The New-York Times.

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ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Our Forces Back in Their Old Quarters.

Our Losses about One Thousand Five Hundred.

Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven Prisoners Captured.

Brilliant Charge of a New-Jersey Brigade.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Three Hundred Thousand Negroes to be put in the Rebel Army.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Oct. 30.

Since the army retired to its old quarters on Friday, nothing of importance has transpired.

The rebel cavalry followed our troops closely as they returned, but were prevented from doing any damage of importance.

The only captures they made at this time were some eight or ten ambulances, which had taken a wrong direction, but even these they could not get away. The horses were cut loose and run off, and our men burned the wagons.

The rebel cavalry made repeated attempts to charge, but were each time repulsed with loss.

During the day the entire army reached the positions occupied by it previous to making the movement, when the rebels at once withdrew, and they also returned to their former positions.

Our losses will reach about fifteen hundred, as far as can be ascertained at present.

The Second Corps, which did the most of the fighting, lost ten officers killed and thirty-one wounded. They also lost seventy-seven men killed, four hundred and eighty wounded, and about four hundred missing.

The Fifth Corps lost about one hundred and thirty altogether.

The Ninth Corps lost upward of one hundred and fifty, mostly belonging to the Colored Division.

The casualties in the Cavalry Division are not known precisely, but are thought to be about two hundred.

Many of those classed as missing will undoubtedly return to camp, as the number of stragglers was large, and they are constantly coming in.

The loss of the enemy was severe, and some say more than our own in killed and wounded.

We have 828 prisoners and four battle-flags, most of which were taken by the Second Corps.

The highest praise is given by all to the officers and men of the Second and Third Divisions of the Second Corps, for their behavior during the day. Gens. EGAN and MOTT, who commanded them, and Gen. SMITH and Col. MCALLISTER, commanding brigades, are particularly praised for the very able manner in which they handled their men.

The charge made by the New-Jersey Brigade, under Col. MCALLISTER, on the enemy, who had got in the rear of our forces, was one of the finest ever witnessed, and resulted in saving the entire position.

All is now quiet, with the exception of picket-firing, which is quite lively at night.

W. D. MCGREGOR.

The Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 31.

About seven hundred soldiers wounded in the military operations of Tuesday, against Gen. LEE's army, have been brought hither and distributed among the several hospitals.

The mail-boat to-day landed fifty or sixty rebel prisoners, including a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and a Major. They were committed to the Old Capitol.

From the Front—Return of Gen. Halleck and Others—Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 31.

The steamer *Keyport*, the headquarters' boat at this port, arrived here early this morning, having on board Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, Chief of Staff, and Gens. BARNARD and ROLLINS and Col. CUTTS, who have been to the front.

The mail steamer *Dan. Webster* also arrived, bringing one hundred and fifty men of the First Maine Cavalry, on their way home, their term of service having expired.

The *Dan. Webster* reports that loud cannonading was heard yesterday morning, on Gen. BUTLER's front, before she left.

The *Webster* brought up forty rebel officers, from Colonel down, who were delivered to the Provost-Marshal.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

The Rebels Preparing to Arm Three Hundred Thousand Slaves.

The editor of the Southern *Confederate*, a Georgia paper, in writing home to his paper, from Richmond says:

"The pressure brought upon the authorities here, favoring the arming of the blacks, has been too strong to resist. Hence it is with gratitude that I am able to state officially that arrangements are now being made to arm, for the Spring campaign three hundred thousand slaves, whose masters are to be compensated by the Confederate Government. The slaves thus armed are to have their freedom and fifty acres of land each, which insures them permanent homes in the South."

Condition of the South.

STORY OF A REFUGEE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 31.

A gentleman who for twelve months has been attempting to get away from the South, succeeded several days ago in reaching our lines, and is now in this city. He occupied a responsible position under the Confederate Government, and had abundant opportunity for learning the real condition of affairs in that section. He represents that the conscription is actively progressing, and that persons between the ages of 16 and 55 are being sent to the army. Telegraphers, expressmen and railroad employes continue exempt from military duty. The rebel authorities are making every effort to get every available man into the army. About 30,000 of the new levies have been sent to reinforce Gen. LEE. Hood's army numbers about 30,000. There are a few troops besides these two armies, and they are scattered over the South, and there are only 40 men as provost guard at Fredericksburgh, Va. There appears to be a sufficiency of substantial food, but luxuries cannot at many places be purchased.

This gentleman says that thousands of the soldiers would if they could escape from service, and in some sections, if any opportunity were offered, the Union feeling would emphatically manifest itself. He bought some gold before he left Richmond paying $25 in Confederate money for one in coin. After EARLY's defeat in the Valley a dollar in gold could not be bought for less than $30 in paper.

He says no one out of the Confederacy can have a correct idea of the general effects of the ravages of war both on agriculture and trade.

MICHAEL W. CLUSKEY, formerly Postmaster of the House of Representatives, has recovered from the wounds he received in battle, and has been elected a member of the rebel Congress from the Memphis district.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Forrest's Movements—A Steamer Sunk on the Tennessee—The Threatened Attack on Paducah.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Oct. 31.

The *Journal* says that a dispatch has been received at headquarters at Nashville, from Clarksville, which states that Lieut.-Col. BRODT, at Fort Donelson, reports a part of Gen. FORREST's command, with three pieces of artillery, sunk a steamer and a barge loaded with army clothing, at Fort Herman, on the Tennessee River, on Saturday morning.

The same dispatch mentions that Capt. CUTLER, with twenty-five men, the same day attacked and drove across the river sixty-two of Col. MALONE's rebel cavalry, killing two and wounding eight.

It is reported that three hundred rebels were threatening an attack on Pine Bluff, on the Tennessee River, on Saturday.

The *Democrat* learns that on Gen. MEREDITH's return to Paducah on Wednesday, he received dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN and from Columbus, Ky., stating that FORREST intended making an attack on Paducah, and was menacing Columbus.

Scouts and deserters report that a large number of rebels are passing Dresden, Clinton, Lexington, Shady Grove and McLernodsville.

At the latter place, which is within fifty miles of Mayfield, heavy rebel supplies were being accumulated.

Gen. FORREST is known to have at Jackson, also, several thousand men.

The danger being imminent, on Wednesday night our cavalry was safely withdrawn from Mayfield.

The same night business men were advised to pack up their stocks and place them on board steamers which were detained for that purpose.

On the 27th our scouts reported that a large rebel force was within sixteen miles of the city, since which time no intelligence of their movements has been received.

Every business house in Paducah is closed, and the goods in them are being removed to a place of safety.

Business of all kinds is suspended, and everything is prepared to give FORREST a warm reception.

There is no doubt but that Gen. MEREDITH will hold the place if attacked.

The rebel Gen. BUFORD's headquarters is Shady Grove. He has eight regiments, three battalions, and a battery of Dalghren guns.

Rebel orders have been issued for a concentration of the rebel forces on the Tennessee line, and to prepare to march on Paducah.

The rebel Generals FORREST, CHALMERS and BUFORD are in command of the rebel forces.

On Thursday a dash was made on Johnsonville by the rebels, and sixty head of cattle were captured.

The Rumored Evacuation of Atlanta—It is An Absurb Report.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Oct. 31.

Yesterday's Nashville *Union* contains the following:

"A rumor was in circulation yesterday that Atlanta had been evacuated by our forces. We are authorized to deny the absurd statement. The place is not even in the slightest danger. There can be little doubt of the fact that Hood's army was, a day or two since, near the Tennessee River, but the rebel leader hesitates to attempt a crossing. The news comes through refugees, and is very contradictory and confused."

GEN. SHERIDAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Second Division, Nineteenth Corps—The Nineteenth Corps Camp—Its Defence—Personal Rencounters—Incidents, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1864.

All is quiet again in camp. The only event of the day was the firing of a few shots on the left, near Front Royal, this morning, and the return of the army trains that skedaddled on the 19th. In the fight on that day, Gen. GROVER's division, (the Second,) of the Nineteenth Corps, deserves more notice than it has yet received. That division had been ordered on the 18th to go out on a reconnoissance early on the morning of the 19th, and was preparing to obey that order when the enemy made their attack. The command was speedily in line, and held the enemy in check until the Sixth Corps had got into position, and, indeed, until the corps and headquarter trains were well on the road to the rear; otherwise our loss in wagons and material would have been much greater than it was. During the time the enemy were thus held in check some exciting scenes were witnessed. Lieut.-Col. NEAFIE, of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New-York, was division officer of the day, and on the picket line in front of the Nineteenth when the firing commenced. With the reserve picket he held the enemy's skirmish line in check until, overwhelmed by superior numbers and flanked, he was compelled to retire within the earthworks. Maj.-Gen. EMORY and Gen. GROVER, at this time, were putting the Second Division into position, and this command did not fall back until four of the enemy's colors were in their lines, two of which were captured.

Col. MCCAULEY, commanding Third Brigade, was wounded early in the action, when Lieut.-Col. NEAFIE, being the next in rank present, assumed command of the brigade. Col. MCCAULEY, by his gallant conduct on this, as well as on previous occasions, has won the esteem of the whole corps, and his being disabled was considered a great misfortune; but Col. NEAFIE also showed himself to be a worthy successor. The right of this division rested on the earthworks along the front of the Nineteenth Corps camp, and extended diagonally across the Winchester and Strasburgh pike, covering the approach from the Eighth Corps. Only a few minutes had elapsed when squads of men from the Eighth Corps commenced falling back through the Nineteenth Corps camp. Col. THORBURN and a portion of the Eighth fell back down the pike, and, just in the outskirts of Middletown, he was mortally wounded while rallying his men. A portion of the Eighth was subsequently rallied and did good service during the day, and participated in the main advance, just before sunset, on the left of the pike. But, so far as I understand the operations of that day, the Nineteenth Corps, and especially the Second Division, and individually Gen. GROVER, Col. MCCAULEY and Lieut.-Col. NEAFIE, (in addition to those heretofore mentioned,) deserve particular mention for efforts made to stay the progress of the enemy. The right of the Second Division line was held by Col. NEAFIE's brigade, his own regiment being on the extreme right resting on the earthworks. The Georgia Fifty-third Regiment, of BAYAN's brigade, came up, when Lieut. DAVIS, Co. E, of that regiment, and Private J. GUEST, of Co. F, same regiment, planted the regimental colors upon the breastworks. At about the same time they seized the colors of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteers, (Col. NEAFIE,) and a desperate struggle took place over them. The enemy actually got hold of the flag-staff, and with vile epithets demanded its surrender The enemy had hold of the spear, while the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth color-bearer held the other end, and the contestants occupied either side of the breastworks; the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, to save the flag, stripped it from the staff, and while they retained the flag, the enemy captured the staff. The flag, ragged and blood-stained—the result of several fights—has been sent home. The rebel Lieuts. DAVIS and GUEST were killed on the spot; but gallant soldiers have given them a soldier's burial where they fell, and from their head-boards I have copied their names. I could relate dozens of similar instances that occurred while the Division was holding the enemy in check; but this one is sufficient to show the desperate character of the conflict at this point. The Second Division is composed of the following-named regiments, Brig.-Gen. GROVER, Commanding:

First Brigade.—Brig.-Gen Birge. 9th Connecticut, Capt. Healy; 26th Massachusetts, Lieut. Whiting; 14th Maine, Col. Porter; 75th New-York; 14th New-Hampshire; 12th Maine.

Second Brigade.—Col. Millineaux, Commanding. 154th New-York, Lieut.-Col. Walter; 13th Connecticut, Col. Bliss; 131st New-York, Col. Day; 3d Massachusetts Cavalry, (dismounted,) Lieut.-Col. Sergeant; 22d Iowa, Col. Graham; 11th Indiana, Maj. Walker.

Third Brigade.—Col. McCauley, and subsequently Col. Neafie, 36th Massachusetts, Maj. Allen; 128th New-York, Capt. Davis; 176th New-York, Maj. Lewis; 156th New-York, Col. Neafie; 175th New-York, Col. McCarty.

Fourth Brigade—Col. Shank commanding, 18th, 24th and 8th Indiana, and 24th Iowa.

Two rebel colors were captured by this division. In this brigade, of eight field officers in the fight six were wounded, two mortally, Lieut.-Col. CHARLES, of the Eighth Indiana, and the Major commanding the Eighth Indiana. In the camp of the Nineteenth Corps, two hundred and forty bodies were buried on the day after the battle, of which number *one hundred and sixty* were rebel dead. I mention these facts in justice to the gallant men who defended the position and prevented a fearful disaster. Gen. GROVER himself was wounded in the heel, hip and arm, and his horse was killed. Spots of earth saturated with blood can be seen all over the Nineteenth Corps' camp, as well as the graves of friend and foe. The Color Sergeant of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New-York, fell wounded across the works, after the flag of the Thirty-third Georgia had been planted there by Lieut. DAVIS.

Regiments of other divisions acted nobly. For instance, the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania, out of 170 men who went into the fight, 84 were wounded and 12 killed. Lieut.-Col. KOHLER, of the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, was doing picket duty on the right. He, at about 2 o'clock A. M., visited an advanced vedette across Cupp's Ford, and was assured that nothing had occurred to arouse his suspicion. At that moment, a squad of the enemy fired upon Col. KOHLER. There was no neglect of duty certainly at this point. The spirit of our men may be inferred from the fact that our wounded cheered the Stars and Stripes in the Nineteenth Corps camp after the enemy had gained possession, at the risk of being brutally murdered. In the midst of the fight, Col. FOSTER, of the Fourth Vermont, kicked a rebel citizen doctor out of the hospital, in Middletown, for contemptuous language to our wounded soldiers. The property of the fellow had been saved from destruction by our men. I have before referred to the gallant conduct of the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Maj. COLEMAN, commanding, was killed; Capts. PATCHELL and DUNCAN, Lieuts. ALLWOOD and HUBLEY were wounded—leaving only one commissioned officer for duty in the regiment.

Col. LOVE, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York, was under arrest when Gen. SHERIDAN reached the field. Seeing him at the rear, he inquired "What are you here for Colonel?" "I am under arrest General!" "You are no longer under arrest—take command of your regiment." He did so, and capturing a rebel flag, went to Washington on the following day with the trophy.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fourth New-York, belonging to the Eighth Corps, fell back in a body through the Nineteenth Corps' works, and fought with that command nearly all day.

Capt. WILKES, of Gen. EMORY's staff, was mortally wounded.

An Engineer officer says that SHERIDAN's command has captured in this valley one mile and thirty-two yards of artillery—averaging about two pieces a day since the campaign commenced—about as fast as the enemy can make them. E. A. PAUL.

The Enemy Still Harassing our Pickets—Capture of Gen. Duffie—Stampede of Civilians.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1864.

The enemy still harass our pickets occasionally, as if they wished to keep up appearances by feeling our lines; and yesterday there was some cannonading in front of the Second Cavalry Division, without serious loss, however, on either side. The enemy also pay considerable attention to our rear, but have not succeeded in effecting any important captures since the raid made upon the Paymasters. On the 25th inst., Lieut. WILDER, Quartermaster of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, was captured near Newtown. He had come to the front with a supply train, and was on his way back to Winchester, when some of MOSBY's men captured him and two companions. The three were endeavoring to overtake the train at the time. One of the party, a newspaper boy, was immediately released, and the regimental papers of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, taken from Lieut. WILDER, were returned by him to the regiment. The papers were of no value except to enable the officers to keep their accounts straight, and the incident is looked upon as the dawning of better feeling between the two armies. Gen. DUFFIE was captured a few days ago while going from Winchester to Martinsburgh; he was at the time some distance in advance of his escort and very near the advance guard of a train coming up the valley. Supply trains are now so strongly guarded that MOSBY, with his four or five hundred followers, will hardly be venturesome enough to make a general attack.

I observe one of the Richmond papers states that on the 19th instant, the Sixth Corps was strongly intrenched, and thus an apology is made for the check which the enemy received when they first struck that Corps. The Sixth Corps was not "strongly intrenched," but on the contrary, very hastily formed in a field without anything whatever to fight behind. After the surprise it was a fair stand up fight; if anything the enemy having advantage of position, and the battle was won by hard fighting and under very adverse circumstances.

Active operations, even if in contemplation, can hardly be resumed again in this Valley for several days, because of the weather. Rain has been falling nearly all day, and residents hereabouts predict a long spell of just such weather.

Each battle is followed by a stampede of citizens from this Valley to north of the Potomac; to-day some twenty wagon-loads of these people started down the pike for the north. A majority of the citizens, abandoning all their property, have already moved out of the Valley, and there are many more who are making preparations to go; and should this army be withdrawn, many more will leave for a more peaceful latitude. Hundreds of these people have been dodging the conscript officers for the last three years, by concealing themselves in the mountains, or making tracks for the Free States, whenever rebel troops came. Indeed, at some points, these non-combatants have picketed the country so as to obtain timely warning. E. A. PAUL.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

THE COMMISSIONERS IN WASHINGTON.

Interview With Secretary Stanton—They Present their Credentials—Visit to Col. North.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 31.

The three commissioners appointed by Gov. SEYMOUR, to come to this city, and ascertain the causes of the arrest of the New-York State Agent, and for other purposes, arrived this morning. At noon the delegation waited upon Secretary STANTON, and presented him with the credentials under which they acted. The interview was a short one, and related principally to preliminaries.

The Secretary furnished the Commissioners with abstracts of the papers and written evidence, upon which he had proceeded in making the arrests and in closing the several voting agencies under the control of Gov. SEYMOUR's appointees. These documents the Commissioners took under advisement, and a further interview was arranged for to-morrow at 12 M., to enable them to more fully examine the papers in the premises.

An application by Judge PARKER and his associates, for permission to visit Col. NORTH, at the Old Capitol prison, was granted them by the Secretary, in pursuance of which permission they afterward visited him, taking his statement of the several matters at issue.

Subsequently to this interview, the Secretary of War, at the request of the Commissioners, directed the soldiers' ballots, which were found in the voting rooms of the agency at the time it was closed, and which had remained there ever since, to be delivered to the commission, to be forwarded as addressed. There were a drawer full and one large package of these, about two hundred in number.

Another Link in the Chain of Evidence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 31.

Perceiving the interest you have taken in ventilating the fraud in the soldiers' vote, I send you the following note which was received to-day by the *American* from a soldier at Harper's Ferry, who found the same in the street. It may help to supply a link in the chain of evidence that will fix the guilt of this transaction where it belongs:

[Copy.]

Brother Maxon:

DEAR SIR: SMEAD and FERRY got 130 votes to-day; will get as many more to-morrow. I wrote to CAGER to send us an officer that has some nerve, and that his knees would not knock together at the crowing of a cock. (Signed,) FERRY.

The following is the affidavit of the soldier:

Personally appeared before me at Harper's Ferry, Va., this 28th day of October, 1864, JOHN SPIER, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he picked up in the streets of Harper's Ferry, Va., a letter, of which the following is a true copy.

(Signed,) H. S. EMMONS, Jr.,
Captain, Fifth N. Y. V. Artillery.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Germania.

The steamship *Germania*, from Southampton on the 19th of October, arrived here yesterday. Her advices are mainly anticipated by the *City of Manchester*, off Cape Race, but the following items are of interest.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE STEAMERS LAUREL AND RANGER—CAPT. SEMMES.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR: I was surprised, on my return home after a temporary absence, to have pointed out to me a paragrape in the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* of yesterday, about the steamer *Laurel*, which was despatched for Nassau, Havana, and Matamoras, after being duly advertised for goods and passengers, and entered and cleared at the Custom-house in the usual manner for those ports.

Owing to the ravages of the yellow fever in the Bahamas, some suitable parties left for the purpose of filling up vacancies in the steamers at present laid up there for want of hands to navigate them; but I must positively contradict the assertion that Capt. SEMMES was a passenger in the *Laurel*.

As to the *Ranger*, she is a steam yacht under 100 tons register, duly advertised, entered and cleared for Montevideo, where she was sent for the purpose principally of being used as a tug-boat. The *Ranger* lay in the docks here and at Birkenhead for several months, and any experienced person would tell you that the idea of her being used as a war vessel is simply ridulous. Yours truly,

HENRY LAFONE.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Per contra the London *News* says:

"The *Laurel*, which left Liverpool on the 9th with Capt. SEMMES and a number of Confederate officers and seamen on board, will, it is expected, put into Madeira.

A Federal man-of-war went immediately in pursuit of her, for the purpose of apprehending Capt. SEMMES, who has been pronounced by the judicial authorities of the United States a prisoner of war."

GREAT BRITAIN.

MULLER'S TRIAL.

The London *Observer* says:

"At a meeting of the members of the German Legal Society on Friday, it was resolved that MULLER's defence should be confided to Messrs. PARRY METCALF and EESLEY. It is uncertain whether Mr. BEARD will be ready on the 24th. A great mass of additional oral and documentary evidence has been obtained within the last few days, and we are in a position to state that still more testimony will be forthcoming within the next few days."

ITALY.

The *Italia Militaire* says:

We believe we are able to state that a decree of amnesty on behalf of the prisoners taken at Aspromonte, has been signed by the King.

The rumors current on the Paris Bourse relative to the probability of an Italian war, are entirely unfounded, as are likewise the rumors of political agitation in Turin.

A meeting will be held at Turin on the 16th, to propose a petition to Parliament.

A meeting of workmen has been held at Turin, with the object of presenting to Parliament a petition requesting the impeachment of the late Ministry, and protesting against the Franco-Italian Convention.

A telegram from Rome, of October 15, says:

The Pontificial gendarmes, assisted by the French troops, have arrested five brigands, the band by whom some French gendarmes were assassinated.

A telegram from Messina, of October 15, says:

Advices received here from Turin, state that the troops of the Bey have beaten the insurgents on the coast, and that the latter have made their submission.

Additional News by the City of Manchester—War Declared Against Uruguay by Brazil—Joe Coburn Coming Home.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Oct. 31.

The following is the continuation of the news received by the steamship *City of Manchester*:

There are rumors that a meeting between the Czar of Russia and the Emperor NAPOLEON will take place at Nice shortly.

The Paris Bourse closed flat on the 16th inst., at 65f. 10c. for the Rentes.

Vienna advices in regard to the Dano-German question indicate that the Conference will soon sign a final treaty of peace.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, of Sept. 25 report sales of coffee at 5019?0 to 6011?0. The great banking firms of SOUTO & Co., and GINEBO, FIPPO & Co., have failed for large amounts. Other suspensions immediately followed. Cash payments are suspended by the Bank of Brazil.

War has been declared by Brazil against Uruguay.

The following are the latest advices received from India:

CALCUTTA, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Cotton goods are dull. Exchange 2s. 3?d. Freights dull.

SHANGHAI, Sunday, Sept. 25.

Shirting unchanged. Tea declining. Exchange 6s3?.

The *City of Manchester* experienced a strong easterly gale on the passage. She has 400 steerage passengers, 54 cabin passengers, and a full cargo.

JOE COBURN, the prize fighter, is a passenger on board the steamship *City of Manchester*.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Campaign Fires Brightly Burning.

MEETINGS IN THE CITY LAST NIGHT.

Immense Torchlight Procession in Brooklyn.

McClellan Fizzle in Wall-Street.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.

Speeches by Wm. Curtis Noyes and Prof. Mansfield.

The headquarters of the Young Men's Republican Union, on the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street, were thronged last evening with enthusiastic Republicans, who assembled to listen to WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., and Prof. CHAS. MANSFIELD, of Nyack. DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Esq., called the meeting to order, and, after a couple of songs from the McDonald Glee Club, introduced to the audience Prof. MANSFIELD, of Nyack, Rockland County, who gave the most flattering account of the prospects of the Union candidates in that Democratic stronghold. He said that, since the adoption of the Chicago platform, scores of old Democrats, who had voted nothing but the Democratic ticket for thirty years past, were coming over to the Union party. So great was the change that he did not consider it of the slightest importance what majority the Peace party got in this city; McCLELLAN would be beaten out of sight in the State, whatever might be his majority on leaving New-York and Kings County. Prof. MANSFIELD spoke at considerable length upon the issues involved in the present contest, and was frequently applauded

MR. NOYES' SPEECH.

WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., was then introduced, and greeted with much enthusiasm. After a few introductory remarks, he said that he was not without apprehension that the apparently general conviction that the success of the Union party was certain, was going to do a great deal of mischief. He thought it was his duty, therefore, to caution them not to be led into supineness and neglect by this confidence. There were indications that the opposition were resolved to resort to fraud and force to determine the result of the election. Such a state of things was fearful, but he was reluctantly compelled to believe that they had meditated, for a long time, a resort to fraud, or, if that failed, to force. It was natural that it should be so, for the party they are aiding had gone through precisely the same state of things. The rebels told us before the election of 1860, that if a Northern man was elected, they would rend the Union asunder; that, after appealing to the ballot-box, if the ballot-box failed to utter their wishes they would appeal to the sword. There is no doubt that if FREMONT had been elected in 1856 the rebellion would have occurred just the same as it did in 1860. He wished to call their attention to one or two facts. First, the Chicago Convention for the first time in our history resolved to sit permanently until the close of the election. This resolution was moved by Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, a man whom he did not misrepresent in saying was a secessionist. Mr. MCKEON, of this city, had given reasons why the Convention should sit permanently, viz., that blood would flow, and it would be necessary for the party to take some action in regard to it. The pretext would be interference in the election, but every one knows that there has been no interference with the ballot-box, except what would prevent traitors from voting; that would prevent the St. Albans' raiders from voting; that would prevent Southern Secessionists in this city from voting. But we had heard an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court declare, with all the solemnity of judicial authority, that LINCOLN was a usurper, and had his heel upon the freedom of the ballot. [Mr. NOYES here read an extract from a speech of ex-Judge CONSTOCK, delivered in Brooklyn, in which he counseled resistance to the election of LINCOLN under certain provisos.] What did all these things mean? In his judgment, it all had an eye to the future; it betrayed a knowledge that there were to be attempts on the ballot-box—not by the Republican party, but by those who are seeking the dismemberment of the Republic, and it was necessary for them to sound the alarm about the safety of the ballot-box, in order to cover up their designs upon it before the election, and their other designs, in case the election went against them. Again, it is well known that Gov. SEYMOUR has been organizing a National Guard for this State, and so far as his knowledge extended, every Brigadier and Colonel of this National Guard is a most rabid and open secessionist. One of them this very day had issued an order in answer to the proclamation of that old Democrat, Gen. DIX, saying in substance that if Gen. DIX should attempt to prevent the ballot-boxes on our frontier from being stuffed with fraudulent votes, he will regard it as an attack on the freedom of election. Thus it will be seen, that if we may apprehend danger before the election, we may look for still greater danger after the election. For that reason, we should use our utmost endeavors to swell up so large a majority for the Union ticket that the designs of these men will not be carried out, simply from a fear of the consequences. We must roll up such a majority that, in the event of a resort to force by the opposition, a large majority will go with LINCOLN and FENTON in putting down rebellion at home. It might be these dangers were imaginary, but it was well to be prepared. We ought to show by our votes that the loyal men of this city are sufficient to protect the city against the disloyal, whether they appear as rioters or rebels. A few words about the Chicago platform. He differed from most of his friends about one plank of that platform—that which says the war is a failure. It was a failure for the first two years while MCCLELLAN commanded the armies. And what was the inference from this? Simply that he is unworthy to be President of the United States. Civil qualifications he had none, and did not pretend to have. But what were his military qualifications? This was the first time in history when an unsuccessful General had been taken up and attempted to be put as the head of a nation. But it was said he might have succeeded. So might any speaker; but he didn't. He had always found that a man who showed the greatest ability in inventing excuses for not succeeding in an undertaking, was just the man who ought to be dismissed. GRANT didn't spend his time in finding excuses for doing nothing; neither did SHERMAN; neither did SHERIDAN. It was agreed that he was a most able apologist for want of success. Therefore the Chicago platform, in its simple truth, was the highest condemnation of MCCLELLAN. The speaker here reviewed the campaigns of MCCLELLAN and their effect upon the public mind of the North. After wearing out the patience of the loyal people and effecting nothing, he was relieved from the army and was next seen arm in arm with a man who had been dismissed in disgrace and dishonor from the army, and apologizing for his misdeeds. He next spoke of the election of SEYMOUR for Governor, expressly in the cry of a "more vigorous prosecution of the war," and said that it was only the failures of MCCLELLAN and the consequent disheartened mood of the Northern people that made the election of SEYMOUR possible. If that gallant Navard of the North, JAMES S. WADSWORTH, had been elected Governor of this State, instead of SEYMOUR, he candidly believed that ere this the rebellion would have been subdued. New-York alone, if she were united and would put forth her strength could, under a leader like SHERIDAN, end this rebellion in sixty days. Opposed to this unsuccessful General was ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Mr. LINCOLN personally was nothing; but the principles he represented were everything. Those principles were: First, that this was a Government under a Constitution, which has in it the elements of stability and permanence, and also the power to maintain itself, and protect all the territory under its control. This was directly opposite to the principle of JEFF. DAVIS, STEPHENS and the other leaders of the rebellion, as well as of the builders of the Chicago platform, all of whom agree that the ultimate sovereignty was in the State. Such a Government would not be worth having; in fact, it would be no Government at all. Another principle on which Mr. LINCOLN stands is that enunciated in the Declaration of Independence—the principle of freedom. These are the two principles of the Lincoln party—the sovereignty, stability and permanence of the Government, and freedom to all its citizens. Mr. NOYES then proceeded to show what progress Mr. LINCOLN had made during his term of office in the principle of freedom. He instanced the Emancipation Proclamation, the free Constitutions of Louisiana and Maryland, by which latter instrument eighty thousand men had been made free by the *soldiers'* vote—those very soldiers who are always the fear of tyrants. He read from the preamble of the new Constitution of Maryland that "all men are entitled to the proceeds of their own labor"—a declaration that he said was never before embodied in the Constitution of any people. After alluding to the offer of a convention of the States, made by the Chicago Convention, which he said the rebels had already respectfully refused, he the speaker concluded with a beautiful eulogy upon Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH. His speech was frequently interrupted by applause. Capt. NOYES, who was a member of Gen. WADSWORTH's staff, gave a few reminiscences of his dead commander, after which the meeting adjourned.

ANOTHER UNION MASS MEETING.

Great Gathering at Cooper Institute—Speeches of Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Theodore Tilton and others.

Another Union mass meeting was held at Cooper Institute last evening. The hall was crowded. Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER, presiding, opened the meeting by presenting to the audience the vote of the soldiers deposited in his care, to be placed in the ballot-box. He said that the soldiers were fighting the enemy with the bullet and the ballot. Since the previous meeting of the club there had been another star added to the galaxy of our Union—Nevada. [Applause.] She came without the curse of slavery upon her. [Applause.]

The Glee Club then gave a song, and being encored came forward again and favored the audience with another.

The President then announced that the next meeting of the club would be held in Wall-street on Friday, and that another would be held subsequently in Cooper Institute on the evening of election day with telegraphic facilities for obtaining the election news as it came in. He then introduced Hon. CHAUNCY M. DEPEW, Secretary of State.

Mr. DEPEW said that he predicted that at the ballot-box in this State there would be an overwhelming majority in favor of the Union. We had once elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and would do so again at the coming election. Four years ago, when he was elected, a minority had rebelled against a majority, and had robbed our country of its arsenals and its property; but now three-fourths of the revolutionized territory had been brought back into the Union, and the great River of the West now flowed unchecked from its cold northern source to the gulf. We were fighting—for the present and all the future—the battle of Humanity against Slavery. The struggle would be fought through to a successful close, with the object ever uppermost that no oligarchy of capital opposed to labor should ever be established on this continent. [Applause.] It was under a Democratic President that States arrayed themselves in armed opposition to this nation. He reviewed the condition of the Union people of the South and their sufferings, and yet the Democratic party had extended them publicly no word of sympathy, but quite the contrary. But such men as Gen. COCHRANE, DANIEL S. DICKINSON and Gen. DIX had stood shoulder to shoulder with those who were struggling to maintain the Union. Gen. JOHN A. DIX was read out of the Chicago Convention as conclusive by the fact that he had once said, "If any man haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." [Applause.] ANDREW JACKSON could not have stood in the Chicago Convention as a candidate for the Presidency, because he was so vigorous in punishing traitors. [Applause.] These "War Democrats" were a singular body—not such as those who are to meet here to-morrow, but those who protest against the leadership of VALLANDIGHAM, and the dictation of VOORHEES and the associations of SEYMOUR; and yet who on election day would walk up to the polls and put in the ballot which VALLANDIGHAM desires, and put SEYMOUR in office. ISAAC TOUCEY was the man who scattered our navy, and he was now in Connecticut supporting MCCLELLAN. Others of that Cabinet were doing the same thing. As Gen. GRANT said, the hopes of the rebels were not in their army, but in the efforts of their Northern allies at the polls in November. When gallant little PHIL. SHERIDAN, who pleaded victory from the jaws of defeat, sent his armies "whirling," would his soldiers have paused to echo this cry, giving the lie to their deeds,—"The war is a failure?" Would old sea-dog FARRAGUT have done it, as, lashed to his mast, he watched and directed the battle—would he have said, "This war is a failure?" [Applause.] The rebels have time and again solemnly declared that there could be no peace without recognition. Were we to get down on our knees to them, and acknowledge "This war a failure?" Gov. SEYMOUR said, in his speech at Philadelphia: "The rebels are *our* friends, and being friends of ours, we are the persons to treat with them. We would have a convention, and those friends of ours would come to it." To have that convention called, two-thirds of the Legislatures of all the States must call upon Congress to call a convention, and before the convention should sit, the members must take the oath to abide by the Constitution of the United States. Let the rebels do that, and the war is over and peace will reign. These gentlemen were not content with surrendering the Republic to traitors—they were striving to excite a rebellion in our midst. They said the Government has interfered with elections. It *has* interfered with the elections. It interfered with PRICE in his attempt to overrun Missouri and control the ballot-box there. It interfered with EARLY in his efforts to invade Pennsylvania and rule the election there. HORATIO SEYMOUR and his companions say: "Draft; you cannot fill your armies by recruiting;" and when a draft is made, they say "Recruit; you cannot fill your armies by drafting—and it is wrong;" determined to be original any way. [Laughter.] VALLANDIGHAM is on the stump in Ohio, and he declares what is the truth—the platform of a party is its law and prophet, and the candidate must abide by it. We have the spectacle of a man mounted, one foot on the steed of war and the other on the paltry of peace. He says: "If the war had been carried on as it was, and ustbg my military administration the Union would have been restored." But during his eighteen months of generalship, he (the speaker) had never heard of a single State coming back. His army had been a police force to guard the interest of the rebels. The object of this war was not emancipation or confiscation, but the result of this war will be—and the day is not far distant when it shall arrive—that no bondsman's foot shall press the soil of North America. [Loud applause.] When a peace shall be made, it shall be a peace unconditional for the Union. [Applause.] The speaker portrayed the spectacle of a soldier of the Union returning with lost arm or leg in the defence of his country, his wounds saying to those who supported MCCLELLAN that while he was suffering they were declaring that it was in vain, and in effect assisting his enemies, who had inflicted those injuries. When MCCLELLAN first went into command of the army, we all loved and praised him, and said, "Look at our young Napoleon, our thunderbolt of war;" and we adorned our houses and places of business with his photograph, and those of his staff, in every style—now on one foot and now on the other, but never standing squarely on both. [Laughter.] The speaker reviewed the military career of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and said that with as grand an army as ever was organized, and as glorious opportunities as ever visited a victorious General, he cast from him the fruits of victory untasted. He was accustomed, while in the army, to call continually for reinforcements, but on the 8th day of November he will call for them in vain. [Laughter.] In conclusion he said that we want a peace, but only a peace that should leave our country one and undivided, glorious as all the promises of the fathers had prophesied. [Applause.] Such a peace could only come with the crushing out of the rebellion. [Applause.]

The Chairman then introduced to the audience a lad who had been in six battles as drummer, and who had been complimented by Gen. BURNSIDE for his gallantry, whose name was ROBERT J. HINMAN. The lad sounded the long roll, the signal for battle, on his drum, and was loudly cheered by the audience.

The President then introduced, with a reference to his public life in Congress, Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, who said:

To-day the country shook with the tread of armed men and the roar of artillery.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Treatment of Captured Negroes—Correspondence Between Gens. Grant and Lee—Jeff. Davis Appoints a Day of Thanksgiving.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Oct. 28 has the following correspondence between Gens. LEE and GRANT relative to the treatment of negro soldiers, and the retaliatory measures adopted by Gen. BUTLER:

GEN. LEE TO GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Oct. 19.
Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. A.:

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions from the Honorable Secretary of the Confederate States, I have the honor to call your attention to the subject of two communications recently addressed by Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, an officer under your command, to Hon. ROBERT OULD, Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. For the better understanding of the matter, I inclose copies of the communications. You will perceive by one of them that the writer has placed a number of officers and men belonging to the Confederate service, prisoners of war captured by the United States forces, at labor in the canal at Dutch Gap, in retaliation, as is alleged, for a like number of Federal colored soldiers, prisoners of war in our hands, who are said to have been put to work on our fortifications.

The evidence of this fact is founded in the affidavits of two deserters from our service. The other letter refers to a copy of a notice issued by a Confederate officer commanding a camp near Richmond, calling upon the owners to come forward and establish their claims to certain negroes in the custody of that officer. The writer of the letter proceeds to state that some of the negroes mentioned in the notice are believed to be soldiers of the United States army, captured in arms, and that upon that belief he has ordered to such manual labor, as he deems most fitting to meet the exigency, an equivalent number of prisoners of war held by the United States, and announces that he will continue to order to labor captives in war to a number equal to that of the United States soldiers who he has reason to believe are held to service or labor by the Confederate forces, until he shall be notified that the alleged practice on the part of the Confederate authorities has ceased. Before stating the facts with relation to the particular negroes alluded to, I beg to explain the policy pursued by the Confederate Government towards this class of persons when captured by our forces. All negroes in the military or naval service of the United States when taken by us who are not identified as the property of citizens or residents of any of the Confederate States, are regarded as prisoners of war being held to be proper subjects of exchange, as I recently had the honor to inform you. No labor is exacted from such prisoners by the Confederate authorities. Negroes who owe service or labor to citizens or residents of the Confederate States, and who through compulsion, persuasion, or of their own accord leave their owner and are placed in the military or naval service of the United States, occupy a different position. The rights to the service or labor of negro slaves in the Confederate States is the same now as when the States were members of the Federal Union. The constitutional relations and obligations of the Confederate States to the owners of this species of property are the same as those so frequently and so long recognized as those appertaining to the Government of the United States, with reference to the same class of persons by virtue of its organic law. From the earliest period of the independence of the American States it has been held that one of the duties incumbent upon the several common Governments under which they have been from time to time associated, was the return to their lawful owners of slaves recaptured from the public enemy. It has been uniformly held that the capture or abduction of a slave does not impair the right of the owner to such slave, but that the right attaches to him immediately upon recapture. Such was the practice of the American States during their struggle for independence. The government under which they were then associated, restored to the owners slaves abducted by the British forces, and subsequently recaptured by the American armies. In the war of 1812, with Great Britain, the course pursued by the United States Government was the same, and it recognized the right of the owner to slaves recaptured from the enemy. Both the Continental and United States Governments, in fact, denied that the abduction of slaves was a belligerent right, and the latter power insisted upon, and ultimately secured by treaty, pecuniary indemnity from the British Government for slaves taken by its forces during the war of 1812. And it is supposed that if a slave belonging to a citizen of a State in which slavery is recognized, and which is regarded as one of the United States, were to escape into the Confederate States, or be captured or abducted by their owners, the legal right of the owner to reclaim him would be as clear now as in 1812, the Constitution of the United States being unchanged in this particular, and that instrument having been interpreted in the judicial decisions legislative and diplomatic acts and correspondence of the United States as imposing upon that government the duty of protecting in all cases coming within the scope of its authority, the owners of slaves as well as of any other kind of property recognized as such by the several States. The Confederate government, bound by the same constitutional obligations, considers as that of the United States did, that the capture or abduction of a negro slave does not preclude the lawful owner from reclaiming him when captured; and I am instructed to say that all such slave property identified as belonging to citizens of any of the Confederate States, or to persons enjoying the protection of their laws, will be restored like other recaptured private property to those entitled to them.

Having endeavored to explain the general policy of the Confederate Government with regard to this subject, I beg leave to state the facts concerning the particular transactions referred to in the inclosed communication. The negroes recently captured by our forces were sent to Richmond with other Federal prisoners. After their arrival, it was discovered that a number of them were slaves belonging to citizens or residents of some of the Confederate States, and of this class, fifty-nine, as I learn, were sent with other negroes, to work on the fortifications around Richmond, until their owners should appear and claim them. As soon as I was informed of the fact, less than two days afterward, not wishing to employ them here, I ordered them to be sent to the rear. By a misapprehension of the engineer officer in charge, they were transferred to our lines south of James River, but when apprised of the error, I repeated the order of their removal. If any negroes were included among this number who were not identified as the slaves of citizens or residents of some of the Confederate States, they were included without the knowledge or authority of the War Department, as already explained, and the mistake, when discovered, would have been corrected.

It only remains for me to say that negroes employed upon our fortifications are not allowed to be placed where they will be exposed to fire, and there is no foundation for any statement to the contrary. The author of the communications referred to has considered himself justified by the report of two deserters, who do not allege that the negroes in question were exposed to any danger in placing our prisoners under fire of our batteries. In view of the explanations of the practice of the Confederate Government, above given, and of the statement of facts I have made, I have now, in accordance with my instructions, respectively to inquire whether the course pursued toward our prisoners, as set forth in the accompanying letters, has your sanction, and whether it will be maintained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

GEN. GRANT TO GEN. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, Oct. 29, 1864.
Gen. R. Lee, C. S. A., commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: Understanding from your letter of the 19th that the colored prisoners who were employed at work in the trenches, near Fort Gilmer, have been withdrawn, I have directed the withdrawal of the Confederate prisoners employed in the Dutch Gap Canal.

I shall always regret the necessity of retaliation for wrongs done our soldiers, but regard it my duty to protect all persons received into the army of the United States, regardless of color or nationality.

When acknowledged soldiers of the Government are captured, they must be treated as prisoners of war, or such treatment as they receive will be inflicted upon an equal number of prisoners held by us. I have nothing to do with the discussion of the slavery question, and therefore decline answering the argument adduced to show the right to return to former owners such negroes as are captured from our army. In answer to the question at the conclusion of your letter, I have to state that all prisoners of war falling into my hands shall receive the kindest treatment possible, consistent with securing them, unless I have good authority for believing that a number of our men are being treated otherwise. Though painful as it may be to me, I shall inflict like treatment on an equal number of Confederate prisoners.

Hoping that it may never become my duty to order retaliation upon any men held as prisoners of war, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

THANKSGIVING.

PROCLAMATION OF JEFF. DAVIS APPOINTING A DAY FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP.

It is meet that the people of the Confederate States should from time to time assemble to acknowledge their dependence on Almighty God, to render devout thanks for his manifold blessings, to worship His holy name, to bend in prayer at His footstool, and to accept with reverent submission the chastening of all His ways and all merciful providence. Let us, then, in temple and in fields, unite our voices in recognizing fresh cause in the many signal victories with which our arms have been crowned, in the fruitfulness with which our land has been blessed, and in the unimpaired energy and fortitude with which he has inspired our hearts and strengthened our arms in resistance to the iniquitous designs of our enemies.

And let us not forget that, while graciously vouchsafing to us His protection, our sins have merited and received grievous chastisement; that many of our best and bravest have fallen in battle; that many others are still held in foreign prisons; that large districts of our country have been devastated with savage ferocity, the peaceful homes destroyed, and helpless women and children driven away in destitution, and that, with fiendish malignity, the passions of a servile race have been excited by our foes into the commission of atrocities from which death is a welcome escape.

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, setting apart Wednesday, the 16th day of November next, as a day to be specially devoted to the worship of Almighty God; and I do invite and invoke all the people of these Confederate States to assemble on the day aforesaid, in their respective places of public worship, there to unite in prayer to our Heavenly Father, that He bestow his favor upon us; that He extend over the protection of His almighty arm; that He sanctify His chastisement to our improvement, so that we turn away from evil paths and walk righteously in His sight; that He restore peace to our beloved country, healing its bleeding wounds and securing to us the continued enjoyment of our right of self-government and independence, and that He graciously hearken to us while we ascribe to Him the power and glory of our deliverance.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1864.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENT.

REBEL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THURSDAY LAST—GEN. DEARING KILLED.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 28.

THE NORTH SIDE.

The enemy on Wednesday night crossed over a large force, estimated to number from twenty to thirty thousand men, to the north side of the James River, at Deep Bottom. Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, they made an attack in heavy force against our extreme left, on the Charles City road, about four and a half miles below the city. Our batteries opened on them at long range. The enemy's skirmishers advanced, and were repeatedly driven back. Later in the day the enemy showed a disposition to advance along our whole front, but on every advance were checked by our artillery and skirmishers. The discharge of artillery was very heavy from 3 o'clock P. M. until nightfall, and was distinctly heard in the city. It proceeded mostly from our batteries on the Charles City road. The enemy endeavored to turn our left, but the effort was not made with much energy. It seems to be the impression that the movement on this side of the river was a mere feint, while the real attack was made on the south side. There were reports of large captures of prisoners, but we could obtain no reliable particulars of either gains or losses in the operations of yesterday, further than that the enemy were everywhere repulsed with heavy loss.

LATER.

NINE O'CLOCK P. M.

Five hundred prisoners have just arrived, captured on the Darlington and Charles City roads. A dispatch from the operator at Chaffin's states that we also repulsed the enemy on the Williamsburgh road, capturing two hundred prisoners and four stands of colors. Officers just from the front say that the enemy were several times repulsed, with terrible loss in killed and wounded. Our loss on the north side, thanks to a merciful Providence, was not over twenty-five men in the whole day's operations.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

At eight o'clock yesterday morning the enemy made an attack on our extreme right, on the Boydtown road, between the Weldon and Southside Railroad, about seven miles southwest of Petersburgh. Passengers who came over on the evening train report the fighting as having been very severe, the enemy having assaulted our position seven times, and were seven times repulsed, suffering heavily on each occasion. The fighting had not ceased when the cars left. We regret to hear, from the same source, that the brave and dashing Brigadier General JAMES DEARING was among the killed. He was from Campbell County, Va., only twenty-two years old, and one of the most promising young officers in the cavalry service.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Restrictive Trade Policy—Its Evil Effects—Local Politics, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1864.

THE RESTRICTIVE TRADE POLICY.

The President and Mr. FESSENDEN have undoubtedly a most perplexing difficulty to decide amid the pressure which urges a radical change in the policy of internal trade. The memorial of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce is not the only formidable appeal which has reached Mr. LINCOLN from this direction, for the purpose of inducing him to remove the existing restrictions. There are so many important considerations, pro and con, which, just at this time, are of vital character, that makes this question not least among all others, one of the most significant, and the decision of which will bear immensely on the speedy close of the war. Everybody feels the severity of the present rigid regulations, and everybody knows that they are ruinous to private enterprize. Yet it is much easier to find fault than to find a remedy. The Government has tried the experiment of a limited freedom of trade over the lines, and every trader in this Department is aware how those privileges were abused; that under color of apparently harmless transactions, a brisk business was carried on in smuggling medical, commissary, and even ordnance stores into the rebel lines. Those merchants who accepted the opportunities offered by the Government, permitted these abuses to creep in and to proceed, until the military authorities became aware of the danger of allowing this intercourse to continue, and it was promptly, yet reluctantly, stopped.

In consequence of the severe restrictions which now prohibit all trade in fact, the business interests of New-Orleans are suffering immeasurably—almost, if not quite, to a general stagnation. There appears to be a very general approval of the rumored intention of the Government to open trade with the rebels by means of agents authorized by the Government. Yet even to this plan there is this objection: The rebels have avowed that sooner than their cotton should fall into the hands of our Government, they would burn every bale of it. Yet in the case of individual trade, they have been glad to sell their cotton for greenbacks, or exchange it for almost any necessary of life. The question arises whether or not the rebels will trade with Government agents, and if not, the new system is exploded in its very inception. DICK TAYLOR throws light on this subject. It was from evidence of this same nature, which TAYLOR'S order now confirms, that compelled the Government in September to adopt the restriction policy.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA, SELMA, Sept. 22, 1864.

[Circular.]

All contracts which have been entered into by officers in this department, on behalf of the Government for the importation of any description of army supplies or merchandise of any kind whatever, from within the enemy's lines, and for which payment has been contracted, to be made in cotton, are hereby annulled. Officers in this department are prohibited from contracting for the importation of stores or supplies of any description from within the enemy's lines in exchange for cotton. *Hereafter, parties who are by law exempt from military service to the Confederate States, may bring within the lines of this department articles of ordnance, medical, quartermaster and commissary stores of such quality and description as are strictly suitable for army use and consumption.* These parties, immediately upon their arrival within the lines, will report to officers hereafter to be designated by orders from these headquarters—to whom they will exhibit certified invoices of the goods—together with the prices current in the localities, and at the dates of purchase as specified in the invoices. If, upon a thorough inspection, these stores are found to be of the description above specified, and the invoices are correct and satisfactory, the articles will be purchased by the Confederates, and upon delivery will be paid for in cotton at a valuation of fifty cents per pound, with an allowance to the parties of fifteen per cent. on invoice amount for cost of transportation, and permission will be granted from department headquarters to export the cotton thus received in payment of goods, beyond the lines of the Confederate States army at such points as may be designated by officers commanding in the front. In all cases full reports of the inspection of goods brought in must be forwarded to department headquarters, before orders will be issued from thence for the required amount of cotton. Hereafter no articles of luxury or merchandise of any description, not necessary and suitable for army use, will be permitted to be imported from within the enemy's lines into this department. The violation of this clause will render the parties violating it liable to arrest, and the goods found in their possession will be confiscated. By command of

Lieut.-Gen. TAYLOR.

(Signed) E. SURGETT, A. A. G.

Gen. TAYLOR here avows that it is his policy to open a trade for the sole purpose of obtaining such supplies as are needed *for the army*, to the exclusion of all articles for private consumption. So far as New-Orleans is concerned, *any* change which will establish trade will remove the almost aching depression which now pervades the entire commercial community, and, in fact, penetrates into every home. Prices have advanced to an enormous extent, and without trade to create profits, there will be much actual suffering during the coming Winter.

WHAT IS THE BEST TRADE POLICY?

This is the question which is daily discussed in counting-rooms, bar-rooms, and on street corners. And it cannot be denied that New-Orleans, with a present population of over one hundred thousand, mostly made up of traders and speculators, (beside the negroes,) is immensely interested in this question of dollars and cents.

It is held that the reopening of the traffic in cotton and other produce now within the rebel lines, and the permission to exchange one-third the value thereof in provisions and family necessaries, will so augment the resources of the rebellion as to prolong the war. The subject deserves the most careful consideration, and I will merely state now, what I believe to be the general argument among the most intelligent minds here, and what seems to be most candid and reasonable philosophy:

1. The rebels will, by the terms of the President's new order, receive an influx of greenbacks amounting to two-thirds the price agreed upon for the cotton and other products.

2. The rebels will receive provisions and family necessaries amounting to one-third the price.

3. The rebel Government will, by its restrictions on Southern products, directly receive a large proportion of the greenbacks and goods.

And, now, what will be the likely result of this circulation of greenbacks in rebeldom?

1. It will depreciate their own shinplasters almost, if not quite, to repudiation.

2. It will create a degree of confidence in greenbacks in the minds of a great many. Their very use must compel a respect for the power that makes them valuable.

3. It will provoke in the minds of thousands who are suffering from the terrorism of the rebel Government and the depreciation of Confederate money, a feeling which would need but few victories to convince them of the power, stability and justice of the Union.

The rebels may burn the cotton, but they can't destroy the greenbacks. They will be too widely disseminated, and the instincts of the people in the matter of self-preservation, would frustrate any such idle attemp. With the cotton of the rebels under the control of trade and exchange, we, in fact, accomplish three great results. We do away with the necessity of blockade-running by affording the means of legitimate commerce. We relieve, for more glorious service, a large part of the navy now engaged in watching the coast, and we place a vast contribution of specie into the Government Treasury. We take out of the possession of the Confederacy, a great disturbing power—cultivating at the same time, at least the chance of a permanent diversion in our favor by the circulation of our funds among them, and creating likewise a better political feeling, and an additional basis of credit in Europe. These are all practical considerations, and it must be allowed that they are entitled to weight.

INSOLVENCY OF STATE BANKS.

So far as local benefits will result by removing the restrictions of trade according to the reported system about to be authorized, the gain will be immense to New-Orleans. Quantities of cotton now beyond the lines are owned by parties in this city, and would unnecessarily be sacrificed if not allowed to come out. Much of this cotton belongs to certain banking institutions of New-Orleans, which are now insolvent, and hopelessly so, unless they can secure their cotton now within the lines of rebeldom. Gov. HAHN had this remark in his message to the General Assembly:

"Most of the banks are hopelessly insolvent. Some can become solvent by receiving possession of specie or cotton belonging to them and now within the rebel lines. The question of their suppression or liquidation should depend somewhat on their ability to become solvent within a reasonable time. They should be examined by the Legislature, and whenever they exercise an influence that does not justly belong to the wealth actually in their possession, they ought to be restricted in their privileges, or put in liquidation."

This recommendation was a wise one, and the Assembly will doubtless take the necessary action in a short time.

THE MC'CLELLAN MEETING.

For the first time, within the period which may be appropriated to the Presidential campaign, the McClellan Democrats and Conservatives in New-Orleans, met to-night, and the meeting was in reality a rousing one. St. Charles Theatre, newly decorated and adorned, was crowded to its most excessive limit. I may say that this meeting was not the result of any political movement. There will be no Democratic ticket in Louisiana. The party have made no choice of electors. The *Times*, whose proclivities have been staid and Democratic, and are so now, but upon the *war* principle, thus notices the gathering:

"The McClellan meeting at the St. Charles Theatre was a decided success. Every part of the auditorium was filled to overflowing, and a calm consciousness of returning power seemed to rest on the whole assemblage. There was no special organization, with the appointments of President, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, but on the rise of the curtain, Mr. ROZIER, President of the Democratic Executive Committee, stepped to the footlights and commenced an address in his usual earnest and emphatic manner."

Mr. ROZIER bitterly condemned the Administration for freeing the negroes. He is personally a man of sterling character, and, as a lawyer, occupies a good position. He is a Union patriot who weathered the storm of secession all through the dark days of the rebellion in Louisiana.

The resolutions, adopted almost unanimously by the Assembly, are an expression of the opinion of a large, and, which are to be, an influential body of the people of Louisiana. I will not withhold the statement of what is in fact the condition of political opinion here, and I do not hesitate to say that the majority of the original population is Democratic on the McClellan platform.

THE SHADOW OF GEN. BUTLER YET LINGERING IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Stat Nominis Umbra! Maj.-Gen. HURLBUT, who has succeeded Gen. BANKS, deals with the disaffected with just as little tenderness as BUTLER was apt to exercise. The following order, which is one of several of like character, explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 147.—A guerrilla party, under the leadership of one OMAR BOUDREAUX, having entered the town of Labadieville, Parish of Assumption, on the night of Sept. 9, 1864, and having while there murdered a loyal citizen of the United States, named C. G. GUERRIN; and in view of the fact that the relatives of the authors of this crime are in possession of property inside the Union lines, and also of the fact that the widow of the late C. G. GUERRIN being left destitute, it is hereby ordered that the parents of Emile Hubert, Numa Hebert, Omar Grau, Omar Boudreaux, Jean Webre, Jr., Lovering Webre, and Louis Folse, Jr., members of the guerrilla party before-mentioned, be assessed in the sum of ($5,000) five thousand dollars, to be paid in legal currency of the United States, on or before the 22d day of November next, to the commanding officer of the District of Lafourche, or such other officer as he may designate to receive it, by the parties and in the amounts hereinafter indicated, to be paid over to the executors of the estate of the late C. G. GUERRIN, for the benefit of his widow:

Evarice Hebert	$875 00
Hermogene Grau	261 00
Widow of Valentine Boudreaux	102 00
Jean Webre, Sen.	3,355 00
Louis Folse, Sen.	407 00

In default of payment of this amount by either of the parties above-named on or before the date prescribed, the property of the party or parties so defaulting, both real and personal, will be held by the United States, and they punished for disobedience of military orders.

LOUIS DAVID, Senior, father of Mrs. GUERRIN, and MAXIMIEN LABUGUERRE, her brother-in-law, are the executors of the late C. G. GUERRIN.

By order of Maj.-Gen. HURLBUT.
GEORGE B. DRAKE, Maj. and A.A.G.

The list of subscribers to the million and a quarter loan, placed in the hands of the Committee of Public Safety, for the defence of New-Orleans against the United States, is over a hundred, and the sum subscribed by them to aid treason against the United States was $1,036,865. Gen. BUTLER assessed the property of these individuals for the support of the poor of New-Orleans, and a subsequent assessment was made by Gen. BANKS, both of the assessments equalling about $200,000. For a third time the property of these benevolent subscribers is assessed for the same laudable object, thus compelling treason to alleviate the sufferings which itself caused.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

A Characteristic Order from one of Governor Seymour's Brigadier-Generals.

Brig.-Gen. J. A. GREEN has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DEFENCES, SYRACUSE, Oct. 29.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—Pursuant to an order of his Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, issued on the 12th day of August last, the General Commanding assumed command of the district lying along the Canadian frontier, extending from the east line of the County of Monroe to the boundary line of the State of Vermont, and embracing the counties of Wayne, Cayuga, Oswego, Onondaga, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton. The General Commanding now again enjoins upon all subordinate officers within the said district to exercise a special vigilance in guarding against any hostile invasion of this State by persons in the Canadian Provinces, to the end that the peace of the State may be preserved from violation or disturbance. A State election is to be held on the 8th day of November next, and it has been suggested that evil-disposed persons across the border may deem this a favorable occasion to pass the frontier for the purpose of depredating upon the property of our citizens. Officers of the National Guard, within the department, are therefore reminded that unusual vigilance to intercept all such attempts will be required. But persons peacefully coming to or attending the polls at the election are not to be interfered with under any pretext whatever. The election is to be held solely under the civil authority of the State, and is regulated by State laws, carefully framed and eminently adapted to prevent, as well as punish, all improper and fraudulent voting. The people, in their sovereignty and by their constitution, have regulated the right of suffrage, and this right can only be challenged and tried before the judges and inspectors of election. No military interference can be permitted. *The General-Commanding recognizes danger to the public peace in the proposed attempt of a Major-General holding a commission under the Federal Government to take under his care and supervision within the said district, the election to be held as aforesaid. For this contemplated interference there is no necessity, authority or excuse.* The Federal Government is charged with no duty or responsibility whatever relating to an election to be held in the State of New-York. Officers of the National Guard in this department, will therefore vigilantly repress all attempts to disturb the peace, will do their utmost to preserve order and quiet on the day of the election, and if necessary will prevent all interference with the right of any person or persons peacefully to attend at the places where the polls shall be held. By order of

JOHN A. GREEN, Jr.,
Brigadier-General Commanding.
MILTON H. NORTHROP, Captain and A. A. G.

Gov. Seymour and the Army.

HIS ACTION RELATIVE TO SOLDIERS VOTING.

The Albany *Argus* undertakes to defend Gov. SEYMOUR from the charge of having acted unfairly in distributing ballots to the soldiers. It publishes the following documents, commencing with the appended circular issued to the commandants and surgeons of New-York regiments in the field:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Sept. 30, 1864.

To ——, —— of N. Y. S. Volunteers:

The Legislature of this State, at its last session, passed an act, which received my signature and became a law, on the 21st of April, 1864, entitled "an act to enable the qualified electors of this State, absent therefrom in the military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, to vote."

This act inaugurates a new feature in our system of elective franchise, and I feel it incumbent upon me to call your attention to its provisions, and to ask that you see it faithfully and impartially carried out. The act provides for this in the following section:

"SEC. 13. Any officer of this State, or of the United States, or any other person, who shall directly or indirectly, control or attempt to control any such enlisted elector in the exercise of any of his rights under this act, by menace, bribery, fear of punishment, hope of reward, or any other corrupt or arbitrary measure or resort whatever, to annoy, injure or otherwise punish any such officer or man, for the manner in which he may have exercised any such right, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the sovereignty of this State, which shall be punished as a misdemeanor, and for which he may be indicted and tried at any future time, when he may be found within the limits of the State; and upon conviction, he shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and he shall also thenceforth be ineligible, after conviction thereof, to hold any office in this State."

The twelfth section of the act herein referred to provides for the preparation, by the Secretary of State, of blank forms and envelopes, which, together with copies of the soldiers' voting act, have been forwarded by express to the different regiments and battalions of New-York State Volunteers in the United States service, and to the sick and wounded New-York soldiers in United States hospitals, under the following order:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1864.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 262.—19. All officers in the military service of the United States will render every facility to such Express Companies as may be charged by the Governor of New-York with the delivery of the necessary forms and blanks required to secure the votes of soldiers of that State in the field, with a view to the blanks being delivered with the least practical delay.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

[Official.] E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

I send you a set of ballots prepared by the friends of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and have requested the Secretary of State to forward to you a set prepared by the friends of Mr. LINCOLN.

The State and local committees of the two political parties will send you the necessary number of ballots.

You can do much toward securing to your officers and men a fair expression of their political preferences. If you will detail one or more officers of your command of each political party, to distribute the ballots, and to aid soldiers and commissioners in filling up the requisite powers of attorney. You are also requested to use every effort to send forward the envelopes, containing the powers of attorney and ballots, to the electors in the several election districts of this State, named on the back thereof—either by express or mail, or through such reliable commissioners as may visit your command.

I feel confident that every officer from New-York will feel an honorable pride in seeing that the laws of his State are carried out according to their letter and spirit, and that they will protect all under their care in the full and free exercise of their personal and political rights.

Truly yours, etc.,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The *Argus* adds:

Before issuing this circular, Gov. SEYMOUR addressed the following letter to Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Secretary of State:

[COPY.]

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Sept. 30, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I shall send a set of ballots to every regiment from New-York. I will send them for both political parties, if you or any other person will furnish me those for the candidates of the Republican party; or if you prefer to send them, I will give you every facility in my power.

Truly yours, &c.,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Secretary of State, Albany.

To this note no reply was received. On the next day Gov. SEYMOUR wrote Secretary DEPEW as follows:

[COPY.]

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1864.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary of State:

DEAR SIR: Some days since I spoke with you concerning the appointment by you and myself of joint commissioners to proceed to the several United States Hospitals, and to visit the armies in the field, for the purpose of distributing ballots to our New-York soldiers, now in the United States service, and to carry out the purposes of the law for soldiers voting.

As the day for the election approaches, every delay becomes injurious to our soldiers; and as I have heard nothing from you, with reference to a cooperation in making such appointments, I have selected several commissioners to proceed to Washington and the Army of the Potomac to this end.

I shall be happy to add others if you will name them.

I have directed them to carry ballots for any parties that may see fit to put them into their hands.

Truly yours, &c.,
(Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Thus it will be seen that Gov. SEYMOUR did all in his power to secure the cooperation of Secretary DEPEW in the efforts he was making to afford facilities to soldiers in the field to vote. The Secretary was the officer directed by law to prepare all the blanks, and to send them to the army; and, being the leading Republican State official, he was the proper person for the Governor to communicate with in reference to the subject.

Fire in Flushing, L. I.

The railroad depot at Flushing, L. I., was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, at 4 o'clock. The entire depot building and sheds, for cars and freight, with five passenger, one smoking, two freight and one platform cars, with considerable freight, was destroyed. There are many rumors as to the cause of the fire, and from the fact that a small portion of the pile work on the road was burned on Friday morning, it is generally believed that it must have been the work of an incendiary. There is also a report that one of the freight cars on the 8 o'clock train from Hunter's Point, was on fire when it reached the depot. This, if true, will account for the fire, although it does not speak well for the manner in which the affairs of the road are managed.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 31.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 66½; Morris Canal, 93; Long Island Railroad, 46; Pennsylvania Railroad, 70. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

In Operation To-Day—The Offices Designated—The Forms Prescribed—Safeguards for the Public.

To-day the Money Order system goes into operation, and the following are the list of offices designated thus far as correspondents of New-York, where the financial business will be transacted under the direction of Mr. C. F. MACDONALD, of the General Post-office, and Mr. J. W. NORTON in New-York:

MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

Office.	State.	Office.	State.
Albany	New-York.	Milwaukie	Wisconsin.
Albion	New-York.	Montpelier	Vermont.
Alexandria	Virginia.	Muscatine	Iowa.
Alton	Illinois.	Nashua	New-Hampshire.
Annapolis	Maryland.	Nashville	Tennessee.
Auburn	New-York.	Newark	New-Jersey.
Augusta	Maine.	New-Bedford	Mass.
Baltimore	Maryland.	Newbern	N. Carolina.
Bangor	Maine.	Newburgh	New-York.
Beloit	Wisconsin.	Newcastle	Pennsylvania.
Binghamton	New-York.	New-Haven	Connecticut.
Bloomington	Illinois.	New-London	Connecticut.
Boston	Massachusetts.	New-Orleans	Louisiana.
Bridgeport	Connecticut.	Newport	Rhode Island.
Brooklyn	New-York.	New-York	New-York.
Buffalo	New-York.	Norfolk	Virginia.
Burlington	Vermont.	Norwich	New-York.
Burlington	Iowa.	Ogdensburgh	New-York.
Cairo	Illinois.	Old Point Comfort	Va.
Chattanooga	Tennessee.	Oswego	New-York.
Chicago	Illinois.	Ottawa	Illinois.
Chillicothe	Ohio.	Peoria	Illinois.
Cincinnati	Ohio.	Philadelphia	Penn.
Cleveland	Ohio.	Pittsburgh	Penn.
Columbus	Ohio.	Pittsfield	Massachusetts.
Concord	N. H.	Plattsburgh	New-York.
Cumberland	Md.	Portland	Maine.
Davenport	Iowa.	Port Royal	S. C.
Dayton	Ohio.	Portsmouth	N. H.
Desmoines	Iowa.	Portsmouth	Ohio.
Detroit	Mich.	Pottsville	Pennsylvania.
Dubuque	Iowa.	Poughkeepsie	New-York.
Easton	Pennsylvania.	Providence	R. I.
Eastport	Maine.	Quincy	Illinois.
Elgin	Illinois.	Racine	Wis.
Elmira	New York.	Reading	Pa.
Erie	Pennsylvania.	Red Wing	Min.
Evansville	Indiana.	Rochester	New-York.
Fall River	Mass.	Rockford	Illinois.
Fort Wayne	Indiana.	Rock Island	Illinois.
Frederick	Maryland.	Rutland	Vermont.
Freeport	Illinois.	St. Joseph	Missouri.
Galena	Illinois.	St. Louis	Missouri.
Grand Rapids	Michigan.	St. Paul	Minnesota.
Harrisburg	Pennsylvania.	Salem	Massachusetts.
Hartford	Connecticut.	Sandusky	Ohio.
Honesdale	Pennsylvania.	Saratoga Springs	N. Y.
Hudson	New York.	Scranton	Pennsylvania.
Indianapolis	Indiana.	Sheboygan	Wisconsin.
Jefferson City	Missouri.	Springfield	Mass.
Jersey City	New Jersey.	Springfield	Illinois.
Johnstown	Pa.	Syracuse	New York.
Kalamazoo	Michigan.	Terre Haute	Indiana.
Keene	New-Hampshire.	Toledo	Ohio.
Keokuk	Iowa.	Trenton	New-Jersey.
La Crosse	Wisconsin.	Troy	New-York.
Lafayette	Indiana.	Urbana	Ohio.
Lansing	Michigan.	Utica	New-York.
Lewistown	Penn.	Vicksburgh	Mississippi.
Lexington	Kentucky.	Vincennes	Indiana.
Lima	Ohio.	Washington	D. C.
Lockport	New-York.	Watertown	New-York.
Louisville	Kentucky.	Wheeling	W. Virginia.
Lowell	Massachusetts.	Williamsport	Penn.
Lynn	Massachusetts.	Wilmington	Delaware.
Madison	Indiana.	Winona	Minnesota.
Madison	Wisconsin.	Wooster	Ohio.
Manchester	N. H.	Worcester	Mass.
Marietta	Ohio.	Xenia	Ohio.
Meadville	Pennsylvania.	Zanesville	Ohio.
Memphis	Tennessee.		

The general instructions are in the simplest form. The person presenting the order for payment must give exact information as to the exact name and address of the party who originally obtained it, unless such party be a firm, when the name of the firm, together with its address, will suffice.

When the payée of an order desires the same to be paid to any other person, he must fill up and sign the annexed form of indorsement, and furnish such second party with the information above required to obtain payment of the order, who, upon receiving payment, must sign his name upon the face of the order:

Pay to —— —— —— —— the amount of the within order. —— —— —— —— Payée.

N. B.—More than one indorsement is prohibited by law, and will render this order invalid and not payable.

These regulations are intended to secure payment of the order to the rightful party, and Postmasters are required to enforce them rigidly in every respect, so far as a due regard to public convenience will permit.

After once paying a money order, by whomsoever presented, the Post-office Department will not be liable to any further claim therefor. The public are therefore strictly cautioned:

1. To take all means to prevent the loss of a money-order.

2. Never to send the order in the same letter with the information required on payment thereof.

3. To be careful, on taking out a money-order, to state correctly the christian name, as well as the surname, of the person in whose favor it is to be drawn.

4. To see that the name and address of the person taking out the money-order are correctly made known to the person in whose favor it is drawn.

Neglect of these instructions will risk the loss of the money, beside leading to delay and trouble in obtaining payment.

Under no circumstances can payment of an order be demanded on the day of its issue.

A letter containing "advice of money order" will be sent by the postmaster by whom it is drawn to the office where it is payable. The letter will contain the full name and residence of the "payee," viz.: the person to whom the order is payable, and of the "remitter," the person who pays the money and obtains the order; beside any other information it may be deemed desirable to send.

Other precautions for the safety of letters and speedy payment of orders will be taken, if found necessary.

Blanks for the use of postmasters, in keeping their accounts, and in replacing orders lost or mislaid in certain cases, are also provided.

The rates of commisison are as follows:

On orders not exceeding $10 ..... 10 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $20 ..... 15 cents.
Over $20 and up to $30 ..... 20 cents.

No single order issued for less than one dollar or more than thirty dollars; and no fraction of cents to be introduced in an order. No orders to be issued on credit.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

A couple of letters from our California correspondent ("Podgers,") mailed in July last, have come to hand. They have been through various adventures during the past four months, or during the time that the overland mails across the plains were interrupted by the hostile Indians. Probably the red men tried to read and comprehend them; but failing to do so, at last concluded to forward them to us. Most of the news, speculations and gossip that our correspondent then wrote is entirely out of date, and we give but a couple of characteristic paragraphs.

I came down from the mountains a few days

Enrollment and Drafting.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Monday, Oct. 24, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to call the attention of the proper authorities at Washington, to the improper mode of enrollment which has hitherto been resorted to, and to suggest a new means, which must, in a great measure, overrule many objections which can, with propriety, be imputed to our present system.

Our enrolling officers go from door to door, in their respective wards, to collect the names. Whom do they derive their information from, and what means have they to control such information? The officer, calling at a boarding-house, for instance, will most likely inquire for the lady of the house, and will get from her such names as she is disposed to give. He gets names, *more or less*, according to the loyalty, patriotism or disinterestedness of such lady. In some cases, he gets the names of all the inmates, no doubt; but is the replenishment of our armies to be made dependent on such contingency? When the officer gets through his ward, what guarantee has he that his enrollment-book should not contain many hundred more names? None, that I know of; and this is one of the reasons why so many supplementary drafts have hitherto been made to fill quotas. In my ward, Sir, there are actually not men enough to fill the quota under the last call. This I hold from the Provost-Marshal of my district. What, then, is to be done? Detail officers to canvass the lower or business part of the city; let them get from the proprietor of each house, first, his own name and residence, and then the names of his employes, and such details as are necessary, and which may be in the employer's power to furnish. If men, whose names have been obtained at their places of business, prove not to have been given at their places of residence, let the proper party be responsible for the consequences.

But this would not, I imagine, obviate the evil so thoroughly as the following system: Let it be known that the residents of a Ward will have to report in person or by letter, at a certain place, on or before a certain day, giving due warning that all delinquencies will be punished by heavy fine. When the last day for this reporting has expired, let printed bills be posted in sufficient numbers and in conspicuous places, with all the names reported. Inform the public that a certain reward will be paid for all names not on these bills, of all males of proper age &c.; and you at once constitute a police, of which every man becomes a member. Those liable to the draft, having interest that their ward enrollments be as large as possible, thus diminishing their chances of being drafted; those not liable to be drafted, actuated by a sense of duty, or a desire to get the reward—all will conspire to make the probabilities of unlawful escape out of the question.

A supplementary draft will, no doubt, have to be made in some districts, (it will be the case in my ward,) I give the above suggestion for what it may be worth.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
AN ADOPTED CITIZEN.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 31, 1864.

$3,000	U.S.6s,'81...C.	106⅛	50 Hud. Riv. R.	122
25,000	do	106⅛	500 do	122⅛
20,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	107⅜	100 do	s10 122⅝
1,000	do	107⅜	500 do	122⅜
16,000	do New Iss.	100⅞	300 do	s10 122⅜
500	do	101	100 do	b30 123⅛
20,000	U. S. 10-40s...C.	94⅜	100 do	s5 122⅜
500	do	95	800 Reading R.	133⅛
5,000	U.S.6s. 1 yr. C.	95⅝	400 do	b60 135
2,000	do	95⅛	200 do	b60 134
20,000	do	95⅛	500 do	133⅛
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan	113	1500 do	133
			200 do	b30 133⅛
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56	1000 do	b4 132⅜
5,000	Mo. State 6s	61	1000 do	132⅜
1,000	do	60⅜	1000 do	132⅜
60,000	U. & M. Cer.	38	200 Mich. Cen. R.	130
30,000	do	38⅜	500 do	129⅛
10,000	do	b30 38⅜	200 do	129⅛
10,000	do	38⅜	100 do	b10 129⅜
3,000	Erie 3d M. Bs.	117	100 do	129⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	115⅜	100 Chic. & Alt. R.	88
500	Al. & T. H. 1st M	100	250 Chi. & Alt. R. Pr.	92
5,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.	94⅜	100 Alt. & Terre H.	56
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L.G.	62	200 M. S. & N. I.	71
5,000	do	62⅜	2400 do	71⅛
5,000	Mar. Ist M. B.	94⅜	100 do	b10 71⅜
7,500	Am. Gold	222	2500 do	71⅜
10,000	do	221⅜	200 do	b30 71⅜
500	Canton Co.	34	500 do	b30 72
250	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	188	200 do	71⅜
200	do	190	1800 do	71⅜
100	Cen. Coal Co.	57	100 do	b10 72
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	b15 53	600 Ill. Cen. R.	128
800	do	53	500 do	b10 128
300	do	52⅜	100 do	s10 128
200	do	52⅝	400 do	128⅛
200	Am. Coal Co.	85	100 do	s10 128⅜
200	do	84⅜	300 do	128⅜
600	Quick. Min. Co.	83	100 Cleve. & Pitts.	104⅜
700	do	82⅜	800 do	105
100	do	b15 83	400 do	s5 105
400	do	82⅝	100 do	105⅛
600	Mar. Mining Co.	34	100 do	s15 106
100	do	34⅜	3500 Chi. & N.W.	45
300	do	34⅜	400 do	45⅛
300	do	35	200 do	b30 45⅜
100	Atl. M. S. Co.	185	100 do	b10 45⅜
100	do	188	100 do	45⅜
100	do	188⅛	1600 do	46⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.	123	400 do	b10 46⅜
1000	do	122⅜	1000 Chi. & N.W. Pref.	81
500	Erie Railway	97⅜	500 do	81⅜
2800	do	97⅜	500 do	81⅜
100	do	97⅜	1600 do	81⅜
100	do	b30 97⅜	800 Clev. & Tol.	112
200	do	b10 97⅜	400 Chi. & R. I. R.	97⅜
400	do	b30 97⅜	1500 do	97⅜
700	do	b30 98	1500 do	98
800	do	97⅜	1500 do	98⅛
200	do	b10 97⅜	100 do	b30 98⅛
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	105	250 M. & P. Du C. R.	54
100	do	105⅛	100 do	54⅛
300	do	105⅜	100 do	b30 56⅛
100	do	105⅜	200 Alt. & T. H. Pref.	75
3000	do	106	100 Miss. & Mo. R.	35
100	do	106⅜	200 Erie R. Pref.	104

SECOND BOARD.

10,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s C.	107⅜	200 Mich. Cen. R.	120
10,000	do	107⅜	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	73
20,000	do	108	100 do	73¼
16,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. C.	96⅜	500 do	73⅜
12,000	do	95⅝	100 do	74
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	39	100 do	b30 74⅜
15,000	do	39⅛	800 Clev. & Pitts.	107
1,500	Amer Gold	227	1000 Ill. Cen. R.	130
783	Cum. Coal Pref.	53	200 do	b10 130¼
100	do	52⅜	100 Chic. & N.W.R.	46⅜
800	do	52⅜	900 do	47
100	do	b10 53¼	100 do	b30 47⅜
400	Q. Mining Co.	83	800 do	46⅜
100	do	83½	100 Chi. & N.W.Pr.	b10 83
300	do	83¼	600 do	82¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	123¼	200 do	82¾
100	do	123⅜	300 Ch. & R.I. R.	99⅜
200	Canton Co.	35	500 do	99⅜
500	Erie Railway	98⅜	500 do	100
400	do	98⅜	100 do	b30 100⅛
1000	do	98⅜	500 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	106⅜
200	do	b10 99	100 Hud. Riv. R.	123⅜
600	do	99	1000 do	106¼
200	Reading R.	b10 134⅜	100 Al. T. H.	56
800	do	134⅜	300 Ch., B. & Quin ex d.	117
400	do	134⅜		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Central	s3 122⅜	100 Chi. & R. I.	98⅜
1400	Erie R.	98⅛	100 do	s3 98⅞
500	do	s3 98⅜	200 do	b3 99
100	do	A 98	300 do	99
300	do	b3 98¼	400 do	b3 99⅛
500	do	s4 98¼	300 do	99
200	Hudson R. R.	b3 123	100 do	b3 99⅜
100	do	s3 123	200 do	b3 99⅜
200	do	123¼	100 Chic. & N.W.R	47
200	do	b3 123¼	200 do	b3 47
100	do	b10 123⅜	100 do	b3 46⅜
400	do	b10 123⅜	500 do	46⅜
100	do	c 123¼	100 do	46⅜
100	do	b15 123¼	500 do	46⅜
100	Reading R.	b2 133⅛	100 do	b3 46⅜
100	do	c 133⅜	300 P. F. W. & C.	106⅛
800	do	133⅜	100 do	s3 106⅜
25,000	do	134	100 do	106⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.	130	200 do	b3 106⅜
200	do	b3 130	500 do	s3 106⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R.	129¼	200 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	82⅛
200	do	129¾	200 do	82⅜
200	do	129	300 do	b3 82⅜
100	do	128⅞	200 do	83¼
100	do	s10 128⅞	100 do	s3 82
200	do	s10 128⅞	300 do	b3 82
100	do	b3 128⅞	200 do	82
200	do	s10 128⅞	200 do	b3 82⅛
900	M. S. & N. I.	72⅜	100 do	82⅛
1600	do	s3 72⅜	15,000 O. & Miss. Cer.	38⅜
200	do	b3 72⅜	20,000 do	38⅜
300	do	72⅜	25,000 do	38¾
300	do	72⅜	100 Cum. Coal	s3 53
200	do	72⅜	200 do	53
300	do	b3 72⅜	200 do	53⅛
800	do	s3 73	1050 Quick. Min.	83
100	do	73¼	600 Mariposa Min.	b3 34⅜
500	Cleve. & Pitts.	s3 106⅜	900 do	34⅜
200	do	106⅞	1300 do	b3 35
200	do	107⅛	100 do	b10 35
700	Cleve. & Tol R.	s3 113⅜	300 do	s3 34¾
800	Atl. M. S. Co.	b3 189		
500	Canton Co.	34¾		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

1000	Erie R.	99⅜	400 Cleve. & Tol.	113⅜
400	do	99⅜	200 do	113¾
1200	do	b3 99⅜	200 Chic. & N. W.	46⅞
200	do	99⅜	200 do	46⅜
500	do	b10 99⅜	100 Chi. & N.W. Pr.	s3 82⅜
1500	do	s3 99⅜	300 do	82⅜
500	do	b3 99⅜	100 do	b3 82⅜
600	do	b3 99⅜	100 do	82⅜
300	do	s3 99⅜	400 do	82⅜
800	do	b30 100	600 do	82⅜
200	do	s3 99⅜	200 do	82
100	Hud. Riv. R.	124⅛	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	106⅜
900	Reading R.	134⅜	200 do	106⅜
300	Mich. So. & N. I.	73⅞	100 do	107
400	do	73⅞	100 do	b3 107
800	do	73⅝	100 do	106⅜
100	do	s3 73⅝	10,000 O. & Miss. Cer.	38⅝
200	do	b3 73⅜	5,000 do	38¾
400	do	s3 73⅜	200 Canton Co.	36⅛
200	do	73⅜	100 Cum. Coal Co.	b3 53⅜
100	Mich. Central R.	130	100 do	b3 53⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R.	129⅜	200 do	s3 53⅜
100	do	129⅜	100 do	b5 53⅜
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	99¼	100 Quick. M. Co.	b3 84
200	do	99⅜	300 do	s3 84
100	do	b2 99⅛	400 do	84
100	do	99⅛	500 do	84⅛
100	do	99⅛	600 Mariposa M. Co.	35
100	do	99⅛	200 do	b3 35
200	T. & A. H. R. Pref.	75		

MONDAY, Oct. 31—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New York, on Saturday, Oct. 29, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 22:

Increase in Loans	$782,587
Increase in Specie	67,947
Decrease in Circulation	71,489
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,066,208

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 31, 1863.	Oct. 29, 1864.	Oct. 22, 1864.
Capital	$69,401,000	$69,186,762	$69,927,735
Loans	203,172,418	186,521,351	185,738,764
Specie	28,124,921	21,078,307	21,010,360
Circulation	5,971,733	3,920,290	3,991,779
Gross Deposits	245,043,818	224,819,407	246,006,685
Exchanges	72,866,564	72,936,315	85,189,801
Undrawn	171,176,254	151,883,092	150,816,884
In Sub-Treas'ry	39,405,766	29,464,723	35,017,515

The Bank return this afternoon is partially higher on Loans and Deposits and steady on the Specie average. The market for Gold to-day is higher than on Saturday by 4@5 ℔ cent., the military news and rumors being considered as unfavorable. The sales through the early forenoon were at 221¼@222@222¼ ℔ cent., but after 1 o'clock the price rose to 224@225@227½@226¼ ℔ cent. Money is in easy supply at 7 ℔ cent. at call, and the remainder of the New Loan was paid in without the slightest pressure upon the market.

There was a large demand both at the Stock Exchange and on Wall-street for Government Stocks and Treasury Certificates, and the rates were firm and advancing. The Certificates sold at 95⅛ ℔ cent. at the morning Board. The Railway speculation was renewed at rising prices, and with a more general demand and activity on the New-York and Western Roads than for a week or two past. The excitement at the Stock Exchange was quite marked on nearly all the Western lines, and a further advance of 1@2 ℔ cent. was made on the best sales of Saturday. The amount of business registered on the official lists of sales, as above printed, is a fair index of the buoyancy of the market and the daily increase in the volume of speculation.

At the afternoon Board there was a further general advance, including higher bids for the 5-20s United States and for Treasury Certificates. The New-York and Western Railways, and also Reading, were in large demand—Erie selling up to 99 ℔ cent., Reading 134⅛, and Rock Island at par.

The general market stocks continued buoyant after the Second Board and up to 4 o'clock, when the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday. Erie shares advanced to 99⅛@99⅜ ℔ cent.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅛	106⅜	Mich. Southern	70½	73⅝
U. S. 5-20's	107⅜	108	Illinois Cen	127	129⅝
N. Y. Central	121	123	Pittsburgh	102⅛	107
Erie	97⅛	99⅛	Fort Wayne	102⅛	106⅜
Erie Preferred	104	104	Rock Island	97	100
Hudson	122	124⅛	Reading	133⅛	134⅛
Canton	33⅜	35½	Quicksilver	80⅜	83⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95⅛	95⅜	Cum'land Coal	52⅜	53
Northwest	44⅜	46⅛	Mariposa	33⅜	35
Ohio & M. Certs	36⅜	39⅛	N. West Pref.	80	82½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares. The November half-yearly dividend of the Nassau Bank is 4 ℔ cent., last November 3½ ℔ cent.:

Mechanics'	110	Bank of No. Amer.	102
Import. & Traders'	103	Hanover	100
Union	116	Metropolitan	114¾
Pacific	155	Corn Exchange	102
American Exc'nge	118	Commonwealth	100
Tradesmen's	113	Fourth National	91
Merchants' Exchange	98	Merchants'	112
Ocean	90	Marine	150

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	112	Alton 1sts	105
Erie 1sts, '68	107⅜	Terre H. Income	82
Erie 4ths, '80	110	N. West. S. F.	105
Erie 5ths, '88	112	N. West. Int	100
Buff. & Erie	107	N. West. firsts	94⅜
Hudson firsts	109⅛	Del. L. & W. 1sts	113
Hudson seconds	117	Del. L. & W. 2ds	114
Illinois Cen. 7s	115⅜	Wab. 2ds	87
Alton S. F.	100	Prairie du Chien	110
Alton 1sts	106	Ft. Wayne seconds	102¾
Ohio & Miss 1sts	94	Peninsular	85
St. Paul 1sts	90	Toledo S. Fund	106
Mich. So. S. Fund	106	Mariposa	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	115	Terre Haute 1sts	100
Erie 3ds, '83	114	Terre Haute 2ds	26
Erie 32ds	113⅜	Wabash 1sts	99
Mich. Cen. '83 '69	120	Ft. Wayne firsts	112
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Com	121	Miss. & Mo. L. G	62⅜
Alton, S. F	100	Pittsburgh 4ths	82

Among the passengers sailing for Europe on Wednesday next by the *Scotia* will be Mr. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, a veteran and successful, as well as highly estimable member of the Stock Exchange. The trip is one of relaxation, and the first that Mr. W. has ever made to Europe.

Mr. JOSEPH H. TAYLOR has been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

A letter from London, under date of Oct. 14, says:

"The announcement yesterday from New-York of the failure of Messrs. MAXWELL, WRIGHT & Co., of Baltimore, was received with surprise and great regret. The bills drawn on London by their Rio house were yesterday, it is stated, refused acceptance by their agents here."

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $841,394 24; for customs, $169,000; payments, $2,852,797 13; on account of loan, $500,000; balance, $27,453,320 11.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 3-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1864.

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent interest of the net profits for the past six months, payable at the present office of the Bank, No. 4 Wall-st., on and after Tuesday, November 1. Stockholders will please surrender up the certificates of stock they now hold, and receive new ones instead.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 31—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 56 bbls. Ashes, 29,764 bbls. Flour, 430 bbls. Corn Meal; 69,795 bushels Wheat, 21,261 bushels Corn, 7,200 bushels Rye, 43,700 bushels Barley, 145,885 bushels Oats, 697 bushels Malt, 715 pkgs. Provisions, and 603 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls. at $11@$11 50 for Pots and $12 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in demand and buoyant, including Java at 46c.@48c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo 37c.@39c.; Rio at 37c.@41½c.; St. Domingo at 36c.@37c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and unsettled; Middling, $1 22@$1 25, chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 350 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, opening at a slight advance, but closing heavily. Sales since our last amount to 11,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$9 75; poor to choice Extra State at $9 85@$10 25; also, for delivery in last half of December, at $10 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 80@$11 10 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 25	@$9 75
Extra State	9 85	@10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 60	@12 75
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping brands	10 80	@11 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 15	@11 90
Extra Genesee	10 25	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 30	@15 00

Southern Flour is irregular to-day; sales since our last 1,350 bbls. at $11@12 for poor to good, and $12@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 50@$15 50 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive to-day; sales 500 bbls. Extra at $10@$12 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $7 25@$7 35 for Jersey; $7 90 for Marsh's Caloric, and $8 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. Sales 230 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request at an advance of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Sales 46,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 40@$2 50; Amber Western at $2 43@$2 45; Red Western at $2 35@$2 38; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 25@$2 28; Milwaukee Club at $2 20@$2 25; Chicago Spring at $2 19@$2 24 ℔ bushel. Corn is in very moderate demand at a further advance of about 1c. ℔ bushel; sales since our last, 22,500 bushels, at $1 65 for Mixed Western and $2 for White Southern, ℔ bushel. Oats are depressed lower. We quote Canada at 87½c.@88¾c.; Western at 89c.@90¾c.; State at 88c.@89c., cash, ℔ bushel. Sales were also made of 14,000 bushels Western Rye at $1 53½@$1 55; 5,500 bush. Barley at $1 95 for Canada West and $1 85 for State.

HAY—North River is inquired for to a fair extent at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 35c.@52½c. for new ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in request, and buoyant, including New-Orleans at 97½c.@$1 20; Porto Rico, 82½c.@$1; Cuba Muscovado, 70c.@85c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been slightly dealt in, including Resin (nominally) at $22@$37 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $12@$16 ℔ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 10@$2 25 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Continue in limited demand and generally depressed, including Crude Whale at $135@$140; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 10; Bleached Winter Whale at $160; Unbleached Sperm at $2 20@$2 35; Linseed at $1 32@$1 35; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 44c.@45½c.; Refined Petroleum at 80c.@82c. free, and 65c.@66c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower, to-day, closing quite heavily. Sales to-day 8,700 bbls., at $42 75@$43, cash and regular way, closing at $42 75 for New Mess, cash, and $40@$41 for one year old Mess; $42@$42 50 for Prime Mess, $41 50 for Thin Mess, and $38 50@$39 50 for Prime, and $39@$40 for New Mess, deliverable in December, seller's option, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 16½c.@18½c. for Shoulders, 17¾c.@21c. for Hams; sales 130 pkgs. and 30,000 lbs. Lard is steadily improving; sales 3,200 tcs. and bols., at 20c.@22½c. for poor to very choice, the latter an extreme. Beef is in demand at $19@$23 for Extra Mess, $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess, $8@$13 for Country Mess ℔ bbl.; sales 500 bbls.; 125 bbls. Beef Hams were sold at $25. Butter continues in request at 38c.@48c. for poor to prime State, and 20c.@40c. for Western ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at 14c.@22c., the latter for choice, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Continue in demand, at rising prices. Sales since our last 635 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 17c.@22c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in request, at 22½c.@26c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 150,000 lbs., at 17c.@17¾c., the latter an extreme rate. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,200 bbls., at $1 71@$1 72 ℔ gallon. Market heavy.

FREIGHTS—Were very dull, and rates in all directions merely nominal. For Liverpool the engagements included 200 pkgs. Tallow, Lard, &c., at 6s. 3d.@7s. ℔ ton; also by steamers, 600 boxes Bacon and 1000 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, 20s. ℔ ton, and 200 bbls. Apples 4s. ℔ bbl. For London, 225 tons Logwood at 12s. 6d.; also, 2,900 boxes Cheese 25s., and 104 hhds. Tobacco 30s. ℔ ton. For Antwerp, 300 bags Coffee, 25s. ℔ ton. A British bark was chartered from Philadelphia through to Antwerp, with 3 500 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d., and a British bark here to a port in the Mediteranean, Light Pipe Staves, $35.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool
City of Cork	Nov. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Belgian	Nov. 5	Quebec	Liverpool
New York	Nov. 5	New-York	S'ampton
Glasgow	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Cella	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Nov. 9	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
C'y of Manchest'r	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Germania	Nov. 12	New-York	S'ampton
Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
City of London	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Nov. 23	Boston	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Canada	Oct. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Oct. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Oct. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Oct. 20	Liverpool	Quebec
City of Baltimore	Oct. 26	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	Oct. 22	Liverpool	New York.
Pennsylvania	Oct. 25	Liverpool	New York.
Africa	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Nov. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Nov. 5	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	Nov. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Boston
China	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Oct. 29	New-York	New-Orleans.
Champion	Nov. 2	New-York	New-Orleans.
Matanzas	Nov. 3	New-York	Havana.
Suwa Nada	Nov. 5	New-York	New Orleans
George Cromwell	Nov. 5	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Nov. 7	New-York	Havana.
Eagle	Nov. 9	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	Nov. 12	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Havana.

For California.

North Star	Nov. 3	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costa Rica	Nov. 14	New York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Nov. 19	New-York	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Nov. 23	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Scotia* will close on Wednesday at 7 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Belgian*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *New-York*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *Glasgow* will close at 10 30 A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana by the *Matanzas* will close on Thursday at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Suwo Nada* will close on Saturday at 1:30 P. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *North Star* will close on Wednesday at 10:30 A.M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1:30, 2:20 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS; IN SILKS, DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALES OF THE WEEK.

BLACK SILKS, $1, $1 25, $1 35, $1 50 to $2.
ALSO,
COLORED SILKS, at $1, 1 12½, $1 25 to $2.

BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE, all silk, at $2, worth $4.
ALSO,
FINE FRENCH MERINOS, IN ALL COLORS, from auction, at $1 30, $1 40, $1 50 to $1 75.
ALSO,
EMPRESS CLOTHS IN ALL COLORS, from auction, at $1, $1 25, $1 35 to $1 75.
ALSO,
TARTAN PLAID FRENCH POPLINS, all wool, double width, from auction, at $1, $1 10, $1 25 to $2.
ALSO,
TARTAN PLAID POPLINS, single fold, from auction, at 50c., 55c., 60c. to 75c.
ALSO,
BEAUTIFUL DELAINES, new and choice styles, from auction, at 37½c., 40c. and 45c.
ALSO,
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, at 50c., 55c., 60c. to $1.
ALSO,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, the best in the city, at $3 to $5.
ALSO,
PARIS BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, from auction, at $16 50, $18, $20, $25 to $60 (a great bargain)
LONG WOOL SHAWLS, at $6 25 to $12.
SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS, at $3 to $6 75.
STELLA SHAWLS, from auction, from $5 to $15.
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS, for mourning, at $4 50 to $17.
ALSO,
LADIES' CLOTH GLOVES, from auction, at 8s. and 6s. a pair.
PARIS KID GLOVES, from auction, at $1—a bargain.
PARIS KID GLOVES (equal to Alexandre's) at $1 50—a bargain.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,

Invite attention to a very large assortment of WOOL PLAIDS, POPLIN PLAIDS, MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, ALPACAS, and other DRESS GOODS, which they have reduced to prices much below the cost of importation.
ALSO,
A full line of SHAWLS, of every kind, for FALL and WINTER; RIBBONS, SCARFS, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

No. 423 Broadway, and
No. 385 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR-CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c., a large assortment. Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, TASSELS, WINDOW SHADES, and FIXTURES, in great variety.
AT REDUCED PRICES!!!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BELOW THE GOLD COST:
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
including several lots of choice Paris Silk, for evening wear,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
Manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV 1, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Natural Curiosities—Phenomena, &c. Afternoon: Paul's Return. Evening: Elvira; or, The Rose of Castile.

WINTER GARDEN—School of Reform.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—Fanchon the Cricket.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Marguerite's Colors—Dominique, the Deserter.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

DODWORTH HALL—Artemus Ward.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Joie de la Maison.

WALLACK'S—Wonder!—A Woman Keeps a Secret.

IRVING HALL—Glass Blowers.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the New-York Times, can be consulted in the Business Office of the Times. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac say that since the return of the army to its old quarters all is quiet. Our entire loss in the late movement will reach about 1,500. We took 828 prisoners and four battle flags. The highest praise is given by all to the officers and men of the Second and Third Divisions of the Second Corps for their behaviour during the day. Gens. Egan and Mott, who commanded them, and Gen. Smith and Col. McAllister, commanding brigades, are particularly praised for the very able manner in which they handled their men. The charge made by the New-Jersey Brigade, under Col. McAllister on the enemy, who had got in the rear of our forces, was one of the finest ever witnessed, and resulted in saving the entire position.

The editor of the Southern *Confederacy*, a Georgian paper, in writing home to his paper, from Richmond, says: "The pressure brought upon the authorities here, favoring the arming of the blacks, has been too strong to resist. Hence it is with gratitude that I am able to state officially that arrangements are now being made to arm, for the Spring campaign, three hundred thousand slaves, whose masters are to be compensated by the Confederate Government. The slaves thus armed are to have their freedom and fifty acres of land each, which insures them permanent homes in the South."

Intelligence from Newbern, received at Fortress Monroe, says the late frost has materially checked the yellow fever. The medical authorities say it will not be safe to return for those who are not acclimated, until the cold weather sets in permanently. The number of deaths from the fever will not exceed two thousand, consisting mostly of citizens and refugees.

A dispatch from Montreal announces that the Confederate managers in the case of the St. Alban's, Vermont, raiders, in the event of a decision being given by the Canadian Court to surrender up the raiders, intend appealing to the Judicial mComittee of the Privy Council in England.

The rebel prize steamer *Hope*, in charge of Acting Master J. H. Harris, arrived at Boston yesterday, having been captured off Wilmington on the 22d instant by the United States steamer *Kolus*. She was previously chased several hours on the 20th by the United States steamer *Gettysburgh*, and, to escape, threw overboard the greatest part of her cargo, consisting of machinery, coffee, dry goods, etc. The *Hope* is a steamer of 650 tons, with an engine of 300 horse-power, and was built in Liverpool, last year, by James Quigger & Co., and had made one successful trip before she was captured.

The private information from Atlanta, according to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is, that the position of the Twentieth Army Corps in that city and vicinity is perfectly secure. Horse-feed is somewhat scarce, but hard-tack and pork are abundant, and the enemy keep at a respectful distance.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Stock Market was buoyant yesterday on the Railway speculation, and firm and higher on Government securities. Money easy at 7 per cent. The Gold Room advanced to 225@227¼@226¼ per cent.

The cattle market at Forty-fourth-street, yesterday, was supplied with over 3,000 head—several hundred less than a week ago. Under the influence of this comparative light supply, holders have been able to advance their prices ¼c. ₩ lb., in a few cases probably ¼c.@1c. There have been fewer inferior cattle offered for sale than last week. Medium to good bullocks sold at 13c. @17½c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight., and prime at 18c., if not 18½c. Notwithstanding the lighter receipts of this week, trade has not been very brisk. 850 cattle were sold at Bergen. Sheep have advanced. We hear of sales of good stock at 8½c., live weight.

Influenced by the rise in gold, produce and merchandise opened rather more firmly yesterday, with a moderate demand for the leading articles, but the market closed heavily and in favor of buyers. Light freight engagements were reported.

Neither board of the Common Council had a quorum yesterday. Both boards stand adjourned to Thursday—the Aldermen at 1, and the Councilmen at 2 P. M.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and appointed Inspectors and Canvassers of Election for about one-third of the wards, and adjourned to 1 P. M. to-day, to continue the balloting.

The Mayor has prepared a message to the Common Council in relation to advertising vans, and recommending the passage of an ordinance prohibiting, under a penalty of $10, the driving of any advertising vehicle through the streets of greater dimensions than six feet high, six feet wide and twelve feet long.

Some Bostonians who visited here two years ago, and were escorted through the city by Alderman Farley, have sent him in grateful remembrance of his courtesy, a magnificent set of glassware.

To-day and to-morrow the different Boards of Registry sit. Voters will not have another opportunity to record their names. Let them see to it that their names are entered.

The depot of the Flushing Railroad was wholly destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, together with eight cars. Loss about $20,000, reported insured for only $1,500.

A grand Union rally of the ladies of Jersey City and vicinity will be held at the Tabernacle this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All the ladies who favor the support of our soldiers in the field and the Government are requested to attend. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Rev. John Milton Holmes, Walter Rutherford, Esq., and others. Gen. Cary is also to address the meeting.

The Veteran Union Club held a large meeting at their headquarters last evening, and eminent speakers addressed the audience. The club will hold their next grand mass meeting on Thursday evening at the Cooper Institute. Major-Gen. Nat. P. Banks and Col. Carpenter, of Kentucky, will speak. The first of these two gentlemen is well known, the other is one of the first lawyers in the State of Kentucky, and one of the finest orators in this country.

A McClellan meeting was held in Wall-street yesterday by parties calling themselves merchants and bankers of this city. It was moderately attended. James Gallatin, S. J. Tilden, Judge Hoffman, Reverdy Johnson, and others, spoke in the usual Copperhead style.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Age* claims the election of Coffroth over Koontz, to Congress, by 49 votes.

Gov. Carney, of Kansas, has issued one proclamation ordering the disbandment of the State militia, which was called out to resist Price's advance, and another appointing Oct. 30, as a day of thanksgiving that the State has been spared from a devastating raid.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register*, of Friday, gives an account of a great excitement in that city the night previous, caused by the presence of a number of rebel scoundrels from Canada. Attention was first attracted to them by their rowdyism in the saloons. A German was knocked down by one of them, and they afterward assailed a private residence, and were shot at by the occupant, but unfortunately, the charge wounded a returned soldier who was passing. The Mayor speedily organized a strong police force, and sixteen of the party were arrested. No arms were found on them, but circumstances indicate that they were bent on a St. Albans' raid.

The Bath (N. Y.) *Courier* makes an important error in printing the electoral ticket for this State. William H. McKinney, not S. T. McKinney, is the elector for the Fifth District.

A great single-wicket match at Cricket was played yesterday, on the grounds at Bedford, L. I., the contestants being members of the N. Y. Cricket Club, Messrs. Mellish and McCoy, the result being a victory for the latter gentleman. Several other single games were played during the afternoon, which afforded a fund of amusement to the numerous spectators, as well as healthful recreation to the participants.

The War Democrats of Hoboken held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Vollmer's hotel last evening, and passed strong and stirring resolutions repudiating the sham Democracy and their unpatriotic feelings and purposes, and pledging to Lincoln and Johnson an earnest and unanimous support.

The Union Club of Brooklyn had a grand torchlight procession last night, nearly ten thousand men marching in procession through the streets. The City of Churches was all a blaze with enthusiasm. The Ward organizations assembled at six o'clock, and the procession passed through all the principal streets and avenues. Many of the citizens illuminated their houses and stores. Fireworks, variegated lanterns, transparencies and torches lit up the long line of Union men marching on to the victory of November next. The War Eagles must be "wide awake" if they think to excel the sister city of Brooklyn in the display of last night.

The Union Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club, held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening at the Cooper Institute. Speeches were delivered by Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Theodore Tilton, C. J. Lewis and Gen. John Cochrane. A full report will be found in another column.

There was a large and spirited meeting of this association held in Washington Hall, Sixteenth Ward. John Davidson and Ephraim Martin, Esqs., delivered eloquent addresses. The Union Quartette Club sang some patriotic songs with fine effect. A resolution was offered and adopted indorsing the nomination and ratifying the name of Hon. Samuel C. Reed, as candidate to represent the Ninth Assembly District, of this city.

An immense Union mass meeting was held last Saturday evening in Providence, R. I. It is estimated that at least fifteen thousand persons were present. Eloquent and stirring speeches were made by Hon. William Sprague, Gen. Burnside, Hon. J. F. Trumbull, and others It is conceded to have been the most successful political demonstration ever witnessed in Rhode Island.

Not the Time to Surrender.

Shall rebellion be allowed to triumph in its last throes? Are we, who bore down upon it so effectively in its towering might, now to give way before it when it staggers in weakness? We do not need the evidence in Jeff. Davis' late speeches, or the testimony of the fugitives who are coming into our lines in constantly increasing numbers, to know that the tremendous drain of the last three years upon the resources of the Southern people is at last near its uttermost limit. In the nature of things it could not be otherwise. The census returns of 1860 presented the exact extent of these resources, particularly in respect to able-bodied population, the main element in war. They show that at that time there were only about a million and a quarter of white men between sixteen and fifty in all the eleven States which went into the "Confederacy." Not more than two-thirds of these, at the very most, could have been physically able to stand effective military service. We have lost by disease and battle about half a million since the war began. They, in the want of sanitary commissions, and of medical necessities, and by being oftener worsted in fight than we have been, have lost at least as many. There are then but about three hundred thousand left fit for military duty, in all these eleven States. But at least half of the area of these States has been so much reduced to our control as to be unavailable to the rebel government for conscription. Considering this, in connection with the fact that we have between sixty and seventy thousand of the rebel army in our hands as prisoners of war, it is mathematically certain that the rebellion is fast finding it an absolute impossibility to keep up its armies to the strength indispensable for its making any effective stand against us.

True, the rebel leaders are now deliberating upon the expedient of making soldiers of the slaves. The Southern Governors, in their recent Convention, recommended to the Richmond Government such a resort. But this only the more forcibly shows their extremity. Since time began, no people ever conquered in war through their slaves. It is not in human nature for a servile class to fight effectively for its oppressors. Neither compulsion nor promise can secure this. The slaves may be taught the manual, and put in the ranks. But that is nothing. It is the spirit that makes the soldier. Every black man in the South is for the success of the Northern armies. From infancy he has associated the North with freedom, and it is an indestructible instinct of his nature to be on our side. Against this instinct no soldierly spirit that Jeff. Davis can manufacture could avail for an instant. His negro soldiers would never fight against ours with any vigor, and would desert at every opportunity. We believe that he himself, with his soldier's education, understands this, and that it is because he does understand it that, hard pressed for soldiers as he acknowledges himself to be, he has not yet made the slightest allusion in his speeches to this proposition of arming the slaves.

We say then that the question is, shall we yield to the rebellion in its last stage? After sacrificing hundreds of thousands of lives, and thousands of millions of money, to bring the Jeff. Davis Government so near exhaustion, are we going to "let it alone," by a cessation of hostilities? From the beginning, Jeff. Davis has only asked that. We should have yielded it then, if at all. By conceding it now voluntarily, without necessity, we convict ourselves of measureless guilt. It would be nothing more or less than assuming the responsibility for all the blood and treasure that have been spent, and making an open confession to the world that it was all a wanton waste. The Chicago platform plea of "failure," for the abandonment of the war is too palpably untrue to be seriously entertained. The war is only a failure in not being finished—a failure as every other task is until the end crowns the work. The object of the war is still unrealized, simply because the war itself is still short of its completion. We have driven the rebellion close to its last ditch. We have got to drive it, *into* the last ditch, and bury it there, before the war will fully justify itself by its practical fruits. To ground our arms at this point is to make the war a failure indeed—the most enormous and shameful failure ever seen on earth. There is no failure so ignominious as that which comes from a failing of heart when success is within reach. Failure of strength is never a discredit; but failure of spirit is always so. The rebellion, wicked, as it is, will have a certain *éclat* in yielding only till overpowered. But our Government cannot yield at all without disgrace, for it is not only in the right, but it is far the stronger of the two.

The Southern people know that we have the strength to overmaster them. What is especially needful is that they should also know that we have the determination. Were they thoroughly assured that the twenty millions of the loyal people of the land were unalterably resolved to prosecute this war until there was again a universal submission to the National Government, they would not fight another month. No people will pour out their blood when they know it is in vain. The rebels must be made to know the Northern purpose. Next Tuesday will furnish the opportunity. Give Abraham Lincoln the overwhelming majority he should and can receive, and its moral effect will tell more toward giving the rebellion its quietus than all the grandest victories in the field we have yet achieved. We, the civilians, have it in our power to make the last decisive charge of the war. Let it be done in the same true spirit that has inspired our soldiers.

The German Vote for the Union.

The *Staats Zeitung*, in a labored editorial replying to our recent call upon the Germans for greater activity in this election, admits the truth of our assertion that the intelligent Germans are on the side of the Union party. It seeks to explain this interesting fact by the charge of "self-conceit" against this class, and by the allegation that they are beguiled through the humanitarian cry of "Anti-Slavery." As they are often gentlemen of much culture, who know from long reading the fearful effects of the system of human slavery in all lands where it has been tried, and as personally they have sacrificed fortune and country for liberty, we think the last point of the accusation is probably true. They undoubtedly can appreciate what liberty means, better than many of our native Americans, and they do unquestionably hate slavery, as men should, who have suffered under oppression all their lives. They were too intelligent to be deceived by the word "Democrat," as some of their ignorant countrymen, and they naturally joined the progressive and truly Republican party of this country. Their support of the Union party is all the more acceptable, because, as the *Zeitung* truly observes, many of them personally preferred Gen. Fremont for President; but, uninfluenced by their personal prejudices, they feel now that their first duty to their country is to defeat McClellan and the Peace Faction. They are acting a truly patriotic part.

We are convinced also that large numbers of their less educated countrymen, intelligent German mechanics and shopkeepers, are now seeing the true nature of this outrage, and will vote for the Union party. They understand now that it is precisely the same struggle which they left behind in Europe—the contest between the privileged few and the masses.

The Southern slaveholders are fighting the battles of the aristocracy the world over. They have over and over again expressed their supreme contempt for the white laboring class;—they have declared that poor whites ought to be slaves;—they have limited votes by property in many States, and have always opposed common schools for the people;—they have protected the large land and slaveholders by legislation, and have lorded it over the mechanic and laboring-classes. Their influence has been to have the poor whites in a state of ignorance and degradation, hardly above that of the slaves; and now with these ignorant and degraded dependents, they have fought the battle for slavery, their followers not knowing that they were bleeding and dying for their own enslavement. This war is the world-battle between Aristocracy and Democracy. The ignorant Copperheads of the North and the poor whites of the South are fighting with those who would most tyrannize over them. This, the intelligent German laborers of the East already see, as their compatriots of the West have long understood. The *Staats Zeitung* represents an ignorant constituency, but even these misguided persons begin to appreciate its sophistries and to see the falseness of much of the cry of "Democracy."

The great German vote of the country has always been on the side of Liberty and Union. It will continue to be so. And as the Germans have nobly represented themselves in the ranks of our armies, so will they now in the peaceful battle at the polls.

The Registry.

The Registers for the various polling districts in each ward of the city meet this day, and continue their sittings to-day and to-morrow. It is the duty of every loyal citizen to personally attend to the registry of his own name. If he was registered at the last State election, his name will appear upon the poll-books, and registry is not necessary. But every loyal voter should see that his right to vote is fully set forth, and even if certain of his registry last year, let it be rendered doubly certain this year, for it will at this election, in this city, be more than ever necessary that every loyal vote be polled. We have positive information that in several of the Wards of this city attempts will be made by the Copperheads to put on the poll lists, *by proxy*, thousands of names of absent electors, to be duly represented and voted on election day! Let honorable citizens look sharply to this matter to-day.

For the guidance of all we give the following substance of the requirements of the statute in regard to registration and voting:

"No person can be registered under the law of this State except upon a personal application to the Registers of the District in which he resides, and upon such application he is liable to be challenged in the same manner and form as when attempting to vote, in which case he must qualify himself by taking the prescribed oath.

In the case of a soldier absent in the army or in hospital, the soldier's voting law does not provide for his registration by proxy, and he cannot be registered unless he appears personally before the Registers, or unless his name appears on the poll-list as having voted at the previous election. Where his name does not appear on last year's poll-list, or he does not register his name in person, his proxy can vote for him only on the day of election by procuring the affidavit of some householder, resident in the district, to the effect that he knows the soldier whose vote is offered, and knows him to be entitled to vote at the place where the proxy offers his ballots.

Any Register who permits a proxy to register the name of an absent soldier, renders himself liable to prosecution for misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment."

It is the duty of all citizens who desire to preserve the purity of the elections, and prevent the gigantic frauds which are sought to be perpetrated under the soldiers' voting law to attend to this matter, and see that a challenge is interposed to every attempt to register absent voters in violation of the laws of the State of New-York.

The Postal Money-Order System—New and Important Measure.

We publish in other columns the essential points of the Postal Money-Order regulations, which go into practical operation this morning. The department has prudently taken time to weigh with care the responsibilities thrown upon it by the Act of Congress. It has had regard to the selection of good executive officers, to the limitation of the amount receivable for transmission, to the rate of charges, to the responsibility of the offices provisionally designated, and, above all, to the frequency and regularity of returns from corresponding offices.

On all these great essential points, we think, the arrangements will be found to be such as will inspire confidence generally throughout the country. Mr. Macdonald was selected for the position of Superintendent on no party or partisan grounds, but solely from his acknowledged experience and general fitness for the office. And Mr. Norton, who is placed in charge of the department here, has a well-established reputation for accuracy and fidelity as an accountant.

The limitations of the amount receivable for transmission to thirty dollars, appears no doubt at first sight, to many, as a somewhat arbitrary restriction upon small business exchanges. But experience shows the wisdom of it. The neighboring British Colonies, in instituting their postal Money Order arrangements, some eight years ago, found their first great difficulty to arise from their attempt to supply a convenience for small traders. They made their maximum one hundred dollars. They failed to exact prompt and regular returns, and the result was, in some cases, that country postmasters, conspiring with some local trader, were enabled to draw upon the paying office for thousands of dollars as mere accommodation paper. In the arrangement which Mr. Macdonald has perfected, this is fully provided against. The highest receivable amount is little more than that established by the British Post-office, which is £5 sterling. The offices corresponding with New-York, as now provisionally designated, are such as may be considered financially *responsible*; and, more important still—for the security of the Department against imposition—the rules require a weekly return of balances from all the corresponding offices.

If we were disposed to find fault with any part of the system in its present provisional form, we should express the opinion that the number of offices might have been even more limited than it is, for a beginning. The checks and guarantees, however, if weekly returns are rigidly exacted, are such as will hardly permit of the practice of fraud on the part of officials, or of dishonest traders acting in collusion with them.

The charge for transmission can hardly be considered exorbitant. When the British system was established in 1840, the charge was 5 per cent. It was afterward reduced to 3d. sterling for all orders under £2 sterling, and to 6d. for all sums under £5 sterling. And at this rate of carriage the average annual amount transmitted through the Post-office of late years has been little under *fifteen millions of pounds sterling*. Here, the department commences with a charge of ten cents for the smallest sum receivable for transmission, increasing it to twenty cents for the maximum—thirty dollars—or about one-sixth of the charge of the British Post-office when the system was there first introduced.

Maryland Proclaimed a Free State.—The highest courts of Maryland have overruled all the technicalities raised by the rebels and copperheads for an injunction upon Gov. Bradford, and he has issued his proclamation declaring that the free Constitution has received a majority of the votes cast, and will go into operation on the 1st of November. Thus the final act is consummated, and Maryland this day begins her life as a free State. It will hereafter rank as the most glorious day in her calendar. Right gladly do her loyal sisters welcome her to the long career of prosperity and power now before her.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 31.

TRIAL OF COL. NORTH.

The trial of Col. North, New-York State Agent, charged with aiding and abetting the recently discovered frauds relating to soldiers' votes, will be tried to-morrow in this city before the Military Commission, of which Major-Gen. Doubleday is President. Stephen Maxon, who figures in the late election frauds at Baltimore, is a brother-in-law of Marshal B. Champlin, of Allegheny County, the late Democratic candidate for Attorney-General of New-York, and the leading Copperhead of his section of the State.

WHAT GEN. SHERMAN WOULD LIKE.

The report that Hood's army had crossed the Tennessee is believed to be incorrect, as subsequent dispatches from Gen. Sherman make no mention of this fact. Sherman asks nothing better than that Hood should do so, and states that he would gladly afford him free passes.

HOW THE SOLDIERS VOTE.

In the First Connecticut Cavalry, the Chaplain reports that the vote was taken last Monday, and resulted in four votes for McClellan and the remainder for Lincoln.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 31.

DE HOUGHTON'S APPEAL FOR PEACE.

Thomas H. Dudley, American Consul at Liverpool, has, under date of Oct. 15, written to Secretary Seward relative to the letter from Sir Henry de Houghton to Gov. Seymour, inclosing the address of the people of the United Kingdom to the people of the United States, asking them, if not in expression at least in substance, to acknowledge the independence of the South. He says Sir Henry's interest in the Confederate loan, and the advances he has made on account of the Southern Confederacy, amount to the sum of £350,000 sterling. He is also a member of the Southern Independence Association. This association was formed for the express purpose of aiding, in every possible way, the South to achieve their independence, and has labored unceasingly, from the time of its formation to the present, to accomplish this object. More recently it has turned its attention to the politics of the United States, and especially to the Presidential election about to take place, as the most effectual way of aiding the South in its work of dismembering the Union. This address has emanated from the Peace Association. In conclusion, after remarks of a political character, Mr. Dudley says: "It will be seen from a slip inclosed, cut from the Liverpool *Daily Post*, that Lady Houghton, wife of Sir Henry, is to have a stall in the great bazaar, to be held in Liverpool, to raise funds for the Confederates."

COMMODORE HULL.

Commodore Joseph B. Hull has been ordered to report on the 10th of November, as Commander of the Navy-yard at Philadelphia.

CAPT. M'DOUGAL.

Capt. D. McDougal has assumed the duties of Commandant of the Navy-yard at Mare Island, California.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S COMMISSION.

The commission appointed by Gov. Seymour in relation to the votes of New-York soldiers, &c., reached Washington to-day, and immediately entered upon their business. Nothing definite has yet been accomplished. They had several interviews with the Secretary of War, who courteously received them.

NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Specimens of a new style of fractional currency, to supersede that now in circulation, have been prepared at the Treasury Department. Every effort will be made to guard against counterfeiting, which prevails to a large extent with the present issues. It is probable the new currency will be of different sizes, graduated according to the several denominations.

It was published recently that Secretary Fessenden intended to recommend, in his financial report to Congress, the reception of legal-tenders in payment of customs. It is not at all probable that he has informed any one of his plans and purposes, or even given an intimation which would justify such a conclusion. That statement, like others of kindred speculative character, is scarcely worthy of formal contradiction.

Spirited Union Meetings in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 31.

The Union League are still hard at work in the cause of Lincoln and Johnson Union and victory. Col. R. Stockett Matthews' speech at the hall of the league was a masterly effort and sound in argument. He made converts to the cause. He spoke to-night at Chestnut Hill, in the northern rural part of Philadelphia, eleven miles distant from the centre of the city. The Hon. John Cessna, Hon. F. Hassaurek, Hon. Lewis Barker and Dr. Chas. Mayer spoke this evening under the auspices of the Union League of this city. The league is in possession of news from different parts of the State of Pennsylvania, from which it is rendered very certain that Lincoln and Johnson will receive such a heavy majority as will essentially mash Jeff. Davis and his Copperhead allies. C. C. W.

Union Demonstration at Elizabeth, N. J.—A grand Union demonstration took place at Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday afternoon and evening. In the afternoon able and eloquent addresses were made to a large assemblage by Gen. F. S. Carey and Hon. J. M. Scoville, and in the early evening an immense procession marched through the streets of the town, bearing innumerable transparencies and making a brilliant display with torches. Newark, Somerville, Rahway, Plainfield and Bound Brook were well represented in the procession, and the houses and stores along the line of march were so generally illuminated as to give the impression that there were very few Copperheads in Elizabeth. In the evening Ex-Gov. Wright of Indiana addressed as large an audience as Library Hall would hold. The demonstration throughout was one of the most successful and enthusiastic which has been made in New-Jersey during the present campaign.

The Spinola Court-Martial.—The General Court-martial for the trial of Brig.-Gen. Spinola has changed its sessions to the rooms corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. The following officers comprise the court: Maj.-Gens. Butterfield (presiding) and Hartsuff; Brig.-Gens. Greene, Morris and Webb; Lieut.-Cols. Raymond, Hughes and Britt. Capt. N. T. Hall is the Judge-Advocate.

Horticultural Association.—Rev. Dr. Osgood will address the Horticultural Association of the American Institute this evening, at the rooms of the Institute, No. 21 in the Cooper Union, at 7½ o'clock. From the well-known abilities of this gentlemen, his hearers may expect an interesting exposition of subjects connected with the art of horticulture. Seats free.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Communication Open with Atlanta.

The Results of Gen. Gillem's Engagement.

TROUBLES FROM GUERRILLAS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Oct. 31.

Union men from the South, and deserters, uniformly declare that the late rebel movements in Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee and Missouri, is a bold stroke of Southern leaders to defeat the Union party at the Presidential election. No doubt exists whatever as to the reliability of these statements.

Direct communication with Atlanta by rail is open and secure, although there are swarms of guerrillas between the Etowah River and Big Shanty.

A telegram from Gen. Gillem, this morning, represents his last fight as brilliant in the extreme. The entire rebel force was scattered, many officers, a full battery and one extra gun were captured. Gen. Vaughn, commanding the rebels, was severely wounded in two places, and secreted somewhere in Green County.

A later dispatch from Gillem says he is still picking up prisoners. He has buried 70 rebels. His entire loss in both fights was 8 killed and 20 wounded.

Guerrillas are exceedingly troublesome on the Cumberland river and Northwestern railroad.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

OBITUARY.

Death of Gen. Ransom.

Brig.-Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, commanding the Seventeenth Army Corps in Gen. Sherman's army, died last Saturday, of dysentery, at Rome, in Georgia, after a severe illness of several weeks. Gen. Ransom was the son of Col. Ransom, of the regular army, who fell at Chepultepec, in the Mexican war. He was a native of Vermont, and was educated at Capt. Partridge's Academy in that State. He afterwards went to reside in Illinois, where he became agent of the Illinois Central Railroad. He entered the war as captain in the Seventh Illinois, of which he rose to be colonel. He earned distinction by his gallantry at Belmont, where he attracted Gen. Grant's attention. When Grant moved upon the enemy's works at Fort Donelson, Col. Ransom was placed in charge of the storming party. His regiment came out of the fearful assault with only one-third its numbers.

Col. Ransom returned to Chicago, and his reputation for bravery elicited so much enthusiasm that his regiment was speedily recruited up to 1,100 men. He accompanied Gen. Grant through the entire Southwestern campaign, including the siege of Vicksburgh. It was then that Grant said: "Ransom is my best fighting man, young as he is." He was only 32 years old. He was for eighteen months on Gen. Grant's Staff.

After the capture of Vicksburgh, Gen. Ransom, who had been promoted at Gen. Grant's request, took part in the Texas campaign, and next went up the Red River, commanding a division in the Thirteenth Army Corps. Gen. McClernand falling sick, Ransom took command of the corps. In this campaign he received a very severe wound in the knee, which for a time disabled him. This made the fourth time he had been wounded since the opening of the war.

After remaining a short time in this city, Gen. Ransom, though still limping, wrote to Gen. Grant that he was fit for service, and was ordered to join Gen. Sherman. After Gen. Dodge was wounded, Sherman placed Ransom in command of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and greatly distinguished himself in the glorious campaign against Atlanta. Since the capture of that city he has suffered from dysentery; but with unflinching heroism continued to command his corps from an ambulance. Had he lived a few weeks longer, he would have received his Major-Generalship, for which promotion he had been recommended by both Grant and Sherman. His mother and sisters are residents of New-York. A man of fine genius, great military capacity, of unblemished personal character, of high promise as well as of noble performance, his loss is the severest which the army of Gen. Sherman has suffered since the death of McPherson.

Gen. Duffe.

From the statement of the Richmond papers it is undoubtedly true that this gallant officer was murdered in cold blood by Mosby's guerrillas after he was captured. Gen. Duffe (not Duffie, as he has generally been called,) was a Frenchman by birth, and had been a resident of this country but a short time before the war broke out. He had received a thorough military education in the French service, and soon after the rebellion broke out he was commissioned as Colonel of the First Rhode Island Cavalry, in which capacity he served with much efficiency under Gens. Stoneman and Pleasanton. About one year ago he was promoted to the position of Brigadier-General for gallant services, and assigned to a command under Gen. Averell, in Western Virginia, in which department he served until his capture and cruel death at the hands of a miserable wretch, who, in daylight, always fled from Duffe's flashing steel.

The New State of Nevada.

The Territory of Nevada, which has just been admitted to the Union as a State, by proclamation of President Lincoln, was organized in March, 1861. For this purpose about ten thousand square miles were appropriated from the northern extremity of California, and about seventy thousand from Western Utah. At the time of its organization the Territory possessed a population of very nearly seven thousand white settlers. The development of her mineral resources was rapid and almost without parallel, and attracted a constant stream of immigration to the Territory. As the population has not been subject to the fluctuations from which other Territories have suffered, the growth of Nevada has been rapid and steady. At the general convention election of 1863 nearly eleven thousand votes were cast; during the present year great accessions to the population have been made.

THE SILVER MINES.

Nevada is probably the richest State in the Union in respect to mineral resources. No region in the world is richer in argentiferous leads. These leads are found scattered over the entire Washoe country, the richest of which is that known as the Comstock lead, at Virginia City. The localities of the other principal mines in the region east of the Sierra Nevada, are the Esmerald mines, one hundred miles south southeast of Virginia; the Humboldt, one hundred and sixty miles northeast; the Silver Mountain, sixty miles south; Peavine, thirty miles north, and the Reese River country, one hundred and seventy miles east northeast, embracing many districts, and flanked by two of more than ordinary promise—the Cortez, seventy miles north, and the San Antonio, one hundred miles south of Austin, now the principal town on the Reese River.

Lying south of Virginia, and extending to the Carson River, a distance of eight miles, are the Gold Hill, Devil's Gate and Sulphur Springs districts, containing innumerable ledges, many of them large, and exhibiting fair prospects upon their outcrops. Here are scores of tunnels, some of them two thousand feet long; and shafts without number, varying in depth from fifty to three hundred feet.

IMMENSE BASIN OF SALT.

A few months ago another deposit of mineral wealth was brought to light, which has proved of incalculable value to the silver miners. This was an immense basin of salt, five miles square, near the sink of the Carson River. This basin, says a gentleman who writes from Virginia City, appears once to have been the bottom of a lake, and the salt is found good even on the surface. A covering of about three inches is loose and indifferent; but beneath this, for a depth of fourteen feet, pure rock salt is found as clear as ice, and white "as the riven snow." Beneath there is water, which seems to be filtered through salt for an unknown depth. The whole of the fourteen feeth in thickness does not contain a single streak of any deleterious matter or rubbish, and is ready for quarrying and sending to market. Great blocks of the pure stuff can be raised the same, as if it were ice or stone; on exposure, however it crumbles sufficiently to admit of being closely packed in sacks or wagon boxes. Grinding is necessary to prepare it for the table; otherwise nature has "done the clean thing" in its preparation. Once the loose salt on top is removed, one man can quarry and wheel out five tons each day he may work. The importance of this discovery may be estimated from the fact that many hundred tons of salt are used by the mills of the Territory every month in seggregating the ore. The locality is one hundred miles west of Reese River, and seventy miles east of Virginia, on the Overland Road.

QUARTZ MILLS.

In January of this year there were one hundred and twenty-five quartz mills in operation in Nevada, which were erected at a cost ranging from $10,000 to $100,000. About three-fourths of the quartz mills of Nevada are driven by steam, and the balance by water-power. Of the entire number, four-fifths are in the vicinity of Virginia. The most of them receive their supply of rock from the claims near that place and the adjoining town of Gold Hill. It is calculated that every stamp will crush a ton of rock in twenty-four hours. There is an average of one hundred mills in constant operation. These will carry, on an average, ten stamps each, making one thousand, with capacity for crushing one thousand tons per day. This ore will yield at the rate of $50 per ton, giving a daily product of $50,000, or $15,000,000 per annum.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Their Duties—Opinion from Attorney-General Cochrane.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.

William Cutter, Esq., Inspector, &c., Brooklyn:

DEAR SIR: I am in possession of your note asking my opinion respecting the duties and powers of Inspectors of Election at their respective polls.

The Inspectors of an election are organized under our laws as a board "for the purpose of presiding at, and conducting such election." They are, consequently, invested with every power necessary to the accomplishment of this statutory purpose. They are "to maintain regularity and order, and to enforce obedience to their lawful commands during the election, and the canvass and estimate of votes after the closing of the poll." The means of effecting this are within their own discretion. Upon the concurrence of all the qualifications named in the Statute, the Inspectors are to receive any vote tendered, and, if there is not that concurrence, they are to reject it. Upon either the suspicion or knowledge of any Inspector, that any person offering to vote at the poll is not qualified to vote, it is the duty of the Inspector to challenge such person. The Inspectors, therefore, who "conduct" the election, are the exclusive judges (subject, however, to subsequent judicial review,) whether the requirements of the statute have been complied with, and whether the vote offered shall be received or rejected. Their judgment, however, must proceed upon the facts and circumstances attendant upon each offer to vote, and thereupon disclosed in accordance with the directions of the statute. Neither witnesses nor extrinsic evidence may be resorted to for assisting the judgment of the Inspectors.

By the military voting law, passed April 21, 1864, any elector of the State in the actual military service of the United States, in either the army or navy, who shall be absent on the day of election from the State, may vote at the election to be held on the 8th day of November next, when, within 60 days next preceding that election, such soldier or sailor shall have authorized or empowered, as prescribed by the law, any elector of the town or city where the absent elector resides, to cast for him his vote or ballot.

The directions of the law as to the manner of its execution should be liberally construed in just regard for its constitutionally beneficial and beneficent object. But if any one of the essential conditions with which the law-maker has thought it wise to guard the elective franchise of the soldier and the sailor against fraud, be not observed and fulfilled, before the vote is offered for deposit in its appropriate box, such vote should not be received.

For instance, if it appears either

1. That the person whose ballot is offered is not in the service of the United States, either army or navy; or,
2. That he is not absent from the State; or,
3. That the absent elector did not sign the instrument of power to vote; or,
4. That he did not sign it within sixty days next before the election; or,
5. That it is not sworn; or,
6. That it has no subscribing witness; or,
7. That it was not sworn before any one of the designated officers; or,
8. That the absent elector did not sign the affidavit; or,
9. That the affidavit was not sworn before the proper officer; or,
10. That the inner envelope was not sealed by the absent elector; or,
11. That the same was not transmitted by the absent elector to the person to whom it is directed; or,
12. That the elector empowered to cast the vote is not the one to whom the outer envelope is directed; or,
13. That he is not an elector of the town or city where the absent elector shall reside; or,
14. That the inner envelope has not been delivered; or,
15. That it was delivered either before the opening or after the closing of the poll; or,
16. That it was not publicly opened, and that by the Inspectors; or,
17. That the absent elector's name is not entered on the proper register of electors; or,
18. That the proper affidavit of a householder has not been made, when the name of the absent elector has not been thus entered; or,
19. That the inner envelope has been unsealed, or in any manner opened, before the same shall be laid before the Board of Inspectors; then, in case of any one of the above specified defects, whether of omission or commission, the ballots or votes contained in any envelope, and offered, should not be received, but should be rejected by the Board of Inspectors.

Though the Inspectors should not resort to extraneous proof, or to witnesses to support their judgment upon the question of reception or rejection of the vote offered, yet, they should act upon the proof presented by the facts and circumstances which surround and attend upon the occasion, when and where the vote is offered, and upon that proof which an inspection of the envelopes, and of the instruments, and affidavits required by law, afford.

They also should act upon facts of general notoriety, included within their own knowledge.

The provisions of law relative to the conduct of elections, before the military voting law, apply as well to the conduct of elections under that law, save where an obvious inconsistency exists. The general powers of Inspectors of Election at the poll, as hereinbefore denied, it may be assumed, therefore, have been in no degree restricted or impaired by the passage of that law. I am, respectfully yours,

JOHN COCHRANE,
Attorney-General, &c.

Gen. Banks and his System of Compensated Freed Labor.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Sunday, Oct. 30, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of to-day I see a letter from a New-Orleans correspondent, which has filled me with surprise and pain. It assumes to arraign, and, I think, ignorantly condemns Gen. BANKS' system of labor for the freedmen.

My position is this: I own largely-plantation property in Louisiana and Mississippi. My interests are indissolubly linked with the success of freed labor. Hence I have watched with intense interest the plan of Gen. BANKS, and its practical working. It is my deliberate conviction that, considering the complicated difficulties which are inherent in the matter, the system of Gen. BANKS is in its aim and details the wisest and most masterly that could be devised. Like a statesman he has grasped the whole subject, and has enlisted in the success of his system the interests both of the employed and employer. The general features are these:

First—A fixed and graduated rate of compensation.

Second—Suitable clothing and provisions.

Third—Regulations preventing migration or moving during the working season.

Fourth—Drawbacks in case of idleness or misconduct, and the right of appeal by the employed to Provost-Marshals.

Fifth—Educational opportunities which are limited only by the capacity of the freed persons.

This is a general and imperfect view of the system by which Gen. BANKS sought to provide for a race which had been suddenly transferred from the cramped and dependent existence of slavery to the self-developing, self-guiding life of freedom. With reference to it, we need only ask two questions. Does it sufficiently *protect* the freedman, and does it hold out sufficient inducements to secure his diligent labor and self-advancement? Your correspondent complains that the freedman is too free—too much protected, not enough oppressed; that the employer must have more control; that is, that the freedman must occupy an intermediate position, neither free nor slave. The answer to this is, that the political status of the former slaves was that of freedmen, and that Gen. BANKS had to provide for them as having the rights of freemen. Nor is this matter for regret. For years I had, before the war, and before the Emancipation Proclamation, paid my hands wages. The consequence was that even in dollars and cents I was vastly the gainer. My crops were larger and much better raised, gathered and prepared for market. Gen. BANKS has left to choice and the operation of motives of personal advantage, what your correspondent seems to desire should be left to coercion. But my experience would lead me to say, give me as a matter of profit the labor which is rendered from a desire of personal gain. As matter of philanthropy and ultimate progress of the blacks, all must agree that everything should be left to the black man's choice which could be. Gen. BANKS' Louisiana system wisely discriminates between the duties which shall be compulsory and which shall be optional; and with reference to the latter, has arranged the inducements before the employed so that unwillingness to work would exist only where all motives springing from self-interest and self-advancement were wanting. Gen. BANKS whole aim was to have the largest liberty of choice consistent with the freedman's own welfare, and to habituate him to choose when choice could be safely left to himself. Had he had fifty years' experience as a planter, I do not think he could have discriminated more wisely.

How has his system *worked?* Now, the immediate and perfect success of any system which attempts to regulate the habits of thousands, in a moment made free, is impossible. But it is undeniable that his system has worked well; that it has practically made the condition of the negro progressive and self-ameliorating, while it has been profitable to the planter. In the Parishes of Orleans, Point Coupee, East and West Feliciana, St. James and St. Bernard, and below the city, the statements of the planters are, without exception, that, notwithstanding the army worm and the impressment of the hands hired under Government auspices in the Government service, still free labor has been a comparative success. I was one of a delegation of Louisiana planters who recently went to Washington to ask the President that the system of freed labor as inaugurated by Gen. BANKS in Louisiana might be left without interference. Can men who have every opportunity for knowing and every motive for stating correctly what they know, thus ask for the continuance of a system which, after an experiment of two years, has not been found to be successful?

My recent visit at the North has satisfied me that, for some reason, Gen. BANKS has been most grossly misrepresented here. The manliness of thus vilifying a General who, with the proud record of N. P. BANKS, has been at the distance of 1800 miles from the public press, devotedly risking his all for his country, I leave others to judge of. But on this matter of his freed labor system I have thought it my duty to say thus much. We Louisianians know Gen. BANKS. He came to us at a time when we needed not only a General to command, but a statesman to govern; after an experience of two years, we have a growing confidence in his sagacity, and we desire no abler or better man to protect and guide us.

A LOUISIANA PLANTER.

More Forgery—A Card from Captain West, Provost-Marshal Fifth Congressional District.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL FIFTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR:—I have this day received by mail the followl ing letter:

CITY POINT, Va., Oct. 29, 1865.

Capt. Henry P. West:

CAPTAIN:—I have the honor to inform you that I am just in receipt of one of your circulars, from the Fourteenth Ward Relief Committee, containing the tickets which I am much in need of. * * * * *

I will take the liberty of forwarding my vote to you, and if my residence at No. 117 Mott-street is not within your proper district, you will please be so good as to place it in the hands of some other responsible person appertaining to my district.

With great respect I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. TUNNEY,
15th Regt. N. Y. Vol., Engineers.

If any circular bearing my name as one of the Relief Committee of the Fourteenth Ward, or in any other capacity, has been forwarded to the army of the United States, or to any person in the service of the United States, or as an individual, containing ballot or tickets to be voted at the coming Presidential election, or for any purpose whatever, *I pronounce it a base and wicked* FORGERY. No vote has yet been received by me.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant

HENRY P. WEST,
Capt. and Pro.-Mar. 5th Dis., N. Y. S.

Mr. Belmont Accommodated—Or Any Other Man.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your issue of to-day that Mr. BELMONT is ready to accept three to one on his candidate. I will accept his offer. I will bet him or any other man $3,000 to $1,000 that ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be elected President of the United States. I will also bet $3,006 to $1,000 that REUBEN E. FENTON is elected Governor of this State. Yours, &c.,

GEO. W. GIBBONS.

Grand Rally of War Democrats in Hoboken, New-Jersey.

Pursuant to a call of the War Democrats, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at Vollmer's Hotel, FRANK A. ROCKWELL in the chair, and BREWSTER MAVERICK, secretary.

On motion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the War Democrats of the city of Hoboken, feeling that a crisis has arrived in the affairs of this nation, which calls upon every man to array himself upon the side of his country, and being imbued with the principles taught by JEFFERSON and carried out by JACKSON, feel it a duty which we owe to these illustrious Democrats, to bequeath untarnished to our posterity, the sacred trust we inherited from our fathers, and to rally one and all around the old flag.

Resolved, That we will have no affiliations with traitors, either North or South, and particularly these wolves in sheep's clothing who, under the time-honored name of Democrat, are supporting the Chicago Platform, whose plank is cowardice and treason.

Resolved, That the richest legacy an American citizen can leave to his children is a patriot's name, unsullied by any association with those who would, for party ends, destroy our country—the Home of the Free and the Land of the Brave.

Resolved, That we hurl back the base assertion that this war is a failure, and recognize in the heroic achievements of our brave army and navy a sure guarantee that they are equal to the successful overthrow of this accursed rebellion, and we pledge them our untiring support.

Resolved, That we will support our country first, our country last, our country always, and we here reaffirm the immortal words of that true Democrat, ANDREW JACKSON: "The Union—it must and shall be preserved!"

Resolved, That we recognize in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON the only hope of our country; and we hereby pledge ourselves to battle for the accomplishment of this object, persistently and indefatigably, until the close of the polls on the 8th of November.

Resolved, That we, as a body, will unite with the War Democrats of this and all other States, at the Cooper Institute in the city of New-York to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of carrying out the noble and patriotic object in which they are engaged.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be published in the New-York TIMES, New-York *Tribune* and New-York *Herald*.

The following Committee were appointed to cooperate with the War Democrats at the meeting to be held Nov 1st, at the Cooper Institute: Frank A. Rockwell, Brewster, Maverick, Hazen Kimball, Jas. H. Ward, Ralph Thomas.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Carriages at Bargains.

At the "Palace Garden," 14th-st, near 6th-av., SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

WOOD BROTHERS are agents for the sale of GOOLD'S ALBANY SLEIGHS. A full assortment of these CELEBRATED SLEIGHS will be found in our stock.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 226 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hale's Honey of Hoarhound and Tar,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.

He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Hoarhound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these *five* other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn the stock of this company is being rapidly taken up. In looking over their circular we find that its officers and directors are gentlemen of great energy and stand very high in the community. The interests of the stockholders, it will be noticed, will be well guarded. Our readers, who intend investing in this species of enterprise, would do well to call on the subscription agents, who we know to be reliable men, Messrs. L. B. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York. Their advertisement can be seen in another column.

Coughs.—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a lozenge, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough Remedy. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges allay irritation, which induces coughing, giving instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD-MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Traveling Chairs for Invalids,
Cripples and others, for in or out door use; price $20 to $35.
PATENT CANTERRING HORSES.
Delightful for out door exercise, for children from 18 months old to adults. Send stamp for circular or call and see.
S. W. SMITH,
No. 498 Broadway, near Broome-st,

Address to Smokers.

Pollak & Son Meersch. Manuf's, 692 Broadway, near 4th-st., wholesale and retail, pipes cut to order and repaired.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known, instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Birdsall's Arnica Liniment,

An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st, N. Y.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures wind-colic.

Wives, Mothers and Sisters, whose Husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposures of a soldier's life. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Three First Premiums have been awarded to the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company at the fair of the Queens County (New-York) Agricultural Society, recently held at Jamaica, viz., for the best family machine, the best manufacturing machine and the best machine work.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free. 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Family Sewing of every Description neatly done, on the GROVER & BAKER MACHINE, 495 Broadway, near 226 st. Ladies' and children's garments made to order, and materials carefully made at short notice.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No 785 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—The BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. DEPOT No. 159 MAIDEN LANE.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Pins, Ear-Rings, and LIFE BUTTONS, latest styles, at WELLING'S, No. 371 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

At Hunt's, No. 130 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy, $6. Boots of every description equally low.

Wood Sewing-Machine Co's. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y. Send for a descriptive circular.

For Coughs and Colds—Use Marshall's Pine TREE TAR DROPS. Excellent. Sold by Druggists.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CARMICHAEL—WHITESIDE—On Wednesday, Oct. 26, by Rev. William McFarlane, JOHN CARMICHAEL and Miss ANNA C. WHITESIDE, daughter of John Whiteside, Esq., all of Conway, Saratoga County, N. Y.

LEWIS—CONSELYEA—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Bushwick, L. I., by Rev. C. D. Harbaugh, HENRY LEWIS and ANNA W., daughter of William Conselyea, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SEAGELSON—ROSE—On Wednesday, Oct. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. M. Rogers, J. C. SEAGELSON, M. D., of Middletown Point, N. J., and CORNELIA, youngest daughter of Joseph Rose, Esq., of Keyport, N. J.

DIED.

ANNAN—At Factoryville, Staten Island, on Thursday, Oct 27, suddenly, Miss ELIZABETH F. ANNAN.

BIRD—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 31, ANDREW BLANCHARD, eldest son of Geo. H. W. and Amelia S. Bird, aged 27 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 98 Harrison-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

BOYD—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 31, Mrs. MARTHA BOYD, relict of William Boyd, of New-York, in the 97th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 92 Joralemon-st.

BEACH.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 29, THERON BEACH, in the 80th year of his age.

BOWEN.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. Erastus Dickenson, Sudbury, Mass., on Sunday morning, Oct. 30, after a very brief illness, LYDIA W. BOWEN, wife of the late George Bowen, Esq., of Woodstock, Conn., and beloved mother of Henry C. and Edward K. Bowen, of New-York, and Amelia A., wife of Professor Franklin W. Fisk, of Chicago.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at Woodstock.

BANTA.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 30, MARY WASHBURN, wife of Nelson H. Banta, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next, Nov. 1.

BRANDER.—On Saturday, Oct. 29, of a lingering illness, HARRIET A., wife of James S. Brander, formerly of New-Orleans, in the 53d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Edward Matthews, are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., this day, (Monday,) Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.

☞ New-Orleans and Petersburgh papers please copy.

CLARKE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Oct. 31, SARAH JANE, youngest child of John and Mary Clarke, aged 1 year, 4 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 306 Sackett-st.

CORBIT.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 30, JANE CORBIT, wife of John Corbit, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 407 West 25th-st.

HOMAN.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 30, SUSIE V., second daughter of Richard S. and Susan Homan, aged 13 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 251 Henry-st., on Tuesday, at 1½ o'clock.

KING.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 30, LOUIS P. KING, aged 31 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 484 Broome-st.

LAFLIN.—At Saugerties, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 27, of diphtheria, ALMIRA SYLVESTER, only child of Henry Dwight and Josephine Banker Laflin, aged 10 years, 3 months and 27 days.

MAGIE.—In this city, on Monday, Oct. 31, very suddenly, DAVID MAGIE, in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ODELL.—In this city, on Monday, Oct. 31, Mrs. ANNA ODELL, widow of the late John Odell, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 375 9th-av., on Wednesday, at 1 P. M.

PIKE.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 30, ANNE ELIZA PIKE, wife of Nicolas Pike, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her father, Francis Pares, and also of her sister, Mrs. John Osborn, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 83 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

THOMPSON.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 30, ARTHUR, son of James R. and Katharine Thompson, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 90 Warren-st., Jersey City, without further invitation.

ROORBACH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 28, Mrs. ANN ELIZA, relict of the late Orville A. Roorbach, Sr.

WILLIAMS.—On Monday morning, Oct. 31, Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, aged 75 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 238 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

CONTINENTAL LODGE, No. 117, I. O. OF O. F.—The members of the above Lodge are requested to meet at their Rooms, No. 132 Bowery, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late and worthy Brother, JACOB WAGNER, P. G. Members of the Order are earnestly invited to attend. By order.

JOHN T. HARDING, N. G.
J. H. MARX, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE
OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
FOR THE
UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS,
CONTAINING
NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS,
REPRESENTING
THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE COUNTRY,
A VARIETY OF
INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE READING MATTER,
TOGETHER WITH
IMPORTANT INSTRUCTION TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
WILL BE
READY THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M.
THE NOVEMBER NUMBER
OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
CONTAINS
I. A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL RAILWAY MAP, representing all of the Railways throughout the United States and the Canadas. Together with a Map of the Territories through which the Railways must pass at some future day, showing the Pacific Railway, Gold Regions, &c. Compiled from the latest authentic sources. We have no hesitancy in saying it is the best, the most comprehensive, as well as the most convenient Railway Map at this time before the country.
II.—IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS in reference to time Tables, Time and Distance Indicators, Railway Maps, together with Important Rules for Railway Travelers in reference to Purchasing their Tickets, Checking their Baggage, &c., &c., &c.
III.—NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, representing the principal railways of the country, the different towns, villages and cities through which they pass, together with the through route to and from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Memphis, Nashville, New-Orleans, Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Montreal, La Crosse, Cincinnati, Portland, St. Johns, Halifax, Goderich, &c., together with all information in reference to the readiest, easiest, and most pleasant way of traveling throughout the United States and Canadas.
IV.—RAILWAY TIME AND DISTANCE INDICATORS, representing the difference in time and the distance between the different cities throughout the United States. To the railway traveler a study of the indicator will prove both instructive and interesting. A moment's glance will not only show him the difference of time between the different cities, but also if his watch has lost or gained time.
V.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS. Importance of Railways—Meadville, Penn. The Resources of the Country, and their Annual Growth in relation to the National Debt; Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada Railways. Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railway. Western Emigration; Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Michigan Southern Railway. Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railway Line. Philadelphia and Erie Railway improvements in Erie City. Hints to Railway Travelers. Chicago and Great Eastern Railway. Pennsylvania Central Railway. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. A Noble Action. St. Paul and Lake Superior Railway. St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railway. Lake Shore Railway Line. Pacific Railway of Missouri. Michigan Central Railway. Albany and Susquehanna Railway.
VI. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL. How we Learn. The Publishers in Petticoats. The Gay Age of Louis XV., beginning Life. How to Color a Meerschaum. How to Get a Drink. Josh Billings on Cats. How Steam on the Western Lakes. Mike Walsh and his Friend Straub. Corn in the Ear. The Rights of American Citizens. Why the Rebels Ran from our Boys at Atlanta. Obstinacy of Printers and Eels. An Intelligent Time.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE can be obtained at all of the principal bookstores, book, periodical and news depots, and upon all of the principal railways through out the United States and the Canadas.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY REFERENCE BOOK.

The undersigned have just issued their new edition of "The Mercantile Agency Reference Book." In its preparation they have been aided by their numerous branch and associate offices, situate in all the leading cities of the United States and Canadas, affording them unequaled facilities for the work. The book contains near 200,000 names, embracing all that are at all likely to be found really useful to subscribers. Those not found therein can be obtained by application to our records, access to contents of which is accorded to subscriptions. By this course we are enabled to keep it within convenient and compact dimensions.

The ratings are all made upon actual data, furnished in detail by our records, the contents of which extend over a period of twenty-three years, and are two-fold in character—one indicating pecuniary resources, the other mercantile credit. The holders of the book will receive prompt notification of all important or material changes in style or rating.

The utmost care has been taken to produce a work which will be both creditable to ourselves and useful to subscribers, and we confidently represent it to the business community as superior in every respect to anything of the kind hitherto attempted.

Terms of subscription—which varies according to extent of business and use required of the office—will be made known on application to us.

R. G. DUN & CO.,
Nos. 290 and 296 Broadway.

THE TAILOR BOY.

The Springfield *Republican* has one of the best literary critics, who reads the book he reviews. He says that "The Tailor Boy" is a very interesting story, and that the boys will prefer it to several other of the "boy" books he mentions. Next to the "Drummer Boy," it is probably the best of the "boy" books. Elegantly illustrated and bound. Price $1. Ready to-day at all the trade and bookstores. J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, Publishers.

MESSRS. FOWLER AND WELLS, 389 Broadway, have all works on PHONOGRAPHY, HYDROPATHY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, ANATOMY, MEDICINES and the Natural Sciences generally. Also, Photographer's Views, Albums, Portraits, Busts, Microscopes, etc. Agents, teachers, physicians and the trade supplied.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND UTILITY.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE removes paint spots, grease, etc., instantly and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, etc., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric—only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 263, 389, 611 and 754 Broadway, and corner 17th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.

TWO, THREE, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, to TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

IXTH, XVTH AND XVITH WARDS.

UNION CANDIDATE

FOR CONGRESS,

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

J. WILSON GREEN, Ch'n Nom. Conv.
JAS. W HUSTED, Secretary.

FOR CONGRESS,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.

Mass Ratification Meeting for the above Regular Union Nomination, will be held TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1864, at Demilt Dispensary, corner 23d-st. and 2d-av., at 8 o'clock. Seats secured for ladies.

REV. WM. H. BOOLE,
REV. R. M. HATFILED,
HON. A. J. H. DUGANNE,
HON. WALDO HUTCHINS,
GABRIEL HARRISON, Esq.,
GEORGE ZERWILLEGER, Esq.,

will address the meeting. A Glee Club will be in attendance.
CEPHAS BRAINARD, President.
GEO. B. DAVIS, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

A Public Meeting of the above Association will be held at headquarters, cor. Broadway and 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS.
Col. FRED. A. CONCKLING,
WILLIAM M. PEEBLES, Esq.
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq.
Hon. ISAAC DAYTON.

The Union citizens of the Eighteenth and adjoining wards are invited to attend. Front seats reserved for ladies.

JAMES M. THOMSON, President.
WM. DRUMMOND, } Secretaries.
WM. S. OPDYKE, }

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.
NINTH WARD.
UNION MEN RALLY!

BLEECKER BUILDING,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at 7½ o'clock.

LINCOLN & JOHNSON,.....FENTON & ALVORD.
FOR CONGRESS.....HENRY J. RAYMOND.

HON. W. A. COOK, of Pennsylvania;
CAPT. GEORGE F. NOYES,
FRANK BEELEU,
HON. GEORGE BRIGGS, of New-York.

Will address the meeting.

A. H. KEECH, President.
FRANK D. KARR, GEO. W. FREED, } Secretaries.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
MOZART, McKEON and GERMAN CONSTITUTIONAL UNION, MECHANICS' and WORKINGMENS' NOMINATION.
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
TYPE FOUNDER.

UNITED UNION AND WAR DEMOCRACY NOMINATION.

FOR COUNTY CLERK,
JAMES M. THOMSON,
of the Eighteenth Ward.

UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
JAMES HUMPHREY.

UNION AND CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY
IXth District XVIIth Ward.
SAMUEL C. REED,
THE PRESENT INCUMBENT.

UNION NOMINATION.

TWENTIETH WARD—ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Delegates of the above Association, held on Thursday, Oct. 27th inst.,

ROBERT USHER, Jr.,

was unanimously nominated for Assembly.
JOHN HOOPER, Chairman of Convention.

UNION BATTALION.

Young men desirous of parading with this Battalion in the Grand Torchlight Union Procession, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, are requested to meet at the Committee Rooms, No. 554 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, 1st inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

J

FINANCIAL.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $3,000,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.....New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL.....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.....New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D.....New-York.
J. T. SANGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000.
IN SHARES OF $5 EACH, PAR VALUE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

300,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 8,400 ACRES, on the Alleghany River and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of

L. B. SIMPSON & CO., No 64 Cedar-st.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $2 per Share.

This company is organized upon 18 acres of land in fee on Oil Creek, Crawford County, Pennsylvania.

For Prospectus or information, address the Sun Oil Company of New-York, No. 8 Wall-st., or Box No. 2,017 Post-office.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ARTS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON.....229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY.....260 Washington-st.
LOMAN B. WING.....263 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGG.....8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN.....237 Washington-st.
Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.

Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, and which is now duly organized and in practical operation under the directorship of

W. H. FOGG, J. H. CONANT,
W. H. DWINELLE, DANIEL MINTHORN,
W. S. COWLES,

can be obtained by applying to A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary of the Company, at No. 153 Broadway, from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS AND CERTAIN UNASSENTED CREDITORS OF THE LATE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The trustees of the assented creditors of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company have notice that the bond and stockholders of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, in their annual meeting held on the 9th of June, 1864, have approved the law authorizing a new issue of stock to the trustees aforesaid in aid of settling up certain old unassented claims against the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company.

The undersigned therefore gives notice to all whom it may concern, be they farm mortgagors, or holders of farm mortgages, or holders of judgments, income bonds, floating debt, or stock of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, that all such claims authorized by the law to be protected, may be presented at the office of the undersigned in New-York, during business hours, from and after the 1st day of July next, till the 15th day of December, 1864, inclusive.

All claims presented must be established by vouchers of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company and must be duly assigned and transferred to the trustees.

Attention is specially called that the law in express terms prohibits the trustees from transferring any stock except to such as shall, on or before the 15th day of December, 1864, have transferred and assigned to said trustees their claims.

Copies of the law may be had on inquiry of William Taintor, late Secretary of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, present Secretary and Treasurer of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, or of the undersigned, L. H. MEYER,
Chairman of the Trustees of the Milwaukee and Mississippi assented creditors, Nos 46 and 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, and Post-office Box No. 4,458, New-York City.

MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1864.

NOTE.—All claims on stock certificates, or for stock subscribed in said Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, whether relating to farm mortgages or otherwise, must first be presented to William Taintor, above named.

The undersigned will, where it is desired, assist and advise in the assignment and transfer of claims on the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company to the trustees, and will forward the same to the trustees. He is also, by section five of the law mentioned above, authorized to satisfy and discharge settled farm mortgages executed to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company. W. TAINTOR.

Late Secretary of said Company.

MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 24, 1864.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, N.Y.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

NOTICE—THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO the Capital Stock of the STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be opened at the North River Bank, corner of Dey and Greenwich sts., on MONDAY, the 31st day of October, 1864, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and will be continued from day to day until the whole amount of the proposed capital of $2,0.,000 is subscribed.

LEVI APGAR,
MARTIN T. BUNN, } Commissioners.
JOHN H. HOLDANE,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1864.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $5. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.

JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Ward & Co., No. 64 Wall-st., on MONDAY, seventh (7th) of November next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD CO., No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1864.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Bonds of this company, falling due on the 1st of November next, will be paid on and after that day at their office. HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at their office, 3d-av., between 66th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo. Polls open from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

CHATHAM BANK, Oct. 22, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election will be held at the banking room, No. 184 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov 7 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,

and allow ¼ per cent. commission to subscribers.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

REMOVED TO

NO. 12 WALL-STREET.

J. D. STEELE, President.

P. NORMAN, Secretary.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY Dividends are for sale at NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.

First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

HEYDRICK OIL COMPANY.
VENANGO COUNTY, PA.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
PAR VALUE, $10 PER SHARE. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. F. A. TALMADGE, No. 25 Chambers-st.
GEORGE WRIGHTSON, No. 30 Pine-st., American Chrome Co., New-York.
JAMES E. BRASE, Seventh Ward Bank.
WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
L. F. HARWOOD, Empire Buildings, Broadway.
HENRY D. WALKER, American Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.
J. HOLLY PLATT, Sing Sing.
JOHN B. WANDLE, Piermont.

The Company possess *three* producing interests in Venango County, one of which is in the famous Heydrick Well; also two wells in process of sinking, of which one will be completed in from twelve to fifteen days.

Also, 76 acres of good flat land near the Allegheny River, a short distance above Pit Hole Creek. These interests will enable the Company to pay a dividend of two per cent. a month on capital invested.

The subscription books of the Company will be opened on MONDAY, 31st of October, when a limited number of shares can be obtained at subscription price, free from assessment, at the office of

CHARLES R. BRAINE,
(BRAINE & HERBERT.)
No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

Where maps and plans of the properties can be seen, and all information obtained.

MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund October 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the trust deed, $60,500 of said Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, viz:

Nos. 48, 93, 101, 199, 221, 223, 266, 267, 300, 332, 336, 403, 420, 422, 479, 491, 495, 496, 508, 547, 630, 631, 685, 706, 716, 736, 763, 828, 907, 932, 944, 945, 977, 1104, 1184, 1238, 1242, 1263, 1275, 1286, 1379, 1386, 1402, 1451, 1605, 1631, 1666, 1711, 1759, 1853, 1901, 2011, 2110, 2310, 2315, 2316, 2322, of $1000 each; and 2478, 2809, 2813, 2851, 2857, 2923, 2941, 2951, $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest upon surrendering the bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 5 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1865. The next payment will be due April 1, 1865.

W. SCHALL,
By A. GUERTTELLE, Att'y, } Trust's.
N. A. COWDREY,

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier. C. DARLING, President.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s. OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 1st November, at their office, No. 33 Pine-st. The transfer books will be closed on Oct. 27.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of one (1) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of NOVEMBER, at their office, No. 33 Pine-st. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 27th of October.

CHARLES THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS.

The undersigned has for sale and will pay particular attention to the purchase of all the desirable and regular dividend paying PETROLEUM STOCKS, such as the Noble and Delemater, Dalzell, McElheny, McClintockville, of Philadelphia, and Germania, Highgate and Knickerbocker, of New York. JOHN PONDIR, No. 33 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &, CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, Oct. 2, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the choice of six directors, in the places of those whose term of office will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d day of November until after the election.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.
By order of the Directors.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1ST. NEXT. from the second mortgage bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and from the funded coupon bonds of the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,

and dealers in Government Securities,

No. 38 Wall-st.,

receive orders for the

NEW 7-30 LOAN

and have the notes always on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

STATE OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, of the City of New-York, on the morning of Oct. 31, 1864.

Loans and Discounts	$7,446,828 50
Due from Banks	697,697 56
United States securities	2,18-,872 62
Cash on hand	4,702,615 97
Furniture and Fixtures	12,000 00
Expenses	35,775 90
Total	$15,0e3,790 55
Capital Stock	$2,000,000 00
Circulation	578,000 00
Deposits	10,732,867 24
Due to Treasurer of United States	1,560,413 21
Profits	212,510 10
Total	$15,083,790 55

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

MONTHLY STATEMENT UNDER THE thirty-fourth section of the National Currency Act, of the SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, of New-York:

Average amount of loans and discounts	$620,412 72
Average amount of specie and lawful money	164,127 00
Average amount of deposits	448,439 42
Average amount of circulation	181,000 00

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier of the Sixth National Bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief

JNO. W. B. DOBLER.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 31st day of October, 1864. AUGUSTUS LELAND,
Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct 24, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Joseph Walker, Esq., who retires on account of impaired health. The change will take effect on November 1. By order,

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

INTEREST ON INDIANA SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—On and after the 1st of November next, we will pay the coupons due on the Indiana six per cent. war loan debt due on that day.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, 19 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1864, on the Second Mortgage Bonds, the Interest Bonds and the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the Republic. A. BOODY, President.

THE COUPONS FROM SCIOTA AND Hocking Valley, First Mortgage Bonds, due 1st November, will be paid at the office of

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.

OFFICE CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, No. 7
NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent., payable Nov. 15 to stockholders of record this day.

A. M. WOOD, President.

O. R. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1864.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders (free of Government tax) on and after the 10th of November. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 19 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half Per Cent., due Nov. 1, 1864, on the Preferred Stock, will be paid on and after that day at this office. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 3d of November.

A. BOODY, President.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, Oct. 21, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 4 (four) per cent. on the capital stock, including the Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of November next, inclusive. By order of the board. S. CHANDLER, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Central National Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the bank, payable on and after the 1st of November; free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 3d prox. H. A. SMYTHE, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE DALzell Petroleum Company have this day declared their fifth monthly dividend of One per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Company, Philadelphia Bank Buildings, Philadelphia, on and after 29th inst.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1864.

UNION BANK, NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of five per cent free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will draw interest from Nov. 1.
LUTHER C. CARTER,
President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st.

FURNITURE TO RENT.—A LADY HAVING a full supply of furniture for a large house, will rent it to reliable parties, or would associate herself with the principal of a school, who might desire the use of the furniture. Address Box No. 3,141, New-York Post-office.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber-suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 10 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as Akron branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.

W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Sept. 29, 1864.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts. Pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. CHESTER A. KELLOGG, of the City of Buffalo, insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 13, 1861, creditors to appear before Hon. JAMES SHELDON, County Judge of Erie County, Nov. 30, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in Buffalo, to show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent should not make an assignment and be discharged from his debts. C. A. KELLOGG, Insolvent.

EDWARD STEVENS, Attorney,
Sept. 13-law10w.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—A CERtificate that we cause no pain in the extraction of teeth has been signed by over twelve hundred patients. Call and examine it. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS. In barrels, half-barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin-cans, assorted.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE FARM AT AUCTION.—THE SUBscriber will sell at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 17th of November, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, one of the most desirable farms in the township of Shrewsbury, containing 110 acres, with a variety of soil highly productive. For health, beauty and convenience, its location will compare with any other in the County of Monmouth—lying in the village of Shrewsbury, a half-mile from the depot, two hours from New-York, 2½ miles from Red Bank, and 6 miles from Long Branch. Its improvements are a large two-story mansion, with large lawn in front, extensive outbuildings, &c. Terms easy, as a large portion of the purchase-money can remain on the premises. Address BENJ. C. PARKER, Shrewsbury. ANN ALLEN.

SHREWSBURY, Oct. 31, 1864.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—One of the most beautiful and complete places on Staten Island, on high ground; large and elegant mansion, decorated and finished with good taste; approached by macadamized avenues; winery, conservatory, green-house, large and roomy coach-house and stable for 10 or 12 horses, cow-shed, &c.; extensive and fine views obtained from the mansion and all parts of the grounds; large vegetable and fruit garden and numerous old shades. Possession at an early day. Most of the furniture can be bought if wanted. Price $40,000, including 20 acres of land. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH one or more acres of land, lying on the western slope of Palisade Ridge, at English Neighborhood, N. J., 45 minutes from the City Hall, by either railroad or steamboat. House nearly new, well built, two stories, 21x36; grounds contain 75 choicest kinds of young fruit trees, 40 grape-vines, currants, &c., in bearing. Price about $3,500. Inquire of J. Q. DUDLEY, No. 12 Gold-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-five acres of valuable Woodland, No. 38, Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., eight miles from Oswego and from Fulton, with plank roads to each place. Heavy growth of ash, maple and hemlock timber. Apply to J. H. KINGSBURY, Martville, Cayuga Co., or S. SIDNEY SMITH, No. 216 N. Pearl-st., Albany.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE.—BENEDICT & COIT No. 4 Pine-st., have for sale very desirable dwelling houses, furnished and unfurnished, some with immediate possession, on Murray Hill and other good locations. They would call special attention to some new houses on 36th, 38th, 39th and 40th sts, near 5th-av.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE, four-story, high-stoop, with or without furniture, in 46th-st., near 5th-av., a bargain: possession. Others, desirably located, furnished and unfurnished, $8,000 to $35,000, and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The entire block on west side of 1st-av., between 2d and 3d sts., formerly occupied by the soap and candle manufactory of Allan Hay & Co. Apply to ALLAN HAY, No. 33 Broad-st.; or to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

8,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER lands, mostly white pine, a large rafting stream through it, extensive saw-mill, two stave-mills, excellent facilities to market, in good running order and full operation, for sale on most reasonable terms.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, several handsome brick houses, in perfect order, and with all modern improvements; in good locations, west of 8th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, 36TH-ST., A three-story and basement house, three rooms deep, 25 feet by 60, lot 100, with all the furniture, and possession given. Price $20,000. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8, from 10 to 3.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, at South Bergen, two miles by horse-cars from Jersey City Ferry, Montague Villa, fitted up with every modern convenience. Apply to C. H. SMITH, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, ENGlish basement house, brick, 41st-st., near 6th-av.; high stoop brick house, 48th-st., near Broadway. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A first-class brown-stone front house, newly furnished; immediate possession given. Apply to H. DAY, No. 36 Douglas-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, with stores well rented, and coal and wood business combined. Address COAL BUSINESS, Brooklyn P. O.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, several small houses at Harlem from $2,000 to $4,000 each. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, 442 8th-av., 34th-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT,
FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,
With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
known as
EVERETT ROOMS.

The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.

Apply at the hall,
or of E. D. LAWRENCE,
No. 55 West 33d-st.

FOR RENT—A PARTIALLY-FURNISHED large commodious mansion, within the city limits of Elizabeth, N. J., on Rockaway-av., surrounded by extensive grounds, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, stabling and outbuildings connected. Inquire on the premises, or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SMALL cottage, handsomely furnished, situated on Fort Hill, Staten Island, ten minutes' walk from the first landing. For terms, &c., apply to BRADY'S Gallery, No. 785 Broadway.

WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board, for a family of 7 persons, in a private family preferred; references given and required. Address, stating terms, W., Box No. 3,343 Post-office.

STEADY POWER AND A SECOND FLOOR NEAR BROADWAY—Room lighted, front and rear, ceiled and newly painted, one to ten horse. Apply to P. J. INSLEY, Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET for the Winter, within three-quarters of an hour of New-York city. Address L, Box No. 1,184 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORhood in this city, a house, furnished or unfurnished, or would purchase the furniture entire and pay cash for the same. Address, stating particulars of location, size and rent of house, W. B. MICHART, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—IN A GOOD NEIGHborhood, in New-York City, a house, unfurnished or furnished; or would purchase the furniture entire or in part and pay cash for the same. Address, stating particulars of location, size and rent of house, A. B., No. 4,733 Post-office.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A GOOD sized room, with two beds and fire, without board, below 23d-st.; west side town preferred. Address COMFORT, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE OR TWO HOUSES, SUITable for a club, between 11th and 35th sts. and 4th and 6th aves.; not below 30x100. Address L. WACHENHEIM, No. 141 8th-st., New-York.

HOUSE WANTED—A THREE OR FOUR-STORY house, about 25 by 60 feet, lot full size, between Bowery and Avenue D, Grand and 10th sts. Address MICHAEL SCHWAB, No. 264 East Broadway.

WANTED—A FURNIS

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,219	.....
ERIN	3,018	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Frowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Frowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN. (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER.SATURDAY.....Nov. 12
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov 19.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin state rooms, $15 to $100 according to location of state room; second cabin, $60.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,418, the *Day Star* 2,715, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,224 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 2 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. DE MESCHIEK, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. F. VYTT,
Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
Passage first-class, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at noon,
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA, for passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177, west corner of Warren-st.
D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, through out the Atlantic voyage

The following first-class side wheel steamers will be despatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Nov. 3	NORTH STAR
Nov. 14	COSTA RICA
Nov. 23	OCEAN QUEEN

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, David Wilson, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 2 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The ARIEL, Russell, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship EAGLE, Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE CARGO of the steamship *Atlanta*, which vessel sailed from London on the 27th August for New-York, via Havre, and put into Queenstown in distress, was transhipped per steamship *Delta*, just arrived at this port. To avoid the expense of discharging under general order, consignees will please call without delay at the office of the undersigned, with their bills of lading for indorsement, and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters,
New-York, Oct. 28, 1864. 220, 62 Wall-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, THIS DAY, the 1st of November. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M.
The PERSIA will sail on the 16th of November.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RIO JANEIRO—PASSAGE ONLY.—THE superior British Barque TALISMAN, Capt. Raffle, will sail as above about Nov. 10. For passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to
L. L. PHIPPS & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 282 Broadway.—D. B. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection: no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:16, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:45 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Junction Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Marden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF LANDING.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st day of November, the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., (south side of ferry,) instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

YANKEE NOTIONS FOR DECEMBER.
Look out for it.
THE RIBBLICKLING MONTHLY,
FOR SALE BY ALL
NEWS DEALERS.
This number closes the 18th Vol. (and 1 year,) of the most popularly Comic Illustrated paper in America. Vol. 13, neatly bound in cloth, $1 50; paper, $1 25.
Now is the time to subscribe to this FIRESIDE FRIEND, The Yankee Notions.
Subscription price, $1 25 per annum.
J. W. STRONG, Publisher,
No. 50 Nassau-st., New-York.
American News Company General Agents,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

EVAN DALE,
THE POPULAR NEW NOVEL.
Price, $1 50.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
A. WILLIAMS & CO., Publishers,
No. 100 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

CAMPAIGN MUSIC.—"COME RALLY, FREEMEN, RALLY."
"Atlanta's Ours, and Fairly Won."
"The Copperhead of 1864."
"The Chicago Copperhead."
"And the Copperhead of 1865"
"God save our Noble Union."
"Friends of the Union, we greet you."
"No Slave beneath that Starry Flag."
Music by James G. Clark and others.
Price of each song 25 cts. per dozen. Mailed free.
Ed. H. RAIE & BATES, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

LITTLE MAC IN A QUANDARY AND Sham Democracy on their way to the infernal regions. A bursting, blowing, and explosion of all the vile compounds in the pretensions of spurious politicians. See FUNNIEST, No. 5. Now ready, and sold everywhere.

THIRTY YEARS OF FEMALE LIFE—A popular medical book for females. For sale, wholesale and retail, No. 389 Bowery, BURNTON'S, and booksellers generally. Price $1.

TO THE MERCHANT TAILORS' ASSOCIATION—GENTLEMEN: Your association having seen fit to censure me in the action we have taken in issuing your circular, as you have published your resolution in the daily papers, evidently for the purpose of doing us and our business all the injury you can, we deem it only right we should appeal to the public to reply.
We believe there is many of you who would try to injure us under any circumstances, and a fair affording such a kind of opportunity to vent their spleen and question our faithful endeavors.
We joined the association with the special object—as several others did—in view to preclude any harm or the price-fixing system, that is an unfortunate blot, this city part of your constitution. Now if you advocate the right of each member to buy as low as circumstances in his case possible. Is there any wrong in so doing? We think there is.
As to the strike, we set out with you for three weeks, but as there no limit to the time that would satisfy you? Perhaps you will explain this to us in the morning. Perhaps not that either. The resolution passed by the society on the first part of the strike we agreed to; but that resolution was seldom taken as the part to be gained, but always in speeches and in conversation the talk was to break up the Journeymen's Society. The speeches of some of the members, when speaking of the journeymen, were both violent and spiteful, forgetting that they were once journeymen themselves, and some of them no trifling at all.
The journeymen were not to be allowed to associate themselves for protection, and this by men who had formed the Merchant Tailors' Association for the selfsame purpose. What consistency was there here?
We opposed this course of proceeding in the Association, and advocated the right of a society for the men as well as ourselves, and also that their prices should be raised. For this advocating that we thought was right and just, we are told, and not very politely, if we did not like their way we might leave the Association. We have done so, and intend to keep so.
The greater number of the Association say they are getting their work done and getting along finely. We have tried to get our work done if we can, but little as it was, we found on examining it, it was unfit to send to any gentleman until it was made over again. We have reason to believe that the generality of work got up under those circumstances is no better; and if you think gentlemen will take anything you please to give them, we do not choose to do business that way, but deal fairly with our customers. We pay our employes liberally, and the advanced prices we are now paying, we think, is the sore spot in the eyes of the "Association." Although there are some honorable men who were always willing to give a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, there are others that never would if they could help it. Your sents a committee to get the truth officially. We don't see that you require it to do so, as your President and another gentleman called the day previous to get the truth. They got no more and no less. When your committee called, one of the partners was absent and did not return till after the meeting had adjourned. We have hitherto been able to conduct our business to our own satisfaction and can do so still, without the M. T. Association.
BOND & O'NEIL,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864. No. 11 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TAXES ON INCOME, LICENSES, PLATE, &c.
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE—ANNUAL LIST—8TH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, OCT. 31, 1864.
Pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay Interest on the Public Debt," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amending the same.
Public notice is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor of the 8th Collection District of New York the Annual Collection List required by law, embracing
TAXES ON INCOME OF THE YEAR 1863,
TAXES ON SILVER PLATE, CARRIAGES, &c., 1864,
LICENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1865,
and that the above taxes have become due and payable, and that I shall attend daily (excepting Sundays) in person or by deputy, to receive payment thereof, at my office, No. 523 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., from and after the date of this notice, until the 30th day of November, 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay the said duties, taxes and licenses, as aforesaid aforesaid upon them, within the time herein specified, will be assessed and will be required to pay ten per cent additional upon the amount thereof.
GEO. P. PUTNAM, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1864.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 11th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from that date.
All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are, therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.
"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, shall be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."
FREDERICK HASSAUREK,
Minister President and
Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. CODYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY, } Committee
WM. JOYCE. } on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 21, 1864.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st of November next.
THOMAS E. TAPPAN,
Water Registrar.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 30, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 82.—PURSUANT to instructions from the War Department, leaves of absence will be granted to such officers and soldiers as desire to vote at the coming election, and who are included in the classes hereinafter named, but in addition to those enumerated in General Orders Nos. 74, 75 and 76, current series, from this department.
1. To all sick and disabled officers and soldiers able to go to their homes until fit for duty in the field, and who are now in hospitals in this department, from the States of Massachusetts, Indiana and Ohio, to the 4th of November, 1864. The Medical Director, Department of the East, will see to the execution of the above without delay.
2. To such officers and soldiers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, on duty in this department, as can be spared without injury to the service, for such time as will enable them to vote on the 8th November, and not to extend over the 15th November.
3. Extensions of leaves to the 15th November, 1864, are hereby granted to all officers and soldiers now on leave in this department by authority from this and all other departments.
4. Those leaves of absence and furloughs, as like the above provisions of those already granted, will be issued directly by the officers having charge of the soldiers, and will be signed as by special authority from Maj.-Gen. DIX, Commanding, quoting the same.
5. The number of leaves, furloughs and extensions granted under this order, will be reported, classing by States, to these headquarters.
6. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish free transportation to their homes, and to return, to all persons included as above. By command of
Maj.-Gen. DIX
D. T. VAN BUREN, Col. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
[Official]
GEO. EICHBAUM, Aid-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 29, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 79.—PURSUANT to instructions from the War Department, furloughs will be granted to such soldiers [illegible] to go to their homes, and return, and who are included in the classes hereinafter named.
1. To all sick and disabled officers, able to go to their homes until fit for duty in the field, and who are now in hospitals in this Department, from the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Maryland, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Pennsylvania. The Medical Director of the Department will see to the execution of the above with all dispatch.
2. To all Michigan, Wisconsin, Maryland, Connecticut and New-Hampshire soldiers in this department, on detached service, and the Veteran Reserve Corps, and who can be spared to the 15th of November, 1864.
3. Extensions of furloughs will also be granted to all Maine soldiers now on furlough in that State, to the 15th of November, 1864.
4. These furloughs and extensions of furloughs will be issued direct by those having charge of the soldiers, and will be signed as by especial authority from Headquarters.
5. The number of furloughs and extensions of furloughs granted under this order will be reported, classing by States, to these headquarters.
6. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish free transportation to their homes, and to return to the place where furloughed, to all soldiers so receiving furloughs and extensions of furloughs, for the purpose of enabling them to vote.
By command of Major-Gen. DIX
D. T. VAN BUREN, Col. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
[Official]
THOS. YORK, Aid-de-Camp.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that may be accepted. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th and 11th-ave.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 68 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENCY—Gunpowders purchased or consigned by
WALDEN, WILLARD & DELAVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on or addressing with letters BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., New-York. Call and see.

AMUSEMENTS

WINTER GARDEN. COMMENCES AT 7½.
TUESDAY, NOV. 1,
And every evening of the week
Excepting Friday
(The regular DE BOOFS and TOODLES night,)
MR. J. S. CLARKE
AS
ROBERT TYKE.
This magnificent piece of character-acting having created
AN ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED,
THE INTENSITY OF FEELING,
GRAPHIC CHARACTERIZATION and
DEPTH AND BEAUTY OF PATHOS
exhibited by Mr. Clarke in his picture of Tyke, entitle it to rank among the most finished
MASTER PIECES
of the dramatic art. At the close of each act he was called before the curtain to receive the enthusiastic homage of an audience between whom and the character he represented he had established at the commencement and maintained, to the close of the play an unbroken link of sympathy and interest.
Also, in order to offer the strongest possible contrast and exhibit the powers of Mr. CLARKE in two characters displaying entirely different functions of his art—the one calling for the deepest sentiment and pathos, the other the largest breadth of humor—will be presented for the second time this season, the excruciatingly funny farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Brown, the Broker.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE.

WALLACK'S. TUESDAY.
Open 7½, overture 7¾.
First time this season Mrs. Centlivre's 5 act comedy, the
WONDER!
A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.
Don Felix.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Colonel Briton.....Mr. C. Fisher
Frederick.....Mr. Whiting
Don Pedro, Father to Violante.....Mr. Holland
Don Lopez, Father to Felix.....Mr. Browne
Gibby, servant to Col. Briton.....Mr. Norton
Lissardo, servant to Don Felix.....Mr. Young
Alguazil.....Mr. Parkes
Vasques.....Mr. Pope
Flora.....Miss Mary Gannon
Donna Violante.....Miss Madeline Henriques
In 2d act.....Miss Ione Burke
Isabella.....Mrs. Jennings
WEDNESDAY, (second time this season,) ROSEDALE.
THE BUSYBODY.
This fine comedy having been twice played to enthusiastic applause of crowded audiences will be repeated on THURSDAY.
FRIDAY, ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—AMERICANS IN PARIS and RURAL FELICITY.
The charming play of TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY is in preparation, and will shortly be produced first time in two years.

HOPE CHAPEL,
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
FIFTH WEEK AND SUCCESS
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN
GLASS BLOWERS.
EVERY EVENING, AND ON
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M.
SEE THE SPLENDID GLASS ENGINES.

PLAYS, PLAYS, PLAYS.
American and English copies of the acting stage editions of all the modern standard and minor plays, can be had at less than publisher's prices, at BURNTON'S Old Established Book Stand, No. 389 Bowery, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, in the wonderful and faithful
PORTUGUESE FEMALE PANACEA OR MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in a letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of the money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in 1 to 7 days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies that this celebrated mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those who ask health and circumstances forbid at so rapid increase of family, a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it in secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st., also, [illegible], No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED.—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LASSONDE'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Advice and Marriage Counsel, a publication of 100 pages, 12mo, for the information of those suffering from nervous debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice the world over, called Paris and London treatment, for all sexual purposes this original work of the publisher, DR. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, or sent by mail, free, on receipt of price. Office, No. 473 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lassonde and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Journal du Peuple, Dispatch, S

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

sent back to their masters? ["No," "no."] Yet the allies of treason in the North had made as their principal charge against the Administration, that it was forcing these men from the shackles of our enemies. The Copperheads had denounced the employing of the blacks for soldiers. But when it came to drafting they were very willing to be represented by these same black men in the field. But for slavery there would have been no war. Our Copperhead friends say, "Oh, no, not slavery; it was ambition." For the most part we are a bundle of habits. Had we been in South Carolina, we should probably have been fire-eaters. Our patriotism was owing to the influences that surrounded us. Therefore slavery educated the South to their hatred of the Union and the North. This institution has educated one race of traitors, and if left alive it would rear another. Where was the craven that would consent that the mother or sister of our dead would take a passport from any satrap on God's earth to visit the graves of their loved ones who had died for their country? A party at Chicago proposes to abandon this heritage of ours. They call upon the people to abandon this contest for their liberties, as a failure. To-day our prospects were brighter than ever before. GRANT has the rebellion by the throat and SHERMAN by the heel. [Applause.] When this war began our flag was cast out of several States, but to-day it floated over every State that had ever been a star in the Union constellation. Abandon this contest and leave on the tombstone of the Republic the epitaph that it had died from the blows of men who were false to their country and their God? ["No."] Gov. SEYMOUR has said "Christian sympathy could end this war." Throw bibles at men who would bayonet the wounded and make drinking cups of their skulls? GRANT and FARRAGUT were our best peace commissioners. As DOUGLAS said in his dying hour, "there can be but two parties—patriots and traitors." [Applause.] To-day there are but two controlling influences in this contest—that which crushes the traitors, and that which sustains them; when this rebellion ends they need not look after JEFF. DAVIS to hang him; the Union men of the South would do it for them. The day for argument had gone by. From the pine forests of Maine to the Potomac was heard a voice calling to Copperheads to come and "view the ground where they must shortly lie." [Laughter.] On the 6th of November, at their obsequies, the pall-bearers would be BENEDICT ARNOLD and the Tories of the Revolution. BUCHANAN would head the procession, and JEFF. DAVIS and TOOMBS and their friends would be the chief mourners. [Laughter.] He hoped that the day would soon come when our flag should wave over a people homogeneous in ideas and institutions, over one Union, one flag, one destiny, now and forever. [Applause.] In closing, the speaker briefly reviewed the record of the respective candidates for the honors of the people. Mr. MCCLELLAN had never been before the people save as a military General. Mr. PENDLETON's course in Congress was before the people. Of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, he need say nothing. [Applause.] When posterity erected a pantheon to her heroes, the form of ABRAHAM LINCOLN would occupy the brightest niche. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF THEODORE TILTON, ESQ.

After another song by the Glee Club, Mr. THEODORE TILTON, editor of the *Independent*, was introduced and received with hearty applause. He commenced by saying that he saluted the audience on the glorious intelligence which came from all portions of the Republic. In the hour of victory it was infamous to say that the war is a failure. A failure! Does it look like a failure when we are driving the rebels to their last ditch; when GRANT has his hold on the throat of the rebellion at Richmond; when SHERMAN has struck home at Atlanta; when SHERIDAN has sent them whirling up the valley, and when the stern old viking FARRAGUT has vindicated the honor of our flag on the sea, before the frowning battresses of Mobile Bay? The war has not been a failure, but, on the contrary, a glorious success, as is proven by the record of the war. The speaker then elaborately reviewed the causes of the rebellion and the imperative duty of the American people to extirpate slavery as the grand element of discord in our midst. He concluded, amid much applause, by predicting the success of our Republican cause.

Mr. TILTON was followed by eloquent speeches from C. J. LEWIS, Esq., and Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, after which the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN.

GREAT UNION TORCHLIGHT PROCCESSION.

Music, Banners, Transparencies, and Mottoes in Abundance.

LARGE CROWDS AND GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

The Union men of Brooklyn made an imposing display last night, not only as regards numbers and enthusiasm, but in all the details which add to the scenic effect of a demonstration of this kind, and which, taken all in all, was the finest exhibition and largest procession ever seen in this city.

The arrangements were in charge of the Marshal, Mr. JOSEPH REEVE, and special aids, who had labored with untiring industry for nearly three weeks in perfecting the numerous details.

The weather was all that could be desired, and had the effect of bringing out nearly every man connected with the numerous Lincoln and Johnson Associations throughout the Western District.

In accordance with previous arrangements, a salute of 34 guns was fired from Fort Greene at 7 o'clock, which was the signal for the assembling of the different clubs at their respective headquarters.

The line was formed on Clinton-avenue, extending from the corner of Myrtle to Lafayette-avenue, about 8 o'clock, and commenced the line of march through the following streets:

Clinton-avenue, Lafayette-avenue, Raymond-street, Willoughby-street, Fulton-avenue, Washington, Concord, Pineapple, Henry, Montague, Clinton, Union, Court, Atlantic, Hoyt streets, Fulton-avenue to the City Hall.

Many of the residences along the route were brilliantly illuminated, especially in Clinton-avenue, Lafayette-avenue, First-place and Clinton-street. Several court-yards were finely ornamented with a profusion of flags and Chinese lanterns, presenting a beautiful appearance. The extensive hat factory of Mr. J. H. PRENTICE was resplendent with light; and the bridge over Willoughby-street, connecting two of the buildings, was decorated with miniature flags, paper lanterns of many colors, and more than one hundred gas-jets. Besides this, 1,600 candles were burning in the windows. The sight was grand when viewed from Fort Greene. The different Union headquarters were likewise illuminated, and reflected brilliantly.

The sidewalks along the route were crowded with spectators, and the windows filled with ladies: but in the neighborhood of the City Hall there was a perfect jam, making it difficult to move along.

The following is the order of the procession, with the names of the Marshals and prominent objects composing the grand spectacle:

MARSHALS AND AIDS.

Grand Marshal, JOSEPH REEVE, and special aids, Messrs. Henry Bristow, Wm. C. Booth, Francis C. Kirby, Garret Braistow, and Wm. L. Little, on horseback.

Executive Committee in carriages.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal, Brig.-Gen. J. C. SMITH, and aids, Capt. A. S. Bassett, Capt. George J. Hardy, Capt. R. S. Ogden and David Quimby, Jr.

First Ward—Capt. T. H. CASHOW.—Band of music preceding Ward Association; truck drawn by four horses, bearing calcium light, and ornamented with lanterns and transparencies.

Second Ward—Capt. WM. REED.—Truck representing a boiler-maker's shop, with men at work, drawn by four horses; a one-horse truck, containing a steam engine in full play; an ice wagon, finely ornamented, and a monitor, also on wheels, and supplied with a howitzer and full crew, with the motto, "No McCLELLAN on this gunboat."

Third Ward—Capt. CIPHERLY.—Numerous banners, with inscriptions; a detachment of the veterans of the First Long Island Regiment on a truck with a howitzer, which was discharged at intervals. The Central Club, Mr. STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD, President, occupied carriages—one drawn by eight white horses. A truck followed, containing a bell of 1,500 pounds weight, which was kept tolling as the procession moved. It was labeled, the "Liberty Bell"—"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, and unto all the inhabitants thereof."

Fourth Ward—Capt. D. H. WAY.—Escort of cavalry and drum corps preceding the Ward Association. A figure of the Goddess of Liberty drawn by four white horses—cavalry—omnibus containing 38 young ladies all pretty attired, and bearing shields upon which the names of all the States of the Union were inscribed. A large transparency 5 by 10 feet, drawn by six horses, represented the Baltimore and Chicago platform. ANDY JOHNSON's tailor-shop was represented on a truck drawn by eight white horses. A photograph gallery and a boiler-shop in full operation, were likewise represented on trucks. An Association of ship carpenters, Capt. WM. H. HALLOCK, followed:

Fifth Ward—Capt. H. GORDEN.—Ward Association with trucks, on which were mounted a number of painters working at their trade, and machinists also busily engaged. A figure of the Goddess of Liberty, a ship and a large bell were likewise drawn on wheels.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal, D. H. Baldwin; Aids, George P. Willers, George Thomas, John V. Lott, C. M. Felt and J. Walter Stoops.

Sixth Ward—Capt. W. S. GOAS.—Council No. 24, U. S. A., German Association, with six trucks, ornamented with transparencies, Chinese lanterns, &c. The War Eagles followed on foot and in carriages.

Eighth Ward—Capt. J. J. BLAIR.—Association, with trucks and carriages on which different trades were represented.

Tenth Ward—Dapt. R. F. HOWE.—Council No. 4, U. L. A., with trucks, highly ornamented, and carriages.

Twelfth Ward—Capt. EDWARD DOWNING.—Council No. 30, U. L. A., with banners and transparencies.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal, Wm. H. DE BEVOISE and aids, Major H. C. Head, Capt. A. A. Harmckle, Lieut. W. W. Tigmey, Lieut. J. Smith, and Lieut. T. F. Bynner.

Seventh Ward—Capt. THORPE.—Ward Association, with an artillery company, commanded by Capt. S. A. SMITH, Jr.; banners, transparencies, &c.

Eleventh Ward—Capt. CORDNER.—War Eagles, Capt. N. WILSON; the Ward Association; printing-press in full operation, printing copies of BAYARD TAYLOR's ode on the "Chicago Surrender," which were freely distributed along the route; Council No 17, U. L. A., followed by trucks, on which different trades were represented.

Twentieth Ward—Capt. M. PHRANER.—Ward Association, with an artillery company, commanded by Capt. WRIGHTINGTON; five trucks, representing different trades, with a splendid boat, drawn by 150 men in uniform.

Each Ward Association was preceded by a band of music, and every man in the procession carried a torch or Chinese lantern, while rockets and Roman candles were sent up from those occupying the trucks and carriages.

The banners and transparencies were numerous, and among the principle mottoes and inscriptions were the following:

Honor Rather Than Peace—Our Children Must be Freedmen.

PHIL. SHERIDAN, Furnisher of Planks in the Peace Platform.

No Slave Beneath the Starry Flag.

Maryland—Our Maryland.

No Compromise with Fogers of Ballots.

No Time to Swap Horses when Crossing a Stream.

Our Olive Branches of Peace—The Army and Navy.

No piece, but the whole Union.

Cessation is secession.

No armistice with traitors in arms.

How are you Maine and Vermont.

LINCOLN and JOHNSON.—Great oaks from little acorns grow.

We vote as we fight.

Slavery is a crime blacker than any African's face—Lafayette.

Vicksburgh—GRANT.

Atlanta—SHERMAN.

Cedar Creek—SHERIDAN.

New-Orleans—FARRAGUT.

Tennessee—BURNSIDE, &c., &c.

The procession reached the City Hall about 12 o'clock, when it was dismissed—the programme having been strictly adhered to, and, in consequence of the excellent arrangements, all passed off finely and to the credit of those under whose superintendence the affair was gotten up.

The police, under charge of Inspector FOLK, numbered about 300 men, who were detailed at different points; but there was no occasion for their services, except in two or three trifling instances.

About the time the procession commenced marching, the fireworks in one of the trucks exploded, severely, and perhaps dangerously, injuring a lad named WM. LLOYD. He was taken to the hospital.

The procession was a Western District affair entirely. An independent demonstration was made in the Eastern District.

THE WAR DEMOCRACY.

Convention and Mass Meeting of the Democracy Opposed to the Chicago Platform.

The movement inaugurated by the eminent War Democrats, a few days ago, takes positive shape to-day, in a demonstration at Cooper Institute, which will be attended by men whose names, in every walk of life, have earned great fame and praise. We quote from the call:

"All of Democratic faith, who retain their respect for the manhood and patriotism which animated the Democratic party in the days of JACKSON; who will not consent that the cherished name and principles of that party be disgraced; who cannot endure the shame of seeing their country's flag lowered to a tottering foe ever ready to trample it in the dust; who deny that the American Democracy was fairly represented at Chicago by the few, who, by tareats of Northwestern revolt, forced upon the Convention the degrading concession, that 'the war,' so nobly fought by our brave army and navy, 'was a failure and that justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities;' who believe that 'the immediate cessation of hostilities' should begin with Southern traitors and not with Northern patriots; who believe that we should first exhaust the rebel armies, before we attempt to 'exhaust all the resources of statesmanship;' who insist 'that the Union must be preserved at all hazards,' and are determined to preserve it whole and entire at any sacrifice and against all attacks, from whatever quarter; such are requested to meet at the Cooper Institute to-day.

The convention will convene at 12 o'clock M., and the mass meeting in the evening at 7.30 o'clock, at which Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING will preside. An address to the Democracy of the Union will be read by Gen. JOHN A. DIX, and speeches will be delivered by Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Hon. HENRY G. STEBBINS, and other eminent men. Delegations to the Mass Convention will report to the Secretary, on their arrival in the city, at room No. 3, No. 9 Spruce-street.

A Little McClellan Meeting in Wall-st.

An Attempt to "Bull" "Little Mac" Stock.

A Large Attendance of Peanut Merchants---otherwise a Failure.

A meeting was held in Wall-street yesterday, of men styling themselves merchants and bankers, in favor of electing G. B. MCCLELLAN to the Presidency. The call for the meeting and the appearance of a stand erected on the corner of Broad and Wall streets, decorated with bunting, streamers, &c., attracted only about 1,000 persons to that locality in the course of the afternoon. If the audience was composed of the merchants and bankers of this city, our reporter's preconceived notions as to the personal appearance of that class of people have been erroneous.

Truly the merchants who were there must have suffered by the war, for the crowd were much out at the elbows and decidedly seedy. Peanut merchants and sand bankers were there, certainly, in moderate numbers, and swarmed upon the stands to such an extent as to require the aid of the police to drive them off. The fact was, that the only substantial business men who were present were those whom the blocking up of the street caught for a few moments while on their way home, and they stayed just long enough to struggle out of the press. As a representative meeting of business men, merchants, bankers, financiers, stock jobbers, &c., there never was such a failure in this city, unless the business men were represented by substitutes. It was a failure in numbers, a failure in character, and, except a few chronic cheers for "Little MCCLELLAN," a failure in enthusiasm. A far better audience could be collected at that point any day to see an active monkey climb a telegraph pole, than gathered yesterday to listen to the platitudes of S. J. TILDEN and his fellow orators.

BENJ. H. FIELD called the meeting to order, and nominated JAMES GALLATIN as President.

Mr. GALLATIN read from a paper some remarks on taking the chair, but they were inaudible from the distance of the reporters' table, owing to the noise and confusion.

A list of Vice Presidents was then read and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the merchants of New-York, here assembled, pledge themselves to the support and defence of the Union and Constitution.

Resolved, That the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

Resolved, That the Constitution must be restored to its supremacy over President and people, as the only safe guard of life, liberty, and property.

Resolved, That the war should be conducted on the principles enunciated by Gen. MCCLELLAN in his various orders, report, and letters, and, especially, in the concluding portion of his report, and in the Harrison's Bar letter, and the sword in the hand of justice should be wielded, not with vindictive passion, but with all the force necessary to compel submission to violated law, and should be sheathed whenever the triumph of the law is secured.

Resolved, That we present to the brave army and navy of the United States the grateful acknowledgements of the merchants of the Empire City, and that we look to them as the right hand of our future President, in the work of preserving the Union and Constitution.

Resolved, That the financial and commercial interests of the country demand a change in the administration of our public affairs.

Resolved, That the policy of Mr. LINCOLN, which insists on the prosecution of the war for the abolition of slavery, and refuses all negotiations for Union and peace until the abolition is perfected, presents to us a future of interminable war, oppressive debt, financial distress, commercial embarrassment, and no hope of preserving that Union to which we pledge our unalterable devotion.

Resolved, That the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN has not commanded the confidence of the country by its civil or military policy, and that it is only necessary, in proof of this, to point, first, to the depreciated and fluctuating character of the currency, to the instability of all business arrangements, to the unintelligible and contradictory opinions of Government officials upon taxation, licenses and other questions rising under the revenue laws, and to the fact that our shipping trade is driven to seek the protection of foreign flags, so that, whereas, for the five years ending with 1861, the total value of goods carried in the foreign trade of this city under the American flag was over $1,000,000,000, while the total under all foreign flags was only $644,000,000, during the last two years only $232,678,842 have been carried under our flag, while $559,386,244 have found protection under the flag of aliens, and for the last quarter of 1863 the total foreign trade was $104,935,817, of which but $11,965,544 was carried under the flag of the United States; and, second, to the fact that our armies have been interfered with, generals have been removed and appointed for political reasons, the military policy has been made to supersede and override the civil laws, and the grand truth that the Administration has wholly failed to reap the fruit of the victories won by our brave soldiers on so many fields, an d has not succeeded in pacifying any portion of the territory we have conquered.

Resolved, That in GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN we recognize a patriot and a soldier, whose character stands far above all the attacks of slander and malice. That his brave and successful career, twice saving the National Capital, and always victorious, except when interfered with by the Administration, gives the assurance that he is the man to lead our armies to victory in the field and our country to Union and peace; and that we earnestly advocate the election of Gen. MCCLELLAN to the Presidency, as the true and only method of saving the nation from destruction and preserving the Union, and restoring to commerce and business of all kinds that security and prosperity on which the ability of the country to sustain itself must always depend.

An additional resolution was offered, that the Chair be empowered to appoint a committee of ten to carry out the objects of this meeting.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN was then introduced. He said that the merchants had a deep and strong interest in the preservation of the constitutional Union, and he was glad to see men of wealth there in conjunction with the workingmen. An effort was being made to deceive the people, to tide them over the election, by keeping them in ignorance of the real issues. He asked them to look at the position of the two candidates. President LINCOLN was willing to negotiate, but only on the basis that the South should abandon slavery. Gen. MCCLELLAN would make the Union of the States the only condition of peace. He put the Union before everything. If we undertook to reconstruct human society on one-half of this continent, we must see, in the first place, if we have the power to subjugate the South, and next see if we can keep them subjugated. Sooner or later we must resort to the elemental compromise between the States. The speaker said he had never hoped anything more from our military successes, if we had any, than that we would revert to the condition of our forefathers before the Constitution. He then read the names of some vessels that had been compelled to seek protection from rebel pirates under the British flag. In conclusion, he stated that he did not believe until the *illusion* of paper money should break, that the people would gather strength enough to force a change, and he warned merchants who were deluded by seeming prosperity, that a crisis was at hand. They must determine, at the next election, to save or destroy the Union. Mr. TILDEN was followed by Recorder HOFFMAN, REVERDY JOHNSON, and others.

Official Soldiers' Vote of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Oct. 31.

The official soldiers' vote received at the Secretary's Office up to this date is as follows: Union, 17,888; Democratic, 5,232. Union majority, 12,656.

TAXES ON INCOMES, LICENSES, &c.—Attention is called to the notice of Mr. GEORGE P. PUTNAM, the Collector of the United States Internal Revenue for the Eighth District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards, in the advertising columns. The special war tax of five per cent. on incomes is not yet payable.

JOE COBURN ON BOARD THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.—A private dispatch, received here yesterday, announces the presence of this noted pugilist on board the *City of Manchester*. The hasty retreat from Ireland will, no doubt, be explained by Mr. COBURN.

Evening Exchange.

$175,000	Amer. Gold	229	200	Pitts. Railroad	107
25,000	do	229⅞	200	do s3	107¼
300	N. Y. Cen. R	124¾	200	do	107⅜
1100	Erie R	103¾	400	do s3	107⅜
3900	do s3	103⅝	100	Clev. & Tol	114
600	do b3	103⅝	1000	Chi. & R. I. R	100¾
2200	do b3	103⅝	100	do	100⅝
600	do	103⅝	1400	do	100
300	Hudson R. R	124	100	do	99⅞
800	do	124⅛	100	do s3	100
100	do	124⅜	100	N. Western	48⅜
100	do	124⅜	100	do	48¾
800	Reading R	134⅜	100	do	48⅞
400	M. S. & N. I	74½	300	N. W. Preferred	82½
400	do	74½	200	do	82⅝
1000	do b3	74⅝	200	do s3	82⅝
100	do	74⅝	400	Fort Wayne b3	107
800	do	74⅝	300	do	107
100	do	74⅝	100	Pra. du Chien	56
200	do s3	74⅝	10,000	O. & M. Cer. s3	3⅝
100	Ill. Cen. R	130	15,000	do	39
200	do b3	130	100	Canton Co	37
100	do b5	130	100	Cin. & Alt	86⅜
200	do s3	130	200	Cumb. Coal b3	53¾
200	do	129⅞	300	do	54¼
100	do	129⅛	500	Am. Coal Co	85
300	Mariposa M. Co b3	35⅜	800	Quick Si. Co s3	84⅜
400	do	35⅛			

[Advertisement.]

If you are so far behind the age as not to have used that popular gem for the toilet, Fragrant Sozodont, put it off no longer, but go at once to your nearest Druggist and get a bottle. You will never regret it.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GIVE CONSTITUTION WATER A FAIR TRIAL.—We mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for disease, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for disease of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A LITTLE PRODIGY.—The beautiful new TEN DOLLAR PATENT SEWING MACHINE, a perfect gem, working like a charm, indispensable to every family, dressmaker, seamstress, etc., for sale at McIntosh's Cloak-store, No. 497 Broadway, New York, where the little wonder may be seen in operation.

J. P. RICHTER,
General Agent for New-York State.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 31—*In steamship Germania, from Hamburg and Southampton*—W. Geffeken, family and servant, T. A. Magnus, lady, children and servant, H. Lienau, family and servant, Miss Ida Meyer, G. Weisse, H. Schmidt, Mrs. Andresenand and servant, Morris Speyer and lady, John Treyvriah and lady, C. A. Voluentsen and lady, Enrique Norena and lady, C. W. Slingcuff and lady, S. and Jos. Dannemann, Capt. A. Matthari, L. F. Dyrenforth, T. Frewendt, C. Schurze, G. Schuster, Miss Hedwig Von Brause, Mr. Riesmann, T. Sterntien, C. S. Johnson, F. C. Johnson, E. Willetts, J. Fentenreider, J. Koing, 79 in the second cabin, and 567 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 29 | Sun sets..... 4 59 | Moon sets.. 6 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 50 | Gov. Island.. 9 37 | Hell Gate..10 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct. 31.

Cleared.

Steamers Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; Alida, Lenny, Philadelphia; Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore.

Ships Young Mechanic, McLoon, San Francisco. Merchant & Carmen; Oceana, (Brem.,) Garder, Bremen, Unkart & Co.

Barks Therese, (Russ.,) Hohorst, Bremen. H. Koop & Co.; Dresden, Reed, Philadelphia, C. C. Duncan & Co.; St. Ursula, (Br.,) Lanfair, Rio Janeiro, via Philadelphia; Rockaway, (Br.,) Bossange, London. C. L. Wright & Co.; Robert Sims, (Br.,) Baker, Antwerp. W. F. Schmidt & Sons; Cheubon, (Dutch,) Schwartz, Melbourne, W. F. Cameron.

Brigs Herman, (Dan.,) Larsen, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Maratlan, Maddock, Elizabethport, C. & E. J. Peters; Orozimbo, Flowers, Philadelphia. R. P. Buck & Co; Nellie Hunt, (Br.,) Nelson, Buenos Ayres, E. A. Hussey & Co.; Quango, (Br.,) Burke, Halifax, C. B. Swain.

Schooners Oriental, Thompson, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Brandywine, Corson, Washington, J. W. McKee; Kate, Trefethen, Boston. S. W. Lewis & Co.; Jos. Turner, Hodgdon, Elizabethport. A. T. Stout & Co.; W. Bayliss, Proctor, Stamford; Ophir, Mann, Elizabethport, C. B. Swain; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven; Lucy Ames, Flanders, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Germania, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg Oct. 16, and Southampton 19th, with mdse. and 639 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Oct. 17, off the Galopper, spoke Bremen bark Stella. 20th, off Lilly Islands, Bremen steamship Bremen. 24th, lat. 49 34, lon. 33, one of Dale's steamers. 28th, lat. 44, lon. 57 40. Br. bark Ocean Queen. 30th, lat. 41 10, lon. 66 24, steamship City of Cork. Off George's Shoal, saw steamship City of Wasnington, hence. Experienced very heavy gales during the passage.

U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, Kelly, Fortress Monroe 27 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport New-Jersey, Hoxie, Fortress Monroe 33 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. bark Horace Beals, Acting Master F. T. King, commanding, Pensacola 13 ds. Had heavy northerly winds.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Fairbanks, Hunter, Washington 47 hours, in ballast to James Hand.

Steamer Charles C. Leary, Sullivan, Norfolk 36 hours, to the Navy Department.

Ship Clara Wheeler, Wilmarth, Liverpool 40 ds., with coal to Williams & Guion. Experienced strong westerly gales most of the passage; been 15 ds. W. of lon. 60. Oct. 24, lat. 39 17, lon. 65, had a heavy gale from S. S. W., which shifted suddenly to N. W., and blew a perfect hurricane for 12 hours, during which sprung mainmast head, blew lower maintopsail out of the bolt ropes, started entwaser, etc. Oct. 28, Fire Island bearing N. W. 30 miles, took a heavy gale from W. S. W., which continued 12 hours. Oct. 30, lat. 40 10, lon. 40 07, spoke bark Woodland, of St. John, N. B., from Liverpool for Montreal, 41 ds. out, short of water—supplied her. 31st, signalized ship Kenilworth, from Liverpool for New-York, 20 ds. out. 2d, ship Atmosphere, from Liverpool for New-York.

Ship Constantine, Crocoy, Liverpool Oct. 5, with mdse. and 17 passengers to Cornelius Grinnell. Took a pilot off Fire Island on the 30th, and was blown off shore in the late westerly gale.

Bark Sunshine, Edwards, Cow Bay, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to Wm. & Alfred Nelson. Had heavy weather on the passage. Left two brigs and a bark, loading for New-York, names not known. 27th inst., 60 miles east from Sandy Hook, saw a large steamer lying to, with her head to the eastward. 30th, off Fire Island, saw a pilot-boat with a schooner in tow, that had lost her foremast.

Bark Oldenburg, (Russ.,) Wragge, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 196 passengers to Ruger Bros. Had one birth and one death, an infant.

Bark Transit, Keller, New-Orleans 18 ds., with iron to James W. Elwell & Co. Oct. 22, passed Jupiter Inlet light, but saw no light.

Brig Kenneth, (of Halifax,) Crowell, Jacmel, with logwood to master. Oct. 28, 8 P. M., off the Highlands, was run into by Br. bark Amelia Priest, from Philadelphia for Havre, striking on the port side, staving it in badly and carrying away mainmast. The Captain and crew, except the cook, left in the boat; the cook remained on board until next morning, (29th,) when the pilot-boat Moses Grinnell, No. 1, came in sight, and took him off; she also took the brig in tow, and brought her to this city.

Brig S. C. Shaw, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Shaw, Lagnayra Sept. 24, via East Harbor, P. I., 24 ds., with salt to Boyd & Hincken. Had very heavy weather; split sails, carried away backstays, stove boat etc. Sld in co. from Turks Island with brig Tinkham, for Boston.

Brig Acadia, (of Hawkesbury, C. B.,) Priest, Morant Bay, Jam., 37 ds., with logwood, etc., to Brett, & Son Co. Been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong gales; lost and split sails, etc. Left no vessels.

Brig Village Belle, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hamilton, Campeachy 35 ds., with logwood, etc., to P. I. Nevius & Son. Been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy gales. Left no vessels.

Brig Lucy Haywood, (of Nassau,) Gardner, Tampico Sept. 21, with hides to Miller & Houghton. Left no vessels.

Brig Loch Lomond, (of Stockton,) Shute, Jacksonville 6 ds., with ice (returned cargo) to master.

Brig Nellie, Staples, St. Croix 20 ds., with rum, etc., to Roche Bros. & Coffee. 18th inst., had a hurricane from W. S. W. to E. S. E., lasting 12 hours. Left no vessels.

BELOW—Ship Atmosphere, Eves, Liverpool Sept. 24.

WIND—Sunset, W. N. W.

Sailed.

Brigs Aristos, C. W. Ring, Maria.

Schooners Starlight, S. Morgan, E. M. Dyer, Sarah L., Rebecca C. Lane, Albert Thomas.

Miscellaneous.

The pilot-boat Moses H. Grinnell, No. 1, came up today from a cruise, reports: Oct. 29, 40 miles E. S. E. of the Highlands, fell in with the brig Kenneth, of Halifax, from Jacmel for New-York, with a cargo of logwood, with the cook on board, who required to be taken off. She had been in collision the night previous with bark Amelia Priest, and had port bow stove in and mainmast carried away; the mainmast, with all the rigging attached, was towing alongside; her foresail and foretopgallantsail were loose, and she was heading S. E. She had also lost one of her anchors. Took her in tow and brought her to the city.

The steamer Joe, recently ashore in the Horseshoe, was got off yesterday morning, and towed to the city.

The schr. Charles Edward, from Elizabethport, for Providence, was ashore at Clinton Point on the 28th inst., and full of water.

The schr. Mariel, from Saco for Baltimore, is ashore six miles below the latter place.

Spoken, &c.

Alberta—brig, from Pensacola for Philadelphia. Oct. 28, lat. 33 30, lon. 75 30.

E. H. Hatfield—schr., of Provincetown, bound W., Oct. 18, lat. 42 08, lon. 60.

Jessie Gray—Br. brig, from Halifax for Jamaica, 14 ds. on Oct. 18, lat. 27, lon. 69 10.

Levant—brig, of London, strg. S., Oct. 23, lat. 34, lon. 71 20.

Nancy Cook—brig, from Cuba for Portland, Oct. 23, off Hatteras.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Oct. 31—Arr. steamer Norman, Philadelphia; brig George Harris, Pictou; bark Argean, Lindsay, from Cadiz.

Sailed—Steamer America, with troops.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31—Below, bark St. Lawrence, McKinney, from Demerara.

Cleared—Schrs. Julia Franklin and Constitution, for New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 31—Arr. brigs Prentiss, Hobbs, Cuba. Joseph Baker, Pensacola, schr. Argus Eye, New-Orleans.

PORTLAND, Oct. 31—Arr. schr. Blanche, St. Kitts, for Annapolis, N. S.

Foreign Ports.

Put into Halifax, Oct. 30, bark Bertha, Lubmans, from New-York, of and for Bremen, leaky. Arr. schr. Queen of Clippers, Davidson, New-York.

At Turks Island, Oct. 7, brig Waltham, Auld, for Boston Oct. 7.

At Matamoras, Oct. 10, brig Ella, for New-York in 5 ds.

[PER CITY OF MANCHESTER.]

Arr. from New-York, Aug. 11, Agincourt, at Melbourne; 15th, Mary Durkee, at do.; 18th, Moldavia and Lancaster, in the Straits of Sunda; 28th, Amor, in do.; 24th, African Maid, in Table Bay; Sept. 11, Fire Queen, at Mauritius; 2d, Kleber, at Liverpool; Oct. 13, Evening Star, at Pill; 15th, Elena, at Deal; 16th, Minerva, at do.; 17th, Conqueror and Vineland, at do; 18th, Argus, at do.; 17th, Roman, at Falmouth; David and Caroline, at Bristol; Evening Star, at King Road; Martin Micaya, at Flushing; Elizabeth, at Antwerp; 1st, Nonpareil, at Malaga; 10th, Martha and John Sherwood, at Queenstown; 14th, Pare and Ernest Blockelmun, at do.; 14th, Stolpemnende, at Lisbon; 15th, S. D. Ryerson, at do.; 4th, J. Herff and Coranda, at do; 8th, Five Loaves, at do; 9th, Maria, at do.; 12th, Grotto, at Cronstadt; 16th, Persia and Telemon, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Boston, Aug. 13, Hamlet, at Melbourne; Sept. 25, Duncan, at Smyrna.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Oct. 13, Sarsden, at Havre; 18th, M. E. Corning, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Baltimore, Oct. 18, Flying Fish, at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Oct. 18, schr. Wm. Peel, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Detroit, Oct 17, Warrantlie, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Bangor, Oct. 18, Anna Walsh, at Liverpool.

Arr. from San Francisco, Aug. 3, Ceza, at Sydney; 7th, Clodian, at do.

Arr. from Callao, Oct. 15, George Green, at Isle of Wight.

MEM.—The ship Laudaries, from Hong Kong for Cork, became a total loss at Thousand Isles, near Batavia. Crew, passengers and part of cargo saved.

The ship Catalpa, from Nagasaki, ran ashore on North Bank, near Shanghai, on Aug. 13, and had to cut away her masts.

PETROLEUM

ASTOR BURNING SPRING PETROLEUM LAND ASSOCIATION,

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$2,000,000

100,000 Shares, at $20 Each.

Subscription price for the remaining 20,000 shares for full-paid stock, free from all assessments, $8 per share—being less than one-half of its par value; 10,000 shares are reserved to pay expenses of the Association. The property secured for the company consists of about 7,000 acres, all in fee. There is between sixty and seventy miles of this property on rivers, runs and creek, of the best boring territory. It is located mostly on the celebrated Rathbone Burning Spring Tract, on the Little Kanawha River, Wirt and Calhoun Counties, Virginia. About twenty-four miles from Parkersburgh, and seven miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A charter has been granted for a branch road, and laid out directly through the lands of this Association, which it is expected will be completed in a very short time, which will give a direct communication to all the Eastern cities, as well as the Ohio River, by the railroad.

Numerous applications have already been made for leasing lots on this tract, and it is confidently believed by reliable persons that have returned, after making a thorough examination of the property, who are ready to give all information that may be wanted in regard to the same, that it can be made to yield an income to the association in ninety days after its organization of from five to ten per cent. per month on the investments from the cash bonusses, for leases of lots and royalty alone, without the expenditure of one dollar by the company. Lead ore, coal and timber of the finest quality, in immense quantities, are also on these lands. The attention of capitalists to this enterprise is solicited, as a first-class investment at price offered. The organization of the company is deferred until the stock subscription is completed. No money to be paid until the Shareholders' Committee are satisfied with the property, when a meeting of subscribers will be called for the purpose of electing their own officers. Books of subscription, giving full particulars, are now open at the office of

RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

PAR VALUE $20 PER SHARE.

$40,000.

Have been paid to shareholders in dividends for August, September and October will pay 3 per cent. a month on investment from the product of three wells now working. They have five wells now nearly done, expected to be completed in the next thirty days, which it is confidently believed will enable them to pay 5 to 6 per cent. monthly dividends. Nine engines and all necessary tools, &c., &c., are now on the ground, belonging to the Company. They now offer to sell a limited number of shares, that were reserved for working capital, to enable them to develop at once all their property. This stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $10 per share, free from any assessment, being the subscription price, AND ONLY

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4090. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS

THE WAR DEMOCRACY.

Great Convention and Mass Meeting.

They Denounce and Spurn the Chicago Platform.

THE COUNTRY, NOT PARTY:

No Neutrals in this War—Only Patriots or Traitors.

ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY GENERAL DIX.

Eloquent Speeches by Cutting, Pierrepont, Sickles, Coddington, and Others.

Patriotic Letters from Gen. Wool and Hon. H. G. Stebbins.

Those of Democratic faith, who, in the spirited and patriotic language of the call, "retain their respect for the manhood and patriotism which animated the Democratic Party in the days of JACKSON; who will not consent that the cherished name and principles of that party be disgraced; who cannot endure the shame of seeing their country's flag lowered to a tottering foe, ever ready to trample it in the dust; who deny that the American Democracy was fairly represented at Chicago,"—met at noon yesterday, in the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of considering the proper course to be pursued in the present exigencies of public affairs, and of preserving the honor and integrity of the country.

PRELIMINARY MEETING OF DELEGATES.

A meeting of delegates preliminary to the mass meeting to assemble to-night, was held at 12 o'clock to-day, in Room No. 24, in the Cooper Institute. The room was crowded by the delegates; and many persons who desired to participate in the proceedings could not gain admission. Some of the best known Democrats of the city and the county were present.

The meeting was called to order by GEORGE A. BRANDRETH, of Westchester.

Mr. BRANDRETH nominated Mr. R. B. ROOSEVELT, of this city, to preside until a permanent organization should be effected.

Mr. ROOSEVELT said, on taking the chair, that the convention had met to discuss the issues of the day and to endeavor to set the true democracy of the country right upon the record, and that this action had been taken in view of the action of the Chicago Convention—the first convention that had ever thoroughly disgraced democracy. [Cheers.]

The convention then proceeded to business. It was moved that the roll of delegates be called and that each answer to his name.

The motion did not prevail, as it was announced that a misunderstanding existed as to the place of meeting, many of the delegates, as well as other persons, supposing the convention would assemble in the great hall in the basement. For that reason all were not present, and would not be till night, and the list could not be completed.

A committee on permanent organization was then appointed by the chair, and retired to prepare business for the convention.

ADDRESS OF GEN. WALBRIDGE.

Gen. WALBRIDGE, by request of the temporary chairman, made an address in the absence of the committee.

He spoke of the two systems, or civilizations, slavery and freedom, and of the efforts which were making in the North to lay the foundation of a civilization for the entire country in which there should be perfect harmony. [Applause.] He referred to the Chicago Convention as a body which had attempted to surrender the true principles of nationality and of Union, [applause,] and of the true Democracy, which has stood by the country in all exigencies. The War Democracy, the General contended, placed themselves on their record, and they said now that the country should not be dismembered, that our Government should stand, and that the flag should yet float over every inch of the national territory. [Loud cheers.] He alluded in eloquent terms to the relative positions of the true and false democracy, and said it would not be difficult to make a choice between them when it is considered that one expects to succeed by the reverses of our armies in the struggle with the rebellion. [Applause.] The war democracy had left forever the other branch of the party claiming the name. [Loud applause. The war democracy could never act with the party of disintegration, which was in sympathy with the rebels—the party whose nominations were received by the traitors in arms with cheers. [Renewed applause.] Gen. WALBRIDGE then drew the line between the followers of the Chicago democracy, giving the names of the most prominent democrats of the day who are for the Union, and contrasting their principles with those of the men of the Revolution and of the earlier period of the Government. His remarks were received with frequent cheers.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization returned at 1 o'clock, before Gen. WALBRIDGE's speech was concluded. He gave way for the committee to make report.

For permanent President the committee reported the name of JAMES WORRALL, of Pennsylvania, which was received with applause, and unanimously approved. Mr. WORRALL said he would defer his remarks until the close of Gen. WALBRIDGE's speech, which he and all present desired to hear.

The following is the complete report of the committee, and embraces a Vice-President from each of the States represented in the convention. The list was approved:

President—JAMES WORRALL, Pennsylvania.

Vice-Presidents—James Wheeler, Maine; W. T. Watson, New-Hampshire; John V. Nelson, Vermont; Solomon Parsons, Massachusetts; John Tillinghast, Rhode Island; John P. Hawley, Connecticut; Benjamin Brandreth, New-York; J. Martin Ryerson, New-Jersey; Thos. Fitzgerald, Pennsylvania; George Nebeker, Delaware; Wm. Ramsey, Maryland; Pierrepont Evans, West Virginia; Thomas Donlower, Kentucky; Martin O'Donnelly, Tennessee; E. R. Hough, Ohio; David W. Porter, Indiana; Benjamin Curry, Illinois; Gideon Hobbs, Wisconsin; Thos. S. Sprague, Michigan; James Middleton, Missouri; Hugh Phelps, Iowa; Theodore Scily, Minnesota; Vernon Shay, Kansas; J. O. Ellery, California; Cyrus Knowlton, Oregon.

It was then decided—as so many persons crowded the halls of the building, desiring to hear the speeches, and witness the proceedings, and yet were unable to do so in the comparatively small room in which the committee was assembled—that it adjourn to the great hall below.

Gen. WALBRIDGE, preferring to conclude his remarks before the adjournment to the main hall, did so, and at 1.30 the small room was vacated.

SPEECH OF HON. JAS. WORRALL, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

After adjourning to the large Hall, the President, Mr. JAMES WORRALL, of Pennsylvania, said: I will be expected to say one or two words of thanks to you, for placing me at the head of this convention. I certainly never expected anything of the kind. I have never been anything in the democratic party but a private in the ranks. I have voted with it ever since I knew anything. I studied democracy on the very top of the Alleghany Mountains, in tolerably pure air; I studied it from the writings of THOMAS JEFFERSON, [cheers,] and I do not think I have ever varied one hair's breadth from what I learned there. There is but one single proposition to it, and you all remember what that is: *Equal and exact justice to* ALL *men*, of whatever state or persuasion. [Applause.] That includes my democracy, and it includes, or ought to include, the democracy of every one. When it was first announced to the people of the United States, at the commencement of this century, it was received with so much favor, was so deep in the bosoms of the people, that all the endeavors of the aristocracy for twenty-four years, failed to have the slightest effect upon it. [Cheers.] The Federalists and the Tories were frightened from the contest; they retired away to their homes, and would not vote with such a vulgar pack of jacobins as acted upon a leveling principle like that. The idea of being just to all men was perfectly absurd to the aristocratic mind then, as it is now. [Cheers.] But at the end of twenty-four years, or rather, in four years after that, a new idea seemed to grow among the aristocrats. They concluded that, since they could not possibly numerically beat this great Democratic party, they would associate with it, debauch it, and destroy it in that way. [Applause.] They joined JACKSON, and thought they could commence with him. But with him they signally failed. [Cheers.] But at length the Democracy degenerated, until we had got to the lowest depths with a gentleman from my State. [Cheers.] Thus the Democratic party has been transubstantiated into Toryism. What is here is a small nucleus, that, like an acorn, will produce a noble oak, which will spread its branches and shade over the whole continent. I have not the least doubt this is the commencement of the regeneration of the Democratic party. [Cheers.] Have we not, as a people, called out against British aristocracy? "British" was the worst term of reproach that could be offered. But now where is the Democratic Party? Why, its strongest advocate it has in the world is the London *Times*. And who supports the London *Times* but the British aristocracy? Then there is the "monied aristocracy." I should think the name of "ROTHSCHILD" was a tolerably fair glit-edged name to represent monied aristocracy, and the agent of the ROTHSCHILD's is the chief manager of the Democratic party of the United States (cries of "That's so" and cheers.) [At this point a procession of War Democrats from Newark, New-Jersey, two hundred strong, entered the hall, and was greeted with, "three cheers for New-Jersey, coming into the Union."]

The PRESIDENT: Well gentlemen, I was talking of BELMONT. What a first rate Secretary of the Treasury he would make, if Mr. MCCLELLAN happened to be elected! [laughter.] There is not a people or Government in Christendom in which the paws, or fangs, or claws of the ROTHSCHILDS are not plunged to the very bottom of the Treasury, deeper than Signor BLITZ when he takes eggs out of a bag; and they would like to do the same thing here. I have no doubt they have sent out word to their agent that they were willing to lend to the Yankee Nation to any extent. They are an active young people, Mr. BELMONT, able to pay shent per shent; and you can lend them any amount [laughter.] But it so happened we did not want to borrow, and the Jews have got mad, and have been mad ever since, hammering at our stocks, and expanding gold wherever they could get an opportunity. [Cheers.] But they and JEFF. DAVIS and the devil are not going to conquer us. [Applause.] There is a virtue in the people of the United States, whatever may be thought in this large city here, where there is such a splendid majority expected for MCCLELLAN. I want them to understand that the States of America are bigger than this city, however they may be puffed up and expanded into the idea that they are the greatest on the face of the earth. [Cheers.] I am willing, as every one is, to give to New-York City the high credit that she undoubtedly deserves, and I have no doubt that she legitimately bears the burden of this great country. But it is not her pot-house politicians; it is her great inarticulate business men, who are scarcely ever seen on a public stand, who scarcely ever write a public letter, whose names are hardly known except to the commercial public; these are the men who sustain the load. But how many of these men are opposed to the present Administration? Not many. A class of men are opposed to this Administration who always discern a double object in anything that is done—who would not give the good Samaritan credit for a proper or humane motive in relieving the wounded traveler. [Cheers.] Now, as to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, I suppose I ought to say one or two words, because he is rather an important character at this time. [Cheers.] I think he is one of the most extraordinary men this country has produced. I never was a partisan politician; I never have sought any distinction in that way. I do not know Mr. LINCOLN; I saw him once, hurrying down the steps of the capitol, in Pennsylvania, on his way to Washington, before his inauguration. He came away from the capitol in a very great hurry, and I did not know then what hurried him; but I ascertained afterward from a gentleman of the highest standing in Ohio, who had followed him to watch him, that he hurried from there because there were assassins in the crowd. It is well known there were. Well we have all watched him carefully since then. It was our duty to do so. Some of us thought he did not move fast enough; some thought he moved too fast. He had his gun loaded with that proclamation that has made such a noise, and he was drawing a fine bead on the negro; but he wanted to take his own time to it. [Cheers.] HAMLIN said to him, "Pull!" "No," said ABRAHAM. FREMONT said: "Pull now," for God's sake, you'll hit him!" "Oh no," said ABRAHAM. MCCLELLAN said to him: "We are undone forever, if you fire that gun!" but Abe did not care for what Mac said. He waited until the time came, and then blazed away and hit the negro. [Loud cheers and laughter.] There was an anecdote related of him the other day; I do not know whether you have heard it or not. It is said to be one of his own anecdotes. He is fond of speaking in parables. [Laughter.] They were giving him some advice one day—"Mr. LINCOLN you ought to do so and so; and you ought to do so and so." Said Mr. LINCOLN, "suppose you put me in the position of BLONDIN, walking across Niagara on a rope, and I carry on my back $50,000 in gold belonging to you, the safety of which depends on my getting along that rope. As I was moving on, how would it do for you to say, 'Mr. LINCOLN, more to the right! more to the left! Steady, Mr. LINCOLN!' Do you not suppose you would be more likely to frighten me off the rope in that way than any other? Would it not be a great deal better to let me alone to get to the banks?" [Cheers.] There is another remarkable fact about ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and that is, that all the great men of his party *have been down on him*, I do not know how many times, since he has been President. Here was HORACE GREELEY, who has 30,000 readers, and who influences his readers as much as any man; he was down on him. What effect had it? It had no influence on the face of the earth. Just at the moment when HORACE and other leaders in New-York were hammering at old ABE, Pennsylvania slapped down her old Dutch foot, and saying, "it shall be so," nominated him without the slightest hesitation. It was the same also with the *Post*, a most respectable paper, and with nearly all the Senators of the United States. It was the same with the Secretary of the Treasury, which you all remember perfectly well. In short, it was universal among the leading Republicans, that they were down on old ABE—that he would not answer. But, somehow or other, "we, the people," had different notions. [Cheers.] We just thought he was our old uncle, and we had confidence in him, and all the newspapers out of Jericho could not affect it. [Cheers.] There are another class of newspapers here in New-York which are spewing out corruption. It is difficult for me to express the utter and abiding contempt I have for that other class of public journals. They are worse than the sewers that drain the impurities of your city to the two rivers, and that is pretty bad; but, thanks be to God, they have no more influence on the great public mind of the United States than those sewers have upon the mighty Hudson as it rolls to the sea. [Applause.] LINCOLN has sustained himself, with God and the people on his side, against all the other influences in the United States. [Cheers.] A Copperhead of the most verdigras hue told me the other day that he would walk on his hands and feet a day to beat LINCOLN, but there was this about it, if we did elect him, we would elect the best man in our party. [Cheers.] This man is our "Uncle ABE," in whom we have the utmost and most entire confidence, and no one can help thinking of him in that way, unless those who would attribute double motives to the good Samaritan. I am going to give you a quotation from SHAKESPEARE, changing one Scotch name:

"Besides, this LINCOLN
Hath borne his faculties, so meek hath been,
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking off."

[Prolonged applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES R. WHITING.

Hon. JAMES R. WHITING was observed in the audience, and called upon as one of the "old war horses of the Democracy"—better so called than others. He said he did not know where he had learned his Democracy, but believed it was born with him; it was the Democracy that loved party only when the country was at peace; a Democracy that made the love of country subservient to party. He felt that the dog-star was about to rise upon the Democratic party, and nothing would place us where we were at the commencement of this war but a faithful carrying out of the true principles of Democracy. In this they must support the war waged against our country. Let the Democrats prove to the South that we were a united people, and then we would carry discouragement to the hearts of the traitors. As he viewed it, there were but two parties—one for the country and one against it; no line but that which divided the Confederate Government from the United States Government. [Cheers.] He trusted that the doctrine of SHERIDAN, of subjugating rebels, would be carried out by Uncle ABE; and if he had to begin with Northern Virginia, and make a clear sweep of it, so much the better for the country and humanity. [Applause.]

Mr. T. R. WESTBROOK, Chairman, reported the following names as a

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Maine—Charles B. Stetson, William P. Taylor.
New-Hampshire—Zadock Porter, Jacob Horne.
Vermont—Charles Reed, Roderick Richardson.
Massachusetts—E. C. Bailey, Solomon Parsons.
Rhode Island—Duncan C. Pell, A. B. Okie.
Connecticut—John T. White, George W. Peet.
New-York—Robert B. Roosevelt, Henry C. Page.
New-Jersey—H. M. Whitehead, Asbel Green.
Pennsylvania—James Worrall, Benj. H. Brewster.
Delaware—George Asbreker, James Montgomery.
Maryland—Samuel Wilson, Robert Wilmot.
West Virginia—Carlisle Stewart, John Boyce.
Kentucky—William Minnis, James Dow.
Tennessee—Martin Segar, Daniel Wallace.
Ohio—R. W. P. Muse, Stephen B. Hosmer.
Indiana—J. H. Woodward, Smith Thayer.
Illinois—Walter B. Scates, Daniel Brainard.
Wisconsin—Matthew H. Carpenter, George H. Walker.
Michigan—John Hays, John Snedeker.
Missouri—James Middleton, John Towles.
Iowa—George Crane, Henry Beekman.
Minnesota—John McIntyre, Edwin Jones.
Kansas—Robert Knowlton, Thomas Wilson.
California—John Conness, J. O. Ellery.
Oregon—Charles Webster, Augustus Jackson.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Hon. E. Bailey.
Treasurer—Robert B. Roosevelt.
Secretary—Harry C. Page.
Delaware—George Nebeker.
Ohio—R. W. P. Muse.
Wisconsin—M. H. Carpenter.
California—John Conness.
New-Jersey—Ashbel Green.

RESOLUTIONS.

R. B. ROOSEVELT, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, A crisis has arisen in the history of our country, threatening by armed rebellion destruction to the national life, and persons under the name and prestige of the Democratic character, misled by the delusion of party, or acting from treasonable motives, are aiding the rebellion and injuring the national prospects, all true Democrats are required by their loyalty to the Government, which our fathers in their wisdom founded, and by their labors and sacrifices sustained, to express openly and by some general authoritative enunciation, their entire devotion to the cause of their country, and their views on the questions of policy involved by its present condition, and to lay before the world the real principles of Democracy; it is, therefore,

Resolved, That we, Democrats, will sustain the war; that, as we accepted with entire unanimity the gage of battle when forced upon us by the rebels at Fort Sumter, we will not shrink from the consequent sufferings and privations, but, scorning the suggestions of craven submission, will boldly carry it through, in spite of error and reverse, till victory shall crown our efforts, and peace, founded upon the Union, shall be restored. [Cheers.]

That, although in the commencement inexperience may have led to error and mistake, we believe the war is at the present time pressed with commendable energy and with remarkable success, and we should deprecate any change in public affairs that might result in removing from the commands of the Army Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, and from the Navy, FARRAGUT, PORTER and WINSLOW. [Great applause.]

That we do not admit the war under these leaders to have been in any respect a failure, and point to the fact that the greater portion of the rebellious States has been recovered, and all but a few vessels of the rebel navy have been destroyed, for which we tender the gratitude of the nation is due to the noble soldiers and sailors whose uncomplaining patriotism and invincible courage have brought us to the verge of final victory. [Cheers.]

That it is neither good policy nor compatible with the dignity of our Government to request a cessation of hostilities, nor offer terms of settlement, until the rebels shall have expressed a desire—which they have hitherto invariably and in the most insulting language disclaimed—to return to the Union. [Cheers.] But that if such desire be properly expressed, with guarantees of good faith, that the greatest liberality, both toward their persons and property, should be extended to them, allowance being made for the delusions and deceptions that have been practiced upon them.

That while as *Democrats* we differ from the Administration in some of its measures of public policy, we still as *patriots* accept the necessity of supporting and strengthening it, without regard to the party affinities of the incumbent, and, utterly repudiating the doctrine of secession, we favor the employment of the most vigorous measures for the restoration of the Union, with its obligations unaltered, and its integrity unimpaired. [Loud cheers.]

Believing the war in defence of our laws and liberties to be eminently just, we see no reason for suspending it until its objects shall have been accomplished, knowing that mere delay strengthens the rebels by enabling them to enforce their conscription, to complete their fortifications, fill their storehouses, and replenish their armories, and we consider that all legitimate means of honorable warfare may be employed in its aid. [Cheers.]

As no nation has ever been able to endure a war approaching in magnitude the conflict that desolates our country without financial pressure, we recognize and submit to the necessity, being convinced that the boundless resources of a restored Union will be amply sufficient to meet our liabilities, and that the salvation of our country is well worth all it costs.

We therefore urge our fellow-democrats to sustain the Government as it exists, and to support in the coming election the candidates that express these views. [Enthusiastic applause.]

LETTER OF MAJOR-GEN. JOHN E. WOOL.

The Secretary read the following letter Gen. WOOL, one of several that were received by him from other absentees:

TROY, Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.

H. C. Page, Secretary, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: I give you many thanks for the circular announcing a mass meeting of the Democracy opposed to the Chicago platform, and I trust that the election of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN for President of the United States, and G. H. PENDLETON, Vice-President—both representatives of the Sons of Liberty, alias the Knights of the Golden Circle, of which JEFF. DAVIS, the rebel President, is a member, and VALLANDIGHAM commander-in-chief—will never take place. The members are scattered throughout the country, North and South, and, with arms in their possession, only wait the bidding of DAVIS and VALLANDIGHAM to execute their hellish designs—the ruin and destruction of the Union. This must not be permitted, and I trust the true democracy will not be wanting in patriotic efforts to aid in putting down, at the approaching election, this dangerous and wide spread conspiracy against the Union and its government; whose aim and object, under false colors, the popular cognomen of democrats, is to lay at the feet of JEFF. DAVIS our glorious flag of the Union.

If possible I will be with you in the evening. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL.

Cheers were then given for Gen. WOOL.

CAPT. HALSTEAD, OF NEW-JERSEY,

was called upon, and spoke in a strain worthy a follower of the gallant KEARNY; after which the convention adjourned, to meet Democracy in mass at half-past 7 o'clock.

THE MASS MEETING.

Enthusiastic Proceedings in the Evening

Speeches by Hon. F. B. Cutting, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Gen. D. E. Sickles, Hon. D. S. Coddington, and Others.

Vast as are the dimensions of the hall at Cooper Institute, it failed completely to accommodate the crowd of Union-loving, loyal Democrats that assembled last evening, and large numbers were unable to gain admittance. The body of the house, as well as the platform, was every where filled by men whom we have long been accustomed to see in the front ranks of the Democratic party—the men whose ability and eloquence gave to that party its great influence and hold upon the people. A reference to the list of Vice-Presidents shows names of those who, as Mr. CUTTING remarked, have "wintered and summered" in Democracy, and whose opinions must have no small effect upon the country. They represented every State in the Union. MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., called the meeting to order, and nominated for chairman FRANCIS B. CUTTING, whose appearance was greeted with a storm of applause.

SPEECH OF HON. FRANCIS B. CUTTING.

After the applause elicited by the announcement of Mr. CUTTING had subsided, he said:

I am very much obliged, fellow-citizens, for this flattering reception. It is not my intention to address you this evening, for arrangements have been made which will give me the pleasure of introducing to you gentlemen who have given this subject their fullest reflection, and who will be able to lay their views before you in a fuller and more ample manner than I can do. They will explain to you why it is that many citizens who would otherwise prefer to remain in the obscurity of private life, have, in this great crisis of our country's history, come forward for the purpose of representing why it is that we, who have wintered and summered in Democratic ranks, have been obliged to reject and stamp upon the platform which has been presented to us by those who assembled at Chicago. [Applause.] Their policy in reference to the question of war and peace was so ignominious that we were unable to follow them. But when we looked at the political principles which were drawn up by VALLANDIGHAM himself, we find that they are still more discreditable, and still more destructive to the interests of the country, than even those ignominious sentiments which the first part of the resolutions announced [cheers.] We come here, gentlemen, having no interest whatever in the present Administration or in the next one, which I hope will be elected [cheers,] other than the interest of citizens wedded to their land, whose whole life, all their hopes and the hopes of their children, are centred in the result of this dreadful rebellion. We, come here, gentlemen, to say to you that we stand upon the platform upon which Gen. JACKSON stood when, in 1833 he was supported by the Democratic people of this country in opposition to the pernicious doctrines of CALHOUN, which now are again brought to light, and which have produced this disorganization of the country. It is against these doctrines that we protest. It is against the principle that any one of the States—our newly-born Nevada, for instance, the offspring of this country, the soil ours, the territory ours, brought into existence by our Government—it is against the principle that she can say that she is only a member of a league which she can reject at her own will and pleasure, regardless of the will and pleasure of the rest of the States of this Union. [Cheers.]

I find myself insensibly making a speech, when I had not intended—["Go on; That's the talk." Cheers.] The task will be better performed by those who follow me. I have one thing merely to say, that this is the same question that was fought in '33, fought then in the shape of nullification and of secession. Gen. JACKSON declared—and the people of this country stood by him with inflexibility—that this country should never be divided upon that issue. [Cheers.] And what was the result? The great will, the true patriotism, the unflinching courage, of that great man put down that rebellion without the necessity of firing a musket. [Cheers.] What was the doctrine subsequently of those who claimed to be of the same party? They declared that secession was in itself wrong; but there was no power in this country to redress that wrong—that there was no power in this country to quell this rebellion, which the President of that day—unfortunately placed there by the Democratic party—declared to be a rebellion without cause and without right. And, gentlemen, I trust that we have come upon better times. I trust that when we reject the platform of Chicago, on the ground, first, that it is humiliating to the country, and on the ground next, that it seeks to have a convention of each of the States in its sovereign capacity—thereby, in fact, dissolving the Union—that all good men, all true men, all loyal men, will say that we were right in rejecting these infamous propositions. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] But, here again, gentlemen, I find I am running off, as men will run off who are full of the subject; and therefore I have now the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, who will go more fully, abler and thoroughly into the views which we entertain, and which have caused us to assemble here in mass meeting for the purpose of stamping upon that accursed rebellion. [Great cheering.]

Gen. SICKLES here came upon the stand, and was greeted with heartiest applause.

Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, on coming forward, was warmly welcomed. He said:

SPEECH OF HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A little while ago those of the Democratic party who meet here to-night, earnestly desired a change in the Administration; to that change we looked as the only safe way to bring peace to our country. We trusted that the Chicago Convention would exhibit wisdom, honor and patriotism; we hoped they would drop all minor dissensions and strive to bring about an honorable adjustment of our difficulties. Many of us believed that the convention would propose that the insurgent States lay down their arms and return to the Union; and this being done, that a convention of all the States be called for the purpose of trying to harmonize the real or imagined grievances. Upon that simple platform we had hoped to place two eminent civilians, whose wisdom, whose moderation, and whose statesmanship the country could trust. With such a platform, and with such candidates, we had intended to go before the people and urge them to make this change as the surest means of restoring the Union. But when we find that the enemies of our Government, traitors to Democratic principles, ruled that assembly, and virtually surrendered the honor, the valor and the manhood of the North, we denounce the crime and refuse to stand silent by and witness the completion of our country's humiliation. [Applause.] The Democratic party were defeated in the Presidential contest four years ago, because the southern politicians wished it defeated; they deliberately planned and persistently executed that defeat. Mr. LINCOLN was elected because the southern politicians wished him elected, and did all in their power to make *our defeat* and *his election* sure. [Applause.] Their object was to destroy the Democratic party, and thus destroy the Union, as they themselves openly said, through their journals, they "hated free schools, free speech, free institutions, free labor, and free men." No man of our time had a more complete knowledge upon this subject than that true Democrat, brave patriot, and great man, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Death summoned him from this scene of strife, and in his last farewell he said:

"The election of Mr. LINCOLN is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy formed more than a year since—formed by leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than two months ago. They use the slavery question as a means to aid the accomplishment of their ends. They defeated the election of a Northern candidate by a sectional vote, in order to show that the two sections cannot live together. When the history of the two years, from the secession question down to the Presidential election, shall be written, it will be shown that the scheme was deliberately made to break up this Union.

They desired a Northern Republican to be elected by a purely Northern vote, and then assign this fact as a reason why the sections cannot live together. If the disunion candidate in the last Presidential contest had carried the united South, their scheme was the Northern candidate successful, to seize the Capital last Spring, and by a united South and divided North, hold it. Their scheme was defeated, in the defeat of the disunion candidates in several of the Southern States. [Applause.]

But this is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known, armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war; *only patriots or traitors*." [Applause and cheers.]

This last speech of DOUGLAS was delivered just before he died. It was delivered in Chicago. Three years after a great convention assembled at that place; in it were many whom DOUGLAS had cherished as his best friends, as true to Democratic faith, as patriots upon whom his country could rely in her most trying hour. Many in that convention were DOUGLAS' friends—steadfast in Democratic faith, and real patriots at heart.

A Committee on Resolutions entered that assembly and said:

"This convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private rights alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States."

We are told, when that resolution was read, that a strange sensation ran through the Assembly, that the members looked into each other's faces, and that in the stillness you could hear the heart beat. It is no wonder, they were standing by DOUGLAS' grave and they saw his handwriting on the wall, and they heard his warning voice say: "There can be *no neutrals* in this war—*only patriots or traitors*." [Applause.] I shall show that the sentiments embodied in the resolution were not the sentiments of any friend of DOUGLAS, of any true Democrat, or of any lover of the Union. The resolution was forced upon the Convention against its real sentiments, and by noisy, bold, and fraudulent threats of a Northwestern secession. It is to be regretted that the friends of DOUGLAS, the friends of his principles, the friends of the Union, did not firmly say, "*There can be no neutrals in this war—only patriots or traitors.*" *But all real friends of the Union* will soon shake off the galling fetters with which VALLANDIGHAM, PENDLETON, and other Southern sympathizers have bound them, and return to the true principles of the Democratic party, from which these friends of the Union's enemies have for the moment beguiled them. [Applause.] The hour is near when all will see that "there are only two sides to this question; every man must be for the United States or against it." VALLANDIGHAM and a few active, noisy, adroit and audacious enemies of the Union, and friends of TOOMBS, JEFF. DAVIS and JUDAH BENJAMIN, have assumed to give voice to the Democratic party; they have skillfully tried to make honest Democrats believe that no supporter of an Administration placed in power by Republicans could be a Democrat. By this false and specious logic, many honest men have been deceived. When the Democrats of the South, by their own treachery to the Democrats of the North, placed Mr. LINCOLN in power, what was a patriotic Democrat to do, but to sustain the only Government which Southern traitors had left us? [Applause.] Were Northern Democrats to sacrifice their country, to surrender their manhood, to become the doughfaced cowards and poltroons which Southern braggarts always said we were? When, in April, 1861, Fort Sumter fell, and the rebel Secretary of War, amid the roar of cannon and the shouts of the enemies of our Government, announced to the world that the Confederate flag floated over the walls of Sumter, and that the same flag would float over the dome of the Capitol at Washington before the first of May, what were Northern Democrats to do? What did their good instincts prompt them to do, and what did they do? They rose in their might and swore to defend and to preserve our country entire; they hastened to the field, nor stopped to ask who for the time was at the head of their beloved Government. This great uprising struck the South aghast—so long had we been accustomed to yield to their arrogant pretensions; so long had they ruled as as they pleased; that they verily thought, when they chose to deprive us of power and to put Mr. LINCOLN in place, in order, as they expressed it, "to fire the Southern mind and hurry the Cotton States into revolution," that Northern Democrats would tamely submit to the destruction of their party and the ruin of their country. They soon found out their mistake; they also found that Northern Democrats would fight, and that they were dangerous foes to meet in the field. They found that Northern Democrats retained their valor; that they still loved their country, their government and the Union; that the dear old flag which waved so proudly over every sea, and whose bright stars gladdened the heart of freedom on every shore; which no tyrant, King or Emperor dared insult; they would not allow to be pulled from the high dome of the Capitol, nor let the rebel rag there float in the morning air, to flap shame and menace in the face of loyal men. When DAVIS, MASON, SLIDELL, TOOMBS and JUDAH BENJAMIN saw that they took counsel together, and they did "explicitly declare" that war, thus conducted, would be "a failure," and they concluded that upon Northern Democrats they had better "exhaust all the resources of statesmanship," and so they commenced. Emissaries were sent abroad to write in foreign journals; secret agents were sent to every part of the North; efforts were made in every possible way to delude, deceive, and to corrupt the mind of the Democracy; skillfully to excite their prejudices, their passions and their fears. Arbitrary arrests, the fanaticism of the Abolitionists, the currency, the draft, labor too low and labor too high, the shortcomings of the Administration, the love of peace and the evils of war, were each seized upon in turn, in order to divide the party and to prejudice the public mind against the Government—and for what end? Was it to restore the Union? No! every one now knows that it was to stop the war, and to destroy the Union. The Englishman who fought for the Sultan in the Crimean war was not thereby made a Turk or a Mahomet. We do not turn Republicans to sustain this war. We fight for our Government—for patriotism—not for party. We go into this war Democrats; we shall come out of it Democrats. We shall preserve our Democratic Government, our Democratic principles, and our Union entire. Can any dullard be made to believe that our brave officers and soldiers who have periled their lives in the war are changed from Democrats to Republicans? It is the strength of the Democratic faith and the devotion of their democratic patriotism which makes them fight so nobly. The South had well nigh exhausted "all their resources of statesmanship" upon the Democratic party when they forced the second resolution upon the Chicago Convention and placed "their own familiar friend," PENDLETON, on the ticket. * * * * During the month of July it was confidently whispered by the Secessionists in Paris, that the next steamer would bring news of LEE's entry into Washington, and that the Confederacy would fourthwith be recognized by France. No Union man could then understand upon what this confident hope was based; we now know—the Northwestern conspirators were to aid LEE, and the rebels in Paris were advised of it. The plot failed. Many of the conspirators have fled, others are secreted, some have been arrested, and are now on trial in Indiana. The rebels have "exhausted all their resources of statesmanship" in this direction, and have "explicitly failed." [Applause.] The Emperor, as you know, has lived in this country—he understands our Government—he waits the result of this Autumn election to determine his action. I had it direct from those who have the best means of information, and before the result of the Chicago Convention was known, that, if Mr. LINCOLN should be reelected, it would assure the Emperor that the North were determined to put down the rebellion "at all hazards;" and that they had the ability to do it. But if the opposition candidate were elected, then it would assure him that the North were too much divided to succeed against the Confederacy—that he was determined, if possible, to bring about an early peace, and that the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN would be conclusive evidence that there could be no peace but in *disunion*. It may be safely said that soon after the election of Mr. LINCOLN, the hand of NAPOLEON will be seen in favor of the speediest peace and union of all the States; urging the North to offer, and the South to accept, reunion with every right guaranteed under the old Constitution. But it may be safely said that the South will not accept even this. Not a secessionist in Paris, not a Confederate minister of the South, not an orator, not a newspaper, not a public man anywhere suggests or ever has suggested that the election of MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON would even tend to produce a return of the South to the Union—they each and all reject the proposition with scorn. Even STEPHENS, the mildest of their number, announces that it is "recognized sovereignty" and not Union which they are determined to have, and that the only ray of hope which the nomination at Chicago gives, is a faint possible hope of an earlier independence; never a suggestion that reunion can, by any possibility, come of the election of MCCLELLAN. Did you ever ask a friend of VALLANDIGHAM and PENDLETON and of the second resolution of the Chicago platform, what effect the victory of our arms was likely to have upon the ejection of MCCLELLAN? If so, they have confessed to you that victory in the field was their defeat at the polls. [Applause.] What! great victories won by our heroic armies in the field, over traitors to our Government, tend to defeat a Major-General of that army, still drawing his pay from that Government!!! Does this need a commentary? How does it strike the people? What do they say to this? They send their brothers and their sons to battle and to death; they at the cost of life win bright victories in the defence of our cherished Government, and every such victory, it is acknowledged by all, tends to defeat Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN. Can those who wish him elected, rejoice at such victories? I trust he has no friend so base as to pretend to such false rejoicing. The private character of a candidate for public honors is not a proper subject for discussion. But when a man comes before the people and asks them to vote him into the Presidency, it is just that we should, in honest fairness, consider his claims to that exalted office. I believe that the private character of Gen. MCCLELLAN is without reproach; I cheerfully accord to him all the purity and every kindly virtue which his admirers claim; I think him a Christian gentleman who would not willingly see the Union destroyed; I shall only speak of his public career as it appears in the record of our time. MCCLELLAN is thirty-seven years old; what has the young man done for his country to entitle him to this high place? The convention which nominated him "does explicitly declare" that the war is "failure;" *so then it was not for success in war that he claims our votes.* Two years ago he was removed from his command for alleged incompetency. During those two years, our country has passed through the direst trials and bloodiest wars of modern times; thousands of his brave comrades in arms have died on the battle-field: three hundred thousand of our youth have perished in this struggle for the nation's life! What has MCCLELLAN done at his country's call during these two long years of her greatest peril? What has he done? He is said to be very popular, and to have much influence over that class of men who make soldiers in the field—the army has been in greatest need of men—was his heart full of zeal for the cause, and did he go from city to city, using all his powers to rouse the people for the war, to put down the wicked rebellion and to save his bleeding and beloved land. Had he done so, he would have received the holiest benedictions of the people; he would have been made Lieutenant-General of all the armies, and the heaving of the nation's heart would have lifted him to the Presidential chair, easy as the swell of the ocean lifts a little bark upon the shore! What has he done during these two eventful years? *Nothing—but write out excuses for doing nothing before.* You can't deceive the people long—they have an instinct, a just perception of truth wiser than logic. Old BLAIR told MCCLELLAN that he would surely fail if he run for the Presidency. After election, MCCLELLAN will find that old BLAIR was right. But he can then very justly make the same excuse for the failure which he so often made for his failures in the war, namely—the want of men. [Applause and laughter.] What then are the pretensions of this young man to this great office? Before the war he had done nothing; in the war, it is explicitly declared "that all has been failure." Since he left the army, it is plain that he has done nothing whatever. But we are told that JEFF. DAVIS, MASON, SLIDELL, TOOMBS and JUDAH BENJAMIN are men of such lofty pride that they will not treat with Mr. LINCOLN, whose manners they don't like—but that MCCLELLAN is an educated, courteous, amiable Christian gentleman, whom they formerly knew well, and that they would be more willing to treat with him for peace. We have many cultured, amiable, Christian gentlemen in the North, and we justly prize their virtues. But, during this grim time of war, I think it safer

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Situation of the Armies in the Valley—Something About the Late Battle—Incidents, &c.—The Artillery—The Late Maj. Ayres.

From Our Own Corre pondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1864.

This army has fully recovered from the shock of battle at Cedar Creek, on the 19th instant, and is again ready and anxious to thrash the rebel army of the Valley of Virginia, under EARLY, "or any other man," whenever attacked. Since the last battle the position and disposition of the troops has been altered for the better, and more extensive and complete preparations have been made both for defensive operations and to guard against surprise. Rely upon it, that no more surprise attacks will be even partially successful. The enemy, after the 19th fight, did not come to a real stand, it is believed, until Staunton had been reached; there EARLY collected this scattered army, and since that time has advanced down the valley as far as New-Market. That he will be forced to take the offensive again to save his own reputation, to say nothing of the morale of his army, is considered a matter of certainty; whether he will be more successful than heretofore, remains to be seen; but in this army, now exulting over several decisive victories, there is only one opinion—and that is, "EARLY will receive a more complete thrashing than ever before." Our Generals, as well as the rank and file, are getting used to his style of fighting, and now know better how to improve the opportunities offered them. I observe, by Gen. EARLY's published address to his men, that he casts all the blame of defeat on the 19th, upon themselves, for stopping to plunder the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps' camps, instead of pushing forward to final success. This accusation is a contemptible act of injustice to the misguided, but brave men, under his command; for never, I venture to assert, did men fight more desperately in a bad cause than these same troops when they struck the Sixth Corps. The shock, at this time of the battle, was truly terrific; but the Sixth, true to its hard-earned reputation for irrestible fighting, stood as a wall of fire against any further advance in that direction from the front; and the honor for the successful defence at this point should be very equally divided among officers and men. No general officers ever contributed more to successful fight than did Gens. BIDWELL, (who fell mortally wounded,) RICKETS, GRANT; and, in fact, with few exceptions, the whole command might be named as having won undying laurels. The alleged pause by the enemy to plunder our camps is a mere pretence, as is shown by another fact, patent to every person on the ground, and that is that they flanked us by passing through the Sixth Corps camp on the right; the corps having moved at least half a mile by the left flank from camp before taking a position. The stubborn defence offerd by the Second Division of the Nineteenth Corps enabled the former command to save their camp equipage while losing its own. Another fact is pretty well settled, which goes to show the falsity of Gen. EARLY's allegation, and that is citizens—residents of Strasburgh and vicinity—men, women and children, were actually engaged in plundering our abandoned camps immediately upon the heels of EARLY's columns. He had assured all secesh dom that SHERIDAN's army, the Yankee invaders of "the most sacred valley of Virginia, should be annihilated; indeed so confident was he of success in the grand undertaking, that a brigade of cavalry had been detailed to pick up skeddadlers *in the advance* of the imaginary retreating and demoralized army; the Secessionists all along down the whole valley to Martinsburgh were apprised beforehand of what the supposed result would be. In Winchester the Secessionists, *en masse*, the moment the battle opened, commenced rejoicing, and predicted, in a provoking and sanguine way—it is said by those who were there—that EARLY's command would occuy the town before night! The male portion of the community—of the secesh persuasion I mean—I am told appeared on the streets in large numbers, and congratulated each other upon the prospects with smiling faces; the petticoated secesh donned their best clothes, combed their hair, washed their teeth, and cleaned their finger nails, and all the baking facilities in town were brought into active requisition to prepare for the anticipated early arrival of their friends; they saucily paraded the streets and in louder tones than agreeable, but intentionally so, to enable the Union troops to hear, as acquaintances met, talked of the expected exodus and subsequent hegira; so elated were they over anticipated success, that not satisfied with the usual salutation of hand shaking, friends as they met, snook both hands and bussed each other in the most slovenly manner. Many a table was spread that day with delicate viands in Winchester for rebel mouths, but which were destined to be partaken of by honest men. Even the male portion of the community put on independent airs and snubbed officials, for which a number were brought to a proper appreciation of their place, by being summarily knocked down—an act of summary punishment inflicted by one individual, (to his credit be it spoken,) occupying a high official position in the place. This is no overdrawn picture. Officers who boarded in private houses and had been the mainstay of families for months, were snubbed and taunted by those whom they had kept from want, and rebel flags and rosettes were again brought forth. Since the battle all the leading Secessionists of the place have been arrested and sent away, on the ground, I suppose, of open acts of disloyalty. But if EARLY's men did stop to plunder the abandoned camps, he has only himself to blame, for the men composing his old command, obeying orders freely in the Pennsylvania campaign of 1863 to plunder indiscriminately, could not have improved much by another year's service under the same Commander, as was shown by their conduct while in Maryland in July last. One year ago EARLY, next to FLOYD, was considered the most unconscionable thief in all rebeldom. Under such a teacher and with such opportunities to act upon their instructions, it would not surprise any one if they were capable of plundering a grave-yard, if opportunity occurred.

OUR ARTILLERY.

The artillerymen too frequently are entirely ignored in a general engagement, or if mentioned at all, only in general terms. This state of things is generally more the result of a want of knowledge of this important branch of the service, or accident, rather than any studied design, for it is acknowledged by every one that the world never has produced braver, more faithful, more skillful artillerists than are at this day in our service, and in support of this I need not go back for examples to such men as AYRES, PENDLETON and a host of other commanders who figured conspicuously early in the war and since, but in the action at Cedar Creek, TAYLOR, PIERCE, HEATON, Molinrss and others, with their batteries, fully sustained the reputation of this branch of the service. The batteries commanded by the first two named especially came under my observation, and most nobly did they stand to their positions, dealing all the while, by well directed shot and shell, death and destruction into the ranks of the enemy, and for a portion of the time under as heavy a fire as is often experienced.

In the multiplicity of noble patriots who have yielded up their lives during this war, only a few have been specially noticed, and their deeds and fate are only known to a small circle of personal friends and acquaintances. To a certain extent this is necessarily so, but for one, when I see a personal friend fall in this struggle for nationality—one who I know has done his whole duty—I feel with peculiar force the responsibility resting upon me of giving as much publicity as possible to his merits, in justice to his memory, as well as mourning friends. Want of time and convenient opportunity has hitherto prevented me from giving so much attention to this matter as I could have wished, but for the future I shall endeavor to make amends for my past neglect. Among the first in the list of dead heroes that occurs to me is

MAJOR C. W. AYRES, NINTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY,

who in one of the recent battles in the valley was shot by a musket ball through the head, and died on the bloody field amidst his comrades, with cheers of victory ringing in his ears. The fatal bullet caused almost instantaneous death as he had often told the writer hereof he hoped would be the case, in preference to dying a lingering death in a hospital. It is a source of satisfaction to know that he was one of those who were always prepared for death—certainly so far as relates to worldly matters, and it is believed that he was equally well prepared for the future. When the war broke out, deceased was a clerk in a wholesale druggist's establishment in New-York, but at the first call for volunteers he joined the Seventy-first New-York Militia as a private, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. At the expiration of the term for which that regiment was mustered, he returned to Ashville, Chatauqua County, New-York, his native place, and assisted in raising a company for the Ninth New-York Volunteer Cavalry, in which he was commissioned as First Lieutenant by Gov. MORGAN, and when the regiment had been filled, Col. BEARDSLEY, then commanding, appointed him Adjutant. This position he held until promoted to a Captaincy, and just before his death, Gov. SEYMOUR had sent him a commission as Major, but on this commission he was never mustered into the service of the United States, the regiment not having a sufficient number of men. Deceased was a man of modest mein, correct habits, intelligent, brave and always to be found at his post of duty. It is not to be wondered at that even in a regiment distinguished for good officers, he should have been a favorite with all, as he was, for there is not an officer or man in the regiment but who speaks of him in words of praise. Being a single man, his income during his more than three years service was carefully husbanded, and only a few days before his death he told me that he had placed his father and mother in comfortable circumstances by purchasing them a farm and had just paid the last dollar on it, and had several months' pay due him. Thus died Major AYRES, at the age of 27. E. A. PAUL.

FROM JAPAN.

The Offensive Preparations of the English—Imbecility of the Government of the Taicoon—State of Trade—High Prices—The Masses More Favorable to Foreign Trade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KANAGAWA, July 18, 1864.

We have omitted for several mails to send you anything in regard to affairs in Japan, hoping to obtain something definite to communicate.

Everything has been going on quietly for a long time, and our relations with the Government seem to be unchanged, and all the offensive operations which the English are instituting in the way of accumulating troops and ships of war at this place only a few miles from the Imperial Capitol. Strange as it may seem, we have not heard of even a protest being made by the Government of the Taicoon against the aggressive measures taken by the Treaty Powers.

It seems paralyzed, as it were, in view of threatened war, and unable or unwilling to resist the most unheard-of demands, when it is in their power to fulfill them—such as the erection of extensive barracks for the forces brought here to intimidate them, or carry on hostilities, as in the minds of the English authorities, occasion may require. This anomalous state of things can only be explained in one of two ways, viz.: that the Government is far weaker than we have ever given them credit for being; or else it is liberal, and though repeating at intervals the order of the Micado for our total abandonment of the country, does so only to appease the conservatives, and are glad of an excuse for not forcibly ejecting us on the grounds of the considerable force actually in occupation.

We are inclined to think the latter the more probable, for, if the Government of the Taicoon wished to get rid of us there are other ways than by open hostilities viz: the gradual limitation and restriction of trade, as every one knows that the whole matter, as far as their own people are concerned, is under its positive and entire control. Though there is much difference of opinion on this subject, yet we think no one can furnish positive evidence that the central Government is placing restrictions on the general operations of trade. Everything in the country, from one end to the other, has gone up to nearly double its former price (viz: before the opening of the ports), yet it brings no destitution or distress, as a consequence, to the masses. In fact, the nation never was so wealthy as at present, as the producer is receiving double of what he has ever done for all he brings to market. The universal testimony, too, is, that instead of the country being drained of its great staples, the high price paid for them by foreigners has stimulated all its latent resources, and the same territory is today producing treble what it did before.

If this state of things continues to exist, the Government will soon have the masses on its side, viz.: in favor of foreign trade; while the non-producing aristocracy will find they can no longer stem the tide and yield to the overpowering majority.

The Government has from time to time declared its inability to adhere to its treaty stipulation of opening more than its present number of ports, say nothing about others which never have been subjects of negotiation. It seems to be staggering under an immense weight, brought to bear from opposite directions—from the Micado and his illiberal adherents on the one hand, and the treaty powers on the other. Changes are constantly taking place in the Ministry and in the higher officers of State.

The latest was the forced resignation of the Regent and President of the First Council of State (the Gorogio.) The rumored cause of this is in their declaration in favor of the opposition. The Taicoon is fast assuming the power guaranteed to him by his office as Emperor, which his youth heretofore has prevented him from exercising, and there is little doubt but his inclinations are for sustaining foreign intercourse, if it can be done without bringing on a civil war or a sacrifice of his throne. He is surrounded by ambitious enemies, however, in the Mito branch of the Imperial family, who, to accomplish their ends, would not hesitate to instigate his assassination if an opportunity was given, as they did his minority Regent and supporter four years ago.

The view which we have given of affairs, as far as the Taicoon and his Government are concerned, seems, by the policy pursued by the English, especially, to be the one taken by them. We know they offered to support the Taicoon by tangible means, in case of an open rupture with the opposition, and we presume it is still open for his acceptance. We cannot, therefore, look upon the English force here as designed for operations against the Government, as long as it holds its present attitude; but to convince the whole country of the settled determination not to abandon what has been gained, and as a whip over the head of the Government in case it should get nervous under the accumulating power and clamor of the opposition.

Any special operations of an offensive character, which are proposed by the Treaty Powers will not, we think, be directed against the Taicoon and his Government, but against the princes who may openly and by aggressive acts endanger our safety, or interfere with any of the rights acceded to us by the treaties made with the acknowledged chief of the nation. From present appearances, a move in that direction is soon to be made, the particulars of which we hope to be able to communicate by next mail. D. B. S.

Politics in the Navy.

HOW THE SAILORS' VOTE.

The following is an extract from a letter written from FARRAGUT's fleet, Mobile Bay, by Ensign JAMES F. THOMSON, on board United States steamer *Rodolph*, to his father, and is dated Navy Cove, Oct. 9, 1864:

"I suppose you are very busy at home talking over the merits of the best man. We hear nothing of it here; have no discussions, no outbreaks of pent-up enthusiasm, &c., except once in a while somebody damns the whole peace party platform and the whole concern all up in a heap, and upside down.

We are all for ABRAHAM LINCOLN here, and all of us were strong Democrats before the war. I almost forgot to mention a little circumstance that happened the other day. While we were proceeding up the bay the other afternoon, to take a station off Point Clear, we discovered out in the bay a small raft. We ran for it, and found that it held three white men. We took them on board, and they proved to be deserters from the rebel army. One was Capt. CASTELLANOS, of a Louisiana regiment of heavy artillery. He was a lawyer in New-Orleans when the war broke out. He appears to be a very smart man. Our Captain asked him, when he came on board, if he was not ashamed to desert his cause in that manner. He answered: "No, Captain, I am not. I have been fighting for them thirty-eight months. My mother is dying in New-Orleans, and I feel that I have done as much as man can do." I have had several conversations with him since he has been on board, and find he is a perfect gentleman in manners.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernian at Father Point.

Continuance of the Financial Troubles in England.

Additional Failures in Liverpool and Manchester.

NUMEROUS AND HEAVY FAILURES IN BRAZIL.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia in France.

Progress of the Danish Negotiations

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 20th, via Londonderry on the 21st of October, arrived off this port en route to Quebec at 3½ o'clock this morning. Her dates are one day later than those per the *City of Manchester*.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Bremen on the 21st of October.

The steamer *Ontario* remained ashore off Yarmouth, and is likely to become a total loss. She is insured for upward of £100,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A meeting had been held at Bradford under the auspices of the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission. W. E. FORSTER, M. P., presided. LEVI COPPIN, delegate from the commission, made a speech. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the formation of an auxiliary society at Bradford.

Lord STANLEY, in addressing his constituents at Logan, adverted to American affairs. He advocated continued non-intervention. He thought that the North might succeed in overrunning the whole Confederate territory, but their political difficulties would only then begin. As to the effect of the war in England, he doubted if she had, on the whole, been a serious loser by it. She had, indeed, undergone the ordeal of a cotton famine, but new markets had been opened up, and India had gained largely.

DIFFICULTY OF MANNING THE NAVY.

Complaints are made of great difficulty in manning the English navy, and, among other causes, the attraction of the American naval service to seamen is cited.

FOR THE REBEL PRISONERS.

The bazaar at Liverpool, in aid of Southern prisoners of war, continued to meet with great success.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

There was continued gloom and heaviness in commercial and financial circles, with additional failures. The demand for discount at the Bank of England, however, on the 19th, was comparatively light. The English funds were pretty steadily maintained, but speculative securities showed increasing weakness.

Two Liverpool firms, in the American trade, in addition to those already announced, are reported as having failed.

Sundry houses in Manchester are also reported as having failed, including BARRETT & WILSON, calico printers, for a considerable amount.

HEAVY FAILURES IN BRAZIL.

Letters from Brazil confirm the magnitude of the failures reported by telegraph. The liabilities of the house of SONTO & Co., the largest bankers in Rio de Janeiro, are stated to be five million two hundred thousand pounds sterling; those of GOMEZ and FILO, one million pounds sterling; those of MONTENEGRO and LIMA, one million six hundred thousand pounds sterling, and others—making eleven millions of pounds sterling.

The stoppage of the house of SONTO & Co., appears to have been the cause of the entire mischief.

An extraordinary number of failures of small houses are reported to have followed the downfall of the banking houses.

The banking house of Messrs. BABIA, INNOS & Co. are said to have held their ground during a drain of many days, paying out £600,000 sterling. This established public confidence in this house.

At the closing of the mail there were symptoms of improvement, but during most of the period of the panic the excitement was such that the military and police were called out, and the banking-houses were occupied by the troops.

The convulsion is not in any degree attributed to inherent unsoundness in trade, the position of the leading merchants being considered good.

The house of SONTO & Co., it is said, should have stopped three years ago. Their assets are estimated at from 30 to 50 per cent.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Mulhouse on the 19th of October, and proceeded to their destination, the South of France.

The Paris Bourse was very flat on the 16th and the 19th, and the rentes declined ⅝ per cent., closing at 64f. 65c. The cause of the decline is reported to be the continuance of the heavy drain of bullion from the Bank of France, and a call for the immediate payment of the arrears of the last loan.

SPAIN.

Some Madrid journals urge the Government to keep the Chincha Islands as a pledge till Peru shall have given entire satisfaction to Spain.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

The consideration of some minor questions still delays the final conclusion of a peace.

It is semi-officially announced that Austria and Prussia will conduct the preliminary administration of the Duchies until the assembly of legal advisers can finally determine the question of the succession.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. SATTERTHWAIT & Co.'s circular reports a dull and declining market for American securities.

United States five-twenties, ex-coupons, show a fall of one and a half per cent. during the week, taking the value of the coupon into consideration.

Erie and Illinois Central Railroad shares have given way one dollar each.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 21.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports The sales of Cotton for the week in the Liverpool market foot up 25,500 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators, and 6,000 bales to exporters. The market opened firmer, but subsequently fell off and became very dull and irregular. American descriptions declining ⅛d. @ ¼d. ₰ lb., while other descriptions receded ⅛d. @ 2d. ₰ lb. from last week's quotations. The sales to-day were 3,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed dull, with little inquiry, and prices weak. The following are the authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	26d.	23d.
Mobile	25½d.	23¼d.
Uplands	25d.	22¾d.

—The total stock of Cotton in port is estimated at 426,000 bales, including 14,500 bales of American.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Railroad, 50@51 discount; Erie Railroad, 40@41.

A Dash by Gen. Miles.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, under date of Oct. 28:

"Gen. MILES last night had an hour or two of sport in front of Petersburgh, on part of the line which was held by BARLOW's division of the Second Corps. He sallied out with his brigade, under cover of a terrific cannonade, and assaulted that wonderful line of earthworks that has been confronting us so long. He reached them and actually carried them and entered them. This impregnable line was ours; Petersburgh was a short mile and a half away. No wonder MILES felt jubilant.

But soon his joy was checked. He had proceeded on the assumption that LEE had depleted this line to meet the attack on its right. So he had; but there was more than enough left there to guard it against many more than we had left to watch our side. Our audacity at first stunned the rebels, and Gen. MILES, taking advantage of that, was enabled to sweep in upon them. But he stayed there less time than it requires to read the record of the glorious escapade. The rebels began pouring in on him from right and left, and Gen. MILES immediately withdrew his brigade to his own side of the dirt piles with very slight loss.

The cannonading both during and after our attack is described by those who heard it as very heavy, the uproar leading many to suppose that a great battle was in progress. Far away upon the left, at the army headquarters, nothing was heard of it, not even the echo of a gun's report.

We captured during yesterday about eleven hundred prisoners. I saw at least eleven hundred of them, and think they rather overrun that figure. Most of these were picked up by the Second Corps, and it is certain that the enemy did not come off scatheless. In the matter of relative losses it is evident that the balance is in our favor. The rebels are scant of any tangible materials for gratulation.

Major BINGHAM, Judge Advocate-General on Gen. HANCOCK's staff, was captured, but was able to make his escape. He was, just after dark, under a guard of cavalry, with our other prisoners, when a body of rebel cavalry rode up to the camp, and mistaking the camp for one of ours, began firing. The mistake was discovered, but in the confusion that ensued, Major BINGHAM, and one of his orderlies who had been taken with him, managed to escape, and they are again safe in our lines, having received rebel courtesy for the space of two hours only.

Major VENABLE, rebel Adjutant-General, was captured by CRAWFORD's line on yesterday afternoon, or rather he rode into it himself unwittingly, but not having BINGHAM's good fortune, he is with us yet.

The Soldiers' Vote in Pennsylvania.

A CARD FROM THE ARMY COMMISSIONERS.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The following statement has been issued:

Whereas, Accusations having been made by both political parties that the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in his instructions to the commissioners appointed to receive the army vote, had endeavored to subserve partisan interests, we, the undersigned commissioners, feeling it due to the public that the facts should be made known, hereby declare that the instructions given were in reply to questions asked, and were, in substance, as follows:

On the question of the right of the commissioners to interfere in the election, so as to influence the voters, the Secretary said that we had no such right.

On the question of the right of the commissioners to distribute tickets and tax receipts, the Secretary said that we might take packages of either, to be delivered to some trustworthy person in the organization for which they were intended, but that we could not distribute them to individual soldiers with a view of influencing their votes. Our business was to see that the soldiers were afforded all facilities to exercise their elective franchise, but that we should in no manner dictate their votes.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the above instructions and all the conditions of our official oath were strictly adhered to by the undersigned.

WM. COOPER TALLEY,	F. S. WILSON,
J. B. WOOD,	JOHN A. DANKS,
J. R. MCCLINTOCK,	JOHN H. CAIN,
O. F. TAYLOR,	JOHN MCCLEERY,
S. B. WILSON,	JOHN MAJOR,
JOHN B. COMPTON,	HENRY HICKLEY.

The Late Elections in Indiana.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Democratic papers are busily engaged in publishing reckless statements from certain Western journals, charging the Union party with having carried that State at the recent election by fraud. It is the common apology for a defeat, and is only uttered to divert the attention of the people from the shameful frauds committed by members of their own party in almost every Democratic county of the State, and more especially in the district now represented by Mr. VOORHEES.

Where this party has the power, it is their custom to allow none but *reliable* Democrats to sit upon the election boards, and they frequently carry to their homes the ballot-boxes, where they abstract a sufficient number of Union votes from the box and substitute Democratic ballots in their stead. A single instance will suffice:

"In Cloverdale, Putnam County, which gave a vote so small that it could easily have been counted out on the evening of the day of election, the inspector refused to perform that duty until the day following. That night it was known that the county had given a Union majority, estimating the Democratic majority of Cloverdale at a figure no larger than that of 1862, when the Democrats carried the county by a majority of 294; but messengers were sent from Greencastle to Cloverdale before morning, and when the vote was declared, the Union ticket was fifty short of its strength. This dodge gave the Copperheads the county, by a majority which elected the county officers from that party, as well as two members of the Legislature."

The right of the persons thus elected is being contested in this as in other counties, and the stupendous frauds will be sifted to the bottom.

At first they charged that the vote at Indianapolis was a monstrous fraud, but when it was ascertained that the vote in that city was only eleven per cent. in excess of the military enrollment recently made, and upon which the city was drafted, and that in ten Democratic counties their excess was 43¾ per cent. on their enrollment, nothing more was heard from them upon the subject.

But for a perfect exemplification of working up to the first paragraph of the Democratic confession of faith, "vote early and vote often," commend us to Brown County. It gives MCDONALD 105 more votes than its entire enrollment, besides giving GOV. MORTON 367 votes. The population is agricultural and pastoral, there being no city in it, nor a village of any size. In this view of the case, it is wonderful that its voting strength should increase five and one-half times faster than that of the growing City of Indianapolis.

Mr. VOORHEES' seat will be contested, and the Union men are now busily engaged in collecting the necessary testimony to oust him.

The fact is, Mr. Editor, that the outcry of the Copperheads that the Union party was guilty of wrong in the late election, was, as I have already said, only meant as a blind to cover up their own frauds in Indiana, and doubtless also to take away the effect of the gigantic intended fraud upon the voters in the national army.

The Forty-fifth New-York State Volunteers—How It Voted.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In these items of general political uproar preceding the general election—an election in which the highest interests and the greatest principles are at stake, when it must be decided whether our glorious Union shall exist and perpetuate, or depart, whether the form of our Government shall really be a Republic, in the sense of the word and meaning, or whether our Constitution will confirm that a few men shall remain masters and owners of other human beings—I trust it will be gratifying to you and the readers of your organ to hear from that part of the national army which hails from the city of New-York. As the people of the State of New-York decided that we soldiers in the field—the real and hearty citizens of the States—shall not be deprived of the citizen's right of voting, so we avail ourselves of this sacred privilege, and take sides in a conflict which leaves no doubt but that the true cause of the Union will be victorious, and the base traitors must succumb! For the army is for the restoration and preservation of the Union at any sacrifice, and will not give up to cowardly peace men and coöperators of JEFF. DAVIS!

Allow me to give you an account of the political sense of the Forty-fifth Regiment New-York Veteran Volunteers, raised in your midst at the city of New-York, and now stationed at Nashville, Tenn. A number of the members of this regiment were once Democratic in their views; but three years in the field battling with traitors, three years' endurance of the greatest hardships, and three years' experience and study of the Southern institutions and relations at their own home, have turned the minds of these soldiers, and the regiment is now unanimously for freedom to all and every man. The Forty-fifth Regiment New-York Veteran Volunteers is unanimously in favor of those magistrates who honestly will give such freedom, and save the country from anarchy. The Forty-fifth New-York as one man gave their votes for those candidates who have sworn to uphold the honor of the nation, and who will not submit to treacherous combinations.

The soldiers of the Forty-fifth Regiment New-York Veteran Volunteers, having long ago determined the course to pursue for the election, after they had made several brilliant demonstrations in favor of LINCOLN and JOHNSON in the city of Nashville, and been honored with the presence and a two hours' Bacchanalic speech by the next Vice-President, Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, in the Hall of Representatives at the capital of Tennessee, were at last favored with the appearance of the Election Agents from the State of New-York.

But what a contrast in the result of the labors of the party agents! for while MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON were entirely out of question, not receiving a single vote, ABE LINCOLN and ANDY JOHNSON were carried on the hands of every soldier able to vote, and the air rung with the tremendous cheering for the favored Presidential candidates.

Let the cheers pass over to the entire population of New-York, and may they join in them as a battle-cry for freedom, rolling in tremendous waves over the country and over all seas and far lands, to make despots and tyrants tremble before the will of a free nation!

TRUE CITIZEN.

The Nicaragua Transit Company.

By the Central American Transit Company's new steamer *Golden Rule*, seven days and a half from Greytown to this port, the following letter was received, which accepts, on the part of the Nicaraguan Government, the establishment of the Inter-oceanic Transit, and the fulfillment by the company of all the terms and stipulations of its contract of the 10th November, 1863:

(Translation.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF NICARAGUA, NICARAGUA, Sept. 26, 1864.

Francis Morris, President of the Central American Transit Co.:

SIR: By this opportunity it affords me pleasure to manifest to you that his Excellency, President MARINEZ, who entertains such strong sympathies for your company, feels highly satisfied with the *establishment of the Transit in Nicaragua* by an association to which he had lent his decided protection, more especially during the last session of the Nicaragua Congress, in which, as you are no doubt aware, the ratification of the reciprocal contract (of 10th November, 1862) was due to his influence. With sentiments of esteem, I subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

A. SILOA.

THE ROANOKE.

Interesting Particulars of Her Destruction.

Statement by Mr. T. E. Hawley.

The schooner *Hound*, from Bermuda, has arrived with the officers and crew of the steamship *Roanoke*.

This vessel, after an unusually boisterous passage arrived yesterday morning and anchored off the Battery.

Mr. F. E. HAWLEY, the purser of the ship furnishes us with the following particulars.

REPORT OF MR. L. E. HAWLEY, OF THE ROANOKE.

The *Roanoke* left Havana on the 29th of September, at 3:30 P. M. On getting half way out of the harbor, the steamer was hailed by three boats containing passengers. Among them was Lieut. BRAINE, of the Confederate service, but who was not known to us as such at the time. Everything went on as usual on board the steamer until about 10 P. M., when there were several pistol shots fired. The passengers on deck were ordered below; the Captain, chief officer and chief engineer having been made prisoners. The pirates then proceeded to secure the rest of the officers. The carpenter had surrendered himself, but managed to get back in his room, and took one of his axes to defend himself with, when he was shot in the head. He then dropped the ax and ran through the engine-room, where he was shot at twice, one of the balls taking effect in the arm of the second assistant engineer. The carpenter then ran on deck to the pilot-house, and fell from loss of blood, when he was shot again, he having no less than six balls in him. After securing all the crew except the firemen and sailors, they going to work—things proceeded as usual they having engineers, and one of the passengers acted as sailing master. The cruise was taken for Bermuda, arriving off that Island on the 4th October about 4 P. M., when the Confederate flag was hoisted and a signal made for a pilot, who came on board and the steamer was taken to Five Fathom Hole and anchored. Lieut. BRAINE going ashore in the pilot boat about 8 P. M., and returned about three the next morning with some Confederates. A portion of them remained on board the steamer and proceeded seaward until the night of the 5th. They then stood off and on until the 6th, when they spoke a brig carrying a light at her topmast head, and ordered her to heave to. They then sent a boat on board the brig, she proving to be the one they expected having coal and provisions on board for the steamer. On the morning of the 7th they commenced taking out the coal and provisions in the steamboats, but it being rather rough, could not accomplish much. Having taken on board only fifteen tons of coal and all the provisions, the steamer then made chase of a brig, which was expected out to take off the passengers, the signal being a black ball in the topsail and a light in the topmast head, but it did not prove to be the right one. They then stood off for another vessel which was the one looked for, and about 10 P. M. the passengers and baggage commenced going on board of her, which was completed at about 4 A. M. of the 8th. The brig then made sail for St. George's, but there being no wind, she went into Five-Fathom Hole and anchored about 7 P. M., the passengers and crew of the steamer remaining on board the brig all night. The purser and first officer went on shore to see the United States Consul. The Captain, DREW, being unwell. Application was made to the authorities to have the pirates arrested; in the meantime they put on the coal brig six bales of cotton and about 3 P. M. the steamer was set on fire, Lieut. BRAINE and crew leaving the steamer in her boats, but would have been lost at sea but for some fishermen who picked them up and brought them ashore, when they were arrested, and after a mock trial, were released. The old crew of the steamer were provided for by the American Consul, who did all in his power to make them comfortable, and procure their passage on the schooner *Hound*, which sailed from Bermuda on the 17th. The amount of funds on board the *Roanoke* when captured has been overstated. There was but $17,000 in greenbacks and $4,000 in gold on board. The report previously circulated that Capt. DREW was made aware of the probable capture of his steamer was erroneous, the Captain having no such information.

From Port Royal.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, JAMES A. MOLTON, Commander, from Port Royal, S. C., Oct. 29, 1864, with United States tug-boat *Achilles* in tow, arrived here this morning.

Among the passengers per *Fulton* is Capt. W. S. CHATHAM, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, having in charge 190 men of the same regiment, en route for Pennsylvania, to be mustered out of service, after having served three years and three months to the credit of their State.

We are indebted to THOMAS MCMANUS, purser, for favors.

Emancipation Celebration.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Emancipation was celebrated here to-day with spirit, at sunrise, by a grand salute of five hundred guns at daybreak, accompanied with the ringing of church and signal bells. Flags are displayed from the public buildings and many private dwellings. At noon the salute was repeated from Forts Federal Hill and Marshall, Christ Church bells joining in with a merry peal, performing at intervals various patriotic airs, including Hail Columbia, Land of the Free, Star Spangled Banner, &c.

THE CITY JUDGESHIP.

Select the Best Candidate.

Citizens should fully appreciate the importance of the position of City Judge, the great bearing it has upon the peace and the security of the public, and should, in the selection of a candidate, well consider his independence, integrity and capacity. The term of office is four years, and the incumbent has not only the most important judicial position here, but one which, while it can, if properly filled, reflect honor upon him, will also be of the greatest benefit and credit to the city. Four candidates are in nomination. Let us take a candid view of them:

Judge A. D. RUSSELL comes up as the Tammany nominee, dripping with the emoluments of office and thoroughly imbued with the partizan feelings which have led to scores of suspicions that they attended him on the bench. He was formerly a lawyer in Centre-street, was elected City Judge in 1856 and served one term. On the resignation of Judge MCCUNN he was nominated by Gov. SEYMOUR to fill the vacancy and still wears the robes. His popularity was well tested in 1860 when he ran for Recorder against Judge HOFFMAN—the latter receiving 35,000 votes, Judge RUSSELL 17,000. The community distrust him—they think even-handed justice is not of him, and that in these times it is an imperative necessity to relieve him of the labors and responsibilities of his position. A large proportion of the Democracy are unchangeably opposed to him, and his hope of an election is among the forlorn ones.

ORLANDO L. STEWART walks on to the City Judgeship course as the joint candidate of the Union and the Citizens' organizations and the War Democracy. He is a citizen of irreproachable character, a lawyer of conceded ability, and would make a judge whom neither fear or favor would turn to the right or to the left. Since 1861 he has been Assistant District-Attorney under Mr. HALL, and has given a zeal and ability to the duties which augur well for his future value to the public. He has the advantage of never having been, until now, a candidate before the people, and comes clean from affiliations which so often bend and bias. His integrity is unimpeachable, and as City Judge he would fulfill fearlessly and to the letter the requirements of his position, and his duty to the public. The public seem to be well inoculated with this belief, regardless of party preferences, everywhere expressed for him.

WM. F. HOWE, Esq., is the Mozart candidate. He is a lawyer of ability, an active, energetic man, but entirely unequal to the position he aspires to. He runs more to test his strength for future aspirations than with the expectation of being elected, and will probably receive the entire strength that remains to old Mozart. After living here a few more years and shaking off certain affiliations, he may be an available candidate.

JOSEPH B. TULLY, Esq., who is the nominee of Mozart No. 2, is a young lawyer of acknowledged ability. He has, too, served his country in the tented field, having been twice with the gallant Sixty-ninth, of which he was Adjutant, to the war. He is respectable and popular, and if elected would make an unexceptionable officer. The probability is he has runs also merely to test his strength for future efforts.

Of the four in the field, Mr. STEWART, thus far seems to have the inside track, and citizens seem determined that he shall keep it.

—The well-posted New-York correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal* estimates that LINCOLN and JOHNSON will carry this State by 64,300 majority—13,400 on the home, and 51,000 on the soldiers' vote. In making this calculation he gives large Democratic gains in the counties south of Albany, assigns all the doubtful counties to MCCLELLAN, and credits him with 35,000 majority in this city, while the Union majorities are increased but slightly in the reliable northern and western counties, and even decreased in some others. "Lochiel's" conclusion is that the Empire State is certain to elect the Union ticket.

THE MAGAZINES.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine* (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS) for November, opens with ROSS BROWNE's second paper on Arizona, and his adventures in the arid regions watered by the River Gila. It is profusely illustrated with clear sketches, and forms an article of great interest on a part of the world on which there is scarcely anything "in print" at present. "A Cruise on the Sassacus" describes vividly the excitements of chasing blockade-runners, and overhauling the "assorted cargoes" intended to minister to the wants of the Confederates, but transformed by the fortunes of war into prizes of no ordinary value. "Exploring the Magallowa," is a pleasant account of border rambles on the confines of Maine and Canada. "Ups and Downs" contains some curious episodes of family history, founded on the very questionable authority of BURKE, the Peerage Editor, a most blundering and incompetent successor to the DUGDALES and CAMDENS of old, who once dignified the study of genealogy. "An Untortunate Princess," epitomises WRAXALL's lately published memoir of CAROLINE MATILDA, the ill-fated sister of GEORGE III., and Queen of Denmark. "The Decline of Tragedy" and "Woman's Profession Dishonored," complete the list of miscellaneous prose articles. Fiction is headed, of course, by DICKENS' story, "Our Mutual Friend," now in its fifth month. Two or three new characters are added to the already crowded canvas. One of them, "Mr. Headstone," the official schoolmaster, testifies strongly to the author's impatience of the line and rule systems that would reduce all nature to the monotony of a "cut and dry" plan; the other, "Miss Jenny," the doll's dressmaker, is a slightly fantastic creature, redeemed from unreality by the author's genial humor, which is not incompatible with touches of genuine pathos. "My Refugees," is a story of the Southern War. "The Crow Child," "My Silver Spoon," and "On the Way to the Diamond Mines," are of a mere imaginative complexion. The "Monthly Record," "Literary Notices," "Editor's Table," &c., are prepared with the usual care that has always been conspicuous in the various departments of *Harper's Monthly*.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS,) presents its customary literary variety. The first paper, "Leaves from an Officer's Journal, No. 1," is by Col. T. W. HIGGINSON, and describes some incidents of the Southern campaigns, illustrative of the capacities and tendencies of the colored race. "The Vengeance of Dominic de Gonigues," is a sketch of that remarkable incident in the early history of American colonization—the revenge taken by a private French gentleman on the Spaniards of Florida, for their bloody and merciless extirpation of the Huguenot emigrants. The author is FRANCIS PARKMAN, to

Naval News.

REVENUE MARINE—TRIAL TRIP OF THE REVENUE CUTTER KANKAKEE.—The United States steam revenue cutter *Kankakee*, built by WESTERVELT & SON, made her engineer's trial trip yesterday, and the results obtained proved her to be the fastest of the fleet of six new cutters recently built by order of the Treasury Department. The vessel left Mr. WESTERVELT'S yard about 10 A. M., and proceeded down the river, "heaving-to" off the Battery to receive on board T. B. SPELLMAN, Esq., Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies; Captains CONSTABLE, MERRIAM and MARSELLE, United States Revenue Marine; Mr. HOPPER WHITE and others. After 11 o'clock the *Kankakee* steamed down the bay, gradually increasing her speed until it reached about 12 knots per hour, the engines making as high as 36 revolutions per minute, and the screw turning 108 times per minute. Steam was at 22 pounds pressure, vacuum 27½ inches, the cut-off following 12 inches out of 30 inches, or working steam expansively 18 inches. She has one tubular boiler. Her engines are oscillating, geared three one on the shaft; the cylinders are 36 inches in diameter, with 30 inches stroke, and were built by J. & R. J. GRAY, at the Phœnix Iron Works, in this city. The screw is 8 feet in diameter, with 12 feet pitch. The hull was built by WESTERVELT & SON, and is of the following dimensions: Length, 130 feet; beam, 26 feet; depth, 11 feet 6 inches. She is brig rigged and makes a very fine appearance upon the water. She steers beautifully, turning around in a very short space. She carries an armament of six guns, two of them being pivots. The after one is a 30-pounder Parrott, while all of the other guns are of the Dahlgren pattern. About 4 o'clock, after returning from a trip down the bay, Collector DRAPER came on board, and the *Kankakee* again steamed down the bay. The Collector was very much pleased with the vessel, and all the inspecting officers pronounced unqualifiedly in favor of this new craft. She will no doubt prove a valuable acquisition to the revenue-cutter service.

SAVANNAH, SLOOP OF WAR, INSTRUCTION SHIP.—This vessel is stationed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard as an instruction ship for junior officers. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant Commander, W. D. Whiting; Surgeon, James Laws; Acting Paymaster, J. H. Jenkins; Acting Master and Executive Officers, George W. Jenkins; Acting Master, W. C. Staples, (temporary duty;) Sword Master, C. G. Taaffe: Acting Ensign, C. F. Dunderdale; Acting Master's Mates, C. Lebaire, L. McGown, John Jones. The following Acting Ensigns have been ordered to duty from on board the *Savannah* since Oct. 1, 1864: To *Augusta*, P. W. Luce; *Benshee*, F. Sweet; Hampton Roads, H. S. Peirce, G. W. Connor, J. C. Fuller; *Picket Boat No. 5*, J. H. Chapman; *Western World*, J. Brown, R. D. Sparrow, E. F. McDonald, J. Brown; *Cusco*, S. H. Howell, F. C. Hall; *Chasna*, S. S. Beans, G. Miller, W. Walker: *Vermont*, F. G. Merrill; *Nantuc*, L. M. Keene, H. C. Snow, C. M. Rome. Acting Masters' Mates ordered to *Montcan*, J. A. Schaffer; *Wabash*, J. B. Lukins; Fort Morgan, H. A. Case; *Vanderbilt*, J. B. Trent, E. P. Pope; *Admiral Porter*, R. C. Tyler; *Little Ada*, Franklin Bradley. Acting Ensigns now on board, Oct. 28: M. Herzg, A. W. Pierce, J. Thomas, C. H. Buck, D. Friete, J. W. Fisk, J. F. Chase, J. S. Brown, T. Brewer, A. A. Robinson, R. B. Crapo. Acting Master's Mates on board Oct. 28: D. H. Hale, W. D. Cobb, G. A. Pyme, F. B. Morris, John Jones, F. A. Powers, J. Cummings, W. Phyffe. *In Hospital*—Acting Ensign C. W. Owens; at rendezvous, No. 188 York-street, J. F. Stenson; *North Carolina*, C. E. P. Noyes.

DICTATOR, two guns.—The *Dictator* has been hauled out of the stream, and is now moored at the supply wharf of the Navy-yard. What she is to do, or where she is to go, still remains a question of doubt. There is no use to attempt to conceal the fact that she is a downright and miserable failure, and such is the verdict of all who have seen her and are competent judges of a vessel. One of the troubles of this vessel is that when all her coal, shot, shell, &c., is put on board, her deck would be even with the surface of the water. Another is, her engines, not being properly balanced, are unable to do the work required. Another is, that her windlass will not raise her anchors. Mr. ERICSSON was advised to use the Emerson windlass, which has proved thus far the best one for such service. He refused, and *invented* one which has cost thousands of dollars and is not worth a cent.

DEATH OF ACTING VOLUNTEER LIEUT. W. K. CESSY, U. S. S.—About 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Capt. CESSY, then in command of the gunboat *Newbern* departed this life. Capt. CESSY entered the navy from the merchant service early in the war. He was a noted shipmaster in the California and China trade, and since he has been in the navy he had won the esteem of the Navy Department, and of all the officers who knew him. He was widely known, and was one of the most promising officers in the volunteer service.

A. D. VANCE, side-wheel, 5 guns.—The gunboat *A. D. Vance* sailed on Sunday afternoon for the South. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Commander, J. H. UPSHUR; Acting Assistant Surgeon, D. W. Jones; Acting Assistant Paymaster, T. M. Brower; Acting Master, G. Caltrell; Acting Ensigns, W. W. Smith, C. T. Ware, C. E. Clark, W. J. Eldridge; Engineers—Acting First Assistant, D. C. Chester; Acting Seconds, C. G. Stevens, G. Devine; Acting Thirds, C. B. Nicholas, G. Simmons, W. Madden, G. H. Whittemore.

AUGUSTA—S.W 9.—The *Augusta* lies at anchor in the North River awaiting orders. She has, we believe, been selected as a convoy to the *Dictator* when she goes to sea. The *Augusta* was ordered to convoy the *Ocean Queen*, and left the yard for that purpose, but overtaking the *Grand Gulf* the latter vessel was ordered to that duty, hence the presence of the *Augusta* here.

DONEGAL, supply steamer.—The *Donegal* arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday. She will take in stores and sail in a few days for the East Gulf Squadron.

MAP OF THE OIL REGION.—Mr. J. T. LLOYD, of No. 23 Cortlandt-street, the publisher, has just issued a map of the great oil region of Alleghany River, Cherry and Cherrytree Runs and Pithole Creek, in Cornplanter, Cherrytree and Allegany townships, Venango County, Pennsylvania.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—NOV. 1, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68..C.	120	10	0 Erie Railway	102⅜
15,000	U.S.6s,'81..C.	106⅜	1500	do	103⅜
500	do	107⅜	900	do	102⅞
40,500	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		500	do	103
	ex. int	101⅜	800	do	103
5,000	do int	101⅞	80	do	103⅜
14,000	do	101⅛	1500	do	103⅜
500	do	102	600	do	103⅜
8,000	do..New Iss.	100⅞	50	Erie R. Pref	106
4,500	do	101	10	Hud. Riv. R	126
1,000	U. S. 10-40s..C.	94⅜	500	do	127
6,000	do	95	1000	do	127⅜
4,000	U.S.6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅝	500	do	127⅛
38,800	do	95⅞	5000	Reading R	136
1,000	do	95⅜	1000	do	135⅛
3,000	Ohio 6s, '81	107	200	do	135⅜
7,000	Ill. War Loan	100	200	do	136⅜
3,000	do	100⅜	300	Mich. Cen. R	132
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56	100	do	132⅜
1,000	Mo. State 6s	61⅜	100	do	132⅜
2,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H. & St. J. R	90	3000	do	76⅜
20,000	O. & M. Cer	39⅛	600	do	77
10,000	do	39⅞	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref	75
150,000	do	40	50	do	76
10,000	do	40⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R	131
20,000	do	41	400	do	131⅜
5,119	O. & Miss. Pref. C.	90	50	do	131⅜
15,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	95	400	do	131⅜
5,000	Te. & V. 1 M. Ex.	100	200	do	131⅜
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	118	200	do	131
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	103	2080	Cleve. & Pitts	108
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	65	500	do	108⅛
5,000	do	65⅜	500	do	108⅜
5,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	106	200	do	109
10,000	Am. Gold	236½	30	Chi. & N. W	46⅛
40	B'k of Commerce	103	500	do	46⅜
108	Canton Co	37	1500	do	46⅝
960	do	36½	300	do	46⅞
150	do	36⅝	600	do	47
101	do	36⅞	100	do	47
180	do	37⅛	500	do	47
100	Citizens' Gas Co	125	100	do	47⅛
100	Penn. Coal Co	270	400	Chi. & N. W. Pref	84
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co	197	100	do	84⅛
50	do	200	500	do	83⅞
100	Cen. Coal Co	57	400	do	83⅞
300	Cum. Coal Pr	84½	200	do	84
600	do	86	100	do	84
300	do	84⅜	100	do	83⅞
200	do	84⅜	100	do	83⅞
200	do	85	500	do	83⅞
200	do	85⅜	600	do	83⅞
800	do	85	200	Clev. & Tol	114⅜
50	Nia. Transit Co	4	200	do	114
100	Quick. Min. Co	84	600	do	113⅝
600	do	86	200	do	114
100	do	84⅜	600	Chi. & R. I. R	103
50	do	84⅜	1000	do	102⅜
200	do	85	1500	do	102⅜
640	Mar. Mining Co	36	600	do	102⅜
100	do	36⅛	1200	do	102
600	do	36⅜	100	C. B. & Q. R	118
100	do	36⅜	100	do	118⅜
100	do	37	200	do	119
700	do	37	100	M. & P. Du C. R	56⅜
200	do	37⅛	100	do	56
200	At. M. S. Co	150	300	do	55⅜
100	Cen. Am. Transit	8	100	do	55
50	Pac. M. S. C	3:0	200	do	55⅜
100	N. Y. Cen	126⅜	25	M. & P. du C. & Pr.	80
950	do	126	1060	P., Ft. W. & C	108
100	do	126⅜	100	do	108
100	do	127	700	do	107⅝
300	do	127	1000	do	107⅜
100	do	127	200	do	107⅜
100	do	127⅛	100	do	108
100	Chic. & Alt. R	88	100	Miss. & Mo. R	36
200	do	89⅜	400	Alt. & Terre H	87
200	do	89⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	106⅜	400	Reading R	137
5,000	do	106⅜	500	do	136⅛
44,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	101⅜	50	do	136
50,400	do New Iss.	101	1200	M. S. & N. I. R	76⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. C.	95⅛	100	do	76⅞
2,000	do	95⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R	131⅜
14,000	Mo. State 6s	62	100	do	131⅝
10,000	O. & M. Cer	40⅛	500	do	131⅞
50,000	do	41	500	Clev. & Pitts	108
5,000	Amer. Gold	240	200	do	109⅛
100	Canton Co	36	25	Chic. & N. W. R	46⅛
200	do	36⅜	1000	do	47
500	Cum. Coal Pref	84	250	do	47⅛
550	Q. Mining Co	86⅜	300	Mich. Cen. R	132
200	do b30	86⅛	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr. b30	84⅜
100	do	85⅞	200	do	83⅝
100	do	86⅛	400	do	83⅜
100	do b10	86	500	do	83⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R	127⅜	200	do	84
200	Erie Railway	103⅜	300	Ch. & R. I. R	103⅛
3500	do	104	1000	do	103⅜
300	do s10	103⅛	200	do	103⅛
100	do b30	104⅛	1000	do	104
100	do b30	104⅜	300	do	104⅛
800	do	104⅜	10	do	103
60	Erie R. Pref	106⅜	100	Ch., B. & Quin. R d	119⅛
40	do	106	600	do	120
300	Hud. Riv. R	126	100	do b30	120⅜
200	do b30	126⅛	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C	108
200	do	125⅞	400	do	108⅛
500	do	125⅜	500	do	108⅜
200	M. & P. Du Ch	56⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S 6s, 5-20s. C.	100⅞	100	Chi. & R. I	101⅛
	New Loan	100⅜	800	do d3	101⅜
85,000	O. & Miss. Cer	40	100	do d3	101⅜
25,000	do b3	40	200	do	101⅛
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	65⅜	100	do	101⅛
200	N. Y. Central	126	200	do	102
100	do	126⅜	500	do	102⅛
100	do	126⅜	400	Chic. & N. W. R	46⅛
100	do s10	126⅜	300	do d3	46⅜
500	Erie R. t	103	400	do d3	46⅜
100	do b3	103	100	do b3	46⅜
100	do	102⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr	83⅛
100	do d3	102⅞	100	do d3	83⅛
400	do d3	103	300	do	83⅞
300	do	103⅛	200	do d3	83⅞
300	do b3	103⅛	200	do b3	83⅜
100	Hudson R. R d3	125	200	P. F. W. & C	107⅜
200	Reading R s10	135⅜	500	do b3	107⅜
200	do	135⅜	200	do	107⅜
300	M. S. & N. I	76⅛	100	M. & P. du C. R	56
100	do d3	75⅜	100	do b3	55⅜
500	do d3	76	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref	74⅜
400	do	76⅜	300	Cum. Coal b3	84⅜
100	do b3	76⅜	400	do	84⅜
200	do d3	76⅜	200	do b30	85
200	Ill. Cen. R	130⅜	200	Quick. Min	85⅜
200	do	130⅜	500	Mariposa Min. b3	40
100	do s10	130⅜	500	do	39⅜
400	Cleve. & Pitts	107⅞	800	do	40
400	Cleve. & Tol. R	114	200	do	39⅜
900	do	114⅜	200	do b3	39⅜
400	do	114⅜	100	do d3	39⅛
300	Canton Co	36⅜	200	do	39⅞
100	do b10	37			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	43	100	Chi. & R. I. R	105⅛
20,500	do	43⅛	1100	do	105⅛
10,000	do	43⅛	600	do d3	105
25,000	do	43⅜	300	do	105⅛
10,000	do	43⅜	300	do b3	105⅛
10,000	do	44⅜	100	do d3	105⅛
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	68	100	do	105⅞
500	Erie R	106⅝	100	Chic. & N. W	47⅜
800	do d3	105⅞	100	do	47⅜
500	do b10	105⅞	200	do b2	47⅜
400	do	105⅜	500	do	47⅜
300	do d3	105⅜	108	Chi. & N. W. Pr	84⅜
100	do b5	105⅜	300	do	84⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R	125⅜	200	do d3	84⅜
200	do	126	100	do d3	84⅞
200	do b3	126	100	do b10	85
200	do d3	126	300	do b3	85
800	do b3	125⅞	200	P., Ft. W. & C	108⅜
1000	Reading R	136	100	do b3	108⅜
500	do b10	136	100	Canton Co	36⅜
300	Mich. So. & N. I	78⅜	200	Cum. Coal Co	84⅜
1800	do	78⅜	300	do	84⅜
300	do	78⅜	100	do d3	84⅜
1200	do d3	78⅜	1100	Quick. M. Co	86
200	do d3	78⅜	100	do d3	86
200	do b3	78⅜	300	do b3	86
1000	do b3	78⅜	300	do b3	85⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R	131⅜	300	Mariposa M. Co	41
400	Clev. & Pitts	109	500	do	41⅜
400	do	109⅛	200	do b3	41⅜
400	do	110	300	do b3	41

TUESDAY, Nov. 1—P. M.

The Gold Room has been under considerable speculative excitement to-day, partly on the bold and skillful movements of the speculators for the rise to put up the price rapidly, and partly on military rumors of an adverse tenor. The fluctuations have been nominally wide and frequent. The price at 9:30 A. M., and about 2:30 P. M., stood at 241½ ₩ cent. Between these hours, 234@235 ₩ cent was accepted, and the bulk of the forenoon sales were made between 238⅛@236½ ₩ cent. Exchange on London for the *Scotia* is quoted at in Gold at 109½@109¾ for 60 day bills, and 110¾@111 for sight.

The speculation in the Railways at the Stock Exchange was also marked by great excitement and a large additional rise in prices; resulting in a very heavy business, as will be noticed by the official lists of sales at the regular and open boards. Erie Stock assumed the lead in the day's speculation, and was best sustained through the day of the New-York and Western Roads, although nearly all were firm and in large demand. There has been no market since last Spring equal to the general buoyancy of to-day. The miscellaneous shares participated in the advance, and the Government Gold bearing Stocks were also higher. The Certificates of the Ohio and Mississippi Road were heavily dealt in, and rose to 41 ₩ cent. The ease in the Money market favors the general revival of an active speculation on the Exchange, and as customary on such turns of the market, the public appear to be coming in as buyers after the first advance of 5 or 10 ₩ cent. is established.

The Stock Market continued buoyant to the close of the Open Board, at 4 o'clock. The following quotations were made. There was a further rise on Ohio Certificates of 3 ₩ cent.:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅜	106⅞	Mich. Southern	73¼	73⅝
U. S. 5-20's	105	105⅜	Illinois Cen	129⅛	130⅜
N. Y. Central	125	125⅞	Pittsburgh	107	108⅜
Erie	105⅛	105⅜	Fort Wayne	106¼	106⅝
Erie Preferred	104	104	Rock Island	103	103
Hudson	124⅝	126	Reading	135⅛	136⅞
Canton	35⅞	36⅜	Quicksilver	84	86
Treas. Cer., new	95⅝	95⅞	Cum'land Coal	53	54⅜
Northwest	46¼	47¾	Mariposa	35	41
Ohio & M. Certfs	39⅜	44⅜	N. West Pref	82⅜	84⅛

* Ex Dividend.

None of the damaging military rumors acted upon in the Gold Room were officially confirmed up to 4 o'clock, and the well-grounded suspicion is entertained in the Street that we are to have a week of such rumors from both Virginia and Georgia, in the most aggravated form, for effect, if possible, on the Presidential election, as well as the Gold Room.

We have reason to believe that arrangements, of an official nature, have been made for the early release *from all Government restrictions*, of a large amount of Cotton, of both the old crops and the new, now held, but not altogether owned, in the Southern States; whereby it can be marketed at once either for the supply of our Northern mills, or *for shipment to Europe*. An official announcement on the subject, we are given to understand, will be made in the course of a few days.

The business of the New-York Office of the Treasury of the United States for the month of October, was as follows:

Balances, Oct. 1	$22,0[illegible]191
Customs in October	$3,697,335
Loans paid in	14,465,967
Transfers to New-York	16,613,000
Miscellaneous	10,637,193—45,413,495
Together	$68,015,686
Disbursements of month	40,562,336
Balances, Oct. 31	$27,453,320

The stock of Gold and Silver held in the New York Treasury Office, Oct. 31, was $12,655,867
And in Bank, Oct. 29 21,078,307

Total close of October	$33,934,174
At close of September:	
Treasury Office	$12,268,013
In Bank	19,671,131—31,939,144
Increase in stock of Gold	$1,995,030

The Coupon Gold Interest on the 5-20 Loan of the United States, due to-day, was anticipated by an order from the Secretary to pay the Coupons on presentation as early as 25th of August last. A number of holders who omitted to avail of this privilege, and also the holders of the registered 5-20 Stock, are now calling for their interest, and there was quite a crowd of applicants at the Office to-day. The January coupons on the 6 ₩ cents of 1881 will probably soon be anticipated, as the surplus Gold balances in the New-York office will amply justify it, and Mr. FESSENDEN now, as in August, would probably prefer to disburse it in advance, if the coupon-holders desire it.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares.

Union	115	Metropolitan	113½
America	137	Corn Exchange	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Continental	98
Mechanics & Trad'rs.	125	Marine	150
State of New-York	113	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	104	Import. & Traders'	103
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	95	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
American Ex'nge	118		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	111	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	97⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	95
N. Y. con. '76	125	Tol. & W. Ext	99⅞
Erie 2ds, '79	118	N. J. Cen. 1sts	100
Erie 3ds, '83	115	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts	106
Erie 4ths, '88	111	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	103
Erie 5ths, '88	111	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87⅜
Harlem 1sts	106	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	82
Mich. Cen., '69 '72	120	Miss. & Mo. L. G	66⅜
Mich. C. new, 1sts	125	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	100
Chi., B. & Quincy	120	Chi. & Alt. S. F	100
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	106	Chi. & Alt. Income	93⅜
Illinois Cen. 7s	117	Alt. & G. W	93
Alt. & T. H. 1st	100		

A fraud was committed on the Benton Gold Company of Colorado, a few days since, by the insertion in our advertising columns to the effect that the business of the Company is to be closed, and the subscriptions to the Stock returned to the shareholders. As we have no present clew to the party who imposed the advertisement upon our publication office, we deem it proper to state at once that it is an unmitigated fraud, and that there is no intention of closing the business of the Company either here or in Colorado. And for this we have the authority of the Treasurer of the Company.

The Central National Bank, of this City, which went into active operation the past Summer, has already acquired a Deposit line of $12,293,280, on a Capital of $2,000,000. The Government Deposits, included in this sum, amount to $1,560,413. The figures of the Bank are as follows:

Loans	$7,446,828	Capital	$2,000,000
Due from Banks	697,697	Circulation	578,000
U. S. Securities	2,188,872	Deposits	10,732,867
Cash	4,702,615	Due U. S.	1,560,413
Property	12,000	Profits	212,510
Expenses	35,775		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds*.

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 3-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VALGHAN, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1864.

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. interest of the net profits for the past six months, payable at the present office of the Bank, No. 4 Wall-st., on and after Tuesday, November 1. Stockholders will please surrender up the certificates of stock they now hold, and receive new ones instead.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 1—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 34 bbls. Ashes, 12,395 bbls. Flour, 747 bbls. and 1,357 bags Corn Meal, 49,845 bushels Wheat, 800 bushels Corn, 250 bushels Rye, 19,679 bushels Barley, 72,119 bushels Oats, 320 bushels Malt, 4,409 pkgs. Provisions, and 218 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were light to-day, at $11 25@$11 50 for Pots, and $12 50@$13 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in rather more demand and buoyant including Java at 47c.@48c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo 39c.@41c.; Rio at 37½c.@42½c.; St. Domingo at 36c.@37½c. ₩ lb. The week's business in Rio and Santos, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "There has been an active demand for Rio and Santos from speculators and the trade during the past week, and the market closes firm at an improvement of 2½c. ₩ lb upon our previous quotations. Sales, to the trade, amount to 16,126 bags Rio, and embrace 3,570 ₩ "O. Blanchard," 4,020 ₩ "A. A. Dubert," and 2,200 ₩ "Octavia," at 12c. in bond in gold, and 1,000 (resale) ₩ "Julia," and "A. A. Dubert," P. N. T. On speculation, the following lots have been taken: 3,100 Santos ₩ "Romulos," 3,000 Rio ₩ "Julia," 3,567 Santos ₩ "Flying Cloud," 522 Rio ₩ "Carl N.V.," and 203 do. ₩ *P. C. Warwick*, 2,520 Santos ₩ *Hendricks*, and 4,800 ₩ *Paladin*, at 12c. in bond, in gold; and 1,888 balance, ₩ *Campanero*, at 12¾c. in bond, in gold." Stock of all kinds to-day, 108,143 pkgs., including of Rio and Santos 101,931 bags: Java, 36,327 mats, do. 800 bags, Bahia, 5,216 bags, Maracaibo, 9,974 bags, Laguayra, 2,231 bags, St. Domingo, 2,885 bags, other descriptions, 5,776 bags.

STOCK OF RIO.

Oct. 29—Baltimore, bags	13,500
Oct. 29—Philadelphia, bags	2,000
Nov. 1—New-York, bags	101,931
Grand total, bags	117,531

COTTON—Is in request and is dearer; Middling, $1 24 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 850 bales.

FRUIT—The market has been inactive, the firmness of holders checking operations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after, at an advance of 20c.@30c. ₩ bbl., but closes tamely and heavily. Sales since our last amount to 22,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 45@$9 95; poor to choice Extra State at $10 10@$10 60, chiefly $10 20@$10 40; also, for delivery last half of November (2,000 bbls.,) at $10 50, all December (4,000 bbls.,) at $10 70, round-hoop Extra Ohio, (1,000 bbls.,) at $10 75, round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11@$11 30 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western $9 45 @$9 95
Extra State 10 10 @10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 10 20 @13 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g brands 11 00 @11 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands 11 30 @13 25
Extra Genesee 10 65 @13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri 10 50 @15 50

Southern Flour is higher to-day; sales since our last 1,500 bbls. at $11 20@12 25 for poor to good, and $12 25@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $15@$16 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better to-day; sales 800 bbls. Extra at $10 20@$12 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $7 25 for Jersey; $7 90 for Marsh's Caloric, and $8 for Brandywine ₩ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly offered, at an advance of 5c. ₩ bushel, but has been rather lightly dealt in, especially by export buyers, and closes heavily. Sales 81,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 47½@$2 50; Red Western at $2 38@$2 45; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 33@$2 35, Milwaukee Club at $2 23@$2 31; Chicago Spring at $2 18@$2 28, and deliverable up to Jan. 10, at $2 23 ₩ bushel. Corn is in more demand at a further advance of about 3c. ₩ bushel; sales since our last, 53,000 bushels, at $1 67@$1 68 for Mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Oats are more active and a shade dearer. We quote Canada at 88c.@89½c.; Western at 90c.@91c.; State at 89c.@90c., cash, ₩ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and held higher. The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight Mr. EDWARD HILL reviews thus: "The Flour market for the fortnight has been buoyant and active, and quotations show an improvement of 25c. to 50c. ₩ bbl. on Extra State brands, that description being the favorite for speculative purposes, and more easily affected by the changes in value of Gold. The receipts and the stock in store continue moderate, and as this is the season for the Eastern markets to be supplied for the Winter, the demand from that quarter increases, and serves to give some animation to the trade. For export to England there is hardly any inquiry, prices here being so high as to prevent shipments to any extent. The speculative feeling is strong, but millers, in view of the light supply of Wheat, are not ready sellers. Among the sales of the fortnight for forward delivery may be noted several thousand bbls. Extra State, at $9 75@$10 50, for all November to last half of December. There has been an increased demand for Wheat for shipment to Georgetown, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and for use of the city millers, with an advance on all descriptions of 20c.@25c. ₩ bush. In the fortnight. The facts daily becoming more apparent that our Winter stock, which last year was between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 bushels, cannot be this Fall much, if any, over 2,000,000 bushels, the season ending at Chicago and Milwaukee by the 15th of November, and the shipments now on the way being very light. There is but little Spring here, the late supplies consisting almost entirely of Winter. At the close yesterday the market was strong. Rye firm and quiet. Oats are in demand for Government use, and held firmly. Indian Corn is in request, and several cents higher on the fortnight. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up to Great Britain and Ireland 755 bbls. Flour, 220,014 bushels Wheat, 6,502 bushels Peas; to Continental ports, 6,000 bushels Wheat, to Mexico, 2,040 bbls. Flour, 2,726 bushels Corn, 600 bushels Oats; to Brazil, 3,161 bbls. Flour; to all other ports, 45,710 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Rye Flour, 3,355 bbls. Corn Meal, 4,927 bushels Wheat, 10,868 bushels Corn, 802 bushels Oats, 1,606 bushels Peas, making a total to all ports of 51,666 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Rye Flour, 3,355 bbls. Corn Meal, 230,941 bushels Wheat, 13,566 bushels Corn, 1,402 bushels Oats, 8,206 bushels Peas."

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1864.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Oct. 29, 1864.	18,078	1,936,192	47,126
Philadelphia	Oct. 25, 1864.	5,335	34,361	26,133
Baltimore	Oct. 25, 1864.	14	—	—
Boston	Oct. 25, 1864.	1,874	—	—
Cal & other Pts.	Oct. 25, 1864.	—	—	—
Total		25,296	1,054,543	74,259
To about same period 1863		209,219	2,890,328	239,459
To about same period 1862		208,185	8,141,588	1,471,546
To about same period 1861		180,021	2,623,453	2,652,945

To the Continent.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New-York	Oct. 29, 1864.	8,202	62,732	—	—
From other ports	to latest dates.	17	—	—	—
Total		8,309	62,732	—	—
To about same period	'63.	23,273

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV 2, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Don Giovanni.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Natural Curiosities—Phenomena, &c. Afternoon: Paul's Return. Evening: Elvira; or, The Rose of Castile.

WINTER GARDEN—School of Reform.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims—The People's Lawyer.

BIBLO'S—Fanchon the Cricket.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Middy Ashore—The Rose of Castile.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

DODWORTH HALL—Artemus Ward.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

HOPE CHAPEL—Mysterious Media—Glass-Blowers.

ART GALLERY (corner Broadway and Eighth-street)—Carpenter's Painting of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the New-York Times, can be consulted in the Business Office of the Times. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Admiral Porter reports that on the morning of the 28th Lieut. Cushing, in command of Picket-boat No. 1, blew up the celebrated rebel ram *Albemarle*, which was undergoing repairs in Albemarle Sound. After Lieut. Cushing had performed his daring feat, a shot from a rebel battery on shore struck his little boat and destroyed it. He and one of the crew escaped. The rest were captured.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated Monday at 6 o'clock A. M., says the rebels attempted to play a sharp trick on our line Sunday night at 9:30 o'clock. The main object of the attack, however, was defeated, at considerable loss to them. At the point of connection between the Second Corps and the Fifth Corps pickets, they made an entrance, and passing from one post to another, they penetrated our line for some distance, taking all the men prisoners. They then sent forward a heavy force to charge the line of breastworks, in the hope of piercing our centre; but one of the pickets had escaped to the main line and given warning in time for the men to be put on guard behind the works; and when the rebels advanced they received such a fire as to drive them back in confusion, and with heavy loss. Repeated attempts resulted in a like manner; and, although firing was kept up nearly all night, the enemy gained no further advantage. Our loss is put down at 387 captured. The casualties in killed and wounded are not known, but are very few. The loss of the enemy must have been heavy, as they advanced within range of our batteries and infantry lines.

A recent number of the Charleston *Mercury* contains the important statement that Jeff. Davis has finally expressed a willingness to agree to an armistice, *if it is asked for in a respectful manner!* The *Mercury* further adds that this will, of course, raise the blockade, enable them to get supplies, recruit their armies, and so strengthen them that if hostilities were renewed the South would succeed.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*. James A. Wotton Commander, from Port Royal, South Carolina, Oct. 29, 1864, with United States tug-boat *Achilles* in tow, arrived here yesterday morning. There was little of interest transpiring in the Department when the *Fulton* sailed.

The schooner *Hound*, from Bermuda, with the officers and crew of the captured steamer *Roanoke*, arrived here yesterday. We give elsewhere the statement of Purser Hawley as to the circumstances of the capture. They comprise the first reliable account of how the outrage was committed.

Advices from Newbern to Oct. 27th state that the yellow fever has materially abated.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamer *Hibernian* yesterday at Father Point, we have one day's later intelligence from Europe. Additional failures are reported in Liverpool and Manchester. Letters from Brazil confirm the magnitude of the financial crisis in that country. So great was the popular excitement that the military were called out to preserve order, and the leading Rio de Janeiro were occupied by troops. The Emperor and Empress of Russia are on a visit to the South of France. The settlement of the Danish question is still delayed by the consideration of main points. American securities have experienced a slight decline.

GENERAL NEWS.

The speculative excitement in the Gold-Room, and on the Stock Exchange, yesterday, was very great. The average rise on Gold was 10 ₩ cent., and the buoyancy and additional rise on the Railways quite general, resulting in a heavy day's business.

General business exhibited more activity, yesterday, stimulated by the rapid speculative rise in Gold. The principal kinds of Produce were quoted much firmer, and in fair demand. Transactions in foreign merchandise were increasing in number and extent, and prices favored sellers. The Freight market was quiet and much depressed.

The receipts of Live Stock for the week ending yesterday, foot up 5,115 beef cattle, 94 milch cows, 1,068 calves, 17,062 sheep and lambs, 23,659 swine, making a total of 46,988 animals, against 62,089 for the previous week. The arrivals of all kinds of stock is lighter than a week ago, with the exception of swine. The supply of beef cattle has fallen off materially and prices are correspondingly advanced ½c. ₩ lb. net on former rates; in some cases even more. Medium to good bullocks have sold at 13c.@17½c. ₩ lb. for the estimated dressed weight; first grade at 18c., and a few extras at still higher rates. The market has been only moderately active, but the sale yards are well cleared. Sheep and lambs have arrived less freely. Sheep have advanced materially, and good lots are worth 8½c.@9½c. ₩ lb., live weight. Lambs remain at about the same figures as last week, 10c. ₩ lb., live weight, for good quality stock, or $4 50 to $6 ₩ head. Swine sell about the same as last week. Receipts are larger.

The War Democracy met last evening at Cooper Institute. Hon. Francis B. Cutting presided. The list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries embraced the names of well known and influential Democrats, and represented every State in the Union. The hall was crowded to overflowing, soon after the organization, there being no possibility of getting even squeezing room. The enthusiasm was intense. Speeches were made by Hon. F. B. Cutting, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, an address delivered by Major-Gen. Dix, and speeches by Major-Gen. Sickles and Hon. David S. Coddington. The Chicago platform and the sham Democracy were utterly repudiated, and the vast assemblage pledged itself to the support of the Administration and the preservation of the Union.

The Albany *Evening Journal* has reason to believe that a box with over two hundred of the Donahue forged votes reached the city last week. The *Journal* states the name of the party who received it is known, and he and those who received the tickets will be watched. Whoever offers one of these forged votes will have to abide the consequences.

The Nashville *Union* of Oct. 28, states that Sherman had not moved beyond Galesville at latest accounts. No official information as to Hood's movements has been received; but rebel citizens are confident that he will soon cross the Tennessee River in the direction of Nashville.

The Union meeting at Astoria, to-morrow (Thursday) evening, will be addressed by Rufus King Browne, M. D., and Rev. Chas. La Rue, of New-Jersey.

This is the last day on which the Boards of Registry sit. Every loyal man should see that his name is duly entered.

A mass meeting for the ratification of the nomination of Hon. Benjamin F. Manierre, for Congress, was held last evening at the hall corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue. The hall was well filled with a very respectable audience, and among them many ladies. After a short speech by Mr. George Terwilliger, Col. A. J. H. Duganne addressed the audience at some length, urging them all to work actively for the cause, that victory might be secured. Speeches were also made by Dr. Alexander, Wilder and other prominent gentlemen.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and appointed inspectors and canvassers of election for all the wards, except the Sixth and Eighteenth. In the course of their proceedings, Mr. Conner claimed that he had not received his share of the appointments. A discussion ensued, which developed the fact that Mr. Conner's opposition to Tammany Hall, to which, until very lately, he had been devoted, was the cause of his disappointment. Mr. Conner then protested against the Board permitting the Tellers to declare the candidates as having received seven votes each, unless the ballots were actually cast. To meet this objection, it was decided to ballot anew and carefully on all the names. This was done at the cost of considerable time. Following his protest, Mr. Conner offered his resignation, which the Board laid on the table. The Board adjourned.

A Union mass meeting was held last evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, Elliott C. Cowdin presiding. Dr. Bellows, Wm. M. Evarts and others, spoke. The hall was densely crowded.

The Seventy-ninth, Highlanders, National Guard, State New-York, after having served three years in the field and been honorably discharged, intend to go again to the front. They will hold a grand mass meeting at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, at eight o'clock this evening, which all friends of the regiment are invited to attend. The rolls are now open for those wishing to join. Many of the old members of the regiment will appear in uniform.

Close Up the Ranks—The Enemy Desperate.

Quick comes the onset. The preparing time is almost over. Whatever is done must be done straight, or never. There is high confidence. That is well. As sure as Tuesday's sun, faction will go to the dust, if there be a full putting forth of loyal strength, and close heed. But better any misgiving, even keenest apprehension, than that this confidence should betray us into careless security.

We tell loyal men that they have desperate antagonists to deal with. Much is said of the malignity of the rebellion. Justly. The human soul never displayed a more infernal spirit. But it cannot be too constantly remembered that this identical spirit is also in action here. Its operation is, of necessity, different, but its essence is the same. The Copperhead party at Chicago put forth a platform of fiercest denunciation of the Administration, but without one syllable of rebuke for the rebellion. That, of itself, shows that those who control the party are one in spirit with the rebel chiefs. Were confirmation needed, any amount of it is found in the unflagging effort of the leaders to discredit the currency of the Government, to keep down the strength of our armies, to make the war appear a "failure," to effect a "cessation of hostilities," to bring about a convention in which they can sit on the fate of the country cheek by jowl with these bloody-handed traitors. It is as plain as the sunlight, in their dejection at every rebel reverse, their satisfaction in every rebel victory.

Some of them talk war. Of course. Bad men are not all open. The meanest sort never are. It is their nature to dissemble; and, they fancy, too, that it prospers their designs to cloak them. Copperheads of this description rant for the same vigorous prosecution of the war as the wretch Sempronius did, crying, "My voice is still for war, gods!" and all that, when at that very instant he was conspiring to open the gates of Rome to the enemy. That talk is treachery. These men are at heart rankly in sympathy with traitors. How do we know it? We know it by their associations; we know it by their acts. They are in firm concord with the bolder leaders of the party who have declared without qualification that they are for stopping the war. They speak on the same platforms with them, emit the same abuse against President Lincoln, plead for the same candidates, lay the same plots to cheat the soldiers, are just as active and unscrupulous in fomenting discord and faction, and, in every particular, their practical conduct is just as much calculated to further the interests of the rebellion. The Opposition leader who talks war and the Opposition leader who talks peace, differ only in manner. The same spirit impels them.

We speak only of the leaders. By no means do we say that the bulk of the party which calls itself "democratic" mean to promote the rebellion. Undoubtedly they would not deliberately ruin their country. But the misfortune is that they do not deliberate. They follow their leaders, in what they think the old party track, without intelligence, or, if they have intelligence, without reflection. They too easily trust fair professions, and assurances that all will come out right in the end. Precisely so is it with the mass of the followers of Jeff. Davis. They support the rebellion, not because of any deliberate independent choice, based on the actual situation, but because they unreflectingly put trust where they should not. It would be easy to specify twenty men in the South who could, if they would, bring back the Southern people into perfect loyalty. It is because of the traitorous and relentless malignity of this set of leaders that the Southern people are keeping straight on to their ruin. Northern sedition and Southern rebellion alike are made what they are by desperate leaders.

The Northern leaders do their utmost for the rebellion. They work just so far for its behoof as they can without their own destruction. To prevent the successes of the Government in crushing the rebellion, they would attempt revolution to-morrow, if that would insure it. Some, in fact, threaten blood, but there is not much danger that they will venture. There is no other way of getting their men into power than by the ballot, and they know it. But we may be sure that they will make the most of that way. They will leave no means untried to get votes into the ballot-box, genuine and spurious. Whatever there is in deception, in bribery, in intimidation or fraud, to advance this, they will ply to the utmost. They will go into this work with just the same moral abandonment that the rebel leaders themselves exhibit. We have no security, in either case, in mere superiority of strength, or in the righteousness of our cause.

Union men must thoroughly understand this desperate, determined action, and meet it with the same energy and vigilance that our soldiers practice in the crisis of their campaign. Every possible Union vote should be secured; every possible chance of fraud should be guarded against. What is wanted is not simply a victory. A bare victory, so far as regards the highest worth of victory, would be little better than an actual defeat. It will be without moral effect. It would do little or nothing toward prostrating the spirit of the enemy. There must be not merely a victory, but a rout. Copperheadism in every State must be swept down, and with such force that all the world shall see it can never rise again. A deed like that would strike such dismay into the rebellion, that it could never rally with any vigor. Just that overwhelming triumph is possible next Tuesday. In the name of the country, whose existence is at stake, let every loyal man do his utmost to secure it.

The Triumphs of the War and the Progress of Victory.

After every success of the rebels, great or trivial—after every repulse of our arms at any point of the compass—during every temporary surcease of active operations, the cry is sounded through the country that the war is a failure. At the present moment, this cry is very loud. The rebel army of the Southwest has moved from the point to which it was driven by Gen. Sherman, and has struck northward for Tennessee—which nullifies, we are told, the magnificent conquests of the last three years in the Mississippi Valley. The rebel army of Virginia has just prevented Grant from seizing the Southside Railroad—which shows conclusively that Richmond can never be captured.

To one who reflects with any comprehension on the history and progress of this war, this style of reasoning is as foolishly absurd as the spirit in which it is put forth is malignantly unpatriotic.

The London *Times* recently remarked, in speaking of the military outlines of the Southern Confederacy, that "justice to the Federals alone would compel the world to acknowledge that the Confederate position is impregnable—that both by sea and by land the Southern territory is formed for defence." In analyzing this generalization in connection with the Copperheaded assertion that the war is a failure, we look naturally at first for what constitutes the great defensive characteristics and positions of the South, to see what has been the result of our military operations against them.

The chief natural defensive military lines of the Southern Confederacy are three—the *coast line*, stretching from the eastern boundary of Virginia to the western limit of Texas; the great *mountain ranges* of the Alleghanies, bestriding our territory from Maryland to Alabama, from east to west, and constituting a barrier all but impassable; the *Mississippi River*, sweeping from Kentucky to the Mexican Gulf, and which, though by nature a free passage-way, was by art rendered all but impregnable.

The defences of the rebels on these three lines were immense. Along the coast, they fortified every city, harbor, inlet and commanding position—Norfolk, Roanoke Island, Newbern, Charleston, St. Augustine, Pensacola, Mobile, New-Orleans, Galveston, etc. Along the mountain range, they fortified and established grand strongholds, from Leesburgh, on the Potomac, to Lookout Mountain, on the Tennessee, including such points as Winchester, Cheat Mountain, Cumberland Gap Chattanooga, etc. Along the line of the Mississippi, for one thousand miles, they raised their battlements, including those at Columbus, Island No. 10, Memphis, Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, and the mouth of the river. Thus, by the coast line, by the great mountain backbone, and by the great central river, the rebel Confederacy was everywhere tremendously fortified against our approach. It did, indeed, seem an almost hopeless task to operate with success against such gigantic natural and artificial defences as these; and it is not at all to be wondered at that foreign military observers, as well as the rebels themselves, declared the South to be unconquerable. But already, as actual facts and a glance at the map will show, after a struggle that has lasted but three brief years, our glorious army and navy *have actually conquered, and do now firmly hold or command, nearly every part of each one of the three great defensive lines of the South* of which we have spoken; or, in other words, have nearly accomplished the mighty work they patriotically undertook.

It is unnecessary to go into detail to show this, as the facts are familiar to every intelligent man. But cast your eye adown the mountain ranges, along the coast line, adown the Mississippi River, and recall the successive and glorious victories by means of which the Union flag has been triumphantly planted along the three great strategic lines of the Southern Confederacy—recall the long and hard struggles for some of the commanding positions, the flashing successes gained at others, the great and fierce battles, the victories and the defeats, out of all of which complete success was at last achieved, and the greatness of our gains will be appreciated.

It is by comprehensive considerations and measurements like these, that the extent and importance of the national progress must be tested. It is easy to gabble about certain battles being indecisive, or special campaigns being failures; but on a large survey of the situation, on a comparison of things as they are with things as they have been, we see how near and how rapidly we are approaching the final victory.

The strength of the great rebellion now lies in the two armies—one of which is besieged at Richmond, and the other of which is trying its fortunes in a desperate venture somewhere in the Southwest. Thus our work now is very simple. We have but to overcome these armies, and the great rebellion is overcome.

Good News for the Cessationists—Jeff. Davis Accepts the Chicago Platform.

We have news this morning from Richmond, by way of Charleston, which can hardly fail to infuse a sense of joyous satisfaction into the breast of every intelligent Copperhead.

The Charleston *Mercury*, a perfectly trustworthy rebel authority, has just learned that, in view of the overtures of peace which form the essential parts of the Chicago platform, "President Davis has been finally prevailed upon to grant an armistice to the North, provided it is solicited in a respectful manner." Considering the extremely deferential bearing of Mr. Davis' Chicago allies, the proviso was altogether unnecessary. If the Charleston *Mercury* does not know that the overtures McClellan's supporters have made are not only perfectly respectful toward the Confederate President, but respectful to a degree which even the Palmetto chivalry would consider abject, we beg the editor to get a copy of the Chicago platform and study it thoughtfully. What more could the Chicago managers say, than that the war undertaken by the North is a failure—a failure so irredeemable that "an immediate effort for a cessation of hostilities" is the fittest and best apology that can be made for the error of commencing it? What more respectful acknowledgments does Davis demand than that all the sufferings of the Union soldiers have been endured—not to restore the Union and conquer the rebellion, which never can be conquered, but to suppress free speech at the North, and to establish therewith a military despotism? How much lower in the dirt would Davis have these penitents in their sackcloth go?

But to return to the important announcement of the *Mercury*. "The proposed armistice," it says, "if granted, raises the blockade, by land and sea, *which* will enable our people to lay in a large amount of supplies." Nothing could be more truly spoken. And we think we may assure the *Mercury* in return, that it is the very aim and purpose of the Cessationists to secure to the South this great advantage of an open seaboard. "A cessation of hostilities," which would leave Savannah, Mobile, Charleston and other Southern ports shut up as they are at present, would be a mockery which Mr. Vallandigham, the author of the peace propositions indorsed at Chicago, could not have dreamt of offering. He *did not* mean it. His indorsers *didn't* mean it. They meant that their "immediate efforts" should put an end to hostilities by sea as well as by land.

Mr. Davis' agreement to accept the proposal of an armistice, as we further gather from the *Mercury*, will enable the deserters from the Southern army to return to their senses and their duty. They will be "glad to return, in order to receive their pay and an honorable discharge, *which will give us an additional force of two hundred thousand veterans.*" This, it must be admitted, is rather a large number of military recusants to have deserted the cause of Southern independence and slavery. And the confession, honest as it no doubt is, forms a strange commentary upon the *Mercury's* subsequent assurance that this army of deserters, two hundred thousand strong—and all veterans—will take the field again, "if hostilities are resumed." However, we let that pass, for it can hardly come about in the nature of things that hostilities should be resumed, if those who have proposed an armistice to Davis are placed in a position to make that proposal official. In any event, the *Mercury's* conclusion is philosophic when it says: "We lose nothing by granting this experiment to the Yankees, *who have openly confessed that they are whipped, by proclaiming the war on their part a failure.*"

The Capture of the Roanoke.—The officers of the captured steamer *Roanoke* arrived here yesterday, and the statement of the purser is possibly the most satisfactory account we are likely to get, although that is far from clear on certain most essential points. How many pirates came on board? How was it that they were picked up as ordinary passengers, boarding the *Roanoke*, as they did half way down the harbor of Havana? "On getting half way out the harbor," says the purser, "the steamer was hailed by three boats containing passengers, among them Lieut. Braine." We seek for information. Is it usual for the Havana steamers thus to make good their complement of passengers? Is it usual, especially, for merchant steamers flying the flag of the United States, and crossing the ordinary track of the pirates, thus to fill up with boats' loads of passengers wherever they are hailed? It seems to us that this statement of the extraordinary manner in which the pirates got on board the *Roanoke* ought to lead to an examination of the truth of the report current at the time of the capture—that it was talked about, and anticipated, in Havana, before the *Roanoke* weighed anchor.

Another Defunct Rebel Ram.—We have a neat dispatch from Rear-Admiral Porter, informing us of the destruction of the great rebel ram *Albemarle*, in the waters of North Carolina, on Friday last. The *Albemarle* will be remembered as the ruffianly secession ram which ran down the Roanoke River a half-year ago, and played such an important part in the capture of Plymouth and its garrison, and also as the insolent ram which received such a drubbing from the double-ender *Sassacus*, in one of the most gallant and remarkable naval fights of the present war. Even after this, she threatened terrible things, and tried to make herself the terror of the inland waters of North Carolina.

The official dispatch does not inform us where Lieut. Cushing found the *Albemarle* nor are we informed as to the mode and circumstances of its destruction. But it probably lay in Albemarle Sound; and there was evidently a fight, for the launch which destroyed the ram was itself destroyed, and only the Commander and one man escaped.

The Registry.

This is the last day on which the Boards of Registry sit. Every loyal man should see that his name is duly entered.

Illegal Voting.

We are glad to learn that a movement is on foot to prevent illegal voting and registration at the coming election.

Any citizen who can furnish information that will be of service to a committee "to prevent illegal voting," will confer a favor by addressing the Chairman of the State Central Committee, Room No. 17, Astor House.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Doings of Gov. Seymour's Commissioners—They Begin to Perceive the Crime—Trial of Col. North.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The New-York State Commission have had to-day another interview with Secretary Stanton, on the subject of the late arrests for frauds perpetrated upon the soldiers' votes, but have not made much progress in the object of their mission. A careful examination of the facts and papers in the case has convinced Judge Parker and his associates that the matter is a much more serious one than they either expected or anticipated prior to and at the time of their arrival, and assumes with them the proportions of a grave crime against the purity of the ballot-box and the rights of electors, rather than the electioneering dodge that Copperhead papers had named the whole proceedings. The cases of Col. North and his co-conspirators was to-day again adjourned till to-morrow, to enable him and his advisers to prepare for his defence. All his assumed carelessness is gone, and he is devoting himself seriously to clear himself from the accumulated evidences of complicity in these frauds.

The fate of Donohue and Ferry, whose recent trial in Baltimore has resulted in conviction and sentence to State's Prison for life, has gone far to convince the Commissioners, and those whose interests they are endeavoring to serve, that this business is something which cannot be trifled with. The Hon. Ransom H. Gillett, a prominent lawyer, formerly of this city, now of New-York, has been retained as counsel for North, who will be defended with all the zeal and ability that can be brought to bear in his behalf.

The Case of Col. North—Donahue and Ferry Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The Military Commission of which Gen. Doubleday is President, it was announced, would to-day take up the case of Col. Samuel North, New-York State Agent, who was arrested some days ago, charged with fraud in regard to the votes of the New-York soldiers.

The court, however, adjourned until to-morrow, in order that a consultation might be had by the Military Commission with the commissioners appointed by Gov. Seymour.

Donahue and Ferry, the agents in the recent election frauds, have been convicted by the Military Commission and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The sentences have been approved by President Lincoln, and will be immediately carried into execution.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

FURLOUGHS HOME TO VOTE.

The New-York Union State Superintendent, Mr. C. H. Thomas, has perfected arrangements by which employes of the Government, temporarily residing in Washington, can obtain transportation by rail at greatly reduced rates, many of the roads charging simply enough to cover the Government tax upon passengers' travel. The Superintendent is busily engaged issuing the proper vouchers, and the several departments will furlough all who desire to go home to vote, a sufficient time to enable them to do so.

COL. GATES.

Col. T. B. Gates, Provost-Marshal at City Point and vicinity, and the Union candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth New-York District, arrived this morning from the front, on his way home to take part in the impending election.

DISMISSALS.

The following dismissals of officers are made and confirmed by order of the President: Second Lieut. Wm. P. Whipple, Third New-York Volunteers, to date Oct. 25, 1864, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave. The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed: Maj. Timothy Quinn, First New-York Cavalry, to date Oct. 15, 1864, for leaving his command in the presence of the enemy, contrary to the orders and without the consent of his commanding officer.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

Statements of receipts and disbursements of the year ending June 13, 1864, are nearly completed in different Bureaus of the Treasury Department, and Secretary Fessenden will soon have them in his hands for the preparation of his annual report. Results show that receipts from Internal Revenue reach one hundred and nine millions, while Customs receipts amount to one hundred and two millions. Among the details of Internal Revenue returns may be stated, that thirty million dollars have been derived from a tax upon spirituous and malt liquors. Tobacco has given seven millions, and oddly enough receipts from leather are about the same as those from iron, being in each case about four millions five hundred thousand dollars.

COPPERHEAD FOREBODINGS.

The New-York *World* indulges in fearful forebodings that another draft will follow the reelection of Mr. Lincoln, and attempts to give color to its invention by citing the statement of the Times Washington correspondent that Gen. Grant needs reinforcements. To relieve its anxiety we may state that all the reinforcements that Gen. Grant needs will be amply furnished by the result of the last draft. Of these many thousands are still in depots at various points, not having been sent forward and to the front. When they are so forwarded and full quotas under last call completed, Gen. Grant will have all he asks

to take Richmond without, and with the Government to be hoped the *World* will feel comforted.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

MOSEBY ROUTED.

Quite a lively fight occurred between a large force of Moseby's men and a portion of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, last Sunday, in the neighborhood of Salem, Va. Moseby expected to surprise our troops, and sent three detachments of his men to make a simultaneous attack upon our forces. But he found them ready for any hostile demonstration. The consequence was that the guerrilla chief was routed. We lost two or three men killed, and three or four wounded. The rebel loss was more than double these numbers, to say nothing of the fifteen or twenty prisoners captured.

SIXTH AUDITOR.

E. S. Ellis has entered upon his duties as Sixth Auditor, and John Wilson, formerly of Chicago, as Third Auditor of the Treasury Department.

COUNTERFEITING.

Congress, at its last session, placed a considerable sum of money at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury to be employed in the prosecution of measures for the detection and punishment of persons engaged in counterfeiting the national currency and other securities. Liberal rewards have already been paid to several parties, who have aided in the apprehension of counterfeiters. The administration and conduct of the necessary measures to this end are, by order of the Secretary, placed under the immediate supervision of Hon. Edward Jordan, Solicitor of the Treasury, to whom all persons having knowledge of facts important to be known by the Department concerning such offences should make their communications.

MILITARY CRIMINALS.

Three persons found guilty by a military commission of aiding soldiers to desert, have been sent from Washington to the Albany Penitentiary.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The official statement of the public debt for the month of October shows the amount outstanding to be $2,107,099,515 75, or an increase since the last monthly statement of over $61,000,000. The debt bearing interest in coin is about $961,000,000; debt bearing interest in lawful money, $584,000,000; debt on which interest has closed, $357,000; debt bearing no interest, $471,532,000. The interest has increased to $56,646,000 in coin and to $28,657,000 in lawful money, or to $2,000,000 of the former and $1,500,000 of the latter, the entire amount of interest being $85,313,606 63.

The unpaid requisitions are $37,500,000, and the amount in the Treasury nearly $27,000,600. The amount of ten per cent. bonds exchanged for seven-thirties, under the acts of July and August, 1862, is nearly $126,000,000, an increase since the former monthly statement of $11,000,000. The amount of five-twenty six per cent. bonds, under the act of June, 1864, is $37,781,000. The seven-thirty three year's notes authorized by the act of July 17, 1861, have been reduced from $23,000,000 to $14,000,000. The amount of certificates of indebtedness has been increased $6,333,000. The two-years' five per cent. notes have been reduced $4,676,000 since the September statements, and the three-year Treasury notes, under the act of June 30, 1864, have been increased nearly $21,000 000. The fractional currency has been reduced from $24,500,000 to $20,126,000.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S COMMISSION.

The New-York Commission, to-day, obtained the 700 or 800 soldiers' votes which were detained when Col. North, the State agent, was arrested, and have forwarded them to the proper localities in that State. The commissioners have not as yet succeeded in having agents recognized and empowered to administer oaths and receive Democratic votes in Washington, Alexandria and Baltimore, and in the camps and hospitals in the neighborhood of these cities. The delay is not, however, attributed to any superior officer of the Government. The commission are to have further interviews with the Secretary of War. Their business is far from being finished. The question of power and jurisdiction relative to the recent arrest of Col. North and other citizens of New-York, is still pending.

FROM THE SOUTH.

HOW AN ARMISTICE IS REGARDED.

A Rebel View of its Effect upon the South.

Dates of the 27th ult. from Newbern, N. C., have been received.

The Charleston *Mercury* says:

"President Davis, who has been opposed to making any concessions whatever to the enemy, has been finally prevailed upon to grant an armistice to the North, provided it is solicited in a respectful manner. This proposed armistice, if granted, *raises the blockade by land and sea, which will enable our people to lay in a large amount of supplies.* The deserters from our service will then be glad to return, in order to receive their pay and an honorable discharge, *which will give us an additional force of two hundred thousand veterans. Then, if hostilities are resumed, the South is sure of success.* Therefore, we lose nothing by granting this experiment to the Yankees, who have openly confessed that they are whipped *by proclaiming the war on their part a failure.*"

Lieut. Brown, of the Commissary Department of Newbern, has arrived and reports the fever as having considerably abated.

Sanitary regulations are being enforced, which, it is hoped, will be effectual in preventing the further raging of the fever.

A white frost had occurred, which had a salutary effect.

The fever is represented as being of the most malignant character, yielding very little to medical practice.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

Indianapolis, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

A terrible collision occurred on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad last evening, between the passenger train, which left here at 1 o'clock, and the cattle train coming south.

Twenty-eight dead bodies have been taken out of the wreck. Two more passengers have since died, and twenty or thirty are wounded.

Full particulars have not yet been received. The accident occurred six miles south of Lafayette.

The majority of the killed and wounded were returned soldiers.

Among the killed is Rev. B. F. Wiliams, of the Sanitary Commission.

From the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Judge Field, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, confirmed the claim of San Francisco to four square leagues of land, embracing the site of the city and immediate adjacent territory; as every land-owner derives title from the city, and this decision renders them secure in their ownership. This case is appealable to the United States Supreme Court; but all our local and State courts have decided the same way as Judge Field.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Oct. 31.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Saturday, publishes the following list of Union officers, taken prisoners on Thursday last:

Capt J C Keenan, 16th N H.	Thos E Allen, 98th N Y.
Capt H Wentworth, 19th Wisconsin.	Capt J Carroll, 5th Md
Capt N Sheriff, 19th Wis.	Capt Henry Ward, 1st U S Colored.
Capt M F Cochrane, 10th New Hampshire.	Lieut H H Murray, 13th New-Hampshire.
Lieut A C Hadley, 19th Wis	Lieut Thos Simpson, 1st R I Artillery.
Lieut F Sanders, 118th N Y.	Lieut M C Harris, 66th N Y
Lieut D C Weldier, 16th New-York.	Lieut G A Porter, 179th N Y
D O'Connor, 118th N Y.	Lieut J S Chase, 8th Me.
Capt H C Bucaman, 9th New-York.	J B Strawbridge, Medical Director 18th Army Corps

Arrivals at Old Point from James River, this evening, represent everything as very quiet in front.

Col. Edwin P. Davis.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Col. Edwin P. Davis, of the One Hundred and Fifty-third New-York Volunteers, arrived here to-day from Sheridan's army. He was wounded in the late battle at Cedar Creek, on the 19th ult., but is doing well.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Destruction of the Rebel Ram Albemarle.

She is Blown Up by a Torpedo Boat.

A BOLD AND DARING FEAT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The Navy Department has received the following dispatch:

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 1.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I sent Lieut. W. B. CUSHING, on the 17th of October, with picket launch No. 1 to blow up the ram *Albemarle*. He returned to-day, and reports to me that he blew up the *Albemarle* on the morning of the 28th. The destruction was complete. Picket launch No. 1 was destroyed by the enemy's shot, and sunk. One man escaped with Lieut. CUSHING. The others were captured. Commander MACOMB writes that, from circumstances which have since occurred, I am able to inform you that the ram is sunk."

D. D. PORTER, Rear Admiral,
Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

The Ram Albemarle.

The Confederate iron-clad ram *Albemarle*, reported to have been destroyed on the 28th ult. by the United States picket boat No. 1, was built in the Roanoke River, for the purpose of clearing the waters of North Carolina of our naval vessels, and driving off the United States troops who were located at various posts. On several occasions she has spread terror throughout that department, and has caused serious annoyance to our forces, both naval and military. On the 5th of May last the United States naval forces, consisting of the wooden gunboats *Mattabessett*, *Sassacus*, *Wyalusing*, *Miami*, *Whitehead*, *Ceres* and *Commodore Hull*, engaged the *Albemarle* and her consorts, *Cotton Plant* and *Bombshell*, and after a terrible conflict the *Albemarle* was forced to retreat, having been seriously damaged by the fire of our gunboats, but principally by the *Sassacus*.

The *Cotton Plant* escaped, but the *Bombshell*, which had been captured a short time previous, was recaptured. From that time until a few weeks since, the ram has been quietly receiving repairs, and has been strengthened, with a view of accomplishing her object with a fatal certainty. Lieut. WM. CUSHING, of our navy, was anxious to have her come out, so that he might test the merits of the torpedo arrangement devised by Chief Engineer W. W. W. WOOD, U. S. N. It is perhaps proper to state here that the *Albemarle* was constructed upon the general principles of the *Merrimac* and *Tennessee* class of vessels, and was perhaps much stronger than either of those vessels since she was repaired of late. She had the ordinary casemate, in which were placed four heavy guns. She was probably shot-proof against any projectiles thrown by our vessels, and the only hopes of destroying her, before the advent of the torpedo affair, was by ramming her to death; but with the torpedo-boat the matter was easily accomplished, provided always she could get close enough to do the work without being observed before the guns could be trained and fired upon her. In this case the little torpedo-boat did its duty, and but for a shot from a shore battery, she would now be ready to perform a similar feat.

The little vessel which has performed the deed of destroying this noted ram is a boat not unlike a ship's launch, and about the same dimensions. Six of them have been built under the superintendence of Capt. C. S. BOGGS, United States Navy. Their engines, boilers, &c., were put in them at Schenectady, New-York, and were brought down here via canal.

They were designed at first for picket-boats exclusively, and for the purpose of relieving the seamen from the hurtful and unhealthy work of pulling boats on picket in all kinds of weather. Before they were completed, however, the idea of placing the torpedo attachment on them was suggested and immediately adopted, and it is proven already the wisdom of the suggestion.

No officer has labored more faithfully to destroy this *Albemarle* than has Lieut. CUSHING. A few weeks since he visited New-York and selected some of the picket-boats for service in the Albemarle Sound, and we now have the first results of his daring and good judgment in using this new engine of naval warfare, which in a short time will revolutionize naval fights. The true plan is being adopted. The bottom of a vessel is its most vulnerable part, and by this arrangement it is reached, broken through, and the vessel must sink or be utterly destroyed.

Union Meetings in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The Union League Hall was again crammed to overflowing this evening. Great speeches were made by Hon. C. A. PHELPS, Massachusetts; Hon. H. R. TOWNSEND, of Maryland. The enthusiasm was intense. The patriotic Union League fire has all the brilliancy of pyrotechnics.

Col. STOCKETT MATTHEWS will speak at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening under the auspices of the Union League.

Hon. J. CLEMENTS, of Alabama, late senator from that State, will speak same evening at the Union League Hall. Look out for tremendous results in favor of LINCOLN, JOHNSON and Union next Tuesday.

C. C. W.

The Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The Legislature to-day reelected the present Board of Judges of Supreme Court, for the year ensuing, as follows: Chief Justice, LUKE P. POLAND; Assistant Justices, ASA O. ALDIS, JNO. PIERPONT, JAS. BARRETT, L. C. KELLOGG and ASAHEL PECK. W. G. VEAZY, of Rutland, was elected reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Maryland.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Emancipation in Maryland was celebrated here to-day with much spirit. Salutes, parades and sermons in the colored churches marked the event. To-night the headquarters of the committee to recruit colored troops were illuminated by gorgeous transparencies, emblematic of Liberty, Religion and Progress. Chestnut-street was thronged and almost impassable from 7 o'clock till a late hour.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MOZART'S opera of "Don Giovanni" will be given here to-night, with a cast of unusual strength. It includes the names of all the best members of Mr. MAretzek's company. In the female department the principal characters are sustained by Mmme. ZUCCHI, (*Donna Anna,*) Mlle. MORENSI, (*Donna Elmira,*) and Miss KELLOGG, (*Zerlina.*)

The opera will be repeated in Brooklyn to-morrow.

Evening Exchange.

$40,000	Amer. Gold	242	200	Ill. Cen. R.	108⅜
85,000	do	241⅝	400	do	109
30,000	do	242⅜	100	do	s3 109
6,000	do	b3 242	100	do	b3 109⅛
15,000	U. S. & M. Cer.	s3 244⅜	200	do	s2 109⅛
10,000	do	244⅝	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	85⅝
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	128	200	do	85⅝
100	Erie R.	106⅜	1800	do	s3 86
700	do	106⅜	100	do	86
100	do	106⅛	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	105⅝
100	do	106 s	300	do	106⅜
3100	do	b10 106	400	do	105⅞
200	do	106	1100	do	106
1,000	do	s3 106	100	do	b3 106⅛
100	do	s30 106⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	s3 48⅜
100	do	106⅜	300	do	42⅝
200	Hudson R. R.	126	100	do	48⅛
100	do	126⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	85⅞
100	do	125⅝	600	do	85⅝
100	do	126⅛	100	do	86⅛
700	Reading R.	137⅜	1800	do	88
200	do	s3 137	1200	do	86⅛
200	do	s30 137⅜	200	P. Ft. W. & C.	b3 108⅜
1000	do	b8 137⅛	1500	do	108⅜
200	M. S. & N. I.	78⅛	100	do	b10 108⅛
200	do	78⅜	360	Camb. Coal	84⅜
300	do	b3 78⅜	300	do	85⅛
700	do	78⅛	400	do	85
200	do	78⅜	50	Quick. M. Co.	85⅛
200	do	s3 78⅛	200	do	86
200	Clev. & Tol.	100	100	do	85⅝
200	Mar. Hlx. Co.	b10 41	100	do	b3 86⅛
100	do	41	400	do	86
100	do	39⅝			b30 87

Large transactions in gold after the "call" sales as high as 250. At close of the report, selling at 240⅞.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—Read 714 B'way, N. Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No 763 Broadway.

At Hunt's, No 4230 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy. 58. Boots of every description constantly on hand.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.

He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Horehound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these five other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn the stock of this company is being rapidly taken up. In looking over their circular we find that its officers and directors are gentlemen of great energy and stand very high in the community. The interests of the stockholders, it will be noticed, will be well guarded. Our readers, who intend investing in this species of enterprise, would do well to call on the subscription agents, who we know to be reliable men, Messrs. L. R. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York. Their advertisement can be seen in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

Articles of real merit are worth their value.

Such is the case with Burnett's Preparation.

Medical Hydrokonia.

The safe, efficient and rational treatment of Nasal Catarrh, Catarrh Deafness, Catarrh of the Throat, Bronchial Catarrh, and Asthma.
Introduced and practiced
BY
DR. S. CLESSON PRATT.
Oculist and Aurist, Lecturer on Diseases of the Organs of Special Sense, Author of the "Medical Specialist," Medical Hydrokonia for Catarrh, &c.
Professional rooms No. 793 Broadway, opposite Grace Church.
Reception hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CARD SPECIAL.

Persons suffering from disease of the organs of Special Sense, as the Eye, Ear, Throat or Catarrhal disease, may command the professional services of Dr. PRATT, without the chagrin and mortification of seeing their names and diseases paraded in the public newspapers. The relation of physician and patient is one of sacred trust, and involves those feelings of honor and delicacy alike creditable to both parties. This principle, recognized by all EDUCATED medical men, of whatever school or belief, the duties of our profession do not require us to violate.
THE MEDICAL SPECIALIST
is mailed to any address on receipt of price, 35 cents.
Address DR. S. CLESSON PRATT,
No. 793 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST.
No. 49 Bond st., N. Y.
Treats successfully all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair, and premature blanching. Also removes moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face, without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Address to Smokers.

Pollak & Son Meersch. Manuf'rs, 692 Broadway, near 4th-st., wholesale and retail, pipes cut to order and repaired.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Birdsall's Arnica Liniment,

An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures wind-colic.

Church & Foster's Aerated Bread.

Works corner 34th-st and Broadway.
For sale at all first-class groceries.

Low Pressure Steam Heating.

BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 182 Centre-st.

Gray Hair Restored to its Original and YOUTHFUL COLOR—BALDNESS PREVENTED.

"London"	"Hair Color Restorer."
"London"	"Hair Color Restorer."
"London"	"Hair Color Restorer."
"London" No Dye.	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	"Hair Color Restorer."

It is the *only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.* Delicately perfumed.
Price 75 cts. per bottle, or six bottles for $4. Sold by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North Sixth-street, Philada., and at HELMBOLD'S Drug Store, No. 594 Broadway.

Wives, Mothers and Sisters, whose Husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposures of a soldier's life. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Three First Premiums have been awarded to the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company at the fair of the Queens County (New-York) Agricultural Society, recently held at Jamaica, viz. for the best family machine, the best manufacturing machine and the best machine work.

Valentine & Butler, Alum Patent Fire, Burglar and Damp-proof Safes and Rotary Locks for dwelling-house doors. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes.—Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

White Chins and Fancy Goods 20 per Cent less than any store in the city, at HADLEY'S, No. 6 and 12 Cooper Union, 3d and 4th ave., 7th and 8th sts. Call and see.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No 265 B'way

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No 18 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls, Checks &c., No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BOYD—BROWN.—On Monday, Oct. 31, at Christ Church, by Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer, JAMES R. BOYD and EMILIE B., daughter of Edward Brown, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BOSTWICK.—In Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 31, Miss MARY BOSTWICK, aged 79 years.

BOYD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 31, Mrs. MARTHA BOYD, relict of William Boyd, of New-York, in the 97th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 92 Joralemon-st.

BIRD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 31, ANDREW BLANCHARD, eldest son of Geo. H. W. and Amelia S. Bird, aged 17 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 98 Harrison-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

CRUGER.—At Winchester, Va., on Thursday, Oct. 27, of wounds received at the battle of Cedar Creek, on the 19th of October, PETER CORNE, son of John P. and Eliza L. C. Cruger, of Boscobel, Westchester Co., aged 20 years.

Notice of funeral will be given when his body arrives home.

COOPER.—On Monday afternoon, Oct. 31, 1864, of congestion of the brain, LOUISE P., only daughter of Stephen P. and Louisa M. Cooper, aged 6 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, in Clinton-st., between 2d and 3d Places, South Brooklyn.

FISHER.—At Peru, La Salle Co., Ill., on Friday morning, Oct. 28, CAROLINE M., wife of John F. Fisher, late of this City.

FRASER.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 31, after a short illness, JANE, wife of John D. Fraser, aged 39 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, Benj. Mills, Esq., Bedford-av., Jersey City.

GERR.—At her residence, No. 111 9th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 1, Mrs. MARGARET GERR, aged 48 years.

The friends and acquaintances of her husband, Hiram Gerr, and also the members of the National Lodge, No. 30, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the above number, on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HIGINBOTHAM.—Killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct 19, 1864, Lieut.-Col. THOMAS H. HIGINBOTHAM 65th Regt., N. Y. Vols.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Thompson, No. 166 East 18th-st., to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M.

HART.—At the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., on Wednesday, Oct. 19, Major ROBERT MCDERMUT HART, Inspector-General, Staff of Gen. Grover, eldest son of George Hart, of this City, aged 34 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 217 State-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

LINDSEY.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, of consumption, WILLIAM LINDSEY, a native of County Tyrone, of Parish Glougher, Ireland, in the 32d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 91h-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

MAGIE.—In this city, on Monday, Oct. 31, DAVID MAGIE, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

OLIVER.—In Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at the residence of A. A. Jayne, of membranous croup, JESSIE, only child of James and Emily J. Oliver, of Fergusonville, N. Y., aged 3 years and 4 months.

PLATT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864, WILLIAM D. PLATT, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Charles C. Simpson, No. 89 East 23d-st.

ROWDEN.—On Monday, Oct. 31, at 156th st. Washington Heights, JANE C., the wife of T. W. Rowden.

The funeral will take place at 3½ o'clock on Wednesday, Nov. 1. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 12-15 and 2-30.

SLIPPER.—On Monday evening, Oct. 31, ALICE ISABEL, youngest daughter of Henry U. and C. Louise Slipper, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, No. 260 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

SHATTUCK.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of William B. and Elizabeth Shattuck, aged 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, No. 3 East 33d-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

STONE.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, ALEXANDER STONE, a native of Scotland, in the 66th year of his age.

His friends and the members of the Greene-st. M. E. Church, in this City, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday next, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the Church, between Broome and Spring sts.

☞ Scotch papers please copy

STURGIS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, Mrs. SARAH STURGIS, relict of the late Samuel Sturgis, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, Nov. 3, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John N. Candee, South Clinton-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TOLLES.—At Winchester, Va., on Friday, Oct. 28, ERICSON MAPES, only child of Lieut.-Col. C. W. and Sophia G. Tolles, aged 10 months and 14 days.

VANDERHOOF.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, after a lingering illness, HARRIET SATTERLEE, wife of Jacob T. Vanderhoof.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 224 Lexington-av., on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WHITCOMB.—On Monday, Oct. 31, REBECCA, wife of James W. Whitcomb, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOLAN'S SYSTEM FOR TRAINING CAVALRY HORSES.

By KENNER GARRARD, Captain Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A. The work is clearly written, is eminently practical, is fully illustrated, and contains numerous hints applicable to the discipline and management of the draught horse, as that of his more showy and fiery brother of the cavalry.—*Boston Journal.*

1 vol., 12mo, 24 lithographed plates. Cloth. $2.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher.
No. 192 Broadway.

Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

MESSRS. FOWLER AND WELLS, 389 Broadway, have all works on PHONOGRAPHY, HYDROPATHY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, ANATOMY, MEDICINES and the Natural Sciences generally. Also, Photographer's Views, Albums, Portraits, Busts, Microscopes, etc. Agents, teachers, physicians and the trade supplied.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and PLASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

SOLDIERS' VOTES.

Letters remaining in the New-York Post Office, Oct. 26, containing soldiers' votes.
Persons calling for these letters will be required to be especially identified.

Addison, John.	Began, Patrick.
Ball, Capt. J. W.	Kass, Dr. (2d st.)
Baroo, Charles.	Knox, James K.
Beckwith, John.	Link, Martin
Burns, John.	Ludwick, Thomas
Byrnes, Martin (22d W'd.)	Lookstaeit, Adolphe.
Camp, Weldon.	Martin, Michael
Campbell, Benard.	McCroberts, Edward.
Collins, Thomas (Oak st.)	Murdock, John.
Deely, Michael	Purcell, John.
Dempsey, Thomas.	Ray, Charles.
Dimlige, Johann.	Ross, John.
Edly, Wm. E.	Rose, John.
Fitzgerald, Wm.	Shaffer, William.
Fitzsimmons, Michael	Smith, Caleb.
Fox, John	Sulg, Lewis
Graf, Barber.	Sudlou, August
Hatton, Thomas.	Tracy, John.
Hunt, Thomas.	Taylor, James W
Hye, Thomas.	Van Orman, Jacob P.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

CABINET FURNITURE.

In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk sts., No. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.

The Best Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.

Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE

Restores gray hair without dyeing. It is superior to any brand preparation. Sold by all druggists at 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 81 Barclay st.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND UTILITY.

L. BERGMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE removes paint spots, grease, etc., instantly and leaves silver, silks, ribbons etc., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric—only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. BERGMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 293, 309, 511 and 736 Broadway, and corner 125th and 4th-av., New-York.

EAR RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES—LATEST, CLEVEST—THREE, FIVE SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information guaranteed; the highest prices paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

POLITICAL.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE
VETERAN SOLDIERS' UNION CLUB.

The second Grand Mass Meeting of this Club will be held at the

COOPER INSTITUTE
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1864,
at half-past 7 o'clock,
on which occasion
MAJ.-GEN. N. P. BANKS
has kindly consented to be present, and will positively address the meeting, this being the only occasion during the campaign that the General will speak before a New-York audience,

HON DANIEL DOUGHERTY,
of Philadelphia,
COL. CARPENTER,
of Kentucky,
AND
ETHAN ALLEN, Esq.,
will positively speak on this occasion.

Singing by the GLEE CLUB.
Music by DODWORTH'S BAND.
FRONT SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES.
F. WILLIS FISHER, President.

A. MARTIN BURTIS, } Secretaries.
ALFRED L. CURTIS, }

CENTRAL LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the MERCHANTS, BANKERS, and all other BUSINESS MEN in favor of the reelection of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

will be held, under the auspices of this Club, in front of the

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
IN WALL-ST.,
FRIDAY, NOV. 4,
AT 3½ P. M.

HON. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE,

and other distinguished speakers, whose names will be hereafter announced, will address the meeting.

CHAS. S. SPENCER, President.

ALLAN COOPER, } Secretaries.
H. G. CARTER, }

JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Executive Committee.

POSTPONED UNTIL FRIDAY.

GRAND "WAR EAGLE" AND UNION TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION AND MASS MEETING.

HEADQUARTERS "UNION WAR EAGLE" CENTRAL COMMITTEE, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER NO 4.—The United Democracy having issued a call for a mass meeting at Union-square on Thursday evening, Nov. 3, and knowing that the Unionists of the City of New-York wish to avoid the disgraceful scenes which recently occurred in Philadelphia, the GRAND UNION TORCHLIGHT DEMONSTRATION is deferred until

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1864
JAMES M. THOMSON,
Grand Commander.

The line will be formed in six divisions, as follows

THE FIRST DIVISION—Under the command of Marshal John Cooper, Jr.—Comprising the "Union War Eagles," of the Nineteenth Ward, and the Union Associations, Lincoln and Johnson Club, the Loyal Union League, and Darling Association of the Nineteenth Ward, the "Manierre Artillery," of the Eighteenth Ward, Nineteenth Ward Liberty Boys, Union Associations of the Twelfth, Seventeenth, Eleventh and Seventh Wards, and "War Eagles" and Union Organizations of the Twenty-second Ward will form on West 23d-st., right resting on 5th-av.

SECOND DIVISION—Under the command of Marshal Henry C. Park—Comprising the "Union War Eagles" of the Sixteenth Ward, Loyal Union League, Union Association, Lincoln Artillery, and German Club of the Sixteenth Ward, Twentieth Ward Union Associations and German Club, Representatives from the Army and Navy and the "Young Men's Republican Union," will form on West 22d and 21st sts., right resting on 5th-av.

THIRD DIVISION—Under the command of Marshal Edmund C. Lee—Comprising the "Union War Eagles" of the Eighteenth Ward, Loyal Union League, and Union Association of the Eighteenth Ward, Manhattan Union Club, "Robinson Armory" Organization, "War Eagles" and Union Associations of the Tenth Ward, will form on West 17th and 18th sts., right resting on 5th-av.

FOURTH DIVISION—Under command of Marshal Samuel Cox—comprising the "Union War Eagles" of the Twenty-first Ward, and Union Ward Associations, Veteran Union Club, Union Associations of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, "War Democracy" General Committee, and Union Clubs from Hunter's Point and Astoria, will form on West 16th and 17th sts., right resting on 5th-av.

FIFTH DIVISION—Under command of Marshal Chas H. Patrick, comprising the Union War Eagles of the Fifth Ward, and Union Associations of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, and Brooklyn and Jersey City Union Clubs, and Eighth Ward War Eagles, will form on West 16th and 15th sts., right resting on 5th-av.

SIXTH DIVISION—Under command of Marshal Herman G. Carter, comprising the Union War Eagles of the Fifteenth Ward, Union Battalion, German Unionists, and Associations of the Fifteenth Ward, Loyal Union League, and Union Associations of the Ninth Ward, Eighth Assembly District Lincoln and Johnson Club, will form on West 14th-st., right resting on 5th-av.

A salute of six guns will be fired by the Manierre Artillery at 5½ P. M. precisely as a signal for the entire line to prepare to march. The Grand Commander and Marshal will proceed to their respective positions and at 6 o'clock precisely the procession will move on the First Division, having the right of the line, with a wide 5th-av. The Second Division will fall in the rear of the First, and so on

ROUTE OF THE MARCH.

Down 5th-av., through 8th av., around the Cooper Institute, and through Bowery to Grand-st., and up Broadway to 14th-st. The Procession will then halt. The Grand Commander, Marshals and Staff will take their positions on the Main Stand on Union-square to receive the honors of a Marching Salute.

The Procession will then proceed to form a complete circle around the square, after which the meeting will be organized.

The Grand Commander will be designated by a black felt hat, with red, white and blue feathers.

The Grand Marshals will be designated by black felt hats and red feathers.

The Division Marshals will be designated by black felt hats and blue feathers.

The Commander, Grand Marshals and Division Marshals will wear rosettes, same colors as feathers, and sashes representing the national colors.

The Grand Commander's Staff will wear red, white and blue rosettes.

Marshals' Aids will wear blue rosettes.

The Lincoln Artillery will fire a salute in the City Hall Park, and the Manierre Artillery in Madison Park, at 5 o'clock.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, the salutes will not be fired, and the parade postponed until SATURDAY EVENING.

The Committee of Arrangements having determined on holding a GRAND MASS MEETING at Union-square, after the Procession, have extended invitations to the following eminent gentlemen to be present and address the same

His Excellency Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward,	Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden,
Hon. S. P. Chase,	Hon. E. E. Fenton,
Hon. Preston King,	Hon. Horace Greeley,
Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix,	Hon. E. D. Morgan.
Maj.-Gen. D. E. Sickles,	Hon. Henry J. Raymond,
Hon. E. Delafield Smith,	Hon. George Opdyke,
Hon. Gen. R. Pelton,	Hon. B. F. Manierre,
Hon. Abram Wakeman,	Simeon Draper, Esq.,
James Kelly, Esq.,	Wm. A. Darling, Esq.,
Rev. Wm. H. Boole,	Hon. B. F. Ludington,
A. J. Plumb, Esq.,	A. G. Richardson.
Judge Johnson, of Ohio.	

N. B.—The Committee of Arrangements will be in session every evening at 7½ o'clock. All organizations out of the city, desirous of participating, will receive all necessary information by addressing as above.

All Union Clubs and organizations not yet reported will do so as early as possible.

The MACDONOUGH UNION GLEE CLUB will be present.

A grand display of fireworks will take place during the evening, at Union-square.

JAMES M. THOMSON, Grand Commander.
Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. COLES, } Grand Marshals.
Col. Ross C. HAWKINS, }
Capt. WM. ATKINSON, Chief of Staff.
E. C. LEE, Chairman, } Com of Arrangements.
SAMUEL COX, Secretary, }

GREAT GERMAN MASS MEETING
FOR FREEDOM AND UNION,
ON FRIDAY, THE 4th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1864,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.
Major-Gen. CARL SCHURZ
AND
Dr. FREDERICK SCHUETZ
will address their German fellow-citizens on the *State of the Country* and the *Presidential Election.*

The meeting will commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.
The first rows of seats are reserved for ladies.

THE COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS:

William Seugenann,	Leopold S. Wertmar,
Herman Sturm,	E. Wall Von Gernsbach,
Herman D. Tellkampf,	Theodore Wehle,
Eugene S. Ballin,	Herman Rose.
Augustus Weismann,	Sig. Kaufmann,
Charles Saulders,	Dr. Goldmark,
Frederick Beule,	A. Frank,
Henry Verhuren,	Prof. Koerner,
Frederick Scow der,	Bar. Lud. Kapff,
Dr. Tellkampf

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL SECURITIES.

ALMY & CO.,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.,

Receive SUBSCRIPTIONS for the 7-30 and 10-40 NATIONAL LOANS on the most favorable terms. The usual COMMISSION allowed to investors.

All descriptions of GOVERNMENT and other SECURITIES BOUGHT and SOLD at market rates.

FIVE PER CENT. allowed on deposits which may be drawn without previous notice.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 240 BROADWAY.

FISCAL AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Now 7 3-10 notes ready for delivery. Interest payable semi-annually, and at maturity holders have option of changing into 6-20 gold-bearing 6 per cent. Bonds.

Commission, ¾ per cent., allowed buyers, and favorable terms to banks and bankers.

Old 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into Bonds of 1881. Government securities on hand for sale.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. F. BRADFORD, Esq.....New-York.
Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR.....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.....New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D.....New-York.
J. T. SANGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion: while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000,
IN SHARES OF $5 EACH, PAR VALUE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

300,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 3,400 ACRES, on the Alleghany River and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the

L. R. SIMPSON & CO., No 64 Cedar-st.

THE
SUN OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.

This company is organized upon 18 acres of land in fee on Oil Creek, Crawford County, Pennsylvania.

For Prospectus or information, address the Sun Oil Company of New-York, No. 8 Wall-st., or Box No. 2,017 Post-office.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ANTZ, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON.....229 Broadway
WILLIAM H. WILEY.....200 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING.....23 South-st.
STERLING B. BRAGG.....8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MONTAN.....227 Washington-st.
Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares, Par Value $5. $300,0000.

Stock full paid no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, and which is now duly organized and in practical operation under the directorship of

W. H. FOGG, J. H. CONANT,
W. H. DWINELLE, DANIEL MINTHORN,
W. S. COWLES,

can be obtained by applying to A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary of the Company, at No. 183 Broadway, from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 128 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Nov. 7, 1864, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 660 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN.

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1864.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A call for an installment of Five per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Company has been made this day, payable to the Treasurer at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next. By order of the Board.

JOHN A. DIX, President.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 26, 1864.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, N.Y.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

NOTICE—THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO the Capital Stock of the STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be opened at the North River Bank, cor. of Dey and Greenwich sts., on MONDAY, the 31st day of October, 1864, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and will be continued from day to day until the whole amount of the proposed capital of $2 0,0 0 is subscribed.

LEVI AGAR,
MARTIN T. BROWN,
JOHN H. HOLDANE, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1864.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 4,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $3 20 per share. Par value $5. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested, a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, boiler and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.

H. F. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of Messrs Ward & Co., No. 54 Wall-st., on MONDAY, seventh (7th) of November next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at their office, 3d-av., between 58th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo. Polls open from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

CHATHAM BANK, Oct. 22, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election will be held at the banking room, No. 184 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov 7 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $500,000; collections made in all parts of the West.

E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier. E. AIKEN, President.
S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND LANDS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.

FOR SALE.

3,000 shares Buchanan Farm Oil Company.
1,000 shares Manhattan Oil Company.
800 shares Knickerbocker Oil Company.
1,000 shares Germania Oil Company.
1,000 shares Rynd Farm Oil Company.
250 shares McKinley Oil Company.
1,000 shares Highgate Oil Company.
1,000 shares Bergen Coal and Oil Company.
1,000 shares Consolidated Oil Company.
1,000 shares Story and McClintock Company.
1,000 shares Northern Light Company.

All the desirable Monthly Dividend Oil Stocks, also Lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek and Alleghany River

Having personally examined the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, we can give reliable information as to the value of Lands or Companies based on interests in that region. WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS.

FISH & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS, ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT
NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.

☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.

J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS.

The undersigned has for sale and will pay particular attention to the purchase of all the desirable and regular dividend paying PETROLEUM STOCKS, such as the Noble and Delemater, Dalzell, McElheny, Mutual, Keystone, Philadelphia, and Germania. Hundreds of Knickerbocker of New York. JOHN PONDIR, No. 33 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, Oct. 2, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the choice of six directors, in the places of those whose term of office will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors to reside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d day of November until after the election.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.
By order of the Directors.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1ST, NEXT. from the second mortgage bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and from the funded coupon bonds of the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

STATE OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, of the City of New-York, on the morning of Oct. 31, 1864

Loans and Discounts	$7,446,928 50
Due from Banks	647,895 56
United States securities	2,185,872 62
Cash on hand	4,712,615 97
Furniture and Fixtures	11,000 00
Expenses	35,775 90
Total	$15,030,780 55
Capital Stock	$2,000,000 00
Circulation	578,000 00
Deposits	10,732,967 24
Due to Treasurer of United States	1,660,413 21
Profits	212,410 10
Total	$15,083,790 55

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK
FOR SALE LOW,
ALSO,
AMERICAN EXPRESS STOCK,
BY
D. M. GARNAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

OIL.

PETROLEUM OIL. Having just returned from a tour through the oil regions of Pennsylvania, those of my friends and others who desire to learn of their wonders may do so by calling at my office, No. 18 Wall-st.

JOHN MOODY.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows: 263, 306, 3, 459, 444, 552, 346, 367, 37s, 230, 308, 167, 267, 476, 104 and 329, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 49 Exchange-place, Trustees.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS W. BIRKHEAD, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Joseph Walker, Esq., who retires on account of impaired health. The change will take effect on November 1. By order,

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR,
No. 20 Wall-st., 1st November, 1864.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at this office, on the 3d day of December next, to receive the report of the Managing Director for the season

The attendance of stockholders is specially requested, as business of importance will be under consideration at the meeting.

C. S. SEYTON, President.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

INTEREST ON INDIANA SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—On and after the 1st of November next, we will pay the coupons due on the Indiana six per cent. war loan debt due on that day.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the Banking-house, Nos 861 and 863 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 8th day of November, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

C. A. MASTERTON, Cashier

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—in sums of from $1,000 to $500,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & Co., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.
OFFICE CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, No. 7
NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent., payable Nov. 15 to stockholders of record this day.

A. M. WOOD, President.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of

FOUR (4) PER CENT.,

payable Nov. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

ARTHUR T. BURD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1864.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders (free of Government taxation) after the 10th of November. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

F. H. HARRIS, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 7. Transfer books will be closed from this date and reopened TUESDAY, Nov. 8.

B. MURRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RYND FARM OIL COMPANY,
No. 8 BROAD STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DE-CLARED a dividend of (3½) three and one half per cent., payable on and after 9th inst. Transfer books closed until Nov. 10.

S. F. JENKINS, Sec'y

UNION BANK, NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of five per cent free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

SAVINGS' BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 14-ST AND 6TH-AV.,

Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1, will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

K. H. BULL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 3d and 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., an assortment of superb fancy goods, of new patterns and designs, imported this season, consisting in part of

ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES, ORMOLU GOODS.
SILVER PLATED WARE,

and other elegant goods.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTED FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS.

Peremptory sale by EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, 1864, at his salesroom No. 60 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., about forty very superb and rich French bonnets, just landed and never before shown in this city, from the well-known houses of Boiret, Delaunay, Alexandrine, Harenne, Laure, Magnier, Solies, Moit, Hocquet and others.

The above will be on exhibition on Tuesday, Nov. 1. Ladies are particularly invited to examine them, as the sale is peremptory.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

☞ EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 111 Lexington-avenue, between 28th and 29th sts., all the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood piano forte, rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, mirrors, centre-tables, etageres, velvet, brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, dining-room furniture, crockery and glass, also the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WM. WITHERS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

BY H. J. JORDAN & CO.,
United States Horse and Carriage Auction Mart, 5th av., corner of 41th st.

Catalogue sale THIS DAY, at 2 P. M., of horses, carriages, harness, single and double sets, saddles, bridles, &c., &c.

Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

CHOICE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov 2, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., very choice stock of old wines, liquors and cigars to close the stock of a large importer, in cases, demijohns, and bottles and casks, all of first quality, comprising some of the oldest and most favorite brands of Otard, Martal, and other choice brands of Hennessy, Amontillado, Dufi Gordon, and other fine sherries, Old Madeira and Port, Scotch, Irish, and Bourbon whiskies; very fine old gin, imported in cases, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Also an invoice of about 125,000 cigars, consisting in part of the following brands, Cabanas, Bresas, Figaro, Londres de Corte, Nueva, Arjon, Conchas, El-Sol, W. Scott, La Rosa, Key West, Manila, Regalia, and many other very choice brands, well worthy the attention of the trade and others. Samples morning of the sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office.

TO THE TRADE.—ON THURSDAY, NOV. 3, at 10½ o'clock, MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, at their salesroom, the balance of stock of a jobbing house in House-furnishing and Fancy Goods, consisting in part of one hundred French bronze clocks and ornaments, a large assortment of silver-plated ware, tea and coffee sets, cake baskets, waiters, castors, goblets, &c. Also, three hundred dozen silver-plated spoons and forks, French biscuit figures and ornaments, China tea and toilet sets, vases, &c., &c., in great variety. Also, an extensive assortment of crystal and ruby-cut and engraved glass ware, decanters, goblets, tumblers, &c. Also, a large assortment of japanned wares and table cutlery.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, in front of their salesroom, a dark chestnut Morgan stallion, General Gifford, the Third, pedigree laid down in Lindsley's book on Morgan horses; can trot in from 2 45 to 3 minutes; kind in all harness and under the saddle, and is one of the most stylish horses in the city. Also, a very handsome sorrel horse, long tail, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old; warranted perfectly sound and kind in all harness; can trot in 2 30; a very stylish and fine driver. Also, an open calash coach, built to order by Lawrence & Co.; has been used but a short time; is in excellent condition, and well adapted for family or livery use. Also, a light double harness, made by Louden, of this city, in his best style, for the present owner; has been used but a few times, and is in perfect order.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

RARE SALE OF SPLENDID BLOOD Horses.—On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, in front of their salesroom, an elegant brown mare, by *Eureka*, out of *Abdallah* mare, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; warranted to trot in 30 to 32; good to the pole. Also fine gray *Mo gan* trotting stallion, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in harness; can trot in 2 35. Also, imported sorrel plain filly, 5 years old, warranted sound and kind, valuable for turf, unsurpassed for gentleman's saddle horse. Also, the roughbred colt, by *Green*, out of *Reel*, 3 years old, warranted sound and kind, valuable for turf or for gentleman's saddle horse, very gentle and very stylish.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of first-class city-made furniture, for parlors, chambers, libraries, dining rooms, halls, &c., in suites or in separate lots to suit purchasers. Also, book-cases, buffets, etageres, extension dining tables, centre and fancy tables, lounges, easy chairs, hall stands, desks, &c. Particulars at sale. Goods for shipping may be packed on the premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber, comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the city by boat and rail.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO A SINgle gentleman, a large furnished room on third floor of a first-class English-Basement house on West 22d-st. Boarding on Sundays if desired. References required. Address Mrs. HALE, Station E, New-York.

BOARDING—AT NO. 207 EAST 32D-ST—TWO young men can be accommodated with board in a private family, where there are no other boarders kept, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday; two willing to room together

A ROOM WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with breakfast for [illegible] by a single gentleman, near Broadway and below 23d-st. Reply, stating terms, to J. R., Box No. 2,168 Post-office.

AT NOS. 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER-st., west of Broadway, pleasant rooms, with excellent board, from $7 to $12 per week. Families accommodated.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3⅛ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HACKENSACK, N. J., 68 acres of land; beautifully located on the bank of the Hackensack River, opposite Hackensack village, with 900 feet of bold river front; will make 100 beautiful building spots; is well watered and plenty of fruit of all kinds; is good land for garden purposes; within one-half mile of the railroad station, which terminates foot of Chambers-st., New-York; is known as the Ames farm. Will be sold at auction, by order of Court, on the 15th day of November, at 2 P. M., on the premises; is twelve miles' drive from Hoboken. For particulars inquire of E. R. KIRK, No. 195 West-st., New-York.

DAVID B. AMOS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF 23 acres, on the Highlands of the Neversink River; has a magnificent view of the ocean, fine fishing and bathing; 20 acres, with new buildings, at Englewood; 110 acres near Flemington, one of the best farms in New-Jersey; 44, 14, 70 and 95 acres near Boundbrook; 8 acres, with a very fine house, with a very commanding view, on the new railroad between Rahway and Woodbridge. The above are all very desirable places. Also, 17 acres near Elizabeth. Inquire of GEO. R. JAQUES, No 151 Broadway. Well located and desirable country property wanted.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES OF THE LATE John Taylor, Esq., President of the Newark Banking Company, on Broad-st., Newark, N.J. The lot is about 45 feet front, and extends back near 400 feet, to Church-st.; the garden abounds in fruits. For terms, apply to THOS. J. JOHNSON, Esq., Room No. 13, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, or to the subscriber, southeast corner Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, N. J.

ELLIS DUNN.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE STEAM SAW, PLANing and grist mill, Oyster Bay, Long Island, in complete running order with excellent engine. Sheds for lumber and coal. Three hundred feet of wharf. Two acres of ground with handsome residence; admirable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar st.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-five acres of valuable Woodland, No. 39, Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., eight miles from Oswego and from Fulton, with plank roads to each place. Heavy growth of ash, maple and hemlock timber. Apply to J. H. KINGSBURY, Martville, Cayuga Co., or S. SIDNEY SMITH, No. 216 N. Pearl-st., Albany.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The entire block on west side of 1st-av., between 2d and 3d sts., formerly occupied by the soap and candle manufactory of Allan Hay & Co. Apply to ALLAN HAY, No. 33 Broad-st., or to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 53½ Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—ON NEW-JERSEY CENtral Railroad, near Elizabeth and Milford Stations, about 32 acres; variety of fruit; large front; well calculated to divide and build on. Inquire of J. J. and J. D. STOUT & CO., No. 185 Reade-st., or on the premises, of R. M. CRANE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FRUIT AND grain farm of 218 acres, convenient to railroad; 37 miles on Long Island, large and good buildings; great abundance of fruit of all kinds; 75 acres peach orchard; good water, &c.; terms easy. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FARM FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—ABOUT 75 acres, near Plainfield, N. J. Has a good loam soil, well adapted to grain or grazing, with fair farm buildings. Price $3,750, which is extremely low. If you want a bargain, apply at once to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 35.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—A First-class brown-stone house in splendid order; neighborhood very fine; newly and handsomely furnished from top to bottom; price $15,000, with immediate possession. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

8,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER land, mostly white pine, a durable mill stream through it, large saw mill, two stave mills, and good facilities to market. For sale on most favorable terms. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, at South Bergen, two miles by horse-cars from Jersey City Ferry, Montague Villa, fitted up with every modern convenience. Apply to C. H. SMITH, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

A REAL GOOD HOUSE TO LET FOR 18 months, No. 60 Franklin-st., near Broadway, vacant, and open all day; rooms in suites; house $150 per month.

TO LET.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class brown-stone house on a corner in 19th-st., near the Clarendon Hotel, and having more room than they desire, would rent the third floor to single gentlemen, without meals, for the Winter. The house is handsomely furnished, and has on the floor four large and two dressing rooms, all light, with hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, &c. House heated by furnace. Price $1,500 to 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SMALL cottage, handsomely furnished, situated on Fort Hill, Staten Island, ten minutes' walk from the first landing. For terms, &c., apply to BRADY'S Gallery, No. 785 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Yonkers, with half acre; gas and water in; good neighborhood; furniture new. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORhood in this city, a house, furnished or unfurnished, or would purchase the furniture entire and pay cash for the same. Address, stating particulars of location, size and rent of house, W. S. MICHART, No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—IN A GOOD NEIGHborhood, in New-York City, a house, unfurnished or furnished, or would purchase the furniture entire or in part and pay cash for the same. Address, stating particulars of location, size and rent of house, A. B., No. 4,709 Post-office.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A GOOD sized room, with two beds and fire, without board, below 23d-st., west side town preferred. Address COMFORT, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A house, or part of a house, furnished or unfurnished, in a first-class location. Address, stating location and rent, J. W. H., Box No. 3,341 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—A THREE OR FOUR-STOry house, about 25 by 60 feet, lot full size, between Bowery and Avenue B, Grand and 14th sts. Address MICHAEL SCHWAB, No. 264 East Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Silas Perkins, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Pair	tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,872	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,222	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,239	.....
ERIN	3,138	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,867	Brooking.

Leaving (her No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$60
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
SIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
With sailings as follows:

GUIDING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 12.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Nov. 19.
EVENING STAR	Kempton	Saturday, Nov. 26.
GUIDING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 3.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 10.
EVENING STAR	Kempton	Saturday, Dec. 17.
GUIDING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 24.

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Cabin passengers.....$75 to $100 according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1.75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,038 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,150, the *Dictator* 2,750, and the *Star of Canada* 1,780, custom house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received, or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S
NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,564 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,564 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Aft at)	600-horse power
FRANCE	Building	800-horse power
NAPOLEON III	Building	1,000-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE,
and
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $40
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 5 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on this after noon.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROWELL,
Capt. F. F. VAIL,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
Passage, first-class, $90.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROWELL, No. 56 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company,
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHANGE but CARS and STEAMERS.
The new and elegant steamship
CHARLES L. CHANDLER,
Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Express, at 5 o'clock P. M., on
On SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at noon.
Apply at the office of the Company, No. 56 West-st., corner of Warren-st., or to
H. B. CROWELL, No. 56 West-st., Agent
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 10.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of all United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class, low-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 43, North River.
Nov. 5.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Nov. 14.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
Nov. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship PHILADELPHIA, Davis Wilson, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling green.
N. B.—The ARIEL, Russell, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship EAGLE, Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.
No. 45 Broadway.
The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARLOW, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE CARGO of the steamship *Atlantic*, which vessel sailed from London on the 27th August for New-York, via Havre, and put into Queenstown in distress, was transhipped per steamship *Caledonia*, just arrived at this port. To avoid the expense of discharging under general order, consignees will please call without delay at the office of the undersigned, with their bills of lading for indorsement, and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864. No. 62 Wall-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M.
The PERSIA will sail on the 16th of November.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green

RIO JANEIRO—PASSAGE ONLY.—THE superior British Barque TALISMAN, Capt. RAFFLE, will sail as above about Nov. 10. For passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to
I. L. PHIPPS & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passengers leaving this port may procure passports from A. C. WILLIAMSON, United States Court Building, No. 43 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP CHAMPION,
FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The CHAMPION, having been unavoidably detained, will sail on THURSDAY, 3d instant, from Pier No 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
D. B. ALLEN.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Tickets, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, Foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.
Under the arrangement between the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, for the alteration of trains from New-York to Albany, the Express trains from this city at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., leave the Harlem Railroad station, at the corner of 30th-st and 4th-av., making connections at Albany and Troy for the West and North.
The through trains of the Harlem Railroad are now made up of the most elegant and commodious cars that run out of this city, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage are very extensive and complete.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3 30 and 5 30 P. M. For Syosset at 9 30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10 30 A. M. and 3 30, 5 30 and 5 30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8 30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st
7 00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8 30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3 30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6 00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8 00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection: no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City with the new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 94 Broadway.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5 40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6 10, 7 30, 8 30, 9 3, 11 30 A. M., and 2 20, 4 20, 5 30, 6 30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West 6 30 A. M., 12 M., 3, 30, 5 30, 10 4 P. M. The 5 30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10 30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10 40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6 22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9 A. M., 9 15 A. M., 2 15 P. M., 4 22 P. M. The 9 15 A. M. and 4 22 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST POPULAR ROUTE.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
the elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 1, North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these floating palaces.
Berths and state rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF LANDING,
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st day of November the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., south side of ferry, instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and rail road connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 5 and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE.
HECTOR MORISON.
NEW-YORK, Nov 1, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Statute of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the buying and selling of goods, wares and merchandise, as brokers on commission. That the names of all the general and special partners in such partnership are as follows, viz.: Edward Whitehouse, Daniel M. Jarvis, Edward M. Whitehouse and Edward Whitehouse. That said Hector Morison is a general partner, and that his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York. That said Jam s Henry Whitehouse is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn aforesaid. That said Daniel M. Jarvis is a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City and State of New-York. That said Edward M. Whitehouse is a general partner, and his place of residence is Irvington, Westchester county, and state of New-York. That said Edward Whitehouse is the special partner, and his place of residence is the city of Brooklyn aforesaid. That the said Edward Whitehouse has contributed in actual cash payments the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of the said partnership. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the period at which it is to terminate is the first day of November, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and its business is to be conducted and carried on in the City of New-York aforesaid.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov 1, 1864.
HECTOR MORISON,
J. H. WHITEHOUSE,
D. M. JARVIS,
EDWD M. WHITEHOUSE,
EDWD WHITEHOUSE

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of CARPENTER, MARVIN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent
C. R. CARPENTER,
J. H. MARVIN,
G. L. HALL.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The subscribers have associated themselves together under the firm of CARPENTER & MOTT, and will continue the above business at the old stand, on their own account
C. R. CARPENTER.
J. W. MOTT.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

No. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.
MR. EDWARD K. WILLARD THIS DAY retires from the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO. (limited).
EDWARD D. GARESCHE,
CHARLES A. MINTON,
EDWARD K. WILLARD.
The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of GARESCHE & MINTON. Mr. CHAS. A. MINTON will represent us in the New-York Stock Exchange.
EDWARD D. GARESCHE,
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD will continue the Stock Commission business at 17 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 19th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from tat date
All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are, therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor, Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.
"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, will be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."
FREDERICK HASSAUREK,
Minister President and
Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chambers of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing all parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OJDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE.
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE.
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 21, 1864.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st of November next.
THOMAS B. TAPPAN,
Water Registrar.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 17 State-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M. of SATURDAY, 5th inst., for the following articles, viz.:
Beeswax per pound.
Benzine per gallon.
Deck Buckets each.
Chain, 1⅝ and 2 inch per pound.
Firmer Chisels per set.
Flour of Emery per pound.
Fire Brick per set.
Brass Hinges, ⅜ to 1 inch each.
Tin Funnels, assorted.
Window Glass, 11x8 to 16x20 per box.
Hawsers, 5 to 10 inch per pound.
Round Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inch per ton
Square Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inch per ton.
Knives and Forks per dozen.
Lamp Black per pound,
White Lead, pure in oil, in 25, 50 and 100 pound kegs per ton.
Red Lead, in oil, per pound
Black Lead, in oil, per pound.
Litharge per pound.
Linseed Oil, raw, per gallon.
Linseed Oil, boiled, per gallon.
Palm Oil per gallon.
Laid Oil per gallon
Oakum per pound.
Potash per pound
Putty, in barrels, per pound.
Sheet Gum Packing, assorted, from 1-16th to ⅜ inch per pound
Square Rubber, assorted, from ⅜ to 1 inch per pound.
Patent Iyrger per pound.
Manilla Rope, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inch per pound.
Hemp Rope, assorted, per pound.
Bell Rope, per pound.
Rattlin per pound.
Wire Spikes per pound
Cut Spikes per pound
Seizing Stuff per pound.
Spun Yarn per pound.
Spanish Brown, dry, per pound.
Spanish Brown, in oil, per pound.
Sand Paper, assorted, per ream.
Sifting Turpentine per gallon
Copal Varnish, (Carpenting,) per gallon.
Coal Varnish, Benzine, per gallon.
Demar Varnish per gallon.
Shellac Varnish per gallon.
Cotton Waste, in bales per pound
Zinc Sheathing per pound.
Corn Brooms per dozen.
Hoes, each
Anchors—the subject to inspection before shipment and to be securely packed in suitable packages, and delivered at place of shipment in this city free of expense to the United States.
Persons may offer for any article of the list.
Payment will be made in such funds as are provided by the United States. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous. Offers should be indorsed
Proposals for Quartermaster stores, and addressed to Brevet Brig.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster United States Army.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Twelfth and Girard streets,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 3d of November next, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles
Cartridge cases, artillery, army standard.
Cartridge cases, infantry, army standard.
Uniform Coats, cavalry, army standard
Uniform Coats, artillery, army standard.
Uniform Coats, infantry, army standard.
Hat Cords and Tassels, artillery, army standard
Hat Cords and Tassels, infantry, army standard
Shirt Buttons, army standard
Foot Ropes, army standard
Stamping Power 20x10, samples required.
Stamping Paper, samples required.
Burlaps, 40 inches, samples required.
Samples of such articles are required to be army pattern, and can be seen at this office.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose sureties must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from dealers in contracts, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements herein stated.
The bids will state the number and quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.
Deliveries must commence within ten days from the date of the award
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.
HERMAN BIGGS, Colonel,
Quartermaster's Department.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 64 Cedar-st.,
New-York, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C., Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. VALLEROT & UNTERNAHRER, No. 110 Broadway, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS

WINTER GARDEN. COMMENCES AT 7½.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2,
And every evening of the week
(excepting Friday,
(The regular DRESS BOOTS and TOODLES night,)
MR. J. S. CLARKE
AS
ROBERT TYKE.
This magnificent piece of character-acting having created
AN ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED,
THE INTENSITY OF FEELING,
GRAPHIC CHARACTERIZATION and
DEPTH AND BEAUTY OF PATHOS
exhibited by Mr. Clarke in his picture of Tyke, entitle it to rank among the most cherished
MASTER PIECES
of the dramatic art. At the close of each act he was called before the curtain to receive the enthusiastic homage of an audience between whom and the character he represented he had established at the commencement and maintained to the close of the play an unbroken link of sympathy and interest.
Also, in order to offer the strongest possible contrast and exhibit the powers of Mr. CLARKE in two characters displaying entirely different functions of his art—the one calling for the deepest sentiment and pathos, the other the largest breadth of humor—will be presented for the second time this season, the extraordinarily funny farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Brown, the Broker.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE.

WALLACK'S. WEDNESDAY.
Open, 7½; Overture, 7¾.
ROSEDALE.
Received last Monday with the warmest demonstrations of approval from an audience crowded in every part of the house.
TO-MORROW, (Thursday,)—"The Busy Body," one of the most popular of the starting comedies. FRIDAY—"Rosedale." SATURDAY—"Americans in Paris" and "My Wife's Maid." An entirely new and original comedy, by Mr Dion Boucicault, is in preparation.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M.
SATURDAY, Nov. 5, 1864,
NOS ALLIES,
Comedy in 3 acts, by Pol. Mercier.
LE PETIT FILS,
Comedy vaudeville in 1 act, by M. Bayard.
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor,) opposite Laforge House.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SECOND WEEK SECOND WEEK
of the world-famed
GREAT AUSTRALIAN BARE-BACKED RIDER
JAMES MELVILLE,
with his talented family.
MR. J. BARRY.
NEW POLISH MILITARY ENTREE.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA
On the rope, on horseback and as a dansense,
THE TWO CONS-RUTS—Comic Interlude.
YOUNG NICOLO on the Flying Trapeze
M. DUVERNAY—The Great Contortionist.
YOUNG CARPENTER—The Wild Rider of the West.
HERR GLMA—In his Leaps for Life.
THE MAN MONKEY—On horseback,
and a host of attractive novelties by
THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY.

HOPE CHAPEL,
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
FIFTH WEEK OF SUCCESS.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN
GLASS BLOWERS.
EVERY EVENING, AND ON
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M.
SEE THE SPLENDID GLASS ENGINES.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $5 and $10. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character, in 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st., also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—

THE WAR DEMOCRACY.

(Continued from First Page.)

the heavenly day of Union and of peace. I have reason to believe that soon after the election propositions will be made to the Southern States to lay down their arms and return to the Union, with assurances that they shall have every right which the Constitution and the laws can give them. [Renewed applause.] But as I read their destiny they will not return; they will spurn the offer; they will arm the slaves and fight on, "dragging their slow length along." From the resources taken, and the military posts fortified, will radiate lines of trade and increasing communication. Mexico will be an outlet for many rebels; Europe and the isles of the West Indies will receive some, and by slow degrees peace will be restored—a peace worth all it will now cost—a peace which no son of ours will ever see broken. *There is nothing personal in this coming election; it is not a contest between Lincoln and McClellan. It is a conflict between two great contending principles—between free and despotic government; and clearly presents the question whether the prosperity, the happiness, and the great mass of our country shall be preserved or forever destroyed!* No mortal issue was ever so vast and grand as ours to-day. No people ever had such a trust to try their faith and their fidelity. Mere selfish politicians will never believe that a higher power rules the destinies of men; that the people can be trusted; that they cannot long be deceived; that in trying times, when the mind is awake, and exalted by great events, the earnest people, seeking only for the truth, will have their light from Heaven; and that, "The voice of the people will be the voice of God." [Prolonged applause and cheers.]

ADDRESS BY MAJ.-GEN. DIX.

The Chairman introduced Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, who was received with a burst of enthusiasm. He said:

I am grateful to you, fellow-citizens, for your kind reception. The part assigned to me in the proceedings to-night is to read you an address to the Democracy of the Union. [Applause.] It has two objects—first, to detach as many Democrats as possible from the support of the Chicago Convention and its proceedings, because we believe those proceedings dishonor them; and second, to lay the foundation for a reorganization of the Democratic party under better auspices. [Applause.] I will now read you the address which has been prepared, and which will occupy but a few minutes:

ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE UNION, BY GEN. JOHN A. DIX.

The Democratic party had its origin in the two closing years of the eighteenth century. Its organization has had an efficient and unbroken existence for sixty-six years. For more than a quarter of a century it bore the name of Republican. This designation was exchanged for that of Democratic, under the popular impulse given to its practical measures and its abstract opinions by the political school of JEFFERSON. For nearly half a century it was a bold, manly, upright, consistent and fearless exponent of its organic principles. It had, in its early stages, that best of all conservative accessories—the opposition of a party (the Federalists) as truthful and as resolute as itself. Whenever the public honor or the public interest was in peril, it was always the first to rush to arms; always the last to quit the field; never consenting to lay aside its armor till the country's cause was vindicated. Controlled and illustrated in all its acts by a lofty and disinterested spirit of patriotism, it gained, and for more than forty years preserved unimpaired, the respect, the confidence, and the support of the American people. In 1840, it was overthrown under the influence of a great commercial crisis, but not until a section of its followers, more solicitous for their own interests than the welfare of the country, had adulterated its creed and its policy by the introduction of maxims and measures at war with its fundamental principles.

It was at this juncture that its opponents, having become demoralized by a long-continued series of defeats, adopted as a rule for the selection of its candidates for the highest offices the principle of availability, instead of talent and experience, laying the foundation of a far more pernicious and pervading system of demoralization. The success of the opposition candidates, thus selected in 1840, was followed by the success of the Democratic candidates selected on the same principle in 1844. From that period there has been a gradual deterioration in the qualifications of those who have been put forward to fill public office—not merely in the highest official positions, but in all the departments of the general Government, and in the States. The legislative as well as the executive branches have participated in general depravation. For this scheme of political management, having immediate party success, and not the permanent welfare of the country for its object, both the principal political organizations are alike responsible. And it is impossible to conceal the humiliating truth that the evils the country is now suffering, beginning in a loose and unsteady administration of the public affairs, and ending in a treasonable attempt to overthrow the Government, are all due to incompetency and inexperience. A great government demands, as an indispensible condition of its success, great qualities in those who control and direct its movements.

It is under this system of political management that we have been plunged into a war larger in its dimensions, and pregnant with more important consequences to the human race, especially to the cause of stable government, than any intestine conflict in the annals of society. It concerns not merely the stability of our own political institutions, but those who commenced it assert the right of any member of a social compact to repudiate it at pleasure, though framed and ratified under the most solemn sanctions which communities of men are capable of exchanging with each other. The very essence of the contest is an assertion on the one hand, and a denial on the other, of the right of a single party to a social organization founded upon mutual agreement to destroy it without the consent of the other parties. If the affirmative of this proposition could be maintained, it would bring into contempt a principle which lies at the foundation of all individual as well as public contracts, and lead to a dissolution of all the bonds of human society.

If the Southern States, after calm deliberation, and after carefully considering all the consequences, had decided with the consent of the others, and with a full recognition of their responsibility to the Union, to withdraw peaceably from it, there are many of us who would have preferred separation to civil war. But when a portion of the States, openly renouncing their obligations to the Constitution and the Union, commenced a parricidal war against the Government, insulting the national flag, seizing arsenals, mints and revenue vessels, and finally attacking one of the public forts garrisoned by the national troops, and compelling it by famine and overwhelming superiority of numbers to surrender, no man, unless lost to all self-respect, and all sense of the national honor could hesitate to accept intestine war, with all its acknowledged evils, rather than to submit tamely to aggression, which, if unresisted, would have made our name a reproach throughout the civilized world, and transmitted to our children an inheritance of undying obloquy and shame.

It was under this conviction that the people of the North, with a unanimity almost unparalleled, ranged themselves on the side of the Government, and pledged their lives and property for its defence. Although the war became far more formidable than was originally anticipated, and brought with it, from time to time, many discouragements for the friends of the Union, it has been prosecuted with a perseverance on the part of the Government, a heroism on the part of the army and navy, and a disregard of sacrifices on the part of the people, which no other nation has surpassed.

For eighteen months after the commencement of the war, the course of the Democratic party was worthy of its traditional patriotism, courage and fidelity to the country. But under the malign influences which, since the Fall election of 1862, have controlled the Executive policy of the State of New-York, and, through it, the Democratic movement in other States, its leaders, with a want of elevation of thought and feeling, eminently illustrative of their easiness for control, have lost sight of the vital issues involved in the contest, and have gone step by step from hostility to the Government into hostility to the war. That the great body of the Democracy are faithful to their principles is not doubted; nor is it doubted that they will assert themselves ere long against the despotic sway of those who have perverted the party organization to their injury and dishonor. In 1863 the party was betrayed by its leaders into open opposition to the Act of Congress to fill by a draft the ranks of the army, thinned by disease and the sword. Although a similar measure was proposed in Congress in 1814, during the war with Great Britain, with the approbation of MADISON, MONROE, TOMPKINS and VAN BUREN, it was denounced by the Democratic leaders in 1863 as unconstitutional and oppressive; thus denying the right of a Government—a right universally admitted by jurists and writers on public law—to provide for its own preservation by calling on those, who live under its protection, to arm in its defence. Thus the Democracy, in the very midst, and, indeed, at one of the most critical periods of the war, were involved by its leaders in the odium of resisting an indispensable measure for carrying it on, placing the party, for the first time in our history, in the attitude of withholding its support from the Government, in a contest to maintain its existence. Notwithstanding this gross misrepresentation of the Democratic feeling, it was still hoped by those who had the interests of the country at heart, that the Chicago Convention would vindicate the tarnished honor of the party by a declaration in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war until the armies of the insurgents should be disbanded. This hope has been painfully disappointed. They have spoken no word of censure for the unscrupulous men who have brought upon the country a cruel and devastating war; and who, in a fagitious attempt to overthrow the Government, have caused the destruction of half a million of lives. They have not expressed a single sentiment indicating exalted love of country, or resentment for its wounded honor. They have exhibited none of the patriotic forecast, which looks beyond the evils of the hour to the national humiliation, the social dismemberment, and the unending dissension and conflict between the separated States, which disunion would inevitably bring with it. But at the very moment when our armies were achieving the most decisive victories, when GRANT and SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN and FARRAGUT, and their gallant followers were displaying the most heroic valor, and when the insurgents were giving evidence of speedy exhaustion, the Chicago Convention, assuming to speak for the democracy of the Union, declared the war a "failure," and called on the country to make "immediate efforts" for a "cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States," &c. It is well known that some of the members were in favor of putting an end to the war, and acknowledging the independence of the insurgent States; and the unanimity with which the resolutions were adopted by the Convention would seem to justify the inference that they express the convictions of the whole body. The inference is warranted also by the repeated declarations of the rebel authorities at Richmond that no overtures to a reconciliation would be received except on the preliminary condition of acknowledging their independence. It is confirmed by the interpretation put upon the resolutions by the most distinguished Southern men. They are accepted as a harbinger of peace, but of peace with disunion. The invocation to a convention of all the States is regarded as a proposition for the deliberation of the States in their sovereign character—not in the Union, but out of it—recognizing disunion as an established fact, virtually admitting the right of secession, and surrendering every principle for which the war has been waged. A complete confirmation of this position of the Southern States will be found in the declaration of the six Governors, including those of Georgia and North Carolina, in response to the Chicago platform; that it is "our firm and unalterable purpose to maintain our right of self-government, to establish our independence, and to uphold the right and sovereignty of the States, or to perish in the attempt." That those who framed, and those who adopted the Chicago resolutions, foresaw all these consequences cannot be doubted without an unwarrantable impeachment of their intelligence. We are constrained, then, to conclude—for any other conclusion would be illogical—that the convention, or those, at least, who shaped its action, meant to recommend a cessation of hostilities, which they knew must end in disunion.

We can have no companionship with this infidelity to the country and the Democratic party. We repudiate the action of the convention as untrue to all the obligations of duty, and as a misrepresentation of the feelings and opinions of those for whom it assumed to speak. We believe that the great body of the Democracy are in favor of prosecuting the war with unabated vigor till the insurgent forces lay down their arms; that they are opposed to any negotiation for a settlement of existing differences with those who are threatening to overthrow the Government by force; and that an indispensable preliminary of any such negotiation is an acknowledgment of the Union as a compact in full and binding force.

If Gen. MCCLELLAN had met, in a manner worthy of his high position, the responsibilities with which he was invested with a nomination tainted by the declarations we have cited, he would have presented himself to the country with a strong claim to its confidence. If, without calculating the chances of success or defeat; if regardless of the effect his opinions might have on the ballot, he had denounced a suspension of hostilities with a disinterested and courageous frankness, and declined the nomination on the conditions annexed to it as an impeachment of his patriotism and his judgment, he would have gained an elevation of greater honor in the eyes of the countrymen than any measure of political success could give him. But he accepted the nomination without dissenting from the resolutions, thus making himself a party to them and causing some of his best friends to doubt whether he has the firmness and independence necessary to carry the country successfully through the dangers by which it is surrounded. Regarding him as the exponent of opinions and purposes, which we conceive to be of fatal tendency, and believing, whatever may be his private convictions or his personal good qualities, that the want of decided purpose his letter of acceptance discloses, would ensure his submission to the influences which controlled the convention, we reject his nomination as an essential part of its proceedings.

In coming to this determination, two important questions present themselves.

1. What course shall we, as individuals, pursue at the approaching election?

2. What measures shall we adopt to aid in restoring the Democratic Party to the confidence of the country?

In regard to the first question, we have no advice to give, except that no Democrat should support the nominees of the Chicago Convention, or the policy it has proclaimed, believing, as we do, that such a coöperation would place us in the same relation to the country as that on which the Federal party stood, in the days of its decline, as opponents of the war of 1812. When the existing war, with its dangers, its trials, its sufferings and its excitements shall have passed away, we believe that no man can have any greater cause for regret than that of having supported a candidate for the highest honors of the Republic, who is bound by the declarations put forth as the basis for his action, to ask rebels with arms in their hands to grant us "a cessation on hostilities."

In regard to the second question, we intend to lay the foundations to-day for a reorganization of the Democratic party, on the principles of JEFFERSON and JACKSON. We have not come together as War Democrats, but simply as Democrats, and as an integral part of the Democracy of the Union, separating ourselves under a sense of imperious duty to the country in its great extremity, from those through whose mismanagement, lack of sagacity and want of disinterested patriotism, it has fallen into demoralization and reproach. From this depth it can never rise again under the auspices of those who have thus misled and betrayed it. The conditions of its reorganization, which we regard as fundamental, are:

1. A prosecution of the war with all the vigor that can be infused into it until the rebellion is suppressed; not for the subjugation of the Southern people, but for the overthrow of their leaders, who reject all compromises under the Constitution, and who should be expelled from the country, or compelled to submit to the authority of the Government, and suffer the punishment due to their crimes.

2. The support of the State Governments in all their rights under the Constitution, as defined by JEFFERSON in his inaugural address in 1861.

3. A scrupulous abstinence from the exercise of all powers not clearly conferred by law.

4. The selection of the ablest and best men for office, and an utter repudiation of the degrading rule of availability.)

5. An amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which shall allow every citizen to vote directly for President and Vice-President, instead of the present system of voting by electoral colleges, which leaves him no alternative but to lose his vote or to cast it for one of the candidates presented by party conventions.

6. An amendment of the Constitution, which shall render the President ineligible after one term of service.

7. A preservation of the Union—not as a reconstruction, but as a continuance—on the basis of the Constitution, which we hold to be in full vigor as a perpetual compact, with none of its rights, duties, powers or guarantees impaired or capable of being modified, except in the mode prescribed by its own stipulations.

On this basis of principles we appeal to the Democracy of the Union for their coöperation and support. We ask it in the name of the great men, in whose counsels the party had its origin, the fearless who have sustained it in its trials, and the pure who carried it unstained for nearly half a century through the temptations to which it was exposed. We invoke your aid in purifying it and in restoring it to the primitive disinterestedness and elevation of purpose from which it has fallen. The darkness in which the fortunes of the country are enveloped, will soon be dissipated—to be followed, let us hope, by a brighter prosperity than has ever dawned upon it. But it is not to be disguised that the convulsions, through which we are passing, will leave behind them questions only to be adjusted by the highest capacity and the largest experience. What hope is there that either of the great political parties, after a retrograde career of a quarter of century will be equal to the task without a thorough reform. If a higher elevation of purpose, a purer patriotism, and a loftier disinterestedness cannot be infused into the management of our political affairs, our system of government will prove a disastrous failure. The hope of contributing to such a reform is one of the objects for which this meeting has been called. The movement needs a cordial coöperation on the part of the great body of the people, to give it effect. At a future time the appeal to them will be renewed, filling up with greater detail the outline traced to day. In laying open the source of the evils, under which the peace and prosperity of the country have been struck down, and in invoking the popular support and aid to meet these evils with effectual remedies, we shall have done all in our power to counteract the baneful influences, by which all we hold most dear is imperiled; but it is only through the active and determined interposition of the people themselves that the institutions, under which we live can be saved from disorganization and disgrace, and the cause of free government throughout the world be secured from the fatal reflex of an unsuccessful experiment on this continent.

SPEECH OF MAJ.-GEN. SICKLES.

There were loud calls for Gen. SICKLES, who, on coming forward, was greeted with thunders of applause. He said: Mr. President and fellow citizens I intended to be present at this meeting as soon as I saw the announcement of it in the journals, but only as a spectator, an auditor. It was not until to-day, when I heard with regret that my friend, Col. STEBBINS would be prevented from attending, by indisposition, that I entertained at all the purpose of addressing the audience. I have before me the letter of Col. STEBBINS, embodying the substance of what he would have said, could he have been present. I intended, as one Democrat, to allow this campaign to pass without attending a political meeting. It was not until I read the call for this meeting that I saw an opportunity to attend one as a Democrat. I have for many years considered myself as belonging to the Democratic party [applause]; but when this war broke out, I said with JEFFERSON, in his inaugural address, "we are all Democrats, we are all Republicans, while the Union is in peril. [Great applause.] I expected, my friends, to go through with my period of military service adhering to the resolve which I formed when I entered the army, that when I became a soldier, I would cease to be a politician [applause]; and it is for no partisan object that I came here to-night. I came here to join those time-honored Democrats whom I see about me, in an earnest and indignant protest against that act of degradation of the old Democratic party which was perpetrated at Chicago. [Loud cheers.] I am inclined to think, however, that in some respects the Chicago Convention has rendered a service to the country, whatever injury it may have done to the record of the party it pretended to represent. Certainly it has no claim, viewed in the light of the history and traditions of the Democratic party, to be regarded as the representative of that organization. It has pronounced this war a failure. It has applied for a cessation of hostilities to those who are in arms against the Union. Certainly the men who were there do not mean that the war is a failure in point of fact, for it is matter of history, it is matter palpable to every one who reads the current events of the day, that we drive the rebels from every field where they present themselves in open fight. [Applause.] It is notorious that two-thirds of the rebel armies are deserters; that their finances are reduced to that extremity that their currency is a fiction at home and an unknown quantity abroad. [Cheers and laughter.] Then it cannot be that the Chicago Convention meant that the war was a failure in a military point of view. No, gentlemen, their meaning was far different. They mean that it is a failure from their political point of view; that there is no reasonable prospect of its being brought to such a conclusion that the Southern States can again be their efficient allies in the control of this Union. [Applause.] It means that Mr. DAVIS, and Mr. SLIDELL, and Mr. TOOMBS can never resume the places which they profaned in the Senate of the United States. [Cheers.] It means that the aspiring spirit of the North shall never again be subject to the domineering, aristocratic arrogance of the South. [Cheers and cries of "Good!"] I think, my friends, the Chicago platform has another very important and interesting bearing to us. This is the first great war ever conducted for a series of years upon a nation that was called upon to vote, year after year, upon the extent of the sacrifices it would make. Do you believe that if universal suffrage had existed in Great Britain, WILLIAM PITT could have maintained the wars with France through such a long series of years? Never. Do you believe that NAPOLEON himself, with all his martial genius, and with all the enthusiasm of the French people for his fame and for the glory of France which he brought to them, if universal suffrage had existed in France, and year by year the masses of the French people had voted deliberately upon the taxes they would suffer, and the extent of the conscription they would bear—do you believe that NAPOLEON'S career of conquest would have lasted as long as it did? If you believe either of those propositions I do not. Never has there existed a war since the world began, conducted under the difficulties which have beset this struggle of ours. [Cheers.] And, at the same time, when we consider how manfully the people have met them, the sacrifices that have been made so lavishly of money and men, and every resource that a people could give lavished at the feet of those who have had the conduct of affairs. I claim for the people a due share of the honor which, in generosity and justice, we should accord to those who have had the direction of events. But, nevertheless, it is not a matter of wonder that you will find in this country, as you would find anywhere, a great many people who would rather stay at home than go to the front. There are a great many people who do not like to pay taxes; a great many people who find high prices a grievous burden, and who are disposed at all times to count the cost of everything, including national honor and national perpetuity. [Applause.] All those people—and they are not a few—are accommodated, and most appropriately accommodated, by the Chicago Convention. [Laughter and applause.] Every sneak in the Republic who wants a hiding-place, can get under that platform. [Great applause and laughter.] No man, not even its candidate, has the courage to stand upon it. The strongest argument that I have ever heard for the election of Gen. MCCLELLAN is, that he repudiated the platform. [Laughter and applause.] If that is so—I will not undertake to say whether it is so or not—but if it be so, then it is the only political position I have ever known him to take in which I cordially agreed with him. [Applause and laughter.] My friends, we have had a visit lately from Mr. PENDLETON, [hisses,] the candidate for the Vice Presidency. He made a record during this war, in Congress, which identified him entirely with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and Mr. LONG, and Mr. VOORHEES. He was nominated as the representative on the ticket of that element of the Chicago Convention; and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM tells you over his own signature, not yet contradicted anywhere, that he (VALLANDIGHAM) was the organ of the Democracy of Ohio on the Committee on resolutions; that he himself wrote he essential resolution of the Chicago platform; that a resolution embodying the substance of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S letter was submitted to the Committee on Resolutions and rejected, receiving only three votes out of all the States represented there. Mr. PENDLETON, therefore, was understood by the country to be a gentleman who believed the war wrong in its inception, a failure in its progress, and without hope in the future. Under this conviction, the people of Ohio and Indiana and Pennsylvania repudiated the convention, platform, candidates, and all. [Cheers.] We are then favored with a visit from Mr. PENDLETON. He emerged from his retirement, laid aside his reserve, and although he had not yet replied to the letter tendering him the nomination of the Chicago Convention, he has been kind enough to come to the City of New-York, and state that he is in favor of the Union of these States—that he thinks the Union a good thing—respectable in the past, a matter of pride to the people who got it up, [laughter,] and eminently worthy of admiration and perpetuation, if it is possible, without hurting anybody, to keep it alive. [Laughter.] There are a good many old Democrats here. I recognize their faces. I ask you, gentlemen, can we believe our senses, or realize that in 1864 in view of the traditions and history of the Democratic party, one of its candidates on the Presidential ticket is called upon to assure the people whose votes he seeks that he is a Union man—that he is not actually a rebel. When I saw that, I recognized the propriety of a call I saw in the papers, signed by Gen. DIX, and Mr. PIERREPONT, and Mr. BURTIS, and other gentlemen, that it was about time for a few Democrats to assemble and protest for themselves that they have no part or lot in any such organization. [Cheers.] Mr. President, let men, in a rapid way, run over three or four instances in our history, where, as I understand it, the principles of this Government, as understood and expounded by the Democrat party, have been illustrated. The Constitution says that the military forces of the Union shall be employed to suppress insurrection and repel invasion. Both stand upon the same footing, the same constitutional authority and power exists and is confided to Congress and the President to put down rebellion that is conferred to repel invasion, and if the one is not constitutional the other is not. In 1794 WASHINGTON was confronted with an insurrection in Pennsylvania, growing out of the excise tax. What did he do? He summoned an army of fifteen thousand men, moved it from New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and he put the Governor of Virginia in command of that army, and he sent it into Pennsylvania. It was composed in the main of Virginia and Maryland troops, and thus at a period contemporaneous with the foundation of the Republic we saw a Virginian army led by a Virginian Governor invading a sovereign State to coerce it to submission to the laws of the Union. [Applause.] That rebellion was put down. In the succeeding administration of Mr. JEFFERSON, in 1807, AARON BURR, disappointed, as is supposed, in his ambitious career, organized a disunion scheme to form a new confederacy west of the Alleghanies. Mr. JEFFERSON, the founder of the Democratic party, had to deal with that. What did he do? He called out the militia of the Western and South-western country; he put the regular army in motion, and his gunboats afloat on the Mississippi. He issued orders to his Commanders of armed forces, and to his marshals, and to all civil functionaries, to seize upon all the material of war which BURR and his associates had collected, and to arrest every person in any manner or form connected with the rebellion. These orders were executed, and that rebellion was put down. [Applause.] A precedent furnished by Mr. JEFFERSON—good Democratic authority, I should think—for the consideration of Mr. WOOD, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and Mr. SEYMOUR, and the other gentlemen who are to-day teaching Democrats what they ought to be. [Laughter.] About that same time, or not more than a year or two afterward, the British made their attack upon the *Chesapeake*, boarded her, fired into her, took off several men whom they claimed the right to impress, and took them away. The whole country felt indignant at this outrage, and regarded it as an invasion of our rights and honor—and what did Mr. JEFFERSON do? He immediately put the country in the best possible attitude of defence, he stocked our arsenals with arms and munitions of war. He put the militia instantly and—so far as he could—upon a war footing, and when Congress met he informed them of the steps he had taken, without technical authority of law, but acting under the broad principle of the Constitution which made it the duty of the Executive to defend, protect and preserve the Union at whose head he was called to preside. [Applause.] His course was regarded by Congress—a Democratic Congress—as patriotic and right, and distinguished by the foresight which marked him as a statesman. Mr. MADISON encountered in the year 1812 with Great Britain, some of the same difficulties that beset us. There were those in that day who dissented from some of the war measures of MADISON. They were regarded some of them, as unconstitutional, inconvenient to trade and commerce; and especially in New England this sentiment was so pervading and decided, that it culminated in a convention known as the Hartford Convention, in which measurers were seriously discussed to set at nought the authority of the Federal Government on several of its war measures. MURRISON, TOMPKINS, VAN BUREN, CALHOUN, WIRTALL, distinguished Democrat leaders of that day, united in denouncing the course of the Hartford Convention Federalists as treasonable, and Mr. MONROE, in the succeeding Administration, mild, moderate and conciliatory as he was in all things, refused the recommendation of Gen. JACKSON to appoint a Federalist to office list, as he saw the country might forget something of the ignominy which ought to follow the authors of such unpatriotic policy in time of war. [Applause.] Now, I have always regarded the Administration of Mr. MADISON as a Democratic Administration. I have always looked to it as the source of Democratic inspiration and guidance in the questions of the day, when we would be uncertain what our true line of duty. Pass on, then, to the Administration of JACKSON, where we find the next instance in which disunion, and rebellion, and treason raised their hands. Gen. JACKSON had to confront the nullification and secession of South Carolina. She passed her ordinance nullifying Gen. JACKSON that if he undertook to execute the Federal laws enforcing the then existing tariff, within the State of South Carolina, she would secede. What did Gen. JACKSON say? Good Democratic authority, I think, anywhere. He said to South Carolina: "The Federal authority must and shall be enforced. [Applause.] If you resist it, remember that disunion is treason, and on your heads will be its consequences. [Applause.] In conclusion, Gen. SICKLES said: Is it not enough to see that every enemy of our country is in favor of the election of MCCLELLAN? [Cheers.] Is it not enough to put every one who has a spark of patriotism in his heart on the side of the flag of the Union? When did the Democratic party vote on the advice of the London *Times*? When before, in the history of nations, was a country known to take dictation from its enemies in the field? And yet we know, and we have the assurance of that friend of America, JOHN BRIGHT, that every enemy of American prosperity prays for the success of MCCLELLAN, while every friend of America and liberal institutions prays for the success of LINCOLN. [Cheers.] Look one step further and you will see LINCOLN carrying the flag of the Union, stained with the smoke of many conflicts, riddled with the rebel bullets, but yet flying proudly over the brave armies upon whom we are to rely for victory and peace. [Applause.] Turn then, and see MCCLELLAN, carrying in his hand the flag put there by the Chicago Convention—not the flag of the Union but a write flag of capitulation. [Hisses—"traitor!"] And follow it if you will, but do not expect a man who has had the honor to serve as a soldier in this war to follow any such flag. [Loud applause.]

LETTER FROM HON. HENRY G. STEBBINS.

The following is the letter referred to by Gen. SICKLES:

No. 2 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, Oct. 31, 1864.

To Hon. Francis B. Cutting, Chairman, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I regret that illness will deprive me of the privilege of personally participating in the proceedings of the Democrats who will meet this evening at the Cooper Institute. Your invitation to me to speak, makes it my privilege to express my sympathy with the objects of the meeting, as my convictions and feelings make it my duty to do. I think, sir, that the principal object of this assemblage of Democrats is to reaffirm the traditionary doctrines of policy under which the Democratic party rose to power and long maintained itself as the best political representative of the people of the United States. One of these doctrines, as understood by us from of old, teaches that it is the highest duty of every citizen, in a time of war, to give the energies of his mind and character to the support of his country's Government. When its armies are in the field, and in front of the enemy, the citizen cannot, by word or act, trifle with this duty, without jeopardizing the national cause. While in Congress last Winter, I governed my official action by this consideration, and I felt that in doing so I acted as became a Democrat who understood and was inspired by the true spirit of his party, as shown to the world for long and glorious years. Were I a Representative in Congress to-day, the Democratic principle of supporting the Government of my country in any and every war waged against her would still be my guide. This time-honored doctrine I fail to discover in the principles embodied in the platform of the Chicago Convention. The platform would make us a peace organization in a time of war. It would make us furnish formidable aid to the rebellion against which our Government is striving with the coöperation of all its patriotic citizens. Those nations abroad which look for our national humiliation as a check to be given, in their interest, to our growing powder do not fail to perceive the direct subserviency to that end of the principles promulgated at Chicago as those of the Democratic faith. The principle men of the Rebellion see their advantage in the Chicago Platform. Some of them have written letters designed for influence in the loyal section of the country, in which they claim the framers and friends of that Platform as their natural allies. Certainly they are not far out of the way, if we may judge by the persistence with which the politicians thus claimed as allies of the Rebellion repeat that the great obstacle to peace is our Administration. And in what way do these representative Southerners propose to solve our difficulties? Why, by a Convention of all the States in their "Sovereign capacity"—by the making the very question which is now undergone the wager of battle, the basis of a settlement which shall give the rebels by concession what they are unable to obtain by force. Their aim is carefully to delude the Democratic mind of the North into the belief that the States Rights, which we admit to be subordinate to the central authority of the United States, are but another name for State Sovereignty, a thing which the States under the Constitution never had, and the very admission of which by us would at once put us entirely in the wrong for the further prosecution of the war. Would that be a becoming attitude for the Democratic party? Is it becoming for the Democracy to receive sympathy and political aid from the enemies of our country abroad and its rebels at home? The manner in which the party carries on the canvass is, to my mind, a striking departure from its old ways. I miss the grave and impersonal exposition of the needs of the times and the remedies for the country's troubles, which Democrats judge to be suitable. In lieu of the warm discussion of our principles, where feeling was used as the ally of reason in dealing with our opponents and those whose votes were equally sought by both sides, I regret to see that the chief argument used in this campaign consists of personal abuse of Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet, and of all in public life who sympathize with them. Is this the old democratic way of treating opponents? I think that every honorable feeling should prompt us to do our adversaries in administration justice, and gladly to acknowledge, where we can, the ability and the faithfulness they show. In the case of Mr. LINCOLN. A man of humble origin, he has shown in the discharge of his duties, unparalleled for their difficulty and delicacy, a disposition to act only after the fullest investigation, a fairness in dealing with contending interests, that the people will one day appreciate, as unwearied patience that has sometimes done the work of genius, and a faithfulness to what he judges to be the interest of the country, that must command the kindly sympathy of all men who remember that his shoulders now sustain the greatest load of care the world ever saw imposed on one man. Without pretending for a moment to approve all that has been done by the Secretary of State, I think that it is but just to say of him that he has guided his policy with success toward the great end of keeping foreign nations from interfering with us while engaged in our struggle for National existence. Let any one who is hostile to Mr. SEWARD reflect what our condition might have been, had he allowed a chance for intervention by those governments on whom the South has so long counted for help. Much may be forgiven by Democrats to the conservative statesman who, more than any other, has kept us clear of foreign complications. Justice, too, is due from Democrats to the Secretary of War. The labor and responsibility which are loaded upon him are enormous, and it is fairly a matter of congratulation that in so vast a field of war his ability and personal industry have achieved so much. We should fly in the face of common sense and common fairness if we refused to include Mr. STANTON in the pride with which we regard the achievements of our gallant armies. The Secretary of the Navy can point to hundreds of vessels now employed in our service, and justly claim sympathy from us when we have seen every rebel seaport but one either captured or closed, and the blockade of the Mississippi effectually raised. But the most abused of all the Government is the late Secretary of the Treasury. From my seat in Congress I endeavored to do justice to the man whose exertions have raised all the money needed for the maintenance of the most costly armaments ever known. Mr. CHASE, like any author of a system, is entitled to be judged on a full survey of his plans, regarded as a whole and as expounded by himself. Thus judged, we find that Mr. CHASE claimed for his system that it was intended only for a time of war; that his scheme of the National Banks, completely carried out, would gradually furnish as much currency as the country really needed, that it would replace the legal-tender notes, and smooth the way to a resumption of specie payments by making the change gradual, so as to avoid the anticipated collapse. His views of taxation, repeatedly expressed, were far in advance of those entertained, at any rate until within a year, by the majority in Congress. His whole system has never been perfected—it was materially altered by Congress, and of course he is not responsible for the objects of its partial working. Compelled, as the Republicans were, by their position, to present financial measures, let us do them the justice to allow that during the war they merited a fair trial and a generous support. That so much money has been raised at all, is a subject of wonder abroad, and I think it due to those who have done the work, that they should receive some credit for it at home. I can never believe that it is to our honor, as Democrats, to decry and vilify our political opponents. They are citizens, with us, of one common country; and either they or we must administer its affairs. While strict with them in office, let us ever be just to them. The extreme tenderness shown for slavery by a large portion of the Democratic party is doubtless one great cause of the sympathy which the Chicago Convention has met with in the rebellious States. I have no doubt that this tenderness has sprung from the old and long political communion with Southern Democrats, and as little doubt that it has so thoroughly outlasted the connection, that the sentiment still exists, while the issue of Slavery has ceased to live. I cannot think it consistent with the true Democratic doctrines to go out of one's way to favor a system, in support of which not one word can be truly uttered, and which has led to the fearful miseries of this desolating war. Slavery is doomed, in my judgment, whatever be the result of our struggle; and what faithful Democrat should so retrograde as to mourn its fall, or fear to tread the untried fields of universal freedom. On the points of prosecuting the war till the rebels submit, of sustaining the Government in all its measures to suppress the rebellion and restore the national authority, I am at variance with the Chicago Platform, and I will not defer to its claim that it is the exposition of the true democratic faith. We know the men whom it represents, and we know that they have little in common with the old leaders whose lives and labors made the party glorious. If the platform of the Chicago Convention does represent the mass of living Democrats in the North, it so far deviates from all that made Democracy great that its defeat is most desirable. Its friends are unfit to govern the country, especially in these days, and with our honorable party-name on their standards, if, therefore, the meeting over which, sir, you are to preside, can do something to give new vigor to the old and triumphant ideas under whose sway the Democratic party was the instrument of so much good to our country and to the world, I shall feel proud to have had my name connected with it. If we succeed in retaining in view the doctrines which have been violently assailed during the last few years of our internal dissensions as a party, we may hope to live to see the old supremacy freely accorded by an intelligent people to those genuine Democratic ideas which are at once the guide of our conduct, the interpretation of our political needs, and the best safeguard of our institutions.

Respectfully yours, HENRY G. STEBBINS.

SPEECH OF HON. D. S. CODDINGTON.

The Hon. D. S. CODDINGTON was then introduced, and made a speech of great power, abounding in telling points. We regret that the space already devoted to this important meeting compels us to leave Mr. C.'s truly brilliant speech over till another day.

Thus ended a meeting which, in view of the reputation and standing of those who took a leading part in it, as well as in the enthusiasm and unanimity manifested, is the best indication of how the prayers and hopes of rebels are to be answered in the coming election.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Surprise Attempted by the Rebels—They Capture a Few Pickets and are then Driven Back.

MONDAY, Oct. 31, 1864—6 o'clock A. M.

The rebels attempted to play a sharp trick on our line last night at 9:30 o'clock, which was partially successful.

The main object of the attack, however, was defeated at considerable loss to them.

At the point of connection between the Second Corps and the Fifth Corps' pickets, they made an entrance, and, passing from one post to another, they penetrated our line for some distance, taking all the men prisoners.

They then sent forward a heavy force to charge the line of breastworks in the hope of piercing our centre; but one of the pickets had escaped to the main line and given warning in time for the men to be put on guard behind the works; and when the rebels advanced they received such a fire as to drive them back in confusion, and with heavy loss. Repeated attempts resulted in a like manner; and, although firing was kept up nearly all night, the enemy gained no further advantage.

Our loss is put down at 387 men captured. The casualties in killed and wounded are not known, but are very few.

The loss of the enemy must have been heavy, as they advanced within range of our batteries and infantry lines. It was somewhat dark, however, and the firing was not, of course, so effective as it would have been had our men had a good view of the enemy.

At the present hour all is quiet.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. LEE.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 29.

The official dispatch of Gen. LEE, received last night at the War Department, which we give below, shows that on Thursday, to borrow from the language of "the Bengalese," "we took them both ways." Many a soldier, even in Hood's army, when he reads it, will feel like giving three cheers and a tiger. While most of our Generals never fail to do well, no one has won more laurels in the present campaign than MAHONE:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Gen. HILL reports that the attack of Gen. HETH upon the enemy, on the Boydton Plank-road, mentioned in my dispatch of last evening, was made by three (3) brigades, under Gen. MAHONE in front and Gen. HAMPTON in the rear. MAHONE captured four hundred prisoners (400,) three stands of colors and six pieces of artillery. The latter could not be brought off, the enemy having possession of the bridge. In the attack subsequently made by the enemy, Gen. MAHONE broke three lines of battle, and during the night the enemy retired from the Boydton road, leaving his wounded and more than two hundred and fifty dead on the field. About nine o'clock, P. M., a small force assaulted and took possession of our works on the Baxter road, in front of Petersburgh, but was soon driven out.

On the Williamsburgh road, yesterday, Gen. FIELD captured upward of four hundred prisoners and seven stands of colors. The enemy left a number of dead in front of our works, and retired to his former position to-day. R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Hon. James A. Sheldon, Secretary of War:

The monement of the enemy against our left today was repulsed. Two attacks upon our lines were made, one between the Henrico Poor House and Charles City road, the other on the Williamsburgh road. Several hundred prisoners and four stands of colors were captured. Our loss very slight.

On the 25th, Col. MOSBY, near Bunker Hill, captured Brig.-Gen. DUFFIE and several other prisoners, a number of horses, and killed a number of the enemy. He sustained no loss. R. E. LEE.

Another official dispatch, received this morning at the War Department, describes yesterday's operations on the south side as follows:

The enemy crossed Rowanty Creek, below Burgess' Mill, and forced back the cavalry in the afternoon. Gen. HETH attacked, and at first drove them, but found them in too strong force. Afterward, the enemy attacked and were repulsed. They still hold the plank road at Burgess' Mill. HETH took some colors and prisoners.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Hood's Movements—Possibility of his Crossing the Tennessee—Preparations to Meet Him.

NASHVILLE,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4091. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS

THE REBEL RAM ALBEMARLE.

HOW SHE WAS DESTROYED.

A Bold, Daring and Romantic Feat.

Reports of Com. Macomb and Lieut. Cushing.

Particulars from our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Rear-Admiral PORTER has communicated to the Navy Department a copy of the report of Commander MACOMB, commanding the United States steamer *Shamrock*, dated October 29, from which it appears that on the night of the 27th inst., Lieut. W. B. CUSHING ascended the Roanoke in his torpedo boat, having the second cutter of this vessel in tow, for the purpose of blowing up the ram *Albemarle* at Plymouth. He passed the *Southfield* without being noticed, and arrived within a short distance of the ram before he was discovered, when he cast loose the cutter, ordering it to board the *Southfield* and capture the picket stationed there, while he attacked the ram with his torpedo.

Although the enemy kept up a severe fire of musketry and with howitzers mounted on the wharf, Lieut. CUSHING succeeded in exploding his torpedo under the *Albemarle*, at the same instant that the gun of that vessel, to which they were directly opposite, was fired on the torpedo boat, which immediately filled, and the Lieutenant ordered his officers and men to save themselves, and jumped overboard. He was picked up by the *Valley City* on the night of the 30th.

Report of Lieut. Cushing.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Admiral PORTER has communicated to the Secretary of the Navy the following interesting particulars from Lieut. CUSHING, in regard to the sinking of the rebel ram *Albemarle*:

ALBEMARLE SOUND, Oct. 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the rebel ironclad *Albemarle* is at the bottom of Roanoke River.

On the night of the 27th, having prepared my steam launch, I proceeded up toward Plymouth, with thirteen officers and men, partly volunteers from the squadron.

The distance from the mouth of the river to the ram was about eight miles, the stream averaging in width some 200 yards, and lined with the enemy's pickets.

A mile below the town was the wreck of the *Southfield*, surrounded by some schooners, and it was understood that a gun was mounted there to command the bend.

I therefore took one of the *Shamrock's* cutters in tow, with orders to cast off and board at that point, if we were hailed.

Our boat succeeded in passing the pickets, and even the *Southfield* within twenty yards, without discovery, and we were not hailed until by the lookouts on the ram.

The cutter was then cast off and ordered below, while we made for our enemy under a full head of steam

The rebels sprung their rattle, rang the bell, and commenced firing at the same time, repeating their hail and seeming much confused.

The light of a fire ashore showed me the iron-clad made fast to the wharf with logs around her about 30 feet from her side. Passing her closely, we made a complete circle so as to strike her fairly, and went into her bows on.

By this time the enemy's fire was very severe, but a dose of canister at short range seemed to moderate their zeal and disturb their aim.

Paymaster SWAN, of the *Otsego*, was wounded near me, but how many more I know not.

Three bullets struck my clothing, and the air seemed full of them.

In a moment we had struck the logs just abreast of the quarter-port, breaking them in some feet, our bows resting on them.

The torpedo boom was then lowered, and, by a vigorous pull, I succeeded in diving the torpedo under the over-hang, and exploding it at the same time that the *Albemarle's* gun was fired.

A shot seemed to go crashing through my boat, and a dense mass of water rushed in from the torpedo, filling the launch, and completely disabling her.

The enemy then continued his fire at fifteen feet range, and demanded our surrender, which I twice refused, ordering the men to save themselves, and removing my own coat and shoes.

Springing into the river I swam, with others, into the middle of the stream, the rebels failing to hit us.

The most of our party were captured, some were drowned, and only one escaped beside myself, and he in another direction.

Acting Master's Mate WOODMAN, of the *Commodore Hull*, met him in the water half a mile below the town, and assisted him as best he could, but failed to get him ashore.

Completely exhausted, I managed to reach the shore, but was too weak to crawl out of the water until just at daylight, when I managed to creep into the swamp close to the fork.

While hiding, close to the path, the *Albemarle's* officers passed, and I judged from their conversation that the ship was destroyed.

Some hours' traveling in the swamp served to bring me out well below the town, when I sent a negro in to gain information and found that the ram was truly sunk.

Proceeding through another swamp I came to a creek and captured a skiff belonging to a picket of the enemy, and with this, by 11 o'clock the next night, I made my way out to the *Valley City*.

Acting Master's Mate WM. L. HOWARTH, of the *Memphis*, showed, as usual, conspicuous bravery. He is the same officer who has been with me twice in Wilmington harbor. I trust he may be promoted when exchanged, as well as Acting Third Assistant Engineer STOLBRAND, who, being the first time under fire, handled his engine promptly and with coolness.

All the officers and men behaved in the most gallant manner.

The cutter of the *Shamrock* boarded the *Southfield*, but found no guns there. Four prisoners were taken there.

The ram is now completely submerged, and the enemy have sunk three schooners in the river to obstruct the passage of our ships.

I desire to call the attention of the Admiral and Department to the spirit manifested by the sailors on the ships in these sounds. But few hands were wanted, but all hands were eager to go into the boat, many offering their chosen shipmates a months pay to resign in their favor.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. CUSHING, Lieut., U. S. N.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER, Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

The name of the man who escaped is WILLIAM HOFFMAN, seaman, on the *Chicopee*. He did his duty well and deserves a medal of honor.

Respectfully,

W. B. CUSHING, U. S. N.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Destruction of the Rebel Ram Albemarle—Full and Authentic Particulars—The Most Daring and Romantic Episode of the War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864.

The most interesting event I have to notice is the sudden appearance among us of Lieut. W. B. CUSHING, Commander of the *Monticello*, whose recent wonderful exploit in the Roanoke River is going to electrify the nation from one end to the other, when they come to learn the particulars. I had the pleasure of being personally introduced to Lieut. CUSHING to-day, in company with Paymaster J. FUREY, also of the *Monticello*, and other naval officers, so that I had the best opportunity of gaining correct information from those who were in a position to know all the circumstances. I make this little prelude respecting authenticity, because there is something so unusual, such marvelous human daring, in the events I am about to narrate, as, very naturally, to draw somewhat largely upon the credulity of the general reader.

It will be remembered how conspicuous a part this rebel monitor—so long the terror of our fleet in the inland waters of North Carolina—played in the desperate fight when Plymouth was taken, and on which occasion she sunk the *Southfield*. When she attacked the *Miami*, a shot from the latter rebounded from the armored side of the monster, killing the *Miami's* gallant commander, CHARLES W. FLUSSER, as brave a man as ever trod the deck of a man-of-war. FLUSSER was CUSHING'S intimate friend, and from that hour he inwardly vowed vengeance against the *Albermarle*, and revenge he has just now so signally gratified.

It was on the night of the 27th inst., that Lieut. CUSHING, acting under orders from Rear-Admiral PORTER, sallied forth with twelve other men in a little boat no longer than an ordinary ship's launch, and with no other armament than one 12-pound howitzer, to destroy the *Albermarle*. On going up the canal he found the lock broken, but discovered a creek, leading he hardly knew where, but which was the only route open to him. Fortunately this creek, after some difficult windings, led back into the canal, by which he managed to find his way to the Roanoke River. Here he discovered that the *Southfield*, which was sunk by the *Albermarle* last Spring, had been converted into a defence, and a rebel picket stationed on her. He, of course, expected to be hailed by them; and had made every preparation for attack, but owing to the darkness of the night he passed them unperceived. He then went unmolested up the river until he arrived at the City of Plymouth about 2:30 A. M.

How he came plump upon the object of his search, securely fastened to the wharf, but surrounded by a number of logs, about thirty feet from her, and denying all approach for the purpose of blowing her up. The rebels, not knowing what to make of their strange visitor, called out frequently: "What boat is that?" but the only reply was a rattling discharge of grape from the little howitzer, as the dauntless boat's crew went feeling round the logs, to see if there were any means of ingress to the ram, amid a shower of bullets from the now aroused enemy. Finding no possible ingress, and determined not to be baulked in his object, Lieut. CUSHING resolved to put his boat *at end over the logs* to get into the inclosure. In this almost insanely daring effort he very nearly succeeded, but not quite, for the stern of the boat caught and was held fast by the logs in her miraculous leap. Conceive the coolness and determination of men, in such a position, deliberately going to work to plant a torpedo under the *Albermarle*. They did it! as it struck the bottom and by some mechanical contrivance, informed Lieut. CUSHING exactly when to pull the string, a ball struck the wrist of his right hand which held the string, fortunately only grazing the skin, for had his hand been disabled the *Albemarle* would be now in existence. The string was pulled—the dead sub-aquerus report took place, knocking a hole clean through the bottom of the enemy, which at the same instant of time, and as she went down, sent a terrific discharge from a large gun and howitzer into the launch, knocking it to pieces and sending its inmates wounded and floundering in the water.

It was now a question of *sauve qui peut*. All that Lieut. CUSHING remembers is taking off his coat and boots, and, being an expert swimmer, striking as best he could for the opposite shore, in the darkness of the night, and under cover of the intense prevailing excitement. Out of the whole thirty, only one other man —— HOFFMAN, a seaman of the *Chicokes*, escaped, but how, I did not learn. The others are supposed to have been either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. All this occurred about three A. M., of the 28th.

Once fairly away from the immediate scene of danger, Lieut. CUSHING swam down the river about half a mile, got ashore on the opposite side, and hid himself among the bushes till daylight. Once while there, with a pathway on each side of him, he heard officers passing and talking about the *Albemarle*. He laid flat on his back, and, endeavoring to compress himself into as small a surface as possible, pushed himself along by means of his elbows and heels until he was out of their reach, when he ventured upon his feet and hurried along, but cautiously. After a while he came to a picket-station, where he descried a skiff standing alone. The owners were doubtless at breakfast, comparing notes about the extraordinary events of the night, when our hero quietly took possession of the very accommodating craft, and, after 8 hours' pulling, joined the fleet in Albemarle Sound, amid the rejoicings and congratulations of his comrades.

But this is not the first exploit of Lieut. CUSHING. He seems to have a fancy for adventures of this sort. During the blockade off Wilmington, some time during last month, he went up several times inside the rebel fortifications, in small boats. One night, last March, he landed at Smithville, alongside of a rebel battery, with two boatloads and about thirty men. There he caught a negro and made him him come with him, to show where were the headquarters of Gen. HARDEE, commanding the locality. Arriving at the spot, he took about eight men with him and left the rest with the boats. The negro pointed out the General's headquarters, which proved to be *immediately opposite the garrison*. The sentry must have been asleep, for it was late at night and nobody challenged them. He immediately ranged his men, armed with cutlasses and revolvers, in front of the General's headquarters, in which he was aided by Mr. J. E. JONES, Acting Engineer, also WILLIAM L. HOWARTH, then Acting Master's Mate, now Ensign, the latter of whom was also in the late *Albemarle* exploit. Lieuts. CUSHING and JONES went into the house and proceeded up stairs. The General had that day gone to Wilmington, but they caught Capt. KELLY, Engineer, in charge of the defences, the Adjutant-General and others, very undignifiedly making through the windows and for the woods in their shirt-tails. They evidently must have thought it was a mutiny of the garrison, for had they rushed to the latter instead of the woods our whole party would have been captured. As soon as Capt. KELLY was dressed they started with him as a prisoner for their boats, and just as they reached it and were fairly off, lights flashed along the beach, showing that they were discovered; but it was too late for the rebels to catch them, and they arrived safely on board the *Monticello*, at about 4 A. M., with their prisoners.

The next day a flag of truce was sent in to the rebel garrison, for Capt. KELLY'S effects, accompanied by a polite note from Lieut. CUSHING to Gen. HARDEE, expressing his regret that he had not had the pleasure of finding him at home the night before. It is said that many mutual pleasantries passed on the occasion, for the whole surprise was so ridiculously complete that even the rebels could not help being good-natured over it, however much chagrined. JONES and HOWARTH were in this adventure also.

In June last Lieut. CUSHING had another bold adventure. He started upon an expedition with one boat and sixteen men, and went to within eight miles of Wilmington, hiding in swamps during the day. On this occasion he captured a rebel courier, with mails from Fort Fisher to Wilmington, containing a large batch of important information—among other things that the rebel rams then being constructed were utterly useless. In coming away he captured a boat containing six soldiers, and being afterward discovered, was chased by several picket boats. Lieut. CUSHING pretended he was going out by the same way he entered—by the western bar—but while they were preparing to dodge and meet him, he suddenly turned off to the left and jumped his boat over the breakers at the new inlet side, where the rebels dared not follow him. He got off safely and was picked up by the *Cherokee*, which brought him to his ship next day with all his prisoners. For this exploit he was complimented by a letter from the Naval Department, in which JONES and HOWARTH were honorably mentioned also, and medals of honor were conferred on WM. WRIGHT, ship's yeoman, and JOHN SULLIVAN, seaman.

The most astounding part of this narrative is that the hero of it is a youth of only 22 YEARS OF AGE, with a record already summed up of which many gray beards would be proud. When introduced to him, I could scarcely reconcile the fact that the unassuming young man before me, with his frank, open countenance and long hair thrown wildly back behind his ears, looking like some student just escaped from college for a little frolic, was the man whose name is already and so justly prominent before the public. Apart from the glory which such episodes as these throw around the character of our navy, this destruction of the rebel ram *Albemarle* is a really important affair. It has, for months past, kept employed in watching and at bay at least five of our double-enders and some five or six other vessels, which will now be released for any other kind of duty.

Lieut. CUSHING was on his way to Washington, and will probably visit New-York shortly, in both of which places he will doubtless receive the attention due to his superior merits. While the navy of the United States can boast of such young and vigorous genius, there is no fear of its ever outliving the grand old stock of its Perrys and its Farraguts.

J. R. HAMILTON.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Yellow Fever at Beaufort—An Arrival from Raleigh—Deserters from the Rebel Army—What they are Doing—Serious Troubles Imminent—Gov. Vance on Grant's Plan.

Business letters from Beaufort, N. C., dated Oct. 28, just received here, state that the recent warm spell of weather had developed eight new cases of the yellow fever in Beaufort on that day. A severe black frost, which must come soon, will eradicate the disease entirely.

Dr. J. W. Ross, who stands high as a clergyman in North Carolina, arrived here to-day, direct from Raleigh, with important intelligence. He says the entire State of North Carolina, as well as Georgia, is alive with rebel deserters, who in most cases, are armed and organized, and abundantly able to protect themselves.

In the western part of the State they reign supreme. There they not only make repeated raids on the wealthy planters and rebel depots for supplies, but give protection to runaway slaves, who are also armed and accompany these bands of deserters in their raiding expeditions. The rebel authorities, says Dr. Ross, have given up all hopes of forcing these men back into the rebel ranks, having been repulsed in all their efforts to this end. Every expedition fitted out for this purpose by the rebels has proved a failure, for those who were not killed in battle deserted to the insurgents, whose numbers are continually increasing. JEFF. DAVIS said, when in Raleigh, that the deserters from the Confederate army outnumbered the Confederate soldiers in the field.

The extensive conspiracy recently brought to light at Raleigh, implicates many prominent officers of the conservative party, who now openly threaten to head these deserters and their friends, and take possession of the State Government of North Carolina and all the railroads, in the event Gov. VANCE fails to instigate at once separate State action for peace with President LINCOLN.

The Doctor says that it is now apparent to the rebel authorities that Gen. GRANT has been affording facilities to Gen. LEE to receive his reinforcements, when GRANT, by a sudden spring of his trap, will close up the last gap and oblige LEE to capitulate. This, Gov. VANCE says, is GRANT'S plan, which has given JEFF. DAVIS much concern, who is in favor of evacuating Virginia altogether, having repeatedly implored Gen. LEE to do so and not incur the risk of a capitulation of his army. This was told to Dr. ROSS, just before leaving Raleigh, by an aid on Gov. VANCE'S staff.

THE WAR IN MAINE.

Attempted Rebel Raid on Castine.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

A dispatch from Augusta, Me., states that an attempt was made on Monday night to surprise the water battery at Castine by a raiding party from the land side. The sentinel there was fired upon, but the garrison rallied, and drove the attacking party off. They escaped by boats, after exchanging a number of shots.

One of the raiders was supposed to be wounded.

None of the garrison were hurt, but bullets came very near some of them.

Castine is defended by two new earthworks, mounting five guns each.

BELFAST, Me., Wednesday, Nov. 3.

A dispatch to the Mayor of this city, from Castine, gives the particulars of the attack upon the battery at that town on Monday at midnight.

A small party of men approached from the rear, and when challenged, immediately fired upon the sentinel, who returned the fire.

Sergeant RAMSDELL was fired upon as he came out of his quarters. Four balls lodged within two feet of him.

The garrison mustered promptly and pursued the raiders for about half a mile, firing upon them, and they replying, when they took to a boat and escaped.

The object, it is supposed, was to capture the United States cutter lying in the harbor.

This city has been put in a state of defence.

By orders from Gov. CONY, the Home Guards are in readiness for duty, and the city government has increased and armed the police.

ANTICIPATED RAIDS FROM CANADA.

Dispatch from the Secretary of State to the Mayor of Buffalo—Rebel Conspiracy to Burn Northern Cities.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The subjoined dispatch was received this afternoon by the Mayor of this city. Mayor FARGO has already taken the matter in hand, and any attempt upon Buffalo will be worse than futile. The following is the dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

To the Mayor of Buffalo.

This department has received information from the British Provinces, to the effect that there is a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities in the Northern States on the day of the Presidential election. It is my duty to communicate this information to you. (Signed,) W. H. SEWARD.

Dismasted.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The schooner *Harriet*, of Rockland, Me., for Gloucester, put into Provincetown to-day, dismasted.

AN ADDRESS BY BISHOP SIMPSON.—Bishop SIMPSON, of the M. E. Church, will deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association at the Academy of Music to-night. See advertisement.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Hood Reported to have Crossed the Tennessee River with 30,000 Men.

The Railroad from Louisville to Atlanta in Good Order.

Reported Defeat of Part of Forrest's Forces.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Rumor says that Gen. HOOD with thirty thousand men crossed the Tennessee River going Northward to-day.

The particulars and locality of the crossing are not stated, and are not attainable at present.

The railroad and telegraph from Louisville to Atlanta are now in good order.

The Henderson, Kentucky, *News* says that the great bulk of the drafted men in Kentucky are going into the Confederate service.

R. A. ALEXANDER'S celebrated horse *Ostrer*, valued at $18,000, was captured at Bloomfield, Kentucky, yesterday by the rebels.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Reliable dispatches, received this morning, indicate that everything is all right along SHERMAN'S whole line.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Squads of FORREST'S men, who passed through Dresden yesterday, stated that an engagement had occurred between a portion of FORREST'S force and the forces under Cols. HATCH and SHELBY, last week, in which FORREST'S men were routed, with the loss of their arms, ammunition, baggage and many horses.

The locality of the fight is not stated.

Strong reinforcements of mounted infantry have arrived at Paducah, Ky., which it is believed has caused Gen. FORREST to change his plan of operations. Johnsonville is now thought to be the place where the rebels will make their attack.

The rebel Gens. BUFORD, CHALMERS and LYON held a consultation at Paris, Tennessee, on Friday last.

All of Gen. FORREST'S men furloughed or straggling through the country are ordered to rendezvous at Jackson, Tennessee.

The steamers *Oder Nanghock*, reported captured by the rebels on the Tennessee River, have arrived safely at Paducah.

The steamer captured and burned by the rebels at Fort Herman, on the Tennessee River, on Saturday, was the *Mazeppa*.

She was a new steamer, and making her first trip. She had in tow a barge.

The *Mazeppa* was owned by R. C. LOVELL, of Cincinnati, and was valued at $40,000. Her cargo consisted of Government stores valued at $20,000, and considerable other freight.

Most of the clothing and blankets on board the *Mazeppa*, was taken to Fort Herman, by the rebels, before the boat was burned.

The fire from the gun-boat prevented the rebels from removing all the stores and forage from the river bank.

The fort was shelled by the gun-boat two hours, eliciting no reply, when the ammunition becoming exhausted, the gunboat withdrew, but previously to leaving, sent a party ashore and burned the forage left by the rebels on the river bank.

A rebel force, from Gen. BUFORD'S command, had taken possession of Fort Herman the night previous. This force consisted of about four hundred men, and they had a battery of three guns, 12 and 18 pounders, masked on the river bank, completely commanding the river in each direction.

The officers and crew of the *Mazeppa* escaped to Pine Bluff, with the exception of Capt. PETTIS.

The steamer *Ann* was coming down the river four hours after the *Mazeppa*, and was fired on by another masked battery three miles above Fort Herman, but the *Ann* succeeded in passing the battery with but slight damage.

On passing the fort the *Ann* was again fired upon with shot and shell, completely riddling her uppermost works, and several shells penetrating her hull, but she finally got out of the range of the rebel guns, and was taken in tow by a gunboat.

Forty-four rebel prisoners, including several officers, arrived from below to-day, and were sent to Chicago.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The Surprise of Our Pickets.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The surprise and capture of a part of our picket line on Tuesday night occurred in front of Fort Davis, and the men taken belonged to the Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Eleventh New-York regiments.

They were for the greater part new men and somewhat ignorant of their duties, and hence were not so watchful as the older troops, who have been on duty at this point of the line.

This is a place where our men, some time ago, played the rebels a similar trick, and the utmost vigilance has ever since been exercised on both sides to prevent a repetition of the occurrence; but when the late move commenced every man in the ranks left behind had to take his turn on picket, and some of these men, it is said, had never even loaded a gun.

It seems the rebels did not carry of a single musket belonging to our soldiers.

THE TALLAHASSEE AGAIN.

The Schooner Goodspeed Captured and Scuttled by the Tallahassee—Reported Destruction of Three Other Vessels—A Gunboat in Pursuit of the Pirate.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The schooner *Goodspeed*, Capt. BAXTER, of and from Boston, via Newport, for Philadelphia, was boarded by the *Tallahassee*, seven miles south of Block Island, and scuttled. The Captain and the crew escaped to Block Island in a boat, and have reached Newport. The Captain reports that the *Tallahassee* scuttled another vessel within a short distance. The crew of the privateer said that they had the crews of three other vessels destroyed within a few days. The gunboat *Morrishead* left Newport in pursuit this evening.

From the West Gulf Squadron—Capture of Two Prizes by the United States Steamer Mobile.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The United States steamer *Bermuda* arrived off the Navy-yard last evening from the West Gulf Squadron. She brings 22 officers, and 188 sick and discharged seamen.

The *Bermuda* sailed from Galveston, Texas, on the 20th of October. She reports the capture of two prizes by the United States steamer *Mobile*, formerly the *Tennessee*, one with a cargo of cotton, and the other with an assorted cargo.

There is nothing of importance from Mobile Bay.

The following is a list of the vessels at present on that station:

The flagship *Hartford*, Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT; United States sloop *Richmond*, United States sloop *Lackawanna*; gunboats *Port Royal*, *Owasco*, *Metacomet*, and monitors *Manhattan*, *Chickasaw*, *Winnebago*, with a number of tugboats as tenders.

The *Bermuda* had as passengers, from Mobile Bay, Brig.-Gen. J. NEWTON and staff, who has been ordered to command the forces at Key West.

The weather during the entire passage of the *Bermuda* has been very fine.

FROM HAVANA.

Southern News—Yellow Fever in Texas—Semmes said to be in Havana under the Name of "Smith."

The blockade-runner *Denbegh* arrived here on the 27th with 250 bales of cotton. She reports from Galveston, but doubtless sailed from Brazos or Velasco. A fleet of United States vessels off Cape Antonio would put a stop to this, as these vessels all put for that point and then creep into port under protection of the land.

The yellow fever is reported to be increasing at Galveston and Houston. Among the deaths is that of Gen. J. M. HAWES.

Dr. SIMS and Rev. J. M. GERMON have just arrived from Mobile.

A steamer which had succeeded in getting into Mobile harbor sprung a leak, and partly sunk. Her cargo was much injured and powder destroyed.

It is quite confidently stated that the celebrated pirate SEMMES has arrived here from St. Thomas on the English mail packet *Solent*, under the assumed name of "Smith." I have been unable to establish the truth of this report, though I have received information sufficiently conclusive that he not only came, but is still here incognito.

The news of the capture of the *Roanoke* relieved the anxiety of many persons here who had friends on board, as a report had prevailed that she was wrecked. It is reported here that the authorities of Bermuda have put the pirates in irons, and that they will either be tried or given up to the United States authorities.

SHERIDAN'S recent victories have caused much excitement here and made some Union converts.

The *Diario* to-day labors to prove that Missouri has gone over to the Confederacy, and says the inhabitants are flocking over to the standard of PRICE, basing their statements on the valuable information of their New-York correspondent, the noted PETER HIGBY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Official Vote—Union Majority in Forty-one Counties 14,039.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The official vote of forty-one counties has been received at the office of the Secretary of State. The following are the aggregate results, including the soldiers' vote: Union, 190,737; Democratic, 176,698 Union majority, 14,039.

An Attack upon a Company of Negro Troops—A Rebel Editor.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

A party of guerrillas made an attack on Monday night on the colored company recently raised by Judge UNDERWOOD, of Alexandria, Va., at their station near Acotink. Quite a spirited fight occurred, which resulted in the rout of the guerrillas.

The Alexandria *Gazette* has been suspended, owing to Mr. SNOWDEN, the proprietor, being among those Southern sympathizers detailed as a safety guard on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad against guerrilla attacks.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

A Proclamation by Gov. Seymour.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Gov. SEYMOUR has issued the following proclamation to the people:

In a few days the citizens of this country are to exercise their constitutional duty of electing a President and Vice-President of the United States, at a time when the condition of our country excites the deepest interest.

The questions of the day not only affect the personal welfare of all, and the happiness of their homes, but are also of a character to arouse the passions, and lead to angry controversies between parties.

The existence of a terrible civil war and the assertion of the right of military commanders in some sections of our country to interfere with elections, have caused painful and exciting doubts in the minds of many with regard to the free and unhammered exercise of the elective franchise.

I, therefore, appeal to men of all parties to unite with those holding official positions, in their efforts to allay undue excitement, soften the harshness of party prejudices and passions, and avoid all measures and language which tend to strife or disorder.

However we may differ in our views of public policy, we are alike interested in the maintenance of order, in the preservation of the rights and the promotion of the prosperity of our State.

While we do not agree as to the methods by which these ends are to be gained, they are earnestly sought by all.

It is certain they cannot be reached by angry controversies, unreasonable suspicions or disorderly actions.

There are no well-grounded fears that the rights of the citizens of New-York will be trampled upon at the polls.

The power of this State is ample to protect all classes in the free exercise of their political duties.

In doing this, the public authorities will be upheld by good citizens of all parties.

There is no reason to doubt that the coming election will be conducted with the usual quiet and order.

Sheriffs of counties, and all other officers whose duty it is to keep the peace and protect our citizens, will take care that every voter shall have a free ballot in the manner secured to him by the Constitution and laws.

It will be their duty to see that no military or other organized forces shall be allowed to show themselves in the vicinity of the places where the elections are held, with any view of menacing or intimidating citizens in attendance thereon.

Against any such interference they must exercise the full force of law, and call forth if need be, the power of their districts.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the [L.S.] City of Albany, this second day of November, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

By the Governor,
D. WILLIAMS, Jr., Private Secretary.

THE REGISTRY.

135,000 Votes Registered.

The registry of votes closed last night, and the following list is the complete total in each ward, save some four or five districts. It will be seen that the number is far in excess of any vote heretofore polled in this city:

Wards.	Registry.	Wards.	Registry.
1	2,128	12	4,266
2	603	13	4,625
3	909	14	8,620
4	3,158	15	6,870
5	4,807	16	7,097
6	4,142	17	13,750
7	6,156	18	8,264
8	4,828	19	6,770
9	8,087	20	6,729
10	8,919	21	8,366
11	8,781	22	6,877
Total			124,498

A Political Meeting for the Ladies.

For the purpose of affording the ladies of our city an opportunity to listen to a discussion of the great questions involved in the present canvass, a meeting of the loyal women of New-York will be held under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Union on Friday evening at the Church of the Messiah, on Broadway opposite the New-York Hotel. Admission will be by tickets, which can be obtained free at the places named in the advertisement, in another column. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Senator SUMNER, Wm. CURTIS NORTON, Esq., and Gov. PIERPONT, of Virginia. Tickets should be procured at once, as the number is limited.

UNION RALLY IN THE NINTH WARD.

Speeches by Capt. Geo. F. Noyes, Hon. Wm. A. Cook, and Hon. Geo. Briggs, and Henry J. Raymond.

The series of meeting which have been held under the auspices of the Ninth Ward Union Association at the Bleeker Buildings, were brought to a close last evening by a last grand rally of the citizens of the ward previous to election-day, to ratify the Union nomination for President and for Congress in that District. The building was thronged with Union men and women, and the enthusiasm manifested was a sufficient guarantee of their confidence in the success of the Union ticket on Tuesday next.

The meeting was called to order by A. H. KENDE, Esq., President, and after a couple of excellent campaign songs from the Hudson City Union Glee Club, Capt. Geo. F. NOYES, formerly of the Staff of Gen. WADSWORTH, was introduced as the first speaker. He commenced by saying that it made one's blood beat quicker in his veins to listen to these songs. Such were the songs that were sung by our soldiers in camp. The night after the battle of the Wilderness, while the camp-fires of the army were blazing through the darkness of the battle-field, the soldiers in one of the camps struck up that glorious song, "Rally round the flag, boys," and the boys in the surrounding camps caught up the tune, which rang out in the stillness of the night, and was wafted over the dead bodies of their comrades, filling the air with a holy and patriotic hymn of liberty. Did his hearers ever hear such songs in a Copperhead meeting? Thank God they did not belong to a party which quakes and turns pale at every Union victory. [Applause.] The hand of Providence was patent and visible in the events of the last two months. At the time of that traitorous gathering, the Chicago Convention, a draft was impending. They said to themselves, "Now is the time to play on the cowardice of the people." So they cooked up as much treason and cowardice as they dared and put it in their platform. Hardly was the ink dry that traced the platform when the thunder tones of victory rang through the land. Atlanta soon fell, and anon gallant PHIL SHERIDAN took up the chorus of victory. The Democrats began to think they had made a mistake, and that they ought to have put more patriotism in their platform. The speaker then gave an amusing imaginary account of the scene at MCCLELLAN'S residence, when he was visited by the committee who announced to him his nomination, and the efforts of the party to manufacture a letter of acceptance which should hoodwink the people. He proceeded to review the military career of MCCLELLAN, criticising it in the severest terms, and making many telling points, which brought down the house. He closed with an eloquent tribute to our brave soldiers, who he said scorned the insulting tender of sympathy offered them by the Chicago Convention. His remarks were frequently applauded.

Hon. WM. A. COOK, of Pennsylvania, was then introduced, and gave an account of the invasion of Pennsylvania by HORATIO SEYMOUR just before the election in that State, and called attention to the remarkable fact that wherever he spoke the vote of the Union party was increased.

[Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND here entered the hall and was greeted with great applause, followed by three cheers for the candidate for Congress in the Ninth District.]

Mr. COOK proceeded to comment upon the public speeches of Gov. SEYMOUR in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and his oft repeated complaints about arbitrary arrests. He showed from the annals of the Revolution that the patriots of that day authorized and justified the arrest and arbitrary imprisonment of the tories and enemies of the Revolution, and the proceedings were sanctioned by acts of the Continental Congress. Mr. COOK'S remarks, which were mainly devoted to a scathing review and criticism of Gov. SEYMOUR'S acts and speeches, were received with marked favor by the audience, who repeatedly applauded the telling points.

Mr. BELLIN, the illustrating artist of *Harper's Weekly*, then gave a recitation entitled "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," which was cordially received.

Hon. GEO. BRIGGS, the former representative of the district in Congress, next briefly addressed the meeting. He spoke of the interest he felt in the Ninth District, which was for 30 years his residence, and his hope to see her roll up a heavy majority for the Union candidates. He was sorry to be obliged to confess that he voted for HORATIO SEYMOUR for Governor; but after his speech to his "friends" on the steps of the City Hall, he dropped him as he would drop a hot potato, and he should never touch him again. [Applause.] He spoke of the feeling in Saratoga, where he now resided, and said that there was only one man there who had ever been for LINCOLN that was now for MCCLELLAN, and he was a Quartermaster who had been dismissed from the army for cheating the soldiers. He closed by congratulating his audience that they were next to listen to their candidate for Congress, Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND, whom, he was proud to say, he had aided in bringing first before the public as a candidate for the Assembly fifteen years ago. [Applause.]

The President, introducing the speaker, said it was not Mr. RAYMOND'S intention to make a speech, but merely to give a statement of the facts as they now stood relative to the two opposing candidates for Congress in that district.

On taking the stand Mr. RAYMOND was greeted with the most tumultuous applause, which lasted several minutes. After alluding to the flattering prospects of the Union party on the 8th of November, and cautioning his hearers not to remit their exertions between now and next Tuesday by over confidence as to the result, he proceeded to give a detailed history of the efforts made by himself and his friends to bring about a union upon a single candidate for Congress in the Sixth District. As was well known to his hearers he did not desire the nomination, and only accepted it on the assurance of prominent citizens of the District that the interests of the Union cause would thereby be promoted. After his nomination he found to his surprise that another candidate was to be placed in the field. He knew the opposing candidate Col. HAWKINS well, and would say that he was in every respect a gentleman, and every way qualified for the position. He therefore felt willing to withdraw if a union could be effected upon the other candidate. With this view he called on Col. HAWKINS and it was agreed between them that they should each choose a man, and the two should choose a third who, together, should be empowered to decide which of the candidates should withdraw. Col. HAWKINS chose ORSON SLOTE and he chose EZEKIUS HARDICK. After fruitless effort to agree upon a third man, although Mr. BENNETT offered to accept almost any proposition coming from the other side, the State General Committee took the matter up. They were also unable to induce the friends of Col. HAWKINS to accept any other mode of settling the difficulty than that of choosing by lot which candidate should withdraw—a mode of settling the question which the Committee did not think suitable or proper. Having thus tried every honorable means of effecting a union upon one candidate in the district, and failing in all, the speaker said he had no course left to him but to continue as their candidate until sundown on the 8th of November. [Tremendous applause, lasting several minutes.] And now, if the people of the District desired him to represent them in the next Congress, and were willing to put forth proper exertions, he thought his chances of being elected were reasonably good. [Applause.] At any rate, he should spare no honorable exertions to that end, for although he did not desire the office, yet as they had seen fit to put him in nomination, he felt bound to do all he could to secure a representation of the loyal and Union sentiment of the Sixth District in the next Congress. [Applause and three cheers for HENRY J. RAYMOND.]

After another song by the Glee Club the meeting adjourned.

A Warning to Voters.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The voters of the Fifth District of the Eighteenth Ward ought to be made aware that there is every probability that many of them will be defrauded of their right of suffrage at the coming election. The poll-books of the District are said to be *lost (?)* or, according to another account, they are in the custody of one of the Aldermen who is conveniently absent from the city! On calling, yesterday, at the polling place, northeast corner of Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue, I found that my name was not on the registry books, although I voted at the two last elections and have not changed my residence. While I was making inquiry two other voters found that they had been treated in the same way; and many who have not taken the precaution to examine the register, will make a similar discovery when it is too late. I inclose my card, and remain,

Respectfully yours, J. W. B.

A SUGGESTION ABOUT BALLOTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you not urge on the Ward Committees the propriety of sending round tickets on Monday, to the proprietors of shooters. Much inconvenience is incurred by expending on getting them at the street stands—it also gives how you vote, and you may run a chance of having bullied out of it. It is not necessary to point out the advantages of leaving your house with ticket in hand, and then look after your neighbor.

A VOTER OF THIRTY YEARS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

TWO DAYS LATER BY THE PERSIA.

The Sacramento Refused Coal in a British Port.

An Order by the Commissioner of Customs.

Supposed Rebel Pirate off Newfoundland.

Our Prize Courts Complimented by the Solicitor-General.

MISCELLANEOUS AMERICAN TOPICS.

Continued Depression in Commercial Circles.

AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT.

The Cunard mail steamer *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which left Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st, and Queenstown on the 22d of October, arrived here early yesterday morning.

The *Bremen* arrived at Southampton early on the morning of the 21st ultimo.

The steamship *Virginia*, from New-York, arrived on the 22d.

As the Canadian mail steamer *Hibernian* was leaving Liverpool on the 20th for Quebec, she came in collision with the Isle of Man steamer *Snaefell*, also bound out. The *Hibernian* was not damaged, but the *Snaefell* was so seriously injured that she put back with her fore compartment full of water.

The British Government lately refused to let the steamer *Sacramento* coal, owing to the fact of three months not having elapsed since last supplied.

The schooner *Yorktown*, from Cleveland, which arrived at Liverpool Oct. 20, was chased by a supposed rebel privateer, for twelve hours, off the banks of Newfoundland, but got safely away.

Mr. BUNCH, Ex-British Consul at Charleston, is gazetted as Consul to Cuba.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Lord Stanley on the War and Canada—Threatened Revolution in Australia—Death of the Duke of Newcastle—Panic and Distress in England—Bread and Stones—Mr. Cobden—Mr. Bouicault and the Davenports—Mr. Gladstone and the Approaching Election.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1864.

LORD STANLEY, M. P., son of Earl DERBY, and a very liberal Conservative, has made a long extra-Parliamentary utterance. Lord STANLEY is a thorough Englishman, and a good representative of English opinion, and I cannot do better than to quote a very small portion of his long and comprehensive speech. He said of the American war, that the duty of absolute neutrality was plain, and that he had no wish to violate that neutrality, even by the expression of his sympathy with one side or the other. He saw no prospect of its early close. Nothing could end the war but the utter exhaustion of one of the belligerents, and the time for that had not come. Neither party is half beaten yet. He thinks it likely, as he thought three years ago, that the North will be able to overrun in the end the whole Southern territory. Then its political difficulties will begin. The real perplexity will be, to hold such territories and populations in subjection. He does not attach much weight to the drain of men and money. Europe will soon supply the men, and such a country cannot be permanently ruined. All we can do, all we ought to do, is to let them fight it out.

Further on, the noble lord speaks of Canada, and as his remarks are a singularly accurate confirmation of what I have, probably more than once, written on the same subject. I beg to give them entire:

"There is one colony with regard to which we are in a position of great perplexity; I mean Canada. In the event of a rupture with the United States—I hope it is most improbable, but in their present temper nothing is impossible—Canada is our vulnerable point. It is the most indefensible country in the world. A long, narrow strip, with no depth of country that is habitable to fall back upon, and with a sparse population who have had no experience in war. And yet the case is not one in which we can honorably say to the Canadians: Defend yourselves; it is not our affair. If they were to be brought into a war in consequence of a quarrel between England and the United States—a war which they had done nothing to bring about, and as to which they had not even had a voice—we could not in honor or in duty abandon them. All that we can do is to call upon them so long as they retain their connection with us, to do more toward their own defense than they have as yet done, and to make our assistance conditional upon their doing that. That we can do, and we can avoid sending troops to the interior, where they are neither numerous enough to be of use, nor in a position where, if attacked, they could retire with honor."

This, in spite of what the *Times* may say, is, I have no doubt, the feeling of England, where moderate conservatism governs. England dreads and fears an attack upon Canada and war with the United States. To avoid such a war, a considerable party in England would be glad to make British America independent, and then let it unite with the States, or be united. But the nation will not stand it, and the Provinces will not accept of independence so offered them, at least, that is what we are told by those who pretend to know. So, when it becomes a question of the extension of the area of freedom in a northward direction, or as to include the whole Valley of the St. Lawrence and Lakes, as well as that of the Mississippi, England will feel bound in honor to defend the Gibraltar of America, though she is now shaking in her shoes about it, and would like to see how she could get out of it.

But Lord STANLEY is not quite correct in saying that Canada is the only difficulty. Australia is very insubordinate. She has had convicts enough. The English wish to get rid of the worst criminals and send them to West Australia, whence they escape to the eastern provinces, where the children and grandchildren of convicts, having risen to wealth, power and respectability, object to the contamination. They threaten to send them back again, as the American colonists sent back the tea. They prefer non-intercourse. They have resolved to withdraw their subsidy to the mail steamers. The colony is in a blaze of indignation, and the ministry, with the exercise of a little old fashioned obstinacy, could have another War of Independence on their hands at very short notice. But one such war ought to be enough. The Government will back down, and Australia will have the chance of choosing her own time for separation from the Empire of which she has come to be a very important portion.

The Duke of Newcastle, who is better known in Australia than any English nobleman, is dead. He has been long ill, but died at last very suddenly. He was walking about his grounds at Clumber, talking cheerfully, when he threw up his arms, gave one scream and expired. A sturdy, obstinate, much-abused, hard-working model Englishman. He was divorced several years ago, with the aid of Mr. GLADSTONE, not as corespondent, but as his friend—that is, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed it—"his friend, as far as the difference of their rank would permit him to so call himself;" or some flunkeyism of that sort, very unworthy of Mr. GLADSTONE, but very English, indeed, notwithstanding.

Manchester is in mourning, and the Stock Exchange as bad. The recent change in American affairs made a panic in cotton goods. Mills stopped, raised its rate of discount, and there have been very hard times. The distress in the manufacturing districts has increased, not for lack of cotton, but from the fall in prices. Could you not manage to finish up the war gradually, little by little, so that gold and cotton and other scarce articles can fall almost imperceptibly, and without doing mischief? American Generals should remember that a great victory affects more than the killed and wounded. It makes lame ducks in Wall and Lombard streets. SHERMAN and SHERIDAN may have imagined that they were only fighting in Georgia and Virginia, but their guns reach across the Atlantic, and their shot fall into banking parlors, and among the machinary of cotton mills.

Mr. STOREY, the American sculptor, has succeeded in purchasing of the Ex-King of Naples some ancient statues, which have long been coveted by the British Museum. How the matter was managed is hard to say, but the Ex-King wants money, and the Italian authorities may be in the same predicament. As for us here, we have plenty. There is an overflowing treasury and a wonderful prosperity. Our commerce and revenue are extending, and we can do nothing better with our surplus money than buy antique statues. It is true that vast populations want bread, so we give them stones, carved by ancient sculptors, and costing their weight in gold, and hungry people can go and feast their eyes upon them three days in every week at the British Museum.

Mr. COBDEN has had another controversy with the press—not the *Times* now, but the *Scotsman*. This paper stated that Mr. COBDEN's ideal of a newspaper was one that confined itself to news, police reports, &c., giving facts, and not opinions—as if an opinion was not also a fact, and sometimes a very important one. Mr. COBDEN bet twenty pounds he never said so. The *Scotsman* proved his case by citations from speeches and writings, and claims the stakes, which he offers to divide between two charities. These contests with the press are not generally fortunate. Mr. BOUCICAULT gets a tremendous rap on the knuckles in the *Times*, this morning, anent a letter he wrote them about the DAVENPORTS. Very bad policy for an actor and playwright to quarrel with the "Thunderer." Mr. COBDEN, from his seat in Parliament, and at the head of a strong party, may enact AJAX, but not Mr. BOUCICAULT, who would have no hesitation to seiz ethe thunderbolts with one hand and the trident with the other, and govern earth and sea.

The press *séance*, the other night, with the Davenports, was rather a failure. Mr. REYNOLDS, the chartist orator, made a row. Mr FERGUSON nominated CHARLES READE, author of "Never too Late to Mend," "Very Hard Cash," &c., and JOHN HOLMES-HEAD, essayist, a committee to tie the ropes. The first part went off very well, but when they came to the second, the fluid, or oil, or whatever it is that plays on fiddles and accordions, and removes coats from handcuffed mediums kipper gin out. Still the manifestations have got Lord BURY and some other nobs, who are not afraid to see them—under protest. The whole matter is a little absurd. Thus, these people are charlatans, doing a few dull tricks in a clumsy way, and sometimes failing even to do them, and in this point of view not worthy of so much attention; or, they present phenomena of a very curious character, worthy of a calm and scientific investigation. Let them alone as unworthy of notice, except as they may, like other magicians and gymnasts, amuse a vacant hour; or examine carefully and thoroughly any claims they may make to powers of an extraordinary character. That would be the sensible way; but I do not see that people are often sensible.

Mr. GLADSTONE is at work for the Premiership. PALMERSTON cannot last forever. There is to be a dissolution soon, and there ought to be an agitation. The only thing to agitate about is the extension of the suffrage. If a new House could be elected on that basis, there might be a Government in which Mr. GLADSTONE would be Premier, Mr. COBDEN Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. BRIGHT Foreign Secretary. In this case we should have universal suffrage, for trade and peace. We should get rid of the Irish Church Establishment, and reform the English one. There would be no further need of a House of Lords, no land monopoly, entails and primogeniture would be abolished. The monarchy would be retained, as harmless and convenient, but there would be a terrible pruning away in army, navy and civil list. All this would take time, no doubt, but all this and more may be on the programme of the ambitious gentleman who came so near being the friend of the late Duke of Newcastle.

If, in the coming contest, these portentious and revolutionary ideas take a distinct form, the first result may be a conservative rally, and a temporary triumph, which would postpone for a time the triumph of the radical party. But reformers must learn to wait as waits MONADNOCK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

SOUTHERN BAZAAR FOR WOUNDED CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

From the European Times, Oct. 22.

The grand bazaar, established for the purpose of affording pecuniary aid to the American Confederate prisoners-of-war, was opened on the 18th at St. George's Hall. The bazaar was inaugurated in the presence of a vast number of visitors, including the *élite* of our town and neighborhood, and many distinguished persons from all parts of the country. So far the success of the undertaking has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the committee of management; for not only was there a brilliant gathering, but sales were effected with marvellous rapidity, and the fair saleswomen were kept busily at work throughout the day. The cause itself is one at which it is well-nigh impossible to cavil, while the attractions were such that, apart from benevolent feelings, one was impelled to the building where they were set forth, and once there, it was hard to leave. The arrangements generally were, in one word, admirable; and while the splendid hall was, for the greater part of the day, filled to repletion, there was no jostling or confusion, and the comfort of the visitors was studied in every possible way. The promoters, one and all, entered heart and soul into the work; they vied with each other in their efforts to attract and to please, and the result was empatically—success.

On gaining access to the hall, and taking one's stand at its northern extremity, we could not but be struck by the varied and animated picture presented to the view. The ladies in charge of the different stalls were attired in elegant costumes, each had on a silken scarf, on which was inscribed in gilt letters the name of the Southern State within which (if we may so express ourselves) the wearer's jurisdiction lay, and, flitting hither and thither among the vast throng assembled, the fair saleswomen plied the self-imposed vocation with equal zeal and discretion. They were right cordially seconded in their exertions by the members of the Southern Club, each of whom had affixed to his breast a small silver ornament, on which were the words *Aide toi et Dieu t'aidera*, to each authorized person a distinctive duty was assigned, and that duty was in every case efficiently discharged. The honorable Secretary, Mr. JAMES SPENCE, was unflagging in his exertions, so that all the preconcerted arrangements might be fully carried out, and Mr. PRIOLEAU, Mr. STOBART, Mr. OLDERSHAW, Mr. A. B. FORWOOD, and other gentlemen, rendered most efficient service. The stalls were absolutely crowded, not only with rich and costly articles, but with those of a cheaper and more unpretentious character, and these, the exquisite taste with which the hall was decorated, and the fine proportions of the structure itself, produced a coup d'œil of the most elaborate and chastened description. The mirrors placed at either end of the hall reflected its appearance, the general effect being very rich and brilliant.

Among the visitors were His Worship the Mayor, (Charles Horley, Esq.;) Right Hon. Lord Campbell and Strathedon, Hon. Mr. MASON, (Confederate States Minister,) Sir Henry de Hoghton, Bart.; Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Mr. John Laird, M. P.; Mr. J. Aspinall Turner, M. P.; Mr. Robert Hutchinson, &c., and each of these gentlemen made extensive purchases.

Mr. W. T. BEST played from 3 to 4 o'clock on the grand organ a selection of music from some of the great composers, in his usual brilliant style, and the fine tones of his magnificent instrument added considerably to the pleasure of those present. Mr. and Mrs. HERMAN DEARDEN, too, gave one of their always-attractive drawing-room entertainments in the small concert-room, and Master WILLIE PAPE in the evening gave one of his exquisite piano-forte recitals. From 4 o'clock, SPRAGUE'S fine band was stationed in the orchestra, and played delightfully. Mr. FRANK TOOLE, of London fame, and the brother of the great comedian, had a tent appropriated to his use, for the purpose of exhibiting a veritable mermaid, and enabling his visitors to see the busy port of Liverpool at a glance; and from the roars of laughter which every now and then emanated from his quarters, it is fair to presume that, even if those by whom he was surrounded left themselves "sold" they, at the same time, heartily enjoyed the sell, and thought it cheap at the rate of one shilling per head.

A noteworthy feature was the raffling. It is intended that upwards of 600 raffles shall be held during the continuation of the bazaar. Each raffle is entered in a ledger, and the results attested and signed by two members of the committee, while the subscribers have tickets of their number given to them, so that the winners of prizes can claim their property at any time.

The dining-rooms were largely patronized, and the arrangements in this, as in other departments, were perfect, and redounded greatly to the credit of Mr. BLISS, the manager of the Southern Club. The success of the bazaar will be best understood when we state that, in money taken at the stalls, and in season tickets, &c., on the first day, the handsome sum of £3,170 has been realized—the largest amount ever, we understand, taken in Liverpool at a similar gathering in one day. On the 19th, the amount netted was nearly £2 300. About 1,700 visitors passed into St. George's Hall in the course of one day, and that in spite of the unfavorable state of the weather.

A very handsome sword is on view at the Virginian stall, and which is to be presented to Gen. LEE as a memento of the bazaar. The weapon is very beautifully chased, and the scabbard is tastefully mounted in gold. Upon one side of the sword is inscribed the following: "Presented to Major-Gen. ROBERT C. LEE, from the Virginian Stall of the Southern Bazaar at Liverpool, Oct. 18, 1864." At the same stall there are several portraits of Confederate Generals, and among others is that of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson at prayers before the battle in which he received his mortal wound.

A raffle for a Shetland pony excited a good deal of interest during the day. The donor is PETER TAIT, Esq., of Limerick, and his handsome present realized no less than £125, obtained by the sale of 250 half-sovereign tickets. The pony was brought into the hall by Mr. TAIT's coachman, and its paces shown as well as they could be in the midst of the crowd. Mr. H. D. BARNES, of Mobile, was the fortunate winner, and he immediately represented it to the committee, and another raffle-list was at once opened, about half the required number of tickets being speedily disposed of through the united exertions of Mr. BARNES, Mr. OLDERSHAW and Mr. PARKER. At this rate, the pony will prove worth its weight in current coin to the committee. Another specimen of the animal creation raffled for was a tailless Manx cat, ugly enough and black enough to have convicted any old Lancashire woman of witchcraft two or three centuries ago.

On the 20th the total receipts were £2,108—making an aggregate for the three days of £7,548. The proceeds of the bazaar, it must be remembered, are in addition to the private subscriptions toward the relief fund which have been in course of collection for some time past. On the 20th the committee received from Glasgow no less than £676 8s., collected through the zeal and perseverance of Miss M'LEISH and Miss M'NUTT, assisted by Mr. JAMES SMITH, of Mississippi, from whom a valuable donation of goods has also been received. The contributions in money, cotton and tobacco toward the fund represent something like £8,000, and with the handsome sum derived from the bazaar, the committee may hope finally to obtain at least $20,000. The little Shetland pony brought in about £180, which was divided between North Carolina and Mississippi.

In the course of yesterday the Southern Bazaar was visited by a larger number of persons than on any previous occasion. Up to yesterday the charge for admission was half a crown, and yesterday the charge having been reduced to one shilling, an immense number of people flocked to St. George's Hall, and indeed at an early hour in the afternoon the crowd was so great within the hall that it was thought advisable to refuse further applicants for entrance. The doors were, therefore, closed, and were reopened only at rare intervals. Several thousand persons were, in this way, unable to obtain ingress to the hall, and were much disappointed. But it was, no doubt the wisest policy, on the part of the promoters of the bazaar, to refuse admission rather than have the convenience and safety of the public endangered within the hall. The total amount of visitors, on payment and season tickets, was about 5,000, and the sales amounted to $2,151. The return for each day's sale has been as follows: First day, £3,170; second, £2,271; third, £2,451; fourth, £2,151; total, £10,050. The subscriptions have amounted to £9,000, bringing the grand total to £19,050. The stalls have now necessarily been much impoverished, but still there is a large quantity of goods remaining on hand. It has, therefore, been determined to reopen the bazaar to-day, when there will be an auction of the articles on hand. In order, however, to avoid the fearful rush of visitors which occurred on the only shilling day, it has been decided to raise the price of admission to-day to half a crown.

A BAZAAR IN PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Madame ERLANGER, *née* SLIDELL, has announced her intention of getting up a bazaar for the benefit of the wounded Confederates. The principal objects to be sold at it are, I am told, scents and scented soaps. The prettiest young Southern ladies now in Paris have been asked to preside at stalls.

THE SACRAMENTO REFUSED COAL.

From the London Times (City Article) Oct. 22.

The Commissioners of Customs have issued the following notice, consequent upon a supply of coal having been obtained by a United States war steamer, through an evasion of the law:

"The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs having received information that a cargo of coal had been shipped on board a vessel at a British port without due clearance by the proper officers of Customs at the port of shipment, and that such coals had been laden at sea on board a ship of war of the United States of America, with which certain States styled the Confederate States of America are now at war, —the said Commissioners hereby give notice that by the 144th section of "The Customs' Consolidation Act, 1853," it is enacted that if any goods shall be shipped, put off, or water-borne to be shipped without being duly cleared, or otherwise contrary to the provisions of that act, the same shall be liable to forfeiture; and by section 11 of the 16th and 19th of Victoria, cap. 96, if any ship having cargo on board depart from any port without being duly cleared, the master shall forfeit the sum of £100. And the said Commissioners hereby further give notice, that in all similar cases of shipment for either of the belligerent Powers in violation of the regulations contained in Earl RUSSELL's letter of the 31st of January, 1862, the law above quoted will be strictly enforced."

The following order has subsequently been issued to the Collectors at the various ports:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON, Oct. 14, 1864.

SIR: I am directed to acquaint you, for your information and guidance, that the board have received a communication from the Lords of the Treasury, stating that an application has been made to Her Majesty's Government requesting permission to ship forty tons of coal on board the United States ship *Sacramento*, at Dover, to enable her to proceed to Flushing, and that in reply Earl RUSSELL had informed the United States Minister that, as it appeared that this vessel had been furnished with 67½ tons of coals at Cork on the 29th of July, and with a further supply of 25 tons at Plymouth on the 17th of August, Her Majesty's Government could not, consistently with the regulations on this subject, permit the *Sacramento* to be again coaled at any port in the United Kingdom until the expiration of three months from the last-mentioned date.

I am, &c., J. B. HALE.

TWO FEDERAL MEN-OF-WAR AT NEWHAVEN.

The Brighton *Herald* reports the appearance of the Federal corvette *Sacramento*, and the *Niagara*, off the coast of Newhaven. On the 13th, the *Niagara* "sent a boat's crew with several officers ashore, some of whom proceeded to London, while the rest amused themselves at billiards at the hotel, leaving the boat's crew in charge of an officer, who most jealously guarded the men. Notwithstanding his vigilance, however, two of them jumped on board the *Marseilles*, lying close by. One of them, a Nova Scotian, disappeared, as if by magic, down the coal bunkers, and where he was readily secreted. The other, a Scotchman, bolted up the line and took his ticket for London." But he was captured in an inn close by and handcuffed by a policeman, who proceeded to take him down to the boat. "The scene now became exciting. The crews of the numerous ships in the harbor hearing the prisoner cry that he was a British subject, rushed on shore en masse, and, with a large number of men employed on the quay, who readily joined them, compelled the policeman to take off the handcuffs, and let the man go. The American officers, in the meanwhile, tugged hard to get him on board. One of the officers got struck, and received a severe black eye. Eventually the man got away, but not before the same officer who has been struck knocked him down and kicked him afterward. Both men proceeded to London by the last train, no doubt thinking it was not safe to remain in this locality, with the *Niagara* still off here. The officers, on leaving, vowed vengeance on the policeman, and threatened to report him to his Government—a threat which the bystanders received with shouts of derision.

GARIBALDI ON OUR STRUGGLE.

One ROBERT M'TEAR, who is evidently a rebel sympathizer, who dates his communication at St. Mary's Hall, Glasgow, October 15, writes to the Glasgow *Herald* about a visit he has just made to GARIBALDI, whom he says he found in perfect health, and having recovered from his wound except a slight stiffness in the ankle. Mr. M'TEAR writes:

He expressed great regret at the continuance of the struggle in America, and said he did not believe that the North desired the extinction of slavery, or that the war was carried on for that end. It is a war for power and to satisfy wounded pride on their part, and has become a war of self-defence on the part of the South, which has shown the truest patriotic feeling, the greatest bravery and the finest generalship. He abhors slavery in every form, and believes that it has received its death-blow in America. He denied most emphatically that he ever offered his services to the Federals, and said that he did not see how he could consistently have interfered in the quarrel, under the circumstances. Gen. TEAR told me precisely the same thing.

RICHMOND SAFE.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks that as things now look, and without some other combinations, Richmond is pretty safe, and that in the meantime, the agitators and unrestrained declamators of the different opposition parties connected with the forthcoming election, prove a most valuable auxiliary to the exhausted Confederacy.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The depression in financial and commercial circles showed little or no improvement. Failures were daily announced, and it is well known that the announcements would be far more numerous than they are but for the circumstance that in a large number of cases private arrangements were being made between struggling firms and their creditors. The new failures publicly announced include: GALBRAITH, BIGLAND & Co., merchants, London, for about £150,000; MANNING & COLLYER, hemp brokers, &c., London, for £100,000; STARSON & Co., of London, in the Brazilian trade, &c. The weekly returns of the Bank of England showed a decrease in the bullion of only £2,885, and in the reserve of notes of £51,835. These figures were so much more favorable than had been anticipated—as also were the returns of the Bank of France—that they produced a very favorable effect on the Stock Exchange, and a more favorable turn prevailed than had been the case for many days. Consols advanced ¼, closing at 89¾@90¾ for money; and miscellaneous securities participated in the improvement.

In the Discount Market there was a more healthy turn, but there was an increased demand at the bank at previous rates. 9 per cent. continued the nominal minimum.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 5d.; Dollars, 4s. 11½d.; Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SHAM PRIZE FIGHT.

CONDON, in a letter published in *Bell's Life*, thus refers to the "Great Sham Fight: "If MACE intended fighting, why did he stay in Dublin until Monday afternoon, and parade himself about the city, when he should have been secreted near the battle-ground, ready to enter the ring? And as I made the match to fight in Ireland on Oct. 4, how could he fight when he left Ireland the night before with his tail between his legs? Furthermore the stakeholder did not send the ropes and stakes belonging to the association, although the expenses were to have been borne alike. As for my not training, that would have been all in his favor; but I can assure MACE that I was trained enough to have met him, had he the courage to face me, and I have no doubt as to the battle resulting in my favor. I offered to give MACE £200 to fight me on British ground in America, but he had'nt the pluck to accept; and, to stop his bouncing challenges to the world, I agreed to take £100 and fight him in Ireland. He now backs out of his own proposition, and wants to gull me into fighting in England by the promise of an additional £100, to which I do not see it to agree; but, providing I get the stakes, to which I consider myself justly entitled according to the rules of the ring, as MACE never showed on the ground, or even in the county, I will make a fresh match with MACE, and give him £300 to fight me in any part of the Queen's dominions in America, for £1,000 a side. To show how earnest I was in my intentions, I remained up to the end of the week in Ireland, and offered to give him the choice of ground there, but my friends and the public must be quite satisfied that he never meant to fight me at all, unless he could have the battle come off in England. To stop this letter-writing, I wish him and all his school to understand that I shall not fight in England under any circumstances. Had MACE been at the ringside and I not there, it requires no foresight to tell who would have got the money; and I therefore claim the stakes to which I am entitled." MACE says that he he will accept CONDON's challenge to fight him in Canada.

FRANZ MULLER.

It is stated that the trial of FRANZ MULLER, the alleged murderer of Mr. BRIGGS, had been definitely fixed for the 27th October.

THE STRIKE.

The strike among the colliers of South Staffordshire was becoming somewhat alarming. A serious collision had occurred between them and the police near Bilston. There was a great disturbance and many arrests were made.

THE ONTARIO.

The steamer *Ontario*, belonging to the National Steam Navigation Company, had totally disappeared in the sands off the Norfolk coast. No lives were lost. She was valued at from £80,000 to £100,000 and was fully insured.

LORD PALMERSTON.

Attention is drawn to the fact that Lord PALMERSTON completed his 80th year on the 20th October.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The report that the Bank of France was still experiencing a heavy run of specie was incorrect, the official weekly returns showing an actual increase over three and a half millions of francs in the cash on hand.

The Bourse was firmer and Rentes had recovered to 64c., 90f.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia passed through Marseilles on the 21st, en route for Nice. It was considered certain that an interview would take place at Nice between the Emperors ALEXANDER and NAPOLEON.

SPAIN.

A Madrid telegram says the Bank of Spain has concluded a loan of twenty millions reals with Salamanca. The Spanish Ministry is busily occupied with the Peruvian question.

ITALY.

The Italian *Naval Gazette* states, that from motives of economy the Italian fleet is to be reduced to a single division, composed of the iron-plated frigates. GARIBALDI had declared himself opposed to the Franco-Italian Convention.

DENMARK.

The peace negotiations at Vienna had not terminated, the financial question being still unadjusted.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were to leave Copenhagen on the 22d of October, on their return home.

GREECE.

A royal message had been communicated to the National Assembly.

The King complains of the slowness of the Parliamentary debates which exasperate the people, and fixes a period of one month for the Assembly to finish drawing the constitution and the electoral law. Should this not be accomplished at the expiration of that period, the King reserves to himself the liberty of action and throws the responsibility upon the Assembly.

The London *Morning Post* is authorised to state that the alleged project of interference in the affairs of Greece, is totally without foundation.

The *Daily News* publishes a recent dispatch by Earl RUSSELL to Athens, in which foreign interference of any kind in the internal affairs of Greece is deprecated.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of September 29 is received. The news generally has been anticipated.

Bhootan is to be attacked. After every effort, says the Bombay *Times*, to secure the submission of the Bhootanese, or some *amends* for their barbarous treatment of the British Mission, has proved abortive, Orders have been issued by the Government of India for the formation of such a force as will soon bring them to reason.

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 22—A. M.

COTTON.—The Broker's Circular says: The Cotton market, at the beginning of the week, was firmer, holders showing less anxiety to offer their stocks, and at the same time the demand improved, particularly from exporters. Since Tuesday, under the influence of unfavorable accounts, both commercial and financial, the demand has fallen off, great depression has again prevailed, and the week closes with a further decline. In American, the business has been limited, and prices are reduced ¼d. wld. ¾ lb. Sea Island commands full rates. Egyptian closes ½d. cheaper for inferior descriptions, and ¼d. wld. for the better kinds. East Indian is id. @ ¼d. lower, and for other kinds the fall ranges from ¼d. @ id. ¾ lb. The sales of the week foot up 9,620 bales, including 7,190 for speculation and 5,240 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the market continued very flat, with sales of only 3,000 bales. The official quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	20d.	Middling Orleans	23d.
Fair Mobile	19¾d	Middling Mobile	22¾d.
Fair Uplands	19d.	Middling Uplands	22¼d.

The stock on hand has increased to 626,510 bales, including 14,300 American. At sea, from India, 320,000 bales, and from China 54,000 pkgls.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—Business and suppression continues. Buyers hold aloof and there is not sufficient business to test prices, which are altogether nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others report: Flour irregular and easier. Extra State 30s. @ 32s. Wheat pressed for sale, and generally 1d. @ 2d. ₩ cental lower. Red Western, 7s. 3d. @ 7s. 10d. Southern 8s. 4d. @ 8s. 11d. White 8s. @ 8s. Corn neglected. Mixed nominal at 27s. @ 27s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. GORDON, BAKER & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report: Beef depressed and almost nominal. Pork quiet, but steady. Bacon in fair demand at steady rates. Butter steady for fine, but inferior dull. Cheese steady. Lard in steady demand for good, but inferior neglected. Tallow very dull and about 6s. lower.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers Circular reports Ashes quiet but steady. Pots 30s. 3d. @ 30s. 6d. Pearls 32s. @ 32s. 6d. Sugars quiet and a shade easier on the week. Coffee dull. Molasses tending downward. Rice rather lower. Bark inactive. Linseed inactive and 1s. @ 2s. 6d. lower. Linseed Cakes sell at £10 for American. Linseed Oil very dull. Fish Oils inactive. Naval Stores continue very dull and lower prices have been accepted for Rosin. Sales of Black at 24s. 6d. Nothing reported in Spirits of Turpentine. Petroleum, Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report the market dull at about previous rates. Refined 1s. 10d. @ 1s. 11d. Crude nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS quiet and unchanged. IRON dull. Bars and Rails, £6 15s. @ £7. Scotch Pigs, 58s. SUGAR in better request, but without improvement in prices. COFFEE steady. TEA rather lower. Congou, 1 1½d @ 1s.; Green Tea rather firmer in the absence of fresh arrivals from America. RICE inactive. TALLOW very dull. P. S. C. declined to 39s. LINSEED CAKES unaltered; New-York, in barrels, £10 10s. @ £10 15s. LINSEED OIL again lower—32s. 6d. @ 33s. 6d. SPERM OIL dull at £63 £64 for American; Cod, £52. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—Retail sales of French at the docks, 6d. Crude PETROLEUM, £17; Refined, 2s.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. say: American Stocks have been quiet during the week. U. S. 5-20 Bonds, 63@63¾.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 5,000 bales, including 3,500 bales to speculators and importers. The market is quiet at unchanged quotations—the demand being better at the low prices.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is inactive.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady. Lard firm.

PRODUCE—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Oct 22—Evening.

The commercial depression, both in this city and Liverpool, continues unabated to-day, but the Funds are firmer.

CONSOLS—Close at 89¾@90 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central R. R. 50@51 discount; Erie R. R. 40@41.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes closed at 65f.

HAVRE, Saturday, Oct 22.

The sales of Cotton for the week were 5,000 bales Orleans. Tres ordinaire, 22½c., bas, 20½c. The market is dull and irregular, and quotations are barely maintained. Stock in port, 92,000 bales.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Full Details of the Last Movement—What it was Designed to Accomplish, and what it Effected—Gallant conduct of General Egan—Incidents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, WELDON ROAD, Oct. 23.

Contrary to all expectation, the recent movement of the Army of the Potomac, instead of extending our lines and giving us possession of the Southside Railroad, resulted merely in a reconnoissance in force, and inflicting a severe loss upon the enemy in prisoners, but gave us a complete knowledge of the country, which will prove of great service in all ensuing movements. As the Copperhead journals will be making a great deal of capital out of this movement, and will endeavor to prove for the last time that this war is a failure, I intend giving your readers a succinct and comprehensive idea of the entire movement, its plain, inception and final carrying out.

In the first place the movement was made for two things. One was the possession of the Boydton Plank Road and the Southside Railroad. The second was to gain a perfect knowledge of the enemy's position, and the entire track of country over which our army passed. We gained the Plank, but from a variety of causes we failed to get hold of the Railroad. Nevertheless we managed to inflict a great amount of damage upon the enemy, taking large numbers of his army prisoners, and seizing a long line of works, which could have been held, if so desired, and would have extended our line some three miles toward the Appomattox River.

Why this programme was altered, and the army withdrawn inside of our old entrenched lines, I propose showing, at the same time giving you a description of what was done by the different corps, as far as in my power lies.

The Second Corps, Gen. HANCOCK, received orders to withdraw two divisions of his corps, and mass them in his immediate rear. This was on Tuesday. He did so, and on Wednesday had his command massed on the Halifax Road, away in the rear of our line.

The Fifth Corps, Gen. WARREN, was to take his attacking column up the Vaughan road, and so on to our extreme left, and strike out toward the Boydtown plank-road.

The Ninth Corps, Gen. PARK, was to lead Gen. WARREN out of the works, keeping straight ahead, and strike the enemy's works, thus creating a diversion in favor of our flanking column, (the Second Corps.)

While these movements were going on, the Second Corps was to make a wide detour, and strike the enemy's right flank and the Boydtown road at the same time, after which the entire army was to make a combined sweep round toward the right, and wrap Gen. LEE's position by a determined attack, and ultimately to seize the Southside Railroad.

Having thus explained the intention, I come to the execution, and in doing so I will show conclusively why the original plan was abandoned, and also show what was really accomplished. To do this, I intend taking up each corps' operations *seriatim*, promising that I have had to trust other eyes than my own for the movements of the Ninth Corps. In the main features I believe I will be found correct.

The Second Corps moved down the Halifax road on the afternoon of Wednesday, bivouacking near the "Robertson House." At 3:30 o'clock Thursday morning Gen. HANCOCK took up his line of march, moving down the road almost due south, until he struck the Church road, passing the "Conway" and "Emmons" Houses. Filing abruptly to the right, the corps pushed rapidly up the Church road until they reached the "Hyatt" House, where a bye road branched off to the left and west. Passing on by this road, they crossed Arthur's Swamp, and eventually struck into the Vaughan road, near Mrs. DAVIS' house. Following this road, nearly southwest, and crossing Hutchins' Run, they again turned to the right, at the "Key's House," going almost north up a wood road, called Telegraph road, until a place called "Dabney's Mill" was reached. Keeping straight on, and passing the "Spain House," the corps eventually struck the Boydtown plank-road, near the "Strand House."

At Dabney's Mill a picket line of the enemy was discovered and handsomely surprised, numbering some 40 men, from YOUNG's and BOSTLER's brigade of cavalry. Here also a rebel Major was captured, who mistook some of our men for his own. He afterward proved to be Major VENABLE, Assistant Adjutant-Gen. of HILL's corps, although from his self-ence and the absence of any documents on his person, this important fact was not learned until late in the day.

As soon as the Fifth Corps had reached a continuation of the wood-road just spoken of, or the Duncan road, the Second Corps moved on, as before stated, for the Boydtown plank. On reaching which, Gen. EGAN'S division, (the Second,) who had the advance, was thrown forward in two lines of battle. Charging up the bank in gallant style, Gen. EGAN succeeded in gaining a line of works skirting Hatcher's run and one gun, in front of which a wide ravine extended. Finding a bridge across the run, Gen EGAN determined to storm and take the works on the opposite bank. Selecting a forlorn hope, and pushing a strong body of skirmishers in four columns or lines over the stream, he was about to give the order to advance, when a furious attack was made upon Gen. MORR's division from the east and on his right flank. Gen. MORR's division was supporting Gen. EGAN. The attack was so sudden, and from so unexpected a quarter (that flank being considered protected by the Fifth Corps,) that Gen. MORR found his line forced back, in some confusion. The enemy then turned his entire attention upon our front line, (Gen. EGAN,) and at the same time bringing his batteries to bear on both flank and front, or rather on his right and rear, and left and front.

In this critical moment Gen. EGAN was equal to the occasion, and he rapidly drew back his right, facing South, and so covered his rear from being carried. His right centre faced East, while the left stood firm, looking North. One brigade forming the extreme left, (composed of new troops, and belonging to Gen. MORR's division,) was faced about and sent rapidly to the support of the right, while a string of skirmishers protected the only open side of this impromptu and novel square. Meanwhile, SHARPE'S Tenth Massachusetts Battery rapidly unlimbered in the rear, and commenced a terrific fire upon the enemy at short range, manœuvring his battery from front to right in splendid style. Battery C, Fifth United States Artillery, also performed good service, and displayed great gallantry in this trying moment.

In shorter time than it takes to write these lines, three successive charges were made by the rebels, only to be repulsed with great slaughter and heavy loss in prisoners. The charges were met with great firmness

pose's right to shift slowly to the right as he advanced, thus carrying his left further to the right. This was the critical moment; for, had not the run taken this bend, the left of the Fifth Corps would undoubtedly have come in collision with HILL's corps, which was lying concealed in the dense woods. As it was, the division of Gen. CRAWFORD just cleared the enemy, and when he came out of the bend spoken of, and resumed his direct march for the Boydtown Plank Road, he was virtually in the rear of HILL's corps.

I have reason to infer that the enemy were in perfect knowledge of our movements, and quietly laid still until they were fairly on the flank of the Second Corps before they made their attack.

Be that as it may, there is no room for doubt that this is the true reason why the Second Corps found its flank exposed to the attack of the enemy as it was. I cannot see that any particular blame can be laid upon any one, for the plan was made and rendered futile by an error in the map. The Run was the guide, and its crooked course misled our columns.

I think that I have explained the reason why the movement failed to win its full fruition, and although unfortunate in that respect, I think that the heavy loss inflicted upon the rebels in prisoners, redeemed, in great part, the fortunes of the day.

After the attack was made upon the Second Corps, CRAWFORD's division of the Fifth Corps fell afoul of small bodies of rebels, who were wandering through the woods, taking in all nearly 300 prisoners, and rescuing in a number of instances some of the men of the Second Corps, who had already been taken prisoners by the enemy.

The loss in the Fifth Corps cannot be over 250 in all. The First Division losing very near 200. CRAWFORD's loss will not be over 45 men. At one time it bid fair to be more, but many men who were missing subsequently turned up. The Second Division was not engaged at all.

I heard it spoken of in many parts of the army, that Gen. GRANT had a bullet strike one of the buttons of his coat, during the battle on the plank road, and, also, that a minnié ball just barely grazed the cheek of Gen. WARREN in the earlier part of the day. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of these statements, but think their truth very probable, for Gen. WARREN was constantly on his front line, and Gen. GRANT exposed himself several times to the sharpshooter's rifle. But at one time many could be found who believed that Gen. HANCOCK had been killed, so it is likely that these sensation stories were invented.

Owing to the uncertainty that hung over our exact location, considerable mystification was occasioned, and many of our men, and the enemy also, were completely lost amid the network of paths and roads that were to be found in the dense woods.

Col. HOFFMAN's Brigade lost 1 killed, 7 wounded, and 33 missing, and one of his field officers, Lieut.-Col. C. H. HARNEY, of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New-York, is reported missing, and no doubt is a prisoner. The fight in the Third Division lasted only a few minutes, and resulted in nothing very decisive.

Among the many interesting incidents that occurred, was the Adjutant-General of Gen. EAGAN's Division, of the Second Corps, taking the horse of Major VENABLE, who was taken sick early in the day. The Major was very indignant at this fact, and swore roundly. The unfortunate animal was shot in the charge on the Bayshtown road. Lieut. GILDER was loud in his lamentations over the loss of so valuable a brute.

Another was the capture of Maj. BINGHAM, of Gen. HANCOCK's staff. He remained with his captors some two hours, when a chance allowed him to escape. Something called away the attention of his guard, and he took to his heels, coming in and joining the General, with the loss of his pistol, sword and spurs.

At the Armstrong House, where Gen. AYRES had his headquarters, the old man was loud in his protestations of loyalty, giving graphic descriptions of the murder of his brother on that very farm, because he declared for the Union. He had, however, a large stock of hay on hand, and a moderate-sized barn full of cotton bales. This looked suspicious, to say the least, and Lieut. SINCLAIR, of the Fourteenth Infantry, had the house searched, when lo! they found 500 horse-shoes, a number of carbines, and 25 United States sabres. The latter were hid away in the garret, under a lot of shingles. This is the way the citizens hide their sentiments.

To show how utterly lost were some of our men, and portions of the rebels as well, I will relate one or two incidents that occurred in the works occupied by Gen. CRAWFORD's division. It appears that a squad of our men, who became separated from the main command, ran against a similar body of the enemy. Neither party knew where they were, and a mutual agreement was entered into on the spot that they would keep together, and whichever among them might happen to strike the opposite side would surrender. The two parties ultimately ran into our lines, and we received twenty-three prisoners as the result. One of the regiments on picket, the Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, were lost eight o' and when the tall officer went to call them in he was unable to find them, and reported them as missing. They are supposed, by this time, however, to be safely bottled up, however, bringing in some eighty prisoners.

The Fifth Corps took 700 and the Second nearly 1,300 - making a grand total of somewhere near two thousand.

To make a review for the entire operations one, has only to remember that the great object sought to be accomplished was the seizure of the Southside Railroad. This was a failure. But on the other hand loss at the credit side. We captured at least 1,500 prisoners, and lost not one-half that number. Three guns and four battle-flags were also among the fruits of the day. Thus, at one time matters looked very squally for the Second Corps, but by the genius of our General the tide was turned, and instead of a loss we had a positive gain. We also had possession of a line of works, commanding a strong position, confronting with our old left, and running nearly north, and eventually striking the Duncan road. If we had wished, we could have held the line, which would have contracted the operative limits of the rebel army to a considerable degree. But they can be taken at any time without any trouble or loss on our part, as that heir continual possession is not of much account.

A peculiar incident occurred during the evening of the 27th, while the army were out in motion on our old line, resulting in the temporary capture of one of the rebel forts in front of Petersburgh, and bringing in the commanding officer and three other officers. It appears that Gen. MILES, commanding BARLOW's division, (the First,) of the Second Corps, who had been left in charge of the line occupied by Gen. HANCOCK, determined to make a reconnoissance on his front, and endeavor to discover what force the rebels had along their line before the city.

Calling for 100 volunteers from the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in Col. MULHOLLAND's brigade, (the Fourth,) and four officers, he ordered an attack to be made from our picket line on the fort that was blown up last July.

The attempt was made at dusk, under the leadership of Capt. H. D. PRICE, One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Fourth Brigade, and Capt. BROWN, Lieuts. SPRANKLE, GIBBS and BENNER, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, and 100 enlisted men.

Charging rapidly across the open space before the work, some 250 yards in width, the gallant little band succeeded in surprising the garrison, some of the party springing over the parapet, while others passed round to the right and left and entered the western gate in rear of the fort. They found the Forty-sixth Virginia in garrison, and although the rebels demanded their surrender, they flatly refused, and a sharp skirmish was the result.

The men were all armed with the celebrated repeating arm called "seven shooters," and our boys used their weapons with terrible results.

Capt. PRICE was instantly killed while in the act of entering the fort, and he was the first man to set his foot inside the work. He was a very gallant officer, and bore a high name in his command for distinguished bravery. He was a son of the Rev. Mr. PRICE, episcopal clergyman at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and originally entered the service as a private, in Company G, One hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Subsequently he rose step by step from a sergeant to First Lieutenant, and on the reorganization of the regiment as veterans, he became Captain of Company C. He volunteered to lead the assault in which he so nobly took his life.

The fort was in our possession half an hour, and we captured four commissioned officers, among whom was the commanding officer, Col. HARRISON, Forty-sixth Virginia, and the Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment, named WISE, and a nephew of Gov. HENRY A. WISE, also Lieuts. RYLAND, Thirty-fourth Virginia, and COX, Forty-sixth Virginia.

Our loss was killed wounded and missing. Lieut. SPRANKLE wounded and prisoner. When it was found that the fort could not be held, Capt. BROWN gave the order to retreat, and not a minute too soon, for reinforcements came up just after they fell back, bringing their prisoners with them.

We only lost seven of the pieces carried by our men, those who were unhurt actually bringing in three or four each. This regiment is famous for the care they take in preserving the valuable arms confided to their care.

Altogether the affair is to be characterized as one of the most dashing efforts of the siege, and if it had been possible for Gen. MILES to have supported the effort of these daring men with a brigade, there is no telling what would have been the result. The captured officers say that they were completely surprised, and the Colonel at one time ordered his men to cease firing, as he imagined our sortie to be his own men. The first volley from the terrible seven-shooters dispelled his illusion, and the fight progressed. The Forty-sixth Virginia belong to Brig.-Gen. WISE's brigade, of BUSHROD JOHNSON's division, and ANDERSON's corps, (formerly LONGSTREET's corps.) I learned from them that a very small force was in possession of their line, and it is to be regretted that we did not make a more general assault upon the works in our immediate front.

The following congratulatory order was issued this morning, by Col. St. CLAIR MULHOLLAND, who commands the brigade to whom the storming party belonged:

HEADQUARTERS 4TH BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 3D ARMY CORPS, Oct. 28, 1864.

[Circular.]

The Colonel Commanding the brigade takes pleasure in congratulating the officers and men of the One Hundred and Forty eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers for their gallant conduct displayed in the assault and capture of the enemy s fort on the evening of the 27th of October, 1864. Capt. JERRY BROWN, Lieuts. SPANKLE, GIBB and BENNER, deserve special mention for bravery and skill in leading the charge.

He deeply regrets the loss of Capt. H. D. PRICE, One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, A. A. A. G. Fourth Brigade, who voluntarily joined in the charge, and fell nobly sustaining the proud name he had won by his valor on the field; and he also sympathizes with the brave men who were wounded. By order of

Col. ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND.

DANIEL HART, Capt. and Brig. Insp. and A. A. A. G.

Very sharp and savage picket-firing is now going on along our line, and although it is far into the night, no signs can be detected of the likelihood of its ceasing before daylight. Not much artillery firing has been indulged in as yet, but last night very heavy exchanges occurred along the opposing lines in front of Petersburgh. The trains are coming in from City Point, and the army will once more resume their wonted routine of camp-life.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

The Soldiers' Thanksgiving.

TURKEYS.

To the Editor o. the New-York Times.

G. W. B's suggestion to send fifty thousand turkeys to the armies operating against Richmond on Thanksgiving day is a good one, but let me add a suggestion—that the turkeys be roasted. Some may not take it for granted that our soldiers have no facilities in their camps for so extensive a culinary operation as would be necessary if they had to care for 50,000 uncooked turkeys.

APPLES.

We learn that a movement has been inaugurated to send one thousand barrels of apples to the army on Thanksgiving. Such a scheme is worthy of the liberal and loyal merchants of New-York, and should certainly be successful. Contributions will be received by STORRS BROS., No. 121 Chambers-street; GARRETT, BLACK & HENDRICKS, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-street; LATHROP, LUDDINGTON & Co., Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and SPENCER & POWERS, No. 106 Front-street.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Rebel Battery at Brandywine Point.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The New-Albany (Indiana) *Ledger* says that a rebel battery is reported on the Mississippi River, at Brandywine Point, above Island No. 37.

The steamers *Chicago* and *Platte Valley* were attacked going up, and two persons killed.

Gunboats are now at the Bend, and further trouble need not be apprehended.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—NOV. 2, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '68. R.	119⅜	100	N. Y. Cen.	123⅜
10,000	do.	119⅜	400	do.	124
30,000	U.S 6s, '81. C.	107	650	do.	121
3,000	do.	107⅛	50	do.	121⅜
7,000	U. S. 5-20s. R.	100⅛	200	do.	122⅛
500	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.		100	do.	b30 122⅜
	Small	103⅜	50	do.	s30 121
25,000	do.	101⅛	400	Erie Railway	101¼
40,000	do.	101⅝	300	do.	s10 102
50,000	do. ex-int.	100⅞	1100	do.	102
20,000	do. new iss.	101	200	do.	s10 101⅜
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N.		1200	do.	101⅜
	April & Oct.	108	400	do.	b10 102
2,000	do.	108⅛	100	do.	s30 101⅛
8,000	U.S.6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅜	500	do.	101⅜
5,000	do.	95⅞	400	Hud. Riv. R.	122
1,000	Ohio 6s, '81.	106⅛	100	do.	b10 121
1,000	do.	106⅜	400	do.	121⅜
9,000	Cal. 6s.	100	200	M. & P. Du C. R.	83⅜
70,000	U. S. M. Cer.	41	400	Reading R.	138
150,000	do.	40⅜	400	do.	b60 136⅛
20,000	do.	b30 41⅜	1500	do.	131⅜
65,000	do.	40⅜	200	do.	s30 133⅜
40,000	do.	40	1100	do.	134
5,000	Erie 7th M.	111	200	do.	131⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76,	118	1200	do.	s10 131⅛
2,000	Mich. Cen. 6's.		300	Mich. Cen. R.	128⅜
	New loan	122	100	do.	128
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	97	1300	M. S. & N. I.	78
21,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	100	100	do.	s30 78
5,000	Cl. & To. S. F. B.	108	300	do.	75⅛
10,000	Mar. 1st M. B.	94	1600	do.	75⅜
7,400	Am. Gold.	242	400	do.	75⅜
10,000	do.	242⅛	500	do.	76
25	Corn Ex. Bank	108	800	Ill. Cen. R.	129
10	St. Nicholas Bk.	100	400	do.	128
10	Park Bank	139	200	do.	128⅜
25	do.	140	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	104⅝
26	Penn. Coal Co.	209	200	do.	106⅜
300	Canton Co.	34⅜	300	do.	106
100	do.	35	850	Chi. & N. W.	46
100	do.	b30	35	do.	b30 46⅜
100	do.	34	200	do.	s10 46
145	Del. & Hud. C Co.	205	500	do.	46
50	do.	204⅜	450	do.	46⅜
25	do.	204	500	do.	46⅜
100	Cen. Coal Co.	57	800	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	84
100	do.	56⅜	300	do.	83⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	b10 52⅜	100	do.	b30 84⅜
200	do.	52⅜	300	do.	b30 84⅜
100	do.	52	600	Clev. & Tol.	113⅝
50	do.	53	200	do.	114
100	do.	51⅜	400	Chi. & R. I. R.	103⅜
600	Am. Coal Co.	83	100	do.	103⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.	84	300	do.	103
300	do.	83⅜	370	do.	103⅜
100	do.	83⅜	100	do.	b30 104
200	do.	83⅜	100	C. B. & Q. R.	118
2,000	Mar. Mining Co.	36	200	do.	119
100	do.	b10 36	2300	P., Ft. W. & C.	105⅜
400	do.	35⅜	50	do.	106⅜
900	do.	35⅜	400	do.	105⅞
300	do.	b30 36⅜	100	do.	b30 106⅜
200	do.	b10 36⅜	100	do.	s10 106⅜
50	Con. Am. Transit.	100	200	do.	106⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	101	800	Reading R.	134
10,000	do New Iss.	100⅜	500	do.	134⅜
5,000	do.	100⅜	200	do.	135
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	106⅜	1500	do.	134⅜
8,000	U.S.6s, '81. R.	106⅜	200	do.	b15 134⅞
10,000	U. S. 5s, 1 Yr. C.	96⅛	450	M. S. & N. I. R.	74⅜
50,000	O. & M. Cer.	39	500	do.	73⅝
8,000	Amer. Gold.	235	400	do.	73⅝
100	Canton Co.	33⅜	500	do.	73
100	do.	34	500	do.	73⅛
500	Cum. Coal Pref.	51⅜	50	Mich. Cen. R.	129
100	do. ft.	51⅜	500	Ill. Cen. R.	127⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.	83	400	do.	127⅜
200	do.	83⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	104
800	Hud. Riv. R.	122	140	Chi. & N. W.	46
100	do.	122	1000	do.	44⅛
100	Mar. Min. Co.	36	200	do.	b10 44⅜
100	do.	36⅜	300	do.	44⅜
200	do.	37	500	do.	44⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	122⅜	800	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	83
500	do.	122⅜	50	do.	83⅜
100	do.	122⅜	300	do.	83⅜
100	Erie Railway.	102	600	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	103
600	do.	b15 101	300	do.	s10 103⅜
1200	do.	101⅛	800	do.	103⅜
1300	Ch. & R. I. R.	101⅜	200	do.	103⅜
50	Chi., B. & Quin.	118	100	M. & P. Du Ch.	84

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	39⅛	1200	Ill. Cen. R.	128
20,000	do.	39	1.0	do.	s10 128
10,000	do.	38⅞	1100	do.	s3 128
200	N. Y. Central.	s3 121	100	do.	b4 126
400	do.	s3 122	100	do.	b3 126
400	do.	b4 122	600	Cleve & Pitts	104⅜
100	do.	122⅛	200	do.	s3 104⅜
1000	Erie R.	102⅜	100	Chi. & R. I.	103⅜
800	do.	s3 102⅜	200	do.	103⅜
300	do.	b4 102⅜	200	do.	s3 103
600	do.	s3 102⅜	200	do.	103
1000	do.	102⅜	100	do.	103⅛
300	do.	102⅜	100	do.	103⅛
200	do.	s3 102⅜	200	do.	103⅛
600	do.	102⅜	200	do.	103⅛
200	do.	b3 102⅜	500	do.	103⅛
1000	do.	102⅜	100	do.	103⅛
300	do.	s3 102⅜	200	do.	103⅛
200	do.	b3 102⅜	500	do.	103⅛
200	do.	102⅜	200	do.	103⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold.	s3 234	200	Clev. & Pitts.	105⅜
10,000	Debt Cer.	38⅛	600	do.	s10 103⅛
10,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	38⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	112
5,000	do.	s3 38	300	do.	b30 114
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	122	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	99⅜
100	do.	122⅜	100	do.	99⅝
150	do.	122⅜	300	do.	99
100	do.	122⅜	100	do.	99⅜
500	Erie R.	101	170	do.	99⅜
1000	do.	b10 101	600	Chic. & N. W.	42⅜
400	do.	b3 101	100	do.	42⅜
400	do.	100⅞	100	do.	s3 42⅜
200	do.	s3 100⅞	500	do.	42⅜
300	do.	s10 101	100	do.	43
100	Hud. Riv. R.	122	200	do.	s3 43
100	do.	s3 121⅜	6 4	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	81
200	do.	b10 122	500	do.	81⅜
250	do.	s3 122	100	do.	81⅜
400	Reading R.	134	300	do.	80⅜
700	Mich. So. & N. I.	72⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	101⅜
500	do.	b10 72	600	do.	101
1000	do.	72⅜	200	do.	101
1400	do.	72⅜	1100	do.	101⅜
500	do.	s3 72	100	M. & P. du C. R.	83
500	do.	b10 72⅜	1900	do.	80
500	do.	b1 72⅜	200	do.	s3 80
100	Mich. Cen. R.	128	1300	Quick. M. Co.	83
100	Ill. Cen. R.	128	400	Mariposa M. Co.	35
100	do.	b3 128⅜	200	do.	b3 35

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2—P. M.

The following are the particulars of the Public Debt to Monday last, Oct. 31, the total of which has already been telegraphed to the morning papers:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, OCT. 31.

	Oct. 31.	Sept. 30.
Six per cents, 1867-'8	$18,723,582	$18,723,582
Five per cents, 1871-'74	27,021,000	27,021,000
Five per cents, 1865	2,052,000	2,052,000
Six per cents, 1881	268,376,800	268,376,450
7-3-10, convertible into 1881	14,145,900	25,410,400
5-20 years' 6 per cents	548,538,500	510,266,900
10-40 years' 5 per cents	81,680,000	81,630,800
Oregon 6 per cents	1,016,000	1,016,000
Total Gold-bearing	$961,176,782	$923,085,949
Deposits at 6 per cent	48,148,975	48,550,345
Treasury Certificates, 6s	230,373,000	229,946,000
One-year 6 per cents	43,588,000	44,520,000
Two-year 5 per cents	15,748,000	16,480,000
Two-year coupon 5s	61,186,110	66,482,250
Three-year 6s, compound	102,329,650	102,329,650
New 7-30 per cents	76,668,850	85,897,600
Total Currency interest	$364,039,315	$364,588,875
Greenbacks	433,160,569	433,160,569
Fractional Notes	20,125,824	24,502,412
Due Creditors	$35,515,900	
Less on hand	17,909,653 —	17,616,247
Old Debt, interest ceased	366,720	366,970
Total free of interest	$471,789,408	$468,301,189
Total of all Debt	$2,017,099,515	$1,955,975,416

The progressive increase of the Public Debt, of all descriptions, since the 5th July, when Mr. FESSENDEN took charge of the Treasury, is as follows:

	Principal.	Interest.
July 5	$1,792,667,040	$73,425,240
July 12	1,795,033,569	73,752,554
July 19	1,796,288,868	74,758,047
July 26	1,805,523,504	73,650,529
Aug. 2	1,837,492,170	76,418,305
Aug. 9	1,832,649,885	74,871,660
Aug. 16	1,849,714,355	76,088,165
Aug. 23	1,859,274,374	76,500,069
Aug. 30	1,878,565,234	77,447,122
Sept. 30	1,955,973,716	81,778,643
Oct. 31	2,017,099,515	*85,313,606
Increase in 118 days	$224,232,475	$11,888,366
Average daily increase of Principal		$1,900,197
Average rate of Interest per annum		4.23 ₩ cent.

*In Gold, $56,845,604; in Currency, $28,467,002.

Of the recent Loan of $40,000,000 on 5-20 Gold-bearing stock, it appears from the foregoing statement that $37,781,600 had been paid into the Treasury to Monday last, 31st inst.

The Gold Room is under continued excitement to-day, but the turn of the market is 5@7 ₩ cent. downward as compared with Tuesday, and from 15 to 17 ₩ cent. below the highly speculative sales at the Evening Exchange, in Fifth-avenue, last night. The price opened this morning at 243½, and gradually gave way to 230¾, from which it reacted to 236½, and again settled down 233½ ₩ cent.

It was quite evident, on the opening of the Stock Exchange Board this forenoon, that the Railway speculation, which went up so rapidly yesterday, had strongly sympathized with the sudden and to every rational appearance, forced and unreasonable rise in Gold, and as this gave way the bidding for the Railroads yielded from 3 to 5 ₩ cent. as compared with the best sales of Tuesday and Tuesday night. The Western lines were comparatively best supported at the early Board, but in the afternoon they yielded in prices to correspond with the general depressed temper of the market. There was much excitement at both sessions of the regular Board, while the lowest figures of the day were made between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock at the Open Board and on the Street, when Erie was down as low as par @100¼ ₩ cent. The Miscellaneous Shares participated in the decline. The Government Gold-bearing Stocks were well supported, and the demand large both at the Board and on Wall-street.

At 4 o'clock the Railways left off lower than at the Second regular Board. The following are the quotations.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅛	106⅛	Mich. Southern	73⅛	72⅝
U. S. 5-20's	101⅜	101	Illinois Cen	131⅜	125⅝
N. Y. Central	127⅛	123⅛	Pittsburgh	109⅜	103⅜
Erie	105⅜	100⅜	Fort Wayne	108⅜	103
Erie Preferred	107	103⅜	Rock Island	105	98⅜
Hudson	126	122	Reading	137⅜	133⅜
Canton	36⅜	34	Quicksilver	86⅛	83⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95⅝	95⅜	Cumberland Coal	54⅜	51⅜
Northwest	47⅜	43⅜	Mariposa	41	37
Ohio & M. Certs	44⅜	39	N. West Pref	84⅜	80⅜

The price of Gold at 4:30 o'clock stood 229½ ₩ cent., as against 241½ yesterday afternoon, and 248¼@250 last night. From all we can gather on the Street, the political use designed to be made of the *galvanic* rise of Monday and yesterday is likely to cost some of the speculators dearly, and certainly without any results in their favor at the polls on Tuesday next. The Presidential verdict has probably been made up before this, without reference to the Gold Room.

The heavy amount of speculative business at the Stock Exchange for the past day or two enhanced the employment of Money among the Brokers to-day at 7 ₩ cent., while the disposition among some of the lenders at Bank appeared to be to check the fresh speculation, particularly in Gold, and to contract rather than increase their loans to Brokers. This feeling gave rise to a rumor on the Street that the National Banks were calling in their loans with the Brokers to a large amount, to meet the requisitions of the Treasury, but we apprehend that so far as the speculations of the Street and of the Gold-room are concerned, these banks have had very little money out, having kept the Treasury balances in their hands almost exclusively on Government Securities. The old banks, as a rule, are not the less opposed to encouraging the unwarranted speculations in the Gold-room, and it may be that they have called in some of their loans upon the stocks which have rapidly advanced in sympathy with Gold.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares.

Merchants	112	State of New-York	115
America	137	Commerce	103
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Metropolitan	114⅜
Mechanics & Traders	120	St. Nicholas	100
Fourth National	90	Import. & Traders'	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Illinois Cen.	115⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	103
Erie 1sts, '82	104⅜	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	95
Erie 2ds, '75	113	Mil. & P. du Ch.	110
Erie 3ds, '63	110⅜	Ga. & Chi. 2ds	110⅜
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	108	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts	112⅜
Hudson R. 2ds S. F.	117	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	104
Mich. Cen., '69 and '72	125	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	99
Mich. new, 1sts	120	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	63⅜

The National Currency Bank, with a paid up capital of $100,000, yesterday opened business at No. 2 Wall-street, in the office for eight years past occupied by Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS. The President of the new Bank is Mr. F. G. ADAMS, recently of Chicago, and the Cashier, Mr. E. SCOVIELD, late of the First National. The business of THOMPSON BROTHERS has passed into the possession of the new Bank, the firm retiring from active business

The most reliable of the dealings in the numerous Petroleum Stocks are now conducted at the Petroleum Stock Board, an organization of responsibility, whose Standing Committees pass upon the capital and character of each Petroleum Company whose shares are admitted to the daily dealings of the Board.

Mr. WILLIAM LUMMIS has been made a member of the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The allotments heretofore advertised on another page of this paper to be awarded of the reserved Stock of the Mendota (Lake Superior) Mining Company to the highest bidders were made yesterday, 2,500 shares at $5 50 to $6 25 ₩ share.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $5,954,733 14, including for customs, $111,000; on account of loan, $266,350; payments, $1,458,806 25; balance, $31,192,616 54.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $3,391,378, against $3,240,567 same week last year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 3-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have been inactive to-day, at $11 25@$11 50 for Pots, and $12 50@$13 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand and buoyant including Java at 47c.@48¾c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo 39c.@41¾c.; Rio at 37¾@42c.; St. Doming at 36¾c.@37¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair request but at irregular prices; Middling, $1 26@$1 28 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand to-day, opening firmly, but closing heavily at a partial reduction of 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 18,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 45@$9 95; poor to choice Extra State at $10 10@$10 50, chiefly $10 20@$10 30; also, for delivery last half of November (1,500 bbls.,) at $10 75; all December (2,000 bbls.,) at $10 75, and January (1,000 bbls.,) at $11; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11@$11 25, and for December delivery $11 50 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 45	@$9 95
Extra State	10 10	@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 20	@13 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 00	@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 30	@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 55	@13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50	@15 50

Southern Flour is heavy and rather lower to-day; sales since our last 1,100 bbls. at $11@$12 15 for poor to good, and $12 25@$18 for good to choice extra brands, and $15@$16 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and drooping to-day; sales 450 bbls. Extra at $10 20@$12 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inlim ited demand, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ₩ bbl, sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal continues inmoderate demand, at $7 25 for Jersey; $7 90 for Marsh' Caloric, and $8 for Brandywine ₩ bbl. Sales 140 bbls

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, and has declined 3c.@5c. ₩ bush. Sales 35,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 45; Red Western at $2 30@$2 42; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 30; Milwaukee Club at $2 25@$2 28; Chicago Spring at $2 20@$2 21; red State at $2 40. Corn is in less demand at a reduction of 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel; sales since our last, 50,000 bushels, at $1 65@$1 67 for Mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Oats are less active and heavy. We quote Canada at 88c.@89½c.; Western at 90c.@91c.; State at 89c.@90c., cash, ₩ bushel. Sales were also made of 35,000 bushels Canada East Barley at $1 75; 1,500 bushels State do. at $1 90; also, 1,000 bushels Barley Malt at $2 10 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is in moderate request at $1 25@$1 35 for Governament and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are selling in lots at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 35c.@52½c. for new ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $2 25 ₩ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is inactive at $1 25 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continue in good request, including New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25. Porto Rico, 87½c.@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 72½c.@90c. ₩ gallon. Stock on hand, 7,250 hhds. and 1,642 bbls., against 1,329 hhds. and 3,168 bbls. same time last year.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Rosin (nominally) at $22@$35 ₩ 280 lbs., Tar, at $13@$16 ₩ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 05@$2 20 ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled to-day, opening at a material reduction in prices, but closing rather more firmly. Sales to-day 7,500 bbls., at $41 50@$42 25, cash and regular way, closing at $42 12½ for New Mess, cash, and $40 for one year old Mess; $42@$42 50 for Prime Mess, $41 for Thin Mess, and $38 50@$39 for Prime, and $42 37½@$42 75 for New Mess, deliverable in November, buyer's option, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 16¾c.@16¾c. for Shoulders, 17¾c.@21c. for Hams, sales 180 pkgs. Lard is less buoyant; sales 2,400 tcs. and bbls

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV 3, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES—PHENOMENA, &c. AFTERNOON: PAUL'S RETURN. EVENING: ELVIRA; or, THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

WINTER GARDEN—SCHOOL OF REFORM.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON THE CRICKET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—POPPING THE QUESTION—THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

WALLACK'S—THE BUSYBODY.

HOPE CHAPEL—MYSTERIOUS MEDIA—GRASS-BROWSES.

ART GALLERY (corner Broadway and Eighth-street)—CARPENTER'S PAINTING OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The destruction of the rebel ram *Albemarle* by Lieut. CUSHING, proves to be one of the most daring and romantic naval feats of history. Full particulars are embodied in the report of Lieut. CUSHING and the letter of our special correspondent at Fortress Monroe.

A rumor from Louisville, Ky., says that HOOD has crossed the Tennessee, going Northward. The particulars and locality of the crossing are not given. The railroad and telegraph from Louisville to Atlanta are in good order and working well.

A fight (locality not stated) is reported to have occurred recently between a portion of FORREST'S command and the Union force under Cols. HATCH and SHELLEY, in which the rebels were routed with the loss of their arms, ammunition and baggage. Strong reinforcements have arrived at Pad u ah, which, it is believed, has induced FORREST to change his plan of operations. It is not believed that he will make an attack on Johnsonville.

The *Tallahassee* is at her old tricks again. She has captured and destroyed the schooner *Goodspeed*, of Boston, seven miles south of Block Island, and her crew boasted that they had already destroyed three other vessels. The gunboat *Marblehead* left Newport last evening in pursuit of the pirate.

The Secretary of War has sent a dispatch to the Mayor of Buffalo, conveying the information that intelligence has been received from the British Provinces of a rebel conspiracy to burn the Northern cities on the day of the Presidential election. Active measures are in progress to thwart the execution of this design.

A dispatch received at headquarters in Nashville on Friday, from Decatur, says: "The enemy, under cover of darkness last night, with a heavy column, drove in our pickets, and established a line of riflepits five hundred yards from our front. An hour since we drove them out of their pits with a much inferior force, captured one hundred and twenty men, and killed and wounded a great number. They belong to CHEATHAM'S division."

FROM EUROPE.

The *Persia*, which arrived at this port yesterday, brings two days later intelligence from Europe. The United States steamer *Sacramento* had been refused the privilege of coaling in England. No improvement was visible in financial and commercial circles, and failures were daily announced. It is stated that the trial of FRANZ MULLER had been definitely fixed for the 27th of October. An alarming strike was in progress among the colliers of South Staffordshire. The Italian navy is to be reduced. The peace negotiations at Vienna had not terminated, owing to a disagreement on the financial question. The barracks of the gendarmes in Sollemoergo and Venetia, have been attacked and plundered by a band of insurgent Tyrolese.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was renewed excitement in the speculations in the Gold Room and on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but the turn of the market was downward—7 ₩ cent on Gold, and 3@5 ₩ cent. on the Railway Stocks. The Government Stocks kept firm, and were in large demand. Money not so easy to the Brokers.

The German Unionists of the Twelfth Ward hold a mass meeting to-night, at Washington Hall, No. 126 Third-avenue, to ratify the nomination of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and also that of Mr. DARLING for Congress. Messrs. DITTENHOEFER, DARLING and others will address the assemblage. The loyal Germans of the Twelfth Ward are up to and active in the work for the Union.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise were restricted yesterday, as, in view of the sharp reaction in Gold, buyers were reluctant to purchase freely at prevailing rates, though these, in the instance of domestic produce, were generally lower. Freights were dull and heavy, with 399 vessels of all classes in port.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Lincoln and Johnson German Campaign Club, held on Tuesday evening at Headquarters JACOB APPELL', No. 286 Eighth-avenue, Mr. CHAS. A. LA MONT, was indorsed as the Union candidate for Assembly in the Ninth District, Sixteenth Ward.

A Union Convention will be held at McHugh's Tavern, Jamaica, on Friday (to-morrow) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to make a nomination to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. H. G. STEBBINS.

The Union Clubs of Morrisania, Melrose and Mott Haven, hold a mass meeting this evening at Michael's Hall, Cortlandt-avenue, Melrose.

The St. Louis *Union*, of Saturday last, states that it was currently reported in the city yesterday that Gen. ROSECRANS had been ordered to report at Washington, to be assigned to a command in the Army of the Potomac. The rumor mentioned no one as his successor in command of this department. Gen. PLEASONTON would naturally succeed him, until some other commander was appointed. The name of Gen. BANKS is mentioned in well-informed circles as the probable future commander of the department.

The Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club of the Ninth Ward held a mass meeting last evening at the Bleecker Buildings. Hon. W. A. COOK, Capt. NOYES, Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS and others delivered addresses. The Union men of the Ninth Ward turned out in full force, and the hall was densely crowded. The nomination of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND for Congress was enthusiastically indorsed.

At a meeting of the old members of the Seventy-ninth N G S. N. Y., held last evening at the Mercer House, it was unanimously resolved to reorganize the regiment.

The citizens of New-Haven and of other parts of New-England have lately been extensively victimized by a young gentleman of good address, who has deceived them with purchasing, for amounts ranging from $10 to $3,000, the right to manufacture soap by a new method, without the use of grease. The sum last named was paid by a man who could not afford it for the right to make the soap for the State of Vermont.

A Union mass meeting is to be held at Middletown, Connecticut, on Friday, (to-morrow,) which will be addressed by Hon. JAS. A. BRIGGS, of Ohio, Hon. W. C. DOANE, of Washington, and JOHN C. DIMMICK, Esq., of New-York.

The Chicago *Tribune* states that, in a speech at Monmouth, Illinois, a few days ago, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM interpreted the meaning of the second resolution of the Chicago Platform, of which he was the author. He said the Democracy were in favor of a reconstruction of the Union on the basis of State rights, and hence they excluded from the platform the idea of a restoration of the Union on the "basis of the Federal Union of the States," and inserted in lieu thereof, the "*basis of the Federal States.*" The difference of phrase of course embraced a difference of idea, which the speaker explained as follows: *We are opposed to centralization of power in one government, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which would be one of the worst despotisms on earth.*"

WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Esq., of New-York, Hon. RICHARD H. DANA Jr., of Boston, and Col. JAMES F. JACQUES are positively announced by the Union General Committee of Kings County to speak at the Academy of Music Brooklyn, Friday evening. These names will be sufficient to fill the house as it has been filled for several meetings heretofore, and we advise all who want a chance to hear the addresses to secure their seats at an early hour.

Our National Debt and Our National Resources.

Mr. BENJAMIN, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, as well as most of those at the North who sympathize with him, seem to take great comfort in the fact that our public debt is now half as large as that of England, while the annual interest on it is the same. The conclusion which they draw from this circumstance invariably is that the burden which England finds so heavy will certainly overwhelm us.

In all inferences of this kind about our financial situation, however, it is constantly overlooked that England came out of the war with NAPOLEON in 1815 with her debt and her annual burden almost exactly what they now are. It has not been reduced, we believe, by above eighty millions sterling, while the other expenses of Government have enormously increased. And yet in 1815 her population was only about half of that of the free States, and has increased at a ratio which only doubles it once in forty years, while ours doubles once in twenty-five years, without counting the increase derived from immigration. So that our capacity to pay off a debt increases with more than twice the rapidity of that of England. In other words, if we had numbered as England did, only about 12,000,000 in 1815, our population in 1840 would have been 24,000,000, and in 1865, about 50,000,000, while that of England in 1865 will only be about 30,000,000.

Nor is this all. It is safe to say that in 1815, all the best land in England was already under cultivation; and consequently what has since been brought under cultivation, has yielded a steadily decreasing return to a steadily increasing amount of labor. Here, on the contrary, the extent of virgin soil of the highest fertility, still untouched, may be said to be, for all practical purposes, unlimited, and it is on this that a large portion of our increase of population is every year set to work; so that not only is our own increase of population twice as rapid as that of Great Britain, but its labor is at least twice as productive. This is shown by the difference in the interest paid on capital, which is nearly twice as great here as in England, which would not be the case if the use of it were not twice as profitable.

So that our situations far from resembling that of Great Britain at the close of the great French war, is more than twice as favorable. We have the same amount of money to pay yearly, but we have a population of twice the size to pay it, increasing with twice the rapidity, on a soil of which a boundless area is still untouched. And yet England has gone on steadily growing in numbers and wealth, and with credit not only unimpaired, but which during the whole of the last fifty years has stood higher in the money markets of the world, than that of any other nation. She has held this position, and acquired this confidence, without half the advantages that we enjoy, solely by the rigid determination of the Government and the people to meet their engagements faithfully and punctually, and by entire freedom from Copperheads and Copperheadism. We need hardly say that it is twice as easy for us to be honest as for her, and if we fail to pay our debts, it will be because we are twice as great knaves.

When BENJAMIN writes circulars to his agents abroad for the purpose of depreciating the national credit, he does so because he believes that this will be a potent means of paralyzing our exertions in the field, and bringing the war to a termination ruinous to the North. But in doing this he is simply following the example set him by nearly all the Copperhead organs at the North. There is not one of them which does not labor zealously to prepare the way for recognition by familiarizing the public mind with the idea that our debt can never be paid; and of course nothing will ever contribute more to National bankruptcy than a general feeling of despair about the possibility of meeting the public liabilities. We therefore warn all patriotic Americans against attempts on the public credit here as well as in Dixie. Articles on this subject in the Copperhead newspapers are simply the counterpart of BENJAMIN'S circular, and are intended to help the same cause and effect the same ends.

NEUTRALITY.—THE SACRAMENTO AND THE TALLAHASSEE.—The news from Europe which we publish to-day, relative to the refusal of a supply of coals for the *Sacramento* at British ports, will not be regarded as unsatisfactory if it is followed by the same rigid application of the British neutrality laws to the rebel pirates. The *Tallahassee*, the *Florida* and their companions can only become really formidable at this end of the great Atlantic highway by getting frequent supplies of coal at the various British Colonial ports, from Halifax to Nassau, or by the collusive aid of British merchantmen acting as tenders to the privateers. Lord RUSSELL might, with advantage, direct his attention to the British North American coaling stations.

Rebel Estimate of the "Cessationists."

Shortly after the "chivalry" compelled the hauling down of the old flag on Fort Sumter, their organ, the Charleston *Mercury*, discoursed thus: "Flunkey is a genuine Yankee word. It is only found in a Yankee dictionary, and is there defined by a periphrasis. The great WEBSTER, who understood Yankeedom thoroughly, calls it 'A term of contempt for one who is mean and low-spirited, perhaps from the Scottish *flunkie*, a livery-servant.' The word could only have its origin in a land where the thing itself had an existence. The animal flunkey, in an unadultered Yankee product. Recent events go to prove that it is not merely the exclusive, but universal growth of that region."

Well, three years and a half have passed since then, and now we hear from the Charleston *Mercury* again in these words: "President DAVIS, who has been opposed to making any concessions whatever to the enemy, has been finally prevailed upon to grant an armistice to the North, *provided it is solicited in a respectful* manner. This proposed armistice, if granted, raises the blockade by land and sea, which will enable our people to lay in a large amount of supplies. * * * * Therefore, we lose nothing by granting this experiment to the Yankees, who *have openly confessed that they are whipped*, by proclaiming the war on their part a failure." So here we have it again. Pat to the purpose, too, if the Chicago platform be indeed the accepted policy of the North. It will be literally true, and we may as well own it—may set it down in our school geographies so that our children shall understand it—that flunkeyism only flourishes in that part of the world bounded on the north by the British Provinces, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Mason and Dixon's line, and on the west by the Rocky Mountains.

For that assemblage of cravens at Chicago and its pusillanimous doings, the North is not, as yet, responsible. No land yet was ever entirely free from such out-growths of the meanest elements of humanity. There never was a cause so sacred, never yet a policy so urgent, as to enlist all of a people in its support. Least of all could we expect this war against pro-slavery treason to unite the entire North. The fear expressed by DANIEL WEBSTER, in his speech at Marshfield, published in the second volume of his works, was a just fear: "I am afraid, fellow-citizens, that the generation of 'dough-faces' will be as perpetual as the generation of men." And he meant Northern men of just such kidney as those at Chicago when he said: "Such persons are dough-faces, with dough heads, and dough hearts, and dough souls; they are *all* dough; the coarsest potter may mould them to vessels of honor or dishonor—most readily to vessels of dishonor." A whole generation of the North have been politically trained to defer to the "master race," and to acquiesce in every assumption of the slave power. They have been bred to believe that they were only the "mudsills" of the land; and it is evident in everything they do that they *feel* the mudsill taint in their blood and their bones. "Flunkeyism" is their second nature. It interfuses every atom of their being; filters from their brain in every thought; lubricates their tongue at every word; and crooks their knees at every movement. They are in torture unless creeping in the shadow of the chivalry. Such were the men at Chicago who, as the Charleston *Mercury* says, "openly confessed that they were whipped." They spoke for themselves. They spoke for a good many other just such creatures behind them. But what, we insist, they did not speak for, is the majority of the Northern people.

We assert that the election next Tuesday will show these insolent traitors that the body of the North does not confess this war a "failure," and does not ask for a "cessation of hostilities"—that, on the contrary, it will stand square up to the mark of all the grand deeds of GRANT, and SHERIDAN, and FARRAGUT, and will settle it as firmly as fate that treason shall be smitten to the dust. It is not possible that the majority of the third generation from those men who carried through that seven years' struggle of the Revolution should be so degenerate as to give up their birthright in this fourth year of a struggle, when the odds against them, relatively, were not one-half or one-fourth part so great. We are no worse off than our fathers were in having flunkies and cravens among us. They had their cow-boys and tories. We shall no more give that stripe of men the rule than they did. We shall keep all power out of their hands as they did; shall, in like manner, go straight on fighting as though they did not exist; shall leave them behind buried in contempt, and shall deliver their memories, too, to our children as warnings of the fate that is sure to overtake all who are false to their country in its hour of need.

The infatuation of these recreants, in seriously believing that they are strong enough to make a President, is amazing. "Flunkeyism," we know, strikes to the marrow, but it seems almost incredible that it should so addle the brain that they can get no better notion of the temper of the American people. Even the cattle of the field know when the storm is brewing. The spirit of the true people of the North, which has been long and silently gathering wrath, will have its vent on Tuesday. It will sweep the breadth of the land, blasting, as with heaven's lightnings, all this traitorous poltroonery into annihilation.

CORTINAS AND THE COPPERHEADS.—We publish this morning CORTINAS' declaration of surrender to the French commander at Matamoras. It will strike every intelligent Copperhead at once, how remarkable is the coincidence in spirit and in terms between this offer of surrender by CORTINAS, and the proposed Chicago surrender to JEFF. DAVIS. CORTINAS, like MCCLELLAN'S supporters, considers the struggle of Mexico for nationality "a failure," and certainly, we must admit that, though his action in this respect is not of the heroic order, he has infinitely more reason for it than our Copperheads. He relies upon the statements, official and unofficial, of the French invaders, that they only mean kindness and good-will to the Mexican people, just as the Chicago Cessationists rely upon JEFF. DAVIS, that, after all, he only means Union. CORTINAS looks to the Commander of the French for "magnanimity." VALLANDIGHAM and the Chicago Copperheads look to the Richmond conspirators for brotherly devotion. Both take the high ground of "unconditional surrender." CORTINAS hopes that the French Emperor's agent will make him a Brigadier-General. The Chicago man hopes that JEFF. DAVIS will permit him to become President of a portion of the United States.

The watchwords, moreover, of these advocates of surrender at Chicago and at Matamoras are not dissimilar. "Independence and Liberty!" shouts CORTINAS, as he hands over his sword and his honor to the despoilers of his country. "The Union must be preserved," hiccoughs the Copperhead, as he proclaims, in the ears of every rebel, that the national army has become impotent, that the national arms are disgraced by failure, and that the Republic is collapsed.

CORTINAS and the Copperheads! "Independence and Liberty!"

Sixth Congressional District.

In another column we publish an extended statement of the attempt made to harmonize the differences in regard to the Congressional nomination in the Sixth District. It seems that Mr. H. J. RAYMOND and Col. HAWKINS were nominated on the same evening by their respective conventions, and that various attempts have been made to secure some amicable and disinterested decision as to which of the two should withdraw. Mr. RAYMOND proposed to submit the matter to the judgment of three persons—one to be chosen by each of the candidates, and the other by those two. All attempts, however, to agree upon the third man failed. The State Central Committee then took the matter in hand, but failed to secure the assent of Col. HAWKINS or his friends to any one of the numerous propositions which were made.

The only mode of deciding the question to which they would submit was *by casting lots.* We have heard of no one yet who considers this a reputable or admissible mode of deciding such a question. The State Central Committee unanimously rejected it, and recommended the Union voters to support Mr. RAYMOND as the regularly nominated Union candidate.

Last year the Wards in this District (Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth,) gave about 750 Union majority on the vote for State Senator. This year there are two Democratic candidates in the field, ELIJAH WARD and ELI P. NORTON. The chances are decidedly in favor of the Union nominee, in spite of the attempt to draw off voters for Col. HAWKINS, provided the canvass is vigorous and thorough. We believe the Union men of the District are determined to make it so.

Mr. Belmont's Bets.

In the Washington correspondence of the *Herald*, a few days since, it was stated that Mr. BELMONT was ready and anxious to *bet* on the result of the election, and that his confidence on the subject excited considerable surprise.

In response to this notice we published on Monday the following note, saying that it came from a perfectly responsible quarter:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice the Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says, in its last Sunday issue, that Mr. BELMONT is ready to bet any amount on MCCLELLAN'S election.

I have only to say that within a short time $2,000 to $1,000 was offered him that LINCOLN would be elected. This he declined, and said he required three to one, thus, not showing much confidence in the success of his friend and nominee.

If Mr. BELMONT has changed his views, *the bet of two to one is still open for him to accept.* UNION.

In reply to this we have received the following:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: A correspondent in your paper of to-day seems anxious to have a bet on the coming Presidential election.

I offer the following: I will bet the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) the money to be deposited in the New-York Trust Company, that if Mr. LINCOLN should be elected, we will be in a state of war during the term of his Administration, or will be forced into a disgraceful peace, with separation; and the same amount, to be similarly deposited, that if Gen. MCCLELLAN is elected, the Union will be restored within his term of office.

Yours, very respectfully,
AUGUST BELMONT.

It seems from this that Mr. BELMONT is not at all anxious to bet *on the result of the election*, even when he can have odds of two to one in his favor. As to the bet which he is willing to take, we submit it to public consideration. The main point established by his letter is, that he has no faith whatever in MCCLELLAN'S election.

MARTYRS TO PRINCIPLE.—The MCCLELLAN organs here are much troubled to decide on the line of party argument best adapted to meet the case of FERRY and DONAHUE. The detection of the crime committed by these Copperhead agents was so unexpected, that the organs at first publicly denied, in the face of the culprits' own confessions, that there had been any frauds committed. The whole thing was pronounced to be a conspiracy on the part of the Administration to cheat MCCLELLAN'S military supporters of their votes.

This line of defence, however, was abandoned yesterday by the organs, in a most unaccountable way. They now admit the crime, but plead, first, that the court had no power to try, and second, that the sentence—imprisonment for life—is excessive. "An eminent lawyer of this city" appears on the stage, and says:

"The Republican Legislature affixed a punishment of $250 fine and one year's incarceration in county jail or penitentiary, a *maximum* punishment of the crime whereof DONAHUE is convicted. Where do the President or his court get their authority to punish at all? If they do get it, is it otherwise than by analogy? The military court try a civilian for a State crime, without jury, and the President provides arbitrary punishment!"

This "eminent lawyer" possibly could tell his political friends how a crime committed in Baltimore is to be punished in New-York, which is the "State," we presume, where he imagines the trial ought to have taken place. He could perhaps also show his friends that it is no fradulent infraction of military law—this revision of the Army List by DONAHUE and FERRY. But until he does show both these points in an intelligible light, probably he might better have said nothing. Certainly he does not help his party much more than he helps the cause of honest government—except that he unwittingly accepts the guilt of the prisoners as proven.

COMPLICATED CAMPAIGNS.—There are certainly some very remarkable campaigns being carried on at this date by the rebels. They have a novel political character attached to them. When HOOD was setting forth on his present campaign to the northward, JEFF. DAVIS delivered a speech at Augusta in which he said HOOD'S object was to "help the Peace party of the North to elect their candidate." The Richmond *Examiner*, in like manner, told us a short time ago, that JUBAL EARLY, in the Shenandoah Valley, was "electioneering for the Peace candidate." Gen. PRICE, too, has been operating upon the same line in Missouri, for, beside his ravages and butcheries, he has had leisure and opportunity, during his travels, to mount the stump and deliver speeches for Little MCCLELLAN. These are surely very curious things.

The rebels are very explicit in proclaiming this their purpose; and the Peace party of the North are showing their gratitude to their rebel allies by magnifying their exploits and chanting their praises. But though HOOD join hands with WOOD, and PRICE with PENDLETON, and EARLY with VALLANDIGHAM—though the "Sons of Liberty" in the North coöperate with the imps of slavery in the South, their counsels and struggles will come to naught; for the great loyal army in the field will rout the one by their bullets, while the loyal army by the fireside rout the other by their ballots.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL RAM ALBEMARLE.—The graphic description of the destruction of the *Albemarle*, which we publish this morning, forms one of the most romantic tales of the war. The gallantry, presence of mind, coolness and daring of Lieut. CUSHING have had few parallels in our own or any other time. His craft was little better than a ship's launch. His crew consisted of but a dozen men. The obstacles which presented themselves in ascending the Roanoke were of a kind only to be overcome by exertions of an almost superhuman nature. But the task was accomplished, as our readers will see, in a way which must command the admiration of the whole country, although at some sacrifice; only two of the party—Lieut. CUSHING and one of his men—escaping either death or capture. We question if the record of any navy can produce a case of more noble and indomitable daring than is to be found in this recital. Certainly we know of none attributed to one so young, Lieut. CUSHING not being more than 22 years of age.

THE LATE BATTLE.—Those who would understand the movement made by the Army of the Potomac on Thursday last, will find on the second page of to-day's TIMES a succint and comprehensive account of the entire operation, its plan, inception, execution and final issue. The Copperheads are, of course, already basely trying to use this movement of our troops for political effect. They are attempting to prove that GRANT made a final and fatal failure; to show by it that GRANT can never capture Richmond, and that the great rebellion can never be subdued. The Copperheads have rushed to these conclusions with the greatest haste and the utmost delight. But the fact is they are altogether overdoing this thing. The malignancy with which they seize on every incident to belittle and misrepresent the deeds of our armies, and to show the hopelessness of the Union cause, is producing disgust among all decent white men. They have neither pride in their country, pride in the achievement of its armies, nor self-respect. When they cannot daily find grounds ready at hand for maligning our soldiers, they invent false grounds.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

RELEASED.

Col. COLBY, Superintendent of Old Capitol Prison, pursuant to directions from the War Department to-day, discharged from custody the members of the firm of HAMILTON, EASTER & Co., and CHARLES E. WATERS, lately arrested in Baltimore upon a charge of selling goods to rebel agents, and aiding and abetting in blockade-running upon their giving bail in the sum of $10,000 for each person respectively to appear and answer when called for before the Military Commission which has jurisdiction of the cases. The bail was perfected by deposit in each case of a certified check for the amount required upon the Union Bank of Baltimore.

A NEW DODGE.

Copperhead agents are circulating among New-York soldiers a power of attorney, to which has been added the following words: "And I hereby revoke any power of attorney heretofore executed by me, authorizing any person to cast my vote," in tending thereby to deceive the unwary, and cut off all proxies heretofore regularly executed and forwarded, expecting by this means to counteract the effect of Union votes already sent forward by soldiers.

PERSONAL.

Postmaster-General DENNISON left town this evening for his home, in Ohio, to remain until after election.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and a portion of his staff arrived this morning from the front. The General was a long time in consultation with the President and Secretary of War. He left town this evening.

FROM CITY POINT.

The mail steamer *Dictator* arrived here this morning from City Point, but brings no news of importance from the Army of the Potomac. The *Dictator* brought up about twenty-five enlisted men who are under sentence of court-martial for various offences. The majority of them are to be sent to the Dry Tortugas. Quite a number of furloughed officers and men came up in the *Dictator*, who are going home to vote.

LIEUT. CUSHING.

Lieut. W. B. CUSHING, who, in command of picket launch No. 1, destroyed the formidable iron-clad ram *Albemarle*, lying at Plymouth, N. C., arrived in town to-day, and reported to the Secretary of the Navy.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Gen. BUTLER has issued detailed instructions to Major MULFORD, Assistant Agent of Exchange for carrying out the arrangements recently entered into between Gens. GRANT and LEE for feeding and clothing the prisoners of war held by military authorities of the United States and rebels.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: Corp. Eben Elmer, Co. G, 166th Infantry; Oscar Kendall, Co. D, 14th Artillery; Adelbert Caywood, Co. A, 24th Cavalry; Anthony Lopez, Co. K, 51st Infantry; F. B. Porter, Co. K, 8th Artillery.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The total subscriptions to the 10-40 loan, to Oct. 30, foot up $81,667,800; to the new 7-30s, $57,003,800.

THE CURRENCY.

The currency issued to the National Banks during last week amounts to $1,826,150; total to Oct. 30, $57,684,180.

NATIONAL BANKS ESTABLISHED.

The following National Banks have been established for the week ending Oct. 29:

The Kensington National Bank of Philadelphia, Penn.	$250,000
The Boylston National Bank of Boston, Mass.	400,000
The National Bank of Germantown, Philadelphia	200,000
The National Bank of Commerce, of Philadelphia	250,000
The First National Bank of Jamestown, N. Y.	100,000
The First National Bank of Gloucester, Mass	100,000
The First National Bank of Minona, Minn	50,000
The Broadway National Bank of Boston, Mass.	300,000
The National Bank of Chester, West Chester, Penn.	200,000
The National Bank of Winthrop, Me.	50,000
The National Bank of Commerce, of Boston	2,000,000
The First National Bank of Fooddulac, Wis.	75,000
The Commercial National Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	1,000,000
The Manufacturers National Bank of Philadelphia	570,100
The Randolph National Bank, Mass.	150,000
The Cheshire National Bank, Keene, N. H.	100,000
The Southwark National Bank, Philadelphia	250,000
The Consolidation National Bank, Philadelphia	300,000

MADE DEPOSITARIES OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

The following national banks have been made depositaries of the public funds and designated as financial agents of the United States: Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia; City National Bank, Philadelphia; First National Bank, Medina, N. Y.; First National Bank, Camden, N. J.; First National Bank, Jamestown, N. Y.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

RECORDS OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

An official record of the court-martial cases has been published. The list embraces one Colonel, one Major, 22 Captains, 25 First Lieutenants, 20 Second Lieutenants, two Assistant Surgeons and one Chaplain. They were convicted of various offences, including neglect of duty, embezzlement, and twenty-five for drunkenness while on duty. The larger number of these offenders were dismissed the service.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUT. CUSHING.

Lieut. CUSHING arrived here to-day, bringing with him the official report of the particulars attending his destruction of the rebel ram *Albemarle*. This act relieves all the sounds of North Carolina from floating enemies, and thus leaves them free to the operations of our fleet. Lieut. CUSHING is a citizen of, and was appointed from, the State of New-York. He is satisfied that a large number of lives must have been lost by the blowing up, as the *Albemarle* was well manned. The Secretary of the Navy will recommend to Congress a vote of thanks, and he will be promoted to be a Lieutenant-Commander.

FLOUR CONTRACTS.

Contracts for 26,000 barrels of flour were awarded to-day, by the Commissary Department, at from $11 50 to $12 85.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S "FRIENDS."

The New-York Commission have not yet accomplished the main objects of their visit.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE, FRAUDS.

The Investigations of Gov. Seymour's Commissioners—The Trial of Col. North.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S Commissioners are still engaged in the examination of papers connected with lately developed frauds, and have found so much food for reflection in them that at their urgent request the trial of NORTH and others has been postponed another day. They have been persistent in their endeavors to postpone these trials until after election, fearing, doubtless, the damaging effect which the facts developed by evidence will have upon the interests which they represent. But the authorities will consent to no further delay, being of the opinion that the prisoners are entitled to immediate trial, in order that, if innocent, they may be the sooner honorably discharged, and if guilty, the law may be vindicated and the culprits punished. The trial, it is understood, will positively commence in the morning. Meantime, the Commissioners are allowed free access to the prisoners, and allowed by Government every facility for making up their defence. These gentlemen virtually concede the question of jurisdiction by admitting that the State of New-York has no power to try the case, and that if tried at all, it must be by the military authorities of the United States.

The New-York State agency rooms have been turned over to the Commissioners, and such votes as were found there at the time of the arrest of the State agents have been handed to Mr. KELLY, one of the members, who has made himself responsible for their safekeeping and transmission to their proper destination.

The Case of Col. North.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The trial of Col. NORTH, New-York State Agent, has been further postponed until to-morrow, in order to give the accused additional time for preparation and enable the prosecution to send for witnesses.

Handsome Gift to the Sanitary Commission from Hon. Robert J. Walker.

The following letter to Collector DRAPER explains itself:

LONDON, No. 21 Cockspur-street, Oct. 22, 1864.

DEAR SIR: The Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER has authorized me to ship from London, or Liverpool, in your care, for the United States Sanitary Commission, some thirteen or fourteen cases containing most valuable pictures, etc. These pictures are a present from Mr. WALKER to the United States Sanitary Commission. Very respectfully yours,
E. C. FISHER.
Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission.
To Hon. SIMEON DRAPER, Collector, New York.

Mass Meeting of the Veteran Union Club at Cooper Institute To-Night.

The Lincoln and Johnson Veteran Campaign Club hold their second grand mass meeting at the Cooper Institute to-night. Major-Gen. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Hon. DANIEL DOUGHERTY and Col. CARPENTER will speak upon this occasion. And as it is one of the last Union meetings of the campaign, it is intended to make it one of the best. The address of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, President of the Sanitary Commission, will undoubtedly be extremely interesting, containing as it will his account of his recent visit to California. Front seats will be reserved for ladies and veteran soldiers, who are especially invited to be present.

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SOLDIERS' VOTES IN THE POST-OFFICE.—We publish in our advertising columns a list of letters remaining in the Post office, which contain soldiers' ballots. Of course, unless they are called for before election day they will be valueless.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

To the Union Voters of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.

On the 9th of October a Convention of Delegates selected under the call of the Union Central Committee, of which Mr. DARLING is President, met and unominated HENRY J. RAYMOND for Congress. The vote on the first ballot stood 10 for Mr. RAYMOND and 8 for CHARLES S. SPENCER, and at a subsequent meeting the nomination was made unanimous. On the same evening a convention of delegates elected, under the call of the Union General Committee, of which SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., is Chairman, met and nominated Col. R. C. HAWKINS for Congress.

In his letter of acceptance Mr. RAYMOND reserved the right to withdraw from the canvass whenever the harmony of the Union party of the district could be promoted by such a step.

Conference Committees had been appointed by both conventions; but on the 24th of October, finding that their efforts to unite the vote of the district on a single candidate were not likely to prove effectual, Mr. RAYMOND called upon Col. HAWKINS, and after some conversation addressed him a note, which led to the following correspondence:

MR. RAYMOND TO COL. HAWKINS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

Col. R. C. Hawkins:

DEAR SIR: Circumstances for which probably neither of us can properly be held responsible, have placed us in a position of rivalry as candidates for Congress, which threatens to throw the Sixth District into the hands of the enemies of the Union cause. I am sure that you would deprecate such a result as sincerely as I should, and that you would cheerfully coöperate with me in any proper steps to unite the Union vote upon a single candidate.

I am prepared to make a proposition which I think would lead to that result, and at the same time involve no sacrifice of rights or personal feeling on the part of either of us. Before doing so, however, I would be glad to learn from you whether your position is such that you can receive and respond to it, or whether the matter is so far closed on your part as to render all attempts at adjustment useless.

Please reply at your earliest convenience, and believe me, very truly, yours,

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

COLONEL HAWKINS' REPLY TO MR. RAYMOND.

No. 48 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your note of yesterday, and the verbal proposition made by you at my office, for each of us to select a referee, and they to select a third, I would state, that at a meeting of the Congressional Convention, held this A. M., a resolution was passed authorizing me to accede to your proposition, and I have selected Hon. ORSON BLUNT to act for me. He will be at his office in the Park up to 4 o'clock this P. M., for the purpose of meeting the gentlemen appointed to act for you, or at other hour during the day. As immediate action is necessary, I trust you will instruct your referee to address Mr. BLUNT at the earliest moment. Yours, faithfully,

RUSH C. HAWKINS.

MR. RAYMOND TO MR. BENEDICT.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.

Hon. E. C. Benedict:

MY DEAR SIR: Col. HAWKINS has accepted a proposition from me to refer the matter of our differences in regard to a Congressional candidate in the Sixth District to three persons—one to be selected by him, one by me, and the third by those two. He has selected Hon. ORSON BLUNT. Will you be kind enough to act for me in the matter. If so, Mr. BLUNT would like to meet you at his office in the Park, before 4 P. M. Very truly yours, H. J. RAYMOND.

Hon. E. C. BENEDICT.

MR. BENEDICT'S REPORT TO MR. RAYMOND.

No. 74 WALL-STREET, Oct. 29, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Having closed my ineffectual efforts to procure union and harmony in our Congressional district, I beg to report briefly:

Immediately on the receipt of your request to act in the matter on 25th inst., I called on Mr. BLUNT, and after considerable conversation, in which he proposed that both candidates should withdraw and allow both conventions to meet in joint ballot and make new nominations; and also that we should settle it *by lot*—both of which being quite outside of our powers, I declined to accede to. I named the following persons: SIMEON DRAPER and GEORGE W. BLUNT, of this city, and JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN, of Brooklyn. Mr. BLUNT took time to ascertain whether his powers authorized him to join in selecting a third man.

When we next met I added the following names: Judge WILLIAM MITCHELL and Judge HENRY E. DAVIES. At a late hour in the evening he declined them, and proposed A. F. DOW, Waldo HUTCHINS, JOHN J. DERBY, IRA O. MILLER, GEORGE F. BRADFORD and R. F. ANDREWS. Several of them being unknown to me I took time till your return from Washington to decide. I, however, found on inquiry in the morning, that those gentlemen were understood to be entirely identified with Col. HAWKINS in his nomination, and I addressed to Mr. BLUNT the following letter;

No. 74 WALL-STREET, Oct. 27, 1864.

DEAR SIR: On inquiry yesterday, I was informed that the gentlemen named by you are so much identified with Col. HAWKINS as to preclude the possibility of selecting either of them as our third man. This, with your previous declining to select from those offered by me, viz: SIMEON DRAPER, GEORGE W. BLUNT, JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN, Judge WILLIAM MITCHELL and Judge HENRY E. DAVIES, makes me feel that there is small prospect of our agreeing upon any one. Feeling, however, very deeply the importance of united action in our district, which is probably the only one which we can save in the city, I determined to make one more attempt, and I should have made my further proposition yesterday, had I not told you that I would submit your names to Mr. RAYMOND, who did not return till this morning.

I propose CHARLES JONES, Chairman State Central Committee; JAMES KELLY, Postmaster; Judge RICHARD BUSTEED, Judge BENJAMIN W. BONNEY, gentlemen whose patriotism and integrity you will not doubt any more than that of those already named. And understanding that Senator MORGAN is now in the city, I further offer that all the names proposed by us respectively, be submitted to him, and that he name one whom we shall take as the third man; or I will agree to him as the third man.

I am so occupied to-day, professionally, that I cannot call on you till late in the day, and, therefore, write you this that no time may be lost. I must also say that if these propositions do not produce an agreement, I shall, without further delay, report to Mr. RAYMOND our ill-success, and resign my power to him.

Respectfully and truly yours,

Hon. ORSON BLUNT. E. C. BENEDICT.

Not hearing from Mr. B., I called on him last evening to know his decision, when he informed me that he had been absent; and that while I objected to the gentlemen proposed by him because of their identification with Col. HAWKINS, he must object to those proposed by me on a similar ground, for he found, on inquiry, they were bitter opponents of Col. H., and had already expressed their opinions—some of them to Col. H. himself, that he ought to withdraw. From this remark, however, he specially excepted Judge MITCHELL, of whom he said he had not heard it said that he had expressed an opinion against Col. H. continuing in nomination. He then concurred with me in the opinion that further efforts on our part would be useless, and he again expressed the wish that both candidates would withdraw and let the two conventions act jointly.

I accordingly return to you your letter to me, that of Col. H. to you, and surrender my powers into your hands, expressing my regret that we failed to harmonize the party, and my gratification at Mr. BLUNT's information, that so many such men whom the party have delighted to honor, are of the opinion that Col. HAWKINS ought to withdraw.

Yours, very truly and respectfully,

E. C. BENEDICT.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

This seemed to close all efforts on the part of the candidates themselves to adjust the controversy.

On Tuesday last the STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE took up the subject of the differences in several of the City Districts, with a view to producing, if possible, harmony of action. When the *Sixth District* came up to be considered,

Col. HAWKINS and Mr. RAYMOND, the two Union candidates, were present by invitation, and made each a statement of facts in regard to their respective nominations, and the efforts already made to adjust their differences.

It appeared, as is shown above, that a proposition had been made by Mr. RAYMOND and accepted by Col. HAWKINS, that each should select a referee, and those two a third, and that *the three thus chosen should decide which of the two candidates should withdraw:* and that Messrs. ORSON BLUNT and E. C. BENEDICT, the referees selected by the two candidates, had failed to agree in the choice of a third.

It was then proposed by Mr. JONES, of the committee, that the State Executive Committee select the third referee.

To this Mr. RAYMOND *assented* and Col. HAWKINS *declined* to assent.

It was then proposed by Mr. JEROME that the State Executive Committee select the third man, and that he be accepted, provided their choice should be unanimous.

To this Mr. RAYMOND *assented* and Col. HAWKINS *declined*.

It was then proposed by Mr. FIELD that the State Executive Committee select three new men as arbiters, and that the candidates abide by their decision.

To this Mr. RAYMOND *assented* and Col. HAWKINS *declined*.

After these efforts Col. HAWKINS said there were but two propositions to which the convention which nominated him would assent: 1. That both candidates withdraw, and the two conventions meet and make a nomination in joint ballot. 2. That it be decided by *casting lots*.

The State Executive Committee declined to sanction either,—on the ground that it was too late to convene the two conventions again, and present a third candidate with any chance of success,—and that a decision by lot would not command the respect, the confidence or the full vote of either side.

It was then proposed by Mr. HISCOX that the convention which nominated Col. HAWKINS, be requested to assent to the choice of a third man by the State Executive Committee.

Mr. RAYMOND suggested that inasmuch as he had personally assented to this mode of adjustment, Col. HAWKINS ought to do the same for himself and to advise his convention to endorse his action.

This Col. HAWKINS *declined* to do.

The committee then unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the two candidates and the conventions nominating them, to empower the Executive Committee to select such third person, and that the decision of the majority determine who of the two nominees shall be the candidate of the Union party in the Sixth District.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman Ex. Com.
W. M. POTTER, Secretary.

In response to this resolution, the committee received the following

REPLY FROM MR. RAYMOND.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

Charles Jones, Esq., Chairman State Committee:

DEAR SIR: I assent on my own behalf, and pledge the assent of the convention which placed me in nomination, to the proposition of the Executive Committee, and will withdraw peremptorily from the canvass in case the arbiters appointed in the manner proposed decide that the harmony of the Union party in the district will be promoted thereby.

Yours, respectfully,

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

On behalf of the convention which nominated Mr. RAYMOND, I assent to the proposition of the State Executive Committee referred to in Mr. RAYMOND's note.

J. WILSON GREEN,
Chairman of Nominating Convention.

Nov. 1, 1864.

The committee also received the following

REPLY ON BEHALF OF COL. HAWKINS.

No. 89 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1864.

Mr. Waldo M. Potter, Secretary:

DEAR SIR: At the request of Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS, our candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, the Nominating Convention was called together this morning to consider a proposition made by your committee, viz.: that your committee select an umpire, in the conference committee of *two* now existing on the part of Messrs. RAYMOND and HAWKINS, to decide which of the two candidates shall be withdrawn.

The convention was unanimous in the opinion that the only mode of settling the difficulty so as to have no bad party feeling on either side, is to decide the matter *by lot*, as proposed at a mass meeting held in the district last Friday evening, and published in the *Evening Post* of yesterday.

This course would place both candidates and their friends on equal terms, and the result would be the election of the Union candidate of the district, which must be far more gratifying to every true Union man than any mere personal triumph.

The convention would also consent to withdrawing both candidates, and agree upon a third one, if there is time left for such a course, which may be considered doubtful.

If the friends of Mr. RAYMOND are not willing to meet us on equal terms, then there is no chance of saving the district, for Col. HAWKINS *will not be withdrawn*, but will show at the polls the strength and partiality of his friends.

Hoping your committee may effect a settlement on the basis proposed by the convention, I remain, yours, very respectfully, AUG. F. DOW,
Chairman of Nominating Committee.

ACTION OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON THE WHOLE SUBJECT.

Upon the receipt of these letters at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Union State Committee, held at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, on the 2d of November, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

The Executive Committee of the New-York Union State Committee, with a desire to harmonize the existing differences in the Sixth Congressional District, invited the two nominees, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND and Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS, to meet the committee, and after hearing their statements in reference to the action of the nominating conventions and the subsequent attempt of the candidates to reconcile the differences in the District, it was unanimously

Resolved, That it be recommended to the two candidates and the conventions nominating them, (they having already selected each one referee,) to empower the Executive Committee to select a third referee to act with the referees already chosen by the respective candidates, and that the decision of the majority to determine who of the two candidates should be the candidate of the Union party in the Sixth District.

The proposition was accepted by Mr. RAYMOND and the convention which nominated him, but a letter was received from the convention which nominated Col. HAWKINS *declining* the proposition and submitting a counter proposition, and

Thereupon it was unanimously Resolved, That the convention which nominated Col. HAWKINS having declined the proposition made by this committee, and having submitted propositions which this committee do not regard as either expedient or conducive to harmonious and vigorous action among the Union men of the District, *this committee, under all the circumstances of the case, and after careful inquiry as to the relative strength of the two candidates* RECOMMEND ALL UNION VOTERS IN THE DISTRICT TO CAST THEIR VOTES FOR HENRY J. RAYMOND AS THE REGULARLY NOMINATED UNION CANDIDATE.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman.
WALDO M. POTTER, Secretary.

The Sixth Congressional District.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

I learn from the *Evening Post* of last night, that the political friends of Col. HAWKINS, in the Sixth District, proposed to the friends of Mr. RAYMOND that it be decided *by lot* which of the two shall withdraw from the canvass.

Permit me to ask you whether you consider this as a proper mode of deciding a grave political question—especially one so grave as the selection of a representative of the Union party in the coming Congress?

A year or two ago it was rumored that the Democratic party had resorted to the lottery to decide between two rival candidates for the judgeship of the Superior Court; and if I remember rightly no journal was sharper or more vehement in condemning this cause of procedure than the *Evening Post*, unless, perhaps, it was the *Tribune*. Is it wise to put the Union party in the same position?

Certainly there must be *some* better mode of settling this dispute than the only one thus far proposed by the friends of Col. HAWKINS.

Yours, UNION.

We cordially agree with our correspondent as to the impropriety of determining these issues by lot; but so far as his remarks imply that we have taken any part between Mr. RAYMOND and Col. HAWKINS, we must protest against them. We desire to see that candidate nominated who is most likely to carry the district; and to determine that point we should think that three independent persons or the State Committee would be excellent umpires.—*Editors Evening Post.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. For sale only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th street; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy, $8. Boots of every description equally low

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls, Cheaper, &c., No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.

He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Horehound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these *five* other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn the stock of this company is being rapidly taken up. In looking over their circular we find that its officers and directors are gentlemen of great energy and stand very high in the community. The interests of the stockholders, it will be noticed, will be well guarded. Our readers, who intend investing in this species of enterprise, would do well to call on the subscription agents, who we know to be reliable men, Messrs. L. B. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York. Their advertisement can be seen in another column.

An Established Remedy.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use have brought out imitations, represented to be the same. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Articles of real merit are worth their value. Such is the case with Burnett's Preparation.

Medical Hydrokonia.

The safe, efficient and rational treatment of Nasal Catarrh, Catarrh Deafness, Catarrh of the Throat, Bronchial Catarrh, and Asthma. Introduced and practiced BY DR. S. CLESSON PRATT, Oculist and Aurist, Lecturer on Diseases of the Organs of Special Sense, Author of the "Medical Specialist," Medical Hydrokonia for Catarrh, &c. Professional rooms No. 793 Broadway, opposite Grace Church. Reception hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CARD SPECIAL.

Persons suffering from disease of the organs of Special Sense, as the Eye, Ear, Throat, or Catarrhal disease, may command the professional services of Dr. PRATT, without the chagrin and mortification of seeing their names and diseases paraded in the public newspapers. The relation of physician and patient is one of sacred trust, and involves those feelings of honor and delicacy alike creditable to both parties. This principle, recognized by all EDUCATED medical men, of whatever school or belief, the duties of our profession do not require us to violate.

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is mailed to any address on receipt of price, 35 cents. Address DR. S. CLESSON PRATT, No. 793 Broadway, New-York.

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Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
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If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Hint to our Lady Readers.

"We advise all our lady friends in want of fine furs to examine the extensive assortment to be seen at BURKE'S, No. 210 Broadway, southeast corner Fulton-st. HE imports and manufactures his own stock, which enables him to undersell his competitors."

Birdsall's Arnica Liniment,

An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures wind-colic.

Wives, Mothers and Sisters, whose Husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposures of a soldier's life. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

The Great Demand for White's Fall Style of HATS is a proof of their superior excellence. His large stock of LADIES' FURS are selling at prices that cannot fail to suit his fair customers.

WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

White China and Fancy Goods 20 per Cent less than any store in the city, at HADLEY'S, Nos. 6 and 12 Cooper Union, 3d and 4th avs., 7th and 8th sts. Call and see.

Family Sewing of every Description neatly done, on the GROVER & BAKER MACHINE, 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Ladies' and children's garments made to order, and materials carefully made at short notice.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Pins, Ear-Rings, and CUFF BUTTONS, latest styles, at WELLING'S, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

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For Coughs and Colds—Use Marshall's Pine TREE TAR DROPS. Excellent. Sold by Druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—JAMES.—On Tuesday, Nov. 1, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. Dr. McClintock, MILES B. CARPENTER and JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of John James, Esq., all of this city.

DANES—WILSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 1, at Southport, Conn., by Rev Mr. Amory, FREDERICK DANES, M. D., of New-York, and MARIAN, daughter of Capt. Henry Wilson, of Southport. No cards.

HARRISON—KEITH.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Lumsden, WM. J. HARRISON, Jr., and MARY J., eldest daughter of Minor H. Keith, Esq.

HERTZ—JACKSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 2, at the Synagogue Sherith Israel, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, Mr. EDWARD HERTZ and Miss LEAH, daughter of John D. Jackson, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

WARMAN—BROOK.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Bellvale, Orange County, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 30, by Rev. Mr. Gillespie, assisted by Rev. Mr. Roberts, WALTER B. WARMAN, of Irvington, N. Y., and ANNA D., daughter of Mathew BROOK.

☞ Ulster County papers please copy.

DIED.

BOYD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 31, Mrs MARTHA BOYD, relict of William Boyd, of New-York, in the 97th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 92 Jora'amon-st.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Fishkill, on Sunday, Oct. 30, JERRY A., eldest son of Mathew V. B. and Mary W. Brinckerhoff, aged 12 years.

BRADSHELL.—At Grand Bridges Mills, Va., on Thursday, Oct. 20, of yellow fever, contracted at Newbern, WESLEY BLAISDELL, M. D., A. A. S. U. S. Army, of Coeymans, Albany County, N. Y., aged 49 years.

FRASER.—On Sunday, Oct. 30, in Hampton Hospital, Va., of wounds received at the battle of Chapin's Farm, Orderly Sergeant FLAVEL W. CASE, Company C, 16th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, aged 28 years.

EATON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 1, after a painful illness, DELIA ADELINE, daughter of John A. Eaton, aged 26 years, 5 months and 13 days.

FRASER.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 31, after a short illness, JANE, wife of John D. Fraser, aged 28 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, Benj Mills, Esq., Railroad-av., Jersey City.

HAMILTON.—On Monday, Oct. 31, ELIZA ANN HAMILTON, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her nephew, R. M. Martin, No. 143 East 31st-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HURD.—At Morehead City, N. C., on Monday, Oct. 10, of yellow fever, EUGENE A. HURD, aged 31 years, son of Philo Hurd, Esq., of this city.

HART.—At the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., on Wednesday, Oct. 19, Major RODNEY MCDERMUT HART, Inspector-General, Staff of Gen. Grover, eldest son of George Hart, of this City, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 217 State-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

LINDSEY.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, of consumption, WILLIAM LINDSEY, a native of County Tyrone, of Parish Glougher, Ireland, in the 32d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 9th-av., between 61st and 62d sts.

PLATT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864, WILLIAM D. PLATT, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Charles C. Simpson, No. 99 East 22d-st.

STORER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 2, HANNAH, relict of Samuel Storer, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Lewis R. Davis, are requested to attend her funeral, at the residence of the latter, No. 64 West 35th-st., on Friday, the 4th inst., at 1 P. M.

SAUNDERS.—On Friday, Oct. 28, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. James J. Woolsey, Stamford, Conn., ELIZABETH, widow of the late Esek Saunders, in the 78th year of her age.

Her remains were interred at Norwalk on the 1st inst.

STONE.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, ALEXANDER STONE, a native of Scotland, in the 66th year of his age.

His friends and the members of the Greene-st., M. E. Church, in this City, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday next, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the Church, between Broome and Spring sts.

☞ Scotch papers please copy.

STURGIS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, MRS. SARAH STURGIS, relict of the late Samuel Sturgis, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, Nov. 3, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in law, John N. Candee, South Clinton-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

VANDERHOOF.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, after a lingering illness, HARRIET SATTERLEE, wife of Jacob T. Vanderhoof.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 224 Lexington-av., on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

YATES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, at No. 99 Jay-st., SARAH A., youngest child of Thomas and Hannah A. Yates, aged 8 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY
REFERENCE BOOK
FOR 1865.

WE HAVE JUST ISSUED OUR NEW EDITION OF "The Mercantile Agency Reference Book." In its preparation they have been aided by their numerous branch and associate offices, situate in all the leading cities of the United States and Canadas, and have thus had unequaled facilities for the work. The book contains near 200,000 names, embracing all that are at all likely to be found really useful to subscribers. Those not found therein can be obtained by application to our records, access to contents of which is included in subscriptions. By this course we are enabled to keep it within convenient and compact dimensions.

The ratings are all made upon actual data, furnished in detail by our records, the contents of which extend over a period of twenty-three years, and are two-fold in character—one indicating pecuniary resources, the other mercantile credit. The holders of the book will receive prompt notification of all important or material changes in style or rating.

The utmost care has been taken to produce a work which will be both creditable to ourselves and useful to subscribers, and we confidently present it to the business community as superior in every respect to anything of the kind hitherto attempted.

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MESSRS. FOWLER AND WELLS, 389 Broadway, have all works on PHONOGRAPHY, HYDROPATHY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, ANATOMY, MEDICINES and the Natural Sciences generally. Also, Photographer's Views, Albums, Portraits, Busts, Microscopes, etc. Agents, teachers, physicians and the trade supplied.

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$300,000.

DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices.
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I am prepared to offer one of the largest stocks of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever offered in this City, cut and made in the most tasty and best manner, and at prices as low as they can possibly be made. FURNISHING AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT not equaled. F. B. BALDWIN,
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CONSISTING OF PARLOR SETS, IN ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT.
BEDROOM SUITES,
IN ROSEWOOD, MAPLE AND WALNUT.
LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES.
All of new designs, and made under my own supervision, at manufacturers' prices, and warranted.

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No. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,

Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,

Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES,

THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SAVE LABOR! SAVE YOUR COAL!!

If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND UTILITY.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE removes paint spots, grease, etc., instantly and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, etc., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric—only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists, HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 303, 369, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, black, white and red, three four and five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POLITICAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE LOYAL WOMEN OF NEW-YORK

will be held at the CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel,) on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION. NEW-YORK Addresses may be expected from Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Hon. F. H. PEIRPOINT, Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D., Major-Gen. C. GROVER, WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., and other eminent speakers.

ADMISSION BY TICKET ONLY.

Tickets may be obtained, without charge, at McFarland's, No. 957 Broadway, corner of 23d st.; Miller & Matthews', No. 767 Broadway, Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway, at the offices of the *Tribune*, *Evening Post*; and at the headquarters of the Young Men's Republican Union, corner of Broadway and 13th-st.

THE TWELFTH WARD GERMAN REPUBLICANS will hold a mass meeting TO-DAY, at Washington Hall, 3d-av. and 12th-st., to indorse the Union ticket. Messrs. Alex. J. Dittenhoefer, Wm. A. Darling, Weil Von Gernsbach and Francis de Mahieu will address the meeting. All Union men are respectfully invited to attend.

WM. KLAUSMANN, President.
PETER FRANK, Secretary.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Member of Assembly.
Ninth District, XVIth Ward,
SAMUEL C. REED,
the present incumbent.

McKEON AND CITIZENS' NOMINATION—Candidate for the Fourth Assembly District.
OWEN COLLINS.

POLITICAL.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.
GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE
VETERAN SOLDIERS' UNION CLUB.

The second Grand Mass Meeting of this Club will be held at the
COOPER INSTITUTE
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1864,
at half-past 7 o'clock,
on which occasion
MAJ.-GEN. N. P. BANKS
has kindly consented to be present, and will positively address the meeting, this being the only occasion during the campaign that the General will speak before a New-York audience.

HON. DANIEL DOUHERTY,
COL. CARPENTER, of Philadelphia.
of Kentucky,
Rev. Dr. HENRY W. BELLOWS,
AND
ETHAN ALLEN, Esq.,
will positively speak on this occasion.

Singing by the GLEE CLUB.
Music by DODWORTH'S BAND.
FRONT SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES.
F. WILLIS FISHER, President.

A. MARTIN BURTIS, } Secretaries.
ALFRED L. CURTIS, }

POSTPONED UNTIL FRIDAY.
GRAND "WAR EAGLE" AND UNION TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION AND MASS MEETING.

HEADQUARTERS "UNION WAR EAGLE" CENTRAL COMMITTEE, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.—The United Democracy having issued a call for a mass meeting at Union-square on Thursday evening, Nov. 3, and knowing that the Unionists of the City of New-York wish to avoid the disgraceful scenes which recently occurred in Philadelphia, the GRAND UNION TORCHLIGHT DEMONSTRATION is deferred until
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1864.
JAMES M. THOMSON,
Grand Commander.

The line will be formed in six divisions, as follows:

THE FIRST DIVISION—Under the command of Marshal John Cooper, Jr.—Comprising the "Union War Eagles," of the Nineteenth Ward, and the Union Associations, Lincoln and Johnson Club, the Loyal Union League, and Darling Association of the Nineteenth Ward, the "Manierre Artillery," of the Eighteenth Ward, the Yorkville Liberty Boys, Union Associations of the Twelfth, Seventeenth, Eleventh and Seventh Wards, and "War Eagles" and Union Organizations of the Twenty-second Ward will form on West 23d-st., right resting on 5th-av.

SECOND DIVISION—Under the command of Marshal Henry C. Parke—Comprising the "Union War Eagles" of the Sixteenth Ward, Loyal Union League, Union Association, Lincoln Artillery, and German Club of the Sixteenth Ward, Twentieth Ward Union Associations and German Club, a representative from the Army and Navy, and the "Young Men's Republican Union," will form on West 22d and 21st sts., right resting on 5th-av.

THIRD DIVISION—Under the command of Marshal Edmund C. Lee—Comprising the "Union War Eagles" of the Eighteenth Ward, Loyal Union League, and Union Association of the Eighteenth Ward, Manhattan Union Club, "Robinson Armory" Organization, "War Eagles" and Union Associations of

FINANCIAL.

THE TABB FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
20,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

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ALANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
R. B. BELDEN, M. D.....New-York.
J. T. SANGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion: while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its produce.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000.
IN SHARES OF $5 EACH, PAR VALUE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

200,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 8,400 ACRES, on the Alleghany River and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pitnole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of

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THE SUN OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.

Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.

This company is organized upon 18 acres of land in fee on Oil Creek, Crawford County, Pennsylvania.

For Prospectus or information, address the Sun Oil Company of New-York, No. 8 Wall-st., or Box No. 2,017 Post-office.

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FRANCIS R. AGER, Secretary.

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WILLIAM H. WILEY.....265 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING.....263 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGG.....8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN.....237 Washington-st.

Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.

100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.

Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bernheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bernheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.,
John H. Rhodes.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, and which is now duly organized and in practical operation under the directorship of

W. H. FOGG. J. H. CONANT.
W. H. DWINELLE. DANIEL MINTHORN,
W. S. COWLES.

can be obtained by applying to A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary of the Company, at No. 153 Broadway, from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 66 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK

FOR SALE LOW.

ALSO,

AMERICAN EXPRESS STOCK,

BY

D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK

NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,

and the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 5-20 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

STATE OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, of the City of New-York, on the morning of Oct. 31, 1864

Loans and Discounts	$1,446,828 80
Due from Banks	697,697 56
United States securities	2,189,872 62
Cash on hand	4,702,615 97
Furniture and Fixtures	13,000 00
Expenses	25,775 90
Total	$15,083,790 85
Capital Stock	$2,000,000 00
Circulation	578,000 00
Deposits	10,732,867 24
Due to Treasurer of United States	1,550,413 21
Profits	212,510 10
Total	$15,083,790 55

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, Oct 2, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the choice of six directors, in the places of those whose term of office will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d day of November until after the election.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.
By order of the Directors.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1ST, NEXT, from the second mortgage bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and from the first and coupon bonds of the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST., Nov. 1, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING WERE THE ACcepted bids for 2,500 shares of the reserved stock of this Company, advertised to be sold by resolution of the Board of Trustees:

800 shares at 5¾.
1,100 shares at 5¼.
100 shares at 6.
800 shares at 6¼.

CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 71 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS W. BIDDLE, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Joseph Walker, Esq., who retires on account of impaired health. The change will take effect on November 1. By order,

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 26, 1864.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 60 Exchange-place, N. Y.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO.,

No. 200 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 15, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 50 per share. Par value $5. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested, a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.

H. F. CROZIER, President.

JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Ward & Co., No. 54 Wall-st., on MONDAY, seventh day of November next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at their office, 3d-av., between 44th and 45th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proxime. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

CHATHAM BANK, Oct. 22, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election will be held at the banking room, No. 184 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov 7 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. R. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

NIAGARA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

REMOVED TO

NO. 12 WALL-STREET.

J. D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

and dealers in Government Securities,

No. 38 Wall-st.,

receive orders for the

NEW 7-30 LOAN

and have the notes always on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies, Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT

NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.

First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 26th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,

In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.

OFFICE CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent; and an extra dividend of one per cent., payable Nov. 15 to stockholders of record this day.

A. M. WOOD, President.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 7. Transfer books will be closed from this date and reopened TUESDAY, Nov. 8.

B. MURRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI R. R.,
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., N. Y.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Nov. 8, will be paid on that day at the Corn Exchange Bank.

GEO. T. W. DAVIS, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. of SATURDAY, 5th inst., for the following articles, viz.:

Beeswax per pound.
Benzine per gallon.
Deck Buckets each.
Chain, 1¾ and 2 inch per pound.
Firmer Chisels per set.
Flour of Emery per pound.
Fire Brick per set.
Brass Faucets, ¾ to 1 inch each.
Tin Funnels, assorted.
Window Glass, 11x14 to 16x20 per box.
Hawsers, 5 to 10 inch per pound.
Round Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inch per ton.
Square Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inch per ton.
Knives and Forks per dozen.
Lamp Black per pound.
White Lead, pure in oil, in 25, 50 and 100 pound kegs per ton.
Red Lead, in oil, per pound.
Black Lead, in oil, per pound.
Litharge per pound.
Linseed Oil, raw, per gallon.
Linseed Oil, boiled, per gallon.
Palm Oil per gallon.
Lard Oil per gallon
Oakum per pound.
Potash per pound.
Fish per pound.
Putty, in barrels, per pound.
Sheet Gum Packing, assorted, from 1-16th to ¾ inch per pound.
Square Rubber, assorted, from ⅛ to 1 inch per pound.
Patent Dryer per pound.
Manila Rope, assorted, from ¾ to 3 inch per pound.
Hemp Rope, assorted, per pound.
Bell Rope per pound.
Matting per pound.
Wrought Spikes per pound.
Cut Spikes per pound.
Reining Staff per pound.
Spun Yarn per pound.
Spanish Brown, dry, per pound.
Spanish Brown, in oil, per pound.
Sand Paper, assorted, per ream.
Spirits Turpentine per gallon.
Copal Varnish, (Turpentine,) per gallon.
Copal Varnish, (Benzine,) per gallon.
Demar Varnish per gallon.
Shellac Varnish per gallon.
Cotton Warps, in bales, per pound.
Zinc Sheathing per pound.
Corn Brooms per dozen.
Hickory Brooms per dozen.

Articles to be subject to inspection before shipment, and to be securely packed in suitable packages, and delivered at place of shipment in this city free of expense to the United States.

Persons may offer for any article of the list.

Payment will be made in such funds as are provided by the United States. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed

Proposals for Quartermaster stores, and addressed to Brevet Brig.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster United States Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, tonnage of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, late Captain of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 113 State-st. Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 26 day of May, A. D. 1864

may4-law6mTh JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TAXES ON INCOME, LICENSES, PLATE, &c.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE—ANNUAL LIST—8TH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, OCT. 31, 1864.

Pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay Interest on the Public Debt," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amending the same.

Public notice is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor of the 8th Collection District of New York the Annual Collection List required by law, embracing

TAXES ON INCOME OF THE YEAR 1863,
TAXES ON SILVER PLATE, CARRIAGES, &c., 1864,
LICENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1865,

and that the above taxes have become due and payable, and that I shall attend daily (excepting Sundays), in person or by deputy, to receive payment thereof, at my office, No 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., from and after the date of this notice, until the 30th day of November, 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay the said duties, taxes and licenses, so as aforesaid assessed upon them, within the time herein specified, will be liable and will be required to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof.

GEO. P. PUTNAM, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct 31, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting also, to make suitable arrangements to give them an already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.—PUBlic notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: eighteen barrels tobacco, one tobacco cutting-machine, one tobacco press; also, sieves, kettles, baskets, tubs, foil, paper, tobacco, racks and one grindstone, and several other articles commonly used in a tobacco factory, have been destrained upon for non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction on the 15th day of November, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the store No. 193 Pearl-st., New-York City.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector,
Thirty-second Col. Dist., New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KORTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having claims before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. ORDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

15,000 SUBSTITUTES WANTED

FOR THE ARMY,

IN PLACE OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF CITIZENS:

FIRST—For citizens enrolled and liable to draft.

SECOND—For citizens not liable to draft, because of unfitness, or non-liability from age or other causes.

TO SUBSTITUTES.

The following advantages are offered for the enlistment of Substitutes:

BOUNTY, DEPOSITED BY PERSONS REQUIRING SUBSTITUTES, CASH DOWN.

For One Year	$200
For Two Years	400
For Three Years	600

PREMIUM, CASH DOWN.

For One Year Man	$20
For Two Years' Man	30
For Three Years' Man	50

TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as the authority existing for the enlistment of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of a future Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to Draft, because of unfitness, non-liability from age or other causes, THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE have resolved in addition to their business of raising Recruits, to enlist such substitutes as may be desired.

Those desiring Substitutes may deposit with the Committee the whole of either of the following sums:

For One Year	$220
For Two Years	480
For Three Years	650

No portion of the money paid for Substitutes will be paid from the County funds.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,

ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,

ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,

WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,

WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor, Com. on Volunteering.

ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Rooms of Committee on Volunteering, City Hall Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st. Nov. 1, 1864.

ANOTHER DRAFT SOON EXPECTED.—Parties wishing to secure substitutes before Congress repeals the law allowing substitutes to be procured in anticipation of a draft, as now proposed or towns and counties desiring to fill quotas in anticipation of the forthcoming call

FOR MORE MEN,

will find it to their advantage to apply

IMMEDIATELY,

by mail or otherwise, and secure them at the present low prices, at the United States Substitute and Recruiting Agency, No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 25, New-York.

N. B.—Men will be furnished for one, two or three years, to suit applicants, in all parts of this State.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broke to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 33d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS' vouchers purchased or collected by

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE FARM AT AUCTION.—THE SUBscriber will sell at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 17th of November, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, one of the most desirable farms in the township of Shrewsbury, containing 110 acres, with a variety of soil highly productive. For health, beauty and convenience its location will compare with any other in the County of Monmouth—lying in the village of Shrewsbury, a half-mile from the depot, two hours from New-York, 23½ miles from Red Bank, and 6 miles from Long Branch. Its improvements are a large two story mansion, with large lawn in front, extensive outbuildings, &c. Terms easy, as a large portion of the purchase-money can remain on the premises. Address BENJ. C. PARKER, Shrewsbury. ANN ALLEN.

SHREWSBURY, Oct. 31, 1864.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE STEAM SAW, PLANing and grist mill, Oyster Bay, Long Island, in complete running order with excellent engine. Sheds for lumber and coal. Three hundred feet of wharf. Two acres of ground with handsome residence; admirable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTYfive acres of valuable Woodland, No. 32, Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., eight miles from Oswego and from Fulton, with plank roads to each place. Heavy growth of ash, maple and hemlock timber. Apply to J. H. KINGSBURY, Martville, Cayuga Co., or S. SIDNEY SMITH, No. 216 N. Pearl-st., Albany.

A FIRST-CLASS AND BEAUTIFULLY furnished, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order, on Murray Hill, few doors from 5th-av.; immediate possession; others furnished and unfurnished, $8,000 to $35,000, and upwards, some with stables.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—ABOUT 75 acres, near Plainfield, N. J. Has a good loam soil, well adapted to grain or grazing, with fair farm buildings. Price $3,750, which is extremely low. If you want a bargain, apply at once to C. G. PRATT, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 33.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Kings Bridge, fine house with modern improvements, barn, ice and other out-buildings; grounds ornamentally laid out and fine vegetable garden. This is a very healthy place and accessible by cars or boat hourly. Apply to A. H. MULLER & CO., No. 8½ Pine-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class brown-stone house, in splendid order; neighborhood very fine; newly and handsomely furnished from top to bottom, price $18,000, with immediate possession. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, four new brick houses; three-story, basement and under-cellar; high, brown-stone stoops; complete with all the modern improvements. Location one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. GEO. W. BEALE, No. 89 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS AND HIGHLY CULTIvated FARM—90 acres, well timbered, watered and fruited; neat buildings; house two-story; 12 rooms; finely located, 16 miles in New-Jersey; for sale cheap; others, all sizes, prices and locations.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

SHORE FARM, 75 ACRES, ON CENTRE-port Harbor, L. I.—House has 10 rooms, all kinds of out-houses, orchard, &c.

S. COCKCROFT,
Real Estate Office, No. 165 Broadway.

SEVERAL FINE PLOTS IN NEWTON, N. J., FOR SALE—On favorable terms, suitable for gentlemen's seats or city lots; streets opened and graded; lies handsomely, and beautiful location. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE—ON THE MOST EASY terms, among the best and most desirably located in the city, handsomely furnished, newly renovated, favorable lease, doing a large first class money-making business. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house and lot on Lexington-av., near 30th-st., in elegant order; size 12.6x60. For permits and particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR A CASH CUSTOMER, A HANDsome country seat, with 20 acres of land, either on the Hudson River, New-Haven, or Morris and Essex Railroads. Apply immediately to GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 187 Broadway. A good house and seven lots for sale.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, at South Bergen, two miles by horse-cars from Jersey City Ferry, Montague Villa, fitted up with every modern convenience. Apply to C. H. SMITH, No. 119 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF 11¾ ACRES, near the city, easy of access by railroad, near the depot. For particulars inquire of GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

IOWA FARMING LANDS WANTED IN Central or Southern Iowa, in exchange for Brooklyn property and cash.

S. COCKCROFT,
Real Estate, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c., the lot near two acres, 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 48th-st., between 8th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 3. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON WEST SIDE OF THE 1st-av., between 2d and 3d sts. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 8½ Pine-st.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO RENT,
FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,
With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
known as
EVERETT ROOMS.

The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.

Apply at the hall,
or of E. D. LAWRENCE,
No. 55 West 33d-st.

FOR RENT—A PARTIALLY-FURNISHED large commodious mansion, within the city limits of Elizabeth, N. J., on Rockaway-av., surrounded by extensive grounds, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, stabling and outbuildings connected. Inquire on the premises, or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Yonkers, with half acre; gas and water in; good neighborhood; furniture new. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE CORNER OF Clinton-st. and Fourth-place Brooklyn, three story and basement, all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, near the ferries and cars. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON 16TH-ST., between Union-square and 6th-av., for 6 or 12 months. Inquire at No. 21 Wall-st., second story, between 12 M. and 2 o'clock. HENRY H. ELLIOTT.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—IN A GOOD NEIGHborhood in this city, a house, furnished or unfurnished, or would purchase the furniture entire or in part and pay cash for the same. Address, stating particulars of location, size and rent of house, W. B. MICHART, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—IN A GOOD NEIGHborhood, in New-York City, a house, unfurnished or furnished; or would purchase the furniture entire or in part and pay cash for the same. Address, stating particulars of location, size and rent of house, A. B., Box 4,730 Post-office.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A GOOD sized room, with two beds and fire, without board, below 22d-st.; west side town preferred. Address COMFORT, Box No. 101 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO BE LET—AN SUITE ON PARLOR FLOOR, with parlor or full board, a very elegantly furnished front parlor and bedroom; also, to let, en suite, on first floor, an elegantly furnished front parlor and bedroom with full or partial board; location unsurpassed; family private; every possible comfort. Apply at No. 11 Waverley-place, two doors from Broadway.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address B. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

MRS. ARNOLD, AT NO. 297 EAST 14TH-st., will have, after Nov. 7, two very fine suites of rooms to let on first and second floors. The one on the first floor is a large front room. House first class. References required.

BOARDING—TO LET WITH BOARD FROM THE 15th inst., at No. 62 West 19th-st., a parlor and bedroom handsomely furnished, second story, front, to a gentleman and wife; no children taken.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this city, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—TWO CARRIAGES IN GOOD ORDER and city made, to be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for them. Inquire at private stable, No. 7 East 20th-st.

HORSE, CART, HARNESS AND WORK of two stores, for sale cheap. Apply to No. 60 Barclay-st.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMAN will receive the highest prices for their cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. COHN, No. 209 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED girl, a situation to do light chamberwork, or take care of growing children and sew; can give good city reference. Call, for two days, at 19 West 44th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK. BY A WOman who understands her business thoroughly; good bread and pastry baker; good city reference. Call at No. 111 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress, or as chambermaid and do fine washing; has the best of city references. Can be seen at No. 305 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing, four years' city reference. Call for two days at No. 135 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; perfectly understands her business; best of city references given. Inquire at No. 902 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of city reference from her last place. Apply at No. 128 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; best of city reference.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,12	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,319	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,868	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having their value expressed therein are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, Inman line, carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Nov 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows

SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov 12.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov 19.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin stateroom, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot, weight goods 1 cent per pound, dry barrels, $1 75 each.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,116, the *Day Star* 2,775, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DOUESNEL;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$125
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. HESLIN & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICAN," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. H. E. VAILL,
Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished. Passage, first—class, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

The GEO. WASHINGTON will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at noon,
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Nov. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Nov. 14.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
Nov. 22.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.

The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, Davis Wilcox, Commander, will leave Pier No 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—The ARIEL, Russell, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

STEAMSHIP CHAMPION,
FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

The CHAMPION, having been unavoidably detained, will sail on THURSDAY, 3d instant, from Pier No 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
D. B. ALLEN.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship EAGLE, Capt. J. J. Lawrence, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 2 Broadway.

The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE CARGO of the steamship *Atlanta*, which vessel was sailed from London on the 27th August for New-York, via Havre, and put into Queenstown in distress, was transhipped per steamship *Celtic*, just arrived at this port. To avoid the expense of discharging under general order, consignees will please call without delay at the office of the undersigned, with their bills of lading for indorsement and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters,
New-York, Oct 26, 1864. 2m 62 Wall-st.

RIO JANEIRO—PASSAGE ONLY.—THE superior British bark TALISMAN, Capt. Radie, will sail as above about Nov. 10. For passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to
J. L. PHIPPS & CO., No. 82 Wall-st

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passengers leaving this port may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Building, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3.30 and 5.30 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10.30 A. M. and 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8.30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st
7.00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7.00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8.30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10.00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3.30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5.00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8.00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection, no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.

Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5.40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7.15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6.10, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., and 2.20, 4.20, 5.30, 6.30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West 6.30 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 5.30, 10.40 P. M. The 5.30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 9 A. M.; Way Mail, 10.30 A. M., and 4, 5 and 10.40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6.22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9.15 A. M., 2.15 P. M., 4.22 P. M., 6.25 P. M. The 9.15 A. M. and 4.22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 116 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF LANDING,
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st day of November, the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., (south side of ferry,) instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1864.
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE.
HECTOR MORISON.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers on commission. That the names of all the general and special partners in such partnership are Hector Morison, James Henry Whitehouse, Daniel M. Jarvis, Edward M. Whitehouse and Edward Whitehouse. That said Hector Morison is a general partner, and that his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York. That said James Henry Whitehouse is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn aforesaid. That said Daniel M. Jarvis is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York. That said Edward M. Whitehouse is a general partner, and his place of residence is Irvington, Westchester County, and State of New-York. That said Edward Whitehouse is the special partner, and his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn aforesaid. That the said Edward Whitehouse, the said special partner, has contributed in actual cash payments the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of the said partnership. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the period at which it is to terminate is the first day of November, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven and its business is to be conducted and carried on in the City of New-York aforesaid.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.
HECTOR MORISON,
J. H. WHITEHOUSE,
D. M. JARVIS,
EDWD M. WHITEHOUSE,
EDWD WHITEHOUSE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of CARPENTER, MARVIN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
C. R. CARPENTER,
J. H. MARVIN,
G. L. [illegible].
NEW-YORK, Nov 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have associated themselves together under the firm of CARPENTER & MOTT, and will continue the above business at the old stand, to their own account.
C. R. CARPENTER.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864. J. W. MOTT.

No 3 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

MR. EDWARD K. WILLARD THIS DAY retires from the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO. (Signed) EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD.

The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of GARESCHE & MINTON, No. 1 Had. A MINTON will represent us in the New-York Stock Exchange.
EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.

EDWARD K. WILLARD will continue the Stock Commission business at No 17 Wall-st

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership of HAMILTON WOOD, Jr., and ALEXANDER McDONALD, Jr., heretofore existing under the name of "The New-York Photographic Company" has been dissolved, and that the undersigned has been appointed Receiver by order of the New-York Superior Court of this date to wind up the same.
GEO. W. WINGATE
No. 27 William-st., New-York City.
NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 2, 1864.

LOST AND FOUND.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST—ONE United States Bond of $500, Number [illegible], and four 5-20 Coupon Bonds of $50, Number [illegible], Class, Colored, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing the same, as payment has been stopped. H. S. H. STANTON.

STOLEN—THREE TEN-FORTY U. S. COUPON Bonds, $500 each, No. 16,271, 72, 73, &c. &c. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as payment has been stopped. SANFORD BISHOP.

LOST OR STOLEN—BANK BOOK NO. 243,985 of the Seventh Ward Bank. The finder will please return it to the Bank.

ISTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

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French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 36th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Second quarter, Fall session, commences Nov. 2.
Address, for catalogues,
Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

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For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

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MATHEMATICAL,
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No. 923 Broadway. SCHOOL. corner 21st-st.

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ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
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CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 213 6th-av., corner 29th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MISS FITZ-HENRI'S,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 40 Irving-place.
Opened on the 20th of September.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School. No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Cowin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

ACCOUNTS, &c.—NEW PUPILS WILL BE received at any time for instruction in book-keeping, penmanship, arithmetic, correspondence, &c., at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Established 1840. Rooms for ladies and for private instruction. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 82 East 15th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies. Pupils charged from entrance to end of the session. Apply to Miss M. Y. BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDford, Westchester County, New York. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Very few received. Circulars of the Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS RUSSELL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,258 Broadway, reopened Sept. 22. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 18 West 14th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 38th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. B. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th st., will reopen Sept 21.

MRS GANTHON CALLENDER'S FURNISH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 22d day of Sept. 1864.

TEACHERS.

A LADY DESIRES THE POSITION OF resident teacher in a school or family; qualification—music, English, French, spoken; Latin and Italian; country preferred; references given. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,304 New-York Post-office.

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A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach, wishes a engagements governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH ST., N. Y.
NO. 15 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children; at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn
All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular.

FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 101 FIFTH-AV.
Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Tuesdays, at 4 P. M.

DODWORTH'S DANCING-SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av., corner 28th-st.—A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS for children will commence Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock, to meet once a week. Those desirous of securing places will please call on Monday, Wednesday or Thursday, after 3 P. M. See circular for terms.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 14th-st., is open for the season on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M.

MEETINGS.

ENTERPRISE LODGE, NO. 228, F. AND A. M. The members of this Lodge are hereby summoned to a special meeting on THURSDAY MORNING, the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of late Bro. GEORGE BARKER.
J. W. S. DEY, Master.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE R. W. G. LODGE OF Southern New York will hold their quarterly session at THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at their rooms Odd Fellows Hall, Sycamore.
D. W. C. LANGTON, Grand Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE MARKETMEN'S Protective Association will be held on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock, P. M., at Jonhson's, No. 100 Vesey-st., New-York. By order of
R. J. CORNELL, President.
T. [illegible], Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON'S NEW ASSOCIATION ACTION of the teeth has been secured by the invaluable Dental Fluid. Call and examine it. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. COMMENCES AT 7½.
THURSDAY, NOV. 3,
And every evening of the week
Excepting Friday
(The regular DF BOOTS and TOODLES night,)
MR. J. S. CLARKE
AS
ROBERT TYKE.
This magnificent piece of character-acting having created
AN ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED,
THE INTENSITY OF FEELING,
GRAPHIC CHARACTERIZATION and
DEPTH AND BEAUTY OF PATHOS
exhibited by Mr. Clarke in his picture of Tyke, entitle it to rank among the most cherished
MASTER PIECES
of the dramatic art. At the close of each act he was called before the curtain to receive the enthusiastic homage of an audience between whom and the character he represented he had established at the commencement and maintained to the close of the play an unbroken link of sympathy and interest.
Also, in order to offer the strongest possible contrast and exhibit the powers of Mr. CLARKE in two characters displaying entirely different functions of his art—the one calling for the deepest sentiment and pathos, the other the largest breadth of humor—will be presented for the second time this season, the excruciatingly funny farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Brown, the Broker.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7¾.
AN UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
TENTH WEEK OF THE INIMITABLE COMEDIAN
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
In those greatest and
MOST FAMOUS TRIUMPHS OF THE SEASON,
SOLON SHINGLE and JOSHUA BUTTERBY, which continue to crowd the theatre nightly, and to excite
AN EARNEST PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM.
ON MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 31, 1864,
and every evening during the week will be presented
FOR ANOTHER WEEK
Tom Taylor's delightful comedy
VICTIMS,
and the interesting American drama
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
in which the talented young actor Mr. THOMAS H. KNIGHT will make his first appearance at this theatre.
In preparation, a brilliant Comedy which will present MR OWENS IN A FAMOUS NEW CHARACTER.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
HELLER'S CHEF-D'ŒUVRE
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AND
GREAT MASTER-PIECE OF MAGIC.
THE
DEMON IN SCARLET.
DEMON IN SCARLET.
DEMON IN SCARLET.
TRANSFIXED WITH A SWORD.
THIS EXTRAORDINARY SENSATION
surpasses any feat in conjuring hitherto performed by legitimate conjurors or illegitimate spiritualists.
HELLER'S GRAND PIANO-FORTE SOLOS.
SEDGWICK'S SOLOS ON THE CONCERTINA.
Open at 7½, begins at 8.
Seats can be secured from 9 till 5.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—COMMENCES AT 7¾.
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY NOV. 3,
SECOND NIGHT
of the Comic Musical Drama, in two acts, entitled
ROSE OF CASTILE,
produced with NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS, and a POWERFUL CAST, including
MRS. JOHN WOOD, AS ELVIRA.
Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Messrs. T. B. Ringold, W. Holston, Lind, T. B. Berry, &c., &c.
Previous to which, for the first time,
POPPING THE QUESTION.
Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Eliza Newton, Miss Amelia Harris, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss E. Connor, &c., &c.

CARPENTER'S GREAT PAINTING,
"THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION,"
Will remain on exhibition at Tryon Art Gallery, corner Broadway and 30th-st., until SATURDAY NIGHT, November 5, and positively no longer. Admission 25c.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.

The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and is a brilliant on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Call and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated, life is consulted with the strictest confidence.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rap

THE WAR DEMOCRACY.

Speech of Hon. D. S. Caddington at the Great Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 1, 1864.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In this ghastly crisis of our broken and bereaved America, a patient, suffering and bewildered people are anxiously asking each other, in whose ballot is wrapped the honor and safety of the nation, which ticket will admit us to the theatre of a restored and renovated commonwealth? Does the angel of redemption beckon to us from the platform at Chicago or Baltimore? almost the exact distance between self-destruction and self-government. While the tempest is sweeping away old party obligations and raising down upon us new duties, shall we, as Democrats, drop helplessly into the flood, tied to the dead body of an organization [applause] whose anti-Democratic conduct and anti-American spirit, would only entail upon us ridicule, degradation and suicide. [Applause.] Had the Democratic party braced themselves up to the heroic height of the difficulty; had they grafted the pluck of the ballot or the bravery of the bayonet, by insisting without an "if," or a "but" upon the inviolability of the national unity; had they joined issue with the Administration upon mere questions of administration, going before the country with different candidates, to vindicate the same national principles, asking a verdict of the people upon the propriety or impropriety of test oaths, upon the question of a sounder financial policy for the war, upon a more careful suspension of the *habeas corpus*, upon the best mode of reconstructing States and ameliorating acts of confiscation, so that the South might not pass from a slaughter-house to an alms house, so that we might bind up the broken links of our common brotherhood with discrimination as well as determination. Had they planted one foot on the crimes of the South and the other upon the faults of the Administration, and said, "Here we stand, this is our platform, we will punish the one and avoid the other," Such an opposition would have been seasonable, healthful and successful. Party men and no party men, discontented Republicans and contented Democrats, all could have joined heartily, because safely, in so legitimate an antagonism. Do not the virtues of the war and the vicissitudes of the war admonish us to remember that while both parties are falling and dying upon the same bloody field, struck down by the same dark hand, for the same bright cause, both parties should adjourn their less urgent differences and unite upon the one fearful overshadowing necessity, so that citizen and soldier, partisan and patriot, Republican and Democrat, hand in hand, thoughtfully as well as pugnaciously, we may snatch from this gory hurricane of righteous conflict the sweet sugar-cane of perpetual peace. We sympathize, naturally, with ABRAHAM LINCOLN. We appreciate the awful magnitude of his trials and temptations, his dangers and his duties. We know how eagerly a jealous opposition have been watching him to make capital out of the blunders and losses of this war, in order to obtain that power which their own blunders lost. An Executive without experience, without the larger range of statesmanship to grasp so comprehensive a calamity, suddenly called upon to thrust out his village hands to catch a falling empire, I defy any man, even NAPOLEON himself, to pass instantaneously from an Illinois lawyer to a Washington Commander-in-Chief without committing grave errors. Has he sanctioned arbitrary arrests? So did WASHINGTON and JACKSON; so must all rulers who would save a State in danger. [Applause.] Where one innocent person has suffered a hundred guilty ones have escaped. Does he favor acts of confiscation? The South have confiscated every Northern thing from a pin to a principle. Has he uttered the fearful word "Emancipation?" It was a trumpet in the storm calling all hands on deck to save the ship. When the storm subsides the pen will shape into consistent proportions the security and humanity of the Republic. There must always be a despotism in the Constitution to meet the dangers of the Constitution. If the beautiful charter cannot defend itself, it is merely a passing remark, instead of a reliable instrument. Accustomed only to the practice of its peaceful provisions, we forget that it is not merely a temple in which to worship and administer, but an arsenal to load and fire. The war power of the Constitution, the right to suspend habeas corpus, to raise and support armies, is an awful recognition of the necessity for despotism in danger—not a wanton and reckless employment of force, but a sudden and peremptory use of power to meet sudden and perilous emergencies. [Applause.] I do not say that MR. LINCOLN has wielded this power judiciously. Yet, if we cannot indorse his *errors*, we may at least adjourn his accountability. If there is but one person in the crowd who will save my life from an assassin, I will not stay his arm to criticize his character. We look around in vain at this election for any one else to strike such blows for the Union as ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The extremest war feeling is in power at the South, and the extremest war feeling must be in power at the North, or there is no equality in the energy that wields our respective resources. Moderation and compromise are strength in peace; they are weakness in war. The South mean every means of destruction; and if we mean less, we will rain less than we are fighting for. MR. LINCOLN is a long man, but he is the shortest cut to the enemy. [Applause and laughter.] *If we mean war, we must vote for him.* We opposed ABRAHAM LINCOLN in 1860, because he was only the available candidate of what seemed a still more unavailable party; but the flood of insurrection in 1864 has swept him upon the Arrarat of the argument, and the Chicago party have made his election the only test of true citizenship. [Applause.] You cannot inflict upon the Southern crime so severe a Presidential punishment as the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Whatever that guilty community have suffered, of desolation or slaughter, of weeping homes or broken hearts, have fallen upon them in streams of national retribution, poured from the chastened hand of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. When you reelect him you reelect a restless chastening rod—you reelect the unbroken and uncompromising march of the sovereign supremacy. Few men, if any man, could have carried this Government through such a conjuncture, without committing errors enough to insure the success of any opposition, candidly and patriotically marshaled. Unfortunately for us, unwisely for them, the Democratic leaders have so shaped the canvass, that we dare not change our rulers for fear of changing our institutions. Vitiated by long habits of political intrigue, they judged the popular intelligence from their own degenerate stand-point. Because the people asked for reform, they thought they would bear revolution; because some were willing to accept an improvement on ABRAHAM LINCOLN, they imagined it a good time to administer a weak decoction of VALLANDIGHAM, JEFF. DAVIS, and BENEDICT ARNOLD. The American people are a people of sentiment. They are gazing down into the profoundest depths of this question. As surely as the springs of the earth are gushing pure and sweet beneath the blood of battle, just so sure, under all the horrors of war, do we behold the refreshing streams of future order, stability and peace. The American people are also a business people. They have estimated the profits and losses of this war; they have dropped in one scale the tears, the graves, the debts, the taxes, the crippled limbs and ruined homes, and in the other scale they have placed the unity, the progress and the prosperity of America, and they know how such profits outweigh all its losses. They see rising from the crimson mist a firmer, securer nationality, no longer at the mercy of the sophist or the conspirator, just as restricted, but more respected of all States and nations. We see, too, the States—always inviolate within their just sphere—no longer, with an arrogant intrusiveness, aspiring to unsettle the grander guardianship of the nation. If ABRAHAM LINCOLN is the tyrant and imbecile they call him, the Democratic party has a great card in their hands, an the people will hold them responsible for trifling with the crisis, and throwing away the game. If the President is weak, better a weak man with a strong cause than an indifferent man with no cause at all. Professing to be horrified at the usurpations of the Administration, the Chicago party have left the people no alternative but to hold on to Mr. LINCOLN or give up the country. What kind of a country is it which elects the Chicago ticket. A majority of the people will then have decided that the principle of obedience to the will of the majority can no longer be maintained; that it failed by peace in 1860, that it has failed by war in 1864; elect that ticket, and you elect a laugh at our own arrogance, imbecility and cowardice; you elect an acknowledgement that eight millions of people, armed with an impracticable sophistry are too much for twenty millions backed by the eternal truths of republican faith and national sovereignty. Oh! but MCCLELLAN's letter is sound on the war. When was the Democratic machine ever stopped by a letter? FRANKLIN PIERCE's inaugural declared that the slavery question should never be revived during his Administration, and in one year the land was wild with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; JAMES BUCHANAN made a similar declaration, and the blast from Kansas almost blew out the light of the Republic. A scratch of the pen does not prove a man. A campaign letter is not a candidate's character. If you want to know MCCLELLAN, you must find out his habits of thought and feeling. Who are his friends? What are his associations and surroundings. They make the man, not electioneering words. The very virtues of the person would be the vices of the Administration. *The men who made him are heart and soul with the South. If he is grateful, he will be true to them, and so, false to the country.* Elect the Chicago ticket, and the Democratic party will tell you that the people had decided in favor of negotiation. You know, and all the world knows, that success in negotiation depends on success in war. The South will say to your commissioners, we went to war for our independence; you went to war to prevent it. You have been throwing shot and shell upon us for three years and a half, without our crying enough. If your war is a failure, ours is a success, and we demand the fruits of it—the acknowledgment of our independence. What other guarantee could you give them? They have had everything but this acknowledgment. The Republican Congress of 1861 unanimously guaranteed slavery in the States, and refused to disturb it in organizing new Territories. If the South wanted more at the commencement of the war, in God's name what will they demand when you have pronounced that war a failure. [Applause.] MCCLELLAN could give them no more than LINCOLN offered them through the first clumsy mouths of the war. He gave them back their negroes; he guaranteed them every right under the Constitution, and what was the answer? More armies to invade us, more pirates to burn our helpless merchantmen, more importunities for foreign aid to coöperate against us, and if these fail, the last ditch more welcome than the temple of WASHINGTON. Gen. MCCLELLAN in repeating Mr. LINCOLN's past, only walking through the canvass in that gentleman's old boots. If elected, backing his car on the worn-out rails of '61 and '62, to end where the colonies began, amid the confusion and anarchy of aboriginal conflicts. JOHN VAN BUREN, in a speech at Hudson, told the people that Mr. LINCOLN had perverted the objects of the war. More than a year ago, on Madison-square, he declared slavery deserved its doom. Before the war that prophetic politician informed the North, if secession took place, it would be but a holiday task for us to go South and reannex them without slavery. Where are we to place a ticket with such somerset supporters? Here is one of the original founders of the later anti-slavery party going about the country denouncing his own offspring. Depend upon it, a people who could drop two Houses of Congress, throw away a Supreme Judicial Bench, turn their back upon a popular vote, ready to sweep them back into power—a people who have emptied their hands of all these blessings, that they might tear up the foundations of American prosperity, and float their ruins in the heart's blood of the North—such a people are not to be brought back by an armistice, but on a stretcher. Never but once have the people of the North voted directly upon the slavery question, and then they gave an overwhelming majority for Southern rights. In the contest of 1852, the Fugitive Slave Law and the Compromise of 1850, were almost the only questions before the people; yet every Northern State but two voted solid for the South. That was the real test of Northern feeling for Southern slavery under the Constitution. In 1856, the large vote of FREMONT was neither for the woolly horse nor for the woolly head, but the recoil of a business people, from the breach of contract, in the repeal of the compromise of '20. The election of Mr LINCOLN was a judicial verdict against the corruption of politicians, and the wiles of conspirators under the Buchanan administration. The anti-slavery vote was not the increase of anti-slavery feeling; but the people, driven into the anti-slavery party, as the only organized means of breaking down depraved statesmanship corrupted by the slave power. France has been called a monarchy, modified by songs; Russia a despotism, tempered with assassination; and is not the American Republic a Democracy checked, not Chicagoed, by watchful minorities. The great distinction between despotism and Democracy is, that in the first the minority is dominant and stationary; in the last it is patient, subordinate and fluctuating. The minority of to-day, fresh from communion with the people, may be the majority of to-morrow, administering their sympathies in the Government; and the majority, relieved of the elevation and importance of official life, go back to renew and strengthen their affections with the people. Thus the system harmonizes, power rotates, and the republic is safe. Great benefits are sometimes in the minority, and great evils often in the majority; but, with a little patience they inevitably change places. No man in this Union ever advocated a policy or a party, that was not at some time or another, in power. First it is BIDDLE's Bank, then BENTON's hard currency is triumphant, Massachusetts tariff, and South Carolina's free trade, anti-liquor, anti-rent and Know-Nothing, each by turn swearing in their hobby, Wilmot Proviso, then Dred Scott decision, and last to come, and yet to last always, Emancipation. Poor, wild-eyed, closet-ridden fanaticism. Constitutionally, pertinaciously despised abolitionism. Humanity driven into a corner, reduced to a seventy years' whisper, started to its feet by the cannon of Davis, and floated by the blood of both into the fire-side possession of every slave-holder or hater in this serf-banished land.

Negotiation means nothing, unless it means independence out of the Union, or insubordination in the Union. It means a foreign Power built upon the ruins of our domestic hearth-stones or the whole Republic, with the vital element of all republicanism gone—obedience to the will of the majority; Union, with the principle of unity dissolved, and when that is gone, who will calm the jarring States? Who will give us dignity and consideration abroad? Where, then, is the Great Republic? What, then, do you mean by an American citizen? Because one party favored the African, must all parties give up this beautiful Anglo-Saxon America? Because the Constitution reserved to the States, powers not necessary to the General Government, shall those which are necessary and which it did delegate to the General Government, be at the mercy of the sophistry or the iniquity of any State which imagines somebody at some time, intends to injure them? [Applause.] What do we mean by State sovereignty? The States are spontaneous communities, born of the accidents of migration and settlement. The Union is the deliberate act of all the States. The National power is so much of State rights surrendered to protect the rest. And the States that strike at the nation, strike at the rights of the States that make the nation. A citizen is born in South Carolina, raises cotton in Alabama and dies in California. His cradle is rocked under one jurisdiction, his pocket filled or emptied by another, and his coffin buried in a third; but he is always in the Union—that more continuous, overshadowing, and comprehensive home, into which reach his loftiest pride of empire, his deepest dreams of progress, his more varied and interlacing pursuits of business, ambition or pleasure. Which State did JEFF. DAVIS risk his neck for? Kentucky bore him, he studied treason all his life in Mississippi, commenced to practice it in Alabama, graduated a classic culprit in Virginia, and is fast advancing into that state of despondency which is resuming its sovereignty over him. How came the Democratic party to father so decimating a heresy? I confess I see nothing so attractive in the present position of that party to stand by it when Democracy itself is perishing in their hands. Let us distinguish between the Democratic community and the Democratic organization. The Democratic community are sincere, patriotic and credulous. If they vote wrong, they mean right; if they follow knaves and demagogues, they believe them champions of the principles they love and cherish. How well the Democratic organization know how to play on these patriotic cards. By vigorous cries of "traitor," "turn-coat," "go with your party," "he is a black Republican," "stand by the Democracy;" these are the magic phrases upon which they presume to whip into line all who would rebel against fraud, treachery, imbecility and disunion.

We know where to find the Peace party. They are open and honest. Strong advocates for weak governments, they hanker for ruins as Englishmen do for tainted cheese. [Applause and laughter.] Muddled with Calhoun metaphysics about State sovereignty, in the Winter of our fortunes, they go South for their politics, as invalids do for their health. The larger and adroiter wing have no theories and no principles but for power. They talk war for Northern votes, that they may make peace for Southern votes. Lusting for Southern support, they would legalize Southern treason, and rob the North of the right to a stable government, by turning this Union into the hall-door of a tenement house, where States may go in and out and track their dirt as they please. While, we intend that it shall be a hermetically sealed jar to preserve the fruits of our fathers from so destructive an atmosphere. I charge the Democratic leaders with acting in this crisis without dignity, consistency, common sense or courage. With increasing through envy and disappointment the very evils they themselves helped to produce. I charge them with going to the Charleston Convention in 1860 and with their numerical minority as voters and their numerical majority as delegates, attempting to force on that Convention a candidate who, by his part in disturbing the Missouri compromise, could not succeed at the North, and because of his vote on the Lecompton Bill would fall at the South. Refusing all compromise at that time, when concessions might have saved the party and the country, and then denouncing the Republicans because they would not conciliate and compromise with violence and treason, when such concessions would have been degrading and useless. I charge the Democratic leaders and presses with pretending to advocate the war, stamping the "Union at all hazards" on their banners, and then nominating peace candidates who, after being smuggled through the ballot-boxes with the war-cry, seat themselves down in Congress to vote the soldiers in rags and the country in ruins. I charge them with trying to wean the people from a just war, by artfully exaggerating its faults, underrating our resources, sneering at our victories, and sending their Governors and Ex-Governors whining around the country to twaddle about the miseries and expenses of this conflict, as if all wars were not miserable and expensive, until by hearty coöperation, shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, we bring them to a healthy conclusion. I charge this Jacobin junta with trying to drown the sound of their own blows upon the country in the cry of liberty, in danger shrieking against arbitrary arrest, with the whole pack loose upon the land, with attempting to bring the military and civil power into collision, with denouncing taxation and high prices, as if high prices did not bring high wages, while the inexhaustible resources of mines and lands would sink twice the debt to a mere bagatelle in a few years. I charge this beautiful crowd with essaying to degrade the Government and excite the prejudices of labor and races, by calling this a war for the negro, when they know that the white man's republic depends for its life upon the red blood that is spilled for it now. Where is that inspired, courageous old Democratic party which JEFFERSON founded, JACKSON immortalized and JAMES BUCHANAN buried? Some years ago there could be seen stranded on the shores of Long Island Sound the shattered remnants of a once noble steamer. Its guards were down, its rudder gone, its machinery broken and useless. Half blackened and consumed by storm and conflagration, its name still glared out in full capitals, the bell which had so often rung the public to harbor and home, still sounded meaningiessly with every shifting gale. Just so stands the Democratic party. The same sound still calls to us, but it is the toll above the wreck. The same grand old name still waves upon the campaign-banners, waylaying us for our suffrages; but the vessel we trusted to carry us safely through every sea, once so powerful and popular, now drifts before the storm, a shrunken, helpless and snarling minority. Why is it that every east wind drizzles upon us a Democratic defeat? Why is it that every northern blast whirls down upon us a Republican majority? Why is it that the West, to which we are told to look for clear skies and fair weather, the West is black with the unanimous refusal to restore this so-called Democracy? Alas! Uninterrupted prosperity has weaned patriotism and wisdom from politics. Little men have been permitted to trifle with great principles, and death or disgust swept all the Democratic giants from the helm. The Democratic party came into life to give life to free institutions. Many heroes of the revolution who fought for independence had no faith in popular government. After the formation of the Constitution this distrust exhibited itself in the support of aristocratic privileges and monopolies. The Democratic party was organized to protect the Constitution from the misconstruction of oligarchs and the people from all illiberal tendencies, and not to play into the hands of despots and traitors. It began the world with the fears of WASHINGTON, the hatred of HAMILTON, and the adoration of JEFFERSON and MADISON. With its infant hands it strangled the colossus of the revolution, JOHN ADAMS, and threw his party and his policy into the grave of the eighteenth century. Has it not advocated and administered every war since the revolution. Did it not banish the Indian and silence the nullifier. Did it not chastise England, threaten France, and conquer Mexico, and must it go down under the red waves of a still more righteous conflict. The old Democratic party has added more territory to the Union than the peace of 1783. It purchased Louisiana, negotiated Florida, annexed Texas, and dropped all the gold of California into our pockets; and shall this counterfeit pinchbeck successor leave it hardly a State on which to lay its dying head? I stand by the Baltimore ticket because there I find my country, and nowhere else in this election do I know where to look for it. It plays no tricks with the crisis. It is open, manly and national On that platform sits the courage of the North, the spirit of the age, the genius of war and the safety of America. It calls guilt by its right name and proposes to deal with it in the right way, with those who ask no quarter and mean no Union; whom if you face you must fight, and if you treat with you must yield. The Baltimore resolutions represent the highest point to which courage and soul have raised endangered citizenship. The Chicago resolutions proclaim the most diminutive proportions to which political demoralization has shrunk American character. I see there only an American libel copied from the London *Times*, and pronounced by a few shaking politicians as their standard of political duty. They call the war a failure, then nominate a failure to prove it, then get that failure to write the platform a failure, and now it only wants one more failure on the 8th of November to finish the concern. Indeed, has all this tramp, and shot, and blood availed nothing? Speak, howling JEFF., with your falling spirits and your disbanding armies. Speak, ye thousand miles of sea-coast, with but one port to welcome the sneaking smuggler to your traitorous breast. Speak, SHERMAN, with your firm foot upon their guilty hearthstones, where you but stamp it and insurrection, starved and ragged, flies wailing before you. Speak, worthless currency, hopeless heresy, heartbroken community. Your falling tears, your running slaves, your dying brothers, Northern traitors stunned, foreign intervention dead, do *you tell me Abraham Lincoln's grape has no vigor in it!* You have tried him in war, you have tried him in diplomacy, you have wrestled with him at the foot of every throne in Europe. You have confronted him for thousands of miles along river, marsh and forest, where he has tracked you with the Indian's scent to save you from the Indian's destiny. You have summoned to your aid swamp-fever, ambush, tomahawk and torpedo. You promised the world that you would harness the North to your pole, driving the continent in double harness, and where are you now?—a nameless, penniless, shivering outlaw. Shrinking from the charter signed "GEORGE WASHINGTON," and dying by inches with the powder and ball of ABRAHAM LINCOLN? Is this a failure, oh, successful VALLANDIGHAM, with that hundred thousand adverse majority gazing down upon your sinking platform? We who have gone back to the barbarism of blows, to secure the civilization of votes. [Applause.] We who love the contention of thought better than the contention of arms, who prefer always to conquer rather by convention than collision; we who have no heart in mowing down any portion of the soul and strength of this nation, if that soul and that strength could be captured by a principle instead of an army, shall we not to-day, profiting by the lessons of this war and this election, hold up that which best keeps us up? The soldier from his furthest front of danger is watching us from our highest stand of civil duty. Can we drop the national fortunes in the slippery hands stretched forth to grasp them? Would we not half-mast the flag on every battle-field, for the fruits of victory vanished, for the dead too uselessly slain, for the living too hopelessly dethroned, debt-ridden and degraded? No! we will treat our party as a loved mistress who has jilted us; as a favorite gun that will not fire; as a match too damp with Southern tears to light. We will huddle under the Lincoln shed until Democracy finds a better roof to shield us from the tempest; until better times and better men shall give us back our party, purified by defeat, and our country, relieved of the sophist and the traitor, walks forth once more among the nations of the earth, a redeemed, invincible and united commonwealth.

Address of the Union State Committee.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1864.

To the Electors of the State of New-York:

The Committee appointed by the Union State Convention to conduct the canvass on behalf of its candidates and the candidates of the National Convention, had supposed they would not again be called upon to address you before the close of the campaign. We had published a large number of documents containing important political information, and in a calm, clear manner discussing political events, political actions and the candidates presented by the respective political parties. On the invitation of this Committee, many citizens of great experience in public affairs and of approved statesmanship, have addressed you in public meetings, canvassing the principles we have professed, criticising those of our opponents, and comparing the merits and demerits of those claiming the popular suffrage.

Our efforts, and those of kindred organizations in other States, were producing their legitimate results. The people, thoroughly awakened to the importance of the political contest through which the country was passing, and challenged to a comparison of the platforms of Baltimore and Chicago, were everywhere declaring their settled determination to sustain the Government. Those indications of popular sentiment were so wide-spread and so strong that our opponents seemed to have abandoned the struggle, and tacitly to admit defeat. Our overwhelming victories in Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana justified the belief that in the great and final combat the friends of the Union would carry every loyal State, by majorities which would forever silence all efforts to distract the attention of the people from the vital struggle in the field for the maintenance of republican institutions, blast the hopes of rebels in arms, and give the Government the moral support which alone can secure us a lasting and beneficent peace.

A careful canvass of this State justified the wildest hopes of the most sanguine, indicating a majority for our candidates such as has rarely, if ever, been recorded. This result was not only undoubted, but unquestioned. Our opponents, generally so quick to offer wagers upon their success, were found unwilling to sustain themselves by a resort to that style of argument, and maintained only a scattering fire along their line, appeared to await in sullenness their inevitable doom.

But suddenly, and almost miraculously, they seemed endowed with new energies and buoyed up by fresh hopes. They were at all points reawakened, as if by magic, to a renewal of the contest, and exhibited the utmost confidence that they would carry this State. AUGUST BELMONT, the great European banker, through whom foreign capitalists for years past have furnished the material aid by which the Copperheads have been kept in the field, was blatant with offers to bet sums that only he could venture in such a way. Gov. SEYMOUR proclaimed the certainty of his election. His personal adherents were equally sanguine, and the organs of his party assumed a tone of confidence which could only be justified by the possession of the most positive facts.

It was evident that some alarming influences were at work to produce and justify this assumption of victory, which it became the duty of the friends of Union promptly to unveil, and, if possible, to counteract. Fortunately, our efforts to discover the process by which BELMONT, SEYMOUR, and their supporters hoped to thwart the will of the people, were crowned with a prompt and decided success. The intervening hand of Providence was stretched out to expose the contemplated outrages upon the ballot-box, and to save the country from a great and crowning disaster.

The discovery at Baltimore and Washington of a systematic and organized scheme to forge the votes of the soldiers, gave unmistakable evidence of the source whence Messrs. FELMONT and SEYMOUR drew their courage to renew the contest which they had virtually given over as lost. The details of this gigantic attempt at fraud have been exposed and published to the world. It consummated the forging of soldiers' names, forging of officers' certificates, and a wholesale stuffing of the ballot-box in almost every election district in the State. Gen. GRANT says the rebels in the South have robbed the cradle and the grave to swell the ranks of those who assail the Government. Their compatriots here have robbed the tomb for a like purpose—taking the names of thousands who sleep in unknown graves, and boldly presenting them as living men, still in the field. The men who attempted these frauds are the confidants and employés of Gov. SEYMOUR, PETER CAGGER, AUGUST BELMONT, and other leaders of the Copperhead party. The information by which they were enabled to give the names of soldiers and the companies and regiments to which they belonged, could only have been obtained from the Adjutant-General's office of this State, and was doubtless furnished from that department. The places where these papers were forged, and from whence they were issued, were the offices of the State Agents appointed by Gov. SEYMOUR, at Baltimore and Washington. The persons to whom these forged documents are known to have been sent are PETER CAGGER and Gen. FARRELL, than whom none are more prominent or more uncompromising opponents of the General Government. Thus, the chain which binds these frauds to the Copperheads is complete. No link is broken. The proof is not to be refuted. We point you to the testimony in the confident assurance that it will sustain every statement we have made, every conclusion at which we have arrived.

A few of those who projected this attempt to deprive the soldiers of their vote, guaranteed to them by the law of last Winter, have been brought to a quick and terrible, but justly deserved punishment. The majesty of the law has been partially vindicated in the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of those who were found in the very act of perfecting these forgeries.

But they were only the creatures of others—ignorant but willing tools of more cunning and prominent men. Unfortunately, these the law cannot reach. They have hounded on others, but have themselves kept from the performance of those overt acts for which their employes are suffering.

Fellow-citizens, those at whose instigation FERRY, and DONOHOE, and NEWCOMB, and NORTH and MAXSON entered upon these frauds, and for whose benefit and support they were being perpetrated, though they may not be reached by the direct operation of the law, are yet within your jurisdiction, and cannot escape your just indignation and rebuke.

The extent of these forgeries it has been impossible to ascertain. As one of the witnesses expressed it, they were sent North from Washington and Baltimore by the dry goods box-full. They have doubtless been sent to every section of the State. Nor is it possible to detect and defeat these frauds, except in a few cases. They are so adroitly conceived, so skilfully executed, as to be beyond the reach of the usual antidotes for such outrages. They can only be counteracted in one way—by the résolute determination of the people to sweep from political existence all who conceived and executed, or who were to be benefitted by these frauds.

To the honest electors of the State of New-York we make an earnest and sincere appeal. We invoke your aid, your support. We implore you to devote your time and your influence to save the State from misrule and dishonor.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman.

BEN FIELD,	CHARLES JONES,
FRANK HISCOCK,	WALDO M. POTTER,
WM. R. STEWART,	LEONARD W. JEROME,
HEZ'H D. ROBERTSON,	CHAS. H. THOMSON,

FROM MEXICO.

The Surrender of Cortinas—His Letter to the French Commander.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The Spanish mail steamer *Barcelona* arrived yesterday, bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the 15th, and from Vera Cruz to the 23d.

MEJIA occupied Matamoras on the 26th ult., without resistance on the part of CORTINAS, who is said to have given in his adhesion to the Empire in the following dispatch to Gen. MEJIA.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR:—I, and the Mexican soldiers whom until to-day I have had the honor of commanding, submit ourselves in good faith to the Imperial Government, according to the dictates of the worthy communication of your Excellency which I have just received. We rely upon the statements, official and personal, of your Excellency, and on the magnanimity of the new Government, which from to-day we recognize; and on the consciousness of our good faith, to expect that we shall receive treatment worthy of the good name of the country to which we belong. And your Excellency, as our new chief, will please to command us in whatsoever you see fit, with the understanding that the city and all contained in it remain entirely at your disposition.

Independence and Liberty. At Matamoras, Sept. 26, 1864.

(Signed,) JUAN N. CORTINAS.

To His Excellency, Gen. TOMAS MEJIA, wherever he may be found.

THE DICTATOR.—It is expected that the great iron-clad *Dictator* will go down the bay to-day. She will probably go to the Compass Buoys, near Sandy Hook, where she will adjust her engines, experiment with ERICSSON's new gun-carriage, and test a number of so-called improvements. Lying at the dock of the Navy-yard her screw works up the mud, which seriously affects the boilers, &c. After the trip to adjust her machinery, she will return to the Navy-yard, be put into commission, when she will make a trip to Hampton Roads. Orders have been issued that until "further orders," they must not be allowed to drive her to exceed eight (8) knots. Very little information can be gleaned while on board from any one; all seem to have been pledged to keep her movements as secret as possible.

SIXTH WARD.—A meeting of the Union men of the Sixth Ward was held last evening at the corner Franklin and Centre streets, which was eloquently addressed by Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH and HENRY S. SMITH, Esq., among other proceedings an interesting letters was read from Hon. SIMEON DRAPER, addressed to JOSEPH BABCK, Esq., regretting his inability to be present, and expressing his deep interest in the pending election. It was received with great applause.

Evening Exchange.

$40,000	Amer. Gold	228⅜	$200	M. S. & N. I	71⅜
20,000	do	228⅜	100	do b3	71⅜
30,000	do	228⅜	200	do	71⅜
40,000	do	228	100	do	71⅜
10,000	do	227	100	do b3	71⅜
20,000	do	227⅛	400	Ill. Cen. R	124
$10,000	O. & M. Cer. b3	38	300	do	124⅛
10,000	do	38⅛	100	do b3	124⅜
15,000	do	38	300	do	124⅜
800	Erie R.	98⅛	100	do s5	124⅜
400	do b3	98⅛	200	Cle. & Pitts b3	163⅛
900	do	98⅛	200	do b3	164
500	do s3	98⅛	200	do b3	164
100	do b3	98⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R	98⅛
300	do	98⅛	400	do	98⅛
200	Hudson R. R	121⅛	300	do	98⅞
100	do	121⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. R b3	43
100	do	121	100	do	42⅞
100	Reading R	133	200	Chi & N. W. Pr b3	80⅜
100	do b3	133⅛	100	P. Ft. W. & C	100⅜
300	do b3	133	200	do	100⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co b2	35⅜	100	do	101
300	do b3	35⅜	100	Mil. & P. Du C	81⅜

Stocks recovered a little after the "call." Gold sold as low as 226, rallied 231⅛, at which price it stood when report closed.

[Advertisement.]

TO NEUTRALIZE OFFENSIVENESS

in many forms we use disinfecting agents. Impure breath, caused by bad teeth, tobacco, spirits or catarrh, is neutralized by Sozodont. 'Tis a healthful beautifier, and a great luxury as a dentrifice. The repulsive breath is by its use rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or lovers will be no longer noticed.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GIVE CONSTITUTION WATER A FAIR TRIAL.—We mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for disease of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A LITTLE PRODIGY.—The beautiful new TEN DOLLAR PATENT SEWING MACHINE, a perfect gem, working like a charm, indispensable to every family, dressmaker, seamstress, etc., for sale at McIntosh's Cloak-store, No. 49 Broadway, New York, where the little wonder may be seen in operation.

J. P. RICHTER, General Agent for New-York State.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING & FIELD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 2—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—Hon. and Mrs. Walker and 2 servant, Mr. and Mrs. Labuyan, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Keith, Miss Walker and sister, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Torres, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cranch, Mr. and Mrs. Dugan, 2 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Frisch, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, Miss Eno, Miss Phelps, Mr. Walker, Jr., W. J. Reid, Mr. Richter, J. T. Sullivan, Mr. Turber, Miss Logan and sister, O. N. Bayley, Mr. Powell, Thos. Kerr, Mr. Nead, Miss Lisman, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, infant and nurse, Mrs. Buchanan, 4 children, governess and nurse, Mr. Saltman, Mr. Nicoud, Mrs. Wilson and 3 daughters, Miss Van Wagenan and servant, Miss Demarest, Miss Cochran, Mrs. Northrop and infant, W. S. Kernochan, E. L. Davis, F. S. G. de Hautville, T. G. Gillespie, F. A. Gillespie, Mr. Kane, Mr. Heron, Mr. and Mrs. Goodbridge, Mrs. Bell and daughter, Mrs. Davidson, daughter and servant, Mrs. Howland and servant, S. Kaufman, Mr. Mayer, Miss Evans, L. Strauss, H. Strauss, J. C. Marriner, W. D. Glenny, M. Aiken, Mr. Barrin, W. Swift, J. O. McHenry, Thomas Nash, Count de Ruise, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pickstone, Mr. and Mrs. W. Marshall, Edward Blackburne, Mr. Linder, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Sears, Mrs. Elion, infant and nurse, E. Barbour, Dr. Higginson, Hon. T. G. Grosvenor and servant, T. M. Kim, T. M. M'Lean, Mr. Hirdelbach, D. Ranking, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Drexel and daughter, F. M. Bragmoth, Mr. Zamora, Mr. Boaler, N. Hurst, Mr. Alexander, T. Cordukes, Wm. Sampson, Chas. Boyden and Mrs. Hollenbeck, F. A. Haserick, Jas. Major and Mrs. Halligerten, Mr. Bordenheim, Mr. Blum and Mrs. L. Goadler, S. Joseph, Mr. Brett, Mrs. Vanderbilt and maid, Mrs. Richards and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Von Stade and servant, Mrs. Bergeman, 2 children and nurse, Mr and Mrs. A. Orgill, Mrs. E. C. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. M'Kim, infant and nurse, Hy. Crowther, Mr. Gilmore, H. Runge, T. Kenderry, Mr. Sussfeldt, W. B. Smyth, J. Bonnell, Jr., Mrs. Rhodes and infant, Mr. Sturges, J. Muir, Miss Staunton, Miss McCarthy, W. Smellie, C. T. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Cranfield, Mrs Morton, A. Cohen, Mr. Abraham, Wm. Karge, Chas. Harris, Mr. Graham, John M'Lean, E. Legundo. Total 182.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Capt. C. B. Averhilt, Col. F. M. Hoyt, Lieut.-Cols. H. W. Hooper, J. Rice, Majors C. A. Rice, Albie, J. S. Herrick, H. Allen, Paymaster U. S. A., Chief Eng. W. S. Stamm, U. S. N., Surg., J. M. Hawks, Capts. R. Warren, C. S. Van Slyke, N. Pierson, W. R. Hareland, W. S. Chatfield, L. F. Emile, Sodcr, A. Nattage Miss M. Benedict, Mrs. M. F. Rugg, Lieuts. W. B. Hollingsworth, H. Whitney, E. J. Stratton, C. H. Mattison, J. Osborne, J. S. McCaughan and servant, Lieuts. James B. Chase, J. H. Witherington, T. C. Vidal, G. Strong, J. D. Terry, H. W. Beers, Act.-Master W. Rodgers, U. S. N., Eng. J. Pemberton, Act. P. M. H. Copp, Eng. J. B. Germain, C. Phelps, C. S. Daniels, A. Graef, A. Diliano, E. P. Pitcher, D. S. Uncles, W. B. Dowie, T. Holt, F. F. Douglas, D. McNiel, E. H. Holden, F. S. Brush, G. B. Davis, A. Camp

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4092. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS

THE FRONTIER.

EXCITEMENT AT OGDENSBURGH.

Appearance of Armed Men on the St. Lawrence.

INTENTIONS OF THE NEFARIOUS SCOUNDRELS.

Important Information from the State Department.

Orders for Peace and Order for tLe Purity of Elections.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 3—5 P. M.

A large number of armed men are on the islands above and below this place. Many strangers have been in town all day. A raid on the town is feared. Business has been suspended. Everybody is arming. A tug has gone to reconnoitre. Three men have been arrested for firing in the street. Men and arms have been sent for.

SECOND DISPATCH.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 3—8 P. M.

A propeller arrived here to-day and reported that an organized rebel force was occupying Wells' and Maple Leaf Islands, eighteen miles above this place. She also reported armed men on the islands below.

A number of strangers have been in town all day, the majority of whom disappeared at dusk in the direction of the islands.

Five men were arrested, and they refused to give any account of themselves. They were armed with revolvers.

A tug-boat passed down this afternoon, hugging the American shore. About forty men were on board.

A force has been sent out to reconnoitre in the direction of the Islands.

The citizens are forming companies, which are stationed at the railroad depot, &c.

Flour, grain, &c., is being sent away. Extensive preparations are being made.

The Safety of New-York City.

The following dispatch was received yesterday (Thursday) by His Honor the Mayor:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1864.

The Mayor of the City of New-York:

This department has received information from the British Provinces to the effect that there is a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities in the Northern States on the day of the Presidential election. It is my duty to communicate this information to you. W. H. SEWARD.

To which the following reply was sent:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward:

Your dispatch is received. I have no fears of such threats being carried out, or even attempted. However, I shall take all precautionary measures, and am amply prepared. Should any Federal assistance be necessary, I shall invoke the same without delay.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.

In view of the approaching election and the existing political excitement, I deem it a duty incumbent on me, as Chief Magistrate of this city, to warn and advise all citizens not to allow themselves to be drawn into any controversy, or gather in crowds on the streets or in the vicinity of the polls. All well-disposed and orderly citizens will deposit their votes and immediately retire from the polls

The police and special aids of the Sheriff will in the discharge of their duty see that the ordinances and laws respecting elections, and the rules and regulations in reference to voting, shall be properly enforced

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

ORDER OF GEN. DIX.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 2, 1864.

To Provost-marshals and their Deputies in the several States in this Department:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55.—In pursuance of the intimation contained in Department General Orders, No. 80, you are hereby instructed to make such arrangements within your respective districts, as may be practicable, for the detection of persons coming into the department for the purpose of voting, who have been in the service of the authorities in the Insurgent States, who have deserted from the service of the United States, or who have fled to evade the draft. All such persons will be promptly arrested, and sent to these headquarters. For this purpose detectives should be employed for two or three days before the election, and the aid of the Inspectors is solicited in furnishing any information, which may be obtained at the polls, and which may lead to the detection of the guilty parties. Through this information, and that obtained by detectives and challengers, it is believed, that those who have the hardihood to attempt to add to their other crimes, that of fraudulent voting, may be brought to punishment.

No military force will be embodied at or in the vicinity of any of the polls, and there must be no interference in any manner, with the exercise of the right of suffrage, or with those who are charged with the performance of any duty connected with the election in any of the States in this department, under their constitutions and laws. But if the civil authorities should call on you to aid them in keeping the peace, you are authorized and required to do so, acting in strict subordination to them.

After the election, the greatest vigilance will be exercised in regard to persons crossing the frontier into Canada; and if, in any case there is good reason to believe that they belong to any of the classes above enumerated, they will be detained and promptly reported to these headquarters for instructions.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
Official: W. E. BLAKE, Aid-de-Camp.

The Approaching Elections.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. HOOKER.

The following has just been issued by Maj.-Gen. HOOKER, Commanding the Northern Department:

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, Oct. 27, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

The Commander of this department has received information that it is the intention of a large body of men on the northern frontier, on each side of the line, open on one side, and in disguise on the other, to so organize at the ensuing national election, as to interfere with the integrity of the election, and when in their power, to cast illegal votes; in fact, in any way interfere with the honest expressions of the electors.

All Provost-Marshals and assistants and all military commanders will take measures to obtain and report at once any information that may lead to the prevention of this interference with the rights of the people, or aid in the arrest and punishment of the offenders; they, from time to time, will report by telegraph any new facts.

Local authorities will receive all the aid within the control of the military commander.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.
[Official.]
C. H. POTTER, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. COUCH.

Maj.-Gen. COUCH, Commanding this Department, has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, CHAMBERSBURGH, PA., Nov. 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 65.—1. That the interest of the Government and the welfare of this Department may be maintained, it is ordered that refugees, deserters from the rebel lines, and citizens of States in rebellion, who are now within this Department, or who may enter it before the eighth (8th) day of November inst., shall report to the nearest District or town Provost Marshal, that they may be registered and description recorded, and to receive proper certificates and papers. Persons belonging to any of the classes herein mentioned, found within the limits of this department on or after the date named, without authority, or who by pillaging, counseling outbreak, destruction of life or property, or in any manner acting as enemies of the Government, will be regarded as spies, and subjected to summary punishment.

In view of the foregoing facts, it is made the duty of all officers of the Government, both civil and military, as well as loyal citizens, to guard well the integrity of the ballot-box.

All military officers, including Provost-Marshals and their assistants, will be held to a strict accountability for the adoption of such measures within their districts or commands as will not only prevent illegal voting, but to arrest and bring to justice all who attempt such voting, or endeavoring to prevent the honest exercise of the elective franchise.

The citizens and civil authorities of the towns and cities on the Northern frontier are particularly requested to give any information they may have, or may from time to time receive, to the Provost-Marshals or military authorities, whose duty it is to inform the nearest Provost-Marshal-General, or other military authority, and to take measures to arrest and confine any and all connected with such organizations. The late raid on the lakes and in New-England, are ample evidence that neither life or property are safe.

2. In view of the approaching election, deserters from the army and the draft may return to their homes, and every effort must be made to arrest and hold them to the service they owe to their government.

3. Military commanders, district provost marshals, their deputies and assistants, within this Department, will be held responsible for the faithful execution of this order, and will adopt such measures as will best secure the desired object.

4. All law-abiding citizens are earnestly requested to act in conjunction with the proper authorities, and to aid them, if necessary, in the inforcement of the instructions herein set forth.

By command of Major-Gen. COUCH.
JOHN S. SCHULTZ, A. A. G.

George N. Sanders and Gen. Dix's Order.

MONTREAL, C. E., Oct. 29, 1864.

"To all whom it may concern."

As Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, of the Federal army, under the pretext of guarding against Confederate voting, has issued an extraordinary order directing the Federal soldiery to take possession of the polls in New-York upon the Presidential election day, it becomes proper and right that I should declare that there is no fact better understood than that the Confederates are but mere lookers-on; and further, that I do not believe there is one in Canada, including the St. Alban's prisoners, who would cross the line with the fullest Federal protection, to vote for either of the Presidential candidates. GEORGE N. SANDERS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Picket Surprise—How it was Effected—The News of the Fraud Attempted on the Soldiers' Vote—Feeling Against the Perpetrators.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, WELDON RAILROAD, Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.

Since the date of my last letter affairs have once more relapsed into the same dull routine of drill and parade. The camps have been reëstablished, the men are busy beautifying and improving their little tents and huts. Chimneys are all the rage, and wood is in great demand. Quiet is again the order of the day, and the late reconnoissance is almost forgotten.

Last night, however, the silence and seeming indifference of the pickets was most unexpectedly broken, and one of those extraordinary episodes occurred that show how singular are the tides of fortune and of war. About 10 P. M., as the pickets on the left of Gen. HANCOCK'S lines, in front of Petersburgh, were preparing for the relief, usually expected at that hour, a body of rebel infantry came in on the flank, where a ravine offered an unusual opportunity, and coolly and quietly passed along our picket ports, taking off as they went each man, and telling them "to fall in," taking, in this manner, some 250 prisoners.

When they had taken all that belonged to the One Hundred and Eleventh and Sixty-ninth New-York Regiments, they retired, but immediately returned, thinking that they could continue their pleasant game, and so "gobble up" a portion of Gen. WARREN'S line also.

Unluckily enough for them, the trick was discovered during their brief absence, and a fresh supply of men thrown into the intrenchments. As the "Johnnies" came chuckling over the hill, they unexpectedly received a full and raking volley, which soon ran up and down HANCOCK'S front, and a portion of the right of Gen. WARREN'S line. Back and forth in angry waves the withering fire ran, now sinking to a single shot, again rising to the full dignity of a platoon fire. Soon, the artillery in the immediate vicinity, at "Fort Howard" and "Fort Hill," (or Sedgwich's,) lent their deep-toned thunder to the carnage of the night. The shells and grape flew in quick succession, and woke the echoes wild for many a mile.

The first volley brought every sleeper to his feet, it was so sudden, angry and fierce. The same thought flashed upon every mind—a night attack!—and as we listened with bated breath to the terrible and searching volleys, as they rang out in the night air, every eye was open and every heart-beat was quickened.

At headquarters the call for staff horses to be saddled and the Provost Guard to turn out, bespeak alertness, and as the receding sounds of galloping hoofs went past, we hastily dressed and rushed out to learn the news.

It appears that some of our men deserted from our lines into that of the enemy, and added to their terrible crime by giving full and accurate information regarding the strength of our picket line, and the time of their relief. You have already been told how successfully this information was acted upon, and if it had not been for the sharpness of one of our men it might have proved quite a disaster to the maintenance of our lines. This young man, however, discovered the ruse, and managed to elude their vigilance and escape. Giving his information to the first officer he met on Gen. CRAWFORD'S front, steps were at once taken to defeat a renewal of the cunning game. The man himself was forthwith dispatched to the nearest General—CRAWFORD—who commanded the right flank of Gen. WARREN'S life, and he immediately rode out to his works, to see if all was right.

The alarm was given through the telegraph, and the entire army stood to arms in a very short time. The men were already up, and almost turned out of their own accord, so habituated do soldiers become to sudden alarms. The firing continued for over an hour, then suddenly ceased, almost as quickly as it commenced. At intervals, however, the angry rifles of our pickets disturbed our slumbers, and made us turn uneasily on our rough couches.

The night was admirably suited to such enterprises, being dark and smoky—just the night in which it would be difficult to tell friend from foe. The way the enemy succeeded was through the ravine already spoken of, and it is remarkable that better care was not taken of so peculiar a spot.

What causes the affair to be looked upon as a sort of joke is the fact that Gen. HANCOCK'S men played the same identical hoax upon the enemy not long since, and at almost the same part of our lines. At that time we took a little over three hundred, so that we are ahead yet. Ever since that time we have held the trenches in which we captured the rebel pickets, and the enemy have annoyed that part of our lines, and have caused a great deal of ammunition to be wasted in consequence.

Altogether the incident will long be remembered as one of those peculiar episodes with which our siege operations are constantly studded. I heard it more than once remarked that if the rebels didn't look out, they would get paid for their impudence and temerity. One of the boys said, "If the Johnnies get too sassy, old GRANT will give 'em fits." Whether the "fits" spoken of will have a healthy effect, it will remain to be proven.

Nothing else of any importance has occurred during the past two days along our lines. The news of the discovery of the terrible and audacious election frauds on the New-York soldiers' vote, caused a sensation among the gallant sons of the empire State. If they had *their* way with the miscreants who so foully sought to deprive the soldiers of their preponderating influence in securing the election of "ABE and ANDY," they would deal out *bullets* instead of ballots, and so rid our traitor-defiled and bleeding land of the cumbering presence of those vile and unscrupulous agents of a corrupt and wicked party.

The people of the North cannot conceive the indignation felt and expressed among the soldiers at this flagrant breaking of the laws. The news arrived in the different camps just after the army had returned from what at first had threatened to be a determined battle, and the reader can imagine the feelings of the volunteers when they found that while they were risking their precious lives in defence of their country and their flag, a parcel of dirty cowards and miserable tricksters had been busy at work defeating the immense majority they had sent by the mail before they went out to do battle for the cause.

Of late the Fifth Corps has been singularly fortunate in having some of its leading officers promoted. Brig.-Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD, commanding the Third Division, has received from the hands of the President the promotion of Major-General by brevet. Gen. CRAWFORD is one of the oldest Brigadiers in the service, having won the silver star ever since April, 1862. He served under BANKS in the Shenandoah Valley in that year, and afterward at Fredericksburgh and Gettysburgh, (where he made the famous charge at the head of the Pennsylvania Reserves,) and has commanded a division in the Fifth Corps ever since the army crossed the Rapidan in May last.

Col. E. M. GREGORY, of the Ninety-first Pennsylvania, (a very old officer, having served as Colonel in the Peninsular campaign,) Col. J. W. HOFFMAN, of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, Col. WHEELOCK, Ninety-seventh New-York, and Col. RICHARD COULTER, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania, have all been breveted with the rank of Brigadier-Generals, for distinguished services in the field. Much satisfaction is expressed at these promotions.

TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864.

Continuous and frequently heavy firing could be heard all last night. It occurred mostly in the vicinity of the late "gobble," and in all probability the pickets will amuse their night vigils for some time with making the air hideous with their reverberating volleys. Picket-firing has, however, become so common, that it seldom disturbs the soldier's slumber, but serves as a rude lullaby as he dreams of home.

G. F. WILLIAMS.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

More Work Expected—Union of Partisan Rangers—Pickets Attacked—Martinsburgh—Presentation—Emancipation Day.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MARTINSBURGH, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864.

There are indications that our troops will have more work to do in this valley before it is yielded up to Federal rule, and possibly within a very few days. Intelligent rumor gives EARLY reinforcements. That he has a desire to retrieve his fallen fortunes is a fact fully set forth in the published address to his men, comments upon which I made in a previous letter. Another indication of activity on the part of the enemy was shown last night near this place. A small detachment of rebel cavalry made their way to the infantry pickets, less than two miles west of the town, captured three men and wounded another. A detachment of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry went out subsequently in pursuit, and succeeded in capturing several of the party and wounding a few. The prisoners represent that IMBODEN, MOSBY and MOBLEY have united their decimated forces, and for the present will act in conjunction; probably they will threaten this place occasionally, or attempt to make a dash across the border—but more likely the Commander of this Confederate force will be on the lookout for some valuable train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or between this and Winchester. What seems to give some color to the report as to the coöperation of the ipartles named above, is the fact that a force, numbering at least 400 or 500 men, has been seen during the last week between this point and Winchester. Indeed they have threatened several supply trains. I opine, however, that the day has passed by when even the combined forces of the three men named will be able to do much harm to trains or Government property.

Martinsburgh, under the rule of Gen. SEWARD, is rapidly improving in general appearance, and notwithstanding this is the depot for the supplies of a large army, and the town is constantly full of a migratory population, order reigns in every department; so much so, indeed, that ladies parade the streets in large numbers, unattended by gentlemen, and are as free from annoyance as though in the streets of New-York. Something that cannot be said of many towns under military rule.

As I write, word comes in that our cavalry at Fisher's Hill, or Round Top, had a little skirmish with the enemy night before last. There was also some picket firing at different points along the front. All surplus wagons and stores have been moved out of the way, so that the army is as mobile as it is possible to make it.

PRESENTATION.

En passant, I will mention that a very deserving officer—Col. BASSETT, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, stationed at Winchester—was recently presented with a valuable sword and accoutrements by the officers of the command, as a token of their respect and esteem for him as an officer and man.

This being Emancipation Day in Maryland, as a matter of course, it is the subject of comment in every circle. I find that even Secessionists here are disposed to acquiesce in the march of events, and some go so far as to say that this event solves all difficulties; that they now have nothing more to battle for. When the people of a State like Maryland—or a majority of the loyal people of that State, find it for their interest or politic to overturn, in a single day, as it were, their whole social system, it lends the opponents of free labor to think that there must be something radically wrong in it. Little or no heed, whatever, is given to the fact that only a minority of the people who voted for the Presidential candidates four years ago, saw fit to vote for the new Constitution; for, they argue an institution not worth the sacrifice they were called upon to make, certainly is not worth perpetuating. It should be borne in mind that there has always existed a strong sympathy between this portion of Virginia and Western Maryland. So nearly allied are they socially, that the feelings of people here may be safely taken as the predominant feeling across the river. E. A. PAUL.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Battle of Allatoona—It is Made an Example in War—Gens. Sherman's and Howard's Congratulatory Orders.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, at Rome, Ga., writes as follows, under date of Oct. 17:

It is universally conceded that the battle at Allatoona, for the number of troops engaged, was the most terrific of the war. For a determination unequaled in combat, and a bravery that cannot be too highly appreciated, Brig.-Gen. JOHN M. CORSE, and his noble companions in arms, have received the thanks, sympathy and congratulations of the entire Union army. A graceful tribute, and one worthy of the occasion, is the following from Gen. SHERMAN. What prouder compliment could a subordinate desire than that his General-in-Chief speaks of his action to "illustrate the most important principle in war?"

GEN. SHERMAN'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, KENESAW MOUNTAIN, Oct. 7, 1864.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS No. 86.—The General Commanding avails himself of the opportunity in the handsome defence made of "Allatoona," to illustrate the most important principle in war, that fortified posts should be defended to the last, regardless of the relative numbers of the party attacking and attacked.

Alatoona was garrisoned by three regiments, commanded by Col. TOURTELOTTE, and reinforced by a detachment from a division at Rome, under command of Brig.-Gen. J. M. CORSE, on the morning of the 5th, and a few hours after was attacked by FRENCH'S division, of STEWART'S corps, two other divisions being near at hand, and in support. Gen. FRENCH demanded a surrender, in a letter, to "avoid a useless effusion of blood," and gave but five minutes for answer. Gen. CORSE'S answer was emphatic and strong that he and his command were ready for the "useless effusion of blood" as soon as it was agreeable to Gen. FRENCH.

This was followed by an attack which was prolonged for five hours, resulting in the complete repulse of the enemy, who left his dead on the ground, amounting to more than two hundred, and four hundred prisoners, well and wounded. The "effusion of blood" was not "useless," as the position at Altoona was and is very important to our present and future operations.

The thanks of this army are due, and are hereby accorded, to Gen. CORSE, Col. TOURTELOTTE, officers and men, for their determined and gallant defence of Allatoona, and it is made an example to illustrate the importance of preparing in time, and meeting the danger, when present, boldly, manfully, and well.

This army, though unseen to the garrison, was cooperating by moving toward the road by which the enemy could alone escape, but unfortunately were delayed by the rain and mud; but this fact hastened the retreat of the enemy.

Commanders and garrisons of the posts along our railroads are hereby instructed that they must hold their posts to the last minute, sure that the time gained is valuable and necessary to their comrades at the front. By order of

Major-Gen. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, A. D. C.
L. H. EVERTS, Captain and A. A. G.

GEN. HOWARD'S ORDER.

The following is the order tendering the thanks of the Army of the Tennessee:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T AND ARMY TENNESSEE, NEAR KENESAW MOUNTAINS, October 9.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS No. 13—While uniting in the high commendation awarded by the General-in-Chief, the Army of the Tennessee would tender through me its most hearty appreciation and thanks to Brigadier-General T. M. CORSE for his promptitude, energy and eminent success in the defence of Allatoona Pass, against a force so largely superior to his own; and our warmest congratulations are extended to him, to Col. TOURTELOTTE, and the rest of our comrades in arms who fought at Allatoona, for the glorious manner in which they vetoed "the useless effusion of blood."

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

Official: M. R. FLINT, A. D. C.

Writing from the Army of the Cumberland, Col. SAMUEL ROSS, of the Twentieth Connecticut, says:

HEADQUARTERS CITY OF MARIETTA, Ga., Oct. 8, 1864.

MY DEAR GENERAL: You have punished the enemy handsomely. * * * I see another *star* coming from the East. Good! It can never grace a more worthy soldier. Your friend,

SAMUEL ROSS,
Col. Twentieth Connecticut, commanding city.
Brig.-Gen. JOHN M. CORSE, commanding Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 3.

THE TRIAL OF COL. NORTH.

The trial of Col. NORTH and associates commenced this morning, before the military commission. The prisoners were present, accompanied by their counsel, Messrs. GILLETT and MCPHERSON. To the charges and specifications, alleging that SAMUEL NORTH, LEVI COHEN and M. M. JONES were guilty of defrauding the electoral rights of soldiers and officers in the United States service, the prisoners' counsel interposed a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, which was argued at length for defence and prosecution, consuming the entire day. The court had arrived at no decision up to the hour of adjournment, and postponed the hearing till to-morrow morning, when the question will be disposed of.

The same court, at the recent trial of FERRY and DONOHUE in Baltimore, maturely considered the same question, and decided in those cases, that it had jurisdiction, and it is hardly possible that in this instance it will reverse its own ruling.

Gov. SEYMOUR'S commissioners took no active part in the defence, but simply act as advising and sympathising friends.

THE CASE OF FERRY—FURTHER CONFESSIONS.

FERRY, just convicted and sentenced to State Prison for life, and who on his trial made a partial confession, is now disposed to be more communicative. He says that he had been for some time before his arrest sick of the whole business, and was only waiting to receive replies to letters addressed by him to PETER CAGGER and other prominent Democratic politicians in New-York, which would prove their complicity in these frauds beyond all peradventure, when he intended to voluntarily make a complete expose of the whole thing, and that if the arrest of himself and confederates had been postponed another week, he would have been able to fix the guilt of the transaction from its incipiency where it properly belonged.

ARREST OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. MURPHY.

This morning Capt. J. F. GAINES, of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, arrived here from the front, having in charge Lieut.-Col. JOSEPH MURPHY, of the Seventh New-York Artillery, who, it is stated, is implicated in the election fraud, by signing the blanks. MURPHY was arrested by order of the Secretary of War, and has been committed to the old capitol to await an investigation.

THE ARMY INDIGNANT AT THE FRAUDS.

The knowledge of the perpetration of frauds upon soldiers' votes by SEYMOUR'S agents, is creating the most intense indignation throughout the army and especially among those going home to vote. An almost unanimous determination is apparent to repudiate the author of these frauds among those who have voted the Democratic ticket. There is not the slightest doubt but that thousands of ballots will now be cast for the Union ticket by those who but for these outrages would have voted for MCCLELLAN and SEYMOUR.

Trial of Col. North and his Associates—Proceedings of the Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 3.

The trial of Col. SAMUEL NORTH, the New-York State Agent, and LEVI COHEN and M. M. JONES, was commenced to-day before the United States Military Commission, of which Gen. DOUBLEDAY is President, and Col. J. A. FOSTER Judge-Advocate. Messrs. R. H. GILLETTE and J. D. MCPHERSON appear as counsel for the prisoners.

The above-named prisoners, together with REEVES and SCHOFIELD, are charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and of fraud toward the New-York State electors, in that they forged the names of officers and soldiers to what purported to be ballots of said soldiers, to be used at the election, to be held on Tuesday next. They are also charged with falsely and fraudulently issuing divers and sundry blanks, which purported to be signed by officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States, authorizing certain parties to cast their votes at the ensuing State and National election, with intent to defraud the true elector of his rights.

Mr. GILLETTE, one of the counsel for the prisoners, pleaded to the jurisdiction of the court, arguing that the court had no jurisdiction: *First*, over the parties; *secondly*, over the subject matter; *thirdly*, that the matter was not within the jurisdiction of the National Government; *fourthly*, that it was a subject over which the National Government had never legislated; and, *fifthly*, that there was no law of the Federal Government authorizing the jurisdiction of a military court for the trial of any one not in the military service of the United States.

Mr. GILLETTE argued that these Federal tribunals had not in any way or manner authorized the trial of persons by a Federal court, for crimes committed against the laws of any States or States. If the accused had committed a crime, it was only a violation of a statute of the State of New-York, and, consequently, the tribunals of the United States had no jurisdiction. If an offence had been committed, it was against the laws of New-York, and that same law prescribes the penalties and modes of trial and punishment. If an offence was committed in any other State against a law of the State of New-York, under the extradition law, the party charged with the crime is liable to be taken to New-York. If the parties here charged have not committed a crime against the State of New-York, it must appear affirmatively that the crime is one against the statute laws of the United States; as it has been decided that there can be no offence against the United States, unless it is especially made so by statute. It is not averred that the prisoners have committed any offense against the statutes of the United States. There are no common law offences in the United States, and it is expressly ruled that what are common law offences of England are not offences against the United States. No offence, such as these prisoners are charged with, has been created by a statute of the United States; and consequently this tribunal has no jurisdiction. The court cannot assume the jurisdiction, for no power has been conferred upon it to try cases, and a man cannot be arraigned when it is impossible to put your finger on a law designating the crime. What would be the effect, if this court assumed to execute the laws of the State of New-York? Would an acquittal or a conviction stop the mouth or tongue of justice in New-York? Will this, or any other tribunal, assume to deprive New-York of vindicating her own laws? It matters not what the decision may be here; the State of New-York demands the offender if there is one, and insists on receiving him. It is the justice of New-York that must overtake these men, if they have been guilty. If any other tribunal tries them, what is the measure of punishment for them? In all laws there is a fixed punishment for their violation. But what is to be their punishment here? If there is no limit, then there is no boundary beyond which the court cannot go. There are in this matter grave consequences, both to the laws of the country, and to the parties charged. It is a theory of all courts that have not a general jurisdiction, that before they can carry into effect their findings they must make up the record; and what law can this court cite giving them jurisdiction over this case? Will they assume it, because it would have been a proper subject for legislation?

Mr. GILLETTE then cited the case of a court-martial ordered at Puebla during the Mexican war by an officer named HUGHES, and he was afterward mulcted in heavy damages in the District Court, because the military court had no jurisdiction over the offence charged. The counsel said he believed in all sincerity, that this court had no jurisdiction over the case. If the parties charged with a crime had been in the service of the United States, and had been subject to military order, the court would then have had jurisdiction.

Col. FOSTER, Judge-Advocate, in reply, said that if the last argument of Mr. GILLETTE were true then a military commission could not try a spy or a guerrilla, for they were not subject to the military orders of the United States. The right of trial by jury was a right to which all claimed to be entitled. Yet a guerrilla could not demand such a trial, nor could a traitor demand to be indicted in a court before a trial. In time of war certain peace powers were necessarily suspended. Col. FOSTER referred to the case of VALLANDIGHAM, and quoted largely from the decision of the United States Supreme Court upon the application of Mr. PUGH for VALLANDIGHAM'S release, to show that they recognized the fact that in urgent and peculiar cases, military courts had full powers and jurisdiction. In all these cases the state and condition of the country must be considered. It is charged that the rights of the soldiers have been violated; and as they are in the field, and not in a State where there are recognized courts of law, military tribunals are the proper ones to take note of the matter. The District of Columbia has been considered as in the field. The parties charged with crime here are also considered as in the field, and consequently, assuming the fact that the soldiers in the field had been defrauded, and by parties also in the field, they were amenable to answer to a military court as the only one having any proper jurisdiction.

At the conclusion of Col. FOSTER'S remarks, the court adjourned, at Mr. GILLETT'S request, until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

They are Spreading Over the State—Let Loyal Men be on the Alert.

The frauds, which begun at Baltimore, are spreading their fruits over this State. The Union County Committee, of Oswego County, issue the following:

BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

To the Union Electors of Oswego County:

The undersigned, Union County Corresponding Committee of Oswego County, take this method of communicating to the Union electors of the county, the fact that they are in possession of information which leaves no room to doubt that the county is already flooded with spurious votes, in the hands of agents, to be offered at the polls on the day of election. It is within our knowledge that spurious votes have been received by parties in this county, votes purporting to come from soldiers whose friends are already in possession of their genuine ones; votes with affidavits—with forged names, fictitious signatures of fictitious officers, and votes purporting to come from persons who have no existence. These packages have been seen and examined by members of this committe, and they correspond perfectly with the work described in the recent Baltimore investigation, leaving no room to doubt that a most gigantic system of fraud has been invented to defraud the people of this State in the coming election.

* * * * * * *

In this statement we have no desire to unnecessarily alarm the public. We simply state what has come under our personal observation, and the people may rely upon the facts as we have presented them.

In view of the vast interests now at stake, may we not confidently expect that every Union Elector will do his entire duty? Indifference and carelessness now will result in the overthrow of our common country, and in irretrievable ruin. A united and determined effort will result in the defeat and confusion of the wicked men who have conspired against the liberties of our free and great republic. Freemen of Oswego County, let us not appeal to you in vain.

R. DOOLITTLE, Oswego.
H. N. GILBERT, Fulton.
H. C. PECK, Mexico.

OSWEGO, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 3.

ARRIVAL FROM CITY POINT.

The steamer *Manhattan*, Capt. E. A. RYDER, arrived at Sixth-street wharf this morning, with mails and passengers from City Point. She brought no news of importance. About forty rebel prisoners were brought up and taken before Col. INGRAHAM.

PERSONAL.

Col. LUDINGTON has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 3.

NATIONAL BANKING.

The official statement shows that on the first Monday in October the resources of the National Banking Association were over $297,000,000, including about $93,250,000 in loans and discounts, and nearly $45,000,000 in specie and other lawful money. Their profits are stated at $6,000,000.

Letter from Maj.-Gen. Butler.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, VIRGINIA, Sunday, Oct. 30, 1864.

SIR:—I have delayed answering the note of your committee, kindly inviting me to address the citizens of New-York, during the political canvass, in the hope that I might find time, when my duties in the field would permit me so to do.

I find it impossible however to visit New-York without a sacrifice of public duties which seem to me imperative. This is a source of regret, if it is possible that anything I might say would influence a single voter in the discharge of the high duty which devolves upon him.

The contest for the life of the nation is transferred from the battle-field to the political canvass, and a victory at the polls by those who love the Union and are willing its perpetuity should be maintained, by the ballot if need be, achieved by the ballot, will go very far to end all contest in the field.

The struggle of rebellion is prolonged by the hope of being able to maintain it against a divided country, and would cease to-day, were it thoroughly made and would cease to-day, were it thoroughly made known, as I doubt not it will be by the result of the election, that the country is harmonious and the Government not to be embarrassed by party action. A vote, therefore, for the Union, is equal to a recruit in the army, and the way for the loyal North to avoid another draft on their men and means is to put down the rebellion, is to show a vigorous and united determination to supply the Government with both, if it becomes necessary to use them.

It is an axiom of political economy, that thorough preparation for war by a nation in time of peace will avert war; and it would seem to be not less axiomatic that full and thorough preparation to carry on war, and the appliance of the whole power which the nation possesses will end war.

Not meaning to impugn the patriotism or loyalty of many of those of my fellow-citizens who will support the Chicago platform in the coming election, I only utter the fullest conviction of my judgment in declaring that the action of those who thus use their power as electors is more detrimental to the country, and more beneficial to the rebellion, than if they placed themselves actively in arms side by side with the rebels in the field, and left a united country to sustain the Government and war.

With these opinions, founded upon a very near view of the contest in the field, with means of information scarcely enjoyed by any other, the great interest with which, in common with every well-judging soldier in the field, I watch the contest at home, cannot be surpassed; yet without solicitude, for I am unable to conceive that any very considerable number of men are willing to abandon their country and their manhood at the call of party and faction.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

To HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, New-York.

Address of Gen. Walbridge to the Friends of the Late Senator Douglas.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Those of us who enjoyed the intimate personal acquaintance of our departed leader will bear enthusiastic testimony to his intense, uncalculating devotion to the Union. Throughout the memorable Winter of 1860-'61, he exhausted the resources of conciliation and of statesmanship in zealous, unselfish efforts to avert the calamity of civil war, because he feared such war, if inaugurated by the Federal authority, would prove the grave of the Union. But when secession and rebellion, culminated in a wanton attack on the National Flag and its heroic defenders, the great champion of Popular Sovereignty threw his whole heart into the struggle for our national integrity, and breathed out his soul in invocations to his countrymen to "fight till the last armed foe expires" in defence of that sacred and precious heritage bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary ancestors.

In the spirit of that invocation, I, one of the humblest but most devoted of your number, who from the hour the first rebel gun was fired at Sumter, have been a War Democrat, and nothing else—entreat you to read carefully and thoughtfully the rival platforms of the Baltimore and Chicago Conventions, respectively, and decide which of them most nearly embodies the sentiment and is imbued with the spirit of our deceased chief, and give your efforts and your votes to the cause which the heart of Douglas must honor and bless.

In a crisis like this, party names, organizations, affiliations, are nothing. The salvation of the Republic is everything. Let no one who ever loved and honored our great statesman be justly reproached with a lack of courage or of self-sacrifice in this hour of the nation's supreme trial.

For myself I can read the Chicago Platform no otherwise than as a white flag of surrender to the rebels—as a confession of defeat by the nation in its struggle to vindicate its just authority and maintain its territorial integrity. And having vainly waited long enough in the hope to see that platform repudiated and set aside by the supporters of the Chicago candidate, I hereby entreat you to unite with me in opposing to the death everything that looks like truckling to traitors—everything that can be received with exultation by the conspirators who broke up the Democratic party and defeated its national candidates simply to create a pretext for rebellion and disunion. I shall cast my vote for the unconditional Union candidates throughout, and entreat all who are proud of their past association and sympathy with STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to do likewise.

Yours, in the faith and hope of true Democracy,
HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1864.

Three Immense Union Meetings in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 3.

Three monster meetings were held this evening, under the especial supervision of the Union League. Col. R. SACKETT MATTHEWS, of Maryland, delivered a great speech at the Academy of Music; Hon. JERE CLEMENS, late Senator of Alabama, and WAYNE MCVEIGH appeared at Union League Hall, and Rev. Mr. HATFIELD, of Brooklyn, at the Hall of the Invincibles.

All these three meetings, notwithstanding a rainy evening, were largely attended by intelligent, thinking, patriotic people. It is thought that the majority for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, on next Tuesday, in this city, will show an increase of thirty per cent. over the majority given last month.

The Union League will have a general meeting in Independence-square on Saturday evening. It will be an immense affair.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

She is Reported Inside Delaware Breakwater—Several Vessels Destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 3.

A rumor has been brought here by pilots that the pirate *Tallahassee* came into Delaware Breakwater this morning and destroyed several vessels at anchor there.

No confirmation has yet been received, telegraphic communication not extending to Lewes.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 3.

The report of the depredations of a pirate vessel in Delaware Bay, comes through pilots who have arrived from Newcastle. They say a report was brought there that a pirate ship came in this morning, and destroyed the pilot-boat *Conner*, a Government buoying schooner, and other vessels, and afterward landed and robbed the people of Lewes, Del., of a large amount of property. The report is not generally credited here, especially as the 4 o'clock Cape May train brings no confirmation of it.

Amusements.

THE OPERA.—VERDI'S "Rigoletto" will be produced this evening at the Academy of Music with a very strong cast. Mrs. JENNIE VAN ZANDT will make

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Unclaimed in the New-York Post-office, Friday, Nov. 4, 1864.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "*Advertised letters*," give the *date of this list*, and say one is seen for advertising.

☞ If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Abram Mary
Affleck Mrs M A
Alexander Miss Ada J
Allen Mrs G H
Allen Mrs J H
Allen Miss Margaretta
Anderson Miss Susan
Anderson Mrs John R
Albus Miss Emma
Albert Mrs Elizabeth
Atwood Mrs Hiram
Andron Ellen T
Anderson Mrs Sarah R
Armstrong Miss Anne
Bearkes Mrs Jeannie
Andrews Mrs S A
Arnold Mrs Joe
Anderson Mrs T D
Allen Mrs Kate

B

Babcock Mrs G L
Badger Mrs Mary
Barlow Mrs
Barnes Elizabeth
Barney Mrs Maria
Baker Miss Ellie
Baker Miss Jessie
Baker Miss Sarah H
Baldwin Miss Augusta
Bennett Miss Louisa
Berrog Miss Lauraty
Bleuth Miss Agatha
Brennan Mrs Julia
Brennan Miss Eliza
Breen Miss Helen M
Brewster Mrs Virginia
Brodie Mrs James M
Bronson Mrs H G
Brower Mrs Warren R
Buckingham Mrs J A 3
Burton Abby M
Buchannan Mrs
Buchannan Mrs
Buckley Mary
Buchan Miss Lottie
Buer Mrs John A
Buhler Mrs Louise
Bullen Miss Ann
Bullock Miss Bella
Burch Mrs Catharine
Burnham Mrs
Burk Mrs Geo
Burnett Mrs Grace
Burnett Miss A
Burns Mrs James
Burnsmyth Mrs Jane
Bushnell Mrs M E
Bussell Miss Amelia
Burk Mary
Burke Alice
Burnett Mrs D
Butterworth Mrs
Butler Mrs Dr
Butler Mrs John Bracklin
Butler Miss Mary
Butler Mary
Buys Mrs John
Byrne Mrs M
Bruder Mrs
Bru h Mrs E F
Bruen Mrs S V
Bennett Mrs Bridget
Bowman Miss Sarah J
Bradley Mrs Mary
Brinsley Mrs Mary
Brown Mrs
Brown Miss Elizabeth
Brown Miss C M
Brown Mrs John
Brown Miss Pauline
Brown Miss Annie
Brown Miss Mary
Brown Miss Christine
Brown Miss Caroline
Brown Miss Nellie
Brown Miss Mary J
Bolling Mrs Emily
Ballist Mademoiselle Elise
Boswick Mrs
Emma L
Bowman Miss Sarah J
Bullock Mrs Hattie
Bullock Mrs
Bullock Mrs
Bullock Mrs

FROM JAPAN.

Expedition to the Straits of Shi Mone Seki—The Straits Still Closed Against Foreign Vessels—Need of a National Vessel in Eastern Waters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KANAGAWA, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

The move which we mentioned in our last as about being made toward active operations was inaugurated on the 21st of July, by two of the fleet, a frigate and a gunboat being dispatched for the Straits of Shi Mone Seki, via the Inland Sea.

The object of the expedition was to reconnoitre, and ascertain if the Prince of Choosu still occupied the hostile position which he has held toward foreign vessels passing through the Straits, (when he commands,) ever since the attack made on the American ship *Pembrooke*.

The expedition returned on the 10th of August, and reports substantially the following:

1. That no answer whatever was given to the ultimatum of the treaty Powers by the offending Prince.

2. That on the gunboat approaching the entrance of the Straits, a shot was fired from one of the forts, as a warning for her to proceed no further. Not heeding it, however, she proceeded on a little distance, when a shell was thrown across her bow; whereupon she returned. This, alone, if nothing more, settling the question of the obstruction of the passage of the Straits by hostile means.

A thorough reconnoissance of the vicinity was made, with soundings, in which they were not further molested.

Yesterday a conference was held between the diplomatic military and naval officers of the different treaty Powers, in regard to future actions. The result of the conference has not been made public, yet we have it from reliable sources that a combined movement is soon to be made of all the land and sea forces here (excepting enough to protect this place) toward the opening of the passage, by negotiation first, if possible, and if not, by more tangible means. It is rumored that 1,500 more troops will be brought up from Shanghai before setting out, which, added to the number here, will swell the available force to near 3,000 for land operations alone.

As we have only the *Jamestown*, a sailing vessel, here, it is possible we shall take no part in the affair, further than giving it our sanction. She will remain as one of the vessels to protect this place. It is a burning shame, and a great source of mortification to all Americans, that our Government can furnish nothing better for our protection and support of our flag, in the *whole East, from Behring's Strait to the Cape of Good Hope, than an old supersannuated sailing vessel.*

We hope by next mail to give you some further particulars. D. B. S.

Congratulatory Meeting of Marylanders.

Tuesday being the day on which the new Constitution of Maryland went into effect, whereby the slaves of that State were made immediately and unconditionally free, a meeting of Marylanders residing in New-York and vicinity, was convened in the evening at the Club Rooms, No. 710 Broadway, to exchange congratulations over the glorious event. Although there was no public notice given of the meeting, a considerable number of Marylanders came together, in obedience to a most natural instinct, as it were, and gave vent to their jubilant feelings in speeches and resolutions, which will be found printed below.

Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS presided, and WILLIAM B. HAYWARD acted as Secretary. Dr. SNODGRASS on taking the chair, delivered the first address. After thanking his brother Marylanders for the honor of being made their presiding officer on so glorious an occasion, and giving vent to his thoughts and feeling in fitting words of congratulation, which called forth the warmest applause, he proceeded to make a statement of the issue in Maryland which is highly important to the country at large, since it is calculated to silence the charge (made by the opponents of the administration and of freedom) that Mr. LINCOLN carried the question upon the people of Maryland. Dr. SNODGRASS said: It has gone forth from the lips of pro-slavery orators and the pens of pro-slavery writers, not a few working in the interest of despotism, that Mr. LINCOLN took advantage of the tide of public sentiment, and the weakness of the slave-holding interest, because of the rebellion, to procure emancipation in Maryland. The question had been asked, in the *Herald* and elsewhere, "Why was not the question of emancipation left to the Legislature, instead of being referred to a convention?" The answer was plump and plain: Because the Constitution of Maryland, which has just been superceded, forbade the Legislature touching the "relation between master and slave," as if some holy thing, not to be profaned by the unholy touch of the peoples' lawmakers. Formerly the boon had rested with the people to "touch" it, if they could return legislators, two-thirds of whom, in both branches of two successive legislatures, had the courage to do so. But the convention which formed the Constitution just superceded, taking the alarm from the freedom-ward tendency of things in the Border States, took away this poor boon, and inserted a clause utterly prohibiting even their own representatives from touching the sacred "relation" at all. But, most unluckily for slavery, and most luckily for freedom, that same convention provided for the same Legislature, submitting the question of holding a convention at stated periods—every ten years, we understood the speaker to say—and, lo and behold! the propitious time rolled round in the midst of a devastating war, born of slavery. The legislature, as a legitimate, uninterfered duty, submitted the question of ordering a constitutional convention to the people. They voted, by a decided majority, in favor of a convention. A Free State Constitution was the glorious result of the convention's labors. It was submitted, in due turn, to the popular vote, and was adopted without the aid of bayonets, but in spite of a pro-slavery terrorism, in many of the counties, which many present, besides himself, had good reason for knowing to be most crushing to a free expression of opinion or wishes at the polls. Thus, continued Dr. SNODGRASS, Slavery's rebellion became Freedom's opportunity, and gloriously had it been availed, to place Maryland among the great family of free States on the birthday of liberty to her masters as well as their slaves; for he believed the day was not far distant when, forgetting the inconveniences, and even the present losses following the great change, the slaveholders would feel thankful that the blighting curse, as their great PINCKNEY long since proclaimed it to be, was removed from their naturally fruitful soil forever.

Dr. SNODGRASS closed his address amid the most jubilant applause. He was followed by Lambert S. Beck, F. A. Francisco, Eli West, William Robinson, William B. Hayward, P. A. Bailey, M. Edward Stapleton, and others—all Marylanders, residing in New-York and vicinity.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with unfeigned joy the adoption of a Free State Constitution by the people of Maryland, and on this, the birthday of freedom there, we send back our greetings to her people from overflowing hearts.

Resolved, That we congratulate all concerned in this great event—the late masters not less than the former slaves—sincerely believing, as we do, that it will prove to have brought blessings to all concerned, and to have amply compensated the former for any present pecuniary loss which they may feel themselves called upon to bear for the general welfare.

Resolved, That a committee of three, in addition to the officers of this meeting, be appointed to prepare a congratulatory address to the people of Maryland, wherein our views and feelings shall be more fully and formally made known.

After appointing a committee to prepare a congratulatory address to the people of Maryland, to be submitted to another meeting, an adjournment to Friday evening next, at the same place, took place, and was followed by three rousing cheers for "free Maryland."

Chamber of Commerce.

A regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, President A. A. LOW in the chair.

Mr. LATHROP was reelected a member of the Committee on Arbitration.

Mr. J. A. STEVENS, Jr., the Secretary, read a letter from Major-Gen. DIX, regretting that the urgent duties of his office prevented him attending the meeting convened to pay a tribute to the memory of the late JOSHUA BATES, of the firm of BARING BROTHERS, London.

The following important communication from the British Consul at this dort, was read:

BRITISH CONSULATE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2.

SIR: I beg leave to transmit herewith enclosed for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, copies of memorandum drawn up by the Board of Trade, in the years 1851 and 1866, and in the present year, showing the development of British commerce, navigation and finance since the adoption by England of free trade, and the repeal of the British navigation laws.

It is manifest from these statements that the course pursued by Great Britian has been wonderfully advantageous to her interests. Every reduction of duty has produced increase of consumption, and consequently increased demand; and thus the public revenue, and the protective interests have derived benefit from the very measures which were supposed to be injurious to the revenue, and destructive of domestic industry.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government are confident that if other governments should in like manner adopt an act upon the broad principles of free trade, and reduce their duties on the various articles of foreign manufactures which are consumed in their respective countries, they would find their own industry more flourishing, and their own revenue progressively increasing.

It is, therefore, not for British interests alone—but for British and foreign interests alike—that other governments are urged to reduce their rates of custom duties, and thereby encourage beneficial exchange, and improve their friendly relations with other nations.

Feeling assured that these documents will prove interesting to the mercantile community, and make more fully known the great advantages which have accrued not only to the public interests but also to private interests in the United Kingdom from the commercial policy adopted of late years by the British Government, I have taken leave to submit them through you to the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce of this city.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

E. M. ARCHBALD, H. B. M. Consul.

A. A. LOW, President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. F. LAWRENCE then moved that the communication and the valuable documents inclosed, be received, which was adopted.

THE KEARSARGE.

The President said that the necessary amount of $25,000, for the purpose of paying a tribute to the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge*, which destroyed the *Alabama*, had not yet been raised, and recommended that further efforts be made to procure it.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Politics at Tivoli.

TIVOLI, Dutchess Co., Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.

Editor of the New-York Times.

The Republicans of the district around Tivoli held an enthusiastic meeting in the village of Myersville, on Saturday evening, 29th inst.

From 300 to 400 were present, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Among these were many ladies. The place of meeting was decorated with flags and appropriate transparencies and devices; and a band of music varied the exercises. Gen. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER was selected as presiding officer.

The first speaker was Mr. SYLVESTER, of Kinderhook, the District-Attorney of Columbia County, who, in an elaborate speech, set forth the inconsistencies of the Chicago Platform.

He was followed by Capt. NOYES, late of the staff of Division-Gens. DOUBLEDAY and WADSWORTH, and author of "The Bivouac and Battle-field." He made a telling speech, and paid a thrilling tribute to the memory of that noble patriot and martyr, WADSWORTH, a worthy representative of New-York's devotion to the Union.

He was followed by a young lawyer of New-York City, who delivered a brief and eloquent address, which produced a marked effect, especially upon the foreign element present.

The Chairman then introduced the Rev. R. W. OLIVER, of Lawrence, Kansas, with pointed remarks in regard to the atrocity of the rebels, and the necessity of supporting the army and Administration.

Mr. OLIVER, connected with the army for more than three years, and present in all the battles of the Peninsula, likewise an eye-witness of the fiendish acts of QUANTRIL, riveted the attention of the audience for three-quarters of an hour, and roused the greatest enthusiasm.

This meeting proved the most successful ever held in the neighborhood, and was productive of the happiest effect. CLAUD HALCRO.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 3, 1864.

$1,500	U.S 6s,'81. .C.	106⅜	300	Erie Railway.....	100
500	U. S. 5-20s....R.	100⅛	200	do.....b30	100⅜
500	do.....	101	600	do.....	99⅛
10,000	do.....	101⅛	400	do.....s10	99⅜
10,000	do.....new	100⅛	3300	do.....	99⅜
500	U. S. 10-40s..C.	95	100	do.....b10	99⅛
20,000	do.....	94⅛	100	do.....b10	99⅜
28,800	U.S.6s. 1 yr. C.	95⅛	300	do.....	99⅝
10,000	Mo. State 6s....	61⅜	500	Hud. Riv. R.....	121⅜
10,000	do.....	62	100	do.....	121⅛
10,000	do.....b30	62⅛	100	do.....	121⅜
2,000	Mo. State 6s,iss. to Pac. R.	57	500	Reading R.....	133⅛
			100	do.....	133⅜
10,000	O. & Miss. Prof. C.	39	200	do.....	133⅜
10,000	do.....	38⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	128
5,000	do.....	38⅜	100	do.....	128⅛
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	110	100	Chic. & Alt. R.....	88
1,000	do.....	108	1300	M. S. & N. I.....	72⅜
3,000	Mich. So. S.F. 8s.	106⅜	500	do.....	72⅜
1,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.	82	200	do.....	72⅛
10,000	do.....	98	500	do.....b15	73
9,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	100	100	do.....b30	73⅜
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	115	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	127⅛
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	104	400	do.....b30	128
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	68	1000	do.....	127
9,000	do.....	69	100	do.....b30	127⅜
10,000	do.....	70	200	do.....	126⅜
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st m., Ohio Div.....	98⅜	200	do.....	126⅛
			200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	103⅜
16,000	Am. Gold.....	2.9	200	do.....s10	103⅜
5,000	do.....	228⅜	400	Chi. & N. W.....	43⅜
50	Fourth Nat. Bank.	92⅜	200	do.....	43
100	Canton Co.....	34⅜	500	do.....	43⅜
50	do.....	34	200	Chi. & N.W. Pref..	80
500	Cum. Coal Pr..	53	400	do.....	79
300	do.....	51	1000	do.....	79⅛
200	do.....	51⅜	400	do.....	79
500	do.....	51⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.....	111
100	Quick. Min. Co....	53⅛	100	C. B., & Q. R.....	117
200	do.....b30	84	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	102⅜
64	Del. & Hud. C Co...	203	100	do.....	103
50	Copake Iron M	3	1000	do.....	103⅜
100	Smith Farmelee Gold Co.....	7⅜	200	do.....	103⅜
			500	do.....	104
412	N. Y. Cen.....	122	100	do.....	104⅛
2000	Chi. & R. I. R....	99	100	do.....	104⅜
200	do.....b15	99	200	do.....	104⅜
50	do.....	99⅜	400	do.....	105
100	do.....	99⅜	100	do.....s30	104
100	do.....b15	99⅜	500	Mar. Mining Co...	36⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	106⅜	400	Reading R....	134⅜
10,000	U. S 6s, 5-20s...C.	101⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R....	129
15,000	do...new iss.	100⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. R....	72
500	U. S. 10-40s....C.	94⅜	200	do.....	72⅜
10,000	do.....	96	2000	do.....	72⅝
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr..C.	95⅛	100	do.....b10	73
31,000	do.....	95⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	126⅜
1,000	Mo. State 6s....	62	100	do.....	126⅛
10,000	O. & M. Cer.....	39	200	do.....	125⅜
30,000	do.....	38⅛	200	do.....	125⅜
10,000	Amer. Gold.....	235⅜	50	do.....	127
200	Canton Co.....	35	710	Clev. & Pitts.....	104⅜
500	Mar. Min. Co.....	36⅜	500	Chic. & N. W. R....	44⅜
300	do.....	36⅛	100	Chi. & N.W. Pr....	80⅜
200	do.....	36	500	do.....	81
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	123	500	Ch. & R. I. R.....	100
100	do.....	123⅛	100	do.....	100⅜
100	do.....b30	123⅜	500	do.....	100⅜
850	Erie Railway.....	101⅜	200	M. & P. Du Ch....	51
500	do.....	101⅝	300	Pitts. Ft. W. & C....	104⅛
1000	do.....	101⅜	400	do.....s10	104⅜
1500	do.....	101	300	do.....	104⅜
50	Hud. Riv. R.....	121	500	do.....	104
360	do.....	121⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	39	800	M. S. & N. I.....	74
300	N. Y. Central.....	123	500	do.....	73⅝
808	Erie R.....	101	800	do.....	73⅞
2200	do.....s3	101	500	do.....b3	74
400	do.....s10	101	200	do.....s3	73⅝
400	do.....c	101	500	do.....	73⅜
100	do.....c	101⅛	600	do.....s3	73⅜
300	do.....	101⅜	300	do.....	73⅝
300	do.....b5	101⅜	400	Ill. Cen. R.....	127⅜
200	do.....s10	101⅛	100	do.....	127⅜
700	do.....	101⅜	3400	Chi. & R. I.....	100⅜
200	do.....s3	101⅜	1000	do.....	100⅜
400	do.....s10	101⅜	100	do.....b3	100⅜
200	do.....	101⅛	200	do.....	100⅜
300	do.....b5	101⅜	100	do.....c	100⅜
200	do.....b3	101⅜	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	81⅜
1200	do.....s3	101⅜	500	do.....s3	81⅜
100	Hudson R. R..b3	123	200	do.....s3	81⅜
200	do.....	123	100	Clev. & Pitts.....	103⅜
100	do.....	121⅜	200	do.....	44⅜
400	do.....	121⅜	300	P. F. W. & C.....	105
100	Mich. Central R...	128⅜	200	do.....b3	105
200	Reading R.....s3	134⅜	1200	do.....	104⅜
1000	do.....	134⅜	200	do.....	104⅞
100	Quick. Min.....c	53⅜	200	do.....s3	104⅜
100	Mariposa Min....b3	36⅜	300	Cum. Coal.....	53
300	do.....	35⅝	300	do.....	53
300	do.....b3	36⅜	100	do.....b3	53⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000	O. & Miss Cer..	38⅞	100	Chi. & R. I. R.....	100⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R	123	100	do.....s3	100⅜
200	do.....s3	123	100	do.....	100⅛
100	do.....b3	123	100	do.....b10	101
1100	Erie R.....	100⅜	100	do.....	100⅜
100	do.....s3	100⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.....	44
100	do.....b3	100⅜	100	do.....s3	44
200	do.....s3	100⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	126
100	do.....b3	100⅜	100	Chi. & N.W. Pr....	81
200	Hud. Riv. R.....	121	100	do.....b5	81
600	do.....	121⅜	100	do.....s3	80⅞
100	do.....s3	121⅜	100	do.....s3	80⅜
200	do.....b5	121⅜	100	do.....s30	80⅜
200	do.....	121⅜	200	do.....b3	80⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts.....	104⅜	100	do.....b4	80⅞
200	Reading R.....s3	134⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	103⅜
2000	do.....	134⅜	200	do.....	104
400	Mich. So. & N. I....	72⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol. R....	113
100	do.....s3	72⅞	200	Mariposa M. Co....	36
100	do.....b3	73	200	do.....b5	36⅛
200	Quick. M. Co....b3	53			

THURSDAY, Nov. 3—P. M.

There was no general activity in Money on the Street to-day, though some of the Stock Brokers who were large buyers of Stocks on Monday and Tuesday, were in the market for considerable sums at 7 ₩ cent., at call. The mere apprehension of a sharp turn, however, induced heavy sales of the Railway Stocks last night, and at the early Stock Exchange Board to-day, and the movement has evidently unsettled confidence in the upward speculation, which promised so much activity on Tuesday.

After the first call of the Railways in the forenoon, there was an improved demand and better prices, but the market was feverish, and so continued through the Second Board in the afternoon.

The Government Gold-bearing Stocks were a fraction easier than yesterday, but in good request, while the Treasury Certificates, on the fear of tight Money, fell off to 95⅛ ₩ cent. The Miscellaneous Shares sympathized in the unsettled feeling on the Railways.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour yesterday.

	Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	106⅜	106⅜
U. S. 5-20's.....	101	100⅝
N. Y. Central..	122⅛	123
Erie	100⅜	100⅜
Erie Preferred..	103⅝	103
Hudson.....	122	121⅜
Canton.....	34	34⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95⅛	95⅛
Northwest.....	43⅛	44
Ohio & M. Certh	39	38⅜

	Wed.	Thurs.
Mich. Southern..	72½	72⅝
Illinois Cen.....	125⅜	125⅜
Pittsburgh!.....	103⅛	104⅜
Fort Wayne.....	103	104
Rock Island.....	98⅛	100⅛
Reading.....	133⅛	134⅜
Quicksilver.....	83⅜	83⅛
Cum'land Coal..	51⅜	53⅜
Mariposa.....	37	36⅛
N. West Pref....	80⅛	80⅝

The Gold Room was under rather less excitement than yesterday and last night, but the fluctuations were frequent and comparatively violent. The registered sales at the Stock Board were at 229@228½ at 10:30 A. M., and at 235½ at 2:30 P. M., while the ups and downs in the Gold Room were between these points and as high as 236 ₩ cent. The export demand continues moderate; the shipment by the *Scotia* yesterday was $396,000, including $196,000 of California bar Silver. The Coupons due Nov. 1 on the 5.20 Loan and held abroad are now coming forward by every steamer. A rule similar to that of the New-York Stock Exchange, prevails on the Frankfort and Amsterdam Exchange, which delayed a large portion of the Coupons attached to the 5-20 Bonds held in these Dutch and German Capitals on speculation. The amount of the 5-20 Loan held abroad is variously reckoned at from sixty to one hundred millions, and the Gold interest to be paid, from $1,800,000 to $3,000,000 each half-yearly term of November and May.

A robbery of the Mercantile Bank of this city to the enormous sum of $241,000, of which $34,000 is in Gold, by the paying teller, CHARLES WINDSOR, is announced to-day. WINDSOR disappeared on Saturday on the eve of the periodical examination of his accounts, and a large reward is offered for his apprehension. No further explanations are given of the circumstances of the robbery. The affair created great surprise on the Street, as the Bank had been esteemed one of the best moneyed concerns in the city, and hitherto very profitable to the shareholders.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares.

Merchants.....	112	Bank of No. Amer...	102
America.....	127	Hanover.....	101
City.....	150	Metropolitan.....	114⅛
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Shoe and Leather...	98
Mechanics & Trad'rs.	130	Corn Exchange.....	103
National.....	100	Marine.....	150
Merchants' Exchange	98	Import. & Traders'..	103
Commerce	105	Manufact'r & Merch.	100
Mechanics' Bkng As.	95	Fourth National.....	92
American Exchange.	117		

The Mississippi and Missouri Railway Company have announced the payment in cash of the November coupons (due 8th inst.) on their 7 ₩ cent Land Grant Mortgages. This notice is in prompt compliance with the arrangement made with the Bondholders two years ago, whereby the half-yearly intermediate interest was to be paid in an income 7 ₩ cent. scrip until November, 1864, and thenceforth in cash. The Bonds improved to 70 ₩ cent. to-day. The following bids were made for the other Railway Bonds and Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76.....	116	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
Erie 1sts. '68.....	103	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	97
Erie 2ds. '79.....	115	Chi. & N. W. 1sts....	97
Erie 3ds, '83.....	115	Tol. & Wab. ext.....	100
Erie 4ths. '80	112	Tol. & W. 2ds	84
Mich. Cen., '69 and '73.	120	Chic. & Tol. S. F.....	107⅛
Mich. new, '83.....	127	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts.	115
Chi., B. & Quincy.....c	120	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	103
Mich. S. 2ds.....	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds .	90
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	106⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds.....	100
Illinois Cen. '76.....	118⅜	Clev. & Pitts 3ds.....	100
Alt. & T. H. 1sts.....	103	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.	80
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref..	87	Miss. & Mo. L. G.....	70
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	80	Alt. & G. W.....	95⅜

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $614,351 92, including for customs, $142,000; on account of loan, $146,290; payments, $1,403,851 96; balance, $30,403,116 50.

The interest on the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Nov. 8, will be paid on that day at the Corn Exchange Bank.

The following sales were made at ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular auction sale of Stocks, Bonds, &c., to-day

65 shares Citizens' Gas-light Co., $20 each..... 124
15 shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co., $50 each..... 102½
10 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co., $50 each..... 125
60 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co., $25 each..... 98¾
5 shares Park Fire Insurance Co., $100 each..... 111½
25 shares North River Fire Insurance Co., 25 each. 104⅜
10 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co., $40 each. 91½

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Commission of ½ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 3-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue inactive to-day, at $11 25@$11 50 for Pots, and $12 50@$13 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet and rather heavy, including Java at 47c.@48½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 39c.@41½c.; Rio at 37½c.@42c.; St. Domingo at 36½c.@37½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less request but at irregular prices; Middling, $1 25@$1 27 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 840 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened quite heavily, but closed rather more firmly, with a moderate business. Sales since our last amount to 13,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 45@$9 90; poor to choice Extra State at $10@$10 50, chiefly $10 20@$10 25; also, for delivery in January, 3,000 bbls., at $11; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11@$11 25, and for December delivery, $11 50 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$9 45 @$9 90
Extra State..... 10 00 @10 50
Superfine Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 10 10 @12 60
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g brands. 10 90 @11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.. 11 25 @12 25
Extra Genesee..... 10 55 @13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri..... 10 50 @15 50

Southern Flour continues heavy, to-day, sales since our last 650 bbls., at $10 90@$12 for poor to good, and $12 10@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $15@$16 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is quite dull; sales 370 bbls. Extra at $10 15@$12 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in more demand, at $8 35@$8 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 125 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand, at irregular prices. Sales 76,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 43@$2 45; Red Western at $2 35@$2 38⅜; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 25; Milwaukee Club at $2 23; Chicago Spring at $2 17@$2 20; red State at $2 40. Corn is in less demand as drooping prices; sales since our last, 50,000 bushels, at $1 05@$1 06 for Mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Oats are salable and steady. We quote Canada at 88c.@89½c.; Western at 90c.@91c.; State at 89c.@90c., cash, ₩ bushel. Sales were also made of 7,200 bushels Western Rye, at $1 50 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in moderate request at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are attracting more attention, at 15c.@25c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 35c.@52½c. for new ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in less request, including New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 87½c.@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 72½c.@90c. ₩ gallon. Stock on hand, 7,200 hhds. and 1,842 bbls., against 1,229 hhds. and 3,168 bbls same time last year.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely purchased, but at irregular prices. Sales to-day 9,800 bbls., at $41 50@$42 cash and regular way, closing at $41 75 for New Mess, cash, and $39 50@$40 for one year old Mess; $41 50@$42 for Prime Mess, $41 for Thin Mess, and $38 50@$39 for Prime, and $42 25@$42 75 for New Mess, deliverable in November, buyer's option, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 16½c.@18½c. for Shoulders, 17¾c.@21c. for Hams, sales 235 pkgs. Lard is unaltered; sales 2,800 tcs. and bbls., at 21c.@23½c. for poor to very choice, the latter an extreme. Beef is in good demand at $19@$23 50 for Extra Mess, $13 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess, $9 50@$13 for Country Mess ₩ bbl.; sales 960 bbls.; 300 bbls Beef Hams were sold at $23. Butter is in moderate demand, closing at 43c.@53c. for poor to prime State, and 34c.@44c. for Western ₩ lb. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 15c.@24c., the latter for choice, ₩ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. M. W. STARIN & Co. review thus: "The violent fluctuations and the enormous advance in the rates of Gold that have taken place during the past week, have again completely unsettled the values of every article of produce on the market, and stimulated to an unwonted degree the fever for speculation, that had nearly received its quietus by the heavy decline and immense losses of the past month. Nothing short of a great commercial panic, with its terrible results, will effectually restore trade to a sound, healthy condition, and the extreme violence of the ebb and flow in values clearly indicates a result that is not pleasant to contemplate. The receipts of Butter of all grades of Western and State, have continued very light, dairymen still adhering to the short-sighted policy of holding back stock from market. The advance in Sterling Exchange has enabled English shippers to purchase and the few good to fine invoices that have arrived have been taken at full rates. A large amount of the enormous surplus stock that has been accumulated in the country, could be now placed to exporters at very high rates, but the bulk of the orders must be passed, and the demand unfilled. The demand for California is fairly active at equal rates without the export demand. The market closes bare of stock, and with prices firm at our quotations, but with no prospect of any advance, and with a surety of a decline if the rates of Gold shall decline. City trade continues fairly active. We have no change to note in fresh pails.

Orange and Sussex—fresh—pails, ₩ lb.....	45	@60
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails, ₩ lb....	45	@55
State—firkins—Yellow.....	50	@53
State—half firkin tubs, ₩ lb.....	50	@55
State—Welch tubs, ₩ lb.....	45	@50
Western—firkins—Yellow, ₩ lb.....	35	@42
Pennsylvania—Yellow—firkins.....	45	@48
Pennsylvania—Yellow—half tubs.....	45	@50
State—firkins—fresh.....	50	@53
Western—firkins—Inferior.....	30	@35
State and Western—firkins—Mixed colors.....	30	@35
Canada—firkins—Extra.....	40	@44
Canada—firkins—Ordinary.....	30	@35

The advance in the rates of gold and sterling exchange, and continued favorable advices from the English market, has caused great activity to prevail in the market for Cheese during the week, and the transactions have been unusually heavy. The market closes strong at our quotations, and comparatively bare of stock. We quote:

State Dairies—factory made—fine.....	23¾c.@24¾c.
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good..	22c. @23c.
State Dairies—extra quality.....	22c. @23c.
State Dairies—fair to good.....	19c. @22c.
Western Reserve—good to prime.....	18c. @20c.
English Dairy—Eastern.....	20c. @22c.
English Dairy—Western.....	18c. @20c.
Pineapple.....	24c. @28c.
Orange County—flat skimmed.....	15c. @16c.

SUGARS—Have been in request at rising prices. Sale since our last, 650 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 17⅛c.@23¼c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in good request, at 24c.@27½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 100,000 lbs., at 17¾c.@18¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 350 bbls., at $1 74@$1 75 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 1d.; and by steamer 2,000 boxes Cheese, at 20s. For London—200 boxes Cheese, at 20s.; 50 tons Heavy Goods, at 10s. Also, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese and 200 packages Butter at 25s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA. ₩

Belgian.....	Nov. 5.	Quebec.....	Liverpool
New-York.....	Nov. 5.	New-York.....	S'ampton
Glasgow.....	Nov. 5.	New-York.....	Liverpool
Louisiana.....	Nov. 5.	New-York.....	Liverpool
Cella.....	Nov. 5.	New-York.....	Liverpool
Canada.....	Nov. 9.	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon.....	Nov. 9.	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette.....	Nov. 9.	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchest'r.	Nov. 12.	New-York

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV 4, 1864

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—RIGOLETTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES—PHENOMENA, &c. AFTERNOON: PAUL'S RETURN. EVENING: ELVIRA; or, THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON THE CRICKET.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE MIDDY ASHORE—THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—MYSTERIOUS MEDIA—GLASS-BLOWERS.

ART GALLERY (corner Broadway and Eighth-street)—CARPENTER'S PAINTING OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Ogdensburgh announces the presence of a large number of armed men on the islands in the St. Lawrence, above and below that city, and likewise the presence of many strangers in the streets of that city. Fears of an extensive raid prevailed, and arms and troops were sent for.

The Mayor yesterday telegraphed to Secretary SEWARD, in reply to the latter's notification of a conspiracy on foot to fire the principal Northern cities, Nov. 8; that he has no fears of such conspiracy, and that he will take every precaution, and be amply prepared to meet such an one, should it exist.

Two hundred Union cavalry, who were recently sent across the Mississippi from Memphis, to hunt guerrillas, came upon a rebel force numbering six or eight hundred men, near Marion, and were compelled to fall back to the river, where the rebels were driven back by a gunboat.

A Union cavalry force of five hundred men, sent out last week from Little Rock, Ark., encountered the pickets of a large force of Texan Rangers, at Camden. A dash was made into the town, and after a severe fight the rebels were driven out, leaving a number of horses and twenty-five killed in our hands.

A writ of habeas corpus was applied for in the case of HUTCHESON, one of the St. Alban's robbers, before Mr. Justice BADGLEY, in Montreal, on Saturday. The Judge granted the writ on technical grounds; but the prisoner was immediately after arrested on a charge of murder.

GENERAL NEWS.

A German mass meeting (Union) will be held to-night, at Cooper Institute, at which CARL SCHURZ and Dr. FRED. SCHULTZ, will make addresses. It will be a huge gathering.

A meeting of merchants, bankers, and businessmen, favorable to the election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, will be held in front of the Custom House, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Eminent speakers will be present, and undoubtedly there will be a host assembled.

A meeting of the loyal women of New-York will be held this evening at the Church of the Messiah, on Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel. Among the speakers expected are Senator SUMNER, Gov. PIERPOINT, of Virginia, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS and WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq.

The Grand War Eagle and Union Torchlight procession takes place this evening. It will be one of the finest political displays ever made in this city. After the parade there will be a mass meeting at the Union-square.

The Germans of the Eighth Ward held a spirited Union meeting last evening, as did those of the Twelfth. The Twentieth Ward Unionists also had a large gathering.

The Aldermanic Committee on Retrenchment and Reform yesterday formally adhered to their preliminary decision, that they have no power to administer a legally binding oath, and therefore that an investigation by them of the Mayor's charges against the City Inspector would be profitless. Ex-Judge WHITING, counsel for the Mayor, urged that the City Inspector should join the committee in asking the Common Council to appoint a joint committee to investigate. Mr. GRAHAM, counsel to the City Inspector, declined to do so, regarding such a step by Mr. BOOLE as self-impeaching. The Committee then adjourned. They will report to the Board on Monday, and will recommend that a joint committee be appointed.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. Their session was short. The only noticeable matter that came before them was a communication from the Street Commissioner, announcing that the New-York Gas Company had given notice that, from the 1st inst., they would charge the city the same prices they obtain from private consumers. Referred. The Board adjourned to 1 P. M. on Monday. The Conclimen had no quorum, and stand adjourned to 2 P M. on Monday.

The Gold Room was under less excitement yesterday. The price at 4 o'clock 234½ ₱ cent. The Railway Stocks left off steady after much feverishness in the market through the day. Money 7 ₱ cent., in good request.

Business in produce and merchandise exhibited rather less animation yesterday. Prices of the principal kinds of domestic produce opened languidly, but closed rather more firmly. Freights were very dull.

Last evening about half-past five o'clock, as the New-York Hotel coach was proceeding down Broadway, when near the corner of Fourth-street, one of the wheels came off, and the coach fell over on its side. There were on and in the coach a family of eleven persons, from New-Orleans, named BUDDECK. The mother, seven children and two servants were inside. All escaped unhurt.

A mass-meeting is appointed for to-day (Friday) at Carmel, the county-seat of Putnam County. It is expected that this will be the largest gathering ever held in the county. Among the distinguished speakers announced, are Hon. HENRY B. COWLES, (formerly Member of Congress from that district,) WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH, Judge TYLER, of Connecticut, Judge WHITING, and J. T. WILLIAMS, of New-York. Let the Highlands ring with cheers for the Union.

At the Brooklyn Athenæum, on Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M., a Republican Glee Club will serenade the Union War Democrats, by singing four tional music. Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Gen, DANIEL E. SICKELS and DAVID CODDINGTON, Esq., are invited to speak at this musical concert. Gen. BANKS is expected to arrive in Brooklyn in time to speak at the meeting. Good seats are reserved for the ladies.

The work of demolishing the Manassas Gap Road continues, and its use has now been wholly abandoned. The [illegible] in that quarter will now be compelled to seek a new field for their peculiar operations.

GERRIT SMITH will answer such political questions as Democrats or Republicans may put to him, at Cooper Institute to-day at 2 P. M.

Gen. SIBLEY has received dispatches from Gen. SULLY, dated at Crow Creek Agency, (Fort Thompson,) on the Missouri, Oct. 10, announcing his arrival at that post from Fort Rice. He states that after he left Fort Rice, three head chiefs of the hostile Indians came in with a flag of truce. They had been in the battles this year, and acknowledged that they were badly beaten. They said that they were not a match for the whites, and wanted to know on what terms they could make peace. The commanding officer replied that they could have peace on condition that they behave themselves, and would not molest the whites. One of the chiefs is leader of the Unkpapa band, and named BARE RIBS. They went away again, saying that they would come back with some of their head men, and hold a conference upon the subject. The friendly Indians at the fort say they have no doubt they will return and make peace. As their camp is a long distance away, they may be prevented, by cold weather, from returning before Spring.

Rev. IRA CHASE, D. D, died at his residence in Newton Centre, Mass., on Tuesday, aged 71 years. He was formerly a Professor at Newton Theological Seminary, and is well known, especially among the Baptists, for his theological writings.

The Union men of Providence, R. I., held a large and spirited mass meeting on Wednesday. At the lowest estimate, ten thousand people were present. Gen. BURNSIDE and other distinguished gentlemen addressed the meeting, and awakened the greatest enthusiasm in their auditors.

The McClellanites assembled in force last evening, at Union-square, to the number, perhaps, of two thousand, many of whom were boys. Every possible attempt was made to get up a little enthusiasm, but without effect. The meeting was, in all respects, an utter fizzle. The speeches at the different stands were, as usual, devoted entirely to the abuse of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the Government, and were listened to by the remarkably small audiences in a manner which plainly showed they cared but little for the speaker or anything he was talking about. There was no interest betrayed, and early in the evening the meeting adjourned, the prime movers evidently much chagrined at their ill success.

The German Loyal Union Lincoln and Johnson Club of the Tenth Ward held a spirited meeting last evening in their old wigwam, No. 24. Mr. ALFRED EBBE addressed the audience in an able and eloquent manner. The independent loyal men of the Tenth Ward are enthusiastic in their support of LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER arrived in town yesterday, accompanied with his staff, and put up at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. He comes here with orders to report to Major-Gen. DIX for duty. It is understood that he will be present at the great Union meeting in Wall-street this afternoon.

CHAS. WINDSOR, for fourteen years paying teller of the Mercantile Bank, No. 191 Broadway, was missed on Saturday, and has not been heard of since. His cash account shows a deficiency of $207,000 in notes and $34,000 in gold. The bank offers $5,000 reward for his arrest, and $15,000 for the recovery of the money.

The number of emigrants who arrived at this port last month was 15,792. The whole number arrived this year up to November 3, was 165,262; same period last year 134,815.

ORVILLE K. WOOD, Esq., of Clinton County, who, by his zeal and energy in ferreting out the frauds in the soldiers' votes, has drawn upon himself the most malignant abuse from the Copperheads, is vouched for by the principal citizens of Clinton County as a gentleman of the highest principle and the strictest integrity.

The Marylanders will meet at No. 710 Broadway, this evening, to adopt an address of congratulation to the friends of freedom in Maryland.

We learn from a special telegram in the Montreal *Gazette* that the delegates from the Lower Provinces visited the Chaudier Falls and the new Parliament and departmental buildings at Ottawa on Monday, and afterwards partook of a *dejeuner* given by the contractors,—Mr. McGreevy presiding. In attempting to reply to a toast, the Hon. J. A. MACDONALD was so unwell that he could only get through the first sentence, which conveyed the information officially, that Ottawa had been chosen for the capital of the confederation. Hon. Mr. GALT, Attorney-General HENRY, of Nova Scotia, Attorney-General JOHNSON, of New-Brunswick, Hon. Mr. COLES of Prince Edwards' Island, and the Mayor of Ottawa, were the other speakers, but no fresh disclosures were made. Mr. MACDONALD hoped to be able to go on to-day with the delegates to Toronto, where the Canadian Ministers are to take leave of them, and they will then proceed to Hamilton and Niagara Falls on their way home.

One of the most numerous audiences that ever assembled in that edifice gathered in the Academy of Music to listen to a lecture by Bishop SIMPSON, of Pennsylvania, on "Our National Conflict." The address was able, logical and convincing, and was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm throughout.

The Resisting Capacity of the Rebellion —Its Rate of Disappearance.

The rebellion has been deprived, by three years of war, of two-thirds of its original area. That, in itself, shows great progress toward its complete extinction; yet it but inadequately measures the real progress. The fact is, that, as the war proceeds, the resisting powers of the rebellion diminish in a constantly accelerated ratio; and there is every reason to believe that it will not take the same proportionate time to overcome the last stage of the rebellion that it did to prevail over the first.

Geographically, it is not enough to say that we have driven back the rebellion to one-third of its original occupation, inasmuch as the two-thirds conquered by us was many times more tenable by the rebels, and more important to us than the remainder. We have driven the rebels from their mountain strongholds to the lowlands, where our armies can in future move with vastly greater facility and security. We have acquired possession of the Mississippi, which permanently cuts the rebellion in twain, and of all the coast line save the harbor of Wilmington. We have gained positions where we are, comparatively, independent of the seasons. SHERMAN'S great army has penetrated far South, where the roads are almost as practicable in mid-winter as in mid-summer. GRANT has so planted himself that his position amounts to a siege of the rebel Capital. His railroad communications and solid corduroy roads extend to all parts of his lines, and the Winter months will hardly at all obstruct his operations. Thus we have the least difficult portion of the rebel territory to operate in, and an opportunity, such as we have never before had, of pushing forward our work continuously. These two circumstances must greatly tend to abridge the last stage of the war.

But more important yet is the vast decrease in the fighting capacity of the rebels. In the first stage of the war they had the very flower of the South in their armies, both as officers and as rank and file—men of the finest physical vigor, and of the most fiery valor. But all these old Stonewall Jackson brigades have nearly passed away; and their places are supplied by men much inferior both in body and spirit, who habitually shun battle rather than seek it. There has been no such depreciation in the stuff of our armies, for the simple reason that we have had vastly larger resources to draw from. It is a notorious fact that since the war began, no call of the President has been responded to by a better class of soldiers than the last. It is equally notorious that the last conscriptions of the Jeff. Davis Government have secured but comparatively few who are really fit for military hardships. To overcome an army, say of a hundred thousand, composed of such material as is left of the rebel chiefs, must require nothing like the time and effort necessary to put out of the fight a hundred thousand such as first took the field. We shall miscalculate greatly if we do not bear in mind that the fighting material South has fallen off not in quantity alone, but even more yet in quality.

Besides all this, it must be remembered, in judging of the time necessary to finish the rebellion, that it is a natural law of exhaustion to become more rapid as it nears its end. The last quarter tells five times more upon the wind and bottom of a racer than the first. A closing round taxes the muscle of a pugilist ten times more than a round in the beginning. Any struggle may be carried on for awhile without any special damage to the vital energies; but when these energies once begin to flag, their collapse comes on with great rapidity. We shall find that similar blows upon the rebellion for the next six months will go much further toward bringing the rebellion to our feet than those of the last six. The power of endurance, in this last stage, is decreasing at a very rapid rate.

Every way, then, we are entitled to believe that the final exhaustion of this rebellion will come much sooner than any calculation simply by the standard of the past would disclose. It is not wise to try to fix upon any point of time when the rebellion will be capable of no further effort, for this must depend in some degree on contingencies impossible to foresee. Nor is it necessary. It is enough to know that the rebels have lost all their best advantages and reliances, and that, by an inevitable law, their remaining energies must sink more and more rapidly; and that the result of all this must be their absolute exhaustion not far hence at furthest.

A Few Words to Patriotic Democrats.

We believe there are considerable numbers of Democrats who have come to the conclusion that Mr. LINCOLN must and ought to be elected, but who will vote for Gen. MCCLELLAN because they wish to retain their hold of the party organization and the local nominations. If the choice rested with them, whether they would incur all the risks of MCCLELLAN'S administration under his present influences, they would hesitate, and the most would vote for the Union candidate. But they see the tide of popular opinion. They are morally certain Mr. LINCOLN must be President, and as, in their view, one vote is of little importance, they prefer to remain with their old friends in the Democracy, and preserve their influence in the elections for the ward, town and county offices. They hope and believe one way, and vote another.

We do not dispute that the growing conviction of Democrats that the Union candidate must be elected, is correct; but we ask all such persons whether they are acting a true and manly part. The highest duty of the citizen is the depositing his vote. All who drop their little pieces of paper into the ballot-box on the 8th of November next, declare before the world whom they would have to rule over them for the coming four years, and what they desire the policy of the country to be. To be false in a vote is almost as bad as to be hypocritical in a creed. Such neglect of duty saps the very foundation of our political system. The vote is the citizen's "confession of faith;" it is his share in the government of his country. If he votes wrongly, he is responsible to his honor and to the higher court of conscience for the consequences. He has no right to shirk it, or to do his part carelessly. If all acted as we believe many of our fellow-citizens will act on the presidential election, the Republic would come to ruin. Every man should weigh each candidate, and, above all, the policy he represents, and then, as he would act before the great court of all human actions, solemnly decide where he will throw his influence, and give it there heartily and manfully.

Moreover, our Democratic friends must remember that the great result of this election is to be *the effect on the minds of the rebels*. They know as well as we do, that the hope of MCCLELLAN'S election is now the greatest support of the insurgents. They fight the harder and have the more confidence since the promulgation of the Chicago platform. They believe, and with much justice, that the success of the Democratic candidate would secure them an armistice; and they understand that an armistice means peace and independence. The election of LINCOLN would show them that the North was thoroughly determined; that it would accept nothing but the restoration of the Union, and then we should probably find the masses leaving their leaders and seeking terms. But this happy result, so much desired by all parties, would not be accomplished by a bare party majority for our candidate. With Mr. LINCOLN as President on a small majority, the rebels would at once look at the immense minority, whom they would naturally consider to be in their favor, and determine to persevere, hoping that time and opportunity would enable them to make use of this great party for their favorite end—the revolutionary overthrow of our own Government. An election won by a small majority might prolong the war for years. Every Democrat, then, who looks for a speedy peace, who would cut off the last hope of the rebels for an independent Confederacy, who in his heart doubts the good result of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S being President of these United States, should openly and with full explanation of his reasons, deposit his vote for Mr. LINCOLN, leaving manfully behind him all the small allurements and profits of his party in the local offices. He should act like a man of honor and conscience, and help to swell the majority, already sure for the Union candidate.

Many honorable Democrats of the city are already coming over publicly to our party, not from any personal motives, but for good reasons of public policy. We ought to hear of more in the small towns and villages.

The German Mass Meeting.

The grand German Union meeting, to be held to-night in the Cooper Institute, with such orators as CARL SCHURZ and Dr. SCHURTZ, shows that the German-Americans are fully awake to the importance of this election.

To the German mind, the opposing subjects of "State rights" and "Union" are old and familiar topics. No people, the world over, has had such bitter cause to curse the theory of a loose Confederacy, or to appreciate the value of Union, as the German. Their history is a consistent record of the oppression of small States by large, and popular rights torn away through the division and jealousies of petty communities—of the property of the masses consumed by separate governmental establishments for each little State, and intercourse checked and business impaired by innumerable barriers thrown between "Sovereign States" which were often no larger than New-York or Pennsylvania. Our German fellow-citizens know too well what disunion costs, what burdens it lays on the peasantry, what power it gives to ambitious leaders and oppressive rulers, to wish to incur any danger of it here. For centuries the popular aspiration of the great German people has been against the South Carolina heresy—the independence of the members of a Confederacy—and in favor of the doctrine of our fathers—a Union of the people. When enjoying here at length the benefits of a truly Republican Union, they certainly will not be the first to offer a peace to the rebels, which can mean only the independence of the Confederacy and the disorganization of our country.

Then the thoughtful Germans in America see, far more clearly than do many of our (so-called) Democrats, that this is the old European struggle, fought on a new soil, between reaction and progress, the love of power and the passion for liberty, the masses and those who would use them for their own selfish purpose; between an aristocracy founded on the plantation and the slave-pen, and a democracy resting on the school and an equal ballot. It cannot be doubted where a truly progressive and intelligent German will be on such a question. And it is most natural that on the list of the speakers and officers of this great meeting, should be names which are linked with heroic though unsuccessful struggles against arbitrary power, and with the most entire devotion to popular rights.

Such meetings will convince the ignorant Germans what true Democracy is, and show them what a miserable catch-word has been used to beguile them to the party of oppression and reaction. They will learn that the laboring man's party is that which supports Union and Liberty, as against secession and a slave aristocracy; that there is no possible danger of any immigration of the negroes, after emancipation, to the North, as climate chains them to the South; and that a lasting peace, with cheap prices and labor well employed, can only be won by the election of Mr. LINCOLN, and the breaking up of the Southern armies. All the sophistries which have carried some of the poor Germans to the support of a reactionarty party, like the Peace Copperheads, will be cleared up. They will learn that slavery, not liberty, caused this war; that they have nothing to fear from negro competition or indiscriminate amalgamation; that without reunion, there must be eternal war in this country; and that reunion can only come through the triumph of the Union arms and Northern principles.

If they want taxes redoubled, annual drafts, and all the burdens of a disunited Germany, let them elect MCCLELLAN, and offer the Confederacy a peace which will bring perpetual war. Peace, they must remember, can only come through Victory and Union.

THE DOUGLAS DEMOCRATS.—The Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, of Illinois, has recently made public a letter written to him by Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, giving an account of an interview which Senator DOUGLAS had with President LINCOLN at the outbreak of the war, and shortly before the decease of the great Democratic leader. Mr. DOUGLAS himself wrote out a brief account of the conversation, which he desired telegraphed over the country, and the original manuscript of which is in possession of Mr. ASHMUN, who was present at the interview, and whose letter we published a day or two ago.

President LINCOLN, at this interview, cordially welcomed Mr. DOUGLAS, and read to him the draft of the proclamation which he had decided to issue calling for 75,000 volunteers. Mr. ASHMUN says:

"As soon as the reading ended, Mr. DOUGLAS rose from his chair and said, 'Mr. President, I cordially concur in every word of that document, except, that instead of a call for 75,000 men, I would make it 200,000. You do not know the dishonest purposes of those men (the rebels) as well as I do'—and then he asked us to look with him at the map which hung at one end of the President's room, where in much detail he pointed out the principal strategic points which should be at once strengthened for the coming contest. He enlarged at length upon the firm, warlike footing which ought to be pursued, and found in Mr. LINCOLN an earnest and gratified listener. It would be impossible to give in detail all the points presented by him and discussed with the President; but I venture to say that no two men in the United States parted that night with a more cordial, feeling of a united, friendly and patriotic purpose than Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. DOUGLAS."

In this connection we may make note of the appeal which has been put forth by Gen. WALBRIDGE, of this city, "to the friends of the late Senator DOUGLAS." As one of the "humblest but most devoted" friends of the deceased chief, he invokes the disciples of the Western statesmen to give their "efforts and votes to the cause which the heart of DOUGLAS must honor and bless." He adds:

"In a crisis like this, party names, organizations, affiliations, are nothing. The salvation of the Republic is everything. Let no one who ever loved and honored our great statesman be justly reproached with a lack of courage or of self-sacrifice in this hour of the nation's supreme trial. I hereby entreat you to unite with me in opposing to the death everything that looks like truckling to traitors—everything that can be received with exultation by the conspirators who broke up the Democratic party and defeated its national candidates simply to create a pretext for rebellion and disunion. I shall cast my vote for the unconditional Union candidates throughout, and entreat all who are proud of their past association and sympathy with STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to do likewise."

Democracy and the War.

We hope none of our readers neglected to read Mr. CODDINGTON'S speech which we published in yesterday's TIMES. It is one of the sharpest, clearest and most powerful indictments ever framed against a party which has proved false to its principles, as well as to the honor and welfare of the country. Passages of it are as full of fervid eloquence as anything in the speeches of RUFUS CHOATE, who was the greatest master this country has ever seen, of his rich and peculiar style of oratory. Take the following paragraph, stating the position of the American people in this great crisis:

"The American people are a people of sentiment. They are gazing down into the profoundest depths of this question. As surely as the springs of the earth are gushing pure and sweet beneath the blood of battle, just so sure, under all the horrors of war, do we behold the refreshing streams of future order, stability and peace. The American people are also a business people. They have estimated the profits and losses of this war; they have dropped in one scale the tears, the graves, the debts, the taxes, the crippled limbs and ruined homes, and in the other scale they have placed the unity, the progress and the prosperity of America, and they know how such profits outweigh all its losses. They see rising from the crimson mist a firmer, securer nationality, no longer at the mercy of the sophist or the conspirator, just as restricted, but more respected of all States and nations. We see, too, the States—always inviolate within their just sphere—no longer, with an arrogant intrusiveness, aspiring to unsettle the grander guardianship of the nation. If ABRAHAM LINCOLN is the tyrant and imbecile they call him, the Democratic party had a great card in their hands, and the people will hold them responsible for trifling with the crisis, and throwing away the game. If the President is weak, better a weak man with a strong cause than an indifferent man with no cause at all. Professing to be horrified at the usurpations of the Administration, the Chicago party have left the people no alternative but to hold on to Mr. LINCOLN or give up the country."

Take, too, this strong, spirited, just statement of the present attitude of the Democratic party:

"Where is that inspired, courageous old Democratic party which JEFFERSON founded, JACKSON immortalized and JAMES BUCHANAN buried? Some years ago there could be seen stranded on the shores of Long Island Sound the shattered remnants of a once noble steamer. Its guards were down, its rudder gone, its machinery broken and useless. Half blackened and consumed by storm and conflagration, its name still glared out in full capitals; the bell which had so often rung the public to harbor and home, still sounded meaninglessly with every shifting gale. Just so stands the Democratic party. The same sound still calls to us, but it is the toll above the wreck. The same grand old name still waves upon the campaign-banners, waylaying us for our suffrages; but the vessel we trusted to carry us safely through every sea, once so powerful and popular, now drifts before the storm, a shrunken, helpless and snarling minority. Why is it that every east wind drizzles upon us a Democratic defeat? Why is it that every northern blast whirls down upon us a Republican majority? Why is it that the West, to which we are told to look for clear skies and fair weather, the West is black with the popular refusal to restore this so-called Democracy? Alas! Uninterrupted prosperity has weaned patriotism and wisdom from politics. Little men have been permitted to trifle with great principles, and death or disgust swept all the Democratic giants from the helm."

His picture of the *failure* of this war will stand as a permanent record of the falsehood and cowardice of the Chicago Convention:

"They call the war a failure, then nominate a failure to prove it, then get that failure to write the platform a failure, and now it only wants one more failure on the 8th of November to finish the concern. Indeed, has all this tramp, and shot and blood availed nothing? Speak, howling JEFF., with your failing spirits and your disbanding armies. Speak, ye thousand miles of sea-coast, with but one port to welcome the sneaking smuggler to your traitorous breast. Speak, SHERMAN, with your firm foot on their guilty hearthstones, where you but stamp it and insurrection, starved and ragged, flies wailing before you. Speak, worthless currency, hopeless heresy, heartbroken community. Your falling tears, your running slaves, your dying brothers, Northern traitors stunned, foreign intervention dead, do *you tell me Abraham Lincoln's gripe has no vigor in it?* You have tried him in war, you have tried him in diplomacy, you have wrestled with him at the foot of every throne in Europe. You have confronted him for thousands of miles along river, marsh and forest, where he has tracked you with the Indian's scent to save you from the Indian's destiny. You have summoned to your aid swamp-fever, ambush, tomahawk and torpedo. You promised the world that you would harness the North to your pole, driving the continent in double harness, and where are you now?—a nameless, penniless, shivering outlaw. Shrinking from the charter, signed "GEORGE WASHINGTON," and dying by inches with the powder and ball of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Is this a failure, oh, successful VALLANDIGHAM, with that hundred thousand adverse majority gazing down upon your sinking form?"

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—In another column we publish a letter from Hon. B. F. MANIERRE, withdrawing from the Congressional canvass in the Eighth District. This leaves Mr. WM. E. DODGE the only Union candidate in that district, and renders his election, with proper efforts on the part of the Union men, reasonably certain.

Mr. MANIERRE'S action in this matter is eminently judicious, and entitles him to the respect and confidence of the Union party He has many warm and devoted friends in that district, as well as throughout the city, and as they were early in the field, they very naturally insisted on his being a candidate. Mr. M., however, has yielded to the necessities of the case, and has waived his personal claims to the evident wish of the voters of the district that Mr. DODGE should receive the support of the Union party. Mr. D. is a merchant of good abilities, wide experience in business, and of great liberality. He has commended himself to the regard and favor of all our citizens by his ardent and wholesouled devotion to the Union cause. We trust that the Union voters of the district will see that he is elected.

THE MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' MEETING TO-DAY.—Among the speakers at this meeting to-day will be RICHARD H. DANA, Esq., whose high-standing and effective eloquence as an orator are well-known, and will be heard with great profit to-day.

RELATIVE POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE REBEL LEADERS.

Vallandigham's Declaration of What the Democratic Party Will Do?—Testimony of Boyce and Johnson—Unity of Democratic Intentions and Rebel Expectations.

THE BISCHEL, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1864.

It happens opportunely that we have, at this moment, authoritative declarations of what the Democratic party will do, if successful, and what the rebel party expects it to do. These are exact supplements to each other; and no speech made by any Union orator, can have or should have half the effect of these authoritative declarations. Part of them have been published in the TIMES, and another part have not. I shall begin with the last. On the night before the October election in Ohio, CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM made a speech to a large audience, at Canton, Stark County, Ohio, in which he set forth the Democratic idea of the war. No man in the United States has more right to speak for the Democratic party than VALLANDIGHAM. If BELMONT, or the *World* deny this, ask then how he came to be nominated by acclamation, as Governor of Ohio in 1863? How he came to be commander of the Order of the Sons of Liberty? How he came to be a delegate to Chicago? How he came to be on the Committee of Resolutions? How he came to make the Chicago Platform? And how he was able to force that platform on the friends of MCCLELLAN? The fact is entirely undeniable, that no man has more right to speak for the Democratic party than VALLANDIGHAM. There can be no appeal from him to the platform of the party; for *he made the platform*. His authority is the best we can get. He has the official commission of the party. Well, what did this leader of the Democratic party say at Canton? Among other things he said this:

"Give the Democracy power for the next four years, and not a drop more of blood will be shed nor another human life sacrificed in this horrible, cruel war. We shall do as our fathers did—appeal to the common sense and hearts of the people—cultivate a spirit of goodwill instead of hate—resort to the arts of the sensible statesman instead of murderous and destructive war," &c., &c.

I don't ask whether VALLANDIGHAM is right on principle; that this is a horrible, cruel, murderous and destructive war, which like that against Great Britain in 1814, was declared by CALEB STRONG & Co. to be unnatural and unholy. Perhaps Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is right. We are only concerned now with the preordained course of the Democratic party, if it succeeds. There it is authoritatively declared, not another gun is to be fired, not another drop of blood shed in this horrible and cruel war. Will any man dare to stand up in New-York and say this is not the principle and the intended course of the Democratic party? Then, I say, he knows nothing of that party. POWELL (Senator from Kentucky) declared in the Senate, February, 1863, that nineteen-twentieths of that party are for peace; and did his colleagues contradict him? Not one of them. VALLANDIGHAM'S audience, on the contrary, applauded him. VOORHEES, the confederate of VALLANDIGHAM and PENDLETON, is reelected, holding opinions as unqualifiedly rebel as those of CLAY or HOLCOMB recently at Niagara. There are yet a few War Democrats acting with what is called the Democratic party; but they are few, and are deluded by a name, without the substance. Here, then, we have an authoritative declaration of what the Democratic party will do, if successful—an immediate cessation of hostilities, and an immediate acknowledgment of rebel independence, leaving the bones of our glorious dead in a foreign land—this glorious inheritance of freemen frittered away, and the unerring finger of the world's scorn pointing at us, and history crying Shame! shame! shame! These men inherited a continent destined to glory and Freedom, and were so given up to faction and mammon that they could not preserve it. Oh, save us from such an epitaph, written on the enduring records which describe a nation's ruin. Is this Democracy? Then be it far from me and mine. "*Procul, O! procul, este profani!*" Such is the intention of the Democratic party, as defined by its great leader, VALLANDIGHAM. Now, let us turn to the rebel supplement; we have the Democratic intention, let us see the rebel expectation.

Mr. W. W. BOYCE, of South Carolina, and Mr. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, two persons who had much to do in getting up this war,—have their letters in the NEW-YORK TIMES, giving their views of getting peace. Mr. BOYCE congratulates himself, that there is a party in the North which is "*rational on the subject of slavery.*" (We all know what that means;) and that the action of the Chicago Convention is the most inspiring, from the North since the war begun. He then says:

"This party proposes that the war shall cease, at least temporarily, and that all the States should meet in amicable council, to make peace if possible. This is the most imposing demonstration in favor of peace made at the North since the war broke out. I think our only hope of a satisfactory peace, one consistent with the preservation of free institutions, is in the supremacy of this party at some time or other. *Our policy, therefore, is to give this party all the capital we can.* You should, therefore, at once, in my opinion, give this party all the encouragement possible, by declaring your willingness to an armistice, and a convention of all the States in their sovereign capacity, to enter upon the subject of peace."

There you have what ex-Congressman, traitor BOYCE expects from Chicago's candidate and platform. They are to give the "Democratic party" all the *encouragement* and help possible, that they may have a cessation of hostilities and a convention, which the States shall meet in their "*sovereign capacity*;" that is the confederate independence acknowledged. VALLANDIGHAM says the Democratic party will do this, and BOYCE says the Confederates expect it to be done. What says Mr. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON? He says the same thing.

"The North can have peace at any moment. *All that they need to do is to let us alone—cease to fight us; or if they prefer, agree to negotiate a peace on terms honorable to both parties.* We are willing, always have been willing, and shall continue to be willing. But as long as they fight us the war must continue. For what can we do but defend? *We have no power to stop their fighting short of unconditional submission to the terms announced by the President of the United States.*"

Here is what he expects of MCCLELLAN and GEORGE PENDLETON, Esq. They expect us to stop fighting right in the midst of success, and negotiate a peace acknowledging the Confederate independence. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM says the "Democratic party" won't fight another hour; and BOYCE and JOHNSON say, that is just what we expect you to do; let us alone, treat us like gentlemen, and let us dismember the Republic, insult you, and trample upon you, just as much as we please; for if you don't, *we shall have to submit!* Mark! These fellows don't pretend to be ignorant of the fact. They expect to be beaten into perfect submission if we can't be humbugged into giving a success to Democratic MCCLELLAN.

This simple-minded HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON reminds me of an occurrence which happened on the highway. A stout, dark-looking man met a gentleman on the road and demanded five dollars; and said he, "if you don't give it, I shall do a deed which *I shudder to think of!*" The gentleman, alarmed, gave him the money, and said,

"What would you have done?" "Sir," said he, "I should be *obliged to go to work!*" If we don't give them an "cessation of hostilities," and acknowledge their independence, they will be *obliged to submit!* Well, in the name of common sense, why shouldn't they *submit?* Have they not exhibited enough of human depravity? Have they not had woes and suffering enough? Or do they wish to be totally destroyed? The last is what they are fast approaching.

The steps of war, which were slow at first, will be rapid in the future. As their territory is diminishing, their lines shortened, their men dying, their fortresses taken, and their means dwindling, the "last ditch" will come with quick steps. Read DAVIS' speeches, look at his threat of driving the Union armies back in thirty days, and see what has been done! But enough. I present here simply the supplementary evidence that the Democratic party *intends*, and the rebel party *expects* it, *to make peace on rebel terms*, acknowledging the independence of the rebel Confederacy, and leaving but the fragments of our once united and glorious republic. I can assure Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM, SEYMOUR, MCCLELLAN & Co., on the one hand, and Messrs. BOYCE, DAVIS, JOHNSON & Co., on the other, that their intentions and expectations *will never be fulfilled.* On the 8th of November, the last hope of the rebels and the last party which can aid them will perish together. The nation will emerge from that battle united, harmonious and successful; and

"All the clouds that lowered upon our house,
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

So, I believe, and trust, the Democratic party has realized the old maxim, "*quem deus vult perdere prius dementat.*" And what madness! What deliriums have governed the South! But, is there not a Providence around us? Is there not a Divine hand shaping all events to a just end? When the grass has grown green over these graves—when these ruins are rebuilt—will not posterity enjoy a better freedom—a nobler structure of political institutions?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE ELECTION.

Perplexities of Voters—Who Can Vote and Who Cannot.

We are in receipt of numerous letters touching so-called disputed points about residence, the right to vote, &c. We append a sample of each, with replies:

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

SIR:—Does a citizen of the United States, and former voter in this city, forfeit his right to vote for *President* by having resided for three (3) months in another State, said citizen having returned to permanently reside here?

If not, please state what form, if any, is necessary to qualify said citizen in said right, and much oblige an opponent to "immediate efforts" for a prostration of the nation before the autocrat of the South.

Respectfully, UNCOMPROMISING UNION.

[*Temporary* residence in another State does not impair your right to vote in the State where your permanent residence may be.—ED. TIMES.]

A VERMONTER WANTS TO VOTE HERE.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Oct. 30, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being absent from my native State, I would ask if I can vote for President here? Very respectfully, VERMONTER.

[You certainly cannot vote for President here unless you have permanently resided here one year. Better go home, and not lose your vote in any event. —ED. TIMES.

VOTING RIGHTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

You will confer a favor on a constant reader of your paper by answering the following question on which there appears to be a diversity of opinion:

I moved into New-Jersey 1st September past, and have made my permanent residence there. Can I vote for President and Vice-President at the coming election, having only resided two months in the State?

I know a number of other cases similar to my own, parties who wish to vote if it is legal for them to do so. Very truly, &c., JAMES PATTERSON.

Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1864.

[New-Jersey being considered as one of the United States, you cannot vote for President there without having resided there permanently one year.—ED. TIMES.]

THE CASE OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am in the naval service and now in the Marine Hospital, Brooklyn. My ship is lying off the Seventh Ward, New-York. My family reside in Brooklyn. I am unable to go to New-York to vote. Can I not be registered and vote in the Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn, where my family resides? Please answer this, as it concerns several of my shipmates and many acquaintances in the service.

NAVAL OFFICER.

[No matter where your ship is, You can only vote, when not at sea, in the district where your family resides, which is your legal residence.—ED. TIMES.]

A NEW-JERSEY INQUIRER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I removed from the State of New-York to New-Jersey last April. Do I, in consequence, lose my vote for President of the United States? Is the Presidential vote under State or United States law?

UNION.

[You lose your vote. The Presidential election is regulated by the laws of the States.—Ed. *Times.*]

Eighth Congressional District.

WITHDRAWAL OF HON. B. F. MANIERRE.

To the Union Electors of the Eighth Congressional District—Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards:

GENTLEMEN: It is proper before giving my determination in respect to the unfortunate differences in our district, respecting nominations for Congress, that I should state in general terms the efforts which have been made to arrange them in a manner honorable to both Union nominees.

More than two weeks since a proposition was made by me to the State Central Committee, to the effect that the question as to which candidate could poll the most votes, should be submitted to a committee of seven gentlemen residing out of the district, three to be selected by each candidate, the seventh by the sixth. So chosen, the decision of a majority of that committee on that question to withdraw one candidate from the field, the next day that proposition was published in the *Tribune*, and brought to the notice of the other nominee, no action, however, was taken by him.

Subsequently, October 26, the same proposition was made by me to the opposing Union candidate personally. On the same day a committee representing that candidate addressed a note to me declining my proposition and offering a reference of the matter to a committee named by themselves, consisting of the five highest Government officials in this district. This was declined by a committee acting in my behalf, the proposition originally made by me was then, Oct. 27, renewed by that committee and two others made. *First*, the question of the number of votes likely to be polled by either candidates to be submitted to a committee of three residing out of the district, not Government officials, one to be chosen by each candidate, and the third by the two so designated. *Second*, the whole matter to be submitted to a committee of thirty, viz.: the fifteen delegates in the convention which nominated Mr. DODGE, and fifteen to be selected from the convention which nominated the undersigned.

These propositions were on the 29th all declined by the committee representing Mr. DODGE. Nov. 4, by invitation of the State Central Committee, I met Mr. DODGE before that body, where the whole matter was freely discussed. Various suggestions were made by that committee, but nothing agreed upon. A proposition was finally made by Mr. DODGE that the matter be referred to a committee of his own selection, viz.: the two United States Senators from this State. This was not accepted by the undersigned, and here terminated all negotiations.

These efforts, made in good faith for an amicable and satisfactory adjustment of this controversy, having proved unavailing, all that *remains* for me is to take the *course which considerations of public duty alone impose upon me.*

I cannot in justice to myself or to my friends consent *to bear the imputation of the loss of a Union Representative* in Congress from the Eighth District.

Having exhausted every honorable means for a settlement, and after careful reflection, *I now withdraw from the contest.*

To my friends who have faithfully supported me in the canvass, and have zealously extended to me every assurance of confidence and good will, I return my most hearty thanks, and I recommend them to give W. E. DODGE, the Union candidate for Congress, the same earnest and hearty support which they would have accorded to me.

Your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. MANIERRE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1864.

Card from Counsel of Mr. John B. Manning.

The undersigned, counsel of Mr. JOHN B. MANNING, in view of the delay which has occurred in completing his examination, and the further postponement of the matter until Thursday, the 10th of November, which was occasioned by the imperative demands of the judicial business upon the time of Justice DOWLING, feel that it is due to him and to his friends to give to the public a brief statement of their own conviction of his entire innocence of the charge brought against him. The testimony in his behalf, in part already presented, will establish conclusively that he was in this city on the day upon which the robbery of the 7 3-10 Treasury notes is charged to have been committed, and that, on the evening upon which it is alleged that about 8 to 9 o'clock he passed two of the stolen notes in the neighborhood of Washington market, he was not out of his own dwelling in Allen-street a single minute after entering it at 5 o'clock. Adding to this the very highest testimony as to the character for integrity and honest industry of Mr. MANNING, and the fact that a member of one of the largest clothing houses in the City of New-York, has testified that on the same evening, in this city, one of the stolen notes was passed on him by a man who, he says, resembles Mr. MANNING, and yet positively swears, MANNING being present, that he is not the man, we consider that the whole question resolves itself into one of unfortunate mistake as to identity.

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,
ROBERT SEWELL,
LUCIEN BIRDSEYE,
CHARLES S. SPENCER,
Counsel for Mr. MANNING.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BUTLER.—Major-Gen. BUTLER arrived here yesterday morning, accompanied by members of his staff, and is stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports. Items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn the stock of this company is being rapidly taken up. In looking over their circular we find that its officers and directors are gentlemen of great energy and stand very high in the community. The interests of the stockholders, it will be noticed, will be well guarded. Our readers, who intend investing in this species of enterprise, would do well to call on the subscription agents, who we know to be reliable men, Messrs. L. R. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York. Their advertisement can be seen in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes on the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Two First Premiums were Awarded to the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES at the Oregon State Fair just closed.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST.
No. 49 Bond st., N. Y.

Treats successfully all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair, and premature blanching. Also removes moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face, without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known; instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Hint to our Lady Readers.

"We advise all our lady friends in want of fine furs to examine the extensive assortment to be seen at BURKE'S, No. 210 Broadway, southeast corner Fulton-st. He imports and manufactures his own stock, which enables him to undersell his competitors."

Birdsall's Arnica Liniment,

An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures windcolic.

Church & Foster's Aerated Bread.

Works corner 34th-st. and Broadway.
For sale at all first-class groceries.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

Second-hand Safes For Sale,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Valentine & Butler, Alum Patent Fire and Burglar and Damp Proof Safes and Rotary Locks for dwelling-house doors. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Wives, Mothers and Sisters, whose Husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposures of a soldier's life. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

White Chinn and Fancy Goods 20 per Cent. less than any store in the city, at HADLEY'S, Nos. 6 and 12 Cooper Union, 3d and 4th avs., 7th and 8th sts. Call and see.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, Plain or fancy, $3. Boots of every description equally low.

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls, Checks, &c., No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.

He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Horehound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these five other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th-street; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No 760 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ABBOT—BALCH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, Newburyport, Mass., ABIEL ABBOT, of Brooklyn, and ALICE M., daughter of John Balch, Esq.

BARRETT—HILLIKER.—By Rev. Geo. A. Hubbell, JOHN G. BARRETT, of New-York, and Miss MARY E. HILLIKER, of Williamsburgh.

ELY—WHEELER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 2, at Trinity Church, Seymour, Conn., by Rev. Wm. Croswell Doane, of Hartford, GEORGE W. ELY, of New-York, and FANNIE A. WHEELER, of the former place.

HALL—HOUGHTON.—On Thursday, Nov. 3, at Middletown, N. Y., by Rev. Mr. Capron, CLARENCE C. HALL, of New-York, and MARY R. HOUGHTON. No cards.

HANOVER—BUSH.—In this city, on Thursday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, Mr. SAMUEL B. HANOVER and Miss MARY BUSH, of New-Haven, Conn.

POWELL—BENDELL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 18, at the Baptist Church, Modest Town, Accomac County, Va., by Rev. George Bradford, SAMUEL W. POWELL, of the above place, and Miss EMILY A. BENDELL, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

SWEETSER—BINGHAM.—On Thursday, Nov. 3, by Rev. J. D. Wells, GEORGE D. SWEETSER, Esq., and Mrs. J. E. BINGHAM, daughter of Davis Johnson, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

SOUTHWICK—CLAPP.—On Tuesday, Nov. 1, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, JOHN C. SOUTHWICK and ELLA M. CLAPP, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Fishkill, on Sunday, Oct 30, DERBY A., eldest son of Mathew V. B. and MARY W. Brinckerhoff, aged 12 years.

COUDERT.—In Pelham, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, CECILIA, infant daughter of L. Liouce and Nora E. Coudert, aged 1 month and 20 days.

CRUGER.—At Winchester, Va., on Thursday, Oct. 27, of wounds received at the battle of Cedar Creek, PETER CORNE, son of John P. and Eliza L. C. Cruger, of Bosesbel, Westchester County, aged 20 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 1 P. M., without further notice.

EATON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 1, after a painful illness, DELIA ADELINE, daughter of John A. Eaton, aged 26 years, 5 months and 13 days.

FRASER.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 31, after a short illness, JANE, wife of John D. Fraser, aged 29 years and 6 days.

LENT.—At Newtown, Long Island, on Thursday Nov. 3, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, ALLETTA HALLOCK, daughter of Cornelius R. and Sarah A. Lent, aged 4 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the house. Carriages will be in readiness at the West Flushing depot on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from James-slip Ferry, New-York, via Flushing Railroad.

MCCAIN.—In Hoboken, on Thursday morning, Nov. 3, WM. MCCAIN, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 5th inst., from his late residence, No. 311 Willow-st., Hoboken, N. J., at 1 o'clock P. M.

TILFORD.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 3, JAMES A. TILFORD, aged 47 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, No 95 West 21st-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

VAN SICLEN.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 3, JOHN GREGORY, only child of George W. and Sarah J. Van Siclen, aged 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 230 8th-av., this day, (Friday,) Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

YATES.—In this city, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, SARAH A., youngest child of Thomas and Hannah A. Yates, aged 8 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from No. 99 Jay-st., this day, (Friday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 852 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

SKINNER'S PULMONALES FOR COUGHS Immediately relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Lassitude, Thirst and every symptom of the first stages of Pulmonary Consumption. They are white, in form of a wafer, and as suitable for the infant in the cradle as the patient of three score years and ten. Orators and all who overtax the vocal organs receive instant relief by their use. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by E. M. SKINNER, Chemist, No. 21 Tremont-st., Boston.

CABINET FURNITURE.

In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk sts. No. 126 and 127 Rivington-st.

The Bell Railroad and Cortlandt-st stages pass within two blocks of the store.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.

Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE

Restores gray hair without dyeing. It is superior to any liquid preparation. Sold by all druggists at 25 and 70 cents a bottle. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS

TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN to FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW YORK, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer GLASGOW, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 5th day of November, at 10 o'clock A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; stations C and D, 9½ A. M., stations E and F, 9½ A. M., station G, 9 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DYER, BY A young man well versed in both branches of the business. The best of reference can be given as to character and ability. Address P. O., Box No. 343 Auburn, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY five per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information published, the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. FOWLER AND WELLS, 389 Broadway, have all works on PHONOGRAPHY, HYDROPATHY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, ANATOMY, MEDICINES and the Natural Sciences generally. Also, Photographer's Views, Albums, Portraits, Busts, Microscopes, etc. Agents, teachers, physicians and the trade supplied.

APPROVAL is the universal testimony of persons who have used and experienced the benefits of
CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING
ever offered to the public. It restores gray hair to its original color, giving it a fresh and natural appearance. Will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. Does not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, the nicety of its composition, and its SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME, render it the most desirable article for the toilette and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores and at my office. Advice as to treatment of the hair free. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

SHAKER FLANNEL,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
EXTRA HEAVY
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE BEEN REQUESTED TO STATE that the AERATED BREAD WORKS, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., will be closed for a few days, for the purpose of making necessary alterations and repairs in their machinery.

POLITICAL.

MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS'

MEETING IN WALL-ST. THIS DAY, AT 3½ P. M. The following well-known citizens are among those selected for the officers of the proposed meeting of loyal merchants and bankers

President—Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

A. A. Low,	W. E. Dodge,
Jonathan Sturges,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Alex. T. Stewart,	Shepherd Knapp,
John A. Stevens,	Richard D. Lathrop,
Simeon Draper,	Henry A. Smythe,
Moses Taylor,	George Opdyke,
Morris Ketchum,	Chas. H. Russell,
Robert H. McCurdy,	James G. King,
Robert L. Stuart,	Leonard W. Jerome,
John C. Green,	George Griswold,
Ezra Nye,	Seth B. Hunt,
Alex. W. Bradford,	Henry K. Bogert,
S. B. Chittenden,	Samuel E. Low,
W. W. De Forest,	Henry Clews,
D. Randolph Martin,	H. W. T. Mali,
Lorenzo Draper,	Edward Minturn,
Henry M. Taber,	Benning Wentworth,
Edward S. Jaffray,	Wm. E. Guion,
Marshall O. Roberts,	Charles Gould,
Wm. K. Strong,	C. V. S. Roosevelt,
John Steward,	Wm. G. Lambert,
John J. Phelps,	Edwin Hoyt,
John K. Williams,	Wm. A. Booth,
Wm. M. Vermilye,	Waldo Hutchins,
C. A. Murdock,	E. Cuyler,
Henry G. Stebbins,	Peter Cooper,
Le Grand Lockwood,	George F. Talman,
A. V. Stout,	Richard Berry,
Wm. H. Fogg,	Henry A. Hurlbut,
Abm. Wakeman,	Charles C. Taber,
Henry E. Clarke,	James Wadsworth,
Wm. H. Lee,	John Paine,
Thos. Murphy,	Wm. Sellman,
George W. Blunt,	H. B. Cladin,
Wm. T. Blodgett,	T. G. Churchill,
Saml. B. Ruggles,	James L. White,
Saml. T. Skidmore,	W. L. Jenkins,
Chas. F. Livermore,	Richard Schell,
F. A. Conkling,	Saml. Wetmore,
M. W. Cooper,	C. H. Ludington,
John Dorr,	H. Arthur,
J. P. Yelverton,	Benj. F. Manierre,
S. S. Wyckoff,	Edward Haight,
James Austin Stevens,	William B. Taylor,
C. P. Leverich,	W. H. Johnson,
B. Lewis, Jr.,	D. H. Arnold,
H. Bigelenburgh,	J. H. Banker,
John Wadsworth,	Nehemiah Knight,
Gustavus A. Conover,	Wm. H. Webb,
E. D. Stanton,	John C. Gray,
Geo. A. Wicks,	Stephen Hyatt,
Wed. W. Clarke,	Walter S. Griffith,
C. Barstow,	Alfred Edwards,
Robert Remsen,	Peter H. Vandervoort,
Charles Lamson,	Henry F. Vail,
Frank E. Howe,	Elliot C. Cowdin,
Sheppard Gandy,	A. H. Alms,
Simeon Baldwin,	Geo. T. Adee,
Joseph Lee,	Le Grand B. Cannon,
O. D. F. Grant,	J. C. Howes,
Abm. M. Cozzens,	Willis Gaylord,
B. H. Hutton,	Wm. Barton,
John H. Draper,	Philip Tillinghast,
John A. Stewart,	Orison Blunt,
Henry A. Heiser,	George B. Deforest,
Wm. H. Wimer,	Samuel B. Caldwell,
Theo. Polhemus, Jr.,	Charles Easton,
Nathaniel L. Merritt,	Edward Martin,
Thomas H. Maghee,	Francis Howland,
John A. Parker,	Emerson Coleman,
Isaac Sherman,	James T. Freeborn,
Daniel Drake Smith,	Isaac J. Oliver,
Henry Nicoll,	David S. Coddington,
Louis S. Fellows,	Merritt Trimble,
William D. Murphy,	George B. Butler.

Among the speakers who will address the meeting will be

WM. M. EVARTS,
HON. R. H. DANA, JR., OF BOSTON.
WM. E. DODGE,
GENERAL HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN, ESQ.

GERRIT SMITH
IS TO BE AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
At 2 P. M. on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, to answer such questions touching the Country, the Rebellion, and the Election, as Democrats or Republicans may then and there put to him.

ELECTION.

Rings for ballots for sale as heretofore by the sole manufacturer, C. A. BUNNER, No. 11 John-st. Also, by C. W. BROWER, corner 19th-st. and 4th av., at any hour.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

MOZART, MCKEON and GERMAN CONSTITUTIONAL UNION, MECHANICS' and WORKINGMENS' NOMINATION.
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
TYPE FOUNDER.

UNION RALLY.

There will be a grand Union mass meeting at Illian's Hotel, corner of Manhattan-st. and Broadway, FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1864, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying all Union nominations.

Hon. Geo. B. Felton, Hon. W. T. B. Milliken.
Wm. H. Darling,
and others will address the meeting.

All citizens are cordially invited to attend. By order of committee,

J. H. Porter, A. BROWN, Chairman.
Henry Miner. C. S. Arthur,
R. P. R. Northall.

UNION NOMINATION.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

JAMES HUMPHREY.

UNION NOMINATION.

TWENTIETH WARD—ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Delegates of the above Association, held on Thursday, Oct. 27th inst.,

ROBERT USHER, Jr.,
was unanimously nominated for Assembly.
JOHN HOOPER, Chairman of Convention.

UNION NOMINATION

For Congress,
NINTH DISTRICT,
WILLIAM A. DARLING,
12th, 19th and 22d Wards.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION NOMINATION,

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
9th District 16th Ward,
SAMUEL C. REED,
J. E. GRAND LOCKWOOD, President.
E. P. CLARK Secretary.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Member of Assembly,
Ninth District, XVIth Ward,
SAMUEL C. REED,
the present incumbent.

UNION NOMINATION.

VIIth Assembly District—IXth and XVth Wards.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS E. STEWART.

NINTH WARD LINCOLN AND JOHNSON

Campaign Club will meet at Bleecker Building THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 4, at 7½ o'clock.

A. B. KEECH, President.
FRANK D. CARR,
GEO. W. FREED, } Secretaries.

FIFTEENTH WARD UNION WAR EAGLES.—The club will meet at Union Headquarters, No. 348 4th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 6½ P. M., promptly, to join in the Grand Union Torch-Light Procession. This club being assigned the right of the Sixth Division, will escort the Union Battalion to 5th-av. and 14th-st. By order of

WILLIAM J. COLES, Chief.
H. G. CARTER, Secretary.

FLAGS.—POLITICAL AND NATIONAL FLAGS, of every description, on hand, in great varieties. ANNIN & CO., Manufacturers, No. 90 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., New-York. (Established 1847.)

WAR EAGLES—TWENTY-FIRST WARD, meet TO-NIGHT, at 7 o'clock, at No. 436 4th-av.

POLITICAL.

CENTRAL LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the MERCHANTS, BANKERS, and all other BUSINESS MEN in favor of the reelection of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

will be held, under the auspices of this Club, in front of the

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
IN WALL-ST.,
FRIDAY, NOV. 4,
AT 3½ P. M.

Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL will preside.
SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN, Esq.,
HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
RICHARD H. DANA, JR., of Boston,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq.,
HON. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,

and other distinguished speakers, whose names will be hereafter announced, will address the meeting.

Resolutions and addresses will be read by
Gen. PROSPER M. WETMORE.
CHAS. S. SPENCER, President.

ALLAN COOPER,
H. G. CARTER, } Secretaries.

JOHN E. COSTA, Chairman Executive Committee.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.

HENRY J. RAYMOND,
FOR CONGRESS.

A GRAND MASS MEETING
WILL BE HELD AT
CLINTON HALL,
ON
SATURDAY, 5th inst. at 7½ P. M.,
under the auspices
of the
MANHATTAN UNION CLUB,
and the
XVTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION,
to ratify the nomination
of
HENRY J. RAYMOND,
For Congress.

The meeting will be addressed by
HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
HON. E. DELAFIELD SMITH.
CHARLTON T. LEWIS.
HON. DANIEL P. TYLER, of Conn.
LUTHER R. MARSH, ESQ.
CHAS. H. KITCHELL, ESQ.

Music by Union Glee Club.
Seats reserved for Ladies. Come early!

Manhattan Union Club.	XVth Ward Union Association.
Geo. W. Van Siclin, Pres.	Abraham Lent, Pres.
J. W. Cornwell, Sec.	Thomas E. Stewart, Sec.
E. W. Cromwell, Chairman Ex. Com.	J. Wilson Green, Chairman Ex. Com

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE
LOYAL WOMEN OF NEW-YORK
will be held at the
CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH,
(Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel,) on
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock,
under the auspices of the
NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.
Addresses may be expected from
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER,
Hon. F. H. PEIRPOINT,
Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.,
WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq.,
Major-Gen. C. GROVER,
and other eminent speakers.
ADMISSION BY TICKET ONLY.

Tickets may be obtained, without charge, at MacFarland's, No. 957 Broadway, corner of 23d-st.; Miller & Matthews', No. 757 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway; at the offices of the *Tribune*, *Evening Post*; and at the headquarters

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH girls, one as first-class cook, understands her business; would assist with the washing if required; the other as chambermaid, and would do the fine washing or assist with children; they have the best of city reference. Easier with children; they have the best of city reference. Inquire at No. 212 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable Protestant young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate perfectly on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has quite a knowledge of dressmaking; the best of city reference can be given. Call or address No. 81 East 25th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has been accustomed to the care of young children; is a neat sewer and can do embroidery; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call or address for two days at No. 141 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, SITuations; one as chambermaid or waitress, and the other as nurse, or would assist with chamberwork; are competent to fill these situations; best of city reference from their last places. Call, for two days, at No. 233 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow woman, a situation as housekeeper in a family where she will find the comforts of a home; one who can economize, and is handy with the needle; good reference as to character and capability; wages no object. Inquire, for two days, at No. 33 Bedford-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, French needlework and silk embroidery; willing to assist in chamberwork or children, if required. best city reference. Can be seen at No. 330 West 16th-st., for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; she is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth. The best of city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 413 8th-av., between 34th and 35th sts, third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a respectable young woman; understands all kinds of family sewing, children's clothes, dressmaking and sewing machine; will engage by the day or month. Call, during this week, at No. 163 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with washing and ironing, if required; the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to wait on an invalid lady, or as housekeeper in a private family. Is competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's residence or as infant from its birth. The best of reference given. Address A. D. S., Box No. 185, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A NEW-ENGLAND LADY OF experience, a situation as housekeeper; is competent to take the entire charge; can give the best city reference. Address Miss E. EDWARDS, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as nurse and seamstress; seven years' reference from last place; can dress ladies' hair or do anything required. Call at No. 833 Broadway, near 12th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress; understands her work thoroughly, has lived ten years in her last place, where she can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.; entrance on 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT young women; one as first class cook and laundress, and the other as waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; can produce the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to do general housework; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 West 25th-st.

WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY OR WEEK, by a dressmaker who understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen one day. Address, for one week, DRESSMAKER, No. 78 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker, understands her business thoroughly, good city references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 228 7th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable girl, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress. Has four years' reference from her last employer. No objection to travel. Call at No. 266 6th-av., corner of 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse and seamstress; can take care of an infant from its birth, would go a short distance in the country, best of city reference given. Apply at No. 156 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days, in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as children's nurse, could take full charge of a young baby and do plain sewing; no objection to traveling. Can be seen at No. 623 6th-av., bet. 39th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, would go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 484 Canal-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman to do the housework of a small family, or take care of children and make herself useful; would go to the country, city references. Call at No. 411 8th-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as children's nurse, and to do plain sewing in a private family; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of game and pastry; the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 78 West 20th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENced, economical woman, who understands all kinds of baking, as cook in a private family; has the best of city reference from her last employer. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABle young woman, as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer, and good baker; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 213 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation; she is faithful and obliging, is competent in all kinds of cooking; has twelve years' recommendation. Apply at No. 15 Grove-st., corner of Bedford-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PLAIN COOK to go up the Hudson River in a small family; she must be a good washer and ironer, an American or German preferred; a good home will be given. Apply No. 4 Cooper Institute, at 7 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or child's nurse and do plain sewing, understands embroidery; best of city references. Can be seen at No. 125 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN WITH excellent city reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastries, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Call at No. 194 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or as nurse and seamstress; has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist with the washing; has the best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 354 1st-av., second floor, entrance between the paper and jewelry stores.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches; desserts, baking, pastry, &c., &c.; best of reference given. Call at No. 236 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING OR general housework by a willing, capable girl; neat and economical; is an excellent washer and ironer; best of references; city or country. Apply at No. 182 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook and good baker, and would assist in the washing and ironing; best of city reference. Call at No. 124 West 34th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 25th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, with best of city references, as a first-class cook; understands American and French styles of cooking perfectly. Call at 40 6th-av., at the half-door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; good city reference. Call at No. 211 West 10th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable young woman, will assist with washing West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED, A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for a girl as chambermaid and waitress or parlor-maid. Apply at No. 32 West 17th-st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Call at No. 306 West 16th-st.

A PERSON WISHES TO GET A FAMILY or gentlemen's washing. Can be seen at No. 44 West 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; or as nurse, a five years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 305 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GIRL, AS seamstress, nurse or chambermaid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and is a first-rate hand sewer. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED nurse and plain sewer, by a woman with good city references; she can take the entire charge of an infant. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN, A situation as nurse; can do all kinds of fine needlework, and understands the care of children perfectly. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable in every respect, and a good seamstress, and fond of children; reference given. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST RATE seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing; has three years' city reference. Call at No. 164 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry by a respectable Protestant girl to do general work; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; has good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman, in city or country, as nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to help in fine washing and ironing; has best references. Call at 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, (about 30,) a situation as nurse; understands the care of an infant; willing to go in the country; good city reference. Call at No. 108 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts., first door, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class cook; understands the English and American styles of cooking; wages $12; city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or as waitress; ten years' city reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 310 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as waitress or chambermaid and laundress; understands her business perfectly; city reference. Call at No. 3 East 28th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; can do French fluting and assist in other work; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK BY THE day, to cut and make boys' clothes; also cloaks, sacks and dressing gowns, &c. Address Mrs. A. E. WISE, No. 151 East 58th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker of bread and cakes; best of city references given. Call at No. 217 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as first-class seamstress and nurse; has no objection to do chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 26 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class laundress, or do chamberwork and fine washing; best of city reference. Call at No 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook or housework; prefers a steady place to high wages; good reference. Call at No. 113 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby from its infancy. Can be seen at No. 36 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A WOman who understands her business thoroughly, good bread and pastry baker; good city reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general work, or any light work in a family; prefers a good home to wages. Call at No. 392 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do light chamberwork, or take care of growing children and sew, can give good city reference. Call, for two days, at 19 West 44th-st., near 5th-av

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good city references. Can be seen at No. 136½ 3d-av., corner of 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook; no objection to assist in the washing; good city reference. Call for two days at No. 236 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as laundress; understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 462 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress, or as chambermaid and do fine washing; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 205 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; four years' city reference. Call for two days at No. 130 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; perfectly understands her business; best of city references given. Inquire at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of city reference from her last place. Apply at No. 128 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; best of city reference. Call at No. 166 East 22d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook in a small private family; good city reference can be given. Inquire at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of city reference can be given. Call at No. 116 East 13th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; understands hair dressing; would like to travel; city reference. Apply for two days at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to take care of children and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL FROM the country, a situation in a respectable family, to sew and make herself generally useful. Address SARAH MARIA, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable young woman. Inquire at No. 433 3d-av., clock and jewelry store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW LADY as nurse to an invalid, or would wait on a lady and sew; good reference given. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A healthy young woman; fresh breast. Call at No. 15 Cannon-st., 2d floor, room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, best of reference given. Call at No. 42 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or as waitress; ten years' city reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 310 West 33d-st.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED German females want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., rear the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A Welchman; can give the best of reference from his last employer's; has full knowledge of the treatment of stove orchidee, foliage, and the forcing of fruits and vegetables, and the general management of a gentleman's place; or otherwise, a first-class landscape gardener. Any person wanting such a man, may address or inquire of Andrew Bridgeman, florist and nurseryman, No. 878 Broadway, New-York, or address Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant bookkeeper, by a young man of experience, and who can furnish good recommendations from last employer and others. Address "C," No. 37 Park Row, New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man; he understands his business perfectly; is a first-rate groom and driver; the best city reference given. Call on or address W. B., at Mr. Trainor's harness-store, corner of Broadway and Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY YOUNG MAN, AS coachman, thoroughly understands his business; would make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Apply to J. O. Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; satisfactory city reference from last employer, for capability and character. Address J. F., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man; can give the best of references for sobriety and honesty. Apply to P. F., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

GARDENER—PRACTICAL JOB GARDENER, is ready to receive orders for planting and pruning and the laying out of gardens, lawns or parks; all orders will be attended to. Call, or address JOB GARDENER, No. 15 John-st., and No. 159 Water-st., for one week, and No. 416 East 10th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, from 12 to 17 years of age. Apply at No. 12 Pine-st., room No. 11, after 10 o'clock A. M.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at No. 7 Murray Hill Parks, 4th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., from 9 to 2, ring at the basement bell.

WANTED—GARDENER — COOK—A MAN TO take charge of place at Flushing, one horse, cow, &c., to make himself generally useful; woman to cook, wash and iron. E. C. EMBREE, No. 84 William-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, NOT AFRAID OF work, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well, or would do chamberwork and waiting; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDers, at Jessup & Moore's Paper Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL IN A SMALL American family, as cook and to do general housework. Apply at No. 77 West 45th-st.

ON DEMANDE—POUR SOIGNER UN ENFANT de trois ans, une bonne Parisienne, sachant bien coudre et couper. Inutile de se presenter si l'on ne peut faire donner de bons renseignements. S'adresser de 4 a 6 heures l'apres midi, au No. 174 East 18th st

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $60 to $80 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HACKENSACK, N. J., 60 acres of land, beautifully located on the bank of the Hackensack River, opposite of Hackensack village, with 900 feet of bold river front; will make 100 beautiful building spots, is well watered and plenty of fruit of all kinds, is good land for garden purposes; within one-half mile of the railroad station, which terminates foot of Chamber-st., New York; is known as the Amos farm. Will be sold at auction, by order of Court, on the 15th day of November, at 2 P. M., on the premises; is twelve miles drive from Hoboken. For particulars inquire of E. R. KIRK, No. 196 West-st., New-York.
DAVID B. AMOS.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Four story Philadelphia basement brick house and lot, on 5th-av., south of 34th-st.
Also, 2 4 story high stoop brown-stone fronts on 37th-st., near 6th-av., full fronts, on Madison-av., near 30th-st.
Also, on 34th-st., near Madison-av.
Also, on 27th-st., near Broadway.
Also, on 46th-st., near 5th-av.
Also, on Lexington-av., near 28th-st.
For permits and particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES OF THE LATE John Taylor, Esq., President of the Newark Banking Company, on Broad-st., Newark, N. J. The lot is about 46 feet front, and extends back near 400 feet, to Church-st., the garden abounds in fruits. For terms, apply to THOS. J. JOHNSON, Esq., Room No. 13, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, or to the subscriber, southeast corner Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, N. J.
ELLIS DUNN.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-five acres of valuable Woodland, No. 38, Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., eight miles from Oswego and from Fulton, with plank roads to each place. Heavy growth of ash, maple and hemlock timber. Apply to J. H. KINGSBURY, Martville, Cayuga Co., or S. SIDNEY SMITH, No 216 N. Pearl-st., Albany.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—ABOUT 75 acres, near Plainfield, N. J. Has a good loam soil, well adapted to grain or grazing, with fair farm buildings. Price $3,750, which is extremely low. If you want a bargain, apply at once to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 35.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, four new brick houses, three-story, basement and under-cellar; high, brown-stone stoops; complete with all the modern improvements. Location one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. GEO. W. BEALE, No 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house and lot on Lexington-av., near 30th-st., in elegant order, size 12.6x70. For permits and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSE NO. 24 CANTON-ST., BROOKLYN, fronting on City Park, to rent or sell, low; three story and basement, brick, with every modern convenience. Apply on premises to M. WALSH, from 12 to 1 or at office, No. 1 Lower Bulton Ferry, New York.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES, WITH A NUMber of lots to each, in the City of Elizabeth, only 12 miles from New-York, by two railroads and steamboat, a great chance for men of small means. Inquire at once of GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, at South Bergen, two miles by horse-cars from Jersey City Ferry, Montague Villa, fitted up with every modern convenience. Apply to C. H. SMITH, No. 119 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c., the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c., scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, 7 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. E. DINSMAN, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON WEST SIDE OF THE 1st-av., between 2d and 3d sts. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

TO LET.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING FOR California offers to rent his house, genteelly furnished, for the winter, with or without stable, horses, carriages, sleighs, &c., &c. Rent for the house till May, to a good tenant, and small private family, $2,500, and $1,000 extra for the stable, horses, carriages, sleighs, &c. The house is not a large one. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN ORANGE, near Brick Church Station, rent to May 1, $100; house contains large drawing and dining rooms, and is warmed by heater. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, or No. 49 Main-st., Orange.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON 16TH-ST., between Union-square and 6th-av., for 6 or 12 months. Inquire at No. 27 Wall-st., second story, between 12 M. and 2 o'clock. HENRY H. ELLIOTT.

TO LET—TO A CAREFUL FAMILY, A FURnished house on the Sound, one hour from town. Rent $350 to May. Apply to HARISON & WARING, No. 24 William-st.

ROOMS TO LET—NEATLY FURNISHED, IN the most genteel part of the city. Inquire at No. 151 2d-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man as coachman and groom, perfectly understands his business, will be found obliging, has first-class city reference. Call on or address for two days E. C. B., No. 111 West 25th-st.

WANTED—FOR A CASH CUSTOMER, A HANDsome country seat, with 20 acres of land, either on the Hudson River, New-Haven, or Morris and Essex Railroads. Apply immediately to GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway. A good house and seven lots for sale.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A GOOD sized room, with two beds and fire, without board, below 23d-st., west side town preferred. Address COMFORT, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

MRS. ARNOLD, AT NO. 397 EAST 14TH-st., will have, after Nov. 7, two very fine suites of rooms to let on first and second floors. The one on the first floor is a large front room. House first class. References required.

AT NOS. 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER-ST., west of Broadway, pleasant rooms with excellent board. Single gentlemen from $4 to $7 per week; families accordingly.

DIVIDENDS.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.
OFFICE CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.
The Trustees of this Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent., payable Nov. 15 to stockholders of record this day.
A. M. WOOD, President.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent on the capital stock of the Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 7. Transfer books will be closed from this date and reopened TUESDAY, Nov. 8.
B. MURRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EURO FARM OIL COMPANY, No. 8 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of (3½) three and one-half per cent., payable on and after 9th inst. Transfer books closed until Nov. 10.
S. F. JENKINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI R. R., No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., N. Y.
THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Nov. 8, will be paid on that day at the Corn Exchange Bank.
GEO. F. W. DAVIS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

NATIONAL SECURITIES.
ALMY & CO.,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.,
Receive SUBSCRIPTIONS for the 7-30 and 10-40 NATIONAL LOANS on the most favorable terms. The usual COMMISSION allowed to investors.
All descriptions of GOVERNMENT and other SECURITIES BOUGHT and SOLD at market rates.
FIVE PER CENT. allowed on deposits *which may be drawn without previous notice.*

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 240 BROADWAY.
FISCAL AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
New 7 3-10 notes ready for delivery. Interest payable semi-annually, and at maturity holders have option of changing into 5-20 gold bearing 6 per cent. Bonds.
Commission ¼ per cent., allowed buyers, and favorable terms to banks and bankers.
Old 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into Bonds of 1881. Government securities on hand for sale.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,
Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT
NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.
☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 128 BROADWAY, N. Y.
The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Nov. 7, 1864, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2, 1864.
The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this company will be held at the office at Pittsburgh on the SECOND WEDNESDAY, 9th day of November, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 7th, to SATURDAY, the 12th of November, inclusive.
By order of the Board
E WESTERVELT, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR PET ROLEUM COMPANY.
FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of
FOUR (4) PER CENT.,
payable Nov 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, N. Y. York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. BURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable to New-York stockholders at the office of JAMES B. POST, Room No. 25, No. 40 Exchange Place, on and after the 10th inst.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
Secretary and Treasurer

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R., CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 24, 1864.
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, N. Y.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 290 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of Messrs Ward & Co., No. 54 Wall-st., on MONDAY, seventh (7th) of November next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.
The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at their office, 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo. Polls open from 2 to 4 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.
CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.
ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

CHATHAM BANK, Oct. 22, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election will be held at the banking room, No 164 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 7 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREMER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Hicksville and Cold Spring Branch Railroad Company, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held in Room No. 13 Insurance Building, corner Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, the 14th day of November. Polls open from 9 to 3 P. M.
WALTER R. T. JONES, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.
THE

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,3 9	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
ERIN	2,166	Prowse.
LOUISIANA	2,876	Lewis.
VIRGINIA	2,872	Brooking.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER.SATURDAY.....Nov. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov 19.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., W. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,776, and the *Suwonada* 1,783, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE,
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. IBELIN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER LAFAYETTE will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, (foot of Morton-st.) on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. L. E. Vinx,
Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

Passage, first-class, $80.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

The GEO. WASHINGTON will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES

Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, commander,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Nov. 14.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
Nov. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEARCEY.
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.

The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, S. G. Russell, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No 5 Bowling-green,

N. B.—The CHAMPION, Wilcox, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED

States Mail Steamship EAGLE, Capt. J. J. Lawrence, will leave Pier No 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 2 Broadway.

The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Barron, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE CARGO of the steamship *Atlanta*, which vessel sailed from London on the 27th August for New-York, via Havre, and put into Queenstown in distress, was transhipped per steamship *Celtic*, just arrived at this port. To avoid the expense of discharging under general order, consignees will please call without delay at the office of the undersigned, with their bills of lading for indorsement, and sign the average bond.

LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters.
New-York, Oct. 26, 1864. No. 62 Wall-st.

RIO JANEIRO—PASSAGE ONLY.—THE superior British Barque TALISMAN, Capt. Raffle, will sail as above about Nov. 10. For passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to
L. L. PHIPPS & CO., No 88 Wall-st.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION.

For Assembly.
WILLIAM K. STRONG.
First Assembly District, Westchester County, Morrisania, West Farms, Westchester, Eastchester and Yonkers.

AN ENLIGHTENING CAMPAIGN NOTICE. Fireworks, Torches, Lanterns, Flags and Cannon Crackers. JOSEPH B. PURDY, No. 34 Maiden-lane.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., daily (except Sundays,) at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.

Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.

For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at different hours from New-York.

New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.

☞ Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company; and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.

E. A. CHAPIN Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M, thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principalities in the West.

The road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

Under the arrangement between the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, for the alteration of trains from New-York to Albany, the Express trains from this city at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., leave the Harlem Railroad station, at the corner of 26th-st and 4th-av., making connections at Albany and Troy for the West and North.

The through trains of the Harlem Railroad are now made up of the most elegant and commodious cars that run out of this city, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage are very extensive and complete.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3 30 and 5 30 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10.30 A. M. and 3 30, 4 30 and 5 30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8.30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8 30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3 30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6 00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.

Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

Through on schedule time.

BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7 30, 8 30, 9 30, 11:30 A. M., and 2 30, 4 30, 5 30, 6 30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, 6:3 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4 22 P. M., and 6 05 P. M. The 9 15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10 30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10 40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF LANDING.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st day of November, the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., (south side of ferry,) instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamer and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3 15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WEIMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part, PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 20, 1864.

HAMILTON WOOD, JR., AGAINST ALEXANDER MCDONALD, Jr.—The partnership heretofore existing between the above named parties, known as THE N. Y. STOCK PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, having been dissolved and the undersigned appointed its Receiver thereof, and also Referee to take and state the accounts, notice is hereby given to all persons who are or claim to be creditors of said firm, to present their accounts to the undersigned, as such Receiver and Referee, at my office, No. 61 William-st., New-York City, on or before the 26th day of November, 1864, at 3, P. M. of that day. GEO. W. WINGATE, Receiver and Referee.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 3, 1864.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE late F. THIBAULT, deceased, manufacturer of straw board work, will call and pay. Also, claimants will present their bills for settlement to F. A. THIBAULT, Administrator.

N. B.—The business continued as usual at the old place, No. 54 Mercer-st., Building, No. 33 Broadway. Boards bought and sold by F. A. THIBAULT.

WHITEMORE'S COTTON CARDS.—Wanted, 500 dozen. Address J., Box No. 181 Times Office.

ISTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

East 49th-st., corner of 4th-av.

This school will be opened on TUESDAY, Nov. 15. Instruction will be given in General and Analytical Chemistry, Assaying, Metallurgy, Mineralogy, Geology, Machines and Machine Drawing, Mining, Mining Legislation, Physics, Botany, Shades and Shadows, and the French and German Languages.

The duration of the session will be six months.

OFFICERS.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.
Thomas Egleston, A.M., Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
F. J. Vinton, Ph. D., Professor of Mining Engineering.
Charles F. Chandler, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.
John Torrey, M. D., LL.D., Lecturer on Botany.
Charles A. Joy, Ph. D., Lecturer on Organic Chemistry.
William G. Peck, LL.D., Lecturer on Geodesy and Practical Astronomy.
John H. Van Amringe, A. M., Lecturer on Mathematics.
Ogden N. Rood, A. M., Lecturer on Physics.

Terms $100 per session, and $60 additional for the use of the laboratory, payable in advance.

Circulars, embracing more detailed information, may be obtained by applying to the President at the College

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The second term of Miss L. A CONNOR'S Select Classes in Light Gymnastics will commence at Trenor's Hall, No. 65 West 34th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock.

The great advantage of this system to either sex is already acknowledged as the means of laying the foundation of perfect health and strength, besides affording a source of graceful exercise and amusement.

Classes for Ladies, Monday and Thursday, at 10½ A. M.; Misses and Masters, Tuesday and Friday, 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, Monday and Thursday, 7½ P. M.

References—Dr. Dio Lewis, Boston, Mass.; Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., New-York; Rev. H. G. Weston, D. D., New-York; Ralph Wells, Esq., New-York; Rev. J. S. Duryea, New-York; Rev. O. D. Murray, New-York; Rev. J. H. Burtis, New-York; Irah Chase, Jr., New-York; Lafayette Ranney, M. D., R. G. Pardee, H. M. Pierce, Jr., President Rutgers Institute.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 34th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta. Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Second quarter, Fall session, commences Nov. 2. Address for catalogues,
REV. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway. SCHOOL. corner 21st-st

PROF. J. E. ROBISHER,
ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TYNG,
No. 923 Broadway

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MISS FITZ-HENRI'S,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 40 Irving-place.
Opened on the 20th of September.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 1 Pine, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 932 Broadway

ACCOUNTS, &c.—NEW PUPILS WILL BE received at any time for instruction in book-keeping, penmanship, arithmetic, correspondence, &c., at GOULD, SMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Established 1840. Rooms for ladies and for private instruction. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, N. Y.—21 West 8th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Geo. W. Clarke, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during session hours.

DON BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 147 Madison-av. Principal, Jane Don Bernard, née de Rochefort, from Paris. The English department under the care of the most able Professors. 2d term will commence Nov. 20.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 69 West 30th-st., Mrs. Z. R. TUBBS, Health and Amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M., Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The next quarter will commence on Tuesday Nov 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty years a select young boys' School. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 852 East 18th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

THREE VACANCIES IN THE WILTON Academy for Boys, at Wilton, Conn. Terms $50 per quarter. For particulars, address the Principal, A. GUSTUS WHITLOCK.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school for young ladies, will be charged from entrance to end of the session. Apply to Miss M. Y. BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT EEL POND, Westchester County, New York. A WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Very few received. Circulars of the Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept 19.

MISS RUSSELL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,248 Broadway, reopened Sept. 22. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 45 West 17th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 36th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 37th st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th st., will reopen Sept 21.

MRS GANTION CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 22d day of Sept 1864.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AT A FAIR SALary as teacher in a small school 40 miles from New-York, and situation as Episcopalian or Universalist minister preferred. MAY Tuesday and Friday, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at BURGESS & PIERSON'S, Architects No. 822 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—CLASSICAL TEACHER FOR BOYS' boarding school. Tutor for family on the Hudson, lady for music and drawing and one for piano and singing. All who want positions should have Amer. School Institute's application form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ASSIST IN A school-room who will consider instruction in higher English branches and French or German as compensation. Please reply in the vicinity of 14th-st. and 3d-av. reserved. Address 114 East 32d-st.

TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN having a few more hours to spare, will devote them to private tuition. Address JULIUS LEBRUN, 56 e w West 9th-st.

AMUSEMENTS

WINTER GARDEN. COMMENCES AT 7½.
THE SPECIAL BILL.
On THIS EVENING, (Friday) devoted each week to the GREAT COMIC SPECIAL BILL.
MR. J. S. CLARKE
will appear for the forty ninth time in his great role of
DE BOOTS,
In the charming comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
which, on each repetition, is received with renewed demonstrations of delight
One hundred and fifteenth night in New-York alone of CLARKE'S TOODLES,
which has awoke more joyous laughter, and afforded more genuine delight to
INNUMERABLE THOUSANDS,
than any performance of modern times.
SATURDAY,
GREAT LAUGHING BILL.
MR. CLARKE,
in four glorious comic characters.

NIBLO'S GARDEN BEGINS AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY
THE OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
Of the gifted and matchless artiste
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
In Waldener's beautiful five act Drama, entitled
FANCHON
THE LITTLE CRICKET,
(Her original character in the play of that name)
The performance of which has been
PRONOUNCED BY THE PRESS AND HOUSES CROWDED TO REPLETION
a master-piece of
DRAMATIC SKILL AND BEAUTY,
Warrants the manager in announcing it for
FRIDAY, NOV. 4, AND EVERY NIGHT
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS.
AND EXCELLENT CAST.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT.
THE WONDER OF THE AGE!!!
FITZGIBBON'S MYSTERIOUS MEDIA.
For particulars see small bills.
Public séances, 50 cents; private séances, $1.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M.
SATURDAY, Nov. 5, 1864.
NOS ALLIES.
Comedy in 3 acts, by Fd. Mercier.
LE PETIT FILS,
Comedy vaudeville in 1 act, by M. Bayard.
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor,) opposite Lafarge House.

PLAYS, PLAYS, PLAYS.
American and English copies of the acting stage editions of all the modern and standard and minor plays, can be had at less than publisher's prices, at BURTON'S Old Established Book Stand, No. 296 Bowery, New-York.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.

The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their cases, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Frankl

ANOTHER RALLY OF THE VETERANS.

Lincoln and Johnson Veteran Club Mass Meeting.

Speeches of Rev. Dr. Bellows, Hon. Daniel Dougherty, and Others.

Letters from Major-Gens. J. J. Peck and Daniel Butterfield.

The last of the series of mass-meetings, held by the Union Veteran Club, took place at the Cooper Institute, last evening, Dr. F. WILLIS FISHER, President of the Club, presiding.

It had been announced that Gen. BANKS would speak; but at a late hour a telegram was received from him, stating that he had intended to start for New-York on Wednesday night, but his health was so bad that he would be unable to leave Boston. Some disappointment was felt, but the audience were compensated by the brilliant addresses of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Hon. DANIEL DOUGHERTY and Col. CAMPBELL.

The attendance of ladies at this meeting was unusually large, and hundreds of citizens were unable even to get into the corridors of the vast hall. In addition to the speaking, ALFRED L. CURTIS, Esq., Secretary of the Club, read a letter from the gallant Maj.-Gen. JOHN J. PECK, a life-long Democrat, who was with McCLELLAN in all his campaigns, commanding the rear-guard in the retreat from Malvern Hill to Harrison's Bar, and contributing largely to the safety of the army. He spurns the Chicago platform now, as he spurned the rebels then, and adopts the motto of the Veteran Union Club:

"*We vote as we fought, to sustain the Government and crush the rebellion.*"

Dr. FISHER made a few appropriate remarks, and introduced Rev. Dr. BELLOWS.

SPEECH OF REV. DR. BELLOWS.

Six weeks ago, he had stood before an audience in San Francisco, to plead the same cause which he was to uphold to-night. The hearts of the people of the Golden State were with those of the East in their love for the Union. He hoped that every man present who had a vote to deposit at the coming election, would put it in the ballot-box with all the earnestness and solemnity with which he said his daily prayers for his native land. [Applause.] To vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON was to say that they wanted no disintegrated patchwork of a country, but a Joseph's robe—a whole seamless robe, like the flag that covered the nation—not one stripe or star the less, but the same imperishable, indivisible robe that our fathers wove with the very fibre of their being and dyed in sacred red with their own precious blood. [Applause.] There was one issue which transcended all others before the American people at this time, and providential issue which had sprung upon us, and out of which was to come, the destruction of that wretched worm, eating into the very heart of the nation's life—the accursed institution of slavery. [Applause.] That, however, was but a side issue, and was settling itself. He reviewed the manner in which slavery had been treated by the North previous to the breaking out of the rebellion—the consideration and leniency with which it had been dealt. He said that the war was destroying slavery by a side issue. It was dying of the sword; but until the sword was drawn, its life was safe as far as the Government and the pledges of the people of the North were concerned. It was a Upas tree. They had invoked the whirlwind, and they should have the fruits of the storm. That storm was rattling among the branches of the malignant tree. Its horrid trunk began to sway, and the roots to shrink. It had fallen by the lightning of God, of war, and would never lift its accursed head more. [Applause.] The cause of this war was the miserable doctrine that proclaimed these United States to be not a country or a Government, but a *Confederacy* of wretched States, each one of which retained in itself the right to stab its mother to the heart, and kill the nation whenever it wished to make itself the heir of some portion of its property. If this idea were permitted to obtain the control of affairs, we were no more a nation, but an aggregation of petty States, such as were the rule so many years in Italy and in Germany, which for fourteen hundred years had been under the dominion of the sword, and on a chronic condition of civil war. The speaker went on to show that the territory of the United States was from the nature of its location an integral nation—designed by the Creator to be one and indivisible. He considered this war as sent by God to wake up in us the instincts of self-preservation, as the body recoiled from blows or the living membrane shrank back from that which attempted to poison and burn out its life. The American people were just beginning to quiver with the secret, inarticulate influences of their national being. He blessed the war as the waking up from a dream of intolerance and of self seeking to the consciousness that they had a nation, a flag, a name and an organic unity that must not be disturbed. [Applause.] The idea that had been maintained, that the States were independent nationalities, had given rise to sectional jealousies which had hindered the national progress and prevented great achievements by the country. It had obstructed the building of the Pacific railroad, and thus kept the Government and the country from realizing untold benefits. It had put an obstruction in the way of establishing a system of an ocean steam navigation which might have equaled that of England. The speaker pictured in faithful colors the evils which would result from this disintegration of our country into separate sovereignties. This, he said, was the issue at the polls next Tuesday. We were to pass judgment upon the unity and salvation, or the separation and destruction of this nation. He cared but very little for the candidates in the field, although they might as well compare a satyr to Hyperion as to compare the candidate of the secession party—and he did not mean JEFF. DAVIS either—with the candidate for the Union. [Laughter.] He had nothing to say personally against either of the candidates. He respected them both. He had "hung on" to Gen. McCLELLAN out of respect to the military authorities who had placed him in power and out of esteem for his humanity in regard to the soldiers, but he was sorry that the same tendency had influenced some of the soldiers to try to lift that untried, inexperienced soldier, without the least political training, without the ability to write a sentence which was not a glittering generality, or to announce which side he was on. [Laughter.] We needed the pilotage of the wisest head to bring the national vessel out of the storm and breakers into a safe haven. [Applause.] He had not known the abilities of Gen. McCLELLAN as such a pilot; but he had known ABRAHAM LINCOLN [great applause] from the beginning—known that in humanity he was at least the peer of McCLELLAN, and even in strategy is equal. [Laughter and cheers.] That in that great head on that long body [cheers] of his was a brain which surveyed and comprehended the in erests and the destines of this great country. [Applause.] I won't call him a handsome man, said the speakers, but an honester man never lived; and I think his honesty, as happens with other amiable people, has done something to prevent the people from appreciating the length and breadth of his intellect, which I solemnly believe is an intellect of the first order—slow, patient, resolute, far-seeing, all-embracing, standing solidly on a pyramidal base that cannot be shaken, whose summit is reared near the skies, inviting light from Heaven [applause]; and there stands, and will stand for four years more, to perfect and consummate the great, slow, sublime scheme for the preservation and perpetuation of the nationality of the American people. [Great applause]. After giving an account of his interview with the President and the presentation through him of the gift of a gold box from California, and drawing an appropriate comparison between its value and its untarnished purity and the character of the man whom the loyal people of the country proposed to place in the Presidential seat for another term, the speaker remarked that one of the first acts of the rebels after the inauguration of their nefarious scheme was to extinguish the lights in the lighthouses along their shores, an act analogous to all their other deeds—inviting darkness and desolation to brood over the land. Our flag, he said, while it is ours, is the beacon of liberty, an invitation to the oppressed in every clime, the hope of the world. Keep its stars burning; trim your lamps on Tuesday next, see to it that every ballot is, as it were, a lamplighter to hold up those stars and keep them burning. [Applause.]

A. L. CURTIS, Esq., Secretary of the club, then read the following letters:

LETTER FROM MAJOR-GEN. PECK.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to act as one of the Vice-Presidents of the mass meeting of the "Veteran Union Club," at the Cooper Institute, on the 3d day of November.

From 1848 to the date of my resignation in 1863, I was in the military service, and, although a Democrat, refrained from voting, and had no connection with any political party that supported the Government, under the several administrations, with equal fidelity.

Prior to 1848 I was an active Democrat—a delegate to the Cincinnati, Charleston Conventions, supporting the lamented DOUGLAS at the latter. Regarding the Revolt it should be carried out with entire good faith, in common with the people of the North, I supposed secession was killed out by JACKSON, WEBSTER and CLAY, and that opinion was strengthened by the misguided attempted to resuscitate the devilish doctrine. But this grand deception was removed by the South itself, and prelude to the rebellion of 1861.

Believing the South wholly unjustifiable in flinging outside of the Union, that a resort to arms was uncalled for, and that Mr. LINCOLN was duly elected President in accordance with the forms of the Constitution, in my judgment it was the clear and bounden duty of the people to rally as one man about the Government, and give it a cordial support irrespective of parties, so long as the Union should be menaced by a formidable rebellion.

Acting upon these sentiments, when the Massachusetts troops were attacked in Baltimore I was instrumental, with others, in organizing a Union mass meeting in Syracuse. I addressed the meeting, and announced that I had tendered my services to the President for any position as a volunteer. From that time until this, with the exception of a few months, I have been at the front, actively engaged with the enemy. On my part, all partisan or political action has been suspended. Prompt obedience has been given to all orders, and I have abstained from comment or criticism, lest the public interests might suffer.

For this action I have been assailed by members of both parties, but my conscience approves, and I have faith that men of liberal and enlarged views will give me credit for patriotic motives.

Peace, peace, has been the cry for nearly three years, but there is no peace. These cries of demagogues have only served to kindle afresh the fires of the rebellion, embarrass the conduct of the war, and swell the national indebtedness. If the rebels desire peace, it can be obtained by throwing down their arms. They have only to replace madness by reason, repudiate the bogus Confederate rule, and come back by States to their allegiance in good faith, in order to be on a footing with the other States, and in the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and countless blessings of our Constitution.

But they assert that peace can only be secured by their unconditional independence. Since they do not wish for this blessing, our duty is to conquer an honorable peace. SHERMAN, MEADE, SHERIDAN, FARRAGUT, PORTER and GRANT have this matter in hand, and will soon end the war.

I remain, with great respect,
JOHN J. PECK.

GERARD L. MCKENZIE, A. L. CURTIS, J. H. STEVENS and others of committee.

LETTER FROM MAJOR-GEN. BUTTERFIELD.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ROOMS.
No. 37 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1864.

Messrs. Gerard L. McKenzie, A. L. Curtis, Jas. H. Stevens, and Wm. H. Draper, Committee Veteran Union Club:

GENTLEMEN: I am in the receipt of your communication giving me notice that I have been elected as a Vice-President of your mass meeting to take place Nov. 3, It contains a request that I should notify you if it is not agreeable for me to accept your invitation.

I have never had any connection with political organizations or meetings.

It has been a long settled conviction with me that officers of the army should abstain from politics, otherwise than by voting.

I must, therefore, respectfully decline the invitation; but I trust that you will not misconstrue my refusal.

The failure to vote, I think, an unpardonable neglect upon the part of any one entitled to the privilege.

I shall not fail to deposit my vote against the Chicago platform.

I am convinced that there can be no peace without disunion until the rebellion is suppressed. I believe disunion to be national dishonor and perpetual anarchy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANL BUTTERFIELD, Major-General.

The President then introduced, as a life-long Democrat of the JEFFERSON, MADISON and JACKSON school, Hon. DANIEL DOUGHERTY, of Philadelphia, who proceeded to address the meeting.

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL DOUGHERTY.

He said that his proudest boast was that he was a private man and an American citizen. He was not here as the advocate of a party, to be blind in his praise of Mr. LINCOLN, or to make a general denunciation of the present Democratic party. He was here to plead the cause of his country. [Applause.] He believed that the fate of this country hung like the sword of DAMOCLES, by a single hair. In a week it was to be decided whether this nation should live or die. He had delighted to be in the Democratic ranks, when the Democracy were true to Democratic principles. It might be he was a renegade, as Mr. BELMONT had said others was; but he would rather be a renegade to party than a traitor to his country. [Applause.] The loyalty of the Democratic party ceased with the death of DOUGLAS, and he now charged it home, that the Democratic party to-day were engaged in sustaining the treason of the South. [Applause.] The men who were the masters of the Democracy at the North were traitors to their country. The speaker referred to the Cincinnati platform, and the declaration of the doctrine of popular sovereignty. HOWELL COBB had said he should abide the decision of the majority of the people of Kansas. STEVENS, BIGGS and others, indorsed the same principle. Mr. BUCHANAN was elected upon that platform, and afterward abandoned it. In 1040, JEFF. DAVIS introduced in the Senate resolutions denying that principle, and in which he was sustained by the vote of the Democratic members. The secession leaders had divided the Democratic party, and though by that, and not by the Republican party, Mr. LINCOLN was elected in 1860, yet the loyal men of the United States would reelect him in 1864. [Applause.] The speaker then alluded to the early history of the rebellion, and said that while the rebellion was being fermented the Breckenridge leaders were sustaining it in the North. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, stated that at a dinner at the residence of AUGUST BELMONT, where he had met HORATIO SEYMOUR and SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the Chicago Convention, "not a man there but resented the influence given by universal suffrage to the mob of the city, and complained of its intolerable tendency. They further said, in that occasion, according to RUSSELL, that although they admitted the Southern leaders had meditated treason against the United States, yet they could not allow their old opponents, the Republican party, to have the disposal of the armed force of the Union against their brother Democrats of the South." Who was in BUCHANAN'S Cabinet? FLOYD, and THOMPSON, and COBB, and whitelivered TOUCEY—all traitors. Mr. BUCHANAN said that there was no power in the Constitution to coerce a State, and when that message came into the Congress, that a Democrate arose to repudiate that doctrine. Not a Democratic paper in New-York derived its truth, and Mr. FRANKLIN PIERCE even went so far as to write a letter to JEFF. DAVIS, in which he stated that if war must come, it would be in the North and not in the South; and HORATIO SEYMOUR had said that "successful coercion at the South was no more revolutionary than successful secession at the South." JAS. S. THAYER, a Democratic leader of to-day, had laid down the programme in his speech the doctrine that "the Union must be preserved, but if this cannot be done, then peaceable separation;" and these sentiments, inculcated by HORATIO SEYMOUR and JAMES S. THAYER were uttered in 1861, in the midst of the treasonable acts and outrages in the South. In contrast with the course of the traitors in the South and their Confederates in the North, he would speak of the true men in the North. [Applause.] The day after the fall of Sumter, he went to the President and said that "while he would oppose him as a partisan, now that the rebellion had broken out, his duty was to give him his counsel and support until the termination of the rebellion." The speaker then read further extracts from the letters and speeches of DOUGLAS; subsequently, also, the patriotic statements of Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN to the same, and, cautioning his countrymen not to be deceived by the sounding name of Democracy. He was here to show it was a constitution right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and to suspend the traitors, too, [applause,] to confiscate their property, to emancipate their slaves. [Applause.] The Constitution was a word that was ever on the lips of traitor, but, in the language of CICERO, the "Constitution was not made to protect traitors." In 1862, even as late at that, FERNANDO WOOD and JAMES BROOKS and HORATIO SEYMOUR were on a war platform, and were elected, and what was next? Lord LYONS had said that the leaders of the Democratic party came to him in the view of securing the intervention of foreign Powers, and that peace would be desirable, even at cost of losing the Southern States. VALLANDIGHAM, another Democrat, had expressed his sympathy for the rebellion, and had been arrested and convicted, and Democratic meetings were called sympathizing with the traitor, and one speaker in New-York, JOSEPH MCCUNN, counselled destruction to the North, and two months after, the harvest of blood was reaped in our streets, the seeds of which were planted in those meetings in May. Then who were the leaders of the Chicago Convention? POWELL, of Kentucky; LONG, of Cincinnati; NORRIS, of Maryland; VALLANDIGHAM and SEYMOUR. The speaker then alluded to the proposition for an armistice, during which, if it was carried out, the army must be returned to the North and remain here at expense of two millions a day, with a raising of the blockade to enable the South to send abroad cotton and tobacco and bring back Hessians to fight their battles, and more than that, to enable the South to plant cannon on Arlington Heights, to fire at any moment upon the capital. And who would pay the rebel debt due to whim? To the North? Not a dollar—but to England? Was any Irishman in favor of that? Let an armistice succeed, and we must also provide, not only for war, wounded soldiers and their children, but of the whole soldiers also. There were no terms we could make with them except unconditional submission. So long as they were not in favor of peace on that basis he was for war. [Applause.] He denied that the war had been a failure, and recounted the gallant deeds of our army in vindicating the national honor. There could be but one thing we could fall in, and that was on Tuesday next. Would we desert our country, our institutions and our flag? The soldiers prayed that we stand up to our flag, and he asked that the people

"Strike till the last armed foe expires;
Strike for their alters and their fires;
Strike for the green graves of their sires,
God and their native land."

[Prolonged cheers and applause.]

The Chairman next introduced Col. CAMPBELL, of Kentucky, who proceeded to address the meeting.

SPEECH OF COL. CAMPBELL.

He said that he had also been a Democrat, all his life, but he had learned that one live man was worth a dozen dead ones. [Applause.] He was present at the funeral of the Democratic party, and was one of the chief mourners. [Laughter.] The Democratic party of to-day had no resemblance to the old Democracy. The Democracy was created to save the country, not to destroy it. [Applause.] All who stood by the flag were his brothers, and all who opposed it were his enemies. [Applause.] The Democratic party was sustained by the most unblushing falsehood and villification. In contrast with the sympathy it had in years past always expressed for the liberties of the people in all parts of the world, the Chicago Democracy had not the pluck to say whether they sympathized with JEFF. DAVIS or the United States Government. They had put a war man at the head of their ticket, and a peace man at the tail. [Applause.] As to Gen. McCLELLAN, he could say this in his favor, that he originated arbitrary arrests, and suggested the draft. As to his political history, he had none yet. The speaker replied to the assertion that the Abolitionists were the cause of the war. Slavery was well protected both by National and State law, but the war had stung it, and slavery now was writhing in its death throes. [Applause.] He then proceeded to analyze the issues of the campaign, and to show that the safety of the Republic dictated but one course for the patriot to pursue, and that was to reelect the present Chief Magistrate of the country.

The concluding speech was made by Hon. ETHAN ALLEN.

THE NATIONAL CONFLICT

Eloquent Address by Bishop Simpson at the Academy of Music.

BISHOP SIMPSON ON OUR NATIONAL CONFLICT.

One of the densest audiences that ever crowded the Academy of Music, was assembled last night, at the lecture delivered by Rev. MATTHEW SIMPSON, D. D., of Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Long before the hour announced for the exercises to commence, there was a perfect jam, and at a quarter before 8 o'clock the doors were closed to prevent any more from entering. On the table, in the centre of the stage, was the identical flag unfurled on the Battery, on the evacuation of New-York by the British, on Nov. 25, 1783.

The subject of the lecture was "Our National Conflict." At 8 o'clock the exercises commenced. Rev. Dr. DEWITT presided, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of this city. Rev. Dr. DURBIN then addressed a few remarks to the audience, calling upon them to contribute in aid of the association.

After a collection had been taken up, Bishop SIMPSON was introduced, and after the applause which greeted him had subsided, he proceeded with his address. He remarked that in any ordinary time, before such an audience and under the auspices of such an association, they would have a right to expect an address on some literary topic; but this was no ordinary time—it was a period of conflict of ideas as well as of swords—and in every heart, amid all classes of society, arises the question, either uttered or thought, what shall the end of all this be?

God had given us history as a slight guide by which to obtain some slight insight into futurity. He would ask of them to go with him a few moments while he endeavoured to imprint upon their minds some indications of what he deemed God's indications of the future. He desired to go far above the reach of political spirit, and ride together in the good Old Ship, the Constitution, and by-and-by she would be moored in the haven of safety and peace. There were four probable issues before them:

1. The passing into the hands of a foreign nation, and the destruction of our people as a nation.

2d, a division of the country into two separate confederacies; 3d, a reunion with the re-institution of Southern ideas and institutions; and 4thly, that this nation shall come out purer and stronger and more useful than ever. Taking up these great probable issues in their general order, and viewing them by the light of God's history, he could bind no record of a great nation flourishing and dying in a century. The speaker reviewed the history of ancient and modern nations, their rise and fall, and showed that their original termination occupied multiplicity of centuries, and was it reasonable to suppose that the great Creator would deal harsher with us than with any other nation that he had created? Why this great western world reserved for so long a time from the eyes of older nations? It was reserved for an age of literature and science, for an age when men could worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. It was reserved for an age when this great country could become the theatre of great men. Then look at the discovery of the land, its origin in a religious idea fomented by COLUMBUS in the heart of a pious Queen. The men who, however, founded this country, were men who came here from civilized England to form a nation which should be preëminently free. He traced the early settlements of the country, their use and progress untrammeled by old institutions and prejudices, and then coming together as a nation years after, with free thoughts and free liberties, and with a basis of free toleration, no joining together of Church and State, but all being led together by the hand of God. In all the incidents of their career they could perceive that God had prepared us for a great mission. Now the question was, had they fulfilled their mission? Had they finished their work? If they had not, then their end was not yet come. He claimed that they had excelled all other nations in their works thus far. There was the severance of Church and State, their educational system, the elevation of the masses, the extinction of titles, no monopoly of wealth or talent, but all could aspire to the highest dignities in the nation. The cabin-boy might become the leader of their armies, and the outlet-boy sit in the Senate-Chamber. Who had not heard of HARRY CLAY, the mill-boy of the Slashes, [plaudits,] and of Gen. JACKSON, the poor boy of poor Irish parents? And he had heard, and possibly they had seen in history, how a rail-splitter had become President. At this the audience became quite enthusiastic, rising in their seats en masse and applauding loudly and for some moments.

The speaker resumed. We were the great emigrant depot of the world. Did the people of other nations go elsewhere? No, they came here, till we had Irishmen enough to make us almost all Irish; Germans enough to hear the language of the fatherland in every street. They were coming from Italy and Hungary, and on the Pacific Coast they were coming from China and Japan. What nation could take their place? None. No, none. And, he said with reverence, God could not do without America. Should their country be divided, was the next question. It was a matter of history that virtue united while vice divided nations. If it was the scope of God that the nations of Europe should go and extend themselves, taking in all that was useless in themselves, to ennoble humanity, why should we desire to curtail this great humanitarian nation? How should this land be divided? Where would you strike the dividing line? This country could not be divided. Let the South go, and soon would follow the Northwest and the Pacific possessions. He did not want a hollow peace, one that would not last but for a year, then to be renewed, swallowing in its grasp not only this but the next generation. So much as he has depreciated war, let us have it for the next twenty years, and secure a lasting peace sooner than a patched up cessation of hostilities, which would only entail greater miseries. [Loud applause and cheers.] Why, even JEFF. DAVIS did not believe in the existence of a separate nationality. The South expected to change our institutions and control our land, and aid was expected in this great city; but it was loyal to the core, and beat responsive to the great heart of the nation, and the South were disappointed. No, they never would have Southern institutions with Southern ideas prevailing in their midst. If none of the three first issues could take place, then must the fourth occur, they were passing through a purifying fire, and would come out a brighter, purer and stronger nation. See the great happenings, as they were called, that had happened in this last twenty years. The coast survey, the mania for shipbuilding and railroad building, the telegraph, the agricultural machines, the sewing-machines, their extensive crops, with which to England they had fulfilled the Scriptural maxim, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him;" When the history of the war was written, there would not only be heroes, but heroines. Our nation was to be bankrupt, but God had provided a purse which European capitalists could not control. The war of Mexico came on, and with it the gold mines of California. From 1845 to 1861, California had given them six hundred millions of gold; quite a nice little capital to commence on. And when more money was wanted, God took off the curtain from the hills and mountains of Nevada, and untold treasures of gold and silver were revealed to the light of day. And he believed that, if necessary to the welfare of the country, God would uncover solid rocks of gold and silver. And they calculate the amount of wealth God had given them there was enough in these mines to pay off all their debts, give every soldier a silver musket, plate their iron-clads with beds of silver and gold, and have enough left to give a fortune to every man, woman and child. Talk about bankruptcy, why, in respect to currency, they could stand upright and bid defiance to every nation in that respect as in all others.

The speaker then reviewed the history of foreign intervention, and the providential happenings which had caused its failure on all occasions.

There was all these possible indications that God intended this war to be successful; but when this great result would be consummated he could not tell, but he believed the day was not far distant. The rebel currency was below zero in Summer time. Brave as the Southern men were, they failed in numbers. Their last army raised, and that broken, what could they do? Their soldiers were deserting by thousands; the treatment they gave to our prisoners, because they had nothing to give them. They were in a state of famine and desperation. On our side, all was bright and prosperous, and with these indications, who could say that the day was not near?

The speaker concluded his highly effective address amid much applause.

Staten Island.

The Union men of Richmond County are untiring in their efforts on behalf of the electoral and State tickets, and in their endeavors to carry the county for their Congressional candidate, GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. To-day (Friday) at 3 P. M., and in the evening they hold a grand mass meeting in a tent, near Jones' Hotel at Tompkinsville—to which ladies are especially invited—at which Mr. CURTIS, Hon. JAMES T. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts, and other eloquent men will speak.

The Turf.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

TUESDAY, Nov. 3—Match $500, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

D. Pfeiffer named g. s. Champion.....1 1 2 2 1
H. Woodruff named b. s.....2 2 1 1 2
Time—2.37, 2.33, 2.33, 2.33, 2.34.

McCLELLAN MEETING AT UNION SQUARE.

A Mass Meeting Called, but the Masses Refuse to Respond.

AN UTTER FAILURE.

A remarkably small specimen of a McClellan mass meeting was held last evening at Union-square. Four stands were erected and decorated with flags and colored lanterns; bands of music were stationed on each stand, and every attempt made to attract a crowd, but it was useless; the affair was a perfect fizzle. Probably, at no one time during the evening there were more than two thousand persons present, and very many of these were passers-by, who stopped for a moment to hear the music, or to find out what the affair was about. There was no enthusiasm, no excitement, and the speakers were listened to by the boys (for they composed the greater part of the audience) with a sort of listless patience that was really amusing.

At 8 o'clock, after the band had played for half an hour or more, and the crowd at the main stand had assembled one by one, until they amounted to perhaps five hundred persons, the meeting was called to order by Mr. JOHN H. WILLIAMS, who nominated as Chairman Mr. HARRIS BOGART. He was unanimously elected. A set of resolutions were then adopted, after which the Chairman introduced

HON. JOHN M'KEON,

who said he was glad to see *so many* Democrats together, it was a proper place for them to meet at Union-square. The Republicans had engaged Cooper Institute, and the real Democrats who were not afraid of rain or storm were obliged to meet in the streets. The country was now almost bankrupt, the national debt had reached some 2,000 millions of dollars, which must be borne by the rich and the poor. The question to be settled on the 8th of November was whether we would longer submit to this increasing debt and taxation; to a loss of 1,000 men every twenty-four hours, and keep ABE LINCOLN and his imbecile Administration in power. We were now living under the mere will of the President; if he injured any one no redress could be had, and he called upon every man who would save his country to vote for McCLELLAN, the man who was persecuted by the Government because he was in favor of saving the country. On the 8th of November the people were to decide whether we were to have a republican form of government or a mere despotism. The policy of the Administration was to convert this country into an immense empire, and he wished to know whether his audience were willing to see eight millions of the white race exterminated for the benefit of the negroes. He then elaborately criticised the career of Gen. DIX, and tried hard to prove him to be a very unsafe and bad counselor in all political matters. In this undertaking he did not seem to succeed, however, even to the satisfaction of the boys. The remainder of his speech was devoted to wholesale denunciation of Gen. SICKLES, Ex-Judge PIERREPONT and many other prominent and well-known gentlemen of this city, winding up with a long list of charges against Tammany Hall, which he believed to be in league with the Republicans, and the most corrupt organization ever known on the face of the earth. He was followed by Mr. PRICE and others.

At stand No. 2 the demonstration was exceedingly juvenile. Several boys, possibly fifty in number, constituted the entire gathering around the platform. The meeting was called to order by Mr. ARCHIBALD PHILLIPS, who, after a few remarks, introduced M. H. SAWYER, Esq., who commented at considerable length on the early history of our country, and, coming down to our Revolutionary struggle, drew several parallels, not very obvious, between that period and the present time. Mr. SAWYER was followed by J. P. BRADY, Esq., who stated that "the gigantic questions of the times were somewhat stupendous"—a fact which was not disputed by the audience. Mr. BRADY insisted that if WASHINGTON'S career had been brilliant, McCLELLAN'S was equally so. The orator, at the conclusion of his remarks, was as loudly applauded as the limited number of his hearers would permit. At Stand No. 3, the gathering was not more considerable than at stand No. 2. The audience was called to order by Mr. PHILIP H. MATHEWS, who introduced as the first speaker Hon. ELI P. NORTON. Mr. NORTON discoursed eloquently on the subject of the peaceful disposition the Democrats of this city had always manifested at the polls, and trusted that the same docile spirit would be exercised on the 8th of November. The unterrified were next entertained by Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, who was particularly severe on Gen. DIX, insisting that that distinguished officer had served his country in numerous capacities, and always under Democratic rule; hence the inference drawn from the speaker's remarks, was, that because Gen. DIX supported the Government he was a renegade from the Democratic party.

The meeting adjourned at an early hour with desperate, but unsuccessful attempts at cheers.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE
CURED,
BY DR. VON EISENBERG,
at his Consulting Rooms, No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

[Advertisement.]

GIVE CONSTITUTION WATER A FAIR TRIAL.—We mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for disease of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLORY'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Evening Exchange.

$90,000	Amer. Gold	236	200	Ill. Cen. R.	125⅝
20,000	do b3	236	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	100⅜
10,000	do	236⅞	500	do	101
20,000	do	235⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	44⅛
30,000	O. & M. Cer	39	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr s10	81
2 0	Erie R.	101	1400	do	81
300	do	100⅛	100	Chi., Bur. & Q.	118
300	do	100⅜	100	Pac. M. S. Co	220
300	do	100⅜	100	Mar. Min. Co b3	3⅝
1100	M. S. & N. I.	73⅛	300	do	3⅝
100	do s3	73⅛	100	do	3⅝

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 3—*In steamship Lafayette, from Havre*—E Bufau, Mme. Layhan, Mlle. Layhan, Mr. Napara, Mr. Simon, Mr. Agnerby, Mr. Paulu, Mme Parker, Mlle. J. Weill, W. C. Hicks and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Turner and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Sturges and daughter, Mr Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Cypriani, Mme. Colmann, Mlle. Rudge, Mme. Edgar and 2 children, Mlle Reggie, Mr. and Mrs. Thorndike and child, Mr. Strasburger, T. Sarro and lady, R. Carf, A. Getty, wife and 2 daughters, T. Barthonier, Mr. Wetzel, Mr. Troubaly, Mr. Muller, Mr. Fortinas, Mr. Payen, G. B. Chase, Mr. Bale, A. De Pont, Mr. Bengardin, Mr. Britann, Mlle. Britann, Mlle. Wilcox, Mme. Bale, Mlle. Bale, Mlle. Saque, Mlle. Ryan, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Guedin, Mme. Guedin, Mr. Sullivan, wife and 2 daughters, Mme. D. B. Fuller, Mme Thorndike and daughter, Mme. Pauline, Mr. Weber, Mr. Sampser, Mlle. Love, Mlle. Tiffany, Mme. Hodge, Mme Annie Mine, L. S. Ecby, Mr. Chebard, Mme de Lentreum, Mlle. Paquetta, Mme. Sanford, Mme. Cealse, and 84 in the second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 32 | Sun sets..... 4 56 | Moon sets.. 9 20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 11 | Gov. Island .12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Matanzas, Lizcagang, Havana, T. Ascension & Co.; Ariel, Wilson, Havana and New-Orleans, D. B. Allen.

Steamers John Gibson, Bowen, Philadelphia, W. J. Taylor & Son; New-Jersey, Hoxie, Newbern, Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore; Mollison, Eskman, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Panther, Lothrop, Boston, R M. Cooley

Brigs Blue Wave, (Br.,) Coffill, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Minorca, (Ital.,) Gamola, Civita Vecchia, Holmboe & Balchen.

Schooners Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son. Mary Alice, Perry, Boston, H. W. Lud; R. Mason, Marthing, Washington, Mott Bedell; O. F. Rawley, Clark, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; Hoss Bedell, Bedell, Washington, Mott Bedell; Union, Smith, Great Harbor; Jos. Hay, Hathaway, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co; Vigilant, (Br.,) Knowles, Nassau, T. A. B. Webster & Co.; Osell, (Br.,) Cathcart, Para, James Bishop & Co.; S. S. Nelson, (Br.,) Macomber, Londonderry, N. S., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Frances, (Br.,) Taylor, San Juan del Norte; Fashion, Legrbarth, Point-a-Petre, Gaud. Wm. Ingalls

Sloops F. Brown, Cobb, Bristol; Blackstone, Allen, Bristol, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Lafayette, (Fr.,) Bocande, Havre Oct. 19, with mdse. and to Geo. Mackenzie. Oct. 31. lat. 41 25, lon. 62, sighted Am. ship William Wirt, of New-York, Capt. Clemens, with a signal of distress: made for her; they wanted bread, as their provisions had been destroyed by the sea water; her wheel had been broken in the gale, and she was making one foot of water per hour; the pumps were constantly going. We lowered one of our boats and sent on board a supply of biscuit and new bread; wanted no further assistance. The Captain sent a letter by us to M. M. Heye Brothers; at 2 o'clock we parted from her for New-York.

Steamship Monterey, New-Orleans Oct. 25, to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Oct. 31, at 9 P. M., 130 miles S. S. E. from Charleston, saw a steamer with four smoke-stacks, burning soft coal and steering S. S. E.; two gunboats were in chase; she was supposed to be a blockade-runner. Oct. 28, at 10 30 A. M., lat. 24 48, lon. 83 34, exchanged signals with steamship Guiding Star, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Dr. Barth, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg 32 ds., with mdse. and 361 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Oct. 30, lat. 40 50, lon. 67, saw the wreck of a brig, with both masts gone, waterlogged and abandoned; had deck-house painted white; was apparently some time in that condition.

Ship John Cockrell, (Fr.,) Robin, Martinique 23 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Bidwell, Churchill, Boston 8 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig W. H. Harris, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Holmes, Sisal 31 ds., with cotton and hemp to D. R. De Wolff. Had heavy weather; lost and split sails.

Brig Abaleve, Nelson, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. DeWolf.

Brig Mazalian, Ellis, Amboy, for Portland.

Schr. Sylva Reynolds, Cutler, Me., 8 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Dayton, Madison, for Washington.

Schr. Star of the Sea, (Br.,) Grower, River Herbert, N. S., 6 ds., with coal to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. N. C. Harris, Layton, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with spars to master.

Schr. Catharine, Davis, Ellsworth 18 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Finellen, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Quickstep, (Br.,) Cook, Horton, N. S., 13 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Hubbell, New-Haven, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Ancola, (Br.,) Crane, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster to D D De Wolf

Schr. Wild Hunter, (Br.,) Hatfield, Cornwallis 10 ds., with potatoes to H. W. Burbridge.

Schr. J. Morton, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor 12 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Pearl, (

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4093. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS

THE PIRATES.

TWO NEW PIRATES AFLOAT.

The Chicamauga and Olustee Escape from Wilmington.

SIX VESSELS DESTROYED AND ONE BONDED.

The Ship Shooting Star, Barks E. L. Hall, M. L. Potter, and Empress Theresa, and Schooners E. F. Lewis and A. J. Bird Burned.

Description of the Pirates and their Officers.

The bark *Albion Lincoln*, of Harpswell, Bibber, from Portland for Cuba, put into this port yesterday, having on board Capt. Drinkwater of the ship *Shooting Star*, from New-York for Panama; Capt. Papley and crew of the bark *Mark. L Potter*, from Bangor for Ship Island; Capt. Coggins and crew of the bark *Emma L. Hall*, from Cardenas for New-York, all burned by the Confederate steamship *Chickamauga*, Lieut. Wilkinson, which left Wilmington on the 27th Oct. The *M. L. Potter* was burned Oct. 30; the *E. L. Hall*, Oct. 31, and the *Shooting Star* Oct. 31, in lat. 28°20', long. 70°. The *E. L. Hall*, same latitude and longitude.

STATEMENT BY CAPT. DRINKWATER, OF THE SHOOTING STAR.

Capt. L. H. Drinkwater, of the ship *Shooting Star*, hence for Panama, with coals, which vessel was captured and burned by the privateer steamer *Chickamauga*, makes the following report:

Left New-York at noon, Oct. 29, and proceeded on her voyage with no unusual occurrence, until the 31st ult. When at 8:30 A. M. latitude 30° 10', longitude 70° 25', a steamer hove in sight, coming from the southward, and making for a bark which bore S. S. W. from us, and steering north by the wind; the strange steamer, upon nearing the bark, hoisted the rebel flag.

At 9:30 discovered the bark to be on fire. She proved to be the bark *Emma S. Hall*, Capt. Geo. W. Coggins, from New-York. At 10 o'clock the steamer stood for the *Shooting Star*, which had made all sail attempting to escape the clutches of the pirate, but after a chase of three hours she was overhauled and ordered to send a boat on board the steamer. Another bark then heaving in sight, she made for her, practicing the usual deception of flying the Stars and Stripes until within gunshot of the victim, when the rebel flag was run up. After boarding this vessel, which proved to be the Bark *Albion Lincoln*, of Harpswell, Capt. Bibber, from Portland for Cuba, after having bonded her for $18,000, she returned to the *Shooting Star*, to finish her work of destruction, which was accomplished at 6:30 P. M., by setting her on fire. All hands were transferred to the steamer, and subsequently put on board the *Albion Lincoln*, together with the crews of the Barks *Emma L. Hall* and *Mark L. Potter*. The latter vessel was captured and burned the day previous, she was commanded by Capt. Taylor, and bound from Bangor for Ship Island. The *Lincoln* was ordered to Fortress Monroe with the paroled captives, numbering sixty persons; but Capt. Bibber, finding New-York to be the nearest port, shaped his course for this place, and reached here this morning. Capt. Drinkwater describes this new privateer as a screw steamer, painted pea-green, fore-and-aft, schooner-rigged, masts short, without topmasts, has two smoke-stacks, carries an armament of three guns—one thirty-two-pounder and two twenty-four's, and she is manned by a crew of 150 men. She sails under the name of *Chickamauga*, is commanded by Lieut. Wilkinson, of C. S. Navy. Her officers state that she ran out from Wilmington, N. C., on the night of the 27th, together with two other steamers.

THE COMMANDER OF THE PRIVATEER CHICKAMAUGA.

Lieut. John Wilkinson, C. S. N., commanding the Confederate Privateer *Chickamauga*, was born in, and was appointed a midshipman from the State of Virginia. He entered the service on the 18th of December 1837. On the 5th of November 1850 he received his commission as a Lieutenant in the United States Navy. In 1855 he was attached to the Coast Survey. He was ordered in the latter part of that year to the sloop *Saratoga* on the Home Station, where he remained until November 1857, when he was ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard. In 1860 he was attached to the Coast Survey. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was still attached to this service, and on board of the steamer *Corwin*, under instructions. He was one of the first to enter the Confederate naval service, his commission as First Lieutenant in that service bearing date June 10, 1861. During the war he has been on special duty in connection with naval defences along the southern coast. He stands number 21 on the Confederate naval Register.

THE PRIVATEER.

The *Chickamauga* is probably the blockade-runner *Edith*, which ran into Wilmington about the time the *Tallahassee* returned to that port after her raid a few months ago. It was announced not long since that the *Edith* was preparing to come out under a new name.

The discipline on board the *Chickamauga* is represented to be of the lowest order. The prisoners taken from the vessels destroyed were all required to sign a parole. The following is a copy:

CONFEDERATE STEAMER CHICKAMAUGA, AT SEA, Lat. 30 10, Long. 70.

The undersigned do hereby agree, in consideration of being released as prisoners of war, by First Lieut. J. Wilkinson, Confederate States steamer *Chickamauga*, not to serve by land or water, or take up arms against the Confederate States of America until regularly exchanged.

(Signed.)

Witness: E. Courtney Jenkins, Captain's Clerk.

A CARD.

The undersigned, commanders of the ship *Shooting Star*, barks *Emma L. Hall* and *Mark L. Potter*, whose vessels were destroyed by the privateer *Chickamauga*, are desirous of expressing their sincere thanks to Capt. Bibber, of the bark *Albion Lincoln*, for his kind treatment, and his exertions to make them comfortable, while on board his vessel.

Signed—L. H. Drinkwater, ship *Shooting Star*; Geo. W. Coggins, bark *Emma L. Hall*; Robert Tapley, bark *Mark L. Potter*.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE OLUSTEE.

Three Vessels Burned off the Coast—Arrival of the Crews at this Port.

Capt. N. C. Walker, of the bark *Empress Theresa*, of and for Baltimore, from Rio Janeiro, in ballast, reports: lat inst., lat 35° 30', lon. 74° 10', was boarded by the rebel privateer *Olustee*, Lieut. W. H. Ward commanding, who told us we were a prize to the Confederate States, and ordered us to get our clothing and go on board the steamer, which we did, when they immediately set her on fire, and went in chase for another vessel which was in sight; but night coming on, failed to find her; the men kept on board until the 3d inst., when in lat. 39° 18', lon. 74°, we came up with the schooner *A. J. Bird*, Capt. French, of and from Rockland, for Washington, D. C., with a cargo of lime, laths and potatoes. The crew were ordered on board the steamer and the schooner scuttled. There was also in sight at the time the schooner *E. F. Lewis*, of and from Portland for Philadelphia, with a general cargo, which was disposed of in the same manner as the *Bird*. The *Olustee* then ran for another schooner which was close by, and which proved to be the schooner *Antelope*, Capt. Dobson, from Matanzas for New-York, and to which vessel we were all transferred, twenty-eight in number, after signing the usual parole. Capt. Walker had his wife, child and sister, and also two passengers, who were all served alike. The pirates took nothing but provisions, and treated us with the greatest kindness. The *Olustee* is an iron screw-steamer, seven hundred tons burden, two hundred and twenty feet long, schooner rigged, two smoke-stacks, two screws, and is very fast; she is painted white, and ran out of Wilmington, N. C., on the night of the 30th ult. In passing by the gunboat on the blockade, she received a shot in her bow which went entirely through her and done no other damage. Several of the captives, in conversation with the crew, learned that there are at present four steamers of the same class on the coast, all of which are out of Wilmington, N. C., but of English build.

The bark *Empress Theresa* was built in Mathews County, Va., four years old, three hundred and twelve tons burden, and owned by John M. Bandel, at Baltimore.

The fschooner *A. J. Bird* was 178 tons burden three years old, and owned by John Bird and others, at Rockland, was valued at $16,000.

The schooner *E. F. Lewis* was 182 tons burden, ten years old, and owned by E. White and others, at Portland and Stark W. Lewis, of New-York.

The captains and crews of all the above vessels arrived at this port last evening in the British schooner *Antelope*. All well.

THE SEARCH FOR THE TALLAHASSEE.

The United States revenue steamer *Miami* sailed yesterday afternoon, in pursuit of privateers on the coast. Her officers are: Captain, D. D. Tompkins; First Lieutenant, Theodore Spencer; Second Lieutenant, A. G. Cary; Third Lieutenant, Charles Abbey; Chief Engineer, Charles Dale; First Assistant Engineer, James Leviness; Second Assistant Engineer, James McDougall.

No Privateer at the Delaware Breakwater.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 4.

The report of a pirate being off the Delaware Breakwater has not been traced to any reliable source, and is not generally believed.

Persons who left Lewes, Del., yesterday morning, say there can be no truth in the reported robbery of that town.

Passengers by the train arrived from Cape May this morning also report that nothing was known there when they left about the *Tallahassee* being in the Breakwater.

The *Evening Bulletin* says:

"G. Gunter Smith, Engineer of this Light-house District, left Lewes at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and at that time there had been no report there of a pirate being at the breakwater, which is in sight from Lewes. He totally discredits the rumor. Moreover, the United States gunboat *Sassacus*, double-ender, was in Lewes, having arrived there on Wednesday night. If any pirate had been in the neighborhood she would have been after her at once. The whole story may be set down as a canard.

The United States steamer *Galena* arrived off the breakwater yesterday, for repairs, from Key West. She passed Lewes yesterday morning, and heard nothing of the pirate.

The Galena off the Delaware Breakwater—Nothing Heard of the Tallahassee.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 4.

The United States steamer *Galena* has arrived off the Breakwater from Key West for repairs. She passed Lewes yesterday morning, and heard nothing of the pirate *Tallahassee*.

Suspicious Craft off Cape Cod.

PORTLAND, Friday, Nov. 4.

Capt. Sherwood, of the steamer *Potomac*, which arrived here to-day from New-York, reports: At 12 o'clock last night, forty miles north of Cape Cod, saw a suspicious steamer, five miles distant standing toward the *Potomac*. Came up within hailing distance and blew a whistle, which was answered by the *Potomac*; she then made a cruise around the *Potomac*, which kept on her course at full speed, when the suspicious steamer evidently became frightened and steered to the northward at full speed, after taking in all her lights. The Captain and passengers agree that she was a long, low schooner-rigged English steamer, burning soft coal.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Steamship Costa Rica from Aspinwall—News from the Isthmus and South America.

The steamship *Costa Rica*, from Aspinwall, Oct. 26, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

SPECIE LIST:

Order	$20,315 56	Duncan, Sherman & Co	90,000 00
Schalle Bros	31,100 00	J. B. Newton & Co.	40,000 00
E. Cohen & Co	18,500 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	95,678 45
A. Rich Bros	3,800 00	Lees & Waller	154,000 00
De Witt, Kittle & Co	10,000 00		
Total			$404,394 01

FROM ASPINWALL.

Ribon & Munos	$2,520 80	M. J de Pumarejo	240 00
Peres, Planas & Co.	819 00	S. L. Isaacs & Son.	860 00
Hamly & Rowdley.	50 00		
Parsons & Pettit	600 00	Total	$5,301 80
Total			$409,624 81

PANAMA, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Since the departure of the last United States mail, we have received later advices with interesting news from the South Coast. The latest dates is Valparaiso, 2d inst.; Callao, 13th, and Guayaquil, 14th.

SOUTH AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1864.

The British mail steamship *Bogota*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 20th inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 2d, and from Lima and Callao to the 14th October. The *Bogota* has $214,000 in specie and a cargo of coast produce, principally for Europe.

ECUADOR.

The only news of special importance from this State is the death of Gen. Flores, who died of a natural death. His death will be a great blow to President Moreno, whose staunch supporter he has been under all his difficulties. In fact, without Flores Moreno would long ago have been driven from the country which he governs so sternly. Both Moreno and Flores favored, it is believed, the European aggressions on this Continent, and both are charged with having sought an European, or rather French, protectorate over Ecuador.

The revolution headed by Urbino does not seem to have met the success anticipated for it, although the disaffected hold parts of several provinces near where Peruvian aid may easily reach them, which, from present indications, they will receive. The steamer that went to Machala with Urbino, had, with her consort, gone to Tombes.

PERU.

Every mail strengthens the opinion I have so often expressed that Peru can only relieve herself from the embarrassment in which the Spanish seizure of the Chincha Islands has placed her, by complete submission to the Spanish ultimatum. The entire ministry of Peru have again sent in their resignations to President Pezet, on the plea of "inability to conduct the public business in the face of so much unreasonable opposition to every measure they bring forward, and for constant calls for them in Congress to indicate a policy." The ministry asked for extraordinary powers from Congress to carry out their measures, and it was on the refusal to accede to this proposition that the ministry resigned.

The *Vencedora*, 22 guns, to reinforce the Spanish fleet at Callao, had arrived at that port from Montevideo, and two more vessels were shortly expected. The *Vencedora* put into Lota, Chili, for coals, but the Government having declared that the attitude of Spain and Chili was that of open war, prohibited any supplies to the Spanish fleet. The vessels of the fleet, however, find no difficulty at the Chinchas in getting supplies, as French vessels take to them coals and provisions from Valparaiso and other points, freely.

A Peruvian steamer, the *Morona*, charged with the exploration of the Amazon, had arrived at the port of Mayro, 95 leagues out from the Pacific, carrying seven feet of water to the port. She came from England, ascended the Amazon 700 leagues, the Ucayati 200 leagues, and then passed up the Pachitea, which till then had only been navigated by Indian canoes. This is a most important discovery, as will soon be demonstrated by the enterprising capitalists who are constantly seeking new modes of communication between the Southern continent, the United States and Europe.

The journals of Lima speak of an early meeting of the People's Congress, most of the Representatives having already arrived.

The Peruvian Government had sent to the frontiers of Ecuador a force of 1,000 men, under Gen. Fermin del Castillo, to watch the movements of the two contending parties of Ecuador. They arrived at Paita on the 8th October.

CHILI.

The Chilian Government is still waiting for something to "turn up in Peru," in respect to the Spanish question, "in the meantime preparing for eventualities, and showing its patriotism and friendship for the neighboring country by acts permitted by international usage." An extraordinary session of Congress is to be held, "to deliberate on questions of great importance;" but those questions are not indicated as yet. The attempted revolt of the Indian chief, Antil, of which I wrote you by a previous mail, is still attracting considerable attention in Chili. Apparently successful attempts are made to link this affair with the Spanish invasion of Admiral Pinson. It is asserted that a letter has been found, dated in August of last year, which says: "The squadron of our Queen is to go to Peru to seize one of its ports, and will afterward visit the Island of Chiloe, to gather men with which to make war on Chili and Peru, that we may become, as before, Spaniards." Proofs are also adduced that Antil had communicated with the officers of the Spanish gunboat *Covadonga*, who promised him "that things would soon change." But all this amounts to little, if true, and is of doubtful authenticity.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Oct 26, 1864.

We have had some little excitement the past week consequent upon the passage of French and American sailors and marines across the Isthmus—the latter, as is alleged, in spite of former or present protests of the Columbian Government, in an armed attitude. Capt. Bankhead, with 150 sailors and marines, more or less, for the United States Pacific fleet, arrived in the last steamer from New-York, and fearing that some of the sailors might escape, very innocently and naturally placed a marine guard over them on the transit. I believe, although I was not present to see it, he marched the men under guard, a few rods from the cars to the steamtug; and that was all. The representative of the national authority here has written a very angry letter to the Consul on the subject. The authorities say if the United States need a guard for any legitimate purpose on the transit, they will furnish it. They contend that this manner of doing business,—the transportation of armed men across the territory without special leave of the Government,—is in contravention of article 35 of the treaty of 1846, and is not admitted in the contract with the Panama Railroad Company. This is a matter easy of adjustment. When it is necessary for soldiers or sailors of the United States to cross the Isthmus with arms in their hands, a simple request by telegraph from Aspinwall, to do so, would, undoubtedly receive an immediate and favorable response. Nations are generally susceptible in the ratio to their weakness, and it is well to treat them justly, and even to humor them a little, when no disposition is shown on their part to take advantage of your good nature.

The French frigate *La Saone* having arrived at Aspinwall, with 378 sailors and marines to relieve the same number sick and whose time has expired on the French fleet on the West coast of Mexico, almost simultaneously with the American recruits, the authorities were a little more touchy than they otherwise would have been at the lack of consideration they charge upon our folks. They were afraid the French might claim to do the same thing on the ground of "the most favored nation" clause in most treaties. It was also assumed that, in consequence of recent events at Panama, and the French demands of redress, consequent thereupon, the French would take pleasure in showing their contempt for the strength of the Colombian Republic by coming across the Isthmus as soldiers instead of citizens, and many threats were made by irresponsible and unauthorized persons among us against the Crapeauds if they attempted it. But those who expected a fuss were disappointed. The French came over as any other passengers would come—only a little more quietly perhaps—and entirely unarmed. They were immediately sent on board the frigate *d'Assas*, in the bay, and about half their number returned to Aspinwall same day, who, on arrival, were at once placed on board *La Saone*. And nobody was hurt. And the world moves on as usual.

The French have twenty or thirty men of the fleet at Acapulco, in the French hospital in this city, mostly from intermittent fever, but I believe none have died as yet.

The President of the State, Señor Santacoloma, has gone to Bogota to take his place as Representative from the State of Panama in the coming Congress. His place here is temporarily filled by Señor Jose L. Calascha. The State is quiet, and no apprehensions are felt of trouble.

A robber, on the 18th, broke open the safe of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and robbed it of $2,000. He was arrested at Aspinwall, and $1,600 of the money recovered.

The U. S. steam corvette *Lancaster*, Capt. Davenport, the flagship of Acting Admiral Bell, arrived at Panama from Callao and the coast on the 21st. Com. Pearson assumed command of the Pacific fleet on the 24th, and Admiral Bell returns to New-York to-day. The Paymaster of the fleet, Mr. Elbardon, whose place is filled by Paymaster Rittenhouse, also goes home on this steamer. The U. S. steam sloop *Narragansett*, Capt. Selfen E. Woodworth, is ordered to Philadelphia, and will leave Panama in a day or two. The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, Capt. Middleton, is at Panama, and the *Cyane* and *Saranac* are daily expected, as also the *Saginaw*.

The U. S. gunboat *Rhode Island*, Capt. Trenchard, arrived at Aspinwall on the 24th, to convoy home the *Costa Rica*. Her men are generally in good health.

Last week the French Consul at Panama, in the name of the Emperor Napoleon, presented to Col. G. W. Totten, Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad, to Wm. Parker, Esq., Superintendent, to Wm. Nelson, Esq., Commercial and General Agent at Panama, and to Wm. Ludlow, Esq., telegraph operator—the first and second a diamond ring, the third a diamond ring and a pair of gold-mounted pistols, and the fourth 1,000 francs in money, for their various good services toward French officers and citizens who have crossed the Isthmus, and particularly for their action in assisting the French Consul in getting the Spanish Minister to Peru, Señor Salazar, safely over Jordan, at the time of the threatened mob against him some months since at Panama. The rings are clusters of diamonds encircling the letter N.

By a late arrival at Aspinwall from Carthagena, we have dates from Bogota, the capital, to the 22d ult. Señor Pradilla, President Murillo's Secretary of State, has resigned his place. It is said that Señor Luis Herrera, the Governor lately deposed by the people of Santa Marta is to take the place of Senor Quijano, Attorney-General. President Murillo has published a letter commenting very severely upon the inaction of President Santacoloma, of the State of Panama, on the occasion of the late charivari to the Spanish Minister to Peru, in the city of Panama.

Messrs. Ribon and Munos, of New-York, are improving some portions of the River Magdalena, especially in the vicinity of Mompos, which will greatly facilitate and improve the trade to that place. They have also put on a neat little steamer between Santa Marta and Barranquilla, which is a great accommodation to travel and trade.

The *Conservador*, a paper opposed to the Administration of President Murillo, tells some stories against its enemies which must be received with great caution by the lovers of truth. It says that a society of Liberals, styled "La Sociedad de la Culebra de Ambalema," (Snake of Ambalema,) with arms, attacked the town of Beltrau, in the State of Cundinamarca.

The citizens defended themselves with vigor at the outset, and the action was for a while well sustained on both sides. The poinard and the sword were the weapons most used. Finally the Society gained the advantage and the fugitive people of Beltrau were pursued and put to the sword in a relentless manner. A house in which some wounded men had taken refuge, was set on fire and reduced to ashes, whilst a guard stood sentinel to prevent any of the refugees from escaping. The church and prison were afterward ignited. The whole town was eventually burnt down and nearly one hundred persons lost their lives.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 4.

The glue works of Wahl Brothers, & Lightall were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $100,000. No insurance.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE FRAUD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Nov. 4.

TRIAL OF COL. NORTH.

The trial of Col. North and his conspirators was proceeded with this morning, the case having been adjourned over from yesterday on account of the illness of Mr. Gillette, prisoner's counsel. Argument having been concluded this morning, the court held that it had jurisdiction of the cases, and permitted the defendants to plead to the charge and specifications upon the merits, "Not guilty."

The counsel for the defence demanded a separate trial for each of the accused, which request the court refused. Witnesses were then called and examined for the prosecution, the principal of whom—Mr. J. L. Claghorn—testified substantially as follows:

On or about the 20th of October, 1864, I called at the office of the New-York State Agency, on Pennsylvania-avenue, in the City of Washington, for the purpose of procuring the execution of papers to enable me to vote in the State of New-York at the next general election; I there saw a person who passed by the name of James M. Murphy; Col North was also there; Murphy made out for me the power of attorney, signed it as witness, and then undertook to swear me to the oath, before I was aware of what he was doing; such attempt being made by reading the printed oath in a hurried manner, and without any act on my part of holding up my hand or kissing the book; Murphy signed his name as a witness to the power of attorney; Murphy wished me to leave the paper in the condition in which I found it, unsigned by any officer, stating that they wanted it left open, to put in the local ballot, and that they would then fix it up, and send it home; Murphy also prepared the envelope; he said that they did not trust any of their proxies to the mail; that they had couriers by whom they transmitted them; I answered that I wished to send the ballot home myself, and he told me to go to No. 256 F-street, and no one was there; on or about Oct. 26, I went to the agency, No. 181 Pennsylvania-avenue, where I saw Col. North; I expressed my desire to vote by having the papers for that purpose perfected; I saw at least a dozen blanks there already signed, with an officer's name attached; North told me to sit down; Cohen also was there; they appeared to be busy receiving and dispatching agents; I saw different commissions with the New-York State seal upon them, written by both North and Cohen, to persons to go down the river as agents, and one to go as agent to the *Brooklyn*; other vessels were also named; it was proposed to go to H. C. Wood for passes; and it was concluded that it would not be safe to advise the Department that it was intended to visit the *Brooklyn*, lest her location should be changed so that she could not be visited; at my request I was furnished with proper blanks; they were filled out by the person who signed "M. M. Jones" as a witness; at the time they were filled out, they both purported to be signed by an officer, Jones saying that it was so difficult to get an officer detailed, that they had to do some that way.

The former papers to which I have referred were taken from me; I signed the paper annexed, but was not sworn to the affidavit; nor was Jones sworn as a witness in my presence; Jones signed and sealed the envelope, and handed it to me, recommending me not to intrust it to the mail.

Col. Ingraham, Provost-Marshal of Washington, and Lieut. Hunt, A. A. A. G., were also sworn as to the arrest of the prisoners and the closing of the agency. The statement of M. M. Jones, whose confession has heretofore been published, was also read to the court. At the conclusion of this evidence, a postponement was granted until Monday week, upon the application of North's counsel, to enable him to send to New-York for witnesses as to his former good character and respectability. Among the witnesses in this behalf, for whom summons was requested, appears the name of Hon. R. E. Fenton, Union candidate for Governor of New-York. It is hardly probable, however, that, in face of the testimony, former reputation will avail.

Trial of Col. North—Proceedings of the Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4.

The trial of Col. Samuel North, New-York State Agent, Levi Cohen and M. Jones, was resumed this morning before the United States Military Commission, of which Gen. Doubleday is President.

Mr. Gillette, for the defence, replied, still pleading to the jurisdiction of the court, to the argument of Judge-Advocate Foster. He held that the Dorr case in Rhode Island and the Vallandigham case, both of which were referred to yesterday by the Judge-Advocate, were by no means similar to the present case. There was no resemblance between the case of Vallandigham and that of Col. North and those charged with him. Mr. Gillette then proceeded to combat Col. Foster's argument that, in time of war, certain provisions of the Constitution, which was one of peace, were necessarily suspended. The extent of the suspension had nothing to do with the question before the court. The learned Judge-Advocate told the court that it was the duty of the Government to protect the soldiers against fraud and in all their rights. It was right for the Government to protect the soldier in relation to all his rights so far as they sprung out of his relation to the Government as a soldier. The soldier, however, does not vote by virtue of his relation as a soldier. The right to vote is a relation springing out of a local law of a State. It is the right of a man as a citizen, not as a soldier. The Government may properly have laws preventing the sale of liquor to soldiers, and preventing any one from inducing them to sell their clothes and arms, but it has no authority in war or peace to attempt a supervision or control over civil rights. Therefore, when the State of New-York, as a commonwealth, passes a law in relation to certain rights, it does not give the General Government control over such right. If in this case a crime has been committed, it is against the civil right of the soldiers and against the law of New-York, and a remedy is to be found under the law of that State. A number of authorities were read to show that the United States had no common law in relation to criminal matters, which could be resorted to in this and similar cases; that the United States tribunals had no power to try causes arising under the statute laws of the States, and that no court had jurisdiction except such as was given it by the power creating the court. Mr. Gillette also quoted the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, and argued from it that Congress itself directed what should be done with prisoners of State, as distinguished from prisoners of war. How are the accused prisoners of a military character? They were not in the military service. Did the fact of their arrest and imprisonment make them subject to the military authorities? It is clear that the accused are either State or political prisoners. If they are political prisoners, then this tribunal has no jurisdiction over them. Besides State and political prisoners there are purely military prisoners, and it is over such only that this military commission has jurisdiction.

The case of Mr. Vallandigham, which had been referred to, differed from this case, in that Mr. Vallandigham violated a known law which had been published, and the consequences of the violation of which were well known to him. But Col. North, and those charged with him, knew of no law that could arraign them before a military tribunal. If there was such a law, it was *ex post facto*, and consequently unconstitutional and void.

Col. Foster, in reply, again referred to the Vallandigham case, and said the United States Circuit Court of Ohio refused to grant an application for a *habeas corpus*, for two reasons—first, that they had no power to review the decisions of a Military Court, and second, that such Military Court had not exceeded its jurisdiction.

Col. Foster argued that under the constitution many of its provisions had to yield to the safety of the whole people. Even in time of peace private property may be seized for the public good, and shall it be said that greater power is not conferred in time of war?

It is apparent that Congress has unlimited power in declaring and carrying on war, and the President has the power to indicate the mode whereby the war should be carried on.

In the time of war when the peace powers of the constitution conflict with the war powers, the former must give way to the latter.

The President may, with perfect legality, use extraordinary powers, and such as may seem to him best in conducting the war, and he must, in accordance with his oath of office, do all in his power to bring the war to a successful termination.

In this way the laws of peace must necessarily be made to give way, and what is known as martial law is substituted.

Col. Foster also referred again to the Dorr case in Rhode Island, and argued from it that the war powers of the President are unlimited, and that in time of actual war the President may use extraordinary measures.

Col. Foster continued by arguing that the war power was strictly constitutional, and quoted from various authorities in support of his argument.

If the argument of the counsel for defence were correct, then if Lee or Longstreet were captured, they could not be tried except by regular indictment by a grand jury and trial before a petit jury.

In the Mexican war Gen. Scott established military tribunals, and made the statutes of the United States to prevail there. Could it be said that this action was illegal, and yet it would be impossible to point out the clause of the Constitution giving Gen. Scott such power.

The President in January last ordered a military commission to be convened for the trial of such cases as should be brought before it.

This case of Samuel North and others was sent to this commission by the appelate power creating the court, and, consequently, this commission has no authority to say they have no jurisdiction in this case, for the jurisdiction has been given by the Judge-Advocate-General.

If there is an organized band to defraud the soldier of any one of his rights, has not a military court the right to try those who swindle the soldier of his bounty, or who deprive him of any of his rights?

It is always a crime to defraud a soldier, and the Government must take the soldier's interest in hand.

The Judge-Advocate denied that the crime charged was against the statute of New-York. The statute does not provide for the indictment of any one who committed the crime outside of the State. In which county of the State of New-York could an indictment be obtained? and consequently, a military court is the proper one to take cognizance of the case, for the crime charged was one against the soldier in the field, and consequently was under the direct charge of the military authorities.

The court was here cleared, and the commission overruled the plea to the jurisdiction, and also decided that they had jurisdiction.

Col. Foster asked the court to render a judgment of guilty. The defendants could have put in any plea they pleased; they had chosen to plead to the jurisdiction and must abide the consequences.

Mr. Gillette considered the demand of the Judge-Advocate an extraordinary one. He argued that a plea to the jurisdiction was not an unusual thing. If the defence had demurred, then the court could decide whether a plea should be entered. Nor will a military court decide that because a plea to the jurisdiction had not been sustained, that the accused cannot be confronted with the witness; but that he shall be condemned without a trial. The court has simply decided that the argument against the jurisdiction was not good.

If the case were disposed of without a hearing, would it have the effect of putting down the crime?

Col. Foster, in reply, said the point in this case is: When a person pleads the jurisdiction *pro tanto*, he acknowledges the facts charged; and it is purely a matter of favor to allow the defence then to plead to the merits of the case.

The Court denied the motion of Col. Foster, and the prisoners in turn entered the plea of "Not Guilty."

Mr. McPherson moved that the accused be severed, and separate trials be granted them.

The motion was denied.

Mr. McPherson then moved that the Judge-Advocate elect whether he will try the several parties as principals or as accessories; they could not be both.

Col. Foster said that he would not amend his specifications. He would not consider the parties as principals or accessories; but would try them upon the charges as set forth on the specifications. The charges were not drawn up as an indictment at common law, but as such papers are usually drawn in proceedings before military courts.

Mr. Gillette argued that it was the duty of the Court to compel the Judge-Advocate to elect how he would try the several parties, whether as principals or accessories. The man who is to be defended as an accessory has one line of defence, and the principal has another. The evidence in either case must be different, and the judgment must be different.

Mr. McPherson's motion was denied.

The Court then took a recess until 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4.

The trial of Col. North et al. was resumed at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Gillette submitted the names of a number of witnesses, as to character, &c., among whom were Hon. R. E. Fenton, the Republican candidate for Governor of New-York; Judge Nelson, of the U. S. Circuit Court; Col. J. A. Foster; the Judge-Advocate, John F. Seymour, brother of Gov. Seymour, and others of this city and of various sections of the State of New-York.

Col. Foster was opposed to running all over the country to secure these witnesses, especially so many, as to character, for the purposes of this trial. He (Col. Foster) would admit that hitherto the characters of Col. North and of Mr. Jones were unimpeachable. As to Mr. Collins, he did not know anything of him. Col. Foster was willing to procure such witnesses as were near by.

Mr. Gillette thought it necessary to get all these witnesses, for they had specially in view to get witnesses of both political parties. The defence especially desired the presence of Mr. J. F. Seymour to prove that Col. North was not commissioned, as charged in the specifications, as an agent to get the votes of New-York soldiers. Col. North was the regular agent of the State of New-York.

Col. Foster said that did not go into the present question. It mattered not what kind of an agency Col. North held. If fraud had been committed upon soldiers, and these parties were proven guilty, it mattered not what the nature of their agency was.

Mr. Gillette argued the necessity of having all these witnesses, in order to prove by them that at different times they were at the New-York Agency, and found no indications that a political or moral wrong was being done. One of the witnesses asked for was the former State Agent, and a political adversary of Col. North, and was in the room at various times, and could prove whether any of the proceedings were wrong or not.

Col. Foster said he did not see the necessity of having so many witnesses to prove one alleged fact, and especially of running all over the country for them.

The court reserved its decision as to the admission of all the witnesses.

Mr. James O. Clephane, reporter for the court, was the first witness sworn by the Government. He testified that two days ago Mr. M. M. Jones, one of the parties accused, made a statement under oath, which was taken down by the witness in writing.

Cross examined.—Col. Foster was present when Mr. Jones' statement was made; did not think Col. Foster wore his uniform on that occasion; Mr. Jones was brought into the office at Carroll Prison; witness did not tell Mr. Jones who he was, or what his business was; was not sure that Col. Foster told Jones who he was, but thought he did; did not think that Jones was told by what authority the questions were asked; no one was present except Col. Foster, Mr. Jones and witness; Jones did not sign the affidavit, nor was it read over to him; Jones was sworn by the uplifted hand; he said he (Jones) was willing to swear to the correctness of what he had said; it was taken down in short-hand.

Mr. Gillette asked that the original stenographic notes of Mr. Clephane be brought into Court. He asked further, that a third party be sent for them, in order that they might be brought here in the condition in which they had been taken away.

Mr. Gillette held, that what purported to be an affidavit, was really none; for the subject matter had not been read over to the witness.

Col. Foster spoke at some length upon the manner in which the counsel for the defence were conducting their case. When a criminal prosecution for forgery and fraud was instituted against parties, there could be no doubt but that officers of this Court would be also charged with the same crime. He did not recognize the right of counsel to impute fraud to the reporter, who was a sworn officer of this Court.

Josiah L. Claghorn, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the Eighty-ninth United States Colored troops, testified that he visited the New-York State Agency on the 20th of last month, and saw Messrs. North, Jones and another man named Murphy there. Witness said he came in to put in a proxy for a vote. Murphy signed his name as a witness to the power of attorney, and a form of oath was then administered to the witness. No name was signed in the blank space left for the party to sign who administered the oath. At a second visit, witness saw North, Jones and Cohen at the New-York State Agency. There were a number of parties there getting commissions to go to the front to take soldiers' votes. There was a letter read from a lieutenant in the navy, asking that a commissioner be sent to the United States steamer *Brooklyn*. Col. North said it would not do to let it be known that they were going to take votes on the *Brooklyn*, for the Administration would throw impediments in their way. Col. North further told witness that they had a difficulty in getting officers to sign affidavits.

Witness was here shown a power of attorney, and recognized it as the one he had signed.

Cross-Examined—It was Mr. Jones who filled up the blanks in the power of attorney, and Col. North was moving about the room. The paper would have been satisfactory to the witness if it had been properly sworn to. It was not the witness' design to send the paper away with that kind of oath in it. Witness gave the power of attorney subsequently to Clarence Seward.

Mr. Clephane, [recalled by Col. Foster, read the statement made by Mr. Jones at Carroll Prison.

Col. T. Ingraham, Provost-Marshal of the District of Columbia, was sworn. He testified that he arrested Col. North and Cohen at the New-York State Agency, and the rooms were placed in charge of Lieut. Hunt, and the rooms were locked up until witness received an order to turn the front room over to Mr. Bradley, Mr. North's assistant. The back room was yesterday given up to Messrs. Kelley and other New-York Commissioners. Nothing was removed from the office, excepting some blanks taken from the front office.

Lieut. H. L. Hunt, of the Provost-Marshal's office, corroborated Col. Ingraham's testimony, and testified to nothing further.

The court then adjourned until Monday, Nov. 14, in order to give the defence time to get their witnesses, the court allowing them to summon all on their list.

Mass Meeting of Merchants and Bankers.

The Monied Men of the City Declare for Lincoln.

The Great Capitalists of New-York on the Ground in Force.

Speeches of Moses H. Grinnell, Gen. Walbridge, R. H. Dana, of Boston, D. D. Field, and Others.

The bankers, brokers and merchants of this city, representatives of the capital, the enterprise and the enormous business interests of the Great Metropolis, met in mass in Wall-street yesterday afternoon, and took their stand on the side of the Union. This meeting, called under the auspices of the Lincoln and Johnson Central Campaign Club, brought out the solid men of New-York to a greater extent than any assemblage of the kind that has been seen during the campaign. It was estimated by good judges that three-quarters of the capital of this city was represented there. The entire street was blocked up, from Hanover-street to far above William-street, by such an audience as is seldom seen collected together at one time, in one place, all actuated by the same motive—a desire for the salvation and unity of their country. Men of all parties and creeds fraternized on that stand. Old Democrats like Peter Cooper, Hiram Walbridge and A. W. Spies joining hands with Moses H. Grinnell, A. A. Low and Gideon Ostrander.

The Corn Exchange and the New-York Produce Exchange each attended the meeting in a body, headed by their respective Presidents, and out of the long list of Vice Presidents nine-tenths of the gentlemen named were actually present. From the character of the gentlemen who took part in it, from the unusual interests that they have in the future of this country their united call for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln as the only means of its restoration to Union and prosperity, ought to have great weight with the people of the North. Hon. Charles S. Spencer, President of the club, called the meeting to order, and introduced Moses H. Grinnell, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MOSES H. GRINNELL.

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for this expression of your confidence in me. I regard it as an honor to be called upon to preside over a meeting composed, as this one is, of merchants, bankers,

of the rebellion; against that heresy of secession which was the pretext for the resistance of States which they were defeated at the elections, and is now the pretext of their supporters and abettors for "an immediate suspension of hostilities" to overcome that resistance—and against the evil passions which that resistance—and against the evil passions which stealth-slavery and treason have excited, and which stealthily destroy unoffending merchantmen and fishermen on the seas, send ruffians on board passenger ships disguised as passengers, that they may fall upon the unguarded to kill and despoil—which send cowards unguarded to kill and despoil—which send cowards across the borders disguised as visitors, that they may rob and murder our unsuspecting people. and which are even now engaged in conspiracies to set fire to our chief cities. The result of the contest in which the nation is now struggling will show whether we have a stable government, capable of maintaining itself as our fathers supposed, or whether our political society must be resolved in its elements. The real ultimate question which this war is to solve is, whether the United States of America constitute a nation or a confederation of nations; whether New-York, Georgia and California are parts of one nation, or three nations united by a federal bond dissoluble at will. There can be no permanent Union without a common Government, and no Government without the power of coercing refractory members, whether individuals or States. If there be any such supporters of Gen. McClellan, their conduct is strangely at variance with their opinions. In the midst of a war which the rebels began, and which they are waging under the twin banners of slavery and secession, the supporters of McClellan falsely calling themselves Democrats, demand an immediate suspension of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of the States. To ask a suspension of hostilities from rebels in arms is to confess either that we have not the right to coerce rebellious States, or that we have not the ability to coerce them. To adopt the former alternative is to confess ourselves Secessionists; to adopt the latter is to confess ourselves cowards. To go for a convention of the States is to go for a change of the Constitution; to offer it to the rebels is to offer such a change as they demand, and that change is an acknowledgement of both slavery and secession. Therefore, fellow-citizens o NewYork, if you think that your prosperity and honor do not require the permanent Union of the States, you can pronounce for McClellan and the platform of principles which the Chicago Convention laid down for himself and his followers. You are told that Mr. Lincoln has made mistakes in his administration of the national Government. Let that be granted for the sake of the argument: it is no reason for throwing away a national Government altogether. It is rather a reason for all true men to stand together, and by their counsel and cooperation correct whatever mistakes may have been made. It is not so much Mr. Lincoln, as Mr. Lincoln's cause, that we wish you to support; it is not so much in his defence as in the defence of the country, that we ask your suffrages. It is not so much for his honor as for the honor of the flag of our common land, that we urge you to labor. They may complain of his administration as they will; they cannot say that he has ever despaired of the Republic, or has ever thought of "a suspension of hostilities," so long as traitors in arms are holding our fortresses, flouting their rebel banners in our faces, burning our merchant ships, making raids over the borders, and denying food and shelter to our soldiers whom the fortune of war has placed in their hands. You are told that the nation has already contracted a debt of three thousand millions. We need not tell you that this is a gross exaggeration, made after the manner of the enemies of the Government; but we answer, further, that it is better to have a national debt of five thousand or ten thousand millions, than not to have a nation at all. We need not tell you who they are that support McClellan. You know them well yourselves. That some of them, though misguided, are well-wishers of the country, we will not deny. But there are others, about whose wishes and designs, and the evil nature of them, there can be no mistake. You know that at the beginning of the war, one of their present leaders, then Mayor of this city, proposed that it should itself secede from both the Union and the State, and declare itself a free city—a proposal which would reduce it to the position, and, in a few years, to the size of Hamburg; and which may serve to show upon what a tempestuous sea of theories you may be tossed if you once swing away from the moorings of the Constitution. The same man sent to the Governor of Georgia his apology for the stoppage of arms on their way to the rebels, indicating, it would seem, that "the ways of the men of peace" are to give arms to the rebels and take them from earnslves. You know also that later in the war others of "the Democratic leaders" sought interviews with Lord Lyons; that they then declared to him "the plans and hopes of the Democratic party;" that they gave him to understand that "the subject uppermost in their minds" was "foreign mediation" between the North and the South; that they desired "to put an end to the war, even at the risk of losing the Southern States altogether;" and that "if their own party was in power, they would accept an offer of mediation." You know further, that the presses which are the advocates of McClellan, are ever belittling the successes and magnifying the reverses of the national arms. Union men of New-York, when you go to the polls on Tuesday next, remember that every disunionist among us is for McClellan. Merchants of New-York, remember that every repudiator of the national debt is for McClellan. Mechanics of New-York, remmember that they who stigmatise your employment as base and your position as degraded, have rebelled against your Government, and the supporters of McClellan are for making terms with them before they have submitted. All you who labor with your hands for your daily bread, remember that they who claim that the laborer should be a slave, and that he who employs him should own him, have rebelled against your Government; and that the supporters of McClellan are for conciliating them before they have yielded to its authority. All you, of whatever calling, who have fathers, brothers or sons on Southern fields or in Southern graves, remember that the supporters of McClellan are for "an immediate suspension of hostilities," against those who have slain the dead, and who, with bloody hands, still defy the living heroes who are struggling and suffering beneath your flag to maintain the priceless good of a free and united country, stronger than traitors, for yourselves and your posterity.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the present is not a contest between parties in their ordinary sense, but between unconditional Unionists on the one hand, and disunionists with conditional Unionists, on the other.

Resolved, That the maintenance of the Union in the plenitude of its authority over all the States and all the inhabitants thereof, is one of the highest duties of American citizens, as without it there can can be neither assured freedom for the people nor permanent peace between the States.

Resolved, That while every rebel in arms and every sympathiser with rebellion, who has not the courage to take up arms, every disunionist and every republican desires the election of McClellan, it becomes the duty of all citizens to array themselves on the other side to prevent his election.

Resolved, That between Mr. Lincoln, with the Baltimore platform, and Gen. McClellan, with the Chicago platform, no loyal citizen should hesitate in his choice; since the former represents an undivided country under a Government capable of maintaining its integrity, and the latter represents a country which either cannot or ought not to maintain itself by force of arms against an armed rebellion.

Resolved, That we exhort all electors of this great city to exercise their right of suffrage on Tuesday next. No citizen can be an indifferent spectator of such a contest as that in which we are now engaged, and since the election of Gen. McClellan, as he now stands before the country, would be a great public calamity, it is the duty of all good citizens to vote for Mr. Lincoln, even of those who do not approve all the acts of his administration, for his bitterest enemies cannot deny that he has honestly endeavored to do his duty to the whole country, and that he is now the representative of our cause, our people, and our nationality.

Resolved, That as the commerce of New-York is indebted for its extraordinary development to the Union of the States under a common Government, the merchants of this city are ready to make any sacrifices that may be necessary to uphold that Union and the Government by which it is maintained, and they pledge themselves to their fellow-citizens, here and elsewhere throughout the country, that no depredations upon their commerce, and no interruption of their business, shall make them truckle to the traitors or swerve from the most loyal support of the Union, the Constitution and the laws.

At this point a delegation from the Produce Exchange arrived, headed by George D. Graham, Esq., representing nine-tenths of that body. They were received by the President, and greeted with prolonged cheers. The Chairman said Gen. Walbridge was deputed to speak for the gentlemen of the Produce Exchange.

SPEECH OF GEN. WALBRIDGE.

Gen. H. Walbridge then said:

My Countrymen: Within three years three hundred thousand men, in the vigor of health, and in the pride of their early manhood, have voluntarily lain down to die, that the commerce might live by which you thrive. Two hundred thousand more are maimed and crippled, that that trade might survive which is to make you masters of the world. Three thousand millions of dollars in treasure, mortgaging our future, have already been spent, that that agriculture might be sustained on which both trade and commerce rely. Do you inquire how. The constitution of the Government of the United States is a commercial necessity. It was instituted to protect commerce, guarantee trade, and foster agriculture. It has already borne the glories of the American character into every part of the habitable globe. In the lifetime of a single man it made the United States one of the four great cardinal powers, influencing the destinies of the human race. That constitution, and the government it guarantees, have carried us successfully through two foreign wars. It has proved adequate when assailed by the most formidable nations from abroad. It will prove adequate when assailed by malignant traitors at home. While our victorious legions are planting their standards and our civilization on the soil of the rebellious States, let us nerve their arms, and animate their hearts, as we hold up to the moral execration of mankind the infamy of that craven cowardice, which insists upon any cessation of hostilities, until the Constitution is again thoroughly reëstablished and recognized over all the States that constitute this great American Union.

The struggle may be arduous, and the conflict long, but the result is inevitable; my countrymen, be not dismayed; from adversity we derive our most salutary lessons; God is just and Jehovah reigns. Each generation must bear its just proportion by contributing to that vast fund of moral power on which the foundations of a well-regulated constitutional government can alone be based.

History no where records, results so gigantic, as those that have been effected by the Constitutional Government in so brief a period of time. The Chicago platform tells us that the war is a "failure." It is true that the war *is not ended*, but it *is not a failure*. When the rebels began the war, they held nearly everything south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, and were almost masters of Missouri. But now they are removed from Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and half of Alabama and Georgia. They had States and territories under their control equal to more than a million of square miles, and now they control less than one-third of the same area. They claimed about 12,000,000 of population, and now they control about 4,000,000. Is it a failure for men to win from the hands of traitors a territory twelve times as large as England, and a population equal to one half her people? Is it a failure for the Government that our armies have opened the Mississippi River, whose shores were at one time lined with batteries in the hands of rebels, but on which the people can now travel and trade in peace as in the happy days of old? Tell me, my friends, is it a failure that we have recovered a territory as large as France, Germany and Great Britain united, with eight millions of population, and hold it so firm that treason is now reduced to a narrow habitation along the Atlantic States? I answer, No! It is not a failure. The heroism and patriotism of our brothers have won a splendid reward.

There shall be no separation between the constitutional men of the North and the constitutional Unionists of the South. Our fathers fought together; they bled together; they laid together the foundations of our Constitutional Government, and this gigantic war, forced upon us to preserve it, shall never be abandoned till we have rescued from that accursed despotism, now controlled by the rebellious oligarchy, our Southern loyalists, and then we shall live again together, sharing a common civilization, in a common country, protected by a common Constitution, and bound together to share a common fate.

Since the origin of the rebellion citizens of the City of New-York have properly comprehended their relation to the struggle, and have properly realized that the future growth and destiny of this metropolis is contingent upon the preservation of the Union. Therefore to accomplish this end we have met every requisition both of men and means, that would contribute to the desired result. The rebellious leaders, since the inauguration of the rebellion, have constantly looked forward, both to a recognition of their Confederacy by the leading Powers of Europe, and to a division of sentiment among the people of the North, that would inure to their benefit, and aid the fortunes of their cause. Their first reliance has signally failed. Recognition of the Southern Confederacy will never transpire, if we are true to the Constitutional cause. They hoped to secure it by cotton. We shall prevent it by bread, while we continue to grow that by which the nations of Europe live. No subtle diplomacy is required to prevent intervention in our intersecine strife.

Can any man discharge his duty to his country by sustaining a platform, and supporting candidates pledged to it, which is employed as a means by which traitors in arms against the constitutional power of the Government, are invoked, to return to the tyranny of those rebellious leaders, who are striving to overthrow the Government. If the leaders of the Chicago Democracy anticipate such action from the American people, it only demonstrates their utter inability to appreciate the intelligence and patriotism of the American people.

While Gen. McClellan attempts to repudiate the platform, no sensible man believes that, if elected, he would be able to withstand the controlling influence of those who have placed him in nomination. Good faith and justice demands alike that he should decline to be a candidate of an organization whose creed he will not sustain. But admitting he could resist the persistent pressing influence of those who would have a right to control him, can the American people take the risk of committing the Executive Department of the Government to his associate on the ticket?

Should the Chicago nominees succeed, in the contingency of the death of Gen. McClellan, Mr. Pendleton would be invested with the executive seals of power. With his past Congressional record of unbroken hostility to the war, and I presume his conscientious opposition to it, can the American people take such a tremendous risk on the life of a single man? But, says Mr. Pendleton, I see no hope for the country except in a restoration of the Democracy. If he means thereby the Chicago Democracy, it must be over a country divided, a flag dishonored and a civilization disgraced. Can we risk the fortunes of this great Constitutional Government and the hopes and happiness of the American people to a President called to power by Vallandigham, who had the hardihood, as the representative of a loyal people, to deliberately propose the division of the American Union into four Confederacies, and thus overthrow the only free representative Government on earth.

Something is due to the men who have left friends and home and kindred to bleed and suffer, and if needs be die, to uphold the great cause of Constitutional Government, and while they are in front, amid the shock of battle and the storm of war, shall we inaugurate a policy which renders all their past labor vain, and their sacrifices useless. If the departed spirits of the illustrious dead, fallen in this great conflict, either in battle or wasted by disease, could return to animate and encourage those who are to decide the Presidential struggle, think you, they would advocate a platform which reflects upon their memory and ignores the sacredness of the cause in which they fell. They attested their devotion with their blood, and while virtue is respected and courage revered they will forever remain embalmed in the hearts of their surviving countrymen.

MERCHANTS.

There is an intimate relation to the success of the Constitutional Government and the business in which we are engaged, for this conflict involves the material as well as the political and social interests of the country. The magnitude and extent of these interests are shown by the sacrifices already made. The question very pertinently rises, ought not the men who control these great interests to have their voices heard in the administration of public affairs, at a time that politicians have brought the Republic to its present unfortunate condition? And shall the latter longer absorb the public confidence, direct the public councils, paralyze the public energies, and weaken by incompetency the public credit, or shall the men who represent the material interests, who devote their lives to trade, commerce and manufacture, to the development of the industrial interests on which the prosperity of the country rests, together with the agricultural classes, who have heretofore abstained from taking active participation in public affairs? Should the lethargy longer continue? or shall we, having reference to the great interests that we represent, demand a just recognition of our own views in the control and administration of the Government? It is true, that in your private pursuits you may find employment more genial to your tastes than in the unworthy scramble for office and the associations connected with politics. But can you elect to remain indifferent and passive when the remedy is in your own hands? Do not the great interests with which we are identified demand some expression from the commercial, mercantile and producing classes? Shall it be said that we are more indifferent to all concerning the honor, influence and destiny, and to what reflects the prosperity of the country than other classes? If the elements that you represent are indispensable to the success of the war; if the peace with foreign nations is only preserved through the elements under your control, shall we not rise to the dignity of the occasion, and claim for these interests their legitimate power in the formation of public judgment and control public questions? I am fully aware how distasteful public employment is to the great body of the highly intelligent, patriotic, well-informed mercantile classes; but is not something due from them to the country? Let us not forget that if we fail to exercise our legitimate share in the public confidence, these interests under our control will be represented by others. All admit the Government would never have been in its present unhappy condition; the civil strife had never been inaugurated; war, bloody desolating war, never could have taken place, within the limits of this once peaceful and happy Union, if the mercantile, commercial and manufacturing classes of the country had been as alive to their own interests, and the prosperity of the country, as were the ambitious, persistent, energetic politicians who have produced these calamitous results. If these convictions are founded in justice, our duty is imperative, our course is plain. We must demand that our legitimate influence be felt, and that the class on which rest the material prosperity of the Republic, are to have some voice in the administration of the Government.

(Gen. Walbridge was listened to with great attention and enthusiastically applauded.)

The Chairman introduced Hon. S. B. Chittenden, who was warmly greeted. He said:

SPEECH OF HON. S. B. CHITTENDEN.

Fellow-citizens: On Tuesday next the endless rhetoric which this Presidential campaign has given birth to will be practically all condensed and printed on narrow strips of paper, in two proper names. One party will write Lincoln and the other McClellan, and such bits of paper, dropped into the ballot-box, one by one, shall, on that eventful day, solve the sublimest problem of the age. (Cheers.) This problem comprehends substantially all the mighty issues for which this youthful and strong nation has struggled since the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and if we fail now to vindicate the right, our great American republic will become a miserable wreck. Let us rise, then, to the dignity of our trust as American citizens. We have no time to lose, let us grasp the thoughts and the purposes; let us copy the courage and the patriotism of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, that we may save the Republic. (Cheers.) And how shall we save it? I am not here, my fellow-citizens, to speak for any man, or for any political party or interest. God forbid that I should do that. Nay, I cannot do it, for I believe, to use the words of another, "that our politics are to that condition which usually precedes the destruction of a nation," and that when we have crushed the rebellion it will be our first duty to put down corrupt politicians. I am to speak, then, simply my own sincere convictions, and my appeal is to your patriotism and your intelligence. The question is this: Shall we vote for Abraham Lincoln or George B. McClellan? For my part I believe that a vote for Lincoln is a vote to save the Republic, and if I live until Tuesday I shall vote for him. (Loud applause.) On the other hand, I believe a vote for McClellan, disguise it as you may, means an ignominious surrender to Jefferson Davis, and I implore all who love their country to consider the matter well before they vote that way. (Cheers.) I make no account now of the candidates themselves. Neither of them can do anything except as they are supported by their respective parties. It is the policy and the principles they represent with which we have to do. What, then is the policy, and what are the principles represented by the respective candidates; and how do the voters divide with reference to them? Take Lincoln first—what is his policy? Mr. Lincoln and his party demand simply this: that the rebels against the Government of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson shall lay down their arms. We declare, in the words of the immortal Jackson, "the Union must and shall be preserved," submitting all minor questions to the courts under the constitution. Does anbody believe that if Andrew Jackson was now living upon the earth he would be a Chicago platform man? No man dare stand at the grave of the old hero, and speak his name, and say that he would ask the rebels of our time who took their first lessons in treason in his day of John C. Calhoun—for an "immediate cessation of hostilities." (Cheers.) Mr. Lincoln and his party, then, stand where Jackson stood. Our great armies and their successful leaders so understand it. Without regard to their previous party affiliations, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Farragut all fight for the Union on that line, and they, with their armies—which are now the pride and glory of the nation and the hope of the world—all vote as they fight. (Cheers.) What more do you require? If you cannot rely upon the patriotism, fidelity and intelligence of the brave men who divorce themselves from home and friends, and accept every hazard to life and limb to defend your homes and your all from the enemies of your country, in whom will you confide? Whose lead will you follow? (Applause.) And now who are the men who support McClellan, and what their policy? In the first place, all who declare that the rebellion can never be subdued, and all who sympathize with it, at home and abroad—they support McClellan. [Cries of "That's so."] If there be a merchant or banker, or a banker's agent, here or elsewhere, who deals largely in Confederate scrip for himself or his masters—he supports McClellan. (Cheers.) If there be financial pretenders who may have consumed tons of paper and rivers of ink to prove that Mr. Chase ought to have managed the finances of the country so that the New-York banks, or some of them, could have maintained specie payments during this gigantic war—they support McClellan, and will be happy to furnish his Treasury Department with a Secretary. (Cheers and laughter.) All who declare that the nation is bankrupt, that greenbacks are worthless, and that the popular five-twenty bonds will, and ought to be, repudiated, support McClellan. Vallandigham, the exiled traitor, who truthfully boasts that he wrote all that is material in the Chicago platform—he and Fernando Wood support him. [Groans for poor Vallandigham.] The rebel Vice-President supports him, and in his last published letter declares that the Chicago platform furnishes "the only ray of light visible." Jefferson Davis supports him, and in his frantic speech at Columbia on the 6th of Oct., besought his people, especially deserters from his armies to return and do their utmost for thirty days to elect the "Peace candidate;" and in anticipation of his election the Charleston *Mercury* announces that "President Davis has been prevailed upon to grant an armistice to the North," claiming "that the Yankees have openly confessed that they are whipped," (meaning, of course, Gov. Seymour.) [Cheers and cries of yes, that's Seymour.] Now, my countrymen, look at that picture! No doubt some good and true men will vote for McClellan, but whoever votes for him votes as Jeff. Davis wishes him to vote, and it cannot be denied that his most influential supporters at present belong to some one of the classes I have named. Is McClellan great enough and strong enough to conduct that party and platform to peace, honor and union? ["No."] He can no more do it than Lot could save Sodom! But the opponents of Mr. Lincoln declare that the war is a failure; and Gov. Seymour, whose patriotism "paused" when Vallandigham was exiled—the man who persuaded his "friends" with gentle rhetoric not to burn orphan asylums and hang negroes to lamp-posts in our streets—tells this story the offenest. [Groans for Seymour.] He said that at the Academy of Music on the Fourth of July, 1863, just at the hour that Grant entered Vicksburgh, and as the news of Gettisburgh came over the wires. He repeated it on the 20th of August this year, at Chicago, the night before Sherman entered Atlanta, and unless he is whirled into that obscurity next Tuesday which his sympathy with treason and his covert acts in aid of it predict as his just and final doom, he will undoubtedly repeat the same speech again, just before Grant captures Richmond, and puts an end to him and his "friends." And he is right. He knows what he means. The war has failed to place him and his confederates, North and South, in possession of the Government of this country, and God be praised for that. (Cheers.) The war is a failure! No, thank God, it is not a failure in the eyes or judgment of loyal men—nor in vain. We shall shortly ascend an eminence from which the splendid sign of the issue of this contest will be surveyed, and our land will be rebuilt for all we have suffered. That sunny country—now burned over and made desolate by war—shall become the garden of the world, inviting all the nations of the earth to come and enjoy its liberty, its beauty, and its prosperity. [Cheers.] Let us then be resolute, faithful and steadfast. We fight for the race, and we are to vote next Tuesday for mankind. Our cause is great, for it fairly makes the earth on which we tread to tremble in its progress. Our cause is just, and will surely triumph, for it rests upon the Rock of Ages, and is upheld by His immutable will who hath declared that righteousness exalteth a nation. It attracts now the attention, and will in the end command the admiration of the whole civilized world, as it also defies the utmost malice of rebels and traitors. Let us, then, seek fellowship with the exalted spirits of the noble men who founded this nation, that we may gain a fresh inspiration of patriotism from their pure example, that we may thus bequeath to our children unimpaired our precious and priceless inheritance of free institutions. And God help us to be firm, faithful and true to the last! (Great applause.)

The Chairman said they had expected to hear today the gallant son of Massachusetts, Major-Gen. Butler. (Cheers.) He was unable to be present; but he would introduce to them another gentleman from that noble State, whom every lover of the Union would be delighted to listen to—Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr. (Prolonged applause.)

SPEECH OF HON. RICHARD DANA, JR

Mr. President and Gentlemen, Merchants of New-York.—Your chairman has reminded you that I am from Massachusetts. There is one Massachusetts name I hope you have not altogether forgotten. I believe it was on this spot Daniel Webster told us that the commercial classes in this country carried through the Constitution and more perfect Union, against the apathy of some and the opposition of others. (Cheers.) The inconveniences of the confederation pressed more directly upon the business interests, and were felt most deeply by those who had foreign and international relations. For three-quarters of a century you have lived under this Constitution. It has made New-York one of the commercial and financial centres of the globe. And now, at its grand *climacteric*, you are called upon to meet the great question whether it shall live or die. [Cheers.] Shall we say with Washington, Jackson and Webster, the Union shall be preserved, or with the electioneerers at Chicago, let it be dissolved. [Cries of "Never"'] It was my fortune, Sir, just before the rebellion began, to travel over over a great part of the inhabited globe. If I had never been a patriot before, that experience would have made me a devotee of the National unity and authority. In every corner of the earth, the merchant ship, the trader, the poor shipwrecked sailor, with nothing but the clothes in which he swam to the beach, the unawed Missionary, the child in the cradle, were as sacred as an annointed King, for they belonged to the Great Republic. The Stars and Stripes waved over them. Our commerce was everywhere. The whaling fleet was almost wholly ours. We had surpassed England in our sailing-vessels. I looked to see, yet, our steam marine encompassing the globe. I looked to see a more liberal and enlightened public policy extend it along the eastern and western coasts of South America, and across the Pacific, from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands and China and Japan; and thus New-York, by her Western communications, by telegraph and steam, rival London as the commercial exchange and banking-house of the world. [Cheers.] But how is it now? All is proten off, and almost disappeared. Our ships are hiding their heads ignominiously under foreign flags, New-York and Boston are painted off their sterns, to make way for uncouth names in unknown tongues. How is it to be hereafter? Is the great Republic to be restored, in its grandeur, with this great future before it? Or are we to dissolve into two, three, or more conflicting, despised confederacies? The election of the 8th of November is to determine that question, in all human probability. There are but two possible causes. We must fight this war through, until the authority of the United States is recognized, as of right; yes, Sir, without conditions or compromises, and as of right, in all parts of the land, or surrender our national existence. Chicago calls upon us to stop the war. It leaves the Confederacy a completed, perfected, independent empire, on the soil of the United States—recognized as such at once by the world. It draws our troops from all the seceded States, and once more the rebel cannon command your capital and White House alike. It raises the blockade, and at once all the tonnage of christendom is employed in running cotton out of the rebel States, and supplies of war and peace into them. Jefferson Davis is enthroned at Richmond. He has triumphed; you have failed. With his ministers in every court, and ministers of all nations at his court at Richmond—with his treaties and alliances perfected—you are there, and there, and thus, to invite him to join you in reconstructig a union of the States. There could never be a Union again. A constitution on their terms he would never accept. The principle of secession would have triumphed, and the poison of disintegration introduced into the body-politic, to work until he lose limb after limb, and at last life itself. [Cheers.] This is the only issue. Have the Americans the power and the will to preserve their national existence? Wherever men may hesitate or doubt, or falter, that should never be at this commercial centre of our land. All you have and are, or ever hope to be, is wrapped up in the preservation of a powerful, stable, respectable and respected nationality. From New-York the enemies of Alexander Hamilton and the calm wisdom of John Jay went forth to meet the issues of that hour, and the American people laid deep and broad the foundations of our prosperity and honor. The world, the people of your sister States, future generations have the right to demand of New-York that she will lay her mighty hand to the work of our preservation. (Applause.)

SPEECH OF HON. WM. M. EVARTS.

The Chairman next introduced Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, who was received with great enthusiasm. He congratulated the merchants of New-York that by the large and influential meeting he had the honor to address, they relieved themselves from the reproach which was sought to be cast upon them on Monday afternoon. He had never known so impudent an assumption of speech and action as that pretended representation of the merchants and bankers of New-York. In the call of the present meeting, in the list of officers and the great crowd of solid and substantial men, there was not absent a well-known name of the commerce of New-York. [Cheers.] It would be strange indeed, if, when all the rest of the country, all the population were so full of deep solicitude, so earnest and energetic, the merchants of New York should alone stand idly looking on. The issue of this election involved all that was dear to a patriot. Our birthright and manhood were both at stake. Mr. Evarts, in an address of great power and logic, went on to show how our birthright as a *free* people, and our manhood, depended upon putting down this rebellion against the authority of our Government, by force, without compromise or armistice, or any treaty with traitors in arms. As his friend, Mr. Dana, had said, the only way *out of* this business was the way *through* it; the only way to meet this rebellion was to march over it. [Loud cheers.] If *now* they had not the manhood to maintain their birthright, they need never expect to be able to do so in the future. The men and means were with us; if we failed it must be by *poltroonery*. [Cries of "We never will."] And that was the proposition made by the Chicago platform—that we could not maintain our liberties, and had better make terms with our enemies. [A Voice—"We will maintain them," and cheers.] If we did not have the wisdom and courage to maintain this Government we never would have; and to hope that the offspring of such degenerate sires would redeem what we had so ingloriously yielded, would be vain. It was not merely getting through the war; it was not merely having peace; it was not merely having a Union, that was involved; but it was the *manner* in which we get through the war;—it was a Union established by force of arms, and not by compromise with rebels, that we should have. [Applause.] The proposition is, that every man, whoever he may be, shall be made to obey the President he does not like just as much as the President he does. [Cheers.] He must obey the majority, when it is made up of what our Southern minority call "greasy mechanics and mudsills," as much as if made up of the "best blood," as they call it, of the South. [Applause.] It is a matter of substance, of good faith. Our Government is either a Government or it is not, and coaxing and armistice do not make up a Government of power and influence. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. DAN. P. TYLER

Hon. D. P. Tyler, of Connecticut, was next introduced, and roused the enthusiasm of his audience by allusions to the old flag, which rebels fired upon at Fort Sumter. Should we treat with these men?

When, on one occasion, the Romans were about to purchase their safety from Brennus, with gold, an old Senator rushed into the Capitol and exclaimed, "Rome must be redeemed by steel, and not by gold." So say I to you; our country must be redeemed by shot, and shell, and steel, and not by compromise! [Vehement cheers.] There are two candidates in the field. One, Abraham Lincoln, who stands six feet two inches, and every inch a man. [Cheers.] The other, Geo. B. McClellan. I say nothing of him. His military career would not take long to tell. What civil service he has rendered I could never discover. I understand he was once superintendent of a western railroad, however, and there he has learned that it is dangerous to stand upon the platform. [Cheers and laughter.]

On motion the meeting then adjourned, to meet again at the polls on Tuesday, and the assembly departed, giving hearty cheers for Lincoln and the Union cause.

National Resolutions.

The following comprehensive resolutions, condensing the constitutional questions now before the nation, were offered by Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, and adopted with great approbation, at the recent meeting of the citizens of the Eighth Congressional District, to ratify the nomination of Wm. E. Dodge:

1. That the impending Presidential election is fraught with consequences of unparalleled importance to the city of New-York, as the commercial centre of the American Union, and that the character and power of this metropolis, and the prosperity, safety and peace of its population, not only for the present, but all coming generations, are staked on the result.

2. That this momentous conflict presents the one great and transcendent issue, and only one, the preservation of the National Government of our States as united by the National Constitution; compared with which all other or minor questions of administration, or of the condition of races, are wholly subordinate and insignificant.

3. That the Constitution of the United States called into being and created a Government and a Nation, with national powers distinctly specified, but absolutely supreme and sovereign within the limits thus specified—and that no reservation of residuary powers to the States or to the people, in any way impaired or affected the nationality of the powers vested in the Government created by the Constitution.

4. That the Constitution in no way confers upon or reserves to the States any shadow of right to secede from the Union—nor is it in any sense a "compact" between the States, but, on the contrary, is the solemn, deliberate and irrevocable act of the whole people of the United States in their primary capacity separately voting by States: by which a Government of perpetual authority over the whole, was firmly, and indestructibly "constituted" and established.

5. That the "Union," thus established as a political unit is a "National" and not a "Federal" Union, and that it was so created in direct and intentional contradistinction to the preëxisting "Confederation," which was "federal" both in name and character. That the very significant omission in the Constitution of the Second Article of the "Confederation," which had reserved to each State "its sovereignty, freedom and independence," decisively shows, that it was the primary and fundamental object of the Constitution to take that "sovereignty" from the States, precisely to the extent to which it was granted to and vested in the Government of the Union.

6. That holding these views of the legitimate national sovereignty of the Government, this meeting utterly reprobates any and every pretence of claim to "ultimate" sovereignty in the States within the limits of the sovereignty of the Union, and that they hold all such pretences and claims to be not only groundless but highly dangerous and treasonable in their character and tendency.

7. That the existing insurrection in a portion of the Union South of the Potomac, by the misguided insurgents unlawfully claiming to be "Confederated" States, is an act of open treason against the legitimate authority of the Government of the United States, and that every consideration of public dignity and permanent power requires that it be put down by the whole military, naval, and financial power of the Nation, and that too without cessation or interruption;—and that any declaration or pretence in any quarter that the pending effort to suppress this rebellion is a "failure," necessarily implies that the Government itself is a "failure," and is now on the brink of disruption and ruin, an allegation which should be immediately met by increased courage, determination and fidelity by every loyal supporter of the Government.

8. That the continuance of this necessary national effort may be costly, but is the only path of duty and honor, and that, in any event, it will cost more to go back than to go manfully forward. That the resources of the nation, both existing and dormant, if wisely administered and developed, will amply suffice to meet any amount we may necessarily expend in preserving the national life.

9. That with the views above expressed, our duty in the coming election is unmistakably manifest to continue Abraham Lincoln in the Presidential chair for another term, with Andrew Johnson as Vice-President, as reliable exponents and safe custodians of the national authority, and fully competent to carry the nation through its present dangers.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The list of deaths in the Hampton Hospital, since my last report, including those brought there dead, is as follows:

D S Divine, 117th N Y.	Floyd Rustin, 29th Conn.
Albert J Brayton, 142d N Y.	R L Benson, 5th Vermont.
Geo B Lanroy, 115th N Y.	Geo Smith, 3d New Hampshire.
Wm Hallon, 20th N Y.	Chas M Smith, 2d N H.
Clark W Hall, 1st N Y Mounted Rifles.	Wm O Heath, 10th N H.
Geo L Fredenburg, 1st N Y Mounted Rifles.	Dan M Currie, 51st N C (rebel.)
Martin Billings, 13th N Y Battery.	Richard Bess, Quartermaster's Department.
Jas Somers, 184th Penn.	Wm Bateman, seaman
Ezra Daniels, 58th Penn.	Chas Brooks, seaman.
Wm W Smutz, 142d Ohio.	Jas McDaniels, regiment unknown.
A J Myers, 67th Ohio.	Levi Boyer, 5th U S Colored.
Jas Johnson, 36th Illinois.	Wm Bildridge, 117th U S Colored.
Geo W Price, 5th Maryland.	
Jas Martin, 18th Ga (rebel.)	

Guerrillas in Kentucky.

ATTACK ON THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Louisville, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 3.

The *Journal* says that a gang of guerrillas made an attack on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad yesterday, striking it at Cave City. Several negroes and soldiers were captured and killed. The scoundrels, after the perpetration of this outrage, retreated from the road in great haste.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Ridiculous Jubilee of the Richmond Papers Over the Last Movement—The Real Object and Result of the Movement—Its Utter Insignificance Respecting the Final Issue—Our Strength and the Enemy's Weakness—How the Army Feels About It.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Headquarters Army of the James, Friday, Oct. 30, 1864.

I send you Richmond papers of yesterday, containing comments upon the affair of Thursday night, and, as usual, you will, of course, find them full of the common glorification of the defeat of the Yankees, but at the same time allowing here and there expressions to leak out, betraying some little lack of faith in the cause of their own rejoicings. For instance, the *Sentinel*, of the 29th, while commenting upon the matter and pointing out our utter defeat, says:

"The Yankees have gained the advantage of a good position on the plank-road, which, if they hold it, will enable them to extend their foraging limits and to ruin a few more Southern homesteads. They may also be in a better position for raiding on the Southside Railroad, but otherwise we cannot consider that they have gained any vital advantage."

This is really allowing us even more than we wanted, or rather, I should say, aimed at in the present movement; for it is now distinctly understood by every one, even if the official report of the Lieutenant General did not confirm it, that this last movement was nothing more nor less than "*an advance in force for the purpose of reconnoissance.*" Had the immediate object been the seizure and holding of the Boydton Plank-road, and we had succeeded in it, as the *Sentinel* somewhat prematurely acknowledges, the writer would have discovered already—as he very probably soon will have to discover—that such a stride on our part might be called a very "vital advantage."

The *Sentinel*, in another place, says:

"We venture to say that the Yankees will have more hard fighting to do, if they persist in attempting to hold the plank road."

Of course they will; everybody knows that; but we also know that the rebels will have more hard fighting to do, if they persist in attempting to hold either Petersburgh or Richmond; and we also know how that attempt—no matter how long it lasts—must and will terminate.

The result of the whole last movement, divested of all the customary details which your correspondents at the left, and hitherto at the right, will have long since laid before you, amounts simply to this: Lieut.-Gen. Grant, deeming that the time had arrived for taking the *initiative* toward striking some grand and final blow, determined to ascertain beforehand the actual strength of the enemy on the left. Such an investigation could only be effected by concentrating a large body of troops, to feel their way through a country comparatively unknown to us, but every part of it familiar to the enemy; a country, too, replete with enormous difficulties of woods, and swamps, and creeks, that none can conceive who have not seen it, and, moreover, defended by every artifice of strength that the foe can bring to bear.

While concentrating this force on our left, orders were simultaneously sent to the Commander of this department not to attack, but only to engage the attention of the enemy on the right, for the double purpose of preventing them from massing in overwhelming numbers against our left, and to ascertain their actual strength in this direction. The enemy was found intrenched and his works manned in every direction; and a fight ensued, the results of which are before your readers. The enemy attacked us in our advanced positions, (Hancock at one time reaching the Boydton, and Butler the Yorktown road,) were admirably repulsed, and, after having accomplished the purpose of the movement, our troops—unable to do more in so dark and stormy a night—quietly withdrew to their old positions to await further developments. If we do not herald the results of this movement as a grand "victory"—for such was really not its aim at all—it is impossible to conceive how the rebel papers—and by a very natural process the Copperhead ones among us—can have the impudence to be claiming one on their side; for it is quite evident that they must *proportionably* have suffered much more than we did; and this not for the purpose of gaining any advantage, present or prospective, but merely to ward us off.

In anything like a fair comparison, even taking man for man and material for material, we had decidedly the advantage; and, advantage much magnified, when we remember our facilities for recuperating, as compared with the cribbed, cabined and confined condition of the enemy. I said "*fair* comparison," because it is perfectly idle to compete with such unblushing statements as are put forth in the Richmond papers. For instance, here is the *Whig* of the 29th deliberately stating: "Our loss in killed and wounded is not over 150; in prisoners we lost *probably* 400;" when I myself saw at City Point at least 800 prisoners in *one single batch*, and little squads of 30 and 40 were constantly coming in to swell the aggregate. I have no doubt whatever, to the tune of some 2,000 The rebels, I believe, nowhere claim more than 1,000 prisoners.

But all this stating and counter-stating is perfectly useless, as not affecting the ultimate result one way or the other. Even were this a *bona-fide* repulse o any organized vital attack—which it assuredly was not—a temporary check would have no effect whatever upon the ultimate fate of Richmond and Petersburgh. These places are already honey-combed with the dry-rot of want, crime, and compressed but irresistible elements of discontent and insubordination, far more fatal to the r

Yachting.

VAN DUSEN BROTHERS, naval architects and ship-builders, will launch in a few days a new schooner rigged yacht to be called the *Alarm*, named in honor of the crack yacht of the Royal Yacht Club of England. The new *Alarm* is a beautiful specimen of naval architecture, and is built in the most substantial manner. Her internal fittings are unequaled by any yachts in this country, and far ahead of anything of the kind in Europe. Everything in connection with her has been prepared in a style of oriental luxuriance, and when ready for receiving her crew on board she must be considered one of the finest of her class afloat. This vessel was built for Mr. Mosss, the former owner of the *Gypsy*, which went to Europe and outsailed any of the boasted "fleet sailers" of the different yacht squadrons. So fast was the *Gypsy*, that Mr. Mosss was importuned to such a degree that he finally sold her and returned home.

He had not completed the *Alarm* before a party here insisted upon purchasing her, for the purpose of cruising in the Mediterranean during the present Winter. Of course she will fall in with the yachts which are cruising in those waters during the Winter months, and we may expect in the course of time to hear of regattas between the *Alarm* and celebrated English and French pleasure vessels. The *Alarm* is 105 feet on the water line, 116 feet over all, 23 feet 3 inches beam, 10 feet depth of hold, and about 243 tons measurement. She will spread over 2,000 yards of canvas. Much interest is felt among yachtsmen in reference to this new vessel, which is expected to outsail anything afloat.

GRAND UNION TORCHLIGHT PARADE.—A grand Union demonstration and torchlight procession of the friends of LINCOLN and JOHNSON took place on Thursday night in Jersey City, and proved an entire success, there being many thousands of people out, both as participants and lookers-on. Beside, the Central Union and various ward clubs, bearing variegated lanterns, torches and banners, there was a large number of butchers and citizens on horses, veteran soldiers, the Jersey City Locomotive Works Association, trucks, wagons and carriages in great number. A delegation of several hundred was present from Paterson. The dwellings throughout the entire line were quite generally illuminated, and as the procession moved along fireworks were set off in profusion. Some attempt were made to creates disturbances, but in almost every instance the riotously disposed were punished on the spot, and six or eight were arrested by the police. The affair did not close until a late hour.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Tax Case.

COURT OF APPEALS—SEPTEMBER TERM, 1864.

The British Commercial Life Insurance Company, Appellants, vs. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessors for the City and County of New-York, Respondents.

BY THE COURT: INGRAHAM, J.—The decision of the Court below as to the United States stocks must be considered as correct, under the reviewed decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the same question. The stock of the United States is exempt from State taxation, and here the assessment is directly made upon such securities. The respondents' counsel concedes this, and does not argue this branch of the case.

It is objected, on the part of the appellants, that the place of assessment should be where the Comptroller resides, upon the ground that he holds the funds as trustee, and he, not the company, should be assessed. The property is the property of the company held by them, but deposited with the Comptroller as security. It would not be taxable if the company did not carry on business in this State. By the provisions of the R. S., vol. 1, (5th ed.,) p. 905, c. 1, all lands and all personal estate within this State, whether owned by individuals or by corporations, are made liable to taxation, and, by section 4, debts due, or bonds, are included under the term "personal estate."

By R. S. (5th ed.,) p. 908, sec. 5, every person is to be assessed in the town or ward where he resides for the personal estate owned by him, and by section 6th, the personal estate of every incorporated company liable to taxation on its capital shall be assessed in the town or ward where the principal office or place for transacting the financial business is located, or where the operations of the company shall be carried on. The return states that the place of business of the corporation is in the City of New-York, which is admitted by the demurrer.

The Act of 1855, sec. 1, provides that all persons and associations doing business in this State, and not residents of the State, shall be assessed and taxed on all sums invested in any manner in said business, the same as if they were residents of the State. Taking these provisions together, I think there can be no difficulty in holding that the place of assessment is the place where the operations of the corporation are carried on.

Generally under "persons" as used in laws providing for taxation, corporations have been included, unless some special provision of law provided in the same case for the taxation of corporations under some other form of assessment. (The People vs. Utica Ins. Co., 15 John. 258.) And so corporations have been considered as inhabitants for the proposed taxation. (The Ontario Bank vs. Bunnell, 10 Wend. 186.)

These cases show that corporations are to be included under the general term of "persons" in regard to their liability to taxation in the place where they carry on their business, and that there is no ground for the objection that the Corporation was assessed in the city of New-York.

The other question is, whether the plaintiffs are liable to be taxed upon the bonds of the City of Buffalo deposited with the Comptroller. There can be no doubt but that those bonds are included under the term personal estate as used in the statute, and the only question which can arise is, whether it is properly invested in any manner in the business which they carry on. Upon this point there can be but little doubt. The statute prohibits foreign corporations from carrying on business of life insurance until such company have deposited with the Comptroller securities to the amount of $100,000 for the benefit of the policy-holders of the company. (Laws of 1853, ch. 463, sec. 15.)

This deposit with the Comptroller is necessarily made in connection with the business of the company; without it they can do no business, and it is so deposited as to be security to those who may hold policies of the company. It is, therefore, used in the business of the company, and, in fact, forms its capital in this State, which is liable to its creditors, and comes within the definition of capital, as defined in the Mutual Insurance Company vs. Supervisors of Erie, (4 Comstock, 448.) These securities, so deposited with the Comptroller, form the same kind of capital as that of a domestic corporation incorporated for a similar purpose, in which the capital is the security for those who deal with it. Neither is actually invested in business and used for that purpose, but both form the basis on which the business is transacted, and the security from which payment of claims is to be enforced.

So far as the assessment was made on the bonds of the city of Buffalo, the same was properly made, and the order appealed from should be affirmed.

Charles A. Rapallo for appellants; Abm. R. Lawrence, Jr., for respondents.

Supreme Court.

At a General Term of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, held in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 29th day of October, A. D., 1864.

Present—All the Judges.

It is ordered:

Rule 10. No case or exceptions to be annexed to the Judgment Roll will hereafter be filed by the Clerk of the Court, unless the same is so ordered by the Justice who tried the case.

Rule 11. Cases of exceptions presented for settlement shall have plainly marked upon the proposed case or exceptions, and also upon the stenographer's minutes of the evidence, the parts to which the proposed amendments are applicable, together with the number of the amendment.

Rule 13. It shall be the duty of the attorney by whom the copy pleadings shall be furnished for the use of the court on a trial plainly to designate on each pleading the part or parts thereof admitted or controverted by the succeeding pleading.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 4, 1864.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '68...R.	119¾	200	Hud. Riv. R.	121⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68...C.	119¾	50	do.	121
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅜	200	Reading R.	134
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	106⅜	200	do.	s30 133⅝
10,000	do.	106⅜	100	do.	s30 133⅝
20,000	do.	101	10	do.	134
6,000	do. Indorsed	100	100	Miss. & Mo. R.	38⅝
9,000	do. new iss.	100¾	100	do.	39¼
1,500	U. S. 10-40s C.	96½	200	do.	35
1,500	do.	96	100	M. & P. Du C. R.	52⅝
1,000	do.	94¾	100	M. S. & N. I.	72⅜
4,000	C. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅛	400	do.	72⅝
4,500	Ohio 6s, '81.	106	200	do.	s30 72⅜
7,000	Conn. State 6s.	100	300	do.	b5 72⅝
22,000	O. & M. Cer.	b30	33⅛	300	do.	72¾
24,000	do.	b10	39	200	do.	s10 72⅝
1,000	Erie 1st M. Bs	106	200	do.	72⅞
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	120	600	do.	73
10,500	C. & N. W. 1st M.	86	300	do.	b30 74
1,000	Lac. & W. 1st s.	110	100	do.	b30 73⅜
9,000	Cl. & Te. S. F. B.	106	100	do.	s10 78
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	115⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R.	126
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	104	100	do.	s30 125⅜
9,000	Am. Gold.	233	700	Cleve. & Pitts.	104⅝
25	National Bank.	104	200	Chi. & N. W.	43⅜
60	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	302	300	do.	43⅞
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	52	100	do.	44
500	do.	52⅜	100	do.	b30 44⅜
200	Quick. Min. Co.	82⅜	1000	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	81
50	do.	b30 83	1000	Chi. & R. I. R.	100
100	do.	82	100	do.	b30 100⅜
400	Mar. Mining Co.	36	200	do.	s10 100
50	Pac. M. S. C.	305	100	do.	s30 100
50	N. Y. Cen.	122	100	do.	b30 101
2,000	Erie Railway.	100⅜	700	P., Ft. W. & C.	103
100	do.	b30 100⅜	400	do.	103⅛
300	do.	s30 100	200	do.	s30 103⅜
200	do.	s10 100	200	do.	b3 104
1200	do.	100	300	do.	103⅝
300	do.	s10 99⅜	500	do.	103⅞
20	C. B. & Q. R.	118⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. New Issue.	100⅜	100	Reading R.	134⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅜	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	73
30,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr...C.	96	700	do.	73⅛
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	33¼	400	do.	73⅜
300	Canton Co.	34	200	Ill. Cen. R.	127
200	Cum. Coal Pref.	53⅜	600	Clev. & Pitts.	105
200	Quick. Min. Co.	82	150	Chic. & N. W. R.	44⅛
200	Mar. Min. Co.	36	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	81⅜
300	do.	36⅛	50	Ch. & R. I. R.	100
100	do.	36⅜	100	do.	b10 100⅜
300	do.	36⅝	100	do.	s5 100⅜
500	Erie Railway.	100¼	280	M. & P. Du Ch.	53¾
500	do.	100⅝	700	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	104
100	do.	100⅜	200	do.	103⅝
100	Erie R. Pref.	104	100	do.	s10 103⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.	121⅜	600	do.	103⅛
100	do.	121⅛	100	do.	103⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$25,000	O. & M. Cer.	33	300	M. S. & N. I.	72⅜
11,000	do.	b3 39	500	do.	b3 72⅜
1400	Erie R.	99⅜	23	0	do.	b3 72⅜
200	do.	s3 99⅞	500	do.	72⅛
200	do.	c 99¾	500	do.	c 72⅛
300	do.	b3 99⅞	500	do.	s3 72⅛
500	do.	99⅞	100	do.	73⅛
500	do.	99⅞	200	do.	c 72⅜
900	do.	b3 99⅞	500	do.	s3 72⅛
400	do.	c 99⅞	2	0	do.	s10 72⅛
500	do.	b3 99⅞	200	Chic. & N. W. R.	43⅜
500	do.	b5 99⅞	300	do.	s3 43⅜
100	do.	s3 99⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	80⅞
100	Hudson R. R.	b3 121	100	do.	s3 80⅜
200	do.	120⅛	100	do.	80⅜
100	do.	b3 120⅜	300	Cum. Coal.	52
100	do.	b3 121	100	do.	c 52
100	do.	121⅛	200	Quick. Min.	82
200	do.	s3 121⅜	500	Mariposa Min.	c 35⅜
100	do.	s3 121⅛	900	do.	35⅜
200	do.	s10 121⅜	200	do.	36
1000	Reading R.	s3 134	200	do.	c 35
1400	do.	134	200	do.	35⅞
200	do.	b30 134	100	do.	b10 35⅞
200	Clev. & Tol.	113			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M Cer	b10 40	100	Ill. Cen. R.	128
1400	N. Y. Cen. R.	127	300	Clev. & Pitts.	105⅜
200	Erie R.	10⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	100⅜
500	do.	b3 100⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	103⅞
500	do.	s3 100⅜	200	do.	s3 103⅜
2.0	do.	100⅜	200	do.	104
200	Hud. Riv. R.	122	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	81⅜
200	Reading R.	s3 134⅜	200	Quick. M. Co.	83
300	Mich. So. & N. I.	73⅜	100	do.	82⅞
500	do.	74	100	do.	83⅛
300	do.	73⅞	200	Mariposa M. Co.	36
200	do.	s3 73⅜	100	do.	36⅛

FRIDAY, NOV. 4—P. M.

The Commerce of the port of New-York for the past Fiscal Year of the United States, ending 30th June, 1864, which will be embraced in the forthcoming annual report of the Treasury Department at Washington, shows the following results as compared with the previous Fiscal Years. There has been more than the usual delay at the Custom-house in making up the official returns of the last months of the Fiscal Year, which will account for the late period for completing our tables.

The Import Entries of Foreign Goods at New-York for the months of May and June, 1864, were:

	May.	June.
Compsumption direct	$7,531,300	$5,512 985
Warehoused	14,737.176	16,906,961
Free goods	1,056.576	" 1,358.634
Total	$23,315.052	$23,779,583
Last year	14,127,706	12,487,429

There was also entered during two the months Foreign Specie of the value, in May, of $660,092, and of the value in June of $146,731. The value of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse during the two months was, in May, only $659,869, and in June, $2,544,914, together $3,204,783, or less by $28,429,357; han went into bond, for a better market, during the two months.

The Export clearances from New-York during the months of May and June, 1864, were as follows:

	May.	June.
Domestic Produce	$14,610.493	$17,996.495
Foreign reexported	610,786	1,357,927
Gold and Silver	6 460.930	6,533.109
Totals	$21,682,209	$25,887,531

Last year the same months showed the following Exports:

	May, '63.	June, '63.
Domestic Produce	$13,163,510	$14,780,072
Foreign reexported	703.591	347,447
Gold and Silver	2 115 679	1.367.774
Totals	$16,002,780	$16,495,293

The following is a summary by months of the Import, Export and Specie movements at and from the Port of New-York for the Fiscal Year beginning 1st of July, 1863, and ending 30th of June, 1864:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK

	1863-4. From July 1.	vs.	1862-3. From July 1.
July	$15,621,000		$20,134,000
August	14.924.000		14.212.000
September	15.422.000		18.027,000
October	16.817.000		13 157 000
November	15,943.000		10.200,000
December	17,010.000		12.994,000
January	18,836 000		15 638,000
Feoruary	21,556 000		11 815,000
March	23,667,000		18 807 000
April	25,883,000		17,278 000
May	23 315,000		14,128.000
June	23,780.000		12,487.000
Total Fiscal Year	$232.974,000		$178 877.000
Foreign Specie	$2,099,000		$1,731,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1863. 64 From July 1.	vs.	1862-63. From July 1.
July	$15,298,000		$14,050,000
August	10,667,000		13.046,000
September	11,718,000		14,736,000
October	14,513,000		19,477,000
November	11,414,000		14,239,000
December	12,846,000		14,806,000
January	11,444,000		14,329,000
February	13,862,000		17,781,000
March	14,410,000		16,138,000
April	13,264,000		11,582,000
May	14,610,000		13,184,000
June	17,996,000		14,780.000
Total fiscal year	$161,842,000		$178,236.000
Foreign reexportd	7,083,000		8,755,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1863-64 From July 1.	vs.	1862-63. From July 1.
July	$5,269,000		$8,067,000
August	3,466.000		3,714,000
September	3,480,000		3,066,000
October	6,210,000		6,708,000
November	5.438,000		6,213,000
December	5.259.000		3,673,000
January	5,459,000		4,625,000
February	3,015.000		3,966,000
March	1,801,000		6,585,000
April	5,883,000		1,973,000
May	6,461,000		2,116,000
June	6,533.000		1,368,000
Total fiscal year	$58,273,000		$52,094,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—FISCAL YEAR.

	1863-64 From July 1.	vs.	1862-63. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$161,842 000		$178,236.000
Foreign reexported	7,083.000		8,755.000
Gold and Silver	58 273.000		52,094.000
Total	$227,198,000		$239,085,000

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT NEW-YORK.

	1863-64 From July 1.	vs.	1862 63. From July 1.
July	$ 4,912,718		$7.211,817
August	6,296,735		4,762,581
September	7,270,543		5,239,045
October	6,238,843		4,309,419
November	5,075,846		3,003,270
December	5,248.189		2,664.593
January	6,180,536		4,127.607
February	7,474,228		3,590,714
March	6,659,771		4,554,461
April	13,982 556		3,857,198
May	3,885,187		3,873,866
June	3,311.148		3,738,934
Total fiscal year	$77,506,201		$51,033,806

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1863 64. From July 1.		1862-63. From July 1.	
July 5	$251,947	July 7	$641,458
July 16	194,400	July 15	441.179
July 26	279,000	July 27	878,434
Aug. 5	284,915	Aug. 4	964,422
Aug. 13	313,464	Aug. 20	21,165
Aug. 26	223,000	Aug. 24	1,084,611
Sept. 6	279,043	Sept. 3	819,718
Sept. 14	193,584	Sept 16	934,415
Sept 26	277,651	Sept. 25	887,779
Oct. 6	268,282	Oct. 3	754,840
Oct. 15	267,911	Oct. 13	807,626
Oct. 26	296,705	Oct. 24	754,795
Nov. 4	251,133	Nov. 2	1,001,617
Nov. 16	231,910	Nov. 13	706,780
Nov. 26	229,978	Nov 24	942,814
Dec. 11	302,000	Dec. 7	735,665
Dec. 17	299,899	Dec. 15	609,962
Dec. 29	254,239	Jan. 3	1,277,788
Jan. 6	241,728	Jan. 18	657.840
Jan. 18	365,608	Jan. 25	401.452
Jan. 29	324,863	Feb. 2	306,500
Feb. 6	365,538	Feb. 13	366,036
Feb. 19	452,975	Feb. 27	285.344
Feb. 28	407,057	March 7	1,283,551
March 6	512,358	March 18	249,214
March 15	335,550	April 4	260,727
March 27	273.429	April 14	217,601
April 6	302 343	April 25	266 684
April 14	269,000	May 6	205,057
April 28	281,875	May 16	306,183
May 5	274,812	May 24	264,821
May 16	383,425	June 5	316,066
May 27	275,529	June 14	304,027
June 5	250,346	June 26	187,605
June 14	204.190	Total 12 mos.	$20,126,877
June 26	270 015		
Total 12 mos.	$10,491,105		

The Gold Room fluctuated through the forenoon 224@232@236 ℔ cent., the cash sales being ¼@½ ℔ cent. lower than buyer 3 days, on account of the immediate abundance of Gold for delivery. The Sub-Treasury, for two or three days past, has been paying out large sums for Gold interest on the 5-20 Loan, a good part of which comes on the market, and the remainder goes to Europe to the holders of this Loan for whose account the November coupons are now being collected from the Treasury. The export by the steamer *City of Cork* to-day amounts to $505,000, and further shipments will be made by the Bremen- and Liverpool steamers to-morrow. These exports, however, make very little impression on the easy supply of Gold in the open market.

The demand for Money from the Bankers, to-day, is on a fair scale. There is more difficulty in carrying Gold on speculation than the Railway Stocks, on account of the large disbursements of Gold from the Treasury Office since the 1st inst., and the efforts in the Gold Room to sustain the present high figures. The rate for money to the Stock Brokers is quite uniform at 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. Mercantile paper, of which there is no large amount offering outside of Bank, is quoted at 8@10 ℔ cent.

At the Stock Exchange this morning the Railway speculation was dull, though not much lower in prices than at the close on Thursday. A moderate amount of business was done. The Government list was steady, except for Treasury Certificates, which declined to 94¾@95 per cent. At the Second Board in the afternoon there was quite a changed feeling manifested in the bidding for the Railways, and the buoyancy in the Board was so marked as to be ascribed, in fact, to the inauguration of one of its new members. The prices generally higher than in the forenoon, by ¼@1 per cent.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour yesterday. The Gold Room quoted 237½ ℔ cent. The market for the Railways was generally firm at the Open Board. There was a sudden large advance in New-York Central to 127 ℔ cent.

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅛	106⅜	Mich. Southern	72⅞	73⅛
U. S. 5-20's	106⅜	106⅝	Illinois Cen.	125⅞	126⅛
N. Y. Central	127	127	Pittsburgh	104⅜	105⅜
Erie	100⅞	100⅝	Fort Wayne	104	104
Erie Preferred	103	103	Rock Island	100¼	100⅜
Hudson	121⅝	122	Reading	134⅜	134⅝
Canton	34⅜	34⅝	Quicksilver	83⅜	83
Treas. Cer., new	95⅞	95	Cum'land Coal.	52¼	52⅜
Northwest	44	44⅜	Mariposa	36¼	36⅛
Ohio & M. Certfs	38⅜	39⅛	N. West Pref.	80⅞	81⅛

The City Bank Shares were dull to-day. The following bids were made:

Merchants	112	Hanover	101
State of New-York	112	Metropolitan	112
Commerce	103	Corn Exchange	102
American Exchange	117	Import. & Traders'	103
Bank of the Repub.	100		

And the following bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	122	Del. L. & W. 2ds	115
Erie 1sts, '58	105⅝	Tol. & Wab. ext.	99
Erie 3ds, '63	115	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.	99⅞
Erie 6ths, '80	112	Mil. & P. du Ch.	109
Erie 7ths, '66	110	Ind. & Chi. ext.	109
Hudson R. 2ds S. F.	117	Chic & Tol. S. F.	106
Mich. Cen. '69 and '73	120	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts	115
Mich. new, '83	124	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	1 4
Chi., B. & Quincy	120	Clev & Pitts 3ds	100
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	107	Miss. & Mo. L. G	65
Illinois Cen. '76	118	Chi. & Alt 1sts	106
Alt. & T. H. 1sts	101	Ohio & Miss	92
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	99	Alt. & G. W	96
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	107		

Mr. JOHN COVILLE, son of Mr. ALFRED COVILLE, (and a member of the New-York Stock Exchange,) was yesterday admitted to membership at the Board of Brokers.

We understand that the Chicago and North-Western Road is being operated at the rate of about 60 per cent. on the gross traffic, and that reckoning this traffic at $6,500,000 for the current fiscal year, ending 31st May, 1865, the net earnings will be equal to 7 per cent. on the entire cost, in bonds and capital, including the common stock, of the consolidated line, with a surplus of $405,000 for contingencies. We are not apprised, however, that any period has yet been settled upon by the management for commencing regular dividends on the common stock. The income of 7 per cent. on the preferred stock would appear to be placed beyond question.

The daily business at the Petroleum Stock Board, opened on 1st inst, is gradually increasing. Fourteen different corporations in the Pennsylvania Oil region have been admitted to dealings.

The Teller of the Mercantile Bank, CHARLES WINDSOR, is supposed to have sailed on Saturday last for Europe or the West Indies. There is a rumor that the bulk of the money, $241,000, was taken out of the vault the night before, but antecedent circumstances lead to the belief that the defalcation had been going on for some time, until further concealment became impracticable. WINDSOR, however, is said to have had the free use of the keys of the vault on Friday afternoon, and may have helped himself to a large additional amount in Gold or Currency, with the purpose of absconding the next morning. The following was the condition of the Mercantile Bank on its last quarterly report to the Bank Department at Albany, Sept. 24, 1864:

Loans, including U. S.	$3,511,450
Specie	312.600
Legal-Tender	305.172
Real Estate	100.000
Miscellaneous	109.007
Total	$4,337,929
Capital	$1.000.000
Surplus	335 818
Deposits, net	2,995.940
Miscellaneous	6,171—$4,337,929

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows? Total receipts, $2,083,196 46; for customs, $134,000; Payments, $1,099,683 17; on account Loan, $990,000; Balance, $31,386,659 79.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing* 5-20 *Bonds*.

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 3-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VANBRAM, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Asfiftant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchafe or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the ufual commiffion.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all acceffible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of bufineft without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 4—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce and quiet to-day, at $11 50@$11 75 for Pots, and $12 75@$13 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet, including Java at 47c.@49c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 39c.@42c.; Rio at 38c.@43c.; St. Domingo at 37c.@38c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited request at drooping prices; Middling, $1 21@$1 26 ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 470 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was quiet, to-day, at a reduction of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 9,200 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 45@$9 75; poor to choice Extra State at $10@$10 50, chiefly $10 20@$10 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 85@$11 15 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 45 @$9 75
Extra State	10 00 @10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00 @13 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 85 @11 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 20 @13 25
Extra Genesee	10 55 @13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50 @15 50

Southern Flour is dull and heavy, to-day; sales since our last 800 bbls., at $10 80@$11 90 for poor to good, and $12@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 2$16 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is cheaper; sales 400 bbls. Extra at $10 05@$12 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is inactive and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet and quoted down nominally 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. Sales 8,500 bushels, including Amber Western (nominally) at $2 40@$2 43; Red Western at $2 30@$2 37½; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 23; Milwaukee Club at $2 20; Chicago Spring at $2 15@$2 20; Red State at $2 40. Corn is in moderate demand at drooping prices; sales since our last, 35,000 bushels, at $1 65@$1 66½ for Mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats are in less demand and heavy. We quote Canada at 88c.@89½c.; Western at 90c.@91c.; State at 89c.@90c., cash, ℔ bushel. Sales were also made of 18,200 bushels Barley at $1 94 for Canada West, and $1 90 for State. Ryeis dull and heavy at $1 50 ℔ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with November 1, Messrs. JONES & Co., review thus: "FLOUR—The market during the past week has been very quiet. The supply though moderate has been fully equal to the demand, but owing to the upward movement in Gold prices have decidedly improved. Receipts for week, 5,982 barrels, against 16 344 barrels same time last ear. The clearances of Flour since the opening of navigation are 346,327 bbls., against 456 394 bbls. same time last year. Freights to New-York, by propeller and rail, $1 50 ℔ bbl.; to Buffalo, by propeller, 50c.; to Portland, by Grand Trunk Propeller Line, $1 60. *Wheat*—There has been a great advance in prices during the past week, caused chiefly by the very material improvement in gold, though the small stock has of itself induced considerable speculation. The season for shipping wheat through to tide-water is drawing to a close. It probably would be safe to ship for a day or two more by sail, and all the week by propeller. To Buffalo and Oswego shipments will be made for nearly a month longer. Receipts for the week 126 645 bushels, against 396,088 bushels same time last year. The receipts since 1st January aggregate 8 209,388 bushels, against 11,023,696 bush. same time last year. The shipments for the week sum up 139,388 bushels, and since the opening of navigation 8,365 948 bushels, against 11,561,358 bushels same time last year. The market closes this afternoon with sellers at $1 97 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat in store (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as 'Amber Milwaukee' and 'Amber Iowa.') No. 2 do. offering at $1 88@$1 90."

HAY—North River is in request and steady, at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 35c.@52½c. for new ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been in limited request and somewhat unsettled in price. Stock, 540,500 hides and 1,130 bales do. Prime Buenos are quoted at 32c.@33c., Rio Grande at 30c.@31c.; Orinoco at 29c.@30c., and California at 29c.@31c., ℔ lb.; usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern are in pretty fair supply, and quiet at $2 25 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—Is in fair demand and held with much firmness. We quote: Hemlock Sole, Buenos Ayres Middle, 36c @38c.; Buenos Ayres Heavy, 36c. @38c.; Buenos Ayres Light, 34c.@35c.; Orinoco Middle, 34c.@36c.; Orinoco Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Orinoco Light, 33c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, Sole, 45c.@50c.; Oak Rough, 44c.@46c.; Oak Crop, 47c.@52c.; Hemlock Upper, Rough, 35c.@37c., cash, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate request, including New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 87½c.@$1 10, Cuba Muscovado, 72½c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Resin (nominally) at $25@$37 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $13@$16 ℔ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 15@$2 30 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Are in moderate demand and rather buoyant, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 10, Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Linseed at $1 35 No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 95; Crude Petroleum at 45½c.@46½c., Refined Petroleum at 83c.@85c. free and 58c.@70c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

OIL CAK

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV 5, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucrezia Borgia.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Natural Curiosities—Phenomena, &c. Afternoon: Paul's Return. Evening: Elvira; or, The Rose of Castile.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—Fanchon the Cricket.

WINTER GARDEN—All That Glitters is Not Gold.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—The Middy Ashore—The Rose of Castile.

WALLACK'S—Americans in Paris.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening—Nos Alliees.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

DODWORTH HALL—Artemus Ward.

HOPE CHAPEL—Mysterious Media—Glass-Blowers.

ART GALLERY (corner Broadway and Eighth-street)—Carpenter's Painting of the Emancipation Proclamation.

FRAUDS ON THE VOTE.

Reward Offered by the State Committee.

NEW-YORK STATE UNION COMMITTEE,
ASTOR HOUSE, Nov. 4, 1864.

I am authorized to offer, on behalf of the above committee, a reward of one thousand dollars for the first arrest, followed by conviction, of a person offering a fraudulent soldier's vote.

HAMILTON HARRIS,
Chairman Executive Committee.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Intelligence was received yesterday of further depredations upon our commerce by two new rebel pirates, one of which, named the *Chickamauga*, and commanded by Lieut. WILKINSON, of the rebel navy, is believed to have run out of Wilmington on the night of Oct. 27. The other is called the *Olustee*, is commanded by a Lieut. WARD, and escaped from Wilmington on the night of the 30th ult. The *Chickamauga* destroyed three vessels and bonded a fourth; the *Olustee* also burned three. Their crews were all sent into this port, and the scene of their depredations is chiefly on the track of vessels bound down the coast. Neither of the pirates are formidably manned, carrying only three guns each. A number of gunboats have already left in quest of them.

The trial of Col. NORTH and his associates, before the court-martial at Washington, was proceeded with yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, when the court adjourned over until Monday, in order to allow time for the defence to summon certain witnesses whose testimony they deemed necessary.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Stock Market was dull in the early part of yesterday, but improved in the afternoon, and left off steady. The Gold Room fluctuated between 232@236 ₱ cent. The market for Money fairly active at 7 ₱ cent.

Transactions in produce and merchandise were rather limited yesterday. Prices of the leading kinds of breadstuffs and provisions were lower; and of cotton, whisky, tallow and petroleum tending in favor of buyers. The freight market was very quiet.

Another rebel pirate, the *Chickamauga*, is at work, having come out of Wilmington Oct. 27 The Captains of the ship *Shooting Star*, and barks *W. L. Potter* and *E. L. Hall*, reached this port yesterday. The ship was captured and burned by the *Chickamauga* Oct. 30, and the barks Oct. 31.

In consequence of the appropriation being exhausted, the pay of the engineers in charge of the city steam fire engines has been stopped. Considerable feeling exists because of this, but it is probable that some satisfactory arrangement will be made by the authorities.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, completed the appointment of inspectors and canvassers of election, and adjourned to noon on Monday, when any vacancies that may occur in the meantime, of election officers, will be filled.

A "memorial" to the late Archbishop HUGHES, being the resolutions passed by the Common Council relative to the decease of this distinguished prelate, magnificently engrossed and framed, was exhibited in the Governor's Rooms yesterday. It elicited the admiration of successive crowds of visitors, who inspected it with minutest care, and each derived pleasure from the inspection. This elegant testimonial is to be placed in the archives of the Diocese. The penmanship, which includes a faithful likeness of the late Archbishop, was executed by Mr. B. F. BRADY. The whole testimonial will cost about $2,800.

Monday evening next there will be a grand Union mass meeting and torchlight procession at Elizabethport, N. J. Delegations from adjoining towns, accompanied with music and torches, will also be present. Union speakers from Kentucky and North Carolina are to address the people on the occasion. The Democrats are invited to attend and hear Union arguments from a Southern standpoint.

There will be a Union meeting at Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday evening, November 7. Maj. JAMES HAGGERTY, Col. S. L. WOODFORD and J. VAN NESS LYLE, Esq., of this city, will address the meeting.

The Union delegates of the First Congressional District met at Jamaica yesterday, and renominated Hon. HENRY G. STEBBINS by acclamation for the short term.

The postal money-order system, which has just gone into operation, is received with favor in this city. A large number of applications for orders are daily made at the Post-office. Orders drawn for soldiers in the Army of the Potomac will be paid at the office at Old Point Comfort, on the soldier's assignment, and may be collected by sutlers or other persons authorized to do so.

The Commissioners of the Park announce that the musical entertainments have closed for the season. There will, therefore, be no music this afternoon.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic German meetings ever held in this city, took place last night at the Cooper Institute. The hall was crowded to excess by an audience of German Unionists. Gen. CARL SCHURTZ delivered the main address, which was a glowing and eloquent review of the Union cause, and the necessity for every liberty-loving German to labor and vote for the Union candidates. His remarks were greeted with much applause throughout. He was followed, in an able speech, by Dr. FREDERICK SHULTZ, of New-York.

The body of the rebel Gen. RANSOM has been sent to City Point to be delivered over to the rebel authorities.

It is estimated that upward of fifteen thousand officers and soldiers have gone from the army to their homes in the States to exercise their elective franchise at the coming election.

A letter, just received in Boston, from a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New-York Regiment, now with the Twentieth Army Corps, at Atlanta, Ga., says that "nine-tenths of this army have voted for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. McCLELLAN stood no sight whatever."

The St. Alban's *Messenger* learns that another one of the bank thieves was arrested at Waterloo, C. E., on Monday. He was just getting into a wagon at a livery stable, when seeing an officer approaching he made for the barn, threatening to shoot any one coming near him. The officer, undaunted, made for him, the rascal making good his words, by shooting the officer through the shoulder, though not dangerously. The ostler seeing how matters stood, picked up a brick and knocked down the "Confederate gentleman," who was then immediately secured. Two thousand dollars in bills on the Franklin County Bank were found in his possession.

The business men of the city held a mass meeting in Wall-street yesterday, for the purpose of expressing their views in favor of the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. In number and in character the meeting was one of the most important that has taken place during the campaign. It was held under the auspices of the Lincoln and Johnson Central Campaign Club, of which Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER is President.

A grand parade of all the Union Clubs of this city came off last night. Thousands of Union men took part in the procession, and the city was illuminated by the lanterns and torches of the War Eagles. It terminated with a splendid display of fireworks and a mass meeting at Union-square.

The Sunday night services in Trinity Chapel, for the Winter season, begin to-morrow, the 6th instant, and will be continued until the 1st of May next. On the first six nights, the Rector of the parish, the Rev. Dr. DIX, will deliver, by request, the course of lectures on the Book of Job, preached by him at St. Paul's during the Lent of 1862. At these services all the seats are free. The service commences at 7½ o'clock.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the steamship *Costa Rica*, we have advices from Panama to the 25th ult. The Chilian Government has issued a declaration of neutrality, which prohibits the exportation of any article internationally recognized as contraband of war. There is no change in the Hispano-Peruvian question. Much dissatisfaction exists among the people on account of the indecision of the Government in regard to the seizure of the Chinchas. A Peruvian steamer has explored the Amazon, and demonstrated the fact that this grand highway is navigable to within about two hundred miles of the Pacific coast. A direct route is thus opened between the eastern coast and the Republic of Peru. Gen. JUAN JOSE FLORES, Commander-in-Chief of the Ecuadorian forces, died on the 1st ult., near Guayaquil. Matters in Panama are very quiet.

The End of the Canvass — Its Issues Clearly Made Up.

The Presidential canvass is now substantially closed. Probably every voter who thinks at all, has made up his mind what electoral ballot to cast.

The nine weeks of public discussion concerning the platforms and the candidates, though a much briefer period than is usually devoted to the purpose, have set forth the issues in the clearest light. Perhaps we have never had a Presidential election in which there was less misunderstanding of the questions to be passed upon. The causes of this are obvious enough. No previous election has ever involved issues of such transcendent practical moment; and the knowledge of this naturally stimulated the public mind, from the beginning, to the keenest attention. Then, again, the national conventions of the two parties set forth their respective principles with unusual directness. The Baltimore Convention indeed might not have uttered a word, and yet its bare renomination of President LINCOLN would have sufficed to declare its policy unmistakably. It would be hard to give language a more distinct and explicit shape than that of the Baltimore platform, and yet the policy of the party finds a far clearer exponent yet in its nominee, whose official career has made him a living epistle, known and read of all men.

The Chicago Convention was assembled under auspices which peculiarly favored plainness of deliverance. The party considered it settled that the campaigns of the Summer would prove failures. It therefore did not hesitate to resign the control of the convention to its outspoken peace men. VALLANDIGHAM framed all the important parts of the platform, and in the boldest shape. It was promptly adopted by the convention without an objection from any quarter. VALLANDIGHAM completed his business by moving that, with unanimous consent, GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN should be the Presidential nominee of the party: and it was so agreed. The platform and the candidate were accepted by the entire party, in all the States, as meaning nothing else than a recognition that the war was a failure, and a formal inauguration of a peace policy. Up to the fall of Atlanta, not a speaker or newspaper of the party pretended anything else. That heavy blow to the rebellion, followed as it was by an outburst of loyal enthusiasm throughout the North, soon brought home to the more calculating managers of the party the necessity of more reserve and equivocation; and McCLELLAN, although the platform had been submitted to him before adoption, and had received his full approval, was made to give his letter of acceptance an ambiguous cast, adapted to confuse the square issue made by the platform. The attempt was not successful. Notwithstanding all the glittering generalities for the Union, his new identification with the Peace party was still apparent, both in what he did say and in what he did not say. In what he did say, for his words were, that "to restore the Union, the spirit of *conciliation* and *compromise* must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people," when, by a moral necessity, that spirit is incompatible with any effectual war policy. In what he did not say, for there was not a syllable in the letter bearing directly or indirectly against "a cessation of hostilities," in the way of an armistice; and there is no peace man who would not be satisfied with an armistice, for all know that the war, once suspended, would never be resumed. Moreover, the whole conduct of the party since—its constant complaints of the heavy taxes of the war, when it is certain that no war of this magnitude can be conducted without heavy taxes; its regular habit of belittleing the successes of our armies and magnifying their reverses; its uniform abstinence from all severity of language against the rebels; its ill-concealed satisfaction on hearing anything auguring ill for the speedy suppression of the rebellion—these and a thousand other manifestations have made the anti-war spirit of the party perfectly patent to everybody, so that, in spite of all the equivocations of speech during the canvass, the essential policy of the opposition stands out even more boldly before the public eye now than when first exhibited in the Chicago platform.

Loyal men can congratulate themselves not only upon this clearness of issue between war and peace, but upon the development of the fact that this issue is indeed no other than Union or Disunion. The comments of the public men and public presses of the South upon the Chicago platform have put it beyond all doubt that the rebels, at this stage of the war, will take no peace except on the basis of Confederate independence. Even the public men of the South who are the least violent, like A. H. STEPHENS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, have said that they would only countenance such a reconstruction as would secure the sovereign rights of the States, including the right of secession at discretion; and this, of course, is nothing but a disunion principle. The rebel leaders and newspaper organs have not concealed their anxiety for the election of McCLELLAN, but yet have practiced no deceit by pretending that McCLELLAN's election would contribute to the restoration of the old Union. Had they chosen to dissimulate, professing a readiness to take up with the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, they might have supplied the Northern supporters of McCLELLAN with very available electioneering capital. We give them credit for abstaining from all such hypocrisy. They have universally admitted that peace by negotiation involves separation, or at the very least, the establishment of the right to separate—confirming to the letter every averment of the Union party on that point. These Southern developments, during the two months, have thus contributed greatly to give sharpness and exactitude to the issue now to be decided.

The Union party desires nothing more. It is completely ready for the decision of the people. It has no fear of the result. In spite of the diabolical robbery of the votes of the freemen who have gone to fight the rebellion, it has an absolute confidence of an overwhelming majority for the suppression of the rebellion by force, and the salvation of the nation. Like Ajax, it has only asked for light. That secured, it will fell all Northern faction, sedition and treason at a blow.

The Projected Frauds—A Warning.

The great reliance of the Democratic leaders is still upon the fraudulent vote. Even yet they hope to be able to use it to a large extent. This they expect to do mainly in the large cities of the North. Notwithstanding the exposure of the gigantic and outrageous army fraud, and notwithstanding the startling effect it has had upon the country, the more reckless and unscrupulous Copperheads are still determined that they shall not be baulked in their nefarious scheme of thwarting the popular will by fraudulent votes. Their scheme, as the evidence before the court-military has shown, was carefully planned, adroitly managed, and came very near to a successful consummation at the first effort. It went so far that it is feared it will even yet be difficult to prevent thousands of manufactured votes from getting into the ballot-boxes of this and other cities. This State, at all events, they are determined to carry by any means, however infamous—though the shrewder of them have now given up all hope of carrying the country and electing their Presidential candidate. It was the State of New-York for which the army frauds were originally manufactured; and nowhere that there is yet the shadow of a chance to use them will they fail to make every possible effort to do so.

If these schemes are altogether and everywhere upset, it will only be by the most vigilant, vigorous and persistent effort from now until the day of election—or, rather, until the night of the day of election. It is not merely the duty of the public authorities and the party authorities to see to this matter; but it is the duty of every voter. We conjure all good citizens in every district of this city, and in every city of the State, to do faithfully each his share in exposing and thwarting this awful iniquity, this atrocious assault upon the public rights and liberties, this foul and murderous stab at the perpetuity and existence of American institutions.

THE WAR DEMOCRACY.—The great demonstration of the patriotic War Democracy on Tuesday night is producing a powerful effect among the Democrats of this city. The movement was in the hands of men who were of the highest repute, and their position in the Democratic party in other and better days was such as to give them, now as well as then, a large popular control. The Copperheads have undertaken to abuse these men personally and malignantly. They vituperate them as they vituperate all who are not on the side of JEFF. DAVIS. They attack them as ferociously as they assail the President and Generals of the Union. But it has little effect on the intelligent men who were members of the old Democratic party. They see the absurdity of the foul assaults, in the name of Democracy, upon men like CUTTING, DIX, WEBB, STEWART, ROOSEVELT, TAYLOR, WHITING and CODDINGTON, by Copperhead malignants and factious fag-ends. But let them assail and malign, and they will find out on election day how much they have gained by it.

BROOKLYN WAR DEMOCRACY.—There is, we hear, an odd mixture of fury and consternation among the leading partisans of Peace-Secesh-Vallandigham Democracy, in Brooklyn, at the prospect of dangerous defection from their ranks. The War Democracy there, too, cannot swallow Chicago and surrender, and boldly say so. They hold a meeting to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music; and if it is anything like the Cooper Institute meeting on Tuesday last, it will be well worth attending. SICKLES and PIERREPONT will doubtless say something worth hearing. The leaders of the Peace Democracy in Brooklyn are already much frightened, and have lost their temper. They are engaged in personally abusing and berating their elder brethren who go for Union and for the war to sustain it, but the peace men do not vouchsafe a word in answer to their arguments.

The New and Desperate Rebel Scheme.

It seems to be daily becoming more probable that the South will raise an army of slaves, and will try next campaign to do with 300,000 blacks what a million of whites have failed to do—establish the independence of the Confederacy. This will at once carry the war into a new phase, and present it to us in an entirely novel light.

If there were any further acknowledgment of the failure of the rebellion needed, it would be found in this. In putting 300,000 slaves under arms, the South says, in plain terms, "We rose for the preservation and perpetuation of slave society; we give that up; you have emancipated most of our slaves; we emancipate the rest ourselves. The end which we now propose to ourselves is simply and singly Southern independence."

What the South is now fighting for, therefore, is the establishment of the Confederacy not as a slave society, but as a free one; in other words, to detach half this continent from the jurisdiction of the United States Government, without reference to the form of political or social organization which is to exist on it afterward; and as its white population has been too much weakened to effect this object, it proposes to accomplish it by the aid of an army of negroes, dragged against their will from the plantation to the field of battle. To this complexion it has come at last.

What the North has now between it and peace is an army of negro slaves, bought like cattle for service, and fighting under the lash. We think this news ought to send a thrill of joy through the whole country. After having done and dared so much, after having met and frustrated a most desperate attempt made by one of the most warlike races in the world, to found a slave empire on our soil, we are hardly likely to lay down our arms, now that the integrity of the Union is threatened by an army of purchased blacks. What the masters have tried in vain the slaves shall certainly not accomplish. "We have despised CATILINE'S sword; we shall certainly not quail before yours." If there were any shrinking now, the dead who perished in the fiercest of the struggle would mock us from their graves.

The Sixth District.

Mr. MANIERRE'S withdrawal restores harmony of action to the Union party in the Eighth District, and renders the election of Mr. W. E. DODGE reasonably certain. In the Sixth District the party is still divided.

Col. HAWKINS has published a card offering to withdraw from the canvass, if Mr. RAYMOND will do the same, in favor of some third man to be put in nomination. This proposition was submitted to the State Executive Committee two days ago. But it seemed to them perfectly clear that the only effect of such a step would be to surrender the district to the Opposition. The time for carrying out such an arrangement was deemed too short. Both conventions must be got together, and they might have just as much difficulty in agreeing upon a candidate as they did before. But even if they did not, there was not time enough left to organize a canvass for any new man. For these reasons the proposition was declined by the State Committee. The reasons which were deemed conclusive by them *then*, have two-fold force now. There are but two working days left—and every man knows that it would scarcely be possible to print, fold and distribute the ballots within that time,—to say nothing of the general canvass of the new candidate's merits and claims. The soldiers' vote, of course, would be thrown away.

The only course left is for one of the two candidates to withdraw, or for both to run. The efforts made to decide which of the two ought to withdraw, having regard to the interests of the Union party in the district, have already been fully stated. They were all made by Mr. RAYMOND and his friends; and unless we entirely misunderstand the public judgment, they are universally regarded as having been all that could be asked at their hands. We see nothing to be gained at any further attempts at an adjustment. The voters of the district must decide the question for themselves.

On the vote, a year ago, the district gave 726 Union majority. Two Democratic candidates are now in the field, ELIJAH WARD and ELI P. NORTON. The chances, therefore, are in favor of one of the Union nominees.

"Degenerate Sons."

There is coming a day, centuries hence, when all these tremendous events through which we are now passing, will stand forth in the broad light of history. Then, when as we may confidently believe, one Republican Empire shall hold the whole continent from the Arctic to the Isthmus, with almost unnumbered human beings in the enjoyment of such liberty and such prosperity as the world had never seen, with South as well as North, filled with free and happy communities, and all classes and races equal before the law, the youth of the country will study this grand revolution with even more interest than we now read the records of the war of Independence or study the history of the great French revolution.

They will hear how the great Republic paused, as it were, in the very outset of its career, and by a few years, short in time, but long in suffering and agony, threw off the great burden on its progress, and established for a thousand years of glorious success, its national existence. They will read with ever new emotions, of the losses of priceless lives, and of the desolation of half a continent, patiently borne for the sake of the best interests of liberty, justice and nationality, to be secured to the remotest posterity. The names which thrill us now with the news of victories—GRANT and SHERMAN, FARRAGUT and SHERIDAN and many another—will then be household words, immortalized in tradition and song.

But History executes stern judgment. She forgets the petty squabbles, the party fame of the day. She will judge the actors in our Revolution, especially in their relation to the great questions of morality which belong to all time. Our "heroes" of a political party, our time-serving demagogues, all the little men who now strut on the stage of affairs, will be utterly forgotten. At that distant day, Slavery will be as much a thing of the past as the Inquisition is now in Germany, or gladiatorial shows in Italy—a feature of ancient barbarism and ignorance. But in their relation to the great struggle for its destruction, all public men will then be judged. It is not too much to say that, apart from his high position in this great Revolution, the single Act of Emancipation will make President LINCOLN's name longer beloved and revered than that of any other name in this century. It will be asked, then, about every political and public man, how he stood in reference to that great Wrong which outlasted the barbarism to which it belonged, and to overthrow which a nation was in mortal conflict. Especially will the students of history ask it in regard to those honored names which are associated with struggles against oppression in our earliest history, and with the very foundation of the Republic.

It need not be said that most of our historic names are represented in the army at this time, and are associated with the party of Union and Liberty. There is one marked exception, however—so marked as to attract public attention even amid much more important events; we allude to the position and recent utterances of Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP in New-York and New-London.

While the intellect and culture of the country are almost entirely on the other side; while every family honored by a heroic past, is more honored by its sufferings for the national cause now; while all the most advanced and humane minds the world over, publicly sympathize with the efforts and objects of the Union and Republican party, this gentleman, a scholar, and representing the most honored name among the Puritan Fathers, is found siding with such men as WOOD and VALLANDIGHAM, and upholding, in the broad light of the nineteenth century such a declaration as the Chicago Platform! The student of history hereafter will hear with profound surprise that the purest of the New-England Puritans, in the great crisis of his country's history, placed himself on the side of oppression against the party of liberty, excusing slavery, misrepresenting its opponents, urging a base compromise and a peace which would have wrecked liberty and country together, condemning that legislation which will be the admiration of all time, and throwing the influence of an accomplished scholar and gentleman, and of a name most respected for its association with the upholding of human rights, on the side of the most base, cowardly, reactionary and oppressive party, which would willingly see the whole North beneath a slave oligarchy. We can imagine how that stern old Puritan, the English WINTHROP, who was ready to choose a wilderness for conscience sake, would frown on this unworthy position of his descendant in defence of the pro-slavery movement.

To have a name henceforth linked with the defence of slavery and with hostility to one's country in her sorest hour of need, is no enviable reputation. To associate WOOD and WINTHROP, is as if Roman history should have given us a descendant of CATO with CATILINE, or English annals a HAMPDEN among the Jacobite conspirators of the last century.

One can understand how unreflecting, ignorant men, acting for the immediate present, may be beguiled into the support of the Copperhead policy. But for a scholar, a man of culture, learned in the history of various countries and ages, to believe in the Pro-slavery Democracy, is a fact difficult to explain. Mr. WINTHROP is familiar with Italy and with Roman history. He knows that what wasted that rich peninsula, what produced the miasmatic campagna and broke up the Roman Empire into countless fragments, was Slavery. He has read how it debauched people and rulers, wasted the land and prepared the way for tyrants and foreign conquerors. He has studied the long history of the German Confederacy, and knows what a harvest of woes to a mighty people has been brought by disunion and the doctrine of the sovereignty of petty States and a loose confederacy. And yet he would now give slavery a new lease of life on this continent, stop the war for the Union, and admit that fatal armistice and peace which will be the sure precursors of a disorganization of all the States. He stands in effect on the platform of Slavery and Disunion. How he can reconcile his position with his reason, his knowledge, or his conscience, we do not seek to know. We regret it most for his own sake and the sake of a noble, historic name.

Prospects of the Canvass.

The following is from the Rochester *Union*:

"We now have *positive* evidence of the abandonment of Indiana by the Republicans, and their hopeless view of Connecticut. RAYMOND is telegraphing speakers booked for the West to *let Indiana go and hasten to Connecticut!* OF THIS THERE IS NO QUESTION!"

The *Union* subsequently explains, that this information was procured from a private dispatch or letter of Mr. R. If the *Union* read this purloined letter through, he learned that the reason for recalling speakers from Indiana was because that *State was considered perfectly safe*. No further efforts there were considered necessary. Neither the *Union* nor anybody else has seen any letter or dispatch from Mr. RAYMOND intimating, directly or indirectly, that Indiana was to be "abandoned," or that the Union men are "hopeless" in Connecticut. *Both* those States will give large majorities for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—In the Ninth District (Sixteenth Ward) SAMUEL C. REED is the regular Union and Citizens' candidate for the Assembly. He is a gentleman of ability and character, and has already served the district ably and acceptably for one term, and deserves the vote of *every* Union man. His nomination was indorsed by the German Republican organization on Thursday night. Mr. LAMONT, who is also a candidate, was put in nomination by the so-called Draper organization, but at a subsequent meeting his nomination was withdrawn and that of Mr. REED was confirmed. There ought to be no doubt as to the regularity of Mr. REED's nomination, and no hesitation about supporting him.

Election Frauds.

It is well understood that frauds and cheating on a bold and unparalleled scale, in the coming election, are contemplated and determined on by the enemies of the Union in our midst, and the State General Committee, Room No. 17 Astor-House, invite all friends of the Union to communicate any cases which may require especial attention. Hundreds of fraudulent votes may, by timely care, be kept from the ballot-box, and every false vote suppressed is one Union gain. Let all for three days be vigilant, and here help on the good cause our brave boys are battling for at the front.

THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Union Convention, held at Jamaica yesterday, nominated by acclamation Hon. HENRY G. STEBBINS for the short term vacancy, occasioned by Mr. STEBBINS' resignation. The bold and independent course of Mr. STEBBINS, and the reasons which induced him to cut loose from the peace-at-any-price influences of the Chicago Platform, should now receive a hearty indorsement from the War Democracy and all other Union men of that District. With proper effort, he may be returned to finish the term which he has so honorably begun.

THE UNION ARMIES.

Splendid Results of Volunteering.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4.

Mr. WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, says that on the first day of October we had received under the last call over one hundred and twenty thousand volunteers, and he had been informed by authority to which he gave the highest credit, that the last draft, when completed, would furnish all the men that would be needed for the war.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4.

THE PAYMENT OF FURLOUGHED SOLDIERS.

Paymaster J. A. G. BAKER, of Missouri, who has been so energetic and capable in assisting the New-York Union Agency in facilitating New-York soldiers in voting, has been, since yesterday morning, actively engaged in paying off furloughed soldiers the month's advanced pay ordered yesterday by the War Department. The homeward bound veterans are being rapidly paid off, and will give a good account of themselves at the ensuing election.

PERSONAL.

Maj.-Gen. CASEY and Gen. EATON, Commissary General U. S. A., and several other regular army officers, who have never voted before, sent their votes for the Union home to-day, through the Union agency in this city.

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: John TYSON, Company A, Sixth Cavalry; Henry BESSLER, Company B, Sixty-first Infantry; John A. THAW, Company A, First Artillery; W. DAWSON, Company B, One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4.

GEN. BUTLER.

It is reported that Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, who left this city yesterday for New York, has gone there to assume temporarily the command of the Eastern Department, in place of Gen. DIX, who will, however, be retained in the Department to act in conjunction with Gen. BUTLER.

RELEASED ON PAROLE.

Lieut.-Col. MURPHY, of the Seventh New-York Artillery, who was arrested and committed to the Old Capitol Prison, on the charge of being implicated in the election frauds, has been released on parole.

PERSONAL.

Secretary SEWARD and Assistant Secretary FREDERICK SEWARD, left the city this morning for their homes.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan for Tuesday and Wednesday, as reported to the Treasury Department, amounts to $718,000.

Mr. Belmont's Bet.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The method taken by Mr. BELMONT (in the note published in your paper of yesterday) is more ingenious than manly. The terms of his proposition looked at from the point of view occupied by men of ordinary ideas of the duty of Americans, are simply ridiculous. Mr. BELMONT knows, as well as any one possessing the least spark of intelligence, that Mr. LINCOLN will be elected as sure as there will be daylight on Tuesday next. He also knows, that if, after the election, the Democratic party hold themselves true to the principles of democratic government, and in good faith acquiesce in the expressed will of the majority of their countrymen—or even if their support of the Government be not all that real patriotism would suggest, but simply a *negative* support, then the war which has been forced upon us, will be speedily brought to an issue, and the integrity of the Union, for which so many brave hearts have bled, will be forever secured.

If, however, the *so called* Democratic party think that it is patriotic and just, and consistent with a republican form of government, to follow the example of the Southern leaders in 1860, and attempt to destroy the country, the moment they fail to obtain over it exclusive control, then, of course, the war may be prolonged to an indefinite extent. From this stand-point Mr. BELMONT may possibly know the chances of the bet he offers, and if so, its terms are not ridiculous but atrocious.

AMERICAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 4, 1864.

Look at the Signatures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper to call the attention of soldiers' proxies to the importance of scrutinizing carefully the signatures to affidavits sent them with what purport to be soldiers votes. There is no doubt a gigantic scheme is on foot to make innocent and well-meaning proxies cast votes the very reverse of what the soldiers for whom they act, would send to the ballot box. I saw yesterday an envelope which purported to enclose a soldier's vote, the affidavit upon which was duly filled out, and purported to have been executed before competent authority, but when we came to the signature, *the name commenced with the wrong letter of the alphabet*. But for this discrepancy, the ballots would have been cast as a soldier's vote, without any suspicion on the part of the proxy that it was fraudulent; and yet, when his attention was called to that point, and he compared the handwriting of the signature with that of his friend, *that also showed most conclusively that the document was a forgery*. Let every proxy, then, look carefully at the signature of the affidavit, and compare it with the known handwriting of the soldier from whom it purports to come. It is about the only way which the law affords of detecting fraudulent votes and forged affidavits.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. P. HOW,
No. 81 Hicks street, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The opera of "Rigoletto" was given here very acceptably last evening. It had evidently been rehearsed with much care, and the result was a general and very agreeable air of completeness in the representation. Signor MASSIMILIANI'S *Duke* is certainly the best effort he has yet made. From the opening cabaletta to the jaunty exit of the last scene, he was thoroughly admirable. We have never heard the quality and strength of his remarkable voice to greater advantage. Signor BELLINI was good as the Court jester, acting and singing (a little hoarsely, however,) with equal spirit. The smaller parts were well distributed, and the chorus and orchestra, under Mr. MARETZEK'S direction, were thoroughly efficient. Mme. MORENSI'S *Magdalena* was a very capital rendering of that small but important part.

The interest of the evening centred on Mrs. VAN ZANDT, a lady who has already made a favorable impression as a concert singer, and who as *Gilda* made her first appearance on the operatic stage last evening. Mrs. VAN ZANDT possesses every requisite for the profession she has selected, and will undoubtedly become one of its best American ornaments. Her voice is a soprano, of good calibre and cultivation, marred in its delivery last evening by frequent timidity, but evidently of sufficient power even for the Academy. Mme. VAN ZANDT was received with much favor by the audience. Her *debut* was a complete success. There will be a grand matinée to-day—"Lucrezia Borgia."

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The first concert of the Philharmonic Society of New-York takes place to-night, at the Academy of Music, under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN. The instrumental features of the programme are: 1. Eroica Symphony, by BEETHOVEN. 2. Les Preludes, by LISZT. 3. Overture to "Oberon," by WEBER. 4. MENDELSSOHN'S concerto for violin, played by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS. 5. LISZT'S transcription from "Faust," played by Mr. S. B. MILLS. The last rehearsal takes place at 10 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—"Nos Allies," comedy by M. P. MERCIER, will be given here to-night; also a one act vaudeville.

Fine Arts.

Miss HOSMER'S statue of "Zenobia," which held its own amid the art treasures of the World's Fair of 1862, and was indeed one of the sculptured gems of the Great London Exhibition, has arrived in this country, and will shortly be exhibited at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. It is probably the most important work ever executed in marble by a lady. Miss HOSMER is a native of Massachusetts.

BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.—Mr. POWELL'S great picture of PERRY changing his flag will shortly be exhibited in New-York. SHEDDICK'S new gallery has been secured for it.

CARPENTER'S EMANCIPATION PICTURE.—CARPENTER'S fine painting of the President and his Cabinet will be removed after to-day. No good Union man, no lover of freedom, should neglect seeing it. At the Crayon Gallery, corner of Eighth-street and Broadway.

ENGRAVING.—One of the best library portraits of ABRAHAM LINCOLN we have yet seen is that published by E. D. MARCHANT, after an original picture painted in 1863 by the same gentleman, and now in possession of the Union League of Philadelphia. It gives the peculiarly genial yet earnest expression of the Chief Magistrate's features with much fidelity; and, in other respects, is a meritorious work of art. It has been engraved by JOHN SARTAIN, of Philadelphia.

The Sixth Congressional District.

To the Voters of the Sixth Congressional District:

I feel it my duty to reply to the following statement of Col. HAWKINS, in his card in this morning's *Tribune*:

"*Second.* After the referee acting in my behalf had proposed to withdraw his candidate, if Mr. RAYMOND's would do the same, and after another offer had been made to decide upon a third referee by drawing names from a hat, Mr. RAYMOND's referee then said: *'I cannot enter into any arrangement which will jeopard the chances of my candidate.'* After this *astounding assertion*, which showed conclusively that Mr. RAYMOND was to be a candidate under any and all circumstances, of course it became impossible for my referee to accept any third party recommended by Mr. RAYMOND's referee or his friends."

Col. H. has been misinformed. I have said no such thing to his referee, or to any other person, at any time. His referee, among other things, proposed to put the names of JOHN T. DENNY and GEORGE W. BLUNT into a hat and draw one of them out for the third man—it being understood that Mr. DENNY was committed to Col. H.; and to this proposition to decide the question by lot, I called his attention to the fact that gambling for nominations, by our adversaries, was censured by our friends last year; that I did not consider it a proper mode; that if I represented the interest of ——, I might, perhaps, gamble for his chance, but I could not agree to submit Mr. RAYMOND to any 4-11-44 decision, especially as that mode was not within our power; that we were referees on a question of judgment, not chance, and I then read to him Col. H.'s letter to Mr. RAYMOND, as to selecting a third man.

At our final interview, Col. H.'s referee mentioned Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT as one of those who had personally told Col. H. that he ought to withdraw, and said, "Now I would not make the proposition I made to you before, to put the names of JOHN T. DENNY and GEORGE W. BLUNT into a hat and draw out one." It may be this statement of his referee that has been repeated to Col. H. as having been made by me, and has thus misled him. E. C. BENEDICT.

Who Has Not Heard of White, the Hatter? No. 216 Broadway, where Hats of the latest styles, durable and cheap. Furs in great variety, and Military Goods of every description, can be purchased at reasonable prices.

Valentine & Butler, Alum Patent Fire, Burglar and Damp Proof Safes and Rotary Locks for Dwelling-house doors. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

White China and Fancy Goods 20 per Cent less than any store in the city. at HADLEY'S, Nos. 6 and 12 Cooper Union, 3d and 4th avs., 7th and 8th sts. Call and see.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Family Sewing of every Description neatly done, on the GROVER & BAKER MACHINE, 936 Broadway, near 23d-st. Ladies' and children's garments made to order, and materials carefully made at short notice.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Pins, Ear-Rings, and CUFF BUTTONS, latest styles, at WELLING'S, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

For Coughs and Colds—Use Marshall's Pine TREE TAR DROPS. Excellent. Sold by Druggists.

At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy, $8. Boots of every description equally low

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never unroll their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufactory, 692 Broadway, near 4th street; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 336 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures wind-colic.

Dyrne's Catarrh Snuff, with Prescriptions for its proper use, in every form of the disease. Sold in boxes only, by all druggists.

Hotel and Family Mangles from $20 to $40, Nos. 4 and 10 Liberty-place, New-York. J. G. WEST.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Ladies of New-York and Vicinity Wishing Boots and Shoes for the Fall season, for themselves and families, should patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No 760 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.

He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Horehound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these *five* other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn the stock of this company is being rapidly taken up. In looking over their circular we find that its officers and directors are gentlemen of great energy and stand very high in the community. The interests of the stockholders, it will be noticed, will be well guarded. Our readers, who intend investing in this species of enterprise, would do well to call on the subscription agents, who we know to be reliable men, Messrs. L. B. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York. Their advertisement can be seen in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.	
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, in consequence of his usual day of visiting New-York being election day, will be at his office, No. 32 Bond-st., the day following, Wednesday, Nov. 9, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Supply of his medicines can always be obtained at No. 32 Bond-st.

Two First Premiums were Awarded to the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES at the Oregon State Fair just closed.

Articles of real merit are worth their value. Such is the case with Burnett's Preparation.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL,
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MARRIED.

BALDWIN—YORIS—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 3, by Rev. G. S. Gilbert, GEO. H. BALDWIN and AMANDA M., daughter of V. S. Voris, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

HARRINGTON—BOWEN.—On Friday evening, Nov. 4, by Rev. J. Romeyne Berry, D. D., of the Third R. D. Church, Jersey City, Mr. E. D. C. HARRINGTON and Miss SARAH J. BOWEN, both of New-York.

☞ Washington, D. C., and Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

MARTIN—MORROW.—On Thursday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Peter Stryker, of New-York city, ROBERT CROWELL MARTIN and HANNAH A., daughter of George Morrow, Esq., all of Bergen N. J. No cards.

RANDOLPH—BAYARD.—On Thursday, Nov. 3, by Rev. William Herbert Norris, JOHN F. RANDOLPH, Surgeon U. S. Army, and VIRGINIA DASHIELL, daughter of Hon. Samuel J. Bayard, of New-Jersey.

ROLLINS—BOWMAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 2, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., in St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Henry A. Coit, Lieut. JAMES H. ROLLINS, U. S. A., and ECLALIE, eldest daughter of Col. A. H. Bowman, U. S. A.

DIED.

BRUSH.—Near the City of Washington, on Sunday, Oct. 30, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of George C. Brush, and daughter of Selah Strong, Esq.

Her remains will be conveyed to Comac, L. I. Funeral to-morrow, (Sunday,) after the arrival of the morning train for this city.

BACON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 4, WILBUR RICHARDSON, youngest child of Emily A. and L. M. Bacon, aged 2 years, 3 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 256 Cumberland-st., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn.

DRAKE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 2, WILLIAM B. DRAKE, aged 56 years, 11 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, (not from his brother-in-law's, as erroneously stated in Friday's *Herald*,) No. 209 West 43d st., on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

HERRING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 3, GEORGE, son of James and Emily C. Herring, in the 19th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of Company B, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M., are invited to attend his funeral services, from No. 340 Carlton-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

IMLAY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 3, ELIZABETH W. STOUT, wife of Joseph M. Imlay.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Nov. 6, at 10½ A. M., from the North Reformed Dutch Church, Clermont-av., without further notice.

JONES.—At Winchester, Va., on Sunday, Oct. 30, from wounds received at the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, Major EDWARD JONES, 6th N. Y. H. Artillery, eldest son of Jabez and Sally Jones, of Somers, N. Y., aged 25 years.

JOHNSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 3, MARGARET, wife of Wm. Johnston, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 622 Greenwich-st., on Sunday, Nov. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Glasgow and Paisley, Scotland, papers please copy.

MILLET.—On board steamer *Cassandra*, JAMES C. MILLET, Commissary 11th N. Y. V. Cavalry, Scott's Nine Hundred, on Sunday, Oct. 23, in the service of his country—buried at sea Oct. 24—the eldest son of William E. and Mary B. Millet.

MCCAIN.—In Hoboken, on Thursday morning, Nov. 3 WM. MCCAIN, aged 73 years.

The Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 5th inst., from his late residence, No. 311 Willow-st., Hoboken, N. J., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MUDGETT.—In this city, on Friday, Nov. 4, ELIZA M., wife of B. F. Mudgett, aged 38 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 18 Park-av., corner of 35th-st., on Monday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

MARTIN.—In this city, on Friday evening, Nov. 4, MARY, eldest daughter of Charles J. and Mary Martin, of Orange, N. J.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

MCMILLAN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 3, SARAH FOX, beloved wife of George McMillan, aged 46 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 133 Tillary-st., corner of Stanton, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 1½ P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Thus has passed away,
We trust, to realms of endless day,
An affectionate wife,
A fond mother,
And a devoted friend.

SCHAFER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 3, JOSEPHINE MARIE, second daughter of John F. and Anna Schafer, aged 9 years, of scarlet fever.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 34 Tompkins-place, at 2 o'clock to-day, without further invitation.

☞ California papers please copy.

STEWART.—On Thursday, Nov. 3, CHARLOTTE PINKNEY, youngest daughter of W. P. and Helen Le Roy Stewart, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Ascension Church, 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

TAPPEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 4, Mrs. JANE ANN TAPPEN, aged 68 years.

Her remains will be taken to Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, for interment.

TILFORD.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 3, JAMES A TILFORD, aged 47 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 95 West 21st-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

VAIL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 1, at Plainfield, N. J., ELISA C., wife of Mahlon Vail, and daughter of the late Joseph Prescott Boyle, of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, aged 41 years, 2 months and 29 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday, 5th inst.

VAN DOLSEN.—On Thursday, Oct. 3, GARRET VAN DOLSEN, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church at Charleston, on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M. His remains will be interred in Oak Hill Cemetery.

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SOLDIERS' VOTES REMAINING IN THE New-York Post-office, Nov. 5. Letters containing soldiers' votes. Persons calling for these letters will be required to *specify when identified.*

Adams Henry	Eddy Wm E	McCroberts Edward	
Adler Jacob	Fitzgerald Wm, Cedar-st	McDonell James, 2d-av	
Addison John	Fitzsimmons Michael, 13th st	McMann Patrick	
Ball Capt J W	Fox John	Nagreen Paul	
Baron Charles	Graf Barber	O'Brien James, 2d-av	
Beckwith John	Gready Dum, Washington-st	Otten Henry	
Beckhard Martin	Hasler, 2d-st	Prain William, West Broadway	
Bick Peter	Hargrove James	Purcell John	
Bowen William, Bond-st	Hatton Thomas	Ray Chas	
BurnsJohn, Washington-st	Hegan Patrick, 5th-av	Rees John	
Burghardt Xaphier	Hoog Peter	Reitig Wm, 4th-st	
Butts Henry	Hughes Henry	Schmidt, Forsyth-st	
Byrnas Martin, 22d Ward	Hunt Thomas, 3d-av	Shaffer William	
Camp Weldon	Hye Thomas	Shanley Michael	
Campbell Bernard, Delancy-st	Jones Joel	Saik Lewis	
Collins Thomas, Oak-st	Knox James K	Smith Caleb	
Conklin Jerry W	Larkins Penix, 8th Ward	Stokley John	
Deely Michael	Lee James	Stoeschler Louis, Leonard-st	
Delaney James, 21st Ward	Link Martin	Suckon August	
Demsey W	Lodwick Thomas	Sullivan John B	
Dimline Johann	Mack William, Chambers-st	Tracy John	
Dempey C, 28th-st	Marr Lartie	Taylor James W	
Dermody Edward	Murdock John	Telchman Isaac, 35th-st	
Denny Thomas D, 18th-st	Martin Michel, Bridget Mellorney	Thompson Patrick	
Dowling Thomas, 12th-st	Moore Michael, Mulberry-st	Vauts Sagne	
Eaton John R		Van Genan Jacob P	
Fitzgerald Michael, Grand-st		Watson Jerry	
		Wilson Thomas, Cherry st	

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A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED German females want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as general housewerker or laundress. Call at No. 55 8th-av., second floor.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WELL acquainted with housekeeping, and having certificates of high character, wishes employment in a family going to reside in San Francisco. A note through the Post-office, addressed to MARY HALE, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

COLORED DOMESTICS FROM THE South, and experienced Northern servants, can be obtained at the FREEDMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, Room No. 21.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman; is thoroughly competent, and can can give the best of reference from his last employer. Call, or address D. N., at Wright's saddlery, No. 305 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant bookkeeper, by a young man of experience, and who can furnish good recommendations from last employer and others. Address "C," No. 37 Park Row, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY IN A STORE; ONE WHO IS active, polite and intelligent, and who can write a good plain hand, and is correct at figures. Address, with age and reference, MERCHANT, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK TO GO UP THE Hudson River in a small family; she must be a good washer and ironer; an American or German preferred; a good home will be given. Apply No. 4 Cooper Institute, at J. H. SACKETT, at 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, who understands his business; good reference from his last employer; can be seen in the city at any time. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 199 *Times* office.

WANTED—FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENders, at Jessup & Moore's Paper Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the management and driving of horses; can give the best of city and country reference. Address M. N., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, 15 to 17 years of age. Apply as No. 12 Pine-st, room No. 11, after 10 o'clock A. M.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store. Address Box No. 751 Post-office, stating amount of salary expected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success—simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

	Price of single boxes—cents.
1 Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation,	25
2 Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.	25
3 Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4 Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5 Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic,	25
6 Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7 Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8 Cures Tooth-ache, Face-ache, Neuralgia	25
9 Cures Head-aches, Sick Head aches, Vertigo	25
10 Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11 Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12 Cures Profuse Periods and Lucorrhea	25
13 Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14 Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15 Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16 Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17 Cures Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18 Cures Opthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19 Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20 Cures Whooping Cough	50
21 Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22 Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23 Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	50
24 Cures General Debility or Nervous Weakness	50
25 Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26 Cures Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding	50
27 Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28 Cures Involuntary Discharge and Nervous Debility	1 00
29 Cures Sore Mouth or Canker of adults and children	50
30 Cures Urinary Incontinence and Wetting the Bed	50
31 Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32 Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33 Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitt	1 00

PRICE.

Case of thirty-five vials in morocco case, and cook | 10 00
Case of 28 large vials, in morocco, and Book | 8 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book | 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book | 5 00
Case of Fifteen Boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, and Book | 2 50
Case of any Six Boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, and Book | 1 00
Single Boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

CAUTION.—Buy none having F. HUMPHREYS & Co. PHILIP LEE on them. All such are old and worthless, or *counterfeits*.

☞ These REMEDIES by the case or the single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, as above, for all forms of disease

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS USE

PYLE'S SALERATUS.	PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR.	PYLE'S BLUEING POWDER.
PYLE'S BAKING SODA.	PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.

Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 236 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

LEGACY TO A PERSON NAMED OLIver, OR HIS ISSUE.—A person of the above name left Scotland a good many years ago, as supposed, and he, or his lawful issue, will reap much advantage if identified within a limited time. The person referred to, or his issue, will please address by post letter or letters to Mr. R. ELLIS, W. S., Edinburgh, stating the following particulars, viz.: His full name or names; what part of Scotland he left, and when he left, and whether he left alone, or with whom he left; with whom he resided in Scotland when young, and where he went, and whether or were his relations or connections; also, his present age.

Although identification is necessary within a limited time, yet the time is not so limited as to render any personal present interview necessary, and it is not desired that any person should incur the trouble and expense of making personal application within the present year, or in the next succeeding year.

A RARE COLLECTION OF OLD FOREIGN and American coin on exhibition and for sale, at the Exchange Office, No. 153 Bowery, under the Bank. WILSON DEFENDORF.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMAN will receive the highest prices for their cast-off cloth ing, carpets, furniture, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. COHN, No. 240 7th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 13th st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE POST CRACKERS, in barrels, half-barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin-cans assorted.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL persons are forbid trusting any one on my account without my written order.

WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE.

FINE DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM, WITH PLEASANT RESIDENCE, FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9.—Contains 96 acres superior land, under high culture, very conveniently watered by two fine streams; handsome situation and excellent neighborhood. Inquire of E. MONROE, (firm Ball, Black & Co.,) or T. J. VAN WYCK, No. 59 Broad-st., New-York, or estate of Dr. WORTMAN, East Fishkill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-five acres of valuable Woodland, No. 38, Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., eight miles from Oswego and from Fulton, with plank roads to each place. Heavy growth of ash, maple and hemlock timber. Apply to J. H. KINGSBURY, Martville, Cayuga Co., or S. SIDNEY SMITH, No 216 N. Pearl-st., Albany.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH BERGEN, TWO MILES from Jersey City ferry, by horse-cars every ten minutes, a splendid mansion, consisting of parlors, dining, library, reception and ten bed-rooms, commanding a fine view of the bay and harbor; water and gas throughout, together with about ¾ acre of land handsomely laid out. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 161 Broadway, first floor.

FARM FOR SALE—ON NEW-JERSEY CENtral Railroad, near Elizabeth and Mulford Stations; about 32 acres; variety of fruit; large front, well calculated to divide and build on. Inquire of J. J. and J. D. STOUT & CO., No. 185 Reade-st., or on the premises, of R. M. CRANE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, WITH BAKERY attached, doing a good business; size of lot 50 feet by 260; within 10 miles of New-York City, and three minutes' walk of the landing. Horses, wagons, &c., for sale cheap. For particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, four new brick houses; three-story, basement and under-cellar; high, brown-stone stoops; complete with all the modern improvements. Location one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE—ON THE MOST EASY terms, one of the best and most desirably located down town; favorable lease; handsomely furnished, newly renovated, and doing a full first-class money-making business.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

8,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER land and lumbering; concern in full operation; mostly white pine; large rafting and mill stream, good facilities to market; extensive saw mill, stave mill, &c., for sale on easy terms.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

SEVERAL FINE PLOTS IN TRENTON, N. J., for sale on most favorable terms; suitable for gentlemen's seats, or city lots; streets opened and graded, and beautiful commanding location.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD No. 18 Pine-st.

$9,000—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE house on West 34th-st.; also, a neat brick high-stoop house, West 39th-st.—$10,000. Both in excellent order. Possession immediately.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COTTAGES IN BROOKLYN—NEAT, NEW and desirably located, for sale or exchange on most favorable terms. Inquire of H. R. FLETCHER, corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., near the houses.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF 3¼ ACRES OF land, with good large dwelling house, barns, &c., 3 miles from Hunter's Point ferry. Willbe sold a bargain if applied for immediately.

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL WELL-LOCATED farms, near Rahway, Plainfield, Boundbrook, Somerville, Monmouth, Rockland, Westchester, Dutchess, Ontario add Chatauqua county. GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway. Farms wanted.

HOUSE NO. 24 CANTON-ST., BROOKlyn, fronting on City Park, to rent or sell, low; three-story and basement, brick, with every modern conveniences. Apply on premises to M. WALSH, from 12 to 1, or at office, No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—173 ACRES ON THE Hudson River for $13,000; house, barn, orchard, fine view of river; sold to close an estate; near depot. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, at South Bergen, two miles by horse-cars from Jersey City Ferry, Montague Villa, fitted up with every modern convenience. Apply to C. H. SMITH, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c.; the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c., scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, LONG Island, first-class residence in perfect order, ample grounds and outbuildings; immediate possession. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

$1,600 WILL BUY A NEAT COTTAGE on Staten Island, 3 minutes from Factoville Landing; abundance of fine fruits. Address DANIEL, No. 165 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 23x70, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to CORLIES DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, in 33d-st., in perfect order, with every convenience. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON WEST SIDE OF THE 1st-av., between 2d and 3d sts. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT,

FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.

THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,

With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,

Broadway, corner 34th-st.,

known as

EVERETT ROOMS.

The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.

Apply at the hall,
or of E. D. LAWRENCE,
No. 55 West 33d-st.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING FOR California offers to rent his house, genteelly furnished, for the winter, with or without stable, horses, carriages, sleighs, &c., &c. Rent for the house the whole May, to a good tenant and small private family, $2,500, and $1,000 extra for the stable, horses, carriages, sleighs, &c. The house is not a large one. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR RENT—A PARTIALLY-FURNISHED large commodious mansion, within the city limits of Elizabeth, N. J., on Rockaway-av., surrounded by extensive grounds, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, stabling and outbuildings connected. Inquire on the premises, or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN ORANGE, near Brick Church Station, rent to May 1, $400; house contains large drawing and dining rooms, and is warmed by heater. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, or No. 49 Main-st., Orange.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON 16TH-ST., between Union-square and 6th-av., for 6 or 12 months. Inquire at No. 27 Wall-st., second story, between 12 M. and 2 o'clock. HENRY H. ELLIOTT.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, TO RENT OR LEASE—A PLACE suitable for the produce or commission business, in the vicinity of Washington Market preferred. Address D. M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, stating full particulars as to rent, location, &c.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—IN THE neighborhood of 14th-st. and Union-square; parlor and two bed-rooms required. French, German or Spanish family preferred. Address BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 785 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address E. K., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

MRS. ARNOLD, AT NO. 377 EAST 14TH-st., will have, after Nov. 7, two very fine suites of rooms to let, with board, on first and second floors. The one on the first floor is a large front room. House first class. References required.

WANTED—FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS SUITE of rooms, with board, in a good neighborhood, between 6th and 3d sts. and 4th and 6th avs. consisting of a large parlor and two or three sleeping-rooms, bath, &c. Address O. B., Box No 6,339 N. Y. Post-office.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH board, may be had in a strictly private family of four (no children,) in West 23d-st.; none but those of the highest respectability need apply, to such a good opportunity offers. Address Box No. 308 Post office.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN FRIENDS, tired of hotel or boarding-house life, can procure very desirable apartments in a gentleman's home, location up-town. Address M. A. A., Box No 241 New-York Post-office.

NOS. 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER-ST., six blocks west of Broadway, pleasant rooms with excellent board, from $6 to $14 per week. Families accordingly.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT No. 55 East 28th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. WITHERS, Auctioneer.

BY H. J. JORDAN & CO.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,

8TH-AV.; CORNER 44TH-ST.

Regular Catalogue sale THIS DAY, at 2 P. M., of horses, carriages, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., consisting of trotting, carriages and work horses, coupes, phætons, cop and no top wagons, single and double harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues now ready.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. HAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. CORPS,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 25th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations, for the year 1865, viz.:

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire;
Charlestown, Massachusetts;
Brooklyn, New-York;
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
Washington City, District of Columbia;
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia;

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pound of fresh or salt beef, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans, or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee, or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one and a half pound of tallow; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.

The rations to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of the fore and hind quarters, necks and kidneys, tallow excluded; the pork, No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, extra superfine; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New-Orleans or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness:
E. F.

A. B, Guarantor.
C. D. Guarantor.

——, 186-.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, and Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1865," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. S. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 3, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 19th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Ordnance Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz:

1 Steam Boiler and Pump.
1 Double Lathe.
6 Grindstones.
741 Gray Blankets.
1,608 Blue Blankets.
1,901 Red Blankets.
37 Polepads, Gutta Percha.
55 Vallies, Cavalry, round.
2,317 Nose Bags.
2,833 Surcingles.
1,621 Blankets.
583 McClellan Saddle-trees.
110 yards Silk Serge.
40 pounds Woolen Yarn.
1,000 pounds Woolen Rags.
3 pounds Shoe-thread.
85 Barrels.
5 Jugs.
7 Bottles.
2 Water Cans.
332 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
79 Watering Buckets, Leather.
Also, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron.

Succes sful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

(Signed,) J. G. BENTON,
Major Ordnance Commanding.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 572 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 12th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city:

Two hundred sets of six-mule wagon harness.

To be made according to the new specifications or sample in this office. Bidders will state the shortest time in which they can deliver the quantity to be bid for.

All proposals should be accompanied with a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Delivering Harness," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. of SATURDAY, 6th inst., for the following articles, viz:

Beeswax per pound.
Benzine per gallon.
Dock Buckets each.
Chain, 1⅞ and 2 inch per pound.
Firmer Chisels per set.
Flour of Emery per pound.
Fire Brick per set.
Brass Faucets, ½ to 1 inch each.
Tin Funnels, assorted.
Window Glass, 12x14 to 16x20 per box.
Hawsers, 5 to 10 inch per pound.
Round Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inch per ton.
Square Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inch per ton.
Knives and Forks per dozen.
Lamp Black per pound.
White Lead, pure in oil, in 25, 50 and 100 pound kegs per ton.
Red Lead, in oil, per pound.
Black Lead, in oil, per pound.
Litharge per pound.
Linseed Oil, raw, per gallon.
Linseed Oil, boiled, per gallon.
Palm Oil per gallon.
Lard Oil per gallon.
Oakum per pound.
Putash per pound.
Pitch per pound.
Putty, in barrels, per pound.
Sheet Gum Packing, assorted, from 1-16th to ⅜ inch per pound.
Square Rubber, assorted, from ⅜ to 1 inch per pound.
Patent Dryer per pound.
Manila Rope, assorted, from ½ to 2 inch per pound.
Hemp Rope, assorted, per pound.
Bell Rope per pound.
Batlin per pound.
Wrought Spikes per pound.
Cut Spikes per pound.
Seizing Stuff per pound.
Spun Yarn per pound.
Spanish Brown, dry, per pound.
Spanish Brown, in oil, per pound.
Sand Paper, assorted, per ream.
Spirits Turpentine per gallon.
Copal Varnish, (Turpentine,) per gallon.
Copal Varnish, (Benzine,) per gallon.
Demar Varnish per gallon.
Shellac Varnish per gallon.
Cotton Waste, in bales, per pound.
Zinc Sheathing per pound.
Corn Brooms per dozen.
Hickory Brooms per dozen.

Articles to be subject to inspection before shipment, and to be securely packed in suitable packages, and delivered at place of shipment in this city free of expense to the United States.

Persons may offer for any article of the list.

Payment will be made in such funds as are provided by the United States. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed

Proposals for Quartermaster stores, and addressed to
Brevet Brig.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster United States Army.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, November 14, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, &c., Ninetieth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues.

For regulating and grading Ninth-avenue, between Broadway and Eighty-sixth-street.

For curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

For filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets and First-avenue and Avenue A.

Repairing outer end of Pier number thirty-seven North River.

Building tender for Engine Company number nine.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, November 9, 1864.

CHARLES G. DONNELLY,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

LEGAL NOTICES.

HAMILTON WOOD, JR., AGAINST ALEXANDER McDONALD, Jr.—The partnership heretofore existing between the above named parties, known as THE NEW-YORK PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, having been dissolved and the undersigned appointed the Receiver thereof and also Referee to take and state the firm accounts, notice is hereby given to all persons who are or claim to be creditors of said firm, to present their accounts to the undersigned, as such Receiver and Referee, at my office, No. 61 William-st., New-York City, on or before the 26th day of November, 1864, at 3, P. M. of that day. GEO. W WINGATE, Receiver and Referee.

Dated, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

NIAGARA,

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

REMOVED TO

NO. 12 WALL-STREET.

J. D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,

and dealers in Government Securities,

No. 38 Wall-st.,

receive orders for the

NEW 7-30 LOAN

and have the notes always on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS, ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT

NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.

☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $3,000,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq. ..... New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL ..... Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D. ..... New York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER ..... Albany, N. Y.
R. B. BELDEN, M. D. ..... New-York.
J. T. SANGER ..... New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH ..... New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,

PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000,
IN SHARES OF $5 EACH, PAR VALUE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

100,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 8,000 ACRES, on the Alleghany River and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks. MAKING AN OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of

L. R. SIMPSON & CO., No 64 Cedar-st.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.
Office No 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.

Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS.

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bembeimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn.
Isaac Bembeimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.

J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Cunads, and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, and which is now duly organized and in practical operation under the directorship of

W. H. FOGG, J. H. CONANT,
W. H. DWINELLE, DANIEL MINTHORN,
W. S. COWLES.

can be obtained by applying to A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary of the Company, at No. 183 Broadway, from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 Broadway, Oct. 2, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the choice of six directors, in the places of those whose term of office will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d day of November until after the election.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.
By order of the Directors.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 3d November, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 88 Wall-st, on WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1864, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Tuesday, 15th, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,617	.....
ONTARIO—building	4,13	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,2 9	.....
ERIN	3,4 8	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Lewis.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER.SATURDAY.....Nov. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $76, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)
At 3 o'clock P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot, weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,016, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,2:4 tons.....900-horse power.
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER LAFAYETTE will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, (foot of Morton-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
The new and first class United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. VAIL,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

Passage, first-class, $80.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEO. WASHINGTON will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, through out the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Nov. 14.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAM.
Nov. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, S. G. RUSSELL, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No 5 Bowling-green,

N. B.—The CHAMPION, WILSON, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship EAGLE, Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARRON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Nov 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE CARGO of the steamship *Atlanta*, which vessel sailed from London on the 24th August for New-York, via Havre, per steamship Ce. o, put into Queenstown in distress, was transhipped the expense of discharging under general order, consignees will please call without delay at the office of the undersigned, with their bills of lading for indorsements, and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864. No. 63 Wall-st

THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, CROGAN, Master, will sail at noon, on SATURDAY, Nov 5, from Pier No. 47 North River. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock. Letters and parcels taken at the office of the subscribers until 12 M.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No 71 Wall-st.

RIO JANEIRO—PASSAGE ONLY.—THE superior British Barque TALISMAN, Capt. Raffle, will sail as above about Nov. 10. For passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to
I. L. PHIPPS & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—A CERTificate that we cause no pain in the extraction of teeth has been signed by over twelve hundred patients. Call and examine it. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., daily (except Sundays,) at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.

Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.

For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at different hours from New-York.

New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.

☞ Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company, and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.

E. A. CHAPIN, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3.30 and 5.30 P. M. For Syosset at 10 30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington. For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hemstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Su, erintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8.00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection: no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.

Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7. 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7 30, 8 30, 9 30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Marden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF LANDING,
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st day of November, the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., (south side of ferry,) instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LOST AND FOUND.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CHARLES WINDSOR, paying Teller of the Mercantile Bank for the last 14 years, has disappeared, and there is a deficiency in his cash of $207,000 in currency, and $34,000 in gold. A reward of $5,000 is hereby offered for the arrest and delivery of said C. Windsor to proper authority, and $15,000 additional for the recovery of the amount taken, or in that proportion for the amount recovered.

The remaining surplus of the Bank, after deducting the amount abstracted, is $472,000, or 47 per cent. on the Capital Stock.
D. H. ARNOLD,
President Mercantile Bank.

LOST OR STOLEN.

A $1000 U. S. new 5-20 bond, No. 16,030, mailed through the New York Post-office on the 27th of October, to the Southport Bank, Southport, Conn., and not received. All persons are warned against purchasing the same, as payment will be stopped at the Treasury Department.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the bond, or for information leading to its recovery.
SOUTHPORT BANK, Southport, Conn.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating any of the following described notes, as the same have been stolen, and payment stopped. One note for $50 or $100, made by Paul Jagger and David Clark, dated Jan. 1, 1864, payable to Mary Maney or bearer. One note for $125, made by Mary T. Hedges, dated Dec. 23, 1863, payable to Mary Maney or bearer, dated Nov. 1, 1864.
MARY MANEY.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating the following described note, as the same has been stolen, and payment thereof has been stopped. Said note was for $200, and was made by Charles B. Little and Alexander McDowell, dated April 1, 1864, payable one year after date to Annie Bacon or bearer. DATED NOV 1, 1864.
ANNIE BACON.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.—ONE $20 United States Bond of $100, Registered No. 4,627, and four 5-20 Coupon Bonds of $100, numbered 61,585, 61,586, 61,587, 61,588, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped. H. S. HUNTINGTON.

STOLEN—THREE TEN-FORTY U. S. COUPON Bonds, $1,000 each. Nos. 18,327, 18,328, 26,585. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same as payment has been stopped. SANFORD BORIE.

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MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

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French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

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Open Sept. 12.

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FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 40 Irving-place.
Opened on the 20th of September.

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Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School. No 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway

ACCOUNTS, &c.—NEW PUPILS WILL BE received at any time for instruction in book-keeping, penmanship, arithmetic, correspondence, &c., at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Established 1840. Rooms for ladies and for private instruction. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
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THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS RUSSELL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,248 Broadway, reopened Sept. 22. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 14th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 25th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th st., will reopen Sept 21.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 22d day of Sept. inst.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUITION.

MR. J. T. BIXBY, a recent graduate of Harvard, wishes to obtain one or two more private pupils to fit for college, or to instruct in Latin, Greek or mathematics. References—President Hill, of Harvard College; Prof. Francis Lieber, LL. D., Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D.; John McMullen, Esq., Horace B. Claflin, Esq., John E. Williams, Esq., Geo. Bliss, Esq.
Mr. Bixby's address is No. 152 East 31st-st.

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PERSONAL.

CHARLES JOHN COSENS JOHNSTONE, M. D.—In consequence of the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Johnstone, the above named CHARLES JOHN COSENS JOHNSTONE (who left England on the year 1844, and is believed to have gone to America) is required to APPEAR and CLAIM the PROPERTY to which he became entitled on her death. And take notice, that if the said Charles John Cosens Johnstone do not so appear or signify in his claim in writing before the 31st day of December, 1864, the Executors named in the will of the said Mary Ann Johnstone will proceed with the said will for probate, and proceed to dispose of her property as if the said Charles John Cosens Johnstone had died on her first me. Any person giving such information as will lead to the proof of the death of the said Charles John Cosens Johnstone (if dead) will be rewarded. All letters to MESSRS. THOMPSON, PICKERING & STRYAN, No. 4 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London.

IF MR. BENSON, NATIVE OF FALMOUTH, Cornwall, England, and afterward of Gibraltar, South and will call on B. & F. LAWRENCE, No. 8 John-st., he will hear something to his advantage.

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Fun without end!
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Jack Sheppard!
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The roaring Farce of
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Comedy, Drama, Farce.
Monday, Clarke as Paul Pry. Wednesday, as Bob Tyke.

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COMPLETE AND GENUINE SUCCESS
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NEW SCENERY, MUSIC, COSTUMES and a POWERFUL CAST, including
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THIS SATURDAY, AND EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY.
SECOND WEEK SECOND WEEK
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GREAT AUSTRALIAN BARE-BACKED RIDER
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On the rope, on horseback and as a Danseuse.
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THE MAN MONKEY—On horseback,
and a host of attractive novelties by
THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY.
ENTIRE CHANGE ON MONDAY.

JOHN E. OWENS' SOLON SHINGLE.

From the New-York Tribune, Nov. 4. [Editorial.]

THE BROADWAY THEATRE—SOLON SHINGLE.—The high opinion we expressed, on its first performance, of Mr. OWENS' Solon Shingle in "The People's Lawyer," has been amply confirmed by the public. It has drawn immense throngs to the Broadway Theatre every night for ten weeks, and bids fair to be one of the principal theatrical attractions in town for some time to come. As a piece of pure character acting, we have seen nothing superior to it since Mr. E. L. Davenport's Jesse Rural. Its success is another proof of what we have often asserted, viz: that the public is quite as ready to appreciate high artistic merit as qualities of a lower, though more pretentious order. Noisy applause and a certain kind of eclat may doubtless be obtained by the cheapest and commonest artifices; but genuine admiration, followed by success worthy to be achieved, are the rewards only of efforts such as, at distant intervals, result in creations like that which has now made Mr. OWENS recognized among us not as a mere player, but as a finished and accomplished artist. His Solon Shingle will long be remembered as one of the glories and triumphs of the stage.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT.
THE WONDER OF THE AGE!!!
FITZGIBBON'S MYSTERIOUS MEDIA.
For particulars see small bills.
Public séances, 50 cents; private séances, $1.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M.
SATURDAY, Nov. 5, 1864.
NOS ALLIEES,
Comedy in 3 acts, by Eug. Mercier.
LE PETIT FILS,
Comedy vaudeville in 1 act, by M. Bayard.
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor,) opposite Lafarge House.

CARPENTER'S GREAT PAINTING,
"THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION,"
Will remain on exhibition at Crayon Art Gallery, corner Broadway and 8th-st., until SATURDAY NIGHT, November 5, and positively no longer. Admission 25c.

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American and English copies of the acting stage editions of all the modern standard and minor plays, can be had at less than publisher's prices, at BURTON'S Old Established Book Stand, No. 296 Bowery, New-York.

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The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a few hours. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected

THE WAR EAGLES.

Grand Parade of the Union Clubs.

A Torchlight Procession and Mass Meeting.

The City in a Blaze of Glory.

The long-expected display of the Union Clubs of this city came off last night, and was in every sense a success. At an early hour the different clubs, associations and battalions assembled at their several headquarters, and marched up to the vicinity of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, where they formed by divisions in the following order: At the head of the line, the Grand Marshal and his staff, escorted by the Veteran Union Club.

The First Division—Under the command of Marshal JOHN COCHRAN, Jr., comprising the "Union War Eagles," of the Nineteen Ward, and the Union Associations, Lincoln and Johnson Club, the Loyal Union League, and Darling Association of the Nineteenth Ward, the "Manierre Artillery," of the Eighteenth Ward, the Yorkville Liberty Boys, Union Associations of the Twelfth, Seventeenth, Eleventh and Seventh Wards, and "War Eagles" and Union Organizations of the Twenty-second Ward, on West Twenty-third-street, right resting on Fifth-avenue.

Second Division—Under the command of Marshal HENRY C. PARKS, comprising the "Union War Eagles" of the Sixteenth Ward, Loyal Union League, Union Association, Lincoln Artillery, and German Club of the Sixteenth Ward, Twentieth Ward Union Associations and German Club, Representatives from the Army and Navy, and the "Young Men's Republican Union," on West Twenty-second and Twenty-first-streets, right resting on Fifth-avenue.

Third Division—Under the command of Marshal EDMUND C. LEE—Comprising the "Union War Eagles" of the Eighteenth Ward, Loyal Union League, and Union Association of the Eighteenth Ward, Manhattan Union Club, "Robinson Armory" Organization, "War Eagles" and Union Associations of the Tenth Ward, on West Twentieth and Nineteenth streets, right resting on Fifth-avenue.

Fourth Division—Under command of Marshal SAMUEL COX—Comprising the "Union War Eagles" of the Twenty-first Ward, and Union Ward Associations, Union Associations of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, "War Democracy" General Committee, and Union Clubs from Hunter's Point and Astoria, on West Eighteenth and Seventeenth streets, right resting on Fifth-avenue.

Fifth Division—Under command of Marshal CHAS. B. PATTICK, comprising the Union War Eagles of the Fifth Ward, and Union Associations of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, and Brooklyn and Jersey City Union Clubs, and Eighth Ward War Eagles, on West Sixteenth and Fifteenth streets, right resting on Fifth-avenue.

Sixth Division—Under command of Marshal HERMAN G. CARTER, comprising the Union War Eagles of the Fifteenth Ward, Union Battalion, German Unionists, and Associations of the Fifteenth Ward, Loyal Union League, and Union Associations of the Ninth Ward, Eighth Assembly District LINCOLN and JOHNSON Club, on West Fourteenth-street, right rest on Fifth-avenue.

THE MARCH.

At a single gun the procession commenced moving, passing down Fifth-avenue to Eighth-street, up Eighth-street across Broadway and around the Cooper Institute; then down the Bowery to Grand-street, across Grand-street to Broadway, and up Broadway to Union Square. The streets along the line of march were thronged with people who greeted the processions with cheers, clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs. As the procession passed the Mercantile Library and the Cooper Institute, it was greeted with the most continual applause from the hundreds of people who crowded the windows, who cheered the various Union associations and clubs, which returned the compliment with three times three and a tiger. All along the line of march skyrockets and Roman candles, and other pyrotechnics, were set off from the scores of wagons in the procession, lighting up the street for a mile and a half, and producing a magnificent effect. Among the innumerable banners and mottoes displayed were the following: "SHERIDAN whirling EARLY;" "Grant that peace may come;" "Sustain our brave soldiers;" "Our country's good our only study;" "Union and Liberty;" "Freedom to all;" "Our Peace Commissioners—GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and FARRAGUT;" "Ground your arms and submit to the authority of the Constitution of the United States, and the war will immediately cease."—A. LINCOLN; "One flag, one country, one destiny;" "Liberty and the Constitution;" "Hail to the free-born State of Nevada;" "Send me reinforcements;" "McCLELLAN's platform—a gunboat;" "Secession Rights—the right to be hung;" "All quiet along the Potomac;" "Peace at any price played out," &c., &c. At the head of the procession was a calcium light, throwing a line of fire from one end of the line to the other. The waving of flags and banners, the strains of martial music, the booming of cannon, and the cheers of the enthusiastic multitude that lined the streets gave great animation to the scene. Windows and balconies along the route were crowded with ladies who waved their handkerchiefs. At the Metropolitan Hotel and several other public buildings along Broadway the procession was greeted with the most unbounded enthusiasm. There was no disturbance on the eastern route, although a dozen or more McClellan leaders, stationed at different points in the Bowery, particularly at the corner of Spring-street, did their utmost to create disturbance, by groaning at the procession and attempting to get up cheers for their gunboat hero. No notice whatever was taken of their futile attempts to make themselves miserable, the Lincoln boys answering their groans only with cheers for the Union and the Union candidates.

The procession arrived at Union-square about 10 o'clock, and after marching around the square, stationed themselves at the various stands where speeches were to be made.

At the stand immediately opposite the statue of Washington the gathering was exceedingly enthusiastic. As the different organizations filed by the platform, cheers rent the air. The meeting was called to order by Mr. JAMES M. THOMSON, Grand Commander, who delivered an eloquent address. He was followed by Mr. WILLIAM PEBBLES, Mr. H. BABCOCK, and THOMAS CROWNSE, Esq.

The stand directly opposite Broadway was presided over by Col. B. L. LUDINGTON, who appealed to his auditors to be bold and vigilant in the performance of their duties. He urged them to exert the utmost of their endeavors to make sure the election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and alluded to the late fraudulent attempts to cheat the soldiers out of their votes. He was followed by Mr. J. B. MCCLELLAND and others.

The meeting ended with a grand pyrotechnic display, in which the names of WASHINGTON, LINCOLN and JOHNSON, FELTON and ALVORD, were blazoned forth in letters of fire, the whole surmounted by the American eagle.

The procession and the mass meeting which followed were in every respect a creditable demonstration of the Union men of this city, though it would have been much larger had it not been for the fact that no less than sixteen mass meetings of the Union men were held in various parts of the city last evening. At the Cooper Institute meeting alone, where CARL SCHURTZ spoke, no less than ten thousand people thronged in and about the building.

GERMAN MASS MEETING.

ENTHUSIASTIC TURN OUT.

ADDRESS BY CARL SCHURTZ.

One of the most numerous, as well as one of the most intelligent audiences ever congregated in that edifice, assembled last night at Cooper Institute. The call was for a mass meeting of the German Unionists, and was most enthusiastically responded to, the hall being densely crowded by 7 o'clock, a large proportion of the audience being ladies. About half-past 7 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Dr. GOLDMARK, who nominated as President Dr. ERNST KAROCWITZER. The Chairman responded in a few earnest remarks, cordially thanking the audience for the honor conferred upon him.

ADDRESS OF CARL SCHURZ.

General CARL SCHURZ was then introduced by the Chairman. His appearance was greeted with much enthusiasm, the audience rising en masse and cheering vociferously for some moments.

The gentleman thanked the audience for the enthusiastic reception which they had given him, and then remarked as follows: There are but a few days before the election, and it may be too late to offer any new views concerning the present condition of affairs, but still he did not think with the worthy chairman of this meeting, that there was no possibility of obtaining some new recruits to the Union party. He expected to see here many of the working classes, persons who had come here expecting to find free institutions and an asylum. In no country has talent and genius such a wide sphere for development as in America. This advancement and cooperation was due to our political system of organization. There was a peculiar freshness in this country, which as it were, gave life to everything that existed within it. He would speak practically. That which was best conducive to the interests of man in his political life is based upon the principle of conservatism. This was found here. The conservative element was to be found in the democratic forms of our State Governments, which are so elastic that they bend and turn themselves for every action of our minds. Every thought, every idea, could, under the beneficent influence of this system of government, find its proper sphere. Let us take a glance at the cause of a rebellion existing in this country. Turn to the Revolution. Then, as all know, not only the statesmen but the masses were against slavery: there was at that time only one feeling, and why?—because the American fought then for his own freedom, and, as a matter of course, he could not demand that another race should be enslaved. Every one will see that, if this had been carried out, and slavery kept within its proper bounds, it would never have come to this. Every foreigner who comes here to escape the oppression of the Governments of Europe must, for his own interests be against the rebellion and all those who are in its favor. [Cheers.] He hoped and trusted that there were many Democrats present, for he intended to address them specially. From his own personal experience he knew that there were many who belonged to the Democratic party who meant right, but who unfortunately follow the old leaders and are mislead by their counsel. What we want is, first the Union, and then to make it perpetual. Whoever is against having the Union is no better than a traitor, and whoever does not desire it to be a permanent one is either a fool or a rascal, and neither deserved the attention of his fellow-man. When the rebels raised their arms against us, we were compelled to enter upon the experiment of war. Then they all remembered how the Democrats with the Republicans were enthusiastic for the support of the Government, every one was eager to display his patriotism, and, in fact, persons even paid large sums of money for permission to enter the army, as the Government now pays bounties to obtain soldiers. Then the Democratic leaders argued in favor of the war, and said that their party, if it were necessary, could alone end the war, and drive the rebels into the Gulf of Mexico. Even such men as FERNANDO WOOD [groans] were busy raising and equipping regiments. What, then, was the cause of the change that had taken place among the members of that party? Was the war at present not the same as then? Were not the enemies the same? The Chicago platform gives us answer to this question. It says that the war is a failure, and therefore it must not be carried on any further. Suppose it were a failure; could the Democratic party guarantee us that it will bring about that which the war, as they say, was unable to do. Have not the rebels said again and again that they would never come back into the Union. That they will accept no proposals of peace unless their independence is guaranteed them. Yes, it is true the South offer you peace, but such a peace as will deprive you of all that you possess. Is this the peace that the Democratic party would wish? If the war is a failure, it is the duty of the Democratic party to make it a success. Now, is the war really a failure? If we glance back at the time when the war began, we will discover that the rebels held over 1,050,000 square miles of soil, and now they occupy scarcely 30,000. Is this a sign of failure? Let us look at the army. In the commencement the Southern army was large and powerful, so much so that the present candidate for he Presidency, GEO. B. MCCLELLAN whenever he was defeated, always said that it was owing to the overpowering numbers of the enemy's force. Now look at them. LEE, with one portion, is behind his fortifications at Richmond and does not come forth from them, and another part under HOOD is composed of guerrillas, and while those under LEE cannot move, those under HOOD will, I fear, soon find that they will not not be able to move fast enough. [Laughter.] These two parts form the whole army. Is this a sign of failure? I cannot, I am sure, call the Peninsula campaign of MCCLELLAN a success; but I will say that the capture of Atlanta, New-Orleans and the operations in the Shenandoah are far from failures. But it is said that GRANT has not been successful. He would not then discuss the question, but he could say that GRANT had done what no other person had ever expected, viz: he had brought LEE to his wit's end. Every one knew how long GRANT lay before Vicksburgh, and he, nevertheless, finally captured it; so he now lays before Richmond, and while he listens calmly to the accusations of the Democrats, his plans will soon terminate in the capture of that city. [Cheers.] He could bring another authority to prove that the war was no failure. One that the Democrats would, no doubt, place credit in, JEFF. DAVIS. [Laughter.] They had heard of the speech of that gentlemen recently, when he appealed to the old men, women and children of the South to save the country, and that upon them depended its welfare. How then with all this before us can any well-meaning person say that this war has been a failure. But he did not think that the Democrats really believed what they themselves asserted in relation to the war. [Laughter.] They ask for peace under conditions which make it impossible. But the failure of the war is not the only accusation which is brought against the Union party by the Democrats. They say that it is not carried on in a proper and energetic spirit. But who assert this? Those who have always voted against replenishing the National treasury and strengthening the army. Is it not so? [Yes, yes.] But let us see what they wish to do to add to the energy of the war. They would do way with the conscription and the 200,000 negro soldiers. In other words, prevent the army from being reinforced, and also take away a portion of its strength. Is this energy? It is like depriving a man of every drop of blood that he has, in order that he may fight the better. They wish to display energy by putting MCCLELLAN in the place of GRANT. [Laughter.] No, this is no display of energy. But let the Democrats furnish men and money, and that would be a sign of energy which would not fail to lead to success. Another accusation is that the Administration has acted wrongly in the way in which it conducts the war. And they point to the confiscation act. It is well known that in war the victor can always confiscate property of his defeated enemy. It is said that it is wrong to use the negro against the south, or to set him free. The Democrats have always regarded the negro as property similar to an ox or horse. The northern army that invaded the south found a large number of slaves. What was to be done with them? Should they clothe and feed them and then give them back again to the masters. The oxen were slaughtered to furnish food for the soldiers. The horses were used to mount our cavalry; and if oxen and horses and negroes are equal property, why could we not use the negro as well as we could the cattle? [Applause.] The principal complaint urged is, that we place muskets in the negro's hands to be used against the South. Is it not a principle in war that each side should profit by all advantages which it is able to do? If we could invent rifles to carry ten miles, we would certainly be permitted to do so. The rebels have armed the Indians against us, and have even put weapons in the hands of negroes to be used against the North; and now they complain because we arm the black man against the South. Surely, what the rebels had a right to do, we also had. The principal objection urged against the Administration by the Democrats is the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation. They say that it has enraged the South. He believed it. [Laughter.] GRANT and SHERMAN had also made the Southerners angry. MCCLELLAN has never done so. [Laughter.] But it is said that the emancipation of the slaves has prevented the South from returning to its allegiance to the Union. Vain argument. Were the slaves emancipated during the first year and a half of the war? and yet the South never thought of returning, and when LINCOLN issued his proclamation on the 22d of September, he gave 100 days' notice that all States that did not return to their allegiance in that time would have their slaves declared free. There was ample notice, and yet no rebel offered to take advantage of it. How groundless, then, was this accusation. Then again the Democrats say you wish to place the blacks on an equality with the whites. How can that be? Have you not asserted that the negroes are not equal to the whites? Why then do you fear that which you assert is an impossibility? If it is impossible the black can never be equal to the white, it can never take place, and if it is possible, it will surely be effected. [Applause.] The speaker continued very eloquent to refer to the situation of affairs at present, spoke of what evil results would have ensued if an armistice had taken place just before Atlanta had been taken. So it might be that if MCCLELLAN is chosen President, an armistice might be declared just as GRANT is ready to take Richmond. The speaker, after having referred to the contemptible efforts which had been made to cheat the soldier of the proper exercise of his elective franchise recently in Baltimore, concluded with an earnest appeal to all to vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON at the next election.

At the conclusion of Gen. SCHURTZ's remarks, the following resolutions were presented by Mr. A. FRANK, and adopted:

In view of the state of the country and of the impending elections, the German citizens of New-York, in favor of the preservation of our liberties and the perpetuity of the Union, assembled in mass meeting, the 4th of November, 1864, resolve as follows:

That the public welfare makes it the bounden duty of every friend of liberty and of law to use his best efforts for the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President, and the election of ANDREW JOHNSON as Vice-President of the United States. (Cheers.)

That the stream of emigration into these regions was led hither exclusively by the existence of the Union of these States, and it is the duty and special interest of all adopted citizens to resist the destruction of the Government to which they have plighted their faith. * * * *

That the rebellion must be crushed not only in the defeat of its armies, but in the reorganization of the insurgent States according to the requirements of the public weal, and in the exercise of the national right of conquest over a worsted foe.

That we regard the Federal Congress as the body authorized to make these dispositions, and expect the Administration to execute the ordinances of the representatives of the people.

That the war must be conducted by war generals, and not by peace generals, according to the laws of war, and not according to platforms of peace, while traitors at home should be resisted on the principles enumerated by Gen. MCCLELLAN when he ordered the meditated treason of the Maryland Legislature to be forestalled by the arrest of its members.

That this nation can never be sufficiently grateful to the citizens who have battled for its honor and its existence in the armies and navies of the Union, who constitute the strong right hand of the President, and the bulwark of the people against the enemies North and South. [Cheers.]

That the party of the Union stands pledged, for themselves and descendants, to the faithful discharge of every dollar of the public debt.

That we hail the emancipation of the slaves in Maryland as a shining example to every loyal State in which slavery is not yet extinguished.

That we tender our heartfelt thanks to the champions of liberty abroad, especially to JOHN BRIGHT, RICHARD COBDEN, GARIBALDI, LABOULAYE, KARL BLIND, VICTOR HUGO and GARIBALDI, as well as to the working classes of Europe, for their interest in the success of our cause, and promise in return to give our undivided support to every progressive effort, wherever made.

* * * *

That we regard with abhorrence the frauds upon the ballot-box perpetrated by the enemies of the country, and behold in these machinations the fitting termination of a party which has always borne a false name and lived on false pretences, and now expires in the meshes of its foulest conspiracy. [Loud cheers.]

The meeting was a great success, and the arrangements throughout were admirable, reflecting much credit on the Committee of Arrangements: Prof. Kœrner, SIXTUS L. KAPF, THEODORE WEHLE, A. Frank, Benj. Lehmaire, Louis Durr, and Dr. J. Goldmark.

THE LOYAL LADIES.

Grand Meeting at the Church of the Messiah.

THEY INDORSE THE UNION NOMINATIONS.

A grand meeting of the loyal women was held last evening at the Church of the Messiah, under the auspices of the Young men's Union Club. At an early hour the Church was filled to its utmost, with one of the most respectable audiences ever gathered within its walls. Ladies of education and refinement who understanding the great questions and principles at issue, gathered together to indorse by their presence the actions of the Union party, who are working for the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President of the United States, and a vigorous prosecution of the war, until rebellion is utterly and entirely extinguished. About eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by the President of the Young men's Union Club, who introduced as Chairman of the meeting WM. CURTIS NOYES.

Mr. NOYES carefully reviewed the civil and military career of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and its utter failure, spoke of the great and important successes of the Union army since Gen. GRANT had been in command. He then carefully compared the Baltimore and Chicago platforms, and plainly showed to every thinking man and woman, how superior in every respect the Baltimore platform was to the miserable peace concern patched up at Chicago. The way to peace, he believed, was not through conventions nor armistices, but through shot and shell. He closed by paying a glowing tribute to the noble soldiers now in the field fighting for their country's flag and honor. The Chairman next introduced

HON. CHARLES SUMNER,

who was greeted with great applause and three hearty cheers. He accepted the applause as given to the great cause for which they were working. Said he was taken entirely by surprise, as he had come with the intention to listen, anc not to speak. To-morrow (to-day,) he intended speaking at Cooper Institute, and would then explain his views on the great questions which are now of such great and vital interest to all American citizens. He had often heard the remark made that clergymen and women had nothing to do with politics, but such remarks were generally made by parties whose views and politics were acceptable to neither clergymen nor women. The women of the Revolution had taken a noble stand and greatly assisted their fathers, husbands, sons and brothers in that great struggle for liberty, and he was glad to see that the women of the present day, emulating the grand examples of their mothers, were assisting their fathers, husbands, sons and brothers in the same glorious cause, the cause of Union and right against disunion and slavery. This war was strictly a war of self-defence against slave masters who long cherished a hatred against this Government, at last made an opportunity to strike a blow which they intended should be fatal. This was a war of the greatest possible importance, he believed the spirit of patriotism burned as brightly in the hearts of the women as it did in the hearts of men, and he believed that through their influence they would prove it at the polls. We are now fighting a great battle, not only for liberty, but for the liberty of all mankind. The scripture said, Blessed are the peacemakers, and he fully revered the words—but how was peace to be obtained? Only by the suppression of the rebellion, and the extirpation of its causes. The question now at issue is: are you for rebellion, or are you for your country? All discussion of candidates is superfluous. There were criticisms on both sides. If Mr. LINCOLN was slow, surely MCCLELLAN was slower. If Mr. LINCOLN had imprisoned persons, Gen. MCCLELLAN had imprisoned an entire Legislature. The question was now above the mere question of men, it was the question of saving our country. There were but two parties—the one the party of the country, with ABRAHAM LINCOLN as its chief and liberty as its watchword; the other the cause of disunion, with JEFF. DAVIS at its head and slavery as its watchword, between these two every one must choose. Under Republican rule many great advantages had been secured to the country. The Pacific Railroad had been established and set on foot, Agricultural Colleges had been commenced, and the largest armies ever known in the world. The Republican party could not stop. It must go on until it established peace on the great principle of giving proper rights to all human beings. For a pure Democracy founded on human rights he had sincere respect, but for a Democracy founded on slavery he had no respect, and that was the kind of Democracy the people were called upon to sustain. It was under such a Democracy, and under JAMES BUCHANAN, this war was commenced. Look, said he, among the rebels, and see how many of them are this kind of Democrats. JEFF. DAVIS, ALEX. H. STEPHENS, and the entire cabinet. SLIDELL and MASON, were also of this stripe and HOOD and BEAUREGARD and many other rebel Generals, who, educated at the expense of the people were now in open arms against their country. Generals GRANT, SHERMAN, BUTLER, BURNSIDE and many other brave officers who had distinguished themselves upon the field, had thrown off the shackles of the Democratic party and come out in favor of their country. Within the past few days a new feature had been discovered, viz., an attempt to cheat the soldiers who were baring their breasts to the enemy, and risking their lives for their country's sake out of their votes. This was a crime so loathsome and execrable that human language could not describe it. The cause of all this could be directly traced to slavery, a cause which, to further its own ends, would stop at nothing until it was entirely abolished. The chairman then introduced

REV. DR. BELLOWS,

who, after paying a very beautiful compliment to the loyal ladies of the country, said it was a solemn thing to see so many loyal women assembled on the very brink of an election, not to hear speeches, nor music, but to lend their voices and exertions in aid of this great cause. Our nobly army had suffered greatly, but our patriotic women had also suffered greatly, they had freely given their sons and husbands to fight, and if need be, die in the great cause of freedom. Much noble and heroic suffering had been endured by the gallant soldiers upon the battle-field, but the home agonies and home sacrifices were known only to God and to the sufferers. He closed by praying the women of the North, who were the power behind the throne, and greater than the throne itself, to send every man to the polls on the eighth of November, make him vote, and see that he voted right.

After hearty cheers by the male portion of the audience, for LINCOLN and the loyal ladies, the meeting adjourned.

The Election on Tuesday—Preparations of the Police to Preserve Order.

It is not believed by the Commissioners of Police that any serious disturbances will take place on the day of the coming election, but unusual precaution will be taken by President ACTON and Superintendent KENNEDY to preserve order and prevent disorderly conduct. The entire available force of the Metropolitan Police will be on duty. Extra men will be stationed at the polls in each district. Reserves will be held in readiness at every station-house with conveyances to transport the men to any point with great rapidity. In all dangerous districts an extra reserve force will be kept. Strong patrol parties will traverse the streets in every direction during the day, and with these preparations, the large force at the disposal of the Commissioners and the determination to keep the peace of the city at all hazards, it will be a dangerous proceeding to attempt a riot. The Metropolitan Police Commissioners are also empowered to call out the militia should their services be required; but the necessity for such a call is not anticipated. The idea of closing the factories and stores on election day, which has been discussed by some, is not considered a good move. Every employer will certainly allow his men a chance to vote, but giving them the entire day to be devoted to idleness would not be conducive to the quiet of the city. At any rate, timid people may dismiss any fears of riot or bloodshed on the eighth of November. The police will be on the alert, and are competent to protect the metropolis, for, after all, the proportion of disorderly-disposed persons will be very small compared with the great mass of order-loving, law-biding citizens.

Great Union Meeting in Bridgeport.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, CT., Friday, Nov. 4.

One of the most enthusiastic Union meetings ever held in this city is now in progress. Gov. BUCKINGHAM, Hon. J. J. COUCH, CHARLTON T. LEWIS and Hon. J. F. TRUMBALL are the speakers. The Hall is packed to overflowing. The Copperheads are disheartened, the omens are all in our favor. Victory Nov. 8th.

ALLEGED CHILD MURDER.—The remains of a female infant were found, yesterday, in Madison-avenue, near Fifty-second-street, wrapped in a shirt. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body, and Deputy Coroner ROBINSON made a post-mortem examination, which showed that the child was fully developed when born, and that death must have ensued from hemorrhage from the umbilical cord. Nothing concerning the child could be learned. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts as above-stated.

For County Clerk.

JAMES M. THOMSON, one of the most indefatigable, earnest and thoroughgoing Union men in the city, is the Union candidate for County Clerk. He is well known to the public as possessing all the business qualifications for the office, is a man of fine personal character, and of great popularity. Strong efforts are being made to elect him, and as he comes on to the course with two candidates against him, his chances are bright. He should be elected, and can be, if the efforts be unflagging for him until the close of the polls.

Military Migration.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 4.

The city is crowded with soldiers and civilians seeking transportation north. The Northern Central Railroad, last night and this morning, was unable to accommodate the crowds who sought passage by this route, and some 300 persons were left.

No preference is shown to civilians over soldiers. Gen. REYNOLDS, of Gov. CURTIN's staff, laid over here 24 hours from this cause.

The Eighty-second, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, all of Philadelphia, composing one of the fighting brigades of the old Sixth Corps, arrived here last night and this morning from SHERIDAN's triumphant army, and proceeded on their way home, where they are ordered to report.

Capture of the Gunboat Undine by the Rebels—Movements of Hood and Forrest.

St. Louis, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 3.

The gunboat *Undine*, one of the poorest of her class, was captured by the rebels at Fort Herman, on the Tennessee River, on Sunday night.

Twenty deserters from Fort Herman reached Paducah on Monday and reported that Gens. Forrest, Buford, Chalmers and Bell, were concentrating their forces, and that they have fourteen cannon besides the gunboat *Undine*.

Orders from Gens. HOOD and FORREST were read to he troops, saying that HOOD was marching North and would cross the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, while FORREST attacked Johnsonville.

The War in Missouri—The Indian War.

St. Louis, Friday, Nov. 4.

Gen. ROSECRANS and Gen. A. J. SMITH arrived last night.

SMITH's infantry is moving eastward, one column on the north side and another on the south side of the Missouri River, with instructions to clear the country of guerrillas.

Advices from the Upper Missouri say that Gen. SULLY and his command are at Sioux City. Gen. SULLY left his Adjutant, Capt. PACE, at Fort Sully to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Sioux, several chiefs being there for that purpose.

A private dispatch from Springfield, Mo., says that our troops whipped PRICE again at Newtonia, Newton County, Mo., date not given. We now hold the town, and the rebels are retreating into Arkansas.

Gen. RAWLINGS, Gen. GRANT's Chief of Staff, arrived here last night.

Political Disturbance in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 1.

A disturbance took place to-night at the hall of the Maryland Institute, on the occasion of the meeting of the friends of MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON. Gov. PARKER, of New-Jersey; RICHARD VAUGHAN and WM. B. REED, of Philadelphia; WM. SCHLEY, of Baltimore, and others, were announced to address the meeting. The hall was crowded. Shortly after the meeting was organized, and while a speaker was denouncing President LINCOLN, some one in the crowd proposed cheers for LINCOLN, when he was knocked down, and a scuffle took place. Loud shouts and vociferous cheers for LINCOLN followed, when there was a rush for the doors, the crowd clambering over chairs and benches in great confusion. So far as is known no one was injured, except that some were slightly bruised by falling over the benches. When the platform was vacated, some parties clambered upon it, raising a flag and proposing three cheers for LINCOLN, JOHNSON and the Union. In a few minutes the hall was emptied and quiet was restored.

From Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 3.

The steamer *John L. Stevens*, from Mazatlan Oct. 25, has arrived with $130,000 in treasure.

Several prominent Mexicans came by her, having left Mazatlan in anticipation of the speedy capture of the place by the French fleet. Nearly everybody at Mazatlan appeared desirous that the French would soon arrive and make an end of the rule of the different chieftains successively impoverishing the people by forced contributions.

The principal French force in Western Mexico was understood to be marching toward Chihuahua, the last stronghold of JUAREZ and ORTEGA.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 3.

The steamer *Golden City* sailed to-day for Panama with $726,000 in treasure for England, and $367,000 for New-York.

Among her passengers are Judge FIELD, Ex-Senator LATHAM and Government Agent THOMAS BROWN, who goes to Washington to report the result of his investigations of affairs in the San Francisco Customhouse.

Fire.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Nov. 4.

Several buildings in the vicinity of the passenger and railroad depots were destroyed by fire last night, involving a loss of more than $75,000. Among the sufferers are: Lewis Downing & Sons; Haynes & Baker; J. L. Jackson; Dearborn & Co.; B. F. Danckle and others. The stable of the Elm House was also destroyed. The property was mostly insured.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Gens. Marmaduke and Cabel and Four Rebel Colonels Sent to Johnson's Island.

St. Louis, Mo., Friday, Nov. 4.

Major-Gen. MARMADUKE, Brig.-Gen. CABEL and four rebel Colonels, captured by Gen. PLEASONTON at the battle of Osage, left here yesterday for Johnson's Island.

Six to eight inches of snow fell here yesterday.

From Grant's Army.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4.

A note from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says:

"The situation of affairs remains unchanged, and the men are making themselves comfortable by building log houses.

A severe storm set in yesterday morning and still continues, making traveling anything but pleasant."

Message from the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Complaint has been made to me that a serious annoyance is caused by the large vans covered with advertisements, that perambulate the streets, blocking up the thoroughfares and frightening the horses. I would respectfully suggest the passage of an ordinance to prevent this nuisance, and submit the annexed draft for the consideration of your honorable body.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE SIZE OF ADVERTISING CARS AND VANS.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful to drive through the streets or public places of the City of New York any car, van or vehicle drawn by one or more horses on which any device, showbill or placard, printed or painted, shall be displayed, of a greater size than six feet in height, six feet in width and twelve feet in length; nor shall any car, van or vehicle for advertising purposes of greater size than as above prescribed stand on the streets or public places of said city, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offence, to be collected of the owner or owners, or of the driver of such car, van or vehicle, that shall be so drawn, or shall stand as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

The Seventeenth U. S. Infantry and Politics.

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION 17TH U. S. INFANTRY, FORT LAFAYETTE, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was informed yesterday that a late issue of the *News* (my informant did not know of what date) contained an article which stated that the Seventeenth United States Infantry, lately returned from the field, was altogether in favor of Gen. MCCLELLAN for President. Such a statement was wholly unauthorized, and the facts are just the reverse. All the officers present with the command, and, I believe, most of the privates, are in favor of Mr. LINCOLN. If you think the statement in the paper which I refer to worthy of notice, you can make any use of this note you think fit.

Yours respectfully,
J. P. WALES,
Captain Seventeenth United States Infantry, Commanding.

Go Home.

KEENE, N. H., Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do us the favor to give a call for all absent New-Hampshire voters to come home and vote? Their presence will be greatly needed. The Democrats are working hard, secretly, and will commit all the fraud they can with impunity.

Truly yours, P.

[NOTE.—The above idea has an application to voters of all States who are away from home.—ED. TIMES.]

The Two Platforms.

RECAPITULATION.

Baltimore.	*Chicago.*
A vigorous prosecution of the war.	A vigorous persecution of the Administration.

SOLDIER, KEARNY's Old Division.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE will preach his second discourse on "Our National Crisis," in the Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church, between Second and Third avenues, on Sunday evening.

Evening Exchange.

$40,000	Amer. Gold	239	500	M. S. & N. I	74⅜
70,000	do	238⅛	100	do b3	74⅜
10,000	do	238⅜	200	do	74⅜
60,000	do	238⅛	100	do b3	74⅜
40,000	do	238	100	do	74
10,000	O. & M. Cer	40¾	100	Ill. Cen. R	128⅜
10,000	do	40	100	do	128⅜
100	N. Y. Central	127⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R	101⅜
100	do s30	127	300	Chi. & N. W. R	45
100	Erie R	101⅜	100	do	44⅜
600	do	101⅜	100	do b3	44⅜
700	do	101⅜	100	do b3	45
400	do b3	101⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr b3	82
300	do	101	100	do	82
100	do b3	108⅛	200	P. F. W. & C	104⅜
300	do	108⅜	200	do s3	104⅜
600	do	108⅜	100	Canton Co	34⅜
300	Hudson R. R. b10	122	100	Mar. Min. Co b3	36⅜
2400	Reading R	136	200	do s3	36⅜
200	do s3	135⅞			

After the "call," stocks yielded, and Gold sold as low as 236⅜, at which price it stood at the close of the report.

[Advertisement.]

A FRAGRANT BREATH AND PEARLY TEETH are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Adver.isement.]

The Grape Culture in France and Germany; How to Eat Them; A Universal Language; Home Education; How to Manage Children; Work and Wages; Mind and Body; Power of the Imagination; Put to Death through Fear Alone, &c., in November number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cents, by first post.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

During the past two weeks, the house of Henry Sandford, of Adams' Express; the house of Charles Carvill, Barclay-street; the house of Joseph Hoyt, Spruce-street; the house of Henry Baylis, Warren-street; the house of D. S. Brooks, of Brooks Brothers, Broadway; the house of John P. Wareing, Yonkers; two houses in Bridgeport; two in Stamford, Conn.; one in Portchester and one in Astoria, in which was $20,000 at the time, were broken open by burglars, but saved from being robbed by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which in six years has not been broken through. E. HOLMES, No. 293 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE TO THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HERE TO—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GIVE CONSTITUTION WATER A FAIR TRIAL.—We mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for disease of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

No candidate can expect to be elected unless he indorses the excellence of KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Sold by all grocers, at 28 cents per pound. General depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Costa Rica, from Aspinwall—T. H. O'Connor, wife and 5 children, F. Tathill, wife and child, Mrs. M. T. Wiggins, G. Kaindler, John Ferguson, Henry Beatty, D. Smith, R. Dexter, A. H. Knight, Mrs. T. C. Sullivan, Miss M. Crowe, Mrs. L. M. H Gifford and child, Col. F. J. Leppitt and child, E. Danforth, wife and 2 children, Marsh C. Fowler, Capt. E. M. Chadwick, R. H. Newton, wife and child, E. Weber, Mrs J. S. Berry and daughter, J. R. Roche, wife and child, C. Clark, H. A. Waterhouse, Mrs. H. A. Barkaloo and child, Z. E. Elkins, M. V. Gardener and wife, B. D. Forrest, J. S. Gray, H. J. Crow, J. S. Snyder, J. Dickerman, wife and 2 children, A

The New-York Times.

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THE CAMPAIGN.

THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.

A Decided Voice for Hon. Henry J. Raymond.

Speeches of Hon. E. Delafield Smith and Henry J. Raymond.

There was a large and most respectable gathering of Union men, and no small sprinkling of Union-loving women, too, at Clinton Hall, last evening, brought together under the auspices of the Manhattan Union Club, and the Fifth Ward Union Association, to ratify the nomination of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND as member of Congress for the Sixth District.

Capt. CHAS. H. MARSHALL was called to the chair, and said that he regretted very much the difficulties which existed in the Sixth Congressional District by the nomination of two Union candidates: but it seemed to be the general opinion that Mr. RAYMOND should take the field against all other candidates. It was needless for him to state anything in regard to Mr. RAYMOND; he was known to them all. [Applause.] If he were not elected, it would arise solely from the fact of running two candidates. For himself, he hoped and trusted Mr. RAYMOND would be elected to represent this district. [Cheers.] He regarded him as by far the most desirable. Especially at this crisis of our country, we required such a man as Mr. RAYMOND to represent us in Congress. He understood parliamentary usages, and was familiar with the whole subject. Col. HAWKINS was a man of high respectability. He had nothing to say against him; but he desired to impress upon their minds fully that Mr. RAYMOND had the preference of the majority, and he hoped and trusted he would be elected. (Applause.)

Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, U. S. District Attorney, was introduced. While he was speaking, Mr. RAYMOND entered the hall, and was greeted with vehement applause. Mr. SMITH proposed three cheers for their candidate for Congress, which were given with a will. Mr. SMITH said he designed to reserve to the last an expression of the idea which called them together; but he would come to the subject at once. He desired heartily the return to Congress of an able, a faithful and a reliable representative. (Applause.) He did not think he could do better than present a series of resolutions—the platform of the convention which nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON. [Applause.] It would serve a double purpose—that of expressing the views of the meeting and giving an expression of the declaration of principles made by their candidate, who wrote it. [Applause.] The speaker then read the resolutions adopted at Baltimore as the platform of the Union party. This indorsement by the audience was indicated by hearty applause. Mr. SMITH continued to say that the cause of the country and of humanity could not afford to see HENRY J. RAYMOND defeated on Tuesday next. [Cheers.] Both he and Col. HAWKINS were his friends, and, personally, he had no preference for one over the other; but he would appeal to his friends, to the friends of Union principles, to stand by a man whose participation in the councils of the nation during the next two or four years would be a matter of consequence to the people and to our cause which could not be overestimated. [Cheers.] When our fathers were struggling against the power of Great Britain, did they not select their best men, their most experienced men, their ablest men, to represent them in the Continental Congress as well as in the field? Did they permit little differences of ambitious young men, the personal feelings and anxieties of individuals to interfere with that wise proceeding—placing their *best* men in the field and in the councils of the nation? That is what we are called upon to do now, [cheers,] to change the disgraceful legislative history of New-York. Reviewing the record of Mr. RAYMOND, Mr. SMITH said it demonstrated that he was the man for the place. His services to the State, to the school system of New-York, [applause]—his career as Speaker of the Assembly—his steadfastness in all times of doubt and danger and conflict—his education his culture, his familiarity with public affairs, his entire and perfect acquaintance with all questions of a parliamentary nature—all called for his election on next Tuesday, as the man best fitted to be their representative. (Applause.)

SPEECH OF HON. H. J. RAYMOND.

The Chairman introduced Mr. RAYMOND as one who was not only able to speak for himself, but for the country, and to speak in just the terms in which it required men to speak at this time. [Cheers.]

Mr. RAYMOND was greeted with prolonged cheers. He said:

It would be an affectation of modesty, fellow-citizens, if I were to pretend not to be highly gratified with this cordial and enthusiastic reception. I perceive in it, however, not so much a personal compliment to myself, as I do an expression of your satisfaction and content with the selection you have made of a candidate for your representative in Congress. [Applause.] And even that does not grow, I venture to say here, out of any overweening personal desire to receive even this high honor at your hands—but it grows out of a conviction that you see, in voting for that representative at the present moment, and under present circumstances, the only mode of saving this, the Sixth District, to the Union cause. [Cheers.] I think I can safely say that, much as I prize the honor of the nomination, it was not of my seeking. I know I can say that if I had a suspicion for a moment, that my nomination would have been the occasion for a division in the Union ranks—that it would have been made either the cause or the signal for any step that would lead to a doubt as to the election in this district—I never would have allowed my name to be used. [Cheers.] I did not know—I do not believe—I did not dream that in a crisis of the country's fate like that now upon us, even my nomination would lead to a division in your councils here at home. When that nomination was made, fearful that something of that kind might follow, (as some of you who, read my letter, will bear witness,) I reserved to myself the right to withdraw from the canvass whenever it should be made to appear to my judgment by the counsel of my friends, that my so doing would conduce to harmony in the district. [Cheers.] I think I can appeal to the record and cite you to what I have said and done from the day of my nomination to the present time, for evidence of the statement that I have done everything in my power to secure harmony and smooth over the difficulties in the Union party. [Cheers.] I certainly have labored sincerely, earnestly, anxiously to induce some submission of the differences which have arisen to a common arbitration which should be disinterested, respectable and politically responsible. I have failed, and now all that remains, so close on the eve of election—too late to convene a convention again—unless we should resort to a means so discreditable to the cause we represent as to decide the question by lot, all that is left is for the voters to decide it for themselves. (Applause.) Up to the present time I have been ready and anxious. If any good could come therefrom, to withdraw my name from the canvass; but it often happens—it certainly frequently happens to me, that I find myself in such a position that it is much easier to go through than it is to back out. [Loud applause.] And now I propose—and I have nothing else to propose—to be a candidate for Congress in the district until sunset on Tuesday next. [Applause.] Now, fellow-citizens, I am grateful indeed to my friend, Alderman SMITH, for presenting to you so many reasons why you should vote for me on Tuesday. I hope they will all have great weight. I certainly should not have thought to indorse them all, but I hope you will give them all and their just quality to-day. [Cheers and laughter.] If I am elected, I promise you in the future, to do what I have endeavored in the past to do my best to serve you, and the country which is common to us all. [Cheers.] I can only pledge my best endeavors to have the Union, by supporting the Government which is fighting for its salvation, of independence which every man to whom you trust the task of representing you ought to be entitled to, in judging of the measures most calculated to preserve the welfare of the country; but I have no fear that my judgment would differ from yours on any of the great questions upon which the next Congress will be called upon to act. [Cheers.] I know you would support me, you would support any man you sent to Congress in using his best efforts to do all that he could by voice and vote to give vigor and force and determination to the arm of the Government in crushing this rebellion. [Cheers. And that is the great thing now involved. This is not a cause or a time for excitement and enthusiasm, but it is a cause for the profoundest and deepest feelings of which the human heart is capable. Never have we been called upon to approach so grave, so serious, so solemn a duty as now lies before us. We have seen those we loved prostrated by sickness or taken from us by death, we have seen brothers whom we sought to rescue from some future degradation, but never until this hour has it been the fate of a great community to stand by the side of a nation about to sink into a dishonored and hopeless grave. [Applause.] Other nations have passed away—have sunk beneath oppression, or their own dissensions—but for us now, for the first time, comes the dread trial. Are we equal to it? Sometimes when I hear the firing of cannon, see flying banners, sky-rockets, and hear music playing through our streets, in support of a cause which we believe to be ruinous to the country, I wonder whether we may not possibly be mistaken. It seems so strange that a large community should think it possible to tamper or compromise with, or cease hostilities against rebels, with any hope of saving the Republic from utter destruction. [Applause.] And yet it has been so in every great crisis of our national history. It was so in the Revolution, when the question was whether we should be a nation or remain the subordinate provinces of a foreign Power. There were a large number of our countrymen for peace. They pleaded the cost of the war, the loss of life and treasure, in favor of stopping the war and making peace with Great Britain. We all see now how utterly blind they were—how they allowed the mere impulse of self-preservation, the love of peace and quiet, to overbear all those higher, stronger, more permanent and enduring longings for national existence, which, after all, carried us through. Now, fellow citizens, the cause we are to meet is precisely the same which all communities and nations meet, when rightful authority is resisted by unjust and unreasonable rebellion. This is a case of rebellion against a rightful, a free, a just Government. What shall we do with it? We see a large portion of the community arrayed in arms to overthrow this Government, to divide the Union, to introduce into this Government an element of dissention which is liable to lead not to one but any number of disruptions for all time to come. Is there any other way but to crush it? [Cheers and cries of "No."] Ah! but they tell us, the Federal Government has no right to coerce. Then it is simply no Government at all. What is a Government? You remember Dr. BRANDRETH's advertisement—"What is a constitution? It is that which constitutes." There was more profoundness in the maxim than he, perhaps, understood. But we may with truth say of Government—a Government is that which governs. [Cheers.] If the people do not obey the laws, it makes them obey. The idea of a Government that has not the right of coercion is simply absurd; there can be no such thing. [Cheers.] Ah! but they say, you are not to coerce States. Well, now, we are not trying to coerce States; we are simply trying to coerce individuals who are resisting the laws of the United States—it matters not where they live, whether in Virginia, South Carolina or Georgia. [Cheers.] The great distinction between the old Confederation and the Constitution is that the old Confederation dealt with States, the Federal authority having no power to enforce obedience when it made a requisition for troops or levied a tax if a State refused its assent, while the new Constitution, formed for that very reason, and because of the inconvenience and impracticability of the old system, takes effect upon individuals. When Congress makes a law it has nothing to do with any State, but says to every individual, wherever he may be, there is our law and you must obey it. That is all this Government is making war for to-day—to compel every citizen of the United States, North or South, East or West, to obey the laws of Congress made in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States. [Cheers.] Is there any such thing as conciliation or compromise with this? You release them by compromise as much as by surrender; it is to that extent, an abandonment of the national authority. Can we afford it? Can we surrender the obligation of the citizen to obey the laws of the United States? That is what we are fighting for to-day. If we crush out the rebellion and establish the authority of our Government, we establish it for ever; we shall see no more rebellions in our day, or in the days of our children. [Cheers.] Why should we not do it? The Chicago Convention did tell us sundry reasons. They said, because the attempt to do it by war is a failure. The answer to that was, we had not got through it yet. When we closed the effort, if it was a failure, then we would give it up, but we did not propose to do it *before*. That was the argument addressed to the cowardice and timidity of the American people; and he was only surprised that the body of intelligent men professing to represent the Democracy—the unterrified Democracy of the land—should rest its case on an appeal to American cowardice. It was not the way of the old Democracy. He never was one of the old fraternity. He was rather sorry of it now, however, for he thought he should like amazingly the chance to repent. [Laughter.] He almost envied the Democrats who came out now and said they loved their country better than their party. [Applause.] JACKSON used to be called a Democrat—[applause]—but he never talked of a thing's being a failure till he got through trying it. He never talked of conciliating nullification till he had tried to put it down in some other way. [Applause.] When Union citizens were threatened with destruction and ruin in South Carolina because they would not coincide with the infamous schemes concocted there he said: "If the hair of a Union man's head in South Carolina is injured because he obeys the laws, I will send Gen CLINCH with 50,000 men to put them down; and if that won't do, I will go myself at the head of 50,000 more." [Loud applause.] "The war is a failure." How could we determine whether it was a failure or not? If war had drained the country so that no more men could be got into the field, those who were then destroyed, our finances exhausted, our credit gone, and if our courage and patriotism were fled, then, perhaps, the war might be called a failure. Had we any trouble in filling our ranks? Not if the testimony of Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and PHIL. SHERIDAN could be taken into account. [Cheers and applause.] There were two sides to this. Our Chicago Convention friends only looked North to see where the exhaustion was. [Laughter and cheers.] The South was in an exhausted condition and its credit gone. Were United States bonds selling for anything he would like to ask? [Cheers.] The pretence that the war was a failure was no only false, but it was an insult to every soldier who had shouldered a musket for his country, and to every one who had an interest in this great contest. It was a failure for a while; but the Administration had removed the General who did nothing, and put in his place one who had since done something. He could not think why the Democratic party had selected Gen. MCCLELLAN for its candidate, for he had done nothing. If they were going to take a man for his military reputation why did they not take a man whose military genius had accomplished results? There was scarcely a man in the armies above the rank of Lieutenant who had not accomplished more than he did, the speaker said he did not know but Gen. MCCLELLAN was a military genius. He might be a christian gentleman, a respectable citizen, a good husband and father—he trusted he was for the sake of his family, [laughter] but he did not see what that has to do with the salvation of the country. Gen. MCCLELLAN was just as much pledged to the principles of the Chicago Platform as though he had taken a solemn oath to abide by it in every particular. Was it best to end the war, he asked, by a cessation of hostilities upon the rebellion just on the eve of its triumph? The speaker dwelt elaborately upon the issues to be decided upon at the approaching election and his remarks were greeted with expressions of warm approbation by an attentive audience. Let us vote right, he said, on Tuesday, and all would be right. He was confident that all the States were going right. The Democratic party had seemed confident of success in our own State, and some of its leaders had bet largely on their success, but the reason was they had cast 50,000 votes for soldiers who had died for their country against the cause for which they had died. But he was certain, if the best efforts of the Union men were put forth, that the State would go 30,000, and he thought 50,000 for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. [Applause.] Let every man declare himself on the side of the Union and the Constitution, by casting a vote in their favor. Such a declaration would be the most speedy means of attaining to a speedy peace. [Loud applause.]

The President of the meeting then stated that he desired to put a question to the audience for them to decide upon. Those who were in favor of the confirmation of the Hon. H. J. RAYMOND for the representative of the Sixth District in the next Congress would please say aye. A unanimous aye was the response, without a dissenting voice when the negative was put.

The following letter was read:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 1864.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant, which invites me to address the Manhattan Union Club on the topics of the day, has been received, and I should cheerfully comply if my engagements here did not otherwise prevent.

All is hopeful and cheerful in the condition of our country.

A base and dangerous insurrection is being successfully suppressed by the military power of the land. The integrity of the Republic is being maintained by orderly but earnest and effective resistance of secession.

The flag of the Union is waving greater and more numerous victories on land and sea in a single year than it has since it was first displayed to inspire the hopes of freedom. Every hour the prestige of the nation gathers new strength and inspires growing respect, and Liberty lose more ground exclusively the distinction of our country, and the cause of human nature everywhere, naturally identified with the destiny of the United States.

These are the results of what the American people [illegible] in 1860 [illegible] for them to say in fact, whether [illegible] forbearance in the great war [illegible] saved, or whether by ill-advised departure from that good way all shall be for ever lost.

Let the young men of New-York, and the young men of the whole country look to it.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

E. W. COGGESHALL.

THE WAR DEMOCRACY.

Immense Meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

A LARGE AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCE.

A Masterly Speech by Major-Gen. Sickles.

A grand mass meeting of the War Democrats was held last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Long before the doors were open a large crowd assembled eager for admittance, and within fifteen minutes after they were opened, every seat in the house was filled. Before 8 o'clock every aisle was also filled, and there was assembled within the building one of the most respectable and intelligent audiences, very many of whom were ladies, ever gathered within it. COLLETTIS' brass band furnished some excellent music. At 8 o'clock Major-Gen. SICKLES made his appearance upon the stage and was greeted with a hearty round of applause, the entire audience rising to their feet, the gentlemen cheering and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. Three cheers were then proposed for Gen. SICKLES and given with a will, and scarcely had the audience resumed their seats when a gray-haired old gentleman rose and proposed "three more cheers for the hero of Chancellorsville." Again the audience sprang to their feet, and again the cheers were given as only strong patriotic men can give them. After the cheering had ceased, the meeting was called to order by Mr. E. T. WOOD, who said he had been deputed by the War Democrats of Brooklyn to call the meeting to order, and he wished to congratulate the whole country that there was a Democracy still left in this land, this glorious old United States, that did not believe in the Chicago platform [cheers;] that there was yet a Democracy which did not believe in a cessation of hostilities until the rebels in arms should cease to fire on the United States flag, and that there was a Democracy which did not believe this war to be a failure, and which could not discover any failure in the grand march of GRANT toward Richmond, nor SHERMAN'S glorious actions in the Shenandoah, [cheers,] and he wished to congratulate the audience that old JOE. HOOKER, a Democrat, had bravely carried the American flag even above the clouds, [cheers,] and that he and Democrats like him were ready to sustain the old flag and carry it safely through everything with which it might have to contend. Such Democrats as these had met at the Cooper Institute a few nights previous, and he was proud to say he was one of them, and he thought the audience would agree with him in saying that at that grand meeting they had framed a platform which would need no whitewashing, and one which the candidate it supported need not take nine days to think over, and consider as to whether or no it was respecable. Many gentlemen of Brooklyn had asked him what this War Democracy intended to do? He would tell them one thing they did not intend to do: they did not intend to go so far up Salt River as never to be heard from again, and they did intend to support the Government, and to support and act with the brave soldiers in the field. He then nominated as President of the evening Hon. SAMUEL E. JOHNSON, who was unanimously elected, a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was then read and accepted, when, after a short speech, the Chairman introduced

MAJ.-GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES,

Who said, the last time he had the honor to address an audience in Brooklyn was in the Summer of 1862, just after the close of the Peninsular campaign. He came on here in that hour of despondency and gloom for our cause, in obedience to the instructions of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who then commanded the Army of the Potomac, to recruit the shattered and decimated ranks of his command. He found that a loyal and patriotic sentiment pervaded the entire city, but he also found no little disappointment and no inconsiderable amount of censure bestowed on his Commander. The Administration was also under a cloud because it was in some degree made responsible for the failure in the Peninsula. He then appealed to the citizens of Brooklyn as he had to the citizens of New-York, to give their confidence to his Commander and to support the Government, to give to the treasury the money it needed, and send its citizens to the front to fill up the ranks of the depleted regiments. And to their honor be it said that appeal had met a liberal response, and some of these citizens he had the honor to lead through the battles which followed, and through other campaigns. He was present to-night for the same purpose—to uphold the cause of his country against those who would in his judgment degrade and destroy it. He was not a partisan. He had no political object. For when this war commenced, and he received his commission as a soldier, he ceased to be a politician. If the two parties had agreed to support the Government and for a vigorous prosecution of the war, he would have been a silent spectator; but when he saw one party in solemn convention declare the war to be a failure and in favor of an armistice, a cessation of hostilities, and none but peaceful treatment with rebels in arms, he felt bound as a citizen and a soldier to speak, for then indifference was criminal and silence folly. If the Chicago Convention had met at Richmond he could readily understand that they would call the war a failure, and if it had been on JEFF. DAVIS' domains and working for him for President, he could easily understand why every Union victory should be so distasteful to them and so injurious to their cause. The Chicago platform demands a cessation of hostilities against the rebels. Suppose Mr. LINCOLN accepted this proposition, and the news was sent to Europe, what would be the result? Why, the first steamer that arrived would bring the news that the Southern Confederacy had been recognized throughout all Europe. Elect Gen. MCCLELLAN on the Chicago platform, which declares the war to be a failure and demands a cessation of hostilities, and LOUIS NAPOLEON, and Lord PALMERSTON, and Austria, and wherever our enemies were to be found, there the Southern Confederacy would be immediately recognized, and as promptly declared to be one of the nations of the earth. Gen. MCCLELLAN said he could not look his brave comrades in the face and tell them that this war was a failure, and that the blood had been split and lives lost in vain, yet he accepted a platform which did say this very same thing—a platform which offered a deep insult to the soldiers of the Union, and which could never be erased. The Chicago Convention said this war was a failure. Nowsaid it was a failure for us, it must be favorable to the rebels, and the Chicago Convention think more favorably of the success of the rebel cause than does JEFF. DAVIS himself, for he had said that two-thirds of his army had deserted, and, as if to prove his words true, he was now traveling through the country urging the women to send the men to the front. The rebels, battling for a wrong cause, had never shown themselves to be the men and soldiers our armies had proved themselves to be, and never had the rebels met our men in a fair open field that they were not sent whirling into confusion and eternity, [Great cheers.] The Chicago platform said that only peaceful means could be used to put down the rebellion. Now, is this American or Democratic? No. He would summon JEFFERSON and MADISON and POLK, and every other Democratic President to prove to the contrary. If the platform had been framed in London, and by the editor of the London *Times* himself, it could not better suit (or show the views of our enemies in Europe. If Mr. VALLANDIGHAM had spoken truthfully he would have said that the Democrats he always supported every war which was carried on for its noble cause until every party and every institution which stands in the way shall be abolished. JEFFERSON, a really good Democratic authority, I think," had to contend with the anarchy of AARON BURR. Did he act only by peaceful means? No. He called out his regulars and his army and did exactly what Mr. LINCOLN did, except that he acted more promptly, for instead of giving them an opportunity to repent, as Mr. LINCOLN had done, and perhaps wisely, he ordered the army and navy to seize all their officers and all their means and munitions of war, and thus this rebellion was put down by a Democratic President, and not by peaceful means either. WASHINGTON had a rebellion in Penna; vanis when the people refused to pay the excise tax, what did he do? Did he rely upon peaceful means? No, he called out an army of fifteen thousand men, this army he put under the command of the Governor of Virginia, who marched on the rebels, employed the right sort of action and so speedily put down the whisky rebellion. Gen. JACKSON also had a rebellion [illegible] to his nullification scheme, and the speaker did not think Mr. WOOD or Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S could improve much on Gen. JACKSON'S Democracy. Did he rely on peaceful means? No, he sent his army under Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, [cheers,] directly into South Carolina, the stronghold of the rebellion, and by his proclamation informed the rebels that if they continued, the consequences must be on their own heads, and Mr. CALHOUN, when he found that Gen. JACKSON would employ every means to put down the rebellion, he quickly retired from the scene. When this war broke out what was the course of the Democratic party? The masses everywhere came forward and volunteered. The leading men, CASS, the heroic DOUGLAS, the noble high-minded DIX, LOGAN, as brave a soldier as ever trod the field, and many other brave officers and soldiers, who have at heart the interests of the Democratic party to-day, and have hearts which beat as true to the old flag as they ever did. Soon, however, it was discovered that many leaders of the Democratic party were really in sympathy with rebellion. For a year or two they did not betray it, but with every disaster we met with increased taxation and the many evils necessary from a prolonged war, they became more and more bold, and by steady though steadfast steps, strove to get possession of the party. They had misrepresented it in Maine, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Illinois, and many other States, and their wickedness had finally culminated in the Chicago platform, which placed them side by side with the rebels. With the tact of old politicians, they headed their ticket with the name of a respected soldier. He had served under Gen. MCCLELLAN, and warmly and strongly as he was opposed to him on his political platform, yet as a private man and as a soldier, he respected him. He had seen him under fire, and knew him to be as brave a soldier as ever drew a sword. But now he was not before us as a soldier, but as the representative of a platform which no patriotic American could either respect or sustain. And what did this platform offer the country? An armistice which breaks up the blockade which now prevents their getting material to carry on this war; enables them to send their cotton to Europe, and in return have their arsenals filled, their nearly naked soldiers clothed, gives them all the material and munitions they need, and puts them in position, strengthened and renewed, and ready to commence this war again as it were almost fresh. He then explained the many forms to be gone through to bring about a conference of States, proving that it would take at least two years to accomplish it, and through all this long term the Union armies must be kept idle, but on a war footing, and taxation must continue and increase. But to talk now of conciliation was useless. Every proper offer had been made them, and every offer had been spurned by them. These people of the Chicago Convention probably imagined that they had, by their groveling attitude, wormed themselves into favor with DAVIS and TOOMBS and others; but if they thought so, they were mistaken. JEFF. DAVIS had fully answered them in his Macon speech, when he said, "If you want to make a spaniel crawl, whip him;" and that fully described the Chicago platform. If to them the war had been a failure, and they had been whipped, the American people had not. Where in the South could you find such prosperous cities as ours? Nowhere. Our credit abroad was growing steadily better. Every steamer from Europe brought news of failures caused by variations in American affairs. Did we have corresponding failures here? No. And who of all merchants was most sought after in Europe? Why, the American, for he came with his cash in his pocket. With the great and increasing number of men being enrolled in New-York to vote, more that ever before, were we short of men? Certainly not. [Applause.] The great gold mines of Nevada and elsewhere were more prosperous than ever, and could it be said we were short of money? No. There was gold enough undug to purchase half of Europe as well as pay the expenses of the war. He then gave a very interesting account of his recent official journey over great portions of States which at the commencement of the war were under rebel rule. A portion large enough to be an empire, wrested from their grasp, and did this look as though the war was a failure? He thought not. While on this official visit, except in Georgia, where the rebels were flying before the Union forces, he had not heard a hostile gun, nor seen a rebel soldier. He had seen in the South many Union men and many rebels, and he found that the rebels in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred depended for the success of their cause, not upon their armies, but upon the hope of a divided North. And the Southern Union men, who had passed through the terrors of rebellion, feared the rebel army not half so much as they did a divided North. The Union-loving people at the South, having that inherent love for liberty and their country given them by their fathers, could not understand how any man could hesitate for a moment as to how to cast his vote. Between the two armies there was no question as to which will conquer. The question to be between the people of the North and the people of the South, which has the most pluck; whether we will do as much for the right as they will do for the wrong. Although the last battles had not yet been fought, the decisive battles of the war had been fought and won by the Union armies. The superiority of the Union army was fully established, and the question was now whether the people would maintain the victories the soldiers had gained. [Cries of "We will," "We will."] Not whether our Generals were competent, but whether the politicians would sustain them in their great and more than half accomplished undertaking. [Cheers.] The American people on Tuesday next will be the arbiters of their own destiny. If they pronounce as becomes them for the war, all civilized mankind will respect and honor them; if they up the fight and acknowledge themselves beaten and defeated, they will become the scorn and contempt of the earth, rather than that; better would it be for all traces of our country to disappear from the face of the earth—better that history should remain silent—rather than record the fact that the American people, rich and powerful, had not the courage to succeed; better, indeed, that history should not mention that America ever existed. The South propose to found a Government on servile labor, not as it originally was an accident and an incident, but as the degrading and disgraceful foundation of a Government, and to such a Government as this the Chicago platform offer an armistice, and ask the American men to beg to it for peace. He closed with an appeal to all—to those at the loom and at the plow, in the army and in the navy, in the workshop and in the counting room to spurn forever from their recognition and their confidence the base men who would not only degrade and disgrace the party they pretend to represent, but would also bring untold disgrace and dishonor upon our country and our flag.

Gen. SICKLES' speech was listened to throughout with the most eager interest. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and at its close was honored again with nine lusty cheers.

Patriotic speeches were also made by Col. CROSS, of the First Long Island Regiment, and Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, when, after cheers for LINCOLN, Liberty and Union, the meeting adjourned.

Ninth Congressional District—Ratification Meeting on Behalf of Wm. A. Darling.

On Friday evening last a regular mass meeting was held at LANDMANN'S Hamilton Park Hotel, Seventieth-street and Third-avenue, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of WILLIAM A. DARLING, as Member of Congress for the Ninth District. The hotel was the scene of unbounded enthusiasm. The assemblage was immense, and the entire arrangements were under the superintendence of Mr. LAWRENCE HARNEY, who performed his duties admirably. Chinese lamps, lighted torches, discharge of fire rockets, and firing of cannon were the order of the hour. At the entrance to the hotel, and also at the platform appointed for the speakers, beautiful transparencies were hung up, bearing the following:

A SELF MADE MAN.
Candidate for Congress,
NINTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM A. DARLING,
THE WORKING MAN'S CHAMPION.
HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Nineteenth Ward
WM. A. DARLING ASSOCIATION.
HONEST, FAITHFUL AND COMPETENT.

These arrangements were got up by five hundred citizens, irrespective of party. A splendid band was in attendance, and discoursed some fine pieces of music.

At the hour of 8 o'clock, Mr. DARLING, in company with his friends, entered the spacious guests' room of the hotel amid the greatest enthusiasm, after which the meeting was called to order by Dr. A. THOMAS, who was unanimously chosen chairman, and received three hearty cheers.

The Chairman said he felt grateful for the distinguished honor the meeting had conferred on him, and it gave him great pleasure to preside over so large and so respectable a meeting of his fellow-citizens. [Applause.] He regretted that his voice would not permit him to speak in such a way that the vast mass of people whom he saw before him might hear him; but when he mentioned the name of WM. A. DARLING, their respected and worthy candidate for Congress, that in itself was a good speech. [Great applause.] He would not further detain them, but call on the secretary to read the resolutions. The following were then read and adopted, amidst much cheering, and with "three more cheers for Mr. DARLING."

Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen who has the welfare of this great American Republic at heart, to adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people

Resolved, That in our choice of a representative to Congress, we should be careful to select a man above reproach as to his integrity and honesty, and beyond question as to his capability and industry.

Resolved, That we recognize in WILLIAM A. DARLING, a man eminently endowed with the above qualifications.

Resolved, That we heartily ratify his nomination for Congress, and pledge him our hearty support on Tuesday next at the polls, and that we also recommend him to the voters of this district as a man who, in the hour of trial to our country, has always stood ready to help our brave soldiers abroad and their families at home, as a man who in his benevolence to the poor and in his kindness to those employed under him, is stamped as one of nature's noblemen.

Resolved, That we call upon the voters of this district without regard to party, to rise in their majesty and elect to Congress a man who will faithfully represent them and give a death blow to the fraud and corruption by which we have heretofore been governed.

Resolved, That we hereby declare WILLIAM A. DARLING elected to the Congress of the United States from this district; and be it further

Resolved, That we will labor on election day to make good our words. [Great applause.]

Mr. SAMUEL D. ISAACS was the first speaker, and urged the workingmen of the district to vote for Mr. DARLING, because, as he most fully proved, Mr. DARLING was the true workingman's friend. In conclusion, he said: "I will ask you, one and all, to go, each and every one of you, to your respective polls on the 8th day of November, to be sure you have the right ticket for Member of Congress of the Ninth Congressional District: be sure that it has on it in plain letters WILLIAM A. DARLING; and there deposit your vote, and when you have done so you can lay this unction to your soul, that you have voted for a man who is true to the Union, honest in administration, loyal to his country, and just to his fellow man."

SPEECH OF WM. A. DARLING.

Mr. DARLING was then loudly called on from all parts of the hall, and on presenting himself was received with rounds of cheers which continued for some time. Silence having been restored, he spoke substantially as follows:

He said it was one of the happiest periods which he recollected in his public life, to be received as he had been that evening, and for the honor they had done him, and for the reception he had met with should never be erased from his memory. He did not know how to return them thanks for such a compliment paid him, only to say that he did so from the bottom of his heart. [Applause.] He was proud to see such a number of honest faces present, who were ready when the day arrived to bestow upon him one of the greatest honors which it is the gift of the American citizens to confer. There were a great many in the world who had D. D. attached to their names, yet, strictly speaking, the initials themselves are applied to the clergy. However, he hoped the large and respectable assemblage would pardon him if he put another construction upon them, and particularly, as he was himself a working man, he would term them Darling Democrats. [Loud applause, commingled with laughter.] Consequently, I trust that on next Tuesday you will faithfully discharge your duties toward the Darling Democrats. [Renewed laughter and applause.] Mr. DARLING said he was no office-seeker; thank God, he needed no office; but he would say, if they returned him as Member for Congress, he would endeavor to do his duty toward the good old flag, and proclaim, with all his ability, that in regard to it and the Constitution of the country, that there was "no such word as fail." (Applause.) If they thus proved loyal and true to the dear old flag, they would prove themselves virtuous and respectable citizens. There was yet a great deal of work to be done in the district, and on the day of election especially would they be called upon to do their duty, and to do it at the ballot-box. (Applause, and cries of "So we will.") He urged upon them to look carefully to their ballots, lest they might be defrauded of their rights. It was they that had the great voice in this important matter, and if they did not elect him as the man of their choice he was satisfied still to continue at his work, but if they did, they should come fearlessly forward and not be backward in telling their voices be heard. (Loud cheers.) A great deal had been said of him (Mr. DARLING) in regard to the arduous duties he had to perform, when they considered honest and just, no doubt, but for his part, his excessive modesty prevented him referring to those duties, preferring rather to let his acts speak for themselves, for acts speak louder than words. [Applause.] It was by his acts he wished them to judge him, and when these were brought to the touchstone of truth, he sincerely hoped they would bear the strictest scrutiny. [Renewed applause.] He had not in ended to detain them so long, but, as was his customary habit, he could not, when he commenced, get over saying something to "his boys." [Great cheering, and cries of "We are your boys, brave DARLING."] He could say, and he was not afraid to express it, without fear of contradiction, that a better set of honest workers did not live. [Renewed applause.] It was sufficient for him to say that the old man was still running. [Loud laughter.] He felt that the issues of State were of so paramount a nature to show that they should not record their votes for Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, but cast them in his line. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD had been before the citizens of New-York for years, and he would only say that his acts spoke for themselves. [Loud groans and cries of "To h—ll with him."] There were other candidates in the field with FERNANDO who were opposed to him, (Mr. DARLING,) but with proper and judicious care, and an honest vote, he felt confident that the people of this district would give him a large majority vote. [Applause. "That's what we will."] He felt intensely grateful for this mark of their confidence and support, and he would conclude by saying no matter what might come—come weal or woe—the recollections of the present hour should never be forgotten, but they would cluster around him as happy mementos of their sincere attachment to one who has, never, knowingly, injured any man. Yes, these would inspire him with renewed vigor to pursue deeds of honor, virtue and benevolence. At the conclusion of Mr. DARLING'S address he was greeted with bursts of applause, which lasted for some time.

Other speakers addressed the meeting, the proceedings terminated at 11 o'clock, the dense assemblage separating with *tremendous cheers for Mr. DARLING, the people's candidate.*

Little McClellan in His Element—He Holds a Review—Gov. Seymour's Friends Out in Full Force.

Maj.-Gen. G. B. MCCLELLAN, U. S. A., reviewed the Democratic clubs, of this city, last night, from the balcony of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The programme of the evening comprised a grand torchlight procession. The Ward organizations of the Democratic party assembled at an early hour in the vicinity of Union-square, bringing with them a variety of banners, transparencies, flags, mottos, Chinese lanterns, &c. After some delay, they were marshaled in some kind of order, and took up their line of march down the Bowery, through Canal-street, up Broadway and Fifth-avenue, past the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and from thence to their several Wards. It having been announced that Major-Gen. G. B. MCCLELLAN, U. S. A., would review his forces upon this occasion, a tremendous crowd collected in the vicinity of his hotel, completely blockading the street, and for a long time resisting the efforts of the police to clear a passage for the procession. The General appeared on the balcony at about nine o'clock, accompanied by his friends, and was greeted with cheers and shouts. He remained there until his forces and Gov. SEYMOUR'S friends had passed by, receiving the applause of the assemblage for the masterly manner in which he conducted the review, which, as every one knows, is not a new thing to the hero of Manassas. The General's colors—white flags—were plentifully displayed by the ladies from the windows of the hotel. The whole thing passed off well, but the General is understood to believe that unless he receives large reinforcements, he will not have men enough to win his first battle on Tuesday next.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE STATE.

Meeting at Cold Spring—Letter from Ex-Gov. Fish.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

COLD SPRING, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1864.

The largest mass meeting ever gathered in this place was held upon the grounds of Mr. PARROTT, in Cold Spring, last evening. The meeting was presided over by Col. THOMAS B. ARDEN; Vice-Presidents, Capt. R. F. PARROTT, J. M. W. GOUVERNEUR, Esq., JOHN H. HOLDANE and others.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by Hon. R. F. ANDREWS and WALDO HUTCHINGS, Esq.

Delegations from the adjoining towns participated in the ceremonies, made fine display in procession, and enlivened the day with strains from several bands of music.

The accompanying letter was received from Ex-Gov. FISH, and read at the meeting:

GLENCLIFFE, (GARRISON'S P. O.,)
MONDAY, Oct. 31, 1864.

Isaac Riggs, Esq., and Chas. P. Raus, Esq.,

GENTLEMEN: I am in the receipt of your note of Saturday, inviting me to preside at a Union mass meeting, to be held at Cold Spring to-morrow. An engagement which requires me to be in New-York will prevent my attendance, but I shall be with you in spirit.

Since the attack upon Fort Sumter, in April, 1860, I have had no connection with any political party; but I believe that upon the success of the Union candidates in the approaching election, depends our future existence as a Government. Heretofore, important issues and important principles have been decided by our elections. The question *now* presented to the people is that of *self-preservation*—not so much whether this or that man shall be at the head of the Government, but whether our Government shall exist as a nation, and whether we shall have rulers of our own choosing, or accept those whom the rebels may point out to us. It matters little, in the question now before us, whether Mr. LINCOLN has made mistakes, or has done many wrong acts,—let us admit that he has—neither does it matter much that MCCLELLAN be (as I think he is) an accomplished soldier, an upright citizen and a sincere patriot. Of what avail are military accomplishments under the "cessation of hostilities" which the CHICAGO Platform is to inaugurate? To what end will sincerity of intentions lead, when national honor shall be surrendered and national existence be merged in Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S ultimate Convocation of all the States? We have to consider Mr. LINCOLN and Gen. MC

TREASON IN INDIANA.

MORE STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

Confession of the Deputy Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty.

A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE GOV. MORTON.

Testimony of the Editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Nov. 4.

HORACE HEFFREN, Deputy Grand Commander of the Order of Sons of Liberty in Indiana, who, for some weeks, has been on trial here for participation in a treasonable conspiracy, to-day turned State's evidence, and made a startling revelation of the schemes of the Order. He said nobody but Democrats had been admitted into the Order, or would be, if they applied; confirmed the previous evidence of the military organization in the order; of the appointment of a Major-General to command it. Dr. BOWLES, one of the accused, was Commander-in-Chief, with a Staff, of which Dr. JAMES P. WILSON, recently arrested, was Adjutant-General. He said that a Committee of 13 was appointed to prepare an insurrection, and that the insurrection was intended to release the rebel prisoners in the Northwest, arm them from the Government arsenals, overturn the State Government, kill Gov. MORTON or hold him as a hostage for captured insurrectionists, and then form the Northwest into a separate Confederacy. He said he was told by Adjt.-Gen. WILSON, of Gen. BOWLES' Staff, that $500,000 had been sent by rebel agents in Canada into the Northwest to purchase arms for the order, and that $200,000 had been left in Indiana in the hands of DODD and JOHN C. WALKER, State Agent. WILSON showed HEFFREN one thousand dollars he received from BOWLES to buy arms in Washington County. HEFFREN further swore that the Committee of Thirteen had appointed two men to kill Gov. MORTON; and a few days since the Governor received a letter signed by one of the men, declaring that the writer and his associates were sworn to kill him and would do it.

HEFFREN's evidence astounded the court, though prepared by the previous evidence for part of it. If Gov. MORTON was killed, Dr. ATHON, Secretary of State, and a member of the order, was to take his place, as provided by law in case of the death or disability of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

Remarkable Testimony by J. J. Bingham, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, editor of the *State Sentinel*, and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee; a Third Degree member and a Grand Councilor of the Sons of Liberty, testified before the Military Commission Oct. 28, as follows: I joined the American Knights in October or November, 1863, at Military Hall, then leased to the Democratic Club of this city. I was initiated then. Dodd, Harrison, M. Jacobs, Dr Johnson, Vandegrift, and others were present. In August or September I was introduced to P. C. WRIGHT by DODD. WRIGHT gave his history and claimed to have found in the papers belonging to Gen. GAINES, of New-Orleans, the records of a secret society which existed during the Revolutionary war, of which Gen. LEE was President, and MADISON, JEFFERSON and WASHINGTON were members. WRIGHT designed to establish a similar order, and had come to this State for that purpose. He said it existed in Missouri, Illinois and the Central American States and was to extend all over the world. He wanted BINGHAM to help him found it here, but he declined because he was opposed to secret societies. He asked other leaders to join. Most of them declined. It was understood that DODD was to be a member. DODD was an active leading Know-Nothing. DODD urged BINGHAM to join, and said it was political and educational. A State University, to inculcate sound political doctrine, and a newspaper were to be started. DODD said he wanted to advise with the witness about many things. He could not, unless he joined the order; that he could not even tell the names of the members of the order, for the obligation bound him to such secrecy. He offered to put BINGHAM through informally. BINGHAM saw the seeds of discord for the party, if he did not join and unite the different elements against the Administration. DODD informed BINGHAM that he was a delegate to the State Council of November, 1863. He attended and took the Grand Council Degree. DODD presided. He was present but an hour, when he retired, and wrote his report, advising the postponement of the paper until funds were raised to support it a year, and the indefinite postponement of the University scheme. Dr. BRYANT and CUSHMAN were on the committee; he told CUSHMAN he could not stay, and got him to read the report; did not hear of any military appointments then nor until after the exposure of the Sons of Liberty; he was notified by DODD to attend the Grand Council of Feb. 16; was in twice that day; heard CONKLIN, one of the Major-Generals, speaking; he was called on for a report, and replied that he had not drilled anybody, and had nobody to drill; it was his first idea that it was a military organization. BINGHAM said that he thought no good would come from the order, and HEFFREN coincided with him and said it was a humbug. He concluded not to belong to the organization; paid his fees and asked DODD if any formal withdrawal was necessary. DODD said he could withdraw when he liked. He didn't consider himself a member after that, though his having been in the Order gave him the confidence of the members, and he had learned many things he otherwise would not have known. Heard that DODD delivered an address on the 16th of February. At that meeting Dr. Bowling, Dr. Bruner, Mr. Blake, of Terre Haute, Mr. Cushman and Squire McBride, of Evansville, were present; also, Heffren. His next connection with the members of the Order was with Dodd, Bowles, Judge Bullitt, of Kentucky, and a Mr. Barrett, of Missouri, who met at his office. He supposed they were all members of the Order. Judge Bullit invited him down to the Palmer House to take whisky. On the 2d or 3d day of August DODD called on him to issue, as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, a call for a mass meeting on the 16th of August. He asked his word of honor that he would not reveal anything he might say. BINGHAM furnished it. DODD said a revolution had been determined on at the council of the 16th, held at Chicago, which consisted of four members from Indiana, four from Missouri, four from Illinois, and four from Kentucky. DODD, BOWLES and BULLITT were present. DODD said they arranged there to release the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island, Camp Chase, Ohio, Camp Morton, Indiana, and Camp Douglas, Illinois, and the released prisoners at Camp Douglas were to release those at Rock Island. At the same time they were to rise in Louisville and seize the Government stores and property. BINGHAM was astonished. DODD wanted a mass meeting called, under pretense of opposing the draft, and instructing the Chicago delegates. BINGHAM refused. DODD wanted him to call a Congressional Convention to nominate a Congressman, as a cover for his revolution. BINGHAM refused. DODD went to MCDONALD to have him influence BINGHAM to call the convention. BINGHAM thought he ought to reverse the plot, and tried MCDONALD with the watchword, "What success," to know whether the secret had been intrusted to him. He found it had not, and imparted it to MCDONALD on Aug. 4. They could not determine what to do, and agreed to meet again. Next day, while going home, he met MCDONALD KERR, of New-Albany, and said, "What success." He answered, "Do you know anything? The people are all alarmed in our part of the State, in Washington, Harrison and Floyd counties, with the idea that a revolution is in progress. They are selling their crops because they think greenbacks safer." KERR went on and revealed DODD's scheme. Both then went to MCDONALD's. KERR told him his plot. BINGHAM did not then tell MCDONALD of his withdrawal from the Order, but was understood to still belong. KERR's information in way, and ANTHON to be Governor. They went to ANTHON's house, called him up, and he denied any knowledge of the plot. They met at MCDONALD's office next morning, and invited prominent Democrats to meet them. McDonald, Judge A. L. Roache, Wm. Hutcheson, Aquilla Jones, Samuel H. Buskorne, Joe. Rating, Dr. Yeagle, Col. Caldwell and others were there. KERR told his story. They said the revolution must be stopped. DODD and JOHN C. WALKER were called in. They did not then acknowledge anything about it. At first KERR told BINGHAM that if they would not abandon it, it was his interest to inform the authorities and have been arrested. DODD and WALKER then spoke very earnestly about public affairs, saying the Government could not be restored under the old state of things, and nothing would save it but a forcible revolution. An appeal to the ballot-box was futile; the people would resist the draft, and they ought to direct the revolution, rather than let it direct them. DODD and WALKER promised to stop it, and it was understood they sent such orders to the various counties. BINGHAM didn't inform the authorities, because he thought they knew it, because it was agreed that notice of the uprising should be given by publishing a barbecue near Louisville. The revolution was to take place the day after the barbecue. KERR said SULLIVAN and other prominent members of the order were arrested because of that notice, and that many left the State for Canada. BINGHAM thought this so important, that he called the Democratic Central Committee together Aug. 13, to consult on its effect on the party. Another reason why he did not inform the authorities was, because he didn't wish to injure his party in the coming election. There was danger of that, if the revolution was made public. DODD was here for two weeks and WALKER for ten days. He told them they would be arrested, and they left. DODD claimed that the scheme was true until KERR charged it upon him. At the two days' meeting of the Central Committee, Aug. 12, this revolutionary plot was discussed. They said the plot must be dropped. WALKER was called to that meeting, and assured the Committee that it was stopped, Aug. 11. WALKER told BINGHAM he must be at the Bates House to meet the rebel officers from Louisville, who were to consult him while en route to Chicago to release the rebel prisoners there, and notify them that the revolution was postponed. In August, about the time the arms were found in DODD's building, a messenger brought him a communication from DODD and WALKER, then in Chicago, professing to be addressed to the Committee of Thirteen, asking its publication in the *Sentinel*. He examined it, and refused to publish it. They proposed to publish it at DODD's office, but BINGHAM having an interest, said they should not publish it, and sent it back to WALKER, who said he wrote the address, and signed DODD's name as Chairman of the Committee of Thirteen. DODD was Grand-Commander. The men were sworn to obey him implicitly in this revolution. DODD expected assistance from members of the Order who came up to the mass meeting of Aug. 16. BINGHAM said no inducements or threats had drawn out this testimony. It was voluntary.

At the afternoon session G. STENGER was examined, testifying as before.

The Committee adjourned to 9 A. M. on Tuesday.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Situation at Atlanta—Hood's Recent Movement—Foraging Expeditions—The Railroads Repaired.

From our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1864.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, the Mephistopheles of the Western hemisphere, in his recent Macon speech gave utterance to a significant assertion, when he assured the people of Georgia that Gen. SHERMAN should be driven from Atlanta and compelled to occupy with his army the old line of the Tennessee River. Recent bold movements of the enemy attest how well this potentate has endeavored to make good his promise. It was not the meaningless vaporing of a defeated leader, designed to bolster the weak courage of the terrified Georgians. It was rather the deliberate utterance of a military chieftain, who, having matured his plan and ordered its execution, had no further reason to preserve the secrecy which, until the moment of action, should always enshroud military movements.

Almost simultaneously with the report of this speech came rumors of bodies of the enemy moving upon our flank and rear. Army corps began to move from Atlanta and take position at the threatened points along the road, a portion of the army actually retiring behind the line of the Tennessee, for the more perfect security of Chattanooga and Bridgeport. Contrary to the rebel General's calculations, the whole of our army was not withdrawn from the newly-conquered territory.

Notwithstanding Gen. Hood's determined attempts upon Allatoona on the 5th, and at Snake Gap during the week following, he was unable to defeat the detached portions of our army, and was forced to leave the portions of the railroad upon which he had taken strong positions, but not before he had destroyed every rail and tie within his reach. For a while he was very successful in preventing the use of the railroad. In fact, this letter will leave on a train that starts to-night or to morrow for Chattanooga, the first that has left for that end of the line since Oct. 2.

Atlanta, which has been held by the Twentieth Corps, commanded by Gen. SLOCUM, has been completely isolated from the outer world, military and civil, for several weeks. At one time it was feared that provisions were giving out, but no danger is apprehended from that source. Forage for animals failed some weeks ago, but forays into the surrounding country have supplied all immediate wants.

The latest dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN state that the road is clear from end to end, and that through communication by rail will be perfected to-night. The enemy, baffled in his attempts, had withdrawn to the country lying west of Rome, Ga., where the armies have so far made but few inroads upon granaries and fields. Talladega, Ala., is reported to be Hood's depot. Our main army occupies the vicinity of Rome, where Gen. SHERMAN's headquarters have been made. Hood's threatening position upon our flank is evidently to induce a withdrawal from Atlanta. He has hopelessly abandoned as futile and self-destructive the attempt to hold us in check by boldly fronting us in battle line. By these tactics, pursued all Summer, he cannot successfully oppose the advance of the Union armies. He now throws his main command upon our flank, menacing the line of communications, and offering to destroy them in case we advance further into the State. If the object of the coming campaign is the destruction of Hood's army, our course will be no longer toward the interior of the State; but rather westward into Alabama, where the principal foe is to be found. Every order and movement indicates a speedy resuming of the campaign.

The anxious and loyal people of the North, who expect so much of their favorite Generals, and all the more in proportion as they become successful, should be alive to the necessity of reinforcing the moving armies, and not allowing them to become reduced. They should be made aware that in order to advance victoriously into a hostile country the advancing Commander should have at his order at least *three* men to the enemy's *two*. One-third of his force is constantly required to preserve his base and lines of communication from any possible interference that might render abortive the most elaborate and expensive plans. This deduction leaves the forces equal, and the General has not to cope with superior numbers of the enemy. As the campaign advances, this ratio of strength should be greatly increased; for while the tendency of the one army is to weaken its front, while lengthening its avenue of supplies, the army retiring on its own line is gaining strength daily, or, at least, is losing none of its force except actual reduction by battle. Reinforcements should be sufficient to render secure all the ground which Gen. SHERMAN has labored so arduously and victoriously to win from treason's domain. He should have all his old force intact for future operations.

Gen. SLOCUM and the Twentieth Corps have not been idle in Atlanta. New and extensive fortifications have been erected, thereby enabling the defence of the city and depots to be intrusted to a smaller force than was originally designed for the purpose. To accomplish this, very little respect has been paid to the plans of the founders of the city. Its streets are crossed by some very unsightly lines of intrenchments, while many a stately mansion has vanished from sight to give place to grim-looking forts and redoubts. Others have had their walls loop-holed and pierced for purposes which the former peaceful inhabitants little dreamed of. The garrison has been subsisted to a great extent from the surrounding country. All the forage is obtained by parties sent out for the purpose. The inaugural expedition of this nature was intrusted to the skillful guidance of that veteran soldier, Gen. JNO. W. GEARY. With two thousand men and a train of nearly five hundred wagons, the animals of which had tasted no grain for ten days, this officer advanced to Flat Shoals—a point about twenty miles to the southward on South River. Forming a depot on the north bank, he crossed with the cavalry and infantry and portions of the train, and succeeded, in two days, in filling the entire number of wagons with forage, with which, by a forced night march, he succeeded in returning to the city, escaping a large force of the enemy which was assembling to cut him off. From the results of his expedition the starvation of the entire stock of animals of several divisions was prevented. Other parties have since been out, and met with success in proportion to the daring of their Commanders. The region around is filled with detached bodies of hostile cavalry. It is not safe to venture over three miles in any direction without a guard of some importance.

The question of Georgia's return to the Union is becoming one of general interest to the public. It may not be amiss for me to state that meetings have been held among the loyal and influential men who still remain in the City of Atlanta, and have resulted in the informal appointment of a committee to proceed to the capital of the State, and to visit the influential men with a view of counseling the immediate withdrawal of the State from political association with the sinking cause of JEFF. DAVIS. That measures having this end in view will be presented for canvass and adoption in the coming session of the legislative body of the State, is confidently affirmed by leading citizens of Atlanta, with whom I have conversed. That the friends of the Union will succeed is much doubted; but the cause has numerous and influential friends throughout the country, who are determined to bring the question up for discussion at any hazard. HUGUENOT.

Escape of Lieut. W. F. Martin, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New-York Volunteers, from a Rebel Prison—Rebel Barbarity—Exhaustion of the South—Their Hopes of McClellan's Election.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP OF THE 123D REGIMENT, N. Y. VOLS., 20TH CORPS.
ATLANTA, GA., Saturday, Oct. 15, 1864.

Lieut. WALTER F. MARTIN, of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third New-York Volunteers, after a three months' sojourn in Dixie as a prisoner of war, managed to effect his escape from Charleston, S. C., and reached our lines in safety a few days ago, though his personal appearance plainly indicated hard fare, hard travel, and hard usage generally. He was barefooted, and was only saved from being barebacked by the few ragged remnants of rebel raiment that he had managed to pick up during his flight. His experience while among the rebels serves to corroborate much that has already been given by other escaped prisoners; but his narrative being up to late dates, and embracing several subjects hitherto unalluded to, will be found more than usually interesting just at this time, when our people are deciding whether to further prolong or immediately put an end to this accursed rebellion.

It is to be regretted that the worn and suffering condition of Lieut. MARTIN does not permit him to give his experience in his own words, and with his own emphasis; but his unfitness for mental or physical effort just now, is sufficient excuse for my endeavor to give his statement as it comes from his own lips on arriving in camp.

On the 22d of June, during a brisk skirmish between the One Hundred and Twenty-third New-York Volunteers and the rebels, at Culp's Farm, Ga., a charge was made in force by Hood's Corps, and our regiment driven back, several being killed and wounded, and Lieut. MARTIN and sixteen privates taken prisoners. Before leaving the field, the rebel soldiers robbed Lieut. MARTIN of his cap, his shoes and his coat. An officer demanded his watch, and on being expostulated with, coolly fumbled at the butt of his pistol, and remarked that if the watch was not given up quietly, force must be used. "The odds was too great to contend against such a proposition, and the watch was given to the 'son of chivalry.'" The Federal privates were also attended to by their captors. The Lieutenant saw four or five of the latter take a prisoner's knapsack from his back, and after ransacking it and dividing its contents, toss it back to the owner with an air of liberality that seemed to say, "We do not rob you, merely take what we want and leave you the rest."

The prisoners were taken to Atlanta, and the Lieutenant was taken before Gen. Hood, and questioned with the usual result in such cases. The Lieutenant describes the celebrated rebel chief to be a stern-looking man of middle age, wearing a long sandy beard, sporting a cork leg and looking the fire-eater he is represented to be and as he doubtless is, judging from the quantity of villanous saltpetre Gen. SHERMAN has fed to him since he supplanted Gen. JOHNSTON in the command of the rebel army. After ten days sojourn in Atlanta, the prisoners were removed to Macon, staying there nearly one month, when the privates were taken to Andersonville, Ga. Lieut. MARTIN with about 600 imprisoned officers was taken to Charleston, S. C. There were then, (August, 1864) about 2,200 Federal officers imprisoned in the latter city. About 700 were in the penitentiary, a like number in the jail, and the rest were distributed in two or three large hospitals in the city. The Lieutenant was placed in the jail. During certain hours of the day the prisoners were allowed to air themselves in the jail yard. At night they were placed four or five together in the cells, and their only beds were the cold damp planks of the floor, and their only covering the clothes upon their backs. Their treatment for a few days was tolerable, their keepers frequently boasting that they were South Carolinians, and knew how to treat an imprisoned gentleman foe. But stinted fare and harsh looks and language soon obtained, and they began to comprehend the length, breadth and depth of Southern chivalry. Their style of living is, or was, as follows. The prisoners are divided into squads of 100 each; these are subdivided into messes of 20, and these again into minor messes of from four to six each, as they can agree among themselves. Each squad, or mess, is governed by its senior-officer, who receives and distributes rations, and attends to other official duties. To each squad is allowed a large tin pail to boil rice, &c., and to each mess of twenty, one skillet or frying-pan. These are all the cooking utensils furnished the prisoners. Knives, forks, spoons, plates, cups, &c., they must furnish themselves or go without, which latter alternative many are compelled to adopt for want of means to purchase, or opportunities to beg or borrow.

The full rations per man for ten days, are: One quart flour, 2 quarts meal, 3 pints rice, ¼ pound bacon, 2½ pounds fresh beef, (¼ pound per day,) 2 table spoonfuls lard, and 3 table spoonfuls salt.

This meagre allowance is parceled out with most exact justice by the squad and mess commanders, and the prisoners are just as exact in their distribution of their several shares into ten equal parts, so as to have something to eat each day in order to keep from actual starvation, for if an ordinary appetite should indulge in three meals a day on such a limited supply, there would be nothing but the appetite left on the morning of the fourth day, and death would certainly ensue before the evening of the tenth day.

Besides the insufficiency of food, the almost total lack of cooking utensils for preparing it in a cleanly and wholesome manner, utterly destroys its relish and makes it look innutritious and indigestible.

Such being the treatment of Federal officers, what must be the fare and keeping of private soldiers? Indeed there can be no question that it is the settled policy of the Rebel leaders to subject our men to a course of treatment that will either lead to immediate death or totally incapacitate even the stubbornest constitution from further service in the field. Hence any change of prisoners to them is a gain of so many able-bodied, well-fed and hearty men to their armies, while to us it is an accession of so many patients to our hospitals or tenants to our graveyards.

From most reliable accounts from rebel soldiers, from the citizens of Charleston and from the Charleston papers, Lieut. MARTIN learned that in September there were over thirty thousand private soldiers-prisoners at Andersonville, Ga. There had been more, but the mortality of July and August had thinned their ranks terribly, and the rebels acknowledged that 8,000 men died during those two months. The whole of these prisoners were kept in a sixteen-acre lot, *in which was neither a tree or shrub or shed to shelter them from the weather*, and the only covering the prisoners had by day or night were the scant garments they wore, and such pieces of tent or blankets as the rapacity of their rebel victors had left them in possession of. Some of the city papers actually stated as a fact that every morning the dead carts would go through the grounds of that sixteen-acre Golgotha and gather up 75 to 175 dead bodies which had perished the day and night previous. Similar statements have been made before by escaped prisoners, and have never been contradicted, except by rebel sympathizers in the North, who could not know anything about it. The rebels themselves do not deny it, but on the contrary, assert the fact, and do not think it worth a blush.

Before Lieut. MARTIN left Charleston 10,000 prisoners arrived there for safe keeping, it being feared by the rebels that Gen. SHERMAN would stretch his forces in every direction for the release of imprisoned soldiers. The condition of half of those 10,000 suffering men was so bad, their destitution so utterly unsightly, that common decency compelled the rebels from letting them enter the city until the middle of the night. Many of them had not even rags enough to cover their nakedness. This fact, too, was acknowledged and confessed by rebel citizens and papers of Charleston, and will never be denied, save by Northern Copperheads and "peace" men. But the latter will probably use this fact, if they can't disprove it, as an argument in favor of peace. But let them wait until our suffering prisoners ask their intervention. Lieut. MARTIN affirms that all the prisoners, officers and privates, with whom he came in contact were unanimous in declaring their positive preference to continue prisoners until the "bitter end," rather than gain their freedom by any hollow "peace," that rebels in arms or their sympathizers could either dictate or approve.

The condition of the people of Charleston and Macon, and the straits to which the rebel soldiers are reduced, together with the last coarse siftings which have served to fill the ranks of the rebel army, indicates that the "last ditch" is reached, and its miry edges are already slipping from beneath the feet of the rebel hosts. The last order from the Richmond War Department had taken off every available man, leaving none but old gray-beards, cripples and boys to act as home guards, prison guards, keepers, &c. Boys of only twelve years are made to do guard duty. There is but just enough of the true leaven of military strength left behind to keep the oldsters and youngsters in some sort of shape and fitness for home duties. The people are sick and tired of the war, and would gladly accept peace on any terms, but military despotism keeps them silent, so far as giving public voice to their sentiments is concerned.

Lieut. MARTIN, though a young man, is an old soldier, having been in the service ever since the war began, in April, 1861. He was a private of the First New-York Fire Zouaves, and was taken prisoner at Bull Run. As soon as he got well acquainted with the ins and outs of Charleston, he determined on an escape. Other officers were alike determined, and soon the number increased to about 180, who managed to get away from the city.

They divided themselves into squads of four or five and took to the swamps which surround the city on the other side. The Lieutenant made good progress until the second night, when, overcome by fatigue, he laid down in a swamp to indulge in a brief sleep of which he was much in need. He was soon aroused, however, by a sharp pain in his left arm, and on looking down by his side he saw the flaming eyes and swollen head of a large venomous snake. Hastily he retreated from his dangerous position, but soon his arm began to swell and the severe pain assured him that he had been bitten by the reptile. Luckily a fellow fugitive knew how to treat such a wound, and promptly applying a small stone over the large artery of the arm, and binding it on tightly with a handkerchief, he kept the poison from being introduced to the more vital parts. The rebel surgeon subsequently told the Lieutenant that this precaution saved his arm, and perhaps his life. Finding the swelling increasing and the pain still acute, the Lieutenant was reluctantly compelled to retrace his steps and give himself up. He was taken back, placed in the hospital and very ably and kindly treated until his recovery, when he was sent back to his old quarters. He takes pleasure in being able to notice one green oasis in the great desert of trials through which he was made to pass. About 100 of his fellow-fugitives were retaken by the aid of bloodhounds and rebel scouts. The rest got safely into our lines, or are still hiding in the rebel country.

It was not long until the Lieutenant had fixed upon another attempt to escape. Col. DORR, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, and himself managed to enlist the sympathy of a good Union citizen, who, on the first favorable opportunity, conveyed them to his house, where he kept them concealed fourteen days. On the evening of the last day, a boat was in waiting for them at one of the wharves, and a guide ready to take them over to Morris Island, but by an unlucky accident, before they reached the wharf they ran into the night patrol, who discovered their intent and delivered them back to prison. For this attempt the Lieutenant was placed in irons, and kept in a cell on mush and water for eleven days.

On the expiration of his term of punishment, he was more closely watched than ever, and was therefore compelled to adopt a new line of tactics. He knew the value of money, but having none about him, he was not long in ascertaining how it could be raised, even in Dixie. Rebels reverence our "green back" bills more than they do our "blue back" soldiers, and generally pay a high premium to get possession of either. Even the Rebel Government is willing and anxious to negotiate for the former, as they can purchase "aid and comfort" in New-York or London, which their own worthless currency cannot. Lieut MARTIN has seen ten, fifteen, and as high as eighteen dollars Confederate money offered for one dollar of our issue. They sometimes rule as high as twenty to one. But JEFF. DAVIS does not pay so high a premium. His emmissaries freely offer the imprisoned officers five hundred dollars Confederate money, cash down, for a draft on New-York, Boston, or other Northern city, for one hundred dollars in greenbacks. Considering the risk of collection, and running the proceeds into the Confederacy, this is very liberal, and many of the officers are but too willing to indirectly play into the rebels' hands in this way. Their necessities will measureably excuse them from serious blame.

Lieut. MARTIN thus negotiated a left-handed loan with the Confederacy, and with the money so gained he determined on a bold stroke for deliverance. Having by his previous attempts gained the reputation of being an "incorrigible Yankee," who must never be lost sight of night or day, he felt it would be vain to try any of the usual methods of escape. He, therefore, resolved to "purchase" his freedom. On the 26th September he heard word given out that on the next morning one hundred and ninety prisoners were to be sent to Macon, to be exchanged. He immediately sent a note to one of the "functionaries" of the prison, whom he judged to be "open for business," and requested a private interview. A guard was sent to conduct the Lieutenant to the room of the keeper. The Lieutenant boldly opened his mind, and offered $500, Confederate currency, to have his absence winked at until the prisoners to be exchanged should have time to reach Macon, when the keeper might call "time," and give any alarm he chose. He offered for another officer, Lieut. RILEY, One Hundred and Seventieth New-York Volunteers, another $500 on the same conditions. The keeper wisely concluded that $1,000 would pay him well for twenty-four hours' forgetfulness of his duty, and at once consented.

The money was paid, and the next morning, when the to-be-exchanged prisoners were called out to take the cars, MARTIN and RILEY slipped off among them, and were soon on the way to Macon. The fugitives kept as close to the rebel Captain of the squad as they could without exciting suspicion, so as to hear whatever orders he gave or received on the passage. On their arrival near Macon, they overheard the officer remark that he had received orders to go on fifty miles further, to Griffin, Ga., where the prisoners would be taken charge of by a troop of rebel cavalry, and march them to Rough-and-Ready, where they were to be finally exchanged. As by continuing in the cars to Griffin, they could save fifty miles of hard travel, they concluded to run the risk of detection, and continue on. During the journey, the roll was called at different stopping places, but the fugitives always contrived to get so mixed up with the crowd as to be taken for "real original Jacobses" of the excursion. Just before the train reached Griffin, the two Lieutenants slipped off the cars unobserved, and put for the woods. After a frugal meal from the five "hard tack" which they had brought from Charleston, they took their bearings by the aid of a small pocket map, and following the lead of the sun by day and the north star by night, they made their way toward the Union lines.

From information picked up from guards and others while on the cars, they knew very nearly how far and in what direction the rebel pickets extended, and consequently had to make long detours from the straight line to our camps. By keeping in the woods and accosting none but negroes, they progressed safely until within one day's travel of Atlanta, when they heard the dreadful baying of the hounds which had been put on their track. These hounds, who had got the scent from their start from near Griffin, kept on their trail for eight hours, when the fugitives luckily reached a wide, rapid stream, which they entered and waded some 300 yards up, and then getting on the opposite shore, continued their course in safety, the hounds being at fault on arriving at the water. Near evening of the third day they were overtaken by three mounted artillerymen, having two led horses with them. At first they supposed it was all up with them, and that the horsemen were rebel cavalry sent in pursuit of them. But when they drew near their Union uniforms proved them to be members of LINCOLN's host. The meeting was a joyous one to the fugitives and very pleasing to the artillerymen, who gave their led horses to the two Lieutenants and then conducted them to the camp. Thus after two vain attempts to escape, the third trial proved successful.

Something remains to be said in regard to the rebels' hopes for the future. Lieut. MARTIN states that without exception the rebels, with whom he had any converse, were fully convinced that if LINCOLN was reelected the Confederacy would surely "go up." This opinion was openly given by officers to their soldiers, and as freely expressed in their papers. The only hope left the most sanguine of the rebels is, that LINCOLN will be defeated and a "peace" man elected. It is but fair to say that before his captivity Lieut MARTIN was a McClellan man of the strictest sort. He had served under "Little Mac" and had a soldier's love and regard for him, but he now says that he can never vote for a President who is sustained by a Chicago platform, and whose election is hoped for, prayed for and looked for by the entire rebel community.

There is more pith and marrow in this brief argument than will be found in all the windy declamations of interested demagogues that may be made between now and election day. J. F. C.

Reports from Rome.

Correspondence of the Chattanooga Gazette.

ROME, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1864.

It would be undertaking too much at present to hazard an assertion as to the nature of the next army movement on either side. Both armies are just now at a stand-still. HOOD, contrary to expectations, is not now retreating back to his starting point. His advance has reached Blue Mountain, and from that point there is railway communication to all points in the Confederacy. It is confidently asserted by recently-captured rebel prisoners that he will make a stand at that point sufficiently long to acquire fresh supplies, then start for the Tennessee River, cross over into Middle Tennessee, and by a rapid movement essay to destroy all railway communication leading to Nashville. An army the size of HOOD's must be expected to do something by feints, manœuvers, and sallies on exposed and improperly protected points; but it is hardly possible that HOOD can now accomplish anything very serious, with SHERMAN's well-disciplined army on the alert, and ready to counteract and checkmate his every move.

Blue Mountain, the point where the rebel army is now located, is the terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, and is about 45 miles southward from Rome. The locality is favorable for making a temporary stand, which HOOD is trying to take advantage of. It can be guessed where SHERMAN's army is, when it is stated that skirmishing occurs every day. On Saturday, a heavy skirmish took place on our extreme right, when GARRARD's Cavalry captured three pieces of artillery and a small wagon train. Our loss in men was small. The wounded, some 30 in number, arrived here last night.

Rome, is, at present, the base of supplies for SHERMAN's army.

From Chattanooga.

From the Chattanooga Gazette, Oct. 26.

Communication is again opened by railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta. The road was completed at 9 o'clock on Thursday night. All day yesterday the movement of trains was lively, indeed. Col. WRIGHT and his subordinates deserve credit for the expedition with which the gap of twenty-five miles was been repaired.

Night before last, about three miles the other side of Adairsville, an empty train was precipitated down an embankment by a party of guerrillas having torn up the track. At the instant of the catastrophe the cowardly scoundrels fired into the passengers. The guard immediately drove the "beasts" away. One man was killed and eight wounded. The story being circulated here yesterday that Col. WRIGHT was aboard the train, and killed or wounded, is untrue. The report that paymasters were captured is equally untrue. Neither persons nor property were captured.

Gen. GRANGER yesterday telegraphed that HOOD's entire army was in front of Decatur, Ala., and that although he had not yet accomplished any material injury, all indications are that he contemplates attacking and capturing the place, if possible. The report that Decatur has been evacuated is not true. It has not been, nor will it be, without a lively time.

SPEECH BY GEN. BURNSIDE.

Among the speakers at the great Union mass meeting at Providence, R. I., last Saturday, was Gen. BURNSIDE. His appearance on the platform was the signal for long continued cheering. Quiet being restored, he spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The present political campaign is the most important that has been contested, since the formation of our Government, and I deem it the duty of every good citizen to take such a stand as will, in his opinion, afford to the Government, in this hour of need, his most efficient support. It is most unfortunate that any political differences should exist at this time, but they do exist, and we must not close our eyes to the fact that it becomes more than ever a duty to seek the right way, and to avoid the influences which tend to lead us from the path of duty and loyalty to the Government which should characterize the action of all who love their country. That path of duty seems to me very plainly marked out before us, and yet there are thousands of good citizens who do not see it as we do. In fact the standard bearer of the opposition which, if it were more formidable, would be the most dangerous that ever threatened the government, is one, for whom many of us have felt, and now feel, a high regard, but no sense of regard or friendship should for a moment influence our actions during this crisis. The questions before us are distinct. Shall we support the nominee of the late Chicago Convention, with its platform, or shall we support the Union ticket nominated at Baltimore? We here assembled have resolved to support the latter ticket. First, because we believe the President honest and loyal; that he has sailed the ship of state during the fearful storm which has raged and is still raging, with as much skill as could have been brought to bear by any other man, of whose powers we are capable of judging with the light now before us. Secondly, because we believe that he will never consent to any armistice or treaty with rebels in arms which may, by any possibility, terminate in the division of our government, but will persistently follow the line of his duty until its authority is recognized by all people; and that he will strive to eradicate from our social and political systems any characteristics which may threaten to engender dispositions to rebellion and treason in the future.

We believe, also, the candidate for Vice-President on that ticket to be a man of the same stamp as the President. His whole course in political life has been marked by a firm, devoted patriotism, and an honesty of purpose which must command the respect of all loyal citizens. The very incidents in the lives of these two gentlemen that are held in ridicule by a portion of the opposition are subjects of admiration to all lovers of institutions that will allow men who commenced life in an humble sphere to aspire to and gain the loftiest positions in the gift of a free people. And long after this rebellion shall have been suppressed, and the names of its leaders and prominent sympathizers remembered only in contempt and pity, the names of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON will stand out in the pages of history in brilliant letters of loyalty, love of freedom and devotion to free institutions. The great and glorious Emancipation Proclamation will be held up to the entire civilized world as one of the wisest, noblest and boldest edicts that ever emanated from the pen of ruler or statesman. The same proclamation had been issued at an earlier day by one of our uncompromising anti-slavery leaders without giving those in arms against the Government who held property in slaves, a fair notice and before it had become apparent to any considerable portion of our people that the right of protection to that class of property had been forfeited by the treason of its holders, or it might never have been issued by one of our opposition leaders, who could not see what harm was resulting to the Union cause from the use of slaves by the enemies of the Government. But the President gave ample warning and delayed action much longer than was thought wise by many of our patriotic citizens, only taking the step when it was clear to him that he owed it as a duty to the soldiers and sailors in the service, and to their friends at home, to give them an additional aid in their noble work by turning to their account a force which had been used against them, either directly, by building fortifications and performing other military labor, or indirectly, by raising food and doing other work which enabled their masters to leave their homes and take up arms against their Government.

The emancipation proclamation was issued as a war measure, and I will not ask you, my friends, to go as far as I do in support of that measure, until you are convinced of its entire wisdom, justice and practicability. But no harm can result from letting you see how fully and freely I support it. I have said that I never to willingly do an act that will [illegible] any man, woman or child, who is [illegible] proclamation, nor to fail to do all in my power as a citizen or a soldier, in the field or [illegible] ensure freedom to all who are held in [illegible] by the proclamation. The [illegible] solution I conceive to be [illegible] would induce me to favor a resolve not to enter into an arrangement to fit out slave ships to New-York or Boston harbors, for the purpose of transporting in slaves between the coast of [illegible] the inland of Cuba; for if by any act I am a party to any armistice, compromise, or treaty that reënslave man made free by the war measure, the responsibility of enslaving human beings rests upon me. Let me say one thing more of the President. I once held command of the largest army of the Union and have, before and since, commanded smaller armies, thereby being often thrown in direct communication with him at most important periods; and I am free to say, that I have never met a man who gives to every subject of public importance, brought before him, more disinterested attention, and looks at it in all its phases with a greater desire to do right, than Mr. LINCOLN. Neither he nor the Secretary of War, have ever withheld from me any support or encouragement that it has been in their power to give. It was not always possible or expedient for them to do just what was desired by me, and I am the last person to claim that it would have been wise for them, always, to have followed my advice. I am therefore free to continue my support to the present representatives of the government, and I trust you all feel the same way.

We need not discuss the effect that their action has had upon you or me or any other person. No one of us is, individually, worth the value of a grain of sand in a great contest like the present. Let us be satisfied with a line of policy that has placed around Richmond the gallant armies of the Potomac and of the James, with BUTLER and MEADE at their heads, that placed SHERIDAN at the head of our troops in the Shenandoah, that has made SHERMAN commander of the irresistible veterans of the West, and has placed the distinguished military chieftain, Gen. GRANT, in supreme command of all.

A great majority of the complaints made against the Government are trivial, and we should not allow ourselves to be effected by them. It is not strange that good reasons for complaint exist, when we consider the enormous responsibility which rests upon those in authority, and the amount of labors which they have to perform. It is surprising that they have not made more mistakes. Everything possible has been seized upon by the opposition to shake the confidence of the people, and whilst we feel that a considerable portion of that opposition is composed of men as loyal as we are, we should not forget that it embraces most of the bad elements of political society—such as office-seekers now out, men who do not desire to support the Government by paying their lawful taxes, men who are weak-kneed and timid, who feel that we have not the ability to conquer the rebellion, and, finally, it embraces all the disloyal element of the northern section. The existence of this latter class has rendered it necessary for the Government to make some arrests which are characterized by

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Peace—The Modes—Horseflesh—M. Renan and His Imitators—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1864.

This week the barometer points to peace. The big States talk of disarming, mutual promises of good behavior are flying from monarch to monarch, and now is the time to spring NAPOLEON'S pet congress scheme upon Europe again. This congress is in fact again talked of, but M. THIERS got off a word the other day which is enough to kill the scheme of itself. The illustrious author of the *Consulate and the Empire* exclaimed to one of his friends: "I have heard of consultations of doctors, but I never heard of a consultation of sick men!" *Charivari* has been ordered to cease its caricatures against Prussia, Austria and Russia, and CHAM is reduced to exercising his caustic pencil on that fortunately never-ending subject of local habits, and especially of local modes.

The modes! It would be difficult to conjecture what new surprise is to come next. The girls have taken to wearing the little round traveling hats of gentlemen, with the addition of a saucy pigeon-wing stuck in the band, and which, like an index, always points up, in a hopeless attempt to turn away the attention of the passers-by; then they wear in their ears the long Carthagenian pendants, which are so long that soon we may expect to see ladies flanked in the street, like the false Salammbô at the Tuileries, with two pendant-bearers, which pendants, moreover, happily serve as a neutralizer to the immense beaver tails the girls continue to carry on their backs. Then the masculine coats with long tails, which get longer every day, and which the milliners call (one hardly knows why) co'fish tails; then the Polonaise boots, with heels so high that the whole race of womankind appears to have undergone a sudden getting up in the world; and the wide girth, and the enormous epigastric buckle, as big as a Carthagenian soldier's buckler—decidedly we are going back to the period of the Punic wars; and the "stick," with an Adam's apple on the end of it, as if there were not enough seductions without that. Add to this a pair of golden binocles and a close reefed skirt, the whole in tame colors and with a most serious air, and you have a picture of the charming Frenchwoman of to-day.

Speaking of fashions, the fashion of eating horse-flesh is stealing upon us rapidly and surely, and the partisans of the new faith hope soon to be able to induce the municipality to follow in the footsteps of the municipalities of Brussels, Vienna, Lille and other cities, and authorize the sale of horse meat. Lately, a hippophagous or horse-eating banquet was held at Lyons, to which the guests were invited by the following circular: "The use of horse-flesh is an immense benefit to public health and to commerce. In adopting it in France, we will be introducing into commerce *eighty millions* of pounds of meat annually, as good as beef, healthier than pork, and three times cheaper than any other meat. But is horse meat agreeable to the taste? The hippophages—those who habitually eat it—say yes, while the public say no, because they do not know what it is, and do not wish to know. The members of the congress, (it appears that this horse-eating banquet was called a congress,) doctors and 'gourmands by profession,' as BRILLAT SAVARIN once said, are specially invited to lend us the testimony of their experienced tastes, to combat this prejudice, in taking part in the grand hippophagic demonstration which the Lyons committee are preparing for them." At this banquet, at which was served up a young horse of five years old, it was decided that horse soup was better than beef soup, that corned beef was better than corned horse, but that roast horse was better than roast beef. Hereafter, we may expect to see all the horses killed in European battles eaten by their riders.

M. RENAN, author of the late famous *Life of Jesus*, is about to start to Asia, to study on the ground the noted events in the life of St. Paul. The new book of M. RENAN is to be devoted to a history of the preachings of the Apostles, and will form a sequel to the *Life of Jesus*, or the second in the series of the history of the men and events of the New Testament. M. RENAN'S first book has brought to the surface the whole world of unbelievers; of that world which had neither the courage to parade their opinions before the public, nor the talent to clothe them in the simple, and classic, and respectable language of M. RENAN, and who now feel the courage to attack the character and attributes of Jesus, without shame and without fear. Thus a *brocaure* has been published at Geneva, entitled *Jesus réduit à sa juste valeur*. ("Jesus reduced to his just value,") and another one at Brussels, entitled, *Dieu remis à sa place*, ("God put back in his place!") After that the unbelievers have nothing more to do than to put RENAN'S *Life of Jesus* on the stage, with the love of Mary and the priest of Midiar for underplot, and the crucifixion for apotheosis! They are none too good to do it, if the authorities would permit it; and to M. RENAN is due this sudden awakening, and this effrontery of the contemners of Jesus.

The curious *History of the French Revolution*, by THOMAS CARLYLE, has at last found two Frenchmen bold enough to undertake its translation into French. Their names are Messrs. ORTOLN BARROT and ELIAS REGNAULT, two well-known Paris journalists. M. GERMAIN BAILLIERE is the publisher. THOMAS CARLYLE is only known in France by name, some of his works thus far having been translated. The French have been held aloof, we are permitted to believe, by the appellation of "the untranslatable," which has been always applied to CARLYLE in England, and which naturally frightened off the translators. Some of the translations of SHAKESPEARE are a miserable farce, and convert his tragedies into comedies, and his comedies into burlesques. We shall be curious to see what sort of a "fist" these two bold young men will make of CARLYLE.

The Grand Opera and all that pertains to it is in a state of commotion bordering on brain fever. The famous opera of MEYERBEER, the *Africaine*, the mythical work which the press and the public have been talking about for the last fifteen years, and which has never been seen by other eyes than the author's, is at last in repetition. And what joy for the chosen few who are appointed to sing in it, what a revolt among those who are slighted! M. NAUDIN and Mlle. MARIE SAX fill the first *rôles*, and M. and Mad. GUSTMARD, who had a hope to inherit these *rôles* are furious; worse than that, they have both been suddenly taken with bad colds, and have stopped the new piece of M. HALANZY, *Roland à Roncevaux*, the last success at the Grand Opera. Another difficulty has arisen; the principal characters in the new piece are Africans; will they paint their faces or not? The gentlemen in the play say yes; the ladies say no—of course.

ADELINA PATTI is singing with her usual success at the Italian Opera. FRASCHINI is the tenor of the season. MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Union of the British American Provinces—Manifesto of the London Times—The Reason Why—Confederate Threats—Dread of Peace—Mr. Gladstone in Lancashire—Free Trade and Direct Taxation—The Peace Address Repudiated—English Authors and Players.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1864.

The first leader in this morning's London *Times* is devoted to Canada, and the project for uniting all the British Colonies in America under a single government. Not a Federal union of Sovereign independent States—not after the American pattern where it has been held that all powers not granted by the Central Government were retained by the States, but a compact transatlantic Empire, able to take care of itself. England, the *Times* assures us, has no jealousy of such an union. It says: "We have freely, and we hope forever, given up the idea of retaining our discontented Colonies by the sword. The power we desire to exercise is entirely a moral one, and, strong or weak, the dependency that wishes to quit us has only solemnly to make up its mind to that effect."

There is the doctrine, which, had it been held eighty-five years ago, would have saved our grandfathers a world of trouble. But every generation gets wiser than the last. The union of the British Provinces is to be promoted, that they may be strong, and they can be independent whenever they solemnly resolve to be so.

But what has led to these declarations. The *Times*, as an unofficial organ of the Government, and the great mouthpiece of British opinion, has not volunteered all this liberalism without a reason. It is this. The Confederates have threatened to join with the Federals, first to take Canada, second to drive France from Mexico, and thirdly to adopt an export duty of ten per cent. on cotton, to pay their own war debt, and in favor of American manufactures against the world, which alone would be worse in its effects than any war could be. It would transfer the capital, the machinery and the labor of Lancashire to America, and transfer to her no less a large share of the commerce of the world.

There is nothing England so much fears at this moment as peace, based upon such a compact, between North and South. Hence the movement for the Provincial Union which, it is hoped, will give strength to the British possessions. They have a population of four millions, and united under a strong Government, should be able to do something in the way of defensive warfare. The threat or the suggestion that peace may be made upon such a basis comes from Richmond, from Confederate emissaries in Canada, and from the Confederate agents here. No doubt it is made to influence the French and English Governments in favor of recognition. The bribe offered for recognition and aid is free trade. Help us to secure our independence, and we will give you plenty of cotton, and take all the goods you can send us. Refuse us the moral and material assistance we require, and we will make a bargain with our enemy very much to your disadvantage. We are fighting against the Union, while the North is trying to impose upon us; but we are not averse to a Union which will give to both sections all the advantages of union, and still leave both independent. It is a difficult case. Between two stools a man may fall to the ground. A donkey would starve between two cocks of hay if he were so much of a donkey as not to be able to make a choice between them.

The election contest, if their is a contest when everything seems on one side, has extended to London. I was in a shop at Clearing Cross a day or two ago, where every visitor was asked to put down his name for LINCOLN or MCCLELLAN. There was one voting sheet for Americans and one for Englishman. The LINCOLN majority on each was about three to one. Had the *ci-devant* Little Napoleon placed himself squarely on the peace platform, it might have been different.

MR. GLADSTONE is stumping Lancashire. His speeches are all rosy-hued. Englandjis at the height of prosperity, power and happiness. True, twenty or thirty thousand have been added within a few weeks to the pauper lists in that district, and thirty thousand colliers are on a strike in Staffordshire, with forces of military and police to watch them, but these are trifles. Mr. GLADSTONE sees nothing but increasing wealth. He is the happiest of Chancellors of the Exchequer. The people whom he addresses, however, would like to go a little further. They wish to carry out the free-trade principle to the removal of all duties, and resort for revenue entirely to direct taxation, and they wish also to extend the franchise. The extension of the franchise would bring about the other condition. If the poor were fully represented in Parliament they might require the rich to pay all the taxes. The effect of this would be to drive the rich and their capital out of the country, perhaps. But they could not take the country with them, nor its chief riches, the soil and the mines. On the whole, labor would pay as it does everywhere. However a tax is laid, it comes upon labor at last, and the income tax is no exception But our political economist do not see it.

Confederate stocks have been down to fifty, but with the last news are getting up a little. The holders are something to Gen. PRICE and something to the Camanches. If the Indians can take care of Kansas and Minnesota while PRICE invades Missouri, there ought to be stirring times in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

The New-Zealand war has ended with the submission of the natives, who are fined heavily in lands for their breaches of the peace. There are signs of an outbreak in India. Earl RUSSELL has written to the Greeks that if they do not behave themselves, England, France and Russia will make them. The French are having more trouble in Algeria. Mr. DU CHAILLU has been heard from. He has sent here two cargoes of India Rubber and other merchandise, a horde of dead gorillas to the British museum, and one live one, which he hopes may arrive in safety. He is off for the interior.

Our authors are reaping great harvests. Mr. WILKIE COLLINS is about commencing a new story in Cornhill, for which he is to have altogether about £10,000, say $100,000 in greenbacks, more or less, according to the fluctuations in Wall-street. Now, as Mr. COLLINS can write at least one such book every year, he may be considered as having a respectable income. Mr. DICKENS commands more money. He publishes for himself, but the best house in London would be very glad to pay him not ten but twenty thousand pounds a year, or for the copyright of a single book. As for Mr. TROLLOPE, he can write three at a time with perfect ease, and attend also to his official duties at the Post-office. Miss BRADDON is also very prolific, and is writing herself and her publishers into rapid fortunes. Nothing is so successful as success. An author may walk all over London vainly trying to get fifty pounds for a manuscript book. Let him make a hit with one and he will have all the publishers coming to him with offers of thousands.

The season for music and the drama is opening. The stars are in the provinces, as usual, but they will be back, some before, some after the Christmas holidays. I believe the chief excitements at this moment are Miss MARRIER bound to her fury steed as *Mazeppa*, and the Brothers DAVENPORT bound to their chairs, it is hard to say in what character. There is, however, this resemblance, they have their coats taken off, and the lady has taken off her petticoats.

MONADNOCK.

FROM CHICAGO.

Political—Enthusiastic Union Meetings—Price in Missouri—Agricultural Items—Flourishing Condition of the Crops—Completion of the Draft in Chicago—Unanimous in Camp Douglass.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 29.

This has been a "Carnival" week among the Republicans of Chicago. On Thursday evening there was one of the greatest displays ever witnessed here in a political campaign. Three immense meetings were in progress at the same time. Speaker COLFAX was at Metropolitan Hall, which was literally packed. He spoke about two hours, and gave us one of the most effective addresses ever listened to by a Chicago audience. He was followed by others, and what with the excellent music, a full audience was retained till sharp on to midnight. At Bryan Hall, Judge TANNAHILL, of your State, was the principal speaker. He, too was greeted with an audience only limited by the capacity of the hall. His was an able speech—strong, argumentative and convincing. At Turner Hall, in the Ninth Division, the Germans were out in their strength to listen to the eloquence of CARL SCHURZ, of Wisconsin, and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed everywhere. It was intended to have a grand parade of the Wide-Awakes, torchlight processions, &c. But it drizzled all the afternoon, and put a damper upon this part of the performance.

The revelations in relation to the New York army election frauds have disgusted the honorable men in the Democratic party; though, unfortunately, there have been but a few of this sort left for a long while.

We are to have a grand rally from city and county here next week. Secretary CHASE among other distinguished speakers, is expected.

PRICE IN MISSOURI.

A young man by the name of SANDFORD, a printer, who has been residing in Boonville, Mo., for the past two years, arrived here yesterday. He gives some interesting particulars of PRICE'S invasion. He confirms the story which we have always heard, that PRICE is immensely popular with the people of Missouri, so much so, that the pretended Unionism of thousands who profess to be loyal, give way before it. On his arrival at Boonville, the people, far and near, rushed in, bringing with them all kinds of provisions, which they freely gave to PRICE and his army. Men who had been relied on as Unionists, were not a whit behind the avowed traitors in giving aid and comfort to the invader. And these not a few, but hundreds of them. The fact is, the Unionism of Missouri, out of St. Louis County, is not very reliable, and a large portion of it is compulsory, only put on through fear and not affection.

Our informant says, also, that PRICE is wholly opposed to the outrages of the guerrillas, and does what lies in his power to prevent. When BILL ANDERSON was at Glasgow, cutting and slashing and pillaging PRICE sent orders for him to join him. ANDERSON sent back word that he was fighting on his own hook, and would see him —— first. PRICE dispatched, thereupon, a heavy cavalry force, with orders to bring ANDERSON and his gang to headquarters. PRICE'S army has been doubled in numbers since he entered Missouri, and he has secured an immense amount of plunder. Loyal people are indignant at the manner in which the affairs have been managed by the Commander of the department. It has been one of the greatest pieces of inefficiency which the war has furnished. The general inquiry is, how long is the President going to stick to such do-nothings as ROSECRANS and STEELE. The latter, with a large force, remains cooped up at Little Rock, while the rebels are roaming at pleasure all around the State. PRICE comes and goes at leisure, with no one to molest or make him afraid. Had it not been for the men of Kansas, he would have got out of Missouri with little molestation. One good, however, will result from the invasion. It is probable that he has carried off from 10,000 to 15,000 recruits, who had they remained in Missouri, would have voted for MCCLELLAN. It seems that we are bound to have to fight the "Democracy" in some shape, either with bullets or ballots, and some of them, doubtless, with both, for many who belong to the rebel army will be allowed to go to their homes in Kentucky and Missouri and give Little MAC a lift, and then return to their fighting again. Later accounts, however, give assurance that PRICE has been thoroughly beaten. But no especial thanks to the strategy of the men at the head. It was the militia of "bleeding Kansas" and PLEASONTON'S troopers who did the job for him. Now if STEELE will only throw himself across the track of the retreating foe and finish him, I will unsay half of what I have uttered against him. But it is the general opinion among the boys in blue and the rest of mankind, that the sooner he is ordered to report to MCCLELLAN, in New-Jersey, the better it will be for the Union cause in the Southwest.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

The sorghum crop is large in this State—much larger than in any previous year. The mills are now in operation in many quarters, working up the raw material. The syrup is selling at the mills, in a rough state, at $1 per gallon. The larger mills have refineries attached, and consequently turn out a better article. The quality of the product this season is much superior to that of last year, owing to the fact that the stalk had plenty of time to fully mature. It is estimated that this year's production will be worth over $3,000,000.

Potatoes are in large yield, and of excellent quality throughout all this region. I have heard of no rot, or other blight to effect the crop in the least. Prices here, however, are pretty well up: but for gold potatoes can be bought for 37½c@50c.

There is a general opinion abroad that the hog crop will be a short one this season. It is reported that many districts where hogs are usually fed in quite large numbers are nearly destitute this year. In other districts the "cholera" is taking off quite a considerable number. Yet, still, the receipts of nearly 35,000 last week indicates that there are yet hogs in the country. We look to Iowa for its usual liberal supply. More will be packed, however, on the Mississippi, and consequently fewer will reach the Chicago market.

As for corn there "is no end to it." I hear good reports of the cotton in the Southern part of the State. The product is fine, though last year's experiment discouraged many from planting, as the early frost rendered it nearly a failure.

In commercial matters there is nothing especially new or strange to relate. Everything is moving along quietly and smoothly.

MILITARY.

The draft has been completed in this city, and, I believe, throughout the State. Chicago has freed herself from the conscription by raising her quota by voluntary enlistments. Several of the sub-districts did not do this, however, until after the wheel had revolved; but those who were drawn were promptly discharged on the appearance of the volunteers. Large local bounties were paid.

Our Secesh neighbors at Camp Douglas are again getting uneasy. Early in the week, five escaped by the tunneling process, and have not been recovered. They were employed in the hospital, and having expressed a desire to take the "oath," were not so strictly watched. They took advantage of the leniency, and escaped by tunneling from under the building. The One Hundredth Pennsylvania, eight hundred strong, which has been doing guard duty at the camp, left on Friday afternoon for home, their term of service having expired. The rebels thought that this weakening of the guard gave them a good opportunity to escape. So on Friday night, a "forlorn hope," consisting of about thirty men, was sent forward to break down the fence with such weapons as they could improvise. Four succeeded in effecting their escape, but were recaptured about noon today. One was mortally wounded by the guard.

WESTERN CALIFORNIA.

Quicksilverdom—The Geyser Springs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEALDSBURGH, Sonora County, Cal., Oct. 4, 1864.

Let me drop you a line from this little known but most charming section of California. 'Tis a secluded spot this "burgh" of some 500 souls, but is surrounded with the beauty and the wealth of nature. The "beauty" must not include that of the fair sex, for, to my dismay, I find but few young ladies, so few that one would think the male sex would pine away because thereof. Healdsburgh is in a charming valley on the Russian River, and one of the most productive in the State. At the foot or outlet of the valley, about thirty miles hence, is a thriving village called Petaluma located on a creek of that name, and having a population of 5 000. The business of this flourishing village consists principally of the shipment of produce from all the region above them to San Francisco, it having communication with that city (being at the head of San Pueblo Bay) by steamer thrice a week. Petaluma is the only shipping point and outlet of this rich valley, which is some twenty miles wide and seventy in length. It abounds in living springs and running waters, and is covered with groves of native oaks and other valuable timber, and the climate at all seasons of the year is unsurpassed. In the range of mountains east from this point is the coast range, over which I have but just traveled, and which is a wonder in its way, as well as an inexhaustible source of wealth, though yet its value is comparatively unknown. I refer to the quicksilver mines, which are known as the "Sonoma Mines," and which, I understand, are being worked by New-York capitalists, and will undoubtedly be productive of millions. Quicksilver mines are the most valuable in the world, as the history of the old Almaden mine in Spain, and the new Almaden in this State, attest; next to these is the one twelve miles east of here, to which I have made reference, and which I visited, deriving gratification and information. The mine is situated on the summit of one of the highest mountains in the State, and has already been so successfully developed as to have warranted the erection of furnaces, shops, retorts, &c. There are two tunnels excavated (one 330 feet) into the mountain, with shafts, &c. The ore has been taken out in large quantities, mostly rich with *native* quicksilver, and the supply would seem inexhaustible. As the shaft descends, the red sulphate of mercury or cinnabar is found in profusion. This mine is [illegible] twenty miles west of north (in the same range) from the celebrated Almaden mine, and no doubt is expressed but that it will prove equally as rich and profitable.

Some five miles hence are the famous Geyser Springs—the California Saratoga. There are a great number of springs, all of hot water, which burst forth boiling and steaming, some of them throwing up a column of water thirty or forty feet. They are all included in a space of ten acres, and the racket they make, puffing and whizzing, is stupendous. One is termed the "Devil's Grist Mill," emitting a noise like the running of a set of mill stones. In getting to the springs, I passed through a canon—Sulphur Creek flowing through it. This is one of the deepest and wildest spots in California, being flanked on either side by the loftiest mountains. Nothing can exceed the magnificence of the scenery. Beyond quicksilver, there are no other metals in this section, but the valley, for agricultural productions, cannot be equaled in the world. It is well settled by an active, intelligent population, and little as it is known abroad, is one of the favorite sections of the State. TOURIST.

THE INTERCOLONIAL UNION.

Monarchical Institutions to be the Basis of the New Scheme—The Name of the New Country to be Decided by Queen Victoria—Dinners, Balls, &c.

MONTREAL, Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.

Disappointment has befallen those who expected that the seal of secrecy which has hitherto been imposed upon the mouths of the delegates from the several provinces to the Quebec Conference would be broken at the Montreal banquet in their honor. With the exception of a few vague generalities, nothing has escaped the lips of those reticent statesmen; not a phrase has been uttered to inform an anxious public of the nature of the deliberations which are supposed to have decided their political fate. The excuse assigned for this silence is, that British practice requires political projects to be submitted to the governing powers before being laid before the governed people, so that the minutes of the conference must first be transmitted to the Governors of the Colonies and to the Colonial office in England, and only afterwards made known to those whom they most concern! The speeches of the delegates were, however, not without great interest; for under the genial influence of a good dinner and good wines, we are allowed to perceive at least the spirit with which the question of a union of the British Provinces has been discussed in the late Intercolonial Council.

The most noticeable speech was that of Hon. Mr. CARTER, the real leader of the Lower Canadian portion of the ministry. He laid down some remarkable propositions. First of all, he made a bold declaration that Canada could not long remain in her present position—shut out, for half the year, by the natural barriers of Winter, from access to the ocean save across the United States—but that unless she was so united to the maritime provinces as to have railroad communication with their always open harbors, she must inevitably fall into the arms of your Great Republic. He then proceeded to recount how, in 1774, Lower Canada had remained deaf to the appeal of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON himself, when asked to link her destinies with those of the other colonies of this continent, then adopting democratic institutions, and stated that her people were as adverse to purely democratic principles of government now as then. It is the duty of a faithful correspondent to inform you that the cheers which followed this declaration showed such to be the feeling, at least, of an influential portion of the people of Montreal. I have no doubt whatever that Mr. CARTER spoke the truth when he said that unless Canada could command harbors of her own for the whole year, she must eventually add another to the bright constellation of stars that adorn the American flag. I may add that unless the Intercolonial Railway proves to be a readier means of intercourse than many people imagine, a species of commercial gravitation will yet influence her future political relations with you. Perhaps Mr. SEWARD was thinking of this when, speaking of these colonies, he said he wished them every prosperity, and added these memorable words, "Go on, gentlemen, you will one day make fine States for our Union." I have no doubt that the Imperial authorities, who certainly favor if they did not even suggest this scheme of intercolonial union, see the same truth, and that their perception of it, and their aversion ever to allow Canada to form a portion of the States, leads them to act silently but powerfully to form a new empire here, based on monarchical as distinguished from your democratic principles.

That this is the leading idea in the whole of the proceedings now occupying the public mind was made very clear by the singular unanimity with which every speaker, without a single exception, kept playing on this one phrase—"monarchical principles." And I cannot but think that several of them were very indiscreet in their way of putting the question forward. Col. HAVILAND, for example—a delegate from Prince Edward's Island—after expressing his belief that real freedom did not exist in a democracy, where the will of a tyrannical majority always ruled, said he was convinced that "the war for civil and religious freedom on this continent would have to be fought between Canada and the United States." So perhaps it may; but need Col. HAVILAND have given the subject so martial an aspect as he proceeded to do? Must the war be a bloody one, fought with cannon and cavalry, and lead to desolation of regions as fair as were once the Valley of the Shenandoah and the uplands of Georgia? May it not be a conflict harmless to life and property, waged in platforms and in the press, and lead to the improvement either of the American democratic system or the Canadian monarchical one? Then Mr. MCGEE, in urging the propriety of arming a large militia for the colonies, need not have imitated the New-York *Herald*, which declares every few days that the instant the South is crushed the Northern army will be turned upon Canada. Mr. MCGEE need not have asserted that, unless we raised a force of a few thousand men, (which would be as nothing in the face of one of your veteran armies,) you Yankees would be down upon us within a decade, like the Philistines upon one of the historical Jews of old. It would be far better not to alarm the community thus, but for your press and our public speakers to state the real sober truth, which is, that as long as Canada does her duty toward her neighbors, her neighbors will act fairly and honorably toward her. Was not the calmness of Mr. SEWARD a far preferable demeanor to the bluster of Col. HAVILAND or the declamation of Mr. MCGEE?

Leaving these matters, however, to the politicians, on whom they may thrust themselves some day, before they are ready, let me give you a little news.

The name of the new Confederacy has been a matter of some difficulty in settlement. The Lower Province delegates offered the name "Arcadia," that having been the old French name for an undefined district somewhere on the St. Lawrence Gulf and Atlantic shore. Some of the Canadians here wished to include the whole under the name of Canada. Diverse people have spoken up for "Cabotia," "Nóra Britannia," "Columbia," and other designations. How do you think the matter has been settled?

When the frogs wanted a king they applied to Jove. When the Canadians, in want of a fixed capital, could not agree upon the site to be selected, they referred the matter to the Queen, who, like Jove to the frogs, gave them a decision, which many heartily regret, selecting Ottawa. Well, unable to learn a lesson from fable or from very modern history, the conference has decided to leave the name to the choice of her Majesty. The delegates say this is the sincerest possible mark of loyalty. Perhaps it is; perhaps it may not be. It is assuredly rather flattering to ask any lady to stand god-mother to an infant nation, putting off its swaddling clothes with a population of nearly 4,000,000 souls. If the Sovereign would only follow the practice of god-parents generally, and make the god-child a *cadeau* worth having!

The delegates have not yet concluded their long round of festivities, although they have finished their deliberations. They danced at a public ball here on Friday night; they were feted at a *déjeuner* on Saturday, and danced at another ball at Mr. ROSS, the member's. They went to the Victoria Bridge on Sunday, and afterward, those who were not too punctilious about spiritual matters, attended a soirée at Mr. CARTIER'S, who, a French Canadian and a Roman Catholic, thinks the better the day the better the deed. To-day they proceeded to Ottawa, to see their future capital, and the public buildings there—and enjoy a ball. They will then go to Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, dancing and dining at each place, and by the time they return to their respective homes, will, perhaps, find it harder to please their constituents than the hospitable Canadians.

Louisiana Moss.

This article of commerce requires more trouble and care than cotton. When ripe in the Fall it drops to the ground, and is gathered by negroes. After being water-rotted in the bayous (or creeks) for some months, it is then taken out and sun-dried, then taken to the warehouse, hackled, cleaned and selected, put in bales, and freighted to New-Orleans, the best selections taken, by contract, for the French market, at 15c. It is used in France by the furniture-dealers, mattress-makers and saddlers. It is there dyed, which gives it a glossy appearance similar to horse-hair, and mixed with it. The crop is short here, owing to the Government taking all the dry and cured for hospital purposes, and for want of labor. The contract here for France is a failure on the part of the contractors. It is used by the manufacturers North, by carriage-makers, saddlers, sofa and furniture dealers. It is not subject to delemation if put in dry places. It now takes the place of cotton in many ways, owing to the high price of the latter. T. B. J.

A Letter to the Young Men of the Nation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Permit me to make one appeal to the young men of our nation in relation to the approaching election. It is more particularly to those who are about to cast their first Presidential vote that I would speak. Young men, have you ever thought of the times in which we live? If not, stop and think where you are. Our country is suffering from one of the most terrible civil wars ever known to the world. But it is not, as the Copperheads would have you think, a "nigger" war, an "Abolition" war, or "Mr. LINCOLN'S" war. It is a war of principles. On one hand, it is carried on for the support of slavery and monarchy; on the other, for liberty and republicanism. Next Tuesday you are called upon to make your decision.

While our fathers, our brothers and our friends are hurling their bullets at armed traitors in front, let us all aid them, as we can, by raising our voices and casting our votes for LINCOLN and Liberty, thereby defeating the meanest class of rebels, the Copperheads of the North.

This is due to your country and yourselves, and I would urge upon you the duty of doing all in your power by aiding your brothers on the battle-field in the support of your Government. They are entitled to your support, and the highest praise, and the richest laurels for performing the double duty of using their bullets in front and their ballots, too, in favor of the Union, of Liberty and LINCOLN. Next Tuesday you have the opportunity of helping them by being at the polls early, giving your vote, and then doing all you can by urging others to vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Yours, truly, W. H. TWISS.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864.

The War Democracy.

JAMAICA, L. I., Friday, Nov. 4, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will make me your debtor by publishing the following in your ably conducted paper:

Humble and unimportant individual as I account myself, I feel impelled to give public expression, to the exceeding great joy with which the noble and patriotic sentiments uttered and declared by the representatives of pure and undefiled democracy, in convention assembled, on the 1st inst., in the City of New-York, has filled my heart to overflowing.

The great principles set forth in the resolutions adopted by that convention, and sustained by the eloquent, truthful and patriotic speeches made by delegates thereto, are such as I, though always, heretofore, the opponent of those delegates in politics, can heartily subscribe and indorse. They are the only principles, as I solemnly believe, upon which our Government can stand, and the "Union," its crowning glory, be restored and preserved.

I am now sixty-five years old, and though to the public little known, yet I have not been an idle observer of the men of all political parties who have been at all conspicuous in public life or of their doings and sayings, or of the rise and fall of parties for the last forty-five years, and I think I have a pretty correct understanding and appreciation of them all. I feel that the Democratic party, as a party, have much to answer for for the course it has taken for the last two years of the rebellion, and I rejoice exceedingly at the high and patriotic stand taken by the members of that convention in shaking off the dust of their feet upon the miserable tools and would-be leaders of that party, who, under the honored name of "Democracy" which they have forfeited, are plotting with rebels and traitors to discover and destroy our glorious Union, and in coming out boldly and manfully on the side of their country in support of the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion and to maintain the Union at all hazards.

W. J. COGSWELL.

No Compromise with Rebels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I received the letter of which the inclosed is a copy, from a resident of your city at the commencement of the war. At that time I thought the ideas advanced extremely wild; but, as events develop themselves, I now see things as he saw them at the beginning.

Although the writer of the inclosed letter is not an aspirant for office or notoriety, I don't believe he would object to the publication of his letter to me, as the sentiments expressed are those that any man might be proud of, especially at a time of political discord like the present. Very respectfully,

E. BERRY.

NEWBERN, N. C., Sunday, Oct. 30, 1864.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1861.

FRIEND B.:—Yours is received, asking me to send papers with news, &c., which I will send you by this mail.

I have but two questions to ask you; they are short and to the point, viz: Are you with the rebels, or are you with the Government? If you are with the rebels, take your musket and go; if with the Government, then come here and help us. The time is past for neutrality; either you are a rebel or not. Neutrality is out of the question—you must be with us or against us; and I tell you of a truth that every man and every dollar in the North will be used in vindication of the honor of the Government, and to put down the rebellion.

The South has forced the issue upon us, and they must abide the consequences; one side or the other must be overcome or killed. The North certainly is in the right, and must win. By their dastardly attack on Fort Sumter, with Maj. ANDERSON and his Spartan band of less than one hundred souls, by a force of ten thousand men, they have forced the war upon us and sounded the death-knell of their cherished institution, slavery—the cause and foundation of all our present difficulties.

I am not an Abolitionist, in the radical sense of the term; or a negro-worshipper, as you might call me, but I believe in the doctrine that if a limb becomes offensive to the other members of the body, cut it off; and in the case of slavery, if the political body needs purifying, amputate the offending member instantly.

It (slavery) has become offensive, and as the preservation of the Union intact requires the death of the *institution*, it must die.

The issue now is this: If we are *not united*, slavery disgraces the whole face of our model Republic; if united and earnest, it dies, *never to rise again*.

Matters have now gone so far that the South must lose her slaves in any event; but by an immediate cessation of hostilities, and by throwing themselves under the protection of the National Government, they can secure their rights under the Constitution, and their property, *except as to slaves*. On the other hand, by holding out against the Government, they are irretrievably ruined, both in purse and the prospects of terms at all favorable to themselves.

Men, women and children, are, by voice, means and example, supporting the Government, and everywhere a determination is exhibited to resist, to the last, any attempts to build up a separate "Confederacy." Troops are being raised, and with surprising alacrity are hurried to the seat of war. Troops are passing through here from the East at the rate of about four thousand per day, besides the large numbers that go from this city.

This is my last letter to you in the South until the question is settled whether we have a Government or not. Yours, truly, T. S. G.

Our Prisoners in the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is very gratifying to know that there has been an arrangement effected by which our prisoners at the South may hope to obtain some alleviation of their wants; and I doubt not the appeals will meet a prompt and liberal response. Many hearts have yearned to solace this, the most sad and wearing of the sufferings which war entails on our brave soldiers; and many hands have been eager to give, not only to beloved acquaintance, but to any bearing the privations of a prisoner, did they feel sure that their gifts would be received. Knowing that the supply will be plentiful, is it amiss to urge the need that there shall be sufficient surety given by the rebel officers that all articles will reach their destination? Efforts have been made constantly to forward food and clothing to individuals among our prisoners, and the failure must, in many instances, be attributed to dishonesty of the hands through which the articles pass. I can confirm this remark by the testimony of two young gentlemen confined at Macon, Ga., to whom large and valuable boxes were forwarded by relatives in New-York; the contents being inspected by their jailors and distributed among other prisoners, who would otherwise have caused expense to the Confederates. The rightful owners received only as much as their keepers deemed needful for their emergencies. These poor youths found means to send a letter home, privately expressing their belief that the liberality of their friends retarded their liberation.

In contrast to the letter from Macon, I can quote one from a rebel at Fort Warren, describing the diversions by which time is there beguiled, and which men on very short or very distasteful rations could not have spirits to enjoy. Beside the superior consideration of our Government toward prisoners, the Southerners receive benefits from a class of people who, entertaining Southern sympathies, are too selfish to cast their lot among them, and mean enough to enjoy the comforts of a land for whose welfare they entertain no interest, and from whose resources they draw supplies to benefit its enemies. The statistics of bounty bestowed on rebel prisoners and refugees, by equally disloyal residents of this city, are disgraceful. Where is the Southern hospitality shown to our prisoners, and how would the families of our officers be received at the South? Not as the wives of rebel Generals are entertained here.

Therefore, the authorities who have charge of our prisoners' goods cannot be too careful in obtaining surety for faithful delivery. Why should not our men be required to sign receipts for what is sent, for the satisfaction of their friends at home. We are drafted on both sides for the expenses of the war; but our hearts and hands are open to do any work in the cause of truth and right, and we will not fail.

A LOYAL WOMAN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 31.

Maj. Hegg and the Soldiers' Vote.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND NEW YORK ARTILLERY, IN THE FRONT, BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your special dispatch from Washington, of the 22d inst., you honor me with a notice, in which I am styled an unnaturalized Englishman, and you accuse me of illegal proceedings in denying the proper facilities to the constituted authorities seeking to obtain the Union vote of my regiment. Permit me to correct you. I am a Scottish American, who joined the Union army in the Summer of 1861, in order that I might assist in the maintenance of the integrity of my adopted country, and the perpetuation of the sacred right of the people to vote; and it is too late in the day, even by implication, to impugn my loyalty. I do object to local politicians—be they from the Fifth-avenue or the Five Points—canvassing the votes of the men in the regiment I have the honor to command; while at the same time I will give every facility, consistent with military discipline, for a fair and honest vote—every man according to his conscience.

The inclosed letter from the officers present on the occasion I trust you will publish along with this, as a simple matter of justice to a Union soldier.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

GEORGE HOGG,

Major Comd'g Second Regt. N. Y. Artillery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND NEW-YORK ARTILLERY, IN THE FIELD, NEAR PETERSBURGH, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.

In reply to a telegram set forth in your paper of the 22d inst., we, the undersigned, commissioned officers of the Second New-York Artillery, present on the occasion, think it but fairness to our commanding officer, who is bravely battling with us for the maintenance of our country and its laws, that a fair and just exposition of the case referred to should be given.

A gentleman named FILKINS, accompanied by a Mr. GAZEN, both from Albany, N. Y., came to the camp of our regiment for the purpose of gathering the local vote. The Major commanding said to Mr. FILKINS:

"I do not like to have you go among the men of my regiment electioneering, nor will I allow you to do so; but I am perfectly willing for you to leave your votes with my senior officer, Capt. HUTSON, or any other in the regiment, who are good Republicans, and who will distribute them fairly among the men whose votes you wish to get."

To which Mr. FILKINS replied: "Your officers know nothing of the local vote of my district. I came here for the purpose of getting the vote, and I will get it in spite of you."

Whereupon Maj. HOGG, by virtue of his authority over his own camp and regiment, ordered Mr. FILKINS out of the quarters and limits of the camp.

Had Mr. FILKINS and friend, upon their arrival at the regiment, before any altercations had taken place, shown that they had authority from the Secretary of War, the Major Commanding would have given them every facility to accomplish their mission.

Oscar F. Wilmot, Captain, Co. M, Second New-York Artillery; Beni. Van Rader, Captain, Co. G, Second New-York Artillery; O. S. Pain, Assistant Surgeon,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 6, 1864

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FRAUDS ON THE VOTE.

Reward Offered by the State Committee.

NEW-YORK STATE UNION COMMITTEE, ASTOR HOUSE, Nov. 4, 1864.

I am authorized to offer, on behalf of the above committee, a reward of one thousand dollars for the first arrest, followed by conviction, of a person offering a fraudulent soldier's vote.

HAMILTON HARRIS,
Chairman Executive Committee.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The proceedings at Montreal, before Judge COUTÉSOL, in the case of the St. Alban's raiders, are represented to be very satisfactory. Several of the raiders were fully identified, as was also a large amount of the money stolen from the St. Alban's Bank. The counsel for the United States had a consultation after the adjournment of the court on Friday, and determined to proceed with one case, reserving the right to proceed with the others. But if the prisoners are surrendered upon this one case, further steps will be unnecessary. The object of this movement is to close the case within a few days. Hon. JOHN ROSE has been retained in behalf of our Government. The returned veterans of the First Vermont Cavalry are ordered to assemble at Burlington, Vt., without delay, and hold themselves in readiness for further orders from the military authorities.

Affairs on the frontier, at Buffalo, Oswego and Ogdensburgh, are getting quite interesting. The evidence is now plain that the raid on Buffalo would actually have taken place, but for the prompt action of the authorities. The rebels in Canada have purchased and armed a propeller at Toronto, for the purpose of attacking the United States steamer *Michigan*, and for raiding purposes generally, on the lakes. Preparations to meet her are being made. At Oswego the citizens are making all due preparations for any rebellious demonstrations. The examination of the parties arrested at Ogdensburgh took place on Friday. They gave no satisfactory account of themselves, and were recommitted. The town is full of rumors. Patrols have been organized to guard the place. The raiders are likely to meet with a warm reception.

Capt. OTTENOTH, of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteers, was arrested at Buffalo on Thursday and sent to Washington, on the charge of being implicated in the soldiers' voting frauds. The *Express* of Saturday morning editorially states that frauds in the soldiers' votes have been discovered in that city.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was a very large and enthusiastic meeting held last evening at Clinton Hall, under the auspices of the Manhattan Union Club and Fifteenth Ward Union Association, to ratify the nomination of HENRY J. RAYMOND for Congress in the Sixth District. Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH and Capt. C. H. MARSHALL enforced Mr. RAYMOND's claims, and there was a warm indorsement by the assemblage.

A Copperhead paper in this city having asserted that the votes of New-York and Pennsylvania soldiers for McCLELLAN have been detained in the Washington Post office, Postmaster BOWEN denies the charge in the most positive terms. He publishes a card from his chief clerk and the superintendent of the military mails, also emphatically denying it. These gentlemen have been connected with the Post-office for forty years, and are McClellan men. Some time ago Mr. BOWEN issued instructions to provide that all letters containing soldiers' ballots should be forwarded with the least possible delay. For many days past more than a thousand of these letters, with votes and powers of attorney, have been forwarded from Washington to New-York daily.

The *Jewish Messenger* states that "Mr. BELMONT is simply the New-York correspondent of the house of ROTHSCHILD; that though a Jew by birth he married out of the faith many years ago, is not connected with a Jewish congregation, and is universally repudiated as a Jew; that the ROTHSCHILDS have never assisted the rebel treasury to the extent of a dollar; that their sympathies and active cooperation have been with the government based on liberty as its main principle, as stated by Baron ROTHSCHILD, of Frankfort, to the United States Consul-General, Mr. MURPHY; that the only banker of any note who upholds the Confederate cause in Europe is Mr. ERLANGER, of Paris, who used to be a 'Jew,' but was converted to 'Christianity,' and married Mr. SLIDELL's daughter."

The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform of the Board of Aldermen have addressed a letter through their clerk, Mr. E. W. TAYLOR, to JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., counsel to the City Inspector, in the matter of the charges made by the Mayor against that officer, in which they concede that they have no legal power to swear witnesses, and desired to know if Mr. BOOLE wishes that the investigation should be conducted by a Joint Committee of the Common Council, who would possess, by law, ample power to compel sworn testimony.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Esq., the candidate of the War Democrats of the Eighth Congressional District, has withdrawn from the contest in favor of WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., the Union candidate. This leaves Mr. Dodge the only loyal candidate in the district. Mr. ROOSEVELT's letter of withdrawal will be found in another column.

Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, of Salem, Mass., a lifelong Democrat, has written a letter declaring the support of the Administration the only path to peace, unity and national prosperity, and that the elevation of McCLELLAN would be a national calamity.

W. B. CAMPBELL and others, who protested against the test oath instituted by the State Convention of Tennessee, have replied to Mr. LINCOLN's letter. They announce the withdrawal of the McClellan Electoral ticket in Tennessee.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER delivered a speech before the Young Men's Republican Union, at Cooper Institute, last evening, his subject being "Slavery and the Rebellion, one and inseparable." It was a powerful effort.

A dispatch from Baltimore to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* states that the fleet which has been preparing to attack Wilmington will not leave Fortress Monroe for some days to come.

The One Hundred and Twenty third New-York Volunteers, at Atlanta, has given Mr. LINCOLN 336 votes and McCLELLAN 30.

A dispatch from San Francisco to Senator MORGAN, says: "The Pacific States are for LINCOLN. Count California's majority at twenty thousand."

A fair demand prevailed on Saturday for the principal kinds of domestic produce and general merchandise at, in the main, firmer prices. Freights were inactive, with 388 vessels of all classes in port.

What Can We Do About the Frauds?

The frauds in reference to the soldiers' votes continue to occasion great excitement and discussion—and well they may, for their extent is likely to be enormous. The parties were proved to have forged large numbers of ballots before their detection, and one of them said that there were twenty men at Washington engaged in the business. This statement is enough to awaken a very painful apprehension everywhere, for no one knows where the fraudulent ballots may make their appearance. The Chairman of the Central McClellan Club of Brooklyn publicly stated that there were already in Brooklyn three thousand majority of soldiers' votes. Brooklyn men naturally ask whether these are votes written out by Donahue & Co., or by soldiers themselves; and so it must be all over the State.

The inquiry becomes very pressing: What is to be done to keep the fraudulent votes out of the ballot boxes? The evidence is that such votes have already been sent forward by the "dry-goods box full," and though this one factory of fraud has been stopped, it by no means follows that the others will not keep at work. The "twenty men in Washington operating on the work" may go right on until election day. They are bold, desperate men, or they would never have undertaken the business, and they will not be easily deterred from its prosecution.

A glance at the mode of operation of the forgers is necessary, if we would attempt to stop their work. There were different kinds of fraud. One was changing the ballot in *bona fide* envelopes. We have but little fear of this branch. There cannot have been many soldiers desirous to vote for Mr. LINCOLN who would be such fools as to leave the envelopes open in the hands of Democratic agents.

Another fraud was that of filling out ballots in the name of dead soldiers. FERRY is proved to have said in reference to one list of men at a hospital, that, "dead or alive, they had all cast a good vote." We see no remedy for this, except, as far as possible, to get lists of deceased soldiers, and, if possible, have their names stricken off the registry. But the time is too short to accomplish much at this.

The operators seem to have also forged ballots for those who were alive. One list is given of fifty-five names, residents of Columbia County, forged ballots for which were made out ready to be forwarded to Gen. FARRELL. Suppose these had gone forward, as others have done; suppose, also, the real men had themselves sent forward true ballots; the attorney who brought these to the polls might be met by the statement that the men had already voted; and there is no provision in the law to remedy such a case. Every man who has a valid soldier's ballot should see to it that he gets it into the ballot-box at the earliest moment, or he may find that fraud has been ahead of him. Let him remember that fraud is proverbially swifter than honesty, and make the more speed himself. A valid soldier's vote ought to be a heavy burden to him who has it in his possession, till he gets it into the ballot-box.

But the forgers forged not only soldiers' names, but those of the officers, before whom the accompanying affidavits purported to be sworn. Sometimes they seem to have signed the names of officers actually existing, and sometimes of men who had no existence. Where the forgery was of the first kind we see no remedy. Fraudulent ballots seem, for instance, to have been sent on for the Ninety-first Regiment—400 votes for McCLELLAN to 11 for LINCOLN. Suppose the ballots are presented, some of them with affidavits purporting to be sworn to before the true officers of the regiment. There is no provision that we can see for throwing out these votes, even if it should afterward appear that the signatures were not genuine.

But where fictitious names are used something may perhaps be done. We take it that ballots presented with affidavits, purporting to have been made before Capt. H. SMITH, of the Ninety-first New-York, Capt. N. S. CARR, A. A. G., C. G. ARTHUR, Captain and A. A. G., or Lieutenant-Commanding, or C. S. AUSTIN, A. A. G., would be thrown out by any honest inspectors, for these names are all proved to have been fictitious and signed by the forgery agents. Our friends everywhere will of course cut these names out for use on election day. But we must not suppose that these are all the fictitious names. The other operators would naturally use other names, and those who were caught of course used other names for other regiments.

Perhaps there could be got from the War Department the names of every officer in the regiments of our State before whom such affidavits may be made, lists of whom could be distributed through the State, and would be something of a check, where the inspectors were desirous of preventing fraud. In the cities it would be a matter of great difficulty to use them, owing to the great number of regiments in which residents might have enlisted; but something might be done, by hard work and care.

We have thrown out these suggestions, hastily, as means which perhaps may be of some assistance in neutralizing this fraud. Whatever is done, must be done at once, or it will be too late. Is it too much to expect that Union men everywhere will give time and labor to this work, the coming week? The matter is most important, the issues involved are of transcendent value, and the time is short. Let every one take hold of it, in his own town, ward or district, and great results can be accomplished. Signs of vigilance in every district, with the prompt and severe punishment of the detected forgers, will make the scoundrels afraid to consummate the villainy they have planned, and forged ballots which have been sent on will fail to make their appearance at the polls.

SLAVERY AND FREE LABOR.—By abolishing slavery, a large area of free soil will then be added to the territory of the Republic, which will invite *millions* of capital and *thousands* of laborers in producing cotton, coal, iron, sugar and rice, and in manufactories and improvements. It is the *laboring man's* interest to vote for LINCOLN.

Vallandigham and the Chicago Creed.

It deserves especial notice that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, under his own signature, claims the paternity of the essential resolution of the Chicago platform, which declares the war for the maintenance of the Union to have been a "failure." It likewise deserves notice that this claim of his has not been disputed by the organs of the party. The very essence and soul of the platform is thus affiliated to a man who, while he had the power as a legislator, voted steadily and consistently against every supply bill for paying the soldiers, and maintaining the national credit. Apart from the second resolution of the Chicago platform, that instrument is a mere compound of meaningless generalities. Apart from Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, even that positive feature of the concern would have been wanting. Whatever there is of honest, open declaration in the party creed is VALLANDIGHAM'S, and his alone. He is the founder of the party faith, not by his own assertion merely, but by the confession of his confederates.

For a practical, living commentator on the Chicago platform, we can accept no one as entitled to equality with the Great Rejected of Ohio. He stands out alone in dignity and in power as chief of the convention—the real, unquestioned leader, *facile princeps*. And standing in this attitude, it is of grave consequence to hear him tell us that he was not conspicuous in the Chicago Convention as the opponent of McCLELLAN; that while, as a matter of personal preference, he voted against him on the first ballot, he was prompt in moving on the second ballot that the vote should be unanimous; and finally that he has shown his faith in the peace principles of the candidate, by fulfilling as many engagements to speak on his behalf as the most ardent member of the Chicago Democracy that can be named.

No testimony as to the proclivities of the Chicago candidate could be more pointed or conclusive than this. The construction of the platform *had* to be intrusted to those leaders of the party who were openly in favor of an immediate truce with the rebels. On no other ground was it found possible to come to any compromise in the Convention. Refuse VALLANDIGHAM, and WICKLIFFE, and WOOD, and PENDLETON the privilege of declaring, in the name of the United Democracy, that the war has been a "failure," that justice and humanity demand immediate efforts for a cessation of hostilities, and what was the result? Why, every one knows it. The outspoken men of the party would have bolted in a solid and consistent body. They would have reassembled elsewhere, and nominated, perhaps no more pacific a candidate than the present—but a candidate, at least, who would have said that he *meant* "surrender" when he *did* mean it. Where, in that event, would have been these pseudo war men? We leave their oracles to answer. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is the proclaimed champion of the party. Its spokesmen are challenged by him to deny it. The soldiers of the Union, meanwhile, have a direct and positive assurance that to the same illustrious source they primarily owe the testimonial—now incorporated into the Democratic creed—which proclaims their labors, their sufferings, their endurance, their courage and their victories a delusion and a failure.

The War Democracy of New-York.

There is something natural about the sound of this phrase. For perhaps of all the wonders of these rapid and amazing days, none is greater than that the old lion-like Democracy of New-York and the other great cities of the North, to say nothing of the country regions, should be manipulated into a party of lambkins, gentle giraffes, and sweet-billed turtle-doves. *Peace* Democracy, indeed! Are these they who have swept for sixty years like a great storm, always rising to emergencies thought vast and pressing at the time, but now dwindled to littleness by to-day's gigantic dangers? Are these they who snuffed the welcome wind of action, danger, and the stirring conflict? Has mighty Rome, that knew with joy of armed legions, and the spirit more resolute in the hour of defeat than that of triumph, become but the weak arena for a few old men's supplications, and uplifted trembling hands?

We prophecy the best results from the bold inauguration of the War Democracy. It is late in the day, but better late than never. The meeting in this city three or four nights since was a gathering overwhelming in numbers, and in its proceedings, never surpassed in sense, spirit, dignity and appropriateness. The speeches were unanswerable—every point well taken, appealing to all the traditions of the past, and the needs of the present also. Surely if this move had been commenced three weeks ago, in the same manner, giving it time to expand all over the country, it would have honey-combed that organization following the Chicago programme so fearfully as not to have left it ground enough for its feet to stand on. Why did not the good men of the New-York Democracy meet in this way before? But already thousands have accepted the alternative, and are taking position with DIX, PIERREPONT, CUTTING, and the rest.

It is indeed the peculiar and fitting hour for real Democrats here to rise and spew out of their mouths all lingerings of affiliation with the peace-secesh-slavery faction, who have stolen into the temple and dared to speak in the name of the goddess. Never will the Democracy of this land, as a party, regain strength, or resume its name as either a patriotic, a national or a respectable organization, while the gangrene of its present leaders remains. They need what surgeons call the heroic treatment. They have poisoned and prostrated their party. They will stick tenacious till cut out as a cancer. All their proclivities are anti-National, anti-Democratic. They are the tenders, and Sancho Panzas and jackals of the Davis cabal at Richmond. They are the old firm of BUCHANAN, FLOYD, RYNDERS and company, continuing the old business. They have kept in the background for thirty months or so now, to come forward again with accumulated persistence.

When Mr. DAVIS contemptuously calls the people of the North nothing but spaniels, who must be got along with by being well whipt to make them submissive, he has just so much occasion for his remarks in truth as the Chicago Democratic leaders give him. How many will follow those leaders? Knowingly, a few base kindred spirits, and unknowingly, a larger number; while THE PEOPLE will give the whole organization, as such, their quietus next Tuesday. And the real Democracy will help them. For the real heart of the people is sound, irrespective of parties. We mean, we believe the masses of any party, be it called Democratic or what not, wish the right as deeply as its contending party. Hence we have, in this canvass, appealed to all, and have not been disposed to make it a mere party contest.

The Copperheads and the Sanitary Commission.

When JEFF. DAVIS saw the tide of battle rolling fiercely against him in central Georgia when he found that Gov. BROWN had withdrawn his militia, and that HOOD's conscripts, by the thousand had taken themselves to the mountains, the rebel leader appealed from these recusants to the women and children of the Southwest. DAVIS' men here are in the same strait, and they make the same appeal. Listen to the Copperhead organ:

"The Women's Central Relief Association had better see that *Rev.* Dr. BELLOWS is called off from making political speeches in company with men who pour out streams of fetid ribaldry upon Gen. McCLELLAN and all the Democratic men and women who support him, unless it is desired that the Sanitary Commission be known as a LINCOLN political club. Any one may see what will be the necessary result of the active efforts of the leading officers of the commission to defeat McCLELLAN by partisan pot-house speeches."

It will be new to a great many citizens of New-York that Dr. BELLOWS is a pot-house orator. And it will, perhaps, be not a little astonishing to "the Women's Central Relief Association," to find that they are thus solemnly charged with the duty of weaning the President of the Sanitary Commission from his vicious haunts. DAVIS throws himself upon the womanly devotion of the Georgian ladies to get him back his deserting conscripts. DAVIS' agents here, in the same vein of patriotic thought, desire to repose upon female chivalry to reclaim the charitable temper of the North. Dr. BELLOWS, it seems, is unable to see that this war for the assertion of the national authority is a "failure." He does not admit that the unparalleled efforts of the Sanitary Commission have been expended upon a cause which is founded in wrong and oppression. He does not see—does Dr. BELLOWS—that all the suffering and pain and woe, which he and his associates have been struggling to alleviate, by efforts which seem almost superhuman, have been expended in a cause which is in itself radically wrong. Therefore, the women, the benevolently disposed women of the North, are asked to disown him. His Commission, which has thrown upon him labor, anxiety and expense, which common men would have shrunk from, is to be scouted because he fails to see the immediate necessity of the Chicago surrender; and the agents of his discomfiture are to be the "Women's Central Relief Association."

Were this Copperhead appeal not villanous it would be amusing. Were the inspiration not that of thorough, unmistakable treason, it might safely pass for the humor of the Pantaloon. Dr. BELLOWS believes that the suffering and endurance of our soldiers have not been a "failure." He believes that they have been the best, the *only* assurance that this country has had—since it ceased to contend with foreign enemies—that the Nation and the Constitution are enduring; that domestic treason is as powerless as outside aggression to overthrow either, and above all, that partisanship can never be mistaken for patriotism in a community of intelligent freemen.

It would be an insult to the intelligence of loyal women in the North to imagine, for a moment, that this appeal on behalf of the rebels will make them swerve one iota from the path of duty. The labors of the Sanitary Commission will be commemorated when all else that this war has evoked of good or evil will have passed into the common current of national history. And it seems almost like an insult to those who have had to endure the toil of organizing and perfecting such an institution, to offer any defence in their behalf. Their work cannot commend itself to those who have formally proclaimed the national war a "failure." The Sanitary Commission, to the Copperhead's apprehension, is an agency of evil. It has its foundation in the profound conviction of the loyal people of these States that the cause for which our soldiers are fighting is essentially just, and that no temporary reverses, no partisan expedients, no schemes of compromise, can make it other than just. On any other basis the commission and all that appertains to it become the swindle that this McClellan organist desires to make it appear.

THE FIXED REBEL DEMAND.—There are still, we understand, individuals who imagine that the South would come back to the Union under McCLELLAN, if they could continue to hold their slaves and escape confiscation. We ask such to carefully consider what is our best evidence on this point. Is it not contained in the speeches of DAVIS, and the letters and addresses of the other rebel leaders in the different States? Do they not all declare unanimously and determinedly that *the only condition of peace is their recognition as an independent Power?* The recent speech of JEFF. DAVIS at Columbia, which we copied the other day, repeats this with more intensity than ever, in the face of all his defeats.

Maximilian and his Patron.

Almost every other mail brings us ominous intelligence about the Mexican Emperor. At one time it is reported that he is at daggers drawn with the Mexican Priesthood; next comes the rumor that MIRAMON has seized half his Capital; and now we have an item from Havana, which sets forth that NAPOLEON is so exasperated against Austria, on account of her conduct toward Denmark, that he has made up his mind to withdraw all his soldiers from Mexico, and abandon MAXIMILIAN to his fate. This comes from what may be regarded as a Spanish source, and is not entitled to implicit confidence, since Spaniards and Cubans would exult at the collapse of the Franco-Mexican Monarchy, and would be delighted to lend a hand, if they dared, to tumble it down. But if the intelligence proves authentic, it will be the worst news for poor MAXIMILIAN that has yet got vent. Of course it is well known that a division of the Franco-Mexican army is under orders for home, and it is equally well known that it has long been the intention of the French Emperor to withdraw the entire French force, the moment his protégé shall have organized a mercenary army adequate to the defence of his throne. Recalling all the French soldiers instanter, however, without allowing MAXIMILIAN time to recruit an army, is a very different matter, and would be the death-warrant of the new Emperor and the new Empire. The throne of the Hapsburg has no root in Mexican soil. It is an exotic, which all classes and factions regard with dislike, and, when once the French disappear, churchmen and laics will come forward with equal alacrity to compete with each other in tearing it to pieces. If MAXIMILIAN were wise, he would divest himself of crown, purple and sceptre, pack up his imperial paraphernalia, and hie back to Europe with the departing auxiliaries. For if he remain long enough he may chance to fall a victim to the popular fury.

But will NAPOLEON so mock the Austrian Kaiser as to give his brother the cut uncourteous in the way reported, and make him the laughing-stock of the civilized world, after having pressed on him the acceptance of the Mexican sceptre, and undertaken to establish his authority on the ruins of the Republic? If the object of the French Emperor is to pick a second quarrel with Austria, he cannot go a better way about accomplishing it, nor would MAXIMILIAN be entitled to our grief should he be thus ultimately left in the lurch. With what a *cacoethes regnandi* must not this man have been possessed, who could abandon the position which he held at the Austrian Court, and resign the high offices which he filled under the Austrian Government, in order that he might become the tool of his brother's rival, and cross the ocean to trample on the rights of a people that had never injured him, and occupying a throne which could only be sustained by the arms and oppression of a foreign force.

Affairs in New-Zealand.

The last Oriental mail brought good news from New-Zealand to England. The Maori rebellion is virtually at an end. The victory of Col. GREER has broken the spirit and the power of the Waikato tribes, whose principal warriors, to the number of 150, repaired soon after to the British camp, sued for peace, surrendered their arms, and signed the declaration of allegiance in proof of their sincerity. These chiefs acted not only for themselves, but as the representatives of a formidable body of natives who were located in the neighborhood, and awaited information touching the issue of the negotiations, in order that, if the conditions were favorable, they, too, might make their submission. The conditions offered to the natives are certainly most favorable, as explained by the Governor; but it seems somewhat doubtful whether they will be honestly carried out. The good intentions of Gov. GREY need not be called in question, yet he may lack the power to realize them. His Excellency can accomplish little without the sanction of the Colonial Administration and Colonial Legislature, both of which are strongly opposed to the lenient policy. The Governor assured the Maori Chiefs that they should be well treated, and that only a small portion of their lands should be forfeited. Hardly, however, had he uttered this assurance when the *Government*, with their surveyors and auctioneers, were busy at work on a great body of territory, one-half of which they pronounced confiscated, and the other half they compelled the natives to sell at such prices as the robbers felt disposed to pay. The entire tract contains 47,000 acres, and of these, all were wrung from the rebels save 3,000. This is a pretty illustration of the value which should be attached to Gov. GREY's assurance, and of the disregard of the New-Zealand authorities for their sovereign's representative whenever his ideas happen to clash with their own.

The colonial journals deny that it was ever the intention of the Government and Legislature to carry out *in extenso* the wholesale Confiscation Act, yet the forfeiture in the case above cited, of nearly *fourteen-fifteenths* of the soil of one native district, seems a very fair approach to it. We know how the colonists view this matter, and their argument may be thus summarized: "We have," say they, "been forced into this war, and an enormous outlay has been incurred, which, in one way or the other, must be met; but the most tangible way to meet it, is to confiscate so much of the native territory as will suffice to indemnify us." Now the colonists have certainly high authority for striving to impose the cost of the conflict on the vanquished. If, however, it is once proclaimed that the rule must be everywhere enforced, will there not be danger that the Maories may prefer to renew the struggle rather than succumb to a condition which would oblige them to surrender to their foes almost the whole of their territorial possessions?

IN A NUTSHELL.—We do not remember to have seen the question of the merits of the Chicago platform and of McCLELLAN'S fitness for the Presidency so temperately, and yet so logically expressed as in the following address by Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, of Salem, Mass., to his fellow Democrats of the old line persuasion:

"It seems to me that the platform adopted by the supporters of Gen. McCLELLAN does not belong to the order of events through which our country is now passing. If it means anything it means humiliation and civil war at the North; and I do not believe that either of these two calamities is to befall us. I have too much faith in the courage of our people to believe them ready for the former—too much faith in their good sense to believe them ready for the latter. And when I am told that the platform is repudiated, and that all the hopes of our country are to be hung upon the simple elevation of Gen. McCLELLAN to the Presidency, without any acknowledged principles, it seems to me to be such a fall from the brave old avowal of specific doctrines, to which Democrats have been accustomed, that I cannot understand how they find place for themselves in such a contest. I see nothing but evil in such a position. McCLELLAN with the platform brings disgrace; McCLELLAN without the platform brings confusion. For, to say nothing about the uncertainty which would paralyze the country between his election and his inauguration, the doubts which would hang over the army, the new life which would be infused into those who are opposed to the Government, the plots and counterplots which would arise, we may turn with fear and trembling to the consequences which might arise from an open hostility between the President and Congress in times like these. Gen. McCLELLAN has enjoyed great opportunities for good in his day, but this can in no way be added to the number. His elevation, under the circumstances, would be simply an additional calamity. Where would be his armistice, where his terms of peace, where his finance, where his supplies? And if, after an attempt to make his views acceptable to an opposing Congress, he found nothing before him but war still, what shall we have gained by this feeble interregnum, but the contempt of our enemies at home and abroad?

REDUCTIONS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—The rumors which were put in circulation in British newspapers as to an intended reduction in the army are pronounced premature by the London *Army and Navy Gazette*—whose authority is usually good. From the tone of the *Gazette's* correction, we take it that in no case will there be any reduction of the Imperial army, although that of India may possibly be cut down. We presume that these retrenchment rumors are put abroad in view of the coming Parliamentary general election. The state of the Continent of Europe is certainly not such as to invite any general disarming among those that wish still to be considered leading Powers.

THE ISSUE.—In the election of Tuesday, the Unionists vote for *one* nation:—their adversaries for two, three, four, or thirty-four.

FOURTH DISTRICT—GEN. WALBRIDGE.—We observe that by some parties Gen. WALBRIDGE'S name is put forward as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District. To avoid all mistakes and misunderstanding in the matter, we are authorized to state that he is not a candidate for any office at this election. Hon. CAROLAN O'BRYANT is the Union nominee in the District, and if the full Union strength is cast for him, as it should be, his chances for election are good.

The City Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The seeming pacification of the public in regard to the rise of fare on the city railroads, is only a lull in the storm of popular indignation. And this was occasioned by the notice posted up in the cars that tickets would be furnished at the old fare, with only the 2½ per cent. revenue tax added. This being only one-eighth of a cent, or one cent on eight tickets, the public were disposed to acquiesce, rather than to make daily turmoil on the roads—at least, they would have submitted till the question of law should be settled by the courts. The more especially, as the people were led to believe that the tickets of any of the companies would be good on all the roads.

But the companies have not kept faith with the public.

In the first place, they have not furnished tickets at the old fare, which was twenty-one tickets for $1. In the next place, they can only be had at the offices of the companies in the upper part of the city, and there only at certain hours and days. Now, how can persons residing on the lower part of the route provide themselves with tickets? In the third place, the tickets of one company are refused by the other roads; and, therefore, to avoid the swindling overcharge, each person must provide himself with tickets of the different roads—of course, a most difficult and inconvenient practice.

The fact is, it was a device of the companies to allay the public indignation, which had reached a high pitch.

In the fourth place, a large proportion of riders cannot and will not obtain tickets under the present impracticable arrangement; and the companies well knew this would be case. This bears hardest, of course, on the poor of both sexes, and especially the thousands of young women living in the middle and upper parts of the city, who are obliged, in the prosecution of their humble callings, which afford them a scanty living, to avail themselves of railroad conveyance, and who are without the power of resistance to the avaricious demands of the companies.

It is no pleasure to me to assail the railroad management. The importance and necessity of this mode of conveyance in the development of our immense city, and in regard to the convenience of its moving millions, no one can appreciate better than I do. But when a franchise of such immense value is granted, and when it is well known that the corporations have been rolling up enormous profits, I insist that they should be held to the strict terms of their charters. I insist, further, that the interests of the poor, who require these facilities so much, demand of every right-minded and right-hearted citizen, a determined opposition to this railroad imposition. I know they will tell us that the advanced prices of labor, equipments and forage justify their increase of fare. But I insist that the Legislature and not the companies is to determine that. Moreover, I would retort, to this claim, that there are responsible parties who will gladly take the franchise off their hands—paying a large bonus for it—and agree to carry passengers at a *reduced* instead of an increased fare.

I must tell these railroad gentlemen that their claims are not good, the public believe them monopolizers, and if they would avoid popular indignation, they will act wisely in abandoning all attempts to extort more than the chartered privilege of five cents. If they insist on collecting the United States tax from passengers, then let the conductors be required to furnish passengers with tickets, at least to the extent of eight tickets for 41 cents.

W. P. LYON.

Railroad Fare.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several times have I seen cards in your paper regarding the raise of fare on our city railroads, and the more of these the public get the better, as it will awaken the dormant sense of justice, and may in time eradicate the growing evil.

Last evening I applied to the conductor on one of the University-place and Broadway cars, for a package of tickets, and was informed by him that none were to be had save at the general depot in Fifth-avenue street. Now, to go up to Fiftieth-street for these tickets costs nearly as much as you would save by procuring the tickets, to say nothing of the time thus expended.

The company know that the United States tax only warrants them in charging one-seventh of a cent extra, and so they imagine they make it all right by selling tickets at this advanced rate, since there are no fractional parts of a cent in circulation. But are they making it "all right" by keeping the tickets practically out of everybody's reach, for Fiftieth-street amounts to that?

Now it is evident that the company do not want to sell tickets, or else they would supply each conductor and starter with them, to sell as passengers wished them. Of course it is greatly to their advantage to receive nearly a cent extra per passenger; but it may prove greatly to their advantage, too, to have these tickets convenient for purchase, lest the law be brought to test their present practice.

Yours truly, H. B. H.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1864.

THE INDIANA ELECTION.

The Humbuggery of the Alleged Election Frauds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appeared in the Brooklyn *Eagle* of Oct. 31, and in other Democratic journals of later date, several letters purporting to be written by soldiers at Indianapolis, and giving an account of extensive frauds practiced there at the late election. The first letter which pretends to be by a Massachusetts soldier, states that "it is estimated that the Sixtieth Massachusetts Regiment cast about six thousand votes for Gov. Morton last Tuesday. And I know that some of the boys of company I voted ten or twelve times each one. Afterward two or three car loads of the regiment were taken to the town of Greenville—about thirty-five miles from here—and treated to a big dinner. It is a Copperhead town (or was been.) I think the boys hardly did their duty there, for the town only gave about six hundred Rebellion majority."

The second letter is by another member of the same regiment, who signs himself "William Penniman." He repeats substantially the same story. The third letter, which is in the form of a card, also reiterates these stories. Then follows a paragraph said to be taken from the Indianapolis *Sentinel*:

"In the town of Franklin, Johnson County, at the late election, one hundred and ninety-two votes were returned by the election board as the Democratic vote of that township. Since the election three hundred voters have made affidavit that they voted the Democratic ticket, unscratched, and nearly four hundred affidavits will be obtained."

I inclosed a copy of the article in full, cut from the *Eagle*, to the Postmaster at Indianapolis, requesting a statement of the facts. Annexed is his reply:

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.

J. S. Bard, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 27th, inclosing slips in regard to election frauds in this State, was received on yesterday, and I hasten to answer. I can not answer the charges by giving you a few facts. The population of this city fit for military duty, as shown by the enrollment for the draft, was 8,559; the vote at our recent election in this township, which is some six miles square, including the city, was 9,242, an increase of about twelve per cent., which, under all the circumstances and facts, is quite small. If the number of men had voted that the paper you inclose me indicates, our vote would have amounted to between 17,000 and 20,000.

Sixth Massachusetts, estimated at	6,000
Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and others	2,000
Invalids belonging to other States	2,000
Enrollment for the draft in this city (all voters)	8,559
Total	18,559

In addition to this I would say that there is no such town as Greenville within thirty-five miles of this city; there is a Greenville in this State, on the Ohio River, some 150 miles from here, but not on the railroad. *There was no extra train of cars on that day for any point in the State*, neither did any town, aside from this place and Terre Haute, give 600 Union majority. It is also false that 300 voters in Franklin, Johnson County, have made affidavits that they voted the Democratic ticket unscratched, &c., &c.

These statements, letters, affidavits, &c., are gotten up by dishonest politicians, to create capital and sympathy in other States, and ease the smart of a stunning defeat at home. I should be pleased to hear from you again, and will take pleasure in answering any questions you may ask.

Yours truly, A. H. CONNERY, M. P.

In addition to the above, we have a card from Co. ASSM. D. HASS, of the Sixtieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, dated at Indianapolis, Oct. 28, in which he says:

"The facts of the case are simply these: Having accidentally met Gov. MORTON, some time previous to the election, I invited him to visit the camp, at evening parade, after which, at my request he addressed the men, but not *one word was uttered* in regard to the (then) coming election, or politics. His remarks were confined entirely to words of encouragement to them as soldiers, on account of the recent elections, and complimenting them on their quiet and soldier-like conduct while on duty in this city.

The day (Monday) previous to the election I went to Chicago on business. On my return I heard the rumor that my regiment had polled 4,000 votes for Gov. MORTON. On inquiring into the matter, the only foundation I could find for it was the columns of the *Sentinel*, a Copperhead paper, published in this city, who went so far as to accuse the regiment of voting in districts too remote for them to arrive at in season to do so.

The last Legislature having defeated the bill allowing the soldiers from this State to vote in the field, Gov. MORTON used all the means in his power to have those regiments whose terms of service had expired, home in season to exercise their elective franchise. Among these were the hundred days regiments, of whom eight or ten were in the same camp as the Sixteen. These regiments (Indiana,) together with the conscripts and substitutes who were furloughed for the same purpose, were nearly all strangers in this vicinity, and as they were uniformed the same as the Sixteenth, it was very easy for the opposition to console themselves by attributing the overwhelming majority of the loyal party to fraudulent means. The main strength of my regiment has been, and was that day, doing guard duty at Camp Morton (rebel prison) and also at Camp Carrington.

The various rumors about the matter here have died a natural death; even the Opposition papers, from which they had their origin, have been effectually silenced by their opponents, and they cannot bring the least particle of proof to sustain them in their charges against a regiment which came here only for the purpose of affording them protection against one of the most treasonable and dangerous organizations that ever existed, of which H. H. DOOD, who recently escaped from confinement, after hearing the damnable evidence brought against him, was the chief."

Reformation of the Fallen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

I read in the columns of your paper that our city authorities were about to break up some houses of prostitution, and to expose the frail ones for public censure. This is not the way to remedy the evil, which is a growing one, and much on the increase in our city. Public morals are at a low ebb among us. The strong arm of the law should be exerted to make less prominent and less apparent the depravity that these poor deluded ones so easily and so willingly exhibit. To every virtuous woman it is a source of shame that there are those of her sex who wantonly lend themselves to such abominable traffic as the sale of themselves for the basest purposes, or sink themselves in infamy and the vilest impurity. I, as a woman, revolt at the idea, and would wish that every woman in the land would sustain, in the fullest manner, the high prerogative God gave her in the Garden of Eden to be a helpmeet for man. When I find in public saloons, in places of amusement, in cars and stages, well-known disreputable women, keepers of "houses of ill-fame," coming in contact with the young flimsy daughters of respectable, honored citizens, jostling themselves against mothers trying to rightly bring up young sons, as well as pushing aside the wives of men of high repute to make way for themselves, even in open daylight, is, to say the least, a high-handed injustice to virtuous women. The boldness and effrontery of these degraded females are sufficient to cause the blush of shame, mingled with indignation, to mantle the cheek of any pure-minded woman. One great cause of the evil before us is that respectable women, over-pious Christian women, shrink with a strange repugnance upon venturing upon a task which to them appears formidable, and which at first appears revolting to the finer and more delicate feelings of their nature, that is, the reformation of abandoned women. Even with the example of the Savior before them, they still shrink from coming in contact with lewdness and vice.

Notwithstanding, the work can be done and properly managed. Influence will do much, and there are many energetic women in the community fitted for the task, who only need means and power to contribute their time and services in this much-needed work. How mothers with sons entering on manhood, with any knowledge of these things, can rest satisfied without assisting to remove the evil, is indeed inexplicable, and the mystery can only be solved by the growing apathy and indifference of the women of the present day to all duties that require earnest devotion or self-sacrifice. I have seriously reflected on this evil. How can it be avoided? By what means prevented? Prostitution may be a necessity, but not to the enormous extent practiced in this city. Neither need vice come in contact with respected virtue. The only way that can be devised is to make it a legal matter by license, the same as it is in Paris. The names of those desirous to brand themselves as abandoned women should be registered, and so be well known to our police, and houses of a disorderly character should be marked as such. Let the eye of the law be always vigilant, ever watching public morality, and giving every protection to women of good character and unblemished purity. It is with great satisfaction that I find that my views are fully corroborated—viz.: there are some of these frail ones that, if a helping hand were extended to them, would reform, and could be restored to decency. To those who take any interest in this work, or if any need advice or the assistance of a good charitable woman, I would refer them to the philanthropic Mrs. RICHMOND, and I would recommend them to the House of Mercy, Eighty-sixth-street and Bloomingdale—to the Sisters, ladies of high birth and education, of the House of the Good Shepherd, also Eighty-sixth-street and Yorkville, and to the Magdalen Society. To others, who feel that the work is not a desirable one, let them peruse a book called *Out of the Depths*. It is a beautiful account of an outcast's life, made lovely by religion and deep, heartfelt repentance. At last her later life was a worthy offering to the service of her Maker.

I may be condemned for touching on this delicate subject, but age, experience and the mother of a large family of sons give me a right to write a word in a cause near to my heart, and which I consider a woman's bounden duty—the reformation of her own sex, where they become lost to a sense of virtue and morality, thus disgracing the whole community in which they live.

It is to be hoped that our city authorities will take this matter fully in hand, until the desired end is attained, and if any one is desirous of reforming, to give them every opportunity so to do.

MOTHER OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

Gen. Scott's Tree.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:

In front of my quarters stands a solitary specimen of the Red Flowering Maple (*Acer Rubrum*), among the many variegated trees of the same tribe, with which the plain here is fringed. This tree is one of the last to take on the autumnal hue, changing first to a rich purple, and then to a gorgeous reddish crimson; retaining, with singular tenacity, all its foliage, when the trees around it are mostly stripped.

I have named it *Gen. Scott's Tree*; as the noble old veteran never passes it, when in its purple robe, without stopping to admire it. I send, with some misgiving at their coming under your critical eye, some crude lines as a memorial of this tree. Very truly, yours, D. H. MAHAN.

WEST POINT, Oct. 25, 1864.

It sheds the last.

In imperial purple wrapped, now stands alone;
Its brother band, all fading fast to yellow,
Now to browny sere; doffing their late bright robes
Of many dyes.
Slowly, one by one, dips to Mother Earth,
Each yielding leaf, under the gentle shower,
Or drops to each breathlet of the balmy South,
There to remain, fast bound by hoary frost.
Till genial Spring, with vivifying rains,
And Summer's fervent heats, their forms dissolve;
To restore their essence to the parent stem.

Thus stands the last, the noblest of that band—
Wrapped in his country's purple; honor crowned—
Who, from Niagara's rush of water's wild,
To Popocatapetl's now placid height,
Bore that proud standard of effulgent stars,
Whose path is onward, onward evermore;
And when assailed by traitorous hands within,
Still bared that noble breast and stalwart form,
To stem the unholy flood of civil strife.
So when he falls, by His eternal law,
Shall leave on earth a renovating name;
A fount of honor, ever welling up,
To nerve the arms and hearts of latest days.
And prouder, deeper strike the roots of Freedom's stem.

Mr. Lincoln and the Old Government.

Happening to be in Washington soon after the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, I took occasion to call at the White House one morning with the rather faint hope of seeing the President.

I found the ante-room filled with a miscellaneous crowd of both sexes, waiting for a chance to send in their names, or for the more decisive operation of having their names sent *out*. Toward the close of the hours of audience, an order came out from the President to admit all the rest of the visitors together, "making," as I fancied I could hear the patient auditor saying to himself, "one job of it."

The company filled the room, and though Mr. LINCOLN was as easy and unaffected as if he were sitting under the roof of his original log cabin in Illinois, there was an evident hesitation on the part of his visitors to break their wishes. Those who had come to ask for office, and had arranged in their minds a forcible statement of their services to the party, had planned their speeches in the expectation of pouring them into the private ear of the good-natured President, and found it a little awkward to deliver them in the presence of so large and unsympathizing an audience.

But a woman is rarely at fault, especially where she comes to plead the cause of a brother or husband. An elegantly dressed lady, evidently belonging to "society," broke the silence and opened her case with the ready tact and fluency of her sex.

She was from Maryland—and as the President looked over her letters, I saw from his manner and from an occasional commentary, that her petition was seconded by the highest names in the State.

Her brother, who had been an officer in the navy, had, on the breaking out of the rebellion, sent in his resignation and was now under arrest. The lady urged, with sisterly eloquence, that the mere resignation of his position was no offence.

The President, raising his eyes with a kind but penetrating look, asked, "Do you really think, now, that it was quite loyal in him to send in his resignation in such a crisis?" The fair attorney met the question with professional intrepidity, and insisted on her brother's innocence.

Mr. LINCOLN, in closing the conversation, assured her of his sympathy for her, and of his respect for the gentleman who had written in her behalf, and that he would do anything in his power for her brother. "But," said he, with an earnest and honest air which fairly illumined his strong features, "the fact is there are some of us here who have taken an oath *to support this old Government*."

Here is the key to the President's whole administration. Naturally of a kind disposition, and bound by the ties of birth to the South, he at first leaned strongly toward leniency to the rebels. But, when the very existence of "the old Government" came into question, he erected himself on his oath of office, and "set down his foot," and the writhing brood of Slavery, Rebellion and Copperheadism know, today, whether or not he can set it down *firmly*.

B. F. MILLERD.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1864.

An American in Canada.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., *Nov.* 1, 1864.

If ever there was a time when "eternal vigilance was the price of liberty," it is *now* in the United States, just on the eve of your Presidential election. Rest assured, there is "plots" afloat, and meditated by the secession maniacs now bobbing busily about, and roaming over the length and breadth of united Canada, and if, by hook or by crook, they can *then*, fire your towns, burn your cities, destroy your villages, rob your banks, plunder your property, stuff your ballot boxes and elect their favorite Peace candidate, Geo. B. McCLELLAN, they will do it, and not scruple either, as to the use of any means to accomplish their nefarious designs, even to butchery, bloodshed and murder. As I predicted and said, in my three former communications, which you were kind enough to publish sometime since, so I now repeat this *timely warning*; be vigilant, be diligent, be guarded, be prepared for the worst, all along your northern frontier States for JEFF. DAVIS' raiders, and if they do attempt, as most assuredly they intended to do, any mischief or murder, *then*, I pray you, don't let them escape out of your hands, or out of your country, this time, but *hang them*, higher than Haman of old, was. Nothing but the love of my native land and its integrity, induces me to again trespass upon your time, or to send this word of warning forth to the loyal electors and authorities, which if *heard* and *heeded*, may perchance save much property, many valuable lives, and redeem Father ABRAHAM, a second saviour of the United States of North America, whom before others, *all traitors*, both north and south, so much dread.

Myself and others here have noticed, of late, the hurrying to and fro of JEFF. DAVIS' raiders, and of his "*rank and file*," temporarily domiciled in Canada, and from "straws, which show which way the wind blows," we judge that GEO. N. SANDERS' late remarks at St. John's, C. E., were truthful, viz: that the "St. Alban's raid" was but the beginning this fall and winter of a series of similar raids, only on a bigger scale, and for such hellish purposes! Being forewarned and forearmed, defeat I beseech you, their devilry, and behead if possible, their plans and persons! That such a *demoniac spirit* should possess the whole South for the preservation of their pet institution, slavery, I can readily understand, but that so many Democratic demagogues of the north can be found, who are willing to lend themselves for the accomplishment of such an unholy purpose and crusade, as to dismember the country, dismember the Union, and destroy the Nation, staggers me much. And the already apparent knavery and trickery, at Baltimore, of manufacturing army votes by the box full, as well as the secret malignity and hateful spite of the McClellanites and their accomplices here, in the coming contest, forebodes we think, evil and mischief at the polls, unless watched and guarded well, by stout hearts, strong hands, and loyal heads.

We are of those who believe that quite too much aid and sympathy have been extended to the southern traitors and their northern allies, both in England and in Canada; and it puzzles us very much to see how any Abolition-Englishman or free Canadian can take such strong sides with the southern Confederacy, whose boasted and chief corner stone is Negro Slavery, unless it be that the United States is becoming too mighty, and too great, and too prosperous a Nation, and a *neighbor*, for them, and thus from sheer jealousy and envy, they wish your mighty Republic weakened of its greatness and strength, and shorn of its fair locks, by dismemberment and secession! God grant, that this may never happen to my loved and my native land! "A word to the wise is sufficient!" Yours.

OLIVER SEYMOUR PHELPS.

Campaign Music.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have taken a great interest in the campaign songs of the *World*, and finding them stop suddenly at No. 8, thought I would try and help them along. So here is No. 9. P. R.

"CAMPAIGN SONGS"—NO. 9.

BY PAT RIOTY.

Air—*Lackmanarin's Bawl.*

Hooray for McClellan and war—peace and Pendleton!
That's the platform an party can thrade for me vote,
Show me the man that won't go for thim—ivery one—
An begorra! he's trod on the tail ov me coat.
The platform—ov coorse—little Mac, "don't remember"—
While his other ant—Pendleton—sticks to it tight.
Aich and all, is a—peace man o' war—double-ender—
The div.l to run—if not much in a fight.
CHORUS—
Hooray for Mac, Fernandy, Vallandigham,
Seymour, Dodd, Sanders, Belmont an Pendleton!
Though not boys of one color—all of *one ma*—and Cunningham
Herself, couldn't bate ould Democracy's *little* one.

Swate, bould, purty Mac—"the wise statesman," saint, martyr,
Was iver the like ov the will that he wrote!!!
When ould Abe had him led like a pig to the slaughter
To the "brink of eternity"—barring the boat.
"Young Napoleon" the Third; for deluding 'em nately!
When we've got him the sword and the purse, wid his gun;
All but them in the secret is bothered compliately
To know which he means—to surrender" or run!

CHORUS—
Hooray for Mac, brother Ben and Vallandigham,
Gunther, Cox, Rynders, Jeff. Davis and Pendleton
Though not boys of one color—all of one ma—and Cunningham
Herself, couldn't bate ould Democracy's *little* one.

He'll bate Dixie, clean our, fighting black abolition,
(An Democracy's broke unless nagurs are down.)
For they're bound for his bills—don't he *hould* his commission,
Quite resigned that *all others* should throw up their own.
It's a free country, shure—here we're all ov us gintlemen,
In ould England, meself knew, to arch what was due,
An b'lack nagurs here that don't larn, will respect it when
We comes to col ect it—wid ten to their two
CHORUS—
Hooray for Mac and the patriots—Vallandigham,
Long, Wall an Cox, Floyd, Voorhies and Pendleton!
Though not boys of *one color—all of one ma*—and Cunningham.
Herself—couldn't bate ould Democracy's *little* one.

Then hooray for the bould "minute guard of McClellan,"
We're the boys to make peace, (wid a rap on the head),
All we've done for the country, won't jist do, to tell on,
But there's many don't get their deserts till they're dead,
For free spache, an free duds, an our rights, to toast nagurs;
We'll get plunder galore, though the darkies run small,
Ain't we all the "friends" of Gov. Seymour"
Hurroo—hoo! An how else would we know it, at all!

CHORUS—
Hooray for Mac, Fernandy, Vallandigham,
Seymour, Dodd, Sanders, Belmont an Pendleton,
Though not boys of *one color—all of one ma*—an Cunningham
Herself, couldn't bate ould Democracy's *little* one.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn that the officers of this company have been chosen from our first-class merchants, and are gentlemen of high standing in the community, and in the list of subscribers we find names of several bank presidents and many prominent merchants, which gives a guarantee that the business of the company and the interests of the subscribers will be well attended to. This company promises to become one of the best paying now forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., who are reliable and obliging gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Disturbed Sleep.—Add one tablespoonful of Dr. T. B. TALBOT'S MEDICATED PINEAPPLE CIDER to a tumbler of cold water and drink before you retire; when you rise in the morning repeat the above. If that does not make you sleep, take two tablespoonfuls or the cider. For sale everywhere. B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent, Nos. 64, 65 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., N. Y.

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A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
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Coughs.—Add one tablespoonful of Dr. T. B. TALBOT'S MEDICATED PINEAPPLE CIDER to a half pint of water. Take once in two hours. For sale everywhere. B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., N. Y.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Hint to our Lady Readers.
"We advise all our lady friends in want of fine furs to examine the extensive assortment to be seen at BURKE'S, No. 210 Broadway, southeast corner Fulton-st. HE imports and manufactures his own stock, which enables him to undersell his competitors."

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Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 693 Broadway, near 4th-street; wholesale and retail; pipes out to order and repaired.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No 780 Broadway.

For Cleansing the Teeth and Purifying the breath—use Dr. T. TALBOT'S PINEAPPLE CIDER. For sale everywhere.
B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent,
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Dr. T. B. Talbot's Medicated Concentrated PINEAPPLE CIDER.—The proprietor has known for a long time the very beneficial results arising from the use of this VALUABLE REMEDY, and has been induced to place it before the public for the benefit of suffering humanity. It will increase the strength, give vigor and action to the system, and regulate digestion. When taken internally for pains of all kinds—bilious colic, diarrhœa, diseases of the throat, pains in the chest, hoarseness, coughs, neuralgia, rheumatic pains, dyspepsia, acidity of the stomach, &c., &c., its soothing and quieting effect on the system is most astonishing.

DR. WILCOX, an eminent physician, employed it with great success in treating fevers, dyspepsia, nervous affections, loss of appetite, weakness, palpitation of the heart, chronic diarrhœa, colic, dysentery, and diseases of the stomach and bowels. It is also particularly recommended by physicians to delicate females, and is an excellent remedy for enfeebled digestion want of appetite, scrofula, nephritic affections, rheumatism, &c., &c. It never fails to relieve nervous tremor, wakefulness, disturbed sleep, &c. American ladies have used this medicine with great success to heighten their color and beauty.

It imparts cheerfulness to the disposition, and brilliancy to the complexion

To travelers, especially, it is of inestimable value, and should be provided as a medicine for every journey in which the water is likely to vary in quality and tendency.

Persons residing in any part of the country may adopt it with the utmost confidence as a timely, efficacious restorative.

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Sore Throat—Add ten drops of Dr. T. B. TALBOT'S MEDICATED PINEAPPLE CIDER to a wine of cold water, and use as a gargle; put a wet cloth around your neck when you retire.
For sale everywhere.
B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent,
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., N.Y.

MARRIED.

BIRD—BRIANT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 1, at the residence of Rev. W. W. Newell, BENJAMIN P. BIRD and ADELE ROSA BRIANT, both of ELIZABETH, N. J.

DIED.

DRAKE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 2, WILLIAM B. DRAKE aged 56 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, (not from his brother in law's, as erroneously stated in Friday's *Herald*,) No. 200 West 43d st., on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

FLOOD.—On Saturday, Nov. 5, of wounds received at the battle of Spott-sylvania Court-house, Col EUGENE C. FLOOD, 155th Regiment, Corcoran Irish Legion, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family, also the officers and ex-officers of the Legion, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, Nov 7, from No. 109 6th-st.

JOHNSTON.—On Thursday, Nov. 3, MARGARET, wife of Wm. Johnston, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 992 Greenwich-st., on Sunday, Nov. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Glasgow and Paisley, Scotland, papers please copy.

MCMILLAN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 3, SARAH FOX, beloved wife of George McMillan, aged 48 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 133 Tillary-st., corner of Stanton, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 1½ P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Thus has passed away,
We trust, to realms of endless day,
An affectionate wife,
A fond mother,
And a devoted friend.

MUDGETT.—In this city, on Friday, Nov. 4, ELIZA M., wife of B. F. Mudgett, aged 35 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 18 Park-av., corner of 35th-st., on Monday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

STEWART.—On Thursday, Nov. 3, CHARLOTTE PINKNEY, youngest daughter of W. P. and Helen Le Roy Stewart, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Ascension Church, 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

SINCLAIR.—On Monday, Oct. 31, on board steamship *Evening Star*, CHARLES SINCLAIR, private Co. C, 3d Maryland Cavalry.

☞ Maryland papers please copy.

TAPPEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 4, Mrs. JANE ANN TAPPEN, aged 68 years.

Her remains will be taken to Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, for interment.

TILTON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 3, JAMES A. TILTON, aged 47 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 85 West 21st-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SOLDIERS' VOTES REMAINING IN THE

New-York Post office, Nov. 5. Letters containing soldiers' votes. The sons calling for these letters will be read roll to be *especially identified*.

Adams Henry	Fitzgerald Wm, Cedar st	McCroberts Edward	
Adler Jacob			
Addison John	Fitzsimmons Michael, 13th st	McDonell James, 2d-av	
Ball Capt J W	Fox John	McMann Patrick	
Baron Charles	Fuller Wm, 20th-st	Naigreen Paul	
Beckwith John	Graf Barber	O'Brien James, 2d-av	
Beckhard Martin	Grady Dum, Washington-st	Prain William, West Broadway	
Bick Peter	Haas Dr, 2d-st	Purcell John	
Bowen William, 1 end-st	Hargrove James	Ray Chas	
Burns John, Washington-st	Hatton Thomas	Reas John	
Burghardt Xaphael	Hegan Patrick, 4th-st	Rettig Wm, 4th-st	
Burts Henry	Hoog Peter	Ross John	
Camp Weldon	Isler Moses H	Schmidt, Forsyth-st	
Campbell Bernard, Delancy-st	Hughes Henry	Shaffer William	
Collins Thomas, Oak-st	Ilye Thomas	Shanley Michael	
Conklin Jerry W	Innes Joel	Salg Lewis	
Coyle John, care of Wm Affiff	Knox James K	Smith Caleb	
	Langrig T	Stolley John	
	Lamont Felix, 8th Ward	Stoeckler Louis, Leonard-st	
Deely Michael	Lee James	Suckon August	
Delancy James, 21st Ward	Link Martin	Sullivan John B	
Demsey W	Ludwick Thomas	Tracy John	
Dimline Johann	Mack William, Chambers-st	Taylor James W	
Dempsy C, 20th-st	Marr Larrie	Teichman Isaac, 32th st	
Dorn Edward, 18th-st	Mortlock John	Thompson Patrick	
Denny Thomas D,	Martin Michel, Bridget Mulloney	Tierney Jno, Maiden-lane	
Dowling Thomas, 12th st	Mist John, Robertson-st	Vauts Sakae	
Driscoll Martin, Cherry-st	Moore Michael, Mulberry-st	Van Cruan Jacob	
Edson John R	Moffit Thomas	Watson Jerry	
Fitzgerald Michael, Grand-st	Moloney Michael, 15th st	Welshe Mr, 30th-st	
Eddy Wm E		Wilson Thomas, Cherry st	

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY of all descriptions FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen to two hundred dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—5,000 works, standard authors, half calf, half price. 10,000 medical books, cheapest place to buy in the city; 10,000 photographic albums, magnificent, at our price, 100,000 books, education, science, &c., at your price 800,000 scrap prints, photographic pictures, at any price. LEGGATT & BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DYER. BY A young man well versed in both branches of the business. The best of reference can be given as to character and ability. Address P. O., Box No. 343 Auburn, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., Pastor. A course of sermons will be delivered by the Pastor in this church, by Divine permission, on *Esther, the Hebrew Orphan, Queen of Persia*—the first one to be delivered on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 6, at 7½ P. M., and the course to be continued on successive Sabbath evenings.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., near Elm. Preaching on Sabbath by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ evening. Subject in the evening, "The restoration of the Jews."

SABBATH EVENINGS IN LEXINGTON-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st.—The Pastor will deliver a lecture, in course, on the *Book of Revelations*, on next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Mulberry-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7 P. M. Seats free.

HON. JOHN W. EDMONDS WILL SPEAK at Dodworth Hall SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Of What Use is Spiritualism?* The Moral Police Fraternity meet at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE SEXTON will be at the church THIS (Saturday) MORNING, also on MONDAY, the 7th inst., from 9 to 10 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews.

WHO SHALL RULE US?—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock. Seats free. Subject—*The Universal Monarchy.*

DR. THOMPSON WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY EVENING, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on *The Nation's Choice of Life or Death.* Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., one block from West 11th-st. and 7th-av. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

AT DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—A Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. J. PARKER. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the morning.

REV CHARLES PERKINS, WILL PREACH in the First Free Baptist Church 26th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, 6th instant, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the morning, and 7½ in the evening.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching on SABBATH, 6th inst., corner Madison and Catharine sts., by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, at 10½ A. M.; communion at 3 P. M.; monthly concert of prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M.; and preaching corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., by the pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. Also, preaching by Rev. E. L. BURNET, corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M. Seamen and friends are cordially invited. All seats free.

YOUTHS' MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.—The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the Youths' Missionary Association, connected with the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, near Varick, will take place in the church, next SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. R. B. WESTBROOK, D. D., and WM. E. DODGE, Esq. Singing by the children. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE VITAL QUESTIONS OF THE DAY CONSIDERED IN THEIR MORAL AND RELIGIOUS BEARINGS at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., EVERY SUNDAY, at 2 and 7½ P. M. Speakers may give their views upon the war or peace, slavery or abolition. Should the Union be restored as it was, or should the Constitution be essentially changed.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avenues—Rev. WM. H. ROOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M.—the second discourse on "*Our National Crisis*" Rev. J. WARDLE, of Greenock at M. E. Church, will preach at 10½ A. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and Sunday-school prayer-meeting at 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST JOHN BAPTIST (Protestant Episcopal) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st. Services SUNDAY MORNINGS at 10½; EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. C. R. DUPPIE, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President of Columbia College, in the EVENING. The Sexton will furnish strangers with seats.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—WEST 17TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Services LORD'S DAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the morning—*The Unfruitful Tree*; for the evening—*The Christian Voter, or the Duty of the Christian Citizen on the 8th of November.*

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Church, on south side of 63d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the Evening—*Miracles as an Evidence of Divine Inspiration*—the seventh in a series of discourses on the Divine Authority of the Bible

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—KINGSBRIDGE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Rev. L. DICKINSON, Rector. The Bishop of the Diocese (Rt. Rev.) will consecrate this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 6, and preach on the occasion. Services at 10½ o'clock. Friends of the Church are invited.

THE CONGREGATION OF "GRACE CHURCH, HARLEM," Rev. WM. MOWBRAY, Rector, will hold Divine Services, D. V., in the Methodist Church, 3d-av., and 119th-st., on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M., and on every succeeding Sunday, at the same hour until further notice.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., R

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 5, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81	R.	107⅛	500 Erie Railway	102
5,000	do.		107⅛	2000 do.	101⅞
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81	C.	106⅞	100 Erie R. Pref	105
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81	C.	106⅝	10 Hud. Riv. R.	124
5,000	do.		106⅝	300 do.	123
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.	106⅜	10 Sixth-av. R.	118
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	C.	106⅜	25 Reading R.	139
1,000	do. new iss.		106⅜	do.	136⅜
1,000	do.		106⅜	do.	136⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, '74	C.	95	500 do.	137
	Indorsed		95	2000 do.	137
5,000	U. S. 10-40s	C.	94⅜	600 Cleve. & Tol	114
500	do.		94⅜	15 Chic. & Alt. R.	86
1,000	do.		95	100 Mich. Cen. R.	130
1,000	do.			100 do.	131
1,000	Orleans, 6 s. 10 N.			200 M. S. & N. I.	74⅜
	April & Oct.		107⅜	200 do.	74⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.		99⅝	200 do.	75
1,000	Mo. 6s, 5 yrs.			400 do.	75⅜
	St. Pau. R.		87	400 do.	75⅜
500	Cal. St. 6s		120	200 do.	75⅜
100	Ill. C. R.		108	200 do.	75⅜
10,000	U. S. 6 M. Cer.			200 do.	76
	do.		99⅜	50 Panama R.	270
1,000	U. S. 6 M. Cer.		100	100 Ill. Cen. R.	120
2,000	U. S. 6 M. 1864		97	200 do.	120⅜
1,000	U. S. 7-30s, 3 F.		103	200 do.	120⅜
1,000	U. S. 7-30s, 3 F.		103	200 do.	120⅜
1,000	Miss. 6 Ms. L. C.		60	200 do.	120
	Ocean Bank		90	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	100
	Canton Co.		70	200 do.	100⅜
	Del. & Hud. C. Co.		174	5 Chi., Cin. & Chi. R.	111
2,000	Am. Gold		225	200 Chi. & N. W.	44
1,000	do.		225	200 do.	44
1,000	do.		225	200 do.	44
1,000	Gen. R. & Coal		225	200 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	77
1,000	Gen. R. & Coal		225	200 do.	77
	Mar. & Cin. R.		70

FINANCIAL.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE
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OFFICES, NO. 52 WALL-STREET,

CAPITAL.....$1,250,000
125,000 SHARES; VALUE $10 EACH.

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Vice-President,
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Treasurer,
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Secretary,
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Superintendent of Oil Creek Properties,
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WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON, No. 52 Wall-st.
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WILLIAM H. GUION, of Messrs. Williams & Guion.
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THOMAS T. C. BUCKLEY, of Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

The property on which this company is organized, consists of interests in the Kinter, Ocean, Hammond, Painter, and Lloyd wells, on Oil Creek, and the celebrated Reed well on Cherry Run, and in fee simple property of thirty-five acres adjoining the Reed well on Cherry Run.

The producing interests thus owned yield on the average 175 barrels of oil a day, which will be shortly increased by additional wells, now sinking on the property on Cherry Run.

It also holds the fee simple interest in the Beany and Boofield farms, on Duck Creek, Washington County, Ohio, containing 170 acres of lands, portions of which are now already leased for oil purposes.

They also own leasehold interests in that neighborhood, and on Hughes River, Ritchie County, Va., amounting to 2,200 acres.

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PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $3,000,000,
30,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. F. BRADFORD, Esq.....New-York.
Gen. ROGER AVERILL.....Danbury, Conn.
HILLARD PARKER, M. D.....New York.
LANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
A. B. BELDEN, M. D.....New-York.
C. T. SANGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent, on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York

NOBLE AND DELAMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,0000.

Stock full paid and no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr,
John H. Rhodes.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
W. R. Deales, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
Will buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS W. SIDDALL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Joseph Walker, Esq., who retires on account of impaired health. The change will take effect on November 1.
By order,
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK, Oct. 22 1-64.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election will be held at the banking room, No. 184 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov 7 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board
O. H. SCHERMERHORN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE FOUNTAIN OIL COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
100,000 Shares—Par Value, $10 per Share.
Subscription Price, $5 per Share.

PRESIDENT,
MORRIS RANGER.
TREASURER,
BENJAMIN NATHAN.

TRUSTEES,
CHARLES LULING, of Messrs. Charles Luling & Co.
WILLIAM B. DUNCAN, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.
BENJAMIN NATHAN, No. 4 Hanover-st.
JOSEPH FATMAN, of Messrs. Joseph, Fatman & Co.
GEORGE KING, No. 43 Broadway.
MORRIS RANGER, No. 166 Front-st.

The FOUNTAIL OIL COMPANY has been organized under the general Mining and Manufacturing Law of the State of New-York.

Application for a limited number of shares of stock in this Company can be made to Messrs. CHARLES LULING & CO., in the rear of No. 52 Exchange-place. Said stock is to be issued subject to no further calls or assessments.

Information in regard to the prospects of the Company may be had from either of the Trustees.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2, 1864

The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this company will be held at the office at Pittsburgh on the SECOND WEDNESDAY, 16th day of November, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 7th, to SATURDAY, the 12th of November, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
K. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ARTS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON.....229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY.....360 Washington-st.
LUMAN B WING.....303 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BEACH.....8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN.....237 Washington-st.
Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO.,
No 200 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Oct. 11 1-64.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,0 0 shares of their reserve stock for working capital at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested, a 12 stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary. H. P. CROZIER, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of Messrs Ward & Co., No 54 Wall-st., on MONDAY, seventh (7th) of November next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL GOLD AMALGAMATING COMPANY, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 7,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 31 November, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1864, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Tuesday, 15th, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 106 Broadway, Oct 2, 1-64.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the choice of six directors, in the places of those whose term of office will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors to re-tire at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 31 day of November until after the election.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.
By order of the Directors.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company No 151 Broadway, on MONDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, by order of the Board.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at their office, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo. Polls open from 2 to 4 P. M.
SAMUEL B ISAACS, Secretary
CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI R. R.,
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., N. Y.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Nov. 8, will be paid on that day at the Corn Exchange Bank.
GEO. T. W. DAVIS, Treasurer.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE.
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.
OFFICE CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, No. 7
NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent., payable Nov. 15 to stockholders of record this day.

A. M. WOOD, President.
O. B. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 7. Transfer books will be closed from this date and reopened TUESDAY, Nov. 8.
B. MURRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RYND FARM OIL COMPANY,
No. 5 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of (3½) three and one half per cent., payable on and after 9th inst. Transfer books closed until Nov. 10.
S. F. JENKINS, Sec'y.

ASTROLOGY.

A CLAIRVOYANT.—M. G. WIDGER, NO. 165 Bowery, unveils the mysteries of futurity, on business of all kinds, prescribes medicine for all diseases, tells names, numbers, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; willing and obliging; can give good reference. Apply at No. 94 Watts-st., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS. A few ladies and gentlemen's washing. Call at, or address No 168 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WELL acquainted with housekeeping, and having certificates of high character, wishes employment in a family going to reside in San Francisco. A note through the Post-office, addressed to MARY HALE, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

HELP WANTED.

CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO has been employed in a fancy dry goods, a small ware or similar business, can get a situation in a German dry goods importing house as entry clerk and assistant salesman; best of references wanted. Apply, with full particulars, to Box No. 3,480 Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper. Address, with references, Box No 1 504 New-York Post office, post paid.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber-suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,2 9	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)—The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Nov 19
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov 26
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	9	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Farce from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $1 5. Steerage, $36. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the
United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 31.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock P. M.

From Pier 16 North river, foot of Warren-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin stero m, $5 to $1 , according to location of state room. Second cabin, $5!

FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot, weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.

The *Morning Star* is 2,04 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,4 , the *Day Star* 2,7 , and the *Suwonada* 1,78 , custom-house measurement. The passenger accommodations are not exceeded by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Battery-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,2 4 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,2 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....Afloat.....900-horse power
FRANCE.....Building.....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....Building.....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE,
LAFAYETTE, A. DECANDE,
as follows.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$165
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$100 or $90

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER LAFAYETTE will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst. at 11 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec 5.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.

The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Nov. 14.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
Nov. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.

The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, S. G. RUSSELL, Commander, will sail from Pier No 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—The CHAMPION, WILSON, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship EAGLE, Capt. J. J LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 26 Broadway.

The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Nov 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE CARGO of the steamship *Atlanta*, which lesse, sailed from London on the 27th August for New-York, via Havre, and put into Queenstown in distress, was transhipped per steamship *Osiris*, just arrived at this port. To avoid the expense of discharging under general order, consignees will please call without delay at the office of the undersigned, with their bills of lading for indorsement, and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters,
NEW-YORK, Oct 26, 1864. 60 Wall-st.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CORSICA, for Nassau and Havana are requested to be on board at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, at 11 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, 7th inst.
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 58 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster

FOR SALE—A DOCTOR'S PHAETON-WAGON and sleigh, city manufacture, and in good order. Inquire at MR. GRANT'S stable, No. 7 Doughty-st., Brooklyn, near the Fulton ferry.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., daily (except Sundays,) at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.

Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.

For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company as different hours from New-York.

New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.

☞ Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company at Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.

E. A. CHAPIN Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted, at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers st., round to through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWELTZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lake Island at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 5 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winneld at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers st
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8 30 A. M.—Milk, daily for Otisville.
10 00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3 0 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6 00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection. no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass

Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States—connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coaches for Montana, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

Through on schedule time.

BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6 10, 7 30, 8 30, 9 3 , 11 30 A. M., and 2 20, 4 20, 5:30, 6 30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West 6,3 (, M., 12 M., 3 4 , 5 30, 10 4 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping carsattached from Albany and Troy through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4 2 P. M. and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack only.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 9 A. M., Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
JOHN M. WELCH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
the elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 78 Broadway, and at No. 15 Westst., New-York, and at No. 3 Washington-st., Boston.

H. H. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF LANDING.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st day of November, the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., (south side of ferry,) instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3 15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

FOR SALE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let, for the season, or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, four new brick houses; three-story, basement and under-cellar; Nos. 40 to 46 inclusive; completed with all the modern improvements. Location one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—173 ACRES ON THE Hudson River for $12,000, house, barn, orchard, fine view of river, gold to cole as an estate; near a depot. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c.; the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

A REAL GOOD THREE-

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamships Merrimac, Evening Star and McClellan.

The steamship *Evening Star*, from New Orleans, Oct. 29, and the *Merrimac* from same port Oct. 30, 9 A. M., arrived here yesterday. We are indebted to the pursers of the respective steamers for valuable favors.

The United States steamship *McClellan*, Capt. CURTIS, from New-Orleans and mouth of the Mississippi Oct. 29, at 5:30 P. M., arrived at this port yesterday morning. On the 26th ult., at Southwest Pass Bar, passed steamship *Catawba*, bound in. On the 2d inst., off Flying Fish Shoals, saw a United States gunboat chasing and firing at a large black steamer, with two smoke stacks, and burning soft coal, and gaining on her rapidly.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 28, 1864.

TRADE WITH THE REBELS.

Both Gen. CANBY and Gen. DANA are so unreservedly opposed to dealing with the rebels in any other way than at the point of the bayonet, that there is good reason for believing that the new Treasury instructions (if indeed there be any issued) will be subjected to a severe critical examination at headquarters, and without the orders are very definite and positive, they may not be carried out to the satisfaction of the army of anxious speculators who are eagerly awaiting their arrival. Gen. CANBY regards this matter of trading with the rebels as a dangerous policy, and one which, if viewed solely from a military standpoint, is decidedly objectionable. Gen. CANBY is an old and accomplished soldier—yet not so old as to be incapable of exercising a vigor in the control of military affairs in this Department, which has won the approval of all classes of the people. Neither Gen. CANBY, nor Gen. DANA at Natchez, have been able to see, in the proposed return to the intercourse policy, any additional advantages to the Government, while the practices which grew out of it, entail the most serious difficulties on the military authorities, and are exceedingly detrimental to the best interests of the Union cause. On the other hand, the question arises, what is to become of the great population of New-Orleans under the depression of business and trade? How are a hundred thousand people in this metropolis to be supplied? What is to become of the commercial prosperity of New-Orleans, which, under Gen. BUTLER, was invigorated and sustained by encouraging thousands of Northern business men to come down here and reestablish trade, domestic peace and order, and give a new character to the social system? There are mouths to be fed the coming Winter, which can only be filled, either by returning activity in business and the downfall of prices, or at the expense of the Government. If the Government chooses to issue fifteen to twenty thousand rations, and to furnish clothing for nearly as many who may be in a suffering condition, it may find the opportunity. If there is to be such a stagnation in business here as the prospect indicates, (provided the present regulations continue,) the result is easily conceivable. Stores will be closed; money high and scarce; speculators will return to their Northern homes, (which of itself would be a blessing;) the hotels will be transformed into barracks; the gradually increasing prosperity in business, happiness in social intercourse, and revenue to the Government, will be utterly abolished, while the city will assume the appearance of a vast military garrison. The arguments which are advanced on both sides of this question of trade, are worthy of earnest consideration. I have presented you with a clear exposition of the subject in a former letter. The commercial community are now awaiting the action of the Secretary of the Treasury with anxious solicitude. Mr. CUTLER, the Government Agent for New-Orleans under the new decision, has arrived, and is waiting for his instructions.

GEN. CANBY'S INTEGRITY OF CHARACTER.

It may be truthfully said of Gen CANBY, whatever the differences of opinion regarding his policy on the subject of trade, that his personal character is irreproachable and unassailable. If Gen. CANBY objects to the new regulations, he does so from honest and firm convictions. There is no turning his opinions when he has made a decision. He doesn't say one thing and mean another. He doesn't issue an order to be read and another to be executed. He cannot be approached with any sinister designs. His character is as pure, upright and honest as that of any officer in the service of the Government, and though as in this instance, he has declared his objection to a policy which provides a system of trade with the rebels, against the overwhelming voice of the business community in this department, representing a vast amount of capital, yet he is a man who for the honesty of his convictions, the purity of his character, and his decision of purpose, is respected and esteemed by everybody. People here regard a man as a living curiosity who is not open to such persuasive influences as the Hunchback exercised over the Prince's valet in BROWNBAR'S great play.

ARRIVAL OF UNION PRISONERS FROM TEXAS.

It has been announced that Gen. CANBY has ordered the Quartermasters to forward to our prisoners in Texas clothing and medicines. A large number of the 3,000 prisoners at Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas, have already been exchanged. Instances of cruelty have been but few, and at the last interview of the commissioners the rebel officer informed ours that he had received the removal of the Captain formerly in command of the camp as unsuitable to command a camp of prisoners, and better things may be hoped for. The prisoners that have come in from rebeldom west of the Mississippi river present a rugged as well as ragged appearance, and no great amount of sickness among them is reported. The stores ordered by Gen. CANBY were forwarded, consisting of a complete outfit for twelve hundred men, including blankets and haversacks. Four hundred canteens, sixty axes and axe-helves and medicines were also sent.

The steamship *St. Mary* arrived here on Wednesday from Red River with six hundred and fifty exchanged prisoners, most of them belonging to Western regiments, but quite a number from the New-York and the New-England States. The following is a list:

FOURTEENTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

Lieut. Geo. Stine; Sergts. Wm. Conover, George Van Name; Corp. Willis Houser; John Bryler, John Crans, Michael Duff, H. Crosby, Andrew Andy, John Kelly, Pat. McCabe, John Murphy, Owen Sweeny, C. A. Townshend, Albert Scheirler.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

J. Townshend, H. J. Clark, N. Hamilton, S. M. Donald, D. W. Hamilton, M. Hall, A. J. Elsbree, J. Lenard, J. Stone, J. Sprague, D. Woodward, J. L. Parker, H. Marshall, Thomas Riley, A. O. Spalding, I. V. Meers, N. Steat, V. W. Stephens, A. Brown, W. Wilson.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

J. Kraft, Alex. Zeigelmeyer, Fred. Heper, A. W. Beardsley, Henry Guders, Thomas Locke, August Marchand, Simon Slayhover, Joseph Raters.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Corporal J. S. Williams, J. B. Baker, James Collier, H. J. Crumb, Horace Eddy, Chas H. Mitchell.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Sergeants J. D. Burdeck, D. W. Smith; Corporal Florence Sullivan, Joseph Labaf, George Pilcher, Wm. Durmir, James Murray, Joseph McCall, Patrick Morris, H. Raymond, Wm. Ryan, Patrick Ryan, H. Walbridge.

SECOND NEW-YORK VETERAN CAVALRY.

Corporal R. Jordan, J. H. Barnes, J. Graves, A. A. Garren, J. Harney, E. Kinney, H. Mayo, M. Morris, E. Maasen, M. Martin, D. Merreck, T. Perry, W. H. Stowell, N. E. Waltemoore, M. Smart, A. Stephens, J. U. Clark, J. E. Colvelle, D. Colbert, Edward Corgenberger, J. J. Muckawa, James Ross, J. Sullivan, T. George, H. S. Thompson, R. Wallace, M. White, James Eastham, Henry Nemes, Bernard Davis, V. Moffit, W. H. York, Frank Hogan, J. Ritches.

NEW-ENGLAND REGIMENTS.

First New-Hampshire Cavalry—J. O'Neil, Adam Osborn, Dennis O'Sullivan, F. Peterson, Jamon Scelbart, Geo, Smith, T. A. St. Clair, Geo. Wood, John Mtlan.

Second New-Hampshire Cavalry—Sergts. C. O. Carleton, John Hamilton, Daniel E. Nichols, Willis Ball, George Burton, John Ferguson; Chief Bugler, Henry Burk, John Barton, J. L. Benton, Jos. Crawford, B. Cook, Francis G. Clay, Timothy Conklin, G. H. Easterman, G. H. Emerson, John Fowler, Albion W. Goodwin, Abram Giroux, J. S. Harvey, S. Beaderoe, J. H. Johnson, N. Johnson, John Hane, Cyril Lerace, C. F. Miller, A. S. Millikin, P. J. Morrill, O. J. Melandy, Michael Murray, Lyman Marsh, Michael Neil.

Thirtieth Maine Volunteers—H. F. Davis, C. F. Smith.

Fifteenth Maine Volunteers—Capt. J. P. Nichols; A. T. Green.

Third Massachusetts Cavalry—John Bigelow.

Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers—C. Y. Hempstead.

Third Rhode Island Cavalry—John Kelly.

The following persons were captured during the Red River expedition on the steamers *Champion No. 3* and *Champion No. 5*, and are now prisoners at Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas:

Wm. B. Cleft, John Adams, David Dunseath, Obadiah Scott, Davis Peck, Wm. Killing, Charley Linderman, Pat Cairee, Matin Keling and John McMahon.

The above was furnished me by Capt. JOHN DANE, who was among the captured on the *John Warner*. He requests the Cincinnati *Commercial* to copy, for the information of the friends of the prisoners.

HARD TIMES IN WESTERN LOUISIANA.

A late copy of the Louisiana *Democrat*, published at Alexandria, has been handed to me, and I take from it this most pitiable view of the condition of the people in Western Louisiana:

"The condition of affairs, of what was once the State of Louisiana, is becoming really alarming. The long-dread Winter at hand, the town and country filled with a population, whose prospects for a subsistence, at best, were precarious, but rendered doubly so now by the action of the Government; hundreds of families, many of them those of soldiers, whose only means of living is the little store of Confederate money they, by the most pinching economy, had managed to save, is rendered worthless by the neglect of the Government in not providing the necessary facilities to enable them to exchange the old issue for the new. None of the absolute necessaries of life can be purchased with the old issue; and the people have none of the new or any way of procuring it. The Departments here are refusing it, even at the discount made by Congress. As for the State issue, that has all disappeared, through the energetic, well meant and laudable zeal of the Governor, whose honest anxiety for the credit of the State is withdrawing it from circulation. And, as a last feather added to a camel's back, comes an official notification, that from the 1st of December next, the citizens must make the requisite arrangements to provide themselves with beef. Now, we would ask, in the name of common sense, how is it to be done? We cannot purchase it in Texas with Confederate money, and certainly we have none else. Again, no wood for fuel can be had, though timber is plentiful and is at hand; no labor, no axes, no transportation! Doubtless there are a few among us who will be enabled to pass through the Winter without much actual suffering, but the majority, the mass of the people, must and will be upon the verge of starvation and freezing long before Spring.

Again, thieving, plundering, pilfering and horse-stealing seems to be the order of the day; not a night passes but some poor unfortunate has his horse stolen, or a house is entered and robbed. If matters are suffered to go on as they now are, it will not be long before men will be knocked down in the streets in broad daylight and robbed. Murder is in the ascendant and runs riot night and day. Is there no remedy? Cannot some one interpose and check it? God help the people, for they are certainly as patient as they are unfortunate."

This is about the average character of all the stories which refugees and "intelligent contrabands" have to tell—a tale of want, misery, suffering.

Important Military Orders—Enrollment of the Citizens of New-Orleans Commenced—Gambling Houses Closed, and Delinquents to be put into the Army as Teamsters and Cooks—Two Black Regiments to be Raised for a Year's Service.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1864.

The following important military orders are announced this morning. The Free State Legislature has been discussing the expediency of licensing gambling houses, but Gen. HURLBUT has anticipated any action on their part by this bold step, which will assuredly win the favor of the community generally. There has not been so much gambling in New-Orleans lately, as might be supposed, yet a number of these institutions, glittering with seductive influences, have been steaming away under a moderate pressure ever since Gen. BUTLER was here. Gen. H. knew where there was a weak spot when he fixed the penalty of delinquents to service in the army as cooks and teamsters. The enrollment order is issued for the purpose of carrying into effect CANBY's general order, published about a fortnight since. It will create some squirming, although there is not much prospect that it will amount to any exaction of military duty. It will have a healthy influence in developing loyalty and placing men where they belong and may be known. The order relative to raising two regiments of black troops explains itself. These regiments will most likely be used for garrison duty.

ENROLLMENT OF THE MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, OFFICE ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, CHIEF OF ENROLLMENT. NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 29, 1864.

ENROLLMENT ORDER No 1.—1. In compliance with existing orders, all white male and free colored persons within the City of New-Orleans, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are hereby notified to report at the enrolling office in the district wherein they reside.

2. For purposes of enrollment the City of New Orleans is divided into four districts, according to the present known and authorized sub-division of the city. * * *

3. On and after Monday, Oct. 31, until Thursday, Nov. 10, the designated enrolling offices will be open daily from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M.

4. All persons between the proper ages, regardless of former exemption, military service, nationality, &c., are subject to enrollment, and must be enrolled.

Cases of exemption from whatever cause is a matter to be determined hereafter, and proper notice will be given in regard thereto.

5. Public notice is hereby given that all persons coming within the meaning of this order and enrollment who do not report and are not enrolled on or before the 10th day of November next, will be arrested and summarily punished. By order of

Major-Gen. HURLBUT.

F. A. STARRING, Colonel and Ass'tant Provost-Marshal General Department, in charge Enrollment.

GAMBLING HOUSES.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 28, 1864. [Extract.]

* * * * * * *

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 292—2. The Mayor and Police of the city of New-Orleans are hereby commanded to notify all proprietors and employes of gambling houses in this city to close their establishments before the first day of November next.

The evils of these places are so manifest as to require no comment.

Any person found keeping gambling houses within this city, or engaged in any capacity therein, on or after the 1st day of November next, will suffer confiscation of his furniture and utensils employed in said business, fined according to his means, and will be assigned to an active regiment in the field as teamster or cook, as he may be best fitted, if an able-bodied man. If not fitted for military duty of the kind named, he will be subjected to labor on the fortifications, or other public works, or to imprisonment, as the case may be.

All officers and employes of the Provost-Marshal's Department will give vigorous assistance to the City Police in fulfilling this order.

This order will be enforced by the District Commanders in all cases where similar establishments are known to exist within their limits.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HURLBUT.

O. S. SARGENT, 1st Lieut. A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

COLORED VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 27, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 154.—Under authority contained in letter of instructions, dated Headquarters Military Division West Mississippi, Oct. 15, 1864, two regiments of colored volunteer infantry will be raised within the city and neighborhood of New-Orleans, for one year's service—the organization and recruitment to conform to that prescribed in orders and regulations for United States volunteers.

Officers will be appointed by the President, from candidates nominated by the Commander of the department, approved by the Commander of the military division. * * *

The troops raised under this order will not be credited in the quota of any State. * * *

By command of Maj.-Gen. HURLBUT.

GEORGE B. DRAKE, Major and Asst. Adj.-Gen.

The City Judgeship.

The contest for the City Judgeship lies between Messrs RUSSELL, HOWE and STEWART, Mr. TULLY, of Mozart No. 2, having withdrawn from the course. Mr. HOWE, Mozart, is evidently rapidly gaining on Judge RUSSELL, of Tammany, and it looks now as though he would outstrip him. He is a much more popular man, and, with his friends, is more energetically at work. All the while ORLANDO L. STEWART, the non-partisan candidate, but nominated by the Unionists, is rapidly adding to his strength. The more his character and ability are discussed, the more anxious are the public to put him on the bench, and secure an independent, *uncontrolled* and fearless Judge. There seems to be every indication of his success, but good citizens must keep to work to insure it.

The Soldiers and the Candidates.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been a patron and constant reader of your valued journal for some time, I take the liberty of informing you of a very pleasant incident that occurred in the march of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment up Broadway last evening.

I was in an omnibus on the left of the line, and I thought while there was apparently cheering for "McCLELLAN" on the right, it was very queer at my end of the line that the soldiers were silent. When I arrived further up the street I made the discovery that the cheering came from a hotel-stoop on the corner of Eighth-street, while the soldiers in return gave vent to their feelings by hissing; but when the line arrived opposite the corner of Thirteenth-street, (the headquarters of a Republican club,) the men made the air ring with their cheers for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. Thus you can see how the soldiers cheer for "Little Mac," the same as a certain party wish to vote for them. Yours, respectfully, H. W. C.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE FRAUDS.

Arrest and Arrival of Capt. Ottenot in Washington.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 5.

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. OTTENOT.

Capt. LOUIS I. OTTENOT has just arrived, and been sent to the Old Capitol, and states that he signed his name to a large number of blanks, affidavits and powers of attorney in Col. NORTH's office. COMBS also stated to him that he—COMBS—had signed his (OTTENOT's) name before he arrived. OTTENOT seems quite penitent.

Another Phase of the Fraud—A Warning from Nashville.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 5.

To the Union Press of the State of New-York:

I have to-day received a letter, dated Nov. 1, 1864, from an officer at Nashville, Tenn., who is personally known to me to be of the highest credit, from which I make the following extract, which is all that relates to the subject:

During the late Wheeler and Forrest raids in this region, several thousand Government employes here were placed under arms, drilled by companies and brigaded. The organization still exists, prepared for any emergency. Our Democratic friends have interpreted our soldiers' voting law as covering this class of soldiers, they alleging that these men are in the military service, and for several days have been furnishing them with the papers, blanks, ballots, &c. Mr. SEYMOUR left last week, but intrusted one O'FLANNAGAN with the work here. After the ho ollein had been conveyed, Mr. SEYMOUR took two hundred blanks from our room stored there for safety, and used them in this work, and to-day two hundred and fifty more came to us for O'FLANNAGAN. If you are not aware of this proceeding I thought I would do you a kindness and acquaint you with the facts that perhaps you might take measures to have these votes headed off at the polls on the 8th."

I send this to caution the people of the State of New-York against this additional fraud. JOHN F. SEYMOUR is a brother of Gov. SEYMOUR.

C. H. THOMPSON,
Of New-York State Union Committee.

Arrest of Capt. Ottenoth, of the 179th New-York Volunteers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 5.

Capt. OTTENOTH, of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteers, was arrested here and sent to Washington the day before yesterday, on the charge of being implicated in the soldiers' voting frauds.

The *Express* this morning editorially states that frauds in the soldiers' votes have been discovered in this city.

Report of Gov. Seymour's Commissioners—They Say Their Mission Failed—What That Mission Was—Can Anyone Tell?

AMASA J. PARKER, WILLIAM KELLY and WILLIAM F. ALLEN, who were appointed by Gov. SEYMOUR to proceed to Baltimore and Washington to *interfere* in some way or other with the course of justice in regard to the arrest of Col. NORTH and his associates, have returned and made a report. We give the leading points.

They first made a request that the votes seized at the Washington Agency might be delivered over to them to be forwarded. This was complied with promptly. The report says:

"An assurance was given by the Judge-Advocate that these were all the ballots that had been seized and detained, and they were immediately delivered to agents of the State for the purpose of being forwarded to their several destinations. They had been for five days detained on the way, and it is impossible to say whether such detention has deprived the soldiers of their franchise, or whether there was still time left for all of them to reach the persons to whom they were addressed in different and remote parts of the State."

A permit to visit Col. NORTH was asked for, which was also granted. They visited the prison, and found the prisoners, as they say, undergoing close and inhuman confinement—of which they "afterward complained to the Judge-Advocate, and also to the Secretary of War and the Assistant-Secretary, and were happy to learn, at subsequent visits to the prisoners, that the severities were relaxed and their condition made more tolerable."

The Commissioners then made the following request

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 31.

The undersigned respectfully request the Secretary of War to appoint a military officer of the New-York volunteers to attend at No. 286 F-street, to administer oaths to voters. Also, two officers to attend two agents from New-York to perform similar duties at the hospitals in this city. Also, an officer to go with one agent to Alexandria for a like purpose. Also, one to go to Baltimore for a like purpose.

AMASA J. PARKER,
W. F. ALLEN,
WM. KELLY, } Commissioners.

"The Secretary of War promptly directed that the officers asked for should be assigned, but none were in fact obtained until the forenoon of the 2d of November, it being said to be necessary to procure them from Annapolis. At the time last named they arrived and were assigned to duty according to the request made.

The undersigned have not yet obtained a copy of the charges against Col. NORTH and the others in custody, though they have applied to the Judge-Advocate for them. The last information they have been able to obtain on the subject was that they were not prepared, and that when they were ready a copy would be served upon the accused in the prison and upon their counsel in the city, if desired. The undersigned are obliged to close their duties here, and make their report without having seen any charges against the accused, though they were informed by the Judge-Advocate of the general character of the offenses alleged.

They also requested the Judge-Advocate to show them the preliminary proof which he claimed to have in his possession against the accused, but he declined to show them, on the alleged ground that such a course would be unusual.

It may be proper here to say that from the best investigation the undersigned have been able to make, *though there may have been irregularities*, they have found no evidence that any frauds, either against any elector or the elective franchise, have been committed by any person connected with the New-York agency."

The commissioners then addressed a long letter to the Secretary of War, in which they proceeded to object to the jurisdiction of the military authorities over the parties arrested, on the ground "that they are not in the military service of the United States, or in any way subject to the orders of the military authorities; that they are the servants of the State of New-York, subject to its authority and amenable to its laws; and that the acts charged, if proved to have been committed, are not offences against any law of Congress, or any rule or order of the War Department made by authority of law; and that the acts, if offences at all, are only offences against the laws of the State of New-York, and punishable by those laws only."

The commissioners also assert that FERRY and DONOHUE were at the the time of their arrest at Baltimore in the capacity of State agents under authority from Gov. SEYMOUR, and if we are not entirely mistaken in our views of the case, their trial was a nullity, for want of jurisdiction in the court or commission by which they were tried. We therefore ask that these men be surrendered by the United States Government to the State Government, that they may be tried, and if guilty of any offence against the laws, be suitably punished.

To all this the Secretary of War replied in the following note:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, November 1.

Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Hon. Wm. F. Allen, Hon. Wm Kelly, Commissioners, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of yesterday's date, delivered to me last night, has been carefully considered; and, involving as it does, important legal questions, it has been referred to the Judge-Advocate General, chief of the bureau of military justice, for an opinion and report. When that is received, the determination of the department will be communicated to you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The commissioners then addressed two more letters to the Secretary of War, asking, in the event of a refusal to surrender the parties, that the trial be postponed, in order to procure witnesses, and that the parties be released on parole. To these requests the following reply was received:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 2.

Messrs. Amasa J. Parker, W. F. Allen, William Kelly, Commissioners, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to the request contained in your letter of this date, that the trials of Col. NORTH, Mr. COMB and Mr. JONES, may be postponed until after the approaching election, I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that the Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, Brig.-Gen. HOLT, to whom the letter was referred, reports as follows: "The within paper is not regarded as presenting any legal grounds for postponing the trials referred to. It is believed that the cases should be allowed to take the ordinary course."

With regard to your request of this date for the release on their parole of the persons alluded to, Gen. HOLT further reports as follows: "It is expected that the trial of these parties will be proceeded with to-morrow. No reason is perceived, therefore, for paroling them."

Such being the view of the Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, the Secretary of War does not feel authorized to pursue a different course on the applications presented by you.

The Secretary regrets that it has not been in his power to make an earlier response to your application.

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. HARDIE,
Colonel Inspector-General, U. S. A.

The Commissioners then addressed a letter to the President in reviewing the case, and communicating the same demands that had been made to the Secretary of War. In conclusion the report says:

"Under these circumstances, after having retained counsel for the persons accused, the labors of the undersigned are brought to a close, their power is exhausted, and nothing remains but to report their proceedings. The demands made in behalf of the State of New York are thus refused. The persons arrested are to be summarily tried before a military commission clearly, in our opinion, without jurisdiction, in violation of their personal rights, in usurpation of the just powers of our State, and in the midst of an exciting political contest; and though, up to this time, the morning of Thursday, the 3d of November, when we were leaving Washington, no charges have been served on the accused, and perhaps none have yet been framed, yet we are told the trial shall proceed immediately, and that the time asked for to procure witnesses for the defence shall not be afforded."

In the face of this, and before the report was printed, the trial was adjourned ten days to accommodate the prisoners.

The Fraudulent Votes.

The Rochester *Democrat* states that on the day for registering votes, a prominent Democrat of one of the Wards of that city stated to the inspectors of election that he had one hundred and fifty soldiers' votes in his possession which contained only the McClellan electoral ticket, and inquired if he had authority to make up the deficient State and local tickets by adding the vote the Democratic nominations! Singular and absurd such a statement was, the Board of Inspectors (Democratic) were divided in opinion, and could not decide the knotty question! The matter was accordingly referred to three of the leading lawyers in Rochester, Messrs. HENRY R. SELDEN, SANFORD E. CHURCH and WM P. CORNWELL, for their opinion. Mr. CHURCH was the first one called upon, and gave as his opinion that the person holding the vote had unconstitutional hortly to supply the deficiencies by adding State and local ballots to complete the set. Judge SELDEN was, of course, of a contrary opinion, holding the common sense opinion that it was the soldier and not 'the 'proxy' who voted, and whose will was to be consulted. Mr. CORNWELL gave the same decision. The *Democrat* states further that the ballots named were received unsealed and open to inspection and abuse. This is exactly contrary to the law, which provides that the ballots shall be sealed, and if opened before the day of election the vote must be lost. It thinks they are undoubtedly a batch of the lot manufactured by FERRY, DONAHUE and the negro, which, it will be remembered, were, according to FERRY's confession, left deficient as regards the local and State tickets, and the deficiency was to be supplied in this State to suit the several localities. The Copperhead who had them in charge was, however, too green in the business to follow up the programme, and knew no better than to refer the case to the Inspectors of election instead of doing it all himself. In this way he has revealed the plot, so far as he is concerned, by which one hundred and fifty forged votes were to have been pushed in next Tuesday.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 5.

PUBLIC DEPOSITORIES.

The following National Banks have been, during the past week, constituted Depositaries of the public funds and financial agents of the United States:

The City National Bank, of Worcester, Mass.

The Blackstone National Bank, of Boston, Mass.

ISSUE OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The national currency issued to banks for the week ending Nov. 5, amounts to $2,054,370. Total amount issued to date, $60,300,000.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been established during the week ending Nov. 5:

First National Bank, Newcastle, Penn. Capital, $150,000.

Union National Bank, Philadelphia. Capital, $250,000.

First National Bank, Angelica, N. Y. Capital, $100,000.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

A dispatch from Admiral Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated this morning, communicates the intelligence of the capture of the blockade-runner *Lady Sterling*, on Friday night, October 28, by the United States steamers *Calus*, *Calypso* and *Fort Jackson*. She had 550 bales of cotton, and is 1,000 tons burthen. She is a fine Beaufort, with her engines disabled. She is a beautiful paddle-wheel steamer, built by Ash, of London, for T. S. Bigbie. Her engines are 300-horse power. She is reported to be very fast, seventeen knots per hour. She sailed from London in August last, and succeeded in entering Wilmington, and was captured in endeavoring to run out. The vessel and cargo are estimated to be worth at least $800 000.

THE MIGRATION HOMEWARD TO VOTE.

Thousands of persons, soldiers and civilians, continue to leave Washington for their homes to vote next Tuesday. The travel is unprecedented and extra trains are numerous. Some of the heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus, together with a very large number of Government clerks, have departed hence on similar business.

ARMY MATTERS.

There is not the least probability of immediate active operations in the Army of the Potomac unless the enemy shall provoke hostilities. The accounts to day from that quarter possess no public interest whatever.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The printing for the departments, of that of the War Department especially, is so urgent that the numerous presses of the Government Printing Bureau cannot keep up with the demand, and hence the private printing establishments are employed to assist.

THE POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

Accounts received at the Post-office Department represent the new postal money-order system as satisfactorily inaugurated.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

AFFAIRS AT BUFFALO.

Particulars of the Late Attempted Raid—How the Plan Failed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 5.

A letter received this morning from a friendly Canadian, dated Drummondville, near Niagara, gives the particulars of the designed raid on Buffalo, which only failed, he says, through the promptitude of our authorities. Two Confederate officers named Mock and DIMMIS had charge of the affair. All arrangements were completed. They had a hundred men in Buffalo, who had been coming in for a week previous, and were scattered about the city in different boarding places. At a signal these men, by means of Greek fire, were to fire the city.

Though the plan has failed, it is not entirely abandoned, and they swear they will yet destroy Buffalo.

An Armed Steamer in the Rebel Service—Preparations to repel any Attack.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 5.

It is reliably ascertained that the propellor *Georgiana* has been purchased by the rebels in Toronto, and is being strengthened and armed somewhere on the Canada shore for the purpose of sinking the steamer *Michigan*, and for piratical excursions generally on the coast. She was ostensibly purchased by a house in Toronto for the lumber trade. She came to Buffalo harbor on the 3d inst., to have some part of the machinery repaired, but left soon after. She was without any description of freight. We are prepared for her here.

From Oswego—The Rebel Raiders.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 5.

Precautionary measures are being taken by the military and civic authorities for the reception of the rebel raiders, should they attempt to visit this city. If they come they will meet with a warm reception.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held this morning, and, among other resolutions adopted for the defence of the city, a special police force was appointed to patrol the streets at night.

A detachment of the Forty-eighth Regiment, New-York State National Guards, were on duty last night.

A detachment from this regiment are also picketing the docks, harbor and river, and guards are placed at various places in the city.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 4.

We have no news of particular interest to report to-day.

Politics is the all-engrossing subject of public attention throughout the State. Both parties are marshaling their forces and holding large meetings in every place of consequence.

Major-Gen. KEYES, who lately arrived here, is working and speaking in favor of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

The Pirate.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The *Bulletin* has received a special dispatch which says:

The recent report in regard to the *Tallahassee* being off the Delaware Break-water originated by a salute fired from Fort Delaware on the arrival of the U. S. gunboat *Galena*.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 5.

There was a fire this forenoon at No. 175 Washington-street, corner of Quay-street. The building was occupied by JAMES PRATT, as a warehouse. It is said that there was $50,000 worth of drugs in the building. The total loss is from $70,000 to $75,000.

Colorado Decides Not to Enter the Union.

DENVER CITY, C. T., Saturday, Nov. 5.

The official canvass of the vote on the "State" question, shows about 600 majority against the proposition.

Naval.

THE RHODE ISLAND.—The U. S. steamship *Rhode Island*, commander STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD, from Aspinwall, arrived here Friday evening, having conveyed the mail steamship *Costa Rica* to that port and back.

The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD; Lieut. and Ex. officer, Frederick E. Smith; Act. Masters, Chas. O'Neil and L. Tunner; Act. Ensigns, Robt. Semfare and Nichols Pratt; Act. Chief Engineer, John J. McCutcheon; Assist. Surgeon, Edward B. Bingham; Assist. Paymaster, Wm. Lee Darling; Act. 1st Assist. Eng. Francis Handerson; Act. 2d Assist. Eng. James F. Powers; Act. 2d Eng., Chas. W. Radell; Act. 3d Engs., Chas. C. Black, N. H. McCoy; Act. 3d Engs., John A. Hughes, W. J. Pattison; Act. 3d Eng., Chas. M. Bugg; Gunner, Henry Hamilton: Act. Master's Mates, E. S. Bradbury, Geo. H. Appleton, H. R. Gardner, Richard W. Wallace, John F. Fisher; Captain's Clerk, Langdon S. Rogers; Paymaster's Clerk, W. J. Bent.

SERENADE TO ACTING BRIG.-GEN. JOS. E. HAMBLIN.—Col. Jos. E. HAMBLIN of the 65th N. Y. Volunteers, commanding a brigade in the Sixth Army Corps, under Gen. SHERIDAN, was the recipient of a serenade on Thursday evening, from the members of the 7th Regiment, National Guard (to which he was formerly attached), with GRAFULLA'S full Regimental Band, at the residence of R. C. RAYMOND, in Forty-sixth-street. Col. HAMBLIN has recently returned from the Valley of the Shenandoah, where he was severely wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek early on the morning of the 19th of October, while gallantly leading his Brigade in a charge on the enemy. Although faint from the loss of blood, and his horse killed under him, he refused to leave the field, and remained in command until late in the afternoon. The wound—which is in the thigh—is is improving, and he hopes to be able to resume his position in the front at an early day. Col. HAMBLIN has taken an active part in the war since its commencement, having originally left New-York in the Summer of 1861 as Adjutant of DURYEE's Zouaves.

Evening Exchange.

$60,000	Amer. Gold.	243	200	Reading R.	127⅜
10,000	do	243	200	do	137
10,000	do	242	100	M. S. & N. I.	76⅛
10.000	do	242½	230	do	76⅛
5,000	O. & M. Cer.	42	1800	do	76⅛
40,000	do	41⅝	100	do	129⅛
5,000	do	41⅝	10	Ill. Cen. R.	129⅛
10,000	do	41⅝	100	do	129⅛
1100	Erie R.	102	100	do	129⅛
1.0	do	102	200	Clev. & Tol.	113⅛
200	do	101⅞	350	do	114
1050	do	101⅞	100	Rock Island	102⅜
360	do	101⅞	200	do	102⅜
1300	do	101⅞	200	do	103
300	do	101⅞	100	do	103
200	do	101⅞	200	Chic. & N. W.	58⅛
1100	do	101⅞	200	do	58⅛
500	do	101⅞	300	do	57
100	Hudson R. R.	124	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	83⅛
300	do	124	200	do	84
800	do	125	600	P. Ft W. & C.	105⅜
400	do	125⅛	100	do	105⅜
100	do	125⅛	100	Mar. Min. Co.	87⅛

Stocks yielded a little after the call. Gold sold up to 244⅜, and stood, at close of report, about 243⅜.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 5—*In steamship New-York, for Bremen, &c*—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Devens, Boston; F. Julius Moller, Havana; Mrs. F. Baumann and child, Chicago; C. E. Papendieck, Bremen; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cramer and 3 children, Joseph Stuart, Jr., F. Klug, all of New-York; H. Freeman, Boston; Mrs. M. Weatherich, Toledo; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Berkowits and 4 children, Allentown, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. E. Buhlmann and 4 children, Plymouth, Ill.; Edward Kornmann, Chicago; W. W. Legge, Southampton; W. Gros, New-York; Mrs. Anna M. Schuster and child, Chicago; Mrs. Catharine Huff, New-York; H. A. Schleffiin, New-York; Mrs. Louis Hand, Chicago; J. H. Stehl, New-York; Wm. Hettig, Miss Josephine Hettig, St Genevieve, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. G. Sturmer and child, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Ch. A. G. Lohmann and child, St. Louis; Mrs. Rodes and child, Hamilton, C. W., and 68 in the steerage. Total, 113.

Nov. 5—*In steamship Glasgow, for Liverpool*—Mother Mary Teresa, Sister Mrs. Daniel Tripp and child, Mr. Mallet, Mr. Kennedy, Washington; John J. Foote, New-York; Lieut. Som

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4094. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS

TO-MORROW'S ELECTION

Gen. Butler in Command in the State of New-York.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

Troops Detailed to Preserve the Peace and Prevent Rebel Incursions.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH THE ELECTIONS

Raiders and Rebels and Ballot-box Stuffers Warned.

HEADQUARTERS CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—In obedience to the orders of the President, and by the assignment of Maj.-Gen. DIX, Commanding Department of the East, Maj.-Gen. BUTLER assumes command of the troops arriving and about to arrive, detailed for duty in the State of New-York, to meet existing emergencies.

To correct misapprehension, to soothe the fears of the weak and timid, to allay the nervousness of the ill-advised, to silence all false rumors circulated by bad men for wicked purposes, and to contradict once and for all false statements adapted to injure the Government in the respect and confidence of the people—the Commanding-General takes occasion to declare that troops have been detailed for duty in this district sufficient to preserve the peace of the United States, to protect public property, to prevent and punish incursions into our borders and to insure calm quiet.

If it were not within the information of the Government that raids, like in quality and object to that made at St. Alban's, were in contemplation, there would have been no necessity for precautionary preparations.

The Commanding-General has been pained to see publications by some, not too well-informed persons, that the presence of the troops of the United States might by possibility have an effect upon the free exercise of the duty of voting at the ensuing election.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

The soldiers of the United States are specially to see to it that there is no interference with the election unless the civil authorities are overcome with force by bad men.

The armies of the United States are "ministers of good and not of evil." They are safeguards of constitutional liberty, which is FREEDOM TO DO RIGHT, NOT WRONG. They can be a terror to evil doers only, and those who fear them are accused by their own consciences.

Let every citizen having a right to vote, as according to the inspiration of his own judgment, freely. He will be protected in that right by the whole power of the Government if it shall become necessary.

At the polls it is not possible exactly to separate the illegal from the legal vote—"the tares from the wheat"—but it is possible to detect and punish the fraudulent voter, after the election is over.

Fraudulent voting in election of United States officers is an offence against the peace and dignity of the United States.

Every man knows whether he is a duly qualified voter, and he who votes, not being qualified does a grievous wrong against light and knowledge.

Specially is fraudulent voting a deadly sin and heinous crime, deserving condign punishment in those, who, having rebelliously seceded from, and repudiated their allegiance to this Government when at their homes in the South, now having fled here for asylum, abuse the hospitality of the State and clemency of the Government by interfering in the election of our rulers.

Such men pile rebellion upon treason, breach of faith upon perjury, and forfeit the amnesty accorded them. It will not be well for them to do so.

There can be no military organization in any State, known to the laws, save the militia and armies of the United States. By command of

Maj.-Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER.

R. F. PUFFER, Captain, A. D. C., A. A. A. General.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

Excitement at Suspension Bridge—The Citizens Arming—Warning of an Intended Raid from Toronto—The Rebels Directed by Leading Canadians.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Sunday, Nov. 6.

There is much excitement on the American side at the anticipated raid. The citizens are arming. Goods and valuables are being removed. A special train with troops is expected to-night.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Nov. 6.

The following is an extract from a letter received here to-day, by the editor of the Express, from Dunnville C. W., dated the 5th:

"Look out for a raid on Buffalo from Toronto and Hamilton, Tuesday next. The advance guard is at Port Erie and Suspension Bridge, or will be on Monday. Their headquarters are at Toronto. Some leading Canadians direct the raiders, who are not all Southerners." The letter is signed "JOHN B. HADLEY."

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Ariel—The Rebels Getting Supplies of Cattle Across the River.

The steamship *Ariel*, Capt. S. G. RUSSELL, commanding, arrived here yesterday. The *Ariel* sailed from New-Orleans on Sunday morning, Oct. 30, at 9 A. M. She brings the U. S. mail, 16 cabin passengers, 285 bales of cotton, and sundry merchandise.

Her last post of voyage was rough and stormy, heavy northwest winds prevailing. Nothing of special interest occurred during the voyage. Passed steamship *Fanny Skay*, 18 miles, and *Guiding Star*, 30 miles below the city, going up.

We are indebted to the purser for favors.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The steamer *James Pierce* arrived with 65 bales of cotton. The dispatch boat *Volunteer* has returned from up the river, having taken the vote of the Mississippi fleet.

Fourteen hundred cattle were lately crossed the river at Jackson Point for the rebels.

Lieut. EARLE left Natchez on the 27th, on an expedition below.

Gen. HURLBUT has ordered the raising of two one-year regiments for the defence of the city.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Electoral, State, Congressional and Assembly Tickets in New-York.

The State and Congressional Tickets in Nomination Elsewhere.

The following tables exhibit the various tickets in nomination which will be voted for to-morrow in this State and elsewhere:

NEW-YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

AT LARGE.

Union.	Democratic.
Horace Greeley,	William Kelly,
Preston King,	Washington Hunt.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

District.	Union.	Democratic.
1.	Obadiah Bowne,	Robert Christie,
2.	Jas. S. T. Stranahan,	Isaac Van Anden,
3.	George Ricard,	William Marshall,
4.	Ab'm J. Dittenhoefer,	August Belmont,
5.	Wm. H. McKinney,	Isaac Bell,
6.	Thomas B. Asten,	Charles P. Daly,
7.	Isaac T. Smith,	Osw'd Ottendorfer,
8.	George Opdyke,	George Law,
9.	Guy R. Pelton,	Daniel Devlin,
10.	Alexander Davidson,	Andrew E. Suffern,
11.	James W. Taylor,	James E. Quinlan,
12.	Charles L. Beale,	Moses Y. Tilden,
13.	Thaddeus Hall,	Jacob Hardenbergh,
14.	John Tweddle,	Samuel H. Ransom,
15.	Cornelius L. Allen,	William A. Russell,
16.	Alonzo W. Morgan,	Stephen Griffin,
17.	Hiram Horton,	David C. Judson,
18.	Allen C. Churchill,	Chauncey Vibbard,
19.	Ebenezer Blakeley,	Robert Parker,
20.	John Clarke,	Dewitt C. West,
21.	John J. Knox,	Henry O. Southworth,
22.	Thomas Kingsford,	Delos De Wolf,
23.	George W. Bradford,	Matthias Van Hoesen,
24.	John E. Seeley,	Cullen Foster,
25.	Jedediah Dewey,	Alonzo Bradner,
26.	Myron H. Weaver,	Henry D. Barto,
27.	James Alley,	Daniel C. Howell,
28.	John W. Stebbins,	Thomas Cornes,
29.	William Bristol,	Henry J. Glowacki,
30.	Joseph Candee,	Solomon Scheu,
31.	John P. Darling,	Benj. Chamberlain.

STATE TICKETS.

	Union.	Democrat.
Governor	R. E. Fenton.	Horatio Seymour.
Lt.-Gov	T. G. Alvord.	David R. Floyd Jones.
Com. Com	F. A. Alberger.	Jarvis Lord.
In. Prisons	D. P. Forrest.	David B. McNeil.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1.	George W. Curtis.	Stephen Taber.
2.	Sam. T. Maddox.	T. G. Bergen. / Demas Barnes.
3.	Jas. Humphrey.	Thos. H. Faron. / J. Creighton.
4.	Carolan O'B. Bryant.	Morgan Jones. / William Walsh.
5.	Epes E. Ellery.	N. Taylor. / Thos. Kasson.
6.	H. J. Raymond. / R. C. Hawkins.	*Elijah Ward. / E. P. Norton.
7.	W. Boardman.	*J. W. Chanler.
8.	W. E. Dodge.	*J. Brooks. / T. J. Barr.
9.	W. A. Darling.	J. T. Smith. / G. E. Baldwin. / *A. Herrick. / Fernando Wood.
10.	F. Larkin.	*W. Radford.
11.	A. S. Murray.	*C. H. Winfield.
12.	J. A. Ketchum.	*H. A. Nelson.
13.	T. B. Gates.	E. N. Bushell.
14.	J. H. Gardner.	C. Goodyear.
15.	*J. C. Griswold.	W. L. Van Alstyne.
16.	*O. Kellog.	T. S. Gray.
17.	*C. T. Hulburd.	
18.	*Jas. M. Marvin.	A. C. Paige.
19.	D. Hubbard, Jr.,	H. Sturges.
20.	A. H. Ladin.	F. W. Hubbard.
21.	R. Conkling.	*F. Kernan.
22.	S. T. Holmes.	A. Kerry.
23.	*T. T. Davis.	W. C. Ruger.
24.	*T. M. Pomeroy.	G. W. Cuyler.
25.	*D. Morris.	B. Slosson.
26.	*G. W. Hotchkiss.	J. Magee.
27.	H. Ward.	A. J. McNeil.
28.	E. Hart.	J. L. Angle.
29.	Burt Van Horn.	J. W. Willette.
30.	S. J. Kelley.	J. M. Humphrey.
31.	H. Van Aernam.	J. K. Button.

Vote for President in 1860.

Counties.	VOTE—Rep.	Dem.	MAJORITY—Rep.	Dem.
Albany	9,836	11,145	—	1,310
Allegheny	6,443	3,530	2,913	—
Broome	4,554	2,876	1,678	—
Cattaraugus	5,956	3,409	2,545	—
Cayuga	7,922	5,954	1,968	—
Chautauqua	6,481	3,673	4,808	—
Chemung	2,949	2,178	741	—
Chenango	5,685	3,686	1,999	—
Clinton	3,961	3,370	591	—
Columbia	5,108	4,722	386	—
Cortland	3,283	1,172	2,181	—
Delaware	5,901	3,712	1,789	—
Dutchess	8,763	6,971	692	—
Erie	12,430	10,885	1,545	—
Essex	3,454	1,793	1,661	—
Franklin	3,103	1,402	1,701	—
Fulton and Hamilton	3,111	2,897	214	—
Genesee	4,464	2,456	2,008	—
Greene	3,137	3,534	—	397
Herkimer	5,302	3,362	1,940	—
Jefferson	8,796	5,831	2,965	—
Kings	15,882	20,583	—	4,700
Lewis	3,257	2,274	983	—
Livingston	5,178	3,764	1,314	—
Madison	6,289	3,216	3,073	—
Monroe	10,929	7,291	3,417	—
Montgomery	2,628	3,353	275	—
New-York	33,280	62,283	—	29,003
Niagara	4,992	3,741	1,251	—
Oneida	12,508	9,011	3,497	—
Onondaga	11,243	7,222	4,021	—
Ontario	5,764	3,634	2,130	—
Orange	5,898	6,011	—	113
Orleans	3,859	2,246	1,613	—
Oswego	9,027	5,414	3,613	—
Otsego	6,543	5,061	1,482	—
Putnam	1,243	1,335	—	92
Queens	3,749	4,392	—	643
Rensselaer	8,461	8,421	40	—
Richmond	1,486	2,370	—	884
Rockland	1,416	1,369	—	959
St. Lawrence	11,324	4,007	7,317	—
Saratoga	5,900	4,552	1,348	—
Schenectady	2,154	1,994	160	—
Schoharie	3,279	4,213	—	934
Schuyler	2,551	1,708	843	—
Seneca	3,025	2,990	35	—
Steuben	8,250	5,023	3,227	—
Suffolk	3,756	3,519	237	—
Sullivan	2,944	3,170	—	226
Tioga	3,760	2,743	1,017	—
Tompkins	4,348	3,026	1,322	—
Ulster	6,775	6,252	523	—
Warren	2,719	1,970	749	—
Washington	6,173	3,452	2,721	—
Wayne	6,668	3,938	2,730	—
Westchester	6,771	8,081	—	1,310
Wyoming	4,498	2,390	2,108	—
Yates	3,014	1,466	1,548	—
Total	362,646	312,510	91,039	48,903

Republican majority on State vote, 50,136.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Dist.	Union.	Democrat.
1.	A. Slade.	Harman H. Van Derzee.
2.	Jos. Clark.	Oliver M. Hungerford,
3.	C. S. Redfield,	James McIntyre,
4.	J. W. Frink,	Michael A. Nolan. / John Madden.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

1.	Chas. M. Crandall,	
2.	A. M. Lewis,	

BROOME COUNTY.

	E. C. Merserau,	S. H. French.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

1.	Wilkes P. Angell,	E. H. G. Meacham.
2.	E. W. Topliff,	Ephraim C. Elliott.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

1.	Benj. M. Close,	William Keville.
2.	John L. Parker,	Michael S. Myers.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

1.	Sex H. Hungerford,	Uriah Laduc.
2.	M. Crowell,	Flint Blanchard.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

	*W. P. Post,	John Haggerty.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

1.	Geo. W. Sumner,	H. L. Barnes.
2.	Sam. S. Stafford,	A. J. Beebe.

CLINTON COUNTY.

	*Geo. Hallock,	Smith M. Weed.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

1.	J. C. Byrne,	Walter Shutts.
2.	S. W. Carpenter,	H. Van Alstyne.

CORTLANDT COUNTY.

	Rus. C. Squires.	C. M. Hathaway.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Dist.	Union.	Democrat.
1.	J. E. Sherman,	
2.	J. Oliver,	A. C. Cowles.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

1.	*J. Howard,	Benj. Riggins.
2.	M. D. Wilber,	J. C. Doughty.

ERIE COUNTY.

1.	R. L. Burrows,	*W. W. Stannard.
2.	*F. P. Stevens,	H. S. Cutting.
3.	H. T. Foster.	Jno. G. Langner.
4.	Ed. W. Godfrey,	Dav. N. Brown.

ESSEX COUNTY.

	*W. H. Richardson.	Milote Barker.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

	H. W. Kimball,	

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.

	N. H. Stone,	W. N. Clark.

GENESEE COUNTY.

	J. W. Brown,	J. G. Shepard.

GREENE COUNTY.

	Henry Van Loan,	P. W. Hallenbeck.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

1.	H. Tillinghast,	Z. C. Priest.
2.	E. B. Lee,	Lawrence Harter.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1.	Jas. G. Kellogg,	Andrew Smith.
2.	*Lewis Palmer,	C. T. Hammond.
3.	R. B. Buddecom,	Andrew Comwall.

KINGS COUNTY.

1.	*P. S. Crooke,	Jarvis Whitman. / Andrew A. Myers.
2.	James Johnston,	Wm. H. Veeder.
3.	R. B. Dawson,	Stephen Haynes.
4.	Jos. G. Ward,	Patrick Burns.
5.	*John C. Perry.	John A. Donahue.
6.	George B. Magrath,	C. Boswell.
7.	*Jacob Worth,	John Hanson.

LEWIS COUNTY.

	N. Clark,	G. E. Woolworth.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

1.	Hugh D. McCall,	Scott Lord.
2.	J. B. Morey,	Geo. D. Lord.

MADISON COUNTY.

1.	A. A. Brown,	
2.	Alfred Strong,	W. H. Walrath.

MONROE COUNTY.

1.	*F. Andrus.	H. Nelson Curtiss.
2.	Thomas Parsons,	*John McConville.
3.	William Rankin,	Rawson Harmon.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

	Barzillai McNeil,	Simeon Sammons.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

1.	John Shipton,	*Jacob L. Smith. / H. Hamilton. / J. Donovan.
2.	Richard G. Keyes,	James Dangley.
3.	Alfred G. Buell,	*George M. Curtis. / Francis Skelly. / George Loutrell.
4.	Joel Sammis,	*James B. Murray.
5.	Chas. T. Polhamus,	Charles Blauvelt.
6.	William Higgins,	Edward S. Maloy. / Hugh Bonner.
7.	H. E. Russell, / Thomas E. Stewart, / A. E. Daten,	Joshua Isaacs. / George W. Morton. / Simon Meyer.
8.	Elihu R. Campbell,	Jacob Seebacher. / T. J. Campbell.
9.	Samuel C. Reed, / Charles A. Lamont,	D. V. Freeman, / Thomas J. Creamer.
10.	Samuel C. McGraw,	Samuel Mullen. / Patrick McGrane.
11.	Robert Usher, Jr., / John V. Gridley,	James Gibeon. / John Macdonald.
12.	J. R. Taylor,	*Joseph A. Lyons. / Patrick Dailey.
13.	Joel W. Mason,	Thomas Ryan. / Alexander Ward. / A. H. Reavey. / Thos. O'Callaghan.
14.	John W. Edmonds,	*Michael N. Salmon. / William H. Smith.
15.	Thos. B. Van Buren,	Menzo Diefendorf. / *Steph. R. Plackney. / William Sinclair.
16.	Wm. H. DeCamp,	Henry Arcularius. / John Keegan. / H. Cochrane.
17.	Jacob D. C. Outwater,	*Sid. P. Ingraham, Jr.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

SHERIFF.

Union.	Tammany.	Anti-Tammany.
John W. Farmer.	John Kelly.	Michael Connolly.

COUNTY CLERK.

Jas. M. Thomson.	Henry W. Genet.	William C. Conner.

CITY JUDGE.

Orlando L. Stewart.	Abram D. Russell.	Wm. F. Howe.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

Union.	Democratic.
W. T. B. Milliken.	A. Oakey Hall.

SUPERVISOR.

Union.	Tammany.	Anti-Tammany.
Andreas Willmann.	John Fox.	Fredk. Repper.

CORONERS.

F. W. Ranney,	B. Gamble,	Owen Keenan.
Louis Naumann,	Wm. O. Gower,	Phillip Merkle,
Edward Collins,	John Wildey,	Phil. O'Hanlon, Jr.,
Alex. Wilder.	Wm. Schirner.	Wm. O. Donnell.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

1.	A. H. Pickard,	James H. Corbitt.
2.	G. C. Humphrey,	S. S. Hopkins.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

1.	S. R. Campbell,	*Abram B. Weaver.
2.	Lorenzo Rouse,	J. T. Doolittle.
3.	Wm. B. Patrick,	Thomas D. Penfield.
4.	George W. Cole,	Simeon Fuller.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

1.	*Albert L. Green,	John C. Monro.
2.	Daniel P. Wood,	J. Dean Hawley.
3.	H. P. Talman,	Manoah Pratt.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

1.	V. Edgerton,	Nathaniel K. Cole.
2.	Ed. Brunson,	David A. Pierpont.

ORANGE COUNTY.

1.	A. B. Hulse.	William C. Hasbrouck.
2.	Francis Marvin,	Theodore H. Cooper.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

	*Edward L. Pitts,	John Pratt.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

1.	Elias Root,	William J. Preston.
2.	R. K. Sanford,	Alfred Morton.
3.	A. W. Severance,	John Davis.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

1.	Philor Benedict,	L. J. Burditt.
2.	*George M. Hollis,	W. W. Snow.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

QUEENS COUNTY.

1.	John M. Clark,	William Turner.
2.	James Ryder,	Charles McNeil.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

1.	Titus E. Eddy,	George C. Burdett.
2.	R. M. Hasbrouck,	George Tibbitts.
3.	Theo. D. Platt,	M. V. A. Fonda.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

1.	T. G. Younglove,	Geo. W. Chapman.
2.	*Ed. Edwards,	David Ames.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

	*C. Stanford,	C. W. Hunter.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

	L. H. Jackson,	Ed. Aldrich.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

	*Lorenzo Webber,	Timothy Owen.

SENECA COUNTY.

	C. H. Weed,	Geo. B. Daniels.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

1.	*Wm. E. Bonham,	
2.	*Alex. Olcott,	
3.	Horace Bemis.	

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

1.	*Wm. H. Gleason,	Henry A. Holmes,
2.	Jarvis R. Mowbray,	*Henry C. Platt.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

	Henry M. Edsall,	James Matthews.

TIOGA COUNTY.

	Wm. W. Shepard,	Wheeler H. Bristol.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

	*Henry B. Lord.	Daniel H. Bailey.

ULSTER COUNTY.

1.	Seymour L. Stebbins,	*Jessie F. Bookstaver,
2.	Jacob Lefever,	Lewis Smith,
3.	S. M. Taylor,	Andrew Weller.

WARREN COUNTY.

	Jerome Lapham,	James Ferguson.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1.	Alexander Barclay,	Alex. Robertson,
2.	Sylvester E. Spoor,	Oliver Bascom.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1.	*Thadeus W. Collins,	Miles S. Leach,
2.	Wm. H. Rogers,	James Kent.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Dist.	Union.	Democrat.
1.	Wm. K. Strong,	Pierre C. Talman,
2.	Wm. Cornell,	A. H. Lockwood,
3.	*Geo. A. Brandreth,	James Cox.

WYOMING COUNTY.

	Geo. G. Haskins,	Lucius H. Browne.

YATES COUNTY.

	Eben S. Smith,	Peter H. Billey.

* Members of last Assembly.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE TICKET.

	Union.	Democratic.
Governor	John A. Andrew.	Henry W. Paine.
Lieut.-Gov	Joel Hayden.	Thomas F. Plunkett.
Sec'y of State	Oliver Warner.	F. O. Prince.
Auditor	Levi Reed.	Moses Bates.
Attorney-Gen'l	Chester I. Reed.	S. O. Lamb.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1.	*T. D. Eliot.	S. B. Phinney.
2.	*Oakes Ames.	J. Maguire.
3.	*A. H. Rice.	J. S. Sleeper.
4.	*S. Hooper.	J. G. Abbott.
5.	*T. B. Alley.	J. B. Morse.
6.	*D. W. Gooch.	J. T. Greenwood.
7.	*G. S. Boutwell.	T. H. Sweetser.
8.	*J. D. Baldwin.	Geo. Hodges.
9.	*W. L. Washburne.	Nath. Wood.
10.	*H. L. Dawes.	Harvey Arnold.

NEW-JERSEY.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1.	J. F. Starr,	I. V. Dickinson.
2.	W. A. Nevill,	*Geo. Middleton.
3.	C. Scranton.	C. Stigreaves.
4.	Theo. Little.	*A. J. Rogers,
5.	E. B. Wakeman.	E. R. V. Wright.

MARYLAND.

STATE TICKET.

	Union.	Democratic.
Governor	Thos. Swann.	E. F. Chambers.
Lieut.-Gov	Chris. C. Fox.	Oden Bowie.
Comptroller	R. J. Jump.	A. L. Jarrett.
Attorney-Gen	A. Randall.	Isaac N. Steele.
J. Ct. Appeal	D. Weisel.	

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1.	J. A. J. Creswell,	H. McCullough,
2.	Edwin H. Webster,	W. H. Kimmel,
3.	Chas. E. Phelps,	A. L. Knott,
4.	Frank Thomas,	
5.	John C. Holland.	*Benj. C. Harris.

DELAWARE.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Union.	Democrat.
*N. B. Smithers.	J. A. Nicholson.

MISSOURI.

STATE TICKET.

	Union.	Democratic.
Governor	Thos. C. Fletcher.	Thomas L. Price.
Lieut.-Gov	George Smith.	Luke W. Burris.
Sec'y. of State	Francis Rodman.	James McFerran
Auditor	Alonzo Thompson.	Chas. C. Rozier.
Attorney-Gen'l	Robert F. Wingate.	A. M. Wolfolk.
State Treasur.	W. Bizzot.	—— Bingham.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Union.	Democrat.
1.	C. P. Johnson. / W. B. Moore.	J. Hogan.
2.	*H. T. Blow.	
3.	T. E. Noell.	D. C. Tuttle.
4.	*S. H. Boyd.	
5.	*J. W. McCling.	Sample Orr.
6.	R. T. Van Horn.	E. H. Norton.
7.	*Ben. F. Loan.	
8.	J. F. Benjamin.	J. M. Glover.
9.	G. W. Anderson.	Odon Guitar.

ILLINOIS.

STATE TICKET.

	Union.	Democratic.
Governor	Richd. J. Oglesby.	Jas. C. Robinson.
Lieut. Gov	William Bross.	S. Corning Judd.
Sec'y of State	Sharon Tyndale.	Wm. A. Turney.
Auditor	O. H. Miner.	J. Hise.
State Treas	Jas. H. Beveridge.	Alix Starne.
Sup. Pub. Ins	Newton Bateman.	J. F. Brooks.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Union.	Democratic.
AT LARGE.	
Samuel W. Moulton.	*James C. Allen.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1.	John Wentworth.	Cyrus H. McCormick.
2.	*John F. Farnsworth.	Merrill C. Johnson.
3.	*E. B. Washburne.	Elias B. Stiles.
4.	A. C. Harding.	*Charles M. Harris.
5.	Ebon C. Ingersoll.	James S. Eckels.
6.	Burton C. Cook.	Samuel K. Casey.
7.	H. P. B. Bromwell.	*John R. Eden.
8.	Shelby M. Cullom,	*John T. Stuart.
9.	Hugh Fullerton.	*Lewis W. Ross.
10.	N. M. Knapp.	Anthony Thornton.
11.	E. Callahan.	Samuel S. Marshall.
12.	Jehu Baker.	*Wm. R. Morrison.
13.	A. J. Kuykendall.	*William J. Allen.

MICHIGAN.

STATE TICKET.

	Union.	Democratic.
Governor	Henry H. Crapo.	Wm. M. Fenton.
Lieut. Gov	K. O. Grosvenor.	Martin S. Brackett
Sec'y of State	Jas. B. Porter.	Geo. B. Turner.
Auditor	Emil Anneke.	Chas. W. Butler.
Attorney-Gen'l	Albert Williams.	Levi Bishop.
Jus. of Sup. Ct.	Thos. M. Cooley.	Alpheus Felch.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1.	*Fernando C. Beaman.	Daniel A. Noble.
2.	*Charles Upson.	Nathaniel A. Balch.
3.	*John W. Longyear.	David Johnson.
4.	Thomas W. Ferry.	Frederick Hall.
5.	Rowland E. Trowbridge.	*Augustus C. Baldwin.
6.	*John F. Driggs.	William Willard.

IOWA.

STATE TICKET.

	Union.	Democratic.
Secretary of State	James Wright.	John H. Wallace.
Auditor	John A. Elliott.	E. C. Hendershott.
Attorney-General	Isaac L. Allen.	Chas. M. Dunbar.
Judge Supreme Ct.	Chester C. Cole.	Thos. M. Monroe.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1.	*James F. Wilson.	Joseph K. Rornuck.
2.	*Hiram Price.	Geo. H. Parker.
3.	*Wm. B. Allison.	
4.	*Josiah B. Grinnell.	Ira C. Mitchell.
5.	*John A. Kasson.	M. D. McHenry.
6.	*A. W. Hubbard.	

MINNESOTA.

STATE TICKET.

	Union.	Democratic.
Ch. Jus. Sup. Court	Thomas Wilson.	A. G. Chatfield
Associates	S. J. R. McMillen. / John M. Berry.	T. Wilder. / Ed. O. Hamblin

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1.	*W. Windom.	H. W. Lamberton.
2.	*Ignatius Donnelly.	J. Gilman.

WISCONSIN.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1.	Halbert E Paine,	John W. Cay.
2.	*Ithamar C. Sloan,	George B. Smith.
3.	*Amasa Cobb,	Charles G. Rodolph.
4.	A. Scott Sloan,	*Charles A. Eldridge.
5.	Philetus Sawyer.	Gabriel Bouck.
6.	Walter D. McIndoe,	Henry Reed.

KANSAS.

STATE TICKET.

	Union (Lane.)	Union (Anti-Lane.)
Governor	S. J. Crawford.	Solon O. Thatcher.
Lieut.-Gov	James McGrew.	John J. Ingalls.
Sec'y of State	R. A. Barker.	Wm. R. Saunders.
Auditor	John R. S. Wallow.	Asa Hairgrove.
Attorney-Gen'l	J. D. Brumbaugh.	Hiram Griswold.
Asso. Jus. S. Ct.	Jacob Safford.	Sam'l A. Kingman.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

Union (Lane.)	Union (Anti-Lane.)
Sidney Clarke,	Albert L. Lee.

CALIFORNIA.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1.	D. C. McRuer,	T. G. Downey,
2.	*W. Higby,	J. Coffroth,
3.	T. Bidwell,	J. Temple.

* Members of last Congress.

How will New-York Vote?

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

I hear the question asked a hundred times a day. For a general answer, I beg leave to submit to you the following estimate:

UNION MAJORITIES.

Allegheny	4,200	Oneida	600
Broome	2,800	Onondaga	3,000
Cattaraugus	2,100	Ontario	1,600
Cayuga	3,500	Orange	500
Chautauque	4,500	Orleans	1,400
Chemung	200	Oswego	2,400
Chenango	1,500	Otsego	400
Clinton	250	Rensselaer	1,000
Columbia	150	St. Lawrence	7,500
Cortland	2,200	Saratoga	1,500
Delaware	1,100	Schenectady	100
Dutchess	250	Schuyler	700
Erie	500	Steuben	2,300
Essex	1,300	Suffolk	50
Franklin	700	Tioga	1,100
Fulton and Hamt'n.	250	Tompkins	1,800
Genesee	1,400	Warren	300
Herkimer	1,300	Washington	2,800
Jefferson	3,200	Wayne	1,800
Lewis	450	Wyoming	1,000
Livingston	1,500	Yates	1,400
Madison	2,800	Total Union	72,800
Monroe	1,800	Total Copperhead	48,500
Montgomery	200	Union Majority	24,300
Niagara	1,000		

COPPERHEAD MAJORITIES.

Albany	2,000	Rockland	800
Greene	500	Schoharie	1,500
Kings	5,000	Seneca	200
New-York	35,000	Sullivan	200
Putnam	450	Ulster	50
Queens	800	Westchester	1,200
Richmond

THE CONDITIONS OF LASTING PEACE.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond

DEAR SIR: I have read with the most careful scrutiny, as I do all that comes to us, in anything like an authentic shape, from the same source, the speech of JEFF. DAVIS, delivered at Augusta, as given in the TIMES Oct. 22. Whatever falls from this extraordinary man has for me a peculiar attraction, from the apparently contradictory characteristics of his moral traits, having, not by training but as the gift of Nature, the

Il vise scritto ai pensieri stretti;

and, by training, the faculty of saying flatfootedly what would, from its apparently self-damaging admissions, seem to have escaped in the excitement of passion; whilst, with a reticency that is never surprised, he withholds what alone it would be most important for his adversary to know.

This speech, and the two letters of Messrs. BOYCE and JOHNSON, are counterparts of too singular a character to have escaped the meditation of most thoughtful persons, who are watching the coincidences of expression, of thought and of views of the organs of secession in Europe—of the cessation of hostilities and peace-at-any-price persons in our own midst, and of the leading Secessionists themselves. When we carefully scrutinize passages of these remarkable documents, comparing them with indisputable facts, it would be difficult to find a better illustration of the *mot* attributed to TALLEYRAND, that "the object of speech is to cover up the real intent of the speaker." What these gentlemen have said, in their respective ways, to the public, is far less important than what they have left unsaid. It is all a part of the same game, now pretty well played out, but too profitable, while it lasted, not to prompt strenuous efforts to revive it; for there are still some who are always willing to be cheated on one point, if they are left to secure another. "Give us the political power that we alone seek for, as couched in the language of our vague generalities, and we will not trouble you in what you value most, but watch we affect to despise—the petty spoils of office." Is not this the sum and substance of the new compact now sought to be brought about by these gentlemen, who have no other way open, forsooth, to address JEFFERSON DAVIS but through the columns of the public press, with the peace-at-any-price men of the North?

JEFFERSON DAVIS, in his speech, says:

"We are not engaged in a Quixotic fight for the rights of man; our struggle is for inherent rights, and who would surrender them? Let every paper guarantee possible be given, and who would submit?"

Gov. JOHNSON in his letter, says:

"The President of the Confederate States never uttered anything more true than when he said to the unofficial messenger of President LINCOLN that "we are not fighting for slavery, but for the right of self-government."

Can anything be more satisfactory than the text and the commentary. "Our struggle is for *inherent rights*," says DAVIS. "We are not fighting for slavery, but for the right of self-government," echoes JOHNSON. That's just our notion, echoes the peace-at-any-price adherent; nothing can be clearer. What's the use of paper guarantees? We thought we had one, but you tore it all to tatters. Still it will do well enough to pretend we are going to mend it.

JEFFERSON DAVIS in his speech says:

"There are some I know who have looked upon Confederate legislation as needlessly harsh. I would that it could have been unnecessary. I would that goods could have been bought in market rather than impressed—that the armies could have been filled by volunteering rather than by conscription, and yet I look upon the latter as the more just. You force all men to make roads, pay taxes, serve on juries; why should not all fight your battles? My opinion on this subject has not changed. I believed and believe now it is just, that it would have been better had it been the policy from the beginning of the war, and I indorse it in all its length, and breadth, and depth."

Now Mr. BOYCE comes in and says:

"We have been at war not quite four years, and what is the result? Is not our Federal Government in the exercise of every possible power of a national central military despotism? Suppose there were no States, only Provinces, and unlimited power was conferred upon you and Congress—what greater power would you exercise than you do now? Have we not carried conscription to its last limits? Is not every man in the country between 17 and 50 subject to military authority? None are exempt except upon considerations of public interest. Have we not been compelled to lay direct taxes in the very teeth of the theory of the Constitution? Have we not issued such vast amounts of paper money as to unsettle all values? Have we not compelled the holders of our paper money to fund it, or lose one-third? Have we not seized all the railroads? Have we not destroyed railroads and built others? Have we not established a universal system of impressment of property, at our own prices. In our own money (Mr. BOYCE's cotton?) Have we not established a Government monopoly of the exportations of the great staples of the country? (Mr. BOYCE's cotton?) Have we not compelled those whom we permit to reclaim at home to execute bonds to furnish their products to us at our prices? Have we not suspended the writ of habeas corpus? Have we not introduced the passport system, which, we used to think, belonged to the iron despotism of Europe? In short, has not the Federal Government done everything that a centralized military despotism could do? Indeed, if you were appointed Military Dictator, what greater power could you exercise than you now do? I allude to these things not to complain of them, but to lament them. * * * It is plain that our Government exercises the powers of a central despotism. I blame no one for it. I am sure those who are at the head of the Government would gladly have it otherwise."

This is all very bad, truly, says the peace-at-any-price man; but you are mistaken on one point; somebody is to blame. All this is owing to the action of, as you, Mr. JOHNSON, very justly call him, the tyrant LINCOLN.

Now does any man, who has dispassionately followed the course of the Southern leaders, and of Southern feelings as exhibited, particularly in South Carolina, for so many past years of political turmoil, take these quotations as anything more than WORDS, WORDS? If he does, and has no game to play, I pity his credulity.

But now let Mr. JOHNSON speak, and we shall have the key-note. He says:

"I look with anxiety to the approaching Presidential election in the United States. For, although the Chicago Platform falls below the great occasion, and the nominee still lower, yet the triumph of the Democratic party of the North will certainly secure a temporary suspension of hostilities, and an effort to make peace by an appeal to reason. They confess that four years of bloody war, as a means of restoring the Union, has proven a failure. They declare that the true principles of American government have been disregarded and trampled under foot by the present Executive of the United States. Their success will bring a change of Administration, and, with that, a change of policy. It will do more, and what is of infinitely greater importance, it will bring the two contending parties face to face in the arena of reason and conciliation. Then, and there can be discussed the history of all our difficulties, the principles involved in the bloody issue and the respective interests of both Governments. Such is my conviction of the omnipotence of truth and right, that I feel an abiding confidence that an honorable peace would ultimately spring from such negotiations."

No one, be it noted, has ever heard discussed all these matters. They are quite new!

Now let us hear Mr. BOYCE again. He has argued with all the refined subtleties of CALHOUN himself, and now perorates, in language most pathetic and most grandiloquent. He proposes a repetition of that sad farce at Washington, the Peace Congress; where, as some of the Southern leaders said, "If the United States would present the South a blank sheet, to inscribe her terms on, they would send it back with contempt." But let Mr. BOYCE speak for himself:

"It may be said, the proposed convocation of the States is unconstitutional. To this I reply, we can amend the Constitution. It may be further objected that to meet the Northern States in conference is to abandon our present form of Government. But this no more follows than that their meeting us involves an abandonment of their form of Government. A Congress of the States in their sovereign capacity is the highest acknowledgment of the principles of State Rights. This imposing assemblage is, in my opinion, the best, since it is the most august tribunal to which the great question of peace could possibly be referred. Imagine this grand council of States in the act of convening after the people, everywhere in peaceful possession of the right to elect their ambassadors, had done so! What a sublime spectacle it would present! There would be nothing to compare with it in moral grandeur, in ancient or modern times. The friends of humanity, and progress, and civilization, and all Christians in every land, would rejoice at the spectacle, and millions in every clime, the good everywhere, would mingle their prayers in all tongues for an auspicious issue to these great deliberations."

And then, good, simple man, having exhausted argument, pathos and bathos, he says to JEFFERSON DAVIS:

"You and Mr. LINCOLN can never make peace. You may traverse indefinitely the same bloody circles you have been moving in for the last four years, but you will never approach any nearer than you are now. Your only hope of peace is in the ascendency of the conservative party North. Fortify that party, if you can, by victories, but do not neglect diplomacy."

And now what says JEFFERSON DAVIS? Weigh his words, for he, at least here, means what he says:

"My first effort was for peace, and I sent commissioners to endeavor to arrange an amicable dissolution. From time to time, I have made repeated efforts to that end, but never, never have I sought it on any other basis than independence. But do I expect it? Yes, I do."

To this he adds:

"Words will not now avail. You must consult your heart; perform more than the law can exact; yield as much as freemen can give, and all will be well. With peace and freedom a glorious career opens for these Confederate States. Relieved from class legislation, free from taxes—indirect, it is true, but imposed by your rulers twenty years past—no longer subject to Northern speculators, grinders of the faces of the poor, and deniers of the rights of men, you will start forward in the brightest of futures."

Here, at least, there is no ambiguity. No searching about for meaningless futilities. And ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in the words of ANDREW JACKSON, replies: "THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED." And the American people, answer: "THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED." Amen!

The remedy, a grand Convention of all the States, represented by their Ambassadors! What a sublime spectacle, truly! SLIDELL, MASON, WISE, WIGFALL, PICKENS, RHETT, &c. How sublime! The Roman Senate, when BRENNUS entered it, was nothing to this. JOHN B. FLOYD unhappily is no more.

Let those who are ready to rise in sedition against the draft; let those who decry our finances, at home and abroad; let those who mourn, hardly in secret, over the victories of our armies; let those who do not conceal their joy at their reverses; let those who cry out against our taxation; let those who make accusation of inequality in our legislation; read carefully this speech of the greatest leading mind of the South, and these letters of the tried, war-jaded, discouraged representatives of that class of the Southern Oligarchs who, with equal ignorance and presumption, fired the Southern heart, and madly precipitated it into a rebellion, without ground or cause—meditate on these documents, and ask themselves in what alone they can place their hopes. I repeat, what I wrote in my last, that there can be no lasting peace, until the North or the South can dictate it from an impregnable vantage-ground.

Very truly yours.

D. H. MAHAN.

WEST POINT, Oct. 24, 1864.

SPEECH OF HON. CHAS. SUMNER.

Slavery and the Rebellion One and Inseperable—Meeting at Cooper Institute.

By request of the Young Men's Republican Union, Hon. CHARLES SUMNER spoke at Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance, and the orator was warmly greeted. His subject was "Slavery and the Rebellion One and Indivisible." He discoursed at great length and with consummate ability and characteristic eloquence. The following are the main features of the speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: There is much misconception, even among well-meaning persons, with regard to the object of the war, while partisans do not tire of misrepresenting it. A plain statement will show the truth as it is. It is often said that the object of the war on our part is simply to restore the Constitution, and much mystification is employed in regard to the extent or limits of such a contest. Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolution, adopted by both Houses of Congress, declared that the war was "not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, *nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States*; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union *with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired.*" I rejoice to remember that I did not vote for that resolution. It was unsatisfactory to me at the time and is more unsatisfactory now. While plausible in form, it was in the nature of a snare. Again it is said that the object of the war is to abolish slavery. This is also a mistake, although it is generally urged by those who seek occasion to criticise the war, and, therefore, it is in the nature of a misrepresentation. At the beginning of the war and during its early stages, slavery was left untouched in the enjoyment of a peculiar immunity, such as was accorded to no other rebel interest. If this peculiar immunity has been discontinued, it is only because slavery is at last seen in its true character, and because its absolute identity with rebellion has come to be recognized. Not to restore the Constitution, not to abolish slavery, do we now go forth to battle. For neither of these. But simply *to put down the Rebellion*. It is this and nothing more. Never in history was there a war where the object was so manifest. If, in the process of putting down the rebellion, the Constitution shall be completely restored or slavery shall be completely abolished, the war will still be the same in its essential object. Look at the origin of the war and you will see how its true character appears beyond question. Certain slave-masters, after long years of conspiracy, rose against the Republic and struck at its life. The reason assigned for this parricide was as strange as the deed. It was simply because the people of the United States, by a constitutional majority, according to the forms of law, had elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President. On this alleged reason, and to defeat his administration, rebellion was organized. You are familiar with the succession of parricidal blows that ensued. State after State, beginning with South Carolina, always traitorous, undertook to withdraw from the Union. The Senators and Representatives in Congress actually withdrew from the National Capitol, leaving behind menaces of war. Custom-houses, post-offices, mints, arsenals, forts—all possessions of the National Government—one after the other, were seized by the rebel slave-masters. All this was way. Meanwhile, the rebel States had taken the form of a confederacy, with slavery as its corner-stone, and had proceeded to organize an immense military force in the service of the rebellion. At last, after long-continued preparations, the rebel batteries opened upon Fort Sumter, which, after a defence of thirty-four hours, was compelled to surrender. There was rejoicing at the rebel capital, and the rebel Secretary of War, addressing an immense audience, let drop words which reveal the true character of the war. "No mas," said he, "could tell where the war this day commenced would end, but he would prophecy that the flag which now flaunts the breeze here would float over the old Capitol at Washington before the 1st of May. Let them try *Southern chivalry*, and test the extent of Southern resources, and it might float eventually over Faneuil Hall itself." It was already the 12th of April, and the rebel flag was to float over the National Capitol before the 1st of May. Surely it was time that something should be done in self-defence. Thus far the National Government had done nothing, absolutely nothing. It had received blow after blow; it had seen its possessions, one after another, wrested from its power; it had seen State after State assume the front of rebellion; it had seen the whole combined in a pseudo confederacy, with a rebel President, surrounded by a rebel Cabinet and a rebel Congress; and it had bent under a storm of shot and shell from rebel batteries. At last it spoke, calling the country to arms. Search history, and you can find no instance of equal audacity on the part of rebels, and no instance of equal forbearance on the part of government.

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It becomes important to know and comprehend the rebellion, and especially its animating impulse or soul. It was obvious, at once, to all familiar with history, that this rebellion stood out in bad eminence, unlike any other of which we have authentic record on earth; that it was not a dynastic struggle, that it was not a religious struggle, that it was not a struggle against a conqueror, that it was not a struggle for freedom, but that it had in it none of these elements, whether dynasty, religion or freedom, for it was simply a struggle for *slavery*; and so completely had slavery entered into and possessed it, that the rebellion was charged to itself. If you would find a parallel to this transcendent wickedness, you must pass "the flaming bounds of space and time" and look on that earlier rebellion, when Satan strove against the Almighty Throne, to establish the supremacy of sin, even as now this insensate rebellion strives to establish the supremacy of slavery. It is because partisans have failed to see the true character of the rebellion, or been unwilling to recognise it, that they have not felt how absurd it was to say that the war on our part has been changed, when nothing has been done but to recognize the identity between slavery and the rebellion. There has been no change. It is still a war to put down the rebellion; but we are in earnest, and are determined that the rebellion shall not save itself by skulking under the alias of slavery. Call it rebellion or call it slavery, it is one and the same. There are two elemental forces which are now in deadly conflict, and these two elemental forces are nothing but slavery and liberty. It is almost superfluous to add that these are natural enemies, and cannot exist together. Where slavery is there liberty cannot be; and where liberty is there slavery cannot be. To uphold slavery, there must be an uncompromising denial of liberty; to uphold liberty there must be an uncompromising denial of slavery. Each in self-defence must strike the other. Therefore between the two there is constant hostility and undying hate. This eternal warfare is not peculiar to our country. It belongs to the nature of universal man. If it fails to show itself anywhere, it is because slavery has won its most detestable triumph, and blotted out the Heaven-born sentiment of freedom. Circumstances among us, going back to our earliest history, have given unprecedented activity to these two incompatible principles, and have at last brought them into bloody battle, face to face. But it is only a part of the universal conflict which must endure so long as a single slave shall wear a chain. Slavery itself is a *state of war*, ready to burst forth in blood whenever the slave reclaims that liberty which is his right, or whenever mankind refuses to sanction its inhuman pretensions.

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Thus it stands. The conflict is directly between slavery and liberty. But because slavery aims at the life of the Republic, the conflict involves our national existence; and because our national death would be the despair of liberty everywhere, it involves this great cause throughout the world. Slavery, from the beginning, has been a disturber, and it is now a red handed traitor. I do not travel back before the Revolution; but starting from that great event, I show you slavery always offensive, and forever thrusting itself in the path of national peace and honor. The Declaration of Independence, as originally prepared by JEFFERSON, contained a vigorous passage denouncing KING GEORGE for his patronage of the slave-trade. The slaveholders insisted upon striking it out, and it was struck out, and here was their first victory. At the adoption of the Federal Constitution, they insisted upon the recognition of the slave-trade as the condition of the Union, and here was another victory. In the earliest Congress, under the Constitution, they commenced the menace of disunion, and this menace was continued at every turn of public affairs, especially at every proposition or even petition touching slavery, until it triumphed signally in that atrocious Fugitive Slave Bill, which made all the Free States a hunting-ground for slaves. Throughout these contests slavery was vulgar, brutal, savage, while its braggart orators and chaplains heralded its claims. At last it struck at the pioneers of Liberty in Kansas. There was its first battle. The next was when it took up arms against the National Government and rallied all its forces in bloody rebellion. Thus is this rebellion, by unquestionable pedigree, derived from slavery, and the parent lives in the offspring. * * * It is, when we see the rebellion *as it is*, in its true light, face to face, that we see our whole duty. Then must the patriot whatever may have been his personal prejudices or party associations, insist, at all hazards, that slavery shall not be suffered to escape from that righteous judgment which is the doom of the rebellion. No false tenderness, no casuistry of politics must intrude to save it anywhere; for you cannot save slavery anywhere without just to that extent saving the rebellion. Show me anywhere a sympathizer with slavery and I will show you a sympathizer with the rebellion. Our duty is clear. In the sacred service of patriotism nothing can be allowed to stand in the way. Fortress, camp, citadel, each and all must be overcome; but the animating soul of every fortress, camp or citadel throughout the rebellion is slavery. Surely, when the country is in danger, there can be no hesitation. And as the greater contains the less, so this greatest charity of the country embraces for the time all other charities. * * * * * * * *

If we examine the two propositions of surrender to slavery, we shall find them equally flagitious and impracticable. Both allow the country to be sacrificed for the sake of slavery—one by breaking the Union in pieces that a new slave power may be created, and the other by continuing the Union that the old slave power may enjoy its sway and masterdom. Both pivot on slavery. One acknowledges the slave power *out of the Union*; the other acknowledges the slave power *in the Union*. * * * * * * * *

But if you agree to abandon the patriots and the slaves in the rebel States, you will only begin your infinite difficulties. How will you determine the boundary line which is to cleave this continent in twain? Where shall the god Terminus be allowed to plant his altar? What States shall be left at the North in the light of liberty? What States shall be consigned to the gloom of slavery? Surely no sweetness to surrender can make you surrender Maryland, now redeemed by the votes of citizen soldiers; nor West Virginia, admitted as a Free State into the Union; nor Missouri, which has been made the dark and bloody ground. And how about Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana? There also is the Mississippi, now once more free from its fountains to the sea. Surely this mighty river will not again be compelled to wear chains. But if the boundary line is settled, then will arise the many-headed question of terms and conditions. On what terms and conditions can peace be stipulated? The exulting rebels, whose new empire is founded on the corner-stone of slavery, will naturally exact promises for the rendition of fugitive slaves. Are you, who have just emancipated yourselves from this obligation, ready to renew it, and to repeat again an inexpiable crime? But if you do not, how can you expect peace? Then it will remain to determine the commercial relations between the two separate Governments, with rights of transit and travel. If you think that rebels, flushed with success, and scorning their defeated opponents, will come to any practical terms—any terms which will not leave our commerce and all who are engaged in it, exposed to outrage—you pay but a trust in their moderation which circumstances thus far do not justify. The whole idea is little better than an excursion to the moon, in a car drawn by geese, as described by the Spanish poet. But suppose the shameful sacrifice consummated, the impossible boundaries adjusted, and the illusive terms and conditions stipulated, do you imagine that you have obtained peace? Alas! no. Nothing of the sort. You may call it peace, but it will be war in disguise, ready to break forth in perpetual, chronic, bloody battle. Such an extended inland border, separating slavery from liberty, will be a constant temptation not only to enterprises of smuggling, but to hostile incursions, so that our country will be obliged to sleep on its arms, ready to spring forward in self-defence. Every frontier town will be a St. Alban's. Military preparations, absorbing the resources of the people, will become permanent instead of temporary, and the arts of peace will yield to the arts of war. The national character will be changed, and this hospitable continent, instead of being the prosperous home of the poor and friendless, thronging from the Old World, will become a repulsive scene of confusion and strife, while "each new day a gash is added to her wounds." But there is another consequence which must not be omitted. War would not be confined to the two governments representing respectively the two hostile principles, slavery and liberty. It would rage with internecine fury among ourselves. Admit that States may fly out of the Union, and where will you stop? Other States may follow, it may be in groups, or it may be singly, until our mighty galaxy is broken into separate stars or dissolved into the nebular compost of a people without form or name. Where, then, is country? Where, then will be those powerful States, which are now the pride of civilization and the hope of mankind? Handed over to ungovernable frenzy without check or control, until anarchy and chaos are supreme.

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The triumph of the rebellion will be not only the triumph of belligerent slavery; but it will be also the triumph of State rights, to this extent, first, that any State, in the exercise of its own lawless will, may abandon its place in the Union, and secondly, that the constitutional verdict of the majority, as in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, is not binding. With these two rules of conduct, in conformity with which the rebellion was organized, there can be no limit to disunion. Therefore, when you consent to the independence of the rebel States, you disband the whole company of States, and blot our country from the map of the world. I have said enough of surrender by the recognition of the Slave States, or in other words of the slave power *out of the Union*. It remains now that I should ask your attention to that other form of surrender which proposes the *recognition of the slave power in the Union*. It is proposed that the rebel States should be tempted to lay down their arms by a recognition of slavery in the Union, with new guarantees and assurances of protection. *Slavery cannot exist in any country which it does not govern.* Therefore, we are to ask the rebel slave-masters to come back and consent to govern us. Such, in plain terms, is the surrender proposed. For one, I will never consent to any such intolerable rule. But any compromise which shall recognize slavery in the rebel States is intolerable, even if you were disposed to accept it. Slavery by the very act of rebellion, ceased to exist legally or constitutionally. It ceased to exist according to principles of public law, and also according to a just interpretation of the Constitution; and having once ceased to exist it cannot be revived. When I say that it ceased to exist *legally*, I found myself on an unquestionable principle of public law, that slavery is a peculiarly local institution, without any origin in natural right, and depending its support exclusively from the local government; but if this be true—and it cannot be denied—then slavery must have fallen with that local government. When I say that it ceased to exist *constitutionally*, I found myself on the principle that slavery is of such a character that it cannot exist within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Constitution, as for instance in the National Territories, and that therefore, it died Constitutionally, when, through the disappearance of the local government, it fell within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Constitution. The consequences of these two principles are most important. Taken in conjunction with the rule that "once free always free," they illustrate the impossibility of any surrender to belligerent slavery *in the Union*. So long as slavery exists in the Union, there can be no peace. The fires which seem to be dying out will only be covered by treacherous ashes, out of which another conflagration may spring to wrap the country in war. This must not be. It is because slavery is not understood, that people are willing to tolerate it. See it as it is, and there can be no question. Slavery has in it all common crimes.

The whole thing of a compromise is impossible, and not to be tolerated. Too much blood has been shed, and too much treasure has been lavished, to allow this war to close with any such national stultification. The rebellion must be crushed, whether in the disguise of war or under the *alias* of slavery. It must be trampled out so that it can never show itself again, or prolong itself into another generation. Not to do this completely, is not to do it at all. Others may do as they please, but I wash my hands of all responsibility. History will not hold such surrender blameless. "An orphan's curse would drag to hell a spirit from on high;" but the orphans of this war must all curse the man who would consent to see its blood and treasure end in nought. Thus far I have said nothing of platforms or candidates. I have desired to present the issue of principle, so that the patriot could choose without any embarrassment from party associations. Pardon me now if for one moment I bring platforms and candidates to the touchstone. There is the Baltimore platform, with ABRAHAM LINCOLN as candidate. No surrender here. In one resolution it is declared that the war must be prosecuted "with the utmost possible vigor to the *complete suppression of the rebellion*." In another it is declared "that as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, *justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic*." There is salvation in these words, which pronounce the doom of Slavery in the name of justice and the national safety. The candidate has solemnly accepted them, not only when he accepted his nomination, but yet again when, in the discharge of his official duties, he said briefly "To all whom it may concern," that there could be no terms of peace except on the condition of "the integrity of the Union and the abandonment of slavery." In that letter of the President, unquestionably the best he ever wrote, it is practically declared, in conformity with the Baltimore Platform, that there can be no surrender to Slavery in the Union or out of the Union. Turn to the Chicago Platform and its candidate, and what a contrast! There is surrender in both forms. The platform surrenders to slavery *out of the Union*, and, in proposing a "cessation of hostilities," prepares the way for the recognition of the rebel States. The candidate, in a letter accepting the nomination, surrenders to slavery *in the Union*. The platform plainly looks to disunion. The letter seems to look to Union; but whether it looks to Union or not, it plainly surrenders to slavery. But there is still another surrender in the Chicago platform. While professing a formal devotion to the Union it declines to insist upon "National unity," or "a Union on the basis of the Constitution of the United States." No such terms are employed; but we are invited to seek peace "on the basis of the Federal Union of the States," so that according to this platform it is not the National Union—that Union of the people—accepted by Washington and defended by Webster, which we are to have, but a "Federal Union of States," where State Sovereignty as accepted by JOHN C. CALHOUN and defended by JEFFERSON DAVIS, will be supreme; and all this simply for the sake of slavery. Look at the Chicago platform or candidate, as you will, and you are constantly brought back to slavery as the animating impulse. Look at the Baltimore platform or candidate, and you are constantly brought back to liberty as the animating impulse. And thus again slavery and liberty stand face to face—the slave-ship against the *Mayflower*. There is a contrast between the two platforms which ought not to be forgotten. That of Chicago, while saying nothing against the rebellion, uses ambiguous language which is interpreted differently by different persons, while that of Baltimore is so plain and unequivocal that it leaves no room for question. But this contrast is greater still, when we look at the two candidates. Perhaps it never was presented between two candidates to the same extent. The Chicago candidate has written a subtle letter, which is interpreted according to the desires of its readers. Some find peace in it, and others find war. And this double-faced proceeding in his bid for the Presidency. I need not remind you that our candidate has never uttered a word of duplicity, and that his speeches and letters can be interpreted only in one way. And such are the two representatives of Slavery and Liberty. Fellow-citizens, such is the issue of principle; such are the platforms and candidates. And, now, I ask fearlessly, are you for Slavery, or are you for Liberty? Or, changing the form of the question, are you for the rebellion, or are you for your country? For this is the question which you must answer by your votes. In your answer, do not forget, I entreat you, is infinite, far-reaching, many-sided importance. This is no ordinary election. It is a battle-field of the war; and victory at the polls will assure victory everywhere. GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, FARRAGUT, all are watching for it. Their trumpets are ready to echo back our election bells.

Never was grander cause or sublimer conflict. Never holier sacrifice. Who is not saddened at the thought of the precious lives that have been given to Liberty's defence? The soil of the rebellion is soaked with patriot blood; its turf is bursting with patriot dead. Surely they have not died in vain. For the sake of that flag, and for the sake of the brave men that bore it, now sleeping where no trumpet of battle can wake them, stand by the flag. Tell me not of "failure." In this war, There can be but one failure, and that is the failure to make an end of slavery, for on this righteous consummation every thing depends. Let liberty be with us, and no power can prevail against us. Let slavery be acknowledged, and there is no power which will not mock and insult us. Such is the teaching of history, in one of its greatest examples. NAPOLEON, when compelled to exchange his empire for a narrow island prison, exclaimed, in bitterness of spirit, "It is not the coalition which has dethroned me—it is liberal ideas." It was not the European coalition, marshaling its forces from the Don to the Orkneys, that drove the man of destiny from his lofty throne; but it was that liberty which he had offended. He saw and confessed the terrible antagonist, when he cried out: "I cannot reestablish myself, I have shocked the people; I have sinned against *liberal ideas*, and I perish." Memorable words of instruction and warning. It is ideas that rule the world, and, unlike batteries and battalions, they cannot be destroyed or cut to pieces. Let us so conduct this contest that we shall not shock mankind or sin against liberty. Let us so conduct it that we shall have Providence on our side. Nature has placed the eye in the front, that we may look *forward and upward*; and it is only by a contortion that we are able to look behind. Therefore, in looking forward and upward, we follow nature. There was an ancient adventurer who looked behind as he was escaping from the realms of death, and he failed. We, too, shall fail, if we look behind. Forward, not backward, is the word; firmly, courageously, faithfully. There must be no false sentiment of cowardice. There must be no fear of "irritating" the rebels. When the Almighty Power hurled Satan and his implous peers

"——headlong flaming from the ethereal sky,
With hideous ruin and combustion, down
To bottomless perdition, there to dwell
In adamantine chains and penal fire,"

there was no Chicago platform, proposing "a cessation of hostilities, with a view to a convention or other peaceable means;" nor was there any attempt to save the traitors from Divine vengeance. Personal injuries we may forgive; but Government cannot always forgive. There are cases where pardon is out of place. Society that has been outraged must be protected. That beautiful land, now degraded by slavery, must be redeemed, and a generous statesmanship must fix forever its immutable condition. If the chiefs of the rebellion are compelled to give way to emigrants from the North and from Europe, swelling population, creating new values and opening new commerce; if the "poor whites" are relieved in their rights; if a whole race is lifted to manhood and womanhood; if roads are extended; if schools are planted—there will be nothing done inconsistent with that just clemency which I rejoice to consider a public duty. Liberty is the best cultivator, the surest teacher and the most enterprising merchant. The whole country will confess the new-born power, and those commercial cities which now sympathize so perversely with belligerent slavery, will be among the earliest to enjoy the quickening change. Beyond all question, the overthrow of this portentous crime, beside its immeasurable contributions to civilization everywhere, will accomplish two things of direct material advantage: first, it will raise the fee-simple of the whole South, and secondly, it will enlarge the commerce of the whole North. I turn from these things in humble gratitude to God, as I behold my country at last redeemed and fixed in history, the Columbus of Nations, once in chains, but now hailed as a benefactor and discoverer, who gave a new liberty to mankind. Foreign Powers already watch the scene with awe. Saints and patriots from their home in the skies look down with delight and WASHINGTON, who set free his own slaves, exults that the Republic which revered him as Father has followed his example.

Personal.

—Col. J. HOWARD KITCHING, Sixth New-York Artillery, who received a severe wound in the foot at the battle of Cedar Creek, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Col. KITCHING entered the service at the beginning of the war, and served all through the Peninsular campaign in Battery D, of the Second United States Regulars, with great gallantry. He has commanded a brigade from the beginning of Gen. GRANT's campaign and was specially mentioned by Gen. MEADE in his orders of May 20, for the good service done in the terrible battle at Spottsylvania Court House. It will gratify the public to learn that the surgeon who has Col. KITCHING in charge hopes to be able to save the foot.

The Weather at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Nov. 5.

At 8 o'clock last night a heavy southeast gale set in, which lasted all night.

INSTANT DEATH IN A SAW-MILL.—AUGUST STEIN, aged 17 years, was instantly killed yesterday while at work in the saw-mill at No. 13 Cannon-street. The young man was struck on the head with a piece of board which was thrown with great force from the saw. His remains were conveyed to his residence, No. 62 Broome-st. Coroner KELLY will hold an inquest.

McCLELLAN'S MILITARY CAREER.

Letter from Major-Gen. J. G. Barnard.

CITY POINT, Va., Oct. 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article of four and a half columns, headed "An Engineer turned Pamphleteer," devoted to my review of Gen. McCLELLAN's report, the *National Intelligencer* commences by calling it a "coarse and malignant personal attack on Gen. McCLELLAN." It then proceeds to select and quote, what I am bound to presume, it finds the most characteristic passages in support of this allegation. They are as follows: "Mismanagement in face of the enemy," "culpable negligence," "more than childish levity and obstinacy," "and with having forfeited every claim to generalship, even of the most indifferent character" As it was the object of the review to prove the justice of these expressions—as their propriety or impropriety depends entirely upon the proof offered—I simply refer the reader to the work itself. But as the "list of defamation," is not sufficiently exhibited in phrases which are simply corollaries from the evidence set forth, the *Intelligencer* charges me with "impeaching the truthfulness and candor of Gen. McCLELLAN by levelling against *it*" (sic) "the grossest accusations," and the phrases specified are—"resorting to an unworthy subterfuge," (p. 20;) "stultifying his own conclusions," (p. 21;) "falsifications"—the *Intelligencer's* own word, not mine—which bear "the stamp of disingenuous after-thought," (p. 25;) "and other such dishonorable imputations." I repeat here the passage from page 20:

"Citing the order detaining McDOWELL, Gen. McCLELLAN resorts to the unworthy subterfuge of representing it as a withdrawal of troops from his command, by the President, in violation of his promise 'that a thing of the sort should be repeated,' the refers to a previous withdrawal of BLENKER's division—a body of troops of which he had more than once expressed his determination to rid himself in some way,—that I might rest assured that the campaign should proceed with no further reduction from the force upon which its operations had been planned;' whereas, it was simply an enforcement of the conditions upon which the President reluctantly sanctioned the plan."

Let the reader judge; it is an issue made by Gen. McCLELLAN himself. He charges the President of the United States with a *violation of his promise*. I prove that the charge is unfounded, and style it "an unworthy subterfuge."

Gen. McCLELLAN cites a dispatch of the Secretary of War, of March 16, and proceeds to state:

"It will be observed that this order rendered it impossible for me to use the James River as a base of operations, and forced me *to establish our depots on the Pamunkey, and so approach Richmond from the north*."

Can anything be more explicit than this language? He further adds:

"The land movement obliged me to expose my right in order to secure the junction, and as the order for Gen. McDOWELL's march was soon countermanded, I incurred great risks, of which the enemy took advantage, and frustrated the plan of the campaign."

Here is a charge against the War Department of the very gravest character. I show (and it is a notorious fact) that, at the date of this order, "our depots" *were already* "*established on the Pamunkey*," and that the army was nearly up to the Chickahominy on its march "*to approach Richmond from the North*," and I quote Gen. McCLELLAN's testimony, given before the Committee on the Conduct of War, to show that in this grave charge he contradicts his own statement made under the solemnity of an oath. The record is worth repeating:

QUESTION.—Could not the advance on Richmond from Williamsburgh have been made with better prospect of success by the James River than by the route pursued, and what were the reasons for taking the route adopted?

ANSWER.—I do not think that the navy at that time was in a condition to make the line of the James River perfectly sure for our supplies. *The line of the Pamunkey offered our advantages in that respect.* The place was in a better position to effect a junction with any troops that might move from Washington on the Fredericksburgh line. I remember that the idea of moving on the James River was seriously discussed at that time, *but the conclusion was arrived at that, under the circumstances then existing, the route actually followed was the best.* I think the Merrimac was destroyed while we were at Williamsburgh.

My comment is: "The stamp of disingenuous afterthought, so palpable on every page of the report to those who are familiar with the march of events of this campaign, is here made palpable to the general reader." Had I been as "fluent in crimination," as copious in my vocabulary of literary "garbage," as my defamer, I should have found another term than "disingenuous afterthought" for this charge upon the Administration, not only baseless, but proved so by its own author.

If one reader thinks that the remaining phrase specified, "stultifying his own conclusions," is an extravagant and calumnious expression, I will only refer him to the page from which it is quoted, and the context.

Having referred to the cited instances of *my* violation of the "amenities" of discussion, the *Intelligencer* proceeds to exhibit its own respect for them. "Fluent in crimination." "reeking with personal vilification," "such a farrago of calumnious insinuation and vituperation," &c.; while the "Republican Executive Congressional Committee" come in for a share of its amenities, since, "in spite of its garbage," they are presumed to be "attracted by its odsome odor."

Having nearly exhausted its "amenities," the *Intelligencer* proceeds to "expose the palpable contradictions which exist between the 'professional opinions' of Gen. BARNARD, as compared with his 'official report' made in January, 1862," first stating that "it was partly by his (my) advice, given in his professional character as an engineer, that the attempt to dislodge the enemy from his positions on the Potomac was not made." He quotes from an official letter of mine: "Should we then, considering all consequences which may be involved, enter *into an operation merely to capture the Potomac batteries?* I think not." This letter was written at the end of February, 1862, after the blockade of the Potomac had been permitted for five months, and at a season when the commencement of active field operations was daily expected. I state that to capture the batteries, "we would have all to do if we were really opening a campaign against them;" and it was in the sense of making the batteries the *objective* of a campaign, after they had been permitted to exist for five months, and when they *must fall* as the result of successful operations against the enemy in our immediate front, that I objected to the operation. The matter was subsequently discussed by the council of war of March 2, and my conclusions substantially arrived at.

The *Intelligencer* quotes from my report on the siege of Yorktown to Gen. TOTTEN, Chief-Engineer U. S. A., to convict me of inconsistency. I say: "If we could have broken the enemy's line across the Peninsula, we could have invested Yorktown," &c., and add, "*it was not deemed practicable*, considering the strength of that line, and the difficulty of handling our forces (owing to the impracticable character of the country) to do so. If we could take Yorktown, or drive the enemy out of Yorktown, the enemy's lines were no longer tenable. This we could do by siege operations, and *the result was, in my mind, a certainty.*" Let it be borne in mind that I was writing a report *from the field*, and while the army was in active campaign. It was proper to set forth the reasons which controlled, or were supposed to control, the course taken, not to criticise it. I state that the result of a siege was, in my mind, a certainty. I do not profess to have controlled the course taken (a siege,) but state that "*it was deemed* too hazardous to attempt the reduction of the place by assault." This is the committal, and the only committal, to which I refer in my report to Gen. McCLELLAN. I do not profess to have urged an assault, or to have objected to a siege. I suggested to Gen. McCLELLAN an assault

nation in their hands, and decide its fate at the ballot-box.

The "powers that be" may not be all that we could desire, but they will not sell us to JEFF. DAVIS, nor barter our liberty for foreign gold.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL.

(Signed.)

A New Finance Plan—Large Popular Loans by Installments—Greenbacks to be Gradually Withdrawn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have submitted to the Government a financial combination, which if accepted, will produce the following results:

"Necessarily bring down the price of gold, and consequently reduce the expenses of the Government."

Bring large sums of money into the United States Treasury, without augmenting the national debt.

The President expressed to me personally, "approval of my whole plan and his best wishes." But, as I believe that it is to the interest of the country that a result be arrived at without delay, and that the Government would quicker come to a decision when it is made acquainted with the nation's opinion on this so very important matter, I send you, Messrs. Editors, a copy of my combination, which I trust by reason of the importance of the subject will meet with your consideration.

I am, gentlemen, yours, respectfully,
J. C. BRANDES.

I respectfully submit to the Government of the United States the following remarks:

Something must now be done quite new in a financial point of view, practically possible, and not yet employed in the United States, and which will secure an universal interest. An ordinary subscription for a new loan can find no subscribers, except the banks. The rich American has already plenty of American bonds, and by a new loan his capital will necessarily be diminished, and if he has capital idle, he will not, if he already has a sufficient quantity, invest it again in American bonds; he will not place all his eggs in one basket. The merchant cannot subscribe; he wants all his capital for his business. If a capital of $100,000 was formerly sufficient for his transactions, he needs to-day $300,000, as all duties and prices are augmented. There is also considerable anxiety in the minds of many, repudiation is already pronounced to be possible, and after the next elections, the Government may not only have Republicans and Democrats, but may also find a new party looming up—"Repudiators." On account of the bad state of the currency, there is also no confidence in Europe. Gold must of necessity go up, if the issue of paper money by the Government and the Banks is continued. I have taken the liberty to present myself before you with the object "to bring the price of gold necessarily down, and consequently reduce the expenses." "To bring money and plenty of money in the Treasury without augmenting the national debt." The actual situation is the natural result of the fatal measure, "the issue of paper money"—a measure which has proved fatal to all countries which have had recourse to it. A great portion of the existing paper money must be withdrawn from circulation; it must be funded in such a way and upon such terms, that the whole nation will become a subscriber to the new loan; that every one will see that it is to his interest to subscribe; that he will make money by subscribing; that Gold must go down, and his expenses will be reduced and those of the Government also. Rich and poor will hasten to subscribe, and he who has put Gold aside and will not sell to-day will hurry into the market to-morrow with his Gold, for he will understand that it gradually must go down, and that every day he will receive less paper money for it. Nevertheless, the objection may be made, that if the circulating non-interest-bearing paper money is funded, and I take it for granted that about four hundred and fifty millions of them are out, the Government will have to pay twenty-seven millions more a year in interest. Granted, but if you fund it and bring the price of Gold down, these twenty-seven millions will be richly counterbalanced, by more than three hundred millions less for the Government expenses.

But as my combination is based on funding the circulating paper money, I meet with two obstacles—firstly, I must avoid bringing any disturbance in the daily transactions; and secondly, as I deprive the Government of the great resource it has to-day, of printing money whenever it wants it, I must endeavor at the same time to bring large sums of money into the treasury, and I humbly believe I arrive at these results in the following way and by adopting the following measures:

ARTICLE 1.—On the 30th of November the plates of greenbacks will be publicly destroyed, and the Government proclaims that it will make no further issue of paper money.

ART. 2.—For the United States new Popular Loan bearing six per cent. interest in gold, a public subscription will be opened on the first of December, and closed on the 12th of the same month, at the Treasury and Subtreasury Districts and banks throughout the United States, excepting California, where, also, books of subscription will be open and closed on the same day, as well as in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfort and Hamburgh, but on other terms, and which will hereafter be made known.

ART. 3.—The subscription is destined to fund or consolidate three quarters of the circulating greenbacks if five hundred millions are subscribed, three quarters of the circulating interest-bearing notes of eight hundred millions are subscribed, and if, as undoubtedly will be the case, one thousand millions are subscribed, Congress will decide what amount the Government can accept and in what proportion the subscriptions should be reduced.

ART. 4.—Subscriptions will be received daily in these twelve days, from nine o'clock till two o'clock, and from three to five o'clock.

ART. 5.—The subscriptions for this new popular loan are to be paid in eighteen installments, ten per cent. on subscribing, and further by monthly payments of five per cent., and the last payment, the eighteenth month, also ten per cent.

OBSERVATION TO ARTICLE 5.

If the first installment of ten per cent. is to be paid in from the first to the twelfth of December, the second installment of five per cent. can only be paid in from the 1st to the 15th of February, in reference to reductions, as the vote of Congress must first be obtained. The third installment of five per cent., from the 1st of March to the 15th, and the following fourteen installments of five per cent., always from the 1st of each month to the 15th inclusive, and the last, or the eighteenth installment of ten per cent., also from the 1st to the 15th of the month. By taking subscriptions in this way, every one can and will subscribe, since, according to Article 6, all will see the influence this loan will have on the price of Gold. Every man and woman in the United States, every father, not only for himself and his wife, but also for each of his children, every professional man, every clerk, workman, laborer, all will subscribe, all will see by Article 6 that Gold must go down, and that they will economize on their daily expenses so much that they will realize a much greater sum than the amount of the installments they have to make every month; also, and by the operation of the sinking fund, they will see that their bonds will daily augment in value.

ART. 6.—As only three-fourths of the circulating paper money is to be withdrawn, the first and last installment of ten per cent. goes into the treasury, but the intermediate payments of five per cent. are to be publicly destroyed or burnt at the end of the third or fourth month after they have been paid in, excepting in the months in which interest is deducted, and which is also not needed, as only three-fourths of the circulating paper money is to be destroyed, and the calculations are based on a universal subscription amounting to $500,000,000, and there is only issued about $450,000 000 greenbacks.

OBSERVATION.

The paid in $25 000,000 of the first five per cent. installment, of the 1st to the 15th of February, will consequently be destroyed on the 31st of May or 30th of June, and the installment of five per cent. paid from March 1st to the 15th, is to be destroyed on the 30th of June or 31st of July, and so on, so that the Government will always have three or four installments of five per cent at its disposal; as these installments are renewed every month, and when it destroys one 5 per cent installment, it directly receives the new one, which is becoming due.

Consequently if this universal subscription should only amount to five hundred millions, the Government will receive during the first six months after the subscription has been closed and can dispose of—firstly, the first ten per cent installment of $50,000 000, and which belongs to the Treasury; and secondly, by four installments of five per cent each... $100,000 000, as a new installment when one is to be destroyed is already entered; but to these amounts are to be added the produce of articles 14, which I calculate will amount to $125,000,000—total, $275,000,000; and I really doubt that any loan issued in the ordinary shape, could produce such a result.

After six months the Treasury will again receive, when interest is to be deducted. (Article 12) about $10,000,000, and when for the second time interest is to be deducted, about $13,000,000, and when the last installment of 10 per cent is due and which all goes into the Treasury, $32,000,000.

ART. 7.—Nobody can subscribe for more than for one person or one amount, with the exception of manufacturers, farmers and others who have many persons in their employ, and who, to avoid disturbing them, can hand in a list with the name of each subscriber and the amount he will subscribe for, from 3 to 5 o'clock during the twelve days the subscription is open, and they will receive the following day at the same hours the certificates for each subscription.

OBSERVATION.

I have made this condition, as it will be seen by Article 14 that small bonds will always be in greater demand than large ones, and so as to prevent persons who subscribe for $20,000 from demanding two hundred $100 bonds, and for such other reasons as I will give verbally.

ART. 8.—Persons who subscribe for more than $30,600, may stipulate how they will have their bonds divided, but they cannot obtain under $600 bonds.

ART. 9.—Banks who are willing to receive subscriptions without claiming a commission, their subscriptions for their own accounts of under one million will, as compensation, not be subject to any reduction.

ART. 10.—Subscriptions are taken for $50, $100, $200, etc., always by fifties or hundreds.

ART. 11.—Subscriptions under and including $5.0 will not be subject to any reduction, whatever amount will be subscribed.

OBSERVATIONS.

As there constantly will be persons in the market who wish to profit by the advantages given to those who will pay up directly the whole subscription, and as that can be done every month from the 15th to the 30th, and as also there will be rather small sums side than large ones, small subscriptions will always be in greater demand and obtain higher premiums on the exchanges.

ART. 12.—Interest runs from the 1st of January, and on the 1st of July is deducted from the payments of the installment due of 5 per cent., the interest at 6 per cent. on the paid-in 40 per cent., so that the subscriber of $100 who comes to pay $5, has only to pay $3 80, and the same for the following terms when interest is due. In the month when interest is due the 5 per cent. installment is not to be destroyed, since to fund three-fourths of the circulating $450,000,000 Greenbacks, only $338,000,000 are required, and consequently it will be sufficient to destroy thirteen of the 5 per cent. installments.

ART. 13.—Each subscriber who has not paid up his installments to the 15th of each month, will have to pay one month's interest at 6 per cent. in Gold.

ART. 14.—Add which shows how I bring money in the treasury. To subscribers who pay up at once the following advantages are allowed; and I presume that in consequence of the following conditions, at least a quarter will be paid in during the first three or four months. Firstly, for each month a subscriber pays up easily his installments, an interest of 6 per cent. in gold, calculated to 200, is allowed, and which obtains for those who after the first two installments pay up their whole subscription, a deduction of about $8 on a $100 subscription. Secondly, the interest of the eighteen months will be directly deducted at their option. Gold calculated for the first six months at 200, next six months at 175, for the last six months at 150.

OBSERVATION.

In consequence of these advantages there can be no doubt many subscribers will constantly pay up easily their installments, and a larger amount than I calculate come into the Treasury.

SINKING FUND.

As guarantee for this loan a sinking fund should be founded in the following manner:

From January 1, 1865, an additional tax of 10 per cent. is added to all taxes and duties over $1, and as gold is going down and all prices will consequently be reduced and the sinking fund will augment the value of these new bonds, of which everybody will be a holder, all will willingly pay this additional tax.

As soon as the Treasury has received $100,000 of this additional tax of 10 per cent., it pays them to the sinking fund, which directly will have to buy at the exchange for this amount of these new bonds, and as duties and taxes amount to almost $300,000,000 a year, the sinking fund will receive from the Treasury about $30,000,000 a year, and will consequently have to buy every month for more than $2 000,000, which necessarily will maintain the price of these new bonds. It is only the first year the sinking fund will have to buy only for the sum of $30,000,000. The following year it will have to buy also for the interest of the $30.000,000 received the first year. Consequently, for $31,000,000, $800,000, and even more, as interest, has been constantly running, and thus gradually the sinking fund will absorb the whole loan in a lapse of eleven or twelve years.

ANSWER TO OBJECTIONS WHICH MAY BE MADE.

It may be objected that I do not take in consideration the actual situation, that the country has an enormous debt, that the deficit is already very great and will daily be augmented, and that even peace restored the revenues will for several years not cover the expenses, and that it finally must come to a crash. I believe, without being an optimist, that those who judge in this way make a total mistake. In all countries, in cases of emergencies, in time of war and revolution, great national debts have been created, but bankruptcy and ruin have not always been the consequence. Have not France and England during many years constantly increased their debts; even up to this day England has only succeeded, and in the last year, on the paper to join the two ends. It is only by calculating the daily issued Exchequer Bonds, or the floating debt as a revenue, that the expenses and the revenues are balanced. And has France not, since 1830, constantly had a deficit? Who speaks of bankruptcy with regard to these countries? And, even if America has a national debt of $4,000,000,000, with its immense resources, could it not pay the yearly interest of $200,000,000? A regular system of taxation is only to be established, and by augmenting the taxes of only five articles, and without that this augmentation will be of no burden to the nation, it will have a revenue sufficient to pay all the interest due, as well as by diminishing other taxes, they will produce three times as much as now. Crash—bankruptcy must be totally out of question. Who will profit by it? Who have the poor to work for when the rich is ruined. Are not all the banks holders of United States bonds? Will not the whole country be ruined? And if my plan is adopted the situation will certainly be improved and the coming deficits diminished.

Another objection which I have to meet with—What will be the final result for the Treasury? What amount will be received by it? As nobody can deny that, when I destroy three-quarters of the circulating greenbacks I bring gold down, and also the prices of all articles of which the Government is the principal consumer and purchaser, the Treasury will at least, in the coming year, make an economy of three or four hundred millions in its expenses; then, next, if the subscription even should only produce $500,000,000, it will—when the whole transaction is liquidated, at the end of twenty-one months—have received (as it has only to destroy three-quarters of $450,000,000) $62,500,000; but, moreover, during the first five months after the closing of the subscription, it will have had at its disposal the first installment of ten per cent.. $50,000,000 The three installments of five per cent..... 75,000 000 And I believe with the allowed advantages. 150,000,000

Will, during the first five months..... $275,000,000 certainly be paid up; and I really very much doubt that any loan issued in another shape will produce such a sum. But what will be the result if more than $500 000,000 are subscribed. But I expect still another objection—by throwing $300,000,000 bonds on the market these and other bonds must go down, and that they never will give any profit. But I believe this objection is also erroneous. If these bonds do not come in the market other bonds will come, and who will deny that those who subscribe do not do so in view of selling them with a premium. On the country, the bond issued. If my combination is adopted, one thousand, and many thousands, of them will never come into the market; many will keep and conserve them as a real investment; the father who subscribed for his child will not sell it, but conserve it, and so thousands of others will do.

But to my combination, as nobody can deny, must necessarily effect a fall of gold, if gold goes up and bonds and stocks also, do the latter not be readily go down? And if gold goes down and stocks and bonds also go down, do they not go up? A bond quoted $100, when gold is 250, is in reality only worth in gold, $40 quoted 60 and gold 150, $66 50, so that if it goes down in greenbacks 250, it will go up in gold $13 50. I believe everybody will be satisfied with such a fall.

Speculators will throw itself upon these bonds as well as upon all others which appear in the market. Those who do not believe in the success of the subscription will sell, those who believe that a reaction will take place will buy. Who is right? The figures will decide. But if I should make a mistake, if the almost universal subscription should only produce $500,000,000, it will not give total satisfaction to the wants of the Treasury. If the Government wants more money, where is it to find it?

In this case, what will prevent the Government in ten or twelve months to open a new subscription for a similar popular loan, and the public, who will then have taken a taste to this style of subscriptions, will the second time subscribe more eagerly than the first, as they have always done in Europe.

But what will be the currency if greenbacks are destroyed? What else than gold? There is enough gold in the country, and when the price goes down, it will soon again appear in the market, as already observed, and by the subscription in California and Europe I will also bring gold in the country.

And if gold is brought down to almost par, will not the remaining $125,000,000 of greenbacks represent the same value in gold as $500,000,000 of greenbacks if gold goes up to 300, and as it undoubtedly will?

CONCLUSION.

I do not pretend, with my combination, to provide for the coming year, but I certainly improve high y the situation.

No. 1. By bringing the price of gold down, I will at least diminish the deficit of the coming year by $300 000,000 or $400 000 000.

No. 2. During the first six months after the subscription is closed, the Government will have at its disposition the large sum of about $275,000,000—that is, if the subscription amounts to only $500 000,000 in the United States and in Europe; but what will it have, if it is more—and the Government can consequently avoid, during the same period, to increase the national debt, which it is now forced to do, as its receipts do not cover its expenses.

No. 3. When Congress next meets, the Government will not be in the sad position of being compelled to acknowledge that the last amounts of loans authorized by Congress have not been taken up, but will come with its handsful of subscriptions, and will ask, "What amount of these subscriptions shall we take?" And finally, when gold is down, the people can much easier pay the heavy taxes, and they will consequently enter quicker and regular.

How the subscriptions can be taken in a simple way and easily controlled, and how the certificates are to be issued, I will give you verbally.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 5, 1864.

$3,000	U.S 6s '81 . R.	107⅞	500	Erie Railway	102
12,000	do	107⅞	3500	do	103⅜
15,000	U.S 5-20's '65 C.	106⅞	100	Erie R. Pref	105
3 000	do	106⅜	10	Hud. Riv. R	124
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	100	300	do	123
20,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	100⅜	10	Sixth-av. R	118
30,000	do new Iss.	100¾	25	Reading R	139
1,500	do	100⅜	500	do	136⅜
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74 C.	95	15 0	do	137
8,000	U. S. 10-40s C.	94¾	15	Chic. & Alt. R	86
500	do	95	100	Mich. Cen. R	130
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N.		100	do	131
	Aoril & Oct.	107⅜	200	M. S. & N. I	74⅜
2,000	U.S.6s 1 yr. C.	86⅝	200	do	74⅜
5,000	Mo. State 6s, Ls.		400	do	75
	to Pac. R	87	400	do	75⅜
500	Cal. St. 6s	150	100	do	75⅝
100	Ill. C. 6's '79	102	2000	do	75¾
70,000	U. S. M. Cer	40	200	do	76
20,000	do	39⅜	36	Panama R	270
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	100	Ill. Cen. R	129
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st 6	97	200	do	129¼
3,000	Cl. & To. S. F. 8	108	500	do	129⅛
5,000	Miss & Mo. L. G.	60	100	do	130
5	Ocean Bank	90	500	Cleve. & Pitts	100
700	Canton Co	34⅝	200	do	108⅛
100	Del. & Hud. C Co	206	6	Cle., Col. & Cin. R	170
10,000	Am. Gold	237⅜	300	Chi. & N. W	45
10,000	do	238	200	do	45⅝
1,000	do	238⅛	800	do	45⅜
10,000	do	238	300	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	83
100	Cen. Coal Co	56⅛	1300	do	83⅛
50	do	56	50	do	84
100	Wyom. V. Coal	40	300	do	83⅜
100	do	35	1200	Chi. & R. I. R	102⅜
100	Cocake Iron M	4	500	do	102⅝
500	Smith Farm Gold	8	300	C. B. & Q. R	119
1500	Gum. Coal Pr	52⅜	200	M. & P. Du C. R	53⅜
200	Mar. Mining Co	36⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C	105⅞
1000	do	38⅛	1000	do	106
400	do b10	37	100	do b10	105⅜
100	do b6	37	100	do b10	105⅜
25	Pac. M. S. C	310	600	N. Y. Cen	131

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$1,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	40	300	Cleve. & Pitts	107⅝
15,000	do	40⅜	600	do	107⅜
10,000	do	41	400	Chi. & R. I. R	102
50,000	do s3	41	400	Chi. & N. W. R	45⅜
30,000	do	42	800	do s3	45⅜
400	Erie R	101⅜	200	do	45⅜
300	do s3	101⅜	300	do b3	46
200	do c	101⅜	100	do s3	45⅜
700	do	101⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr	83⅜
200	do s	101⅜	100	do	83⅜
200	do s5	101⅜	200	do b10	83⅜
200	do	101⅜	600	do b3	83⅜
100	Hudson R. R	123	300	P. F. W. & C	105
100	do b10	123⅜	200	do	105⅜
500	do b30	125	500	do	105⅜
200	Reading R	137	200	do s3	105⅜
200	do b3	137	200	do	105⅜
200	do s3	137⅜	200	do s3	105⅝
200	do b5	137⅜	200	do b3	105⅝
100	M. S. & N. I	75	300	Canton Co	35
100	do s3	75	100	Cum. Coal	53
200	do	75	50	Quick. Min	83⅜
400	do	75⅛	100	do s3	83⅜
200	do s3	75⅛	100	Mariposa Min	37⅜
300	do b10	75⅛	200	do	37⅜
100	do	75⅛	200	do	37⅜
500	do b3	75⅜	200	do	37⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R	129⅜	300	do b3	38

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$60,000	Amer. Gold s3	243	200	Reading R b3	137⅜
10,000	do	243	200	do	137
10,000	do	242	100	M. S. & N. I	74⅛
10,000	do	242⅜	50	do	76⅜
5,000	O. & M. Cer s3	43	1000	do s3	76⅛
40,000	do	41⅜	100	do b3	76⅜
5,000	do	41⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R s3	129⅝
10,000	do b3	41⅜	100	do	129⅝
1100	Erie R	102	100	do	129⅝
100	do b3	102	200	Cleve. & Tol s3	113⅜
300	do b3	101⅜	360	do	114
100	do	101⅜	100	Rock Island	103⅜
200	do	101⅜	200	do s3	103⅜
1300	do	101⅜	200	do b3	103
300	do s3	101⅜	200	Chic. & N. W	46⅜
300	do	101⅜	200	do s3	47
500	do b3	101⅜	300	do	47
100	Hudson R. R	124	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	83⅜
300	do s30	124	500	do	84
500	do b30	125	600	P. Ft. W. & C	105⅜
400	do	125⅜	100	do	105⅜
100	do s40	125⅜	100	Mar. Min. Co	37⅜

Stocks yielded a little after the call. Gold sold up to 244½, and stood, at close of report, about 243¾.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was very light in the Import entries, and on a moderate average in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce. The payments of Gold Interest from the Treasury Department on the Public Debt were unusually large, a good portion of the 1st November Coupons on the 5-20 Loan being collected for Foreign holders. This operation increased the demand for Sight Bills on Europe, paid for with the Gold thus drawn from the Treasury, and also the export movement of Gold itself. The speculations in the Gold Room were quite active and generally upward through the week, and while on the large advance in price, some very heavy sales were made by actual holders, producing at one time a fall from 250 to 226 ₩ cent., the movement was again carried up at the close of the week to 244 ₩ cent.

The Stock Exchange also continued the rise inaugurated near the close of the previous week. It was partially checked on Wednesday by a turn in the Money Market less favorable to free loans to the Brokers, but as this apprehension passed away in a day or two, the Railways on Saturday were again firm, and the Government Stocks in demand. After the Presidential Election is concluded to-morrow, it seems probable that outside operators will feel more disposed to enter the market. Thus far speculation is mainly confined to the members of the regular and open Stock Boards.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 5th of November, instant, by our weekly statements,

Amount to	$190,973,645
Against, 1863, (monthly)	149,300,359
Increase to date	$41,683,286

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, amount, from 1st January to 2d November, to..... $185 585 519
Against same time, 1863, (monthly)..... 149 687 257
Increase to date..... $35,898 262

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York, from 1st January to 5th November, amounts to..... $39,265,000
Against same time, 1863..... 29 634.000
Decrease to date..... $360,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specially pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 5th November, amount to..... $60,812,272
Against same time, 1863..... 49,668,910
Increase at New-York alone..... $11,144,350

NATIONAL BANKS—OCTOBER QUARTER.

Loans and discounts	$63,23s,687
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	2,292,319
Expense account	1,021,589
Hamittances and other cash items	7,840,165
Due from national banks	19,965,726
Due from other banks	14,851,396
United States Securities	168,864,496
Bills of other Banks	4,587,747
Specie and other lawful money	44,01.457
Other Items	1,434,643
Aggregate	$367,108,153
Capital stock paid in	88,782,805
Surplus fund	2,010,286
Notes in circulation	45,260,504
Deposits	131,846,830
Dividends unpaid	820,715
Due to National banks	30,146,449
Due to other banks	14,716,734
Profits	5,962,392
Other items	42,289
Aggregate	$367,108,155

The following shows the exports of Treasure during the first nine months of the year from San Francisco, giving the destination of same to the different countries:

To	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
England	$26,324,877	$22,298,871	$7,787,079	$2,750,171
New-York	8,748,277	7,892,277	19,462,192	24,842,317
China	5,403,398	2,075,871	1,52,160	2,779,178
Panama	271,362	1,411,396	332,846	283,859
Hawaiian	671,432	26,756	28,866	25,418
Total	$43,732,566	$38 569,052	$28,630,151	$30,462,003

We publish in another place a communication in favor of a new plan of conducting the Federal Loans. The author is said to have some experience in the finances of the European (Continental) States. We dissent from some of his views of the subject, but, by request, yield him the necessary space for his own full explanations of the new plan.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
American Gold Coin	220@250	226@243⅜			
U. S. 6 cents., 5-20 years	107⅜@100⅝	ex div.			
New-York Central	121@121⅜				
New-York and Erie	97⅜@107	@101⅜			
Erie Preferred Shares	104@108				
Rock Island	97⅜@100				
Michigan Southern	71⅝@76⅜				
Michigan Central	129⅜@131				
Toledo	112@113				
Illinois Central	127⅜@129¾				
Hudson River	122⅝@123⅝				
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	101⅜@108				
Fort Wayne and Chicago	104@106⅜				
Chicago and North Western	44@47				
Almaden Quicksilver	80@84				
Mariposa Gold	33⅛@37⅜				
Cumberland	57½@62½				
Reading	136@137				

The Gold Room was advanced on Saturday to 3⅛@5 ₩ cent., under the influence of the larger export demand of the week. The various steamers sailing for Europe took out $1,560,800, making, with the previous shipments by the *Scotia* on Wednesday and the *City of Cork* on Friday, $2.296,690 for the week. The receipts from California are $409.000. As the shipments of the week are scarcely equal to the gold disbursements from the Treasury Office, they have not perceptibly diminished the free supply in the gold room for cash delivery. On the other hand it is boasted that the combination of speculators to advance the price is quite equal to the work of carrying all that offers, though their banking facilities for doing so any longer than they keep the market up by their own manipulations are not so apparent. The sales of the day ranged 237½@244 per cent.

There was a strong market for Stocks at the First (and only Saturday) Board, and the Railways were even higher on the Street after the adjournment. At 3 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with the close on Friday afternoon:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅜	106⅞	Mich. Southern	73⅝	77
U. S. 5-20's	106⅜	106⅝	Illinois Cen	128⅛	130
N. Y. Central	127	127⅜	Pittsburgh	126¼	126
Erie	102⅜	103⅛	Fort Wayne	104	106
Erie Preferred	103	105	Rock Island	100⅜	102
Hudson	122	123⅛	Reading	134⅜	137
Canton	34⅜	35	Quicksilver	83	84
Treas. Cer., new	95	96	Cumberland Coal	62¼	62⅛
Northwest	44⅜	46	Mariposa	36⅜	37⅜
Ohio & M. Certs	38¼	42	N. West Pref	81⅛	84

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants	112	Bank of N. H	102
American	137	Metropolitan	112
Butchers & Drovers	130	Shoe and Leather	99
National	102	Corn Exchange	102¾
State of New-York	112	Marine	150
Commerce	107	Commonwealth	106
Ocean	90	Import. & Traders'	100
American Exchange	118		

And the following bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	106	Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	108
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	106	Illinois Cen	119
N. Y. Cen. Real Es	107	Alt. & T. H. 1sts	105
N. Y. C. 6s, subscript.	109	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	87
M. S. & N. I. 1st '76	113	Chi. & N. W. S. F	105¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	123	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	97⅜
Erie 6ths, '80	112	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	97
Erie 6ths, '86	110	Tol. & Wab. ext	100
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	106	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	109
Hudson R. 2ds S. F	118	Chic. & Tol. S. F	108
Harlem 1sts, '59 & '73	110	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts	113¾
Harlem, 2ds '68	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	102
Mich. Cen. 7s, 2d and '78	123	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	91
Mich. S. '83	126	Mis. & Mo. L. G	66
Chi., B. & Quincy	122	Chi. & Alt 1sts	106¾
Mich. S. 2ds	106	Alt. & G. W	95

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,360,879, against $3,759,788 the corresponding week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,391,398, against $3,240,567 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $2,297,000, against $612,000 same week in 1863. The Customs for the week are $775,000.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 5—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 29 bbls. Ashes, 19,620 bbls. Flour, 2,320 bbls. and 1,060 bags Corn Meal, 31 920 bush. Wheat, 1 060 bush. Corn, 59.543 bush. Oats, 7.751 bush. Rye, 2,617 packs. Provisions, and 317 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and quiet, at $11 50@$11 75 for Pots, and $12 75@$13 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is dull, being held much higher, including Java at 50c.@52½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c.; Rio at 41c.@46c.; St. Domingo at 40c.@42c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Continues in limited request at irregular prices; Middling, $1 25@$1 27 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 670 bales.

FISH—The main inquiry has been for Dry Cod, at $7 75@$8 50 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16; No. 2 Mackerel at $13 25@$13 75, and No. 3 Mackerel at $11@$11 25 ₩ bbl.; and Scaled Herring at 55c.@56c. ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, at an advance of 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl. The sales since our last amount to 10,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 60@$9 90; poor to choice Extra State at $10@$10 50, chiefly $10 20@$10 25; and for November, December and January delivery, $10 50@$11; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 95@$11 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 60 @$9 90
Extra State	10 00 @10 15
Extra Indiana, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 15 @12 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping brands	10 95 @11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25 @13 25
Extra Genesee	10 55 @13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50 @15 50

Southern Flour is doing better to-day; sales since our last 750 bbls., at $10 90@$11 90 for poor to good, and $12@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $15@$16 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 400 bbls Extra at $10 20@$12 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in more demand and firmer; sales 600 bbls. Calorie at $8 25 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. Sales 32,500 bushels, including Amber Western (nominally) at $2 45; Red Western at $2 35@$2 40; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 25@$2 30; Milwaukee Club at $2 25; Chicago Spring at $2 15@$2 20; Corn is in more demand at firmer prices; sales since our last, 42,500 bushels, at $1 66@$1 67 for Mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Oats are in demand and buoyant. We quote Canada at 87c.@88c.; Western at 90c.@91½c.; State at 89c.@90c., cash, ₩ bushel. Sales were also made of 4,000 bushels Barley at $1 94 for Canada East. Rye continues dull and heavy at $1 50@$1 52½ ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in request and steady, at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand, at 15c.@25c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 25c.@32½c. for new ₩ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts 24,226 sides; sales, 14,400 sides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WHITE & WHITEMORE, 5,200 Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 22c.@24c., cash, usual selection; 3,000 Californis, 22 lbs., part 30c., cash, usual selection; 1,800 Laguayra, 23 lbs., on private terms; 500 wet salted Buenos Ayres, 50 lbs., on private terms; 800 wet salted New-Orleans, 65 lbs., on private terms; 4,200 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 50 lbs., on private terms. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 631,000 dry Hides, 16,200 wet salted do., and 1,150 bales East India, Hides. The stock consists of 262,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 64,000 Rio Grande, 166,000 Californias, &c., 60,000 Orinoco, 11,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 1,700 Maracaibo, 11,500 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 16,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 4,500 Savanilla, &c., 2,000 Maranham and Para, 3,000 Bahia and Pernambuco,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 7, 1864

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SENECA INDIANS, TRAINED DOGS, COM. NUTT, FAT GIRL, GIANTS, DWARFS, at all hours. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON THE CRICKET.

WINTER GARDEN—PAUL PRY—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE—AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

WALLACK'S—FOLLIES OF A NIGHT—MY WIFE'S MAID.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

RIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—MYSTERIOUS MEDIA—GLASS-BLOWERS.

FRAUDS ON THE VOTE.

Reward Offered by the State Committee.

NEW-YORK STATE UNION COMMITTEE,
ASTOR HOUSE, NOV. 4, 1864.

I am authorized to offer, on behalf of the above committee, a reward of one thousand dollars for the first arrest, followed by conviction, of a person offering a fraudulent soldier's vote.

HAMILTON HARRIS,
Chairman Executive Committee.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An important report reaches us from Nashville that the rebels, under Gen. HOOD, have been repulsed by Gen. SHERMAN, in an attempt to cross the Tennessee at the mouth of the Bluewater. No particulars are given, but the rebels are said to have suffered considerable loss.

The Union gunboats *Key West* and *Elfin* were repulsed in an attack on a rebel battery near Reynoldsburgh Island, in the Tennessee, and so severely handled that they were afterward blown up by their crews to prevent them from falling into the enemy's hands.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says the recent report in regard to the *Tallahassee* being off the Delaware Breakwater, originated by a salute fired from Fort Delaware, on the arrival of the U. S. gunboat *Galena*.

FROM EUROPE.

We have three days' later news from Europe, by the *America*, which sailed from Southampton, on the 26th of October. The vessel *Senator*, which had arrived at Queenstown, reports having been boarded by the privateer *Florida*, on Sept. 13, in lat. 6° North, lon. 25° West. The intended privateer *San Francisco*, which was built at Nantes for the rebels, but which the French Government had not allowed to be given up, made a trial trip to Belle Isle and back. Her engines worked well. Her speed was 13¾ knots per hour. GARIBALDI's yacht is lying off Cowes, waiting for a favorable wind to return to Caprera. The trial of FRANZ MULLER was to take place on the 27th or 28th of October. We have some further particulars relative to the Franco-Italian Convention. The Italian papers which contained GARIBALDI's pronouncimento against the convention had been seized by the Turin Government. The bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence is before the Chamber of Deputies. Further commercial failures are reported in England. The rebel loan is quoted steady at 64¼.

GENERAL NEWS.

There were again large fluctuations in the Gold Room on Saturday, the price closing 243¾ ₱ cent. Stocks left off firm. The Money market steady.

Chief Engineer DECKER, in view of the rumors of incendiarism on to-morrow, has directed the Fire Department to be on the alert for immediate duty. He also directs the bellringers to be vigilant for alarms and cautious in regard to false ones.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and Staff have taken quarters at the Hoffman House, a new hotel just completed at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Broadway, Messrs. REED, WALL & Co. proprietors. While making this his residence, Gen. BUTLER has also established his military headquarters here. Gen. SCOTT has also taken rooms at the Hoffman House for the Winter.

A loyal meeting was held at Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday night, at Harmonia Hall. The attendance was very large and the audience enthusiastic. The meeting was addressed by Hon. E. B WAKEMAN, of Jersey City, and GEORGE TERWILLIGER, of this city. The feeling in Hoboken indicates a Union success.

The Police Commissioners have perfected arrangements which will insure quiet to-morrow. No one need apprehend any difficulty at the polls. Disturbances, should they occur, will be met and suppressed on the instant.

The last rally of the men of Westchester, on the eve of the election, will be made to-night at Whitlockville, near Katonah Station, when Col. BEARD, WM. E. DODGE, Jr., and JOHN JAY are expected to speak.

By the steamship *Ariel* which arrived here yesterday, we have dates from New-Orleans to the 30th. The news is not of special interest.

Another serious accident occurred on the Erie Railroad yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock. The Buffalo and Dunkirk passenger Express, due here at 12:45, ran off the track at Callicoon, 136 miles hence, in consequence of a misplaced switch. The engine, baggage-car and three passenger-cars went over an embankment thirty feet high. The cars were filled with passengers, two of whom were killed, and upward of thirty injured—a number of them very seriously. Two of the employes of the road were also killed. The killed are: THOMAS G. CLARK, of this city, well known from his connection with the Post-office as Division Superintendent; WILLIAM H. CREDDLE, private, One Hundred and Forty third Volunteers, of Ithaca, N. Y.; HORACE BARAGER, fireman, and ARTHUR BAAK, of Port Jervis, N. Y., machinist in employ of the road. WM. HULL, the engineer, was so seriously injured that he was not expected to survive. The engine and cars were completely wrecked.

TIMOTHY CRONIN, Esq., the candidate of the War Democrats for District-Attorney, in this city, declines the nomination, stating in his letter, as a reason why he declines the honor, that in this struggle for nationality, loyal men should not be divided at the polls, but should be all united upon one Union candidate for that office.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON preached last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, a patriotic sermon on "The Nation's Choice of Life or Death." He also read extracts from a letter received by him from Gen. SHERMAN, and from a letter written by Gen. RANSOM, a few days previous to his death. The church was filled to its utmost capacity with a most respectable audience, who listened with eager attention to the sermon throughout.

In obedience to the orders of the President, and by the assignment of Gen. DIX, commanding the Department of the East, Major-Gen. BUTLER has assumed command of the troops arriving and about to arrive in this State. He this morning issues an order, which will be found in another column, declaring that a sufficient number of troops have been detailed for duty in this District to preserve the peace of the United States, to protect public property, and to punish incursions into our borders; and that so far from being here to interfere with the free exercise of the duty of voting at the present election, the soldiers are "especially to see that there is no interference with the election, unless the civil authorities are overcome with force by bad men."

To-Morrow's Election.

There is one thing which we must beg of the public to remember, to-morrow, and that is, that this Presidential Election differs from all those that have preceded it, and in all likelihood, from all those that may follow it, in the irretrievableness of its consequences. A mistake committed in the choice of a candidate at any election that has hitherto occurred, could always be rectified four years subsequently, with but little damage to the Commonwealth. A mistake committed to-morrow will be irremediable. Its results will be felt probably centuries hence, and either rejoiced over or deplored for generations to come.

For the question before us is not simply what man shall preside over this nation for the next four years, or which line of policy shall be pursued, but whether this Republic is or is not to be from this time split in twain.

It is no longer Federalist or Whig, or Whig or Democrat, or Pro-slavery or Anti-slavery men that are arrayed against each other over a tariff, or Free Soil, or Squatter Sovereignty, or Naturalization laws, or any other point of either internal or external policy, that we see struggling at the polls, but the friends of the United States Government and its mortal enemies.

Those who will assail it at the ballot-box to-morrow differ in nothing from those who assail it on the battle-fields of Virginia and Georgia, except in the kind of weapons they use; and the fact is that they are far more formidable at the ballot-box than on the battle-field. The worst they can do on the battle-field is to defeat our armies; but if they conquer us at the ballot-box, they secure the control of them. We shall find ourselves, in that case, in as bad a position as if LEE had superseded GRANT, or HOOD SHERMAN.

And there will be no possibility of mending matters at the next election. The mischief by that time will have been done. If McCLELLAN is elected, he will have entered into his armistice; his negotiations will have miserably failed; Europe will have considered the very fact of his opening them with the Confederate Government, as that formal cessation of the attempt to reduce the revolted States to subjection on the part of their old Government, which of itself, according to the best authorities, is to foreign Powers a full and complete warrant for the recognition of their independence; the army will have been paralyzed by the half-heartedness of the men in power; the best Generals will have been consigned to idleness and obscurity, to make way for the tools or agents of the faction, which, from the first hour of the war, has had nothing but words of kindness for the national enemies, nothing but vituperation and abuse for the defenders of the national existence; the South will have enjoyed one draught of that cup of acknowledged independence for which it has fought for four years, and will have been nerved by it for fresh exertions; we shall have tasted of that cup of humiliation which for four years Europe has been holding to our lips, and the poison will have passed through our veins, and we shall be thrown helpless and dishonored at the feet of our enemies.

This is no fancy picture. Let every one who thinks it is, ask himself why it is that every man at the North who desires to see the South independent votes for McCLELLAN. Not one in ten of his principal supporters, of those who have "dug round him, dunged him," till he rose into his present bad eminence, has in his heart the smallest expectation or desire for any other result from his election than the stoppage of bloodshed. This is what they seek, and the only thing they seek; and if they achieve it, they care not what consequences may flow from it.

The Public Peace—Butler in Command—His Order.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER arrived in this city from before Richmond last week, and makes the announcement this morning, in the form of "General Orders, No. 1," that "in obedience to the orders of the President, and by the assignment of Maj.-Gen. DIX, commanding Department of the East," he "assumes command of the troops arriving and about to arrive, detailed for duty in the State of New-York, to meet existing emergencies." Gen. BUTLER sets forth that the precautionary measure of sending troops to this State has been adopted by the Government because it has information that raids on our frontier, like that at St. Alban's, are in contemplation by Confederate emissaries; but that he has force sufficient to preserve the public peace, and to prevent and punish incursions upon our borders. In reply to the false assertion that the presence of troops might have an adverse effect upon the free exercise of the right of suffrage, Gen. BUTLER says that nothing could be further from the truth, and he enjoins upon the soldiers that there shall be no interference unless the civil authorities are overcome. He also utters a warning against fraudulent voting, and gives a caution to rebels from the South who may attempt to defile our ballot-boxes.

It is well that the Government has taken extra precautions for to-morrow, and the fact that a man of nerve and resources like Gen. BUTLER has been put in temporary command of the State under Gen. DIX, will give the public confidence that the designs of the rebels upon our frontiers and in our large cities will be thwarted. The Government has officially warned the authorities of this State as well as of this city and the other large cities, that the Confederate emissaries upon our Northern borders, aided and abetted by the large number of disloyal Southerners resident among us, had designs against the public peace, which were to be carried into effect on the day of election. Information to this effect is not confined to the Government. We ourselves have had letters from authentic sources, giving warning of rebel plots. Nor is this all. The rebel Commissioner, GEORGE N. SANDERS, who is now in Canada, has recently expressed his dissatisfaction with the St. Alban's raid, on the ground that it might tend to frustrate a far more important incursion that had been projected. Nor is this all. JEFF. DAVIS' organs at Richmond have been lately urging the rebels stationed in Canada and in the North to give a helping hand to the sinking Confederacy; and the Richmond *Whig* has developed and pressed a grand scheme for firing the cities of the North. This last must not be taken as an idle threat; for it is only about a year since a large business in this line was done in Western cities, as St. Louis, where millions of dollars' worth of steamboats, etc., were destroyed by rebel incendiaries.

In view of these things, it would be insane not to be vigilant—not to be amply prepared to promptly crush any disorderly attempts of rebel incendiaries and marauders at the first moment they are discovered. There is no effort too desperate, no deviltry too great, for the rebels; and it is the supreme interest of all citizens of the Empire State that the public peace be preserved, and the purity of the ballot-box be sustained.

The Effort to Re-elect Seymour.

The State of New-York is now the special mark of the Copperheads. They have about given up all expectation of electing McCLELLAN, and are staking all their hopes upon SEYMOUR. They are thoroughly awake to the importance of having some *official* base for their factious warfare upon President LINCOLN; and they understand perfectly well that there is none so advantageous for this as the Executive office of the Empire State. HORATIO SEYMOUR, in his present position, has served them better as a power for mischief than all their other agencies combined. We think that it is not too much to say that he has done more by his official influence, direct and indirect, to embarrass the Government, and to stay up the hopes of the rebellion, than all the rest of the Copperhead leaders put together. So long as they can keep him at the head of affairs in this great State, they will not despair, whatever their overthrow elsewhere. To accomplish this they have gone into the most enormous and infamous frauds ever known in our political history. They have scrupled at nothing—have without reserve committed deeds of as black a dye as any crimes in the calendar.

Every loyal man in the State should feel it to be his first duty to do his utmost, in every honorable way, to defeat Gov. SEYMOUR. We say his *first* duty, making the material and moral effect our criterion. Give the electoral vote of New-York to McCLELLAN, and it will have no material effect, because the electoral votes of other States will surely prevent McCLELLAN from becoming President. Give the gubernatorial vote of New-York to SEYMOUR, and it will have a vast material effect in hindering the Government and clogging the progress of the war. The moral effect of giving the State to McCLELLAN, though bad, would be modified by the fact that many might have voted for him with a misapprehension of his real designs in respect to the war, he having no civil record. But there is no possibility of any such mistake in regard to Gov. SEYMOUR, who has a record of two years, which plainly shows him to be an enemy to the war of the worst description. New-York must not give its vote to either; but it especially owes it to its own character in history, and to the safety of the country, to put its brand of condemnation on the man who has so misused his powers, and to disable him from all further mischief of a like nature.

The Noble Dead.

When such deaths as the recent one of the lamented Col. LOWELL, of Boston, are brought before the public, we can appreciate anew how vast have been the sacrifices of the free States in this war. It is not the refuse of our population—nor even that portion which is indifferently valuable, which has been offered during the last three years in devotion to our cause. Those who have gone were often those whom we least could spare. How many of the best young men of the country, can we all recall—many of them the descendants of old and honored families, many on whom years of patient industry and culture had been spent to fit them for high positions of usefulness and honor; some possessing ample fortune, some gifted with those high qualities of character which pointed them out as "leaders of men," beloved and respected through wide circles of friends; others scholars and showing already marks of high intellect, and even of genius; others again fitted for great success in practical branches, and with those talents which, in this country certainly, carry fortune with them—all of them abandoning ease and literary culture, and civic honors, and the refinements of wealth, for the hard life of camps, and at last sacrificing life willingly for the great cause of liberty and country. If the wealth of a country lies in its best men, then would our Union soon seem impoverished. Those who survive, and who follow the pursuits of peace, seem mean and ignoble compared with these heroic young men. We feel that in these losses have gone more than wealth or lands, or all other losses.

But the nation is the richer for the heroic deaths of this war. Those young scholars and patriots, dying, leave behind to us all a richer legacy than would their services have been, if continued for many years. American history is a nobler record henceforth. To our old heroic Past, a Present of even purer patriotism and higher devotion to principle, is now added. Our children begin with the continual example before them—raising them out of the material and money-getting life about them—of brave lives and manful deaths, borne gladly in a great cause.

But there is a possibility that all this devotion shall be in vain. It is among the things which may happen, that these priceless lives which were offered for Liberty and Union, may be offered in vain.

These young heroes bled and died with the inspiring hope that the great wrong of this age—human slavery—would be stricken down, and that the old Government of our Fathers might be extended over every acre of the original domain. They would not have sacrificed honors, and wealth, and comforts, and life, for anything less than such world-wide objects. They considered this a war for the rights of human nature, and for a long future of justice and freedom and peace for posterity. They did not contend for a boundary or a party; they struggled for great principles, and distant results.

When a party deliberately calls the war "a failure," and proposes to offer an armistice, which means a peace and a recognition of the Confederacy, and the perpetuation of slavery, they virtually annul all that these brave men of the nation have done, and declare their noble lives and heroic deaths miserable failures.

The Chicago platform is an insult to the nation's dead. The election of McCLELLAN would be the destruction of all that the bravery and suffering and deaths of our young men have thus far won for us.

Who, in voting, will venture to dishonor the graves of those heroes? Who can bear to give in his testimony at the polls that all these have died vainly in a useless cause? Who can say by his vote to the bereaved mothers and sisters, and the great multitude of afflicted friends of those sons of the republic, that they have been offered up foolishly, and that all they have done shall be lost, and that those who have never suffered in the war, now deliberately give up what those who lost all things, would never think of yielding?

OUR CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—Untinted as the Copperheads have been in their abuse of the Union candidates generally, they have hardly ventured to utter a syllable against REUBEN E. FENTON. Whether this has been because they thought it hardly expedient for their interests south of the Potomac to traduce one whose self-sacrificing services to the soldiers had given him so strong a hold upon their respect and gratitude, or because of his peculiarly unassailable character, they best know. But, either way, it is a matter of pride to the Union party that the opponent of HORATIO SEYMOUR is a man they dare not asperse. We shall have a Governor for the next two years worthy of the Empire State, not only in loyalty, but in every quality that makes true manhood.

WHY DIDN'T HE?—Mr. BELMONT, in that speech which he delivered at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, informed his auditors that Gen. McCLELLAN "offered to share the fate of his comrades as a common soldier when deprived of his command by the intrigues of HALLECK and STANTON." This reminds us somewhat of the magnanimous "offer" made a year ago by the redoubtable TOOMBS, of Georgia. That eminent person declared, in a speech delivered, we believe, in Augusta, that "when all was lost," meaning all that appertains to the Confederacy, he would himself seek a patriot's grave by baring his breast to the bayonets of the foe. There was, however, nothing in the world to prevent the brave man from offering himself up as a sacrifice for his country *before* "all was lost," and it was then only that his untimely end would be of the slightest use to the public. His perishing after all was over, would profit nobody, and his postponement of this supreme proof of his devotion until everybody else had stopped fighting, naturally led a good many people to suspect that in reality he never meant to make it.

The offer of Gen. McCLELLAN, which his henchman reports, has the same look of airy nothingness about it as that of the valorous TOOMBS. If he wanted to enter the army as a private, why in the name of all that is wonderful did he not do it? Who hindered him? Surely not "the intrigues of STANTON and HALLECK." The wicked Republicans certainly would not have stood in his way, for we imagine there is not one of them whose feelings would be in the least hurt by seeing him assume any position in which he would not have to command, and would be compelled to obey. There is not a Provost-Marshal in the country who would not have joyfully paid him the bounty and sworn him in, and there is not a town in the free States but would have been overjoyed to have had him credited to its quota.

We greatly fear that the "offer" was not made to any one capable of accepting it. If the General only uttered it to the "desert air," or to Mr. BELMONT, it is hardly fair to boast about it. There is not one of us who is not capable of "offering" to die for our country—not to speak of serving it in the ranks—when nobody is listening to us, or at least, nobody who is likely to take us up; but anybody who mentioned an "offer" of this kind, as a reason why he should be made President of the United States, would be guilty of grotesque folly.

OUR PROSPECTS FAR BETTER IN NEW-YORK CITY.—By unerring indications, acknowledged by all sharp heads of either side, behind the scenes, there has been rapid and large defections all through the cities of New-York and Brooklyn from the lead of the "Whipped-Spaniel" (see JEFF. DAVIS' speech) Democracy, within the last four weeks, and mostly within the last four or five days. Thousands of patriotic men have become disgusted and left them. There are 127,000 registered voters in New-York City, and we presume two-fifths as many more in Brooklyn. To arouse certain latent portions of "the party," among these, the usual venerable stimulus has been resorted to, immense sums spent, torchlights, processions, banners covered with the stereotyped phrases about "Bastiles," Old ABE's Jokes," "Abolition Pictures of Africans," &c. But the stimulus of these old agencies seems to be gone. The demonstration of Saturday night through our streets was a failure. It is certain that the large proportion of our citizens, even those not accustomed to deep thought, are now treating this election as an occasion for solemnity, and not a time for mere sky-rockets.

We shall do better in our city and Brooklyn than has been expected. The expectations of the Democratic Whipped-Spaniel (see JEFF. DAVIS' speech) organizations here are growing less and less in reality every day, though they make more noise than ever for that very reason. They counted on riding a free horse to death. They supposed they could do anything with the city Democracy. But our friends in the rest of the State will find that Unionism is strong here in the cities, and the Whipped-Spaniel cause is not so very enticing to the Democratic masses.

CONFESSIONS OF BINGHAM.—The Copperhead newspapers of the East have made an ado about the military arrest of J. J. BINGHAM, editor of the *State Sentinel*, in Indianapolis—denouncing it as another tyrannical invasion of the press, though in fact his paper was not touched. This person being put on trial, has made a clean breast of it. He says that he joined the "American Knights" a year ago—that last August he was called upon by DODD, the commander of the organization in Indiana, and some other prominent members of the order, and, under pledge of secrecy, was told that a revolution had been determined upon in resistance to the draft—that arrangements had been made to release the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island, Camp Douglass, Camp Chase and Camp Morton—that Gov. MORTON was to be killed—and that there was to be a rising at the same time in Louisville to seize the Government stores, and other property. BINGHAM thought the information so important, that as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, he immediately called a meeting of the committee, "to consult on its effect on the party." The committee decided that the plan must not go on, and for that reason it was postponed. Being asked in court why he had not informed the authorities that this plot was on foot, BINGHAM replied, "I did not wish to injure our party at the coming election. There was danger of that if the revolution were made public." BINGHAM closed his sworn statements by saying, "no inducements or threats have drawn out this testimony. It is voluntary."

Comments upon this disclosure are needless. Its character shows precisely the animus of the denunciations of the Copperhead presses for arresting this editor. He had been behind the scenes. He knew the conspiracy, having been in personal contact with its leaders. He could "a tale unfold" that would damn the party. Hence their rage. It was the vigilance and energy of the Government that discovered and prevented this bloody plot, and for this these Copperhead presses have poured out their abuse upon the Government without stint. But what have they to answer to such a confession of the "Chairman of the "Democratic State Committee" of Indiana, and the editor of the chief newspaper organ of the party in that State? Is he, too, a "stool pigeon"?

THEIR LAST HOPE FAILS.—The Copperhead leaders here have had for their programme the rolling up of such immense majorities in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, that the rest of the State could not confront them. They have for some time given up all hope of electing their Presidential candidate, but have fancied there could be a chance, in the way alluded to, for SEYMOUR's success, after and upon which they unquestionably intended to commence their disunion and Southern affiliation plots, in conjunction with their rebel military and political friends. This is the programme of the leaders here. But the hope involved in it is fast failing them. SEYMOUR has no more chance than Gen. McCLELLNAN. The masses in the cities are not ambitious of changing themselves into a pack of what JEFF. DAVIS called "whipped spaniels."

SANDERS ON THE ELECTION.—GEORGE N. SANDERS writes to a Montreal journal, for the purpose of declaring that under no consideration would his Confederate friends cross the border to-morrow to record their votes. Even if the rebel refugees were guaranteed the protection of the United States Government, Mr. SANDERS says they would refuse to take any part in the Presidential election. This, we suppose, is to be taken as highminded on the part of SANDERS' friends. They are doubtless doing a more profitable business in the general thieving line along the borders. And besides, Gen. DIX is likely to have something to say about casting rebel votes to-morrow, which SANDERS' men could hardly be expected to relish. If these distinguished refugees, then, are not excessively honest, they are wonderfully prudent. They will be badly wanted by their Cessation friends here on Tuesday; but, on the whole, it is perhaps better for them not to come. Gov. SEYMOUR's army agents have got into some little difficulty by extra devotion to the cause. And it is well to be warned. Let SANDERS stay where he is, even if he has to go into the petty larceny business.

Mr. Belmont's Bets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I will accept Mr. BELMONT's two propositions, and will pay $20,000 as he requires, if they are not taken up by some of your own citizens.

If I should win the money it shall be given to some charitable purpose in Boston, and I hope that Mr. BELMONT will agree to give his gains to some similar purpose in New-York. But I will not impose this or any other conditions. If he will consent to permit the second proposition to carry the $10,000 to the side which carries the election, I should like it. But that is not probable.

Your obedient servant.

The above comes from a perfectly reliable quarter. Mr. BELMONT can learn the particulars, and close his proposition, if he still desires to make the bets offered by him a few days since, by application, personally or by letter, to the Editor of the TIMES.

The Secretary of State.

The Hon. WM. H. SEWARD is in Auburn, and it is understood that he will deliver a very important speech there this day.

THE RUM-SHOPS AND THE ELECTION.—The Election Law of 1857 provides that

"No inn, tavern or hotel-keeper, or person licensed to sell liquors, shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors or wines, upon any day upon which a general or special election or town-meeting shall be held, and within one-quarter of a mile from the place where such general or special election or town-meeting shall be held, in any of the cities, villages or towns of this State, to any person whatever, as a beverage."

The necessity of seeing to the thorough enforcement of this law, to-morrow, must be obvious to every order-loving citizen. The mere outward conformity with the law—if it goes no further than that—is in itself so much gained on the side of sobriety and order. The same license and scope for debauchery is not afforded to the vicious classes when their ordinary haunts are compelled to *appear* decent for the day. Let those, whose duty is to see the law enforced, look to it that the wholesome provision we have quoted is carried into effect. The rebels will expect much from the agency of rum to-morrow. See that they are cheated in their expectations.

THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, the Union nominee, has made a splendid canvass in this district, having spoken, we understand, in every town. There are few more effective political orators, and none more ardently devoted to the cause of his country. He has an unusually thorough knowledge of the rebellion in all its relations, and, if elected, will be sure to deal intelligently with all the great questions arising out of it. If the Union men of his district work with the will they should, his election is very probable, though the district has been strongly Democratic.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We are glad to hear that the election of JAMES HUMPHREY in this district is regarded as nearly certain. A gentleman of culture, of irreproachable character, of unswerving fidelity to the Union cause, and with an experience of one term in Congress, he deserves, and we trust will receive every Union vote in his district. It will require but that to insure his election.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Let no exertions be spared to secure the election of WILLIAM E. DODGE, the only Union candidate for Congress in the Eighth District. Mr. DODGE would honor the place, not the place him. Greatly against his own private interests, he yielded to solicitations that he should so serve the public. He belongs to that class of our merchants who recognize that there are public duties from which no good citizen has a right to excuse himself. It is too seldom that the voters of this city have the opportunity to say whether they will accept such services or not. Mr. DODGE's great financial knowledge, and his thorough acquaintance with all the commercial interests of our metropolis would prove of immense benefit in Congress, in adjusting the great revenue measures and aiding to settle wisely all the difficult financial questions connected with the support of the Government. The present Congress, though abounding with general talent, sadly feels the need of men of practical financiering experience, as has been plainly shown in its crude and inconsistent legislation on financial subjects. The voters of the Eighth District are fortunate in having it in their power to do much to supply this deficiency; and we trust, not only for their own credit, but for the substantial interests of the city and the country, that they will not fail to make the most of their opportunity. It is needless to say one word respecting the stainless character, the tireless energy, the ardent public spirit, and the staunch loyalty of WILLIAM E. DODGE. They are known to every man who knows anything of the current history of our city. We are glad to know that there is an excellent prospect that the Eighth District will be redeemed.

KINGS COUNTY.—Mr. LYNCH is the regular Union candidate for Coroner in Kings County, and ought to receive the support of the whole party. Mr. NORRIS is running, we believe, as an independent candidate, but his claims to the support of Union men are not recognized as valid. His past relations have all been with their opponents.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Mr. THOMAS E. STEWART, the Union candidate for Assembly in this district, is a lawyer of standing, a gentleman of character and ability, and eminently worthy of support. He has been tendered the nomination once or twice before, but has yielded his claims to considerations of expediency and the public good. He will receive the cordial support of the Union voters of the district, and is reasonably sure of success.

The Ninth Assembly District.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In your issue of to-day a paragraph appears which, unintentionally on your part, misstates matters in the Ninth Assembly District. Mr. LAMONT was regularly nominated by the convention elected for the purpose of nominating a candidate. His nomination has not been withdrawn by the Union Convention from which he received it; but the nomination has been indorsed by the War Democrats, the German Republican Association and the Workingmen. Every effort has been made by the friends of Mr. LAMONT, consistent with self-respect, to secure union and harmony in the district, and all attempts having failed, nothing is left them but to give their support to a candidate who cannot be purchased by promise of a nomination, and who is not favorable to an increase in rate of fare on City Railroads.

W. McK. CHAPMAN,
Chairman of the Convention.

The Sixth Congressional District.

No. 6 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE,
Saturday, Nov. 5, 1864.

J. Woods, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry, "For whom shall I vote in my district—RAYMOND or HAWKINS?" I answer: Under existing circumstances, vote for Mr. RAYMOND. Col. HAWKINS is my personal friend, and I would be glad to see him honored by the Union vote of the district; but the friends of these two gentlemen having failed to reconcile the differences between them, the voters of the district of necessity have to rely upon the decision of the only tribunal competent at this late day to pass upon the subject. The State Executive Committee, after reviewing the whole ground, unanimously pronounce in favor of Mr. RAYMOND, and it is both politic and patriotic for the voters to abide by this decision. It is quite apparent to me that if there were not two or three gentlemen in the district who hope to get the nomination themselves, if both Mr. RAYMOND and Mr. HAWKINS are withdrawn, there would be a hearty acquiescence in the decision of the State Committee. As it is, with the heartiest good will for Col. HAWKINS, I am satisfied that every vote which may be cast for him is a vote thrown away. With concentrated efforts on Mr. RAYMOND he can be elected.

Very respectfully yours,
THOMAS McELRATH.

Belmont on "Change.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

AUGUST BELMONT, last Wednesday night, lectured to the Davis crowd, in Cooper Institute, "on changes of principles by such life-long Democrats as Gen. DIX, D. S. DICKINSON, FRANCIS B. CUTTING, MOSES TAYLOR, and others of equal stamp—men who were the strength and glory of the Democratic ticket when AUGUST BELMONT was a petty paid agent of the most tyrannical Government in Europe.

There was a spectacle for you—to see an Austrian EX-Consul trying to mend Democrats in broken English.

Now, I would ask where the real Democratic party is? With the old supporters of Gen. Jackson, with R. J. Walker, Joseph Holt, Andrew Johnson, Dix, Dickinson, Butler, Cutting, Taylor, Cooper and Gen. Grant? or with such wholesale Whigs as J. W. Girard, R. C. Winthrop, Washington Hunt, J. N. Thayer, who have passed their lives and made their standing abusing everything Democratic? Or Fernando Wood and the Brookses, getters-up of the Know-Nothing party, to keep from the ballot-box every foreign born, whom the Irish now rush after in shoals? Had they had their way, AUGUST BELMONT would never have voted for the Chicago-Chickahominy-Swamp candidate, nor would he have mounted the box and held the ribbons on this canvass of the Executive Committee of the London Times' Presidential ticket.

You deal in London Exchange, AUGUST BELMONT. There is one bill on the 8th that will surely be protested. You give good dinners, AUGUST BELMONT, yet you have no wine in your cellar that can wash GEO. B. MCCLELLAN down the American throat.

You drive fine turn-outs, AUGUST BELMONT; but there is not a groom in your stable who can jockey up your last tandem team into commendable competition for the Union Course.

Your ancestors were worthy people, AUGUST BELMONT. They crossed the first Red Sea in safety. Take care you and your unlucky freight are not swamped on the last.

ONE OF THE WAR DEM. COMMITTEE.

The General Rally.

The men who rally to the support of LINCOLN and the Union are of all past and present political parties—"War" Democrats, "German" Democrats, Old Line Whigs, and "Natives," as well as original Republicans. WILLIAM LESLIE, familiarly known as "Old-Oswego," Delegate at large to the National American Convention, has written a letter dated at Oswego, on the 1st inst., and addressed to his brethren of the Order of United Americans, in support of President LINCOLN. We give it as follows:

It is scarcely necessary to apprise you that we are on the eve of the most important national election ever held in this country.

This election, in my judgment, involves the existence and perpetuity of this nation, as a nation for all coming time. Let us see to it, then, that we discharge our duty as true and tried Americans.

The old flag and the old Constitution must be borne aloft, despite its open and secret enemies. The oath that we have taken to sustain them must be kept sacred and holy, though the heavens fall. Always a Jackson as well as a Cass Democrat, I never will, so help me God, consent to lower the old flag one inch to rebels in arms, nor will I ever vote for or indorse a party who deliberately declare and proclaim to the world that a war commenced by armed traitors to establish an aristocracy over democracy, as well as a new Government on this continent, is a success, and that the resistance offered by the regularly constituted authorities for its maintenance a failure.

Brethren, can we indorse this doctrine? No, never! Let us rally around the flag. Let us uphold and sustain it like true Americans. Let us be true to ourselves and our faith, and we shall be rewarded with the knowledge that we have done our whole duty nobly and well; and when returning peace shall again bless our country, once more united, happy and prosperous, we will not have to blush for the shame of having voted against it in the hour of its troubles and afflictions.

Yours, very respectfully, OLD OSWEGO.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

New-York City had always been my home until about seven years ago, when my business called me to China. Remaining abroad six years, I returned, last January, to live with my parents, as I had done before my departure, and as I expected to do when I went away. I am 25 years of age. A dispute has arisen, in view of these circumstances, as to my right to vote, and we have agreed to abide by your decision. C.

[As your residence abroad was temporary, and never designed to be permanent, you have not lost your residence here, and consequently have the right to vote.—ED. TIMES.]

A Caution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Monday night, Presidential tickets will be left at dwelling houses above Fourteenth-street, all over the city. They will purport to be genuine LINCOLN tickets, and to come from the Republican headquarters; but in fact *they will come from Democratic sources.* They will contain the names of the Lincoln Electors and *one extra name*—one name *too many.* Some of them may contain the right *number* of names, but only three or four of the right names. Please let Monday's TIMES caution the public to be on the lookout for the fraud. Tell every voter to *compare* his ballot, unless he gets it at the polls and from a reliable man.

Amusements.

Two performances have been given during the past week at the Theatre Français. On Tuesday "La Joie de la Maison" (the "Little Treasure") was played, and introduced M. JUIGNOT to his patrons, by whom he was most heartily received. Mlle. KARSEN was the "little treasure," and played with good taste and spirit. Mlle. LARMET, so far, has made the best success of the season. The lady's performances in this piece, and in "Nos Alliées," on Saturday, were admirable. The attendance has been excellent, and everything promises a season of unusual brilliancy and merit. In consequence of the election to-morrow there will be no performance in the evening. It will take place on Thursday evening, when the comedy of "Le Genare de Monsieur Poirier" will be produced. This piece, it will be remembered, was cleverly turned into English by Mr. DELILLE, under the title of "My Noble Son-in-law."

Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the well-known tenor, has taken up his residence in New-York, and proposes to devote a portion of his time to instruction in vocal and instrumental music. Mr. PERRING is a thorough musician, and his qualifications entitle him to rank among the best professors in the country.

The announcements at the various theatres to-night are as follows: At Wallack's, the "Follies of a Night" and "My Wife' Maid;" at Niblo's, Madam Mirocana, in "Faschon;" at the Olympic, "The Rose of Castile" and a "Bull in a China Shop;" at the Broadway, Mr. J. E. Owens in the "Victims" and *Solon Shingle.* It is the last week of this combined programme. At the Winter Garden, Mr. J. L. CLARKE in "Paul Pry," "My Neighbor's Wife" and (first time) "Aunt Charlotte's Maid;" at Barnum's Museum, the sensation drama, "Waiting for the Verdict;" at the Hippotheatron, another entire change of programme. The entertainments at this establishment are most excellent, and we are glad to be able to record the entire success of Mr. NIXON'S enterprise. Last, but not least, Artemus Ward is still at Dodworth's, HELLER at the Salle Diabolique, and the Glass Blowers at Hope Chapel.

THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—The assets of this company are nearly $900,000. Having been eleven years in operation, it has paid to its stockholders more than $350,000, or an average of 15 per cent. per annum. Its capital has been increased to half a million, and its business has extended all over the country. The semi-annual dividend has just been declared, and the receipts last year were $300,000.—*Underwriter.*

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never should their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th-street, wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. LACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.

He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Horehound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these *five* other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn that the officers of this company have been chosen from our first-class merchants, and are gentlemen of high standing in the community, and in the list of subscribers we find names of several bank presidents and many prominent merchants, which gives a guarantee that the business of the company and the interests of the subscribers will be well attended to. This company promises to become one of the best paying pow forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., who are reliable and obliging gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1864.

To the Citizens of New-York.—The undersigned, having been nominated for the office of County Clerk by the united Union Conventions and the War Democracy, deems it his duty to his fellow-citizens to say that, in case of election, the duties of the office shall be strictly attended to; the whole machinery of office thoroughly systematized, and all present abuses reformed. In the appointments to be made to perform the clerical portion of the duties, only honest, capable and efficient men shall be employed; and all parties having business with the office shall be courteously received, and their wants promptly attended to. With a determination to conscientiously carry out these voluntary pledges to the people, I remain your most obedient servant,

JAMES M. THOMSON, No. 103 East 17th-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia,

in consequence of his usual day of visiting New-York being election day, will be at his office, No. 32 Bond-st., the day following, Wednesday, Nov. 9, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Supply of his medicines can always be obtained at No. 32 Bond-st.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Leutigs or Freckles, blemishes on the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strong; on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly by marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Two First Premiums were Awarded to the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES at the Oregon State Fair just closed.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment,

An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures wind-colic.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 152 Centre-st.

Soldiers, Attention!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet, will be unavoidable, but armed with HOLLOWAY'S PURIFYING AND STRENGTHENING PILLS, you can endure all these and still retain good health. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 38 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls, Checks, &c., No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 236 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free. 714 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy, $6. Boots of every description equally low

MARRIED.

ALLEN—EVERITT.—At Baltimore, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, by Rev. J. W. Callum, THEODORE B. ALLEN, of Williamsburgh, and DALCENIA EVERITT, of Baltimore.

CRANE—POND.—On Monday, Oct. 31, at the residence of the bride's father, Franklin, Mass., Capt. C. R. CRANE, Provost-Marshal First District Vermont, and Miss J. ORELIA POND.

HOUSMAN—VAN VALKENBERG.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, CHARLES H. HOUSMAN and EMMA L., daughter of Silvester Van Valkenberg, Esq., all of this City.

LENT—KIMBALL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 2, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, DERWITT C. LENT and LIZZIE A., daughter of the late Amos Kimball.

UPSON—CLARKE.—At Waterbury, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 2, by Rev. Dr. J. L. Clarke, AMBROSE IVES UPSON, of New-York City, and MARY SCOVILL CLARKE, daughter of Rev. Dr. Clarke, of Waterbury.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—At New-Orleans, on Sunday, Oct. 2, of congestive chills, JAMES HENRY BRADLEY, Major 1st New-Orleans Volunteers, aged 37 years.

Due notice will be given of his funeral hereafter.

☞ Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

KINGSLAND.—On Wednesday, Nov. 2, at New-London, of consumption, CORNELIUS KINGSLAND, aged 37 years.

MARTIN.—In this city, on Friday evening, Nov. 4, MARY, eldest daughter of Charles J. and Mary Martin, of Orange, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her uncle, William C. Martin, No 111 West 21st-st.

NEWMAN.—On Friday, Nov. 4, SARAH NEWMAN, relict of John P. Newman, of New-Orleans.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 6, GEORGE DICKINSON, son of Edward A. and Catharine Y. Nichols, aged 7 years.

Their friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Nov 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 156 Hicks-st., corner of Clark.

JAMES.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, after a short illness, D. WILLIS, only child of D. Willis and Ellen S. James, aged 9 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 38 East 31st-st., without further invitation.

PIRNIE.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 5, suddenly, at the Albemarle Hotel, MARGARET W. PIRNIE, widow of the late John Pirnie, Esq.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEWART.—On Thursday, Nov. 3, CHARLOTTE PINKNEY, youngest daughter of W. P. and Helen Le Roy Stewart, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Ascension Church, 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

SANDS.—At Carver Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Friday, Nov. 4, of wounds received at the battle of Spotsylvania Court-House, May 10, Sergt. PHILIP E. SANDS, Co B 1st U. S. S. S., son of John M. and Eliza Sands, aged 31 years.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

SEAMAN.—On Sunday, Nov. 6, at about 2 o'clock A. M., Rev. Dr. RICHARD SEAMAN, of Harlem, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice, his funeral services, which will be held this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Greene-st., between Broome and Spring.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West st.

JOHN B. GOUGH
will deliver his new Lecture, entitled
FACT AND FICTION,
BEFORE THE
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 10TH, 1864.
Admission to any part of the house, 50 cents.
Reserved seats may be secured, without extra charge, at the following places:
The Library, Clinton Hall.
Branch office, corner Broadway and 26th-st.
Down-town office, No. 59 Liberty-st.
Root, Anthony & Co., No. 16 Nassau-st.

JAMES MORRISON & CO.,
NOS. 51 AND 53 WHITE-ST.,
Two doors west of Broadway.
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
SETS ORNAMENTS,
PLAID VELVET RIBBONS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,
SQUARE AND FANCY BUTTONS.

SKINNER'S PULMONALES FOR COUGHS immediately relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Lassitude, Thirst and every symptom of the first stages of Pulmonary Consumption. They are valuable in formation, and as suitable for the infant in the cradle as the patient of three-score years and ten. Orators and all who overtax the vocal organs receive instant relief by their use. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by E. M. SKINNER, Chemist, No. 27 Tremont-st., Boston.

CABINET FURNITURE.

In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk sts. No. 725 and 727 Rivington-st.

The Belt Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Colds and Asthma. John D. Herring, of Harrington, Bergen Co., N. J., testifies that he has been cured of a cough of ten years' standing by the Pulmonic Life Syrup, and refers to Mr. Wm. Devoe, of Tappantown, who recommended it to him.

LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864.

Dr. Tobias:

DEAR SIR: I was cured of a severe cough, with inflammation of the lungs, by the use of your Pulmonic Life Syrup. I have suffered much from pulmonary complaints, and used many remedies, but have never found anything equal to your Syrup. BETSY HERRIL.

Mrs. Hill is sister-in-law to Capt. Hill, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers. Several hundred certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 75 cents. Sold by the druggists.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,

Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,

Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE FOLLOWING SUBSCRIPTIONS to the "Army Apple Fund," for the purpose of sending one thousand barrels of apples to the army on Thanksgiving, are hereby thankfully acknowledged

H. B. Claflin & Co.,	$100	Nath. Hillyer,	$25
Howard, Sanger & Co.,	100	E. & W. Cock & Co.,	25
E. S. Jaffray & Co.,	50	J. B. Speigman & Sons,	25
Garbutt, Black & Hendricks,	50	H. S. Terbell,	25
Storrs Bros.,	50	George Bliss & Co.,	25
W. H. & L. C. Thorne & Co.,	25	Robbins, Calhoun & Co.,	25
Cock & Valentine,	25	Burroughs, Allen & Co.,	25
David Strauss,	25	Hastings & Potter,	10
C. P. Van Blankensteyn,	25	J. F. Travis,	10
Eastman, Bigelow & Dayton,	25	J. S. Cristie,	10
Cunningham, Frost & Throckmorton,	25	S. Van Benschoten, Babcock & Co.,	25
Spencer & Porter,	25	Lanman & Kemp,	25
John Caswell & Co.,	25	Iven, Beecher & Co.,	25
Stanton, Sheldon & Co.,	25	Earle & Co.,	25
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Lawton & Haydon,	25	Harper & Co.,	25
Tallman, Dreyfous & Co.,	25	Ezra Wheeler & Co.,	25
Woodruff & Robinson,	25	Beasly, Bros. & Co.,	25
E. & R. Meade, Jr. & Co.,	25	James Montgomery,	25
Dubois, Vandervoort & Co.,	25	M. W. Hamilton,	25
Thomas & Benham,	25	G. W. Hillman & Co.,	25
Bentley & Burton,	25	J. S. Case,	25
E. D. Morgan & Co.,	25	Bates & Sheffield,	25
E. R. Durkee & Co.,	25	Beebe & Bro.,	25
Burger, Hurlbut & Livingston,	25	C. B. Knerals,	25
Carter & Hawley,	25	G. T. Hoag,	25
Sheffield & Co.,	25	Fred. Lyman,	25
John Dwight & Co.,	25	Sturgess, Bennett & Co.,	25
Meade, Lacey & Co.,	25	Bonnell & Adams,	25
E. W. Coleman,	25	H. B. Watson,	10
M. A. Van Benschoten,	25	S. S. Osborne,	10
Fowler & Ward,	25	R. W. Montgomery,	5
Gross & March,	25	L. Beebe,	5
Dan. Ripley & Co.,	25	E. C. Ritchie,	5
George C. Collins & Co.,	25	James Cassidy,	5
		Saml. Barber,	5
		F. A. Cushman,	5
		G. B. M., Jr.,	5
		"Rubber Table",	30

STORRS BROS., Treasurers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DYER, BY A young man well versed in both branches of the business. The best of reference can be given as to character and ability. Address P. O., Box No. 343 Auburn, New-York.

FANS—NEW STYLES—JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS EACH, for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY five per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one doorbelow Canal-st.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS NEW STYLES, black, white and red, three four and five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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A VALUABLE AND INTERESTING NUMBER.
THE
UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE
FOR
NOVEMBER—NOW READY.

CONTENTS:

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II. A New Gunpowder.
III. Popular Extravagance—its remedies and their limitations.
IV. Enigma.
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Literary Intelligence and Notes on New Books.
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Foreign and International—Correspondence—Military Notes and Queries—Official Intelligence for the War and Navy Departments—The Army—Regular Navy—Volunteer Navy.

For sale by all newsdealers. Price 50 cents. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher,
No. 441 Broadway, New-York.

SOLDIERS' VOTES REMAINING IN THE New-York Post-office, Nov. 5. Letters containing soldiers' votes. Persons calling for these letters will be required to be *especially identified.*

Adriaus Henry	Fitzgerald Wm, Cedar-st	McCroberts Edward
Adler Jacob	Fitzsimmons Michael, 13th st	Mconell James, 2d-av
Addison John	Fox John	McMann Patrick
Ball Capt J W	Fuller Wm, 20th-st	Naigreen Paul
Baron Charles	Graf Barber	O'Brien James,
Beckwith John	Greadyfum, W'shington-st	2d-av
Beckhard Martin	Hagerman Hans Dr. 2d-st	Prain William, West Broadway
Bick Peter	Hargrove James	Purcell John
Bowen William, Pond-st	Hatton Thomas	Ray Chas
Burns John, Washington-st	Hegan Patrick, 7th-av	Ross John
Burghardt Xapholer	Hoog Peter	Rettig Wm, 4th-st
Butts Henry	Hiller Moses H	Ross John
Camp Weldon	Hughes Henry	Schmidt, Forsyth-st
Campbell Bernard, Delancy-st	Ilye Thomas	Shaffer William
Collins Thomas, Oak-st	Jones Joel	Shanley Michael
Conklin Jerry W	Knox James K	Salg Lewis
Coyle John, care of Wm Aliff	Langrigg T	Smith Caleb
Deely Michael	Larkins Felix, 8th Ward	Stokley John
Delaney James, 21st Ward	Lee James	Stoeschler Louis, Leonard-st
Demsey W	Link Martin	Suckon August
Dimline Johann	Lodwick Thomas	Sullivan John B
Dempey C, 28th-st	Mack William, Chambers st	Tracy John
Dermody Edward	Marr Larrie	Taylor James W
Denny Thomas D, 18th-st	Murdock John	Teichman Isaac, 45th-st
Dowling Thomas, 12th-st	Martin Michel, Sergeant Mellon, ney	Thompson Patrick
Drocoll Martin, Cherry-st	Mist John, Robertson-st.	Tierney Jno, Maiden-lane
Eaton John R	Moore Michael, Mulberry-st	Vauts Sagae
Fitzgerald Michael, Grand-st	Moffit Thomas	Van Ornan Jacob
Eddy Wm E	Mc'oney Michael, 18th-st	Watson Jerry
		Welshe Mr, 44th-st
		Wilson Thomas, Cherry-st

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

SAVE LABOR! SAVE YOUR COAL!!

If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN BUMNER.

POLITICAL.

NOTICE TO THE ELECTORS OF NEW-YORK.

Having been warned that certain of my political opponents have prepared posters and handbills announcing my withdrawal from the canvass for the office of COUNTY CLERK in favor of H. W. Genet, I take this method of informing my friends and the public that I have not withdrawn, and have not had the remotest idea of so doing. Do not, therefore, be deceived by any decoys either in the form of posters, handbills, cards, or notices in the public journals to that effect.

WILLIAM C. CONNER, Type-Founder.

THE CENTRAL CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
OFFICE, NO. 813 BROADWAY.
NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

The undersigned, fully believing in the fitness of the following nominations for the Assembly, by the Citizens' Association of their various Wards, viz:

16th Ward—S. C. REED, ESQ.,
18th Ward—HON. J. W. EDMONDS,
19th Ward—WM. P. LYON, ESQ.,
20th Ward—ROBERT FISHER, JR.,
22d Ward—COL. JOEL W. MASON,

do hereby cordially indorse the aforesaid nominations, and commend them to the suffrages of all citizens in the said wards who are in favor of the correction of municipal abuses, suppression of railroad monopolies, and the election of honest and capable men to office without regard to party.

JAMES BROWN, MORRIS KETCHUM,
W. K. VERMILYE, W. M. VERMILYE,
PETER COOPER, EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
E. B. ROOSEVELT, N. SANDS,
WM. H. WEBB, WM. E. DODGE, JR.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE
NINETEENTH WARD,
WITHOUT RESPECT TO PARTY.

The Citizens' Association of the XIXth Ward, composed of several hundred citizens without respect to party, present for your suffrages as Assemblyman, at the November election next Tuesday,

WILLIAM P. LYON,
Merchant and Manufacturer, No. 537 Pearl-st.,
Residence, No. 173 2d-av.

He is presented as a most eminent nomination, as a citizen of character and intelligence; as one whose past life is the best guarantee that he will guard your interests with scrupulous honesty; as a man determinedly opposed to that Municipal corruption that runs riot in every part of our city government, and particularly to the attempt of the city railroads to swindle every rider thereon, as well as to every monopoly, whether gas company or other, which seeks, through the Legislature, to impose fresh burdens, and fasten its remorseless fangs on the bleeding body of the public.

The Citizens' Association entreats every voter also to bear in mind that the nomination of such a man as WILLIAM P. LYON is an attempt to lift nominations out of the corruptions of primary meetings and party politics, and by so doing, to give those who desire to support purity of character and fearless integrity in a candidate, the opportunity to vote for a true and worthy man.

Friends of the City of New-York! Haters of the Municipal corruption that has well nigh ruined it! Ye who are determined that the city railroads shall abide by the five cent charter! All who desire to support an honest, able, and patriotic citizen, who will guard your interests as he would his own, we urge you TO STRIKE FOR REFORM NOW, and vote for

WILLIAM P. LYON.

REGULAR UNION, GERMAN AND WAR DEMOCRACY NOMINATION.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
NINTH DISTRICT,
CHARLES A. LA MONT.

Indorsed by the Mechanics and Workingmen of the District.

NINETEENTH WARD, SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

United Union and War Democratic Nomination.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM H. DE CAMP.

UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
JAMES HUMPHREY.

MERCHANTS, HOUSEHOLDERS, AND ALL FRIENDS OF REFORM!

Remember that WILLIAM C. CONNER, Typefounder, is the nominee of

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION
FOR COUNTY CLERK.

UNITED UNION NOMINATION!
TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Member of Assembly,
SAMUEL C. McGRAW.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1864.

GENTLEMEN—HAVING BEEN WITH DEEP regret men of no character or ability and full of corruption sent to the Assembly to represent the people, I felt it my duty to accept the nomination for member of Assembly from the Eleventh Assembly District, Twentieth Ward, so generously tendered me by the War Democrats.

Thinking we can better promote our interests in the Twentieth Ward by the election of such a man as Mr. John V. Gridley, the Union nominee, I now withdraw in his favor.

Hoping this will meet your approval, and that of all my friends and all advocates of right and justice, I therefore earnestly entreat that we give him our hearty support. With much respect, I remain yours truly,

T. H. BURLEY.

To H. C. PAGE, G. W. GLAZE, H. H. WHITFIELD, Committee on Nomination.

WAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—For Sheriff, John W. Farmer; County Clerk, James M. Thomson; Court, Judge, Orlando L. Stewart; Coroners, William Schirmer, Louis Naumann. Alexander Wilder. Supervisor, Andreas Willman. For Congress, Fourth District, Morgan Jones; Sixth, Henry J. Raymond. Eighth, William E. Dodge; Ninth, William A. Darling. For Assembly: Seventh District, Thomas E. Stewart; Fifteenth, Thomas B. Van Buren; Sixteenth, William H. DeCamp. By order of the General Committee.

H. C. PAGE, Chairman.
OSCAR WOODRUFF, W. J. LA RUE, } Secretaries.

FLAGS.—POLITICAL AND NATIONAL FLAGS, of every description, on hand, in great varieties. ANNIN & CO., Manufacturers, No. 99 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., New-York. (Established 1841.)

POLITICAL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
IXTH, XVTH AND XVITH WARDS.
UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.
J. WILSON GREEN, Ch'n Nom. Conv.
JAS. W. HUSTED, Secretary.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards.

REGULAR UNION CANDIDATE,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

ROOMS OF THE N. Y. STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
ASTOR HOUSE, Nov. 2, 1864.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Union State Committee, held at the Astor House in the City of New-York, on the 2d of November, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

The Executive Committee of the New-York Union State Committee, with a desire to harmonize the existing differences in the Sixth Congressional District, invited the two nominees, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND and Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS, to meet the Committee, and after hearing their statements in reference to the action of the nominating conventions and the subsequent attempt of the candidates to reconcile the differences in the District it was unanimously

Resolved, That it be recommended to the two candidates and the conventions nominating them, (they having already selected each one referee,) to empower the Executive Committee to select a third referee to act with the referees already chosen by the respective candidates, and that the decision of the majority to determine who of the two candidates should be the candidate of the Union party in the Sixth District.

The proposition was accepted by

DRY GOODS.

CAREY'S.

VELVETS, ANGORA VELOURS,

BEQUIMACK BEAVERS, VELVET BEAVERS

CASTOR BEAVERS, FRENCH DORSKINS,

and FRENCH FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS

IN

CIRCULARS, BASQUINES

and SACQUES,

are now complete, and every lady in want of a

WINTER GARMENT

will find an assortment to suit all, at prices much under the gold standard.

GEORGE CAREY,

No. 475 BROADWAY. (Late Charles Street & Co.)

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

REDUCED PRICES.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

369 BROADWAY,

Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.

A LARGE STOCK OF

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PAPER HANGINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

No. 369 Broadway,

Call the attention of parties decorating houses to their splendid assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which they offer at greatly reduced prices.

BELOW THE GOLD COST!!!

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand st.,

FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS

DELAINES, REPS, &c., &c.

Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,

UNDER GARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)

A large assortment at retail

AT REDUCED PRICES!

Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BELOW THE GOLD COST!

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 and 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.,

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Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR-CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c., a large assortment Also,

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, TASSELS, WINDOW SHADES, and FIXTURES, in great variety.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BELOW THE GOLD COST:

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)

RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,

including several lots of choice Paris Silk, for evening wear,

AT RETAIL.

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand st.,)

Manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.

ALSO,

A large quantity of FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES.

And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,

No. 274 Bowery,

Invite the attention of the ladies of New-York and surrounding cities to their present magnificent

STOCK OF CLOAKS,

BASQUES,

SACQUES,

CIRCULARS,

AND JACKETS,

manufactured from the latest and most popular styles imported, and at 25 to 40 per cent. less than Broadway and Canal-st. cloak-stores.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' CLOAKS, ALL SIZES,

Also,

An attractive stock of NEW SHAWLS, for Fall and Winter wear, consisting of long and square Broche, Cashmere, Tailor, Berlin and Woolen Shawls.

Also,

an immense stock of new

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,

purchased entirely at auction, very much under the cost to import.

BLACK SILKS, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2,

worth from $2 to $3.

COLORED SILKS, at $1, $1 20, $1 50 to $2 50,

worth from $1 50 to $4.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH MERINOS,

From Auction.

FRENCH MERINOS at $1 25—worth $1 75.

FRENCH MERINOS at $1 50—worth $2.

FRENCH MERINOS at $1 75—worth $2 50.

FRENCH MERINOS (finest imported) at $2—worth $3.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, choice colors, at $1 25 to $2 20.

PARIS OTTOMANS, double width, at $1 to $1 75.

BLACK ALPACAS and BOMBAZINES, at all prices, from 25c. a yard up.

FRENCH POPLINS, Tartan Plaids, at $1, $1 25 to $2, sold everywhere from $1 50 to $2 50.

Wool and cheviot DELAINES, at 37½c., 40c., and 45c.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, of Foreign and Domestic Manufactures, very select styles, from $3 to $8 50.

SATIN PLAID VALENCIAS at 45c., 50c., to 65c. a yard.

MERINO PLAIDS, all wool, at 75c., 90c., and 95c. a yard; also, from auction at decided bargains.

The dozen CLOTH GLOVES, ladies' sizes, at 5c., 6c. to 8c. a pair.

A large lot LADIES' KID GLOVES, at $1 and $1 25 a pair.

LADIES' DARK KID GLOVES, select colors, equal to Dejean or Alexandres, at only $1 50 a pair, worth $2 25.

Also,

purchased at auction, during the recent panic in DOMESTIC GOODS, a large stock of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

consisting of

BLANKETS,

FLANNELS,

MUSLINS,

TICKINGS,

PRINTS,

GINGHAMS, &c

The BLANKETS, (superior quality,) $9 50 and $11, worth $13 and $15 50.

SHAKER FLANNELS, yard wide and heavy, at $1 a yard.

BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, at 25c., 28c., 30c., to 60c. a yard.

TICKINGS at 22c., 25c., 45c. to 60c.

PRINTS, full madder colors, warranted, at 25c.

Ladies will find it to their interest to examine our extensive stock.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

READS! READS!! READS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer,

No. 180 Pearl-st., New-York.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GARMENTS, DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY, ALSO, OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS. LADIES' BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS IN GREAT VARIETY.

No. 1,142 BROADWAY, one door above 25th-st.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

Fine shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Shaker flannel undershirts and drawers; merino and lambs' wool undershirts and drawers; heavy scarlet flannel undershirts and drawers; three and four-ply linen collars, suspenders, gloves, hosiery of all kinds, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No 101 William-st., N. Y.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and dressy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxons, Yarns, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at BLOOD'S cheap store, Nos. 608 and 852 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide braiding and bretelles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils, &c. &c.—French corsets at reduced prices. At BLOOD'S, 852 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker, by an English Protestant young lady: is a good operator on Grover & Baker's machine, and will bring her own with her if required; the best of reference given and required. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 70 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as housekeeper: she perfectly understands the duties and is not afraid of work; a comfortable home preferable to high wages; the best city references given as to respectability and capacity, or would do cooking in a small family. Inquire at No. 23 Bedford-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THE CITY OR country by a number of first-rate cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, laundresses, and girls for housework, at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 East 12th st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, EXPERIENCED WOman, with excellent city reference, a situation as infant's nurse; makes children's clothes; quick at the needle; would wait on a lady; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and waiting, or child's nurse and do plain sewing, understands embroidery; best of city references. Can be seen at No. 125 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL A situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing; or nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 11 East 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as nurse; is thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Inquire for 2 days, No. 525 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMmended Protestant young woman, in city or country, to do general housework; is a good cook and baker; excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, WILLING GIRL, WITH city reference, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well; dresses linens in style; wages $8. Call at No. 152 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 96 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; the best of city reference. Call at No. 13 27th-st., near Madison-av. None but a private family need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children. City reference. Please call at No. 200 East 144th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, to assist in washing and ironing; the best of city reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear, for three days.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a most experienced child's nurse whom she can highly recommend. Call or address CHILD'S NURSE, No. 142 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; has good city reference from her last place. Call at No. 199 West 35th-st., near the 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; willing and obliging; can give good reference. Apply at No. 94 Watts-st., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman a situation to go out by the day or week; good references. Apply, for two days, to SUSAN CLAY, No. 97 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, A few ladies and gentlemen's washing. Call at, or address No. 168 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A LARGE NUMBER OF WELL RECOMmended female servants, who have filled first-class situations during the season, are now on hand, ready to supply families, hotels and boarding-houses with competent help in all the different branches of housework. Apply at the Large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st. Also male help of all kinds.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WELL acquainted with housekeeping, and having certificates of high character, wishes employment in a family going to reside in San Francisco. A note through the Post-office, addressed to MARY HALE, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

COLORED DOMESTICS FROM THE South, and experienced Northern servants, can be obtained at the FREEDMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, Room No. 21.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED German females want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging; has first-class city reference. Call on or address for two days E. C. B., No. 111 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man of long experience with horses; can produce the best of references as to capability and industry. Address J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE, one as coachman; can milk; wife as cook and laundress; both have good references. If suited, no objections to the city. Address T. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A LAD 17 YEARS old; has good testimonials, and some knowledge of the drug business. Apply to his uncle, Rev. J. S. DAVISON, No. 2 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO has been employed in a fancy dry goods, a small ware or similar business, can get a situation in a German dry goods importing house as entry clerk and assistant salesman; best of references wanted. Apply, with full particulars, to Box No. 3,480 Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper. Address, with references, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office, post paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERRY'S

MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Leutigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty of either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color.

Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

Call for PERRY'S Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New-England.

REYNOLDS' TUR BINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 176 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 176 Broadway.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS USE

PYLE'S SALERATUS. | PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR. | PYLE'S BLUEING POWDER.
PYLE'S BAKING SODA. | PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.

Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of JAMES PYLE,

Manufacturer, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S

MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SEWING MACHINES.

All the best Sewing-machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

LEGACY TO A PERSON NAMED OLIVER, OR HIS ISSUE.—A person of the above name left Scotland a good many years ago, as supposed, and he, or his lawful issue, will reap much advantage if identified within a limited time. The person referred to, or his issue, will please address by post a letter or letters to Mr. R. ELLIS, W. S., Edinburgh, stating the following particulars, viz.: His full name or names; what part of Scotland he left, and when he left, and whether he left alone, or with whom he left; with whom he resided in Scotland when young, and where he went, and who are or were his relations or connections; also, his present age.

Although identification is necessary within a limited time, yet the time is not so limited as to render any personal present interview necessary, and it is not desired that any person should incur the trouble and expense of making personal application within the present year, or in the next succeeding year.

A RARE COLLECTION OF OLD FOREIGN and American coin on exhibition and for sale, at the Exchange Office, No. 158 Bowery, under the Bank. WILSON DEFENDORF.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. BLADER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 309 East 26th-st., near 2d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,

No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 574 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $5 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to number it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HACKENSACK, N. J., 86 acres of land; beautifully located on the bank of the Hackensack River, opposite of Hackensack village, with 700 feet of bold river front; will make 100 beautiful building spots, is well watered and plenty of fruit of all kinds; is good land for garden purposes; within one-half mile of the railroad station, which terminates foot of Chamber-st., New York; is known as the Amos farm. Will be sold at auction, by order of Court, on the 15th day of November, at 2 P. M., on the premises; is twelve miles drive from Hoboken. For particulars inquire of E. K. KIRK, No. 196 West-st., New-York.

DAVID B. AMOS.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion—Four story Philadelphia basement brick house and lot, on 5th av., south of 34th st.

Also, 2 4 story high stoop brown-stone fronts on 37th-st., near 5th-av., full fronts, on Madison-av., near 30th-st.

Also, on 30th-st., near Madison-av.

Also, on 27th-st., near Broadway.

Also, on 4th-st., near 5th av.

Also, on Lexington-av., near 28th-st.

For permits and particulars, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES OF THE LATE John Taylor, Esq., President of the Newark Banking Company, on Broad st., Newark, N. J. The lot is about 65 feet front, and extends back near 100 feet, to Church-st. The garden abounds in fruits. For terms, apply to THOS. J. JOHNSON, Esq., Room No. 12, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, or to the subscriber, southeast corner Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, N. J.

ELLIS DUNN.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, four new brick houses; three-story, basement and under-cellar; high, brown-stone stoops; complete with all the modern improvements. Location one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. GEO. W. BEALS, No. 39 Pine-st.

FARM WANTED.—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, pleasantly located, near some village, and not far from an Episcopal Church, with not less than twenty acres of land, in a healty location, and price not over $5,000. Address, with particulars, H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—173 ACRES ON THE Hudson River for $13,000; house, barn, orchard, fine view of river; sold to close an estate; near a depot. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently remired, with furnace, &c.; the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees; vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING FOR California offers to rent his house, genteelly furnished, for the winter, with or without stable, horses, carriages, sleighs, &c., &c. Rent for the house till May, to a good tenant and small private family, $2,600, and $1,000 extra for the stable, horses, carriages, sleighs, &c. The house is not a large one. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, with or without board, in a private family; bath and gas. Apply at No. 96 West 27th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—IN THE neighborhood of 14th-st. and Union-square; parlor and two bed-rooms required; French, German or Spanish family preferred. Address BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 785 Broadway.

WANTED—A SPACIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED OFfice, in an eligible location for a produce commission business. Address A. R., box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. K., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

WANTED—FURNISHED, THE SECOND STORY of a modern brick house in or near the 5th-av., with private table, or conveniences for housekeeping, for a gentleman and wife; private family preferred; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address A. A., Box No. 107 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK, OR ON Brooklyn Heights, by a gentleman with three children and nurse, in a private family who would be interested in the care of the children, (ages five, nine, and thirteen.) Address H, Box 5,045 New-York Post-office.

MRS. ARNOLD, AT NO. 77 EAST 16TH-st., will have, after Nov. 7, two very fine suites of rooms to let, with board, on first and second floors. The one on the first floor is a large front room. House first class. References required.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH board, may be had in a strictly private family of four (no children,) in West 23d-st; none but those of the highest respectability need apply; to such a good opportunity offers. Address Box No 368 Post office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN,

500 SHARES MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA R. R. CO. STOCK CERTIFICATES, as follows.

Nos.	Names.	
12,631	W. B. Clerke	For 50 shares
12,867	Lockwood & Co	For 100 shares
13,123	D. Groesbeck & Co	For 100 shares
13,317	Graham, Nichols & Co	For 50 shares
13,473	Lockwood & Co	For 100 shares
18,542	Joseph Marie	For 50 shares
13,543	Joseph Marie	For 50 shares

All persons are forbid negotiating the above certificates, transfer having been stopped by the owners.

JEROME, RIGUS & CO.,

No. 46 Exchange-place.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CHARLES WINDSOR, paying Teller of the Mercantile Bank for the last 14 years, has disappeared, and there is a deficiency in his cash of $207,000 in currency, and $34,000 in gold. A reward of $5,000 is hereby offered for the arrest and delivery of said C. Windsor to proper authority, and $15,000 additional for the recovery of the amount taken, or in that proportion for the amount recovered.

The remaining surplus of the Bank, after deducting the amount abstracted, is $472,000, or 47 per cent. on the Capital Stock.

D. H ARNOLD,

President Mercantile Bank.

LOST OR STOLEN.

A $1000 U. S. new 5-20 bond, No. 16,030, mailed through the New-York Post-office on the 27th of October, to the Southport Bank, Southport, Conn., and not received. All persons are warned against purchasing the same, as payment will be stopped at the Treasury Department.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the bond, or for information leading to its recovery.

SOUTHPORT BANK, Southport, Conn.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating any of the following described notes, as the same have been stolen, and payment stopped. One note for $80 or $100, made by Paul Jagger and David Clark, dated Jan. 1, 1864, payable to Mary Maney or bearer. One note for $125, made by Mary T. Hedges, dated Dec. 24, 1862, payable to Mary Maney or bearer, dated Nov. 1, 1864.

MARY MANEY.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating the following described note, as the same has been stolen, and payment thereof has been stopped. Said note was for $200, and was made by Charles T. Little and Alexander McDowell, dated April 1, 1864, payable one year after date to Annie Bacon or bearer. Dated Nov. 1, 1864.

ANNIE BACON.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.—ONE 5-20 United States Bond of $100, Registered No. 4,637, and four 5-20 Coupon Bonds of $100, numbered 61,586, 61,586, 61,587, 61,588, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing those bonds, as payment has been stopped.

H. S. HUNTINGTON.

STOLEN—THREE TEN-FORTY U. S COUPON Bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 18,327, 18,324, 26,665. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as payment has been stopped. SANFORD BORIE.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ABOUT 5 O'CLOCK Saturday evening from the Harlem cars, between City Hall and 8th-st., a carpet-bag containing various articles for a jeweler's store. The above reward will be paid to any person leaving it with BANKS & BAILY, No. 82 Bowery.

FOUND—IN FIFTH-AV., ON THE 1ST INST., A gold breastpin. The owner can have it returned by calling at No. 9 East 37th-st., proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,

Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A DOCTOR'S PHAETON-WAGON and sleigh, city manufacture, and in good order. Inquire at MR. GRANT'S stable, No. 7 Doughty-st., Brooklyn, near the Fulton ferry.

FINANCIAL.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.

NO. 240 BROADWAY.

FISCAL AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

New 7 3-10 notes ready for delivery. Interest payable semi-annually, and at maturity holders have option of changing into 5-20 gold-bearing 6 per cent. Bonds.

Commission, ¼ per cent., allowed buyers, and favorable terms to banks and bankers.

Old 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into Bonds of 1881. Government securities on hand for sale.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier. D. L. ROSS, President.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock broker and Auctioneer,

No. 52 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT NICOLAY'S, STOCK SALES ROOMS, No. 52 William-street.

☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

THE TARR FARM

PETROLEUM CO.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $3,000,000.

30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.....New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL.....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.....New York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D.....New-York.
J. T. SANGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,

No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.

Office No. 67 Wall-st.

100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,0000.

Stock full paid no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemhelmer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemhelmer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.

J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,

U. S. 6-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS

for the sale of the

"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers,

ALL DESCRIPTIONS

OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO 128 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Nov. 7, 1864, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of

FOUR (4) PER CENT.,

payable Nov. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable in New-York stockholders at the office of JAMES B. POST, Room No. 25, No. 20 Exchange Place, on and after the 10th inst.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,

Secretary and Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 23, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 238, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Joseph Walker, Esq., who retires on account of impaired health. The change will take effect on November 1. By order,

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, Oct. 2, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the choice of six directors, in the places of those whose term of office will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d day of November until after the election.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

By order of the Directors.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 161 Broadway, on MONDAY, 7th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.

GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at their office, 3d-av., between 55th and 56th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo. Polls open from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct 22, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for inspectors of the next ensuing Election will be held at the banking room, No. 184 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov 7 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the Banking-house, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 8th day of November, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

C. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND LANDS,

NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 20.

FOR SALE.

Buchanan Farm,	Highgate,
Manhattan,	Bergen Coal and Oil,
Watson,	Consolidated.
Germania,	Story and McClintock,
Rynd Farm,	Northern Light,
McKinley,	Alleghany,
Guild Farm,	Oceanic,
	Seneca Reservation.

All the desirable Monthly Dividend Oil Stocks, also Lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek and Alleghany River.

Having personally examined the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, we can give reli

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Carrying U. States mail. Cabin passengers to land

	Tons.	Commanders.
ERIN—building	3,613	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,272	.....
HIBERNIA—building	3,259	.....
ERIE	3,113	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,066	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $135 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for goods or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (limited) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Nov. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY.....Nov. 19
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov 26
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	[illegible]	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the above rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
EVENING STAR.....Sat.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
GOLDEN STAR.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
GUIDING STAR.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
MORNING STAR.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
DAY STAR.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 45 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West corner of Warren-st. D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
Nov. 5.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAM.
Nov. 22.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, S. G. BUSHELL, Commander, will sail from Pier No 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The CHAMPION, WILSON, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Will leave Pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
Passage, first-class, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply on board, foot of Morton-st., or to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 56 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 19.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. La Mesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, at 10 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. La Mesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, at 10 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHANGE OF CARS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. GREGORY, Commander.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West corner of Warren-st. D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CORSICA, for Nassau and Havana, are requested to be on board, at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, at 10 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, 7th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 129 Broadway, N. Y

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—A CERTificate that we cause no pain in the extraction of teeth has been signed by over thirteen hundred patients, (all of whom examine it). Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., daily (exc pt Sundays,) at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.
Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.
For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at different hours from New-York.
New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for checking passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.
☞ Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company; and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.
E. A. CHAPIN Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT (foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 10 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Marshfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3 30 and 5 30 P. M. For Syosset at 10 30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10 30 A. M. and 3 30, 4 30 and 5 30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8 30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.
7 00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8 30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6 30 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8 00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection: no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with two new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

N. Y. AND HARLEM R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5 40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6 40, 7 30, 8 30, 9 30, 11 30 A. M., and 2 20, 4 30, 5 30, 6 30 and 8 P. M. Express trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and place No. 10 and West-st. 8 30 A. M., 12 M., 3 30, 5 30, 10 P. M. The 5 30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9 15 A. M., 12 15 P. M., 4 22 P. M., and 6 05 P. M. The 9 15 A. M. and 4 22 P. M., run to Nyack only.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M. Express, 8 A. M. Way Mail, 10 30 A. M., and 4, 5 and 10 40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6 24 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF LANDING.
PROVIDENCE AND PHILADELPHIA.
On and after TUESDAY next, 1st day of November, the steamboat at the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., south side of ferry, instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 9 15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of WHITEHOUSE, MORRISON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov 1, 1864.
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE.
HECTOR MORISON.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers on commission. That the names of all the general and special partners in such partnership are Hector Morison, James Henry Whitehouse, Daniel M. Jarvis, Edward M. Whitehouse and Edward Whitehouse. That said Hector Morison is a general partner, and that his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York. That said James Henry Whitehouse is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York. That said Edward M. Whitehouse is a general partner, and his place of residence is Irvington, Westchester County, and State of New-York. That said Edward Whitehouse is the special partner, and his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn aforesaid. That the said Edward Whitehouse, the said special partner, has contributed in actual cash payments the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of the said partnership. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the period at which it is to terminate is the first day of November, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and its business is to be conducted and carried on in the City of New-York aforesaid.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.
HECTOR MORISON.
J. H. WHITEHOUSE.
D. M. JARVIS.
EDWD M. WHITEHOUSE.
EDWD WHITEHOUSE

No. 3 Broad-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1864.
MR. EDWARD K. WILLARD THIS DAY retires from the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO. (Signed) EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of GARESCHE & MINTON. Mr. CHAS. A. MINTON will represent us in the New-York Stock Exchange.
EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 11 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY KEATOR and HUGH S. McILVAIN, carpenters, No. 121 East 18th-st., N. Y., under the firm name of KEATOR & McILVAIN, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 24th day of May, 1864. All persons having claims against said firm will present them for settlement immediately. The business will be continued by H. S. McILVAIN, at No. 121 East 18th-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1864.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOEGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

ISTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
East 49th-st., corner of 4th-av.
This school will be opened on TUESDAY, Nov. 15. Instruction will be given in General and Analytical Chemistry, Assaying, Metallurgy, Mineralogy, Geology, Machines and Machine Drawing, Mining, Mining Legislation, Physics, Botany, Shades and Shadows, and the French and German Languages.
The duration of the session will be six months.
OFFICERS.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.
THOMAS EGLESTON, A. M., Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
F. L. VINTON, Ph. D., Professor of Mining Engineering.
CHARLES F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Lecturer on Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., Lecturer on Organic Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Lecturer on Geodesy and Practical Astronomy.
JOHN H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Lecturer on Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Lecturer on Physics.
Terms $100 per session, and $25 additional for the use of the Laboratory, payable in advance.
Circulars, embracing more detailed information, may be obtained by applying to the President at the College

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 42 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th-sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 34th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Spencer, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Second quarter, Fall session, commences Nov. 2.
Address, for catalogues,
Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
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FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway, SCHOOL, corner 21st-st.

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MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 50th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. FITZ-HENRY'S,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 40 Irving-pl. ce.
Opened on the 20th of September.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR TEN years past the best established boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State; brick buildings; fifteen Professors and Teachers; the pays for reopening this its fall academic year; Winter term Dec 8. Address for catalogues or room, JOSEPH H. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y. Thorough Commercial College course for $25.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering, day and evening. Prof. Schemerhorn will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and reading in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 659 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can secure private desks this week without extra charge and become quick at figures, rapid stylish business writers and practical book-keepers.

DON BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 147 Madison-av. Principal, Madame Don Bernard, née de Rochefermoy. The scientific and classical departments under the care of the most able Professors. Next term will commence Nov. 20.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 69 West 14th-st., Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB, Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per term. Address as all terms. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 59 Broadway, corner of 29th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowell's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BOYNTON and B. HEAMAN, No. 720 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. The gymnasium, for circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial and French. No. 126 West 43d-st., corner of Madison-st., and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principals,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT S2 Park Place. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils 25 there. French spoken. Accomplished French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, New-York. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Very few received. Circulars of the Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 16.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,258 Broadway, reopened Sept. 21. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 37th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, C. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

LANGUAGES.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN wishes to find a situation as professor of living languages in some college or university; best reference as to character and ability; could teach French, Italian, German and Spanish, is thoroughly acquainted with military drill. Address, with full particulars, ALPHA, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GENTLEMAN of acknowledged ability and of experience, either as professor in a college, or as principal or assistant in a first-class school. Teaches the classics, mathematics and English branches generally; also, French if required. Address A. M., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND THOROUGH teacher, a situation in a private school or seminary. Qualifications—English branches or mathematics. The best of reference given. Address Box A, Long Branch, N. J.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT DURING THE afternoon or evening by a graduate of the University of Paris, to teach ancient and modern language and drawing in a school or private family. Translations made at short notice. Address J. R., No. 146 West 21st-st.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED lady, with the best references, desires a morning engagement in a family; she teaches English, music, French and German, all branches. Address Miss HEINE, Station D.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to give daily instruction in the higher branches of English, with music and French. Address M. M. M., Post-office, Madison-square.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $8,000 TO $8,000, IN a business that has exclusive sale of goods in line of trade; been established in present location over 2½ years; reference given and required. Address A. B., box No. 5,143 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS

WINTER GARDEN.
COMMENCES AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
13TH SUCCESSFUL WEEK OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.
13TH SUCCESSFUL WEEK OF MR. J. S. CLARKE,
Who will appear on MONDAY, in a
LAUGHING BILL!
LAUGHING BILL!
Embracing, by particular request, Poole's laughable Comedy of
PAUL PRY!
PAUL PRY!
"JUST DROPPED IN."
The roaring farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE!
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE!
and first time
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID,
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID,
WEDNESDAY—MR. CLARKE as TYKE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7½.
The production of the Musical Drama entitled
THE ROSE OF CASTILE,
having proved on its first performance
A GENUINE SUCCESS,
it will be repeated for the fifth time
ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.
NEW MUSIC. NEW SCENERY.
AND A POWERFUL CAST, including
MRS JOHN WOOD
and the principal members of the company. Previous to the drama will be performed by experienced
Tuesday—TIME WORKS WONDERS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
THE OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
Of the gifted and multifarious artiste
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
In Waldeck's beautiful new Act Drama, entitled
LANCTON;
OR,
THE LITTLE CRICKET,
(Her original character in the play of that name,)
The performance of which has been
LEONINGSED BY THE PRESS AND
HOUSES CROWDED TO REPLETION
a master-piece of
DRAMATIC SKILL AND BEAUTY,
Warrants the manager in announcing it for
MONDAY, NOV. 7, AND EVERY NIGHT
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
AND EXCELLENT CAST.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

LAUGHING GAS.
DR. COLTON will give an exhibition of the NITROUS OXIDE GAS for ladies and children, at the Cooper Institute, large hall, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 12, commencing at 3 o'clock. Admission to cover expenses and lessen the crowd, 10 cents. The Colton Dental Association is removed to No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.
MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov 3, 1864.
In view of the approaching election and the existing political excitement, I deem it a duty incumbent on me, as Chief Magistrate of this city, to warn and advise all citizens not to allow themselves to be drawn into any controversy, or gather in crowds on the streets or in the vicinity of the polls. All well-disposed and orderly citizens will deposit their votes and immediately retire from the polls.
The police and special aids of the Sheriff will in the discharge of their duty see that the ordinances and laws respecting elections, and the rules and regulations in regerence to voting, shall be properly enforced.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, constructing sewers, &c., will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold.
The following is a schedule of the property to be sold; to publish in the New-York *Daily News*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the *Daily News*.
By order of the Comptroller.
AUGUSTUS FURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Aug 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give them a speedy arrival, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 6 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. ODYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular

FERRERO'S
Dancing Academy, No. 161 5th-avenue. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 P. M. Circulars may be had of G. CANAVAN, Pharmaceutist, No. 157 5th-av.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING-SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.—A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS for children will commence Nov. 5, at 10½, to meet once a week. Those desirous of securing places will please call on Monday, Wednesday or Thursday, after 3 P. M. See circular for terms.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 50 West 14th-st., is open for the season on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HAMILTON WOOD, JR., AGAINST ALEXANDER MCDONALD, Jr.—The partnership heretofore existing between the above-named parties, known as THE NEW-YORK PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, having been dissolved, and the undersigned appointed the Receiver thereof and also Referee to take and state the firm accounts, notice is hereby given to all persons who are or claim to be creditors of said firm, to present their accounts to the undersigned, as such Receiver and Referee, at my office, No. 61 William-st., New-York City, on or before the 26th day of November next, at 3 P. M. of that day. GEO. W. WINGATE, Receiver and Referee.
Dated, New-York, Nov. 3, 1864.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE late F. THIBAULT, deceased, manufacturer of strung pearl work, will call and pay. Also, claimants

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

(Continued from First Page.)

ha while, got a little money, in many instances for services rendered in the early history of the war nt the system of regularly, or irregularly made payments to the Confederate soldiers, is an institution which long ago ceased to exist.

A squad of deserters with whom I conversed this morning, all of whom belonged to Louisville, and the deserted, when Hood fell back from Resaca, ay that FRANK CHEATHAM assured his old division, ldow days before the movement upon our rear, that he ould see them all paid off in greenbacks in the city f Nashville before the 1st of December, and that on Christmas they should swim in Robertson County ckory. FRANK has been swimming in it for many a ear—so the Nashville people say.

THE FIGHTS NEAR DECATUR.

Since my last, our pickets have been attacked, nd driven in near Decatur three times, and upon wo occasions clever little fights were the consequence. There are various conjectures afloat in military circles, as to who commands these attacking parties. It is generally believed that no portion Hilson's army has as yet made any demonstration n this particular direction. Some report that DICK ORRAN, with a force of 10,000 men, and two batteries of artillery, is moving into Northern Alabama, nd that he is already in supporting distance of Hood, with whom he is to join his command. It seems to be pretty generally understood that there is force of rebels on Bear Creek, but what their trength or intention is, no one seems to know.

In all probability the attacks upon Decatur were made by detachments from Gen. RODDY'S command. On Friday night last, the first attack was made, which was handsomely repulsed by Col. MORGAN, commanding a colored regiment. The rebels rode nto our skirmish line with drawn sabres, and with a yell dashed toward our line of battle. According to Col. MORGAN'S report, the regiment fired a volley into he party, unhorsing fifty of them, a third of whom were killed. Nothing daunted, however, the exasperated survivors dashed into the bayonets of the brave blacks, who, after a half hour's fighting, succeeded in repulsing the desperadoes, after killing nd wounding some eighty of them, and capturing ne hundred and forty.

Col. MORGAN was again attacked on Sunday morning, and again repulsed the attacking party, and captured a few prisoners.

The loss in both fights, on the rebel side, will probably reach three hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners. Our own loss approximates a hundred in killed and wounded, including Lieut. WORCESTER among the former, and Lieuts. GILLIS and SAULSBURY among the latter—severely.

On Saturday, quite a large force attacked our pickets along the line of railroad between Decatur nd Huntsville. Our vedettes were first driven in, nd, in company with the infantry pickets, kept up a lively skirmish with the enemy until Gen. GRANGER arrived with a brigade of infantry. So rapid and hurry was the movement on the part of the General, hat he routed the whole force in great disorder, hiving it in scattered fragments across Cypress Creek. Here the rebels were reinforced with a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery; but before they had time to attack us, Gen. BOB GRANGER gain moved upon the party, driving them in greater confusion than before, and capturing over a hundred prisoners, and two pieces of artillery. Our loss was trifling, compared with the enemy's, on account of the celerity and success of our movements. I understand that we lost a Colonel, killed, but I could not learn his name.

THE MOVEMENTS OF FORREST.

FORREST, as I conjectured he would be in a letter describing his late raid into our quiet midst, as been made a Lieutenant-General as a reward for he incessant labors and brilliant exploits. Such a pirit as his cannot rest long, and we again find him moving in this direction with a largely augmented force, and with sixteen pieces of artillery. He crossed the Tennessee River last Saturday with his entire force, landing his troops at and in the vicinity of Fort Henry. This looked like a demonstration against Fort Donelson, which is only thirteen miles distant by land, whereupon the Federal Commander at the latter place telegraphed Gen. ROUSSEAU the facts in the case. Gen. ROUSSEAU immediately acquainted Gen. THOMAS, who is still in this city, with he matter, and steps have already been taken to reenforce the garrison at Fort Donelson. It is not believed, however, that a rebel attack will ever again e made upon this fort, owing to its grand condition o resist an attack. The last assault made upon it was by FORREST, when, it will be remembered, after seven hours' hard fighting, he was compelled to retire with the loss of over a thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Dispatches from Paducah, Clarksville and other places on the rivers, all agree that FORREST is again moving, and the different Post Commanders respectively anticipate an attack upon their towns. I am inclined to think that FORREST'S next move will be onward Florence to cooperate with HOOD, notwithstanding his is an independent command.

If FORREST is en route to Florence, with eight thousand men and sixteen pieces of artillery, and DICK TAYLOR is at Bear Creek with ten thousand men and ten pieces of artillery, and HOOD is at or near Bainbridge, Ala., with his whole army, it is natural to imagine that there may be war again not far from Nashville.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE—BRILLIANT VICTORY OF GEN. GILLEM.

Immediately after BURBRIDGE'S defeat at Saltville, Gen. GILLEM was advised of the heavy reinforcements sent into Tennessee, and the change of commanders. He therefore fell back from Greenville to Bull's Gap, which latter place is 56 miles from Knoxville. At this place a portion of his forces were temporarily detached, and he again fell back to Morristown, a pleasantly-located village, 42 miles from Knoxville.

The rebels followed him up closely, and endeavored to make demonstrations upon his flanks. The bulk of the army under Gen. VAUGHN, consisting of three brigades, he ascertained to be between Russellville and Bull's Gap, and also ascertained that the party annoying him at Morristown was a small brigade, commanded by Col. DAY.

On the 26th, therefore, Gen. GILLEM ordered his whole force to fall back to a small town called Talbott's, as a feint, at the same time placing Cols. PARSON'S and BROWNLOW'S regiments in a position to deliver some stunning blows in case the enemy should be so unwise as to hurriedly follow. That's just what he enemy did, and when within half a mile of town, PARSONS and BROWNLOW turned their commands about and made a furious dash into the bowels of the rebel brigade, driving it in confusion nine miles, killing Col. DAY, the Commander, capturing about forty prisoners, and killing and wounding about the same number, among them a brother of Col. DAY and a Surgeon.

After the disaster to Col. DAY, Gen. GILLEM made a disposition of his forces in and around Morristown, with the calculation of making an attack upon two brigades under VAUGHN, which were located at Russellville, six miles distant, respectively commanded by Cols. ROSS and DUKE.

VAUGHN anticipated GILLEM, for on the morning of the 28th, he drove in our pickets and drew up in line of battle about a half a mile of town. About a half hour had expired, when Gen. GILLEM moved out his forces in line of battle, with his flanks covered by two regiments with sabres. As soon as the lines met at a fighting distance, GILLEM gave an order to charge, when the centre poured a dreadful volley into the rebel line, one regiment being armed with the Spencer rifle, and the regiments armed with the sabre, dashed into the confused enemy, amidst a volley of grape from McCLURE'S celebrated battery. The charge was so well planned, and executed with such masterly gallantry, that before the guns were fired a large portion of our men were at the breeches of them, and in an instant after, the battery and its entire complement of officers and men were captured.

By this time the whole force was retreating in great disorder, and Gen. GILLEM and his command in close pursuit. During the chase the sabre was used to great advantage, and the pursuit was kept up until our forces passed far beyond Russellville. The summing up of this affair gives it a tone unsurpassed by any cavalry or infantry fight during the war.

The fight and pursuit lasted vigorously for nearly four hours. Our entire loss was nine killed and twenty-one wounded, the latter including two officers. The rebel loss is seventy killed and two hundred wounded, all or whom fell into our hands. We captured three hundred prisoners, including Col. ROSS, commanding brigade, two Majors, six Captains, and thirteen Lieutenants. We also captured the celebrated McCLURE'S battery, and caissons complete, without injuring it or the horses attached to it in the least.

BENJ. C. TRUMAN.

The Gunboat Undine Burned by the Rebels—Repulse of two Union Gunboats by a Rebel Battery—They are Blown up by their Crews—Hood's Army Short of Rations.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 6.

Yesterday at daylight the gunboat *Undine*, number 55, captured a few days ago by the rebels, came through the chute at Reynoldsburgh Island and landed rebel troops, who then fired her and left.

At 8 o'clock the gunboats *Key West* and *Elfin* steamed down near the west side of Reynoldsburgh Island from Johnsonville, and engaged a rebel battery of twenty-four-pounder Parrotts. The gunboats were driven back, badly damaged, to Johnsonville.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy's batteries opposite, above and below Johnsonville, opened on the disabled gunboats. They responded until their ammunition was exhausted, and were then blown up. Their boats' crews are at the fort in Johnsonville.

This morning the rebels commenced crossing in the boats of the *Undine* at a place about five miles above Johnsonville. Two flatboats were also used. No fighting has taken place to-day. The rebels are engaged in burying their dead. Gunboats from Paducah are in sight, and reinforcements have arrived. Gen. SCHOFIELD takes command of the post of Johnsonville.

Intelligence from below Florence states that a large part of Hood's army is still south of the river, out of rations and clothing, and subsisting on the country.

The river is rising, and is five feet deep on the Shoals.

Loss of the Dunleith—The Capture of the Gunboat Undine—Murder of Fourteen of her Crew—Capture of Two Transports.

CAIRO, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The steamer *Continental* brings eighty bales of cotton.

The steamer *Dunleith* sunk five miles below Helena on the 31st ult. Most of her cargo will be saved, but the boat is a total loss.

Eighteen deck hands were drowned by the sinking of the steamer *James White* on Thursday.

The gunboat *Undine*, captured at Port Herman, on the Tennessee River, previously reported, fought the enemy six hours before surrendering. She had six men killed and eight wounded, three of them mortally. Among the wounded was Capt. BRYANT. Her armament consisted of eight 24-pound howitzers. She sunk with her bow lying on the river bank, but it is since reported that the rebels plugged holes in her hull, and are using her as a gunboat. The rebels at Fort Herman are reported strong, with 16 pieces of artillery.

The transports *Venus* and *Chasseman* were captured the same day as the *Undine*. The pilot of the former reports that she was riddled by shell and musketry. Capt. ALLEN and most of her crew were killed; also 15 soldiers, who were on board. The *Chasseman* was struck by a shell, when she was run ashore; but at last accounts the rebels had not destroyed her. The rebels have three batteries within a mile above and below Fort Herman.

Thirteen or fourteen of the crew of the *Undine* are reported to have been killed after the surrender.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Capture of Plymouth, North Carolina, by our Troops—Anticipated Attack on Wilmington.

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH BY OUR TROOPS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 3.

A special dispatch from near Plymouth, via Rocky Mount, North Carolina, dated on the 31st ult., says: "*After three days' hard fighting* the enemy passed up Middle River and came down the Roanoke this morning. Gen. BAKER, commander of the garrison, fought until *the enemy's gunboats had passed our forts and dismounted all our guns in the harbor.* An evacuation was then ordered under a severe shelling, which was effected without much loss. Col. WHITFORD acted with conspicuous bravery." As Middle River does not appear on the ordinary maps, and there may appear to be something of a paradox in the statement that gunboats went up one river and came down another, it is proper to state that there are three channels in the Roanoke at this point, separated by strips of land extending above Plymouth, the main channel passing by that place. Vessels ascending the middle channel would emerge above Plymouth, and thus be enabled to descend in the rear of the place. *Meantime, where was the Albemarle?*

THE ENEMY EVACUATE THE CITY ON THE APPROACH OF OUR GUNBOATS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 8.

The enemy have, it appears, retaken Plymouth, North Carolina. It will be remembered that this place was stormed last Summer by Gen. HOKE, at the head of his brigade, and that, as a reward for his gallantry, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General in the provisional army. The enemy, after three days' hard fighting, passed up Middle River, and, on the 31st came down the Roanoke towards the forts. Our troops in the two forts—one above and the other below Plymouth, on the Roanoke—were commanded by Gen. BAKER, who fought until the upper fort had been passed and the lower one rendered useless by the dismounting of all the guns. We then evacuated the place, under heavy shelling from the enemy's gunboats. Our loss was slight.

Plymouth is a place of comparatively little importance to us, except as a check to the enemy's gunboat excursions into the interior of the State of North Carolina.

A SUDDEN ATTACK ANTICIPATED ON WILMINGTON.

From the Wilmington Journal

There is an old saying that threatened people live long. Perhaps this saying may apply as well to places as to individuals; and if so, may account for the fact that Wilmington, whose fate has been so long and so frequently threatened or predicated, "still lives;" or, in the classic phrase of a young gentleman who caught the kiss but not the words "It ain't dead yet."

Now, once more, and with redoubled force and frequency, we are pointed out as sheep for the slaughter. The knife that is to sever our joints and several jugulars has already been whetted so sharp that like unto Job's warhorse, even the inhabitants cutlery smelleth the battle afar off—thirsteth for our blood and says ha! ha!

Confound the people, we wish they would stop their nonsense. This thing of having people grinding axes and whetting knives, and fixing up gunboats, and leading bombshells all the time for our special use and behoof may be fun to outsiders, but we don't see the joke, and more than that, we don't gain in our power of understanding or appreciating it, and don't expect to. Our advice to Admiral FARRAGUT, or to any other Admiral whose name so ends, would be to keep away from here. If he comes here, he may get hurt in the end of his name.

Seriously, however, this thing of an attack may be sprung upon us instantly, as it was at Mobile or Charleston. It has appeared just as probable here before as it does now, and still it has not yet come. It appeared no more so at Charleston, and yet the city is now under fire.

Another Disaster on the Erie Railroad.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND THIRTY WOUNDED.

The Buffalo and Dunkirk passenger express, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, due in this city at 12:45 P. M., yesterday, met with a shocking accident at the Callicoon Station, 136 miles west of here, at half-past nine o'clock in the morning. The train was three hours behind time, but, it is said, was proceeding at the usual rate of speed, not stopping at Callicoon, and was thrown off the track in consequence of the switch having been left open. It seems that there has been no switchman at that place, and as near as we could be informed, the responsibility of the switch has been left with the conductors, who have had occasion to use it. The engine, tender, baggage-car, and three passenger cars were precipitated down an embankment of thirty feet and smashed to pieces, the engine being turned end-for-end, the boiler torn from the frame, and the whole mass heaped in the mud of the creek which the railroad crosses at that place. There were six passenger-cars. Of the three last two ran partly off the embankment; the last one remained on the track. THOS. G. CLARK, Traveling Superintendent in the Post-office Department, headquarters in this city, had just stepped upon the engine to ride a short distance, and was killed. He has been long and well known in connection with the Post-office. His body was brought to this city at 11 o'clock last night, the first train coming through at that hour. ARTHUR BANK, of Port Jervis, a machinist in employ of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, was killed, and his remains were taken to Port Jervis. Two others were killed—HORACE BEEBYER, the fireman, and WM. H. CARDELL, a private of the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers. WM HULL, of Susquehanna, was so severely cut and bruised, it is thought, he cannot recover. Many others were seriously injured—the number of wounded being between thirty and forty, of whom several were ladies. The conductor was Mr. FRED. BUTLER, who exerted himself to the utmost to make comfortable the sufferers, as did also the people of Callicoon.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Three Days Later by the Africa—The Intended Rebel Privateer San Francisco—Muller's Trial—Italy and the Papacy—Popular Outbreaks in Venetia—More Failures.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, from Southampton on the 26th of October, arrived here yesterday, with three days' later news from Europe.

ENGLAND.

The *Asia* arrived on Tuesday morning, Oct. 25.

The *Virginia* arrived on Oct. 24.

The *Senator*, arrived at Queenstown, reports having been boarded by the Confederate *Florida* on Sept. 13, in latitude six degrees north, longitude twenty-five degrees west.

The United States ship-of-war *Niagara* passed Deal for Flushing, Oct. 24.

The United States man-of-war *Sacramento* passed Deal Oct. 24, bound West.

The *San Francisco*, screw-steamer, built at Nantes for the Confederates, but which the French Government has not allowed to be given up to them, has just made a trial trip to Belle Isle and back. Her engines worked well. Her speed was thirteen and three-quarter knots per hour, and was three-quarters more than her builders contracted for.

GARIBALDI'S yacht is now lying off Cowes, and is only waiting a more favorable wind before leaving for Caprera.

At the Central Criminal Court on Monday the Recorder delivered his charge to the Grand Jury. He expatiated at considerable length on the case of FRANZ MULLER, explaining the evidence which will be brought forward for the prosecution. The witnesses have not yet been before the Grand Jury. It is expected that they will go there on Tuesday and the trial begin on Thursday.

GREAT STORM ON THE FIRTH OF FORTH.

A telegram from Edinburgh, of Oct. 24, says:

"On Saturday the vessels for London could not leave. Five vessels, chiefly foreign, were cast ashore at Granton. The crews were saved, except one man. A Danish vessel was wrecked near Dunbar; four lives lost; much damage done ashore."

MULLER'S TRIAL.

The *Daily News* says: "MULLER'S trial will take place on Thursday or Friday next, but no doubt an application will be made on behalf of the Crown to fix a day specially for the case to be disposed of. The counsel for the prisoner had a consultation with Mr. BEARD on Friday. It is understood that all parties are agreed that there would be no advantage to the prisoner in having the trial postponed, and it is obvious that delay may have the effect of enabling the prosecution to bring forward additional evidence against him. If the case should come on this session, the prisoner will in all probability be tried by the Lord Chief Baron. No one is permitted to see him except the official authorities, and those belonging to the German Legal Society.

A telegram from Copenhagen of Oct 2, says: "Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES, left in the *Osborne* to-day. They were accompanied on board by the King, the Royal Family, the Ministers and members of the Diplomatic Body, &c. Their Royal Highnesses were attended by a guard of honor, and salutes were fired. Large crowds of people were present at the embarkation."

A telegram from Lubeck, of Oct. 23, says: "The Prince and Princess of WALES arrived at Travemunde this morning, and proceeded on their journey, via Buchen and Luneburgh."

FRANCE.

It is announced that the Emperor will shortly proceed to Nice, and it is added that the Czar, prior to his return to St. Petersburgh, will go to Compiegne on a visit to the Emperor and Empress.

A telegram from Nice, of Oct, 21 says: "The Czar and Czarina of Russia arrived here to-day. A Russian frigate has arrived at Villafranca. It is asserted she is on her way to Civitta Vecchia, to fetch the the Czarewitch."

The Paris papers state that the Emperor will set out on Wednesday or Thursday for Nice.

La France mentions a rumor that the Emperor and the Czar would not meet at Nice, but elsewhere.

Herr VON BISMARK is expected in Paris on the 25th.

A telegram from Toulon, of Oct. 24, says: "The Imperial yacht *Aigle* left last night for Nice."

The Paris correspondent to the *Times* says:

"The raising of the rate of discount to 8 per cent. by the Council of the Bank of France, has produced an unfavorable effect in the manufacturing districts.

Although there has been very little farmer's wheat offered for sale at the Paris market last week, sellers were forced to submit to a reduction of 50 centimes, in order to effect sales of ordinary qualities.

The financial crisis appears to have seriously affected the Paris flour market, and there is scarcely any business transacted. Everybody appears determined to wait and see what turn affairs will take. Flour of the 6 marks was quoted officially at 471. 75 centimes the 157 lnios.

The Paris Bourse was fiat on Monday, and Rentes closed at 64f. 75 centimes."

AUSTRIA.

A telegram from Vienna of Oct. 24, says

"It is stated in diplomatic circles that Count RECHBERG has tendered his resignation, and that it has been accepted by the Emperor.

Count MENSDORFF POUILLY is mentioned as his successor, but nothing definite is as yet known.

ITALY.

The *Diritto* and some other newspapers, which contained the declaration of GARIBALDI relative to the Franco-Italian convention, have been seized.

Intelligence from Venetia confirms the statement that several districts of Lombardy have been invaded by armed bands dressed in the Garibaldian uniform. One band, commanded by TALASSI, formerly a captain in GARIBALDI'S army, took possession of the treasury of the tax collectors at Spliembergo and Maniago, leaving in return a formal receipt. During the occupation the Italian flag was displayed by the invaders.

A telegram from Turin of Oct. 23, says: Perfect tranquility reigns in the city, and there is not the least indication of excitement.

All the Deputies and Senators have arrived.

Proclamations of the Syndics and the Commanders of the National Guard and manifestoes of the workingmen's associations have been published, recommending the people to preserve order and tranquillity. The tone of the journals is conciliatory, and a hope is generally expressed that during the Parliamentary session no disturbances will occur.

A telegram from Udine, of Oct, 22, says:

The insurgents bivouacked on the 19th at Capo di Porte, intending to take possession of Belluna. Subsequently they received orders to disperse and to hide their arms. Up to the present time, the leaders have not been captured, although many arrests have been made. A strict watch is maintained on the frontiers by the authorities, no emigrants being permitted to pass.

The Chamber of Deputies reopened on the 24th, under the Presidency of Signor CASSINIS. A very large number of Deputies were present, including the members of the old ministry.

The new ministry were in their places.

The town is perfectly quiet.

In the Chamber of Deputies Señor DELLA MARMORA laid on the table the Franco-Italian Convention, and the diplomatic correspondence connected therewith. Signor LANZA brought forward a bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence, and requested that it might be declared urgent.

A committee was formed to investigate the late events at Turin.

A bill for the transfer of the capital to Florense fixes the necessary credit at 7,000,000 lire. The Ministry made a statement in the Chamber of Deputies relative to the Franco-Italian Convention. They presented the convention to the Chambers, not only believing its sanction to be henceforth a political necessity, but being convinced that its benefits are immensely superior to its inconveniences. The Ministerial declaration acknowledges the grave sacrifices involved in the transfer of the capital, but, as the result of this measure will be the removal of foreign troops from Italian soil, and the preparation of a satisfactory solution of the Roman question, it is in the name of the national dignity, independence, and unity that these sacrifices are called for.

GREECE.

A telegram from Athens, of Oct. 22, says:

"The National Assembly, in its sitting to-day, revoked the decree whereby six members of the Miaoreli Ministry, during the reign of King OTHO, were deprived of civil rights for ten years."

SPAIN.

The Madrid *Noticias* says:

"The Bank of Spain has concluded a loan of 20,000,000 reals with Senor SALAMANCA.

The Sub-Governor of the Bank will leave for Paris on the 22d, to purchase gold.

The Council of Ministers was occupied with the Peruvian affairs."

THE DUCHIES.

The Schleswig-Holsteinische *Zeitung* states that the Federal Diet has decided that a very considerable portion of the expense incurred for the Federal army of execution and the civil administration of Holstein, shall be defrayed from the revenue of the Duchy.

The Lubecker *Zeitung* says:

"The motion to annex Lauenburg to Prussia has been carried in the Landag of the Duchy."

RUSSIA.

A telegram from Berlin of Oct. 24, says:

"Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, who had hitherto accompanied the CZAR, is expected here on the 27th, when he will await the arrival from Nice of the Emperor and Herr VON BISMARK.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. HALL & GREEN, Russian brokers, with liabilities of about £30,000, of which only a small portion will rank against the estate. The failure is said to be owing to that of certain of their principals and to the great depreciation in the value of their securities.

The accounts from Leeds mention that at a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. SAALFELD, the liabilities of the firm were stated at £213,616, and the assets at £45,300; of the deficiency of nearly £170,000, only about £7,000 was said to have arisen from bad debts: the remainder having apparently been from losses upon speculative transactions. It was added, that during the last three years Mr. SAALFELD had drawn out of the concern for private household expenses nearly £10,000.

The suspension has been announced of Mr. J. PINDERTON, of Gracechurch-street, foreign patent agent; liabilities £30,000.

The suspension has also been announced of Messrs. DUCKWORTH & Co., wine merchants, debts and liabilities to a large amount.

The accounts from Liverpool describe a better feeling on 'Change. Several failures occurred last week, but, although one of them was for £200,000, they were apparently not of a character to create surprise or alarm.

The *Times'* City Article says:

The gradual strengthening of the conviction in the mercantile world, that the existing pressure in the discount market, however trying it may be, involves, with few exceptions, no danger to any but purely speculative establishments, or such as have traded for a credit to which they never were legitimately entitled, continues to impart an improved tone to the English funds. Consols closed on Monday evening at 89@89⅛.

The demand for discount at the bank was of an average character.

In the Stock Exchange 4 per cent. is the charge for advances from day to day, and 6 per cent. till the account.

Confederate Loan steady at 64½ to 66¾.

American Securities unaltered.

LONDON CORN MARKET, OCT. 10.

The market is without alteration.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET, OCT. 11.

SUGAR steady. COFFEE buoyant. TEA firm. Tallow steady at 40s.

The *Times* City Article of Wednesday, Oct. 26, says: "The tendency to a return of confidence continues, and the English funds have been firm to-day, (Tuesday.) Consols closed at 89⅛@89¾.

There was rather more demand for money to-day in the Stock Exchange, and the rate for short loans was 5 per cent.

French Rentes declined ¼, closing at 64f. 60c.

The Confederate loan was not influenced by the accounts by the *Asia* of the further Southern successes and the renewed rise in gold at New-York, and closed at 64 to 66.

The suspension is announced of Messrs. WOLF, SCHUCK & Co., Merchants, with liabilities about £35,000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24 and 25.

There has been a large business transacted in Cotton, and sales for the two days exceed 25,000 bales, 15,000 on speculation and for export. Prices decidedly steadier, and ⅛d. ₰ lb. higher for some descriptions.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

WHEAT was in fair demand at last Tuesday's rates. FLOUR unchanged. INDIAN CORN was more salable. Mixed American 27s. 3d.

COMMERCIAL PER AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

COTTON.—Sales for two days 25,000 bales, including 16,000 to speculators and exporters. The market opened with improved tone at a partial advance of ⅛d. ₰ lb. for Surats.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market is steady with a better demand at the low prices.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer at an advance of 1d. ₰ cental. Corn upward, with an advance of 6d. ₰ quarter.

PROVISIONS.—Beef dull. Pork quiet. Bacon steady. Lard firm. Tallow quiet.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar inactive. Coffee dull. Rice inactive. Resin nominal. Spirits of Turpentine declining, quoted at 60s. Petroleum quiet, at 1s. 9½d. a1s. 1d. ₰ gallon for crude.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Consols closed yesterday at 89½@89¾ for money.

Apples for the Army on Thanksgiving.

About $2,000 has been already subscribed for this purpose, and is acknowledged by the Treasurer this morning. About $4,000 is needed altogether. Contributions of money will be received by Spencer & Porter, No. 106 Front-street; Garbutt, Black & Hendricks, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-street; Lathrop, Luddington & Co., Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and Storrs Bros., No. 121 Chambers-street.

Contributions of apples from friends in the country will be received by Burrough, Allen & Co., No. 104 Reade-street. They should be in good shipping order

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Court opened at 10 o'clock A. M. No day calendar until Wednesday. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street. Court open at 10 o'clock A. M. No calendar until Wednesday.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3417, 3795, 3809, 1077, 4647, 3367, 4643, 1742, 2654, 2155, 3660⅝, 3463, 3751. *Part II.*—Nos. 3776, 4336, 4348, 2574, 74, 3400, 726, 1586, 3782, 2274, 3728, 3464, 2522, 1496, 1026.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 595, 652, 389, 199, 596, 217, 19, 618, 630, 634, 566, 650, 619, 695, 177. *Part II.*—Nos. 139, 667, 563, 584, 140, 445, 94, 29, 556, 557, 492, 76, 582, 229, 209.

PLACES OF HOLDING THE POLLS.

The following is a list of the places where the Polls will be held in the different Wards.

The following are designated as the places in each election District in the several Wards of this city, at which Elections shall be held, until otherwise ordered.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

October 17, 1864.

FIRST WARD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	34 Greenwich st.	4	13 Depeyster st.
2	52 Greenwich st.	5	101 Broad st.
3	116 Greenwich st.		

SECOND WARD.

1. 61 Ann st. 2. 18 Burling Slip.

THIRD WARD.

1. 160 Greenwich st. 3. 256 Greenwich st.
2. 106 Barclay st. 4. 3 Hudson st.

FOURTH WARD.

1. 11 Jacob-st. 5. 45 James-st.
2. 205 William-st. 6. 61 Cherry-st.
3. 13 New Bowery. 7. 48 Catharine-st.
4. 67 Cherry-st.

FIFTH WARD.

1. 56 Leonard-st. 5. 67 Hudson-st.
2. 119 West Broadway. 6. 255 Greenwich-st.
3. 163 Franklin-st. 7. 51 Beach-st.
4. 146 West Broadway. 8. 74 Watts-st.

SIXTH WARD.

1. 3 Chambers-st. 5. 82 Centre-st.
2. 6th Ward Hotel, cor. Centre and Reade sts. 6. 57 Baxter-st. 7. 101½ Mott-st.
3. 26 City Hall Place. 8. 86 Elm-st.
4. 72 Elm-st. 9. 97 Baxter-st.

SEVENTH WARD.

1. 21 Henry-st. 7. 1 Montgomery-st.
2. 144 Cherry-st. 8. S. E. cor. Montgomery and Monroe sts.
3. 80 Henry-st.
4. 48 Monroe-st. 9. 235 Henry-st.
5. 50 Pike-st. 10. 376 Cherry-st.
6. 173 Madison-st. 11. 379 Monroe-st.

EIGHTH WARD.

1. 34 Wooster-st. 7. 95 West Houston-st.
2. 66 Thompson-st. 8. 140 Varick-st.
3. 334 Broome-st. 9. 180 Varick-st.
4. 52 Dominick-st. 10. 203 Varick-st.
5. 402 Greenwich-st. 11. 306½ Spring-st.
6. 106 Wooster-st. 12. 359 Hudson-st.

NINTH WARD.

1. 672 Greenwich-st. 7. 36 Fourth-st.
2. 402 Hudson-st. 8. 21 Ninth-av.
3. Bleecker Buildings, cor. Bleecker and Morton sts. 9. 696 Hudson-st. 10. 4 Bethune-st. 11. 733 Greenwich-st.
4. 12 Christopher-st. 12. S. W. cor. Washington and W. Tenth-street.
5. 13 Seventh-av.
6. 48 Hammond-st.

TENTH WARD.

1. Tenth Ward Hotel, cor. Broome and Forsyth sts. 3. 66½ Orchard-st. 4. 53 Essex st. 5. 101 Hester-st. 6. 128 Canal-st.
2. 96 Eldridge-st.

ELEVENTH WARD.

1. 141 Attorney-st. 9. Union Hall, cor. Av. C and 4th-st.
2. 229 Stanton-st. 10. 185 Lewis-st.
3. 273 Stanton-st. 11. 89 Av. D.
4. S. W. cor. Stanton & Gnerck sts. 12. 215 6th-st.
5. 79 Houston-st. 13. 336 8th-st.
6. 2d Av. C. 14. 121 Av. D.
7. 77 Av. C. 15. 410 10th-st.
8. At the house of John Landers, cor. 3d-st. and Av. B. 16. 393 East 13th-st. 17. 214 11th-st. 18. 201 Av. C.

TWELFTH WARD.

1. At the house of Geo. W. Jenkins, Broadway and 26th-st. 4. At Jas. Hope's, cor. 125th-st. and 3d-av.
2. At the house of John Hare, 3d-av., bet. 56th and 57th sts. 5. At the house of Thos. Dillian, cor. Broadway and Manhattan-st.
3. At the house of John Halloran, 114th-st. & 3d-av. 6. At the house of Thos. Fenton, 16ist-st. and 10th-av.

1. 142 Delancey-st. 5. 7 Goerck-st.
2. 30 Attorney-st. 6. 34 Mangin-st.
3. 37 Willett-st. 7. 3 Hester-st.
4. 232 Delancey-st. 8. 55 Cannon-st.

1. 86 Marion-st. 6. 174 Grand-st.
2. 21 Prince-st. 7. 200 Mott-st.
3. 179 Elizabeth-st. 8. 122 Mott-st.
4. 42 Prince-st. 9. 147 Mott-st.
5. 16 Marion-st. 10. 215 Hester-st.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

1. 124 Amity-st. 6. 7 West 11th-st.
2. N. E. corner Sullivan and Bleecker sts. 7. N. E. cor. Washington-pl., near the Univers'y.
3. 196 Mercer-st. 8. 4 East Houston-st.
4. 129 Waverley-place. 9. 76 4th-av.
5. 115 11th-st. 10. 44 West 13th-st.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

1. 72 7th-avenue. 6. 200 W. 17th-st.
2. 102 7th-avenue. 7. 105 9th-avenue.
3. 159 7th-avenue. 8. 91 10th-avenue.
4. 189 7th-avenue. 9. 163 9th-avenue.
5. 504 8th-avenue. 10. 434 W. 25th-st.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

1. 233 Bowery. 11. 145 East 11th-st.
2. 161 E. Houston-st. 12. 53 Av. A, cor. 4th-st.
3. 161 Suffolk-st. 13. 5 Av. A, cor. 1st-st.
4. 32 2d-avenue. 14. 258 East 13th-st.
5. 107 5th-st. 15. 143 Avenue A.
6. 12 Stuyvesant-st. 16. 94 Avenue A.
7. 105 East 12th-st. 17. 137½ 3d-venue,
8. 208 East 13th-st. 18. 185 and 187 2d-st.
9. 208 1st-avenue. 19. 117 Av. A, S. W. cor. 6th-st.
10. 113 East 11th-st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

1. 63 Union-place. 8. S. W. cor. of 1st-av and 16th-st.
2. 28 East 19th-st. 9. 228 East 18th-st.
3. 70½ W. 24th-st., S. E. cor. of 6th-av. 10. S. W. cor. of 22d-st. and 3d-av.
4. N. W. cor. of 15th-st. and 3d-av. 11. N. W. cor. 22d-st. and 1st-av.
5. N. E. cor. of 17th-st. and 3d-av. 13. S. E. cor. 20th-st. and 1st-av.
6. 347 2d-av.
7. 379 2d-av., S. W. cor. of 24th-st. 14. S. E. cor. of 23d-st. and Avenue A.
15. Not yet designated.

NINETEENTH WARD.

1. Garvey's, cor. 4th-av. and 42d-st. 6. N. E. cor. of 3d-av. and 53d-st.
2. N. E. cor. 2d-av. and 43d-st. 7. Ho. E. Parsells, 61st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
3. W. cor. of 50th-st. and 4th-av. 8. S. E. cor. of 53th-st. and 3d-av.
4. N. E. cor. of 2d-av and 49th-st. 9. S. W. cor. of 32d-st. and 2d-av.
5. 3d-av. cor. 56th-st.

TWENTIETH WARD.

1. 296 W. 27th-st. 8. 525 8th-av.
2. 283 10th-av. 9. 255 7th-av.
3. 267 9th-av. 10. 319 7th-av.
4. 286 W. 36th-st. 11. 342 7th-av.
5. 490 10th-av. 12. 191 W. 33d-st.
6. 196 W. 27th-st. 13. 393 7th-av.
7. 402 9th av. 14. 439 7th-av.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

1. S. E. cor. 28th-st and 2d-av. 8. 120 E. 40th-st. 9. 120 E. 33d-st., S. W. cor. 3d-av.
2. 137 E. 28th-st.
3. N. E. cor. 31st-st. and 3d-av. 10. S. E. cor. 4th-av. and 31st-st.
4. S. E. cor. 34th-st. and 2d-av. 11. N. E. cor. Madison-av. and 27th-st.
5. S. E. cor. 2d-av and 35th-st. 12. 1,146 Broadway. 13. 57 W. 33d-st.
6. 395 2d-av., cor. 36th-st.
7. 39th-st., N. side, 80 feet E. 2d-av. 14. S. E. cor. 6th-av. and 39th-st.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

1. 482 9th-av. 9. E. S. of 11th-av. bet. 48th and 49th sts., 50 ft. N. of 48th-st., on 11th-av.
2. At the house of Dan'l Ferber, 442 W. 42d-st.
3. 163 West 42d-st., bet'n 8th & 9th avs., N. S. of 42d-st. 10. 649 9th-av., 25 ft. N. of 50th-st., on W. S. of 9th-av.
4. 226 West 44th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., at National Hall. 11. At the house of A. Hind, 687 9th-av.
5. Corner of West 45th-st. and 9th-av. 12. Southeast corner of 59th-st. & 8th-av.
6. Southeast corner of 9th-av. and 46th-st. 13. Northwest corner of 8th-av. & 63d-st.
7. 161 West 46th-st., bet. Broadway & 8th-av. 14. Broadway, between 84th and 85th sts.
8. Northeast corner of 6th-av. & 47th-st., between 47th & 48th sts.

[Advertisement.]

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A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUM

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4093. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS

MR. SEWARD AT AUBURN.

His Views on the Election and the Crisis.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT

THE GREAT ISSUE OF THE DAY.

Peace or War---Union or Disunion---Salvation or Ruin.

A Statesmanlike and Philosophical Speech.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 7, 1864.

Secretary SEWARD, laying aside the duties of the State Department to attend to the higher duty that to-morrow engages the attention of the American people, came home to Auburn on Saturday last to cast his vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. This evening he addressed an assemblage of the people of Auburn, who crowded Corning Hall to overflowing to hear the views of their illustrious townsmen on the issue of the hour. It has been Mr. SEWARD's wont for many years to speak in Auburn on the eve of elections, and these free off-hand speeches to his friends and neighbors have frequently been found to convey matters of world-wide importance. The impressive event in our national history on the very eve of which this address was delivered, gave even more than wonted importance to the declarations of the Secretary. It need hardly be added, that speaking to an audience of neighbors and friends, among whom Mr. SEWARD has for many years lived, and with whom acquaintance has ripened into love, he was heard and followed with rapt attention and rapturous applause. W. S.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Of course you understand that I have come home to vote. [Cheers, and cries of, "That's what we want now!"] To vote here for the tenth time in ten out of the nineteen Presidential elections which the people of the United States have enjoyed. [Applause.] A change or succession in the executive power of a nation is always vital, and that change in our country constitutes a perpetually recurring crisis. The elector is mortal. I have come home to exercise my suffrage as heretofore, with the conviction, which I suppose you all entertain for yourselves, that this may be my last time. [Cries of, "We hope not." Cheers.]

Nations, though usually long-lived, are, nevertheless, mortal. Our own Republic is now confessedly struggling for life. This, therefore, may be our last Presidential election. [Cries of, "Not if our votes and arms can save it." Cheers.] We are only tenants here. The reversion of our political state is the appointed inheritance of endless successors. Let us so cast our votes, that if the Republic must perish, we shall be able to say that we are innocent. [Cheers.] That if the Republic must perish, we shall yet be able to say that we have the consciousness of having practiced the heroic virtue which is the duty of the citizen, [applause;] that if the Republic must perish, we shall be able to say that our recorded protest will appear conspicuously above the ruins, [cheers,] inviting mankind to new and holier efforts to redeem the cause of freedom and humanity. [Cheers.] I should be recreant if I did not confess that I see no hope of safety for the Union if the people to-morrow should give it over in trust to the opponents of the present Administration. [Cries of "We won't do that."] But I do not forget what I say on the night before the election will be heard on the morning after the election, however it may result; therefore, let no man expect to hear after an adverse result that I am despairing or even despondent. [Cheers.] If the Opposition prevail, I do not now know, indeed, the fountain from which streams of hope can flow, in that disastrous event; but I do know that God has a thousand ways of saving nations, even in their extremest peril. [Cheers.] I do know that nations are born to live, although they must eventually die; and I do know that as my voice in the dark hours of 1861 rang through the world, giving reassurance to the friends of human progress, so, if utterance shall be left to me, it will proclaim with even greater earnestness and energy that this Republic is not altogether lost. [Vehement applause.] And as I speak, so in that fearful crisis I trust I shall be able to act. [Cries of "That's you," and cheers.]

But, fellow-citizens, our thoughts to-night must be concentrated upon the crisis as it is. Dangers surround us. The civil war confronts us in the rebel States. Foreign wars loom over us. On all our coasts and all our borders, the fires of faction send up sulphurous smoke under our feet. [A Voice—Yes, SEYMOUR and his friends.] It would be absurd to say that the country is not in a strait. Only two courses are open before us—the one is perseverance in our war to suppress the rebellion; the other is abandonment of those efforts. [Cries of "We'll never abandon them," and cheers.] Hazards attend each course. Are not hazards always incident to human policy and human effort? For myself, after examination and consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the lesser hazard is found in the line of perseverance. [Cheers.] And, indeed, that is the only course that affords assurance of national integrity, which I need not say is identical with national independence. [Vociferous cheers.] You have already testified that this is your conviction. [Cheers and cries of "We'll do it again to-morrow."] It remains, then, only for us to reassure each other to-night, so that we may advance to the polls with decision, energy and confidence to-morrow. [Cheers.]

You have been surprised by the discovery of treason lurking throughout the Free States, and even in secret haunts in our own neighborhood. You are astonished at the discovery of a conspiracy of thirty thousand men clandestinely armed against the Government in the Western loyal States. You are thunderstruck with the revelation of concert between Chicago, London and Richmond. [Groans for Northern traitors.] You are amazed that traitors in Sandusky, invited by signal lights, attempt murders and robberies from Canada, and seize a ship of war on Lake Erie, and deliver the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island. [Cries of they'll need another Perry! Cheers.] You are amazed that domestic traitors prepared the way for invaders from Canada to rob and murder the inhabitants of St. Alban's. [Groans.] And you are still more amazed that after all these discoveries a large class of our own citizens, with alternate obstinacy and levity, still hesitate to give a full and unreserved support to the military arm of the Government. [Cries of "Shame."] Let me tell you, however, that all this surprise and astonishment is unreasonable. What we see belongs to the natural course of events in war, especially in civil war. The Government must suppress rebellion with all the agencies of civil and military power. [Cheers.] The performance of that duty gives us discontent, opposition, resistance. Opposition rises high as Government becomes energetic, and opposition thus exalted becomes faction. Faction in civil war is unmitigated treason. [Loud cheers, and cries of "We'll crush it out, or we'll crush out the traitors!"] Every country that has existed, especially every free country, has passed through the fiery furnace of civil war. Spanish America, with all its free States, France, England, Spain, the Netherlands, Switzerland—indeed, civil war is chronic, and domestic harmony an abnormal condition in most of those States. No Government in any of those countries ever was less embarrassed in civil war by faction than the Government of the United States during the last three and a half years. None of those Governments at that same time ever dealt with domestic faction with so much moderation and humanity as this Government has practiced toward citizens who have aided and abetted, fed and warmed, clothed and armed, its open and defiant enemies. [Cries of "That's so—better if they had hung VALLANDIGHAM and the rest of them." Cheers.] Not one head has fallen on the judicial block. [Cheers.] Nor need you be alarmed at these demonstrations of faction. The people of the United States have had a Christian education, a political education, a moral education, such as Providence has never before vouchsafed to any nation; and great as the forces and facilities of faction are, the repressive and loyal forces possessed by this people are magnified and multiplied in proportion. [Cheers.]

You have been surprised and alarmed by the discovery of meditated frauds upon the ballot-boxes—[groans for SEYMOUR and his agents]—frauds more fraudulent in conception, more wicked in design, than we have before encountered. [Cheers.] Do not be disheartened, however, by this discovery; still, I say, fraud and treachery, like faction, are incident to civil war. Bold and inventive as these fraudulent conspirators are, the nation has an intellectual education and a moral conscience which enable it to detect and baffle them; and, happily, the power to suppress insurrection arms the Government with the means to bring them promptly to condign punishment. [Cheers.]

What remains for me to say, is to warn you against misrepresentations of the issue. There is no question before you of abandoning the war measures against slavery and substituting for them a policy of conservation or concession to slavery. [Cheers.] Those measures are a part of the war. [Cheers.] It is for the nation in a state of war and not for the nation in a future state of peace, that the Government is acting, and of course that we are voting. [Applause.] There is no question before you of changing the object of the war from the maintenance of the Union to that of abolishing slavery. Slavery is the mainspring of the rebellion. The Government necessarily strikes it in the very centre as well as upon every inch of its soil. [Cheers and cries of "It's dying out!"] In my poor judgment the mainspring is already broken, and let the war end when it will, and as it may, the fear that that mainspring will recover its elasticity may give us at present no uneasiness. [Cheers.] Before the war slavery had the patronage and countenance of the United States against the whole world. Its inherent error, guilt, and danger are now as fully revealed to the people of the United States as they have heretofore been to the outside world. Before the calamitous war in which slavery has plunged the country shall end, it will be even more hateful to the American people than it already is to the rest of mankind, while their condemnation of it will remain unchanged. [Applause.] The Opposition will not succeed in misleading you, I am sure, by telling you that you have a question of immediate peace or war involved in the present issue. War, and not peace, you have. Already, God knows that it is severe and painful enough. If I could think of taxes in the face of national death, I should say that our taxes are heavy enough. If I could think of personal interests, affections or sympathies in the face of an insolent public enemy in arms, I should say that men enough have been maimed and slain. But when we shall have said all these things, the actual situation of the country will still be before us, unchanged. It is a state of civil war, and not of peace. [Cheers.]

Persons ask me on every hand, "Is the war to last forever?" "How long is the war to last?" I answer the war will not last forever, but it must continue until we give up the conflict, or the enemy give up the conflict. [Cries of "That's the talk," and cheers.] Are you prepared to give up the conflict? [Cries of "No, never!"] You say, "No, never." Why? Because in that case you give up the national life. [Cheers.] In any and every event the nation must live; if you were to give up the national life, you enter in the state of national death. What that state is, God be thanked we do not certainly know. He has mercifully withheld that terrible knowledge from our keenest search and speculation. But we do know that national death usually consist of several stages. The first is domestic civil war—not a civil war across a border, such as this war is, but a real civil war—a civil war brought home to our own cities, to our own altars, to our own firesides. We know by the experience of other countries that with occasional respites resulting from exhaustion, this aggravated form of civil war continues until a military despot is welcomed to arrest the effusion of blood, to restore tranquillity and quiet, with the loss of civil, and, if need be, religious liberty. [Cheers.] This is the terrible condition into which you rush to escape from present civil war. Every one of the supporters of the Administration knows this as well as I do, and sees it as clearly. In view of calamities so far transcending those we are now suffering, of course the Government will not abandon the conflict until the majority of the people decide that it shall be abandoned. [Applause, and cries of "That will never be!"] On the other hand, the enemy will abandon their rebellion just so soon as they shall have the undoubted assurance that it cannot prevail. [Cheers.] They will do so for two reasons: first, no faction can indefinitely continue a struggle that is hopeless. Secondly, because they give up no national life, but they, as well as we, save their own national existence by their defeat and overthrow. [Cries of "That's so;"] and a better national existence than in their maddest hours of delusion they have ever conceived as the result of their unlawful enterprise. [Cheers.] Suppose then that the people, as we all agree they will, support the Administration by their suffrage to-morrow. The rebels then have the assurance of the American people, made upon a full rehearsing of the merits of the controversy, upon appeal and a full examination of results thus far obtained, with the relative forces of the parties yet remaining in reserve, that the conflict is not to be abandoned on our part. [Tremendous cheers.] In all our athletic games, three times success in five trials gives the victory—two decisions following each other is equal to three in five. You have already abundant evidences of the exhaustion of the rebels, but not yet evidence of their consciousness of that exhaustion. Those evidences will appear immediately on the announcement of the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Cheers.] You would have had those evidences earlier if you had rendered this verdict sooner. You will have them all the sooner after the verdict in proportion to the unanimity and determination with which it is spoken. [Loud cheers.] The messengers who come thither from the rebel regions will be different from those who are now lingering and loitering on the Canada shores, to aid the execution of the plot conceived against you at Chicago. [Cheers.] The messengers who come will come not as those last mentioned, with commissions addressed to the pusillanimous and factious minority of the North, but they will come addressed to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the honored father of the American nation. [Great applause, and three cheers for "Old ABE."] Their message will not be conceived in the insolent words, "Your war for the Union has failed; desist from arms, and give us, through negotiation, separate independence." But it will be "Father Abraham, we have sinned before God and against our brethren. We repent our error; we disavow and offer up the traitors who have led us into crime. Extend your protection over us, and give us once more peace and communion with you at our altars and our firesides." [Prolonged and vehement cheers.] This is the way in which I think the war is to end. I know that in that way it will end soon. I know it because few civil wars in which a strong Government and people defend themselves with unanimity last so long as four years; and it is certain that we are three years and a half nearer the end of this conflict, if so maintained, than we were when we began. [Cheers.] Now let us take the other view. Suppose we seek peace under the council of Chicago—whether according to the naked and detestable text of the resolutions, or as evasively interpreted and glossed by the candidate who stands upon that platform. [Laughter, and cries of "It's too shaky. He can't stand on it."] It is to seek peace by conciliating the rebels, and substituting diplomacy, or the arts of statesmanship, for the vigor of war. [A Voice—"Little MAC for GRANT"—laughter.] Adopt that policy and distraction instantly seizes the North—courage and new resolution inspire the South—your soldiers, betrayed at home, either fall in despair in their trenches, or, what would be worse, recoil before the enemy advancing upon Washington and Cincinnati. Those persons are mistaken who say that DAVIS would not negotiate, and that he would not grant us an armistice. He would grant us both at once, and grant them, too, with a view to an "ultimate convention." He can afford to be very accommodating to a cowardly antagonist; he can afford to temporize as long as you please. But like any other belligerent he will grant you armistice and negotiation for his own advantage, not for yours, and he will negotiate not for Union, but for dissolution. I do not argue this point. Any candid, thoughtful man, of whatever party, must admit that this view of what the rebels will do is possible. Most persons will concede that it is eminently probable. Then I say in regard to the Chicago proposition, with the King in "Hamlet:"

> "Let's further think of this,
> Weigh what convenience both of time and means may fit us our shape."
> "If this should fail,
> And that our drift look through our bad performance,
> 'Twere better not essayed:
> Therefore this project should have a back or second,
> That might hold if this should blast in proof."

Alas! since this Chicago plan must fail, it has no back or second. [Cheers and laughter.]

When negotiation and all the arts of statesmanship are exhausted, the navy would be scattered, withdrawn from the blockade, and the armies dispersed in their homes—the treasury empty—the national credit sunk—France and Great Britain will have recognized the rebels, and even our steadfast friend, the Emperor of Russia, [cheers,] together with the Sultan of Turkey, the Pasha of Egypt and the Emperor of China will have given over with pain and mortification the friendly nation that in a pusillanimous hour delivered itself to self-destruction. [Cheers.]

Fellow-citizens: You are all free and independent as I am, and you may and must decide the question for yourselves. I cannot decide it for you, nor shall you decide it for me. I am not going to surrender to the rebels. [Cheers.] No! though they extend the desolation of civil war over the whole land—though they come backed in their unholy quarrel by one or many foreign States. I am not going to surrender now. Therefore, I want no armistice, no cessation of hostilities, no negotiation with rebels in arms. [Cheers.] However it may be with others, "I looked before I leaped." [Cheers.] If I could have been ready to surrender now, I should have proposed surrender at the beginning. I should have accepted terms without waiting for Bull Run—certainly after Bull Run. I would have availed myself of the first gleam of victory to secure terms as little humiliating as possible. I should have negotiated after the capture of New-Orleans, after Murfreesborough—after Norfolk—after Antietam—after Vicksburgh—after Gettysburgh—I would have gone, under the pressure of national affliction, and made every defeata claim to rebel sympathy and clemency. After the first Bull Run battle—after the second Bull Run battle—after Gaines' Mill—after Fredericksburgh—after Chancellorsville—after the defeat of BANKS on the Red River—I am not going to surrender, now nor never. [Loud cheers.] As for the arts of statesmanship, I know of none applicable in this case. The only art of statesmanship that I do know is to be faithful to God and to my country. [Applause.] I seek to cultivate charity and prevent war, civil or foreign, as long as consistent with national justice and honor and safety, it can be prevented; but when in war, to fight with courage, constancy and resolution, and thus to save my country or fall with its defenders. [Tremendous cheers.]

The battle thus waged in this case cannot fail. Even if it could fail, the field which was lost would for ever be a holy sepulchre, which would send up through all coming time inspiration, to reanimate and cheer on the friends of progress, of liberty, of humanity. [Applause.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 7.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Gen. SLOUM, Military Governor at Alexandria, has received orders to take charge of the troops on the line of the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroads. Col. WELLES, the present Provost-Marshal-General of Alexandria, has been designated to fill his place as Military Governor during his absence in the field.

GONE HOME TO VOTE.

It is estimated that during the last week over 50,000 persons, soldiers and civilians, have left Washington by railroad for their homes to vote at the Presidential election.

Arrest in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 7.

Mrs. THOMAS J. HUTCHENS, a lady of some prominence, residing at No. 132 North Charles-street, was arrested to-day by the Provost-Marshal, and confined in jail, on charge of procuring a sword to be presented to HARRY GILMOR, the notorious raider. The arrest was made in consequence of intelligence gathered from a rebel mail captured in the hands of a rebel mail carrier about leaving the city; He had the sword in his possession and letters in the mail, pointed out the parties who were engaged in making this tribute of regard to GILMOR. The sword was procured in New-York and paid for by the secesh ladies of Baltimore. The mail seized is understood to contain important information relative to doings in Maryland.

Supplies for Released Prisoners of War.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 7.

The United States Christian Commission has sent seven delegates, well supplied with hospital stores, medicines and clothing with the fleet which has gone to Savannah, Georgia, to bring home Union prisoners of war.

GEN. BUTLER'S REGIME.

Gratification of Loyal Men at his Presence in the City.

The Military Disposed for Emergencies and Ample Preparations for Order To-day.

Incidents at Gen. Butler's Headquarters.

Gen. BUTLER'S ringing and explicit order on assuming command of the entire military forces in the State of New-York, profoundly excited the city yesterday. The blood of the people was stirred by it, in spite of the damp and drizzling weather. Its terse reasons, its trenchant statements, its sharp rebukes and significant warnings, struck home alike to loyal hearts and disloyal consciences. To the one class it brought full assurance of order and peace at the polls, and to the other a perfect understanding that devilish machinations of every kind would be foiled in their first outcroppings. Gen. BUTLER'S sudden transfer from the field before Richmond, where only a week since he was striking at open foes, to the command of the troops in the Empire State, where there is some reason to believe that secret enemies of the nation have been active in their vile plotting, was scarcely expected. It was hinted at a few days since, but was hardly known outside a narrow official circle, and its public announcement had all the effect of a great moral sensation. There had been misgivings felt by many that to-day would witness a repetition in this city of the disgraceful scenes of the July riots of 1863; there had been a widespread and indefinable dread that rebel emissaries would seize the exciting time of a general election to put in execution the villainous threats recently made by the Richmond papers of laying New-York, Buffalo, and other Northern cities in ashes; there had been vague fears entertained by weak-kneed folk that it would be unsafe in certain districts to exercise the right of suffrage. But the doubting, the dreading and the timid, at once felt a sensible diminution of their fears on the announcement that Gen. BUTLER, the man of iron nerve and steady purpose, who knows how to deal with all sorts of mobs, was in their midst, with a proper force to preserve the peace. The wisdom of the Government in selecting the man who had scattered the howling rabble of New-Orleans like chaff, and reduced that city to order most serene, approved itself to the conscience of every patriot, and made Copperheads squirm and writhe in torture.

In very truth, there need be no fear of disturbance to-day. Malconcents, if such there be, dare not resort to extremes. They will be met at every point. A strong military force is admirably disposed to nip all disorder in the bud. Let trouble show itself in whatever quarter, whether from raiding parties over the Canada border, or from unruly demagogues and riotously-disposed persons in the streets of the city, it will meet with swift and speedy suppression. It would be manifestly improper to say precisely where and in what manner the military forces have been disposed. There will not be a soldier in sight unless his services are needed. There will be no room for carping on the part of Copperheads that the Government has attempted by an armed force to overawe voters at the polls. Only should the services of the soldiers be needed to quell a disturbance which is beyond the power of the police to subdue, veterans who have faced the enemy in a hundred fights will swarm from their places of concealment, and make short work with the lawless. After all, these preparations are but precautionary. The police authorities have little fear of trouble, but in these times prudence is the dictate of wisdom.

On the General's arrival in the city he first went to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, but the business of his headquarters requiring more room than it was possible to obtain there, he removed to the Hoffman House, a new hotel on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street. In this new and splendid house, the General and his staff occupy twelve rooms on the first floor, immediately adjoining the suite of rooms occupied by Gen. SCOTT. Mrs. BUTLER and Miss BUTLER are with the General. Three of these rooms are used as offices for the numerous staff secretaries and orderlies. In the central office is a telegraphic instrument, the wires from which connect with the War Department at Washington, with every city and town in the State of New-York with which there is telegraphic communication, and with every police station-house in the City of New-York. An operator is present day and night, and we will only mention as an incident, that the General chatted for half an hour last night with the Secretary of War. Here all the business connected with the troops in the city and State is transacted. Orderlies wait in the ante-room. Officers come and go, consultations are held, maps are pondered over, and wise precautionary measures decided upon relative to the safety of the State of New-York from rebel raids or riotous mobs.

No more appropriate term than "writhing" can be applied to the actions of the Copperheads under the galling infliction of the presence of a man like Gen. BUTLER, proverbial for his nerve, energy and fearlessness. They start the wildest rumors in regard to the General's orders, personal appearance and doings. If he asks a personal friend to call and see him, it is magnified into the arrest of half a dozen prominent Copperheads. An hour's life gives the rumor strength and the number is increased to twenty, and your informant will give all the names and the color of the horses attached to the hacks which conveyed the victims to Fort Lafayette. The alleged arrest of Judge DEAN grew out of what might have been an ordinary transaction between two gentlemen. The General being much engaged, sent Capt. PUFFER, of his staff, to ask Judge DEAN to call at his headquarters during the day, if convenient. It was impossible to construe it into an order, and if it had been, Judge DEAN would undoubtedly have refused to obey it. The interview between the two gentlemen being of an unofficial character, was perfectly quiet, friendly and pleasant, and no threats were thought of or used, either by Gen. BUTLER or the staff officer who called upon the Judge. But on Saturday afternoon the Copperheads had it that GILBERT DEAN had been dragged from the home of his family and locked up in Fort Lafayette. The excitement among the Copperheads passes the query among loyal men whether the presence of the General has not really killed some cherished scheme of villainy which had been concocted and was ripening for execution on the day of election. Not the least prevalent are rumors as to the numbers of troops sent here, their locations, and where they came from. Ten thousand men were said to be encamped in the upper part of the city: a careful reconnoissance failed to discover any signs of them. Seven thousand were reported in garrison at Fort Hamilton, but, in fact, nothing more than the usual number are present at that station. One thing, however, is certain, the troops are within call, conveniently located, and in sufficient force; but, as before stated, unless an absolute necessity demands their appearance, not an armed soldier will be seen in the city of New-York to-day. Among Union men the feeling of satisfaction, upon the arrival of the distinguished General, is universal. Many well known citizens have called upon him and personally expressed their gratification. Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT was among his visitors yesterday, remaining for about an hour. Particularly in the up town Wards, where the citizens are more exposed to the violence of mob, is the feeling of security consequent upon the presence of the General an agreeable change from the previous doubts and fears. The opinion is now out-spoken by every one that the election to-day will pass off in as quiet and orderly a manner as if it were an every-day occurrence. Gen. BUTLER himself is unmoved amid this busy whirl of rumors and excitement. He receives visitors, issues orders, makes himself acquainted with the city, studies the organization of the police force, eats his dinner with a good appetite, and sleeps in peace. Not a little curious are some of the important communications confidentially imparted to him by nervous individuals. One man called on the General yesterday, sent in his card, and, having obtained an interview, stated that a widespread conspiracy existed, having for its object the assassination of Gen. BUTLER, and that at the head of it was no less a man than one of the best-known Democrats in this city. The General replied that he was under obligations to his visitor, but felt no alarm for his personal safety. On rising to go, the "well-informed gentleman" left his business card, something in the haberdashing line, upon the table, and requested Gen. BUTLER to give him a call if he was in need of anything of that kind. Abusive and threatening letters are received at his headquarters every day. Their style is usually profane, their orthography dubious, and the signatures anonymous. They run over the hackneyed vituperative epithets which the rebels and the Copperheads have jointly invented and applied to the man whom they equally hate; they inform him that he will be a dead man before the sun sets to-day, and sometimes they detail the manner and form of his sudden taking off. An extract from one of them will show their tenor. Leaving out the outrageous obscenity and blasphemy with which the letter is filled, the concluding sentence is as follows:

> Beware of your master that is to be—the pure and noble McCLELLAN. I have at my command in this city 10,000 able-bodied men, to respond at any moment to a call to cut the throats of your ****** self and ****. Take a warning in time from
> A NEW-YORKER.

Now recruiting in this city for the purpose mentioned.

The above is a specimen of the General's "cigar-lighters."

Military Orders.

ORDERS FROM GEN. DIX.

Maj.-Gen. DIX has issued the following order:

Gen. Butler assigned to Command.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 86.—Major-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, having been assigned to duty in this department, will take command of the troops which are arriving here to meet existing emergencies, and which will be put on service in the State of New-York, subject to his orders.

By command of Major-Gen. DIX.
CHARLES TEMPLE DIX, Major and A. D. C.,
Acting Asst. Adjutant-General.
Official: WILSON BARSTOW, Aid-de-Camp.

Officers ordered to report to Gen. Butler.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 87.—All staff and company officers now in this city, unassigned to duty, will report immediately to Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD, at these headquarters, for temporary duty.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.
M. T. MCMAHON, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: WILSON BARSTOW, Captain and A. D. C.

ORDERS FROM GEN. BUTLER.

The Members of his Staff.

Gen. BUTLER has just issued the following order

HEADQUARTERS, CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—The following named officers are hereby announced as acting upon the staff of the Commanding General:

Brig.-Gen. George S. Gordon, Acting Chief of Staff.
Col. Edward W. Serrell, First New-York Volunteer Engineers, Acting Chief Engineer.
Major Peter Haggerty, A. D. C.
Capt. Alfred F. Puffer, A. D. C. and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. Howell S. Clarke, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. James R. Shaffer, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Frederic Martin, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Frederic L. Manning, Aid-de-Camp.
First Lieut. Sidney B. De Kay, Aid-de-Camp.
Second Lieut. John J. Davenport, A. D. C. and Provost-Marshal.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
A. F. PUFFER, Captain and A. A. A. G.

Vote of New-York City in 1862-'63.

Wards.	1862. Union.	1862. Dem.	1863. Union.	1863. Dem.
1	300	1,109	218	1,282
2	133	180	196	349
3	182	260	174	434
4	190	1,430	215	1,750
5	578	1,188	709	1,569
6	219	2,257	209	4,152
7	778	1,201	1,223	2,228
8	953	1,858	998	3,464
9	2,350	2,189	2,075	3,840
10	841	1,379	841	2,809
11	987	3,267	1,067	4,191
12	905	2,979	905	3,189
13	719	1,673	743	3,181
14	388	2,378	397	3,314
15	1,556	994	1,494	1,626
16	3,534	2,024	1,850	5,775
17	1,833	2,955	1,849	5,380
18	1,956	2,562	1,985	3,377
19	1,288	2,309	1,138	2,445
20	1,965	3,326	1,780	3,926
21	1,963	2,177	1,790	2,893
22	1,569	2,444	1,348	3,305
Total	23,613	43,363	23,536	64,513

Democratic majority, 1862, 21,776—total vote, 78,863.
Democratic majority, 1863, 19,676—total vote, 88,696.

The Pennsylvania Election.

THE ACTUAL RESULT.

From the Philadelphia North American, Nov. 8.

Union Members of Congress Elected.—Second District, Charles O'Neil; Third, Leonard Myers; Fourth, Wm. D. Kelley; Fifth, M. Russell Thayer; Seventh, John M. Broomall; Ninth, Thaddeus Stevens; Thirteenth, Ulysses Mercur; Fourteenth, George F. Miller; Sixteenth, Wm. H. Koontz; Seventeenth, Abraham A. Barker; Eighteenth, Stephen T. Wilson; Nineteenth, Glenni W. Scofield; Twentieth, G. V. Culver; Twenty-second, Jas. K. Morehead; Twenty-third, Thos. Williams; Twenty-fourth, George K. Lawrence.

Here are 16 members of Congress elected by the Union party, who will obtain their certificates under the broad seal of the Governor.

Members Elected by the Soldiers' Vote, but Defrauded by Copperhead Judges of Election.—Twelfth District, W. W. Ketcham; Twenty-first, Smith Fuller.

Union Member Elected but Cheated out of his Seat.—Tenth District, HOWELL PRINCE.

[MYER STROUSE, the present Copperhead member, has been returned as elected, but fraudulent votes have already been discovered, cast in Schuylkill County, sufficient to give Mr. PRINCE his seat, and the Union members in the next Congress will do full justice in the matter.]

Copperheads Elected.—First District, SAMUEL J. RANDALL; Sixth, L. M. BOYER; Eighth, S. E. ASHMAN; Eleventh, PHILIP JOHNSON; Sixteenth, A. J. GLOSSBRENNER.

Recapitulation.—Legally elected Union men, 19; do. Copperheads, 5.

In the present Congress the delegation is equally divided—a vain of nine Union members.

Recapitulation of the Legislature.—National Union members, 64; Democrats, 36. Union majority, 28.

The Copperhead judges in Lycoming have also cast the soldiers' vote asked for the purpose of electing their representatives in that district, but the Union men will take their seats as legally elected members.

	Union.	Cops.
Senate	20	13
House	64	36
	84	49
Total		133

Last year the complexion of the Legislature was as follows:

	Union.	Cops.
House	53	47
Senate	17	16
Total	70	63
Union majority this year		35
Union majority last year		7

A gain of 28 members of the Legislature.

This is the correct result of the election held on the second Tuesday of October last, and yet the Copperheads are industriously engaged in circulating the report that their party had gained the election.

THE ELECTION.

NEW-YORK ELECTORAL TICKETS.

AT LARGE.

Union.	Democratic.
Horace Greeley,	William Kelly,
Preston King.	Washington Hunt.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Districts.	Union.	Democratic.
1.	Obadiah Bowne,	Robert Christie,
2.	Jas. S. T. Strahahan,	Isaac Van Anden,
3.	George Ricard,	William Mersereau,
4.	Abm. J. Dittenhoefer,	August Belmont,
5.	Wm. E. McKinney,	Isaac Bell,
6.	Thomas B. Asten,	Charles P. Daly,
7.	Isaac T. Smith,	Ow'd Ottendorfer,
8.	George Opdyke,	George Law,
9.	Guy R. Pelton,	Daniel Devlin,
10.	Alexander Davidson,	Andrew E. Suffern,
11.	James W. Taylor,	James E. Quintan,
12.	Charles L. Beale,	Moses Y. Tilden,
13.	Thaddeus Hall,	Jacob Hardenbergh,
14.	John Tweddle,	Samuel H. Ransom,
15.	Cornelius L. Allen,	William A. Russell,
16.	Alonzo W. Morgan,	Stephen Griffin,
17.	Hiram Horton,	David C. Judson,
18.	Allen C. Churchill,	Chauncey Vibbard,
19.	Ebenezer Blakeley,	Robert Parker,
20.	John Clarke,	Dewitt C. Wood,
21.	John J. Knox.	Henry O. Southworth,
22.	Thomas Kingsford,	Delos De Wolf,
23.	George W. Bradford,	Matthias Van Hoesen,
24.	John E. Sealey,	Cullen Foster,
25.	Jedediah Dewey,	Alonzo Bradner,
26.	Myron H. Weaver,	Henry D. Barto,
27.	James Alley,	Daniel C. Howell,
28.	John W. Stebbins,	Thomas Cornes,
29.	William Bristol,	Henry J. Glowacki,
30.	Joseph Candee,	Solomon Senen,
31.	John P. Darling,	Benj. Chamberlain.

STATE TICKETS.

	Union.	Democratic.
Governor	R. E. Fenton.	Horatio Seymour.
Lt.-Gov.	T. G. Alvord.	David R. Floyd Jones.
Can. Com.	F. A. Alberger.	Jarvis Lord.
In. Prisons.	D. P. Forrest.	David B. McNeil.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
4.	Carolan O'B. Bryant.	Morgan Jones.
5.	Epes E. Ellery.	William Walsh.
6.	H. J. Raymond.	N. Taylor.
	R. C. Hawkins.	*Elijah Ward.
7.	W. Boardman.	E. F. Norton.
8.	W. E. Dodge.	*J. W. Chanler.
		*J. Brooks.
		T. J. Barr.
9.	W. A. Darling,	J. T. Smith.
		*A. Herrick.
		Fernando Wood.

*Members of last House.

ASSEMBLY.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

Dist.	Union.	Democrat.
1.	John Shipton,	*Jacob L. Smith.
		H. Hamilton.
		J. Donovan.
2.	Richard G. Keyes,	James Dangley.
3.	Alfred G. Buell,	*George M. Curtis.
		Francis Skelly.
		George Loutrell.
4.	Joel Sammis,	*James R. Murray.
5.	Chas. T. Polhamus,	Charles Blauvelt.
6.	William Higgins,	Edward S. Maloy.
		Hugh Bonnet.
7.	H. E. Russell,	Joshua Isaacs.
	Thomas E. Stewart,	George W. Morton.
	A. E. Dalon,	Simon Meyer.
8.	Elihu R. Campbell,	Jacob Seebacher.
		T. J. Campbell.
9.	Samuel C. Reed,	D. V. Freeman.
	Charles A. Lamont,	W. H. Smith.
		Thomas J. Creamer.
10.	Samuel C. McGraw,	Samuel Mullen.
		Patrick McGrane.
11.	Robert Usher, Jr.,	James Gibsoon.
	John V. Gridley,	John Macdonald.
		*Joseph A. Lyons.
12.	J. R. Taylor,	Patrick Dailey.
		Thomas Ryan.
13.	Joel W. Mason,	Alexander Ward.
		A. H. Reavey.
		Thos. O'Callaghan.
14.	John W. Edmonds,	*Michael N. Salmon.
		William H. Smith.
15.	Thos. B. Van Buren,	Menzo Disenderf.
		*Steph. R. Pinckney.
		William Sinclair.
		Henry Arcularius.
16.	Wm. H. DeCamp,	John Keegan.
		H. Cochrane.
17.	Jacob D. C. Outwater,	*Sid. P. Ingraham, Jr.

*Members of the last Assembly.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

SHERIFF.

Union.	Tammany.	Anti-Tammany.
John W. Farmer.	John Kelly.	Michael Connolly.

COUNTY CLERK.

Union.	Tammany.	Anti-Tammany.
Jas. M. Thomson.	Henry W. Genet.	William C. Conner.

CITY JUDGE.

Union.	Tammany.	Anti-Tammany.
Orlando L. Stewart.	Abram D. Russell.	Wm. F. Howe.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

Union.	Democratic.
W. T. B. Milliken.	A. Oakey Hall.

SUPERVISOR.

Union.	Tammany.	Anti-Tammany.
Andreas Willmann.	John Fox.	Fredk. Hepper.

CORONERS.

Union.	Tammany.	Anti-Tammany.
J. W. Ramsey,	B. Gamble,	Owen Keenan.
Louis Naymann,	Wm. C. Gover,	Phillip Merkle.
Edward Collins,	John Wilder,	Phil O'Rourke, Jr.,
Alex. Wilder.	Wm. Schirmer.	Wm. O. Donnell.

KINGS COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

|

SHERIDAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Quiet Reigns Supreme—No Demonstrations by the Enemy—The Army Not Falling Back—The Fate of Gen. Duffie.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Thursday, Nov. 3, 1864.

I have just seen an officer from the front, who started from Major-Gen. SHERIDAN'S head quarters, near Cedar Creek, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He reports everything quiet there up to the time he left, and furthermore, that there were no indications of any immediate hostile movements by the enemy. Major-Gen. CUSTER arrived here yesterday with a picked escort from the First Vermont Cavalry, (by the way, one of the best cavalry regiments in the service,) and left again this morning for the front. It is not certain, but I should not be at all surprised if the Commander of this department at an early day took steps to rid this valley of all the partisan bands by which it is now infested. The reported murder of Gen. DUFFIE by MOSBY'S men is not generally credited here; but should the rumor of his death prove true, woe be to MOSBY and his gang. Gen. SHERIDAN is prompt to act effectively, particularly in cases of emergency, and in adopting retaliatory measures to redress irregularities on the part of the enemy. These qualities he has shown throughout the whole campaign in this valley, and there is no reason to believe that he has lost any of his energy. Hundreds of citizens in the Shenandoah to-day are repenting literally in sack-cloth and ashes for either countenancing or participating in acts which do not legitimately belong to civilized warfare; and, if necessary to put a stop to this species of hostilities in this valley, I believe that the whole extent of the valley will be laid waste and depopulated as thoroughly as has already been done from Strasburgh to a point some ten miles south of Staunton, which is to-day almost a howling wilderness. But we all still hope to see reported the arrival of Gen. DUFFIE in Richmond.

There is no truth whatever in the report copied from Richmond papers that this army is falling back: in truth, our pickets are further advanced than before the battle of the 19th ult.

The Presidential election is now the general topic of conversation everywhere. Citizens and soldiers alike read the news and discuss political questions. It rarely occurs that their discussions are carried so far as to cause angry feelings. Perhaps this is so because all agree that Mr. LINCOLN'S election is certain. The McClellanites, to a man, so far as I know, intend to vote for the candidate, and not for the platform; that, they allege, has been ignored by Gen. MCCLELLAN, and he is running on his own hook. This is the cue given out, particularly by Gov. SEYMOUR'S agents in the field. (Indeed I have seen no other agents here.) It would not do to attempt to cram the Chicago platform down the throat of a fighting soldier. In this county (Jefferson) I am assured by well informed persons that nine-tenths of the people are in favor of the election of Mr. LINCOLN, principally because they believe that is the most speedy way of bringing the war to a close.

The pleasant, bracing October weather has gone, and we are now treated almost daily to a drizzling rain, the most uncomfortable weather imaginable for campaigning, yet the sanitary condition of the army continues good.

E. A. PAUL.

The Weather—"Fair Play"—"H. S. H."—Brig.-Gen. Devin—A Remarkable Dog—The Spirit of our Wounded Soldiers.

MARTINSBURGH, Friday, Nov. 4, 1864.

This morning the warm genial sun and wind has cleared away the weeping storm-clouds that hung over us like a pall yesterday and last night, to the discomfort of everybody, and all is bright over head; but little can be said in favor of mother-earth, for she is very muddy and locomotion is a serious task for both man and horse.

News from the extreme front up to 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday represents everything quiet there, and to all appearances is likely to remain so for some time; but then, in war, appearances are so deceptive sometimes, that it is impossible to tell what a day may bring forth.

PERSONAL.

I perceive by a note signed "H. S. H.," in the TIMES of Oct. 27, that I am accused of giving Gen. CUSTER credit for guns captured by Gen. DEVIN. Had the TIMES published the official documents forwarded with the letter containing the alleged cause of complaint, I should have been exculpated from all suspicion of showing any partiality in the matter. In my account of the Cedar Creek battle, forwarded during the night following, at the same time the official dispatches were sent, (but which it appears never was published in the TIMES,) I therein gave Gen. DEVIN credit for twenty-one guns—the number his own officers claimed. In my subsequent letter, which was published on the 27th, I stated just what was communicated to me officially in regard to the guns, and sent copies of the official documents as authority for correcting the statement made in the previous letter. I am the last person in the world who would knowingly in any way attempt to do anything toward depriving Gen. DEVIN of all due credit in this or any other matter, for no man more appreciates the "Old War-Horse" of the First Cavalry Division. Alone and unaided, by constant attention to duty and hard fighting, he has worked himself up to the enviable position he now occupies.

In connection with this matter, it should be stated that where the "*Twenty-ninth* New-York Cavalry" appears in my letter above referred to, it should read "*Ninth* New-York Cavalry," commanded by Col NICHOLS. There is no Twenty-Ninth Regiment of New-York Cavalry, I believe, and in one place, instead of "Newtown," it should read "Middletown." There was no fighting anywhere near Newtown on the 19th of October.

A REMARKABLE DOG.

Nearly every company, certainly every regiment, in the service has a pet of some kind or other. It matters not whether the object of their affection be dog, cat, possum, cow or horse, whatever it is, the brute is loved by all, and woe be to the outsider who dares to insult or injure one of these pets. More personal encounters have been brought on between soldiers about some pet animal than in any other way. Occasionally these pets become great heroes in their way, and then they become general favorites with the whole army. I have before me a photograph of one of this kind, known as dog "Jack." As his history is not devoid of interest, I give it here. "Jack" served a regular term with Niagara Fire Insurance Engine Company in Pittsburgh, Penn., before the war broke out, and when volunteers were called to put down this rebellion, several members of Niagara Company entered the service in the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Jack, no doubt prompted by patriotic impulses, came into the field with some of his old friends, and he can to-day produce as clean a record as any other dog. He was at the siege of Yorktown, battle of Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, battle of the Pickets, Malvern Hill, (where he was wounded,) first and second Fredericksburgh; was captured at Salem Church, after which he was exchanged and returned to the regiment, and in the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, he was again taken prisoner by the enemy early in the morning, while on duty at division headquarters, but was recaptured again when Gen. SHERIDAN made that famous advance at 4 o'clock P. M. "Jack" now runs on three legs, but in other respects he seems as agile as ever, and wears his honors as meekly as becometh a good dog.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Writing of the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania, reminds me that this regiment is considered one of the reliable commands, and therefore being always foremost in the fight, has suffered severely. On May 4, this regiment had 490 men, and in the Wilderness fights lost in killed and wounded 350 men. Subsequently 250 recruits were received, making a total of 740. Of this number 537 have been killed, wounded or are missing.

THE SPIRIT OF WOUNDED MEN.

The spirit by which our troops are animated on the [illegible] more forcibly illustrated than during the last battle in this valley. All will remember how the camp was surprised, how speedily the exultant enemy overrun the ground, and the demoralizing effect of such a state of things, every one can imagine. Hundreds of wounded remained where they fell, and were found when the Union hosts again swept over the spot in that grand advance of the whole line. As the scene of the strife in early morning was reached, our wounded and dying scattered about in every direction over the ground, gave cheer after cheer for the stars and stripes and with many this was the last effort of life, and they died contented in the hour of victory. Stumbling over one poor fellow in the camp of the Nineteenth Corps, after nightfall, who was mortally wounded, he anxiously inquired if we had *really* gained a victory, and when answered in the affirmative, he said: "then I am content to die." While men are animated by such a spirit of devotion to their flag and country, there is every reason to feel assured of ultimate success.

E. A. PAUL.

rrival of Deserters and Unionists—Fortunate Escape of a Wagon-train Eight Miles Long—Union Foraging in the Valley, &c.

MARTINSBURGH, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1864.

All quiet at the front yet. A few deserters from the rebel army come in every day. Most of the men recently arrived are those who have families or property within our lines. Upon taking the oath of allegiance, they immediately go North. One Union man has just arrived here who made his escape disguised in his wife's clothing. The rebels were bent upon murdering him, but he fortunately escaped from their clutches. It costs something in rebeldom to be loyal, and those who are truly so seem ready to make any sacrifice necessary for the triumph of the Union cause; but it is enough to make one shudder to hear of the atrocious acts of cruelty committed by the enemy upon those persons who have been true to the flag, and reflect what fearful punishment is in store for them after the war is over. Men who have been wronged by their former neighbors, now in arms against them, have long accounts to settle; the outlaws never will let an opportunity pass to wipe out old grievances. I believe if MOSBY and his men should all come in and take the oath of allegiance, that half of them would be killed on sight by those they have heretofore outraged. There can never be any peace between such men—it will be war to the knife.

A wagon train eight miles long reached here yesterday from the front. The train, through some misunderstanding, came to Winchester without any escort. Two Quartermasters with the train were put under arrest for thus exposing the train. Fortunately the enemy did not discover its unprotected condition.

A reconnoissance a few days ago revealed the fact that the enemy's pickets are only advanced as far as a little stream a few miles south of Woodstock. EARLY still remains at Newmarket. It is more than surmised that EARLY cannot procure transportation enough to venture upon a movement down the Valley. Destroying all the forage in the Valley interferes very seriously with EARLY'S campaigning.

In the Luray Valley the enemy's advance is at Milford, twelve miles south of Front Royal. There is scarcely any picket firing at any point of our line.

The army Quartermasters continue the search for forage all about the Valley north of Cedar Creek, and a large quantity is brought in every day by the wagons belonging to the different commands. Occasionally these parties are fired upon, mostly by citizens, it is believed, who immediately run away, so that it rarely occurs that any person is injured.

A detachment with ambulances visited Woodstock this week, and recovered eight severely wounded men, who had been necessarily left there for treatment. They represent that the rebels treated them kindly, and had even furnished them with some articles of underclothing.

Among the other articles found in abundance in this Valley, is plug tobacco. This is seized as contraband, for the reason that it was sent here for the use of the Confederate army. Tons of this tobacco has been seized and issued to the soldiers.

E. A. PAUL.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAID.

Proceedings in Montreal—Failure to Secure the Release of the Rascals.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1864.

Since Friday the counsel for the raiders have been indefatigable in their efforts to procure their release, but thus far they have been decided failures.

On Saturday HUTCHINSON was brought before Judge BADGLEY, of the Superior Court, on a habeas corpus, in order to be relieved from his commitment by Recorder SAXTON. The judge discharged him upon certain informalities on that commitment, but he was immediately taken into custody on a warrant from Judge COURSOL, on the Extradition Treaty.

Yesterday morning an application for habeas corpus, in behalf of SAMUEL EUGENE LACKEY and thirteen associates, was presented to Judges AYLUM, MONDELET and DRUMMOND, of the Court of Queen's Bench then sitting in Chambers. This was based on the alleged informality of Judge COURSOL'S warrant of commitment of the prisoners, in not stating at what time they were to be brought up for examination. After hearing the counsel for the prisoners, Messrs. ABBOTT & KERR, the learned court denied the application without even hearing the counsel against it.

At 10 A. M. to-day the prisoners were brought into court, and the examination of witnesses for proof of identification, and the crimes charged against the raiders, was commenced.

Mr. LAFLAMME, one of the counsel for the prisoners, raised the point that Mr. ED. CARTER, Q. C., Clerk of the Crown, could not take part in the case, it being contrary to the force of the statutes of Lower Canada, which deny to any public notary, or clerk of the courts, the right to act as advocate or counsel, he being custodian of the records. Mr. CARTER contended that this statute only applied to civil cases, and also that he had authority from Attorney-General CARTIER for his appearing in this case. Judge COURSOL reserved his decision until to-morrow morning, but in the meantime suffered Mr. CARTER to proceed with the examination of witnesses.

The first witness was ALBERT SOWLES, Cashier of the First National Bank of St. Alban's, who testified that on the afternoon of Oct. 19, C. M. WALLACH and another person, not yet arrested, came into his bank. WALLACH approached him, drew a revolver, cocked it and said, "You are my prisoner, and if you offer any resistance I will shoot you dead." Two other persons then entered the bank, (one of whom he identified as JOSEPH MCGROTY,) and, in obedience to the orders of WALLACH, went to the bank safe, which was open, and robbed it of the funds it contained, which embraced $9,000 in New-England bills and greenbacks, $29,000 in United States Treasury Notes, 7 3-10's, $14,000 of five per cent. Legal-tender Notes, and $1,000 in six per cent. Legal-tenders, making a total of $53,000. All this property they left the bank with, but took no private property, such as private papers deposited there by different parties for safe-keeping. They also informed Mr. SOWLES that they were there on behalf of the Confederate States, and in retaliation for acts committed by Gen. SHERMAN. Mr. SOWLES also testified to his being taken to the green and ordered to remain there under pain of death if he should endeavor to escape. He further swore to the stealing of horses and the shooting of Mr. HUNTINGTON. His cross-examination takes place this afternoon.

The prisoners have manifestly changed in appearance since I saw them at St. John. They are better dressed, look quite anxious, and seemed to feel keenly their grave situation. HUTCHINSON, the last one captured, wears spectacles and acts like a Presbyterian minister. He is said to be the biggest villain among them. Lieut. YOUNG is suffering from a lame ankle, and sits below the remainder of his comrades in an easy chair.

The prisoners' counsel are contesting the case inch for inch, and evidently mean to make a long and bitter fight, still the opinion of the wisest here is there is little or no doubt that they will be given up to our authorities.

ASHBURTON.

Thanksgiving Dinner for the Soldiers and Sailors.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed at a meeting held at the Union League Club House, appeal to the people of the North to join them in an effort to furnish to our gallant soldiers and sailors, a good Thanksgiving dinner. We desire that on the twenty-fourth day of November there shall be no soldiers in the Army of the Potomac, the James or the Shenandoah, and no sailor in the North Atlantic Squadron who does not receive tangible evidence that those for whom he is periling his life, remember him. It is hoped that the armies at the West will be in like manner cared for by those nearer to them than we. It is deemed impracticable to send to our more Southern post.

To enable us to carry out our own undertaking, we need the active cooperation of all loyal people in the North and East, and to them we confidently appeal. We ask primarily for donations of *cooked* poultry and other proper meats, as well as for mince pies and for fruit. If any person is so situated as to be unable to cook the poultry or meat, we will receive it uncooked. To those who are unable to send donations in kind, we appeal for generous contributions in money. Will not every wife who has a husband, every mother who has a son, every sister who has a brother, serving in the armies or navies of the Union, feel that this appeal is to her personally, and do her part to enable us to accomplish our undertaking? Will not all who feel that we have a country worth defending and preserving, do something to show those who are fighting our battles that they are remembered and honored?

We will undertake to send to the front all donations in kind that may reach us on or before Nov. 20, and to see that they are properly and equally distributed. They should be wrapped in white paper boxes, and addressed to GEO. W. BLUNT, Getty's Building, Trinity-place, New-York. If uncooked, it should be so marked on the outside of the box, and a list of the contents should accompany the box. Poultry, properly cooked, will keep ten days. None should be sent which has been cooked prior to Nov. 14. Uncooked poultry or meat should reach us on or before Nov. 18, that it may be cooked here.

Contributions in money should be sent to THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer, No. 94 Malden-lane, or to any member of the Committee.

The time is short, and we trust no one will wait to be personally solicited. Will not some person in every city and town of the North and East, volunteer, however, to canvass his own city or town?

The American, Adams, Harnden, United States, National, Kingsley, Hope and Long Island Express Companies, have generously offered to transmit to this city, free of charge, all boxes addressed as above, and it is not doubted that other express companies will do the same.

Executive Committee.—Charles H. Marshall, George W. Blunt, Stephen Hyatt, Jackson S. Schultz, Parker Handy, Levi A. Dowley, Theodore Roosevelt, George Bliss, Jr., Jonathan Sturges, Le Grand B. Cannon, William E. Dodge, Horace Greeley, Wm. Lee, William C. Bryant, Rush C. Hawkins, Henry J. Raymond, A. K. Wetmore, W. G. Lambert, T. R. Butler, Timothy G. Churchill, Thomas H. Faile, George C. Ward, Thomas D. Dale, W. R. Vermilye, John D. Jones, Francis M. French, Edward Walker, Robert Bliss, John E. Williams, E. Nye.

Chairman.—Charles H. Marshall.

Chairman of Executive Committee.—Geo. W. Blunt.

Treasurer.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Secretary.—George Bliss, Jr.

The following letter from Commodore ROGERS is interesting in this connection.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

DEAR BLUNT: It is proposed by the good gentlemen of this city to send a Thanksgiving dinner to the Army of the Potomac, and to the fleet in James River.

The thought is a grand one, not that the mere food is of so much value, though that is very important to the thousands of hungry men who will receive it, but the comfort of knowing that the people eating their Thanksgiving dinners at home, think not only of their friends in the army, but as well of those of that gallant body who have no friends and no ties of kindred to make them remembered. Sailors are cosmopolitan in their habits; they are acquainted in every port, and have a home nowhere. To the most of them no family ties are known. They have outlived, away from home, the offices of kindred. If now to these hermits on the blockade the committee could send a Thanksgiving dinner, the food would be far more valuable than its mere money's worth.

No Sanitary Commission extends its aid to them, no friends send to the greater part of them delicacies by Adams Express. They are shut off in a degree from intercourse with the rest of the world. It would be particularly grateful to these men to know that their course has raised up for them friends whom in days of peace they never knew, that though seemingly alone, warm sympathies are extended to them in their loneliness.

What I propose is, that every vessel of the blockading fleet on our coast have a Thanksgiving dinner sent. If it shall arrive after the regular Thanksgiving dinner, it will not be the less acceptable to men to whom any dinner, fresh from New-York, will be a matter of Thanksgiving. The means of doing this are always provided, so far as transportation is concerned, since supply steamers run regularly.

Yours, &c.,. JOHN RODGERS.

GEO. W. BLUNT, Esq.

Amusements.

Mr. MARETZEK'S season terminated on Saturday, when "Lucrezia Borgia" was sung at the matinee. There was a large and fashionable attendance, and the performance gave general satisfaction. The Academy will remain closed during the present week. On Monday, the 14th, the second season of eighteen nights commences. "Don Sebastian" will be one of the earliest novelties.

The first concert of the Philharmonic Society of New-York, inaugurating the twenty-third season, was given at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening. The attendance was good. We have long ceased to record those brilliant gatherings which, in former years, rendered a pilgrimage to the amphitheatre neither unusual or disagreeable. The lower portion of the Academy is now amply sufficient to accommodate the friends of the Society. Remembering that the subscription has been raised from five to eight dollars, and that the management promises to be rather tamer this season than usual, we were surprised to see an attendance which, although not overwhelming, was, after all, more than the Society deserves. Fashion befriends this money-grubbing corporation; and, whilst such is the case, it is useless to grumble at the inertion of its numbers, or their greed for larger dividends. It is worth while remembering, however, that the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, with a picked orchestra of sixty performers, and a constant succession of first-class singers, charges but six dollars for the season.

The programme opened with BEETHOVEN'S Eroica Symphony, which was finely played, especially the superb *Marcia funebre*. The quick movements, however, were not always interpreted with clearness—the result, we suppose, of a very positive acceleration of time, and of a desire for new readings. The overture to "Oberon" was played deliciously. Finally, "Lee preludes" was heard once more, and played the audience out of the house. The programme, it will be perceived, was not remarkable for its freshness. It was received with nonchalance by the audience. The soloists alone had the merit of arousing the listeners to a sense of their responsibility. Mr. S. B. MILLS played a charming polonaise by WEBER, (opus 72 in E)—a work of no especial importance, perhaps, but exquisitely melodious and fanciful and eminently popular. We need scarcely say that Mr. MILLS rendered it faultlessly, and was twice called out by a delighted audience. The second solo was performed by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, a worth and prominent member of the Society, who, we are glad to find, is at length acknowledged to be able to play the fiddle. The piece was MENDELSSOHN'S concerto (opus 64 in E.) and the three rather long movements were interpreted with great power and precision. Mr. THOMAS produces a fine tone, stops absolutely in tune, and plays without any affectation of sentiment. He was completely successful. Mr. CARL BERGMANN conducted. The next concert takes place on the 17th of December, under the direction of Mr. THEODORE EISFELD.

The "Rose of Castile," the latest novelty at the Olympic, has been received with marked favor by Mrs. JOHN WOOD'S patrons, and is evidently destined to take a permanent place in the *repertoire* of the establishment. It is a bright little, neatly extracted from BALFE'S opera, with a pleasant fringe of melody, a good deal of charming scenery, and no end of brilliant dresses. Lightness and variety being the order of the day at the Olympic, we can conceive of no more agreeable addition to the stock than this dazzling little episode of Spanish romance. The libretto of the opera is in itself good. Nothing has been added to it in the present version, except a better flow of dialogue. The two acts of which it is composed are ingeniously constructed. The situations are amusing. The language, without any literary effort, is funny. Great care has been expended on the *mise-en-scene* and costumes. Both are singularly meritorious. Mrs. JOHN WOOD appears in three dresses, each rivaling the other in elegance. She is alternately the dainty peasant girl *Jacinta*, and the resplendent Queen of the Marcians. Nothing can exceed her coquetry in the first phase of the character, except her dignity in the second. Regarded as a whole, the performance is piquante and picturesque—precisely the kind of performance that the habitués of the Olympic expect and require. The general cast of the piece is also good. Mr. HOLSTON in the comic part is excellent, despite the adverse iterations of the lines that are intrusted to him. Mr. T. B BERRY, as the arch-conspirator, looked as if he would not only dethrone his Queen, but sign dead soldier ballots if necessary. It was observed that he did not relax the rigor of his features for a moment during the entire evening. Mr. RINGOLD, as *Don Manuel*, was acceptable, but he was also uneasy and occasionally demonstrative. Mrs. GILBERT, as the *Countess*, was good. It would not detract from the merit of this lady's performance, if the scene where she is carried out by domestics, and makes a profuse demonstration with her feet, were omitted. Such physical delusions belong to pantomime rather than comedy.

Mr. THOMAS BAKER has arranged the incidental music with decided skill. It is taken from the opera, and forms one of the most agreeable features of the play. The laughing trio, (sung by Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Miss LOUISA MYERS, with a feeble cacchination by Mr. RINGOLD,) was encored; also a silly ballad by Miss MYERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The performance of "Don Giovanni" Wednesday night was, in all respects, excellent. It is customary to hastily present this work at the end of each season, and the result is generally such as to make us lament that the custom prevails—to exclaim, with the Prince of Denmark, "'tis a custom more honored in the breach than the observance." With peculiar gratification, therefore, we note Mr. MARETZEK'S praiseworthy effort to reverse this bad habit of the part. Without any unnecessary amount of preliminary puffing, he has given us one of the best performances of MOZART'S *chef d'œuvre* we have had at the Academy for many years. The orchestra was unusually clean and efficient, and the chorus—what little it had to do—was prompt and vigorous. The Liberty exclamation at the end of the first act was strong enough to create a revolution—but it failed to do so. The distribution was unusually strong. Mme. ZUCCHI sang with spirit and acted finely. The part of *Donna Anna* became almost interesting in her hands. Miss KELLOGG was, as heretofore, a charming *Zerlina*, and Mdlle. MORENSI gave unusual importance to the part of *Donna Elvira*. Signor BELLINI and Signor SUSINI were good in their respective *rôles*—both gentlemen acting with unusual spirit. Signor LOTTI was not in voice, but sang neatly and with good taste. Signor DUBREUL contributed to the completeness of the caste by an amusing performance of *Masetto*.

John Jay on the Election.

Mr. JOHN JAY'S address, delivered before the Union Campaign Club of East Brooklyn, has been published in pamphlet form. It is an able discussion of the great issue now before the country, in its bearings, both domestic and foreign. The following brief extracts have point and force to them:

MR. WINTHROP'S ARGUMENT IGNORING THE PLATFORM.

On Thursday last I read an elaborate and ingenious speech by an accomplished statesman of Massachusetts, Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, and it contains much with which all loyal men will agree; but Mr. WINTHROP conveniently shirks entirely the great issue of peace or war presented in the Chicago and Baltimore platforms, the issue upon which the Presidential contest is to be and ought to be decided. Indeed, in his previous effort at New-York, where he was associated, I think for the first time, with Mr. ISAIAH RYNDERS and the "friends" of Gov. SEYMOUR, Mr. WINTHROP treated Gen. MCCLELLAN as if he had been an independent candidate, at liberty to make his own platform, and choose in all things his own policy: instead of being one of two candidates designated together to execute a certain line of policy, most deliberately marked out and unanimously adopted by the great representative convention by whom they were nominated. Mr. WINTHROP referred to the convention and the platform in a tone of sarcasm which was doubtless perfectly sincere, declaring that he did not hold MCCLELLAN "responsible for any equivocal or unequivocal words of Chicago Conventions which malicious partisans may attempt to assert to his injury," and that his supporters for the Presidency are "not to be scared from their position by any paper pellets of the brain, wise or otherwise, which ever came from the midnight sessions of a resolution committee in the hurly-burly of a political convention."

It is perhaps natural that Mr. WINTHROP, with his social and political associations as a New England Whig, should regard with the deep contempt he so unmistakably expresses the Democratic body that met at Chicago and the platform that they so carefully constructed, but as a somewhat recent member of the party, his interpretations are perhaps hardly entitled to the same weight as those, for instance, of his elder brother in the Democratic faith, the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, and that gentleman gives us plainly to understand that, whatever may be Gen. MCCLELLAN'S private views, Mr. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, the nominee for the Presidency, acknowledges himself the creature of the Chicago Convention, and will faithfully execute the policy he was chosen to fulfil. That is the understanding of Gov. SEYMOUR, who said, at Milwaukee, "I think our candidate an able man, but no matter, for we fight this battle on *the general issue*; and Gen. MCCLELLAN in his letter recognizes the fact that he cannot accept the nomination without distinctly accepting the platform; for, after expressing his views, he says, "Believing that the views I have expressed are the views of the Convention, I accept the nomination."

A moment's reflection may satisfy Mr. WINTHROP that the bare insinuation that Mr. MCCLELLAN, if elected, is capable of repudiating the peace policy on the strength of which he had received the votes of the Peace Democrats who nominated him at Chicago, is more injurious to his reputation and more insulting to his honor, both as a soldier and a gentleman, than any charge that has as yet been preferred by the most bitter of his opponents.

The rule on this point with the Democratic party is absolutely imperative. Mr. BUCHANAN, after his nomination on the Cincinnati platform, said: "*I must square my conduct to that platform, and insert no new plank, nor take one from it.*"

Thus, whatever Mr. MCCLELLAN'S private views, he is as much bound to carry out the policy of the platform as Mr. PENDLETON would be, who has said:

"If you find conciliation impossible—if your differences are so great that you cannot or will not settle them—then, gentlemen, let the seceding States depart in peace; let them establish their government and empire, and work out their destiny according to the wisdom which God has given them."

Now, as Mr. WINTHROP, if he votes for Gen. MCCLELLAN must vote also for Mr. PENDLETON—for they are inseparable on the electoral ticket: I do not quite see the consistency between the sentiments he expresses in favor of another draft, if a draft be necessary, and of paying taxes and raising loans to maintain the supremacy of the Government, and the vote he proposes to give for a President and Vice-President pledged to an immediate cessation of hostilities. Indeed, the policy of the Democratic party has not been strikingly consistent. For two years their persistent demand was for a more vigorous prosecution of the war; and now that they have got it, they demand that it shall not be prosecuted at all.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND LAIRD'S IRON-CLADS.

All the international law and diplomatic skill of Mr. ADAMS availed nothing toward convincing the British Government that they were bound in honor to protect us from LAIRD'S iron-clads, and that our clear right to the enforcement of a fair neutrality depended on the law of nations, and could not be in the least abridged by the insufficient provisions of their own statutes.

On the 1st of September, 1863, Earl RUSSELL wrote to Mr. ADAMS announcing the deliberate decision of the British Government upon the matter, and in a tone that intimated that the correspondence was concluded:

"Under these circumstances and having regard to the entire insufficiency of the depositions to prove any infraction of the law, her Majesty's Government are advised that they cannot interfere in any way with these vessels."

Mr. ADAMS replied on the 5th September; "It would be superfluous in me to point out to your lordship that this is *war*." This "superfluous" suggestion, this quiet reminder, affected me more than folios of arguments, and illumined Downing-street with a flood of light upon the dubious powers of the British Government. On the third day after it was written Mr. ADAMS received the following:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 8, 1863.

Lord RUSSELL presents his compliments to Mr. ADAMS, and has the honor to inform him that instructions have been issued which will prevent the departure of the two iron-clad vessels from Liverpool.

The voluminous correspondence of the State Department, interesting as it is, contains few letters so interesting and so instructive as these pithy notes. No great Power of Europe is to be driven from a course of action which it regards as beneficial to its own interests, however detrimental it may be to us, by the most eloquent appeals to international affection, or the most convincing references to GROTIUS and VATTEL. Regret as we may that Governmental Cabinets are swayed by other than the holiest considerations of Christian duty, and the fact remains written in the diplomacy of every nation, not excepting our own, that the conduct of one Power to another is measured less by theoretic doctrines of duty and honor than by its idea as to the point of endurance to which it will be perfectly safe to go; and it is law to them and ourselves, that upon this point, so far as our nation is concerned, there should be henceforth no mistake. We are the judges of our own rights and our own honor, and of our readiness and ability to defend them there should never be a question. Had England been sooner told, "this is war," the "290" would never have escaped from Liverpool. England would have been spared that great scandal on her honor; the aggravating pile of claims now accumulating in Downing-street, for the outrages committed by the *Alabama*, and all the exasperation of feeling aroused by them in this country would have been saved.

Let the formula, capable as it is of simple variation, be preserved for occasional reminder in our diplomatic copy-book, as happily expressing that *ultima ratio* which is sometimes essential to the completeness of the diplomatic arguments, and which, when happily blended with them, tends to dissipate all lingering doubts, and to produce a prompt and profound conviction. In this struggle for national existence, promptness even in diplomacy becomes to us a military necessity, and, as we have seen in the case of the *Alabama*, delays are dangerous. Gen. DIX has furnished us with a simple rule to be applied at home: "If any man attempts to haul down the national flag, shoot him on the spot," and so to every intermedding of a foreign Government with our affairs, even though it be done at the instance of Northern renegades, like the peace Democrats who sought intervention from Lord LYONS, appearing as the tools and toadies of a foreign aristocracy, and reminding us of BENEDICT ARNOLD and his secret interview with the British agent, the most gentle diplomatic argument, against the outrage, may breathe at its close the spirit that animates the phrase, "it would be supperfluous to point out to your Lordship that this is war."

Voices from the Bottles—A Strong Appeal for McClellan.

Travelers by the Erie Railroad who may chance to step into the Lackawaxen House in waiting for the cars, may see some curious specimens, both in life and print, of the sort of allies that now follow the banners of the Democratic leaders. Hanging on the wall of a low rum-drinking tavern, appears the following:

AN ACROSTIC.

V olce of the People.
O tard Brandy,
T om and Jerry,
E xtra Bourbon Whisky.

F rench Brandy,
O ld Ale,
R ye Whisky.

G in Cocktail,
E xtra Old Wine,
N ew Cider.

M ilk Punch,
A pple Jack,
C laret Punch,
C ognac Brandy,
L ondon Porter,
E xtra Old Holland Gin.
L ager Beer,
L ondon Brown Stout,
A mber Ale,
N ew Ale.

If the cause can be preserved in alcohol, there is yet hope for it.

The friend who communicates the above adds the statement, that when, last week, a large body of clergymen were passing over that portion of the road, and some one passed through the cars to get a vote from the passengers, and the McClellan ticket was found to be at a heavy discount, a Hibernian gentleman aboard was heard to observe: "Ye'll see a different vote from that, when the *dirt train* comes down." Thus will the working men from Ireland go to the polls to vote free labor down, and to give their indorsement to the Southern theory, that the common laborer is in his proper place when under a master.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Murder of a Policeman.

HE IS SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD BY A PRISONER—PROCEEDINGS ON THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman JOSEPH NULET, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, while in the act of taking a prisoner whom he had arrested for disorderly conduct to the Station-house, was shot in the head with a pistol, and almost instantly killed. The murderer immediately made his escape, and up to a late hour last night he had not been arrested. His name even is unknown. The deed was perpetrated in West Twenty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue.

Coroner RANNEY yesterday afternoon impanneled a jury, and made an examination of several witnesses. The following is the substance of all that is important:

Peter Kehoe, of No. 111½ West Twenty-fourth-street, testified: I am a driver on the Sixth-avenue Railroad; I have known deceased three or four months; about 2 o'clock on Monday morning I fell asleep in Twenty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; deceased awoke me and walked with me to the corner of Sixth-avenue; while we were there talking a woman, from No. 77 West Twenty-fourth-street, cried "watch;" deceased went to the house, and I followed him; we found two men there trying to burst in the shutters; deceased took hold of him and told him to go along with his friend or he would take him in; the man made some impudent reply, and the deceased arrested him; on the way to the station-house I followed; when in Twenty-ninth-street I heard two pistol shots fired; they were then between Broadway and Fifth-avenue; immediately after the man whom deceased had arrested ran past me with a pistol in his hand; he had not gone more than three feet past me when I hallooed "watch;" I was afraid to take hold of him for fear he would shoot me; when I got to the place where deceased was there were about four policemen around him; they took deceased to the station-house, where he died, in about fifteen minutes after; Mrs. Meadows, who keeps the house No. 77, and two or three others, were arrested by the police. I think I could recognize the man who shot deceased.

Dr. John Beach testified that he made a post-mortem examination on the body of Joseph Nulet, the deceased policeman; he found a pistol shot wound at the outer angle of the left eye; there were thickly studded powder marks around the wound: on opening the cavity of the skull, the ball was found to have entered the cranium at the middle meningeal artery, which it severed, entering the left lobe of the brain at its anterior inferior surface, passing upward and backward a distance of four inches to the surface of the brain, where the ball was found.

Josephine Johnston testified that she was employed as cook by Mrs. Meadows, at No. 77 West Twenty-fourth-street; between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, the bell of those premises was violently rung for some time; witness was on the first floor front room; when the bell rang she got up and opened the blind and saw two men at the door; one was about five feet four inches in height, and the other five feet eight or nine inches; the short one had light colored pants, dark vest and black frock coat, the other was dressed in dark clothes, and had on a silk hat; the short man seemed to be quite drunk, much more so than the other; it was the short man who made the most effort to get in; witness asked them what they wanted, and the short one said they wanted to get in, at the same time he asked for Miss Jenny; witness wanted them to go away, but they kept on ringing for at least a quarter of an hour. Soon after she heard some one working at the blinds at the front window, and presently the blinds flew open and the window sash was raised; witness shouted and ran up stairs crying "murder," as loud as she could; some one said about this time, "be quiet, the watch is here." Soon after Miss Jenny said "Joe has got him," thereby meaning that the policeman had got one of the two men above-mentioned. About a quarter of an hour later the bell rang again.

The further investigation of the case has been adjourned to procure testimony. The Twenty-ninth Precinct Police are making every effort possible to secure the murderer. Deceased was a native of this State, aged twenty-seven years, and resided at No. 61 West Twenty-ninth-street, where he has left a wife and two children. He is represented as having been a very faithful officer. KANOX has been detained as a witness.

NEW-JERSEY.

ENTHUSIASTIC UNION MEETING IN HOBOKEN.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Hoboken, upon merely a common call, convened in Harmonia Hall, on Saturday evening. The large hall was densely crowded notwithstanding a torchlight procession which was parading the streets. The first speaker was Hon. EDGAR B. WAKEMAN, candidate for Congress in that district. Mr. GEORGE TRENWILLIGER, of this city, followed, and in the course of an eloquent address, said: Let us imagine what would take place should such a misfortune occur as the election of MCCLELLAN. He would no sooner be seated in the Presidential chair than the attempt to exhaust all the resources of statesmanship would be tried. An order would be at once issued to our Generals in the field to suspend hostilities. The heroes of many a well-fought field will be told, "Your services are no longer required. All your services have been of no avail. The war is a failure, and we don't want you any longer." Sadly and sorrowfully they will return to their homes, and Commissioners from the grim traitor will be sent to Washington. Then will commence the trial of exhausting all the resources of statesmanship, and after a long trial, sufficient to blind little Mac, the olly BENJAMIN will turn suddenly to him, and say, "It is no use McCLELLAN, you know you were elected upon the Chicago Plat form, and that meant to give us our Independence, and acknowledge our Confederacy, and you must do it. "Oh!" MCCLELLAN will say, "I did not so understand it, and moreover, I have sent my armies home. You are taking me at a disadvantage." "I can't help it," BENJAMIN will say. "We were not foolish enough to send our army home. We have kept them together, and recruited them, and if you don't give us what we ask, we will send you whirling North, the same as your SHERIDAN sent our forces whirling up the Shenandoah Valley." MCCLELLAN seeing the iron will of the ghastly traitor will submit. The Southern Confederacy will become an established fact—the old Union will be broken—the old flag will trail in the dust. This picture was so truthful that the audience rose to their feet and gave three cheers to the speaker. Mr. TRENWILLIGER closed by exhorting his hearers to work faithfully for the cause, and if LINCOLN should be reelected, the stars and stripes would again wave over the plains and savannahs of the South as proudly as of yore, and this great, free and glorious nation will exist until the strong angel, with one foot on sea and the other on land, shall swear by Him that liveth forever and ever, that time shall be no more.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the

day night. An attempt was made about 10.30 A. M. to realize on these rates, when the price suddenly dropped to 239@238¾. The speculators for the rise then as quickly rallied the market to 245@244 ₩ cent. as at the opening.

The Stock Exchange was firm on the Government Gold bearing Stocks and on Treasury Certificates. On the Share list, however, there was less business than on Saturday, on the opening of the Board, and the market gradually felt the influence of the enhanced demand for Money, noticed above, and the same signs were apparent at the 1 o'clock Open Board. In the afternoon this feeling had apparently passed over, and the bidding at and after the Second regular Board was decidedly better. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Saturday afternoon. There is no adjournment of the Stock Exchange over Election Day, but the probability is, that the business of Tuesday, will be more or less restricted by the overshadowing interest in the political event of the day. At the latest hour the Railways gave way, as compared with the Second Board sales, and the market left off very heavy.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s 1881	106⅝	107	Mich. Southern	77	79
U. S. 5-20's	104⅝	103⅞	Illinois Cen	130	125¾
N. Y. Central	127½	128	Pittsburg	108	108
Erie	102¾	100	Fort Wayne	106	100
Erie Preferred	105	103¾	Rock Island	102	97⅜
Hudson	122	122¾	Reading	137	133¾
Canton	35	34½	Quicksilver	84	83⅛
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Cum'land Coal	52½	51⅜
Northwest	46	43¾	Maripposa	37⅜	35⅝
Ohio & M. Certs	42	38⅜	N. West Pref	84	79⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares·

Merchants	112	Shoe and Leather	98
Merchants' Exchange	98	Corn Exchange	103
State of New-York	115	Marine	150
Commerce	114	Commonwealth	100
Bank of the Republic	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	107	Alt. & T. H. 1sts	106
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	108	Chi. & N. W. S. F	100
N. Y. Cen. Real Es	105	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	97¾
N. Y. C. 6s, subscript.	105	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '74	118	L. & W. Bds	108
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con	125	Del., L. & W. 1sts	107
Erie 1st s, '68	104⅝	Del. L. & W. 2ds	114
Erie 2d s, '83	111	Del. L. & W. 7s	100
Erie 4ths, '80	112	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	110¾
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	106	Chic. & Tol. S. F	106
Harlem '69 & '73	110	N. J. Cen. 1sts	100
Harlem, S. F	100	N. J. Cen 2ds	112
Mich. Cen., '68 and '73	120	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	115
Mich. new, '83	120	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	103
Chi., R. & Quincy	123	Chi. & Pitts. 4ths	83
Mich. S. 2ds	102	Miss. & Mo. L. G	65
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	106	Alt. & G. W	94
Illinois Cen	120		

RAILWAY TRAFFIC—OCTOBER.

	Oct., 1864.	Oct. 1863.
Michigan Central	$408,866	$375,487
Michigan Southern	404,368	371,361
Rock Island	312,049	206,549
Cleveland and Toledo	183 649	140,013
Toledo and Wabash	231 569	151,052
Chicago and Northwestern	708,714	551,122

The following National Banks were authorized during the week ending Nov. 5:

Name.	Location.	Capital.
First	Newcastle, Penn	$150,000
Union Bank	Philadelphia	250 000
First	Angelica, N. Y	100,000
Total capital during the week		$500,000

The amount of money issued to the National Banks during the week was $1,765,920
Previously issued 56,684,184
National currency in circulation $60,450,100

The following additional banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public money:

Name.	Location.
City National	Worcester, Mass.
Blackstone Bank	Boston, Mass.
First	Wilmington, Del.
Consolidation Bank	Philadelphia, Pa.

The following increased their capital stock during the same period:

Name.	Location.	Original Capital.	Present Capital.
First	Greenport, N. Y.	$50,000	$75,000
Winthrop Bank	Winthrop, Me	50,000	75,000
First	Hallowell, Me	50,000	60,000
First	Edenville, N. Y.	150,000	170,000
First	Amesbury, Mass	50,000	75,000
Total increase			$130,000
Capital added during the week			635,000
Previously authorized			104,746,070
Present capital			$106,381,070
Whole number of banks			564

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,332,584 87, including for customs, $87,691; on account of loan, $29,400; payments, $2,168,275 54; balance, $31,786,557 01.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 7—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 12 bbls. Ashes, 19,342 bbls. Flour, 326 bbls. Corn Meal, 82 931 bush. Wheat, 14,817 bush. Corn, 116,906 bush. Oats, 14,817 bush. Rye, 25,642 bush. Barley, 2,154 packs. Provisions, and 70 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and nominal, at $11 75 for Pots, and $13 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in very moderate request, including Java at 50c.@52½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c.; Rio at 41c.@46c.; St. Domingo at 40c.@42c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in more request at rising prices; Middling, $1 27@$1 29 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 850 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in pretty fair demand, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales since our last amount to 12,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 65@$10; poor to choice Extra State at $10 10@$10 60, chiefly $10 25@$10 40; and for November and December delivery, $10 50@$10 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 95@$11 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western $9 65 @10 00
Extra State 10 10 @10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 10 20 @10 60
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g brands 10 95 @11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands 11 25 @13 25
Extra Genesee 11 55 @13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri 10 50 @13 50

Southern Flour is rather unsettled to-day; sales since our last 800 bbls., at $10 85@$11 90 for poor to good, and $12@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 25@$15 25 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 500 bbls. Extra at $10 20@$12 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate request and irregular in price. Sales 38,500 bushels, including Amber Western (nominally) at $2 43@$2 45; Red Western at $2 25@$2 40; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 28@$2 30; Milwaukee Club at $2 16@$2 25; Chicago Spring at $2 15@$2 16. Corn is in demand at higher prices; sales since our last, 37,500 bushels, at $1 68 for Mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Oats are salable and steady We quote Canada at 87c.@88c.; Western at 90c.@91½c.; State at 89c.@90c., cash, ₩ bushel. Sales were also made of 9,200 bushels Rye at $1 52@$1 54; 80 bbls. medium Beans at $2 25.

HAY—North River is in demand at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet yet steady at 15c.@25c. for inferior to choice one year, old, and 35c.@52½c. for new ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Is inactive to-day, including New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 90c.@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 75c.@90c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull to-day, including Resin (nominally) at $25@$37 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $13@$16 ₩ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 10@$2 25 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been in less demand and rather unsettled, including Crude Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 10; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Linseed at $1 25 No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 95; Crude Petroleum at 45c.@46c.; Refined Petroleum at 83c.@85c. free and 86c.@70c. in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered freely to-day and has been in limited demand and at reduced prices. Sales to-day, 4,350 bbls., at $41 25@41 75 cash and regular; $41 25 for New Mess, cash, and $39@$40 for one year old Mess; $41@$42 50 for Prime Mess, the latter an extreme rate; $41 for Thin Mess, and $38 25@$39 for Prime; also $40 for New Mess, deliverable in December and January, seller's option, and $39 50 for do., deliverable in February; Cut Meats are in demand at 9½c.@10½c., for Shoulders, 17½c.@21c., for Hams; sales 210 pkgs.; 250 boxes Bacon were sold at 18c. for Cumberland Middles, deliverable in January and February, $19¾ for Long Cut Hams. Lard is a shade dearer; sales 2,200 bbls. and bols., at 22c.@24½c. for poor ₩ very choice, the latter an extreme. Old and New Beef is in fair demand at $10@$24 for Extra Mess, $14@$20 for Plain; sales 650 bbls.; also, 500 bbls., to arrive; Extra Mess, for all December delivery, at $24. Butter is in demand, closing at 42c.@53c. for poor to choice State, and 34c.@45c. for Western ₩ lb. Cheese is selling to a fair extent at 15c.@23c., the latter for very choice, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, at buoyant prices. Sales since our last 420 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 17¼c.@23c., and 220 bxs. Havana at 19¾c.@26c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, at 24¾c.@27¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 116,000 lbs., at 17⅛@18¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 300 bbls., in lots, at $1 72@$1 73 ₩ gallon. Market heavy.

FREIGHTS—The supply of shiproom has been much reduced by the withdrawal of a number of vessels, chiefly American, to await the "return of better times." Hence, rates are firmer, yet business is quite limited. For Liverpool, the engagements included 50 tons Oil Cake, at 10s.; also, by steamer, 8,600 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, at 30s., and 400 bxs. Bacon, at 25s. For London—40 tons Mahogany, at 16s. For Bremen, by steamer, 4,000 bags Coffee, at 22s. 6d.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

CHAMBER OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
Saturday, October 29—1 o'clock, P. M.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

The Special Committee on Retrenchment and Reform of the Board of Aldermen met, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Alderman John Hardy, Chairman, Aldermen John D Ottiwell and Lewis B. Ryers.

Alderman Ottiwell—I am requested by the committee to state that the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the communication from His Honor the Mayor, in reference to the delinquencies in the City Inspector's office, are now prepared to hear testimony in connection therewith, and they have decided to allow counsel to appear, both for His Honor the Mayor and the City Inspector, and if his Honor the Mayor desires, or any body in connection with His Honor the Mayor desires, that any evidence shall be brought before the committee other than those affidavits, such testimony will come through the counsel that represents His Honor the Mayor.

The Chairman (Alderman Hardy)—I will state, also, on behalf of the Committee, that the testimony will be confined, on the present investigation, to the charges commu nicated by His Honor the Mayor in his communication o' the 17th of October.

Mr. James R. Whiting (Counsel for the Mayor)—Does this Committee not intend to take up the charg s against Mr. Boole contained in the paper of the 22d of October?

Alderman Hardy—I understand that the Committee will first take up the charges contained in the communication of the 17th of October. The testimony will be confined to that.

Mr. Whiting—I do not understand the Committee to say that they do not intend to take up the charges contained in the Communication of the 22d of October. My brother, Mr. Graham, who appears on the part of the City Inspector, has some suggestions to make before we proceed with the testimony.

Mr. John Graham, Counsel for the City Inspector—Before the committee decide how far they will go, we want to be heard in reference to the scope of this investigation. I had not the honor of being retained for Mr. Boole at the time of the last meeting, or I should have appeared then for the purpose of settling the preliminaries. We think that the committee had better determine with great deliberation how far they will entertain these charges, otherwise they will open flood-gates through which a perfect cataract of testimony will run, and the result will be to weigh down all connected with the subject, and to tend to promote any of the objects for which this committee was appointed. In the first place, we insist that any charges in which the City Inspector's Department should be invaded by this committee should be more definite than the charges here preferred. There is no person safe, no matter how spotless or unquestionable his testimony may be, if he can be subjected to an inquisitorial proceeding on charges as indefinite as these. It is very important, therefore, on the outset of this examination, that we should know precisely what they charge, so that evidence cannot be manufactured after the examination has progressed, to establish charges now not preferred. If there are any delinquencies, chargeable against the City Inspector or his department, they can be known now, and they can be preferred in plain English, and there is no nece sity for covering them up in uncertain phraseology, and on as pect of our motion is that the charges shall be definite that there can be no doubt about what is meant, either personally in reference to Mr Boole, or of the department over which he presides. I submit also to this committee the question whether this committee are not bound to proceed according to the strictest rules of evidence. Instead of the attacking party being indulged with a great latitude, our judgment is that he should be restricted to the narrowest rules of evidence: for it is very questionable whether this committee has any legal jurisdiction at all. While we do not intend to raise this question before the committee, yet the object of this proposition is to let the committee know that witnesses may be paraded before them who may lie with perfect impunity, and without being subjected to any penalty whatever, if this is not a legal tribunal, then witnesses can be brought here to swear to any amount of falsehood, and they will be subjected to no penalty. It is a very serious question with the committee whether, if this is the case, they should not restrict the proceedings under any circumstances within the narrowest and closest rules of evidence. It may become necessary at a later stage of proceeding to submit to the Committee, in detail, the views which I have taken on the power of the Mayor to suspend, and which are somewhat different from those entertained by the learned counsel who represents the Mayor. As I understand it, the argument upon which he proceeds is this, that though by the law of 1863 the jurisdiction to try the City Inspector has been devolved upon the Governor of the State, still the power to suspend, which was given by the Charter of 1857, has not been removed from the Mayor, and that, therefore, the exercise of that is legal on the part of the Mayor. The exercise of that power of suspension on the part of the Mayor is the corner-stone of this proceeding Now, I desire in the first place to call the attention of the Committee to two sections of the law of 1857, for my learned opponent has informed me that there is no design to enter far into this proceeding to-day, and that the day will be best occupied with the preliminaries. We will meet, then, when we meet for business on another day, we will know where we stand, and be able to proceed without consuming time in the discussion of unnecessary objections. The nineteenth section of the amendments to the Charter of this city, passed in 1857, provides that "the Mayor, Comptroller, and Counsel to the Corporation shall be elected by the electors of the city; the Mayor for the term of four years, and the Comptroller for the term of four years. The Comptroller shall be voted for on a separate ballot. The other heads of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen." Now, it is a rule of law, from which I am satisfied my antagonist will not differ, that where there is no provision for removal of an officer appointed by a body the same body that gives him his official existence has the right to withdraw it from him, and that therefore if the Legislature had not prescribed the mode in which heads of departments should be removed from office, the power would reside with the same body who had the right to appoint originally. The twenty-first section of the amendments to the Charter provides that "the other heads of the Executive Departments, except the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Board, shall hold their office for two years, and until the appointment of their successors. The Mayor shall have power to suspend for cause, during any recess of the Common Council, and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to remove any of the heads of departments, except the Comptroller and the Counsel to the Corporation," who are elective officers, "which suspension and the cause thereof, shall be communicated to the Common Council, if in session, and, if not, then at the first meeting thereof." Now, the object of giving the Mayor this power of suspension was because he, in connection with the Board of Aldermen, could remove an unworthy head of department from office, or the Board of Aldermen by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, could remove the head of a department even without the concurrence of the Mayor. Now, this was the law in 1857, and the question before this Committee now is, how far the Legislature of 1863 has divested the Mayor and the Board that appointed this officer of all jurisdiction in this matter. Now, as I have said before, while I do not urge this to stop the proceedings of this Committee, because Mr. Boole is desirous of vindicating his character before the community, and although I have advised him that he cannot be brought here against his will, still, to a certain extent, he has wished me to indulge his judgment in this matter, and therefore, for the purpose of defending his character against the attacks which he knows to be frequently made upon it, and allowing his persecutors, if they can, to put their finger upon a plain charge of official misconduct on his part, and establish it by creditable evidence, he has rather overruled the advice that I had given him, and has submitted to his judgment in that particular, although it is the first time that I have surrendered my own judgment to that of a client to that extent. Now, in the legislation of 1863, it is provided: "Such heads of departments shall hereafter be subject to removal from office only for the causes and in the manner now provided by law for the removal of the Comptroller of said city," and that provision to which I have already called the attention of the Committee—and it is no doubt familiar to you—provides for a trial by the Governor of this State, who alone has the power of removal—precisely as, under the Constitution of this State, the Governor has the right to remove a delinquent Sheriff from office. The ground that we hold is this: that the power of suspension is the power to make a temporary removal of an incumbent from office—that there are two kinds of removal, one absolute and final, and the other temporary for certain ulterior purposes—and, if necessary, I could refer to the treatise of Justice Story on the Constitution of the United States, for the purpose of showing that the power of suspension is a mere portion of the power to remove; it is, if I may so say, a kind of temporary paralysis or palsy of the officer over whom the power is exerted. If the Mayor of this city has the right to suspend this officer, he has removed him during that suspension, the only difference being that, when that suspension is taken off, Mr. Boole does not need a new appointment to retain his official existence, because it is communicated to him the very moment this temporary disablement is removed. I argue that it is obvious that the Legislature of this State meant that delinquencies of the heads of departments should be submitted to the Governor of this State, and that all the lot the Corporation should have in the matter is the right of any individual in the community to get up charges and prefer them to the Governor, to the end that he may remove him from the sphere for which he is unfitted, and which, if you please, he is disgracing.

Now, I call your attention to the statute of 1860—and I do this, not for the purpose of defeating the action of the committee, but for the purpose of showing you, if you proceed, that you should confine this matter within the closest limits; because there is a very grave doubt, if there is not an absolute legal certainty, that no witness who testifies before you, no matter how grossly he lies, is subjected to any penalty whatever. And if the main line of this prosecution should be to take away the character of the head of this department on testimony entitled to no respect whatever, then we can never expect worthy men to accept an office where they are subject to such irresponsible attacks, based on testimony of this description. No witness can testify in the courts of this State, on a question of the value of a few shillings, without subjecting himself, if he swear falsely, to the penalty of imprisonment in the State's Prison; and yet witnesses may be brought before you without the fear of any consequences whatever, and with nothing to restrain them, or to prompt them, but their malice to the individual who is the object of this attack, or their desire to find favor with the author of this proceeding.

The first section of this statute provides that "Whenever the Common Council of any city within this State shall have appointed a committee of members of their body upon any subject or matter within the jurisdiction of such Common Council—" The learned gentleman cannot say that a committee of the board of Aldermen is a committee of the Common Council: because the Common Council is divided into two Boards, the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Councilmen. A committee, therefore, to be within the jurisdiction of this statute, must derive its existence from the joint action of the two Boards. "whenever the Common Council of any city within this State shall have appointed a committee of members of their body upon any subject or matter within the jurisdiction of such Common Council, or to examine any officer of the city in relation to the discharge of his official duties, or to the receipt or disbursement by him of any moneys in the discharge of said duties, or concerning the possession or disposition by him, in his official capacity, of any property belonging to the city, or to use, inspect or examine any book, account, voucher or document, in the possession or under his control as such officer, relating to the affairs or interests of such city; the chairman of such committee is hereby authorized to administer oaths to all such witnesses as may appear or be brought before such committee." And then the statute says that, if the witnesses are recreant to their oaths, they are liable to the same criminal prosecution to which witnesses in our courts are subject, if they should give false testimony before those courts.

Now, have submitted enough, I think, to satisfy this committee that there is a very grave doubt, at all events, how far it has the right to administer an oath to any witness which would bind his conscience for the purpose of legal punishment; and that, therefore, justifies me in submitting to the committee the views which I have the honor to submit to them. I say, in the first place, that the charges to which Mr. Po le and his department are to answer should be made definite and certain beyond all doubt, and that the clo-est and str ctest application of the rules of testimony which prevail in the ordinary tribunals of justice should be preserved here, for the purpose of shutting out fa sehood, and if that is not the policy marked out by this committee, then, so far from being salutary, its action would be decidedly unwholesome to the public.

Now, I propose to call attention to the charges for the purpose of submitting whether certain of them should not be dismissed upon their face, and whether others of them should not be declined by the Committee on the ground that they have already been preferred to the Governor, and, therefore, the Committee should not adopt my views, then the inquiry will be brought within reasonable limits, and it will hardly need more than another meeting to discharge the legal functions of the Committee in the matter. It has been suggested to me that the Committee have already decided not to take up the whole of the charges contained in this communication of the Mayor of October 22, 1864. If I have misapprehended the decision of the Committee, I wish they would inform me whether that is so.

Alderman Ottiwell—It is the intention of the Committee to take evidence in relation to the communication dated October 17.

Mr. Graham—Then my argument becomes very much restricted, and the submission of these views has not been unnecessary, because it goes to enforce the views which I urge upon the Committee. As I understand it, the charge here is—and that relates to the eighth charge—"that the said F. I. A. Boole, City Inspector, has either connived at the sale of offices in his Department, or neglected to investigate into the charge when the facts were presented before him that such sales were made in his Department."

Now, I ask the committee to say which of these two things Mr Boole has done. Has he sold the offices, or refused to entertain an inquiry into the abuse when the abuse was brought to his knowledge? If they know anything that will criminate Mr. Boole, they know it now. Now, it would certainly strike the committee as perfectly absurd if an individual was put upon trial in the same indictment, either for having stolen $50, or for having ravished a woman—that if he did not do the one, he did the other. We say, that if His Honor the Mayor knows either of these charges to be true, he knows which it is, and he can tell whether the criminality charged arises out of the sale of the offices by Mr. Boole, or the inaction of Mr. Boole, and his refusal to investigate those abuses when they were brought to his knowledge. We therefore ask the committee in that particular to compel the prosecution (for I regard the interests represented by my learned friend as a prosecution) to state distinctly which of these two matters they urge against Mr. Boole. Has he connived at the sale of the offices? Has he refused to entertain an inquiry into that abuse when the abuse was brought to his knowledge? The committee will see the importance of this. If these witnesses, who are subjected to no responsibility, are first permitted to come up and try their hand on the first branch of the charge, and do not succeed, they or others will come upon the stand afterward for the purpose of supplying the requisite evidence in reference to the latter. For that reason we ask you to tell Mr. Boole in advance, and the gentlemen who have been arraigned as subordinates in his office, upon what charges you mean to try them. Shall this proceeding be commenced in this double headed form? Shall these charges be permitted to stand in this alternative mood? or is the Mayor able to state whether the charge upon Mr. Boole's participation in the sale of offices, or official inaction in refusing to entertain an official investigation into those abuses when their existence was brought to his knowledge.

Now, the committee will agree with me that, if there is nothing more than is contained in these affidavits, there is nothing to arraign anybody upon at all, because all that questions the integrity of this defendant is declarations of parties in the absence of Mr. Boole and individual officers of his department whom these declarations assail. Now, I need not say to the committee, that it is a principle of law that no one is bound by a declaration made in his absence, and it is perfectly absurd for you to sit here day after day, taking testimony as to the declarations of parties connected or disconnected with this office, and made in the absence of the parties whom those declarations were intended to strike. If the committee will examine these affidavits, they will find that the substance of them is this. That a Mr. Weigand and a Mr. Dohrement have gone about the community writing to parties that they could peddle out offices in the City Inspector's Department, and receiving from them bonuses varying from $25 to $200; that these parties received from them badges and books—some of them sums of money—$10, $20, and, I believe, one of them $50, as they supposed, for the salary of the offices which they imagined that they held from the City Inspector. Has this anything to do with the City Inspector? Nothing at all. Therefore, upon the very face of these papers, I ask you that the charge shall be made in terms as certain and precise that there shall be no misunderstanding of its character. And, secondly, I ask you that they shall be sustained by the closest adherence to the rules which prevail in our Courts of Justice. The prosecution can then see whether they can bring this within those rules. If they are told in advance that declarations will not be entertained which would not to taken in a Court of Justice, that will at once put a termination to this proceeding.

More than that, there is no pretence, as I understand it, that this can be done, because the fact is acknowledged to be otherwise. None of those individuals is supposed that they were holding office under the City Inspector have ever been upon the pay-rolls of his department. They have got to show that certain persons were appointed to office under the City Inspector, by his action, with his knowledge, and with his sanction—in all respects recognized as officers of the department. Now, I understand that nothing of that kind will be pretended for the very complaint of these individuals is, that they were deceived into the payment of the money by false pretences on the part of Wiegand and Doremeit, they supposing that they were receiving officers, while the official record shows that they never held any office at all. No office could be held, except offices connected with this department, which would affect the City Inspector. They have got to show that some person bought an office, and was afterward recognized by this department as one of the incumbents of office under it. If that is all the prosecution can show—that certain persons have declared when away from Mr. Boole and the subordinates in his department who are charged, they having no opportunity to deny these declarations, that they paid money for what they supposed to be offices under the City Inspector, and that no recognition can so matter, cannot show that they were actually recognized and paid as officers of that department—I submit that if the prosecution declare in advance that they cannot furnish such evidence as this, it is not proper for this committee to go into the investigation at all.

Mr. Whiting—I suppose, if the committee please, that the question of the suspension or removal of the City Inspector is not now before this committee. Whether the power of suspension exists in the Mayor or not, is not a question for this committee, nor is it the province of this committee to determine whether the power of removal is exclusively with the Governor or not. My learned antagonist speaks of perjury, false swearing, and a variety of other matters, which he assumes will take place on this occasion. Mr. Boole has commenced, and his counsel have up the charge that His Honor the Mayor is governed by feelings personal to himself in this matter. I beg to underclare the learned gentleman from that subject. The Mayor has no feeling upon this subject whatever. These complaints were presented to him by four or five citizens of the City of New-York, under a complaint dated the 14th day of October, made to His Honor the Mayor. This complaint is signed by four citizens of the City of New-York, and was accompanied by the affidavits referred to by His Honor in the letter of making the communication to the Common Council. The Mayor, therefore, upon the receipt of these papers, was bound officially to present these complaints to the Common Council of the City of New-York, and when he had done that he had performed his legal, legitimate, official duty. And will my learned friend say that those holding official situations, and who are at the head of the City Government, are to receive complaints of this character and throw them into a basket, for the purpose of protecting any official, or is it their duty to send them to the Common Council for their action? In the performance, then, of the plain duty on his part, and without any feeling whatever, the Mayor sends these complaints to the Common Council.

Now, the Common Council referred the subject of this complaint made by the citizens of the city to a committee for investigation. This committee, therefore, to whom this complaint has been referred, sits here as a Court of Inquiry—not as a Court that has to pronounce a judgment. You are to inquire into these facts, and if you find them sustained, you report the result of your investigation to the Common Council for such action as the Common Council may feel it incumbent on them to take in the premises.

Now, my learned friend has referred to this proceeding as if it were before a Court, and he urges that it should assume all the forms of an indictment. This is not the case at all. All this Committee have referred to them is to inquire the facts contained in this complaint, and as they shall find the facts, so shall they report them to the Common Council, for such action as the Common Council think proper to take. Now, the decision of this Committee is not a judgment, but it is the same proceeding that is known in the law as that of a Court of Inquiry, after inquiring into the facts, reports the result of its inquiry to its superiors, and if those superiors think proper to put the person accused on trial, then the trial commences. Now, a court-martial, which it is de ermined upon, proceeds upon specifications prepared as the result of a court of inquiry, and the judgment of the court-martial is always followed by the sentence which the law awards.

I refer to this case of the Court of Inquiry, because it is analogous to the proceeding in which you are now engaged. In such a proceeding as this the charges do not require all the particularity which would be required by an indictment. If Mr. Boole were here, under the statute which makes it a felony to receive compensation for appointments to office, it would be a very different question, and the pleader would be bound to bring Mr Boole within particular charges and particulars. But here no such judgments can follow. The Common Council can only remove the officer who shall have been shown to be unworthy of filling his place. I would rather at a loss how to understand this argument of my learned friend, because in one moment he says that these objections are not made with a view of putting an end to this proceeding, but that his advice is that this trial shall be had under the strictest rules of law, and the strictest rules of evidence that he would urge upon this committee has no jurisdiction, but that his client overrules him. Now, there is incorporated with the suspension this gentleman the reasons therefor. some of them derived from the complaint of these gentlemen made to His Honor the Mayor. Let us see whether this is not sufficiently argued. I have no objection to separate this charge, and furnish him with all the forms which the law makes necessary. Is it not plain that under that charge specifications could be made, which, even on a trial before a court-martial, would be sufficient? My learned friend has the charge, and he has the specification. What stronger form does he require? There is no feeling on the part of His Honor the Mayor, and there is none on my part as counsel for His Honor the Mayor; and I represent him as well as the citizens of New-York—his great and pervading interest. As to the honor of this office, if public opinion confers honor upon office, the honor of this office was sacrificed long before this proceeding was commenced. Some time since, as it come down, that it was in the filth and the mire. The people of the City of New-York are paying nearly a million and a half of dollars a year for cleaning the streets, and yet we are wading mud-deep to our ankles.

This, I say, is sufficient as a general charge. The specifications are contained here. If the difficulty on the part of the learned counsel is that the charge should be followed by certain specifications, and the Committee come to the conclusion that we ought to follow up the charge by those specifications, we will, if time is given us, prepare them as full as we can make them. It would be impossible for his Honor the Mayor to make these specifications so full as we shall be able to make them, because it will be necessary to produce certain witnesses who are not common cognizance, who will not state any facts until they are brought before the Committee.

As to the power of the Committee, I apprehend there is no difficulty on that subject. If I understand the criticism of my learned adversary, it is this: first, that if you swear witnesses, their answers under oath, if false, would not subject them to indictment. I apprehend he is mistaken on that subject, because the section of the statute makes full provision that all false swearing before such a Committee shall be perjury.

Mr. Graham—Before a Committee appointed by the Common Council?

Mr. Whiting—I will come to that in a moment. I am looking to the sanction which the law gives to the proceedings of the Committee. Now, this makes the false swearing, therefore, perjury, and those who commit it punishable in the same manner that they would be if they committed perjury in the ordinary administration of public justice.

Now, my learned friend suggests another objection, in which, but for the judicial decision made in this State, in a case in which I had the honor to be a party, I should coincide with him. The question was presented, in that case, to His Honor Judge Allen, and he held judicially, and it has been judicially decided, that whenever either the Board of Aldermen, or the Board of Councilmen, meets together for the purpose of legislation, as in the Common Council, and that the term "the Common Council convened," used under the old law when the Mayor, Aldermen, and Assistant Aldermen all met together, now that the law separates the two Boards, and has taken the Mayor out of them as a portion of the legislative power, applies to either Board when convened. In the case to which I refer, it was decided that when the Councilmen act as the Board of Aldermen, they act as the Common Council, and when the Councilmen act as the Board of Councilmen, they act as the Common Council. And it was judicially settled that the Common Council were convened for all public duties, whenever the Board of Aldermen or the Board of Councilmen met.

Alderman Hardy—Is that case reported?

Mr. Whiting—Yes; I believe it was reported. If not in the books, I can find it in the minutes or upon the records of the Common Council.

Mr. Graham—The decision simply is, that the two Boards need not sit in one chamber to constitute the Common Council, but that they must both concur in the same action.

Alderman Hardy—That is a very important point as to the jurisdiction of this committee.

Mr. Whiting—If the committee come to the conclusion that they are improperly appointed, and that they must have the action of the Board of Councilmen, then the investigation must be suspended until the Councilmen appoint a committee, and it must go through the form of a resolution, passed by both Boards, and approved by His Honor the Mayor. If that is the view of the committee, a joint committee of both Boards should be appointed, unless the committee come to the conclusion that the whole proceedings ought to be dismissed.

That case was this: In the widening of all streets, it is the duty of the Common Council to pay awards for land taken, within three or four months of their confirmation, and the owner, should he find it necessary to sue, must make a demand upon the Common Council for his award twenty days prior to the commencement of his suit. It was objected upon the argument of this case, that this demand was not made by the Common Council, and the answer was that inasmuch as the Common Council had been separated into two Boards, and the Mayor had been taken out of it, and the language of the statute was "a demand being made of the Common Council convened," that the demand of the Common Council was rendered necessary, and that, *ore tenus*, there had been a repeal of the Act by conferring the power of auditing all accounts upon the Comptroller, and that a demand upon the Comptroller was sufficient. The Court held, upon the argument, that the demand upon the Comptroller was insufficient, and that a demand upon either Board was sufficient. Deciding that, the Court dismissed the plaintiff's case, and it afterwards went on to a settlement, and was judicially decided.

And I have considered that any demand required to be made upon the Common Council convened was a good demand if made upon either Board when it was convened—in fact, that a demand upon one Board was a demand upon the Common Council in Common Council convened. I think that this disposes of this criticism upon the statute at once. But as the forum that I appre lend that, from the nature of a corporation like this, the very language of the statute would show that the appointment of a committee by either Board, to investigate any matter legitimately before them, would be the appointment of a committee of the Common Council under the language of this Act. Now, the legislators knew that the Common Council was divided into two Boards, and they meant to confer this power upon either under the term Common Council. Whenever the Common Council of any city within this State shall have appointed a committee of members of their body upon any subject or matter within the jurisdiction of such Common Council." Is not this within the jurisdiction of the Common Council? Have not the Common Council appointed this committee? Has not the law regulated the mode of proceeding of the two Boards? Is not the act of either the act of the Common Council? Though you are now never convened as you were formerly, yet before your acts become complete both Boards must act upon them, and therefore a reference by either Board would be a reference of the Common Council.

The only question here would be a question of jurisdiction. I do not understand my learned friend to go to the extent of claiming that you have no jurisdiction.

Mr. Graham—I do not concede that now. I meant to say that it was not necessary for me to raise the question of jurisdiction at present. I may have to do so hereafter.

Mr. Whiting—I hope that my learned friend will not be driven to that. He has the time and the city, I hope, for the character of the city. I hope, for the character of the Common Council, that Mr. Boole will be able to show that he is entirely innocent of any impropriety. If he is it ought to be known. If he is not, ought he to claim the right to retain his office, and spend the money of the public at this frightful rate, imposing upon us taxes which are unendurable, in addition to the burden of the late civil government, when God knows that bread is at a sufficient price, and men can scarcely be obtained by the common laborer? Let me tell him and his friends that, up to this period of time, we have strong suspicions that the leakage of that office alone would be enough to clean the streets without the ordinary appropriation. I say again, that if the Committee think that the Mayor ought to specify more particularly than the particulars of this eighth charge, we have no objection, but it will become necessary for us to go into the office of the City Inspector's department. It may be necessary for us to get at the books of that office in order to do this. It may be necessary for us to get at some of the private records of that office, and how are we to put the specifications in shape unless we are aided by what we gather from this testimony.

Now, upon this subject of suspension, I would discuss it if the question of it was before this committee. If the committee think they are called upon in this investigation to determine the power of the Mayor to suspend, I will discuss it, but it appears to me that it would be going into an investigation which this committee is not authorized to go into. That the power of removal has been taken away, I am willing to concede. It is not attempted to be exercised by the Mayor. He has not got it. The question of the power and right of suspension can be fairly before the committee, if, after the report of this committee, and after this investigation shall be had, the Board of Aldermen, who have referred this subject to you, having, as I say, by the very reference assumed that they have the power to make this investigation, shall come to the conclusion that they have no authority to take any further action upon the subject, then they can remove this suspension of the Mayor, and then this gentleman, Mr. Boole, will be restored to his office.

But I deny that they have any such want of authority. Even where neither the power of suspension nor the power of removal exists, the Common Council has, by the very constitution of its creation, the power to make investigation in relation to the conduct of all its subordinate officers, whether conferred upon them by express law or not. It is not necessary for the Common Council to have the power of removal or of suspension to have the power to investigate. Every public body has that power incident to its creation—a general power—the power to make inquiry into the delinquencies of any subordinate officer. Now, I admit that that power would not authorize them to bring witnesses before them and swear them, under the pains and penalties of perjury, still they have

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 8, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SENECA INDIANS, TRAINED DOGS, COM. NUTT, FAT GIRL, GIANTS, DWARFS, at all hours. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON THE CRICKET.

WINTER GARDEN—PAUL PRY—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE—AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TIME WORKS WONDERS.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 536 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and AEREONIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

FRAUDS ON THE VOTE.

Reward Offered by the State Committee.

NEW-YORK STATE UNION COMMITTEE, ASTOR HOUSE, Nov. 4, 1864.

I am authorized to offer, on behalf of the above committee, a reward of one thousand dollars for the first arrest, followed by conviction, of a person offering a fraudulent soldier's vote.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN that he is entirely satisfied with his own position and with that of the rebel army under HOOD. Important movements are understood to be in progress, which will develop themselves in a short time. We have a rumor, not authenticated, that Johnsonville has been evacuated by our forces.

With the exception of rather lively practice in picket-firing, affairs are very quiet before Richmond. An attempt of the rebels, a few nights since to advance their picket-line, was frustrated by our men.

We give this morning the details of an infamous rebel conspiracy to liberate the prisoners of war in Camp Douglas, at Chicago, to-day, and to set them loose upon that city. Fortunately, this diabolical plot was discovered in season to prevent its being carried into execution. A large number of arrests were made yesterday morning. In nearly every case arms and ammunition were found in the possession of the suspected persons. Among the arrested is Col. MARMADUKE, brother to the rebel General of that name, who was a guest of Dr. EDWARD BUCKNER MORRIS, formerly Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County. He harbored a lot of bushwhackers, and procured clothing for them. CHARLES WALSH, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, was also arrested. In his house were found several men who had been engaged in casting bullets for the use of the conspirators, two hundred stand of arms, two cart-loads of revolvers, and a large quantity of ammunition. Ample preparations have been made to prevent an outbreak, and it is believed the election will pass off quietly.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room left off yesterday 244@245, as against 243@244 on Saturday night. The dealings of the Room were adjourned over election day. The Stock Market not so firm as on Saturday. The demand for Money was rather active among the Brokers.

A moderate business was transacted yesterday in the principal kinds of Produce and Merchandise. Breadstuffs, Cotton, Tallow, Hides, Leather and Petroleum were quoted firmer. Provisions were unsettled. The Freight market was quiet.

The rooms of the Union General Committee, of which SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., is President, No. 654 Broadway, below Bond-street, will also be open to-day and evening, and trustworthy election returns will be announced as soon as received from headquarters.

At the several Democratic headquarters arrangements have been made for the prompt receipt of the returns.

The Forty-fourth-street Cattle Market was heavily supplied yesterday, the books footing up over 4,400 fresh cattle—adding to this some droves not entered, and previously offered in market, and the number would probably amount to about 4,600. The transactions were slow and depressed, and late in the day a considerable amount of stock was either unsold or withdrawn from the market. The rainstorm which prevailed through the day, as well as the large supply, operated against sellers, and they were obliged to yield materially in price from the previous week's rates, many declaring their sales to be 1c. ₩ lb lower. We quote the fall at 1c.@1c., while some prime beeves have sold at 18c. ₩ lb for the estimated dressed weight, and perhaps in a few cases at a higher figure. Medium to good ranged from 12c.@17c. The market closes heavy. Sheep show about the same prices as last quoted, good lots selling at 8½c.@8¾c. ₩ lb, live weight. Lambs continue about the same; good ones are worth 10c. ₩ lb.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and made appointments to fill vacancies of Inspectors and canvassers of election. The Board then adjourned to noon of the 15th inst., when they meet by law as county canvassers.

Neither Board of the Common Council transacted any business yesterday. Both Boards stand adjourned to Thursday, the Aldermen at 11 A. M., and the Councilmen at 2 P. M.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Friday says: "Major-Gen. ROSECRANS and Major-Gen. A. J. SMITH were passengers by last night's train on the Pacific Railroad. The troops of Gen. SMITH'S command, we learn, are coming in this direction, one division moving by the north, and the other the south side of the Missouri River."

Gen. J. A. HALDEMAN, an old Democrat of Kansas, has written a letter repudiating MCCLELLAN and the Chicago platform. He says in conclusion: "In my opinion, it is the duty of War Democrats, who, though defeated at Chicago, acquiesced in a platform which their better judgments and patriotic impulses condemn, as it is of every well-wisher of his country, to give this rebellion a manly and a crushing blow by electing the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, who, with the army, navy and the loyal masses everywhere, 'carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.'"

Dispatches from Martinsburgh to Hon. SIMON CAMERON state that "Frauds have been discovered here in regard to the State electoral ticket. The 'white poll-books,' to a large extent, are headed *Republican State Electoral Ticket, with the side neatly folded, so as to conceal the names of the Democratic ticket.*"

A very large meeting of the Democrats of the Sixth Congressional District was held last evening at Jackson Square, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, to ratify the nomination of Hon. ELI P. NORTON for Congress. A fine band was in attendance, fireworks and transpalencies displayed and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by Hon. ELI P. NORTON, Hon. JAMES BROOKS, W. B. RANKIN and others. A letter from Hon JOHN MCKEON, strongly endorsing Mr. NORTON'S nomination, was read by the Chairman, after which, with cheers for the nominee, the meeting adjourned.

The French Unionists of this city held a meeting, last evening, at the Steuben House. The eloquent speeches delivered by Messrs. FAIDER, VILLA, JUIF and TUFERR were enthusiastically applauded, and the Union sentiments unanimously indorsed by the assemblage.

The polls open to-day at 6:38 A. M., and close at 4:50 P. M. Voters should, where it is possible to do so, vote early. To delay may cost them the privilege.

Cooper Institute is engaged this evening by the Union Lincoln and Johnson Club for the accommodation of citizens who desire to hear the returns so soon as received. A telegraph wire has been brought on to the stage from the general office, and an operator will be present.

The Union Headquarters at Hope Chapel will be open this evening for receipt and promulgation of election returns.

We direct attention to the extracts from the speech of Mr. JOHN JAY, to be found in another column.

The Momentous Day.

The day has come—the day of fate. Before this morning's sun sets, the destinies of this republic, so far as depends on human agency, are to be settled for weal or for woe. An inevitable choice is this day to be made by the American people, between a policy carrying salvation or a policy carrying ruin to the nation. On the one hand is war, tremendous and terrible, yet ushering in at the end every national security and glory. On the other is the mocking shadow of a peace, tempting us to quit these sacrifices, and sink again into indulgence, and yet sure to rob us of our birthright, and to entail upon our children a dissevered Union and ceaseless strife. As the popular decision of this day is rendered in favor of the principles declared at Baltimore, or the principles declared at Chicago, so must either this or that consequence follow. The two men for whom the votes are to be cast are nothing in the presence of this mighty issue. Whatever their respective merits or faults, and however legitimately these, in ordinary times, might determine which of the two should be accepted and which rejected, such personal considerations are but as the dust in the balance when policies of such dread import are to be weighed. The Union party has no reason to shrink from any comparison of the candidates. But such comparing is, after all, very much like debating the qualifications of ship commanders, one of whom would have to do with the ship on the broad high seas, under the fierce gale, the other with the ship already launched into the resistless sweep of a Niagara, or sliding down into the relentless vortex of the Maelstrom. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN might be all that his most extravagant admirers claim him to be, and a thousand times beyond, and yet he would be as helpless as an infant to stay the destruction of the Union in the line of the policy marked out for him by his party at Chicago. It is not within the power of mortal man to abandon the war at this stage, and make terms with the rebellion that will not involve the wreck of all that constitutes us a nation. Every man that casts his vote to-day should keep his eyes on this mighty fact. His choice is to be made, not between persons but between policies. The sovereign question is whether this rebellion, which is assailing the life of the Union, is to be dealt with on the principle of maintaining the national authority, or on the principle of surrendering it—in other words, whether we are to have stability through the ascendancy of law, or subversion through the triumph of lawlessness. We are making this decision not for ourselves simply. We are settling the lot of the generations that shall come after us. If the people err,

> The child will rue, that is unborn,
> The *voting* of this day.

It is almost appalling to reflect that such stupendous interests, stretching far into the coming years, must depend upon our faithfulness or unfaithfulness, our discretion or indiscretion, within the next ten hours. Could the consequences of our doings this day be realized in all their full scope, the universal feeling would be that finite hands are not fit for such measureless trusts, and the universal impulse would be to look for some miraculous direction from Heaven. But no such direction is needed if we will but faithfully exercise the attributes of our nature that come from Heaven—our reason and conscience. It is the faith that the majority of the American people will so do, which gives this day its bright promise as a day that will be forever memorable for the reaffirmation and reconsecration of the great principles which alone make a free government possible among men.

CONFESSION OF DEPUTY GRAND COMMANDER HEFFRON.—Every day of the trial of the conspirators of the Order of Sons of Liberty, in Indianapolis, brings out new and startling revelations. HORACE HEFFRON, Deputy Grand Commander, has turned State's evidence, and testifies that the order was a military organization—that it had appointed a Committee of Thirteen to prepare an insurrection, to kill Gov. MORTON, overturn the State Government, and form the Northwest into a separate confederacy. He also testified that he had been told by an Adjutant-General of the Order that *five hundred thousand dollars* had been sent by rebel agents in Canada into the Northwest, to purchase arms for the Order.

This lets light into the mystery of the source of the large supplies of arms which were found on DODD'S premises, after his arrest. It has, too, a curious bearing upon that clause of the Chicago platform which denounces the Administration for its "interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms in their defence," and upon the constant practice of HORATIO SEYMOUR, in his public speeches, to make this interference a special point against the President. The man who will complain of the seizure of arms designed for such traitorous purposes is himself—to say the very least—half a traitor.

Mr. Seward's Speech.

The Secretary of State has gone home to Auburn to cast his vote, and he took occasion, yesterday, to deliver a speech there to his fellow-citizens, which will be found in this morning's TIMES. It is an able, dispassionate, philosophical discussion of public affairs—thoroughly appreciative of the great crisis of the country, and of the great duty which devolves upon patriotic citizens this day. The ripe and mellow wisdom of this eminent statesman deserves, and will command, general public attention.

The Danger to Property from McClellan's Election.

Everyone who has any property-interest at stake in the country, should consider seriously at this time the effect of his vote in the Presidential election on the property of the nation. We Americans have become so accustomed to "terrible crises" just before elections, and to awful perils threatened in view of any given action at the polls, which entirely subsided and disappeared when either candidate was chosen, that at last, when the danger has really come, we hardly recognize it. There are probably tens of thousands of Democrats at this moment, with large stakes in the country, who have a vague idea that somehow things will turn out right, even if their candidate is elected, and that they had better stick to "the old party."

In their wake, follow, of course, the great herd of ignorant and unthinking people who vote as their wealthier and more intelligent neighbors do. Though it is late now to consider the question, we earnestly beg these gentlemen to seriously regard the probable consequences of their vote and influence. This election is like no other ever held in this country. The question before the people is not one of "ins and outs," or merely of two candidates, or of this petty policy and that; it is rather a question of the mode of existence of the Republic. The policy which shall be inaugurated this day will, undoubtedly, determine the political form and power of the American Republic for many centuries. Whatever any citizen does to-day at the polls will be felt down through long periods of time, for weal or woe to millions. We think there can be no doubt that a vote for MCCLELLAN will be a blow at the property-interest of the country.

Every one of those gentlemen whom we are now especially addressing, owns without doubt some of the Government bonds; or through his insurance company, or his bank, or his life insurance, or in some other form, he has a permanent interest in them. If his candidate be elected, he must remember he has stricken away at least *fifty per cent.* of the value of this investment. Consider the facts. Gen. MCCLELLAN, whatever be our personal opinion of him, is evidently already under the influence of men like PENDLETON, VALLANDIGHAM and WOOD; we mean by that, that this wing of his party, which shaped the platform, will of necessity guide his policy during his administration. Just as the Union President must follow the great currents, indicated in Baltimore, so must the Democratic incumbent those of Chicago. He is bound to negotiate; the South will unquestionably try to negotiate; the first steps must be an armistice, and an armistice to be of any avail, must last for months. In that period, the South will recuperate; the blockade be opened; she will acquire new supplies; she will fortify and strengthen herself to the utmost; her people will believe that her independence is accomplished, and the wily rebel President will claim, with irresistible power, her recognition in Europe.

It would look hopeless, after we had given the rebels such a breathing-spell, to begin the terrible work all over again. The independence of the Confederacy would then be recognized through Europe. She would be strong in the confidence of her people; and probably in the view of all parties, the only questions would be, as STEPHENS says, "the questions of boundaries and frontiers." How these could ever be decided; how we could hold the Mississippi, with a hostile Power on each bank; where the wavering line of separation through Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia was to be drawn; who was to have the territories; who possess New-Orleans; and how a thousand like questions should be settled, we do not pretend to say. We only call attention to the manifest and necessary sequence of even a negotiation of this nature; that is, the immense depreciation of the public credit which must follow. With two republics between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic, there would always be the dread possibility before all men's eyes that more might be formed; that the Northwest might secede, and thus escape her share of the debt; or that New-England, or the Central West, or the Border States, might separate themselves from the old Union, and so avoid the burdens of the war. This danger would alone almost ruin the Government bonds.

Taking with that the necessity of permanently supporting a large standing army, as a safeguard against our adventurous and warlike neighbor, and, at the same time, all her resources subtracted from the Union, we can see how little probability there would be of the Government meeting its obligations, or even paying the interest permanently on its notes. "Consolidation" would evidently come, and at least half of our present indebtedness be wiped out, and every man, woman and child who owned anything in Government securities would find themselves one-half poorer than they should be.

This is a plain, palpable danger from the election of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and it behooves every sensible and wise Democrat who has any stake in the country to consider it in depositing his vote.

The Sixth Congressional District.

The contest in the Sixth District is a regular quadrilateral. There are two Democratic and two Union candidates in the field. ELIJAH WARD is regularly nominated by several of the machine conventions, but there were many Democrats who thought *three terms* were quite as many as Mr. WARD had earned by his public services; and they accordingly put in nomination ELI P. NORTON, Esq., who withdrew two years ago in WARD'S favor, but declines to do so again. A very large and enthusiastic meeting of Democrats was held last evening on Jackson Square to ratify his nomination. According to present appearances he is quite as likely to be elected as Mr. WARD.

On the other side Mr. RAYMOND is the Union candidate, while Col. HAWKINS publishes a card in the *Evening Post* saying that he "takes great pleasure" in announcing that he shall remain in the field until the close of the polls. Two years ago Mr. O. BLUNT ran on a similar nomination and received a little over 800 out of some 5,500 Union votes. Whether Col. HAWKINS will do any better than this remains to be seen.

The *Evening Post*, speaking of Mr. RAYMOND'S position in the canvass says:

> "It was his duty to receive the proposals of the rival organizations for amicable adjustment, and, so far as we can see, the error of his friends in this matter has probably insured the success of the Democratic candidate."

We advise the *Post* not to hold a Coroner's inquest on the Union ticket in this district prematurely. The *Post* has already published documentary evidence that the very first step taken toward an adjustment of this difference was taken by Mr. RAYMOND himself; that he made repeated offers to submit its decision to any unbiased and responsible umpire; that he acquiesced in every proposition made by the State Executive Committee to provide for its settlement, and that in every instance Col. HAWKINS refused his assent. It is sheer affectation for the *Post* to pretend to believe that the error in this matter is on that side; and in pretending to think so, it is only seeking to verify its prediction promoting the success of the Democratic candidate. If it should succeed, it will deserve all the credit it will receive.

In another column we publish a circular addressed to the voters of the Sixth District, and urging them to unite their votes upon Mr. RAYMOND. It is headed by SIMEON DRAPER, and embraces the names of GEORGE W. BLUNT, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, OTIS D. SWAN, Judge BONNEY, and other gentlemen who have been and still are identified with what is known as the "Draper Organization" of the Union party.

Rebel Efforts and Failures to Aid the Peace Candidate.

The rebels have not been able to help the Peace candidate much by their late military operations. They started three or four campaigns for that purpose, but they have all come to grief—just at the wrong time for them. PRICE made a grand rush into Missouri a few weeks since, to stump the State for Little MCCLELLAN, and ravage it for JEFF. DAVIS; but, before the election, PLEASONTON has routed him in fearful style, and his two best officers, MARMADUKE and CABELL, are by this time on Johnson's Island. HOOD and BEAUREGARD, in like manner, went forth to invade Tennessee, and JEFF. DAVIS proclaimed publicly at Columbia that the main object of the campaign was to help the prospects of the peace candidate for the Presidency by showing to the North the hopelessness of the war. "I believe," said he, "it is in the power of the men of the Confederacy to plant our banners on the banks of the Ohio, where we may say to the Yankee 'be quiet, or we shall teach you another lesson.' Let fresh victories crown our arms, *and the peace party, if there be such at the North, can elect its candidate.*" In the same speech he said: "Does any man imagine that we can conquer the Yankees by retreating before them, or do you not all know that *the only way to make spaniels civil is to whip them?*" This speech was delivered on the 4th of October, and in it DAVIS dwells again and again on the imperative necessity of rebel successes "within the next thirty days," showing his desperate anxiety that they should occur before our Presidential election, and in time to affect popular sentiment and action at the North. Well, thirty days and more have passed, and what is the upshot, or what is the prospect, of HOOD'S and BEAUREGARD'S great politico-military campaign in behalf of the peace candidate? The rebel army has not set foot in Tennessee; the feeble attempt which it made to cross the Tennessee River was easily repulsed; and Gen. SHERMAN evidently regards the whole movement with philosophical contempt. He holds Atlanta firmly; all his communications with Chattanooga are perfect; the latter stronghold is impregnable; so likewise are Murfreesboro and Nashville, and what can HOOD and BEAUREGARD do? The probability is that henceforth Gen. SHERMAN will pay but little attention to them, and will now prosecute the campaign through Georgia in his own way.

The other rebel campaign of a politico-military character, that of Gen. EARLY, who we were told by the Richmond papers, two months ago, had started out with his army to "electioneer for the peace candidate," has in like manner come to a very sorrowful plight before the election. Routed in two campaigns and five battles, he has now but the wreck of an army somewhere in the lower end of the Valley, which cowers and flies at the very mention of the name of SHERIDAN.

Thus have all the campaigns which JEFF. DAVIS looked forward to with such intense anxiety, as means of helping the peace candidate, come to an untimely, or rather very timely end.

CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—We suppose every one has observed the notice issued by the Chairman of the State Executive Committee, and which has been placed at the head of our editorial page for some days, offering a reward of *one thousand dollars* for the first arrest, followed by conviction, of a person offering a fraudulent soldier's vote. It is known that the fraudmongers have not yet given up the hope of getting many of their bogus votes into the ballot-boxes; and if they attempt this at any of the polls, some vigilant patriot will have an opportunity of making a thousand dollars to-day.

ARE WE CANINE?—It is hard to teach the leaders of Southern arrogance and Northern abjectness that the great body of the people of the Free States are really not canines, as JEFF. DAVIS calls us, but a race of proud-spirited white men, with a passionate love of country and nationality. JEFF. DAVIS verbally and the Chicago Democratic leaders still more essentially, assume us to be "spaniels" needing "whippings" to make us know our place, and satisfied to stay whipped. But to-day will teach a brave lesson to both these sets.

WHO IS JOHN B. HARRINGTON?—The Hartford *Times*, a McClellan paper, reports among the speeches of a McClellan meeting in that city, one from "JOHN B. HARRINGTON, of New-York," containing the following slightly revolutionary language against the Administration:

> "If these money-changers and treason-mongers cannot be driven out of Washington by ballots, we must drive them out if it takes fire and sword, grape and shrapnel to do it."

We suspect this man must be one of Gov. SEYMOUR'S "friends."

THE MCCLELLANITES IN CANADA.—From Buffalo, Oswego, and other points on the frontier, come tidings of portentous movements among the rebel raiders, in connection with our Presidential election. The harbors are all under close guard, and every precaution is taken against surprise. Of course the Copperheads abuse the Government for this vigilance, as they did in the case of the Northwestern conspiracy. They know their "friends."

"If you wish to make a spaniel civil, whip him," said JEFF. DAVIS, in one of his late speeches. True. The cessationists, in styling the war a "failure," owned themselves whipped; and were so "civil" to JEFF. that they ventured not a syllable against him in their platform.

QUESTION FOR EACH DEMOCRAT.—The old Democracy of the North are now divided into two organizations, the War Democracy and the "whipped spaniel" Democracy. Which do you belong to?

☞ We are requested to say that WM. H. WEBB, Esq., is not a candidate for the office of Supervisor for the City and County of New-York. The nomination of Mr. WEBB, made by the Citizens' Association, was positively declined as soon as it was made.

Errors in Registry.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, Nov. 6, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the past week myself and a number of friends found, on application to the registry books, that notwithstanding the names were properly and carefully given, in *seven* out of ten cases they were wrongly registered; they were again correctly given and again incorrectly set down. A family of brothers who have always voted the Republican ticket had *every one* of their names put down wrong, having middle names inserted where none existed, and either first or last name misspelt. They were earnest Union men enough to go again and again until they saw they were correctly registered. Now I fear that his same course of fraud has been practiced upon thosts of respectable men, for that is the class, many in charge of the registry, know to be Unionists. The former, naturally honest themselves, don't suspect this dishonesty in others, and on leaving their names, presuming they will be put down rightly, take no further thought in the matter until, on going to vote on Tuesday, and giving their name, they will be told there is no such name in the registry. Too many, rather than be subjected to the delay necessary to get themselves identified and sworn in, will go off to their business, and so the country lose their vote.

Will you suggest some remedy and warn the people and show them how to be prepared to meet this emergency? Respectfully, G. M. W.

Landing of Furloughed Soldiers.

The recent order from the War Department, granting furloughs to all soldiers in hospitals to return to their homes, has taxed the Quartermaster's Department of this city to the utmost. Capt. H. BROWNSON, Assistant Quartermaster, with his corps of twenty assistants, has been assiduously at work night and day since Tuesday last. Thirty-one cars filled with soldiers were sent off to-day eastward by the New-Haven Railroad alone. The Harlem Road also sent out an extra train. Dr. HOFF, Medical Director of transportation, has cared for more than 1,000 men per night during the past week, distributing transportation to the men in the morning. The labors of these faithful officers of the Government have been severe and arduous.

Look Out for Deceptive Ballots—Attempt to Defeat James M. Thomson by Fraud.

Ballots are being sent around throughout the city containing the whole Union ticket for State and county officers, but substituting the name of WILLIAM C. CONNER, the *Mozart* candidate, for County Clerk, in place of JAMES M. THOMSON, the Union candidate. These sets of tickets are as much a fraud as an altered name or a forged note. Mr. THOMSON is one of the worthiest men ever nominated in this city, and should receive the entire Union vote. If he does get it, he will be elected over both the other candidates, and will guarantee to the city at least one honest man in an important public office.

Stamps on Election Affidavits not Required.

The correspondence below explains itself:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Union:

Some doubts have been expressed in various quarters upon the question whether Internal Revenue Stamps are necessary upon the papers required to enable a soldier's vote to be received, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was applied to upon the subject. His decision I inclose for publication.

Yours, &c., S. M. PARSONS.
No. 77 State-street, Brooklyn.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1864.

SIR: Last year, after due deliberation, and consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, it was decided by this office that *no internal revenue stamps are required on any papers necessary to be executed by any one in order to be enabled to exercise the right of suffrage.*

To the opinion then expressed I still adhere. The provisions of the late act of Congress are in no respect different, so far as this point is concerned, from the act of 1862.

The decision referred to applies as well to the votes of soldiers as citizens, and to all those papers which are necessary to be executed by soldiers under the statutes of their respective States, by which they become entitled to vote when absent from the particular State to which they happen to belong.

The householder's affidavit, under the provisions of the New-York statute, comes within the principles of this decision. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

S. M. PARSONS, Esq., No. 67 Wall-street.

Gen. Keyes.

MONDAY, Nov. 7, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper, yesterday, a dispatch from San Francisco, which states that "Major-Gen. KEYES, who lately arrived here, is working and speaking in favor of Gen. MCCLELLAN." There is no such person as Major-Gen. KEYES, he having resigned his position from the army, in the hour of his country's peril, because he imagined he was not treated with proper consideration. He is one of the same class of *patriots* as *Gen. Don Carlos Buell* and the *famous Gen. Naglee*, who, because they were not intrusted with commands, for which they were unfit, have espoused the cause of the *great General of the age (!)*—I suppose for further instruction in military matters.

It may be well to state that E. D. KEYES was made a Major-General at the earnest request of the President against the wishes of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who did all in his power to defeat the appointment. This is another of the many cases where a person who has felt constrained to resign, or who has been dismissed from the army, allows his personal feelings to get the better of his patriotism.

AN INDIGNANT UNION MAN.

A Good Idea.

SATURDAY, Nov. 5, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Could you not propose that a dinner and reception should be given to the soldiers now on furlough in this City—to be given some day previous to their return, after the election. It would be no more than right and proper to remember them. H. B.

A Soldier on Voting.

The following extract is from a private letter from a soldier in the army under Gen. ROSECRANS to his brother in this city:

"I am glad to know that you are a good Union man and in for Uncle ABE. How any man with half his senses could vote for any one else, after reading the platform that 'MAC' was nominated on, is more than I can see, unless he be a Southern sympathiser and a Copperhead, and from such 'Good Lord deliver us.' There is something praiseworthy in a man who will stand up as a rebel soldier to give or receive a charge of musketry. But what can be said of those sneak, peace-at-any-price men, staying at home, too great cowards to fight even in either army, doing everything to further the ends of rebels, while living under the protection of the North? P. and M. vote for their Democratic candidate like the old Pennsylvania Dutchman who always did for JACKSON. They knew that father was a Democrat when politics were vastly different, years ago. And so they are. My opinion is that, outside of their tin-shop, they don't know anything, which is very evident or they would never support 'Little Mackerel,' 'the soldiers' friend' (in a horn.) I have done but little service. But, rather than have any dishonorable peace, I would enlist to-morrow again to fight till death, if so doing would insure a settlement of this war as it should be, and not have a patched-up peace for a few years, then to break out again. We all out here are sanguine that ABE will be kept in office."

Washington and Lincoln.

ORANGE, N. J., Friday, Nov. 4, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Peace Democrats are fond of comparing their candidate for the Presidential office, Mr. G. B. MCCLELLAN, with NAPOLEON.

We may compare our candidate, the candidate of the Unconditional Union party, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to him who was "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Particularly is there a resemblance of incidents connected with the Presidential career of Gen. WASHINGTON and Mr. LINCOLN. Firmness, moderation, honesty, were prominent characteristics of GEORGE WASHINGTON; the same is the case with ABRAHAM LINCOLN to such a degree, that the rebels and their sympathizers would rather it were not so.

The rebels commenced the war for the purpose of overthrowing the United States Government. In this they have not succeeded. On the contrary, portion after portion of territory which they had seized, has been wrested from them. As if dissatisfied with this mode of suppressing a rebellion, a so-called "party" at the North, not the party to which WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and JACKSON belonged, *demand a cessation of hostilities!*

Shall we, or shall we not, lay aside our manhood, and vote in favor of surrendering to a rebellion that, after four years of failure, HAS ACCOMPLISHED NOTHING and is well-nigh suppressed? W.

Fair in Mount Vernon, N. Y.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., THURSDAY, Nov. 3, 1864.

A fair was held in this village last Friday eve for the benefit of sick soldiers. It was projected and carried out to completion by two little girls nine and ten years old, aided by some of their mates of similar age. They had made a variety of fancy articles during the hours allotted to play, and made their labor their amusement. All was done quietly, even to inviting their company, which was a pleasant one. The disposal of their wares brought the sum of $28, and has stimulated others to aid the noble cause. BESSY FELTON and her sister's work ought to be encouraged elsewhere, and kindle and keep up the patriotic and philanthropic love in the hearts of the young of the country. A. W. MACDONALD,
No. 37 Park-row.

The Safety of New-York—Order from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

OFFICE CHIEF-ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1864.

To the Firemen of the City of New-York:

Having seen in the public newspapers of this City, on the 4th inst., that the Government of the United States is in possession of information "that there is a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities of the Northern States, on the day of the Presidential election," I deem it my duty (notwithstanding that, in my opinion, there is not any real cause for alarm) to take all precautionary measures in the power of this Department, to avert such an evil to the City of New-York.

I do, therefore, request all the members of the New-York Fire Department to hold themselves in readiness to meet this emergency.

The foremen of the several Fire Companies are directed to see that their respective apparatuses and everything appertaining thereto be placed and kept in proper condition for immediate use; and anything out of order to be immediately reported to myself or to the firemen of the Corporation Yard, who have been instructed to have all repairs promptly attended to. JOHN DECKER, Chief-Engineer.

OFFICE CHIEF-ENGINEER, FIRE DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1864.

To the Bell-Ringers of the several Fire-Alarm Bells throughout the City:

You are hereby directed to be more than usually particular in receiving and giving alarms of fire on Tuesday next, Nov. 8, 1864; do not receive alarms unless you are positive that the party or parties giving the same are members of the Fire or Police Departments; do not ring any alarms until you are satisfied there exists an actual necessity for the same.

Your attention is directed to the accompanying instructions to the members of the Fire Department.

JOHN DECKER, Chief-Engineer.

Inquiries About the Qualifications of Electors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Two weeks since, I moved from the Sixth into the Second Ward. Will my not having been a resident of the *Second* Ward thirty days previous to the election, deprive me of a vote for Presidential Electors and Governor? V.

[Your change of residence does not affect your right to vote. If you are a citizen of this State, and have resided six months in this county, your right to vote is unimpaired by any change of residence from one ward to another.—ED. TIMES.]

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A friend, having moved into the country, desires to know if he has the right to vote. He hired his premises, and paid rent from July 1, but did not move up and take possession until about a fortnight after. If his domicil dates from the time of hiring and payment, he has a full right; but if from the time he moved in, he falls short five days.

E. W. W.

[Our correspondent is mistaken. According to the laws of the State of New-York, six months' residence is necessary to qualify a person to vote who removes from one county to another. His friend does not obtain his rights until Jan. 1.—ED. TIMES.]

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

To the Electors of the Sixth Congressional District—Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Coming now to the last days of the rebellion and to the difficult duty of reconstruction, no one can fail to see the importance of looking beyond mere personal and party considerations, and sending to Congress men who will bring to that responsible post knowledge to comprehend the situation of the country, wisdom to devise practical as well as practicable measures of reconstruction, and the ability to explain their nature and to persuade others to adopt them. To no part of the country is this more important than to this city, where so many national interests centre.

The undersigned, voters in the district, take this mode of urging the election of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND. His strong attachment to the cause of the Union, his learning and eloquence, and his parliamentary experience, point him out as the one among all the candidates who is pre-eminently fitted for the place in times like these.

Mr. RAYMOND is a native of Western New-York, and immediately on leaving college became a resident of this city, and became identified with her interests, and for more than twenty years has resided in this Congressional District. In 1850 he was a member of the State Legislature, and again in 1851, when he filled the office of Speaker with distinguished ability. In 1854 and 1855 he was Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, and in 1862 he was again elected to the Legislature, and was again honored with the position of Speaker of the Assembly. During his entire residence in the city he has been connected with the public press—in the *Tribune* and the *Courier and Enquirer* for several years each, and he established and has always conducted the NEW-YORK TIMES.

His ability as a legislator is universally conceded, and his clearness, force and eloquence as a public debater and as a writer have made him justly distinguished. As an editor, he has always been found an able champion of good morals and good government.

The district can be carried with proper united effort. In union alone is there strength. The contest is between Mr. RAYMOND and Mr. WARD, and voters should not be misled by any side issues or special candidates.

SIMEON DRAPER,	W. D. WATERMAN,
ABRAM WAKEMAN,	GEO. T. MERKLE,
GEORGE W. BLUNT,	A. H. KEECH.
WILLIAM MITCHELL,	JOHN D. LENT,
CHA. H. MARSHALL,	JOHN ALLEN,
R. W. BONNEY,	N. D. THAYER,
WILLIAM A. BUTLER,	GEO. W. BUSH,
ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr.,	A. G. CAMBELL,
WILLARD PARKER,	ALONZO BLISS,
DELAFIELD SMITH,	E. F. GAMBLE,
GEORGE DENNISON,	H. H. CONGILL,
JAMES KELLY,	W. H. GEDNEY,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,	A. M. C. SMITH, Jr.,
FRED. DEPEYSTER,	W. H. LEE,
R. S. VAN WINKLE,	HENRY WILSON,
COLIN MORRIS,	SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
C. VIER ROSEVELT,	SAMUEL V. DODGE,
W. E. SMITH,	JACOB VARIAN,
ETHAN ALLEN,	OWEN WARD,
A. A. WOODFORD,	W. MONE,
S. C. BENEDICT,	JOHN P. HAYDEN,
JOHN D. LAWSON,	CHARLES HEDDEN,
JAMES B. TAYLOR,	THOMAS F. DEVOE,
ABRAHAM LENT,	CHRISTOPHER DWYER
GEORGE STARR,	LANSING SCUDDER
BENJAMIN L. SWAN,	LINUS SCUDDER,
OTIS D. SWAN,	GEORGE W. FREED,
WILLIAM ORTON,	JACOB C. BOGERT,
M. F. CLEAVELAND,	JAMES GALWAY,
GEORGE W. DILKS,	DEWITT C. CLARK,
THOMAS E. STEWART,	H. H. HAMMOND,
J. WILSON GREEN,	W. B. SAWYER,
CHAS. J. LIVINGSTON,	ABRAM THARROT,
ED. W. DIXON,	JAMES A. BOGERT,
A. MAY,	WILLIAM YOUNG,
DAVID SCAMAN,	WILLIAM HARRISON,
MALTBY G. LANE,	R. RUTTER,
JOHN REYSER,	H. M. VAN WART,
SYLVANUS GEDNEY,	WILLIAM MORGAN,
WM. TUCKER,	SAMUEL MORGAN,
JAS. W. BOOTH,	L. MOREY,
HENRY A. KERR,	J. H. EGGERLY,
R. PHELPS,	ANDREW KNOX,
E. McCURDY,	RICHARD Y. TAFT,
JOHN M. KNOX,	JAMES RAMSEY,
CHAS. E. BUTLER,	WILLIAM RILEY,
GEO. W. BROWN,	WILLIAM V. TAFT.

Manhattan Union Club.

The statements contained in a card published in yesterday's *Tribune* by one signing himself "A Member of the Club," denying the authority of the Executive Committee of the Manhattan Union Club to call a meeting to ratify the nomination of the Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, as Member of Congress for the Sixth District, are utterly false, both in what they directly charge, and in what they indirectly insinuate.

GEO. W. VAN SICKLEN, President.
CHAS. J. COGGESHALL, Vice-Pres't.
JAS. W. CROMWELL, Secretary.
W. W. UNDERHILL, Treasurer.
GEO. H. COCK,
J. SHERWOOD COFFIN,
B. H. COCK,
H. E. FARNSWORTH,
E. W. COGGESHALL, Chairman.
Executive Committee Manhattan Union Club.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1864.

The Sixth District.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see that AUG. F. DOW, Chairman of the Convention which nominated Col. HAWKINS for Congress, has offered to withdraw Col. H. if Mr. RAYMOND will also withdraw in favor of either F. A. CONKLIN or O. BLUNT.

Two years ago Mr. DOW opposed both these gentlemen when both were running, and worked openly for ELIJAH WARD. What has made him so much in love with them now? Is he trying to accomplish the same end by different means?

Yours, QUERIST.

Vote of the Sixth Congressional District Last Year.

The following vote was polled in the Sixth District at the November election of 1862:

Wards.	Depew, (Union.)	St. John, (Dem.)
Ninth	2 330	2,188
Fifteenth	1,556	994
Sixteenth	2,034	2,024
Totals	5,940	5206
Depew's majority		734

Mr. DEPEW was the Union candidate for Secretary of State.

New-York Politics.

From the Springfield Republican, Nov. 1.

The Republicans of New-York have a singularly bad habit of throwing away their opportunities. If they have a chance to do something handsome and achieve a decided success, the chances are that they will divide that they may be conquered the more easily. This is what they are absurdly doing at this election in the Sixth and Eighth Congressional Districts in New-York City. United they have a fair prospect of carrying both districts. So, to make defeat certain, there are two Republican candidates running in each district, and the contest is very sharp, while the Democrats stand by, ready to take the prizes offered to them. It would be a great matter to break the unity of the New-York City delegation in Congress for the Opposition, and it is inexcusable in the Republicans that they refuse to do it. The Sixth District would do itself great credit by electing Mr. RAYMOND, of the TIMES. His Republican competitor, Mr. RUSH C. HAWKINS, may be a very excellent man, but Mr. RAYMOND has a national reputation, and eminent qualifications for service in Congress. It would be a wise and patriotic thing in Mr. HAWKINS to withdraw and give his support to Mr. RAYMOND, since it is certain that by running against him he gives the place to the Democratic candidate. So in the Eighth District Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE will undoubtedly obtain the larger part of the Republican votes, but Mr. FANCHER, the Second Republican candidate, will probably secure enough votes to give the election to the Democratic candidate. Is there no means by which these senseless divisions can be healed, and two valuable Republican members of Congress be elected from New-York City? The object is certainly worth an effort.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Jackson-square—The Nomination of Hon. Eli P. Norton Indorsed.

A large meeting of the Democrats of the Sixth Congressional District was held last evening at Jackson-square, to ratify the nomination of Hon. ELI P. NORTON for Congress. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a very large number of citizens assembled. A fine band of music was in attendance, fireworks and transparencies displayed in great abundance, and it was in every particular one of the most complete and enthusiastic meetings held by the Democrats in this district. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and, on motion, Hon. WILLIAM CHAUNCEY was called to preside. Spirited addresses were made by Hon. ELI P. NORTON, Hon. JAMES BROOKS, W. B. RANKIN and others. The Chairman then read a letter from Hon. JOHN MCKEON, strongly indorsing the nomination of Mr. NORTON; after which the meeting adjourned, with strong and hearty cheers for the nominee.

The Election Returns.

Editors and telegraphers throughout the State of New-York, who may have occasion to send the results of the election to the Associated Press, are requested to observe the following instructions, as by so doing they will greatly lessen the burden of the telegraph lines, and simplify the labors of the persons whose duty it is to prepare the returns for publication:

First—Send the full vote for Presidential Electors in the town or city; also, the full vote for Governor. No vote of a district or ward of a town or city is desired, nor is the vote for any other candidate on the State ticket.

Second—Send, also, the name and politics of persons elected to the Legislature.

The above is all that need be telegraphed, except from the county towns from which the Associated Press desire the full county vote, or an estimate thereof, for President, Governor and Congressmen.

County committees and clubs are requested to cooperate with the editors and telegraphers in procuring such information. D. H. CRAIG,
General Agent New-York Associated Press.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Inspectors, Take Notice,

That all soldiers' votes purporting to be sworn to before the following persons are fraudulent:
C. G. Arthur, Capt. and A. A. Gen.
C. G. Arthur, First Lieut., commanding Co. I, 7th N. Y. Cav.
Sam'l Davidson, Capt. 43d Regt. N. Y. Vols.
Sam'l Davidson, 43d N. Y. Vols.
Louis J. Ottent, Capt. Co. E, 179th N. Y. Vols.
G. Chester Walker, First Lieut. 91st N. Y. Vols., and Post Adjt.
J. M. Murphy, Lieut.-Col. 7th N. Y. Vol. Art.

New-York City Regiments which have no Existence.

Infantry—1st, 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 44th, 48th, 53d, 67th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 78th, 79th, 83d, 84th, 87th, 99th, 101st, 105th, 113th, 129th, 130th, 135th, 136th, 163d, 164th, 167th, 168th, 171st, 174th, 177th.

Seventh Black Horse, formerly 2d New-York Cavalry; 19th Cavalry; 11th Artillery; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th Batteries of Artillery, now organized with regiments; 1st, 2d, 22d and 27th Batteries of Artillery: Les Enfans Perdus, consolidated; Rocket's Battery changed to independent battery.

Reuben E. Fenton.

The Washington correspondent of the Buffalo *Express*, writing recently of our State Agent at the National Capital, says he cares little for MCCLELLAN or the Opposition party, so that he can accomplish something for SEYMOUR. Were he man of less pretensions and more brain he would have retired from the field a long time ago. The rebuffs he receives from our boys in the hospitals are very amusing, and oftentimes send him away grumbling at his want of success. The boys never saw him in the hospitals until within the past month. During all the Summer when the sons of New-York were filling every hospital, when the sick and wounded, the crippled and dying were calling for help, and wondering why the agent of their own State did not show his face and exhibit his sympathy by administering to their wants, he was nowhere to be found. No sympathy, no care, no relief came to their bedside; but now that their votes are needed to elect his master, he is particularly officious and frequent in his visits. He finds, however, that they are as wanting in sympathy as he has shown himself to be during their suffering. They remember the kind words spoken and the relief administered by the Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, during their suffering; they remember that night and day, week day and Sunday, he was busy providing for their welfare, caring for their wants, cheering them by his presence; and when unable to attend personally, they saw his agents, who were paid from his own pocket, and who administered comfort by their kinds words, and supplied their wants from the liberal storehouse of their friend. Remembering these things, the boys are not particularly choice in their epithets to the agent of Gov. SEYMOUR.

Last week one of our own boys, who had been confined at Stanton Hospital for a long time, and who was now able to travel, called on Gov. SEYMOUR'S agent for assistance in obtaining a furlough to go and see his friends. The agent inquired of him if he was a voter. On being told that he was, he wished to know who he would vote for as Governor of New-York—if he would vote for Gov. SEYMOUR. The soldier replied that he would vote for Mr. FENTON. "Then I can do nothing for you," was the reply; "but if you will agree to vote for SEYMOUR, I will try and get you a furlough." The reply of the wounded hero was, "I will rot in the hospital first;" and he left the office.

Let those who have relatives in the army see to it that the man who has by his practical works, by his sympathy, and by a judicious use of his official power, been of service to their friends, is safely placed in the Governor's chair, where he will have more power to benefit the brave boys that defend our rights.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Baltimore at this Port—The North American at Father Point—A Bill for Murder Found Against Muller—The Danish Question Near a Settlement—War Against Japan.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt MIERHOUSE, which left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th and Queenstown on the 27th of October, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Asia* arrived at Queenstown at 2 P. M., on the 25th, and reached Liverpool.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

The London *Times* in an editorial on the situation of affairs in America, thinks that matters are not so assuring as the Washington Cabinet could, at this juncture, wish them to be. The *Times* hopes that the atrocious devastation said to have been effected by SHERIDAN in Western Virginia has been exaggerated. According to the account received and published by the *Times*, a track of fertile country sixty miles in length, with an average breadth of forty miles, is burnt into a wilderness. Two thousand barns and seventy mills stored with corn, forage and implements of agriculture, are stated to have been given to the flames—and it is represented that in retaliation for the shooting of one of SHERIDAN'S men while carrying his order into effect, every dwelling within a radius of five miles from the spot where the man fell, was burnt.

The *Morning Advertiser* compares these acts with the treatment of the Palatinate by Louis XIV.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

The Grand Jury had found a true bill against FRANZ MULLER for the murder of Mr. BRIGGS, and the trial was to commence at the Old Bailey on the 27th, before Lord Chief Baron POLLOCK. An imposing array of counsel was to appear on behalf of the Crown.

M. BERRYER.

M. BERRYER, the distinguished French advocate, was about to visit England. He is to be entertained at a banquet by the most eminent of the legal profession in England, and will be the guest of Lord BROUGHAM.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The improved tone in financial and commercial circles which was so decidedly developed on the 24th continued to make progress on the 25th and 26th ult.; and although failures were still occurring and others were admittedly looked for, the prospects of monetary and commercial affairs were very generally regarded as more favorable. The English funds and the Liverpool cotton market showed a marked improvement, but at Manchester there was very little response.

Consols on the 26th were quoted at 89@89¼ for money.

The demand for discount at the bank was an average character. The minimum remained at 9, but in the open market the best bills were taken at ½@¾ per cent. below this rate.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AGAINST JAPAN.

The Calcutta and China mails, already telegraphed, had reached England.

Hong Kong advices to Sept. 10 state that, according to the latest intelligence from Yokohama, Japan, the Marines were under orders for immediate embarkation, and the expedition was to sail three days later, viz., on the 28th August. It is to consist of 8 British ships, mounting 184 guns, 3 French ships and 5 Dutch. A merchant steamer had been chartered by the American Minister to carry the United States flag into action, in order that America also may be represented. The object is to enforce the opening of the inland sea, according to treaty. It was intended that the Marines should land and destroy the batteries so soon as the fleet had silenced the guns, 1,500 troops and half a battery of artillery would remain at Yokohama, together with two or three British men-of-war and the United States sloop *Jamestown* to protect the settlements.

FRANCE.

The Emperor NAPOLEON would leave Paris on the 26th and 27th of October, to meet the Czar at Nice. The King of the Belgians was en route for the South of France, and it was supposed he too was bound for Nice.

Admiral ROMAIN DESFOSSES is dead.

The Paris Bourse on the 25th opened at an improvement, but subsequently became flat, and Rentes declined to 64.60. This heaviness is attributed chiefly to the state of the money market, and to failures which were taking place, but political distrust was also believed to have something to do with it.

Mexican accounts via France are all favorable to the new Government, and present a marked contrast to those received via New-York.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

It was positively stated that peace would be finally concluded in the course of the current week.

SPAIN.

The *Noticias* of Madrid says, that explanation having been refused by Peru, diplomatic relations between that country and Spain are entirely suspended.

ITALY.

The sittings of the Italian Parliament, which were only commenced on the 24th, were on the following day adjourned until further orders.

A band of about one hundred insurgents, in Venetia, among whom were several deserters, had taken refuge in the forest of Consiglio.

La France, alluding to a rumored understanding between France and Austria, says:

"Nothing is known on the subject, but the Venetian question is a difficulty which very considerable concessions on the part of Austria could alone remove."

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 26—P. M.

COTTON.—The market has become quite active under a speculative demand, at the low prices. Fair Indian Cotton has advanced ⅛c. @1d. upon the lowest point, while other descriptions are firmer, although not quotably dearer. Sales of the three days about 37,000 bales, including 21,000 for export and speculation.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There was more inquiry yesterday, and rather more business, but at low prices. Under the influence of the improvement in Liverpool, producers were firmer, but no advance could be established.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., GORDON, BRUCH & Co., and others, report: Flour quiet but steady. Wheat in fair demand, and generally 1d. @ cental higher; Red Western, 7s. 3d. @7s. 11d.; White, 8s. 3d. @9s. Corn 3d. @ quarter dearer, and more doing; Mixed, 27s @27s. 6d.; White, 30s. @31s.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: Beef continues slow. Pork quiet, at late rates. Bacon steady. Lard firm. Tallow firmer, but not much doing. Butter unchanged.

PRODUCE.—Ashes—Small sales of Pots, at 30s. 6d. Nothing doing in Pearls. Sugars quiet. Coffee dull. Rice inactive. Aniseed Oil dull, at 35s. 6d. @36d. Resin nominal; no sales. Spirits of Turpentine easier. Sales of French at 60s. Petroleum dull; Refined, 1s. 9½d. @ 1s. 10½d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS without change. SUGAR in fair demand, at late rates. COFFEE firmer. TEA quiet, but steady. TALLOW in better demand; Y. C. 40s. LINSEED OIL, 33s. 3d. @33s. 6d. Scotch PIG IRON, 50s. 9d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Without material change.

LATEST PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 26—Evening.

The Emperor has left for Nice. It is stated that a project is under serious consideration for establishing a public walks fund to occupy the same position toward an undertaking of general utility, for the whole of France, as is fulfilled by the walks fund for the City of Paris.

The Bourse has again been unsettled. Rentes closed at 74f. 70c. or 10c. higher than yesterday.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

It is denied on good authority that Prussia recently demanded to continue the occupation of Jutland after the conclusion of peace.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondens*, of today, says the peace negotiations are progressing most favorably. The final settlement of peace may be daily expected.

ITALY.

TURIN, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

A meeting of about 200 Deputies took place yesterday. They expressed themselves unanimously in favor of the convention. The members of the Opposition will meet to-day. It is believed the bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence will obtain a large majority.

GERMANY.

STUTGARDT, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Czar is expected at Stutgardt on the 31st.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Persian Gulf telegraph cable has been repaired. The land line is complete from Bushire to Teheran, and messages have come through to Bombay in 12 hours. The extension from Teheran to Bagdad will be finished next month.

VERY LATEST PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.

(By Telegraph to Queenstown.)

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry to-day.

Political news is unimportant.

The improvement in commercial circles makes progress. Money is easier. Failures are, however, still daily announced.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 27.

COTTON.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 15,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed buoyant, at a trifling advance.

BREADSTUFFS—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady.

LARD—Firm.

TALLOW—Firmer.

PETROLEUM—Easier.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 27.

Consols closed 89¼c. @89¾c. for Money.

Illinois Central Shares 5ic. discount. Erie Shares 40c. @41c.

The North American off Farther Point.

FARTHER POINT, Monday, Nov. 7.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool Oct. 27, via Londonderry 28th, passed this point en route for Quebec at 10 30 o'clock to-night.

The political news is unimportant.

The Brokers circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 76,000 bales, including 25,000 to speculators, and 16,500 to exporters. The market opened very dull, and prices declined 1c. @2c., but became active at the decline, which was partially recovered. American closed 1d. lower on the week, and Surats more than recovered the decline, closing at 1d. @1¼d. advance on the week. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 35d.; Middling Orleans, 32d.; Fair Mobiles, 34½d.; Middling Mobiles, 31¾d., Fair Uplands, 34d.; Middling Uplands, 31¾d.

No other commercial news received.

BALLOT SONG.

New-York, Nov 8, 1864.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

I.

On patriots, on to the Polls with your cry,
"Still the Union *shall* stand and the Land *shall not die!*"
With your eyes blazing honor, your brows full of might,
Like the Sun's when he scatters the demons of night,
With your hands armed with ballots, the sure sacred swords
That shall slay and forever the Copperhead hordes—
TO THE POLLS!

II.

For the glory of WASHINGTON, leaning from high,
With a wreath for each patriot-form marching by,
For the memories left by your fathers who hurled
Battle-bolts on the Oligarchs' chain-forging world,
For a harmless, poor, down-trodden people their hands
Yet would torture in slavery's blood-dripping bands—
TO THE POLLS!

III.

For a LINCOLN who thus has so long towered true
To the laws and our own sacred *Red, White and Blue*,
For a GRANT, BUTLER, SHERMAN, DIX, MEAGHER, and all
Who have rushed to defend you at Loyalty's call,
For the hate that you hold for the black traitor's birth.
For the love that you bear for your God and His earth—
TO THE POLLS!

IV.

As the swift pulpit-fires flashed grandly of old,
At their God's just command, on a blasphemous fold,
As an ocean rushed over a tyranous host
That would slavery fix on their hard, cruel coast—
As the Eagle sweeps down on the Copperhead Snake,
When the reptile dares crawl from his poisonous brake—
To the Polls!
YE FREEMEN! YE UNION MEN! ON TO THE POLLS!

The Election To-day.

The indications are that the election to-day will pass off quietly. There has been no evidence thus far to the contrary. The arrangements made for securing to every citizen a vote, without hindrance or interference, are perfect. It is to be presumed that every loyal man who is able to walk, totter, or ride to the polls, will go there and vote, and it is sure every disloyal one will. The authorities request that all persons not actually engaged at the polls, leave so soon as their votes are deposited. By doing this they will act as preservers of the peace.

The provisions of the Act of 1860, establishing the Metropolitan Police, as far as it concerns the duties of the Police on days of election, will be rigidly enforced to-day. The principal provisions of the law are that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold; that no booth or other structure shall be erected within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place; that any violence used or incited toward a Police officer, shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one year, or by a fine not less than $250. The same fine will be imposed on any Police officer neglecting to do his duty, or any person falsely representing himself as an officer.

Cooper Institute has been engaged by the Union Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club, CHAS. S. SPENCER, President, for this evening, and the election returns will be received and announced there. Arrangements have been made with the general telegraph offices to bring the wires upon the stage. An operator will be present, and the audience will thus receive the news promptly.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.

He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Horehound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these *five* other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn that the officers of this company have been chosen from our first-class merchants, and are gentlemen of high standing in the community, and in the list of subscribers we find names of several bank presidents and many prominent merchants, which gives a guarantee that the business of the company and the interests of the subscribers will be well attended to. This company promises to become one of the best paying now forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., who are reliable and obliging gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1864.

To the Citizens of New-York.—The undersigned, having been nominated for the office of County Clerk by the united Union Conventions and the War Democracy, deems it his duty to his fellow-citizens to say that, in case of election, the duties of the office shall be strictly attended to, the whole machinery of office thoroughly systematized, and all present abuses reformed. In the appointments to be made to perform the clerical portion of the duties, only honest, capable and efficient men shall be employed, and all parties having business with the office shall be courteously received, and their wants promptly attended to. With a determination to conscientiously carry out these voluntary pledges to the people, I remain your most obedient servant,

JAMES M. THOMSON, No. 103 East 17th-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia,

in consequence of his usual day of visiting New-York being election day, will be at his office, No. 32 Bond-st., the day following, Wednesday, Nov. 9, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Supply of his medicines can always be obtained at No. 32 Bond-st.

The Toilet Preparations of Joseph Burnett & CO., of Boston, are the "ne plus ultra."

For Sale—One of the oldest book, periodical and newspaper stores in the city; possession given immediately; satisfactory reasons will be given for wishing to sell. For further information call at CROSBY'S, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Pins, Ear-Rings, and CUFF BUTTONS, latest styles, at WELLING'S, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 694 Broadway, near 4th-street; wholesale and retail, pipes cut to order and repaired.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. LACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

Weed Sewing-Machine Co's. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment,

An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures wind-colic.

Soldiers, Attention!—Pain, disease and ex-posure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet, will be unavoidable, but armed with HOLLOWAY'S PURIFYING AND STRENGTHENING PILLS, you can endure all these and still retain good health. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elas-tic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 714 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large as-sortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy, $8. Boots of every description equally low

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER—MARTIN.—At the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church at Owasco Lake, in this State, on Thursday, Nov. 3, Lieut.-Col. A. J. ALEXANDER, U. S. A., and Miss EVELINA THROOP MARTIN, daughter of E. T. Throop Martin, of Willowbrook.

DIED.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Nov. 7, LAUNCELOT HOWARD, aged 75 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 16 Clinton-st.

ALBERTUS.—On Monday, Nov. 7, ELIZA, wife of the late Samuel Albertus, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 21 Flushing-av., Brooklyn.

HAFF.—On Sunday, Nov. 6, PETER HAFF, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 134 East 21st-st.

HOWE.—On Saturday, Nov. 5, at Brighton, Mass., GEO. H. HOWE, Jr., aged 19 years, only son of the late Catharine Field, of New-York, and Geo. H. Howe, of the former place.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ P. M., from the residence of his uncle, Frederic Perry, No. 213 East 10th-st.

IRVING.—On Monday morning, Nov. 7, ABBEY S., widow of the late John T. Irving, and daughter of the late Gabriel Furman, in the 86th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOTT.—On Monday, Nov. 7, LOUISA B. MOTT, daughter of the late Wm. H. Mott, Esq., of Newark, N. J., in the 28th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 6, GEORGE DICKINSON, son of Edward A. and Catharine Y. Nichols aged 7 years.

Their friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 106 Hicks-st., corner of Clark.

PIRNIE.—On Saturday, Nov. 5, suddenly, MARGARET W. PIRNIE, aged 65 years and 8 months, widow of John Pirnie, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, (Albemarle Hotel, Broadway and 24th-st.,) on Thursday morning, the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to White Plains for interment. A special car will be in readiness.

RICE.—Killed, on Monday, Sept. 19, at the battle of Winchester, Va., Major JAMES Q. RICE, 2d Conn. Heavy Artillery, of Goshen, Conn., eldest son of the late Rev. Nathan Rice, of the New-York Conference.

STIMIS.—At Belleville, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 7, ALVAH STIMIS, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 2½ o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Belleville.

THOMPSON.—In this city, on Monday, Nov. 7, WILLIAM A. G. THOMPSON, Esq., aged 79 years.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at Princeton, on the arrival of the morning train from New-York, about 1 P. M., on Wednesday.

TIEBOUT.—On Monday morning, Nov. 7, of typhoid fever, NICHOLAS TIEBOUT, aged 53 years, 8 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 308 Madison-st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

WILLERS.—In Paris, on Thursday, Oct. 13, EDWARD WILLERS, aged 22 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 10 East 33d-st., on Fifth Day, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, which his friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ The funeral of the late Lieut. FRANCIS H. SEELY will take place, from the residence of his mother, at No. 200 Grove-st., Jersey City, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY REFERENCE BOOK FOR 1865.

WE HAVE JUST ISSUED OUR NEW EDITION OF "The Mercantile Agency Reference Book." In its preparation they have been aided by their numerous branch and associate offices, situate in all the leading cities of the United States and Canadas, and have thus had unequaled facilities for the work. The book contains near 200,000 names, embracing all that are at all likely to be found really useful to subscribers. Those not found therein can be obtained by application to our records, access to contents of which is included in subscriptions. By this course we are enabled to keep it within convenient and compact dimensions.

The ratings are all made upon actual data,

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Canada	Nov. 9	Boston	Liverpool
Eidon	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov 9	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchest'r	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernian	Nov. 12	Quebec	Liverpool
Germania	Nov. 12	New-York	Southampton
Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
America	Nov. 19	New-York	Southampton
Edinburgh	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Nov. 23	Boston	Liverpool
City of London	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Hecla	Nov 19	New-York	Liverpool

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Canada*, *via* Boston, will close at 5:30 P. M. on Tuesday.

The mails for France *via* Havre, by the *Lafayette*, will close on Wednesday at 9:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *Hibernian*, will close on Thursday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, *via* Southampton, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Manchester*, will close at 11:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *Port au Prince*, will close at 12 M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Karle*, will close at 2 P. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Havana and Mexico, by the *Liberty*, will close at 2 P. M. on Saturday.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Costa Rica*, will close on Monday, Nov. 14, at 12 M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mail close at.....1:30, 2:20 and 6:45 P. M.
Erie Mail.....6 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....6 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....6 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

CAREY'S STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE
in every variety of materials
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR, IN
SACQUES, BASQUINES, CIRCULARS AND JACKETS,
At a GREAT REDUCTION from the gold standard.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store.
W. B. MCKENZIE, SUPERINTENDENT.

BELOW THE GOLD COST!!!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand st.,
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS
DELAINES, REPS, &c., &c.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
UNDER GARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand st.)
A large assortment at retail
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BELOW THE GOLD COST!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 and 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand st.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.,
a large assortment at retail,
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR-CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c., a large assortment. Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, TASSELS, WINDOW SHADES, and FIXTURES, in great variety.
AT REDUCED PRICES,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BELOW THE GOLD COST:
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
including several lots of choice Paris Silk, for evening wear,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand st.,)
Manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.
ALSO,
A large quantity of FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery,
invite the attention of the ladies of New-York and surrounding cities to their present magnificent
STOCK OF CLOAKS,
BASQUES, BACQUES,
CIRCULARS, AND JACKETS,
manufactured from the latest and most popular styles imported, and at 25 to 40 per cent. less than Broadway and Canal-st. cloak-stores.
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' CLOAKS, ALL SIZES.
Also,
An attractive stock of NEW SHAWLS, for Fall and Winter wear, consisting of long and square Broche, Cashmere, Thibet, Berlin and Woolen Shawls.
Also,
an immense stock of new
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
purchased quietly at auction, very much under the cost to import.
BLACK SILKS, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2, worth from $2 to $3.
COLORED SILKS, at $1, $1 20, $1 50 to $2 50, worth from $2 50 to $4.
GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH MERINOS, From Auction.
FRENCH MERINOS at $1 25—worth $1 75.
FRENCH MERINOS at $1 50—worth $2.
FRENCH MERINOS at $1 75—worth $2 50.
FRENCH MERINOS (finest imported) at $2—worth $3.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, choice colors, at $1 25 to $2 20.
PARIS OTTOMANS, double width, at $1 to $1 75.
BLACK ALPACAS and BOMBAZINES, at all prices from 62½ a yard up.
FRENCH POPLINS, Tartan Plaids, at $1, $1 25 to $2.
Sold recently from $1 50 to $3.
New and elegant DELAINES, at 37½c., 42c., and 45c.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, very select styles, from $3 to $8 50.
SCOTCH PLAID VALENCIAS at 45c., 50c., to 65c. a yard.
MERINO PLAIDS, all wool, at 75c., 80c., and 90c. a yard; also, from auction at decided bargains.
100 dozen CLOTH GLOVES, ladies' sizes, at 50c., 62c. to $1 a pair.
A large lot LADIES' KID GLOVES, at $1 and $1 25 a pair.
LADIES' DARK KID GLOVES, select colors, equal to Bijous or Alexandres, at only $1 50 a pair, worth $2 25.
Also,
purchased at auction, during the recent panic in DOMESTIC GOODS, a large stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
consisting of
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
MUSLINS,
TICKINGS,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS, &c
Red BLANKETS, (superior quality,) $5 to $6 and $11, worth $12 and $13 50.
SHAKER FLANNELS, yard wide and heavy, at $1 a yard.
BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, at 25c., 30c., 37½c. to 50c. a yard.
TICKINGS at 20c., 25c., 28c. to 50c.
PRINTS, fast mordaw colors, warranted, at 25c.
Ladies will find it to their interest to examine our extensive stock.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. F. BROWN, Importer,
No. 156 Pearl-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 450 Broadway, near Grand-st.
We are offering our entire stock of
ROYAL AXMINSTER,
ENGLISH VELVET,
BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING,
At much less than cost of importation or manufacturing.
SMITH & LOUNSBURY.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GARMENTS, DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY, ALSO, OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS. LADIES' BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS IN GREAT VARIETY.
No. 1,142 BROADWAY, one door above 26th-st.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT BROADWAY, (No. 858.)
Catalogues of the entire assortment sent per mail, with samples of Crape, Silks, Satins, fine Grass Linens, Pineapple Goods, &c., constantly on hand. Shawls, Scarfs, elegant China lacquered articles, Fans, Fancy Novelties, Curiosities, American Indian Articles, Shakers' Work, wholesale and retail.

MILLINERY.

ALL THIS WEEK.—GREAT REDUCTION IN Prices. The entire Stock of Fall and Winter MILLINERY will be sold regardless of cost of importation. Also, Jockey and Turban hat, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN IN every respect a situation as good plain cook in a private family, or as cook and laundress in a small family, in Brooklyn; this is a rare opportunity for any family to secure the services of a most estimable woman. Apply at her present employer's, No. 8 Garden-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker, by an English Protestant young lady. is a good operator on Grover & Baker's machine, and would bring her own with her if required. the best of reference given and required. Can be seen for two days at her present employer s, No. 70 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as housekeeper; she perfectly understands the duties and is not afraid of work; a comfortable home preferable to high wages; the best city reference given as to respectability and capacity; or would do cooking in a small family. Inquire at No. 23 Bedford-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 East 12th st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and waiting, or child's nurse and do plain sewing, understands embroidery; best of city references. Can be seen at No. 125 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing; or nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 11 East 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as nurse; is thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Inquire for 2 days, No. 535 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 96 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; the best of city reference. Call at No. 13 27th-st., near Madison-av. None but a private family need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children. City reference. Please call at No. 200 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, to assist in washing and ironing; the best of city reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear, for three days.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a most experienced child's nurse whom she can highly recommend. Call or address CHILD'S NURSE, No. 142 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; has good city reference from her last place. Call at No. 199 West 25th-st., near the 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman a situation to go out by the day or week; good reference. Apply, for two days, to SUSAN CLAY, No 97 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED German females want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE, a situation as coachman and gardener; he thoroughly understands his business; the best of city reference. Address a note to THOMAS, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A LAD 17 YEARS old; has good testimonials, and some knowledge of the drug business. Apply to his uncle, Rev. J. S. DAVISON, No. 2 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or a hotel, by a young man, who has the best of references. Address W., No. 5 Morris-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY IN A FOREIGN IMPORTING and commission house, smart and active; must write a good hand and be quick at figures; one who understands German preferred. Apply at No. 8 Beaver-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron, for a small family in the country; a good reference required, and good wages given. Call at No. 97 Beekman-st. on Wednesday.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 13 YEARS OF AGE, as assistant cashier at PEYTON & JOHNSON'S, No. 274 Bowery; one who has a slight acquaintance with the dry goods business preferred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 226 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

LIST OF SEAMEN WHO HAVE DIED IN the New-York Hospital from the 1st March to the 30th September, 1864.
John Degnett, age 29, Scotland, died March 1.
Charles Jones, age 36, Surinam, died March 19.
Edward Derrickson, age 50, Ireland, died March 25.
Daniel Thompson, age 46, Sweden, died April 6.
Owen Burns, age 26, Ireland, died April 8.
William Chase, age 30, Rhode Island, died April 17.
John L. Lewis, age 30, Connecticut, died April 21.
George Lind, age 27, Sweden, died April 30.
James Smith, age 33, Pennsylvania, died May 1.
John B. Hickman, age 38, Delaware, died May 13.
William H. Beckat, age 29, Maine, died May 14.
Thomas Scott, age 44, New-Jersey, died May 23.
Julius Thomas, age 28, Massachusetts, died May 25.
John White, age 30, Sweden, died May 29.
John Hennessy, age 50, New-York, died May 25.
Michael O'Brien, age 35, New-Brunswick, died June 4.
Charles Clark, age 28, Sweden, died June 4.
William Taylor, age 46, Virginia, died June 15.
Edward Grant, age 38, Ireland, died June 21.
Henry White, age 28, England, died July 3.
Edward Francis, age 54, St. Croix, died July 5.
Stephen Vaughn, age 31, New-York, died July 16.
Neals Sm th, age 40, Denmark, died July 24.
Robert Gill, age 33, New-York, died July 25.
Samuel Vickery, age 33, Rhode Island, died August 1.
John Butcher, age 27, New-York, died August 9.
William Smith, age 25, New-York, died August 9.
William Poole, age 34, New-York, died August 9.
Thomas Koop, age 44, England, died August 13.
Robert Bennett, age 27, Germany, died August 20.
Peter Stone, age 43, Ire and, died August 21.
Nehemiah Kendrick, age 19, Nova Scotia, died Aug. 23.
Fred. Westerfield, age 36, Germany, died August 23.
Nicholas Jacob, age 21, Germany, died August 23.
James Tait, age 42, New-York, died September 2.
James Hagan, age 22, Ireland, died September 8.
Thomas Braff, age 30, Ireland, died September 10.
Fred'k Dahzell, age 25, Scotland, died September 2.
Charles McDonald, age 21, Nova Scotia, died Sept. 14.
Richard Harris, age 30, Ireland, died September 16
I. H. Thompson, age 46, Germany, died September 17.
John Johnson, age 23, Germany, died September 18.
Robert Brown, age 60, Maryland, died September 20.
Thomas Conley, age 36, Ireland, died September 24.

A RARE COLLECTION OF OLD FOREIGN and American coin on exhibition and for sale, at the Exchange Office, No. 133 Bowery, under the Bank. WILSON DEFENDORF.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 126th st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and F. GOCHELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 449 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE FARM AT AUCTION.—THE SUBscriber will sell at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 17th of November, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, one of the most desirable farms in the township of Shrewsbury, containing 110 acres, with a variety of soil highly productive. For health, beauty and convenience, its location will compare with any other in the County of Monmouth—lying in the village of Shrewsbury, a half-mile from the depot, two hours from New-York, 5½ miles from Red Bank, and 6 miles from Long Branch. Its improvements are a large two-story mansion, with large lawn in front; extensive outbuildings, &c. Terms easy, as a large portion of the purchase-money can remain on the premises. Address BENJ. C. PARKER, Shrewsbury. ANN ALLEN.
SHREWSBURY, Oct. 31, 1864.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, four new brick houses; three-story, basement and under-cellar; high, brown-stone stoops; complete with all the modern improvements. Location one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, WITH BAKERY attached, doing a good business; size of lot 50 feet by 100, within 10 miles of New-York City, and three minutes' walk of the landing. Horses, wagons, &c., for sale cheap. For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FARM WANTED.—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, pleasantly located, near some village, and not far from an Episcopal Church, with not less than twenty acres of land, in a healty location, and price not over $3,000. Address, with particulars, H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c., the lot near an acre; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x90, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

TO RENT,

FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,
With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
known as
EVERETT ROOMS.
The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.
Apply at the hall,
or of E. D. LAWRENCE,
No. 55 West 33d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-class brown-stone four-story house on Murray Hill; elegantly furnished; will be let on moderate terms; parties with children under 12 years need not answer. Address OWNER, Box No. 5,022 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED ENGLISH BASEMENT house, suitable for a small genteel family near Lexington-av. Rent $150 per month. Apply at No. 109 East 27th-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

STABLE ROOM TO LET.—ROOM FOR TWO horses and one carriage, in stable No. 47 East 15th-st. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A SPACIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED OFfice, in an eligible location for a produce commission business. Address A. R., box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE persons; two bedrooms and a parlor, or two large bedrooms required; situation must be central, and not below 14th-st. State location and terms, with real name. Address B., Box No. 1,573 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK, OR ON Brooklyn Heights, by a gentleman with three children and nurse, in a private family who would be interested in the care of the children; ages five, nine, and thirteen.) Address H, Box 5,045 New-York Post-office.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS UP town and a private table can be had by a party of high standing, wishing to live quietly. Address Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO., in this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE.
HECTOR MORISON.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers on commission. That the names of all the general and special partners in such partnership are Hector Morison, James Henry Whitehouse, Daniel M. Jarvis, Edward M. Whitehouse and Edward Whitehouse. That said Hector Morison is a general partner, and that his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York. That said James Henry Whitehouse is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn aforesaid. That said Daniel M. Jarvis is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York. That said Edward M. Whitehouse is a general partner, and his place of residence is Irvington, Westchester County, and State of New-York. That said Edward Whitehouse is the special partner, and his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn aforesaid. That the said Edward Whitehouse, the said special partner, has contributed in actual cash payments the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of the said partnership. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the period at which it is to terminate is the first day of November, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and its business is to be conducted and carried on in the City of New-York aforesaid.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.
HECTOR MORISON.
J. H. WHITEHOUSE.
D. M. JARVIS
EDW'D M. WHITEHOUSE.
EDW'D WHITEHOUSE.

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the Limited Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm and name of VAN SCHAICK & MASSETT, is dissolved by mutual consent, such dissolution to take effect on the 1st day of December, 1864.
Dated NEW-YORK, October 31, 1864.
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK.
STEPHEN F. MASSETT.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD.
W. R. TRAVERS.

No. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.
MR. EDWARD K. WILLARD THIS DAY retires from the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO. (Signed) EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD.

The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of GARESCHE & MINTON. Mr. CHAS. A. MINTON will represent us in the New-York Stock Exchange. EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 17 Wall-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts. Pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. CHESTER A. KELLOGG, of the City of Buffalo, Insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 13, 1864, creditors to appear before Hon. JAMES SHELDON, County Judge of Erie County, Nov. 30, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in Buffalo, to show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent should not make an assignment and be discharged from his debts. C. A. KELLOGG, Insolvent.
EDWARD STEVENS, Attorney,
Sept. 13, law10w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between HENRY KEATOR and HUGH B. MCILVAIN, carpenters, No. 121 East 18th-st., N. Y., under the firm name of KEATOR & MCILVAIN, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 29th day of May, 1864. All persons having claims against said firm will present them for settlement immediately. The business will be continued by H. B. MCILVAIN, at No. 121 East 18th-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1864.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000 WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED business man, with this amount, to take a liberal share in and management of a manufacturing business of extraordinary attractions. Sales large and strictly for cash, and business thoroughly protected by patents, undoubted testimonials given and required. Refer by permission to S. D. LAW, Esq., No. 131 Broadway, or to W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half-barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin-cans, assorted.

FINANCIAL.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICES, NO. 52 WALL-STREET,
CAPITAL.....$1,250,000
125,000 SHARES; VALUE $10 EACH.

President,
NOAH L. WILSON.
Vice-President,
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON.
Treasurer,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT.
Secretary,
ARTHUR B PROAL.
General Superintendent of Ohio and Virginia Properties.
ISRAEL R. WATERS, Marietta, Ohio.
Superintendent of Oil Creek Properties,
HERBERT KETTELL.
Attorneys,
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.
Bankers,
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
Trustees,
NOAH L. WILSON, President of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of Messrs. Schchardt & Gebhard.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Messrs. Foster & Thomson.
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY MORGAN, of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons.
WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Sons.
WILLIAM H. GUION, of Messrs. Williams & Guion.
DAVID GIBSON, of Messrs. David Gibson & Co., Cincinnatti, Ohio.
THOMAS T. C. BUCKLEY, of Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

The property on which this company is organized, consists of interests in the Kinter, Ocean, Hammond, Painter, and Lloyd wells, on Oil Creek, and the celebrated Reed well on Cherry Run, and in fee simple property of thirty-five acres adjoining the Reed well on Cherry Run.

The producing interests thus owned yield on the average 175 barrels of oil a day, which will be shortly increased by additional wells, now sinking on the property on Cherry Run.

It also holds the fee simple interest in the Reany and Scofield farms, on Duck Creek, Washington County, Ohio, containing 170 acres of lands, portions of which are now already leased for oil purposes.

They also own leasehold interests in that neighborhood, and on Hughes River, Ritchie County, Va., amounting to 2,200 acres.

The capital stock represents the cost of the above property to the company, and with the exception of 12,500 shares, reserved for working capital, has all been subscribed for at $10 per share.

Application for reserved shares can be made at the offices of the company, or to
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, Treasurer.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS,
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,
Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.
ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT
NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.
First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $3,000,000,
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.	
GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.	New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL	Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.	New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER	Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D.	New-York.
J. T. SANGER	New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH	New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.
There is no better Oil Territory.
It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.
We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.
A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.
The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York

MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS.
Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund October 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the trust deed, $66,500 of said Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, viz:
Nos. 48, 93, 101, 199, 321, 323, 326, 367, 390, 332, 336, 408, 420, 422, 479, 481, 495, 506, 508, 547, 630, 631, 685, 706, 716, 736, 763, 828, 907, 932, 944, 945, 977, 1104, 1194, 1238, 1249, 1303, 1275, 1286, 1379, 13-6, 1402, 1451, 1605, 1631, 1666, 1711, 1852, 1853, 1901, 2011, 2110, 2310, 2315, 2316, 2322, of $1000 each; and 2478, 2503, 2533, 2554, 2587, 2623, 2681, of $500 each.
The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.
The above bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1865. The next payment will be due April 1, 1865.
W. SCHALL,
By A. GOETTELLE, Att'y, } Trust'n.
N. A. COWDREY,

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS	
John J. Morris, Pres.	Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea.	J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.	

TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn.
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John B. Rhodes.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES and 7 per cent 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 55 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 151 Broadway, on MONDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at their office, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo. Polls open from 2 to 4 P. M. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.
CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
REMOVED TO
NO. 13 WALL-STREET.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and are the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PRESIDENT, VENAN

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,852	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	Grace.
ERIN	3,013	Frowse.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Lewis.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Brooking.

PENNSYLVANIA ..... 2,977.
Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Frowse ..... Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking ..... Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis ..... Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace ..... Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $135 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..SATURDAY ..... Nov. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY ..... Nov 19
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... Nov. 26
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Excursion Tickets, available for three months, from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $170, $165, $145. Steerage, $70. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $133 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
EVENING STAR ..... Bell ..... Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR ..... Knapp ..... Saturday, Nov 19.
MORNING STAR ..... Nelson ..... Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA ..... Jayne ..... Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR ..... Bell ..... Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR ..... Knapp ..... Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR ..... Nelson ..... Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWO NADA ..... Jayne ..... Saturday, Dec. 31.
DAY STAR ..... (Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Cheif cabin stateerooms, 5 to 15 $10, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot, weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON ..... 3,204 tons ..... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE ..... 3,204 tons ..... 900-horse power
EUGENIE ..... (About) ..... 900-horse power
FRANCE ..... (Building) ..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III ..... (Building) ..... 1,200-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER LAFAYETTE, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, (foot of Morton-st.) on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LA MASSENIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA. NO CHANGE OF CARS OR STEAMER ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA, for passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at Noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Nov. 14 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKHAM.
Nov. 23 ..... GOLDEN GUEN ..... PEARCY.
Dec. 3 ..... NORTH STAR ..... JONES.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, S. G. RUSSELL, Commander, will sail from Pier No 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The CHAMPION, WILCOX, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER.
Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished. Passage, first-class, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The FLYING SHUEY will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 19.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship EAGLE, Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.
The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
The undersigned desire to state that Stephen R. Pinckney has not been nominated by the Twenty-first Ward Citizens' Association for Member of Assembly, as stated in an advertisement in the *Herald* and *Tribune*. His name was discussed before the Executive Committee, and emphatically rejected, as being unfit to receive the suffrages of men engaged in the work of municipal reform.
We respectfully recommend the members of the Citizens' Association, and all other loyal men in the 21st Ward, to vote for Col. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN for the Assembly.
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
President Twenty-first Ward Citizens' Association.
H. D. FAULKNER, Secretary.

UNION NOMINATION,
For Assembly,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
First Assembly District, Westchester County, Morrisania, West Farms, Westchester, Eastchester and Yonkers.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND MAXWELL'S OR Parr's medium and three-fourth lithographic press. Address E. C. MIDDLETON, No. 132 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., daily (except Sundays,) at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.
Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.
For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company as different hours from New-York.
New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for locating passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.
Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company; and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.
E. A. CHAPIN Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3.30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4.30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8 30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5.00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6 00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection: no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 10 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:45 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.
Nov. 1, 1864. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30, 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF LANDING.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st day of November, the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., (south side of ferry,) instead of the present pier at Manhattan-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

MERCHANTS, BANKERS AND GENERAL REPRESENTATIVE RECRUITING ASSOCIATION,
FOR FURNISHING
ALIEN AND VETERAN SUBSTITUTES NOT LIABLE TO DRAFT
Men furnished with alien and veteran substitutes in anticipation of a draft, at much lower cost than after the draft has taken place.
Gentlemen forwarding their names and address to the office, will have their men sent to the Provost-Marshal's office and mustered into the United States service, and their exemption papers sent duly procured, without any inconvenience to them from having to leave their business to attend to it themselves.
Office No. 42 Broadway, New-York.
Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. R. M. NICHOL,
Authorized Agents.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-ave.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 7, 1864.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 87.—ALL STAFF and Company Officers now in this city unassigned to duty, will report immediately to Maj.-Gen. Butterfield, at these headquarters, for temporary duty.
By command of Major-Gen. DIX.
M. T. McMAHON, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
Official. WILSON BARROW, Captain and A. D. C

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No 66 CEDAR-st.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS' vouchers purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No 2 Park-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS, TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes. Wheels and gearing of
KALLOCH & CHESEBROUGH, No. 117 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 16, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school. No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 36th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway. SCHOOL. corner 21st-st.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER,
ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TYNG,
No. 923 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 28th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. FITZ-HENRY'S,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 40 Irving-place.
Opened on the 20th of September.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School. No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 883, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE, NO. 750 BROADWAY.—Instruction in penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Pupils received at any time.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial and French, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 92 East 15th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, New-York. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Very few received. Circulars of the Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 27th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,248 Broadway, reopened Sept. 12. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th st., will reopen Sept. 21.

TEACHERS.

LANGUAGES.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN wishes to find a situation as professor of living languages in some college or university; best reference as to character and ability; could teach French, Italian, German and Spanish; is thoroughly acquainted with military drill. Address, with full particulars, ALPHA, Box No 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GENTLEMAN of acknowledged ability and long experience, either as professor in a college, or as principal or assistant in a first-class school. Teaches the classics, mathematics and English branches generally; also, French if required. Address A. M., Box No. 183 *Times* office.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS EMPLOYMENT—ACQUIREMENTS—Organ, piano, singing, English, French, drawing, editor's assistant or contributor. Testimonials from prominent institutions. Terms low. Box No. 20 Godfrey's P. O., No. 833 Broadway.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED lady, with the best references, desires a morning engagement in a family; she teaches English, music, French and German; all branches. Address Miss BENSE, Station D.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT as governess; the testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address MISS E. B. L., care Rev. E. Hoyt, 5th-st., near 2d-av.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to give daily instruction in the higher branches of English, with music and French. Address M. M., Post office, Madison-square.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 23 Sheriff-st., Brooklyn.
All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING-SCHOOL, No. 806 5th-av., corner 28th-st.—A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS for children will commence Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock, to meet once a week. Those desirous of securing places will please call on Monday, Wednesday or Thursday, after 3 P. M. See circular for terms.

J. H. SEARING, PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 294 4th-av., near 28th-st. Classes for ladies and masters at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8. Private lessons given every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 50 West 38th-st., is open for the season on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M.

ASTROLOGY.

CLAIRVOYANT.—MME. DECOLAM, No. 816 Broadway. Consultation from 9 o'clock till ten. Those desirous to hear from absent friends or the future are invited. No deception. Lady, $1; gentleman, $2.

MADAME KROUS WILL GIVE INFORMATION on all of the affairs of life, and in respect to all other subjects. She can be consulted at all hours of the day and evening. Gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies, 25 cents.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all the fashionable styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail, at manufacturers and purchasers. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of all varieties and patterns and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, established 1850.

AMUSEMENTS

WINTER GARDEN.
COMMENCES AT 7¾ O'CLOCK.
13TH SUCCESSFUL WEEK OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.
13TH SUCCESSFUL WEEK OF MR. J. S. CLARKE,
who will appear on TUESDAY, in a
LAUGHING BILL!
LAUGHING BILL!
Embracing, by particular request, Poole's laughable Comedy of
PAUL PRY!
PAUL PRY!
"JUST DROPPED IN."
The rearing farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE!
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE!
and second time!
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
WEDNESDAY—MR. CLARKE as TYKE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
Open at 7½. Overture 7¾.
Fourth and fifth times this season, Mr. Lester Wallack's drama
ROSEDALE.
WEDNESDAY, ROSEDALE.
THURSDAY, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, ROSEDALE.
An entirely new and original comedy, by Mr. D. Boucicault, is in preparation.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7¾.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 8,
Will be produced, for the first time in many years, the celebrated comedy, by Douglas Jerrold, entitled
TIME WORKS WONDERS.
Miss Henrietta Irving, Miss Eliza Newton, Miss G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelie Harris, Miss Louisa Myers, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, J. H. Stoddart, W. Davidge, E. Lamb, T. B. Ringold, T. B. Berry, T. J. Rind, &c., &c.
Wednesday—BULL IN A CHINA SHOP and ROSE OF CASTILE.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
HELLER'S LAST SENSATION!
HELLER'S LAST SENSATION!
THE GREAT RAVEL FEAT!
THE GREAT RAVEL FEAT!
OF THE
SPIRIT IN SCARLET!
SPIRIT IN SCARLET!
Every evening at 8. Doors open 7½.
Office open from 9 till 5, to secure seats.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
Tuesday next being election day, no performance.
THURSDAY, Nov. 10, 1864,
has been substituted instead
LE GENDRE DE MONS POIRIER.
(Original of "My Noble Son-in-law.")
Comedy in four acts, by Emile Augier
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

PLAYS, PLAYS, PLAYS.
American and English copies of the acting stage editions of all the modern standard and minor plays, can be had at less than publisher's prices, at BURNTON'S Old Established Book Stand, No. 296 Bowery, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
ROOM NO. 7 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, November 7, 1864.
NOTICE TO INSPECTORS OF ELECTION AND DISTRICT CANVASSERS.

VACANCIES

existing on the days of the Elections, Nov. 8, and Dec. 6, 1864, in the Boards of Inspectors and Canvassers in the several Election Districts of this City, will be filled by the Supervisors as follows
1st, 2d, 5th, and 5th Wards—Supervisor SHOOK, Fifth Ward Hotel, and Supervisor SMITH, Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway.
10th, and 14th Wards—Supervisor PURDY, No. 83 Ludlow-street, before 7 A. M., and at Mercantile Library building between 5 and 6 P. M.
7th and 13th Wards—Supervisor TWEED, No. 197 Henry-street.
3d, 4th and 6th wards—Supervisor ROCHE, No. 92 Elm-street.
11th and 17th Wards—Supervisor LITTLE, No. 48 East Eleventh-street, and Supervisor ELY, No. 135 Fourth-avenue.
12th Ward—Supervisor DAVIS, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.
9th and 15th Wards—Supervisor BLUNT, No. 118 West Ninth street.
18th 19th and 21st Wards—Supervisor CONNER, No. 146 East Fifty-third-street, and Supervisor BRIGGS, corner Fourth-avenue and eighteenth-street.
16th, 20th and 23d Wards—Supervisor STEWART, No. 113 West Thirty-third-street.
The Supervisors will be at the places mentioned above, before 7 o'clock A. M., and between 4 and 6 o'clock P.M., on the day of election.
By order of the Board,
JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.
MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.
In view of the approaching election and the existing political excitement, I deem it a duty incumbent on me, as Chief Magistrate of this city, to warn and advise all citizens not to allow themselves to be drawn into any controversy, or gather in crowds on the streets or in the vicinity of the polls. All well-disposed and orderly citizens will deposit their votes and immediately retire from the polls.
The police and special aids of the Sheriff will in the discharge of their duty see that the ordinances and laws respecting elections, and the rules and regulations in reference to voting, shall be properly enforced.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

TAXES ON INCOME, LICENSES, PLATE, &c.
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE—ANNUAL LIST—6TH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, OCT 20, 1864.
Pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay Interest on the Public Debt," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amending the same.
Public notice is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor of the 6th Collection District of New York the Annual Collection List required by law, embracing
TAXES ON INCOME OF THE YEAR 1863,
TAXES ON SILVER PLATE, CARRIAGES, &c., 1864,
LICENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1865,
and that the above taxes have become due and payable, and that I shall attend daily, excepting Sundays, in person or by deputy, for the space of thirty days, at my office, No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., from and after the date of this notice, until the 30th day of November, 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay the said duties, taxes and licenses, so as aforesaid assessed upon them, within the time herein specified, will be liable and will be required to pay ten per cent additional upon the amount thereof.
GEO. P. PUTNAM, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct 31, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during

THE NEW CHICAGO CONSPIRACY.

Copperheads and Rebels in Counsel.

Infamous Plot to Burn the City and Liberate the Rebel Prisoners.

HOW THEIR PLANS WERE FRUSTRATED

Arrest of Many of the Leading Conspirators.

A Brother of Gen. Marmaduke and John Morgan's Adjutant General in Custody.

Large Quantities of Concealed Arms and Ammunition Discovered.

MEASURES TAKEN TO PRESERVE THE PEACE.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 7.

Within the last two days a number of persons have arrived from the southern part of the State, mostly from Fayette and Christian Counties. It was supposed that they were coming here to vote; but it has turned out that they were members of the O. A. K. Society, and that a conspiracy is in progress for raising an insurrection on election day, and releasing the prisoners in Camp Donaldson.

Early this morning a large number of arrests were made. In nearly all cases arms were found in their possession. Among the arrested is Col. MARMADUKE, brother to the rebel General of that name, who was arrested of Dr. EDWARD BUCKNER MORRIS, formerly Judge of the Circuit Court of this County. He harbored a lot of bushwhackers and procured clothing for them. He is said to be Grand Treasurer of the O. A. K.

CHARLES WALSH, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, was also arrested. In his house were found several men who had been engaged in casting bullets for the use of the conspirators. Some of those arrested are reported to have made confession that their intention was to fire the city to-night, and release the prisoners in Camp Douglas. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was found in WALSH's house.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 7.

Col. G. ST. LEGER GREENFIELD, MORGAN'S Adjutant-General, Capt. CANTRELL, of MORGAN'S command, J. T. SHANKS, and CHARLES TRAVERS, two hundred stand of arms, two cart loads of revolvers, and a large quantity of ammunition, were found in WALSH'S house.

Further Details.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 7.

The *Journal*, this afternoon, says telegrams were received yesterday by JOHN WENTWORTH, announcing the coming of large numbers of bushwhackers. Col. SWEET, commanding Camp Douglas, was communicated with, and orders were at once issued for the arrest of the desperadoes on their arrival. The fact leaked out, and the faithful found means to apprise their friends, and the bushwhackers left the train at the city limits, and scattered in various directions. The military and police are constantly scouring the city, and have picked up hundreds of them.

A propeller, with nearly one hundred suspicious characters, arrived here this morning from Canada. The military and police are after them, and all will be captured.

Col. SWEET has for some time been aware of the rebel plot to release the prisoners at Camp Douglas, and from the city. His detectives have been at work, and with success; and though the evidence obtained is not sufficiently conclusive to warrant the arrest of these hundred conspirators, it was deemed necessary to strike at once such ones as were unquestionably treasonable. Capt. NELSON, of the City Police, was dispatched to the house of Dr. EDWARDS, to arrest Col. VINCENT MARMADUKE, brother of the rebel General. At the same time a detachment of the military proceeded to the Richmond House, and captured the rebel Col. G. ST. LEGER GREENFIELD, MORGAN'S Adjutant-General, and J. T. SHANKS, an escaped rebel prisoner. B. S. MORRIS, a man noted for hatred to the North, was also arrested. They are all now confined in Camp Douglas.

In a dispatch to Gen. COOK, this morning, Col. SWEET says: "I have complete proof of his having assisted SHANKS, the rebel prisoner, to escape, and of plotting to release the prisoners at this camp."

Meantime another detachment of the military invested the residence of CHARLES WALSH, near Camp Douglas. His house was entered and portion of the contents taken to camp. Capt. CANTRELL and a private named CHARLES TRAVERS, both belonging to the rebel service, were there, and arrested as spies. In WALSH's house were found 200 stand of arms, with all the necessary ammunition and two cart-loads of large revolvers, loaded and capped ready for use. In regard to the arrest of WALSH, Col. SWEET says he has evidence enough against him to insure his swinging for treason. Col. SWEET has proofs in his possession that it was the plan of the rebel conspirators and home traitors to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas and burn the city. The camp was to have been attacked on two sides to-morrow night, the rebels released, and the city pillaged and burned.

Simultaneously with the above arrests of the military, the police entered a room in a building adjoining the Matteson House, and captured two large boxes of loaded guns concealed there. The police made a raid early this morning on the Donelson House in Canal-street, and captured 40 bushwhackers, who had been tracked there. All of them were armed to the teeth.

LATEST.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 7.

A mounted patrol of 500 has been organized by the citizens for protection. They will be on duty all night. A sufficient military force is here to prevent any outbreak.

Sweeny & Hancock, agent of the New-York line of propellers, received a dispatch to-day, that the Canadian steamer *Georgiana* has been fitted out as a pirate, and is on Lake Huron.

The Democratic State Committee have issued an address, in which they attempt to clear their skirts of any complicity in this infamous conspiracy.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Rebels Crossing Cattle Over the Mississippi—The Gambling-houses Closed in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The *Joseph Pearce* arrived to-day from Vicksburgh with 600 bales of cotton.

The dispatch-boat *Volunteer* has returned here, having taken the Presidential vote of the marines of the Mississippi fleet.

Fourteen hundred head of cattle have crossed the Mississippi River at Jackson Point for the rebels.

Lieut. EARLE left Natchez yesterday on an expedition along the river.

Gen. HURLBUT has issued an order closing the gambling-houses of New-Orleans; also, an order enrolling the militia; also, an order empowering BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS, supervising special agent of the Treasury Department, to take entire control of the freedmen of the Department of the Gulf.

The Finance Bureau of the Legislature have applied to one of the banks for $100,000. The bank refused to lend it by military order.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Grand Review by Gen. Hancock—Lively Time Between the Pickets—Attempt to Advance the Rebel Picket-Line Repulsed—A Refugee from Richmond—The Rebels Busily Mining.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Nov. 6.

The First Division of the Second Corps, now commanded by Gen. MILES, was reviewed yesterday by Gen. HANCOCK, and presented a fine appearance. This division has been largely reinforced by recruits, and is now one of the largest in the army. Gen. HANCOCK was enthusiastically cheered as he rode along the line. After the review, the principal officers present adjourned to Gen. MILES' quarters, where they partook of a collation, and spent an hour in social intercourse.

There was quite a lively time between the pickets on the left of the line Friday night, resulting in the loss of a few men on each side.

Yesterday a good deal of artillery firing took place near the Jerusalem plank road, but without loss to us.

Last night, the pickets in the same vicinity, opened fire shortly after dark, and kept it up sharply all night. At about 11 P. M., the rebels attempted to advance their picket-line here to recover some ground which our men took last week; but our soldiers being wide awake, made stern objection, and for an hour or two the exchange of compliments in the shape of lead was quite heavy. This is the old contested ground near what was called Fort Hell, where firing has been almost incessant, and extremely hot for three months, for which reason the place was thus designated.

A citizen of Richmond arrived within our lines yesterday morning, having left that city four days ago. He was in the liquor business, but fearing that the authorities would soon seize and put him in the army, he concluded to take an unceremonious departure. He tells the old stories of want and destitution in Richmond, of garroters operating nightly in the streets, the high prices of necessaries of life, &c. He also says the rebels in front of Petersburgh are busy mining under our works, but at what point could not be ascertained, as a strict guard is kept in the vicinity, and no one allowed near the place excepting those engaged in the work. Very little faith is placed in this statement.

All is quiet throughout the line.

W. D. McGREGOR.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Gen. Sherman's Position Perfectly Satisfactory—Evacuation of Johnsonville by Our Forces—The Gunboats and Transports Reported Destroyed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Nov. 6.

Scraps of reliable information from below continue to indicate that Gen. SHERMAN's position is perfectly satisfactory to himself and to all who understand it, and that Gen. SHERMAN is equally satisfied with Gen. Hood's position.

Developments are now progressing that will astonish and delight the country.

Beyond this advancement what news we have is contraband.

The *Democrat* contains an account of the evacuation of Johnsonville yesterday by the Federal commandant of that place, who is also reported to have destroyed all the transports and gunboats near that place, to prevent them falling into the hands of the re-inforced rebels.

The particulars of the affair are meagre and somewhat conflicting.

Movements of Gen. Hood—Preparations to Thwart His Designs—Wretched and Desperate Condition of His Army.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 7.

A letter received in this city by a naval officer, from an officer in command of one of the divisions of the Mississippi Squadron, dated Chattanooga, Nov. 1, says: "My boats have had two brushes with Hood's force, and repulsed them both times. He has now gone down below the Shoals, and a large portion of his army has crossed at Florence, for the invasion of Middle and East Tennessee. Gen. GROSS' brigade passed here to-day, on the road to Athens, to head him off.

Some prisoners, who wished to ship (though I sent them off to Nashville) represent Hood as tyrannical in the extreme. The men have lived two days on bread and water, only with the addition of pumpkins stolen by the way.

Hood suffers by wholesale desertions, and these people coming to us, say he intended moving southward, but was prevented by the threat of his soldiers to desert, if he did not give them the promised harvest in East Tennessee. He will likely be bagged. SHERMAN is pursuing, GROSS flanking, and THOMAS ahead."

Eight Steamboats Loaded with Government Stores Burned.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 7.

The correspondent of the *Journal*, writing from Johnsonville, Tenn., says:

"Eight steamboats loaded with Government stores have been burned here to prevent them from falling into the hands of the rebels."

Additional Details.

St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 7.

The *Democrat's* Cairo special says:

"Information from Paducah states that on Thursday last, FORREST, with a large force, placed batteries on the Tennessee River, within a mile and a half of Johnsonville, where three gunboats and eight transports were lying. Early Friday morning, FORREST moved the batteries up, and opened on the transports, which were fired by the shells, and the gunboats fell into the hands of the enemy, after being disabled. The crews and officers of the fleet were all taken prisoners. A large amount of Government stores and considerable artillery is reported captured. It is also supposed the supplies at Johnsonville were taken.

All is quiet along the White River River, in Arkansas.

St. Charles is reoccupied, and garrisoned with negro troops.

The War in the Southwest.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 7.

There is nothing further capable of notification to-night. The loss of Government property at Johnsonville is rumored to be greater than had been reported.

Indefinite rumors favorable to SHERMAN continue to be circulated.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

Depredations of the Chickamauga—Capture of the Speedwell—The Destruction of the Goodspeed.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 7.

The British bark *Victoria* arrived here to-day, 21 days from Miragone. She reports: Oct. 31, 7 P. M., saw a large fire bearing S. S. W.; stood for it and found a vessel, apparently American, of 300 tons, on fire from stem to stern, spars all gone and floating about; laid as near as the fire would permit, until midnight, hoping to pick up some of the crew, but saw none. When we left the vessel was burned to the water's edge and must soon have gone down.

The bark *Speedwell*, Capt. DIXON, from Boston, has arrived here. She reports: On the 2d inst., in latitude 40° 30', longitude 69° 10', was boarded by a boat from the rebel pirate *Chickamauga*, on board of which Capt. DIXON was ordered with his papers, and having on board, as passengers, a lady and child. Was bonded for $18,000 in gold, and allowed to proceed, after taking on board Capt. THOMPSON and four of the crew of the schooner *Otter*, which had been captured a few days previously, and has since been reported as fallen in with, scuttled and abandoned. The *Otter* was from Bangor, bound to Georgetown with potatoes.

Capt. DIXON says he learned on board that the schooner *Goodspeed*, before reported as captured by the *Tallahassee*, was captured by the *Chickamauga*.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

The Pirate Florida Captured by the Wachusett.

The Victory Gained Without the Loss of a Single Man.

The Privateer and Her Crew in our Possession.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 7.

The United States steamer *Kearsarge*, Capt. WINSLOW, arrived at this port to-day from St. Thomas, Oct. 31. She brings eight of the crew and the Surgeon of the pirate steamer *Florida*, captured by the United States steamer *Wachusett*, in the Bay of St. Salvador, Brazil, Oct. 7. Fifty-eight of the crew and twelve officers of the pirate were captured without the loss of a man. The *Wachusett*, with the *Florida*, was to leave St. Thomas on the 2d inst.

A VICTORY IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Blunt Defeats Gen. Price.

The Rebel Army in Swift Retreat.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 7.

A dispatch from Gen. BLUNT, dated Neosho, Mo., Oct. 30, says that on the 28th he came up with PRICE at Newtown, and after a severe fight of three or four hours, drove the enemy from the field in confusion, with the loss of over 200, including two Colonels. Our total loss was about 120. The Federal troops consisted of FORD's and JENNISON's brigades of BLUNT's division. The enemy was fully 10,000 strong. PRICE is retreating toward Cassville, and will be vigorously pursued. He is reported to still have large trains, and about ten thousand unarmed conscripts; but this is quite doubtful.

About six hundred and twenty rebel prisoners, captured from PRICE, arrived yesterday. Others are to come.

Attempted Robbery at Bellow's Falls, Vt.

BELLOW'S FALLS, Vt., Monday, Nov. 7.

An attempt was made Saturday night to rob the bank here, and came near being successful. The pseudo robbers broke open the outer door of the vault, but probably did not have time to proceed further. There is considerable excitement in the place.

OUR BLOCKADING SQUADRONS.

Particulars of the Capture of the Lucy and the Annie off Wilmington—Captures Reported by Admiral Farragut—Safety of Four of the Tecumseh's Crew—Expedition to St. Andrew's Bay, Florida.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 7.

It has already been announced that the Navy Department yesterday received dispatches from Rear-Admiral PORTER, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, announcing the capture of two more steamers off Wilmington, while running the blockade, viz.: the *Lucy* and the *Annie*. The following particulars are now stated:

The *Lucy* was captured on the 2d inst., by the *Santiago de Cuba*, having a cargo of 414 bales of cotton and 25 tons of tobacco. She was built in Liverpool by JONES, QUIGGIN & Co.: is an iron or steel side-wheel steamer of about 500 tons, and similar to the *Banshee*, captured some time ago and now in the naval service. The *Annie* was captured on the 31st ult., by the *Wilderness* and *Nyphon*, with a cargo of 518 bales of cotton, 30 tons of tobacco and 15 barrels of turpentine. She was built by DALGEON, of London; is a double screw iron steamer of about 400 tons, and is of the same class as the *Don*, now in the naval service, and some eight other steamers, which have been captured or destroyed within a year, all built by the same party.

The following captures have been reported by Admiral FARRAGUT:

Oct. 15, Mexican schooner *Louisa*, four miles south of St. Louis Pass, with assorted cargo. Oct. 19, three-masted schooner *Emily*, while running out of St. Louis Pass, with 130 bales of cotton. Both captured by the United States steamer *Mobile*, Lieut. GERAUD. Oct 12, British schooner *Louisa*, with a general cargo, captured by the *Chocura*, Lieut. R. W. MEADE, Jr. She belonged to Nassau, and was ostensibly bound from Havana to Matamoras; but when discovered she was making for Arkansas Pass.

Admiral FARRAGUT, under date of Oct. 25, says: In my dispatches reporting the action of Aug. 5, I remembered that four of the crew of the *Tecumseh*, swam ashore, and were taken prisoners by the rebels. By a flag of truce up the bay, I have ascertained their names; viz: George C. Overton, but probably James C. Oulsten is meant. J. Loughrey, P. McGinnis and —— Farrell. They were sent from Mobile on the 21st of August to Americus, Ga. Admiral STRIBLING, Commanding E. G. B. Squadron, communicates to the Navy Department the particulars of an expedition from the U. S. bark *Restless*, on blockade duty at St. Andrew's Bay, Fla. It resulted in the destruction of fifty salt boilers for making from 600 to 1,000 gallons each, and 95 kettles, 65 to 200 gallons each. Three hundred bushels of salt were also destroyed, 31 wagons, 500 cords of wood and 150 buildings—all being the property of the Confederates.

The Capture of the Albemarle.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 4.

Last Thursday night the Confederate ram *Albemarle* was blown up by a torpedo, near Plymouth, North Carolina:

We learn that a small torpedo-boat, manned by sixteen Yankees, proceeded down the river, capturing the picket boat, in which were eight pickets asleep. Two men were placed in charge of the prisoners, while the remaining fourteen proceeded on the expedition. The most remarkable part of the affair, as related to us, is that none of the crew of the ram were injured, and twelve out of fourteen captured. They succeeded in getting off with the eight pickets.

THE FATE OF LIEUT. CUSHING'S PARTY—ONLY ONE MAN OF THE GALLANT CREW INJURED.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 4.

The capture of Plymouth, N. C., by the enemy, is explained by later accounts. A lack of sufficient watchfulness on the part of our troops seems to have been the prime cause of the loss of the town. It seems that on Thursday night a party of eighteen men, belonging to the blockading fleet in Albemarle Sound, some eight or ten miles from Plymouth, took a small torpedo boat and started for Plymouth. On the way they found a small boat containing six of our men in the river, stationed there as picket guard; but all of them being asleep they were taken prisoners. Then, proceeding to Plymouth, they found the *Albemarle* at her wharf, and running the torpedo boat under her amidships, blew her up, causing damages from which she soon sunk.

Infantry was stationed on the wharf who fired on the assaulting party, and, after the *Albemarle* sunk, captured the whole of them, but no one was killed and only one man wounded.

There was no force of the enemy near Plymouth, with the exception of five or six gunboats in the sound, but the loss of the *Albemarle* opened the Roanoke to them, and hence the fall of the town.

Capt. ROBERTS, it is stated, commanded the *Albemarle*.

It is understood that there were no lives lost on the *Albemarle*, and there were very few men aboard at the time of the explosion of the torpedo.

Evening Exchange.

$100,000	Amer. Gold	250	800	R. I. & N. I.	73⅛
30,000	do	250⅛	400	do	b3 73
50,000	do	249⅜	1000	do	73
20,000	do	249⅜	200	do	73⅛
30,000	do	249⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	s3 127⅜
10,000	do	249	100	do	127⅜
15,000	O. & M. Cer.	29⅛	300	Cleve. & Pitts	105
10,000	do	b3 40	400	do	104⅛
1,000	do	s3 29⅛	2100	do	104
500	Erie R.	100	1200	Chi. & R. I.	90
800	do	b3 100	100	do	b3 89⅛
800	do	100⅛	400	do	s3 99⅛
100	do	s3 100⅛	200	do	99⅛
1400	do	100⅛	400	do	99⅛
300	do	s5 100⅛	500	Chic. & N. W.	44⅜
100	do	s3 100⅛	700	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	80⅛
100	Hudson R. R.	122	100	do	80⅜
700	Reading R.	134	1800	P. Ft. W. & C.	102
100	Mich. Cen. R.	127⅛	100	do	s10 102
100	do	b3 127⅛	100	M. & P. Du Ch.	63
100	Quick. Min.	s30 83⅜	100	Cum. Coal Co.	b3 50⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co.	86	400	do	50⅜
100	do	b10 36⅛	400	do	50⅛

After the "call" the stock market was not so strong. Large sales of Gold after the "call" were made at 249 up to 250, at which figure it stood when the report closed.

[Advertisement.]

MOST REMARKABLE

in its effects, and most useful in its application, the Fragrant Sozodont has become the most popular Dentifrice in existence. Tis used and praised by everybody.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Disease of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Corsica, for Nassau—Mrs. Kemp, 8 children and servant, Nassau; Mrs. Carroll, Miss I. Baxter, Mrs. Lachaume, Nassau; A. Scott, New-York; Jules Lachaume, New-York; J. Watson, Nassau; Mr. and Mrs. J. Jewitt, England; J. P. Nutt, New-York; C. Mayoll, A. Roldaw, J. Parmental, Havana; J. M. Nin and son, J. P. Richardson, New-York; S. F. Parmelee, Newark; Wm. Richardson, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Burdoer and 2 children, Havana; Mr. Mrs. and Wm. Marshall, Nassau; Mrs. M. A. Stewart, Richmond; Mr. Esmard, Mrs. E. A. Hoed and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. George, Mrs. Dunscomb and child, Nassau; Mrs. Smith, New-York; J. W. Van Riper, A. Sache, J. Sache, Nassau; S. Daily, Havana; T. E. Murphy, Nassau; H. S. Wolfe, New-York; J. T. Williams, Nassau; A. Graham, Canada; J. Jacobs, New-York; C. T. Sund, T. H. C. Rae, Nassau; A. W. Langdus, Geneva; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Rathway, Nassau; Miss Farrington, Miss Rathway, Mrs. Upsher, New-York; Mrs. Robinson, Westchester; Mrs. T. Saunders, child and servant; Miss Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Squires, T. C. Squires, R. E. Rigby, Nassau; Jas. Carroll, New-York; E. C. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Butler, Nassau; Mrs. Mathews and 2 daughters, Toronto; Mme. de Norie, 2 children and 2 servants, France; Dr. Kirkwood and wife, Nassau; Mr. and Mrs. E. Gove, 2 children and servant, Nassau; P. Brady, New-York; Mrs. J. J. Twille, 3 children and servant, Mrs. H. E. Johnson and daughter, Nassau; Mme. Arland, France; W. E. O'Connor, Havana; J. W. Croony, Jas. Safues, Nassau; Mrs. E. de Villard and son, Baltimore; Mme. Doin, France; Miss Biglow, New-York; H. S. Saunders, R. P. Saunders, Nassau; Mme. Clero and child, France; Mr. Loyd, Nassau; J. H. Caldwell, New-Orleans; L. H. Biglow, New-York; J. Caler, Havana; E. Dexter, Brooklyn; C. Hafues, Germany; P. Mead, Thomas Curley, J. Barthmour, Havana; W. C. Forsyth, Ireland; L. Monlin, Havana; Rev. E. D. Nicholson, New-York; Thomas Merrill, Nova Scotia; J. Roker, Nassau; D. Graham, H. Hardy, E. Palmer, J. L. Fennell, New-York; H. M. Ballett, Boston; John Williams, P. Jennings, Geo. Hamilton, S. Dunbar, A. Dick, P. Lafferty, J. Cloke, John Redman, D. Bunter, John A. Sands, A. Wood, J. Watson, Wm. Mitchell, C. H. Peirce, Geo. Holden, A. Riche and eight colored men.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Liberty, from Havana—J. McLeod Murphy, Robert B. Watson, Charles Allain, J. G. Hargous, J. Selvas, Luis Magi, Francis Mignati, O. K. Morney, A. O. Allen, F. C. Cassal, L. Machado, Eugene Guenand, John Pearce, Thos. Wilson.

In steamship Star of the South, from Fortress Monroe—Surgeon Chas. E. Washburne, 112th N. Y. Vols.; Chaplain W. L. Hyde, do.; Lieut. Jno. Dickson, do.; Lieut. L. B. S. Mattison, 81st N. Y. Vols.; Oscar Smith, 13th Indiana; L. H. Chamberlain, 13th Indiana, and 140 in the steerage.

Nov. 7—In steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool—S. Peckham, F. B. Watts, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Robinson and child, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Duffty, A. B. Duhallet, Mr. Harrod, Mrs. Higgins and child, Mr. Bidwell, Mrs. S. Brown and child, Mr. Gildersleeve.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 38 | Sun sets..... 4 50 | Moon sets..12 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 07 | Gov. Island.. 2 56 | Hell Gate.. 4 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 7.

Cleared.

Steamship Empire City, Barton, New Orleans, M. O. Roberts.

Steamers Petrel, Howard, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore.

Ships Mary O'Brien, Vesper, St. John, N. B., Snow & Burgess; Vanguard, Russell, New-Orleans, W. H. Robson; Granite State, Jacobs, San Francisco, Merchant & Carver.

Bark Lamplighter, Baker, Port Royal, T. M. Bixbey & Co.

Brigs Favorite, Prindle, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Poinsett, Means, Boston, Brett, Son & Co.; Sea Bird, (Br.) Steves, St. John, N. B., F. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners Jack Easy, (Br.) Butterwell, Hall's Island, N. S., D. R. De Wolf; Sarah E. Jones, Fisk, Washington, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.) Prouse, Liverpool Oct. 25, and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 890 passengers to Williams & Guion. Oct. 28, 10 30 P. M., passed Cape Clear. Oct. 30, lat. 40 31, lon. 33 09, spoke H. M. S. Barracouta, on a cruise. Nov. 6, lat. 40 10, lon. 68 50, spoke steamship City of Cork, hence for Queenstown.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Mitchouse, Liverpool Oct. 26, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Oct. 26, at 5 P. M., off Crosby lightship, passed steamship Asia, bound in. Nov. 4, at 8 A. M., lat. 43 10, lon. 52, passed a brig-rigged steamship, bound E.

French steam transport Ardecke, Capt. Mer, Vera Cruz, for Toulon, France, 16 ds., with 1,000 soldiers. Put into this port for coal.

Steamship Liberty, Wilson, Havana Nov. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Hargous & Co.

Steamship Star of the South, Woodhull, Fortress Monroe Nov. 5, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Western Metropolis, Hilton, Fortress Monroe, with troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Montauk, Greenman, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport America, Clift, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport John Rice, Boyd, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Cumbria, Buckman, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Sentinel, Taylor, Washington, 48 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Nov. 6, off Chatham, was spoken by U. S. gunboat Maumee, Parker, cruising.

Steamer John Gibson, Bowen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. J. Taylor & Co.

WIND—At sunset, W.

Sailed.

Nov. 6—Ships John Clark, Tornado.
Schooners R. White, Gen. Anderson, Rosalie, James H. Seguine.
7th—Steamship Corsica and Petrel.
Ship American Eagle.
Brigs Hroar and Panther.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Nov. 7—Arr. ship Gem of the Ocean, Calcutta; barks Medora, Buenos Ayres; Springbok, St. Domingo; R. B. Walker, Cardenas; Sarah Bryant, Havana; Scotoff, Baltimore; brigs C. B. Allen, Miragoane; Virginia, Chester River; Morning Light, Lorando; Waltham, Turks Island; Crunes, Pictou; Whitaker, Elizabethport; schrs Mary E. Walker, Cape Hayden; Freeman, Jacmel; E. Arcularius, Sea Flower and Mary Alice, New-York. Below, schr. Princess, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Martins, Oct. 7, brig [illegible], for New-York in 3 ds.

At Ragged Island, Oct. 25, brig Estafane, Welch, ldg. salt for New-York.

At Aux Cayes, Oct. 19, brig Fashion, for New-York in 10 ds.

At Gonaives, Oct. 23, brig Times, for Boston.

[PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.]

Arr. from New-York, T. Gottorp, at Shanghai; Casiterides and Queensland, at Whampoa; Anna, Apollo, Carolina and Maribelle, in the Straits of Sunda; Moldarian, at Hong Kong; Carl Constantine, off Warren Point; Laurel, at ——.

Arr. from Boston, Kallone, in Straits of Sunda.

Arr. from San Francisco, Sirius, Belvidere and Antelope, at Hong Kong; Rattler, at Manila.

Mem.—Ship Juliet Trundy, from Antwerp for New-York, put into Deal, leaky, 25th.

HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD SCALES.

In general use by the United States Government.

Every scale warranted.

HOWE, BOUVIER, No. 304 Broadway, New-York.

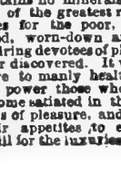
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN

For the

CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the Urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

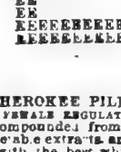


CHEROKEE INJECTION OR WASH is intended as an ally or assistant to the *Cherokee Remedy*. Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding, heat and pain, instead of the burning and almost unbearable pain that is experienced with nearly all cheap quack injections.

By the use of the *Cherokee Remedy* and *Cherokee Injection*—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed in male or female.

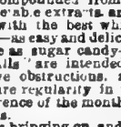
CHEROKEE CURE!

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-abuse, such as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.



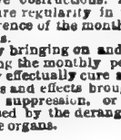
This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely. It has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to subdue the most stubborn cases.

To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not!* The *Cherokee Cure* will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.



DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE.

This medicine is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, and is entirely new and different from any preparation known for the class of diseases for which this is intended. It contains no minerals. It is one of the greatest restoratives for the poor, debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotees of pleasure ever discovered. It will restore to manly health and full power those who have become satiated in the gardens of pleasure, and cause their appetites to eagerly thrill for the luxuries of life.



This ELIXIR cures Hysteria, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart and Impotency. It restores mental power and the appetite, and causes the rose to mount the cheek of pale, and the debilitated man or woman to feel vigorous and strong, the young and ambitious blood to course through every vein, the nerves to become strong, and the fires of new life and vigor to reanimate the entire body, building up the constitution, restoring joy and life to many a sad and darkened fireside.

CHEROKEE PILLS.

FEMALE REGULATOR.

Compounded from pure vegetable extracts, and coated with the best white sugar—as easy and delicious to take as sugar candy—these "Pills" are intended to remove obstructions, and to insure regularity in the occurrence of the monthly periods.

By bringing on and regulating the monthly periods, they effectually cure all diseases and effects brought on by suppression, or those caused by the deranged female organs.

☞ They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and end with it ALL the effects that spring from it. Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate.

PRICES OF THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

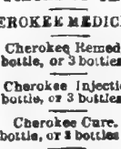
Cherokee Remedy, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Injection, $1 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Cure, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Dr. Wright's Elixir, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Pills, for Females, $1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.

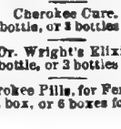


We send all of the Cherokee Medicines by express (except the Cherokee Pills, these are sent by mail, free,) on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion of each individual case. We prescribe no minerals.

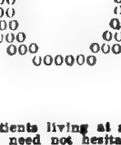
Patients living at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us. We have treated successfully the afflicted in all portions of the world, by correspondence.

Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and the full particulars in regard to their cases, in order to give a full knowledge of their complaints, and, unless a cure is possible, we will not hold out inducements to them in order to sell our medicine.



We wish all to distinctly understand that our preparations are not cheap ones. We do not fill a quart bottle with worthless trash and sell it for a dollar; but we do claim that our medicines are far superior to any preparation ever placed before the public, and that they have real intrinsic worth and merit. That they will cure the diseases for which we recommend them more promptly and thoroughly than any others. One trial will convince the most skeptical.

The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these—those which they can get at a cheap price and make more money by selling than they can on the Cherokee Medicines. As you value your health—aye, the health of your offspring—do not be deceived by such unprincipled druggists.



All letters asking advice or ordering our medicines, will meet with prompt attention.

Address the Sole Proprietors,
Dr W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
No. 66 Liberty-st.,
New-York.

READ THE CERTIFICATES,

AND THEN TRY IT.

WE GUARANTEE

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

TO CURE THE WORST

CASE OF DYSPEPSIA

IN EXISTENCE,

AND WILL PAY

$1,000 REWARD

for any certificate published which does not prove, on investigation, to be genuine. C. G. CLARK & CO.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

CURES DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

CURES SICK HEADACHE AND HEARTBURN.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH, CHOLERA MORBUS AND DYSENTERY.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Cures like magic

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4096. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS

VICTORY!

GLORIOUS RESULT YESTERDAY.

Election of Lincoln and Johnson.

Terrible Defeat of McClellan.

THE UNION TRIUMPHANT.

New-England a Solid Phalanx.

New-York for Lincoln and Fenton

Defeat of Governor Seymour and His Friends.

Gain of Five Union Congressmen in the State.

Election of Raymond, Dodge, Darling, Conklin and Humphrey.

Pennsylvania Union on the Home Vote.

HEAVY UNION GAINS.

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE ALL RIGHT.

Heavy Union Gains in New-Jersey.

The Great Northwest Solid for Lincoln.

DETAILS OF THE RETURNS.

THE VOTE OF THE CITY.

PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR.

District		PRESIDENT. Lincoln.	PRESIDENT. McClellan.	GOVERNOR. Fenton.	GOVERNOR. Seymour.
1st Ward	1	42	604	44	602
	2	63	491	61	493
	3	34	540	35	534
	4	40	116	36	97
	5	32	311	32	307
Total		213	2161	207	2133
2d Ward	1	127	144	128	140
	2	69	194	60	195
Total		196	338	188	335
3d Ward	1	77	223	73	224
	2	85	121	84	126
	3	53	113	51	112
	4	11	44	11	44
Total		227	500	221	506
4th Ward	1	162	259	165	256
	2	77	105	79	102
	3	34	309	34	261
	4	85	324	80	326
	5	17	255	17	256
	6	14	322	12	316
	7	45	343	30	352
Total		434	2379	397	2403
5th Ward	1	92	198	93	196
	2	99	159	96	163
	3	103	295	103	302
	4	277	229	273	235
	5	85	301	78	304
	6	137	200	140	266
	7	158	269	157	263
	8	78	278	80	274
Total		1022	2038	1019	2020
6th Ward	1	18	64	21	61
	2	32	347	31	347
	3	41	336	43	336
	4	55	303	50	277
	5	21	113	19	110
	6	61	656	63	653
	7	28	280	20	284
	8	45	295	36	281
	9	28	680	....	....
Total		329	3467	....	....
7th Ward	1	166	367	167	365
	2	58	599	51	603
	3	120	301	115	302
	4	70	259	65	265
	5	96	113	96	110
	6	275	606	....	....
	7	166	367	....	....
	8	115	342	118	339
	9	118	270	111	266
	10	56	476	56	472
	11	72	331	63	326
Total		1210	4060	....	....
8th Ward	1	122	344	127	345
	2	177	415	179	415
	3	110	300	108	303
	4	131	182	132	178
	5	76	196	65	198
	6	180	176	185	178
	7	231	290	216	288
	8	220	324	231	333
	9	156	264	159	262
	10	71	296	73	294
	11	101	256	94	257
	12	48	215	46	213
Total		1619	2961	1630	2974
9th Ward	1	246	475	244	476
	2	263	316	266	263
	3	515	462	509	456
	4	287	272	282	279
	5	311	291	319	291
	6	223	183	224	183
	7	264	242	261	240
	8	295	223	290	226
	9	208	231	215	208
	10	217	208	220	217
	11	288	208	293	207
	12	190	306	196	301
Total		3488	3844	3655	3734
10th Ward	1	292	331	277	333
	2	315	422	313	413
	3	378	457	364	464
	4	261	396	194	388
	5	316	402	296	407
	6	298	339	275	346
Total		1690	2347	1619	2351
11th Ward	1	119	263	114	266
	2	112	572	103	572
	3	144	368	142	380
	4	178	369	173	371
	5	152	317	149	318
	6	84	157	78	156
	7	75	410	71	409
	8	169	345	166	343
	9	140	180	144	186
	10	94	183	98	178
	11	140	263	138	263
	12	86	299	81	303
	13	78	406	78	403
	14	156	263	149	264
	15	50	186	51	181
	16	107	311	108	306
	17	48	254	51	252
	18	119	363	....	....
Total		1998	5532	....	....
12th Ward	1	93	349	90	348
	2	299	440	302	444
	3	282	679	240	681
	4	411	369	417	366
	5	99	494	91	492
	6	101	337	103	331
Total		1305	2,668	1,273	2,485
13th Ward	1	199	368	195	369
	2	173	414	172	419
	3	122	525	123	519
	4	117	409	117	411
	5	153	306	147	304
	6	139	267	133	265
	7	58	183	53	181
	8	142	297	137	301
Total		1,106	2,767	1,077	2,769
14th Ward	1	59	187	....	....
	2	29	670	30	670
	3	102	620	76	634
	4	41	609	37	38
	5	120	363	129	30
	6	139	356	136	360
	7	116	259	114	252
	8	80	319	80	362
	9	92	661	80	511
	10	82	286	78	267
Total		859	4229	....	....
15 Ward	1	288	260	275	262
	2	271	275	283	276
	3	137	394	131	299
	4	251	225	343	219
	5	161	88	162	85
	6	273	127	268	130
	7	159	85	162	82
	8	251	285	....	....
	9	309	160	....	....
	10	153	171	....	....
Total		2344	1970	....	....
16th Ward	1	307	278	302	280
	2	302	454	305	451
	3	303	351	360	470
	4	303	351	....	....
	5	183	393	294	378
	6	424	382	....	....
	7	211	463	211	456
	8	29	125	....	....
	9	387	275	390	276
	10	215	287	237	285
Total		2,685	3,359	....	....
17th Ward	1	251	248	238	255
	2	264	377	250	374
	3	232	382	243	354
	4	257	358	253	361
	5	319	409	319	406
	6	287	228	283	222
	7	403	327	400	324
	8	104	364	103	365
	9	61	489	47	502
	10	66	210	67	209
	11	108	412	108	411
	12	141	426	133	430
	13	185	290	181	280
	14	43	451	44	450
	15	96	404	69	402
	16	213	361	208	362
	17	99	435	99	433
	18	106	449	360	444
	19	211	444	208	448
Total		3425	7031	3613	7047
18th Ward	1	358	214	370	210
	2	482	371	....	....
	3	498	287	479	286
	4	178	124	177	122
	5	176	154	184	152
	6	246	365	245	353
	7	181	290	181	284
	8	87	200	90	197
	9	158	243	157	244
	10	68	306	67	308
	11	154	317	142	321
	12	46	346	46	342
	13	31	468	31	475
	14	36	318	34	320
	15	58	411	54	467
Total		2678	4424	....	....
19th Ward	1	267	507	208	502
	2	157	454	153	425
	3	347	392	251	383
	4	240	467	239	472
	5	163	298	163	295
	6	302	348	266	382
	7	191	467	188	442
	8	191	281	198	276
	9	247	369	252	362
Total		1941	3674	1918	3575
20th Ward	1	92	440	276	385
	2	189	303	192	303
	3	273	588	....	....
	4	113	360	....	....
	5	101	506	102	506
	6	328	245	326	246
	7	321	224	311	220
	8	164	419	162	4.6
	9	170	474	168	474
	10	169	367	169	366
	11	224	607	226	573
	12	186	336	194	337
	13	182	357	189	352
	14	311	427	318	431
Total		2874	5553	....	....
21st Ward	1	199	310	196	303
	2	127	438	132	419
	3	164	414	152	418
	4	141	446	140	441
	5	125	437	127	431
	6	84	278	82	277
	7	66	334	61	333
	8	158	145	180	145
	9	205	285	208	250
	10	228	309	241	313
	11	247	258	247	250
	12	290	264	298	201
	13	376	165	363	181
	14	340	176	321	275
Total		2,767	4,173	2,788	42,28
22d Ward	1	135	396	138	389
	2	248	430	247	419
	3	248	394	253	388
	4	281	280	275	284
	5	169	237	166	222
	6	137	165	131	161
	7	144	278	141	262
	8	200	218	198	220
	9	232	356	228	356
	10	163	314	153	310
	11	197	434	200	433
	12	69	308	68	307
	13	78	218	78	215
	14	78	138	74	128
Total		2360	4136	2340	4130

New-York City Recapitulated.

Ward.	Lincoln.	McClellan
First	213	2,162
Second	186	338
Third	207	500
Fourth	435	2,379
Fifth	1,022	2,038
Sixth	326	2,457
Seventh	1,230	4,096
Eighth	1,619	3,202
Ninth	3,488	3,745
Tenth	1,690	2,347
Eleventh	1,928	5,462
Twelfth	1,365	2,490
Thirteenth	1,106	2,767
Fourteenth	859	4,229
Fifteenth	2,244	1,970
Sixteenth	2,746	3,478
Seventeenth	3,425	7,031
Eighteenth	2,678	4,424
Nineteenth	1,941	3,674
Twentieth	2,874	5,553
Twenty-first	2,767	4,177
Twenty-second	2,366	4,127
Total	36,912	73,769

The Vote for Governor.

The vote for Governor by Ward Districts is incomplete. The following is the total in the several wards:

Ward.	Fenton.	Seymour.	Ward.	Fenton.	Seymour.
1	207	2,133	12	1,273	2,495
2	188	335	13	1,077	2,769
3	221	500	14	809	4-247
4	397	2,422	15	2,237	1,960
5	1,012	2,020	16	1,864	3,425
6	349	3,439	17	3,612	7,047
7	1,198	4,641	18	2,261	4,370
8	1,520	3,274	19	1,918	3,576
9	3,865	2,714	20	3,071	5,589
10	1,519	2,361	21	2,788	4,228
11	1,948	5,533	22	2,340	4,130
Totals				36,858	73,717
Seymour's majority					37,162

Lieutenant-Governor.

Ward.	Alvord.	Jones.	Wards.	Alvord.	Jone
1	207	2133	12	1268	2483
2	188	334	13	1078	3770
3	221	498	14	810	4246
4	396	2472	15	2288	1968
5	1010	2030	16	2652	3421
6	346	3435	17	3355	7043
7	1196	4060	18	2247	4388
8	1518	3276	19	1913	3592
9	3496	3820	20	3065	5694
10	1621	2288	21	2767	4148
11	1950	5538	22	2342	4133
Total				36063	73790

Canal Commissioner.

The vote for Canal Commissioner in this city stands Alberger, Union, 36,081; Lord, Democrat, 73,787.

State Prison Inspector.

The vote for State Prison differs but little from that of Canal Commissioner—Forrest, Union, receiving 36,092, and McNeil, Democrat, 73,722.

Fourth Congressional District.

William Walsh, 5,000; Carolin O'Brien Bryant, 1,628; Morgan Jones, 8,445.

The First District of the First Ward, First, Second and Fourth District of the Sixth Ward are missing. Jones is elected.

Fifth Congressional District.

Nelson Taylor..... 9,144
Wm. B. McCay..... 4,174
E. E. Ellery..... 3,948

Sixth Congressional District.

Ninth and Fifteenth Wards complete, with Sixteenth Ward, except Third District:

Henry J. Raymond, 7,156.
Elijah Ward, 6,540.
E. P. Morton, 438.
R. C. Hawkins, 129.

Seventh Congressional District.

Chandler, 9,461.
Boardman, 4,711.

The First, Second, Third, Ninth, Eleventh and Eighteenth Districts of the Seventeenth Ward are Missing.

Chandler is elected.

Eighth Congressional District.

W. B. Dodge..... 6,573
James Brooks..... 6,329
T. J. Barr..... 3,302

1st and 2d District, 18th Ward; 1st, 9th, 11th and 14th, of the 20th Ward, and 1st, 5th, 11th and 14th, of the 21st Ward, are missing.

Ninth Congressional District.

Darling.....5,201 Henrick.....3,667
Wood.....4,408 Smith.....240

The Third District of the Twelfth Ward is missing. Darling is elected.

New-York Congressmen Elected.

Dis.		Dis.	
1	S. Tabor, Dem.	17	C. T. Hulburd, Union.
2	T. G. Bergen, Dem.	18	
3	J. Humphrey, Union.	19	D. Hubbard, jr., Un.
4	M. Jones, Dem.	20	A. H. Laflin, Union.
5	N. Taylor, Dem.	21	R. Conklin, Union.
6	H. J. Raymond, Un.	22	S. T. Holmes, Union.
7	J. W. Chanler, Dem.	23	T. T. Davis, Union.
8	Wm. E. Dodge, U.	24	T. M. Pomeroy, Union.
9	Wm. A. Darling, U.	25	D. Morris, Union.
10	W. Radford, Dem.	26	G. W. Hotchkiss, Union
11	J. A. Ketcham Un.	27	H. Ward, Union.
12		28	R. Hart, Union.
13	E. N. Hubbell, Dem.	29	B. Van Horn, Union.
14	C. Goodyear, Dem.	30	
15	J. C. Griswold, Union.	31	H. Van Aernam, Union
16	O. Kellogg, Union.		

Assemblymen Probably Elected.

First District—Jacob L. Smith, Dem.
Second District—Bryan Gaughan, Dem.
Third District—Geo. Leutrell, Dem.
Fourth District—Joel Sammis, Union.
Fifth District—Chas. T. Polhemus, Union.
Sixth District—Wm. Higgins, Union.
Seventh District—Thomas E. Stewart, Union.
Eighth District—Jacob Geebacher, Dem.
Ninth District—Samuel C. Reed, Union.
Tenth District—Patrick McGrave, Dem.
Eleventh District—Robert Usher, Union.
Twelfth District—Joseph A. Lyons, Dem.
Thirteenth District—Joel W. Mason, Union.
Fourteenth District—Michael N. Salmon, Dem.
Fifteenth District—Col. J. B. Van Buren, Union.
Sixteenth District—Henry Arcularius, Dem.
Seventeenth District—S. P. Ingraham, Jr. Union.
Union, 8; Dem. 9. Union gain of 6 over last year.

County Ticket Election.

SHERIFF—John Kelly.
COUNTY CLERK—Wm. C. Couner, (probable.)
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—A. Oakey Hall.
CITY JUDGE—Abram D. Russell.
SUPERVISOR—John Fox.
CORONERS—Cr. Schirmer, Robert Gamble, John Wildey, Wm. C. Gover.

THE TOTAL VOTE AND THE REGISTRY.

The following table shows the total vote in each of the wards of the city on President and its total registration. It will be readily seen that the wards, which polled such a heavy increase of the Democratic vote, are those in which the vote exceeds the registration—undoubtedly the work of fraud:

Wards.	Total vote.	No. registered.
1	2380	2122
2	524	603
3	727	993
4	2813	3162
5	3060	3457
6	3788	4142
7	5320	6138
8	4821	4992
9	7263	8057
10	4087	5010
11	7522	8731
12	3883	4238
13	3873	4619
14	5088	3829
15	4212	4670
16	6234	7099
17	10456	13756
18	7102	8283
19	5515	6779
20	7622	9409
21	6944	8306
22	6492	6877
Total	109,653	124,591

No returns have been received from two districts. The registration in six districts was not reported.

NEW-YORK STATE.

Kings County Election Returns.

Wards.	Dis.	McClellan.	Lincoln.
I.	1	252	230
	2	335	140
II.	1	400	95
	2	652	257
III.	1	268	211
	2	299	398
	3	207	478
IV.	1	287	375
	2	419	424
	3	344	243
V.	1	345	84
	2	487	227
V.	3	402	242
	4	469	205
VI.	1	774	304
	2	334	205
	3	573	260
VII.	1	317	232
	2		
	3	240	238
	4	177	276
VIII.	1	367	255
	2	511	263
IX.	1	741	260
	2	240	215
	3	488	419
	4	205	200
X.	1	238	343
	2	568	270
	3	302	341
XI.	1	351	351
	2	538	213
	3	181	189
	4	656	316
	5	173	336
XII.	1	667	52
	2	736	126
XIII.	1	278	385
	2	376	465
	3	307	465
	4	278	490
XIV.	1	575	90
	2	532	220
	3	376	176
	4	247	216
XV.	1		
	2	409	542
XVI.	1		
	2	368	416
	3		
	4	548	241
XVII.	1	472	464
	2	311	465
XVIII	1	261	163
	2	209	200
XIX.	1	129	152
	2	153	333
	3	283	290
XX.	1	150	335
	2	242	533
	3	232	461
	4	167	240
New Lots			
Flatbush			
Flatlands			
New Utrecht		299	126
Gravesend		136	96
Total		23,515	18,191

Flatbush, Lincoln 191; McClellan, 214.
Flatlands, Lincoln 164; McClellan 119.

The election in Brooklyn passed off quietly. Nothing whatever occurred to warrant the interference of the police authorities. A large vote was polled resulting in the election of the following officers:

Congress—2d District—Tunis G. Bergen, Dem.
Congress—3d District—James Humphrey, Rep., by about 300 majority.
Register—Hugh McLaughlin, Dem.
County Clerk—John J. White, Dem.
Coroner—James Devaucene, Dem.
Superintendent of Poor—Joseph Attebram, Dem.
Justice of Sessions—Stephen I. Voorhis, Dem.
Police Justice—James H. Cornwell, Dem., prob'ly.
Justice of Peace, First District—Michael Walsh, Dem.
Justice of Peace, Second District—James Buckley, Dem.
Assembly, First District—Jarvis Whitman, Dem.
Assembly, Second District—William D. Veeder, Dem.
Assembly, Third District—Stephen Haynes, Dem., probably.
Assembly, Fourth District—Patrick Burns, Dem.
Assembly, Fifth District—John Perry, Rep.
Assembly, Sixth District—Henry C. Boswell, Dem.
Assembly, Seventh District—Jacob Worth, Rep., probably.

ALDERMEN.

Second Ward—Daniel McLaughlin, Dem.
Fourth Ward—Lewis F. Newman, Dem.
Sixth Ward—George P. Willey, Rep., probably.
Eighth Ward—Joseph Wilson, Democrat.
Tenth Ward—Francis Kelly, Democrat.
Twelfth Ward—Dennis O'Keefe, Democrat.
Fourteenth Ward—Edward Murphy, Democrat, probably.
Sixteenth Ward—John A. Saal, Democrat.
Eighteenth Ward—Fred. W. Kalbfleisch, Democrat.
Twentieth Ward—John K. Bulmer, Republican.

SUPERVISORS.

First Ward—Alex. Maggrothy, Rep., probably.
Third Ward—John J. Studwell, Republican.
Fifth Ward—William H. Furey.
Seventh Ward—E. W. Bloom, Dem., probably.
Ninth Ward—George G. Herman, Democrat.
Eleventh Ward—John Lawrence, Dem., probably.
Thirteenth Ward—Charles W. Chesnire, probably.
Fifteenth Ward—Charles C. Talbott. Republican.
Seventeenth Ward—Stephen Clark, Republican.
Nineteenth Ward—Fred. W. Sholes, Republican.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Middletown, Second District, 473 majority for McClellan, and 487 for Seymour.

Sixth Districts gave McClellan 1,058 majority.

The returns from Richmond County indicate that the Democrats have carried it by from 1,500 to 1,600 Democratic majority.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

West Farms—McClellan, 58 majority; Seymour, 36; Radford, Dem., for Congress, 53 majority. Strong, Union, for Assembly, has 12 majority.

Yonkers gives McClellan, 233 majority; Seymour, 244 majority; Radford, Dem., for Congress, 194 majority.

Vote of New Rochelle complete. McClellan, 381; Lincoln, 239.

East Chester, First District, Lincoln, 269; McClellan 308. Fenton, 269; Seymour, 367. Radford, Democrat, for Congress has 97 majority. Second District, McClellan 92 majority.

Pelham 78 Union majority.
Tarrytown, 4 for Lincoln.
Beekmantown, McClellan 71 majority.
Machattan, 314 Democratic majority.
Peekskill, 22 Democratic majority.
Mamaroneck, McClellan's majority, 25; Seymour's 24.
Portchester—Dem. majority, 111; Seymour's, 108; Radford for Congress, 114.
Sing Sing gives McClellan 134 majority.
Brandreth, (Union,) is probably elected to the Assembly.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

Sheridan, 79 Union majority: Fenton, 92 majority.
Fredonia, 173 Lincoln majority; Fenton, 168 majority.
Randolph, Lincoln, 116 majority.
Jamestown, Lincoln, 649 majority.
Westfield, Lincoln, 231 majority.
Chautauqua, Lincoln, 172 majority.
Ripley, Lincoln, 92 majority.
Portland, Lincoln, 87 majority.
Forrestville, 47 Union majority.
Perrysburgh, 130 Union majority.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Pawlings, Lincoln 278; McClellan, 154; Fenton, for Governor, 281; Seymour, 150; Ketcham, (Rep.,) for Congress, 283; Nelson, (Dem.,) 145; Howard, (Rep.,) for Assembly, 284; Hopkins, (Dem.,) 144.

Rhinebeck, 98 Union majority; Fenton, 96 majority; Ketcham, Union, for Congress, 87 majority.

Poughkeepsie City—Lincoln's majority, 249; Fenton's majority, 247; Ketchum, (Union,) for Congress, 305 majority.

Armenia—Lincoln, 311; McClellan, 221; Fenton, 312; Seymour, 211; Ketcham, for Congress, Republican, 333; Nelson, for Congress, Democrat, 195.

North Salem—Lincoln, 236; McClellan, 110; Fenton, 236; Seymour, 110; Brandeth, Republican, 129 majority.

Northeast—McClellan, 188; Lincoln, 136; Seymour, 187; Fenton, 136; Nelson, Democrat, for Congress, 183; Ketchan, Republican, 236.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Cuba, Lincoln, 116 majority.
Belvidere, Lincoln, 14 majority.
Harsdale, Lincoln, 33 majority.
Angelica, Lincoln, 180 majority.
Phillipsville, 154 Union majority.
Frenchville, 122 Union majority.
Scio, 26 Union majority.
Alfred, 24 Union majority.
Andover, 210 Union majority.
Alleghany, 78 Democratic majority.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

Little Valley, Lincoln 74 majority.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

Cameron, Lincoln, 127 majority.
Addison, Lincoln, 10 majority.
Canishes, Lincoln, 174 majority.
Adrian, 76 Union majority.
Hornellsville, 96 Democratic majority.
Rathboneville, 76 Union majority.
Bath, 278 Republican majority. Fenton, 288.
Campbell, Rep., majority 170.
Condocton, Rep., majority 71.
Wayland, Dem., majority 79; Seymour 81.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Newburgh, 180 Union majority.
Goshen, 196 Dem. majority.
Blooming Grove, 123 Union majority.
Southfield, 55 Union majority.
Mount Hope, 40 Union majority.
Deerpark, 102 Dem. majority; Seymour, 112 majority; Winfield, Dem., for Congress, 76 majority.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Trumansburgh, 54 Union majority.
Ithaca, 43 Union majority.
Danbury, 150 Union majority.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Homer, 490 Union majority.
Homer, 486 Union majority.
Cortland, 496 Union majority.
Scott, 172 Union majority.
Marsipos, 135 Union majority.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Syracuse, 72 Union majority.

All three of the Union members of the Assembly are elected. Hon. I. T. Davis is reelected to Congress. Returns from towns give Union majorities as follows: Dewitt, 79; Fabius, 243; Geddes, 34; Lafayette, 55; two districts of Manlius, 224; Lysander 226; one district of Clay, 146; Camillus, 10; Union gain, 16. First district of Onondaga, 137; first district of Pompey, 64; Van Buren, 71; Spofford, first district, Lincoln's majority, 70; Fenton, 74. The county has given over 2,700 Union majority.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

This city goes Lincoln—162 majority.
Afton Union majority 80.
Salabridge Union majority 150.
Sixteen towns give a Union majority of 1,100. The remaining towns will make it 1,350.

WYOMING COUNTY.

Athica, 14 Union majority.
Warsaw, Democratic majority, 170.
Wyoming County gives Lincoln 1,579 majority.

MONROE COUNTY.

Rochester City, complete, 62 Democratic majority. Union gain over last year 137 and 290 over 1862. Hart, Union, is elected to Congress.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Lima, 59 Union majority.
Springwater, 270 Union majority.
Livonia, 219 Republican majority.
Leroy, Republican majority, 71.
Alexander, Union majority, 164.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Two-thirds of the county give a gain for the Union ticket thus far over last year, when the majority in the county was 1,164. This indicates a majority in the county of 1,300.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Mount Hope 4 Democrat majority. The following is the vote for Gov.—Seymour 193: Fenton, 193—a tie. Morvin for assembly has one majority.
Cochecton, Democratic, majority 293.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Newtown, Second District, Lincoln 218; McClellan, 353.

Flushing, McClellan, 385 majority; Seymour, 374 majority; Turner, (Democrat,) for Assembly, 231 majority: Faber, (Democrat,) for Congress, 300 majority; Hunter's Point, McClellan, 231 majority Seymour, 231 majority.

Jamaica—McClellan's majority 234: Seymour's, 237. Hempshead—Lincoln's majority 338.

Newtown, Dem. majority, 576.

North Hempstead, Union majority, Fenton, 109.

Queens County complete will probably give 1,000 Dem. majority.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Palmyra, Union majority 40.

Arcadia, Second District, Union majority 78, Fenton 79.

Walworth, Union majority 179.
Marion, Union majority 296.
Savannah, Union majority, 122.
Fenton's majority, 119.
Rutter, Union majority, 194.
Lyons, Democratic majority, 94.
Arcadia, third district, McClellan majority, 15.
Williamson, Union majority, 195.
Macedon, Union majority, 108.

GENESEE COUNTY.

Batavia, Union majority 117, Fenton 121 majority.

MADISON COUNTY.

Lennox, Union majority 209.

Hamilton, Lincoln 291; McClellan 135. Fenton 293; Seymour 136.

Eaton, Union majority 138; Union gain 23.

Brookfield, Lincoln, 577; McClellan, 348. Fenton, 578; Seymour, 350.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Potsdam, 786 Union majority.
Lawrence, 364 Union majority.
Oswegatchie, 275 Union majority.
Madrid, 267 Union majority.
These towns show a Union gain of 75 over last year.
Chateauquay, 20 Dem., majority; Union gain, 64.
Constable, 62 Lincoln majority; Union gain 63.

ERIE COUNTY.

Official returns from 16 out of 25 towns in this county give 1,098 Democratic majority against 685 Republican majority; nine towns yet to hear from. Democratic majority in the county will be from 500 to 600.

Tonawanda, McClellan, 353; Lincoln, 171.

The Democratic majority in Erie County will be about 400 or a trifle less. The towns of Clarence and Newstead give about 250 Republican gain, which uses up the Democratic gains in the strong towns.

Alden, Democratic majority, 114; Seymour, 109.
Perry, Union majority, 330.

COLOMBIA COUNTY.

Hudson City—216 Democratic majority.

The Town of Claversack—4 Democratic majority, a Union gain of 57.

Greenport—39 Democratic, a Union gain of 35.
Stockport—69 Union majority, a Union gain of 26.
Gallatin—51 Union majority.
Ghent—69 Union majority, a Union gain of 65.
Germantown—47 Union majority, a Union gain of 51.
Livingston—3 Union majority.
Taghkanic—148 Democratic majority.
Hillsdale—26 Democratic majority.
Copake—14 Democratic majority.
Ancram—53 Democratic majority.
New-Lebanon—Democratic majority, 31.

Town of Ghent—McClellan, 246; Lincoln, 333; Seymour, 267; Fenton, 331.

Town of Austerlitz—Lincoln, 214; McClellan, 140. Fenton, 212; Seymour, 143.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

City of Troy—Democratic majority, 758.
Berlin—Union majority, 2.
Schaghticoke—Union majority, 13.
Polstenkill—Democratic majority, 55.
Brunswick—Union majority, 3.
Lansingburg—Union majority, 277.

NEW BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN ANGLER'S BOOK. By Thad. Norris. Philadelphia: E. H. Butler & Co.

This is a handsome octavo of [illegible] pages, beautifully printed, embossed exteriorly and embellished with many handsome engravings—illustrations of tackle, diagrams, lifelike portraits of fish, and vignettes. The latter are humorous sketches of the human figure, and pleasing bits of landscape. It is the most remarkable book of the kind that has emanated from the American press. If we were asked, is it a scientific work?—we would say yes. Is it practical? yes. Is it readable?—Try it, and see if you can willingly lay it down. If any one should further ask, can there be pathos or humor in a work on fishing?—we would reply that this book settles the question; that here there is an easy gliding from the one to the other, a blending of the two, which is as pleasant to the fancy of the reader as the harmonious colors of a salmon fly would have been to Kit North or the Ettrick Shepherd. And the charm of the book is, that when you have read it through, you will turn again and again to some sketch of character or some passage, as picturesque as the "Seasons," and as soothing as the "Castle of Indolence."

The author's Address to the Reader, as well as the chapter on "Angling and its Influences," bears the impress of the gentle loving spirit which characterizes the writings of IZAAK WALTON, while his "General Remarks on Fish" give evidence not only of deep research but an intimate acquaintance with the economic value, the organic structure, the mode of preparation, and the habits, instincts and migrations of the denizens of the deep. In the chapters devoted to the several families of the game fish found in our waters, he describes their generic and specific characteristics, and tells where they are found, what tackle to use, how to angle for them, and last though not least, how to cook and eat them, whether it be indoors or by the margin of brook, lake or river. After describing minutely the outfit and tackle of the Fly Fisher, he takes the reader "a fishing," and shows him how to cast the fly, where likely places are, and how to play and kill his trout or salmon. Here is, also, a copious chapter filled with glowing descriptions of the salmon rivers of the British Provinces.

In the mechanical department of his book Mr. NORRIS inducts the tyro into the mysteries of loops, knots and repairs, and of dyeing gut feathers and dubbing. He even takes him to his work bench and shows him how to make his own rods. Then sitting cosily down, and shutting out the busy, wrangling, money-getting world, and drawing diagrams for his pupil, he teaches him the beautiful accomplishment of making artificial flies, and by his familiar gossip puts him in a good humor with himself and imbues him with that sweet content which wealth, luxury, or gratified ambition fails to bring to the weary heart. A well illustrated chapter on artificial fish-breeding closes the first part of the book.

For the latter portion of his book the author substitutes "Dies Piscatoria" (*days of fishing*) for an appendix. Here are the four "Nooningas." Jolly brethren of the angle are represented at the trout-roast by the mountain stream—the bottle of claret and the spring branch close by—eating, drinking, joking, and telling of noted fishing places, and their adventures by flood and field. These "Nooningas" are replete with great humor and quaint sketches of persons the author has fallen in with. The gem of the book is a chapter which follows—"Fly Fishing Alone." Here the old angler fairly revels in happy vagabondism. He left care behind when he bought his railroad ticket "and shook off the dust of the city from his hobnailed boots." He wanders all day by placid pool and "hurrying rift," casting his flies over bright waters; he talks to himself, talks to his rod, to his pipe, to the trout, to the "little people of the woods," and holds converse with nature in its sweetest mood and loveliest aspect.

No American angler will be perfect without this book; every lover of nature should read it, and it should occupy a place in every gentleman's library. On rising from its perusal to resume the usual routine of daily duties, one feels as if the protracted spell of some pleasant dream had been broken—a dream of the forest—the wind sighing amongst the branches; of the brawling mountain stream, the birch canoe, and the wild salmon river. It is a book full of instruction, full of human and full of poetic thought, and of love for the simply beautiful as well as the grand in nature.

"THEIR MAJESTIES' SERVANTS." Annals of the English Stage, from THOMAS BETTERTON to EDMUND KEAN. Actors, Authors, and Audiences, by [illegible]. DORAN, F. S. A., Author of "Table Traits," &c. 2 vols, post 8vo. New York, W. J. WIDDLETON.

Readers are indebted to Dr. DORAN in these pleasant volumes, for the first history of the English acted Drama, fitted for ordinary perusal by its moderate length and the amusing nature of its contents. It is sure to become a popular book, as long as the great names of the golden age of the Theatre retain their attraction. In the composition of a work of this kind the chief difficulty lies in selection, for, scattered through a great variety of sources, the materials for a history of the English Stage are far more abundant than any that the learned professions or more dignified pursuits can show. Judged by this test the pulpit and the bar occupy a less prominent position than that of the "poor player," who, when "seen no more" upon the stage, yet "frets and struts" in the pages of the biographer, or his own reminiscences. Some of the most lively and sparkling books in our language are of this description, and a literary workman of Dr. DORAN'S ability could not fail to make a digest of them that retains much of the charm of the originals. The actors—those "diverting vagabonds"—(as Dr. JOHNSON somewhere called them,) stand indeed a better chance to be remembered than most of their graver cotemporaries. There are many among them whose talents might adorn, and their virtues reflect credit on any sphere of action. GARRICK, KEMBLE, SIDDONS, CHARLES KEAN, BETTERTON, and others, are names that would ennoble any profession, and if many of equal ability with those mentioned failed to rival their virtues, the very delinquencies that their names recall, but add to the never failing interest with which we read of PEG WOFFINGTON, KITTY CLIVE, SAMUEL FOOTE, EDMUND KEAN, COLLEY CIBBER, and a whole host of names classic on the boards of Old Drury. Under the triple heading of "Actors, Authors and Audiences," Dr. DORAN leaves no corner of theatrical history unvisited that could add to the completeness of his picture of the drama in England. This is traced from its origin, when the players were merely an appendage to regal state, acting by virtue of a royal patent, under the regulation and supervision of an officer of the King's household, the Lord Chamberlain, to the year 1843, when "their Majesties' servants" became a formality only, and free trade in the drama was established. Dr. DORAN'S style is objectionable as being too obtrusively vivacious; he is nothing if not piquant, and can scarcely repeat the witticism of another without barbing the arrow and sharpening the point. This manner of writing is, however, less out of place in dramatic annals than in the discussion of graver subjects, and his book bids fair to be the source from whence future ideas of the players and playwrights of the past will continue to be drawn. The work is got up in very correct typographical taste, and does credit to Mr. WIDDLETON'S enterprise.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF DAVID COIT SCUDDER, Missionary in Southern India. By HORACE E. SCUDDER. 12mo. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

The romance of missionary adventure has been unquestionably diminished by facility of locomotion and increased means of intercourse with regions once considered hopelessly remote. Its records more seldom meet our eye than formerly; but able and devoted men are nevertheless still working, in numbers greater than at any former time, in the cultivation of a field where little apparent success appears to cheer the laborer, and an exalted sense of duty must be his guide and support in the absence of sublunary triumphs. The volume before us is the record, by a younger brother, of one who went out as a missionary to Hindostan, and died there eighteen months after his arrival, in his 28th year. So brief a career might seem scarcely to claim a volume, but in the hands of a brother the subject grows under his loving care, and we obtain a competent picture of one, in many respects, worthy of commemoration. DAVID COIT SCUDDER, though cut off at so youthful a period of life, had approved himself no common man. The home influences of a Puritan household—pious, without asceticism—familiarized him for years with his destined field of labor, and all the energies of a close and earnest student were employed in fitting himself for his intended occupation of it. Probably few missionaries ever reached India better furnished, intellectually, for their work. There was nothing approaching to *cant* in DAVID SCUDDER. That his religious convictions were all powerful, was proved by the position he filled at their suggestion; but he was the man to give the whole of his intellect full play, feeling that the more avenues he kept open for knowledge, the better. A good instance of the breadth of his studies is given in the chapter entitled "Search among Cromlechs." This will be read with attention in England, and gives some valuable antiquarian information overlooked by all the English residents in India. Mr. SCUDDER wrote well and unaffectedly. He is judiciously allowed to tell his own story in the letters and journals that compose the greater part of the volume. He was not a sanguine worker, but saw clearly the immense obstacles to missionary success on the system now adopted. The book unconsciously throws light on this question, as on many others connected with the Christianization of India.

RELIGION AND CHEMISTRY, OR PROOFS OF GOD'S PLAN IN THE ATMOSPHERE AND ITS ELEMENTS. Ten Lectures delivered at the Brooklyn Institute, Brooklyn, New-York, on the Graham foundation, by JOSIAH P. COOKE, JR., Erving Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in Harvard University. 8vo. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

A new branch of scientific investigation, tending (as all true science must tend,) to the establishment of the great truths of natural theology, on a basis that acquires additional permanence from every fresh scrutiny, is carefully wrought out in this handsome volume. The endowment of the Graham foundation had for its end a principle similar to the famous bequest of the Earl of BRIDGEWATER, in the last generation, and the results of Mr. GRAHAM'S munificence, by which it was provided that the power, wisdom and goodness of God should be illustrated from time to time by evidence derived from the progressive study of nature, promise to be equally important for Christian science. Prof. COOKE is recognized abroad and at home as one of the first names among our cultivators of natural philosophy, and he was judiciously chosen to coöperate with AGASSIZ and GUYOT, by whom series of lectures have been delivered, that will shortly appear in a style uniform with the present work. The range of Prof. COOKE'S inquiries being limited to a single topic—the atmosphere and its component parts, and the testimony they afford of an intelligent first cause in their adaptation to the physical condition of man—greater detail is attained than is customary in works on natural theology. Viewed as a scientific book alone, on its special subject, we know of none that can come in competition with *Religion and Chemistry*, while the polished and elegant style of the author, and his earnest conviction, everywhere apparent, that the truths he explains owe their chief value to the glimpses they afford us of the Divine economy of creation, impart to it a peculiar and signal value. How and in what manner, to the enlightened philosopher, "the Heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth His handiwork," as plainly as they do to the untaught eye of faith, may briefly be described as the object of these lectures. They proceed from an examination and analysis of the separate elements composing the atmosphere, as oxygen, nitrogen, carbonic acid, &c., in which the scientific information is of the latest character, to the arguments from special adaptation, and the general plan, as furnishing unquestionable proof of intelligent design. With some cautionary remarks on the necessary limits of scientific and religious thought, the author completes a work creditable to himself, and calculated to arrest and reward the attention of all thinking men.

FAMILIAR LETTERS FROM EUROPE, by CORNELIUS CONWAY FELTON, late President of Harvard University. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

There is little in these unpremeditated and genuine effusions of a genial and cultivated mind to call for critical remark. They are, what they profess to be, familiar letters—brief notes, addressed from time to time to members of the writer's circle of friends and relatives, descriptive of the objects that most prominently excited his curiosity in a tour through England, France, Germany and Greece. President FELTON'S visit to Europe naturally brought him in contact with the first men of the time, and rather tantalizing glimpses are given of days of intercourse with literary celebrities and others, when full accounts would have been more gratifying to most of us who are hero-worshippers of the Boswellian type. The studies of Prof. FELTON'S Greek Professorship fitted him for the intense enjoyment of the classic portion of his journey, and perhaps the most noticeable feature in this book is the testimony it bears to the old Orthodox belief in the Homeric question. While reading the *Iliad* face to face with the scenes of the immortal tale, he says deliberately, and with Anglo-Saxon common sense: "I cannot doubt that HOMER saw this spot. I do not see how any one can traverse these seas, and not believe in Troy, and the personal existence of HOMER. It would do the learned critics of Germany no harm to come here, and look about them a little, before they decide that Troy is a fable, and HOMER a myth." To the many hundreds throughout the country who came in contact with Professor FELTON during their student days, this volume will be welcome, as recalling the memory of one too early lost from the literary and social circles, where his presence imparted to all a share of the joyous elasticity and gaiety of his own happy temperament.

SPEECHES AND OCCASIONAL ADDRESSES. By JOHN A. DIX. 2 vols. 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Looking back on an active and extended career in public life, Gen. DIX has found worthy of perpetuation various memorials of the events with which he was personally connected as a public officer, or that came before him in his legislative capacity while representing the Empire State of New-York in the Senate of the United States. That he has done wisely in placing on record his public acts and the documents connected with them no one will deny; and it is to his credit as a statesman and a man that there is so much in the past that he takes pleasure in recalling. It is at least evidence that his views have borne the test of time, and were adopted on enduring principle rather than in obedience to any *ad captandum* cry of the moment. Gen. DIX has always loved and cherished literature, for its own sake as well as for the delightful solace it affords to the mind jaded and weary of the tortuous paths of modern politics; and these elegant volumes contain evidence of the healthy scholarship that assimilates its intellectual food and does not make a mere parade of acquirements to astonish the groundlings. The chief portion of the volumes comprises Gen. DIX'S Senatorial Speeches, collected and revised by himself in accordance with a long cherished resolution. They were mostly delivered during the years 1846-49, and show the connection of the author with all the great national movements of the time. Some of the more prominent topics of these speeches are "the Oregon Question," "French Spoliations," "The Warehouse System," "The War with Mexico," "The Appointment of a Minister to the Papal States," &c. The entire list shows how wide is Gen DIX'S range of information, and it is not too much to say that even at this day something will be found of importance on every question discussed. The next division consists of occasional addresses and a few specimens of the numerous official reports intrusted to his care during his connection with public affairs. Many of the addresses relate to social rather than to political subjects, as "Rural Life and Embellishment," "On the Growth of New-York City," "The Progress of Science," "The Education of Teachers," &c., and show a mind fertile in resources, and able to bring them to bear at once on any topic requiring attention. Only a few papers relating to the present condition of affairs are included in these volumes; among them, however, is displayed, in lithographic fac simile, the memorable order concluding with the instruction to shoot on the spot "any one who attempts to haul down the American Flag." The volumes are brought out in the finest style of typographical execution, and are preceded by a steel portrait of Gen. DIX. By him the work is dedicated to his wife, as an acknowledgment of the intelligent and devoted coöperation she has lent him in all the vicissitudes and labors of his life.

CRUSOE'S ISLAND: A RAMBLE IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF ALEXANDER SELKIRK. WITH SKETCHES OF ADVENTURE IN CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE. By J. ROSS BROWNE, Author of "Etchings of a Whaling Cruise," &c. 12mo. New-York, HARPER & BROTHERS.

A volume of varied attractions, which owes as much to the pencil as it does to the pen of its accomplished author and illustrator. Whatever part of the world he may unexpectedly find himself in, Mr. BROWNE'S vivacity never deserts him, and he always possesses the graphic talent to lay before his readers the very scenes and actors that his lengthened rambles around the world have made him familiar with. A leaf of his South American experiences is given in the first paper: a descriptive sketch of Juan Fernandez, the island of ALEXANDER SELKIRK, but certainly not that of Robinson Crusoe. This must be sought, according to the veritable record of the book, on the other side of the South American Continent, near the mouth of the river Orinoco. This slight oversight in the title—acknowledged by the author himself—does not affect the merits of the book. Washoe and California are the writer's chosen ground. Mr. BROWNE'S account of these countries is the material on which thousands form their estimate of them. "A Dangerous Journey" has the excitement of terror to add interest to the usual effective style of our author. Though not entirely new to the readers of Harper's *Magazine*, the contents of the book are well worth preservation in this separate shape.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THE MOVEMENT CURE, for the Treatment of Various Forms of Disease, by the Swedish System of Localized Movements. By CHARLES FAYETTE TAYLOR, M. D. With illustrations. 12mo. Philadelphia: LINDSAY & BLAKISTON.

The sound physiological views that serve as a basis for the system of practice recommended in a number of difficult cases by this work, remove it entirely from the mass of empirical treatises, calculated only to impose upon the unwary. There is a great deal in it to interest orthodox practitioners, who must go along with the writer in much of his statements, and may find it difficult to avoid allowing their full weight to the numerous instances he gives of the successful results following the treatment recommended.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, No. CCV., October, 1864. Boston: CROSBY & AINSWORTH.

This number opens with an animated and picturesque article on "Baron STEUBEN," founded on his life by FRIEDRICH KAPP, in which Prof. GREEN brings out in due prominence the characteristics of the worthy veteran, and the vast importance of the services he rendered to the struggling Revolution. "Recent Italian Comedy" is more of local and particular interest. "The Conditioned and the Unconditioned" will be *caviare* to the multitude. "The Indian System," by one who is familiar with the border land, stigmatizes all our Government relations with the aborigines as "conceived in folly and carried out by fraud," and produces a strong array of facts in support of this view. "Life of WILLIAM BLAKE," discusses with sympathy and admiration that great poetic artist. "Ocean Steam Navigation" is a capital article, and surveys the whole subject, explaining, among other things, the causes of the failure of the Collins line and the success of the Cunard Company. It is written with a full knowledge of the matter in all its bearings, and contains valuable hints for future guidance. "Goldwin Smith" does justice to one of the ablest writers and clearest thinkers of the day, who has earned the gratitude of all Americans. In the words of the reviewer, "If the highest duty of a professor of history is to apply the lessons of the past to the understanding of the present time, and in the conflict and confusion of contending forces and opinions, to discover and set forth the truth, he has well performed it." "Nathaniel Hawthorne" opens new and charming views of the ancestry, surroundings and private life of our late novelist. The "Near General Election" battles vigorously for the right. The Critical Notices are acute and uncompromising specimens of independent animadversion, not entirely of what CARLYLE would call the *rose-water order*. We regard this as the best number of the *North American* yet published by the new editors. Leaving out the Metaphysics, every article is readable and interesting.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Aristocratic Tendencies of the Democratic Party—The Contest between the Patrician and Plebeian—The Patrician War—Its Natural and Inevitable Result—Reverdy Johnson's Letter—Its Statements, and Misstatements—The Final Overthrow of the Aristocracy of Democracy.

THE BEECHES, October, 1864.

For forty years, what is called the Democratic Party of this country, has been engaged in a persistent effort to sustain an aristocracy. If the Democratic Party, *so named*, shall be overthrown utterly (as seems probable) in this election, it will be due to this single cause. From the year 1825, when JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was elected President, the Democratic Party allied itself to the Southern aristocracy, and maintained its supremacy by using the concentrated power (in electoral votes) of that aristocracy against Northern republicanism. No one will contradict this, who either understands political history, or knows the South as well as I do. Mr. RUSSELL of the London *Times*, has described that aristocracy very well. The educated men of the South were gentlemen, the vulgar overseers were blackguards, but both classes were *aristocratic*; and both exercised aristocratic power, in contradiction to the only other classes—"*poor whites trash*," and "*niggers*."

The aristocracy was far more humane and lenient toward the "*nigger*" than to the "white trash." For the nigger they had doctors, good plain food, clothing and shelter. They boasted (see the arguments of the doctors of divinity in the South) that they kept them almost as fat and sleek as they did their horses and cattle! The late letter of HOOD to SHERMAN claims merit for having raised them to a better condition than that of African savages! For the poor "white trash," however, they had no such boasts. They provided neither almshouses nor asylums, but, on the contrary, boasted they did not need them. This miserable aristocracy, full of putrifying sores, the Democratic party took into its care and keeping, and by means of its popular strength, nursed and sustained, till the Southern aristocracy, finding it could suck no more from Northern Democrats, undertook to set up for itself and destroy the Union, that it might form a Southern slave empire. The war is, after all, the old contest of the Patrician against the Plebeian. The Northern men are, in their estimation, Plebeians, with whom they cannot be associated. This is the burden of the Southern press. I think they are right in the philosophy of the case. If we don't succeed, we deserve to be Plebeians; and most assuredly, if they succeed, they will dominate with an aristocracy as cruel as it is vulgar. One would think that this war of the Patrician upon the Plebeian (the genuine Democracy) would have brought the Democratic leaders to their senses; and henceforward they would try to reinstate their party upon a popular platform, and seek the sympathies of the great republican masses of the people. They have done no such thing. On the contrary, they have now culminated *under aristocratic leaders*, and are openly *defending aristocratic institutions!* Let us look at a few undeniable facts. The notorious undenied, leader of the Democratic party at Chicago was the agent of the ROTHSCHILDS. Yes, the great Democratic party had fallen so low that it had to seek a leader in the agent of foreign Jew bankers. Tell it not in Gath, nor in the streets of Askelon.

"How art thou fallen!
Oh! Lucifer, son of the morning!"

If we proceed to other leaders, we shall find them in the President of a great monied corporation, *et id omne genus;* and now, we find the names of ROBERT WINTHROP of Massachusetts, and REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, two sprigs of the old aristocracy. But I need not dwell on this. It is palpable. MEDARY, the "old warhorse" of Ohio Democracy, ridicules the whole affair. But since the agent of the ROTHSCHILDS is the leader, and New-York the focus of Democracy, we had best connect the oracles there, and bow down to the new Dagon of the Hebrews.

I pass this, however, as unimportant. I find no fault with their proceedings. On the contrary, it is very pleasing to me. It is natural, and inevitable, that there should be a contest between the Patricians and Plebeians, as in Rome. I know that in Rome, the Patricians prevailed; but a very different fate awaits them here. No vast empire of slaves is at their command here; no genius of SYLLA or of CÆSAR will marshal them here. They have sowed the wind and will reap the whirlwind. I shall be glad to see every cohort, squadron and battalion of either the left or right wing of the aristocratic party marshaled for its last battle. They will be routed and overwhelmed, as EARLY was by SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley. I want it to be a final battle, and I have no fear of the result. These poor Plebeians, the humble friends of freedom and of man, will put down the whole Southern aristocracy and their Northern allies. The thing is inevitable. It is the philosophical result of a natural antagonism. It is, however, a sad thing to see some men of sense, and, I would fain believe, of patriotism, throwing themselves away on a sinking party, and connecting their names with conuct which history will recordas hostile to the best interests of their country. I have mentioned Mr. WINTHROP and Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON. Mr. WINTHROP will be recalled in connection with a remarkable event. The Thirty-first Congress commenced its session on November 3, 1849. Mr. WINTHROP was a candidate for Speaker, but was defeated by *five slaveholding Whigs*, viz: A. H. STEPHENS, ROBERT TOOMBS and OWEN, of Georgia; MORTON, of Virginia; and CABELL, of Florida. These men demanded that Mr. WINTHROP should give a pledge against the Wilmot proviso—that is, *for the extension of Slavery*. Mr. WINTHROP would not give it, and HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, was elected—the whole Democracy voting of course for the candidate of the slave aristocracy. Mr. WINTHROP is now supporting Gen. MCCLELLAN—and he is supporting *the very men who* cut his political throat in 1849, and would drive him out of the country, as unfit for gentlemen. In other words, *he is licking the boots of his enemies!* He may do it, but I beg to be excused. How is he licking them?

The statement of three simple facts will make it exceedingly plain, so that he who runs may read. STEPHENS, TOOMBS, OWEN & Co., who defeated him, are red-mouthed rebels, preparing to kill their country, and, if they can't do that, to die in the last ditch themselves. That is the first fact. The second is, that the second resolution of the Chicago Convention demands a "*cessation of hostilities*," and MCCLELLAN was nominated, and stands on that platform. The third fact is, MCCLELLAN, in his letter, demands the return of the rebels with the constitutional rights they had *before the war*; that is, to balance three votes in New-York by casting three for five "niggers," and catching any poor negro who may happen to escape into New-York. This is MCCLELLAN'S creed, platform and ex[illegible]tion. WINTHROP, if he supports MCCLELLAN, supports the rebels, the slaves and the Democracy. If a Massachusetts Whig can get any lower than this, I should like to see him do it.

But I will proceed to another of these worthies. REVERDY JOHNSON has lately written a letter from Saratoga Springs, denouncing LINCOLN as unfit for the Presidency. Mr. JOHNSON is reported to be an able lawyer, a lover of good wine, and at some time a member of some Cabinet. Mr. JOHNSON fortunately relieves us from any doubt of his conversion to the enemy, for he says he was opposed to LINCOLN originally, and thought him unfit. Was he not too plebeian for Mr. JOHNSON? I don't believe that rail-splitters are, *per se*, fit for the Presidency. On the contrary, I have a decided taste for well-educated people. But Mr. LINCOLN is a member of the same honorable profession as Mr. JOHNSON, and I am not sure he is not as well qualified to be President as Mr. JOHNSON is to be his critic. But let us hear what he says:

"With more than two millions of soldiers placed in his power, and an unlimited amount of treasure, his policy and his manner of using his power, instead of putting the rebellion down, and bringing to our ranks the thousands of Union men who were in each of the seceded States, and who, by some, are believed to outnumber the rebels, has but served the double purpose of uniting them against us, and of dividing public opinion of the loyal States. The effect, of course, is, that, notwithstanding the gallant deeds of our army and navy, and the manifest justice of our cause, the Union is even more effectually broken now than it was when this Administration commenced."

This is nice talk for a Union man! I pass by the misstatement that two millions of men were in the field, for there were never eight hundred thousand *at one time*, but proceed to the *gist* of the matter. It is very easy to see where the shoe pinches. Mr. JOHNSON wants to save the aristocracy, and is exceedingly displeased that Mr. LINCOLN has given it to understand *that it is an element hostile to the Union and will not be endured*. That is his crime. He says Mr. LINCOLN drove off the Union men of the South. There is not one word of truth in it. If there is, I will thank him to come to particulars. Let him tell me where STEPHENS, TOOMBS, OWEN, JOHN BELL, PRESTON, and the the majority of Southern Union aristocracy have been since August, 1861? I want to know if he can tell me *who* the Union men of the South are who were driven off by Mr. LINCOLN? No, Sir: Mr. LINCOLN never took his measures against Slavery till the Slave aristocracy was embodied against the Government. That is the truth and the whole of it. But I am ashamed to answer such contemptible stuff. Let us, however, turn to another idea.

"Let us have a change. None, if loyal, can be for the worse. It is not that we wish to see his own classic figure to 'swap horses in the middle of a stream,' but when we are on a journey, and safety depends on our making our destination at the earliest moment, we should cast aside a sprained and thin horse, and secure a sound one."

I like this figure of the horses. It belongs to the classic ages, and although the terms Mr. JOHNSON employs belong rather to the horse-jockey than to the Greek poets, yet there is something in the figure which I shall call Mr. JOHNSON'S attention to. He wants to get on, and would therefore, exchange a sprained, thin horse for a sound one. He wants to finish the war right up. He wants a *fast* horse. And what horse, on the face of this earth, has he chosen for a *fast* horse? ——MCCLELLAN!! Ye stars above, and earth beneath, what does the man mean? A fast horse! Will Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON be kind enough to write another letter, and tell us, by way of illustration, something about his *fast* horse? Can he tell us how long MCCLELLAN stayed in front of Manassas? How he left, when no enemy was to be seen? Where he was in December and November, 1861? How long he remained in front of Yorktown, when he could have marched through in one day? How long he stayed at Antietam, to let LEE get away? What he meant by the telegraphic dispatch, "Let POPE get out of the scrape as he can?" What he was doing when his particular friend, FITZ JOHN PORTER, lay with his corps in sight of the battle-field without moving a man? Oh! he is a very *fast* horse, and on the ides of November you will know just how fast he is. He will be another *Flora Temple*, only he will run behind, so that he and his party will be distanced so far, that no party on earth will put him on the track again.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

The Gould & Curry Mine—Mining Stocks Generally—The Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 3, 1864.

I was horror-struck on looking over the last file of the TIMES to observe that in my letter, published Aug. 3, you make me defraud the stockholders of the Gould & Curry mine of the small sum of one million four hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, and I don't think they can afford to lose it. It reads that 7,000 tons of ore had been taken out, which had yielded an aggregate of six millions per annum, and of this amount only $1,500 had been paid to stockholders, which should have been favored with a couple more 0's, making it fifteen hundred thousand. I hasten to restore the deficit to the stockholders, and assure them that it was no fault of mine that they were swindled. I put it down correctly, the compositors pocketed the difference probably.

Speaking of the Gould & Curry, things are about as usual: they are still sinking shafts, hoping to strike the rich deposit again, and probably will get some new veins, or rather strike the old ones again at a greater depth. *Ad interim*, they are taking out ore from the upper "workings" sufficient to keep their own large mill at work, and will pay a dividend of say $50 per share for September, the same as the last two months. The mines most in favor now are Chollar, Potosi and Savage. The Chollar has advanced from $350 to $675@$700 the last forty days; sales in a small way at $725. The advance in this stock is based upon expected dividends, that is, within three months. The ore now coming out is of good quality, and improving in quality and quantity. The result of the workings of the Ogden Mill Company last month, 600 tons, gave as high as $91 per ton. By the 1st of November the mine will be entirely out of debt, and the dividend will follow. The affairs of the company are in good condition and well managed. The next in favor is the Potosi, which is advancing, selling quite freely at $700 to $730; it promises well. The prospects of the Gold Hill mines are good. Shafts have been sunk recently to greater depths, and large deposits of ore found, and quality improving. The Empire, which was obliged to suspend dividends will now resume and probably continue without any interruption. The reason why the dividend was suspended was that in the lower shaft, where the richest ore is obtained, they struck water, which burst in on them so strongly as to require the entire use of one shaft to raise it in large buckets. This was found expensive, costing about $100 per day, and as it was found that the Empire was draining the ground of the adjoining claims—doing all the work, and paying all the expense. It was proposed that the cost should be equally divided between the companies benefited, but was declined on the supposition that the Empire would be obliged to continue; but they were mistaken, for the pumping was suspended, and the consequence was, it cut off the supply of rich rock and reduced the receipts; but it had one good effect, it brought the adjoining people to their senses, when they found that the cessation caused their shafts to fill with water also. A meeting was held of directors and owners, and after a month's time lost in discussion, they mutually agreed to sink a new pump-shaft and put up the necessary machinery to drain all the claims on Gold Hill. This project is now being carried out—being made into a Joint Stock Company, the expense being levied on the stock monthly, in the form of an assessment, a term pretty well understood almost everywhere. The Empire Company took advantage of the occasion while negotiations were going on to overhaul one of their mills, repair boilers, &c., and stopped work nearly a month. This, of course, suspended dividends. The other mill will be supplied with new boilers this month and some additions made increasing its efficiency. Meantime they have gone to work on the upper tunnels and galleries, and are taking out more rock than their mills can work; but the directors do not approve of "slaughtering" the rock by sending it to custom mills, which as a general thing, do not obtain as good results as their own; and they prefer paying less dividends and be assured that their substance is not wasted. The Treasurer has on hand now about $30,000 after all the expenses of the month are deducted—sufficient to pay a dividend of $20 per share and leave $6,000 surplus, but the board are inclined, I think, to leave the earnings of last month untouched, for a sinking fund, and commence paying dividends from 1st of this month. The rock now being taken out averages $100 per ton, and as the mine has materially improved and continues to develop finely, the receipts for October will be doubled, and they can pay a larger dividend; but I think their policy will be to fix upon a regular dividend, that they can be sure of paying without interruption, probably $30 per share, or say three per cent. per month on the average market value. Shares have been sold, under the pressure, as low as $550@$600, but when you go to purchase, it is held stiff at $1,000, and is seldom offered at the board, being mostly in the hands of people who purchased for investment and not speculation. The Empire mine still ranks one of the best, if not *the* best in Gold Hill. There are other claims there, however, that pay splendidly, but being in private hands, are never heard of at the Stock Board.

The "Savage" mine seems to be looking up also, and declared a dividend of $75 for September; present market value about $1,425 per foot, and advancing. It will probably be $2,000 in a few months, if their present flattering prospects are realized, which there is little doubt of. There are a great many opportunities for capitalists to club together and purchase Quartz mines, and work them in copartnership, as they would carry on any other business; and that is generally successful, because the management and expenses has their close attention. It is not the fault of the mine in one instance out of a dozen, if they don't pay. You can safely lay it to the management.

On the whole, things are looking brighter with us, and there is a better feeling. Confidence is being restored in a measure, and we are realizing the fact that we heretofore pinned our faith too much upon the Gould and Curry and Ophir, and they have been the standard by which we measured everything. The experience their history has taught us, although dearly paid for, will do us good in the long run. We have seen that a good mine can be wasted, ruined, and its wealth expended in fine mills and edifices too numerous to mention, and we can see that it was the management and not the rock upon which we split. There has been money enough wasted in the Ophir and Gould and Curry to pay back the par value of the stock twice over. The Gould and Curry has one advantage over the Ophir—they have saved all their "tailings," as they are called, which is the pulverised ore which has passed through the process of working, and from which about a fifty per cent. of metal has been extracted, leaving fifty per cent. still in it, from which one-half can yet be realized. But the Ophir folks, knowing that people would be likely to assay their tailings and discover the imperfection of their working, ran all their tailings into the lake at the end of the mill, and they are past recovery. Two hundred thousand dollars would be cheap for the pile, if saved. The tailings of the Gould and Curry are worth to-day a quarter of a million, and are about to be worked over. Mr BONNER, the present Superintendent, is managing very well and stopping the leaks as rapidly as possible, reducing expenses, and a fraction of the economy now practised would, if followed from the beginning, have given five dollars for one that has been paid as dividends. But enough of mines. Let them rest. They are a dry subject to those not interested.

Our Summer winds have about ceased, and we are having charming weather, real Indian Summer; and to-day, as I sit at my open window looking out on Montgomery-street, I cannot resist the evidence of things seen and felt, and say, with every Californian, "A great country, this. We have had no rain yet—a few showers in the mountains only—but it is hardly due. Next month we can quote the almanac, 'Look for rain about these days.'" When it does come, how the people will smile, as well as nature; for water is our salvation. It is as essential for our crop of gold as of cereals. The honest miner, although generally about as dirty an object as you ever see is ever washing gold if not himself. The "cradle" or rocker contains his hope and joy as much as if his baby was in it, and they ought by the way to be good wet nurses, for they rock the cradle and splash water on it all day long. The piles of "pay dirt" accumulated during the Summer must all lay untouched until the Winter rains furnish water to wash it out. Hydraulic washing must be suspended, mills stop, everything seems to have come to a halt, waiting for rain, and the signs and indications are that we are to have it early this year and plenty of it. I have consulted the oldest inhabitant, and he assures me that it will come "surely," for which piece of useful information I stood "treat," for your "own correspondent" is only waiting for water, or rather what he hopes to result from it, to make the long promised trip to the land of [illegible] which they very foolishly parted with before it was worth a thousand an inch. An absence of seven years from Gotham is half a life-time. Central Park has sprung into existence during that period, and a bitter civil war has been inaugurated.

I was going to tell you about the success of the Richings English opera troupe, but my letter is already too long. Miss RICHINGS has not only charmed the public, but there are rumors that a certain gentleman, well known in our community, has laid his heart at her feet, accompanied by three hundred thousand metallic arguments in his favor. It seems to be on the anxious-seat, awaiting her decision. Meantime she is as gay and blithe as a lark, and don't seem at all troubled about it. These women can bear admiration with a great deal of fortitude.

FODGERS.

FROM JAPAN.

Preparations to Open the Ports—Sudden Cessation of Opium Trade—Return of the Embassy from France.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

KANAGAWA, Japan, Thursday, Aug 25 1864.

In our last we stated that the two men-of-war sent to reconnoitre the position and force of the hostile Prince of Choshu had just returned. The results of the expedition, as we then gave them, were anything but satisfactory. That he still adheres to the hostile position, which he has assumed toward all foreign Powers, was demonstrated in a most unmistakable manner by his sending several shot and shell across the bows of one of the vessels above-mentioned when she attempted to enter the straits which his fortifications command. One of two courses only was left for the Treaty Powers to pursue, after such a reception, viz., either to abandon entirely the right of way through the inland sea and the straits or send a sufficient force to compel its acknowledgment.

The latter was concluded upon, and immediately after the return of the reconnoitering vessels, the representatives of the four Treaty Powers—England, France, America and Holland—set vigorously to work to organize a formidable expedition, to act in concert for the opening of the sea and straits above-mentioned. The land force was on the point of embarking, and the whole fleet, consisting of ten English, two French, four Dutch and one American vessel, carrying in all 353 guns, were to weigh anchor on the following morning, when the European mail came in. As if by magic, all further preparations ceased, and it soon became known that the departure of the expedition had been postponed. The Japanese Embassy, which left here six months ago, were evidently to all, and even the Japanese Government itself, came back by this mail—indeed, it could not be made to believe it possible, till they actually reported themselves to headquarters. It seems that they had failed in the mission on which they had been sent, viz.: to secure the closing of this port, and came back, without going further than France, where they doubtlessly became aware of the hopelessness of visiting the courts of any of the other Treaty Powers. It seems, however, that they had signed a convention with the French Emperor, agreeing to open the sea and straits in question, without the aid of foreign Powers, in three months' time. Hence the departure, for the present, of the expedition, was explained. The next question was whether the Government of the Tycoon was prepared to carry this convention, which these Ambassadors had made, [illegible] On having an interview with the officers of the T[illegible]

roon, the foreign representatives found, as was expected, that they were *not*, and consequently it is of no value whatever.

We are not able to state the day when a second start will be made, but as far as we can learn it will not be long delayed. Our Minister charters a small merchant steamer, on which is to be placed the 30-pound parrott gun of the United States steamer *Jamestown*, with her First Lieutenant in command, and a dozen, with her First Lieutenant in command, and a squad of men to work it at long range, if an oppotunity offers. The *Jamestown* will remain here as a part of its home guard, the difficult navigation of the waters of the island rendering it impractable to take a sailing vessel into it. D. D. S.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—A late (September) issue of the Levant *Herald* gives the following interesting information concerning the movements of the Orleanist family:

"The members of the Orleanist ex-Royal family, who have been sojourning in Constantinople since the 9th inst., have been diligent sightseers, and have shown great earnestness in visiting all that Constantinople possesses. The whole of the royal party—the Prince and Princess DE JOINVILLE, the Duke and Duchess D'AUMALE, the Prince DE CONDE, and the DUKE DE GUISE have left by the ordinary passenger steamer for Brousa, and have since remained in that ancient capital of the Osmanlis, visiting the antiquities which abound in the city and the scenic features which surround it, and making the ascent of Mount Olympus. They will be back in Constantinople in a few days, and take their final departure by an English steamer to Smyrna, whence they will visit the Ionian Islands, and return to England through Germany by way of Trieste. Their contemplated trip to Egypt and Syria has been abandoned for the present year. Their Royal Highnesses are travelling with Belgian passports, and have received a special firman from the Sultan, directing all facilities to be given to them during their peregrinations in Turkey.

—In 1863, merchandise of the value of £774,311 was imported into the United Kingdom from the Republic of New-Granada. This amount is less by £36,993 than that of the aggregate imports in 1862, but greater than those pertaining to 1861 by £311,251. The exports of British products and manufactures to New-Granada during the past year (1863) were valued at £1,507,062, which amount is £723,957 beyond that in 1862, and £180,870 in excess of that in 1861. Cotton manufactures absorb about five-eighths in value of the annual shipments, while linen, silk and woolen manufactures together average not more than one-sixth.

— Sir CHARLES WOOD lately sent a dispatch to the Government of India desiring that a proclamation may be issued to the effect, that sovereigns and half sovereigns, according to the British and Australian standard, coined at any properly authorized royal mint in England or Australia, and of current weight, will, until further notice, be received in all the treasuries of India for the same sum as ten and five silver rupees respectively, and will, unless objected to, be paid out again at the same rate.

—The total receipts of the French railways for the six months ending the 30th of June last, were 243,539 484 francs; showing an increase of 15,372,423 francs over most of the same period in 1863. The total length of the lines worked on the 30th of June last was 12,357 kilometres, against 11,419 on the same day in the previous year.

—The Emperor of France has conferred the order of the Legion of Honor on M. TREBONNAIS, a resident of England, in recognition of the distinguished services which he has rendered to the cause of agricultural science. This gentleman lately received from the Queen of Spain the Order of Charles III.

—A duel recently took place at Pesth, between M. REVICZKI, principal editor of the *Pesti Naplo*, and Mr. NAGY, when the former received his adversary's shot in the forehead, and died instantly. The deceased was but twenty-six years old. The quarrel which led to this disastrous result, commenced three years ago from the most trifling cause.

—A witness recently examined in an English court, on being requested to define the meaning of an oath, answered "that it was taking God's name in vain." The same witness, in the course of examination, testified that "the plaintiff cried murder after she was insensible."

—Madrid (Spain) proposes erecting a monument to COLUMBUS. The municipality has voted 800,000 reals; the committee has subscribed a part, and the remainder will be paid by the State. The place selected is in the street De les Recaletes, opposite the Mint.

—The largest churches in Europe will contain the following number of persons: St. Peter's, Rome, 54,000; Cathedral at Milan, 37,000; St. Paul's, at London, 25,000; St. Sophia, at Constantinople, 23,000; Notre Dame de Paris, 21,000; Cathedral of Pisa, 13,000; St. Mark's, of Venice, 7,000.

—A sergeant and four privates of the Royal Engineers recently sailed from Southampton for Alexandria, on their way to Jerusalem. They are to make an exact topographical survey of the city and neighborhood, including all its most famous hills and valleys.

—A gentleman was lately committed for trial at Birmingham for having given a wrong residence on applying for a certificate of marriage, and for afterward substituting in the certificate the word "license," for the word "banns."

—On an authorization granted by the prefect of the Ariege, (France,) the head of JACQUES LAFOSS, the murderer, has been disinterred and given to a surgeon, for the purpose of scientific study, after which it will be deposited in the Medical Museum of FRIX.

—The New-Zealand Government Emigration Board dispatched, during the month of September, two vessels with emigrants, principally married people, to whom free passages were granted.

—The magnificent edifice of the Pesth Academy, now nearly completed, is to receive the statues of Liebnitz, Milton, Descartes, Galileo and Raphael, executed by eminent German sculptors.

—During the first seven months of the present year the total number of emigrants who left Ireland amounted to 84,588, being 4,060 more than left in the corresponding period of 1863.

—Col. MCKERLIE, R.E., is reported to have been appointed the successor of Sir RICHARD GRIFFITH as Chief Commissioner of the British Board of Public Works.

—The new statue to the great speculative philosopher, IMMANUEL KANT, was lately erected in Konigsberg. The Crown-Prince of Russia promised to inaugurate it.

—A metallurgical establishment near Lyons recently received an order for 300,000 kilogrammes of steel hoops for making cages for crinolines.

—The Edinburgh cabmen intend to erect a memorial to the late Miss CATHARINE SINCLAIR, who conferred so many benefits upon their class.

—An actress at one of the large Parisian theatres has brought an action against a minor actress for imitating both her gesture and voice.

—The French Government has been taking active measures to supply life-boats at some of the most exposed points of its 1,000 miles of coast.

—J. LIPPELT, sculptor of the SCHILLER monument, soon to be erected at Munich, is dead. He left the monument almost finished.

—The old Prague house of Herr BROOCHE, (a member of the Imperial Parliament,) recently failed, with liabilities stated at 1,400,000 florins.

—A Bavarian deputy named SIEBLE, was lately sentenced to twelve months imprisonment for speaking disrespectfully of the King in a *cafe*.

—A summons was lately granted against a photographer for an infringement of the copyright of the portrait of MULLER, the murderer.

—The London *Advertiser* says it is now beyond all doubt that a general election will take place in Great Britain in April or May next.

—Gen. FLEURY, the Emperor NAPOLEON'S Aid-de-camp, recently won 12,000 francs at Baden Baden, which upon he left for Paris.

—Lady ELMA BRUCE, only daughter of the late Earl of ELGIN, is engaged to be married to the brother of Lord TENTERDEN.

—A marble tablet has been placed in the front of the house where Mrs. SIDDONS was born, to keep the fact in memory.

—The port of Calais is soon to be considerably enlarged, and the landing quay increased from 500 to 1,000 yards in length.

—The Austrian Government is said to be desirous of purchasing the celebrated English horse known as *Star Alike*.

—The Empress of Russia is to pass the coming Winter at Nice, in lieu of making another excursion to the Crimea.

—It is reported that M. RENIARD, an unsuccessful politician, has been made Governor of the Bank of France.

—Flour is now exported from South Australia in bags, in view of the heavy cost of barrels would entail.

—Efforts are making [illegible] to grow [illegible] to [illegible]

—[illegible] of EDWARD, the Black Prince, is to be [illegible] the arches of Canterbury Cathedral.

—[illegible] man of war are hereafter to have small steamers on board, to be used in case of need.

—A Liverpool stockholder recently suspended operations with liabilities reported to exceed £600,000.

—The cost of the royal tomb now being constructed at Frogmore, is estimated at £100,000.

—M. MARKSCHEL, aged 106, senior officer of the Army of France, was lately decorated.

—Dr. GUTHRIE, of Edinburgh, is to edit a new publication called the *Sunday Magazine*.

—The herring fishery on the east coast of England is this season unusually prosperous.

—Gen. GARIBALDI devotes himself to agricultural pursuits. His health is good.

—It is proposed to erect a monument to commemorate the exploits of Capt. SPEKE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Meeting at the New-York Post-office.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MR. CLARK.

A meeting was held at the Post-office in this city to-day, to express the feelings of the officers and clerks in reference to the sudden death of their esteemed friend and fellow-officer, Mr. THOMAS CLARK, who was killed while traveling, in the discharge of his duties, on the Erie Railroad.

Postmaster KELLY was appointed Chairman, and made a few touching and appropriate remarks. He was followed by other persons connected with the office.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The removal from among us, by a sudden and violent death, of our most esteemed friend and associate, THOMAS CLARK, is an event which seems to us to demand some expression of the sad feelings which its occurrence has caused us to share in common with all who knew him, be it

Resolved, That while we keenly realize the loss which we sustained by his untimely death, and feel that loss to be one which the contemplation of his many virtues renders the more grievous, we cannot refrain from expressing our appreciation of those qualities which, during his life, won for him our admiration and love, and cause us to mourn his death as a bereavement of no common nature.

Resolved, That the recollection of the kindness and geniality of his disposition, the unswerving fidelity and endurance of his friendship, the manly frankness and generosity of his nature, which were displayed alike in his social and official intercourse with us, while it cannot abate our grief, will insure the association of his name in our memories, with the estimable qualities which adorned the character of our departed companion and friend.

Resolved, That in the midst of our own sorrow we cannot forget those who were bound to the deceased by nearer and closer ties than those of friendship, and respectfully tender to his mother and other relatives our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the deep affliction in which his death has so suddenly involved them.

Resolved, That the death of Mr. CLARK, while bringing sorrow to the hearts of a wide circle of friends, has deprived this Post-office, and the department in whose service he lost his life, of an officer whose zeal, intelligence, promptitude and integrity in the performance of his duties, were a noble example during his life, and make his death a public loss, as well as a private calamity.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily papers in this city, and a copy thereof transmitted to the relatives of the deceased.

Policeman Shot in the Eleventh Precinct.

AN ILLEGAL VOTER ARRESTED AND RESCUED BY HIS FRIENDS.

Officers WM. P. TELLER and SMYTH, of the Eleventh Precinct, yesterday afternoon were called upon to arrest a man charged with voting illegally in the Fifteenth Poll District of the Eleventh Ward, situated at No. 416 Tenth-street. While the prisoner was being conveyed to the Station-house, and when near the corner of Avenue D and Fourth-street, an attack was made upon the officers by a gang of rowdies, some of whom fired nearly a dozen shots at them. One of the balls took effect in the left ear of Officer TELLER, passed backward and lodged in his head. The desperadoes then fled. Officer SMITH pursued them, and just as he was on the point of capturing TELLER'S assailant, the latter paused momentarily in his flight, threw off his coat, drew a revolver and fired several shots at SMITH. Very fortunately none of the shots took effect. All of the gang finally succeeded in making their escape. Capt. MOONY, of the Eleventh Precinct, has the names of several of the would-be murderers, and he and his men are making active exertions to secure them. Officer TELLER was conveyed to the Station-house, where the ball was extracted by one of the Police surgeons. Subsequently he was conveyed to his residence, No. 298 East Fourth-street, in an exhausted condition. It is thought the wound will not prove fatal.

Sporting Intelligence.

CRICKET.

A grand match will take place on the Bedford cricket grounds, Long Island, Wednesday next, between two elevens selected from the members of the New-York Club and their friends, for a "sociable spread." Sides will be chosen at 10 o'clock A. M. the selection to rest with Messrs. HIGHAM and HEDSON. Those two distinguished arrivals at single wicket, Messrs. MCCOY and MELLISH, will be pitted against each other on this interesting occasion.

QUOITS.

There will be a great quoiting tournament and dinner, among the most highly accomplished in the art, at the grounds corner of Downing-street and Putnam-avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday next. The best "pitchers" from New-York City, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, &c., will take a hand in the entertainment, which will undoubtedly be the most recherché of the present season. The first match will commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued throughout the day.

Health of the Metropolis.

The deaths in New-York during the past week were 417—113 men, 104 women, 110 boys and 90 girls—a decrease of 8 from the mortality of the previous week, and a decrease of 11 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1863. Of the deceased, 171 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 72; inflammation of the lungs, 32; infantile marasmus, 19; infantile convulsions, 24; typhoid fever, 19; disease of brain, 15; diphtheritis, 15; small-pox, 16; deaths from external causes, 29; among which are reported 2 premature births, 3 drowned, 9 killed by accidents. There were 57 deaths in the Institutions, and 30 interments in Potter's field.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.—The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Nov. 5, 1864: Abatement of Nuisances—Complaints of nuisances, &c., received, 19; notices for abatement served, 150; nuisances abated, under notice, 178; sinks and water-closets cleaned, 89; loads of night soil removed from the city limits, 593; dead horses removed from the city limits, 93; dead cows removed from the city limits, 5; dead goats removed from the city limits, 4; dead hogs removed from the city limits, 23; dead dogs and other small animals removed from the city limits, 46; number of barrels of offal removed from the city limits, 6,000. Unsound, diseased or unhealthy meats, fish, poultry, &c., seized or removed from the city limits—Beef, 2,200 pounds; veal, 300 pounds; fish, 200 pounds; tripe, 250 pounds.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRIZE ANNIE.—The prize iron-steamship *Annie*, 363 tons burthen, built in London, arrived at this port yesterday, under command of Master H. S. BORDEN. The *Annie* was captured a few days since, near New Inlet, South Carolina, by the gunboats *Niphon* and *Wilderness*. After the capture of the vessel a prize crew was put on board her and she sailed for this city under convoy of the *Susquehanna*. During the voyage, owing to her superior speed of the *Annie*, she lost track of her convoy. The original officers of the prize are now on board the vessel, which is lying off the Battery.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—We urge upon every elector in the Fourth Assembly District to vote for JOEL SAMMIS. There are two Copperhead candidates opposed to him, and if our friends do their duty at the polls to-day, Mr. SAMMIS can be elected. He is an old resident of the district, and a merchant of long standing. We want such men at Albany. Besides the Union nomination, he is indorsed by the Citizens' Association.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LARGE ROBBERY BY A SNEAK THIEF.—A fellow entered the premises No. 15 Fulton-avenue, on Saturday afternoon, under pretence of visiting the daguerrean establishment in the same building, but instead, entered the apartments occupied by Mr. T. EBERBROOK, and took from an overboat pocket hanging in the room, a pocket-book containing $400. The thief was seen by several of the occupants, but escaped suspicion, and escaped with the money. The residence of Mr. DANIEL B. APPLEGATE, No. 75 Carlton-st., was entered by a sneak thief on Friday afternoon, and robbed of clothing, &c., value at $600.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—The regiment arrived in Brooklyn about 12 o'clock on Sunday night, from Elmira, where it has been on duty for the past three months in guarding rebel prisoners. They will be held in readiness for service, should occasion require, until after election.

ARRIVAL OF ARTILLERY.—Two batteries of artillery arrived in this city on Monday—one landed at Red Hook Point, and the other at Hamilton-avenue ferry. The men are all veterans from the Army of the James.

SELLING LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAY.—The law prohibiting the sale of liquor on election day will be strictly enforced, orders to that effect having been issued to the police.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board met Monday evening, and adjourned without doing any business—the Aldermen all being busy with election matters.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—NOV. 8, 1864.

$45,500 U S 6s, 81...C.	116½	100	Chi. & Alt. R.		88
500 do	100⅜	50	Mich. Southern		72
3,000 U S 5-20s, R.	100⅝	300	do		72
1,200 U S 5-20s, C.		400	do		72
Small	101	23	do		72
25,000 do	101⅛	50	do	b10	101
10,000 do	101⅛	100	Erie R. Pref.		100
10,000 do new iss.	101⅛	200	do		100
16,000 U S 6s, 1881, C.	107	200	do		100
2,000 Tax Sts.			do		100
5,000 Cal. St. 6s	95	2500	do		100
10,000 do	95⅛	2500	do		100
10,000 do	95⅛	2500	do	b10	100
40,000 do	b30	40⅜	100 Miss. & Mo. R.		36
40,000 do	b10	40	200 Mo. & N. A.		14
2,000 Pacific, 1st M.	110	100	do		73
1,000 Mich. So. & N. I. Bs.	108	200	do		73
10,000 Am. Gold	217⅛	300	do	b10	74
5 Hanover Bank	104	100	Cen. R.		127
100 Am. Coal Co.	51	400	Cle. & Pitts.		104
500 do	50⅜	2500	do		100
200 do	50⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.		44
200 Western Un. Tel.	100	100	do		45
150 Quicksilver	25¾	200	do	b10	45
200 do	25¾	200	do	b10	45
100 do	25⅞	200	Chi. & N.W. Pref.		81
100 do	b30	87	100 do	b3	84
1000 do	60	26	do	b10	84
300 do	25¾	100	do	b10	84
100 Mar. Min. Co.	5¾	200	do	b10	84
200 do	5¾	200	Chi. & R. I. R.		100
100 Atl. St. S. Co.	14	300	do		100
100 Am. Coal Co.	50	100	do		100
200 N. Y. Cen.	125	100	do	b10	100
50 do	125⅜	1500	P., Ft. W. & C.		100
100 do	125⅜	300	do		100
100 Mil. & P. Du C.	85⅜	300	do		100
400 Atl. & T. H.	83	600	do		103

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Central	127	200	Clev. & Pitts	c	105⅛
300 Erie R.	101⅞	200	Clev. & Tol.	c	112
100 do	c 100⅞	100	Ch. & R. I. R.		100⅝
300 do	b3 101	100	do	c	100⅝
200 do	c 101⅛	100	do		101⅛
200 do	101	100	Chic. & N.W. R.		45⅜
200 do	b3 101⅛	100	do	b3	46
100 Hud. Riv. R.	123	200	do		46
100 do	c 123¼	200	Chi. & N.W. Pr.	c	82⅜
100 do	c 124	100	do		82⅜
10,000 Reading R.	130⅜	500	do		82⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R.	12	100	do	b3	82⅜
600 M. S. & N. I. R.	74	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.		100⅞
100 do	74⅜	200	do	c	101¼
600 do	b3 74⅜	300	do		101
100 do	c 74⅜	200	Cum. Coal		52
500 do	b3 74⅜	150	Quick. Co.		85
100 do	b30 74⅞	100	do	b3	85⅜
100 do	74⅜	700	Mar. Min. Co.		30
100 Ill. Cen. R.	129⅛	200	do	b10	37
100 do	c 129⅛	100	do	c	353
100 do	b3 129⅜				

TUESDAY, Nov. 8—P. M.

As anticipated in our last report, Election Day proves a dull one in Wall and William streets. The Gold Room was closed altogether, and the Stock Exchange held but one Board, adjourning at 12 o'clock, noon, until Wednesday morning. Some sales of Gold were made in Mr. GILPIN'S Exchange Rooms, at 248½@247½, and down to 246 ₱ cent. The Stock Exchange Sales of the Railways were chiefly for cash, the market being fairly sustained, considering the sharp turn in Money yesterday, and the continued demand from the Brokers to-day. An impression obtained currency, however, that the pinch for Money would be over by Wednesday, so far as the Stock Brokers are concerned, the heaviest demand of yesterday and to-day having resulted from the pressure of cash Gold on the market—that is, Gold for instant delivery—and the eagerness of speculators to pay large commissions for carrying it over. The transactions in this way yesterday were enormous in amount, and some of the heavy commission firms found themselves short of Money as late as 3½@4 o'clock in the Afternoon. These difficulties were adjusted to-day, because of the rest given to the Gold Room as to all fresh deliveries until Wednesday.

One or more authorities in regard to the sudden change in Money, yesterday, attribute it, in part, to the apprehension of a new Government Loan, to appear in a few days. But on inquiry we find no sufficient authority for this suggestion. We do not believe that a New Loan is immediately pending.

At the Open Board of Brokers, at 1 o'clock, the following prices were made, in comparison to Monday afternoon, the market leaving off steady at higher prices:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	107	108⅛	Mich. Southern	72	74⅛
U. S. 5-20's	100⅞	100	Illinois Cen.	125⅛	122⅝
N. Y. Central	126	127	Pittsburgh	106	105⅜
Erie	100	100⅞	Fort Wayne	100	104
Erie Preferred	103⅜	104	Rock Island	97⅛	101⅜
Hudson	122⅜	123	Reading	133⅛	136⅜
Canton	34⅜	35	Quicksilver	87⅛	85⅜
Treas. Certificates, new	98	98⅛	Cumberland Coal	51	52
Northwest	4⅜	46⅛	Mariposa	25⅛	38
Ohio & M. Certificates	38⅜	40⅛	N. West Pref.	78⅜	82⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	135	Hanover	103
Merchants	112	Metropolitan	113
Union	114	Shoe and Leather	98
America	133	Corn Exchange	102⅛
Tradesmen's	113	Continental	98
Merchants' Exchange	98	Marine	150
Commerce	104	Commonwealth	100
American Exchange	113	Park	136
Bank of No. America	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	Chi. & N. W 1sts	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118	Chic. & Tol. S. F.	107
Erie 3ds, '83	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	106
Erie 4ths	110	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	113
Harlem 1st, '59 & '73	109	Chi. & Pitts. 4ths	83
Harlem 3ds '68	103	Miss. & Mo. In. G.	40¾
Mich. Cen., New	130	Chi. Alt. S.F.	105
Chi., B. & Quincy	122	Alt. & G. W.	101⅛
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	106		

The Stock Exchange Board, to-day, admitted Mr. A. MAURICE to membership.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 8—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 8 bbls. Ashes, 6,175 bbls. Flour, 700 bbls. Corn Meal, 14,000 bush. Wheat, 2,195 bush. Corn, 10,815 bush. Oats, 15,817 bush. Rye, 8,600 bush. Barley, 436 pkgs. Provisions, and 185 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and nominal, at $11 75 for Pots, and $13 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is very quiet to-day, including Java at 50c.@52½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c.; Rio at 41c.@46c.; St. Domingo at 40c.@42c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair request at higher and rising prices: Middling, $1 30@$1 32 ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet, but firm, to-day. Sales since our last amount to 5,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 65@$10; poor to choice Extra State at $10 10@$10 60, chiefly $10 25@$10 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 95@$11 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 65	@	$10 00
Extra State	10 10	@	10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 50	@	13 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping brands	10 95	@	11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25	@	12 25
Extra Genesee	10 55	@	13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50	@	13 50

Southern Flour is inactive to-day, sales since our last 600 bbls., at $10 85@$11 90 for poor to good, and $12@$15 for good to choice Extra brands, and $14 25@$15 25 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull; sales 300 bbls. Extra at $10 25@$12 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including fine superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal has been inactive and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request at full prices. Sales 42,000 bushels, including Amber Western (nominally) at $2 45; Red Western at $2 30@$2 31; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 27; Milwaukee Club at $2 17@$2 30; Chicago Spring at $2 15@$2 19. Corn is in limited demand at higher prices. Sales since our last, 24,000 bushels, at $1 19 for Mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet yet firm. We quote Canada at 87c.@89c.; Western at 90½c.@91½c.; State at 89c.@91c., cash, ₱ bushel. Sales were also made of 9,000 bushels Canada West Barley at $1 90 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in demand at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet yet steady at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year, old, and 35c.@52½c. for new, ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been inactive and unsettled.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive, including New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 90c.@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 75c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand, including Rosin (nominally) at $25@$37 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $13@$16 ₱ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 35@$2 50 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been in limited demand and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 32½@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05. Bleached Winter Whale at $1 57@$1 60; Undecided Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Linseed at $1 35@$1 36; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 95; Crude Petroleum at 44c.@45c.; Refined Petroleum at 83c.@85c. free, and 65c.@70c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request at former prices. Sales to-day, 5,900 bbls., at $41 50@$41 75 cash, and regular for New Mess, closing at $41 62½ cash, and $39@$40 for one year old Mess; $41@$42 for Prime Mess; $41 for This Mess, and $35@$39 for Prime; also $10 for New Mess, deliverable in January, seller's option, and $39 for new Prime Mess, deliverable in December, buyer's option. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 16½c.@16¾c. for Shoulders; 17½c.@18c. for Hams, sales 350 pkgs. Lard is less buoyant; sales 1,850 lbs. and bbls., at 21½c.@21¾c. for poor to choice, the latter an extreme. Beef is in active demand at $12@$21 for Old and New Extra Mess, $14@$20 for Plain; sales 2,350 bbls., 80 pkgs. Beef Hams were sold at $25 50. Butter is in fair demand, closing at 42c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 34c.@43c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately to-day, at 15c.@25c., the latter for very choice, ₱ lb.

RICE—Is inactive, at former prices.

SALT—Is quiet, and very stock here.

SEEDS—Are in limited demand, and nominal in [illegible]

SPICES—Are inactive and unsettled.

SUGARS—Have been very moderately inquired for, at steady prices. Sales since our last 325 hhds. Refining Cuba, &c., at 12½c.@12⅝c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request, at 24½@25c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 100,000 lbs., at 17¾c.@18c., the latter rate for very choice only, ₱ lb. One week's business in this line. Messrs. Knight & Sons's review thus: "The market for fine stock during the past week has been quite active, the demand for export being considerably greater than it was last week. During the first part of the week, the market opened with a good demand at 17½c., and some large sales were effected at that figure and also at 18c. Since the middle of the week, the market has been very firm, and strictly prime in hhds. has been sold at 18¼c.@18⅜c., the latter, however, being paid only for very choice. The inquiry for No. 1 Tallow and Grease Tallow is very limited, soapmakers buying very little at present. The demand for home consumption is very small. At the close the market is very firm, with an upward tendency. We quote Prime City at 18¼c.@18⅜c., and some held at 19c., but we hear of no sales at that figure; Prime Western is held at 18¼c.; Eastern at 18⅜c. The stock of all kinds of Tallow and Soap Stock is very small, and the arrivals are very limited. The quantity of cattle slaughtered from all accounts is very far short of what it was last year, and the yield is also much below the average. Price this day 18c.@18¼c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8¾c.; 1862, 11c., 1863, 12¾c. ₱ lb."

TOBACCO—There is but little doing on account of the election; sales 121 hhds. at 13c.@45c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are inactive at previous prices.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 450 bbls., at $1 72@$1 73 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, but firm. For Liverpool, the engagements included 250 tons Mahogany at 15s.; 150 pkgs. Extract Logwood at 10s. For London, 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 20s. For Bristol, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 4d., shipper's bags.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

CHAMBER OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
November 3, 1864,
10 o'clock A. M.

The Special Committee on Retrenchment and Reform of the Board of Aldermen met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Aldermen John Hardy, John D. Orthwell and Lewis R. Ryers.

Mr. Whiting—If the committee please, I was honored with a copy of a note by Mr. Graham of the first of November, which copy I received on the second. I wrote a note then to the Clerk of the Board, desiring to know whether the future action of the committee would depend upon the course that Mr. Graham and his client should pursue, or whether the committee would make a report to the Board of Aldermen, and procure from them, if they thought proper, the appointment of a joint committee, so that the jurisdiction I supposed to be necessary for the further investigation of this matter should be conferred. On the part of his Honor the Mayor, I beg to say that if this committee have no jurisdiction, and no power to proceed and compel attendance of witnesses—we will have no means of being able to prove the truth of the allegations contained in the Mayor's reasons for the suspension of Mr. Boole. If the committee cannot furnish us with compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses here, I see no good to arise out of an attempted investigation by the introduction of persons who may voluntarily attend and voluntarily answer questions or not, as they please. And if the committee, therefore, is powerless in both of these regards, what use would there be in continuing this examination? It may be that Mr. Graham and his client will say, as many men might say, on a question of this kind "Why, we are ready to go on with such witnesses as will voluntarily appear, and have the advantage of the examination and cross examination, so that hereafter we may contradict them by showing that they stated when not under oath, something different from what they stated under oath."

The committee indulged Mr. Graham in remarks repeatedly that his client was to be overwhelmed by perjured witnesses, certainly they would not be perjured witnesses if the committee had no power to administer an oath. I beg to say that Mr. Graham is mistaken. He undoubtedly avers what he has received from his client, and avers these charges as truths; and he avers that his client is so entirely innocent that he is willing to meet the truth, and that the only thing he fears is falsehood and perjury. That is why the City Inspector ought to join us in an application to this committee, and through this committee to the Common Council, for the appointment of a joint committee, who can examine witnesses under the responsibility of an oath. However, that may be a matter of judgement, a matter of propriety, or a matter of test on the part of the City Inspector, I believe that the Mayor is controlled by a single view of serving the public interests, and presenting those claims to the board for the purpose of investigation. One of the purposes of these gentlemen who present this complaint in reference to the sale of these offices is, that they may receive their compensation from the Corporation, under the claim that their appointments are good ones. If their appointments are good ones, they are entitled to their pay. If their appointments are in violation of law, and have been made by the City Inspector, he would be personally responsible.

Now, I said that among the testimony we should introduce for the purpose of showing that the City Inspector was guilty, we should introduce the badges of office authorized by the City Inspector. My learned friend, on the other hand, pronounced that those badges were forgeries, and that the Governor had so decided. I am authorized to say that the Governor decided no such thing; but I am instructed to say that we stand here prepared to show that they are badges of office, and were used by those very men to-day, and they will be brought into court. Then, if they are attacked as forgeries, the question arises, who forged them? I don't mean to say that the City Inspector forged them, but if that is to be his shield of protection against the possession of these badges of office, then we must ferret it out, and ascertain who it was that committed these offences. We can show that the City Inspector's office was called, in fact, and there was no pretence at that time that they were forgeries; and if it is now pretended that they were, I deny that it is proved before the Governor, or that he has so decided.

I forbear saying anything further with regard to the charges contained in the resolutions given by His Honor the Mayor for the suspension of Mr. Boole. I regret, at this particular season of the year—although all seasons should be summer for the administration of justice and the ferreting out of truth—yet the calamity under which our country labors forbids that this prosecution should be carried on with the same zeal as in more peaceful times. Under the decision which the Committee has come to, it appears to me it would be an idle farce for my brother Graham to say, "Go on, gentlemen, we will hear all you have got to say." I agree with my brother Graham, that if the Committee have the power, then we ought to proceed. If not, then we ought not. I regret that it would redound to the honor of the city, as well as to the honor of the office of the City Inspector, that this investigation should go on—as, indeed, it would redound to the disgrace of the city, if this corporation fail to furnish a proper committee that can make a proper investigation. It would be worse than idle for him or me to proceed without such a committee. Owing to this letter of the committee, and not having received any instructions either through the committee or from its organ, I have merely come to say that I could not consent to a long investigation by voluntary witnesses, from whom, although we can get a large proportion of the truth, yet an important part of it would rest on the testimony unwilling witnesses, and we must have the power to enforce their attendance and the administration of an oath, and as both these points are decided by the committee to be not within their power, I submit that an investigation would be worse than useless. For these reasons, I should withdraw from such an investigation. But I hope and trust that this committee, in reasoning back the considerations which lead them to believe they have no power to conduct an investigation under the sanctity of an oath, will ask the board to appoint a Joint Committee in connection with the Board of Councilmen. It is not the opinion of the counsel, I believe they will ask for the appointment of a Joint Committee, not in the ordinary terms of asking for it, but that they will ask for the appointment because the great ends of public justice require such an investigation. These charges are serious in their character—they are grave in their features, of nature, they should be developed—they should be ventilated—they should be proved. If they should be entirely overthrown for the benefit of the officer, for the benefit of the City Inspector, for the benefit of the Mayor, for the benefit of the whole community, I submit that the public interests require that the matter should be investigated. This country is burdened with public officers, and until the public will cease shutting their eyes to [illegible] and it [illegible] will the [illegible] and whether the public officers [illegible] I suggest that it would be [illegible] to refuse to appoint a committee, and also with the Board of Aldermen, to report to the Board of Aldermen. The result of their report will be [illegible] the Committee, will simply be [illegible] make a report, full and fair, and complete, [illegible] said and acquitted, if he [illegible] the community may be satisfied that there is [illegible] only to be found in the Common Council.

I have been called upon by a [illegible] who says he furnishes the stationery for the board, who labored under the impression that I had charged him with doing something improper. I repeated to him what I thought I had said, and what I intended to say, which seemed to satisfy him; but I repeated that I thought a large amount of money had been wasted by the board for stationery. I may be wrong; if so, I hope to be righted. This is merely one of a thousand of such details, and I repeated it only in passing. The Common Council know that preceding

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1864.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SENECA INDIANS, TRAINED DOGS, COM. NUTT, FAT GIRL, GIANTS, DWARFS, at all hours. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON THE CRICKET.

WINTER GARDEN—SCHOOL OF REFORM—HE'S JACK SHEPPARD.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

KELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The election passed off yesterday throughout the country with entire quiet, so far as we can learn. The weather was unpropitious, but did not suppress the great interest felt in the contest though it did interfere with the working of the wires at night, and we have failed to receive as full returns from all the States as was expected. Enough has been received, however, to assure the loyal world of the gratifying fact, that the Union party have carried every State but two—New-Jersey and Kentucky, and even in the former State the Democratic majority is greatly reduced. New-York State was most hotly contested, but shows a handsome majority for LINCOLN and FENTON, and a gain of, at least, five Union Congressmen Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio show large Union gains over the October election—Pennsylvania being carried by 14,000 on the home vote. Let all true Union men hail the result with loud acclaim and true joy! The nation is safe.

The country was electrified yesterday by the intelligence that the rebel pirate *Florida* had been captured by the *Wachusett*, in the port of Bahia. The details of the capture, which we print this morning, show that the affair was a complete surprise to the rebels. The *Florida* arrived in Bahia Bay, off San Salvador, on the night of the 7th ult., and Capt. COLLINS, of the *Wachusett*, resolved to sink her in port. About 3 o'clock the cables were slipped, and the *Wachusett* steered for the *Florida*, striking her on the quarter, without doing much injury. On demand of Capt. COLLINS, the *Florida* surrendered; a hawser was made fast, and the privateer was immediately towed out to sea. Capt. MORRIS, of the *Florida*, with about half his crew, were on shore on liberty; and those of her crew who were on board, were intoxicated and asleep. The *Florida* was but little injured, and will prove a valuable addition to our navy.

GENERAL NEWS.

Business was partially suspended yesterday. Transactions in the Produce Exchange were on a very limited scale, without any remarkable changes in prices of the leading articles. General merchandise was also lightly dealt in, and was irregular. The freight engagements were unimportant.

The Gold-room was closed yesterday and the Stock Exchange held but one Board on account of the Presidential election. Stocks closed steady at higher prices than on Monday.

The Live Stock market is supplied this week with 7,134 beef cattle, 97 milch cows, 1,836 calves, 23,217 sheep and lambs, and 32,385 swine, showing a total of 64,700 animals. There is a large increase of live stock over last week. The receipts of beeves are 2,000 greater than a week ago. At the principal city markets, business has been much depressed and prices have lowered considerably, under the influence upon the unfavorable weather, and overstocked markets, and a lighter demand. The decline will be about ¼c. ℔ lb on the average. Good cattle range from 15¼c.@17c. ℔ lb., for the estimated dressed weight; medium, 12c.@14¼c. Some choice beeves sold at 18c. The market closes dull, with considerable stock unsold. Sheep remain at about the prices of last week—8¼c. ℔ lb. live weight, for good stock. Lambs are worth 8c.@10c. ℔ lb. Swine have arrived more heavily than the previous week, and sell lower, prices varying from 10¼c.@12c ℔ lb. gross weight; 14¼c@15c., dressed.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.—The statesmanlike and philosophical speech delivered by Mr. SEWARD at Auburn on Monday evening, and which was published exclusively in the TIMES of yesterday, contains much matter for the profound thought of the country. Its broad and comprehensive patriotism, its determined and unflinching spirit in the prosecution of the war, its cheerful and hopeful view of affairs—all its characteristics are such as become one occupying his distinguished position. If we might find any fault with the matter, it would be that the speech was not delivered a few days earlier, so that it might have been spread before the people of the entire continent previous to the election. As it was, it reached hundreds of thousands of voters through the TIMES.

The Presidential Election—Mr. Lincoln's Re-election.

At the hour of going to press, the returns this morning indicate that the following States have certainly gone for Mr. LINCOLN:

	Electoral Votes.
New-England	39
Pennsylvania	26
Ohio	21
Indiana	13
Illinois	16
Maryland	7
Michigan	8
Delaware	3
Total	133

Or a clear majority of the Electoral College, without the States of

New-York	33
Iowa	8
Wisconsin	8
West Virginia	5
Kansas	3
California	5
Minnesota	4
Total votes	64

All of which has probably gone the same way.

The heavy majorities for MCCLELLAN in this City and in Kings County, (Brooklyn,) though not unexpected, leave the State of New-York, at the present writing, in some little doubt, though the probability is that the State has gone for LINCOLN by a decided majority.

From the States of Kentucky and Missouri—supposed for MCCLELLAN—we have no returns, and the result in New-Jersey is by no means certain for MCCLELLAN.

Affairs Yesterday.

The figures, facts, circumstances and incidents of the Election yesterday in this city and throughout the country, will be found reported in other columns. Everything in New-York City and State, and as far as we have heard, everywhere else, passed off quietly. The ample preparations made to repel raiders and crush out rioters, doubtless prevented them from making any serious attempts at disturbance.

The Capture of the Florida.

The news of the capture of the *Florida*, which we were enabled to publish yesterday morning in a postscript, conveyed uncommon satisfaction to the loyal voters of the city.

It is a singular coincidence that the news of the capture of the *Florida* was brought to this country by the *Kearsarge*, which arrived at Boston from St. Thomas on Monday night. It was the fortune of the *Kearsarge*, too, to bring into port a number of the officers and crew of the *Florida*, as if the brave WINSLOW had actually timed it so as to mark the morning of the election by a reminder to rebel sympathizers, that neither traitors on land nor pirates on the sea could prevail against the brave defenders of the Republic.

The circumstances under which the *Florida* was captured must be admitted to be somewhat peculiar. It seems that on the night of the 9th of October the *Florida* arrived in Bahia Bay, off San Salvador, Brazil; that Capt. COLLINS of the *Wachusett*, which was in port waiting for coals, after consulting with his officers, determined to sink the *Florida* in port; that about two o'clock in the day, the cables of the *Wachusett* were slipped, and she made a straight line for the pirate, hitting her, but doing her no material damage. It was enough, however. The blow from the *Wachusett* was followed by a demand of surrender, and with this the Lieutenant-Commanding on board the pirate, deemed it wise to comply on the instant. A portion of the *Florida's* men appear to have been on shore when the surrender took place. But the capture in men includes twelve of the officers, and fifty-eight of the crew.

It is possible that the capture may involve a question of the maritime rights of Brazil; although it is barely probable that Brazil will consider her sovereignty compromised in the destruction of the scourge, even if a strict regard to maritime boundary lines might not have warranted the decided course adopted by Capt. COLLINS.

GEN. BUTLER.—Well, Gen. BUTLER has been in active command of the city and State of New-York for forty-eight hours. So far as we have heard, he has not yet erected a single gallows or hung anybody; he has shot nobody; he has knouted nobody; he has hamstrung nobody; he has crucified nobody; he has impaled nobody on a poker, or bastinadoed nobody. He has sent nobody to Fort Lafayette, and put nobody in chains or irons. He has suppressed no newspapers, and insulted no women. But he took the most active and admirable measures to secure the peace of the city and State during the election yesterday; and the peace has been undisturbed.

RELIGIOUS FACTION FIGHTS IN CANADA.—They have periodical faction fights in several of the Canadian towns. They had a succession of them of a serious kind, when GAVAZZI visited the provinces a dozen years ago. They had a relapse again, when the Prince of WALES visited them. And it appears from reports received last night that Toronto is anxious to emulate the example of Belfast and get up a general religious row. It seems to have begun in a Fifth of November Orange celebration, where some over-zealous advocates of the principles of 1688 proposed—probably in jest—to burn O'CONNELL, GUY FAWKES, and the Duke of NEWCASTLE in effigy. A party of Catholics having got scent of the matter, organized themselves into armed bands, paraded the streets during the night and seem to have created a sensation generally throughout the town. The Orangemen wisely refrained from their intended demonstration, and nobody appears to have been hurt.

The persons thus organized for the defence of GUY FAWKES' memory are described as "Fenians." The presumption, we think, is in favor of their being simply a faction determined to have a fight with another faction. It will be a great misfortune if the Belfast scenes should be reenacted anywhere on this continent.

The Policy of Concentration.

It has been the fashion in this war to sneer at "newspaper strategy," and in many cases with good reason; but in our own instance we venture to affirm that the views of the general theory of military movements which we have advanced from the beginning, have been more confirmed by facts than those on which Gen. HALLECK has apparently acted through the first three years of the war.

We protested in the outset against small levies of men and against large levies for small periods, both of which courses have been found ineffective. We have always ridiculed the idea, advanced by some enthusiasts, that Richmond could be taken by a levy *en masse*—by three hundred thousand brave Yankee militia just marching right on to that doomed city; and in this we have had the hearty sympathy of intelligent military authorities.

We urged the formation of cavalry, when even Gen. SCOTT was understood to oppose it as useless in the country which we were about to invade.

The grand strategic error of the war—*the want of concentration*—was from the beginning proclaimed, and its effects prophecied, in these columns. We doubted the expediency of some of our movements in North Carolina; we opposed mere raids in Florida; we urged incessantly the importance of strong blows in overwhelming numbers at the weak points—of concentration. After the taking of Vicksburgh we pressed before the Government the immense value of concentrating with ROSECRANS for an advance on Georgia. Instead of that, our forces were scattered all over the Mississippi Valley, and even sent off to Arkansas; and the Chickamauga defeat followed. When the Red River expedition, under Gen. BANKS, was first spoken of, we urged its inexpediency, in the useless persecution to which it exposed the Union men of the conquered districts, and in the scattering it occasioned of the forces of the United States.

From the beginning, we, in common with others of the much-abused newspaper-strategists, presented continually to the attention of the Government the importance of East Tennessee as a granary of the rebels, and as the link of communication between their Western and Eastern armies. It was not till the third year that Gen. HALLECK, or the Military Bureau, listened to this voice of common sense and sent Gen. BURNSIDE to that much-suffering district. The value which the rebels attached to it may be seen in their detaching LONGSTREET's corps, right in the face of GRANT, to regain it—thus losing the battle of Chattanooga, which was won by us through this very detachment of LONGSTREET. The effects of its occupation are beheld now every day in the straits of LEE's army and the Richmond population for provisions, and in the almost impossibility of LEE and HOOD reinforcing one another in time to be of any service.

With the elevation of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT to the command of all our armies, began in earnest the policy we so long urged—that of concentration at the vital points. We have reason to know that he did his utmost to stop the Red River expedition, but his orders came too late. Now at all important points, in our vast battle field over a continent, we hold the superior forces. We have in effect abandoned Florida and Texas and Southern Arkansas and Western Louisiana, and various positions of no military value on the coast; we have drawn in our immense lines, feeling sure that the outlying regions will fall into our grasp, like ripe apples, whenever the large armies are broken up. Gen. SHERMAN has been able to make his most brilliant and extraordinary campaign, because he has probably had forces nearly the double of his adversary. SHERIDAN's splendid victories are not alone due to his own genius or to his superior cavalry, but to the irresistible fact that his numbers are considerably greater than those of EARLY. And last of all, Gen. GRANT has in Virginia, in all probability, an army twice as numerous as that of Gen. LEE, with which, in time, he will strike the fatal blow.

Thus at all vital points, we possess the physical secret of victory—superiority in numbers; and time will inevitably bring the logical result.

One only military move, which we have often pressed, has not yet been adopted, but we expect it to be taken when the time comes for the final blow of the war; we mean the advance of a heavy column through East Tennessee on Lynchburgh, and the rear of LEE and Richmond. When this is made—when we are able to make it, (for we suppose the Government has long seen its great importance,) then will the Virginia campaign be over, and the war be confined to North and South Carolina. This we confidently expect at no distant day.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN CONFEDERATION.—In a speech delivered at Toronto, on Thursday last, Hon. GEORGE BROWN, one of the leading members of the Canadian Government, gave a semi-official outline of the scheme of federal union adopted by the Quebec Conference. It differs in no essential particular from the programme which our special correspondent was in a position to furnish several weeks ago. Mr. BROWN, indeed, says that the outline (which was first published in the TIMES) was given with surprising accuracy. We notice from the tone of the Toronto addresses that the delegates are not disposed to submit their project to the test of a popular vote. They seem to think that there is a sufficient indication of the popularity of the measure in the fact that the delegates belong to different political parties. It is doubtful whether this argument can hold water. The people may be prepared to give their assent to the principle of union, and may yet be thoroughly opposed to the details of the measure. As, for instance, to that part of it which deprives them of the right of electing members of the Legislative Council, and vests that power in the Crown. It is not a satisfactory sign, in any case, this of hurrying through a great constitutional measure without consulting the people.

Rebel Change of Base.

If the rebels carry into effect their proposed policy of arming their slaves to fight for the Confederacy, it will be, in the first place, a complete abandonment of the programme laid down by them when they began their rebellion. They revolted on the express ground that the form of social organization existing at the South, was the only one in which liberty and progress could be both secured; that "free society" was a failure, and that the true solution of the great difficulty of modern times, the reconciliation of the interests of labor with those of capital, was the one which the South had discovered and adopted,—the possession of the laborer as property by the capitalist.

They declared that the North had determined to use its superiority in numbers for the destruction of this system of theirs, for the violent and wrongful uprooting of domestic institutions to which the South was attached, both by habit and conviction, and the substitution of the democratic equality which it detested. These were the distinct points raised previous to Mr. LINCOLN's election, and it was because no security that the North offered for its non-interference was considered sufficient, that secession was persisted in.

The South has now "fought on this line" for over three years. It has called its whole male population under arms, converted its territory into a vast camp, made every farm-house a commissariat depot, every railway a military road, every church a hospital, has drenched the continent with blood and shaken Christendom to its very centre, in the effort to establish that slave society, the existence of which the Free States were said to have threatened in the old Union, and without which real freedom or progress were declared to be impossible.

We have resisted that attempt earnestly, perseveringly, desperately, and in spite of the protests, imprecations, and vituperations of the principal Powers of the world; and thank God we have foiled it. We have now the formal acknowledgment of its authors, that it has failed, and miserably failed. DAVIS declares that we have emancipated two millions of slaves, and for the rest they care nothing. Whenever he, or Gov. BROWN, or any other leader is called on now to give reasons for not going back to the Union, he never says that it is because their "property" would be endangered, but because their feelings would not allow them to associate again with the men who have slain so many rebels, and wasted so much Southern territory. In other words, the question which divides North and South is no longer a difference of opinion as to the very basis and essence of social organization, as it was said to be at the beginning of the war, but a question of personal dislike arising out of the war. To judge from their language now, it would appear that if we had never fought, there would be no reason why we should not always dwell together in peace and harmony. In short, for a cause of separation that was essential and permanent, they have substituted one which is superficial and temporary.

☞ The smallness of the Democratic vote on the Presidency in Washington may be accounted for by the fact that the Democratic organ there, the *National Intelligencer*, published yesterday a leading article, entitled "The Day of Decision," which was of such immense length that the old-fashioned readers of the *Intelligencer* were unable to get through with it in time to come to a decision and poll their votes before the setting of the sun.

General Keyes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a note in your issue of this morning, in which certain strictures are passed upon my father, Gen. E. D. KEYES, for having made recently in California a speech favoring the election of Gen. MCCLELLAN. The statement of your correspondent, that Gen. KEYES' resignation was due to wounded pride, is entirely groundless. For more than six months he applied constantly for a command in the field, which was refused him, because, (as Secretary STANTON himself informed me,) though "no charge of any kind had been brought against him, the places were wanted for others."

It was for this cause, and because his private affairs demanded his attention, that he felt obliged to resign.

Yours, EDWARD L. KEYES.
NEW-YORK, NOV. 8.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE ELECTION IN JERSEY CITY.

The election yesterday in Hudson County, New-Jersey, was conducted with comparative quiet. The vote throughout the county was unprecedentedly large.

In the Fifth and Sixth Wards of Jersey City the Democracy had matters pretty much their own way, and it is alleged that several hundred illegal votes were cast in those two wards.

In the Fifth Ward the unterrified assaulted and drove from the polls the two challengers, and one of them, Mr. ISAAC GOFF, was beaten and had his clothes nearly stripped off. They then took possession of the polls, and for almost three hours were putting in votes in a continual stream, and no Union man was allowed to deposit his ballot. In some instances, when persons were challenged, the Judges of Election refused to swear the man, but accepted their votes. Hundreds of men, unknown to old citizens of the ward, deposited their ballots, and amongst them were men from New-York.

In the Sixth Ward, the transactions were very similar to the above, and one of the challengers was compelled to leave, having been threatened his life. The Democracy of the Fourth Ward were not satisfied, and made threats that they would destroy the ballot-boxes. There were but two or three arrests made in Jersey City and Hoboken.

Boiler Explosion.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

The steamer *Rumsey* exploded her boiler at the levee at St. Paul, on Friday, tearing the boat to pieces and killing seven men, mostly deck hands.

SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Friday, Nov. 4, 1864.

HOOD'S MOVEMENTS—THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE REBEL ARMY.

On Monday morning I received a private dispatch from East Tennessee, briefly announcing the brilliant victory of Gen. GILLEM over VAUGHN, the substance of which I transmitted you. A few hours afterward, from official authority, I was made the recipient of reliable information concerning HOOD's movements, and knowing that the correspondent of the Associated Press could not get possession of it, I prepared a dispatch for the TIMES, which was disapproved by Gen. WEBSTER. As I made no mention of SHERMAN's movements or intentions, I repaired to Gen. WEBSTER's headquarters to ascertain the cause of his disinclination to approve my dispatch. In the most amiable manner he informed me that my dispatch concerning the situation of HOOD's army, although in all probability, strictly correct, was based upon rumors. Disregarding it as gentlemanly and judicious not to urge the matter further, I retired. On Tuesday, Mr. CRAIG, the electric chief, transmitted a dispatch to Mr. BENT, the Associate Press correspondent of this city, saying that the manifest silence in this quarter regarding the movements of HOOD contributed to the belief that a Federal disaster had occurred, and that gold had gone up over twenty cents in New-York in consequence. Mr. BENT showed the dispatch to Gen. WEBSTER, who accompanied him to Gen. THOMAS' room. The latter remarked: "I could have given them news that would have made gold go down twenty cents, instead of up." This news will be made public in a very short time, and there will be a fall and a crash in gold that will astound Wall-street and electrify the nation. However, to disabuse the misapprehensions rife in New-York on Tuesday, Gens. THOMAS and WEBSTER prepared a dispatch for Mr. BENT, and it appeared in the newspapers on Wednesday morning—and gold fell from 245 to 219. Since then it has gone up to 232. Nothing has transpired here, however, to effect gold in the least. I will now give you another chapter regarding the movements of HOOD, commencing where I left off in my last letter.

After sending a detachment of troops to make a demonstration at Decatur, which was merely a feint movement, HOOD made a rapid march toward Florence, and crossed CHEATHAM's corps twelve miles from that place on Monday night. On Tuesday, STEPHEN D. LEE's corps crossed, leaving STEWART's corps on the other side of the river, with three-fourths of his artillery, and the greater portion of WHEELER's cavalry. This is the latest reliable news we have from HOOD, although there was a rumor in town yesterday that he had successfully crossed his entire command, while an opinion prevails this morning that he is recrossing the Tennessee. Our telegraph only runs to Decatur, and as I said above, the latest from HOOD known at headquarters is up to Wednesday morning.

Let me say to those who have entertained, or who do entertain, any fears in relation, not only to the safety of our army, but to the success of HOOD in any particular, that they may immediately turn their sorrows into joy. Everything is progressing gloriously all right. It is the express wish of our military leaders that HOOD will cross the Tennessee River. It is hoped that he will go into Western Kentucky, or any other place, so long as he don't go South.

Let the reader glance at one fact: When HOOD's whole army was at Somerville, Georgia, Gen. SHERMAN was within two miles of his rear with a body of men as numerously strong as HOOD. SCHOFIELD had twelve thousand men between Chattanooga and Bridgeport. HOOD hurried his army west, and SHERMAN—the public must "wait for something to turn up."

THE FIGHT AT DECATUR.

Gen. ROBERT GRANGER's last fight at Decatur, of which I gave you an account in my last letter, was by no means a small affair. The fighting was mostly done by Tennesseeans—white and colored. Col. THORNBERG, commanding a brigade in the fight, says that the rebel force was greatly superior to our own. The fort at Decatur at present mounts twelve guns, although there are twenty embrasures. These twelve guns played upon the enemy for two hours, as did also the guns from two tin-clads which lay in the river. My figures in regard to the loss on both sides were correct. As it is fair to give credit to whom it belongs, I will inform you, upon Col. THORNBERG's authority, that a negro company of the Fourteenth United States Colored, Col. MORGAN, took four out of the five guns which were captured, while the balance of the regiment succeeded in bringing in over a hundred prisoners.

FORREST—HIS PERFORMANCES.

FORREST, with about seven thousand men and two full batteries of artillery, is near Johnsonville, on the Tennessee River. Johnsonville is the terminus of the Northwestern Railroad, which runs from Nashville to the Tennessee River, and was named in honor of Gov. JOHNSON. It was a few miles from this new town that FORREST burned the three transports on Monday last. No gunboat was captured, but one was disabled by one of FORREST's guns, and hauled off from the scene of action. The destruction of the transports speedily followed. Johnsonville is well fortified, and if properly officered, will hold out against FORREST, should he attempt its capture. The garrison consists of two regiments of colored troops and eight guns, and has been reinforced by Captain MEIGS' Colored battery and two thousand infantry. A million dollars' worth of stores were brought from Johnsonville in two days.

THE SITUATION IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Gov. JOHNSON received a private dispatch from Gen. GILLEM this morning, in which he states that he has still advanced his forces. The rebel headquarters are at present at Greenville, at which place Gen. BRECKINRIDGE made a flying visit a few days ago. East Tennesseeans from that section inform Gen. GILLEM that the blustering Kentucky renegade harangued his troops for more than an hour, telling them that the time was not far distant when the "assassination" of MORGAN, and the whole catalogue of wrongs perpetrated by Gen. GILLEM should be avenged. He promised them that the "redemption of East Tennessee was nigh." Gen. VAUGHN is at Jonesboro suffering from his wounds. The prisoners captured by Gen. GILLEM in his last fight are en route for this city, and will arrive here to night. Great preparations are being made in East Tennessee for the election next Tuesday.

AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA.

Gen. JAMES STEEDMAN is again in command at this point, and also in command of the Department of Etowa, which extends from Chattanooga to Resaca. Every prominent point at and near Chattanooga has been converted into fortifications, and at present glisten with Federal cannon and bayonets. The shovel and pick have been laid aside, as the works are now considered complete. Since the occupation of Chattanooga, little more than a year ago, over two miles of buildings have been erected, chiefly used by officers for quarters, and for Quartermaster's and Commissary stores. A magnificent structure spans the Tennessee at this point, and gunboats and transports, all of which were built at Bridgeport, pass Chattanooga almost daily, upon their way between Knoxville and Bridgeport. Besides there are over 7,000 mechanics at Chattanooga in the employ of the Government. There are three hotels in full blast, and an endless variety of eating and drinking saloons, and sutler's stores. There is a theatre, also, which does a fine business, and a new one building, the proprietor of which has donated one thousand dollars toward the erection of a monument in the cemetery. Speaking of the cemetery, work is still progressing therein. It will be next to Gettysburgh—the superbest in the country—of the kind. HOOD, the postmaster, runs a daily paper, which, though small in size, and semi-dilapidated in appearance, possesses a great deal of merit, and has done a fair share of good for the cause in East Tennessee, while it has disseminated that which has the true ring about it, the tone of which elicits the most unbounded admiration and support of the soldiers and all loyal men. HOOD himself is untiring in his devotion to the cause, and has toiled faithfully for the success of the LINCOLN and JOHNSON ticket, and for the promotion of his country's welfare.

POLITICAL.

This State will vote next Tuesday for the candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. In all probability the votes will be thrown out; but it is, nevertheless, deemed expedient to send greeting the feeling of the people. But, there is a political point still more engrossing than this; and the loyal people, especially the East Tennesseans, are, through their newspapers and public men, urging this thing upon Tennessee with unmistaken vehemence. As it is of great interest to this country at large, I will quote from Parson BROWNLOW's last *Whig*, an article headed "A Constitutional Convention:"

"Gov. JOHNSON, in a few days more, will be the Vice-President of the United States, *elect*, and, as a matter of course, will resign the office of Military Governor of Tennessee. Before he retires from that position, we hope he will call a constitutional convention of delegates, *to be elected by the loyal men of the State*, with a view to change the organic law of the State. It is obvious to every man who desires to see peace and order restored in Tennessee, as well as the complete restoration of the State to the Union, that action should be taken by the people in their sovereign capacity. By the Bill of Rights heretofore adopted as a part of our organic law, all power is declared to be inherent in the people, and vested in them, and as such they have the power to amend or alter the constitution, provided that such amendments shall not conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

The present condition of our State demands that some action should be taken *by the loyal citizens*, with a view to change the organic law, and to take all the steps necessary to restore the State to the Union. The slavery question must be settled, and immediate or gradual emancipation provided for. We will have no quiet in Tennessee until this slavery question is settled. The opening of the courts of the country will not meet the case. *That* would produce endless litigation, much strife between neighbors, and break up the harmony of communities.

We have a large class of men who are loyal, provided slavery is preserved; they are opposed to a convention, and to any action outside of a *Legislature*. The disloyal men of the State will all act with them, and act for *mischief*. These men have one idea, and that idea is the nigger, dread the action of a convention, knowing the State will be restored to the Union by its election, and the assemblage of its delegates.

If these *Slaveocrats* succeed, no Union man will be permitted to live in the State. It must be settled by the people, assembled in their sovereign capacity, and the sooner the better. The State will then be at peace. The convention should be chosen by *general ticket*. Let seventy-five men be selected from the counties representing the House of Representatives, just as so many members of the Legislature are chosen, and twenty-five more, representing the Senatorial Districts. Let all be loyal men, and let none others be put upon the general ticket, and the loyal voters will elect the entire ticket. The ticket thus chosen could be submitted to the people, if deemed advisable, at such time as the Governor might appoint.

If deemed advisable, this convention could elect a Governor, and at once proceed to fill every office vacant in the State, or give the power to the judges, justices, and even constables, if desired. These are simply our views and suggestions. What we have to say is, that the time for action has come, if the loyal men of Tennessee intend to hold and control the State.

If the loyal men have to surrender to the pretended Union men and rebels, acting in concert, we desire to emigrate to some other State, and shall most certainly do so. Let, then, the Governor call a convention as soon as the Presidential election is over."

The editor of the Chattanooga *Gazette*, in a paragraph headed "A Constitutional Convention," indorses the above in the following language:

"Parson BROWNLOW sounds the key-note in an article on this subject, which we transfer to our columns from the Nashville *Whig* this morning. This State must and will be reorganized by the 4th of March next. We must have our representatives in Congress by that time. *Tennessee will be as free as Maryland on the fourth of next March.* Our Bill of Rights sets forth that all power is inherent in the people, and the loyal people are the only people who have any political rights that the nation is bound to respect. As soon as the Presidential election is over, we shall endeavor to point out the way to reorganize on a basis of real liberty."

It must be remembered that these two editors are Tennesseeans, and owned and edited papers in Knoxville and Chattanooga before the war. It is fair to presume that they give light to the feeling of the loyal masses of the State of Tennessee. I will add that Gov. JOHNSON is heartily in favor of calling for a convention. BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

Telegraphs in War—By Land and by Sea.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The telegraph system now in common use for civil purposes seems admirably adapted to war purposes, whether on land or at sea, with such modifications as may be necessary to suit the exigencies of the different kinds of service. A field telegraph train, with a regular corps, is now a part of every army. It was first used under the fire of the enemy's batteries at the battle of Fredericksburgh, and is said to have contributed greatly to the success of the perilous retreat from that field. There are thirty-five trains in the service of the corps, distributed among the armies in various parts of the country. Of these trains, some have been equipped with five and others with ten miles of insulated wire. There are carried in the train lances for setting up the wire, when that is necessary; reels, portable by hand, carry wire made purposely flexible for this particular use, and various minor appliances which experience has proven useful. A military organization is directed for each train. In duty of this kind, the style of construction of the trains, the equipment they are to carry, and the military organization to be provided for their use, to enable them to be most rapidly and anywhere brought into action, are the subjects for study. The particular instrument to be equipped is of secondary consideration. The soldiers drilled to the duty of construction acquire in a short time a remarkable skill in the rapid extension of these lines.

The ease with which telegraphic communication may be made, and with portable instruments worked, in almost any field, suggests its use in a variety of ways which we are not aware have as yet been tried. In such a raid as was lately attempted in Maryland, the difficulty of getting any reliable information, most of the usual telegraph wires being cut by the rebels, paralyzed efficient efforts either to meet or pursue them, and hence the facility with which they traveled over nearly the whole State unimpeded, when there was force enough scattered round to destroy them, if their movements could have been accurately traced and the various marauding forces known, so as to concentrate an equal or superior force in their front or upon their rear. In the event of such raids, when other means of communication are cut off, a few cavalrymen, trained to the service, can readily re-establish communication between scouting parties and headquarters, by carrying with them a reel of wire and a transportable working apparatus, such as are now in use, and running the wire off upon the ground as they advance. As soon as the raiders are successfully scouted, the information can be immediately sent back over the wire to headquarters, and the latter be prepared for making the earliest disposition of forces to meet the emergency. One-half the time for ordinary communication, by riding forward and backward, would be saved, and time is everything in the success with which such movements are made.

The usefulness of telegraph operations to army movements suggests the practicability of applying the same system, in a modified form, to the navy. A telegraph cable constructed in the superior manner that the Atlantic cable is being made, laid along our coast and connected with our land telegraph lines, would enable communication to be held with every blockading fleet along the Atlantic coast. Every ship in the fleet could connect itself by wires properly insulated with this cable and receive orders directly, either from Washington or the fleet Admiral by telegraphic signals or by words, if necessary. A very little inventive ingenuity would supply the mechanical means of making a practical working connection with the cable, which the motion of the ship riding upon the water would not disturb or impair. The connection could be easily detached when the ship was ordered off in pursuit of a blockade-runner, by transferring it to a buoy, and be resumed again as soon as the pursuit is over. The value to our navy of having such a means of communication from one end of the blockade line at the Chesapeake to the other end at Mobile, or even to the Rio Grande in Texas, and also in instant communication with Washington, would be incalculable. It would not only give increased vigor to all our naval operations, but it would be a protection to our commerce against the operations of fugitive rebel privateers, who rely upon their sudden descent upon our coast for the success with which they can plunder our ships, and depend upon the speed with which they can fly from pursuit to get out of the way, before our navy can be communicated with, to provide the necessary means of overhauling them.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital Stock	$26,350,000
Loans and Discounts	50,865,500
Specie	4,907,900
Due from other Banks	6,467,900
Due to other Banks	6,894,000
Deposits	21,354,000
Circulation	9,000,000

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

PARTICULARS OF HER CAPTURE.

She is Seized by the Wachusett in Bahia Bay, San Salvador.

Captain Collins Takes the Responsibility.

Complete Surprise of the Rebel Officers and Crew.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The *Kearsarge*, which arrived late last night, has, as passengers, W. W. WILLIAMS, Assistant-Paymaster of the *Wachusett*, bearer of dispatches of the circumstances attending the capture of the *Florida* in the port of Bahia. He also brings as prisoners of war the Chief Engineer and Boatswain of the *Alabama*, and Surgeon and sixteen of the men of the *Florida*.

The *Kearsarge* left St. Thomas on the evening of the 31st ult. The *Wachusett* was in port waiting for coals. The *Florida* was outside. She also left there the ship *James Cheston* and the bark *Adeline C. Adams*. The *Cheston*, one hundred and thirty-three days from Rangoon, put into port in distress, with her crew down with the scurvy. She was supplied with nineteen men from the *Kearsarge*, and would sail in a day or two for New-York.

The bark *Mondamon*, from Rio, was captured by the *Florida* off Pernambuco, about September 28, and burned. This was the only American vessel captured by the *Florida* since her departure from Teneriffe.

The following is a brief account of the circumstances of the capture of the pirate:

The *Florida* arrived at Bahia Bay, off San Salvador, on the night of the 7th ult. Capt. COLLINS having held a consultation with his officers, determined to sink the *Florida* in port. Accordingly at about 3 o'clock the cables were slipped, and the *Wachusett* steered for the *Florida*, hitting her on the quarter without going great injury. Capt. COLLINS now hailed out to those on board the pirate to surrender or he would sink her. This demand was replied to by the First Lieutenant that "under the circumstances he surrendered."

A hawser was now made fast, the chain slipped, and the *Florida* towed to sea. In the melée several pistol shots were fired, and accidentally two guns from the *Wachusett*. Capt. MORRIS and half the *Florida's* crew were ashore on liberty. No lives were lost. The *Florida* was taken completely by surprise; seventy of her men it was known being on shore, and the others, just returned from liberty, were asleep and half intoxicated. The blow given the *Florida* by the *Wachusett* carried away the mizzen-mast and main yard, which fell on the awning, preventing anyone from getting up from below. So unconscious was the officer of the deck of the intention of the *Wachusett's* Captain, that he sang out, "You will run into us if you don't take care," at the same time calling for a light.

Twelve officers and fifty-eight of the crew of the *Florida* were captured. The *Wachusett* and *Florida* were to leave St. Thomas on the 2d inst. for New-York.

The following is a list of the names of the officers of the United States steamer *Kearsarge*:

Captain, JOHN A. WINSLOW; Lieutenant-Commander, James S. Thornton; Surgeon, John M. Brown; Paymaster, J. A. Smith; Chief-Engineer, Wm. H. Cushman; Acting Masters, James R. Wheeler, E. M. Stoddard, D. H. Sumner, W. H. Badlam; Captain's Clerk, S. E. Hartwell; Paymaster's Clerk, D. B. Sargent; Gunner, F. A. Graham; Boatswain, J. D. Walton; Third Assistant Engineers, S. L. Smith, T. L. Miller, Henry McConnell; Acting Master's Mates, Charles H. Danforth, E. Bartlett, Wm. Smith, F. F. Bickford.

Official Account of the Capture.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The following dispatches were this morning received by the Navy Department announcing the capture of the *Florida*

BOSTON, Nov. 7, 1864.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the *Kearsarge* off Scituate from the Rocas. Left the *Wachusett* and *Florida* at St. Thomas. The *Florida* was captured at the harbor of Bahia by the *Wachusett* Oct. 7. We bring sixteen prisoners and the officers from the *Florida*.

(Signed,) JNO. A. WINSLOW, Commander.

ST. THOMAS, WEST INDIA ISLANDS, Monday, Oct. 31, 1864, via Boston, Nov. 7.)

Hon. Gideon Welles:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival here of this ship, with the rebel steamer *Florida* in company. The *Florida*, with fifty-eight men and twelve officers, was captured about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 7th of October, in the Bay of San Salvador, Brazil, by the officers and crew of this vessel, without loss of life.

Five of the officers, including her commander, were captured. The remainder of her crew were on shore.

The *Florida* had her mizzen-mast and main-yard carried away and her bulwarks cut down. This vessel sustained no injury.

A detailed report will be handed to you by paymaster W. W. WILLIAMS. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, N. COLLINS,

Commander U. S. steam sloop *Wachusett*.

Bonds and Chronometers Recaptured.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

By the capture of the *Florida*, the bonds of the ship *Southern Rights*, and other vessels overhauled by the pirate, with several chronometers, money and important papers and correspondence, were seized.

Description of the Two Vessels.

THE WACHUSETT.

The gunboat *Wachusett*, which has performed the signal service of capturing the privateer *Florida*, was built at the Boston Navy-yard in 1861-2. Her engines were built by GEORGE QUINTARD, Esq., at the Morgan Iron Works, in this city. The *Wachusett* is a screw sloop-of-war, of the second class, of 1,032 tons register, and carries a battery of ten guns. She was launched on the 10th of October, 1861. She was one of the flotilla which aided the army in its operations against Yorktown, Va., in May, 1862, this being her first service. On the 15th of May, 1862, she was present and participated in the attack upon the battery at Drury's Bluff, known as Fort Darling. In 1863 she was the flagship of Admiral CHARLES WILKES, in the West Indies, and on the 25th of March of that year she captured the *Delphin*, a blockade-runner. She also captured the blockade-runner *Virginia*, both vessels netting over $50,000. During the present year she has been employed on special duty on the coast of Brazil. Her capture of the *Florida* will place her name permanently on the page of our eventful history. The following is a list of her officers from the *Navy Register*: Commander, Napoleon Collins; Lieut.-Commander, L. A. Kennedy; Surgeon, W. M. King; Assistant-Paymaster, R. W. Williams; Acting-Master, J. H. Simpson; Ensign, E. M. Sheppard; Acting-Ensigns, N. Luce, C. J. Barclay; Acting-Masters' Mates, C. R. Haskins, R. Rich, J. Hetherington; Engineers—Chief, W. H. Rutherford; Second Assistants, G. M. Melville, M. Knapp, E. Lincoln; Third Assistants, A. D. McEwen, R. S. Steeman, J. A. Barton; Boatswain, John Burrows; Acting Gunner, John Russell.

THE FLORIDA.

The *Florida* sailed from Liverpool, England, on the 22d of March, 1862, under the name of the *Oreto*. She arrived at Nassau, N. P., in April, where she received her armament, &c. On the 14th of June, 1862, she was taken possession of by Her British Majesty's steamer *Greyhound*, but was soon released. On the 9th of August, 1862, she left Nassau and proceeded to Green Bay, where she was fitted out for a cruiser, her stores, &c., being brought to her by the English schooner *Prince Alfred*. She ran into Mobile on the 4th of September, 1862, and was struck by shot several times from the guns of the *Winona* and *Oneida*. She ran out on the 17th of January, 1863. After doing much damage to American shipping went into St. George's Channel in August, 1863. In September she entered Brest, France, and on the 11th of that month was detained by the French Government; soon afterward she run out. On the 10th of July, 1864, she captured the steamer *Electric Spark* from New-York to New-Orleans. For a long time she was a consort of the *Alabama*, and acted in conjunction with her in cruising. She was commanded for a long time by Lieut. J. N. MAFFIT, but for the past year or more she has been commanded by C. MANIGAULT MORRIS formerly of the United States Navy. Owing to the many changes in the list of officers of the *Florida* we will not give the one we have, as we shall have a full and accurate list upon the arrival of the *Wachusett* and her prize the *Florida*.

Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsarge.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Capt. WINSLOW and crew, of the *Kearsarge*, will have a public reception, in Faneuil Hall, at noon on Thursday. On landing this morning, Capt. WINSLOW proceeded to his home in Roxbury.

FROM SHERIDANS DEPARTMENT.

A Mysterious Affair—Supposed Poisoning of Maj.-Gen. Sheridan and Several Officers of his Command.

WINCHESTER, Sunday, Nov. 6, 1864.

As the critical period has passed by there can now be no harm in stating the particulars of what at one time was quite an alarming affair. The day before yesterday (4th inst.,) Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN, who has been temporarily stopping with Col. EDWARDS, Commandant of this Post, proceeded to the Opequan Railroad crossing, accompanied by several members of his staff, Col. EDWARDS, Lieut.-Col. J. Q. ANDERSON, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and several other officers belonging to this department, and a proper escort, on a tour of inspection. On the way out Capt. MOORE, of the Commanding Generals Staff, was suddenly seized with violent vomiting and purging, and was so ill that Col. ANDERSON procured a farmer's wagon and sent him back to his quarters in this city. At a little later hour, Gen. SHERIDAN was seized in the same manner, but he managed to keep his horse until within two miles of Winchester, when he was in such a condition as to be unable to ride further. An ambulance having been sent for, he was removed to Col. EDWARDS' headquarters as speedily as possible, where the General soon recovered, and rested well during the night. Up to this time the patients had been attended by the Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-second New-York Cavalry. All that night Capt. MOORE continued to vomit and purge, and at one time there were grave doubts as to his final recovery. Yesterday, however, there was a marked improvement, and last night he was considered out of danger. Lieut.-Col. COMSTOCK, of Gen. GRANT's staff, Col. EDWARDS, and one or two other officers present, felt unwell, but I believe neither of them vomited.

These cases were all similar in manifestations, and there can be but little doubt that, in some way or other, the parties had been poisoned—how or in what way has not as yet been ascertained, but the whole matter will undergo a rigid investigation.

The rumor that Gen. SHERIDAN had been poisoned spread rapidly throughout the department, and, as well may be supposed, created intense excitement.

Up to the present time, there is no explanation of the matter, but it is supposed the poison was in some cheese, of which all of the parties affected partook at Col. EDWARD's headquarters just before starting out on the expedition. It is not supposed that the poisoning was the result of design, but accidental.

A very large train passed over the road from Martinsburgh to Winchester to-day, without interruption. MOSBY is reported just ahead—of course.

E. A. PAUL.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Intelligence from Texas—Our Forces Fortifying Santiago Brazos—News from Matamoras.

CAIRO, Monday, Nov. 7.

The steamer *Magenta*, from New-Orleans Nov. 1, has arrived.

The New-Orleans cotton market was at a dead stand. A few bales of middling sold, by auction, at $1 13.

A steamer had just arrived there with 2,000 barrels of flour and other produce. Several more cargoes were to arrive. The flour market was overstocked and greatly depressed. Quotations ranged at $11 15 @$13. The steamship *Asboth*, for New-York, was taking cotton on freight at ¾c. ₱ lb.

All was quiet in New-Orleans on the 31st ult.

The latest intelligence from Texas reports that our troops were fortifying Santiago Brazos. The rebel Gen. SLAUGHTER had succeeded Gen. DRAYTON in the command of that section. Only 800 rebels were there.

CORTINAS did not accept a General's commission in the service of MAXIMILIAN. He surrendered on the condition that the French would not seize his treasure, and is now a wealthy private citizen of Matamoras.

The French have paid the greatest attention to the Union officers who have visited Matamoras. The United States Consul has a French guard to protect him wherever he goes.

There was a large fleet of merchantmen off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and a large trade had been opened with New-York. Trade between New-Orleans and Matamoras is contraband. There were 1,500 bales of cotton at Brownsville, waiting for shipment to some place where goods on rebel Government account can be obtained for it.

Our troops were in good health.

A party of guerrillas made a raid on the plantation of Mr. JENNINGS, on Grand Gulf, and burned 37 bales of cotton.

LATER.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Accounts from Texas and Mexico conflict with those received yesterday, which were up to the 25th of October. CORTINAS, it is now asserted, had been sent on an expedition to Camargo. MEJIA was in supreme command of Matamoras. A three days' fandango had taken place in honor of MAXIMILIAN. No Mexican, except the officers of MEJIA's command, participated in the festivities.

Important movements against the rebels are expected to take place shortly.

The *Era's* correspondence from Mobile says all is quiet there. Our dispatch boats are so near the city that the color of the ladies' dresses in the streets can be distinguished with a glass. Our boats never molested the steamship *Sierra Nevada*.

The steamship *Guiding Star* arrived at New-Orleans on the 30th ult. from New-York.

Rebel troops are deserting.

The militia are enrolling rapidly.

The merchants in Vicksburgh have contributed $4,000 to the Illinois Sanitary Fair.

The wives of Gens. CAMBY, HURLBUT, PANA and JEFF. THOMPSON are coming down.

Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

A serious accident occurred on the Philadelphia Railroad last night. The 10 30 train from Baltimore ran off the track near Perrymansville, occasioned, it is said, by the breaking of a rail. The cars were greatly shattered. Our informant says he saw two or three either dead or dying, and some fifteen wounded. No other particulars received.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The *Bulletin* has received the particulars of the accident last night on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, from one of its special correspondents, who was on board the train.

ALBERT L. SMITH, aged eighteen, of Washington, instantly killed.

Lieut. CHARLES E. CRAWFORD, of the Veteran Corps, had both thighs broken, and was injured about the head. He died in an hour afterward.

VALENTINE STERN was wounded about the head.

Among the wounded are Jeremiah Buckley, Chas. Alexander, of Wilmington, Del.; Michael Brethe, of Philadelphia; Lieut. A. M. Copeland, of the Eighty-first New-York Volunteers; Jos. Bennard, of Maine, slightly wounded; Prof. Saunders, of Philadelphia, reported wounded about the head; Mrs. S. Mally, of Philadelphia, bruised; Kate Thompson, of Georgetown, D. C., bruised; Mrs. Frances Washington, bruised; Susanna Elliott and child, slightly injured.

THE PLOT IN CANADA.

The Rebel Plan to Sink the Steamer Michigan and Release the Johnson's Island Prisoners.

The Buffalo *Express* of Monday says:

"On Saturday afternoon Mayor FARGO received information from a private source, which he considers fully trustworthy, that a plot had been concocted by the traitorous refugees in Canada to sink the revenue cutter *Michigan*, now stationed at Sandusky, and release the prisoners confined on Johnson's Island. The exact source of this important disclosure we do not feel at liberty to name, but the facts are substantially as follows:

JAMES BATES, a Southern refugee, purchased of the firm of A. M. SMITH & Co., of Toronto, the propeller *Georgian*, representing that she was to be employed in the Saginaw lumber trade. It is proper to state that SMITH & Co. are gentlemen of high standing as business men, friendly toward us, and were entirely ignorant of the use to which she was to be put. The *Georgian* was delivered to BATES, at Port Colborne, on the 1st instant, and the purchase money, $16,000 in Canada funds, paid. Mayor FARGO was informed that her engineer told BATES that the wheel was out of order, and it would be necessary either to go to Toronto or this port for repairs. It was not stated that she did come here, but an inspection of the books at the Collector's office, showed that she reported here on the 3d, without cargo, and cleared the same day for Port Colborne. It was also ascertained that the wheel was repaired by F. N. JONES.

A dispatch from this city to a hotel-keeper at Port Colborne, dated the 2d, and signed by BATES, requesting that, if there were any passengers at his house for the propeller *Georgian* to have them wait, was handed to the Mayor by the operator who sent it.

BATES said that he proposed to strengthen the bows of the propeller so that she could be used as a ram against the *Michigan*; declared he had sufficient men for the purpose, and also intimated that he was supplied with arms and ammunition. He had in his possession a very large and accurate map of the harbor of Sandusky, on which was marked the location of the *Michigan* and the batteries. He was particularly anxious to ascertain whether he would be compelled to open the hatches of his vessel in passing through the Welland Canal, if a demand was made upon him to do so.

Mayor FARGO at once telegraphed the startling information he had received to Capt. CARTER, of the *Michigan*, and to the lake ports as far West as Detroit. He also consulted with a number of our dock merchants. Capt. DOBBINS telegraphed to his agent at Port Colborne, asking whether the *Georgian* was there, and if not, at what time she left, and for what place, but he did not give an intimation as to the object of the telegram. The reply was that the *Georgian* left for Sarnia at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, after taking on board thirty cords of wood. The agent also added "there was nothing particularly suspicious about her," but that the *Pacific* was to leave the next morning, and would inquire about her as she passed up. This proves conclusively that doubts as to her mission were entertained by citizens of Port Colborne.

Any attempt to ship at any one port a sufficient number of men and the munitions necessary for the accomplishment of the piratical raid, would undoubtedly have attracted the attention of the Canadian authorities, and resulted in the seizure of the boat. It is probable, therefore, that BATES stopped at out-of-the-way places on his way up, and picked up his fellow cut-throats in small squads, after which she took on wood enough to last for quite a cruise.

His scheme, although a desperate one, might have succeeded, and it is to be hoped that it did not receive information of its discovery before attempting its completion. The *Michigan* is now ready to make lumber of his vessel, to be used as coffins for himself and crew, in case they do not disappoint the hangman by being either shot or drowned.

JOHN ALLEN, Capt. DOBBINS and others sent out a tug Saturday night to patrol the bay, and give warning by rocket signals of the approach of any suspicious craft. Proper precautions will be continued.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Late Battles With Price—Arrival of Marmaduke, Cabell, and Several Colonels at St. Louis—Their Departure for Johnson's Island.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 4.

Tangible evidences were yesterday to be seen in this city, of the important victories recently gained over PRICE's invading forces, some particulars of which have been given from day to day, during a week past, in the columns of the *Republican*. These evidences were the presence of several rebel officers of high rank, consisting of Maj.-Gen. J. V. MARMADUKE, of Missouri; Brig.-Gen. WM. L. CABELL, of Virginia; Col. LEE CRANDALL, of the Forty-seventh Arkansas Infantry; Col. W. F. SLEMMONS, of Arkansas; and WM. L. JEFFREYS, of Missouri. JOHN WAPPELL, a nephew of Gen. D. M. FROST, formerly of St. Louis, and Surgeon C. H. SMITH, are also of the party. The rank of the former we have not learned, and the latter, we understand, is not to be held as a prisoner, but is to be exchanged, or permitted to return South soon from this city.

The prisoners came down the Missouri River on the steamer *Cora* as far as Hermann, whence they were transferred to the Pacific Railroad, and reached Barnum's Hotel on Wednesday night. They were in charge of the gallant Col. V. COLE, Second Missouri Light Artillery, who dispensed with the services of a guard, as the prisoners were on parole not to attempt to escape from his custody. His orders were to permit no one to converse with them, and the orders were carried out with all due particularity. The prisoners, however, were under no oppressive restraint, and some allowed to go at will about the hotel and the streets in the vicinity. They observed the spirit of their parole rigidly by avoiding callers and questioners, and keeping, most of the time, within a room in the upper story, which had been assigned for their accommodation, and where Col. COLE kept his station.

Among those who called during the forenoon were relatives of Gen. MARMADUKE and of Mr. WAPPELL, and one or two dozen others who desired to make inquiries of friends and relatives who are serving in Price's army. At 3½ o'clock the party, accompanied by Col. COLE, took the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad for Johnson's Island, which has been designated as their place of imprisonment.

BATTLE OF THE OSAGE.

In this, as in the actions at Little Blue and Independence, we are informed that undue prominence has been given to the Army of Kansas. Gens. CURTIS and BLUNT were making, at the last named places, but insufficient headway against the rebels, and were relieved in good season by Gen. PLEASONTON, with his portion of the forces sent by Gen. ROSECRANS from St. Louis and other points in Missouri. PLEASONTON was met soon after his arrival on the Western border by LANE, CARNEY and other Kansas dignitaries, who acknowledged gratefully that he had saved their State from invasion by his timely arrival, and by his turning PRICE so opportunely to the southward.

Gen. PLEASONTON's division, the one with which he overtook and fought the enemy at the Osage, consisted entirely of cavalry, as follows:

First Brigade, Col. PHILLIPS; Second Brigade, Gen. MCNEIL; Third Brigade, Gen. SANBORN, and Fourth Brigade, Col. WINSLOW. Each brigade had a section of the Second Missouri Artillery, drawn from the batteries of Capt. THURBER and Capt. MONTGOMERY, both of whom were present and participated in the battle. Gen. CURTIS and his forces were in the rear, and the conflict was fought to a triumphant end, almost entirely by the cavalry division, being contested with such vigor and ardor that both men and horses has exhausted their utmost strength at the close. Our informant says that he saw about two hundred horses fall down from exhaustion.

TROPHIES OF THE VICTORY

The paper quoted from asserts that ten pieces of artillery and about a thousand prisoners, after the battle, were conducted to Fort Scott. Seven hundred of the prisoners have since reached Warrensburgh, our informant says, and will begin to arrive in St. Louis to-day or to-morrow. The cannon may likewise reach this city—nine pieces—the remaining pieces being in the possession of the Second Arkansas (Union) Cavalry, Col. JOHN E. PHELPS, whose permanent station is at Springfield. He attacks as many as two thousand prisoners and deserters were taken at Independence, Little Blue and the Osage, the greater part at the Osage. PRICE destroyed his train from of two hundred wagons at the latter place, and when pursued and struck by SANBORN's brigade, in Jasper County, a day or two afterward, he destroyed fifty more.

The rebel force amounted to 15,000 or 18,000 men at the Osage, a portion of whom were not armed. They "Old Pap" by hundreds, came into the Federal lines, and declared that they had been conscripted in the rebel ranks. Three to five hundred stands of small arms, cast or thrown away by the retreating foe, were seen scattered over the country by the pursuing Union army.

The cavalry division which so bravely won the action, had not more than five thousand men engaged. The men were so intent upon pursuit and victory that they had no rations for a period of forty-eight hours. The Union loss was three hundred and fifty to four hundred killed—the rebel loss supposed to be still greater, but not accurately ascertained. PRICE passed within five miles of Fort Scott, but had neither leisure nor inclination to make a raid upon that place.

Among our captures were about three hundred and fifty head of sheep, and cattle, that the rebels were driving off South, and a considerable number of horses.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.

One of the most important of the prisoners slipped that PRICE's whole force, at the time he advanced into Missouri from Arkansas, numbered 10,000 men, and by the time he took up his retreat southward, he had received in recruits 10,000 more. He denied the statements that have been published to the effect that the rebels used their prisoners with inhumanity, and says they were regularly treated as well as the circumstances of their capture would allow. Generally they were allowed to go free, as soon as taken, on an ordinary parole, which bound them not to take up arms against the rebel Government during the war, unless exchanged; and where they were held any time, they received the same rations that were given out to their own men.

WHAT THEY SAY OF THEIR DEFEAT.

MARMADUKE is described as having opposed the movement into Missouri, on the ground that nothing could be accomplished that would effect the final result of the war. On the march down toward Arkansas, he and CABELL were assigned to the duty of protecting the rear, consisting of a heavy wagon train, which retarded their movements, and which should have been destroyed before they left the Missouri River. There were other impediments in the form of droves of cattle, horses and sheep, that proved to be serious obstacles to their march. When the attack commenced, his division was spread over a line of fifteen miles in length, with PRICE and the rest of the army a considerable distance in advance; so far that they rendered him no aid whatever to repel the Federal attack. His division, therefore, was flanked by the Union cavalry and cut off. He fought for forty-eight hours, but while directing a counter-charge he was captured, together with Gen. CABELL, and their men put to rout. He thinks that three or four hundred of them fell into Federal hands. Another cause of confusion was so many of his men being dressed in captured Federal uniforms, which prevented him and his officers, at critical periods, from distinguishing the Union troops from his own. He rode on one occasion within fifty yards of a body of the former, ordered them to cease firing, and did not discover that they were not his own men until he found himself a prisoner in their hands.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Gen. PLEASONTON was taken ill in Fort Scott, and, on the 27th ult., was confined at the Wilder House, but was expected to recover in a short time.

His Acting Adjutant, Lieut. THOMPSON, is a printer, and helped to set in type the General Order which is published above.

Col. WINSLOW, commanding brigade, was wounded at the Big Blue, and Lieut. CHRISTIAN, a Union officer, was killed at the same place.

Gen. Pleasonton's Congratulatory Orders to His Command.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, Oct. 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.—The Major-General Commanding this Provincial Division, composed of troops from the Department of the Missouri, and WINSLOW's brigade of cavalry, from Maj.-Gen. A. J. SMITH's command, congratulates the officers and men upon the brilliant success which has crowned their untiring efforts in this decisive campaign.

The battles of Independence, of Big Blue and of the Osage River, has resulted in the capture of Major-Gen. MARMADUKE, of Brig.-Gen. CABELL, of four Colonels and nearly one thousand prisoners, including a large number of field officers, ten pieces of artillery, several thousand of stands of arms, the destruction of a large portion of the enemy's train and the routing of their army. The gallant action of PHILIPS' Brigade of Missouri Cavalry and WINSLOW's Brigade, commanded by Lieut.-Col. BENTEEN, in capturing eight of the enemy's guns on the Osage, was so distinguished as to draw praise and commendation from the enemy. The charge of CATHERWOOD's Thirteenth Missouri Veteran Cavalry, near Independence, was well timed and was bravely executed.

The night fighting of Col. WINSLOW, on the Big Blue, and the gallantry and vigor with which SANBORN's brigade have constantly fought, deserve the highest commendation.

Upon the receipt of the reports of subordinate commanders, full justice will be done to all who are entitled to it.

1. The regiments of the First Brigade are authorized to place upon their colors, "Big Blue" and "Osage." The regiments of the Second Brigade are authorized to place upon their colors, "Independence" and "Osage."

The regiments of the Third Brigade are authorized to place upon their colors "Independence," "Big Blue" and "Osage."

The regiments of the Fourth Brigade are authorized to place upon their colors "Big Blue" and "Osage."

The Batteries L and M, Second Missouri Light Artillery, are authorized to place upon their colors "Independence," "Big Blue" and "Osage."

By command of Maj.-Gen. PLEASONTON.

CLIFFORD THOMSON, First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

Official: GEORGE W. VALES, Captain and A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, Oct. 27, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—I.—The following dispatch received from Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, commanding the Department of the Missouri, is published to this command, and it gives the Major-General Commanding the greatest pleasure to be the medium of this generous appreciation and acknowledgment of the noble conduct of the gallant officers and men of this division:

BY TELEGRAPH FROM WARRENSBURGH.

WARRENSBURGH, Oct. 27.

To Maj.-Gen. Pleasonton:

Your dispatch of this evening, announcing your victory, is received. I congratulate you and the officers and men of your command, for your persevering pursuit, and brilliant advance and decisive victory, after a march of ninety miles in two days.

You attacked three times your numbers, and routed them, capturing ten pieces of artillery, compelled the enemy to destroy over two hundred wagons, and killing, wounding and taking many prisoners. The pursuit of over three hundred miles accomplished in so short a time, contending a considerable portion of the way, and victory so decisive over such odds, will rank among the brilliant achievements of any war, and cover with honor all who have been engaged in it.

Publish this to your command with the expression of my heartfelt thanks to all for their magnificent behavior. W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj.-General.

By command of A. PLEASONTON, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

C. THOMSON, First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

THE "DICTATOR"—A NOTE FROM CAPT. ERICSSON.—Reports have been published within the past few days to the effect that the *Dictator*, now preparing for sea at New-York, had caused great anxiety to the Government, on account of her great draft of water, and that, with her coal and ordnance stores on board, her decks would be even with the surface of the water. The idea involved in these statements was that the vessel had turned out a failure. Capt. ERICSSON, however, in the following telegraphic communication, corrects this false assumption:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

In reply to inquiries made by citizens of Boston, I beg to state that the *Dictator* is *thirty-one inches* out of water at the stern, and *forty-three* inches out of water at the bow this morning. *She must be brought eight inches deeper in order to be in proper fighting trim.*

There are six hundred tons of coal on board, also two-thirds of the stores, and half the vessel's complement of shot. The bunkers are full, and her draft is half an inch less than the estimate with the throttle one quarter open.

The engines make fifty-nine revolutions.

Nothing has occurred to indicate that the *Dictator* will disappoint the expectation of the Navy Department. J. ERICSSON.

The Prize Steamer Annie.

The prize steamship *Annie*, in charge of Acting Master H. S. BORDEN, from New Inlet, N. C., arrived yesterday morning. She was captured by the gunboats *Wilderness* and *Nyack*, after a chase of twenty minutes. The *Annie* started under convoy of the United States steamship *Susquehanna*, but soon parted company from her. She is of 203 tons burden, built of iron, a double screw, and built in London. Her original Captain, mate and two engineers, are on board. She is at present at anchor off the Battery.

Perry's

MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Tetters or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly upon blondes than brunettes; but they render lite equally as marring the beauty as either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face with out injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by DR. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Economical Housekeepers Use

PYLE'S SALERATUS. PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR. PYLE'S BLUEING POWDER.
PYLE'S BAKING SODA. PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.

Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by first Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, New-York

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment,

An infallible cure for BURNS, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain in a burn, the most painful ever known. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures wind colic.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.

He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Horehound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these *five* other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn that the officers of this company have been chosen from our first-class merchants, and are gentlemen of high standing in the community, and in the list of subscribers we find names of several bank presidents and many prominent merchants, which gives a guarantee that the business of the company and the interests of the subscribers will be well attended to. This company promises to become one of the best paying now forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., who are reliable and obliging gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia,

in consequence of his usual day of visiting New-York being election day, will be at his office, No. 32 Bond-st., the day following, Wednesday, Nov. 9, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Supply of his medicines can always be obtained at No. 32 Bond-st.

The Only Known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

A Sure Preventive of Baldness.

"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."

1.—It will restore gray hair to its original color.
2.—It will make it grow on bald heads.
3.—It will restore the natural secretions.
4.—It will remove all dandruff and itchings.
5.—It will make the hair soft, glossy and flexible.
6.—It will preserve the original color to old age.
7.—It will prevent the hair from falling off.
8.—It will cure all diseases of the scalp.

It is not a dye, and can be applied with the hand, as it does not stain the skin or soil the finest linen. The hair is strengthened, and natural color restored, without the deleterious application of mineral substances.

Dr. Isaac H. Miller, West Brecknock, Pa., writes:

"As a restorer of gray hair and preventive of baldness, it is the best remedy I have ever sold, and gives entire satisfaction to all."

Price 75 cts. per bottle, or six bottles for $4. Sold by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North Sixth-street, Philada., and at HELMBOLD'S Drug Store, No. 594 Broadway.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. R. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Soldiers, Attention!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet, will by unavoidable, but armed with HOLLOWAY'S PURIFYING AND STRENGTHENING PILLS, you can endure all these and still retain good health. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 50 per box or pot.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 704 Broadway, N. Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

The New Ten Dollar Sewing Machine, No. 497 Broadway, New-York. J. P. RITCHELL, General Agent, New-York.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.— Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls, Checks, &c., No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th-street, wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

RINGWAY—HENDRICKSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 8, at Bay

The Dictator.

The Baltimore *American*, in contradicting some erroneous statements regarding the iron-clad *Dictator*, says:

We have been on board the *Dictator* several times since she was launched, and therefore know what we say when we assert—

1. The *Dictator*, not having been in the stream, has not been hauled out of it, and she is not moored to the supply wharf.

2. She has orders what to do and where to go, and there has never been the least doubt about either.

3. If she is a "downright and miserable failure," then it has been discovered by some ignoramus before her trial, which is yet to be made. It is very certain that neither her commander, John Rodgers, nor her engineer, Mr. Robie, have any doubts of her success, as any one can ascertain by inquiring of them.

4. As this vessel has her coal and stores on board, and floats as high as calculated, it is impossible for her decks to be even with the water. If they were she would want no other trouble.

5. Her engines are "balanced" like all engines of that type, which are used in the merchant service. How can they be known to be unable to do the work required of them, not having been tried.

6. She has no windlass.

7. Mr. Ericsson was never advised to use the Emerson windlass, which is seldom used in the naval service.

8. Not having been advised, he could not refuse. As she has no windlass, and is not going to have one, Mr. Ericsson has not invented one for her. This is the answer we give to the assertions of a loyal and earnest supporter of the Government.

AN ATTEMPTED FRAUD IN NEWARK, N. J.—An unsuccessful attempt was made a few weeks since to defraud one of our banks of a large amount of money. A man came to Newark, hired an office, and deposited $500 in a bank. A day or two after he drew out $750, leaving $50. Soon after he deposited a forged certified check of $14,000 upon the Merchants' Bank of New-York, and the same day sent a man to draw out $8 000. The cashier, however, was somewhat suspicious, and refused to pay the latter sum, and on investigation it was found that the check for $14,000 was forged. Efforts were made to arrest the scamp, but he had decamped, and no trace of him has been found. The bank retains his $50 yet. A similar game was perpetrated with success on banks in New-York City and elsewhere, probably by the same man.—*Newark Advertiser, Oct. 3.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Nov. 9	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernian	Nov. 12	Quebec	Liverpool
Germania	Nov. 12	New-York	Hampton
Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
America	Nov. 19	New-York	Southampton
Bisco	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Nov. 23	Boston	Liverpool
City of London	Nov. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Hecla	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

North American	Oct. 27	Liverpool	Quebec
City of Limerick	Oct. 29	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Boston
Sidon	Nov. 1	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	Nov. 1	Liverpool	New-York
City of London	Nov. 2	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	Nov. 5	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	Nov. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Boston
China	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Cuba	Nov. 7	New-York	Havana
Eagle	Nov. 9	New-York	Havana
Liberty	Nov. 12	New-York	Havana
Evening Star	Nov. 12	New-York	New-Orleans
Ariel	Nov. 16	New-York	New-Orleans
Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Havana

For California.

Costa Rica	Nov. 14	New-York	Aspinwall
Golden Rule	Nov. 19	New-York	Nicaragua
Ocean Queen	Nov. 23	New-York	Aspinwall

European Mails.

The mails for France *vid* Havre, by the *Lafayette*, will close on Wednesday at 9:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *Hibernian*, will close on Thursday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, *vid* Southampton, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Manchester*, will close at 11:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Cuba, by the *Port au Prince*, will close at 12 M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Eagle*, will close at 2 P. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Havana and Mexico, by the *Liberty*, will close at 2 P. M. on Saturday.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Costa Rica*, will close on Monday, Nov. 14, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

Mail Mails close at	1:30, 2, 20 and 6 15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4 45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2 30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4.00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4 30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

CAREY'S.

VELVETS, ANGORA VELOURS,

ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS, VELVET BEAVERS

CASTOR BEAVERS, FRENCH DOESKINS,

and FRENCH FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS

IN

CIRCULARS, BASQUINES

and SACQUES,

are now complete, and every lady in want of a

WINTER GARMENT

will find an assortment to suit all, at prices much under the gold standard.

GEORGE CAREY,

NO. 475 BROADWAY. (Late Charles Street & Co.)

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

REDUCED PRICES.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

369 BROADWAY.

Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.

A LARGE STOCK OF

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PAPER HANGINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

No. 369 Broadway.

Call the attention of parties decorating houses to their splendid assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which they offer at greatly reduced prices.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer,

No. 196 Pearl-st., New-York.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GARMENTS, DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. ALSO, OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS. LADIES' BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS IN GREAT VARIETY.

No. 1,142 BROADWAY, one door above 26th-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN ... and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide webbing and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shawls and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. ATKINSON'S, 1,345 and 847 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER.—And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. of Paris, No. 535 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN IN every respect a situation as good plain cook in a private family, or as cook and laundress in a small family, in Brooklyn; this is a rare opportunity for any family to secure the services of a most estimable woman. Apply at her present employer's, No. 8 Garden-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO travel to California, or some of the West India Islands, as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, also cuttins and fitting boys' clothes. Apply, for one week, at No. 56 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; good city references. Can be seen at No. 44a Canal-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in city or country, to do general housework; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or to do the housework of a small family; has the best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 136 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, to assist in washing and ironing; the best of city reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman a situation to go out by the day or week; good references. Apply, for two days, to SUSAN CLAY, No 97 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL. A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with the washing; has the best of city reference. Call at No 79 West 40th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman; good city reference given. Apply at No. 58 Greenwich-av., for two days.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION IN A widower's family, whose efficient and faithful service would be duly appreciated, or as companion to a lady or invalid; no objection to travel; the highest references given as to character, &c. Address G. G. M., Box No. 184 Times Office.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED German females want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Intelligence Office, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, by a man who is now employed on account of the family breaking up their establishment; can give the best of reference as to capability, sobriety, &c. Can be seen, or a note addressed to COACHMAN, at R. Campbell's, saddler, No. 40 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; the best of city reference given. Apply at No. 346 3d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young man, as coachman, thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 744 Broadway, Mr. Trainor's harness-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, groom, &c.; can milk and do general work about a place, country preferred; ten years' good reference. Call or address H. WELLS, No. 9 City Hall-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a young English man, lately landed, to be generally useful; is willing to work on a farm or garden; is a good and careful driver. Call at No. 358 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man; can produce good city reference for capability and character. Address C. W., Box No. 201 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A LAD 17 YEARS old; has good testimonials, and some knowledge of the drug business. Apply to his uncle, Rev. J. S. DAVISON, No. 2 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A MAN AND WIFE WISH TO TAKE charge of a place, or would live with the family as coachman; take care of garden and cows; wife to cook, wash and iron; good reference. Address T. H., Box No. 118 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT lady, not over 35 years old, to be nurse and governess, taking entire charge of two children, girls eleven months and four years old; must be religious; church member preferred; a good-tempered lady will find good wages and a permanent home, where she will be treated with all respect. Inquire at No. 106 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, from 3½ to 5 P. M.

WANTED—GARDENER—COOK.—A MAN TO take charge of a place of three acres, and make himself generally useful; horse, cow, &c.; woman to cook, wash and iron. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron, for a small family in the country; a good reference required, and good wages given. Call at No. 97 Beekman-st. on Wednesday.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 13 YEARS OF AGE, as assistant cashier at FEYTON & JOHNSON'S, No. 374 Broadway; one who has a slight acquaintance with the dry goods business preferred.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST-class cook; best of city references required. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 30 West 17th st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A Protestant woman as cook; good recommendations required. Apply at No. 7 Washington-square.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY a short distance, to attend on two horses, and to wait on the table, (colored preferred.)

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 3, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 19th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Ordnance Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz:

1 Steam Boiler and Pump.
1 Double Lathe.
6 Grindstones.
741 Gray Blankets.
1,608 Blue Blankets.
1,901 Red Blankets.
37 Polepads, Gutta Percha.
85 Valises, Cavalry, round.
3,317 Nose Bags.
2,633 Surcingles.
1,621 Blankets.
863 McClellan Saddle-trees
110 yards Silk Serge.
60 pounds Woolen Yarn.
1,000 pounds Woolen Rags.
3 pounds Shoe-thread.
85 Barrels.
6 Jugs.
7 Bottles.
2 Water Cans.
332 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
79 Watering Buckets, Leather.
Also, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

(Signed,) J. G. BENTON,
Major Ordnance Commanding.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer,

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,

Will sell
At their Salesrooms,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1864,
At 11 o'clock A. M.,
the following favorite brands of genuine Havana SEGARS:

20,000 La Rosa de Cuba.
30,000 Clavel de Santiago "Conchas."
5,000 Brevas de.
10,000 Londres.
6,000 Prensados Flor.
5,000 Regalia Britannica.

Samples of the above may be seen at the office of the Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer—Office No. 454 Canal-st.

AUCTION NOTICE,

WM. WITTERS will sell at the UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, CATALOGUE SALE THIS DAY at 2 P. M. of HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., in the usual variety.

Catalogues now ready.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 9,
CATALOGUES AND GOODS NOW READY.
WM. COPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
Nos. 9 & 11 Park-place, and No. 8 Murray-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY AN AGREEABLE AND respectable family of four persons, gentleman, wife and two daughters, (young ladies,) and in a strictly private family, with or without a private table. Pleasant parlor and two bedrooms required. Location between 4th and 6th avs., and from 14th to 35th sts. Reference in every respect the most satisfactory given and desired. Would like a personal interview between the parties. Address W. W., Room No. 65 Astor House, where the advertiser can be seen for two days.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. S., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child, five years old, in the City of Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; two rooms and a well-furnished table required, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address for three days, G. W. R., Box No. 116 Times Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 208 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 14th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full headlined and bunns sealed.

1,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

100,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ¼ Green, ¼ Souchong, ½ Oolong; packages to be well strapped, and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

23,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

43,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder tens.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and duly from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

30,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, and well coopered, every package to be marked in the most conspicuous manner with the name of the contractor.

50,000 pounds PEPPER (Black). Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., turn shing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in half-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five papers each.

5,000 gallons of sun-dried BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good sound white oak staves and heads, to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

35,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headlined.

700,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels as above.

15,000 pounds best quality of SPERM CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound.

32,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper-lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly-cleaned article, to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of flour, corn Meal, Candles, Rice, Salt, Sugar, Tea, Pepper and Rye must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The sellers' name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

BEEF.—NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops. Bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

PORK.—MESS or PRIME MESS of the packs of 1863-4 or 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspection-yard as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

BACON.—First quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS or HAMS, to be delivered in bulk, for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

Bidders will state the time in which they propose to make their deliveries.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The sellers' name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meats, certifying on the part of the same to their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent.

Banks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 542 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 4, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 12th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city:

Two hundred sets of six-mule wagon harness.

To be made according to the new specifications or sample in this office. Bidders will state the shortest time in which they can deliver the quantity to be bid for.

All proposals should be accompanied with a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Delivering Harness," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, November 14, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, &c., Ninetieth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues.

For regulating and grading Ninth-avenue, between Broadway and Eighty-sixth-street.

For curb, gutter and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For curb gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

For filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets and First-avenue and Avenue A.

Repairing outer end of Pier number thirty-seven North River.

Building tender for Engine Company number nine.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New York, November 8, 1864.

CHARLES S. O. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C., Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will receive, and where they can be seen, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. REYNOLDS.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the

NEW 7-30 LOAN

and have the notes always on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000,
IN SHARES OF $5 EACH, PAR VALUE,
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
100,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 8,400 ACRES, on the Allegheny River and on Hemlock, Pe.cupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of

L. B. SIMPSON & CO., No 64 Cedar-st.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 620 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 60 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. BUDSON, Cashier.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2, 1864.

The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this company will be held at the office at Pittsburgh on the SECOND WEDNESDAY, 9th day of November, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 7th, to SATURDAY, the 12th of November, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ANTZ, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON.....229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY.....290 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING.....303 South-st.
STEPHEN R. BROOKE.....8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORDEN.....237 Washington-st.
Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the company, viz.:

GEORGE A. BELL, President.
WM. REDMOND, Vice-President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 3, 1864.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:

John J. Morris, Pres't. Isaac A. Quackenbos, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemhemer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris. Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbos, Henry Cohn.
Isaac Bemhemer. Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of 81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1858, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 151 Broadway, on MONDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at their office, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo. Polls open from 2 to 4 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.
CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Joseph Walker, Esq., who retires on account of impaired health. The change will take effect on November 1. By order,
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1864.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A call for an installment of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been made this day, payable to the Treasurer at the office of the Company, No. 15 William-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next. By order of the Board.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO.,
No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested, a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 3d November, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1864, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Tuesday, 15th, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secty.

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI R. R.,
No. 16 WILLIAM-ST., N. Y.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Nov. 8, will be paid on that day at the Corn Exchange Bank.
GEO. T. W. DAVIS, Treasurer.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND LANDS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.

FOR SALE.

Buchanan Farm,	Highgate.
Manhattan,	Bergen Coal and Oil,
Watson,	Consolidated,
Germania,	Story and McClintock,
Rynd Farm,	Northern Light,
McKinley,	Allegheny,
Guild

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,672	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,312	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,018	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,866	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse .....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace .....Saturday, Dec 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY.....Nov. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Nov 19
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY.....Nov. 26
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$137 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR	Lange	Saturday, Nov 19.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 31.
DAY STAR	Spalding	Saturday, Jan. 7.

Sailing at 3 o'clock P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, foot of Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $5 to $15 according to location; stateroom Second cabin, $50.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot. weight goods 8 cents per pound; dry barrels, $1 50 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,034 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 1,750, and the *Suwonada* about 1,800 tons, custom house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE! DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route by the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,400 tons	500-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,400 tons	500-horse power
EUGENIE	(About)	900-horse power
FRANCE	Building	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	Building	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DOUDENE, LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, including Table wine.....$150
Second Cabin, including table wine.....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
G. & O. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. H. S. ...N & CO.

NOTICE.—THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER LAFAYETTE will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, (foot of Morton-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o clock.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. De Mesquine, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec 5.
Passage money to Nassau.....$55
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
To Aspinwall and Panama.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CANAL OR RAILROAD IN THE TRANSIT.
The New and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA, for passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. C. BARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under contract with United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Nov. 14..... COSTA RICA..... TINKHAM.
Nov. 23..... GOLDEN GATE..... SEABURY.
Dec. 3..... SOUTH AMERICA..... JONES.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. L. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steam ship ARIEL, S. G. Reed, Commander, will sail from Pier No 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green,
N. B.—The CHAMPION, Wilson, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. L. V. GAGER,
Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
Passage, first-class, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 19.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship EAGLE, Capt. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 2? Broadway.
The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Nov 16 at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, or single and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WALDEN, WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted materials. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. DARRINGTON'S, No. 356 Canal-st, opposite Wooster. Established 1841.

MILLINERY.

ALL THIS WEEK.—GREAT REDUCTION IN Price. The entire stock of Hat and Winter MILLINERY will be sold regardless of cost of importation. Also Jockey and Turban hat, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
ELLICOTT & DEMARIS, No. 110 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot corner of 4th-av and 26th-st., daily (except Sundays,) at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.
Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.
For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at different hours from New-York.
New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.
☞ Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company; and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.
E. A. CHAPIN, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 10 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
M. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Bay Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA
reopened, under efficient military protection to Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison and Nebraska City, for Denver, Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and all points carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City with the Overland Mail to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:30, 7, 8, 9 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 A. M. and 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock. TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:5 P. M. Mail train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Albany and Troy, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge. Sleeping car from 30th-st. at 8 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 3:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.
Th S. W. DEMAREST, Supt.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the Northern and West leave Chambers-st. at 7 A. M.; Express at 8 A. M., Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 1, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, Saratoga, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Marden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. L. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF LANDING.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st day of November, the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., (south side of ferry,) instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
LUCIUS HART against LEONARD G. KLINCK. Under and in pursuance of an order of this court, bearing date the seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, I, Frederick W. Burke, duly appointed by said court as receiver in the above action of the estate and effects of the above named Leonard G. Klinck, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November, inst. at 12 o'clock, M., of that day, the following assets of the said Leonard G. Klinck, ascertained in the following schedule

SCHEDULE NUMBER ONE.

First. Four promissory notes made by A. Wintergast, dated February ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, payable three, four, five and six months after date to his own order and indorsed by him, each for nine hundred and seventy-six dollars and thirty-five cents.

Second. Two due bills of A. Wintergast, one dated October twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, for four thousand dollars, another dated October twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, for two thousand dollars.

Third. Certificate of the borrowing of thirteen thousand dollars' worth at par value of California seven per cent. bonds, made by A. Wintergast, dated November two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one.

Fourth, A promissory note of William E. Blasy, dated October one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to the order of L. G. Klinck, payable six months after date, for sixteen hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents.

Fifth. Three promissory notes of A. W. Spooner, dated October twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, payable to the order of John Morris and indorsed by him, one for seventeen hundred and twenty-eight dollars and sixty-six cents, payable four months after date, one for eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and thirty-three cents, payable six months after date, and the other for seventeen hundred and twenty-eight dollars and sixty-seven cents, payable eight months after date.

Sixth, A promissory note of J. Morris, dated October twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, payable five months after date to the order of A. W. Miller, and indorsed by him, for sixteen hundred and ninety-five dollars.

Seventh, A promissory note of Edward A. Stanfels, dated May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, payable seven months after date to his own order, for ten thousand dollars, secured by a mortgage on lands in the State of New-Hampshire.—Dated Nov. 5, 1864.
F. W. BURKE, Receiver, &c.

HAMILTON WOOD, JR., AGAINST ALEXANDER McDONALD, JR.—The partnership heretofore existing between the above named parties, known as THE NEW-YORK PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, having been dissolved and the undersigned appointed the Receiver thereof and also Referee to take and state the firm accounts; notice is hereby given to all persons who are or claim to be creditors of said firm, to present their accounts to the undersigned, as such Receiver and Referee, at my office, No. 61 William-st., New-York City, on or before the 26th day of November, 1864, at 3, P. M. of that day. GEO. W. WINANS, Receiver and Referee.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF REFINEMENT, wealth and good social position, who chose to improve opportunities on the Isthmus of Panama, and who is desirous of making a matrimonial connection, is anxious to meet with a lady, Station A.

ISTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school. No. 58 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 23.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
East 49th-st., corner of 4th-av.
This school will be opened on TUESDAY, Nov. 15. Instruction will be given in General and Analytical Chemistry, Assaying, Metallurgy, Mineralogy, Geology, Machines and Machine Drawing, Mining, Mining Legislation, Physics, Botany, Shades and Shadows, and the French and German Languages.
The duration of the session will be six months.
OFFICERS.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.
THOMAS EGLESTON, A. M., Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
E. L. VINTON, Ph. D., Professor of Mining Engineering.
CHARLES F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Lecturer on Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., Lecturer on Organic Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Lecturer on Geodesy and Practical Astronomy.
JOHN H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Lecturer on Mathematics.
DUANE N. ROOD, A. M., Lecturer on Physics.
Terms $100 per session, and $60 additional for the use of the Laboratory, payable in advance.
Circulars, embracing more detailed information, may be obtained by applying to the President at the College

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 34th-st. References—Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway, SCHOOL, corner 21st-st.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER,
ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
No 151 2d-av, near 10th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TYNG,
No. 923 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 217 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Schemerhorn will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and teaching in the above institution Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR TEN years past the beautiful and boarding seminary for ladies and first honors in the State; more buildings; fifteen Professors and Teachers; $150 pays for boarding and tuition of a pupil one quarter. Winter session opens Wednesday, Sept. 14. Address, during vacation, JOSEPH D. NOTT, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y. Through Saratoga and Whitehall cars leave New-York at 7 A. M.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 80 East 4th-st., Mrs. Z. R. PRESCOTT, Teacher and Lecturer, formerly of Boston, will open her classes, Nov. 9, Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLS ON STAATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Primary Boarding School for Boys. $300 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. J. A. MERCEREAU, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL and English School, No. 6 Pine-st., corner of 3d-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5, for pupils of both sexes. Circulars at Christern's, No. 764, Crowell's, No. 345, Corwith's, No. 160, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 5, Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. FREDERICK B. BEAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 441 Broadway.

GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE, NO. 755 BROADWAY.—Instruction in penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Pupils received at any time.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial and French, No. 12 West 4th-st., corner of Sixth-av. and Washington square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-centennial session will commence on Tuesday, Nov 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For new and very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 52 East 15th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken in the school. French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day-school for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 17 West 24th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 128 Broadway, reopened Sept. 5. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 14th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 35th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED lady, with the best references, desires a morning engagement in a family; she teaches English, music, French and German, all branches. Address Miss HEINE, Station D.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address MISS E. B. L., care Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to give daily instruction in the higher branches of English, with music and French. Address M. M. M., Post-office, Madison-square.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TREATISE ON MILITARY SURVEYING,
THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL,
Including a description of
SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.
By G. H. MENDELL, Captain of Engineers.
"It treats of surveying, leveling, taking sketches of ground before the enemy, &c., and gives examples of the field-book, and is recommended to all aspirants to military honors as one that may be a very present help in time of need." * * *—*Cushing's United Service Magazine.*
1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.
Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 36th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

No. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.
MR. EDWARD K. WILLARD THIS DAY retires from the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO. (Signed) EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of GARESCHE & MINTON. Mr. CHAS. A. MINTON will represent us in the New-York Stock Exchange. EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 17 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

1,472 CERTIFICATES.—HAVING PUT three teeth extracted without pain by Dr. VILLERS, No. 76 Grand-st., I cheerfully recommend him to those suffering toothache.
SIDNEY GREEN, No. 98 State-st., Brooklyn.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—A CERtificate that we made the path in the use of Sozodont is unsolicited to make [illegible]
[illegible] Coal and chemicals the Union Sozodont [illegible]
A. Stone Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST NIGHT OF J. S. CLARKE.
Mr. STUART has to announce that owing to previous arrangements to perform in other cities Mr. CLARKE will be unable to protract his brilliant engagement at this theatre beyond
FOURTEEN NIGHTS
more. In order to present Mr. CLARKE in as many of his popular characters as possible, these fourteen nights will be devoted to the production of a constant variety of plays, thus affording to his many admirers an opportunity of seeing him in all his great parts. This evening Mr. CLARKE will appear for the last time in the character in which he achieved so remarkable a triumph as
TYKE
In the SCHOOL OF REFORM. Also, for the last time as
JACK SHEPPARD,
In Planche's glorious comic drama of HE'S JACK SHEPPARD.
CLARKE AS JACK SHEPPARD,
CLARKE AS ROBERT TYKE,
CLARKE AS SIMON PINEFOY,
On the same night.
In rehearsal a new drama never acted here in New-York by John Oxenford, entitled
UNCLE ZACHARY,
and
TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY OF
BABES IN THE WOODS.
FRIDAY.—Last time of Mr. CLARKE as DE BOOTS AND TOODLES.

BROADWAY THEATRE.....BEGINS AT 7¾.
ELEVENTH AND BROADWAY. LAST WEEK, LAST WEEK, ELEVENTH AND BROADWAY.
OF
JOHN E. OWENS'
JOHN E. OWENS'
Combined personations of
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
AND
SOLON SHINGLE,
SOLON SHINGLE,
IN
VICTIMS.....and.....PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
WILL SOON APPEAR IN A NEW BILL.

WALLACK'S. WEDNESDAY.
Open 7½. Overture 7¾.
Fifth time this season, Mr. Lester Wallack's drama,
OUTLAWS.
To-morrow, Thursday, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Friday and Saturday, ROSEDALE.
An entirely New and Original Comedy, by Mr. D. Boucicault, is in preparation.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7½.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 9,
BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
Concluding with the Comic Musical Drama, entitled
ROSE OF CASTILE,
which has proved since its production,
A GENUINE SUCCESS.

LAUGHING GAS.
DR. COLTON will give an exhibition of the NITROUS OXIDE GAS for ladies and children, at the Cooper Institute, (large hall,) on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 11, commencing at 3 o'clock. Admission to cover expenses and lessen the crowd, 10 cents. The Colton Dental Association is removed to No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions of irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and relief given on the monthly sickness is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $1 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Sole Agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in a letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Fulton-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the only doctor at the only office and reliable remedies for diseases of a private nature. Special treatment for those who have been robbed of their money and health. Call, if you have but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. He has spent a fortune in obtaining the celebrated French remedy, and now, for the first time in America, is enabled to guarantee a perfect cure in from one to seven days. Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency or loss of sexual power restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons unable to call can receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Fulton-st. Call and, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies that he has certain mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, by the only permanent healthy return in all cases however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those with ill health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 15 Astor-st., and at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. B. COBBETT can be consulted with the most unlimited confidence on private diseases at his convenient and enlarged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., having a private entrance from No. 1 Reade-st. From the long term of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he solicits public confidence and permanent cures, and invites no charge. Stricture of the urethra, seminal weakness, kidney nervous and general debility, treated on the most scientific principles. Dr. B. COBBETT, late Professor of Surgery in the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and

THE ELECTION.

(Continued from First Page.)

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Baxton gives 35 Democratic majority. Union gain 1.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Freemansburgh, 10 Democratic majority. Democratic gain, 7.

CARBON COUNTY.

Mauch Chunk Democratic majority, 88. Democratic gain, 21.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

Allentown, two wards give Democratic majority of 40. Union gain, 12.

CARBON COUNTY.

Franklin Township, Union majority, 3; Union gain, 31.

YORK COUNTY.

Hanover Borough, Union majority, 110; gain, 8.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

With fifteen districts to hear from, gives 5,050 for Lincoln. The districts to hear from will probably increase it to 5,500.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

Sixteen districts out of twenty-eight all heard from. The county will give about 675 majority for Lincoln, a Union gain of 158.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The vote in this city stands as follows:

Union majorities—Second Ward, 172; gain 62. Ninth Ward, 257; gain 17. Thirteenth Ward, 826; gain 146. Sixteenth Ward, 23; gain 6.

Democratic majorities—Third Ward, 236; Union gain 33. Fourth Ward, 1,341; Democratic gain 376. Fifth Ward, 125; Union gain 162. Sixth Ward, 100; Union gain 74. Eleventh Ward, 215; Union gain 258. Seventeenth Ward, 1,114; Union gain 239.

It is reported that returns from all but two wards, give a Union majority of 10,200.

Union majorities in First Ward, 1,928; Union gain 80. In Eighteenth Ward, 1,375; Union gain 269; Nineteenth Ward, 164; gain 44. Twenty-sixth Ward, 767; gain 129.

Union majorities; Twentieth Ward, 995; gain 293. Twenty-third Ward, 400; gain 11.

This completes the vote in this city, which gives a Union majority of 9,396.

Lawrenceville—Union majority, 64.

Bloomsburgh—Union majority, 96.

Tioga—Union majority, 200.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Gettysburgh, Union majority, 81; Democratic gain, 22.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Chambersburgh, one ward shows Union gain 23.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Lancaster City, Democratic majority, 191; gain, 51. Eight small districts show over 200 Union gain. Large Union gains throughout the county.

BERKS COUNTY.

One ward in Reading shows 117 Union majority; gain, 23.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Scattering returns show Union majority 640; gain, 60.

LEBANON COUNTY.

About 1,000 Union majority, no change.

CARBON COUNTY.

Summit Hill Borough, 313, Union gain.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Union majority over 2,500; gain over 700.

A private dispatch says Delaware gives Lincoln its electoral vote. The Philadelphia Union Clubs are parading the streets. The Democratic headquarters are darkened. Pennsylvania is generally conceded as having given her vote for the Administration.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Scattering returns show 135 Union gain.

BERKS COUNTY.

Reading, complete, Union majority, 90; gain 63. Three townships show a Dem. gain of 115.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Lehigh Township, Dem. gain, 32.

Damascus, Wayne County, gives 109 Democratic majority.

Adams County—About 500 Democratic majority; gain, 96.

Cumberland County—Estimated Democratic majority 150; gain over 300.

Blair County—Union gain 100.

Dauphin County—Harrisburgh, (complete) Union gain 93.

Schuylkill County—Reported Democratic majority 300; gain, 600.

Bucks County—Thirteen districts show 50 Union gain.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Allegheny County—Forty-five districts, including Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, give Lincoln an increase of 1,500 over the October election. His majority in the entire county will be 8,500.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The *Press* claims from 8,000 to 10,000 majority in Pennsylvania for Lincoln. The *Age* still claims the State, believing the gains in the interior will make up the losses in the cities.

A special to the *Age* from York says the Democratic majority there is over 3,300—a Democratic gain of about 450.

Dauphin County, 500 Union gain.

Allegheny County is reported 7,100 Union majority, but the complete returns will swell it to 8,000.

Lancaster County, 5,500 Union majority; Union gain 1,425.

Montgomery County, ten districts show a Union gain of 100. Leoanon County, 960 Union majority; gain, 244. Bedford, 650 Democratic majority; Union gain, 120. Franklin, about even, Union gain 50.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

This city gives 395 majority for McClellan.

Of thirteen towns in this county, six give Lincoln 428 majority; and seven, including the City of New-Haven, give McClellan 983 majority.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Thirty-one towns, including the Cities of New-Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Norwich, and New-London, give Lincoln 1,169 majority.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, No. 8.

The following is the vote of Hartford: Lincoln, 2,479; McClellan, 2,860.

DANBURY, Conn., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The election passed off quietly in this part of the State.

Danbury gives 132. Bethel 93, Ridgefield 79, Redding 41, Wilton 82, majority for Lincoln.

New-Fairfield gives 32, Sherman 56, Brookfield 56, Newtown 141, New-Milford 3, majority for McClellan.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Lincoln, 2,142; McClellan, 1,840.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Lincoln, 3,083; McClellan, 3,207.

Bradford County gives a Union majority of 3,500.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Nov. 9—3 A. M.

Lincoln's majority, in all but thirteen towns, is 1,304. The storm will prevent our getting many of the other towns to-night.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Boston gives Lincoln about 5,000 majority.

Rice's majority in the Third District is 3,625; Hooper's majority in the Fourth nearly 5,000.

Returns from the State indicate that Lincoln's majority will reach nearly 75,000. In 1860 it was about 43,000.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Messrs. Rice and Hooper have been reelected to Congress in the Third and Fourth Districts. They will meet the congratulations of their friends in Faneuil Hall this evening.

The Republicans have carried all the Congressional Districts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8—10 P. M.

One hundred and twenty-seven towns in Massachusetts foot up. Lincoln, 75,878; McClellan, 32,072; Lincoln's majority will reach over 80,000. The Unionists have elected every Member of Congress by heavy majorities; also, the entire State ticket, probably every State Senator, and heavily the entire House.

11:30 *P. M.*—176 towns in Massachusetts foot up: Lincoln, 90,000; McClellan, 36,631. A grand Union jubilee was held in Faneuil Hall to-night. Among the speakers were Edward Everett, Senator Wilson, Representatives Hooper and Rice, Dr. Loring, Rev. Dr. Kirk and others. It is raining heavily.

RHODE ISLAND.

Returns from nearly the whole State show a majority for Lincoln of about five thousand. Providence gives Lincoln twenty-two hundred majority. Newport gives Lincoln three hundred and seventy-six majority.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

A very heavy vote has been polled in this State to-day. Returns from thirty-four towns show an increase in the vote of 2,000 over that in Septem-

ber. In three towns the vote stood 8,355 Union, and 2,919 Democratic. To-day it stands 10,936 Union, and 3,240 Democratic; nett gain on the Union vote, 2,260.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Fifty towns give Lincoln 16,664; McClellan, 4,869. Union gain over September, 3,741.

Vermont is good for 30,000 for Lincoln.

MAINE.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Nov. 8—9 P. M.

There is a very heavy rain and the telegraph works badly, and there has been no returns received from the eastern towns. We have 28 towns, which gives Lincoln 13,264, McClellan, 7,994—a Union gain of 380 on the September election. The vote of Portland foots: Lincoln, 2,866; McClellan, 1,879—a Union loss of six votes since September.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Nov. 8—Midnight.

One hundred and eleven towns give Lincoln 29,796, and McClellan 17,975, showing a Union gain of 734 on the September election. The Union majority in September was 15,813. The same proportion of gains throughout the State will give Lincoln about 18,000 majority.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Concord, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Sixty-one towns gives Lincoln 15,366; McClellan, 13,772. New-Hampshire has given Lincoln 2,500 majority on Home votes.

CONCORD, 9 P.M.

One hundred towns gives Lincoln 20,735; McClellan 18,956.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The vote of 110 towns and cities in this State stands as follows: Lincoln, 22,295; McClellan, 20,291. Democratic gain, 2,050. The above embraces nearly two-thirds of the entire vote of the State.

CONCORD, Wednesday, Nov. 9—A. M.

The vote of 123 towns foot up Lincoln, 28,748; McClellan, 23,687. This indicates a handsome Union majority on the home vote.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Returns from this city show heavy Union gains over the vote on the new Constitution. Lincoln's majority is not less than 11,000, and will probably reach 13,000.

Baltimore City gives majorities for Lincoln in every ward, as follows:

Wards.	Majorities.	Wards.	Majorities.
1	779	11	295
2	698	12	397
3	1,076	13	520
4	788	14	594
5	781	15	800
6	835	16	711
7	580	17	357
8	383	18	Not in
9	617	19	705
10	350	20	500
Total			11,288

Frederick City 152 majority for Lincoln, a gain of 98 compared with the October election. Webster for Congress in the seven lower Wards, composing part of the Second District, is 5,097. He is undoubtedly elected by a large majority.

CECIL COUNTY.

Two Districts give 223 Union majority.

Cecil County, Second District—89 Democratic majority. In the Fourth District the polls were closed in consequence of a row, and the vote has not been counted.

Salisbury District, Worcester County, gives 10 Democratic majority. Salisbury, Somerset County gives 120 Democratic majority.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The storm has interfered with the receipts of the returns.

CARROLL COUNTY.

New Windsor gives 110 Union majority, a gain of 7.

Westminister, Union majority 30, a gain of 70.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Frederick City shows a Union gain of 48.

Mount Pleasant gives 84 Union majority.

Newmarket shows a Union gain of 63.

Annapolis gives Lincoln 234 and McClellan 256 but gives Swan, Union, for Governor, 24 majority.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Cockeysville gives McClellan 40 majority—a Union gain of 40.

CECIL COUNTY.

The Second District gives Lincoln 28, Swan 32, and Creswell, for Congress, 46 majority.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Wintertown District gives Lincoln 120 majority—a gain.

Baltimore complete except one precinct, gives 12,000 majority for Lincoln, a gain of 4,300 over the October election.

The State has undoubtedly gone for Lincoln by a considerable majority on the home vote, and elected Swan for Governor, and a majority of the Union Legislature.

The Fifth Maryland Brigade is reported to have given 1,100 majority for Lincoln.

Col. Phelps is elected in the Third Congressional District.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington—800 Union majority. Union gain, 500.

New-Castle County—Six Districts give a Union majority of 20.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Ohio is conceded to Lincoln by from 30,000 to 35,000 majority on the Home vote.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Scattering returns from Ohio and Indiana show Union gains over the October election, and indicate that LINCOLN has carried the two States by heavy majorities.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Ohio will give Lincoln 35,000 on the home vote.

From Kentucky the returns are meagre, but indicate a Democratic success.

Indiana is Republican, by not less than 27,000 to 30,000.

The lines in Illinois are working badly. There is nothing later from there.

INDIANA.

INDIANA, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Election returns from all points heard from show large Union gains over October election. Lincoln's majority 30,000 to 35,000. Ohio soldiers' vote here: Lincoln, 202; McClellan, 13.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Cook County gives about 4,000 Union majority.

The wires are working badly, and returns come in slowly. Those received so far show gains over Lincoln's majority in 1860.

Leading Republicans claim a majority of 20,000 in the State.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Complete returns from this city show 1,745 majority for Lincoln. Representatives, Senator and Members are elected to the Legislature.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Eleven wards of this city give Lincoln 2,577 majority. Other wards reduce this majority to 1,600.

MICHIGAN.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Nov. 8—11 P. M.

Detroit gives 1,000 Democratic majority; and scattering returns from the State of Michigan show small Democratic gains.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Nov. 9—2 A. M.

The State is claimed by 10,000 majority for the Republicans on the home vote. The soldiers' vote is expected to increase it to 15,000.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The Republicans claim to have carried the State by 15,000 majority. Returns are meagre. Detroit City gives about 1,000 Democratic majority.

IOWA.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Communication with Iowa is interrupted to-night by a storm. Leading Republicans claim, and Democrats admit that the State has gone for LINCOLN by 25,000.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Scattering returns from the State show a Union loss on the vote of last Fall, when the Union majority was over 16,000. Experienced Republican politicians estimate, on present returns, that the State will give 10,000 majority on the home vote, which will be largely increased by the soldier's vote.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

This city gives 36 majority for McClellan. No telegraphic communication with the interior of the State has been had, but leading Republicans claim a majority of 2,000.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday Nov. 8.

The returns are meagre. The Republicans estimate Lincoln's majority in this county between four and five thousand on the home vote. The Democrats give him fifteen hundred to two thousand. John Hagan (Dem.) is probably elected to Congress from the First District over Knox and Johnson (Union.) Henry T. Blair, (Union) the present representative from the Second District, is reelected by a large majority. Lincoln will undoubtedly carry the State, and the election of the radical ticket is regarded as certain.

KENTUCKY.

Lexington—612 Union majority.
Falmouth—69 Union majority.
Covington—601 Union majority.
Paris—68 Dem. majority.
Cynthiana—120 Dem. majority.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Partial returns from twenty-eight counties in Kentucky, excluding Jefferson County, give Lincoln 250 majority.

Somerville, official, McClellan, 4,673; Lincoln, 1,849.

A storm has just commenced.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The returns from nine counties show a large Union gain over the October election; which, it is believed, will carry the State by large majorities in every county.

The Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The vote taken in Alexandria and Washington, at the different barracks and hospitals, show in part:

	Union.	Dem.
Ohio	491	98
Iowa	74	5
Wisconsin	369	103
Maine	406	79
Pennsylvania	1988	800

A dispatch from Alexandria states that the aggregate vote of all the soldiers there is as follows: Union, 547. Dem. 168.

Western Wires Working Badly.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Nov. 8—11 P. M.

The telegraph lines in Michigan are working badly, and generally throughout the West the wires have been much deranged by recent storms, and we have little from beyond Chicago.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported: C. Sharp, Co. M, 10th New York Heavy Artillery; Frederick Duff, 127th New-York; Jeremiah Clark, Co. B, 86th New-York; John Ayres, Co. F, 63d New-York; Samuel Sands, Co. B, 7th New-York Heavy Artillery; Jacob Moster, Co. G, 86th New-York; Amos Ballard, Co. B, 109th New-York.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

The statement that a loan of sixty or one hundred millions in bonds, bearing interest in gold, was about to be offered, is without foundation. It is understood that a loan, receivable partly in certificates of seven and three-tenths currency interest, is under consideration, and is the only loan thought of at present.

THE ELECTION IN THE CITY.

In spite of the apprehensions of many persons that the election in this city would be attended with tumult and violence, it proved to be one of the most quiet and orderly elections ever held in New-York. The pretended fears of the Copperheads that there would be military interference with the freedom of the ballot turned out to be entirely groundless, and consequently their threats of a "free election or a free fight," found no occasion for their execution.

The weather was such as in ordinary times would have been favorable to a light vote, but so great was the interest felt in this election that the vote was the largest ever polled in the city. A dense fog hung over the city from early morning until late in the evening, but fortunately it was not accompanied by much rain, and, as the weather was mild, few voters were prevented from going to the polls.

The excellent arrangements of the Metropolitan Police, the strict enforcement of the law against liquor selling, and the fact that a competent military force was in readiness to promptly quell any disturbance, combined to secure the utmost quiet throughout the city. There was not even the ordinary drunkenness and rowdyism which attends the most unimportant elections in this city, and orderly citizens of all parties were no less surprised than gratified at the remarkable quiet and order that reigned throughout the city from the opening to the closing of the polls. The principal and almost the only excitement visible around the polls, appeared to grow out of the strife between the friends of rival candidates for local offices. This strife, in some districts, ran pretty high, but in no case resulted in anything which could be termed a row. The precautionary measures taken by the Government for the protection of public property, and for the immediate suppression of any outbreak that might occur, were of the most thorough and ample character. Steam-tugs, armed with United States veterans, patrolled the harbor on either side of the town, prepared, on a given signal to land at any point where their services might be needed, and a gunboat was stationed at the foot of Wall-street for the protection of the Custom-house, the Sub-Treasury, and the Mint. These precautions, though they were scouted by the Copperheads as uncalled for, may have been after all the real cause of the quiet that reigned through the day. At any rate they were fully justified in view of the repeated threats of the rebel sympathizers to inaugurate a Northern revolution in case their candidate was not elected. Though the city can boast of having had one of the most quiet elections ever held, it has, at the same time, been disgraced by the most wholesale frauds and illegal voting that was ever practiced. In the strong Democratic Wards, where the Inspectors of Election were composed wholly of Democrats, there was the most shameful disregard of law and the plainest requirements of the statute. Voters by scores, whose names were not on the registry, presented themselves at the ballot boxes, and notwithstanding the challenge of Union men, were allowed to cast their votes. It was only necessary for a man to proclaim himself for "Little Mac" to have his vote accepted without regard to his residence or qualifications for suffrage. Particularly was this the case in the Fourteenth, Seventeenth and First Wards. The Union men of the Fourteenth Ward, finding that no attention was paid to their challenges, and that they were powerless to prevent the wholesale frauds constantly committed, went to the United States District-Attorney, E. D. SMITH, to prepare a formal protest against the canvass of these fraudulent votes, which was duly prepared and entered by the challengers. There is no doubt that the vote of many districts will be found largely to exceed the number registered, although it should fall much below, as many names are continued in the registry after the voters have left the district. These facts will account for the large increase in the Democratic majorities in several Wards over the majorities for BUCHANAN in 1860. The Democracy freely boasted that they would go out of this city with forty or fifty thousand majority for "Little Mac," and these were the means taken to fulfill their boasts. The inspectors of election who permitted, and, in many cases, aided in the commission of these barefaced frauds, should be dealt with as they deserve, and if the law is not adequate to their punishment, it should be amended by the new Legislature so as to meet the case of men who thus repudiate their oaths of office, and connive at these attempts upon the purity of the ballot.

Below will be found some of the more noteworthy

INCIDENTS OF THE ELECTION.

In the Second District of the Eighteenth Ward, Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman of Democratic National Committee, offered his vote, but a prompt Union man stepped up and challenged the honorable gentleman, on the ground that he had wagers depending upon the decision of the election. Mr. BELMONT said he did not intend to vote for Presidential electors, and his right to vote on the State and local tickets was not disputed.

In the First District of the Eighteenth Ward the Inspectors were unfortunately slow in receiving the ballots. Nearly two hundred gentlemen entitled to vote in the district were unable to get their votes in at 11 o'clock. It took two hours and three-quarters to get through from the end of the queen to the ballot-boxes. One old gentleman, nearly 90 years of age, took his place in the line, and stood for two hours to deposit his ballot, although many persons nearer the boxes offered him their places.

A deserter from the Ninety-fifth New-York Volunteers, named CHARLES BRENNAN, was arrested about 10 o'clock while tending a ticket booth of a bogus Republican member of the Assembly in Twenty-fifth-street, near Ninth-avenue. He was taken to the police headquarters, and thence to the court of inquiry, in Broome-street.

The following bogus electioneering card was freely circulated about the city:

MY JEWISH BRETHREN: Upon you alone I rely for my election! Vote for me as you love your religion, and hate the Christians. Your brother,

ABRAHAM D. RUSSELL, for City Judge.

HOW THE RETURNS WERE RECEIVED.

Scenes at the Political Headquarters.

BROADWAY.

A walk up Broadway showed but little excitement, though knots of men, of various shades of opinion, were everywhere to be met, who were discussing, in unusually temperate language, the results of the election, as far as known. The unpleasant weather acted as a damper to enthusiasm, and those who could, not crowd into the various halls and club-rooms, were content to await the developments of the morning. At the

DEMOCRATIC UNION ASSOCIATIONS

a dense crowd of the unterrified were assembled, and seemed to be in high good humor at the result of the election in the city, though the general opinion seemed to be that the State would go contrary to their wishes. A few, however, stoutly claimed that SEYMOUR would receive at least ten thousand majority. One man was very certain that "Little MAC" cared very little for the result of the election! The statement of large Democratic majorities in the various wards called forth tremendous cheers, and though the returns from Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland acted with a rather "wet-blankety" effect, the crowd was nevertheless in pretty good spirits generally. At

MOZART HALL

the enthusiasm over the city returns was, if possible, still more vociferous. The hall was not as densely packed as at the place above-mentioned; but what was lacking in numbers was made up in uproarious demonstrations of applause. Every announcement, *except that of the Fifteenth Ward*, was received with deafening cheers and yells of delight.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL

was thronged with an eager crowd, who watched the telegraph bulletin with anxious solicitude, plying innumerable pencils in innumerable note-books, so as to compare and compile the "latest returns." The excitement here was, of course, subdued, but the feeling not less intense.

At the various Union headquarters in Broadway the utmost good feeling prevailed. The returns from New-York City were not unexpected, and did not, therefore, disturb the equanimity of men who knew that good things in plenty were in store. When at last the cheering intelligence from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, and other States, were announced, the pent up enthusiasm burst forth in good earnest, and men congratulated each other that now all fears were over, and the Union safe.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

There was an immense and enthusiastic gathering of Union men at the Cooper Institute last evening. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the large hall was filled at an early hour with a most respectable audience. Mr. CHARLES H. SPENCER presided, and read the returns, accompanying the readings with remarks, which were frequently received with cheers and laughter. Whenever Union gains were announced, which was often the case, the reports were received with loud and repeated demonstrations of applause. Scarcely a minute passed without bringing a messenger from the several districts, and the excited and interested spectators leaned forward, pencil and paper in hand, to catch the news and make a record of it.

Ready reckoners were on hand, to show the loss or gain in the various wards, and not a few of the most zealous workers were present to ascertain the result of their labors. There was a knot of Copperheads hissing and squirming in one corner of the hall, but they often felt the heel of loyalty pressing heavily upon the heads of the serpents of secession.

At 7½ the great hall was so packed with auditors, it was difficult to find standing room. News from the Fifth Ward was the signal for shouts for Mr. KINGSLEY, who was on the platform. In response to a call, Mr KINGSLEY said he had been working all day in the Fifth Ward, and fighting hand to hand and foot to foot for the Union. [Cheers.] A report from one of the districts in the Sixth Ward created considerable laughter. A man in the crowd cried out, "The Dead Rabbits and the dead soldiers must have voted there in full strength to-day." [Laughter.] When about half the city had been heard from, the chairman stated that McCLELLAN was only thirteen thousand ahead, and the worst Wards had been heard from. [Cheering.] Mr. DITTENHOFFER being called upon to occupy the time until returns came in, he said: "The cry of McCLELLAN at his battles was reinforcements, and to-morrow morning he will again cry reinforcements, while the Union men will say: 'We are coming, Father ABRAHAM.'" [Cheers.] The Democrats will wear long faces to-morrow. The speaker was here interrupted by the announcement of the first gun from the country—from Elmira—which was received with cheers. Then came the following from the South: "Majority in the city of Baltimore for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, fifteen thousand." [Tremendous cheers, the mass rising from their seats, swaying their hats and shaking the walls with the most enthusiastic shouting, frequently repeated.] Mr. DITTENHOFFER proceeded to criticize the course of the Democratic party, giving a thrust at Mayor GUNTHER for his refusal to illuminate this city, illustrating his argument with pat allusions and happy stories. The speaker was again interrupted by Mr. SPENCER, to announce a Lincoln majority in the Fifteenth Ward. The news was so good that the reading of it was called for a second time, and three cheers were given for that ward.

After a long pause the speaker proceeded to say that Gen. McCLELLAN was to-day under fire for the first time; he has been badly hurt, perhaps killed. It is now certain that SEYMOUR will not be Secretary of State; that FERNANDO WOOD will not be Secretary of the Treasury; that VALLANDIGHAM will not be Secretary of War. If, however, "Little Mac" is elected, we will bow to the majesty of the law. Will the Democrats do as much? [Here three cheers were given for Gen. BUTLER.] Mr DITTENHOFFER continued to speak of the advantages that would flow from the triumph of the Union vote. He was frequently applauded. Mr. LESLIE being called upon, said that in the Legislature he had opposed the Broadway Railroad scheme, and he had ever opposed the wrong. He was in favor of using every means to crush the rebellion. [Cheers.]

A man with a full face and bald head, resembling Gen. BUTLER in appearance, was seen on the platform, and there were loud and long-continued calls for the gallant General, but he was not present, and his friends were disappointed. A Democrat proposed three cheers for Gen. McCLELLAN. He was informed very curtly by the chairman, that if he repeated the proposition he would be thrown out of the hall, and the boisterous Democrat subsided into silence and left the hall in disgust. The returns from the Ninth Ward were received with cheers—LINCOLN's majority in Norwalk was also cheered. News of a majority for LINCOLN from Greenpoint, Brooklyn, was received with cheers. Satisfactory returns from Pawling were enthusiastically cheered.

Gen. WALBRIDGE being called upon, said he had been working to roll up majorities for the right, and exerting his best efforts to encourage the soldiers in the field. There is now a fair prospect that the Stars and Stripes will be unfurled all over our broad land, and the news of our success across the water will assure the people that our institutions are as firm as the pillars of the universe, and that our land is an asylum for the oppressed of all the nations of the earth. We have not only gained a victory over VALLANDIGHAM and the devil, but we have shaken the despotism of the South. The General was loudly cheered. The first gun from Pennsylvania showing a gain over the October election, was heard with tremendous applause long continued. "The State of Indiana has given Mr. LINCOLN a majority of thirty thousand," said the Chairman, and the audience was wild with excitement and enthusiasm at this announcement. Ex-Gov. NOBLE was called out. He made a very humorous speech—criticizing Gov. SEYMOUR's speech. SEYMOUR in his speeches at the West had said that Mr. LINCOLN wore a boot that measured No. 14, and a hat that measured No. 8. Now he, the speaker, thought that LINCOLN had a foot that ran well, and a head that showed plenty of brains by sending BUTLER to New-York. [Cheers.] Then came reports from the Tenth Ward, followed by cheers. Cheers were also given for Wm. E. DODGE—for LINCOLN—for the Union—for the flag—for the army and navy. A number of the most prominent citizens occupied seats on the platform. The drummer boy of the Rappahannock, RUBEN HENDERSHOT, was present with his drum, and a fine band of music occupied the intervals between the reading of the returns and the speeches, by discoursing national airs. There was a telegraph machine on the platform bringing news swiftly from all parts of the city and country, occupying the attention of the meeting until a late hour.

TAMMANY HALL.

Tammany Hall, although crowded to excess by betters, and others of the unterrified interested in the result of the election, presented many lugubrious countenances, and the enthusiasm displayed at the Old Wigwam was of anything but an inspiring character. The Union men, however, outside the building were sufficiently jubilant to make up for the lack of spirit displayed by the Democrats.

PRINTING HOUSE-SQUARE.

At the newspaper offices, where political bulletins were displayed, crowds began to assemble at an early hour, and before 10 o'clock Printing House-square was completely blocked. In front of the TIMES and *Tribune* offices the throng principally congregated, and as the Union majorities from the city and county were announced, cheers followed cheers, until the people seemed fairly alive with joy.

At the TIMES Office the scene was truly a novel one. Heretofore there has been so little to rejoice over in the returns for this city that the Union men who thronged about our office had little opportunity for cheers. At last among the returns which became in showing a gain of three members of Congress in the city, and the good news from abroad, inspired the most jubilant feeling among the Lincoln men, and the cheers which rang through our counting-room and out in Printing-house-square, was truly exhilarating.

THE GAINS IN CONGRESSMEN.

As soon as it became known that the Union party had gained three Congressmen in this city, viz.: Mr. RAYMOND in the Sixth District, Mr. DODGE in the Eighth, and Mr. DARLING in the Ninth, the excitement at the various Union headquarters was most intense. The slight Democratic gain over the vote of 1860 was deemed to be more than counterbalanced by the election of three Union members of Congress, when in 1860 the Republicans had none.

AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

The National and State Committees had their headquarters at the Astor House, and their rooms were thronged during the evening with delegates from the various Union headquarters, who reported the returns as they came in and joined in the general jubilation at the prospects of a complete success of the Union ticket in this State and throughout the nation.

M'KEON HEADQUARTERS.

At the headquarters of the McKeon Club, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, all was quiet—remarkably so; it would have been difficult to get up a second-class dog fight. Cooper Institute, the grand Republican rallying point, was in such close proximity as to absorb all their stuff for enthusiasm. There were goodly crowds, however, and their interest seemed to centre more on the Sheriff vote than in anything else; so much so, some innocent Englishmen happening in, supposed KELLY to be a candidate for President; and when 11,000 majority for LINCOLN was announced from Baltimore, they suggested that KELLY must be very unpopular there. Several thousand dollars were staked, in our hearing, mostly on majorities. If there was a McCLELLAN man who was willing to bet on this State, Connecticut or Maryland, except at odds of two to one in his favor, he was too modest to show his bravery. On Delaware and Kentucky they would bet even; but all other States they counted hopeless at any odds.

INCIDENTS OF ELECTION.

After the polls had closed two mounted riflemen, a white man and a negro, were trotting down Seventh-avenue, passing Nineteenth-street, when the crowd there congregated about the polls began insulting them loudly and throwing missiles at them. They drew in their horses and resting their rifles on their knees faced the crowd unwashed with a look in their faces, very much as if their minds were made up on *one* point. The backs of their assailants were turned upon them somewhat hastily, disappearing in diverging directions.

The Weather and the Telegraph.

A heavy rainstorm has prevailed since daylight over all portions of the country, extending from Canada, Maine, in the East, to beyond Cincinnati and Chicago in the West, and to Washington and Baltimore in the South.

From the managers of the American Telegraph Company we receive the following reports:

EASTWARD.

The wires extending eastward from New-York throughout New-England have been working very poorly all the morning, but since noon have improved, and before sundown will probably be in good working order

NORTHWARD.

The wires extending to Vermont and the Canadas have also been poorly working during the forenoon, but show signs of improvement at this hour. No rain has fallen as yet in Burlington, Vt., but at Whitehall, N. Y., it has fallen copiously.

WESTWARD.

The wires between New-York City and Buffalo have been considerably affected this morning by the moist atmosphere, somewhat retarding telegraphic operations. The signs are now favorable for an improvement.

Beyond Buffalo, the wires have not been so badly affected, and work very fairly.

The lines extending to Pittsburgh, Penn., have worked very feebly all the morning.

A good west wind would much improve telegraphing, by clearing the atmosphere of fog and drizzle.

SOUTHWARD.

The storm has had the same effect on the working of the Southern lines; but they are now operating very fairly.

It is expected that the weather will be of a more favorable character this evening and during the night for telegraphing, and all the scientific resources of the managers and operators of the American Telegraph Company will be called into requisition, so that the election returns from all parts of the country to which the wires extend, may be placed before the public to-morrow morning. No exertions will be spared, either by the Press or Telegraph, to accomplish this result.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold.. b3 248	100	Erie Railway...s3 101⅝
20,000	do..... 247¾	1200	do..... 101⅝
110,000	do..... 247	200	do.....b5 101¾
10,000	do.....b3 247	200	do..... 101¾
5,860	O. & M. Cer.... 41¾	200	Chi. & N.W. Pr.... 83½
200	N. Y. Cen. R....b2 127	700	do..... 83
200	Cleve. & Pitts.... 105¾	100	P. Ft.W. & C....s3 104½
100	Chi. & R. I..... 101¾	400	Mariposa Min....b3 36¾
100	Chic. & N. W..... 46¾		

After the "call" Gold sold at 246⅜. Stocks were about steady.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Disease of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The only thing known to the civilized world for protecting our houses from burglary, which has not been broken through, is the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, six years' experience without a failure.

E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE ELECTION RETURNS interest everybody; so likewise does KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE concern all, both Democrats and Republicans. Sold by all grocers, at 28 cents per lb. General Depot, No. 184 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

Mott's Chemical Pomade restores gray hair without dying. It is superior to any liquid preparation. Sold by all druggists at 25 and 75 cents a bottle. Depot No. 31 Barclay-st.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Excelsior, from Bermuda—C. Stedham, Capt. Frisbie, J. H. Frisbie, J. F. Frisbie, Mr. Smith, Mr. Parkinson, and 7 in the steerage.

MERIDIAN ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....	6 39	SUN SETS.....	4 49
		MOON SETS..	1 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.	3 10	Gov. Island..	3 59
		Hell Gate..	5 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 8.

Cleared.

Steamers John Gibson, Bowen, Philadelphia, M. J. Taylor; Josephine Thompson, Moore, Baltimore, ——, bark C. B. Hamilton, White, Portland, Myrtle & Vining.

Brigs C. F. Eaton, (Br.,) Curry, Trieste, D. R. De Wolf; Derby, (Br.,) Rogers, Matamoras, E. A. Hussey & Co.; Saxon, (Br.,) Green, St. Johns, N. F., Greene & Curry; H. S. Emery, Fitts, South Amboy, Miller & Houghton; Janet Kidston, (Br.,) Barges, Jacmel, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooner Flora A. Sawyer, Reed, Portland, Snow & Burgess.

Arrived.

Steamship Annie, (prize,) in charge of Acting Master H. S Borden, from New Inlet, N. C. Was captured by the gunboats Wilderness and Niphon, after a chase of [illegible]. The Annie started under convoy of the U. S. S. Susquehanna, but soon parted company from her. She is of 263 tons burden, built of iron, a double screw, and built in London. Her original Captain, mate and two engine

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4097. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS

THE ELECTIONS.

New-York Eight Thousand Union Majority.

Positive Union Gain of Seven Congressmen.

For Lincoln and Johnson—New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, the Northwest, and the Pacific Coast, casting 213 Electoral Votes.

For the Chicago Platform Candidates—Kentucky, New-Jersey, and Delaware, casting 21 Votes.

Mr. Lincoln's Majority in the Electoral College, 192.

A Two-thirds Union Majority in the Thirty-ninth Congress.

The State—Reported and Estimated.

	Lincoln.		McClellan.
Chautauqua	4,800	New-York	36,857
Allegany	3,000	Kings	5,003
Orleans	1,400	Albany	2,700
Monroe	1,060	Richmond	1,540
Columbia	200	Schoharie	1,922
Delaware	1,000	Ulster	800
Suffolk	400	Rensselaer	100
Livingston	1,500	Erie	312
Cortland	2,000	Queens	1,500
Onondaga	2,500	Seneca	500
Broome	1,800	Schenectady	45
Wayne	1,800	Sullivan	700
Madison	2,644	Westchester	1,567
Orange	200	Rockland	845
Genesee	1,300	Putnam	400
Oswego	2,500	Green	800
Franklin	1,150	Montgomery	200
St. Lawrence	7,000		
Chenango	1,360		55,791
Herkimer	1,000		
Oneida	1,157		
Wyoming	1,579		
Cayuga	3,116		
Steuben	1,500		
Washington	2,300		
Jefferson	2,707		
Cattaraugus	2,200		
Essex	1,000		
Lewis	600		
Ontario	1,348		
Saratoga	1,200		
Schuyler	500		
Tioga	800		
Tompkins	1,500		
Yates	1,000		
Otsego	600		
Warren	500		
Dutchess	550		
Niagara	593		
Clinton	200		
Chemung	200		
Fulton and H	200		
Total	62,944		

THE COUNTY TICKET.

The Full Vote of the Various Candidates.

TOTAL VOTE FOR SHERIFF BY WARDS.

Wards.	Farmer.	Kelly.	Connolly.
1.(1 district to hear from)	960	155	445
2	189	133	181
3	219	138	554
4	340	1,303	1,022
5.(2 districts to hear from)	620	422	960
6	294	2,671	648
7	1,216	2,177	1,639
8	1,370	1,516	1,336
9	2,665	2,220	1,100
10	1,734	1,517	868
11.(2 districts to hear from)	1,931	2,690	2,042
12	1,223	1,595	1,067
13	1,254	1,344	1,142
14	756	2,107	1,075
15	2,013	1,485	864
16	2,052	2,092	1,214
17	2,902	2,640	2,107
18	2,068	2,224	1,626
19	1,891	1,737	1,724
20.(3 districts to hear from)	2,630	1,955	2,706
21.(4 districts to hear from)	2,425	2,780	1,106
22	2,228	1,102	2,839
Total	36,680	37,353	27,726
Kelly's majority			703

THE VOTE FOR COUNTY CLERK.

Wards.	Thompson.	Genet.	Conner.
1	159	960	466
2	42	146	212
3	206	294	174
4	225	984	1,227
5	803	647	1,141
6	191	1,866	1,675
7	1,081	1,713	2,349
8	1,393	1,444	1,546
9	2,347	1,999	1,611
10	1,235	1,197	1,190
11	1,843	2,089	2,021
12	1,065	1,023	1,508
13	1,056	1,173	1,504
14	713	2,987	1,353
15	1,914	1,299	931
16	2,765	1,767	1,353
17	3,283	4,043	3,914
18	2,473	1,360	2 655
19	1,461	1,165	1,366
20	2,750	2,459	2,889
21	2,340	1,300	2,041
22	2,042	1,422	2,710
Totals	32,869	33,367	36,150

Conner over Genet, 4,783.
Conner over Thompson, 5,281.
Genet over Thompson, 498.

COUNTY TICKET ELECTED.

Sheriff—John Kelly, Tammany Democrat.
County Clerk—Wm. C. Conner, Opposition Democrat.
City Judge—Abram D. Russell, Tammany Democrat.
District Attorney—A. Oakey Hall, Union Democrat.
Supervisor by election—John Fox, Tammany Democrat.
Supervisor by appointment—Andrew Willmann, Union.
Coroners—John Wilder, Tammany Democrat; Wm. C. Gover, Tammany Democrat; Robert Gamble, Tammany Democrat; Wm. Schirmer, Tammany Democrat.

THE AGGREGATE VOTE FOR CORONERS.

James W. Ranney	33,342
John Collins	33,377
Alexander Wilder	32,370
Louis Naumann	34,434
Wm. Schirmer	35,540
Robert Gamble	39 453
John Wilder	37,174
Wm. C. Gover	39,905
Phillip O'Hanlon	23 043
Phillip Merkle	27,381
Owen Keenan	25,617
Wm. O'Donnell	10,368

VOTE ON CITY JUDGE BY WARDS.

Wards.	Stewart.	Russell.	Howe.
1	293	1,626	210
2	175	216	96
3	217	365	94
4	338	1,314	400
5	974	1,104	783
6	272	2,418	766
7	1,162	2,815	951
8	1,578	2,077	1,070
9	3,549	2,849	193
10	1,591	1,801	439
11	1,846	3,283	1,914
12	1,072	1,736	842
13	1,084	1,765	778
14	563	2,456	723
15	2,014	1,254	429
16	2,809	2,464	575
17	3,281	5,230	1,439
18	2,428	2,787	860
19	1,869	2,203	1,152
20	2,781	3,066	1,448
21	3,036	2,617	866
22	2,325	2,543	1,177
Total	35,227	47,979	17,689

Russell's majority, 12,752.
Five Districts to hear from.

VOTE FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY BY WARDS.

Wards.	Millikin.	Hall.	Wards.	Millikin.	Hall.
1	147	1439	12	1192	2483
2	174	327	13	1120	2615
3	56	218	14	731	4112
4	325	2206	15	2010	2028
5	881	1707	16	2687	3339
6	224	2243	17	3478	6339
7	1137	2567	18	3815	2147
8	1439	2959	19	1823	3239
9	3012	3012	20	2418	5350
10	1544	1544	21	2392	3673
11	1900	5010	22	2305	3820
				32,800	65,991

Hall's majority, 33,191.

VOTE FOR SUPERVISOR BY WARDS.

	Millman.	Fox.	Repper.
1	127	2,028	106
2	155	157	77
3	201	415	72
4	362	1,662	585
5	859	1,211	567
6	289	2,824	553
7	855	2,754	613
8	1,432	1,999	1,151
9	3,340	2,407	1,216
10	1,622	1,327	1,027
11	1,742	2,460	2,869
12	1,198	1,519	911
13	1,015	1,484	1,193
14	624	2,855	860
15	1,479	1,104	478
16	2,465	2,577	654
17	3,195	3,740	3,056
18	1,561	2,488	1,697
19	1,524	1,739	1,282
20	2,363	2,319	2,106
21	2,413	3,108	642
22	2,131	1,912	1,868
Totals	30,752	44,109	22,983
Fox over Millman			13,357
Millman over Repper			7,769

Congressional Vote in the City.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Walsh.	Jones.	Bryant.
First Ward*	744	1,833	57
Second Ward	169	280	20
Third Ward	169	243	150
Fourth Ward	1,309	1,154	151
Fifth Ward	959	919	120
Sixth Ward	687	2,846	98
Eighth Ward	1,374	2,666	458
Total	5,411	9,659	1,693

Jones' plurality, 4,248.

*One District not heard from.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

	T. D. N. Taylor	Wm. B. McCloy	I. D. Ellery	Union. E. F. Ellery
Seventh Ward	2,548	1,531		933
Tenth Ward	1,785	557		1,475
Thirteenth Ward	1,955	672		876
Fourteenth Ward	2,876	1,219		663
Total	7,144	4,179		2,647
Total vote				13,967
Taylor's majority over all				284

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Raymond.	Hawkins.	Ward.	Norton.
Ninth Ward	3,130	436	2,618	918
Fifteenth Ward	2,062	383	1,586	268
Sixteenth Ward	2,297	445	2,821	513
Total	7,489	1,262	7,025	1,689

Raymond's plurality, 437.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Wm. Beardman, Union.	J. W. Chanler, Dem.
Eleventh Ward	2 255	4,849
Seventeenth Ward	3,382	6,503
Totals	5,637	11,432
Chanler's majority		5,795

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The following is the corrected return made to Police headquarters last night on the vote in this district:

Dodge, 8,347; Brooks, 8,697; Barr, 4,393.
Brooks over Dodge, 146.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Wm. A. Darling.	F. Wood.	A. Herrick.
Twelfth Ward	1,808	1,226	985
Nineteenth Ward	2,048	1,173	1,959
Twenty-second Ward	2,455	2,334	1,437
Total	5,811	4,733	4,381
Darling over Wood			1,078

New-York Assembly Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

John Shipton 456 | H. Hamilton 35
J. Donavon 703 | Menzell 72
J. L. Smith 2,015

First District of the Sixth Ward missing.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Bryan Gaughan 2,884 | John Scott 8
Menzell 78

Second and Fifth Districts of the Sixth Ward missing.

THIRD DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

A. G. Buell 1,176 | G. M. Curtis 1,032
G. L. Loutrel 1,241 | Skelly 634

FOURTH DISTRICT.

J. B. Murray 4,485 | Owen Collins 409
Joel Sammis 1,281

Ninth and Tenth Districts of the Fourteenth Ward missing.

FIFTH DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

C. T. Polhamus 2,500 | Charles Blauvelt 3,113
F. J. Tucker 445

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Wm. Higgins 4 | E. S. Maloy 2,288
Hugh Bonner 2,033

First, Third and Sixth Districts of the Fourteenth Ward missing.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

F. E. Stewart 3,082 | Simon Meyer 306
Joshua Isaacs 2,136 | George Moulton 564

EIGHTH DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

E. R. Campbell 1,530 | T. J. Campbell 1,156
Jacob Seebacher 2,157 | J. Kerrigan 831
John Duffy 1,160

NINTH DISTRICT.

S. C. Reed 2,717 | C. A. Lamont 153
J. W. Freeman 2,574 | W. H. Smith 1,336

Tenth District of the Sixteenth Ward missing.

TENTH DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

P. McCrane 765 | S. C. McGraw 2,111
T. J. Creamer 2,587

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

John McDonald 1,990 | Robert Usher, Jr. 806
J. V. Gridley 1,503 | Oliver Charlick 749
James Gibson 1,529

Eleventh and Fourteenth Districts of the Twentieth Ward missing.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

Thomas Ryan 1 592 | Alexander Ward 2,368
J. W. Mason 2,309

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

J. W. Edmonds 1766 | M. L. Salmon 3701
First and Second Districts of the Eighteenth Ward missing.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Thos. B. Van Buren 2501 | S. R. Pinckney 1386
Menzo Duddendorf 1980
Fifth District of the Twenty-first Ward missing.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

W. H. De Camp 1,024 | Henry Arcularius 1,136
John Keegan 1,558 | W. P. Lyon 988
H. P. Cochrane 535

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

J. C. D Outwater 1,148
S. P. Ingraham, Jr. 2,435

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

John Shipton 456 | H. Hamilton 35
J. Donavan 703 | — Minzel 72
J. L. Smith 2,015
The First District of the Sixth Ward missing.

Assemblymen Elected.

1—Jacob T. Smith, Tammany Democrat.
2—Bryan Gaughan, Tammany Democrat.
3—George M. Curtis, Opposition Democrat.
4—J. B. Murray, Tammany Democrat.
5—C. Blauvelt, Tammany Democrat.
6—Edward S. Maloy, Tammany Democrat.
7—Thomas E. Stewart, Union.
8—J. Seebacher, Tammany Democrat.
9—S. C. Reed, Union.
10—J. C. Creamer, Tammany Democrat.
11—John McDonald, Mozart Democrat.
12—James A. Lyon, Tammany Democrat.
13—Alex. Ward, Mozart Democrat.
14—Michael D. Salmon, Tammany Democrat.
15—Thomas B. Van Buren, (probably) Union.
16—John Keegan, Mozart Democrat.
17—Sidney P. Ingraham, Tammany Democrat.
Recapitulation—Assemblymen—Union 3; Democratic 14; Union gain, 3.

THE STATE.

Kings County Election Returns.

The following are the complete and corrected returns for Presidential Electors and Governor in Kings County:

BROOKLYN.

Ward.	Dis.	President. McClellan.	President. Lincoln.	Governor. Seymour.	Governor. Fenton.
I.	1	252	339	248	342
	2	338	150	336	150
II.	1	400	96	400	92
	2	623	257	624	251
III.	1	208	311	209	314
	2	269	396	268	401
	3	207	478	195	488
IV.	1	287	373	278	383
	2	419	424	426	430
	3	344	343	349	337
V.	1	545	84	543	80
	2	487	227	489	222
	3	483	342	404	339
	4	460	206	452	406
VI.	1	774	304	784	314
	2	354	295	353	290
	3	573	389	575	387
VII.	1	317	232	317	233
	2	445	349	446	341
	3	240	238	238	242
	4	177	276	174	276
VIII.	1	367	355	360	361
	2	511	263	511	258
IX.	1	742	256	730	250
	2	240	215	242	212
	3	488	419	495	417
	4	295	2.0	296	200
X.	1	238	343	240	344
	2	848	270	684	264
	3	302	343	297	345
	4	656	310	661	288
	5	369	269	369	264
	6	216	339	207	332
XI.	1	351	352	343	355
	2	538	213	537	203
	3	181	288	179	289
	4	278	332	279	332
	5	173	336	167	342
	6	687	52	678	56
XII.	1	735	126	734	124
	2	278	385	291	368
XIII.	1	376	465	364	480
	2	307	448	309	442
	3	278	490	273	490
	4	578	90	579	87
XIV.	1	532	239	541	228
	2	378	176	381	170
	3	247	218	241	226
	4	377	365	380	365
XV.	1	409	542	403	549
	2	305	396	301	397
XVI.	1	398	416	377	401
	2	302	377	550	374
	3	548	241	545	227
	4	427	464	424	468
XVII.	1	311	466	310	452
	2	261	163	264	159
XVIII.	1	209	260	212	259
	2	139	152	141	146
XIX.	1	183	339	183	336
	2	233	297	232	296
XX.	1	312	492	315	487
	2	245	532	836	470
	3	332	481	241	529
	4	167	210	167	220
New-Lotts		522	250	526	251
Flatbush		214	191	213	196
Flatlands		119	164	116	167
New-Utrecht		299	126	303	126
Gravesend		136	98	132	98
Total		25,687	20,084	25,744	20,679

Majority for McClellan, 5,603; majority for Seymour, 5,065.

CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT. KINGS COUNTY BROOKLYN.

Ward.	Dis.	Tunis E. Bergen, Dem.	Sam. T. Maddox, Rep.
VI.	1	194	308
	2	348	286
	3	552	395
VIII.	1	362	259
	2	504	248
IX.	1	719	248
	2	237	201
	3	480	396
	4	284	197
X.	1	630	329
	2	573	259
	3	365	332
	4	651	294
	5	282	252
	6	201	211
XII.	1	661	59
	2	731	125
XIV.	1	585	113
	2	460	289
	3	333	185
	4	216	217
XVI.	1	397	385
	2	313	396
	3	536	260
	4	527	221
XVII.	1	298	443
	2	253	468
XVIII.	1	206	161
	2	499	254
New Lots		284	251
Flatbush		154	186
Flatlands		111	154
New-Utrecht		396	120
Gravesend		117	106
Total		13,576	8,858
Bergen's majority			4,718

CONGRESS — THIRD DISTRICT, KINGS COUNTY, BROOKLYN.

Ward.	Dis.	Thomas Farrer. Dem.	J. Humphrey, U.
I.	1	227	304
	2	327	165
II	1	378	78
	2	369	258
III.	1	187	326
	2	259	396
	3	180	493
IV	1	299	381
	2	407	423
	3	329	335
V.	1	543	83
	2	473	311
	3	392	396
	4	446	283
VII.	1	305	437
	2	436	253
	3	345	148
	4	168	377
XI	1	338	350
	2	511	265
	3	167	280
	4	268	228
	5	158	215
XIII.	1	278	360
	2	348	448
	3	303	421
	4	274	482
XV.	1	361	349
	2	386	341
XIX.	1	131	148
	2	174	127
	3	224	294
XX.	1	298	491
	2	322	460
	3	232	511
	4	166	339
Total		11,069	11,726

Humphrey's majority, 657

KINGS COUNTY ASSEMBLYMEN ELECTED.

First District—Jarvis Whitman, Dem.
Second District—Wm. D. Veeder, Dem.
Third District—Stephen Haynes, Dem.
Fourth District—Patrick Burns, Dem.
Fifth District—John C. Perry, Union.
Sixth District—Henry Boswell, Dem.
Seventh District—Jacob Worth, Union.

Returns from the Interior.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

At the *Journal* Office the State is claimed for the Union ticket by at least 5,000 majority. The *Argus* claims the State for the Democracy by 1,500 or 2,000 majority.

The Unions will have about 25 majority in the Assembly.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Nineteen towns and parts of towns give Lincoln 2,707 majority, with three towns to hear from.

Fenton is slightly ahead of Lincoln.

All the three Assemblymen elected are Union.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Reported 600 Union majority.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Union majority, 1,348.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Vote is very close.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Seven towns, 744 Democratic majority. [Democratic gain over 1863 of 316.

Winfield is reelected to Congress by at least 500 majority.

TROY, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

The total electoral vote in Troy stands 2,588 Union and 4,484 Democrats. The total vote for Governor stands—Fenton, 3,577; Seymour, 4,385.

The electoral vote in the county is close, and will probably not foot up more than 100 majority either way.

Hon. John A. Griswold is reelected to Congress from this district by about 2,500 majority.

George C. Burdett, (Democrat,) is elected to the Assembly in the First District, and Robert M. Hasbrouck, (Union,) in the Second District. The Democrats claim the election of Fonda in the Third District.

ST. LAWRENCE.

Partial returns indicate nearly 7,000 majority in the county for Lincoln.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

About 1,150 majority for Lincoln.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

with three election districts to hear from, gives Lincoln 2,325, and Fenton 2,400 majority.

CHATAUQUE COUNTY.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Returns from a majority of the towns in the Thirty-first Congressional District, including Chatauque and Cattaraugus Counties, indicate 7,000 majority for Lincoln and 7,500 for Fenton.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Returns from 16 towns and parts of towns give Lincoln 2,458 majority, a Union gain of 8 over last year, with 8 towns and parts of towns to hear from. Lincoln's majority in the county will be about the same as last year. As far as heard from Fenton is slightly ahead of Lincoln.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Official returns from the entire county show a Union majority on the electoral ticket of 3,116. The majority for Fenton will exceed this by a few votes.

MONROE COUNTY

Gives 1,050 Union majority. Hart, for Congress, has 1,200 in the district.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

(Three towns estimated) the rest complete gives Lincoln 911 majority.

ALBANY, Y. N., Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The *Journal* claims the State by about 5,000 Republican majority. The returns, however, it says, are very scattering, and do not justify a positive estimate.

The *Argus* claims that the Democratic ticket is elected in the State.

Albany County gives 2,700 Democratic majority, and elects all four members of Assembly.

Schoharie County gives 1 922 Democratic majority.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The *Courier* furnishes the following returns:

Erie County—Four towns (complete) give 171 Republican majority.

This city complete gives McClellan 483 majority. The majority for McClellan in Erie County is 312.

Oneida County—Complete returns (estimating the First Election District) give Lincoln 1,127, and Fenton 1,184 majority.

In addition to this 93 soldiers' votes were rejected, which will be good in the official count, and make 1,250 for Lincoln and 1,277 for Fenton.

Madison County, (except the town of Sullivan,) gives 2,644 majority for Lincoln.

NEW-JERSEY.

The State Democratic by 5,000 Majority—One Union Member of Congress Gained.

NEWARK Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Hon. H. J. Raymond

The First District gives STARR, Republican, two thousand (2,000) majority, and elects all the Union members of the Assembly.

The Second District elects NEWELL, Republican.

Bergen County gives 930 Democratic majority.

Passaic gives a Republican majority of 70, and elects a Senator and two members of the Legislature.

Hudson gives about 1,500 Democratic majority, and elects WRIGHT, Democrat, to Congress, from the Fifth District.

ROBBINS, Democrat, is elected from the Fourth District by over 2,000 majority.

Essex gives 154 Republican majority, and elects six Republican and three Democratic Assemblymen and the whole county ticket.

It is supposed that we have carried the lower house of the Legislature.

The State has gone Democratic by about 5,000 majority. MARCUS L. WARD.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Nov 9. 1864.

To Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Times Office:

The Union gains, as far as heard from, are eleven assembly and one senator. A tie in assembly. Estimated Democratic majority five thousand—a loss of nearly ten thousand in Gov. PARKER'S vote. Gov. NEWELL is certainly elected to Congress. An unprecedented large vote in northern Democratic counties baffled all estimates, the Union party carrying every legislative district from Cape May to Trenton. The party has done its whole duty, and has simply been overwhelmed by numbers. C. P. SMITH.

Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

NEWARK, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

New-Jersey gives McClellan about 5,500 majority.

Starr and Newell, (Union,) and Stigreaves, Roger and Wright, (Dems.) are elected to Congress.

The State Senate will stand thirteen Democrats to eight Unionists—a Union gain of one member.

The House, with three counties to hear from, stands 30 Union to 21 Democrats.

The Union party will probably have one or two majority there, but on joint ballot the Democrats will have a small majority, thus securing the United States Senator to succeed Mr. Teneyck, (Union.)

The Unionists gain 9,000 votes in the State over 1862, when Gov. Parker was elected by nearly 15,000 majority.

The Union party carry every county in south and west Jersey, electing every member of the Legislature there.

The First District gives Starr 2,000 majority; the second gives Newell 400 majority; the third gives Stigreaves about 3,700 majority; the fourth gives Rogers 1,800 majority, and the fifth gives Wright about 2,300 majority.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The result in this State is about 7,500 majority for McClellan.

For Congress—First District—Starr, (Union,) is elected by a large majority. Second District—Newell, (Union,) has 213 majority. Third District—Stigreaves, (Dem.,) is elected. Fourth District—Rogers, (Dem.,) elected. Fifth District—Wright, (Dem.,) elected.

In the State Senate the Democrats have a majority of five. In the House there will be a tie.

The Election in Hudson County.

The following is the result in Hudson County, N. J.: Total vote for McClellan, 8,604: Lincoln, 4,613. McClellan's majority, 1,991.

CONGRESS—Total vote for E. K. V. Wright, (Dem.) 6,477: for E. B. Wakeman, 4,686. Wright's majority 1,791.

The candidates on the entire Democratic ticket were elected. The following are the names of the successful candidates:

Assemblymen—Delos E. Culver, Wm. H. Broking, John Van Vorst, Leon Abbott, Abraham Duryea, Hiram Van Buskirk.
County Clerk—George W. Cassedy.
Surrogate—James O'Neil.
Sheriff—Bernard McAnally.
Coroners—Dennis Farrel, Martin Hanley, George J. Avery.

Cape May County gives 206 Union maj. STARR, for Congress, (Union,) has 197 maj.

HUDSON COUNTY—COMPLETE.

McClellan	6,998
Lincoln	4,616
Majority for McClellan	1,982

CONGRESSIONAL.

Wright	6,473
Wakeman	4,686
Majority for Wright	1,786

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Nov. 9.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Official—Lincoln, 2,113; McClellan, 2,107. Majority for Lincoln, 6.

HARTFORD COUNTY COMPLETE.

Lincoln, 8,680; McClellan, 8,681.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

New-Haven County, Lincoln 8,325, McClellan 9,152.

New-London County, Lincoln 3,329, McClellan 4,588.

Fairfield County, Lincoln 6,450, McClellan 6,303.
Windham County, Lincoln 3,674, McClellan 2,173.
Litchfield County, Lincoln 4,549, McClellan 2,871.
Tolland County, Lincoln 2,318, McClellan 2,035.
Middlesex County, Lincoln 3,113, McClellan 2,107.
Hartford County, Lincoln 8,689, McClellan 8,681.

The above completes the State, with the exception of two towns, Bethany and Warren. Lincoln's majority, 2,541.

RHODE ISLAND.

The State Gives Lincoln Over Five Thousand Majority.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The returns from all the towns in the State, except Block Island, show a majority for LINCOLN of 5,011. The soldiers' vote will increase it.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny County.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Nineteen districts, including Pittsburgh and Allegany cities, give LINCOLN a gain of 900 on the October election.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The *Bulletin* says the returns indicate that the majority in Pennsylvania for Lincoln on the home vote will be from 10,000 to 15,000. The soldiers' vote will swell this to over 30,000.

Delaware County—Union majority, 1,560; Union gain, 300.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The *Press* estimates the Union majority on the home vote to be from 6,000 to 10,000. But the county returns come in so slowly and the wires work so badly, that the news to-day, though favorable to the Union party, does not materially alter previous calculations. The *Age* still considers the result as doubtful on the home vote. The *North American* thinks there is no doubt that the State has gone Union, but does not specify the majority.

MARYLAND.

The Union Majority 5,000.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Frederick County—Incomplete returns give Lincoln not less than 1,500 majority, a gain of 800.

Worcester County—Returns from one District show a Union gain.

Carolina County—Lincoln has 450 majority on the home vote; Union gain, 400.

Carroll County gives 173 majority for the entire Union ticket; Union gain, 275.

Cecil gives from 100 to 200 majority for Lincoln—a gain.

Baltimore County—Incomplete returns show Union gains.

Washington County gives Union gains.

The Union men have a majority in the House. The Senate is doubtful.

The Union majority in the State is about 5,000.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Howard County—McClellan 199 majority.

Baltimore County—Still in doubt.

Talbot County—Lincoln, 435 majority; Union gain, 590.

Queen Anne County—McClellan, 800 majority; Union gain, 557.

The First Congressional District is in doubt.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The latest returns from the State show that the Unionists have elected three out of five Congressmen, with the First District in doubt.

The Union majority in the State will probably not fall below 5,000 on the home vote.

There will be a Union majority in the House. The Senate is Democratic.

SWANN, for Governor, runs ahead of the National ticket in some quarters.

The official Union majority in the city of Baltimore is 12,310.

Dorchester County gives McClellan 600 majority, a Union gain of 537.

Prince George County gives McClellan 1,388 majority, a Democratic gain of 241.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Returns from Kent County show Democratic gains over 1863, and from Sussex County Union gains. The State is very doubtful.

Kent and Sussex Counties have gone for McClellan.

McClellan carries the State by 450 majority.

KENTUCKY.

McClellan's Majority 25,000.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The vote has been very light, on account of the heavy storm.

The *Democrat* says the State has gone for McClellan by a large majority—how large, it is impossible to tell. Some Democrats claim 50,000 majority.

Our own opinion is, that the majority for McClellan will come within the figure stated by the *Union Press* in a previous dispatch. But the returns being meagre, and the remote counties not having yet been heard from, it is almost impossible to form a decided conclusion.

The election has been the most quiet known for years.

The *Union Press* (Lincoln organ) estimates McClellan's majority in Kentucky at from 15,000 to 25,000. The *Journal* (Dem.) claims a majority of 25,000 for McClellan.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 9,

Nashville, Tenn., gives Lincoln 1,817; McClellan, 25. The Ohio soldiers there gave Lincoln 476; McClellan, 101.

The Lincoln ticket is elected in Nashville by a very large majority. The proceedings were very quiet.

The Tennessee river was rising rapidly, and was 7 feet 6 inches deep on the shoals.

INDIANA.

Thirty Thousand Union Majority in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times:

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Returns indicate over thirty thousand Union majority. J. D. DEFREES.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

It is now believed that the

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Latest from Hood's Army.

HIS LAST MOVEMENTS.

Miscellaneous Intelligence from Various Quarters.

We have received a curious and comprehensive collection of Southern journals from our Hilton Head correspondent, including full files of the Savannah *Republican* and *News* to Nov. 2, of the Charleston *Mercury* and *Courier* to Nov. 1, beside copies of the Yorkville, S. C., *Enquirer*, of the *Southern Confederacy*, Macon, Ga., of the Montgomery, Ala., *Advertiser*, of the *Cotton State*, Gainesville, Ga., and of the Wilmington, N. C., *Journal*. They furnish us the following extracts:

HOOD'S ARMY.

AT BLUE MOUNTAIN—THE NEGROES CAPTURED AT DALTON.

Correspondence of the Southern Confederacy.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, Ala., Monday Morning, Oct. 24, 1864.

Yesterday at noon I met a scout of Gen. Forrest's, living near Rome, Georgia, who said he had information from a "ten mile courier" going from Atlanta to Gen. BEAUREGARD, that Gen. SLOCUM had evacuated that place, and that it was immediately occupied by our forces. They had pursued SLOCUM to Vining's Station. Yankee cavalry extended from Stilesboro to New-Hope Church, for the purpose of protecting his rear and flanks from JACKSON's cavalry, who were hovering about ready to pounce upon him. He said their cavalry would very probably have made a raid before this time on Jacksonville and Blue Mountain, toward the Coosa River Bridge and Selma, had it not been for [this retreat of SLOCUM and the necessity which ensued for the employment of their cavalry in protecting it. The man seemed quite intelligent, and I trust his information is reliable.

Prisoners who arrived here yesterday evening, captured on a railroad train by ARMSTRONG's cavalry, near Marietta, said SLOCUM's corps had enough of provisions in Atlanta for forty days; that the works around the city, especially on the south side, had been greatly strengthened, ours having been enlarged and extended, until it was deemed impregnable. Most of the prisoners were going home on furlough at the time of capture. I noticed a Captain who had lost an arm at Jonesboro.

The first negro soldiers ever captured by the Army of the Tennessee, were also brought through here to-day. They were the Yankee uniform and seemed to step with some regularity. Most of them were young fellows. They were captured at Dalton. Some of them found their masters in the army and remained with them. The able-bodied among them will be put to work on fortifications and to driving wagons. The weaklier ones, who are not able for hard labor on public works, will be turned over to farmers living through the country, to feed and clothe them for their services until they can be returned to their real owners.

Yesterday evening last I went to the place where they were encamped, being influenced to do so by the expectation of meeting some old acquaintance, and a curiosity to see some of their actions as soldiers wearing the uniform of a great Government. It was a very different scene from any I had ever witnessed. There was nothing to laugh at. A man with any humanity could not look upon them with any other than feelings of the deepest pity; not on account of any lack of clothes, for these were well enough, but all the peculiarities, of right belonging to the race, especially when assembled together in a crowd, were gone. No songs, nor dancing, nor any sign of mirth or gladness, and their manner of getting along in camp showed their utter lack of contrivance peculiar to soldiers.

They were making up bread, many of them, for supper. The dough was generally "made up" in their cups. These I talked with said they were glad to get back home, but their wasted faces gave no confirmatory token. Many of them had never been paid anything, and the most any of them had received was six dollars since they were taken to Chattanooga. I send you below a list of those belonging to parties in Georgia as far as I was able to obtain them. Many of them were from Tennessee and other States, but no opportunity was allowed to get the names of all:

George, belonging to John Brown, Gordon County; Eli Peeler, belonging to John Summon, Dawson County; Mitchell, Alfred, Anthony, Sam, belonging to James Morris, Fannin County: Washington, belonging to Mariat Davis, White County; Hubbard, belonging to Haden Pryor, Polk County; Adam, belonging to Wm. Worthey, Whitfield County; Frank, belonging to Joseph McCullough, Cherokee County. John, belonging to Francis Boman, Barton County; Harry, belonging to Mary Ware, Jackson County; Reuben, belonging to Wm. Smith, Hall County; Robert, belonging to Samuel Sewell, Campbell County; Mack, belonging to Perry Harper, Chattooga County; Bill, belonging to James Boreman, Gordon County; William, belonging to Bird Sexton, Cobb County.

Gen. THOMAS is said to be at Bridgeport with one corps, while SHERMAN, with five others, left Somerville on the 17th for Guntersville, via Van Buren, over a mountainous country, barren of supplies, with very rough roads, thinking to beat Gen. Hood to Guntersville. BURLEY.

CROSSING THE TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Columbus, Ga., Sun.

JACKSONVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1864.

On Friday night last, Gens. Beauregard, Hood, Cheatham, Lee, Cleburne, Walthall, Clayton, and several others, made speeches to the army of Tennessee, in all of which they stated that they were going to cross the river and march northward. And on the following day, the army broke up its encampment at Gadsden, and took the roads leading to Guntersville. We have news this morning that the river has been safely crossed, and that everything is going on as well as heart could wish. You can well imagine how those speeches were received, and with what alacrity ranks were formed, and how elastic the tread on the road toward the beautiful Tennessee. Up to that time there had been many doubts as to the destination of Gen. Hood, many supposing that after he destroyed the Chattanooga and Atlantic Railroad, he would fall back to this place and Blue Mountain and Winter his army. This might have been his anticipations when he left Middle Georgia, but so successful had he been up to the time he reached Gadsden, that the whole army and the people, with one accord, demanded that our standards should once more be unfurled over Murfreesboro and Nashville. Nor need you be at all astonished to hear of the Cumberland being crossed. FORREST leads the head of the column and CLEBURNE covers the rear.

Gen. Hood enters upon this campaign at the head of the finest army ever marshaled this side of Virginia. It is larger in number, has better Generals and is in better spirits than was ever known before. It is, perhaps, somewhat deficient in shoes and breeches, but the men all believe that they are going to a land where an abundance of all these and many things more will be obtained.

As to the position of the enemy we know nothing, save that KILPATRICK followed our army from Lafayette to within a few miles of Gadsden, and is, perhaps, still upon that line; all else is supposition.

We know, however, that SHERMAN will be obliged to concentrate in Middle Tennessee, and there fight a pitched battle, that is, if Hood does not seize Bridgeport and Stevenson, and thus force him to adopt a more northern line of retreat. Hood is upon the interior line, and I think there can be but little doubt as to the result of the race for Murfreesboro and Nashville.

The country may rest satisfied that Gen. Hood will not withdraw from Tennessee, as his predecessors did, without striking a manly blow for the State. He ought to get twenty thousand men recruits in twenty days, and as the Yankees there force every man to join one side or the other, and as the State is just as true to the South as our noble old mother Georgia, you can quickly decide as to which side they will take.

The Savannah *News* adds:

"There are rumors of an engagement and Confederate success somewhere in the neighborhood of Stone Mountain, which, if true, probably originated in an attack by our cavalry, aided by the militia, on the Yankee foraging parties. It is said that many wagons were captured, but the whole story needs confirmation."

The Lagrange *Reporter*, of this week, says:

"We learn from what seems to be a reliable source that Gen. Hood crossed the Tennessee River on Saturday and Sunday last—where we did not learn. On Friday 18,000 pairs of shoes and 27,000 coats and jackets, were issued to the army, nearly all of which was captured from the enemy. Hood captured more at Ringgold than he could bring away. We understand from the same source that supplies will hereafter be sent to ——, and that the army will strike somewhere in Middle Tennessee, between Nashville and Chattanooga. The men are still in the highest spirits.

"We learn from another source that Gen. IVERSON had a little fight with the enemy between Atlanta and East Point, with what result we do not know. The demonstration on the part of the Confederates was made to cover another movement of our forces in another direction.

The Columbus *Enquirer* says:

"We did not receive until yesterday, a letter from our esteemed army correspondent, dated Centre, Ala., Oct. 15, giving us advices from Gen. Hood's army up to that time. Of course, the army news contained in this letter has been anticipated by reports that came through the usual channels, and we do not therefore copy that portion. But our correspondent, in this letter, gives us the only particular information of the route taken by our army, and of the spirit of the people along the route, that we have yet received, and the part of his letter we publish is still interesting. He writes:

"This place, Centre, is the county town of Cherokee County, and is distant from Atlanta 110 miles, from Chattanooga 76, from Blue Mountain 36, and from the Tennessee line, about 38 miles. If your readers will get a map they can trace the route pursued by the army very easily. We crossed the Chattahoochie River a few miles below Campbelltown; then, by the different settlement roads, we went to Villa Rica; from Villa Rica to Dallas, in Paulding County; from Dallas to Van Wert; from Van Wert to Cedar Town, Polk County; from Cedar Town to Cave Springs, and from Cave Springs to this place, Centre. At Villa Rica STEWART's and LEE's corps made a detour to the right for the purpose of striking the railroad at Acworth, with the result of which your readers are already familiar."

The little villages through which we have passed present a woebegone appearance. This is particularly the case with Dallas—the most ungainly village in the State. The marks of the Yankees are visible upon every side; not a yard, garden, or rail fence standing in and around the place. The ladies informed me that during the eight days we defended the New-Hope line, as the soldiers term it, Dallas was one vast hospital; every house in the place was crowded with wounded soldiers to the utmost capacity. From New-Hope Church, where STEWART's then, now CLAYTON's division, fought them on the 25th of May, and CLEBURNE on the 27th, and BATE on the 30th and 31st, the roadside is lined with Yankee graves—their four by six homestead, as the soldiers term the burial spot of a Yankee.

The youths of Paulding County are setting an example that the youths in every State in the Confederacy might with honor imitate. As soon as it was known that our army was on its way southward, Mr. MUNCHISON, of Paulding, consigned to raise a battalion of youths for cavalry service, between the ages of 16 and 18. So prompt were the boys to enlist, that in five days he had 300 names on his rolls. I saw and conversed with many of those boys; they all had the ring of the true metal. Is there another county in the State that can equal old Paulding in this particular?

Gen. BEAUREGARD arrived here Sunday noon. He met with an enthusiastic reception from the army. Previous to his arrival the troops were in the highest spirits, and were eager to be led against anything or any troops that stood in the way of their advance. There is a returning feeling of confidence in Gen. Hood among the troops; even his most bitter opponents have ceased their invectives against him, and I am satisfied that there is not an intelligent man in the army but what is this day willing to abide the issue of the present campaign under his sole and exclusive direction. I know that they will, to a man, accord to him a prompt, a faithful and a generous support.

The march from Palmetto, Ga., to Cedar Town, was one of the most remarkable on record. There were no depredations upon private property, no burning of fences, and no straggling from commands. During a march of seventy miles I never saw a half dozen stragglers—our guards were of no use—in fact, they had to come down to the tallest kind of walking to keep in sight of the rear of the army.

THE RELIEF OF OUR PRISONERS.

THE CHIROGRAPHY OF GRANT AND LEE.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

RICHMOND, Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.

I am glad to have it in my power to state that, in view of the fact that a large number of prisoners will probably be held in captivity by both belligerents during the coming Winter, Judge OULD, Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, has proposed to the Federal Secretary of War and Maj. MULFORD, the Assistant Commissioner on the part of the United States, that each Government shall have the privilege of forwarding, for the use and comfort of such of its prisoners as are held by the other, all necessary articles of food and clothing, and that Gen. GRANT has nosified Gen. LEE of the acceptance of the proposition. The details of the agreement have not yet been fixed, but it is understood that it will include necessary clothing and blankets, and rations of meat, bread, coffee, sugar, pickles, vinegar and tobacco. Judge OULD suggested that it would be necessary that the Confederate authorities should make purchase of these articles outside the limits of the Confederate States, and then ship them to one of the Federal ports, since it would be impracticable to send the stores by flag-of-truce boats—the supplies thus sent to be considered as being in addition to such rations as are furnished by the Government which has the prisoners in custody. To this Gen. GRANT replies: "In the proposition submitted by Judge OULD, I see no one thing to object to. I shall be perfectly willing to receive, at any place held by the Federal troops, all clothing or delicacies sent for the use of prisoners in our hands, provided the same privilege is extended for supplying the wants of those held by Confederate authorities. No objection will be urged to receiving supplies for like distribution at any of our Northern ports, direct from Europe, or to allowing purchases in Northern cities for the same purpose."

Such is the spirit of the entire correspondence, which is highly honorable to all the parties concerned in it. Gen. GRANT suggests that a commissioned officer of each party be selected from among the prisoners of war, whose duty it shall be to receive and receipt for all articles sent for distribution, and who shall see that they are distributed according to the wishes of those sending them; and to this suggestion Gen. LEE gives his ready assent.

Upon consultation with Gen. LAWTON, the Quartermaster-General, it was ascertained that clothing cannot be purchased in Europe and delivered to our prisoners in the North before the middle of January or first of February next, and in that view, as blankets are their first and greatest need, Judge OULD has recommended to Mr. SEDDON, the Secretary of War, the immediate purchase of thirty thousand pairs, to be made in a Northern city. He suggests also that the Federal authorities be asked to allow us to ship an amount of cotton from Wilmington, or some other port, sufficient to make the purchase. Mr. SEDDON approves of the recommendation and suggestion, and has authorized Judge OULD to proceed at once to their execution.

The correspondence between Gen. LEE and Gen. GRANT, is now before me, and I have been much struck by the handwriting of these two ablest Generals the war has brought forward on either side. Gen. LEE's handwriting is bold and rather stiff, his letters being large, round, and very distinct. He bears heavily upon the pen—probably a goose quill—and abbreviates many of his words, as if writing were a labor to him. The following is an exact transcript of the first sentence in his letter to Gen. GRANT:

"GENERAL: I have rec'd your letter of the 18th inst., accomp'g copies of letters from Judge OULD Comm'r of Exchange of Pris'rs on the part of the Confed'te States & the Hon'ble E. M. STANTON Sec'y of War and Lt.-Col. MULFORD Asst. Comm'r of Exc. of the U. States."

He does not, as you perceive, punctuate closely; and nowhere in his letter does he write out the word "and," but invariably uses the abbreviation "&." And yet he pauses long enough to dot all his "i's" and cross all his "t's." All his letters are drawn nearly straight up and down the paper; in other words, they are like himself, round, full, bold and upright, inclining neither to the right nor the left, and standing firmly on their base, as if they disdained all assistance. They are so clear and precise, so round and weighty, and distinct, that each letter reminds one of a solid cannon-ball, and each word of a cluster of grape-shot.

Gen. GRANT's handwriting, on the contrary, though not so bold and distinct, nor the letters so large and round and erect, is, nevertheless, very legible and very striking. It is full of energy and action, and his letters all incline to the right, and follow one after another, with a little space between them, as if they represented an equal number of his brigades on a rapid march round LEE's right. Among chirographers his hand would be called a running hand. The words occupy much space from left to right, and still they are very clear and legible. He pays more attention to punctuation than Gen. LEE, abbreviates less, and is equally careful of his r's and t's. It may be the work of imagination, yet in reading his letter I cannot but picture the writer as a restless, nervous, energetic man, full of fire and action, always in motion, and always in a hurry.

THE PRISONERS AT FLORENCE.

Correspondence of the York...s. (S. C.) Enquirer.

FLORENCE, S. C., Thursday, Oct. 13.

Since my last, several of our men have been sent from the York Companies to the hospital a Fioreeceville—but from the frost we had a morning or two since the general health of the encampment is improved, and they are doing pretty well. The hospital is in a comfortable building, and the attention kind.

The handwriting of both of these great men is what would be denominated as experienced and characteristic. Neither of them writes well, and neither would be selected to take charge of a country school if their selection depended upon their chirography. Thus we have two more witnesses in two men who occupy more of this world's attention at this time than any other two living, that "great men write poor hands."

T. W. A.

From the large accession of Yankee prisoners from Charleston to the Stockade, the mortality was considerably increased for a few days, no less than fifty being buried on Sunday last—on Wednesday but three died in the stockade, though some fifty-seven were sent to the camp hospital, where they have a Yankee surgeon to attend them, who furnishes blankets, hats and clothing, sent from Yankee sanitary commissions, an exemplary, by the way, that should be followed by our own people. It is difficult to imagine the destitution that prevails, without witnessing daily the incidental suffering, as we do, and we cannot but reflect that our own prisoners are likewise suffering, probably to a greater extent. Many have taken the oath, and enlisted, some vexed at the ingratitude of the Government who refuses to exchange for them, because their time is out, and others with a view to violating their obligation when opportunity offers. To say the least, they will not make trusty soldiers, and the Yankees probably expect we would rather parole than feed them. SHAKESPEARE tells us of a knight who swore by his *honor* that pancakes were naught without mustard, and yet was not the knight forsworn, for he swore by that he had not. We would much rather have our own brave boys in lieu of half a dozen of them.

Our papers and letters take their time in reaching this place. Those forwarded from Hamburg were improperly taxed 10 cents each, while the 10 cent stamp was sufficient to send them to a soldier at any point. It was a small game to play, but the soldier will pay any money for a letter from home, when *he has it*.

Rations continue short here, with no tobacco; but this does not abate the severity of duty. Our military family is hydra-headed, and it would puzzle Gen. LEE in one fate the rule of our organization. We have lots of little offices apeing their superiors, and the consequence is, "such fantastic tricks are played before high heaven as would make even angels" laugh at their folly. A properly organized guard would require less than half the number here present—as it is *impromptu* Generals and inspectors carry out the principle that "Satan finds some mischief for idle hands to do."

The boys who arrive at 18 years of age, are to be sent to the Camp of Instruction at Columbia, and they complain much at not being allowed to choose their companies. This, I would suggest, might be remedied by their friends at home choosing companies for them before the time, and the Captains asserting their prior claims.

Furloughs, according to the present powers, are only to be allowed "one man in every twenty-five," and that for "ten days," while it takes a soldier from Yorkville six days to go and come. An officer cannot obtain leave of absence unless all the commissioned officers of his company are present; so you see there is little exclusiveness among us. A respectful petition has been got up by the officers to Gen. CHESNUT, to grant furloughs to the men to sow their wheat, as was done last year, through the instrumentality of Capt. LOWRY and your correspondent, with the kindly aid of Mr. CARLISLE, of the Charleston *Courier*. It worked well then, and would far better now, considering the distance we are from home, and the over-strict surveillance under which we are held.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

LETTER FROM HON. WILLIAM KING TO GEN. SHERMAN.

In a letter published in the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, Hon. WM. KING, of Atlanta, reports the result of his mission to Gov. BROWN and Mr. STEPHENS. The letter, which is dated Athens, (Ga.) Oct. 12, argues in favor of States rights and against a government united by force, and the right of our Government to interfere with slavery, and says:

"War in the rear is much more appalling than war in front—you witnessed its terrors in front, where men are mangled and killed. God has doomed us all for the grave; death is our certain inheritance. With your instruments of death, General, you only hasten them to the grave a few days before their appointed time. I have witnessed war in the rear, having spent some months in the path of your army in and around Marietta. I represented to you a truthful description of the realities; heart-rending it was; there the terrors of war are exhibited in their full deformities—women from the country, traveling for miles with their small pittance of vegetables and fruit to exchange with your soldiers for bread, often refusing money with tears in their eyes, asking an exchange for bread for their starving children at home; other women, making a greater sacrifice to your men than life itself to obtain food. The sufferings and lawless condition of society—life and property unsafe—robbers from all classes prowling about the country, presenting their pistols demanding life or money; such are the unavoidable consequences in the wake of your army. The comparatively quiet and peaceful front, should it ever become the rear of your advancing army, must experience a repetition of the same terrors. Are you or your Government, General, willing to make any more rear in Georgia? I fear I have trespassed too much upon you, in referring to so many points of discussion in our recent interview. Your people may succeed, by greater numerical strength, to *force* a reunion of the South; but remember that force can never establish a strong Government where love and interest are absent; and for a free people to be kept together by physical force will be justly subjecting the whole to the ridicule and contempt of all enlightened nations. Your Government cannot force us to submit to a government against our will, until you have comparatively exterminated our people—a people your equals, governed by an ardent attachment to and the firm purpose of self-government; and the very same successful power will have then exterminated the principles of free government among the victors as well as the vanquished.

While as two distinct governments, with kindly feelings and interest to influence each, the two may be united by the strongest bonds and closest alliance as one people.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

From the Savannah Republican, Oct. 31.

The subject of enlisting negro troops in our army is exciting a number of our cotemporaries no little, some of them to an alarming degree. We have never alluded to it but once, and then gave our views in *extenso*, with the reasons for them and answered to arguments against them. We would not consent to argue the question except as one the policy of which depended on future contingencies. As a resort in a great public emergency, and dictated by stern necessity, the enlistment of negro troops for certain military duties, however objectionable under ordinary circumstances, might be eminently proper and wise. This is our view of the case, and we maintain that it is the only rational and practical one. We acknowledge no other rule for our guidance on great public questions. The man who would allow himself to be swayed by prejudice when liberty is at stake—who would refuse assistance in a fatal hour, or one of imminent peril, simply because he would rather have a different *kind* of aid, will sink himself, and is unfit to look after the safety of others. The statesman who would risk his country on such folly is a poor logician and a worse patriot.

We hope, and believe, that we have reached no such extremity in the Confederate States; but what we may come to should the war continue and the ports of Europe be kept open for the tide of pauper emigration to flow out and be cast upon Yankee shores, there is no telling what may be our condition and the necessities that may press upon us as a people, calling for a rational solution.

But suppose the aid of the negro should become necessary in order to drive back the invading horde of Yankees, Dutch, Irish and Africans, shall we reject that aid? Shall we prefer rather to go down in one eternal political night and become the serfs of a bitter, unfeeling and remorseless tyranny, to be placed over us by our Northern enemies? There are some men who contend that we should; at least their argument leads to that conclusion. To such we would propound a few queries, and hope they will be able to answer them satisfactorily to themselves.

You talk eloquently against making the negro the equal of the white man—had we not better do so, so far as using him as an instrument of war is concerned, and for a limited period, than have the Abolitionists make him our equal forever, and what is worse, an agent to aid in keeping us in subjection, and hence our *superior*?

The soldier in the field complains of the very idea of fighting in a common cause with a negro—is it not better than to have the Yankees fight him against you?

We are opposed to freeing slaves in these States, on any pretext, believing that slavery is their proper and happiest condition; but suppose policy should suggest the freeing of a portion, would not it be better for us to do it than have our enemies free the whole?

A NEW SCHEME TO ABLOLITIONIZE THE SOUTH.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

It is painful to reflect how soon the landmarks of the great principles are lost amid the throes of revolution. For forty years the people of the South have been fiercely battling against the mad schemes of the Abolitionists to destroy the institution of domestic slavery. We have uniformly contended that negroes were property, and that slavery was a local institution, with which no power under the sun could interfere save the sovereign States themselves, in their individual capacity. For this great principle of right of the States to regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves, we went to war with the North, and for nearly four years have maintained the dreadful conflict with unexampled success. Just at the moment when all the gigantic schemes of the enemy to subjugate us have failed—when GRANT is panting for breath to renew a contest in which he has been completely baffled, and SHERMAN is toiling to escape from the toils of HOOD, which threatens the destruction of his army—just at the auspicious moment when the bright and glorious day of independence is about to break upon us, with the splendor of an unclouded sun—just at such moment it is gravely proposed by respectable though chimerical journals in the South to ignore all our past cardinal principles, surrender the great question for which we went to war, and do *for* ourselves precisely what LINCOLN and the abolitionists proposed to do for us, without war—*abolish slavery*!

This is the naked proposition of those who advocate the conscription of our slaves as soldiers. They propose to conscript "all the able-bodied negroes of the country" between the ages of 18 and 45 "respectively," arm and equip them in the field as soldiers along with our white men. As an inducement to make these negroes faithful to our cause, they are to be given their freedom and permitted to live among us after the war as freemen. The result of such a proposition, if successful, cannot be mistaken by a blind man or an idiot. It will convert the sovereign States of the Confederacy into free negro colonies, with all the social and political evils which attend the amalgamation of adverse races. If our negro men are made free, then justice and sound policy would require that their wives and children should be permitted to enjoy freedom along with their husbands and fathers, on the principle announced by the Richmond *Enquirer*, "that they who fight for freedom deserve to be freemen." Whether this be just or not, it is very certain that our slaves once made freemen, and trained in the skill of arms and the hardships of the camp, and the dangers of the battle-field, would not only insist on their own freedom, but on the freedom of their entire race.

Nay, more. They would insist, and have the right to insist at the point of the bayonet, upon enjoying all the civil, social and political rights enjoyed by their former masters, on the ground that they had suffered equally all the dangers and responsibilities of the struggle. The horrible result would be either the amalgamation of the black and white races in the South, with all its attendant shame and ruin, or a dreadful civil war of extermination between the white men and the black! Can such consequences be contemplated by the Southern mind without a shudder at the result? And yet this is the certain end to which it is now proposed to educate our slaves.

Look at the question in another point of view. If our slaves are made soldiers, then laws will have to be adopted by the same military laws which govern the white man, because we have only one military code. They will, therefore, be *ipso facto* the equal of their masters, entitled to the same rights and subject only to the same punishments. The insolence of our former slaves would have to be endured, or, if chastised, they would have the right and the force to chastise back again; thus destroying the first principle of negro subordination, which is the life of the institution at the South.

But supposing the question to be fraught with none of these terrible social and political evils, it is perfectly clear to our mind that armed negroes would be a source of perpetual danger and weakness to the South in this struggle, instead of strength. When we shall have armed them, what security have we that they will not desert us and join the enemy in a body? Removed from all natural principle and from observation, they will certainly do so. Place our negroes in the field as soldiers, and they would surrender every position where they might be placed to defend, for it is idle to talk to sensible men about the fidelity of slaves. That is a subject which will do to amuse the brains of romancers.

Nor is this all. When we conscript all the able-bodied negroes, who are to cultivate our fields and support our armies—put the white men and negroes all in the field, and what will follow but general starvation? With the negro in the field and in the trenches he is a powerful and indispensable auxiliary to our cause. This is the capacity in which LINCOLN fears the power of slavery. Five thousand negroes with the spade have made Richmond invulnerable to all the powerful and ingenious assaults of the enemy. The same number have enabled Charleston to withstand the most terrible and prolonged siege of modern warfare. With the spade and the hoe, our slaves are more powerful than an army with banners, but with arms in their hands, they at once become a source of fearful weakness and inevitable destruction.

We caution the people and the press in all solemnity against countenancing this new and mad scheme of abolition; this scheme to convert the Southern States into free negro colonies; to make the slave the equal of the white man; to rob the master of his rightful property; to emancipate the slave against positive State enactments; to destroy all hope of civil liberty in the South, and make to LINCOLN and the world the humiliating confession that we are incapable of defending our property or our freedom.

CHARLESTON UNDER SHELLS.

A correspondent of the *S. C. Advocate* writes:

"These messengers of death have been passing thick and fast among the inhabitants of the city, tearing up the streets, cutting gas-pipes and plunging us into darkness; thundering against churches and dwellings, and creating generally a great tumult; but, how few of the citizens have been harmed in their persons. Yet, what hair-breadth escapes have been made!

I saw, but a few days since, the interior of a gentleman's residence which a shell had entered; cutting the tester and passing through the pavilion of his bed, it penetrated the opposite wall and lodged in the adjoining room. Both himself and his wife were in the house at the time, and he remains there still. In another instance a similar missile entered a chamber, and passing between the slabs and bed clothes of a scrib in which an infant was lying, left the little creature unhurt, but lost in the convolutions of its bedding.

Some months ago whilst our intrepid firemen were making every exertion to subdue the last spreading flames in one of the lower wards, the Yankees opened as usual upon the locality; a shell, in its parabolic descent, entered an engine which a number of firemen were working, and which was surrounded by a large concourse of others. The mute friend of our homes was blown to atoms, the men were dashed to the ground, and with the exception of a negro, who had just taken the place of a white man, and who lost an arm, resulting afterward in his death, and a very slight wound inflicted on one or two others, none were injured. Meeting our worthy Mayor some time subsequently and in conversation with him in reference to this circumstance, and the general deliverance of our citizens from ghastly wounds and horrid deaths, he threw up his hands and exclaimed: "It is the work of God! The history of Charleston for months past has most wonderfully illustrated Divine Providence. There never was anything like it"—and this, at that time, was a very general sentiment. It is hoped that it may yet be said to be the case.

Passing through the lower wards of the city, you would be particularly struck with two things: First, the sad desolation. The elegant mansions and familiar thoroughfares, once rejoicing in wealth and refinement, and the theatre of busy life—the well-known and fondly-cherished churches—some of them ancient land-marks—where large assemblies were wont to bow at holy altars, and spacious halls that once blazed with light, and rung with festal songs, are all deserted, sombre and cheerless, and this is enhanced by the forbidding aspect of that vast district of the city which was laid in ashes three years ago, and which remains in unmolested ruins as the monument of Charleston's long and dreary pause in the grand march of improvement. Here you perceive her humiliation. But move on, and from her beautiful wharves and once beautiful White Point Garden you will see her head lifted in proud defiance, as she every day challenges her vaunting foes to attempt the desecration of her sacred soil with their polluting tread. This is her glory.

IMPRESSMENTS.

From the Savannah Republican.

In a late case in Georgia the appeal issue made up presented these points:

1. That neither the laws of Congress nor the regulations made under their authority, authorize the impressment of houses for any purpose.

2. That such impresements cannot be made except by order of the secretary of War.

3. That the facts do not make out any necessity for impressments, and that the courts are to judge of the necessity.

Judge CLARKE, of the Superior Court, Southwestern Court, in announcing judgment, says:

On the two points stated in their order, I overrule the counsel, and on the last one sustain him, and moreover adjudge that there is no present necessity, nor any future imminent necessity, which would warrant the proposed impressments.

The Constitution makes no distinction between personal and real estate. It uses the general term "property," and says, "nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." The Constitution is paramount to the law—the law is in subjection to it. If engaged in war, as we are, Congress should have omitted to pass an impressment law, and the impressment of property became urgent, necessary and indispensable. I would sanction it, if made by the commanding officer, and "just compensation," was offered on the broad basis of the Constitution.

If I am right in the decision of the point just made, then it follows that it is not necessary for the order of impressment to come from the Secretary of War. The acts and the regulations point out what officers may impress, and Capt. WHITE, as commandant of this post, is one of those officers.

The third point, that of necessity, is the controlling question in these cases. And first, who must judge of the necessity? If the impressing officer's judgment is final, then the cases are already decided, and there is no use for a court except for the purpose of registering his edicts. If the court cannot determine the necessity, then, in one important instance it is manifest the Legislature may exercise judicial powers. Having the power in one case, where no such authority is delegated, the Congress could as justly claim it in all cases. There must be a tribunal to settle or adjudicate all such controversies, and by the Constitution it is vested in the judiciary.

Judge CLARKE proceeds at length to establish the principle—that the necessity which authorizes impressment must be decided by the judiciary under the Constitution and laws, and not by the Legislature or by the War Department.

We commend the opinion and decision to all judges and counsellors interested.

MISCELLANEOUS

ANOTHER LETTER FROM A CONGRESSMAN.

W. E. SMITH, of the Second Congressional District of Georgia, addresses to his constituents a stirring appeal, which we hope will be carefully read and digested by all of his constituency, and by many of his name and kin elsewhere. It is an admirably appropriate letter, full of patriotic appeals and admonition.

The Charleston *Courier* remarks:

The situation is encouraging. There is no room for despondency. There is much to hope for. Our armies are small, but if we will do our duty we can put into the field a half million of fighting men. Our munitions and weapons of war are abundant, and the supply is daily increasing. The supplies of grain and provisions are enough to last the country and the army two years. We have two millions of black laborers upon whose organized and disciplined labor we can confidently rely for future supplies. Our finances are daily improving, and we are beginning to witness a demand for money, a certain sign that it is becoming valuable.

There will be no legislation on the part of the present Congress tending to render Government securities worthless, or to impair the confidence of our people. The pledged faith of the Government will be soundly kept.

This being the condition of the country, we should act promptly and strengthen the army. This month and the next will give birth to the most extraordinary events of the war. The dangers are imminent and the crisis such as to demand the aid and assistance of every citizen. there must be no shirking—no skulking. The time has arrived when all such shifts should be treated at home as offences. The country should be cleared of absentees by force, if not by persuasion. The absent thirds of the army must be returned. No man has a right to desert from, or to avoid, duty when his country is imperilled. The country expects the emergency demands, and our safety requires that every man shall do his duty and his whole duty.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 2.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR BAYLOR?

The *Morning News*, of yesterday, says:

"We know that the Vice-President has held BAYLOR in utter contempt for the past eight years, and took special pains to make him aware of this fact, refusing during all that time anything more than a cold civility, much less take him into his confidence. Gov. BROWN has no better opinion of the man than the Vice-President, and is no more responsible for his views or conduct than the editor of the *Register*.

But Gov. BROWN is certainly responsible for the appointment of a foreign adventurer, who he had every reason to believe was a scamp, just as his aid de-camp and then commercial commissioner to represent the State abroad. This will hardly be denied, and is even confessed in the above extract. We may justly go further, and say that he who knowingly appoints a bad man to office is responsible for the wrongs done by the latter, and the disgrace brought upon those whom he is sent to represent. If Mr. STEPHENS knew BAYLOR was a rascal for eight years, and treated him as such for that period, while the public generally were of the same opinion, it is not a little difficult for one to believe that Gov. BROWN's bad opinion of him did not date back to a period prior to his appointment as commissioner. The Governor, somehow, has a peculiar *penchant* for adventurers.

MARITAL RIGHTS OF SLAVES.

A Baptist Association, of Georgia, at its late session, adopted the following resolution in relation to the marriage relationship between slaves:

Resolved, That it is the firm belief and conviction of this body, that the institution of marriage was ordained by Almighty God for the benefit of the whole human race, without respect to color; that it ought to be maintained in its original purity, among all classes of people, and in all communities and in all ages, till the end of time; and that, consequently, the law of Georgia, in its failure to recognize and protect this relation between our slaves, is essentially defective and ought to be amended.

MOVEMENTS ON THE COAST.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 1.

The movements of the enemy on the coast of Carolina and Georgia, for some weeks past, have kept the military authorities wide awake, and puzzled them no little. War-vessels and transports, the latter in considerable number, have been hovering around, apparently with some malicious intent. In the last few days their manœuvres have become more apparent. As if apprehensive that we had a fleet of blockade-runners at Savannah anxious to get out, they have effectually blocked up the channel of Savannah and Warsaw rivers. Considerable bodies of men have been landed on Tybee and Big Warsaw Islands, and a flag-staff planted on the latter, from which floats the hated ensign of Abolition tyranny. Whether the men landed are Yankee troops or Confederate prisoners of war brought to be exchanged, does not appear; there are circumstances that favor the belief that it is an exchange movement. A flag-of-truce boat is expected up the river in a day or two, and then all doubts will be removed. In the meantime, our authorities are exercising all vigilance, and holding themselves prepared to meet any emergency that may arise.

ABOUT ATLANTA.

From the Macon Intelligencer.

Last Wednesday Gen. KILPATRICK was quartered at New Hope Church, with over three thousand cavalry. A large number of IVERSON's command were in the same vicinity, and numerous skirmishes were occurring daily between detachments of both forces. A considerable force of our cavalry was sent on last Tuesday, to the rear of Marietta, to operate on the enemy's scouting parties that keep up a continuous picket line with the various positions of the Yankee army, the largest portion of which was at Summerville, and along the road to Chattanooga and Bridgeport on Saturday and Sunday a week ago.

One entire Yankee corps remains in Atlanta. The men have been on half rations during the past two weeks, and will have twenty days' supply. A train of two hundred wagons laden with subsistence reached Atlanta one day during last week, having come safely by the highway east of the State railroad. Our cavalry have not been scouting in force in that direction, hence the comparative safety with which the enemy succeeded in carrying the train through.

HON. EX-SENATOR HAMMOND.

We regret, says the Charleston *Mercury* of a recent date, that Ex-Senator HAMMOND now lies dangerously ill at his residence, at Redcliffe, near Augusta. His physicians regard his condition as critical in the extreme, and fear that he cannot recover. His disease, under which he has been suffering for many years, is intestinal hemorrhage. He has been sinking for some time. We trust he will yet recover—that a naturally vigorous frame will yet rally, and save him to the country which he has served with fidelity and rare talents.

ARREST OF A SPY.

A young woman by the name of Miss JONES, says the Selma *Dispatch* Oct. 27, was arrested in this city yesterday charged with being a Federal spy. She had about her person a number of papers, the nature of which we were unable to ascertain, and a large amount of greenbacks. She acknowledged having two accomplices. Our authorities are on the alert, and they will hardly escape.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.

STATE OF GEORGIA, ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 25, 1864.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 153.—9. As the militiamen of the State, between the ages of 50 and 60 years, have been relieved from duty in the field, and detailed as policemen to remain at home for the purpose of arresting and sending to the front all persons liable under the Governor's proclamation, who are seeking to avoid military duty: Now, therefore, in view of the favor thus granted, the Governor orders that in the event of any detailed policeman failing or refusing to make such arrest within fifteen days after the reception of this order by the aid-de-camp of the district, the detail of such policeman shall be revoked, and he himself sent to the front.

The attention of the Aides-de-camp is especially called to this order.

By command of His Excellency the Governor.

HENRY C. WAYNE,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

Further Particulars of the Capture of the Pirate Florida.

From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 8.

We have been enabled to obtain some additional details in regard to the capture of the pirate *Florida*, in the port of Bahia, by the *Wachusett*. This morning Capt. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*, in company with his son, called upon Admiral STRINGHAM, at the navy-yard.

The Admiral received him in the most cordial manner, and warmly congratulated him on his gallant achievement in capturing the notorious *Alabama*. Capt. WINSLOW

OLD NEW-YORK.

The two hundredth anniversary of the conquest of New-Netherland, in the Autumn of 1664, was recently commemorated by the New-York Historical Society. An eloquent oration, appropriate to the occasion, was delivered at the Cooper Institute, by JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, LL. D., before a very large and brilliant audience.

MR. BRODHEAD'S ORATION.

MR. BRODHEAD began by saying that, two hundred years ago, an English squadron, filled with armed men, came up our bay, and anchored at what is now our Battery. Its presence foreboded and produced results of momentous interest to our city, our State and our nation. They had directed that the anniversary of the event should be duly observed, and in obedience to their call, he ventured to review the circumstances and consider the consequences of the transaction which they were that day assembled to commemorate.

EARLY COLONISTS OF NORTH AMERICA.

MR. BRODHEAD rapidly glanced at the progress of colonization on the eastern coast of North America, and alluded to the claim to the territory by the British, notwithstanding the sweeping title of Spain, Queen Elizabeth declaring "that prescription without possession was without avail," or in other words, that actual occupation must follow discovery in order to confer a valid right to savage territory. After referring to the settlement of Canada by the French, the discovery of New-York by HUDSON, and the subsequent emigration thither, the colonization of New-England, and the granting by Holland of a provincial government to New Netherland, the speaker briefly estimated the character of PETER STUYVESANT, its first governor, who, with many of the nobler characteristics, oftentimes exhibited, he said, some of the weaker and more frivolous qualities of the human mind. He delighted in pomp and the ostentation of despotic command. Imperious and irascible, he was honest and faithful; he obeyed the orders of his superiors with scrupulous zeal, and insisted on the implicit obedience of his subjects. If he was arbitrary, he was generally just. He loved his fatherland, her laws and her religion with hearty devotion, and if at times his earnestness carried him beyond the bounds of discretion, none can impeach the sincerity of his purpose, or fail to admire the energetic firmness with which he enforced his own convictions.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

New-Amsterdam grew rapidly in importance. "Promote commerce," wrote the West India Company to STUYVESANT, in the Winter of 1652, "whereby Manhattan must prosper; nor population then increase; her trade and navigation flourish. For, when these once become permanently established, when the ships of New-Netherland ride on every part of the ocean, then numbers new looking to that coast with eager eyes, will be lured to embark for your island." The prophecy was splendidly fulfilled.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF NEW-NETHERLAND

Was referred to as being the most advantageously situated region in North America, its original limits including all the Atlantic coast down to Delaware Bay and Montauk Point, and even further east and north, and all the inland territory, bounded by the Connecticut Valley on the east, the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario on the North, and the confluents of the Ohio, the Susquehanna and the Delaware on the west and south. Within these bounds is the only spot on the continent whence issue divergent streams which find their outlets in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

ITS PHYSICAL PROSPERITY FATAL TO ITS POLITICAL LIFE.

It was the wise decree of Providence that this magnificent region should first be occupied by the Batavian race. There was expanded the germ of a mighty cosmopolitan State, destined to exert a moral influence as happy as the physical peculiarities of its temperate territory were alluring. Yet the growth and prosperity of the Dutch province were fatal to the political life. The envy of its neighbors was aroused. Covetousness produced an irrepressible desire of possession, which could be appeased only by its violent seizure by unscrupulous foes. Jealousy of the Dutch which had grown with the growth of Puritanism, was increased by local prejudices, and encroachments were made on all sides upon New-Netherland, and when remonstrance was made, the Dutch were declared to be the "encroachers" upon New-England. The restoration of King Charles the Second was the prognostic of the fate of New-Netherland. The usurpation of New-York by that king decided the fortunes of North America. It was an act of unparalleled national baseness. It was planned in secret, and carried out in deliberate treachery toward a friendly government. It was essential to the success of England's colonial policy, to secure the prize. Yet unjustifiable as was the deed, the temptation to commit it was irresistible. Its actual execution was only a question of time. Even if the importance of the acquisition had been adequately estimated in Holland, our State could not have remained much longer a Dutch province. It was not easy of defence, not insular in position, and its territorial boundary adjoined the colonial possessions of France and England. If England had not seized it, France would have not long afterwards in the Dutch war of 1672, and if she had, the subserviency of CHARLES and JAMES would probably have so confirmed the French power on this continent, that neither the conquest of Canada by England, nor the American Revolution could have happened. Both these events depended on the fate of New-Netherland. MR. BRODHEAD briefly touched upon matters immediately subsequent to the capitulation, showing that the colonists accepted the change of rulers, at least calmly and hopefully, if not with positive satisfaction.

THE HOLLANDERS AND NEW-ENGLANDERS CONTRASTED.

There was, at all events, one point on which there was almost universal acquiescence. As a choice of evils, the Dutch inhabitants of New-Netherlands were far more content with becoming subject directly to the King of England than they would have been with the mastery of those eastern neighbors who had so long, but so vainly coveted the possession of their province. The early colonists of our State had almost little liking for most of the emigrants to New-England or their characteristics. If they sympathized with any of them, it was chiefly with the lowland people of Rhode Island. The genial English cavalier was much nearer the Hollander's heart than was the ascetic English Puritan, who would not be comforted in his exile by the reminiscences of a Leyden Sunday. Across the Atlantic, local circumstances produced deeper repugnance. New York and Massachusetts—rivals and antagonists nearly from the start—were colonized by men not only of different races, but of essentially opposite ideas. The cardinal principle of one was comprehensive liberality—the systematic policy of the other was procrustian rigor. There never was a greater contrast in the civilized peoples of the earth. Thus it happened that there was almost constant enmity between the Dutch provinces and her Puritan neighbors. This early antipathy was doubtless largely increased by those territorial encroachments which were so offensively pushed on from the East. Yet the contrariety survived long after the question of boundaries was settled. It continued to manifest itself in what appeared to be a meddlesome and callous obtrusiveness on the one side, which was met on the other by the decorous reserve which the rules of good society promote. In the end it was well that such characteristic differences existed. With more intimate association each rival had learned to respect and to value the excellencies which distinguished the other; narrow provincialism grew more magnanimous with larger observation, and while but few were found willing to abandon the vallies of the Hudson and the Mohawk, crowds pressed from New-England in later years to irrehisible attractive homes in New-York, none the less gladly because of the unjealous greeting which welcomed their approach. The acute ingenuity, anxious energy, and austere virtues, which were thus contributed by its immigrants from the East, blended admirably with the steady industry, quiet conservatism, and grand comprehensiveness, which always marked the pioneers of our State; and the combination has yielded results of magnificent prosperity, which, God grant, may be perpetual. It was for the true interest of America that New-York was founded by the Batavian race. That foundling produced our own magnanimous and cosmopolitan State, the influence of which on our nation has always been so happy and so healthful. Providence never meant so great a country to be the antitypo of a single European sovereignty.

The speaker referred to the homogeneousness of the early population of New-England, and the influences which intensified their original Puritan characteristics—to do as they pleased themselves and to domineer over others. Of the characteristics developed, none was more remarkable than the system of "mutual inspection," which pushed to its extreme limits, would subject all to a discipline as galling as it is unwholesome and dwarfing. Liberality, magnanimity and comprehensiveness could not flourish. The New-Englander could not propagate as he sought, his unmodified, self-ingrained provincialisms in the cosmopolitan atmosphere of New-York. That he could not, was happy for our country.

NEW-YORK COSMOPOLITAN.

It was not her cramped destiny to perpetuate the ideas or policy of one of the nationalities of the Old World, or of one of its plantations in the New. The arrogant claims so flattering to British pride, so syncopantic in Americans who would flatter England, that the United States of America are of wholly Anglo Saxon origin, is as fallacious as it is vulgar. Time's noblest offspring was not the child of England alone. There was a fatherland as truthfully as the motherland. The great modern Republic sprang from a union of races as various and contrasted as the climes to which they emigrated. Sweden, Holland, Germany, Savoy, Spain, France, Scotland and Ireland, all coöperated no less truly than England in peopling our territory, moulding our institutions, and creating our vast and diversified country, "one and indivisible." (Applause.) To its heterogeneousness and not to its supposed homogeneousness—to its collision and its mingling of races, to its compromises and its concessions, does that country owe its grandest moral, social and political characteristics. [Applause.]

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BATAVIAN RACE.

MR. BRODHEAD next spoke of the strong influence which the Batavian founders of New-York exerted upon their State and upon the confederated nation. The motives for their emigration were different from those which led to the colonization of other American territories. They had suffered no persecution in their tolerant fatherland. They left its shores, not as refugees, but as volunteers—not to seek freedom to worship God for themselves and deny it to others; not to establish an inquisitorial dogmatism, but to live and let others live in comfort. They remembered with deep affection the great history of the little country they had left, and with their household gods they carried

"The wreaths and relics of the immortal fire"

They brought over into the wilderness those thrifty national habits which soon made it to bloom and blossom as the rose. Distinguished by that modesty which generally accompanies merit, the Dutch pioneers of New-York made no loud sounding pretensions to grandeur in purpose, superiority in character, or eminence in holiness. They were the very opposite of the Pharisees of ancient and modern times. They were more ready to do than to boast; and their descendants have never been ambitious to arrogate and appropriate excessive praise for what their forefathers did in extending the limits of the limits of Christendom, and in stamping on North America its resplendent features of freedom and religion and literality in political faith. The various beneficent institutions introduced by the Hollanders were touched upon. The system of free public or common schools, in which New-England takes no less pride than New-York, was borrowed or imitated from the Dutch republic, where the exiled Puritans saw it for the first time in successful operation, while the Hollanders formed the chief element in our population. New-Netherland enjoyed the advantage of a happy intermixture of other European races. Our first settlers, imbued with the liberal sentiments of their ancestral land, fostered free navigation and free trade, as the solvent of nation antipathies. Accordingly, without regard to diversities in doctrine or lineage, they made the hearthstone the test of citizenship, and residence and loyalty, the only obligations of the multifarious nationalities which soon came to nestle among them. As early as 1643, the Jesuit Jaques found eighteen different languages were spoken in New-Amsterdam. If the fatherland gave asylum to self-exiled English Puritans, New-Netherland as liberally sheltered refugees from the intolerant governments on her eastern frontier. Her magnificent destiny, foretold in Holland, began to be accomplished, when numbers were looking to her with eager eyes were lured to embark for her shore. On our own rocky island—the Tyre of the New World—where Dutch sagacity, integrity, liberality and industry laid the foundation, Saxon and Celt, Frenchman and German, Jew and Gentile, Northerner and Southerner, men of all races, tongues and climes and creeds have worked together to build up the golden throne of commerce. New-Amsterdam was but the miniature of New-Netherland, and the prototype of cosmopolitan New-York. So with large and comprehensive spirit our forefathers established the grandeur of that natural state whose "far off coming shone——"

INFLUENCE OF THE CONQUEST BY ENGLAND.

But if it was for the true interest of America that New-York should be founded by Holland; it was equally for the greatest good of the greatest number that she should be acquired by England. If instead of becoming the connecting link between the British American plantations, our State had been annexed to Canada by Louis XIV., the Iroquois would have been rapidly exterminated, and the dominion of France on this continent would have grown impregnable, and no such a revolution could have happened as that which produced our nation. Instead of Canada and Nova Scotia, New England and Virginia, deprived of the sympathy of New-York, might, perhaps, at this moment have been receiving orders from Whitehall. But the confirmation of British supremacy here was the augury of our national independence. The fatherland had done all that the wisdom of the Almighty had given her to do in the work of American colonization. Thenceforward her transatlantic offspring was to become the ward of a severer guardian, whose fate it was like that of Spain—to educate a new republic of United States. This glorious consummation could not have begun or have been so wisely accomplished, if New-York had not suffered in common with others under the oppression which produced unanimous revolt; and if she had not taught her sister colonies some of those exalting principles of political and religious liberty which, preserved through long generations untainted by fanaticism, have made her the majestic monument of her Batavian founders. The change of laws and customs in New-York with the supremacy of England was next adverted to. This change, however, was gradual. The articles of capitulation happily restrained what otherwise might have been an insufferable exercise of the conqueror's power. Granted their own religious worship and cherished discipline, the Dutch, in due time, cordially welcomed the service of the Church of England. The cosmopolitan character of New-York was but made more prominent by the bloodless revolution which, preserving the old, impressed fresh elements among the original staples of her greatness.

There was one remarkable feature in which our State differed from every other British American dependency. From the circumstance, among others, that she remained for nearly a century a royal province without a charter, and afterwards her Governor and councils were appointed directly by the King, was fastened upon her a distinctive quality of social aristocracy which survived the period of the revolution. It was, perhaps, owing to these causes that so few of her Puritan neighbors come to add to her colonial population. After glancing at the internal arrangements of New-Netherlands, the speaker said that to all the changes which followed its conquest, the Dutch colonists submitted with characteristic good faith. A few who could not bear the separation returned to end their days in their fatherland, but STUYVESANT, with the Dutch clergy and most of the colonial officers, honestly took the oath of allegiance, and remained faithful as long as English supremacy lasted. To Holland they felt a deep, unalterable, hereditary attachment. Nor has the horologue of time extinguished this sentiment in their descendants. But two centuries have almost wiped out the recollection of Holland, the once familiar name of New-Netherlands.

THE NOBLE EARLY ANNALS OF NEW-YORK.

There is no State nor nation which has better reason to be proud of its annals than New-York; yet of no State were the beginnings left for generations in greater obscurity. This is owing to the difficulty of getting at the records, and in a still greater degree to an inherited or imitative depreciation of everything Dutch, which seems to have infected so many writers in our own country, especially those of New-England. It is the good fortune of that section of our land to possess no ancient, easily read record of the deeds and virtues of her founders, and it is greatly to her comfort that so many of her children have done their best to extol her glory and spread abroad her fame. It may well be questioned whether their zeal has not run into injustice, and whether, while incessantly magnifying the praise of one portion of our Union, a candid acknowledgment of the merits of others has not been systematically shunned.

HER SALUTARY INFLUENCE.

While she formed a part of the British colonial empire, New-York never lost her original social identity nor her peculiar political influence. Her moral power lasted through the whole succession of events which culminated in the American Revolution. Nor has her salutary influence ever ceased. The history of her fatherland, beside the idea of federation of opinion, furnished the example of a federation of free and independent States, and made familiar the most instructive lessons of constitutional administration. The Declaration of Independence of the United Provinces of Netherland was the glorious model of the English Declaration of Right, and of the grander Declaration of Independence of the United Colonies of North America. The union of Utrecht was the noble exemplar of the Philadelphia articles of confederation. The Dutch motto, "*Endragt maakt magt*"—"Unity makes might"—suggested our own "*E Pluribus Unum.*" All these teachings of Dutch history are the peculiar heritage of our own Empire State. It was the proud destiny of New-York to temper the narrow and sometimes the fanatical characteristics of her English sister plantations with the larger and more conservative principles which she had herself derived from Holland. It was her lot to sustain more severe trials, and gain a more varied experience than any other American colony. Midway between the St. Lawrence and Chesapeake, she stood for almost a century guarding her long frontier against the enmity of New-France. And when, at last, the conquest of Canada filled the measure of British aggression, and pampered still more the British lust of power, the augury of two hundred years ago was fulfilled, and New-York—worthy to be distinguished as the Netherland of America—became the pivot province on which hinged the most important movements of that sublime revolt against the oppression of England, the only preliminary to which was the triumphant struggle that the forefathers of her first settlers maintained against the gigantic despotism of Spain.

The Boats Destroyed.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 6.

We have an unusual large number of steamboat accidents to record this morning. In the first place, Capt. JOHN KYLE received a dispatch on Saturday, dated Johnsonville, November 5, from Capt. HOLLOWAY, indorsed by Gen. J. D. WEBSTER, which reads as follows: Transports burned by order, including the *Doane No. 2*; crew safe. Capt. PINK VARNIE, of Louisville, also received a similar dispatch on Saturday. The following are the names of the boats lying at Johnsonville, in the Government service, and burned by order of Gen. WEBSTER, to prevent the rebels, who are in strong force in that vicinity, from capturing and using them: *Doane No. 2, Arcola, Duke, Goody Friends, Aurora, Mountaineer, and J. B. Ford.* They were all loaded with Government supplies at the last accounts. It is reasonable to suppose, that their cargoes, as well as the boats, were destroyed. Three or four formidable batteries on the Tennessee River, between Johnsonville and Paducah, prevented the steamers from coming out of the river. The *Doane No. 2* was in her second season, valued at $60,000, and owned by Capt. JOHN KYLE and Capt. HOLLOWAY, of this city. The *Arcola* is owned in Pittsburgh, and valued at $35,000. The *Duke* was probably worth $18,000, and, we believe, is owned in Evansville. The *Goody Friends* is owned by DAVID GIBSON & Co., and Capt. MURRAY, and valued at $25,000. The *Aurora* is also owned by DAVID GIBSON & Co., and valued at $40,000. The *Mountaineer* is a new boat, on her first trip, and owned by Capt O. C. WILLIAMSON, of this city. She is worth $40 000. The *J. B. Ford* belongs to the Government. We have no further particulars relative to the destruction of these boats, but suppose they were scuttled and sunk and the upper works burned off. In that event, the machinery can be recovered, which is very valuable. It is also reported that the rebels captured three of our "tin-clad" gunboats in the Tennessee. The *J. W Chessman*, Capt. TEAD. WITHELM, while descending the same stream, trying to run by a rebel battery, had her steam-pipe cut by a cannon ball, and was captured. The Captain's wife and daughter were on the boat with him. The *Chessman* is owned by DAVID GIBSON & Co., of this city. The *Venus*, and three barges, were also captured by the same battery. The probability is they were also burned.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Attack on Decatur—Protracted Siege—The Rebels Repulsed—Cannon Spiked—Retreat of the Enemy—They Move on Johnsonville.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Nov. 4.

I have received some particulars of the recent operations about Decatur, Ala., which I herewith transmit. They furnish a record highly honorable to the Union troops engaged. Brig.-Gen. R. S. GRANGER commanded the small garrison at that place. The advance of HOOD's army made its appearance near the town on the morning of Oct. 26. The garrison promptly met and drove back the assault. On the 27th, the enemy, in great force, threw his lines around the town, both wings resting upon the river. Reinforcements for the garrison arrived, and were put in position. One company of BUCK's battery, supported by Companies H, G and B, of the Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, was placed on the north side of the river, and did good execution, blowing up two rebel caissons on the opposite side of the river. This was on Friday, Oct. 28. On Thursday night, the rebels advanced their lines to within a short distance of the fort on our right, driving in our pickets.

On Friday a small party of men sallied out from the fort, and charging upon the rebels in front, captured 123 prisoners. At noon, eight companies of the Fourteenth Colored Infantry, commanded by Col. T. J. MORGAN, charged a battery which the rebels had placed in position, drove the enemy in confusion, killed and wounded many, and spiked two guns. The enemy collected in force, and compelled the assaulting column to retire without bringing off the guns. Our loss in the charge was considerable. One officer was killed and four wounded. One private was killed and forty wounded. On the evening of the 28th two gunboats came down the river, engaging the rebel batteries, which followed them along the bank. The boats enfiladed the rebel line of battle. On Friday night the enemy began to withdraw. On Saturday, the Fourteenth Colored made a reconnoissance, and found the rebel force still in front of our main fort

On Saturday morning the Sixth Indiana, Fourteenth Colored, and a squad of Indiana and Tennessee cavalry reconnoitered four miles on the Cortland road, driving the rebel cavalry before them. The rebels had moved toward Tuscumbia. On Monday and Tuesday the rebels manœuvered in the neighborhood of Muscle Shoals and sent a small force across the river at Bainbridge. On Wednesday they moved off toward Johnsonville, on the Tennessee River, at the terminus of the Northwestern Railroad. They threatened that point on Thursday and Friday, and the enemy opened upon the place with several pieces of artillery from the west side of the river. Johnsonville being on the east side. Col. THOMPSON is there with the Twelfth Colored Infantry, and will give a good account of himself should anything serious occur.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Nov. 4.

The latest dispatches from Johnsonville say, fighting has been going on all day between our gunboats and the enemy on the opposite side of the river. The rebels were obliged to burn the gunboat *Undine* to prevent it from being recaptured by our boats. The enemy have a battery about two miles below town on the west side of the river, and our boats have not been able to pass up from below. It is thought the battery would be captured this evening. The enemy have about eight guns on the opposite shore. A considerable force of the enemy is about two miles above on the west side of the river. Part of them are dismounted. They have not succeeded in crossing any force to this side of the river. No report of the casualties of the fight had been received yesterday. It is thought HOOD is endeavoring to coöperate with FORREST.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Nov. 6.

But little firing took place at Johnsonville yesterday, and the enemy were engaged in burying their dead. Our loss was small.

The rebels were trying to cross the river yesterday, about five miles above Johnsonville, but up to last accounts had not succeeded in crossing any considerable force, although some previous intelligence leads me to the belief that a small body got over, and are depreciating in the country round about.

In my letters from this point, I assume that HOOD is in person with that portion of the rebel force which is demonstrating opposite Johnsonville, but I cannot say that this is definitely ascertained to be the case. Whoever commands the enemy's army there it is considerable in number and strong in artillery. They have batteries above, below and opposite the town of Johnsonville, and their camp fires showed a force at least twenty thousand. Since the construction of our transports and gunboats another fleet of the latter, coming from Paducah, has made its appearance. Reinforcements in considerable numbers have left this city for the threatened locality, and the town is considered safe. It is very doubtful in my mind whether the rebels will cross there or not. I think their demonstration there, as at Decatur, is a feint, and that they will move down the river. Intelligence from Florence indicate that BEAUREGARD with a portion of the rebel army had moved toward Corinth and was out of rations, and was losing everything he could find in the country, and was threatening to march on Memphis according to his published programme.

Gen. Sherman's Communications—A Traitor Shot.

From the Nashville Union, Oct. 26.

Guerrillas are doing all the mischief they can on the railway below Chattanooga, waylaying and murdering unsuspecting parties of unarmed workmen. These guerrillas are generally citizens, who warm their way into the good graces of the military, get provisions as loyal men, and stealthily furnish information to the enemy. A number of these loyal Georgians, who had been fed out of the soldiers' stock of provisions, informed HOOD of the strength of the garrison at Altoona, and the quantity of supplies stored there. Some of them assisted in the attack on the place, and are among the prisoners taken. It would be a dreadful crime in Copperhead estimation, were these men shot, as they ought to be, without trial. One of this class has already suffered the penalty of his villainy. After HOOD broke up the railroad between Marietta and Big Shanty, he was, with other citizens, employed to assist in repairing it, and so much confidence was reposed in him, he was made a superintendent. It was discovered, however, that he absented himself at night; suspicions were aroused; a watch placed over him, and he was detected in conveying information to the rebels, documents convicting him being found on his person. He was hung on the 20th inst. There should, in dealing with these scoundrels, in future, be no hesitation, no dalliance. Shoot them down as "wild beasts."

Rebel Accounts of Hood's Operations.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 8.

A friend who left Jacksonville, Ala., on the 27th ult., gives us some interesting information of HOOD's army, and of recent operations in North Georgia.

HOOD's army laid encamped at Jacksonville, Ala., for ten days. While there, the men were under the most admirable discipline; not a depredation was committed. The citizens appreciated this good conduct, and opened their homes to the men, showing them every kindness and hospitality in their power.

On the 22d ultimo the army broke camp at Jacksonville, and took up its line of march. *By the following Tuesday, the 25th, it had completed its crossing of the Tennessee River.*

When the army left Jacksonville it was in splendid condition. The men were in fine spirits and well equipped, the wagon trains ample and well provided, and everything in perfect trim. There was no fear of our men not getting a plenty to eat, a *drove of some eight thousand fine beeves having been secured before the army was put into motion.*

There were some men left behind at Jacksonville for want of shoes and clothing; but these have been supplied, and the men have been sent forward to their commands. We are assured that the whole country has been cleared, and *not a straggler or skulker remains behind.* The men showed, indeed, no spirit to lag behind, but started off with great alacrity and spirit. The only thing that tended to dampen their enthusiasm was the fact that *many of them had not been paid a cent for fifteen months*; yet there was no querulousness or complaint—not a single murmur or whisper. Let the Government take steps to pay off these men, and HOOD, says our informant, will have as fine an army as ever marched to the tap of the drum. It seems hard that these brave fellows, who have borne the burden of a dozen battles, should be kept out of what little is due them, and we hope our authorities will see that the neglect is at once corrected.

The railroad from Dalton was most effectually destroyed by HOOD. The track was torn up for a distance of thirty-eight miles—in fact, the whole way from Dalton up to within 190 yards of Resaca. The destruction was complete. The rails were torn up and bent, the ties burnt, the excavations filled up and the tunnel blown into a mass of ruins, the brick arches falling like the walls of a house. *It is said that the damage to the road cannot be repaired in less than two months.*

In destroying the railroad our men followed up their work to within a few hungred yards of Resaca. The enemy had mounted guns, but none of them commanded the railroad. Our men were all eager to attack and carry Resaca, but HOOD said that there was nothing there, and that its capture would not be worth the sacrifice of life it would cost.

Gen. BRANNIGAN had his headquarters at Jacksonville, but left, soon after the army took up its line of march, to join them in the field. His presence had inspired the people with the greatest confidence and hope.

About the time of the army's crossing the Tennessee, WHEELER's cavalry fell upon the enemy at King's, about twenty-two miles northwest of Jacksonville, and about midway between Gadsden and Centre, and drove them for five miles, killing and wounding a good many and capturing a number of prisoners.

SHERMAN is reported, our informant says, not to have more than thirty-five thousand men. His army is said to be demoralized and his trains in a most wretched condition. It was thought in Georgia and Alabama that SHERMAN would be forced to evacuate Atlanta. Northern papers received yesterday report that he has done so.

The spirit of the people in Georgia and Alabama is said to be as good and hopeful as at any time since the war commenced. Everything wears a cheerful aspect, and it is believed that the enemy will be soon driven out of Georgia. The greatest reaction has taken place in the popular mind since the fall of Atlanta, and the people of Georgia have no longer fears of being overrun and subjugated by the Yankees. All along the route, from Atlanta to Richmond, our friend says that there was the most buoyant and hopeful feeling exhibited by the people. Not a croaker showed himself.

AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

Crop Circular.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 7.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a Crop Circular, from the returns of correspondents of the Department, showing the following facts:

	Wheat, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1862	181,188,089	21,233,451	12,488,022
1863	179,404,036	20,782,782	11,467,155
1864	160,695,823	19,672,975	10,716,328
	Oats, bushels.	Hay, tons.	Corn, bushels.
1862	171,463,305	20,257,968	586,226,305
1863	173,300,575	19,736,847	451,967,959
1864	176,690,064	18,116,751	530,581,403
	Tobacco, lbs.	Buckwheat, bush.	Potatoes, bush.
1862	136,751,746	18,708,142	112,254,644
1863	267,209,920	15,506,455	109,158,670
1864	197,468,229	18,700,840	96,256,808

The following crops are reported in tenths, increase or decrease. Thus: 1 means one tenth, 2½ means two-tenths and three-eighths of a tenth, ½ means one-third of a tenth, 0 means an average. When there is a very large increase stated, as cotton in Maryland, it shows that but little was cultivated previous y.

SORGHUM.—Increase of crop over 1862:: New-Hampshire, 1; Massachusetts, 1½; Connecticut, 7; New-York, 0; New-Jersey, 10; Pennsylvania, 2½; Maryland, 6½; Delaware, 3; Kentucky, 4 5-6, Ohio, 1; Illinois, 2½; Missouri, 0; Wisconsin, 3; Minnesota, 3 5; West Virginia, 2 1-6. Decrease of the same: Michigan, 4-5; Indiana, ½; Iowa, 4-5; Kansas, ½; Nebraska Territory, 2 1-6.

INCREASE OF FLAXSEED OVER 1863.—Maine, 1 1-5; New-Hampshire, 1½; Vermont, 1½; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 3½; New-Jersey, 14½; Pennsylvania, 4; Maryland, 1½; De aware, 1½; Kentucky, 2¾; Ohio, 2 5-12; Michigan, 1½; Indiana, 1 7-19; Illinois, 1 1 5; Missouri, 2 4 7; Wisconsin, 3 3-5; Iowa, 3-5; Kansas, 1½; West Virginia, 4. Decrease of the same:—New-York, ½; Minnesota, 1½.

Increase of flint over 1863—Maine, 1 1-5; New-Hampshire, 2; Vermont, ½; Connecticut, 3; New-Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 3 8-9; Maryland, 1; De aware, 3; Kentucky, 1½; Ohio, 2 1 12; Michigan, 1½; Indiana, 5-6; Illinois, 1; Missouri, 2 3 7; West Virginia, 4 2-5; Decrease of the same—New-York, ½; Wisconsin, ½; Iowa, ½; Minnesota, 2½; Kansas 1.

COTTON.—Increase over crop of 1862—Maryland, 20; Kentucky, 5½; Ohio, 1; Illinois, 4; Missouri, 2½; Iowa, 6; Kansas, 1 1-6; West Virginia, 5; Decrease of the same—Delaware, 2; Indiana, 2.

ROOT CROPS.—Increase over crops of 1862: Vermont, ½; Connecticut, 3½; Delaware, ½; Illinois, 0; West Virginia, 1½; Decrease of the same: Maine, 2; New-Hampshire, 2½; Massachusetts, 8 9; Rhode Island, 2; New-York, 1 5-6; New-Jersey, 4-5; Pennsylvania, 2 6-17; Maryland, 5 6; Kentucky, 2; Ohio, ½; Michigan, 2½; Indiana, ½; Missouri, 4½; Wisconsin, 2½; Iowa, 1 2 5; Minnesota, 2½; Kansas 2 5-7; Nebraska Territory, 4½.

FATTENING HOGS—Increase of number over 1863 none; decrease of the same, Maine, 2 3-5; New-Hampshire, 1 4-5; Vermont, 1 5 6; Massachusetts, 2½; Rhode Island, 3; Connecticut, 2. New-York, 1½; New-Jersey, 1½; Pennsylvania, 2 1-3; Maryland, 2; De aware, 2; Kentucky, 3 8 11; Ohio, 2½; Michigan, 2 2-3; Indiana, 3; Illinois, 3; Missouri, 3; Wisconsin, 3½; Iowa, 1½; Minnesota, 2½; Kansas, 2½; Nebraska Territory, 2; West Virginia, 2 1-3.

FATTENING CATTLE.—Increase of number over 1863: Minnesota ½, Kansas 2½. Decrease of same, Maine 3½, New-Hampshire 2, Vermont 1½, Massachusetts 2 2-7, Rhode Island 3½, Connecticut 1 3 4, New-York 2 1-5, New-Jersey 1½ Pennsylvania 1½, Maryland 3½, Delaware 3½, Kentucky 1, Ohio 2½, Michigan 2½, Indiana 2½, Illinois 2, Missouri 3½, Wisconsin 1 5-7, Iowa 1¾, Nebraska Territory 2½, West Virginia 2 2-5.

OLD WHEAT.—Decrease on hand compared with September 1863—Maine, 3½; New-Hampshire, 5 5-6; Vermont, 2½; Massachusetts, 2; Connecticut, 6; New-York, 3½; New-Jersey, 1 2 5; Pennsylvania, 3; Maryland, 3 4-7; Delaware, 2; Kentucky, 2 7 9; Ohio, 2½; Michigan, 2½; Indiana, 2½; Illinois, 4; Missouri, 2 2-5; Wisconsin, 2 5-7; Iowa, 4; Minnesota, 2½; Kansas, 3 5; Nebraska, 5; West Virginia, 2 4-5.

Increase of quality over crop of 1863—Maine, 2 5; Vermont 4; Massachusetts, 1½; Connecticut, 2; New-Jersey, 1-9; Maryland, 1½; Delaware, 5; Kentucky, 1 7; Michigan, 1¼; Indiana, 2½; Illinois, 1¼; Missouri 2 4 7; Iowa, ½; Minnesota, 5 6; Kansas, ¾; Nebraska, 3½.

Decrease of same—New-Hampshire, ½; New-York, ¾; Pennsylvania, ½, Ohio, 4 5; Wisconsin, 1; West Virginia, ½.

Obituary.

The venerable BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, of Bradford, Mass., died on Friday last at his residence in that town, at the ripe old age of seventy-eight years. Mr. GREENLEAF graduated from Dartmouth College in 1811. From 1820 to 1850 he was the honored and eminent Principal of Bradford Academy, where he gifted thousands of young men for college, many of whom have since become distinguished in the various walks of life. Mr. GREENLEAF was probably still more widely known as the author of a series of mathematical works, which have had a wide popularity, and are found in public and private schools all over the land.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 9, 1864.

$1,700	U. S 6s. '67.....	103	
2,500	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	104½	
10,000	do.....	105	
10,000	U. S 6s,5-20s...C	101½	
28,000	do do	101½	
49,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.	100	
11,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N. April & Oct..	107	
20,000	C. & Miss. Cer.	42½	
20,000	do.....	42	
12,800	Am. Gold.....	256	
10,000	do.....	256	
300	Canton Co.....	37	
200	do.....	36¾	
640	Cum. Coal Prof..	84	
50	do.....	84½	
100	do.....b15	84½	
100	Quick. Min. Co..	38	
500	Mar. Min. Co..	38	
100	do.....s60	37½	
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	131¾	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	129¾	
560	do.....	129	
200	do.....s30	127¾	
100	Erie R.....b30	104¾	
50	do.....	104¾	
200	do.....	104	
1000	do.....	104	
100	do.....s30	104	
200	do.....s30	103¾	
200	do.....s30	103½	
500	Chi. & R. I. R..s15	104¾	
200	do.....	104¾	
200	M. & P. Du Ch.....	56	
200	do.....b30	56	

500	Cum. Coal Pr.....	83¾	
100	do.....	84	
100	do.....	84¾	
100	Erie R. Pref....s20	105	
400	Hud. Riv. R.....	125	
100	do.....s30	125	
100	do.....s10	125¾	
100	do.....s10	125	
100	do.....b15	125½	
200	do.....b10	125¾	
200	do.....b30	126¾	
100	Reading R.....	140	
300	do.....	140¾	
1500	do.....	140¾	
100	do.....	140¾	
400	P. F. W. & C....	107¾	
100	do.....	107¾	
500	do.....	108	
100	M. S. & N. I.....	77¾	
1000	do.....	77¾	
100	do.....	77½	
100	do.....	77¾	
800	do.....b30	78¾	
1300	Ill. Cen. R.....	131	
50	do.....	131½	
300	do.....	131¾	
600	Cleve. & Pitts.....	107¾	
500	do.....	107¾	
800	Chi. & N. W. R.	47	
500	do.....	47¾	
1000	do.....	47¾	
1500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	85	
100	do.....b30	86	
300	Clev. & Tol....	110	

200	Erie R. Pref.....	106¾	
480	Hudson R. R.....	126	
300	do.....b10	126	
400	do.....	124¾	
100	do.....s10	124¾	
100	do.....s30	124¾	
50	do.....	124¾	
500	Reading R.....	140	
300	do.....	140¾	
1500	do.....	140¾	
100	do.....	140¾	
400	P. F. W. & C....	107¾	
100	do.....	107¾	
100	do.....	108	
100	M. S. & N. I.....	77¾	
1000	do.....	77¾	
100	do.....	77¾	
100	do.....	77¾	
800	do.....b30	78¾	
1300	Ill. Cen. R.....	131	
50	do.....	131¾	
300	do.....	131¾	
600	Cleve. & Pitts.....	107¾	
500	do.....	107¾	
800	Chi. & N. W. R.	47	
500	do.....	47¾	
1000	do.....	47¾	
1500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	85	
100	do.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—FASHION THE CRICKET.

WINTER GARDEN—BABES IN THE WOOD.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

WALLACK'S—SOCIDADE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.—LE GENDRE DE MONS POURRE.

KELLER'S—(No. 596 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The election returns continue to come in very slowly, in consequence of the continued bad weather, which seriously interferes with the working of the telegraph. Enough is now known, however, in regard to this State, to establish beyond a doubt that the Union majority on the electoral ticket is from six to eight thousand, while Gov. FENTON'S majority may be somewhat more. Seven Union Congressmen are certainly gained, including Messrs. RAYMOND and DARLING of this city, HUMPHREY of Brooklyn, KETCHUM of Dutchess, GRISWOLD of Rensselaer, CONKLING of Oneida, and HOLLEY of Buffalo. The loyal public will regret that the corrected returns in the Eighth District of this city elect BROOKS (Peace Democrat) over WM. E. DODGE, the merchant and patriot, by 146 majority. This makes the Congressional delegation stand 21 Union to 10 Democrats. Our readers can rest assured that New-York has cast her majority on the side of the Union. The general result is highly gratifying. Mr. LINCOLN receives the electoral vote of every State but Kentucky, New-Jersey and Delaware, amounting to 213 votes. McCLELLAN receives that of the States named, amounting to 21. Mr. LINCOLN'S majority is therefore 192. The next House of Representatives will stand 140 Union to 44 Democrats, giving the Union party a clear majority of two-thirds.

An unofficial dispatch, from an officer, published in the Indianapolis *Journal* of the 8th, says: "Officers from Chattanooga report that SHERMAN returned to Atlanta early last week with five corps of his army, leaving two corps in Tennessee under THOMAS to watch HOOD. He destroyed the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and is sending the iron to the former place. Atlanta is burned, and SHERMAN is marching directly for Charleston, S. C."

GENERAL NEWS.

The rise in gold yesterday stimulated the demand for produce, especially for breadstuffs, prices of which were generally much higher, closing buoyantly. In foreign merchandise, transactions were checked by the advanced claims of holders. The freight engagements were very light.

The Gold Room was advanced 10@12 @ cent. yesterday by certain speculators, on the pretext that the Presidential result would prolong the War and increase the Greenback Currency. The price subsequently reacted 5@7⅛ cent. The Stock Market firm, at higher rates. Money easier than on Monday or Tuesday.

EDWARD WELLINGTON BOATE, of Company K, Forty-Second New-York Volunteers, who arrived in this city by the *Arago* some weeks ago as Chairman of thirty-five thousand Union prisoners in the swamps of Georgia, has been by the advice of his medical adviser, Dr. JOHN LYNCH of Houston-street, passed to the charge of Dr. A. B. MOTT, Military Hospital, Lexington Avenue, to obtain a discharge from the Union army from his loss of sight during eleven months of suffering as a prisoner of war in Belle Island and Andersonville, Georgia.

The State.

The Electoral Vote of New-York is for Mr. LINCOLN by the decided majority of six or eight thousand. Our corrected and latest returns leave no doubt of the result.

Mr. FENTON will also have a decided majority for Governor over Mr. SEYMOUR; the tickets for Electors and Governor, we find generally run together, as far as they have been separately reported. In this city Mr. SEYMOUR is a few hundred votes ahead of the McClellan return, while Mr. FENTON leads his ticket five hundred in his old Copperhead district, Chatauqua and Cattaraugus.

The Union gain in Congressmen is seven members over the result two years ago. We regret that the defeat of Mr. W. E. DODGE, in the Eighth District in this city, will not allow us to call the Union gain eight members.

The new Assembly is largely Union. The Senate, elected for two years in 1863, is the same way.

The Result of the Election—Its Cause—The Duty of the Defeated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN has *two hundred and thirteen* electoral votes against *twenty-one* for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. He has carried *twenty-one* States against *three* for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. He has a popular majority of nearly, if not quite, 400,000, in round numbers.

This is the voice of the original loyal States, excluding the partially reclaimed States of Tennessee, Louisiana, and Arkansas, whose votes, so far as a Presidential vote was taken in them, was undoubtedly given Mr. LINCOLN, but on account of the still disorganized condition of these States, their vote will probably not be counted in the electoral college.

Such a preponderance of popular sentiment is unexampled since the reelection of JAMES MONROE, forty-four years ago, by an electoral vote of two hundred and twenty-eight votes to one. We accept it without surprise. It simply is a verification of what we have steadily declared from the outset, that the American people would stand by the Government as long as the Government stands by the flag. On that broad assumption we have rested our faith as on adamant. The man has been but a poor student of the Anglo-Saxon nature. Who has not learned that the national spirit is the strongest element in its blood. It is that quality of our race which has made England the foremost nation of Europe. War, instead of weakening it only intensifies it. Every new year of the twenty years' war against NAPOLEON, though bringing new burdens and new outpourings of blood, only set Saxon muscle all the firmer. Not one solitary instance can be found, either in English history or in American history, in which a party ever acquired power by working against a war in which the nation was once fairly embarked. It has been tried over and over again from the first existence of parties, but has uniformly failed. If this has been the uniform result where nothing but the pride or the material interest of the nation was concerned, the natural impulse must operate with vastly greater force when the life of the nation is at stake. It was downright infatuation in the leaders at Chicago to imagine that the American people would consent to give up the war as a failure, and trust to an "ultimate convention" to decide upon the national fate. It was a great weakness in Gen. MCCLELLAN to fancy that he could stand on that Chicago platform and yet satisfy the national sentiment of the people by a few glittering generalities. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S strongest support has come from our adopted citizens—the very portion of our people who have none of that *inborn* sentiment. They cast a great multitude of votes, and in ordinary times hold the balance of power. But in a struggle like this they could accomplish nothing. When the life of the nation is concerned, the sovereign power is sure to be exercised by them who have sprung from the soil of the nation—and exercised, too, with the same resistless sweep we have just seen.

It is true that the native-born Americans of the Southern States have been deficient in this national sentiment. This is because the present generation of them have been vitiated by being bred in the false doctrines of the Calhoun school of State Rights. But that was rendered possible only by peculiar circumstances connected with a peculiar institution. That institution will soon disappear, and we shall then see the old national feeling again assert itself among the masses of the Southern people; and the recoil will dash forever from public life every Southern politician who has set it at naught.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN having been reelected President by this immense majority, through this national sentiment, the practical question for the supporters of Gen. MCCLELLAN now is, in what spirit they will accept it. Their orators and their newspapers have done their utmost to destroy the confidence of the people in Mr. LINCOLN and the policy of his administration. They have exhausted argument, entreaty, denunciation, ridicule and defamation. They have subjected each and every official act to the most unfavorable criticism, and the worst misrepresentation, within their power. They have poured forth a ceaseless stream of abuse against all the more important members of his Cabinet. Whatever odium they could generate against him *per se*, or whatever by association, they have turned to account. Whatever political capital they could make for themselves by singleness of speech, and by doubleness of speech, they have realized. Whatever power there was in glittering promises to allure, or in dark warnings to intimidate, or in sordid appeals to corrupt, or in fierce tirades to inflame, or in big boasts to bamboozle, has been plied in this Presidential canvass to the uttermost limit. It has all miserably failed. Again we ask, what will these people do about it?

What they ought to do is plain enough. They should lay to heart the lesson that no public policy, in these times especially, has any chance, which is not thoroughly pervaded with an intense national spirit. They should understand that this spirit is utterly incompatible with faction in any form or measure; and that opposition to President LINCOLN'S Administration on system, without a practical end is faction, pure and simple. By the sovereign decree of the people, Mr. LINCOLN will be again President of the United States for four years from the fourth of March next. It is now impossible to put another man in his place. He has in charge the most arduous work ever intrusted to mortal hands. He has a right to the sympathetic encouragement, the generous criticism, and the effective material and moral support of all the people, without distinction of party. We are not without the hope that the present opposition will recognize this, and will now, for a time at least, drop its character as an opposition; and, with a national spirit, will work with all national men in carrying this war through to its legitimate end, which, as the people have decided, alone can secure the true national destiny.

The Florida Case—Our Attitude and Our Duty to Brazil.

It is well to say at the outset that the capture of the *Florida* in a Brazilian port is clearly illegal, being a breach of that law of nations which we as much as any other Power—just now more than most Powers, are interested in upholding. There might be some justification for seizing her in an English port, as she owes her powers of mischief to the failure of the English authorities to execute their own laws; and her career of destruction, so far from having been a subject of regret to the English public, has, we fear, to the majority of them, been a source of high satisfaction. If, therefore, an American Captain had assailed and sunk her in British waters, although the act would undoubtedly have been a violation of law, there might have been some excuse found for it in the ordinary feelings of human nature. There are some tests which even the patience of the most patient cannot stand, and if American patience were to break down under the spectacle of a course of robbery begun in violation of English law, protected by the English flag, and applauded by the English people, whatever lawyers might say, morality could not severely condemn.

But neither Brazil nor any other nation, except England, has had hand, art or part, in sending the *Florida* on her piratical course, or keeping her in it. From Brazil we have received no injury whatever; even if we had, it would be none the less our duty to respect the law in our manner of avenging it. As it is, there is not a particle of excuse for perpetrating such an assault on her peace and dignity as is involved in the commission of an act of war in one of her harbors.

The only pleas that can be possibly put forward in defence of it are, that the *Florida* might still do us great injury, and that we are so strong that we have nothing to fear from Brazilian indignation; but these are pleas which a great nation ought to be ashamed to urge. The harm the *Florida* can do us can be measured in dollars and cents; but no sum that can be computed ought to be of half as much consequence to us as the maintenance of the great principles of law and justice. To a Christian people the great value of greatness lies in the fact that it enables it to possess a conscience, and to obey it with inconvenience or humiliation. A powerful nation, without a conscience, or one to which it pays no heed, is one of the most detestable and disheartening sights on which any friend of the human race can look; and if our policy, both at home and abroad, is not governed by the great doctrines of morality, to what nation can we look for an example of respect for principle? If democracy does not surpass the rest of the world in its integrity, and love of right, and respect for weakness, pray what does mankind gain by its growth?

We trust, therefore, that we shall not be blinded to the real nature of the incident which has just occurred at Bahia, by its material value to ourselves. We owe Brazil such an apology and such satisfaction as she shall think necessary, and as the usage of nations may prescribe; and we hope there will be no delay on our part in offering them. We ought not to forget the saying of one of the greatest political philosophers, uttered many years ago, in commenting on our affairs, "that it is only by the scrupulous conformity to morality in great affairs that Governments can hope to teach the community at large to know, to love, and to observe it in the lesser concerns of life."

The Great Decision—The Glorious Result—Its Significance and its Lesson.

The country has, after four years' experience of it, given an emphatic adhesion to the policy of President LINCOLN. Any objections to it, grounded on the assumption, which has been so loudly put forward, that he had used the powers of the Government in a way of which the country did not dream when it lodged them in his hands, and of which it has not approved since it has witnessed it, are now completely disposed of. The nation has watched his manner of administering the Government for four years. It knows all about the confiscation act, the "arbitary arrests," the emancipation proclamation, the conscription acts, the "bastiles," the public debt, the test oaths, the dismissal of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, and the employment of negro soldiers; there is hardly any subject upon which it has not heard Mr. LINCOLN'S opinions. There is no charge which his opponents bring against him, with which it is not perfectly familiar. It knows that he tells "little stories" to people who call upon him; that he is not handsome; that his clothes are not well made; that he is unable to prevent our armies from occasionally meeting with reverses in Georgia or elsewhere, when he is in Washington; that he did not prevent the *Alabama* from making her escape from Liverpool; that the roads in Virginia were muddy in the first year of his administration; and that a drought occurred in the last; and yet, knowing all these things, the majority of the people of the loyal States have deliberately, and after full discussion, expressed their desire that he shall continue to hold office during four years more.

We trust, therefore, that the charge of abusing his trust, which has occupied so prominent a place in the vituperations of his enemies during the last three years, will now be abandoned, and that the Copperhead scribes will address themselves henceforward to the somewhat arduous task of proving to the people of the United States, that they neither understand their own interests nor are fit to be guardians of their own honor.

The task before the country now is not to find out some other plan of ending the war, but to end it speedily on the plan at present in use. A large portion of the public has spent their time for the last four years, not in aiding in its prosecution, but in cudgeling their brains to devise some way of escaping from it. The people have now decided that it is to be fought out to the end, and we hope that the gentlemen who will find their occupation gone by this decision, will take up the worthier one of helping their neighbors to bring this disastrous contest to a close in a way that will leave the national authority unimpaired; and no way will leave it unimpaired which involves the smallest concession to the doctrine that the existence of this Government depends on the willingness of a minority of the citizens to live under it; and any attempt at negotiation, or conciliation, or compromise, which concedes in the smallest degree the right of the minority to break up our national political organization, would be just as calamitous, just as much fraught with ruin, as the total defeat of our armies.

We cannot admit this for any purpose, not even for the purpose of bringing about instant peace; for any such admission would leave the cause of the war untouched, and leave us liable at any moment to a convulsion even more terrible than that through which we are now passing; and it is hardly necessary to say, that there is no nation which could live long with such a peril impending over it, without the utter loss of conscience, of dignity, and the utter extinction of the national prosperity.

The voice of the people is, therefore, still for war. We believe that this emphatic declaration of their sentiments will do much to bring the war to a close; but until then they are the best friends of peace and liberty who do most to make the fighting fierce and vigorous. We have in Tuesday's edition afforded a demonstration of the determination and the fortitude, tenacity and self-restraint, which freedom develops, for which the friends of popular government all over the world will thank us. There is no corner of the globe where the manner in which the American people spoke its will on Tuesday, will not give courage and confidence to those who look forward to the time when the people of all civilized nations will administer their own affairs; but to justify their expectations fully, we must follow our brave words with brave deeds; we must be strong and vigilant in war, as we have shown ourselves wise in council.

The Victory, and How to Improve it.

We doubt if in any one of President LINCOLN'S memorable utterances, there is anything more indicative of a mind entirely great, than in that brief speech addressed by him, yesterday morning, to an appreciative, but most unseasonable, audience at the White House. It seems that the ardor of some of his Washington supporters called him from his room at 2 in the morning, to tell him in set phrase, what we have no doubt he knew very well before, that he had been reelected President of the United States.

In his own inimitable way, Mr. LINCOLN replied to his friends, thanking them genially for the particular mark of devotion they had shown by calling on him, but adding, at the same time, that "*he always regretted to triumph over anybody.*"

We are satisfied that in this simple expression of feeling, uttered with no premeditation, may be found to lie the essence of that peculiar philosophy which the loyal people of America discovered in Mr. LINCOLN'S character when they determined to intrust him anew with their suffrages. The vast intelligent body of electors who recorded their votes for Mr. LINCOLN on Tuesday, think precisely as Mr. LINCOLN thinks, that, unless this election is a triumph of principle, of right, of loyal honor, and not a mere triumph of party, it is no victory at all. Nay, it is the opening of a reign of faction, which will parallel in its dangers and disasters the terrible experience which sectionalism and secession have brought upon the revolted States. The victory of Tuesday derives its prime significance and its sole merits from the fact that it does not involve the supremacy of one party over another, but that it marks the triumph of the loyal opinion of the nation over a faction. The returns already received show that, apart from extemporized votes dragged out of the most ignorant and debased class of the foreign population, MCCLELLAN'S strength in 1864—as far as the North was concerned—lay mainly where the strength of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE lay in 1861. To the support of both candidates many sincere and good citizens may have come, from life-long party association. But even these, the best and purest of MCCLELLAN'S voters, must not complain if they are ranked for the time as sectionalists, unless their formal declaration of party faith was a carefully prepared lie.

MR. LINCOLN'S refusal to regard the contest as a struggle for mere party supremacy, we take it, presents an open highway for many who have been deluded into supporting the sectional and disunion candidate to return to their allegiance—not to their allegiance to particular party leaders—but to that sense of obligation which in this fearful crisis they owe to the country. It cannot have been a pleasing association for the good and sound men of the Democratic party to find themselves, even for these few weeks of hot conflict, in the company of men who regarded, and regard now, every national victory won by our armies as a calamity, and who were prone to heap obloquy upon the illustrious dead of the national army, by proclaiming their labors a crime, and their sufferings and death a sacrifice in the cause of injustice, oppression, and wrong. No one will cast it up to the true Union-loving Democrat, that he found his party ties such as to temporarily estrange him from the path of political wisdom. The first to forget such estrangements, as Mr. LINCOLN'S timely words assure us, will be the President-Elect. When the very life of the nation is at stake, it can be no hour for prolonging party-fights among honest citizens, beyond the boundary which marks the issue of the contest. If victory rests with the supporters of the Administration, that victory can be made most perfect by disclaiming every disposition to turn it into any sectional channel, and by heartily, frankly, and in good faith, inviting the coöperation of loyal men of all classes in securing the victory which has yet to be won over armed treason, before the country is once more restored to Union and to peace.

The Rebel Commissioners in the Provinces.

We received last night special and authentic information from Quebec, that GEORGE N. SANDERS and CLEMENT C. CLAY have sought and obtained a quasi-official interview with the Government there, whether with the approval of Lord MONK or not, we do not learn. The mission, of course, was suggested by anticipations of a possible intention on the part of the authorities to surrender the St. Alban's robbers. The rebel emissaries, however, embraced the occasion to lay before the members of the Provincial Government what purported to be the basis of a secret agreement, entered into between the Richmond authorities and the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. The agreement included the terms of an alliance, offensive and defensive in its character, between Mexico and the Confederacy.

SANDERS took pains to explain that the compact had the perfect assent of the Emperor of the French, and that material aid would be afforded by the regenerator of Mexico in giving effect to the covenant at the proper moment.

The reply of Lord MONK'S advisers was that they had, first of all, no assurance that what Mr. SANDERS and his partner represented was true, and in the next place, that it was none of their business if it was true, as they had no foreign relations that were not merged in and subordinated to those which the Home Government chose to recognize and maintain.

There may be no truth in SANDERS' representations. There may be no such agreement between the Confederates and the new Mexican Government. But of the mission of SANDERS to Quebec there is no room whatever to doubt. It shows that the last hope of the rebels is now fixed on embroiling the United States with some foreign Power. The Niagara peace mission was a failure, the Northwestern Confederacy scheme could not be got into shape, and now the VALLANDIGHAM platform and the mixed multitude crowded on to it have tumbled hopelessly and irretrievably into the dirt. SANDERS, therefore, could do nothing but turn his attention once more to foreign affairs. And here he turns up at Quebec, with a Mexican scheme to subdue the United States of North America. Poor SANDERS! Poor Confederacy!

New and Remarkable Campaign in Georgia.

A Western paper has given publicity to news of a grand campaign which, it would seem, has probably, by this time, been inaugurated by Gen. SHERMAN. Interesting details of the anticipated character of this campaign will be found in this morning's TIMES. The march will be out of sight of the people of the North, and we will only have of it such statements as the rebels may choose to send us. The project is a daring and extraordinary one, and in boldness outstrips anything heretofore conceived of in the war.

The Electoral College.

The result of Tuesday's Presidential election are as follows.

FOR LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

Electoral Vote.		Electoral Vote.	
New-York	33	Massachusetts	12
Pennsylvania	26	Maine	7
Ohio	21	Connecticut	6
Illinois	16	New-Hampshire	5
Indiana	13	Vermont	5
Michigan	8	Rhode Island	4
Wisconsin	8	California	3
Iowa	8	Oregon	3
Minnesota	4	Nevada	3
Kansas	3	Maryland	7
West Virginia	5	Missouri	11
Total			213

FOR MCCLELLAN AND PENDLETON.

Electoral Vote.		Electoral Vote.	
Kentucky	11	Delaware	3
New-Jersey	7		
Total			21

The New Congress.

The recent elections have placed a two-thirds Union majority in the next Congress, beyond question. The delegations will stand about as follows:

	Union.	Democratic.
New-York	21	10
Pennsylvania	16	8
Ohio	17	2
Illinois	9	5
Massachusetts	10	—
Maine	5	—
New-Hampshire	3	—
Connecticut	5	1
Vermont	3	—
Rhode Island	2	—
Maryland	4	1
Delaware	1	—
New-Jersey	3	3
Indiana	8	3
Wisconsin	5	1
Michigan	5	1
Iowa	6	—
Minnesota	2	—
Kansas	1	—
California	3	—
Oregon	1	—
Nevada	1	—
Kentucky	3	6
Missouri	6	3
West Virginia	3	—
Total	140	44

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Singular to say, the result in this District—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards—gratifies all parties to the three-cornered race. FERNANDO WOOD is glad HERRICK is beaten; HERRICK finds consolation in being unseated in the failure of WOOD; and DARLING rejoices that he has beaten them both!

EXTRAORDINARY NEWS.

Sherman's New and Grand Campaign.

Great Military March Through Georgia.

Stupendous Flank Movement upon Savannah and Charleston.

The Railroad to Chattanooga Removed and Atlanta Burned.

Atlanta as a Point of Advance upon the Atlantic.

STRIKING FACTS AND DETAILS

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Yesterday's *Indianapolis Journal* says:

"Officers from Chattanooga report that SHERMAN returned to Atlanta early last week with five corps of his army, leaving two corps in Tennessee under THOMAS to watch HOOD. He destroyed the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and is sending the iron to the former place. Atlanta is burned, and SHERMAN is marching directly for Charleston, S. C."

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1864.

The news concerning SHERMAN'S programme in Georgia, which has been telegraphed to the country from a Western paper, will startle the public. Some of the facts had been known in this city. It is known that after HOOD had gotten well into Alabama some weeks since, and after Gen. SHERMAN had determined that it was not necessary to use his entire army for the pursuit of the rebels, the latter, with three entire corps, started back from Northern Georgia for Atlanta. His objective point was boldly asserted to be Savannah, for which place, it was given out, he would leave on the 8th, the day of the Presidential election, having first destroyed Atlanta. It was thought he would touch at Macon, and would reach Savannah in a march of 25 days. The route is 290 miles, with no rivers and few creeks of importance to pass, and leading through the most flourishing part of Georgia. Milledgeville, the capital of the State of Georgia, could be reached in six days from the date of starting. He will have rations for thirty days, but is expected to find supplies and forage on his route. His force for this great march will be between forty and seventy thousand men, and he will have a large amount of ordnance, a construction corps and pontoon bridges. There will doubtless be considerable destruction of property on the route, and tens of thousands of the huddled slaves of Georgia will be freed and incorporated into our army.

Troops have gone North from Atlanta to Tennessee, and it is supposed will destroy all bridges and all important railroad routes. Rome will be evacuated and damaged. We will hold an outpost in Georgia, south of Chattanooga, which will be necessary to guard East Tennessee.

Hood's army entire is nearly five hundred miles in the rear of SHERMAN. The gallant Gen. THOMAS, with an army, will take care of HOOD in the absence of SHERMAN. He will have abundant force for this purpose, which will be appropriately stationed in Tennessee.

Gen. THOMAS is already prepared to fight HOOD, who is somewhere in Northern Alabama, near the line of the Tennessee River. If HOOD goes into Western Kentucky, he falls into a trap.

Look out for glorious news from SHERMAN'S army within thirty days, for within that time it will have made the grand military march from the mountains to the Atlantic seaboard. This will be one of the most extraordinary campaigns of the war. The rebels have nothing in Georgia that can oppose SHERMAN. They made a tremendous mistake in sending HOOD to Tennessee.

You will probably get your first news of SHERMAN at Savannah or Charleston.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A Congratulatory Visit—Speech by the President.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

At a late hour last night President LINCOLN was serenaded by a club of Pennsylvanians, headed by Capt. THOMAS, of that State. Being loudly called for, the President appeared at a window, and spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Even before I had been informed by you that this compliment was paid me by loyal citizens of Pennsylvania friendly to me, I had inferred that you were of that portion of my countrymen who think that the best interests of the nation are to be subserved by the support of the present Administration. I do not pretend to say that you who think so embrace all the patriotism and loyalty of the country. But I do believe, and I trust, without personal interest, that the welfare of the country does require that such support and indorsement be given. I earnestly believe that the consequences of this day's work, if it be as you assure me and as now seems probable, will be to the lasting advantage, if not to the very salvation, of the country. I cannot at this hour say what has been the result of the election; but, whatever it may be, I have no desire to modify this opinion—that all who have labored to-day in behalf of the Union organization, have wrought for the best interests of their country and the world, not only for the present, but for all future ages. I am thankful to God for this approval of the people. But while deeply grateful for this mark of their confidence in me, if I know my heart, my gratitude is free from any taint of personal triumph. I do not impugn the motives of any one opposed to me. It is no pleasure to me to triumph over any one; but I give thanks to the Almighty for this evidence of the people's resolution to stand by free government and the rights of humanity.

First Congressional District.

Mr. DWIGHT TOWNSEND, of Staten Island, Democrat, was yesterday elected to Congress for the short session of the present Congress, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. STEBBINS. The Union party of the district voted for Mr. STEBBINS, as a compliment due to his honest and patriotic devotion to the War policy of the Government.

National Sailors' Fair.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The grand National Sailors' Fair opened at the Academy of Music to-night with great *éclat*. There was a large attendance, and among the notabilities present were Capt. WINSLOW and the officers of the *Kearsarge*, Capt. WORDEN, Admiral STRINGHAM, and others. Addresses were made by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, Hon. R. H. DANA, and others. A letter from Secretary WELLES and a telegram from President LINCOLN were received.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Asia at Halifax—Muller's Trial—The Dissolution of Parliament—Gen. Todleben in England—Interview Between the French and Russian Emperors—Delay in the Danish Negotiations.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 9—Evening.

The steamship *Africa*, Capt. ANDERSON, left Liverpool at 8:30 A. M. on the 29th, and Queenstown on the 30th ult., and arrived at Halifax at 1 P. M. to day. She has 60 passengers for Halifax and 38 for Boston.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Quebec, reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 28th ult.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* arrived at Liverpool on the 30th ult.

The *Africa* sailed from Halifax at 8 P. M. for Boston.

The steamship *China*, from New-York, and *Etna*, from Boston, passed Crookhaven at 9 P. M., on the 28th ult.

The steamship *Washington*, bound from New-York to Havre, came into collision with a Dutch ship. Both were damaged and anchored in Cherbourg Roads. No particulars of the accident have been received.

The steamship *Peruvian* was to leave Liverpool on the 1st November, for New-York, having been chartered for the Cunard service.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Confederate ship *Southern Rights*, from Rangoon, had arrived at London with a valuable cargo. She passed in sight of the United States steamers *Niagara* and *Sacramento* off Deal, under English colors.

The trial of MULLER extended over the 27th and 28th of October, and it was doubtful whether a verdict would be arrived at on the 29th. When the officer left Liverpool the evidence for the prosecution was concluded, and the counsel for the defense had spoken. He contended that there was no evidence to convict the prisoner, but did not attempt to prove an alibi. The affair excites the greatest interest.

The *Morning Post* says, so far from the rumors of a dissolution of Parliament being true, the Ministers are desirous of postponing a dissolution to the extremest limits of the term for which the members were elected.

The distinguished Russian, Gen. TODLEBEN, had visited Woolwich, where he was received with military honors, and witnessed the testing of a 600-pounder Blakely gun, intended for the Russian Government.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show the large increase in cash of 18,750,000 francs. Notwithstanding this there was a continued depression in the Paris bourse. Rentes were 64 fr. 55c.

The Emperors of France and Russia had long interviews at Nice on the 27th and 28th ults.

DENMARK.

There were rumors of a further delay in the conclusion of peace negotiations. Intelligence unfavorable to peace was said to have reached Copenhagen on the 26th, and a council of State was suddenly summoned.

The Prussian Commander in Jutland was ruling with a high hand. He had forbidden all exports and imports by sea.

Orders given to the Danish military tended to confirm the unfavorable rumors.

AUSTRIA.

The resignation of Count RECHBERG, and the appointment of Count MENSDORFF as his successor, has been confirmed.

ITALY.

The armor-clad frigate *Re de Portugallo*, recently built at New-York for the Italian Government, had arrived at Naples.

Contradictory reports were current as to the insurgents in Venetia. Private letters asserted that numerous bands existed, while other accounts said the insurgents were reduced to a small number, not having followers among the people.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BY THE AFRICA.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 28.

COTTON is firmer. The advices from Manchester are favorable.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady. Corn, however, is still advancing. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., and GORDON BROS & Co. report: Flour steady at 28s. @29s. for Extra State. Wheat quiet and steady at 8s. 3d. @8s. for Red Western; 7s. 6d. @8s. for Red Southern, and 8s. 3d. @9s. for White Southern. Corn has advanced 6d. and still tends upward. Canada is quoted at 33s. 6d.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

The Provisions market is tending downward. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, AITKIN & Co. report: Beef dull. Pork easier, but dull. BACON steady. BUTTER firm. LARD firm, at 46s. @48s. 6d. TALLOW quiet and steady. ASHES steady; Pots at 36s 6d.; Pearls very dull and nominal. SUGAR has advanced 6d. COFFEE is inactive. RICE heavy. LINSEED quiet. LINSEED CAKES and LINSEED OIL quiet and steady. COD OIL—no sales."

Rosin, sales small and prices nominal. Spirits Turpentine at 60s. Petroleum dull and easier. The usual authorities quote refined £1 0s. @£1 1s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 28th—Evening.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Sugar steady. Tea quiet and steady. Tallow steady at 44s. 6d. Sperm oil, no sales. Linseed tends downward. Linseed Cake advanced 6d. Linseed Oil still declining; sales at 33. Spirits Turpentine at 60. Petroleum quiet at 1s 6d @1s 7d for Crude, and £1 1s a £2 for refined.

AMERICAN STOCKS, &c.—Illinois Central shares 51 discount; Erie 41½. Five-twenties 41@41. Consols for money, 89¾ @89¾.

LETEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 29—Eve'g.

COTTON—Sales to-day 20,000 bales. The market is excited, and prices advanced ⅛d. The lower qualities have improved. Speculators and exporters took 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions dull, and firm. Sugar tends upward.

CONSOLS, for money, 89¾ @89¾. ILLINOIS CENTRAL SHARES 50 @51 dis. ERIE SHARES 40 @41.

LATEST PER AFRICA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 29—Evening.

The political news is unimportant.

The Paris Bourse is steady. Rentes closed at 64f. 55c.

The Danish Rigsrad meets on the 7th of November, for the purpose of ratifying the treaty of peace.

The *China's* news had little effect. Late in the day, however, it transpired that the Manchester *Examiner* had exclusive news, via Cape Race, of SHERIDAN'S defeat of LONGSTREET on the 16th, the immediate effect of which was a material decline in the Confederate loan, but it was too late to influence the other markets.

The statement in the first dispatch that MULLER'S defence was not to be *alibi* was incorrect. Evidence was adduced to show that he called at a house of ill-fame some miles from the scene of the murder on the evening of the question, and an effort was made to show from his movements on that evening that he could not have been in the train with Mr. BIGGS. The evidence, however, was not conclusive. Later in the afternoon the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Judge passed the sentence of death, without the slightest hope of reprieve.

The improved tone in commercial circles continues. Money grows easier, and the demand at the bank is quite limited. Failures, however, continue to be announced. The funds to-day were rather weaker, and consols slightly declined.

The ship *Egeon*, from New-York for London, put into Portsmouth on the 29th, leaky, with loss of bowsprit, &c., having been in collision.

The ship *Mary Whittridge*, received damage at Hong Kong by a collision.

THE FENIAN CONSPIRACY IN TORONTO.

Organized Bands of Armed Men—Captures of Arms by the Police.

The Fenian organization in Toronto appears to be a more formidable affair than it appeared at first sight. The police have made important discoveries, as we gather from the Toronto *Globe*, and the matter has caused unusual excitement. In the house of one of the Fenian leaders, named McGUIRE, the police found nothing of a suspicious character till after they had proceeded up stairs, when, as they were entering a room, they met a woman coming out with a box in her arms. She acted as if she was trying to avoid them, and as she was trying to get away, McDOWELL caught her, and demanded the box, which, after some bantering, she gave up. It was opened on the spot, and found to contain some twenty or thirty heavy pikes. They are well made, deadly-looking instruments, about eight inches long, and shaped like a spear-head of the olden time. At the butt-end there is a screw which fastens the head to the handle, and the instrument is then ready for its deadly work. A further search through the place brought to light a number of handles for these heads. They are large heavy sticks, composed of the best of wood, and measure about eight feet in length. In the house were found a lot of the fittings up of a Hibernian lodge-room. The pikes—heads and handles—were taken possession of by the police. McGUIRE was then arrested, and taken to the station. The police are on the track of some other persons, against whom it is said there is very strong evidence.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Another Night Attack—Its Repulse—Gen. Lee's Plans—His Failures—Desperate Condition of his Army—How the Soldiers Voted—Wonderful Unanimity Among Them—Hopefulness Regarding the Result—The Soldiers' Opinion of the War—The Army Anxious for its Successful Termination—Willingness to Fight it Out—No Compromise but Unconditional Surrender.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, WELDON RAILROAD, Va., Monday, Nov. 7, 1864.

Knowing as I did that the all-absorbing topic of the election would necessarily crowd your columns, and that the dull routine of this army at present held out no especial lures for public attention, I have had pity on the executive editor, and refrained from contributing my mite to his already overflowing table. But during my brief silence this army has not been idle.

The readers of the TIMES were informed in a former letter of the successful manœuvre of the enemy in "gobbling" up some 200 of our pickets. They also know that, owing to the overweening confidence of the rebels, the affair wound up by a grand fusillade along our lines, and a terrible slaughter of the "relieving" party who were returning so gleefully to our picket trenches, from which they had adroitly seized our men.

Last night this performance was repeated on the line of the Second Corps, and the enemy captured nine or ten of our men from the First Division, (Gen. GRASON,) and about eighty yards of our picket line in front of Gen. MORR'S division, (Third,) with about fifty men. Contrary to the previous experiment, the rebels had the temerity to attempt the holding of the captured position; but when daylight began to throw additional light upon the subject, our gallant boys rushed forward, and regained the pits, inflicting a severe loss upon the enemy. Although they succeeded in carrying off many of their wounded and dead, we have over forty of the "Johnnies" in our hands, and so thorough was the repulse, that it is presumed that no more attempts of a like nature will occur. The rebel General is evidently becoming restive, and these manœuvres simply prove the tightness of our grip upon the rebel position.

Apart from this, these attacks have evidently a political end to serve, for LEE would never risk losing even a handful of his men, unless the aim was an important one. Witness his persistent and reiterated attempts to gain and hold the Shenandoah Valley, which affords the clue of his extraordinary policy. All through the present campaign LEE has had one eye upon the forthcoming election, and each new scene he introduced in the great drama now being played in the theatre of Richmond, (for the last time,) has had for its objective point the influence it might have upon the result of the Presidential campaign.

He threatened some time ago to carry the election for the Copperhead party in Pennsylvania and Maryland by the point of the bayonet. That he has done his best to accomplish this the recent and glorious campaign of Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN affords abundant proof. Again and again has he hurled his shattered forces upon our heroic and victory-laden Army of the Shenandoah, only to be repulsed as often, and at each additional foray receiving mortal and incurable wounds and losses. Gun after gun and flag after flag have been seized at the point of the sabre and wrested from the fluttering hands of their bearers, while instead of the guns sounding the death-knell of constitutional liberty among the grand old mountains of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the valor of our troops have turned their grim muzzles against the flying army of EARLY, and placed the hateful banners in the halls of the War Department at Washington.

Viewed as a whole, how sublime appears the magnificent campaign, during last Summer, of Gen. GRANT and his able Lieutenants. LEE, with the flower of the Southern army, cooped up within the environs of Richmond, pawing and raving furiously, but futilely, against the unyielding bars of his cage, vainly endeavoring to inflict a sly scratch now and then upon his captors. EARLY and his "Savior of the Valley" vibrating to and fro amidst the gaps and fastnesses of the Blue Ridge and old North Mountains, and despite past experiences, suffering himself to be lured back into open ground, only to be again defeated and crushed. HOOD uttering empty threats and striving by a suicidal policy of invasion to dictate to his master, Gen. SHERMAN, where the ensuing western campaign shall take place. But how woeful is his predicament and how soon will he find himself again outflanked and beaten.

Keeping these results of the past six months in memory, I have no fears for the result of to-morrow. With another sun comes the most momentous struggle of our history, and if the people at home only do their duty as well as the soldiers in the field, I know you will be delighted with the immense majority for Mr. LINCOLN. *Our* voting is a thing of the past, and the army calmly awaits the decision of their friends at home. Let not their belief be shaken, and do not cause the gallant soldiers of the Republic to blush for their kindred.

During the past two weeks I have had unusual opportunities for gathering information and data regarding the results of the election in this army. Go where I would I found the healthful seed of republicanism springing up and bearing good fruit. Whole regiments have gone for the Union ticket, and even in cases where Copperhead partisans or lukewarm voters could be found, they were rigidly exercised by their comrades in arms. I would like to go into detail in this matter, but space and time will not permit. But if your readers could have seen, as I have, the persistent efforts of the privates of this army in gaining converts to the true side of the question among their comrades, it would have caused a throb of joy.

Among the Pennsylvania troops the leaven of Unionism permeated throughout the entire force, and it was no unusual thing to hear, upon asking how a regiment had gone in balloting, that it was unanimous for "ABE and ANDY." Sometimes the boys would tell me that six or ten (and in one instance I remember twenty-eight) had voted for MCCLELLAN. Before the balloting took place, many of the doubtful ones were won over and reinstated in the good books of their compatriots. I am not saying too much when I say that the boys of the Keystone State polled a vote of nine to one in favor of the Union ticket.

The New-York soldiers surprised me by the totally unexpected results of my observations. For I found, in several instances, regiments voting one way, and with wonderful unanimity. In one regiment I found the Colonel to be the only Democrat who evinced an intention to vote against Mr. LINCOLN, and he laughingly said that he believed that his "eagles" only saved him from being tossed in a blanket, which I afterward learned to be the mode of conversion adopted by the rank and file of his command. This shows conclusively that the influence of the officers went for naught, and I am happy to be able to testify to the total absence of any restraint or compulsion by any officer, of any rank, upon the men under his command.

I remember another regiment, whose commanding officer was a warm supporter of the "gunboat candidate," who coolly informed me that his regiment had gone Democratic, relying upon the fact that many of his men, having been consolidated from different organizations into his own, would feel dissatisfied and willing to vote against the Administration. Begging leave to differ with him, I conversed with its men, and found that the regiment had gone largely for the Union and the prosecution of the war.

Although I have a large list of figures on hand, I refrain from publishing them because of their immense value to the enemy. But as the ghost of Hamlet's father says, "I could a tale unfold whose slightest word would harrow up the very soul" of every Copperhead in the land, if it were not impolitic so to do. Suffice it to say that throughout the length and breadth of the army, the Union element grew stronger with each day's sun, and although it will never be known what majority each of the armies have returned, still it is the fact that in all the States the soldiers' vote will have a sensible influence in reducing untoward defeats, and swelling each new triumph by the unanimity of their ballot.

I lately received a letter from a friend in New-York, asking me "how the army felt," and "whether they were hopeful." Now, I presume many of your readers will be glad to be set right regarding the sentiments of the soldiers on the important subject of the continuance and prosecution of the war, therefore I will further encroach upon your space for this purpose.

The one great desire of the soldiers is that the war may soon end, and permit them to return once more to their homes and friends. They are like all of us in this respect. But, unlike the Peace party, they are not in favor of a disgraceful compromise. Accustomed to face the enemies of that flag they have so nobly sworn to uphold, they shrink not from the bitter and fiery trial by battle. With an unalterable confidence in their leaders, and a grand belief in the righteousness of their cause, they stand as ready to-day to go forth into the crimson tide of war as ever; and as they go, they feel that a nation's prayers go with them.

Nothing is so striking among the many contrasts that naturally encounter one here fresh from the North, as the total absence of the peace element. You never hear among the soldiers that the war is a failure, and your attentive eye fails to detect the slightest disappointment or chagrin among the many earnest faces you daily meet. Instead of repining at the apparent slowness of the campaign you find a calm confidence in the final result, and a rigid indifference regarding the opinions of the people of the North on the conduct of the war.

Why is this, you will naturally ask, and the only explanation I can make is that the soldier, no matter how low in rank he may be, has a perfect knowledge of the difficulties and obstacles to be overcome, and a realizing sense of the immensity of the interests at stake. He never dreams of a reverse, and will not believe in a defeat. True he will sometimes apply such words to some unfortunate encounter, but he in his inmost heart feels that the army is victorious *on the average*, and does not expect always to win when he throws. How common is it to see the simple and unwavering trust the soldiers place upon the final triumph of our arms. Every prisoner has the fact dinned into his ears, and each convalescent from the hospital brings renewed faith and fresh strength to their comrades in the field.

Rely upon it, the soldiers are hopeful, and, notwithstanding the defeats and disasters of the past, they remember only the victories, casting behind them, like an unclean thing, anything unfavorable, and keeping only before their eyes the glorious deeds they have accomplished.

One thing is very extraordinary regarding the army, and that is, the wonderful elasticity it displays under reverse, and the utter absence of anything like that fearful demoralization so common in the history of European warfare. No matter how often our army is defeated, the next day it is ready and competent to meet the enemy in mortal combat, and frequently to successfully defeat him, and to turn the tide of fortune in our favor. This has puzzled many military students, and while they vainly look for a Waterloo amidst our army record, they fail to discover the reason for this cohesiveness and readiness to reform.

To my mind the reason is plain. The men who compose our armies are not the hired and mercenary cut-throats who make a business of war or bloodshed a profession. The great bulk of our army will be discharged at the close of the war and allowed to return to their homes. This is an immense incentive to fight for success, for with success comes peace, and with peace their return home.

Beside, the soldiers believes that the rebellion is going to be any thing but a success, and despite disaster and comparative non-success, they scout the idea of the South being able to win the day. Therefore, they are the more ready to fight after a defeat, in order to show the world that the National Army is invincible.

The recent engagement of the Second Corps on the Boydton plank-road is a case in point. Here was a division of four brigades, with its right heavily attacked and being stubbornly driven back. The rear of its right was also uncovered and menaced, and the left and front exposed to an enfilading fire from batteries. For the moment the devoted division under Gen. EGAN seemed doomed to utter annihilation or complete capture. But, in spite of the momentary confusion the lines were soon changed; the disordered regiments reformed and speedily brought up to the attack. If any of your readers could have seen on that day the readiness of even new troops to resume the offensive, and could have realized at the moment the jeopardized situation of the entire corps, they would have gained new hope and greater confidence in the final result.

See how the army under Gen. SHERIDAN speedily changed apparent, and I may say actual, defeat, into a glorious and irrefragable triumph. Some one has said that our "bayonets think," and a truer word was never uttered. Our troops combine the dash of the French with the dogged resistance of the Russian and the cohesive and machine-like mobility of the English, and perforce they can never be demoralized for any length of time.

The same thing will hold good, in a great measure, regarding the Southern troops, and I am simply telling the truth when I say that, if the Southern army was not composed of Americans, the war would never have endured till now. Let Mr. LINCOLN'S reelection sound the knell to their hopes of a compromise, and you will perceive a vast difference in the fighting qualities of the men of the South. Then they will fight without hope, and against their own common sense, and the seeds of distrust already planted in their breasts will soon bear fruit.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

Flag of Truce to Savannah—Delivery of Large Quantities of Freight—Sanitary Commission—Safety of Packages—Return Home.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sunday, Nov. 6, 1864.

A flag of truce was held with the enemy Thursday, the 3d of November. The *Island City*, Capt. KETCHUM, left her wharf at half-past seven A. M., and arrived at Fort Pulaski about ten. The Savannah river not having been navigated for the last three years, by other than negroes and deserters, it was considered a delicate matter to pilot safely up. Slowly our vessel steamed a distance of eight miles, when we observed the rebel steamer coming toward us. We came to an anchor, not deeming it safe, in consideration of existing obstructions and mischievous torpedoes to progress any further. The rebel boat *Beauregard*, a side-wheel steamer, a view of which reminded one of old times, came alongside and made fast. Col. WADDY, Agent of Exchange, and about twenty rebel officers and a guard of soldiers, including three citizens, were the only persons on the boat. The object of the flag was simply preliminary to the exchange of about 8,000 rebel invalid prisoners now in our hands, and expected to arrive at our port daily. About 350 boxes for the Union prisoners was transferred to their boat, including a large number of boxes sent by the Sanitary Commission, containing clothing to the amount of $26,000, for which the Confederate officers were to obtain receipts from the Union officers to whom they will be delivered. We received in return nearly one hundred and fifty boxes for rebel prisoners at Fort Pulaski, which was left at the Fort on our return, when receipts will be taken and given to the rebel authorities.

All goods sent by Adams Express will be receipted for in detail, when delivered to our officers and soldiers who are now at Camp Lawton, Florence, Ga., to which point they were removed from Charleston and Savannah, to avoid the yellow fever. In Charleston this fatal disease has raged fearfully, as many as thirty having died per day. In Savannah it has been much less, and confined principally to children. The cold weather now approaching will, of course, completely eradicate it.

Four Union officers that were paroled some time since, have been declared exchanged, and receipted for.

Another flag of truce will occur Sunday to further perfect matters, and of course, will be frequent till this large exchange is consummated. According to accounts from rebel papers, full files of which I send you, our prisoners are suffering immensely for want of blankets and clothing, some of them being nearly akin to nudity. The very large amount of clothing sent by the Sanitary Commission will alleviate their sufferings very materially; yet, when there are so many, it will be but a drop in the bucket. No more heavenly donation could be made by those who have an abundance than to send it to the Commission for the poor soldier. There is no longer any doubt about the safe delivery of clothing, as receipts are taken therefor.

Lieut.-Col. W. TRUE BENNETT was the acting Commissioner of Exchange, and performed his arduous and delicate duties in an able manner. Col. WADDY, of HARDEE'S Staff, was the rebel agent. Maj. J. F. LAY, the former Agent of Exchange is sick with the yellow fever in Charleston.

Dr. CLYMER, our Medical Inspector, accompanied the flag, and met a rebel surgeon, who assured him that the boxes for the rebels in our hands had been stored in Savannah some time, and could not contain any contagious disease.

The utmost cordiality and good feeling prevailed during the interview, which lasted about three hours, notwithstanding it was a very cold, rainy, and otherwise disagreeable day. Not the slightest incident occurred to mar the apparent harmony. At 2 P. M. the *Beauregard* cast loose, and steamed up the river a short distance, but the tide being low, and the torpedoes and other obstructions abundant, they could not reach the city till next morning at full tide. Our anchor was soon weighed, and slowly and cautiously we worked our tortuous way back to the grim old fort, which was reached at 4 P. M. Discharging our freight, we started and reached Hilton Head at 7 P. M. J.

Railway-Marine Disaster.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Wednesday, Nov. 9.

An unfortunate railroad accident occurred at Perryville last night. Owing to the engineer approaching the steam ferry boat *Maryland* at too high a rate of speed, the through freight train collided with an engine and four cars which were standing on the steamer. Both the engines and seven cars were hurled by the shock into the river. Among them were three loaded cars of Adams' Express Company. No lives were lost.

No detention to travel will ensue, if the tides keep ordinarily full to allow boats to pass over the obstructions.

One of the engines was the heaviest used on the road, and both were new and very valuable.

An engineer was hurt in leaping from the train.

Disaster to the Ship Wm. Wirt.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The schooner *Pioneer*, at this port from St. Domingo, brings the officers and crew of the ship *Wm. Wirt*, Capt. CLEMENTS, from Antwerp for New-York, which vessel was abandoned Nov. 5 in a sinking condition, having encountered a hurricane and lost rudder, etc., and sprung a leak.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn that the officers of this company have been chosen from our first-class merchants, and are gentlemen of high standing in the community, and in the list of subscribers we find names of several bank presidents and many prominent merchants, which gives a guarantee that the business of the company and the interests of the subscribers will be well attended to. This company promises to become one of the best paying now forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., who are reliable and obliging gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

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THE GREAT WONDER OF THE DAY.
THE TALK OF EVERY SCIENTIFIC MAN
THE NEW INVENTION OF DR. VON EISENBERG.
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To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of DR. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure, in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged, thoroughly renovated and cured.—*New-York Express.*

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Soldiers, Attention!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet, will be unavoidable, but armed with HOLLOWAY'S PURIFYING AND STRENGTHENING PILLS, you can endure all these and still retain good health. If the sender of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make a much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment,

An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

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The Toilet Preparations of Joseph Burnett & CO., of Boston, are the "ne plus ultra."

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Pins, Ear-Rings, and CUFF BUTTONS, latest styles, at WELLING'S, No. 671 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Weed Sewing-Machine Co's. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS,
DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.

He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Horehound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these *five* other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

BIRTHS.

PRANKARD.—On Tuesday, Nov. 8, Mrs. W. PRANKARD of a son.

MARRIED.

BROWN—ADAMS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Mr. JOHN CROSBY BROWN and MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Rev. Dr. Adams.

BUSBY—COUENS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, at Dobbs' Ferry, by Rev. P. L. Hoyt, EDWARD W. BUSBY, of Washington, D. C., and MARY M. COUENS, of New-York. No tickets.

COLLINS—RADFORD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Yonkers, by Rev. V. M. Hubert, THOMAS H. COLLINS and ANNA A. RADFORD, both of the above place.

PARK—OSBORN.—At Grace Church, Waterville, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 26, by Rev. W. T. Gibson, RICHARD A. PARK, of St. Louis, Mo., and ANNA, daughter of Col. William Osborn, of the former place.

DIED.

ALLEY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 8, LYDIA, daughter of Wm. L. and EMILY F. ALLEY, aged 2 years, 4 months and 10 days.

Remains will be taken to Islip, L. I., for interment.

BYERS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, SAMUEL BYERS, youngest son of William Byers, aged 3 years, 9 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 170 West 26th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. this day, (Thursday,) Nov. 10.

BLEECKER.—In this city, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, of disease contracted at the West, in the 40th year of his age, JOHN VAN BENTHUYSEN BLEECKER, of the U. S. Navy, Purchasing Paymaster of the Mississippi Squadron.

The relatives and friends of his father, Anthony J. Bleecker, and the officers of the navy generally, are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at Trinity Church, this day, (Thursday,) the 10th inst., at 3½ P. M.

BERAULT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, Madame ADELE, widow of the late Jean M. Berault, in the 68th year of her age.

Notice of her funeral hereafter.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, of disease of the heart, THOMAS CLARK, aged 55 years and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 50 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 6, THOMAS CLARK of the New-York Post-office.

His relatives and friends, also members of Holland Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., and companions of Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, R. A. M., and the fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 10th inst., from the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st.

DE GIONET.—On Tuesday, Nov. 8, at the Clarendon Hotel, of albuminuria, NICHOLAS, Count DE GIONET, in the 58th year of his age. Minister Resident of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Chamberlain of His Majesty, and Knight Commander of various distinguished orders. Born in Ragusa Dalmatia, Austria

His funeral obsequies will take place in St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

GAGE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, SARAH ANN, wife of Edward H. Gage, aged 48 years.

Her relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 247 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

HEDGES.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 8, MARY BRITTIN, infant daughter of Elizabeth M. and the late Maj. C. C. Hedges.

Funeral services at the house of Mrs. Woodruff, No. 1 West Jersey-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

HOLLEBY.—On Monday, the 7th inst., BRIDGET SHERIDAN, the beloved wife of Wm. P. Holleby, aged 34 years, 6 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 267 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Sheffield, Eng., papers please copy.

IRVING.—On Monday, Nov. 7, ABBY S., widow of the late John T. Irving, and daughter of the late Gabriel Furman, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, on Thursday, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

MCCLOSKEY.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 9, of consumption, RACHEL LOUISA RIVERS, wife of David W. C. McCloskey, aged 47 years and 9 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter

☞ Elizabeth City and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

PIRNIE.—On Saturday, Nov. 5, suddenly, MARGARET W. PIRNIE, aged 65 years and 8 months, widow of John Pirnie, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, (Albemarle Hotel, Broadway and 24th-st.,) on Thursday morning, the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to White Plains for interment. A special car will be in readiness.

PATTERSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 8, ANNIE S., daughter of T. H. and Sophie D. Patterson, aged 7 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 3 P. M., from No. 201 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

RITCHIE.—At Genesseo, Livingston County, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 7, MONTGOMERY RITCHIE, Esq., in the 80th year of his age.

SANDS.—At Carver Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Friday, Nov. 4, of wounds received at the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, May 10, Serg't. PHILIP E. SANDS, Co. I, 1st U. S. S., eldest son of JOHN M. and ELIZA SANDS, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Church, Broome and Chrystie sts.

ST. JOHN.—At West Farms, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, CATHARINE, wife of George St. John, and daughter of William Archer, of Fordham, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church, West Farms.

WHITE.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 9, after a lingering illness, MARY, beloved wife of George White, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her father, Robert Campbell, No. 528 10th-av., corner of 43d-st.

NORTON.—The funeral of Paymaster J. V. B. PURCELL, U. S. N., will take place at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, at Trinity Church, instead of at the earlier hour named in the papers of last evening.

POLITICAL.

THE DAY OF JUBILEE HAS COME!
THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION

invites the Unionists of New-York to a
JUBILEE MEETING,
over the recent
GREAT VICTORY AT THE POLLS,
to be held at the
COOPER INSTITUTE, ON FRIDAY EVENING,
Nov. 11, at 8 o'clock.

The following speakers have been invited to contribute to the happiness of the crowd:

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.	Maj.-Gen. DIX.
Wm. CURTIS NOYES, Esq.	Wm. CULLEN BRYANT, Esq.
Rev. R. M. HATFIELD.	Hon. CHARLES SUMNER.
Hon. HORACE GREELEY.	Hon. JOSEPH HOLT.
Hon. HENRY G STEBBINS.	Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING.
Hon. H. J. RAYMOND.	Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.
Hon. D. S. DICKINSON.	Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT.
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq.,	Rev. HT. WARD BEECHER.
GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Esq.,	Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS.
Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D.,	Rev. W. H. BO

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, take charge of an infant from its birth, and dress ladies' hair; has the best city references. Can be seen for three days at No. 17 East 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO is a first-class cook, a situation either by the day, week or permanently; or she would work by the day house-cleaning or washing; reference of the highest order. Apply at No. 409 2d-av., between 22d and 24th sts., in the store.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO travel to California, or some of the West India Islands, as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, also cutting and fitting boys' clothes. Apply, for one week, at No. 56 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to wait on an invalid lady, or as housekeeper in a private family; is competent to take the charge of a gentleman's residence, or an infant from its birth; best of reference. Address A. D. S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress; has lived in the first families; has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 178 East 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as waitress and parlor maid; does up finery in good style; no objection to a lady that boards; wages $9; city or country. Call, or address, No. 183 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business, in a small private family; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best City references from her last place. Call at No. 490 6th-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; good city references. Can be seen at No. 260 East 30th-st., corner of 2d-av., over the drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a private family, to do chamberwork and sew, or take care of children, or wait on a lady boarder. Call at No. 152 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A good situation for an excellent seamstress, who understands the use of a machine, and is now in her employ; best recommendations. Apply at No. 126 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 40 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress, who understands her work thoroughly; has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 341 Elizabeth-st., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and nurse; can do plain sewing; best city references. Call for two days at No. 200½ 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; good reference given. Call at No. 262 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A WELCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or laundress. To be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at No. 349 2d-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook and good baker, and would assist in the washing and ironing; best of city reference. Call at No. 226 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, A SITUation; can do some washing and ironing, and light housework in a small family. Can be seen at her present employer's, 466 West 23d-st., three doors from 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl, as child's nurse, and would do light chamberwork if required; can give four years' reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 466 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 51 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant. Best of city references. Call for two days, at No. 111 East 13th-st., fourth bell.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, STEADY WOman a situation; is a first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry, and has the best city reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 16th-st., for 2days.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook and assist with the washing; an excellent baker; makes pastry, does up linen in style; or as laundress; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 337 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 43 45 West 15th-st., where she has lived for the last seven years.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook in a private gentleman's family, can be seen for two days; good city reference. Call at No. 125 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, to assist in washing and ironing; the best of city reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waiting, or the house work of a small family. City reference. Call at No. 411 2d av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; or would take care of children; no objection to the country; city reference. Call at No. 260 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook; no objection to assist with washing; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 108 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; best of reference from her last place. Call at 172 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CAKE BAKER, a place; understands all kinds of fancy work. Call at No. 108 West 15th-st. Good reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as general house servant. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 6th-st., third floor.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED German females want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

TO LADY DRESSMAKERS—THE FATHER of an only child, a girl of 15 or 16 years, is anxious to leave her with some one where she would or could remain as one of the family while learning the trade; has some knowledge of it. Call at No. 45 3d-av., near 19th-st., where she can be seen.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business in the care and management of horses; can give the best of city reference. Can be seen at Mr. Low-den's, No. 79 Bleecker-st., or address a note to E. W., at the above place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ENGLISH, 26 years of age, a situation as hair-tender, or any other capacity where he could make himself generally useful; no objection to go in the country, having the best of city reference in New-York. Address for two days E. G., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A respectable private family by a single man; is perfectly acquainted with the care and management of horses, also with the city; can produce satisfactory city reference. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has lately landed; understands assisting in gardening; can take care of a horse and milk; can give the best of reference from the family he has lived with. Can be seen at No. 42 West 13th-st., or note to J. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and can be highly recommended by his present and former employer for the past twelve years. Call or address HUGH, at Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by an English Protestant man, who fully understands his business; has five years' good reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address, for three days, R. T. D., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER BY a young man who has had several years experience as such, and who can speak the Spanish language; references of the highest character furnished. Address H. C. TRUMAN, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man; is a competent driver and a good groom; will make himself generally useful; good reference from last employer. Address J. Q., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, groom, &c., by a single Englishman; can milk and do general work about a house and place if required; five years' good reference. Call or address H. W., No. 6 City Hall-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, in a private family; no objection to the country; has good references, in every respect; will be found willing and obliging. Address P. P., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young man, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 744 Broadway, Mr. Trabner's hardware-store, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as waiter in a private family; has the best of city references from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of long experience with horses; can produce satisfactory references for capability and character. Address J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or porter in a store; has the best of city and country reference; is willing and obliging. Address J. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man; can produce good city reference for capability and character. Address C. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man; the best of City reference given. Apply at J. B. FINIGAN'S, No. 124 Clinton-place.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT lady, not over 35 years old, to be nurse and governess, taking entire charge of two children, girls eleven months and four years old; must be religious; church member preferred; a good-tempered lady will find good wages and a permanent home, where she will be treated with all respect. Inquire at No. 106 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, from 3½ to 8 P. M.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, as assistant cashier at PEYTON & JOHNSON'S, No. 214 Bowery; one who has a slight acquaintance with the dry goods business preferred.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE into the country to take care of two horses and to wait on the table; colored preferred. Apply at No. 203 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A LADY SKILLED IN COLORING photographs in oil, water and liquid, to give instructions in the art. Address DELTA, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE BOY IN AN Office. Address in handwriting of applicant, stating age, &c., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY a short distance to attend on two horses, and to wait on the table; colored preferred; at No. 203 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A Protestant woman as cook; good recommendations required. Apply at No. 7 Washington-square.

WANTED—A COACHMAN FOR THE COUNTRY; colored man preferred. WM. MALLORY, International Hotel, Broadway and Franklin-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

15,000 SUBSTITUTES WANTED

FOR THE ARMY,

IN PLACE OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF CITIZENS:

FIRST—For citizens enrolled and liable to draft.

SECOND—For citizens not liable to draft, because of unfitness, or non-liability from age or other causes.

TO SUBSTITUTES.

The following advantages are offered for the enlistment of Substitutes:

BOUNTY, DEPOSITED BY PERSONS REQUIRING SUBSTITUTES, CASH DOWN,

For One Year	$300
For Two Years	400
For Three Years	600

PREMIUM, CASH DOWN.

For One Year Man	$20
For Two Years' Man	30
For Three Years' Man	50

TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as the authority existing for the enlistment of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of a future Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to Draft, because of unfitness non-liability from age or other causes, THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE have resolved in addition to their business of raising Recruits, to enlist such substitutes as may be desired.

Those desiring Substitutes may deposit with the Committee the whole of either of the following sums:

For One Year	$300
For Two Years	450
For Three Years	650

No portion of the money paid for Substitutes will be paid from the County funds.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor, Com. on Volunteering
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Rooms of Committee on Volunteering, City Hall Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st. Nov. 1, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 26, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 36th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DESIROUS OF availing themselves of the provisions in the Conscription Law which allows them to furnish a substitute in advance of the draft, and thereby are exempted from liability to military duty, are requested to register their names and be immediately supplied with substitutes, at the office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Substitute and Recruiting Agency, No. 428 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 57 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS' vouchers purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 19th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Ordnance Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz:

1 Steam Boiler and Pumps.
1 Double Lathe.
6 Grindstones.
761 Gray Blankets.
1,608 Blue Blankets.
1,161 Red Blankets.
87 Polepads, Gutta Percha.
65 Valises, Cavalry, round.
2,217 Nose Bags.
1,233 Curry-combs.
1,621 Blankets.
583 McClellan Saddle-trees
110 yards Silk Serge.
40 pounds Woolen Yarn.
1,050 pounds Woolen Rags.
2 pounds Shoe-thread.
27 Battle.
6 Jugs.
1 Bottles.
1 Water Cans.
333 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
10 Watering Buckets, Leather.
Also, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron.
Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.
Terms, cash in Government funds.
(Signed.) J. G. BENTON,
Major Ordnance Commanding.

George Cost, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, Nov. 11, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of first-class furniture, removed for convenience of sale. It includes parlor suites, of various styles and coverings, library and dining-room suites, very superb rosewood and black walnut chamber suites, library and secretary bookcases, library tables, rosewood etageres, centre-tables, buffets, extension-tables, lounges, easy chairs, hall stands, chairs, &c. Sale absolute for cash. Goods packed for shipping.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11TH, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, 3 rosewood pianos; also a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, carpets, stoves &c., &c.

AUCTION SALES.

J. E. HALSEY & Co., Auctioneers.

HARDWARE TRADE SALES AND AUCTION ROOMS,

NO. 55 BEEKMAN-ST.

J. E. HALSEY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on FRIDAY, NOV. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, a general and desirable assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, SKATES, PLATED WARE,

GUNS, RIFLES AND GUN MATERIALS, in lots to suit city and country buyers. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENTS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular auction sale of securities THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-st. The list will embrace a variety of first-class stocks and bonds, including Equitable, Commonwealth, Adriatic, Germania, City, Home, Knickerbocker, Stuyvesant, Grocers', International, Rutgers and Metropolitan Fire Insurance Stocks. Also, Union Bank, U. S. Telegraph, Consolidated Stage and Second-av. Railroad Stocks. City of Rochester and U. S. 6-20 Bonds, &c., &c.

Regular stock sales MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

CHOICE FARM AT AUCTION.—THE SUBscriber will sell at public sale on THURSDAY, the 17th of November, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, one of the most desirable farms in the township of Shrewsbury, containing 110 acres, with a variety of soil highly productive. For health, beauty and convenience, its location will compare with any other in the County of Monmouth—lying in the village of Shrewsbury, a half-mile from the depot, two hours from New-York, 9½ miles from Red Bank, and 6 miles from Long Branch. Its improvements are a large two-story mansion, with large lawn in front, extensive outbuildings, &c. Terms easy, as a large portion of the purchase-money can remain on the premises. Address BENJ. C. PARKER, Shrewsbury. ANN ALLEN.
SHREWSBURY, Oct. 31, 1864.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, WITH BAKERY attached, doing a good business; size of lot 50 feet by 260; within 10 miles of New-York City, and three minutes' walk of the landing. Horses, wagons, &c., for sale cheap. For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 5 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 213 Jay-st., Brooklyn. Apply to Mrs. LEDYARD, No. 101 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or to S. H. HOWARD, Manhattan Gas Company's Office, corner of Irving-place and East 18th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A PRETTY FRAME cottage, containing nine well-finished rooms, and full lot, handsomely situated in Williamsburgh, 10 minutes from the ferries. Inquire at MEAD S, No. 332 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL—THE ELEGANT four-story, high-stoop, stone house, 22x45, lot 25x100, (modern stable,) including elegant mirrors, cornices, carpets, and gas-fixtures. Possession forthwith. For permit, apply to J. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK.—A FEW MORE WELL-located plots of lots on this new avenue—which is now a part of the Central Park—for sale. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c.; the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x30, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

TWENTY HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKlyn, on Clermont, Carlton, Lafayette and Gates avs., and Adelphi, Cumberland and Oxford sts. Prices low. THOS. WELWOOD, No. 77 Cedar-st.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO RENT,

FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,
With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
known as
EVERETT ROOMS.

The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.
Apply at the hall,
or of E. D. LAWRENCE,
No. 55 West 33d-st.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED ENGLISH BASEMENT house, suitable for a small genteel family near Lexington-av. Rent $150 per month. Apply at No. 109 East 27th-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

APARTMENTS WANTED—FOR HOUSEkeeping, by a gentleman, wife and one child; three rooms on second floor, with conveniences; location below 25th-st. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 1,928 Post-office.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIRE room and bedroom with water, gas and fire in a private family, without board. Address Box No. 126 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY AN AGREEABLE AND respectable family of four persons, gentleman, wife and two daughters (young ladies), and in a strictly private family, with or without a private table. Pleasant parlor and two bedrooms required. Location between 4th and 6th avs., and from 14th to 35th sts. Reference in every respect the most satisfactory given and desired; would like a personal interview between the parties. Address W. W., Room No. 65 Astor House, where the advertiser can be seen for two days.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child, five years old, in the City of Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; two rooms and a well-furnished table required, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address for three days, G. W. H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED OR UNFURNished rooms will be vacant to-morrow, and can be had, with a private table, by a party of high standing willing to pay liberally for a strictly first-class home. Address WILD, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M.

The Transfer Books will be reopened on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SEVENTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of the Central Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on their capital of $5,000,000 for the month of October, payable at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst.

JAS. BISHOP, President.

WM. W. CHASE, Secretary.
Nov. 7, 1864.

OFFICE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have THIS DAY declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent. Payable Nov. 15, to Stockholders of Record, THIS DAY. A. M. WOOD, President.
O. L. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RYED FARM OIL COMPANY, No. 8 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of (3½) three and one half per cent., payable on and after 7th inst. Transfer books closed until Nov. 10. S. F. JENKINS, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

NIAGARA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

REMOVED TO

NO. 12 WALL-STREET.

J. D STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of
FOUR (4) PER CENT.,
payable Nov. 16, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst., inclusive.

ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. F. R. DOREE, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICES, NO. 52 WALL-STREET,

CAPITAL.....$1,250,000
125,000 SHARES; VALUE $10 EACH.

President,
NOAH L. WILSON.
Vice-President,
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON.
Treasurer,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT.
Secretary,
ARTHUR B FROAL.
General Superintendent of Ohio and Virginia Properties.
ISRAEL R. WATERS, Marietta, Ohio.
Superintendent of Oil Creek Properties.
HERBERT KETTELL.
Attorneys,
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.
Bankers.
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
Trustees,

NOAH L. WILSON, President of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Messrs. Foster & Thomason.
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY MORGAN, of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons.
WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Sons.
WILLIAM H. GUION, of Messrs. Williams & Guion.
DAVID GIBSON, of Messrs. David Gibson & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
THOMAS T. C. BUCKLEY, of Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

The property on which this company is organized, consists of interests in the Kinter, Ocean, Hammond, Painter, and Lloyd wells, on Oil Creek, and the celebrated Reed well on Cherry Run, and in the simple property of thirty-five acres adjoining the Reed well on Cherry Run.

The producing interests thus owned yield on the average 175 barrels of oil a day, which will be shortly increased by additional wells, now sinking on the property on Cherry Run.

It also holds the fee simple interest in the Reany and Scofield farms, on Duck Creek, Washington County, Ohio, containing 170 acres of lands, portions of which are now already leased for oil purposes.

They also own leasehold interests in that neighborhood, and on Hughes River, Ritchie County, Va., amounting to 2,300 acres.

The capital stock represents the cost of the above property to the company, and with the exception of 12,500 shares, reserved for working capital, has all been subscribed for at $10 per share.

Application for reserved shares can be made at the offices of the company, or to
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, Treasurer.

RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY,

OF CANADA EAST.

TRUSTEES:

JAMES POLLOCK, of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, of Philadelphia.
CHAS. B. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia.
HENRY SHELDON, of New-York.
WILLIAM B. HATCH, of New-York.
T. B. BUNTING, of New-York.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, of New-York.
President—L. E. CHITTENDEN.
General Superintendent—ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P., of Canada.
Secretary—JOHN M. HOOD.

CAPITAL STOCK, 100,000 SHARES.

PAR $50. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $30—$15 PAYABLE AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTION.

RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL, 10,000 SHARES.

THIS COMPANY IS FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE of Purchasing, Working, Selling and Leasing Mining Lands and Rights, in the British Provinces and neighboring localities.

It is now the owner of nearly fifteen thousand acres of the richest gold lands of the CHAUDIERE gold district of Canada, which have been selected with great care, and after abundant evidence of their richness in gold and other precious metals. They contain nearly SEVENTY MILES of *rivers frontage* upon streams admirably adapted to the most productive and economical mining.

The company has been organized after the most thorough examination of the lands and their values, and the trustees confidently believe their productiveness, which has been fully tested, prove them equal, if not superior, to the richest placers of California, both in gold-bearing quartz lodes and alluvial deposits. They have on hand and on exhibition gold enough recently mined upon their own property to fully establish the value of their stock.

The company is prepared to treat upon favorable terms with persons desiring to lease or purchase mining rights.

A limited number of shares of the capital stock may be subscribed for until further notice, at the office of
FISK & HATCH, NO. 38 WALL-ST., AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY,
OR AT
THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, EMPIRE BUILDINGS, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where the prospectus, maps and all information relating to the Company, may be had on application.

The Trustees unhesitatingly invite the attention of the public to the RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, as possessing a value fully equal to that of any Mining Company hitherto organized.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 128 BROADWAY.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1864, from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 14th) of December next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 21 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS W. S. HALL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Joseph Walker, Esq., who retires on account of impaired health. The change will take effect on November 1. By order,
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 209 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $3 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 3d November, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 56 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1864, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Tuesday, 10th, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 7, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. will be paid on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at the office, in this City, on and after the 17th of November, inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 17th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank, held this day, WM. R. FOSDICK, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Caleb Barstow, Esq., resigned.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS FOR SALE, Cvis.: Broadway and Seventh-avenue, Grand-street and Forty-second-street and Dry Dock and East Broadway, by
S. H. HINMAN, No. 15 Wall-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS,

and dealers in Government Securities,

No. 30 Wall-st.,

receive orders for the

NEW 7-30 LOAN

and have the notes always on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT
NICOLAY'S
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.

☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

THE TARR FARM

PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $2,000,000.
20,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. F. BRADFORD, Esq.....New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL.....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.....New-York.
LANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
R. B. BELDEN, M. D.....New-York.
J. T. SANGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on the entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, $2,000,000,
IN SHARES OF $5 EACH, PAR VALUE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $4 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
500,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 2,400 ACRES, on the Allegheny River and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,613	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,116	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Frowse.
VIRGINIA	2,856	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Frowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (limited line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY.....Nov. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.... SATURDAY.....Nov 19
CITY OF LONDON..... SATURDAY.....Nov 26
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	80	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
QUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
QUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 31.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin state rooms, $ 5 to $15, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $5).
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,643 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Quwonada* 1,786, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following
WASHINGTON.....3,24.4 tons.....800-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Building).....800-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $90
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Nov. 14.....COSTA RICA.....TINKERPAUGH
Nov. 23.....GOLDEN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, S. G. RUSSELL, Commander, will sail from Pier No 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The CHAMPION, Wilcox, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GOURO,
Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
Passage, first-class, $70.
Freight received on bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The YUNG SHULY will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 19.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. [illegible] will sail, for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 10 A. M.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

REGULAR LINE
For Hilton Head and Beaufort, S. C.
The first-class iron steamship
MELVILLE, WARRINGTON, Master,
will leave pier 44 above on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passengers leaving this port may procure passports from A. C. WILLIAMS, United States Court Building, No. 42 Chambers-st., Room No. 26.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, 1864, at 8 o'clock P. M. By special request of Council, the reading of a paper descriptive of a recent voyage into the interior of China, by
W. P. JONES, Esq.,
United States Consul at Macao, which gave so much satisfaction at the last meeting of the Society, will be repeated.
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL,
Recording Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD CITIZEN'S ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held at Livingston Hall, corner of 34-av. and 52d-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Secretary.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REGULAR preparatory meeting of the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will take place at the Maison Dorée, Union-place, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 10th inst, at 7½ o'clock.
ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary

GREAT BARGAINS IN COMBS—BRUSHES (clear-sided, broken combs, opera-glasses, eye-glasses, fans and jewelry repaired, at comb-store, No. 147 Broadway, and No. 11 Fulton-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot corner of 42d-av and 26th-st., daily (except Sundays,) at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.
Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.
For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at different hours from New-York.
New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.
Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company; and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.
E. A. CHAPIN Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3. (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
M. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection, no Indians on the journey through which to couch a panic!
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

CHANGE OF LANDING,
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st day of November, the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., (south side of ferry,) instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.
FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 5 15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

No. 3 Broad-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1864.
MR. EDWARD K. WILLARD THIS DAY retires from the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO. (Signed) EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of GARESCHE & MINTON. Mr. CHAS. A. MINTON will represent us in the New-York Stock Exchange. EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 17 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SIMONSON & BROWN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.
GEORGE SIMONSON.
LEWIS M. BROWN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y
WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 336 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the wholesale generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half-barrels and boxes, for sale at No 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin-cans, assorted.

WANTED A SECOND-HAND MAXWELL'S OR Parr's medium and three-fourth lithographic press. Address E. C. MIDDLETON No 153 West 4th-st, Cincinnati Ohio.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF REFINEMENT, wealth and good social position wishes to marry; essentials on the lady's part are refinement, wealth and qualities calculated to make home happy. Address A. R. S., box 4,[illegible]

ISTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school. No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 38th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 89 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway, SCHOOL, corner 21st-st.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER,
ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TYNG,
No. 973 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 213 5th-av., corner 28th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY OF 19 YEARS, an orphan, a home in a family of culture residing in the country. It is necessary that she receive home instruction in the English branches and in music, and that she have the kindly care and influence of a lady of refinement. A church (Episcopal) family preferred, and a school not desired. A liberal compensation will be paid. Address J. R. M., Station D, Post-office, New-York City.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and dancing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 49 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $300 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School No 909 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763. Crown's, No. 843. Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and E. BRAHAN, No. 320 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOOK-KEEPing, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, &c., taught in strictly private rooms if preferred.) PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, No. 67 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY.—Instruction in penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Pupils received at any time.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial and French, No. 128 West 44th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 52 East 15th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS RUSSELL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,218 Broadway, reopened Sept. 22. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH and French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 14th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

A LADY FROM PARIS WHO HAS EXPERIENCE in teaching wishes to obtain a few pupils to instruct in the French language. The lady having studied with the first European masters history and literature, is competent to give lessons in the highest branches of the subject. Address MADAME G. D., No. 80 East 17th-st

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSERY GOVERNESS by a young Protestant girl who is capable of teaching the common English branches to young children; good references; is willing and obliging, and fond of children. Apply for two days at No. 20 West 14th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN BORN and educated in the city of New-York, having had seventeen years experience in teaching, desires a situation as teacher of either a public or private school in the city or country. Address CHAPS, Station C, New-York

DAILY GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED lady, with the best references, desires a morning engagement in a family. She teaches English, music, French and German, all branches. Address Miss HEINE, Station D.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS EMPLOYMENT—ACQUIREMENTS: Organ, piano, singing, Attic, French, drawing, editor's assistant or contributor. Testimonials from prominent men in letters. Terms low. Box No. 20 Godfrey's [illegible] Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT as governess; her terms must be unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address MISS K. B., care of Mr. S. Hoyt, 518-st., near 3d-av

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPANION, room-keeper, housekeeper or copyist, best of references given, and required. Can be seen at the Astor House from 1 to 2 THURSDAY P. M.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to give daily instruction in the higher branches of education, with music and French. Address M. M. M., Post-office, Madison-square.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE A SPLENDID OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, and a black walnut bedstead, marble plate tables, sofa, carpets, and several other splendid articles of household furniture, on account of giving up housekeeping. Inquire at 21 WILLIAM-ST., first brick house on the southwest side of 4th-st., between 3d and 4th-aves., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., for one week.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamented, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and pallasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1845.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000 WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED business man, with this amount, to take a share in and management of a manufacturing business of extraordinary attractions. Sales large and strictly for cash, and business thoroughly protected by patents undoubted testimonials given and required. Reference permissible to D. LAW, Esq., No 12 Broadway, or to W. L. BARNES, No 302 Broadway.

$1,000. FOR SALE—A BUTCHER'S SHOP and packing house, horse and wagon, [illegible] and business, 18-story brick [illegible] 24-av and Willow-st., Astoria. $1,000 [illegible] required. Apply at No. 61 Chambers-st, Room [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. COMMENCES 7¾.
LAST NIGHTS OF MR J. S. CLARKE,
Who, owing to previous arrangements to perform in other cities, will be unable to protract his brilliant career at this theatre beyond thirteen nights more. This (Thursday) being his eighty-fifth night he will appear in an UNPRECEDENTEDLY ATTRACTIVE BILL
Embracing, for the first time, Tom Taylor's charming comedy,
THE BABES IN THE WOOD.
THE BABES IN THE WOOD.
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
JEREMIAH BEETLE, A hen-pecked lodging-house keeper.....MR. CLARKE.
With an uproarious drunken scene.
To conclude with (only time) Morton's laughable domestic drama of
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
TOBY TWINKLE.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
"Take a Card."
To-morrow—Last night this season of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND and TOODLES. Mr. Clarke as Toodles and De Boots.
Saturday—Mr. Clarke will appear, for one night only, as ROBERT BRIERLY, in the great drama, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.....BEGINS AT 7½.
ELEVENTH AND ELEVENTH AND LAST WEEK.
OF
JOHN E. OWENS' JOHN E. OWENS'
Combined personations of
JOSHUA BUTTERBY, JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
AND
SOLON SHINGLE, SOLON SHINGLE,
IN
VICTIMS.....and.....PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
WILL SOON APPEAR IN A NEW BILL.

ZENOBIA,
QUEEN OF PALMYRA
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE,
BY
HARRIETT HOSMER,
will be on exhibition on and after MONDAY, Nov. 14, at the FINE ART INSTITUTE, DERBY GALLERIES, No. 625 Broadway, From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Single admission 25 cents.
Package tickets for One Dollar.

LAUGHING GAS.
DR. COLTON will give an exhibition of the NITROUS OXIDE GAS for ladies and children, at the Cooper Institute, (large hall) SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 12, commencing at 3 o'clock. Admission to cover expenses and lessen the crowd, 10 cents. The Colton Dental Association is removed to No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for the cure of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; I will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been a fortunate, but unsuccessful, by his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sexual incompetency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call and, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 13 Ann-st., also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores immediately the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that most horrid body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

A FLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FAILINGS UNMASKED—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 50th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, the organs of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice the author's unequaled Parisian and London treatment, all startling features of this original work of the publisher, DR. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., (or $1 50, to consult the doctor, No. 178 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, State Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DANE-ST., NEAR Broadway, confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, hereditary and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by self-abuse, in which the sufferer has sometimes imagined himself incurable, which have been misled by quacks, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being restored to perfect health in a few days.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies and are the best remedy ever discovered for those who bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Especially for obstinate cases. Warranted to operate in every respect, or the price will be refunded. $5 a case of six bottles. For change of locality Dr. POWERS, of Franklin-st., N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—If you wish to avoid all sickness and certain remedy for removing obstructions from whatever cause, at once rely upon the celebrated ANGLO-FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. Price $1 a box, or two boxes for $5. Explicit directions in every package. Full particulars, pamphlet, sent free. Sold by all druggists. Ladies who require pills of stronger power, or in case of long standing, may require No. 2, which have four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can be sent by mail, safe and secure, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 49 Liberty-st., and by druggists generally. Letters must be post paid, and will insure reply. Address Box 3,525 N. Y. P. O.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE, [illegible] pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a manner [illegible] a discussion with the [illegible] its [illegible] consequences upon the mental and physical [illegible] with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by its results in more than a thousand cases. A careful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who especially doubts of their physical qualifications. Such free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postable notes. Address, [illegible] Box 4,586 N. Y. P. O.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the "Scalpel," late of [illegible] Hospital, surgeon and physician to the [illegible] officers, [illegible] Germans, Lombardians, Tuscanese and Greeks in, No. 44 56th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c.—Use "The Concentrated Cure for Nervousness." It is prepared in vegetable form, and is the best remedy ever discovered for all nervous affections. Sold by druggists generally. Price $1 per bottle. Address C. B. MOSS & CO., No. 70 Broadway, New York.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND RECOVERY in the life by not calling on DR. POWERS at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to the cure of private cases, in which he has cured more than any thousand cases. His remedies are mild and they are to be taken privately, prior to business or change of diet. Dr. Powers is in constant attendance from 9 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 61 Franklin-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms so that no one sees no one but the Doctor himself. Dr. Powers' Periodical Discovery known as Dr Powers' Red Drops cures secret and diseases by their regular practice at all times. No remedies fail; cures without diet or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of producing in the male or female the remedy desired. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail the medical work (300 pages, 50 colored plates). Worth all the others put together.

DENTISTRY.

1,172 CERTIFICATES—HAVING HAD [illegible] teeth extracted while at pain by Dr. VALENTINE, No. 15 Grand-st., I cheerfully recomm

FROM PORT ROYAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

An Exciting Chase at Sea.

Supposed Capture of the Pirate Tallahassee.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GARDNER, commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 12 o'clock M., Sunday, Nov. 6, consigned to Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster U. S. A., arrived at 1:30 P. M., Wednesday, Nov. 9.

At 9 o'clock Monday morning, Nov. 7, being in company with a steamer supposed to be the United States ship *Huntsville* or *Montgomery*, sighted a steamer whose actions being quite suspicious, gave chase to the northeastward. At 10 o'clock the stranger was headed off by meeting another steamer supposed to be the United States gunboat *Margaret & Jessie*. The stranger then stood to the northward and westward, evidently crowding all steam and sail, and fast closed with the *Huntsville*, which vessel commenced firing, and was, after the first few shots, which fell short, replied to by the stranger, and a desultory fire kept up by both vessels for two hours. At 2 P. M. we were joined by another steamer, supposed to be the United States gunboat *Sassacus*, the chased and pursuers doing their best, and nearing the land fast to the eastward of Cape Lookout. At 3:30 P. M., the land being in full view, and the "chased" hemmed in by the fast vessels after her, kept on our course for New-York.

The stranger answered fully the description of the *Tallahassee*, was very fast, and had guns of long range, and was unquestionably captured before dark, the whole of the pursuing vessels being in good positions to prevent her escape, and the land being within ten miles of her at 3:30 P. M.

A flag-of-truce steamer left Hilton Head for Savannah Sunday to further arrange matters for the general exchange.

None of the fleet containing rebel prisoners had arrived Sunday morning.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Soldiers and Citizens Captured by Mosby's Men—Capture of Capt. Brewster—Seven out of Twenty-two Prisoners Sentenced to Die—Three are Hanged, One Shot, Three Make their Escape—How it was Done—Interesting Particulars from the Escaped Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Monday, Nov. 7, 1864.

I have to record another heartless outrage by Mosby's men. The particulars have just been communicated to me by Corporal and Acting Commissary-Sergeant CHARLES E. MARVIN, of the Second New-York Cavalry, the only one who escaped, so far as is known at this time, of seven men taken out to execution at 4 o'clock this morning, near Berryville, by Lieut. SMITH, in obedience to an order of Col. MOSBY, alleged to be in retaliation for a like number of men executed by Gen. CUSTER, some time since, near Front Royal. MARVIN'S story is, in substance, as follows: On the evening of the 5th inst., (Saturday,) the Second New-York Cavalry, Col. HULL, with other troops, moved from camp, near Cedar Creek, to Newtown, preparatory to going on an expedition the following day, (yesterday.) MARVIN, having no particular business with the command, consented to return to camp Sunday morning, with Corporal JAMES BENNETT, (also of the Second New-York,) whose horse had given out for want shoes. When they had reached a point two miles south of Newtown, two men, whom they supposed to be Union soldiers, as they wore blue uniforms, rode up to them, and after making some commonplace remark about the weather, MARVIN asked to what regiment they belonged? The response was, "The Seventeenth;" and immediately the question was asked, "What regiment do you belong to?" The response was, "Second New-York." No sooner had this been uttered, than pistols were presented, and the "d—m Yankee sons of ——" were ordered to surrender. The strangers proved to be Lieutenant HOAN and a private belonging to MOSBY'S command. MARVIN and his companion could do nothing else but surrender at discretion. They were taken to a party of men commanded by Capt. MOUNTJOY, a short distance from the road, with three infantry men captured on the way, where the five were stripped of everything, and then taken direct to the house of WILLIAM MARSHALL—a member of MOSBY'S command—who resides in Ashby's Gap, where they arrived last night; there they were treated courteously, furnished with a good supper and a bed. Just as they had felicitated themselves upon their good fortune in falling into such hospitable hands, and turned over to sleep, they were aroused by an unwelcome visitor, who announced to them that they must prepare at once for execution.

It seems that MOSBY had near at hand twenty-three prisoners, and that he had decided to hang seven of the number, as before stated, in retaliation, as alleged, for seven of his own men said to have been hung by Gen. CUSTER. The seven men had been selected by lot, but upon learning that Lieut. HOAN had captured two men belonging to CUSTER'S command, MOSBY directed that they should be substituted for two of the infantry men under sentence of death. It was in obedience to this order that MARVIN and BENNETT were aroused from bed and their doom announced to them. MOSBY, at this time, was at Paris, a little village near the easterly entrance to the gap.

Lieut. SMITH having been detailed to murder the party, was directed to carry the sentence into effect one-half mile west of Berryville, on the pike leading to Winchester, where the bodies of the men would be discovered by our troops. On the march to that point—the night being dark—one of the seven succeeded in dropping out unobserved, and has not since been seen.

Arriving at a piece of woods near the spot designated, the prisoners were directed to be seated on the ground. Some preliminary arrangements were made, when these men were taken out and hung up by the neck to the limb of a tree. The remaining three begged to be shot, and the Lieutenant finally acceded to their request; and they stood up in a row to meet death in that form. One of the three, Corp. JAMES BENNETT, was shot through the head and instantly killed. This man belonged to the Second New-York Cavalry. The second man was L. H. HOFFINAGLE, One Hundred and Fifty-third New-York Volunteers, detailed for duty in Quartermasters' Department Nineteenth Army Corps' Headquarters; the ball, fired from a Colt's revolver, struck him in the elbow, and he fell to the ground, but had the good sense to pretend to be dead. The third was MARVIN, who furnishes me with these facts. A man put the muzzle of a revolver to his head and pulled the trigger—the cap did not explode. MARVIN is a powerful fellow, and quick as thought, he knocked the man down, and leaping into the road, ran as only a man can run when his life is at stake. The guard started in pursuit, and fired a number of shots at him, neither of which, however, fortunately took effect. Reaching a piece of woods, he dashed in and climbed a tree. His pursuers passed in close proximity to his place of concealment, but the darkness of the night—it being then about 4 o'clock A. M.—enabled him to escape their scrutiny. As soon as day dawned, MARVIN descended to the ground and proceeded direct to Winchester, where I saw him just after his arrival. The rebel Lieutenant SMITH went up to HOFFINAGLE, (who was shot in the arm and feigning to be dead) after he was shot, and kicking him. In response to a question asked by one of his comrades, said, "Oh, yes, he is dead." HOFFINAGLE subsequently reached a house, where MARVIN saw him this morning. He was in good hands, but will be brought in to-day or to-morrow.

MARVIN says Lieut. SMITH and his men said repeatedly they regretted the necessity of inflicting the death penalty—but they were compelled to obey orders, and yet they hoped "the Yankees" would recapture their prisoners before they could carry the sentence into effect. This was in the early part of the march. It seems, however, SMITH had brought along two canteens of whisky with which he plied his men, and when this began to have its natural effect the men were ripe for any outrage.

MOSBY'S men are nearly all young and mounted on splendid horses. The principal part of the command, the men said, was about making a raid to Fairfax Court-house and vicinity—leaving one company to annoy our line of communication between Winchester and Cedar Creek. Lieut. SMITH boasted that EARLY would not permit SHERIDAN to remain in the valley more than four days longer.

In going to the Gap, and returning to the place of execution, the prisoners were not permitted to travel on the public roads, but were taken across fields and through by-roads. The guard seemingly were on the lookout all the time for our cavalry. MOSBY'S men expressed a wish to see President LINCOLN re-elected, as they wanted to see the "thing" fought out now. They did not believe the North could whip the South, nor the South whip the North—it was about a draw game.

ANOTHER PRISONER ESCAPES—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Since writing the above, the man who "dropped out," as described by MARVIN, has been brought in by citizens. His story is an interesting one, and I give herewith the facts as he has stated them to me: This man's name is GEORGE H. SOWLE, Company G, Fifth Michigan Cavalry—about twenty-one years of age, and a native of Essex, Clinton County, Michigan, and has for some time past been cooking for Capt. BREWSTER, Commissary Third Cavalry Division.

SOWLE'S ACCOUNT.

He says that on Saturday morning last Capt. BREWSTER, his orderly, N. CARUTHERS, himself and HENRY BREWSTER, (a citizen, clerk and brother of the Captain,) started from Winchester to go to Cedar Creek, and were just in advance of Gen. TORBERT, who had a large escort with him.

MOSBY'S MEN MET.

Nothing transpired worthy of note until the party had passed through the village of Newtown, and when about half a mile beyond, a squad of ten or fifteen men, wearing blue overcoats, came into the road. Capt. BREWSTER told SOWLE to ride on and see who they were. He rode up to the party, as directed, and asked to what regiment they belonged. No direct answer was given to the question, but they questioned him closely, and asked him which way he was going and who was behind him. He was satisfied they were rebels, from the fact that they had revolvers drawn and concealed under the capes of their overcoats, but he had no opportunity to communicate the fact. Capt. BREWSTER was thrown off his guard by seeing half-a-dozen mail-carriers ahead on the pike, and therefore rode up to SOWLE, when the rebels—as they proved to be, under command of Lieut. HAZEN—closed in upon the party, presented their revolvers and told them to surrender, which they, of course, did. At this time Gen. TORBERT'S escort was not 100 rods distant. The captives were hurried behind a hill not more than 25 rods from the road, and one of the rebel soldiers even rode upon the hill to see Gen. TORBERT pass.

THE PRISONERS ARE SEARCHED.

The prisoners were searched upon the spot, and nearly everything in the shape of money and clothing was taken from them. Capt. BREWSTER had about $1,200 on his person, and SOWLE about $40. Each of the other men, also, had some money about them. SOWLE concealed two bills in his shirt collar—he supposed one was a twenty and the other a ten dollar bill. When starting for the place of execution the following day a young Miss, who had furnished him with pen, ink and paper to write a few parting words to his family, stood near and he gave her the $20. He said he thought her very good looking, and believing that he would have no further use for the money gave it away. She thanked him for the money, and invited him to call, *if he came that way again!* Upon examining his shirt collar after reaching this place, much to his disgust, he discovered that what he supposed to be a $10 was only a $2 bill.

TAKEN BEFORE MOSBY.

The four prisoners were forthwith marched to Ashby's Gap, which place they reached at about 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon and came to a halt. Here MOSBY, accompanied by about fifty men, rode up and said to Lieut. HAZEN, "Well, you have done very well." MOSBY asked what regiments they belonged to. The Captain answered correctly; but SOWLE, knowing MOSBY had a special antipathy against Michiganders, said he belonged to the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. CARUTHERS, taking the cue from SOWLE, said he belonged to the same regiment.

MOSBY said to the officer, "Keep them until I come back," and rode off. The Colonel had not returned at dark, when the prisoners were put into a barn a short distance off the road, under command of Capt. MOUNTJOY.

Here the horses captured were tied, and were drawn for by MOSBY'S officers.

SEVEN OUT OF TWENTY-TWO TO SUFFER DEATH.

On Sunday morning, these prisoners were marched through the gap to Rectortown, on the Manassas Gap Railroad. Soon after their arrival here, MOSBY came up with about seven hundred men. The prisoners, all told, numbered twenty-seven. They had been brought in from different points. (BENNETT and MARVIN had not yet been brought in.) They were ordered to fall in line, two deep, in front of an old school-house. Five of the prisoners were citizens, four newsboys, and Capt. BREWSTER'S brother, and these were liberated, and told to stand aside, leaving twenty-two in line.

MOSBY'S Major then said there were seven men out of the twenty-two to be hanged for the seven men executed by Gen. CUSTER near Front Royal, and that the selection would be made by lot. Twenty-two pieces of paper were placed in a hat, seven of them being marked and the others blanks. The hat was passed along the line, and those who drew prizes gave their names and stepped one side in charge of Lieut. HAZEN, who was detailed to conduct them forthwith to the place of execution.

THE DOOMED MEN.

The first prize was drawn by a Lieutenant of the Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery—name unknown.

Second prize drawn by Sergt. DODGE, regimental saddler, First Vermont Cavalry.

[DODGE overtook Capt. BREWSTER'S party on the pike just before it was captured. His time was out, and he was going to the front to get some papers he had left there.]

Third prize drawn by a man belonging to the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers—name not known. SOWLE says he knows that he was a cook for an officers' mess at the front, and was on his way to Winchester to purchase butter for the mess when captured.

Fourth prize was drawn by FRANK HOOKER, Co. L, Fifth Michigan Cavalry.

Fifth, sixth and seventh prizes were members of the Fourth West Virginia Infantry, SOWLE thinks, but of this he is not quite certain. The names he does not know.

The prizes all drawn, Capt. BREWSTER, who had drawn a blank, and the other prisoners of war were marched off toward Gordonsville.

The drawing took place about noon on Sunday.

PLACES CHANGED.

The Lieutenant who had drawn the first prize, and the private who had drawn the fifth, it seems, had befriended some family in the vicinity, and they intended to save their lives. MOSBY finally consented to put two troopers in their places, if they were brought in before they reached the place of execution. While this was under consideration, MARVIN and FENNETT, of the Second New-York Cavalry, were brought in, and they were taken from a comfortable bed, as stated by MARVIN, and placed upon the death-roll, in place of the heavy artillery Lieutenant and the private infantryman. The latter were sent on their way rejoicing, as prisoners of war, to Richmond, via Gordonsville.

The death-roll then read as follows:

No. 1—CHARLES E. MARVIN, Second New-York Cavalry, Corporal and Acting Commissary Sergeant.

No. 2—Corp. JAMES BENNETT, Second New-York Cavalry.

No. 3—GEORGE H. SOWLE, Fifth Michigan Cavalry.

No. 4—Sergt. DODGE, First Vermont Cavalry.

No. 5—FRANK HOOKER, Fifth Michigan Cavalry.

No. 6—L. H. HOFFINAGLE, One Hundred and Fifty-third New-York, Quartermaster's Department, Nineteenth Army Corps.

No. 7—Supposed to belong to Fourth West Virginia Infantry or Twenty-third Ohio, name unknown.

Of the above MARVIN and SOWLE escaped uninjured. HOFFINAGLE escaped wounded. Three of the others—HOOKER, DODGE and No. 7—were hanged, and BENNETT was shot dead. It is barely possible there may be some mistake in the disposition of the persons above-named. Both MARVIN and SOWLE (whom I examined separately) agree that four of the seven were murdered—three by hanging.

TO THE PLACE OF EXECUTION.

But to return to SOWLE'S account of the affair: It was decided that the condemned men should die one-half mile west of Berryville, where their bodies would be found by our troops. Last night the death-march was commenced. At Ashby's Gap a bed-cord was obtained, and the prisoners' left wrists were tied to the cord, one behind another; one of the guard rode in front and tied one end of the cord to the pommel of his saddle; one man riding behind held the other end of the rope, and five other men, acting as guards, walked where they pleased. At Berry's Ford, on the Shenandoah, all the prisoners except SOWLE wanted to ride across; SOWLE preferred wading, for he thought he might escape by floating down the river. The guard finally put two prisoners at a time upon a horse and they thus forded the river,

SOWLE ESCAPES.

The place designed for the last scene in the tragedy was reached at about 4 o'clock A. M. There was a little rain falling, and as the pike was reached near Berryville, all that there was to chance for escape. SOWLE was the first man on the rope. As the party moved into the woods, he discovered a hole in the ground large enough to conceal his body. Slipping the cord from his wrist he dropped quietly into the hole; the rear-guard passed right by without noticing him; the prisoners were halted not ten feet from SOWLE'S place of concealment; preparations were being made for the execution; the fatal spot had been reached; SOWLE in his hiding-place heard the guard say that one prisoner had escaped. Quick as thought he bounded out of his hole, across the pike and into a piece of woods where he climbed a tree not 40 rods away. Immediate pursuit was made and shots were fired; but it was dark and he could not be traced; he escaped! In the top of that tree he remained until 11 o'clock this morning—seven hours—until he was so benumbed with cold, and exhausted, having had nothing to eat since yesterday morning, that he could stay there no longer. The agony of those hours no one can know without being similarly situated. Soon after reaching the tree he heard four pistol shots and heard "Oh" uttered, and all was again still. When day dawned he could see three of his companions hanging by the neck to the limb of a tree.

As SOWLE left the tree two citizens came along in a wagon. He ventured to ask them the way to Winchester. They told him, and then asked who he was. Afraid to answer the question correctly, he replied that he was a newspaper boy; had been captured and was released. The citizens were going to Winchester and they brought him here in the wagon. Of the escape of MARVIN, SOWLE knew nothing until he reached Winchester. On his way in a woman asked the party to come in and see "a wounded Yankee." They did so. It proved to be one of the seven, wounded through the shoulder and head; he will be brought in to-morrow. The meeting was a cordial one and SOWLE was exposed. He put on a bold front, and told the citizens with whom he was riding, who he was and all the particulars; they were Union men and had been looking for him; another wounded man had taken refuge with them, and he had said that the first man on the string had escaped uninjured. It would thus appear that there are four of the seven men saved. It is certain, however, that three were hanged, and SOWLE says they are Corporal BENNETT, Second New-York Cavalry, HOFFNAGLE, One Hundred and Fifty-third New-York Volunteers, and FRANK HOOKER, Fifth Michigan Cavalry. More definite information will be obtained to-morrow, when I shall forward a corrected list if necessary.

MOSBY.

MOSBY is described as a pompous somebody—a man who fully appreciates the notoriety he has gained, but of rather pleasing address. In addressing Capt. BREWSTER, he said:

Captain, what do you belong to?

CAPTAIN—I belong to Gen. CUSTER'S Staff," &c.

MOSBY—Did you know I had a debt to settle with Gen. CUSTER?

CAPTAIN—No, I did not.

MOSBY—I suppose you didn't know anything about CUSTER'S hanging my men near Front Royal?

CAPTAIN—I was not there, and knew nothing about it.

MOSBY—That will do—it will not help your case. And with this the Colonel rode away on his gray horse. Speaking of MOSBY'S horse, reminds me that MOSBY told the men that one of his prisoners (he belonged to the Fourth New-York Cavalry, I believe) stole his best horse and escaped some weeks ago.

RANDOM TALK.

MOSBY professes to have two or three men who have their eyes on Gen. CUSTER; "and if they get him," MOSBY says, "he is my meat!" whatever that may mean. He also boasted of having men in Winchester every day, and that his sutler brought goods from Alexandria twice every week.

One of MOSBY'S officers remarked that SHERIDAN was "too much for EARLY," and that the latter had no business fighting him. MOSBY'S men said they were going on a raid into Alexandria with the Sixth Virginia Cavalry; that before the Yankees knew it they would be in Winchester.

While these random remarks were being made in presence of the prisoners on Sunday, a citizen rode up and told MOSBY that the Eighth Illinois Cavalry had left Thoroughfare Gap.

MOSBY asked the prisoners if they had anything to do with destroying property in the Valley, and they all answered in the negative. MOSBY said, "If I should capture the whole of CUSTER'S command, I don't suppose a man in it would know anything about that."

The seven condemned men, while at a house in Ashby's Gap, were allowed time to write letters to their friends, stating that they were going to the gallows, &c. The letters were read and sealed, and then a United States postage stamp was put on each—MOSBY'S men having just captured about $80 worth of stamps from a newspaper boy.

The party seemed to be well supplied with Northern newspapers, up to the 3d inst. One paragraph as to the killing of DUFFIE attracted MOSBY'S notice. He thought DUFFIE had not been killed, because he had sent him under guard to Richmond.

Nearly all of MOSBY'S men wear blue overcoats.

E. A. PAUL.

Recovery of Gen. Sheridan—The Guerrillas Again—Picket Firing.

MARTINSBURGH, Sunday, Nov. 6, 1864.

Major-Gen. SHERIDAN returned to the front yesterday, having so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to ride on horseback. Capt. MOORE, of his staff, is better, but not well enough to ride. Still he was determined to go to the front with the General, and was therefore taken out in an ambulance. Nothing but Gen. SHERIDAN'S energy of character has enabled him thus early to get out again. Indeed, while all around him were filled with anxiety, he insisted upon it that he was not seriously ill.

MOSBY or some of his disciples was heard from yesterday near Newtown, where a party out foraging were attacked. Two men are reported to have been killed, (one a negro,) three wounded and three or more captured.

All the quartermaster and commissary department reserve trains having been ordered from here to Martinsburgh, the town has resumed its normal quiet condition, and the only break in the monotony is the arrival and departure of trains, this being the half-way station where all trains between Martinsburgh and the front halt over night.

There are yet remaining here some 600 wounded men—nearly all bad cases or those slightly injured—who will be soon returned to the field. The wounded of the last fight have all been brought in from the front. Capt. MATHEWS, of the First Michigan Cavalry, who was severely wounded in the left shoulder in the battle of Winchester, 19th of September, still remains here, and has so far recovered as to be considered out of danger.

Forage is now very scarce in this Valley, and nearly all of the cavalry, as well as all other supplies, have to be wheeled from Martinsburgh, a tedious trip, but one which will not have to be made much longer, if I interpret the signs of the times correctly.

The enemy advanced their pickets night before last, and, as a consequence, there was some random picket-firing on both sides. No loss on either side is reported.

WHY IS IT?

Here it is the day before election, and the Fourth New-York Cavalry has not received tickets yet. At a vote taken a few days since there were 100 for Mr. LINCOLN and 26 for McCLELLAN.

E. A. PAUL.

FROM HAVANA.

News from Mexico, Porto Rico, &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The *Diario* publishes this extract from the *Estafette* of Oct. 14: "Robberies take place on the roads to Mexico, Puebla, Orizaba and Vera Cruz. On all sides travelers are attacked. The brigands increase in numbers and courage."

A letter from Monte Christi, in this morning's papers, states that on the night of Oct. 23 a bad fire occurred in the Spanish encampment there, which came near destroying both the camp and town. Some reports say it was originated by the soldiers themselves.

The Cadiz steamer brings Porto Rico dates of the 31st ult.

The Spanish brig *Vestal* arrived there on the 26th ult., from Montevideo, with three captains, two mates and five sailors put on board by the pirate *Florida*. These men belonged to the vessels *Snow Squall*, *Mandarin* and *Ocean*, captured and burned by the corsair.

A recent decree of the Queen, promoting all officers below Captains, in the armies of Spain, one grade, causes quite a sensation here, and is regarded as a political move to gain the favor of the army, in the event of political troubles which are menacing the Government.

On Thursday last, the Captain-General took up his residence in his palace in this city, and extensive preparations are making for the State ball on the 19th.

Owing to the cool weather, the health of the city and harbor could not be better.

Yesterday, a committee of influential persons waited on Gen. DULCE, with a petition, to be presented through him to ISABELLA I., that all negroes be declared free after the expiration of twenty-four years from Jan. 1, 1865, each receiving a salary during the four last years of $8 per month, the greater part of which may be retained until the freedom of the slave is accomplished.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

THE ELECTION NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

There is positively nothing doing in the several departments of Government, nor anything in the way of news; election interests have superseded all others. The results of the late grand Union victory fill all loyal hearts with profoundest joy. In addition to the splendid indorsement given to the present Administration, the majorities for Mr. LINCOLN are so overwhelming, so spontaneous, so unsectional, that all cavil is silenced, and the fact established beyond peradventure, that the rebellion is to have no quarter, that the Government is to be sustained in its measures to that end, and that the people will brook no attempt to end the war in any other way than by force of arms.

SERENADE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Late last night, or rather early this morning, a body of Pennsylvanians serenaded the President, and tendered him their congratulations upon the successful result of the election just closed. President LINCOLN appeared and cordially thanked his friends for the demonstration.

A NEW SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The statements made by one of the New-York papers, that no loan will be put upon the market for the present by the Secretary of the Treasury, is without foundation. Mr. FESSENDEN will, within the coming fortnight, place a new seven-thirty loan upon the market, but has adopted the policy of no further expansion of the gold interest-bearing debt; and henceforth this course will be pursued by the Secretary.

NEWS FROM CITY POINT.

The steamer *Cossack* arrived here this morning at 6 o'clock, from City Point, with the army mails. Parties from the front report that the movements of the rebels, during the past few days, has caused the belief that LEE is meditating an attack upon our lines at some point. Our troops are ready and willing to receive him. Up to 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the hour at which the *Cossack* left City Point, all was quiet, with the exception of some firing between the sharpshooters in front of Fort Hell.

The heavy rains of the past few days have placed some of the roads in a bad condition, but a few days of sunshine will soon dry them up again.

Gen. GRIFFIN came up from City Point on the *Cossack* as a passenger.

CONGRATULATING THE PRESIDENT.

To-day President LINCOLN received a number of dispatches from prominent parties throughout the country, congratulating him upon his reelection to the Presidency.

SENT TO THE DRY TORTUGAS.

Fifteen enlisted men, under sentence of court-martial, were taken from the Old Capitol Prison to-day, and sent to Gen. DIX at New-York, who will forward them to the Dry Tortugas to serve out their terms of sentence. They are principally deserters who were to be shot, but whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas during the rebellion.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following deaths of soldiers are reported to-day: Chas. Eldridge, Co. I, Eleventh New York; Alfred Rutty; John Henan, Co. C, Eighty-first Pennsylvania; D. C. Waters, Nineteenth New-York Battery; John Crabtree, Co. H, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THAT STORY.

The story published to-day that Atlanta had been burned, and that SHERMAN was marching directly for Charleston, S. C., is not believed in military circles. The official information received yesterday from Gen. SHERMAN cannot now, for prudential reasons, be made public; but it may be said that the prospect of success in his present movements is highly encouraging, and that his supplies are ample and in no danger of interruption.

MILITARY CRIMINALS.

Fifteen enlisted men, under sentence of court-martial were taken from the Old Capitol Prison to-day, and sent to the Dry Tortugas to serve out the terms of their sentence. They are principally deserters, who had been sentenced to be shot, but whose punishment was commuted to imprisonment in the Dry Tortugas during the rebellion.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 7.

The frigate *Colorado* has arrived.

The monitor *Monadnoc* sailed yesterday afternoon.

A heavy rain storm set in this afternoon.

The mail steamer *Webster* brought down from City Point fifty rebel prisoners, but now news.

Found Drowned.

FORT HAMILTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Acting Coroner BENNETT, of Bay Ridge, held an inquest here to-day upon the body of a woman about 35 years of age, with dark-brown hair, good teeth, wearing a black flounced dress and frilled sleeves. She had been in the water about 12 days. Verdict—"found drowned."

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The steamship Canada sailed at 9 o'clock this morning with 20 passengers for Liverpool, 16 for Halifax, and $3,237 in specie.

From Chattanooga.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The military situation at Chattanooga is unchanged.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 4.

Arrived bark *Oneida*, from Port Stanley, with the cargo of ship *Snow Squall*.

The Reported Resignation of Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The publication that Gen. McCLELLAN has resigned his commission as a Major-General is not verified on inquiry at the War Department, which has received no such notification whatever.

Death.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

ELISHA COPELAND, City Auditor, died suddenly last evening.

Arrests for Illegal Voting.

Wm. BUCKLEY, of No. 229 Water-street, made complaint before Justice DOWLING yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, against NICHOLAS VAN GILDER, whom he charges with having voted illegally at the Second poll district of the Second Ward. When VAN GILDER offered his vote, he gave his residence as No. 1 Fulton Market. Upon being challenged he swore in his vote, after which inquiry was made and it was found that no man of the name of the accused had lived at No. 1 Fulton Market; and, moreover, that the place was not a dwelling, but merely a cellar under the market. Officer HAYS, of the Second Precinct, arrested VAN GUILDER, and Justice DOWLING committed him for trial in default of one thousand dollars bail.... JOHN SIMMS and JOSEPH BAIRD were arrested by the Twenty-third Precinct Police, charged with attempting to vote illegally. The prisoners were taken before Justice DOWLING, and committed to await an examination.... Mr. JOHN GILL, of No. 101 East Twenty-sixth-street, caused the arrest of HUGH HAVILAND, a soldier, 38 years of age, on the charge of having deposited a fraudulent vote. Justice KELLY committed him.... A sailor, named NATHAN B. LUTHER, was taken into custody by Officer VAN WALKINSHAW, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, charged with having voted illegally. Justice DOWLING committed the accused to await the production of evidence against him.... A man named WM. H. GREEN was taken into custody by the Seventeenth Precinct Police, on the charge of inducing soldiers to vote illegally. He was committed to Prison at the Essex Market Court.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	b3 256	100	N. Y. Cen. R	123¼
5,000	do	256	200	M. S. & N. I	78¼
40,000	do	257	400	do	78¾
10,000	do	b3 257	100	do	78¾
70,000	do	256⅜	800	do	78¾
20,000	do	b3 256⅜	100	do	79
10,000	do	s60 255	900	do	b3 79
20,000	do	s3 256⅜	100	do	78⅞
40,000	O & M. Cer	43	300	do	s3 78⅞
10,000	do	b10 42¾	100	do	b8 78⅞
1,800	Erie Railway	104¾	100	do	s3 78¾
600	do	104½	200	Cleve. & Pitts	108
700	do	104¼	100	Clev. & Tol	116
800	do	b5 104⅝	800	do	s3 116
500	do	b3 104¾	50	Chi. & R. I	104¼
100	do	104¾	200	do	104⅜
180	do	s3 104⅜	500	do	b3 104⅜
100	Hudson R. R	125¾	500	Chic. & N. W	48
300	do	125⅜	100	do	s3 48
100	do	b3 125¼	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr	85¼
400	Reading R	b3 140⅝	200	do	b3 85⅜
200	do	140¾	100	do	s3 85⅜
200	do	141	200	Mariposa Min	38¼

Stocks after the call were rather dull. Gold sold down to 254, and stood at that at close of report.

[Advertisement.]

FALSE DELICACY.

The friends of those who are troubled with bad breath, and, through over-squeamishness, dislike to refer to it, commit a positive and cruel mistake, especially if they are aware of the merits and great efficacy of the Fragrant Sozodont. This is the true and only remedy for the difficulty; there is no valid excuse for a bad breath now.

Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Disease of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Ba m of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from New-Orleans—Miss Frances Grace, Leon Carracaburu, W. P. Chase, W. Fernandez, Juan Sacramento, A. Mattet, Fausta Mora, Antonio Valdes, Mme. Florence Montclevre, Carlos Espina, M. Rodriguez, Francis Lengoria, Manuel Rodrigues, F. Hernandes and lady, Jos Leonard, James M. Lawton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 40 | Sun sets..... 4 48 | Moon sets.. 3 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 11 | Gov. Island.. 5 00 | Hell Gate.. 6 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.

Cleared.

Steamship Lafayette, (Fr.,) Bocarde, Havre, George Mackenzie.

Brig C. C. Van Horn, (Br.,) Merriam, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.

Schooner Hume, Fowler, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Carolina, Buckley, Beaufort, N. C., 54 hours, with cotton, naval stores and passengers to Murray & Nephew. Oct. 28, on the outward passage, at 11:30 P. M., Barnegat bearing N. W. 15 miles, saw a suspicious looking steamer, showing no lights; fired two guns; had another steamer lying by her; supposed her to be a privateer, and kept on our course; wind N. N. W., blowing heavy.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana Nov. 5, with mails and passengers to Sofford, Tileston & Co. Nov. 8, off Capes Delaware, passed a side-wheel lead colored steamship, supposed to be a U. S. gunboat, bound S.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gazsden, Fort Royal, S. S., Nov. 6, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Resolute, Harris, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. and 432 passengers to Williams & Union. 5th inst., off the South Shoals, saw a U. S. gunboat cruising. Same time, saw an iron can buoy adrift. Had two deaths and one birth on the passage.

Ship Lawrence, Johnson, Liverpool 34 ds., with coal to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Allen Morrison, (of New-London,) McCarthy, Barbadoes Oct. 19, with molasses to Daniel Trowbridge, of New-Haven. Has heavy weather the entire passage. Nov. 2, took a heavy gale from the S. W., which lasted until the 4th, when in lat. 36 30, lon. 73, at 10 P. M., the wind came out W., and blew a hurricane for 26 hours; hove to; shipped a sea which stove bulwarks, shifted cargo and did other damage; was compelled to scud before the gale, when she split sails, etc. Nov. 7, lat. 35 20, lon. 72, spoke schr. Ocean Wave, of Bangor, from Santa Cruz for New-York, with mainmast gone; wanted provisions, but could not supply her. Bid. in co. with brig Carmelita, Jansen, for New-York.

Bark Villafranca, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Hill, St. Martin's 33 ds.; is bound to Westerpool, N. B.; put into this port in distress, having carried away maintopsail-yard, sprung mizzenmast, lost and entire suit of sails, etc.

Bark John Wesley, (of Searsport,) Patten, Cardiff 33 ds., with railroad iron to R. P. Buck & Co. Been 22 ds. west of the Banks with strong westerly gales; stove bulwarks, etc.

Bark John Griffin, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Strut, Cardenas 13 ds., in ballast to James E. Ward & Co. 8th inst., lat. 32 22, lon. 71 52, picked up a boat, painted lead color outside and white inside. Bid. in co. with bark Ellen Stephens, for New-York.

Bark Charles Edwin, Tibbits, Cow Bay 31 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton. Oct. 31, lat. 37, lon. 68 50, spoke ship Gem of the Ocean, and procured a supply of provisions and a compass from her. Have had heavy westerly gales; had decks swept of everything moveable; stove boats, lost and split sails, lost binnacle compass, etc.

Bark Stella, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Trefry, Antwerp 34 ds., with mdse. and 189 passengers to Wm. F. Schmidt & Son. Oct. 22, in a gale from S. E. to N., lost foretopmast, topgallantmast, hatch houses, galley, lost and split sails, etc.

Bark Ellen Stevens, (of Portland,) Mountfort, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Has had some heavy weather, and received some trifling damage.

Bark Junior, (Russ.,) Zwauck, Hamburg 53 ds., in ballast and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had heavy weather; lost and split sails, etc.

Bark James E. Ward, Nickels, Nuevitas 16 ds., with sugar, etc., to James E. Ward & Co. Left no vessels.

Bark Casco, Gardner, Trinidad 15 ds., with sugar to Geo S. Stephenson & Co.

Bark C. Ball, (of Mattapoisett,) Fisher, Talcahuna April 26, and Fayal Aug. 29, with oil to A. H. Davis. Sept. 24, while lying to under close-reefed maintopsail, shipped a sea which stove bulwarks, lost boat, etc. Sept.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4098. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE

He Opposes the Theory, but Urges the Practice of Arming the Slaves.

Rebel Currency and Foreign Intervention.

Strong Comments by the Richmond Papers.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The message of JEFF. DAVIS to the rebel Congress, which assembled on the 7th inst., has come to hand. He reviews the campaigns of the Federal Generals, and deduces the notable consolation, from his own statement of the facts, that the Federal successes have not been commensurate with the power put forth and the sacrifices incurred. In regard to rebel successes he is extremely reticent. It is plain, however, from the attention he gives to the subject of arming slaves, that the recruitment of the rebel army is an extremely urgent matter. Mr. DAVIS opposes in general the arming of the negro slaves. He says he cannot see the propriety or necessity of arming the slaves while there are so many white men out of the ranks. He would only *drill and arm such negroes as are already employed in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, &c.*, and fill the places of such by a draft of negroes from the planters. He would give only *the reward of manumission to such slaves as shall have served efficiently with arms in the field.* In regard to the rebel finances he says the currency has become so depreciated, that Congress must provide some remedy. The question of foreign recognition or aid is discussed, and DAVIS informs Congress there is absolutely no hope of any help from abroad. He gives foreign nations a loud and lofty scolding for their lack of sympathy with the struggling Confederacy, and comforts the Confederacy with the assurance that the rebellion must rely solely upon its own resources.

The following is from the Richmond *Whig* of Nov. 9:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

"Two propositions are plainly deducible from the President's message, which we cannot for a moment believe he would deliberately give his sanction to. The first is: The condition of freedom is so much better for the slaves than that of servitude that it may be bestowed upon him as a reward and boon. The second is, that the Confederate Government has a right to acquire possession of the slaves by purchase or impressment with compensation, and then emancipate them without the consent of the States, or in case of impressment, even without the consent of their masters. The first proposition is a repudiation of the opinion held by the whole South, and by a large portion of mankind in other countries, that servitude is a divinely appointed condition for the highest good of the slave. Is that the condition in which the negro race especially may attain the highest moral and intellectual advancement of which they are capable, and may enjoy most largely of such comforts and blessings of life, as are suited to them? Of this we have no doubt, and we hold it to be an act of cruelty to deprive the slave of the care and guardianship of a master. *If the slave must fight, he should fight for the blessings he enjoys as a slave*, and not for the miseries that would attend him if freed. The second proposition is still more startling. It is a concession *that the Confederate Government has the power and right to exterminate slavery* by the simple process of impressing or purchasing all slaves, *and then emancipating them.* LINCOLN *has never gone so far as this*, for in his plan for compensated emancipation he expressly referred the question to the States, acknowledging that they only could determine it. It is unnecessary to dwell on this subject. We are perfectly sure the President could never have designed to give his *assent to so monstrous a proposition* as this. The multiplicity and magnitude of the subjects that claim his attention, will suggest sufficient excuse for the inadvertence of expression and immaturity of views from which theories so out of place in a communication from the President of these slaveholding States are deducible."

The following is from the afternoon edition of the Richmond *Whig* of the 8th.

SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

"The message is partly reviewed by the *Sentinel*, who thinks its views are so clearly and happily presented as to need no elucidation. It considers the review of the military operations as very encouraging, and it hopes the views of the President on the course pursued toward us by the European Powers, will not fail to impress themselves upon the minds of said Powers. The *Sentinel* slurs over the question of reorganizing the army and increasing the efficiency of the same by repealing all exemptions, &c., in the following general terms: In the Department of War several recommendations are made for increasing the strength and efficiency of the army, and the report of the Secretary of War is favorably referred to for particulars. Touching the employment of slaves in the public defence, the *Sentinel* merely presents the views of the President without commenting upon them, only in so far as it gives its adherence to these views in expressing the opinion that the Executive view of the subject places it where the *Sentinel* has always thought it should rest. The *Sentinel* demands of the Government a wise policy and skillful administration for the management and maintenance of our railroad system. It points out the advantages of the building of a railroad from Danville to Greensboro, and urges the construction of another from Danville to Lynchburgh, as it would give us another and an interior line between the South and Virginia, which would greatly facilitate military combinations. While on this subject, we wish to ask, in the absence of better knowledge, what reasons prevail against the construction of a railroad from Richmond to Lynchburgh, forming a diagonal between the sides of the parallel formed by the Richmond and Danville Railroad, the Central and Orange, and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroads. This road might be used exclusively for military purposes, and would shorten the actual route by at least one-third. Again, with the construction of the road proposed by the *Sentinel*, should the Danville and Richmond road, and the Central Railroad be cut above or below either of their termini, we should still have communication with the South by this interior line. We merely throw this out as a suggestion, as we have not yet fully considered the subject.

The *Dispatch* forbears, for want of room, to comment on the message, yet it proceeds to give a succinct review of the position assumed by the Executive upon the question of the employment of slaves in public defence, and concludes that the President is opposed to make soldiers of our slaves.

The *Enquirer* contents itself with a brief synopsis of the contents of the President's Message, reserving full comments for a further occasion.

The *Examiner* characterizes the message as a paper intended to be cautious, but which is, in fact, on several points, indiscreet. It opposes the employment of negroes in the army, and gives its reasons at some length, negroes wont do as soldiers.

The French Turcos, who are negroes, have proved failures on trial. More than this, negro soldiery is incompatible with our political aim, and our social political system. It would be considered by all the world as a compromise to abolitionism. The President refuses to employ slaves under arms, and admits the fatal principle of emancipation as a reward for services in our armies as pioneers. This is an absurdity, for we hold the negro, as a slave, is in a better condition than in a state of freedom. Emancipation, therefore, is a punishment, not a reward.

In regard to the President's proclamation, to detail all editors, the *Examiner* is withering. The Constitution guarantees the freedom of the press, and the President, who is sworn to uphold that Constitution, proposes to subject every editor to the caprice of a "SEDDON" or a "BENJAMIN." The *Examiner* closes with a tremendous crack of its cat o' nine tails."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Angry Pickets and Bad Weather—Approaching Movements—How the Enemy is to be Harassed—Quick Marches and Constant Attacks—Confidence of the Army in the Result of the Election—A Foreign Officer's Opinion of Our Troops—Driving Under Fire—Promotions, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, }
WELDON RAILROAD, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1864. }

Nothing of any note or interest has occurred since the last despairing effort of Gen. LEE to make a little political capital out of the picket trenches. Angry mutterings of thunderous mortars and columbiads, commingled now and then with the sharp pattering fire of the sleepless pickets, can be heard at any time during the witching and watchful hours of midnight. We have had some rain, and a few uncomfortable days of drizzle and slop. Mud has again appeared, but to no great extent. To those of your readers who may be anxious regarding the future movements of this army, I would say that they need have no fear, for the sandy soil of this region is admirably suited to an active prosecution of the approaching Winter campaign. The immense network of corduroyed roads, reaching to every part of our intrenched camps, enable the heavily-loaded wagons to move with celerity and safety. The comfortable camps themselves are a great feature of future success. Built in substantial form, and provided with the necessary chimneys and fireplaces, our men find themselves admirably provided against the rigors of the season.

Among the different active operations that I am safe in predicting as about to commence, the army will move rapidly, and by a succession of brilliant manœuvres, make gigantic reconnoissances, and keep the enemy in a constant ferment. He will be compelled to keep his army perpetually *en bivouac*, exposed to the storms of wind and rain, and without the shelter tents, blankets, and water-proofs, so common in our army. Our men will leave their warm huts, in the full vigor of rough health, make a march during a period of pleasant weather, and if the enemy is not awake, woe betide his fate. If necessary, a quick return to camp is easily effected, and our men once more in comfortable quarters, will soon again recover from the effects of their brief campaign. Gen. GRANT will tear, tease, and otherwise harass the despairing hordes under Gen. LEE, and it will be hard if the events of the next two months do not break that fatal charm which the wicked and unscrupulous leaders of the rebellion have so successfully wielded in the past.

To-day the people of the free States have the destinies of the nation in their keeping. Let the people of the North be true to themselves, and the strong hands and willing hearts of the Army of the Potomac will go out to do fresh deeds of glory and renown, their clear and simple faith renewed and made more fast. Before these lines are read the struggle will be over, and the future policy of our country be decided. I have no fears for the result, and the soldiers await with confidence the decision. With the stamp of approval upon their past record, our armies will open a new volume and emblazon in letters of gold fresh deeds and newer laurels. Never have I seen the army in better health or more confident in spirits. The glow of patriotism is in each breast, and resolution is unmistakably marked in every face.

In my letter of yesterday, in speaking of the admirable readiness of our armies to meet the enemy, I omitted an incident of interest. A distinguished officer from a foreign service, now wielding the sword in our behalf, gave me, lately, his first impressions of the army of the Potomac. Coming direct from the lounging barrack room of a citidel city, and only accustomed to witness engagements on open plateaux and the imposing pageant of panoplied warfare, he came unprepared to pierce dense forests or cross deep rivers, rivaling his native Danube, and throwing into shade the historic streams of Europe. He little anticipated battles of a week's duration, the while the two opposing armies completely hid by the luxuriant undergrowth and the thick clustering giants of our Virginia forests.

I listened with great interest to his descriptions of the surprise and astonishment with which he witnessed whole brigades and divisions boldly push into the impenetrable wilds of Virginia. But it was exciting to hear him, in all the glowing emphasis of his imperfect English, describe the troops under fire. Said he, "I had but a poor opinion of your troops when I first saw them in camp. They acted so little like the soldiers of the continent. And when I saw them on the march, I was doubly surprised and shocked at the loose manner in which they proceeded on the route." "But", said he, and his eye glistened as he spoke. "When the battle commenced, and the legions came up and began to form, then *I saw the Army of the Potomac.* Your soldiers *drill on the battle-field.*"

He was right, our armies do drill on the battle-field, and have learnt their most valuable lessons amidst the smoke of artillery and before the tubes of their enemies rifles.

I have before noticed a number of promotions in the Fifth Corps, and I take great pleasure in mentioning that this gallant old corps is being rewarded by its most distinguished officers being promoted. Col. FREDERICK WINTHROP, of the Fifth New-York Veterans, Col. GWIN, One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, and Col. CHARLES COLLIS, One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania, have each been breveted Brigadier-Generals, for distinguished services in the field.

Among the recent promotions in the Fifth Corps, I also notice that of Brig.-Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES, to be Major-General by brevet. Gen. AYRES richly deserves this tardy promotion, and as a specimen of the manner in which our army has progressed, I give a list of his battles and promotions.

He graduated from West Point, July 1, 1847, as Second Lieutenant of Artillery, and at the commencement of the present war was First Lieutenant of "Capt." W. T. SHERMAN'S battery, and served with his guns at Blackburn's Ford and the first battle of Bull Run, 1861. Was promoted Captain, and had command of four batteries on the Peninsula, at Warwick Creek, LEE'S Mills, Williamsburgh, GOLDING'S Farm, Gaines' Mills, White Oak Swamp, Crampton's Gap, and Antietam, in 1862. He commanded the artillery of SMITH'S corps at Fredericksburgh, under BURNSIDE. Promoted to Brigadier-General Nov. 29, 1862. Commanded First Brigade of SYKES' Regulars at Chancellorsville, 1863.

Since then he has commanded the Second Division, Fifth Corps, and has served in Gettysburgh, Bristow Station, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Petersburgh, Weldon Railroad and Chapel House battles. After such a brilliant record no one will deny that he has earned the new rank to which he has just been elevated. Gen. AYRES has gained throughout his varied and important commands the love and confidence of his superiors and the officers and men confided to his charge.

Brig.-Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN, commanding the First Division, has also received the twin stars by brevet. He was a classmate of Gen. AYRES, and, like him, has attained high rank in the artillery. He commanded "GRIFFIN'S Battery" during the early part of the war, was made a Brigadier in June, 1862, and commanded a brigade during the seven days' battles before Richmond in that year. He fought at Manassas Plains and Fredericksburgh, commanded his present division at Chancellorsville, 1863, but was compelled by illness to absent himself from Gettysburgh. He has fought his heroic division all through the campaign of last Summer, opening the ball by making the first charge of the day at the Wilderness. These two promotions of Generals AYRES and GRIFFIN cause great satisfaction, and now that Gen. WARREN is surrounded by Major-Generals, we may expect greater deeds by this already great corps.

A very pretty gift was recently presented to Maj.-Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD by his Staff, in the shape of an elegant sword. The get-up of the affair was quite unique and in beautiful taste. The blade is of the best quality of American steel, the grip is of silver, surmounted by a gilt casque. The guard is formed by two spread eagles, back to back, and heavily gilt. The scabbard is of polished steel, richly ornamented with gilded rings and tip. The only jewels on the sword are to be found upon the sheath, and consist of a complete list of the battles and engagements in which the General has participated. As a mark of personal esteem from his surrounding officers, the General will no doubt long prize this beautiful sword.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

Flag of Truce—The Rebel Loss in the Late Sortie—The Elections.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9. }

A flag of truce, asked for by the enemy, was granted yesterday morning to bury the bodies of those who were killed in the attack of Saturday night, near the centre.

The enemy acknowledge a loss of two hundred killed and wounded. Our men secured about forty muskets, besides other trophies belonging to the rebels. Equally as many more are still on the ground between the lines.

Gen. MOTT issued a congratulatory order to the troops engaged in the affair, for their gallant conduct

At a meeting of the Third Corps, held at the head quarters of the Third Division of the Third Corps, on the 5th inst., resolutions expressive of regret at the loss of Major-Gen. BIRNEY were passed, and a copy of them was ordered to be sent to his family.

The election yesterday throughout this army passed off very quietly, the enemy even seeming to appreciate the importance of the occasion, as firing was almost entirely suspended during the day.

The Pennsylvania regiments on duty in the picket-line were generally relieved the night previous, to enable them to vote; and it is believed that no one who desired to do so was deprived of the privilege. There were, however, a few absent on a reconnoissance, but it is believed that they returned in time to vote.

The voting is much heavier than it was last month, as the returns will show.

Two agents from Philadelphia, R. MILES and PATRICK CARRIGAN, were arrested by the Provost-Marshal at Gen. MILES' headquarters, on the charge of having in their possession blanks with the names of the electors spelt wrong and one name left out. They were taken to the corps headquarters. Their case has not been decided upon as yet.

CONGRATULATING THE PRESIDENT.

A Serenade by the Clubs, and a Speech by Mr. Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The several Lincoln and Johnson Clubs of the District of Columbia called on Mr. LINCOLN to-night, and gave him a serenade in honor of his re-election. There was, in addition, an immense concourse of spectators of both sexes in front of the Executive Mansion. The firing of a field-piece was of frequent occurrence, adding to the excitement of the occasion. The President appeared at an upper window, and when the cheers with which he was greeted ceased, he spoke as follows:

"It has long been a grave question whether any Government not too strong for the liberties of the people can be strong enough to maintain its own existence in great emergencies. On this point the present rebellion brought our Republic to a severe test, and a Presidential election occurring in regular course during the rebellion, added not a little to the strain. If the loyal people, united, were put to the utmost of their strength by the rebellion, must they not fail when divided and partially paralyzed by a political war among themselves? But the election was a necessity. We cannot have free Government without elections, and if the rebellion could force us to forego or postpone a national election, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us. The strife of the election is but human nature practically applied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever recur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good. Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this, as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be revenged. (Cheers.)

But the election, along with its incidental and undesirable strife, has done good too. It has demonstrated that a people's government can sustain a national election in the midst of a great civil war. (Renewed cheers.) Until now it has not been known to the world that this was a possibility. It shows also how sound and how strong we still are. It shows that even among the candidates of the same party, he who is most devoted to the Union and most opposed to treason, can receive most of the people's votes. (Applause.) It shows also, to the extent yet known, that we have more men now than we had when the war began. Gold is good in its place, but living, brave and patriotic men are better than gold. (Cheers and other demonstrations of applause.) But the rebellion continues, and now that the election is over, may not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to save the common country. (Cheers.) For my own part, I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacles in the way. (Cheers.) So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am duly sensible to the high compliment of a re-election, and duly grateful as I trust to Almighty God for having directed my country to a right conclusion as I think for their good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed by the result. (Cheers.) May I ask those who have not differed with me to join with me in this same spirit toward those who have? And now let me close by asking three hearty cheers for our brave soldiers and seamen, and their gallant and skilful commanders.

The three cheers were enthusiastically given, accompanied by music and the sound of cannon.

The crowd in part proceeded to the residence of Secretary SEWARD, who in the course of his remarks, said he came on the stage of action some years after the Revolutionary war, and used to hear his parents talk about the vast number of tories who were opposed to the war, and what surprised him was that after twenty-five or thirty years, there was not a tory found in the United States. He could not exactly understand where they had gone to. [Laughter.] During the War of 1812, the Federalists used to carry the intervening elections just as the Democrats carried the election in New-York in 1862, but when the war came to a close, and ended in victory, we had the era of good feeling, and from that time till now, we cannot find an old Federalist. His judgment was, when we all came together, and when the stars and stripes again wave over Richmond, in two or three years you will have to look mighty sharp to find a Secessionists or a rebel sympathizer. [Laughter and applause.] After refuting the assertion that the war is a failure he said during the first year of the war the African slave trade in the United States was suppressed; in the second year negroes were brought to be soldiers of freedom; in the third year slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia, and in the fourth slavery was abolished in Maryland. If the Democrats think the war is a failure thus far, when Congress comes together they will adopt a constitutional amendment, to abolish slavery throughout the United States. (Cheers.) If slavery shall not cease, it will not be the fault of the Administration. Then we shall have an era of good feeling and harmony, and resume our bright career among the nations, and advance the interests of the country and freedom, self-government and humanity. All men will come to see the President a thorough loyal, devoted patriot and benevolent man, and he will take his place with WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, ADAMS and JACKSON, among the benefactors of the human race. [Applause.]

Secretary WELLES was serenaded, and in the course of his remarks, said the gallant men of the navy, whether in the storm of battle, the night watch or the bivouac, would rejoice with those who had paid him this compliment on the result of the late election which had indorsed the President who had firmly stood by them. In the name of the officers and men of our gallant navy, he heartily joined in these congratulations, and in response to his suggestions three cheers were given for the navy.

Maj.-Gen. ORD being called for, appeared and merely said, while fighting armed rebels, they had achieved a victory over their foes at home, and now with a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether, we will soon knock 'em.

The crowd next proceeded to the residences of Secretaries FESSENDEN, STANTON and USHER, but they did not make their appearance.

Attorney-Gen. BATES made a brief congratulatory speech, and thus ended the night's proceedings.

THE ELECTION.

THE RESULT IN NEW-YORK.

Union Majority in the State Over Eight Thousand.

The following table shows the latest figures, and has been carefully corrected by the latest and most reliable returns yet at hand. They positively indicate that Mr. LINCOLN has carried the State, and that the majority for him and Gov. FENTON will be from seven to eight thousand:

	Lincoln.		McClellan.
Chautauqua	4,764	New-York	36,857
Allegany	3,000	Kings	5,003
Orleans	1,306	Albany	2,700
Monroe	950	Richmond	1,310
Columbia	200	Schoharie	1,922
Delaware	1,000	Ulster	800
Suffolk	277	Rensselear	100
Livingston	1,500	Erie	312
Cortland	2,000	Queens	1,500
Onondaga	2,800	Seneca	400
Broome	1,800	Schenectady	45
Wayne	1,800	Sullivan	700
Madison	2,644	Westchester	2,000
Orange	300	Rockland	845
Genesee	1,500	Putnam	400
Oswego	2,200	Green	796
Franklin	1,150	Montgomery	250
St. Lawrence	7,000	Hamilton	300
Chenango	1,460		
Herkimer	911		56,140
Oneida	1,157		
Wyoming	1,579		
Cayuga	3,116		
Steuben	2,200		
Washington	2,300		
Jefferson	2,707		
Cattaraugus	2,200		
Essex	1,000		
Lewis	600		
Ontario	1,348		
Saratoga	1,480		
Schuyler	680		
Tioga	765		
Tompkins	1,533		
Yates	1,000		
Otsego	600		
Warren	500		
Dutchess	550		
Niagara	593		
Clinton	200		
Chemung	200		
Fulton	200		
Total	65,070		

Lincoln's majority thus far, 8,930.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 10.

The *Argus* still claims a Democratic majority in the State of from 1,200 to 1,500.

The *Journal* claims the State this P. M. for the Union candidates from 5,000 to 7,000 majority.

The election of HUNGERFORD, Democrat, for Assembly, in the Second District of this county, will be contested.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 10.

St. Lawrence County—all but three small towns and two districts heard from—which give Lincoln 6,829 majority. The towns to hear from will probably increase it to 7,000.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 10.

There is nothing more definite here to-night as to the result of the election in this State than that the Democrats claim it by a few hundred, while the Unionists insist that they have carried it by at least 5,000.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford, 80 Union majority; Cortlandt, 23 Dem. maj.; East Chester, 191 Dem. maj.; Greenburgh, 230 Dem. maj.; Harrison, (reported) 30 Dem. maj.; Lewiston, (reported) 150 Union maj.; Mount Pleasant, 300 Dem. maj.; Mamaroneck, 25 Dem. maj.; Morrisania, 522 Dem. maj.; New-Rochelle, 111 Dem. maj.; North Castle, (reported) 52 Dem. maj.; North Salem, 120 Union maj.; New-Castle, (reported) 25 Union maj.; Ossining, 134 Dem. maj.; Pelham, 78 Dem. maj.; Pound Ridge, (reported) 50 Dem. maj.; Rye, 139 Dem. maj.; Somers, 18 Dem. maj.; Scarsdale, 13 Dem. maj.; West Farms, 58 Dem. maj.; Yonkers, 233 Dem. maj.; Yorktown, (reported) 50 Union maj.; White Plains, 84 Dem. maj. Total Union majority, 438; total Dem. majority, 2,260.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

PINE PLAINS, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The enemy are ours.

Union Majorities.—Electoral, 51; Fenton, 59; Alvord, 58; Alberger, 57; Forrest, 57. Congress—G. H. Ketcham, 64. Assembly—James Howard, 64. Average county majorities, 53. No. votes polled, 337. HENRY PARKER.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

DEPOSIT, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Returns from six towns in this county give LINCOLN 504 majority. Yours, &c., B. RADSKEY.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Lincoln, 278 majority. Fenton, 300.

TIOGA COUNTY.

OWEGO, Tioga Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The majority in Tioga County on the electoral ticket is 765 for LINCOLN.

Truly yours, T. C. PLATT.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

UTICA, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The accurate returns of Oneida County give Lincoln 1,720 majority, and 1,142 for Fenton. CONKLING, for Congress, has 1,079 majority.

Schuyler County gives Lincoln 680 majority.

WYOMING COUNTY.

WARSAW, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have complete returns from the towns of our county, giving LINCOLN fifteen hundred and sixty majority. (1,560.)

FENTON'S majority will be larger, reaching nearly sixteen hundred.

We elect Union Sheriff, Clerk, member of Assembly, and other local officers. A. F.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Home Vote 15,000 to 20,000 Union.

To Hon. H. J. Raymond,:

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The majority in Pennsylvania will be from fifteen to twenty thousand, without the soldiers vote in the field. SIMON CAMERON.

WAYNE COUNTY.

McClellan, 870 majority; Union gain, 113.

VOTE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

The following is the vote of the regiment, so far as obtained, quite a number not having as yet completed their canvass:

	McCl.	Lincoln Majy.		McCl.	Lincoln Majy.
45th Regiment	78		53d Regiment	71	122
48th Regiment	194		56th Regiment	65	96
51st Regiment	108		57th Regiment	38	95
11th Regiment	17		68th Regiment	80	209
5th Regiment	88	114	69th Regiment	112	6
81st Regiment	44	23	106th Regiment	3	15
84th Regiment	46	46	110th Regiment	72	91
91st Regiment	67	142	114th Regiment	64	185
99th Regiment	81	147	116th Regiment (in part)	48	42
105th Regiment	75	136	121st Regiment	14	103
140th, (in part)	11	61	148th Regiment	72	127
143d Regiment	100	186	107th Regiment	96	102
145th Regiment	21	98	149th Regiment	102	188
141st Regiment	5	194	157th Regiment	11	58
142d Regiment	55	123	83d Regiment	32	120
183d	47	88	198th	243	356
184th	94	160	3d Cavalry	109	257
190th	55	150	16th C., (in part)	195	216
191st	70	122	2d C., (in part)	71	165

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Union Majority, 5,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, Nov. 10.

Frederick County—incomplete—gives Lincoln not less than 1,500—a gain of 500.

The returns from one district of Worcester County show a Union gain.

Caroline County—450 majority for Lincoln on the home vote—a gain of 400.

Carroll County—172 majority for the entire Union ticket—gain, 275.

Cecil County—100 to 200 majority for Lincoln—a gain.

Baltimore County—Incomplete; shows Union gains.

Washington County—Shows Union gains.

The Union men have a majority in the Legislature, but the Senate is doubtful.

The Union majority in the State will be about 5,000

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Harford County gives McClellan 461 majority. Union gain 227.

Frederick County—Lincoln, 1,255 maj.; gain, 262.

Washington County—Lincoln, 1,556 maj.; gain, 100.

The latest footings up show a Union majority of 6,000 on the home vote. The soldiers' vote will, it is believed, increase it to 9,000.

Cresswell, Union, (for Congress,) in the First District, is defeated.

INDIANA.

The Union Majority Increasing.

To Hon. H. J. Raymond:

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Returns indicate over thirty thousand Union majority. J. D. DEFREES.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Nov. 10.

Block Island gives 50 majority for LINCOLN. The State complete gives 5,061 majority for LINCOLN, exclusive of the soldiers' vote.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 10.

MEETING OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

In the rebel Senate, A. H. GARLAND, of Arkansas, recently elected to supply the vacancy caused by the death of C. B. MITCHELL, took his seat. In the House, FELIX J. BATSON, of Arkansas, and PETER S. WILKES, of Missouri, took the oath and their seats. A bill for the suppression of intemperance in the army was introduced. Also a resolution looking to a law requiring absent citizens to return and perform military duties. Also a resolution to recall all commissioners from foreign nations.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD returned to this city this morning, from his recent visit home for the purpose of voting.

NEW-JERSEY SENATOR.

Now that it is ascertained that New-Jersey has elected a Democratic Legislature, McCLELLAN'S friends claim that he will be elected to the United States Senate to succeed Senator TEN EYCK.

FROM CITY POINT.

The steamer *Dictator* arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock, from City Point, with the mails and passengers. She brings no news of any active military operations, and reports all quiet when she left, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

VOTING IN THE ARMY.

The Pennsylvania troops in the ARMY of the Potomac send forward their votes to be recorded at home upon the Presidential election. They have a majority of three thousand two hundred and sixteen for Union, LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

A CAVALRY DEPOT DISCONTINUED.

The cavalry depot known as Camp Stoneman, near Washington, will be discontinued by order of the Secretary of War. Hereafter, all recruits will be sent immediately to their respective commands in the field, to be equipped and put into active service.

DISMISSALS.

The following officers have been dismissed: Col. H. L. POTTER, Seventh New-York Volunteers, to date Nov. 2, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and involving complicity on his part in an attempt to defraud a soldier of his bounty; Second Lieut. ROBERT HOOPER, Fifth New-York Cavalry, to date Nov. 1, 1864, for misconduct before the enemy, and drunkenness while on duty; Major W. D. MORRIS, Fourteenth New-York Cavalry, to date Oct. 21, 1864, for habitual drunkenness, and for conducting himself in a disgraceful manner in the public streets of Baton Rouge, while in a state of beastly intoxication; Second Lieut. W. H. MATHEWS, Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery, to date Aug. 7, 1864, for habitual drunkenness.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The following officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, satisfactory defence having been made in their respective cases: Maj. J. E. WILLIAMS, First New-York Cavalry; Maj. Geo. V. BOUTELLE, Twenty-first New-York Cavalry.

EXCHANGES.

Among officers recently exchanged in Charleston, S. C., harbor, is Maj. T. PAINE, Seventh New-York Artillery. He is ordered to join his regiment without delay.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 10.

ACTION OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The United Sanitary Commission sent an agent and a stock of its supplies with each vessel of the fleet gone to Savannah to bring our paroled men North. The Commission has also made arrangements to alleviate the sufferings of these men upon their arrival at Annapolis. Large invoices of stores will be sent there from New-York, Baltimore and Washington, and the force of relief agents increased according to the largely augmented demand for their valuable services. Combs, handkerchiefs, towels and many other articles not furnished by the Government, will be distributed among the men in large quantities.

THE CHASE OF THE TALLAHASSEE.

The Sassacus on the Track of the Pirate.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The following has been received from Fortress Monroe:

The gunboat *Sassacus*, which has been in search of the rebel privateer *Tallahassee*, since the 4th inst., arrived in Hampton Roads to-day, and reported that she fell in with a suspicious steamer on the 8th, which was believed to be the *Tallahassee*.

Chase was immediately given, and kept up until darkness set in and put the suspicious steamer out of sight.

On the following morning (Sunday) she was again discovered about twelve miles ahead, and the chase was renewed and continued during the day.

At one time the vessels were but five miles apart, when the stranger lightened ship and kept steadily on her course until darkness again set in and rendered the pursuit useless.

When last sight of she was inside the lines of our blockade fleet off Wilmington, N. C., and possibly she will be stopped.

[NOTE.—This is no doubt the same vessel reported as having been chased on Monday, the 7th inst., by the *Banshee* and *Huntsville*.]

The Pursuit of the Tallahassee by the Sassacus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1864.

The gunboat *Sassacus*, Lieut.-Commander J. L. DAVIS, which left here in search of the *Tallahassee* on the 4th inst, arrived in Hampton Roads this morning.

On the afternoon of the 5th, when in lat. 37° 21', and long. 74° 51', a suspicious-looking steamer, corresponding to the description of the *Tallahassee*, was discovered on the port beam at a distance of about ten miles. At the same time a brig could be seen, toward which the stranger was steering. The *Sassacus* was immediately put under all sail and as much steam as possible, and made chase. This movement having been observed by the steamer, she changed her course, spread more sail, and, as evidenced by the volume of black, dense smoke which issued from her two stacks, worked her engines to the fullest speed.

The *Sassacus* proved herself to be the faster of the two, and was rapidly lessening the distance between the vessels, when at 10 o'clock the moon went down, thus affording the stranger a chance to escape in the dark.

A gun fired from the *Sassacus* caused the pursued to steer wildly. The firing was continued at intervals during the chase. The vessel was steered in a southerly direction all night, and at daylight on the 6th the steamer was again seen twelve miles ahead. The pursuit was earnestly kept up. But the wind having died out, the *Sassacus* was wholly dependent on steam and could not make the progress she made on the day previous. She was also deep in the water, and full of coal, ammunition and stores; but, notwithstanding these drawbacks, she came up to within five miles of the steamer on the 6th, and noted her to be painted white, with two white masts—the fore longer than the main; two white smoke-stacks, one forward of the other; and of about 800 tons. At noon the steamer apparently lightened ship, and it is believed he threw overboard a considerable quantity of ammunition. At 6 P. M. he went out of sight. At that hour he was steering a course which would take him off the eastern bar of Wilmington. The *Sassacus* ran down to the blockading fleet, and put the vessels on their guard. According to last advices, the *Tallahassee* had not passed in, and there is a probability she may be captured, as when lost sight of she was within the blockading line.

The prize steamer *Lady Stirling*, of whose capture you have already been informed, will proceed to New-York to-day, in tow of the *Calypso*.

The flag-of-truce fleet, under Lieut.-Col. MULFORD, sailed for the Savannah River yesterday afternoon.

WRIT.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Flag-of-Truce Fleet Gone to Savannah.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The United States steamer *Calypso* arrived here this morning from Beaufort, Me., towing the blockade-runner *Lady Sterling*, captured on the 28th of October, while running out of Wilmington, N. C., with a load of cotton.

The flag-of-truce fleet, under Lieut.-Col. MULFORD, which has assembled in this port during the past two months, and been preparing for a general exchange of prisoners, sailed this afternoon for Port Royal, S. C.

Money Stolen by Mosby's Men Recovered.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

It will be recollected that on the 14th of October, a passenger train from Baltimore to Wheeling was destroyed by a gang of MOSBY'S men, and two Paymasters of the United States Army, one of whom was Major RUGGLES, were robbed of more than four hundred thousand dollars.

It is gratifying to state that several parties connected with MOSBY'S command have been arrested, and a part of the money recovered.

On the 23d inst., Adj. WM. B. NORMAN, of the Eighth Maryland Regiment, arrested at the Eutaw House, (where he is stopping for the present,) MARY ANN KLINE, her son, Dr. JOHN H. KLINE, and her niece, Miss NANCY G. O'BRIEN. The two first named are residents of Loudon County, Va., and the latter of Duffield's Station, Jefferson County, Va. They were arrested on the charge of being concerned in the outrage. Upon the person of Dr. KLINE was found the sum of $1,603 80, which was handed to Col. WOOLEY, Provost-Marshal. He set about investigating the case.

Of the money about $330 was in postal currency, which had been put up in packages by a Government clerk in Washington. Col. WOOLEY proceeded to that city, and the clerk identified it as the same which he had paid to Maj. RUGGLES. Dr. KLINE acknowledged, upon examination, before Col. WOOLEY, that he had borrowed the sum of $1,800 from two of MOSBY'S men. Mrs. KLINE claims that $260 of the sum belongs to her; but she also confessed that she received $175 from two men of the same party.

The KLINES have three relatives who are in the service of MOSBY; and Col. WOOLEY, in his report of the case to Gen. WALLACE, says: "It is not clear that KLINE is not an officer in the rebel army; indeed, all the facts of the case are of the most suspicious character. In the month of August, 1861, KLINE was a Surgeon. In May, 1863, he was within the Federal lines, endeavoring to find his command, when he was arrested, but paroled by order of the War Department. He had in his possession a safeguard signed

THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

One of the Most Daring Naval Achievements on Record—A Visit to the Kearsarge.

The news which we announced yesterday morning, that the arrival of the famous steamer *Kearsarge* at this port had brought the intelligence of the capture in Brazilian waters by the Union gunboat *Wachusett*, of the notorious rebel cruiser *Florida*, sent a thrill of surprise and delight through the community even in the midst of the excitement and anxiety of Presidential election day. The joyful news spread over the city like wildfire, and was the universal subject of discussion and of mutual congratulation, until the interests of the Congressional and National elections seemed almost to be forgotten in comparison. One of our reporters paid a visit to the *Kearsarge* during the day, and by the kind courtesy of her officers, Paymaster J. A. SMITH being especially obliging, was enabled to obtain a detailed account of the singular affair in the bay of Bahia, comprising all the particulars which are accessible to the public.

The Confederate war-steamer *Florida* arrived at Bahia, Bay of San Salvador, Brazil, Oct. 5, having captured and burned the bark *Mondamon*, from Rio, off Pernambuco on the 28th of September. The United States steamer *Wachusett*, Capt. NAPOLEON COLLINS, had been lying several days in the port of Bahia, and the *Florida* at first anchored in the offing. The Brazilian Admiral immediately sent her a message, requesting her to come inside, which she did, anchoring in the midst of the Brazilian fleet, and close under the guns of the principal fort, which is located upon an island in the middle of the harbor.

Certain parties in Bahia, which is a commercial city of considerable importance, with one of the best harbors in the world, being interested in American affairs, bestirred themselves to bring about an engagement between the *Wachusett* and the *Florida*, firmly confident that the result of such an encounter would be another Union victory as complete as that won last Summer in the British Channel. On the morning of the 6th of October they carried a challenge to Capt. MORRIS of the *Florida*, to move outside the limits of Brazilian jurisdiction and fight the *Wachusett*. The rebel Commander declined to receive the missive which the Brazilian residents had prepared, on account of some informality in its address. During the afternoon of the same day a Hungarian citizen living in Bahia, and sympathizing with our Government in its struggle with rebellion, waited upon Capt. MORRIS and endeavored to induce him to consent to an action between his ship and the Union gunboat, but without success. Capt. MORRIS, however, stated that if he happened to fall in with the *Wachusett* during a cruise, he should willingly engage in a contest with her, but that on no account would he consent to leave a safe harbor for the express purpose of having an engagement.

All efforts on the part of outside parties to bring on a naval battle in open water between the two vessels proving unavailing, Capt. COLLINS promptly took into consideration the other means which suggested themselves for ridding the seas of the most dangerous enemy of our commerce. In the evening of the same day above mentioned, Thursday, Oct. 6, he called a council of his officers to debate the subject. An important element in the consideration was the fact that the convenient harbor of Bahia has three openings into the Atlantic, by any one of which the *Florida* could make her escape whenever the darkness of the night favored her purpose, without the possibility of one Union vessel preventing it. It is stated that the council of officers were also possessed of information that the *Florida* had repeatedly seized and burned American ships within three miles of the coast of Brazil, in defiance of every law of neutrality, without the slightest objection of any sort being made by the Brazilian authorities. Taking into consideration all the facts in the case, the council advised, with but one dissenting vote among all the officers of the *Wachusett*, that the scheme proposed of seizing the rebel cruiser at her anchorage should be carried out. Capt. COLLINS immediately gave the orders for accomplishing the design agreed upon, saying that with the very deepest regret he felt that the conduct of the Brazilian Government in permitting piracies within the shadow of its shores had made the step an imperatively necessary one. It may be remarked here that it was found, after the seizure of the *Florida*, that arrangements had been made for her escape from the harbor on the very next night, for a new career of depredation upon our shipping.

The preparations for the encounter were made with great celerity and complete secrecy, and at about 3 o'clock in the morning of Friday, Oct. 7 the cables were slipped, and the *Wachusett* bore down upon the rebel vessel under full head of steam. So little expectation was there of such a proceeding, that one-half the officers and crew of the *Florida*, seventy in number, and including Capt. MORRIS, were carousing on shore, and the remainder, having just returned from a similar absence, were in no condition to repel an assault. The *Florida*'s officer of the deck supposed the collision which he saw to be imminent, to be merely accidental, and cried out: "You will run into us if you don't look out." The design of Capt. COLLINS was simply to strike the *Florida* amidships with full steam on, crush in her side, and send her at once to the bottom beyond the possibility of causing further trouble to any one. The *Wachusett* however did not strike her adversary fairly, but hit her to the stern, carrying away the mizzen mast and main yard. The *Florida* was not seriously injured by the collision, but the broken spar fell across the awning over her hatchway in such a manner as to prevent her crew from getting on deck from below. The recoil which followed the shock carried the *Wachusett* back several yards. In the confusion which ensued several pistol shots were fired from both vessels, chiefly at random, and entirely without effect. Two of the guns of the *Wachusett* were also discharged, by accident, according to one report, and as another version has it, by order of one of the Union lieutenants. The shots did not strike the *Florida*.

Capt. COLLINS, of the *Wachusett*, immediately thundered out a demand to the rebel craft, "Surrender, or I will blow you out of the water!" The Lieutenant in charge of the *Florida* may be excused for considerable amazement, but had still presence of mind to reply, "Under the circumstances, I surrender." Without the delay of an instant, dozens of gallant tars boarded the prize, and made fast a hawser connecting her with their own vessel, and the *Wachusett* turned her course seaward, moving at the top of her speed, and towing the *Florida* in her wake.

The fleet of Brazilian vessels, which entirely surrounded the little space of water on which the brief battle had been fought, was so situated that the two American steamers were obliged to pass under the stern of one of the largest in order to penetrate their line. The *Wachusett* was challenged, but did not deign a word of reply, and the *Florida*, when hailed and commanded to halt a moment after, replied that a pause was impossible as she was towed by the vessel in front. The Brazilians soon guessed the state of affairs, and in another moment or two the heavy guns of the fort, under the very muzzles of which the capture had been made, opened fire on the *Wachusett*, as she disappeared in the morning darkness. Three shots were fired after her, all passing harmlessly far above her pennant, and striking the water beyond.

To the reader it seems that all this must have taken a considerable time, but the testimony of a careful officer on the *Wachusett* corroborated by the surgeon of the *Florida*, assures us that from the time the *Wachusett* first slipped her cable and steamed upon the rebel cruiser to the moment when the echoes of the last gun from the Brazilian fortress had died away, was only twenty minutes by the watch. Certainly no page of history can show a more daring achievement, or one executed with more brilliant rapidity or more complete success.

The Brazilian naval commander in Bahia Harbor acted with all the promptness which could have been expected, and in a few moments the dawn of day disclosed two vessels of the Brazilian fleet doing their utmost to pursue and overhaul the *Wachusett* and her prize. They were a heavy sloop of war and a small armed steamer—neither of them any match, in point of speed, for the handiwork of New-England mechanics, and soon gave up the chase as the Union and rebel steamers disappeared below the horizon.

Capt. COLLINS soon ordered the ships to heave to, and examined his prize. He found that neither vessel was materially damaged, by the collision, and that there had been no injury to life or limb from the confused firing which followed it. Twelve officers and fifty-eight men of the *Florida*'s crew were captured, and all her stores, papers, records, &c., were found undisturbed in the cabin. The two vessels soon steamed for St. Thomas, arriving there on the 29th ult., and finding the *Kearsarge* already in port. It was intended to keep the matter at Bahia a secret at St. Thomas, but it was accidentally revealed by a seaman of the *Wachusett*, to one of the crew of the *Kearsarge*, and some hints of it got wind in the town, causing great excitement there. The *Florida* remained outside the bay, while the *Wachusett* entered to obtain coal.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. W. WILLIAMS, of the *Wachusett*, Surgeon CHARLTON, of the *Florida*, and sixteen of the crew of the privateer were transferred to the *Kearsarge*, which sailed October 31 and arrived here at midnight on Monday, as previously reported. Paymaster WILLIAMS being charged with dispatches for the Government, left by the earliest train yesterday morning for Washington. The *Wachusett* and *Florida* were to sail from St. Thomas on the 3d inst. for New-York, where they may now be daily expected.

The crew of the *Florida* is composed of Englishmen, Irishmen, Germans, &c., and contains no citizens of the rebel States. Among her officers, however, there are several Southerners. Surgeon CHARLTON, who is now on board the *Kearsarge*, is a native of Georgia. He was before the war an officer in the United States Navy, and was stationed for several years in Chelsea. He has many acquaintances in Boston. He was here on the day of President LINCOLN's first election, and left shortly after to tender his services to the Southern Confederacy. He is a gentleman in appearance and manner, and not reluctant to speak of the circumstances of his capture and the condition of our national affairs. He wears the full uniform of the rebel naval service, of plain gray cloth, with the rank indicated by shoulder-straps, as in the Union costume.

Surgeon CHARLTON expresses full confidence that his captivity will last for only a very limited period, believing that the whole affair will terminate as did the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL three years ago. If the demands which he thinks will be made by the Brazilian Government are disregarded by our authorities, he looks for an indorsement of the claims by the Governments of Great Britain, France and Spain, in such a manner as to compel compliance. The rebel officers profess a complete indifference as to the result of yesterday's elections. They say that the North entirely mistakes the universal sentiment of the South, which they affirm will never consent on any terms to a restoration of the Union. They declare an unshaken confidence in the ultimate triumph of their cause, placing their reliance on the intrinsic advantages of their position in a military point of view, moving constantly on interior lines. They argue that volunteering is entirely at an end in the North, and that the conscription cannot be enforced here, while the rebel army is kept up to a fighting standard by steady recruiting, and has a reserve always on hand of three hundred thousand negroes capable of efficient military service.

Surgeon CHARLTON estimates that the *Florida* has steamed over forty thousand miles since she left Brest, not having spent ten days in port in nine months. During her career she has captured about forty American vessels.

The *Kearsarge* has on board two prisoners taken from the *Alabama* last summer. She still bears upon her sides the marks of that desperate encounter, and will have to undergo a thorough overhauling and refitting during her stay in this port. She will probably go out of commission in a few days, and will receive new sails and rigging, and be repaired in every part during the winter at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Her cruise has lasted three years, and she has steamed about thirty-five thousand miles since she sailed on her maiden voyage from Portsmouth, in 1861. She now lies just off the navy-yard, in full view of our wharves, where hundreds of people will flock to see the gallant little steamer that so nobly vanquished and destroyed in romantic single combat the freebooter which was for so long the terror of our mercantile marine. The officers and crew at the *Kearsarge*, as is announced in another place, are to have a public reception tomorrow in Faneuil Hall, and we trust they will receive such an ovation as will give them an adequate idea of the estimation in which their invaluable services are held by the merchants and the public generally of Boston and of the nation.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Price's Second Defeat—He is Overtaken in Newton County, and after a Battle of Several Hours, is Beaten, and Retreats—Other News—The Election To-Day.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The following dispatch is taken from a Leavenworth paper:

NEOSHO, Mo., Sunday, Oct. 30.

On the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after marching all day and night previously, I came up with PRICE at Newtonia, with FOARD's and JENNISON's brigades of my division. PRICE had gone into camp in the timber south of the town, thinking we had quit the pursuit. Upon discovering our advance, he formed one line of battle in the edge of the timber, and another in front on the prairie, developing almost ten thousand men. I moved forward rapidly and attacked him with vigor. The fight lasted from 3 o'clock until dark. With my two brigades I held the field without support till near sundown, when SANBORN came up just in time to form on my left and repulse the flanking column of the enemy. We then drove them from the field in confusion. They retreated hastily, and moved all night on the Gassville road.

My loss in killed and wounded is about 118, and about 175 horses killed. A rebel surgeon, who came with a flag of truce, reports the enemy's loss over 200. Among their killed are two Colonels.

A spy of ours who has been with them for several days past, and during the battle of the 28th, has come in, and reports that PRICE has 16,000 men armed, and 16,000 unarmed—that he has still about 400 wagons, mostly loaded with plunder. He says PRICE will not fight unless compelled to save his train and the unarmed conscripts, but will move as rapidly as possible to Red River. He also says PRICE intended, if possible, to make his headquarters this Winter at Kansas City. This is also corroborated by most of the prisoners we have taken. PRICE told the Missouri recruits that Kansas could not raise force enough to disturb him in carrying out his programme.

Gen. CURTIS ordered his troops to march yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, and vigorously follow up the pursuit, but, before the hour arrived, an order came from Gen. ROSECRANS for all the forces of PLEASONTON to abandon the pursuit and return to the headquarters of their respective districts. Yesterday I removed to this point to recruit my stock and rest the men, and be within supporting distance of Forts Gibson and Smith.

Orders have just arrived from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, which will, I hope, enable us yet to do the enemy more damage. JAMES G. BLUNT.

Gen. FISK, commanding the District of North Missouri, reached his headquarters at St. Joseph yesterday, and issued a circular to the citizens of his district and the Judges of the election, in which he denies who ought and will be allowed to vote, and gives the rebels and their sympathizers precious little comfort.

JACKSON, a notorious guerrilla, is playing the part of BILL ANDERSON in Northeast Missouri.

Capt. EDWARDS, with a detachment of the Second State Militia, killed twenty of COL. BIRTHWRIGHT's rebels on Saturday, near Bloomington, Southeast Missouri.

Six hundred and twenty rebels, including forty-seven officers, captured by PLEASONTON, arrived here yesterday, and were taken to the Gratiot-street Prison. They were the dirtiest, raggedest, most villainous looking set of men ever seen here. Nearly all of them claim to have been conscripted, and many are anxious to take the oath and enter the Union army.

There are still a large number of prisoners at Fort Scott, Mound City, Paoli, Kansas City, Fort Leavenworth, Independence, Lexington, Sedalia and Jefferson City, to come forward. The captured artillery is expected to arrive to-day. Among the prisoners are Maj. COOK, of FREEMAN's brigade, and Maj. CARLETON, both of whom are very much exercised in regard to which one of them will be shot in retaliation for the murder of Maj. WILSON.

During one of the charges of our cavalry on PRICE, several of his officers were ridden over by our men, and only escaped from the fact that they were no uniforms.

The Arkansas troops are very bitter against PRICE, charging that they were only an escort to the Missourians, who were given the advance and got all the plunder.

Every one here and throughout the State has been girding on his armor for to-day's contest at the polls, and our friends abroad may rest assured that LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and the Radical State ticket, will win the fight over the combined forces of Copperheadism, rebel bushwhackers, peace sneaks, and "conservatives" generally. J.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Obsequies of the Late Thomas Clark.

We have already announced the sudden and melancholy decease of this gentleman, by an accident on the Erie railroad. Yesterday morning was fixed for the funeral observances, and, as was expected from Mr. CLARK's extensive acquaintance with post-office men all over the country, quite a number of visitors were here to unite in the sad ceremonies. The Post-office Department also was well represented in the presence of the Hon. GEORGE W. LELLAN, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Hon. A. N. ZEVELY, Third Assistant Postmaster-General; E. L. CHILDS, Esq., many years Principal Clerk of Contract Division; Major R. K. SCOTT, Principal Clerk of the Finance Bureau; JAMES LAWRENSON, Esq., Official Journal Clerk, and E. M. WHITNEY, Esq., Report Clerk.

At the hour of nine o'clock, the late residence of Mr. CLARK was densely thronged with ladies and gentlemen who had long known and esteemed him. His body was laid out in a magnificent coffin of mahogony, silver mounted, and on the lid a silver plate bore this inscription: "THOMAS CLARK, November 8, 1864, aged 40 years," &c. Wreaths of fragrant flowers also decorated the sleeper's last house on earth.

The officials from the Department were very agreeably received by JAMES KELLY, Esq., Postmaster of New-York, ABRAM WAKEMAN, Esq., WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, ex-Postmasters of our city, H. W. WARTMS, Esq., M. HALSEY, Mr. CORBIN, and other officers long known and esteemed in the postal history of New-York.

The pall-bearers were SEYMOUR J. STRONG, JOHN H. HALLETT, ISAAC G. COFFIN, W. A. B. CLEMENT, JAMES GAYLER, THOMAS WEBBERTER, JAMES H. RANSOM, and DAVID M. BOYD. They were designated by appropriate mourning sashes.

FUNERAL OF J. CLARK.

The coffin being closed, the procession was formed, and under escort of the large body of clerks and other employes long connected with the deceased in their responsible and arduous duties, proceeded to the "Church of the Ascension."

As the pall-bearers bore the corpse through the main entrance the fine choir accompanied by the peculiarly impressive services for the "Burial of the Dead," and continued for some time after the audience were seated.

The service was then continued by Rev. Dr. COTTON SMITH, the Rector of that sanctuary, who gave out the hymn

"Jesus, Saviour of my soul."

The preacher commenced with reference to the afflictive, appalling nature of death, especially a sudden termination of existence, which in a moment ends all the enjoyments, the hopes, the comforts of life. He then portrayed the rich provision made for all in the atoning merits of the world's Redeemer. The speaker had no personal knowledge of the deceased, but the presence of such an audience of men and women, who long knew him well, attested his worth as an officer of remarkable integrity and efficiency—cherished in all the social relations—enjoying the happy faculty of making everybody love and admire him for his excellent qualities. The anguish of an aged mother was vividly brought to view.

Dr. SMITH closed his remarks with touching pathos and power, when he announced a second hymn, which was also sung with fine effect—"I would not live alway."

The experience of many years has not witnessed a more sublime or transporting performance on such an occasion as that by this choir. The words, "I heard a voice," &c., were executed amid sepulchral stillness, whilst pearly tears coursed down many cheeks. Here the services terminated with a benediction.

The procession again was formed and the body conveyed to Second-avenue vault, where the ancient and honorable body of Masons performed their impressive ceremonies, the speakers being H. S. TAYLOR, Master of Holland Lodge, and E. BILLS, Jr., Chaplain. The audience and all retired apparently deeply impressed with the mournful ceremonies of the morning.

The Manhattan Union Club—Resolution Requesting Thomas Allison to Resign.

At a regular meeting of the Manhattan Union Club, held Nov. 9, 1864, the following resolutions were nearly unanimously adopted, and ordered to be inserted in the *Tribune*, TIMES and *Evening Post*:

Whereas, THOMAS ALLISON, a member of this club, has publicly charged, in a newspaper, that a meeting held on the 5th inst., to indorse the nomination, as Member of Congress, of HENRY J. RAYMOND, was called "without any warrant or authority in any shape whatever" from this club, and that "such purpose is directly opposed to the declared objects of the club and contrary to an express and unanimous vote of the members thereof at one of its meetings;" and,

Whereas, The said THOMAS ALLISON has further set forth, in a sworn statement, that "the members of the club present at one of its regular meetings, unanimously voted that they had nothing to do with local nominations:"

Therefore, we, the Manhattan Union Club, feel it incumbent upon us to publicly declare, in answer to the before-mentioned charges and statements,

That no vote has at any time been passed, at any meeting of this club, intended to regulate the general action of this club in regard to engaging in local politics—the vote referred to by Mr. ALLISON having been taken upon a specific case, with none but a specific object in letter or spirit;

That nothing in the Constitution of this club confines its action to any particular field of the Union cause;

That we consider the election of a representative to the Congress of the United States essentially a national matter; and,

That as the club had declined to hold business meetings, the whole matter of the calling of public meetings, as well as the transaction of all other business, rested entirely with the Executive Committee.

We, therefore, declare it to be the opinion of this club, that our Executive Committee did not, in calling the before-mentioned meeting on the 5th inst., exceed the powers and authority vested in them by the constitution and the club, nor transgress the letter or spirit of our constitution, and we do fully indorse their action in the premises, while we consider the conduct of THOMAS ALLISON calculated to injure the reputation of our club, and therefore demanding our unqualified disapproval and our severest censure; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to inform THOMAS ALLISON that it is the desire of the club that he (Mr. ALLISON) resign his membership in this "Manhattan Union Club."

J. SHERWOOD COFFIN, Secretary pro tem.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—Soon after twelve o'clock on Monday night, two men, named MARX and ARSTROWE, while in a lagerbeer saloon at No. 15 New Chambers-street, became engaged in a quarrel. The police say that MARX was abusing one of the waiter-girls, when ARSTROWE interfered to protect her. Several blows were struck on each side, and finally MARX drew a knife and stabbed his antagonist several times in the abdomen. It is believed that the wounds inflicted will prove fatal. MARX attempted to escape, but after some difficulty Sergeant BLAIR and Officer SWEENY, of the Fourth Precinct, effected his arrest, and Justice DOWLING committed him to the Tombs to await the result. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Extradition Case.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—NOV. 10.

Before Commissioner C. W. Newton.

In the Matter of the Extradition of John C. Bennett, under the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, for the killing or maiming of John West on the high seas, on board a British bark.—The following is the decision of the Commissioner on the final hearing of the case:

Assuming that the case presented comes within the treaty of the 9th of August, 1842, between the United States and Great Britain, I am clearly of the opinion that the facts developed on the examination would warrant me in committing the accused for extradition under the treaty.

The evidence received, to my mind, is clear and uncontradicted that the accused, through violence, caused the death of the colored man West on board the British brig *Raymond*, whilst on the high seas, and no successful attempt on the part of the accused has been made to justify the act. Even admitting that evidence of justification could be legally received—of which, however, under the treaty, I have great doubt—it is not for me to determine what effect it might or might not have upon the mind of a jury on a final hearing or trial for murder.

Under the treaty I am only to determine the question of probable cause. The simple question here to be decided is whether there is sufficient probable cause to justify his return for trial to the country within whose jurisdiction the crime is charged to have been committed.

The question, however, is raised as to whether this case does not come within the principles of law laid down in a recent case under the treaty, decided in the Court of Queen's Bench in the matter of TERNAN and others, prisoners in the jail of Liverpool, who were discharged by that court upon a writ of habeas corpus issued on their behalf.

It is contended that the principles involved in that case are analogous to those arising in the case under consideration.

It appears that the prisoners in the case referred to were arrested and detained under the treaty as pirates, and their extradition demanded by our Government.

The opinions of the learned Justice of the Court in that case are certainly entitled to very great respect and consideration, and though their decisions are not absolutely binding upon me in determining the case under consideration, I should certainly feel bound to give great weight to their unbiased adjudication upon the principles of law therein passed upon, were the same questions involved in the case before me; but upon a careful analysis of the decision rendered in that case, I am at a loss to discover wherein the principles therein enunciated are in the least applicable, or can in any wise govern or control the present case. The learned Justices of the Queen's Bench, in that case, as I understand it, decided that the crimes for which extradition can be demanded under the treaty must have been committed within the exclusive jurisdiction of the power which demands the extradition; while crimes committed within the concurrent jurisdiction of both Powers are not covered by the treaty—that the crime with which the prisoners in the case before them were charged was piracy by the law of nations, which is punishable wherever the offender may be found, and was not, therefore, committed within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; that the piracy which is especially named in the treaty is not piracy by the law of nations, but that other class of offences which are declared to be piracy by statute.

Admitting, therefore, the full force and correctness of the decision in the Court of Queen's Bench, I am unable to determine wherein the principles therein determined can in any way change the interpretation which has been universally given by our Courts and Government to the Treaty in cases of murder on the high seas. It cannot, in my judgment, be legally claimed that murder on the high seas, when committed on board a British vessel, is within the concurrent jurisdiction of both the United States and Great Britain, and unless that position can be sustained, the assumed analogy most certainly fails.

In the case under consideration, the crime charged and proven is murder on the high seas, on board the British brig *Raymond*, and I have not been able to find any adjudication, either in this country or in England, holding that there is a concurrent jurisdiction in such cases; all of the authorities upon this point agree, and I am compelled, therefore, to determine that the crime charged was committed within the exclusive jurisdiction of Great Britain.

It has always been the policy of this Government to place the most liberal construction upon all her treaty stipulations with foreign States; and whenever it has been clearly established that a crime has been committed against a foreign State, which comes within our treaty stipulations, we have ever shown a readiness to surrender the criminal to justice—and justice certainly can be as fairly and impartially administered in the country within whose exclusive jurisdiction the offence has been committed as within the asylum or country to which he may have fled. Ever sensitive as our Government is to the protection of its own citizens, it never will, I trust, assume, against treaty stipulations, to become the guardian and protector of escaped and fleeing criminals, when legally demanded.

Assuming the truth of the position of the counsel for accused, that the British Government did, in that case, unfairly and illegally, intervene to prevent the extradition of criminals when demanded by our Government, I cannot see that it would follow by any process of reasoning, or on any principle of law or justice, (except it be that of retaliation,) that we should be swerved from that high and honorable position as a nation which we have ever maintained, in carrying out treaty stipulations toward foreign Governments.

I am, however, most happy to say that upon a careful examination of the case decided in the Court of Queen's Bench I am unable to discover any disposition upon the part of the learned Justices delivering the opinions to render any interpretation of the treaty inconsistent with their heretofore high legal standing, or with that of the opinions of our ablest jurists.

Applying, therefore, the principles announced in that case to the one under consideration, I am not at a loss to determine as to the right or duty of granting the certificate.

I shall therefore grant the certificate of extradition, and in the meantime the accused must stand committed to await the action of the Executive in the matter.

F. F. Marbury counsel for the British Government; H. S. Smith for the accused.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 93¾; Reading Railroad, 80; Morris Canal, 98; Long Island Railroad, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 68. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 10, 1864.

$25,000 U. S. 6s,'81...C.	107⅜	50 Cen. Am. Transit.	100
2,100 U. S. 6s,5-20s...C.		100 N. Y. Gen.	126⅝
Small	102¼	200 Reading R.	139
11,500 do	101⅜	400 do	139⅛
500 do	102⅜	500 do s10	139⅛
80,000 do...new iss.	101	15 0 do b10	138⅝
10,000 do	101⅛	1000 do	139¼
8,000 U. S. 5s,'74...C.	100⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R.	130
Indorsed	98	500 M. S. & N. I. b60	78⅛
10,000 U. S. 10-40s C	94	300 do b30	78⅜
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74...R.	96	600 do	77⅛
32,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95½	200 do b10	77⅛
10,000 Ohio 6s, '81	107	200 do s30	77⅛
1,000 M. 8s ins. to Pacific R.	57	300 do s30	77⅛
59,000 O. & M. Cer.	41¾	500 do	77⅜
5,000 do b30	42	300 do	77
5,000 do	41¾	200 do s10	102
5,000 do b15	41¾	500 do s10	102¾
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	100 do	102¾
1,000 Erie 1st M. Bs	106	200 do	129
5,000 Erie 3d M. Bs	117	300 do c	128¾
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	98	400 do c	128¾
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	104½	400 Cle. & Pitts.	105
5,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	106	200 Chi. & N. W.	45⅝
30,000 Am. Gold	253¼	200 do	45
5 Am. Ex. Bank	120	200 do	46⅜
10 Continental Bank	99	100 do	46⅜
20 Cen. National B'k	100	200 do	46¼
100 Canton Co.	36	100 do	46¼
100 do	35⅜	500 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	84
200 do	35¼	100 do	83¾
300 Cum. Coal Pr. s15	83⅜	400 do	83¾
50 do	83½	100 do b15	84
100 do	83	200 do s30	84
400 do	82⅜	100 do b15	84⅜
100 Quick M. Co. b60	85⅛	200 Cleve. & Tol.	115
100 do	84¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	102
100 Wyoming V. C. Co.	82	500 do	102¾
600 do	80	800 do	102⅝
200 Copake Iron M.	4	200 do s30	102¾
100 Mar. Min. Co. b10	37	200 do	102⅞
400 do	36½	100 Chi., Bur. & Q. b30	120
200 do s30	36½	100 Mil. & P. Du C.	52⅛
100 do	36¾	200 Tol. & Wab. Pr. b10	70
550 Erie Railway	103⅛	1500 P., Ft. W. & C.	106
1100 do	103⅜	500 do b10	106
200 do s10	103⅛	300 do b30	107
300 do b10	103⅛	500 do b30	106⅜
50 do	103⅜	400 do	105⅜
100 do b10	103⅜	1260 do	105⅜
100 do b10	103⅜	100 Alt. & T. H. Pref.	76
300 Hud. Riv. R.	124⅜	200 Chic. & Alt. R.	88⅜
200 do b10	124⅜	100 Chi. & Alt. R. Pr.	92
200 do b10	124⅛	200 Miss. & Mo. R.	35
700 do	124	32 Panama R.	265
200 do	123⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s,'81.C.	107⅛	500 Reading R.	137⅜
4,000 do	107⅜	500 do	137¼
5,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s...C.	101⅛	1000 do s30	137
10,000 do...new iss.	101⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R.	128⅛
27,800 do...new iss.	101⅛	100 do	128
1,000 U. S. 10-40s...R.	93	100 Ill. Cen. R.	128
10,000 U. S. 10-40s...C.	94⅛	200 M. S. & N. I.	75⅜
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 N.		200 do b15	75⅝
April & Oct.	108	500 do	75¾
$3,000 do	107⅛	500 do	75
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr...C.	98⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. E.	45⅞
10,000 O. & Miss. Cer.	41⅛	100 do b10	45
50,000 do	41	300 do	45⅜
5,000 Am. Gold	240	100 do	45⅜
300 Canton Co.	35	200 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	82⅜
600 Cum. Coal Pref.	82	100 do b30	83⅜
700 Mar. Min. Co.	37⅜	100 do b10	83
200 do b5	37⅜	100 do b15	83⅜
1500 Erie R.	102⅜	800 Chi. & N. W.	102
200 do s30	102	100 do s10	102
500 do	102⅛	100 do s10	102¾
200 do b10	102⅜	100 do s30	102
300 Erie R. Pref.	105⅛	500 P. F. W. & C.	105⅜
300 Hudson R. R.	122⅜	300 do s10	105⅝
100 do	123	500 do b10	105⅜
200 do b10	123	75 do	105
100 do s10	122⅜		
200 do	122⅜		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20s...C.		200 M. S. & N. L. R.	76⅜
New Loan	101	400 do	76⅝
26,000 O. & M. Cer.	41⅜	100 do s3	76⅜
10,000 do s3	41⅜	200 do b3	76⅜
10,000 do s10	41⅜	100 do b10	76⅜
200 N. Y. Central	126⅜	300 do s3	76⅜
100 do s30	126⅜	100 do b3	76⅜
100 Erie R.	103⅜	300 do s10	76⅜
200 do	103⅜	200 do	76⅜
200 do b3	103⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R.	128⅛
200 do c	103	100 Ch. & R. I. R.	102⅛
200 do s3	103	500 do	102⅜
300 do	103	100 do	103
100 Hud. Riv. R.	123⅜	100 do s3	103⅛
100 Chi. & N. W. Pr. b19	84	200 do b3	103⅜
100 do	83⅞	100 do	103⅛
300 Quick. M. Co.	85⅜	300 Chic. & N. W. R.	46⅛
100 do b60	85⅛	100 Mar. Min. Co. s3	37⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000 O. & M. Cer.	40⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R.	128⅜
900 Erie R.	101⅜	100 do s3	128⅜
300 do	101⅜	600 Chi. & R. I. R.	102
2000 do s3	101⅜	300 do b3	102⅜
300 do s10	101⅜	100 Chi. & N. W.	45⅜
1000 do b3	101⅜	700 do s3	45
300 do s3	101⅜	200 do	45
500 do s30	101⅜	400 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	82⅜
300 Hud. Riv. R. b3	122⅜	200 do	82⅝
500 do	122⅜	100 do s3	82⅜
500 M. S. & N. I. b3	75	100 do b33	84
200 do s3	74⅜	200 do s10	82⅞
100 do b3	74⅞	25 Canton Co.	33
300 do	74⅜	200 Cum. Coal Co.	52
400 do	74⅜	100 Quick. Min. Co.	84⅜
100 do s3	74⅛	500 Mariposa M. Co.	37
100 T. H & Alt. R.	84⅜	200 do	37⅜

THURSDAY, Nov. 10—P. M.

The Gold Room reacted to-day ⅝@10 ₩ cent. against the extreme rates of yesterday, and near the close of 'Change some sales were made 2½ ₩ cent. below the currency of Tuesday before the result of the Presidential Election was known. The fluctuations since yesterday morning have been from 250½ to 245 ₩ cent. The theory that the popular indorsement through the ballot-box of Mr. LINCOLN's Administration would necessarily and rapidly advance the premium on Gold, meets with less practical response in the Gold Room than the speculators who manipulated the market for the Election anticipated. The public at large have no confidence in it, as they ought not to have, since it is based upon the false assumption that an early peace under Mr. LINCOLN is impracticable. The era of good feeling between the two sections of the country, we have reason to hope, will return much sooner than was anticipated by the political opponents of the Administration, before the election. And if this be not quickly followed by the return of the Southern States to their allegiance under the Constitution, the fault will not be found with the President or the magnanimous spirit in which he can *now* afford to meet any overtures made, or even initiated, in the proper spirit, by the chiefs in insurrection.

The Stock Exchange this forenoon was less buoyant than yesterday on the Railway list, but firmer and higher on Government Securities. In the latter there was a large business at the Board and on Wall-street. At the Second Board the Railway market showed signs of weakness, and the subsequent sales at 4 o'clock at the Open Board of Brokers on Broad-street, prices were marked down 1@2 ₩ cent., and the dealings left off heavy at about the following figures compared with yesterday afternoon. There was a further break in Gold to 244 ₩ cent.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
C. S. 6s, 1881	107	107⅛	Mich. Southern	75¾	74⅞
U. S. 5-20's	101¾	101⅝	Illinois Cen.	131⅜	129⅝
N. Y. Central	126	126	Pittsburgh	106⅜	105⅞
Erie	104	101⅝	Fort Wayne	107⅜	105
Erie Preferred	106⅜	105	Rock Island	104⅜	102⅜
Hudson	126	122⅜	Reading	141	137
Canton	36⅝	35	Quicksilver	86	84⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95⅝	95⅜

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Unclaimed in the New-York Post-office, Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "*advertised letters*," *give the date of this list*, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Abbott Sophia L
Ackley Miranda
Adam Miss R
Adams Miss Nellie
Adams Miss Frank
Adiray Miss Montgomery
Adolia Miss B J
Adsley Mrs
Afrace Miss Rosetta
Alexander Miss Mary
Alexander Mrs Sarah C
Allen Miss Katie
Allenstead Miss S
Ambrose Ellen
Ammashohr Elizabeth
Angel Mrs Frederick
Andrews Miss Sarah J
Andrews Miss Sallie J
Andrews Miss Josephine
Anderson Mrs A
Anderson Mrs Margt
Anderson Mrs Mary E
Anderson Mrs Abel T
Anderson Mrs Sophia
Archer Miss Susie E
Ashald Mrs
Atwel, Bridget
Averill Miss Phebe
Ayling Mrs

B

Bainier Madame
Bailey Mrs M E
Bailey Miss Virginia
Baily Miss Louisa
Baker Miss Sarah H
Baker Miss, Isabelle
Baker Mrs Maria
Baker Mrs Maria
Baldwin Miss Anne
Banks Mrs Clara
Blackler Mrs Ward H
Blandy Mrs O L
Blake Mrs S E
Blake Mrs Susan E
Brackett Mrs Hannah L
Bragan Mrs E Y
Braisted Mrs Amanda
Brady Mrs Mary
Brady Miss Bridget
Brady Miss Mary
Barber Miss Nellie
Barber Mrs Jas
Bartlett Mrs S L
Barner Miss Maria
Barry Miss
Burny Belinda
Barry Mrs Wm F
Barton Miss Mary
Barton Mrs James
Barter Mrs E
Baston Mrs Lizzie H—2
Bell Mrs Mary
Belmont Miss Lizzie M
Bell Mrs J B
Bell Mrs Theo H
Bennet Miss Fanny
Bennett Mrs A
Berline Mrs Mary
Berton Mrs C
Burlingham ——
Berry Mrs Ann
Bertrand Mrs Henry
Berman Miss Anna
Berrend Miss Mary
Bergen Miss Chls
Bernhard Mrs Anna
Best Mrs Wm J
Breen Miss B
Bushn Miss Margt
Breman Anne
Bodey Catin
Bigelow Mrs John
Bier Madam Pl
Birtwistle Mrs Jane
Bird Miss Emeline
Bishop Miss M E
Bittweger Madame
Brinckerhoff Mrs
Brice Kate
Brice Miss Mary E
Budy Mrs
Brown Miss Kate
Bryan Mrs
Bryant Mrs N J
Byrns Mrs

C

Cahill Mrs Margret
Calin Mary
Cammon Mrs A haston
Cambreling Mrs C C
Chamgerlain Mrs Helen J
Chapman Mrs Jennie
Craige Mrs William R
Cartwright Mrs Lamoza A
Carruth Miss Jane
Carmichael Miss Mary
Carr Mrs Emma
Carrudon Miss Mary Ann
Carroll Miss Eliza
Carroll Mrs Hannah
Cassidy Ann
Castle Miss Fanny
Casey Miss Elinor
Caymari Mrs Bernardo
Clark Mrs Sarah
Clark Miss C
Clark Miss Josephine B
Clark Cate
Clare Mrs Gulford W
Chevelier Madame
Craven Mrs Alice
Crage Rosey
Childs Miss Mary
Clifford Mrs M
Clifton Mrs James B
Clinton Miss Maria
Crendour Miss Margret
Coalton Mrs
Covers Mrs Meyer
Cohen Mrs Louisa
Cohen Mrs Ralph
Cohn Mrs Maria
Collins Mrs T W
Collins Miss Hannah M
Collins Mrs Anna
Collins Mrs Anne
Colohan Miss Katie
Coleman Madame C
Coleman Mary
Coles Mrs G S
Coles Mrs Maria
Cole Miss Nellie
Cole Mrs Mary E
Cole Mrs Lora H
Coley Miss Mary
Combs Miss Jannetts
Conlin Mary
Crowley Miss Ellen
Conay Mary
Connor Eliza
Connor Mrs Annie
Connoly Miss Rosanna
Crockett Mrs S
Cooney Mrs
Coovery Mademoiselle Aylaire
Orange
Cookson Mrs Elizabeth
Cook Mrs Amy
Cary Bridget
Cara Miss Rosalie
Costello Miss Louisa
Cosgrove Mrs Johannah
Coughlen Miss Mary
Coulton Miss Hattie Coyl Eliza
Carmer Miss Mary
Culbeyone Mad Myra E
Cullman Mrs
Curtis Miss Lydia
Curtis Caroline
Cushing Mrs Julia L
Cusick Mrs Mary
Crumall Miss Eliza A

D

Dargan Hannah
Daxin Miss Lizzie J
Dam Miss A P
Dautforth Miss Jeanney Waterman
Darrington Mrs
Darling Mrs C
Darling Mrs
Darling Mrs William
Davis Miss Anne
Davis Miss E A
Davenport Miss Jennie
Davenport Miss Anna L
Darey Miss Henrietta M
Day Miss Emma
Dlacy Miss J
Drue Miss Mattie
Decature Miss Emma N
Dent Esther
Dennis Miss Abbie
Deneby Miss Ellen
Derdron Miss Jennie
Derby Miss Ellen G
De Witt Mrs John K
De ine Mrs
Devine Miss Kate
Dewane Miss
Drew Mrs Elizabeth B
De Forrest Mrs H
De Groat Mrs Henry F
De Henry Mrs Maggie
De la Motta Mrs D
De Murillo Mrs
Anita Gonzales
Dickerson Miss A L
Dickinson Miss Anna
Dickinson Miss Anna E
Dickey Miss Mary —2
Diery Mrs John
Dillon Mrs
Diccico Charlott
De Bignon Miss
Blanche
Driscoll Miss Catharine
Dodd Miss Mary
Dodd Mrs Chas E
Doherty Miss Mary
Donihu Mrs
Doran Miss Kate
Doubleday Mrs A C—3
Doud Miss Hannah
Doud Miss Elizabeth
Doughty Mrs Frank
Doyle Mary
Duffy Miss Kate
Duffy Mary Ann
Duffy Catharine
Durkee Mrs C E
Durning Miss Julia
Dulcutaux Madam M D

E

Early Mrs Mary
Ebbitt Mrs M C
Eddington Miss Jane
Egermann Mrs Margaretha
Eichorn Miss Libbie
Ellis Miss Lizzie P
Elwood Miss Minnie
Elliott Mrs G P
Elliott Miss Margret
Emerson Miss Mary E
Ensign Mrs Mary
Eno Miss M
Ervin Mrs Emily S
Estell Madame
Evans Miss Mary Ann
Evans Mrs Henry D
Evans Miss Temperance
Evans Mrs Lorenzo
Everitt Miss J

F

Failer Miss Elizabeth
Falconer Miss Anne R
Farry Mrs Cath
Farrell Miss Nancy
Fahan Mary
Fahy Ann
Fausett Mrs M
Flanders Miss Gussie
Fraser Mrs Jos R
Francis Mrs Betsy
Francis Mrs Maria
Fraser Mrs Jos C
Frank Miss Katharina
Frank Barbara Fron
Frank Mrs Salomon
Featherson Mrs Lydia Ann—2
Freurace Miss
Ferty Anna Eliza
Fellows Mrs
Feldman Miss Julia
Fenis Miss M E
Fleming Mrs John
Fuer Mrs A M
Furman Miss Martha
Fussell Mrs Margaret
Firmin Miss C
Fisk Mrs W R
Fisk Miss Elenor
Fisher Miss Kate
Fish Miss H M
Fitzsimmons Miss Mary J
Fitzpatrick Miss Margaret
Fisch Miss Ann
Frellugdorf Miss Margaretha
Forbes Miss Maria
Fogerty Miss Julia
Fortaine Miss Mary
Foster Miss Silliam or Maria
Frothingham Mrs Caroline E—2
Furnell — Madame Amelia
Flynn Mrs Patrick

G

Gular Miss Ida
Galloway Mrs
Gallagher Mrs Alace
Gallager Ellen
Garry Cath—2
Gardner Mrs M L
Garrison Maria Annie
Graff Mrs Teresa
Gray Miss Kate
Graves Mrs Henry, Jr
Gracie Miss Maggie
Graham Mrs Laura
Geruty Miss Delia
Gruenecker Mrs Abigail A
Glentworth Mrs H Virginia H
Gleeson Miss Catharine
Gleeson Miss Mary
Gleason Miss Bridget
Gilmore Mrs C
Gilbert Miss Juliett
Griffith Miss M
Griffith Mrs J
Griffith Lizzie
Gunshaw Mrs Fanny
Griffin Mrs Ann
Gorham Mrs L W
Gorham Mrs Maria
Golson Miss A
Goodwin Mrs Mary
Gaff Mrs H N
Goodell Mrs Geo
Goldbouni Miss
Gross Miss Mary
Grose Emma
Grogan Catharine
Grunmon H L
Gunu Mrs Hugh
Gunn Miss H S
Gleeson Miss Mary
Gill Miss Mary
Gill Miss Kate
Gillman Mrs
Gibbs Mrs
Gilroy Mrs
Gilpin Miss Mary
Gilroy Mrs
Gibson Sarah
Gillins Miss Mary Ann
Gill Mrs Sarah
Gillespie Miss Nancy

H

Hankins Mrs J R
Hanna Miss Helen M
Hanor Miss Honora
Hare Mrs Margret
Haley Ann
Hall Miss E
Hall Mrs
Hargrove Mrs M A
Haight Mrs T S
Harmon Mrs Sarah
Harfield Miss
Harton Mrs Nellie
Hart Miss Mary E
Hanley Mrs Catharine
Haskell Mrs Nellie
Hays Mrs David
Havens Mrs Laura—2
Hart Mrs Franklin
Hardee Mrs Carline
Haye Miss Mary
Hatheway Martha
Head Mrs S M
Henderson Mrs Jane
Heemann Mrs Augusta
Henon Mrs E M
Hianna Miss Helen
Hellmke Mrs M
Hetherton Miss Nellie
Henery Margret
Henerig Mrs Litz
Helohan Bridget
Hency Mrs Martha
Helley Mrs Mary
Highate Miss Edmonia
Hicks Cath
Hildebrandt Mrs Maria
Hills Miss Annie
Hill Mrs H T
Hicks Mrs Henry
Hopkins Mrs M E
Holihan Miss Sarah
Hoffman Miss Julia M
Hoffman Emma K
Holbrook Mrs A M
Holester Mrs Ellen—5
Hollister Mrs Helen
Hobbs Mrs Mary A
Hopper Mrs Julia
Harnel Howard Miss Mallie
Howard Mrs Frink
Humphrey Miss M J
Hunt Miss Hattie
Hunt Mrs Janet—2
Hunt Madame Maggie
Hubbard Mrs R D
Hudson Miss Maggie
Huntington Mrs Chls
Humphreys Mrs Elizabeth
Hull Miss Sarah S
Hudspeth Mrs T A
Hussey Johanna
Hyland Mrs Jos W
Hyland Mrs Dennis

I

Ints Miss
Irwin Mrs Max

J

Jackson Miss Henrietta
Jamison Mrs Eliza
Jones Mrs Eliza Jane
Johnson Mrs Elizabeth
Johnson Mrs Enza
Jennings Mrs Minnie
Johnson Mrs Cath
Johnson Miss Hannah
Johnson Miss Mary
Johnson Mrs Fannie
Jones Mrs Lizzi A
Jones Miss Hattie
Jones Miss Fannie
Jay Mrs Margret
Jellison Miss Mary

K

Kenney Catherine
Kennedy Mrs Mary A
Kennedy Miss Elizabeth
Kennedy Mrs Ann
Kelly Mary
Kelly Bridget
Kelly Mrs Bridget
Kelly Ann
Kelley Mrs Mary
Kelly Miss Mary
Kelly Miss Ann
Kelley Ann
Key Mrs John
Kiernan Mrs Mary
Kerngan Mrs
Kelier Miss Carrie
Keliher Miss
Keyser Mrs J
Knight Mrs
Kearns Bridget
Kearns Sarah
Keoghan Mary Ann
Kith Mrs Capt G
Keefe Mrs O
Keefe Mrs T
Kerr Mrs Elizabeth
Kettner Mrs Madlin
Kearney Mary
Kemps Miss Amelia
Keiller Mrs Mary
Keiller Mrs J
Kling Mrs
Klugman Miss E E
King Miss Mary O
Kimball Mrs Anna
Kiney Miss Caroline
Keppert Mrs Maria
Kilugro Mrs M
Kallowitz Madame Pauline Countess de la

L

Laws Mrs Ellen
Lawless Mary
Lanergo Mrs E E
Lacy Mrs Mary
Lang Mrs Charles
Lanbly Maria
Lamb Christin
Landy Hannah
Lateer Ellen
Levy Mrs Morris
Leary Mrs
Lewis Mrs Emma
Lewis Julia F M
Leroy Katherine
Lahan Mrs Hannah
Leroy Betty
Lery Mrs Dennis
Lewier Mrs L L
Lowell Mrs L P
Lotta Miss
Louis Clara
Lowe E S
Lockwood Hattie
Loomis Cornelia
Love Margaret
Longley Mrs H L
Lomax Mrs J D
Lackay Emilia
Label Mrs Ellen
Landy Mary Ann
Lanes Mrs
Landers Dolly E M
Larken Mrs
Lester Mrs Sarah G
Lees Ellen M
Leary Mary
Leders Mrs F A M
Livingston Matilda
Lynch Mary
Luster Mrs Lizzie
Lynch Sally
Lyon Catherine
Lyon Margaret
Brdg't

M

Madley Maria J
Manson Mrs Donald A
Mackey Mrs D
Mandalbaum Mrs
Masuiness Mary
Manion Winefred
Mahon Mrs Bridg't
Malon Widow
Mannell Tillie
Marrows Mrs
Marche Anne
Marsden Mrs Rebecca
Marshals Mrs Emma T
Mar Margaret
Mar Mrs Margaret
Mathews Jennie
Mayer Fannie
Mersal Matilda
Meredith Maria
Meyer Mrs S A
Melvin Bridget
Meyers J F O
Melville Mrs
Miller Mrs Wm
Milbourn Mrs A
Miller Mary
Miles Mary Ann
Minnie Mrs Marshall A
Meniker Mrs Chas W
Miles Margaret
Mitchell Carrie E
Moorhead Mrs
Moore Mary
Moostant Lydia
Moore Mrs Tol
Montelo Mary
Moore Mrs Shaura M
Monycan Mrs Edwin F
Moor Anna
Monroe Clara
Monks Ellen
Mott Mrs Jane
Mortimer Mrs H
Morrie Delia
Murphy Mrs Jeremiah
Munson Mrs Philip J
Mundy Mrs F H
Muhlaud Mrs Wm
Murry Bridget
Mulhollan J
Murry Mary
Mulhein Maria
Myers Mrs William H

N

Nathan Mrs A
Nash Mary W
Nelson Fanny
Newcomb Marion
Neber Mrs Francisela
Nechisel Mary
Nichlos Eliza
Neil Margt
Northrup Mrs
Neurick Fanny
Norton Lena
Norton Hannah
Nolan Mary
Noll Mrs Solomon
Nuton Margt J
Nugent Mrs Peter
Nugent Eliza

O

Osborne R W
Obadwick Josephine
Osborn Mrs Wm
Osborn Arabella
Owens Lizzie M
O'Brien Mary
O'Brien Mrs Mary
O'Connell Jane
O'Connell Mary
O'Conner Julia
O'Conner Mrs Jane
O'Neil Ellen
O Neill Ellen
O'Neil Mrs Mary J.
O'Riley Mrs Sarah

P

Parish Mrs Julia
Paul Mrs Jas
Patterson Mrs T G
Platt Ann
Patterson Rebecca
Place Nellie
Parsons Clara
Place Mrs Jas H
Peck Mrs Wm W
Peck Lizzie H
Person Elenor F
Perdergast Mary
Pleines Henrietta
Phillips M E
Prince Lizzie
Prime R Ellis
Phillips Emma
Pierce Mrs Geo
Phillips M J G
Philips Ada
Potts Mallie O
Powvert Mrs E
Porch Mrs Elizabeth
Pool C T
Plunkett M
Purcell Mrs Rebecca M
Plume H C
Putman Hannah

Mac

McCarrison Jane
McCallum Isabella
McCorroe Mrs
McCarthy Helena
McCardy Mrs Robert C
McCreery Mary
McCarthy Ellen
McGinley Ann
McGrath Kate
McGraw Mary Ann
McGungle Mary
McDermott, Mrs M S
McDade Mrs Elisabeth F
McDonald Randall
McKenzie Mrs
Keay Jane
McKeever Ann
McMahon Cath
McLoughlin Maggie
McMullin Mrs Anthony
McNeill Mary A
McFartland Margt
McQuilly Mrs Andrew
McQuinlan Mrs Jane

R

Rayou Mad V
Ranner Lizzie
Rankin Mrs Robert C
Ranford Ellen
Read Emma
Reid Mrs Chas
Reed Sarah F
Rensford Julia
Rennells Mary
Reid Margt
Reiley Mrs E
Reighnolds Sarah
Remington Charlotte L
Reily Kate
Reeley Ellen E
Russell Sarah Jane
Rush Adelle
Russell F H
Russell Mrs Mary
Ryan Mrs T

S

Schaffer Lina
Scaff Mrs John J
Sandon Mary
Stain Maggie
Stanley Mary
Sanderson Nellie
Scanlon Eliza
Samson Mrs Isador
Sayers Mrs Margt
Samit J F
Saunders Mary A
Sharet Victoria
Sharp Ann
Strause Helen
Selden Agnes D
Segur Mrs A G P
Snell Madam
Searles Emily W
Stenberger Mrs Pauline
Shellwood Elizabeth
Seebach Mrs Sarah E
Spencer Mrs W H
Steenson Ann M
Sterling Mrs Emma G
Sherwood Mrs H
Seyer Marie
Sweeny Ann
Sweeny Teneesa
Seymour E S
Shepherd Mrs J F
Stevens Mrs M E
Sturer Mrs Philip
Scheeyne M
Smith Sarah
Smith Maria
Smith Lellie
Smith Rachel Y
Smith Ann
Smith Margt
Smith Prudence A
Smith Eliza
Smith Emma
Smith Sarah Maria
Sterm Fanny
Shillitor Mrs C B
Stibee Mad
Simson Mrs Wm
Shillels Sarah
Shetis Mrs Edwd N
Stine Gertrude
Stimons Mrs John
Simmons Cath
Schmitz Caroline
Simmons Mrs Martha
Sinclair Maria
Strick Mrs Mary Ann
Stole Rachel S
Stone Geo A
Stevens Mrs J H
Stodart Harriet
Stokum Mrs Harriet O
Sonderberg Christina
Southerland Clara
Swallow Mrs Almira

T

Thays Ida
Tarpy Bridget
Tangney Bridget
Teakle Mrs E W
Terney Elizabeth
Tree H Johana
Timmons Mrs Thos
Tighe Ann
Tria Agnes G
Teters Cath
Timmons Ann
Tomson Jane
Thompson Ann E
Thompson Mary S
Thompson Hary W
Thomas Mary H
Thomas Harriet R
Tuilet Ann
Tyentyn C Maria

U.

Upham Olive N
Urghart S A Mrs

V.

Vantassel Margt M
Valley F Mrs
Vrooman Ada
Vanduser Ema S
Vanwart Leonora
Valley Jane
VanRiper Sarah
VanRiper Alex Mrs
Vearson Carrie
Vanals ine Kate
Vandewater Annie
Mrs

W.

Walker Nancy
Walker Mary J
Walsh Mrs J
Walsh Maggie E
Walsh Mary
Wallace Mrs Chas H
Wade Mrs Mary F
Walter Susan
Walter Mary A
Warner Ann Maria
Warren Anny
Ware Mrs
Waterford Kate F
Ward Mrs B W
Watson Agnes
Watson Beulah
Walters Mrs Cath
Weeks Mrs Jane
Wells Mary Ann
Webb Emma J
Welsh Mrs Alice
Wheelengat Angeline
Wheelan Ann
Wheelan Mrs Lizzie
Westall Mrs Carrie
Wendoocr Augustine
Weaver Elisabeth
Westbrook Jennet
Weeks Mrs T
Weith Mary
Welsh Mrs Joseph ine
Wheeler Mrs
Williams Harriet L
Wilkham Cath
Wilson Mrs Mary
Wilkin Cath
Williput Mrs
Wilson C—2
Wright Mrs Caroline
Williams Mrs
Williams Mary E
Wilson Mrs O J D
Wright Mary E
Williams Mrs
Wright Margt
Wright Bridget
Wolfanger Maria
Wood Mary Ann
Woods Josephine
Woods Euphragia P
Wylie Mary E

Z.

Zoch Kate

said

GENTLEMAN'S LIST.

A

Adams Herman
Adams Rev. John Q
Adams R & H
Allen A F
Allen F
Allen H S
Allen L P A
Allen & Sons Wm
Allen R & Co
Allen Wm
Aaron I
Abbott E E
Abbott Joel
Abbott Leonidas
Abry Charles S
Ackerman E F
Addick T H
Ager Wilson
Ahris Henry
Akerman T I
Altaman Henry
Alexnir & Co
Albert Bennett
Alexander A
Alexander Frank E
Alexander H M
Alexander James M D
Alleyne Dr L W
Aldrich Albert H
Allshire R
Amalen James B
Angell Geo W
Anderson A
Anderson C H
Anderson Elbert
Anderson W P
Andrews Joseph
Antanony & Co
Andras Prof
Apple Alfred
Appleton Wm B
Arb Herrick
Arkees Robert
Archdeacon & Canis
Arnold Francis
Armstrong C W
Armstrong Stephen S
Armstrong Wm
Armstrong Wm Hughes
Asay Geo W
Asher A
Ashling Arthur H
Ashton James
Ashton John
Atterbury Mr—Agent
Aubrey E M
Austin C F
Ashyr & Wood
Austin Chas W
Airs Wm H
Ayer Orville D

B.

Black Chas S
Black Emil
Black John
Black & Case
Blackman Joseph
Blackmar Henry
Blackwell Chas S
Blackburn Joseph
Brackley George
Bacon Benj D
Bacon J H
Bacon James H
Bacock & Randell
Bradshaw E
Bladen E
Badsley Jerry
Bradley Mr
Bradley John
Bradford M M
Bradford Wm
Brady Anthony D
Brady Thos F
Baily C P
Baily E H
Bain David
Brum Johnie E
Blake Mr
Blake R H
Blake W H
Baker H S
Baker Capt D Watson
Baker Wm Baker
Ball Horace W
Balch Fred'k A
Ballard W
Baldin Haney
Baldwin Wm
Bamberger Wm
Bran James
Bankes W
Blancan F B
Branagan Mathew
Banhart Geo
Blanchard & Co W
Brander Jas S
Banker Gersh
Brandreth G A
Bard R J
Barnes—"Florist"
Barnes F G
Barker Whitaker & Co
Barrett John
Barnett P
Bar lett John
Barnett Geo G
Barnett J
Barney G C
Barrickio A
Barton W H
Barron J M
Barlow H M
Barlow Edwin
Barlow Everett
Barry Edward
Basch Fred
Basch & Oddy
Bated Geo B
Bates Prof J
Batcher John
Battersby & Sovinford
Blatchford Michael
Begg Patrick
Bell John
Belden James L
Belles S
Brennan James
Breman John
Benjamin Levi
Benjamin Philip
Benedict H H
Benedict J A
Blenker John
Bendernagel Christopher
Bennett Geo
Bennett Geo G
Bennett James
Bennett J M
Bennett Thomas
Benson Charles
Benton E C
Berdan Col H
Berkan P H
Bernard Aaron
Bertrand Henry
Bernhart G Frederick
Berrian De Hart
Bergen Corporal John
Bereton Edwin T
Berenbrick Mr
Berry Albertannes
Berry Mark
Betts & Borroughs
Brettman & Schirembeck
Betchel John
Brewer W H
Brewster Jared
Briant Francis
Bicknell D
Bickley John S
Bridge A H
Bligh Thomas
Briggs La F
Bigelon Dr A G
Bigelon & Trask
Bing S
Binney J W
Brinkley Hugh L
Brion J B
Bishop Bros
Bratton S B
Boardman H W
Block & Levy
Brockway C
Bucklen & Stackolem
Bodley Chas S
Bogue Mr
Bolin & Co F
Bolles H C
Bolger Thomas
Bolton, Fox & Livingston
Brouly M J
Bong W E
Bones James
Bonstedl Charles A
Brooks Franklin
Brooks Josiah
Brooks & Co F
Brooks Thomas Capt
Bloom J M
Booth Rote H
Borman Lewis
Borden James W
Brown Alexander
Brown Charles F
Brown Caland
Brown James
Brown James V
Brown John
Blauvelt W O
Bayard Lewis P
Beach Theo B
Beadle J P
Beaman Silas
Beans D
Beck Andrew
Becker & James
Breese Joseph C
Bayless Dr
Bryan Merritt
Bryant Gillo d
Byrne & Wooster
Byrs John

C

Chasey Frank
Chadwick C S
Chadwick John
Chadbourn Albion
Claffin & Co
Cani John
Cain Howard
Caldwell H Calhoun
Caldwell Shakespeare
Colman Bernhard
De Camp J R
Campbell Howard
Campbell John
Campbell Monroe
Campbell Ralph
Campbell S C
Chamberlain Augustus L
Cameron Fred
Cameron Kendell
Cameron W H
Crampton John
Cane R J
Crane C M
Crane Warren C
Cranu & Brigham
Canary Edward
Canfield M
Canon Thomas G
Clapp John S
Chopain Mr
Chapman Daniel H
Chapman Martin
Capes Chas C
Carman Wm G
Carman & P B
Carren Wm H
Carrano Brothers & Co
Carpenter W 4th-st
Carpenter Frank H
Carpenter R B
Carner James W
Carver J N
Carey Geo H
Carey M C
Carey Peter
Carey W M
Carney John
Carroll John
Carrors Alfred
Carson James
Carlton Charles
Carlton Chas F
Charlton J
Carey St Lucius
Cary Thomas
Clarkson Jas F
Clark A
Clark A B L
Clark A C
Clark C H
Clark Chas G
Clark Geo
Clark Geo H
Clark John
Clark Lucius D
Clark Thomas
Clark Prof T Edward
Clark Thos S
Clark Willis G
Cass O R
Care Jas T
Chuse Capt Edmund
Chuse Jno H
Casy Dennis
Casebolt Wm P
Cassidy Patrick
Cavenagh Wm
Cavis W D
Crayton Geo
Cean Jno
Creevy & Hy A.
Creevy & Farewa'l
Clemison Geo
Cleve D H
Chiles Franklin P
Chinnoec Geo
Clye Hy
Coady Walter
Coats Andrew
Cobb Carlos
Cobb G L
Cochen Noah L
Coddeby Pat
Coddington Jno
Cox Russel F
Coffin Amos
Coghan Michl
Coggeshall Thos
Cohn & Co Fred
Cohn N & Co
Cohn M C
Cohn Wm
Cohen Abm
Cohen E
Cohen Kliazer
Cohen N
Cohen, Cook & Co
Cole Isaac
Coles Marquis
Colver J W
Colvert Geo W
Colingore, Gilman & Co
Colestock E M
Cobinmer M
Colton Jno S
Colcord A P
Collum Bernard
Comstock E & Co
Connah J R
Connelly Mich
Connally Peter
Conkellin Mr
Conuer T
Conners Jno
Conners Pat
Conley & Co
Concklin & Co
Conover Isaiah
Cook G B
Cook M A
Cook Edwin
Crooks Wm
Cooney Jas
Cooper Fredk
Copland Wm
Colnell W W
Cornwell Chas G
Cornish Geo
Cross Geo
Cossent B
Clough O A
Coughlan Wm
Couper Wm
Covells Chas
Crowan T J
Cheney Pat M
Cox T S
Cuddington & Co
Cludius Chas
Cluff Wm
Cullen Edwd
Chalts J S
Cummings J P
Cummings Theo H & Co
Cunliffe Rich Mason
Church J H
Church S S
Curran Jno F
Churchill F G
Currier A J
Currin Cornls
Curtin Jno
Curtis A L
Curtis H A
Curry Edwd
Cusack Michl
Cushing & Bro
Dahallet Albert
Drake J L
Dakin Isaac M
Da e Wm G
Dana S W
Daniels Gilbert E
Dart Anson
Dart Frederick
Darting Horace B
Darwell Walter
Darrow F J
Davernet Alex
Davenport J
Davenport J & Co
Davidson Jno M B
Davidson H F
Davidson, Styles & Co
Davis A M
Davis E W
Davis Geo H
Davis James P
Davis Morris
Davis R T, M D
Dawson William
Dearborn David A
Debois G B
DeCamp J R
Decker Dow
Defawe H
Deford Henry
DeForrest Edw
DeGland Edw
DeGrawe Wm H
Deenale Henry
DeGroot B P
Delevan W
Demsey William
Drennan Rev Manuel J
Denning John
Denmore John
Denny Frederick
D'Orson D
Depeau T
Derworth W H H
Dresser G A
Dewire Brien
Dreyfous Raphael
Dibble Lewis
Dickee E P
Dickerson Wm N
Dickinson C B
Dickinson J
Dickinson Jno
Dinsmore Samuel P
Dinsmore Curron
Dinan Timothy
Dinnon John
Dobbs Chas
Dodd Geo F
Dodge Rev D Stewart
Dodge, Curtis & Earle
Dallimore Wm J
Donahue Edward
Donahue Owen
Donelson Chas
Donnely Daniel H
Donnely John
Donnelly Patrick F
Dooley John
Doran Thomas
Doronee Jno L
Drought Wm
Dougherty Henry
Dow Moses A
Downs Loren
Dowell, Fisher & Co
Downer Capt W T
Dowling Michael
Dubois C
Dudley Wm H
Duerr Chas
Duer Jno
Duey Wm
Duffin H
Duffey Michael
Dunn Thomas H
Duncan Jno
Duncan Joseph C
Duncan Ralph H
Dunleary Mexr
Dunkerson R K
Dupre F & Co
Dupuy John H
Durand Jno & Co
Drury Patrick
Dutton Jno
Eacker John H
Eagan John
Eagan Michael
Eagan Patsey
Edgar Matthew
Earl William
Errwin N H
Eaton Wm
Ebrendorf Lawrence
Eccleston Albert E B
Edwards Theo W
Edwards Hattony Co
Edes Peter
Edgerton W H
Egan Daniel
Egan John
Egery Dr A J
Ehris Geo O
Eigenbrodt Geo L
Eisanlord Nathan
Eisfeld Theodore
Eland George
Ellery Chas K
Eldridge James
Elliot Isaac W
Elliott Wm H
Ellis Jno F
Ellis Capt T S
Ellis Wm & Bro
Ellis W & A Co
Ellis & Hall
Ely P S.
Embore D Jr
Emerson J M
Emery A H
Emery Edward E
Emery & Hibbide
Emory Wm S
Enlas Geo
Engel Louis
Ensley James
English Wm
Ephraim M
Ernest E
Ernestine B'dway P O
Eustace H
Evans Jno
Evary Geo & Son
Everett James B
Everett & Suckert
Everett & Webster
Fadon Morris
Faylen Adam
Fagan Jno
Fagan Wm
Fair Geo
Fally & Sons
Fallon Patrick
Falconer John
Falbott Edmond
Frank Jno A
Frank A & Co
Frank Louis
Francke Louis & Co
Flanery Will
Franklin Henery
Francis Dr Sam'l
Francis Will
Farleigh Henery
Farrelly Jno
Fannen Peter
Farrington Wm
Farnsworth C B
Farnsworth H N
Farn Aaron
Fraser H
Fay James H
Fay Wm
Freedman S & Co
Freedman Wm
Freeman John
Freeman Capt Wm D
Freney Owen
Fyell John
Feily Wm
Fleishman Jno
Felt Laul
Flemming David
Ferris A C
Ferguson Frank
Furguson George
Fergoser Jno G
Fergnson Jno E
Fergnson Jno J
Foster C h
Foster & Hall
Friedsons M J
Fries H
Frund Isaac
Fling James
Finnie Col J G
Finger Edward
Finney A G
Fiske Chas
Fish H C
Fish P
Fish Jesse T
Fisher Edw W
Fitzgerald Francis
Fitzgerald Wm
Fitzpatrick Mich'l
Fitzpatrick Thos
Folsom Arthur
Folsom Dr L A & Co
Folsom & Bayley
Fouks T
Fryc Arthur Wm
Flynn Thomas O
Gapler Henry
Grace Edward
Grady John
Grady Patrick
Gaffney John
Gage Chas A
Graham Chas
Graham Chas H
Gaile Jacob Jr
Gallagher Wm
Gallagher Wm L
Galligin Jno
Galispu Geo E
Gallirey Henry
Galon Jno P
Galtup Simeon M
Gann B D
Grand Dr. Wm M P
Ganstan Christopher
Grandel ——
Gannon Thomas
Grandbury Theodore
Garohart L
Garner Michael
Gardner Chas A
Gardner Geo Arthur
Gardner Jno O
Gardner Matt
Gardner Silas C
Gardner Wm
Gardner Wm K
Garrett Mat
Garvey John
Garcia C Percy
Gargin Michael
Garvin Cyrus W
Garrison Chas
Garrison W D
Grass C
Glass M
Glassy Thomas
Gates A W
Gath Geo
Graves J
Grady Fardy
Gay Amos W
Gray A W
Gray Peter
Gray Zephaniale
Gear Morris
Gray Geo H & Danforth
Gearing Capt Joseph
Gleason Frank
Gleason Major J H
Greaves J N
Gebhard Wm H
Geehr Thomas L
Green Chas H
Green Henry
Green Jno S
Green Patrick
Greenley Peter
Greenwood Thomas Jr
Gregory Walter & Co
Grevner Ludwig
Gentle William
Genken S
Glenny Geo W
Geoghegan Patrick
George Renjamin F
George Thomas C
Gerluch Henry
Gerhard Theo
Gerrish Edwin H
Gerish R C
Gerish W L
Gesin Henry
Gibbs Geo A S
Gibbon D. J
Gibbons & Joyce
Gibbon D L
Gibson Edmund
Gibson James
Gibson John
Gibson Robert
Gib on W H
Gripeatroy Edward
Griffin Geo
Griffing Edgar R
Griffith Louis P
Griffith Thomas
Griffith William
Gill Thomas
Gill, Shaw & Hayes
Gulick Joseph
Gurney R C
Gwynne Jno G
Hackey Dr Chas E
Haggerty Robt A
Haight Danl
Haine s George
Hale Chas
Hale Silas W
Hall Francis
Hall Warren G
Hall W N
Hall Wm
Hallander Emil
Halkett Danel
Hane Judson T
Hamm & Co
Hamblen Warren F
Hamilton Alexander
Hammond Henry B
Hannahs James M
Hampoin David
Hanson Capt H
Hart James
Hart & Munson
Hasbland David
Hatch Wm
Hatter Franklin D
Harper Joel W
Harris F A
Harriet Broadway
Harvey Thomas
Harvey David
Harvey George
Hasley J W & Co
Harrington Wm
Harris Arnold
Harris Geo A
Harris J C
Harris L J
Harris P P
Harris W S
Hasen C T
Heagerty Michael
Heald James
Haley Morias
Heart Pat
Hegeman B A
Hegeman H L
Hilles Frank
Heller Jno J
Henderson A N
Hender on Eld D P
Henderson K W
Henderson Hiram
Henderson U W S
Henriques H
Henry James V
Herman Prof C W
Hermann W
Herbert Geo W
Herring Chas
Hewett H B
Hewett J D
Hewett Alfred B
Hewitt Walter
Heywood Abiel
Hibbard D J G
Hidding Chas
Higgins Thomas
Hillingsham T
Hill Geo K
Hill Robert
Hills James
Hill S Bert
Hills L M & Sons
Hildebrandt Frans
Hillhouse Jno
Hines & Allen
Hinman Munn
Hinchman ——
Hinkley Warren
Hlamin N R
Holt Clark
Holt Chas
Holt Gared & C B
Holden John
Holden Wm
Holstein Lewis & Co
Holenbeck T B
Hollister J J
Hollister W R
Holten R W
Honan Michael
Hooker W T
Hooper Graham
Hooper & Barnett
Hopkins Edward F
Horn John
Horan Anthony
Hough D S
Houns Wm A
Houston John
Horr Lieut A V
Howe D L
Howe & Stephens
Howland Bradford
Howard A W
Howard Chas E
Howard K C
Howe Dr S D

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1864.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SENECA INDIANS, TRAINED DOGS, GEN. NUTT, FAT GIRL, GIANTS, DWARFS, &c., all hours. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

BIBLO'S—FANCHON THE CRICKET.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.—LE GENDRE DE MONS POIRIER.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Further returns from this State rather increase than diminish the Union majority, which cannot well be less, even by the official count, than seven thousand. Some of the Opposition journals still make a show of claiming a Democratic majority, but this is done purely for effect, and is not worthy of credence. Its chief effect is to induce their silly believers to bet—and consequently lose. There is no doubt whatever about New-York.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated Nov. 9, says: "A flag of truce, asked for by the enemy, was granted Tuesday morning, to bury the bodies of those who were killed in the attack of Saturday night, near the centre. The enemy acknowledge a loss of 200 killed and wounded. Our men secured about 40 muskets, beside other trophies belonging to the rebels. Equally as many more are still on the ground between the lines. Gen. MOTT issued a congratulatory order to the troops engaged in the affair, for their gallant conduct."

Two voting agents from Philadelphia, R. MILES and PATRICK CARRIGAN, have been arrested by the Provost-Marshal at Gen. MILES' headquarters, Army of the Potomac, on the charge of having in their possession blanks with the names of the electors spelt wrong and one name left out. They were taken to the corps headquarters. Their case has not been decided upon as yet.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated Nov. 9, says the gunboat *Sassacus*, which has been in search of the rebel privateer *Tallahassee*, since the 14th inst., arrived in Hampton Roads on Wednesday, and reported that she fell in with a suspicious steamer on the 5th, which was believed to be the *Tallahassee*. Chase was immediately given, and kept up until darkness set in and put the suspicious steamer out of sight. On the following morning (Sunday) she was again discovered about twelve miles ahead, and the chase was renewed and continued through the day. At one time the vessels were but five miles apart, when the stranger lightened ship and kept steadily on her course, until darkness again set in and rendered the pursuit useless. When lost sight of she was inside the lines of our blockade fleet off Wilmington, N. C., and it is thought she did not escape.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold speculation reached 10 ₩ cent. yesterday, against the advance attempted to be established on the result of the Presidential election. The price is now 5 ₩ cent. lower than immediately before the election. The Railway market was lower than on Wednesday, while Governments advanced and were in large request.

Breadstuffs were in less demand yesterday; Flour and Wheat were cheaper; Corn and Rye were dearer. Provisions were in more request, especially Mess Pork, which opened much lower, but closed more firmly. Cotton, Whisky and Linseed Oil were attracting more attention and were quoted higher. Petroleum was less active. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

A number of our prominent citizens are making arrangements to offer a public reception to Gen. BUTLER, with a view to testify their appreciation of the services he has rendered.

Neither Board of the Common Council had a quorum yesterday, and both Boards stand adjourned to Monday, the Aldermen at 1, and the Councilmen at 2 o'clock P. M.

A dispatch from Quebec states that a number of prominent men from the Northern States are in that city, urging the Canadian Government to co-operate with the American authorities in measures to preserve the peace of the frontier.

The examination of the witnesses of the St. Alban's raid is progressing slowly. It is said that no appeal can be made to the English courts, as the act of the English Parliament limits the writ to the United Kingdom.

Marshfield, the home of DANIEL WEBSTER, gave a vote which Mr. WINTHROP, and other Webster Whigs, must be interested in hearing of. It was: LINCOLN, 224; MCCLELLAN, none. Pembroke gave 204 for LINCOLN, and MCCLELLAN, none. Dana gave 128 for LINCOLN, and for MCCLELLAN, none.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.—The particulars of the capture of the *Florida* will be all the more eagerly scanned from the doubt which surrounds the transaction, on grounds both of policy and law. Capt. WINSLOW, at the Boston Navy-yard, on Tuesday, gave a brief summary of the facts which, we have no doubt, are perfectly authentic, although that distinguished officer had no further act or part in the matter than bringing the prisoners captured from St. Thomas to Boston harbor. The capture was made on the morning of the 7th of October, while the *Florida* was lying in the harbor of Bahia, *close up to the city*. This statement differs not a little from that which we published on Wednesday. That report represented that the *Wachusett* was lying close into the harbor, but that the *Florida* was outside. The difference, as affects the interpretation of the maritime rights of the neutral Powers, of course, amounts to nothing. But the difference is not without significance, as marking the strength of impulse as distinct from the strength of *reason*, which, in the two cases, would guide Capt. COLLINS in acting as he did.

The President and the Opposition.

The body of the opposition accept the decision in favor of President LINCOLN with a cheerful acquiescence. Some of their newspapers are full of spite; but, apparently, this has little effect. The great mass of those who voted for Gen. MCCLELLAN both recognize and respect the will of the majority, and yield with thorough good sense and good nature.

This is an excellent sign. It betokens that the late political excitement will not settle down into rancor and malignity, out of which grow faction and sedition; but will disappear into a proud and generous solicitude for the success of the Government. If that, indeed, becomes the real spirit of the Democratic masses, their leaders, in spite of themselves, will have to conform to it. Factious management never can work successfully except with congenial material.

Certainly every sound reason prescribes that all mere party opposition to President LINCOLN should now be discontinued. The success of his administration for the next four years is inseparable from the success of the Government; for, during that period, the one is the embodiment of the other. If President LINCOLN fails, the Government itself will fall into ruin. It is alike the interest of all good men, who value the Government, to strengthen the hands of Mr. LINCOLN in administering it wisely and successfully. But to do this, he must be treated fairly; nay, generously. The *fault-finding* spirit must be abandoned. We don't ask for Mr. LINCOLN any exemption from friendly criticism. He needs it, and would doubtless profit by it, like any other true man invested with such heavy responsibilities. We have seldom had a President who had so great a respect for intelligent public opinion as President LINCOLN; and he would be the last man to deprecate any discussion upon his administrative acts, calculated to develop that opinion. Such discussion, conducted in a true public spirit, instead of a narrow party spirit, would every way go to strengthen, instead of weaken, his power to carry the country safely through its dangers. Instead of breeding faction, it would only stimulate a large-hearted, generous devotion to the common cause; and would impress upon the South as nothing else could, that the North was animated with one patriotic purpose. If the South were once thoroughly satisfied of this, its moral effect in furthering pacification would be of incalculable value.

We fear that many of the honest supporters of Gen. MCCLELLAN have contracted the idea that President LINCOLN is wedded to the war policy by malice toward the South. Nothing could be further from the truth. There is not a man in the Democratic party less disposed to humiliate and injure the South, needlessly, than ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He has no object but to restore the South to the observance of its constitutional duties. He would not continue the war an instant after that observance was once gained; and surely in that observance there would be nothing humiliating, nothing injurious, for it is precisely the same civil condition in which the North finds its prosperity and glory. Undoubtedly this "Democratic" belief that Mr. LINCOLN has an implacable spirit against the South, comes in a great measure from the tremendous blows dealt its favorite institution. But these blows were only a part of the war. The Emancipation Proclamation was just as much designed to be a piece of military policy, for the more speedy overthrow of the rebellion, as was the blockade of the Southern coast, or any of the actual movements in the field. It is useless now to discuss whether this design was realized or not. It is enough to know that the whole question of the final disposal of slavery will be removed from the military to the civil domain by the resolution of the Baltimore platform in favor of a constitutional amendment forever prohibiting slavery, and that the new Congress, which meets at the close of next year, will, under the Constitution, authorize the State Legislatures to take definitive action upon the subject. The people, through their immediate representatives, will then have the opportunity to settle the matter forever, in a way the constitutionality of which cannot be doubted. The question being remitted to that final appeal, there can be no good reason for quarreling with President LINCOLN concerning slavery.

Nor ought any dislike or distrust of any particular portion of the Union party to prejudice honest Democrats against President LINCOLN. All portions of the Union party, of every shade of sentiment, have given him the same cordial support. He is trammeled by no personal or sectional obligations. He owes nothing but to the people who have given him their confidence, and is just as free to follow the promptings of his own judgment and conscience as was WASHINGTON himself. We believe that he thoroughly appreciates this, and that he will act with complete independence, and an absolute singleness of purpose, for the good of the country, as the President of the people, and not as the mere head of a party. This will be nothing new with him. He always has acted in that spirit, but has been subject to the unjust suspicion that he was seeking a reëlection. There is no longer a chance for imputing to him any selfish end; and the real spirit which moves him will now become more manifest than ever. We earnestly trust that all the better portion of his former opponents will recognize it, and be prepared to meet it with the same thorough devotion to the country. If all men who wish to restore the Union will but cordially and faithfully work together in sustaining President LINCOLN in overcoming the military strength of the rebellion, and afterward bringing back the Southern people to a just and equal and honorable position in the Union, his new Administration will not close before the whole land from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the St. Johns to the Rio Grande, will rejoice in a concord it has not known for a generation.

Jeff. Davis' Message—The Great Question before the South.

We have an abstract of JEFF. DAVIS' message to his Congress, which met in Richmond on the first secular day of this week. It discusses military and financial matters, and foreign relations, and also the great question which has recently been brought up in the Southern press, of arming the slaves to fight for the Slave Confederacy. Mr. DAVIS opposes, in general, the idea of arming negro slaves, but, after all, he practically favors their being armed; and, moreover, he would reward with the boon of freedom such slaves as shall serve efficiently with arms in the field.

This policy has been urged of late by some of the leading presses in JEFF. DAVIS' interest, and we get with the message the comments of the Richmond journals upon it. There appears to be considerable confusion among the editors, as to DAVIS' real meaning and purpose. The fact is, we suppose, that the rebel President was compelled to treat the whole subject with caution and duplicity. The proposition is so startling in itself, and must, if carried out, have such a tremendous effect upon the whole structure of Southern society, and upon the Southern Confederacy, that it was impolitic to favor it in direct and general terms, while, on the other hand, the immediate military necessities of the rebels are such that he must invent some pretext for the introduction of slaves into his army; and this pretext he finds.

Some of the Richmond papers favor this negro-arming; others oppose it; and still others are dumbfounded with it. The *Whig* opposes it *in toto*. It characterizes the proposition as "startling" and "monstrous," and can hardly believe that JEFF. DAVIS really designed it. It remarks that it is a "concession that the Confederate Government has the power and right to exterminate slavery by the simple process of impressing or purchasing all slaves, and then emancipating them." "*Lincoln*," adds the *Whig*, "*has never gone as far as this.*" The *Whig* also coughs at DAVIS' idea of giving freedom to the slave as a reward for bravery in the field. This, it remarks, implies that freedom is better for the negro than slavery, and is thus a "repudiation of the opinion held by the whole South, and by a large portion of mankind in other countries, that servitude is a divinely-appointed condition for the highest good of the slave." "If," says the *Whig*, "the slave must fight, he should fight for the blessings he enjoys as a slave"—at which idea we, in our turn, must indulge in a cough.

This question is really altogether the most important and practical one in DAVIS' message. It is the most important question now before the South, and one of the most important also to us, in its relations to the war and the future of the Southern Confederacy. DAVIS approaches it precisely as it was approached by the Northern people and Government—very cautiously, very dubiously, very indirectly. But he is evidently reaching the same practical result as we reached two years ago.

What the effect of the proposition, and of its carrying out, will be, in all its bearings, we confess the impossibility of forecasting or suggesting as yet. That there are in the South three or four hundred thousand able-bodied negro slaves whom the rebel despotism can impress into the military service, is certain. That negroes can be drilled and disciplined into excellent soldiers, our own experience proves. That the rebels could at the first, and for a time, bring them into action against our own troops, we see no reason to doubt, when we consider the character of military discipline. But we do very greatly doubt whether it would be possible to hold them in the rebel service for any considerable length of time. Wherever our armies have gone in the South, it has been found that the whole negro population was instinctively friendly to us. They aid and befriend our soldiers, whether in mass or singly, in every way and on every occasion possible. They all seem to know that the North is their friend, and that the success of Northern arms will inure to their benefit. We should think that this fact alone would make it impossible for JEFF. DAVIS to use them long as soldiers in fighting against us.

Again, we think it altogether likely, that this proposition, or at least the attempt to give it effect, will inaugurate an irrepressible conflict between the rebel authorities and the body of the great slaveholders of the Confederacy. We doubt whether these men are yet prepared to see the institution of slavery totally and forever broken up in this way. We have had many illustrations in this war of the curious fact that many men are willing to risk their own safety or lives, and those of their families and friends, in a cause in which they are unwilling to risk or sacrifice their negro property—or for that matter, any other property. This fact, indeed, may be observed daily in common life. It is not at all impossible that DAVIS' programme will meet with the determined opposition of the great planters, and in case he carries it out, with their determined resistance.

CORRECTION.—In speaking of Mr. FENTON'S old district, yesterday, the types made us say *Copperhead* in place of *Congressional* District, as written. No well-informed New Yorker, however, need be told that the counties of Chatauque and Cattaraugus constitute *no* Copperhead district

Sherman's New Campaign.

It is not at all strange that the circumstances concerning the new campaign proposed by Gen. SHERMAN, which were published exclusively in the TIMES of yesterday, should have produced a profound sensation throughout the country. We have had nothing of a military character analogous to it in the course of the war—if we except the grand march made by SHERMAN from Vicksburgh across the State of Mississippi, at the beginning of this year; and even that remarkable campaign differed, and was inferior, in many important particulars, to the new one whose outlines we gave. The end to be achieved in this case is far more important; the distance to be traversed much greater; the time to be covered much longer; the difficulties to be overcome much more formidable; and the operating column much heavier. In the former case, the rebel army was in his front, and he drove it before him; in this case he leaves it in his rear, and takes no heed of it. From Atlanta to Augusta is one hundred and seventy-one miles; from Augusta to Charleston one hundred and twenty-one miles, to Savannah one hundred and thirty-six miles. But, as an evening cotemporary, in quoting our news, correctly remarks, "the country is not difficult; no mountain ranges lie in the way, to make transportation laborious, such as ROSECRANS met in Tennessee in his campaign against Chattanooga; no passes or defiles present easily defensible positions to an opposing force; the whole region both to the south and east is rich in food, and has been untouched by the war. And in whatever direction they may march, SHERMAN and his troops well know that at the end of their route friendly coöperation and abundant supplies await them."

The Working of the Postal Money-Order System.

The Money-Order system already gives promise of a large business. But we cannot join in the felicitations of those who find satisfaction in the prospect of its becoming a valuable auxiliary in commercial transactions. When we described the proposed arrangements of this new branch of the postal service in these columns, we took occasion to point out that one of the great dangers against which the department had to guard, was that of making these postal drafts a convenience for petty traders. We hear, now, with some degree of concern, that the use of the Post as an agency for commercial drafts, has already developed into a business of considerable magnitude. The limited amount of each separate draft is overcome, of course, by a repetition of the purchase, on the part of the buyer, to suit his convenience. He may purchase ten thirty-dollar orders in a day, or he may buy fifty; and he may repeat the operation from week to week.

The objections to this sort of thing are patent to any business man. They may be made plain to those who profess no familiarity with commercial or financial operations.

The limit of the postal order to a sum of thirty dollars, showed that Congress designed the convenience provided by the act to be one primarily for those who were not engaged in such business as to make ordinary bank drafts an available medium of money-carriage. The act never for a moment contemplated that the Post-office should enter into competition in any manner or degree with banking operations. As proof of this, it not only limited the sum for which the department could grant orders, but it fixed the rate of charge at a figure which, although a reasonable price for the non-trader, sending his small remittance through a perfectly safe conveyance, could not possibly compete with the bank rates.

Was there reason for Congress being thus guarded? There was, most distinctly. There was the experience before it of countries that have tried the system. There was the constant danger of collusive arrangements between the rural Postmaster and the purchaser of orders payable at the Head Office in currency, but purchasable *possibly*, at the corresponding office in a private promissory note. There was the *special* fact before Congress that the business of many of the outlying offices is such that the Postmaster himself has not unfrequently to engage in some supplementary enterprises to eke out his income. And there was, yet again, the consideration that under the mischievous system of quadrennial revisions of the civil service on political grounds, officers of long and assured standing were in a sad minority in the department. All these matters came under full deliberation when the act was passed. And we desire to point out, before any losses have been incurred, that there lurks danger in these early reports of a promising commercial business being done in the postal money-order branch.

It is true we are promised weekly returns in New-York from all the corresponding offices now designated. But we are inclined to think that, unless under a most thorough and rigid inspection, these returns will not prove a perfect guarantee against collusion between petty traders and conscienceless officials. Much accommodation can be given collusively within the term of a week. And we feel assured the department will act on a safe principle if it acans with great care the returns of every office where large numbers of orders are either purchased by, or payable to, the same individuals. The means which reckless officials in the outlying offices have in their possession of "cooking" their balances are various. The debits and credits where each of the designated offices not only corresponds with the Head Office, but is each a correspondent of all the others suggest to any business man how easily frauds—they may be petty—can be committed beyond the possibility of immediate detection.

We are satisfied that the safety of the department lies mainly in keeping to the spirit of the act—that its provisions were not intended for commercial correspondents, but for those who are obliged to send petty remittances, for which ordinary financial agencies are not available. Inspection, regular and thorough, may do much. But a mistrust of orders multiplied on one account to an inordinate amount, will prove a wonderful auxiliary in the prevention of fraud.

Shall our Soldiers go Sick, Hungry and Friendless through our City?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Sunday afternoon I visited the Battery Barracks, to attend the religious services. While riding home in the South-street cars, an elderly soldier, who was evidently not recovered from a long fit of illness, was helped in by a police officer. Hearing the conductor give him *wrong* information regarding the route he should take to reach the Twenty-seventh-street Depot, a friend and myself took him in charge; and seeing he had no more money, paid his way in the green cars to Twenty-third-street. On getting out, he walked with the greatest difficulty to Twenty-seventh-street, I carrying his bag. On the way he told me he was from the "front"—had been sick with fever, and that his only prayer was he might get home to his wife and children to die. He owned he had no money (except a torn five-cent bill) to buy food; and it was with much urging I prevailed upon him to accept a trifle, although it would take twenty-four hours to reach his home in Oneida County. At the depot we were told there was no Sunday afternoon train for Albany on the Harlem Road, for which he had a pass; so, in his weakness, he was obliged to return to the hospital. I wish I could describe his look of patient resignation as he gave up his hopes for another day. A gentleman, who saw my trouble, told me he had just been feeding some half-starved soldiers at his own expense, and another said, "Yes, indeed, willing hearts find enough to do. I am on my way home from Baltimore, and it is incredible what wretchedness I have seen among our brave boys this last two days." Will not the rich of New-York do something for these men? *If the men will provide the means, the women will do the work.* A reliable man should be stationed at the barracks, where the men are discharged, to give all needful information regarding cars, boats, &c., and to see that they have food on their way home. Meals also should be provided at the Cortlandt-street Ferry for those who cannot go out of their way to the New-England and Howard-street rooms. Whatever the Commissions are doing, the fact stands clear that starving, friendless soldiers are daily passing through our streets. Shall it be so?

Subscriptions will be received by Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Broadway, corner Ninth-street.

HUMANITY.

The above appeal merits prompt attention. The incident it narrates is but one of many tending to show that sick and wounded soldiers do not receive in this city the attention and care which are bestowed upon them elsewhere. There is no good reason for this,—it is not creditable to the city, and it demands an immediate and effective correction. What is needed, is not a spasmodic effort to get up a thanksgiving dinner, or any other occasional banquet, though this is very well,—but *regular, systematic provision for constantly recurring wants.* We hope that some of the many able and influential gentlemen who interested in the welfare of the soldier will take this matter in hand at once.

The Extradition Treaty and the St. Alban's Raiders.

Without seeking to find a parallel between the latest extradition cases which have arisen under the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, it is worth while looking at some of the points, technical and international, which they seem to involve.

Commissioner NEWTON'S decision in the case of BENNETT, claimed by the British authorities for having committed a murder on the high seas, we publish, to-day, in another column. In former years there would have been no question about the propriety of surrendering him. But his counsel urged very strenuously that he should not be so surrendered on the authority of the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of the pirates of the brig *J. C. Gerity*. He argued, that as in that case the Queen's Bench had released men when claimed to be surrendered for piracy on the high seas on an American vessel, his client should not be surrendered on a charge of murder on the high seas on a British vessel. But Mr. Commissioner NEWTON, in his decision, pointed out that the two cases were different; that the ground on which the men of the *J. C. Gerity* were released was that they were charged with piracy, an offence which could be tried anywhere, and which was not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, though perpetrated upon an American vessel, while the treaty must be held to apply only to crimes committed within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Power which claimed the criminal. And the Commissioner further held that the same rule would not apply to the case of murder on the high seas, but that that crime, if committed on board a British vessel, was within the exclusive jurisdiction of Great Britain. He therefore ordered the prisoner to be surrendered.

We see no reason to be dissatisfied with this decision. It gives to Great Britain the expense and trouble of trying her own criminals. We certainly should not be compelled to bear that burden, nor should her criminals be discharged upon our shores without trial. We have criminals enough of our own, without having any of hers thrown upon our hands.

The other question now pending under the treaty is likely to be one of far greater interest and importance to us. This arises out of the raid at St. Alban's. Our authorities claim the surrender, under the treaty, of these men as robbers and murderers. The determination of this question is a very important one, because if the rebels are to use Canada as a ground for planning such raids, and if they escape across the frontier after executing them, and find themselves in safety from any claim of our Government, then it is manifest that some measure must be devised, either by a modification of the treaty or in some other way, for the protection of our border. If these criminals find that they are to be handed over to our authorities, we shall not probably need any other protection.

The question then becomes very important. "Will the men be delivered up?"—a question which could be answered with certainty if we knew what view the Canadian court would take of the effect of the commission from the rebel authorities under which the raiders claim to have acted. We have noticed a statement that the raiders felt certain that they would not be delivered up, on the precedent of the case of the pirates of the *Chesapeake*. But that case really has no bearing on this at all. It was a case exactly similar to that of the *J. C. Gerity* pirates, of which we spoke, and the Judge who ordered their discharge, beside some objections as to the form of the extradition proceedings, took the very same ground assumed by the Queen's Bench, that the offence charged, which was piracy on the high seas, was one for which the men could be tried anywhere, and was not, therefore, committed within our exclusive jurisdiction. But no such principle can enter into the case of these raiders. They cannot by any principle of law be tried in Canada for having robbed a bank in Vermont. If they have committed any offence at all, it was committed within our sole jurisdiction, and comes, therefore, plainly within the treaty. The question will be whether they have committed the offence charged. Did they rob and murder, or rather is there probable cause to conclude that they did so?

The Canadian court may take one of two courses. It may boldly take the bull by the horns and meet the question whether the fact that the leader of the gang had a commission in the Confederate army, (assuming that the fact of his having such a commission is proved,) so far characterizes their deed that the court can say that it was not robbery and murder. If it takes up this question and decides that the commission does so change the character of the act, of course it will refuse to deliver up the men. If it decides that it does not change it, it will order them to be surrendered.

The other course open to the Canadian court is, not to touch this question at all, but to hold that the question of justification is one which is proper to be passed upon by our courts when the prisoners are put upon their trial; that the only question which comes before them is, whether there is probable cause to believe that the crime charged has been committed. If it takes this view, the extradition of the raiders will follow of course; and in that case, when they come before a Vermont court for trial, they will be sure of a just and lawful trial, and of the execution of the decree of the court, whether it be in their favor or adverse.

Concert for the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

As every well-regulated New-Yorker knows, "extremes meet" in the Nursery and Child's Hospital. While the charity itself comforts and saves the most dependent class of our population, the ladies who administer it represent the gayest and most brilliant social circles of the metropolis. Hence it came to pass in the "good old times" before secession vexed the land, that the annual ball of the Nursery was of all annual balls the most charming, the most animated, and the most "fashionable." The "Annual Ball" has ceased to be; but the Nursery still extends its priceless relief to hundreds of poor and distressed mothers, and the Child's Hospital still opens wide its doors of tenderness to the disinherited of the earth. And as in the place of the ball something must be found to persuade fashion into paying its tithes of alms, the ladies of this excellent institution have judiciously availed themselves of Mr. MARETZEK'S brief interregnum at the Academy, to offer the world the finest concert of the season—a concert to be adorned not only by the lights of the opera-stage, but by the stars of the opera-boxes.

This concert will be given on Saturday night. Miss MORENSI, Miss KELLOGG, Signor LUCINI will sing for it, and GOTTSCHALK will there make his adieux to the public of New-York, ere he follows MAZZOLENI to the halls of the Montezumas. To hear the best possible music in the best possible company, and with the noble consciousness of contributing thereby to the resources of one of the best of all possible charities, what more can man or woman ask in the way of pleasure and of duty?

The passions of election week could not well subside in a more harmonious fashion; and as the occasion, the object, the performers, and the company, will all conspire for its success, we may confidently announce the grand concert of Saturday as the fairest fête of the musical year.

BEFORE AND AFTER.—A few days after the October elections, in commenting upon a circular issued by the National Union Executive Committee, the Philadelphia *Age* said:

"The most reckless of them no longer claim the State, and here, in Philadelphia, they now all acknowledge that the popular vote is against them. Yet, in the face of this stubborn fact, Mr. RAYMOND concocts the magnificent falsehood, and prints it over his own signature, with the clear intention of deceiving and misleading the people. Pennsylvania, on the 11th inst., gave a Democratic majority on the popular vote, *and on the 8th of November will give 30,000 majority for McClellan and Pendleton!*"

What does the *Age* think about it now?

Bowing to the Verdict.

The *Journal of Commerce* has the following upon the result of the election, with the conclusion that it intends hereafter to withdraw from political discussion:

"While it is a remarkable fact that in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, as well as in New-Hampshire and Connecticut, and other parts of the country, the division of the people on these subjects is very nearly even, it is nevertheless true that Mr. LINCOLN will receive the vote of a majority of the Electoral College, and that the verdict of the people will thus stand recorded in favor of his principles. Discussion of those principles, arguments against them, a repetition of that which we have so often and steadily urged, can do no possible good now. We bow to the verdict. The nation at large must bow to it. We most deeply lament the result. But we have done our best to have it otherwise, and have failed. We must leave the management of the ship of state in the hands of those chosen to guide her course, and whatever be our opinions or our fears, it is absolutely our duty, under present circumstances, to cease urging our advice, or importuning those who differ from us to change their views. They have beaten us at the polls. They have the President, the Senate, the House of Representatives, and a majority of the people in their favor. They have a right to the whole responsibility, and they may with propriety decline to receive the advice of those whom they have outvoted; nor has the defeated party a right to interfere with any advice or opposition which could be regarded as factious."

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTACK ON A DWELLING-HOUSE BY RUFFIANS.—On Wednesday evening three ruffians made an attack on the dwelling-house of Mr. J. P. SKILLMAN, merchant, No. 280 South Fifth-street, and fired volleys of stones, a number of which entered the windows. There were several ladies in the front room at the time, who, fortunately, escaped injury. The men continued throwing stones for some minutes, and then went away, but subsequently returned, and repeated the outrage, after which they left, before assistance could be obtained to arrest them. The cause for this procedure is unknown, but it is believed that Mr. SKILLMAN'S house was mistaken for that of Rev. Mr. VERMILYE, City Missionary, adjoining, who, it is stated, has been threatened with violence at the hands of parties to whom Mr. VERMILYE'S labors as City Missionary are obnoxious.

INQUESTS.—Coroner FARRELL, of Jersey City, yesterday held an inquest on the body of MICHAEL MULLARNE, a boy who was crushed between the platforms of the cars at New Jersey Railroad depot. Also, on the body of LAWRENCE CASEY, a laborer at the Long Dock, who fell into the river and was drowned. Verdicts of accidental death were rendered.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Mails by the North American.

The mails by the *North American*, via Quebec, covering dates to Oct. 27, reached this city yesterday.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

A SPEECH BY THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.

At the annual dinner of the South Avon Agricultural Society, held at Christchurch, Hants, on Oct. 25, the Earl of MALMESBURY presided. The noble Earl spoke at some length upon the condition of the army and navy, on the necessity of farmers depending less upon wheat as a staple trade, and upon the foreign policy of the Government.

He said: "For years, gentlemen, as you are aware, and of course, none so well as yourselves, wheat was the staple upon which farmers entirely depended, I will venture, with all deference to those present, to observe that that time, if not past, is rapidly passing by. It appears to me that it is well worthy of your attention, not hurriedly, but quietly, and after great observation of what is going on—not only in this, but in distant countries—it is well worthy of your consideration whether wheat is still the staple upon which you ought to rest all your capital and dependence. It evidently—to me at least—has arrived at this point, that we can be fed, that we are fed to a very great extent, and that we can be fed to a much greater extent by foreign wheat. Now we know—we are obliged to know—that the population of this country has increased so immensely within the last thirty years, that with all our exertions, all our capital, all our improvements, we are unable to find bread for that population. We find we must not only use a word our forefathers used, when they said they "submitted" to importation, but we are now actually thankful for it, because we do not grow wheat enough in this country—I mean within the three Islands—to feed the people with bread. Now comes the question, to what extent can that importation be carried. No doubt, to a great extent, it will be ruled by demand and price, and the figure at which freights can be obtained. As to quantity, I believe that if the American war were to cease, and may it please God that it shall shortly cease, America could send any quantity of wheat to this county. The question, therefore, for you to consider is, at what freight it can be brought to this country after it leaves the American shores. When you have got that figure, and the average figure of what it is worth on the American shore, you will be best able to judge whether this hereafter can be, as it is now called, a wheat-growing country or not. Now, looking at the future, looking at the position of the times, I am of opinion that the farmers of this country should not any more count upon the growth of wheat alone, but that they should look forward to the production of other food. I need not remind you on this occasion how much other food has risen in value of late; how much dairy produce, sheep and cattle have risen in value. Bear these points in mind; do not let yourselves be surprised by a course of years of low prices of wheat, and do not depend upon that particular staple for carrying out the trade in which you have embarked. Gentlemen, I must say that to a certain degree my attention has been called to this from having been twice within the last twelve years in an official situation, which enabled me to ascertain from her Majesty's Consuls abroad, and other persons officially employed there, what was the state of things with respect to the growth of wheat in those countries. I tell you fairly, that I believe at Chicago, in America, if even now the war were to cease, railroads and canals would be made, which would enable any quantity of wheat—at least whatever quantity was required and was remunerative to send to this country—to be imported. Gentlemen, I hope I do not trespass upon the evening too far. I have no wish to indulge in what were called last year, in some of the newspapers, "Extra-Parliamentary Utterances," a rather grotesque expression which I find has been dropped lately. I do not wish to bore you, but met as an agricultural body, and called together as we are called together, for investigating the interest of agriculture and its various chandes, I have taken the opportunity of thus addressing you. No doubt a great deal has been said respecting the growth of food in this country. I think it is one of the most important subjects to which a minister of the crown or any public man can possibly draw his attention. This is a time of peace and I trust that peace will continue; I see no chance of anything but peace if we are quiet, if we do not meddle, if we do not give too much advice when unasked, if we do not offend other countries, if we do not promise and then retract, if we follow, in fact, the feeding of the country, and it is always public opinion that guides and influences the Government. I am much mistaken if that feeling is not to mind our business completely and let others mind theirs. I remember a story told by the late Lord ALVANLEY, and, with all respect to the noble lord at the head of foreign affairs, I think it might be told him with some point. The late Lord ALVANLEY said he was acquainted with a gentleman who was in every respect an excellent fellow, but that he had a habit of giving advice when it was not asked, and of meddling with people's business constantly, and offering to help them when they did not want it, and not being very ready to assist them when they did want it. [Laughter.] Well, this gentleman became rather unpopular with his friends, and one of those, whose temper was rather shorter than the others, after snubbing him several times, threatened him if he bothered him again with his interference to inflict upon him a castigation which certainly did not hang over his head—[laughter]—but which he gave him to understand would be of a very unpleasant character—[continued laughter]—and that he was very likely to be ejected in the manner to which I have referred. Upon this the gentleman went to Lord ALVANLEY, and said, "I am placed in a very disagreeable position. I don't like staying at home quietly, yet I don't like going out to meet him. I don't like going into a room where he is. What am I to do? I should be very much obliged to your Lordship to tell me." "Sit down directly," replied his Lordship. [Loud cheers and laughter.] Well, I should advise Lord JOHN RUSSELL to sit down, and nothing more—to sit perfectly quiet, and I feel thoroughly convinced that if this were done in our Foreign Office, we should enjoy the blessings of peace for a long time. Under this blessing agriculture in this and all other lands will prosper, and we shall not be mixed up with the turmoils of other countries, and their several disputes. We shall enjoy those great liberties which, thank God, we have enjoyed for nearly two centuries. We shall look back with pride to the great victories which our ancestors gained, and the great empire they have conquered for us, without any reproach to ourselves. We shall certainly acquire by our calm and dignified position the respect of other nations, who probably will then come to us for advice and assistance for themselves. [Loud cheers.]

TURKEY.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTIONS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

A deputation waited upon Earl RUSSELL, Oct. 26, to urge the adoption of some action to prevent religious persecution in Turkey. The memorial presented says:

"Your memorialists desire, with great respect and equal earnestness, to fix your Lordship's attention upon certain recent proceedings of the Turkish Government at Constantinople, which constitute a serious violation of religious liberty, and are in direct contradiction both of the spirit and the letter of the famous Hatti Humayoun published by the Sultan in the year 1856.

These proceedings, your memorialists are aware, have already been brought under your Lordship's notice, as well as by her Majesty's ambassador to the Sublime Porte as by different religious and missionary bodies in London. They are, consequently, so well known to your Lordship as to render it necessary for your memorialists to detail them at any length.

They may be briefly described as consisting in the shutting up of rooms hired by the missionaries and by the agents of the Bible Society, in which they peaceably conducted their Christian labors; in the seizure and carrying away of Christian books; and in the imprisonment of converts to Christianity from the Mahomedan faith, and their threatened banishment from their native land.

These arbitrary and unjust acts, your memorialists submit, are not only inconsistent with the principles of toleration professed by the Turkish Government, but an express infringement of that clause of the Hatti Humayoun in which His Majesty the Sultan employs these distinct and emphatic words:

'As all religions are freely professed in my dominions, none of my subjects shall be hindered in the exercise of the religion he professes, nor shall he be molested in the exercise of it.'

This concession to religious liberty, as is well known, was made by the Sultan at the urgent and conjoint importunity of nations professing Christianity, and is more especially due to the enlightened and long-continued efforts and to the deservedly great influence of Her Majesty's late Ambassador at Constantinople, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

Your memorialists, therefore, would respectfully represent to your Lordship how incumbent it is on the British Government, to whom Turkey owes so much, to look to the fulfillment of the pledges she has given, and still to maintain by British diplomacy that freedom from persecution for Turkish subjects becoming Christians, and that liberty for missionaries to propagate the Christian faith which it is the distinguished honor of British diplomacy to have achieved.

Your memorialists are not ignorant that the recent intolerance is attempted to be justified by the Turkish Government on the plea that the missionaries and some of their converts have acted with great indiscretion in promoting the spread of the Christian religion, and have preached in some places and among persons where they were likely to excite public disturbance; and it is even alleged that the converts were imprisoned for their own protection against the violence of the populace, which they had either excited or were in danger of exciting.

Your memorialists are perfectly assured that this allegation has no satisfactory foundation in the facts of the case, and that the apprehended popular disturbance was little else than a gratuitous and exaggerated surmise. Beside that, it will be apparent to every one that it is as dangerous to admit such a plea as it is always easy to frame it.

It is particularly objected by the Ottoman Government, that missionary operations have been carried on in the khans, or, as they are sometimes called, the inns of the city, places to which mixed multitudes resort, so that the public peace is endangered, and in which, in former times, it said nothing of the kind was attempted.

But your memorialists are able to state, on the contrary, that for more than a quarter of a century the missionaries have been accustomed to rent rooms in the khans, as convenient places for meeting those persons who wished to come to them for religious inquiry.

Dr. STRANG made some remarks, and Earl RUSSELL, in reply, said: The subject you have brought under my attention is one to which I have paid much attention for a very considerable time—one, no doubt, of the highest importance, and one, at the same time, of considerable difficulty, both as to the application of principles and as to the facts and what has actually taken place. The Turkish Government believe that their country is remarkable for its toleration; they say that it is unequaled in that, although the Turkish Government would bear no comparison with some other Governments in regard to its general progress, that with regard to religious toleration they consider it may compare with any other in Europe, and that it is. In fact, their superior. Whatever may be the value of that profession, I must say that what has taken place this summer has been totally inconsistent with religious liberty, and with those professions, as it seems to me. I have said it is a difficult matter, both as regards the facts that have occurred and as to the application of the principles of religious liberty. With regard to the facts, the Turkish Government say there were very great apprehensions for the disturbance of the public peace. We must feel that whilst endeavoring to promote the belief in Christianity in Turkey, that it is desirable to do so without exciting a disturbance, and, above all, to avoid giving rise to such horrible scenes as those that took place in Syria a few years ago, owing to the violent fanaticism of those who conceived that their religion was being assailed. Now, I find that the Hatti HUMAYOUN says—"As all religions are freely professed in my dominions, none of my subjects shall be hindered in the exercise of the religion he professes, nor shall he be molested in the exercise of it." Now, that appears to be so defined as to justify Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE'S observation as to the Imperial charter. It appears to me to justify any man in changing his religion. It seems to me that, in the first place, they cannot dispute, and they do not in terms dispute, that persons who are Protestants, Mahomedans, Christians, or any other denomination may change their religion, and attend the churches in which the service is performed in accordance with their opinions and belief. The Turkish Government says that persons can have churches and chapels wherein to perform Divine service, and where they shall not be molested. Another question that arises is with regard to the distribution of the Bible. I confess it appears to me that it is impossible, without an infringement of religious liberty, to prevent the offering of Bibles to be read. It is quite true that we should not make any attack on the Mahomedan religion—that could not be allowed—but this is the pure mode of faith offered to persons and the Government has not the right to say in offering the pure mode of faith we are attacking their religion. Therefore, I have contended with the Turkish Government, through the diplomatic ministers, that the distribution of the Bible ought to be unmolested. Another question is with regard to the rooms in the khans. Here again I met with the same difficulty on the question of fact, because it is stated by the Turkish Government that in those khans, which are public places, the preaching is carried on and attacks made on the Mahomedan religion; and then, on the other hand, it is stated that the places in the khans where this preaching took place were shut up, and were not public places at all, that the rooms were private rooms hired by persons who there attended. The whole matter in that case would depend on the manner in which that was done, and whether these rooms were actually private rooms; because on our part we must take care if we wish to avoid a disturbance in Turkey, to avoid any interruption of the progress that has hitherto there taken place; we must avoid, I say, anything that the Turkish Government can fairly fix upon us as a cause of the disturbance of the public peace or as an interference with their regular Government and their established Church. Because although however wrong we say we consider the Mahomedan religion to be, every Government we must expect will support its own religion. We support the right to maintain Christianity as part and parcel of the law of our land. We punish persons guilty of open insults against it. We should likewise interfere if there was anything like a disturbance in the public streets, caused by giving out religious opinions in such a way as to disturb the peace. Therefore, I think that in whatever we urge on the Turkish Government, we can never urge on them that they should allow that which is inconsistent with the common respect that should be paid to established law and established religion. Referring to the passage from Sir HENRY BULWER'S letter, which is quoted in the memorial, I do not understand it that he adopts this view, but that it is a representation of the views of the Turkish Government. He says: "The Ottoman Government is willing to allow Protestants and all Christians to exercise their own religion in the Ottoman dominions in churches, or quietly at home; but it will not allow any attempts, public or private, to assail the Musselman religion. It will allow Musselmans to become Christians, but it will not allow them, any more than it will other Christians, to go about speaking publicly against Mohamedanism." Now, I cannot, I confess, myself understand the distinction that is made by those who are not favorable to religious liberty, and against whose doctrines and practices I have sometimes had to remonstrate. They say: "We have no objection to persons having their own religious convictions, but we will not allow them to try and persuade others." It appears to me, if a person has a religious conviction, and he is allowed to have it, he acquires with it the right that he may attend a place of worship in a proper place. He acquires also a right to tell others of his conviction, and in the abundance of his conviction to state the arguments in favor of his view. I do not understand a religious liberty that does not allow persons privately to assail the religion they think erroneous. If you carry it beyond that—if you say persons acquire the right to go into public places and to distribute books containing statements in terms insulting to the established religion of the country, that is another question, and one I should be at present unwilling to enter into. I have stated my general opinions on this subject, and I have certainly endeavored to point out to the Turkish Government the great pressure against religious liberty that seems to us to have been at this moment exercised, and I trust, gentlemen, with your support, I shall be able to urge on the Turkish Government to allow full religious liberty in the Turkish dominions. And I trust I may tell them at the same time that the Protestant religious bodies of this country, who are most desirous to propogate the Christian religion, will at the same time do so with that respect to the established religion which is due from one friendly nation to another. And above all, I hope that this enjoyment of religious liberty will not be made a means of disturbance, still less of disorder and bloodshed. [Cheers.]

Mr. A. N. SHAW—Will your lordship ask for the release of the three men who are in confinement?

Earl RUSSELL—I forgot that point; but by the last dispatch I think I was informed they were released.

Dr. STRANG—Yes, they were released from prison and then banished.

Sir H. VERNEY said what they desired was that the influence of England should be used, as Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE had used it, and that the English Ambassador should be informed that that was the desire of Her Majesty's Government. When the propriety of having an American representative to protect the interests of the American missionaries in Turkey was considered, it was held by them that it was quite unnecessary, as Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, by his vigor, his firmness, and his sense of justice, would protect them, as he did every other denomination and class threatened with oppression.

Earl RUSSELL—I have said Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE deserves the greatest honor for what he has done in Turkey.

Sir H. VERNEY.—All we desire is that his spirit should remain there in the present ambassador, and that he should be assured that in carrying out Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE'S policy he should have the support of the British Government.

Dr. STRANG, having thanked Earl RUSSELL for his courtesy, and the encouragement he had offered them in his address, the deputation then withdrew, apparently satisfied with their interview.

The Sailors' Fair at Boston.

The grand National Sailors' Fair to be held in Boston during this week and next, was opened last Wednesday evening with complete success. It is held in the spacious and elegant Boston Theatre. The audience present at the opening was a large and exceedingly brilliant one. It drew together, says the Boston *Courier*, "men of all parties and ranks in life, united in a common purpose—to aid in the establishment of a Sailors' Home for Seamen and Mariners disabled in the naval service of their country. All differences of opinion, of policy, in the conduct of the war, were laid aside for this grand and noble occasion. An imperative need exists for a "Home" for the brave seamen who have perilled their lives in their country's defence, and become disabled for further service. That is enough. It is a call to arouse every generous sympathy; it is an opportunity, for which we should feel grateful, to testify, in some degree, our regard for the navy,—its commanders and its men,—which has done so much for the honor of the country and to maintain its flag and the call has been responded to in a manner worthy of the men and women of New-England, who have devoted themselves to the work of raising funds for the support of an adequate establishment for our disabled and worn tars.

The fair itself is said to surpass anything yet held in Boston. Contributions of rare and costly articles, of arms and trophies, of models and designs, of everything, in short, that is attractive, interesting, showy or useful, crowd the tables, which are placed in every part of the grand edifice. The effect of the whole display is said to be magnificent; and our Boston friends modestly suggest that it need not shrink from a comparison with our own Metropolitan Fair.

SPEECH OF MR. EVERETT.

The dedicatory speech was made by Mr. EVERETT. He was received with great applause, and spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Sharing with you the deep regret which I know you must feel, that you are not to have the gratification of listening, this evening, to his Excellency, whose voice is never heard without interest and emotion, I will, nevertheless, say that if there is any cause which could dispense with his advocacy or that of any other man, it is the cause which has brought us together this evening. [Applause.] Mr. RICE, ladies and gentlemen, has unfolded to you the object of this enterprise in so satisfactory a manner, and the motives which should induce us to promote and favor it, that it is not necessary for me to say much upon that subject. Not only in what he stated to you this evening, but in the circular of the Managing Committee, was the designated object of this enterprise stated in full.

At the commencement of the war, ladies and gentlemen, the entire naval force of the United States, as far as the number of seamen was concerned, was but 7,600. In the short interval of four years, the number has swelled to over 50,000—between 50,000 and 55,000. It is well known that in order to gain a permanent admission into the naval asylums and hospitals established by the United States it is necessary to have been in the service twenty years. Now, I pray you, ladies and gentlemen, to consider the consequences of this—that out of 50,000 (taking the number of seamen at its lowest estimate) now in the service of the United States, which, when the fron-clads in process of construction at this time shall be completed, will be increased to 60,000 or 65,000—I pray you consider that on the estimate of 50,000 alone there will be 42,400 which can never cross the threshold of one of these establishments of the United States, as a permanent inmate, until the year 1881, 1882, 1883 or 1884. I pray you to consider this, that of all these gallant men now in the service of the United States who have achieved the successes of this war, who have followed these heroes now on the platform to victory, seven-eighths of the number will have to wait ten, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen years before one of them can enter as a permanent inmate of the marine hospitals of the United States. Now, my friends, I pray you to consider what these men, left in this condition—what they have done, what they are now going for us. I am not one of those that institute comparisons between the two branches of the service, nor rob our noble armies of a single wreath of the laurels they have so richly earned, to give it to the navy. Both arms of the service have covered themselves with glory—that is a vulgar phrase—they have both done their duty to their country, done it nobly, done it separately. Each arm of the service has its peculiar exposures, its peculiar merits; and Heaven forbid that we should honor one at the expense of the other; but when I think what the navy has done for the country; when I think of the exploit of the *Monitor* in Hampton Roads; when I think of the brave fellows who fought the guns of the *Cumberland* until the water rose to her main hatch, and half their number went down to a watery grave; when I think of the glorious success achieved on the Atlantic, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the Mississippi and the other inland rivers, not forgetting that noble exploit of Capt. WINSLOW, (cheers for WINSLOW;) when I think of this, my friends, I cannot but ask myself whether we have done all for those brave men that we ought to do, whether it is enough to pay them for these achievements with sounding cheers and empty praise. Why, ladies and gentlemen, when the *Brooklyn* the other day, lay in the Navy-yard at Charlestown, I went on board her at the invitation of her Captain, I saw upon the poop deck of that vessel the stains of blood where a man was cut in two by the ricocheting of a shell, three feet from where the Captain stood, which swept another gallant fellow into the sea. I saw a hole there so large that I could have crept into it myself almost, made by a shell that lighted upon the deck amid a group of some twenty officers and men, bearing, of course, death to several of them; among others to a poor fellow who had been badly wounded before, and brought down for safety between decks. I should like to know whether it would have encouraged those brave men if the officer nearest them had said, 'Fight away, nineteen or twenty years hence your country will do something for you.' Our blockading vessels are rendering an important service to the country, and I wish some of those stay-at-home critics who are so fond of railing at the navy for not accomplishing what they know to be impossible, would try it themselves, and go down into Charleston harbor and pass a week in one of the iron-clads blockading that port, where the thermometer stands at 130 degrees; or if he prefers a sailing vessel, let him go to the blockading squadron at the mouth of Cape Fear River, and let him try it on and go to sea in December. Let him do this, and he will know a little better what blockading is. Ah! but the prize money; that is the great compensation, the great cure-all for the hardships of seamen's life. If the prize is of less force than the captor, which must almost always be the case, then the United States helps herself to one-half; then the fees of the officials, the expenses of adjudication—not here in Boston, Mr. DANA; I don't mean that! the loss by delay and by that most singular operation by which bales of cotton and barrels of turpentine evaporate up chimney; these eat very deeply into the proceeds, and then poor Jack's share falls pretty soon into the hands of land sharks—not always, but much too often.

Mr. EVERETT was followed by Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Hon. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM and Hon. JOHN P. HALE. At the close of Mr. HALE'S remarks nine cheers were given for the army and navy. Capt. WINSLOW and his associate officers of the *Kearsarge*, were then presented to the audience by the Chairman, and greeted with loud applause. Capt. WINSLOW briefly returned his thanks for the hearty reception, and expressed the wish that the people might be animated with like enthusiasm in supporting the fair. Capt. WORDEN, of the original Monitor, and Admiral STRINGHAM, the hero of the first brilliant naval achievement of the war, at Hatteras, were successively introduced, and received with hearty demonstrations of welcome. This closed the exercises upon the platform.

THE CHICAGO CONSPIRACY.

Confession of a Ringleader—What the Rebels Meant to do in Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune.

THE PLOT.

A force of about four hundred men—K. G. C.'s—bushwhackers and guerrillas, were to be assembled at Chicago, and with them an attack was to be made on Camp Douglas on Monday evening, for the purpose of liberating the rebels confined there. WALSH, with one hundred and fifty men, was to assault the east side of the camp, and another man, whose name we may not now furnish, with two hundred was to take the west side. The operation to be superintended by MARMADUKE, who was to have the remaining fifty men as a reserve corps ready to act where wanted. The programme was to break down the fence and stampede the twelve hundred prisoners, who were all ready for the work, having been informed of it in some way best known to themselves. The prisoners were to be armed as rapidly as possible, the garrison overpowered, their arms and artillery secured, and the garrison made prisoners. This, it was believed, could easily be done if the attack was made as concerted; and, indeed, there is little room to hope that it would have been otherwise than successful had it not been nipped in the bud by a premature exposure of the whole scheme.

With MARMADUKE at their head, the rebels were to march into the city and take possession of the court-house and square as the base of offensive operations. They were then to take possession of the polls, voting in each precinct, and preventing the deposition in the ballot-box of any other than the MCCLELLAN ticket. This being accomplished, and a majority in the State thus secured, they were to proceed at once to the work of destruction. All the banks were to be robbed, the stores gutted, and then fire set to the principal buildings; for the purpose of controlling this latter phase of the business, the water-plugs had all been marked and a force detailed to set the water running so as to empty the mains and exhaust the water supply. The telegraph wires were to be cut on the first onset, and then fire set to the railroad depots, the elevator, the shipping, &c. The persons of the leading Union men in the city were to be seized, and they, with the plunder, marched off southward.

It was believed that with this force of nearly thirteen thousand men, the city could be so quickly overwhelmed as that effective opposition would be impossible, and that they could then, under their leader MARMADUKE, march in any direction with perfect impunity.

The scheme was well concocted. It lacked only one essential—a successful issue. Thank Providence that it was denied them. They had assembled here, as per programme, and had the arrests been delayed a single day, it would have been too late—the oft-repeated threat would have been executed, and rivers of blood would have run in the streets of Chicago. No one can doubt that, had they once commenced active operations, they would have been joined by a sufficiently large number of Chicago disloyalists to have made a clean sweep of the city and reduce it to a heap of ashes.

WALSH is completely unmanned—broken down by his sudden arrest, the complete exposure of the treasonable conspiracy into which he has been led, made the dupe of persons more designing than himself, who have manufactured out of him a genuine cat's-paw. He evidently feels that his only chance of safety is to make a clean breast of the whole matter, and expose the villains who have over-persuaded him into this net. He now sees the deep guilt of the whole transaction, and the depth of the gulf on whose brink he has been toying.

MARMADUKE has made a partial confession, or rather a series of admissions, which so far as they go fully substantiate Mr. WALSH'S statements, and leave no doubt that the conspiracy was fully as diabolical in its character as is represented above. He has made these statements to a man who formerly served under him, and whom he still supposes to be in the rebel interest.

Prominent citizens of Chicago have been arrested for complicity in this plot. The *Tribune* says:

ARRESTS—ARMS DISCOVERED.

Calling to his aid the police force of the city, Col. B. J. SWEET, commandant of the post, proceeded, a little after midnight, to the important work of making the arrests. Capt. NELSON and force proceeded to the residence of Dr. EDWARDS, a "Peace Democrat," No. 70 Adams street, where was found the rebel Col. VINCENT MARMADUKE, a brother of the rebel General of that name. He was secured. A detachment of military and police visited the Richmond House, capturing there the rebel Col. G. ST. LEGER GRENFELL, MORGAN'S Adjutant-General, and J. T. SHANKS, an exchanged rebel prisoner, who for some time was employed in the Surgeon's Department at Camp Douglas. Another detachment proceeded to the residence of the notorious BUCKNER S. MORRIS, formerly Judge of the Circuit Court, and later BRECKINRIDGE candidate for Governor of Illinois. He filled the office of Treasurer to the Sons of Liberty. Still another detachment called on CHARLES WALSH, residing near Camp Douglas, a recent candidate for Sheriff of the county, and found there Capt. CANTRELL, and a private named CHARLES TRAVERSE, both belonging to the rebel service; these were arrested as spies. Further search showed that WALSH was a Brigadier-General of the order of the "Sons of Liberty," and in his house were secreted three hundred double-barreled guns, loaded and capped, each barrel containing from eighteen to twenty-two buck-shot; five hundred navy revolvers, also loaded and capped, and two large boxes of single-barreled guns. These, of course, were confiscated, and WALSH was numbered on the list of prisoners. Another party also proceeded to WALKER'S building, on Dearborn-street, adjoining the Matteson House, where they captured two large boxes of guns, there concealed. Two prominent Democrats, one of them a candidate for high office, who have suites of rooms close at hand, though living, one of them in the West, and the other in the North division, were not arrested.

This was all done before the early gray of the morning had heralded the approach of day. It was the result of a simultaneous movement. Its results are thus comprehensively described in the despatch sent off to Col. SWEET and Brig.-Gen. JOHN COOK, at Springfield. It is dated at four o'clock in the morning:

"Have made during the night the following arrests of rebel prisoners of war and citizens in connection with them:

Col. G. St. LEGER GRENFEL, MORGAN'S Adjutant-General, in company with J. T. SHANKS, an escaped prisoner of war, at the Richmond House; Col. VINCENT MARMADUKE, brother of Gen. MARMADUKE; Brig.-Gen. CHARLES WALSH, of the Sons of Liberty; Capt. CANTRELL, of MORGAN'S command, and CHARLES TRAVERSE (butternut,) arrested in WALSH'S house, in which was found two cart-loads of large-sized revolvers, loaded and capped, and two hundred stand of muskets and ammunition.

Also, seized two guns concealed in a room in this city.

Also, arrested Judge BUCK MORRIS, Treasurer of the Sons of Liberty, having complete proof of his assisting SHANKS to escape, and plotting to release prisoners at this camp.

Most of these rebel officers were in the city on the same errand in August last, their plan being to raise an insurrection and release the prisoners of war at this camp."

Interesting Incident of Election Day.

A CENTENNARIAN AT THE POLLS IN STURBRIDGE, MASS.

Deacon JOHN PHILLIPS, of Sturbridge, Mass., who is 104 years, 4 months and 9 days old, appeared at the town hall and deposited his ballot for Presidential electors and State officers. He was brought in a carriage, and then conveyed into the hall in a chair, supported by a platoon of our returned soldiers, and received by the citizens of the town rising from their seats, amid the tears and heartfelt sympathies of all present. After resting for a moment, the venerable patriot expressed a desire to shake hands with all the returned soldiers. Some thirteen soldiers then formed in line, when each one was introduced to the patriarch, and took him by the hand, with the announcement of the time each had served in the army. After this, three hearty cheers were given for the returned soldiers, and three rousing cheers by the whole assembly for the "old soldier of the revolution."

Col. EDWARD PHILLIPS, eldest son of the venerable deacon, now in his 80th year, then made an impromptu speech to the soldiers, in the course of which he said that he was the oldest man in town who was born in town, and yet, said he, my father is here and "still lives." The old gentleman was then presented with two sets of votes, one for ABRAHAM LINCOLN and one for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, and requested before all present to take his choice, when he reached out his hand, and in an audible and deep-toned bass voice, said: "I shall take the one for ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The town then voted that the chairman of the selectmen present the ballot-box to the old gentleman who took his ballot with both hands and deposited it in the box, stating that he had voted for WASHINGTON for President, and had attended all the Presidential elections since, excepting that four years ago, when he was sick and did not attend.

The following preamble and resolutions were then presented to the town meeting which were adopted by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, Our very memorable and highly respected fellow-citizen, Deacon JOHN PHILLIPS, who is *this day one hundred and four years four months and nine days old*, and who yet retains his mental and physical faculties in a high degree, and,

Whereas, He has traveled some two miles to attend this town meeting, and has deposited his ballot for Presidential Electors, and State, county and town officers; therefore

Resolved, That this be entered on the records of the town as a lasting memorial of his undying patriotism and devotion to country, and as an incident, perhaps, unparalleled in the history of our Government.

Death of Hon. John P. Elton.

WATERBURY, Conn., Thursday, Nov. 10.

Hon. JOHN P. ELTON, one of the Electors at Large chosen on Tuesday, an influential and prominent citizen of this place, died to-day at 11 o'clock.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn that the officers of this company have been chosen from our first-class merchants, and are gentlemen of high standing in the community, and in the list of subscribers we find names of several bank presidents and many prominent merchants, which gives a guarantee that the business of the company and the interests of the subscribers will be well attended to. This company promises to become one of the best paying ones forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., who are reliable and obliging gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. R. B. FOOTE, No. 1,128 Broadway, N. Y.

Soldiers, Attention!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet, will be unavoidable, but armed with HOLLOWAY'S PURIFYING AND STRENGTHENING PILLS, you can endure all these and still retain good health. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 60 per box or pot.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment,
An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures wind-colic.

Second-hand Safes,
FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH,
At No. 100 Maiden-lane

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls, Checks, &c., No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

The New Ten Dollar Patent Sewing Machine, No. 497 Broadway, New-York
J. F. RICHTER, Gen'l Agent, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Artificial Limbs.—E. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the best Patent limbs to soldiers—free. Albany, N. Y., 1619 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Royal Havana Lottery.—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Powder Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never could their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 693 Broadway, near 4th-st.; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.
This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.
He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Horehound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these five other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.
PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
For sale by all Druggists.
CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.
Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they conbribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No 780 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BAYAUD—HARMORE.—On Thursday, Nov. 10, by the Right Rev. Bishop Talbott, at the Church of the Annunciation, GEORGE D. BAYAUD and JOSEPHINE, daughter of Harvey Harmore, all of this city.

DAVIS—CRAGIN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, Mr. HENRY C. DAVIS and Miss GEORGIANA E. CRAGIN, all of this city. No cards

FIELDING—STONE.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. W. H. Furness, D. D., MANTLE FIELDING, of New-York, and ANNA M. STONE, of Philadelphia.

HUGHES—HEATH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., T. W. B. HUGHES, formerly of Dudley, England, and LIZZIE, eldest daughter of A. H. Heath, M. D., of New-York.

☞ Birmingham, Dudley and Wolverhampton, Eng., papers please copy.

MCKEACHIE—ROBERTSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, by Rev. James Harper, THOMAS MCKEACHIE and ROSENA N. ROBERTSON, all of that city.

PARKER—NISBET.—In Washington, D. C., on Monday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Dr. Hall, GEO. S. PARKER, formerly of New-York, and ALICE, daughter of the late Michael Nisbet, of Philadelphia.

WHITNEY—YOUNG.—At the residence of Frederic C. Jones, on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, D. D., JOHN R. WHITNEY, of Philadelphia, Penn., and MARY GRAHAM, youngest daughter of the late Guilford D. Young, of this city.

DIED.

BERAULT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, Madame ADELE BERAULT, of Metz

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PERSON OF middle age, thoroughly competent, a situation as nursery governess; is capable of taking an infant from its birth, and raising it without the aid of the mother; would take the entire care of a family of growing children; is a first-class housekeeper. can give the most unexceptionable references. Address, for two days, Mrs. M. E. G., at the Westchester House, corner of Broome-st. and Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to wait on an invalid lady, or as housekeeper in a private family; is competent to take the charge of a gentleman's residence, or an infant from its birth; best of reference. Address A. D. S., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, take charge of an infant from its birth, and dress ladies' hair; has the best city references. Can be seen for three days at No. 217 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business, in a small private family; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 480 6th-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A good situation for an excellent seamstress, who understands the use of a machine, and is now in her employ; best recommendations. Apply at No. 126 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 46 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant young woman; is accustomed to the care of children and chamberwork; excellent city reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 16th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of reference from her last place; the country preferred. Apply at No. 206 7th av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of city reference; has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 222 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and sewing. Call at No. 258 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts. in the fancy-store, for two days; best city reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, to do chamberwork and sew, or take care of children and sew; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; the best of city reference given. Call at No. 232 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOman, a situation as thorough laundress; does fluting and fancy neatly; or as chambermaid and fine washer; wages $10; city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or regular laundress; understands fluting; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 148 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN FROM the South, a situation as child's nurse or lady's nurse, or lady's maid; has been accustomed to traveling with ladies; is a competent hairdresser; speaks French. Inquire at No. 216 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; has good city recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 111 4th av.

WADTED—BY A TIDY GIRL A SITUATION AS general servant or plain cook; a good washer and ironer; an excellent baker; can do chamberwork; wages, $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHwoman as nurse or as chambermaid and waitress; would do fine washing; has best of references; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 978 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and well recommended young woman, in city or country, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Call No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married woman as wet nurse; lost her own baby three months old. Call at No. 151 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; good reference given. Call at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 61 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A SITuation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing or as nurse; five years' reference from her last place. Address No. 299 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, STEADY WOman a situation, is a first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry, and has the best city reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 15th-st., for 2days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 43 West 16th-st., where she has lived for the last seven years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; or would take care of children; no objection to the country; city reference. Call at No. 300 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook; no objection to assist with washing; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 108 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; best of references from her last place. Call at 172 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as housekeeper, or to take care of children; good reference. Call at No. 79 Sackett-st, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook in a private family, and has no objections to go to the country in the Summer, the best of city reference. Inquire at No. 287 Spring-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CAKE BAKER, a place; understands all kinds of fancy work. Call at No. 108 West 15th-st. Good reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as general house servant. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 6th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do housework in the city or country. Call or address No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th ava.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook; understands her business; good references. Call at 232 6th av., above 15th-st

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED German females want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

COLORED DOMESTICS—FROM THE SOUTH, and experienced Northern servants, can be obtained at the Freedmen's Employment Bureau, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, Room No. 2.

TO LADY DRESSMAKERS—THE FATHER of an only child, a girl of 15 or 16 years, is anxious to leave her with some one where she would or could remain as one of the family while learning the trade; has some knowledge of it. Call at No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st., where she can be seen.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young married man; has the best of reference, will make himself useful if required. Address J. M., Box No. 226 *Times* Office, or No. 211 West 18th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A thorough coachman; but is not acquainted with the city, and don't deem himself able to fill that capacity; the best of old country references given. Apply at No. 36 east 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man, as coachman, groom, &c., can do gardening, milking, &c., if required; country preferred; ten years' good references. Call or address H. W., No. 9 City Hall square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as waiter in a private family; has the best of references from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 381 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; would make himself useful on a small place; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 204 4th-st., near 2d-st. A. M. SEE, 3

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of long experience with horses, can produce satisfactory references for capability and character. Address J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE boy between 15 and 17 years of age, to tend a bar; can write a fair hand, and can get my uncle to recommend me. Address J. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; best of reference; no objection to the country. Address J. W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man, the best of City reference given. Apply at J. R. FINGAN'S, No. 124 Clinton-place.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER. THE ADVERtisers have a furnished house in the country which they are compelled them to use, and would like the assistance in domestic affairs, and the society of a small family, or party, composed mostly of females. It is not intended to include invalids, or any to old, unintelligent or cramped, to be capable of progress, too genteel to do much of their work, or that may be obliged to resort to evening meetings, or other public performances to relieve ennui.

We can assure advantages for country recreation at all hours; and trust that we have as much liberality and refinement as a moderate income, Christian morals, and no aversion to liquors, copperheads, tobacco, and gross food may indicate.

Answers to this will not be unnecessarily exposed, and should contain particulars of interest, and a reference that may preclude suspicion of matrimonial speculation or trifling. Address

DAVID and JONATHAN, Springfield, Mass.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT lady, not over 35 years old, to be nurse and governess, taking entire charge of two children, girls eleven months and four years old; must be religious; church member preferred; a good-tempered lady will find good wages and a permanent home, where she will be treated with all respect. Inquire at No. 106 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, from 3½ to 6 P. M.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER—A YOUNG MAN of unexceptionable character, that fully understands double-entry book-keeping and a good penman, to take full charge of a set of books in a wholesale grocery-house; best of references required. Address A. S. H. & R., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF FIRST-RATE character, competent to keep books and attend to the business of a coal office; must bring proper recommendations. Apply, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at Room No. 71 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

AT NO. 713 BROADWAY—LADIES WANTed to take lessons in hairwork, Berlin wool work, superior styles, silk embroidery, &c. Class opens Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. For further information, call at Room No. 19, No. 713 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO ERRANDS; SALARY $100; one residing with his parents may apply, in his own hand-writing, to Mr. A., Box No. 1,815 New-York Post-office, with references.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, as assistant cashier at PEYTON & JOHNSON'S, No. 264 Bowery, one who has a slight acquaintance with the dry goods business preferred.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD experience as a newspaper wrapper writer, wishes to obtain a situation as a wrapper-writer or copyist. Address J. D., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NURSE (FRENCH PREFERRED) who is a seamstress and can cut children's clothes. Apply at No. 174 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A BRIGHT AND ACTIVE ERRAND boy in a lawyer's office. Address C., No. 140 *Times* Office, with references and specimen of handwriting.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—An energetic, active man, experienced in jobbing dry goods to close cash buyers. Liberal compensation and a permanent engagement to an approved man. TERRY, DAVIS & CO., No. 100 Chambers-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 3, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 19th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Ordnance Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz:

1 Steam Boiler and Pump.
1 Double Lathe.
6 Grindstones.
741 Gray Blankets.
1,608 Blue Blankets.
1,901 Red Blankets.
37 Polepads, Gutta Percha.
85 Valises, Cavalry, round.
2,317 Nose Bags.
3,833 Surcingles.
1,621 Blankets.
883 McClellan Saddle-trees
110 yards Silk Serge.
40 pounds Woolen Yarn.
1,000 pounds Woolen Rags.
3 pounds Shoe-thread.
85 Barrels.
5 Jugs.
7 Bottles.
2 Water Cans.
332 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
79 Watering Buckets, Leather.
Also, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.
Terms, cash in Government funds.
(Signed,) J. G. BENTON,
Major Ordnance Commanding.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer,

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,

Will sell
At their Salesrooms,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1864,
At 11 o'clock A. M.,
the following favorite brands of genuine Havana SEGARS:

20,000 La Rosa de Cuba.
30,000 Clavel de Santiago "Conchas."
5,000 Brevas de.
10,000 Londres.
6,000 Prensados Flor.
5,000 Regalia Britannica.

Samples of the above may be seen at the office of the Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer,

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THIS DAY, Nov. 11, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of first-class furniture, removed for convenience of sale. It includes parlor suites, of various styles and coverings, library and dining-room suites, very superb rosewood and black walnut chamber suites, library and secretary bookcases, library tables, rosewood stageres, centre-tables, buffets, extension-tables, lounges, easy chairs, hall stands, chairs, &c. Sale absolute for cash. Goods packed for shipping.

HARDWARE TRADE SALES AND AUCTION ROOMS, No. 65 Beekman-st.
J. H. LISSY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms
HARDWARE, TABLE CUTLERY, SKATES, FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.,
in variety, and in lots to suit city and country buyers.
ALSO,
GUNS, RIFLES AND GUN MATERIALS.
ALSO,
A RETAILER'S STOCK OF GENERAL HARDWARE.
Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

BY H. H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers,

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1864 AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment of new and second-hand rosewood pianos, rosewood and mahogony suites, furniture, velvet, brussels and ingrain carpets, blackwalnut wardrobe, blackwalnut secretary-bookcase, hair and straw mattresses, feather pillows, &c; also choice lot of illustrated books, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

SEWING MACHINES.

All the best Sewing-machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LINEN.—W. G. BAILEY'S Crystallized Extract of Fuller's Earth is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying linen, woolen, lace, lawn, muslin, &c.; possesses unequaled efficacy in removing grease, stains, and the smoke-like color of linen, produced from bad washing, the excessive use of soda, lime, and other preparations of caustic alkali, and requires only to be tried to be appreciated.

May be obtained through any respectable tradesman.
Sample packets, with full directions for use, price 1d. and 6d.
No. 12 Soho-square, London.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FRENCH PLATE glass mirror, with cornices, marble slab and brackets. Can be seen at No. 175 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or address Box No. 4,634 New-York Post-office.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. P. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVERplated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 12 Chatham-

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLOOF & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

MACHINERY FOR SALE—FOUR NEW high-pressure engines complete, 7 inches bore of cylinder, 12 inches stroke. These engines are plain and substantial, built for durability, and suitable for the oil wells; can be used either horizontally or vertically. Also, one vertical oscillating engine, 8 inches cylinder, 20 inches stroke, perfectly new. Can be seen at the office of SAMUEL SNEDEN, foot of Quay st., Greenpoint.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE ENgine, from 4 to 10 horse power. Apply to JOSEPH WOOD & CO., No. 122 Greenwich-st

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES NAVY, as prescribed in the present regulations of the U. S. Navy Department. Fully illustrated. Price $2. Will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any address in the United States, on receipt of $2 24, by
TOWNS, MELVAIN & CO.,
Dealers in Arms, Military Goods, &c., &c., No. 6 Maiden-lane, New York.

THE ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA, by Dr. TRALL; 300 engravings, 1,000 pages, with glossary. Table of contents and index complete. $5 50. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

All works on Phonography, Hydropathy, Physiology, Anatomy, Phrenology, &c.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 14th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full headlined and bunks sealed.

1,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white-flint corn, sample of package to accompany proposals.

106,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be well strapped, and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

25,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package

45,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

260,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

30,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel

50,000 pounds PEPPER (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

8,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

14,000 gallons of RECTIFED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads, to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

30,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headlined.

70,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels as above.

15,000 pounds best quality of SPERM CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound.

32,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper-lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly-cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Candles, Rice, Salt, Sugar, Tea, Pepper and Rye must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The sellers name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

BEEF—NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS of the packs of 1863-4 or 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such inspection-yard, as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

BACON—First quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS or HAMS, to be delivered in bulk, for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

Bidders will state the time in which they propose to make their deliveries.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meats, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 207 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the holder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, November 14, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, &c., Nineteenth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues.

For regulating and grading Ninth-avenue, between Broadway and Eighty-sixth-street.

For curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

For filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets and First-avenue and Avenue A.

Repairing outer end of Pier number thirty-seven North River.

Building tender for Engine Company number nine.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, November 8, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 44 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

LOST AND FOUND.

500 DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost or stolen at Fall River Depot, in Boston, on Thursday, 4th inst., steamboat train, a single stone DIAMOND SHANK PIN, weighing 3½ karats, a little out of color, with slight flaw, set in gold and black enamel; the stone can be identified by many persons, both in this city and Boston. Any person returning the same to No. 85 Milk-st., Boston, will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

HENRY A. HALL.

LOST—FIVE CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK of the Oil City Petroleum Company, Nos. 36 to 40 inclusive; were dropped yesterday, 9th inst., in Wall-st. or vicinity. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to C. C. PINKNEY, No. 5 Pine-st. Transfer has been stopped.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.—ONE 5-20 United States Bond of $100, Registered No. 4,627, and four 5-20 Coupon Bonds of $10, numbered 61,585, 61,586, 61,587, 61,588, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped. R. S. HUNTINGTON,

FINANCIAL.

RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, OF CANADA EAST.

TRUSTEES:

JAMES POLLOCK, of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, of Philadelphia.
CHAS. B. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia.
HENRY SHELDON, of New-York.
WILLIAM B. HATCH, of New-York.
T. B. BUNTING, of New-York.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, of New-York.
President—L. E. CHITTENDEN.
General Superintendent—ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P., of Canada.
Secretary—JOHN M. HOOD.

CAPITAL STOCK, 100,000 SHARES.
PAR $50. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $30—$15 PAYABLE AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTION.

RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL, 10,000 SHARES.

THIS COMPANY IS FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE of Purchasing, Working, Selling and Leasing Mining Lands and Rights, in the British Provinces and neighboring localities.

It is now the owner of nearly fifteen thousand acres of the richest gold lands of the CHAUDIERE gold district of Canada, which have been selected with great care, and after abundant evidence of their richness in gold and other precious metals. They contain nearly SEVENTY MILES of *river frontage* upon streams admirably adapted to the most productive and economical mining.

The company has been organized after the most thorough examination of the lands and their values, and the trustees confidently believe their productiveness, which has been fully tested, prove them equal, if not superior, to the richest placers of California, both in gold-bearing quarts lodes and alluvial deposits. They have on hand and on exhibition gold enough recently mined upon their own property to fully establish the value of their stock.

The company is prepared to treat upon favorable terms with persons desiring to lease or purchase mining rights.

A limited number of shares of the capital stock may be subscribed for until further notice, at the office of
FISK & HATCH, NO. 38 WALL-ST., BANKERS FOR THE COMPANY,
OR AT
THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, EMPIRE BUILDINGS, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where the prospectus, maps and all information relating to the Company, may be had on application.

The Trustees unhesitatingly invite the attention of the public to the RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, as possessing a value fully equal to that of any Mining Company hitherto organized.

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND LANDS, NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.

FOR SALE.

Buchanan Farm,	Highgate.
Manhattan,	Bergen Coal and Oil,
Watson,	Consolidated.
Germania,	Story and McClintock,
Rynd Farm,	Northern Light,
McKinley,	Alleghany,
Guild Farm,	Oceanic,
	Seneca Reservation.

All the desirable Monthly Dividend Oil Stocks, also Lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek and Alleghany River.

Having personally examined the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, we can give reliable information as to the value of Lands or Companies based on interests in that region.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE PETROLEUM BOARD,
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK. NO. 240 BROADWAY.

FISCAL AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

New 7 3-10 notes ready for delivery. Interest payable semi-annually, and at maturity holders have option of charging into 5-20 gold-bearing 6 per cent. Bonds.

Commission, ¼ per cent., allowed buyers, and favorable terms to banks and bankers.

Old 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into Bonds of 1881.

Government securities on hand for sale.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier. D. L. ROSS, President,

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, can be obtained by applying to
A. A. TAYLOR,
Actuary of the Company,
No. 163 Broadway,
from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.

GOLD BONDS.

We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, 7th instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

NATH. HAYDEN.	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER,	CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHAS. SANFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOS. M. COOPER.	O. W. WOODFORD,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	THOMAS WOODWARD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	SAM. B. PLATT,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM.	

And at a meeting of the Board THIS DAY, NATH. HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President, and JOSEPH M. COOPER, Vice-President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1864.

THE COLUMBIA BANK (CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the "National Currency Bank," of New-York City, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Thompson Brothers as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 12, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Joseph Walker, Esq., who retires on account of impaired health. The change will take effect on November 1. By order,
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $5. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested, a 13-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank, held this day, WM. R. FOSDICK, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Caleb Barstow, Esq., resigned
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Hicksville and Cold Spring Branch Railroad Company, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held in Room No. 14 Insurance Buildings, corner Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, the 14th day of November. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M.
WALTER R. T. JONES, Secretary.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS FOR SALE, City, Broadway and Seventh-avenue, Grand-street and Forty-second-street and Dry Dock and East Broadway, by
S. S. HINMAN, No. 15 Wall-st., up stairs

C. H. HITCHCOCK, LATE LECTURER in Amherst College, Geologist to the State of Maine, &c., examines coal, oil, copper, gold and other mineral lands. Office for consultation, No. 37 Park-row.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums of from $3,000 to $30,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND SHARES OF Holman Gold Mining Company Stock at $2 per share. Apply to T. H. NEVILLE, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,

and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,

Note Brokers and dealers in all forms of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 44 Pine-st.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited).
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,617	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,2 9	.....
ERIN	3,15	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,2 6	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,372	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY.....Nov. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 19
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 26
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$36
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR.....Bells.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 31.
DAY STAR.....Building.....

From Pier 46 North River, foot of Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Cabin staterooms, $5 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound, dry barrels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,775, and the *Suwonada* 1,796, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....Affoat.....900-horse power
FRANCE.....Building.....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....Building).....1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.	
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon.
From Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship ARIEL for Aspinwall.
For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3 North River.
Nov. 14.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAM
Nov. 23.....ORIENTAL QUEEN.....SEABURY.
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship AKIEL, S. G. RUSSELL, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The CHAMPION, Wilson, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
Passage, first-class, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 19.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "COUSCA," Capt. L. Mistarin, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....80
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

REGULAR LINE
For Hilton Head and Beaufort, S. C.
The first-class iron steamship
MELVILLE, Wallington, Master,
will leave pier as above on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & RATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passengers leaving this port may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Building, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 16 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 30th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are delivered. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

WAGONS FOR SALE.—TWO SHIFTING-TOP wagons; price $100 and $125. Apply to WM. FLANAGAN, No. 138 Elizabeth-st., near Broome.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED business man, with this amount, to take a liberal share in and management of a manufacturing business of extraordinary attractions. Sales large and strictly for cash, and business thoroughly protected by patents, undoubted testimonials given and required. Refer by permission to S. D. LAW, Esq., No. 137 Broadway, or to W. L. BARNES, No. 262 Broadway.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST Stands in Brooklyn, now doing a business of $70,000 a year. Address Box No 234 Brooklyn Post-office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot corner of 4th-av and 26th-st., daily (except Sundays), at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.
Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.
For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at different hours from New-York.
New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.
☞ Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company, and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.
E. A. CHAPIN Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
The road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington. For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection, no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock, TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 6:30, 8 A. M., 12:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:23 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:23 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF LANDING,
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st day of November, the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., (south side of ferry,) instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3.15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Truste
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, October 2, 1864.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID 6 OCTAVE ROUND corner rosewood piano-forte, and a black walnut bedstead, marble plate tables, sofa, carpets, and several other splendid articles of household furniture, on account of giving up housekeeping. Inquire at D. WILLIAMS', first brick house on the southwest side of 42d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., for one week.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber-suits, plain and ornamental, at H. F. BARRINGTON'S, No. 356 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.—cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 262 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, CORNER FOURTH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.—The entire parlor floor on 24th-st. to let, with or without private table. Also, one second story front parlor and bedroom on 4th-av. These apartments can be obtained on advantageous terms by desirable parties. Transient board $3 per day; monthly board for man and wife from $25 to $35 per week; fire and gas included. Single rooms $10.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school. No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
East 49th st., corner of 4th-av.
This school will be opened on TUESDAY, Nov. 15. Instruction will be given in General and Analytical Chemistry, Assaying, Metallurgy, Mineralogy, Geology, Machines and Machine Drawing, Mining, Mining Legislation, Physics, Botany, Shades and Shadows, and the French and German Languages.
The duration of the session will be six months.
OFFICERS.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.
THOMAS EGLESTON, A. M., Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
F. L. VINTON, Ph. D., Professor of Mining Engineering.
CHARLES F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Lecturer on Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., Lecturer on Organic Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Lecturer on Geodesy and Practical Astronomy.
JOHN H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Lecturer on Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Lecturer on Physics.
Terms $100 per session, and $60 additional for the use of the laboratory, payable in advance.
Circulars, embracing more detailed information, may be obtained by applying to the President at the College

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
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MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 28th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and teuching in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR TEN years past the best-sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State; brick buildings; fifteen Professors and Teachers; $107 pays for remaining two-thirds of academic year; Winter term Dec. 8. Address for catalogues or rooms, JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y. Thorough Commercial College course for $25.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—A SENIOR class will be organized at once. Students entering at or before Jan. 1, in 5, who have studied law elsewhere for one year, may be graduated in June, 1865, and are entitled to admission to the Bar. Lectures at 4 P. M. For information, apply at the New-York University, to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Head of Law Faculty.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 659 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

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JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School. No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Selxas', No. 952 Broadway

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

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GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
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THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 37th-st.

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Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

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A MEMBER OF VINER'S THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY desires to spend a portion of his time in teaching, either as private tutor or in a school. Qualifications—a collegiate education and experience in teaching. Address Room No. 21, No 9 University-place, New-York.

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A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 127 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, as at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS'
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All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular

FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 161 5TH-AV. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays, commencing Monday, Nov. 21.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING-SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.—A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS for children will commence Nov. 5, at 10½, to meet once a week. Those desirous of securing places will please call on Monday, Wednesday or Thursday, after 3 P. M. See circular for terms.

J. H. SPARING, PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 252 4th-av., near 23d-st. Classes for ladies and misses at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8. Private lessons given every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES ARE now open at the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. for ladies, misses and masters.

MEETINGS.

NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting in aid of the objects of this association will be held THIS EVENING, in the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs. Addresses by Hon. Joseph Hoxie, and Rev. Drs. Haynes and Meredith.

LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION.—AN IMPORtant business meeting of this Society will be held at No. 1007 Broadway, (14 s. this) FRIDAY, morning at 10 o'clock. A full attendance of the members is requested.
M. J. VALENTINE, Secretary

PERSONAL.

CHARLES JOHN COZENS JOHNSTONE, M. D.—Information of the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Johnstone, the above-named CHARLES JOHN COZENS JOHNSTONE, (who left England in the year 1844, and is believed to have gone to America,) is required to appear and claim the property to which he became entitled on her death. And take notice, that if the said Charles John Cozens Johnstone do not so appear, or send in his claim on or before the 31st day of December, 1864, the executors named in the will of the said Mary Ann Johnstone will tender her said will for probate, and proceed to dispose of her property, as if the said Charles John Cozens Johnstone had died in her lifetime. Any person giving such information as will lead to the proof of the death of the said Charles John Cozens Johnstone (if dead) will be rewarded. Apply to Messrs. Thomson, Hankey & Shean, No. 4 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. FRIDAY
Open at 7½. Overture 7¾.
ROSEDALE
having been received on its revival with the greatest enthusiasm, and the demand for seats increasing on each representation, is announced for THIS EVENING, and SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY next.
Morton's great comedy,
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM,
will be acted for the first time in this theatre on WEDNESDAY EVENING next.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY, by Mr. D. Boucicault, is also in preparation.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
(NOT NIBLO'S THEATRE.)
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1864,
Mrs. O'NEILL, the brilliant IRISH SOPRANO, universally admitted to be the worthy successor of Catharine Hayes, will give her second grand concert, which will comprise selections from the Italian and English opera and the
MELODIES OF IRELAND,
assisted by the following artists:
Mr GEORGE SIMPSON, Signor REME,
Mr. FRANK GILDER, Mr. J. O'NEILL.
Tickets to be had at Niblo's Saloon, Beer & Schirmer's, Pond & Co.

ZENOBIA,
QUEEN OF PALMYRA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE,
BY
HARRIETT HOSMER,
will be on exhibition on and after MONDAY, Nov 14, at the
FINE ART INSTITUTE,
DERBY GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway,
From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Single admission 25 cents.
Package tickets for One Dollar.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
Every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1864,
"LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER."
Comedy in four acts, by M. E. Augier. Reserved seats, No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7½.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING Nov. 11,
BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
Concluding with the Comic Musical Drama, entitled
ROSE OF CASTILE,
which has proved since its production,
A GENUINE SUCCESS.

LAUGHING GAS.
DR. COLTON will give an exhibition of the NITROUS OXIDE GAS for ladies and children, at the Cooper Institute, in the hall, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 12, commencing at 3 o'clock. Admission to cover expenses and lessen the crowd, 10 cents. The Colton Dental Association is removed to No. 19 Cooper Institute.

THEATRICAL NOTICE.—TO MANAGERS and "Stars" generally. The new three-act play entitled, LAMMIE; or, UNION MAN OF THE SOUTH, will be ready in a few days. Managers will be furnished with a printed synopsis and selections, on MONDAY or TUESDAY next. It is only adapted to first-class Theatres, and "Stars" of the highest order.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other cure or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may rely on a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 15 Ann-st., also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WILLIS & CO., 116 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne, that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rebel Opinion of Yankee Brag—The Confederate Congress—Reconstruction.

The Southern papers, the receipt of which we have already acknowledged, furnish us the following extracts in addition:

THE REBEL SPECULATORS.

SPEECH OF MAJ. ENNETT AT TURKEY CREEK SCHOOL-HOUSE.

We find in the Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* a full report of a speech delivered at Turkey Creek School-house, by Maj. ENNETT. The locality is not one of the centres of Southern trade, nor has Maj. ENNETT's name attained great celebrity, but his remarks shed some light upon the state of affairs in the South:

The "good time" of the contractors has, however, I hope, now nearly gone. The Government, with the experience of nearly four years' war, and with its commissariat thoroughly organized, is no longer at the mercy of the fraudulent and extortionate. In fact, I believe in some later contracts the Government has, with the depreciation of the currency and the consequent rise in prices, got the best of the bargain.

As fortunes can no longer be made in a day out of the National Treasury, the eager money seekers have taken to making it out of each other. The rage of speculation—excitement is too mild a word—which has seized upon the community, and is fast making us a nation of stock-jobbers, has never been equaled since the days of JOHN LAW during the French Regency of the Duc D'ORLEANS. The Exchanges and their approaches are already crowded with a frenzied throng of eager speculators, as was the Rue de Quincampoix of old. Streets are blocked up by a mass so frenzied by the general passion for gain that almost all regard for individual safety and respect for personal propriety seems lost. The stranger goes to take a look at the speculators at the hour of exchange as he does at a collection of wild beasts at feeding time, and comes away with the same impression, namely, that in their hunger to get their fill they are ready to devour each other. The prudent citizen turns the street, and shuns the place as dangerous to his morals and his person. If not tempted to risk his fortune, he is sure to be so hustled by the unruly crowd as to spoil his temper or his clothes, and perhaps endanger his limbs or life.

When the passions of speculation, however obvious the fatal consequences, has once fevered the blood of a people, it unfortunately is seldom checked except by its own retributive effect of exhaustion. The homilies of the pulpit, the daily warnings of the press, and the demonstrations of political economy are unheeded by ears ringing with the jubilant shouts of the favorites of fortune. When they hear of one who was a bankrupt but a few months since, but now counts by millions his fortune, made in a short half year at the exchange, or rather on "the street," or on the highway—for his credit never was clean enough for admission to the fastidious company of gentlemen at "the Board:" when they hear of another who was but yesterday a vender of apples and peanuts at the street corner, and is to-day by fortunate speculations the possessor of hundreds of thousands;—when they hear of these and the like, as we all do every day, they are loth to turn from so brilliant examples of success to listen to the sober precepts of prudence. The small voice of prudence, moreover, is hourly becoming fainter and fainter, drowned as it is in the general shout of triumph. Prudence, it is feared, will soon cease altogether, for want of a listener, from uttering further warnings, and leave to retributive justice to vindicate a natural law, the abuse of which she could not prevent.

The mania of speculation is wondrously contagious, especially among a people as gregarious and sympathetic as we are. What touches one is apt to be felt by all. It may not be long before our women shall be seen, as in the times of JOHN LAW in France, and of the South Sea bubble in England, trailing their silks and satins in the dust of the exchange, and raising their voice in its din of excited barter. Already the spirit of speculation so pervades the community, that the rise and fall of stocks is the most common topic of daily conversation in our houses during the hours of leisure, if hours of leisure we can be said to have when they are filled with the thoughts and talks of business. Some of our women are already infected with the prevailing passion of money-making, as they have been long with that of spending it.

"What's the price of gold to-day, my dear?" escapes from the pretty mouth of your wife before she has impressed the habitual kiss of connubial welcome upon your expectant lips. If you are a speculator, as you probably are in common with most of your fellow-citizens at this moment, and have made a good day of it, you answer blandly and don't complain of the loss of the conjugal embrace. If you have been unlucky and want consolation, and seek what you have a right to expect but don't find, you mourn over the loss, and conclude probably, with St. Paul, that money or rather the love of it, is the root of all evil.

The day has been found too short for the untiring stock speculators. They gather in a great hotel, and renewing the morning's strife for gain, prolong it to the late hours of the night, which they make hideous with their eager and noisy competition. What care they if wives be deserted, children unseen from day to day, and turned nights after nights into bed unblessed by a father's kiss; domestic joys and duties forsaken, and all the claims of social intercourse neglected, provided they gain their cent. per cent.

It is obvious that when all are seeking to make their fortunes at others' expense that most will be disappointed. Each one, however, thinks that it will be his neighbor until he awakes some morning, and finds it is himself who is ruined. There are some seductive examples undoubtedly of great success of the rise of poverty to wealth in the course of a few weeks. There will be, too, with no less certainty, before long, many striking instances of a fall from riches to beggary. MICHELET, in his chapter on Law's scheme, tells of one who was a footman at the beginning of the month, a millionaire by his successful speculations at its close, and again a footman before the end of another thirty days, with nothing in possession but his stock of linen, and nothing in prospect but his wages.

It is not within my province to discuss the policy or necessity of the issue of the present paper currency; it is obvious, however, to all, that its increasing abundance is the exciting cause which, acting upon a community singularly prone to the disease, has produced the prevalent fever of speculation. Some of the largest fortunes have been made by those shrewd men who, from the beginning, foresaw the natural effect of a redundant paper currency in raising prices; these with apparent recklessness, but with real shrewdness, bought everything of value they could borrow enough of money to buy on purchase on credits. As the currency depreciated and prices necessarily rose, they paid their debts in less value than they had received, and received a greater value in what they had bought than they paid. The rise in prices from day to day, as the paper money becomes more abundant and less valuable, is the great stimulus to speculation. It is advisable for those who possess substantial property to cling to it. If you have houses, farms, land, or even merchandise which can be kept without spoiling, do not be tempted to part with them too readily by the high prices offered in paper. Again, if you have currency to invest, do not be frightened by the high prices, but buy what is of substantial value, and that alone, even if it takes a great deal of paper to do it. Above all, eschew speculation, and trust not the bubbles which the flatulent enterprise of the day is blowing so industriously.

YANKEE BRAGG.

From the Savannah Republican.

Bragging and lying are the distinguishing features of the Yankee character at the present day. They are not only accused of it by their enemies, but have established that reputation with the disinterested-civilized world. No English or French paper of respectability credits a Yankee account of a fight until both sides shall have been heard from and found substantially to agree. The venerable Gen. SCOTT inaugurated the system at the beginning of the war, it was indorsed by their Secretary of State, adopted by the country generally as a settled policy, and brought to its greatest perfection by their Secretary of war and Generals in the field. Now-a-days, whenever we find such a caption in the newspapers as "STANTON to DIX," we are certain of finding a barefaced falsehood, officially done up, and carefully designed to conceal the truth and mislead the public judgment. The whole thing is as wretched in point of policy as it is abominably wicked. Present purposes—which seems to be the one idea with the Yankees—may be conserved, but truth will always vindicate itself, and a lie meet a just retribution.

But what have the Yankees to brag about in this war? *Absolutely nothing*, and such is the judgment of the civilized world, though they seem wholly insensible to the verdict. Twenty millions of people arrayed against one-fourth of their number, *we have whipped them in every great battle since the war commenced.* With men without number and all the means of warfare without limit, a gallant South, without manufactures of any sort, and with all her ports closed by a blockade, has successfully resisted her mighty legions for nearly four years, and is now stronger and more able to resist than when the war began. We were to be whipped and brought back into the Union in sixty days, but near fifteen hundred days have elapsed and our declaration of independence still stands an honored record, and our flag floats defiantly on every field. What is more, all sensible men at the North, who have not become demented by the fanatical furor of the times, concede that the war is a "failure," and nothing valuable can be attained by its further prosecution. Our resistance has been a glorious success, even in the estimation of all thinking men of the enemy's country, whilst abroad we have won a reputation before which Roman heroism, endurance and devotion "pale their ineffectual fires."

Then, what have the Yankees to brag of? In valor, notwithstanding the superiority of numbers, we have always outstripped them. This is conceded by themselves. From the beginning of the war till now, they have gained no important advantage over us that is not ascribable solely to their superiority in *mechanics*. As warriors they have failed and proved themselves infinitely our inferiors; they have better pounders of iron than ourselves, and hence all their successes, insignificant as they are. They are welcome to what honor they have reaped by the aid of such instrumentalities.

But, as regards even the little [illegible] Yankees have acquired in the progress of this war, to whom belongs the credit? Certainly not to them as a nation. Pitted as a people proper against us, they would have gone down long ago, and the Confederate flag would have long since floated from the St. Lawrence to the lakes. It is to their *foreign levies* that they are indebted for every success. To us the world has been closed, and we have fought the battles of independence unaided and alone. Southern born men have constituted nearly the entire material of our army, whilst it is a notorious fact that a genuine Yankee is seldom to be found in the ranks of the enemy. The whole world has been opened to them, and we have fought the world. The only battle that has been fought with a genuine Yankee army was the first—on the plains of Manassas—and there we had a truthful exposition of the relative courage and valor of the two races. It is the only test that this war has witnessed, for, as before stated, on every other field we have met the world in arms—Irish, Dutch, Italians, Swiss and hireling hordes from every nation under the sun whom Yankee trickery and lies could bribe and bring over to make war against us. The Northern people, except those who could obtain a profitable office, have staid at home, and in their quiet way grown rich in preying upon the army and the public treasury. When the time comes for *them* to fight, we shall have a close of the war, for they have no idea of exposing their precious carcases to the peril of Southern bullets. Gallant Massachusetts, who brought on the war, is enlisting Southern negroes to do her remaining share of the fighting, while LINCOLN openly confesses to the world that but for these same Southern slaves, stolen or seduced by false promises from their masters, the war could not be carried on. They claim to have 200,000 of these colored allies, and in what aspect does the fact present this nation of boasters to the civilized world!

Thus we see that, instead of having cause for boasting, the Yankees, as a people, have every inducement to hide their heads for very shame over their meagre successes in the present war. And when it shall be ended, and, in spite of all their foreign aids, the Southern States shall stand forth a free and independent people, their conquerors, and acknowledged to be such, how will they appear?

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

President.....R. M. T. Hunter
Secretary.....James H. Nash

	Term expires		Term expires
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Ed. Wilde Walker	1870	J. W. C. Watson	1870
Robt. Jamison	1868	A. G. Brown	1866
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Ro. W. Johnson	1870	*L. M. Louis	1870
*Aug. H. Garland	1868	W. P. Johnson	1866
FLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Jas. M. Baker	1870	Wm. A. Graham	1870
A. E. Maxwell	1866	Wm. T. Dortch	1866
GEORGIA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
H. V. Johnson	1870	James L. Orr	1868
Benj. H. Hill	1868	Ro. W. Barnwell	1866
KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	
Wm. E. Simms	1870	G. A. Henry	1870
H. C. Burnett	1868	L. C. Haynes	1866
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
Edward Sparrow	1868	W. S. Oldham	1868
Thos. J. Semmes	1866	L. T. Wigfall	1866
		VIRGINIA.	
R. M. T. Hunter	1868	A. T. Caperton	1866

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Assistant Clerks—James McDonald, De Louis Dalton, Henry C. Loving.
Doorkeeper—Robert H. Wayne.
Assistant Doorkeeper—George H. Jackson, John A. Crawford, James A. Patterson.

DIS.	ALABAMA.	DIS.	MISSOURI.
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3	W. R. W. Cobb.	5	George G. Vest,
4	M. H. Cruikshank,	6	Peter S. Wilkes,
5	Francis S. Lyan,	7	R. A. Hatcher.
6	W. P. Chilton,		NORTH CAROLINA.
7	David Clopton,	1	W. H. N. Smith,
8	James L. Pugh,	2	Robert R. Bridgers,
9	J. S. Dickinson.	3	J. T. Leach,
	ARKANSAS.	4	Thos. C. Fuller,
1	Felix I. Batson,	5	Josiah Turner, Jr.,
2	Rufus K. Garland,	6	John A. Gilmer.
3	Vacancy.	7	James M. Leach,
4	Thomas B. Hanly.	8	James G. Ramsay,
	FLORIDA.	9	B. Gaither,
1	St. George Rogers.	10	George W. Logan.
2	R. B. Hilton.		SOUTH CAROLINA.
	GEORGIA.	1	J. M. Witherspoon,
1	Julian Hartridge,	2	W. Porcher Miles.
2	Wm. E. Smith.	3	Lewis M. Ayer.
3	Mark H. Blanford.	4	W. D. Simpson.
4	Clifford Anderson.	5	James Farrow.
5	J. T. Shewmake.	6	W. W. Boyce.
6	J. H. Echols.		TENNESSEE.
7	Jas. M. Smith.	1	Joseph B. Heiskell.
8	H. P. Bell.	2	Wm. G. Swan.
9	Geo. N. Lester.	3	A. S. Colyar.
10	Warren A ken.	4	John P. Murray.
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1	William B. Machem.	6	E. A. Keeble.
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5	Jas. S. Crisman.	10	John V. Wright.
6	Theo. L. Burnett.	11	M. W. Clusbey.
7	H. W. Bruce.		TEXAS.
8	Humphrey Marshall.	1	Stephen H. Darden.
9	Ely M. Bruce.	2	Claiborne C. Herbert.
10	Jas. W. Moore.	3	A. M. Branch.
11	Ben. F. Bradley.	4	Frank B. Sexton.
12	John M. Elliott.	5	J. R. Baylor.
	LOUISIANA.	6	S. H. Morgan.
1	Charles J. Villere.		VIRGINIA.
2	Charles M. Conrad.	1	Robert L. Montague.
3	Duncan F. Kenner.	2	Robert H. Whitfield.
4	Lucius J. Dupre.	3	Wm. C. Wickham.
5	Vacancy.	4	Thomas S. Gholson.
6	John Perkins, Jr.	5	Thomas S. Bocock.
	MISSISSIPPI.	6	John Goode, Jr.
1	John A. Orr.	7	Walter R. Rives.
2	Wm. Holder.	8	D. C. De Jarnette.
3	Israel Welsh.	9	David Funsten.
4	Henry C. Chambers.	10	F. W. M Holliday.
5	Otho R. Singleton.	11	John B. Baldwin.
6	Ethel Barksdale.	12	Waller R. Staples.
7	J. T. Lampkin.	13	Fayette McMullen.
	MISSOURI.	14	Samuel Miller.
1	*Thomas L. Snead.	15	Robert Johnston.
2	*N. L. Norton.	16	Charles W. Russell.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

Arizona.....M. H. Macwillie.
Cherokee Nation.....E. C. Boudinot.
Choctaw Nation.....R. M. Jones.
Creek and Seminole Nations.....S. B. Callahan.

SENATOR SEMMES.

We have the following paragraphs from a speech delivered by Senator SEMMES, of Louisiana:

"On the subject of our finances he dispelled, to the satisfaction of all who heard him, our error as the degree of depreciation of the currency, showing that gold had appreciated, from such facts as that one could now board at any hotel in the Confederacy for a dollar a day in gold, when the price before the war was $2 50. Other illustrations might be adduced, showing that gold, from its scarcity, was worth about three times as much as it was in other countries, and that the depreciation of the currency, when compared with the gold of the world, instead of being twenty or twenty-four for one, is really not more than about eight for one. And there was no nation that had prosecuted a heavy war (and successfully) on a credit, but had suffered a greater depreciation than they, and in a less time.

As for the new and the old currency, he pointed out that the two rest upon the same basis of the public credit, and that the eagerness which the public manifested to exchange the one for the other, was unfounded. Every holder of the old currency had a right to demand its redemption in the new, and a bill for extending the time of redemption would be one of the first measures introduced and passed at the next session of Congress. Especially had the Trans-Mississippi Department a right to demand this, not a dollar of the new issue having been sent thither for redeeming the old.

Mr. SEMMES concluded with a brief view of the situation beyond the Mississippi. We have there a large army; how large, would not be proper for him to say; and it is constantly increasing under the operations of the conscription law, which could not heretofore be enforced. But now we hold the country down to the Atchafalaya; the laws of the State and of Congress are executed to that limit. Supplies of all kinds are ample; the army cannot consume the tithe of corn, and of meat, there is nearly as great an abundance, while our laboratories at Shreveport, La., Tyler, Texas, and elsewhere are turning out everything needed in the way of arms, ordnance stores, &c. With all this, the spirit of the people of Louisiana, among whom he had traveled extensively, was indomitable. In the midst of the blackened remains of their once happy homes, their determination to preserve to the end was only strengthened by the wrongs and sufferings they were enduring. No where except in Virginia—to which State he conceded the palm for sublime heroism—had been seen so much distress, so much unblenching resolution. The results of the last campaign had proved the impossibility of the enemy occupying the country, and not only could the Trans-Mississippi hold her own, but possessing, as she would by next Spring, an army not less in numbers than one of the be able, if the means of crossing would permit, to send reinforcements to her brethren of the East.

RECONSTRUCTION.

A SECOND LETTER FROM CONGRESSMAN W. W BOYCE.

WINNSBORO, S. C., Oct. 30, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I reply to your note, I beg leave to say that I think the course I recommend is the best possible course to attain the great object we are aiming at—the establishment of our independence. It proceeds upon two leading ideas:

1. To reconcile the North, or such portions as may be rational, to our independence, by harmonizing as much as possible our independence with their material interest.

2. To avail ourselves of the division of sentiment at the North.

It was to give potency to these two ideas at the South that I insisted so strenuously in my letter to the President on the danger to our republican institutions from the indefinite continuance of the war.

Let me call your attention to this striking fact, that of all the world, the only political organization which proposes to intervene between us and the war party North, is the party which adopted the Chicago platform. Now, should we pursue a policy to build up that party or not? I think, most decidedly, we should.

Let me call your attention to another fact. In the event of the assembling of a Congress of the States, it is manifest that, in that Congress, from the Northern States, would be represented two adverse systems of ideas—one having the animus of the Chicago platform, the other of the Lincoln programme. The first of these would be in the ascendancy, because the very convening of the Congress necessarily implies the defeat of LINCOLN and his system, as it is well understood that LINCOLN and the party he represents are utterly opposed to the assembling of this Congress.

Under this state of facts, an abrupt division of sentiment would be found in the Congress between the opponents and the supporters of LINCOLN. From this there might result events of the vastest advantage to us, if our councils were guided by a masterly wisdom.

If, under that conjecture, we could dig up the head of RICHELIEU, or LOUIS XI., or even the head of ELIZABETH, the great Queen of England, and put it, full of its original brains, upon the shoulders of the men who would have the direction of our diplomacy in that Congress, the chances would be a thousand to one that our country would emerge from the clouds which now enshroud it "redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled." War is but a blind giant, striking at random, unless the genius of diplomacy directs the blow. Ideas are the true divinities of this sublunary world. Let us consult these our oracles.

As regards the instructions to our delegates, I have no objection to their being of the character you indicate.

My great purpose is to break down the wall of fire which separates us from the influences of peace North. I have great faith that if LINCOLN and his policy were once repudiated, and negotiations for peace entered upon, that *every* moment we would approach nearer and nearer to an auspicious result.

With great respect, &c., WM. W. BOYCE.

Mr. JAMES G. HOLMES.

FROM CANADA.

The Canadian Federation—The Disposition of the People—The Settlement of the Debt and Local Revenues—Opinion of the Canadian Government About the Raids into Vermont and New-York—The Ottawa and Prescott Railway.

MONTREAL, Monday, Nov. 7, 1864.

Having traveled from this city to Niagara Falls along with the delegates from the maritime Provinces, who have met in Canada to arrange the details of a plan of federation for British America, I am in a position to say that the feeling of this Province is entirely in favor of the scheme. The course of the delegates was one continued ovation. At Ottawa, Kingston, Cobourg, Belleville, Toronto and Hamilton, their reception was of the heartiest kind. Balls, *déjeuners* and dinners crowded upon each other almost too closely for enjoyment; but more than this, the people of these places decorated their houses, turned out their local bands of music, and by other unmistakable symptoms showed their sympathy with the new movement.

I was also somewhat struck with the fervor of attachment universally shown toward the parent State—Great Britain. It always has been my belief that these colonies once united politically by confederation, commercially by railroad and steamship lines, they will soon become separated from the metropolis, and take upon themselves the responsibilities of independent existence, for which they abundantly possess all the necessary resources. At present, however, the current of public feeling runs clearly and strongly in the opposite direction. A closer union with England is the cry which is echoed and re-echoed all the way from this to the most westerly peninsula of this Province, and doubtless finds a response in the far off east, in New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland,

I may say more. Hon. GEORGE BROWN, in a remarkable speech at Toronto, indicated very clearly that a convention was to be entered into between England and Canada as to the contribution the latter ought to give toward the defence of the empire. It is just possible that this movement may lead to a league among all the British Colonies, in all parts of the world, for the purpose of assisting England and each other at points that may happen to be threatened by an enemy.

The details of the scheme of federation adopted are now well known. All the information supplied to the New-York TIMES has proved to be correct, and the only points that need further elucidation, are these relating to the general debt and the revenues of the local governments.

First as to debt. The debts of the provinces have been added together and divided by the aggregate population, showing the debt per head of the Confederation. Then the debt of each province has been similarly divided by its population, and of course the quotient showed its debt per head under present arrangements. Now the general Confederate Government will have to provide for the interest of the whole of the debts, and to prevent injustice to those colonies, which owe at this time hardly anything, the general Government is to pay them interest at five per cent. annually on the sum, by which their responsibilities are less than the average. On the other hand, those colonies whose debt exceeds the average will have to pay interest at five per cent. on such excess. Under these arrangements, one tariff will cover all the provinces, which will probably most resemble the Canadian tariff, but will not bear so heavily in hardware and dry goods—the staple manufactures of Great Britain.

Now as to the revenues of the Local Governments, It has been found that the lowest sum for which local Government can be administered in these colonies, is about seventy-five cents *per head* of the population, and that sum will be allowed the several colonies by the General Government. The total will be $2,633,000 *per annum*, and I understand that this sum is not to be exceeded, but that if any colony requires more than its share of this, it must be made up by local taxation, of a direct nature.

I have little else to say now, except that the Canadians regard with the utmost indignation the attempt of the Southerners to invade New-York and other States from the Canadian side. Several members of the Canadian Government here have openly expressed the opinion that the St. Alban's raiders ought to be hung as high as Haman. His Excellency the Governor-General used to receive, by telegraph, several times a day, information as to the evidence at their preliminary trial. They assert, as you are aware, that they organized on American soil. The impression here is, however, that they treacherously abused their right of asylum here, and if the law cannot reach them, many among us will sincerely regret it. Fearing that, when the ice takes in the St. Lawrence, there may be a repetition of these outrages, the Canadian authorities are going to establish pickets at the principal places, to try to prevent them—a course of conduct which exhibits a rather favorable contrast to the course pursued on your side of the line in 1837. Our present Government has, indeed, acted in a most friendly spirit toward yours. You will remember that it was from Lord MONCK, our Governor-General, that you first received information of the demonstration attempted on Buffalo last year. This season, Southern commissioners have more than once visited Quebec, to do important business with us, but our Government here refused to see them, and not a single Minister has exchanged cards with them.

The Ottawa and Prescott Railway has stopped running, the Grand Trunk Railway Company having foreclosed the mortgage for $40,000, and held on the rolling stock of the line and bought it in for $301. Mr. BARBEAU, the manager of the Grand Trunk line, has offered to run the concern, widening the guage to that of the Grand Trunk, but there are a couple of City Councillors in Ottawa who object, and the prospect is that the line will remain closed all Winter.

THE SUPPOSED PIRATE GEORGIAN.

Particulars of the Purchase at Toronto—Her Purchaser—His Name.

From the Toronto Globe.

Some three or four weeks ago, a gentleman calling himself Mr. JOHN BATES, came to this city, with the ostensible purpose of purchasing a steamboat to tow lumber to Green Bay, where he stated he had extensive lumber mills. Mr. BATES, who is described as having the appearance of a quiet, cool, shrewd Yankee, able to hold his own in making a bargain, and likely to get worth for his money, brought a letter of introduction from a strong Northern man in Detroit. Finding that Mr. G. H. WYATT was disposed to sell a boat that would suit his purpose, he entered into negotiations with that gentleman, but was in no hurry to complete the bargain. The negotiations covered a period of about a fortnight—Mr. BATES being away from the city during part of that time. While here, he stayed part of the time, we believe, at the Queen's Hotel, and part of the time at the New-bigging House. Mr. WYATT, as stated in the paragraph quoted above, was part owner of the vessel and had a general authority from Messrs. A. M. SMITH & Co. to sell their share in it as well as his own, if he could get a purchaser offering satisfactory terms; and finally, on Saturday week, 29th of October, he and Mr. BATES completed the bargain, and Mr. BATES was authorized to go and take possession of the *Georgian* at Port Colborne, where she was then lying. On the same day the same price, about $17,000, the sum mentioned in the Buffalo papers being rather under the mark, was paid to Mr. WYATT, mostly in gold. On Monday Mr. JOHN SMITH, of the firm of Messrs. A. M. SMITH & Co., accompanied Mr. BATES to Port Colborne, and on Tuesday saw him formally put in possession of the vessel. We need not say that we are satisfied that Mr. SMITH, if he had seen anything during his intercourse with Mr. BATES to warrant the suspicion that that person was a Southerner, intending to convert the vessel into a privateer, would have taken good care that he did not get possession of her. Mr. BATES engaged Capt. MILNE and the whole of the crew who had been running the boat for the former owners—with the single exception, we believe, of the engineer—to continue in charge of it. A wheel being in need of repairs, Mr. WYATT had suggested that Mr. BATES could have the necessary repairs made at Port Robinson, or that he might take the vessel to Buffalo and employ the party who had originally put in the wheels to make the repairs. Mr. BATES preferred taking the latter course, and on Tuesday or Wednesday took the *Georgian* over to Buffalo. On the supposition that he was a Confederate in disguise, this was an unnecessarily foolhardy proceeding, for the wheel could have been put right at Port Robinson about as well as at Buffalo. With the *Georgian* Mr. BATES bought about a hundred cords of wood, which she had at Port Colborne. Before proceeding to Buffalo she unloaded her wood, and afterward returned to Port Colborne to take on a supply, as stated in the extracts from the Buffalo newspapers. It is further stated by the Buffalo press that on Saturday night she left Port Colborne for Sarnia, which, of course, is on the route to Green Bay. The following telegram is published by the Buffalo *Courier*, as being supposed to form another suspicious circumstance in the affair:

BUFFALO, Nov. 2, 1864.

To the Proprietors of the Port Colborne House, Port Colborne, C. W.:

If any one is waiting for the propeller *Georgian*, have them remain. She is detained on account of wheel.

JNO. BATES.

As an explanation of this, we are informed that Mr. BATES had intimated here that he expected a gentleman, who was his partner in the business, to arrive in Toronto on Tuesday or Wednesday, and had left instructions for him to proceed on to Port Colborne.

From the Buffalo Commercial, 8th.

The following dispatch in relation to the "pirate" *Georgiana*, was received from Gen. HOOKER by Mayor FARGO:

Mayor of Buffalo:

Please inform me if you consider the report that the rebels are fitting up a propeller for hostile purposes reliable. Should not your informant have been able to tell you at what port this was being done if such was the case? Excuse my skepticism as to the accuracy of this information, as we receive so little that is reliable. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General Commanding.

To this Mayor FARGO responded that he judged his information to be reliable, first, in view of the source from whence it came; second, on account of the suspicious subsequent movements of the vessel. Gen. HOOKER yesterday addressed the Mayor a second dispatch, as follows:

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7.

Mayor Fargo:

Capt. KELLY, steamer *Pacific*, from Buffalo, reports to me that the propeller *Georgiana* discharged a cargo of lumber at Gravelly Bay, night before last; afterward put to sea; that he came up with her and boarded her. Found a crew of eight men, six of them so drunk they did not know what they were about, and remarked nothing on board to excite suspicion. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General Commanding.

The information received by Gen. HOOKER does not seem to tally exactly with the facts in the case as previously published, but they may probably be reconciled when full details are obtained.

Secretary SEWARD telegraphed Mayor FARGO last evening, asking him to transmit to the State Department, and also to Lord MONCK, Governor-General of Canada, all the information he possessed in regard to the suspected vessel. The telegraph shortly after brought from Lord MONCK a request for the same information, the dispatch stating that news had been received from Washington that a rebel vessel was arming in British waters. Mayor FARGO replied to both of these telegrams, giving such facts as he possessed.

A telegram from Gen. Peck, at Syracuse, was received by the Mayor yesterday, in which the former stated that he would shortly arrive in the city for the purpose of interchanging views and establishing a concert of action with a view to a proper defence of the frontier. Gen. PECK arrived here at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Col. BURTON, of the Fifth Regular Artillery, his Chief of Staff, and Lieut. J. S. McVEY, Aid-de-Camp. A conference was held between the General and the Mayor and other "prominent citizens" last evening. Gen. PECK is assigned to the command of the "Defences of the Frontier," and will have his headquarters here for the present.

The Georgian Detained.

AMHERSTBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The *Georgian* arrived here yesterday. The Collector of Customs searched her, and found nothing suspicious, and detains her until further orders from the Government. The owner is indignant, and threatens to claim damages.

The Canadian Government and the Frontier Troubles.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Prominent men from the Northern States are here urging the Canadian Government to energetic coöperation with the American authorities to preserve the peace of the frontier. Efficient measures on the part of the Canadian Government have been taken.

The St. Alban's Raiders.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The examination of the witnesses of the St. Alban's raid case proceeds slowly. It is said that no appeals can be made to the English courts, as the act of the English Parliament limits the writ to the United Kingdom.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE JUBILEE MEETING TO-NIGHT.—The Young Men's Republican Union extend their invitation to the Union-loving citizens to meet and rejoice together, at Cooper Institute this evening, over the victory achieved on Tuesday at the ballot-box. Judge PIERREPONT, Gen. WALBRIDGE, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Col. S. L. WOODFORD, and a host of other popular speakers, will be present. The indications are that the meeting will be a very fine one. Special arrangements have been made for the accommodation of ladies.

THE SOLDIERS' THANKSGIVING.—The committee having in charge the matter of procuring turkeys to send to our soldiers on Thanksgiving Day, are earnestly at work. They have named Nov. 17 to to Nov. 20 as the time for receiving contributions, which may be sent to Geo. W. BLUNT, Getty's Buildings, in Trinity-place.

LAUGHING GAS. Dr. COLTON advertises an exhibition of the nitrous oxide gas for ladies and children, at the Cooper Institute, to-morrow afternoon.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	238	1700	M. S. & N. I.	s3 74
10,000	do	238½	1200	do	b3 74
50,000	do	239	100	Ill. Cen. R.	127¾
50,000	do	240	700	Cleve. & Pitts.	103¾
50,000	do	238½	400	Chi. & R. I.	102¾
15,000	do	239¾	1100	do	103
10,000	do	238½	200	Chic. & N. W.	44¾
20,000	do	239¼	100	do	s3 44¾
25,000	O & M. Cer.	40¾	200	do	44¾
10,000	do	41½	200	do	s3 44¾
650	Erie Railway	101¾	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	82¾
1460	do	101¾	1600	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	104¾
700	do	s3 101¾	100	Canton Co.	b3 35
100	Hudson R. R.	122¾	100	Mariposa Min.	37¾
200	Reading R.	137½			

Stocks after call steady. Gold very active; sold down to 238½, and up to 241¼, leaving off at about 240.

[Advertisement.]

Special inducements are offered to those who apply for scholarships, this week, at GOLDSMITH'S Rooms, No. 758 Broadway. Penmanship, book-keeping and business affairs.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Disease of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the result, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live, and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No 46 Chimney and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 9—*In steamship Lafayette, for Havre*—Mrs. Binninger, Miss S. Binninger, Miss H. Binninger and servant, Mrs. Ogden Haggerty, Miss Haggerty, Mrs. R. G. Shaw and servant, Mr. and Mrs. John Lamson, New-York; Miss Hunter, Miss Jesupp, New-York; W. G. Bacon, Mrs. Bacon and friend, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Coolidge, 3 children and nurse, Gen. Barlow, U. S. A., Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. John Paine, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. C. Goodhue, Miss Goodhue, Miss A. A. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. M. Morgan, Mr. Isham, Miss Isham, Miss Burbank, Dr. J. B. Gould, W. L. Newberry, Mrs. Newberry, Miss Newberry, Mr. Bouguiere, Mr. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Brenner, New-York; Mme. Blanc, France; G. L. More, Havre; M. Bariotte, Spain; Mr. and Mrs. Borda, 4 children and servant, Brooklyn; Mme. Sandford and servant, France; C. Badelly, Marseilles; C. Villeneuve, Texas; G. Baindler, New-York; C. Carpiere, New-Orleans; T. McCarty, Ed. M. Laighe, New-York; C. J. Vieboff, Paris; Mrs. Knower, Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Perrillat, F. F. Dorr, C. B. Peyron, Mrs. Vanderkeft, New-York; P. D. Foodras, Baltimore; H. H. Porter, Charles Allain, New-York; P. Lacaze, France; J. Frances, California; James Hudson, Ireland; J. Thines, Trenton, N. J.; C. Leblond, F. Dunbar, New-York; C. Andre, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Sieffert, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Marie Chontiere, France; Mrs. J. Sanz and 2 children, Spain; E. Chaussier, New-Orleans; Frank Bier, Mr. Meque, Mr. St. Mart, New-York. Total, 101.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ardgo, from Port Royal, S. C.—Major W. H. Rucker, Surgeons John Trenor, Jr., Charles W Hagen, Capt. Gourand, Chaplains M. K. Talbot, Fullerton, J. White, Miss Paige and nurse, John S. Sammis, W. B. Chamberlin, L. S. Styles, Thos. S. Bells, Mrs. B. Sherer, S. Cahill, G. H. Skerry, Capt. Valentine, Capt. E. C. Culp, Lieuts. J. McKnight, R. Elliott, T. Mahoney, C. H Ray, Asst. Surgeons A. W. Greenleaf, E. P. Jennings, G. B. Todd, U. S. N.; Acting Ensign G. Edwards, Mr. Grant, J. B. Chase, L. D. McNath, W. W. Ward, Jacob A. Maurinus, E. K.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4099. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENT

ESTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S NEW INVENTION

FOR THE CURE

OF THE MOST COMPLICATED

DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF

SIGHT,

HEARING,

AS WELL AS

CHRONIC CATARRH,

DISEASED THROAT,

AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the New-York *Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its uses for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON

Is derived from the Greek word Aisoptikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logas, a discourse with the sufficcon. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerorve nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged thoroughly renovated and cured.

The reader, on perusing what we have here presented him, touching the beauty, complexity, costliness, touching the various uses to which the Aesthetico-Neuralgicon can be applied, may be induced to believe that in the warmth of our commendations we have exceeded the sober truth as to its utility; but we know we have not exceeded the limits of common sense in our description. We care not how prejudiced any one may be against it; he cannot, when it is thoroughly explained to him—and that the inventor is prepared to do at any time to those who call upon him—but be convinced it is all that is claimed for it, namely, the most perfect mechanical contrivance for the exhibition of spiritualized and etherealized medical preparations now in existence. He will even confess, if he be justly minded, that in many respects it is destined to bring about an entire revolution in certain departments of science, and that it is what its inventor, with reason, holds an apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that, in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

Catarrh Cured.

LINCOLN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.

I have been for several years past afflicted with chronic dry catarrh, which a year ago became so bad that my hearing threatened to leave me altogether. My throat became greatly affected. There was a constant roaring in my head, which, with the other symptoms, was always greatly aggravated by the slightest "cold." Dr. Von Eisenberg commenced treating me a year ago, and has continued to treat me at long intervals since. I am happy to state that the treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg has produced a constant improvement, so that my hearing is almost perfectly restored. My nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much improved that I look for its permanent restoration, and that speedily, as a fixed fact. I do cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrhal affections to apply to Dr. Von Eisenberg for treatment, feeling assured that with proper opportunity he will effect a cure.

JAMES T. FERRIE, Captain U. S. A.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled

CHARLES CHAPPELL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

I, LAWRENCE GRENNA, of No. 128 East 30th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as everyone said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment. I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with both eyes, added to which I am in good health, a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a Court of Justice at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

[The Grand Seal of the New-York Mayoralty.]

Dr. VON EISENBERG may be consulted on the diseases of the eye and ear, and for catarrh, at the office, No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON is now on exhibition at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S Consulting Room, No. 616 BROADWAY, near 13th-st.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Gen. Gillem Drives the Rebels to Bristol.

The Reported Evacuation of Johnsonville Denied.

Results of the Election---Overwhelming Majorities for Lincoln.

SHERMAN'S ARMY IN MOTION.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Since my last, East Tennessee advices have been received of a highly interesting nature. Gen. GILLEM has utterly routed the enemy, driving him in great confusion 44 miles. His advance is 90 miles east of Knoxville. The rebels are at Bristol, and are being strengthened by Virginia militia.

The East Tennessee loyalists receive greenbacks for everything taken by our army.

All the published reports concerning the destruction of Government property on land at Johnsonville are greatly exaggerated. The town is still in our possession, and is strongly garrisoned. No apprehensions are entertained in regard to its safety. The destruction of Government and private property on the river is complete, and involves immense loss.

The election in East Tennessee is unanimous for LINCOLN. Hon. THOMAS NELSON comes out square for the Administration. The election in this city is nearly two thousand for LINCOLN. McCLELLAN receives 27 votes. Several Tennessee regiments from this county gave a unanimous vote for LINCOLN. Two New-York City regiments voted the Union ticket unanimously. Soldiers from other States voted on an average about eighteen for LINCOLN to one for McCLELLAN.

The following is the vote of the Ohio and Pennsylvania soldiers at Atlanta:

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

Lincoln	1,273	McClellan 389

OHIO TROOPS.

Lincoln	910	McClellan 236

Our entire railroad and telegraph communications are complete and secure.

Hood's exact whereabouts are known by the authorities. The Federal movements will be developed at the proper time, the anticipated success of which will electrify the nation.

A furious storm has raged here during the last eight days. The Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers are tremendously high.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Everything most Favorable for Our Arms.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 10.

The news from Gen. SHERMAN'S army is highly important, and most favorable, but as yet is contraband.

Everything is most favorable for our arms.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Fight at Newtonia.

St. Louis, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Dispatches to headquarters confirm the fight with PRICE at Newtonia on the 28th ult. The rebel loss was 450 killed and wounded, and 50 wagons were destroyed.

The rebels were again overtaken at Fayetteville, Ark., and a skirmish had with their flank. They are supposed to have crossed the Arkansas River before this, unless Gen. STEELE has intercepted them.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Result of the Election—Heavy Majorities for Lincoln.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The returns of the voting in this army have nearly all been ascertained.

The Pennsylvania soldiers give a majority of 3,780 for LINCOLN.

The Western regiments also give similar majorities for LINCOLN.

The total vote in the combined armies before Richmond and Petersburgh is put down at 18,000, the majority for LINCOLN being 6,000.

Several Pennsylvania State agents were yesterday placed under arrest, on account of their having blanks with names spelled wrong. They are held to await the decision of the Secretary of War, the matter having been referred to him.

Quiet still prevails along the lines.

There was some little artillery firing on Wednesday evening, near the Appomattox.

The following order has been issued from these headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 7, 1864.

First—The Eighth New-York Heavy Artillery, the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New-York Volunteers, and the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, having been reported to the Major-General commanding as having behaved with distinguished bravery during the engagement of Oct. 27, 1864, on Hatcher's Run, he takes pleasure in restoring to those gallant regiments the right to carry the colors of which they were deprived by his General Order No. 37, of Sept. 23, 1864.

Second—It having been reported to the Major-General Commanding that the colors of the following mentioned regiments, recently lost in battle, were lost under circumstances that reflect no dishonor upon those regiments; they are hereby permitted to carry other colors, viz: the Ninth New-Hampshire Volunteers, Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers and One Hundred Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

By command of
Major-General MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

W. D. McGREGOR.

Reports from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 11.

The steamboat *Thomas Colyer* started yesterday from City Point for Washington as the mailboat, for which she has been chartered by the Government.

On Wednesday night, as the train was on its way from City Point to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, it was fired on by the rebels, but the shot fell short, and therefore did no damage.

Gen. A. J. Smith's Command, Etc.

St. Louis, Friday, Nov. 11.

A portion of Gen. A. J. SMITH'S command has arrived at Paducah.

It is reported that Gen. MEREDITH will be assigned to the command of Kentucky.

The Africa at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at 4 P. M. Her mails and the newspaper bag of the Associated Press were forwarded by the 8 P. M. train, due at New-York at daylight to-morrow.

FROM MISSOURI.

Authentic Account of the Cavalry Operations of Major.-Gen. Pleasenton Against Price, in Missouri.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1864.

With the exception of the damage inflicted on PRICE at Pilot Knob, he got along swimmingly until he was overtaken by PLEASONTON, on the 22d of September, on the other side of the Little Blue River, and it is the intention here to speak of the operations of the latter in detail. PLEASONTON started from Sedalia on the 17th at the head of 8,000 effective cavalry, with eight three inch Rodman guns. PRICE had 20,000 men and eighteen guns, one of which was a twenty-four-pound howitzer, and the rest rifled sixes and twelves. PRICE had started from Boonville, and PLEASONTON started from Sedalia on the 17th of September, marching incessantly day and night, until he reached the Big Blue River, on the morning of the 22d. He found the bridge over the stream burned and the enemy's rear-guard covering his retreat with three pieces of artillery. SANBORN'S and McNEIL'S brigades were ordered forward, a temporary bridge having been constructed, and they commenced fighting the rear guard. The job bade fair to be difficult, owing to the strength of the enemy's position, but the charge was led by the Thirteenth Missouri Veterans, and with a slight loss on our side two of the guns were captured and turned on the rebels. Several prisoners were taken at the same time, and the enemy was driven through Independence, where he left his wounded, and several dead are buried. He was pursued to Westport where the brigades of BROWN and WINSLOW coming up were ordered forward to keep up the pursuit. WINSLOW engaged the enemy all night and prevented him taking a moment's rest, fighting over fully six miles to the Big Blue, where PRICE made a stand. BROWN was ordered to attack at daylight on the 23d, which he either neglected or failed to do, and was promptly relieved by PLEASONTON, and his command turned over to Col. PHILLIPS, his senior Colonel, who immediately joined WINSLOW at the front and engaged the enemy. It may be said here that BROWN is notoriously inefficient, and semi-disloyal, and that his removal upon any legitimate grounds is considered fortunate for the cause of the Government.

The engagement lasted five hours and took place at Barry's Ford, on the Big Blue. PRICE had two divisions in the battle, but they were driven and obliged to retreat over the Harrisonville road, running southeast. In the meantime SHELBY with his division was driving CURTIS out of Westport toward Kansas City. PLEASONTON'S movement, therefore, caused him to strike SHELBY on the right flank, and compelled him to take the Fort Scott road, vigorously pursued by PLEASANTON, who made his headquarters at New Santa Fe that night.

At daybreak on the 24th, CURTIS' advance under BLUNT marched out as far as Westport, and made fifty-one miles that day on the Fort Scott road, when finding PRICE'S army only twelve miles in advance, he requested PLEASONTON to take the advance with his command, which the latter did, and struck the enemy at daylight on the morning of the 25th. PLEASONTON attacked the enemy with vigor, opening directly on his camp with all his artillery. The morning was foggy, but PLEASONTON knew exactly where to throw his shell, and the effect was instantaneous and highly gratifying. The enemy stampeded and fled hither and thither in the wildest confusion, leaving their entire camp, one gun, twenty wagons loaded with plunder, three hundred sheep, a hundred head of cattle and several stand of arms, revolvers and holster pistols. The road was strewn with plunder of every description, which the rebels had caught up in the hurry of flight, but were forced to throw away again. They also burned three hundred wagons, rather than see them fall into PLEASONTON'S hands. The sheep and cattle were taken afterwards to Warrensburgh, and distributed among the troops who were in need of rations of fresh meat. The enemy obstructed the road by felling trees, which delayed the pursuit, but the way was cleared as speedily as possible, and the advance sounded. A running fight was then kept up for five miles on the Fort Scott road, until the enemy was so closely pressed that he was compelled to give battle on Mine Creek, a tributary of the Osage. He threw the divisions of MARMADUKE and FAGIN in strong position on the creek, and placed eight guns in battery. PLEASONTON'S advance at that time consisted of two brigades only, without artillery, but seeing the advantage of time to the enemy, and the enthusiasm of his men, he directed the attack to be made, notwithstanding the heavy fire and superior numbers of the enemy. The fight was very severe, and lasted for an hour, but the enemy gave way under the admirable spirit of the attack, and fled, leaving his guns, 1,000 prisoners, including Maj.-Gen. MARMADUKE, Brig.-Gen. CABELL and six Colonels, together with 1,500 stand of arms, in PLEASONTON'S hands. The pursuit was continued again and the enemy overtaken for the last time on the Marias Des Cygnes. A sharp, brief battle ensued, when the rebels were again routed, and compelled to burn over two hundred of his wagons and blow up all his artillery ammunition. By this time PLEASONTON'S horses and men became greatly exhausted, but the pursuit was continued, and resulted in still further loss to the enemy. The only troops engaged in these battles were PLEASONTON'S division, for CURTIS had not yet got up to take part in either. PLEASONTON had marched and fought four days and nights, had marched ninety-five miles the last two days, fighting thirty-two miles of the way, and was completely exhausted by the terrible strain upon his animals and men. The men dropped down in their tracks, and if the enemy had had a particle of pluck he could have turned upon his pursuers and eaten them up, but his prestige was gone, if he ever had any, and the spirit and vigor of PLEASONTON'S command was such as to inspire the rebels with a fear which lent speed to their flight.

THE RESULT.

PLEASONTON lost between 400 and 500 killed and wounded. The rebels lost 2,000 prisoners, over 500 killed, and 1,000 or more wounded. They lost all their artillery, besides nearly all their transportation and the plunder gathered since they entered the State. At the Big Blue PLEASONTON opened on them an artillery fire of double-shotted canister, with six guns at 500 yards distance. One hundred and fifty dead were buried, the result of that battle.

This brief campaign of PLEASONTON'S has stamped him as one of the best cavalry officers of the day. He pursued, attacked and fought three battles with a vastly superior army, as the figures, which are reliable, will show, and he compelled PRICE to fly for his life from the State, after making a detour commencing in the southeastern corner, and passing along upward until he struck the Missouri River, which he kept on his right until he reached the northeastern border, along which he passed downward until he went out at the southwestern corner, worse by all odds than he came.

Nothing could have been more fortunate for Missouri at this time than PRICE'S invasion. It has purged the State of the more active rebels, who, since his column entered it, joined their fortunes to his, and went with him. Many of them are trying now to return; but the loyal men will take good care that they do not, and, best of all, the ballot-box will not be polluted by their traitorous votes.

The election takes place to-day, and the disappointment will be great if FLETCHER is not elected Governor, and Mr. LINCOLN reelected to the office he has filled with uniform fitness and ability. B.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Friday, Nov. 11.

The rebel Major WOLF, ordered to be shot today, in retaliation for the murder of Major WILSON, was yesterday respited fourteen days by Gen. ROSECRANS. Subsequently a dispatch was received from the President directing the suspension of the execution of Major WOLF until further orders.

An Exploded Report.

St. Louis, Friday, Nov. 11.

A gentleman in this city pronounces the attack on Morgania, Louisiana, and the capture of 1,900 prisoners, as reported by the New-York *World's* correspondent, as false. He was at Morgania, Louisiana, four days after the capture is said to have occurred, and heard nothing of it, and the steamer from New-Orleans as late as the 1st inst. brings no such report.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Election Day--Picket Firing--Reviews--The Weather—More About the Late Elections.

WINCHESTER, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1864.

The election passed off in the Pennsylvania regiments yesterday very quietly. Indeed, so far as I have heard there was no excitement anywhere. As to the general result—while all are anxious to hear it—still there is a general belief that Mr. LINCOLN has been elected by an overwhelming vote. While there is no anxiety felt among Union men as to the general result, much concern is expressed for the State of New York. Every truly loyal man here feels that the Governor of that State, during the last two years, has occupied a false position, and they will not feel content until it is rendered certain that Mr. FENTON is elected. It is to be hoped that they may not be disappointed.

There is a current rumor that the rebel cavalry is in motion, and this town has had one of its spasmodic excitements. But no enemy has yet appeared. At the front reviews have been in vogue for several days past, the troops making a highly satisfactory appearance. Two nights ago the enemy put on a few airs; and it was thought by some that our lines were to be attacked. Nothing occurred but picket firing. The army is in readiness to meet any force that may venture to attack.

We are having a spell of sweating weather; the very ground perspires, and the air is densely packed with vapor the twenty-four hours round. The traveling is anything but good.

I endeavored yesterday to ascertain for a certainty the names of the men hung by MOSBY'S order, on Monday morning, near Berryville, but with only partial success. Three only of the seven sentenced were hanged. The other four were;

Corp. JAMES BENNETT, Second New-York Cavalry. He was shot through the head and shoulder, and left for dead, but will recover.

L. H. HAFNAGLE, One Hundred and Twenty-third New-York Volunteers, escaped with a wound in his elbow. He will probably lose his arm.

CHARLES E. MARVIN, Corporal and Acting Commissary Sergeant, Second New-York Cavalry. The pistol aimed at him missed fire. He knocked his would-be executioner down and escaped by climbing a tree.

GEORGE H. SOWLE, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, escaped by concealing himself in a hole in the ground within ten feet of the place of execution, and by subsequently running and climbing a tree.

A Lieutenant of the Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery and Private DONER, of the First Vermont Cavalry, each drew the fatal lot, but Corporals MARVIN and BENNETT, of the Second New-York Cavalry, were hung in their place.

Two infantrymen and one trooper were hanged on one limb. Their bodies were buried yesterday, and their effects brought in—but there was nothing about them to positively identify them. On one body was found a pocket Bible in which was written, "GEORGE W. PROWDY, Company L, Fifth Michigan Cavalry." He is missing. In my last letter I stated this man's name as FRANK HOOKER, of the same regiment, but it is now believed he drew a blank. SOWLE is certain that one of the other men hanged belonged to the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and *thinks* the other man belonged to the Fourth West Virginia Infantry.

The executioners consisted of four officers and three privates, all belonging to MOSBY'S command. The names of the officers engaged in this affair are: Lieuts. SMITH, HASTE, SHARPE, and a Major whose name I have not been able to ascertain.

They executed their commission by putting one end of an inch rope about the necks of the culprits and raising one at a time in their arms, fastened the other end of the rope to the limb of a tree. All were hung on one limb, and so near the ground that after death their toes touched the ground. A species of refined cruelty not often practiced by people claiming to be civilized. No wonder the others begged to be shot!

One of MOSBY'S officers boasted of shooting a forage-master and a negro on the pike, near Newtown, on Friday last. He said that he fired at the forage-master nine times, and believes the forage-master fired at him after he was dead—so tenacious was he of life. E. A. PAUL.

THE ELECTION.

THE RESULT IN NEW-YORK.

Union Majority in the State Over Eight Thousand.

The following table shows the latest figures, and has been carefully corrected by the latest and most reliable returns yet at hand. They positively indicate that Mr. LINCOLN has carried the State, and that the majority for him and Gov. FENTON will be from eight to nine thousand:

	Lincoln.		McClellan.
Allegany	3,000	Albany	2,700
Broome	1,948	Clinton	50
Cattaraugus	2,200	Columbia	576
Cayuga	3,116	Erie	512
Chautauqua	4,764	Green	796
Chemung	250	Hamilton	500
Chenango	1,460	Kings	5,003
Cortland	1,400	Montgomery	250
Delaware	1,200	New-York	36,857
Dutchess	545	Putnam	400
Essex	1,040	Queens	1,030
Franklin	1,150	Rensselaer	116
Fulton	200	Richmond	1,310
Genesee	1,500	Rockland	845
Herkimer	911	Schenectady	53
Jefferson	2,707	Schoharie	1,922
Lewis	600	Seneca	595
Livingston	1,500	Sullivan	700
Madison	2,644	Ulster	911
Monroe	950	Westchester	1,577
Niagara	593		
Oneida	1,532		56,103
Orleans	1,306		
Orange	168		
Onondaga	2,800		
Ontario	1,447		
Oswego	2,550		
Otsego	800		
Saratoga	1,480		
Schuyler	680		
Suffolk	277		
Steuben	2,200		
St. Lawrence	7,000		
Tioga	765		
Tompkins	1,533		
Warren	500		
Washington	2,640		
Wayne	1,784		
Wyoming	1,679		
Yates	1,000		
Total	66,309		

Lincoln's majority thus far, 9,206.

The Union Ticket Acknowledged to be Successful.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sufficient returns have now been received here to indicate beyond a doubt the success of the Union ticket in the State, by from 5,000 to 7,000 majority.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

SAG HARBOR, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After a careful examination of district returns, the result in our county (Suffolk) is about as follows:

	Union maj.	Dem. maj.
Electoral	279	—
State	277	—
Congress	215	—
Sheriff	172	—
Clerk	277	—
District-Attorney	241	—
Assembly (First District)	612 (Gleason)	—
Assembly (Second District)	—	(Platt) 325

We have beaten the Peace party handsomely.

Yours truly, SUFFOLK.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

Complete returns give Lincoln 4,761, and Fenton 4,884 majority.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.

The following is the vote for President, Governor, and members of Assembly, so far as received:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.	Fenton.	Seymour.
Andes, 1st District	229	87	216	—
Bovina	210	67	213	66
Colchester, No. 1	64 maj.	—	178	139
Colchester, No. 2	13 maj.	—	—	—
Colchester, No. 3	7 maj.	—	—	—
Delhi	442	345	445	340
Davenport	—	86 maj.	—	84
Franklin	260 maj.	—	—	—
Hamden	340	78	340	72
Hancock, 1st District	—	89 maj.	—	—
Kortright	203	239	203	239
Meredith	228	107	228	107
Masonville	53 maj.	—	61	—
Middletown	278	418	284	412
Stamford	203	191	200	194
Walton	438	266	437	266
Tompkins, Rep	126 maj.	—	—	—

First Assembly District.

	Sherman.	Horton.
Delhi	439	233

Second Assembly District.

	Oliver.	Cowles.
Andes, 1st Dist	229	86
Bovina	210	64
Davenport	—	maj. 68
Kortright	197	235
Meredith	230	96
Middletown	269	403
Stamford	194	193

Probable Union majority in the county, 1,200.

GEO. B. CANNON.

WAYNE COUNTY.

LYONS, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

To the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal:

I send you the majorities of each town in Wayne County on the Electoral ticket. I think SEYMOUR will run behind a little:

	Union.	Dem.		Union.	Dem.
Arcadia	23	—	Palmyra	60	—
Butler	194	—	Rose	110	—
Galen	121	—	Savannah	123	—
Huron	80	—	Sodus	140	—
Lyons	—	95	Walworth	120	—
Macedon	150	—	Williamson	195	—
Marion	226	—	Wolcott	18	—
Ontario	200	—			
Totals				1879	95
Lincoln's majority					1584

RESULT IN QUEEN'S COUNTY.

	McClellan.	Lincoln.
Newtown	676	—
Flushing	377	—
Jamaica	329	—
Oyster Bay	271	—
Hempstead	—	338
North Hempstead	—	95
	1,463	433
Actual result	1,030 Dem. majority.	

We promised before election to keep it to 1,000 majority. The vote polled was the heaviest ever polled. The Democratic State ticket is a little ahead of the electoral. With respect,

F. A. POTT,
Chairman Union Central Committee.

P. S.—Durland, the Independent candidate for sheriff, is elected by 500 majority.

New York City.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—OFFICIAL.

Van Buren	2,496
Pinckney	2,002
Drefendorf	1,948
Van Buren over Pinckney	488
Van Buren over Drefendorf	542

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Nov. 11.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Dauphin County gives Lincoln 1,139 majority—a Union gain of 455.

Franklin County 46 majority for McClellan—a Democratic gain of 97.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Nov. 11.

A careful estimate made here on the basis of the October vote, places the State, on the home vote, at between 4,000 and 5,000 Union majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 11.

Berks County, official, gives McClellan 12,931, Lincoln 6,193; McClellan's majority, 6,738. Democratic gain over October, 896.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 11.

The majorities reported from eighty-one counties give Lincoln 49,840, and McClellan 14,812. Some Democratic counties are yet to be heard from.

Republican members are elected to Congress from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts. The Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Districts elect Democrats. The Twelfth and Thirteenth are in doubt. Moulton, the Republican candidate at large, is elected. The *Times'* Springfield correspondent says the Republicans have a majority of one in the Senate and nine in the House.

St. Louis, Friday, Nov. 11.

Col. Kuykendall, Union, is elected to Congress over JAMES L. ALLEN, Democrat, by about a thousand majority—a gain of nearly 1,800 over the vote of 1860.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Friday, Nov. 11.

George W. Anderson, Union, is elected to Congress in the Ninth District of Missouri, over Gen. Geniar.

Lincoln's majority in St. Louis County falls behind Fletcher's, for Governor, about 700 on the home vote.

The Radical State and County tickets in St. Louis County have an average majority on the home vote of about 3,000.

St. Louis, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The late storms so deranged the telegraph lines that we have but few scattering returns from the interior of this State, but it is conceded to Lincoln by a handsome majority. The radical State ticket is also elected. McCLURG, LOAN, BLOW and BOYD will be returned to Congress, and perhaps two other Union Congressmen are elected. The Legislature will be largely Union. The convention question is carried, and a large majority of radical delegates elected.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 11.

The soldiers' vote has elected Delano, Union, to Congress in the Thirteenth District of Ohio. This gives the Union party seventeen out of the nineteen Congressmen.

KENTUCKY.

St. Louis, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Paducah, Columbus, Hickman, Clinton and Kentucky, give Union majorities.

IOWA.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 11.

A special dispatch to the *Journal*, from Davenport, Iowa, says that the Union majority in that State, including the soldiers' vote, is estimated at 50,000. There are Union gains in every county so far as heard from.

How the Soldier's Vote.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following as the partial results of the voting in the Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL RESULTS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Lincoln majorities	8,418
McClellan majorities	196
Majority for Lincoln	8,214

MARYLAND.

In the four regiments constituting the Maryland Brigade the majority for Lincoln is 1,190.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

I have results in three New-Hampshire regiments in the Ninth Corps:

	Lincoln majority.
Sixth	61
Ninth	25
Eleventh	66
Total	348

WISCONSIN.

To the courtesy of Col. E. L. DANA, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania, I am indebted for results in three Wisconsin regiments of the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Corps:

	Lincoln majority.
Second	69
Sixth	102
Seventh	107
Total	278

To the Second Wisconsin belongs the distinction of having polled the smallest number of McClellan votes of any regiment yet reported.

MICHIGAN.

Results in some of the Michigan regiments are as follows:

	Lincoln majority.
First Michigan Sharpshooters	50
Second Michigan Infantry	54
Twentieth Michigan Infantry	118
Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry	130
Total	352

The figures I have given can be relied on as correct, in the case of the Pennsylvania regiments, being something more than semi-official in their character, having been obtained in every instance, with the exception of the One Hundred and Eighteenth and the Ninetieth, from regimental headquarters after the polls had been closed and every vote counted.

Probably nowhere throughout the Union was the election more quietly or honestly conducted. I have heard of no disturbance or excitement among the voters anywhere in the army. A full vote has been polled, and the comparatively large vote cast for McCLELLAN proves that there was no attempt to interfere with the preferences of the soldiers. Here, I am able to say, there has been no military interference with the ballot-box, not even to the extent of having a bayonet over it.

Considering it manifestly improper to give Gen. LEE a very correct idea of the numerical strength of so large a number of regiments, I have not given the vote for each candidate, as it came to me, with the exception of the regiments of the Ninth Corps, but have confined myself to a statement of majorities.

THE VOTE IN SEVEN PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS IN GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

CITY POINT, Wednesday, Nov. 9—A. M.

The result of the election in seven Pennsylvania regiments in BUTLER'S army has reached here and is transmitted:

	Lincoln's majorities.
Forty-first	197
Sixty-seventh	65
Two Hundredth	150
Two Hundred and Seventh	305
Two Hundred and Eighth	122
Two Hundred and Ninth	57
Two Hundred and Eleventh	289
Total	1,185

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, Tuesday, Nov. 8—10 P. M.

The election in this army has passed over in the quietest and most orderly manner possible. An occasional cheer by the winning party as the result in some regiment was announced was about the only demonstration of any unusual excitement. Indeed, as was to be expected among men who have fought side by side in so many contests, there is manifested in the army very little of that bitter partisan feeling which elsewhere appears to have taken possession of all classes of the community. The following are the returns so far as received up to this hour:

FIRST DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH CORPS.

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Second New-Hampshire	65	4
Tenth New-Hampshire	14	46
Thirteenth New-Hampshire	86	40
Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania	80	49
One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Penn.	304	174
Fifth Maryland	213	21

SECOND DIVISION, EIGHTEENTH CORPS.

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania	116	117
Ninth Vermont	20	3
Eighth Maine	179	13
Second Pennsylvania	452	305
Nineteenth Wisconsin	96	73
Battery E, First Pennsylvania	53	23

OFFICERS OF COLORED PROVISIONAL BRIGADE.

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
From New-Hampshire	13	—
From New-York	2	—
From Pennsylvania	1	—
From Ohio	17	—

TENTH CORPS.

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Penn.	337	212
Sixty-seventh Ohio	223	90
Two Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania	276	147
Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania	188	113
Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania	152	79
Two Hundred and Third Penn.	419	208
Ninth Maine	126	4
Fourth New-Hampshire	84	21

TROOPS AT BERMUDA HUNDRED.

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Twelfth New-Hampshire	86	26
Two Hundredth Pennsylvania	281	220
Two Hundred and Seventh Penn.	441	302
Two Hundred and Eighth Penn.	401	279
Two Hundred and Ninth Penn.	311	254
Three Companies Third Penn. Art.	94	66
Company A	26	13

The above includes all the organizations in which elections have been held to-day, except the cavalry regiments, and Battery E, First Pennsylvania Artillery.

VOTE OF THE SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

PLEASANT HILL, Md., Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The following is the vote of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, yesterday, on the Presidential question: For Lincoln, 114; McClellan, 32. Lincoln's majority, 78.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

HAMPTON, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The following is the vote of Pennsylvania soldiers in this hospital to-day: Lincoln, 151; McClellan 40. Lincoln's majority, 91.

MARYLAND REGIMENTS.

The following is the result in the several commands:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
First Regiment Infantry	428	2
Fourth Regiment Infantry	373	—
Seventh Regiment Infantry	304	18
Eighth Regiment Infantry	227	12
Twelfth Regiment Infantry	178

JEFF. DAVIS'S MESSAGE.

A Review of the Situation of the Confederacy—Arming Negroes Condemned—Atlanta and Richmond not Vital Points.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

It is with satisfaction that I welcome your presence at an earlier day than that usual for your sessions, and with confidence that I invoke the aid of your counsels at a time of such public exigency. The campaign which was commenced almost simultaneously with your session in May last, and which was still in progress at your adjournment in the middle of June, has not yet reached its close. It has been prosecuted on a scale and with an energy heretofore unequaled. When we revert to the condition of our country at the inception of the operations of the present year, to the magnitude of the preparations made by the enemy, the number of his forces, the accumulation of his warlike supplies, and the prodigality with which his vast resources have been lavished in the attempt to render success assured; when we contrast the numbers and means at our disposal for resistance, and when we contemplate the results of a struggle apparently so unequal, we cannot fail, while rendering the full meed of deserved praise to our Generals and soldiers, to perceive that a Power higher than man has willed our deliverance, and gratefully to recognize the protection of a kind Providence in enabling us successfully to withstand the utmost efforts of the enemy for our subjugation.

At the beginning of the year, the State of Texas was partially in possession of the enemy, and large portions of Louisiana and Arkansas lay apparently defenseless. Of the Federal soldiers who invaded Texas, none are known to remain except as prisoners of war. In Northwestern Louisiana, a large and well appointed army, aided by a powerful fleet, was repeatedly defeated, and deemed itself fortunate in hardly escaping with a loss of one-third of its numbers, a large part of its military trains, and many transports and gunboats. The enemy's occupation of that State is reduced to the narrow district commanded by the guns of his fleet. Arkansas has been recovered, with the exception of a few fortified posts, while our forces have penetrated into Central Missouri, affording to our oppressed brethren in that Statethe opportunity—of which many have availed themselves—of striking for liberation from the tyranny to which they have been subjected.

On the east of the Mississippi, in spite of some reverses, we have much cause for gratulation. The enemy hoped to effect, during the present year, by concentration of forces, the conquest which he had previously failed to accomplish by more extended operations. Compelled, therefore, to withdraw or seriously to weaken the strength of the armies of occupation at different points, he has afforded us an opportunity of recovering possession of extensive districts of our territory. Nearly the whole of Northern and Western Mississippi, of Northern Alabama, and of Western Tennessee, are again in our possession; and all attempts to penetrate from the coast line into the interior of the Atlantic and Gulf States, have been baffled. On the entire ocean and gulf coast of the Confederacy, the whole success of the enemy, with the enormous naval resources at his command, has been limited to the capture of the outer defences of Mobile Bay.

If we now turn to the results accomplished by the two great armies, so confidently relied on by the invaders as sufficient to secure the subversion of our Government and the subjection of our people to foreign domination, we have still greater cause for gratitude to Divine power. In Southwestern Virginia, successive armies which threatened the capture of Lynchburgh and Saltville have been routed and driven out of the country, and a portion of Eastern Tennessee reconquered by our troops. In Northern Virginia, extensive districts formerly occupied by the enemy are now free from their presence. In the Lower Valley, their General, rendered desperate by his inability to maintain a hostile occupation, has resorted to the infamous expedient of converting a fruitful land into a desert, by burning its mills, granaries and homesteads, and destroying the food, standing crops, live stock and agricultural implements of peaceful non combatants. The main army, after a series of defeats in which its losses have been enormous; after attempts by raiding parties to break up our railroad communications, which have resulted in the destruction of a large part of the cavalry engaged in the work; after constant repulse of repeated assaults on our defensive lines, is, with the aid of heavy reinforcements, but with, it is hoped, waning prospect of further progress in the design, still engaged in an effort, commenced more than four months ago, to capture the town of Petersburgh.

The army of Gen. SHERMAN, although succeeding at the end of the Summer in obtaining possession of Atlanta, has been unable to secure any ultimate advantage from this success. The same General who, in February last, marched a large army from Vicksburgh to Meridian with no other result than being forced to march back again, was able, by the aid of greatly increased numbers, and after much delay, to force a passage from Chattanooga to Atlanta, only to be for the second time compelled to withdraw on the line of his advance, without obtaining control of a single mile of territory beyond the narrow track of his march, and without gaining aught beyond the precarious possession of a few fortified points, in which he is compelled to maintain heavy garrisons, and which are menaced with recapture.

The lessons afforded by the history of this war are fraught with instruction and encouragement. Repeatedly during the war have formidable expeditions been directed by the enemy against points ignorantly supposed to be of vital importance to the Confederacy. Some of these expeditions have, at immense cost, been successful; but in no instance have the promised fruits been reaped. Again, in the present campaign, was the delusion fondly cherished that the capture of Atlanta and Richmond would, if effected, end the war, by the overthrow of our Government and the submission of our people. We can now judge by experience how unimportant is the influence of the former event upon our capacity for defence, upon the courage and spirit of the people, and the stability of the Government. We may, in like manner, judge that if the campaign against Richmond had resulted in success, instead of failure, if the valor of the army under the leadership of its accomplished commander, had resisted in vain the overwhelming masses which were, on the contrary, decisively repulsed; if we had been compelled to evacuate Richmond as well as Atlanta, the Confederacy would have remained as erect and defiant as ever. Nothing could have been changed in the purpose of its Government, in the indomitable valor of its troops, or in the unquenchable spirit of its people. The baffled and disappointed foe would in vain have scanned the reports of your proceedings, at some new legislative seat, for any indication that progress had been made in his gigantic task of conquering a free people. The truth so patent as we must ere long be forced upon the reluctant Northern mind. There are no vital points on the preservation of which the continued existence of the Confederacy depends. There is no military success of the enemy which can accomplish its destruction. Not the fall of Richmond, nor Wilmington, nor Charleston, nor Savannah, nor Mobile, nor of all combined, can save the enemy from the constant and exhaustive drain of blood and treasure which must continue until he shall discover that no peace is attainable unless based on the recognition of our indefeasible rights.

Before leaving this subject, it is gratifying to assure you that the military supplies essentially requisite for military defence will be found, as heretofore, adequate to our needs; and that abundant crops have rewarded the labor of the farmer, and rendered abortive the inhuman attempt of the enemy to produce, by devastation, famine among the people.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It is not in my power to announce any change in the conduct of foreign Powers. No such action has been taken by the Christian nations of Europe as might justly have been expected from their history, from the duties imposed by international law, and from the claims of humanity. It is charitable to attribute their conduct to no worse motive than indifference to the consequences which make only the Republican portion of the American continent; and not to ascribe to design a course calculated to insure the prolongation of hostilities.

No instance in history is remembered by me in which a nation pretending to exercise dominion over another, asserting its independence, has been the first to concede the existence of such independence. No case can be recalled to my mind in which neutral Powers have failed to set the example of recognizing the independence of a nation, when satisfied of the inability of its enemy to subvert its Government; and this, too, in cases where the previous relation between the contending parties had been confessedly that of mother country and dependent colony; not, as in our case, that of co-equal States united by federal compact. It has never been considered the proper function and duty of neutral Powers to perform the office of judging whether, in point of fact, the nation asserting dominion is able to make good its pretensions by force of arms, and if not, by recognition of the resisting party to discountenance the further continuance of the contest. And the reason why this duty is incumbent on neutral Powers is plainly apparent, when we reflect that the pride and passion which blind the judgment of the parties to the conflict, cause the continuance of active warfare, and consequent useless slaughter, long after the inevitable result has become apparent to all not engaged in the struggle. So long, therefore, as neutral nations fail by recognition of our independence to announce that, in their judgment, the United States are unable to reduce the Confederacy to submission, their conduct will be accepted by our enemies as a tacit encouragement to continue their efforts, and as an implied assurance that belief is entertained by neutral nations in the success of their designs. A direct stimulus, whether intentional or not, is thus applied to securing a continuance of the carnage and devastation which desolate this continent, and which they profess deeply to deplore.

The disregard of this just, humane and Christian public duty by the nations of Europe is the more remarkable from the fact that authentic expression has long since been given by the Governments of both France and England to the conviction that the United States are unable to conquer the Confederacy. It is now more than two years since the Government of France announced officially to the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburgh its own conclusion, that the United States were unable to achieve any decisive military success. In the answers sent by those Powers no intimation of a contrary opinion was conveyed; and it is notorious that in speeches, both in and out of Parliament, the members of her Brittanic Majesty's Government have not hesitated to express this conviction in unmistakable terms. The denial of our right, under these circumstances, is so obviously unjust, and discrimination so unfairly in favor of the United States, that neutrals have sought to palliate the wrong of which they are conscious by professing to consider, in opposition to notorious truth and to the known belief of both belligerents, that the recognition of our independence would be valueless without their further intervention in the struggle, an intervention of which we disclaim the desire and mistrust the advantage.

We seek no favor, we wish no intervention; we know ourselves fully competent to maintain our own rights and independence against the invaders of our country; and we feel justified in asserting that, without the aid derived from recruiting their armies from foreign countries, the invaders would, ere this, have been driven from our soil. When the recognition of the Confederacy was refused by Great Britain, in the Fall of 1862, the refusal was excused on the ground that any action on the part of Her Majesty's Government would have the effect of inflaming the passions of the belligerents and of preventing the return of peace. It is assumed that this opinion was sincerely entertained, but the experience of two years of unequal carnage shows that it was erroneous, and that the result was the reverse of what the British Ministry humanely desired. A contrary policy, a policy just to us, a policy diverging from an unvarying course of concession to all the demands of our enemies, is still within the power of Her Majesty's Government, and would, it is fair to presume, be productive of consequences the opposite to those which have unfortunately followed its whole course of conduct from the commencement of the war to the present time. In a word, peace is impossible without independence, and it is not to be expected that the enemy will anticipate neutrals in the recognition of that independence. When the history of this war shall be fully disclosed, the calm judgment of the impartial publicist will, for these reasons, be unable to absolve the neutral nations of Europe from a share in the moral responsibility for the myriads of human lives that have been unnecessarily sacrificed during its progress.

The renewed instances in which foreign powers have given just cause of complaint need not here be detailed. The extracts from the correspondence of the State Department, which accompany this message, will afford such further information as can be given without detriment to the public interest, and we must reserve for the future such action as may then be deemed advisable to secure redress.

FINANCES.

Your special attention is earnestly invited to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted in conformity with law. The facts therein disclosed are far from discouraging, and demonstrate that, with judicious legislation, we shall be enabled to meet all the exigencies of the war from our abundant resources, and avoid, at the same time, such an accumulation of debt as would render at all doubtful our capacity to redeem it.

The total receipts into the Treasury for the two quarters ending on the 30th September, 1864, were $415,191,550, which sum, added to the balance of $308,282,722, that remained in the Treasury on the 1st April last, forms a total of $728,474,272. Of this total, not far from half, that is to say, $342,560,327, have been applied to the extinction of the public debt, while the total expenditures have been $272,378,505, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st October, 1864, of $168,435,440.

The total amount of the public debt, as exhibited on the books of the Register of the Treasury, on the 1st October, 1864, was $1,147,979,208, of which $529,840,090 were funded debt, bearing interest; $283,860,150 were treasury notes of the new issue, and the remainder consisted of the former issue of treasury notes, which will be converted into other forms of debt, and will cease to exist as currency on the 31st of next month.

The report, however, explains that, in consequence of the absence of certain returns from distant officers, the true amount of the debt is less, by about $2,500,000 than appears on the books of the Register, and that the total public debt on the 1st of last month, may be fairly considered to have been $1,126,381,095.

The increase of the public debt during the six months from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, was $97,650,780, being rather more than $16,000,000 per month, and it will be apparent, on a perusal of the report, that this augmentation would have been avoided, and a positive reduction of the amount would have been effected, but for certain defects in the legislation on the subject of the finances, which are pointed out in the report, and which seem to admit of easy remedy.

In the statements just made, the foreign debt is omitted. It consists only of the unpaid balance of the loan known as the cotton loan. This balance is but £2,200,000, and is adequately provided for by about 250,000 bales of cotton owned by the Government, even if the cotton be rated as worth but sixpence per pound.

There is one item of the public debt not included in the tables presented, to which your attention is required. The bounty bonds promised to our soldiers by the third section of the act of 17th February, 1864, were deliverable on the 1st October. The Secretary has been unable to issue them by reason of an omission in the law, no time being therein fixed for the payment of the bonds.

The aggregate appropriations called for by the different departments of the Government, according to the estimates submitted with the report, for the six months ending on the 20th June, 1865, amount to $435,102,679, while the Secretary estimates that there will remain unexpended, out of former appropriations, on the 1st January, 1865, a balance of $367,416,504. It would, therefore, seem that former estimates have been largely in excess of actual expenditures, and that no additional expenditures are required for meeting the needs of the public service up to the 1st July of next year. Indeed, if the estimates now presented should prove to be as much in excess of actual expenditures as has heretofore been the case, a considerable balance will still remain unexpended at the close of the first half of the ensuing year.

The chief difficulty to be apprehended in connection with our finances, results from the depreciation of the Treasury notes, which seems justly to be attributed by the Secretary to two causes—redundancy in amount and want of confidence in ultimate redemption; for both of which, remedies are suggested that will commend themselves to your consideration as being practicable as well as efficient.

The main features of the plan presented are substantially these. First—That the faith of the Government be pledged that the notes shall ever remain exempt from taxation. Second—That no issue shall be made beyond that which is already authorized by law. Third—That a certain fixed portion of the annual receipts from taxation during the war, shall be set apart specially for the gradual extinction of the outstanding amount, until it shall have been reduced to $150,000,000; and Fourth—The pledge and appropriation of such proportion of the tax in kind, and for such number of years after the return of peace, as shall be sufficient for the final redemption of the entire circulation. The detail of the plan, the calculations on which it is based, the efficiency of its operation, and the vast advantages which would result from its success, are fully detailed in the report, and cannot be presented in a form sufficiently condensed for this message. I doubt not it will receive from you that earnest and candid consideration which is merited by the importance of the subject.

The recommendations of the report for the repeal of certain provisions of the tax laws which produce inequality in the burden of taxation; for exempting all Government loans from taxation on capital, and from any adverse discrimination in taxation on income derived from them; for placing the taxation on banks on the same footing as the taxation of other corporate bodies; for securing the payment into the treasury of that portion of the bank circulation which is liable to confiscation because held by alien enemies; for the conversion of the interest-bearing treasury notes now outstanding into coupon bonds, and for the quarterly collection of taxation; all present practical questions for legislation, which, if wisely devised, will greatly improve the public credit, and alleviate the burdens now imposed by the extreme and unnecessary depreciation in the value of the currency.

The return of the Produce Loan Bureau are submitted with the report, and the information is conveyed that the Treasury Agency in the Trans-Mississippi Department has been fully organized, and is now in operation with promise of efficiency and success.

The provisions heretofore made to some extent for increasing the compensation of public officers, civil and military, is found to be in some places inadequate to their support; perhaps not more so anywhere than in Richmond, and inquiry, with a view to appropriate remedy, is suggested to your consideration. Your notice is also called to the condition of certain officers of the Treasury, who were omitted in the laws heretofore passed for the relief of other public officers, as mentioned in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

The condition of the various branches of the military service is stated in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. Among the suggestions made for legislative action, with a view to add to the numbers and efficiency of the army, all of which will receive your consideration, there are some prominent topics which merit special notice.

The exemption from military duty now accorded by law to all persons engaged in certain specified pursuits or professions, is shown by experience to be unwise, nor is it believed to be defensible in theory. The defence of home, family and country is universally recognized as the paramount political duty of every member of society; and in a form of Government like ours, where each citizen enjoys an equality of rights and privileges, nothing can be more invidious than an unequal distribution of duties and obligations. No pursuit nor position should relieve any one, who is able to do active duty, from enrollment in the army, unless its functions or services are more useful to the defence of his country in another sphere. But it is manifest this cannot be the case with the entire classes. All telegraph operators, workmen in mines, professors, teachers, engineers, editors and employes of newspapers, journeymen printers, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, millers, physicians and the numerous other classes mentioned in the laws, cannot in the nature of things be either equally necessary in their several professions, nor distributed throughout the country in such proportions that only the exact numbers required are found in each locality; nor can it be every where impossible to replace those within the conscript age by men older and less capable of active field services. A discretion should be vested in the military authorities, so that a sufficient number of those essential to the public service might be detailed to continue the exercise of their pursuits or professions, but the exemption from service of the entire classes should be wholly abandoned. It affords great facility for abuses, offers the temptation as well as the ready means of evading service by fraudulent devices, and is one of the principal obstructions to the efficient operation of the conscript laws.

A general militia law is needful in the interest of the public defence. The Constitution, by vesting the power in Congress, imposes on it the duty of providing "for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States." The great diversity in the legislation of the several States on this subject, and the absence of any provision establishing an exact method for calling the militia into Confederate service, are sources of embarrassment which ought no longer to be suffered to impede defensive measures.

The legislation in relation to the cavalry demands change. The policy of requiring the men to furnish their own horses has proved pernicious in many respects. It interferes with discipline, impairs efficiency, and is the cause of frequent and prolonged absence from appropriate duty. The subject is fully treated in the Secretary's report, with suggestions as to the proper measures for reforming that branch of the service.

The recommendation hitherto often made is, again renewed, that some measure be adopted for the reorganization and consolidation of companies and regiments when so far reduced in numbers as to seriously impair their efficiency. It is the more necessary that this should be done, as the absence of the legislation on the subject has forced Generals in the field to resort to various expedients for approximating the desired end. It is surely an evil that a commanding officer should be placed in a position which forces upon him the choice of allowing the efficiency of his command to be seriously impaired, or of attempting to supply by the exercise of doubtful authority the want of proper legal provision. The reward for the sensibility of officers who have heretofore served with credit, and which is believed to be the controlling motive that has hitherto obstructed legislation on this subject, however honorable and proper, may be carried to a point which seriously injures the public good; and if this be the case, it can scarcely be questioned which of the two considerations should be deemed paramount.

The Secretary's recommendations on the subject of facilitating the acquisition of the iron required for maintaining the efficiency of railroad communication on the important military lines are commended to your favor. The necessity for the operation in full vigor of such lines is too apparent to need comment.

The question in dispute between the two Governments relative to the exchange of prisoners of war has been frequently presented in former messages and reports, and is fully treated by the Secretary. The solicitude for the relief of the captive fellow-citizens has known no abatement; but has, on the contrary, been still more deeply evoked by the additional sufferings to which they have been wantonly subjected, by deprivation of adequate food, clothing and fuel, which they were not even allowed to purchase from the prison-sutlers. Finding that the enemy attempted to excuse their barbarous treatment by the unfounded allegation that it was retaliatory for like conduct on our part, an offer was made by us, with a view of ending all pretext for such recriminations or pretended retaliation.

The offer has been accepted, and each Government is, hereafter, to be allowed to provide necessary comforts to its own citizens held captive by the other. Active efforts are in progress for the immediate execution of this agreement, and it is hoped that but few days will elapse before we shall be relieved from the distressing thought that painful physical suffering is endured by so many of our fellow-citizens, whose fortitude in captivity illustrates the national character as fully as did their valor in actual conflict.

EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVES.

The employment of slaves for service with the army as teamsters, or cooks, or in any way of work upon fortifications, or in the Government workshops, or in hospitals, and other similar duties, was authorized by the act of 17th February last, and provision was made for their impressment to a number not exceeding twenty thousand, if it should be found to be impracticable to obtain them by contract with the owners. The law contemplated the hiring only of the labor of the slaves and imposed on the Government the liability to pay for the value of such as might be lost to the owners from casualties resulting from their employment in the service.

This act has produced less result than was anticipated, and further provision is required to render it efficacious. But my present purpose is to invite your consideration to the propriety of a radical modification in the theory of the law.

Viewed merely as property, and therefore as the subject of imprisonment, the service or labor of the slave has been frequently claimed for short periods, in the construction of defensive works. The slave, however, bears another relation to the State—that of a person. The law of last February contemplates the relation of the slave to the master, and limits the impressment to a certain term of service. But for the purposes enumerated in the act, instruction in the manner of encamping, marching and parking trains is needful, so that, even in this limited employment, length of service adds greatly to the value of the negro's labor. Hazard is also encountered in all the positions to which negroes can be assigned for service with the army, and the duties required of them demand loyalty and zeal.

In this aspect the relation of person predominates so far as to render it doubtful whether the private right of property can consistently and beneficially be continued, and it would seem proper to acquire for the public service the entire property in the labor of the slave, and to pay therefor due compensation rather than to impress his labor for short terms; and this the more especially as the effect of the present law would vest this entire property in all cases where the slave might be recaptured after compensation for his loss had been paid to the private owner. Whenever the entire property in the service of a slave is thus acquired by the Government, the question is presented, by what tenure he should be held. Should he be retained in servitude or should his emancipation be held out to him as a reward for faithful service, or should it be granted at once on the promise of such service; and if emancipated, what action should be taken to secure for the freed man the permission of the State from which he was drawn to reside within its limits after the close of his public service. The permission would doubtless be more readily accorded as a reward for past faithful service; and a double motive for zealous discharge of duty would thus be offered to those employed by the Government—their freedom, and the gratification of the local attachment which is so marked a characteristic of the negro, and forms so powerful an incentive to his actions. The policy of engaging in the service the negro on his discharge after service faithfully rendered, seems to me preferable to that of granting immediate manumission, or that of retaining him in servitude. If this policy should recommend itself to the judgment of Congress, it is suggested that, in addition to the duties heretofore performed by the slave, he might be advantageously employed as a pioneer and engineer laborer; and, in that event, that the number should be augmented to forty thousand.

Beyond this limit and these employments it does not seem to me desirable, under existing circumstances, to go. A broad moral distinction exists between the use of slaves as soldiers in the defence of our homes and the incitement of the same persons to insurrection against their masters. The one is justifiable if necessary, the other is iniquitous and unworthy of a civilized people; and such is the judgment of all writers on public law, as well as that expressed and insisted on by our enemies in all wars prior to that now waged against us. By none have the practices of which they are now guilty been denounced with greater severity than by themselves in the two wars with Great Britain in the last and in the present century; and in the Declaration of Independence of 1776, when enumeration was made of the wrongs which justified the revolt from Great Britain, the climax of atrocity was deemed to be reached only when the English monarch was denounced as having "excited domestic insurrection among us."

The subject is to be viewed by us, therefore, solely in the light of policy and our social economy. When so regarded, I must dissent from those who advise a general levy and arming of the slaves for the duty of soldiers. Until our white population shall prove insufficient for the armies we require, and can afford to keep in the field, to employ as a soldier the negro who has merely been trained to labor, and as a laborer, the white man, accustomed from his youth to the use of fire-arms, would scarcely be deemed wise or advantageous by any; and this is the question now before us. But should the alternative ever be presented, of subjugation or of the employment of the slave as a soldier, there seems no reason to doubt what should then be our decision. Whether our view embraces what would, in so extreme a case, be the sum of misery entailed by the dominion of the enemy, or be restricted solely to the effect upon the welfare and happiness of the negro population themselves, the result would be the same. The appalling demoralization, suffering, disease and death which have been caused by partially substituting the invaders' system of police, for the kind relation previously subsisting between the master and slave, have been a sufficient demonstration that external interference with our institution of domestic slavery is productive of evil only.

If the subject involved no other consideration than the mere right of property, the sacrifices heretofore made by our people have been such as to permit no doubt of their readiness to surrender every possession in order to secure their independence. But the social and political question which is exclusively under the control of the several States, has a far wider and more enduring importance than that of pecuniary interest. In its manifold phases it embraces the stability of republican institutions, resting on the actual political equality of all its citizens, and includes the fulfillment of the task which has been so happily begun—that of Christianizing and improving the condition of the Africans who have, by the will of Providence, been placed in our charge. Comparing the results of our experience with those of the experiments of others who have borne similar relation to the African race, the people of the several States of the Confederacy have abundant reason to be satisfied with the past, and to use the greatest circumspection in determining their course. These considerations, however, are rather applicable to the improbable contingency of our need of resorting to this element of resistance than to our present condition. If the recommendations above made, for the training of 40,000 negroes for the service indicated, shall meet your approval, it is certain that even this limited number, by their preparatory training in intermediate duties, would form a more valuable reserve force in case of urgency than three-fold their number suddenly called from field labor; while a fresh levy could, to a certain extent, supply their places is the special service for which they are now employed.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The regular annual reports of the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster-General are appended, and give ample information relative to the condition of the respective departments. They contain suggestions for legislative provisions required to remedy such defects in the existing laws as have been disclosed by experience, but none of so general or important a character as to require that I should do more than recommend them to your favorable consideration.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

The disposition of this Government for a peace solution of the issues which the enemy has referred to the arbitrament of arms, has been too often manifested, and is too well known to need new assurances. But while it is true that individuals and parties in the United States have indicated a desire to substitute reason for force, and by negotiation to stop the further sacrifice of human life, and to arrest the calamities which now afflict both countries, the authorities who control the Government of our enemies have too often and too clearly expressed their resolution to make no peace except on terms of our unconditional submission and degradation, to leave us any hope of the cessation of hostilities until the delusion of their ability to conquer us is dispelled.

Among those who are already disposed for peace, many are actuated by principle and by disapproval and abhorrence of the iniquitous warfare that their Government is waging, while others are moved by the conviction that it is no longer to the interest of the United States to continue a struggle in which success is unattainable. Whenever this fast-growing conviction shall have taken firm root in the minds of a majority of the Northern people, there will be produced that willingness to negotiate for peace which is now confined to our side. Peace is manifestly impossible unless desired by both parties to this war, and the disposition for it among our enemies will be best and most certainly evoked by the demonstration on our part of ability and unshaken determination to defend our rights, and to hold no earthly price too dear for their purchase. Whenever there shall be on the part of our enemies, a desire for peace, there will be no difficulty in finding means by which negotiations can be opened; but it is obvious that no agency can be called into action until this desire shall be mutual. When that contingency shall happen, the Government, to which is confided the treaty-making power can be at no loss for means adapted to accomplish so desirable an end.

In the hope that the day will soon be reached when, under Divine favor, these States may be allowed to enter on their former peaceful pursuits, and to develope the abundant natural resources with which they are blessed, let us then resolutely continue to devote our united and unimpaired energies to the defence of our homes, our lives and our liberties. This is the true path to peace. Let us tread it with confidence in the assured result.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 7, 1864.

ARMING THE SLAVES.

In the rebel House of Representatives, Nov. 7, on motion of Mr. MILES, the several topics of the President's message and the accompanying papers were appropriately referred.

While Mr. MILES' motion was pending, a discussion of some length occurred as to the proper disposition of that part of the message relating to the employment of slaves in the army. Mr. FOOTE desired full, open and immediate discussion in Committee of the Whole. In the course of his remarks he disclosed his opinion to be in favor of waiting the decision of our enemy on the question of employing negroes. *This decision would appear in the result of the Presidential election. If Lincoln be elected, he would be in favor of giving the President full power to employ the slaves. He was ready for the black flag, or anything, before submission.*

Mr. MILES said his instinct was in opposition to the policy of arming the slaves. He wished, however, to give to so grave and delicate a subject a careful consideration. Like Mr. FOOTE, he wanted information from the people and from the Generals; but he thought the immediate discussion proposed was not the means of obtaining it.

Mr. FOOTE disclaimed all purpose of evoking excitement. The subject had come here; it must be met.

Mr. GHOLSON, of Virginia, desired to say that not only his instincts were opposed to the policy of arming the slaves, but his judgment and his conscience were equally opposed to it, and under all circumstances. He was in favor of calm but prompt action upon the question, and an unqualified declaration against it.

Mr. MILES' motion being adopted, the House adjourned.

NEW BOOKS.

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE: A Novel by Miss M. E. BRADDON, Author of "Lady Audly's Secret," &c. 8vo. New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD.

The fatal facility of composition that has enabled Miss BRADDON to publish six novels of the usual regulation length, in the two years that have followed the success of "Lady Audly's Secret," is unquestionably adverse to her lasting fame. "The Doctor's Wife," though depending less on sensation incident for attraction, has too many family marks of resemblance with its predecessors. The fascination of crime, dallied with, and cherished in idea, rather than actually committed by the heroine, forms the staple of the book where the anatomy of mental struggles and emotions, replaces the ordinary stock of coarser material accidents and offences. In this respect the work has more resemblance to the favorite French school of romance than to the English novel of the present day. However the moral aim of the book may be condemned, it is impossible to deny its literary merits. It is a book that, in its intimate knowledge of woman's strength and weakness, none but a woman, and one of no ordinary talents, could have written.

JENNIE JUNEIANA. TALES ON WOMEN'S TOPICS, by JENNIE JUNE. 12mo. Boston: LEE & SHEPHERD.

Before their appearance in a collected form the "simple thoughts" of the authoress had found a wide popularity in the newspaper press. She only claims for them the merit of being genuine expressions of thought-feeling and conviction, and this, all readers will concede to her. They often indeed rise to that kind of eloquence which spring from earnest inward appearance of a truth, compared with the desire to enforce it upon others. Home life in all its phases—courtship, matrimony. The Household, babies, girls, social amusement, and other kindred topics, that can never fail to interest their participants on her themes. On them all she pours fourth a stream of comments, always entertaining, and often acute. She is never deterred by fear of consequences from "speaking out" her honest opinions in a straight-forward and unmistakable manner.

TICKNOR & FIELDS' Blue and Gold Series. New Volumes. THE POEMS OF BAYARD TAYLOR. 1 Volume. TWICE-TOLD TALES. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. A New Edition, complete in two Volumes.

These elegant editions are the blue ribbon of authorship—the signal that the writer has taken his seat with the immortals, and has become "standard," in the best sense of the word. The two volumes of HAWTHORNE, preceded by a fine engraving of his face, showing the thoughtful and imaginative brow, the calm, reflective glance, the full lips, quivering with every gust of emotion, will be a treasure to many who will renew, as with a dear, familiar companion, their acquaintance with the most original mind that has yet intrusted its secrets to authorship in our country. The poems of Mr. TAYLOR scarcely stand on level with *Twice-Told Tales*, but they have the suffrage of a large body of readers in their favor.

—The first volume of the *Complete Works of the Late Archbishop Hughes*, has just been published in this city, under the careful editorship of Mr. LAWRENCE KEHOE. It makes an octavo volume of 670 pages, comprising an accurate biographical account of the Catholic prelate, together with unabridged copies of all his lectures, speeches and public letters, delivered prior to 1848, collected from a great variety of sources.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

An interesting literary relic has come to light unexpectedly in Scotland, where a gentleman, Mr. J. D. CAMPBELL, of Glasgow, has printed an elegant 4to—the edition limited to 250 copies—"Some portions of the essays contributed to the *Spectator*, by Mr. JOSEPH ADDISON, now first printed from his M. S. note book." The original manuscript from which the volume is printed, was purchased for a small price of a London bookseller in 1856. On examination it was found to contain, though imperfect at the beginning, several of ADDISON'S papers for the Spectator, written out in a neat clerkly hand on one side of the leaves like a first draft, and numerous interlinear corrections, and additions on the opposite blank pages, in the undoubted writing of ADDISON himself. These changes and enlargements are very curious, and show by what careful attention to minutiæ, the style, "familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious," (to use the words of JOHNSON,) that has conferred immortality upon its author, was acquired and perfected. Among the better-known papers thus shown in progress of construction are the essays on *Jealousy* and *Fame*, and a portion of the celebrated essay on the *Imagination*. A more instructive lesson on composition could hardly be given than this work affords. Some critics have insinuated doubts, owing to a want of a history of the M. S., but the internal evidence of its genuineness appears to be complete and satisfactory.

The transference of Mr. BOHN'S well known series of "Libraries" to their new owners, Messrs. BELL and DALDY, will not interfere with their progress, it being the intention of the proprietors to maintain their high character by the publication of works of equal merit to those already before the public. A new volume of the Antiquarian Library has just appeared. It contains "King ALFRED'S Anglo-Saxon Version of the Consolations of Philosophy," by BOETHIUS, with a literal English version and glossary by the editor, Rev. SAMUEL FOX. It is well known that ALFRED'S work is rather a paraphrase, adapted to the taste of his semi-barbarous people, than a translation of the work of *The Last of the Romans*, and it abounds with curious matter, illustrative of his own thoughts and feelings, and of the manners of the age. Among the volumes in progress by Messrs. BELL and DALDY are Miss STRICKLAND'S *Lives of the Queens of England*, with fine portraits. They will form probably eight or ten volumes for the complete series.

—The terrors of a libel suit still continue, occasionally, to threaten the press. Among the late instances that promise to attract most largely public attention in England, is an action brought against the *Saturday Review*, by the lady whose name has been so prominently adduced of late years, in the courts of justice, as Miss LONGWORTH, or Mrs. YELVERTON. The damages for the libel are laid at £3,000. The suit is brought in the Scottish courts, by which the validity of the lady's marriage was recognized, though a contrary judgment was afterwards pronounced by the superior tribunal of the House of Lords.

—The extraordinary sale of Mr. GEORGE DANIEL'S library had scarcely concluded when another death occurred that will bring into the market a collection equally choice, though in a different style of literature. Mr. GEORGE OFFOR, who has recently deceased, in his 78th year, was as remarkable for his collection of old English versions of the Bible, Testaments, Psalters, and everything connected with the sacred text, as Mr. DANIEL was for Shakespearian relics, and the probability is they will bring proportionately as high prices as the latter have done, at the sale which has been noticed in all the papers. Mr. OFFOR was a Baptist, and his collection of the early editions of JOHN BUNYAN'S works, and of Puritan Divinity generally, is considered to be quite unrivalled. In this connection there is much in the library to command the attention of students of American history, and some unique tracts by INCREASE MATHER, &c., have, we believe, been reprinted from the originals in Mr. OFFOR'S library. He was nearly the last of the old-school of book collectors, who have been known for nearly fifty years in eager search for whatever was rare and curious.

—From *History of the Berlin Theatre*, just compiled by the Director, HOFRATH TEICHMANN, from old documents, in the Department of State which assumes control over dramatic affairs, it appears that the total profit to SCHILLER or his world-renowned "Wallenstein," was about $400. "William Tell" produced the same sum, but "Mary Stuart," "The Maid of Orleans," and "The Bride of Messina" were se little productions that they did not average to the author $100 each. For arranging and translating "Hamlet," for the German stage, SCHLEGEL received $50. GOETHE, more fortunate, for his version of "Romeo and Juliet," was amply paid (at German rates) by $500.

—Any kind of notoriety seems sufficient for some people to found a claim for public recognition upon. Of this we have a late and curious instance. Most readers will remember the unauthorized addition to the English edition of WASHINGTON IRVING'S life, in which, with a strange want of delicacy, a lady undertook to relate what she construed into a romantic attachment and offer of marriage growing out of a casual acquaintance with IRVING in his latter years. Most unexpectedly she turns up again. Among new English books announced is *Public Men and Pretty Women: Episodes in Real Life*, by Mrs. FLORA DAWSON, and that no one may doubt who Mrs. DAWSON is, her name is followed by the descriptive *affidé*, "The Friend and Correspondent of WASHINGTON IRVING!"

—Messrs. HARPER & BROTHER'S list of forthcoming works, comprises several novels that are sure of a hearty reception, as the good taste displayed in their selections from the immense supply of English works of fiction commends all they issue, at once, to our reading classes. Among them are: *Dennis Donne*, by Miss A. THOMAS, a new candidate for fame; *Le Maudit, or, Under the Ban*, a book that has produced a great sensation in France, from its unsparing exposure of clerical abuses. *Lindisfarne Chase*, by THOMAS AUGUSTUS TROLLOPE, the younger brother of ANTHONY TROLLOPE. *Mattie—A Stray*, by the author of "High Church." *Margaret Denzil's History*, and *Wives and Daughters*, both reprinted from the *Cornhill Magazine*. They will also issue two new books of travel, *Crusoe's Island*, "a ramble in the footsteps of ALEXANDER SELKIRK, with sketches of adventure in California and Washoe," by J. ROSS BROWNE; and *Arizona and Sonora*, by SYLVESTER MOWRY.

The indefatigable traveler, Capt. RICHARD F. BURTON, who, only the other day, was disporting himself in Utah among the Mormons, announces, through his publishers, a new work of African adventure entitled *A Mission to the King of Dahomey*, being a three months' residence at the court of His Majesty, with a full description of the manners and customs of the country. His Majesty of Dahomey, it will be remembered, is the savage potentate whose wholesale slaughter of between one and two thousand victims in the shape of human sacrifices, on certain anniversary festivals, has shocked the civilized world and led to applications for the interference of the British Government, in order to put a stop to such dreadful barbarities, but so far without success. The same publishers, Messrs. TINSLEY BROTHERS, a new and enterprising firm, will also issue *The Married Life of Anne of Austria*, from unpublished sources, by Miss FREER, well known for her previous works on the biographical portions of French history, and also *Diary of a Residence in the United States*, by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

The grand railroad stations and termini which are now being brought into the heart of the Metropolis and threaten to change the face of old London, have lately caused the disappearance of a relic that was often visited by pilgrims from America. This is the house of JOHN MILTON in Barbican, a street near the church were his remains repose. The dwelling house in question, was hired by him, on his marriage, and was the place where he brought his first wife MARY POWELL, when she accompanied him to London. It was a small tenement and had little to distinguish it from the few existing houses of that early date still to be found. It was apparently in nearly the same condition as when tenanted by the great poet.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, have in press and will issue on Saturday, Nov. 19, a new book, entitled *Oswald Cray*, by Mrs. HENRY WOOD. It will be published by them some months in advance of its issue in England, and it is said to be superior to any of her former works.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Guiding Star.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, from New-Orleans Nov. 5, arrived at this

grateful to God, for ourselves and our constituents, for the restoration of our beloved State to loyalty and freedom, do, therefore,

Resolved, That our faith is unabated in the ultimate triumph of our arms, the liberation of our sister commonwealths of the South from anarchy and treason, and the final and permanent reconstruction of the National Government upon the basis of freedom and justice.

Resolved, That for the accomplishment of these great objects, we rely, under God, upon the loyalty and devotion of the sovereign people, upon the valor of our soldiers and seamen and the skill of their leaders; but, especially, upon the firm hand, clear head, sound heart, and large experience of our National Executive, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in whom we trust.

Resolved, That, springing from the people, by the people inspired, ABRAHAM LINCOLN has borne the ark of their political covenant to places of safety, through perils from without and within, such as seldom, if ever before, have beset any people.

Resolved, That, therefore, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as the Chief Magistrate, is entitled to the unwavering confidence of his countrymen. He may be assured of the unshaken adhesion of free Louisiana to his Government and policy, whether of the Cabinet or the field.

Resolved, That we are but ante-dating the language of history when we speak of WASHINGTON, the founder, LINCOLN, the liberator of the nation.

Resolved, That to the consideration and acceptance of the Representatives of the nation in Congress assembled, we do earnestly commend the Free State of Louisiana—a State that has arisen in the midst of civil war, from the ruins of rebellion to the dignity of a free Commonwealth, clothed with the attributes and exercising the functions thereof.

Resolved, That the Free State of Louisiana will be forever, a monument, fitting to his fame, of the wisdom, patience, patriotism and great administrative ability of Major-Gen. N. P. BANKS, the restorer of States.

Resolved, That the Free State of Louisiana to the Free State of Maryland sends greeting.

FLORIDA.

We have been permitted to read a letter written by Brig.-Gen. J. BAILEY, from headquarters, District of West Florida, Barrancas, Oct. 30, to a friend in this city, (says the *New-Orleans Times*,) from which we take the following:

"Since I have been at this place, I have been very successful in two raids. The last one has just returned from Blackwater Bay. We met at Milton an equal force, defeated it, killed five, wounded eleven, and took nine prisoners, without the loss of a man. We brought away 60,000 feet of good lumber and a large raft of logs for our mills. We burned two very important bridges, the enemy's camp and all his commissary stores, took a few horses and a number of small arms."

THE FREEDMEN.

An order issued by Gen. HURLBUTT dated Oct. 28, directs:

That the charge and control of Freedmen in the Department of the Gulf, be transferred to the said B. F. FLANDERS, Supervising Special Agent, and that his orders and those of his agents, properly appointed for said duty, in relation to said Freedmen be respected and obeyed from and after the 1st day of November next.

GEN. J. BAILEY.

The officers of Admiral PORTER'S fleet have presented Gen. BAILEY with a fine sword and accompaniment, as an acknowledgement of his valuable services in extricating the vessels from their perilous position during the late Red River expedition.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., Sept. 18, 1864.

GENERAL: I beg leave to offer for your acceptance a sword, as a mark of my esteem for the ability and energy displayed by you in building a dam up Red River, when the vessels of my squadron were caught by the falling water.

It affords me great pleasure at all times to acknowledge any service performed by the army in behalf of the navy, and I take particular pleasure in doing so on this occasion, as it is so well deserved, as you saved from destruction part of the fleet in Red River Bends.

This sword, the naval officers of that expedition have coatributed a fund for the purpose of purchasing for you as a testimonial suitable to the occasion—and certain articles are now being prepared at TIFFANY & Co's., New-York, and will be presented in due time.

With sentiments of sincere regard, I remain yours, truly, (Signed) DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH BAILEY, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA, BARRANCAS, Oct. 23, 1864.

David D. Porter, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 18th ult. was kindly forwarded by E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General, and is just at hand.

Throughout this war, I have ever felt the importance of the army and navy working in unison, and my personal efforts have always been directed, where circumstances would admit, to the furtherance of good feeling between both. Very much of the success in Red River is attributable to yourself and officers, and to the right good-will in which army and navy joined hands, determined to save the honored Mississippi Squadron.

I accept with heartfelt thanks the sword which you tender me, and you will please convey to the naval officers who were with you my assurance of the highest appreciation of their regard.

I have striven to do all in my power to aid in crushing this rebellion, and if I have failed to do all within my power, it is because I have not had an opportunity—but wherever I may be, or whatever do, I trust, sir, never to bring dishonor upon the sword of which I am the recipient.

As you mention that I would find the sword at TIFFANY & Co.'s, New-York, awaiting my acceptance, in case an opportunity should not occur to enable you to present the same in person, I would respectfully suggest, in view of the circumstance of our wide separation, that it should be sent to His Excellency, J. T. LEWIS, Governor of Wisconsin, there to await my orders.

Go where I may, I shall always entertain the highest regard for the officers of the Mississippi Squadron, and a lively recollection of the scenes on Red River.

Hoping that we may meet on other fields, and with the highest considerations, I remain, very truly, your well wisher.

J. BAILEY,

Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

FROM MORILE BAY.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

FORT MORGAN, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864.

Though matters remain in a quiescent state, from a military point of view, yet much is being done to render the troops here more comfortable. Both this point and at Fort Gaines, houses are springing up in all directions, and the great amount of business done by the Quartermaster's Department, gives an air of business, activity and bustle quite city like. Not to be behind New-Orleans in advantages, a line of railroad has been opened between this and Pilot Town—cars leaving semi-occasionally, the engineer being an American citizen of African descent, the engine a pair of mules, and the steam contained in a two-gallon jug.

At Fort Gaines, a saw-mill has been put in operation, and everything gives evidence of the presence of a people who have come to stay. Under the direction of the Engineer Corps, all the damage done these forts has been repaired, and they are to-day stronger than when the fleet passed.

The health of the troops is improving. There have been a good many cases of scurvy and of fever and ague, but thanks to the prompt efforts of the Sanitary Commission, whose agent Mr. MILLER, is indefatigable in his labors, these diseases are passing away, and the boys being returned to duty.

Gen. BAILEY, for some time in command here, has been assigned to Pensacola, where he is adding to his already great reputation as an officer who gives the rebels no quiet and inflicts as much damage on them as possible.

Among other improvements we are to have a semi-weekly mail line. The steamer *Zephyr* will ply regularly between New-Orleans and Pensacola, touching at Fort Pike, Ship Island, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan.

THE MARKETS.

From the New-Orleans Price Current, Nov. 5.

The prevailing inaction which characterized our market last week has been increased since by unfortunate weather. Operations in sugar and molasses have been hardly sufficient to require special notice, and the movement in Western produce has been mainly confined to supplying the wants of the city trade, while prices have been depressed by our already ample stocks, particularly of flour, being further augmented by comparatively liberal receipts. Our leading staple offers the only exception to this general stagnation. The trade at the North, appreciating at last the uncertainty of future supplies, the movement at New-York has been renewed at decidedly fuller prices, Middling being quoted there at $1 28. Our own market has consequently rallied, and holders have been enabled to realize figures showing some recovery from the previous decline. Operations, nevertheless, have been on a limited scale, being restricted both by light supplies and a considerable difference between the views for buyers and sellers.

On application at the office, we learn that there are nine lots of cotton held by the United States Prize Commissioner. Total 1,025 bales and 72 half-bales, bags, &c.

To this may be added about 1,500 bales under seizure by the military authorities, received from the Ouachita River by the *Red Key* and other steamers, making a total of 2,525 bales, counted in the stock, but not on sale. The lots in the hands of the Prize Commissioner will not be adjudicated before the 15th prox.

Domestic Exchange has ruled firm at the improvement noticed last week. The banks have continued to check on New-York at the previous rate, but during the early part of the week, the outside market was, if anything, rather stiffer. Within a day or two past the offerings have been more liberal, but without enabling remitters to supply themselves at any quotable reduction. Foreign Exchange has shown more variation, having materially advanced in consequance of a favorable reaction reported at New-York, but lost a part of the improvement toward the close.

The Freight market has continued extremely dull, with scarcely anything offering for the North, excepting a limited amount of Cotton by the regular steamships. We notice two sailing vessels on the berth for New-York and one for Boston.

The commercial arrivals from the West, since our last issue, comprise two steamboats from Cairo and St. Louis with assorted cargoes of Western Produce, part for Government, but mostly for the trade.

The Monthly Report for October made, according to law by the First National Bank of New-Orleans to the Controller of the Currency at Washington, gives the following averages:

Loans, Discounts and Exchange	$935,903 44
Specie	56,018 71
Other lawful money	1,650,806 00
	$2,672,728 11
Deposits	$2,305,313 56
Circulation	171,655 00
	$2,476,968 53

The notes issued have been exclusively from the counter of the bank for circulation here

The weather has been variable and unsettled throughout the week with sufficient rain during the past four days, to materially interfere with out door operations.

FROM MATAMORAS.

Political Affairs in the Tamaulipas Capital—Sympathy for the Rebel—The Confederacy Toasted by a Mexican General—Gens. Vidaurri and Juarez.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

MATAMORAS, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1864.

The occupation of Matamoras by the Imperial troops under Gen. MEJIA has been quite a pacific act. Gov. CORTINAS acknowledged the Empire, and retained his position as Brigadier-General in the Mexican army.

A few days previous to the occupation, when the troops of MEJIA were approaching the city, and everybody in doubt as to the course CORTINAS would pursue, all the foreigners claimed protection of their respective Consuls. A Mr. BALDIN, formerly a merchant of Brownsville, was recognized by CORTINAS and acted as Confederate Consul, delivering certificates of rebel nationality.

As was fully demonstrated these three days past, the intervention has very few friends among the native population. They took no part in the festival ordered in honor of the Empire in the State of Tamaulipas. I looked everywhere in vain for the traditional fandango. It was, on the contrary, gloriously celebrated by the foreign population.

Since the arrival of Gen. MEJIA, not a Federal uniform has been seen in the streets, and it would be dangerous now for any one to perambulate dressed in a blue suit.

The sympathy for the rebels is very strong, and at one of the public dinners given on the occasion of the feast, the first toast proposed by the President, a Mexican Colonel, was "The Union of the Southern Confederacy and Mexico." Such an outburst of applause and throwing up of hats I do not remember to have ever heard or seen. Music by the band—"Bonnie Blue Flag."

Monterey is occupied by a brigade of the regular French army, under Gen. DE CASTAGNY, who has sent under escort the ex-Governor of the State, Gen. VIDAURRI, to the city of Mexico, to take the oath of allegiance to the Emperor MAXIMILIAN.

JUAREZ is now in the city of Chihuahua, with about 2,500, the remnant of his followers. It is said that he is fortifying the city and preparing for resistance. I hope he will make a better one than he did in Monterey.

As in Louisiana, the cotton crop of Texas has been destroyed by the worm. On the contrary, the corn crop is very abundant, and corn is selling now in San Antonio for 25 cents (specie) a bushel. You are doubtless aware that the Confederate currency has been set aside in Texas, as of a common accord, and gold and silver are the media of all the transactions. Even the soldiers in Brownsville are paid in the hard stuff. Texas, in fact, must have an abundant supply of specie. It is calculated by the knowing ones that at least $500,000 are weekly exported from this city alone into Texas.

JOSE MARIA CORTINA, brother of the Ex-Governor, and GEN. CANALES, both of whom had passed to Brownsville with their troops, refusing to follow the example of their chiefs, are again on this side of the river, between here and Camargo, at the head of a band of guerrillas. The Ex-Governor and Gen. CORTIN has been sent with three hundred troops to disperse them, and clear the road to Monterey. It is generally expected that they will be successful.

There is now at Goliad, Texas, a train of one hundred and fifty cars, loaded with cotton coming from Shreveport, La., stopped by order of the rebel Gen. KIRBY SMITH. The exportation of cotton for private account has also been prohibited by the same General. But the people of Texas refuse to submit to it, and cotton will continue to cross the Rio Grande in spite of KIRBY SMITH and his order. One cotton press has just been erected in Brownsville, on the bank of the river.

The Capture of Matamoras—Celebration of the Event.

From the New Orleans Era.

A friend has kindly placed in our possession the following programme (received from his son) of the celebration of the capture of Matamoras by the French. The ceremony extended through three days, and was characterized by all those absurd display as which are calculated to captivate the unthinking dupes of object worship:

PROGRAMME.

The commission named by the council of this town to present a suitable programme for the festivities to take place in this city on the occasion of its adhesion to the Imperial Government of Mexico, have the honor to propose that three days be set apart for public rejoicing in the following order, subject to the approval of his Excellency the Commanding General, D. THOMAS MEJIA. The programme having been approved by said corporation, it is herewith published for the benefit of the public:

Oct. 22.—A salute will be fired in the morning at the time of hoisting the National flag, and another at sunset. At 11 o'clock A. M. will be read the Act of Adhesion, and after this a procession of honor will be formed, which, after parading before the principal palace, will follow Commercial-street to the Plaza de la Capilla, where it will disband.

At 4 P. M. a triumphal coach, carrying the portraits of their Imperial Majesties and the national colors, will pass through the principal streets, surrounded with an escort and a military band. At night, general illumination. The Council invite all the citizens to join in these three days, to adorn their houses, as well as to be illuminated at night.

A temple of honor will be erected on the Plaza de Hidalgo, with the portraits of their Imperial Majesties and the national colors, with a squad of honor, fireworks, different bands playing alternatively till 12 M.

Oct. 23.—At 11 A. M. a solemn Te Deum will take place at the Paroquil Church, in the presence of His Excellency the General-in-Chief, officer of this respectable division, the authorities and public officers, and all citizens who wish to assist. A salute will be fired in the meantime, and the procession will be formed in the same manner as the day previous. Illumination at night. A ball will take place in the municipal hall, and another one will be offered to the people at the Plaza de la Capilla.

October 24.—The same decoration and illumination as the previous days. In the afternoon a sham fight will take place at the Laguna, and at night a ball will be offered to the people in the same Plaza de la Capilla.

PEDRO T. DE LA GARZA, President.
DIONAS DE TORRES VELASQUEZ, Treasurer.
AMBROSIA MONTIEL, Secretary.
H. Matamoras, Oct. 5, 1864.

A Speech by Mr. Chase.

THE FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF THE COUNTRY—WHAT A GREENBACK IS.

The following is an extract from the very interesting speech made in St. Louis, on Saturday night, by Gov. CHASE:

DEFINITION OF A GREENBACK.

Now I have been called the father of greenbacks. You are the fathers of greenbacks. What is a greenback? Did you ever think what it was? Why, it is simply the credit of this great American people put in the form of money, to circulate among the very people whose credit makes it worth anything. When I was Secretary of the Treasury, the question arose, how should these vast armies and navies be supplied? How should the boys be fed in the field, the sailors in ships, and provision made for their support, their clothing, their food and transportation? I found the banks of the country had suspended specie payment. What was I to do? The banks wanted me to borrow their credit or pay them interest in gold upon their credit. They did not pay any gold, or propose to pay any themselves, but they wanted me to borrow their notes. I said, "No, gentlemen, this great American people is worth all of you put together, and I will take the credit of these people and cut it up in the form of little bits of paper, and we will circulate that paper, and we will punctually pay the interest in gold; and then, in order that the national currency might be permanent and that nobody could have just cause to complain, I called the national banking system into existence, and pledged every bank to redeem its currency in greenbacks, and the Government pledged that every dollar should be redeemed in the end—the securities to be pledged and provided—that in the end everything should be made equivalent to gold.

I think this is the true idea of a greenback. It is the credit and property of the American people; made to serve the purpose of money in the midst of a great strife, when we must have everything we can get. And, fellow-citizens, in my humble judgment, if out of this war this national currency comes as is provided for in our platform, so that no Western farmer or merchant will be obliged to pay tribute to the East in his exchange, [applause] so that we shall not lose upon exchange so large a profit upon our industry; so that the laborer receives his dollar or two dollars, or a dozen dollars, at the night or week's end, shall be perfectly sure that it will not turn to dust and ashes before the morning sun rises. I say if we can get such a sound currency as this, then this country will not, at least, have been without one of the collateral benefits of this war, if you can take your money on the Atlantic, and go to the Pacific, and pay your bills all the way, without having to change the currency at every tavern you stop at. * * I say if the Government is administered as it should be, with proper vigor and economy every dollar in greenbacks will be as good as a dollar in gold. Why, eight months ago, if I could have had the assurance that I would not have been troubled with any other issues—if I could have been assured that there should be no trouble from any unauthorized currency, unauthorized by any but the nation itself—I would have undertaken to resume specie payment in a week, if anybody wanted it, and I say, now, if the war is prosecuted as it ought to be, and the Government is administered with the economy and prudence that I trust it will be, then there is no more danger of that currency than there is that the American people will fail.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 11, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107⅛	225	Erie Railway	102⅜
11,000	do	107⅜	600	do b30	103
2,000	U S 6s 5-20s...C.		300	do b10	102⅜
	Small	102⅜	100	do b15	102⅜
10,000	do	101⅜	200	do	102⅛
5,920	do	101⅛	200	do b10	102⅛
18,000	do new iss.	101⅜	2500	do	102⅜
156 000	do	101⅜	250	do s30	102
500	do	101⅜	200	do	102⅜
5,000	U S 6s 5-20s R.	100⅜	250	do	102
500	U. S. 10-40s C	96	200	Hud. Riv. R.	123
3,000	U. S. 5s, '71 C.	98	300	do	122⅞
25,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Aug. & Oct.	103⅜	400	do	122⅝
10,000	U.S.6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅜	100	do s30	122¼
2,000	do	98⅛	50	Stonington R.	130
2,000	Ill. Co. Bs. '77	101⅜	700	Reading R.	138
1,000	M. S. & N. I. to Pacific R.	87	300	do s10	138
			200	do b10	138
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	41	50	Mich. Cen. R. s10	128⅝
30,000	do	41⅜	200	M. S. & N. I. b30	75⅛
15,000	do	41⅜	200	do	74⅝
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	400	do s10	75
1,000	Mich C. & R. old.	125	2000	do	75
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	117	600	do b10	75⅛
10,000	Dl. Lac & W. 1 M	115	200	do b7	75⅛
2,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d.	104	100	do b5	75
5,000	do	103⅛	20	Mich. S. Guar.	140
1,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st.	117⅛	57	Ill. Cen. R.	129
2,000	do	117	50	do	129
1,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G. ex-int	62⅜	300	Chi. & Alt. R.	128
5,000	Mar. 1st M. B	95⅜	25	Chi. & N. W.	46
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	93⅜	500	do	45⅜
3,000	Am. Gold	244⅛	500	do	45⅜
10,000	do	244	500	do	45⅜
30	Mer. Ex. Bank	98	400	Chi. & N.W. Pref.	83
30	B'k of Commerce	104	100	do	82⅜
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	205	200	do	82⅞
200	Cum. Coal Fr. b15	82⅜	100	do b5	83
1000	do	82⅜	300	do b30	83⅜
800	do	82⅜	6	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	170
500	do	82⅞	100	Cleve. & Tol.	104⅜
150	Am. Coal Co.	82	500	Chi. & R. I. R.	105
100	do	81	600	do	104⅜
200	do	80	300	do b30	104⅜
100	Quick M. Co.	84⅜	100	do b10	104⅜
100	do	85	100	do s30	104⅜
100	Wyoming V. C. Co.	81	100	do s10	104
1200	Mar. Min. Co.	83⅜	300	do	104⅛
100	do	83⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	105⅜
200	do	83⅜	400	do	106
100	N. Y. Cen.	126⅜	300	do	106⅛
100	do	126⅜	200	do	106⅜
50	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	76	500	do	106⅜
100	Chi. & Alt. R. Pr.	92	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	52⅜
100	Miss. & Mo. R.	38			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107⅜	500	Erie R.	101⅜
35,000	U.S.6s,5-20s...C.	101⅜	200	do b5	101⅜
25,000	do	101⅜	200	do	101⅜
15,000	do new iss.	101⅜	300	Hudson R. R. s30	122
500	do new iss.	102	200	Clev. & Pitts	105
16,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. C.	98⅜	500	M. S. & N. I.	74¾
20,000	U. S. 10-40s C.	94⅜	500	do b15	74⅝
10,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	40⅜	100	do b5	74⅜
16,000	Am. Gold s30	239	100	Ill. Cen. R. s30	127⅜
500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	82⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	45
200	do	82⅜	500	do	44⅜
300	do	82	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	104⅜
103	Canton Co.	36	300	do b30	105
100	do	34⅜	300	do	104⅜
100	Quick. Min.	84⅜	500	do	104⅜
200	do	84⅜	200	P. F. W. & C.	105⅜
1000	Mar. Min. Co.	37⅜	100	do s30	105⅜
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	125⅜	100	do b30	106⅜
50	do	125	100	do	106

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer.	40	100	Ch. & R. I. R.	103⅜
20,000	do s3	40	200	do b3	104
10,000	do s3	40⅜	100	do s3	103⅞
10,000	do b3	40⅜	100	do b3	103⅞
300	Erie R.	102	100	do b4	103⅞
200	do s3	101⅞	100	do c	103⅞
400	do c	101⅞	100	do c	103⅜
200	do b5	101⅞	600	Chic. & N. W. R.	44
200	do	101⅞	100	do	44⅜
1000	Hud. Riv. R.	122	100	do b3	44⅜
100	do s30	122	100	do s3	44⅜
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	74	100	do	44⅜
300	do s3	73⅞	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	83⅛
400	do s3	73⅜	200	do c	83⅛
200	do	73⅜	200	do b3	83⅛
300	do b3	74	200	do	83⅛
400	do c	73⅞	200	do c	83
300	do b5	74	200	do	83⅛
200	do	73⅞	700	P. Ft W. & C.	104⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts s3	105	100	T. H. & Alt R. c	54
100	Ill. Cen. R.	127⅛	100	Mar. Min. Co. s3	37⅜
100	do c	127⅛	100	do c	37⅜
600	do	127⅜	200	do	37⅜
100	Cum. Coal	81⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$1,000	O. & M. Cer.	40	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	104⅜
30,000	do	41⅜	200	do	105
50	Erie R.	102	100	do s3	105
1000	do b3	102⅜	100	do s5	105
400	do	102⅜	200	Chi. & N. W.	45⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R. s3	122⅜	100	do b3	45⅜
400	do	122⅜	200	do b3	45⅜
100	do s10	122⅜	100	do s3	4 ⅜
300	M. S. & N. I. s3	74⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	83⅜
300	do	75	100	do	110
1100	do	74⅜	200	do b5	83
200	Quick. Min. Co.	84⅜	600	P. Ft. W. & C.	106⅜
200	Mariposa M. Co.	38	500	do	106⅜
200	do	38⅛	100	do	106⅜

FRIDAY, Nov. 11—P. M.

The Gold-room opened with some show of steadiness this morning, at 243 ℔ cent., the figure quoted at 4 o'clock yesterday, but the dealings subsequently fell off to 240@239 ℔ cent. About the close of 'Change hours, 3 o'clock P. M., the market was rallied again to 243@243½ ℔ cent. The export demand for Gold is not large, and the inquiry for Bills on Europe for Saturday's steamers not so active as for the last packet. The confidence of the Gold speculators for a rise on the result of the Presidential election is very much weakened by the more popular impression, within a day or two, that the war is much nearer its close under Mr. LINCOLN, as reindorsed by the country, than it would have been under a change of Administration, with an equivocal platform of principles and purposes. There is, nevertheless, a formidable effort still made in the Gold-room to keep the price up, at least, until the parties who engineered last week's rise, in anticipation of the election, can get out of the speculation, free of loss, if possible. We understand that one of the Brokers to this movement (and a member of the Stock Exchange Board) was unable, to-day, to meet his maturing contracts.

The Stock Exchange is firm to-day on the Government Stocks, and there is also a large inquiry for them at the private counting offices in Wall-street. The determination of the election has increased the demand for the Funded Gold-bearing Stocks, and made old holders as well as new buyers more confident in the Public Credit. The Railway list was somewhat irregular at both Boards. The receipts from some of the Western lines, such as Fort Wayne and Rock Island made their shares an exception to the indecision of the market this morning. Both these Boads were firm. The Fort Wayne earnings for October are reported at $758,860, and the Rock Island is said to have taken over $90,000 the first week in November.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with the same hour on Thursday. The Railways generally firm in prices; speculation not very brisk:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1881	107⅜	107⅜	Mich. Southern	74⅜	74⅜
U. S. 5-20's	101⅜	101⅜	Illinois Cen.	125⅜	125⅜
N. Y. Central	126	126	Pittsburgh	103⅜	104⅛
Erie	101⅜	102⅛	Fort Wayne	105	106⅜
Erie Preferred	106	106⅜	Rock Island	102⅜	105
Hudson	122⅜	122⅝	Reading	137	137⅜
Canton	35	35	Quicksilver	84⅜	84⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95⅛	95⅛	Cumland Coal	52	51⅜
Northwest	45	45⅜	Mariposa	37⅜	38
Ohio & M. Certs	40⅜	41⅜	N. West Pref.	82⅜	83

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Phenix	100	Shoe and Leather	98
Merchants' Exchange	98	Corn Exchange	104
Commerce	105	Import. & Traders'	103
Bank of the Republic	100	Central	100
Hanover	103	Fourth National	92
Metropolitan	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107¾	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Del. L. & W. 1sts	115
Erie 1sts, '68	105¾	Tol. & W. 2ds	83
Erie 2ds, '75	114	Mil. & P. du Ch	103
Erie 3ds, '83	114	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	107
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	107	Chic. & Tol. S. F.	108
Hud. R. 1sts	100	N. J. Cen. 1sts	100
Harlem 3ds	101	N. J. Cen. 2ds	112
Mich. Cen., '69 and '72	125	Pitts. Ft. W. & C 1sts	115
Mich. Cen., New, '83	130	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	104
Chi., B. & Quincy	123	Chic. & Pitts. 4ths	82
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	108	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61
Illinois Cen.	117	Chi & Alt 1sts	108
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	82	Alt. & G. W.	92⅜
Chi. & M. W. 1st R.	87		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 11—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 69 bbls. Ashes, 19,467 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. and 1,523 bags Corn Meal, 49,136 bush. Wheat, 4,745 bush. Corn, 110,136 bush. Oats, 52,530 bush. Barley, 2 370 pkgs. Provisions, and 75 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls. at $12@$12 25 for Pots, and $13 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand and firm, including Java at 50c@52½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c.; Rio at 44c.@47½c.; St. Domingo at 40c.@42c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in less request at irregular prices; Middling, $1 40@$1 42 ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 700 bales.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at buoyant prices.

FRUITS—All kinds have been inactive and depressed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, and have declined 10c. @15c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 12,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 35@$9 85; poor to choice Extra State at $10 @$10 50, chiefly $10 20@$10 30; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 85@$11 20 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$9 55 @ 9 85
Extra State.....10 00 @10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.10 20 @13 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shp'g brands.10 85 @11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..11 25 @13 25
Extra Geneseo.....10 60 @13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....10 50 @15 50

Southern Flour is quiet and cheaper, to-day; sales since our last 1,500 bbls., at $10 75@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 80@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 25@$15 25 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is steadily declining; sales 450 bbls. Extra at $10 15@$12 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@ $9 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Corn Meal is in more demand; sales 700 bbls., at $7 50 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 35@$8 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and has declined about 3c. ℔ bushel. The demand has been moderate. Sales 97,000 bushels, including Amber $2 47@$2 50; Red Western at $2 42@$2 45, Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 29½@ $2 30; Milwaukee Club at $2 25; Chicago Spring at $2 23½@$222. Corn is in good demand at advanced prices, sales since our last, 75,000 bushels, at $1 75@ $1 76 for Mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats continue active and advancing. We quote Canada at 83c. @95c.; Western at 95c.@97½c.; State at 95c. cash, ℔ bushel. Sales were also made of 9,000 bushels Canada West Barley at $1 98; and 18,000 bushels Rye at $1 55½@$1 56 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is in moderate demand at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40 @$1 55 for small lots for city use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited request at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 35c.@52½c. for new, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been in pretty fair demand, and held with much firmness.

LEATHER—Has been in good request, especially Hemlock-tanned Sole, at buoyant prices.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand at uniform prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand, including New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico. 95c.@ $1 12½; Cuba at Sancowagan, 77½c.@95c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been rightly dealt in, including Resin (nominally) at $25@$37 ℔ 280 lbs., Tar, at $13@$16 ℔ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 40@$2 50 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Continues in moderate demand, and are firm, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 10; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 57@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Linseed at $1 45; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 95 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales have been made of 3,100 bbls. We quote crude at 45c.; refined in bond at 70c.@71c.; and refined free at 86c.@87c., ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, opening at a slight advance, but closing heavily. Sales to-day, 10,800 bbls., at $41 25@$41 62½ cash and regular for New Mess, closing at $41 25 cash, and $39@$39 50 for one year old Mess; $41@$41 50 for Prime Mess; $40 for Thin Mess, and $38@$38 50 for Prime; also $40@41 for New Mess, deliverable in December and January, and $39@$40 for new Prime Mess, same delivery, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 17c.@19c., for Shoulders; 18c.@21c., for Hams; sales, 250 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate request and very firm; sales, 250 boxes short rib, deliverable in December and January at 19¼ ℔ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls. at 21¼c.@24¼c. for poor to choice, and 24¾c. for extra. Beef continues in lively demand at $19

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

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One copy 1 year ... $3 00 | Five copies 1 year, $12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

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One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
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We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SENECA INDIANS, TRAINED DOGS, COM. NUTT, FAT GIRL, GIANTS, DWARFS, at all hours. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON THE CRICKET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.—LE GENDRE DE MONS POIRIER.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

WOODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

COOPER INSTITUTE—(Afternoon)—LAUGHING GAS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BUILT IN A CHINA SHOP.

WALLACK'S—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special dispatch from Nashville announces the reception of news from East Tennessee of a highly interesting nature. Gen. GILLEM has already routed the enemy, driving him in great confusion 44 miles. His advance is 90 miles east of Knoxville. The rebels are at Bristol, and are being strengthened by Virginia militia.

The dispatches from the Army of the Potomac represent the military situation as perfectly quiet. The voting had absorbed the attention of the troops. The Pennsylvania soldiers give a majority of 3,780 for LINCOLN. The Western regiments also give similar majorities for LINCOLN. The total vote in the combined armies before Richmond and Petersburgh is put down at 18,000, the majority for LINCOLN being 8,000. Several Pennsylvania State agents have been placed under arrest, on account of their having blanks with names spelled wrong. They are held to await the decision of the Secretary of War, the matter having been referred to him.

The returns from the various counties in this State are now nearly all received, and confirm the election of Governor FENTON by seven to eight thousand majority. Even his bitterest opponents now concede his election, and heap maledictions upon those indiscreet presses which claimed SEYMOUR'S election and thereby caused their dupes to lose heavily in betting.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, from New-Orleans Nov. 5, arrived at this port yesterday. Military matters in the department were quiet. The weather was wet and cold. We are indebted to the Purser of the *Guiding Star* and to the Commercial Express Company, No. 60 Broadway, for late files of New-Orleans papers.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room was lower yesterday—sales, 243@239, the price recovering to 243 ₱ cent. The market firm for Government Stocks. The Railways opened unsteady, but left off firm.

Flour and Wheat were in very moderate demand yesterday at reduced prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Corn, Rye, Oats and Barley at former rates. Moderate sales of Cotton, Groceries, Hay, Hides, Oil, Tobacco and Whisky were reported at irregular quotations. Tallow and Petroleum were heavy and drooping. The freight market was rather more active.

E. V. B. WRIGHT, the recently-elected Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth New-Jersey District, died yesterday morning at his residence in Jersey City.

EXTRA-OFFICIAL AMBASSADORS.—We perceive that two excellent and well-meaning citizens of the United States have undertaken, on their own account, a mission to Quebec, to confer with the Provincial authorities on the subject of preventing further raids upon the border. We take it that labor of this sort might with advantage be left to the regular official agencies. There is more useful work for active and enterprizing citizens in forming a perfect organization for home defence along our border towns. The Provincial people do not seem indisposed to prevent a repetition of the St. Alban's villainies if they can; but in any case, if they fail to see what is their duty in the existing crisis, special and private appeals will hardly awaken them to a better sense. The border towns should be stirred to active and thorough preparation for any emergency.

MEXICO AND THE CONFEDERACY.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* hastens to deny that there is any truth in the report circulated by GEORGE N. SANDERS, as to a secret alliance between MAXIMILIAN and JEFF. DAVIS. It proclaims the whole thing false. When we published SANDERS' statement, we did not place much reliance upon it. But this disclaimer by the *Courrier* does not make the report, to our judgment, much less credible than it was before. We can hardly expect even the confidential literary agents of the French Emperor to know all that has transpired in the secret councils of the new Mexican Emperor. SANDERS, at all events, knows what his Richmond masters have told him. It may be a pure fabrication; but it is none the less one of the few remaining cards the rebels have to play, and they are attempting to play it with whatever skill they can command.

The Spirit of the President.—Let it be Imitated.

"It is no pleasure to me to triumph over any one," said the President, in his speech to the Pennsylvanians who came to congratulate him on his reëlection. In his speech to the Lincoln Clubs which gave him a serenade, on Thursday night, he said:

"Now that the election is over, may not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to save our common country? For my own part, I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am duly sensible to the high compliment of a reëlection, and duly grateful, as I trust, to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed by the result. May I ask those who have not differed with me to join with me in this same spirit toward those who have?"

We do most earnestly trust that these magnanimous words will be heeded by the people of both parties, and that all the bitterness of the late struggle will quickly disappear. All the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN should reflect that exultation over a defeated opponent is the habit of barbarians, but entirely unworthy of Christian men. We have reason to thank God for what we deem to be the triumph of right. We degrade this victory if we treat it as an occasion for rejoicing in the disappointment and humiliation of any portion of our fellow citizens. The victory has its worth, not at all because it is a party or a personal victory, only because it is a national blessing in which all, whether they realize it or not, are alike interested. It should be our desire to have this universally realized. To that end a chance should be given for dispassionate reflection. All irritating language should be avoided. A forbearing and generous spirit conciliates confidence, and we trust that henceforth it will uniformly be displayed by all who speak for the Union party. We have had our fight, attended by all the vehemence and the fierce blows incident to great earnestness. There is now no longer an occasion for such manifestations. The battle is over. The end is secured. What we now need is kind feeling, and a constant effort to assimilate all the late opposing political elements of the North into one common public devotion, so that the Government shall have the fullest moral as well as material strength, and the war soon find its glorious issue in the crushing of the rebellion, and the honorable return of the South to the freest participation of all the blessings of the Union.

The late supporters of Gen. MCCLELLAN can gain nothing by the further opposition to President LINCOLN. He cannot be displaced; and he will be supported by an immense majority in Congress, and by the Governor and Legislature of nearly every State. Mere party hostility can avail nothing. Its maintenance, therefore, can proceed from nothing but a spirit of faction. We cannot believe that the masses of the Democratic party will, without provocation, cherish any such spirit. Of course, such we understand that there are individuals who will not, and cannot, rid themselves of it. It is easier for an Ethiopian to change his skin than for one who has been a thoroughgoing party hack to turn from his old paths. His habit of looking at things simply in their party bearings has destroyed all capacity of moving on high public grounds; and if by some strange fatality he is thrown there, he is sure to struggle back very quickly to his old level. It is idle to invoke any support of President LINCOLN from politicians of this description. They are bound to oppose President LINCOLN to the last day of his official life, and to leave nothing untried that promises to weaken him. The fact that ABRAHAM LINCOLN was not the candidate of their party, is reason enough for them to do their best toward obstructing every policy and measure he seeks to promote. But the vast majority of the Democratic party are capable of more rational conduct. There can be no mistake about this, for it was shown most impressively at the great uprising after the attack on Sumter. The masses of all parties responded electrically to the President's call. Had not the Democratic masses thus responded—had the antagonism between the 1,792,000 anti-Lincoln voters in 1860, in the present loyal States, and the 1,857,000 Lincoln voters, continued—the rebel flag would long ago have been floating from the dome of our National Capitol, and the absolute conquest of the North would have been made inevitable.

There is no good reason why this same public spirit of the people of both parties may not again be aroused to complete, as it was aroused to begin, the overthrow of the rebellion. The object to be realized is the same, and the encouragement even stronger. Then it was impossible to foresee how long the prodigious energies of the rebellion would enable it to hold out. Now we know that those energies are nearly exhausted. Give the President but the same staunch and fervent support that he then received, and the rebellion will lie helpless before the grass grows again. There is a limit to all human endurance. There is a predominance of strength which no courage can withstand. Nothing is more certain than that the North has the power to give a speedy quietus to all the remaining stubbornness of the rebellion. Having the power, it should have the will. It is the solemn duty of every man who gave Mr. LINCOLN his vote last Tuesday to aid in enlivening that will. This he certainly cannot do by renewing the late political strife, or by jeers and taunts at those who came out of the strife second best. He must let "bygones be bygones," and cheerfully, nay joyously, welcome every manifestation by his late opponents of a readiness to bow to the choice of the people, and to follow the impulses of a loyal spirit.

It is our sincere belief that if all those who gave Mr. LINCOLN their votes will faithfully exhibit the spirit of his speeches since those votes, patriotic devotion will soon again become the one dominating feeling everywhere. The late party divisions will melt away and disappear; all forms of malevolence will give way to the higher qualities of the human soul; we shall again see free play given to every noble impulse, every generous affection, every manly sentiment, every righteous principle. We shall again see a united North.

"Those opposed eyes,
Which, like the meteors of a troubled heaven,
All of one nature, of one substance bred,
Did lately meet in th' intestine strife,
Shall yet in mutual, well-beseeming ranks,
March all one way."

A Few Interesting Figures from City Election Returns.

We would like to have those "respectable" Democrats who stood by their party in the recent election, bestow a little attention on the analysis of the returns from this city. They should ask themselves the question why it is that the lowest districts of the city, the haunts of vice and crime, the notorious headquarters of gamblers and ruffians, and all the most crowded and wretched of the "tenement-house" districts, give tremendous majorities for the Opposition, while the wards where are intelligent American mechanics, and where are gathered the most education and character among the merchants and professional men, uniformly poll a strong Union vote. We venture to say that throughout the country, from Maine to Kansas, this is the general rule, though with here and there marked exceptions. The vicious and ignorant population of the cities and manufacturing villages has been for MCCLELLAN, while the strength of LINCOLN lay in the farming class, and the intelligent classes of the towns.

Thus in this city, in the First Ward, where are nearly as many rum-holes as houses, and where in a small space is gathered a fearful amount of wretchedness and poverty, Mr. MCCLELLAN has *ten* to Mr. LINCOLN'S one, or 2,161 to 213; one notorious district of it giving the Democratic candidate twenty to the Union one, or 640 to 34.

The Fourth Ward, where are the worst dance-saloons and most murderous haunts of the city, shows nearly six to one for its favorite, or 2,379 to 435; one district, (Sixth,) giving twenty-five times as many votes to Gen. MCCLELLAN as to his opponent.

The Sixth Ward again, once ill-famed for the Five Points, and still containing an awful amount of ruffianism and vice, tenders the Peace-Democracy nearly *eleven to one*, or 3,457 for MCCLELLAN to 829 for LINCOLN; some of its worst districts showing twenty to one for their candidate.

The Fourteenth Ward, in portions of which are crowds of brothels and rum-shops, runs up its vote some five to one for the Chicago candidate, or 4,229 to 859.

The Eleventh, where are immense multitudes of ignorant Germans, packed and thronged in lofty tenement houses, and where domicile, the rag-pickers and bone-gatherers of New-York, testifies its honor to the distinguished General of the Democracy by 5,532 against 1,990.

The eighteenth, where, in the eastern portion of which, was the most rioting last Summer, and which abounds with crammed tenement-houses and liquor-shops, and a most degraded population, manifests its devotion to peace by giving 4,424 against 2,678.

The Seventeenth again, with its crowded German population, and its "Mackerelville," rolls up the heaviest majority of any Ward for "Little Mac," 7,031 against 3,425.

We might go on thus with other districts equally notorious, or equally filled with a degraded and ignorant population.

On the other hand, the Ninth, a most intelligent and orderly ward, with large numbers of native-born mechanics and business people, gives Mr. LINCOLN 3,488, against 3,844.

The Fifteenth, unquestionably the most intelligent and orderly ward in the city, shows the only Union majority, 2,244 against 1,970.

And so with the disiricts lying between Second-avenue and Seventh, and in all the cross-streets, from river to river, where are separate houses and a well-off or intelligent class,—the votes here for the Administration increase immensely.

Such facts are significant, and should be thoughtfully weighed by candid Democrats. Are they prepared to stand by the party whose great strength lies in the pauperism and vice of our cities?

Davis on Prisoners of War.

In his Macon speech JEFF. DAVIS so effectually threw aside the assumed character of "a Southern gentleman," claimed for him by his admirers here and elsewhere, that his organs hereabouts hastened to disclaim the authenticity of the report. The possibility of the Confederate President so far forgetting his *Chesterfield* as to call the Governor of a sovereign and independent State of the Confederacy "a miserable scoundrel," could not be admitted for a moment. And, thereupon, it became specially obligatory upon the worshippers of the Southern chivalry to proclaim the whole thing a vile forgery.

Mr. DAVIS'S Richmond organs were less careful of his good fame. They admitted the authenticity of the report, and mildly censured its tone and temper. They could not go the length of DAVIS'S henchmen in the North, and boldly deny that the utterances had ever been made. But they palliated the mistake by pointing to the excitement under which their President necessarily spoke, and deprecated severe comments upon his indiscretions. At Macon DAVIS so far forgot his *rôle* that instead of rounding his periods with scholarly ease, and delivering them with graceful modulation, he fumed and scolded with a vigor which might readily have been mistaken for native ill-breeding.

Yet, we think that speech at Macon marked a mind far less vulgar in its tone, far more characteristic of the instincts even of gentle breeding than his last address to the rebel Congress. At Macon, DAVIS gave involuntary scope to the passion that raged within him. At Richmond he sat down to lie—to lie vulgarly—to lie after such fashion that he could barely expect to be believed among any intelligent class of the community at home or abroad. His superficial cultivation of the graces and bearing of a well-bred man has not taught him, it seems, that vulgar falsehood is the first refuge of the man of low and common associations. Therefore, when he made use of the following words in regard to the exchange of prisoners, we take it, he showed much more clearly than he did at Macon that his natural position is certainly not in the company of gentlemen:

"The question," he says, "in dispute between the two Governments relative to the exchange of prisoners of war, has been frequently presented in former messages and reports, and is fully treated by the Secretary. The solicitude of the Government for the relief of our captive fellow-citizens has known no abatement; but has, on the contrary, been still more deeply evoked by the additional sufferings to which they have been wantonly subjected, by deprivation of adequate food, clothing and fuel, which they were not even permitted to purchase from the prison sutlers. Finding that the enemy attempted to excuse their barbarous treatment by the unfounded allegation that it was retaliatory for like conduct on our part, an offer was made by us with a view of ending all pretext for such recriminations, or pretended retaliation."

This unblushing declaration as to the treatment of prisoners, North and South, uttered as it was with a full knowledge of the facts, is too atrociously false, we feel assured, even to be accepted by DAVIS' own friends and supporters abroad. From DAVIS, those who have the least desire to form an honest opinion, will turn to the startling report recently made by Dr. MOTT, Dr. DELAFIELD, Judge HARE, and other men of equal social and professional standing. They will there find that after the most careful and prolonged investigation into the treatment of rebel soldiers in prison here, there was not the shadow of a complaint on the point of the quality or quantity of the supplies of food, clothing and medicines they received. At Point Lookout, where as many as 9,000 prisoners were together at one time, the testimony is that "they were supplied with vegetables, with the best wheat bread, and fresh and salt meat, *three times daily, in abundant measure.*" In short, they had the full Government ration. "Out of the 9,000, only 400 reported to the Surgeon; and of these only one hundred were confined to their beds, thirty were sick, and but fifteen or twenty were considered hopeless cases."

In contrast with this one brief quotation, as to the picture which one of the least loathesome of the Southern prisons—the Libby, at Richmond—presented: "The daily ration was a small loaf of bread about the size of a man's fist, made of Indian meal;" and, said one of the officers, 'I would gladly have preferred the horse-feed in my father's stable.'" Again, says the report:

"The rooms are one hundred feet long by forty feet broad. In six of these rooms twelve hundred United States officers of all grades, from the Brigadier-General to the Second Lieutenant, were confined for many months; and this was all the space that was allowed them in which to cook, eat, wash, sleep, and take exercise! It seems incredible. Ten feet by two were all that could be claimed by each man—hardly enough to measure his length upon; and even this was further abridged by the room necessarily taken for cooking, washing and clothes drying."

These are but mere items in a mass of evidence for which the venerable Dr. MOTT and his colleagues are prepared to vouch, and which confronts the reckless and atrociously false statement of JEFFERSON DAVIS. It is almost an insult to the distinguished men who signed this report to put their testimony against that of this braggart outlaw at Richmond.

The New Revolution Threatened.

We, in common with the civilized world, are regarding with deep interest the grand experiment which the Southern Confederacy is about making with the arming of the slaves. The skillful and desperate oligarchy which control it, having lost all their own property in the struggle, are about casting that for which the rebellion was made into the burning cauldron of civil war. They have exhausted the white population, forcing into the ranks State officials, detailed producers, and even those over forty-five years and under eighteen who could bear arms. DAVIS, with that clear, cold glance of his, sees that his ambition has buried under the soil of the battle-fields the flower of the Southern youth, and that now he must turn to his last resource—the most desperate of all expedients—the arming of the slaves.

It is evident from our Southern exchanges that deep excitement has arisen all through Southern society at this desperate and revolutionary plan. The slaveholding interest stand aghast at a project which would strip the rebel aristocracy of a thousand millions of property and leave them open to a volcanic convulsion at any moment. But, on the other side, are the poor whites, the rank and file, and all that large class in the army and in civil life who have already lost everything, who really now, like the ancient Prætorians, have no home or property, but are the soldiers of DAVIS. These would gladly see the wealthy remainder of the slave-owners take their share in the burdens of the war and themselves enjoy the assistance of one or two hundred thousand negro soldiers and pioneers.

DAVIS and his compeers are the most desperate men; they strike for empire on one side, and on the other they expect nothing but banishment or the gallows. They, of course, will hesitate at nothing which could give them the final triumph. After having sacrificed all their own wealth—after seeing the first-born of every Southern family offered on the hideous altar of their cause—they are not likely to linger long at staking a few thousand negroes for the sake of victory. But, standing between two great interests, the rebel President and his Cabinet must act very cautiously. They protest against arming the slaves, except as the last resort; but they are in favor of drilling them "as pioneers," and having them all prepared for an emergency. This, of course, they could have done under the previous act of the rebel Congress. DAVIS can mean nothing but the drilling and arming of 40,000 negroes as soldiers. It is a tremendous step to take.

Our pro-slavery writers, who could not find words to express their contempt for a similar proposition when made by President LINCOLN, who knew that the wretched slaves would never fight, and who prophesied that we were only offering these miserable victims to their worthless destroyers, now affect to believe that the war is to be lengthened out for years by this measure, and that new hosts of whites must be called out to meet the rebel levy of blacks.

The more we reflect upon it, the more we see clearly that this measure, if adopted, will convulse the rebel Confederacy and hasten the war to a conclusion. We must remember there is a *race and class-feeling* among the blacks, as much as there would be among Northerners and whites if they were placed in the midst of foreigners. This feeling, for years, has been directed toward the Free States and our authorities as their natural friends and protectors. When FREMONT ran for President eight years ago, the expectation of liberty ran like a wave through all those dumb and wretched masses of men. When LINCOLN came in they gathered everywhere, from the talk of their masters, that he was their Friend and Emancipator. In the darkest and remotest part of that terrible slave empire, on the coast of South Carolina, our approaching gunboats found these simple creatures waiting, with their bundles packed, on the shore, for their deliverers. Ill-treatment, neglect and injustice since have never wiped out their child-like feeling of trust in the Northern friendliness for them. Everywhere the Yankee prisoner, the scout, the raider, the marching armies or the deserted sick and wounded of our comrades, have received guidance, shelter, food, comfort and assistance from the slaves. There is not an instance recorded of their being false to us, while not a day passes in which they do not abandon or cheat their masters. Had our first harsh and unjust treatment been continued, had the pro-slavery feeling controlled our Generals the last two years as it did the first year, and especially had no Emancipation Proclamation been given forth, we should have lost the negro; and this final stroke of JEFF. DAVIS, though it ended slavery, would have established the Confederacy past all hope of overthrowing it. But now, even Southern Emancipation (for that is what this measure means) is *too late*. The negro believes in us, and hates his master; his whole race in America is Northern in feeling. No promises of the rebel Government could possibly beguile him. He will desert, if put in the rebel armies; or he will use the arms and the discipline they give him, to overthrow the accursed power which has brought such miseries on his people, and whose name is the emblem in his mind of all cruelty and oppression.

Winter Campaigning.

The news from Gen. SHERMAN'S army in Georgia, as well as from Gen. GRANT'S army in Virginia, is certainly of a kind to show that there is to be no pause in the prosecution of active operations this Winter. SHERMAN is about to undertake one of the most remarkable campaigns of the war; and we judge from what we know that it is not at all unlikely that GRANT will have Petersburgh, and that the rebel army will be closely shut up in Richmond, before the close of this rapidly closing year.

THE DICTATOR AND CAPT. ERICSSON.—It will be seen that the great ocean iron-clad monitor ram *Dictator*, which made her trial trip in the bay yesterday, failed to approve herself the perfect machine which had been promised. There has been great discussion about this vessel among naval men during her progress in building; but Capt. ERICSSON'S name, and his notes, have done much to keep up public confidence in her. Persons had even gone so far as to assert that she would not float above water at all; but that when she got her guns, ordnance-stores and coal aboard, she would be at least level with the water, if not several inches or feet under it. In reply to these criticisms and assertions, Capt. ERICSSON wrote a note a few days ago, iff which he said that "nothing has occurred to indicate that the *Dictator* will disappoint the expectation of the Navy Department;" and further stated, that on the 2d inst., when she had two-thirds of her stores, half her complement of shot, and six hundred tons of coal aboard, she was *thirty-one* inches out of water at the stern, and *forty-three* inches out of water at the bow—that her draft was half an inch less than the estimates, and that she would have to be brought *eight inches* deeper in order to be in proper fighting trim. These statements from Capt. ERICSSON were very reassuring. On the trial trip, yesterday, however, according to the naval report of it, the vessel was carefully measured, and found to be above the surface of the water as follows: Forward, 2 feet 10 inches; aft, 2 feet; amidships, 15½ inches. How much further she will be depressed when she gets all of her war stock aboard, remains to be seen—though we suppose it is a matter capable of calculation. The naval report also sets forth other serious defects in the *Dictator's* steerage and movements.

We shall be very sorry indeed, if this great war vessel, from which so much has been hoped, does not fulfill the promises of her distinguished designer and the expectation of the country. She has been a very costly machine, and we trust that Capt. ERICSSON'S genius will yet be enabled to show that the money has not been misspent. Further argument about the matter is unnecessary. The ship is now on practical trial, and we wait for results.

DEATH OF COL. TOLLES.—This gallant officer died at Harper's Ferry, on Tuesday last, from the effect of wounds received several weeks since in the Shenandoah Valley. It was for some time hoped that he would recover.

State Sovereignty in Ancient Greece, and What Came of It.

STATE RIGHTS. A PROTOCLIPS FROM THE RUINS OF ANCIENT GREECE. By Prof. TAYLOR LEWIS, LL. D.

Among the hard but wholesome lessons which we shall have learned from this tremendous war, is the conviction that we have not so completely founded a new era as to be totally independent of and above comparison with all foreign nations and past times. Mr. STILLE has given us a valuable hint from modern English history; Prof. LEWIS now gives us one as valuable from the history of ancient Greece.

The Union Professor (*Union* in a double sense; it is just such a paronomasia as would have delighted old HOMER,) has studied Greek in a thoroughly practical and profitable manner. There may be some difference of opinion as to his technical accuracy in the philosophical terminology of the Greek logicians and other matters of verbal scholarship; but with the spirit of Greek philosophy as illustrated by Greek history, he is perhaps more thoroughly imbued than any man in the country. Nay, we have little hesitation in affirming that no Hellenist throughout Anglo-Saxondom has ever drawn a historical parallel so neat, finished and telling as this "photograph." It has long been a principal distinction of the two great English Universities that OXFORD attended more to the *matter* and CAMBRIDGE to the *words* of classical authors; but unfortunately the Oxonians, with some brilliant exceptions like Dr. ARNOLD, seldom made a wise modern application of the ancient lessons which they had so carefully conned.

The value of analogical reasoning has been very variously estimated. The late Archbishop WHATELY thought so highly of it that he defined wisdom as "the ready perception of analogies." On the other hand it has been contemptuously said that "you can prove anything by analogy." But we may safely hold that, whenever, of two things analogically compared, the differences no less than the resemblances help the argument, a pretty strong case has been made out. And such a comparison Prof. LEWIS offers us.

The territory of ancient Greece had great advantages of shape and position. It was inhabited by men of the same race, with the same language, traditions and religion; men of surpassing courage, genius and artistic taste, so far superior to other nations of their time, that until the rise of the Roman power, they might well claim to be *the* civilized people of the world, and their application of the term "barbarian" to all foreigners, however arrogant, was not without justification in fact.

Why do we find the political life of this otherwise highly favored people a very hell on earth? Why were the Greek States constantly at war with one another and within themselves? Why had they "sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion" inside their city walls, and an almost perpetual border war without? Of the fact there can be no doubt; philosophers and historians of all parties, monarchists and aristocrats, as well as democrats, testify to it. What was the cause? *That the Greeks, instead of being one nation, were a multitude of petty States.*

They always had aspirations after Union from the earliest days. The legend of Troy shows this—to which, by the way, we are surprised to see the Professor attribute a serious historical value. They knew what a fine thing "Panhellenism" would be if they could get it, and they dreamed about it and sighed for it as the Germans do for "unity," but with all their cleverness they were never practical enough to devise an efficient way of obtaining it. One magnificent opportunity they had—the Persian War—but they wasted that chance of forming "a more perfect union." As usually happens in confederacies, the league fell to pieces as soon as the outside pressure was over. They went crazy after "autonomy," or State independence, though in reality the smaller States were always influenced or bullied by the larger. Still, they were always forming confederacies, and dissolving them as soon as formed. Thebes was now with, and now against Sparta, just as, if we were *Vallandighamed*, the West might at one time join New-England against the Middle States, at another the Border States against New-England. One more chance Greece had. If Democratic Athens had conquered in the Peloponnesian war, the Panhellenic idea might have been adequately developed. But oligarchic Sparta gained the day, and *nominally* established the principle of "autonomy," though in fact she treated her weak allies much as JEFFERSON DAVIS does the remonstrant North Carolinians, and "the State rights of Corinth and Megara became just about as valuable and as tenable as those of New-Jersey would be, lying in her petty sovereignty between New-York and Pennsylvania."

During the rapid degradation of Greece which followed the Peloponnesian war, we find the most singular and startling resemblances to occurrences of the present day. We see the Persian Envoy in secret conclave with a Spartan faction, as the British Ambassador was visited by the Copperhead leaders in this city; and to complete the parallel, abuse of the Persians had always previously been a standing political capital of the Spartans, as abuse of England was of our Pro-slavery Democrats. So, in the peace of Antalcidas, the Persian King lays down the law of State Sovereignty to the Greeks, just as learned and benevolent European statesmen and authors undertake to explain to us our Constitution. The natural end of these State Sovereignties was that they were all swallowed up by an able and unscrupulous autocrat.

We have already remarked that the differences of the two cases strengthen the argument quite as much as their resemblances. Thus, unique outwardly as the Greek territory was, its internal divisions coincided, to a considerable extent, with national boundaries. Our State divisions, particularly those of the newer States, are generally of the most arbitrary and accidental character. As boundaries of independent nationalities, they could not last a decade. (The Professor says "fifty years," but this is a very liberal use of the figure *litotes*.)

Again, the Panhellenic privileges of any Greek, though in some respects tangible, were in others very cloudy and indefinite. They were rather equitable than legal—or it might be more accurate to say rather international than national rights. But the rights of an American citizen in *every State* of the Union have a tangible existence, a legal and constitutional definiti n. "The man of Plymouth has the same right in Virginia as the man of Jamestown." * * * "Every Northern soldier now in Virginia has a right to be there, even if the necessities of war did not send him there." The South often violated these rights, but they still existed legally. Finally, and this is the great and instructive difference, the Greeks never were able to form a nation; they were never anything better than a little "sovereign States." We always were a nation, even during the purgatorial interregnum of the old confederation. "No one of these several sovereign States was ever acknowledged as such by any Power on the face of the earth." * * *

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"If we have not been a nation, one nation, then for the space of ninety years there has been no political sovereignty within these limits." * * * "In nearly a century we have been speaking and acting and living a lie."

Prof. LEWIS might have added that no foreigner thinks even of recognizing the *rebel* States in their *individual* sovereignty. The fiercest interventionist does not speak of them as such. They are "the people of the South," "the Confederates," &c. "He has created a new nation," said JEFFERSON DAVIS' ministerial admirer, not "he has restored independence to the oppressed Virginians, Carolinians," &c.

We have no room to follow the Professor through his general application and conclusion, but the pith of it is so clear and simple that a child may understand it. "Is any one at a loss how he shall vote in a contest like this? *Let him be guided by the instincts of the enemy!*"

This remarkable pamphlet contains nearly a hundred pages, but the subject is so pregnant that one would find it hard to say where or how omission or condensation should be practiced.

CARL BENSON.

THE FINE ARTS.—Miss HOSMER'S very elaborate, highly ornamental, and imposing statue of "Zenobia" was exhibited last evening to a select party of ladies and gentlemen at the Derby Gallery. Among the visitors were a large number of those most highly distinguished in literature and art.

HOW JOHN BULL ACKNOWLEDGED THE CORN.—Apropos of JOSHUA BATES, the great London banker, whose death has just been so appropriately noticed by our Chamber of Commerce, a little incident occurs to us that amusingly yet fully illustrates his jealous love for his native land. In the month of January, 1847, at a certain dinner party in London, at which Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Lord MORPETH, Mr. BATES, and many other distinguished men were present, the conversation turned upon the Irish famine; and the remark was made by Lord JOHN that he rejoiced that so good a substitute for the native breadstuff had been found as the Indian corn. Turning to Mr. BATES his lordship went on to say, "Why, BATES, some of the cobs have *twelve or fourteen* rows of grain on them." Mr. BATES coolly replied, "Yes, my Lord, I have seen from *twenty* to *twenty-four* rows on a cob." "That is a rank Yankeeism," was the pleasant retort of the Premier, and the whole company shouted in approval. The burst of incredulous merriment over, Mr. BATES bought his peace by a wager of a dinner for the company all round that he could produce such an ear. "Done!" exclaimed Lord JOHN, and the bet was clinched.

The dinner passed off. Mr. BATES returned at home not entirely at ease. He had done a strange thing; for the first time in his life he had made an engagement he was not absolutely certain of his ability to fulfill. He had misgivings that he had rashly pledged the honor of his native land. It had been long since he had looked upon an American crib; and however patiently he winnowed the *corn*-acopia of his memory, he found that the cobs of his early days had "gone glimmering through the things that were," and were now so far off that he couldn't count the rows. He was, as PLAUTUS would say, *redactus ad inopiam*—in Yankee parlance, "hard up." But fortune favors the brave. It happened that a well-known New-York merchant dropped in, next day, at the counting-house of the BARINGS. Mr. BATES, with brightening face, hailed him, and made known his difficulty. "You are safe," was the ready response; "if I live to get home, you shall have even a bigger ear than you have promised."

Mr. G—— soon returned to New-York, and straightway went to Messrs. ROGERS & REYNOLDS, of Lafayette, Ind., telling the story, and begging them, for the honor of the country, to come to the rescue, and turn the tables on Lord JOHN. In the July following, Mr. G—— received by express, from Lafayette, a nicely arranged box containing six ears of horse-tooth corn, two of which had twenty-nine rows, two *thirty-one*, and two THIRTY-TWO. The box was forthwith addressed to A. J. BATES, Esq., care of Messrs. BARING, Bros. & Co., shipped by Black Ball Line, care of the Liverpool house. It reached its destination. The result was that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, first Lord of the Treasury, third son of the late Duke of Bedford by the second daughter of GEORGE, Viscount TORRINGTON, and lineal descendant of Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL, the martyr of liberty, *acknowledged the corn*. The dinner was won. JOSHUA BATES did *not* perpetrate a "Yankeeism"—at least none to be ashamed of. The largest of these ears of corn is now displayed in the British Museum, dividing attention with the Nineveh Bull and the Koh-i-noor diamond.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 11.

WHAT GEN. SHERMAN MAY DO.

Among the hope-inspiring anticipations that lie along the triumphant path of Gen. SHERMAN'S grand advance, the most splendid of all is the probability that he may have an opportunity of releasing our prisoners at Andersonville, Columbia, &c. What a triumph would that be! If he can but do it, the whole nation will rise up and call him blessed.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

From present appearances it does not seem probable that any of the hitherto mentioned candidates for the vacant Chief-Justiceship will receive the nomination. The names of EWING, of Ohio, and MEREDITH, of Pennsylvania, are now prominently under consideration. Ohio men are urging Judge SWAYNE, in preference to CHASE, as the nominee of their State.

PERSONAL.

Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State, returned to this city this morning from his home at Albany, N. Y. He is confined to his room to-day from the effects of a fall, received while on his way here. Gen. BANKS and lady arrived in town this evening.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

The *Star* of this evening says in regard to SHERMAN'S operations:

"SHERMAN is operating with his five corps in different bodies in Hood's rear, and is already between him and any possible line for his retreat south when he sees the necessity of so doing, which, we apprehend, will not be long hence."

Mexico and the Southern Confederacy
NO ENTANGLING ALLIANCE.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of this city, which is usually well informed on Mexican affairs, in its issue of to-day authoritatively denies the statements which have been published in the newspapers, that an alliance, offensive and defensive, existed between the Empire of Mexico and the Southern Confederacy. The Imperial Government of MAXIMILIAN, it declares, does not now entertain, and has never entertained, any relations with the rebel Government at Richmond.

Severe Tornado at Chester, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 10.

A terrible tornado passed over the town of Chester, Ill., at two o'clock yesterday morning. Over a dozen houses were blown down and completely demolished, burying the sleeping inmates in their ruins. Five persons were killed and twelve or fifteen wounded, several of them seriously. A brick church was blown to atoms. Several skiffs on the river were carried nearly a fourth of a mile up the bluff.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 11.

The loss of property by the tornado at Chester, Illinois, is about $60,000. The town of Randolph, seven miles distant, also suffered severely. Nearly all the houses in the place were blown down.

Care for Our Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You well say, in your issue of this morning, in relation to the appeal of your correspondent, "Humanity," in behalf of sick and wounded soldiers reaching New-York, that "sick and wounded soldiers do not receive in this city the attention and part which are bestowed upon them elsewhere." Permit me to say that there should at once be measures taken to look after the soldiers, many of them sick and wounded, who arrive every hour of the day at the great *entrepôt* of the city—Cortlandt street Ferry. The necessity for some such provision appeals to every humane and patriotic person who has occasion to cross at that ferry. At almost any hour of the day, soldiers may be seen arriving, singly, or by squads or regiments, and among them men scarcely able to drag their unmined bodies along—all absolutely at the mercy of the ruffianly harpies that swarm in that region, lying in wait for victims. No private citizen, however humanely disposed, can do more than occasionally help *one* of the poor fellows on his way. There ought to be not only provision made at this place, and others, at which soldiers arrive, for refreshment, but agents selected for their fearlessness and honesty—men who will not be "bluffed" or bullied—should be always on hand to look after the interests of the soldiers, to give them such information as they need, and, in a general way, to minister to their welfare and comfort. This matter has long cried "shame" upon the loyal and generous citizens of the Metropolis of our country. Let it do so no longer. G. W.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

RE-ELECTION OF THE PIONEER BOY.—The next best work that every man who voted for ABRAHAM LINCOLN can do to celebrate the great Union victory, is to present to his children and boys in his employment a copy of THAYER'S popular book, *The Pioneer Boy, and How he Became President*, that they may associate it with the day when the greatest and most important victory was won that our country has ever known. It is for sale by every loyal bookseller in the country.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn that the officers of this company have been chosen from our first-class merchants, and are gentlemen of high standing in the community, and in the list of subscribers we find names of several bank presidents and many prominent merchants, which gives a guarantee that the business of the company and the interests of the subscribers will be well attended to. This company promises to become one of the best paying now forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., who are reliable and obliging gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

For Coughs, Colds and Throat Disorders, use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. The Troches are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army. Soldiers and officers being exposed to sudden changes, should always be supplied with the Troches, as they give prompt relief.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

The Toilet Preparations of Joseph Burnett & CO., of Boston, are the "ne plus ultra."

Three First Premiums were Awarded to the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machines, at the Cayuga County Agricultural Fair, recently held at Auburn in this State.

The Ear.—Dr. HARTLEY has removed his office to No. 906 Broadway. See his card in another column.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Stetzer and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Economical Housekeepers Use

PYLE'S SALERATUS.	PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR.	PYLE'S BLUEING POWDER.
PYLE'S BAKING SODA.	PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.

Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of JAMES PYLE,
Manufacturer, New-York.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. R. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment,
An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Howard Sanitary Aid Association.—Medical and surgical. Diseases of the urinary organs—new and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures windcolic.

What an Amount of Suffering and Disease among the Volunteers would be prevented by the free use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, sores and scurvy, the Ointment is a certain cure. For bowel complaints, fevers, small-pox, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the world. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many persons will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per pot or box

A Little Prodigy.—The beautiful new TEN dollar patent SEWING-MACHINE, a perfect gem; working like a charm; indispensable to every family, dressmaker, milliner, seamstress, &c. For sale at No. 407 Broadway, New-York, where the little wonder may be seen in operation.
J. F. RICHTER, General Agent, New-York.

Coughs.—Add one tablespoon full of Dr. T. B. TALBOT'S Medicated Pine-Apple Cider to a half-pint of water; take once in two hours. For sale everywhere. B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent. Nos. 64, 66, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., New-York.

Hats and Caps for the Million, stylish and cheap at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.—N. B.—Also a large stock of elegant furs. Ladies are particularly invited to call before making their Winter selection.
WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. gives the best "Patent Limbs to soldiers—free." 548 B'way, N. Y.; 1869 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 693 Broadway, near 4th-street; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

Duroe's Catarrh Snuff, with Prescriptions or its proper use, in every form of the disease. Sold in boxes only, by all druggists

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Pins, Ear-Rings, and CUFF BUTTONS, latest styles, at WELLING'S, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Ladies of New-York and vicinity, w'shing Boots and Shoes for the Fall season, for themselves and families, should patronize MILLER & CO., No 287 Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No 760 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.

He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Horehound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these five other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BARNEY—DEVEREUX.—In Darien, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Louis French, NATHAN BARNEY, of New-York City, and Miss MARY A. DEVEREUX, of the former place.

BELFORD—THOMAS.—In this city, at the Church of the Ascension, on Friday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Ed. O. Flagg, CHARLES BELFORD, of the Toronto *Leader*, and Miss JENNIE THOMAS, of Toronto. No cards.

BAYARD—BARMORE.—On Thursday, Nov. 10, by the Right Rev. Bishop Talbott, at the Church of the Annunciation, GEORGE D. BAYARD and JOSEPHINE, daughter of Harvey Barmore, all of this city.

HASCY—GREENMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 9, at the Middle Dutch Reformed Church, by Rev. N. E. Smith, ALONZO C. HASCY and EMILY H. GREENMAN, all of Brooklyn.

MORELL—CHRISTON.—On Thursday, Nov. 10, at St. Mary's Church, Beechwood, Westchester County, N. Y., by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Gen. GEORGE W. MORELL, of the City of New-York, and CATHARINE SCHERMERHORN, daughter of Rev. William Creighton, D. D., of Beechwood.

WHITNEY—YOUNG.—At the residence of Frederic C. Jones, on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, D. D., JOHN R. WHITNEY, of Philadelphia, Penn., and MARY GRAHAM, youngest daughter of the late Guilford D. Young, of this city.

DIED.

CURTIS.—In this city, suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 11, EDWIN CURTIS, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 146 West 40th-st., without further notice.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, of disease of the heart, THOMAS CLARK, aged 65 years and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 80 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock.

GLEASON.—On Thursday, Nov. 10, JOHN TUCKER GLEASON, of typhoid fever, contracted at Port Royal, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 86 St. Mark's-place, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HILTON.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Nov. 10, WM. B., only child of Wm. B. and Mary F. Hilton, aged 6 months and 18 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its parents, No. 304 South 3d st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HALL.—In this city, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, after a short illness, CAROLINE MINTURN, wife of David S. Hall, and daughter of the late Jonas Minturn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 203 2d-av., on Saturday, Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KIRKHAM.—At Newtonville, near Boston, Mass., on Friday, Nov. 11, ANNIE D., wife of Augustus Kirkham, and daughter of the late Hon. S. D. Davenport, aged 24 years.

LUDDY.—By drowning, on Sunday, Oct. 23, EDWARD LUDDY.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 13th inst., from the residence of Mr. Gustavus Pierrez, No. 288 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J., at 9½ A. M.

MINTURN.—On Friday morning, Nov. 11, ANNA ASPINWALL, infant daughter of John W. and Louisa Minturn.

MCCLURE.—On Thursday, Nov. 10, JOHN MCCLURE, in the 55th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, Thomas B. Rich, this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock. His relatives and friends, and also those of his uncle, are invited to attend.

STEARNS.—On Friday morning, Nov. 11, Rev. JOHN STEARNS, M. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Spottswood, N. Y., aged 51 years and 27 days.

Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Spottswood, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock. Mr. Hall and friends are informed that the C. & A. R. R. steamboat leaves foot of Barclay-st., at 6 o'clock A. M., affording ample time to attend the funeral and return in the afternoon.

TOLLES.—On Monday, Nov. 7, at Winchester, Va., of wounds received Oct. 11, Col. C. W. TOLLES, Chief Q. M. of Gen Sheridan's army, in the 37th year of his age.

TOLLES.—Also, at Winchester, on Friday, Oct. 28, ERICSSON MAINES, only son of Col. C. W. and Sophie G. Tolles.

Funeral services will take place at Grace Church, Newark, on Monday, Nov. 14, at 2½ P. M. The relatives and friends of the family of Col. Tolles, and those of his father-in-law, Prof. J. J. Mapes, are invited to attend. Carriages will be at the Market-st. depot, Newark, on the arrival of the 1 P. M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

URIBE.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday evening, Nov. 10, of consumption, which she bore with Christian fortitude, ELIZABETH B. URIBE, wife of Nicolas R. Uribe, and daughter of Horace and Mary E. Lockwood, aged 23 years, 1 month and 16 days.

Her remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., on Saturday for interment.

☞ Stamford papers please copy.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The members of this association are requested to attend the funeral of their late associate THOMAS CLARK, on Saturday, Nov. 12 at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 86 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. By order, W. A. VERMILYE, Colonel.
E. R. TERMAIN, Adjutant.

COUGHS! COLDS! CONSUMPTION!
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
one of the oldest and most reliable remedies in the world for
Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry does not dry up a Cough, and leave the seeds of Consumption in the system, but loosens it, and cleanses the Lungs of all impurities.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York
S. W. FOWLER & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, OLD SORES, &c.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,
a real Pain Extractor. It reduces the most angry looking Swellings and Inflammations as if by magic, heals OLD SORES, WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, &c., in a surprisingly short time
Sold by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
DR. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Colds and Asthma. John D. Herring, of Harrington, Bergen Co., N. J., testifies that he has been cured of a cough of ten years' standing by the Pulmonic Life Syrup, and refers to Mr. Wm. Devoe, of Tappantown, who recommended its use.
LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864.
Dr. Tobias:
DEAR SIR: I was cured of a severe cough, with inflammation of the lungs, by the use of your Pulmonic Life Syrup. I have suffered much from pulmonary complaints, and used many remedies, but have never found anything equal to your Syrup. BETSY HILL.
Mrs. Hill is sister-in-law to Capt. Hill, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers. Several hundred certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 75 cents Sold by the druggists.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.
GEO. M. LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH
is the best article in the world for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Genuine manufactured only by GEO. W. LAIRD, No. 74 Fulton-st., formerly No. 483 Broadway. Sold by druggists everywhere.

SAVE LABOR! SAVE YOUR COAL!!
If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal, and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten, to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer GERMANIA, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 12th day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; stations C and D, 9½ A. M., stations E and F, 9¾ A. M., station G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

MEDICAL HYDRORONIA.
THE SAFE, EFFICIENT AND RADICAL TREATMENT
OF
NASAL CATARRH, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS, CATARRH OF THE HEAD, CATARRH OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL CATARRH, AND LUNG DISEASE,
SYSTEMATIZED AND PRACTICED
BY
DR. S. CLESSON PRATT,
Oculist and Aurist, Lecturer on Diseases of the Organs of Special Sense, author of the
MEDICAL SPECIALIST,
MEDICAL HYDRORONIA, &c.
PROFESSIONAL ROOMS,
No. 793 Broadway, New-York, opposite Grace Church.
Reception hours, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THE MEDICAL SPECIALIST,
Embracing the rational treatment of Catarrhal Diseases, is mailed to any address upon receipt of price—25 cents.
DR. S. CLESSON PRATT,
No. 793 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES MORRISON & CO.,
NOS. 51 AND 53 WHITE-ST.,
Two doors west of Broadway.
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
SETTS AND ORNAMENTS,
PLAID VELVET RIBBONS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,
SQUARE AND FANCY BUTTONS.

FURNITURE.
$300,000.
DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices,
AT NO. 87 BOWERY.

FALL AND WINTER.
I am prepared to offer one of the largest stocks of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever offered in this City, cut and made in the most tasty and best manner, and at prices as low as they can possibly be made. FURNISHING AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT not equaled. F. B. BALDWIN,
The largest store in the City. Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
SUPPLIES THE BLOOD WITH ITS VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE-ELEMENT IRON.
THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CHANGED BY THE USE OF THIS REMEDY FROM WEAK, SICKLY, SUFFERING CREATURES, TO STRONG, HEALTHY AND HAPPY MEN AND WOMEN.
For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a specific. Pamphlets free.
Depot No. 481 Broadway, J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all druggists.

CONVENTION OF CULTURISTS AND THOSE INTERESTED IN RURAL AFFAIRS AT IONA, ISLAND.—The first lecture, TUESDAY, 22d, P. M., will be by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on the *Apple*. The second by Hon. HORACE GREELEY on *Forest Trees*; and the third by PETER B. MEAD on the *Vine and its Products, and its Management in Garden and Vineyard*.

During the session lectures may be expected from at least twelve eminent speakers. Discussions will alternate with the lectures, in which the most distinguished practical culturists from all portions of the country will take part.

Lectures and discussions free to all. Ladies and gentlemen who feel an interest in horticulture and kindred subjects invited to attend. The island is conveniently reached by taking Hudson River cars to Peekskill where boats will be in readiness to take passengers to the island.

A steamer, with berths, will be chartered in New-York for the excursion, on which all of the comforts of a hotel can be had for a moderate charge.

The names of the gentlemen engaged on the different committees, as well as those of the speakers, give full assurance that the occasion will be one which few who are interested in matters pertaining to cultivation and rural homes would be willing to miss.

For full particulars, and also for programme to PETER B. MEAD, Corresponding Secretary, at Room No. 43 Moffat Building or to C. W. GRANT, Iona. Information may also be obtained by addressing R. G. PARDEE, Recording Secretary, also at Room No. 43 Moffat Building.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF-PINS.
TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN to FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS.
JUST READY AND IN PRESS.
By SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York

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NOTIC

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$300
Government	300
Total	$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$200
Government	200
Total	$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$100
Government	100
Total	$200

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM:

For three-year recruits	$50
For two-year recruits	30
For one-year recruits	20

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on the Battery.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts.

Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.

Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.

All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments: one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island; one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service; and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
New-York, April 18, 1864. }

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-ave.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DESIROUS OF availing themselves of the provisions in the Conscription Law which allows them to furnish a substitute in advance of the draft, and thereby are exempted from liability to military duty, are hereby notified to register their names and be immediately supplied with substitutes, at the office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Substitute and Recruiting Agency, No. 428 Broadway.

SUBSTITUTES AND RECRUITS FURNISHED in anticipation of the next draft. Substitutes for one year, $400; two years, $500; three years, $600. Recruits to fill town quotas, for three years, $500. Applications should be made immediately, by mail or otherwise, for men at above rates, to United States Recruiting and Substitute Agency, No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 28.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK CITY. }

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS' vouchers purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN FROM the south, a situation as child's nurse or lady's nurse, or lady's maid; has been accustomed to traveling with ladies; is a competent hairdresser; speaks French. Inquire at No. 215 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress in a respectable private family; can cut and fit, and can also operate on the sewing-machine; first-class references given. Apply for two days at No. 233 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress, in a private family; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; has good city reference. Call at No. 132 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as housekeeper, or to take care of children; good reference. Call at No. 79 Sackett-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK BY the day or week. Call or address at No. 549 3d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, the washing of a few gentlemen or private family. Call at No. 331 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXCELLENT wet nurse; can be seen at her present employers, No. 12 East 34th-st.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED German females want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single man; has no objection to the country, can give first-class references. Can be seen until engaged, at P. TRAINOR'S saddlery-store, No. 744 Broadway and 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 23 YEARS OF age, a situation as coachman; is a first-rate driver; knows the city well, and has the best of reference from his present employer. Address M. H., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A thorough coachman; but is not acquainted with the city, and don't deem himself able to fill that capacity; the best of city and country references given. Apply at No. 36 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by an English Protestant man; five years' reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address T. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging; good reference given in every respect. Address P. P., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; is capable of fulfilling this situation; good reference given. Address T. M., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER; THE ADVERtisers have a furnished house in the country which their duties impel them to use, and would like the assistance in domestic affairs, and the society of a small family, or party, composed mostly of females. It is not intended to include invalids, or any too old, uninteligent or cramped, to be capable of progress, too genteel to do most of their work, or that may be obliged to resort to gossiping, evening meetings, or other public performances to relieve ennui.

We can assure advantages for country recreation at all hours, and trust that we have as much liberality and refinement as a moderate income, Christian morals, and good may indicate.

Answers to this will not be unnecessarily exposed; and should contain particulars of interest, and a reference that may preclude suspicion of matrimonial speculation or trifling. Address
DAVID and JONATHAN, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED LADY, now boarding in the city, an American or English woman to assist in the care of an infant, and to act as seamstress; the best references as to character positively required. Apply, stating address, to Mrs. HART, Box No. 1,918, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF FIRST-RATE character, competent to keep books and attend to the business of a coal office; must bring proper recommendations. Apply, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at Room No. 17 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, No. 3½ Bowery, one who has a slight acquaintance with the dry goods business preferred.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD experience as a newspaper wrapper writer, wishes to obtain a situation as a wrapper-writer or copyist. Address J. D., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WOOLEN BUYER—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent man, who understands the woolen business in all its branches, and who can take entire charge of a large woolen department, may apply to E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

MACHINIST AND ENGINEER WANTED—At the Eagleswood Military Academy. A single man, skilful, temperate and faithful, may have a good steady place. Apply to M. SPRING, No. 1 Park-place.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—An energetic, active man, experienced in jobbing dry goods to close cash buyers. Liberal compensation and a permanent engagement to an approved man. TERRY, DAVIS & CO., No. 160 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT PUBlic auction, by order of the Orphans' Court of Monmouth County, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, being the estate of the late Samuel Parker, at Black Point, containing 110 acres of upland, and about the same of salt meadow; bounded on the north by the North Shrewsbury River, east by the South Shrewsbury River, and on the south and west by the public roads. On the premises are two good dwelling-houses, with necessary outbuildings, peach and apple orchards, asparagus and strawberry beds, ice-pond, &c. It is mostly tillable and noted for early market culture; has about fifteen acres of woodland.

This property is situated directly opposite the Highlands of Navesink, and commands a splendid view of the ocean, rivers, &c. There are numerous fine building sites on the rivers which can be made exceedingly valuable.

The Sandy Hook and Sea Shore Railroad is now being built opposite this place, and there is daily communication by steamboat and railroad, by steamboat *Jesse Hoyt* to Red Bank, six miles from this place, and by steamboat *Meta* to Port Washington, one mile from the place, both from foot of Murray-st., North River. Terms made known on day of sale.

Persons attending the sale will take steamboat *Jesse Hoyt* at 10¾ A. M., or 3½ P. M., on TUESDAY, the day before the sale.

CHOICE FARM AT AUCTION.—THE SUBscriber will sell at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 17th of November, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, one of the most desirable farms in the township of Shrewsbury, containing 110 acres, with a variety of soil highly productive. For health, beauty and convenience, its location will compare with any other in the county of Monmouth—lying in the village of Shrewsbury, a half-mile from the depot, two hours from New-York, 6½ miles from Red Bank, and 6 miles from Long Branch. Its improvements are a large two-story mansion, with large lawn in front, extensive outbuildings, &c. Terms easy, as a large portion of the purchase-money can remain on the premises. Address BENJ. C. PARKER, Shrewsbury. ANN ALLEN.

SHREWSBURY, Oct. 31, 1864.

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN Westchester County, situated in the town of Somers, 4½ miles from Katonah, on the Harlem R. R., and 9¾ from Peekskill. Said farm contains about 120 acres, in good condition, and well fenced and watered, with fair amount of fruit. On the premises is a large double house, good, and nearly new, with suitable out-buildings, &c. Inquire of JOSEPH GRIFFIN, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, at South Bergen, two miles from Jersey City Ferry, by horse cars, a splendid house and grounds, fitted up with every modern convenience, gas, water, &c., containing parlor, dining, reception, library, bath and ten bed-rooms, commanding a fine view of the bay and harbor of New-York. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 161 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to rent for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

PALISADE PROPERTY, OPPOSITE DOBBS' FERRY.—Valuable country seat for sale at auction, at Snedden's Landing; a new house, 14 rooms, carriage house, 4¾ acres of land; fine view of the river; will be sold to close an estate on the 15th of November, at 10 o'clock. Apply at No. 43 St. Mark's-place.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 293 Jay-st., Brooklyn. Apply to Mrs. LEUYARD, No. 101 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or to S. H. HOWARD, Manhattan Gas Company's Office, corner of Irving-place and East 15th-st., New-York.

WANTED—THE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE, letting houses, collection of rents, &c., by a thorough business man, who has an office in Wall-st., and spare time to devote to the business; satisfactory references given. Address L. M., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brick house, and lot on 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with immediate possession. For permits and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 66 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK.—A FEW MORE WELL-located plots of lots on this new avenue—which is now a part of the Central Park—for sale. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

$17,000—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY stone house and lot, 25.5x100; gas fixtures and mirrors; vicinity of St. Mark's Church.
J. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c., the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c., scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

TO RENT,

FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,
With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
known as
EVERETT ROOMS.

The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.
Apply at the hall,
or of E. D. LAWRENCE,
No. 55 West 33d-st.

TO ARTISTS—FURNISHED HOUSE AND studio at Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, two hours from New-York, communication twelve times per day. Apply to MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park-place.

TO LET—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, TWO FURnished rooms, to single gentlemen; references exchanged. Inquire from 4 to 7 P. M., at No. 32 East 16th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS IN private family, near cars and stages. Apply at No. 456 West 22d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

APARTMENTS WANTED—FOR HOUSEkeeping, by a gentleman, wife and one child, three rooms on second floor, with conveniences; location below 25th-st. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 1,926 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FULL BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family or first-class boarding-house, for four grown persons, with parlor and two bed-rooms, having pantries with use of bath-room on second story; location between 4th and 5th avs., 14th and 30th sts.; references exchanged. Address Box No. 3, 791 Post-office, with full particulars.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

WANTED FOR THE WINTER—BY A gentleman and wife, with nurse and child, a suite of three furnished rooms on the second floor, with private table. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 4,075 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD AND TWO ROOMS FOR A gentleman and wife, for the winter, near 35th to 40th-st. and 5th-av. Address M. S., Room Nos. 1 and 2, No. 1 Park-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms on second floor, and first-class board, at No. 83 2d-place.

A YOUNG CHILD CAN HAVE BOARD and unlimited attendance, by addressing Mrs. WILLETS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.—ONE 5-20 United States Bond of $100, Registered No. 4,627, and four 5 20 Coupon Bonds of $100, numbered 61,585, 61,586, 61,587, 61,588, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped. H. S. HUNTINGTON.

$5 REWARD.—RETURN THE GUN-LOCKS marked "Perrin" one, and the other "Perkins," and keep the coat in which they were; no questions asked. No. 49 Pine-st., 3d floor, Room No. 5.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 237 Broadway. }

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, November 14, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, &c., Nineteenth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading, &c., curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues.

For regulating and grading Ninth-avenue, between Broadway and Eighty sixth-street.

For curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

For filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets and First-avenue and Avenue A.

Repairing outer end of Pier number thirty-seven North River.

Building tender for Engine Company number nine.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New York, November 9, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864. }

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, }
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864. }

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 14th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full headlined and bunns sealed.

1,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white-flint corn, sample of package to accompany proposals.

100,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ½ Souchong, ½ Oolong, packages to be well strapped, and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

25,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in bbl barrels of full forty gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

45,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from caustic soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

30,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

50,000 pounds PEPPER (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

5,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads, to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

18,000 gallons of RECTIFED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads, to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

30,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headlined.

70,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels as above.

15,000 pounds best quality of SPERM CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound.

32,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper-lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly-cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable: Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible parties, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weights gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, and Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1865," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION—A CERtificate that we extract no teeth in the operation of testing the merits of Dr. Colton's Vitalized Atmospheric Air. Call and examine it. Office No. 24 Union-square.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
Note Brokers and dealers in all forms of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 44 Pine-st.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT B. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT
NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.

☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $3,000,000.
30,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. F. BRADFORD, Esq.....New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL.....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.....New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D.....New-York.
J. T. SANGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its produce.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled,

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000,
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
100,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 5,400 ACRES on the Alleghany River and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of
L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No 64 Cedar-st.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ARTS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON.....229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY.....260 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING.....863 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGG.....8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN.....237 Washington-st.
Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864. }

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000,
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 138 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates,
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
United States Telegraph,
Western Union Telegraph,
Western Union Extension Telegraph,
Adams Express Stock, &c., &c., &c.,
wanted. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1864. }

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A call for an installment of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been made this day, payable to the Treasurer at the office of the Company, No. 13 Williamst., New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next. By order of the Board.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 151 Broadway, on MONDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD Company stock; Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company stock; La Cresse and Milwaukee Farm Mortgage Bonds, &c., &c., wanted. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

COUNTY BONDS ISSUED FOR BOUNTIES WANTED—By
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY,
OF CANADA EAST.

TRUSTEES:

EX-GOV. JAMES POLLOCK, Director United States Mint, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, President Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
CHAS. B. WRIGHT, of C. B. Wright & Co., Philadelphia.
HENRY SHELDON, of Stanton, Sheldon & Co., New-York.
WILLIAM B. HATCH, of Fairbanks & Co., New-York.
T. B. BUNTING, of T. B. Bunting & Co., New-York.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, (late Register United States Treasury,) of New-York.
President—L. E. CHITTENDEN,
Bankers—FISK & HATCH.
General Superintendent—ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P.
Secretary—JOHN M. HOOD.

CAPITAL STOCK, 160,000 SHARES.
PAR $50. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $30—$15 PAYABLE AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTION.

RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL,
10,000 SHARES.

THIS COMPANY IS FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE of Purchasing, Working, Selling and Leasing Mining Lands and Rights, in the British Provinces and neighboring localities.

It is now the owner of nearly fifteen thousand acres of the richest gold lands of the CHAUDIERE gold district of Canada, which have been selected with great care, and after abundant evidence of their richness in gold and other precious metals. They contain nearly SEVENTY MILES of *river frontage* upon streams admirably adapted to the most productive and economical mining.

The company has been organized after the most thorough examination of the lands and their values, and the trustees confidently believe their productiveness, which has been fully tested, prove them equal, if not superior, to the richest placers of California, both in gold-bearing quartz lodes and alluvial deposits. They have on hand and on exhibition gold enough recently mined upon their own property to fully establish the value of their stock.

The company is prepared to treat upon favorable terms with persons desiring to lease or purchase mining rights.

A limited number of shares of the capital stock may be subscribed for until further notice, at the office of
FISK & HATCH, NO. 38 WALL-ST., BANKERS FOR THE COMPANY,
OR AT
THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, EMPIRE BUILDINGS, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where the prospectus, maps and all information relating to the Company, may be had on application.

The Trustees unhesitatingly invite the attention of the public to the RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, as possessing a value fully equal to that of any Mining Company hitherto organized.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
REMOVED TO
NO. 12 WALL-STREET.
J. F. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

PETROLEUM.

HICKORY FARM OIL COMPANY,
CAPITAL—$500,000.
100,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.
Shares fully paid without further assessment.
OFFICE, No. 92 MAIDEN LANE.
President, CHRISTOPHER TYLER.
Secretary, WILLIAM C. CARMAN.
Treasurer, ISAAC D. RUSSELL.
Superintendent, LEWIS P. BROWN.

TRUSTEES:

Christopher Tyler, of Christopher Tyler, New-York.
Thomas A. Cummins, of Thomas A. Cummins, New-York.
Francis B. Cooley, late of Cooley, Farwell & Co., N. Y.
George M. Groves, late of Groves, Northrup, Taylor & Co., New-York.
John V. Clark, late of Dater, Clarke & Co., New-York.
Charles V. Faile, of Faile, Williams & Co., New-York.
Isaac D. Russell, of Russell & Irwin, Manf Co., N. Y.
Joseph Larocque, of Bowdoin, Larocques & Barlow, N. Y.
Curtis G. Hussey, of C. G. Hussey & Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Jeptha H. Wade, Vice-President Western Union Telegraph Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
Samuel L. Mather, Secretary Cleveland Iron Mining Company, Cleveland Ohio.
John S. Newberry, of J. S. Newberry, Detroit, Michigan.
J. Twing Brooks, President of Farmer's Bank, Salem, Ohio.

This Company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of developing a tract of upwards of two hundred and ninety seven acres of oil land, owned by the Company in fee-simple, located in Venango County, Pennsylvania, on the westerly bank of the Alleghany River, and embracing both banks of "Hickory Creek." An ample working capital has been provided for by the Company, and the development of the property will be prosecuted with the greatest vigor. Ten thousand shares on y of the Capital Stock can now be subscribed for at par, at the Company's office, No. 92 Maiden-lane, where maps, &c., &c., can be seen, and any further information desired can be obtained.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, can be obtained by applying to
A. A. TAYLOR,
Actuary of the Company,
No. 163 Broadway,
from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.

GOLD BONDS.

We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bon

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
PENNSYLVANIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,316	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$137 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Nov. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 19
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 26
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
BUILDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov 19.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
BUILDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
STAR OF NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 31.
DAY STAR.....(building).....

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

from Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.

The Morning Star is 2,048 tons, the Evening Star 2,015, the Guiding Star 2,416, the Day Star 2,778, and the Sumo add 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
ECUMIE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. Ducessne;
LAFAYETTE, A. Bocande;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. BELLIS & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES

Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,

from Pier No. 23 North River, Foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Nov. 14.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAM.
Nov. 23.....GOLDEN QUEEN.....STARBUCK.
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.

The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, S. G. RUSSELL, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—The CHAMPION, Wilson, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. Gager,

Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

Passage, first-class, $80.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 56 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 19.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

REGULAR LINE

For Hilton Head and Beaufort, S. C.
The first-class iron steamship
MELVILLE, Watkinson, Master,
Will leave Pier 13 E. R. as above on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & BATHEWAY, No. 83 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, }
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864. }

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 59th-av. and 36th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

HORSES BOARDED FOR THE WINTER in good ventilated stables and on reasonable terms; good reference. Inquire of Mr. Landry's Riding School, 5th-av. and 46th-st., or Mr. Reuss, No. 14 East 13th-st. Mr. Lawrence's livery stable, No 52 West 35th-st.
C. WARD, Saltervill e, N. J.
Four and a half miles from Jersey City.

ASTOR STABLES—NO. 23 WEST 37TH-ST., exclusively for boarding horses. Large, light, ventilated stalls, full feed, careful grooms, and personal attention. Terms, $30.
MATH. T. WEEKS.

PRIVATE STABLE WANTED, OR TWO stalls and room for two carriages. Apply to Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

WAGONS FOR SALE.—TWO SHIFTING-TOP wagons; price $100 and $125. Apply to WM. PLANBRAIL, No. 138 Elizabeth-st., near Bro[illegible]

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot, corner of 4th-av and 26th-st., daily (except Sundays,) at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.

Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.

For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at different hours from New-York.

New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.

☞ Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company; and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.

E. A. CHAPIN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st. East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st:

7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA

reopened, under efficient military protection, no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.

Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

Through on schedule time.

BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—

Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND

after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—

Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:23 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:23 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS

for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 12:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 6 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 315 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat

and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

No. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

MR. EDWARD K. WILLARD THIS DAY retires from the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO. (Signed) EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of GARESCHE & MINTON. Mr. CHAS. A. MINTON will represent us in the New-York Stock Exchange.
EDWARD D. GARESCHE,
CHARLES A. MINTON.

EDWARD K. WILLARD will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 17 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SIMONSON & BROWN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

GEORGE SIMONSON.
LEWIS M. BROWN.

In consequence of a desire on the part of many of my friends that I should attend more thoroughly to the developments of large petroleum interests in New York State, (in which the late firm of SIMONSON & BROWN have a large share,) I have withdrawn from the late firm, and may be found at the office, No. 11 Johnston Building, No. 30 Broad-st. Mr. GEO. SIMONSON will continue the stock business at No. 30½ Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864. LOUIS M. BROWN

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of MERRIT & RAYMOND is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by J. W. MERRIT, who will continue the business.

MERRIT & RAYMOND.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1864. No. 9 Hall-place.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID 6 OCTAVE ROUND corner rosewood piano-forte, and a black walnut bedstead, marble-plate tables, sofa, carpets, and several other splendid articles of household furniture, on account of giving up housekeeping. Inquire at No. 9 WILLIAMS', first brick house on the southwest side of 42d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., for one week.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail, also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 201 canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, an assortment of walnut chamber-suites, plain and ornamental, at H. P. FARRINGTON'S, No 356 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME KROUS WILL GIVE INFORMATION on all the affairs of life and in respect to all other subjects. She can be consulted at all hours of the day and evening. Gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies 25 cents. Residence, No. 693½ Sixth-st., near Allen.

CLAIRVOYANT.—MME. DEVOLAM, NO. 319 Broadway. Consultations from 9 o'clock till 5. Those desirous to hear from absent friends or the future are invited. No deception. Lady, 25 cts.; gentleman, 50.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK Times, from Jan. 1, 1860, to the present time, in perfect order and complete six years. Any time between the latter date and Jan. 1, 1861; the latter date only to be supplied by a Tribune. Address C., Box No. 126 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STERRS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S

MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway, SCHOOL, corner 21st-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

REV. J. H. TYNG,
No. 923 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students

received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, GERMAN, LATIN,

l'Anglais aux Etrangers, Grammar, No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Prof. E. TELLERING, late of Paris, established in New-York since 1852, will receive applications for private tuition in French conversation, &c., as above. Terms, $25 per quarter, of twenty-four private lessons.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—AT

Greenwich on the Sound. Instruction given in all the branches of a thorough English education, with special attention to languages and literature. Circulars may be obtained by applying to the Principal, Miss H. C. CREAMER, Greenwich, Conn.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—

No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COM-

mercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL,

French and English School. No. 990 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH

and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

AT NO. 713 BROADWAY—LADIES WANT-

ed to take lessons in hairwork, Berlin wool work, superior styles silk embroidery, &c. Class opens Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. For further information, call at Room No. 19, No. 713 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—

(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 128 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.

Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT

Barrington, Mass.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent. Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING

and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND

French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL

for boys, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE

Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND

French Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 38th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

A MEMBER OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY desires to spend a portion of his time in teaching, either as private tutor or in a school. Qualifications—A collegiate education and experience in teaching. Address Room No. 21, No 9 University-place, New-York.

WANTED—MALE TEACHER FOR PUBLIC school, New-Jersey, classical teacher for school near city; lady for music and drawing, and one for English and drawing. All who seek positions should have Amer. School Institute's application form.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A TEACHER IN a school, or as a private tutor, by a theological student, a graduate of a New-England college; experience large, best of city and other references. Address W. E. D., Station D, Bible House.

A STUDENT, WELL QUALIFIED TO teach the classics, the English branches, or history, would like to get teaching for a limited number of hours each week, in the city or vicinity; best of references given. Address F. B., No. 9 University-place.

A YOUNG LADY RECEIVING A LITERARY and church salary, desires a respectable home, where her society, influence and services might compensate. Prominent references. Address Box No. 20 Godfrey's P. O., No. 853 Broadway.

A GRADUATE—A PRINCIPAL OF AN Academy for several years—a good disciplinarian and a successful teacher, would take charge of a classical school, or take an interest in one already established. Address X. Y., Station D, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER of the piano desires a few more pupils; terms moderate; professional reference. Address or apply to Miss M. W., No. 18a Waverly-place, New-York

AS PRIVATE TUTOR—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private tuition in the Classics, Mathematics and English branches; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 184 Times Office.

TEACHER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the classics and mathematics will hear of a position by applying or addressing No. 251 Broadway, third floor.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to give daily instruction in the higher branches of English, with music and French. Address M. M. M., Post-office, Madison-square.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 157 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn,—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.

Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular

FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 161 5TH-AV
Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays, commencing Monday, Nov. 21.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.—A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS for children will commence Nov. 5, at 10½, to meet once a week. Those desirous of securing places will please call on Monday, Wednesday or Thursday, after 3 P. M. See circular for terms.

J. H. SEARING, PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 252 4th-av., near 23d-st. Classes for ladies and masters at 4 o'clock. Also for gentlemen at 8. Private lessons given every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES ARE now open at the Academy of Physical Culture No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. for ladies, misses and masters.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED business man, with this amount, to take a liberal share in and manage part of a manufacturing business of extraordinary attractions. Sales large and strictly for cash, and business thoroughly protected by patents; undoubted testimonials given and required. Refer by permission to D. LAWS, Esq., No. 137 Broadway, or to W. L. BARNES, No. 332 Broadway.

$10,000.—WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING standing a special partner with the above amount in gold; unexceptionable references required and given. For particulars, address W. S., Times Office.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST Groceries in Brooklyn, now doing a business of $7,000 a year. Address Box No. 224 Brooklyn Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.

Open at 7½. Overture 7¾.

ROSEDALE

having been received on its revival with the greatest enthusiasm by crowded houses, and the demand for seats increasing on each representation, it is announced for

SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY.

Morton's great comedy,

THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.

will be acted for the first time in this theatre on WEDNESDAY EVENING next.

THURSDAY—ROSEDALE.

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY, by Mr. D. Boucicault, is also in preparation.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,

NO. 536 BROADWAY.
HELLER'S MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3
HELLER'S MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3
THE GREAT RAVEL FEAT
THE GREAT RAVEL FEAT
OF THE
SPIRIT IN SCARLET!
SPIRIT IN SCARLET!

Every evening at 8. Doors open 7½.
Office open from 9 till 5, to secure seats.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

ZENOBIA,
QUEEN OF PALMYRA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE,
BY
HARRIETT HOSMER,

will be on exhibition on and after MONDAY, Nov. 14, at the FINE ART INSTITUTE,
DERBY GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway,
From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Single admission 25 cents.
Package tickets for One Dollar.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
Every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1864.
"LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER."

Comedy in four acts, by M. E. Augier. Reserved seats, No. 57a Broadway, ground floor.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

COMMENCES AT 7¾.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Nov. 12,
BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

Concluding with the Comic Musical Drama, entitled
ROSE OF CASTILE,
which has proved since its production,
A GENUINE SUCCESS.

HIPPOTHEATRON.

Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MELVILLE AND HIS SONS,
NEW POLISH ENTREE,
NEW NEW
COMIC PANTOMIMES AND INTERLUDES.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
IN NEW AND ASTOUNDING ACTS.
Young Carpenter, The Talleon Brothers, Olma, Molique, Nicolo, and all
THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY.

NOTICE.—HIPPOTHEATRON.—Mr. HENRY COOKE with his wondrous troupe of
DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS,
is engaged, and will shortly appear.

HOPE CHAPEL,

No. 720 BROADWAY.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1864.
GRAND CONCERT
BY JOSEPH REYNER,
the celebrated English Tenor,

who will sing the popular song "No Slave Beneath that Starry Flag." He will be assisted by many well-known artists

Ticket 50 cents. For sale at Waters' music-store, No. 481 Broadway. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL,

NO. 720 BROADWAY.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS,
SEVENTH WEEK OF TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
THE MOST NOVEL EXHIBITION IN THE CITY.
SEE THE WONDERFUL GLASS STEAM ENGINES.
Admission 25 cents. Commences at 7½.

THEATRICAL NOTICE.—TO MANAGERS and "Stars" generally. The new three-act play entitled, LARIMIE; or, UNION MAN OF THE SOUTH, will be ready in a few days. Managers will be furnished with a printed synopsis and selections, on MONDAY or TUESDAY next. It is only adapted to first-class Theatres, and "Stars" of the highest order.

SKATING—AT MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S Gymnasium, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., and No. 937 Broadway. Instructions and practice from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.

The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful, and infallible

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.

Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Consultation and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other cure or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive proper treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st., Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his treatment in all cases of Irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a present increase of family, a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 1 Astor-st., and at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by DR. POWERS'

GRAND UNION JUBILEE.

A Bloodless Victory Celebrated

NOW THE BALLOTS HAVE SPOKEN.

Great Enthusiasm and a Good Time Generally.

A NATIONAL, NOT A PARTY TRIUMPH.

Speeches by Col. S. L. Woodford, Hon. David D. Field, Hon. Hiram Walbridge, Col. Hawkins of East Tennessee, Hon. J. A. Briggs, and Others.

The victory achieved,—the result secured,—the great end and aim of the campaign accomplished,—there was a large and enthusiastic gathering of loyal Union-loving citizens at Cooper Institute last evening, called together under the auspices of the New-York Republican Young Men's Association, to give expression to the general joy which pervades the community, at the decided and overwhelming majorities cast on Tuesday in support of the principles of liberty, nationality and Union. The ladies were present in large numbers, to add, by their presence, to the *éclat* of the occasion. Every available foot of space was occupied at an early hour; and as for seats, much to the inconvenience of the representatives of the press, a raid was made even upon the chairs set apart for reporters. Everybody congratulated everybody else; the greatest enthusiasm and goodfeeling prevailed, and the audience, while waiting for the speakers, occasionally burst into an extemporaneous chorus.

SPEECH OF COL. S. L. WOODFORD.

The first speaker introduced was Col. STEWART L. WOODFORD, who was greeted with applause. He said:

Often, during the past few months, has the nation sent up its thanksgiving to God, and flashed over the wires its thanks to the army for victory in the field. To-night, as the soldiers rest upon their muskets, they look back to the old beloved homes at the North, and thank God for the loyalty, patriotism and courage that has culminated in last Tuesday's election. [Cheers.] You have fought a battle whose worth no words can express. You have conquered treason in this election—because you have demonstrated that the consciences and the brain of the imperial North are pledged to the preservation of the Union, under all circumstances and at every hazard. [Applause.] Let us from this canvass draw its lesson. We have shown to the world that brave men are capable of maintaining a free government, alike against the manchinations of money, the plots of treason, and the force of rebellion. [Cheers.] We have demonstrated that the North is practically in earnest in its purpose of crushing treason. We have demonstrated, more than that,—that the nation is worthy of its destiny. [Cheers.] Now we have to guard our lines, to gather our strength and prepare ourselves for the duty that lies before us. We have got this rebellion where it will soon be throttled into silence for ever. [Applause.] The great North has spoken its purpose of standing by the Government, of reinforcing the army and of fighting the rebellion without intermission until it is ended. [Cheers.] Let us renew our pledge of devotion to our dear fatherland, and resolve that we will maintain the Government, speak no disloyal word, keep up a good heart, no matter what this conflict may cost, and calmly, but in the grandeur of conscious strength, now that we have power in the Legislature and Presidential chair, that peaceably, constitutionally and legally, we will end this rebellion, and in ending it, for ever destroy human bondage upon this continent. [Thunders of applause.]

SENATOR SUMNER'S LETTER.

BOSTON, Nov. 10, 1864.

DEAR SIR. It will not be in my power to meet with the Union citizens of New-York at the "Jubilee" of Friday evening, according to the invitation with which you have honored me. But my joy will mingle with theirs.

The occasion which you celebrate is worthy of jubilee, which, in the Hebrew language, is simply "the blast of a trumpet," and now in all languages signifies rejoicing.

The occasion is kindred to that famous jubilee of sacred history, when the mandate went forth "*Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land* unto all the inhabitants thereof, and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family." And now this same mandate has gone forth, assuring the return of patriot Unionists to their possessions, and the return of our patriot soldiers to their families, and crowning all with Universal Emancipation, the sign and seal of Union and Peace. Such is the mandate of the American people in the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. I pray that it may all be executed promptly and triumphantly.

Thank God! the pettifoggers of compromise are answered by the people, who demand Peace on the adamantine foundation of Union and Liberty. The political barbers, who undertake to prescribe when they can only shave, are warned that their quackery is at an end.

Accept my thanks and best wishes, and believe me, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Esq., Cor. Sec'y Young Men's Republican Union.

HON. D. S. CODDINGTON'S LETTER.

Frank W. Ballard, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received yours of the 9th instant, and am very sorry I shall not be able to attend your "Jubilee" on the 11th, to mingle my congratulations with those of the Young Men's Republican Union and the citizens of this city upon the overwhelming extinguishment of the Union extinguishers. The object of this election was to "let us alone." A logical tornado has passed over the land, and not one national official has been blown down, not a sheet of official paper disturbed by the storm. The civil departments scratch on and the military departments are on. ABRAHAM LINCOLN continues to fill the place to which his country and his abilities have called him, and Gen. MCCLELLAN will also continue to fill the position to which his country and his abilities have consigned him. "Nobody is hurt;" some are pouty, but all are safer to-day than they were before the 8th of this November told the 4th of next March to swear in another four years of the same old determination to keep the American Union one and indivisible. Hoping the meeting may be worthy of the good cause,

I remain, yours, very truly,

Nov. 10, 1864. DAVID S. CODDINGTON.

FROM A NEW-JERSEY WAR DEMOCRAT.

ENGLEWOOD, Bergen Co., N. J., Nov. 10, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I should be glad, did other engagements permit, to mingle my congratulations as a War Democrat, with yours as Republicans, upon the recent triumph of the American people over that faction, which, having under false pretenses seized the organization of the Democratic party, sought to attain success by the surrender of every patriotic sentiment, and the sacrifice of every fundamental Democratic principle.

My only regret is, as a Jerseyman, that the voice of my native State, owing to well-known local causes, is not heard in the shout of triumph which echoes throughout the land.

Better days, however, are dawning for our noble Mills State. "The day of jubilee" will soon come for her. New-Jersey, disenthralled from the bondage of an odious monopoly, will soon take her place in the sisterhood of States, as a free, sovereign and independent Commonwealth, having no end to accomplish save the common good of our common country.

She will then be true to the glorious record of her early history, and be found steadfast for the Union, faithful to the Constitution, spurning the heresy of secession, though disguised under the title of "State sovereignty," earnest in the cause of freedom, persistent in her hatred of treason, and relentless in her punishment of traitors. Very truly, yours,

ASHBEL GREEN.

F. W. BALLARD, Esq., Cor. Sec., &c., &c.

HON. HENRY G. STEBBINS'S LETTER.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.

Frank W. Ballard, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, inviting me, on behalf of the New-York Young Man's Republican Union, to address a meeting at Cooper Institute on Friday evening next. Nothing would afford me greater satisfaction than to avail myself of such an opportunity to meet my fellow-citizens and exchange congratulations upon the wonderful events of yesterday—events which have placed the life of the nation forever beyond the reach of its enemies. The state of my health, however, forbids my presence at a public meeting, and disqualifies me from public speaking. Do me the favor to express my obligation to the Committee of Arrangements, and believe me, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY G. STEBBINS.

MR BRYANT'S LETTER.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING POST,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: It will be impossible for me to attend the meeting at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening, on account of an earlier engagement. I shall be present, however, in spirit, and take part in the rejoicing inspired by the glorious result of the late election, which should be chronicled among the signal do favors shown by Providence to our republic. It will more to hasten the close of the war than twenty battles. I am, sir, truly yours.

W. C. BRYANT.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Esq., Cor. Sec., &c.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., was the next speaker.

SPEECH OF DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, ESQ.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In the mutual congratulations in which we indulge over the late election, let us not forget its true significance. The victory we celebrate to-night is not a victory of a party, of a class, or of individuals; it is a victory of ideas. The great primal idea that has insured our success is the idea of our nationality. [Applause,] the idea that the people who inhabit this continent, from the Gulf to the Lakes and from sea to sea, belong to one nation, indivisible now and forever. [Great cheering.] This is the ineradicable idea of all loyal Americans; they had it before the war began, and the fires of alternate trial and victory have burned it into their heart so firmly that they can abandon it only with their lives. Place a loyal American where you will, on the top of the highest mountain of New-England, fitly named after the Father of his Country, from which he can see the peaceful States of the East, or here, in this great mart of commerce, or on the rocky Alleghanies, from which he can look Northward over our prosperous plains and towns and cities, and Southward to where the smoke of battle is just clearing away, he still says proudly, all this is my country, bleeding now, because of the inevitable conflict between the Evil and the Good, but destined to exist hereafter united once more in interest and affection; lamenting only that it was ever otherwise. [Applause.] The election does not mean indiscriminate approval of all the acts of the Administration; it signifies two things: The suppression of the rebellion by force of arms, and the abolition of slavery throughout all the land. [Prolonged applause.] Such is the will of the people; thank God that it has come to be the people's will.

SPEECH OF GEN. H. WALBRIDGE.

Gen. WALBRIDGE was the next speaker, and after returning thanks for the enthusiastic reception with which he was welcomed, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND FRIENDS: When the bold, bad, audacious men who, in this Christian age, inaugurated the present gigantic rebellion, hoping that by the overthrow of our existing Constitution they might institute a Government resting exclusively on the basis of human slavery, they confidently relied on the recognition of their independence by foreign Powers, and on the coöperation of their sympathizers in the North. The recent election conclusively demonstrates the failure of both these hopes. [Cheers.] That election has demonstrated the fixed determination of the great body of the people in all the loyal States never to abandon this contest until the Constitution is again thoroughly reëstablished as it existed when this infamous rebellion began. [Cheers.] The decisive voice of the people, thus expressed, is an announcement to the whole world that while the constitutional men of the United States are engaged in crushing out the rebellion, which fairly shakes the earth beneath our feet, there must be no recognition from foes abroad, and no moral or material support given to treason by enemies at home. [Applause,] The men who have taken up arms to overthrow the Government, and those who clandestinely sympathize with them, forget that this is no partisan or sectional strife, no mercenary or political conflict, but the endeavor of a great people to vindicate the capacity of man for self-government, and that if the rebellion was to succeed, it would be hailed in every quarter of the globe as indubitable evidence that free republican constitutional government could not permanently exist. [Cheers.] To behold a people so devoted to moral principle and so earnestly engaged in laying the foundations of free government for the benefit of those who should come after them, to continue, after so many past sacrifices and the loss of so much blood and treasure, and after so many base appeals to the sordid elements of our nature, to abandon the struggle—to see such a people, voluntarily, and without restraint, lay upon the altar of their country additional treasure and their chosen sons, and enter upon the contest with renewed vigor and inspirit their leaders by fresh guaranteess of power as we have just done, is the most beneficent event, next to the Christian religion, in the history of our race. [Cheers.] In other ages and in other times, kindred attempts have been made and failed; but that was before the human understanding was illuminated by the blaze of liberty and letters, and before the human intellect realized that society and government could only permanently endure, as they rest upon the solid foundations of justice, morality, individual political equality and universal freedom. [Great applause.] Yes, my countrymen, the immense verdict just given by the loyal, patriotic intelligent people of the United States, in behalf of the continued preservation of their republican government, is the most sublime illustration of human courage and fortitude known to human annals. It dignifies and ennobles human nature. It is the highest type of Christian civilization, and proves that the voice of the people is indeed the voice of God. [Cheers.] But the splendor of our triumph would be incomplete if, when we are reinvigorating with new strength the constitutional head of the nation, we had failed to place the legislative branch of the Government in perfect harmony with the executive. The returns already indicate a Union majority sufficiently large to inaugurate all the legislation necessary to prosecute the war with vigor, and thereby bring it to the earliest possible close. No body of men will ever assemble with greater responsibilities than the approaching Congress, under the next administration. They are to legislate almost within sight of three hundred thousand fresh and unsodded graves, thus constantly reminded of those who are perling all for the sake of the country. Let that Congress at an early day prescribe the penalties that are to follow the commission of outrages such as have been attempted with the soldiers' elective franchise in the late canvass. The brave man who offers his life to save his country should not be robbed of his suffrage by the wretches who fatten on the misfortunes of the Republic. [Cheers.] In view of the high responsibilities confided to the next Congress, it should be a source of just pride that no really disloyal Representative from this city is to longer disgrace our representation there, and though we deplore the loss of DODGE, let us rejoice at the success of RAYMOND and DARLING; their votes will be recognized at the proper time in the constitutional two-thirds required to eradicate the only discordant element in our body politic, and bring the policy of this great American people in harmony with the moral sentiments of the age. [Cheers.]

Gen. WALBRIDGE then offered the following resolutions, which were received with the utmost enthusiasm, and unanimously adopted amid unbounded applause.

Resolved, That the Union citizens of New-York, here assembled to commemorate the re-election of President LINCOLN and the preservation of the Republic, tender to our brave soldiers in the field, and to our hardy sailors afloat, and to all who have been engaged in saving the national life, our earnest, hearty and cordial congratulations for the heroism, gallantry and courage they have everywhere displayed, and the numerous successes they have already won, assuring them that their heroic deeds and their unflinching valor will be forever remembered and cherished by their grateful and admiring countrymen.

Resolved, That, since liberty and letters are the mutual guardians of each other, we, at the same time, tender our ardent, generous and heartfelt thanks to the Union and independent press of the country for its just and persistent exposure of the enormities of the Chicago platform, and for the diffusion of that sound political intelligence which enlarged the circle of correct ideas, and thereby increased the number of those who so emphatically, in the recent election, expressed the public judgment, and that we hail with honor and thankfulness that press as a beneficent auxiliary with our unfaltering legions—in the great moral and military contest in which we are engaged, and from which we never mean to be diverted until victory crowns our efforts by laying, on an immutable basis, the foundations of individual political equality and universal freedom as guaranteed by that well-defined and matchless Constitution of our fathers, which makes the people of these American States a great nation—one entire, united and forever indivisible.

SPEECH OF COL. HAWKINS, OF EAST TENNESSEE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: For the first time in my life I have the honor to address an audience in the great commercial City of New-York. After having been for six long months shut up in the mountain caves of East Tennessee, hunted by rebels with blood-hounds, after having breasted, with my comrades the storm of rebel bullets in the field, in order that our starry banner may wave again over a united country, I have come here to join my voice with yours in rejoicing over the victory you have just achieved at the ballot-box—a victory even more important than the victories of our armies in the field. The people of your State have suffered long and patiently, under all the injuries and cruel outrages inflicted by the rebels in this war; but I am happy to be able to say to you to-night that there are 24,000 refugees and exiles from the mountains of East Tennessee, who have been forced to abandon their homes, and have crossed the Cumberland Mountains into Kentucky, at the hazard of their lives, and are standing to-night beside Gen. SHERMAN [great cheering] in Georgia, ready to do battle again for their country. The State of Tennessee never was a rebel State; the people voted down secession by 80,000 majority; and if Tennessee had not been laboring under the incubus of a Governor worse than ever cursed any other State, (except the State of New-York,) the rebels would never have been able to overwhelm the loyal people. To have such a Governor is a terrible affliction to a State; and I congratulate the people of New-York that SEYMOUR is no more. [Laughter and applause.] We of Tennessee, are not yet tired of fighting for our country. We have suffered much; but we thank God that if we have lost our homes, we have not lost our Government. [Great cheering.] The speaker paid an eloquent tribute to Northern free schools, saying that with free schools at the South, there could have been no slave rebellion, and expressing a hope that the time would soon come when peace and intelligence would spread over the whole land.

HON. JAS. A. BRIGGS

was next introduced, and said: We have often been told there was a "good time coming." I should rather think it had come, and that "good time" is here to-night. [Cheers.] Everybody feels well; or at least everybody ought to feel well. It had been said that we could not carry on this war, because England would not lend us money. [Laughter.] Has any one asked England for money? [Cries of "No."] Will any one ask England for money? [Cries of "No."] You are mistaken there, for when Uncle Sam gets ready to present accounts to that nation, England will have to pay in British gold or in British blood. [Cheers.] If she did not deliver up the robbers and murderers who had invaded St. Alban's, we would take them ourselves; and if in no other way, by annexing Canada to the United States. [Great applause.] Was New-England out in the cold to-night? [Cheers and cries of "No."] Let old Massachusetts, that cradle in which liberty was rocked, and in which it remains strong and vigorous in manhood, come up with her seventy-five thousand majority for national freedom. [Cheers.] New-England was never so warm round the heart as to-night. [Cheers.] The election of last Tuesday was the grandest event of the world, and not only settled the question now, but for all time, that man is capable of self-government. [Cheers.] We have had the spectacle of a people, while engaged in a civil war of the most vast dimensions, going quietly to the polls, and deciding the fate of the nation at the ballot box. And, thanks to Gen. BUTLER, men were enabled to do so even in this city without molestation. [Cheers for Gen. BUTLER.]

Major HAGGERTY was the next speaker.

SPEECH OF MAJOR HAGGERTY.

He had been often introduced to audiences as an Irishman and as "Major HAGGERTY." He was an Irishman, but not a Major, and would prefer to be known in future without that prefix, unless he had the commission in his pocket. As an Irishman he was true to the Daniel O'Connell idea of universal freedom. [Applause.] As an Irishman who had left his own country because of the oppressions under which it groaned, he had not felt at liberty to swell the chorus sent up by a certain class of citizens to the altar of the bloody Moloch of Southern slavery. [Cheers.] He was now, as always, an uncompromising anti-slavery man; and he thanked God that the time had come when that great wrong must die. [Applause.]

Major PANGBORN, who was introduced as the "Myles O'Reilly of New-Jersey," made a humorous speech, which was enthusiastically received by the audience.

THEODORE TILTON, ESQ.,

was the next speaker. He said that the Chairman had put him forward to speak till Gen. BUTLER should arrive. The speaker then made some complimentary allusions to Gen. BUTLER, eliciting the applause of the house. He spoke also of the great issues decided on the 8th of November, calling that day the most eventful that had rolled over the present generation of mankind. On that day the nation hung in a balance between life and death; but the weight of twenty-two loyal States thrown into the scale outweighed Delaware, Kentucky, New-Jersey and the seven *other* dry-goods boxes. [Laughter.] Mr. TILTON then continued in a strain of serious remark concerning the general aspects of the cause of liberty.

CAPT. NOYES,

of Gen. DOUBLEDAY'S Staff, in the continued absence of Gen. BUTLER, (who, the Chairman said, was detained by a dinner party,) was introduced, and said this meeting was an old-fashioned Love Feast. He congratulated the audience upon the victory achieved by the lovers of nationality, liberty and Union. Never could they have a true peace until slavery was abolished. [Cheers.] Gen. SHERMAN, the Napoleon of this war, now leading his grand army through the whole Southern country, as he sat at the foot of Lookout Mountain and saw his line of skirmishers ascending, turned to a friend and said: "What a farce—what a horrid farce all this would be, if this war were not to terminate in the utter destruction of slavery. [Cheers.] Thank God! the American people on the 8th of November decided, by an overwhelming majority, that slavery must die. [Applause.] He rejoiced, for the sake of the poor white trash of the South, among whom they were about to send the common school and the factory, to take the place of the slave market.

At the conclusion of Capt. NOYES' remarks, Gen. WALBRIDGE offered the following resolution, which was put by the Chairman and carried unanimously.

Resolved, That an amendment to the United States Constitution, interdicting slavery forever, is demanded by statesmanship, by religion, and is in accordance with the highest civilization of the age.

REV. L. H. KING,

the next speaker, said the battle-field was cleared, the conflict was over, and but two of the contestants were now remaining—God and the People. [Cheers.] Looking at the city, people have dreaded the result; but while "man made the town, God made the country." [Applause.] And the country had saved the city. Some one had said there was a Union meeting not reported. The Rocky Mountains moved, the Mississippi seconded, and the Alleghanies had carried the motion that this nation should remain one and indivisible. [Great applause.]

COL. GURNEY,

of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, was rejoiced to be with them to-night. He felt that the people had done themselves lasting honor, and he had no doubt the soldiers would respond to their verdict with three hearty cheers.

Rev. Mr. COCKMAN, of New-York, followed in a few appropriate remarks.

Gen. BUTLER not arriving, the meeting adjourned, after the singing of the doxology by all present—a solemn and impressive scene, which will be long remembered by those who witnessed it.

CAPT. WINSLOW IN BOSTON.

Reception of Capt. Winslow and his Officers and Crew in Boston.

A grand reception was accorded to Capt. WINSLOW and the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge* on Thursday, in Faneuil Hall. The old "Cradle of Liberty" was handsomely decorated for the occasion. In the centre of the hall, suspended from the ceiling, was a twelve-rayed star of the national colors. From this radiated streamers in every direction. The balconies were inscribed with the names of "WINSLOW" and "THORNTON," the Captain and Lieutenant-Commander of the *Kearsarge*, "PORTER" and "FARRAGUT." Between these appeared shields bearing the national escutcheons, with the shields of the City of Boston and the United States, with the national ensigns as supporters. Upon the platform was a model of the *Kearsarge*, which was examined with much interest.

After an address by the Mayor of Boston, Capt. WINSLOW spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF CAPT WINSLOW.

MR. MAYOR, GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF BOSTON, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I find myself in a new position. I am not a speaker, and know nothing about elocution. I have been educated upon the sea. I am nothing more nor less than a sailor, and like my brother tars, fitted only for the position which I occupy; but I rise in behalf of my officers and crew to thank you for this testimony of the appreciation in which you hold our services. One of the most gratifying of all emotions of the heart is to know that when actuated by conscientious principles we have endeavored to do our duty, and that duty has been performed, that our fellow citizens and our countrymen at large appreciate our labors. Now, it is unfortunately the case in this immense struggle that is going on, that there are many, very many, who are actuated by the same principles that we are, and who have not received the same success. Whilst the old saying is, "To the victor belongs the spoils," I am sure that we have our recompense in all these thanks from the ladies and gentlemen present, and in behalf of the crew, I thank you for them. I shall not go on at present to speak of the action that took place between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*. I can only say, when I look upon this tribute of gratitude on the part of the citizens of Boston, that an importance is placed upon it which is far beyond its merits. But when I consider the state of feeling which existed in Europe at the time of the action, I cannot help seeing for myself what was at stake. Why, it was only a few days after the fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama* that I received from one of our Consular Agents a note, in which he said, "God bless you; if you could see my tears you would know the depth of the feeling of gratitude which I bear for you." Well, gentlemen, the state of feeling in Europe when we went into that fight and before was against us. When we went into Paris we found the American people pressed down by the estimation in which the secession party was held. On the French side and on the English side we found an aristocracy which hated republicanism, and carried public sentiment with them. Our immense commercial interests were at stake. The Union men were pressed down and a cloud rested upon them. It was told them that the *Alabama* would whip the *Kearsarge*. We had heard that all around us. But it isn't best for people of this world to be too confident, for the tables were turned by the action with the *Alabama*, and the tables were turned in regard to the Americans abroad. The cloud was lifted from their minds. At once the sun beamed forth with all its splendor upon every one of them. I received many letters of emotional gratitude, expressing a very high sense of the services we had done. Now, Mr. Mayor, without further remarks from me, I beg to thank you in behalf of the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge* for this great token of the appreciation in which you hold our services.

At the conclusion of the remarks of Capt. WINSLOW, a round of cheers was given him which made the old hall rock.

Appropriate speeches were made by Mr. RICE, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. DANA and Judge RUSSELL.

PUBLIC DINNER TO CAPT. WINSLOW.

The following correspondence shows that the business community of Boston intend to show a proper appreciation of the services of the gallant Capt. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*:

BOSTON, Nov. 8, 1864.

To Capt. J. A. Winslow, U. S. S. Kearsarge:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, giving expression, as they believe, to the entire mercantile community, and as a small appreciation of your services by the capture of the rebel steamer *Alabama*, ask the favor of your company with such of your officers as may be designated, to a dinner at the Revere House, in this city, at such time as will meet your convenience. We are, dear Sir, your very obliged fellow citizens.

Wm. Ropes, T. C. Smith, Francis C. Bacon, John P. Bayley, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Albert Fearing, W. T. Glidden, Henry L. Pierce, Wm. Perkins, R. B. Forbes, George B. Upton, Israel Whitney, Edward Austin, Moses Williams, Samuel H. Gookin, D. N. Spooner, William Bramhall, and many other merchants.

U. S. S. KEARSARGE, Nov. 8, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 8th inst., expressing the appreciation of the Boston mercantile community for services rendered by the ship under my command, in the destruction of the rebel war steamer *Alabama*, and inviting a delegation of officers to a complimentary dinner at the Revere House, at some convenient time which I may designate.

I will not affect to disguise the sincere pleasure which this evidence of esteem on the part of my fellow-citizens, affords me, and I am sure it is shared by every officer under my command. In behalf of ten officers who will be able to accept your invitation, I would designate Tuesday, 15th instant, as a convenient time for the occasion you suggest.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant, JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

To Messrs. R. B. FORBES, and others, Merchants of Boston.

Lieut. Cushing at Home—A Noble Family.

FARMONIA, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The brave young Lieut. CUSHING, who is now enjoying, in the admiration of the whole country, the reward for his late gallant and heroic services, has just paid a visit to his home in this village, that he might cast his maiden vote for the cause in which he has just risked his life. At a Union gathering the evening before election he was greeted with hearty enthusiasm by his proud and admiring townsmen and women. Being called out, he made a short speech, manly and soldierly, every word to the point, in the course of which he said that he had come a thousand miles to vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the supporters of the Union and the Government. This earnest appeal to voters, in the name of those who had fallen, or were ready to sacrifice life in defence of their country, came from him with peculiar significance.

Here resides the widowed mother of Lieut. CUSHING, who, with the sublime devotion of the Grecian and Roman mothers of old, has offered four such sons as our young hero to the service of the country. One, the lamented Capt. CUSHING, fell covered with glory on the field of Gettysburgh, and another brother takes his place in command of the battery beside of which he died. Another still is in the army.

With such sons, and such a mother, we will never fear for the Republic. CHAUTAUQUA.

Arrival of Prize Steamer Lady Sterling, in Tow of U. S. Steamer Calypso.

This beautiful prize steamer arrived at this port last evening, from Hampton Roads, in tow of the U. S. steamer *Calypso*, F. D. STUART, Acting Master commanding, by which vessel she was taken, and anchored off the Battery. Acting Ensign, WILLIAM JENNINGS, is in command of the prize. The *Lady Sterling* was built in London, and launched about four months ago. She is built of iron, and is about 960 tons burden, and had on board when captured over 400,000 pounds of cotton and some four tons of tobacco. Although she was in a disabled condition—one of her cylinders being useless—her Captain resolved to leave Wilmington with her. On the night of Oct. 28, coming out by what is known as the Western Bar Channel, she was soon seen by the United States steamer *Eolus*, and endeavoring to escape from her, found the United States steamer *Calypso* directly in her way. From the *Calypso* a number of shots were fired at the runner, the second one—a shell—exploding in the cotton stowed in her fore-hold. Notwithstanding this she still kept on her way, the *Calypso* being in hot pursuit, and making about thirteen miles per hour. After a chase of some three hours in duration, during which some seven or eight shots were lodged in different parts of the hull and machinery of the blockade runner, she was forced to surrender. The United States steamer *Eolus* being near at the time of the capture, has a share in the prize. The United States steamer *Mohican* convoyed the *Calypso* and prize to Sandy Hook, and sailed again for Hampton Roads. The following is a list of the officers of the *Calypso*:

Fred. D. Stuart, Acting Master, Commanding; Wm. Jennings, Acting Ensign and Executive Officer; A. H. Nelson, Acting Assistant Paymaster; A. R. Rice, Acting Assistant Surgeon; J. B. Hewlit, Acting First Assistant Engineer, in charge; J. W. Cowan, Acting Ensign; W. G. Herring, Acting Ensign; B. F. Howes, Geo. R. Dunkey, E. Minne, Acting Second Assistant Engineers; Thos. Clark, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; P. M. Topham, Acting Master's Mate, John W. Sanderson, Acting Master's Mate.

Gen. Butler's Headquarters.

All remains quiet at the headquarters of the General commanding the troops in the Department of the City and State of New-York. The same vigilant state of preparation is maintained to-day as on the 8th of November, but all anticipations of a disturbance have ceased. On Thursday afternoon Gen. BUTLER and his Staff rode up to the Central Park and admired the pride of New-York in its Autumnal beauty. Last night the General visited the Cooper Institute and participated in the "jubilee" of the Young Men's Republican Club. The soldiers who were hurried on to this city last week have not fared very well since their arrival. They have been so closely confined here that they have had no opportunity to purchase any additions to their usual rations, and the Government has not been able to furnish them with soft bread. A movement is now on foot to give these men a supply of eatables of such a kind as will be most acceptable to them. Mr. B. T. BABBITT, of this city, has purchased one hundred barrels of excellent apples, which will be forwarded to-day to Brig.-Gen. HAWLEY, of Fort Richmond, Staten Island, to be distributed among the troops in and around New-York. The generous citizens of New-York have never failed to respond to any call which promised to add to the comfort or happiness of the soldiers of the Union, and in this case the reputation of the city for hospitality is concerned. Gen. GORDAN, Chief of Staff to Gen. BUTLER, will give all necessary information in regard to sending articles to the troops.

Obsequies of the Austrian Minister at St. Stephen's Church.

The funeral of NICHOLAS COUNT DE GEORGE, Minister resident from Austria, took place yesterday in St. Stephen's Church. The edifice was crowded at an early hour, and the audience included the representatives of all the great foreign Powers. Among those present were: Mr. Chas. De Loosey, Consul-General of Austria at New-York; Mr. Henry Kohn, Vice-Consul of Austria; Baron Von Gerolt, Prussian Minister; Baron Roest Von Limburg, Holland Minister; Señor Don Gabriel Garcia Y Tassara, Minister of Spain; Baron De Stoeckl, Russian Minister; Viscount Treilhard, French Chargé; Gen. Scott, Simeon Draper and other distinguished citizens. The coffin was of rosewood mounted with silver. The plate contained the following inscription:

NICHOLAS, COUNT DE GIORGI,
Minister Resident of His Majesty,
the Emperor of Austria,
Berwin Ragusa Dalmatia,
In the year 1809.
Died in New-York, Nov. 8, 1864.

The High Mass of Requiem was celebrated by Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, assisted by Father ORSMOND, Rev. Father QUINN and Rev. Father J. CALLAGHAN. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS from the foot of the altar. The doctor paid a high tribute to the high character of the deceased, both in private and public life.

Important Decision by Judge Grier, in Reference to Legal Tender Notes—The Act of Congress Doubtful in Policy, and Dangerous as a Precedent.

From the Philadelphia Age.

In the United States Circuit Court, Judges GRIER and CADWALADER, an opinion was delivered yesterday in the case of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company *vs.* CHARLES MOULTON *et al*, which was before the court in the shape of a bill in equity, to compel the defendant to accept, in extinguishment of the principal of certain ground rents, to the amount of $300,000, the legal tender notes of the United States. The case was argued a few days ago, and the opinion by Judge GRIER is as follows:

Coined money in modern times forms but a very small portion of the current money used in commercial transactions. Paper money, representing credit, has long been used as current and lawful money, but no one could be compelled to accept the promise of a bank to pay money instead of the coin itself. The notes of the United States, issued under the authority of the Government, were current money, because issued by such authority, but were never made a legal tender for the payment of debt.

A contract made in the United States for the payment of a certain number of dollars would be construed as meaning, not Prussian dollars, or Spanish mixed dollars, but lawful coin of the United States. The addition of the description "lawful money of the United States" is surplusage, and does not change the nature of the obligation.

The statutes of Congress at every session upon the election between lawful or current money and that which shall be a tender for payment of debts. Hence, we find that when such is the intention, the language is, "*And shall be a legal tender*," &c.

Some coins of the Government are a legal tender below a certain amount, but not beyond. Thus, by the act of the 9th of February, 1793, after the expiration of three years, all foreign coins, except Spanish milled dollars, shall cease to be a legal tender.

By act of April, 1806, "Foreign gold and silver coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be a legal tender for the payment of all debts, etc., at the several and respective rates following," etc.

Again, by act of the 28th of June, 1834, "The following gold coins shall pass as current money, and be receivable in all payments by weight at the following rates," etc.

Hence we find that in all cases where other money than the coinage of the United States ordered to be received as current or lawful money, the statute carefully provides the rate and conditions under which they are made a legal tender for payment of debts. It is clear, therefore, that Congress has always observed the distinction between current and lawful money, which may be received in payment of debts, if the creditor sees fit to accept it, and that which he may be compelled to accept as a legal tender.

It is clear, also, that if Congress make any other thing than their own coin a legal tender, it may be used as such. Thus, in the act authorizing the National Banks, their notes are made a legal tender for certain debts due to the Government, for taxes, &c., but not for debts due from one citizen to another.

The treasury notes are made lawful or uncurrent money, "and a legal tender for debts," &c., as between individuals. As this is the first act in which this high prerogative of sovereignty has been exercised, it should be construed strictly. It is doubtful in policy and dangerous as a precedent.

The only question, then, is whether this case comes within the letter of the statute.

Is the money which may be paid to extinguish a ground-rent within the category of the act?

Is it a debt? The owner of the land is not bound to pay it. The owner of the rent cannot compel him to pay it. There is no obligation as between the parties. It cannot be converted into an obligation by the election of one of the parties without the consent of the other. A man may execute his bond to me voluntarily, but unless I accept it he does not become my debtor.

These ground rents, in the nature of a rent service, are somewhat peculiar to Pennsylvania, and little known in other States. But the Supreme Court of the State has clearly settled and determined their nature. The cases are too well known to the legal profession to need a quotation. "A rent service (says the Court, in Bosler *vs.* Kuhn, 6 Watts & Sergeant, 186) is not a debt, and a covenant to pay it is not a covenant to pay a debt. The annual payments spring into existence, and for the first time become debts when they are demandable."

I am of opinion, therefore, that the tender offered by the bill in this case is not authorized by the State, and that the respondents cannot be compelled to extinguish their estate in the land by such a tender as that now made. The bill must, therefore, be dismissed.

Evening Exchange.

$50,000	Amer. Gold	244½	100	M. S. & N. I.	b3 75¾
10,000	do	s3 244	500	do	75¾
5,000	do	244¾	200	do	s30 75½
25,000	do	244¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	129
10,000	do	244¾	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	s3 105½
110,000	do	245	200	do	105¾
50,000	do	s2 245	100	Chi. & R. I.	106¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer	41¾	200	do	106¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R	136½	1000	do	b3 106¾
700	Erie Railway	102½	1100	do	s10 106¾
400	do	b3 102¾	400	do	s3 106¾
300	do	b3 102¾	200	do	106¾
300	do	103¾	300	do	b3 106¾
700	do	s3 102¾	100	Chic. & N. W	45¾
100	Hudson R. R	123	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	b3 83¾
100	do	s3 123	400	Mariposa Min.	38
100	do	s10 123	100	do	b6 38¼
200	Reading R.	138½	900	Quick. M. Co.	84¾
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	106½	200	Cum. Coal Co.	b3 82¾

Stocks, after the "call," yielded a little, but the market left off steady. Gold continued firm at about 244½, at the close of the report.

[Advertisement.]

NO LADY'S TOILET COMPLETE UNLESS THERE BE THE Fragrant SOZODONT: unto the breath sweet odors it imparts, the gums a ruby redness soon assume, the teeth quick rival alabaster tint, and seem as pearls set in a coral vase.

Sold by all druggists and perfumers.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Green:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Disease of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CORNSTOCK'S WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Cornstock Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thous

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4099. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Important Message of Governor Brown, of Georgia.

Expose of the Condition of the Confederacy.

HE BITTERLY OPPOSES JEFF. DAVIS.

Condition of the Rebel Finances.

We have received Southern papers of the following dates:

Richmond, Nov. 9; Macon, (Ga.) *Confederate*, Nov. 8; Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, Nov. 4; Savannah *Republican*, Nov. 4; Mobile *Tribune*, Oct. 28; Charleston *Mercury*, Nov. 6.

These journals furnish us the following important extracts:

MESSAGE OF GOV. BROWN, OF GEORGIA.

The Macon (Ga.) *Confederate*, of Nov. 5, publishes in full the message of Gov. Brown, which bears date Milledgeville, Nov. 3. He says:

Senators and Representatives:

The period of your annual meeting in General Assembly having arrived, it affords me great pleasure to welcome you to the Capitol, and to assure you of my earnest desire to unite with you harmoniously and cordially in all practical measures which may promote the general welfare and redound to the glory and honor of our beloved State.

We are passing through a trying ordeal—having staked upon the issues of war all that can be valuable or dear to a people. If we are subjugated, we lose home, property, liberty, reputation, and all, so far as this world is concerned, that makes life desirable or its burdens tolerable.

Our enemies have repudiated and trampled under foot the great principals of constitutional liberty, and have attempted to rear, upon the ruins of our Republican institutions, a consolidated empire, under the popular name of a union of States. We have taken up arms to resist this, and to maintain republicanism in its purity, with the sovereignty of the States and the personal rights and liberties of the people. No people ever accepted the alternative of war in a nobler cause, or exhibited to the world a more sublime spectacle of moral grandeur and heroic valor. Our gallant armies have won for these States a name which will stand upon a bright page in history, when pyramids have decayed and marble monuments have crumbled into dust. It should be the pleasure of the patriot and pride of the hero to contribute his property, his energies, and, if need be, his life, for the success of so noble a cause. Upon our success depends the last hope of republican institutions and civil liberty, with constitutional guarantees. He who would prove recreant to so sacred a cause, or from a desire of personal aggrandizement or the gratification of personal ambition, would trample under his feet and sacrifice these great principles which underlie the very foundations of our federative system, and upon the success of which the happiness of unborn millions depends, deserves an eternity of infamy with the everlasting execrations of mankind upon his head.

As a band of patriots, let us unite all our energies and exert all our influence for the success of our glorious cause, and for the maintenance in their original purity of the great principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the very pillars upon which the temple of our republicanism rests.

CONFEDERATE RELATIONS.

The war is still waged against the people of the Confederate States, by the Government of the United States, with a vindictiveness and cruelty which has few parallels in history. For nearly four years we have met the mighty assaults of the Federal armies, and have repulsed and driven them back on many a hard fought field. We have lost important points, but none which we cannot temporarily surrender to the enemy, and, with good management, finally succeed. At unis was probably the most vital point to our success that has been won by the superior numbers of the enemy. It still was a severe blow, and for a time caused great despondency among our people. I am happy to see, however, that they are fast recovering from depression, and confidence is being restored.

He next asks why the troops west of the Mississippi were not brought east of that river, and adds:

We may, as we have a right to do, differ among ourselves as to the wisdom of a certain line of policy, and of certain acts of the Confederate administration, and some of us may deplore its errors and mismanagement, while others may attempt to justify all its mistakes and defend all its errors, and may be ready in advance to approve everything it may do, and still we may all, as one man, remain true to our sacred cause, and be prepared, if necessary, to expend our last dollar and shed our last drop of blood in its defence.

THE CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR AND NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

While I am satisfied *a large majority of the people of this State disapprove many of the acts and much of the policy of the Confederate Administration, I am of opinion there are but a very small number of the people of Georgia who are disloyal to the cause*, or who would consent to close the war without the achievement of the great ends for which we took up arms—the independence of the Confederate States and the vindication and establishment of the sovereignty of the several States.

Confederate independence without State sovereignty and constitutional and religious liberty, would be very little better than subjugation, as matters little who our master is, if we are to have one. We should therefore keep constantly in view the *great principles upon which we entered into the unequal contest, and should resist* every encroachment made upon them by our own government, while we resist, with arms in our hands, like assaults made upon them by our enemies. While our gallant troops in the field are sacrificing the comforts of home, property, health and even life itself, and are enduring all the hardships, perils and dangers of the service, they should never once lose sight of the great principles of equality, liberty and constitutional republicanism, for which they unfurled freedom's banners in the face of the enemy. Nor should they ever consent to lay down their arms till these principles are recognized by our foe, and faithfully carried out in practice by our own Government. In other words, we should never be contented until we have established upon a firm basis the good old republican institutions of our fathers in all their purity, and never under any circumstance consent to accept in their place strong centralized government with military despotism. *I do not see how it can be denied by any candid man that we have, in practice, made fearful strides, since the war began, towards a centralized Government with unlimited powers.*

The constant tendencies of the war have been to the subordination of the civil authorities to the laws of the military, and the concentration of the supreme power in the hands of the Commander-in-chief of the armies. The longer the war lasts, the greater the tendency to this result, and the less probability at its termination of a return to the constitutional forms and republican simplicity which existed at its commencement.

But it may be asked, *when is this bloody struggle to terminate?* No human forecast can so far penetrate the future as to give a satisfactory reply to this question. The Northern States have resources and men enough to enable them to continue the war for years to come, and we have sufficient power to baffle all their schemes of subjugation. The sword can never make peace between the two contending parties. When this is done, it will be by *negotiation*. The prospect seems to indicate that the war may probably last till both sections are exhausted, before the passions of the people will subside, and reason so far resume her sway as the only means of adjustment which can terminate the bloody strife. This may not take place till we have accumulated a debt on both sides greater than we or our posterity can ever pay—till hundreds of thousands more men have been slain, and millions of women and children have been reduced to widowhood, orphanage and poverty—till our taxes have become so burdensome that endurance is no longer possible—till the civil laws cease to be respected, and highway robbery and murder are the daily business of predatory bands, and till the Federal and Confederate Governments have usurped and exercised all the powers claimed by the most absolute despots, each pleading in extenuation of its usurpations the necessity growing out of the like usurpations by the other.

There is reason to fear that President Lincoln, of real kind, and President Davis, whose passions are inflamed against each other, may never be able to agree upon terms for the commencement of negotiations, and that the war must continue to rage in all its fury till there is a change of Administration; unless the people of both countries in their aggregate capacity as sovereign States bring their powerful influence to bear, requiring both Governments to stay the war, and leave the questions at issue between them to be settled upon the principles of 1776, as laid down in the Georgia resolutions, passed at your late session.

These resolutions, in substance, propose that the treaty-making powers in both Governments agree to stop the war, and leave each and any one of the sovereign States, by a convention of its people, fairly chosen by the legal and duly qualified voters, to determine for itself whether it will unite its destinies with the one or the other Confederacy. There may be doubts whether Missouri, Kentucky or Maryland wish to remain component parts of the Government of the United States, or to unite with the Confederate States. If either one of those States shall refuse to unite with us, we have no just rights to demand such union, as we have neither the right to coerce a sovereign State, nor to govern her without her consent. And, if we had the right, we certainly have not the power, as we can only govern a State without her consent by subjugation, and we have no power to subjugate any one of those States, with the whole power of the United States at her back, prepared to defend her against our attacks.

We should stand ready, therefore, at all times to settle the difficulty by a reference of the question of future alliance, to the States whose positions may be doubtful, for determination by them in their sovereign capacity.

Our Congress, in its manifesto, indorses the great principles of the Georgia resolutions, and the President has said in his messages that he desires peace upon the principles to defend which we entered into the struggle. I am not aware, however, of any direct tender of adjustment upon these principles having been recently made by the treaty-making power of our Government to the same power in the Federal Government. I regret that the wishes of Georgia, as expressed through her Legislature, has not been respected in this particular. Such a tender, if made through Commissioners by President Davis to President Lincoln, would place the question fairly and properly before the States and people of the North for discussion and action. Had it been done months since, it could not have failed to have had a powerful influence upon the Presidential election in the North, which may have much to do with the future course and conduct of the war.

It may be said, however, that the proposition to settle our difficulties upon these terms made by President Davis to President Lincoln, would be getting down to the base of our Government, and might be construed as an evidence of cowardice or weakness on our part. I confess my inability to see how the direct tender of settlement upon these great and correct principles by the treaty-making power in our Government, could compromise the dignity of our Government, any more than an indirect tender of the same proposition through the irregular channel of an Executive message or a Congressional manifesto.

There is more true dignity in a direct, open, manly tender through the constituted channel. But nice questions of official etiquette and false notions of personal dignity should be laid aside, when they intervene to prevent action upon which the blood of thousands and the happiness of millions may depend.

The Democratic party of the North which is the only party there claiming to maintain State right principles, and which has great strength and power, whatever may be its fortunes in the coming election, has declared in favor of a suspension of hostilities and a convention of all the States as the best means of adjustment. And I see no good reason why the treaty making power in our Government should not tender this proposition to the Government of the United States. There can certainly be nothing like humiliation or degradation in a proposition to leave the settlement of a question which the General Governments, which are the creatures of the States, cannot agree upon, to their creators—the sovereign States themselves.

However much the idea may be ridiculed to prejudice the popular mind by the enemies of State sovereignty, the convention if called would no doubt be one of the most able and dignified assemblages that ever met upon this continent. In so trying an emergency, involving issues of such an immense magnitude, the State would doubtless select their wisest, ablest, and best men to represent them, men whose passions have been subdued by age and reflections, and who are alike distinguished for love of justice, balance of mind, and dignity of character. Such a convention composed of the greatest and best men of the country, of mature age and large experience, with the scenes of blood, carnage and desolation through which we have passed fresh in their recollection, and the present and prospective condition of the country well known to them, could hardly be expected to decide in favor of a continuation of the war, with all its blighting effects upon both the North and the South, or to adjourn without submitting a plan of settlement honorable and just to the people of both Confederacies, and to all the States.

All questions of boundary and inland navigation, and all treaties of amity, commerce and alliance, and all agreements necessary to preserve in future the just balance of power upon the continent, could be properly shaped in such a convention, and proposed to the treaty making powers as the result of its deliberations. It might be agreed in advance by the treaty making powers that the convention settle the whole question, and that its action be final and conclusive when submitted back to the people of the several States and ratified by them respectively.

In that event it must, of course, be understood that each State would enter the convention as a separate independent sovereign—the equal of every other State—and that the action of the body, as in case of the conventions which formed the constitutions of the United States and of the Confederate States would only be binding upon each State, when submitted back to and freely ratified by the people thereof in their sovereign capacity.

The proper city of submitting the question by the treaty-making powers to a convention of the sovereign States, in the more obvious, in view of the want of power in the Presidents and Senates of the two Governments to make a treaty of peace without the consent of the sovereign States to be affected by it. No permanent treaty of peace can be made which does not contain an article fixing the boundaries of the two Governments, when the whole country is inhabited as ours is, and one of the other Government must exercise immediate jurisdiction over the inhabitants of each State and each county. In other words, we can have no treaty of peace that does not define the state or parts of States that are to be embraced in each Government. And this can only be done by the consent of the States themselves. The action of *separate States* is, therefore, an indispensable preliminary to the validity of any treaty of peace that can be made. This action may, by agreement of the treaty-making powers, take place prior or subsequent to the date of the treaty, but in either case the effect is the same, as the validity of the treaty is dependent upon the action of *separate States.*

Suppose it is agreed by the treaty-making powers that the State of Ohio shall become part of the Confederate States, when an overwhelming majority of her people in convention, called by the proper State authority, decide by solemn ordinance to remain with the United States. Or suppose it is agreed by the treaty-making powers that Kentucky shall remain part of the United States, when two-thirds of her people decide to go with the Confederate States. Will any one contend that the treaty-making power has the right thus to dispose of States, and assign them their future positions without their consent? And will anybody say that a treaty of peace can be made without defining the Government with which Ohio or Kentucky shall be associated in future?

Suppose, again, that the treaty-making powers, in fixing the boundaries of the two confederacies, should agree to a division of Virginia, and that the territory embraced in the pretended new State, formed of part of Virginia, shall become part of the United States, and that the balance shall go with the Confederate States. Will any Southern man contend that she can be thus dismembered, and part of her territory ceded by the President and Senate to the Government of the United States without her consent? He who so contends denies the very fundamental principles upon which the Government of the Confederate States was organized. What would the old Virginians of the Jeffersonian school say to this sort of State Sovereignty? What would Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Henry, Lee, Mason, Randolph, and other statesmen of their day have said if they had been told that the Constitution of the United States conferred upon the treaty-making power the right to cede one half the territory of Virginia to a foreign State, without consulting her or obtaining her consent?

If President Davis and the Senate have the power to cede part of Virginia to the United States in fixing the boundaries of the two Confederacies without her consent, they have as much power to cede the whole State to Great Britain or France for commercial advantages. Or to cede Georgia to the United States in consideration that the other States shall be recognized and the war cease. Such a proposition is too preposterous for serious argument.

He who claims such powers for the President and Senate, would not only degrade the States to the position of provinces, but would clothe the treaty-making power of the Confederacy with imperial dignity greater than the most enlightened monarchies of the present day assume to themselves. It has been claimed, as one of the prerogatives of sovereigns, that they could cede to each other their provinces at will. But in the late treaty between the Emperors of France and Austria, the former refused to accept a province ceded by the latter, and incorporate it into his Empire, and govern it till the question was submitted to the people of the province, and they gave their consent.

It is certainly too clear to be successfully questioned, that the Governments of the two Confederacies have no power to make a treaty of peace, and fix the boundaries of the two countries, which, situated as we are, is a necessary part of the treaty, without the concurrence and consent of the individual States to be affected by it. If this cannot be done without the consent of the States, where is the objection to a convention of the States, to settle in advance the necessary preliminaries to which their consent is indispensable before the treaty can be valid or binding. In the convention it could be agreed which States would go with the North and which with the South, and the ratification of the action of the convention by the treaty making powers, and by the people of the several States to be affected by it, when of a character to require their separate action, would fix the future *status* of the different States, and the proper boundaries of the two Confederacies.

While I am satisfied that separate State action may, and most probably will, be a necessary preliminary to a treaty of peace, I do not wish to be misunderstood upon this point. The sovereign States of the Confederacy each receded from the old Union. That they had a perfect right to do. And each is as sovereign in the present Confederacy as she was in the old, and has the same right under the like circumstances which she then exercised. But when those States seceded and formed the present Confederacy, and entered into the present defensive war together, they at least by strong implication, pledged themselves to stand by aid and each other against the common enemy till the end of the struggle. Thus situated, I deny that any one of the States can honorably withdraw from the contest without the consent of her sister States, and make a separate treaty of peace with the enemy.

The people of the States can meet in convention, and abolish the Confederate Government when ever its usurpations and abuses of power have reached a point, where the sovereignty of the States and the rights and liberties of the people are no longer secure under it. The people of the Northern Governments have a right to do the same, by a like convention, and to establish a new Government in place of the present tyranny by which they are controlled.

If the people of the two Confederacies have this power, which will not, I presume, be denied by any one professing the State Rights doctrines of 1776, why may they not meet together in convention and agree upon the boundaries and treaties necessarily growing out of a separation which is already an accomplished fact?

I am well aware that the advocates of strong central power both in the United States and the Confederate States, including many of the office holders of both governments, and the place hunters and large government contractors who have made millions of dollars out of the government, without once exposing their persons to danger in battle, and the secret aids in the employment of the governments who are supported out of the large *secret service* funds at the command of the two Presidents to do their bidding, and such officials as wear gold lace in cities and drive fine horses and carriages, supported out of the public chest, while all around them are misery and want; and the large provost and passport corps, scattered among our country villages and upon our railroads, jealous of the prerogatives of the central power, and anxious to maintain and extend them, are ready by their action to deny that the States have anything left but the name, or that they can have any agency in negotiating a treaty of peace, or that they can meet in convention to consider on this subject without being guilty as "traitorous States." Those minions of power protected from the dangers of battle-field, never fail to impugn the motives and question the loyalty of every one who denies the legality of any act of the Government or questions the wisdom of any part of its policy.

They very cordially adopt the maxim "the King can do no wrong." Of course all such are loud and clamorous in their denunciations of those who advocate a convention of States to agree upon the terms of separation and stop the effusion of blood. If the war should cease they must sink to their level, for then, "Othello's occupation's gone."

But the advocates of free government may safely appeal from all such to the sober sound judgement of the great mass of the American people, North and South, who bear the heavy burdens of the war, without the offices or patronage of either Government, whose sons have been conscribed and torn from them and slaughtered, many of whose homes have been destroyed, and their farms and cities laid waste, who are daily robbed of their property by impressment agents, or other Government officials, without paying them anything for it, who bear the burdens of the enormous taxation necessary to carry on the war, and support all the large classes above mentioned in extravagant indulgences, and whose posterity and property must pay the immense public debt which is constantly augmented. And the appeal may be made with still greater force to the gallant soldier in the storms of Winter and in the weary march; while amid the perils that surround him his thoughts recur to the sufferings of loved ones at home, as well as to all true Christians in both countries. Shall this bloodshed, carnage and desolation continue to gratify the ambition and obstinacy of those in power? Or shall the people of both countries demand of their rulers that the war shall cease, and as it is impossible that the people of the two sections can assemble together in harmony, that a convention of all the States be held to agree upon terms of separation, and upon the treaties necessary to the happiness and prosperity of the neighboring Governments at peace with each other.

We may be told that the Northern Government will not agree to such a convention. *I very readily admit that neither the Lincoln Government nor our own will probably agree to it till a stronger pressure of the people is brought to bear upon both, and that the advocates of this policy in the North cannot control it so long as our presses and officials, State and Confederate, denounce the movement, and thereby put weapons in the hands of the Government at Washington with which to crush out the growing sentiment in the North, and more especially in the Northwestern States.* But I think recent developments have shown that this doctrine will bear down everything before it in the North, if met by demonstrations of approval in the South. Stop the war and call a convention of the States to negotiate, and the people of the North, who are as tired of it as we are, will agree to a proper adjustment upon the terms above indicated sooner than resume hostilities.

In the meantime, till proper arrangements can be made to adjust our difficulties, and stop the effusion of blood by negotiation, it is the duty of every man in the Confederacy to do everything possible in his power to strengthen and assist the gallant and glorious armies of the States and the Confederacy. Every man able to bear arms, who can be spared from home, should be sent to the front, either in the armies of the Confederacy, or as part of the militia of the State, and everything possible be done to provide for the wants and comfort of our troops in the field and their loved ones at home. To enable us to conduct negotiations successfully, we must renew our efforts to strengthen our armies and maintain our cause with ability and energy in the field, cost what it may in blood or treasure. We must not, however, expect the troops to do all by hard fighting, bloodshed and the sacrifice of life. The statesman and the people at home, have an important part to act, as well as the General and the troops in the field in terminating the struggle. If the troops falter and fail to do their part in the hour of battle, the statesman is ready to cast censure upon them. If the statesman neglect his part in conducting wise negotiations to stop the war, the troops have greater cause to censure and condemn him, as he has no right to trifle with their lives and continue to expose them in battle, if the object can be attained by negotiation without the shedding of blood. In a crisis like the present, statesmanship is even more important than generalship. Generals can never stop a war, though it may last twenty years, till one has been able to conquer the other. Statesmen terminate wars by negotiation.

Gov. BROWN next discusses the question of blockade running—shows how the Government has interfered with it, and insists upon certain concessions. He then makes some statements regarding the financial condition of the State, and turning to the Western and Atlantic Railroad, says:

"The loss of our engines and cars has been heavy. The raid under Gen. STONEMAN destroyed, at Gordon and near Griswoldville, seventeen passenger cars and thirty freight cars, and seriously injured four engines and eighteen cars which were in the employment of the Government; transporting ordnance and commissary stores, were destroyed by order of Gen. Hood, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. The families of part of the employes, who have been driven out without shelter, have been permitted to occupy a portion of the freight cars. The balance of the rolling stock, when not engaged carrying cotton, has been used on other roads to carry Government freights for the supply of the army.

The Confederate Government owes the road, as will be seen by the Superintendent's report, the sum of $975,774 69. I have made every effort in my power to collect this, but have not been successful. I trust the Government will not much longer delay payment, which has been withheld from time to time under various pretexts.

PURCHASE OF PROVISIONS.

The conscript law having been extended to fifty years of age, embraces much the greater portion of the planters of this State. Most of these men who make surplus supplies of provisions have received details from military service on condition that they sell to the Confederate Government all their surplus at schedule prices, which are now so far below market value as to afford not even the appearance of just compensation. In this way the Confederate Government prohibits the citizens of Georgia from selling their surplus production to their own State, when the State needs these productions and is ready to pay just compensation for them. This makes it exceedingly difficult for the Quartermasters and Commissaries of the State to procure supplies absolutely necessary for the State troops, indigent exiles and others supported by the State. Under the order of Confederate officers that detail men should sell only to Confederate agents, the officers of the State during the past summer were driven out of her own markets, and were obliged to go to our sister State Alabama, and purchase corn and import it at a very heavy expense to the Treasury to save the suffering poor from starvation.

For a more detailed statement of the difficulties growing out of this prohibition, you are respectfully referred to the official report of the Quartermaster-General and the Commissary General.

Some of the other States have enacted laws which authorize the State officers to impress when in the hands of producers such supplies as are needed for State use. This, in my opinion, is the only mode of obviating the difficulty. Such a law should make ample provision to secure just compensation to the owners whose property may be taken. A Confederate regulation cannot be defended upon any principle of reason or justice, which drives a State out of her own markets for the purchase of her necessary supplies.

THE EXILES DRIVEN OUT BY THE ENEMY.

Your attention is invited to the deplorable condition of the unfortunate exiles, who have been driven from their homes in Atlanta, and other parts of the State, by the savage cruelty of the enemy. The inhumanity of the treatment to which these unfortunate sufferers have been subjected, has probably no parallel in modern warfare, and but few in the history of the world. Thousands of helpless women and children, many of them widows and orphans of brave men, who have sacrificed their lives in the defence of the liberties of their country, have been driven from their homes, with but little of their clothing and furniture, and thrown out and exposed upon the ground to all sorts of weather, without food, house, or shelter.

I have had the best means in my power provided for their protection, and have ordered provisions issued to those who were entirely destitute. As I had no special appropriation for this purpose, I have used the military fund, or so much of it as could be spared, not doubting that my course would meet your approval. Tents have been furnished to such as could not get shelter, and I have directed that log cabins be erected, at a suitable locality, by the Quartermaster-General, who has taken great interest in their behalf, for their comfort during the winter. The Quartermaster and Commissary-General have done all in their power, with the means at their command, to mitigate the sufferings of this most unfortunate class of our fellow-citizens. I recommend that proper provision be made by law, to supply those who are destitute, with shelter, and the necessaries of life, till they can provide for themselves.

As our armies have retreated and left large sections of country in possession of the enemy, they have found their homes and their families thrown behind the enemy's lines, where the latter are subject, not only to insult and injury, but to great suffering, for the necessaries of life. Under these circumstances, their sympathy and care, for their families, triumphed over their patriotism and sense of duty, and in an unfortunate hour they yielded to their feelings, laid down their arms and abandoned their colors.

A strong appeal should be made to these men to return to their companies, and a free pardon should be extended to each one who will do so. BEAUREGARD, and Gen. Hood and I have reason to believe would be granted by the General in command of each of the military Departments. All who refuse to accept the pardon, and return, should be arrested, and sent forward with the least possible delay.

The civil officers of the State, in their respective counties, with the aid of the military officers, when at home, and the patrol of each county, is believed to be the most effective, for the arrest and return of deserters and straggiers, if placed by the laws of the respective States, under proper legal obligations, to act in this capacity. These officers, by the Constitution of the country and laws of the States, and of the Confederate States, are exempt from Confederate conscription, and should be required in consideration of the exemption extended to them, to keep all deserters and straggiers out of their counties, when not overrun by the enemy.

To compel the civil officers to act, as many of them are not likely to do so I recommend the passage of a law authorizing the Governor to turn over the civil officers of any county, or any portion of them, to conscription, when they refuse to act or to obey orders, for the apprehension of straggiers and deserters, from State or Confederate service, and if they cannot be turned over to conscription from age or other cause, that they be subject to militia duty, and to trial by court-martial, for neglect of duty or refusal to obey orders. And that all necessary penal sanctions be added, to compel the discharge of this duty. Proper provisions should be made, by the Confederate authorities, to receive the deserters at convenient points, not too remote from any part of the State, and to pay jail fees and other necessary expenses promptly. The want of proper regulations, in this particular, deters many civil officers, who would be willing to act, from making arrests, as they have not money to spare, to pay the expenses, and do not know to whom or where they should deliver the persons arrested.

While it is the duty of the States to make provision to compel deserters and pets in absent without leave, to return to their commands, an imperative obligation rests upon them to make such provision for the families of the needy as well as secure them from want of the necessaries of life, in the absence of their husbands and fathers. Whatever tax upon the wealth of each State, may be necessary for this purpose, should be assessed by legislators without hesitation, and paid by property holders without compliment.

ROBBER BANDS OF DESERTERS AND STRAGGLING CAVALRY.

It is a lamentable fact that bands of deserters from our armies, and small bodies of cavalry belonging to the Confederate service, are constantly robbing and plundering our people of their stock, provisions and other property. This is generally done by these robber bands under the pretext of exercising the power of impressment, in the name of the Government or of some General, who not only knows nothing of their conduct, but disapproves and condemns it. They go armed, and take what they please by intimidation and force, having regard to neither age, sex nor condition. They are not amenable to any civil process, as there is not sufficient military force at home to arrest them, and they pass on and can not in future be identified. If arrested and committed to prison they will aid each other to escape by force if necessary. They are a lawless banditti, and should be so treated.

I therefore recommend the passage of an act declaring all such outlaws, and authorizing any citizen, or association of citizens whom they may attempt to rob, to shoot them down, or slay them in any other way in their power, and to hang together and relieve them when they have committed a robbery in any neighborhood, and slay them wherever found. This is the only protection left our people at home against the depredations of these incorrigible thieves.

CONVENTION OF GOVERNORS.

I transmit herewith a copy of resolutions, adopted by the Governors of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, convened in Augusta on Monday, the 17th of October last, and respectully recommend the enactment of such laws as are necessary to carry these resolutions into practical effect, so far as they contemplate action by the Legislatures of the respective States. I also request the exercise of your legislative influence to induce Congress to carry out such portions of recommendations as are addressed to that body. It is proper, in this connection, for me to remark, that *I do not wish to be understood by either of said resolutions, that I advocate the policy, in the present condition of our affairs, of arming our slaves.* I do, however, advocate the use of them as teamsters, cooks, hospital servants, and in every menial capacity in which their services can be made useful, or in which they can relieve freemen from such drudgery that they may take up arms.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I earnestly invoke the blessings of Almighty God upon your deliberations, and humbly pray that he will endow you with wisdom from above, and will guide and direct all your councils, till they result in the adoption of measures, and the enactment of laws, which, while they strengthen our forces, and give victory to our arms, will lead to just negotiations which may stop the war, with all its horrors, and secure the independence of the Confederacy, with the rights and sovereignty of the States unimpaired, thereby enabling us to maintain, to the latest generation, the inestimable blessing of civil and religious liberty, protected by adequate constitutional guarantees.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

The report of the rebel Secretary of Treasury, dated Nov. 7, 1864, gives the operations of the department for the six months ending Oct. 1, 1864. The receipts were $419,191,550, comprising, among other items, the following principal details:

From four per cent., registered bonds, act 17th February, 1864	$13,362,500
From six per cent. bonds, $500,000,000 loan, act Feb. 17, 1864	14,481,050
From four per cent. call certificates, act 17th February, 1864	20,978,100
From tax on old issue of certificates, redeemed	14,440 566
From repayments by disbursing officers.	20,115,830
From Treasury Notes, under act 17th February, 1864	277,576,150
From war tax	42,294.314
From sequestration	1,236.732
From customs	50,604
From export duty	4,320
From coin seized by authority of the Secretary of War	1,653 200
From premium on loans	4,822 249
From soldiers' tax	908,6.2

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures during the same period are as follows:

War Department	$246 367 442
Navy Department	15,554 802
Customs	28,565
Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse	10.427.674
Total	$272,378,505
Public debt—for payment of interest	10.772.883
Public debt—for payment of principal	331.787.444
Total	$614,938,832
The balances in the Treasury on 1st April, 1864, was	$308 282.722
The amount received since is	415 191 550
Total	$723.474.272
Deduct amount of expenditures	614,938.832
The balance in the Treasury is	$108,435,439

This balance is made up as follows:

Treasury notes (new issue) and specie	$22,053.200
Treasury notes (old issue) to be canceled	86 382.239
Total	$108,435,439

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt on the 1st of October, 1864, was as follows:

Funded Debt.

Total issue of bonds and stocks	$363 416 150
Total issue of call certificates	197.578,370
Total issue of certificates of indebtedness	19 010 000
Total issue of produce certificates, act April 21, 1862	2.500.000
Amount of 7-30 interest notes, which have assumed the character of permanent bonds	99 954 000
Total	$683,459,420
Reduced by amount redeemed, to wit: Act May 16, 1861, principal	$297,6000
Act Aug. 19, 1861, principal	1,267,700
Call certificates, act Dec. 24, 1861, six per cent	70,729,030
Call certificates, act March 23, 1863, five per cent	70 000.000
Call certificates, act March 23, 1863, four per cent	1,825.000—144.119,330
Total	$539,340,090

Unfunded Debt.

Amount 3 63 interest notes outstanding	$516,050
Total issue of Treasury Notes—old issue	$973.281,563
Reduced by amount, called in for cancelation	649.017 945—324.209,818
Total issue Treasury Notes, new issue	283 830 150
Total	$1,147,970,208

ESTIMATES.

The estimates submitted by the various departments for the support of the Government for the six months from 1st January to 1st July, 1865, are as follows:

Legislative	$375 000
Executive Office	47 845
Treasury Department	4,628 350
War Department	402 912.206
Navy Department	14,005 134
Post-office Department	294 349
State Department	63 355
Department of Justice	749 074
Miscellaneous	15.000,000
Aggregate	$437.039,315

The expenditure of the current quarter, it is assumed, will be met from the following resources, viz.:

Treasury notes—amount unexpended of the proportion applicable to the payment of expenditures	$80,000,000
Taxes—amount to be received for the last quarter of 1864, estimated at	85,000,000
Bonds, certificates of indebtedness, and loans on hypothecation of bonds	47,000 000
Total	$162,000,000

The certificates of indebtedness, provided by the act of 17th February, 1864, did not prove as favorite an investment as was anticipated, and the amount of these securities taken in payment by public creditors up to 1st October is $2,000.000 only. From the sale of bonds and loans on hypothecation of bonds, about $45,000.000 was raised, and on the new issue of Treasury notes, $28',000.000.

The large and rapid issue of Treasury notes is the more to be regretted from the failure of the measures relied upon to sustain their value and reduce expenditures. The new notes are received by the public at a value scarcely any higher than the old, and, as a consequence, the expenses have not declined.

TAXATION AND FUNDING OF OLD ISSUES.

The following statement shows the result of the taxation and funding of the old issues:

Funded Debt, Oct. 1	$539,340,090
Bonds, four per cent., to be issued for the old currency, funded, viz.:	
East of the Mississippi	$50,000,000
West of the Mississippi	30,000,000—280 000.000
Total	$819,340,090
Deduct amount of four per cent. bonds, receivable in payment of taxes	81,000.000
Total of funded debt	$738,340,090
Unfunded debt:	
Treasury Notes outstanding	$324,233,913
Deduct amount funded in Trans-Mississippi Department	30,000.000
Total	$294 233 918
Deduct tax 33⅓ per cent	98,077.973—196,155.945
Treasury notes, under act 17th February, 1864	283.380.150
Total	$1,218,376,185

This sum is liable to a further reduction for the following items of debt included in the Register's account, but still in the Treasury, viz.:

Treasury Notes (new issue)	$22,053,200
Bonds, 6 ₱ cent., $500,000.000 Loan	27,564.150
Bonds, 8 ₱ cent., $100,000 000 Loan	3,000.000
Certificates of Indebtedness	17,570 900
Call Certificates, 4 ₱ cent	22,100,840—$91,995 090
Total	$1,126,381,095

A table of the public debt on the 1st of April, 1864, prepared on the same principle, shows it to have been as follows:

Funded debt	$523,530,670
Bonds, 4 per cent. for currency, funded	280,000,000
Total funded debt, April 1	$803,530,670

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Treasury Notes, amount outstanding by the Register's accounts	$505,792,103
Deduct amount funded in Trans-Mississippi Department	30 000.000
Total	$475.792 103
Deduct tax of 33⅓ per cent	158,597,368—317.194,735
Total debt April 1, 1864	$1,120.725,405

Which compared with the sum of debt similarly ascertained on 1st October, $1,218,376 185, shows an augmentation of $97,650,780 in the six months from 1st April to 1st October, 1864.

The Secretary says the foreign debt, consisting of a single item is omitted; the whole amount being £2,200,000, is adequately provided for by the cotton owned by the Government, even at six pence per pound, the quantity being about 250,000 bales.

THE CURRENCY DIFFICULTIES.

Sec. TRENHOLM has the following admissions and recommendations respecting the currency:

The currency demands the immediate and the gravest consideration of Congress. Unless a uniform and stable value can be given to the Treasury notes, the efforts to carry on the war through their instrumentality must of necessity be abandoned. Acquiescence in its deplorable depreciation is to court the ruin to which it leads. One hundred and thirty-five dollars in currency, the price obtained for one hundred dollars in six per cent. bonds, is equal to six dollars only in specie; and to sell the bonds at this rate is in reality to dispose of them at ninety-four per cent. discount; or in other words, to give a bond of one hundred dollars in consideration of the loan of six dollars.

There is not a man of property in the country who would not prefer any fair measure of taxation rather than procure a temporary and treacherous prosperity by the sale of mortgages on his estate at this ruinous rate.

The depreciation of the currency proceeding from redundancy, and the want of confidence in its ultimate redemption, can only be corrected by measures that shall both diminish its volume and sustain the public confidence. By the 1st day of August, $170,000,000 of the new notes had already been issued, and less than $10,000.000 sufficed for the payment of the taxes collected at that date. Depreciation commenced at once, and proceeded at so rapid a rate that by the 1st day of October gold was selling at $25 for $1.

The time seems to have arrived when Congress should take measures to restore and sustain the currency, or make provision for its honorable redemption, and resort to specie and bank notes. The adoption of the last alternative, it is feared, would produce great embarrassments in the community, and the impossibility of obtaining an adequate supply of specie and bank notes for the wants of the Government would create the necessity for a system of universal impressments, followed by incalculable suffering and distress.

The return to specie payments being for the present impracticable, the inquiry is whether it is possible to restore and maintain the value of the Treasury notes as a currency. The accomplishment of this end is of such vast importance that it is, of all others, that to which the resources of the country should be devoted and applied. Were it possible to anticipate the productions of future years of peace, and convert them into money for immediate use, the expediency of resorting to such a measure could not be doubted. May not a near approach to it be made by devoting a portion of those future productions to the purpose of imparting to the Treasury notes a high and stable value? I submit that this may be done, and respectfully propose a plan for its accomplishment.

It is an act pledging the faith of the Government against the issue of Treasury notes beyond the amount authorized by the act of 17th February, 1864; exempting the notes from taxation, providing for the application of twenty per cent. of the taxes annually to the reduction of that amount until peace be declared or the outstanding sum to be reduced to $150,000,000; continuing the tax in kind after the war, and appropriating an ascertained proportion thereof annually to the redemption or payment of the circulation, until the whole shall be retired.

I propose that the redemption shall be made from the tithes of cotton, wheat and corn, at prices fixed by the act—namely, cotton at fifty cents per pound, wheat at four dollars per bushel, and corn at two dollars per bushel; that the notes be received after the war from all persons liable to tax in kind, in commutation of their tithes; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue certificates in exchange for Treasury notes bearing six per cent. interest, secured and redeemable in the same manner and on the same terms as the notes themselves, free from taxation, and receivable after the war in payment of the tax in kind; and that all notes received into the Treasury for these certificates be canceled.

The following is an estimate of the resources to be thus supplied, viz: Wheat, twenty-five millions bushels; Indian Corn, two hundred million bushels; and Cotton, two million bales. A tax of ten per cent. would yield as follows:

Wheat, two million five hundred thousand bushels, at four dollars	$10,000,000
Indian Corn, twenty million bushels, at two dollars	40,000,000
Cotton, two hundred thousand bales, at two hundred dollars per bale	40 000.000
Total	$90,000,000

It may be objected that the several measures combined will unduly reduce the circulation, and expose the country to the evils of a depleting and insufficient currency. The reply to this obj

SHERIDAN'S CAMPAIGN.

The following comprehensive letter upon Gen. SHERIDAN'S great campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, will be read with great interest at this time:

CEDAR CREEK, NEAR STRASBURGH, } Thursday, Oct. 20, 1864. }

Before daylight Oct. 19, Gen. JUBAL EARLY (true to his name) made a flanking attack, massing his army on the left and rear of the army of Gen. SHERIDAN, commanded by Gen. WRIGHT in his absence.

CROOK'S command (sometimes called Eighth Corps) of two divisions were on the left of the pike. The Nineteenth, Sixth and Cavalry Corps were to the right, in the order named, on Cedar Creek, fronting Fisher's Hill, distant about six or seven miles therefrom.

CROOK had his First Division semicircled in earthworks, in front of the Second, advanced generally beyond the lines of the Nineteenth Army Corps, so that the three brigades of his Second Division, in column by brigade, as reserve, were on a line with GROVER'S division (the left of the Nineteenth Army Corps.)

From the head of the Luray Valley there is a road running obliquely into the pike, just behind there brigades of the Second Division of CROOK, which were in the angle formed by this road and the pike, the right of each resting upon the pike. It was upon this road that the forces of EARLY passed to the left and rear of CROOK'S command, by fording the Shenandoah River during the night.

It has been said EARLY'S force left Fisher's Hill at midnight, and marched along the base of the mountain, over rugged paths, maintaining utmost secrecy, marching even without canteens, and shivering with cold, for fear of attracting attention by fires; and thus they got between our cavalry vedettes, (if any were on the Luray road,) and close to the infantry pickets of CROOK'S forces, unperceived.

At any rate, the attack was simultaneous at several points and a perfect surprise. In addition to unusual secrecy (which marked the movement,) a dense fog prevailed, which enabled the enemy to march close to our pickets before firing. It seems incredible, but doubtless their line of battle was formed within actual striking distance, whilst our men unsuspectingly slumbered and slept.

The audacity of this movement (as the sequel shows) was dearly paid for in the afternoon. But in the morning, until between 8 and 9 A. M., it seemed, and was, a grand rebel achievement.

And we imagine there was general incredulity, *that such a feat was possible*, on the part of commanders of corps, as firing lasted for nearly an hour before any adequate preparation was in progress to meet the enemy.

The Shenandoah Valley is certainly famous for one feature; that, the splendidly-paved road, commonly called pike. It is paved throughout its entire length, and military movements depend upon its possession.

Upon the crests of the heights of Cedar Creek, fronting Strasburgh, to the right of the paved road, behind earthworks, were the two divisions of the Nineteenth Army Corps, disposed somewhat in two lines—Second Division, of four brigades, left; and First Division, of two brigades, right. They covered a front of about one mile.

Upon the right of the Nineteenth Army Corps, bent to the rear, so as to form a crescent, were placed the three divisions of the Sixth Corps—RICKETTS', GETTY'S and WHEATON'S. Next the Cavalry Corps, and, as usual, in powerful and splendid condition. Their line must have bent so far to the rear as to be two or three miles back from the earthworks of the Nineteenth Corps, and nearly parallel to the paved road. Middletown, a small village upon the pike, was about two miles from the centre corps, (the Nineteenth,) and the cavalry on the right, and, in some measure, the military centre.

The country over which passes the pike is elevated and commanding.

The preparatory moves of Gen. EARLY, to his grand, audacious conception for attack on the 19th inst., may be said to have commenced on the 13th inst. At that time our cavalry were at Luray, at the head of the valley, several miles to our left and front.

The Sixth Corps were in Ashby's Gap, on their way to Petersburgh, via Alexandria.

The rebels from Fisher's Hill reconnoitered our position on the 13th with great vigor. Their campfires for several days were plainly discernible.

A brigade of CROOK'S command was supporting the infantry picket line about one mile out on the pike. They were driven and badly used, Col WELLS, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, commanding, being killed.

From this point the rebels passed along our front to the extreme right, firing vigorously. To meet them, the cavalry from Luray were recalled and posted to the right of the Nineteenth Corps. The next day the Sixth Corps returned, having been also recalled, and were posted between the cavalry and Nineteenth, as before stated.

It would be unprofitable to speculate what would have been the consequences, if the rebels had not made this reconnoisance.

It is probable that the Sixth Corps would have been beyond reach, and the cavalry undisturbed watching at the head of the Luray Valley.

But the rebels undoubtedly would have pounced upon our right, though it is fair to presume the departure of SHERIDAN (in the event of the departure of the Sixth) would have been delayed until his army could be placed in a position safe from flanking operations of the enemy.

After the men and officers of the Nineteenth Corps recovered from temporary paralization, by the surprise of the morning of the 19th inst., it was generally believed that LONGSTREET, with a new and powerful force, was at hand. This delusion was the cause of much demoralization, and was not dispelled until the subsequent events of the battle proved that we were simply fighting our old beaten enemy of Winchester, reinforced with KERSHAW'S division, not before engaged in battle since Gen. SHERIDAN inaugurated the valley campaign. In all, four divisions of rebel infantry, newly equipped undoubtedly, with their cavalry also, perhaps slightly reinforced and reorganized. The rebels were undoubtedly newly supplied with artillery and munitions of war.

In the Richmond *Whig*, Oct. 13, we find the following pertinent statement, headed:

THE SITUATION IN THE VALLEY.

Edenburgh, the point at which our telegram of yesterday evening says we suffered a reverse, (alluding, doubtless, to the cavalry fight of Sunday, 9th inst.,) is five miles south of Woodstock and a little over seven north of New-Market, in Shenandoah County.

We saw yesterday a letter from a prominent officer to a citizen of the Valley now sojourning in Richmond, which says "Gen. EARLY'S army is now thoroughly organized and ready for another advance."

In our opinion this has reference to this attack of the 19th instant, then doubtless in preparation.

The position of SHERIDAN'S army at Cedar Creek was impregnable from an attack direct in front, but it could be flanked, either side, and the sequel shows that Gen. EARLY feinted first upon our extreme right on the 13th instant, and then on the 19th marched his infantry by rugged mountain paths, fording the north branch of the Shenandoah, until he had them massed before daylight and under a dense fog, close to our pickets, at our extreme left, and to the rear (as before stated) of the forces of CROOK'S command.

This corps, a small one of two divisions, somewhat reinforced of late, being totally surprised, fled without making a fight. At least a careful examination of their ground on the morning of the 20th, showed but very few dead rebels or Federals. The rebel cavalry before daylight were in Middletown, two miles to our rear, on the paved road, and were driving out the regiment then on provost duty.

After this explanation of the general situation, (at dawn on the 19th instant,) it is unnecessary to state that only those forces of the Sixth Corps and cavalry which, since the 13th, had been in position, way to our right, could be depended upon to save the battle, as they alone had sufficient time to form into line, discharge front to rear, and square themselves before the rebels for the fight. These forces were in line of battle by 8 A. M., the Sixth Corps' left reaching the pike or great paved road—the cavalry to its left reaching from the pike to the Shenandoah River, about one mile. Thus the cavalry forces formed the left wing, and the Sixth Corps the right, and between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M. were making desperate resistance to the exultant rebels.

More than three hours had elapsed. Exactly what had been done by the forces of the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, will perhaps never be fully known. Certain brigades of GROVER'S division were early preparing to recognoitre toward Middletown, where the rebels already were. It is probable that a rebel force had been left in front of Cedar Creek, to advance up the paved road, over our works there, as soon as the firing indicated we were flanked and driven out of them.

Thus from front, flank and rear, fire came pouring into the ranks of our astonished men of the Nineteenth Army Corps. Facing about to repulse an attack from the rear, they were fired upon from their old front behind their backs. A general skedaddle was the inevitable consequence. But the pluck of the men and our Generals was never more conspicuous than in the very midst of these awful difficulties.

A brigade of the First Division, and certain regiments of the Second, under Gens. GROVER and MCMILLAN, made a desperate resistance against tremendous odds upon their camp grounds.

The gallant One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York, Thirtieth Massachusetts and Third Massachusetts, and Ninetieth New-York, fought in the fog and misty daylight as though determined to die to a man rather than yield an inch. But it availed not. Before 8 A. M., or before the Sixth Corps were fairly in position, a general stampede from a portion of GROVER'S Division—precipitated by the panic-stricken men of CROOK'S command—bore away the remains of the Nineteenth then fighting. The enemy's deadly fire from three sides, swept with resistless power, and every vestige of the Eighth and Nineteenth Army Corps, except the dead and wounded, disappeared to the rear. With them, went portions of the Third Division, Sixth Corps. The battle thence until 9 or 10 A. M., was bravely borne by the divisions of GETTY'S, WHEATON'S First, and RICKETT'S Third, Sixth Corps. But after awhile, contrary to our hopes and expectations, they began to fall back—though in good order. The necessity for this is not understood, and cannot be criticised. Prodigious efforts were all the morn being made by gallant officers and men of the Nineteenth Army Corps to rally and bring the corps into action. All believed the Sixth and the cavalry could hold the enemy in check. Subsequent events proved that with the enemy squarely in front, they had not fight enough in EARLY'S whole army to drive us an inch—but on the contrary, our men of the Sixth alone could drive the rebels. Counting out, therefore, the Eighth and Nineteenth Army Corps, the fortunes of the day, after the surprise—from 9 o'clock A. M., were never doubtful. But we continued to retreat nevertheless, fighting at every step, with artillery and musketry, until we were some two miles in rear of Middletown, or four or five from our old camping ground. A lull of an hour or two then occurred. The rebels were probably somewhat exhausted, and perhaps disappointed, at such prolonged and obstinate fighting. But about this time, toward mid-day, a reinforcement arrived but little comprehended by Federals or rebels. It was SHERIDAN himself, who then took charge, and personally was engaged in bringing order out of chaos. He infused, by his genius and daring, an entirely new order of things, not laid down in the rebel programme of Gen. EARLY.

Probably we had lost eighteen or twenty pieces of artillery, provision wagons, some two thousand prisoners, and other materials of war, and four or five miles of ground.

Our line now crossed the pike nearly at right angles, the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps to the right, the cavalry to its left, with the left near the river, and in their rear the forces of CROOK'S command in reserve.

The entire front was less than three miles and a half. About one mile was covered by the cavalry, one and a half miles by the Sixth, and a mile or less by the Nineteenth Army Corps. The Nineteenth had rallied at least two-thirds its men, principally owing to the indomitable energy of EMORY and GROVER, and the pluck of regimental officers as well as of the men.

GROVER'S division was still on the left, joining WHEATON'S First Division, Sixth, with GETTY'S Second in advance. DWIGHT was in command of the First Division, Nineteenth, as heretofore, upon the extreme right. Brig.-Gen. JAMES FESSENDEN, just arrived, was (though without command) engaged in christening his new rank and uniform.

Gen. SHERIDAN, as before remarked, had taken charge in person some time before noon, and had infused a new spirit. The men understood that there was to be no further retrograding that day.

Carrying a small riding-whip, (a fashion with many of our brave officers, especially those of the staff,) mounted splendidly upon a powerful black horse, whose handsome proportions and appearance put one in mind of the famous black steeds of the age of chivalry, Gen. SHERIDAN is said to have rode along the pike from Winchester at full gallop, calling upon the stragglers to follow him.

"Follow me, men. *You have wapped them once, and can do it again.*" And, as if speaking to some particular one: "*I promise you, you shall sleep in your old camps to-night, boys.*"

This last remark was more generally circulated than any other, and constantly repeated until the prediction was fulfilled. Rumors have it that less complimentary ones were made to officers high in rank. To one who said, "General, we are whipped," he replied, it is said: "*You may be, but we are not.*"

Among other things which indicated the presence of a master was the disposition of some thirty pieces of artillery in position and upon a line that would have insured, inevitably, the destruction of all of the rebel army that ever should get within reach. "At about 2 P. M. the enemy had essayed another general attack as though to resume the morning's proceedings; but matters were quite differently conditioned than at daybreak. The men felt that SHERIDAN *was* on hand, and they knew that he was *game*. Yankee pluck is likewise, whenever decently generalled.

A crash of musketry that rolled along the fronts of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps opened the ball and thundered the new state of affairs officially into the hearts of the Johnnies, and they slunk back dismayed. Having driven us five miles, and been conquerors for six or seven hours, perhaps they felt at once their doom in that opened for the afternoon's fight. At any rate a quiet spell ensued in a few minutes which lasted till near 4 P. M.

The first lesson of the afternoon administered was a bad repulse, decidedly easy of infliction. No one doubted of a general advance, but much speculation was had on all hands as to the precise time of its commencement.

The precise orders issued by Gen SHERIDAN are not known, but those who saw him at about 4 P. M. snapping his whip and quietly walk his horse toward the pike from the rear of the Sixth, knew the thing was settled and the victory decided.

The crash of musketry from a hundred regiments again filled the air, and in a minute it is perceived there is a steady advance, under cover of woods, everywhere. The signal for soldiers to forward was, as usual, the signal of departure to the rear of stragglers, not, however, from the woods where lines of the Sixth and Nineteenth were at deadly work. These fellows were like specks in the rear, and a good distance out of reach of officers.

The first crushing sounds of musketry from lines of battle three miles long soon settle into the regulated steady firing, which indicated that our soldiers were keeping step to its music. The reverberations became more and more distant—"still onward the steady tramp of battalions and corps."

The ammunition wagons, the artillery in reserve, move forward to keep up with the front. The cheering of men showed they were warming into their work. Magnificent and impetuous charges, from time to time, at different points of the advancing line, are made by regiments unable to restrain their zeal, though generally all advanced abreast and together.

Nearly one hour thus elapsed, and two miles or more of ground had been fought over and reconquered, when the rebels somewhat rallied, and commenced holding us with more firmness at a point near Middletown, and for a half hour or less, further progress was stayed. There was no cessation of fighting. If anything, it increased in intensity as men gathered upon the front.

It was one of those positions where direct attack must give precedence to flank.

Our cavalry on the left made three magnificent charges, but the task was beyond their unaided ability to accomplish. They retired from each charge in good order, suffering severely. Col. LOWELL, of Second Massachusetts fame, fell in one of these charges. Artillery of the Sixth drew near, and thundered upon the stronghold of the rebels. But to the right of the Sixth, on our line, a flanking operation by the Nineteenth Corps, under Gen. EMORY (the greatest of soldiers,) was in progress, and finally a new crash of musketry roared above the ponderous discharges of the Sixth, away upon the rebel left, and told the story. It started the rebels from their last desperate stand, and simultaneously the advance sounded from all points of our line. Artillery limber up to follow charging infantry men. Thence issued a scene which beggars description.

It was the eager pursuit of Federals, and panic of the Rebels. Men that had retreated in the morn, felt the moment approaching which was to verify Gen. SHERIDAN'S prediction "that we should sleep on our old camp ground to-night." Gen. EMORY'S famous gray horse Punch, (steady as the old chief he had carried so many years,) received his quietus at the front. Gen. GROVER, who would fight single-handed rather than give up, was wounded; Gen. BIRGE, on a mule, and Gens. MCMILLAN, DWIGHT, and hosts of Colonels, called upon their men to follow, and to forward, regardless of right or centre dress, and the color bearers of fifty regiments, with their colors in advance, led the exciting chase, until in fact they were planted, at dark in their old camps—from which in the morning they had so hastily retreated.

Wounded men left to the tender mercies of the rebels, and who had fainted by the wayside during the dark hours of day, lighted up pallid countenances with smiles and tears of joy as we swept by, and waved their hats in welcome with feeble hands. It was an ovation to stir the heart of every soldier.

At dark our old ground was occupied. But the genius of SHERIDAN looked for greater results—for *cannon, prisoners and wagons*, as the trophies of victory. From Cedar Creek to Fisher's Hill (a distance of six or seven miles) the cavalry entered anew upon the chase, flashing out their sabres upon the scene, to the enemy's certain destruction.

In this small space was crowded their artillery, wagons and panic-stricken men. Fifty pieces of cannon, two thousand prisoners, many stands of colors, wagons, &c., fell to us an easy prize.

The Nineteenth Corps occupied Strasburgh the succeeding day and night. Our cavalry occupied Fisher's Hill. The rebels were at Woodstock, fourteen miles off, said by one of their Surgeons (sent back to assist their wounded) still going. It is not too much to believe they are at last entirely gone from any more fighting with Major-Gen. SHERIDAN.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Election—Gratifying Result in the State—The Great Conspiracy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1864.

The election is over, and we are devoutly thankful to the Great Disposer of events for the result.

Chicago has repudiated the convention which cast a stigma upon her fair name by being connected with it. In view of your 36,000 majority for its candidate, we shall hereafter insist that the Democratic platform be called the "New-York platform."

Illinois has gone about as I predicted. The northern part of the State has piled "Pelion upon Ossa" in the shape of majorities, while the centre, and even the south, have done well. The defeat of Josh. ALLEN in the Thirteenth or Lower Egypt District is a most significant fact. At present writing we claim a gain of four in the Seventh, Eighth and Fifteenth Districts and the Congressman at large. It is not settled yet whether we have carried the Quincy District or not. We have the Legislature without doubt, which secures a United States Senator in RICHARDSON'S place.

Coupled with the fact that our soldiers do not vote, except those at home, we regard the result as a most triumphant victory—worthy of the Empire State of the Northwest.

THE REBEL RAID.

The telegraph has informed you of the great excitement into which our city was thrown on Monday, by the action of the police and military during the night in making some fifty or sixty arrests of parties supposed to be engaged in a conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, and to sack and burn the city.

For several nights previous it had been observed that large numbers of butternut-looking individual were arriving on the trains from the South, and suspicions were aroused as to the object of their coming here. This led to an espionage being placed upon some of our local traitors, and finally to their arrest on Sunday night.

Judge BUCKNER S. MORRIS, one of the citizens arrested, is a cousin and brother-in-law of the rebe Gen. BUCKNER, a Kentuckian, and one who has been notorious for his disloyalty, and the outspoken disloyalty of his wife, ever since the war broke out. Of course, he was suspected of being in communication with the rebels arriving here, and was attended to accordingly. Evidence of his guilt was obtained in various ways, and about 3 o'clock A. M. Monday, he was waited upon by the Provost Guard, and escorted from his bed to headquarters. It has been ascertained that there were from fifteen to twenty young ladies from secesh families in the city, at his house all day Sunday, making up cartridges.

CHARLES WALSH, another of the arrested, is a leading Democrat, and was a candidate for Sheriff at the last election. At his house were found 300 double-barreled guns, loaded, 500 navy revolvers, also loaded, two boxes single guns and a lot of villainous-looking knives. His residence is near the camp, and afforded a convenient point from which to distribute arms, should the prisoners succeed in getting out. "Two carloads" of arms were found in another house.

Col. VINCENT MARMADUKE, who is among the captured, was dogged all the way from Cincinnati by a detective and traced to the house of Dr. EDWARDS, a Kentucky refugee and a notorious rebel sympathizer. As he went directly there on his arrival, it shows that there was a full understanding between our local and foreign traitors.

There have been several confessions made in regard to the intent and purposes of these visitors. The largest portion of them are poor, ignorant "white trash" from some of the worst Egyptian counties in this State. They say they came here to help carry the election, and were furnished with arms. If they were interfered with, they were to have a fight. They belonged to the Sons of Liberty, and came on by order of WALSH, who is the Brigadier-General of the Order for this State. Some came from Missouri. These were to assist in liberating the prisoners, and its "consequences."

The number of arrests reaches about two hundred and fifty. Most of them are a villainous looking crew—of the same piece with the rebel prisoners from the Southwest. MARMADUKE, according to the programme, was to command the whole, after the prisoners from Camp Douglas should be liberated.

Monday night our city was in a "state of siege." The provost-guard and other military were on duty. The citizens promptly organized a mounted patrol, and several hundred horsemen promenaded the streets all night, armed, among other weapons, with the all-ready loaded revolvers taken from WALSH'S. Companies of infantry were also formed, and were ready for any emergency at a moment's warning.

This was the state of things in Chicago on the eve of election. Intense excitement prevailed among all classes, yet it was quiet, and without demonstration, except the thronging of the streets. The development of the rebel plot, to lay waste our homes and make the "streets of Chicago run with blood," as threatened by the *Times*, aroused the indignation of the Union men, and there was a calm determination to see the thing through. Arrests continued. Tuesday morning came. The Democrats were cowed and frightened at the development of this plot, and the attitude of the Union men. They, therefore, put themselves upon their good behavior, and Tuesday was the quietest week day Chicago has seen in six months. Business was nearly suspended, and stores, manufactories, shops and public offices closed. The saloons were closed by order of the Mayor, and I have not heard of a single act of disturbance during the day.

Gen. HOOKER is here. He arrived on Monday evening, and wherever he appeared he was greeted with most enthusiastic cheers. An examination of the prisoners is going forward to day; but nothing has yet been made public. Public sentiment is in favor of the sternest measures being adopted toward these home traitors. Their treasonable practices have been tolerated too long already, and now that they have leagued with incendiaries and assassins, it is to be hoped that the sternest justice of military law will be meted out to them.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

War With the Indians—How They Are to be Met—Rumors About Juarez.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-MEXICO, October, 1864.

Wars and rumors of wars are still the stories of the Plains. The Indians of every tribe have taken arms against the United States, some through fear of other and larger bands, some because of the natural instinct of treachery, robbery and murder for which they are so noted, others because of money and rich reward promised by agents from the rebel States. In fact, there are several bands which are known to be led by white men, and with the skill and wickedness of the white leaders, added to their own knowledge of the plains, make the war one of great danger.

If there are water holes, mountain trails, lurking places, the Indian is there when mischief can be done, and their system of espionage is so complete that any band of white men can scarce hope to catch them. Then, again, when parties go out in search for these red-skins, the guides, generally Mexicans, often mislead through treachery and with the same result, no capture—often not even a sight of them. Our country is so large, traveling over sandy roads and mountain paths is both slow and tedious.

In many places there is no water for a hundred miles, and the water and provisions necessary for troops must be transported. Many of the expeditions sent out, even under the command of the best men, whose abilities none can question, fail for these reasons.

And again, while the Indians in larger bands are prowling along our great routes and among the neighboring mountains, smaller bands come down to within a few miles of our villages and steel large numbers of cattle.

The other evening a band came down to a ranch two miles from Las Cruces, killing one of two herders and running off one hundred and fifty head of cattle. Of course a command was sent in pursuit, but with no punishment, as the fellows had three hours the start, though the chase lasted forty miles to Dog cañon.

In Denver, Cal., Santa Fé, New-Mexico, and El Paso, Mexico, merchants are putting up the prices of goods, knowing that the chance of importation for some time to come is very slight.

Trains cannot come across the plains from the States without the greatest risk, and it is as much as our military authorities can do with the small command at their disposal to keep the line of communication open.

By the latest dates from Denver I see that the "great overland mail" for the Missouri and the States has left by way of Salt Lake, Carson Valley and San Francisco, thereby acknowledging the inexpediency of traversing the plains on account of the Indians.

No more "prairie schooners" (as we term our wagons) are to be seen filing order through our mud-wall towns, laden with Eastern freight that we had ordered and really need. What we shall do this coming season for shoes and stockings, coats and dresses, is a question remaining to be solved.

In Mexico, our neighbor State, the latest news is by way of Chihuahua, that JUAREZ is retreating to that place, followed by the French, with a force said to number a thousand men. JUAREZ is a man held in high regard by all Mexican gentlemen whom I have met, and they attribute his retreat rather to the general disaffection among the people than to either his want of ability or integrity. It is possibly only speculative, but the fact that the Mexican General will winter in El Paso, seems to be conceded. Then, if badly pushed by the French, there is no knowing whether he may not cross the Rio Grande and seek protection under the Stars and Stripes. *Then*, "Johnny Crapeau" must look out, for if he puts his foot into this country to capture the Mexican army, questions will arise that will be sure to attract the attention of the American people. Let the great rebellion be by that time subdued effectually, and a *casus belli may* be established, and the Mexican Government be relieved from the incubus of a French Emperor and a church despotism. Who does not wish to see our neighbor—sick though he be—restored to health and prosperity, and living under the flag of freedom.

FROM NEVADA.

Political Affairs—The Mines.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VIRGINIA, STATE OF NEVADA, } Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864. }

Nevada, more generally known as "Washoe" in the Eastern States, has cast off the swaddling clothes of her Territorial existence, and adopted a State Constitution—an instrument breathing in every line eternal fidelity to the cause of the Union and maintenance of the Government. To this end she pledges the wealth of her silver-ribbed mountains, and, if necessary, the last man. Her donations to the Sanitary fund, for a population not exceeding 15,000, speak in stronger language of her loyalty than anything I could say.

Like the Eastern States, we have our full quota of copperheads. During the past season the plains have vomited forth many of these reptiles. Missouri has probably supplied more of this element than any State in the Union, consisting of rebel deserters and flee-the-draft individuals. However, we have a Union majority of from 2,500 to 3,000, and by united action are determined that Nevada, upon her entrance into the Union, shall never have her silver star dimmed by the foul breath of Treason.

The Copperheads have gone through the form of nominating State and County tickets, but there it will end. The Union men have perfected club organizations in every precinct and ward in the State.

In Storey County, the principal place in the Territory, where the Copperheads recently elected the county ticket, owing to dissensions in the Union ranks, and through ballot-box stuffing and "colonization," out of 5,000 votes cast, allowing for this contingency, the Union men have now enrolled on the books of their Union Clubs, 3,500 legal voters.

The Union State Convention met at the capital, (Carson city,) a day or two since, and placed in nomination a good State ticket, composed of the best material in the State. The first General Election takes place on the 8th day of November. Nevada will have a representation of the Senators and one Congressman in the next Congress, and through them eastern people can gather some idea of the great material wealth, bring a large amount of capital for the development of the hidden treasures.

To go into a detailed account of the discovery and development of the silver mines of this region would require more space and time than you and I have to spare; therefore, I will review the subject hastily. The principal mining districts of the Territory are the Virginia, Gold Hill, Humboldt and Reese River. In the first named district is located the celebrated Comstock Lode. This is among the richest developments in the Territory. The vein is between forty and fifty feet in width, and has been opened for about one mile in length. Its course, like all mineral veins, is north and south, or thereabouts. The Comstock runs northeast by southwest. Millions of dollars are annually taken from it, and as yet it shows no signs of failing. The Gould and Curry, Ophir, Chollar, Hale and Norcrof, Savage, Best and Belcher, Sides, Fairview, and several other companies, are at work upon this lode. The Gould and Curry Company have an eighty-stamp mill of their own, erected at a cost of about $800,000. The various departments of this company give employment to about 1,000 men. The Gold Hill District, which adjoins the Virginia, is no less rich. Claims in this district have sold as high as $16,000 per foot, and some could not be purchased at that rate. The Reese River District is situated on the Eastern border of the Territory, and contains many mines of almost fabulous richness. The great want of this section is mills for the reduction of ore. Of all the districts in the territory, the Humboldt, probably contains the widest and most extensive belt of mineral. Capital and energy are the only requisites to effect rich developments in this quarter. Aside from the districts named there are several others of a promising character, and new ones are constantly being discovered and laid off, in accordance with the rules adopted by the miners of the respective districts.

Altogether Nevada offers a field for investment second to none in the country, and it will be but a matter of time for eastern capitalists to disdover this fact.

CLEM.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Monitor Manhattan.

As it is now generally conceded that the 15-inch shot of the monitor *Manhattan* was the one which did serious injury to the rebel ram *Tennessee*, the course pursued by her in the engagement of Mobile Bay, is a matter of public interest. Prior to the attack upon the Mobile Bay forts, the monitor *Manhattan* arrived off the Bay, and shortly after steamed inside and anchored between Sand Island and Fort Gaines, in a position under fire from Forts Morgan and Gaines, and where no wooden vessel, during the three years of blockade had ever been placed; she was also in such a position that the rebel ram *Tennessee* could have attacked her at any time with impunity from any interference on the part of the wooden vessels, as they were all, with the exception of one gunboat outside of the outer bar of the Bay.

After a few days in this anchorage, the *Manhattan* was joined by two more iron-clads from the Mississippi fleet, the *Chickasaw* and the *Winnebago*. Late on the 4th of August, the night previous to the engagement, the monitor *Tecumseh* arrived—a vessel like in all respects to the *Manhattan*. To these iron-clads was assigned the post of honor, entering the bay, and going by the forts, between the wooden ships and Fort Morgan. The *Tecumseh* was struck by a torpedo, just abreast of the light-house, but the others went by safely. The *Manhattan*, keeping steadily on her course, was the first to emerge from the smoke in which our fleet was enveloped. She steamed directly for the rebel fleet, which had opened a raking fire. From the first, BUCHANAN had evinced a dread of the *Manhattan*, and had endeavored to avoid her, for he had not been long in discovering that she carried the only 15-inch guns in the fleet; and, while returning with great rapidity the terrific fire of our wooden ships, and doing terrible execution on them, he manœuvred to expose only his most invulnerable sides to the monitor, the shot from the wooden vessels glancing from the ram as hail from a roof. As she made a dash at one of them, the little *Manhattan* steered to intercept her and offer battle; she declined by superior speed, but as she passed by, a 15-inch solid shot went thundering from the monitor toward her. This shot, the only one that pierced her armor and did any damage, apparently broke to pieces, although on board of the ram the prisoners say that it went through her and out at the opposite port, which was opened at that time. She had two killed and a few wounded. One of the killed was leaning against the casement when the 15-inch shot struck. He was torn to pieces. The other, at the steam-port at the explosion of the shell, was literally blown to atoms. By this time the vessels were all standing up the bay. After some further conflict with them, the ram started for the fort, all the iron-clads in chase, the *Ossipee* also coming down to butt her. The *Manhattan* and *Chickasaw* were both astern of her, firing away. The former was within twenty yards, with both guns run out, the latter rather further off, more on the starboard quarter, and the *Ossipee* the same distance on her port beam, when the white flag was hoisted. Her flag was given to the *Manhattan* and sent thence to Admiral FARRAGUT. The *Manhattan* did not lose a man, and was as stauch at the end of the engagement as at the commencement, although she was struck eleven times. A steel-headed shot went two and a quarter inches into the turret. This was the severest blow she received.

The *Army and Navy Journal* of Sept. 10 says: "All the accounts of the capture of the *Tennessee* agree in the statement that the only shot which penetrated the armor of the iron-clad was the fifteen-inch one fired from a monitor (the *Manhattan*.) The officers who surveyed the *Tennessee* say in their official report: On that side, nearly amidships of the casemate, and between the two broadside guns, a fifteen-inch solid shot knocked a hole through the armor and backing, leaving on the inside an undetached mass of oak and pine splinters, about three by four feet, and projecting inside of the casemate about two from the side. This is the only shot that penetrated the wooden backing of the casemate, although there are numerous pieces on the inside giving evidence of the shot." The *Manhattan* bombarded Fort Powell, at intervals, for twelve days, firing one hundred shells into it. The rebel General is said to have observed, the day of the surrender, that the explosion of the *Manhattan's* fifteen-inch guns was perfectly terrific. The fort was pretty well torn to pieces by them. Commander J. W. A. NICHOLSON, who commanded the *Manhattan* in Mobile Bay, has conferred additional lustre on a name eminent in the naval history of our country. His father and grandfather passed their lives in the service, and several others of the family have distinguished themselves in it. His first command was the gunboat *Isaac Smith*, on the DUPONT Port Royal expedition, where he won the approbation of Admiral DUPONT, he in the most approving terms remarking, in his first official report, upon the efforts of Lieut.-Commander NICHOLSON to rescue the crew of the *Governor*, his own vessel having been disabled by the storm, and in great peril. During the winter of 1861-'62, he rendered important service at Fort Pulaski, Fernandina, St. Marys, and Jacksonville. In the spring of '62 he was assigned the command of St. Augustine. After turning it over to the army of occupation, he went to St. Johns river, where, with only two small steamers and the *Isaac Smith*, he kept the river and coast clear of batteries and guerillas. Commander N. entered the navy at an early age, and though now one of the youngest commanders in it, he has seen nearly eighteen years' sea service. A more loyal, energetic, and devoted officer the navy cannot boast. His cool and gallant conduct in the late engagement in Mobile Bay merits the gratitude of his country.

MICHIGAN, S. W.—5 GUNS.—This little steamer, our only naval representative on the lakes, which has performed so much valuable service of late in checkmating the raiding parties from Canada, was built at Erie, Penn. Her hull was commenced in 1842, and she was launched in 1844. She cost the United States about $165,000. She was designed by SAMUEL HARTT, and the engines by C. W. COPELAND. The engines were built by STACKHOUSE & TOMLISON, of Pittsburgh. She has always been on the lakes, and is the only vessel allowed by treaty to represent the United States Navy in those waters. Since the rebellion, she has been most actively employed in protecting the frontier, and her presence has frustrated numerous plans of the Confederates, which, if carried into execution, would have resulted in serious damage to life and property. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, John C. Carter; Surgeon, Jos. Wilson; Paymaster, C. C. Jackson; Acting Master, Enos G. Martin; First Assistant Engineer, James McKell; Acting Ensigns, A. J. Louch, C. C. Eddy; Acting Master's Mates, J. Hunter, J. Cummins; Captain's Clerk, C. E. Curtis; Paymaster's Clerk, J. J. Odell; Sergeant of Marines, James Stevenson; Pilots, W. Hinton, A. St. Benard.

STATE OF GEORGIA, S. W.—9 GUNS.—This vessel, which has been undergoing repairs at the dock of JAS. MURPHY & Co., is nearly ready for sea service again, and will be sent over to the Navy-yard very soon. She is now in a condition to do considerable service, her engines having been thoroughly overhauled.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—Acting Ensign H. B. CHASE, attached to the United States gunboat *State of Georgia*, fell overboard from the gangway of that vessel yesterday morning, and sunk before he could be rescued. Mr. CHASE was a native of New-Bedford, Mass., and entered the service a few months since. He was attached to the *Florida* on her last cruise, and was but recently transferred to the *State of Georgia*. At the time of the accident he was going on shore with the ship's mail, and had on a heavy overcoat. No one saw him fall, but his cries attracted the attention of two of the junior officers, who threw a ladder to him. This he missed, and sunk before further assistance could be rendered. Mr. CHASE was a promising young officer, and beloved by all who knew him.

BERMUDA.—The supply-steamer *Bermuda*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. J. W. SMITH, commanding, will not sail from the Philadelphia Navy-yard until Tuesday, Nov. 15, by order of the Navy Department.

—Acting Master JOHN MCGOWAN, Jr., of the *State of Georgia*, has been granted a short leave of absence, and left for Indianapolis last evening.

THE PICKET-BOATS.—The success of picket-boat No. 1 will no doubt be followed by the construction of a large number of these very valuable craft. No fleet, squadron or flotilla can be considered complete without a number of them.

PERSONAL.—Capt. JOHN DE CAMP is in town daily attending the court-martial now in session at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks.

Commodore HENRY H BELL was in the city, yesterday; he is improving in health, and looks quite like himself again.

Lieutenant Commander F. M. BUNCE has been detached from the *Dictator*, and ordered to duty connected with the picket-boat fleet.

Commander JOHN GUEST of the *Galatea* has been relieved and ordered to command the *Iosco*.

Commander S. NICHOLSON has been detached from the *State of Georgia* and ordered to the *Galatea*.

RHODE ISLAND, S. W., 10.—The *Rhode Island* now lies in the stream near the Wall-street Ferry. She will convoy the *Costa Rica* to Aspinwall, leaving here on Monday, Nov. 14.

MARINE CORPS.—Capt. JOHN L. BROOME, late executive officer at the marine barracks, Brooklyn, has been detached and ordered to command the marine barracks at Mound City, Illinois.

GEMSBOK, BARK—5 GUNS.—The United States bark *Gemsbok* is to be fitted for special service. She has been lying in ordinary since her arrival at New-York on the 11th of July, 1864.

The Japanese gunboat *Fuxiyuma* will probably be purchased by the United States Navy Department.

—Lieut. W. B. CUSHING, the hero of the *Albemarle* affair, is expected to be in this city to-day. He is preparing more mischievous plans for Confederate consideration.

PERSONAL.—Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. DAVIS, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is in this city on important business.

Obituary.

DEATH OF SAMUEL MEDARY, OF OHIO.

The telegraph announces the death of Ex-Gov. SAMUEL MEDARY, at his residence in Columbus, Ohio, on Monday. He was born in Maryland about the commencement of the present century, and emigrated to Ohio upon attaining his majority. In the political campaign of 1828, he was editor of the *Sun*, published in Clermont County, and supported Gen. JACKSON for President. In 1833 he represented his county in the State Senate. During his Senatorial career, he was elected by the State Legislature, State Printer, and removed to Columbus, where he published the *Western Hemisphere*, a Democratic sheet, which, in a short time, was changed to the *Ohio Statesman*. Under the Administration of Mr. POLK, Col. MEDARY was Postmaster at Columbus; under that of Mr. BUCHANAN he was appointed Governor of Minnesota, and upon the admission of that Territory into the Union as a State, was transferred to Kansas as Territorial Governor, and served in that capacity until that Territory also became a State, when he returned to Ohio, where he soon after established the *Crisis*. Elected to represent, in part, the Capital District in the Chicago Convention, Gov. MEDARY made arrangements to attend, but was prevented by that sickness which proved fatal.

GOVERNOR TALLMADGE.

NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE died at Battle Creek, Michigan, on Wednesday of last week. He was born at Chatham, Columbia county, in this State, February 8, 1795, and after graduating at Union College, was admitted to the bar in 1818. He was afterwards for many years identified with the politics of this State. In 1827 he was elected to the Assembly from this county, and in 1829 was chosen to represent the Second District in the Senate of this State. He belonged to the "conservative" school, and was brought forward by his friends in canvass against BENJAMIN F. BUTLER for the Senate of the United States. He was successful, and continued in fellowship with his party till 1837, when he "bolted

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Mails by the Africa.

THE TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF MULLER.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

The mails by the *Africa*, comprising dates to Oct. 31, reached the city yesterday morning. They furnish us the following details of news:

THE MURDER OF MR. BRIGGS.

REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF MULLER.

From the European Times, Oct. 30.

Thursday, Oct. 27, being the day appointed for the trial of MULLER, the Central Criminal Court was crowded, and the scene outside was beyond description. The outer door at the Old Bailey, at which the judge, the counsel and the city authorities enter, was guarded by a posse of police, and at this door there was a succession for demands for admission from 8 o'clock in the morning. A vast number of persons were summoned to be in attendance as jurymen, both English and foreigners, and were crowded together in rooms contiguous to the court.

The Counsel for the Crown came into court shortly before 10 o'clock. They were the Solicitor-General, (Sir R. P. Collier,) Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Hannen, (Counsel for the Treasury,) Mr. Giffard and Mr. Beasley, instructed by Mr. Greenwood, Q. C., Solicitor to the Treasury, and Mr. Pollard, Assistant Solicitor. The counsel for the defence was Serjeant Parry, Mr. Metcalfe and Mr. Besley, instructed by Mr. Beard.

At 10 o'clock the Lord Chief Baron and Baron Martin, accompanied by the Lord Mayor, entered the court, and the prisoner was placed at the bar. He advanced with a steady step, though his face wore a pale and care-worn appearance.

In answer to the usual question put by the clerk of the Crown, he pleaded not guilty.

The operation of obtaining a jury occupied three-quarters of an hour. Twelve Englishmen having at length been selected, the Solicitor-General opened the case for the prosecution.

After reviewing briefly the circumstances of the murder of Mr. Briggs, he said that he was found to have received several bruises, evidently inflicted with a blunt instrument, with several fractures of the skull. There were also wounds which might have been caused by his falling out of the carriage. The dress of Mr. Briggs was disordered, but not so much as to indicate a severe contest with his assailant. He had been robbed of his watch and chain, but not to any further extent, for four sovereigns were found in his trousers pocket. In the carriage there was found blood, and also by the window, near to which Mr. Briggs was supposed to have sat. There was blood also on the handles of the carriage, and on the steps. The blood had been analyzed by Dr. Letheby and other eminent persons, and declared to be human blood, but of that he believed there would be no question. Now, the jury might be disposed to ask him whether the murder was committed by one person, or by more than one. He told them frankly that he could not tell, but he thought it probable that it was committed only by one; for if it had been done by a gang of thieves, the pockets of Mr. Briggs would have been rifled, and his bag opened; while, if it were done by one person, he would have had enough to do in getting possession of the watch and chain, and throwing the body out of the carriage. Nor was he able to give them distinct information as to the weapon with which the murder was committed, although there was a stick in the carriage which had blood upon it. He could not say whether it was a premeditated or a fortuitous murder, although personally he thought it was the result of a sudden impulse. Then there was a hat found in the carriage, and that hat was not the hat of Mr. Briggs. It was, he presumed, an understood fact that the man to whom the hat belonged was the murderer, indeed it was as clear as though anyone had seen the murder committed. The Solicitor-General then detailed several circumstances connected with the life of the prisoner Muller since he came to England two years ago. He had worked for several persons, among others for Mr. Hodgkinson, of Cornhill, as a tailor. He was very poor, but he had a watch and chain, which he had pawned for £3 and £1 respectively. He lodged at the house of a Mrs. Blythe, in Victoria-park, near Hackney Wick Station, and the railway would be on his way home. They had information of Muller's whereabouts on the Saturday, as he was in the habit of passing a good deal of his time at the house of Mr. Repsch, a tailor, in Jewry-street. He left there about 7½ o'clock on Saturday evening. His landlady sat up for him until 11 o'clock on Saturday night, but he had not returned at that time. But he had a latch key with which he could let himself in. On the Sunday he was at home all day with his landlady and her husband, with the exception of a walk they took together in the evening. At ten o'clock on Monday morning, he was in possession of Mr. Brigg's chain. It appeared he went to the shop of Mr. Death, a jeweller in Cheapside, and produced the chain in question, and asked the value of it. Mr. Death valued it at £3 10s., and the prisoner selected a chain worth £3 5s., which he said he would have in exchange. Mr. Death asked him what he would take for the odd 5s., and he said he would have a ring, and he was given one with a cornelian stone. The prisoner was seen with the chain and the ring in the course of the day, and he said he had purchased them that morning. It appeared that, having exchanged the chain of Mr. Briggs, he pawned the one he obtained by the exchange, and with the money raised by that he redeemed his own watch and chain, which he took to another pawnbroker who would lend him more money on them, and obtained £4, after which he sold the ticket, and having raised money in that manner, he went to the docks and purchased a ticket for his passage to New York. The prisoner was not only found dealing with Mr. Briggs' chain, but at the time of his apprehension Mr. Briggs' watch was found in his trunk sewed up in a piece of canvas. In ordinary cases of robbery the fact of a prisoner being found so soon after the robbery in possession of the stolen property would be deemed sufficient proof of guilt, but, in a case of murder, they would probably require some additional evidence, and he should, he believed, be in a position to prove that the hat found in the railway carriage, which was the hat of the murderer, was the hat worn by the prisoner. He then proceeded to narrate the evidence which would be called to prove that the hat was the prisoner's. It bore the name of "H. Walker," Crawford-street, and had a very peculiar lining. That hat no doubt was worn by the murderer on the night of the murder, and he should be able to show that the hat was the property of Muller. One of his acquaintances was a cabman named Matthews, who bought a hat of Walker, which Muller admired, and asked him to buy him one of a similar kind, which he did, and Muller being short of money gave him a waistcoat in exchange. But the identity of the hat did not depend upon the cabman alone, for he should call before them Mr. and Mrs. Repsch, who would prove he wore a hat with Walker's name in it. If Muller's hat, bought at Walker's, was not forthcoming, where was it? But the case did not rest there, for the murderer, whoever he was, not only took his own hat, but took away the hat of Mr. Briggs, and he thought he should be able to show that Mr. Brigg' hat was found in the possession of Muller when he was apprehended. Mr. Briggs dealt with hatters by the name of Digance & Co. When young Mr. Briggs first saw the hat he had doubts of its identity, as it was lower in the crown than that of his father's, and so indeed it was, for the hat had been cut down about an inch, or an inch and a half, but not by a hatter, although it had been done very neatly. The fact was, the hat had been cut down, not by a hatter, but by some one who understood sewing—probably a tailor. Why should he have cut it down? The maker of the hat would tell them that when he completed the hat, his practice was to write the customer's name under the lining, and this was the portion of the hat which had been cut away. That hat Muller wore in London, and Repsch took notice of it. Muller said it was a new hat, and that he had given 14s. 6d. for it, on which Repsch remarked that it looked like a guinea hat; and that was the price when Mr. Briggs paid for it. He might state that Muller's best pair of trowsers, which he wore on the night of the 9th of July, were missing, as were several other articles of clothing. These were the facts which he should be able to prove. It might be true that this was merely circumstantial evidence, but the jury must remember that circumstantial evidence was frequently in such cases the most conclusive, and that it was by circumstantial evidence that some of the greatest crimes ever committed had been detected. If that evidence proved the prisoner's guilt, he was sure they would not shrink from the performance of their duties.

Mr. David Buchan was then called. He said that Mr. Briggs, who was sixty-nine years of age, dined with him and his wife (Mr. Briggs's niece) at their house, in Nelson-square, Peckham, on Saturday, the 9th of July. He left at half-past eight, and witness accompanied him part of the way, and saw him into the Nelson omnibus, which would take him to King-William-street. When they parted, Mr. Briggs was in his usual health and spirits. He wore a watch and chain, attached to a buttonhole. A small seal and two keys were attached to the watch. He wore his watch that night, and sometimes referred to it.

Cross-examined by Sergeant Parry—Mr. Briggs was perfectly sober, and himself in every way. Witness's wife was examined before the Coroner. He did not know whether Mr. Briggs had more than one hat—he should think he had. Mr. Briggs was well off, and lived in fair and reasonable style. He was not aware that threats had been held out against Mr. Briggs, but he had heard his wife say so.

Various witnesses were summoned to testify to the circumstances of the finding of Mr. Briggs' body.

Mr. Francis Tomimin said he had been the medical attendant of Mr. Briggs for some years. Mr. Briggs was in his seventieth year. He had enjoyed good health, but had an attack of erysipelas, from which he had perfectly recovered. He was called to Mr. Briggs's house between two and three o'clock on Sunday morning, and continued in attendance on him until he died. It was a hopeless case from the commencement. In conjunction with Mr. Brierton, he made a *post mortem* examination. The cartilage of the ear was severed by a jagged wound, extending to the bone. Over the temple was a contused wound. There were as many as four others, contused and incised wounds. There was a wound on the vortex of the head—an incised wound. On the removal of the scalp he found fissures extending in different directions, radiating from the centre. There was an effusion of blood between the skull and the skull cap. The wounds he could not account for except in that they were so caused by a blunt instrument, applied with considerable force. There were four or five wounds on the scalp, caused, he should say, by as many blows with a blunt instrument. There was no wound about the head that could have been inflicted by a sharp instrument.

Cross-examined by Sergeant Parry—The wound on the temple might have been caused by a fall. Mr. Briggs was five feet eight inches in height, and between 11 and 12 stone, not more than 12 stone.

Mr. Brierton, surgeon, Old Ford-road, said he was called to Mr. Briggs on Saturday evening, the 9th of July. He was suffering from compression of the brain. He endeavored to restore reaction, but it was useless. (Witness described the injuries in the same way Mr. Toulmin had done.) He thought the wound on the left side of the head might have been occasioned by a fall; the others he attributed to some blunt instrument used with violence. He made an examination of the carriage at six o'clock on Sunday morning; he found blood on the cushion and on the inside panels, as well as upon the handles of the carriage and on the iron foot-steps, and on the wooden platform. He found a link of a chain, which he gave to the police.

Dr. Letheby gave evidence to show that the marks upon the different parts of the carriage were those of human blood.

Mr. Death, the jeweller, of Cheapside, next repeated his evidence as to the exchange of the chain, and in cross examination said he had no doubt about the prisoner being the man who brought the chain, on the Monday morning to his shop, and had it exchanged.

George Blythe and his wife, with whom the prisoner lodged at Old Ford-road, gave evidence as to the absence of Muller on the night of the murder, and the difference in the prisoner's dress when seen on the Sunday morning.

In cross-examination by Mr. Metcalfe, the husband stated that Muller was sane in consequence of such a wheel running over his foot. He was in every respect a well conducted young man. He had made it public amongst his friends that he was going to New-York for some time previous; for a fortnight at least.

Mrs. Ann Repsch, the wife of the tailor in whose employment Muller had formerly been, deposed to the fact of his being in possession of a gold watch prior to the murder, and also to his having, on the previous Thursday, met with an accident by which his foot was injured. She also spoke of the hat which Muller wore upon the Sunday as being a new one, and very much resembling that produced by the police, found in the railway carriage.

This witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Serjeant Parry, but nothing material was elicited beyond the fact that a fortnight before he started for New-York he declined to lend her 5s. stating that he wished to buy a new hat.

Mr. Repsch was called, and confirmed the evidence of his wife, and the court then adjourned.

THE SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The court was again crowded to excess. The prisoner looked quite as calm and unconcerned as on the previous day. Before the proceedings commenced he had a short interview in the dock with his solicitor, Mr. T. Beard.

J. H. Glass said prisoner called on him on 12th July with a gold watch, and said that if he could not sell it he would not have money to take him to America. Next morning they both went and took a chain out of pledge, and pawned it and the watch at another place for £4.

The evidence of the pawnbroker's assistant confirmed this statement.

Jonathan Mathews, examined by Sir R. P. Collier—I am a cab-driver. I knew Muller. I knew him two years and a few weeks. I became acquainted with him at a brother-in-law's of mine, and he has been to see me from time to time. I remember a transaction between him and me about a hat some time last year. It was about the latter end of November or beginning of December. I don't recollect. I had a new hat, and he came to dine with me on the Sunday I bought it. He saw me with it on, and said he should like to have one like it. He looked at the hat, and put it on his head, and it was a little too small for him. He asked me what I gave for it, and I told him 10s. 6d. He said he would like one like it, and I told him I would get him one if he wished. I put mine on his head, and said if I got one too easy for me it would just suit him, and he said, "Yes." I bought my hat at Mr. Walker's, in Crawford-street, Marylebone. The lining of the hat was striped. I ordered his hat on Friday evening, and on the Saturday night I went for it and brought it home in a box. Muller came for it on the Sunday week following. I paid 10s. 6d. for it. Muller did not pay me for it. He made me a black waistcoat, which I now wear, in return. Subsequently I saw Muller wearing that hat subsequently. I saw him wearing it about a fortnight before the murder. I gave a description of the hat to the police before I saw it. The hat produced (found in the train) I believe to be the same hat; it is exactly like it. I had the brim turned up a little. I recollect seeing a small jeweller's box at my house, similar to the one produced. I first saw it on the Tuesday following the murder. I saw a handbill, and gave the box to the police.

Cross-examined by Sergeant Parry—I identify the hat, not only by the sides of the rim being turned up—that is one thing. That is done in the shop. It was as near like mine as they possibly could get it. I said before the magistrates that one of my means of identifying the hat was that about three weeks before the murder. I noticed that it was turned up more on one side than on the other, and told him so. This is the first time I have said that I turned up myself when I bought it. I could not say what has become of the hat I had at the same time as this. I think I left it at one of the hatters' where I have bought one of my hats since. The hat I now wear I bought in Oxford-street. I did not leave my hat there. I did say I left my hat at Mr. Down's, but not that one. I did say before the Coroner that I bought a hat at Down's and left my old hat there. I bought the one in Oxford-street a few days before I went to America. I have made a mistake about my hats altogether. I have had so many that I don't recollect. I went to America on the 20th July. I said before the Coroner that the next hat I bought was in June at Mr. Down's, in Long-acre, and left the old one there. I made a mistake. I found out there was not a Mr. Down in Long acre three weeks before this occurred. That was a mistake. It had been closed. I have no idea whatever whether the hat is like the one produced (Muller's.) I occasionally throw my hats in the dust hole. I said that before the Coroner. I was asked if I could swear to the color of my own hat, and I said I could not. I could not swear to some of my own hats. I first heard of the murder on the Thursday in the week following. I had not heard of it before I had been out with my cab. Had been occasionally on the rank. I am not a public-house visitor. I might have gone into a public house for refreshment. I went in every day. I occasionally buy a paper. I like a Sunday paper. I did not see it in the paper before Thursday. I live at No. 6b Earl-street East, Paddington. I know the station. I pass it. I don't know whether I passed it ever day from the 7th to the 10th. I never saw the placard. I knew that Muller was going to America. I gave information to the police on Monday, the 18th. I knew at that time that Muller had sailed in a sailing-ship for New-York. I knew he sailed on the 14th. He called to old me and my family good-bye. I was out with my cab on the night of the 9th of July. I did say before the Coroner that it was impossible to say where I was. I was about somewhere. I have since found out where I was. I have been making inquiries to find out where I was on account of my losing my pocket-book. (Witness here produced a letter which he said he had received from his employer, showing where he was on that night.) My master sold off—I did not say "sold up." The deposition was read to me—that was a mistake. I cannot tell what day it was Mr. Burkett sold off. I first saw Repsch after I had given information at Bow-street. I did not see him for years previous—before I gave information to the police. I have been a cabman eight or nine years. I have been a coachman and have been in a training stable. I was in a training stable two or three and twenty years ago. I have been a cabman since that—not all that time. I have been in business for myself. I have driven for the London General Omnibus Company. Have always been a driver. I have never been a coachman to a private gentleman. I have never been a coachman to a Mr. Linklater. I know Mr. Linklater, but have never lived with him as servant. I know him by living in the neighborhood. I have never been bankrupt. I was in business two years ago. I did not fail or compound with my creditors. I left business because I did not make it pay. I owed some money, and do now. I have never told my creditors that I will pay them when I get my share of the reward. I have not any expectations of a portion of the reward. I know there was a reward offered. I shall expect some of it if I have done my duty. I should have given the information if there had been no reward. I never said that if I had kept my mouth shut a little longer the reward would have been £500 instead of £300. I said if it had been a shilling I should have done as I have done. I have been convicted for absconding from my situation—nothing more. I was coachman. I went on the "spree," and left the coach with no one to start, and had 21 days, because I could not pay. I was not at Norwich in 1851. I was in Norwich in 1850; was in prison then for the 21 days—nothing else. I don't know the gentleman's name who tried me for the "spree." I was tried by a jury. They tried to make it a theft, because there was a posting-book and spurs, and some other things, in the box, which were unknown to me. The lining of my hat was similar to Muller's.

Re-examined by Sir R. P. Collier—I was convicted in 1850. I was about 29 years of age. I have been in no trouble of the kind since. I gave information to the police on Monday, the 18th. I was passing the Great Western station, and stopped to give my horse some water, and made some inquiries as to a handbill. I looked at the height on the bills, and asked the waterman what height he thought I was. I read the handbill and spoke to the waterman, and went home and fetched the jeweller's box produced and showed it to the waterman. The waterman and I both went together to Hermitage-street police-station. I saw Sergeant Steer and gave the box to him. At that time I gave him a description of the hat. I gave Sergeant Steer a piece of paper with Mr. Blythe's address. I went to America with the police. I was examined on the Tuesday after I came back before the coroner. I was cross-examined as to where I had been on the Saturday of the murder, and I was not prepared then to answer them. I made some inquiries and received the letter I have produced from my employer. I was on the rank of the Great Western Railway station from seven till eleven o'clock, and not having got a fare up to that time, I went homeward, and bought a joint of meat on the way home. I went to the stables in Lisson-grove, and then went home. I am cross examined also about my hats; but I had made no inquiries, and was not prepared. I have worn I should say nine or ten hats during the year. I have since made inquiries. I have said one brim of the hat was curled up, more turned up than the other. It is still so. That is in addition to its being turned up by the hatter.

Eliza Matthews, wife of the preceding witness, described the hat bought for Muller by her husband, and said the hat found in the railway carriage was like it. Muller called at her house on the 11th of July, and gave the box with Mr. Death's name on to her little girl. When he was going away he took his hat off the drawers, and she remarked to him how well it had worn, when he said it was a different hat.

James Giffard said: I am agent to Messrs. Reynell & Co., shipping agents. They have an office in the North Quay, London Docks. I recognize the prisoner. I first saw him on Wednesday, July 13, about 11 in the morning. He asked me the passage to New-York. I told him £4. He asked me when a ship sailed, and I said "To-morrow, Thursday, 13th." He then went away. He came back about two o'clock in the afternoon, and said he had come to pay the fare. He gave me £4 and I gave him a ticket. He came back about half-past three. He had three parcels with him at the time—two small ones and a large one done up in canvas. I could not tell what was inside. I told him I could not take charge of them, he must take them to the foreman of the dock. I did not see his book. I saw him on board the *Victoria*. She sailed on Friday morning with the prisoner on board.

Cross-examined—Whatever the parcel was he would have left it with me if I would have taken possession. It would have been left in the office all night. It is the custom with German emigrants to carry small packages of soap, &c. There is a German porter named Weist. He seldom comes before me. I am sometimes he answers inquiries. The *Victoria* carried four or five German passengers. The docks open in the morning at six o'clock. I generally come about 9 o'clock. The prisoner gave his name as Franz Muller, and his age twenty-four.

Inspector Tanner and G. Clarke, of the detective police, described the arrest of Muller on board the *Victoria*, and the discovery of Mr. Briggs' watch in his box. The watch he said he had two years, and the hat about twelve months.

Mr. Briggs, son of the deceased, and Mr. Degance, the hatter, repeated the testimony to identify the hat as given on Muller's preliminary examination.

Sergeant Parry proceeded to address the jury for the defence. He said he was sustained in the performance of his serious duty by the firm and unshaken conviction that the young man at the bar would have a fair and impartial verdict, and he had the greatest faith in the righteousness of the verdict which would be delivered on the evidence which had been adduced. He pledged himself to demonstrate that upon the evidence adduced, supplemented by that which he should lay before them, they ought to acquit the prisoner at the bar. The jury ought to be as satisfied with the guilt of the prisoner as though with their physical eyes they had witnessed the act. He agreed that circumstantial evidence was frequently of the highest possible order, but only where the chain was complete and not a single link was wanting. There were four points on which the prosecution relied: First, the hat found in the railway carriage; second, the hat found in the prisoner's box; third, the watch; and fourth, the chain. Now, upon all these points, he should show the jury that the evidence was unsatisfactory and incomplete. It had not been clearly shown that Muller ever had a hat like that which was found, and even if he had, that the hat found was his. Mrs. Repsch was a principal witness on this point; but she had not noticed any other person's, while she had devoted special attention to Muller's. He had watched Mrs. Repsch giving her evidence, and she had given it vehemently; but he could not conscientiously charge her with perjury. With regard to the evidence of Matthews, he thought it was absolutely worthless as affecting the prisoner. He did not assert that Jonathan Matthews was the murderer, or a party to this murder—if he did so, he should be a disgrace to his profession—for it was only known to "Him to whom all hearts were open, and from whom no secrets were hid," who was the perpetrator of the murder; but it was undoubtedly true that suspicion had pointed her finger at him, and it was equally clear that his evidence was of the most unsatisfactory character. His descriptions of the hat were loose in the extreme, and he only remembered it because it was turned up at the side by his direction; but he had told a different tale now, and had said that he recognized the hat in consequence of Muller having lifted it off constantly on one side. Matthews said he was certain that the hat found in the railway carriage was Muller's, but he admitted that he had left his own hat at the hatter's when he bought another, and that hat of Matthews might have got into the possession of some other person who actually committed the murder. The learned sergeant commented upon the ignorance of Matthews in reference to the murder for so many days, especially when the case had appeared in all sorts of ways—at the coroner's court, before police magistrates, and in police reports, which comprised the literature of cabman. There was, he contended, no solid, no unmistakeable proof that this hat had belonged to Muller. There might be suspicion; but suspicion—even strong suspicion—in the case like the present, must be cast aside. He (the learned sergeant) regretted to find that Muller had made statements inconsistent with the truth. He was a vain, boastful man, and it could not be denied that, in reference to his own affairs, he had said many things which were not strictly true; there was no object in many of these statements. He could have had no possible object in saying that he was going to America for Messrs. Hodgkinson at £150 a year, and he asked them not to place any reliance upon the statements of a vain, boastful young man. It could not be proved that the hat in question ever belonged to Mr. Briggs. He should show them the fact of the hat being cut down was no evidence of guilt on the part of Muller, as he should show by evidence he should adduce that the cutting down of hats in this way was a common practice in the second-hand trade. Then, with regard to the watch and chain, Muller had to contend against the fact that he had told untruths about them. The possession of the watch and chain was certainly a mystery; but there were many mysteries in the world which would never be cleared up. No doubt that, in buying the watch and chain at the docks, Muller must have known that he was doing a very wrong thing; but where was there a place more likely than the docks where a young man at Muller's age might be more easily decoyed into a purchase of such articles? That he had money in his possession had been proved by Hails, and that money must have gone somewhere, for he had only eleven shillings in his possession when he was arrested on board the *Victoria*. He contended that there was sufficient evidence to show that Muller was at the docks on Monday. It was shown that he left Mrs. Blyth's on that morning at eight o'clock, and it was ten o'clock when he called upon Mr. Death. After proceeding to the docks and making the purchases, Muller might have become suspicious about the nature of the purchase he had made, and, being suspicious, had gone to Mr. Death's to ascertain the value of the property and, if possible to effect an exchange. Referring to the dress the prisoner wore on various occasions, the learned sergeant said, that it would not be a very wonderful trick to an ordinary mind that a man should wear a dark pair of trousers on the Saturdays and a light pair of trousers on the Mondays; but the prosecution had endeavored to construe every fact to the prejudice of the prisoner, and the inference attempted to be forced upon the jury was, that Muller had made away with the pair of black trousers. He might have sold those trousers on the vessel, and that was a very likely thing, for he was a man who was always buying, selling and chaffering. Moreover, he had no money when he started, and eleven shillings were found upon him when he was arrested. He had now ordered to the jury what he thought a not unreasonable interpretation of the prisoner's proceedings, and with the exception of the false statement he had made, his conduct had been straightforward and open to the world. At the docks he gave his right name, although he was said to have committed a great murder on the previous Saturday. He pledged everything in his own name, and when at sea he wrote a natural and creditable letter to his friend Mr. Bligh, in London; all this seemed quite inconsistent with a guilty mind. Muller had declared when seized that he was never on the line, and that statement there was no attempt to contradict. There was one part of the case which he almost defied them to reconcile with the prisoner's guilt. Mr. Briggs was a man 5 feet 9 inches or 5 feet 9 inches high, strong, and in robust health, to whom the prisoner at the bar was a mere stripling. The distance between Bow and Hackney Wick was 1 mile 1,414 yards, and the body was found within seven hundred yards from Hackney Wick station. All this attack, and the body dragged across the carriage and thrown out—all in the space of a minute and a half—could they believe that so slight a young man could have committed such a series of acts in a time so credibly short? could that struggle, which ended in the death of a powerful, sober man, have been perpetrated by the young man at the bar? The gentlemen of the jury had their eyes about them, and they were probably able to judge on that point for themselves. Such an impression on their minds, if they believed it, would negative all the circumstantial evidence in the world. He could only imagine that such a crime could have been committed by men well accustomed to traffic in robbery, and, if necessary, to secure themselves by blood. He could imagine two such men attracted by the gold watch and chain, and the black bag, following Mr. Briggs, and attacking him for the purpose of securing his property, but this young man was a person of peaceful disposition, of kindly habits, and yet it was said of him that it was he who had committed this awful crime. He contended that it was impossible for human cruelty to believe that the young man Muller could have committed the murder under such circumstances. He maintained, moreover, that the murderers of Mr. Briggs, whoever they were, came with their own weapons, and that the murder was not committed by means of the stick which was found in the carriage. If this were an ordinary case of trade of any kind, or a miserable case between the dust-cart and the hack-cart, he should be allowed to sum up the evidence; but as it was a case of life and death, he was precluded from doing so. The learned sergeant said he should call Mr. Leigh, who saw two persons with Mr. Briggs in the cars at Bow. You have been told Muller said he was going to see his sweetheart. I shall show you he did go to see a girl of the town, who did not know him by his right name, Mrs. Jones, the landlady of the girl, will say on that night, after 9 o'clock, he went to her house, in the neighborhood of the Vassal-road, and asked for the girl, who was out. He talked for ten minutes. He had on his slippers. An hour after, the girl Eldred returned, and next morning Mrs. Jones told her that her Frenchman had been. The way Mrs. Jones and Eldred fixed the time is by the telegraphic message I hold in my hand. That telegram was received by the girl on the 9th, from a man named A. G. Straingham, saying he should come on the next Sunday. If he proved that Muller was there at 9 o'clock it would interpose another element of great doubt. This Mrs. Jones has two other lodgers, unfortunates. Muller's visits to this place are the sole stain upon him; but when we know what is going on from the highest to the lowest, we should not pour out our moral indignation on him for this. The telegram is genuine: I will prove it beyond all doubt, and show that Muller went to the girl Eldred, to whom he said he was going. I shall also call before you a certain witness, the weight of whose testimony will not be great—an omnibus conductor who is unable to identify Muller in the prison, nor can he prove the date, but he remembers at seven minutes to ten o'clock, on one night, three or four months ago, a passenger got up on that 'bus who had a carpet slipper on one foot, and that 'bus was from Camberwell—the time tallies with his visit to Mrs. Jones, or Johnson. Every effort has been made to find the person from whom Muller purchased the hat, but he regretted that those efforts had not been attended with success. The learned sergeant then proceeded as follows: I have already said that it is my intention to call a witness in respect of the hat of Mr. Briggs, who will tell you in the second-hand trade it is not unusual to cut down hats and sew them. There is one more observation which I ought to have made before, and is of great importance. It is this—that no marks of blood have been found on Muller's clothes. It is idle to say that he made away with his clothes. Clearly he did not before he got to the docks. No doubt the assailant of Mr. Briggs must have been covered with blood. Gentlemen, I believe I have urged on your attention every topic that I thought might be fairly advanced on behalf of the prisoner at the bar. I hope I have done my duty. The case is one of great suspicion, and I hope you will forgive me for saying if the fact is not proved, it is equivalent to a declaration of innocence. If ever there was a case that required care it is this. Your sentence once pronounced and inscribed, you can never recall it. Yours is the power given to no other institution, the transcendant power of saving whether this young man shall live or die, that is the awful duty you have to perform when you leave that box, and I conclude as I began in expressing my full confidence in your honor and care. It is for you to give judgment, and I trust and pray that the judgment will be one of mercy.

The court then adjourned at ten minutes to five. The court will sit at nine instead of ten. It is doubtful whether a verdict will be given to-morrow.

When Mr. Briggs, son of the deceased gentleman, gave his evidence, Muller, who was sitting down at the time, instantly stood up and appeared to devour every word the witness uttered, but with an expression of sympathy that was strikingly remarkable.

Sergeant Parry's allusions to the unfortunate position of Muller caused great emotion in the prisoner. His lips quivered, and, holding his head down, he wept bitterly. In this position he continued while the learned counsel was speaking, and was consequently, visible only to the people who were seated in the gallery and those in the dock. When the prisoner left the dock he appeared much depressed, and almost exhausted.

THE THIRD DAY.

Elizabeth Jones, an elderly female, said: I live at No. 1, St. George's-road, Peckham. In July last I lived at Stanley cottage, James street, Vassal-road. I have two female lodgers; they are young women that receive visits from men. I had a young woman named Eldred living with me then, and she is living with me now. She has been with me for 10 months; her name is Mary Ann Eldred. I know the prisoner. He was in the habit of coming to see Mary Ann Eldred. He had been in the habit of coming to see her about nine or ten months before the 9th of July. I remember Eldred receiving this electric telegraph message some time in the afternoon. I remember seeing Muller on the 9th of July, the date of that telegraph. I saw him about half-past nine o'clock in the evening. Eldred was not then at home; she had been out about half an hour. He had called to see her. He stood talking at the door for five or ten minutes, and then he left. I am sure it was half-past nine o'clock, and on the Saturday evening, the 9th of July. I used to call him Mr. Muller, the little Frenchman. She used to tell her he was a German, but she would have it he was a Frenchman. He told her that he had met with an accident and hurt his foot, but she did not notice what kind of slipper he wore. I made a communication to Mary Ann Eldred on the following morning. My house in Vassal-road was more than half a mile from Camberwell, where the omnibus leaves.

Cross-examined—I pass by the same name now as I did in Vassal-road. My husband's name is Kemp, but I always go by the name of Jones. I don't know Peckham; not any part. I do not know where Nelson-square is. If a person wanted to go to King William-street from Vassal road by omnibus, he would have to go to Camberwell-gate. The Peckham omnibus does not go from Camberwell-gate, but from the Lord Nelson. They both go over London bridge, I took in the telegram. It is so long ago I do not recollect whether I signed for it. Directly I received it I took it up to the girl Eldred. I usually dine between 1 and 2. I cannot remember the time the telegram came. Muller came half an hour after Eldred went out. When she went out, she asked me what time it was, and I said 9 o'clock. I looked at the clock, and called out to her the time.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—When did any one for the first time call upon you, and ask about Muller being at your house that evening? About seven or eight weeks ago, a German gentleman called upon me; it was some weeks after I had seen Muller; I did not know that Muller was in any suspicion of committing the murder until the German gentleman came. Eldred was in the room, and for some time previously she had no idea that Muller was the man charged; on reading the papers, however, and knowing he was a tailor, she thought it might be this young man; the telegram was not shown to the German gentleman; it was not found until two or three weeks ago, but Miss Eldred always had it with her. *Sergeant Ballantine*—But when this German gentleman came, why did she look for the telegram?—Witness: She might not have thought of it. I knew she had a telegram, but I did not tell the German gentleman so. I did not tell him that Muller called at half-past 9 on the Saturday night. There were two German gentlemen called. Eldred said if she could find the letter (telegram) it would tell her what day it was, that was three weeks ago. Last Monday week the telegram was procured for the first time, and when she gave it to the gentleman who had undertaken the defence, she did not know that it would be of any service.

Re-examined—We were not able to fix the day when Muller called until this telegram was found. Miss Eldred did not take supper before she went out.

Mary Ann Eldred, rather a good looking girl, but poorly clad, was then called, she said: In July last I lived in Lant street, Borough. I now live in Peckham. Before I went to live in Peckham I lived in Lant street, Borough. Before that I lived at Islington. I went to live with the same landlady as I do now, in Stanley Cottage, James street, Camberwell. I have known the prisoner twelve months. I was in the habit of seeing him. I remember receiving this telegram. I saw him on the previous Saturday. I had this telegram sent to me about 9 o'clock in the evening, and came home after 12 o'clock. I saw my landlady on the following morning. I cannot recollect how long after ward I heard of the murder. I generally went out at night. Several weeks before he went he told me he was going to America to see his sister, and asked me to go with him. He said if I did not go with him he would not remain six months. I cannot remember when any gentleman called upon me respecting Muller. I had this telegram a long while. I think I brought it up a few days ago.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General—Can't remember when I spoke to anybody about Muller. Some weeks ago—three or four weeks—saw two gentlemen at my house. I did not say anything to them about the telegram. Before these two gentlemen called I had not my attention directed to the telegram, and the time I went out on the 9th of July. I can well remember receiving the telegram on the 9th. I am sure I went out at 9 o'clock, and did not come back until 12 30. I remember going out precisely at 9, because I had the telegram.

Re-examined—On the following (Sunday) morning, Mrs. Jones told me that a friend of mine had called.

By the Foreman—I was not in the habit of seeing Muller's hat.

Charles Foreman—I am an omnibus conductor, and reside at Peckham. I am on a Peckham Rye omnibus, but it goes to Camberwell-gate. My omnibus leaves Camberwell gate at five minutes to 10. The green is about a quarter of a mile from the gate, and Vassal-road is more than half a mile from the green. I remember a gentleman, who wore a slipper, riding in my omnibus, but when it was I cannot recollect. It was my last journey to the city—five minutes to 10. It was in the summer, of course. My attention was called to it about five weeks ago. I remember, when I saw him go hopping off, saying, "That is my complaint." I cannot swear that the slipper produced was the one which he wore. How can I?

The Solicitor-General then replied on the whole case, and submitted that the entire evidence went to establish the guilt of the prisoner.

The Lord Chief Baron then proceeded to sum up.

The jury retired at a quarter to 3, and returned in a quarter of an hour with a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Baron Martin then put on the black cap and passed sentence on the prisoner. The Chief Baron and himself fully concurred in the verdict, and they wished him (the prisoner) clearly to understand that no hope of mercy remained for him in this world. His Lordship then left the prisoner for execution in the usual terms.

The prisoner said he knew that his life was forfeited, according to the English law, for the crime of which he had been guilty, but he said he had been convicted on false statements.

The prisoner, who throughout had displayed the greatest self-possession, then bowed and was removed from the dock.

THE "SOUTHERN BAZAAR" IN LIVERPOOL.

RAISING FUNDS FOR THE REBELS.

From the London Herald, Oct. 18.

Yesterday one of the most magnificent bazaars ever held in the North of England was opened at the St. George's Hall, in aid of the "Southern Prisoners' Relief Fund." For nearly six months the preparations have been in progress, and during that time contributions the most valuable have flowed in from all parts of the world. So numerous, indeed, are the articles thus generously given, that the difficulty has not been to "dress" the stalls, in the technical sense of the word, but to exhibit all that they contain, for a bazaar on so sumptuous and vast a scale as this one is dwarfed, even in the magnificent hall now devoted to it. The stalls, of which there are twelve, named after the Southern States, are ranged down the sides of the hall, five on each side, and the remaining two form a large central tent, from the apex of which rises a triplet of tricolored flags. Tricolored drapery also roofs the stalls, and it being of bunting, instead of the ordinary glazed calico, gives a pecular soft and rich appearance, and he gathers the effectiveness of the harmonious color contrasts. The stalls are alternately square and octagonal in shape, the octagons having tent or spiral roofs rising to a point, and capped with the Confederate flag, and the square ones sloping roofs, reaching about half way up to the gallery. The counters are all covered with crimson cloth, and a drapery valance which runs round the top of each stall forms a very graceful cornice. The valance itself is elaborately decorated with a blue margin and a pretty designed red, white and blue centre; and above the top margin is a neat border, terminating in a tricolor cord, which runs from stall to stall. The panelings at the bottom of the stalls are of white drapery relieved by blue, and the panels themselves are divided by gold beading, and fluted at the bottom. At the south end of the hall, and in the middle of the floor, is the auction stand, an octagonally shaped platform, which is to be at first appropriated for the larger and heavier articles. It, too, is wrapped in crimson, and bears ingeniously-designed combinations of colors. The panels are fluted, and have gold mouldings, and the centre is studded with blue and white rosettes. The central tent, to which we have already referred as the largest, is also the most complete; one-half of it forms the Kentucky stall, presided over by the Lady De Hoghton and Mrs. Oliver, and the other half of the Tennessee stall, at which the Lady M. Beresford Hope and Mrs. F. Hull presided. Various flags, Confederate and British, are displayed throughout the hall, but these have been selected with a judiciousness and taste which has rather tended to subdue effects, and thus prevent the glare and gaudiness which probably would otherwise have been apparent. Thus at the apex of each of the bell-roofed sectional octagon tents are small triplets—a tricolor of the Confederacy being in the centre, and the English and French flags on either side. At the stall named "Georgia," which is the fourth on the left-hand side, the flag of the ship *Georgia* is exhibited; and it may be interesting to mention that this same stall is presided over by Mrs. Bullock, the wife of Capt. Bullock, of the famous man-of-war. The fronts of all the stalls are covered with small silk banners, bearing the stars of the Confederacy and the motto, "Deo Vindice."

On entering the hall from the east lobby, the first stall on the left hand is "Virginia," held by the Countess de Dampierre, Mrs. Patterson and M. G. Klingender. The great attractions on this stall are a number of artistically designed albums of the Confederate Generals, a bronze of Mephistopheles and various small

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 13, 1864

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The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, dated Nov. 11, says that on Monday morning, Nov. 7, at daylight, the rebels attacked our pickets south of Atlanta, killed one, wounded two of the Third Indiana, but subsequently they fell back. On Wednesday morning the rebels made three attacks on Atlanta, shells being thrown as far as Rolling Mill. The most desperate attack was made on the Rough and Ready road. The rebel artillery was within one hundred yards of our works, and their infantry and dismounted cavalry within two hundred yards. Our men were aroused from their slumbers, and quickly manned the defences and soon drove the rebels off. The rebels were part of YOUNG'S command, and they finally retreated toward Macon. Our army is in excellent spirits and well supplied with rations. The election has gone largely for LINCOLN. The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a dispatch from Nashville, which denies the reported evacuation of Atlanta by Gen. SHERMAN, and the destruction of the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac dated Friday, Nov. 11, says that on Wednesday evening, about 7 o'clock, a force of the enemy was discovered massing in front of our line, near Fort Steadman, when the guns of the fort opened fire, driving them to their works to seek shelter. The rebel batteries replied briskly for a time, but they were soon silenced by our shells and mortars. A force of about one hundred and fifty rebels shortly after made a sortie from their lines and attempted to penetrate ours, but, being met by a salute from our pickets, were not long in finding their way back, and putting themselves under cover.

Advices from Gen. SHERIDAN'S army state that his forces are now in the immediate vicinity of Winchester, and that the rebels under EARLY are at Newmarket, reinforcing.

Col. OULD, rebel Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, with the assent of the rebel Secretary of War, has asked permission of Gen. GRANT to have thirty thousand pairs of blankets purchased in New-York for the use of the rebel prisoners of war. He also requests permission of our Government to pay for these goods with a cargo of cotton, to be shipped from Wilmington.

It is officially announced that the efficiency of the army in the field requires the furloughs of all regimental officers and enlisted men fit for duty to terminate on the 14th instant. Provost-Marshals are required to take measures to have such officers and soldiers returned to their proper commands.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, with telegraphic advices from Liverpool to the 3d inst., passed Cape Race yesterday. The steamship *Jura*, while entering the River Mersey, on her last outward trip, ran ashore, parted amidships, and proved a total wreck. Her passengers and crew were safely landed. The news of the capture of the pirate *Florida* by the *Wachusett*, had been received in England, and the London *Index*, *Herald* and *Times* hailed it with fierce invective and denunciation. The *Times* says it "was a piratical act."

GENERAL NEWS.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a man named GEORGE NICKEL was shot through the head with a pistol in the hands of the proprietor of the saloon No. 55 Rose-street, whose name is CHARLES P. ENGSTRON. NICKEL fell to the floor and died instantly. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body, and the jury, in their verdict, said they believed the deed one of willful, unprovoked and deliberate murder. ENGSTRON was committed to the Tombs.

GOLDWIN SMITH, who, as the vindicator of our country's cause in England, has gained a high and honorable reputation, was yesterday morning entertained at the rooms of the Union League Club. An elegant breakfast was served, many of our most distinguished citizens being present. Mr. JOHN JAY welcomed GOLDWIN SMITH in an eloquent speech, to which Mr. SMITH appropriately replied.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "A case decided by Judge LEAVITT, in the United States District Court, illustrates one of the beauties of the Amnesty Proclamation. EDWARD HUGHES, indicted for acting as guide to JOHN MORGAN'S expedition in Pike County, Ohio, pleaded the Amnesty Proclamation, and was discharged."

At a meeting of the Union Republicans of Salem, Mass., to rejoice over the result of the election, the defeat of Gov. SEYMOUR was announced. The audience were at once wild with excitement, and rose and cheered and waved their hats without cessation for several minutes.

A Chattanooga letter of the 4th instant says a large quantity of supplies was being sent southward from that post. Gen. SHERMAN still remained near Gaylesville, Ala., where he had been for two or three weeks.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.—There are some interesting facts in regard to *registry* for the elections of Tuesday last, which deserve public consideration before they are forgotten. About 15,000 more voters were registered than votes were deposited. A certain proportion of these were undoubtedly registered twice in consequence of removals to other wards. But 6,000 would probably cover all these. We may fairly estimate that 9,000 or 10,000 voters staid at home, and from the great deficiency in the expected Democratic majority we may possibly conclude they were Democrats. What occasioned this astonishing falling off of persons who a few weeks ago registered their names to vote? We think it not at all an improbable thing that the arrival of Gen. BUTLER has had a very significant connection with this fact. There are more than 10,000 Southern refugees in the city. They very naturally expected to vote. Had they voted, we should have had Gov. SEYMOUR for another two years, which alone would have been worth a victory for JEFF. DAVIS. But the name and the preparations of Gen. BUTLER struck terror into them, and they kept away from the polls. In two of the strongest Democratic wards—the First and Fourteenth—there seem to have been some 2,000 more votes than were registered. The explanation we leave to those who have charge of the returns.

A Lesson from Calhoun.

In one of his most elaborate speeches, the great nullifier, JOHN C. CALHOUN, marks the distinction between an offensive and defensive war, and between a factious and reasonable Congressional opposition, with a philosophic clearness which merits some attention from his professed followers, North and South, at this crisis. The occasion of the speech was the report of a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported to the House of Representatives on the 10th of January, 1814, authorizing the President to raise, for five years' service, fourteen regiments of infantry authorized by an act of the previous session. Mr. CALHOUN'S duty was to show the justice and expediency of the measure. Its rejection involved the withdrawal of the force designated for the conquest of Canada, the general reduction of the army, and the abandonment of all naval operations against the public enemy.

Mr. CALHOUN'S prime maxim, textually, was this: "I lay it down as a rule, that a defensive war does not become offensive by being carried beyond the limits of our territory." His argument, therefore, in favor of the complete and final subjugation of the British Provinces was simply that such a subjugation had become "a necessity of *the existence of the United States.*" The mere abstract question of the right of subjugation, he held to be merged in the paramount exigency which existed—that of maintaining intact the sovereignty of the National Government. "The scene of action," Mr. CALHOUN maintained, "had nothing to do with the primary question which the war with Great Britain was begun to bring to a final solution. The conquest of Canada might become an incident of the war. But the conquest of Canada was not the object for which the war was commenced. "It would be idle," says Mr. CALHOUN, "to inquire whether the cause of continuing the war—to protect our seamen from impressment—was of an offensive or defensive character. No one," he argues, "denies the right of a recognized Government to assert its authority, under all circumstances, where the rights of the citizen are concerned." And having thus laid down the law as to the right of the Government to carry a war commenced in defence of its acknowledged rights, into an offensive warfare, Mr. CALHOUN presents with that singular lucidity of reasoning and terseness of diction which always distinguished him, the picture of an Opposition organized to frustrate the Administration in the assertion of its indisputable rights. Says he:

"A factious opposition is compounded of such elements that no reflecting man will ever consider it as harmless. The fiercest and most ungovernable passions of our nature, ambition, pride, rivalry and hate, enter into its dangerous composition, made still more so by its power of delusion, by which its projects against government are covered, in most instances, *even to the eyes of its victims, by the specious show of patriotism.* Thus constituted, who can estimate its force? Where can benevolent and social feelings be found sufficiently strong to counteract its progress? Is love of country? Alas! the attachment to a party becomes stronger than to our country. *A factious opposition sickens at the sight of the prosperity and success of the country.* Wide-spread adversity is its life; general prosperity its death. Nor is it only over our moral sentiments that this bane of freedom triumphs. Even the selfish passions of our nature, planted in our bosoms for our individual safety, afford no obstacle to its progress. It is this opposition, it is this moral treason which has, in all ages and countries, ever proved the most deadly foe to freedom. *Nor is it then only dangerous when it breaks out into open treason and rebellion.* Without resort to violence, it is able in a thousand ways to counteract and deaden all the motions of Government, to render its policy wavering, and to compel it to submit to schemes of aggrandisement on the part of other Governments; or, if resistance be resolved on, to render it feeble and ineffectual. Do gentlemen ask for instances? Unhappily, they are but too numerous. Admired and lamented Republics of antiquity! Where can they be found? Athens, Carthage and Rome, you are the witnesses of the fell spirit of factious opposition! Fatal fields of Zama and Cheronæa, you can attest its destructive cruelty! What is the history of POLYBIUS, and that of the other historians of the free States of antiquity? What the speeches of CICERO and the orations of DEMOSTHENES, but volumes of evidence, attesting that an opposition founded in faction is the most dangerous of political evils. The history of modern times is pregnant with examples. * * * What arrested the war of MARLBOROUGH, when France was so humbled that, *had it been continued, Europe might have been free from the danger she has experienced from that Power?* What stayed the conquering hand of CHATHAM when, before his genius and power, the throne of the Bourbons trembled to its centre? *The spirit of factious opposition—that common cause of calamity—that without which liberty might be eternal and free States irresistible.*"

These were the words of CALHOUN, uttered full fifty years ago, before he had learned to think of his country as a mere aggregation of States temporarily allied, instead of a homogeneous nation, one in principle, one in feeling, one in action. How pointedly he marks the distinction between the patriot and the partisan! How truthfully he has cast the horoscope of his degenerate disciples in these later days! And with what terrible prescience has he pictured the fate of nations which have fallen victims to passion and to faction!

The Finances of the Rebel Confederacy.

The romance in which DAVIS indulges in his last address to his Congress is specially shown in his financial references. The rebel treasury, he avows, is not in a bad condition at all. Things, in fact, look altogether hopeful. Between the present time and the first of June, 1865, he will want in all only $498,102,670, to carry him through, and more than this sum his Congress has already provided him with; for, on the 1st of January, 1865, he will have funds on hand, in the shape of unappropriated balances, to the amount of $467,416,504.

This looks very fine indeed; but when we come to examine the details which DAVIS' Finance Minister finds it necessary to enter into, there is a sad falling off in the magnificence of the thing. This candid gentleman shows, that unless a uniform and stable value can be given to the Treasury notes, *the efforts to carry on* the war through their instrumentality must be abandoned. "Acquiescence in its deplorable depreciation is to court the disaster to which it leads." This, we think very likely to be the case, considering that one hundred and thirty-five dollars of DAVIS' own currency is all that he can get for one hundred dollars in his six per cent. bonds—*which is equal to six dollars in specie.* DAVIS' one-dollar bills, in short, according to M. TRENHOLM'S confessions then, are worth a fraction over four cents each.

This throws some little light upon the "Confederate President's" magnificent balances. The rebel Secretary of the Treasury thinks that selling bonds at 96 per cent. discount is hardly the thing for a flourishing Confederacy, and he talks about it in what we may call a fair business style. "There is not a man of property in the country," he says, "who would not prefer any fair measure of taxation rather than procure a temporary and treacherous prosperity by the sale of mortgages on his real estate at this ruinous rate." We should not. "The time, therefore," Mr. TRENHOLM declares, "has arrived when Congress should take measures to restore and sustain the currency, or make provision for its honorable redemption." What the Secretary would consider "honorable redemption"—*in coin—in bullion*—we do not exactly know. But we presume that as the Confederate dollar is just now only worth four cents in Richmond, and as it could only sell in bundles at so much per pound avoirdupois in New-York or London, it would be honorable redemption if any Confederate capitalist could be found to buy up the whole batch of it at, say *two cents;* that would be about a mean between the current quotations for Confederate paper in the home and foreign market. The question is, will the capitalists of the Confederacy on this tempting occasion come forward with their loose change? That is what troubles Secretary TRENHOLM. We suspect that is what likewise troubles JEFFERSON DAVIS, although he doesn't say it.

As the Secretary sees no way of getting his redundant paper currency turned into specie, he has a plan of his own for attaining "honorable redemption," fixing the rates which shall be chargable for the great staple commodities within the Confederacy. And as the notion may be of service to financiers in other parts of the world, we must quote the outline of Mr. TRENHOLM'S scheme at length.

"I propose," he says, "that the redemption shall be made from the tithes of cotton, wheat and corn, at prices fixed by the act—namely, cotton at fifty cents per pound, wheat at four dollars per bushel, and corn at two dollars per bushel; that the notes be received after the war, from all persons liable to the tax in kind, in commutation of their tithes; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue certificates in exchange for Treasury notes bearing six per cent. interest, secured and redeemable in the same manner and on the same terms as the notes themselves, free from taxation, and receivable after the war in payment of the tax in kind; and that all notes received into the Treasury for these certificates be canceled."

This plan wants but one thing to recommend it to the practical consideration of the planters and farmers of the Confederacy. It wants the confidence of JEFFERSON DAVIS' temporary subjects on the permanence of his reign or the triumph of the rebellion. If it has this, the plan would succeed probably, because there would then be some assurance that the notes they get now would go to pay the Confederate taxes "*after the war.*" The hitch is here, that the great body of the people South are beginning to believe that "after the war" there will be no Confederate levy of taxes, because there will be no Confederate Government in existence to call for taxation. SHERMAN in Georgia is giving strong encouragement to this belief. And we presume that SHERMAN also has much to answer for in causing this depreciation of the Confederate dollar to four cents in nickel. In view of this fact, the sooner Mr. Secretary TRENHOLM gets his six per cent. bonds commuted, the better in a financial sense. A further decline may be expected when SHERMAN comes within sight of the Atlantic coast.

The Franco-Italian Convention.

There is some mistake about the Franco-Italian Convention. Both the Ultramontanists and the friends of Italy—both the French Imperialist press and the French Opposition press, assume, in the discussion of its provisions, and probable effects, that it is already a *fait accompli.* This, however, cannot be, even though the Pope were disposed to sanction it, even though the names of DROUYN DE LHUYS, DI NIGRA and PEPOLI are subscribed to it.

The Third NAPOLEON is a despot, and can make and unmake treaties as he pleases, but VICTOR EMANUEL is a constitutional King, and can do neither the one nor the other. The former might have assented to and ratified the convention of the 15th September, without pausing to consider whether the French Chambers would approve or disapprove of his act. The latter could not have ventured on anything of the kind, save under condition that his Parliament would confirm it. The signature of the Ministers of the King of Italy then to the draft of the convention must not be taken to mean that the whole matter is settled on the part of their master, but merely that his Italian Majesty is prepared to abide by the obligations of the treaty, if the Italian Legislature will permit him. With the consent of his Chambers VICTOR EMANUEL is ready to transfer his Government to Florence, is ready to assume the payment of a certain portion of the Pontifical debt, is ready to undertake to shield the "Patrimony of St. Peter" from foreign invasion; but it is an absurdity to suppose that he has *absolutely* bound himself to perform all these engagements without any regard as to whether the Turin law-makers would set the seal of their approbation to them or not. If the Turin Chambers indorse the terms of the convention, it will hold good so far as Italy is concerned; if the chambers decline to indorse its terms, the Franco-Italian treaty will fall to the ground, despite the signatures of the ministers and the sanction of the King. Already, indeed, its fate may have been decided, for the Italian Chambers have been several days in session, and at their opening the question of the treaty was to be at once submitted to them.

The rejection of the treaty, under the very peculiar circumstances of the country, would no doubt be an act of great imprudence on the part of the Italian Chambers; nor is it at all probable that they will assume the responsibility of taking such a course. Still, if that provision of the instrument which fixes a time for the departure of the French from the "Eternal City," will render the convention acceptable to all true Italians, there are yet some other of its terms which all natives of the Transalpine peninsula will find it hard to digest. That clause of the treaty, for instance, which saddles the nation with the greater portion of the Papal debt in her present embarrassed state, will encounter the strenuous opposition of many an Italian Joe Hume; while the idea of renouncing all claim to Rome as the metropolis of the kingdom, will rouse the ire of every whole-souled patriot. On this most delicate theme, however, *reticence* will be the best policy for the representatives of the Italian people to practice; for were the opinions and aspirations of the nation in relation thereto freely uttered, they might give umbrage to the Emperor of the French, afford him a pretext for getting rid of his obligations, prove fatal to the convention, and inflict an incalculable amount of injury on Italy. All the Turin Parliament has to do is to approve the acts of the Italian King and Government, and leave no ground on which the enemies of liberty and unity could establish a charge of bad faith against the Executive or the State. In good time the men of Rome will effect the rest.

The Japanese Imbroglio.

The profits of Japanese commerce will hardly indemnify foreigners for all the trouble, cost and disgrace incurred in attempting to coerce those misanthropic orientals into sociability. The attack of Admiral KUPER on Kagosima, and the destruction of that city, brought as little of gain as of glory to England, and now another expedition has been planned against another recusant Daimio, which promises to be no more satisfactory in its results than the former one. The expedition against Kagosima was undertaken to compel the Prince of Satsuma to surrender the assassins of RICHARDSON; the present expedition is to be undertaken to compel the Prince of NAGATO to permit foreign vessels to navigate what is called the "Inland Sea." The entrance to this sea is protected by forts, which have been of late greatly strengthened, and which open fire on every European or American ship that ventures to approach them. To silence these forts then, and to bring Prince CHOSIN to terms, a formidable naval force has been organized, to which such of the foreign Powers having treaties with Japan, and which consider themselves aggrieved by this action of NAGATO, has contributed all the means of offence at their disposal in those waters—the English, fifteen steamers of various armament; the Dutch, four corvettes; the French, a line-of-battle ship and two smaller vessels; and the United States, one steamer.

Thus the assailing squadron consists of 23 vessels, which were on the eve of departure from Kanagawa, when the last mail left, but delayed in consequence of the unexpected arrival of the Japanese Envoys from Europe, with the intelligence that they had concluded a convention with the Emperor of the French, which set all difficulties at rest. This announcement, however, will not be very likely to lead to the abandonment of the enterprise, since it has leaked out that the Envoys, in guaranteeing the opening of the "Inland Sea" to foreign navigators, had exceeded their powers, and that, therefore, the convention could not stand.

Now, if this is so, it is plain that the Government of the Tycoon is as much averse to the opening of that sea to foreign vessels as is the Prince of NAGATO himself, and it is equally plain that the great Japanese feudatory is acting, in the present instance, not as an independent sovereign, but as an officer of the empire. If, then, the Prince of NAGATO is defending the entrance to the "Inland Sea" merely as a high functionary of state, why do the aggrieved Powers demean themselves by declaring war and fitting out an expedition against *him* instead of against the *Tycoon?* In Christendom, when the citizen of one State does injury to the citizen of another, redress is at once demanded, and if the Executive of the State to which the wrong-doer belongs does not promptly make reparation, hostilities are commenced, not against the individual delinquent, but against the country of which he is a native. Now, why is not this rule observed in the Orient as well as in Europe? Is it becoming the dignity of such Powers as England, France and America to organize fleets and project enterprises against so paltry an antagonist as the Prince of NAGATO, while they affect to remain at peace with the real offender, the Emperor of Japan? Hitherto, from the dualistic nature of the Japanese sovereignty, and the almost irresponsible authority conceded to the great nobles, it has been sometimes exceedingly difficult for foreigners to determine whom to call to account, and whom not. But now, in relation to the navigation of this "Inland Sea" the Treaty Powers have a clear case against the Government of the Tycoon. He has been at length compelled to show his hand. He will not, forsooth, ratify the convention concluded by his envoys with the French Emperor, because it binds him to open the said sea to foreign traders. Foreign traders, however, have a right by treaty to navigate its waters, and if the Tycoon persists in denying them this right, and refuses to abide by his treaty obligations, then it is against *him*, as secular head of the state, and not against his *subject* and *instrument* the Daimio of Choïsu, that war should be declared by the complaining powers. France and England may, of course, deem it not worth while to involve themselves in a war with such an empire as Japan, because of so small a matter as the navigation of the "Inland Sea." But if this is their view of the question, they had best give up all idea of enforcing the right claimed, and disband that fleet which they have assembled in the harbor of Kanagawa, since it is utterly unworthy of them to enter into a conflict with the Prince of NAGATO about a grievance which is most probably not of his own creation, but rather the result of the Tycoon's obstinacy and tergiversation.

Shall We Stand By the Soldiers?

We who remain at home have but little idea of what this war is. Its sufferings, its hardships, its toils, its dangers, come not upon us, but upon the soldiers in the field. Their knowledge upon these points, therefore, is far better than ours. And so it is as to what has been done in the war, and what remains yet to be done. Their appreciation of all that is difficult, all that calls for endurance and sacrifice, must be keener and more accurate than ours. And yet from them there comes no complaint, no cry of dissatisfaction or discouragement. If we could only bring the people who are at home up to the same plane of feeling which the soldiers occupy, what doubt could there be in any one's mind of the result?

The defunct Chicago platform declared the war to be not only an "experiment," but a failure. What say the soldiers on this point? Does not every one know that their voice is unanimous that it is neither? They have borne our conquering banner over too many miles of march with their faces toward the South; they have seen that flag replaced upon too many of those forts from which it was treacherously displaced when the rebellion broke out, to admit that there is any place for the word *failure* in connection with their work. On the contrary, they felt the charge as an insult—an insult to the living and an insult to the memories of their dead comrades. And their view is the same with reference to a "cessation of hostilities." They are in contact with the rebel forces; they feel how near those powers are to exhaustion, and how different are the circumstances now from what they were in the early stages of the rebellion. They feel the weakening of the rebel energies which we only hear of. They know by what they see, that the rebels have their last levies in the field; and they feel with a vividness which, perhaps, could hardly be expected from us, that to cease hostilities now, to relieve the rebels from the weight of that pressure which is slowly and steadily crushing them beneath it, would be an act of suicidal folly.

What patriot, what man, with even a spark of patriotism in his heart, can hesitate for a moment, whether to stand by the soldiers who are periling their lives for their country, and to strengthen the hands of those who insist that the war neither has been nor shall be a failure, but that by its means the authority of the Government shall be everywhere re-established.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 12.

SMUGGLING.

Rear Admiral PORTER, writing to the Navy Department from on board his flag-ship *Malvern*, in Hampton Roads, under date of Nov. 10, says: "Some days since I sent the United States steamer *Stepping Stones* up to Mobjack Bay to put a stop to the smuggling going on there. The *Stepping Stones* returned on the morning of the 10th, having in tow two vessels, the *Reliance* and *Little Elmer*, captured for attempting to run the blockade. These vessels had no contraband goods on board at the time of their capture, but they were evidently engaged in contraband, as their Captains could give no satisfactory account of themselves."

DEPREDATIONS BY GUERRILLAS.

Loudon County, Virginia, is overrun with guerrillas, who commit many depredations on peaceable citizens. Not along ago one hundred and fifty of them dashed across the Potomac River at Noland's Ferry, four miles east of Point of Rocks, reached the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, robbed some stores, houses, &c., and were in the act of tearing up the railroad and destroying the telegraph wires, when the Loudon Rangers sprang upon them and a warm engagement ensued. The Rangers lost one killed, two wounded and six prisoners in the running fight. The rebels buried four men in Leesburg and carried nine wounded with them through the town.

THE INJURIES TO HON. F. W. SEWARD.

The injuries received by Assistant Secretary of State SEWARD in a fall while on his way to Washington from Albany, on Thursday, are more serious than at first supposed, his right arm being painfully fractured just below the elbow.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S RESIGNATION.

Nothing has yet been obtained from an official source to justify the positive assertion that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S resignation has been received, although such is believed to be the fact. It is a subject about which many inquiries have been made by correspondents of the press and others.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

The District Court, to-day, decided a case of considerable interest. The suit was brought to recover the amount of three promissory notes of one thousand dollars each, made by ex Congressman THOMAS F. BOWIE, of Maryland, in 1857, payable to the order of one FRANKLIN STEARS, from whom the plaintiff purchased the notes. The defence was that these notes were given for a saving consideration, and therefore void in the hands of even a *bona fide* holder for value. Chief-Justice CARTER delivered the opinion of the court, in which he said that BOWIE being intoxicated was irrational. In the case of insanity it would be perfectly competent to prove the idiosyncracies of the insane person when in that condition. Why not then when reduced to the condition of temporary mebriety? The notes were condemned by the law, and had no virtue in the hands of the gamblers. Therefore the Court decided in favor of the defendant.

Honors to Lieut. Cushing.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 12.

Lieut. CUSHING, the hero of the *Albemarle* affair, was serenaded at the Syracuse House this evening. A large number of citizens joined in paying him a complimentary visit.

THE COMMERCIAL CONDITION OF ENGLAND, AND ITS FUTURE DANGER.

Commercial Convulsion in England—Contrasts with this Country—Its True Causes—Danger in the Future.

THE EDITOR, November, 1864.

It is a very singular fact in the history of this period, that while the London *Times* and other organs of British opinion have been predicting terrible disasters, commercial and financial, to our country, in consequence of the war, those disasters should fall on England, while our monetary system is safe and stable. Never was a more signal illustration of the ignorance of most English people about this country, and of the flimsy and superficial acquaintance the British statesmen have with the true principles of political economy. And let me add, never was a more perfect explosion of the humbug that paper money is the cause of commercial difficulties. Here is England, boasting of her gold basis and her solid credit, shivering with the chill of a commercial panic, and in great danger of having her whole financial system go to pieces, while we, who are charged with having a bloated paper currency, and destroying the public wealth, are moving on uniformly and prosperously. I say prosperously in fact, not apparently only. Our financial operations are all within ourselves. Nineteen-twentieths of the cost of this war is paid to our own people. But very little of our property is destroyed. All the crops of the country are cultivated as well as usual. The industry of the country is in full activity. But the main and all-important difference between us and any other nation of the world, is that we are constantly receiving new additions of wealth from new sources, which no other country has. We are receiving able-bodied men from Europe by tens of thousands, and gold from the mines by tens of millions. Immense is the difference between a country which is receiving men and gold in fresh supplies, and those countries which are constantly losing them. This is the difference between us and Europe, and especially between us and England. France does not feel it so much, because she is not losing men and money.

Now, remembering this great fact, let us turn to the commercial condition of England. The English people and the English statesmen are very practical. The skill and integrity of British merchants and bankers are undoubted. But with all this, the English merchants seem never to have had clear views or settled principles of political economy. ADAM SMITH gave them some excellent lessons, and subsequent writers have added to the value of his work, but there is somewhere among the English a radical error about the sources of wealth and the profits of trade. I think I can show this so that any one can understand it, in the very case of the present commercial embarrassments of England. The English theory of wealth is precisely that of the cotton-planters of the South. They think that the increase of trade is neccesarily an increase of wealth, and that, consequently, the more we trade, the better. As taxes on imports tend to restrict trade—that is, foreign trade—they should ever be removed, and free trade adopted. This is the theory. It contains the fundamental fatal error, that the increase of trade is necessarily an increase of wealth. On the contrary, I lay down this principle, that the foreign trade of a country cannot be increased in a greater ratio than its productive industry, without endangering the whole commercial fabric, and ultimately occasioning, from time to time, the commercial convulsions which so frequently agitate both England and this country. France suffers much less, because France has a much better system of political economy. Money, no matter in what form it is, is not the cause of these convulsions; for money is not the substance, but the instrument of exchange. The great and fatal difficulty is the determination to extend commerce without any reference to the basis of commerce, which is productive industry. To illustrate this in a signal manner we find the British Chancellor of the Exchequer coming into Parliament and boasting how greatly their exports and imports had increased; that their commerce had never grown so rapidly, or was so flourishing. The London *Times* reiterates this, and shows a very beautiful statement of British commerce and British profits. Now, let us look at the commercial facts, and we shall see that there never was a greater delusion than this. First, we notice that in the cotton manufactories, one of the largest interests of England—a large part of the laborers were thrown out of employment, and the cost of raw material was fourfold; that the exportation of British iron to this country was reduced to one fourth, and that able-bodied men were leaving Great Britain by thousands. We then see at once there was no real increase of British industry. Both men and raw material were diminished. The best that could be said was, that industry, possibly, on the whole, kept its own. Secondly, we see that the increased import of cotton from India and Egypt involves an increased export of bullion. Then, for the last four years, British commerce, instead of having a larger basis of support, really had a far less safe and substantial basis than it had before. Now, let us note another fact. This is the state of the Bank of England. The Bank of England is, perhaps, the very best barometer of the true state of financial and commercial affairs in England. Mark the story it tells. Never before did the rate of interest at the Bank of England fluctuate so much, and never before did interest at the Bank rule so high. This was precisely the same indication as the pulse of a man in the bilious fever. The bulk of commercial exchanges was increasing, but it was stimulated by an artificial fever in all the branches of trade. The Bank of England has for months tried to keep down the fever, but it failed, and will fail, till England, whether now or in the future, has passed through terrible convulsions.

Now let us turn to another fact—the proof of how immense is the difficulty and danger which now beset England. Help the rebels! She cannot help herself. She is in the throes of a vast convulsion. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the increased British commerce up to this year, but I have not the figures. But take the comparison from the first two years of our war. The imports and exports of the *four* years compared were:

	1858.	1864.
Imports	$340,000,000	$1,130,000,000
Exports	700,000,000	835,000,000
Bullion exported	100,000,000	147,000,000

It is just to say that the exports of gold in 1858 were less than in either year, and therefore the contrast is a little stronger than it should be. We find that in four years the imports of Great Britain increased two hundred and ninety millions, the exports one hundred and thirty-five millions, the average export of bullion twenty millions, and the apparent balance of trade against England near three hundred millions. In 1858 the export of bullion brought the balance of trade to so small a point that it was probably made up

by the profits of freights; but in 1862, after an export of one hundred and forty-seven millions in bullion, there still remained a balance of near one hundred and fifty millions against England. Now let the reader recollect that these figures went on increasing to the year 1864, when the British Ministry were boasting of their great trade and commerce, and you will see at once that the commerce of England was so bloated and feverish, and internally deranged, that a commercial crisis must ensue. England is not increasing in her industry, at least not beyond a small measure. Her commerce has, therefore, far exceeded the basis of its support.

In six years Great Britain *has exported eight hundred millions of dollars in gold and silver*, mainly to India and China. In the meantime, we have exported *about three hundred millions*. In fact, Great Britain, in carrying on this bloated and factitious commerce, has exported all the bullion we have exported, all that Australia furnished, and much more. As this tremendous drain goes on, the Bank of England, more and more alarmed, resorts to her device of raising the rate of interest to seven, eight, nine and ten per cent. It is in vain. She may retain her own solvency, but she cannot avert the tremendous crash to her commercial system which necessarily follows the inordinate pursuit of commerce in a country already tending to decay. With a Government and a political economy founded on false principles and false views, the whole system is artificial. From prince to peasant, everything is conducted on artificial fashions and habits. The present commercial revulsion may be a temporary one, but sooner or later there will be one vastly greater. No country can now take itself out of the great stream of revolution which is hurrying all events to the ultimate solution of grand problems in government, commerce and society.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE ELECTION.

THE RESULT IN NEW-YORK.

Union Majority in the State Over Nine Thousand.

The following table includes corrected returns from nearly every county in the State, and can be relied on:

	Lincoln.		McClellan.
Allegany	3,650	Albany	2,700
Broome	1,948	Clinton	60
Cattaraugus	2,200	Columbia	868
Cayuga	3,116	Erie	812
Chautauqua	4,764	Green	805
Chemung	259	Hamilton	360
Chenango	1,460	Kings	5,003
Cortland	2,000	Montgomery	250
Delaware	1,200	New-York	36,857
Dutchess	545	Putnam	400
Essex	1,040	Queens	1,030
Franklin	1,150	Rensselaer	116
Fulton	200	Richmond	1,310
Genesee	1,500	Rockland	845
Herkimer	915	Schenectady	53
Jefferson	2,790	Schoharie	1,922
Lewis	400	Seneca	575
Livingston	1,050	Sullivan	700
Madison	2,644	Ulster	911
Monroe	950	Westchester	1,577
Niagara	593		
Oneida	1,332		66,104
Orleans	1,120		
Orange	158		
Onondaga	2,800		
Ontario	1,447		
Oswego	2,550		
Otsego	600		
Saratoga	1,480		
Schuyler	683		
Suffolk	277		
Steuben	2,275		
St. Lawrence	7 000		
Tioga	785		
Tompkins	1,533		
Warren	244		
Washington	2,640		
Wayne	1,752		
Wyoming	1,579		
Yates	1,342		
Total	65,916		

Lincoln's majority thus far, 9,812.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The Watertown *Reformer* gives incomplete returns from Jefferson County. Lincoln's majority is 2,790. The residue of the county cannot greatly change these figures.

LEWIS COUNTY.

A letter in the Utica *Morning Herald* gives the following returns from Lewis County—incomplete: Union majorities in seven towns, 945. One Union town to hear from which gave Depew 32 majority. Opposition majorities in five towns, 408. Three towns to hear from gave St. John 223 majority. This would indicate a majority of less than 400.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Lincoln has 1,045 majority in Livingston County, and Fenton 50 or 60 more.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

The *Commercial Times* declared Lincoln's majority to be 2,522. The town of Boylestown is yet to hear from, which gave Depew 74, and Wadsworth 27 majority.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

The *Saratogian* declares Lincoln's majority in Saratoga County, with three towns to hear from, to be 1,163. This indicates 1,200 Union majority. Geo. W. Chapman, opposition, has 15 majority for the Assembly, in the First District; and Edward Edwards, Union, 1,273 in the Second.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

PHILLIPSVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 12.

Allegany County complete, 3 650 Union majority

HAMILTON WARD.

Illinois—34,000 Union Majority.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The Evening *Journal* has returns from all but four small counties of Illinois, which foot up a majority for LINCOLN of 34,000. The Republicans will have a majority of 18 on joint ballot in the Legislature. They have also elected 11 Congressmen out of 14, which is a gain of 6. The same paper has assurances that all the Republican Congressmen are elected in Iowa.

Maine gives Lincoln 18,000 Majority on the Home Vote.

AUGUSTA, ME., Saturday, Nov. 12.

Two hundred and twenty-five towns give LINCOLN 47,423; MCCLELLAN 30,297. The same towns in September gave CONY 45,618; HOWARD 30,116. The remainder of the State will not vary materially this majority, as the 30,000 votes yet to be heard from are about equally divided between the two parties. LINCOLN's majority will be nearly 18,000 on the home vote, with 5,000 to 7,000 additional on the soldiers' vote.

The Pacific Coast for the Union—California, Oregon and Nevada.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Saturday, Nov. 12.

Dispatches from the Pacific Coast, dated the 9th instant, are received.

St. Joseph papers say that San Francisco gives LINCOLN 5,000 majority, and it is estimated that California will give LINCOLN 25,000 majority. Oregon and Nevada are also claimed for LINCOLN by 2,000 majority.

Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 12.

Estimates made here from reliable sources put the State at between 8,000 and 10,000 majority for LINCOLN.

North Branch Mills and Woolen Factory Burned.

LOWER, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 12.

The North Branch Mills and woolen factory were burned last night. Loss $12,000; mostly insured.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

News of the Capture of the Florida in England.

Fierce Denunciations by the Anglo-Rebel Press.

Wreck of the Steamship Jura.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The steamship *Nova Scotia*, from Liverpool on the 3d, via Londonderry on the 4th instant, has passed this point en route to Quebec. Her dates are five days later than those already received.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d instant.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d instant.

The steamship *Jura*, from Quebec, arrived off the mouth of the River Mersey on the 1st instant, where she ran ashore, parted amidships and became a wreck. Her mails, passengers and crew were landed in safety.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened with an advancing tendency, but closed with a declining one.

Breadstuffs were steady.

Provisions were quiet and steady.

Consols for Money, 89¾.

The steamship *Borussia*, for New-York, had put back to Southampton, with her propeller broken. She will proceed on her voyage after a new one has been fitted.

It was stated that the steamer *Laurel*, from Liverpool, had transferred a crew, arms and ammunition, to the steamer *New Alabama*, off Madeira.

The *Index*, the Confederate organ in London, had given the particulars of the capture of the *Florida*, in the harbor of Bahia, by the *Kearsarge* and *Wachusett*.

The London *Herald* editorially denounces the capture of the *Florida* in indignant terms.

The London *Times* says that the capture of the *Florida*, in the harbor of a friendly State, was an act of simple piracy. When within a neutral port, she should have been perfectly safe from molestation.

The *Herald* says that if the Washington Government does not release the *Florida*, all the maritime Powers have the right to interfere in the matter.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Steamship Golden Rule from Greytown.

The steamship *Golden Rule*, D. S BABCOCK, commanding, from Greytown, 5th inst., six days and nineteen hours, with specie, mails and passengers to the Central American Transit Company, arrived here yesterday.

Nov. 11, 2:20 P. M., Hatteras bearing N. W. 35 miles, spoke propeller *Gen. Sherman*, from New-Orleans, bound to New-York.

SPECIE LIST.

Central American Transit Company.....$32,788 96

FROM GEN. GRANT.

He Congratulates the President on His Double Victory.

CITY POINT, Nov. 10—10:30 P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Enough now seems to be known to say who is to hold the reins of the Government for the next four years.

Congratulate the President for me for the double victory.

The election having passed off quietly, no bloodshed or riot throughout the land, is a victory worth more to the country than a battle won.

Rebeldom and Europe will construe it so.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

The Efficiency of the Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Nov. 12.

It is officially announced that the efficiency of the army in the field requires the furloughs of all regimental officers and enlisted men fit for duty, shall terminate on the 14th inst.

Provost-Marshals are required to take measures to have such officers and soldiers returned to their proper commands.

Sunday Services—The "Anthon Memorial."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The former pastor of this church, Rev. EDWARD ANTHON, son of the late Rev. HENRY ANTHON, to whose memory it was dedicated, has been compelled, in consequence of ill health, to resign his pastoral care, and tarry longer in a climate less changeable and of a milder temperature. During his absence, and previous to his announced resignation, the pulpit was filled by Rev. Dr. PEATT, who watched over and guided his flock with a father's care. Duty calling him elsewhere, a younger, but a no less firm and fervent servant of the Lord, holds up the cross to which we all must cling for joy beyond this life, Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR. It was my pleasure to listen to him for nearly a year in a little country parish, from which he has lately removed, and where he was loved, respected and appreciated by all the members of his congregation. The little church flourished under his care, and the Sunday school echoed by its good works the blessings he had bestowed upon it. How anxiously all the little girls and boys looked forward to the Sunday afternoon (*monthly*) services, when their dear pastor would talk to *them*—always seeming happy, and smiling when he finished, appearing deeply appreciative of his untiring efforts in their behalf, when through rain and snow he journeyed to meet them. Requests quite numerous, but unwilling to be absent from his little nursery, where every child, rich or poor, in the humble or higher walks of life, looked for and received his fatherly care, ever ready to say, "Not as I will, but as Thou will"—"*Thy* will be done!" Upon removing from that parish, the only regret I heard expressed by two little members of my family was, "How shall we leave the Sunday school and our dear pastor?" On Sunday last, Mr. JAGGAR entered upon his new duties at the "Anthon Memorial." The services were eloquent, yet most touching and godlike in their simplicity, full of good promises—a word for all. The text, selected from the 15th chapter St. Mark, 34th verse, "For the Son of Man is as a man taking a far journey, who left his house, and gave authority to his servants and to every man his work, and commanded his porter to watch," was most appropriate in the selection and ably delivered. The afternoon services were devoted to the children of the Sunday School, who gave evidence by their attention that they were interested; and we hope they will try and alleviate the sorrow their pastor experienced at leaving his little flock, by showing on all occasions their love, obedience and attention to his wishes. It will not be long, I am sure, before he will listen to the pleasing and satisfying words, "We are all glad you have come."

K. C. B.

Our Mamalukes—Letter of a Cavalryman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

BEFORE RICHMOND, Monday, Oct. 31.

Hurrah for a trooper's life,
Its wild alarms and wilder strife,
Its sabre stroke and carbine crack,
Its careless ease of bivouac.

Years ago Europe looked across the miles of waves that toss between us, and wondered at our marvellous prosperity; wondered that our experiment of self-government, so antagonistic to all her Old World notions, should have developed so successfully. Steadily, surely we had progressed until the right to be considered one of the great powers seemed but the preliminary to a necessity of acknowledging us the greatest. Whether Europe considered this young giant of the West something to be feared; whether Europe, observing the little sectional disagreements that pervaded our Governments councils, made her influence felt to bring about the crisis that has since expanded into our terrible present, let history and the future demonstrate.

The American people, in all the peaceful outlets of energy, had seemingly exhausted invention. War, made purely on the defensive, was certainly not considered our specialty. We felt our power, but few had ever given thought as to how that power could be used belligerently. We were eminently a peaceful and commercial people.

Now we do understand war *for* better, in a broader, grander, more terrific sense than any nation has yet schooled itself to.

The same wonderous energy that had made the Republic first in almost all the peaceful paths, has exhibited itself in the gigantic struggle between opposing American elements—almost invincible infantry, artillery that has nearly exhausted science in its perfection, cavalry that challenges the world's admiration.

Who has not heard of Balaclava. "It is magnificent, but it is not war," cried the admiring French General. What, then, would his exclamation be could he *safely* see the constant, wild, daring, successful charges of *our* Mamalukes, on foes too, whose stubborn, desperate opposition ranks them among the first soldiers of the world?

The Pyramids towered o'er the repeated splendid charges of the thousands of old Egypt's trained horsemen, thundering in useless daring against NAPOLEON'S iron squares. KLEBER met and hurled back the terrific dash of the ten thousand Mameluke horsemen, but the Republic has created an invincible Mameluke corps, whom no terror can check, no suffering or exposure dispirit.

We ride no thoroughbreds, trained and practiced in the *ménage*. Our horses, like ourselves, are of every size and temperament, but the wild shout once given, the heavy spur sent home, the terrible sabre in air, then like the mountain glacier we sweep through all opposing squadrons, irresistible, unconquerable. Hurrah! then, for our Mamelukes. They have truly become an institution—the most terrible means of destruction that the Republic hurls against treason.

G. M. R.

RECEPTION TO GOLDWIN SMITH.

A Breakfast Given Him by the Union League Club.

Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, who has gained such popularity in this country by the strong support he gave our cause in England, was entertained yesterday morning at the rooms of the Union League Club by a large number of our most prominent citizens. An elegant breakfast was served in his honor. Among the persons present were Major-Gen. Butler, Bishop Potter, Professor H. B. Smith, John C. Hamilton, Prof. J. W. Dwight, Charles Butler, Dr. Willard Parker, Henry Ward Beecher, John Jay, Prof. Draper, George Bancroft, Rev. Drs. Coxe and Osgood, W. J. Hoppin, Dr. Francis Lieber, George T. Strong, William C. Bryant, George Griswold, William Allen Butler, Dr. Horace Webster, S. B. Ruggles, John A. Stevens, ex-Gov. Morgan, Jonathan Sturges, A. A. Low, John C. Green, William H. Webb, President Barnard, C. P. Kirkland, Dr. Bellows, H. J. Raymond, Col. McKaye, G. W. Curtis, Parke Godwin, Wm. M. Evarts, Rev. Dr. Prentiss, W. T. Blodgett, Chas. H. Marshall, Peter Cooper, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Wm. E. Dodge, Prof. Vincenzo Botta and others, about seventy in all, representing nearly every profession and the best classes of society in this country, particularly the literary, commercial and benevolent institutions.

Ten o'clock was the hour appointed for the breakfast. Before that hour many had assembled in the reception rooms, and after some little time had been passed in social intercourse, they proceeded to the library, where they were introduced to Prof. SMITH, and about 10½ o'clock the company sat down to breakfast.

Mr. CHARLES BUTLER presided. At his right, Prof. SMITH was seated, and at his left, Gen. BUTLER. At the conclusion of the breakfast, the welcoming address to Prof. SMITH, on behalf of the company, was delivered by Mr. JOHN JAY.

MR. JAY'S ADDRESS.

Professor Goldwin Smith:

On behalf of the gentlemen here assembled, representing in some degree the Religion and Law, the Science and Arts, the Commerce and Industry of America, I have the honor to offer you a cordial welcome to New-York.

You have come, Sir, to view our country and its institutions, at the most critical period of our history. Whatever doubts may have been entertained at the commencement of our struggle—and doubts were entertained by others than yourself on both sides of the Atlantic—in regard to the issue involved, these doubts are in a great measure solved. The fact that the United States have become the battle-ground of freedom for the world, is now recognized by enlightened and generous minds on both continents, and the advocates everywhere of exclusive privilege have arrayed themselves on the side of the Slave Power.

In England, your colaborers, Cobden and Bright, Cairnes and Mill and Foster, have all spoken as became the countrymen of John Milton. In France, the names of LABOULAYE, de GASPARIN, Henri MARTIN, AUGUSTE CORNIN, and AUGUSTE LAUGEL—and M. LAUGEL's presence to-day adds interest to this festival in your honor—will be remembered among those who, with the philosophic spirit of DE TOCQUEVILLE, have read aright the American problem.

But no publicist of England or of the continent has in this contest met and refuted more antagonists than yourself when, in your letter to a Whig member of the Southern Independence Association, you exposed the hollowness of the grounds on which the influential noblemen, gentlemen and traders thus associated together, were attempting to make 'England an accomplice,' to quote your own words, 'in the creation of a gigantic empire and in its future extension from the grave of WASHINGTON to the halls of MONTEZUMA.'

It is an auspicious omen for England that wise counsels at such a moment should have come from the University of Oxford, which for eight hundred years has exercised so marked an influence upon the character of British statesmen, and brought them upon the destinies of Europe; that ancient and honorable University, which flourished centuries before COLUMBUS discovered America, or LAS CASAS, in his benevolence inaugurated the system of slavery, whose crying sins is now convulsing this continent and seeking further through the heart of Christendom. In common ages the students of Oxford will remember with pride that it was her 'Regius Professor of modern history' who, amid the strife of parties and the anarchy of morals, reminded the English people of its lessons taught them by the best-recalling maxims of law which her judges had forgotten, principles of justice which her statesmen had ignored, and international duties upon which nominal politicians with a severe conscience had been allowed to trample. They will remember that he warned those gentlemen of the Nemesis that would avenge the outrages they meditated on a friendly people, and thus assisted to prevent England from rushing into a war which, for the depth of its infamy, would have no parallel in history. While your country is saved from so great a calamity, and in that regard the honor of your Government is maintained, and the peace of two nations, who ought to be fast friends, is preserved unbroken, you have assured us, and we shall hail the assurance with satisfaction, that 'the almighty which finds its organ in the London *Times*, was that of a party, and not of the English people.'

In return we can assure you that the sympathy with slavery and rebellion which you find in New-York, however disguised under the name of Democracy, now allied to the enemies of reform in England, soliciting from Lord LYONS foreign intervention, to assist in the dismemberment of our country, and venturing to insinuate at home that we may be glad to exchange a popular Government for the 'acceptable refuge' of 'an imperial despotism'—we can assure you that these are the sentiments of a faction which has been repudiated by the American people. But you need not our assurance on this point. You already appreciate the fact that this war is no strife between different sections, nor differing peoples, nor a struggle merely for national life, however preëminent is the great issue; but that it is a struggle of antagonistic forces—of the defenders of freedom against the upholders of slavery—of popular Government against military and aristocratic despotism.

The speaker then alluded to the late Presidential canvass as follows:

"The alliance between the Democratic allies of the slave power in America and its aristocratic allies in Europe, was conspicuous in the recent Presidential canvass. That election occurring in so vast a territory, amid a civil war without a precedent or a parallel, will teach the world that the strength of a government which is based upon the will of an intelligent and free people has hitherto been underrated, even by its friends. It will teach them that no weak desire for repose, no unmanly shrinking from any sacrifice of life or treasure demanded by truth and honor and justice, will ever permit the American people to offer concession or compromise to enemies, who seek by violence and fraud to subvert our constitution, to divide our country, and to overthrow our liberties. It will make them understand at once that this nation has resolved that the war is just, and that it shall be prosecuted to the end, for national union and popular sovereignty, with the near prospect of universal freedom.

The significance of this resolve will be felt in every cabinet of Europe, and by every philosophic statesman, and we doubt not that your associates and yourself will make its meaning clear to the people of Great Britain, and that all thought of the possibility of destroying the sentiment of American nationality, or of inducing the nation to consent to the dismemberment of the Republic, will be forthwith and forever abandoned.

Alluding to the question of the future relations of America and Europe, Mr. JAY contended that the grave causes of prejudice and dislike on our part will vanish with the extinction of slavery and the last demon which it naturally engendered, and remarked, in conclusion:

"Closing these remarks, I beg leave to observe that we do not welcome you, Sir, to America merely as the Regius Professor of modern history at Oxford, nor even for what England and America already owe you, nor for what they confidently expect from you; but we cordially greet you as a friend and an associate of the friends of liberty throughout the world."

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. JAY, Professor SMITH responded. Before he began the company rose to their feet and gave him an impressive welcome. His remarks were eloquent and extremely interesting. They received great applause throughout.

Letters from President LINCOLN and Secretary FESSENDEN were then read, and WILLIAM M. EVARTS was called upon by the chair, and made a speech. He was followed by Gen. Butler, Rev. Dr. Coxe, George Bancroft, George William Curtis, Auguste Laugel, Professor Botta, Dr. Thompson, A. A. Lowe, Parke Godwin, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Charles King, S. B. Ruggles, Peter Cooper, Rev. Mr. Putnam, William E. Dodge, Rev. Dr. Osgood, and Jonathan Sturges.

During the proceedings letters from Gen. Halleck, Attorney Gen. Bates, Gen. Dix, Edward Everett, W. M. Meredith, Professor Tayler Lewis, and others, who could not be present, were read.

Shocking Murder in Rose-street.

A MAN SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD AND INSTANTLY KILLED—THE MURDERER COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS TO AWAIT HIS TRIAL.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a shocking murder was perpetrated in a lager beer saloon in the basement of No. 55 Rose-street. It seems that two Germans residing in the rear of that number, named GEORGE NICKEL and LOUIS SCHLYECK, went out on Friday evening for the purpose of enjoying themselves in an innocent way by partaking of lager and in pleasant conversation. They went into one or two saloons, where, it would seem, they partook somewhat freely of the German beverage. At a late hour they returned home. When opposite their dwellings, they concluded to go into the front basement of No. 55 and have one more glass. They did so, and, as appears by the following testimony, taken yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN on the inquest, they had been inside but a few moments when the man behind the bar, named CHARLES P. ENGSTRON, drew a pistol from beneath the counter and instantly fired at NICKEL. The ball entered just on the right side of his nose, passed through the centre of his brain and came out at the back part of his skull. NICKEL fell to the floor and died almost instantly. It will be seen by the testimony of deceased's friend that at this time no word had passed between deceased and the barkeeper, and that the shooting was entirely unprovoked. We give the testimony as follows:

Louis Schlyeck, residing in the rear of No. 55 Rose-street, testified: Deceased was an acquaintance of mine; he came to see me in a lager beer saloon, at No. 27 Hudson street, at about 8 o'clock; we left there a little before 12 o'clock to go home; when we arrived at No. 55 Rose street he proposed to go into the saloon there, we went in; deceased gave me a dollar and asked me to change it, which I did; he laid the dollar bill on the counter, and I laid the change there also; deceased took both the change and the bill from the counter, and at that instant the prisoner shot the deceased; there were no words passed between the two; not one word; we were somewhat under the influence of liquor; the prisoner got the pistol from behind the counter and fired it immediately afterward; I did not know who he intended to shoot when he took the pistol; immediately afterward I called for the police; the prisoner ran out into the yard, and took the pistol with him. I don't know whether they had trouble together before, or no.; I was never in that saloon before.

Elizabeth Nickel, residing at No. 55 Rose street, testified—Deceased was my husband; he was a cigar-maker, and has lived here but three months; about half-past six o'clock last night he left home to visit a friend; I watched for him till twelve o'clock; at that time I heard a cry of watch; I ran out of my house and then into the lager-beer saloon in the basement of the iron house; I saw deceased lying on the floor in front of the counter; blood was spirting from his face; at the same time I saw the prisoner come from behind the bar with a pistol in his hand; he threw away the pistol and ran into the yard; the body was afterward removed by the Police.

John L. Flynn testified—I am a Policeman of the Fourth Precinct; about two o'clock this morning I was patrolling my beat in Duane-st between William; I heard the faint report of a pistol and afterward cries of murder; I ran toward Rose-street, when I saw Schlyeck; he cried out to me "Police murder!" I went to No. 55 Rose-street, where I saw deceased lying on the floor dead, everybody was in such a state of excitement that I could learn nothing at first, but afterward the witness Butler told me that the prisoner had shot deceased, and had then gone in the yard; I went there and found him standing in a corner behind the fence; I took hold of him and brought him out; he made no resistance; other officers had in the meantime come in; one of them found a pistol (the one now shown) behind the bar; I smelt it and found it had shortly before been discharged; I took the prisoner to the station-house; the body of deceased was also removed there.

Margaret Butler, residing at No. 55 Rose-street, testified that she boarded with the prisoner; she was in the saloon when deceased and the witness Schlyeck came in together, at about 1½ o'clock Saturday morning; they had three or four drinks; Schlyeck put down the money to pay for the drinks; deceased took up the money and held it in his hand; prisoner demanded the money of deceased; the latter replied with an oath that he would not pay for them, and on this the prisoner fired the pistol; after he fired it he went into the yard.

Deputy Coroner WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found that the ball had entered at the right side of the nose, passing directly through the brain, and escaping through the skull at the back part of the head. In the opinion of the Doctor, death must have been nearly instantaneous.

At the conclusion of the testimony the jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that GEORGE NICKEL came to his death by a pistol shot wound at the hands of CHARLES P. ENGSTRON, the prisoner, on the 12th day of November, 1864. We further believe the deed to be one of willful, unprovoked and deliberate murder."

Upon the rendition of this verdict the accused was committed to the Tombs by the Coroner, to await the further action of the authorities.

The deceased was 42 years of age, a native of Germany, and resided at No. 55 Rose-street, where he has left a wife.

The Mercantile Library.

LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH.

On Tuesday evening last, at the Academy of Music, JOHN B. GOUGH delivered his new lecture, *Fact and Fiction*, before the Mercantile Library Association. The Academy was literally packed, and with the *Elite* of New-York, rarely does it ever look more brilliant, even on opera nights. Every seat was taken, and all the best ones were secured several days before the lecture was delivered. At 8 o'clock the speaker was introduced to the audience by Mr. THEODORE H. VULTEE, President of the Mercantile Library Association. Mr. GOUGH's new lecture is a very creditable and entertaining one; many of his hits at the follies of the age were very amusing and very well made, and called forth bursts of laughter and applause from the audience. His patriotic allusions, his praise of GRANT, SHERMAN, FARRAGUT and SHERIDAN, and the expression of his earnest wishes for the welfare of his country, were received with the greatest enthusiasm. At the close of his lecture three hearty cheers were given for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, after which the audience dispersed.

The Mercantile Library has of late years become one of the great institutions of our city. During the past year, under the able and judicious management of its President, Mr. VULTEE, it has become more popular than ever before. New books are promptly received as soon as published, and in sufficient numbers to meet the demands of the subscribers. Courteous and competent librarians and their assistants are in constant attendance, and no trouble nor difficulty is experienced in getting any book called for. The reading rooms are very pleasant, and the various newspapers, both foreign and domestic, are conveniently and systematically arranged. New members are being received at the rate of from three to four hundred a month, and everything seems to indicate that the success of the library is to be even greater in the future than it has been in the past.

Meeting of Master Bakers at the Astor House.

At a meeting of master bakers, held at the Astor House last evening, for the purpose of aiding our patriotic citizens in getting up a Thanksgiving dinner for our brave soldiers in the field, it was resolved that the master bakers and hotel keepers be requested to meet at the Astor House, room No. 14, on Monday evening, the 14th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of cooperating in roasting all the poultry that may be wanted for the soldiers' Thanksgiving dinner.

The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Loyal League Club, under one of their Committee, Messrs. ALEX. STEPHEN, LORENZO DELMONICO and JAMES KELLEY. Among the well known master bakers of the City, were present the following gentlemen of the trade: James Peacock, President; Hugh Taylor, Secretary; Paul S. Brown & Son, Waldorf & Son, John Crawford, James Purcell, John Hawes, Andrew Simpson.

The meeting adjourned, after passing a resolution to the effect that the master bakers of the City will roast, gratuitously, all poultry sent to their respective establishments by families interested in their noble and patriotic enterprise.

SERENADE TO A LOYALIST.—Quite an interesting event took place on Thursday evening, in front of the residence of Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY, 37th-street, The occasion was a serenade given to Mr. CHARLES C. KING, of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., brother-in-law of Mr. MORTIMER. The friends of Mr. KING, hearing of his arrival in the city, and desirous of expressing some mark of their esteem, took this method of doing it. After several beautiful airs from DODWORTH'S celebrated band, Mr. KING was called out, and in response to the call for a speech, said he came to the City of New-York to assist in electing the Lincoln and Johnson electoral ticket, and predicted that four years more of the rule of the present Administration would restore peace and harmony to the country. He also uttered some severe remarks on the traitorous acts of Gov. SEYMOUR, and congratulated his listeners on the elevation of REUBEN E. FENTON to the gubernatorial chair of the Empire State. In conclusion, Mr. KING thanked them for this flattering evidence of their regard, and retired amid vociferous applause from the assemblage.

FATAL RESULT IN THE DELANCEY-STREET STABBING CASE.—Coroner COLLIN was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of CHARLES DALTON, the young man who was reported in yesterday TIMES as having been stabbed the night previous, and who subsequently died at the New-York Hospital. Deceased was returning from the New Bowery Theatre, and approached a crowd of men in Delancey-street to see what the disturbance was. While looking on an unknown man came out of the crowd and stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting a wound, of which he died. He resided at No. 61 Delancey-street, and was 23 years of age.

ARREST FOR SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO KILL.—A man named SYDNEY BOYKIN was arrested by Officer MCGRADE, charged with shooting a man named CHAS. MILLER, some five weeks ago, and destroying his eye. BOYKIN made his escape at the time of the difficulty, but having ventured back again into the city has been arrested. He was taken before Justice DOWLING and committed in default of $3,000 bail.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn that the officers of this company have been chosen from our first-class merchants, and are gentlemen of high standing in the community, and in the list of subscribers we find names of several bank presidents and many prominent merchants, which gives a guarantee that the business of the company and the interests of the subscribers will be well attended to. This company promises to become one of the best paying now forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 44 Cedar-st., who are reliable and obliging gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Little Prodigy.—The beautiful new TEN dollar patent SEWING-MACHINE, a perfect gem; working like a charm; indispensable to every family, dressmaker, milliner, seamstress, &c. For sale at No 497 Broadway, New-York, where the little wonder may be seen in operation
J. F. RICHTER, General Agent, New-York.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th-street; wholesale and retail, pipes cut to order and repaired.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, make examinations day and evening.

MARRIED.

WALKER—WILSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 19, at the Broome-st. Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, CHARLES L. WALKER of Hartford, Conn., and LOUISA A. WILSON, of this city.

DIED.

CURTIS.—In this city, suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 11, EDWIN CURTIS, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 146 West 40th-st, without further notice.

LEE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov 11, GILBERT S. LEE, only son of Jos R. and Mary Jane Lee, aged 8 years, 11 months and 5 days

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 76 Hoyt-st.

MINTURN.—On Friday morning, Nov. 11, ANNA ASPINWALL, infant daughter of John W. and Louisa Minturn.

MOORE.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 12, at his residence, No. 124 Railroad-av., Jersey City, WILLIAM MOORE, aged 64 years and 8 months

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Union Baptist Church, Grove-st., this day, (Sunday,) Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M

RANDES.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 12, ADELONIA, wife of John Randes.

Particulars of funeral in Monday's papers

SHANDLEY.—After a short illness, of emorrhage of the lungs THOMAS J. SHANDLEY, aged 26 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family and those of his father and his brothers Michael and Edward J., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Mary's Church, where a Requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

WIGGIN.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, after a lingering illness, MARGARET L. WIGGIN, daughter of J. R. Wiggin, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES,
THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five to twenty dollars each For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway one doorbelow Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA, by Dr. TRALL; 300 engravings; 1,000 pages, with glossary. Table of contents and index complete. $3 50. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

☞ All works on Phonography, Hydropathy, Physiology, Anatomy, Phrenology, &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. E. D. MCHENRY, on SUNDAY, 13th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Also, by the pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., and preaching by Rev. Mr. BENNETT, corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M. All seats free.

CHANGE OF SERVICE AT THE STRONG-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—from AFTERNOON preaching to an EVENING preaching Service at 7½ o'clock, THIS EVENING (the second Sabbath in the month, usually observed as a Sabbath School concert,) a sermon will be preached by Rev. E. T. HIGCOX, D.D., of New-York, and the Sunday School, occupying the galleries, will sing Sunday School hymns. All are invited to attend.

GREENE ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. E. ADAMS, of Concord, New-Hampshire, will preach the annual missionary sermon. At 2 o'clock P. M. the Sunday School will be addressed by Revs. E. ADAMS and Dr. HOBART, of Iowa. At 7½ o'clock a missionary meeting will be held and addresses delivered by Revs. Dr. HOBART and E. ADAMS.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF ST. PAUL'S M. E.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 12, 1864.

$4,000	U. S 6s, '67	103	50	Erie Railway	102
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	103⅝	200	do	102⅝
4,000	do	103⅛	400	do	102⅞
10,000	U S 6s, 5-20s, C	103⅝	100	do	101⅞
1,000	U. S. 7-30s, new iss.	107⅛	100	do	101⅝
4,000	U. S. 10-40s C	94½	100	do	101⅝
5,000	Treas. N. Y. 3-10s, Apr. & Oct.	110	200	do	101⅝
7,000	do	109⅜	500	do	101⅝
1,000	U.S.6s, 1yr. Cer.	96⅝	1000	Reading R.	137
5,000	Mo. State 6s	61	200	do	137⅛
4,000	Mo. State 6s, l.s. to Pac. R.	67	400	do	137⅜
1,500	Cal. St. 7s	105	50	Mich Cen. R.	128⅜
8,000	C. & M. Cer.	40⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.	75⅛
1,000	do	40	1000	do	74⅜
2,000	do	41	700	do	74⅜
2,000	Erie 2d M. Bs.	117	250	Cle. & Pitts.	104⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	300	do	104⅜
5,000	Erie 1st M. Bs	106	25	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	110
1,000	Mich C. 8% gold.	125	400	Chi. & N. W.	44⅜
3,000	Mich. So. & N. I. Fa.	103⅜	200	do	45
5,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M	102	1000	do	44⅜
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	97	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	83
1,000	Di., Lac & W. 2 M	115⅜	700	do	82⅜
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	118	100	do	82⅜
6,000	do	117	100	Cleve. & Tol.	113
1,000	At. & O. W. 1st M., Ohio Div.	96	200	do	113⅜
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	83	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	106
3,000	Mar. 1st M. B	98¾	500	do	106⅜
1,000	Am. Gold	260	800	do	106⅝
1,000	do	244	100	do	106⅝
20	Com. National Bk.	100	100	do	106
75	Fourth Nat. Bank.	94	200	Mil. & P. Du C.	83
200	Cum. Coal Pref.	68	350	P., Ft. W. & C.	106
100	Quick M. Co.	88⅛	100	do	106⅛
100	do	88⅛	300	do	106⅛
100	Mar. Min. Co.	87⅛	100	do	106⅛
100	do	88⅛	100	Al. & T. H.	55
100	N. Y. Cen.	126¾	100	Alt. & T. H Pref.	76
100	do	126⅝	100	do	76
100	do	126⅝	100	Chic. & Alt. R.	90
100	do	126⅝	100	Copake Iron M.	3¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$35,000	O. & M. Cer.	41	500	Ch. & R. I. R.	106⅜
2,000	do	b3 41	50	do	106⅜
4,000	Erie R.	102	300	do	106⅜
200	do	c 102	300	do	b10 107
200	do	102⅜	300	do	b3 107
200	do	b3 102⅜	300	do	107
100	Hud. Riv. R.	122⅜	100	do	b5 107⅛
100	do	c 122	100	do	b5 107
200	do	122⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	45⅛
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	75⅜	500	do	45⅜
200	do	c 75	200	do	s3 45⅜
100	do	75⅜	100	do	c 45⅜
100	do	c 75⅜	200	do	b3 45⅜
100	do	75⅜	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	83⅜
100	do	75⅜	100	do	83⅜
400	do	b3 75⅜	100	do	c 83⅜
100	do	b3 75⅜	200	P., Ft W. & C.	105⅜
100	do	b3 75⅜	300	do	107⅛
100	Clev. & Pitts.	105⅜	100	do	s3 107⅛
100	Cleve. & Tol.	114	100	do	107⅛
100	Mar. Min. Co.	88	100	Cum. Coal	52⅛
100	do	87⅞	100	do	52⅛
100	do	c 87⅞			

SATURDAY, Nov. 12—P. M.

The Gold Room was comparatively steady to-day. The sales through the forenoon ranged 245@243@244½@243½ ₽ cent. The export by this day's steamers for Europe amounted to $1,086,187, making, for the week, $1,219,280.

The Stock Exchange was again firm on the Government Stocks, and a large business was done in 5-20s and in Treasury Certificates. On the Railway list the market was tame at the First (and only Saturday) Board, and prices ⅛@1 ₽ cent. lower than on Friday, except on Rock Island and Fort Wayne. After the Board, there was rather a firmer feeling on the Street. The following prices were made as compared with Friday afternoon, the general market leaving off steady:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¾	107⅞	Mich. Southern	76⅝	75⅝
U. S. 5-20's	101⅜	101⅜	Illinois Cen	128⅜	128⅜
N. Y. Central	125	126⅛	Pittsburgh	104⅜	105⅜
Erie	102¼	102⅜	Fort Wayne	106⅜	107⅜
Erie Preferred	106⅜	106⅝	Rock Island	105	107
Hudson	122⅜	122⅝	Reading	137⅛	137⅜
Canton	36	36⅜	Quicksilver	64⅝	65⅜
Treas. Cer., new	96⅜	95⅜	Cum'land Coal	51⅜	52⅛
Northwest	46¾	46⅜	Mariposa	36	37⅜
Ohio & M. Certs	41¼	41⅜	N. West Pref	83	83⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	110	Shoe and Leather	99
America	137	Corn Exchange	104
Phenix	100	Continental	99
North River	110	Commonwealth	101
Bank of the Republic	100	Import. & Traders'	103
Bank of No. Amer.	101	Park	137
Hanover	103	Central National	100
Metropolitan	114	Fourth National	94

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	90
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	120	Chi. & N. W 1sts	86
Erie 2ds, '79	117	L. & W. Bds	109
Erie 2ds, '83	117	Jel. L. & W. 1sts	114
Erie 6ths, '80	111	Del. L. & W. 2ds	115
Erie 5ths, '88	111	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	83
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	107	Mil. & P. du Ch	113
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	107	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	106
Hudson R. 2ds S. F., '85	109	Chic. & Tol. S. F	104
Harlem 1ds, '64	102⅜	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	117
Mich. Cen., '69 and '72	125	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103⅜
Mich. Cen. New, 1st	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	93
N. J. R. 1sts	100	Chic. & Pitts. 4ths	88
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	108	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	105
Illinois Cen.	117	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	88	Al. & G. W.	96

The *Commercial* of this afternoon says:

"Visitors to the evening Stock and Gold Exchange will be interested to learn that the large premises on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street will be opened this evening for the purpose of stock transactions. The room will accommodate fifteen hundred persons, and possesses telegraphic and all other requisite facilities for the transaction of business. No admission fee is charged."

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows: Total receipts, $483,658 23, including for Customs, $125,000; Payments, $1,812,092 15; Balance, $30,104,583 48.

A Letter from Col. Byrne.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
THIBODAUX, La., Friday, Oct. 7, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your semi-weekly edition of the 9th September, under the heading of "From New-Orleans," I notice a communication which reads as follows: "Among the officers of high rank who are upon trial in this city is Col. BYRNE, of the Eighteenth New-York Cavalry, on charges preferred by ERASTUS CORNING of Albany." It further states that "the regiment is demoralized, and that nothing is left for it but consolidation."

To these statements I have the honor to make the following contradiction: Although it is true that I have been on trial lately on charges preferred at the instigation of ERASTUS CORNING, yet these same charges were thoroughly investigated and completely disproved before I was commissioned as Colonel. Being charged with an offence it does not always follow that the accused party is guilty, no matter what amount of obloquy or iniquity the charges carry with them. The charges against me were gotten up by certain officers of my regiment who hoped to displace me, thereby securing for themselves the promotions which they should have endeavored to obtain by soldierly conduct in camp, and deeds of heroism on the battle-field. Upon my joining the regiment for duty, three of these officers tendered their resignations, viz.: Capt. J. K. VAN SLYKE and Lieut. J. W. WATSON, Albany, and Lieut. J. H. KEATS, of Watertown, N. Y.

Their resignations, tendered in the face of the enemy, at a time when every soldier should be with his command, ready to faithfully serve his country, left no alternative for their commanding officers but to accept their resignations for the benefit of the service, and it is so stated on their resignations, which is the only record they have of their connection with the United States Army, in the Eighteenth New-York Cavalry. There are a few more of the conspirators left with the regiment, one of whom—Lieut.-Col. STRYKER—is the originator of the whole affair. He will soon be tried by court-martial on charges of a very serious nature, supported by others similar to those which compelled him to leave the Army of the Potomac. That these officers have the sympathy of ERASTUS CORNING is but too true; it was he that placed Lieut.-Col. STRYKER in this regiment, and he has aided him to carry out his plans since, probably without a knowledge of the character of the man he is sustaining. Through Mr. CORNING'S influence, these same officers, who resigned in the face of the enemy, have been reappointed and commissioned. They are in New-Orleans, but are not mustered in, and will not be, as there is a disability attached to their resignations, which can only be removed by an order from the War Department.

When I commenced to raise this regiment, few men would enlist, and not having a very large amount of money at my command, I was of the opinion that if I should name the regiment in honor of some of our prominent citizens it would have a tendency to stimulate recruiting for the regiment. Impressed with this belief, I named the regiment "The Corning Light Cavalry," in honor of Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, of Albany. I regret to be compelled to state that he never assisted me in the least, either with men or money, not even a particle of that powerful influence he wields was exerted in my behalf. For ten long months I labored incessantly, day and night, and at last had the gratification of seeing my labors crowned with success, and my brightest anticipations realized by completing the organization of my twelfth company. After a great deal of trouble, and a delay of nearly a month, I succeeded in being mustered in as Colonel of the regiment. All this was effected against the conspiracy which had broken out to prevent me from obtaining the position I sought.

As a matter of justice to Mr. CORNING, I will say that he did not interest himself at that time in this move on the part of a few of my officers, but he has done so of late, and it is on these same charges that I have been tried in New-Orleans. The influence exercised by Mr. CORNING over this regiment has had a very demoralizing effect, and will, if continued, eventually destroy it. When the organization of the regiment was completed, he presented it with a most superb stand of colors, which I this day have the honor to return to him by request of the regiment. They go back rather untimely, it is true, but they carry with them this truth, that they were never unfurled but to reflect credit on the name they bore, and honor to the great State of New-York, from whence they came.

Mr. CORNING'S repeated interference in this regiment has compelled me to take this step. It is through his influence that none of the promotions I have made for gallant and meritorious conduct on the battle-field have been commissioned, and if he, being three thousand miles away from where the regiment is, is the best judge of the competency of officers, I will resign and let him command the regiment which he has controlled for the last three months.

On the suspension of my trial, hearing that my regiment, (then in command of Lieut.-Col. STRYKER,) was fast approaching the last stage of demoralization, I made application to be released from arrest and ordered to the regiment, which application was accorded by Major-Gen. BANKS, and on the strength of my being released, he ordered the regiment to be remounted and equipped anew, as, from the condemnatory nature of inspection reports made while I was in arrest, it had been ordered to be dismounted, and armed and equipped as infantry. I am happy to state that the regiment is progressing finely in discipline and organization, although anything toward discipline was not thought of before I assumed command. As to its being consolidated, it is at the present time one of the largest regiments in the Department of the Gulf, and I have yet to learn that this regiment has acted discreditably when called upon to perform any duty. Consequently the assertion that it is to be consolidated was simply ridiculous, and I do not think such a thing was ever heard of until it appeared in the columns of your paper.

As to the remarks in regard to my officers, they were unjust and ungentlemanly, and carry with them a stigmatizing influence when I hope this contradiction will be the means of removing. The most of my officers I knew before I became connected with this regiment, and I have seen their valor tried on many a hard-contested field.

To those who have any insinuations to cast upon my reputation as an officer and a gentleman, I can only refer them to my career in the war from the 20th day of April, 1861, when I joined the "Ellsworth Zouaves" as a private, to the present time; and as, step by step, I have been promoted, without the aid of any influence whatever, I hope that, in the respective positions that I have held, I have always done my country good and faithful service, and while I remain in the army, may continue to do so. If credit is to be given to any one for assisting me to raise this regiment, it is due to several prominent citizens of New-York City, who were ever ready and willing to assist an energetic young man; and it is in vindication of the regiment and its reputation, and the trust reposed in it by those gentlemen, that I have made this explanation.

I am opposed to indulging in newspaper warfare, I am not anxious for that description of popularity, and, therefore, will simply say that your reporter was misinformed; and hoping that you will find room in your valuable paper for this lengthy refutation, thereby setting to rights the false impressions which the article may have created, I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES J. BYRNE, Col. 18th N. Y. C.,
Commanding Third Cavalry Brigade,
Department of the Gulf.

The Citizens' Association.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, of this city, bestows considerable attention upon the operations of the Citizens' Association, and expresses apprehensions in regard to it, because, as it says, the Association is directed by a policy, not actuated by a principle, and that it expects to accomplish municipal reform by changing one set of officials for another. The *Commercial* thinks the Association mistakes the remedy for municipal corruption, and that if it succeeds in changing the character of our city rulers it will be an endless and hopeless task to keep pure the fountains of power. The true remedy, in the judgment of the *Commercial*, is in an amended charter, freeing the city from legislative interference, and in the decentralization of power, so that the petty government shall have no fat jobs to farm out.

In the main, says the *Citizen*, the organ of the Association, we agree with the *Commercial*, that officeholders, whether springing from the Fifth-avenue or some tenement-house, are not to be trusted; that power corrupts, and that, therefore, as little power as possible should be given to rulers. We agree, also, in the importance of recasting our charter in the light of this principle. We only wonder that so intelligent and right-minded a critic as the *Commercial* had not noticed that in the earliest publications of the Association, and frequently since, that body announced its conviction that "great improvements could be made in our city charter; but as this is not an age distinguished by wise and judicious legislation, too much care cannot be taken in making changes to see that they will secure the objects sought to be attained." It said, "If the revision of the present charter could be placed in the hands of ten eminent citizens, qualified by experience and mature judgment to frame improvements, no doubt a much better municipal Government would be secured." Not only did the association feel and proclaim the importance of a simplified and improved system of municipal Government, but it referred the subject to its bureau of legal advisers for careful elaboration, and the drafting of a charter in accordance with the best and most advanced ideas. This work has been for months in the hands of eminent and experienced men, and we have reason to believe that in due time a charter will be proposed which will show a complete eradication of the vicious and corrupting elements inhering in our present system. We know that the leading minds in the Central Association are giving much earnest thought to this important subject, and have in view a plan of municipal regeneration far more thorough and beneficent than any mere change of officials could possibly secure. They have not mistaken the proper objects. They have not substituted a policy for a principle. Meanwhile, is it any disadvantage to the end in view that the Ward associations are exerting themselves to send good and honest men to the Legislature, and to fill charter offices with upright and competent citizens? The *Commercial* itself defers its hope of an improved charter till 1866. Would it not help the cause of city reform and a reformed charter to put good men in office in the interval? Can it hinder the cause to expose the corruption now perpetrated by officeholders? These exposures have strikingly illustrated the great defects and openings to corruption afforded by our present system of government, and are among the most impressive evidences that a thorough change is needed, and show us what changes should be made, to cut off the facilities and temptations to evil, and to afford to good men in office. It seems to us highly desirable to select honest and competent men for office, even if our city charter were ever so perfect, for corrupt ones will always find ways to plunder the public and enrich themselves. Much of the corruption now practiced is in direct violation of law, loose and chaotic as our system is, and the same sort of men would steal under any provision of law, however guarded. Our notion is that we should remodel our system, giving as little power and as few opportunities to evil as possible, and then choose good, competent officers to administer the government, and make it produce all the benefits to the community which honest and wise authority can confer. The evils under which we suffer are due partly to a bad system of Municipal Government, and partly to corrupt officials. We would reform both. We should think very little gained, even though we could to-morrow introduce the best possible city charter and laws, if the same men who have held power in late years were to continue in office. The ingenuity of these men is adequate to any emergency, and will leap over any barriers of law and ordinances. We need not only a carefully elaborated system of government, but an educated and virtuous public sentiment to brace and fortify that system, and select right-minded men to put it in force, and to reward them with its applause and honors when they have done their duty. If we cannot have a reformed charter at once, so much the more important is it to elect good men to administer our present defective and faulty one, so as to arrest the evil and realize all the possible good from things as they are. And if our Ward Associations will rigidly adhere to the principal of ignoring party, and choosing men for their worth and fitness, we do not apprehend that they will degenerate into political clubs, or forget the great cause of municipal reform in the struggle for office. We beg leave to remind our not unfriendly critic that the association, during the few months of its existence, has been laying deep and solid foundations for a reformed government in the convictions of the people. More than two millions of tracts, essays, &c., have issued from its press, and been circulated in the homes and workshops of the industrial classes, and the evidences of their intelligent appreciation of our appeals have been daily accumulating and crowding upon us in many convincing forms. The floods of light thus poured forth, thousands of thoughtful minds thus interested in our operations and sympathising in our views, must inevitably result in favor of good city government. The four bureaux of the association—of Legal Advisers, of Civil Engineers, of Public Instruction and of Sanitary Inspection—are in full and effective operation, each contributing to inaugurate a thorough reform in its proper department of city interests, and to lay the foundations of a grandly simple and wise system of municipal government. Remembering that the association has been but a few months in existence, its friends may congratulate themselves that such a vast amount of effective labor has been performed, and so many valuable agencies put in operation, and such a multitude of thinking minds enlightened and interested for the success of our cause.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1.30, 2.30 and 6.15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4.45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M and 4 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4.00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5.00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4.30, 6 and 10.30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

STILL AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
including several lots of choice Paris Silk, for evening wear,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand st.)
Manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.
ALSO,
A large quantity of FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL AT REDUCED PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 and 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand st.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.,
a large as ortment at retail,
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR-CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c., a large assortment. Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, TASSELS, WINDOW SHADES, and FIXTURES, in great variety.
AT REDUCED PRICES,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

STILL AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand st.,
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS DELAINES, REPS, &c., &c.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
UNDER GARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBLE,
BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
A large assortment at retail
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery,
invite the attention of the ladies of New-York and surrounding cities to their present magnificent
STOCK OF CLOAKS,
BASQUES,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
AND JACKETS

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 156 Fourth-st., New-York.

MADAME HERSTEL
has opened her
PARISIAN GOODS,
consisting of
CLOAKS, DRESSES AND PARISIAN CORSETS,
at No. 50 Bleecker-st

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID GLOVES and Gloves-in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxon Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at LEGER'S Glove store, Nos. 481 and 483 Broadway, near 130th-st., east side.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming flouncings. Black lace shawls and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. ATKINSON'S, Nos. 480 and 482 Broadway, near 130th-st., east side.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—A choice assortment in long and square shapes. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., three doors below Amity.

MEETINGS.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL HEALTH CONVENTION will be held at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15 and 16, and THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

DR. RANKE.—The morning sessions, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, will be devoted to the discussion of Health topics. Prominent lecturers on Hygiene, Sanitary Science and Health Reforms, will be present, and give lectures and take part in discussions.

EVENING SESSIONS.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock, S. R. WELLS, editor *Phrenological Journal*, will lecture on "MENTAL HYGIENE."

WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Dr. R. T. TRALL, editor of *Hygeian Home*, will lecture on "THE PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE."

THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Dr. DIO LEWIS, of Boston, will lecture on "HOW TO RID THE WORLD OF INTEMPERANCE."

JAMES G. CLARK, the poet and ballad-ist, will sing at each session.

Admission to the morning sessions free. To the evening lectures, 25 cents. Tickets to be had at FOWLER & WELLS, and at the door.

SIXTH WARD UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB will meet on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, at No. 175 Pearl-st., to celebrate the Party of the American Republic, as demonstrated by the late election.

JOSEPH BRECK, President.
A. WINTER, Vice-President.
OWEN O'CONNELL, Secretary; EDWARD A. N. HOLS, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS

FINE BOURBON WHISKY FROM THE distilleries of Thomas, Anderson, Keller, Taylor, Epler, Pepper, Megibben, Cook, Miller, and others. Also, Taylor's and Moore's celebrated pure Rye Whiskies for sale, in lots, by JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO., 80 Broad-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—ABRAHAM'S, NO. 213 7th-av., is desirous of buying ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off wearing apparel, &c. Call or address Mr or Mrs. M. ABRAHAMS, No. 213 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.
UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES NAVY, as prescribed in the present regulations of the U. S. Navy Department. Fully illustrated. Price $2. Will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any address in the United States, on receipt of $2 24, by
TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,
Dealers in Arms, Military Goods, &c., &c., No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID 6 OCTAVE ROUND corner rosewood piano-forte, and a black walnut bedstead, marble plate tables, sofa, carpets, and several other splendid articles of household furniture, on account of giving up housekeeping. Inquire at D. WILLIAMS', first brick house on the southwest side of 42d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., for one week.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enamelled furniture, in all colors and styles, walnut and ebonized, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail, also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELLED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid hair-cut and walnut chamber-suits, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 19th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Ordnance Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz:

1 Steam Boiler and Pump.
1 Double Lathe.
6 Grindstones.
741 Gray Blankets.
1,068 Blue Blankets.
1,901 Red Blankets.
37 Polepads, Gutta Percha.
55 Valises, Cavalry, round.
2,3 7 Nose Bags.
2,833 Surcingles.
1,621 Blankets
581 McClellan Saddle-trees
110 yards Silk Serge
40 pounds Woolen Yarn.
1,000 pounds Woolen Rags.
3 pounds Shoe-thread.
85 Barrels.
5 Jugs.
7 Bottles.
2 Water Cans.
332 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
79 Watering Buckets, Leather.
Also, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

(Signed,) J. G. BENTON,
Major Ordnance Commanding.

FOR SALE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M. No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

PALISADE PROPERTY, OPPOSITE DOBBS' FERRY.—Valuable country seat for sale at auction, at Snedeker's Landing, a new house, 11 rooms, carriage house, 4½ acres of land, fine view of the river; will be sold to close an estate on the 5th of November, at 10 o'clock. Apply at No. 43 St. Mark's-place.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 2-3 Jay-st., Bro klyn, or of S. H. HOWARD, Manhattan Gas Company's Office, corner of Irving-place and East 15th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE E-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brick house, and lot on 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with immediate possession. For permits and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c.; the lot near two acres, 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, MODERN improvements, situate in 60th-st., near Lexington-av., and immediate possession; privilege of a year from May next. Apply to No. 126 East 45th-st.

TO LET—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, TWO FURnished rooms, to single gentlemen; references exchanged. Inquire from 4 to 7 P. M., at No. 32 East 16th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXCELLENT wet nurse; can be seen at her present employers, No 12 East 44th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wishes a few more customers by the day or week. Call at No. 178 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MALES.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for city or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, housekeepers, small girls, coachmen, waiters, clerks, porters, servants, farm-hands, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the large Employment House, No. 128 10th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD experience as a newspaper wrapper writer, wishs a situation as a wrapper-writer or copyist. Address J. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT lady, not over 30 years old, to be nurse and governess, take entire charge of two children, girls eleven months and four years old; must be recognized; church member preferred; a good temper and lady will find good wages and a permanent home, where she will be treated with all respect. Inquire at No. 1 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, from 8 to 9 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF FIRST RATE character and capacity to keep books and attend to the business of a coal office; must bring proper recommendations. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at Room No. 21 Tribune Building, No. 111 Broadway.

WOOLEN BUYER—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent man, who understands the woolen business in all its branches, and who can take entire charge of the woolen department, may apply to E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—An energetic, active man, experienced in jobbing dry goods trade. Liberal remuneration and a permanent engagement to an upright and man. TERRY, DAVIS & CO., No. 51 Chambers-st

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

No. 3 Exchange-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1864.

MR. EDWARD K. WILLARD THIS DAY withdraws from the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO. (Signed) EDWARD D. GARESCHE,
CHARLES A. MINTON,
EDWARD K. WILLARD.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of GARESCHE & MINTON, Mr. CHAS. A. MINTON will represent us in the New-York Stock exchange.
EDWARD D. GARESCHE,
CHARLES A. MINTON.

EDWARD K. WILLARD will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 17 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing and the name of SIMONSON & BROWN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.
GEORGE SIMONSON,
LEWIS M. BROWN.

In consequence of a desire on the part of many of my friends that I should attend more thoroughly to the developments of large petroleum interests in New-York State, in which the late firm of SIMONSON & BROWN have a large share, I have withdrawn from the late firm, and may be found at the office, No. 11 Johnston Building, No. 30 Broad-st., Mr. GEO. SIMONSON will continue the stock business at No. 39½ Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864. LOUIS M. BROWN.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. S., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

WANTED FOR THE WINTER—BY A gentleman and wife, with nurse and child, a suite of three furnished rooms on the second floor, with private table. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 4,675 Post-office.

WANTED—A LARGE FRONT ROOM FURNISHED in a private family, without board. Location, 4th to 30th sts., between 6th and 3d avs. Address A. L., Box No 189 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms on second floor, and first-class board, at No. 52 2d-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

WATCH LOST.
$200 REWARD.
Lost, in the neighborhood of Cooper Institute, on Wednesday night, October 11, a GOLD HUNTING STRAIGHT LINE ANCHOR LEVER WATCH. No. 9,464, James Naldin, maker. The watch is highly valued on account of its associations. The above reward will be paid if returned to BENEDICT BROS., No. 171 Broadway, and no questions asked.

FINANCIAL.

RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY,
OF CANADA EAST.

TRUSTEES:

EX-GOV. JAMES POLLOCK, Director United States Mint, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, President Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

CHAS. B. WRIGHT, of C. B. Wright & Co., Philadelphia.

HENRY SHELDON, of Stanton, Sheldon & Co., New-York.

WILLIAM B. HATCH, of Fairbanks & Co., New-York.

P. B. BUNTING, of T. B. Bunting & Co., New-York.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, (late Register United States Treasury,) of New-York.

President—L. E. CHITTENDEN.

Bankers—FISK & HATCH.

General Superintendent—ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P.

Secretary—JOHN M. HOOD.

CAPITAL STOCK, 100,000 SHARES.

PAR $50. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $30—$15 PAYABLE AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTION.

RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL, 10,000 SHARES.

THIS COMPANY IS FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE of Purchasing, Working, Selling and Leasing Mining Lands and Rights, in the British Provinces and neighboring localities.

It is now the owner of nearly fifteen thousand acres of the richest gold lands of the CHAUDIERE gold district of Canada, which have been selected with great care, and after abundant evidence of their richness in gold and other precious metals. They contain nearly SEVENTY MILES of river frontage upon streams admirably adapted to the most productive and economical mining.

The company has been organized after the most thorough examination of the lands and their values, and the trustees confidently believe their productiveness, which has been fully tested, prove them equal, if not superior, to the richest placers of California, both in gold-bearing quartz lodes and alluvial deposits. They have on hand and on exhibition gold enough recently mined upon their own property to fully establish the value of their stock.

The company is prepared to treat upon favorable terms with persons desiring to lease or purchase mining rights.

A limited number of shares of the capital stock may be subscribed for until further notice, at the office of

FISK & HATCH, NO. 38 WALL-ST, BANKERS FOR THE COMPANY,

OR AT

THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, EMPIRE BUILDINGS, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

where the prospectus, maps and all information relating to the Company, may be had on application.

The Trustees unhesitatingly invite the attention of the public to the RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, as possessing a value fully equal to that of any Mining Company hitherto organized.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
REMOVED TO
NO. 12 WALL-STREET.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NORMAN, Secretary.

PETROLEUM.

HICKORY FARM OIL COMPANY,
CAPITAL—$500,000.
100,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.
Shares full paid without further assessment.
OFFICE, No. 92 MAIDEN LANE.
President, CHRISTOPHER TYLER.
Secretary, WILLIAM C. CARMAN.
Treasurer, ISAAC D. RUSSELL.
Superintendent, LEWIS P. BROWN.

TRUSTEES:

Christopher Tyler, of Christopher Tyler, New-York.
Thomas A. Cummins, of Thomas A. Cummins, New-York.
Francis B. Cooley, late of Cooley, Farwell & Co., N. Y.
George M. Grove, late of Groves, Northrup, Taylor & Co., New-York.
John W. Clark, late of Dater, Clarke & Co., New-York.
Charles V. Faile, of Faile, Williams & Co., New-York.
Isaac D. Russell, of Russell & Irwin, Manf Co., N. Y.
Joseph Larocque, of Bowdoin, Larocques & Barlow, N. Y.
Curtis G. Hussey, of C. G. Hussey & Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Joshua H. Wade, Vice-President Western Union Telegraph Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
Samuel L. Mather, Secretary Cleveland Iron Mining Company, Cleveland Ohio.
John S. Newberry, of J. S. Newberry, Detroit, Michigan.
J. Twing Brooks, President of Farmer's Bank, Salem, Ohio.

This Company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of developing a tract of upwards of two hundred and ninety seven acres of oil land, owned by the Company in fee-simple, located in Venango County, Pennsylvania, on the western bank of the Alleghany River, and embracing both banks of "Hickory Creek." An ample working capital has been provided for by the Company, and the development of the property will be prosecuted with the greatest vigor. Ten thousand shares only of the Capital Stock can now be subscribed for at par, at the Company's office, No. 92 Maiden-lane, where maps, &c., &c., can be seen, and any further information desired can be obtained.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, can be obtained by applying to

A. A. TAYLOR,
Actuary of the Company,
No. 153 Broadway,

from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.

GOLD BONDS.

We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov 9, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, 7th instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATH. HAYDEN.	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER,	CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHAS. SANFORD,
GEO. C. COOLIDGE,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOS. M. COOPER,	O. W. WOODFORD,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	THOMAS WOODWARD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	SAM'L PLATT,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM.	

And at a meeting of the Board THIS DAY, NATH. HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President, and JOSEPH M. COOPER, Vice-President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1864.

THE COLUMBIA BANK (CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the "National Currency Bank," of New-York City, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Thompson Brothers as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 19, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Joseph Walker, Esq., who retires on account of impaired health. The change will take effect on November 1. By order,
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO.,
No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12 stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS FOR SALE, viz.: Broadway and Seventh-avenue, Grand-street and Forty-second-street and Dry Dock and East Broadway, by
S. S. HINMAN, No. 15 Wall-st., up stairs.

$55,000.—OIL-WELLS.—FOR SALE, five oil-wells, two in Oil City, 1, 2 Mallory's Oil Creek, and 2, 3 Mallory's. Splendid show of flowing wells, only from 300 to 580 feet down. Please address A. D. K., Box No 136 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND SHARES OF Holman Gold Mining Company Stock at $2 per share. Apply to T. H. NEVILLE, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbos, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemhelmer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbos, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemhelmer, Smith Barker, Jr,
John H. Rhodes.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 151 Broadway, on MONDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
EASTERN STOCKHOLDERS—DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9, 1864.

The Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the office of J. B. WIER, No. 42 Cedar-st. By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 10 A. M.

The Transfer Books will be reopened on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDINGS,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have THIS DAY declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent. Payable Nov. 15, to Stockholders of Record, THIS DAY.
A. M. WOOD, President.
O. L. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE NOV. 15, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at our office:

Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Second Funded Coupon Bonds.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

A MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF ONE PER Cent. on the capital stock of this company will be paid by James Wadsworth & Co., at their office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York, on and after the 15th of November inst., to stockholders of that date
JAS. WADSWORTH, President.
CHAS. V. WARE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 14th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full headlined and bunks sealed.

1,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint corn, sample of package to accompany proposals.

100,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *this sample to be seen at this office.*

11,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ½ Souchong, ½ Oolong, packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

25,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

45,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one half sixes, the remainder twelves.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than thirty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed up.

30,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

50,000 pounds PEPPER (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

8,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

18,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads, to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

30,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headlined.

70,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels as above.

15,000 pounds best quality of SPERM CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound.

32,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper-lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly-cleaned article, to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Candles, Rice, Salt, Sugar, Tea, Pepper and Rye must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The sellers name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be stamped with green hickory stress.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, November 14, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, &c., Ninetieth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues.

For regulating and grading Ninth-avenue, between Broadway and Eighty sixth-street.

For curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

For filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets and First-avenue and Avenue A.

Repairing outer end of Pier number thirty-seven North River.

Building tender for Engine Company number nine.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, November 9, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,613	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,213	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,118	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,856	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,371	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Nov 19
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov 26
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 3
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov 19.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 31.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR.....(Brazilian.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 16 North River, foot of Harrison Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Cabin accommodations, $5 to $15, according to location of state room. Second cabin, $5!
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1.5 each.

The *Morning Star* is 2,038 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,146, the *Day Star* 2,775, and the *Suwonada* 1,785, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,724 tons.....300-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,724 tons.....300-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat).....300-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....300-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,500-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE, and
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $60

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

A liberal allowance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. BELIN & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under contract of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Nov. 14.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAM.
Nov. 23.....GOLDEN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. AILEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.

The first-class side-wheel steam-ship ARIEL, S. G. RUSSELL, Commander, will sail from Pier No 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov 16.

For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
W. H. WEBB, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—The CHAMPION, WILSON, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MASS. RICE, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan 2.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

REGULAR LINE
For Hilton Head and Beaufort, S. C.
The first-class iron steamship
MELVILLE, WALLINGTON, Master,
will leave Pier 13 E. R. as above on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South st.

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.
Forward PACKAGES, VALUABLES and MONEY, to any part of EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. C. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 2½ o'clock A. M.
The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 30th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF A.-ST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 26th-av. and 36th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

ASTOR STABLES—NO. 23 WEST 13TH-ST., exclusively for boarding horses. Large, light ventilated stalls, full feed, careful grooms, and personal attention. Terms, $30.
NATH. T. WEEKS.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—HAVing disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot corner of 4th-av and 26th-st, daily (except Sundays,) at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.

Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.

For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at different hours from New-York.

New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.

☞ Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company, and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.

E. A. CHAPIN, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted, at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Pine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Pine at wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers st
7.00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7.00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8.30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10.00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3.30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5.00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo &c.
6.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
6.00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (Except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7.15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6.10, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 11.20 A. M., and 2.20, 4.20, 5.30, 6.30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, 3 A. M., 12 M., 3.4, 5.30, 10.4 P. M. The 5.30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached, and runs through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:10 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4.22 P. M., and 6.05 P. M. The 9.15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., 3.7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10.30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10.40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6.22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3.15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME KROUS WILL GIVE INFORMATION on all the affairs of life, and in respect to all other subjects. She can be consulted at all hours of the day and evening. Gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies 25 cents. Residence, No. 69½ Stanton-st., near Allen.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

BEEF—NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops. Bidders will state the packers, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS of the packs of 1863-4 or 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel

(Continued from the First Page.)

bravery and devotion. But there is no doubt that the negro will fight, and fight well.

How will the army like the innovation? I have heard some of our men say they could not get along with negroes; but my opinion is that our boys would at least fight as well if they knew their flanks well protected by a well disciplined civilian, even if their skins were black. Besides, no one ask them to affiliate with negro. Let the line of demarcation be drawn then as now; only if a colored corps behaves well in battle, give it the credit due to men who have deported themselves gallantly, for bravery should commend respect. And after all it is much better to shoot with a negro at a Yankee uniform than be shot at by that negro in Yankee uniform; and this will be the case if the war goes on long enough. If we do not get the negro, the Yankees will, and the terminal scenes of this struggle, if negroes are not used by us, will be the subjugation of the Southern gentleman by his own slave

But who is to pay for these 250,000 volunteers or conscripts, a matter of 250,000? Our children. The priceless advantages gained for them will enable them to easily pay the interest on such a debt. Should the planter demur at a thousand dollars a head for his negroes, let him remember that if the war lasts he will get rid of them for much less.

Now, admitting that we put these 25,000 negroes in the army, and they do their duty, the very rational question arises, what would be the influence after the war exercised by these negroes on the slaves which remain to us? Would it be injurious and tend eventually to subvert our institution, or would they, as is the case among the free colored population in Louisiana, be the most earnest advocates for its propagation? This is a question I am not prepared to answer. However, should the institution among the slaves of so large a number of free blacks, with that improvement of moral and character which would result to them fighting side by side with white men, endanger our institution, what then? Is it in no danger now? What becomes of it if we are whipped? What becomes of it even if we are not whipped eventually, and Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. HUNTER, and Mr. SHERIDAN, et id omne genus, continue to make raids upon us and gather their fighting material from our own doors? Sir, we must look the fact firmly in the face that the institution of slavery is endangered by this war. There are fifteen millions people fighting for its extinction. There are a hundred million applauding them! It is useless to hide our heads under the blanket. We are fighting for national independence, and not for slavery, and so, I think, believes Mr. DAVIS; for the question of slavery, as an object of this war, has never, to my knowledge, obtruded itself in any of his public documents. If we can succeed in this war and maintain our original position, that slavery is a beneficent institution, the only solution of the great problem of the relation of labor to capital; if we can prove the world wrong, and eventually overcome its prejudices, so much the better for us. But let us never forget the great fact that we are fighting for independence, independence! and perish, slavery, if it stands in its way.

I am firmly convinced that public sentiment is in favor of putting our negroes in the army. I hear it expressed daily by those who own slaves and those who do not. A member of the Mississippi Legislature told me last week that he had seven men he would give to the Government if it put arms in their hands. A majority of those who are silent on this question speak not their views because they fear being stigmatized as anti-slavery men. I feel sure that before the next meeting of Congress, the prosperity, expediency and necessity of arming negroes will have taken such hold on the public mind that it will be advocated by a large majority of our Representatives.

If I am correct, then let every patriotic slaveholder canvass his slaves and find out who among them will *volunteer* for freedom and his home. Let him prepare the negro's mind for the position he is about to assume, and excite in him that love of country and of home which, I believe, exists strongly in the negro's breast.

I terminate this, assuring you that I have made some sacrifices for the Confederacy, and am devoted to its cause; that I was raised in the South, and have always been a slaveholder.

CORN BREAD.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

HOOD'S ARMY ON THE MARCH.

From the Montgomery Mail of Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The first intelligent account we have received of the whereabouts and situation of the Army of Tennessee, reaches us through a private letter to a well known gentleman of this city. On the 23d ult., Hood's army passed Brookeville, in North Alabama. At this point it separated in three columns, all making for the Tennessee River, at three different points—Decatur Whitesburgh and Gunter's Landing.

SHERMAN'S army followed nearly up to the Coosa River. His advance skirmished with WHEELER'S cavalry up to the vicinity of Gadsden. Here the Federal commander halted, and then went back, apparently nonplussed at the movements of our army. By this time, it is supposed that the three columns of our army are safely over the river, and that they have converged somewhere in the vicinity of Huntsville. The general impression is that its future course will be in the direction of Tuscumbia. Everything was progressing favorably, and all were in confident spirit.

Our cavalry officers appears to be in doubt themselves as to the force and designs of the enemy on the Coosa. There is no doubt, however, but that they are in the neighborhood of Cedar Bluff with infantry, cavalry and artillery. On last Thursday a force of fifteen hundred cavalry, under KILPATRICK, advanced to Ladiga, thirteen miles northeast of this place, and in this county. They were met by Gen. FERGUSON'S brigade, and a hard fight of ten hours' duration followed. FERGUSON finally drove the enemy from every part of the field and captured his dead, mortally wounded and three prisoners. They left twelve of the former on the ground. In their retreat the enemy took the Rome road. Subsequent scouting parties failed to discover any force this side of the Coosa.

Many officers of Gen. WHEELER'S cavalry are of the opinion that SHERMAN will send a strong force down the Selma and Blue Mountain Railroad, and that he is under the impression that HOOD is drawing his supplies over that way. Gen. WHEELER has received instructions to fall back in front of such a column should it advance. Nothing would gratify Gen. HOOD more than for SHERMAN to make such a disposition of any of his army corps, while he is redeeming Tennessee. My own impression is that no such expedition will be made. There is nothing along that line upon which to subsist a force strong enough to make the movement successful.

It is further hoped that Gen. BEAUREGARD will hold on to Atlanta, and all other captured points between there and Chattanooga until the grand battle for Tennessee is fought. If that is done our success is assured. There was a rumor at Gen. BEAUREGARD'S headquarters the other day that Atlanta had been captured by Gen. IVERSON, "I hope," said the General, "that it is not true; I expect it to be captured but not now."

The theory advanced by one of your city cotemporaries that Corinth and Selloh are again to be occupied is wholly untrue. For that matter, these historic places are already in our possession. But now as three years ago, they are of no strategic importance. The present grand advance has a far deeper meaning than that.

A correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, writing from Jacksonville, Oct. 30, says: It is currently reported here this morning that Gen. HOOD has captured Decatur and a large amount of prisoners and stores. An officer from that vicinity says that the news is true, and that four thousand Yankees, including three regiments of negroes, fell into our hands without the firing of a gun. I have some doubts about the information, but trust it may turn out true.

It is necessary for Gen. HOOD to seize that point, if he has not already done so, in order to successfully prosecute his campaign in Tennessee. He undoubtedly designs making that his base of operations.

It is further reported that Gen. CHEATHAM was marching upon Huntsville, and believed that that city has fallen into our hands.

The same writer says HOOD has cut loose from Blue Mountain and Jacksonville as his base of supplies.

YANKEE FORAGING PARTIES.

The Covington (Ga.) *Gazette* reports that the Federal authorities in the vicinity of the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad have returned to the former city. The last foraging party which visited the western part of Newton, and northwestern part of Henry Counties, consisted of two divisions of infantry, a detachment of cavalry, and six hundred wagons. They took all the stock they find, old and young, fat and poor. They take everything to eat that the citizens have. In many instances leaving not one mouthful for helpless women and children. In one instance, after stripping a family of all they possessed, wearing apparel bedding, knives and forks, earthenware, etc., killing hogs, cows, etc., in answer to the tears of a young lady, a member of the family, they gave her some four or five pounds of pork and four handfuls.

BLANKETS FOR HOOD'S ARMY.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* learns that Major L. O. BRIDGEWELL, Q. M., has sent the soldiers in the West no less than 35,000 blankets.

REVOKED.

Gov. BROWN publishes a proclamation revoking the commission he gave to Mr. C. J. BAYLOR to represent the State of Georgia as commercial agent in Europe.

WHAT THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE SHOULD NOT DO.

From the Macon Confederacy.

The Legislature of this State meets in a few days. It were difficult to say whether this is auspicious or unfavorable. If it were certain that no word would be uttered, no measure proposed, or action taken but termination and unwavering devotion to the cause of Southern independence, we should hail it as an occurrence, the most fortuitous that could have taken place at this juncture. Not that we doubt the patriotism of the body, but that the timidity of some, and the ambition of others, to drift with the population breeze, may cause the first to entertain, and the latter to propose measures derogatory to the interest, honor, and reputation of the cause in which we struggle.

In other words, *there is a faint-hearted class in Georgia, who, from the beginning, have caught up one sick-nic of or another to restore peace, and relieve the country from the immense outlays of blood and treasure which were necessary to vindicate the principles which lay at the foundation of our difficulties.* At first, our successes were such that the nation against whom we struggled would be forced to yield. Europe must attest her admiration of our valor and the justice of our cause by an acknowledgment of our independence and an intervention in our behalf. The Northeast, dissatisfied and disheartened at the continuation of a hopeless struggle, would repudiate her sisters, and throw herself as naturally in our favor as the waters of the Mississippi flow to the Gulf. And whenever the people of the United States have an opportunity of giving expression to their opinions at the ballot-box, they would hurl from position an Administration and party which had desolated their land as a foul and unrelenting scourge, drinking the best blood of the nation.

One after another of these hopes have "vanished 'mid thin air," until the last, which only waits one week to follow its predecessors; for as sure as seven more suns rise and set, so sure will ABRAHAM LINCOLN be re-elected and his policy be affirmed as that of the Yankee nation. So that they who, in the past, have seen vision after vision of peace arise, must look to some other means than those to accomplish the end so dear to every patriot's heart.

Leaving out of their calculations the availability of our swords and strong right arms; forgetting the truths of history, and denying our ability to wring from the bloody hands of our enemies that which justice and right would long since have accorded, they are casting about for some straw at which to catch to save the country from ruin. Amidst the vagaries which have wandered through their brains, none have appeared more plausible than a Convention of States. It is against this, or some kindred impracticable peace measure, that we would conjure our Legislature to set its face. Unless it is probable that a proposition of this kind would be met with favorable response from some of the Northern States, to discuss it would be a useless waste of time. Who is there so blinded by the false allurements of hope that would believe that a people who would reelect ABRAHAM LINCOLN to be their President another four years, after the perpetration of all his enormities, would listen to the reasonings of an angel? And shall we delude ourselves with the hope that we could influence them by our appeals to their honor, patriotism, or sense of right in a grand national convocation? Would the representative of such a people be better tempered with reason? Or is it not more probable that they would be a counterpart, chosen with a special eye to their fitness, to represent the views of constituents? Our senators and representatives only maintained them with their reasonings in the winter of 1860-61; and if the representatives of the two sections were to meet again, there is a possibility, at least, that mutual exasperation would be the result of deliberations and discussions between them.

Then, even if all the difficulties in the way of assembling such a convention were removed; if it were to meet, that harmony and good sense would reign; that discussions would be conducted with moderation; what would result that would lend the weight of a feather to the establishment of our independence. Here, in our opinion, we have the gist of the whole matter in a nut-shell. Aware of the difficulty of reconciling the great mass of our people to the bare thought of reconstruction, it is squirmed at in a way to be least repulsive to their patriotic sensibilities, and with the scheme fairly on foot, hope with the syren voice of peace, to decoy a majority to the support of a measure which would dishonor ourselves, our ancestors, our posterity, our name, and the patriotic blood which has bathed our soil from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

It is for this that we would beseech our Legislature to ponder well any propositions of this character which may be submitted before they act on them. If it be possible, we would delight to see them frowned down entirely.

For the credit of the Empire State, we would have it said that no proposition which would in the slightest degree tarnish her honor, or showed the smallest degree of irresolution, disgraced the proceedings of her Legislature in the darkest hour of our nation's struggle. Whenever the State adopts a line of policy at variance with that of the General Government, codperation ceases, and they have rival interests, which destroy that unity so essentially necessary in a struggle like ours. Then let no apple of discord come between us and our duty. Your actions will be a part of the history of this country, and we would beseech you, by your love of honor, your veneration for freedom, your sense of right, your admiration for our noble dead, and your nobler instincts of manhood, to stand firm, and never allow yourselves to be betrayed into a support of any measure which will in the smallest degree, re act from the bold stand taken by our Governors at Augusta.

THE RECAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH, N. C.

The Goldsboro (N. C.) *Journal* (rebel) gives the following account of the recapture of Plymouth by the Union gunboats:

"On the evening of the 28th ult., Gen. BAKER, commanding that department, received information by the telegraph that the enemy had succeeded in surprising and destroying the gunboat *A bermarle*, near her wharf at Plymouth. Gen. BAKER, accompanied by his staff, immediately left Goldsboro for Plymouth, at which place he arrived on the afternoon of the 30th, in the middle of a fierce bombardment of the town from the fleet of gunboats which had stationed themselves in the middle of the river, out of sight of our batteries. From their concealment the enemy kept up a continuous shower of canister and shell on the devoted town.

Finding all their attempts to sail up to Plymouth direct foiled by the stout resistance from the batteries, under command of Col. WHITFORD, the enemy retired and ascended Perdido River. There they met obstructions, which they soon removed, and reentering the Roanoke from this direction, they attacked the town in reverse. Gen. BAKER attempted to prevent this by throwing out sharpshooters; but, owing to the exceedingly heavy fire of the gunboats, and the accuracy of their fire, these were driven back, and the enemy, finding no opposition, they ascended the Roanoke, and came down upon the town. The first or upper fort was manned by the crew of the *Albemarle*.

This the gunboats sailed past, though several times struck by the shots from its guns, the damage not appearing material. The fleet then paid their special respects to Fort JONES, where they succeeded in dismounting all the guns and exploding the magazine. Meantime the enemy threw an occasional spiteful shot or shell into the town, which caused several of the buildings to take fire.

At this juncture, in the midst of the conflagration of the town, the necessary evacuation of the several forts, and the landing of the enemy, Gen. BAKER issued his orders to blow up the magazine and withdraw the garrison. The manœuvre of falling back was done with such perfect order that nothing of any value fell into the hands of the enemy, with the exception of two guns belonging to LEE'S battery, the horses to which had all been killed.

The total loss in killed, wounded and taken prisoners will not exceed twenty-five or thirty men. Gen. BAKER has fallen back only to Jamesville, and seems determined to dispute every foot of ground around Plymouth, he having decided not to evacuate Washington. Thus ended this eventful affair. Though sad in its results to the eastern part of our State, its defence, under such forbidding circumstances, forms another brilliant episode of gallantry in the history of the State.

FLAG OF TRUCE.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 4.

The steamer *Beauregard*, by appointment, left here with a flag of truce yesterday forenoon, and proceeding down the river, met the Federal steamer *Island City* at the lower end of Elba Island. The object of the meeting was to arrange preliminaries for the contemplated exchange of sick and convalescent prisoners. Lieut.-Col. J. R. WADLY, accompanied by Col. FISER, Lieut.-Col. JONES and Capt. L. J. SMITH, conducted negotiations on our part, and Maj. BENNETT, of the Forty-fourth New-York, represented the Federals.

The *City Island* arrived at the point selected first, but the *Beauregard* soon rounded to and was lashed to her side. Major BENNETT then invited our officers on board his vessel, when an hour or more was consumed with the primiary object of the truce. The conference is understood to have been mutually satisfactory, and Sunday next is appointed for another and final meeting, immediately after which the business of exchange will commence. The Yankee officers were exceedingly polite and courteous, and the intermingling of parties on both sides was free and unrestrained, forming a rather pleasant episode to the bloody history we are making.

Our boat took down quite a number of boxes containing tobacco, clothing, provisions, &c., &c., for our officers now prisoners of war at Fort Pulaski, and the *Island City* was literally loaded down with freight for the Yankee prisoners at Camp Lawton and elsewhere. It consists chiefly of blankets, shoes and clothing of all kinds, and judging from what we have seen, it will no doubt be received with rejoicing. Some three hours were consumed in interchanging and packing away the cargoes, after which the two boats parted with the usual civilities.

The proposition immediately under consideration confines the exchange to the sick and convalescent, together with such prisoners as are now in the two departments, respectively; but it is believed that, when once inaugurated, it will be extended indefinitely and include all prisoners of war now in the hands of the two belligerents. The steamer which last reached Hilton head from Fortress Monroe, reported twenty-five transports ready to sail South, and we were informed that the steamers *Atlantic* and *Baltic* were yesterday off Hilton Head and supposed to be loaded with prisoners, when the *Island City* left.

Our prisoners at Fort Pulaski are represented as in excellent health and buoyant with the hope of an early return to their country and friends.

The truce-boat brought up New-York papers to the 29th ult., and the Port Royal *News Sentz* to date.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Another Feeble Demonstration by the Rebels.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FRIDAY, Nov. 11.

On Wednesday evening, about 7 o clock, a force of the enemy was discovered massing in front of our line, near Fort Steadman, when the guns of the fort opened fire, driving them to their works to seek shelter.

The rebel batteries replied briskly for a time, but they were soon silenced by our shells and mortars.

A force of about one hundred and fifty rebels shortly after made a sortie from their lines, and attempted to penetrate ours, but, being met by a salute from our pickets, were not long in finding their way back, and putting themselves under cover.

A Lieutenant in the Eighth New-York Heavy Artillery was fatally wounded yesterday when behind the breastworks. A sharpshooter watched a chance to retaliate, and in less than an hour a rebel, who appeared above their breastworks, afforded him an opportunity to do so. In an instant he fell pierced by a bullet.

As the enemy seem determined to pursue the policy of shooting at every man they see, our men are forced to retaliate accordingly.

The pickets in front of the Second Corps were briskly engaged most of last night, and the reports of musketry at times was almost continuous.

This morning all is quiet.

The Commissioners and agents from Philadelphia arrested on the charge of issuing incorrectly printed blanks and tally-lists, have been ordered to Washington for examination by the Secretary of War. They start this morning. W. D. McGREGOR.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Our Forces Withdrawn to Winchester.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Nov. 12.

A gentleman who returned from the Valley, to-day, states that the larger part of Gen. SHERIDAN'S army is in the neighborhood of Winchester, while the enemy is at Newmarket, receiving reinforcements.

There have been no active military operations recently.

ATLANTA.

The Evacuation and Burning of the Place Denied.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The *Gazette* has a dispatch from Nashville, which denies the reported evacuation of Atlanta by Gen. SHERMAN, and the destruction of the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad.

A Rebel Attack Repulsed.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Nov. 11.

One of the editors of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, just arrived from the front, reports that on Monday morning, at daylight, the rebels attacked our pickets south of Atlanta, killed one, wounded two of the Third Indiana, but subsequently they fell back.

On Wednesday morning the rebels made three attacks on Atlanta, shells being thrown as far as Rolling Mill.

The most desperate attack was made on the Rough and Ready road. The rebel artillery was within one hundred yards of our works, and their infantry and dismounted cavalry within two hundred yards.

Our men were aroused from their slumbers, and quickly manned the defences and soon drove the rebels off.

The rebels were part of YOUNG'S command, and they finally retreated toward Macon.

Our army is in excellent spirits, and well supplied with rations.

The election has gone largely for LINCOLN.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Movements of Gen. Price.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Friday, Nov. 11.

Gen. PRICE turned westward from Cane Hill, Ark., on the 4th instant.

On the 6th, Gen. THAYER moved a force up the north side of the river, from here, for the purpose of attacking PRICE, but fearing that Gen. COOPER would move toward Fort Smith with a rebel force of 7,000 men, he thought it best to return there.

Gen. THAYER can hold Fort Smith against Gens. PRICE and COOPER united, having plenty of supplies, artillery and ammunition.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Latest from Tennessee River—Great Destruction of Property—Johnsonville Reinforced—Very Severe Fighting.

From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 8.

Col. MAY left Johnsonville at 6:30 o'clock on Sunday evening, and arrived in our city yesterday. From him we collect the following information, which may be relied upon as correct:

In order that our readers may more fully understand the condition of affairs up that stream, we date back to Wednesday last, at which time the attack upon Johnsonville was really be said to have commenced. About 3 o'clock on that afternoon, the three gunboats at Johnsonville—Nos. 29, 23 and 52—moved down the river a short distance, for the purpose of reconnoitering the *Venus*, which had been taken by the rebels. When a short distance below Johnsonville, the gunboat *Undine*, which had been captured some time since by the rebels, gave our boats fight. The engagement lasted for several hours, and until the *Venus* had been disabled by a shot from her which cut her steam drum. After this the rebel gunboat withdrew, and the *Venus* fell into our hands. When she was recaptured, she was armed with two 20-pound Parrott guns. She also had a full supply of ammunition, &c., all of which was taken to Johnsonville. On this day nothing further of interest transpired.

On Thursday morning the gunboat *Undine* appeared near Johnsonville, and manœuvred about as if offering battle. Our gunboats weighed anchor and started out to meet her, when the *Undine* at once moved down the river and disappeared behind the bend, some two miles below Johnsonville. Thinking that this was but a dodge to run our boats into a trap, they returned to Johnsonville. During the whole of the day the rebel sharpshooters, who were on the opposite bank of the river, kept up a continual fire upon our gunboats, killing a number of the men.

Friday morning was the day of the real battle, and the day upon which over $6,000,000 worth of property was sacrificed to the flames. At an early hour in the morning the gunboat *Undine* came to within four or five hundred miles of Johnsonville and presented a broadside, as if she intended to fire upon the town. The gunboats 23, 32 and 52 were sent in pursuit of her, and they had no sooner started than the *Undine* immediately put off and dodged behind the same bend where she disappeared the previous day. The gunboats followed her into the bend, and they had no sooner made the turn than they were opened upon by a rebel battery of twelve 24-pound Parrott guns, said to be supported by 10,000 men, and also by the *Undine*. About this time four gunboats came up the river and engaged the battery on the other side. The fight between the boats stationed from early Friday morning till about noon, during which time a most terrific cannonading was kept up.

Our gunboats were unable to pass the battery, and being separated were unable to do by with it. After a most determined resistance the gunboats were compelled to retire in a crippled condition. About 11 o'clock and during the engagement the *Undine* was run into the shore by the rebels, and burned to prevent her being captured. About 12 o'clock in the afternoon a party of rebel sharpshooters made their appearance on the opposite shore from Johnsonville, and commenced firing upon the transports, while the gunboats threw small shells into the rebel ranks, which dispersed them. When the rebels had succeeded in getting all the gunboats and transports to the lower landing, which was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, they immediately opened on the boats from their batteries, all of which were composed of twenty-pound Parrot guns. There were four batteries opposite the city, one at the upper end, one at the lower, and two just in the centre. The fire of all these batteries was concentrated on the boats lying at the Johnsonville wharf, and in less than fifteen minutes the gunboats were a complete wreck. Now that the gunboats were destroyed, and the Federal commander fearing that the transports, with their cargoes, would fall into the hands of the enemy, he called a council of war, at which it was decided that the transports should be destroyed. The order was at once given, and in a short time the following boats were wrapped in one sheet of flame: *Dunn No. 2, Arcola, Duke, Goody Friends, Aurora, Mountaineer, J. B. Ford, Highlander* and *Venice*. The flames were communicated to the barges, which were loaded with government freight, and in less time than it takes to record it they fell a prey to the devouring element.

The wharf at Johnsonville was covered with Government freight, and the flames were soon communicated to it. Men were detailed to subdue the raging fire, but they would no sooner make their appearance than the rebel batteries and sharpshooters would fire upon them. The fire next communicated to the Government warehouses, which contained 650 tons of provisions. Not only were the boats and barges with their contents destroyed, but all the freight on the wharf and the warehouse, together with its contents, were one heap of ruins. As the immense conflagration was raging with unabated fury, the rebel batteries kept up one of the most terrific cannonadings ever heard, shot and shell bursting from the mouths of over thirty twenty-pound Parrott guns. The scene during the entire Friday evening, and to a late hour in the night was grand and terrific, and baffles description. The amount of property destroyed, including the boats and barges, some forty in number, is estimated at about $6,000,000. We were unable to learn the number of losses on either side.

On Saturday morning, about 7 o'clock, the rebel batteries opposite the city again opened on Johnsonville, and kept up a brisk cannonading for some time. The citizens and non-combatants commenced to leave the town in the morning, and as they went out of the road they were shelled by the rebel batteries and a number of them killed. About 10 o'clock the cannonading was again commenced, and lasted about thirty minutes. From that time until 6 o' clock in the evening all was quiet, but at that time, which was when our informant left, the cannonading was resumed, but with what results we are unable to state.

The forces at Johnsonville were under the command of Col. THOMPSON. On Saturday evening Col. GALLUP arrived there with a brigade of troops and several guns. The party which left Johnsonville, when on their way to Nashville, met a considerable Federal force with siege guns, under command of Gen. SCHOFIELD, going to the relief of the forces there. When these reinforcements reach Johnsonville, the place will be entirely safe from any attack the rebels can make on it.

The rebel force, which is estimated at 20,000 strong, is under the command of Gens. CHALMERS, LYON, FORREST and RODDY. It is impossible, as yet, to tell what is the intention of the rebel force, but it is generally believed that they are moving down the river. The above are the facts as related by persons who were present all the time.

Persons who arrived from Nashville last evening bring up many exciting rumors, one of which is to the effect that a portion of the rebel force had succeeded in crossing the river and getting between Johnsonville and Gen SCHOFIELD'S force, and that the latter had telegraphed that he was advancing cautiously. We give the latter merely as a rumor, without vouching for its accuracy.

Sherman's Movements—Where He Will Strike.

From the Chicago Tribune.

It is already known that BEAUREGARD and HOOD, striking westward from the line of the railroad connecting Atlanta with Chattanooga, have crossed the Tennessee river at Florence, a point in Alabama two hundred miles west of Atlanta, and but about one hundred miles equidistant from Nashville and Memphis, leaning toward the latter. The design of this movement, as boastfully announced or luminously hinted in advance by JEFF. DAVIS in his recent speeches, and by the desperately-sanguine rebel papers, was to make such a demonstration in SHERMAN'S rear as would oblige the latter to abandon Georgia from Chattanooga to Atlanta, in order to prevent BEAUREGARD from capturing Nashville and Memphis. Events will prove whether BEAUREGARD and HOOD in adopting this strategy are geniuses or fools. Certainly it is either far above or much below the standard of prudence and common sense. BEAUREGARD'S entire force is not estimated to be over forty or forty-five thousand, and to attend to this the forces under GEN. THOMAS will be found fully adequate. Indeed, already it is intimated that the rebels have fallen in their advance, or are retiring.

Meanwhile Gen. SHERMAN with two hundred miles of start of BEAUREGARD, with no enemy in front and with, as he expresses it, "*the whole Southern States up to him*," left Atlanta several days ago with an army of seventy-five thousand men, and will sweep with the irresistible power of a tornado down into the heart of Georgia and South Carolina and Charleston and Mobile. He will march in three grand columns or corps d'armée, each well provided with artillery and cavalry, wholly abandoning and probably destroying Atlanta—destroying the roads and bridges in his rear—gathering supplies from the country and receiving the fugitives, who will flock to his standard probably by thousands. In short, for the first time during the war, our armies will have passed through the heart of the rebel nation and will move unopposed through the enemy's country. An opportunity will be given to the Union men, black and white, on his route to flock to the standard of the Union.

It is believed that SHERMAN will arrive at his objective point with a reinforcement of not less than fifty thousand able-bodied men, plucked from the heart of the enemy's country. The occupation of the navigable line of the Savannah river, and the fall of Charleston and Savannah before a rear attack, would constitute a far more disastrous blow to the rebellion than the fall of Richmond. Jeff. Davis would, in fact, be called upon either to abandon South Carolina and Georgia to their fate, or to attempt to rescue them by the abandonment of Richmond in the face of GRANT'S largely superior army, a dangerous and probably impracticable undertaking. Indeed, it is evident that JEFF. DAVIS will have enough to do to save the Richmond army from annihilation, if he ventures to leave his strong intrenchment at Richmond and Petersburgh. On the other hand, BEAUREGARD is already two hundred miles in the rear of SHERMAN, and has neither facilities to overtake him, nor strength to fight him when overtaken.

Never during the war has either party held the other so completely at disadvantage as SHERMAN now holds his incautious and blundering adversary. Of course there are in the unforeseen possibilities of war, contingencies which may turn the most promising situations into disaster. To all human appearances the game appears to be wholly in SHERMAN'S hands. Certainly HOOD, in uncovering SHERMAN'S front and attacking his communications, has reversed the policy of Gen. JOHNSTON, who is universally accounted a strategist far superior to his successors. So far from SHERMAN leaving, or JOHNSTON pursuing such a movement as BEAUREGARD and HOOD have just made, every such movement which SHERMAN made to JOHNSTON'S rear was an invitation to JOHNSTON to attack SHERMAN'S rear to the fullest extent he might deem desirable. JOHNSTON, however, cautiously declined every such inducement, preferring to fall back and keep constantly in SHERMAN'S front. Either JOHNSTON or BEAUREGARD, therefore, were sadly deficient in generalship. If SHERMAN won Atlanta by the blundering of HOOD in pursuing merely his cavalry to SHERMAN'S rear, it is difficult to see why he should not win Charleston and Savannah, now that BEAUREGARD and HOOD, in repeating the same blunder on a more stupendous scale, have sent their whole army some two hundred miles to SHERMAN'S rear, thus uncovering to his victorious legions the whole prize which the former seek to defend and the latter to possess.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 12.

Advices from Paducah to the 9th inst. report that the rebels have disappeared from this side of Johnsonville.

No part of the rebel army of Gen. FORREST is believed to be on the east side of the river, they having gone, it is thought, to join Gen. HOOD.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, with 1,500 troops, had arrived at Johnville, and that place is regarded as perfectly secure.

The Tennessee River will soon be open again.

The tornado which passed over Washington County, Ill., on the 9th inst., destroyed many buildings, killed one person and wounded several others.

The district of Western Kentucky has given a majority for LINCOLN, where the changes in public opinion are greater than in any other part of the Union.

A Memphis paper of the 10th inst. says that the vote in Memphis is as follows: For LINCOLN, 1,604; for MCCLELLAN, 2,023. This information is rejected.

Detachments of Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Wisconsin troops give large LINCOLN majorities.

The Sixth Tennessee Cavalry gives a unanimous vote of 500 for LINCOLN.

Steamers from below bring 400 bales of cotton for St Louis.

The Sequel of Lieut. Cushing's Exploit—Recapture of Plymouth, N. C.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The *American* has a dispatch dated Roanoke Island, Nov. 2, 1864, wherein, after an account of the destruction of the rebel ram *Albemarle* by the brave Lieut. CUSHING, the writer gives the following particulars of the recapture of Plymouth, N. C., by our navy, the final result of that bold exploit:

"Lieut. CUSHING has accomplished a great deed, and has been the cause of relieving quite a number of good loyal North Carolinians from distress and starvation.

After this was done the fleet, under Commander W. H. MACOMB, proceeded up the Roanoke River within a short distance of the town, when they came to some obstructions, and after exchanging a few shots returned.

On Sunday, the 30th ult., the fleet proceeded to the Roanoke River through Middle River, above the town, and shelled Plymouth with telling effect.

On Monday morning Commander MACOMB steamed down the river, followed by the remainder of his fleet, and while passing opposite the town gave the rebels shell, grape and canister, to their hearts' content. MACOMB then landed about one hundred men from his ship in charge of Lieut. DEWEY, and Paymaster SANDS, and they immediately charged upon Fort Bateman and carried it, capturing about forty prisoners.

The rebels finding things rather too severe, evacuated the town immediately. We captured forty heavy and twelve pieces of light artillery, together with a large quantity of small arms. The road leading out of Plymouth, as far as we have been, was strewn with muskets, haversacks, &c., showing that the rebels had made a complete stampede.

The whole garrison did not have stores enough to last them twenty-four hours. In the engagement one of the rebel magazines was blown up by our guns, and its explosion set fire to the town. All the buildings on Water-street were destroyed.

The town is now held by our gunboats, and a small land force commanded by Col. WARDROP. Glory to CUSHING for so brave an act! And glory to Commander MACOMB for following it up, and relieving a large portion of North Carolina.

The above intelligence was given us by Lieut. LONGWORTH, of the Second North Carolina Union Volunteers, who has been in the town, and is thoroughly acquainted with all the incidents of its capture.

We learn that nine of the men who accompanied Lieut. CUSHING, are prisoners, together with Paymaster SWAN, who was wounded in the shoulder. Masters Mate WOODMAN, who was also one of the party, was killed."

Schooner Amelia Ashore.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 12.

The schooner *Amelia*, from Chicago, with 16,000 bushels corn, is ashore forty miles north of Goderich, and will likely be a total loss.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OBSEQUIES OF COUNT DE GIORGI.—The funeral of Count DE GIORGI took place yesterday morning at St. Stephen's Church. A grand requiem high mass was performed, as at the death of Archbishop HUGHES. Among the distinguished persons present were the Russian Consul, Gen. MOTT, Wm. B. ASTOR, District-Attorney DELAFIELD SMITH, Judge INGRAHAM, Collector DRAPER, Surveyor WAKEMAN and Naval Officer DENNISON. Father CUMMINGS delivered an eloquent discourse.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRIZE STEAMER LADY STIRLING.—The prize steamer *Lady Stirling*, which arrived in this port last Friday evening, in tow of the United States steamer *Calypso*, is now lying off the Battery. Acting-Ensign WILLIAM JENNINGS is in command of the vessel. The *Lady Stirling* was built in London, and launched about four months ago. She is built of iron, and is about nine hundred and sixty tons burden, and had on board, when captured, over 400,000 pounds of cotton and some four tons of tobacco. The United States steamer *Mahican* convoyed the *Calypso* and prize to Sandy Hook, and sailed again for Hampton Roads.

DROWNED.—JAMES ETNELL, a seaman recently employed on the bark *Lauton*, was accidentally drowned, yesterday afternoon, near Pier No. 3 East River. The body was not recovered.

COURT MARTIAL OF COL. MAIDHOFF.—The Court Martial convened to try the several charges preferred against Col. MAIDHOFF, of the Eleventh Regiment N. Y. N. G., find the accused guilty of disobedience to his superior officer in refusing to take his regiment to Washington, when ordered to do so by Maj. Gen. SANFORD. On the other charge of inciting his officers to disobedience, he was found not guilty.

The court sentenced the Colonel to be cashiered, and incapacitated from holding any office in the State Militia for one year.

The sentence has been approved by Gen. SANFORD.

"THE CHRISTIAN UNION ASSOCIATION."—This is an organization which has been developed out of a series of sermons on the subject of "Christian Union," begun last year in the city. Its aim is to unite in a federal union all evangelical denominations which are now substantially one in doctrine. It seeks to secure the rights of denominations just as States are guaranteed their rights, but points to a union which may serve to give it power in propagating Christianity. This it proposes to secure by first of all inviting clergymen all over the country to state their views whether adverse to or in favor of union. Its plans and purposes will be unfolded from time to time. A series of sermons, in which nearly fifty prominent clergymen are engaged, is now progressing. The officers of this Association are:

President—HON. ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

Vice-Presidents—A. V. STOUT, Daniel Lord, John Stevenson, Smith Sneiden, Wm. B. Crosby, Shepherd Knapp, Seth B. Hunt, Fred. S. Winston, C. C. North, Gen. John A. Dix, H. E. Perrepont, Cyrus P. Smith, H. B. Claflin, Thos. Jeremiah, Hon. Charles Thurber, R. P. Buck, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Hiram Ketchum, Joshua Leavitt, Edgar Ketchum and Walter S. Miller.

Treasurers—M. M. Hurd and O. A. Jarvis.

Secretaries—J. M. Buckingham and Rev. Henry Kimball.

Chairman of the Executive Committee—Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D.

Rev. F. C. EWER and Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR will preach in the series to-morrow evening, the former in St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street, and the latter in Dr. PORTER'S Church, Brooklyn. A series of other sermons of the Union is in course of preparation. The association will hold its first quarterly meeting early in January, and then develop further its plans for securing the end desired.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY IN BROADWAY.—JAS WILSON and C. PARKER were yesterday arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, at the Second District Police Court, charged on the complaint of Mr. JAMES L. WARNER, of No. 579 Broadway, with having made a felonious assault upon him, with an attempt at robbery, at an early hour yesterday morning. From the testimony in the case, it appears that the accused made the first attack on Mr. WARNER as he was passing through Bleecker-street. One of the ruffians came up behind him and struck him a violent blow, and as he turned for the purpose of defending himself, the accomplice dealt a blow that nearly brought him down. WARNER fought desperately for a few minutes against the two, and although considerably stunned by blows he had received, he succeeded in tearing himself from their grasp, and ran into Broadway, where he was overtaken by his pursuers. One of them there caught WARNER by the throat and choked him so severely that he fell to the sidewalk. They then caught hold of the chain attached to a double-cased gold hunting watch which was in Mr. WARNER'S vest pocket. The chain was torn away from the watch, leaving the latter in his pocket. At this moment the cries of Mr. WARNER brought some of the Fifteenth Precinct Police to the spot, and after an exciting chase both PARKER and WILSON were taken into custody. Justice KEENAN committed them in default of $1,500 bail each. Mr. WARNER believes the assassins knew he had a $250 watch on his person.

COUNTERFEITS ON THE HINGHAM BANK, MASS.—DANIEL CASEY and DANIEL SULLIVAN were arrested, charged with having passed spurious $5 bills on the Hingham Bank, of Hingham, Mass. One of the counterf

The New-York Times.

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MORE

WHITE-HOUSE WITTICISMS

ON

PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

If Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus had been extant in CÆSAR'S day, he would have presented a bottle of it to CALPHURNIA. As it is, PHALON sends thousands of bottles of it to California.

Why are the counterfeiters of Phalon's NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS like the *élite* of the fashionable world? Because they are *finished* gentlemen.

Why do the abortive imitations of Phalon's NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS remind you of a penny dropped on the sidewalk? Because the (s.cent so quickly disappears.

Why is Phalon, the Proprietor of the Night-BLOOMING CEREUS like a successful fisherman? Because the *net* results of his enterprise are satisfactory.

Although Phalon, of Night-Blooming Cereus renown, is not a pugilist, you will see at once, on entering his crowded establishment, that he has made a grand *saunter-ist*.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus like a cry of Fire? Because it brings out *mobs* (Mose.)

Why does Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus bring Dickens' works to one's remembrance? Because its name has become one of our *household words* and we want it *all the year round*.

These Conundrums on Phalon's Night-BLOOMING CEREUS are written by the *wittiest* man about town, but they do say that in New-England there is a *Whittier*.

According to the Koran, the Houries of Mahomet's Paradise are made of musk. If they were made of the NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, what heavenly sweethearts the sweet creatures would be.

Why are Persons who inhale the Fragrance of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS for the first time, like troops who have em arked for the seat of war? Because they are in *transports*.

It is said that the Road to Perdition is a "broad way," but PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS imparts to thousands who traverse *our* Broadway a *heavenly odor*.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus like Abraham Lincoln? Because it owes its position to the strength of its *constituents*.

Why is this Jovial Method of Advertising like PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS? Because it stands A number 1 among the popular hits of the day.

Ladies are requested to believe that no impertinent pun is intended when we recommend them to provide themselves with PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS before *going on a train*.

A subject upon which all parties are unanimous—that no *party can succeed* without PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Why is the Perfume of Phalon's Night-BLOOMING CEREUS like Summer evening's vapor? Because it is due (dew) to multitudes of flowers.

A great Poet tells us that Love "shakes a thousand odors from his dewy wings." That was long ago. Now he only shakes *one*—PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS. The reason he doesn't shake the other 999 is, that they are "no great shakes."

If you want to know all the pros and cons in relation to PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, read the *cons* first and you will find them such excellent *prose* that you won't care about the rest of the paper.

Any editor, by perfuming himself with PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS may become a *censer* of the press.

Bees clustered about Plato's lips. They wouldn't have done it had there been an open bottle of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS within scenting distance. And, by the way, talking of Plato's adventure, reminds us that on the *plateaus* of the Andes grow the flowers from which PHALON'S perfume is made.

Say what you will about the Poses of Celebrated dancers, there never was a posey yet that was half as fragrant as PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

When you hear the Trovatore, and inhale the fragrance of the NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS at the Academy of Music, you admit at once that both VERDI and PHALON are *sweet composers*.

Financial.—Phalon's Night-Blooming CeREUS is creating considerable excitement among the *five-twenties*, also among the sweet sixteens.

In the opinion of an eminent lawyer, when a gentleman *sues* a lady, he should *go to court* perfumed with PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

"I likes de scent of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS better as any oder," said one of our cousins German the other day. "Of course you do," said an American bystander, who took the remark literally, "it is the best *odor* out."

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus universally popular? Because it harmonizes delightfully with *the most prominent feature of humanity*.

As the Bucks all Use Phalon's Night-BloomING CEREUS, of course it is in high favor with all the *little deers*.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus the star perfume of the age? Because every one perceives its merits in a twinkling.

The reason why praise of Phalon's Night-BLOOMING CEREUS is on everybody's lips is that its perfume scents everybody's nose.

Public Rumor asserts that the sales of PhaLON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS are enormous, and no wonder, for you can scarcely find a *private roomer* who does not use it.

A Sachet perfumed with Phalon's Night-BLOOMING CEREUS is the sweetest "bosom friend" a lady can have.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus like the first Spring Sunshine on a Frog-pond? Because it brings out the *Greenbacks*.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus like the Star Spangled Banner? Because as a STANDARD article it has no rival on American soil.

If a Lover wishes his suit to find favor with his charmer let him perfume it with PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

People who would not Give a Rush for other toilet extracts make a rush for PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Phalon Sells Quantities of His Night-BLOOMING CEREUS to officers of the army; but the *enemy* has most monopolized by those who counterfeit the article.

The Messengers that Distribute the Fragrance of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS—"The viewless couriers of the air." For further particulars of these "blowers," see Shakespeare.

Pride of descent is the foible of ancient families, but as brother Bones justly observed to Cool White the other evening, "de pride of all *de scents* is PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS."

Don't confound Phalon, of Night-blooming CEREUS celebrity, with Phelan, the great billiard player. Still, if you want to make a bad pun on a delightful subject, you can say: "That perfume of Phalon's is very pleasant to the *phelans*."

Why is Phalon's Night-blooming Cereus like the sun? Answer, by Sambo—Because it gives us de light.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the Nova Scotian and the Peruvian.

Telegraphic Dates to the 4th Instant, Mails to the 2d.

Death of John Leech, of the London "Punch."

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF BRISTOL.

Interview Between Napoleon and the Czar.

THE CASE OF MULLER.

The Germans Memorializing the Crown in His Behalf.

We published, yesterday, a very brief telegraphic abstract of the news by the *Nova Scotian*. We have now fuller details by telegraph, and also mails to the 2d by the *Peruvian*.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 3d, *via* Londonderry on the 4th inst., passed this point, *en route* to Quebec, this afternoon. Her dates are five days later than those already received.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 12 o'clock, midnight, on the 2d inst.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d inst.

The steamer *Peruvian*, which left Liverpool at 11:30 on the morning of the 1st of November, and Queenstown on the 2d, arrived here yesterday. Part of the news is anticipated by the *Nova Scotian*, at Cape Race; but we find much interesting news in our exchanges.

The steamer *Saxonia*, from New-York for Southampton, was somewhat overdue. She had not been heard of when the *Peruvian* left Liverpool.

The United States steamer *Sacramento* arrived at Cowes' Roads on the 31st of October, for the purpose of transhipping some invalids on board the steamer *Borussia*, from New-York. The *Sacramento* would proceed up Southampton Water, if possible.

Later news from America was awaited with much interest, as it would confirm the alleged defeat of LONGSTREET by SHERIDAN, published exclusively by the Manchester *Examiner*, and as to which there was some skepticism.

The great and long-protracted strike of the colliers in South Staffordshire had at length terminated in the submission of the men to the masters' terms.

Mr. JOHN LEECH, the celebrated illustrator of the pages of *Punch*, died on the 29th ultimo, aged 47 years. The Marquis of BRISTOL is also dead.

DISASTER TO THE JURA.

The steamship *Jura*, from Quebec, ran aground at Crosby's Point, at the entrance of the River Mersey, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst., at high water.

As the tide receded, she was left high and dry, and parted in the middle. The mails, passengers and crew were landed in safety.

The weather was calm but hazy at the time of the disaster, and the pilot mistook the lights.

Efforts are to be made to float the ship in two pieces, and tow to her dock, only six miles distant. She was uninsured.

THE CASE OF MULLER.

The German Legal Protection Society in London are preparing a memorial to the Crown in behalf of MULLER, on the ground of not being satisfied with the evidence.

The English journals almost unanimously concur in the justice of the verdict against MULLER. The *Times* says, after the sentence was passed, the prisoner, who continued to display surprising firmness and self-possession, said: "I should like to say something. I am, at all events, satisfied with the sentence which your Lordship has passed. I know very well it is that which the law of the country prescribes. What I have to say is, that I have not been convicted on a true statement of the facts but on a false statement." The prisoner had not completed the last sentence when his iron resolution and stern self-command entirely gave way, and the miserable man left the dock dissolved in tears.

The execution of MULLER was fixed for Monday, the 14th of November.

Cabinet councils are about to be resumed; the first of the season is summoned for the 15th of November.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of September show an increase in the exports of the month as compared with the same month last year of £144,480 only, while the returns of the first nine months of the year show an increase of over 19,000,000 sterling. The effect of the commercial panic is beginning to be shown in these returns.

FRANCE.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, after his interview with the Czar, quitted Nice on the morning of the 29th for Toulon, at which place he received the squadron and witnessed a sham attack on the town. On the following day he started for Paris via Marseilles and Lyons.

It was reported the Czar would not visit Paris.

It was asserted that a decree would shortly appear establishing a fund for great public works, which will issue 6 per cent. bonds, redeemable under certain regulations.

The French troops are to make simultaneous attacks on the insurgents at different points in Algeria, about the 5th of November, for the purpose of cutting off their retreat. Most decisive results are expected from this movement.

The Paris Bourse closed steady on the 2d inst., at 64f. 85c. for the Rentes.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

The different articles of the treaty of peace were signed at Vienna on the 27th ult., and the final signature of the treaty itself took place on Sunday, the 30th.

The Danish Rigsraad was to meet on the 7th of November for the ratification of the treaty.

The Copenhagen *Dagbladet* of Oct. 30, says:

"The Minister of the Interior has informed the representatives from Jutland to the Rigsraad that no complaints made by the Danish Government to the neutral Powers, concerning the violation of the preliminaries of peace by Prussia, have always been fruitless. The ratification of the treaty of peace will take place within three weeks, but the Prussian troops will only evacuate Jutland at the expiration of twenty-five days after that event, during which period Prussia will continue to retain all her former power in the province."

It is asserted that the round sum to be paid by Denmark to satisfy the claims of the Duchies on the public property will amount to eight and a half millions of rigsdalers, and that she will also have to pay an indemnity for all the captured shipping.

PRUSSIA.

Herr VON BISMARK had returned to Berlin from his mission to Paris.

A Paris letter in the *Oesterreichische Zeitung* states that Herr VON BISMARK only obtained at Paris the consent to the annexation of the Duchy of Lauenburg on condition of its being effected after coming to an understanding with Austria, and under the title of compensation for the expenses of the war.

Herr VON BISMARK, however, expressly declared that Prussia had no intention of annexing the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

ITALY.

Parliament was to assemble on the the 3d of November, when the committee on the transfer of the capital would present its report. It was said that a bill for compensation to the City of Turin, would be presented on the same day.

Several journals had been seized for publishing a proclamation of a committee requesting assistance for Venetia.

It is announced that the King, convinced of the necessity for economy, and desirous of coöperating with the Ministry in the task, has renounced three and a half millions lire in the civil list in favor of the State.

The Marquis DRAZE GLIO publishes a letter in the journals, setting forth that the great question for Italy is not to consider only a mere choice of capital, but to settle all disputed questions. He recommends the acceptance of a convention for this purpose.

Cardinal ANTONELLI has prepared a reply to the French dispatch, in which he defends the course of the Papal Government.

RUSSIA.

The *Invalide Russe* asserts that the visit of the Czar to Nice was simply an act of courtesy and devoid of any political object. Russia prefers liberality of action and desires no alliances.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Potsdam on the 2d instant, on a visit to the King of Prussia, and would remain until the 5th.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna journals assert that a ministerial crisis has come, to end with the resignation of Count RECHBERG. They assert that a change in ministers will in no way affect the harmonious relations existing between Austria and Prussia.

INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

TERRIFIC CYCLONE AT CALCUTTA—SUCCESS OF THE ALLIES AT JAPAN.

By telegraph from Suez we have the following:

CALCUTTA, Thursday, Oct. 6.

A terrible cyclone broke over here yesterday, causing enormous destruction of property. A very great number of vessels in the river were driven from their moorings, some of them being stranded.

Another dispatch states that during the cyclone one hundred and fifty ships were driven from their moorings, stranded and damaged. There has been no serious loss of European lives and but little valuable cargo jeopardized, but great loss in river craft.

The London *Shipping Gazette* says: Of two hundred vessels in the Hoogley, nineteen are reported to have been totally lost, and of the remainder twenty only are reported to be seaworthy. The news has caused much excitement among marine insurance companies in the city. It impossible, at present, to form any estimate of the extent of these losses, but there is every appearance of its being very large. There was great excitement at Lloyd's. Several of the mail steamers were stranded and otherwise damaged. Among the ships lost are the following American: *Lewchew* and *Singapore*. Almost wrecked: *Dirigo*. In great danger: *Red Rose, Southampton* and *Richard Busteed*. In some danger: *Hindustan, Empire, Western Star, Southern Cross, Eastern Belle and Southern Belle*. Afloat and mostly much damaged: *Leonide* and *Harry Warren*.

GALLE, Saturday, Oct. 15.

The American ship *Mandarin* has been lost near Batavia.

BOMBAY, Saturday, Oct. 15.

COTTON—New Comrawatter 565. Shipments during the preceding fourteen days amounted to 15,000 bales. Import market dull. Grey Fustings and mule twist lower. Exchange on London 2s. 1¼d. Freight advancing.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The allies have successfully attacked Prince NAGATO'S forts in the Straits of Shunonosaki with rifling loss. The Japanese have sued for peace. It is reported they will open the Straits.

CANTON, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Grey shirtings and water twist higher. Tea declining. Exchange 4s. 10¾d.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Grey shirtings unchanged. Tea unchanged. Silk declining. Exchange 7s. 1d.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 4.

The position of the steamship *Jura* remains unchanged.

It is stated that the steamer *Laurel*, from Liverpool, has transferred a crew, arms and ammunition to the steamer *New Alabama*, off Madeira.

Cork papers of the 2d contain the following telegram:

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 1.

The Paris papers publish a telegram from Calcutta, giving the following details of the destruction caused by the late hurricane at Calcutta. One hundred and ten ships were wrecked and 12,000 persons drowned. The total loss is estimated at 200,000,000 francs. A great portion of the city was inundated, and the villages bordering on the river were under water.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds opened firm on the 2d inst., but closed weaker. The discount market was very quiet. The unfavorable course of the Continental exchanges and the active demand for dollars for China and Japan, led to the impression that a reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank of England may be still further postponed. The demand for discount at the Bank, however, was extremely light.

The Rothschilds have contracted to supply the Bank of France with two millions sterling in gold.

Telegrams from Rio de Janeiro report no new failures there.

Satterthwaite's Circular reports that there is no material variation in American securities.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov 3.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the three days were 29,000 bales. The market opened with an advancing but closed with a declining tendency, and the improvement at the opening was partially lost. The sales to speculators and exporters were 11,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: FLOUR quiet but steady. WHEAT firm but quiet. CORN still advancing; sales of Mixed at 27s. 6d. @27s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF flat. PORK dull. BACON steady. LARD firm. TALLOW steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet and steady for both Pots and Pearls. SUGAR—An upward tendency. COFFEE inactive. RICE quiet and steady. RESIN dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—No sales. BUTTER firmer; sales at 1s. 10d. @1s. 10½d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firm. SUGAR firm. COFFEE still advancing. TEA quiet. RICE steady. TALLOW quiet. LINSEED OIL dull.

LATEST MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to Greencastle.)

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 4.

COTTON—The sales of the week foot up 90,000 bales. The market opened buoyantly at an advance of 1d. @1¼d. for American, and 2d. @4d. for other descriptions. Subsequently, the market became heavy, and the advance was partially lost. The sales to speculators were 27,500 bales and to exporters 18,000 bales. The sales to-day (Friday) are 5,000 bales, the market closing quiet at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	36d	33d.
Mobile	35½d.	32d
Uplands	33d.	31½d.

Stock in port, 390,000 bales, of which 13,500 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS flat. Wheat easier.

PROVISIONS dull. Lard still advancing.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 4.

Consols for money, 89¾. Illinois Central shares, 55 discount. Increase of Bullion in the Bank of England, £167,000. The rate of discount of the Bank remains unchanged.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 7 per cent.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

No market since the *Africa* sailed. To-day's report not yet received.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Breadstuffs all very quiet, but prices generally firm. Wheat in moderate demand for the better qualities at full rates. Amber Wheat, 7s. 8d @7s. 9d per central. Corn quiet, but holders very firm and asking more money.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., GORDON, DRAKE & Co. and others report Beef, very dull. India Mess, 67s. @68s. Pork, inactive. Bacon, unchanged, sales at 59s. @61s. Butter, firm, 106s. @112s. Lard, steady, 46s. @48s. 6d. Tallow firmer.

PRODUCE—Ashes inactive; Pots 33s. @33s. 6d. Sugar in fair demand at full prices. Coffee quiet. Rice unchanged. Linseed Oil quiet but steady. Nothing of moment doing in Resin or Spirits of Turpentine. Petroleum quiet; Refined, 1s. 9½d. @1s. 10d.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 4.

The advices from Manchester are favorable and the prices of goods and yarns showed an upward tendency, but business was checked by the advance demanded by sellers.

FROM OUR ENGLISH MAILS.

The mails by the *Peruvian* furnish the following highly interesting extracts:

THE DEATH OF LEECH.

From the London Times.

Suddenly, there is a great blank among us, and the shadow of great darkness. One of our dearest and most delightful companions, one whom not only we, but also all whose eyes will rest upon these columns must think of as in some sort a cherished companion, is taken from us. JOHN LEECH, known to the public as one of the most kindly and the most graceful humorists that ever lived, known to his friends for a peculiar gentleness and refinement of character that at first sight seemed as it were in opposition to the robustness of his judgment, and therefore took many people by surprise, died on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. The death of GARRICK was said to have eclipsed the gayety of nations, and the death of Mr. LEECH will touch many more hearts, both of this and other nations, than GARRICK ever reached. Although he looked strong, he had been long a sufferer, and complained of sleeplessness; his incessant brainwork induced a peculiar irritability with which most persons have a tendency to jest rather than to sympathize. He was much affected by noise, and was literally driven from his house in Brunswick-square by street music. He hoped to get peace at Kensington, especially as he shut them out by the device of double windows; but he had no peace, and in addition to the torment of the organs he came to be afflicted at early dawn by the hammer of some small mechanic. His friends made light of it, and tried to jest with him. "You may laugh," he would say, "but I assure you it will kill me." He was so unwell that during this last Summer he was obliged to go abroad, and he was forbidden to indulge in his favorite exercise of riding on horseback. He came back better in the Autumn, but still he was strangely susceptible to noise, and only a fortnight ago he spoke with more than his usual earnestness, with something even of passionate entreaty in his tones, about the suffering which the street-organs gave him, and about the smallness of the sympathy which he received from people who have to work with their brains in a mere routine. At last his sufferings have come to an end, and if any of his friends were inclined to treat them as imaginary, they will now be convinced. It is not a year since he stood in tears by the grave of his schoolfellow, THACKERAY, and now his friends will follow him, too, to his long home. They were schoolfellows together, they were fellow-workers together in *Punch*; both had something even of womanly gentleness intermingled with the strength of their characters; and both were, in their styles of working, classical.

Although Mr. LEECH lived to be 47 years of age, the record of his life is short and simple. He was born in London in 1817, and was educated at the Charter House. He left school to study medicine, and had made considerable progress in that direction before he discovered what was to be his true path in life. His first sketch in *Punch*, entitled "Foreign Affairs," appeared in the first week of August, 1841, and thenceforward the history of his life is to be seen week by week in the pages of that popular periodical. No doubt, he was otherwise engaged also. He illustrated almanacs and novels, books of travels and poems. A Christmas time without two dozen sketches by LEECH, full of the most graceful and delicate humor, would be a strange Christmas indeed, a Christmas which might as well be without holly and mistletoe, dancing and good cheer. He always took great pains as Christmas drew nigh, and year by year seemed to surpass himself in delicacies of touch, and in the charm of his humor. But it was through the weekly pages of *Punch*, far more than through the yearly almanac, that Mr. LEECH was best known to the public; and his life is there reflected. He goes to France and draws a French scene: to Scotland and draws a Scotch one. Then his experiences of our social life—his pictures of balls, dinner-parties, messrooms, bachelors' chambers, Rotten-row, gardens, parks, streets, watering-places, shooting-parties, hunting-fields, boating, fishing, and we know not what else, make up such a history of his time as to the future historian will be invaluable. The fashion of the day, the passion of the hour is reflected on his page as in a photograph. And while we have thus in his sketches a curiously complete history of certain phases of this Victoria era, we have also in them a picture and a chronicle of the artist's own life. Any one, without knowing Mr. LEECH personally, can detect in these sketches the work of a keen-sighted, hearty sort of man, healthy and broad in his sympathies, full of fun, but still more charmed with grace, and sensitive to beauty, fond of children, fond of dwelling on all youthful beauty, fond of beautiful dogs and horses, but, above all things, fond of truth and nature.

We have said that he was classical in his style of working. One cannot well speak of the ridiculous in itself as classical; and much of Mr. LEECH'S work concerned the ridiculous. But in him the sense of the grotesque and the love of satire was never allowed to interfere with, much less to overrule, his attraction to whatever was beautiful and true. There never was a caricaturist who was so little of a caricaturist; who could give the truth of nature on so many different sides, and seemed at the same time to have so quick an eye for whatever is lovely in nature. He drew with equal ease a fine lady and a crossing-sweeper; on the same page he would bewitch the reader of *Punch* with the loveliest of little maidens, and provoke him with the vulgarest of upstarts. And he was always seeing and drawing something new. Suddenly we should be astonished with some seapiece in which the billows were rendered with wonderful skill. Or we had some mountain scenery, or a glade in a wood, or ploughed fields, or standing corn. He never stood still. When we wondered what should come next, we had some rare sky, some curious effect of light. And all this display of scenery was the mere background to views in which men and women and children were the chief objects of interest. All seemed to flow from his pencil so easily that people scarcely enough understood how hard he worked. He must have worked very hard to produce so much variety in constant succession week after week for more than twenty years. He died, too, in harness, working to the last, and working, indeed, beyond his strength. With characteristic generosity, he made unusual exertions in aid of his relatives, and his labors were latterly more severe than they need have been if he had only to think of himself and not his household. These anxieties and exertions have at length struck him down—and who is there to fill his place? A good, great man, of fine and rare genius, has gone from among us, and we shall not know how much he was to us until we discover by his loss that nature does not often produce such artists as JOHN LEECH. One of our greatest artists, Sir EDWIN LANDSEER, has said that there is scarcely a sketch of Mr. LEECH'S which is not worthy to be framed by itself and hung on our walls. Other artists are equally strong in his praise. No man envied him. The public at large think more of the human interest that belongs to his drawings and the amusement which may be derived from them. But, over and above this, they have qualities which, notwithstanding the lowliness of the material employed, will hereafter confer on Mr. LEECH'S sketches a very high renown as works of art.

To these few observations we append the following letter, which will have a sad interest at the present moment. When Mr. BASS proposed to bring a Bill into Parliament relating to street music, he received a number of letters from various persons who wished him success. He published these letters, and among them we find the following. We will only add that, though Mr. LEECH suffered much, his life was not supposed to be in immediate danger. He went out to consult Dr. QUAIN on Friday, and there was a child's party in his home at the time of his death:

PUNCH OFFICE, 85 Fleet street, 23d May, 1864.

SIR—I venture upon what might possibly be considered an impertinence, were not the subject of my note of public interest.

I am so greatly interested in the success of your measure for the regulation of street musicians that I am desirous of strengthening your hands by putting you in possession of some facts within my knowledge. I formerly lived in Gordon-street, Gordon-square, but was compelled to quit London to escape the distressing consequences of street music, although Gordon-street was comparatively a quiet locality. A dear friend of mine, and one to whom the public has been indebted for more than twenty years for weekly supplies of innocent amusement, and whose name will find a place in the future history of Art, has not been so fortunate. He lived in Brunswick-square, and remained there until the nervous system was so seriously affected by continual disturbance to which he was subjected while at work that he was compelled to abandon a most desirable home, and seek a retreat at Kensington. After expending considerable sums to make his present residence convenient for his art-work—placing double windows to the front of his house, &c.—he is again driven from his home by the continual visitation of street bands and organ-grinders. The effect upon his health produced on my honor, by the causes I have named—is so serious that he is forbidden to take horse exercise, or indulge in fast walking, as a palpitation of the heart has been produced, a form of *angina pectoris*, I believe, and his friends are most anxiously concerned for his safety. He is ordered to Homburg, and I know that the expatriation will entail a loss of nearly £50 a week upon him just at present. I am sure I need not withhold from you the name of this poor gentleman. It is Mr. JOHN LEECH.

If those gentlemen who laugh at complaints such as this letter contains, were to know what are the natural penalties of constant brain-work, they would not encourage such unnecessary infractions as street music entails upon some of the best-hearted of their age. Such men are the last to interfere with the enjoyments of their poorer fellow-laborers, but they claim to be allowed to pursue their callings in peace, and to have the comfort of their homes secured to them. All they ask is to have the same immunity from the annoyances of street music as the rest of the community have from drummers' bells, post horns, and other unnecessary disturbances. The objection to street-noises is not a matter of taste. It involves the progress of honest labor and the avoidance of great mental affliction.

Apologizing for the liberty I have taken,

Believe me, yours faithfully,

M. T. BASS, Esq., M. P. MARK LEMON.

THE LOSS TO THE COUNTRY BY LEECH'S DEATH

From the London Star.

It is no exaggeration to say that the death of JOHN LEECH, which we announce to-day, will be felt as a loss in every educated English household. What region, indeed, of the earth was not full of the labor of that hand which has all too soon been doomed to lose its cunning? Wherever English journalism sent its pages, there JOHN LEECH'S sketches made some aspects of English society familiar. Wherever one went, in England or abroad, in steamer or in train, by road or by river; whether the tourist were visiting Switzerland, or making for the second cataract of the Nile, or rushing as special correspondent to Virginia or to Denmark, he was sure to find JOHN LEECH'S brilliant, truthful, humorous pictures of English life accompanying him on the way. The style of art to which LEECH devoted himself was new, peculiar, and, we may add, entirely English. It had nothing in it of the caricature; it had scarcely anything of the satire; it was as unlike the style of GAVARNI as it was unlike the style of HOGARTH; it seldom rose to any thrilling height; it never sunk below a certain level of easy, joyous humor; it did not pretend to read any grave lessons of morality; it did not trouble itself to assail any serious abuses; it was gentle, genial, entirely real, the faithful reproduction of certain groupings taken from common English life. Its great charm lay in its perfect fidelity, and its graceful, pleasing, refined humor.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

From the Saturday Review.

That the Emperors of the French and of Russia should meet, and that the politicians of Europe should be uncertain whether any importance is to be attached to their meeting, shows in a very striking way how changed is the mode in which we have learnt, in England, to regard continental politics. A few years ago, this meeting would have been thought most ominous. It would have been held to portend all kinds of calamities to suffering Europe. The balance would have been upset the protective forces of the continent would have been disorganized, the reign of brute military violence would have been declared to have set in. But now we have changed all that. We were not much alarmed, a few months ago, when it was confidently whispered that there was to be a renewal of the Holy Alliance. Still less can we be greatly affected when the supposed consequence of an alliance between France and Russia is that a theoretical Germany, under imaginary circumstances, will be thereby prevented from offering such assistance as Germany can render to England. All these old political feelings—valuable, perhaps, and true, in their day—have died out. There is no alarm lest a new coalition should be formed to humble England and to divide Germany. The two sovereigns meet, partly because courtesy bids them meet, and partly because the alliance that binds them together is a natural and simple one. The two nations they represent do not come much in each other's way, but, acting from a distance, they can be of great assistance to each other. In the East, the alliance of France and Russia means the temporary silencing of those angry passions which burn in the hearts of barbarian Christians who cultivate a special shade of orthodoxy under the protection of a great power. It also means the virtual exclusion of Austria from any participation in the government of the East. Without England, Austria is powerless at Constantinople; and although England is feared in the East, and respected as a possible and formidable enemy, yet the Turks themselves are very distrustful of English support, and will soon come to understand that, if we do not mean to fight for Turkey, we are no use to it. Moral support is of no more use to a poor unbelieving Turk than it is to such good Christians as the Austrians. The immediate effect of a good understanding between France and Russia is to introduce a new element into those combinations which amuse the gossips of Constantinople. Sir HENRY BULWER has more diplomatic difficulties to contend against; but, as his diplomatic victories produce no perceptible effect, it is not so much to be regretted that our man cannot tease and beat the French man and the Russian man together as well as he could tease and beat them separately. England is really interested in having the route to Egypt open, and it is possible that it may be a matter of some moment to her who occupies Constantinople. But in old days it was thought to be a deadly blow to FRANCE and RUSSIA, and a corresponding blow to ENGLAND and AUSTRIA, that things should get gradually worse in Turkey, or at least should not mend. Now it is treated as a matter of course that, if the Turkish Empire is to be upheld by England's countenance or assistance, the French and Russians should, if they pleased, be allowed to join in the process.

There is also much room for a close alliance between FRANCE and RUSSIA when interests a little nearer home are brought into consideration. They are both opposed to AUSTRIA, and there is no reason why, when the Emperor of the French is in a mood to quarrel with Rome, he should not find an efficient support in RUSSIA. He is not likely to quarrel openly. But he does things which Rome very much dislikes, and is yet afraid to resent. Austria might have thought, in old days, of espousing the cause of the Pope, but she is more humble now, and is wise enough to see that FRANCE, if RUSSIA is propitiated, is not to be easily withstood. GERMANY, if united, could possibly beat back all invaders from her borders. This is possible, and many military critics pronounce it even probable.

MULLER SINCE HIS CONVICTION.

THE DAY FIXED FOR HIS EXECUTION.

From the Evening Standard.

When MULLER had finished the few sentences he addressed to the court on Saturday afternoon, he was conducted by a couple of jailers, and followed by Mr. JONAS, the Governor of Newgate, through a subterranean passage leading to the condemned cell. For the first few moments after he was taken out of the dock his demeanor was that of one who did not fully realize his awful position—he seemed in a state of demi-stupor. He did not speak a single word, and it was not till some time after he had been lodged in his cell that any very great change in his conduct took place. From the moment the verdict was delivered his countenance became set with death-like pallor, which afterward passed away in a paroxysm of tears, to which he gave vent soon after reaching his cell. This grief continued on him for some considerable time, but it seemed subsequently to restore his wonted composure, which he has since preserved with a becoming humility. He afterward partook of some slight refreshment, and lay down to rest; but he did not sleep much through the night. He rose early yesterday morning, and, according to custom, attended Divine service in the prison chapel. He appeared deeply absorbed in the exhortations of the reverend chaplain, and otherwise conducted himself with an air that bespoke his deep sense of his approaching end.

This morning he was visited by the sheriffs, who communicated to him the fact that his execution was fixed for this day fortnight, namely, Monday, the 14th of November.

He received the awful message as if he fully expected it, but made great efforts to suppress the inward emotion which it necessarily created.

He has never once referred to the crime in any way whatever.

THE MEETING OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

On the morning of the day on which the Italian Parliament assembled, the following proclamation was distributed throughout Turin:

"Citizens and Working Men! Our opinion on the present situation of Italy is the same as yours; it is that of all Liberal Turinese. We declare that Turin is ready to make all and every extreme sacrifice provided that Rome shall soon be the capital of Italy; provided that Venice and her sister provinces shall be promptly freed. We believe that the Convention of the 15th September, the transfer of the capital, and the disarmament are prejudicial to the national cause. Still, it is the duty of the Turinese to exercise no pressure on the deliberations of the Parliament, which has been summoned to pronounce on these vital questions. The Parliament is responsible for its actions to the nation, to which, sooner or later, it will have to render an account. We must so much the more avoid all illegality, seeing that unfortunately Turin at the present time is unfairly judged by a portion of the Italian people, who have been led into error. Our intentions have been misunderstood, our acts distorted; they have attributed to small-minded municipalism that which is our most lively sentiment—the unity of Italy. It is true that the true light will shine forth—it already commences to do so. Let us contribute by our conduct to bring about this result.

Citizens—Brother Workmen! We conjure you in the name of Italy, to preserve a calm and dignified attitude during the session of Parliament; let the warehouses and workshops be open as usual. Re-warehouses and workshops be open as usual. Re-warehouses and workshops be open as usual. Remain, during the day and night, from assembling in train, during the day and night, from assembling in the streets—from raising any sort of cries. Obey the streets—from raising any sort of cries. Obey the municipal authorities who have deserved well of you municipal authorities who have deserved well of you during the present crisis. Respect the National Guard and the army. Endeavor not to allow yourselves to be deceived by provocative agents disguised as patriots. Let not your grief be read upon your faces, but let them rather be tempered by the hope that happier times than the present will soon arrive.

In order to avoid all pretext for calumnies and for sanguinary repressive measures, restrain for the moment the cry of your hearts; let it not burst forth that cry which sums up all our aspirations—"Long live free Italy! One and Indivisible!"

THE ROYAL SOVEREIGN AT SEA.

From the Mechanics' Magazine.

The attempt made by shelving the *Royal Sovereign* to prevent any real knowledge of her capabilities reaching the public ear, has, in one sense, been made a little too late. We are enabled to state confidently that the vessel has already been severely tested, and that the results obtained have been so entirely satisfactory that it is simply impossible for the Admiralty to refuse Capt. COLES another ship. It is probable that no man living knows the capabilities of the *Royal Sovereign* better than her Commander, Capt. SHERARD OSBORN. With all her defects he must be equally familiar, and no good reason can be assigned for appealing from his decision. Capt. OSBORN'S report is to the last degree favorable. Between the 25th of August and 17th of September he had the ship under weigh in the Channel on ten different occasions, testing her in every variety of weather, from perfect calm with heavy swell to a double-reef top-sail breeze and a smart sea. On one occasion the ship was put into the broken water of Portland Race, just as a heavy gale had broken. On all occasions the ship behaved remarkably well, proving herself not only a buoyant sea-boat, but much faster than one would suppose was consistent with her coarse bows. Under the most trying circumstances the maximum roll of the ship has been but eleven degrees each way, doing this at the rate of about ten times in a minute. The great width of the deck, sixty-three feet, is a serious defect, but that is purely owing to the ship being a converted vessel, and Capt. OSBORN is perfectly well aware that this width is in no way necessary to the turret system. As it is, when riding at anchor in bad weather, the drift and wet blow along it in a very trying manner, but as the ship has no masts, the crew do not really suffer in consequence, and a sea-going ship would of course be specially designed to prevent this exposure. So much for the qualities of the ship as such. As a man-of-war, we learn that the turret and guns work admirably. In all 177 guns have been fired under every condition, and the rolling of the ship affects neither the evolutions of the turret nor the guns. The only defects discovered by Capt. OSBORN appear to lie in the use of wooden instead of iron gun carriages, and the absence of winches to run the guns in and out with, instead of the old-fashioned tackle. Both these defects are in course of being remedied. Capt. OSBORN believes that the *Royal Sovereign* as she now stands is the most formidable vessel of war which he has ever been on board of. She would destroy easily, if her guns were rifled, any of our present iron-clads, whether of the *Hector*, *Warrior*, or—and Mr. READ should dwell on this

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Trial of Firearms at Flatbush, L. I.—Success of Col. Berdan's Rifle.

Improvements in firearms are now attracting a great deal of attention, both in this country and Europe, in consequence of the great impetus given to the matter by the civil war between the Northern and Southern States. Up to the present time the armies of the United States have held their own in the matter of heavy ordnance; but so far as rifles and other small arms are concerned, the South has had the advantage. The very best guns made in Europe, and more especially in England, have been put at their disposal, and while we have depended upon guns, good enough in themselves, but by no means equal to the necessity of the case or, the advancements of the age, they have been applying the very best war instruments that science has invented or brought to light. This fact becomes notorious through the evidence of all our campaigns, and is still being made painfully apparent by the great mortality among our officers, caused by the superior power of the arms in the hands of the rebel sharpshooters. It is well known that Col. BERDAN, a gentleman who for many years past has devoted his attention to the study of mechanics, and more than ever to the improvement and perfection of small arms—was the first to form a regiment of sharpshooters in this city. He would accept no men for the service but those who were the most perfect marksmen. He had numerous trials and experiments with his regiment, and it was not until he was perfectly satisfied with their skill and ability that he offered it to the Government. They were accepted, and of the service they did against the rebellion let the history of the war speak to the world. Such a body of sharpshooters, we believe, was never before seen, and during the full three years of service through which they passed, they proved to the world that the American sharpshooter was the most precise and unerring that was ever heard of before.

On Saturday last, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a large number of American and English officers met at Flatbush, to try the range of the best carbines and rifles which are now used in the armies of Europe and America. The meeting, as we understand, was called at the request of the English officers now in this country, who have but little time to remain here, and hence Col. BERDAN, whose rifle has caused so much inquiry and anxiety, consented to accommodate all those that would like to try their guns in competition with his. The experiments were most interesting at long range. The Whitworth rifle and the Wesley Richards' gun were used, but they did not reach the target. When BERDAN's gun was put into the rest, and fired by the gentleman appointed to do so, the target was hit some seven or eight times out of twenty shots. Men were stationed at the proper place, to watch the effect of the shot, and after the firing was over, several gentlemen went up and examined the target. One and all expressed surprise at the wonderful range and precision of the arm.

The firing at close range, at the regulation bulkhead target of inch boards, was next tried. The boxes, two in number, of sixteen boards each, were placed together, and the different gentlemen who had come to try their guns, invited to enter the lists.

The following is a memorandum of the firing made at the time, the figures representing inches of penetration:

1. Whitworth rifle—23½.
2. Whitworth rifle—round ball—20½.
3. Clark's muzzle-loading rifle—15.
4. Swiss Federal rifle—16.
5. Starr's breech-loader—16.
6. Sharp's rifle—18.
7. Enfield rifle—15½.
8. Enfield, with 80 grains of powder—16.
9. Stearns' breech-loading carbine—14½.
10. Springfield—17½.
11. Berdan's carbine—26½.
12. Berdan's rifle—31.
13. Spencer's gun—15.

This trial proved beyond doubt the superiority of Berdan's rifle, and in several other attempts the result was about the same. In fact, the other guns on the ground were so much distanced by this rifle and carbine, that the palm was at once conceded to Col. BERDAN.

The next trial was at volley-shooting at two hundred yards. In this test, as in all the former ones, the Berdan gun came out victorious.

One of its great advantages is in discharging three shots at once in volley or battalion firing. By some process of tempering the balls they can be made to scatter or to lodge in the same place, an advantage possessed by no other gun of which we know.

The exhibition, which was a complete triumph for Col. BERDAN, was brought to a close at about 5 o'clock P. M., when all the gentlemen returned to the city delighted at finding that a new rifle has been invented that can beat the rebel sharpshooters and deprive them of their occupation.

Naval.

LAUNCH OF THE CAMANCHE—AN IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENT—YANKEES THE FIRST TO PLACE AN IRON-CLAD WAR VESSEL ON THE BOSOM OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN, &c., &c.—It has been announced by telegraph across the Plains and over the mountains that on the 14th of November, 1864, the iron-clad monitor *Camanche* would be launched at San Francisco, Cal. The event will be handed down on the page of history as one of the greatest achievements of American enterprise. England, with all her boasting, cannot claim that she was the *first* to place her iron-clads in those waters. It is true, little Peru has an iron-clad just complete, but we date back to Nov. 11, 1863, when the *Camanche* arrived (in pieces) at San Francisco in the ship *Aquilla*. The *Camanche* is one of the first batch of monitors, and was built by SWOR & Co., under the superintendence of GEORGE BIRKBECK, Jr., at Jersey City. She was placed on board the ship *Aquilla* and sent around "the Horn," arriving at San Francisco on Nov. 11, 1863. On the 16th of November, 1863, during the prevalence of a very severe gale, the *Aquilla* sunk, having overrode her anchor and stove a hole in her bottom, and both vessels sunk in about 40 feet of water. It was not long before the contractors set to work, and the pieces were removed from the bilged vessel and landed safe on shore. A year has elapsed (lacking two days) and the *Camanche* is completed and afloat, a floating monument of American enterprise and of the growing importance of our navy. The following are the prominent dimensions of the *Camanche*: Extreme length over armor, 200 feet; extreme length of boat proper on water line, 190 feet; length outside of stem and stern-posts, 159 feet; breadth of beam of boat proper, 37 feet 8 inches; depth of hold amidships, 11 feet 10 inches; crown of deck amidships, 5 inches; shear of deck, 12 inches; distance from stem to extreme end of boat, 10 feet 9 inches; distance from stem to extreme end of armor forward, 16 feet; distance from stern-post to extreme end of boat aft, 20 feet 3 inches; distance from stern-post to extreme end of armor aft, 25 feet. She has one turret and carries a battery of two improved 15-inch guns, and as a harbor defence she will be of great service to San Francisco. We now have our iron-clad navy represented in the Pacific Ocean, and there is no telling where we may be in this respect in the next quarter of a century. Though insignificant as this launch may seem to some persons, yet it marks with an indelible clearness the progress of our navy in the waters of the world. The builders and the country should be proud to hear of the successful launch of the *Camanche*, the first iron-clad of the Pacific.

OCEAN TRIP OF THE IRON-CLAD MONADNOCK.—The iron-clad battery *Monadnock* left Hampton Roads (Cape Henry Light) on Sunday afternoon, 6th instant, at 5 o'clock, with the United States steamer *Susquehanna* as convoy. She anchored, in the fog, off Sandy Hook on Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, having made the run in thirty-five hours, with an average speed, while under way, of seven knots, while the average speed from the Breakwater was nine knots. She proved in Boston Harbor and in Hampton Roads her ability to make in smooth water ten knots. Not the least of her good qualities is that of being a most excellent seagoing vessel. With heavy head sea, thick and wind on her passage from New-York to Hampton Roads, she worked admirably, casting off from her convoy, the *Mohican*, when forty miles out, and steaming into the Breakwater alone. The absence of the overhang belonging to the original monitors removes the great obstacle to these vessels, and her strong wooden hull renders her perfectly seaworthy, easy and safe. There need be no fears of dispatching her to any part of the coast. Her efficiency is said to be due in a great measure to her Chief-Engineer, J. Q. A. ZIEGLER, who has labored indefatigably since last March in bringing her to an early completion and in perfecting here every arrangement. His friends will learn with pleasure that he has entirely overcome the illness which threatened his detachment in the early part of the cruise. The executive officer, Lieutenant-Commanding JOS. N. MILLER, has had large experience in monitor life, and with Capt. BERRIEN, we can safely say that the *Monadnock* will be found of great service when the proper time comes. The *Monadnock* is a success; fast, steers easy, is comfortable at all times. Her battery is capable of throwing a broadside of eighteen hundred (1,800) pounds of shot. A rumor has been received a number of [illegible] vessels, who were to make a raid into New-York Harbor. We think this story is without foundation, and was gotten up for a joke.

THE DICTATOR'S FIRST MOVEMENTS UNDER STEAM.—It was announced, Friday morning, that the great ocean iron-clad monitor ram *Dictator* would go down the bay on a trial trip. She was to move at 1 o'clock, P. M. One o'clock came, but she did not go, and it was not until the sun gave notice that the day was far spent, it was ready. About noon a [illegible] was moved forward, and found to be shown [illegible] 15½ inches, the [illegible] and one-half of [illegible] was moved from the [illegible] the aid of four tugs,

who had just as much as they wanted to do to keep her in proper course. Her passage down the East River was fraught with much danger to herself and the shipping, as she steered wildly, and the vessel was frequently stopped to enable the pilot to straighten her out. She passed the Battery about sundown, steering first to starboard and then to port, with two tugs ahead and one on each quarter. It requires several men to steer her under the most favorable circumstances. There is no use in concealing the fact she has not come up to the standard promised by her designer. The following is a list of her officers: Commodore, JOHN ROGERS, commanding; Chief-Engineer, Edward D. Robie; Lieutenant-Commander, F. M. Bunce; Lieutenant, H. T. French; Surgeon, George Peck; Paymaster, W. L. Marcy; Acting Masters, Kimball, Kingsbury, Smith; Ensigns, Howe, Miller; Engineers—First Assistant, Cleland Lindsley; Second Assistants, P. A. Rearick, Theo. Allen, Lucien Allen, Alfred Brower, F. B. Allen; Third Assistants, Wesley Fenimore, Byron Worsly; Commodore's Clerk, C. A. Farnham; Paymaster's Clerk, Charles Perrin; crew, 125 firemen and coal passers, (more than double the number of a first-class wooden frigate,) 60 seamen, servants, &c. Total souls on board, 205. The *Dictator* will anchor in the bay to adjust her engines.

PICKET BOAT NO. 3.—The Picket Boat No. 3, building at Bordentown, N. J., under the superintendence of Capt. C. S. BOGGS, United States Navy, is being sheathed on her bottom with sheets of India rubber, instead of copper. The rubber used is somewhat like that used in the manufacture of combs, canes, &c., and, if successful in its wear, will make a change in this part of vessels' outfits. It is smoother than copper, and promises to be less likely to become foul with grass and barnacles. The process of putting it on is novel and interesting, each sheet being heated to a given temperature, and secured to the bottom while hot. It cools, retaining its form, and is not easily removed, being fastened by nails or screws. India rubber has been used for almost everything, but we never thought a vessel's bottom would be coated with it.

PERSONAL.—Lieut.-Commander Elias K. Owen has been ordered to the *Neria Carolina*. Assistant Surgeon Joseph Hogg has been ordered to the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn. Passed Assistant Surgeon E. M. Stein has been detached from the *Savannah* and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron. Lieut.-Commander S. Ledyard Phelps has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. Acting Volunteer Lieut. S. B. Washburne has been ordered to command the supply steamer *Newberne*. Acting Volunteer Lieut. William C. Rogers has been promoted to an Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commander. Lieut. Adolphus Dexter has been ordered to the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Capt. Theodore P. Greene has been detached from temporary command of the East Gulf Squadron, and is waiting orders.

NAVAL ACADEMY.—General Order No. 41 suspends Midshipmen BENJAMIN S. RICHARDS and ROBERT E. CARMODY from duty for six months, with loss of pay and emoluments for three months. This sentence is in punishment for drunkenness. Midshipman N. ROTH was arraigned on charge of causing a quantity of spirituous liquors to be brought on board of the practice ship *Macedonian*. He was sentenced by the court to be dismissed from the navy of the United States. In view of the recommendation of the court, the case of ROTH will be suspended for further consideration. Midshipman SOLOMON W. MILES has resigned from the naval service. Midshipman C. T. ADAMS has been dropped from the list.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.—It is rumored in naval circles that Admiral FARRAGUT is shortly to come north, and that the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, which was organized by him in February, 1862, will pass into the control of a new commander-in-chief, not as yet named. The gallant Admiral has been hard at work since the latter part of 1861, and has proved himself the greatest naval hero of the age, and under this incessant toil his health is beginning to feel the wearing strain of fatigue. We may need the Admiral for other work, and his faithful devotion to his flag demands for him a respite from his labors. Long live FARRAGUT!

IMPORTANT NEWS—APHRODITE.—Hundreds of anxious persons have been inquiring as to the names of those lost from on board of the chartered steamer *Aphrodite*, which sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard last month, with 500 recruits on board, and was lost on the coast of North Carolina. It was reported that sixteen, and then that only six, were lost. We are enabled to give the following correct and official list of the persons lost: JAMES F. RUDD, landsman, drowned; WILLIAM BELCHER, landsman, drowned; JNO. F. TAYLOR, uncertain, missing. This news will be a great relief to those who had friends on board.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.—Admiral PAULDING has issued orders that when a vessel hauls from the wharf, no officers shall be absent after sunset, and no boats sent off or allowed to be down between sunset and sunrise. The order, although incommoding some of the young officers, must be looked upon as a very just one. These are "war times," and those who have promised to serve their flag must abide by its laws.

DEPARTURE OF THE MONADNOCK AND SUSQUEHANNA.—The two-turreted *Monadnock* and the side-wheel sloop *Susquehanna* went to sea on Saturday morning; they probably have gone to Boston. The *Monadnock* is to be fitted for some special service, not proper to state at the present time. The *Susquehanna* will act as her convoy.

NARRAGANSETT, (S.) 6 Guns.—The screw sloop *Narragansett*, which has been in the Pacific Ocean since the rebellion, is said to be under orders for Philadelphia, to be overhauled and receive new boilers, &c.

—The *Susquehanna* and *Monadnock* are at anchor off the Battery.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED FRAUDS BY MEANS OF BOGUS CHECKS—ARREST OF THE ACCUSED PARTY.—A man named EDWARD A. MESSENGER was arrested on Saturday afternoon by Detective MCDONOGAL, on a charge of swindling by means of false checks. From the complaint made before Justice DOWLING yesterday, it appears that the accused went to the clothing store of Messrs. BROOKES, BROS. & CO., corner of Broadway and Grand-street, and ordered a suit of clothes, which he directed to have sent to the Tammany Hotel. He subsequently countermanded these directions and ordered the goods sent to the Continental Hotel. This was done, and the porter of Messrs. BROOKES, BROS. & CO. received in payment for them a check on the Shoe and Leather Bank for $120, which proved to be worth nothing. Mr. WETMORE, an attache of the store, complained against the accused, and he was taken into custody as above stated. It appears that Messrs. BROOKES, BROS. & CO. were not the only firms that has been visited by the prisoner, and it is said other charges will be preferred against him. Justice DOWLING committed him for examination.

A CALIFORNIA SWINDLE.—Officer ALLEN made the arrest yesterday of a man named GEORGE WILLIAMS, who is charged by ROSMUS CHRISTOPHERSEN, of No. 66 Monroe-street, with having swindled him out of $155 in greenbacks. Complainant states that the accused met him on the 19th of October, and wished to hire him at the rate of $100 a month in gold. He then told complainant he had bought some horses which he wanted him to take charge of to California. He then went with him to Trinity Building, on Broadway, and told CHRISTOPHERSEN to give him his money and he would step up stairs and change it into gold. The latter complied with the requests, but alleges that the accused escaped by a rear door. The accused plead guilty upon being arrested and was committed to the Tombs by Justice DOWLING.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—Several prisoners confined in the King's County Jail, on the charge of murder, made arrangements to break out of their quarters during election week, but were prevented by timely discovery of the plot. They had been provided with pistols, saws and cutlery by friends who had been permitted to visit them. The pistols were found under the flagging of the cell, and the tools in the waste pipe. The prisoners were placed in separate cells as soon as their object was ascertained.

A BOY DROWNED.—A boy named EDWARD WHITE, employed on board the canal boat *G. G. Breed*, lying at the foot of Fulton-street, was drowned on Saturday night, by falling from the plank leading to the wharf. His body was recovered. The parents of deceased reside at Rome, N. Y.

RETURN OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The Twenty-eighth Regiment, National Guard, under command of Col. D. A. BOKEE, arrived in this city, yesterday, from Elmira, N. Y., where they served for three months in guarding rebel prisoners.

KING'S COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar for Monday, Nov. 14, Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive.

Williamsburgh.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About 12 o'clock on Friday night, as MR. SAMUEL R. GLEND, of No. 209 South Fourth-street, E. D., was returning home, he was knocked down by three men, at the corner of South Fourth and Eighth streets, and robbed. The ruffians searched all of his pockets, and finding no money, took from him his knife, silver pencil-case, fancy tickets, neck-tie, and other small articles, and then made their escape.

JUVENILE HIGHWAYMEN.—A little girl, named JESSIE S. A. CLAIR, 11 years, of age, whose parents reside in Graham-avenue, E. D., was attacked about 8 o'clock on Friday night, by three boys, at the corner of Graham-avenue and Wyckoff-street. One of them struck her in the face, and snatching from her $11, which she had been sent to the store with, they ran away. The names of the boys are not known.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT—SENTENCE DAY.—In the Hudson County Court on Saturday afternoon, the persons convicted the present term were arraigned and sentenced by Judge OGDEN, as follows: John Garty and Thomas Farrel, convicted of assault and battery on three indictments, were fined $10 each on each conviction and costs. Michael Reynolds, Chas. Schoorman, Michael Conover and James Greely, (boys,) stealing brass and copper valued at $60—twenty days each to county jail. Louis Moni, assault and battery on Catherine Minton, fined $1 and costs. Bridget Coogan, petty larceny, county jail thirty days. Samuel Haley, stealing clothing, county jail ninety days. Honora Maher, petty larceny, county jail ninety days. Sarah Hunt, receiving stolen goods from Bridget Kennedy, fined $35. Bridget Kennedy, stealing clothing from Charles Rose, County Jail 90 days. John O'Donnell, assault and battery on a female tenant, fined $10. John Connelly, resisting Police Officer Harney, fined $10. John Meine, assault and battery on his wife, fined $1. Bernard Galley, two convictions, selling liquor on Sunday and keeping a disorderly house, fined $20 on each. Michael Dugan, atrocious assault and battery with a knife on Thomas Walsh, County Jail five months. Josiah Cornelius and John Berthoff, assault and battery, fined $5 each. Mary Murphy, assault and battery on Jane Thomas, fined $5. John Farrell, selling liquor on Sunday, fined $20; also, assault and battery on John Conner, fined $5. Peter Grang, assault and battery on Ann Reynolds, fined $10. Andrew Cazy, assault and battery on Marian Van Averbeck, fined $10. Frederick Bernsman, brutal assault and battery on his wife, County Jail 90 days. Michael Harrison (a boy) larceny of goods from his employer, County Jail 5 months. John Boecker, embezzlement and larceny, County Jail 5 months. Wm. Stone, assault and battery on John Reinhandle, fined $5. Morris Marshall, assault and battery on his wife, fined $5, and required to give bonds to keep the peace. Louis Waffaeler, assault and battery, fined $10.

KILLED BY A VICIOUS HORSE.—A man named JOHN BUTCHER, keeper of a slaughter house on the plank road near the tollgate, Jersey City, was thrown from his horse on Thursday afternoon, when the animal stamped and kicked him several times on the body and head. Mr. BUTCHER was taken up insensible, in which condition he remained until the following day, when he expired.

American Veterans.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Gen. SHERMAN'S army may be considered the best representative of American veterans to be found in any of the armies of the Republic. The men have had an experience in fighting and marching, in camping and trenching, in pouring rains and burning suns, in the fierce heats of summer and the icy blasts of winter, sufficient to make a more *perfect* soldier than was led by either NAPOLEON or CÆSAR. The characteristics of these men were peculiarly prominent when SHERMAN commenced his last and most memorable march to the south of Atlanta. It was necessary that each soldier should carry every thing that was absolutely needed and no more. Like the Roman soldier, the soldiers of SHERMAN carry their intrenching tools with as much care as they would their haversacks of provisions. Every night, this great army intrenched itself before it lay down to sleep. That was the usage of the world-conquering Roman legion. The Roman camp was always intrenched to guard against surprise; but we can imagine what a strength of sinews it must require to march all day, and then when the hour of night arrived, and sleep is so sweet to the weary soldier, to spend hours in intrenching. But safety is the first law to every army, and thus necessity compels a care and a labor on the part of the soldiers, which seems beyond human endurance to bear. But the American soldier does bear it, and grows stout and rugged under those very hardships, because his soul is in the cause.

Gen. SHERMAN moved eighty thousand men to the south of Atlanta, and though they were encumbered with far less baggage than armies usually are, it required for transportation three thousand wagons and fifteen thousand mules. To manage this complicated transportation, it requires genius and skill. To place it where the enemy cannot reach it, and also to have it so organized that it may never interfere with the march of the soldiers, it requires military ability of the best character. His army was so large that it required to be marched upon four parallel roads, and then each column was ten miles long. Had his whole army and transportation been spread out in one line, it would have extended forty miles. Then the rear and the front would not have been within supporting distance. To avoid the danger of a surprise upon any portion of the line, he moved his army upon four parallel roads. A good officer always supplies his soldiers with plenty of ammunition, so SHERMAN dealt out sixty rounds of ammunition to every man. The marching trim of SHERMAN's soldiers is thus spoken of by the intelligent correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who notes the difference between the light marching trim of the present day compared with what it was at the beginning of the war, when the object seemed to be to load the soldier down with as many useless incumbrances as ingenuity could devise. A soldier then carried a knapsack so heavy that he felt very little inclination to handle a musket. As a consequence he was so overburdened that he could not do any fighting until he had thrown away his knapsack. The light marching trim of this rebel army has previously given them an advantage over us. But now our soldiers are even better prepared for rapid marches and ready fighting than the best soldiers of the South. So much have we gained by experience.

What a contrast between the steady and pouring columns of veterans and the unskilled and unsettled marches of '61 and '62. Who, in those years of lumbering marches and skill more lumbering battles, saw line officers harnessed up with knapsacks; or dreamed that the day would come when the soldier, in addition to carrying food, shelter and equipments, would still find room for any intrenching tool—the last feather, though one not endangering his vertebra, for his swing is bold, and in a martial sense, graceful. Here are spades, picks, and coffee-pots, and kettles, giving the column a tinkerish aspect, but assuring for the cause that celerity in movement which is one of the first conditions of victory, and for the men themselves the speediest method of obtaining refection and repose, and the grateful contentment that follows.

With all these things—necessities of a flight march, and peculiarly the necessities of this march—you might not be prepared to find any room left for the transportation of luxuries. I have seen, however, a number of articles that might be safely classed under that head—the most striking one being a cane-bottomed chair, which a Captain of infantry carries dangling from his sword thrown across his shoulder. A bystander suggests that it would be the height of politeness for him to carry the chair, and offer it to a friend during the halts.

The men are hardy and strong. The regiments are not so long as they were when the campaign opened last May, but their experience in what a rebel journal calls the greatest battles of June, July, and August, is perhaps, rich compensation for the difference in numbers. Every man who passes you has fought in countless skirmishes, strained every nerve in the deadly assault, and coolly rode it back the impetuous attacks of the enemy. He knows better than the statistician, how much harmless bluster there is in a fight of shells, and what chances he has in his favor, if hit at all, of the wound being slight or severe. He has grown familiar with missiles, explodent or non-explodent. He knows, from the sounds that reach him, when, during any given passage at arms, the precise moment arrives when he is justified in pricking up his ears and getting ready to fall into line. The shrill sweep of a whole volley affects him less now than the hateful solitary whistle of a single bullet did before he had passed the ordeal of danger, hardship, and denial that have made up his life during the campaign.

A Million of Irish to Emigrate to Spain.

From the Madrid Correspondencia.

The project of emigration of a million of Irish to Spain, with the object of there forming a colony, assumes each day more probability of success—at least from the information (worthy of credit) which comes to us. Negotiations about the matter are now going on with the old Cabinet.

—The total area of ground in Ireland under crop this year is 5,672,080 acres.

—The Duke of ANBALT DESSAU is over seventy years of age.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Libel of a Passenger for Salvage

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—NOV. 12.

Hamilton F. Tourle vs. The Steamship Great Eastern.—SHIPMAN J.—On the 10th of September, 1861, the steamship *Great Eastern* left Liverpool for New York, with about two hundred persons and a considerable cargo, together with about seven hundred persons as officers and crew including engineers, firemen, servants, &c. She was, as is well known, the largest ship that ever floated the seas, and was of great value. Her original cost was very large, but owing to her great draft of water and unwieldy proportions, which limited in many directions her general usefulness as an instrument of commercial enterprise, it is difficult to state her exact value at the time the events occurred upon which this suit is founded. But from the evidence before this court, it is safe to conclude that she was at that time worth more than half a million of dollars. Beyond this, her value is not important for the purposes of this case.

Among her passengers on this voyage was the libelant in this suit.

On Thursday, the 12th of September, two days after the ship left Liverpool, and about two hundred and eighty miles west of Cape Clear, she encountered a heavy storm, which did great damage to, and finally swept away her paddle-wheels and several of her boats. Her screw, or propeller, however, remained substantially uninjured, and by this she could make very good headway, when under steam.

During the evening or night of the 12th, she fell off into the trough of the sea, and rolled with such violence as to carry from side to side of the ship all the movable objects on her deck and in her cabins. Much of her furniture was broken up and destroyed, several of her crew and passengers injured, and a great part of the luggage of the latter was drenched and crushed into a mass of worthless rubbish. The immense size of the ship rendered her motions, when rolling in the trough of a heavy sea, much more dangerous and destructive than those of a ship of ordinary dimensions.

During the night it was discovered that her rudder-shaft, which was large, and of wrought iron, had been twisted off below all the points of connection with the steering gear. The ship, therefore, lay helpless in the trough of the sea, rolling heavily with every swell. Her sails were blown away in a subsequent attempt to control her movements by them, and no means were left by which her head could be brought up, and her position on the sea changed. She was as unmanageable as if her rudder had been entirely gone. The only way, therefore, to get any control of the motions of the ship, was to secure some kind of efficient steering-gear by attaching it to the rudder-shaft below the point of fracture, and connecting it with the wheel. This was a work of considerable danger, and of great difficulty. It was, however, finally done, and the ship was again got under control, taken out of the trough of the sea, and steered safely back to port. The libelant claims that he devised and executed the plan of this new steering-gear, and the means by which it was made available, and that the ship was thus saved from great peril chiefly through his instrumentality. To recover compensation, in the nature of salvage, for this service, he has brought this suit.

Before passing upon the questions of law which have been raised and discussed on this trial, I will state the facts which I hold to be proved by the evidence. In doing this I shall not detail the evidence further than may be necessary to enable me to state my own conclusions:

1. The ship was brought into a condition of great peril by the breaking of her rudder-shaft in the afternoon, or during the night, of the 12th. In consequence of this accident she fell off into the trough of the sea and there lay in a helpless condition. The storm was very violent during Thursday night, but began to abate on Friday morning, and had, in the main, ceased on Saturday evening. But the ground swell continued and kept the ship rolling more or less until about 5 o'clock on Sunday evening, when her head was brought up, and she was started on her course. During all this time she lay drifting upon the waves; every attempt to get control of her rudder, or his other steering apparatus, having failed. It requires no argument and little evidence beyond what the common history of the sea furnishes, to prove, that this immense and unwieldy ship, on the ocean, nearly three hundred miles from land, with eight hundred souls on board, in this disabled and helpless condition, was in great danger and exposed to numerous perils.

2. Between Friday morning and Saturday afternoon the officers of the ship had made repeated attempts to get control of her motions. It is not necessary to detail these experiments. It is sufficient to say that they all proved fruitless. Finally the chief engineer commenced unscrewing a large nut on the rudder shaft. This nut was on that part of the shaft which was below the upper deck, and in an apartment on the deck below at the stern of the ship. This apartment has been termed, in this case, the steerage deck. The rudder shaft passed up through it. On the shaft within this steerage deck was the frustum of a ribbed iron cone, through the centre of which the shaft passed. The base of this cone rested on iron balls, the balls running in a circular groove sunk in an iron plate fastened to the deck, which constituted the floor of the apartment. The cone was fastened to the shaft firmly by appropriate means, so that they revolved together, as if one piece of iron. On the rudder shaft, at the top of the cone was a large nut, the one already referred to, which was screwed down firmly on the head of the cone. This nut it will thus be seen, kept the cone down to its proper position so that the base was made to traverse on the balls, and the cone and nut formed, together, a head or collar which contributed to support the weight of the rudder and shaft. The rudder shaft had broken off at or near the top of this nut. The last attempted experiment of the chief engineer was to unscrew this nut, with the design to secure, if possible, a tiller up on the end of the broken shaft, and thus, with the aid of the wheel in the steerage deck, to steer the ship. He had partly unscrewed the nut, though it was a work of considerable difficulty, as the nut and shaft turned by every blow of the sea on the rudder blade, when the libelant learned the fact. The latter regarded the nut as a very important means of supporting the rudder and the shaft, and looked upon its removal with alarm, on the ground that if this support were removed, it might lead to a total loss of the rudder. He communicated his fears to the Captain of the ship, and the engineer was ordered to desist. It is impossible to tell what would have been the result of this experiment had it been carried out, although by unscrewing the nut an inch the rudder fell half that distance; but it appears from the testimony of one of the witnesses that the engineer did not expect to be able to fit the tiller to the end of the broken shaft under three or four days. The Captain seemed now to have lost confidence in the chief engineer's ability to restore the control of the rudder. His own efforts had failed. Attempts had been made to secure control by winding chains round the cone on the shaft and connecting them with tackles fixed to the ship's sides, to be worked by men at each end. This failed. A spar was rigged over the stern of the ship as a temporary means of steering, and that also failed. Sails had been hoisted to change her position, but had been blown to pieces. It is evident, from the testimony, that after the captain had arrested the unscrewing of the nut, both he and his officers had exhausted their expedients for getting control of the rudder so as to steer the ship, and bring her on port of the trough of the swell. The situation of the ship and the persons on board of her, was now such as might well alarm the most accomplished and intrepid navigator, and lead him to welcome any aid which gave any hope of relief, especially when it proposed no experiments which could involve the ship in new dangers.

3. The libelant is a civil and mechanical engineer, regularly educated for his profession, and, prior to taking passage in this ship, had had considerable experience in responsible stations, both at home and abroad, where high professional skill was required. He had not been an indifferent spectator of such of the various attempts as he had seen made to get the ship under control prior to the commencement of the unscrewing of the nut. He had revolved a plan in his own mind, drawn a sketch of it, had shown it to the chief engineer, who had treated it with indifference, which is not surprising, when we remember that in every profession men are apt to be impatient of outside interference in times of perplexity and danger. The Captain, however, having exhausted his own expedients and those of his officers, and evidently alarmed for the safety of the ship, decided that the libelant should try his. He put a sufficient number of men at his disposal, and the libelant entered upon his work. He had already matured his plan, and after ascertaining by calculations the necessary strength of the materials which he knew he could use, he felt confident that his plan was secure from danger or failure. He proceeded to the steerage deck with the men detailed to work under his directions. This was about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. There is some conflict in the evidence as to who superintended the operation of screwing the nut back again; but on the whole evidence, I think the weight of it sustains the statement of Mr. Tourle himself that he did.

I will not here detail the progress of the libelant's labors. It is sufficient to state that after three hours' labor, he succeeded in screwing the nut back to its place, and having obtained from the forward part of the ship an immense chain, weighing about sixty pounds to the link, which was let down into the steerage deck through a hole cut in the upper deck by his directions, he succeeded in winding round the cone on the rudder shaft a sufficient portion of this chain to constitute a cylinder or drum, and thus secured a leverage obtainable in no other way. The ends of the chain were then extended from the cylinder to two strong posts or bitts which came up through this deck. A turn was taken round each of these bitts, and the ends of the large chain were then connected with tackles fastened to the respective sides of the ship for taking up the slack and easing the strain on the wheel used immediately for steering. Smaller chains connected the wheel with the large chain before described, and the size of the shackles making the connections were arranged so that in the event of a break, it would not occur in the great chain at its fastenings, but in the smaller, or connecting chains or shackles. The links of the large chain corresponding for cylinder were nailed to each other, and to the face of the cone by smaller chains which were passed through the holes in the cone. The alternate links of the large chain on the inner roll, sank in between the ribs of the cone, and thus tended to prevent its slipping due to diminish the strain on the fastenings.

The smaller chains connecting with the wheel were fastened to the large chain on opposite sides of the cylinder and extending to and around the deck bitts at a point between the bitts and the cylinder, so that in the event of the breaking of the smaller chains the rudder would still be held in position by the large chain, as the latter was wound round the bitts in the event of the smaller chains breaking. The ends secured to the deck fastened to the cone formed the means and the only means of steering the vessel, and of the effort to the movement of the wheel.

This is a brief and general statement of the plan devised and executed by the libelant for restoring the control of the rudder. It was a device to secure the desired end of the arrangement of a new steering gear. [illegible] a success to the extent of enabling the ship to be steered with safety and certainty. The first attempt to steer was on Sunday afternoon, at about 5 o'clock P. M., when the ship was brought up in the sea and put on her course.

4. The labor of the libelant, both mental and manual, during the execution of his plan, was very considerable—so much so as to reduce him at one time to a state of great exhaustion. It was attended with some danger, owing to the use of the chain, and the spanner with which the nut was screwed back. The large chain weighed sixty pounds to the link, and the spanner or wrench weighed one hundred and thirty pounds. The latter was suspended from the upper deck by ropes or chains, and used by holding it to the nut, securing it to the latter by a pin, to prevent it from slipping, and then a blow of the sea on the rudder-blade drove round the shaft, and brought the nut down on the thread. As the cone turned with the shaft, the constant swell of the sea kept both in motion, which increased the difficulty of lashing the links of the large chain, and made it a more or less dangerous work.

5. While the libelant was engaged in perfecting his plan for steering the ship, Capt. Walker, who was in command of the *Great Eastern*, and his officers were also at work in connecting a large chain to the rudder, by passing it round the latter and securing it at the outer edge of the rudder blade by a shackle, and then bringing one end over the larboard and the other over the starboard quarter of the ship, and securing them on deck. The object of this arrangement was also to aid in steering the ship, by manning the ends of the chain on deck, so that the rudder could be moved either way, as either end of the chain might be hauled on. How much this contrivance was used it is difficult to determine exactly, from the evidence. I am satisfied, however, that it was greatly inferior, and subordinate, both in its use and capacities, to that arranged by the libelant in the steerage-deck. That the latter was the efficient and principal means by which this great ship, with her valuable cargo and priceless freight of human lives, was saved from a condition of peril, I cannot doubt in view of the evidence. Well might Capt. Walker exhibit a lively sense of gratitude toward the libelant, as the evidence discloses that he did, when the success of the latter's plan was demonstrated by trial.

In view of these facts, and the well-settled rules of law applicable to salvage claims, had the libelant fallen in with this ship thus at sea, disabled, and at the mercy of the winds and waves, and had gone from his own vessel on board of her, and rendered these services, I should feel no hesitation in pronouncing him a salvor, and entitled to a liberal reward. It is well said by Dr. Lushington, in the case of the *Charlotte*, (2 Wm. Rob., p. 71,) that "According to the principles which are recognized in this court, in questions of this description, all services rendered at sea, to a vessel in danger or distress, are salvage services. It is not necessary, I conceive, that the distress should be actual or immediate, or that the danger should be imminent and absolute; it will be sufficient if, at the time the assistance is rendered, the ship has encountered any damage or misfortune, which might possibly expose her to destruction if the service were not rendered." This doctrine has been repeatedly sanctioned by the courts of the United States, and very recently by this tribunal. (Hennessey *vs.* The Ship *Versailles*, 1 Curtis, R., 355; Williamson *vs.* The Brig *Alphonso*, id. 378; Winser *vs.* The *Cornelius Grinnell*, MSS.) In the case last cited Mr. Justice Curtis remarks: "It has been strongly urged that both the peril and the service were too slight to bring the case within the technical definition of salvage; but I am not of this opinion. The relief of property from an impending peril of the sea, by the voluntary exertions of those who are under no legal obligation to render assistance, and the consequent ultimate safety of the property, constitute a state of salvage. It may be a case of more or less merit, according to the degree of peril in which the property was, and the danger and difficulty of relieving it. But these circumstances affect the degree of the service, not its nature." The authorities are abundant and decisive on this point. (The *Independence*—2 Curtis', R., 352–353. The *Reward*—1 Wm. Rob., 174.)

I come now to the consideration of much the most important question in this case, and one upon which the authorities are not very numerous, and, as I view them, not decisive. The claimants insist that, even if the elements of a salvage service were otherwise found in the case, yet the libelant is precluded from salvage compensation on the ground that, during the whole period of peril and of the performance of the service rendered, he was a passenger. The very able argument of the advocate for the claimants proceeds upon the ground that the connection of the libelant with the ship as passenger was not dissolved prior to the performance of the service, and that, as the relation of passenger, imposed upon him the duty of aiding in the relief of the ship from the common peril in which he was involved with the rest on board, the law does not recognise him as a salvor. If this point is well taken, it is a complete answer to the libelant's claim for salvage compensation.

The principal cases relied on to support this position are the *Branston*, 2 Haggard, 3 and the *Vrede*, 1 Lushington 322. The report of the case in 2d Hagg is in these words: "This brig, homeward bound, got into distress, and a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, a passenger on board, contributed his assistance and claimed to be remunerated. Per curiam. Where there is a common danger it is the duty of every one on board the vessel to give all the services he can, and more particularly this is the duty of one whose ordinary pursuits enable him to render most effectual service. No case has been cited where such a claim by a passenger has been established, though a passenger is not bound like a mariner to remain on board, but may take the first opportunity of escaping from the ship and saving his own life. I reject the claim."

The facts in the case of the *Vrede*, decided by Dr. Lushington, are reported as follows: "The plaintiffs were twenty emigrant passengers on board the Dutch bark *Vrede

clearances, while the Import Entries were up to a fair average. Business generally was some what retarded by the Election, though the day was scarcely distinguished by the usual excitement of such occasions. In the Gold Room the result of the political verdict in favor of Mr. LINCOLN was attempted to be used to largely advance the price of Gold and rates of Exchange. On Wednesday but a single day's experience satisfied the speculators that the public at large are not inclined to accept their interpretation, either as to the effect of the overwhelming popular re-indorsement of Mr. LINCOLN on our Finances and Currency, or upon the prolongation of the war. The contrary sentiment has been gaining ground since the extent of the civil victory was made known, and it is strengthened by the evidences of distraction in the rebel counsels at Richmond.

The Stock Exchange was partially excited on Wednesday, in sympathy with the Gold Room, but since then it has moved with less reference to the price of Gold, and not only the Government Stocks are strengthened, but several of the Western Road Shares have moved up with considerable vigor. The last appears to be influenced by local causes or peculiar combinations among the buyers, as the rise is not responded to by the Western or New-York list generally. The upward turn in Chicago and Rock Island at very recent dates, while the fresh rise in Fort Wayne follows a combination to advance the Stock previous to the Presidential election.

The Market for Money at call has resumed much ease, and while there is some discussion on the Street as to the next financial move of the Treasury Department to raise Money, nothing of a definite nature is yet known on the subject.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	243¾@244
U. S. 6 ₩ cents., 5-20 years	100⅞@101⅜
New-York Central	127⅜@128⅜
New-York and Erie	101⅜@102⅜
Erie Preferred Shares	106@106⅜
Rock Island	103@104
Michigan Southern	78⅛@78⅝
Michigan Central	131@131½
Toledo	113@113½
Illinois Central	129¼@129⅝
Hudson River	122⅜@122⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	103@103
Fort Wayne and Chicago	105⅜@109
Chicago and North Western	47@45¾
Almaden Quicksilver	84@86⅜
Mariposa Gold	37⅛@38
Cumberland	62⅜@61
Reading	137@137¾

The Gold Room was comparatively steady on Saturday. The sales through the forenoon ranged 245@243@244¼@243¼ ₩ cent. The export by Saturday's steamers for Europe amounted to $1,086,187, making, for the week, $1,219,280.

The Stock Exchange was again firm on the Government Stocks, and a large business was done in 5-20s and in Treasury Certificates. On the Railway list the market was tame at the First (and only Saturday) Board, and prices ¼@1 ₩ cent. lower than on Friday, except on Rock Island and Fort Wayne. After the Board, there was rather a firmer feeling on the Street. The following prices were made as compared with Friday afternoon, the general market leaving off steady:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¾	107¾	Mich. Southern	74¾	75¾
U. S. 5-20's	101¾	101⅝	Illinois Cen	128¾	128¾
N. Y. Central	127¾	128¾	Pittsburgh	104¾	106⅜
Erie	102¾	102¾	Fort Wayne	106¾	107¾
Erie Preferred	105¾	106⅜	Rock Island	103	104
Hudson	122¾	122¾	Reading	137¾	137¾
Canton	36	36¾	Quicksilver	84¾	86⅜
Treas. Cer., new	96¾	96¾	Cum'land Coal	61¾	62¾
Northwest	45¾	45¾	Mariposa	38	37¾
Ohio & M. Certs	41¾	41¾	N. West Pref	53	53¾

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	110	Shoe and Leather	99
America	137	Corn Exchange	104
Phenix	100	Continental	99
North River	110	Commonwealth	101
Bank of the Republic	100	Import. & Traders'	103
Bank of No. Amer	101	Park	137
Hanover	103	Central National	100
Metropolitan	114	Fourth National	94

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	80
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	86
Erie 2ds, '79	117	L. & W. Bds	109
Erie 3ds, '83	117	Del. L. & W. 1sts	114
Erie 6ths, '80	111	Del. L. & W. 2ds	115
Erie 6ths, '68	111	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	83
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	107	Mil. & P. du Ch	113
Bud. R. 1sts, '69	107	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	105
Hudson R. 2ds, S. F., '85	109	Chic. & Tol. Sin. 1sts	108
Harlem 2ds, '64	102⅜	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	117
Mich. Cen., '69 and '72	125	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103⅜
Mich. Cen., New, 1st	130	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	93
N. J. G. Line	109	Chic. & Pitts. 4ths	83
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	108	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	105
Illinois Cen.	117	Chi & Alt. S. F	100
Alt. & T. H. 1sts. Pref.	88	Alt. & G. W.	86

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows Total receipts, $483,658 23, including for Customs, $125,000; Payments, $1,812,092 15; Balance, $30,104,583 48.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,227,571, against $3,677,580 the corresponding week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $1,874,605, against $3,339,988 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,219,000, against $396,000 same week last year. The Customs of the week $708,000.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 12th November, instant, by our weekly statements,

Amount to	$193,500,216
Against, 1863, (monthly)	160,815,368
Increase to date	$32,684,848

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, amount, from 1st January to 9th November, to | $187,460,124
Against same time, 1863, (monthly) | 151,996,555
Increase to date | $35,463,569

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York, from 1st January to 12th November,

amounts to	$40,484,006
Against same time, 1863	40,005,006
Increase to date	$19,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specially pledged to the payment of the interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 12th November, amount to | $61,521,272
Against same time, 1863 | 50,708,916
Increase at New-York alone | $10,852,356

The Chicago and Northwest Railroad earned first week in November, as follows:

	1863.	1864.
Passengers	$30,771 69	$48,353 75
Freight	69,403 85	114,254 01
Express	998 38	1,433 66
Mail	1,286 12	1,405 62
Total	$102,460 04	$165,475 04

From June 1, to Nov. 7, (five months and one week)

	1863.	1864.
Passengers	$561,633 77	$917,745 43
Freight	1,440,602 13	2,114,836 99
Express	20,249 11	32,163 93
Mail	26,996 22	29,550 40
Miscellaneous	20,920 39	14,558 44
Total	$2,070,371 62	$3,108,955 19

Comparative statement of earnings of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroads for the years 1863 and 1864

Monthly Earnings.

	1863.	1864.
January	$33,783 09	$36,481 42
February	25,864 98	33,602 65
March	31,636 87	42,091 07
April	21,290 69	24,424 46
May	19,936 13	39,728 43
June	26,764 95	34,906 52
July	30,532 87	35,170 80
August	32,957 61	48,206 60
September	30,240 59	74,842 90
October	22,177 66	75,345 86
November	26,160 12	
December	16,295 38	
Total for 12 months, 1863	$330,658 06	
Total for 10 months, 1864		$455,021 96

Weekly statement of the earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, week ending Nov. 7, 1864:

	1864.	1863.
Passengers	$24,211 14	$13,970 65
Freight	43,965 98	19,718 26
Sundries	1,374 00	1,604 62
Total	$68,552 00	$35,253 51

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK.
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York.
Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and-sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.
E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 20 bbls. at $12@$12 25 for Pots, and $13 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet but firm, including Java at 50c. @52½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 42c.@45c.; Rio at 44c.@47½c.; St. Domingo at 40c.@42c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at uniform prices; Middling, $1 40@$1 42½ ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 850 bales.

BEESWAX—Sales 4,000 lbs. Western at 70c.

BEANS—Sales 400 bbls. at $2 25 for medium, and $2 50 for marrowfat.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and much depressed to-day. Sales since our last amount to 11,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$9 80; poor to choice Extra State at $9 90@$10 40, chiefly $10 @$10 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 80@$11 15 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 50	@ 9 80
Extra State	9 90	@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 10	@12 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 80	@11 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 20	@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 50	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50	@15 50

Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy, to-day; sales since our last 800 bbls., at $10 65@$11 60 for poor to good, and $11 70@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 25@$15 25 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers; sales 500 bbls. Extra at $10 95@$12 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand; sales 125 bbls., at $7 50 for Jersey, $8 25 for Calorie, and $8 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand, at drooping prices. Sales 67,000 bushels, including Amber at $2 30; Red Western at $2 43; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 29; Milwaukee Club at $2 27; Chicago Spring at $2 25. Corn is in good demand at much higher prices; sales since our last, 65,000 bushels, at $1 78@$1 82 for Mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Oats brisker and dearer. We quote Canada at 95c.@96c.; Western at 97c.@99c.; State at 96c.@97c., cash, ₩ bushel. Sales were also made of 8,000 bushels Canada West Barley at $2; and 7,300 bushels Rye at $1 60 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in moderate demand at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive, yet steady, at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 32½c.@50c. for new, ₩ lb.

HEMP—Manilla has been in fair request at from 18¾c.@19c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 20,946 hides and 316 bales hides; sales, 55,900 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 10,600 dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., on private terms; 4,300 Rio Grande, 21 lbs., on private terms, export; 6,000 California, 21 lbs., on private terms; 1,200 Orinoco, 22 lbs., on private terms; 14,000 Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 21@25 lbs., on private terms; 1,140 Tampico, 22 lbs., 28¾c., cash; 3,500 Central American, 20lbs., on private terms; 1,800 Savanilla and Bogota, 22 lbs., on private terms; 940 Honduras, 18 lbs., on private terms; 12,500 City and Western Slaughter, 50@70 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 611 300 (same time last year 183,200—year before, 211,700,) and 1,400 bales. The Stock includes 295,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips,) 59,000 dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips,) 61,500 dry Orinoco, 107,000 dry California, 1,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 17,000 dry Central America, &c., 7,060 dry Mexican, Vera Cruz, &c., 2,200 dry Maracaibo, &c., 4,600 dry Savanilla and Bogota, 3,500 dry Bania, 1,200 dry Minos, 44,200 dry African, 14,100 wet salted California, 1,400 bales Ca cutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. WEISEL & WEINBERGER review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The inquiry has been very animated, and large sales were effected at full prices. The assortment in market is somewhat broken; heavy Leather and good damaged being scarce and wanted. Our prices are changed to correspond with the market, and are quite firm. *Oak Sole*—The demand has improved, and is active at very firm figures. Sales were in excess of rece pts. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 12,000 sides."

MOLASSES—Continues in demand, includ ng New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25, Porto Rico, 95c.@ $1 12½; Cuba Muscovado, 77½c @95c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in request, including Resin (nominally) at $25@$37 ₩ 280 lbs., Tar, at $11@$14 ₩ bbl., Spirits Turpentine at $2 40@$2 50 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been in demand, including Crude Whale at $1 40@$1 45; Crude Sperm at $2@ $2 10, Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60, Unbleached Sperm at $2 35@$2 45; Linseed at $1 45, No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 95 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet to day, at drooping prices. Sales have been made of 2,400 bbls. We quote crude at 45c.; refined in bond at 70c.@ 71c.; and refined free at 86c.@87c., ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, to-day, opening firmly, but closing heavily. Sales to-day, 5,000 bbls., at $41 05@$41 50 cash and regular for New Mess, closing at $41 cash, and $39 for one year old Mess; $41 for Prime Mess; $40 for Thin Mess, and $28@$38 25 for Prime; also $40 50@41 for New Mess, cearable in January, and $39@$40 for new Prime Mess, December and January delivery, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 17c.@19c., for Shoulders; 18c.@21c., for Hams; sides, 40 pgs. Bacon is quiet to-day. Lard continues heavy and drooping; sales 1 600 tcs. and bbls. at 21¾c.@24½c. for poor to choice. Beef is in fair demand at $19@$24 for Old and New Extra Mess, $14@$22 for Plain; sales 800 bbls. Beef Hams are salable and buoyant; 475 bbls. sold at $26@$27 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand, closing at 42c. @56c. for poor to choice State, and 34c.@46c. for Western ₩ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 16c.@ 25c., the latter for very choice, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are salable and steady. Sales since our last 850 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19c.@ 23¾c. ₩ lb., and 785 bxs. Havana at 18¾c.@26½c. Refined Sugars are in good request, at 25¾c.@30c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 210,000 lbs., at 18c.@ 18¾c. ₩ lb., the latter for choice city.

TOBACCO—Sales since our last 373 hhds. Kentucky at 13c.@45c., and 420 cases Seed Leaf at 9¾c.@ 52c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 500 bbls., at $1 73@$1 74, the latter an extreme rate, ₩ gallon.

WOOL—The principal demand has been for domestic, which has improved slightly, with sales reported of 225,000 lbs. fleece at from 85c.@$1 05, and 75,000 lbs. pulled at from 87½c.@$1, also 180,000 lbs. California at 38c.@65c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 5d.; 100 tons Oil Cake, at 7s. 6d.; also 4,000 bxs. Cheese, at 30s. For London, 1,000 bxs. Cheese and 165 pkgs. Butter, at 22s. 6d., 70 tons heavy goods at 12s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
America	Nov. 19	New-York	Southampton
Edinburg	Nov. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Nov. 23	Boston	Liverpool
City of London	Nov. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Hecla	Nov 26	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

North American	Oct. 21	Liverpool	Quebec
City of Limerick	Oct. 29	Liverpool	New York
Africa	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Boston
Sidon	Nov. 1	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	Nov. 1	Liverpool	New-York
City of London	Nov 2	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	Nov. 5	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	Nov. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Nov. 13	Liverpool	Boston
China	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Ariel	Nov. 16	New-York	New-Orleans
Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Havana

For California.

Costa Rica	Nov 14	New York	Aspinwall
Golden Rule	Nov. 19.	New-York	Nicaragua
Ocean Queen	Nov 23	New-York	Aspinwall

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Costa Rica*, will close on Monday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1 30, 2, 20 and 6 15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4 45 P. M.
Erie Mail Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2 30 P. M.
Newburgh and Fish River	4 00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

CAREY'S,

VELVETS, ANGORA VELOURS,

ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS, VELVET BEAVERS

CASTOR BEAVERS, FRENCH DOESKINS,

and FRENCH FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS

IN

CIRCULARS, BASQUINES

and SACQUES,

are now complete, and every lady in want of a

WINTER GARMENT

will find an assortment to suit all, at prices much under the gold standard.

GEORGE CAREY,

NO. 473 BROADWAY. (Late Charles Street & Co.)

FRENCH MERINOES! FRENCH MERINOES!

THIS WEEK,

GREAT

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT SALE OF FRENCH MERINOES,

EMPRESS CLOTH, PARIS POPLINS.

OTTOMANS, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, AND OTHER

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

FROM AUCTION.

FRENCH MERINOES at $1 25, worth $1 75.

FRENCH MERINOES at $1 50, worth $2.

FRENCH MERINOES at $1 75, worth $2 50.

FRENCH MERINOES at $2, worth $3.

PARAMATTAS at 62½c., worth $1.

ALL THE BEST DELAINES at 40c. a yard.

BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS at 50c., 60c., 75c., to $1, worth from 75c. to $1 50.

All the above DRESS GOODS have been purchased at auction, in many cases at forty per cent. loss to the importer.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
CHEAP DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL THE

FASHIONABLE STYLES OF

CLOAKS, BASQUES, BASQUINES, SACQUES, and CIRCULARS.

LADIES WILL FIND IN OUR CLOAK ROOM THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF CLOAKS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND AT 25 TO 40 PER CENT. LOWER THAN ANY BROADWAY OR CANAL-STREET CLOAK STORE.

ALSO,

A SUPERB STOCK OF NEW LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,

LONG AND SQUARE CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

LONG AND SQUARE WOOLEN SHAWLS,

purchased at the late auction sales, at a great sacrifice on the cost to import.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY,

Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.

A LARGE STOCK OF TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

STILL AT REDUCED PRICES.

AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
including several lots of choice Paris Silk, for evening wear,

AT RETAIL.

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand st.)
Manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.
ALSO,
A large quantity of FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE ST.

STILL AT REDUCED PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos 461 and 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c., a large assortment at retail,
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR-CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c., a large assortment. Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, TASSELS, WINDOW SHADES, and FIXTURES, in great variety.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

STILL AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand st.,
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS DELAINES, REPS, &c., &c.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
UNDER GARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c., AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
A large assortment at retail
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
REDUCED BELOW GOLD VALUE,
Consisting of a complete assortment of the following goods, bought expressly for the city retail trade:
Real Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Real Thread Laces, Collars and Sets.
1,000 Guipure Lace Collars, $1—worth $1 50.
Paris Embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Black Thread and Chantilly Laces Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, Points and Shawls.
Black Guipure, Thread and French Laces
800 Pieces Real and Imitation Valenciennes Laces.
Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs, all prices.
Hem stitched and tape-bordered Handkerchiefs.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery,
invite the attention of the ladies of New York and surrounding cities to their present magnificent
STOCK OF CLOAKS.
BASQUES,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
AND JACKETS
CLOAKS AND BASQUES.
M. GREIG,
No. 19 5th-av.,
Would call the attention of the ladies of New-York to her ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
of the latest importation.
SILKS, VELVETS and CLOTH
Of GRAND STYLE and VARIETY.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE,
GREAT BARGAINS.
$40,000 WORTH OF RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES, TRIMMINGS, BONNET FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, NEEDLE-WORK, LACE GOODS, FANCY ARTICLES, ZEPHYR AND SHETLAND GOODS,
AT ABOUT 50c. ON THE DOLLAR.
CLOSING OUT VELVETS AND RIBBONS, 3c.,
YARD UP.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., YARD UP.
10,000 YARDS SILK ILLUSIONS, 10c. YARD.
15,000 SPRAYS OF FLOWERS, 3c., 5c. SPRAY.
CLOSING NEEDLE-WORK AND LACE GOODS.
NEEDLE-WORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 35c.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 2½c.
CLOSING AN ENTIRE IMPORTATION OF SCARFS.
FOR LADIES, GENTS, MISSES AND BOYS,
IN SILK, CASHMERE AND WOOL, 25c., 37½c., 50c., 75c., $1 to $4.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
LOTS OF LADIES' CLOTH GLOVES, 25c. and 50c.
LOTS OF SILK-LINED GLOVES, 25c., 31c.
LOTS OF LADIES' LINED GLOVES, 20c. to 50c.
LOTS OF MERINO-LINED GLOVES, 20c., 25c., 40c.
LOTS OF MERINO-LINED GAUNTLETS, 25c.
LOTS OF GENTS' LINED GLOVES, 20c. up.
LOTS OF LADIES' FINE GLOVES, 35c to $1 50.
LOTS OF GENTS' FINE GLOVES, 50c. to $3.
LOTS OF EXCELLENT KID GLOVES, $1.
GREAT RUSH ON MONDAY.
CLARK'S BEST 200 YARD SPOOL COTTON, 11c.
BEST WILLIMANTIC 200 YARD SPOOL COTTON, 9c.
JOB LOT OF CLARK'S COTTON, 5c.
JOB LOT BASTING COTTON, 6c. and 10c. dozen.
BEST PINS AND NEEDLES, 5c. paper.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
10,000 PAIRS MISSES' FANCY WOOL HOSE, 10c., 12c.
10,000 PAIRS MISSES' FANCY WOOL HOSE, 14c., 16c.
5,000 PAIRS LADIES' WOOL HOSE, 40c., 50c.
10,000 PAIRS GENTS' WOOL HALF-HOSE, 25c.
LOT OF ENGLISH MERINO HOSE, 30c., 31c.
LOT OF LADIES' SILK HOSE, 50c., 75c.
LOT OF LADIES' RIBBED HOSE, 20c.
LOT OF LADIES' EXTRA HEAVY HOSE, 25c.
12,000 PAIRS OF HOSIERY OF EVERY KIND, CHEAP.
WOOLEN DEPARTMENT.
LOT OF SHETLAND NUBIAS, 3 yards long, 75c.
LOT OF ZEPHYR WOOL HOODS, 37c., 4 c., 50c.
LOT OF BREAKFAST SHAWLS, $1 25 and $1 50.
LOT OF SPLENDID SONTAGS, $1.
LOT OF WOOL COMFORTERS, 25c., 30c., 40c.
LOT OF WOOLEN SCARFS, 15c., 20., 25c.
CLOSING OUT FELT HATS AND BLOOMERS, 25c., 37c.
CLOSING OUT FELT HATS AND BLOOMERS, 50c., 75c.
GOODS SOLD AT THE PRICES ADVERTISED.
QUANTITIES OF GOODS OF EVERY KIND.
BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS, SILKS,
TAPES, BUTTONS, JET ORNAMENTS, PORTEMONNAIES, AND FANCY ARTICLES.
AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. UNDER PRICE.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av.,
between 21st and 22d sts.

R. H. MACY,
WE SHALL CONTINUE TO CLOSE OUT OUR PRESENT STOCK OF
LINEN DAMASKS,
BLANKETS,
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
LINENS,
TOWELS,
CRASHES,
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
LACE CURTAINS,
LINEN NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
FLANNELS,
CHECK CAMBRICS,
JACONETS, AND GENERAL STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
UNDERWEAR,
HOODS, BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HDKFS.,
RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
FLOWERS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.,
AT THE REDUCED PRICES,
NOTWITHSTANDING GOODS AND GOLD APPEAR TO BE ON THE RISE AGAIN.
N. B.—OUR KID GLOVES ARE EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IMPORTED, AND 50 CENTS A PAIR UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
NEAR FOURTEENTH-STREET.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!
Fine shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Shaker flannel undershirts and drawers; merino and lambs' wool undershirts and drawers; heavy scarlet flannel undershirts and drawers; three and four-ply linen collars, suspenders, gloves, hosiery of all kinds, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., N. Y.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and deer-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxons, Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corse s at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GARMENTS, DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. ALSO, OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS. LADIES' BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS IN GREAT VARIETY.
No. 1,142 BROADWAY, one door above 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY experienced cooks and laundresses, experienced English and Scotch nurses experienced English and other waitresses, housemaids, seamstresses and general servants; references by special permission to the first families in Brooklyn. Apply at MANNING'S select agency, No. 15 Court-st., A. A. Low's building, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. Established in 1845.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress or as waitress, the other as nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; they can produce good city reference from the last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 358 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts. on the third floor front room, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a respectable Protestant girl or will do general housework; is strong and healthy, fully experienced, and not afraid of work; will hire in either city or country. Brooklyn references. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL housework servant in a moderate size family, by a very neat, experienced and reliable girl; is a good plain cook, excellent laundress, and will be found a careful and desirable servant; Brooklyn references. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, is willing to assist with washing and ironing if required; the best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 496 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, is to assist with washing and ironing if required. The best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington-ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class cook; one who understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; also, desserts; has the best of city reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 411 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOman a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation as good plain cook; would do washing and ironing or would do light housework; best of reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 92 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as laundress. She understands her business in all its branches, can produce good city reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No 358 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., on the the 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry and all kinds of desserts; good city reference given. Call, for two days, at No 358 2d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, the best of city reference given. Apply at No. 316 32d st., between 1st and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 14, 1864

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WINTER GARDEN—BABES IN THE WOOD—PAUL PRY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest intelligence from the Army of the Potomac shows that no material change has yet taken place in the situation around Richmond. There was much rejoicing in the Union army at the result of the elections. A dispatch dated Friday, Nov. 11, says that on Wednesday evening, about 7 o'clock, a force of the enemy was discovered massing in front of our line, near Fort Steadman, when the guns of the fort opened fire, driving them to their works to seek shelter. The rebel batteries replied briskly for a time, but they were soon silenced by our shells and mortars. A force of about one hundred and fifty rebels shortly after made a sortie from their lines and attempted to penetrate ours, but, being met by a salute from our pickets, were not long in finding their way back, and putting themselves under cover.

Advices from Gen. SHERIDAN'S army state that his forces are now in the immediate vicinity of Winchester, and that the rebels under EARLY are at Newmarket, reinforcing.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, dated Nov. 11, says that on Monday morning, Nov. 7, at daylight, the rebels attacked our pickets south of Atlanta, killed one, wounded two of the Third Indiana, but subsequently they fell back. On Wednesday morning the rebels made three attacks on Atlanta, shells being thrown as far as Rolling Mill. The most desperate attack was made on the Rough and Ready road. The rebel artillery was within one hundred yards of our works, and their infantry and dismounted cavalry within two hundred yards. Our men were aroused from their slumbers, and quickly manned the defences and soon drove the rebels off. The rebels were part of YOUNG'S command, and they finally retreated toward Macon. Our army is in excellent spirits and well supplied with rations. The election has gone largely for LINCOLN. The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a dispatch from Nashville, which denies the reported evacuation of Atlanta by Gen. SHERMAN, and the destruction of the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad.

Col. OULD, rebel Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, with the assent of the rebel Secretary of War, has asked permission of Gen. GRANT to have thirty thousand pairs of blankets purchased in New-York for the use of the rebel prisoners of war. He also requests permission of our Government to pay for these goods with a cargo of cotton, to be shipped from Wilmington.

It is officially announced that the efficiency of the army in the field requires the furloughs of all regimental officers and enlisted men fit for duty to terminate on the 14th instant. Provost-Marshals are required to take measures to have such officers and soldiers returned to their proper commands.

FROM EUROPE.

We have additional telegraphic news from Europe this morning by the *Nova Scotian* at Cape Race, the dates being to the 4th inst. We have also mails by the *Peruvian* to the 2d inst. The news is not without interest. The death of JOHN LEECH, the famous illustrator of the London *Punch*, is announced. He died on Saturday, the 29th October, at the age of 47. The death of the Marquis of BRISTOL is also reported. The capture of the *Florida* had been reported in England, and the secession press, especially the London *Times* and *Herald*, were greatly exercised over the matter. The *Times* describes the capture as an act of "piracy," and the *Herald* invokes the interference of the maritime Powers. A hurricane occurred at Calcutta on the 5th of October, which destroyed or injured 150 vessels, among them several American merchantmen, as will be seen from the summary elsewhere published.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, on a visit to the Emperor of Russia, arrived at Nice on the evening of Oct. 27. At ten o'clock on the following morning the Emperor received the Council-General and the municipality of Nice, and was preparing to proceed to the Villa Pellion, when the Emperor ALEXANDER came in uniform, accompanied by the persons of his suite, to pay a visit to the Emperor of the French. The Emperor ALEXANDER wished to make the first visit, in order to express his thanks for the kind reception given him in France. At half-past ten the Emperor NAPOLEON visited in his turn the Emperor and Empress of Russia. He afterward took a walk in the town, and was everywhere received with acclamation. At noon the two sovereigns reviewed the troops of the garrison. The rain coming on prevented the projected visit to Villefranche, where the Russian squadron and the French Imperial yacht, the *Aigle*, are at anchor. The Emperor NAPOLEON dined with their Majesties of Russia, and in the evening there was a grand representation at the Italian Theatre. GARIBALDI refuses to accept the yacht purchased for him by certain of his Liverpool admirers. The following appears in the London *Herald* on the *Irish* proclivities of the Emperor NAPOLEON: "MCMAHON is actually Viceroy of Algeria. Bishop CRUICE is in spiritual charge of the Marseillais, and we now learn that another son of *'la verte Erin'* is appointed to keep them straight. Gen. O'MALLEY has been appointed to the military command of that important city." One of Queen VICTORIA'S daughters was taken sick before and during the journey from Balmoral to Windsor. A London paper says: "The Princess LOUISE, whose indisposition detained the Court at Balmoral rather longer than had been originally intended, broke the journey at Carlisle on Friday night, when the Queen traveled to Windsor. Her Royal Highness stayed at the County Hotel, accompanied by Dr. JENNER, Lady JOCELYN and the Hon. Col. DE ROS, and, having passed a very tranquil night, resumed her journey south on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Her Royal Highness, it is said, has been suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. A Roman Catholic college is to be established at Oxford under Dr. NEWMAN. The execution of FRANZ MULLER, the murderer, had been fixed for the 14th inst., (today.) The German Society, not satisfied with the verdict, had petitioned the Crown for a commutation of the sentence. The treaty of peace between Denmark and Germany has been definitively concluded and signed. Fighting has commenced in earnest in Japan, where the Prince NAGATO'S forts have been attacked by the Allies. The Imperialists speedily gave in and the Japanese had to sue for peace. It is said they will open the Straits.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room was comparatively quiet on Saturday. Stocks left off steady, and on two or three of the Western roads quite buoyant. Money easy.

Sales of Flour and Wheat, on Saturday, were very moderate, at drooping prices. Corn, Rye, Oats and Barley were in good request, and rapidly advancing. Transactions in Provisions, Groceries, Cotton, Petroleum and Whisky were restricted, and prices irregular. Freights were quite dull.

The Veteran Union Club, who have contributed vastly to the success of the Union ticket, will this evening celebrate their triumph by serenading their Representatives elect, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND and WM. A. DARLING, also WM. E. DODGE, Esq., and Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock Saturday morning, a man named GEORGE NICKEL was shot through the head with a pistol in the hands of the proprietor of the saloon No. 55 Rose-street, whose name is CHARLES P. ENGSTRON. NICKEL fell to the floor and died instantly. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body, and the jury, in their verdict, said they believed the deed one of willful, unprovoked and deliberate murder. ENGSTRON was committed to the Tombs.

Newburyport, Mass., is at work to provide for another draft. The City Government has appropriated money to pay $125 each for one hundred and twenty-five recruits, and the citizens are going to make up enough to pay $200 bounty to each man.

One of the soldiers who was killed by the recent accident on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad had been confined thirteen months over his time in Libby Prison. Most of those killed had served over three years and were returning home. Some soldiers who were on the train became exasperated, and wanted to hang the engineer of the cattle-train locomotive.

The Constitution of Nevada provides that in civil cases three-fourths of a jury may render a verdict, the same as if the whole panel agreed.

A letter from Havana says that a committee of influential persons has waited on Gen. DULCE with a petition, to be presented through him to ISABEL II., that all negroes be declared free after the expiration of twenty-four years from Jan. 1, 1865, each receiving a salary during the last four years of eighteen dollars per month, the greater part of which may be retained until the freedom of the slave is accomplished.

The Geneseo *Republican* announces the death on Tuesday last, of Major MONTGOMERY R RITCHIE, son-in-law of the late Gen. J. S. WADSWORTH. He entered the military service at the beginning of the war, but resigned a short time since on account of the requirements of his business at home.

Says the Louisville *Journal*: "Col. FAIRLEIGH deserves the highest praise for the manner in which he, as military Commandant of the city, discharged the delicate duties of his position on Tuesday last, the day of the Presidential election. Extra details of soldiers were made to patrol the streets and preserve order, so that no disturbance whatever occurred to mar the good feeling of the day. The soldiers attended strictly to their duty, remained away from the polls, and no citizen was deterred from voting by the presence of bayonets. Only when called upon to exercise their rights of suffrage were soldiers to be seen at the places of voting. Col. FAIRLEIGH'S course on that day was marked with great candor and fairness, and the thanks of the citizens are due him."

THE SEIZURE OF THE ROANOKE.—The summary of the judicial proceedings at Bermuda, in the case of BRAINE and his fellow-pirates, which we publish, throws no additional light upon the circumstances under which the *Roanoke* was captured and burnt. We give the report chiefly for the purpose of showing the ready way in which the case was disposed of. All that BRAINE found it necessary to do, was to produce his so-called commission from S. R. MALLORY, "Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate States." That commission, the signature to which was, of course, easily vouched for by rebel sympathizers at Bermuda, appears to have designated BRAINE especially for the task of "capturing upon the high seas the Federal steamer *Roanoke*, or the steamers *Morning* or *Evening Star*, all of which are on a line running between New-York and Havana." We presume that it is useless attempting to raise any question of the right of the Bermuda magistrates to grant the pirates a release under the circumstances—admitting that BRAINE'S commission was what it professed to be. It is, apparently, a settled part of British policy to accept such acts as the capture of the *Chesapeake* and the *Roanoke* as coming within the scope of fair belligerent rights. And from the policy thus declared by the British Foreign Office, the Colonial Courts naturally take their cue.

The practical question, then, is to see whether some additional safeguards cannot be provided against surprises by these commissioned agents of the rebels on board United States merchantmen. The circumstances under which BRAINE and his fellows came on board the *Roanoke* in Havana harbor, we still think, were of a most extraordinary nature, even admitting that it is usual to take passengers on board at some distance from the shore. However, that matter is past remedying, and here it may be allowed to end. But as a precaution for the future, it would surely be advisable at such a port as Havana to refuse passage to everyone whose citizenship could not be vouched for by some consular authority. Passports are not exactly the best sort of travelers' accommodation in ordinary cases. But we venture to say that the innocent passengers of the *Roanoke*, who were stripped of their property and carried off to Bermuda, would have thought the passport system preferable to that free-and-easy arrangement by which sundry boat-loads of murderous ruffians were put on board the steamer after she had put on full steam on her homeward-bound voyage. It is manifest that, while this war goes on, such acts of piracy will be of more or less frequent occurrence until far more stringent regulations are provided against shipping passengers promiscuously with no certificate of their nationality. This applies to all our coasting steamers quite as much as to the Havana or Aspinwall lines.

The Capture of the Florida—A Brazilian and British View of the Affair.

The rebel organs in London, it will be seen, are in desperate haste to denounce the capture of the *Florida* in Brazilian waters. They describe it as an act of piracy. They are so fierce in their indignation, that it is easy enough to see they have a special interest in the matter. They threaten, that if the *Florida* is not instantly released, it will be the duty of all the maritime Powers of Europe to interfere and compel her surrender by the United States to the Confederacy. This party bluster is not very dignified, it must be confessed. Beside being altogether unnecessary, so far as it could be supposed to influence our Government in its dealings toward a friendly Power, it barely escapes being impertinence in the present relations existing between Great Britain and Brazil for British journalists to lecture us on our duty toward that country.

A series of overbearing and insolent acts, committed by British officials in Brazil against the Imperial Government, forced the Emperor to suspend all diplomatic relations with England many months ago. A reference of the dispute to friendly arbitrament resulted in the complete condemnation of the British Foreign Office on all essential points, although the umpire chosen was a royal pensioner of the British Government. Not a single Government in Europe can be found today to justify the acts against which Brazil complains, and every one of which have the indorsation of Lord RUSSELL.

On the other hand, and in contrast with all this, the relations of the United States toward Brazil are of the most cordial and friendly character. We need only point to the convention provided for by the late Act of Congress for opening up, under a joint Government guarantee, a regular line of steam communication between New-York and Rio. In that there was the strongest practical evidence of mutual respect and confidence—of respect on the part of Brazil for the good faith as well as the stability of our Government, in the trying crisis of a desperate civil war—confidence on our part in the sincerity of the professions of the Emperor as a friend of the United States, when friendship could best be appreciated.

It is in the face of these facts, which can hardly be less well known in London than they are here, that these ultra devotees of DAVIS' Confederacy rush frantically to the rescue of the independence and honor of the Brazilian government, as if they feared that matters might be put to rights before their impertinences could be heard on this side of the Atlantic. It would be a proud and grateful satisfaction for Anglo-rebel sympathizers, of every degree, if they could provoke a feeling of irritation in the mind of the Brazilian government against that of the United States. It would be a compensation, in its way, for the awkwardness of the relationship existing between Brazil and England. It would give some promise that the United States might yet be drawn into a foreign war before the rebellion is put down. And it would at least help to revive the last lingering hope of rebeldom that the terrible grasp in which the conspirators find themselves, may yet, if only momentarily, be relaxed.

It will sadly disappoint these foreign oracles of DAVIS if they find that the Government of the United States and that of Brazil have come to a friendly understanding on the question of the *Florida's* capture, before their uncalled-for protests had come to hand. It will also grieve our enemies abroad to find that the Brazilian versions of the capture—one of which we reproduce this morning—are not supplemented with invective against our Government or its agents. The story as given by Brazilian witnesses is told with as much moderation as we could expect, and there is not the slightest reason to doubt, that before many days will have elapsed, it will be as well known in Brazil as it is here, that the United States Government has no disposition whatever to encroach, by so much as a hairsbreadth on the Sovereignty of any friendly Power, and least of all, on that of His Brazilian Majesty.

WINSLOW OF THE KEARSARGE.—We observe the honors which have been conferred in Boston upon Capt. WINSLOW, the hero of the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* battle in the British Channel. Boston, however, though it contains many great men—and though its greatest, such as Mr. EVERETT and Mr. DANA, honored themselves by honoring Capt. WINSLOW—is yet a small place in which to give due honor to a man of such services and distinction. New-York is the commercial emporium of the Continent, the fountain of honor, the centre of things in general. Here are all the great ovations to greatness—to foreign princes from England or Japan, to foreign and domestic heroes, from KOSSUTH to CORCORAN. Capt. WINSLOW should be invited to the Empire City. The Common Council should take the matter in hand. The Chamber of Commerce should see to it. We do not believe that even Mayor GUNTHER would object to jubilations on such an occasion, for Capt. WINSLOW'S triumph was in foreign waters, and was more over a foreign than a domestic foe. Congress will soon meet, and will doubtless at once take steps to make the Captain an Admiral; but the people desire to show their appreciation even before that. The *Kearsarge* is to be laid up at Boston for some time for repairs, and as Capt. WINSLOW will have a respite from duty, there will be no time lost to him in being brought to New York. We observe that in Boston they do not even know how to pronounce the name of his celebrated ship, one of the papers saying that the *g* is hard and that the word has three syllables, both of which statements are errors. In New-York the people know both how to call the ship, and honor its commander.

Troubles of the Confederacy—Gov. Brown and Jeff. Davis.

The perils which environ rebeldom are not producing unity of sentiment among its leaders. The message of JEFFERSON DAVIS, which he delivered to his Congress in Richmond a week ago to-day, is not the only evidence which has lately come to hand of the state of internal commotion in which the Southern Confederacy finds itself at present. We gave yesterday the message which Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, delivered to the Legislature of that State on the 3d inst.; and this, taken with the articles from the Georgia newspapers, shows a state of feeling which must be anything but strengthening to the Confederacy. JEFF. DAVIS, in his late visit to his army in Georgia, took occasion to apply some very extraordinary and indecent epithets to Gov. BROWN; and from the message of the latter it appears certain that there was no love lost between these leaders. BROWN does not like DAVIS' policy any better than DAVIS likes BROWN'S person, though it must be confessed that if the rebel Governor equals the rebel President in trenchancy of language, he by no means compares with him in vulgarity of personal abuse. BROWN upbraids DAVIS for his policy toward the people and States of the South, and for his policy toward the Government of the North. He accuses him of attempting to establish a military despotism over the Southern Confederacy; and accuses him with refusing to enter into negotiations for peace with the North. He declares himself satisfied that a "large majority of the people of Georgia disapprove many of the acts and much of the policy of the Confederate Administration." He pronounces Southern independence without State sovereignty and liberty, to be very little better than subjugation, as "it matters little who our master is, if we are to have one," and urges the rebel troops "never to consent to lay down their arms till these principles are recognized by our foe and faithfully carried out in practice by our own (the rebel) Government." He warns the Southern people "never under any circumstances to consent to accept a strong centralized Government with *military despotism*;" and immediately after this, with his eye fixed sternly upon JEFF. DAVIS, he says: "I do not see how it can be denied by any candid man that we have, in practice, made fearful strides, since the war began, toward a centralized Government with unlimited powers. The longer the war lasts, the greater the tendency to this result, and the less probability at its termination of a return to the constitutional forms and republican simplicity which existed at its commencement."

If DAVIS' internal despotism affects Gov. BROWN'S temper, and calls forth his denunciations, he is little less severe upon the external policy of the Richmond usurper. BROWN'S policy—and the policy against which DAVIS is obstinate—is that of negotiation between the separate and sovereign States of the South and the North. He fears this will not be permitted until the South is totally ruined and given up to universal anarchy, nor till the "Federal and Confederate Governments have usurped and expended all the powers claimed by the most absolute despots." "There is reason to fear," he says, "that President LINCOLN and President DAVIS, whose passions are inflamed against each other, may never be able to agree upon terms for the commencement of negotiations, and that the war must continue to rage in all its fury till there is a change of Administration, unless the people of both countries, in their aggregate capacity as sovereign States, bring their powerful influence to bear, requiring both Governments to stop the war, and leave the question to be settled upon the principles of 1776, as laid down in the Georgia resolutions, passed at your late session."

Gov. BROWN is very severe upon those who disagree with him in his policy of negotiation:

"I am well aware" he says, "that the advocates of strong central power both in the United States and the Confederate States, including many of the office-holders of both governments, and the place-hunters and large government contractors who have made millions of dollars out of the government, without once exposing their persons to danger in battle, and the secret spies in the employment of the governments who are supported out of the large *secret service* funds at the command of the two Presidents, to do their bidding, and such officials as wear gold lace in cities and drive fine horses and carriages, supported out of the public crib, while all around them are misery and want; and the large provost and passport corps, scattered among our country villages and upon our railroads, jealous of the prerogatives of the central power, and anxious to maintain and extend them, are ready by their action to deny that the States have anything left but the name, or that they can have any agency in negotiating a treaty of peace, or that they can meet in convention to consider on this subject without being guilty as 'traitorous States.' Those minions of power, protected from the dangers of battle-field, never fail to impugn the motives and question the loyalty of every one who denies the legality of any act of the Government or questions the wisdom of any part of its policy. They very cordially adopt the maxim 'the King can do no wrong.' Of course all such are loud and clamorous in their denunciations."

But while we signalize the denunciations of the Confederate authorities, with which Gov. BROWN'S message is so largely pervaded, it must not be understood that he gives utterance to anything looking toward the restoration of the Union and the authority of the Constitution. He everywhere professes himself as strongly for the independence of the South as does JEFF. DAVIS himself, and is no less vigorous in urging that "till proper arrangements can be made to adjust our difficulties by negotiation," the rebels must carry on the war, "cost what it may in blood or treasure." Although, therefore, we can see no direct or immediate hopes from the course of such men as Gov. BROWN, the Executive of one of the most powerful States of the South, we must recognize the fact that a dispute as bitter between leaders as prominent as these, constitutes another of the many signs of weakness and approaching dissolution which we have lately been receiving from the Southern Confederacy.

The Great Eastern Salvage Case.

We publish this morning, at length, Judge SHIPMAN'S opinion in the suit brought by HAMILTON E. TOWLE against the steamship *Great Eastern*, to recover salvage for repairing her rudder, the shaft of which had been broken in a storm at sea. As will be seen, the Judge decrees that he recover $15,000 salvage.

The case is one of great interest. That it is connected with the *Great Eastern* would of itself increase the interest felt in the case, whether here or in England, for anything that relates to that enormous ship attracts attention which would not be felt where any other vessel in the world is concerned. Then again, all our sailors and shipping men have some national feeling in it. That an American passenger on board an English steamer, should have been able to devise means of remedying the disaster occasioned by the breakage of that rudder-shaft, after the officers of the vessel had tried in vain to accomplish it, is felt to be something of a national advantage over John Bull, and almost every one who is interested in shipping will feel glad to have that advantage confirmed by the decision of a Court in Mr. TOWLE'S favor.

The case is also one of intrinsic importance. It was sharply contested on questions of fact and questions of law. On behalf of the vessel, it was urged very strongly that Mr. TOWLE was a passenger on board the vessel, and that it was the rule of the Admiralty Courts that a passenger could not recover salvage for services performed while the relation of passenger still existed. Judge SHIPMAN examines the authorities on this point, and comes to the conclusion that the true rule is, that a passenger may recover salvage for services rendered by him to the vessel on which he is a passenger, provided those services are not mere ordinary services, such as pumping or aiding in working the ship by usual and well-known means, but are of an extraordinary character and beyond the line of his duty.

This principle being settled, there seems to be little difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that Mr. TOWLE was entitled to recover salvage. The ship was in great peril. Her paddle-wheels were disabled, so that she was dependent upon her propeller engine; her rudder shaft was broken off so that she could not steer, and she lay in the trough of the sea for about thirty-six hours, during which time her officers had made repeated efforts to devise some means of steering the vessel, but in vain. Mr. TOWLE then, with the consent of the Captain of the vessel, took hold of the affair and carried out a plan which he had already devised for steering the vessel, by means of which the ship was carried out of the trough of the sea and carried in safety into port.

Such services as these are clearly not the ordinary services which it is the duty of every passenger to render to a vessel. A passenger might be required to pump, to pull and haul, or to do any other act under the direction and authority of the officers of the vessel; but to take charge and responsibility, to plan and to oversee the execution of his plan—these are clearly extraordinary services, within the meaning of the cases. If not, they might be required of every passenger. But no one would claim that it was the duty of every passenger on board the *Great Eastern*, even if ordered by her officers, to have devised means for repairing that broken rudder shaft, or to have put those means in execution. Ordinary services they would be bound to render. Those which they would not be bound to render, must be extraordinary.

As to the amount of the salvage decreed, it is not large in comparison with the value of the property, the vessel being worth at least half a million dollars. And if any one thinks that Mr. TOWLE is pretty well paid for his day and a half of labor, let him think of the responsibility which he would have had to bear, in case of failure.

The opinion is a long one, but it will be read by many who are interested in navigation both here and abroad, and may excite some comment in England, unless indeed they have become weary of the great ship and of everything connected with her.

British Royal Naval Seamen—English Sailors Deserting to Serve in our Men-of-War.

England finds herself in a new trouble; she has miles of wooden walls, but is scarce of seamen to man them. The thousands of men who were shipped for service in the Crimean war have left the Royal naval service, their terms of enlistment having expired; and it has been stated, by the best of authority, that not one-tenth part of these men can be induced to return and serve under their native flag and pennant. England has become alarmed; she finds her best seamen leaving their homes, seeking, first employment in our merchantmen, and next in our war vessels. Once here, these men are lost to the English navy forever. The leading army and navy organ, speaking on this subject says: "The question of how the British Royal navy is to be manned for the future is becoming daily of increasing importance, and there is at present difficulty of finding men for the *Victoria* and *Achilles*."

Contrast our naval strength: (we speak only of *personnel*:) We are shipping now at the rate of one hundred seamen per day, and could greatly increase this figure did the Navy Department desire it. We have no trouble in filling our ships with good men, and many of these very seamen are the ones who served Her Majesty through the Crimean war and have quit her service forever. Well may she become alarmed when she sees her own ships idling in the dock-yards, and knows that month after month the ships whose cruises have expired come home but to turn their crews of highly-trained seamen and gunners over to the United States Navy. There is no help for her. Many vessels are out upon foreign stations and must return home for repairs, and more or less of the crew uniformly desert and steer for America. Why do we not see such squadrons of British war vessels in our harbor as the French have here? Simply because if they laid here half as long as the Frenchmen do, they would not have enough of a crew to brace around a royal yard.

Seamen in the British Navy enlist for periods of five, seven and ten years, and for the cruise of the vessel at a lower rate of pay. The term of enlistment is too long, the pay is too small, and the rations do not begin to compare with those of our war vessels. The English sailor is never contented—he will "growl." But owing to some cause, when they have made a short cruise in our ships, they are among the best men we have.

It will soon be time for the British Channel fleet to go into Winter harbors, and with renewed facilities and large inducements to enter the American navy, the Royal navy may expect a further depletion of her number of seamen. Merchantmen from England to American ports are paying large sums for the voyage across the Atlantic, and it is to the interest of the shipping agent and "land shark" to send them over here; and the same monied inducements places them on board of our naval vessels. Merchant vessels are compelled to lie in our bay for days and sometimes weeks before they can procure a crew sufficient to work them across the Atlantic; but they return with full crews, which are readily procured for them in any British port. England has good cause for her alarm at the rapidly decreasing number of her naval seamen.

Our Soldiers and Sailors.

The movement to provide a Thanksgiving Dinner for the soldiers and sailors goes on bravely, and yet much remains to be done. The work must be all completed this week. The Committee estimate that they need thirty thousand dollars in money, besides the large contributions in kind which they expect. They have raised in four days nearly half this sum, but they want the remainder at once. There is a sufficient willingness to give. No one who is asked refuses, but there is not time to call upon every one, and if the movement fails of its completeness it will be owing to the neglect of those who, while heartily sympathizing with it and willing to aid it, do not come forward themselves, but wait to be asked. To all therefore, we say, if you are going to give poultry or meat or pies don't fail to send it to Getty's Building in Trinity Place, before Saturday. Cook it, if you can. If you can't, the bakers of the city are moving to cook it without charge, and to-morrow's paper will tell you where these patriotic men may be found, or you may send it uncooked to Getty's Building, and the Committee will see that it is cooked. To those who are so situated that they prefer to give money, we say send it to-day to THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer, No. 94 Maiden Lane, and don't be satisfied with giving yourself, but solicit your friends to give also. This is a noble movement. Not less than one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers and sailors are to have a good Thanksgiving dinner. Who will not do his share in giving it to them? It is not a movement for the soldiers of any State or locality, but for all in the armies and squadrons of the East. Don't let it fail for want of a few thousand dollars or a few thousand pounds of poultry. In one Ward of this City an association has been formed, a room taken, and an appeal placed in every house in the Ward. A similar course should be pursued, not only in the other Wards in this City, but in every town throughout the north and east. Nearly every one can become a contributor, but every one can become a solicitor.

Amusements.

Mr. MARETZEK'S second season of Italian opera commences at the Academy of Music to night. It will consist, like the previous one, of eighteen regular performances—forming the subscription—with extra evenings and matinées. The company is the same as before. We all know and recognize its strength. One or two débuts yet remain to be made, but the accepted members of the troupe are sufficient to carry on the season, and bring it to a triumphant close.

The opera selected for to-night is "Il Poliuto." When it was revived a few weeks ago it created a profound sensation. Mme. ZUCCHI, whose progress in public favor has surprised her warmest admirers, is heard to singular advantage in the rôle of *Paolina*. The agitation of the Pagan lady at the apostacy of her husband, culminating, finally, in a fervid and ecstatic recognition of the faith he has embraced, afford unusual scope for the high dramatic powers of the prima donna. The action, too, is illustrated by music of considerable intensity and beauty. A combination like this needs only a great actress and a good singer to produce the most desirable of results. Mme. ZUCCHI is both, and the *furore* she created was unquestionable. Signor MASSIMILIANI is also heard to great advantage in this opera. A popular, but somewhat erroneous idea prevails that this artist is deficient in the lower notes of his voice. In "Il Poliuto" and "Un Ballo in Maschera" he disabuses the mind of this impression. We may safely accept him as one of the best tenors we have ever had in this country, and this without being at all certain that he has yet done his best. The American custom of changing the opera every night is embarrassing and fatiguing to a new singer, and Signor MASSIMILIANI has undoubtedly suffered from these conditions. His success is, therefore, the more legitimate and meritorious.

Mr. MARETZEK'S novelties for the present season are DONIZETTI'S "Don Sebastian" and ALARY'S "Fra Diavolo." The first-named work is now in active rehearsal, and will be produced in a few days. The scenery and dresses are entirely new. They have taken many weeks to prepare, for the opera belongs to the spectacular order, and abounds in striking situations, dazzling tableaux, &c. ALARY'S work is very well known here in its Italian form. It is necessary to explain, therefore, that the Italian version is somewhat different. The latter was prepared by the composer for Covent Garden Theatre, London. Instead of the usual dialogue of the French stage the opera is supplied with recitatives. Five new numbers have been added to the score, and there are necessarily many improvements in the orchestration—the results of a larger canvass and a riper experience. Altogether the prospects for the coming fortnight

lights are decidedly brilliant. The demand for seats, we are glad to hear, is unusually large.

There has been a marked revival in theatrical and general amusement business during the past week. Previous to the election it had declined very seriously, but the recovery was rapid and promises to be permanent. With a population that nightly taxes the domiciliary capacity of the city, it would be strange, indeed, if the mere handful of theatres we possess did not do well. The truth is, we require many more dwelling-houses, and many more places of amusement. Patronage flows so steadily into the latter that the old standards have been borne away. New pieces are ignored, good actors are dispensed with, and the only desire that a shrewd manager exhibits, is to open and close early. It is useless and ungenerous to quarrel with success; but it is impossible to deny that the success we are now witnessing is the result of accident. We should like to see a few more theatres erected, for the simple reason that they would excite a wholesome spirit of competition—a spirit which, as it is not at present needed, has ceased to exist. Why do capitalists hesitate to embark their surplus funds in such a promising enterprise?

The most notable revival of the past week was at the Olympic, where, on Tuesday evening, Douglas Jerrold's comedy of "Time Works Wonders" was respectably performed. We cannot say more than this, for the extent and character of the work certainly requires greater completeness and exactness of representation than were bestowed upon them on the night in question. Mrs. Wood's company is strong enough for the lighter craft that float upon the tide of public favor, but it is not sufficient for the regular old-fashioned three-decker. Jerrold's comedy mounts all the guns that such a work can be expected to carry, and to serve them promptly requires a certain degree of uniform experience and skill on the part of the gunners. Because some of them are pointed with admirable precision, it does not blind us to the fact that others have misfired utterly. Plainly, there were many weak spots in the cast. Nevertheless, the inherent brilliancy of the dialogue surmounted even the tardiness of the stage manager, and kept the audience in their seats until near midnight. It has been objected that people do not ordinarily speak in the brilliant manner which the author has selected for the expression of their thoughts. However true the objection, we can only say it is a pity they do not. Perhaps, too, there are no very great "wonders" effected in the "time" that Mr. Jerrold takes to "work" them, but if he fails to astonish, he certainly does not fail to please. We are glad to hear, therefore, that the comedy will be repeated to-night, and twice more during the week. We doubt not that many of the defects which were noticeable on the first representation will have disappeared by to-night. Mrs. Wood, by the way, announces that she has a new and original comic drama in a forward state of preparation. It is called "Milky White," and will be produced on Monday next.

The "Ticket-of-Leave-Man" was played on Saturday night at the Winter Garden. There was a good audience to witness it, and the applause was as hearty as on the first occasion of its representation. The cast was unusually good; better than when Mr. Florence played the principal part. We are not disposed to think, however, that Mr. Clarke has superseded the last-named gentleman, although his personation of Robert Brierley was strong and good. Mr. Florence in this character displayed a remarkable aptitude for simple pathos, and his appearance contributed in no small measure to the sympathy which the unfortunate ticket-of-leave-man should never fail to arouse. His dialect was not very Yorkshire, nor is Mr. Clarke's for that matter, but the general conception of the part was natural and free from stage effort which cannot be said of his successor. The version played was the one used by Mr. Clarke on his starring trips through the country; that is to say, it is mutilated. The two comic characters, *Brown Jones* and *Emily St. Evremond*, are bodily eliminated—to protect, we presume, Mr. Clarke from the inroads of comic actors whilst he is engaged in the serious business. Whatever the cause of the mutilation, it is unworthy of a Metropolitan theatre, and should the drama be repeated we trust that the text will be restored.

There will be two interesting concerts this week. The first takes place to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and is given by Miss Blanche Carpenter, assisted by Miss Adelaide Phillips, Mr. Farley, Signor Colletti, Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, Mr. Wm. Mason, Mr. J. M. Loretz, Jr., Mr. Wm. Dibble, Mr. G. Carmencken and others. An original composition for five grand pianos has been prepared for the occasion, by Miss Carpenter, and will be rendered by herself, Messrs. Gottschalk, Mason, &c. We bespeak for the young lady a benefit worthy of the name. The second takes place at Irving Hall on Saturday next, the 19th instant, and is given by Mr. Alfred H. Pease—an American pianist, of decided ability, who makes his first appeal to a New-York audience on this occasion. A third concert will come off at Niblo's Saloon on Wednesday night. It is given by Mrs. O'Neill—a ballad-singer of repute—assisted by Mr. George Simpson, Mr. Frank Gilder, Signor Remi, &c.

The next regular performance at the Theatre Francais, takes place to morrow (Tuesday) evening, at Niblo's Saloon. Dumanoir's comedy, "Les Femmes Terribles," will be played.

Mr. de Cordova will open his annual course of lectures at Irving Hall, on to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, 15th inst., with one of his characteristic subjects: "The Old Maid." The public know enough of Mr. de Cordova's ability to believe that even this barren topic will be a fruitful one in his hands, and his newly invented "Mulierometer," which is said to be a triumph of humorous and delicate skill, is to be presented for the first time on this occasion. By means of a very liberal arrangement, every purchaser of a ticket for the course of lectures will be provided with a rosewood seat, and standing in the aisles or any other form of crowding the hall, will not be permitted. This is commendable.

The announcements at the various theatres, &c., to-night, are as follows: At Wallack's, "Rosedale;" at Niblo's, "Fanchon;" at the Broadway, the "Victims" and the "People's Lawyer;" at the Winter Garden, "Babes in the Wood" and "Paul Pry;" at the Olympic, "Time Works Wonders;" at Barnum's, "Waiting for the Verdict;" at the Hippotheatron, an entire change of programme. Van Amburgh's celebrated Menagerie, No. 539 Broadway, (old Chinese Assembly Rooms,) opens for the season to-day.

We have but a line left to remind our readers that Artemus Ward and Heller are still delighting the town, and that the Glass Blowers, at Hope Chapel, will be found worthy of a visit.

Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.—This extensive and well-arranged zoological establishment, at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, which was a favorite resort of families during all of last Winter, opens for the season to-day, the animals comprised in Mr. Van Amburgh's fine collection having just returned from a seven months' tour through the New England States. The exhibition will be open throughout the day and evening, and a variety of interesting performances are announced to take place at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., each day. A newly-trained troupe of performing animals will be introduced for the first time in this city, while the elephant "Tippoo Saib," and highly-educated ponies, monkeys and mules will amuse and astonish visitors with practical evidences of their sagacity and superior training.

Fine Arts.

The fifth Annual Exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society opens at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, on Wednesday next.

Martel's picture of the "Central Park," is now on view at No. 720 Broadway.

Miss Harriet Hosmer's statue of "Zenobia" can be seen at No. 625 Broadway.

Snedecor's Gallery opens to-day, with a new collection of French, German and American pictures No. 768 Broadway.

THE DICTATOR.

Letter from Capt. Ericsson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to assure you that there are no grounds for the apprehension you express in your columns today with reference to the *Dictator*. The various statements published about the draft of this vessel are all incorrect. I avail myself of this opportunity to inform those who take an interest in the matter that there has been no guess work or miscalculation about the draft of water of the ocean monitors. The *Dictator* drew, after the launch, half an inch less than estimated, while the *Puritan's* draft was within a quarter of an inch of the estimate. I need hardly observe that the weight to be put on board, after the launch, was known almost to a pound, and, therefore, ultimate disappointment respecting the draft out of question.

The draft of the *Dictator*, Nov. 2, published through the Boston journals, was thirty-one inches at the stern and forty-three inches at the bow. In corroboration of the accuracy of those dimensions, it may be stated that the superintending engineer reported that the ship, on the 8th, was thirty inches out at the stern and 43¾ inches out at the bow, showing a depression of seven-sixteenth of an inch, compared with the draft on the 2d. The cause of the discrepancy is obvious, the ship being under completion. Yesterday and the day before, the *Dictator* received additional 215,000 pounds of coal, besides stores, equipment and crew. Accordingly, the superintending engineer reports that this morning, while at anchor in the bay, the ship was 26 inches out at the stern, 37 inches at the bow and 19¾ inches out of water amidships.

When the *Dictator* was planned, it was assumed that, keeping the side armor 18 inches out of water amidships, would effectually protect the hull of the vessel against an enemy's shot during moderate rolling. Experience has shown that the maximum projection of the side armor above water amidships should be 16 inches, and that the fighting trim may, with propriety, be reduced to 12 inches, bow and stern being in that case two feet out. To bring the *Dictator* to the former immersion will require 22,000 pounds, the latter requiring 468,000 pounds in addition to the weight on board the ship this day.

In considering the proper immersion or fighting trim of an iron-clad, which, like the *Dictator*, is intended to meet foreign iron-clads at sea, it will be well to bear in mind the recent improvement of naval ordnance in Europe. It is no longer the sixty-eight pounder that will be encountered, but projectiles which will put the side-armor of the *Dictator*, heavy as it is, to a severe trial. It will be well, therefore, to keep this side armor well under water, more particularly since rolling, to a certain extent, must always be looked for. The great buoyancy of the *Dictator* at her present draft, viz., sixty-two thousand pounds to the inch, is an important feature connected with the question of immersion.

The supposition that the rudder of the *Dictator* had been damaged in launching the ship is quite erroneous. Nor is the published statement correct that the steering-gear is incomplete and out of order. The mechanism applied for working the rudder of this ship is considered by those best qualified to judge the most complete in the naval service. Under direction of the Navy Department, three distinct steering machines have been erected; one outside the turret, one within the pilot-house, and a third placed on the berth-deck, under the turret. Each machine, or apparatus, operates by itself, but so arranged that the three may be worked together. The rudder has two tillers, one above and the other below deck, independent of each other. The upper one is actuated by a chain on deck; the lower one by a wire rope, suspended under the deck beams. The trouble experienced with the rudder is simply this, that while the ship was aground at the Navy-yard, sand washed into the step in which the pivot works on which the rudder turns. It will be proper to observe, that when the *Dictator* was taken from the Delamater works to the Navy-yard, two men could work the rudder—a positive proof that no damage was received during launching. Commodore Rodgers, I am informed, intends to run his ship at a slow rate in the bay, until the sand is crushed and washed out of the step, and the pivot made to work free. The run to-day, it appears, caused the rudder to work with considerably greater ease than yesterday. It is to be hoped that the naval reporters will not imagine that the Commodore is trying for speed while he is merely engaged in putting his rudder in proper working order.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. ERICSSON.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1864.

The Crisis and the Remedy.

From the Macon Telegraph and Confederate.

In the brief remarks which follow, we shall attempt to indicate the grand moral aspect of the time, as developed by the politico-military situation—to point out its natural suggestions, and to inquire how far these are disregarded and contravened by present practices and the propositions which emanate from politicians—which are now being discussed in the public prints, and which threaten to assume the form of law in the approaching session of Congress.

The limits of a brief newspaper article, require that we should but hint, where amplification would be appropriate, and touch the various points so lightly that the whole performance will necessarily appear crude and disjointed. This will be immaterial if the various suggestions thrown out shall attract the mind of the intelligent reader—lead him to thought and inquiry, and so aid in arresting a course of procedure, fatally repugnant to the plain lessons of the day. We may also be required to speak with a degree of candor and plainness which will subject us to misrepresentation; but that has ever been the misfortune of truth in combats with error and prejudice.

What then is the grand moral feature of the day, as compared with the politico-military situation? It seems to us there can be but one answer to this question. In the latter part of the fourth year of this war, unrivaled for blood and desolation, we find ourselves surmounting that crest in the vista of time which had hitherto bounded our range of observation. We have been approaching it with weary footsteps and conscious loss of power. As we ascend, leaving behind us the dread march of four years of strife and desolation, we flatter ourselves that beyond this landmark the prospect must brighten. Surely the smiling sunlight and the green valleys and bright waters must disclose themselves to our longing view. We gain the summit, we look beyond, and hope sinks in bitter disappointment. Instead of peace, the second seal of the Apocalyptic vision reopens. We behold the red horse and the fearful rider with drawn sword and garments rolled in blood.

To drop all figures—the prospect of peace, notwithstanding our hopes to the contrary, may be as distant as ever, and however exhausted by the past, nothing now remains but to gird up our loins for new toils, struggles and sufferings. We enter anew, in the fourth year of the war upon a trial of persistency and endurance with our relentless foes.

Now what are the plain conditions of success in such a struggle? We say the first and main one is a superior husbandry of our resources. If, under a delusion of bringing this war to a close by hard fighting and victory, we have taxed our people and our armies to a greater extent than can be endured for any length of time, we must modify our policy. Have they been so taxed? Who can doubt it? History proves that the fifth of an arms-bearing population is the most that can be permanently sustained in the field. Counting out the slaves, we are putting all, and more than all, our arms-bearing population in the field. Gray-haired sires of fifty, and even sixty, are turned out by our wisemen of Congress and the State Legislatures to sicken and die in camp, when the experience of all mankind, from the days of ancient Greece and Rome to this day has demonstrated that the extremest verge of ill-fitness for the harsh peril of war, even in Europe, was forty-five and when every intelligent man knows that an European of forty-five is practically incapacitated for a man of the same age in the Confederate States. Is it possible to exaggerate the enormous waste of life in a country? To those at best an inefficient force, and, in point of actual fact to the young men and the fathers of the land, you take from us all your most efficient producers—from society the great bonds and guardians of social order—the men who must feed your armies in the field, take care of the wives and children, pay the taxes and do all the labor in the plantations, in short, do every thing which makes the State a power, except carry a gun in the field, for which they are wholly unfit. Is this the way to husband your resources for a long trial of endurance?

Nor is this all. In order to put these men in the field, (as well as what are called exempts,) you have broken faith with them. We care not what excuse may decide as to the power of the State to do what the Confederacy has voluntarily obligated itself not for a consideration not to do, the fact is that most of these men bought the right to superintend their crops by binding themselves to turn over to the Confederacy, for the support of her armies, a large portion of their production. With these obligations in full force the parties are wrested from their farms, turned into the army, and their crops left both for cultivation and gathering to the negligence of an uncontrolled service labor. Can they feel otherwise than wronged by such a procedure? A few days ago the Richmond *Sentinel* addressed a long and earnest remonstrance to the agriculturists of this class in Virginia, many of whom had resolved in disgust to plant nothing more than might feed their families during the war. At much length the *Sentinel* showed the suicidal impolicy of such resolutions, and proved that it was much better to submit to loss or ruin from inability to fulfill these bonded obligations on account of being called into the field, than to be ruined by the public enemy. This is true, but the public faith should be maintained. The people should not be betrayed into the assumption of obligations, the ability to discharge which is subsequently and unexpectedly taken away by their Government. It is of vast importance to prevent cross purposes and antagonistic policies between the Confederate and State Governments, which shall destroy each other, and that security in the public faith which is essential to patriotic devotion—indispensable to a spirit of patient endurance for the common good of the people.

Once more, in the teeth of these obligations, politicians and newspapers are threatening that the power of the obligers shall be still further sapped by the conscription of negroes for the army. This, so far from contemplating a wise husbandry of our resources, seems to us little better than sheer desperation. It is so preposterous—so contrary to all our hereditary opinions, policy and traditions, that it is positively unworthy of animadversion. We trust that Congress will spare the country the shame of even a serious discussion of such a proposition.

Lastly, the general tenor of military orders and private and public rumors seems to indicate a purpose to extend to every mechanical interest the same sweeping conscription which has been applied to agriculture. Skilled labor, whether employed in disseminating intelligence, fashioning metals, forming fabrics, or in any other pursuit indispensable to human comfort, or happiness, is to be remorselessly applied to the single function of carrying a musket. Surely, there can be no greater waste than this in a country where all the mechanics combined would make scarcely a division of the army. The press is to be stopped to make one more battalion of infantry. The people are to be harrassed in every ramification of industry and family comfort to make up the consumption in human life of one pitched battle.

Arts are to be swallowed up in arms, and agriculture devolved exclusively upon the African, released from tuttilage or superintendence. The newspaper, which has been the life and soul of the revolution, as essential to the comfort of the soldier in the camp as to his grey headed sire, his wife and his sisters at home, will chronicle no more its tidings of grief or triumph—its lists of heroic slain or laureled victors—the events of home, or the tidings from abroad—the newspaper, which has stirred up the people to every sacrifice thus far necessary to self-defence—is to vanish at last in the all-engulphing fury 'to fill the army.'

To crown the whole and make short work of an article much too long, we mean to say that there is hardly a measure of the past year, or one which is now contemplated or threatened, which does not appear to us at war with the true policy of the country, as developed by recent events. The most of these have been schemes of wasteful expenditure—temporary expedients, which are always costly expenditures. The real call now is for retrenchment and economy in every part—the practice and the proposal is for desperate outlay. Our future is ruin or a patient endurance of what may prove a long strife which is to test every resource to the utmost, but our actual policy is that of the gambler, who risks his whole pile on a single cast of the dice.

But we must have men—our army must be filled—say you. Yes, our armies must be kept up, and according to the highest authority, three-fourths of the enrolled soldiers are absent from the camp without leave. Then, instead of hunting up absentees, you propose to enroll still more from classes who should not be enrolled—to put men in service, who are unfit to serve—whose service is death to themselves and their country. You propose to destroy agriculture and arts and disorganize society in order to meet the requisition of a long and exhausting war! Can futility go further!

Instead of this, suppose you take the first lesson in economy—"gather up the fragments that nothing be lost"—call in the absentees and bend every energy to the thorough discipline, equipment comfort and efficiency of the army. Immense hosts are not necessary to successful defence. A small army in the best condition, is far better than a large one ill-provided and disorganized. The first demand of the times is a sound economy of men and material.

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Artificial Limbs.—E. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., Inventor and Patentee of Patent limbs to soldiers—free to the U. S. Office, Phila. Professional Rooms, No. 1,128 Broadway, New-York. Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss (the only one) at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This infallible remedy is composed of the *Honey* of the plant Horehound, in Chemical union with *Tar-Balm*, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound *soothes and scatters* all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm *cleanses and heals* the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. *Five* additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist and in healthful action. Let no prejudice hinder you from testing this sovereign remedy of an illustrious physician and chemist, who himself thoroughly tested it for years in his extensive private practice. It is safe, sure and pleasant, the Tar-balm being entirely free from the offensive qualities of common tar.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent.

No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Perry's MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, Blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Economical Housekeepers' Use

Pyle's Saleratus.	Pyle's O. K. Soap.
Pyle's Cream Tartar.	Pyle's Blueing Powder.
Pyle's Baking Soda.	Pyle's Stove Polish.

Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, New-York.

Burdsall's Arnica Linim

An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Diamond Parlor Matches.—

These Matches are the BEST IN THE WORLD, SURE FIRE, WITHOUT SULPHUR, no disagreeable smell, and a luxury and comfort to smokers and people with weak lungs. For wholesale and retail, by THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls, Checks, &c., No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

A Little Prodigy.—The beautiful new TEN dollar patent SEWING-MACHINE, a perfect gem; working like a charm; indispensable to every family, dressmaker, milliner, seamstress, &c. For sale at No. 497 Broadway, New-York, where the little wonder may be seen in operation. J. F. RICHTER, General Agent, New-York.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th-street; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, make examinations day and evening.

MARRIED.

Germond—Adams.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. E. W. Bliss, Henry S. Germond and Mary, daughter of Joseph H. Adams.

Knox—Knox.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 10, by Rev. Hugh Blair, John Knox and Mary A. Knox, all of this city. No cards.

☞ Philadelphia and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

DIED.

Bradley.—At New-Orleans, on Sunday, Oct. 2, of congestive chills, James H. Bradley, Major of First New-Orleans Volunteers, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 30 Essex-st., on this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. May his soul rest in peace.

Cooper.—On Friday, Nov. 11, at Hastings on Hudson, William S. Cooper, of this city, aged 82 years.

His remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Cooke.—In this city, on Sunday, Nov. 13, Georgiana Elizabeth, wife of the late William R Cooke.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner Lexington-av. and 35th-st.

Griffiths.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 12, Juliet W. Griffiths, in the 53d year of her age.

Funeral service to take place Monday, at 5 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 26 6th-st.

Gregory.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, Rebecca A., wife of Benjamin B. Gregory, and eldest daughter of William C. and Amelia M. Barber, aged 21 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 142 Cannon-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

Hopson.—Killed, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Corp. Edward P. Hopson, Co D, 2nd. Conn. Heavy Artillery, aged 22 years, son of Rev. Oliver Hopson, Poultney, Vt.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

Minturn.—On Friday morning, Nov. 11, Anna Aspinwall, infant daughter of John W. and Louisa Minturn.

Orton.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, Harry Halsey, youngest child of William H. and Sarah A. Orton, aged 1 year and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 150 West 33d-st.

Ranges.—In this city, on Saturday morning, Nov. 12, Amoionia, wife of John Ranges, aged 34 years, 9 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, corner 6th-av. and 15th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Rogers.—At East New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 12, James Rogers, Jr., son of Capt. James Rogers.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Liberty-av., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock.

Smith.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, very suddenly, Richard J. Smith, President of the Hamilton Insurance Co.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

Standley.—After a short illness, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Thomas J. Standley, aged 25 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his father and his brothers Michael and Edward J., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Mary's Church, where a Requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

Tolles.—On Monday, Nov. 7, at Winchester, Va., of wounds received Oct. 11, Col. C. W. Tolles, Chief Q. M. of Gen. Sheridan's army, in the 37th year of his age.

Tolles.—Also, at Winchester, on Friday, Oct. 28, Ericsson Mapes, only son of Col. C. W. and Sophie G. Tolles.

Funeral services will take place at Grace Church, Newark, on Monday, Nov. 14, at 2½ P. M. The relatives and friends of the family of Col. Tolles, and those of his father-in-law, Prof. J. J. Mapes, are invited to attend. Carriages will be at the Market-st. depot, Newark, on the arrival of the 1 P. M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Washington and Philadelphia papers please copy.

Williams.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov 13, Charles F. Williams, aged 39 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lexington Lodge, No. 310, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 228 Lexington-av., Brooklyn.

Wilsey.—In Bergen, N. J., Margaret, widow of the late Dr. F. L. Wilsey, aged 66 years, 6 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from Palisade-av., Bergen, N. J.

Wyeth.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, at the residence of her parents, Richmond Hill, near New-Dorp, S. I., Anne Florence, the eldest daughter of Nathaniel J. and Annie Caroline Wyeth, aged 9 years and 3 months.

The relatives, friends and neighbors of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday next, from the house.

Wheeler.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 11, suddenly of disease of the heart, Martha Jane, wife of John Wheeler, Jr., aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Grand-av., between Fulton and Gatesav., Monday, at 1 o'clock.

Wash.—On Saturday Nov. 12, Thomas, the beloved son of Richard and Florence Watson, aged 18 years, 6 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 14th inst., from the residence of his parents, No. 259 D Division-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Wiggin.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, at Greenpoint, L. I., after a lingering illness, Margaret J. Wiggin, eldest daughter of John R. Wiggin, Esq.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Universalist church in Noble-st., Greenpoint, Monday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. without further invitation.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS.

WANTED TO CHARTER,

a good steamboat with comfortable sleeping accommodations for a two days' excursion to the horticultural convention at Iona Island, to take place on the 22d and 23d of November.

Apply to Committee of Arrangements at room No 43, Mount's Building, No. 336 Broadway.

Dr. Isaac Trimble, Col. Mason C. Weld,
Dr. Cyrus Weeks, Lt. J. M. Ward,
T. W. Field, Wm. Carnegie,
Parke D. Mead, Secretary. Committee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NEW BOOK.

OSWALD GRAY!

OSWALD GRAY! OSWALD GRAY, by Mrs. HENRY WOOD, author of "Earl's Heirs," "East Lynne," "Channings," "A Life's Secret," etc., will be published and for sale by all booksellers on Saturday next, November 19th, complete in one large octavo volume, and the best work yet written by her. Price $1 50 in paper cover, or $2 in cloth. It is published and for sale at

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A NEW WORK BY HERBERT SPENCER.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, PUBLISH THIS DAY,

ESSAYS,

MORAL, POLITICAL AND ÆSTHETIC.

BY

HERBERT SPENCER,

Author of

Illustrations of Universal Progress, First Principles of Philosophy, &c.

CONTENTS.

I—The Philosophy of Style.
II—Our Legislation.
III—The Morals of Trade.
IV—Personal Beauty.
V—Representative Government.
VI—Prison Ethics.
VII—Railway Morals and Railway Policy.
VIII—Gracefulness.
IX—State Tampering with Money and Banks.
X—Parliamentary Reform—The Dangers and the Lifeguards.

"The large success and high commendation which the former volume of Essays has met with shows that the genius of Mr. Spencer is widely appreciated in this country, and renders any laudation of his works unnecessary in this place. But it is proper to call attention to the special claims of several of the Essays of the collection upon the American public. The nature of our political institutions implies, and their success demands, on the part of the people, an acquaintance with these fundamental principles which determine the reason, the scope and authority of all civil rule."—*Extract from Editor's Preface.*

D. APPLETON & CO.

Publish the following works by the same author:

EDUCATION: INTELLECTUAL, MORAL, AND PHYSICAL. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, 1 50.

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THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE SCIENCES: To which is added Reasons for Dissenting from the Philosophy of M. Comte. A pamphlet of fifty pages. 25 cents. Either of the above sent free by mail, on receipt of price.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

FIFTH DISTRICT NEW-YORK.

In pursuance of instructions issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, regulating the assessment and collection of the Special Income Tax on the income of 1863, the Assessor of this district is hereby notified all persons concerned, that the lists containing the assessments of said Special Income Tax, are open at this office, No. 563 Broadway, for examination, and that the said lists will remain open for and during the space of ten days from the date hereof; that relief may be obtained during said ten days from any erroneous or excessive assessment made by any Assistant Assessor, on application to the Assessor, at the office, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., but that appeals from assessment made after the examination of witnesses, as provided in sec. 14, act of June 30, 1864, must be made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington.

GEORGE F. BELLOWS, Assessor.

No. 563 Broadway, Nov. 14, 1864.

The Illustrated Hydropathic Encyclopedia, by Dr. Trall; 300 engravings; 1,000 pages, with glossary. Table of contents and index complete. $4 50. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

☞ All works on Phonography, Hydropathy, Physiology, Anatomy, Phrenology, &c.

POLITICAL.

VETERAN UNION CLUB.

THE BALLOT HAS RATIFIED THE VERDICT OF THE BULLET.

The members of this Club will meet at headquarters, No. 710 Broadway, THIS EVENING, at 9 o'clock, to serenade our Representatives elect, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND and Hon. WM. A. DARLING; also Major-Gen. BUTLER and WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

Per order,

F. WILLIS FISHER, M. D., President.

A. L. Curtis, } Secretaries.
A. M. Burtis, }

BLOW! YE THE TRUMPET BLOW!!

The Union men of the Sixteenth Ward will assemble in mass meeting at the old Union Headquarters, No. 345 6th-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to celebrate the recent great victory. Hon. Horace Greeley, Theodore Tilton, Esq., Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. Butler G. Noble, and others, will address the meeting.

S. LASAR,
J. JORDAN, } Committee of
C. S. SPENCER, } Arrangements.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 14th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full headlined and hoops sealed.

1,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

100,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

100,000 pounds careful'y selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ½ Souchong, ½ Oolong; packages to be well strapped, and in perfect order. Cargo and shop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and shop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

25,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains of carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of barrel.

45,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

30,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full bead-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

50,000 pounds PEPPER (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

15,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full standard, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

15,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

20,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headed.

70,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels as above.

15,000 pounds best quality of SPERM CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound.

32,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper-lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly-cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time in which they propose to deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Candles, Rice, Salt, Sugar, Tea, Pepper and Rye must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The residence, name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and stripping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meats, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

BEEF—MESS or EXTRA MESS, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS of the packs of 1863-4 or 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspection-guard, as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

BACON—First quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS or HAMS, to be delivered in bulk, for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New York as may be designated.

Bidders will state the time in which they propose to make their deliveries.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Candles, Rice, Salt, Sugar, Tea, Pepper and Rye must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The residence, name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and stripping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent.

Contractors are expected to hold their bids, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICER,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, by the undersigned, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Nowborn, N. C.; Fort Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—FOUR NEW high pressure engines complete, 7 inches bore of cylinder, 12 inches stroke. These engines are plain and substantial, built for durability, and suitable for the oil wells, can be used either horizontally or vertically. Also, one vertical oscillating engine, 8 inches cylinder, 20 inches stroke, perfectly new. Can be seen at the office of SAMUEL SNEDEN, foot of Quay st., Greenpoint.

DENTISTRY.

N. S. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—HAVing disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or plate, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $1 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. BOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris,) No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT PUBlic auction, by order of the Orphans' Court of Monmouth County, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, being the estate of the late Samuel Parker, at Black Point, containing 110 acres of upland, and about the same of sedge meadow; bounded on the north by the North Shrewsbury River, east by the South Shrewsbury River, and on the south and west by the public roads. On the premises are two good dwelling-houses, with necessary outbuildings; peach and apple orchards, asparagus and strawberry beds, ice-pond, &c. It is mostly tillable and noted for early market culture; has about fifteen acres of woodland.

This property is situated directly opposite the Highlands of Navesink, and commands a splendid view of the ocean, rivers, &c. There are numerous fine building sites on the rivers which can be made exceedingly valuable.

The Sandy Hook and Sea Shore Railroad is now being built opposite this place, and there is daily communication by steamboat and railroad; by steamboat *Jesse Hoyt* to Red Bank, six miles from this place, and by steamboat *Meta* to Port Washington, one mile from the place, both from foot of Murray-st., North River. Terms made known on day of sale.

Persons attending the sale will take steamboat *Jesse Hoyt* at 10½ A. M., or 3½ P. M., on TUESDAY, the day before the sale.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $80 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES OF THE LATE John Taylor, Esq., President of the Newark Banking Company, on Broad-st., Newark, N. J. The lot is about 45 feet front, and extends back near 400 feet, to Church-st.; the garden abounds in fruits. For terms, apply to THOS. J. JOHNSON, Esq., Room No. 13, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, or to the subscriber, southeast corner Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, N. J.

ELLIS DUNN.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—FOR SALE, 150 ACRES of good land, 70 of timber and 80 cultivated, on the Albany turnpike near the river, 3½ miles north of Poughkeepsie. One of the finest building sites in the State; a stream of water with lake and water power; plenty of muck, gravel and sand for farm and building purposes; a number of apple trees, 300 or 400 grape vines, mostly Concord. Apply to JOSEPH BEACH, No. 124 Fulton-st., New-York, or to M. S. BEACH, near the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST FARM EVER OFfered in Somerset County, New-Jersey; 100 acres; commodious buildings; abundance of choice fruit; 2,500 bearing peach trees; also, a magnificent country seat at Morristown; 100 small farms wanted. GEORGE R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

PALISADE PROPERTY, OPPOSITE DOBBS' FERRY.—Valuable country seat for sale at auction at Sneeden's Landing; a new house, 14 rooms, carriage house, 4 acres of land, fine view of the river; will be sold to close an estate on the 15th of November, at 10 o'clock. Apply at No. 43 St. Mark's-place.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Short Hills, Millburn, N. J., one hour from this city, by Morris and Essex road; convenient house and outbuildings, with twenty acres. Price $12,000. Apply to the Depot Master, at Millburn, or address F. Box No. 443 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 283 Jay-st., Brooklyn. Apply to Mrs. LEEYARD, No. 101 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or to S. H. HOWARD, Manhattan Gas Company's Office, corner of Irving-place and East 15th-st., New-York.

FOR CASH WITHIN TWENTY DAYS—One of the finest country seats in Orange, N. J., for two-thirds its value, containing 13½ acres, entirely covered with fruit and ornamental trees; house, greenhouse, summer-house, carriage-house, graperies, stables, &c., &c. Address Box No. 92 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brick house, and lot on 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with immediate possession. For permits and particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY PHILADELPHIA basement brick house and lot, on 6th-av., south of 34th-st., with all of the modern improvements, in good order, with immediate possession. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW PRIVATE STABLE, about to be built on Lot No. 112 East 26th-st.; lot 20 feet 6 inches by 98 feet 6 inches. Plans can be seen at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 15.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM OF 56 acres, at Spring Valley, Rockland County, also a splendid farm of 96 acres, at Peekskill; has a fine view of Hudson River. W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES, NEAR White Plains depot, with substantial house and outbuildings. Offered very low, on liberal terms.

PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONnecticut, finely situated near the depot, to rent until the 1st of May. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c., the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, DELIGHTFULly situated at Staten Island, with a southerly exposure and view of the Lower Bay; a comfortable Winter residence within 45 minutes of Wall st. To a desirable tenant will be rented on favorable terms, and use of a pair of horses if required. Address Box No. 1,676 Post-office.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, MODERN improvements, situate in 60th st., near Lexington-av., and immediate possession; privilege of a year from May next. Apply to No. 126 East 35th-st.

TO LET—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, TWO FURnished rooms, to single gentlemen; references exchanged. Inquire from 4 to 7 P. M., at No. 32 East 16th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FOR A SMALL, CAREFUL FAMily, a furnished house, from 1st December, for 6 months. Address, stating terms and location, S. N., Box 1,182 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

No. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

MR. EDWARD K. WILLARD THIS DAY retires from the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO. (Signed) EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of GARESCHE & MINTON. Mr. CHAS. A. MINTON will represent us in the New-York Stock Exchange. EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.

EDWARD K. WILLARD will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 17 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SIMONSON & BROWN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

GEORGE SIMONSON.
LEWIS M. BROWN.

In consequence of a desire on the part of many of my friends that I should attend more thoroughly to the developments of large petroleum interests in New York State, (in which the late firm of SIMONSON & BROWN have a large share,) I have withdrawn from the late firm, and may be found at the office, No. 11 Johnston Building, No. 30 Broad-st. Mr. GEO. SIMONSON will continue the stock business at No. 39½ Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864. LOUIS M. BROWN

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CUSHMAN & GIGNOUX, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm of CUSHMAN & GIGNOUX will be settled by JAMES J. CUSHMAN, who is authorized for that purpose

JAMES J. CUSHMAN.
REGIS C. GIGNOUX.

Nov. 12, 1864.

JAMES J. CUSHMAN will continue the business of buying and selling Stocks, Gold and Government Securities, at No. 54 Wall-st.

JAMES J. CUSHMAN.

HAMILTON WOOD, JR., AGAINST ALEXANDER MCDONALD, Jr.—The partnership heretofore existing between the above named parties, known as THE NEW-YORK PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, having been dissolved and the undersigned appointed the Receiver thereof and also Referee to take and state the firm accounts; notice is hereby given to all persons who are or claim to be creditors of said firm, to present their accounts to the undersigned, as such Receiver and Referee, at my office, No. 61 William-st., New-York City, on or before the 26th day of November, 1864, at 3 P. M. of that day. GEO. W. WINGATE, Receiver and Referee.

Dated, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.

LOST AND FOUND.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.—ONE 5-20 United States Bond of $100, Registered No. 4,647, and four 5-20 Coupon Bonds of $100, numbered 61,585, 61,586, 61,587, 61,588, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped. H. S. HUNTINGTON.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY EVENing last, in Broadway, near Union-square, a FAWN-COLORED SKY TERRIER slut, called "Fanny." The owner's name upon the collar. Apply at No. 96 9th-st.

$5 REWARD.—RETURN THE GUN-LOCKS marked "Perrin" one, and the other "P rkins," and keep the case in which they were; no questions asked. No. 46 Pine-st., 2d floor. Room No. 4.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,

Office No. 36 Pine-st.,

WILL SELL,

ON

TUESDAY, NOV. 15TH, 1864,

Under Port Warden's Inspection,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

AT WHEELER'S STORES,

ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,

about 25,000 bushels of damaged Wheat, just landed from ship "John Gladstone."

Terms of sale—Cash.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 19th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Ordnance Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz:

1 Steam Boiler and Pump.
1 Double Lathe.
6 Grindstones.
741 Gray Blankets.
1,606 Blue Blankets.
1,901 Red Blankets.
37 Polepads, Gutta Percha.
85 Valises, Cavalry, round.
2,317 Nose Bags.
2,833 Surcingles.
1,621 Blankets.
863 McClellan Saddle-trees.
110 yards Silk Serge.
40 pounds Woolen Yarn.
1,000 pounds Woolen Rags.
3 pounds Shoe-thread.
36 Barrels.
5 Jugs.
7 Bottles.
2 Water Cans.
252 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
79 Watering Buckets, Leather.
Also, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

(Signed,) J. G. BENTON,
Major Ordnance Commanding.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer,

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,

Will sell
At their Salesrooms,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1864,
At 11 o'clock A. M.,
the following favorite brands of genuine Havana SEGARS:

20,000 La Rosa de Cuba.
30,000 Clavel de Santiago "Conchas."
5,000 Brevas de.
10,000 Londres.
5,000 Prensados Flor.
5,000 Regalia Britannicas.

Samples of the above may be seen at the office of the Auctioneer.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION,

BY ORDER OF
J. D. GIBSON, ESQ., NAVY AGENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn,

PROVISIONS—Consisting of Bread, Pork, Rice, Flour, Sugar, Beans, Dried Apples, &c., &c. CLOTHING, &c., —Consisting of Round Jackets, Flannel Jumpers, Trowsers, Shooting Frocks, Seamless Coats, Under Shirts, Drawers, Shoes, Sattinet, Flannel, &c. SMALL STORES —Consisting of Tobacco, Beeswax, Thread, Tape, Silk, Buttons, Brushes, Mustard, Pepper, &c., &c. Also a quantity of old barrels, boxes, &c. A list of the articles to be sold can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

HARRY C. COOKE will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, parlor suites, pianos, carpets, mirrors, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON SPRING-ST. AND ST MARK'S-PLACE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 1864,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Joseph J. Martin, Esq., Referee.

SPRING-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, together with all appurtenances, known as No. 207 Spring-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts.

EIGHTH-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot on the north side of 8th st., (St. Mark's-place,) 12½ feet west of 2d-av. Lot 26x112 10.

Maps at the auctioneer's office.

No. 3 Pine-st.

B. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE PROPERTY ON NORFOLK-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York,
By order of Ellis S. Potter, Esq., Executor of Estate of Samuel Udell, deceased.

NORFOLK-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, No. 69 Norfolk-st., west side, between Broome and Delancey sts. The buildings consist of a two-story and attic brick-front house in front, and a four-story brick house on the rear; lot 25x100, with alley-way of about three feet on the southerly side.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, OF FINE DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM AND RESIDENCE,

on the premises, at 12 M. The estate of Dr. D. Wortman, East Fishkill, two hours' ride from Fishkill Landing, one from Fishkill Village, 1¾ from proposed depot on Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, now in process of construction. The farm is in the midst of splendid country and scenery, and excellent social and church advantages. Contains 96 acres of first-rate land, well cultured and fenced, watered by two beautiful creeks, house near their junction, fine water-view, and great opportunities for the modern improvements. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of EBEN MONROE, firm Ball, Black & Co., T. J. VAN WYCK, No. 59 Broad-st., or at premises.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH STOCKS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, 400 Shares American Telegraph Company.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRD DIVIDEND.

ISAACS' HARBOR GOLD COMPANY,
OF NOVA SCOTIA.

OFFICE, No. 137 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 7.

The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of one (1) Per Cent on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Company, Nov. 21, 1864, to stockholders of record.

Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 16 to Nov. 22, inclusive. WM. F. SHIRLEY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1864.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M.

The Transfer Books will be reopened on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDINGS,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have THIS DAY declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent. Payable Nov. 15, to Stockholders of Record, THIS DAY. A. M. WOOD, President.

O. L. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE NOV. 15, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at our office:

Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Second Funded Coupon Bonds. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

A MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF ONE PER Cent, on the capital stock of this company will be paid by James Wadsworth & Co., at their office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York, on and after the 15th of November inst., to stockholders of that date.

JAMES WADSWORTH, President.

CHAS. V. WARE, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber, comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Bedford, Putnam County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

WANTED FOR THE WINTER—BY A gentleman and wife, with nurse and child, a suite of three furnished rooms on the second floor, with private table. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 4,665 Post-office.

WANTED—A LARGE FRONT ROOM FURNISHed, in a private family, without board. Location, 4th to 34th sts., between 6th and 3d avs. Address A. L., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms on second floor and first-class board, at No. 51 2d-place.

FINANCIAL.

THE PRESIDENT
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT,
VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

Organized under the laws of Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS:

President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, New-York.

DIRECTORS:

AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
KBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., New-York
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., General Resident Superintendent.

ITS LANDS FORM ITS

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000

IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

$20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Parties subscribing in this Company will receive an equal amount of Stock in two other Companies adjoining, without further charge.

The lands of these companies are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, making an oil boring territory of over ten and a half miles in extent.

The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Heidricks" wells, and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil.

The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means unsurpassed inducements are offered. Persons investing in this Company get $5 stock and the above BONUS for each $1 invested, without further call or assessment.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,

L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

No subscriptions taken for less than one hundred dollars.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
Note Brokers and dealers in all forms of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 44 Pine-st.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling OIL Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT
NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.

☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $3,000,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.....New-York.
Hon. ROGER A VERILL.....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.....New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
R. B. BELDEN, M. D.....New-York.
J. T. SAGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and is more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN.

And the entire commission of $3 00 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ANTZ, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Jno. M. ROBERTSON.....239 Broadway.
WILLIAM R. WILEY.....289 Washington-st.
LUMAN B WING.....385 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGG.....6 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN.....231 Washington-st.
Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 34 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commission.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81,
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals solicited on favorable terms.

FINANCIAL.

RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY,
OF CANADA EAST.

TRUSTEES:

EX-GOV. JAMES POLLOCK, Director United States Mint, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, President Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
OHAS. B. WRIGHT, of C. B. Wright & Co., Philadelphia.
HENRY SHELDON, of Stanton, Sheldon & Co., New-York.
WILLIAM B. HATCH, of Fairbanks & Co., New-York.
T. B. BUNTING, of T. B. Bunting & Co., New-York.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, (late Register United States Treasury,) of New-York.
President—L. E. CHITTENDEN.
Bankers—FISK & HATCH.
General Superintendent—ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P.
Secretary—JOHN M. HOOD.

CAPITAL STOCK, 100,000 SHARES.
PAR $50. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $30—$15 PAYABLE AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTION.

RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL,
10,000 SHARES.

THIS COMPANY IS FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE of Purchasing, Working, Selling and Leasing Mining Lands and Rights, in the British Provinces and neighboring localities.

It is now the owner of nearly fifteen thousand acres of the richest gold lands of the CHAUDIERE gold district of Canada, which have been selected with great care, and after abundant evidence of their richness in gold and other precious metals. They contain nearly SEVENTY MILES of *river frontage* upon streams admirably adapted to the most productive and economical mining.

The company has been organized after the most thorough examination of the lands and their values, and the trustees confidently believe their productiveness, which has been fully tested, prove them equal, if not superior to the richest placers of California, both in gold-bearing quartz lodes and alluv

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tons	Commander.
ASIA—building	3,612	.....
ARABIA—building	3,412	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,279	.....
ERIN	3,115	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 19
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 26
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 3
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....96 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 31.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,418, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(About).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. IBELIN & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. C. MARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.
The following first class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely from Pier No. 43 North River.
Nov. 15.....CONSTITUTION.....I. Nickerson.
Nov 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....Sharp.
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....Jones.
For freight or passage apply to
D. S. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ROSALIE, S. G. RUSSELL, Commander, will sail from Pier No 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. S. ALLEN, No 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The CHAMPION, Wilson, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

REGULAR LINE
For Hilton Head and Beaufort, S. C.
The first-class iron steamship
MELVILLE, WARRINGTON, Master,
will leave Pier 13 E. R. as above on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M.
The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 30th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

MEETINGS.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL HEALTH CONVENTION will be held at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov 15 and 16, and THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.
PROGRAMME.—The morning sessions, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, will be devoted to the discussion of Health topics. Prominent lecturers on Hygiene, Sanitary Science and Health Reform, will be present, and give lectures and take part in discussions.
EVENING SESSIONS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock, S. R. WELLS, editor *Phrenological Journal*, will lecture on "MENTAL HYGIENE."
WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Dr. R. T. TRALL, editor of *Hygeia or Health*, will lecture on "THE PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE."
THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, will lecture on "HOW TO RID THE WORLD OF INTEMPERANCE."
JAMES G. CLARK, the poet and and balladist, will sing at each session.
Admission to the morning session free. To the evening lectures, 25 cents. Tickets to be had at FOWLER & WELLS, and at the door.

METALS.—TIN PLATES AND SHEET IRON OF every description for sale at low rates, by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 13 and 225 Water-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot corner of 4th-av and 26th-st., daily (except Sundays,) at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.
Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.
For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at different hours from New-York.
New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.
Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company; and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.
E. A. CHAPIN, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3. (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
D. M. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6.40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4.20, 5.30, 6:33 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5.7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 9 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 5 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Marden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Be it known, a libel of information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, on the 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States against the steamer LADY STERLING, her tackle, &c., and cargo, and whereas the substance of the said libel of information is that said steamer and cargo became and is lawful prize on the 26th day of October, 1864, in the Atlantic Ocean, off Wilmington, N. C., by the United States steamers CALYPSO and LOLUS, and brought to the port of New-York, and praying that the said steamer, her tackle and cargo may be condemned as lawful prize to the use of the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the City of New-York, in and for the said Southern District of New-York, on the 2d day of November inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.
Dated this 15th day of November, 1864.
ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, &c.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
United States District Attorney, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED business man, with the amount, to take a liberal share in and manage part of a manufacturing business of extraordinary attractions. Sales large and strictly for cash, and business thoroughly protected by patents, undoubted testimonials given and required. Refer by permission to D. L. A. Wood, No. 45 Broadway, or to W. L. BARNES, No. 204 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND HANDSOME PROpeller GEN. SHERIDAN, built at Rondout, by Morgan Everson. Length over all, 90 feet; breadth, 25 feet; hold, 7 feet; engine, 18 by 18 diameter of cylinder, made by J. Lillie & Son, Rondout. The propeller can now be seen in the slip at Hunter's, North River. For terms, inquire of H. J. DEAN, corner of West and Hubert-sts., or Morgan Everson or John Lillie, Rondout.

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.—A BUSINESS man with capital wishes to engage in the wholesale groceries business, as special or general partner. Has large business acquaintance, prefers an established house. Best of reference given and required. Applications only with real name, will be strictly confidential. Address A. Box No. 1,369 New-York Post-office.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A TOLERABLY fair education, will hear of a certain means by which he may realize about $100 from an expenditure of from $7 to $10. Address BONA FIDE, Box No. 10 *Times* Office, inclosing $3 as a return for the information.

$10,000.—WANTED—BY AN INVESTING and commission house of New-York standing, a special partner with the above amount in gold, unexceptionable references required and given. For particulars, address W. S., Journal of Commerce.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST Groceries in Brooklyn, now doing a business of $70,000 a year. Address Box No 234 Brooklyn Post-office.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, CORNER FOURTH-AV. AND 16TH-ST.—The entire parlor floor on 16th-st. to let, with or without private table. Also, one second story front parlor and bedroom on 4th-av. These apartments can be obtained on advantageous terms to desirable parties. Transient board $3 per day; monthly board for man and wife from $20 to $75 per week. Fire and gas included. Single person $12.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
MARSHALL & KENNEDY, 344 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 58 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway, SCHOOL, corner 21st-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TYNG,
No. 923 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 8th-av., corner 25th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MADAME R. ACELIE TOGNO WILL open on the 15th November a day school for young ladies at No. 149 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For those sufficiently advanced in French, the whole course of instruction will be in that language. The second and junior classes will follow the regular course of English studies and receive daily lessons in French. References, Right Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Dr. Taylor, Chas. King, Esq., LL. D., and others. Circulars stating terms, &c., can be obtained at the school.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—Second building northeast of St. Mark's Church, same side. In this well-established seminary, boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the comforts of a home. Limited number, 12; no day scholars. There will be, on the 20th inst., two vacancies. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 153 North Orange Post-office.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR TEN years past the best-sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State; brick buildings, fifteen professors and teachers; $107 pays for remaining two-thirds of academic year. Winter term Dec. 1. Address for catalogues or rooms, JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y. Thorough Commercial College course for $25.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School. No. 940 Broadway, corner of 24th-street, was re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 5, Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

AT NO. 713 BROADWAY—LADIES WANTed to take lessons in hairwork, Berlin wool work, superior styles, silk embroidery, &c. Class opens Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. For further information, call at Room No 19, No. 713 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 649 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can have private lessons, without extra charge, and become quick at figures, rapid business writers and practical book-keepers in the shortest possible time.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES, No. 24½ 3d-av., Bible House, by Prof. RICHARD, established in New-York 30 years. Lessons private.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 28 West 39th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUITION.
MR. J. T. BIXBY, a recent graduate of Harvard, wishes to obtain one or two more private pupils to fit for college, or to instruct in Latin, Greek or mathematics. References—President Hill, of Harvard College; Prof. Francis Lieber, LL. D.; Rev Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.; Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.; Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., John McMullen, Esq.; Horace B. Claflin, Esq., John E. Williams, Esq.; Geo. Bliss, Esq.
Mr. Bixby's address is No. 153 East 31st-st.

A MEMBER OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY desires to spend a portion of his time in teaching, either as private tutor or in a school. Qualifications—a collegiate education and experience in teaching. Address Room No. 21, No. 9 University-place, New-York.

A STUDENT, WELL QUALIFIED TO teach the classics, the English branches, or history, would like to get teaching for a limited number of hours each week, in the city or vicinity; best of references given. Address F. B., No. 9 University-place.

A PRIVATE TUTOR—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private tuition in the Classics, Mathematics and English branches; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 184 Times Office.

TEACHER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the classics and mathematics will hear of a position by applying or addressing No. 251 Broadway, third floor.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES JOHN COZENS JOHNSTONE, late of Dublin.—In consequence of the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Johnstone, the above-named CHARLES JOHN COZENS JOHNSTONE, who left England in the year 1844, and is believed to have come to America, is required to appear and claim the property to which he became entitled on her death. And take notice, that if the said Charles John Cozens Johnstone do not so appear, or send in his claim on or before the 31st day of December, 1864, the executors named in the will of the said Mary Ann Johnstone will tender her said will for probate, and proceed to dispose of her property, as if the said Charles John Cozens Johnstone had died in her lifetime. Any person giving such information as will lead to proof of the death of the said Charles John Cozens Johnstone if dead will be rewarded. Apply to Messrs. THOMSON, PICKERING & SEYAN, No. 4 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 12 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 16TH-ST., N. Y.
No. 157 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 9.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and LADIES and GENTLEMEN on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at both clubs.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 39 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn
All the fashionable dances are taught in this establishment. Classes for children are now forming. Send for circular.

FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 10 4TH-AV.
Class—Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 A. M. Misses and Young Ladies' class—Monday, Nov. 7.

PROFESSOR DANCING CLASSES.—A. SCHOLTZ, corner 28th-st.—A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS for children will commence Nov. 5, and will meet once a week. These desirous of securing a place will please call on Monday, Wednesday or Saturday, after 2 P. M. See circular for terms.

J. H. SEARING, PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 324 4th-av., near 28th-st. Classes for ladies and masters at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8. Private lessons given every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES ARE now open at the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. for ladies, misses and masters.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—ANY AMIABLE LADY OF wealth, refinement and respectability, not over 35, and matrimonially inclined, may secure a kind, affectionate, faithful, and every way eligible and congenial companion, by corresponding confidentially with the author of this sincere notice. Address ALFRED STANLEY, New-York City Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 8TH AND 9TH TIME THIS SEASON,
ROSEDALE.
WEDNESDAY, first time at this theatre, Morton's great comedy,
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY—ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will shortly be repeated.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY, by Mr. D. Bouccault, is in preparation.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14,
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of
the engagement of the Charming Young Artiste,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
whose Perfect Portraiture of her Original Character,
in the Beautiful Domestic Drama of
FANCHON
has been crowned with the most
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS.
Miss MITCHELL will be supported by the Principal Artists of the Company.
ON MONDAY, NOV. 21,
after a vast outlay and elaborate preparation, will be presented for the first time at this establishment the intensely absorbing Dramatic Romance entitled the
CORSICAN BROTHERS.
W. WHEATLEY
AS THE TWIN BROTHERS OF CORSICA.
THE LAST WILL BE OF UNUSUAL STRENGTH.
The Scenery, Complicated Machinery, Dresses and Appointments entirely New.
THE GRAND MASQUERADE SCENE
will introduce Premiere Danseuses, Double Corps de Ballet, Harlequinades, etc., etc.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director.....A. S. McMULLEN.
MONDAY, NOV. 14TH, 1864.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
MISS BLANCHE CARPENTER,
Assisted by the following talent:
Miss Adelaide Phillips, (Contralto),
Mr. John Farley, (Tenor),
Signor Colletti, (Basso),
And the following Pianists:
L. M. Gottschalk, Mr. Oerstermeyer,
Wm. Mason, Mr. Pomeroy,
Wm. Dibble, G. Carmiencke,
J. M. Soretz, jr., and others.

WINTER GARDEN. COMMENCES AT 7½.
CROWDED HOUSES
gather for
THE LAST NIGHTS
of
MR J. S. CLARKE.
who, owing to previous engagements to perform in other cities, will not be unable to protract his brilliant career at this theatre beyond
NINE NIGHTS MORE.
The farewell nights will be divoted, as far as possible, to a constant variety of performances, offering to the friends and admirers of Mr. Clarke an opportunity of seeing him in many of his popular characters.
THIS, MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14,
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL
will be presented, from Taylor's charming comedy,
BABES IN THE WOOD.
produced with new scenery and appointments.
Beetle (with an uproariously funny drunken scene)
M. J. S. CLARKE,
and Poole's comedy of
PAUL PRY.
Paul Pry.....MR. J. S. CLARKE.
Friday.....BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.

EXTRA CARD.
WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. J. S. CLARKE respectfully announces that his
BENEFIT
will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 18. He avails himself of this opportunity of offering to the public and the gentlemen of the press the expression of his grateful acknowledgments for the uniform kindness extended to him during his protracted engagement.

HIPPOTHEATRON. COMMENCES AT 7½.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14, 1864, AT 7½,
and every evening during the week,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
First appearances of
MR. HENRY COOK,
and his WORLD-FAMED ORIGINAL troupe of
DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS,
in combination with
THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC,
including in the best of talent
MELVILLE, THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN RIDER,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, M. M. SIEGRIST & CARRON,
YOUNG CARPENTIER, THE TALLEEN BROTHERS,
OLMA, MOLIQUE, YOUNG NICOLO,
MILLE. ANGELIQUE, THE FRENCH
PANTOMIME COMPANY.
Any attempt to describe in print
THE MARVELOUS FEATS OF INTELLIGENT SKILL
displayed by this astonishing company of
DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS
would be impossible—they must be seen to be believed.
FIRST NIGHTS OF
THE CORDE VOLANTE
of the renowned, highly-trained horse
GENERAL SCOTT,
of a new comic pantomime by the French company,
THE COOPERS,
of
THE OLYMPIANS,
and a host of
OTHER ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.

IMPROVE THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY, and your knowledge of Natural History by visiting the Menagerie to-day.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES,
AT IRVING HALL.
1. "THE OLD MAID."
A Humorous and Highly Scientific Lecture.
TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) NOV. 15, 1864.
2. "THE FORTUNE OF MISFORTUNE,"
A Domestic Story.
Illustrated by a series of Fashion Vivants.
TUESDAY, NOV. 22, 1864.
3. "MRS. SLOWCOMB AT THE OPERA."
A Humorous Narration of Personal Experiences.
TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1864.
With a view to prevent the overcrowding of the hall this season, a limited number of reserved seats will be issued, which can be obtained at Horace Waters', No. 481 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Jones', (late Crowen's), No. 843 Broadway, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 911 Broadway.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7½
In consequence of the
GREAT SUCCESS
which attended the programme offered at this theatre during the past week, it is respectfully announced for rep

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Picket Firing at Fort Steadman—Waiting to Hear the Result of the Election—Concentration and Action—The Ordnance Material of the Army—Pennsylvania Election Commissioners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, WELDON RAILROAD, Va., Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

Another of those insane attempts to violate the sanctity of our picket trenches occurred last night. Fort Steadman, near the Jerusalem plank-road, was the scene of this new explosion. Our boys, however, have had their sharp wits additionally whetted, and the reception of the rebels was quite warm and enthusiastic, although the "Johnnies" did not seem to fancy it in the light of a welcome. The pertinacity of these night attacks will have the effect of hastening any prospective movements that may be in contemplation, and in all probability Gen. GRANT will make a new move upon some fresh gambit.

Now that the election is over, and we are waiting impatiently for the news of the result, these silly and impotent attempts of the enemy to disturb our outer lines of defence and offence, cause much indignation among the officers and men. They are becoming restive, that is as much so as soldiers accustomed to perfect discipline can be, and if at any time the army should move out on the enemy, no matter where, they will have to chastise the willful arrogance of an insolent and crumbling foe.

The news of the preliminary arrangements of Gen. BUTLER in your city have reached us, together with the first fruits of the great victory which we sanguinely expect. Our "bayonets" here on duty enjoy hugely the calm and reliant orders of Gen. BUTLER, and I heard it more than once said, when the news of his departure arrived, that "Brother BEN would shake 'em up." I could not help remembering "the hand of steel beneath the glove," while reading his orders, and I have no doubt your EX-Governor's "friends" recognized the gleaming fingers, and, in all probability, refrained from the pleasant exercise of their peculiar tactics.

As the news comes in our hearts are rejoiced at the confirmation of our hopes, and the sun-browned faces of Uncle ABRAHAM'S nephews glow with pleasure. Appreciation of the sacrifices and services of the army is always welcome to the volunteers. Straighten their hands, and their hearts will be rewed in hopeful throbs and earnest pulsations.

You will see by the telegraph that a movement of concentration is about to be inaugurated, and the highly-prized furloughs are to cease. Straws show which way the wind blows, and coming events cast their shadows before—rather old but very true. My necessarily brief and feeble idea of the ensuing Winter campaign, in a former letter, will, I am assured, be speedily confirmed.

The ordnance material of this army is in splendid order, the best firearms and the most approved specimens of ammunition are now in the hands of our men. The wharves at City Point resemble the interior of some leading arsenal, instead of the plain supply station of an army. The men are now ready for the fight, and their death-dealing tubes are new recruits to the carnage and din of battle. When our victorious army enter the City of Petersburgh they will not shame the generous and liberal people of the North, but with glancing blades and shining steel shame the sun. You may smile at my anticipating the entry into the "Cockade City," but I expect to be soon reveling in my description of the closing scenes of this gigantic and memorable siege. I speak by the card.

The enemy have brutally reinaugurated the fatal and fearful policy of shooting at every man they can see. Without appealing to a higher authority, our pickets have taken the bit of retaliation between their teeth, and many a grayback regrets the suicidal commands of his superiors. They are learning, to their cost, that a man is *no longer safe inside of a mile*. The repeating arm bewilders them and cows their saucy tempers.

There is no use telling your readers that cannon can be heard at intervals, but I merely mention the fact, as they form as important a part in the daily concert and nightly serenade, as the bass drum in one of your city bands. Like the roar and crash of vehicles in New-York, we could no more go to sleep without the clatter of the rifles or the thunder of the "big guns," than the denizen of the metropolis could dream without his beloved omnibus or clattering milk cart. Out here, instead of speaking of the firing, you more frequently hear some one remark, "How quiet it is to-night;" and, as if in answer to the speaker, it generally happens that some impatient mortar utters its hoarse remonstrance against the charge.

The beautiful specimens of ultra Democrats which the Pennsylvania section sent down here among us as Election Commissioners, have turned out chips of the old block. Two of these fellows, clothed in sheep's clothing, have been stripped of their borrowed plumes, and are now on their ignominious way to the War Department. These precious gentry came with their pockets filled with imperfect documents with which to cancel the honest efforts of our "reds of iron" to place Mr. LINCOLN in the chair which he has so long and successfully filled. Let us hope that a speedy doom will mete out to these miscreants their just reward.

Speaking by contrast, our lines are moderately quiet to-day, although I presume a stranger would deem a battle was in progress. But the air is not as "vocal" to-day as it usually is, hence the term.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Army in Motion—No Enemy Near—The Late Tragedy—Statement of Another of the Prisoners Sentenced to Suffer Death—Reconnoissance—Votes Cast in Pennsylvania Regiments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 9, 9 o'clock P. M., 1864.

The whole army has been in motion to-day, and to-night a new line has been established, a temporary arrangement I presume. Army headquarters are a little north of Newtown. There is not an armed force of the enemy within twenty-five miles of our front.

Considerable rain has fallen during the last forty-eight hours, and the roads are consequently in a bad condition. A train of supplies from Martinsburgh to-day was several more hours on the road than usual, owing to the hard wheeling.

Up to this time not a word has been heard here as to the result of the Presidential contest. The Pennsylvania regiments have done better than was generally supposed. The votes polled in a few of the regiments stand as follows:

Regiment.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
122d Penn. Vol. Infantry	134	35
102d Penn. Vol. Infantry	101	26
61st Penn. Vol. Infantry	94	32
99th Penn. Vol. Infantry	181	68
17th Penn. Vol. Infantry	193	139
8th Penn. Vol. Infantry	13	53
94th Penn. Vol. Infantry	213	74
Battery D	40	21
Battery M, 5th Artillery	25	9
Battery B	8	8
93d and 90th	53	majority.
Cavalry in hospital	11	5
8th Penn. Cavalry	251	177

Sergt. H. (not L. H., as before stated) HOFFNAGLE, Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-third New-York Volunteers, from Essex County, N. Y., one of the seven men taken out for execution Monday morning near Berryville by order of MOSBY, arrived here to-day. He furnishes me with some additional, as well as interesting, particulars in relation to the late hanging affair.

HOFFNAGLE, with four other soldiers, went out Saturday morning after forage, with a forage master belonging to the Twenty-ninth Maine Volunteers, Nineteenth Corps, on duty at corps headquarters, under Capt. POTTER, Q. M. While loading with forage at a place about two miles east of Middletown, MOSBY and his staff (eight persons in all) rode up and captured the whole party without firing a single shot. Indeed, *only one of Hoffnagle's companions had weapons*. They were immediately conducted to Paris, where they remained over night, and drew for prizes at Reisterstown the following day. Hoffnagle drew a prize of $500, and was released on parole. He then proceeded to Baltimore, and thence to Elmira, where he reported to Col. HAYT, Commandant of Prisoners, and was furloughed for thirty days. He is now on his way home.

Hoffnagle says, after reaching the place of execution, they were seated on the ground, and perhaps ten minutes elapsed when one man at the end of the line, belonging to the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, was taken first and hung up to the limb of a tree. Hoffnagle is quite sure this man had never been to the regiment. He had enlisted some five months ago, and since that time has been sick in Washington, and was just on his way, and had just joined his regiment. The next in turn was an infantry man, supposed to belong to the Twenty-third Ohio, and the third no one seems to know anything about. The officers in charge of this business were somewhat excited by liquor and seemed to be in considerable of a hurry, for, after stringing up the third man, they declared it to be too slow work to hang all and they would shoot the others. The remaining three (Sowl having escaped) were taken under the same tree, where their companions were being gradually choked to death. Two shots were fired at Corporal BENNETT—one passing through his face and the other through one shoulder. As he fell, MARVIN struck up the pistol aimed at him and ran away. At almost the same instant a shot was fired at HOFFNAGLE, wounding him in the arm. He fell, and pretended to be dead, and the whole party started in pursuit of MARVIN. Returning to the spot a short time afterward, the officer in command asked if "that fellow was dead"—pointing to HOFFNAGLE—when a soldier rolled him over, and replied, "Yes." "Are you sure?" said the officer again, whereupon the soldier took HOFFNAGLE by the legs and rolled him over again, and replied again that he was dead, and then the party rode off. He says he held his breath all the time. In a few minutes he raised himself up, and seeing none of the enemy near, he asked if any one was alive, and receiving no answer, moved off, and shortly afterward met friends, by whom he was properly cared for. A citizen, riding along early in the morning, and seeing the dead bodies, went after a neighbor to help him bury them. Two men returned, accompanied by a little girl. The men commenced digging a grave for the bodies, and while thus engaged, the little girl, having a stick in her hand, put one end of it into one of BENNETT'S hands. Much to the astonishment of all present, he grasped the stick and stood erect, and retaining the end of the stick in his hand, she thus guided him to her father's house, where he was properly cared for. Had one of the men hanging to the tree come to life, the party present would not have been more surprised. BENNETT says he heard HOFFNAGLE ask if any one were alive, but did not dare answer, fearing that it was a reb. who spoke.

The place where this tragedy took place is known as "Bennett's Woods." The heartless manner in which the deed was done may be inferred from the fact that the men in their dying struggles *dug holes in the ground with their toes*.

PROMOTIONS.

First-Sergeants B. S. RAMSEY, Co. A; L. S. LOUP, Co. E; W. H. REED, Co. I, and A. D. PHILIPS, Co. K, all of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, received commissions to-day as Second Lieutenants.

Reconnoissances up the Luray Valley yesterday, by the Second Cavalry Division, Col. POWELL, and in the vicinity of Winchester, by Major DURLAND, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, did not discover any force of the enemy.

E. A. PAUL.

ATLANTA.

The Evacuation and Burning of the Place Denied.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The *Gazette* has a dispatch from Nashville, which denies the reported evacuation of Atlanta by Gen. SHERMAN, and the destruction of the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad.

A Rebel Attack Repulsed.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Nov. 11.

One of the editors of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, just arrived from the front, reports that on Monday morning, at daylight, the rebels attacked our pickets south of Atlanta, killed one, wounded two of the Third Indiana, but subsequently they fell back.

On Wednesday morning the rebels made three attacks on Atlanta, shells being thrown as far as Rolling Mill.

The most desperate attack was made on the Rough and Ready road. The rebel artillery was within one hundred yards of our works, and their infantry and dismounted cavalry within two hundred yards.

Our men were aroused from their slumbers, and quickly manned the defences and soon drove the rebels off.

The rebels were part of YOUNG'S command, and they finally retreated toward Macon.

Our army is in excellent spirits, and well supplied with rations.

The election has gone largely for LINCOLN.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 13.

REPLY TO THE OFFER OF A FOREIGN LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared his reply to the offer of a loan to the United States Government made by a German banker, a short time since, through the State Department for a thousand million dollars. He has fully examined the details of the proposal, and has come to the conclusion that there is no authority of law which would authorize him to entertain the proposition. He so informs the party making the offer, stating in his reply that the question is one solely for the consideration of Congress, and that until that body will pass a law sanctioning such a loan, he must decline accepting it. He, however, intimates that the whole matter and the accompanying papers will be referred to that body upon the opening of the next session, with a recommendation that the subject be favorably considered.

RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES.

Rumors are again rife of important Cabinet changes. It is positively asserted by high officials that Mr. STANTON will certainly be elevated to the vacant chair of Chief Justiceship, and that Gen. HOLT will take the portfolio of war. Per contra, some of Gen. BANKS' friends affirm that he will be called to that position, and that his present visit in town is with reference to such a change. At all events, now that the action of the Baltimore Convention has been so overwhelmingly ratified by the people, the instruction contained in its platform respecting Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet will doubtless be followed, and the only reason why such was not the case long since is because that Convention was nominating the candidates and adopting the principles for a new Administration, and not for one already existing, and until that new Administration was inaugurated, or received a popular indorsement, the President could hardly be expected to assume his re-election, and be bound by the acts of the Convention renominating him.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following additional national banks have been organized during the past week: Second National Bank of Providence, R. I., capital $200,000; First National Bank of Northumberland, Penn., capital $100,000; First National Bank of Mahanoy City, Penn., capital $50,000; First National Bank of Berwick, Penn., capital $50,000.

NATIONAL CURRENCY FURNISHED.

The following additional amounts of national currency have been issued to banks during the past week: $1,862,790. Total to Saturday, $73,312,790.

PROMOTED.

Col. WM. MYERS, Chief Quartermaster at St. Louis, Mo., for the past three years, has been promoted Brigadier-General for meritorious and long-continued faithful services in his department.

A NEW HOTEL.

The "Seaton House," a new and commodious hotel in this city, has been formally opened to the public. This hotel bids fair to be a decided improvement upon some of the existing inns.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 13.

ARREST OF A REBEL SPY.

On Saturday night, the 5th inst., a man giving his name as GEORGE PETERSON, and supposed to be a rebel spy or mail-carrier, was arrested at Alexandria while trying to pass our lines, having been tracked from Canada by detectives. He was dressed in citizens' clothes—gray pantaloons, long black overcoat, and gray-mixed cap. He was last Friday night committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

MR. STANTON'S HEALTH.

It is officially stated that the Secretary of War is improving, though he has been for several days in a precarious condition. The additional statement is made that he was in consultation with the President for an hour and a half yesterday, and that there is now every reason to believe that he will speedily recover his health.

THE DRAFT IN WASHINGTON.

The draft will be resumed here to-morrow for 350 men to fill the deficiency in the quota of this city.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

An official statement shows that the definite appropriations of Congress at the late session amount to $735,000 000. The indefinite appropriations cannot be estimated, but comparatively they are not large. To the sum should be added the permanent appropriations, which are mainly for interest on the public debt, and will exceed $100,000,000.

THE ELECTION.

Interesting Details of the Voting in Various States, Cities and Counties.

NEW-YORK.

The following table includes corrected returns from nearly every county in the State, and can be relied on:

	Lincoln.		McClellan.
Allegany	3,650	Albany	2,700
Broome	1,948	Clinton	50
Cattaraugus	2,200	Columbia	368
Cayuga	3,116	Erie	312
Chautauqua	4,764	Green	606
Chemung	250	Hamilton	300
Chenango	1,460	Kings	5,003
Cortland	2,000	Montgomery	250
Delaware	1,200	New-York	36,857
Dutchess	545	Putnam	400
Essex	1,040	Queens	1,030
Franklin	1,150	Rensselear	116
Fulton	200	Richmond	1,310
Genesee	1,500	Rockland	845
Herkimer	915	Schenectady	53
Jefferson	2,790	Schoharie	1,922
Lewis	250	Seneca	595
Livingston	1,050	Sullivan	700
Madison	2,644	Ulster	911
Monroe	950	Westchester	1,577
Niagara	593		
Oneida	1,332		56,104
Orleans	1,120		
Orange	158		
Onondaga	2,800		
Ontario	1,447		
Oswego	2,550		
Otsego	600		
Saratoga	1,480		
Schuyler	688		
Suffolk	277		
Steuben	2,275		
St. Lawrence	7,000		
Tioga	765		
Tompkins	1,533		
Warren	244		
Washington	2,640		
Wayne	1,752		
Wyoming	1,579		
Yates	1,342		
Total	65,766		

Lincoln's majority thus far, 9,662.

OHIO.

The vote of Cincinnati was as follows:

Lincoln	15,230
McClellan	10,826
Lincoln's majority	4,404

INDIANA.

The official vote of Indianapolis is appended:

Lincoln	9,091
McClellan	1,893
Lincoln's majority	7,198

MARYLAND.

The following are the ascertained and reported majorities in the State. The Opposition are given the largest figures claimed by their friends:

Counties.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Allegany	419	—
Anne Arundel	—	1 158
Baltimore City	12,031*	—
Baltimore County	—	—
Carroll	172*	—
Caroline	400	—
Calvert	—	600
Cecil	236*	—
Charles	—	900
Dorchester	—	600
Frederick	1,255*	—
Harford	—	*361
Howard	—	*199
Kent	—	700
Montgomery	—	1,000
Prince George's	—	*1,395
Queen Anne's	—	1,088
Somerset	—	1,500
St. Mary's	—	*888
Talbot	400	—
Washington	1,556*	—
Worcester	—	600
Total	16,471	10,979
	10,979	
Lincoln's majority	5,492	
Soldiers' vote	2,486	
Total	7,965	

Those marked (*) are official; the others are reported majorities.

NEW-JERSEY.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	NEWELL, (Union.)	MIDDLETON, (Dem.)
Burlington	1,135	
Ocean	488	
Monmouth		1,232
Mercer		48
Total	1,623	1,280
Newell's majority		343
Vote of Union County:		
McClellan		2,379
Lincoln		1,867
McClellan's majority		488
Essex County (Newark) voted thus:		
Lincoln		9,397
McClellan		9,239
Lincoln's majority		158

ILLINOIS.

REPORTED MAJORITIES.

UNION. Counties.		DEMOCRATIC. Counties.	
Bureau	1,500	Sangamon	854
Cook	4,200	Hancock	300
Champaign	1,200	Fulton	700
De Kalb	2,150	Ford	22
Douglas	225	Jersey	750
Henry	2,000	Pike	600
Kane	2,800	Brown	603
Lake	4,00	Clinton	150
La Salle	750	Edgar	250
Mc Lean	1 300	Menard	300
Ogle	2,200	Macoupin	700
Rock Island	575	Adams	1,000
Stephenson	675	Montgomery	706
Whiteside	1,876	Alexander	100
St. Clair	1,400	Marion	100
Madison	150	Union	450
Logan	356		
Livingston	650		
Macon	400		
Will	550		
Kendall	1,200		
Knox	2,000		
Grundy	700		
Warren	600		
Henderson	400		
Lee	1,400		
Macon	625		
Total	32,037	Total	6,115

Lincoln's majority—26,882.

A dispatch from Chicago, dated Saturday, the 12th inst., says that the *Evening Journal* has returns from all but four small counties of Illinois, which foot up a majority for LINCOLN of 34,000. The Republicans will have a majority of 18 on joint ballot in the Legislature. They have also elected 11 Congressmen out of 14, which is a gain of 6. The same paper has assurances that all the Republican Congressmen are elected in Iowa.

TENNESSEE.

The vote at Nashville, Tenn., was as follows:

Ward.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
1	80	3
2	143	6
3	120	2
4	585	14
5	300	0
6 and 7—No election.		
8	69	0
17th District	27	1
Total	1,343	29
Gallatin	177	12
Tenth Tennessee Infantry	704	9
Battery E, Tenn. Light Art.	70	0
Battery D, Tenn. Light Art.	100	0
Total	2,324	41
Hospital No. 1	90	5
Hospital No. 8	293	94
Hospital No. 19	91	2
Officers' Hospital	60	1
Pennsylvania soldiers	55	7
Ohio soldiers	1,200	300
Iowa soldiers	82	1
Michigan soldiers	120	21
Forty-fifth New-York	345	0
Total vote heard from	4,662	467

A large vote was polled at the Chattanooga depot.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The vote of Massachusetts (thirteen towns not heard from) shows this result:

Lincoln	125,016
McClellan	48,093
Lincoln's majority	76,923

The remaining towns will probably increase this majority to 77,500.

MAINE.

The vote of the principal cities and towns in the "Pine-Tree" State is subjoined:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Bangor	1,753	892
Lewistown	934	300
Portland	2,814	1,813
Augusta	840	524
Bath	1,101	294
Saco	698	344
Rockland	751	340
Total	8,897	4,507

LINCOLN'S majority 4,390.

UNION MAJORITY ON THE HOME VOTE 18,000.

AUGUSTA, ME., Saturday, Nov. 12.

Two hundred and twenty-five towns give LINCOLN 47,423; MCCLELLAN 30,207. The same towns in September gave CONY 45,618; HOWARD 30,116. The remainder of the State will not vary materially this majority, as the 30,000 votes yet to be heard from are about equally divided between the two parties. LINCOLN'S majority will be nearly 18,000 on the home vote, with 5,000 to 7,000 additional on the soldiers' vote.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The full vote of the State is not yet reported. As far as heard from, the vote is as follows:

Counties.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Rockingham	5,716	4,463
Strafford	3,166	2,441
Belknap	1,855	2,216
Carroll	1,664	2,302
Merrimack	4,373	4 765
Hillsborough	6,378	5,325
Cheshire	3,059	2,197
Sullivan	2,149	1,783
Grafton	4,373	4,366
Coos	693	777
Total	33,176	30,635
Lincoln's majority		2,541

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Armstrong	120 maj.	—
Berks	6,197	12,929
Dauphin	1,139 maj.	—
Franklin	3,516	3,562
Lancaster	13,466	7,987
Lehigh	3,681	5,780
Luzerne	—	2 695 maj.
Lycoming	3,056	4,002
Montgomery	6,504	7,772
Montour	998	1,458
Northampton	3,498	6,812
Northumberland	2,686	3,888
Perry	1 998	2,128
Philadelphia	51,555	42,047
Sullivan	—	430 maj.
Susquenanna	991 maj.	—
Union	435 maj.	—

PROBABLE UNION MAJORITY.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 12.

Estimates made here from reliable sources put the State at between 8,000 and 10,000 majority for LINCOLN.

MISSOURI.

Nearly complete returns of the vote of St. Louis County on President foot up thus:

Lincoln	10,182
McClellan	7,498
Lincoln's majority	2,684

John Hogan, (Dem.,) is elected to Congress from St. Louis by over 1,000 plurality.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The vote in Ohio County (comprising the City of Wheeling) stands thus:

Lincoln	2,139
McClellan	2,008
Lincoln's majority	131

Upshur County (official) gives Lincoln 618, McClellan 60—Lincoln's majority, 758.

The Pacific Coast for the Union—California—Oregon—Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Twenty-one thousand votes were polled in this city. Mr. LINCOLN'S majority is 5,000. Returns from the balance of the State, as far as received, are equally favorable to the Unionists. LINCOLN'S majority can hardly be less than 25,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Returns from 24 counties show a majority for LINCOLN of 13,266. Full returns will increase this to at least 20,000.

Oregon has gone for LINCOLN by from 1,500 to 2,000.

Nevada has gone for him by from 2,000 to 3,000.

The elections everywhere passed off quietly.

Sailed, ship *Invincible*, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The news of Mr. LINCOLN'S reelection was received here at noon to-day, and caused great rejoicing.

The election returns come in slowly, but swell the Union majority already reported.

The three Union candidates for Congress are elected.

Nevada elects a Union State Government and Congressman, by 3,000 majority.

The sailing of the mail steamer for Panama is postponed from the 12th to the 14th inst.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 11.

The United States mail steamer *Webster*, from City Point, arrived this afternoon, having on board 66 rebel prisoners, recently captured in front of Petersburgh. They will be sent to Point Lookout.

DEATHS IN THE PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

John Ring, 12th N. H.
G. Carr, 4th U. S. Cav.
J. Devocia, 20th N. Y. Cav.
Geo. Simpson, 2d Mass.
T. J. Valmastle, 13th N. Y. C.
J. S. Brown, 13th N. Y. C.
F. Cherue, 36th U. S. C.
John Gray, 36th U. S. C.
James Green, 1st U. S. C.
J. G. Caldwell, 20th N. Y. C.
L. N. Klugon, 13th N. Y.

Arrest of Lieut.-Gov. Jacobs of Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Nov. 13.

Lieut.-Gov. JACOBS, of Kentucky, left for Washington to-night, in charge of United States officers, as a political prisoner.

Fatal Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 13.

The schooner yacht *Lida* was upset by a squall in the Delaware River last night. Nine persons were lost, among them LYMAN STOKES and HORACE JONES, of New-York. The party had started on a pleasure excursion to the Chesapeake Bay.

The Weather at Portland.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Nov. 13—Midnight.

A heavy rain-storm has been prevailing all day. Wind, N. N. E.

PERSONAL.—Fleet Judge Advocate CHARLES COWLEY returns to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, in the *Arago* on Monday. Mr. COWLEY has been home some time on a leave of absence. He is a resident of Lowell, Mass.

FROM BERMUDA.

The Seizure of the Roanoke—Trial and Release of Lieut. Brain.

By a late arrival from Bermuda we have the Bermuda *Advocate* of the 12th and 19th of October. The *Advocate* of the 12th contains a synopsis of the proceedings of the court of Bermuda, in the case of Acting-Master JOHN C. BRAIN, C. S. N., on the charge of the burning of the Federal steamer *Roanoke*, and his discharge, together with the discharge of his associates. We give below the synopsis of the proceedings from the *Advocate*, also a copy of the rebel Secretary MALLORY'S instructions to Lieut. BRAIN, which was read in court:

The steamer which, as mentioned in our last week's impression, had been for some days in the neighborhood of the islands, and had been paying nightly visits to Five Fathom Hole, turned out to be a Confederate prize, and has given rise to proceedings which bid fair to emulate those in the celebrated case of the *Chesapeake*. As it is more than probable that they will be made the subject of legal discussion at home, it is perhaps premature to do more at present than give an abridged account of the proceedings, as we propose next week to publish a correct account of them. Meanwhile, without any breach of the etiquette observed by the most rigid portion of the press in similar cases, we may go as far as to hint that whatever the ultimate decision of the Home authorities on the matter may be, we shall have a few words of our own upon a case on which party feeling appears to have been endeavoring to fasten the bitterest and hardest and most unjustifiable of unfavorable epithets.

The case, divested of all belligerent bias, appears to have been simply this: The *Roanoke* Federal steamer, plying between Havana and New-York, left the former port on the 29th of September, and when at sea was suddenly captured by a number of her passengers, who turned out to be officers and men of the Confederate States, their commander being Capt. BRAIN, well known in the case of the *Chesapeake*. The original intention was to carry the prize into Wilmington, but wanting provisions, coals and men, she was brought to the neighborhood of our islands in order to obtain all three. Here the attempt to carry her into Wilmington being considered hopeless, she was set on fire Sunday morning at 4 o'clock, and her passengers and crew landed here, taxing the exertions of the United States Consul rather heavily to provide for the wants of such of them as were subjects of his Government. The captors also landed here, and were not a little surprised to find themselves immediately handed over to the hospitalities of our jail, whither they were committed *en masse*, on a charge of piracy, and as it was at first alleged, of murder, too—it being stated that one of the officers had been shot—but, on examination, it turned out that the charge was not included in the warrant. This capture took place on Sunday morning, and the captive captors being refused bail, became inmates of the jail up to Wednesday, being brought out daily for so many hours as it might suit official convenience to spare for the examination of officers and gentlemen charged with the same sort of offence as was in the habit of being committed in old days by NELSON and COLLINGWOOD and HOOD and HOWE and other officers whose names have, somehow or other, come to be handed down to us with some sort of historic fame, rather more to their credit than being pounced upon Injun out-of-the-way colony, where illegal acts may be committed with very slow chances of visitation, and made—Samson-like—the sport of local bandedom.

The proceedings before the Magistrates were practically confined to taking the evidence of five witnesses. The two first were the officer and purser of the ship, who deposed to her capture in the way we have indicated. The third was the Inspector of Police, merely called to prove the capture of the Confederates, and the other two proved the handwriting of the Secretary of the Confederate States Navy to commissions and letters of instruction directed to Capt. BRAIN.

The Attorney-General appeared on the first day, but deputed Mr. RICHARD DARRELL to represent him on the succeeding ones.

The commissions and letters of instruction having been duly verified, Mr. DARRELL withdrew the charge; Capt. BRAIN and his officers and men having spent three nights in a British jail, on a charge admitted to be untenable, and bail refused.

Capt. BRAIN'S commission was produced, and his letter of instructions from the Secretary of the Confederate States Navy—the signatures of Mr. MALLORY were proved by Mr. FEY.

The letter of instruction was as follows:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. NAVY DEPARTMENT. RICHMOND, May 26, 1864.

Acting Master John C. Brain, C. S. N., Richmond, Va.:

SIR: You will herewith receive an appointment of Acting Master in the navy, and will proceed to Wilmington and there make the necessary arrangement to capture upon the high seas the Federal steamer *Roanoke*, or the steamers *Morning* or *Evening Star*, all of which vessels are on a line running between New-York and Havana.

In case you succeed in capturing either of the above steamers, you will bring her and the prisoners of war into a Confederate port.

The strictest regard for the rights of neutrals and neutral property must be observed, and discipline and subordination preserved among officers and men under your command, as a matter of security and success.

You are authorized to appoint three acting masters, and three acting third assistant engineers, reporting their names to the department as early as practicable, and you will also report your proceedings under this order.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

If the prisoners cannot be sent into the Confederacy you will parole them, taking their parole in writing, embracing the rank, grade, name and age, and taking their pledge not to serve against the Confederate States during the war, unless regularly exchanged.

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary.

Mr. RICHARD DARRELL, on the part of the Attorney-General, then withdrew the charge, and the accused were released.

Jubilee Sermon by Rev. H. W. Beecher.

The understanding that Mr. BEECHER was to preach on the result of the election, as a conclusion to his series of "political sermons," drew another immense audience to Plymouth Church, on Sabbath evening. Mr. BEECHER took for his text the 8th and 9th verses of the 46th Psalm: "Come, behold the works of the Lord, what desolations he hath made in the earth," &c.

He commenced by saying that wars on the earth are a part of God's means of punishing wickedness; and surely, in the war that has been desolating our land, we should, most of all, recognize His hand. And now the great day in civil affairs has passed. Along a line of fifteen hundred miles the vote of a great nation has been cast, without turmoil, and the two great parties, like two vast rivers joined together, are flowing together to the same destiny.

It is clear, finally, that the highest patriotism may exist with as much force and power in a democracy as in a kingdom. There has been exhibited a patriotism as intense as was ever before witnessed—a devotion unsurpassed in any nation among the people to the Government. The feeling which has been thus aroused will not subside when the particular occasion is past. Devotion to free institutions is more intense among the intelligent and educated than with the ignorant, and the more intelligent men are, the safer is it to trust them with the utmost freedom of thought and action. All the motives addressed to the lower classes have been overmatched by the power of reason. Never before have Christ and Belial been more clearly opposed, and, thank God, Christ has beaten. The assault was made by a party whose very name was captivating. It is not the first time the livery of heaven has been stolen to serve the devil in! All the various means to prejudice ignorant men—the failures of the war, the loss of men, heavy taxation, the expectation that any change would be for the better—were used against a man who had not the kind of qualities which repel such assaults—for Mr. LINCOLN has no *personal magnetism*. He has the esteem rather than the enthusiastic love of the people. The victory is all the more striking, because it was a triumph of pure moral forces. It is a lesson to the governments of Europe, for it shows that we, under a republican form of government, have made immense advances in civilization. Since last Sunday we have advanced ages in the path of progress. But we are not yet done with our work. The crisis is past, but the patient is not yet fully recovered. But so sure as the Spring-time and the Summer follow the cold of Winter, will we emerge safely from our day of trial. I do not regard the war as ended, but we may see the end. It is now merely a military question. It is folly to talk of impregnable lines, &c., for war in the hands of skilful Generals is a matter of mathematical certainty. The South have done all that men could do. They have nothing to be ashamed of in their fighting, but only in the cause or it. We shall be saved, and no nation will particularly hunger and thirst to attack us!

But some will ask, will not arming the slaves South prolong the war? It will make no difference in the military question, but it will result in their emancipation. It will revolutionize the South, and then we shall begin to draw near together. If they don't arm them, it will be well; if they do, it will be better! The measures taken to carry on the war will change the whole character of the Southern people. There was no cause to justify the war to the Southern people, and it was necessary therefore to coerce them. The Southern leaders have more power than any king on earth. The war has been maintained only by the exercise of the most absolute despotism. What then may be expected, but a change in the character of the people? In the North the people have been in advance of their rulers. The raising of immense armies, the arming of the black men, &c., were measures of the people. The Government did not dare to do it until forced by the people. And now, after four years of suffering and loss, the people ratify all these great measures, declaring that the Government has done right. The Southern government has continually receded from constitutional government—the North has come continually nearer to it. Shall have not the Northern people changed in character? They have certainly learned one thing—their military power.

But fortunately our people are not warlike. England makes war for profit, France for glory; but we have no such inducements. We will defend our own, but beyond that our people do not aspire to war. The name of citizen is more honored among us than that of soldier, and our brave soldiers will rejoice, when the war is over, to resume their former places at home.

But is it possible to reunite the two sections in a perfect Union? A vast deal of trash has been trumped up in regard to this matter. It is said that a people determined to be free cannot be conquered. Did any one despair of ALEXANDER, of NAPOLEON, of the Ottoman Empire? Never was a statement more utterly false. But it is urged that there can never be sympathy between the sections. Every nation in Europe is a refutation of this theory. All history disproves it. Two generations are enough to drive out all bitterness, if the cause of strife is removed. This point Mr. BEECHER argued at considerable length, showing that, with slavery removed, there was no cause for estrangement between North and South.

In conclusion, he said that as the war policy of the Government had been sustained in the election, he begged all, of whatever party, to join together for a speedy termination of the war, and he urged, in eloquent terms, the necessity of evangelizing and educating for the next election all the dark places of ignorance and degradation where was rolled up such large majorities against the cause of truth and right.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Disease of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec.

The New-York Times.

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THE MISSISSIPPI DIVISION

Expedition Up the White River.

Gen. Canby Dangerously Wounded by Guerrillas.

REBEL OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Magruder Trying to Cross to Hood's Assistance.

Capture of a Rebel Brigadier-General and One Thousand Cattle.

Gen. Canby Reported Fatally Wounded by a Guerrilla while Ascending White River.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 14.

Information has been received here that Gen. CANBY, while ascending the White River on the gunboat *Cricket*, was shot by a guerrilla from the shore, on the 6th inst., and was seriously if not fatally wounded in the groin, the bullet passing through his body.

The steamer *Darling* passed Cairo on Saturday with 485 bales of cotton for Cincinnati, and the steamer *Arago* brought 330 bales to Cairo.

Later—The Rumor About Gen. Canby Confirmed—His Recovery Doubtful—Capture of a Rebel Brigadier-General and One Thousand Cattle—The Rebels under Magruder Attempting to Cross the River.

CAIRO, Sunday, Nov. 13.

The steamer *Luna*, from New-Orleans 5th, has arrived. She discharged a thousand barrels of pork at Memphis.

Thirteen transports were lying at the mouth of the White River.

A Surgeon, who attended Gen. CANBY, and who has arrived at Memphis, reports that his wound is very serious and his recovery doubtful. Gen. CANBY was on the deck of a gunboat, when he was shot through the back. The gunboat immediately turned back, and at last accounts was making all speed for Vicksburgh.

The steamboat *Pauline Carroll* was fired into at Rock Island. A gunboat was shelling the woods at that place when the *Luna* passed.

The *Luna* brought several hundred bales of cotton, 100 bbls. of coffee. Tais coffee and 200 bales of the cotton are for Cairo, and the remainder of the cotton for St. Louis.

Several attempts to cross Texas cattle over the Mississippi River for Hood's army have been frustrated by the gunboats. About 3,000 cattle, strongly guarded, had crossed the Black River, Col. FARRAR, commanding at Vidalia, started in pursuit of them, but the enemy, hearing of his movement, moved the cattle beyond the river. FARRAR, however, dashed on and across—rode down the guards—and captured one-third of the cattle and dispersed the remainder, took several wagons, mules and horses, and also captured Brig.-Gen. CONNER.

A rebel flag of truce reached Paducah yesterday, requesting an exchange of citizen prisoners captured on a steamboat. The request was refused.

All was quiet at New Orleans. The papers are without news. Cotton, new crop, $1 05½; prime sugar, 22c.

CAIRO, Sunday, Nov. 7.

The rebels are again attempting to cross the river at this place to Hood's assistance. Gen. REYNOLDS, Nineteenth Corps, has a brigade here and ASHLAND'S cavalry brigade is momentarily expected from Vicksburgh. It is supposed that the rebels have a force on the Mississippi side operating with them. The movement is a formidable one, and is undertaken by the Texas portion of the rebels. The army is said to be under MAGRUDER; but it is not believed that any crossing can be effected.

DREADFUL DISASTER.

Explosion of the Boiler of the Steamer Tulip, of the Potomac Flotilla—Fifty-five Lives Lost.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 14.

Information has been received to-day that the *Tulip*, attached to the Potomac flotilla, exploded her boiler on Friday, down the river, and caused a frightful sacrifice of life. Of the sixty-five persons on board of her only ten are accounted for.

DISPATCH TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 14.

An official dispatch has been received at the Navy Department, from Commander PARKER, announcing the blowing up of the gunboat *Tulip*, on Friday, on the Lower Potomac, by the explosion of her boiler, killing all on board except ten.

The Explosion of the Tulip—Further Particulars.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 14.

The gunboat *Tulip*, attached to the Potomac flotilla, left St. Marys at 3 P. M. on Friday for the navy-yard here, for repairs, and when passing Ragged Point, at 6:20 P. M., her boilers exploded with a terrific crash, rending the upper portion of the vessel to atoms, scalding the officers and crew, and hurling them in all directions.

Several of those who escaped without serious injury, ran immediately to lower the gig; but before they could get it down, the wreck of the *Tulip* sunk, carrying down with it most of those on board.

Some of the officers and men seized what they could lay their hands on, and succeeded in keeping afloat for over an hour, until their position was discovered by the tugboat *Hudson*, Capt. JAMES ALLEN and Engineer R. GRANGER, which picked up ten persons, who are all that escaped from the ill-fated vessel.

The ten picked up, were Ensign WAGSTAFF and Master's Mate DAVIS (the only two who escaped uninjured), Master's Mate REYNOLD's, with a leg broken, and Engineer TEEL, very badly wounded, and six men.

The *Hudson's* officers searched diligently among the floating pieces of the wreck, but succeeded in finding no others than those mentioned above, and steamed on to St. Inigoes.

There were on board the *Tulip*, at the time of the catastrophe, 65 officers and men. Among them were the following:

Acting-Master W. H. SMITH, of Philadelphia; Ensign WAGSTAFF, Acting-Master's Mates DAVIS, REYNOLDS, ROPPENBURG, HAMMOND and SIMONS; Engineers PARKS, GORDON and TEEL.

When she started, there was steam on in but one boiler; but, before proceeding far, steam was raised on the other, and the boat was proceeding slowly up the river. The first intimation of danger was a cry from Mr. GORDON, who was the engineer on watch, to run to the safety-valve, and he made his way to the engine-room, but scarcely had he gone through the door when the explosion took place.

At this time Capt. SMITH, the pilot, JAMES, Master's Mate HAMMOND and the Quartermaster were on the bridge over the boilers, and must have been blown to atoms. The only trace left of Capt. SMITH was his hat. As but ten persons were picked up, fifty-nine persons must have lost their lives instantly, and two of those saved died before the *Ella* left St. Inigois. Two or three others of the ten saved are not expected to live, among them Engineer TEEL.

Capt. SMITH has been attached to the flotilla for about two years past, and was a much esteemed young officer. He hails from Philadelphia. Engineer G. F. PARKS, who was in charge of the engines, and went down in the wreck, hails from Brooklyn, where he leaves a wife and three children, with an aged mother. Engineer JOHN GORDON, who was also lost, hails from Philadelphia, where he leaves a family.

The *Tulip* was one of the vessels built at New-York for Mandarin WARD, of China, and, after his death, the Government purchased the *Tulip* and *Fuscaia*, another of WARD's vessels.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 14.

TRIAL OF COL. NORTH RESUMED.

The trial of New-York State Agent NORTH, and those jointly held with him, was resumed this morning, pursuant to adjournment. Hon. WM. A. BEACH, an able and prominent lawyer from Troy, appeared as one of the counsel for the accused, and took the leading part in the proceedings on the part of the defence. The evidence introduced was entirely on the part of the Government, and mostly accumulative in its character, tending to show the connection of the principal defendant with the alleged frauds. From present appearances, the trial will consume several days.

Hon. R. E. FENTON, Governor elect of the Empire State, will be here in the morning, in obedience to a summons issued by the Military Commission, at the request of Col. NORTH, to testify for the defence. It is understood that he will tender the United States Government a vigorous coöperation on the part of the incoming executive of New-York for carrying on the war and putting down the rebellion, pledging to that end, all the resources of his State, both in men and material.

NEWS FROM CITY POINT.

The steamer *Dictator* arrived here this morning from City Point with the mails. She brought but few passengers, as there are not many officers or men coming away from the army at the present time. Large numbers of those who were furloughed to go home are returning to the front. All remains quiet along the lines. On the north side of the James the rebels present a watchful front, as if anticipating a move by Gen. GRANT in that direction.

The *Dictator* brought up some twenty men under sentence of court-martial, who are to be sent to the Dry Tortugas and other places of imprisonment.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK CLEAR OF TORPEDOES.

The United States steamer *Commodore Read* has arrived at the Navy-yard from the Rappahannock. She reports the Rappahannock clear of torpedoes and patrolled by vessels of the flotilla to Port Royal, and occasionally above that place. The banks of the river are infested with guerrillas, but having a wholesome dread of the gunboats, they are exceedingly cautious about exposing themselves. The secesh population about the Great Wycomoico, and the adjacent creeks and bays, have been very quiet indeed since the chastisement inflicted by the gunboats at the time of Commander PARKER's visit to that region, reported a short time since in the TIMES.

THE HEALTH OF LORD LYONS.

Lord LYONS is recovering from his late illness.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: Benore Paupord, Nineteenth Infantry; Fred. Price, Co. F, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry; Henry Leunig, Co. F, Fifteenth Artillery; Wm. Watson, Co. K, Sixty-fourth; Harrison Sower, Co. G, Sixty-first New-York; Thomas Lee, Co. E, Forty-third New-York.

TO THE FRONT.

Gen. J. A RAWLINGS, Chief of Gen. GRANT's Staff, passed through this city to-day for the front, accompanied by Col. W. S. HILLYER, of New-York.

RETURNED TO WASHINGTON.

Hon. WM. DENNISON, Postmaster-General, with his family, has returned to this city.

MAIL MATTER.

Acting Postmaster-General RANDALL, on Saturday, ordered the following:

At New-Rochelle, N. Y., designate WILLIAM BOYD as Mail Messenger, vice S. MILLER, resigned.

The following Postmasters are appointed:

CHARLES MOORE, Postmaster, Bemus Heights, Saratoga County, N. Y., vice R. S. BURTIS, resigned.

GEORGE MOORE, Postmaster, Fentonville, Chautauqua County, N. Y., vice JOHN MARSH, resigned.

Mrs. EMELINA H. FINCH, Postmaster, Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J., vice ROBERT ALLEN, Jr., resigned.

DANIEL W. FILLEBROUN, Postmaster, East Highgate, Franklin County, Vermont, vice J. B. CROSS, resigned.

CHARLES H. SHARP, Postmaster, West Thompson, Windham County, Conn., vice ABNER NICHOLS, resigned.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 14.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

No dispatches have been received from Gen. SHERMAN for several days past, for the reason, as is supposed, that he is now beyond the means of immediate communication with Washington. That part of the country in which he is now operating will afford him ample subsistence supplies, without the trouble of transportation. By this time he may be far beyond points where the enemy, in formidable numbers, can do him harm.

It is not known how long our forces may continue to occupy Atlanta. This will depend upon circumstances soon to be developed. Whatever may be SHERMAN's programme, gentlemen who are good judges of military matters, anticipate damaging results to the enemy.

HOOD AND THOMAS.

Apart from the rebel announcement that HOOD is marching on Chattanooga, the last authentic intelligence received here is that he had passed the Tennessee, but had not gone far beyond the Coosa; and, if he has done so, he will probably find Gen. THOMAS' army, or some other army, in his front; at all events, he will meet with a sufficient force to prevent him from making injurious progress.

LORD LYONS' ILLNESS.

The attending physician of Lord LYONS denies that the sickness of the latter is of as serious and alarming a character as has been represented.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

A large number of packages intended for the army arrived at the Washington Post-office with the wrappers destroyed, or the address so mutilated, that they cannot be forwarded, and are, therefore, sent to the dead-letter office. It is officially suggested that persons sending packages write on a card the full address, and fasten it securely to the contents of the package inside the wrapper, and this will secure prompt delivery.

THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

Gen. SLOUM and staff arrived here from the front this morning, where he has been engaged for the past ten days in superintending the taking up of the railroad. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad will perhaps now be abandoned. The cars make regular trips only as far out as Union Mills, perhaps not more than 16 miles from Alexandria.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The Treasury Department is still sending out copies of the appeal of the Secretary in behalf of the Seven-Thirty loan, the subscriptions to which last week amounted to nearly three millions. The subscriptions to the Ten-Forty loan have nearly ceased.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Rebel Reports of His Movements.

STARTLING NEWS EXPECTED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 13.

Richmond papers of Friday, Nov. 11, urge upon their readers the necessity of being prepared for startling news from Gen. SHERMAN, and it appears evident from the tone of their editorials of the same date that they are already in possession of intelligence from this source which they are withholding from the public.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAIDERS.

Conclusion of the Prosecution's Testimony—What the Prisoners Want.

MONTREAL, Monday, Nov. 14.

The case for the prosecution against the St. Alban's raiders closed Saturday, when it was decided to take the voluntary statements of the prisoners.

YOUNG made a statement, and said he was a commissioned officer in the Confederate service. The expedition was not projected in Canada. The object of it was to retaliate for the acts committed by GRANT, SHERIDAN and others, not in accordance with civilized warfare.

YOUNG then handed in his commission from Mr. SEDDON, Secretary of War of the Confederate States. He then said he had to communicate with his Government at Richmond, to obtain important testimony, and could not be ready for a full defence for thirty days.

The other prisoners are making statements to-day.

THE CHICAGO CONSPIRACY.

More Plotters Arrested—Discovery of Four Boxes of Muskets in Charles Walsh's Barn—Statements of Prisoners

From the Chicago Times, Nov. 12.

Immediately after the election, the excitement regarding the great rebel raid on this city was beginning to die away rapidly; but the revelations of each subsequent day have tended to keep it alive. Yesterday afternoon the excitement in some parts of the city approached nearly fever heat by a report being current that another large capture of arms had been made in a barn belonging to Charles Walsh, now a prisoner in Camp Douglas, and located in the rear of Adams-street, between State and Clarke streets. At first little credence was given to the rumor, from the fact that few people would believe that muskets to be used against the citizens would be stored in such a public place in the very heart of the city. Upon inquiry, however, it turns out that the report was too true, and that the arms had been safely lodged in Camp Douglas.

Yesterday information was conveyed to Col. B. G. Sweet, commandant of this post, to the effect that a large quantity of muskets were secreted in the barn above mentioned. The provost guard, under command of Capt. Bjerg, were promptly dispatched to the spot. The assistance of Capt. John Nelson and some of the policemen of the south division was called into requisition, and the door of the barn was speedily opened. A strict search was commenced by all hands, and a quantity of hay which had been stored away for winter use was quickly overturned, revealing to the astonished gaze of the soldiers and policemen four long, suspicious-looking boxes, apparently filled with muskets. The cover of one of them was lifted, and sure enough, the muskets were disclosed to view. It was computed that each box held about twenty-five, so that in all one hundred muskets were secured. No time was lost in procuring a dray, and in a few minutes the vehicle was loaded with the boxes in question and en route for Camp Douglas, guarded on each side by armed men with bayonets fixed. It was thought proper to leave several members of the Provost Guard to patrol in the vicinity of the place during the night. A thorough search throughout the entire premises will be made to-day.

During the forenoon of yesterday another accession was made to the rebel raiders at present confined in the old Trinity Church, Madison-street. They numbered in all about twenty, and had been captured chiefly by farmers, who found them roaming about the woods south of the city. They were similar in dress and appearance to those persons already in custody. This makes about two hundred in all who have been captured. Another examination was made yesterday of the prisoners confined in the old Trinity Church by Provost-Marshal JAMES and Justice MILLIKEN. There was little additional information about the expedition elicited that is not already known to the public. The authorities declare that they are in possession of strong testimony against Messrs. MORRIS and WALSH, at present prisoners in Camp Douglas. No other names of any persons resident in Chicago have been mentioned as being connected with them.

It is generally supposed that in a short time all the prisoners in custody will be tried by military commission.

In addition to the statements of prisoners already made, three others are given below. The men who have been examined are all fearfully ignorant.

Doctor Kains—Live in Sullivan County; am twenty-three years old; came to Chicago last Friday morning on the Illinois Central; don't know where I got on the train; paid $8 90; it was my own money; a stranger told me I could vote if I wanted to, but I did not vote. I was three days in the city; staid most of the time at Bridgeport, in the house of an Irishman; left there Monday night; was told they were arresting people, and thought it best to go, least they might get hold of me. A man in town wanted me to help liberate the prisoners in Camp Douglas, but I would not join; the prisoners were to be let loose, and kick up a little hell; was told that a stranger would pluck me by the arm, and tell me all that was to be done, and how it was to be done; he told me when he plucked me by the arm that they were not quite ready yet; he would let me know when they were; I reside nowhere.

John Morris—I live in Charleston, Coles County; am a harness-maker; it was about ten miles from Charleston; I have not told the truth; I was to tell to say so; was with a lot of the boys from Paris, Edgar County, was asked by a man if we did not want a free ride to Chicago; —— and others were with him; the reason was that we should vote for McClellan, and make an attempt to liberate the prisoners at Camp Douglas, but I did not want to get into a mob; the man who came with us said: "If this thing gets off, boys, fill your pockets with the watches and other plunder;" he took us to a tavern; it was last Thursday; I stopped at the house of ——; I was in two or three different houses; —— told me the boys were all gone and were going to lay out, and that I had better go along; I have a revolver, I armed myself because I was mobbed once; have had the revolver two months; got it from ——; he has no stopping place; had hair dye in his possession.

Wm. Lancaster—Live in Crawford County; came to Chicago last Friday; a man named —— brought me and four others, and paid our fare; told us we came to release the prisoners at Camp Douglass; took us to a tavern near the rolling mill; I belong to the K. G. C.; the man —— told us we would be supplied with the best of arms, and we should be well paid for it, and he would have our expenses paid; I first saw —— at a meeting of the K. G. C., on the 1st inst., at ——'s house in Crawford County.

Soldiers Cannot Vote at the Charter Election.

OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, LAW DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
Nov. 3, 1864.

John Hardy, Esq., Alderman, &c.

DEAR SIR. In answer to your verbal inquiry as to whether or not electors of this State, in the actual military service of the United States, absent from the State, can vote at a charter election, I have the honor to say that chapter 253, of the laws of 1864 is the only enactment enabling absent soldiers to vote in this State.

The first section of that chapter specifies the elections at which they are entitled to vote by the following words:

"In time of war every elector of the State of New-York in the actual military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, who shall be absent from the State of New-York on the day of election, shall be entitled to vote at any general or special election held in this State, in the manner and form following." (Sec. 1, ch. 253, Laws of 1864.)

It will be perceived that this section applies only to general and special elections. What are general and special elections is defined by the Revised Statutes as follows:

"General elections are such as are held at the same time in every county, for the election of all or some of the following officers, namely: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judges of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, Clerk for the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioners, Inspectors of State Prisons, District-Attorneys, County Judge, Senators, Members of Assembly, Sheriffs, Clerks of Counties, Coroners, Representatives in Congress, Electors of President and Vice-President.

"Special elections are such as are held only in a particular district or country, at a time when no general election is held, for the choice of one or more of the officers proper to be chosen at a general election" (sections 1 and 3, of title 2, of chapter 6, or part 1, of Revised Statutes.)

Another provision of the Revised Statutes is in the following words:

"The several cities of this State shall be districted by the Common Councils of the said cities respectively into convenient election-districts for the holding of all *general* and *special* elections, and *all elections* of the officers of such cities, who are elective by the people" (section 8, of article 3, of title 3, of chapter 6, of part 1, of Revised Statutes).

This last quoted section contains a Legislative distinction between a charter election and a general or special election. Inasmuch, therefore, as the act enabling soldiers to vote limits their right to general and special elections only, (of which a charter election is neither,) it is my opinion that the soldiers' votes cannot be received at the approaching December election for city officers.

JOHN E. DEVLIN, Counsel to Corporation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Law.

OUR CONGRESSMEN ELECT.

Serenade by the Union Veteran Club to Messrs. Raymond, Darling and Dodge.

Last evening the Veteran Union Club of this city, composed entirely of men who have served in the Union army and have been honorably discharged, and who, during the past political campaign, fought as hard for the success of the Union ticket as they did for their country's flag when in the field, serenaded Messrs. DARLING, DODGE and RAYMOND, the three candidates the club supported, and worked to elect to Congress. At about 9½ o'clock the club formed in line, and preceded by the band the Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G. had with them through their three years' campaign, marched up to the residence of Mr. DARLING, in Forty-first-street, near Fifth-avenue, here the club formed a semi-circle, the band in the centre. After the band had executed two pieces, Mr. DARLING made his appearance at the window, where he was received and introduced to the club by Dr. FISHER.

MR. DARLING

then said: Gentlemen of the Union Veteran Club, I greet you and I thank you, standing, as I do, here this beautiful evening, seeing the full, soft beams of the moon shining upon your upturned faces, and listening, as I do, to the sweet music which fills the air, and receiving from you this mark of approval, I am at a loss what words to select to express my joy gratitude. I accept it more as an evidence of the great interest you have in the glorious cause we have lately engaged in, and the glorious victory we have achieved. We have survived a contest which placed free government and liberty in the greatest peril, but we passed through it in safety. I again thank you all for the honor you have done me when I went into this contest. I inscribed on my banner, "stand by the brave soldiers and sailors," and by God's help you shall always find me standing by it. Their sufferings have been too great, their privations too deep, their heroism too noble ever to be forgotten by a free people. At the commencement of this war, when the first alarm was sounded, I gave the only son I had capable of bearing arms, and he is in the army to-night. I intend to work with Father ABRAHAM, the modern Moses who is now leading us through the red sea of blood to the promised land, and there I hope to stand until the Union shall be again restored and the old flag shall float over one country and one people. Thanking you again, I bid you good night.

When he had finished speaking, the club gave him three hearty cheers, after which it again formed and took up its line of march toward Mr. DODGE's house, in Madison-avenue. While on the march through Forty-first-street, a large and beautiful American flag was displayed from one of the upper windows of one of the houses, and was heartily cheered.

Arriving at Mr. DODGE's house, the club again formed, and after more music by the band, the President introduced

MR. DODGE.

who expressed his pleasure, and his obligations to the veterans for their display of the confidence they had in him. Being extremely busy during the day he had not had time to read the morning papers, and consequently did not know of the compliment the club intended to pay him. In the early part of the evening he had been to pay his respects to Gen. BUTLER, and while there a friend of his advised him to return home as he might find some friends there to meet him. He wished to offer his thanks to all for the support they had given him, as much as if he had been elected. It was not for personal reasons that he consented to run, but because he had been urged by friends to do so. He laid himself on the alter and himself helped light the fire. He knows he had polled a very great many votes, and many of his friends thought he had been elected, and they meant to sift the matter thoroughly. If it should prove that he was elected, he would do all in his power for the sake and success of the Union. He was proud of the honor of being elected to Congress from the Eighth District. It was a position any one might well feel proud of. His friends thought it was time for a change, and that a man who, for the past two years, had steadily opposed the Administration, should not be reelected. He might go back and he might not. Again thanking the club he bade them good night.

The club then again formed and marched down to Mr. RAYMOND's house in Ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue. Here they again formed a semi-circle, and after the band had executed several of their favorite pieces, the President introduced

MR RAYMOND,

who was enthusiastically received. He said:

DR. FISHER AND GENTLEMEN: I could not do less, but I shall not do more on this occasion, than return you my hearty acknowledgements, my most cordial thanks for this beautiful compliment you have done me. I gratefully accept your compliment, although I know it proceeds far more from your interest in the cause, than for any personal regard for myself. The cause is worthy of the grand effort which the whole country has so nobly put forth in its behalf. In every country there is some one experience that determines for all time to come its character and fate. I think that the future historians will fix upon the 8th day of November, 1864, as the day which determined our future, and decided for all time to come that we have effectually established a self-government of free men. You may well feel proud in the part you have borne in this struggle, which has been so successfully concluded. The future generations more and more, as they succeed each other, will look back upon your efforts, which will be their greatest pride and glory. So far as the office to which I have been elected is concerned, and so far as I am concerned, I feel that the best I can offer in return is to promise my best efforts to preserve the confidence you have placed in me, for I am proud in thinking that the post of congressman in the next two years will not be a sinecure, but will be one where work is to be done. More is to be decided by that Congress than by any other branch of the Government. I feel myself inadequate to the task which has been assigned me, but whatever effort I can make towards, justifying your choice I promise you shall be done. Now, fellow-citizens, I again thank you for your confidence, recognizing the great effort which the Veteran Union Club has contributed to the success of our cause and to the result of my election, I beg to wish you a very cordial good thanks.

At the conclusion of his speech, the band ghve him nine hearty cheers, after which they marched to their rooms, and after a short congratulatory meeting, adjourned.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The monitor *Camanche* will be launched on the 14 h inst., and be ready for service by January next.

Bullion receipts from the interior and the northern coast amount to $1,600,000 for the last ten days.

Contributions for the Sanitary Commission were made at all the polls throughout the State on election day.

Arrived bark *Moonbeam*, from Boston.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. A. D KAUTZ, Army of the James; Senator COUNESS and Hon. T. B. SHANNON, California; and Judge LOWE, Monticello; are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. KARNS, Parkersburg; Senator WILSON, Massachusetts; Hon. G. SCOFIELD, Union County, Pennsylvania; and B. RUSH PETRIKEN, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania are at the Astor House.

THE FLORIDA.

Arrival of the Wachusett with her Prize in Hampton Roads.

Full and Accurate Description of the Pirate.

Her Officers, Armament, and Furnishing.

Brazilian Account of the Florida's Capture.

The American Consul Mobbed by Indignant Brazilians.

Arrival of the Wachusett and Florida in Hampton Roads—A Description of the Privateer—Other Matters, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1864.

THE FLORIDA.

The pirate *Florida*, in company with her captor, the *Wachusett*, came into Hampton Roads on the evening of the 11th. Of course, this bold and notorious corsair did not fail to attract an unusual share of attention from all parties at the Fortress, and long before she came to an anchor the Baltimore pier was densely crowded with spectators. She came up at about the hour the mail-boats for Washington and Baltimore arrive—a circumstance which afforded the passengers an opportunity of seeing the grand sight of the day. This morning, through the courtesy of Admiral PORTER, I was granted permission to visit the *Florida* and make such notes as I might deem would be of public interest. It is presumed that nearly every one able to read print is acquainted more or less with the history of this cruiser, and it is also fair to suppose that people know something of her general appearance; but in this connection it may not be out of place to give a brief description of her appearance. She is a long, sharp-built, dark-colored, saucy-looking craft, and sets very low in the water. She is a wooden vessel, and appears to be well coppered. Before her capture she carried three masts, the mizzenmast having been well aft. She is provided with two smokestacks, which are so constructed as to admit of their being placed in a horizontal position—the one bending forward, the other backward. This fact gave rise to an amusing incident, which occurred not long ago. It seems that the master of some vessel that was chased by the pirate, observing the aft smokestack lying close to the deck, became at once impressed with the belief that it was an immense gun, into the muzzle of which three ordinary-sized men could enter simultaneously. He also saw what he supposed to be a "sight," but which proved to be only a steam-pipe so adjusted that one end appeared a little above the breech of the smokestack. The Captain, on reaching shore, related to his friends the discovery he had made. He was quite chagrined at being informed that the gigantic piece of ordnance he had seen was simply a movable smokestack. The *Florida* carries six six-inch guns and two seven-inch, also one small howitzer. The heavy guns are of English manufacture, the two seven inch being of the pattern known as the Blakely. The guns were usually so placed on the deck, that three of them could be brought into position at short notice at the stern, thus giving her the capacity of throwing from that part of the ship a mass of metal weighing 222 pounds. Save the guns and necessary rigging there is little to be seen above decks. The damage caused by her being struck by the *Wachusett* is not extensive and can be easily repaired. The lower portion of the break is within four inches of the copper. A considerable portion of the timber extending from the mizzenmast aft was displaced, and at the point where the collision took place the wood work was crushed in perhaps a foot and greatly splintered. The injured part is covered with canvas and otherwise patched up. The officers and crew of the pirate are said to have numbered 140, but it is a mystery how they managed to stow themselves away. The berth deck is exceedingly small, very low, and was when captured extremely filthy. As to the latter particular, however, Lieut.-Commander L. A. BEARDSLEE, to whom I am indebted for his kindness in showing me through the ship, stated that the filthy and unwholesome condition it was in when boarded, surpasses anything of the kind that he had ever before witnessed. Early and late for days and days, he has kept the men at work scrubbing and cleaning, and although a vast improvement has been the result, still there is much more to be done in the same line. Capt. BEARDSLEE was unnecessarily solicitous lest the members of the press should connect the dirty appearance of the vessel with a lack of proper energy on the part of the officers of the *Wachusett* to give things a more favorable aspect. The deck is very black now, notwithstanding the innumerable sweepings and scrubbings it has received. It is also much out of repair, the seams between the planks, in a number of places, being so wide that in washing the water makes a perfect shower-bath on the cabin decks. For that reason the sailors cannot work in their cleaning process with the same facility as they could were the decks in a sound condition. The rigging and some of the sail on the two remaining masts, were fitted by our own officers and men, the sails and ropes which were found on them having been considered useless. The boilers are greatly in need of repair, and the engines want a thorough overhauling. The names of FAUCETT, PRESTON & Co., Liverpool, England, on a plate above the engine-room, tells us where the machinery came from. At present it is not considered safe to steam the *Florida* over seven and a half knots an hour. On descending to the lower deck the visitor turns a sharp corner to the left and walks into the cabin. On the right of the staircase is the ward-room. The cabin is not fitted up in that *recherché* style that I expected to find; on the contrary, it is very plainly furnished. A large table in the middle of the apartment leaves little room for other articles of furniture. I did not observe any chairs, the accommodations for sitting consisting of a stationary bench, extending in a half-circle round the cabin. This bench is covered with enameled leather. Over head are several racks filled with maps and charts. Suspended on the port side is a bookcase, which is generously supplied with miscellaneous literature, although many of the volumes are old and defaced. Books, papers and numerous small articles which have been taken at different times from prizes are heaped up promiscuously on a sort of shelf which the formation of the vessel makes above the bench. In one corner is a safe which has not been opened. It is a matter of much curiosity, of course, to know the contents, but according to the rules of the navy, certain forms and orders must be observed when anything under seal is to be examined. The cabin wears by no means an inviting aspect. It is low-studded, dark and somber, and lighted by candles. In a little room communicating with the cabin is a bunk and berth, upon which the pirate Captain was wont to lie and figure up in his evil mind the gains he had made in his nefarious calling, and devise schemes fro further plundering. On board the *Florida* are four officers captured with her. Eight others are on the *Wachusett*. The four are dressed in the ordinary gray uniform, with the rank indicated on the shoulder and sleeve. With one—Lieut. FLOYD—I held a conversation, and learned how surprised they all were when they understood the meaning of the knock in the stern. FLOYD is a quiet-looking fellow, with long light hair, mild blue eyes, and speaks with a strong Southern accent. He has never been beyond Baltimore traveling North, and seemed to think that he would now have an opportunity of getting as far as Fort Warren. I remarked I thought he would. As to the affair of the capture, he had an abiding faith that it was in violation of the maritime laws of nations, and would be duly reseated by Brazil. He was employed on the vessel in the capacity of draughtsman, and as a specimen of his work I was shown a large chart, embracing the Atlantic coast in its entire length, upon which he had marked places where captures were made, or vessels burnt, by pasting over the right latitude and longitude a small square slip of paper representing in colors the *Florida* firing her guns at a schooner in the distance, a ship wreathed in flames, a naval combat, and other devices of a similar character. Among the documents found on board, and forwarded to Washington, were the bonds of the *Southern Rights* and the schooner *Howard*. Other papers of great value to our Government were seized. Judging from records the pirates were fully informed of our naval movements. The character, tonnage, speed and other particulars of gunboats and ships and other vessels were carefully noted in the record book. The *Florida* was poorly provisioned, but had Capt. COLLINS postponed the capture for a day or two, the rebels say he would have come into possession of a full supply of stores, including a goodly quantity of fine wines and segars.

Concerning the particulars of the Captain nothing can be written which has not already been made public. It is uncertain how long a time the *Florida* will be detained here. It is understood she will proceed to New-York eventually. The following officers are on board: Lieut.-Com. L. BEARDSLEE; Acting Ensign, Chas. J. Barclay; Second Assistant Engineer, M. Knapp; Master's Mate, John Hethington; Quartermaster, Z. L. Kirk.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

The gunboat *Montgomery* came in to-day and reports that on the 8th she sighted the *Tallahassee*, and immediately gave chase. The pursuit was maintained until dark, when the pirate changed her course and escaped. In the progress of the chase the *Montgomery* fired about fifty rounds, which were promptly replied to by the pirate. The *Montgomery* will proceed to sea to-night or to-morrow morning.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Intelligence has been received to-day that the steamer *Andrew Harder*, having in tow the schooner *Ella Ogden* and the barges *Mt. Penn* and *A. L. Sweet*, was struck by a heavy squall off Smith's Point last night, which caused the vessels to part, and it is feared something worse may have happened. The *Ella Ogden* came in this morning, but at daylight the saw nothing of the other vessels. A steamer has been sent to make a search, and it is to be hoped that we shall soon gain further information.

A NAVY SALUTE.

At noon to-day the fleet in Hampton Roads fired a national salute in honor of the result of the Presidential election.

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.

Our fleet still hold possession of Plymouth, N. C. The capture of the place was a complete surprise to the rebels, who made but a feeble resistance. Among other property which fell into our hands were 22 pieces of heavy artillery. During the engagement a magazine was blown up, causing the killing and maiming of a large number of rebels. WHIT.

Details from a Brazilian Journal.

From the Journal de Bahia, Oct. 8.

To-day we have to record another outrage done to our sovereignty, and another slight to our means of defence.

The public knows the fact which took place in our port between the United States steamer *Wachusett* and the Confederate States steamer *Florida*; but as it may be viewed incorrectly, we will, for our own honor, refer to it as it took place.

The *Florida* came in, on the 5th, from Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, in order to repair her engine and take in water, &c., for her crew were not well, from eating rations of salt meat and drinking salt water filtered. The United States Consul asked the President of the Province not to let the vessel into our port, and to impose some penalty for her not respecting Brazilian waters in burning an American vessel near the Island of Fernando de Noronha. The President replied that he had granted her two days to make the repairs that her engine needed.

There was in port the United States steamer *Wachusett*, which, since the coming in of the *Florida*, had put herself in motion in the interior. Fearing some fight, since a challenge had been given, the President of the province obtained from the Consul his word of honor that peace would be kept, and that no action would take place in the port, or within the line of neutrality. The *Florida*, for better security, was placed under the batteries of the flagship.

On the 6th, its crew being in need of some recreation, rest, half of it was put on liberty and went on shore, coming back in the evening. Many of the men being drunk, and considering himself guaranteed in a neutral port, the Captain of the *Florida* let thirty of his crew and some of his officers sleep on shore on the nights of the 6th and 7th. At 3:10 of the break of day the officer of the deck, HUNTER JUNOR, was surprised to hear the cables loosen on board of the *Wachusett*, and her crew called to quarters, which was very difficult for it to do. Nearly at the same time some boats filled with men, boarded the *Florida*, receiving from her a volley of musketry, and they were seconded by the *Wachusett*, which not being seen, owing to the smoke of the funnels and the night being very dark, had left her position and rapidly ran toward the *Florida*, passing by the stern of the corvette *Donna Januaria*, which at once ordered it to heave to, but the Captain of the *Wachusett* did not heed the order, running rapidly upon the stern of the *Florida*, which lay to the north.

Hardly had she struck the latter, when she fired a shot from a bow gun. At once a mast of the *Florida* fell over, and she lost some men; but the crew returned a feeble fire.

It is asserted that there was great loss of life at all points in the struggle that took place with revolvers and cold steel, and that it did not last long, for the complement of the *Florida* was reduced by nearly fifty men. Among the dead is said to be the officer of the deck, who received a ball in the breast; and it is said that an officer named STONE was also killed from a shot in the mouth. Another officer, leaping on board of the *Wachusett*, struck about him and fell dead under the many blows dealt at him.

Four sailors of the fifteen who leaped into the sea escaped, and these were picked up by vessels lying near. The other eleven were shot in the water by the enemy.

After this brief contest there came an interval of silence, which was broken by prolonged cheers from the *Wachusett*.

The chief of division, GENVASIO MANGABO, sent a barge under the command of Lieut. VARELLA, on board of the *Wachusett*, to tell its captain to anchor at once, or he would sink him if he tried to continue his provocation. To this the latter replied that on his word of honor he would go no more, and that he would go back to his anchorage.

This answer was given to the officer, the commander of the steamer not allowing him to come on board.

But the steamer *Wachusett* had smartly made fast a cable to the *Florida*, and then feigned to return to its anchorage, steering to the south.

She passed about a cable's length from the bow of the corvette *D. Januaria*, which then opened fire, sending eight shots at the steamer, which did not return the fire, and, on the contrary, forced its speed to put itself out of range of the fire. The shots nearly all took effect, being delivered by the best gunners.

At this moment, the crews of all the vessels of war being at quarters, the chief determined that the *Parasues*, which had put up steam from the outset of the incidents, should take the corvette in tow as soon the incidents should take the corvette in tow as soon as it had enough steam up, sail at the same time being set on the corvette, so that the vessels might rapidly follow the prize. In this

EUROPEAN NEWS

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Extracts from our Files to Nov. 8.

Political Movements Upon the Continent.

The Inman steamer *City of London*, Capt. PEARE, which left Liverpool at noon on the 2d, and Queenstown on the 3d of November, arrived here this morning. Her news has mostly been anticipated, but the following matters are of interest.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Interviews between Napoleon and Alexander—Italian Affairs—Dispatch of M. Nigra—Mexican News.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 28, 1864.

The interview between the two Emperors, NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER, takes place at Nice to-day, and in France a good deal of importance is attributed to this interview. But since there are no questions up for discussion which implicates Russia in any way, it is difficult to see from what source this imperial interview is to derive its importance. The two Emperors will probably return together on Sunday as far as Lyons, from which point the Emperor ALEXANDER will branch off to the Strasburg and Frankfort route, while the Emperor NAPOLEON will return to Paris. It may be, however, that at the last moment ALEXANDER may be induced to continue on to Paris and return to his home by way of Cologne. The presence also at Nice of the popular and peace-making King of Belgium, is a source of satisfaction to the public, since in general these interviews between monarchs add to the general confidence in a prolongation of peace. If Victor EMANUEL could be added to this quiet reunion of sovereigns on the banks of the Mediterranean, the affair would assume quite a different aspect from that it now presents; but the addition of the King of Italy to the conclave would give offence, or at least alarm to Austria, and the interview is in no wise of a hostile character.

The publication of the documents relating to the late Italian treaty has enlightened the public on the nature of the negotiations which preceded the signing of the treaty and on the manner in which it is interpreted by those who negotiated it. The letter of Ambassador NIGRA has created a veritable sensation. It is there seen that the Count CAVOUR commenced before his death, the negotiation which has now happily been brought to a termination, and that the terms of the treaty are the same as those proposed by that eminent statesman. It is seen also that the French Government asked that the Italian Government should renounce its pretensions on Rome as the capital of Italy, but that M. NIGRA claims, on the contrary, that Italy has not renounced, neither in letter nor in spirit, this pretension, but only renounced the use of violent means to obtain it. Thus, it is remarked as being not a little singular that France should have asked so important a feature, and have accepted what is equivalent to its exact opposite, for, as the treaty stands, the Italian troops may march to Rome whenever the Roman people may make a revolution and invite them there. And it was the very opposite of this France asked for and claimed as essential. M. NIGRA boldly declares that Italy must complete her unity, and the signing of this treaty he regards as the first great and most important step toward that object. What is more, the great majority of the public here, as well as in Italy, understand it thus.

The Florentines are just now the happiest people in the world. Suddenly tell the people of Cincinnati or St. Louis that the capital of the United States is to be moved to their locality in a few months, and you will have under your own eyes a demonstration of what is now taking place at Florence. People are afraid to let their houses at any price, for fear of not getting up to the mark. The King is to inhabit the magnificent Pitti Palace, and great preparations are being made for him. The Chevalier CASTELLAZI, who was charged by the Government of Victor EMANUEL to go to Florence and prepare the necessary public buildings, is blamed for not taking more of the convents. One of the largest and most useless of these buildings, the Convent of Santa Maria Maddalena dei Pazzi, which was pointed out by the Florentines to the Government agent, was refused because it was a convent. The foreign ministers at Turin, it is said, encounter the most serious difficulties in housing themselves at the new capital, on account of the exorbitant pretensions of the landlords. Madame RISTORI, the actress, who has just built at Florence one of the finest palaces in Italy, was offered a fabulous price by a foreign minister for a part of this palace, and was refused. It is only fair to state, however, that Madame RISTORI is holding back because she would prefer to have the Government buy her house. The Countess ROBRINSKA, who has built a magnificent house on the place where formerly stood the York Hotel, had the precaution to let her house some time ago, with a proviso that in case Florence should again become a capital—she had reference to the return of the Grand Duke of Tuscany—the rent should be augmented one-third. Florence has again become a capital and the Countess will receive the stipulated augmentation.

The news from Mexico is anything but favorable to the general interests of the foreigners in that country, and, at the request of MAXIMILIAN, the departure of the first installment of French troops, which was to have taken place the present month, is delayed two or three months longer. A delay has occurred in the enlistment and organization of the Austrian and Belgian troops, which are to take the place of the French troops, and the new Mexican Emperor, probably, did not feel safe in trusting himself to one-half the French force now in that country.

MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Trial of Muller—A General Election in England—Bribery and Corruption—Office-holders and Seekers—The Money Panic—Great Gale—The Italian Question—The British United States of North America.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 24, 1864.

The trial of MULLER, which commenced two days ago, and is expected to be finished to-day, the result of which should reach you by the Queenstown telegrams of to-morrow, fills the papers and absorbs the attention of the public. The defence was opened by Mr. Sergeant PARRY yesterday, and rests on the weakness of the testimony for the prosecution, the probabilities as to the identity of the two hats, the improbability that a slight little tailor like MULLER could have killed a stout man like Mr. BAGGS and thrown him from a railway carriage in a minute and a half, on the open, unsuspicious nature of his conduct and movements, his weak and innocent character, the fact that *two* persons were seen in the compartment with Mr. BAGGS, neither of whom is identified as MULLER, and direct testimony to prove that at the hour of the murder he was somewhere else. The public has been in great perplexity. "He must have done it," has been balanced with "He could not have done it." It is a mystery which the verdict of the jury, if a verdict is given, may not solve. The crime was one which might have been committed by two hardy ticket-of-leave garroters, who covered with blood, would have slunk to their dens, and remained unsuspected. My first impression was that MULLER was crazy about gold watches; but I cannot see, upon the supposition, that he committed the crime, how he managed to remove all traces of it from his person.

It is stated by a Lancashire paper, which may be in Mr. GLADSTONE'S confidence, that we are to have an election very soon. A new House of Commons. This will be a very good thing for the country, as a general election always stirs times and puts a great deal of money in circulation. "A seat in Parliament," the *Times* informs us, "is position and power." It tells us furthermore, that "the first thing a man with ten thousand a year wants is a seat in Parliament." It is the next thing to a title of nobility, and may lead to that glorious consummation. "Nobody doubts," continues the *Times*, "that a seat is obtainable by money, and that many score seats are thus obtained." Even in the old days of Rotten Boroughs, when a large portion of the seats were held and given away by the great Lords and the Government, independent and patriotic men like WILBERFORCE were obliged to pay as high as forty thousand pounds for a seat, and considered that the most independent thing a man could do, who wished to serve his country, was to buy a seat in Parliament and pay for it. And this is very true, because, if a man takes a prominent seat he must vote with the Ministry, or if he represents the pocket borough of some great Lord, he must, of course, do his bidding. Consequently the only independent members were those who paid for their seats, and bribed right and left to get elected. It is much the same to-day. Mr. Veneering pays his five thousand pounds for some snug little uncontested borough, but where there is something more than a sham, it may cost twenty thousand or more. What of that? The honor is worth it. The position is cheap. The more the cost of the two letters "M. P.," the more the value.

Now there are over six hundred members to be elected. Suppose two hundred some in for family seats with little cost, a thousand pounds each, say—£200,000—$1,000,000. We will average the other 400 at £5,000 each, which is a moderate estimate, which will give us £2,000,000, total $11,000,000, distributed over the country, which will go far to make prosperous times and merry Christmas. Which party carries a majority is a matter of very little consequence indeed. The Liberals are so Conservative, and the Conservatives so Liberal, that only a very few men who fill the higher offices care anything about it. Lord DERBY does not wish to be Premier. He has enough to do to spend his million of dollars a year income, and nurse his gout. But Mr. DISRAELI, and Lord John MANNING, and Lord ROBERT CECIL, and JOHN PELL, and Mr. WHITESIDE, would like to walk across and sit on the front seat of the Treasury benches. Sir FITZROY KELLEY would like to take his place on the woolsack, from which, if he stayed but six months, he would retire with a pretty little pension of fifty thousand dollars a year.

But all the lower grades don't care, because they would not be disturbed. Whig or Tory, Conservative or Liberal, is all the same to them. They are appointed for life, or good behavior, and if superannuated, have a decent provision. A place under Government over here, is an estate for life. There is no taxing salaries, except the income tax. Office-holders are not interested, office-seekers may be a little, but less than formerly, because candidates come in under the system of competitive examinations, a system got up expressly to relieve the distributors of government patronage from the trouble of choosing and refusing. The fellow who gets most marks is appointed. It depends upon a good memory and power to cram. Not that this gives the best men—far from it. It is a very poor indication of real ability. Why, by that rule, the man who could learn the whole *Times* Supplement by heart, should be Prime Minister, when he might be a natural fool in everything but this mechanical faculty of a good memory. It is a poor system, but it saves trouble and responsibility. The persons chiefly interested in the election are, therefore, the candidates who bribe, and the electors who are bribed, and who are already setting their prices, and considering how they shall spend the money.

The panic in the money market still rages, and bankruptcies are numerous. A year ago you could get plenty of money for anything. Thousands of schemes were started, and all found capital. Then came the drain for cotton, and the Bank was compelled to contract its loans by raising the price of interest. Money at three per cent. means capital seeking investment. Money at nine is a different matter. The consequence has been very squally times about Lombard and Threadneedle streets.

The storm which kept back the Cunard steamer from Saturday to Tuesday swept like a hurricane around the northern coasts of this island, and strewed them with shipwrecks. The loss of life has been very heavy, but the damage to the coasting trade especially has been large.

The Emperor of France and King of Belgium have gone to meet the Emperor of Russia at Nice, where a few European affairs may be settled. GARIBALDI denounces the Italian convention or treaty, with more than his accustomed bitterness. He is for giving BONAPARTE, as he chooses to call the Emperor, not two years to leave Rome, but two hours, and hurry him at that. MAZZINI and GARIBALDI are equally indignant at the compromise. "Rome or death!" is their war cry. "Certainly," says the Emperor, "you can have one of them if you insist, but not Rome." The Italian Parliament accepts Florence by a large majority. It is now said that this is in accordance of an agreement of CAVOUR, who was told by the Emperor that there was only one road to Rome possible, and that was reconciliation and agreement with the Pope. Only by his consent could Rome become the capital of Italy. It is not likely that the present Pope will consent to the arrangement, devised by the Emperor, and consented to by CAVOUR. The next one may. In the meantime, Florence is a very pleasant and sufficiently central capital—a better one, I think, than Rome, if it were not for the name of it. Call Florence Rome, and where would be the difference? The Arno is as good as the Tiber.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, now or lately in America, says the Canadian Volunteers are a humbug, and the plan of federation another, and that nothing could save the Canadas from being conquered and annexed to the United States, if there was any disposition to take them. The Professor says, there is no such disposition. The English do not quite trust his statement in this particular. The *Examiner* denounces the plan as of no value, while it may take from England all of her American possessions that are of any consequence, Halifax and the coal fields of Nova Scotia. You can have the rest and welcome. They are not worth defending.

In the meantime we crowd to see the charming Miss MENKIN in "Mazeppa," and astonish ourselves with the Brothers DAVENPORT.

MONADNOCK.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF BRISTOL.

From the London News, Nov. 2.

We have to announce the death of the Marquis of Bristol, which took place yesterday morning shortly after five o'clock, at Ickworth Park, near Bury St. Edmunds. For the last four weeks the respected Marquis had been considered in a very critical condition. On his arrival home from a tour in Germany, he was in such indifferent health that Dr. GARDINER saw him when he arrived at the family residence in St. James'-square. The Earl and Countess JERMYN and the nearest members of his family were with him at his death. Lady GEORGIANA GREY and Lady AUGUSTA SEYMOUR had been staying some days with the Marquis at Ickworth. On Saturday and yesterday Her Majesty the Queen sent to inquire after his health.

The Right Hon. FREDERICK WILLIAM HERVEY, Marquis and Earl of Bristol, Earl JERMYN, of Hormingnurst, County Suffolk, and Baron HERVEY, of Ickworth, County Suffolk, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was the eldest son of FREDERICK WILLIAM, by his wife, the Hon. CHARLOTTE UPTON, second daughter of CLOTWORTHY, first Lord Templetown. His Lordship was born 15th July, 1800, and married 9th December, 1830, Lady KATHERINE MANNERS, fourth daughter of the late Duke of Rutland, by which amiable consort he leaves surviving issue 4 sons and 2 daughters, the eldest son, the Earl JERMYN, M. P. for West Suffolk, succeeding to the honors of the family and large estates. The late Marquis, previously to succeeding to the title on the death of his father in 1859, as the Earl JERMYN represented Bury St. Edmunds in the House of Commons from 1830 up to the time of his father's death. Consequently he was in that assembly prior to the passing of the Reform Bill, and, as a tory, at that period voted against that measure, and uniformly voted against the Whig party. It was not until the late Sir ROBERT PEEL was called upon to take the helm of the Government, in 1841, that the Earl JERMYN was convinced of the necessity of going with the able men who adopted the progressive course of their illustrious leader. The Earl JERMYN had accepted the post in her Majesty's household of treasurer of the Queen's domestic household, but on the retirement of Sir R. PEEL he relinquished that office, and ever afterwards, both in the House of Commons and in the Upper House of the Legislature, supported the administration of the late Earl of ABERDEEN, and of our present Premier. At the dissolution in the House of Lords at the close of the last session, the Marquis of BRISTOL recorded his vote in favor of the policy of the Government. It was his last vote in that assembly. The deceased was an excellent landlord, and was beloved by the poor on his extensive landed property; so that his death will be deplored not only by his family, but by a large number of persons in the county of Suffolk. The marquis deceased was hereditary steward of BURY ST. EDMUNDS, and colonel of the West Suffolk Militia. The late Marquis is succeeded by his eldest son, FREDERICK WILLIAM JOHN, Earl JERMYN, M. P., born 28th June, 1834, and married in 1862 Miss GERALDINE ANSON, the youngest daughter of the late General the Hon. GEORGE ANSON, who died in India, as commander-in-chief, on his way to Delhi, in May, 1857. He was first elected as member for the western division of Suffolk in 1859, which of course becomes vacant by his accession to the House of Lords.

THE FEDERAL WAR STEAMER SACRAMENTO.

From the London News.

Our Southampton correspondent writes, under date of yesterday morning, that the Federal war steamer *Sacramento* had arrived in Cowes Roads, to tranship some invalids on board the German mail packet which leaves there on Wednesday for New-York. If permitted by the English Government to remain long enough to tranship the invalids, the *Sacramento* would come up Southampton Water. A telegram last night, however, says: "The *Sacramento* left Cowes to-day by order of the Custom-house authorities there, who acted in accordance with general instructions. The *Sacramento* has an Isle of Wight pilot on board, and she will probably make a short cruise to the eastward, and then return to Cowes Roads, to await the result of an application to the British Government for permission to tranship some invalids on board a New-York packet from this port.

INHOSPITALITY.

The London *Times* editorially notices the inhospitable reception given on several recent occasions to royal personages who have visited England, and contrasts it with the hospitality shown by the Swedish royal family to the Prince of WALES. It says: "The noble palaces, the splendid parks, the vast collection of all that is beautiful in art or costly in material, which our sovereigns possess, were meant to enable the Chief of the State to offer a worthy and becoming hospitality to those persons who come here with a claim to be considered the guests of England." The *Times* notices the present inability of the head of the State to discharge in person this portion of the duties of royalty, and hints that some definite understanding should be come to on this subject, without unduly trespassing on the retirement or hurting the feelings of any one.

THE ONTARIO.

A Board of Trade inquiry had been ordered respecting the loss of the National Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Ontario*.

THE BOY HOPPER.

Mr. W. S. LINDSAY had received a letter from the Foreign Office with regard to the case of the boy HOPPER, informing him that Earl RUSSELL "has instructed Her Majesty's Charge d'Affairs at Washington to make inquiries respecting JOHN HOPPER, and to take such steps as he properly could on his behalf."

A PRINCESS BORN.

The Princess LOUIS of Hesse (ALICE of England) was safely delivered of a daughter at Darmstadt, on the 1st inst.

THE EMPERORS AT NICE.

Galignani's Messenger of Monday, Oct. 31, contains the following narrative of the movements of the Emperors subsequent to the 28th:

The Emperor NAPOLEON on Friday, after the review, went to Villefranche, to visit the Russian frigates and the *Aigle*. The former fired a salute, and their bands played the air of Queen Hortense. His Majesty at the dinner at the Villa Pellion was seated between the Emperor and Empress of Russia. The Emperors in the evening went to the theatre, where a grand representation was given. Their majesties were in plain clothes; ALEXANDER II. wearing the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, and NAPOLEON III. the order of St. Andrew. The Emperor of the French entered the box a little in advance, the orchestra playing the air of Queen Hortense. When the Emperor ALEXANDER appeared the National Hymn of Russia was given. The state of the railway between Nice and Toulon, owing to the waters, was such as to make it doubtful whether the journey could be effected by land, but a number of men having worked all night, the way was rendered passable, and the Emperor of the French left Nice at 8 on Saturday morning, and arrived at 12¾ at the Toulon station, where he was received by the Minister of Marine, with whom he proceeded immediately to the arsenal. The crowd assembled in all the streets through which His Majesty passed, received him with the loudest acclamation. The Emperor was met at the dockyard by Vice-Admiral Viscount DE CHABANNES, the Maritime Prefect, and Vice-Admiral Count COURT WILLAMEZ, Commander-in-Chief of the experimental squadron. His Majesty, after passing along the front of the line of marines drawn up on either side, visited successively the iron-clad frigate *La Provence*, now being completed in one of the docks, the saw-mill, the building-yard of MOUILLON, and the *Belliqueuse* and *Taureau*, steam rams, the plans and models of which were presented to the Emperor by M. DU PUY DE LOME, Director of Naval Constructions. From the port His Majesty embarked and went on board the Admiral's ship the *Solferino*, where the officers of the other vessels had assembled to be presented. As soon as they had returned on board their respective ships, a signal was made for the squadron to get under weigh. The *Solferino*, on reaching the offing, discharged her guns while under full steam, and after all the other vessels had gone through a similar manœuvre, the squadron returned to its anchorage. At 5 o'clock the Emperors left the *Solferino*, and, landing at the arsenal, returned to the Maritime Prefecture. In the evening there was a grand banquet, at which the principal civil and military authorities were present. His Majesty left yesterday morning by railway for Marseilles, where he arrived at 11:30. After proceeding, without any escort and in the midst of an immense crowd, to the docks, the port, the new prefecture and other public establishments, his Majesty went to visit King LEOPOLD of Belgium, who was to leave this morning for Nice to visit the Empress of Russia. The Emperor afterwards visited in succession the Boulevard Dugommier, the new Rue de Noailles, the Rue Imperiale, the Cathedral and the Hotel Dieu. Such were the crowds that followed the Emperor's carriage, that his Majesty was at one moment obliged to halt and acknowledge the enthusiastic cheering of the people. When the Emperor, much moved by this cordial reception, stood upright in his carriage to salute the crowd, the cheering became deafening. The Emperor listened with great attention to a petition presented to him by the body of porters (porte-faix,) and shook hands at the end with their syndic. His Majesty left at 1½ o'clock by the ordinary train, the imperial railway carriages being left for the Emperor of Russia. On leaving Marseilles His Majesty was accompanied as far as Aries by M. DE MAUPAS and Gen. D'AUTEMARE DE PALADINES. The Emperor reached LYONS at 8½, and was welcomed with the same enthusiasm as at Marseilles. His Majesty was received at the station by Marshal CANROBERT, and proceeded through the densely-crowded streets to the Hotel de Ville, where M. CHENEVAL, Prefect of the Rhône, was awaiting his arrival. In the evening all the principal authorities of the city, ecclesiastical, civil and military, dined with His Majesty. The Emperor was to review the troops this morning at 10, as already mentioned, and to leave for Paris at noon.

The Emperor of Russia on Monday received the Prefect and authorities of Nice. His Majesty was to leave in the evening for St. Petersburgh via Germany.

THE PEACE BETWEEN GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The *Berlingske Tidende*, of Copenhagen, of the 26th ult., referring to the conclusion of peace, observes that the conditions are far more rigorous than those which were stipulated after the battle of Novara, when Austria found herself in a position to dictate peace to Piedmont.

Apart, it continues, from the amicable intervention of the European powers which took place at that period in favor of the vanquished, and which has been entirely wanting in our case, it seems that other considerations should have led the conquerors to manifest toward Denmark more generosity than was shown in regard to Piedmont; for Piedmont, even when beaten, remained a formidable adversary to Austria, which Denmark will never be to Germany, and yet the first demands of Austria, which rose as high as two hundred and eighty millions of lire, were reduced to seventy-five millions, whilst the financial sacrifices which have been imposed upon us have not undergone any diminution, and have even been rather augmented. But, however hard may be the conditions to which we shall have to submit, we must desire that a war which has been so disastrous for Denmark may be at length terminated. We have already alluded many times to the misfortunes which have overwhelmed Jutland, and our readers know how cruelly that Province has been afflicted by the decree which prohibits the exportation of agricultural products. But if the inhabitants are not to be completely ruined, it is necessary that these rigors should end before Winter comes to prevent exportation by sea. We hope, then, that when once peace is signed, the evacuation will take place without delay; but if, contrary to our expectation, this should not occur till after the exchange of the ratifications, we do not think it would be very exacting to ask that, at all events, all restrictions which fetter commerce may be immediately removed, especially as this depends in perfect accord with the text of the primitive treaty, after a long and laborious campaign, in which our army has worthily sustained its ancient reputation and has signalized itself by brilliant services, our troops are beginning to return by degrees to Copenhagen to be disarmed there, and everything seems to indicate that the other vessels of the fleet will soon be recalled. This confirms the order of the day which Admiral HAMILTON has lately published on giving up the command of the Baltic squadron, as well as the following proclamation which the King has addressed to the navy:

Events have now entered upon a more pacific path, and most of you are now going to return to your hearths. I have followed you with joy in the course of your brilliant campaign. Whether you have met or combat the enemies of liberty, whether you struggle in the depths of winter against the power of the elements, you have always displayed the same perseverance. Preserve in the midst of peace your love for your king, your country, and the flag under which you have fought, and if you should be summoned again to take up arms in defence of the land, be always ready to come and raise yourselves beneath the folds of the old Dannebrog. Officers, sub-officers, and sailors of the navy, I send to you all my royal salutation, and thank you for the task you have so bravely accomplished.

(Signed,) CHRISTIAN R.
(Countersigned,) O. LUTKEN.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 17, 1864.

The *Neue Frei Presse* of Vienna says that, according to the stipulations of the treaty of peace, 29,000,000 of thalers of the Danish national debt will be borne by the Duchies. The Flensburg fine arts collection will be at the disposal of the Danish Government.

GREECE.

MESSAGE OF KING GEORGE TO THE GREEK ASSEMBLY.

ATHENS, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The following is the official text of the message recently sent by King GEORGE to the National Assembly:

GEORGE I., King of the Hellenes, to the Second National Assembly of the Hellenic nation.

Urgently summoned by Greece, I yielded to her voice, in the conviction that she upon her part would fulfill her obligations toward me. I abandoned Denmark a year ago, before the annexation of the Ionian Islands to the Greek Kingdom—a condition agreed upon in my acceptance of the Greek Crown—had been accomplished, and consequently before the Constitution for the new State had been voted.

In a few days a year will have elapsed since my arrival. No one, I think, is unaware of the patience with which I have endured the abnormal position of royalty in presence of an assembly acting at the same time as a constituent assembly and as a legislative chamber.

The annexation of the Ionian Islands to the remainder of the Kingdom has further been long accomplished. The presence in the body of the Assembly for the last two months of the representatives of that country, has given the National Assembly every facility for terminating, without fresh delay, the vote of the constitution upon the basis of the project drawn up a year ago. What has taken place in the Assembly up to the present time, affords me the conviction that its labors may still be prolonged for a considerable period.

The prolongation of this position, which neutralises all governmental solicitude, and paralyses all administrative action, not only unquestionably deprives the nation of precious advantages, but will certainly cause evils which it will be difficult subsequently to repair. The impatience with which the people suffers this irregular condition of affairs is known to me.

Indispensable duty toward the Hellenic people, and even the interests which ought to be placed under the guarantee of the Constitution, imposes upon me the obligation of requiring the cessation of this state of things. For this purpose I have desired my Ministers to lay the annexed draft of the remainder of the Constitution before the National Assembly, and to declare that I am ready to accept and sign the portion already voted, as well as that which shall be voted according to the plan I submit, the conditions of which in no degree differ from the wishes expressed by the Assembly up to the present time. I request the Assembly to deliver its vote upon this plan within a period of ten days.

My Ministers will also bring forward within a period of ten days a bill relating to the election of Deputies. I request the Assembly to debate and vote upon this bill in the course of this month.

But if the National Assembly does not conclude these labors within the above-mentioned periods, I reserve to myself full liberty as to my future course, which will be such as shall be dictated to me by my deceived hopes, and I make the Assembly responsible for all the consequences.

(Signed) GEORGE.

ATHENS, Oct. 6, (18th,) 1864.

The National Assembly had finished its discussion and adopted the draft of the Constitution. It was considered probable that the members of the minority would not sign the convention.

JAPAN.

FORCING OF THE STRAITS OF SHIMONOSAKI BY THE ALLIES.

(By Telegraph from Suez.)

BOMBAY, Friday, Oct. 14.

The French steamer brings news from Japan, announcing that the allies had forced a passage through the straits of Shimonosaki with trifling loss. The Japanese fought hard.

SHANGHAE, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The allies have successfully attacked Prince NAGATO'S forts on the straits of Shimonosaki, with trifling loss.

The Japanese have sued for peace.

It is reported they will agree to open the straits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUMORS OF A EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The London *Morning Post* says: "According to accounts from the Continent, the idea of an European Congress is again on the *tapis*. The principal object is stated to be the question of Rome and Italy. France, Russia and Prussia are stated as having agreed upon the subject. The Emperor NAPOLEON calculates on the adhesion of Italy and King LEOPOLD of Belgium. It is reported he has nearly overcome the objections of England and Austria. Should all this be accomplished, a general disarmament will, it is said, be the result of the Congress, and thus secure the peace of Europe."

THE HURRICANE AT CALCUTTA.

The tornado at Calcutta, already reported was undoubtedly one of the most destructive that has occurred in modern times and the arrival of the mails was looked for with much interest.

It was thought that the accounts received at Paris were exaggerated, as the Liverpool telegrams only report nineteen total wrecks.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE REBEL WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the rebel Secretary of War (SEDDON) is a very long-winded and very dull document. We give those parts of it which make an exhibit of rebel military matters:

WAR DEP'T, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, RICHMOND, Nov. 3, 1864.

To the President of the Confederate States:

SIR—The operations of the War Department since the date of my last report embrace in their scope the events of the present campaign, which at that time had not fully opened, and which has not yet been brought to a close; also the measures instituted for the increase, organization, equipment and supply of the army, under the laws adopted at the last session of the first Congress. The importance of the elections to occur within the United States during the present year, the condition of their finances, and a growing discontent among their people because of the duration of the war, induced a belief that their executive and military authorities would prosecute the campaign with extraordinary vigor, and seek to render it decisive and final. Nor has this anticipation been disappointed. In the winter and spring the enemy collected a larger body of men than he had before assembled in the field, who were commanded by his favorite Generals. His fleets were enlarged, and their armaments embraced all the improvements that naval architecture had discovered. His arms and equipments were of the most approved model, and whatever was required for the success of the campaign was supplied with lavish profusion. He opened the campaign by attempting to obtain command over the "State of Georgia" on the Gulf of Mexico. He invaded Florida, set on foot an expedition to sweep through Mississippi, and to effect the capture of Mobile, and he penetrated with formidable armies to the western limits of Louisiana to establish his dominion over that State. The success of these enterprises was expected to give him a firm hold upon these States, and to enable him to concentrate all his energies upon the campaigns in Virginia and Georgia. But these invasions were defeated or repelled."

Secretary SEDDON then gives his views as to the progress of the campaign in the different departments, refers to the acts of the rebel Congress to sustain and increase the army, and adds:

It is believed very considerable reinforcements of the most efficient material are being afforded to our armies in addition to the law allowing the acquisition by impressment, if necessary, of 20,000 able-bodied male slaves for employment with the armies as teamsters cooks and the like, is being inforced, and the substitution of such will allow the recall to the ranks of many valuable men who have heretofore been detained for such incidental service. The reserves, for consisting of those between 17 and 18 and those between 45 and 50 years of age, have been organized under a Commander for each State, and where the State is invaded have been called into active service. They have been found an efficient force to supply guards to cities and public works, and for the large number of prisoners in our hands, and also as defences of bridges, roads and important points, and have thus liberated for the field many soldiers who must otherwise have been withdrawn from the active army. On several occasions portions of them have been thrown with the armies in the field as active auxiliaries. So far, wherever tried, they have exhibited the characteristic valor and devotion of our people to [illegible] and have rendered well to their [illegible] efficiency and conduct.

[illegible] that this mode of [illegible] would leave a surplus of our captive soldiers in their hands, without for the time any adequate check on the inhumanity and cruelty they have ever been prone to exhibit towards such captives. Still, as the preponderance of numbers steadily diminished, confidence increased that the prospect of speedy captures would soon enable us to check or average their malignity. This consideration in aid of the powerful incentives, even more of humanity and gratitude than of interest that urged any practicable effort for the relief and release of our imprisoned soldiers, induced us to overlook alike our just rights under the cartel and apprehensions of the probable ill-treatment of the surplus that might remain in the power of our vindictive foes, and to propose exchange on the very terms latterly [illegible] as acceptable, of man for man. The offer only afforded another illustration of the hypocrisy, faithlessness and inhumanity of the enemy, for it was soon made apparent that their professed willingness was but a pretext and a blind, and while they expected the plan would not be acquiesced in, to conceal their own determination to make no general exchange. They have here and there consented to partial exchanges, generally affected between commanders in the field, but the Government appears to have deliberately adopted the remorseless and inhuman policy of enforcing the captivity with all its attendant sufferings of the prisoners on both sides during the war. They say thus impliedly to our gallant soldiers the tribute of acknowledged superiority, while they exhibit to the unhappy victims from their army their own ingratitude, perfidy and cruelty. One of their favorite commanders has not even hesitated to avow, with utter disregard of the claims of their captive soldiers on their consideration and protection, as the terms of service of many had expired, they were not to be regarded as subjects of equal exchange. It likewise appears that they gloat over the idea of being able, by their blockade and devastation, to starve to submission a people whom they cannot subdue by arms, they can prevail in utter indifference to the sufferings that may be entailed on their own captive soldiers, on the supplies which must be furnished them, as an effective drain on our limited resources. Could we, in the case so straightened as they delude themselves into believing how it is, but must they expect to be the prevailers and sufferings of their soldiers [illegible] could not expect us to [illegible] and soldiers or people, to forfeit the [illegible] soldiers who had sought to inflict on us the [illegible] war and famine. These captives would [illegible] be the first unhappy victims of [illegible] the [illegible] Government. Without [illegible] [illegible] on the contrary they [illegible] [illegible] Government, been [illegible] [illegible] privations as [illegible] with them have been exaggerated [illegible] in part from their delusive [illegible] scattered condition, but more [illegible] intervention of false tales, and have been made the pretext of wanton privation to our faithful soldiers in their hands. They compel suffering to their own soldiers by their malignant outrages against civilized warfare, and then find in such excuse for visiting cruelty and starvation on our soldiers, to whom it is not pretended they could not easily afford all the comforts and subsistence due to captives in war. The ineffaceable baseness of such a course exceeds even its inhumanity, and for either it would be difficult to find a parallel in the history of civilized, much less Christian, nations.

It is gratifying to be able to state that since the foregoing was written a prospect has been afforded of ameliorating the condition of our captive soldiers. When all overtures to the Government of our enemies seemed vain, Gen. LEE was instructed to make directly to Gen. GRANT a proposition that, without releasing either Government from the obligation of affording due provision to its captives; each should have the right of furnishing to its own prisoners in the possession of the other, under the direction of officers among them, to be paroled for the purpose, such additional supplies of necessary articles as it might deem expedient to send. This was accepted, doubtless, through the influence of the Commanding General of the Federal armies, who, however profuse of the lives of his men in battle, could but have sympathy and interest for the imprisoned soldier. It is indicative of the remorseless policy of the hostile Government that such concessions to the claims of humanity should have been made sooner by the stern soldier in the field than by their statesmen in the Cabinet. As the liberty is afforded by the agreement with commendable liberality that supplies may be purchased in Northern cities, or sent to our soldiers in captivity, directly from foreign ports; there can be but little delay or difficulty in affording to them all reasonable supplies for the alleviation of their unhappy state. This arrangement will be as gratifying to our Government and people as it is comfortable to humanity and wise policy. The report of our agent of exchange is submitted in connection with this subject. It will display the past course and present state of negotiations for exchange.

ESTIMATES, IMPRESSMENT LAWS, ETC.

Attention is invited to the accompanying estimates for the six months commencing January 1 and ending June 1, 1865, which, although large in the existing state of the currency, are not to exceed the demands of the service. After the full exposition made in my last report of the embarrassments and obstructions experienced from the disordered condition of our currency, the impracticability of purchases without impressment, and the deficient means of transportation and distribution, it is not deemed necessary to repeat them. Attention, however, is specially invoked to them, as they continue with increased and increasing stringency, and remedial legislation, in some important particulars, is very desirable. The impressment acts require revision and amendment. There are not sufficient provisions against the removal of property after notice of impressment, nor against its concealment before or after; nor is the course prescribed in case of the refusal of the owner to appoint appraisers, as contemplated by law. The law is, in brief, without adequate sanctions to insure respect and enforcement. Special provision should be made for the impressment of iron from railroads.

REBEL REFUGEES.

During the last year a few persons have gone to the United States without permission from the Confederate authorities. Some of these have no design hostile to the Confederacy, but others leave as informers and as enemies. In some cases the act is treasonable, in others more venial. A law is necessary to punish the cases which do not amount to treason under existing laws.

Secretary SEDDON reviews the measures adopted by the North for the employment of negroes as soldiers, and closes as follows:

The enlistment of slaves as a part of the army of the United States had but a single object. The act of Congress and proclamations which authorized it were formed to destroy political government and civil society in the Confederate States. By declaring all officers and agents of Confederate, State and municipal Governments to be outlaws, incapable of holding or transferring property, and subject to ignominious banishment, and declaring slaves to be emancipated and suitable for service in their armies, they sought an entire overthrowing of their social order, and determined this should be a war of massacres and confusions, and not the highest trial of right between the people. It had become a principle among Christian sovereigns that, however they might prosecute their quarrels and debates by arms and acts of hostility, and though they might seek the overthrow of the forces of the State, yet they would so direct their passions as to preserve the life and good name of each other. But from the beginning our enemy has prosecuted the war with murderous design to take the life and to destroy the fame of the people of the Confederate States. The crimes which determined the colonies to separate from Great Britain, and to denounce her king as a tyrant unworthy to rule a free people, are those which have been committed against us, under circumstances of ten fold atrociousness, in the existing war, by our enemy. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people. He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death and devastation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages. He has excited domestic insurrections among us. Private property is wantonly destroyed; female honor outraged; whole districts of unarmed and unresisting population are ravished and laid waste; old men, helpless women, weak and feeble children, the infirm and superannuated slave population, have been exposed to starvation and misery by the systematic, cruel and persevering effort to destroy the food and raiment of an entire people. A war conducted on such principles, with such objects and by such alliances, involved necessarily the abandonment of all laws, usages, conventions, mitigating influences, or humanizing considerations and restraints. The enemy who adopts such a system proclaims in advance his desire, as well as his design, that the war shall become one for mutual extermination. In a contest with such an enemy, the Confederacy may exercise a very liberal discretion in the employment of any agencies or instrumentalities that are within their reach for the public defence. Should, therefore, either policy or necessity dictate it, the enlistment of slaves or any other population as auxiliaries would be entirely justified by the atrocities that we have suffered. It would be impossible to find any ally so unrestrained as the enemy against whom he would be employed. Respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 11.

Our information is next to positive that LINCOLN has been reelected. Few have doubted from the first that this would be the result, and fewer still will regret it. For ourselves, we feel that the great cause for which we are struggling has escaped a real peril. The policy of conciliation, of concession and cajolery which McCLELLAN would have attempted, was something more to be dreaded than LINCOLN'S armies and navies. There was great reason to apprehend that such a policy would deceive, demoralize and divide the South. With LINCOLN there is no fear of this; our people will continue to stand as one man; with him it is a united South against a divided North. With McCLELLAN it might have been a united North against a divided South, in which event all that we have been striving for in this four years' struggle would have been lost. But LINCOLN is to continue to be the master of the Yankees, and the spectre of reconstruction vanishes forever.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 11.

LINCOLN has been reelected President of the United States. His first election could not surprise any one, for he was wholly unknown; but his reelection, after four years' experience of his character and capacity, will not fail to impress the world with a very low opinion of popular government. So far as the people of these States are interested, the reelection of LINCOLN is entirely satisfactory. For he is the right man in the right place. We would not have him defeated, but gave all the influence of the *Enquirer* to him. Our reasons were entirely selfish. We prefer the management of the war to remain in the same hands that have directed it the last four years. We prefer an ignorant, brutal fool as Commander-in-Chief of the enemy to any other man. He suits us entirely. Gen. McCLELLAN might have given us more trouble, but we have taken the measure of LINCOLN, and know exactly his entire worthlessness. The four years

33	Am. Ex. Bank	116	300	do	130⅝
47	City Bank	155	300	do	130⅝
25	Del. & Hud. C. Co	200	1 0	do b10	130¼
300	Canton Co	34⅞	100	do s30	130
800	do	35	200	do s30	130
200	Cum. Coal Pref	51⅞	10	Cle. & Pitts	106
100	do	52	400	do	106⅛
200	Quick M. Co	87	1000	do	107
200	do b60	88	200	do	107¾
50	do b60	88⅛	900	do	107⅝
100	do	87⅝	1150	Chi. & N. W	47
800	do	87⅝	1000	do	46⅜
100	Wyoming V. C. Co	87⅝	200	do b10	46⅜
100	Qu'n Hill'n, M. Co	8	400	do	46⅜
2000	Mar. Min. Co	38½	300	do	46¼
100	do s60	38	40	do	46
200	do s60	38⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref	86
700	do s60	39	1300	do	85¾
900	do	39⅛	300	do	85⅝
100	do b10	39⅞	500	do	85⅜
100	do b5	40	400	do	85⅛
100	do b10	40	300	do	85¼
400	N. Y. Cen	127	300	Cleve. & Tol	114
500	P., Ft. W. & C	110	200	Chi. & R. I. R	110
200	do b10	110	2000	do	109¾
100	do	109⅝	2000	do	109¾
1000	do	109¼	50	Al. & T. H	55
800	do	109⅛	100	Chi. & Alt. R. Pr	92¾
400	do b30	110¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S 6s, '81 C.	108⅝	300	Hudson R. R	122¾
10,000	do	109	500	Reading R	133⅝
10,000	do	109⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R	129
25,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C.	102⅝	200	do	128⅜
65,000	do	102⅜	100	do	128
45,800	do new is	102⅛	100	Alt. & T. H Pref	56¾
25,000	do new is	102⅜	300	M. S. & N. I	76⅝
125,000	U. S. 10-40s C	98	500	do	75¾
4,000	Tr. 7 3-10 A. & O.	116	500	Clev. & Pitts	106⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s 1 year C.	96⅜	100	do	106¾
1,000	Mo. States	62	300	Chi. & N. W R	46
10,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	41	400	do	45⅞
10,000	Am. Gold	244	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr	84¾
200	Quick. Min	86¾	100	do	84¾
100	Can Co. Co	33	200	Chi. & R. I. R	109⅜
300	do	34¾	100	do s30	109¾
100	Mar. Min. Co	39¾	50	do	109
700	do	39	200	do	108¾
100	Pac. M. S. Co	315	700	P. F. W. & C	109¾
25	N. Y. Cen. R	125¾	300	do s30	108¾
100	Erie R	102¼	50	Alt. & T. H	55
150	do	102¾			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	Erie R	102¾	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr s3	84⅜
200	do s3	102¾	600	do	84⅜
300	do b3	102⅞	100	do c	84⅜
100	do c	102⅝	300	do b3	84⅜
200	Reading R	133	300	do b in a w	84⅜
400	do s3	139	100	P., Ft. W. & C	109
100	M. S. & N. I. R	75¾	100	do	108⅞
100	do c	76¾	500	do	108¾
700	do s3	75⅞	100	do b3	108¾
200	do b6	76	26,000	O. & M. Cer	41
400	do	76	10,000	do s3	41
200	Ch. & R. I. R	108¾	50	Cum. Coal	53⅛
100	do	108⅞	100	Quick. M. Co	86⅜
100	do c	109	400	do b60	86¾
200	do	108⅞	100	do b60	88
300	do	108⅜	1200	Mar. Min. Co	38⅜
100	do s10	108	100	do b3	39⅛
100	do b3	108⅛	1200	do	39¼
400	do c	108¼	400	do b3	39⅜
300	do c	108⅜	200	do	39⅜
600	do	108¼	400	do	39⅝
200	Chic. & N. W. R	46	200	do	39¼
200	do b3	46	300	Hud. Riv. R	123
100	do	45⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Erie R	102⅝	100	Chi. & N. W s3	43⅜
400	do	102⅜	100	do	45¼
200	do s3	102⅜	100	do	45⅜
240	Reading R	133⅝	50	P., Ft. W. & C	109⅝
100	M. S. & N. I. s3	75¼	100	do s3	108⅜
600	do	75¼	600	Chi. & N. W. Pr b3	84⅜
300	do	75¼	2-0	do	84¾
200	do	76⅜	300	do	84⅞
500	do s10	75	150	Nic. Trans	4⅝
200	do	75¼	100	Canton Co	34⅛
100	do b10	75¼	700	Mariposa M. Co	38½
300	Chi. & R. I. R	108¾	400	do b3	38⅜
100	do b3	108⅜	300	do	38¼
200	do b10	109	800	Cleve. & Pitts	106¾

MONDAY, Nov. 14—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 12, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 5:

Increase in Loans	$1,535 519
Increase in Specie	750 795
Decrease in Circulation	114,828
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	537,308

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 14, 1864.	Nov. 12, 1864.	Nov. 5, 1864.
Capital	$69,722,508	$69 186,762	$69 186,762
Loans	182,044 530	188,914,029	187,378 510
Specie	22,177,049	22,491,122	21,740 327
Circulation	6 059 933	3,735,635	3,850,463
Gross Deposits	225 360,723	248,907,411	234,225 977
Exchanges	73 590,225	95,524,316	80,305,574
Undrawn	151,770 498	153,382,095	153,920,403
In Sub-Treas'ry	17,469,591	30,104,583	32,622,247

The Bank Return show another gain on the Specie averages, the result of the recent considerable disbursements from the Treasury Office for November Interest on the Public Debt, &c. The same disbursements have mainly supplied the Gold for shipment in the last fortnight. There is a moderate gain on the present return in the line of Loans and Discounts.

There is decided ease to-day in the Money market, and an impression prevails on the Street that the Government will make no move calculated to disturb the supply of Currency and Bank balances in New-York until after the meeting of Congress. It is also believed by some well informed parties that the next Loan offered to the public will be on a Currency Interest Security. These rumors, and the growing confidence in the Public Credit since the emphatic result of the Presidential election, have further advanced the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States, in all of which the dealings to-day were quite active. The rise since Saturday is 1@1½ ₩ cent. We also notice that certain speculators in the part due 7-30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds have revived the story, not that the Government will receive them for Customs, but that the Collector of the Port can be compelled by mandate of law to receive them. But we are quite sure there will be nothing of the sort accomplished. A considerable portion of the April and October Notes were originally sold for Currency in November, 1862, after Gold and the old Custom-house Greenbacks had attained a premium of 30@35 ₩ cent., and it is extremely unlikely, if there had been the slightest chance for their receipt for Customs before or after maturity, no such negociations would have been made. The fact is that no such privilege was ever intended by Congress to apply to the 7-30 Treasury Bonds; whether negociated by Gold or Currency. Another privilege—that of conversion into a Gold-bearing 20 years Stock—was expressly granted. And about nine-tenths of the whole 7-30 ₩ cent. issue have been thus converted. The amount outstanding on the 31st October was $14,145,900, and it is from the consideration of this comparatively small remainder of $140,000,000 that the speculators may hope to succeed in forcing from the Government the equivalent of Gold, in violation of the Act of Congress pledging the Customs in Gold for Interest on the Public Debt—or what is more likely, in creating the impression that it can be done. We have only to say they will have a good time in forcing either the Treasury Department or the Collector of the Port to such an action.

The Railway and Miscellaneous Share list was very active at the Stock Exchange in the forenoon. The business was very large on the Western Roads and on Reading, Quicksilver and Mariposa, and at a decided advance on Saturday's sales. The demand for Erie was also larger, and a fair business done in Hudson River. At the Afternoon Boards part of the buoyancy of the market as well as the advance in prices was lost. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made: Gold 244½, after selling through the day 243¾ to 246¼ ₩ cent.

	Sat. ₩	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¾	108¾	Mich. Southern	78¾	78
U. S. 5-20's	101¾	102¾	Illinois Cen	126¾	127¼
N. Y. Central	126¾	128	Pittsburgh	103¾	104¼
Erie	102¼	103¾	Fort Wayne	107¾	108¾
Erie Preferred	103¾	105⅜	Rock Island	127	128¾
Hudson	122¾	122¾	Reading	133¼	133¾
Canton	34¼	34¾	Quicksilver	86¾	86¾
Treas. Cer., new	95¾	96¼	Cum'land Coal	52¼	51
Northwest	46¾	46¾	Mariposa	37¾	38¼
Ohio & M. Certs	41¼	41	N. West Prof	83¾	84¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	110	Bank of No. Amer	103
America	135	Hanover	101
North River	112	Metropolitan	115
Tradesmen's	113	Grocers'	110
Merchants' Exchange	98½	Shoe and Leather	99
State of New-York	115	Corn Exchange	105
Commerce	104	Commonwealth	101
American Exchange	118¼	Import. & Traders'	103
Chatham	100	Park	136
Bank of the Republic	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	L. & W. Bonds	109¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	108	Tol. & W. Ext. 1sts	91
Erie 4ths, '80	142	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	83
Erie 5ths, '82	113	Mil. & T. due Ch 1sts	113
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	107	Gal. & Chi. 1sts	102
Hud. R. 1sts, 69	107	Clev. & Tol, S. F	104
Hudson R. 2ds S. F., '85	108	N. J. Cen. 2ds	102
Harlem 3ds, '98	102¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	117
Mich. Cen., New, 1st	130	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103¾
N. J. C. Line	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	92
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	108	Chic & Pitts, 4ths	82
Illinois Cen.	117¾	Miss. & Mo. L. G	88
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref	87	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	105
Chi. & N. W. Int. B	97	Chi. & Alt. S. F	105

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Adirondack Railway and Improvement Company for the disposition of $1,000,000 of their First Mortgage Bonds on 30th inst. to the best offers.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows: Total receipts, $938,172 05, including for Customs, $154,000; Payments, $2,100,270 83; on account of loan, $363,000; Balance, $28,942,484 70.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,

Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York.

Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.

E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

☞ A new Company to be known as the NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY, has recently been organized under the laws of this State, with a capital of $2,500,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

This Company owns a 600 feet in length in the now famous Reese River County, Clan Alpine Mining District, Nevada, known as the New-Yorker, Long Island and Legal-Tender Ledges, varying from five to eight feet in width at the top or outcrop, and increasing as they approach water level. At the outcrop, and for the depth of 75 feet, these ledges yield from $70 to $100 in silver to the ton of ore; and it is a well established fact that all the mines of Reese River prove marvelously rich at the depth of from 75 to 200 feet, where water level is reached. At this depth they produce from $400 to $2,000 to the ton. The cost of reducing the ore and delivering the silver in San Francisco is from $35 to $40 per ton.

Many practical miners and prospectors now in this City, and who are familiar with these ledges, all of which are more or less developed, have the fullest confidence that large quantities of silver bullion, will, before many months, be shipped from the mines of this company.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 14—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 19 bbls. Ashes, 30,077 bbls. Flour, 90 bags Corn Meal, 98 925 bush. Wheat, 30,448 bush. Corn, 33,154 bush. Barley, 7,525 bush. Malt, 127,397 bush. Oats, 7,648 pkgs. Provisions, and 94 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls. at $12@$12 25 for Pots, and $13 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet but firm, including Java at 50c.@52½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 46c. @48c.; Rio at 43c.@47c.; St. Domingo at 41c.@42½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair request at buoyant prices; Middling, $1 41@$1 44 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, and has advanced about 10c. ₩ bbl., closing quietly. Sales since our last amount to 17,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$9 90; poor to choice Extra State at $10@$10 50, chiefly $10 10@$10 35; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 90@$11 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 60 @$9 90
Extra State	10 00 @10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 15 @13 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 90 @11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25 @13 25
Extra Genesee	10 60 @13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 65 @13 50

Southern Flour is more active and firmer to day; sales since our last 1,800 bbls., at $10 60@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 25@$15 25 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is advancing; sales 500 bbls. Extra at $10 15@$12 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at $9 25@$9 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 60 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand and steady; sales 200 bbls., at $7 50 for Jersey, $8 25 for Canadric, and $8 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand, at firmer prices. Sales 55,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 65; Amber at $2 50; Red Western at $2 42, Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 30; Milwaukee Club at $2 28@$2 30; Chicago Spring at $2 25. Corn continues in good demand at much higher prices, sales since our last, 52,000 bushels, at $1 80@$1 83, closing at $1 83 for Mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Oats brisker and dearer. We quote Canada at 97c.@98c., Western at 99c.@$1, afloat and in store; State at 98c.@99c., cash, ₩ bushel. Sales were also made of 17,000 bushels Canada West Barley at $2 03@$2 05, and small lots of Rye at $1 63@$1 65 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is in request, at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in more demand and steady, at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 32½c.@50c. for new, ₩ lb.

LIME—Is in moderate request and steady in price.

MOLASSES—Is inquired for and is firm, including New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 90c.@$1 12½; Cuba Muscovado, 75c.@90c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request, including Resin (nominally) at $25@$38 ₩ 280 lbs., Tar, at $10@$13 ₩ bbl., Spirits Turpentine at $2 45@$2 50 ₩ gal on.

OILS—Have been in rather more demand, including Crude Whale at $1 40@$1 45, Crude Sperm at $2 05@$2 15; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Linseed at $1 45; No. 1 Lard at $1 85@$1 95 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been rather more sought after to day, at firmer prices. Sales have been made of 2,100 bbls. We quote crude at 45½c.; refined, in bond, at 72c.; and refined, free, at 88c., ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower and unsettled early in the day, but closed more firmly, with an improved speculative inquiry. Sales to-day, 8,550 bbls., at $40 62½@$41 cash and regular for New Mess, closing at $40 75 cash, and $38 50@$39 for one year old Mess, $39 50@$40 for Prime Mess; $39 50@$40 for Thin Mess, and $37 75@$38 50 for Prime; also $41 25 for New Mess, deliverable all this month, at buyers' option, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 17c.@19c. for Shoulders; 18c.@21c., for Hams; sales, 226 pkgs. Bacon is quiet to-day. Lard tends downward; sales 1,800 tcs. and bbls. at 21¾c.@24c. for poor to choice. Beef continues in fair demand at $19@$24 for Old and New Extra Mess, $14@$22 for Plain; sales 250 bbls. Beef Hams are advancing; 150 bbls. sold at $26 50@$27 ₩ bbl. Butter is in more demand, closing at 42c.@56c. for poor to choice State, and 34c.@46c. for Western ₩ lb. Cheese is in request in lots at 16c.@25c., the latter for very choice, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are in demand and buoyant. Sales since our last 480 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 20c.@24c. ₩ lb., and 175 bxs. Havana at 22c.@23½c. Refined Sugars are in fair request, at 25½c.@30c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 230,000 lbs., at 15¾c.@19¾c. ₩ lb., the latter for Butcher's Association.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 500 bbls., at $1 73½@$1 76, the latter an extreme rate, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 28 000 bushels Wheat at 2¾c.@3d.; 100 tons Linseed at 7s. 6d.; 175 hhds. Tallow, at 12s. 6d.; 25 cases Measurement Goods at 15s. Also, by steamer, 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 30s.; 450 bxs. Bacon at 25s., and 900 bales Hay at 20s. For London, 100 bales merchandise at 1s. 4½d.; 900 bbls. Oil Cake at 1s. 6d. For Bremen, 200 hds. Tobacco at 25s. For Matamoras, 200 bales Tobacco at 50c. in gold.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Nov 19	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
America	Nov. 19	New-York	Southampton
Niagara	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Britannia	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Nov. 23	Boston	Liverpool
Bavaria	Nov. 26	New-York	Hampton
Hecla	Nov. 29.	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov 30	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	Dec. 3	New York	Liverpool
Asia	Dec. 7	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre
China	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Dec. 21	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Jan. 4.	New-York	Havre

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Nov. 5	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	Nov. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Etna	Nov. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Boston
China	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York
City of Dublin	Nov. 13	Liverpool	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Ariel	Nov. 16	New-York	New-Orleans
Columbia	Nov 16	New-York	Havana
Havana	Nov. 20.	New-York	Havana
Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Havana

For California.

Golden Rule	Nov. 19.	New-York	Nicaragua
Ocean Queen	Nov. 23.	New-York	Aspinwall

The mails for Europe by the *Persia*, will close at 7:30 A. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Europe via Quebec by the *North American*, will close at 1:30 P. M. Thursday.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *America* via Southampton, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Baltimore*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana by the *Columbia*, will close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Ariel*, will close on Wednesday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Guiding Star*, will close on Saturday at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1:30, 2:20 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH MERINOES! FRENCH MERINOES!

THIS WEEK,

GREAT

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT SALE

OF

FRENCH MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
PARIS POPLINS,
OTTOMANS,
ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS,
AND OTHER
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

FROM AUCTION,

FRENCH MERINOES at $1 25, worth $1 75.

FRENCH MERINOES at $1 50, worth $2.

FRENCH MERINOES at $1 75, worth $2 50.

FRENCH MERINOES at $2, worth $3.

PARAMATTAS at 62½c, worth $1.

ALL THE BEST DELAINES at 40c. a yard.

BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS at 56c., 60c., 75c., to $1, worth from 70c. to $1 50.

All the above DRESS GOODS have been purchased at auction, in many cases at forty per cent. loss to the importer.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
CHEAP DRY GOODS HOUSE.
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL THE

FASHIONABLE STYLES OF

CLOAKS,
BASQUES,
BASQUINES,
SACQUES, and
CIRCULARS.

LADIES WILL FIND IN OUR CLOAK ROOM THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF CLOAKS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY,

AND

AT 25 TO 40 PER CENT. LOWER THAN ANY BROADWAY OR CANAL-STREET CLOAK STORE.

ALSO,

A SUPERB STOCK OF NEW LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,

LONG AND SQUARE CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

LONG AND SQUARE WOOLEN SHAWLS,

purchased at the late auction-sales, at a great sacrifice on the cost to import.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

STILL AT REDUCED PRICES.

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)

RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,

including several lots of choice Paris Silk, for evening wear,

AT RETAIL.

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand st.,)

Manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.

ALSO,

A large quantity of FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES.

And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE ST.

STILL AT REDUCED PRICES!

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 and 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.,

a large assortment at retail.

Also, at stores Nos 255 to 261 GRAND-ST,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR-CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c., a large assortment. Also,

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, TASSELS, WINDOW SHADES, and FIXTURES, in great variety.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

STILL AT REDUCED PRICES.

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand st.,

FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS DELAINES, REPS, &c., &c.

Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,

UNDER GARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)

A large assortment at retail

AT REDUCED PRICES!

Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

We are offering our entire stock of

ROYAL AXMINSTER,
ENGLISH VELVET,
BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY,

THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, At much less than cost of importation or manufacturing.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 180 Pearl-st., New-York.

CHARLOTTE C. SMITH

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GARMENTS, DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY, ALSO, OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS. LADIES' BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS IN GREAT VARIETY

No. 1,142 BROADWAY, one door above 26th-st.

YARD WIDE—LYONS ALL SILK velvet, from auction, at $10, worth $22. GEORGE REYES, No. 345 8th-av.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

You can undoubtedly purchase the cheapest goods in the city. We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.

Our stock of Felt and Beaver Bloomers cannot be equaled. Call.

EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

PRINTING.

COMPOSITOR.—A SITUATION WANTED AS Compositor, job or otherwise. Address X. L., Box No. 136 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of first class girls, fully competent in each and every department of household work, of all nations and professions—Protestants and others—with good references, will be found willing and obliging; no objection to country service. Employers can be well supplied by favoring us with a call, at Mrs WESLEY'S Select Female Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. On hand, a first-class colored cook.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE steady woman as experienced nurse, capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is also a good seamstress; can cut and fit, willing and obliging; good city reference can be given. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 48 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook and good baker, and would assist in the washing and ironing. best of city reference. Also, a situation wanted by a first-rate waitress, or would do chamberwork at fine washing and ironing; best of city reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid, and do plain sewing; or is fully competent to teach children all the branches of the English language; best monials as to character and competency can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 21st-st, second floor, front room

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RE spectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take a waitress' place; understands her business perfectly, and has the best of city references. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 88 East 18th-st

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT and reliable, desires a position as companion to a lady; is fully competent to assist or undertake the supervision of domestic arrangements. None but unexceptionable persons need answer. Address Miss JOSEPHINE B, Box No. 160 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse; can rear a baby on the bottle, or do up-stair work; will be found in every capacity satisfactory; the highest recommendations can be had. Address, Tuesday and Wednesday, No. 680 6th-av., between 44d and 45d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, IN a private family, by a man of long experience in the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; has the best of city reference. Call or address at private stable, No. 143 East 16th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WHO understands her business thoroughly, a situation as laundress, no objections to going a short distance in the country; best of city reference from her last situation. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 83 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothing and all kinds of embroidery; is willing to assist in light chamberwork or with children. Can be seen for two days at No. 330 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family, and would do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference to be given. Will be seen for two days at No. 134 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDing a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy girl as nurse and seamstress or to wait on a lady. She can recommend her for her neat sewing and kindness to children. Apply at No. 16 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Would go a short distance in the country. Good city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 484 Canal-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook: has the best of city reference from her last place, for three years; leaves now on account of breaking up housekeeping. Can be seen for two days. Call for two days at No. 222 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT, resident in this city 20 years, as housekeeper to a delicate lady, or seamstress by the day, or to take care of an invalid. Best city references. Can be seen at No. 416 6th-av., for two weeks.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would prefer housework for a small family; good city reference from her last place. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as good plain cook and assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 250 East 30th-st., corner of 2d-av., over the drug-store.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, WITH THREE years' City references, situations in one family, one as thorough cook, assists with washing, the other as waitress and chambermaid; wages $10 and $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is to assist with washing and ironing if required. The best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class cook, can give the best of city or country references. Call for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs. Has no objection to go to the country.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WHO IS A first-class dressmaker and milliner, with good city reference, wishes a few customers to work for by the day or week. Call at any time this day at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress, and to take care of children or would wait on a lady; or as chambermaid and seamstress; city references; five years in her last place. Call at No. 21 Waverley-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A steady, competent person; wishes the entire charge of an infant and bring it up by hand, or grown children and plain sewing; has good city reference. Apply at No. 3 2 24 av., near 3-th-st., second floor

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 777 Broadway, third floor, opposite STEWART'S.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room. Good

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year .. $3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year.... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year...$8 00
Three copies 1 year.. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SENECA INDIANS, TRAINED DOGS, COM. NUTT, FAT GIRL, GIANTS, DWARFS, &c. all hours. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN—BABES IN THE WOOD—PAUL PRY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—ROSE OF CASTILE.

WALLACK'S—SCHOOL OF REFORM.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON THE CRICKET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS—GRAND CONCERT.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

IRVING HALL—DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE.

SNEDECOR'S GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—PAINTINGS.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond papers of Friday, Nov. 11, urge upon their readers the necessity of being prepared for startling news from Gen. SHERMAN, and it appears evident from the tone of their editorials of the same date that they are in possession of intelligence from this source which they are withholding from the public. A dispatch from Washington says no intelligence has been received from Gen. SHERMAN for several days, owing, doubtless, to the fact that he is now beyond the reach of communication.

A dispatch to Postmaster KELLY was posted on the Post-office bulletin at a late hour last evening, announcing the appointment of Secretary STANTON to the vacant Chief Justiceship, and of Gen. N. P. BANKS to the Department of War. No confirmation of the news has been received from any other source.

The gunboat *Tulip*, attached to the Potomac flotilla, exploded her boiler on Friday, down the river, and caused a frightful sacrifice of life. Of the sixty-five persons on board of her only ten are accounted for.

The case for the prosecution against the St. Alban's raiders closed yesterday at Montreal, when it was decided to take the voluntary statements of the prisoners. YOUNG made a statement, and said he was a commissioned officer in the Confederate service; that the expedition was not projected in Canada; that the object of it was to retaliate for the acts committed by GRANT, SHERIDAN, and others, not in accordance with civilized warfare. YOUNG then handed in his commission from Mr. SEDDON, Secretary of War of the Confederate States. He then said he had to communicate with his Government at Richmond, to obtain important testimony, and could not be ready for a full defence for thirty days.

The United States steamer *Wachusett*, with the rebel Corsair *Florida* arrived in Hampton Roads on Friday evening, and created considerable stir at the Fortress. The *Florida* had on board nine guns, two seven-inch, six six-inch, and one howitzer. A full description of her appearance, furnishing, &c., is given by our special correspondent.

We are in receipt of a very painful rumor via St. Louis, to the effect that information has been received in that city that Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, commanding the West Mississippi Military Division, had been fatally wounded in the groin by a guerrilla while ascending the White River, Arkansas, in the gunboat *Cricket*. As the dispatch does not say when the affair occurred or how the news reached St. Louis, it may prove unfounded.

LATER.—The steamer *Luna*, from New-Orleans on the 5th, arrived at Cairo on Sunday, and confirms the report about Gen. CANBY. The surgeon who attended him says the wound is very severe, and his recovery doubtful. He had returned to Vicksburgh.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gold has been worked up to 246¼. Flour advanced 10c.; Wheat, 1c.@2c.; Corn, 2c.; Oats, 1c., and Barley, 3c.@5c., with more active inquiry. Ashes and Cotton were unaltered. Provisions were depressed; new Mess Pork, $40 @$41; Lard, 21¼c.@24c.; Tallow, 18½c.@19½c. Whisky, $1 73½@$1 74. Freights quiet.

There was more animation in general business yesterday. Breadstuffs were firmer; Provisions, Irregular; Cotton, Groceries, Petroleum, and Tallow, advancing. Freights were quiet.

The Stock market was buoyant yesterday until near the close of business, when prices were weaker on the Railways. Government Securities advanced on a large demand. Gold 243½@246¼, closing 244¼.

The cattle market at Forty-fourth-street yesterday was moderately active, at an advance of ½c. ₩ lb. on previous rates. The best cattle indicated a still greater rise. The supply, including stale cattle, would probably reach near 3,700; this number, however, was much less than on last Monday. The weather was cold and favored sales. The stock has been below last week in quality, but few if any prime beeves being on sale. Good cattle sold at about 16c.@18c. ₩ lb., the estimated dressed weight; medium at 12½c. @15c. Sheep sell at about the rates of last Monday, good lots averaging from 8c.@9½c. ₩ lb., live weight. Swine are selling at some advance.

A meeting of the Veteran Union Club, largely attended, was held last evening at headquarters No. 243 Eighth avenue. Addresses were delivered by THEODORE TILTON, C. S. SPENCER, Esq., and Ex-Gov NOBLE.

The Montreal *Gazette* of Saturday says: "We understand that it has been determined to call Parliament together at as early a day as possible after the New Year, to consider the scheme of Confederation and other important matters, among which, doubtless, the question of the defences of the country will occupy a prominent place. We suppose the session will therefore be held at Quebec, as the Ottawa buildings cannot be ready, we believe, before May next.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that after Gen. ROSECRANS had issued his order respiting Major WOLF, of the Rebel army from execution, for two weeks, the following dispatch was received from the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—5.40 P. M.

To Major-General Rosecrans:

Suspend execution of Major WOLF until further orders, and meanwhile report to me in the case.
A. LINCOLN.

Both Boards of the Common Council were in session yesterday. In the Board of Aldermen two opinions from the Corporation Counsel were submitted. One of these was in relation to the Mayor's suspension of City Inspector BOOLE, and takes the ground that the Mayor's power of suspension was but an incidental or auxiliary part of the power to remove, and as this power was taken away by the act of 1863, the power of suspension was also; and the other opinion, in reply to a question by Alderman HARDY, declares that soldiers have no right to vote by proxy at the ensuing charter election, this right being granted for "general and special elections," and the statutes are quoted to show that these exclude municipal elections. The Special Committee on the grievances of the cartmen, of which Alderman BYRNS is Chairman, submitted an elaborate report, concluding with recommendations to pass resolutions completing the Belt Railroad Company to lay a better kind of rail south of Canal and Clinton streets, and to have West-street regraded. The report was laid over. The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform reported in favor of empowering a Joint Committee to pursue the investigation into the Mayor's charges against the City Inspector. The report was laid over, as was also a new half million Family Aid Fund Ordinance, (No. 11.) The Councilmen adopted the ordinance directing the Comptroller to issue the balance of the Central Park Improvement Fund stock—about $250,000. Both boards adjourned to Thursday, the Aldermen at 1, and Councilmen at 2 P.M.

By the arrival of the *Ocean Queen* at this port, yesterday, we have advices from Panama to the 5th inst., and from South America to the 28th ult. With a view of preventing the Spanish war-vessels on the coast from obtaining supplies of coal and materials of war at Chilian ports, the Government of Chili has recognized Spain and Peru as belligerent Powers, and proclaimed coal to be contraband of war. Reports of an Indian outbreak in the south frontier were current in Valparaiso. The Peruvian question remains unchanged. The South American Congress was to meet at Lima on the 28th of October. The question of the annexation of Central America to the Mexican empire is being discussed among the politicians, but there are no grounds whatever for supposing that anything of the kind is likely to be carried out. Every Government in Central America is opposed to such a move. Rumors were prevalent to the effect that Guatemala and Salvador were likely to make a hostile move against Honduras. Also that an invasion of Salvador by Ex-President BARRIOS was imminent. Both rumors seem to be without foundation.

The election in Kansas seems to be in considerable of a muddle. There was a McClellan ticket run for electors, but no McClellan State ticket. The State and Congressional tickets were Lane and Anti-Lane. The Democrats fused with the Anti-Lane. A dispatch from St. Joseph claims the election of the Lane ticket. The Leavenworth *Times*, of the 10th, says: "The Presidential Electors are MARCUS J. PARROTT, and the two highest on the McClellan ticket. The Lane Electors may have polled the greatest number of votes, but they are ineligible under the constitution, and will be rejected by the Electoral College. LANE has thus succeeded in defeating the will of the people of Kansas, and affixed upon the State the indelible stigma of securing two Presidential Electors for MCCLELLAN. Leavenworth County has done nobly. LEE's majority for Congress will probably exceed 1,200. The average majority for the Anti-Lane ticket will be 800."

The *Commercial* of yesterday afternoon says that "within the last few days the business of recruiting in this city has grown very active, and the officers having charge of it suddenly found that they had plenty of work to do in making out enlistment papers, paying bounties, and in the other duties pertaining to their position. It is a long while since so large a number of recruits were received in the same space of time as during the closing days of the past week, and it is anticipated that the business will continue very lively during the Winter months. Supervisor BLUNT continues at his post, and exhibits as much energy and enthusiasm in the work as when he first undertook its management.

The St. Alban's Robbers—A Fine Point of International Law.

The telegraph, last afternoon, brought the intelligence from Montreal that the case for the prosecution against the St. Alban's robbers has closed. "Lieutenant" YOUNG afterward handed in a statement, to the effect that he is "a commissioned officer in the Confederate service." He further declared that the expedition was not projected in Canada, but the object was to retaliate for the acts committed by Gen. GRANT, by Gen. SHERIDAN and others, which acts were not in accordance with civilized warfare. Having thus solemnly declared, "Lieutenant" YOUNG handed in his commission from Mr. SEDDON, "Secretary of War of the Confederate States." But before proceeding with his defence, he asked to communicate with his Government at Richmond, in order to obtain important testimony, which could be had within the period of thirty days.

Here we have the germ of a very fine international crop of difficulties, provided only the Canandian Court gives YOUNG his thirty days to communicate with his Government. It will be interesting, beyond measure, to learn how YOUNG's ingenious proposal is regarded. DAVIS has dismissed all the British Consular agents that were resident within the "Confederate States" when the rebellion broke out—beginning with BUNCH of Charleston, as true a friend as the rebels ever had, not excepting the inevitable SPENCE of Liverpool. BUNCH and his colleagues were dismissed; not because they were, either personally or officially unfriendly to DAVIS' arrangement, but because their Government refused to recognize Mr. MASON and his assistant agents as emissaries of the so-called Confederacy in England. Sundry attempts on the part of the British Foreign Office to communicate with the belligerents at Richmond, since the dismissal of the Consuls have proved abortive, on the high and independent ground, that until Mr. MASON has full access to Lord RUSSELL, no British agent, Consular or other, can be received at Richmond. No doubt the English Quakers, on their peace mission, were turned back the other day from GRANT's front, on the same ground, simply because they were English emissaries, seeking intercourse with DAVIS before a rule of reciprocity in diplomatic affairs had been established between the parties.

The case of OGDEN, an Englishman by birth, and an actor by profession which was before the District Court at Richmond in the end of July, must be well remembered by most of our readers. OGDEN was drafted for the rebel army, and the attempt to release him on the ground of his being an alien, was promptly met by the legal adviser of the War Department, by a denial of the right of British subjects to reside in the Confederate States while claiming exemption from military service.

We need not now quote the report of this remarkable case at length. But we gave a comprehensive review of it from the Richmond *Examiner*, in the TIMES of Aug. 2. Mr. P. H. AYLETT was the advocate for the Confederate War Department, and his argument addressed to Judge HALYBURTON, who presided in the Court, showed considerable learning and research. After stating that the release of British subjects, such as OGDEN, from military duty, would deplete the Confederate army to the extent of 25,000 men, Mr. AYLETT summed up his argument against the prisoner's release thus:

"When the domiciled foreigner has remained, profiting by a war which has brought death and desolation and poverty to the native-born of the country, he should not be allowed by any cowardly flight to avoid any municipal law which provided for conscripting able-bodied, stalwart men like OGDEN. They should not be permitted to remain here, fiddling while Rome is burning, claiming the privileges of a sort of high law, which protects them from those laws which have forced our sons and fathers to the field. * * * The policy of the Government favored *the conscription of all able-bodied resident foreigners*, allegiance to the country of their origin, to the contrary notwithstanding."

The sequel to this story may be told in a word. The *habeas corpus* was refused; OGDEN was taken to the rebel camp; he deserted and attempted to reach our lines, but was captured by the rebel guards and is now in a rebel prison, liable to swing for his offence against Confederate military law.

Against this, which, by the declaration of the advocate of DAVIS' War Department, is only one of many thousand cases where British subjects have been impressed into the rebel service, Lord RUSSELL would no doubt protest if he could; but the agencies are cut off, and the British Government have found no means of redress.

Here, however, in a British colony, is the case of a band of robbers, organized on British territory, for purposes of common robbery in the bordering towns of the United States. The evidence against them is indisputable. There is not a shadow of a defence to offer on the point of the commission of the crime alleged. But the plea is, that the robbery was a legitimate act of belligerency, and that a commission should be sent to the Confederate States to prove the *status* of the prisoners and provide the means of their acquittal. We shall not comment further upon this demand by anticipation. It *may* be acceded to. Let us hope, for the sake of British honor, if for nothing else, that it may not.

High Strategy, or the Rebel Way to Win Battles.

In the report of the rebel Secretary of War just sent to the Richmond Congress, we are told that "the army of Gen. GRANT was met at the Wildnerness on the 5th of May last, and defeated. It was encountered with the same result at Spottsylvania Court-house, the Po, the North Anna, and at Cold Harbor; after which it abandoned its march on Richmond, and crossed the James River to form a junction with Gen. BUTLER, near Petersburgh."

This statement, if true, would record the most extraordinary and interesting occurrences in the history of war. According to the accurate and temperate SEDDON, an army which was defeated five times in rapid succession, kept still continually advancing, the victors all the while retiring before it; and not only this, but after this, it deliberately turned its flank to the triumphant enemy, and in this position crossed a deep and rapid river under his nose. If this story be true, it proves beyond question that war can never decide anything, not even the comparative strength or skill of the opposing armies; for it appears that a General may lose a battle and yet act precisely as if he had won it, and he may win a battle, and find his victory attended with the usual consequences of defeat; and a campaign may be carried on from first to last which will leave all the advantages with the defeated party.

The story is curious in another way. It appears from it, that when Gen. LEE took up his position in the Wilderness, in May last, he did not wish to stay there, and that he fought GRANT merely for the purpose of getting down to Spottsylvania Court-House; and fought him at Spottsylvania for the purpose of getting to Cold Harbor, and so on; and that, in short, LEE's objective point throughout the campaign was Richmond, and when he got inside the fortifications of that place his object was accomplished.

According to this theory, the final and crowning proof of SCOTT's success, in his operations against WELLINGTON, was the arrival of the latter before Toulouse, and the appearance of the Allies before Paris, in 1814, revealed to Europe the fact that they had been worsted by NAPOLEON. So also SHERMAN's reaching Atlanta was conclusive evidence of JOHNSTON's glory and success, and the final blow was given to the Union army by the capture of the city. The Confederate leaders have evidently discovered a new branch of the art of war—that of advancing backward, by which a General, when he wants to reach any given point, starts off vigorously in the opposite direction, and continues to thrash the enemy till he finds himself back again at "the place of beginning."

This style of strategy seems to have derived its fundamental idea from the practice of the European dealers, who are in the habit of shipping live hogs on board steamers. It is held by these gentlemen, that when one of their swine proves refractory at the moment of embarkation, and resolutely refuses to go on board, they heize him by the tail and pull him stoutly shoreward, upon which he starts vigorously in the opposite direction, and after a series of desperate efforts, finds himself triumphant and safely shipped, leaving, as he thinks, the discomfited drovers to get over their defeat as best they can. There appears to be little doubt that the Confederate public are firmly persuaded that the nearer GRANT gets to Richmond, the farther he is from securing possession of it; and that it differs from all other cities, ancient and modern, in the fact that it gains strength from the approach of a hostile army. And we do not in the least doubt that on the day on which GRANT enters it, if LEE escapes with any portion of his army, the Confederate authorities will announce its fall as another triumph vouchsafed by Heaven to the Confederate arms.

Our Armies—The Foreign and Native Elements.

A late number of the Savannah *Republican*, which lies before us, discusses the matter of "Yankee brag," and in the course of its lucubrations asserts that the Yankee armies are now composed of foreign levies—that it is a notorious fact that a genuine Yankee is seldom to be found in the Yankee ranks—that "the only battle fought with a genuine Yankee army was the first, on the plains of Manassas"—that "on every other field we (the rebels) have met the world in arms—Irish, Dutch, Italians, Swiss, and hireling hordes from every nation under the sun, whom Yankee trickery and lies could bribe and bring over to make war against us." "The Northern people," adds the *Republican*, "except those who could obtain a profitable office, have staid at home, and in their quiet way grown rich in preying upon the army and the public treasury. When the time comes for *them* to fight, we shall have a close of the war, for they have no idea of exposing their precious carcases to the peril of Southern bullets."

Now, the question of *brag* may be a question for argument and for differences of opinion; but the composition of our armies as regards nationality, is a matter of *fact*, about which the rebel *Republican* is all wrong. The facts in the case are directly the opposite of the rebel assertions. Instead of the truth being that "the only battle fought with a genuine Yankee army was the first, on the plains of Manassas," the fact is that at the beginning of the war, the army was very much more largely composed of foreign-born citizens than it is now. We have no precise statistics on the subject; but we venture to say that the estimate is very nearly correct, and will be justified by every one familiar with the facts, that at the time of the battle on the plains of Manassas, at least one-third of the men composing the Army of the Potomac were of foreign birth—Irish, Germans, Scotch, French, Italians, &c. At the time of the Peninsular campaign, the foreign element had very largely decreased; and it has steadily kept on decreasing until the present time. And now, instead of the Virginia armies under GRANT, BUTLER and SHERIDAN being composed, as the rebel organ says, of "Irish, Dutch, Italians, Swiss, and hireling hordes from every nation under the sun," we have the authority of one who, from long intercourse with the army is thoroughly acquainted with its composition, for saying that at least *nine-tenths* of the soldiers are native-born sons of the American soil, So that instead of, as formerly, thirty-three soldiers out of every hundred being of foreign birth, there are now but one hundred, or less, out of every thousand.

At the beginning of the war, the great cities of the North quickly poured forth their torrents of men to the battle-field, and the regiments from this and other cities were largely made up of men born abroad; but the bulk of the men in our great armies to-day are not from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston; not from St. Louis, Chicago or Cincinnati; but from the farms, villages and minor towns of the populous North.

In the West, at the present time, the armies under SHERMAN are even more largely composed of native-born men than the armies in the East under Gen. GRANT. In the West, as in the East, at the first, thousands of brave and loyal foreign-born volunteers rushed to the field from St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other great cities. But now, we are sure it is not too high an estimate to say that nineteen-twentieths of the soldiers composing the armies operating gloriously in the great valley of the Mississippi, are of American birth.

Those of foreign birth resident in this country are not less interested, and deserve no less honor, in sustaining the American Union, than those born here. The Republic needs and is proud of all its defenders, of whatever nationality. But the matters of fact we are setting forth are in no sense affected by that.

The rebel organ says that when the time comes for the native Northern people to fight, we shall have an end of the war. But that time came a long while ago; and since its arrival the rebels have seen such fighting as has astonished both them and the rest of mankind.

CONFEDERATE CONFESSIONS.—Any one who desires to compare the report of DAVIS' new Finance Minister with that of his War Secretary, will find each an instructive commentary on the other. Mr. TRENHOLM, presenting the exigencies of the Treasury as a subject of public and prayerful meditation, draws attention to the fact that soldiers, soldiers' families, and the poor generally, have been the heaviest sufferers by the tax on the currency, and its depreciation. To protect the soldiers and the poor from the effects of this depreciation in the value of Confederate promissory notes, the Secretary considers a sacred duty; but the desperate nature of his scheme for applying a remedy shows that, sacred as the duty may be, it is not one that is likely to be performed. Taking the tenth part of the farmer's cotton, wheat and corn, at a price less than one-seventh of that which these commodities now bring, and making good the exaction, by certificates of exemption from taxation, *after the war*, may not be exactly the last refuge of the Confederate shysters, but it is certainly a marvelous way of raising the wind. The simple and candid manner in which Mr. TRENHOLM acknowledges that the rebel soldiers are *gouged*, is certainly more to be admired than DAVIS' preposterous statement that he needs no more money till after the 1st of June 1865. And yet we think TRENHOLM might, in his candid humor, have been even more explicit than he was. The rebel soldier, if he gets all that is promised him, gets a fraction over five dollars a year in money which can be said to be *currènt*. Mr. TRENHOLM, therefore, draws no exaggerated picture of the misery entailed on the rank and file of the rebel army when he says that soldiers' families have been the heaviest sufferers by the depreciation of the currency.

In the report of DAVIS' Secretary of War we find this financial trouble cropping out unwittingly in almost every paragraph. In spite of Mr. SEDDON's boast that Arkansas, Florida, and Alabama have been recovered to the Confederacy during the year, that Louisiana has been in great part overrun again by rebel troops, and that LEE has successfully defended Petersburgh and Richmond, SEDDON's report is the most feeble attempt to keep up appearances it is possible to conceive. Take these points elaborated at inordinate length: *Supplies for the rebel army can no longer be purchased by the rebel commissariat.* The farmers absolutely refuse to sell to DAVIS on any terms. A system of impressment is, therefore, an essential contingent of the military administration of the Confederacy. Again, at the rate at which DAVIS pays his conscripts—$5 a year—the armies are not sufficiently filled. In fact—although it is undesirable—it may become necessary to use the negroes as soldiers, since they can be had for nothing, and since the United States Government employ them. Further, the cavalry of the rebel army has become disorganized for want of supplies, the members of that branch of the service being required to furnish their own horses.

We might draw further from Mr. SEDDON to illustrate Mr. TRENHOLM, and *vice versa*. But it is needless. The real truth comes out of both of them unwittingly. It is left to DAVIS himself to do the unconditional lying, and he does it.

Sanitary Reform in New-York.

Now that the excitement and confusion of the election campaign are over, it becomes all good citizens of New-York, of whatever party, to begin to look to matters near home.

New-York, as we all know, is the worst governed, the dirtiest, the least agreeable, considering its very favorable position, of all civilized cities. A serious effort has been made by a most intelligent and practical body of men—the Citizens' Association—to reform the city: to purify its government and expose its corruptions; to enlighten the masses and gather their influence in a body against our evils; to promote sanitary improvements and aid in advancing the rate of health of the city. For the time in which they have been working, this Association have been wonderfully successful. But they ought to accomplish more—they should have the united support of the best men of all parties. Their effort is an organized solid movement to improve our local affairs. They have districted the city for this object. They employ agents in every ward; they have called large meetings of laboring men and mechanics, and have deeply interested them in the questions of city reform. Their legal committees and sanitary advisers are the first gentlemen in law and sanitary science; and they hope with their aid to form bills which shall really command approval before our Legislature, and promote reform in this much-suffering city.

How much their sanitary efforts are needed, will be best seen by consulting the recent reports of the City Inspector. "The causes of the excessive mortality," says the report for 1861, "must be sought for in this city, and are readily traceable to the wretched habitations in which parents and children are forced to take up their abode; in the contracted alleys, in the under-ground, smoky and pestilential cellars; the tenement-house, with its hundreds of occupants, where each cooks, eats and sleeps in a single room, without light or ventilation, surrounded with filth, in an atmosphere foul, fetid and deadly."

In May last the Inspector reported again that the city had never been in so filthy a condition at that season of the year; and that "the mortality, from the 1st of March, had been largely on the increase, until it had reached a point of fearful magnitude." For a single week in April *one hundred and forty* more deaths were reported than in the corresponding week of the previous year.

The condition of the streets since have not improved, and one has only to walk through the First, or Fourth, or Fifth, or Eleventh Wards, to appreciate what material and stimulus for disease are scattered all over our poorer wards. The causes of our excessive mortality will also be understood, if the following statistics be duly considered, furnished by a late report of Capt. LORD, of the Sanitary Police:

"The total number of tenement-houses is given at 12,374, with a population of 401,376, of whom 22,095 live in cellars—a subterraneous population large enough for a small city in itself. A little more than two-thirds of the houses, namely, 8,546, with a population of 253,901, are provided with good means of escape in case of fire, while 3,801 houses, inhabited by 125,390 persons, are deficient in this respect. The ventilation of 8,126 houses, containing 238,113 persons, is reported as good, and 4,221 houses, containing 141,168 persons, are badly ventilated. The following is an exhibit of the number of cubic feet to each person:

	No. Houses.	Population.
Having from 100 to 300.....	1,909	62,998
Having from 300 to 400.....	3,031	102,348
Having from 400 to 500.....	2,560	78,751
Having from 500 to 600.....	1,661	48,342
Having from 600 to 700.....	1,100	31,752
Having from 700 to 800.....	796	22,284
Having from 800 to 1,000.....	1,288	32,809
Total.....	12,347	379,281

"Of slaughter-houses we have the following exhibit: The number of slaughter-houses in the city is 187, of which 40 are reported as in bad condition. The number of beeves slaughtered per week is given as 2,555; of small stock, 9,202; of swine, 13,205; total per week, 25,222; grand total per year, 1,311,544. Akin to slaughter-houses are those dinks of putridity, fat-boiling establishments, of which there are no less than 80 in New-York."

This is a matter, it should be remembered, which does not merely concern the unfortunate poor who suffer directly from these evils. The pestilence engendered in these foul tenement-houses and filthy alleys, flies abroad and penetrates wealthy houses and families far removed. Sickness is no respecter of localities; it is fearfully democratic; and we have no doubt that many of the sad deaths this Summer of typhoid and typhus in far-away, quiet, rural retreats were the harvest of seeds borne by the victims from the pestilential air of New-York.

Something decisive must be done to arrest the fearful mortality in New-York, and to allow us to reap the advantages which we ought to enjoy from this unequaled position and our salubrious climate. The Citizens' Association are attempting to do their part. Every good citizen should aid them.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—The appeal which is made through our advertising columns this morning, by members of the Sanitary Commission, is one which we feel assured will not fail, especially in view of the approaching Thanksgiving, to meet a prompt, a generous and a cordial response. The Commission has expended during the past six months over one and a half million dollars, *mainly for supplies for our brave soldiers not otherwise attainable.* If the Commission could have curtailed the outlay, without running the risk of disappointing the hopes of those who had previously relied upon its succor, it would have done so on grounds of financial prudence. But every cent of its outlay has been, as it were, a necessity. No other provision was made to meet the wants which it supplied. And our loyal citizens must be prepared to hear—as we are sure they will hear with no sordid misgiving—that the Commission must be *reinforced* to carry on its good work. Let us ask our readers to turn to the appeal of Dr. BELLOWS and his colleagues.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the Union League will be held in this city to-morrow. Cards of admission furnished delegates by applying to Col. BEARS.

Lieutenant-General Scott

Once more begs to be spared by correspondents—principally applicants for autographs—as he cannot answer one in thirty of the letters he receives.

CONNECTICUT.

Union Rejoicings in Bridgeport.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Monday, Nov. 14.

The Red White and Blue Club of this place resolved to-night, instead of having an illumination in honor of the great Union victory, to fire a grand salute of one hundred guns next Friday noon, and distribute substantial comforts among the families of soldiers residing in this city, and are now raising patriotic fund for that purpose.

Grand Celebration in New-Haven.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Nov. 14.

The Union men of New-Haven are now celebrating the recent Union victory by parading the streets with music, torchlight, Union lanterns and banners of various descriptions, under the direction of B. NORRS, Chief Marshal, and calling upon citizens who have been prominent in the late canvass, viz.: O. F. Winchester, L. Candee, Hon. N. D. Sperry, Hon. J. Woodruff, Judge Francis Wayland, Hon. Wm. W. Boardman, Thomas R. Trowbridge, Hon. E. Foster, Hon. D. R. Wright, Hon. E. C. Scranton, C. S. Bushnell, Esq., Hon. H. B. Harrison, and His Honor Morris Tyler, Mayor of the city. Houses are finely decorated and illuminated, and the Union people are enjoying the celebration finely. Many of the above-named made speeches, which were warmly applauded.

Republican Celebration at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Nov. 14.

The Republicans are celebrating their late political victory to-day. All the city bells are to be rung from 12 to 1 o'clock. At 2 o'clock there is to be a mass meeting at the City Hall, to be addressed by able speakers. In the evening a procession and general illumination will end the glorification.

KANSAS ELECTION.

A One-sided Affair—Reported Election of the Lane State Ticket.

St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 14.

A dispatch from St. Joseph says LINCOLN received about 20,000 votes in Kansas and MCCLELLAN 1,500.

It is also stated that CRAWFORD is elected Governor and CLARK Congressman.

The Election in West Virginia.

WHEELING, WEST VA., Monday, Nov. 14.

The Eastern papers speak of there having been no opposition to the LINCOLN and JOHNSON ticket in West Virginia. Such was not the case. A MCCLELLAN electoral ticket was in the field, headed by G. W. SUMMERS. Returns show overwhelming majorities for LINCOLN in every county except Wetzel.

Accident on the Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 14.

In the accident of Saturday night, on the Delaware River, only four persons were drowned, including HORACE JONES and LYMAN STOKES, of New-York, and CHARLES HERKENHEIMER. Search has been made for the bodies.

Bank Nationalization.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 14.

The Directors of the Suffolk Bank have voted to surrender its charter, and organize under the National Banking Law.

Weather clear. Wind W. Thermometer 33°.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebels Despondent over Lincoln's Re-Election—A Fight at the Spottswood House.

Correspondence of the Norfolk (Va.) Old Dominion.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 10.

"You will always have observed that when the enemy shows signs of weakness manifested through the treachery of their deserters, it is a sure precursor of something being in the wind. The news of LINCOLN's reelection was received by the rebels yesterday, and it caused a great depression of feeling. I was told this morning that over eight hundred deserters came over in a body. This begins took place on the extreme right of the rebel position. They were marched up to the office of the Provost-Marshal-General and related the same tail of sadness and woe that hangs over the doomed city of Richmond.

It seems that a number of these deserters were fresh from Richmond, not having been absent from there over twenty hours. Despite all the predictions of the Northern press, the assertions of which had been canvassed most thoroughly, the rebel authorities believed the triumph of MCCLELLAN a sure thing. The Houses of Congress so believed, and now they find their fallacy. Added to the hopelessness of their cause, which is now rendered doubly sure, the division of Houses of Congress are divided on the question of the employment of negro soldiers in the army.

Many quarrels have already privately arisen, and many more are likely to arise. The Spottswood House was the scene of a fight on Sunday last between a member from Georgia and one from Virginia, the former maintaining that negroes should be armed, the latter maintaining that they should not. The Georgian the former that they should not. The Georgian the former that they should not. The Georgian the former

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Steamship Ocean Queen—News from South and Central America—Half a Million in Gold.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, SEABURY, from Aspinwall 5th inst., with mails, passengers and specie to D. C. ALLEN, convoyed by the United States steamer *Grand Gulf*, arrived here yesterday.

We are indebted to Purser BAILEY for the prompt delivery of our news packages.

SPECIE LIST.

SAN FRANCISCO.

W. Cohn & Co.	$13,900
Scholle Bros.	27,900
J. H. Coghill & Co.	7,000
J. B. Newton & Co.	42,000
A. Rich & Bro.	13,500
J. Strauss & Co.	44,000
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	20,600
W. T. Coleman & Co.	2?,000
De Witt, Kettle & Co.	18,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	30,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	124,702
Rees & Waller	52,500

Order	16,130
Total	$469,834

ASPINWALL.

Ribon & Munos	$1,650
Wells, Fargo & Co.	2,200
Morrice Price	272
J. R. Espriella	259
Tiffany & Co.	1,648
Total	$7,020
Total from S. Fr.	$469,834
Grand total	$476,654

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1864.

The British mail steamer from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile to the 16th, and from Lima and Callao to the 28th of October. The news is unimportant.

ECUADOR.

The attempt at revolution, under URBINO, seems to have failed. His forces, after a combat at Manicla, had retired. The Colombian Government had disarmed the forces on the frontier, intended to assist the Ecuadorian revolt.

PERU.

The old Ministry being unable to satisfy the clamors of the new party, a new one has been installed, which does not seem to please any better. The fact is, the position of Peru in relation to Spain is one beyond the cure of ministers or doctors. She refused the propositions of Spain for the settlement of the pending questions, and Spain is not likely to propose anything else more satisfactory to Peruvian pride. Unless the Government of Peru shall abate somewhat her resolution, the spaniards will hold the Chinchas, and perhaps appropriate them permanently. The new Ministry is composed of the following names: Presidente del Consejo y Ministro de Guerra y Marina General de Brigada, D. JOSE ALLENDE; Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Dr. D. PEDRO J. CALDERON; Ministro de Gobierno, Dr. D. EVARISTO GOMES SANCHEZ; Ministro de Hacienda, Dr. D. PEDRO M. GARCIA; Ministro de Justicia, Instruccion, &c., Dr. D. MANUEL A. ZARATE.

The Minister of Relations, under date of Oct. 16, published a circular to the diplomatic corps, in which he reiterates the language of his predecessor that the law giving the Executive Power authority to hostilize Spain will be put in force in case an honorable settlement cannot be had.

The American Congress at Lima had held several preparatory sessions, "at which the greatest harmony prevailed, and the greatest enthusiasm manifested to maintain the rights of Peru in the question with Spain." The Congress, which was to have been installed on the 15th, will be composed of the following distinguished persons: For Chili, Señor D. Manuel Montt; for la Republica Argentina, Señor D. Domingo F. Sarmiento; for Venezuela, Señor D. Antonio L. Guzman; for los Estados Unidos de Colombia, Señor D. Justo Arosemena; for Bolivia, Señor D. Pedro J. Benavente; for Peru, Señor D. José G. Paz-Soldan; for Guatemala, Gen. P. A. Herran, of Colomola; for Salvador, Señor Mariano Arosemena, of Panama; for Ecuador, Señor D. Vicente Piedrahita; for Brazil, Señor A. Carnhagen.

The Spanish frigates *Blanca*, *Berenguela* and the war-steamer *Vad Rosa* were at Rio Janeiro the last of August, and were daily expected at Callao to reinforce the Spanish squadron.

New explorations of the tributaries of the Amazon toward the Eastern Andes had been made by the steamer *Moronas*, with great satisfaction to the explorers. It is calculated that by improving a little the road and track between Lima and Cerro de Pasco, and thence to the River Mayro, a navigable tributary of the Amazon, the land voyage may be made from the Pacific, or from Lima to Mayro, in seven days; from Mayro to Para in seven days; and from Para to England in twelve days—twenty-six days from Lima to England. With a railroad from Lima to Mayro, ninety leagues, the voyage from Lima to England can be made in nineteen to twenty days.

BOLIVIA.

This State is quiet. The legislative body is occupied in discussing the question of aid to Peru, in case the latter gets into a war with Spain, and in debating the commercial treaty between the two Republics.

CHILI.

Congress was to assemble in extraordinary session on the 20th of October. Merchants and shippers having protested against coal being made contraband of war, the Government had ordered that English or other foreign cargoes of coal in its ports be exempted from the decree, and the detained vessels had been expedited to Peru.

Capitalists are discussing the various railway schemes. A railway from Tulcahuano to Chillan is a favorite project. The survey for the extension of the Southern Railroad has been completed, and a branch line is under survey that will connect San Felipe with the Central Railroad. The double line of electric telegraph between Valparaiso and Santiago would be opened in a few days.

The project of a breakwater at Valparaiso would in all probability be carried out.

Don F. Ignacio Ossa, a distinguished and wealthy resident of Valparaiso, is dead.

The bureau at Valparaiso publishes the following statistics of the port:

Exports in the year 1861-3	$62,462,919
Imports in the year 1861-3	54 390 546
Difference in favor of exports	$8,072,372
Import duties in the same period	$9,625 605
Export duties in the same period	1,6?6,860
Total amount	$11,312,465

Revenue of Chili in 1863.

Returns from customs	$4,258,534
Returns from other sources	2,441,125
Total amount	$6,700,659

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Dates from Mendoza are to the 1st of October. There is no news worth quoting, except that in the Province of Rioja a rich quicksilver mine had been found.

In Uruguay the war between the Blancos and Colorados still continues.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer, *Salvador*, arrived at Panama, from Central American ports, on the 30th ult. She brought 2,370 packages of merchandise.

GUATEMALA.

Dates from this State are to the 16th ult. A new road is to be made from the Peten Lake to the Cascade of Garoutt, on the frontier of British Honduras, which, it is expected, will offer great facilities for agriculturists in Guatemala in transporting their produce to a shipping port on the Atlantic.

President CARRERA has been traveling in some of the departments of the country, making suggestions to the people for improving the roads and increasing agriculture. He was everywhere received with great enthusiasm. A fine stone bridge has been completed across the river Ican, in the department of Vera Paz, which will much facilitate travel and trade.

The *Gaceta Oficial* declares the letter published by Gen. BARRIOS, in the New-York *Continental*, purporting to have been written by President CARRERA to President DUENAS, of Salvador, to be a forgery. This letter favored European protection on this continent, and annexation to the MAXIMILIAN empire, I believe.

SALVADOR.

Great preparations are making for the annual fair at San Miguel, to be held on the 15th of this month. It is expected the indigo crop will yield as much as last year. The coffee crop this year in Salvador will be large, considering that the culture is a new one in that State. The coffee of Salvador is not equal in quality to the coffee of Costa Rica, but, nevertheless is superior to most of the coffees in the West Indies. The sugar crop this year is estimated at fifty thousand quintals. The indigo crop will probably reach to fifteen thousand cerroons of one hundred and fifty pounds each, making a value of over two million dollars. The people are also turning their attention to cotton-growing, and it is estimated the product this year will produce over half a million of dollars.

COSTA RICA.

Dates from this Republic are to the 29th October. Congress voted unanimously the following resolves:

1st. That the will of the Costa Rican people, confirmed in all its acts, in the institutions which it has acquired and in all the phases of its political career during forty years of self-government, is to preserve its independence and liberties as the most precious and indispensable condition of its existence.

2d. That its republican institutions being of equally vital importance to it, and owing to them its welfare, peace, order, progress, and amicable relations with the other free countries of the earth, the Costa Rican people are disposed to guard them as the most sacred deposit which the founders of the Republic confided to it, and to sustain them as the most inestimable benefit which Providence has conceded to this part of the American Continent.

PANAMA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 5 1864.

We have dates to October 4 from Bogota, the capital of the Republic, but there is nothing new.

In Panama, the newspapers and authorities the past week, have been ventilating the question of the right of the United States and France to pass armed troops over the Isthmus, without special authority from this Government—and they have succeeded in very much "muddling" the question. By the treaties of alliance between the South American Republics of 1825, it is agreed that no Power intending to make war on any one of these States shall be permitted to pass troops for that purpose across the territory of the others. This alone would shut out France from the privilige of passing troops over this Isthmus to make war on Mexico. It is also believed that under the article of the treaty of the United States with New Granada, now Colombia, guaranteeing the neutrality of the Isthmus, the former Power is bound, if called upon, to protect the latter against a forcible attempt on the part of the troops of any nation to cross the Isthmus. I believe, however, the French do not claim the right, but only, as in the case of the transport *La Sarre*, last week, to pass unarmed sailors and marines across as simple passengers, to relieve an equal number sent home. In the case of the United States, the whole question is settled by the special permission given in June last by the President of this Republic, to pass troops over destined for California, and of course from California back to the Atlantic States.

The flagship *Lancaster*, and the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* are in port. The steam-sloop *Narragansett* left a few days since for New-York.

The United States gunboat *Grand Gulf*, Capt. RAMSOM arrived at Aspinwall on the 2d, a few hours after the *Ocean Queen*. The *Grand Gulf* was detained by an accident to her cylinder head. It was repaired at the company's shop at Aspinwall, and the vessel will leave in company with the *Ocean Queen* this evening.

The *Sacramento* this morning brings 458 passengers and some freight. She has $600,000 in gold for England and $450,000 for New-York. The railroad company's vessels, the *Bolivia*, *Xantho*, *Drummond*, and *American Eagle* are now at Aspinwall discharging. Also the British propeller *Mexican*, from Liverpool.

Some more Indian graves have been discovered in the district of Gualaca, and it is hoped will be found to contain many golden images like those discovered some years since in our province of Chiriqui.

Don MARIANO AROSEMENA, one of the few remaining signers of the Declaration of Independence of this republic from Spain, has been appointed Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Salvador to the American Congress at Lima. This republic will thus have three of her citizens in the Congress, viz., Don MARIANO for Salvador, his son, Don JUSTO AROSEMENA, for Colombia, and Gen. HERRARA, formerly Minister at Washington, for Guatemala.

Capt. SELFRIDGE, Commander of the navy-yard at Mare Island, is a passenger for New-York.

Col. GEORGE M. TOTTEN, Manager of the Panama Railroad, is also a passenger on the *Ocean Queen*. The marine guard of the flagship *Lancaster*, Lieut. BROWN, will go home on this steamer, having been exchanged.

The reported decree suspending the tonnage-tax on goods in the ports of Aspinwall and Panama, has at last been received, and now I suppose we shall have no more fuss on that subject.

THE ELECTIONS.

The following table includes corrected returns from nearly every county in the State, and can be relied on:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Allegany	3,650	2,730
Broome	1,948	50
Cattaraugus	2,200	368
Cayuga	3,116	312
Chautauqua	4,764	805
Chemung	174	300
Chenango	1,460	5,003
Cortland	2,000	250
Delaware	1,042	36,857
Dutchess	545	175
Essex	1,040	1,018
Franklin	1,150	116
Fulton	200	1,310
Genesee	1,283	845
Herkimer	915	53
Jefferson	2,742	1,922
Lewis	250	595
Livingston	1,950	550
Madison	2,426	911
Monroe	950	1,577
Niagara	593	55,747
Oneida	1,832	
Orleans	1,306	
Orange	158	
Onondaga	2,286	
Ontario	1,447	
Oswego	2,568	
Otsego	600	
Saratoga	1,480	
Schuyler	683	
Suffolk	277	
Steuben	2,310	
St. Lawrence	7,000	
Tioga	765	
Tompkins	1,538	
Warren	244	
Washington	2,640	
Wayne	1,762	
Wyoming	1,579	
Yates	1,342	
Total	64,756	

Lincoln's majority thus far, 9,009.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

POST-OFFICE DELHI, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The Union majority in this county, according to the returns sent from *all* the towns, is Lincoln 1,041, Fenton 1,121. GEO. B. CANNON, Postmaster.

NEW-JERSEY.

From the Trenton Gazette, Nov. 14.

We republish below the reported majorities in the different counties. Only a very few counties are official—all the others being the first reports received at the different county seats. The official returns, as far as received, vary considerably from the first reports—sometimes increasing, and in other instances diminishing, the reported Democratic majority. We adhere to our expressed opinion, that the Democratic majority will vary very little from 7,000, and we are inclined to believe that it be rather under than over that number. The following table is, probably, as nearly correct as it can be made before the receipt of the official returns, which will be in the course of a week or ten days:

	PRESIDENT, 1864— Union.	Dem.	—Gov. 1861— Ward.	Parker.
Atlantic	65	—	16	—
Bergen	—	681	—	1,030
Burlington	1,145	—	154	—
Camden	571	—	128	—
Cape May	206	—	212	—
Cumberland	632	—	319	—
Essex	154	—	—	1,557
Gloucester	574	—	302	—
Hudson	—	1,482	—	2,625
Hunterdon	—	1,600	—	1,658
Mercer	—	67	—	131
Middlesex	—	690	—	967
Monmouth	—	1 333	—	1,384
Morris	—	356	—	421
Ocean	468	—	116	—
Passaic	180	—	—	474
Salem	86	—	—	315
Somerset	—	391	—	738
Sussex	—	1,540	—	1,958
Union	—	486	—	696
Warren	—	1,718	—	1,629
Total majority	4,071	15,041	1,242	15,859
McClellan's majority				7,063
Parker's majority				14,567

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MARETZEK'S second season opened last evening with the repetition of "Il Poliuto," an opera which we have already noticed, and only yesterday referred to when speaking of Madame ZUCCHI and Signor MASSIMILIANI. We have nothing to add on the present occasion. The performance was an average one—but so good as the first and second representations—which were unusually brilliant—but still satisfactory in every general respect. There was a full and fashionable house.

To night, (Tuesday,) DONIZETTI'S opera of "Linda di Chamounix" will be played with Miss KELLOGG, Mme. MORIANI, Sig. LOTTI, Sig. BELLINI, Sig. STOCKI, &c., in the cast.

Five Hundred Indignant Ladies

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

WHO is responsible for the invitation of about five "The New-York Young Men's Republican Union" to the meeting at the Cooper Institute on Friday evening, the 11th, as advertised in the following words, viz.:

"Music will be provided, and arrangements made for the accommodation of ladies, who will be admitted at the Seventh door, with their escorts, at 7 o'clock. The principal door on Astor place will be opened at 7½ o'clock. No tickets required; no seats reserved."

And who is responsible for the non-opening of the Third-avenue door on that evening? If you know please tell us, and present him with the hearty execrations of the five hundred ladies and their attendants, who stood waiting at the Third-avenue door, while by the opening of the Astor-place door at 7-10, the hall was filled to their entire exclusion from seats; a result as completely secured as if it had been deliberately planned.

ONE OF THE CROWD.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Trotting at the Union Course, L. I., on Monday.

SUMMARY.

MONDAY, Nov. 14.—Match for $1,000; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

D. Mace named b. m. Young Flora.... 2 2 1 1 1
H. Woodruff named br. m. Belle Boyd.. 1 1 2 2 2

Heats	Quarter.	Half.	Mile
First heat	:40	1:20	2:49
Second heat	:40	1:20½	2:44
Third heat	:42	1:26	2:46
Fourth heat	:42	1:26	2:46
Fifth heat	:42	1:25	2:46½

A finely contested race throughout. *Belle Boyd* was the favorite at starting, at odds of thirty to one on her, and won the two first heats handily. *Flora*, in a close finish, won the third by a head, when she became the favorite at five to four, winning the remaining heats cleverly, and with them the race.

Pigeon Shooting.

Yesterday, several single and sweepstakes matches came off at the shooting grounds attached to Ward's Hotel, Coney Island road. The weather was windy and chilly, notwithstanding which the attendance was quite numerous and highly respectable. The first match shot off was a single match at five birds each, between Messrs. HARTSHORNE and SHERMAN, of Brooklyn, which resulted in the success of the former gentleman, he killing five birds in succession, to his opponent's four. After which several sweepstakes matches were got off among the gentlemen sportsmen present, the majority of which were won by Mr. HUMPHREY HARTSHORNE. Some two hundred pigeons fell victims to the unerring skill of the competitors. A substantial banquet wound up the day's proceedings in a most convivial and social manner. Mr. WARD reserved the last bird for himself, which proved to be a "skimmer;" he, however, brought it down with the precision of a thorough marksman.

A NEW SPECIES OF ROGUERY—HOW SOME OF OUR FAST MEN GET THEIR GOOD CLOTHES.—On Saturday, about noon, a man called at No. —— Concord-st., Brooklyn, saying that a gentleman who boarded there had been run over by a stage in New-York and so seriously injured that he had been conveyed to the hospital, and that he had come for a change of linen and a coat to replace the clothes ruined by the accident. The lady of the house, suspecting that all was not right, questioned him closely, the man giving straightforward answers to every inquiry made and evincing an intimate knowledge of the gentleman, even giving the name of his cousin who roomed with him, and saying that he had been sent for. Deceived entirely by the representations of the man, the lady supplied the articles as requested, only discovering the swindle upon the return of the gentleman in the evening.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3. two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Look Out!

MRS. MARY G. HOLMES'S
New Story,
FAMILY PRIDE,
or,
PURIFIED BY SUFFERING,
is ready in the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
The
NEW-YORK WEEKLY
also contains
A Splendid Poem by
A. J. H. DUGANNE,
entitled
SHERIDAN'S HARVESTING.
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Also contains a large number of Splendid Sketches and Poems, making the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY
The Best Story and Sketch Paper published.
For Sale Everywhere.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Burnett's Original Cocoaine is the best Hair-dressing in the world.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Howard Sanitary Aid Association.—Medical and surgical. Diseases of the urinary organs—new and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

What an Amount of Suffering and Disease among the Volunteers would be prevented by the free use of McLELLAN'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, sores and scurvy, the Ointment is a certain cure. For bowel complaints, fevers, small-pox, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the world. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me. No. 8 Stanton-place, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many persons will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as do Peddlers' make. 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 a box for pot or box.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 265 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Artificial Limbs.—E. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free. 714 Broadway, N. Y.; 21 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 1 Tremont-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and burglar-proof safes for offices and dwellings never unlock their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss is the only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, Supporters, Bandages, and Elastic Stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 704 Broadway.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Pins, Ear-Rings and Cuff Buttons, latest styles, at WEIL'S, No. 38 Maiden-lane, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Wilcox's Patent Improved Reversible Feed Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine. Office, 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wm. Read & Sons, Boston, Mass., Manufacturers of Sporting Rifles and Shot Guns, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Fishing Tackle, &c. Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn that the officers of this company have been chosen from our first-class merchants, and are gentlemen of high standing in the community, and in the list of subscribers we find names of several bank presidents and many prominent merchants, which gives a guarantee that the business of the company and the interests of the subscribers will be well attended to. This company promises to become one of the best paying new forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., who are reliable and obliging gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or World's Hair Dressing, for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. Sales Office, No. 198 Greenwich-st. For sale by all Druggists.

A Neglected Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," if allowed to progress, may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, "*The Troches*" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Burdsall's Arnica Linim
An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Little Prodigy.—The beautiful new TEN dollar patent SEWING-MACHINE, a perfect gem; working like a charm; indispensable to every family, dressmaker, milliner, seamstress, &c. For sale at No. 497 Broadway, New-York, where the little wonder may be seen in operation.
J. P. RICHTER, General Agent, New-York.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th-street; wholesale and retail, pipes cut to order and repaired.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway. Wheeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, make examinations day and evening.

MARRIED.

SCHLOSSER—WILLIAMSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Dr. Thomas De Witt, PHILIP SCHLOSSER and SARAH A., daughter of Daniel Williamson, all of this city.

DIED.

BISHOP.—On Monday, Nov. 14, GEORGE LOVEGROVE, infant son of David H. and Martha Bishop, aged 4 months and 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 298 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

COOKE.—In this city, on Sunday, Nov. 13, GEORGIANA ELIZABETH, wife of the late William R. Cooke.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner Lexington-av. and 35th-st.

COOPER.—On Friday, Nov. 11, at Hastings on Hudson, WILLIAM S. COOPER, of this city, aged 82 years.

His remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

DORRANCE.—On Sunday, Oct. 9, on board the U. S. steamer *Sebago*, off Mobile, from a wound received in an engagement on the same day, Ensign CHARLES B. DORRANCE, in the 26th year of his age, son of the late Rev. John Dorrance, D. D., of Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

DREW.—At Winchester, Va., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, Capt. JOHN D. F. DREW, of the 121st Regiment N. Y. S. Vol., of a wound received in the battle of Cedar Creek, aged 27 years.

DUDLEY.—Of consumption, on Sunday, Sept. 25, at sea, off the Cape of Good Hope, on his passage from Manila to New-York, THOMAS COCHRAN DUDLEY, eldest son of Gilman and Margaret Dudley, of Hastings-on-the Hudson, N. Y., aged 34 years and 8 months.

☞ Boston and Concord, N. H., papers please copy.

FANNING.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 14, THOMAS COIT, only child of Andrew M. and Mary A. Fanning, aged 1 year, 1 month and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, from the house of his grandfather, Mr. J. C. Fanning, No. 82 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOX.—On Monday, Nov. 14, HERBERT JANE NORA, the only child of Barry and Mary Fox, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at Calvary Church, corner of 21st-st. and 4th-av., at 3½ o'clock.

GREGORY.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, REBECCA A., wife of Benjamin B. Gregory, and eldest daughter of William C. and Amelia M. Barber, aged 21 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 112 Cannon-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

JOHNSTON.—On Monday evening, Nov. 14, JAMES JOHNSTON, in the 85th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 311 Scate-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

MEAD.—At Base Hospital, Point of Rocks, Va., of bronchitis, SIDNEY M. MEAD, Company B, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles, son of Sarah E. and the late Henry W. Mead, of Brooklyn, aged 21 years, 8 months and 23 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and any members of his regiment in the city, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock, from the Summerfield M. E. Church, corner of Green and Washington aves., Brooklyn.

POTTER.—At Norwich, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 10, MARIA S., wife of E. L. Potter, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 34 years.

RANGES.—In this city, on Saturday morning, Nov. 12, APOLONIA, wife of John Ranges, aged 34 years, 9 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, corner 6th-av. and 18th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 12½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 13 RICHARD J. SMITH, President of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, aged 56 years.

Funeral services will be held at St. John's M. E. Church, 45th-st., near 6th-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WALTON.—On Monday, Nov. 14, at 1 o'clock A. M., WILLIAM E. S. WALTON, aged 27 years.

His friends, and those of his father, Wm. H. Walton, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from No. 224 West 3d-st.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 13, CHARLES F. WILLIAMS, aged 39 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lexington Lodge, No. 310, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 226 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WILSEY.—In Bergen, N. J., MARGARET, widow of the late Dr. F. L. Wilsey, aged 66 years, 6 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from Palisade-av., Bergen, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.
GEO. M. LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH
is the best article in the world for preserving and beautifying the complexion, and can be obtained only of GEO. M. LAIRD, No. 74 Fulton-st., formerly No. 283 Broadway. Sold by druggists everywhere.

SAVE LABOR! SAVE YOUR COAL!!
If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fires for the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN BUMMER.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THANKSGIVING DINNER TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—Getty's mutton, in city-place, in the rear of Trinity Church, is now open for the reception of such articles as persons in the city may prefer to send. As the time of forwarding is near, the committee would esteem it as a favor if those persons having small parcels would notify them at once, that packing-boxes and barrels may be ready to put them in.

PANS, NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED from PARIS, TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN AND THIRTY DOLLARS EACH, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ARE inhaling Gallons of gas per day in extracting teeth, [illegible] per day, and absorbing entire satisfaction to patients. No pain. Office No. 49 Cooper Institute.

EXCELSIOR WEATHER STRIP.—Thoroughly excludes wind, rain, snow and dust, 100 windows in 1 hour. The lowest in price, prettiest in style and most effective in operation of any in use. For sale only by E. S. & S. TORRAY, Sole Agents, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.

S. R. WELLS, EDITOR OF PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, will lecture on Anatomy, at Lyon's Chapel, 714 Broadway, Thursday, Nov. 17, at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ESPECIALLY TO THE CHURCHES.—At a full quarterly meeting of the Board of the United States Sanitary Commission, just held at Washington, the question of serious retrenchment of the operations of the Commission was for four days discussed in all its bearings. It appeared that the disbursements had been for the six months just past, $2-3,000 per month, principally for supplies not otherwise obtainable, and very largely for antiscorbutics, always among the chief needs of armed armies. The most anxious scrutiny failed to show the board that any considerable lessening of this outlay could be made without a large increase of avoidable misery among our exposed and often cruelly suffering soldiers. Notwithstanding careless rumors, irresponsible impeachments, and even occasional military or medical misgivings as to the necessity, at this period of the war, of looking to the people to supply, through their own almoner of physical relief, the United States Sanitary Commission, what the military organization of the army might be expected to furnish, it is nevertheless a solid fact, that just as much need exists this very moment for outside succor and relief as ever did; and that, on the whole, the needless and avoidable suffering has increased rather than diminished during the last six months.

The United States Sanitary Commission announces to the country, and especially to the Churches, that four or five months at its present necessary rates of expenditure, will exhaust its whole resources; and that it must even now consider the necessity of drawing its laborious and humane work to a close, if the public permits its liberality to be frittered away in manifold directions, if its storehouses are not filled by the systematic activity of the Soldiers' Aid Societies, in all parts of the land; if its treasury is not replenished by steady streams, or if the ruinous impression is allowed to prevail that it has all the means it requires, and is really compelled to seek out means of usefulness, instead of being always pressed with calls which it cannot prudently answer. The people must themselves decide whether this vast charity, known abroad and at home, in the army, and among the sick and wounded, after three and a half years of trial and labor, which has cost scores of lives among its own faithful and fearless agents, now by fever, and now by bullets, shall dwindle—lose authority to express the people's benevolent and humane will, to criticise and amend the evils always threatening or cursing the sick and wounded—or rapidly wind up its affairs, or enjoy the sympathy and support of the American people to the end of the war, doing more and better all the time for those noble heroes and martyrs who peril and sacrifice their health and their lives for us all.

IN THE NAME OF OUR LORD, THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, WE BID THE CHURCHES TO EMPHASIZE THEIR SYMPATHY WITH THE BODILY SUFFERINGS OF OUR SOLDIERS, BY A UNIVERSAL COLLECTION, TO BE TAKEN UP FOR THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION ON THE APPROACHING THANKSGIVING.

We beseech the Soldiers' Aid Societies everywhere to resume their contributions in kind, reorganizing at once for the Winter's work. We beg our wealthy citizens, we beg all our citizens, poor or rich, to give something *monthly*, while the war lasts, to the Treasury of the United States Sanitary Commission.

Only so can its great and glorious work go on effectually to the end of the war. The responsibility of allowing this national charity to dry up, or dwindle away, will rest heavily on the American people, if they yield to sloth, to ignorance, or to mere baseless misgivings. If the whole people knew, as we know, the mercy, the piety, the succor of which the United States Sanitary Commission is the agent

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer,

BY

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,

Office No. 36 Pine-st.,

WILL SELL,

ON

TUESDAY, NOV. 15TH, 1864,

Under Port Warden's Inspection,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

AT WHEELER'S STORES,

ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,

about 25,000 bushels of damaged Wheat, just landed from ship "John Gladstone."

Terms of sale—Cash.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 3, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 29th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Ordnance Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz:

1 Steam Boiler and Pump.
1 Double Lathe.
6 Grindstones.
761 Gray Blankets.
1,606 Blue Blankets.
1,991 Red Blankets.
29 Fulgencia, Gutta Percha.
86 Valises, Cavalry, round.
2,217 Nose Bags.
2,633 Sarcingles.
1,621 Blankets.
283 McClellan Saddle-trees.
124 yards Silk Serge.
40 pounds Woolen Yarn.
1,000 pounds Woolen Rags.
3 pounds Shoe-thread.
28 Barrels.
6 Jugs.
7 Settles.
1 Water Cans.
228 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
79 Watering Buckets, Leather.

Also, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

(Signed) J. G. BENTON,
Major Ordnance Commanding.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION,

BY ORDER OF

J. D. GIBSON, ESQ., NAVY AGENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn:

PROVISIONS—Consisting of Bread, Pork, Rice, Flour, Sugar, Beans, Dried Apples, &c., &c. CLOTHING, &c.—Consisting of Round Jackets, Flannel Jumpers, Trowsers, Stocking Frocks, Seamless Coats, Under Shirts, Drawers, Shoes, Satinet, Flannel, &c. SMALL STORES—Consisting of Tobacco, Beeswax, Thread, Tape, Silk, Buttons, Brushes, Mustard, Pepper, &c., &c. Also a quantity of old barrels, boxes, &c. A list of the articles to be sold can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE COTTON.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. THOMAS J. BOYNTON, Judge U. S. District Court, Southern District Florida, I will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, ON

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15,

From Store No. 113 Wall-st.,

12 O'CLOCK NOON,

Captured by the ARIEL.

9 Bales Unginned SEA ISLAND COTTON.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND COTTON.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal, Southern District Florida.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, by J. E. COOLEY.

BOOK-TRADE SALESROOMS, NO. 498 BROADWAY.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,

Nov. 17 and 18, at 7 o'clock,

A large collection of books in the various departments of literature, embracing many scientific works, illustrated books, books relating to America, works on Art, History, Voyages and Travels, Theology, &c.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

MONDAY, Nov. 21.

A large collection of books and miscellaneous literature.

TUESDAY, Nov. 22.

A splendid law library.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 16th and 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 50 Liberty-st., an assortment of superb fancy goods, of new patterns and designs, imported this season, consisting in part of

ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES, ORMOLU GOODS.
ELEGANT BRONZES, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE
SILVER-PLATED WARE.

And other elegant goods.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, at half-past 10 o'clock, at No. 36 Lexington-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

VALUABLE AND FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, nearly new, consisting in part of Velvet and Brussels Carpets, parlor suits in Rose and Crimson Silk Brocade, Curtains, Crimson Cloth, richly trimmed Lace do., Card and Center Tables, Rosewood Piano Forte, seven Octave, made by Stodhard, Dining-room of Black Walnut covered Green, Extension Table made by Hobe, Chairs to match, China, Glass, &c., Bedrooms furnished in rich Oil-Cane suits, enamelled, made by Fisher in various styles, Mattresses, best quality, and other articles, including Kitchen wares, &c.

GEORGE COSE, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the store, 141 Broadway, a very large stock of first-class city made furniture, viz.: solid rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel and moquet; black walnut do., in reps and other coverings; rosewood and black walnut chamber suites, library and dining-room suits, library and secretary bookcases, buffets, extension dining tables, hall furniture, &c. Sale absolute—for cash. Goods for shipping may be packed on the premises.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE PROPERTY ON NORFOLK-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 1864,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom,

No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

By order of Ellis N. Potter, Esq., Executor of Estate of Samuel Udell, deceased.

NORFOLK-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, No. 69 Norfolk-st., west side, between Broome and Delancey sts. The buildings consist of a two-story and attic brick-front house in front, and a four-story brick house on the rear. Lot 25x100, with alley-way of about three feet on the southerly side.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON SPRING-ST. AND ST. MARK'S PLACE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 1864,

at 12 o'clock,

at the Exchange Salesroom,

No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Joseph J. Marrin, Esq., Referee.

SPRING-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, together with alley privileges, known as No. 207 Spring-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts.

EIGHTH-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot on the north side of 8th-st., (St. Mark's-place,) 120 feet west of 2d av. Lot 25x112 10.

Maps at the auctioneer's office.

B. ROBINSON, Esq.,
No. 3 Pine-st.
Plaintiff's Attorney.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &C.—HARRY C. COOKE

will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, fine window curtains, carved rosewood suits in brocatel, rich carved etagere, sofa bedsteads, mahogany sofas, lounges, dressing bureaus, cane chairs, cribs, oval mirrors, upright piano, oil-cloths, tables, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH STOCKS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 400 Shares American Telegraph Company.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND HANDSOME PROPELLER R. SHERIDAN, built at Rondout, by Martin & Terwilliger. Length over all, 85 feet; breadth, 16½ feet; depth, 8 feet. engine 18 by 20 diameter of cylinder. Made by J. Tuttle, Rondout. The propeller can be seen in the slip, at Hubert-st., North River. For terms, inquire of H. I. DEAN, corner of West and Hubert-sts., or of Messrs. Everson or John Lillie, Rondout.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.—A BUSINESS man with capital wishes to engage in the wholesale grocery business as special or general partner. Has a fine business acquaintance; prefers an established house. Best of reference given and required. Apply only with real name, will be strictly confidential. Address A. Box No. 1,360 New-York Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD CHANCE; a brick to a right kind of man with $400 or $500 in a good, profitable cash business. Call and see the property and a sample of the business at No. 12 Centre-st., corner Chambers, third floor. P. ZEGLIO.

TO CLAIM AGENTS.—WANTED TO PURchase, an established business for the collection of military and naval claims. A fair rate will be paid. Address SOLDIERS' ADVOCATE, Box No. 2,411 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS
FOR SALE BY
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT PUBlic auction, by order of the Orphans' Court of Monmouth County, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, being the estate of the late Samuel Parker, at Black Point, containing 110 acres of upland, and about the same of sedge meadow; bounded on the north by the North Shrewsbury River, east by the South Shrewsbury River, and on the south and west by the public roads. On the premises are two good dwelling-houses, with necessary outbuildings, peach and apple orchards, asparagus and strawberry beds, ice-pond, &c. It is mostly tillable and noted for early market culture; has about fifteen acres of woodland.

This property is situated directly opposite the Highlands of Navesink, and commands a splendid view of the ocean, rivers, &c. There are numerous fine building sites on the rivers which can be made exceedingly valuable.

The Sandy Hook and Sea Shore Railroad is now being built opposite this place, and there is daily communication by steamboat and railroad; by steamboat *Jesse Hoyt* to Red Bank, six miles from this place, and by steamboat *Meta* to Port Washington, one mile from the place, both from foot of Murray-st., North River. Terms made known on day of sale.

Persons attending the sale will take steamboat *Jesse Hoyt* at 10½ A. M., or 3½ P. M., on TUESDAY, the day before the sale.

CHOICE FARM AT AUCTION.—THE SUBscriber will sell at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 17th of November, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, one of the most desirable farms in the township of Shrewsbury, containing 110 acres, with a variety of soil highly productive. For health, beauty and convenience its location will compare with any other in the County of Monmouth—lying in the village of Shrewsbury, a half-mile from the depot, two hours from New-York, 3¼ miles from Red Bank, and 6 miles from Long Branch. Its improvements are a large two-story mansion with large lawn in front, extensive outbuildings, &c. Terms easy, as a large portion of the purchase-money can remain on the premises. Address BENJ. PARKER, Shrewsbury. ANN ALLEN.

SHREWSBURY, Oct. 31, 1864.

FINE DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM, WITH PLEASANT RESIDENCE, FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16—Contains 96 acres superior land, under high culture, very conveniently watered by two fine streams; handsome situation and excellent neighborhood. Inquire of E. MONROE, (firm Ball, Black & Co.,) or T. J. VAN WYCK, No. 59 Broad-st., New-York, or estate of Dr. WORTMAN, East Fishkill, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN Westchester County, situated in the town of Somers, 4½ miles from Katonah, on the Harlem R. R., and 9½ from Peekskill. Said farm contains about 120 acres, in good condition, and well fenced and watered, with fair amount of fruit. On the premises is a large double house, good, and nearly new, with suitable out-buildings, &c. Inquire of JOSEPH GRIFFIN, No. 127 Greenwich-st.

THIRD-AVENUE STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A new, finely finished, five-story and basement brick house and lot; marble mantles and grates in front rooms; gas and water throughout. Rent for $2,500. The best property on the avenue. Apply to SAMUEL KILPATRICK, corner 3d-av. and 26th-st., under Pull's Head Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 40 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—IMMEDIATELY AT A SACRIFICE, and on easy terms, a well built four-story English basement house, well located in 20th st., west of Broadway, and in perfect order. Possession May next, if required, or will pay over 10 per cent. Apply to WHARTON BROTHERS, No 133 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Short Hills, Millburn, N. J., one hour from this city, by Morris and Essex road; convenient house and outbuildings, with twenty acres. Price $12,000. Apply to the Depot Master, at Millburn, or address F. Box No. 443 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, design and finish of the best kind, hardwood doors, blinds, &c., and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill, northwest corner of Lexington-av and 36th-st. Apply on the premises or to G. J. HAMILTON, builder, No. 267 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY AND BASEment, high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot, having all modern improvements and finely finished, on 64th-st., between Lexington and 3d ave., main entrance to the park. Apply to SAMUEL KILPATRICK, corner 3d-av. and 28th-st., under Bull's Head Bank.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No 263 Jay-st., Brooklyn. Apply to Mrs. LEDYARD, No. 101 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or to S. H. HOWARD, Manhattan Gas Company's Office, corner of Irving-place and East 15th-st., New-York.

FOR CASH WITHIN TWENTY DAYS—One of the finest country seats in Orange, N. J., for two thirds its value, containing 13¾ acres, entirely covered with fruit and ornamental trees; house, greenhouse, summer-house, carriage-house, graperies, stables, &c., &c. Address Box No. 92 New-York Post-office.

$22,000—WITH POSSESSION.—A four-story high stoop first-class brown-stone house, 21x55, near 5th-av., Murray Hill; cloth refurnished and unfurnished, $8,000 to $35,000, and upward; some with stables.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TWELVE COTTAGE HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Containing 5 rooms and cellar; lot 25x100; very desirable for a small family; gas and water in str-et. Price, $1,200 to $1,300, on easy terms. Apply to H. R. FLETCHER, corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—PRICE $1,600—A FARM OF FORTY acres, with house, etc., 37 miles from New-York, on Long Island; fine location near railroad; good soil, offered cheap to close a copartnership. Apply to E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brick house, and lot on 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., with immediate possession. For permits and particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM.—Desirable Brooklyn and Elizabeth city property, a great bargain. Several small farms, and pretty cottages for sale cheap. GEORGE M. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house, No. 58 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., in complete order, and with immediate possession. Apply on the premises, or of J. G. CHURCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c.; the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

$8,000—FOR SALE, A MODERN BUILT house on 30th-st.; possession 1st of May, 1865. Also, 9 lots at Harlem near 5th-av. Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, No. 183 West-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, on West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. E. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 9. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FULL FRONTS ON THE new Central Park-av.; the only fronts now for sale. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FIRST-CLASS STONE-front high-stoop house. Rent to May 1, $600. Apply at No. 187 East 50th-s.

TO LET.

TO RENT,

FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.,

THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,

With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,

Broadway, corner 34th-st.,

Known as

EVERETT ROOMS.

The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.

Apply at the hall,
or of E. D. LAWRENCE,
No. 56 West 33d-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, DELIGHTFULly situated at Staten Island, with a southerly exposure and view of the Lower Bay; a comfortable Winter residence; within 45 minutes of Wall-st. To a desirable tenant will be rented on favorable terms, and use of a pair of horses if required. Address Box No. 1,676 Post-office.

TO LET—ON BAYSIDE AVENUE, FLUSHING, L. I., a very neat, pretty and substantial cottage, furnished; has ten rooms, furnace, &c.; staple, &c.; a gentleman's residence; one hour from New-York City; cars hourly; rent moderate; possession Dec. 1. Apply to ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO., No. 405 Broadway, below Canal-st.

TO RENT—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Woodlawn, on Broadway, between 106th and 107th sts., with four acres of land. Immediate possession. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A LENGTHENED period, an office or offices suitable for a professional man, easy of access, in a prominent locality, convenient to the City Hall. Address, giving full particulars, BUSINESS MAN, Box No. 2,814 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—LOCATION between 5th and 6th avs. and 8th and 25th sts., for a first-class tenant, from now to Spring. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 23 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Kerpen, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a lady, gentleman, child and servant; parlor and two bedrooms required; location between Murray Hill and 14th-st.; references exchanged. Address W. B. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—SECOND FLOOR OF A private house, with private table, by a gentleman, wife and daughter; location between 20th and 42d sts.; references exchanged. Address, with terms, Box No. 3,630 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms on second floor, and first-class board, at No. 86 2d-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN A Read-st., having more room than they need, would let two bedrooms and front sitting-room, furnished, on second floor, to two single gentlemen, without board; unexceptionable references required. Address A. B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PERMANENT BOARD DESIRED by a young man and his mother; private family preferred. Address for three days, stating terms, &c., J. H. L., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN A SITting-room and bed-room with board, somewhere between 10th and 20th sts. Address Box No. 876 Post-office, New-York.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS UP town, and a private table, can be had by a party of high standing, wishing to live quietly, and willing to pay liberally. Address Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN for a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No. 247 West 31st-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

BEEF—NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS of the packs of 1863-4 or 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspection-yard, as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

BACON—First quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS or HAMS, to be delivered in bulk, for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

Bidders will state the time in which they propose to make their deliveries.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meats, certifying on the part of the seller its relative quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 602 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, for furnishing by contract in such quantities from time to time as may be required for use at the depot until the 30th of June next, the following articles of Stationery:

Letter paper, white, ruled, first-class, 21 pounds to the ream.
Foolscap paper, white, ruled, first class, 12 pounds to the ream.
Blotting paper, white, first-class, 100 pounds to the ream.
Folio Post, white, ruled, first-class, 24 pounds to the ream.
Envelopes, white, best quality
Envelopes, straw color, No. 9, best quality.
Envelopes, straw color, No. 10, best quality.
Envelopes, white
Lead Pencils, Faber's or Eagle's.
Steel Pens.
Pen-holders
Seal wafers, boxes.
Sealing-wax, best English, small stick.
Black ink, quart bottles, Maynard & Noyes.
Black ink, quart bottles, Arnold's chemical writing fluid.
Black Ink, quart bottles, Copying.
Red Ink, David's No. 3.
Ink-stands.
Paper-holders.
Rulers.
Quills
Office tape, best linen.
Memorandum books.
Blank books, cap, ½ bound, 2 quires.
Blank books, cap, ½ bound, 3 quires.
Blank books, cap, ½ bound, 4 quires.
Blank books, cap, ½ bound, 5 quires.
Blank books, cap, ½ bound, 6 quires.

Samples of the above articles, or further information with regard to the same, can be received by application to this office. Bidders will present, with their bids, a sample of the articles they propose to deliver.

Bonds will be required from the successful bidder for the faithful performance of the contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed necessary for the interest of the service.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Army Supplies," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the holder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, November 14, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, &c., Ninetieth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues.

For regulating and grading Ninth-avenue, between Broadway and Eighty-sixth-street.

For curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

For filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets and First-avenue and Avenue A.

Repairing outer end of Pier number thirty-seven North River.

Building tender for Engine Company number nine.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New York, November 9, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 10 A. M.

The Trans-fer Books will be reopened on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) Per Cent., has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable (less the Government tax) at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 24th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDINGS,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have THIS DAY declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent. Payable Nov. 15, to Stockholders of Record, THIS DAY.

A. M. WOOD, President.
O. L. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE NOV. 15, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at our office:

Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Second Funded Coupon Bonds.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

A MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF ONE PER Cent. on the capital stock of this company will be paid by James Wadsworth & Co., at their office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York, on and after the 15th of November inst., to stockholders of that date.

JAS. WADSWORTH, President.
CHAS. V. WARE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF the CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. on the capital stock, par value $10 per share, payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Broad-st., on and after the 15th inst.

C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. HAUCH and F. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

THE PRESIDENT
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PRESIDENT,
VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

Organized under the laws of Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS:

President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, New-York.

DIRECTORS:

AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., General Resident Superintendent.

ITS LANDS FORM ITS
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

$20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Parties subscribing in this Company will receive an equal amount of Stock in two other Companies adjoining, without further charge.

The lands of these companies are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, making an oil boring territory of over ten and a half miles in extent.

The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Heidricks" wells, and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil.

The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means unsurpassed inducements are offered. Persons investing in this Company get $5 stock and the above BONUS for each $1 invested, without further call or assessment.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,

L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

No subscriptions taken for less than one hundred dollars.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,

receive orders for the

NEW 7-30 LOAN

and have the notes always on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
Note Brokers and dealers in all forms of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 44 Pine-st.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT

NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.

First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $3,000,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.....New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL.....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.....New-York.
ALLANSON T. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D.....New-York.
J. T. SANGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2.50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ANTE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Jno. M. Robertson.....229 Broadway.
William B. Wilby.....260 Washington-st.
Lyman B. Wing.....263 South-st.
Stephen B. Bragg.....6 Wall-st.
Peter C. Morgan.....237 Washington-st.
Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7.30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money
Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FINANCIAL.

RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY,
OF CANADA EAST.

TRUSTEES:

EX-GOV. JAMES POLLOCK, Director United States Mint, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, President Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
CHAS. B. WRIGHT, of C. B. Wright & Co., Philadelphia.
HENRY SHELDON, of Stanton, Sheldon & Co., New-York.
WILLIAM B. HATCH, of Fairbanks & Co., New-York.
T. B. BUNTING, of T. B. Bunting & Co., New-York.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, (late Register United States Treasury,) of New-York.
President—L. E. CHITTENDEN.
Bankers—FISK & HATCH.
General Superintendent—ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P.
Secretary—JOHN M. HOOD.

CAPITAL STOCK, 100,000 SHARES
PAR $50. SUBSC

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,018	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,826	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these Vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 19
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 26
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 3
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30, for those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
NEW WONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 31.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR	Building)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,016, the *Day Star* 2,774, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,724 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....600-horse power
EUGENIE.....(About).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....960-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. DUCANDE,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, S. G. RUSSELL, Commander, will sail from Pier No 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket and Freight Agent.
N. B.—The CHAMPION, Wednesday, December 7, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. L. MESSERIER, will sail for the above ports from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe to issue to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Nov. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAM.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt J. B. Hildreth,
Will leave pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 3 P. M.
No freights received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, with excellent accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
Liver to Ports of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. Lott, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M.
The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 30th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID 6-OCTAVE ROUND corner rosewood piano-forte, and a black walnut bedstead, marble-plate tables, sofa, carpets, and several other splendid articles of household furniture, on account of giving up housekeeping. Inquire at D. WILLIAMS', first brick house on the southwest side of 3d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., for one week.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and pallasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber-suites, plain and ornamental, at E. P. FARRINGTON'S, No. 455 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1832.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot corner of 4th-av and 26th-st, daily (except Sundays,) as
10 A. M.
4 P. M.
Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.

For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at different hours from New-York.

New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.

☞ Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company, and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, of the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.

E. A. CHAPIN Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
The road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
B. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
6:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6 00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M. for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6 40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9 3, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3 30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9 15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4 22 P. M., and 6 05 P. M. The 9 15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 9 A. M., Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:30 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats have variably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 5 15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Whereas, a libel of information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, on the 12th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States against the steamer LADY STERLING, her tackle, &c., and cargo, and whereas the substance of the said libel of information is that said steamer and cargo were captured as lawful prize on the 28th day of October, 1864, in the Atlantic Ocean, off Wilmington, N. C., by the United States steamers CALYPSO and EOLUS, and brought to the port of New-York, and praying that the said steamer, her tackle and cargo may be condemned as lawful prize to the use of the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court to be held in the City of New-York, in and for the said Southern District of New-York, on the 22d day of November inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, pursuant to the same; and in case of default or contumacy, on the next day or days following, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegation on that behalf.
Dated this 14th day of November 1864.
ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, &c.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
United States District Attorney, &c.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts. Pursuant to the provisions of the third volume of the Revised Statutes, chapter 7 of the second part, title 6, article 1, section 1, CHESTER A. KELLOGG will apply to the County Judge of Erie County, at the Court House in Buffalo, on the 28th day of November inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office in Buffalo, to show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent should not make an assignment and be discharged from his debts. Dated, Buffalo, October 28, 1864.
E. WARD SEVERANCE, Attorney.
Bert Holdwine

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1864.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SIMONSON & BROWN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.
GEORGE SIMONSON,
LEWIS R. BROWN.

In consequence of a desire on the part of many of my friends that I should attend more thoroughly to the developments of large petroleum interests in New York State, (in which the late firm of SIMONSON & BROWN have a large share,) I have withdrawn from the late firm, and may be found at the office, No 11 Johnston Building, No. 30 Broad-st. Mr. GEO. SIMONSON will continue the stock business at No. 30½ Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864. LOUIS M. BROWN

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the Limited Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm and name of VAN SCHAICK & MASSETT, is dissolved by mutual consent, such dissolution to take effect on the 1st day of December, 1864.
Dated NEW-YORK, October 31, 1864.
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
STEPHEN F. MASSETT,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
WM. TRAVERS.

No 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US Mr. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school. No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway, SCHOOL, corner 21st-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TYNG,
No. 923 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 28th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MADAME R. ACELIE TOGNO WILL open on the 14th November, a day school for young ladies and little girls, at No. 1 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For those sufficiently advanced in French, the whole course of instruction will be in that language. The second and junior classes will follow the regular course of English studies and receive daily lessons in French. References, Right Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Dr. Taylor, Chas. King, Esq., LL.D., F. Cotheal, Esq., Eugene Dutilt, Esq., Rev. Dr. Jonbrie, Jersey City; Rev. Dr. Kingston, Goddard, Philadelphia, and others. Circulars can be obtained at the school.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR TEN years past the best-sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State; brick buildings; fifteen Professors and Teachers; $167 pays for remaining two-thirds of academic year; Winter term Dec 8. Address for catalogues or rooms, JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y. Thorough Commercial College course for $25.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB, Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School. No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. E. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can have private lessons, without extra charge, and become quick at figures, rapid business writers and practical book-keepers in the shortest possible time.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day school for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 5 West 27th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 38 West 14th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES, No. 24½ 2d-av., Bible House, by Prof. RICHARD, established in New-York 20 years. Lessons private.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY RECEIVING A LITERARY and church salary, desires a respectable home, where her society, influence and services might compensate. Prominent references. Address Box No. 20 Godfrey's P. O., No. 83 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT to teach music and the English branches, a situation as governess; satisfactory reference given and required. Address W. S., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

MEETINGS.

THE WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF, branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, will hold a meeting of delegates from the Soldiers' Aid Societies of New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16 at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Cooper Union.
Prof. Hitchcock will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. Adams, Dr. C. R. Agnew, Mr. F. N. Knapp, Associate Secretary for the East, and other gentlemen. Dr. Bellows will give an account of his recent experiences among the workers for the soldiers in California.
All persons interested in the care of our sick and wounded soldiers are earnestly invited to be present on this occasion.
ELLEN COLLINS,
LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER,
ANGELINA POST,
CAROLINE LANE,
CATHERINE NASH,
Committee of Invitation.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL HEALTH CONVENTION will be held at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15 and 16, and THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.
Prof. ——. The morning sessions, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, will be devoted to the discussion of Health topics. Prominent lecturers on Hygiene, Sanitary Science and Health Reforms, will be present, and give lectures and take part in discussions.
EVENING SESSIONS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock, S. R. WELLS, editor of *Phrenological Journal*, will lecture on "THE PROBLEMS OF HUMAN LIFE."
WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Dr. R. T. TRALL, editor of *Herald of Health*, will lecture on "THE PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE."
THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Dr. DIO LEWIS, of Boston, will lecture on "HOW TO RID THE WORLD OF INTEMPERANCE."
JAMES G. CLARK, the poet and anti-slavery, will sing at each session.
Admission to the morning session free. To the evening sessions, 25 cents. Tickets to be had at FOWLER & WELLS, and at the door.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y. No. 1 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes now forming for children to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 9.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Circulars can be had.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes of beginners are now forming. Send for circular

FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 16 5TH-AV.
Classes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays, commencing Monday, Nov. 21.

DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES A B now open in the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. for ladies, misses and masters.

LOST AND FOUND.

WATCH LOST.
$300 REWARD
Lost, in the neighborhood of Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY night, November 11, a GOLD HUNTING STRAIGHT LINE ANCHOR LEVER WATCH. No. 9,405, James Naidin, maker. The watch is highly valued on account of its associations. The above reward will be paid if returned to BENEDICT BROS., No. 171 Broadway, and no questions asked.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.—ONE 5-20 United States Bond of $100, Registered No. 4,927, and four 5-20 Coupon Bonds of $100, numbered 61,585, 61,586, 61,587, 61,588, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped. H. S. HUNTINGTON.

LOST—IN FOURTH-AV., ON SUNDAY, A CHILD'S Locket, engraved Nellie. The finder will be suitably rewarded, and is requested to leave the locket at the owner's by returning it to No 73 St Mark's place.

LOST.—NOVEMBER 12, BETWEEN 3 AND 4 P. M. a mink-sable MUFF, in a Broadway stage. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at Brook's store, No 575 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S. TUESDAY.
NINTH TIME THIS SEASON.
ROSEDALE.
WEDNESDAY, first time at this theatre, Morton's great comedy,
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY—ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will shortly be repeated.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY, by Mr. D. Bourcault, is in preparation.

WINTER GARDEN. COMMENCES AT 7¾
CROWDED HOUSES
gather for
THE LAST NIGHTS
of
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
who, owing to previous engagements to perform in other cities, will be unable to prolong his brilliant career at this theatre beyond
EIGHT NIGHTS MORE.
The farewell nights will be devoted as far as possible, to a constant variety of performances, offering to the friends and admirers of Mr. Clarke an opportunity of seeing him in many of his popular characters.
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 15,
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL
will be presented, Tom Taylor's charming comedy,
BABES IN THE WOOD,
produced with new scenery and appointments
Beetle (with an uproarious funny drunken scene)
M. J. S. CLARKE,
and Poole's comedy of
PAUL PRY.
Paul Pry.....MR. J. S. CLARKE
Friday, BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
TWELFTH WEEK OF MR. JOHN E. OWENS'
CONFINED HERE NATIONS OF
JOSH BUTTERBY.....and.....SOLON SHINGLE.
The vast audiences (greater than have ever before crowded this theatre) commanded last week by Mr. Owens' triumphs, offer convincing proof of their everfreshening attractiveness, and Mr. Wood gladly announces, therefore, a continuation of their brilliant "run"
FOR ANOTHER WEEK AT LEAST.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
OWENS.....in.....PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
OWENS.....in.....VICTIMS.
Mr. OWENS will
SOON APPEAR IN A NEW ROLE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7½.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, NOV. 15,
Will be presented for the first time, the elegant Comedietta in two acts, entitled,
COURT CARDS.
in which Miss Henrietta Irving, Miss Eliza Newton, Mr. G. H. Gilbert, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, B. T. Ringold and H. Stoddard, will appear; after which the comic Musical Drama, the
ROSE OF CASTILE,
produced with a powerful cast, including
MRS. JOHN WOOD.....as.....ELVIRA
Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Messrs. W. Holston, T. B. Berry, B. T. Ringold, J. J. Hind, &c.
NEW SCENERY, MUSIC AND COSTUMES.

ARTEMUS WARD!
ARTEMUS WARD
is
AT HOME EVERY EVENING,
AT HOME EVERY EVENING,
and
ARTEMUS WARD RECEIVES CALLS
at
DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY,
where he has positively
NO OBJECTIONS TO SEEING YOU.
N. B.—The Hall is bounded on the north-west by Broadway and the handsome eleventh-street, on the south-east by a yard; on the north-east by a vacant lot, and on the south-west by Grace Church and the Parson's House.
ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
Open at 7½, commence at 8. Seats reserved without extra charge from 9 till 5.
E. P. HINGSTON, Manager.

HIPPOTHEATRON. COMMENCES AT 7½,
Fifth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS TUESDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,
GRAND MATINEE TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
MR. HENRY COOK,
and his WORLD-FAMED ORIGINAL troupe of
DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS,
who provoke shouts of laughter and peals of
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,
by their wondrous feats of unexampled
SKILL, INTELLIGENCE AND AGILITY.
They appear in conjunction with
MLLE. ELISE, THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN RIDER,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, M. M. SIEGRIST & CARSON,
YOUNG CARPENTER, THE TALLEN BROTHERS,
OLMA, MOLIQUE, YOUNG NICOLO,
MLLE. ANGELIQUE, THE FRENCH
PANTOMIME COMPANY,
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS
OF THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
SEE
HELLER FIX HIS FIEND'
SEE
HELLER'S CHASE OF THE HOBGOBLIN.
SEE
THE MYSTIC SCARLET SPIRIT.
HELLER RIDDLES IT WITH A RAPIER!
HELLER AMPUTATES ITS LIMBS!
THE LEGS of the SPIRIT WALK WITHOUT A BODY!
TRIUMPH
VICTORY AND CROWDED HOUSES!
HELLER'S SOLO "THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER."
SEIGLOW'S SOLO ON THE CONCERTINA.
Every evening at 8. Doors open 7½.
Orchestra Chairs can be secured from 9 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M.

ZENOBIA,
QUEEN OF PALMYRA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE,
BY
HARRIETT HOSMER,
is now on exhibition at the
JUNE ART INSTITUTE,
DERBY GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway,
From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Single admission 25 cents.
Package tickets, five for One Dollar.

REOPENING OF
SNEDECOR'S GALLERY,
with a choice collection of French, Dusseldorf and American PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission

CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

[Continued from the First Page.]

being towed, began to steam also, and with full force, gaining, with the *Wachusett*, very fast on our vessels.

The latter continued the chase, and the steamers to run, until they finally went out of sight. Being in shoal water, and losing sight of the fugitive, they gave up the chase at 11:15.

It has been told us that the courage and ardor of the Chief in Command of the corvette, and of the other officers, as well as of the crews, were above all praise.

At the signal to prepare for action, it seemed as if a supernatural power moved those men of the sea.

Not being able to do anything more, the Chief, with his Staff, went on board the steamer *Pawnee*, leaving the corvette and coal-tender *Rio de Coutas-sout*, and entered the port at 3:30 in the afternoon.

The *Florida* was having one of its boilers repaired, the tubes of which were in the marine arsenal.

It is unfortunate that not one of the forts discharged a shot at the Gamboa, by which point the fugitives passed at a third gunshot.

The seaport only fired three blank shots, as a signal to those on land.

Though badly manned, they could have done much damage to the fugitives, but it seems that all were asleep in this moment when the honor of the country was in danger.

It is undeniable that the Americans practiced in our waters and within our port an act of barbarity an act of real piracy. It was treachery to their adversaries, an undeserved insult to us, and a shameful want of proper spirit for a nation which prides itself upon its naval forces.

MONDAY, Oct. 9.

The officers who were on board of the *Florida* on the occasion of when the *Wachusett* so treacherously took her were: Lieutenants, T. K. Porter, S. G. Stone, R. S. Floyd; Masters, D. G. Bryant, T. T. Sunter, Jr.; Surgeon, J. J. Charleton; Assistant Surgeon, Thomas Emory; Chief Engineer, W. S. Thompson; Marine Officer, G. F. Sinclair; First Assistant Engineer, W. Ahern; Second Assistant Engineer, J. B. Brown. Of these it is known that there were killed, Stone, Hunter, Charlton, Thompson and Sinclair. Beside these, there was also a Northern officer, Walter Delany, who was taken at sea, and who was to have been landed here. This officer was killed by a shot from the *Wachusett* as he was rising from his hammock.

On shore there were: the Captain, C. Morris; Cadet, T. Bannon, Jr.; Commissary, Richard Taylor; J. H. Dyer and J. B. King.

The Board of Trade of New-York had promised a reward of $500,000 to any one who would take or destroy the *Florida*. It is said that the Government also offered a reward; and it is suspected that the Consul and the Commander of the *Wachusett* would not let such a fine chance to make their fortunes pass by.

It is asserted that, as there was a considerable sum received from the English Bank, there was on board of the prize $30,000, and all its correspondence.

The Captain of the *Florida*, in a letter addressed to the President of the province, has protested, in the name of the Government, against the act perpetrated upon that vessel in the waters and under the batteries of the Brazilian nation, reserving for his Government at all times the right to confirm the same protest in the manner that will seem to it most fit and opportune.

The letter states all the facts that have been related in the *Journal de Bahia*, and by the letter it appears that the Commandant tries more to lessen the responsibility in which he stands, as to the loss of the steamer, than to make some serious pretensions.

The Captain denounces the rascality of the Consul in violating the faith of his word given to the President—namely, that no act of hostility would be attempted against the *Florida* in this port.

From another source it has been learned that on shore great excitement existed from the capture of the *Florida*; and it being reported that the American Consul, Mr. Wilson, had given his word that no attempt would be made in port to take the *Florida*, his alleged want of faith led a mob to gather about his house, who smashed the windows and forced the Consul to quit the city. The riot lasted some time, but on the object of the popular antipathy getting out of the way, it subsided. The part of the crew of the *Florida*, some fifty to seventy men, and Capt. Morris may have had a hand in the riot, at least the sailors had, it is likely, for they were "on liberty," and were, of course, more or less drunk. It is to be presumed that Capt. Morris had too much sense to incite a riot, though in his protest to the Brazilian Government, he speaks bitterly of the broken word of the Consul.

No details of this riot are yet given by any paper that has come to hand, so that the bare fact is all that can be added to the full details of the capture of the *Florida*.

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.

Official Reports of Admiral Porter and Commander Macomb—Twenty-two Cannon, Two Hundred Stand of Arms and Thirty-seven Prisoners Taken—Particulars Respecting the Rebel Ram Albemarle—Report of the Official Inspection of Her Damages.

ADMIRAL PORTER TO SECRETARY WELLES.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,
UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
HAMPTON ROADS, VA., Nov. 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you the report of Commander W. H. Macomb in relation to the capture of the batteries and town of Plymouth, N. C., which place, with all its defences, was captured from our land forces some time last Spring.

This was a very gallant affair and reflects great credit on the commander of the expedition and all concerned. It is a handsome finishing stroke after the blowing up of the ram.

The fruits of the capture are twenty-two cannon, thirty-seven prisoners, two hundred stand of arms and more being picked up daily.

The flags of the fort and of the *Albemarle* and a large amount of ammunition were also taken. * *

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

COMMANDER MACOMB TO ADMIRAL PORTER.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP SHAMROCK,
OFF PLYMOUTH, N. C., Nov. 1, 1864.

SIR. I have the honor to report that on the 24th ult. I captured the enemy's batteries at Plymouth, N. C., and the ordnance and ordnance stores at that place, and some prisoners, besides a quantity of provisions. The following is a report of the action:

After the return of Lieut. W. B. Cushing from his expedition to blow up the *Albemarle* at Plymouth, I determined on making an attack on the batteries defending that town. Accordingly, on the 29th ult., the vessels under my command in Albemarle Sound got under way at about a quarter past eleven A. M., and proceeded up the Roanoke River in the following order: *Commodore Hull*, *Shamrock*, *Chicopee*, *Otsego*, *Wyalusing* and *Tacony*, the *Valley City* being sent at the same time up the Middle River, which joined the Roanoke above Plymouth, in order to cut off any vessels or supplies the rebels might attempt to carry out in that direction.

At about twelve o'clock M. we came within range of the lower batteries protecting the town, upon which we opened fire, which was returned. We continued to advance until within a mile of the works, when we discovered that the channel was obstructed, at a point opposite the batteries, by two schooners sunk one on each side of the wreck of the *Southfield*, which together formed a barrier that could only have been passed with great danger, if at all. I therefore made signal to return, which was accordingly done, and the vessels ran out of the river at 2 P. M., with the exception of the *Valley City*, which vessel, having heard the firing commence and cease, and concluding that we had won the day, ran down the Roanoke River to within a short distance of Plymouth, where she was fired on, and then returned, reaching the sound about 10 P. M.

On the morning of the 30th ult., having been informed that there was sufficient water in the Middle River, I determined to blockade the enemy at Plymouth by going up that river and gaining the Roanoke above the town, knowing that the rebels had no more vessels to sink in the channel, and therefore that I should have only the batteries to contend against should I advance from that direction. I got under way in the *Shamrock*, following the tug *Bazley*, Acting-Ensign M. D. Ames, commanding, having Mr. Alfred Everett, the pilot of the *Wyalusing*, on board, and followed by the *Otsego*, *Wyalusing*, *Tacony* and *Commodore Hull*, in the order in which their names are mentioned. The *Chicopee* and *Valley* were not present, the following having been sent by me the night before to Newbern for repairs, and the latter being on the way to Hampton Roads, Va., with Lieut. W. B. Cushing and his dispatches, both having started before I had decided on ascending the Middle River. By the good piloting of Mr. Everett the vessels got safely through into the Roanoke River at about 4 o'clock P. M. I left the *Commodore Hull* in the Middle River to prevent the enemy from laying torpedoes there.

On our way through Middle River we fired by compass courses over the woods at Plymouth, at distances varying from 2,640 to 1,700 yards, and I have since learned that our fire at that time was very effective. It was late in the afternoon when we arrived in the Roanoke, on account of the extreme narrowness and the crookedness of the Middle River, but, to prevent the enemy from blockading the river, or putting torpedoes in the channel, I dropped in within short range of the nine 32-pounder Parrotts, and shelled him for an hour or so. Early on the morning of the 31st ult., having determined on attacking the batteries, I sent a tug down the Middle River for the *Commodore Hull*, and commenced preparations for the action.

At about 6 A. M. the *Commodore Hull* arrived, and I sent her to the head of the line, as before, on account of her ability to fire directly ahead. At about 9 A. M. the United States steamer *Whitehead* came vessels in Albemarle Sound, from the naval depot at Edenton. As her 100-pounder Parrott had been taken out, I had her lashed to the *Shamrock* and the *Sentinel* to the *Otsego*, (all on the port side,) to keep the vessels in motion, in case their engines should be damaged. We also had the steam blown off the starboard boilers of all the double-enders, the fires banked very low beneath them, and the stop-valve between the two boilers of each ship closed, so that there was no steam in the starboard boilers, but the water in them being warm, it could be got up in a short time.

At 9½ o'clock A. M., the ships being in line, I signalized to the *Commodore Hull* to run down and reconnoitre, and ascertain if the channel was clear. She reported "all right," and I got under way, signalizing the other vessels to follow in close order. The enemy opened on us as soon as we came in range, and kept up a constant and very heavy fire, directed principally at the *Commodore Hull* and the *Shamrock*. As I neared the batteries I gave the order "Go ahead fast," and we were soon directly opposite the enemy's guns, when he was driven from the rifle pits and field pieces by grape and canister from the ships, which we poured in very heavily.

The batteries still held out, though their fire began to be mild; but as the *Shamrock* passed them one of her shells exploded in their magazine, which blew up with great force, some of the fragments falling on our decks. This evidently caused a panic among the rebels, for from that time their fire slackened, and at length ceased altogether.

I then made signal to cease firing and to land and take possession of the batteries, which was done without resistance. A party from this ship, under Lieut. Dunn, marched into the lower works (we having by this time passed the town and arrived opposite them) took about a dozen prisoners and spiked the guns to prevent the enemy from firing on the vessels, should they return to their batteries.

It gives me great gratification to have the honor to bring to the notice of the Department the gallant and intelligent conduct of all the commanding officers engaged, viz.: Lieut.-Com. H. F. Arnold, of the *Otsego*; Lieut.-Com. Early English, of the *Wyalusing*; Lieut.-Com. N. S. Truxton, of the *Tacony*; Acting Master Francis Josselyn, of the *Commodore Hull*; Acting Master J. G. Green, of the tug *Belle*; Acting Master G. W. Barrett, of the *Whitehead*, and Acting Ensign Mark D. Ames, of the tug *Bazley*, who worked and fought their vessels admirably, preserving the order of battle under a very severe fire, and pouring into the rebel batteries and rifle pits, and into the town a tremendous fire of all kinds of projectiles.

I think promotion would be but justice to these gallant officers, who certainly deserve the honorable notice of the Government. I wish particularly to bring before the Department the conduct of Acting Master Francis Josselyn, of the *Commodore Hull*, who worked his ship and battery to the admiration of all who saw him, and also Acting Master G. W. Barrett, of the *Whitehead*, whom I sent on board of the *Commodore Hull* to pilot us through the obstructions, on account of his knowledge of the river, and who acquitted himself in his usual fine style.

These two deserve particular notice, from the fact that the *Commodore Hull* was the leading ship, and at her the first and heaviest fire of the enemy was directed. I would also recommend for promotion the pilots of the ships engaged, especially Mr. Alfred Everett.

We captured 37 prisoners, 22 cannon and a large quantity of ammunition, the exact amount I am unable to give at present, nearly 200 stand of arms, (more are being picked up all the time,) the ram *Albemarle*, (sunk at the wharf,) with everything on board, and the colors of the batteries and iron-clad. For the part which each vessel took in the fight, I must refer you to the reports of each of the commanding officers, which I will forward as they are received. As commanding officer of the *Shamrock*, it becomes my duty to testify to the gallant behavior of the officers, crew and marines of this vessel.

The Engineer Department, under Second Assistant Engineer W. H. Harrison, was very efficient. The different divisions were worked remarkably well, and in the most spirited and effective manner, for which I am in a great measure indebted to Lieutenant Dunn, executive officer, and the officers of the different divisions. Acting Assistant Paymaster Louis Sands and H. A. Macomb, Captain's clerk, were with me on the hurricane deck during the engagement, and rendered good service as aids, the latter acting as signal officer. I am much indebted to Colonel D. W. Wardrop, commanding sub-division of Albemarle, who, anticipating our requirements, arrived here with one hundred and sixty men from Roanoke Island, to assist in garrisoning the works which we had captured.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. H. MACOMB, Commander.
Commanding District of the Sounds, N. A. B. S.
To Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, Commanding N. A. S.

THE ALBEMARLE.

THE ENGINEERS' REPORT TO COMMANDER MACOMB.

UNITED STATES STEAMER WYALUSING,
OFF PLYMOUTH, Nov. 12, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to your orders of this date, we have examined the late rebel iron-clad ram *Albemarle*, and respectfully submit the following report:

She is sunken at the wharf and heading down stream, keeling off shore at an angle of about ten degrees; the flat part of the casemate on the port side is twenty-two inches out of water.

We find the entire top of the casemate is blown off. The angles marked a, b, c and d in the drawing, are completely disconnected—the angle marked d quite ten inches.

As it was reported that she was again blown up after she was sunk by Lieut. Cushing, it is impossible to say how much of the damage was done by him. Her armament consists of two eight-inch rifle guns, worked on pivots, so as to fire either from the side or ahead. One of these guns is partly out of water, the other entirely immersed. Her machinery is entirely submerged, so that it is impossible to examine it. The dimensions of the hull and casemate we inclose with this report. We are, respectfully,

H. H. STEWART, Chief Engineer.
THOS. M. DUKEHART, First Asst. Eng.
W. H. HARRISON, Second Asst. Eng.

Commodore W. H. Macomb, U. S. N., Commanding District of the Sound, N. C.

REBEL REPORT CAPTURED IN THE POST OFFICE AT PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., Oct. 26 1864.

Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy:—

SIR—The night of the 27th inst.,—a dark and rainy night—I had the watch on board doubled, and took extra precaution. At or about three o'clock A. M., on the 28th the officer of the deck discovered a small boat in the river, hailed her, received an unsatisfactory answer, rang the alarm bell, and opened fire on her with the watch. The officers and men were at their quarters in as quick time as it was possible under the circumstances; but the vessel was so close that we could not bring our guns to bear, and the shot fired from the after gun, loaded with grape, failed to take effect. The boat, running obliquely, struck us under the port bow (running over the boom), exploded a torpedo, and smashed a large hole just under the water line. Under a heavy fire of musketry the boat surrendered, and I sent Lieut. Roberts to take charge of her, manned the pumps and ordered to fire up to use the donkey pumps. The water gained on us so fast that all our exertions were useless, and the vessel went down in a few minutes, merely leaving her shield and smoke-stack out of water. In justice to myself, I must say that the pickets below gave no notice of her approach, and the artillery, which was stationed by the vessel for protection, gave no assistance, manning only one piece, and that at too late a time to be of any service.

Having condensed this report as much as possible, I respectfully request a court to establish on whose shoulders rest the loss of the *Albemarle*.

N. B.—This report is not signed, but appears to be official; probably the draft of the report of Capt. Warley, C. S. N.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Reception to Gen. Butler at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A committee composed of some of New-York's most distinguished citizens tendered to Gen. and Mrs. Butler a public reception at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last night. A large number of invitations were given out, and the fortunate holders of tickets crowded the hotel at an early hour. At 8 o'clock the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and the distinguished guests made their appearance. Gen. Butler, escorted by the Committee; Mrs. Butler, leaning on the arm of Gen. Weymore, and Miss Butler, accompanied by Hon. Gerson Oppter, entered the main parlor of the hotel and took their stand between the windows. The General was followed by Brig.-Gen. Gordon, Col. Sewel, Col. Darling, Capt. Clarke, Capt. Puffer, Capt. Schaeffer, and others of his staff.

The arrangements for the reception being thus perfected, the invited guests were admitted at the southern entrance to the rooms. Announcing their names at the door, they were introduced to General and Mrs. Butler, and passed out at the northern entrance. From 8 o'clock until 11 a continuous stream of elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen passed through the rooms, and were received by the General in the most cordial manner. After the reception, a supper was served up in the dining-room of the hotel. It would be impossible to give the names of those present, but they included many of the most prominent people in the city. At 10 o'clock, Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue in the neighborhood of the hotel was blocked up with private carriages. Most of the ladies appeared in full dress. The whole affair was excellently managed, and could not have been other than a most gratifying tribute to the General. Previous to the reception the General was waited upon by Messrs. Starr & Marcus, jewelers, of this city, and presented with a pair of silver spurs, manufactured by them for the General, and elaborately ornamented after original and elegant designs.

Shocking Death.

A YOUNG LADY BURNED TO DEATH.

Last Thursday night, a wedding took place at the house of Mr. H. Barnes, No. 196 West Fourteenth-street, which was attended by numerous guests, and among them Miss Frances Garrison of Paterson, N. J. Soon after the ceremonies were concluded, this young lady retired to her apartment on the fourth floor. In striking a match, a portion of the phosphorus fell upon her light gauze dress, setting it on fire. In great excitement she ran down four flights of stairs, and before assistance could reach her, she was enveloped in flames. She was burned so badly that she died from the effects of her injuries on the following afternoon. An inquest was held by Coroner Barry on the same day, but no report was made by him at the Coroner's office until yesterday (Monday) afternoon. No report of the case had been made by the police up to yesterday noon. Deceased was a very estimable young lady, beloved by all who knew her. She was 18 years of age, and a native of New Jersey, and was the niece and an adopted daughter of Mrs. Abram Van Blarcom, of Paterson, N. J.

Meeting of the Veteran Union Club.

A meeting of the Veteran Union Club was held last evening at Headquarters, No. 243 Eighth-avenue, to celebrate the recent Union victories throughout the country. The hall at an early hour was filled by an audience of ladies and gentlemen, who manifested great enthusiasm during the entire proceedings. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Hugh Gardener, who introduced as the first speaker, Theodore Tilton. Mr. Tilton delivered a very able address, in which he referred to the arrival of Gen. Butler in this city, and said that those who had predicted war and bloodshed had been sadly disappointed. No country in Europe was as safe in a time of peace as ours during a time of war. He believed that all should now clasp their hands together, and resolve to save our country. Some faces were shadowed while contemplating our taxes. It should be remembered that the people were taxing themselves. The Government must be supported, and although our debt was large one, cotton crop of the South would pay it. We should laugh at dep when the Lord has given us a continent. If Jeff. Davis is able to hold the reluctant State of Georgia in subjection, why should we not be able to hold every rebellious State in the Union. The speaker argued at some length the policy of abolishing the Electoral College with a view to a more direct representation of the will of the people. He referred to Garibaldi as a patriot who did not at first believe the North to be in favor of the abolition of slavery. We should give such noble men to understand that we are determined to put down slavery. The above is but a brief outline of Mr. Tilton's remarks, which were frequently interrupted by applause. After a song by Mr. Mathew, Mr. McDougall, Chas. S. Spencer, Esq. and Ex-Gov. Noble followed in short but eloquent addresses, when the meeting adjourned.

Sale for Assessment Arrears.

Mr. Augustus Purdy, Clerk of Arrears in the Finance Department, yesterday began a sale at the City Hall of city property in arrears for assessments for various city improvements. The arrears are for the years 1853, 1854 and 1855. The catalogue of property for sale has been much reduced—probably quite one half—since it was first advertised a few weeks ago, by the delinquent owners paying up the claims of the city. Each piece of property is sold for the least term of years for which the bidders will take it and pay the city's claims against it. The list to be sold originally comprised 1,118 lots, mostly improved property, of which 101 were disposed of yesterday, at terms of from 30 to 900 years. The sale will be continued from day to-day till the 25th inst. The sums of the claims of the city, including interest, run from $15 to $1,000.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

More Ferry Accommodations.—The Jersey City Ferry Company will place the new and beautiful ferry-boat *Newark* on the route some day this week. She is not quite as large as the *New-York* and other boats; but she will be fast and very commodious. She is 176 feet in length. Her hull was built under the superintendence of Capt. C. A. Woolsey, Superintendent of the company. The engines are by Zeno Secor, superintended by George Birebeck, Jr. She has one forty-inch cylinder, and eleven feet stroke of piston. The internal fittings are neat and plain. She is strong, and well adapted for the service intended.

Shot in a Disreputable House.—Late on Sunday night, a man named Chas. Connells, but familiarly as "Larry" Connells, became involved in a quarrel with Herman Bell, in a disreputable house in Greene-street, during which blows were exchanged. As Connells was leaving the premises he drew a revolver and fired. The ball took effect in Bell's back, inflicting a dangerous wound. Connells is at large.

Soldiers' Aid Societies.—A meeting of delegates from the Soldiers' Aid Societies of New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and parts of Massachusetts, Vermont and New-Jersey, will be held in the Hall of the Cooper Union, on Wednesday, the 16th day of November next, at 7½ o'clock P. M. See advertisement.

Our Soldiers and Thanksgiving.—The Union Association of the Thirteenth Assembly District, (Twenty-second Ward,) announce, by an advertisement in another column, that they have made arrangements for receiving contributions of poultry, dried meats, &c., to enable our soldiers to keep Thanksgiving.

Appointed on Gen. Butler's Staff.—Maj.-Gen. Butler has appointed Col. Chas. W. Darling Colonel and additional volunteer Aid-de-Camp on his Staff, and assigned him to duty at his headquarters in New-York City.

National Salute.—A National salute of one hundred guns was fired yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Tompkins Square, in honor of our Union victory in this State.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1945, 2667, 225, 2737, 397, 303, 304, 1557, 2095, 945, 1845, 1853, 1863, 1883, 2397, 1151, 1953, 2447, 2045, 963. *Part II.*—Nos. 1856, 2412, 998, 1284, 268, 1994, 2006, 2012, 2014, 2030, 2050, 2049, 2052, 2084, 1470, 1494, 1126, 1552, 1560, 985.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1077, 171, 4085, 3595, 4005½, 3465, 3464, 3809, 3660½, 3043, 3619, 980½, 4411, 4011, 4015. *Part II.*—Nos. 2372, 3776, 4478, 4410, 4426, 4432, 4434, 4436, 4438, 4440, 4442, 4444, 4452, 4454, 4456.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 780, 341, 340, 630, 753, 754, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 796, 797, 798, 799. *Part III.*—Nos. 140, 490, 647, 774, 778, 381, 688, 115, 628, 556, 630, 613, 445, 631.

Col. A. J. Butler's Will.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The will of Col. A. J. Butler, brother of Maj.-Gen. Ben. F. Butler, was admitted to probate yesterday. The estimated value of the property bequeathed is $200,000. Gen. Butler appeared, accompanied by his counsel, and upon giving bonds in the sum of $400,000, letters testamentary were granted to the General.

The testator gives to Gen. Butler one-half of all his property east of the Rocky Mountains; to his son he bequeaths one-fourth of his entire estate, but leaves it in trust in the hands of the General until his son shall have attained the age of thirty years. All the remainder of his estate is left to his wife, Joanna Butler.

The Sheriff attempted to attach the General's share of the estate at the suit of Smith against Butler, but the Surrogate declined to admit service of or receive the order on the ground that he was a judicial officer.

The Property of Gen. Butler Attached by Alleged New-Orleans Creditors.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Samuel Smith and Andrew W. Smith vs. *Benjamin F. Butler.*—The plaintiffs in this action allege that they were, in the year 1862, bankers doing business in the City of New-Orleans; that on the 10th of May in that year, Major-Gen. Butler, then commanding the United States forces in New-Orleans, forcibly entered their place of business, at No. 27 Camp-street in that city, and removed all the property of the plaintiffs, including $50,000 in gold. Subsequently it was all returned to them with the exception of the gold, which, plaintiffs allege, defendant converted to his own use. They claim damages in the sum of $150,000. Yesterday the plaintiffs applied to Judge Cardozo for an attachment against the General, on the ground that he was a non-resident debtor. His Honor granted the order, and, being placed in the hands of the Sheriff, the General's private bank account was attached, the balance of his salary due from the Government, and an attempt was made to attach the share of Col. Butler's property given to the General by his brother's will, yesterday admitted to probate.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	245	300	Cum. Coal Co	85
15,000	do	244¾	400	Fort Wayne	106¾
600	Erie Railway	102¾	1500	do	b3 106¾
100	do	b3 102¾	100	do	b3 106¾
100	do	102¾	5,000	O & Miss C	41
400	M. S. & N. I.	74¾	100	Quick. Min. Co.	s30 86½
100	do	75	100	do	3?
200	do	75¾	300	do	s3 38¾
400	Pitts. Railroad	106¾	600	do	38
700	Rock Island	108¾	100	do	b3 38¾
100	do	b3 108¾	100	do	38¾
100	N. W. Railroad	84¾	100	do	s10 37½

After call Stocks were steady. Gold closed at close of Report at 244¾.

(Advertisement.)

THE GEM OF THE TOILET,

is Sozodont. It renders the teeth pearly white, gives to the breath a fragrant odor, extinguishing the ill humors which usually flow from a bad and neglected set of teeth. Sozodont is so convenient, and produces a sensation at once so delightful, that makes it a pleasure to use it.

Sold by all Druggists.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

The Japanese Polish.—Ladies can safely apply the polish to their Balmorals; it gives them an unequaled lustre. It is also the best polish in existence for gentlemen's boots. Ask your shoe dealer for it.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—Prof. E. A. Scott, H. E. Hall, T. B. Shannon, Dr. John Vansant, Col. C. C. Sibley, U. S. A., Col. G. M. Totten, S. B. Boswell, J. D. W. Cutting, T. T. G. Crowell, Mrs. Margaret Bradshear, C. L. Pond, B. L. Lovell, wife and child, Miss Ellen Lamasley, W. L. Taylor, J. V. Curry, W. J. Brown, Paul Reese, Mrs. H. M. Campbell and children, Dr. J. A. Bradshaw, Rev. Wm. Willmott, Jas. Hart, Wm Bellamy, D. W. Clark, M. Albert, Mrs. N. Holland and child, F. W. Tryor, B. Reed, Capt. S. C. Selfridge, wife and daughter, Mrs. H. Bragg, Mrs. P. A. Wood and child, Miss Annie Good, George Barstow, C. Chandler, Mrs. Thomas Gilmore, S. B. Hinkley, S. Sears, Miss Ada Wildman, Mr. W. W. Hopkins, wife and infant, S. G. Hastings, family and servant, J. W. White, Miss J. E. Theall, Mrs. E. Hardmann, David Blennis, W. J. Fettis M. Z. Douglass, C. H. Simpkins, Albert Miller, and a full complement in the steerage.

Nov. 14—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool*—Capt. Trundy and wife, Miss Willcox, Alex. Riddell and wife, Mr. Fairbanks and wife, Mr. Montemp, Mr. Wysham, wife and daughter, Mrs. Whittaker and 2 children, Hy. Robson and wife, Mrs. Burrows, Mr. Bibaleus, wife and 3 children, Mr. Cookson and son, Miss Lloyd, Miss Harrison, Miss Nicholson, Miss Redmond and servant, Miss Edwards, Miss Churchill, Mrs. B. Greening, Mrs. McCombe, Mrs. Green, Mrs. H. Evans, Miss and Howell, Mrs. Hanerman and 2 sons, Isaac Wienheimer and wife, S. McCullogh, W. W. Whelpley, Mr. Goldsmid, M. E. Stokes, E. Hardie, J. A. Fox, Mr. Sharpley, Mr. Osgood, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Seymour, E. Piper, J. A. Robertson, E. Howell, J. Moore, Rev. M. McRend, Mr. Gamble, J. Sheehan, J. P. Hind, M. Toomey, Mr. De Latour, A. Rolker, H. McDonald, Mr. Debeck, M. Labatut, F. De Bonn, L. Zoubal, Mr. Tett, J. Wilson, J. W. King, J. P. Beck.

In steamship Gen. Sherman, from New-Orleans—Wm. Hopkins, U. S. N.; H. B. Conklin, Jos. B. Solomon, Assistant Postmaster at Key West.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 47 | Sun sets..... 4 43 | Moon sets.. 6 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 25 | Gov. Island.. 9 24 | Hell Gate..10 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 14.

Cleared.

Steamship Costa Rica, Tinkiepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamers Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Kirkpatrick & Co.; Franklin, Young, Baltimore.

Ships Bremen, (Brem.,) Dunneman, Angier, for orders, H. Koop; Orient, Hill, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Plymouth Rock, Grant, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Isabella, (Br.,) Barber, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron; Isabel, (Br.,) Allen, Bremen, Starbuck & Co. Bark Elise & Mathilda, (Brem.,) Gerdes, Bremen, Unkert & Co.

Brigs Kate, (Br.,) McDonald, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Martha, (Br.,) Holmes, St. John, N. B., P. L. Nevius & Son; Blonde, (Br.,) Burbuck, Demerara, J. F. Whitney; Beaver, (Br.,) Garner, Port-au-Prince, Henry de Cordova & Co.; J. B. King, (Br.,) Griffith, Aux Cayes, A. Smithers & Co.; Stranger, (Br.,) Cann, Melbourne, Miller, Lord & Quereau.

Schooners A. F. Howe, Ellis, Newburyport; Mary Johnson, Nickerson, Georgetown, Baker & Dayton; Rival, Hobbie, Stamford; Richard Hill, Chase, Georgetown, Baker & Dayton; Gov. Arnold, Perry, Elizabethport, Jed Frye & Co.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool 2d, and Queenstown 3d inst., with mdse. and 485 passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 2, passed steamship Kangaroo, bound in. 4th, lat. 51 10, lon. 16 55, a Cunard steamer, bound E. 12th, lat. 40 46, lon. 63 5, ship American Eagle, bound E. 13th, lat. 40 25, lon. 69 47, steamship City of Manchester, bound E.

Steamship Gen. Sherman, Miller, New-Orleans Nov. 2, via Key West 7th inst., in ballast to Arthur Leary. Nov. 11, off Hatteras, saw brig Wm. Crosby, bound S. Left at Key West, ship Clara Ann, of Bath, just arr.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Seabury, Aspinwall Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers and specie to D. B. Allen. Was convoyed to this port by the U. S. steamer Grand Gulf.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Rebecca Clyde, Willets, Washington, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer John Gibson, Bowen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm J. Taylor & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth & Eleanor, Bunnell, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Helene, Erriakson, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. L. B. Cowperthwait, Wilbur, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Lippincott, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Nickerson, Albany, for Washington.

Schr. Sarah Lavinia, ——, New-Haven.

Schr. President, Hall, Port Ewen, for Westerly

Schr. Eli Townsend, Lewis, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. R. H. Hubbard, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. S. T. King Clendennin, New-Haven

Schr. Rollins, Marston, Rondout, sor Plymouth.

Schr. A. F. Howe, Bayles, Rondout, for Newburyport.

Schr. M. B. Bramhall, Davis, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. Chingarora, Maddock, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. S. R. Evans, French, Little Egg Harbor.

Schr. Henry Brown, Thatcher, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. R. M. Brawning, Stevens, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Fountain, Davis, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. S. Van Sant, Taylor, Little Egg Harbor, wood.

Schr. Acklam, ——, Bridgeport, for Washington.

Schr. Caroline Grant, Pressy, New-Haven.

BELOW—One bark and one brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Nov. 13—Steamships Santa Martha, Merrimac, Louisa, Apache, Diamond, Columbia.

Ships Magdalene, G. S. Ericson.

Bark Rainbow.

Brig Alpha.

Schooners S. C. Evans, Caroline R. Hicks, H. R. Gibson, R. T. Rowland, Napoleon, Homer, L. A. Johnson, R. R. King, George Hoyt, Oliver, Alice, Wm. M. Collins, Young America, J. B. Myers, Chloe, Josephine, H. W. Jo man.

11th—Steamship Costa Rica, for Aspinwall, and U. S. steamer Rhode Island.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Nov. 13—Arr. ship Ceylon, Padang; barks Blanche Marie, Gottenburg, Thomas Whitney, London; Alice Tarlton, Surinam; Howland, do.; Almina Coombs, Havana; R. A. Allen, do.; Hadley, Baltimore, brigs Iris, Jeremie, Selma, Cardenas; Jacinto, Cienfuegos; Charlena, Matanzas; H. B. Emery, Newburgh; Poinsett, Port Ewen; schrs. Witch Queen, Jeremie; Barrier, Miragoane; Janet, Turks Island; George W. Grover, New-York.

14th—Arr. steamer Norman, from Philadelphia. Below, bark C. B. Hamilton, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr Oct. 29, barks Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York; 30th, American Eagle, Harford, do., Nov. 3, brig E. Drummond, Conway, do., bark Xantho, Chapman, do.

Cld. Oct. 31, bark Elba, Drisko, New-York, Nov. 5, steamer Ocean Queen, Seabury, do.

VALPARAISO—Arr. Oct. 3, Am. bark St. James, Boston. Sld. Oct. 8, Fr. bark Tampico, California. In port, Am. ship John Cottle.

CALLAO—Arr. Oct. 14, Am. ship Star of the Union, Chinchas; 15th, Sunrise, San Francisco; Winona, Bahia; 18th, Adelaide Morris, San Francisco; 19th, Lizzy une, Chinchas, 20th, Glover, San Francisco; 23d, W. Nelson, Chinchas, John Tucker, do., 27th, Topgallant, Chinchas.

Sld. Oct. 14, Am. ships Success, for England, S. Curling, do; 15th, Swallow, do; 16th, Persia, do.; 17th, Edward Himan, Chinchas; 20th, Portsmouth, England; Star of the Union, do.; Winona, Chinchas; Sunsine, do., Richard S City, do., 22d, Picayune, Genoa; B. S. Kimball, Germany; 24th, Adelaide Morris, Chinchas.

ADIRONDAC COMPANY,

Organized under special charter from State of New-York.

OFFICE NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

$1 000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.

Proposals are invited for $1,000,000 of construction bonds of the Adirondac Company, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for, to be payable on the acceptance of the bids, the remainder in three monthly installments of twenty-five per cent. each, or the whole may be paid for in one sum. Accrued interest on coupons will be charged and interest allowed on payments.

Sealed proposals, marked "Bids for Construction Bonds," will be received until 30th day of November, A. D. 1864, at the office of the company, addressed to

G. T. M. DAVIS, President.

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In general use by the United States Government.

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Dr. R. COODALE'S
CATARRH

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4102. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

arrival of the Australasian, with Dates to November 6.

SEMMES' NEW PIRATE STEAMER.

She Receives Her Crew and Armament in the Bay of Funchal.

Further Comments on the Seizure of the Florida.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Cunard mail steamer *Australasian*, Capt. Cook, which left Liverpool at noon on the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th of November, arrived here at a late hour last evening.

The *Kangaroo* reached Liverpool and the *Hansa* Southampton on the morning of the 4th, and the *Edinborough* arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the same day.

There was no news of the overdue steamer *Saxonia* at Southampton when the *Australasian* left Liverpool.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE JURA.

The *Jura* remained fast on the sands below Liverpool. Nearly all the cargo has been safely landed. The ship has parted in two abaft the funnel, and her stern is deeply embedded in the sand. It is doubtful if she can be got off. The new steamer *Moravian*, takes her place for Portland on the 10th of November.

STEAMSHIP MATTERS.

The steamer *Borussia*, which left Southampton on the 2d inst. for New-York, and put back on the following day, had two of the fans of her propeller broken when off Start Point. She would go into dock at Southampton, and, after being fitted with a new propeller, would resume her voyage to New-York.

The Cunard Company announce their fortnightly line of emigrant screw steamers between Liverpool and New-York is suspended during the present depression of the American trade, but will be resumed as soon as sufficient inducement offers.

The new screw steamer *Cuba* takes her place in the Cunard mail service next month, starting on her first trip to New-York on the 3d of December.

The official inquiry into the loss of the steamer *Ontario* was in progress at Liverpool.

THE CASE OF MULLER.

The case of the convict MULLER has undergone no change. He has made no confession. The *Times* points out the want of judgment shown by the German Legal Protection Society, in trying to obtain the reprieve of MULLER. Their professed aim is to aid in proving him innocent or guilty. They have helped materially to prove him guilty, and by further meddling, if they have no better excuse than what they have adduced, they will only do him the worst service that can be done a fellow-christian during the last hours of his existence.

The *Daily News*, while giving credit to the German Society for its exertions previous to the trial condemns the present futile attempt to interfere with the course of justice.

A man named WM. MILLER, a defaulting clerk in the employ of Messrs. DYMES & Co., London, who absconded to America recently, returned to England in the *Hansa*, and was arrested as soon as the vessel arrived off the Needles.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

A NEW ALABAMA.

The *Manchester Guardian* says:—"A few weeks ago we noticed the departure from Liverpool of a steamer called the *Laurel* with about 100 men on board, many of whom had served with Capt. SEMMES. It was also hinted that Capt. SEMMES was himself on board. This news is confirmed by a dispatch received in Liverpool from Madeira, to the effect that the *Laurel* had been lying in Funchal Bay previous to the 17th, and early on the morning of that day she steamed out to sea and met a large screw steamer (understood to be the new *Alabama*,) on board of which were transferred the crew of the *Laurel* and cargo, consisting of guns, ammunition, &c. The screw steamer then made for the direction of Bermuda."

THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

In an article on the capture of the rebel steamer *Florida* at Bahia, the London *Morning Star* admits that, if the facts are as stated, a great breach of international law has been committed; but the question is entirely one between Brazil and the United States now, and between Brazil and the Confederate States hereafter, should they ever establish their independence. It is not a question which England can touch, even with the longest possible diplomatic pole.

AMERICAN CRUISERS.

The United States steamer "*Sacramento*" left Southampton on Wednesday the 2d November. The rule observed with regard to these ships is that every three months they may enter an English port, and stop some time, but at shorter intervals they are only allowed to stop twenty-four hours. This same rule is enforced at French ports. In Dutch and Belgian ports American men-of-war are not so restricted. As soon as the *Sacramento* arrived in Southampton waters, Capt. HAND, the Admiralty Superintendent at that port waited on the Federal consul, and offered every assistance in his power in promoting the convenience of Capt. WALKER the Commander of the *Sacramento*.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 8th of October, says:

There was nearly a panic in the Confederate capital on 29th September, when GRANT made his advance, and they had only a handful of troops to resist. LEE's troops, he says, require rest—officers and men are half worn out, having known no rest either by night or day for 100 days, and exposed at the same time to one of the fiercest summers ever known in Virginia, scantily fed upon meat (mostly salt) and bread, without vegetables, with only occasionly coffee, and no other stimulant. The writer, however, adds: "It is not in my judgment unreasonable to expect that the hour of gloom through which the Confederates are now passing—the darkest and profoundest which they have ever witnessed—is the herald of a brighter day."

The realization of this prospect seems to depend, in the opinion of the *Times* correspondent, on SHERMAN being routed in Georgia and GRANT being kept at bay until Christmas in Virginia. In that case, it will be impossible, he says, for Mr. STANTON to get together such an army as will be adequate to the commencement of the Spring campaign in 1865. If, on the other hand, SHERMAN is able to extricate himself from his present critical position, by either beating or outwitting Hood, there will be reason for apprehension about Richmond the coming winter, the like of which has never existed before."

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* asserts that M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS is going to retire from the ministry, and that he will be succeeded by the French Ambassador in London—Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE.

The Bank of France on the 3d inst. reduced its rate of discount from 8 to 7 per cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank show a further increase in the cash on hand of about 1¼ millions of francs. The Paris Bourse on the 4th was steady. Rentes, 64–95.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 3d inst. the Franco-Italian Convention was discussed, but no definite action was taken. The report of the committee and the bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence was presented, and the discussion of this bill was fixed for the 7th of Nov.

M. JULES FAVRE, in a letter published in *La France*, recommends the Italian Opposition to accept the Convention, and expresses a hearty desire to see the hour when Rome, freed from foreign influence, will be able to complete the Italian unity.

It is asserted that contracts had been concluded for the mortgage of the Crown lands with sundry credit institutions.

The National Bank of Italy, on the 4th, reduced its rate of discount from 9 to 8 per cent.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

The articles of the Danish Treaty of Peace is published. The portion of the Danish debt which falls upon the Duchies amounts to twenty millions of rigsdalers, (about £3,280,000.) Denmark binds herself to return the captured German ships with their cargoes, wherever the latter have not been already sold. If sold, Denmark undertakes to compensate the owners.

A proclamation of the Prussian Gen. FALKENSTEIN, dated Nov. 2, had been published in Jutland. It concludes thus: "An alleviation has taken place only on the supposition that the conclusion of peace will be ratified in Copenhagen within the fixed period. Should, however, contrary to expectation, the ratification be delayed, all ordinances will immediately again be put in force with greater severity.

On the 5th inst., in the Federal Diet, the memorial of the Grand Duke of Oldenburgh, substantiating his claims to the Duchies, was referred to the Committee for the affair of Holstein.

The Duke of Augustenburgh has supplemented his memorial with a further document, explanatory of certain points in the former one, which was presented to the Diet.

It is asserted that HERR VON ARLEFELD will bring forward in the Federal Diet some acceptable proposals for the annexation of the Duchies to Prussia.

M. DE BELLE, editor of the *Dagbladet*, of Copenhagen, had been indicted for high treason, on account of an article published in that journal, under the title of "The King's Hereditary Rights." The Folksthing had disapproved of the Government's indictment.

SPAIN.

The British schooner *Mermaid*, from Cardiff for Ancona, was fired into and sunk by a Spanish battery at Cauta, on the 10th ult. It is supposed she neglected to show her colors.

It is stated that Señor PAREJA is the bearer of an ultimatum to Peru, demanding prompt and full satisfaction, failing which the Spanish squadron is at once to take possession of the Republic and to destroy its fleet.

The Spanish municipal elections resulted in about an equal division between the "Progressist" and the "Moderate" parties.

INDIA.

No additional news from Calcutta had reached England, and none was looked for, either by telegraph or mail, before about the 5th of November.

The London *Shipping Gazette* of the 4th says: "Great anxiety exists among the shipping interest, as well as among the marine insurance companies, both here and at Liverpool and Glasgow, respecting the fate of the fleet of merchantmen mentioned in the telegrams to have been driven ashore and damaged. It is calculated that the value of the ships and cargoes is at least from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000 sterling, the greater part of which belongs to Liverpool merchants. Yesterday there was a special meeting of merchants, ship-owners and underwriters at LLOYD's Salvage Association Rooms, at which gentlemen long connected with Calcutta, expressed their conviction that some of the ships enumerated in the telegrams were swept by the hurricane into the paddy fields, as was the case in previous cyclones. They also feared that the calamity would be found to be more terrible in its consequences to the shipping than was at present imagined. The meeting then determined to dispatch Capt. SCALES, the special agent of the Association, by the next mail to Calcutta, to protect the interests of those concerned.

It is understood that the Association of Underwriters at Liverpool have also arranged to send out their representative for the like purpose."

The Trieste papers publish advices from Constantinople stating that all difficulties respecting the transport through Egypt of British troops have been removed.

JAPAN.

The English Admiralty publishes the following:

"By telegraph from Paris we hear that the Straits of Simonosaki are open, the passage having been forced by sixteen ships-of-war after three days' fighting. All the batteries have been destroyed, and sixty 24-pounder and 36-pounder bronze-guns have been embarked. The loss of life has been small, considering the result, and no officers have been killed. The Japanese have asked for peace."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 4th were steady but closed rather weaker. Consols were quoted 89⅜@89¾.

London is still the dearest money market in Europe. At Amsterdam and Berlin the rate of discount in the open market is 7 per cent.; Brussels and St. Petersburg, 6; Paris, 6½; Vienna, 6½; Hamburg, 4; Turin, 7½; and Frankfort, 5.

The minimum of the Bank of England remains at 9, but it was felt that a reduction could not be deferred much longer.

The payments of the 4th passed off well, but of course occasioned some increase in the demand for discount.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £167,432.

BARING, BROTHERS & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1d.; Dollars, 5s. ¼d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 5—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The Cotton market was animated in the beginning of the week, and a large business was done, particularly by the trade, enabling holders in most instances to obtain a considerable advance upon last week. Since Tuesday the demand has fallen off, and prices have receded, but still range above the level of last Friday's quotations. In American a fair amount of business has been done, including some purchases for export to New-York, and prices advanced 1⅛d. ₰ lb., but the market closes heavily. The advance on other kinds ranged from 1d. up to as much as 3d. ₰ lb.; but as the inquiry subsided, this improvement was partially lost. The week's business has been 29,770 bales, including 27,660 for speculation, and 18,000 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the business was about 5,000, the market closing quiet. The official quotations are:

Fair Orleans	26d.	Middling Orleans	23⅛d.
Fair Mobile	25⅜d.	Middling Mobile	23⅛d.
Fair Uplands	25d.	Middling Uplands	23d.

Stock on hand, 390,000 bales, including 13,530 American. At sea from India, 314,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The improved tone of Tuesday had disappeared yesterday. Distrust again prevailed and buyers kept aloof. There were no transactions of moment either in cloth or yarn.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report the market slow for all articles, and without change of price since Tuesday. The quotations are—Flour, Extra State, 19s @20s. Wheat—Red Western 7s. 2d. @8s. ₰ cental. Red Southern 7s. 8d. @8s. White 8s. @8s. Mixed Corn 27s. 6d. @28s. White 30s. @31s. ₰ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHAYA & Co., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co., report: Beef dull and drooping. Pork slow but unchanged. Bacon steady and in fair demand. Hams easier. Cheese steady for fine. Butter firm. Lard firm and 1s. dearer. Tallow quiet but steady.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet; Pots, 30s. 3d. @30s. 6d.; Pearls, 31s. Sugar firmer and all qualities rather dearer, in some cases as much as 1s @1s. 3d. ₰ cwt. Molasses unchanged. Coffee flat. Rice quiet, but in some cases a shade dearer. Linseed steady. Linseed Oil quiet at 3½. Fish Oils inactive: Crude Sperm sold at £93 down to £90. Rosin very dull, low medium French, 27s. Spirits of Turpentine—No sales worth reporting.

PETROLEUM—Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report. A steady market, with sales of refined at 1s. 10½d. @1s. 11d. Benzine, 1s. 4d @1s. 5d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., report: BREADSTUFFS dull, but without alteration in prices; American Flour 20s. 6d. @22s. IRON dull; bars and rails £6 15s @£7. Scotch pigs 59s. 9d., cash. SUGARS in good demand and 6d dearer. COFFEE in request, and a shade higher. TEA steady; common Congou 11½d. @1s. RICE steady. TALLOW lower under large arrivals: G. C. 39s. 3d. COPPER has been reduced in price; Tough Cake and Tile, £85. Yellow Metal Sheathing, 9d. LINSEED dearer, owing to the hurricane at Calcutta. LINSEED CAKES firme, New-York, in carrets, £10 15s. @£11. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE declined to 10s. for French. Crude PETROLEUM, £15. Refined, 2s. SPERM OIL—Sales of American at £64. COD, £53. LINSEED OIL, 2s. 6d. @3s. SALTPETRE firm, and 6d. higher.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROS & Co. say "United States Five-twenty Bonds have been in demand this week, and are now quoted 43@43½. Virginia Sixes have been sold at 27. Illinois Central Shares have improved to 62½@63. Other securities quiet.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The *Hecla*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 5th. There is still no news of the *Saxonia*. The news is unimportant.

The Paris Bourse was flat. Rentes, 64f. 80c.

TURIN, Friday, Nov. 4.

The report of the committee on the bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence, states the principal object of the convention was to put an end to the French occupation of Rome. The committee recommend the adoption of the bill. The Minister of Finance has announced a reduction of 60,000,000 lire in the public expenditure, of which $42,000,000 were in the Navy Department. Additional taxes are to be paid on tobacco and salt. The King has spontaneously renounced $3,000,000 of his civil list. Other propositions were also made for raising money to meet the indebtedness of the kingdom, including the issue of Treasury bonds.

Arrived from New York, *Ewma*, off Motherbank; *Ernest and Charles*, at Plymouth; *Dorion*, at Auxhaven.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Skirmishing — Bushwhackers — Safety of Capt. Brewster, Commissary—The News-Boys.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARTINSBURGH, VA.,
Friday, Nov. 11, 1864—9 P. M.

Last night and to-day there has been general rejoicing in all parts of the army over the reélection of MR. LINCOLN. I do not mean by this that there has been any organized arrangement to celebrate the occasion, but as the result was communicated by individuals to different commands, the greatest satisfaction was manifested. Indeed I believe a majority of those in the army who voted for Gen. MCCLELLAN, had no real desire to see him elected upon the Chicago Platform.

The enemy, ever on the alert, this morning crawled up with a cavalry force to feel our new line, and the result was, of course, some skirmishing. But there is evidently no large body of men in our immediate front.

SAFETY OF CAPT. BREWSTER.

News of the safety of Capt. BREWSTER, Commissary Third Cavalry Division, reached here this evening. He is in close proximity to our lines—so near, indeed, that he sent a note to the officer commanding Second Cavalry Division, and ere this, doubtless, arrangements have been made to bring him in. It is not known whether Capt. BREWSTER escaped from MOSBY's men after the drawing at Rectorstown, or whether MOSBY, in one of his generous freaks, liberated him. Some of the men who were present when the Captain started on his march to Richmond, report that they heard rebel officers express the opinion that he would be let off.

In a recent reconnoissance up the Luray Valley by Gen. POWELL, with the Second Cavalry Division, all the stock remaining in that valley was driven in, thus cutting off the last link between EARLY and the Free States.

The changing of our lines has seriously interfered with the operations of all rebel marauding bands in this vicinity, because, as matters now stand, these fellows may find themselves in a trap before they know it. "Yankee PETE" and "Yankee CHARLIE" are the names by which two deserters from our army are known, who command small guerrilla parties in this valley.

THE NEWSBOYS.

The names of the newsboys captured a few days days ago are, JOHN MCBRIDE, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps; one known by the *nom de plume* "Matches;" PATRICK LINES and "John." But few people, even in the army, know what risks this industrious class of persons run in supplying the army with reading matter. It is a rare thing for one to hesitate a moment to run the gauntlet over any road where it is positively known to be infested by guerrillas. They are sometimes captured, but more frequently they manage to elude the enemy, or, if caught, succeed in outwitting their captors. JOHN MCILVOY, who was captured with Lieut. WILDER, Ninth New-York Cavalry—not only induced his captors to release him, but brought back with him valuable documents belonging to WILDER. JAMES MCGOVERN, CHARLES SHERIDAN and JAMES GILLEN are the names of some of the newsboys who have been captured recently and succeeded in making their escape.

E. A. PAUL.

Fine Weather Again—Rejoicing in the Army over the Triumph of the Union Party—Vague Rumors of a Flank Movement by the Rebels.

WINCHESTER, Va., Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

We are again enjoying the balmy atmosphere of Spring. The sun has been shining brightly all day, which, with a warm southerly breeze, has evaporated the water on the surface of the earth so rapidly that the roads are in good condition again.

Nothing worth mentioning has transpired at the front to-day.

A semi-official dispatch reached here this morning, to the effect that MR. LINCOLN had carried every State by an overwhelming vote. I hope that further advices will confirm this report. I have just left a party of "natives" who are celebrating the Union triumph. Two of the party have held commissions under JEFF. DAVIS. They rejoice because they believe that MR. LINCOLN's reélection will secure an early peace. The election of MCCLELLAN was the last card the rebel chiefs had to play, and with his defeat falls all their hopes of success. People can have but little conception of the rejoicing here among Union men over the success of MR. LINCOLN. They feel as though at last they dare openly avow their sentiments. There is a corresponding depression among the Secessionists and those who sympathize with them.

For several days past there have been vague rumors of a large rebel force moving northward, either to attack our line of communication, or to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Several reconnoissances have been made in different directions, but without finding the enemy. Capt. DONOHUE, of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, returned to-day from a reconnoissance to Capon Springs, and toward Moorefield. He failed to find the enemy, or anything to confirm the rumor of a column moving northward.

Corp. JAMES BENNETT, one of the seven men sentenced to be hanged by MOSBY, was brought in to-day. His story is in confirmation of what I have previously written. He is very low, but receives the personal attention of Surgeon GEORGE C. HUBBARD, and there is good reason to believe that he will recover, with the loss of his eye.

E. A. PAUL.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

How the Rebels Warm their Blood.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that on Saturday night the rebel pickets in front of the Second Corps, made a noisy demonstration, and the sounds indicated that something of importance might result from it, but the next morning all was quiet, and the line remained the same as previously. It is added that the rebels only indulge in these diversions for the purpose of warming their blood, the nights being very cold.

A ride along the centre of the line does not enable a correspondent to obtain even an item of news, affairs being uncommonly dull.

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

His Opinion of Hood—A Call at Andersonville Possible.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes from Rome, Ga.:

"Major-Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN is in the city and communicating with the Government. No man in America is more cheerful or self-possessed. For the generalship of Hood it is no secret that he has the most inexpressible contempt. Speaking of him to his general officers one day, he remarked, with an emphasis peculiar to himself:

"JOHNSTON being a sensible man I could generally divine his movements, but as Hood is not, I can tell nothing at all about them."

Another time he said:

"D—n him! if he will go to the Ohio River I'll give him rations! The nearer the rebels come to us, the easier it will be to kill them."

Last week Hood was reported at Decatur, Alabama, with his whole army.

"Let him go North," said SHERMAN; "*my business is down South!*"

THOMAS will take care of him at Nashville, and SCHOFIELD will not let him into Chattanooga or Knoxville. The military sky is as bright as the noon-day sun in this department.

BLAIR and SCHOFIELD and WILSON, were in Rome yesterday. The army of the Tennessee, with the exception of two divisions, has gone to Atlanta.

The sick, wounded and convalescent in the hospitals at Rome, have all been sent North, and every preparation is being made to vigorously prosecute the war. The fate of Georgia is sealed, and to-day the State is as much subjugated as Tennessee.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Thursday last, has the following paragraph:

"Some time since, at the request of Gen. SHERMAN, the Western Sanitary Commission sent large supplies for the Union prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., to Atlanta. Gen. SHERMAN had made an arrangement with the rebel authorities to have these supplies delivered, but, prior to their arrival, Hood commenced his movement on our rear, and thus prevented the accomplishment of the object desired. Mr. YEATMAN, President of the Commission, has just received the following letter from Gen. SHERMAN, which contains a significant hint as to the present movement of our army:

GAYLESVILLE, Ala., Oct. 25, 1864.

James E. Yeatman, President, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I thank you for the prompt fulfillment of the request to send certain articles for our prisoners at Andersonville. Things have changed since, and I may have to go in person to deliver these articles to the prisoners. In the meantime, I will hold them for that purpose. I can make no use of money for their benefit, and beg you to use it in your noble charity. With respect, yours, &c.,

WM. T. SHERMAN.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Resume of the Campaign Against Price—Operations of our Cavalry and Infantry—Estimate of Losses—The Invasion a Failure—Curtis Still in Pursuit.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 10.

After forcing the passage of the Osage, PRICE pressed up to Jefferson City and demonstrated, but notwithstanding his vastly superior numbers he did not attack, but fell back and headed for Boonville. Then was the time to punish him; a sortie should have been made by the troops at Jefferson City, but the opportunity was allowed to pass. Brig.-Gen. FISK was the ranking officer at the post, but he failed to take the advantage given him by the enemy, and pursuit might have been undreamed of had not PLEASONTON come up and started SANBORN out after the enemy, for WINSLOW was not yet up with his cavalry. PRICE reached Boonville and remained there until his rear was pressed by SANBORN, when he crossed the Lamine and burned the bridge after him. He then went to Glasgow, where unfortunately Col. HARDING, with part of one of the new twelve-months' regiments, the Forty-third, arrived by water instead of going by land on its way to Jefferson City, and was gobbled up.

Part of our cavalry now crossed the Lamine at its fords, and reached Sedalia with an advance to the crossing of the Blackwater, on the Lexington road. WINSLOW's cavalry, owing to the low stage of the Missouri, had to march by land to Jefferson City, and went thence to Tipton by the line of the Blackwater. As soon as it was within supporting distance, the other cavalry moved from Blackwater, and left for the enemy in the direction of Marshal, Waverley and Lexington.

A. J. SMITH COMES UP.

After a hard march of seven days, Gen. A. J. SMITH reached the Blackwater on the 29th of September, within supporting distance of PLEASONTON, who had moved from Sedalia on the 17th. His advance reached Lexington on the night of the 20th; but finding the enemy gone rapidly westward, he pushed forward and got into Wellington on the 21st, and SMITH reached Jefferson City at 10 o'clock P. M.

PLEASONTON BRACES PRICE.

On the 22d PLEASONTON struck PRICE's rear guard at the Little Blue, and drove it thence through Independence to the Big Blue, and drove them out to Westport.

SMITH had moved from Jefferson City to Chapel Hill, which was then believed to be the line of retreat, namely, south via Hickman's Mills, on State Line road, twenty miles south of Kansas City. It was expected that the enemy would move so rapidly that SMITH would have to go still further south, but at 1 30 that day PLEASONTON reported the enemy at Independence and wanted SMITH to join him, believing, as did CURTIS, that PRICE would give battle somewhere near. Dispatches were sent to SMITH, but they found him already in motion, as he had received dispatches from PLEASONTON and made haste to join him.

The rebels drove BLUNT from the Big Blue and crossed in the night and on the morning of the 23d.

SHELBY was sent to amuse BLUNT while MARMADUKE and FAGIN fought PLEASONTON. The latter ordered BROWN to commence the attack of the 23d, but he failed to do so, and was received by Col. PHILLIPS, who, with WINSLOW, was thrown forward, and a severe fight of five hours ensued, and resulted in the enemy's two divisions being driven from their strong position and forced to retreat on the Harrisonville road running southeast. SHELBY drove CURTIS out of Westport toward Kansas City, and this success of his only resulted in his defeat, for it enabled PLEASONTON to strike his rear and right flank, compelling him to retreat South on the Fort Scott road, instead of pushing on into Kansas City. When he turned southwest, CURTIS turned too, and joining PLEASONTON, took up the pursuit, with BLUNT on the advance on the Fort Scott road, and made fifty-one miles that day. In the meantime SMITH arrived at Independence at 5 o'clock P. M., and during the evening received a message from MCNEIL that the entire force of the enemy was moving south, but he was powerless to do anything save skirmish. SMITH moved down to Hickman's Mills, which he reached at 2 o'clock A. M., on the morning of the 24th.

ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT.

PRICE did nothing now but attempt to make good his escape with his plunder, and all the day of the 24th kept running, followed by CURTIS and PLEASONTON, the former in the advance. Toward evening CURTIS found the enemy only twelve miles ahead, and he requested PLEASONTON to take the advance, which he did.

ROSECRANS has also got near, and makes his headquarters at New Santa Fé, and SMITH is making the best time infantry can, but PRICE is so well started on the run that no infantry could possibly reach him, so ROSECRANS sends a dispatch to SMITH at Coldwater, fifteen miles below Grand River, to move to Harrisonburgh, fifty miles southwest of Warrensburgh, to get supplies and ammunition which had been ordered there. This ended the pursuit by A. J. SMITH, from whom other orders were waiting, as will appear hereafter, in operations now going on in another Department.

THE ENEMY SURPRISED.

PLEASONTON felt his way well, and at daylight on the morning of the 25th, discovered the rebel camp. A dense fog enveloped the earth, but PLEASONTON had taken such unfailing precaution that he found the enemy without the latter discovering him. He got up his artillery, and putting it in position, opened fire directly on the rebel camp. The surprise was complete, and the stampede that followed almost indescribable. PLEASONTON played them a "Yankee trick." They fled for their lives, leaving everything, almost, behind.

They left one gun, their camp equipage and twenty wagons full of plunder, on the ground. They also burned about thirty wagons, and left four or five hundred head of sheep and oxen. They struck southward again, felling trees as they went, to impede pursuit; but they were soon overhauled, and forced to give battle on the Mine creek. MARMADUKE's and FAGAN's forces were again thrown into strong position on the creek, which they contested with eight pieces of artillery.

THE LAST STRUGGLE.

The advantage was most decidedly with the rebels, for PLEASONTON, in the heat of the pursuit, had outmarched his artillery, and had none to make the attack. His blood was up, however, and the ardor of his men was such that he could hardly restrain them. He drew up his lines compactly, the enemy's appearing at least six times larger than his own, but the charge was sounded, and on he went like a tornado. The rebels fought without spirit, they lacked "vim," and PLEASONTON cut them right and left. He charged their battery, and the gunners fled like drift before the wind. MARMADUKE and CABELL were captured, together with five or six officers of the line. One thousand prisoners and 1,500 stand of arms completed the account of that determined fight of one hour's length. Still the pursuit was not abandoned, but with the captured guns turned on them, the rebels were brought to another stand at Marias Des Cygnes. The fight here was a defensive sort of skirmish on the part of the rebels, who were compelled to burn a train of 300 wagons to prevent its falling into PLEASONTON's hands. They also blew up all their artillery ammunition, and were driven beyond Fort Scott, where PLEASONTON, with his worn-out command, fell down to rest, having had none for two days and nights.

INTELLIGENT ESTIMATE OF LOSSES.

The rebel loss is not yet known officially, but an intelligent estimate of it shows as follows: Killed and wounded at Pilot Knob, 1,500; at Jefferson City, 100; at Boonville, 250; at Westport 700, and downward from that point 1,200; total, 3,750. He lost at least 2,900 prisoners.

Our loss will not exceed 850 killed and wounded. The rebels took about 800 prisoners, but not being able to hold them placed them under parol.

PRICE took one gun from BLUNT, but left ten behind him in the hands of PLEASONTON. These pieces arrived here yesterday, and were paraded through the streets.

CURTIS TAKES UP THE PURSUIT.

CURTIS came up on PLEASONTON's rear, and keeping on, overtook PRICE at Newtonia, Newton county, on the 1st. SANBORN, WINSLOW and MCNEIL also joined, and the entire force combined were handling the rebels roughly. The news last received from them is that the rebels suffered a further loss of between 400 and 450 killed and wounded, besides burning fifty wagons, which, if subsequent information should confirm, will show a total damage inflicted upon PRICE from which he can never recover.

His invasion of the State was anything but a success, except in the matter of inflicting serious damage and loss upon individuals, and it fulfilled to the letter what "old Pap" said, namely, that he came to "make friends," since he could not be induced at any time to recognize his pursuers as enemies, for they were the only people who gave themselves any extra trouble to exchange greetings with him.

E. B.

FROM CANADA.

The Conspiracy of the Fenian Brotherhood in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Nov. 15.

At the meeting of the City Council last night it transpired that information had been received of an intended demonstration on Canada by the members of the Fenian Brotherhood from the United States.

The Mayor stated that this information had been handed over to the Government.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAIDERS.

The Voluntary Statement of One of the Prisoners—Copy of His Commission and Instructions from the Rebel Secretary of War.

In the proceedings in the case of the St. Alban's raiders at Montreal on Saturday, it was determined that the prisoners should be accorded the privilege of making voluntary statements in their own behalf. The following proceedings then took place:

Mr. JOHNSON suggested that the proper course in proceeding with the voluntary examinations, would be to put the usual question in the absence of all the prisoners but the one then under examination.

Mr. Justice COURSOL then ordered all the prisoners to withdraw with the exception of BENNET H. YOUNG.

The clerk then read the charge, namely, that he, YOUNG, stood charged before the Judge of the Sessions, with having (together with the other prisoners) on the 19th of October last, at St. Albans, in the State of Vermont, one of the United States of America, feloniously assaulted and put in fear of his life, and stolen from one CYRUS NEWTON BISHOP, the sum of $70,000 current money of the United States.

Mr. Justice COURSOL—Prisoner, you have heard the charge against you. If you desire to say anything you have now an opportunity of doing so; but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you at your trial.

BENNET H. YOUNG then made the following statement:

I am a native of Kentucky and a citizen of the Confederate States, to which I owe allegiance. I am a commissioned officer in the army of the Confederate States, with which the United States is now at war. I owe no allegiance to the United States. I herewith produce my commission as First Lieutenant in the Confederate States, and also the instructions I received when that commission was conferred upon me; reserving the right to put in evidence further instructions I have received at such time and in such manner as my counsel shall advise. Whatever was done at St. Albans was done by the authority and order of the Confederate Government. I have not violated the neutrality law of either Canada or Great Britain. Those who were with me at St. Albans were all officers or enlisted soldiers of the Confederate army, and were then under my command. They were such before the 19th of October last, and their terms of enlistment have not expired. Several of them were prisoners of war, taken in battle by the Federal forces, and retained as such, from which imprisonment they escaped.

The expedition was not set on foot or projected in Canada. The course I intended to pursue in Vermont, and which I was able to carry out but partially, was to retaliate in some measure for the barbarous atrocities of Grant, Butler, Sherman, Hunter, Milroy, Sheridan, Grierson, and other Yankee officers, except that I would scorn to harm women and children under any circumstances, or unarmed, defenceless and unresisting citizens, even Yankees, or to plunder for my own private benefit. I am not prepared for the full defence of myself and my command without communication with my Government at Richmond: and inasmuch as such communication is interdicted by the Yankee Government, by land and by sea, I do not think I can be ready for such full defence under thirty days, during which time I hope to be able to obtain material important testimony, without the consent of the Yankee Government, from Richmond.

The following are copies of the commission and instructions above alluded to:

(Copy of Commission.)

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, June 16, 1864.

SIR: Your are hereby informed that the President has appointed you First Lieutenant under the act 121 approved Feb. 17, 1864, in the Provisional Army in the service of the Confederate States, to rank as such from the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. Should the Senate at their next session advise and consent thereto you will be commissioned accordingly.

Immediately on receipt hereof please to communicate to this department through the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, your acceptance or non-acceptance of said appointment, and with your letter of acceptance return to the Adjutant and Inspector-General the oath herewith inclosed, properly filled up, subscribed and attested, reporting at the same time your age, residence, when appointed, and the State in which you were born.

Should you accept, you will report for duty to

JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

Lieut. BENNETT H. YOUNG, &c., &c., &c., P. A. C. S.

[COPY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, June 16, 1864.

Lieut. BENNETT H. YOUNG is hereby authorized to organize, for special service a company not to exceed twenty in number, from those who belonging to the service are at the time beyond the Confederate States.

They will be entitled to their pay, rations, clothing, and transportation, but no other compensation for any service which they may be called upon to render.

The organization will be under the control of this Department, and liable to be disbanded at its pleasure, and the members returned to their respective companies.

JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

MONTREAL, C. W., Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The rebel raiders are making voluntary statements to the court, boasting of their exploit, and bragging that their Government will avenge them.

Efforts are being made to procure a delay of thirty days in the case, in order to get instructions from Richmond.

THE PRIZE RING.

Fight Between Harris and Martin—Harris the Victor—Arrests by a Provost-Marshal.

SCRANTON, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The HARRIS and MARTIN fight took place this morning. The men entered the ring at 10 A. M., and the fight lasted six rounds. HARRIS had the best of the fight all the while, cutting up MARTIN in the most dreadful manner, while he was unmarked. In the sixth round HARRIS hit his man right and left and got down on his knees, in which position MARTIN struck him a dozen blows. The United States detectives rushed in the ring at the time HARRIS made his claim to the referee, and a general stampede took place. HARRIS, CONGORAN, CHAFFERS and some others are arrested. MARTIN is badly punished, both eyes being nearly closed. The right eye was closed in the second round.

SEVENTY-NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—A mass meeting of this fine corps was held last evening at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome streets. The object of the meeting was to organize the New-York State National Guards. The old charter of those in the field has been renewed under the gallant Col. S. M. ELLIOTT, whose devotion with the old Seventy-ninth (Scotch) is too well known to require explanation, his purse being ever ready to afford them the comforts they so much needed. The headquarters will be the Mercer House, as formerly.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

THE PRESIDENT VISITS GEN. GRANT AND ADMIRAL PORTER.

The President, accompanied by Assistant Secretary FOX and other gentlemen, on Saturday visited the headquarters of Gen. GRANT, at City Point, where they were joined by the Lieutenant-General, and proceeded down James River to visit Admiral PORTER, at Hampton Roads. Admiral Porter dined the distinguished visitors on board his flagship.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS VISITORS.

The President wishes that those desiring to call upon him personally will postpone their visits for a time, as he is engaged in preparing his annual message to Congress. As this document will contain a comprehensive resume of all civil and military matters for the past eventful year, it will be awaited with anxious interest by the country.

GEN. HANCOCK TEMPORARILY RELIEVED.

Gen. HANCOCK has, at his own request, been temporarily relieved of the command of the Second Army Corps, with a view to gain respite for attention to his wound. This injury, it will be remembered, was received at Gettysburgh, and has caused him much trouble—frequently, during the arduous Summer campaign from the Rapidan, compelling him to ride in an ambulance. Notwithstanding this thorn in the flesh, he has never consented to leave the field, though he has occasionally, for brief periods, given up command of his corps to one of his division Generals.

The speedy recovery of this distinguished officer will be ardently desired by the whole country.

HIGH PROMOTION TO GEN. SHERIDAN.

Gen. SHERIDAN has been nominated as senior Major-General United States Army, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. MCCLELLAN. The appointment dates from Oct. 8, 1864, and is a fitting reward of one of the most brilliantly successful campaigns of the war.

SHERMAN UNDER WAY.

Gen. SHERMAN is f

FROM JAPAN.

The Temporary Suspension of Operations—Opening of the Straits—Progress of Operations, and Present Condition of Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Sept. 3, 1864.

By the last mail, those of your readers who are interested in the progress of events in this country, will remember we mentioned the delay occasioned by the arrival of the Overland Mail, to the departure of the allied fleet for the Straits of Shimonoseki.

We are now able to report in full the circumstances giving rise to this temporary change of the programme of action of the Foreign Powers—and in order that the subject may be clearly understood, we shall enter into some details, even at the risk of repeating what may have been communicated in previous letters. Some years ago, the Japanese Government gave the Foreign representatives here, notice to abandon the port of Kanagawa and retire to Nagasaki and Hokodadi. It was understood, however, then as now, that the Government was, to a certain extent, forced to make this requisition, in consequence of a pressure brought to bear by the Opposition, headed by the Micado. Of course, even a discussion of the subject was not entered into by the Ministers, as such a step was in virtue abandoning Japan altogether. But the Opposition still clamored, and something must be done, or an immediate outbreak or revolution might be the result.

The Government thereupon preferred sending an embassy to the different treaty Powers to see if a hearing could not be obtained there. Certainly nothing would be lost by taking this step, for if nothing was gained in the way of concession, the opposition would be satisfied that something was being done; and as a year or two would be consumed in the tour, so much time would be clear gain to the Government, and it might in the interval be able to assume a more independent position than it dare do at that moment. Accordingly, some eight months ago, an embassy was dispatched overland to the west. It first went to Paris, and, as was anticipated by us all, as well no doubt as themselves, the French Emperor refused any concession affecting rights granted by treaties already made. The ambassadors were also informed that they would meet with no better success at the other courts of the treaty Powers; whereupon they abandoned the mission, and after amusing themselves with the gayeties of the French capital, set out to return. In the meantime negotiations were going on between the foreign ministers and the Japanese Government in regard to the right of way through the Island Sea and Straits of Shimonoseki disputed so obstinately by the Prince of CHOSHU. At the time of the ambassadors leaving Japan it was understood by no one to be a part of its mission to enter into negotiations in regard to the above-mentioned question; but, whether instructions had been sent in during its sojourn in France, or whether it took the responsibility on itself of entering into them, it is impossible for us to know. Suffice it to say, they did, and on the eve of leaving Europe signed a convention with the Emperor of France, wherein they guaranteed that the passage of the straits and sea forming the subject of the difficulty should be opened within six months without the intervention of a foreign force. It was this convention, brought by the mail, which caused the delay to the fleet above-mentioned. The embassy itself returned by the same mail, much to the surprise of all, their own Government included. The allies could not do otherwise than await the action of the Government in regard to this convention, which had been accepted by the French. A few days sufficed to decide the question, as the Government of the Tycoon refused to sustain the acts of the ambassadors in the matter.

Nothing was left for the Allies, therefore, but to follow out their original plan, and on the 28th and 29th inst. the allied squadron, consisting of 13 sail weighed anchor and stood out to sea, en route for the straits. The destruction of the forts commanding these straits, and a treaty with the Prince of CHOSHU, which will secure the peaceful and unobstructed right of way for all vessels bearing the flags of the Treaty Powers, is the end aimed at; and considering the strength of the alliance—viz.: England, France, America and Holland—the haughty and obstinate Daimio will not be long in yielding all that may be demanded of him.

It may be well to mention here, though we have stated the same in previous letters, that the Tycoons Government washed its hands entirely of the acts of hostility perpetrated on the flags of the treaty Powers passing through the straits commanded by the forts of this Prince of CHOSHU. He is a Secessionist in the true sense of the word, and is as hostile to the Government at Yeddo as to the foreign Powers. He is endeavoring to establish an empire comprising the Southern provinces and principalities of the Japanese group. The capital of the Spiritual Emperor is situated in this district, and it is just reported that he has attacked this city, (Miaco,) with the view of carrying the Micado away to his own castle, which would enable him for a time, at least, to exercise no considerable amount of power. It seems, however, that he was defeated, and by the Princes appointed by the Tycoon to protect the sacred person of this Spiritual head of the Empire. Much of the capital has, it is rumored, been laid in ashes, however, and his Holiness has taken refuge in a stronghold a few leagues distant. A civil war has to all intents and purposes broken out, though CHOSHU has not been joined openly by any of the other Princes. That he has sympathizers in his opposition to the Government among the other eighteen great Daimios there is not much doubt, but whether they will take sides or not is yet to be seen.

The Government, at any rate, has a task on its hands which will tax all its energies, and we are to see in the next few months what its real position and power is among the Feudal Princes, not one of whom have for 250 years dared raise a single arm in opposition to its will.

Well may the Government of the Tycoon ignore a convention made three months ago, with or without its sanction, which guaranteed the settlement of so serious a difficulty between this Prince and the treaty Powers, when to-day it finds itself barely able to cope with him in support of its own position. As we look at it, nothing could have been more opportune for the Japanese Government than this expedition of the allied fleet to break the power of and subdue this great enemy to the peace of the whole country and the dynasty itself.

The Tycoon, to all intents and purposes, accepts the alliance of the treaty Powers, though he dare not acknowledge it to the country.

We are awaiting anxiously for news from the squadron; still then we have nothing more important to communicate. D. B. S.

War with All the Christian Powers—The Attack on the American Steamer Monitor.

By way of San Francisco we have interesting extracts from Japanese and Chinese journals, which fill up details of news already received.

THE ATTACK ON AN AMERICAN STEAMER.

The details of an attack made by the Japanese at Fukugawa on the American steamer *Monitor* are thus given by the *North China Herald* of July 26: "Our Nagasaki correspondent has sent us an interesting account of an eventful voyage by the American steamer *Monitor*, from Hakodadi to that port, in the course of which she was compelled to put into the port of Fukugawa for coals and water, and was fired on by the Japanese. The *Monitor* left Hakodadi on the 3d of July, expecting to reach Nagasaki within ten days; but meeting with contrary winds, ran short of coals, water and provisions, and was compelled to seek a port on the coast where she could obtain them. She neared the land close to the harbor of Fukugawa, and observing two large towns on its banks, with several junks lying at anchor, determined to put in there, and endeavor to procure what she needed. Shortly after anchoring, a Japanese boat came alongside, to inquire what she wanted; and having been informed, the officials promised to report the case to their high officers, when they had no doubt supplies would be sent off. The captain, feeling great confidence from the friendly way in which they spoke, ordered the fires to be put down, and turned in for the night; but had not been long asleep before he was informed by the mate that there was considerable noise on shore, and that something was not right. The captain, however, saw no reason to pay any attention to the circumstance until, about 4 A. M., he was awoke by the firing of a gun, when he at once apprehended trouble and ordered steam to be got up. While this was being done, a fort on the southeast of the town constantly fired at them, though fortunately without effect. In the meantime a large body of people had assembled on the shore opposite, who, when they saw the *Monitor* was about to start fired a heavy volley of musketry and gingall balls which went all over and around her, but fortunately, only twenty-seven took effect on her side. So soon as the ship was well under way, the captain returned the fire of the Japanese, from two Parrott rifled guns which he had on board, pitching some twenty shells into the town, which were seen to take effect, blowing many houses to pieces, and setting fire to the town in two places.

The port of Fukugawa is in latitude 34° 27' N., and longitude 131° 13' E. The map shows it to be in the territory of the Prince of Nagato, so an additional cause is furnished by the treatment of the *Monitor* for demanding satisfaction from this daimo. Having only a few hours' coal, the *Monitor* proceeded under sail to the island of Sosima, and anchored close to a village, a boat from which at once boarded her, and asked the purpose of her visit. The same request was preferred as at Fukugawa, and a promise was given that it should be at once attended to; upon which the captain made the officers several presents, and they left, apparently most friendly disposed. The next day passed, however, without anything being heard or received from them, so he determined to send a party ashore to cut some wood and fill up his water casks. This was effected without opposition, and after a few days' work, the *Monitor* continued her voyage. The next, it was blowing so heavy from the southeast, that she could make no progress, and seeing a fine harbor, with a large town near it, the Captain determined to enter and make another effort to obtain coals and provisions. He was at once boarded by officials, to whom he made several presents, and who promised to bring all that he wanted on board. But again, as at the last place visited, the next day passed without anything being heard from them, and the Captain was again obliged to send on shore to cut firewood and get water. Every native boat that came near was hailed and informed that they were short of provisions, but only one could be induced to come alongside; from her occupants two chickens and a few eggs were bought, for which they demanded and were paid twelve itzibus. A quantity of firewood having been got on board, the *Monitor* again put to sea and, being favored by westerly winds, was able, with the aid of her sails, to approach Nagasaki; when the firewood being exhausted, the bulkheads, old ropes, and everything on which they could lay hands, had to be burned to enable her to enter the port. Eventually, she reached the harbor at 6 P. M. on the 17th inst., after a voyage of fifteen days.

PARTICULARS OF THE FALL OF NANKING.

From the North China and Japan Market Report.

The wall at the place where the mine exploded is some sixty feet high and forty feet thick, and it is said that 68,000 pounds of powder were used in the explosion. The spot chosen was the same which had been selected by the rebels for their attack when Nanking fell into their hands. The Imperialists state that they lost 5,000 killed and wounded in the breach; but for this assertion there is not the slightest foundation, as on the day following the assault there remained no trace of a struggle. Having passed the wall, a rush was made for the Tien Wang's palace, which was at a distance of about four miles from the breach. The palace was surrounded by a wall, about twenty-five or thirty feet in height, not loopholed. The only difficulty experienced by the attacking party was, therefore, at the gate, and here they state their loss was immense. This assertion is in like manner utterly false. The gate must have been forced with little or no difficulty, or quietly given up, and the very citadel of Taipingdom was in the hands of the enemy. Many of Tien Wang's wives were found hanging on trees in various parts of the grounds, and his own body was likewise found. It had been thrown into a small compound or garden in the rear of the Imperial apartments in the palace, and still remains there. The work of destruction then commenced. The city itself was found to be a mere desert, very thinly inhabited. Parties went out to plunder in different directions, but returned without having obtained any articles of value. Hardly any rice was found, but the streets were in many places almost choked by the bodies of men who had evidently died from starvation. The palace was most gorgeously fitted up, and although it was burned on the day after the capture of the city, there still remains sufficient proof of its magnificence. The Imperial seals, three in number, were found, and are now in Tseng-Kuo fan's possession. One of them is of solid gold, and weighs about thirty pounds.

Meanwhile the Chung Wang (The Faithful Prince,) who had escaped with the Tien Wang's son, was captured by some villagers a few miles from the city, and brought in triumph to Nanking. It is said that when the Chung Wang saw that at least a portion of his party must be captured, he insisted on the Tien Wang's son taking the pony which he was riding—a pony which has attained a name for great strength and swiftness—and escaping. The young Prince did so, and Chung Wang was made prisoner. He is now kept rigorously guarded, but is not unkindly treated. In a cell within the building occupied by Tseng-Kuo-tsuan. He has been shaved, and is not ironed. He converses freely with every one, and conceals nothing with regard to the state of Nanking. He places the population at a very low figure, and reduces the strength of the garrison to about eighteen or twenty thousand men. He is at present engaged in writing a history of his life. Meanwhile he awaits his sentence from Pekin. What that sentence will be there can be no question. Indeed it were madness to allow one so renowned as the Chung Wang to escape. His name would be the signal for revolt, and myriads in all parts of the country would flock around him if he raised his standard. The capture of Nanking was disgraced by none of the sanguinary scenes which were anticipated. No doubt isolated looting parties were guilty of outrage and murder in various parts of the city, but there was no systematic slaughter by the Imperial troops as such. Tseng Kuo-lan is about to return to Anking for a short time, pending the completion of the necessary arrangements at Nanking, but in a few weeks he will return and make Nanking the centre of his government. The Kiang-ning-foo, or chief magistrate of the city, has already taken up his residence at his Yamen, and it is expected that within a short time the civil power will be fully established and in working order.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN—WAR WITH ALL THE CHRISTIAN POWERS.

We translate and condense as follows from a letter addressed to the *Echo du Pacifique*:

After the destruction of the fortification at Simonoseki by the European fleets, the Prince of NAGATO commenced to fortify again, and at the same time circulated a rumor that the Japanese Ambassadors in Europe were authorized to settle all difficulties. It is said that there are now 1,500 guns mounted at the strait. At last the embassy returned with a treaty, which the Tycoon not only refused to ratify, but he has imprisoned the ambassadors on a charge of exceeding and violating instructions. The Japanese Government has given notice to the foreign Powers, that not only will the Straits of Simonoseki not be opened, but that Yokohama must be abandoned by the whites.

Twenty-four hours after this notice, the fleet was in readiness; it set sail five days ago. It is not necessary to say how great the anxiety is in regard to the result of this first trial between the foreign and Japanese forces.

The fleet has thirteen British ships, with two hundred and twenty-two guns; France, three ships, with seventy guns; Holland, four ships, with fifty-eight guns. The Americans hired a commercial steamer to carry their flag. The American corvette *Jamestown*, four British war ships, and about 1,600 British soldiers, remained at Yokohama. Everybody expects the fleet to succeed.

It is rumored that the Prince of NAGATO has made threats against the Spiritual Emperor; and another rumor says that six Daimios will attack the Prince by land when the Christian fleet begins the attack by sea.

There is a strong party among the Japanese in favor of free trade. Some of the great Princes think they cannot cope with Christian arms, and see little evil in the white strangers.

The ultimatum of the Foreign Powers in Japan, conveyed to the Prince of Tshosin by H. B. M. ships *Barossa* and *Cormorant* had been received in a spirit of defiance, and with an evident determination to guard the Straits of Simonoseki against the trespass of any foreign Power. Two shots were fired across the bows of the *Cormorant* while surveying between the disputed points. Tshosin asserted that he was executing orders given him by the Mikado and Tycoon to expel foreigners within his territory, and that if the Government considered him a rebel, they had sufficient power to destroy him; but that without special orders from the Mikado, the Straits could not be opened. The result was, that a combined fleet was to have left Kanagawa on August 20, to destroy the fortifications in the Straits and to hold possession of the country, but the arrival of the Japanese Embassy, above referred to, put a stop, for the time, to any hostile movements.

Soon afterward, however, the Ministers of England, France, the United States and the Netherlands held another conference with the Japanese Government, when it was decided to send their forces down to Simonoseki, and open the inland sea; and, accordingly, the combined fleets left Kanagawa on the 29th of August upon this expedition.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terrible Naval Disaster.

The *Tulip*, one of the Potomac flotilla, which exploded her boiler on Friday last, in the Potomac River, was a small screw vessel, of 183 tons, and was built at Brooklyn by JEWETT & Co., in 1863, with two other vessels the *Disching* and *Fuschia*, for the Chinese navy, then under the young American-Chinaman WARD, who was killed before these vessels were paid for. The funds for them not being sent out, the contractors sold them to the Navy Department. The *Tulip* and *Fuschia* were sent to the Potomac flotilla just after the July riots of last year, they having been employed at the time in guarding the harbor, the *Tulip's* guns at one time being trained to sweep Wall-street if an attack was made upon the Custom-house or Assay Office. The Navy Register for 1864 gives her the following list of officers: Acting Ensign S. G. Shirtar, U. Steven, Acting Master's Mates—J. Rafenberg, C. H. McClellan, Engineers—Acting Third Assistants, G. F. Parks, H. P. Gray, John Gordan.

DEPARTURE OF THE GALATEA.—The gunboat *Galatea* sailed on Monday, as convoy to the California Mail steamer *Costa Rica*. As Commander S. NICHOLSON did not arrive in time, the vessel went to sea in charge of his executive officer, Lieut. JOHN MCFARLAND. The following is a list of her officers: Act.-Master F. C. Miller, Act.-Assist.-Paymaster A. W. Bacon; Act.-Assist.-Surg. G. W. Gale, Act.-Ensigns T. H. Cousins, E. Janvrin, Wm. Robinson; Engineers, Theo. F. Lewes: Second Assists. Wm. Veitch, B. Duplain, R. D. Giberson, Geo. C. Whittemore; Third Assists. W. H. Waite, J. B. McKenzie; Master's Mates, J. Jones, W. H. Joseph, F. A. Tobey; Gunner, F. Cassidy; Paymaster's Clerk, W. S. Riddle.

MANHATTAN—Iron-clad.—List of officers on board the iron-clad *Manhattan*, Mobile Bay:

Commander, J. W. A. NICHOLSON; Lieutenant, R. B. Ely, Ex-Officer; Chief Engineer, *C. L. Carty; Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Austin; Assistant Paymaster, H. G. Thayer; First Assistant Engineer, Wm. H. Miller; Acting Ensigns, Geo. B. Mott, John B. Trott, *Chas. H. Sinclair, *J. L. Harris; Second Assistant Engineers, John B. Farrand, Thos. Finnie; Third Assistant Engineers, *Harvie Webster, Ed. Mistell; Captain's Clerk, A. W. Maywell.

* Joined since leaving New-York.

PERSONAL.—Capt. GUSTAVUS H. SCOTT, commanding the *Vermont*, has been detached, and ordered to command the *Canandaguia*. Commander J. C. CARTER, commanding the *Michigan* on the lakes, has been detached, and ordered to command the *Vermont*. Commander F. A. ROE, of *Sassacus* notoriety, will take command of the *Michigan*. Lieut.-Commander W. G. TEMPLE, late Fleet Captain of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, has been ordered to command the *Pontoosuc*. Acting Master's Mate J. JONAS has been detached from the *Savannah*, and ordered to the *Galatea*. Acting-Master's Mate HOLT, of the *North Carolina*, has been detached from her, and ordered to the *Galatea*.

STORE VESSELS FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.—The *Horace Beals* will sail in a few days for the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. She will carry no mail. The bark *Gemsbok* is being fitted for a store vessel at Port Royal. The following officers have been ordered to her: Acting Master Commanding, J. F. WINCHESTER; Acting Ensigns, J. H. ANKERS, C. T. BAKER, ED. A. COON, F. W. SANBORN.

SUPPLY STEAMER FOR HAMPTON ROADS.—The supply steamer *Kensington* will sail from the Brooklyn Navy-yard about Wednesday, 16th inst., for Hampton Roads and Norfolk. Letters and packages for vessels in that part of the North Atlantic squadron will be forwarded by her through OSBON'S Bureau, No. 2 Dey-street, New-York City.

THE DICTATOR.—The *Dictator* is in the lower bay runing at slow speed, in order to put her rudder in proper working order. The department has ordered that she shall not run over eight knots per hour.

THE PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

Shocking Barbarity of the Rebels—Patriotic Expression from a Union Officer.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send you some extracts from a private letter of a Union officer at Charleston, which was smuggled through the lines by an exchanged naval officer just arrived. There are so many points in it which may be interesting to your readers, and especially to the large number who have friends similarly situated, that I have thought you might deem it of sufficient importance to publish, or at least to make some extracts. The writer would be personally known to many of your readers were his name to appear, but such a course might prove very disastrous to him. He is a brave and accomplished officer, who has served his country from the very commencement of the war, having gone out with the Seventh Regiment of this city on the memorable 19th of April, 1861. He was captured at Brady Station while bearing dispatches on the 11th of October, 1863, and, in common with his brother officers similarly unfortunate, has ever since endured the tender mercy of rebel minions in all its ingenious manifestations. Can there be any doubt of the patriotism of men who, under the pressure of all these horrors, would not accept an exchange at the expense of national dishonor?

S. S. P.

C. S. MILITARY PRISON, CHARLESTON.

MY DEAR WIFE: As this is the first opportunity for a long long time to write you at length, without the letter being subjected to the inquisition of twenty pairs of rebellious prying eyes, I most gladly avail myself of it. I send this by Lieut. ———, United States Navy, who, together with all other naval prisoners, are to be exchanged on Saturday next. * * I have been very sick indeed in hospital at Rikersville for the past three weeks, with intermittent fever and dysentery, but thanks to kind Providence and a good constitution, I am still alive, but very weak. I shall probably never be the same man I was before my capture. I have been nearly naked for the past six months, and have had no money whatever. I sold my watch and the coat you sent me to Libby Prison, but the little money I raised in that way soon went. The accursed stuff which these God-forsaken scoundrels give us for food is enough to turn the stomach of a Union dog. I wrote you that we were all "kindly treated," for the reason that something of that kind has to be written to enable a letter to pass muster with the rebel inspector of letters. In fact, we *have* been better treated here during the past five weeks than at any other time during my imprisonment, but for the first three weeks after our arrival in this place, we were huddled together to the number of six hundred, in the yard of the common jail, and placed upon the same footing and exposed to contact with deserters from both armies, negroes, convicts, prostitutes, and all the vilest trash of this vile town. We were then paroled and moved to very commodious quarters indeed. We are under guard, but are allowed much freedom of action. Our parole restricts us to the house and grounds, and not to attempt to pass the line of sentinels. Our diet in the jail-yard was principally "grits" from corn and a little lard. On some days we received corn meal and bacon. *Such* corn meal and *such* bacon! Sometimes rice, with worms in it an inch long, and not a whole kernel in a bushel. Sometimes, but very rarely, indeed, we were treated to a little fresh beef and flour. Altogether, our rations have been better in quality and quantity than elsewhere. At Macon I enjoyed very good health, for the reason, I believe, that we were in the open air. "Libby" knocked me up entirely. We left there for the South on the 7th of May last, and were confined a short time in Danville. The fact of the matter is, they have no other place in the whole beggarly "*Confederacy*" to keep us than this, and the shells from our batteries do come into town right merrily. The rebel authorities have brought hither all the enlisted men from Andersonville, Ga. Gen. SHERMAN having made that place untenable by his success at Atlanta.

If our Government can only raise 500,000 good men, 150,000 to reinforce our armies in the field, and the remainder to be held in instructive camps as a reserve, we can wind up this miserable war in a very short time. GRANT, MEADE, SHERIDAN and SHERMAN have more military ability than any four commanders within the limits of rebeldom. LEE is their tower of strength. Break up his army and the bubble collapses.

There is a strong feeling of opposition to JEFF. DAVIS throughout the Confederacy, and especially hereabouts; but such opposition does not affect the great issue—that of independence. Upon this point, spite of all hardships, reverses and waning hopes, they seem to be a unit. Our people at the North should learn a lesson from rebels in this direction. It is thought by some that the Jeff. Davis party here are manœuvering to have the Union armies successful, knowing that their lease of power will expire with the present Presidential term, and preferring (as in the inception of the rebellion) to rush if they cannot rule.

I have seen no Northern papers since last Winter. All the news I have heard has been from "fresh fish" and from rebel papers. I have heard about systematic lying and misrepresentation, but nothing that I had previously conceived of can bear a comparison with the reality of rebel newspapers! A people must be grossly ignorant to swallow such unwarrantable lies as form the staple of these vile sheets. Some citizens with whom I have conversed candidly and freely admit that no dependence can be placed on the papers, but the rank and file swallow the doses thus prepared for them without a protest.

I have had ocular evidence that the war has made this town, in about three-fourths of its area, a howling wilderness. All the business done here is that pertaining to military affairs. A few miserably stocked stores are open, but there is scarcely anybody to buy or anything to sell. Blocks upon blocks of fine stores on King-street, the Broadway of Charleston, are closed; the sidewalks and roadway overgrown with weeds more than knee-high. Not a single being to be seen for whole squares at a time! Within four squares, in any direction from the building where we are confined, there cannot be found twenty people in the streets, except the sentinels and hucksters. * * The few articles I had I gave away to others on the 6th of May last, when I supposed myself exchanged. The advance of Gen. GRANT, however, changed the programme for us, and instead of traveling northward on a cartel, we were started precipitately for Danville, and have been carted about "from pillar to post" ever since. Many officers have died of different diseases since leaving Richmond, but the condition of the officers who are prisoners, although that of great discomfort and privation, is, in reality, not bad, when compared with the sufferings of our enlisted men, confined during the past eight months at Andersonville, Ga., and previously at Belle Isle, Richmond. Of some 35,000 held at the commencement of the present campaign, and captured since, 10,000 are dead; and of the remaining 25,000, not 2,000—if all were to be now released and well cared for—would ever be well enough to take the field again.

At Andersonville they were furnished with no shelter; their blankets and money were taken from them, and they were huddled together to the number of 30,000 in a stockade inclosure, comprising sixteen acres, half of which was swampy ground, and utterly uninhabitable. They were so closely packed within the inclosure, that to pass from one end to the other, one had to elbow his way the whole distance. The rations consisted of corn meal, beans and bacon, in very small quantities; and often the meat was rotten, and the meal and beans wormy. No cooking utensils were furnished them. But one stream of water ran through the camp, and from that all water for washing, bathing and cooking had to be supplied. At the same time it was the only sink. The average number of deaths per day, during the months of July and August, was one hundred and seventy-five. While I was in hospital, the prison at Andersonville was evacuated in consequence of its being uncovered by the fall of Atlanta; and the prisoners were removed to Savannah and Charleston. Many died on the trip, and a few were brought to the hospital where I was. Of the one hundred and fifty, or one hundred and sixty brought, seventy died in my sight; and of the rest *not one* could live three weeks; many of the number, not one week. I saw some of them stripped to be washed by the negro attendants, and then, for the first time in my life, saw *living skeletons!* Their thighs were no larger than their ancles. The thigh bones were there and the skin shriveled over, but flesh there was none. Their cheeks were so sunken as to be almost drawn together; eyes sunken in their sockets to the depth of an inch, and altogether they were more like dead men than living. A writer in the Macon *Telegraph*, of June 25, in describing his visit to the prison at Andersonville, says that "such barbarity to prisoners has never would have believed had been practiced had I not seen it, and after seeing many other like things, calls upon the people of the "Confederacy" to do something for the prisoners.

A Catholic priest of Macon, who had been visiting Andersonville, told officers confined at Macon that the horrors of Andersonville almost equaled those related of the "Calcutta Blackhole;" that they had no hospital accommodations save a few boards put up as a "lean-to;" that on the day of his visit 160 odd died, nearly all of which number died *in their tracks*; and that many were in a state of idiocy. Those of them sent to Charleston were encamped upon the race-course, some three miles from town, without shelter or hospital accommodations. The "Sisters of Charity" who visited me in hospital, told me that they never would have believed that 'human beings could present such an appearance. All the men I saw were nearly or completely idiotic. The "starvation diarrhœa" which they have affords nothing for medicine to fasten on, and is absolutely *incurable*.

It is worse than useless for the Sanitary Commission, or any charitable society, to attempt to send any articles to prisoners. They never reach those who would be benefited by them, and are worse than wasted. The prisoners don't want *charity*; they want a fair and honorable *exchange*, if it can be effected without a sacrifice of the nation's honor. If we hold an excess of prisoners, cannot hostages be held for the negroes, if the rebels will not exchange them? Why are a few exchanged, and not all? Many have been prisoners now seventeen months, and have seen men and officers, captured three months ago, exchanged. I have been a prisoner for twelve months, and seen two hundred and fifty officers, captured since myself, exchanged; and there seems no better prospect now than the day I was captured.

The floggings which SHERIDAN has administered to EARLY in the Valley have made the rebels feel very blue indeed, coming so soon after the fall of Atlanta. We think here that GRANT has a job before him at Richmond, but I'll engage he knows what he is about. I am anxious to get back into the army and have a crack at these scoundrels. I have many a score to settle, which I shall take good care to do if occasion offers.

God bless you and the little ones, and in His own good time bring us once more together, with a country redeemed from rebellion and slavery, and a nation self-asserted and united upon the firm basis of equal justice to all.

YOUR AFFECTIONATE HUSBAND.

Important War Department Decision.

CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN VIRTUALLY EXEMPTED FROM SERVICE.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The following correspondence fully explains itself.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY, Oct. 7, 1864.

COL. ALEXANDER: In my conversation on the 5th inst., in reference to the drafting of Rev. JOHN L'ESPERANCE, I had the honor of acquainting you, that whilst in Washington, (September 23,) I received a telegraphic dispatch stating that two of our Reverend Brethren, in Bardstown College, Kentucky, has been drafted, in consequence of which I applied to the Secretary of War, who gave immediate directions "that the Reverend gentlemen drafted in Kentucky be not called on to report for service until specially ordered by the Secretary of War. The Provost-Marshal of their district will so inform them."

On the 29th ult. I applied again at the office of the Secretary of War, to obtain the like favor for any of our Reverend gentlemen in the different Western States. Col. JAMES A. HARDIE, Inspector-General of the U. S. A., assured me that all measures had been taken to obviate every difficulty on the subject.

According to our religious principles, as a religious order in the Catholic Church, we cannot bear arms, &c., and go to war—our various houses have hardly the necessary number of persons to keep them up, and cannot be spared—the establishments are all in debt by the construction of necessary buildings for schools, colleges, &c., for the public good.

Besides, Rev. JOHN L'ESPERANCE, Rev. Fathers KELLY and ZEHAN are also on the list of those who have been drafted. * * * * *

I have the honor to be, Your Obedient Servant,

P. J. DE SMET, S. J.

Col. ALEXANDER, Provost-Marshal.

This application was forwarded by Col. ANDERSON to the War Department, and, after some delay, the following answer was returned:

Release on parole, to report when called upon by the Secretary of War, the following-named members of the St. Louis University, drafted in St. Louis, Mo.: Rev. John L'Esperance, Joseph E. Kelley, John T. H. Sealer and John W. O'Neill.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

The above virtually exempts the Reverend gentlemen therein named, it being understood that the Secretary of War will make no call upon them for service.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A meeting of the representatives of the Western District Fire Department will be held on the 22d inst. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Chief-Engineer. Usually three or four are nominated, out of which one will be chosen. The election will take place in December. The principal candidates thus far are JOHN CUNNINGHAM, the present incumbent, D. S. SIMPSON, H. J. JOHNSTON and WM. VANDERVEER.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 15, 1864.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '67	122	50	Pac. M. S. C	115
90,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109⅜	300	N. Y. Cen	125¼
1,000	do	109⅝	200	do	s10 125
5,000	do	110	100	do	125
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	102⅝	500	Erie Railway	101⅜
1,000	do	103	100	do	b10 101⅜
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	102¾	200	do	101⅞
6,000	do	102⅞	1600	do	101¾
2,000	do	103	200	do	s10 101
50,000	do...new iss.	102⅜	600	do	101¼
30,000	do...new	102¾	100	Erie R. Pref	104
50,000	do	102⅝	800	Hud. Riv. R	121⅜
20,000	U. S. 10-40s...C.	96⅜	100	do	s30 121⅝
2,000	do	96	100	do	b10 121⅜
700	Treas. N. Y. 6-9s, Apr. & Oct	120	200	do	s30 121
6,000	do	124	100	do	s30 121¼
100,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cr.	96⅜	700	do	121⅜
12,000	do	96⅛	100	Reading R	137
10,000	N. Y. State 6s '77.	119	200	do	136⅜
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56⅜	200	Mich. Cen. R	127⅜
4,000	N. Car. 6s	58	100	do	s30 127
20,000	O. & M. Cer	40	100	do	127¼
25,000	do	b10 40	100	M. S. & N. I	b10 73⅝
1,000	do	40	100	do	74
15,000	do	39¾	100	do	73⅝
5,000	Erie 3d M. Bs	117	100	do	b5 73⅝
3,000	Hud. R. 1st M	108	600	do	73⅝
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs	101	300	do	s60 73
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	113⅜	300	M. S. & N. I. G	146
2,000	Tol. & W. 1 M. Ex.	100	100	Ill. Cen. R	128⅜
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	96	200	do	128⅛
12,000	Mar. 1st M. B	96	200	do	128¼
10,000	Amer. Gold	248¾	270	do	s10 128
10,000	do	s30 242	100	do	b7 128⅛
10,000	do	s15 242¾	100	do	s30 128
10,000	do	s60 240	200	do	s15 128
60	Union Bank	110	2600	Cle. & Pitts	106
50	Bk of Commerce	108¾	200	do	b7 106
33	do	108⅜	800	do	106¾
31	Shoe & Leath'r Bk	100	500	Chi. & N. W	45
7	do	99	100	do	s10 45
20	Com. National Bk	100	500	do	44¾
100	Canton Co	54¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref	83⅜
50	Cumberland Pref	81¼	400	do	83⅝
100	do	81¾	1000	Chi. & R. I. R	108
100	do	b10 81¾	500	do	107⅜
100	Am. Coal Co	80	100	do	s30 107⅝
850	Quick. M. Co	86	800	do	107¾
200	do	b10 86	600	do	107⅝
200	Mar. Min. Co	35¾	100	Mil. & P. Du. C	83
800	do	37¾	100	Chi., Bur. & Q	117¾
900	do	37	2850	P., Ft. W. & C	107
200	do	s10 37	500	do	107¾
50	Chic. & Alt. R	89			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	110	1200	Hudson R. R	121
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	110⅜	100	do	s30 121
6,000	do	110⅛	1700	Reading R	136
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	103	1000	M. S. & N. I	73⅝
15,000	do	103⅛	50	do	74
5,000	do	103⅜	100	do	73⅝

20,000	do...new is.	103⅝	100	do...s30	73⅜
10,000	do...new is.	103⅜	50	Mich. Cen. R	127⅜
30,000	U. S. 10-40s...C.	96⅛	300	Cleve. & Tol	114
30,000	Treas. N. Y. 6-10s, April & Oct	115	200	Ill. Cen. R	127
5,000	do	114	100	do	127⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	96⅝	600	Clev. & Pitts	105
49,000	O. & Miss. Cer	39⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. R	44⅜
5,000	Am. Gold...s60	236⅜	800	do	44⅛
10,000	do	240	300	do...s30	44
100	Quick. Min	86⅜	500	do	44⅜
100	do...b60	86⅝	50	Chi. & N. W. Pr	82⅞
300	Cum. Coal Pr	51	100	do	82⅞
100	Mar. Min. Co	36	400	do	82⅜
50	N. Y. Cen. R	124⅜	100	do	82⅝
100	do...b30	125	300	Chi. & R. I. R	107⅜
1000	Erie R	101¼	500	do	108
200	do	101⅜	200	P. F. W. & C	107¼
500	do	101	1500	do	107⅜
300	do	100⅞	200	do...s10	107⅛
100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R	117			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

600	Erie R	101	100	P., Ft. W. & C	107¼
300	do...c	101	100	do...c	107
200	do...b3	101⅜	100	do...b3	107⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R...s3	121⅜	100	Quick. M. Co	85⅞
100	do...s3	121⅛	100	do...s5	86⅛
100	M. S. & N. I. R	73	400	Mar. Min. Co	36
100	do...b3	73	100	do...b3	36
100	do	73⅛	200	do...b3	35⅞
100	do...b3	73¼	200	do	36⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts	105⅞	800	do	35⅜
200	do...s3	105⅝	100	do...s30	35
100	Ch. & R. I. R	107⅜	800	do

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Nov. 14, 1864. } Two o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

The minutes of the meeting held October twenty-seventh were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of F. McKenna, for remuneration for loss of horse from pier foot of Stanton-street, East River.

In connection therewith, Councilman Webster presented for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis McKenna, in the sum of two hundred dollars, and take his receipt therefor, the same to be in full as remuneration to said McKenna for loss of horse, such amount to be taken from and charged to appropriation for "Donations and Charities."

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to William Churchill to erect a small office on pier number fifty-seven, East river, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hefernan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Hennigan to place and retain a small show-case in front of his premises, number twenty-one Avenue D, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Neidlinger, number one hundred and one Maiden-lane, to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That two gas-lamps be placed in front of Ward School number Forty-three, in Manhattanville, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That permission be given to the lessees of Pier number forty-seven North River, to repair and raise the pier to correspond with the changed grade of the street, and make such other improvements as may be necessary for the transaction of their business on the pier; that the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the cost of the timber and labor necessarily used in the raising of the said pier, and to be paid out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

Councilman Keenan moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Which was lost.

The paper was then laid over.

By Councilman Healy—

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND CHAPTER THREE, ARTICLE FIVE, SECTION SIXTY, OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE. (FOLIO SIXTY-EIGHT.) RELATIVE TO THE FEES OF THE COLLECTOR OF CITY REVENUE.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened:

SECTION 1. Section sixty, article five, chapter three of the Revised Ordinances of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 60 The Collector of the City Revenue shall receive, monthly, one and one-quarter per centum upon all moneys received or collected by him, by virtue of the authority contained in this ordinance; and whenever any such moneys as are designated in section fifty-five of this ordinance shall be recovered and collected under legal proceedings, or actually discharged by the Corporation in the arrangement or settlement of any claim, sale or purchase, the said Collector shall be entitled to the percentage aforesaid.

SEC. 2. This amendment to the Revised Ordinances shall take effect from the first of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved That permission be and the same is hereby given to Richard Conklin to erect a recruiting tent in the City Hall Park, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Thirtieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That Ferdinand Rath be and he is hereby permitted to have and continue his news-stand for the sale of newspapers on the northeast corner of Grand and Essex streets, such permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1864

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

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Two copies 1 year.....5 00

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SENECA INDIANS, TRAINED DOGS, COM. NUTT, FAT GIRL, GIANTS, DWARFS, at all hours. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN—BABES IN THE WOOD—PAUL PRY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—ROSE OF CASTILE—COURT CARDS.

WALLACK'S—SCHOOL OF REFORM.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON THE CRICKET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 558 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS—GRAND CONCERT.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

IRVING HALL—DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE.

SNEDECOR'S GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—PAINTINGS.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special Washington dispatch announces that Gen. SHERIDAN has been nominated Senior Major-General in the regular army, in place of Gen. MCCLELLAN, just resigned. The commission dates from Nov. 8, the date of MCCLELLAN'S resignation.

Gen. A. J. SMITH'S division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, which distinguished itself in the Red River campaign, and which has lately been in Missouri, has been transferred to Tennessee, to cooperate with Gen. THOMAS against HOOD and FORREST. These troops reached Paducah in steamers last Wednesday, and will be of very valuable assistance in holding in check, if not completely defeating the demoralized soldiers of HOOD.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that on Saturday night the rebel pickets in front of the Second Corps made a noisy demonstration, and the sounds indicated that something of importance might result from it, but the next morning all was quiet, and the line remained the same as previously. It is added that the rebels only indulge in these diversions for the purpose of warming their blood, the nights being very cold.

Gen. HOWARD has gone to Memphis to take command of SHERMAN'S old Department of the Tennessee. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH will take command of the post of Vicksburgh, and Gen. DODGE of the district. Gen. DANA, recently at Vicksburgh, will now assume command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, with headquarters at Memphis. Gen. C. C. WASHBURNE is in command of the district west of the Tennessee, and Gen. BUCKLAND in charge of the post of Memphis.

The United States steam-transport *Cahawba*, JOHNSTON, from New-Orleans 3d inst., at 10 A. M., and the Bar 4th, at 7 A. M., via Ship Island 36 hours, and Key West 48 hours, with 117 bales cotton and 413 prisoners of war to United States Assistant Quartermaster, arrived at this port yesterday. Nov. 8, GEO. W. ROGERS, Company D, Thirty-fourth Virginia Cavalry, died prisoner; 11th, ALBERT KETZEL, prisoner, died.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Australasian*, from Liverpool Nov. 5, and Queenstown Nov. 6, arrived at this port at 1 o'clock this morning. Her advices are two days later than those previously received. One item of news is especially important. The Manchester *Guardian* announces that the confirmation of the report that the steamer *Laurel*, which recently sailed from Liverpool with a cargo of arms and ammunition, and a number of SEMMES' men, did actually transfer her cargo to a large new steamer, called the *New Alabama*, in the bay of Funchal, Madeira, and that the said new steamer then stood off toward Bermuda. The report is also confirmed by a dispatch from Madeira to Liverpool.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors, as County Canvassers, met and organized at noon yesterday, to canvass the returns of the late election. Mr. TWEED was chosen Chairman. The returns of the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Thirteenth Wards were canvassed, except of one district in each that were sent back for corrections of minor errors. The Board decided to meet daily at 12 M., and to adjourn at 4 P. M.; to defer all disputed points till the last day of the session (the usual practice,) and that all "scattering" returns must be sent back for a detailed statement of their nature.

The very mysterious murder case in Brooklyn was brought to a close by Coroner NORRIS yesterday, who held an inquest on the remains, when the following verdict was rendered by the jury: "That said unknown man came to his death by a gunshot wound in the brain on or about the 2d or 3d of October, 1864. We are unable to say at whose hands the deceased received his wounds. It is very probable that more than one person is cognizant of the terrible affair, and recommend the authorities to increase the reward already offered for the detection of the criminals. The jury would also add that they consider the public largely indebted to Coroner NORRIS for his unremitting and ceaseless exertions in this case, and trust he will continue them until successful."

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that Gen. EWING has issued an order, to take effect last Saturday, forbidding the circulation of the following named incendiary sheets within the limits of his command: Chicago *Times*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, New-York *Day Book*, *Freeman's Journal*, Dayton, *Empire*, New-York *News*, *Old Guard*, *Metropolitan Record*. Commanding officers are required to close the shops of dealers hereafter issuing or found in possession of the same, and to cause to be arrested and sent to the fortifications those who may be found vending them on the streets.

The Louisville *Journal* of Saturday states that passengers arriving from below report that the rebel General BUFORD, with a considerable force, is between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and is now threatening Fort Donelson and Clarksville. Both of these points are strongly fortified, and if any demonstrations are made against them, the rebels will find that it is no easy task to effect their capture.

Gen. CROOK, of Ohio, has recently been made a full Major General. He has held this rank by brevet since last July. No general officer in the army has more justly earned his present position by able and faithful service than Gen. CROOK.

The Live Stock market have this week received 6,382 beef cattle, 117 milch cows, 2,029 calves, 19,432 sheep and lambs, 28,725 swine, a total of 56,685 animals. The receipts of cattle, sheep and swine are less than on the previous week. The transactions in beef cattle have been active at the Forty-Fourth street yards, and at improved rates—from ½c. to 1c. ℔ lb. better than last week. The cooler weather has favored sales. Choice bullocks have been unusually scarce and the general quality of the stock inferior. Prices range from 12½c. to 15½c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight for medium cattle; 16c.@18c. for good, while the lower grades have sold at 9c.@12c. Sheep are worth 8c.@8¼c. ℔ lb., live weight, for good stock; 7c.@7½c. for medium. Lambs remain at last week's prices, or valued at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. for good. Swine are in active demand at advanced rates, or 11c.@12½c. ℔ lb., gross weight, according to kind and quality; 14½c.@15½c. for dressed.

There was an increased demand, yesterday, for Government Stocks, at rising prices. The Railway speculation was 1@2 ℔ cent. lower, and the Gold Room fell to 238 ℔ cent., or 6 ℔ cent. below Monday's last quotation.

Domestic Produce attracted less attention yesterday, at generally easier and drooping prices. Foreign merchandise was quiet and unsettled. The freight market was firmer but inactive.

Hood and Sherman—The Western Campaign.

We do not think that, in the whole course of the war, the rebels have ever made a military mistake as great as in the diversion of HOOD'S army toward Tennessee. The soldiers of that army were publicly promised by their leaders a month ago that their feet would soon press the soil of that State, and JEFF. DAVIS himself, in his Columbia speech, spoke of their going as high northward as the Ohio River.

Now, when we reflect on the past course and present aspect of military affairs in the Southwest, the madness of such a project must be apparent. The war in that section was *begun* on the Ohio River, pushed up the Cumberland to Donelson, across Kentucky to Bowling Green and Mill Springs, down to Nashville and Memphis, onward to Corinth and Chattanooga, and still forward and southward till our army stood triumphant in Atlanta. As it marched, it destroyed or drove before it the armies of the rebels, defeating them in not less than twenty pitched battles of magnitude. The country we left behind us in our advance was very effectually conquered and subdued. The whole belligerent and able-bodied population was in the rebel armies that we whipped; and all the main strategic or otherwise important points we captured, fortified and garrisoned. In striking for Tennessee, HOOD struck for a region where the successful prosecution of offensive military operations was next to impossible. It was easy enough for FORREST and his horsemen to dash around and capture little towns or assault outposts. But when it came to the movement of a large army, the matter was altogether different. On every hand there were great fortresses; all around, there were minor but powerful works; the rivers were patrolled by gunboats; the railroads guarded by block-houses; the cities garrisoned; and beside all this, there was a large movable army (leaving SHERMAN altogether out of the count) ready at any point and at any moment to meet the rebels in front, to assail them in flank, to fall upon their rear, or to cut their communications and destroy their supplies. The rebels could not have selected a more hopeless region in which to campaign, with the prospect of any valuable or durable results, than the State of Tennessee. East, Centre and West, North and South, it is ours, and everywhere it is a field prepared for battle. Under these circumstances and conditions, what could HOOD possibly hope to effect? Sweep swiftly across Tennessee?—it might be done. Across Western Kentucky?—it were not altogether impossible. Up to the Ohio, and across the Ohio?—well, what then? Has he gained anything?—does he hold anything?—can he stay there? Has he got Chattanooga, or Murfreesboro, or Nashville?—has he got Knoxville or Memphis? Does he command the Cumberland, the Tennessee, or the Mississippi? Has he got the State of Tennessee? What has he done to forward the triumph or secure the independence of the Southern Confederacy? Well might the grim SHERMAN give vent to the most inexpressible contempt in regard to the northward movement of HOOD; well might he exclaim: "Let him go North, d—n him! If he will go to the Ohio River, I will give him rations."

Where HOOD'S main body is stationed at this moment, is not given out; but the appearances are that he has not as yet pressed Tennessee; that he has not even yet got beyond North Alabama.

In the meantime, while HOOD'S army, according to the programme set forth by himself and by JEFF. DAVIS, was to be moving into and through Tennessee, what was SHERMAN, at Atlanta, to be about?—what were the opportunities that this mad rebel movement afforded him? SHERMAN followed HOOD a considerable distance, but getting disgusted with the pursuit, and being determined, as he remarked, that the rebels should not plan his campaigns or mark out his course for him, he turned back toward Atlanta, and prepared for the prosecution of a new campaign in rebeldom, upon his own plan. HOOD had not only gone where he himself could effect nothing; he had not only failed in drawing SHERMAN upon a wild-goose chase after him; but he had uncovered the whole of the important country between the Savannah and Alabama Rivers, and from the mountains to the sea. So that, whether SHERMAN desired to strike for Savannah, for Mobile, or for Lynchburgh, his work was simplified, and his path rendered comparatively clear, by the fact that HOOD was struggling deviously and wretchedly among the bristling strongholds of Tennessee.

The real purpose and direction of the new campaign which Gen. SHERMAN has embraced the opportunity of HOOD'S absence to undertake, is still unknown. It has been a topic of the greatest public interest for the past week; but no man or journal is able, apparently, to give anything definite about it. Speculation runs over a thousand miles, from Lynchburgh to Mobile; but fortunately for SHERMAN, it can fix itself certainly nowhere. The rebels seem to be even more excited about the matter than we are; but they also fail to give us reliable news.

The Immediate Future.

Gen. BUTLER'S remarks at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on Monday evening will attract attention,—not only on account of the quarter from whence they come, but from the nature of the suggestions which they make. The General sees in the result of the Presidential election, what all the world will recognize, a declaration, made with overwhelming unanimity by the American people, that this rebellion must be put down *by force*, so long as it remains in arms against the Government. To this the whole country now stands pledged,—and neither Southern rebels nor their sympathizers abroad or at home, can any longer cherish doubts, or be misled by illusions on that subject. Gen. BUTLER thinks the present, therefore, a good time to make a full and formal tender of the olive branch,—inviting all who are now in rebellion to cease fighting, and return to the Union, and promising all, leaders as well as followers, full and complete amnesty for their crimes. He urges that practical wisdom would suggest such a course, and that we are now strong enough in every respect, moral and material, to afford it. The General suggests further that some day be fixed as the limit of this offer, and that if be not accepted within that time, the war be then prosecuted openly and avowedly for the *subjugation* of the rebels and the *confiscation* of their lands to the soldiers of our armies. He vindicates the essential justice of this proposition by historical precedents, and presses it as the surest means of bringing the war to a successful close.

Gen. BUTLER returned to Washington yesterday, after an official residence here of less than a fortnight. His action has been marked by firmness, vigor and sagacity. While the whole community felt assured that he would do whatever was necessary for the preservation of the public peace, his measures of precaution were so discreetly taken as not to give the slightest occasion for complaint or alarm in any quarter.

The Law in the Florida Case.

There seems to be an impression abroad that the fact of the *Florida* having burned her prizes at sea, has, or may have, some legal bearing on the position with regard to her seizure at Bahia, which the Brazilian Government will assume. As the American public will doubtless shortly be called on to approve or disapprove of the course pursued by our Government in the matter, it is of the highest importance that there should not be, as there was in the *Trent* affair, any general misunderstanding as to the law of the matter. It is, therefore, well to say, that the popular impression that a belligerent is under a legal obligation to bring enemy's ships, when captured, before a prize court for condemnation, has, we believe, no foundation either in the books or in usage. Prize courts are instituted for the benefit of neutrals, and the liability of a neutral ship to capture is the question, and the only question, which a belligerent is in any case bound to submit to them. A cruiser is not obliged, by international law, to bring in an enemy's ship for condemnation, unless the ownership is in doubt. If this is the case, her duty is either to submit the point to a prize court, or dismiss the prize. If there is no doubt about it; if the fact that the prize is enemy's property is established beyond question on her capture, either by her papers, or her Master's admission, her destruction on the spot is perfectly justifiable. Moreover, this has been the practice of belligerents in all wars, whenever it was inconvenient for the captor to send his prize into port.

The British burnt American ships frequently in the last war, and we have no doubt the same thing was done by us; and in fact we can only account for the raising of the question now, by supposing that the bad moral position occupied by the Confederates, and their having no port open to them, have diverted public attention from the law of the matter.

Enemy's property on sea stands, in the eye of the law, in even a worse position than on land. If captured, it is the captor's to keep or destroy, just as he pleases. There is nothing to bring before a court if there is no dispute as to ownership.

So that any Power which has once recognized the Confederates as belligerents, (and every maritime Power has done so,) is estopped from finding any fault with the manner in which a Confederate cruiser disposes of prizes taken from us. It has nothing to say to it, whatever it may think of its expediency or morality.

And, let us add, if the rebel cruiser does anything to forfeit its right to enter a neutral port, our remedy lies in a remonstrance addressed to the neutral Government, in case the delinquent is allowed to enter, to be followed, in case this remonstrance is not attended to, by such measures as our Government may think necessary or proper. But under no circumstances have we any right to exercise police power in the ports of a foreign nation. The use of force in foreign territory is an act of war, only justifiable, to use Mr. WEBSTER'S words in the discussion about the *Caroline*, when committed under the pressure of overwhelming necessity, such as is created by self-defence. But in any case, if it should ever become proper, for any reason, to take a step so serious, it is emphatically a question which the President and Cabinet ought to decide. They are the proper guardians of our relations with foreign Powers, and it is their business to regulate them and not that of naval officers. Our foreign relations are now becoming so delicate and complicated that it is more than ever necessary that this should be kept in mind.

Poor Relief in Paris and in New-York.

At the last meeting of the Social Science Congress at York (Eng.), Mr. BLANCHARD JERROLD presented a paper containing observations on some of the plans adopted for the relief of the poor of Paris. He briefly sketched the origin and gradual development of the administration of the *Assistance Publique*, and showed how, from 1801 down to the present time, improvement had been going on in the manner of administering relief to the poor of the French metropolis. After an interesting description of this system, Mr. JERROLD pointed out that the French system of treating and providing for neglected orphan and deserted children is in all respects unlike the English. The English brigade the little helpless ones, while the Paris Governors of the Poor scatter their *protégés* far and wide, in the homes of honest, well-conducted workingmen. One admirable point in the regulations of the *Assistance Publique* is that it takes care of the children of poor people, who are laid up in the hospital or committed to prison. If so much is not given in money in Paris as in London, the numbers who are willing to give time and trouble to the poor are greater in Paris. Having dwelt with much emphasis upon the many peculiar and happy phases of French charity, Mr. JERROLD went on to say that the cherishing of home influence, as the best with which poor children can be surrounded, is the main feature of all Paris charities that deal with the young. He believed that the most good could be accomplished if a few among London philanthropists would establish an orphan society, that would possess not one brick in the way of asylum, but that should create a thousand new homes over the country for a thousand of the little Arabs of the streets. He put it as a question of "drill under a Gothic roof, with a number for a name, or of a new home in a wayside cottage, and farm labor in the fields."

It may not be known to our English readers, and perhaps not to all of our American, that this French system for aiding orphan children, of which Mr. JERROLD speaks in such high terms, has a remarkable counterpart in this country. We have before us the eleventh annual report of the *Children's Aid Society*, which shows a work continued during eleven years, precisely like that so warmly recommended to the English public by Mr. JERROLD.

This benevolent association, under the management of a number of our most respectable citizens, has devoted its funds and energies for more than eleven years to removing the vagrant and street-wandering children who always drift about a large city, to homes carefully selected in our rural communities. The motives for adopting this peculiar mode of reforming or disposing of street children, were precisely those urged by Mr. JERROLD to the Association of Social Science—that is, the immense value of home influences on poor children, as well as the extraordinary cheapness of such an instrumentality, compared with any asylum or refuge. The benevolent idea of Mr. JERROLD is in America no longer a theory, but has become a fact. During these eleven years this charitable association has sent out to rural situations *over eight thousand* of the little *gamins* and houseless girls—the news-boys, street-sweepers, rag-pickers, boot-blacks, petty vagrants, and all the nameless classes of the street children and orphan children of New-York, as well as many who were the offspring of the respectable poor, but whose parents desired a new home for them in the far West. This great emigration of the neglected little ones of the Metropolis, if it had been beyond the redeeming influences of kind homes, would have proved a curse to the hospitable West; but instead of this, we learn from this report that there are far more calls from farmers' families for these orphans than can possibly be met. This pathetic flow of deserted orphans and neglected boys and girls from our streets to the warm-hearted Western homes, still continues through the years of war, and *more than one hundred* a month are now passing, under the auspices of this society, from poverty and hunger and temptation, in our great city, to the plenty and the hopeful, orderly influences of our Western families. Large numbers of the children, the report informs us, are now grown up as respectable young men and women—some having farms of their own, some being in business, and many of the lads having joined the army.

The most remarkable feature of this philanthropic enterprise is the cheapness with which it has been carried on. Estimating all the expenses during ten years, of salaries, rents, printing, railroad fares, &c., of this society, and taking the whole number sent out of boys and girls, the average expense of rescuing and settling each child in the West would not exceed *fifteen dollars*. The explanation of this striking economy lies in the fact that the expense of supporting the orphan or abandoned child is thrown on the home which receives him, rather than on the public, as is the case in asylums and refuges. And the moral difference between "a drill under a Gothic roof with a number for a name," and an individual share in a Western family's affections and fortunes, need not be dwelt upon in our community.

We trust these most practical features of the Paris *Assistance Publique* and the New-York *Children's Aid Society* will soon be adopted in the London juvenile charities.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The number of railway accidents of a fatal character, which have recently occurred, begins to alarm the public. During the past month we have had them at the rate of about three a week. The list is headed by the accident on the Harlem Road, which occurred in the heart of the City of New-York on the 10th of October. The train which was then smashed up contained a large number of soldiers. The train which, five days later, ran off the track on the Shore Line Road, also had soldiers on board—two hundred and seventy-five sick and wounded. The fearful collision on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad on the 1st inst., was marked by the same coincidence. Soldiers and members of the Sanitary Commission were on board. Two accidents on the Baltimore and Philadelphia Road, on the day of the Presidential election, were similarly distinguished by the live freight they carried. We do not presume to say that there was any rebel plot or conspiracy in these cases. But the coincidence is noteworthy. Half a score of such disasters inside of a period of less than thirty days is too much to make railroad travel an agreeable recreation.

We have various theories suggested by men who call themselves practical engineers, as to the prevailing causes of these accidents. One scientific observer tells us that the great danger is on a good, straight, well-ballasted piece of road, where the engineer puts on all steam, goes at forty miles an hour, strikes at this speed against some defective spot in the rail, which, at a slower rate, would have borne the friction, gets tripped up, and over goes the live and dead freight together. We should have to ask this theorist for some statistics to prove his case. We don't think it holds water. It is certainly contrary to the experience of all practical railway men we have ever heard of. Inspection, thorough, vigorous, practical and independent, is the prime safeguard. And this, we are sorry to say, we can never have till there is a clearer division line drawn between railway corporations and State Legislatures than there is to-day; or, more properly speaking, until the General Government finds it necessary to claim the right of guarding public safety by taking this matter of inspection into its own hands. That change may not come. The cry of "centralization" stands in the way of other equally great reforms. As it is, there is practically no inspection, and we may as well make up our minds to it. If a track used in the heart of the City of New-York by two great wealthy corporations is found, (as that bit of road at Seventy-first-street was found on the morning of the 10th of October,) in a condition which would have disgraced a train road to a third-rate Petroleum Oil Spring—rotten sleepers and worn-out rails—what companies are supposed to be more liberal, more honest, or more careful? That is the plain, practical question for the traveling public. Ten railway disasters in twenty-nine days, are ten too many.

Convention of the Soldiers' Aid Societies.

The Soldiers' Aid Societies of this and the adjoining States, which have now for three years acted as the feeders of the Sanitary Commission, collecting and forwarding from all parts of the country most of the supplies and much of the money which that body has distributed to the soldiers, are sending delegates to a convention which is to meet this evening in the hall of the Cooper Institute. The object of the meeting is the interchange of opinions and information, by those who have, since the outbreak of the war, been foremost in the great work of charity which has been productive of so much comfort to the army, and has reflected so much honor on the country. Addresses will be delivered by the leading members and agents of the commission, Dr. BELLOWS, Dr. AGNEW, Mr. F. N. KNAPP, and others, descriptive of its operations during the past Summer over its vast field of labor, as well as of the nature and extent of the organizations in aid of it which Dr. BELLOWS has seen or established in California.

The friends of the cause from the country districts will be there in great numbers, but we trust the attendance of city people will be quite as large. There will be much to learn that is of the highest interest, and which every friend of the army and of the cause ought to know.

Last Words on a Lasting Peace.

LETTER FROM PROF. MAHAN.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond:

DEAR SIR.—The results of the 8th of November give abundant cause to every one who loves his country above all else in this present state of being—who would sacrifice every personal interest to her interests—"to thank God and take courage." A kind Providence has granted a new lease to the Nation's life, may He inscribe upon her banner *Esto Perpetua*. This has been no mere party triumph, as you have well put it in the TIMES; and, although few can say, in the words of simple honesty of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, that "*he regretted to triumph over anybody*," yet there are thousands who, assured of the success of the cause they advocated, now find no other cause of feeling against esteemed neighbors and friends—persons whom they have always known as good and true men—than that of congratulation that, by an All-wise interposition, they have been spared the future bitter reflection that they had undesignedly given a blow against the national life. The issue was too appalling for any thoughtful man to have gone into without that stern sense of responsibility that rises above all petty personal considerations. The defeated are all entitled to congratulations from their friends of opposite views. The peace-at-any-price men, that their names have not been consigned to the execration of posterity, on any public record of their country's dishonor; and Gen. MCCLELLAN, more than any one, that he has been saved from having his name go down in history as President of this Republic, among the last of the Emperors of the Eastern Empire, the last of the Gothic and Moorish Kings, and the last of the Doges of Venice, as it must have done, had he attempted to carry out the only pregnant propositions of the Chicago Platform.

We are again committed—sternly committed, and, I trust, unshakingly committed—to the great affirmation: *The Nation shall live!* There is but one road to its accomplishment, whatever the cost, and that is an uncompromising assertion of the National sovereignty, by every means at the Nation's disposal. This may yet call for the shedding of streams of blood and the accumulation of mountains of debt. But was ever country before dignified with such a mission? Everything that man should hold most dear is embraced in it. The true principles of both social and political freedom; the right of the majority, in a constitutional State, to have its will respected; the hopes of the down-trodden in all lands, and the abasement of an insolent oligarchy from pretensions based on claims that had made us a by-word and a scorn to nearly all the nations of Christendom. I do not shut my eyes to the magnitude of the task, and the weight of the burden, that I urge others to shoulder. I do not propose to go blindly into it myself. I, too, have my stakes, and heavy ones, in the issue. I pretend to no old Roman virtues; but whatever the sacrifices, I hope I shall meet them in a manful, christian spirit; counting my loss gain, a hundred-fold repaid, in the future prospects of my own children, and of countless myriads yet unborn. Men speak of the great public burden upon them to subdue the rebellion, why, let them go into any household, and see there the private burdens that are borne, and uncomplainingly borne by men, in the moral, mental, or physical condition of a wife, a child, or some other near or dear relative. If money could relieve men of such burdens, do you think there would be any stint in giving it? And where the nation's life is at stake, should men complain of what they are called upon to do to save it? Is this manly? Is it patriotic? Men, indeed, must have sunk to a very low moral level, who dare to avow such as controlling reasons with them in their course as citizens.

But let us again "thank God and take courage," for there are few such men among us. Let us keep our mental eye fixed unwaveringly upon the only peace worth obtaining, as it alone will be lasting, through the destruction of all oligarchic pretensions, founded on whatever basis they may be. That will be a peace dictated from an impregnable vantage ground. As old CATO'S was, so let our cry be ceaseless, "*Carthaginem esse delendam*," until the stronghold of oligarchy in this land, from which the nation's life was aimed at, shall be laid low.

A great burthen, my dear Sir, has been taken off my mind. This is the last letter I propose to write to you upon political topics. I see before me, I trust, a serener sky. The sentiment of the people has been unmistakably declared. I have never wavered in my belief in Mr. LINCOLN'S patriotism, or his honesty of purpose. With Gen. SHERMAN, I believe he has "done the best he could." Whether I approve or disapprove of anything he has done, or not done, is of too little importance for any one to know. All that I should desire is that all may be as honest towards him, as I feel he will be towards the country.

And now, permit me to congratulate you on your political success. I agree most heartily with the views which the TIMES has so frequently put forth on our military policy; and I trust that your voice and your vote will, in your new position, be ever as decided in the same direction.

Very respectfully yours,
D. H. MAHAN.

WEST POINT, Nov. 11, 1864.

Compliment to Archbishop McCloskey.

A very elegant entertainment was given to Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, on Monday evening last, at Delmonico's, by CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq. The company numbered about a hundred persons, all Catholics, and embracing some of the most distinguished of our citizens. Judge DALY represented the Bench, JAMES T. BRADY the Bar, JAMES GORDON BENNETT the Press, and Dr. BEDFORD the medical profession, while there were also present several of the clergy and a large number of the representatives of foreign countries. The Archbishop responded to a complimentary toast in brief and appropriate terms—recognizing the great responsibility of the office he had been called to fill, and the influence exerted upon the whole country by the moral and religious tone of the City of New-York. The occasion was one of marked interest.

VICE-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

A Speech at Nashville—The Aristocracy of Labor.

A flag-raising at an army depot in Nashville, last week, called out a large crowd, who called upon Governor JOHNSON for a speech. After complimenting Col. CRANE, the host of the occasion, for the ability and efficiency with which his department was administered, he spoke of the aristocracy of Nashville. They had ever been, and were to-day, rebels at heart, and in deed also, when they dared do anything for the rebel cause. He knew thereof he affirmed. They had misrepresented and villified him because he had been true to the Union. Copperhead papers and speakers in the North had charged him with selfish motives in the course he had pursued. If losing all his negroes, if being robbed of $40,000 in bonds, if sacrificing all that he had to sacrifice, was selfishness, then he had been selfish. But the Government had been sustained in all its integrity, and he was more than recompensed. He had always been a Democrat, but in true sense. True Democracy meant the elevation of the masses. He was a Democrat, but at the same time an aristocrat; but his aristocracy was the aristocracy of labor, the men whose brains and muscles had planned and wrought out those great achievement that had made the laboring classes of America the true chivalry of the world. The men who sneered at "greasy mechanics" and "small-fisted farmers" as the "mudsills of society," were the very men who had not brains to conceive or ability to execute a plan. Labor was dignity, dignity is manhood, and manhood was aristocracy. Society was to-day in a chaotic state. The time had come to lay broad and deep the foundation of the new aristocracy, and by the blessings of God and the will of the laboring men it was to be done.

As for emancipation, he could say [illegible] was for it, who [illegible] slavery must be done like all other iniquities, but he was not only for emancipating the black man, but for emancipating and elevating the white men of the country. The Democracy had prated of the "Rail-splitter" and the "Boorish Tailor." He had been a tailor, and was said to have been a good one; he made close fits, did his work well, got it done according to promise, and had the best class of customers. It used to be said it took nine tailors to make a man. Let them wait awhile, and they will learn that it took more than nine men of their stripe to make a tailor. The "Rail-splitter" and the "Boorish Tailor" might some day have something to say about the affairs of the country.

Gen. Hooker on the Election—His War Democracy.

Gen. HOOKER was at Toledo on the 10th, making a hurried examination of the harbor for defensive purposes. The *Blade* says:

On his way from the depot to the tug, he stopped at the Board of Trade Rooms to get a chart of the river and bay. As soon as he entered the room it was filled with citizens, and he was completely flanked. Seeing no way of escape, he surrendered handsomely in a neat and patriotic little speech. Upon being introduced to the gathering by HARRY CHASE, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, he spoke substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am glad to meet you here to-day. My time and attention are entirely occupied with official duties. I was called from Chicago to Sandusky, and now stop here for a few hurried examinations, and must then pass on.

I said I was glad to meet you. I am specially glad to do so under such favorable auspices. Everything looks bright for our country. The work which the people accomplished the day before yesterday will do more to put down this rebellion than anything done before. It was the greatest victory of the war. The hopes based upon the Peace party of the North, have long been the chief prop of the rebels. They have been struggling along against defeat and difficulties for a long time, in the hope that the Presidential election of 1864 would bring them relief. They well know that armistice and negotiations mean nothing less than separation and dissolution of the Union, and hence their dependence upon the Peace party.

The Managers of the Chicago Convention are dangerous men. Ohio sent one who claims to have put into the platform of that convention the declaration that the war was a 'failure.' That man claims to be a Democrat. I never was anything else than a Democrat, but I repudiate all such as him. He never had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins. I am satisfied, from what I heard in Chicago, that one-half of the convention that nominated MCCLELLAN might be indicted for treason. The name of JEFF. DAVIS was cheered there oftener than MCCLELLAN'S. The Democratic party never failed to stand by its country in times of trial and danger, and never will. The only Democracy now existing in this country was represented at the recent meeting of War Democrats of New-York. They spoke my sentiments.

I do not rejoice in this result because I am so much a friend to the President, as I do for the success of the cause he represents, and I would support any man for the sake of that cause.

Gentlemen, I thank you for your kindness on this occasion. I have already said more than I intended to say.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S opera of "Linda de Chamounix," was given here last night with good success. Miss KELLOGG was the heroine, and interpreted her *rôle* with the clear musical delicacy and intelligence which characterize her every performance. Mere voice does not make an artist, although it is regarded as nine points of what is required to make one; cultivation too—like all dry scientific details—frequently runs short. What art requires is a temperament that is thoroughly responsive; that has the ability to execute and the power to conceive. Miss KELLOGG possesses this temperament in a more eminent degree than any other American prima donna on the stage, and her performances are, in consequence, always important and interesting. Her *Linda* has from the first ranked as one of the best characters of her *repertoire*. We have seldom heard it better rendered than last night. From the opening cavatina, (which obtained an *encore*,) to the last dazed reminiscence of early joy, she was admirable. It is a pleasure to record a success that was unequivocal as it was merited.

The general distribution was good. Signor LOTTI sang the music of *Carlo* for the first time, and acquitted himself creditably. Mlle. MORANZ was an excellent *Pierette*; Signor BELLINI acted with proper intensity as *Antonio*, and Signor SUSINI displayed (for the first time this season) the superb quality of his grand voice.

To-night, "Don Giovanni" will be given, with the same cast as last season.

Mr. W. H. Fry.

Mr. W. H. FRY, the composer and critic, leaves to-day for St. Thomas by the steamer *Emily S. Souder*, from Pier No. 13, North River, at 10 A. M. Mr. FRY's health has been in a precarious condition for several years. During the Presidential campaign in 1860 he exerted himself with a will that was too great for his strength. A fluent, witty and powerful speaker, he overtaxed the capacity of an organization that was always more mental than physical. His lungs became affected by too much work of this sort, and it is to repair them that he now goes to the friendly climate of the West Indies. We trust that his most sanguine hopes will be more than realized. Mr. FRY's grief, it will be perceived, comes from politics. His happiness, we are sure, has always been in music. He is unquestionably the most prominent musician that America has yet produced. Two operas from his pen are known to the public—"Leonora" and "Notre Dame de Paris"—both of which were eminently successful. As a critic he leaves a void that cannot easily be filled. His style was trenchant, his observation rapid and correct, his language peculiar but happy, and his manner always that of a gentleman. It is to be hoped that Mr. FRY's recovery may be rapid and permanent, and that he will shortly return to us again to grace a position which he has made honorable by kindly wisdom, genial advice, strict impartiality and a complete devotion to art.

The Chicago Plot.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The following persons, charged with being implicated in the conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas, were arrested last night: C. W. Paton, Francis Adams, Obadiah Jackson, Jr., James Larmon, James Geary, and a Mr. Semmes, nephew of the pirate of that name.

JACKSON, who is Grand Seignor of the Order, in an interview with the authorities, stated that at a meeting on the Sunday before the election the subject of the release of the rebel prisoners was discussed, and that WALSH CRARY and PATON stated that there were plenty of arms in the city for all of the Order, and the rendezvous for the distribution of the arms were indicated, one of which was the Invincible Club Room. At this meeting JACKSON discovered that the objects of the organization were treasonable, and determined to expose it, but the military arrests made on the same day he thought rendered it unnecessary.

Guerrillas Across the Potomac.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 15.

Some rebel guerrillas having crossed the Potomac, evidently with the purpose of plundering the border, the citizens of Chambersburgh held a large meeting this evening and organized three field companies for defence, one of which is to be armed by its members with first-class repeating rifles.

Companies were also promptly organized to-day in Greencastle, Waynesboro and Mercersburgh, and all of them will be completely armed to-morrow. The border people are fully prepared for plundering raids and they will make short work of any guerrillas who may fall into their hands.

Trial and Conviction.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The trial of JOSEPH BENT, a Portuguese sailor, for the murder of JOHN SILVERSMITH, terminated to-day by a verdict of guilty. The parties belonged to the bark *Rescius*, on board of which the murder was committed in July last. Judge CLIFFORD sentenced the prisoner to be hung on the 17th day of February next.

Railroad Casualty.

CLINTON, C. W., Tuesday, Nov. 15.

An elderly gentleman, named ANDREW FLOOD, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was run over by the cars last night, and died shortly afterward.

Snow-Storm at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

A heavy snow-storm prevails here.

Winter Signs.

TIVOLI, Monday, Nov. 14, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The first snow of the season to lie over noon fell on the Hudson River yesterday morning. The Catskills are white to their bases, and even the hills east of the river were completely shrouded in white. It has been very cold within forty-eight hours, and a furious northwester roared and cut yesterday, which can be claimed as the first real Winter weather of the season. ANCHOR.

English Piracy.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As some of the English newspapers seem disposed to characterize the cutting out of the piratical steamer *Florida*, from the harbor of Bahia in Brazil, as an act of "piracy" on our part, please put it to the same English papers, that in our last war with them, their naval vessels went into the harbor of Funchal, in the island of Maderia, a neutral port, and cut out the privateer *General Armstrong*, commanded by the late Capt. SAMUEL C. REID, who fought his vessel with heroic valor, but the British were too much for him; and the national question growing out of the transaction, which was a subject of great soreness on our part, viewing it as a very dishonorable and disgraceful one, I am not aware of settlement to this day, although repeated efforts have been made by our Government within the last forty years to settle it, particularly for the claimant for value, the late Captain. Efforts have been made to have it decided by a foreign umpire—if his decision has been given, it must have been within the last ten years.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM A. HOPKINS.

Butler's Spurs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

We noticed in this morning's issue of your paper that the present of a pair of silver spurs to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER at the reception given him last evening, is credited to us. We merely furnished them to a gentleman whose friendship for the General prompted him to this act. STARR & MARCUS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15.

The Indignant Ladies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To communication of "Five Hundred Indignant Ladies," I would beg leave to reply that the Third-avenue door of the Cooper Institute on Friday evening last was opened precisely at 6¾ o'clock—a quarter of an hour earlier than was announced; and all who were there were supplied with good seats immediately. The Astor-place door was opened at 7:10, when the hall was immediately filled.

A. H. G.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, L.L.D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 Broadway, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes.—Also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This infallible remedy is composed of the *Honey* of the plant Horehound, in Chemical union with *Tar-Balm*, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound *soothes and scatters* all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm *cleanses and heals* the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. *Five* additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist and in healthful action. Let no prejudice hinder you from testing this sovereign remedy of an illustrious physician and chemist, who himself thoroughly tested it for years in his extensive private practice. It is safe, sure and pleasant, the Tar-balm being entirely free from the offensive qualities of common tar.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

President Petroleum Company.

This company promises to become one of the best paying now forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., who are reliable gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

Two First Premiums were Awarded to the Grover & Baker Sewing-machines at the Westchester County (N. Y.) Agricultural Fair, recently held at White Plains.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

A Hundred Fashions.

In Gentlemen's, Children's, Misses' and Infants' Hats, AT ONE ESTABLISHMENT.

Everything new, here or abroad, in Children's and Misses' Fall and Winter
FANCY HATS,
together with upward of Forty Styles in Gentlemen's DRESS AND BUSINESS HATS
for the present and approaching season, will be found at GENIN'S, NO. 513 BROADWAY,
the largest retail Hat Store in the United States, and containing the most sumptuous and varied Stock in every Department.

A Scientific Vegetable Combination of Rare
INGREDIENTS—NOT A DYE.

For restoring gray hair to its original color.
For promoting its growth and stopping its falling.
For cleansing the scalp, curing dandruff, &c.
For making the hair soft, flexible and glossy.
For preserving the original color to old age.
"London Hair-Color Restorer and Dressing."
"London Hair-Color Restorer and Dressing,"
Read this Certificate.

I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "London Hair-Color Restorer," which restored my hair to its original dark color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that the preparation is nothing like a dye, but operates upon the secretions. It is a beautiful hair dressing, and promotes the growth I purchased the first bottle from Edward B. Garrigues, Druggist, Tenth and Coates streets, who can also testify my hair was very gray when I commenced its use.
MRS MILLER.
No. 730 North Ninth-st., Philadelphia.

Single bottles 75 cents, Six bottles for $4. Sold by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North Sixth-st., Philadelphia, and at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, No. 594 BROADWAY.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Economical Housekeepers Use

PYLE'S SALERATUS.	PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
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JAMES PYLE,
Manufacturer, New-York.

Diamond Parlor Matches.—
These Matches are the BEST IN THE WORLD, SURE FIRE, WITHOUT SULPHUR, no disagreeable smell, and a luxury and comfort to smokers and people with weak lungs. For wholesale and retail, by
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

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MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment

An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Howard Sanitary Aid Association.—Medical and surgical. Diseases of the urinary organs—new and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

What an Amount of Suffering and Disease among the Volunteers would be prevented by the free use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, sores and scurvy, the Ointment is a certain cure. For bowel complaints, fevers, small-pox, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the world. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me. No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many persons will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per pot or box.

A Little Prodigy.—The beautiful new TEN dollar patent SEWING-MACHINE, a perfect gem, working like a charm, indispensable to every family, dressmaker, milliner, seamstress, &c. For sale at No 497 Broadway, New-York, where the little wonder may be seen in operation.
J. P. RICHTER, General Agent, New-York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No 16 Wall-st.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway. Wheeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine.

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Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls, Checks, &c., No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th-street; wholesale and retail; pipes sent to order and repaired.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, make examinations day and evening.

MARRIED.

FORBES—WARREN.—On Thursday, Nov. 10, at the Washington-square M. E. Church, by Rev. M. Ridgeway, Mr. HORATIO FORBES and Miss MAGGIE WARREN, both of this city. No cards.

KING—APPLETON.—On Monday, Nov. 14, at St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, by Rev. John Perrin Appleton, WM. KING and ALICE L., daughter of Jas. W. Appleton, both of the above place.

☞ Rochester and Buffalo papers please copy.

POST—ANTHONY.—On Monday, Nov. 14, by Rev. J. Cotton Smith, WILLIAM POST, Jr., and ROSE DE WOLF, daughter of Charles L. Anthony, Esq.

SHARPE—COOKE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 15, at Trinity Chapel, in this city, by George Rev. Waters, Rector of St. John's Church, Kingston, N. Y., Col. JACOB SHARPE and Miss JULIA, daughter of Gen. P. St. George Cooke, U. S. A.

DIED.

ACKLAND.—On Tuesday, Nov. 15, MARY ELIZA ACKLAND, aged 3 years, 10 months and 27 days, youngest daughter of Thos. R. and Harriett L. Ackland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 100 Varick-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BENNET.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 15, of gastric fever, LAWRENCE S., son of David S. B. and Catherine A. Bennet, aged 6 years and 30 days.

Funeral on Thursday, (to-morrow,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, in Putnam av., near Bedford-av.

BISHOP.—On Monday, Nov. 14, GEORGE LOVEGROVE, infant son of David H. and Martha Bishop, aged 4 months and 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 208 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

DOUGHTY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 14, of typhoid fever, GERTRUDE L. DOUGHTY, aged 24 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 63 Henry-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

FULLER.—In Kent, Conn., on Sunday, Nov. 13, MARGARET E., wife of Ambel Fuller, aged 46 years.

FANNING.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 14, THOMAS COIT, only child of Andrew M. and Mary A. Fanning, aged 1 year, 1 month and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M., from the house of his grandfather, Mr. T. C. Fanning, 82 Henry-st. Brooklyn.

JOHNSTON.—On Monday evening, Nov. 14, JAMES JOHNSTON, in the 85th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 311 State-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

LA FORGE.—On Monday evening, Nov. 14, ALBERT, son of P. C. and M. E. La Forge, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) Nov. 16, at 2 o'clock, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Port Richmond, without further notice.

MEAD.—At Base Hospital, Point of Rocks, Va., of bronchitis, SIDNEY M. MEAD, Company B, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles, son of Sarah E. and the late Henry W. Mead, of Brooklyn, aged 21 years, 8 months and 23 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and any members of his regiment in the city, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock, from the Summerfield M. E. Church, corner of Green and Washington avs., Brooklyn.

MAWSON.—In Cambridge, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at the residence of his son-in-law, John M. Stevenson, Rev. EPHRAIM H. NEWTON, D. D., aged 77 years.

PEABODY.—At Walton, Delaware County, on Sunday, Nov. 13, at the residence of her father, T. S. St. John, Mrs. MARY PEABODY, in the 45th year of her age.

STEVENS.—In Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 15, FANNY GRAHAM, youngest child of Samuel and Theresa E. Stevens, aged 1 year, 10 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, corner of Monticello and Fairview avs., Bergen, N. J.

WELCH.—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 13, Mrs. MARY WELCH, aged 75 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, David O'Neil, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Trains upon the Morris and Essex Railroad leave from foot of Barclay-st., at 11 30 A. M. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

WALTON.—On Monday, Nov. 14, at 1 o'clock A. M., WILLIAM E. S. WALTON, aged 27 years.

His friends, and those of his father, Wm. H. Walton, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from No. 224 West 32d-st.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 13, CHARLES F. WILLIAMS, aged 39 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lexington Lodge, No. 316, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 228 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WARING.—On Tuesday, Nov. 15, at the residence of his son-in-law, Judge McCunn, No. 132 West 21st-st., JAMES WARING, aged 70 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

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XVIIIth, XXth AND XXIst WARDS,
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, No. 249 FOURTH-AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Joint Resolution of Congress of July 4, 1864, and the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued in accordance therewith, the list of assessments for the special duty of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, of all persons residing in this district, is now completed, and that the said list will remain open to the inspection of all persons who may apply to inspect the same, for the space of fifteen days from the date hereof at my office above designated. And further, that immediately after the expiration of ten days (excluding Sundays from the date hereof, to wit, on the 2 th day of November, 1864 and for five days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to errone us or excessive valuations or enumerations contained in said list. All appeals must be in writing, and must state the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
Assessor Fifth District, N. Y.

THANKSGIVING DINNER TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—Getty's Building, Trinity-place, in the rear of Trinity Church, is now open for the reception of such articles as persons think proper to send. As the time of forwarding is near, the committee would esteem it as a favor if those persons having small parcels would notify them at once, that packing-boxes and barrels may be ready to put them in.

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PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, can be obtained by applying to
A. A. TAYLOR,
Actuary of the Company,
No. 153 Broadway,
from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.

GOLD BONDS.

We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

500 DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost or stolen at Fall River Depot, in Boston, on Thursday, 4th inst., steamboat train, a single stone DIAMOND SHANK PIN, weighing 3¾ karre s, a little out of color, with slight flaw, set in go and black enamel; the stone can be identified by m y persons, both in this city and Boston. Any pers returning the same to No. 85 Milk-st., Boston, will eceive the above reward and no questions asked. HENRY A. HALL.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, 7th instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.

NATH. HAYDEN,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. E. BELCHER,	CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
Wm. L. CONKLIN,	CHAS. SANFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD.
JOS. M. COOPER,	O. W. WOODFORD.
THOS. DAVENPORT,	THOMAS WOODWARD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	SAM. R. PLATT,
B. F. KNJ. W. MERRIAM.	

And at a meeting of the Board THIS DAY, NATH. HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President, and JOSEPH M. COOPER, Vice-President
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1864.
THE COLUMBIA BANK (CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the "National Currency Bank," of New-York City, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Thompson Brothers as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 209 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

GOLD AND SILVER MINES.—THE ADVERTiser, from California, has mining interests and mines in that State and Nevada, and wishes to raise funds by a sale of part to furnish machinery and improve the property. The mines are among the richest in the world, satisfactory proofs of which will be given; also of the responsibility of the advertiser. Address NEVADA, Box No. 5,489 Post-office.

DRAFTS AND BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bank of British North America draws drafts, and purchases and collects bills on San Francisco, Cal., and Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
MABER WATSON, } Agents.
JAMES SMITH, } No. 24 Pine st.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS FOR SALE, viz.: Broadway and Seventh-avenue, Grand-street and Forty-second street and Dry Dock and East Broadway, by
S. S. HINMAN, No. 15 Wall-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND SHARES OF Holman Gold Mining Company Stock at $2 per share. Apply to T. H. NEVILLE, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 15, 1864, OF the Oakland and Ottawa Railroad will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

ROCKLAND PETROLEUM CO.,
EAST SANDY CREEK,
VENANGO CO., PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK 50,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE $10 EACH.
Organized under the Laws of New-York.
STOCK FULL PAID—NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The lands of this company are equal to the oil lands in any part of Venango County, not excepting Oil Creek and its tributaries; and the oil obtained in this locality is the heavy or lubricating kind. A large number of wells are now being bored on the East Sandy and its tributaries, several of which are completed and are now yielding from 100 to 160 barrels each per day.

A limited number of shares may be obtained at the low price of $2 per share, if applied for soon, at the office of Messrs. CUNNINGHAM & CAMMANN, No. 43 Exchange-place, where books of subscription are now opened.

TRUSTEES
THADDEUS SHERMAN,
GEORGE P. CAMMANN,
JOSEPH G. MILLS,
CHARLES A. LAMONT,
LORENZO M. ARNOLD.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICES, NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,250,000
125,000 SHARES; VALUE $10 EACH.

President,
NOAH L. WILSON.
Vice-President,
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON.
Treasurer,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT.
Secretary,
ARTHUR B PROAL.
General Superintendent of Ohio and Virginia Properties.
ISRAEL R. WATERS, Marietta, Ohio.
Superintendent of Oil Creek Properties,
HERBERT KETTELL.
Attorneys,
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.
Bankers,
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
Trustees,
NOAH L. WILSON, President of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of Messrs. Schchardt & Gebhard.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Messrs. Foster & Thomson.
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY MORGAN, of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons.
WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Sons.
WILLIAM H. GUION, of Messrs. Williams & Guion.
DAVID GIBSON, of Messrs. David Gibson & Co., Cincinnatti, Ohio.
THOMAS T. C. BUCKLEY, of Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

PETROLEUM.

HICKORY FARM OIL COMPANY,
CAPITAL—$500,000.
100,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.
Shares full paid without further assessment.
OFFICE, No. 92 MAIDEN LANE.
President, CHRISTOPHER TYLER.
Secretary, WILLIAM C. CARMAN.
Treasurer, ISAAC D. RUSSELL.
Superintendent, LEWIS P. BROWN.
TRUSTEES:
Christopher Tyler, of Christopher Tyler, New-York.
Thomas A. Cummins, of Thomas A. Cummins, New-York.
Francis B. Cooley, late of Cooley, Farwell & Co., N. Y.
George M. Groves, late of Groves, Northrup, Taylor & Co., New-York.
John V. Clark, late of Dater, Clarke & Co., New-York.
Charles V. Faile, of Faile, Williams & Co., New-York.
Isaac D. Russell, of Russell & Irwin, Manf Co., N. Y.
Joseph Iaracque, of Boisrolin, Laracques & Barlow, N.Y.
Curtis G. Hussey, of C. G. Hussey & Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Jeptha H. Wade, Vice-President Western Union Telegraph Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
Samuel L. Mather, Secretary Cleveland Iron Mining Company, Cleveland Ohio.
John S. Newberry, of J. S. Newberry, Detroit, Michigan.
J. Twing Brooks, President of Farmer's Bank, Salem, Ohio.
This Company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of developing a tract of upwards of two hundred and ninety seven acres of oil land, owned by the Company in fee-simple, located in Venango County, Pennsylvania, on the westerly bank of the Alleghany River, and embracing both banks of "Hickory Creek." An ample working capital has been provided for by the Company, and the development of the property will be prosecuted with the greatest vigor. Ten thousand shares only of the Capital Stock can now be subscribed for *at par*, at the Company's office, No. 92 Maiden-lane, where maps, &c., &c. can be seen, and any further information desired can be obtained.

JOHN PONDER,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris,	Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss,	Henry Cohn.
Isaac Bemheimer,	Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.	

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription Price, $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are open for subscription at the office of the Company, No. 24 Empire Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y. The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.
Address the Company, Post-office Box No. 6,368 New-York.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 7 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7-3-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMP ANY.
FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of
FOUR (4) PER CENT.,
payable Nov. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1864.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
EASTERN STOCKHOLDERS—DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9, 1864.
The Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the office of J. B. WIER, No. 42 Cedar-st. By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.
The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $600,000; collections made in all parts of the West.
E. AIKEN, President.
E. E. BRASTED, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums of from $1,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCK AND LANDS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.
FOR SALE

1,000 SHARES CONSOLIDATED OIL COMPANY paid its FIFTH Dividend for September, and will declare a dividend for October, November and December on Jan. 1.

1,000 SHARES NORTHERN LIGHT pays 3 per cent. a month.

1,000 SHARES OCEANIC, dividend paying.

Also other desirable dividend OIL STOCKS.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUZ.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
A dividend of One per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, Nov. 30, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer,
No. 81 John st., New-York.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 7.
A Dividend of One per Cent. has been declared, payable at this office, Nov. 30, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS NOS. 3 AND 4.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a regular monthly Dividend of Three per Cent., and a supplementary Dividend of Ten per Cent., both payable at this office, Nov. 30, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day, Nov. 14, 1-64.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY }
OF LAKE SUPERIOR, }
No. 30 Wall-st., 1st November, 1864. }
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at this office on the 3d day of December next, to receive the report of the Managing Director for the season.
The attendance of stockholders is specially requested, as business of importance will be under consideration at the meeting.
C. S. SEYTON, President.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, NOV. 7, 1864. }
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M.
The Transfer Books will be reopened on Tuesday, the 15th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., }
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864 }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) Per Cent., has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable (less the Government tax) at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, }
No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 7, 1864. }
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. will be paid on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at the office, in this City, on and after the 17th of November, inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 17th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE NOV. 15, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at our office.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Second Funded Coupon Bonds.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.: open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOS. CHRISTY President.
B. H. BALL, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3¼ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

DAIRY AND GRAIN FARM FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public auction at 12 o'clock, 12th mo., (Dec.) 1st, on the premises, a valuable farm of about 120 acres, all in a fine state of cultivation, in the Town of Oyster Bay, Long Island, pleasantly located on both sides of Jerico Turnpike, 1½ miles west of Syosset Depot. Also a valuable stock of Milch Cows, Horses, Farming Utensils, &c. For further information apply to or address WM. THOS. WILLIS, Syosset, L. I., or C. TABER, *Tribune* Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES OF THE LATE John Taylor, Esq., President of the Newark Banking Company, on Broad-st., Newark, N. J. The lot is about 45 feet front, and extends back near 400 feet, to Church-st, the garden abounds in fruits. For terms, apply to THOS. J. JOHNSON, Esq., Room No. 13, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, or to the subscriber, southeast corner Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, N. J.
ELLIS DUNN.

THIRD-AVENUE STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE—A new, finely finished, five-story and basement brick house and lot: marble mantles and grates in front rooms; gas and water throughout. Rents for $2,550. The best property on the avenue. Apply to SAMUEL KILPATRICK, corner 3d-av. and 28th-st., under Bull's Head Bank.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—three new brick houses, three-story, basement and under-cellar, high brown-stone stoops; complete with all the modern improvements; location East 93d-st., near 3d av., one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. Inquire of J. A. SELLICK, No. 119 East 86th-st., or GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—IMMEDIATELY AT A SACRIFICE, and on easy terms, a well built four-story English basement house, well located in 35th st., west of Broadway, and in perfect order. Possession May next, if required, or will pay over 10 per cent. Apply to WHARTON BROTHERS, No 133 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY AND BASEment, high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot, having all modern improvements and finely finished, on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., main entrance to the park. Apply to SAMUEL KILPATRICK, corner 3d-av. and 28th-st., under Bull's Head Bank.

COUNTRY SEAT.—A BARGAIN, IF SOLD AT once, fine house, carriage-house and stable, 3½ acres of land, plenty of fruit, &c., land elevated and healthy; half an hour from city by railroad, fifteen times daily. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR CASH WITHIN TWENTY DAYS—One of the finest country seats in Orange, N. J., for two thirds its value, containing 13½ acres, entirely covered with fruit and ornamental trees; house, greenhouse, summer-house, carriage-house, graperies, stables, &c., &c. Address Box No. 92 New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP.—ABOUT 75 acres, near Plainfield, N. J. Has a good loam soil, well adapted to grain or grazing; with fair farm-buildings. Price, $3,750, which is extremely low. If you want a bargain, apply at once to C. G. PRATT, 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c.; the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FULL FRONTS ON THE new Central Park-av., the only fronts now for sale. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, DELIGHTFULly situated at Staten Island, with a southerly exposure and view of the Lower Bay, a comfortable Winter residence within 45 minutes of Wall-st. To a desirable tenant will be rented on favorable terms, and use of a pair of horses if required. Address Box No. 1,676 Post-office.

TO LET—ON BAYSIDE AVENUE, FLUSHING, L. I., a very neat, pretty and substantial cottage, furnished, has ten rooms, furnace, &c., stable. As a gentleman's residence: one hour from New-York City; cars hourly; rent moderate; possession Dec. 1. Apply to ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO., No. 405 Broadway, below Canal-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMily, part of house No. 1-3 Bleecker-st., corner of Macdougal-st., with all the modern conveniences. For particulars call on G. SMILLIE, on the premises.

TO RENT—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Woodlawn, on Broadway, between 106th and 107th sts., with four acres of land. Immediate possession. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT AT No. 54 West 11th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CHANDELIERS, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 18, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 28 East 35th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting, in part, of double rosewood parlor suites, in crimson satin reps centre and fancy tables, rosewood piano-forte, Dubois & Warriner makers; French plate pier mirrors, rich satin and brocatel curtains, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, palliasses, hair mattresses, lounges, easy chairs, walnut extension table, rosewood buffet, dining chairs, china and glass, all the gas chandeliers and fixtures, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen utensils.
Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
WASHINGTON ARSENAL, }
WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 3, 1864. }
Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 19th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Ordnance Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz:
1 Steam Boiler and Pump.
1 Double Lathe.
6 Grindstones.
741 Gray Blankets.
1,608 Blue Blankets.
1,901 Red Blankets.
37 Polepads, Gutta Percha.
55 Valises, Cavalry, round.
2,317 Nose Bags.
2,833 Surcingles.
1,621 Blankets.
583 McClellan Saddle-trees.
110 yards Silk Serge.
40 pounds Woolen Yarn.
1,000 pounds Woolen Rags.
3 pounds Shoe-thread.
85 Barrels.
5 Jugs.
7 Bottles.
2 Water Cans.
332 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
79 Watering Buckets, Leather.
Also, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron.
Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.
Terms, cash in Government funds.
(Signed,) J. G. BENTON,
Major Ordnance Commanding.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer,
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Will sell
At their Salesrooms,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1864,
At 11 o'clock A. M.,
the following favorite brands of genuine Havana SEGARS:
20,000 La Rosa de Cuba.
30,000 Clavel de Santiago "Conchas."
5,000 Brevas de.
12,060 Londres.
6,000 Prensados Flor.
5,000 Regalia Britannica.
Samples of the above may be seen at the office of the Auctioneer.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF
J. D. GIBSON, ESQ., NAVY AGENT.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn:
PROVISIONS—Consisting of Bread, Pork, Rice, Flour, Sugar, Beans, Dried Apples, &c., &c. CLOTHING, &c. —Consisting of Boxpd Jackets, Flannel Jumpers, Trowsers, Shooting Frocks, Seamless Coats, Under Shirts, Drawers, Shoes, Sattinet, Flannel, &c. SMALL STORES —Consisting of Tobacco, Beeswax, Thread, Tape, Silk, Buttons, Brushes, Mustard, Pepper, &c., &c. Also a quantity of old barrels, boxes, &c. A list of the articles to be sold can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctione

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,03	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Trowse.
VIRGINIA	2,8.6	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,072	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$133 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (limited) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Nov 19
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 26
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 3
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Taxes from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $25, $10. Steerage, $20. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov 19.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 31.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR.....(Building.....Saturday,
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of staterooom. Second cabin, $50.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot, weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,786, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.....3,224 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,000-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 14.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$125
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. BELLIS & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA, for passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in Confederate currency.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. C NARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe to insure to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River
Nov. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIEL, S. G. REED, Commander, will sail for above ports, from Pier No. 3 North River, THIS AFTERNOON, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock precise by
D. B ALLEN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M.
The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 30th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,
No 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Whereas a libel of information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, on the 12th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States against the steamer LADY STERLING, her tackle, &c., and cargo, and whereas the substance of the said libel of information is that said steamer and cargo were captured as lawful prize on the 26th day of October, 1864 in the Atlantic Ocean, off Wilmington, N. C., by the United States steamers CALYPSO and KOTLUS, and brought to the port of New-York, and praying that the said steamer, her tackle and cargo may be condemned as lawful prize to the use of the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the City of New-York, in and for the said Southern District of New-York, on the 22d day of November inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, if provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.
Dated this 12th day of November, 1864.
ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, &c.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
United States District Attorney, &c.

PRINTING.

COMPOSITOR.—A SITUATION WANTED AS Compositor, job or otherwise. Address E. L., Box No. 138 Times Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hemstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (Except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7 30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4 20, 5:30, 6 30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6 06 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10 30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

New-York, Nov. 9, 1864.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SIMONSON & BROWN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.
GEORGE SIMONSON.
LEWIS M. BROWN.

In consequence of a desire on the part of many of my friends that I should attend more thoroughly to the developments of large petroleum interests in New York State, (in which the late firm of SIMONSON & BROWN have a large share,) I have withdrawn from the late firm, and may be found at the office, No 11 Johnston Building, No. 30 Broad-st. Mr. GEO. SIMONSON will continue the stock business at No. 39½ Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Nov 10, 1864. LOUIS M. BROWN.

HAMILTON WOOD, JR., AGAINST ALEXANDER MCDONALD, Jr.—The partnership heretofore existing between the above named parties, known as THE NEW-YORK PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, having been dissolved and the undersigned appointed the Receiver thereof and also Referee to take and state the firm accounts, notice is hereby given to all persons who are or claim to be creditors of said firm, to present their accounts to the undersigned, as such Receiver and Referee, at No. 5 William-st., New-York City, on or before the 24th day of November, 1864, at 3 P. M. of that day. GEO. W WINGATE, Receiver and Referee.
Dated, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1-64.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CUSHMAN & GIGNOUX, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm of CUSHMAN & GIGNOUX will be settled by JAMES J. CUSHMAN, who is authorized for that purpose
JAMES J. CUSHMAN.
REGIS C GIGNOUX.
Nov. 12, 1864.
JAMES J. CUSHMAN will continue the business of buying and selling Stocks, Gold and Government Securities, at No. 54 Wall-st.
JAMES J CUSHMAN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of BOGERT, EVANS & ACKER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
HENRY BOGERT,
R. B. EVANS,
J. W. ACKER.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1864.
The business will be continued as heretofore under the firm name of BOGERT & EVANS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of MERRIT & RAYMOND is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by J. W. MERRIT, who will continue the business.
MERRIT & RAYMOND.
New-York, Nov. 5, 1864.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW YORK, Nov 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND HANDSOME PROpeller GEN. SHERIDAN built at Rondout by Morgan Ketcham. Length over all, 80 feet, breadth, 19 feet, hold, 7 feet, engine, 16 by 18 diameter of cylinder, made by J. Lillie, at Rondout. The propeller can now be seen in the slip, at Hubert-st., North River. For terms, inquire of H. J. EGAN, corner of West and Hubert sts., or 30 Exchange-place, or John Lillie, Rondout.

HOTEL FOR SALE ON THE MOST LIBERAL terms one of the best, most desirably located townhouses, favorable lease, newly renovated, handsomely furnished, and doing a first-rate cash business. Apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 15 Pine-st.

CLOTHING-STORE, IN A LARGE INTERIOR town, in this State; a full assorted carefully-selected stock, low rent, doing an excellent cash business, for sale a bargain, on liberal terms.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 15 Pine-st

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as morning governess in a family of young children. Is competent to teach all branches only and rudiments of music. Address Box No. 4,646 Post-office.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

BERG & CO'S CELEBRATED
PATENT CIGARETTES
Wholesale depot at
GAIL, AX & KUCHLER'S,
Nos. 173 and 175 Water-st., New-York

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES GORMAN, who came to this country about five months since. If he sees this, he will please send his address to THOMAS HARNEY, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill county, Penn.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school. No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The Winter Term of this institution will commence Nov. 23. A full collegiate course; the best masters in music and modern languages, and Dr. Dio Lewis' system of gymnastics are some of its attractions. For admission or circular, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway. SCHOOL. corner 21st-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TYNG,
No 923 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MADAME R. ACELIE TOGNO WILL open on the 15th November, a day school for young ladies and little girls, at No. 1 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For those sufficiently advanced in French, the whole course of instruction will be in that language. The second and junior classes will follow the regular course in English studies and receive daily lessons in French. References, Right Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Dr. Taylor, Chas. King, Esq., LL.D., F. Cottenet, Esq., Eugene Dutilh, Esq., Rev. Dr. Imbrie, Jersey City; Rev. Dr. Kinkston Goddard, Philadelphia, and others. Circulars can be obtained at the school.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR TEN years past the best-sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State; brick buildings; fifteen Professors and Teachers; $107 pays for remaining two-thirds of academic year; Winter term Dec 8. Address for catalogues or rooms, JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y. Thorough Commercial College course for $25.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—A SENIOR class will be organized at once. Students entering at or before Jan. 1st, 1865, who have studied law elsewhere for one year, may be graduated in June, 1865, and are entitled to admission to the Bar. Lectures at 4 P. M. For information, apply at the New-York University, to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Head of Law Faculty.

SINGING SCHOOL.—BY REQUEST OF MANY friends, Mr. L. P. THATCHER will commence a term of twenty lessons in vocal music, at the Vestry of the Free-will Baptist Church, 29th-st., near Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Terms for the course, $2; books, $1 50 each. To be had at the Vestry.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—AT Greenwich on the Sound. Instruction given in all the branches of a thorough English education, with special attention to languages and literature. Circulars may be obtained by applying to the Principal, Miss H. C. CREAMER, Greenwich, Conn.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 940 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Selxas', No. 952 Broadway

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—$56 in advance pays board and common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 8, (both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial and French, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day school for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES, No. 24½, 3d-av., Bible House, by Prof. RICHARD, established in New-York 20 years. Lessons private

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 34th st., will reopen Sept 21.

MEETINGS.

THE WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF, branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, will hold a meeting of delegates from the Soldiers' Aid Societies of New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Cooper Union.
Prof. Hitchcock will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. Adams, Dr. C. B. Agnew, Mr. F. N. Knapp, Associate Secretary for the East, and other gentlemen. Dr. Bellows will give an account of his recent experiences among the workers for the soldier in California.
All persons interested in the care of our sick and wounded soldiers are earnestly invited to be present on this occasion.
ELLEN COLLINS,
LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER,
ANNELINA POST,
CAROLINE LANE,
CATHERINE NASH,
Committee of Invitation.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—For Alderman, WM. P. BENSEL. W. W. Adams, Chairman Nominating Committee; Wm. A. Read, Secretary. James Brown, President Fifteenth Ward Citizens' Association; Wm. Tucker, President Eighth Ward Citizens' Association; Nelson J. Waterbury, Ninth Ward Citizens' Association.

FIFTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at headquarters, No. 308 4th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Propositions for membership will be received.
ALM. LENT, President.
T. F. STEWART, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 127 FIFTH AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn
All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES ARE now open at the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M., for ladies, misses and masters.

LOST AND FOUND.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.—ONE 5-20 United States Bond of $100, Registered No. 4,827, and four 5-20 Coupon Bonds of $10, numbered 61,585, 61,586, 61,587, 61,588, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped. H. S. HUNTINGTON.

$5 REWARD.—RETURN THE GUM-LOCKS marked "Perrin" one, and the other "Perkins," and keep the rest in which they were; no questions asked. No. 48 Pine-st., 3d floor, Room No. 5.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—HAVing disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be found (only at No. 2 5 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ARE giving 1 gallons of gas per day in extracting teeth, pink for pleasure every day, and administering ether as usual for patients. No pain. Office No 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. WEDNESDAY.
NEVER ACTED HERE.
Morton's Great Comedy,
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM,
with appropriate Scenery, (by Isherwood,) Costumes and Appointments, and the following capital distribution:
General Tarragon.....Mr. JOHN GILBERT.
Mr. Ferment.....Mr. CHARLES FISHER.
Robert Tyke.....Mr. MARK SMITH.
Lord Avondale.....Mr. NORTON.
Frederick.....Mr. WHITING.
Old Man.....Mr. MOORE.
Timothy.....Mr. WILLIAMSON.
Peter.....Mr. WARD.
Bailiff.....Mr. POPE.
Mrs. Ferment.....Miss MARY GANNON.
Mrs. Nicely.....Mrs. VERNON.
Julia Tarragon.....Mrs. JENNINGS.
Shelah.....Miss IONE BURKE.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY—ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
In consequence of the great success that attended the last representation of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, it will be repeated at the earliest available opportunity.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY, by Mr. D. Boucicault, is in preparation.

HIPPOTHEATRON. COMMENCES AT 7½.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music
THIS WEDNESDAY, AND EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
MR. HENRY COOK,
and his WORLD-FAMED ORIGINAL troupe of DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS,
who provoke shouts of laughter and peals of ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,
by their wondrous feats of unexampled SKILL, INTELLIGENCE AND AGILITY.
They appear in conjunction with
MELLVILLE, THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN RIDER,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, M. M. SIEGRIST & CARRON,
YOUNG CARPENTIER, THE ALLEN BROTHERS,
OLMA, MOLIQUE, YOUNG NICOLO,
MILLE. ANGELIQUE, THE FRENCH PANTOMIME COMPANY,
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS
OF THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY, Nov. 19, 1-64.
UN MARI QUI SE DERANGE.
Comedy in 2 acts, by M. Bayard.
L'IMAGE, Com. Vaudeville, by M. Scribe.
Theatre Office, No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

MR. CHARLES E. DOBSON,
THE MASTER BANJOIST OF THE WORLD,
WILL GIVE HIS FIRST
BANJO CONCERT
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.

MR. DE CORDOVA WILL GIVE HIS New-York course of lectures for 1864 at the BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM commencing THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 17. Reserved seats at Dickinson's Drug Store, Atlantic-st., Swayne's Book and Pyle's Drug Store, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the disappointment of thousands in witness the wonderful manifestations and astounding phenomena of FITZGIBBON'S MYSTERIOUS MEDIA, in Davenport, at Hope Chapel, they will appear, as above for five nights only, commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17. For particulars see small bills.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR WIDOWS WITH SMALL CHILDREN will hold its sixty-seventh anniversary on THURSDAY next, Nov. 17, in the Vestry of Dr. Potts' Church, at 12 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful, safe and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 81 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other man or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 81 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those who se health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, a period of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 15 Ann-st., also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City

**DR. CHEESEMAN

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTURE.

What was done to Protect the City on the 8th.

His Speech at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel and His Final Order.

Major-General BUTLER left this city at eight o'clock yesterday morning and proceeded to Washington, his staff accompanying him as far as Baltimore. His departure was almost as sudden and unexpected as his arrival, but his work here was done and his presence was required in the field. A correct estimate of the importance of the late movement for the protection of the City of New-York cannot be formed without the knowledge of details which the Government at present wisely withholds. The information which led to such energetic action was ample and reliable. A few days before the election the Secretary of War was informed that a secret organization existed in the State of New-York whose avowed object was to accomplish the defeat of the Union ticket by force, if necessary. They had purchased arms in large quantities, and had held secret meetings for the purpose of drill. They had perfected a plan for raising an *emeute*; they were prepared to furnish the mob with implements of war, and to lead them in the struggle. They were as certainly rebels at heart and in intent as the hordes of LEE or the murdering bands of MOSBY. Taking this definite information in connection with the known fact that the City of New-York contains to-day fifteen thousand Southern rebels, too slothful and cowardly to brave the dangers and fatigue of the battle-field, but vindictive and revengeful enough to pay the hire of incendiaries and assassins, the Government did not feel justified in neglecting the warning. The opposition press have universally ascribed the riots of July to the absence of all military forces from the city. That riot cost the City of New-York twelve hundred lives and millions of dollars; it is a sore that cannot be cured. The Government decided this time to apply the "ounce of prevention." On the 3d of November, Gen. BUTLER received an order directing him to proceed to New-York and take command of such troops as might be ordered to report to him there. In twelve hours the General was here, and had established his headquarters at the Hoffman House. In forty-eight hours a provisioned army corps was transferred from the banks of the James to the Hudson. It was an organized army in every respect, complete, with the proper proportion of cavalry and artillery, and composed of veteran troops selected for special service. That portion intended for service in this city, was temporarily encamped on Staten Island and at Fort Hamilton. Gen. BUTLER then devoted the days intervening before election to making himself acquainted with the city, with its police arrangements, and with the means at hand to preserve order. Maps were studied, the Superintendent and Commissioners of police were consulted, and plans perfected. Telegraphic communication was established between his headquarters and every part of the city. Trustworthy commissioned officers were detailed to remain at each police station-house, and a special bureau of information organized. An engineer department was created, and a system of barricades agreed upon by which a riot might be confined to the part of the city in which it first broke out. But one chief point was never lost sight of. It was necessary that no excuse should be offered to the enemies of the Government for raising the cry of "armed interference with the freedom of the ballot-box." This part of the movement was executed in a signally successful manner. On the morning of the 8th of November, the City of New-York was surrounded by a cordon of soldiers in arms, yet not an armed man was visible. Horses were harnessed to the guns, and flying artillery could have been whirled through the streets to any point at a moment's notice, yet no one saw them or knew where they were located. It was this mysterious presence of a force felt but not seen that so awed the Southern rebels in New-York that, to use the language of the General himself in answer to a question as to future disturbances, "Truth crushed to earth may rise again, but they never will." The troops maintained their stations until Friday night, when they all returned to their camps on Staten Island, and yesterday the last company of them left the harbor of New-York on their way to the James, and thus ended the movement on the part of the Government for the protection of New-York from the horrors of riot and bloodshed.

The following is Gen. BUTLER'S last order:

HEADQUARTERS CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nov. 15, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 3.—In taking leave of the command which the exigencies of the service has thrown upon him in the State of New-York, the Major-General Commanding cannot refrain from the act of justice due to the provisional division under command of Brig.-Gen. HAWLEY, from the Army of the James, and the regiments of regulars from the Army of the Potomac, detailed for this special duty, to accord to them his thanks and the thanks of the country for their promptness, efficiency and cheerful good conduct in their duties, made arduous by the discomforts of a sea-voyage, and confinement on board transports in the most inclement weather. The shock of battle would not have so much tried their steadiness and soldierly qualities. He unites his congratulations with theirs, that the law-abiding character of the people of the State of New-York, and the influence of all good men, rendered all other service unnecessary. The Quarter-Master and Commissary Staff of the Department of the East, rendered every service in moving and caring for the comfort of the troops.

To the gentlemen of his Staff, the Commanding-General gives no recommendation, because they know that they do their duty in all situations.

Maj.-Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD and Brig.-Gen. WEBB, who were detailed in the City upon other duty, and Brig.-Gen GORDON, absent from his command on sick leave, who volunteered their valuable assistance in devising, organizing, and perfecting the dispositions of the troops, by which the utmost effectiveness was secured without any exhibition of force which would alarm the world, or give cause of complaint to the disaffected, special praise would be due were it not that each did what he expected from their ability and patriotism. Each asking not what is assigned for me to do, but what I do for the cause of the country.

To the several officers hereinafter named respectively the commanding General acknowledges his obligations, although not all in actual service, for their prompt action in reporting for duty, and most efficiently supervising the several Districts assigned them, giving valuable aid in transmitting all information necessary to secure the peace of the community and honor of the country:

Colonels—M. Murphy, Barney, W. B. Barton, Foster, J. B. Wilson, Banks' Staff. Lieutenant-Colonels—O. Ferrior, Morgan, Tallcoke, J. M. Raymond. Majors—A. E. Cosgrant, E. Gabell, T. O'Brien, J. W. Payne, Chas. J. Seymour, Tremaine, F. E. Gray, Porter. Captains—F. G. Burke, A. W. Norcross, M. Dougherty, Chas. T. Green, W. E. Van Wyck, Lewis Mehrmein, Hall, Watson, D. F. Wright, G. F. Bealter, M. A. Stearns, F. M. Hendricks, C. Hulten, G. B. Halstead, L. Crosby, Banks' Staff. E. L. Molunoux. Lieutenants—S. R. Morgan, F. W. Roberts, F. Powell, A. R. Landow, H. B. Loomis, O. Machale, Jas. S. King, A. Van Brandts, F. Corvel, M. J. Smith, W. T. Simms, H. C. Adams, Charles Herzoy, Lyons, E. B. Elliot, Alfred W. Craven, Ralph Ellis.

The Commanding General is grateful for the prompt and efficient cooperation of the police of the City of New-York, always efficient to preserve the peace, save against overwhelming numbers.

The thanks of the Government are due to the American Telegraph Company, for putting their lines at the disposal of the military authorities, and the prompt transmission of intelligence.

Thanks are given to Mr. NORMAN WIARD, who tendered his steamer, the *Augusta*, for the movement of the troops. By command of

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

A. F. PUTNAM, Capt. and A. A. A. G.

Gen. Butler on the Election and the War.

HIS REMARKS AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL—BANQUET ON MONDAY EVENING.

The citizens of New-York have done me honor over much. Their kindness, extended in every form known to Christian courtesy, overwhelms me. That I should be able to add anything to the sum of intelligence is a still greater honor. That I entertain very distinct views upon the subjects to which you have adverted is most true. Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war, and of all the peaceful victories ever yet achieved in the interests of human freedom, that achieved in the peaceful quiet which a most brooded over this land on the 8th of November, was the greatest. Before we proceed for a moment to look at the material results, let us look at the moral. It has taught the world who shall look on, and it can now be said that it is no vain boast to America that the eyes of the world are upon her; it has told all the world that we are able in the stress and strain of civil warlike that never seen before, to carry our institutions in peaceful quiet, reelect our rulers as we weigh them in the balance to find them either meritorious or wanting, without so much of trouble or disorder or riot, or of commotion, as attends a constable's election in a parish in England. The moral, then, is, that the government, embalmed in the affections of the people, dependent on the intelligence of the people is the strongest Government on earth—strong in the affections, stronger still in the right arm of the people. And when we have been told heretofore that it was necessary that there should be either monarchy or despotism to wield bayonets, we see bayonets wielded by hundreds of thousands where other countries have been able to wield them by tens, and they entirely subservient to the people's will. [Applause.] The material results are not less striking; first in the fact that *all disputed questions which have divided the country are now settled by the almost unanimous verdict of the country.* Does any one complain that in the conduct of military operations there should be an arrest of a traitor? That question has been argued and settled, and the verdict is guilty—arrest him when he is guilty. ["Bravo."] Does any one complain that the true theory of our Constitution has not been carried out which enrolls all able-bodied men and holds them to military duty, in defence of their country's life and liberty? That question has been settled, and hereafter it will be more honorable to be drafted than to volunteer. [Laughter.] Does any one complain that the Government, in its wisdom, has organized troops irrespective of the color, and believes that a black man would fill as large a grave as though his color was whiter, when he falls in battle in defence of his country's liberty? That question has been settled, and has passed away forever, to be among the things of the past. Does any one now claim, as was claimed in 1860, that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is the President of a minority? That question is settled by an overwhelming majority. [Applause.] Let us look for a moment at the fact that if we count every rebel against him, as he was; if we found every sympathizer with rebels against him, as he was, if we count every untrue and disloyal man against him, as they all were, yet he is reelected by a majority only second to that with which JACKSON swept the country in the hour of financial peril. Those material results have been achieved. Now, then, what is the duty of the Government in the present future? War cannot always last. The history of nations, the experience of the world has shown this. War, therefore, must come to an end, but how? In what way? A war of this kind is to be prosecuted for the *purpose of breaking down the power of those] opposed to the Government, and bringing them into the fold of the Government, under the supremacy of the laws.* In view, therefore, of the unanimity of the American people, in view of the strength and majesty of the law, in view of the might of the nation, might it not be suggested that *now is a good time for us once again to hold out to the deluded men of the South the olive branch of peace,* and say to them, "Come back, come back now. This is the last time of asking. Come back and leave the feeding upon the husks, and come with us to the fat of the land, and let by-gones be by-gones. If bygones are bygones, and our country will live in peace hereafter." [Loud applause.] Are we not able to afford it at now? Do we not stand strong enough? Do we not stand with union enough to be able to afford that to the leaders and to all? There might have been reason, I think, among a proud and chivalrous people that they would not desert their leaders in answer to the amnesty of President LINCOLN; but now has come an hour when we can say, "Come back, come back, and submit to the laws, and you shall find exactly such laws as before, except so far as they are altered by the good judgment of the legislatures of the land. [Applause.] We are in a condition now, not taking counsel from our fears, nor taking counsel from our weakness, but taking counsel from our magnanimity and our strength, again to make an offer for the last time; to call upon them, and then shall we not, in the eyes of the country, have exhausted all the resources of statesmanship in the effort to restore peace to the country. (Laughter.) Who shall hinder? Not for the rebel to come back after he has fought as long as he can, and then chooses to come; but to set some time, perhaps the 8th of January, for the association will be as good as any, for all to come back. And when that time has come to every man, who shall scout the proffered amnesty of a great and powerful nation? speaking in love, in charity, in kindness, in hope of peace and quiet forever, we say to them, to him, who scouts that proffered love and kindness, let us greet him with sharp, quick, decisive war, that shall bring the war to an end, to the extinguishment of such men whoever they may be. [Applause.] But how is that to be done? Blood and treasure have been poured out, spent without measure, until taking advantage of supposed depletion of treasure first, bad men have banded together by speculating in that which ought to be the circulating medium, and raised upon the poor man the price of the coals upon his hearth, and the bread upon his table. Let some measure be taken to stop that, or perhaps a better measure than any other is to let it be understood that hereafter we pay no more bounties from the taxes of the North, but taking counsel from the Roman method of carrying on war, we say to the young men, look to the fair fields of the sunny South, and unless they take our amnesty, let us go down there and you shall have whatever you get by a fair division; we will open new land offices wherever our armies march, distributing lands among the soldiers, to be theirs and their heirs forever. A harsh measure, everybody will say; but is it not quite as just as it is that we should tax ourselves and raise the prices of the necessaries of life for the purpose of giving bounties and support to the soldier in fighting these men whom we have three times over solemnly called to come and be our friends, in 1862 to come in June, in 1863 to come in September, and in 1864 to come by the 8th of January, 1865. And when the clock strikes the last knell of that parting day, and then all hope of return for those who have not made progress toward that return shall be lost forever. No longer can they live in the land of America, Mexico, the West India Islands, or some place that I care not to name, because I know no land hard enough to be cursed with their presence, shall be their dwelling-place. They shall never come here again. I look with some considerable interest upon what I believe to be the present results of this election. I believe first, we have settled the question of the war by settling the question that the people are determined to carry on that war. I think it has always been claimed that we would be strong enough, after a great victory, to offer new terms of peace to the rebels. I never expect to see in arms or in council a greater victory than the one we have achieved. I think we are now strong enough to make that offer, and then, I take it, that the most squeamish of our friends will agree with us when they find that we have exhausted every resource of statesmanship in the attempt to carry out peace—that it is time then to make war, yea, war from the hilt. Such a war will be a decisive war, and, therefore, without trespassing too long upon the festivities of this occasion, and keeping the ladies in waiting far too long, in answer to what you were kind enough to suggest, I look upon this victory as one which has decided the war—decided it not in a military point of view, but in that overpowering civil point of view which decides the fate of nations everywhere. To this it may be answered, and to that answer I desire for a moment to call your attention, so that every man may work out in his own mind much more clearly than any suggestion of mine could do, the problem that if we go on with the strength and stringency that I have suggested, how shall we live in the same land with the men whom we thus fight? Again, let us go to the teachings of history, and we will draw from the history of that nation which we are proud to call our mother land. Every considerable estate in England under CROMWELL passed through the courts, or commissions of confiscation. Every considerable household fought against every other considerable household; the people fought against the nobles and the nobles against the people; and yet, when the king came to his own again after a time, the nation came together, cemented in friendship, never to be divided thereafter. Is there any difficulty, then, looking at the teachings of history, in the Anglo-Saxon race knowing how to live in equity and peace, amity and friendship, with those with whom they have had a fight. Is it not a well-known rule that those with whom we have fought bitterly, after the fight is over are the ones who become the more endeared to us, and we are the more ready to take them by the hand? Therefore, I see no difficulty in every good man of the North and every good man of the South coming together, and letting bygones be bygones. As I have said, I desire to extinguish all the bad men, so far as this country is concerned. Allow me, without trespassing further, to say that I am glad to tender to the citizens of New-York who have so kindly come here this evening to do honor to the Government, which I represent, my most sincere and heartfelt thanks, and to say to those now collected, who have done me the honor, to say that the presence of United States troops here tended to prevent disorder, to say that far more did the influence of every good man, all tending in one direction, tend to prevent disorder, and still further, the solemnity of the occasion, which even the bad men seemed to feel far more, did these causes, and the certainty that no bad men could find countenance or support from any good man of any party, maintain the peace and quiet of the city.

I again return my thanks, and am happy to bid you God-speed on the morrow, when I leave for the armies now in operation in the field. [Loud applause.]

Opening of a School of Mines in this City.

The first annual term of the Columbia College School of Mines commenced yesterday, and the organization of classes was perfected. The building used by the school is the easterly wing of the college, situated on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-ninth-street. Several of these schools are in successful operation in Europe, but this is believed to be the first and only institution of the kind in the United States.

The object of this school is to furnish to the student means of acquiring scientific and practical knowledge of those branches of science which relate to mining and the working up of the mineral resources of this country, and to supply those engaged in mining operations with competent superintendents for their works. The course of instruct on will require the student to give evidence of a practical, as well as a theoretical, knowledge of the branches pursued by him, thus embracing the study of text books and personal examination of works now in operation in this country, with reports upon their character and operations.

The full course will continue through three terms of instruction of six months each, commencing on the 15th of November and ending on the 15th of May of every year, the interval of the Summer and Fall months to be devoted to traveling around and visiting the various mining districts selected, and giving full detailed reports concerning them, accompanied with drawings when practicable.

Instruction will be given on the following subjects:

General and analytical chemistry, assaying, metallurgy, mineralogy, including lithology and the formation of metallic veins, geology, machines, mining, physics, botany and palæontology, machine drawing, and descriptive geometry, mathematics and mechanics.

The degree of Mining Engineer and Bachelor of Philosophy will be conferred on those students who pass a satisfactory examination on the complete course.

The list of officers of the institution is as follows:

F. A. P. BARNARD, D.D. LL.D., President.
THOMAS EGLESTON, Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, Professor of Mining Engineering.
CHARLES F. CHANDLER, Professor of Analytical Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, Professor of Botany.
CHARLES H. COX, Professor of Geology.
W. G. PECK, Professor of Mechanics and Mining Surveying.
OGDEN N. ROOD, Professor of Physics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRINGE, Professor of Mathematics.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

No Lack of Volunteers—Substitutes Offering in Large Numbers.

It is pleasant to know that even in case a new call for troops should be made, there is little danger that this city will be subjected to another draft, and that this exemption will not be secured by defrauding the armies of the Union of the services of the New-York soldiers. The Chairman of the Volunteer Committee is actively engaged in the work of enlisting men to the credit of this city; and he states that volunteers and substitutes can be procured in almost any number, and as fast as they can be examined and mustered in. The average number enlisted every day is forty; it sometimes reaches a much higher figure. A large proportion of the number are representative substitutes. Mr. BLUNT says he has no difficulty in filling applications of this character, and those of our citizens whose business or whose age renders it impossible for them to enter the military service of their country in person, can secure a representative to go in their place, by entering their names in Mr. BLUNT'S book and planking down the sum of $220, $430 or $650, which will procure a substitute for two, three or four years. Mr. BLUNT follows the good old democratic rule, "First come, first served;" he takes upon himself the trouble of securing the substitute, and as fast as they are mustered in, they are credited to those who have paid the required sum, checking off the names in the order in which he finds them on his books.

The bounty-brokers find in Mr. BLUNT a keen and implacable adversary, and not many of them have the grace, in this particular instance, to obey the Scriptural injunction about loving enemies. But they are active and shrewd, and in spite of Mr. BLUNT'S endeavors to break up their nefarious traffic, many of them contrive to make a pretty good thing out of the ignorance and simple confidence of country recruits. The dodge is to advertise widely the payment of the largest bounties. The flaming bills catch the eye of the greenhorn, and with a very natural cupidity he goes to the brokers, instead of offering himself to Mr. BLUNT in person, without the intervention of any agent, and to whom he is immediately escorted by the sharpers who have imposed upon his ignorance. Every operation of this kind puts $50 in the bounty-brokers' pocket, and takes it out of the pocket of the recruit, or of the person who originally induced him to enlist. Mr. BLUNT hopes to break up this part of the recruiting business, and secure the utmost stretch of fair play for recruits and *bona fide* agents.

Mr. BLUNT'S office, at the corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, is open every day; and it is better than going to a play to see the examination of the recruits as they are brought up, one after the other. Queer traits of character, instances of true patriotism, instances of low cunning, perfidy and cupidity, pass before the eye in rapid succession. Sometimes a heartless conspiracy is laid open and defeated, and the victim rescued from the clutches of his pretended friends. Many a mournful tragedy, and many a side-splitting comedy and farce, are played in that unsightly shed.

In addition to the office in the Park, the office on the Battery has been reopened, and is doing a very fair business. The examining physicians and mustering-in officers are kept as busy as bees, and it is expected that from eight to ten thousand men will have been enlisted by the commencement of the new year.

The Soldier's Thanksgiving.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to inquire through the medium of your impartial journal, what efforts are making toward giving a Thanksgiving entertainment to our brave fellows, disabled, or sick and wounded in our hospitals, and, therefore, unable to accept furloughs, if tendered?

I am informed that a large amount is being secured in this City, for the purpose of sending a dinner to the veterans in the army of the Potomac, which is very laudable, just, necessary and right, and all honor to the noble and patriotic men engaged therein: but permit me to suggest, that, so far as possible, the amount required for this end ought to be secured from the country.

It may not be generally known that two extensive Army General Hospitals, capable of accommodating eight thousand patients, exist almost under the shadow of our extended city, viz: The "McDougal" Hospital, at David's Island, and the "De Camp," at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. So far as I can learn, these points are occupied by about two thousand and five hundred men, in total at the present moment; and, while all are making efforts to remember the noble army in the field, cannot we in the City of New-York, divide our attention, and bestow some kindness upon brave and disabled men at home?

The duty of contributing to the comfort and entertainment of those who have sacrificed all their prospects and hopes for our sakes, is self-evident; and, as our citizens have always evinced, by their generous action, a desire to discharge, so far as they can by temporal gifts, their debt of gratitude to the soldiers, I await a movement on behalf of sick and wounded heroes, with confidence.

Very respectfully,
JNO. B. KETCHUM.

Fashions for November.

From Le Follet, Paris.

The present month offers great facility to the chronicler of fashions, as a decided stamp has now been given both to the form of costumes and the material to be employed.

We remark, as the Winter season approaches, how much the basques are returning into favor; and we may affirm now that robes, whatever their tissue, will adopt them generally. It is true, it will not be the classic basque worn for the last few years; on the contrary, the new basque is entirely one of fancy. The habit, with square tails, or tails turned back; the long basques of the veste de chasse, and the basques de casaque, with a broad band, are all in vogue.

The paletots and casaques are now drawn to the waist by a broad band, making them resemble the blouses. We hope all ladies of taste will protest against this exceedingly ugly and ungraceful style: though we must admit that, however unbecoming, a new fashion is readily adopted by novelty seekers.

The material for dresses has assumed a more sombre and heavier appearance. We may bid adieu to gauzes and linens; poplins, taffetas, and reps delaine have taken their place.

The woollens in silk are very splendid.—Pompadour taffetas and satins for grand toilet. The white moires with broad stripes of taffetas in various designs and colors, are especially remarkable for their elegance.

Why do young, rich and elegant ladies prefer wearing dresses decidedly mourning in their appearance, such as black or black and gray robe, trimmed with jet, and ear-rings and buckle to match? It must be allowed that the sombre colors are better for the complexion; and black, especially, is very becoming to almost every one. This, then, may be the true cause for its preference, and so good a one that we need seek no other.

Now, the steel-colored and gray pearl moire antique, silk gray gros grains, and gray terry velvet are in demand; and who is not possessed of a black moire antique or a violet taffetas?

We must describe some of these toilets in order to give our readers an idea of their general effect.

First, we must insist upon one point, namely, that the veste maintains its standing in fashion; the proof of which we shall give in describing three charming robes, just completed for one of our most fashionable ladies.

The first is a grey moire robe. Upon each breadth are three broad fluted frills of black velvet, fixed with a bow and ends trimmed with guipure on each seam. The veste is in the form of the habit *garde Francaise*, fitting very closely with facings of black velvet, and gold buttons. A most useful winter costume.

The second is of violet taffetas. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with a plaited flounce, edged with a black and violet velvet. Above this is a black velvet flounce, with violet ornaments in each plait. The Senorita veste is of the same material as the dress, edged with plaiting. The sleeve is trimmed up the seam to match. A broad velvet band, with a buckle, is placed over a tucked cambric guimpe, with a jabot of Valenciennes lace.

The third robe is of green poult de soie, with a narrow flounce, edged with black velvet; above which is a grecque, composed of Thibet fringe, very deep, and an ornament of passementerie, with tassels in each opening. This robe is accompanied by a black velvet veste, trimmed with Thibet fringe and passementerie. The muslin guimpe is ornamented with narrow black velvet, edged with white.

Velvet and cloth are making their appearance, and it is probable that velvet will, as last year, be adopted for all descriptions of toilets. So long as the temperature does not compel us to envelope ourselves in Winter clothing, pardessus of the same material as the dress, with vestes and corsages in all makes, will be seen.

Evening dresses are made with pans and basques formed of lace and silk. Embroidered dresses will be very fashionable this Winter. Satin, embroidered with twisted silk, or chenille, has a very good appearance.

A poult-de-soie robe, scalloped at the bottom and edged with chenille. An oak leaf is embroidered in each scallop. A row of the same leaves is placed upon the front breadth, and continued on the body a talle empire, with fitting sleeves.

A violet satin dress, with a broad embroidered band over the hem. Then a rich wreath, mounting up each breadth, gradually becoming narrow to the top. The position veste has all the seams corded.

We must not omit to mention some ball and evening dresses we have been permitted to inspect.

Evening dresses in light, clear materials are trimmed with lace, both on body and sleeves. We have seen several robes of gros grains, taffetas and satin. The colors are rose, blue, gold colored and Parma violet, with beautiful black lace flounces. Sorties of lace in the bayonne form, lined with colored silk or satin, are elegant in the highest degree.

A robe of pink taffetas, with two rows of ruching on the bottom skirt. Second skirt of white spotted tulle, trimmed round with pink ribbon and fine white silk fringe. Low body of pink silk. Pelerine berth of guipure; bows on the shoulder of ribbon and silver tassels. The coiffure with this dress is a pouff of moss roses and white curled feathers, falling on the neck.

Robe of gold-colored moire. Tunic of black lace in deep festons. Sash of black lace lined with taffetas, the ends floating behind. Pelerine of Chantilly lace.

A maize-colored moire, with splendid bouquets embroidered on each breadth—each bouquet appearing to be tied by ribbon in bright shades; the whole produced by the skill of the weaver. Upon each seam is a double mounting of Chantilly lace. Low body, with a fichu of lace covering slightly the shoulders, and crossed in front. Coiffure composed of flowers to match the bouquets on the dress, with a barbe of black lace. A charming robe of white grenadine, with fine stripes of pink, over a pink taffetas skirt, gracefully trimmed with fluted flounces, surmounted with chicorees placed at intervals, and forming deep festoons. In each festoon is a butterfly bow of pink ribbon. Low body, with frills a l'enfant. Sash of pink taffetas, with long ends fringed at the bottom. The coiffure is simple, being only small rosebuds placed here and there in the hair.

A robe, suitable for a ball dress for a young lady, is of white tarlatan, with six bouillonnés at the bottom of the skirt. A corselet, in six divisions, of blue taffetas, trimmed with a narrow chicorée, turning on the skirt over the bouillonnés. Low drawn body. Coiffure: wreath of lobelias, with a full-blown rose on the left side.

Bonnets next claim our attention. With the Winter season feathers will appear; but before Winter—that is to say, before velvet becomes general in demand—we have Autumn, with the taffetas capotes, which are all the fashion now, and are ornamented with flowers. For example, upon a brownish grey capote—a color most in vogue at present—is placed a bunch of large purple velvet flowers, with grape and ornaments of pearl beds.

A lilac silk capote may be trimmed with a wreath of violet heart's-ease, mixed with leaves of velvet, placed all round the front, and under the crown, in lieu of a curtain.

Most bonnets now have, in place of the curtain, a narrow lace frill, bouillonnes, coques of riboons, or wreaths of flowers. A branch of flowers placed on the side, and partly veiled by lace or bouillonnes, comprise the arrangement of these coquettish coiffures.

Bonnets become smaller and smaller, so much so that one is likely to exclaim: "Is it possible they can fit any lady's head?" But when worn, we are constrained to say they are most graceful, and becoming to the face.

A white velvet is very elegant—the crown formed of a fanchon, cut in three points. A barbe of rich blonde is tied in a flat bow on the front, and the sides are trimmed with a branch of white and pink acacias, and bright green foliage. The inside is ruched with blonde. Two rows of beads turn over the front, and fasten a bunch of acacias.

A white tulle bonnet, embroidered with white beads. A bunch of flowers, composed of moss roses, heath with beads on the points, and daisies covered with dew, forms a pouff upon the front. A smaller bunch of the same flowers is placed behind instead of a curtain. These flowers are mixed with curled ribbon; the inside trimmed to match. Strings of white taffetas.

A black velvet bonnet; the front drawn, and the crown of black tulle, spotted with jet beads. An ornament of red velvet is placed on the crown, forming a point, and joining the strings, which are also of red velvet. A red flower, with long grey petals, ornaments the left side. The inside is trimmed with tulle.

A white satin drawn bonnet. Folds of terry velvet, divided by tulle, forms the crown and small curtain. A fringe of forget-me-nots round the edge, fastened at the side under a bouquet of moss-rosebuds. Roses and blond inside. Strings of white satin ribbon.

A violet-colored satin bonnet, quilted, with beads at each point. An ostrich feather, encircled in a snower of beads, trims the front. In place of the curtain is a *flot* of white blond and black lace.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Union Majority in Oregon Over 1,700—From China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 14.

The monitor *Camanche* was successfully launched to-day.

The Union majority in Oregon was over 1,700.

Advices from Japan give the report that the allied fleets had a skirmish with the Japanese in the Inland Sea.

The news from China it unimportant.

The steamer *Choking* had been destroyed by fire at Habawa.

The Pacific Mail steamer *Golden Age* sailed to-day for Panama.

The opposition steamer *America* also sailed for Nicaragua to-day.

The *Golden Age* took $1,077,454 in bullion.

There were in both steamers between 1,100 and 1,200 passengers, the rates of passage being unusually low.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada*, from Oregon and Vancouver's Island, brings upward of $400,000 in gold, beside a large sum in the hands of passengers.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE ENLARGEMENT.—On Thursday next, Nov. 17, the Produce Exchange enlargement will be formally opened for business purposes. In addition to the floor heretofore used by the merchants, the entire of the first floor has been converted into a single spacious room, elaborately decorated, and provided with desks, tables, telegraph offices, and every other requisite of a first-class business centre. The walls and ceilings have been exquisitely frescoed, making the room extremely attractive. The wood-work is of the richest order, all in black walnut, and presents an appearance of solidity, in harmony with the substantial interests represented by the dense crowd of merchants who daily assemble at the Exchange. With this enlargement, and the improvements introduced into it, the Produce Exchange will afford every essential facility for the transaction of business on the most extensive scale.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE.—The prize steamer *Lucy*, Acting Master FRANK H. WILKS in charge, arrived at this port yesterday morning in 31 hours from Hampton Roads. She was captured on the 2d inst., about 160 miles off Wilmington, North Carolina, by the United States gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*, after a chase of one hour and a half, during which she threw overboard 54 bales of cotton. She is bound to Boston. Her cargo consists of 365 bales cotton, and 25 to s tobacco; is a side-wheel steamer, built of iron, 225 feet long, 20 feet beam, 192 tons burthen, and one year old. This was her tenth trip of running the blockade.

POPULAR LITERATURE.—The charming English story, the "Son and Heir," which has acquired the greatest popularity in Great Britain, and has been lauded in the highest terms by the Saturday *Review* and the *Spectator*, is to be republished in the *Scottish-American Journal* of this city, commencing with the issue of this week.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' THANKSGIVING DINNER.—The committee who have charge of the arrangements for the Thanksgiving dinner to be given to our brave soldiers and sailors, have purchased five thousand turkeys, and have contracted for the purchase of as many more. To carry out the original intention of the movers of this enterprise, it is necessary that at least forty thousand turkeys shall be furnished, or their equivalent. One gentleman has given two thousand pies and fifty turkeys; another six hundred dollars' worth of provisions.

CONVENTION OF THE SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES.—The ladies of the Woman's Central Association of Relief, branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, ask "all persons who are interested in the care of our sick and wounded soldiers," to be present at a meeting held by this branch this evening, at the Cooper Union. Prof. HITCHCOCK will preside. Mr. F. N. KNAPP, Associate Secretary of the Department of the East, will give an account of the work before Richmond, in the Shenandoah and along the coast during this eventful summer. An account of the work with SHERMAN'S army and in the West will also be given by an agent from there. Addresses will be made by Dr. ADAMS, Dr. R. C. Agnew and other gentlemen. Dr. BELLOWS will explain the organization of the Sanitary Commission, illustrating it by a large diagram, and will also give an account of his experience among the friends of the soldier in California. Delegates from the Soldiers' Aid Societies of New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New-Jersey will be present. This meeting will, without doubt, be one of peculiar interest.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—Mr. CHAS. JACOBS, late an engineer in the employ of the Morgan Iron Works, was crushed to death by the machinery of a gunboat, the boiler of which he was testing. Deceased finding that there was some obstruction in the pump, he put his arm down to remove it, when the engine was started and he was injured as stated. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was 25 years of age, and a native of Connecticut.

THEFT OF $500 IN TREASURY NOTES.—JOHN MONAGAN, aged 19 years, was arrested yesterday by Officer KELLY, of the Fourth Precinct, charged with having been an accomplice in stealing $500 in Treasury notes from Mr. JOHN LEE, while the latter was in a clothing-store in Oliver-street. The accused was committed to the Tombs by Justice HOGAN, in default of $1,000 bail.

A GOOD IDEA.—The Twelfth Ward Union Association—NELSON CRAWFORD, Chairman, WM. E. PAGE, Acting Secretary—at a meeting held on Monday evening last, voted, on motion of Mr. BELL, the sum of fifty dollars from its funds, to purchase turkeys, &c., for the Soldiers' Thanksgiving Dinner, and appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. CRAWFORD, WATSON and DAVIS, to see that they were duly prepared and forwarded. Let the other Ward Associations in the city follow the old Twelfth in the good work.

GOETHE'S FAUST.—Prof. ADLER, the well-known German scholar and author, commenced, last evening, a series of lectures on GOETHE'S Faust, to be delivered in University Chapel, Washington-square. The lectures will be continued every Tuesday evening until December 20, and will be well worth attending by those who wish to gain a clear insight into the mystery of the great German tragedy.

FOURTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—There was a very pleasant gathering last evening of the Fourth Ward Union Association, at No. 4 New Chambers-street. A fine collation was served, the President of the Association, Mr. HENRY G. LEASK, presiding. Speeches were made by JOHN KEYSER, SINCLAIR TOUSEY, OWEN BARNNAN, and others.

FIRST SNOW OF THE SEASON.—Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, there was a slight fall of snow which ended in rain before noon.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—NOS. 1945, 225, 2737, 297, 303, 304, 1557, 2095, 2715, 2523, 2513, 2539, 2069, 2543, 2563, 2565, 2569, 2575, 529, 1943, 579. *Part II.*—Nos. 1556, 998, 2284, 268, 2084, 1494, 992, 2052, 1910, 1570, 1242, 828, 996, 884, 520, 1424, 1386, 2104, 2114, 2130.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—NOS. 3905, 4625, 3465, 3468, 3399, 3960, 3643, 1743, 4625, 3373, 3128, 3199, 4443, 3394, 2797. *Part II.*—Nos. 2372, 2776, 4458, 4474, 4460, 4468, 4472, 4476, 4478, 4480, 4482, 4484, 4486, 4488, 4490.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—NOS. 341, 340, 620, 791, 593, 609, 722, 743, 752, 714, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804. *Part II.*—Nos. 140, 490, 647, 774, 778, 381, 688, 115, 628, 556, 557, 638, 613, 631, 194.

Evidence in Actions Against Administrators, &c.—The Estate of the Late Comptroller Haws.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENARAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson, Monerief and Garvin.

George H. Franklin vs. *James H. Pinkney et al., Administrators of Robert T. Haws, deceased.*—The plaintiff was a friend of the late Robert T. Haws, while the latter was Comptroller of this city, in 1860–1862, and held the office of Collector of City Revenue, having an office in the same building with deceased. Franklin, as alleged, kept no bank account of his own, but was in the habit of depositing his surplus moneys with Haws, by placing them in the Tradesmen's Bank, with Haws' assent, to the credit of Haws. Haws died suddenly, intestate, having, as claimed, in his hands, a considerable sum belonging to Franklin. His administrators having declined payment of the claim, this suit was brought.

Upon the trial it was shown on the part of the plaintiff that Franklin often came to Haws' room, got from Haws his bank-book, took it to his own office, took money from his own safe or pocket-book, and took or sent it to the Tradesmen's Bank, where it was deposited to the credit of Haws, and so entered in the bank-book. That Franklin would then return the book to Haws who would look at the entry and place the book again in his drawer. He also proved the subsequent entry to Haws of these amounts in his check book.

The plaintiff was then called on his own behalf, and asked if having the bank-book of Haws in his possession, as testified to by the other witness, he made any deposit of moneys in the Tradesmen's Bank credited to Haws in the book, and if so, whose money it was.

Defendants' counsel objected to the admission of this evidence under section 399 of the Code. It was received, with leave to the defendants to move to strike out under the objection made.

The plaintiff then testified that he did so deposit money, and that it was his own money, giving the particulars of such deposit.

The defendant's counsel then moved to strike out in accordance with the permission stated, and the Referee granted the motion. The plaintiff being the only witness by whom the ownership of the money deposited could be proved, the complaint was dismissed and exception taken.

On the part of the defendants it was argued that the effect of this section of the Code is to exclude all testimony by the plaintiff in any suit brought against executors, administrators, &c., except as to the facts within the knowledge of the persons than the plaintiff and deceased. The Referee concurred in this view.

The case was then taken to the General Term of the court on this point, where, after argument, judgment was reversed, the order of reference vacated, and new trial granted with costs to abide event.

H. H. Anderson for plaintiff: Barrett, Brinsmade and Barrett for defendants.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold....	237	1500	Cleve. & Pitts.	s3 104⅝
120,000	do.....	237⅛	500	do.....	s3 104⅞
20,000	do.....	237⅛	100	Chi. & R I.....	106¾
30,000	do.....	237⅛	100	do.....	s60 106
10,000	do.....

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4103. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS

ASTOUNDING FORGERIES.

City and Country Banks Extensively Victimized.

A Notorious Gang of Forgers Broken Up.

ARREST OF FOUR OF THE CRIMINALS.

Proceedings in the Police Court.

One of the Rogues Turns State's Evidence.

Interesting Facts Regarding the Antecedents of the Forgers, &c., &c.

One of the most extensive and successful series of forgeries which have been perpetrated in this country for several years, was partially developed yesterday afternoon, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court. Only one complaint has as yet been made. This involves the sum of $25,127 50. The forgery consists in signing the name of Mr. RICHARD D. LATHROP, senior member of the well-known dry goods firm of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & Co., Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, to a check on the Mechanics' Bank, of this city. The money on this check, which purported to have been certified, was drawn from the Bank of Commerce. The fraud was not discovered until some time after the crime was perpetrated.

It is thought that the aggregate amount of money which this gang of forgers have thus been enabled to obtain, will be $300,000, and when the whole matter is fully investigated, it may reach the high figure of $500,000, including the frauds on banks in the other cities mentioned. The Lathrop forgery case, whereby the Bank of Commerce was victimized of over $25,000, was under investigation yesterday afternoon before Justice DOWLING.

It seemed that about six weeks ago, Mr. Superintendent KENNEDY, of the Metropolitan Police, received information to the effect that a series of systematic and daring forgeries had been effected, not only in this city, but also upon quite a number of banks throughout the country. Mr. KENNEDY promptly placed the matter in the hands of Detectives FARLEY, EUSTACE and TIEMANN, with instructions to commence at once the business of ferreting out the forgers and bringing them if possible to justice. After many days and nights of constant work, these officials at last succeeded in learning the names of the members of the gang who had been practicing their frauds so successfully on the banks. The culprits are known as Walter Patterson, Michael O'Brien, Ira Garadier *alias* Garside, George F. Coughlin, Hugh McNellis, John St. Clair and Spencer Pettus. Patterson, O'Brien, Garadier and Coughlin have been arrested. McNellis, St. Clair and Pettus are still at large.

The following is all that is at present known relative to the antecedents of the accused. PATTERSON is a native of Philadelphia, aged about 40 years. He has been known as a forger the last twenty-five years. He has served several terms in the prisons of New-York and Philadelphia. He has made the business of forging a specialty, and the Police say that he has few if any equals in this country in that department of crime. He is a thorough business man, very cool in his manner, quiet in his habits, and what is a highly important acquirement for a successful forger, he is an exceedingly skillful penman. He was a few days since indicted by the Grand Jury for having forged the name of SIMEON DRAPER, Collector of the Port, to a check of $1,000. He was arraigned on this charge yesterday in the Court of Sessions, and pleaded not guilty.

O'BRIEN has for a long time been known to the police as a man of very doubtful character. His habit has been to hang around hotels, banks and other public places, stealing when and what he could, and often swindling unsophisticated countrymen out of their money. He has been frequently under arrest, and the police say he has served one term in the State Prison. He is brother to the notorious female counterfeiter HENORA SHEPARD, who flourished so extensively, and for a time successfully in this country a few years since. He is evidently a very sagacious man, quiet and unobtrusive in his demeanor and apparently about 35 years of age.

GARSIDE has been arrested in Washington and also in Philadelphia, but so far as is known he has never been convicted of any very heinous crime. COUGHLIN was recently a clerk in a large firm in this city, which brought him in contact with many business men and gave him a thorough knowledge of the banking business. It was for these reasons no doubt that the forgers were induced to associate with him.

SPENCER PETTUS is known to the police as a burglar, a pickpocket, a hotel thief and a bank robber. He was arrested and convicted of the crime of picking pockets at the Crystal Palace in London, and served out a term in a London prison. He is an exceedingly intelligent man, and says that he will not associate with common thieves and burglars.

The antecedents of ST. CLAIR and MCNELLIS are not so well known. They have hitherto figured in the criminal courts as forgers only.

Previous to and also since the above arrests have been made, the police authorities of this city have received evidence of the most conclusive and overwhelming character, that this band of villains have within the last few months, perpetrated very extensive and daring forgeries all over the country, and especially in the cities of Newark, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Baltimore, Washington, Scranton, Troy and Albany. Besides the $25,000 forgery above-named, they succeeded, in this city, in defrauding, on a forged check, the Mechanics' Bank of $3,140. The check purported to have been signed by L. N. MCCREADY & Co. Another forged check on the Mechanics' Bank for $14,000, dated Sept. 16, 1864, and signed WM. M. WEED. This is now in the hands of the officers. Likewise another forged check on the same bank for $9,000, bearing date July 29, 1864, and purporting to have been drawn by E. H. LUDLOW. This last check was deposited in the Sixth National Bank, where the forgers drew on it. The name of J. H. GILBERT was signed to a check for $20,365 42 on the Mercantile Bank, and dated June 4, 1864. The amount of this check was drawn by one of the gang from the Ninth National Bank, where the fraudulent document had been deposited. There was a forgery on the Pacific Bank to the extent of $3,000, the check bearing the signature of [illegible] SNELL & Co. In a short time, no doubt, as the police assert, still other forgeries on city banks will be brought to light. The signatures to these checks were not only forged, but the same was also done as to the certifications on each of them.

The following important testimony was taken. It will be seen that GEORGE F. COUGHLIN, one of the gang, has turned State's evidence.

Henry F. Vail, of No. 7 West Thirty-first-street, testified that on Sept. 22, 1864, the annexed check, purporting to have been drawn by Richard D. Lathrop, on the Mechanics' Bank, for the sum of $25,127 50, payable to the order of W. A. Weed, was presented to Samuel C. Moore, the private clerk of depositor and who is cashier of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, in a note addressed by deponent, requesting the value in United States 7-30 Treasury notes; that the said Moore, in accordance with the request contained in said note, inclosed the Treasury notes addressed to the address of W. A. Weed, as directed, and handed the same to the messenger who brought the note; that the said annexed check is a forgery in every particular, and from information which deponent has received he believes that the said check was a sent, as aforesaid, by Spencer Pettus, Walter Patterson, Hugh McNellis, Michael O'Brien, John St. Clair, James Wilkins, George F. Coughlin and Ira Garadier, and the above Treasury notes, so sent, were received by said above-mentioned persons.

Samuel C. Moore, of No. 118 West Eighteenth-street, testifies that he is the confidential clerk to the cashier of the Bank of Commerce, in the city of New-York; that on Sept. 21, 1864, while deponent was at his desk in the cashier's office, a boy entered with a note which he handed to James E. Vail, jr., who handed the same to Mr. Vail, the cashier of the bank; that said cashier opened the said note and read it to a Mr. Duer, who was then present; the cashier handed to deponent the note which is hereto annexed, and marked "Ex. A McG.," and directed him to reply to it, and give figures required, which deponent did, and handed the answer, which is also hereto annexed, and marked "B. ex," to the said boy; that on the next day deponent was in the Cashier's office, alone, when the said boy again came, and handed deponent an unsealed note, addressed to the Cashier, Mr. Vail, which deponent opened; it proved to be deponent's answer to the note of H. W. Weed, of the day before, and mentioned herein, with a note on the back, also inclosing a check for $25,127 50; that said check is now shown, and annexed to the affidavit of Mr. Vail; deponent then went to the vault of the bank, and took out twenty-five notes of $1,000 each, Nos. 69 to 93, inclusive, and placed them in an envelope addressed to H. W. Weed, and handed the same to the boy; deponent has since inquired as to the said check, and finds that the same is a forgery, and that the certification of the Mechanics' Bank is also a forgery.

The following is the note marked "Exhibit A," which is referred to in Mr. Moore's affidavit:

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., Nos. 23 AND 25 PARK-PLACE, AND NOS. 20 AND 22 MURRAY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1864

H. F. VAIL, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: I am requested by Mrs. William Whitney, of Morristown, N. J., to inquire relative to an investment in the new seven-thirty United States Treasury loan, and, as she desires them from your institution, will you be kind enough to send per bearer the exact amount for $25,000, with accrued interest, say delivered to-morrow, if now ready. Referring you to Messrs. Lathrop, Ludington & Co., I am, yours, respectfully,

R. W. WEED.

[EXHIBIT B—MCG.]

BANK OF COMMERCE NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1864.

H. W. WEED, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: We have the new 7-30 notes on hand, ready for delivery, and the figures for the sum of $25,000, payable to-morrow, will be: notes, $25 000; interest from Aug. 15, (38 days,) $190-$25,190; less one-quarter of return, $62 50, leaving $25,127 50. Yours, respectfully,

SAMUEL C. MOORE, for the Cashier.

H. F. VAIL, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: I inclose the amount as per bill of yesterday, with interest to date, for $25,000 7-30 Treasury notes, which you will please hand to bearer, in sizes to suit your convenience, $1,000 and $500 preferred, and oblige.

Yours, respectfully, H. W. WEED.

James Francis McLaughlin testified thus: I live at No. 213 Seventh-avenue; I work at piano wire at Michael Hone's, No. 127 East Twenty-sixth-street; I went to the Bank of Commerce on the 21st of September, between 12 and 1 o'clock, about the middle of the day; I took a letter with me; it was in an envelope, which I think was sealed; I delivered it to Mr. Vail; I see the gentlemen here; I got the letter at the Park Hotel, on the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, on the sidewalk; I was going up home at the time; the man who gave me the note called himself Mr. Weed; he stopped me and asked me if I had time to go down to the bank, and I replied "Yes;" he said he would give me a quarter; there was no one with him that I saw; there were other persons in the street who were strangers to me; he handed me the letter and told me to go to the Bank of Commerce with it; I took the letter, went to the bank, delivered it and brought an answer, and went back to the same place and found the man Weed there waiting for me; he handed me the quarter and asked me if I was working; I told him I was not working, but looking for a place; he replied that he wanted a boy; that he had a place of business down the street, he engaged me to work for him, and arranged for me to meet him the next day at twelve o'clock; I did not see him the next day at twelve o'clock, as I promised; I went to the place about eleven o'clock, and waited until half-past twelve o'clock; I could not see anything of the man Weed, and as I was going up home and a little above the Park Hotel, I stopped to look at some pictures which were on a stand on the sidewalk, another man came up and spoke to me and asked me if I was the boy Mr. Weed hired yesterday, and I replied "Yes;" he gave me a letter which he told me to take to Lathrop, Ludington & Co., No. 23 Park-place; that there was no answer; I took the letter over there and left it with a clerk at the desk in the store; I then went back to the place where I left the man, and found him there; he took a large-sized packet, containing a letter, from his inside pocket, and told me to go down to the Bank of Commerce with the letter and pocketbook, and wait for an answer; he told me whatever I got to put inside the pocketbook; I went down to the bank, went into the cashier's office, and handed the letter to Mr. Moore, who opened it; there was a check in the letter; Moore took it out and told me to take a seat and he would answer it; Mr. Moore asked me whether I wanted it in five hundred or one thousand dollar notes; I told him I did not know, he said he would give it all in one thousand dollar bills, and that if I wanted it in five hundred dollar bills, to bring it back and he would change it; he asked me what number Lathrop, Ludington & Co.'s store was, and I, thinking he said Weed, told him I did not know; Moore handed me the package, which was done up in an envelope, and it being too large to put in the pocketbook, I put it alongside of the pocketbook and carried them in the same hand; as I was going up Nassau-street, I met the man who gave me the pocketbook, on the corner of John and Nassau streets; he took the pocketbook; I told him what Moore said; he then said Mr. Weed was on the corner by the Park Hotel; that he wanted to see me, and the man went up John-street; I went up to the Park Hotel and could not find Weed, and did not see him again until to day; I saw him at the Police Headquarters; I see him now. (The witness here pointed out Ira Garadier, who was present in the court, as the man who gave him the letter and called himself Weed.) I saw the second man last Friday, in the station-house in Mercer-street, between Fourth and Amity streets; I see that man now. (Here the witness pointed out Michael O'Brien, as the man who gave him the pocketbook and second letter, and to whom he gave the package.)

John H. Morrison testified as follows: I know Richard D. Lathrop; his firm is Lathrop, Ludington & Co.; his place of business is Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place; Mr. Lathrop is out of town to-day; I am a member of that firm. I am acquainted with the signature of Richard D. Lathrop, the signature to the check which is annexed to the complaint here shown me, is similar to his, but it is not his handwriting; Mr. Lathrop does not keep an account in the Mechanics' Bank.

Edward G. Cooke testified—I am the paying-teller of the Mechanics' Bank; the certificate of the Mechanics' Bank on the face of the check, which is attached to the complaint herein, is *a forgery*, not made by me or any one connected officially with the bank; Mr. Lathrop is not a depositor in our bank.

George F. Conklin testified: I live in the City of New-York; I am acquainted with Spencer Pettus, Walter Patterson, Hugh McNeills, Michael O'Brien and Edward St. Clair; I have seen James Wilkins, but am not acquainted with him; I know Ira Garadier (witness was here shown the check annexed to the papers); about the 22d of September I met Spencer Pettus, Walter Patterson, Hugh McNellis and Michael O'Brien at Collins Hotel, corner of West and Canal streets, in a room up stairs, over the parlor; I don't remember any one being present but those I have stated; there was a check written, signed, and stamped, I don't remember the date; the amount was $25,000 and between one and two hundred dollars more; I saw it signed and stamped, Richard D. Lathrop was the name signed to it; it was signed by *Walter Patterson*; Mr. Patterson put the stamp on; there was a mark made inside the certificate by Spencer Pettus; I saw Ira Garadier the day before at Braisted's billiard-room, in Fourth-av.; Walter Patterson, Spencer Pettus, Garadier and myself were together; there was a letter written there; it was written on paper with the heading of Lathrop, Ludington & Co.; it was directed to Mr. Vail, Cashier of the Bank of Commerce, and signed H. W. Weed; I bought the paper at the request of the others; Spencer Pettus wrote the letter; the letter, I believe, was given to Ira Garadier; we all went down together; Patterson went with me; we went to No. 61 Liberty-street, and there we met the other parties; Patterson and Pettus remained there; Ira and myself went up Nassau-street to the Park Hotel; Ira spoke to a boy; I was inside the hotel; the boy was coming up Nassau-street, going toward the City Hall; I did not hear what he said to the boy; I saw him give the boy the letter; the boy went down Nassau-street; Garadier came into the hotel; I walked down Nassau-street, I saw the boy go in and come out of the bank, he remained in the bank fifteen minutes; I followed the boy back, and saw him talking with Garadier in front of the hotel; I don't know what became of the boy; I saw Ira at No. 61 Liberty-street, the same party was there; I remained there but a few minutes and then we separated; the next morning we were to meet at Davis', near the Collins Hotel; I went to High Bridge to see Mike O'Brien; I met him at Harlem; I went up to tell him that Patterson and Pettus wanted to see him at Davis' the next morning; I told him so at first he did not say whether he would come down or not, afterward he said he would, I did not tell O'Brien what they wanted; I went to Davis' the next morning, I think it was before 10 o'clock, some of them were there when I got there, we sat there a spell and then went to Collins'; I went away [illegible] and I met them at the house at Collins', they were filling up a check when I got there, and then took place what I have before stated about the check; I don't remember who took the check; Ira was to be down at a certain time, and we waited for him till we thought he was not coming; then we went over toward Nassau-street; Spencer, Pettus, Patterson, McNellis, O'Brien and myself went to the Park Hotel; the understanding was that Pettus and Patterson were to be at No. 61 Liberty-street; I was to show O'Brien the boy that Ira was talking to the day before; when we got there, I looked, and did not see the boy; I then looked around, and saw the boy looking at pictures at a paper-stand; I told Hugh McNellis I thought he was the boy; McNellis then spoke to the boy; I did not hear what he said; I stood on the other side of the street, about three rods from the boy; O'Brien gave the boy a black blank book to carry documents in; the boy went down Nassau-street; I saw the boy as he went into the Bank of Commerce; Hugh McNellis went into the bank after him; the boy was in the bank about twenty minutes; I saw him when he came out; he had a large envelope and the book in his hand; he went up Nassau-street toward the Park Hotel; O'Brien met him after he got a distance from the bank and took the book and envelope; O'Brien went toward Broadway and the boy went to the hotel; I did not see O'Brien again that day; I saw him a few days after, at the corner of Lafayette-place and Fourth-street; Hugh McNellis was with him; no one was with him besides; I saw Pettus a day or two after; I saw Patterson that day at the Collins Hotel; he met me at the corner of Lafayette-place and Fourth-street; Mike O'Brien was to be there but I did not see him, and shortly after which I saw Patterson come up; he gave me five one thousand dollars 7 3-10 Treasury notes; I never heard anything about the drawing of Treasury notes; he said when he handed me the notes, "That's for you;" I did not observe the number; I did not see the boy until sometime after; the boy who sits here is the one (witness here pointed out the boy McLoughlin;) O'Brien I think did not have any beard; if he did it was not a day's growth.

At this stage of the investigation the case was adjourned until this afternoon at the same place.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Movements and Disposition of Hood's Army —Speculations as to Beauregard's Purposes—The Destruction of Property at Johnsonville—A Queer Letter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1864.

HOOD.

I telegraphed you, a couple of days ago, that the whereabouts of HOOD, or, more properly BEAUREGARD, was known by the proper authorities. This, Gen. WEBSTER, SHERMAN'S Chief of Staff, permitted me to do. At that time, the rebel Army of the Tennessee had moved very little, and accomplished positively nothing since my last letter.

From what I can learn at headquarters, and through other sources, Gen. BEAUREGARD'S headquarters are at Corinth—no doubt at the stately residence of Dr. STOUT, where he hung out two years and a half ago. HOOD commands in the field, and is still at Florence, Ala. CHEATHAM'S corps is at Florence, upon each side of the river; that portion of which is upon the north side, extending in camp as far as Tuscumbia.

STEPHEN D. LEE'S corps is at Jackson, which is the northern terminus of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, over which the supplies for BEAUREGARD'S soldiers are transported. This corps, it is stated, moved into Jackson on the 4th inst., and commenced fortifying. This is a most fertile country, but most of the people who own large tracts of land in the country, put in cotton this year, and forage, therefore, is represented as being very scarce.

STEWART'S corps, composed largely of Mississippians and Louisianians, is at Corinth, Jacinto and Rienzi. These places are handsome towns, within fifteen miles of each other, extending along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It has been definitely ascertained that the entire force of rebels, in the vicinity above-mentioned, including WHEELER'S cavalry, consists of about 26,000 fighting men. FORREST'S forces, which are within two days' march of rebel headquarters, joined, would swell this number to 34,000. DICK TAYLOR, who is said to be within hailing distance, has not more than six thousand infantry. Thus the whole rebel Army of the Tennessee, which one year ago, boasted of seventy-five thousand veteran warriors, cannot now upon a pinch, muster more than forty thousand soldiers of qualities good, bad and indifferent.

What BEAUREGARD'S motives are, cannot at present, be divined. We are surfeited with speculations and conjectures, most of which, no doubt, are foreign to the intended movements of the rebel General commanding. The most universally circulated opinions of well informed men seem to point to Memphis as the object of the campaign; others seem to be yet fully impressed with the idea that BEAUREGARD is going up into Western Kentucky, while many think that he will intrench his army once more at Corinth, with the determination again to water his horse in the Tennessee River or in ——.

One thing certain, the movements of the rebels produce not the least bit of alarm among our general officers, who seem to think that BEAUREGARD is cutting his own throat. It must be remembered that, as yet, the movements of the rebel army have been confined to their own country, and among their friends. The only damage that has been inflicted upon us at all, was repaired in nine days afterward, and trains loaded with supplies pass over the railroads daily unmolested to the front.

Really, Gen. SHERMAN has kindly permitted BEAUREGARD to reach the end of his rope. There may be a trap at the end, and the rebel General-in Chief may get into it. One fact I am aware of: Whether BEAUREGARD goes to Memphis, Western Kentucky, Middle Tennessee, or whether he intrenches himself at Corinth, is all the same to us. The further North and West he goes, the more crippled he will become, and the more desperate will be his situation.

THE FIGHT AT JOHNSONVILLE.

The wildest and most unheard-of exaggerations in regard to the fight at Johnsonville unfortunately found their way into certain newspapers, and were subsequently telegraphed broadcast all over the country. Instead of the Government suffering to the amount of six millions of dollars, one million will exceed the total Government loss, most of which was destroyed upon the river. The story of the destruction of vast stores and storehouses at Johnsonville, and its evacuation by our forces, are stories equally absurd, and found their way into respectable newspapers through the incoherent statements made by frightened steamboat-men, who saw nothing of what transpired on land, and knew very little of what took place on water, so uniformly successful and rapid had their escape been made from the scenes of strife.

At the time FORREST made his appearance at Fort Henry, just two weeks ago, there were a million dollars' worth of Government stores at Johnsonville. As I informed you in my last letter, all of this movable property was sent to this city in the succeeding three days, and but one steamboat-load was transferred to the levee subsequently. Johnsonville is a new town, and has but few Government buildings as yet. It is a very important point, however, just now, and as soon as its danger was known, the garrison was reinforced by five thousand men, two thousand of whom were veterans, and two batteries of artillery.

The telegrams transmitted by the Associated Press agents at Cairo and Louisville, in regard to the river fights, and the destruction of Government and private property, are substantially correct, but the dispatches concerning the land performances are egregious mistakes.

The real facts as regards what took place on land are briefly thus: On the night of the 4th inst., FORREST cleared a place for ten pieces of artillery on the opposite side of the river to Johnsonville, and planted, or "sunk," as it is called, that number of guns. Early the next morning he opened upon the gunboats and other craft, and during the day knocked to thunder three tin-clad and seven transports. The next day he opened fire upon the town of Johnsonville, and shelled it vigorously for forty-eight hours, at the expiration of which time he ceased firing, and moved away. During this time a portion of WHEELER'S cavalry and a brigade of mounted infantry, made their appearance south of the fort, but finding the fort strong and well garrisoned, they returned to Florence. During the shelling by FORREST, every building but one was struck, that being the office of Capt. C. C. PECK. Outside of this, with the exception of the destruction by shell, and fire of two buildings, no other damage was done. There were few stores, either under cover, or on the levee, as I have before mentioned, and these were but slightly injured. The communication, both by railroad and telegraph, between here and Johnsonville, had been unharmed during the action, and the forts are being strengthened.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Possibly I may deem it not injudicious to mention something in regard to the movements of portions of Gen. SHERMAN'S armies in my next letter. I will reiterate what I telegraphed you a few days ago, that everything is working right: and if we achieve the successes which it is anticipated are to be the results of certain movements, the nation will be electrified at the announcement thereof.

A FUNNY LETTER.

One of the funniest "war papers," that I have ever seen was sent a short time ago to Gen. THOMAS, commanding Army of the Cumberland, by an orderly sergeant of Col. STOKES' Tennessee regiment, now on duty in various quarters of the middle section of the State. The first few paragraphs would naturally suggest the idea that the whole thing was intended as a burlesque: but upon close perusal, it will be seen that the writer speaks feelingly, but shrewdly, withal. "Boarding out" seems to be the most tender point. But I will give you a true copy of the letter:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 1864.

Major Gen. THOMAS—*Dear Sir*: Where a company boards at half a dozen different places, ranging from one hundred yards to a quarter of a mile from headquarters, is the orderly sergeant bound to make out regular and irregular details, notify the men, and have them ready to start on a scout or other duty *at a moment's notice*?

Where there is no roll-call in a company that "boards out," is the orderly sergeant of such company bound to make out a correct morning report and sick report, and take it to the adjutant's headquarters by eight o'clock A. M?

If the orderly sergeant tries to get the privates to fall into roll-call, and privates tell him to go to hell, is the orderly sergeant bound to go there?

All the parties present, who is responsible for the conduct of the men—the captain or the orderly sergeant?—if the orderly sergeant is responsible for the conduct of privates, ought the captain to interfere, and turn the private loose, who has been put under arrest for disobeying orders?

Where a company of men "board out," and the captain knows it, and boards with some of them, a quarter of a mile off from company headquarters, ought the captain to complain if the orderly sergeant fails to come to time two or three times a week or oftener?

In cavalry service, how often must the orderly sergeant notify a private to go on duty before he is clear of any wrong himself? And, after notifying private soldiers the proper number of times to go on duty, is the sergeant bound to catch and saddle all their horses; and, after putting on all their equipments, and furnishing those who, by carelessness or otherwise, have no arms, with the necessary weapons, to take said private soldiers by the napes of their necks and the seats of their breeches, and put them in their saddles? Where there are one Captain and two Lieutenants present, seeing how things go, and they being stout able-bodied men, don't you think they ought to put some of the men in the saddles?—say half or a quarter of them, especially if it is a damp day?

When the Colonel commanding a regiment sees and knows that the men under his command are unruly, how often ought the orderly sergeant to report to the Colonel men who fail to go on duty at their regular time? and how often ought the orderly sergeant to report the same thing to their Captains—the Captain being present and seeing and knowing that they refuse to go on duty, he frequently excusing them from such performance of duty just at the time when it is impossible to notify another to fill the vacancy—I say, how often ought the sergeant to complain to such a Captain?

After serving as orderly sergeant in a company over thirteen months—the company being disorderly, unruly, contentious, "boarding out" at as many different points of the compass from company headquarters as they could find places to board at, and being troublesome generally, and using every exertion to get the orderly sergeant to *resign* and retire to *private* life, in order that some one of them might get the "high position" of orderly sergeant of the company, is it treating said orderly sergeant with justice to take a private from the ranks—one of the most contrary men, too (and *I* know who *is* contrary)—and put him over said sergeant as Second Lieutenant, just because the Colonel of the regiment is afraid of his men, and is afraid to take control of and govern them?

If the Colonel of a regiment tells the commissioned officers of his command that he is afraid of his men, and that is the cause of his not trying to govern them, don't you think that such a Colonel ought to resign and let some one take his place who is not so fearful of his life?

If there is pressing and killing men a day or two after their surrender, carried on by the men of a regiment, whose duty is it to put a stop to such conduct—I mean if such conduct is wrong? If it is all right, no one ought to put a stop to it.

Have commissioned officers, non commissioned officers and privates in the United States service any right to take horses from the enemy, and sell them and apply the proceeds of such sales to their own use? If so, an affirmative answer to that question may be of great benefit to my wife and sick boy, as my present wages ($20 a month) is not sufficient to pay five dollars house rent, seven dollars per cord for wood, water tax, clothing, food—and the Lord knows how much the doctor will charge me, for I don't—as my little boy has not been able to move for more than a year, and I don't know how much longer it will be before he is able to; the doctor says not for a month or two yet, perhaps longer; his sickness has already cost me five hundred dollars. Besides, I am in debt—I owe fifty dollars borrowed money—*so, by all means, General, let me know about this horse question.* If such horse-trading is lawful, I am willing to resign my position as sergeant, and go to trading in them. I can make it pay better, especially if you will order our regiment into some district where there are a plenty of mounted rebels. But, General, if such horse-trading is not according to "Army Regulations," I beg of you to, as soon as you can do so consistently, make me a "shoulder-strap"—it pays better; and so far as my observation goes, it is a great deal less trouble—*especially if the men "board out,"*

I say, General, an idea has just come into my head—a novel one, I admit; but I would like to see it tried on in some company that "board out." Could you not effect the following change between a Captain and sergeant for six months—let the Captain act as sergeant and the sergeant act as Captain—not in my company, but in some other man's; I would very much like to see such a trial.

General, if this letter is too long, take some Sunday for it, and put in the whole day. I have condensed the subject all I know how, but I am interested in some, if not all, I have written—so is the Army of the Cumberland.

AMOS L. GRIFFITH.

Orderly Sergeant, Co. F, Fifth Tennessee Cavalry.

I think by all odds that this is the queerest war document of the day.

PERSONAL.

Gen. THOMAS, Commanding the Army of the Cumberland, and Gen. SCHOFIELD, Commanding the Army of the Ohio, are in this city—Nashville—at present, being their respective headquarters.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS, who has been on a visit to her husband, (the old war-horse pretistently refusing to leave the field during the progress of the war,) left for her home in the North a day or two ago. I had the pleasure of meeting her. Physically and intellectually she is a lofty woman, and seems to be made out of the same substantial stuff as her husband.

Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER is still in the city, without a command.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

Movements of Gen. Hood's Army.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The *Gazette's* Nashville dispatch says that the rebel army, under Gen. HOOD, numbering 30,000, is still concentrating in the vicinity of Florence, Ala.

One rebel corps is on this side of the river.

The condition of the roads prevents active military operations for the present.

The rebel army remains comparatively quiet.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Additional by the Australasian.

Comments of the British Press Upon American Affairs.

Opinions Regarding the Seizure of the Florida.

Postal Communication with the Confederate States.

Trial Trip of the Ex-Rebel Ram Shanghai.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION IN FRANCE.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE

In yesterday's issue we announced the arrival of the *Australasian*, with Liverpool dates to Nov. 6, but the lateness of the hour precluded our giving anything further than a general summary of her news. Our correspondence and the extracts from our files, which are appended, will be found of unusual interest.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Canadians—Their New Form of Government—How the French Regard It—Trial Trip of the Shanghai—A Substitute for Cotton—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 4, 1864.

The disposition of the Canadians to adopt the form of a Viceroyalty for their new Confederation is seized upon here as a crushing argument against the Republic. The leading semi-official paper says: "The Canadians, close witnesses of the utter failure of the American Republic, seem disposed to adopt a stronger, a better and a more permanent form of government." It then argues that the system of electing a chief ruler every four years is one of the principal elements of weakness in the republican system, as may now be seen by what is taking place in the United States. It then goes on to point out the abuses of power—as detailed by the Copperhead press—practiced by Mr. LINCOLN to secure a re-election. It makes the management of the war turn entirely upon the Presidential election, as if battles were to be fought, human lives sacrificed, and the war carried on against the rebellion simply for the personal ends of the President. It refers to the abuse of power in disenfranchising by an impossible oath the rebels of Tennessee, and declares that all this shows that the Republic is at an end, and that a Republic is an illogical and an impossible thing. If the men in the North who favor the rebellion and a dissolution of the Union could read what is now said and written abroad about the failure of the Republic; if they could raise themselves for a moment above their town and county politics, and realize what a pernicious influence this rebellion is exerting on the great principles of civilization and progress which they profess, they would lend a hand to its suppression instead of strengthening and prolonging it by a factious opposition to the Government. It is not a little singular that the Democratic Party, which used to be the most violent against monarchs and monarchical principles and opinions, is now looked to and counted upon by foreign monarchs to break up the Republic and to disprove the soundness of republican principles.

The trial trip of the second of the Confederate vessels built at St. Nazaire, called the *Shanghai*, has just taken place, and seems to have given results which would have made her a most formidable instrument of evil if she should ever have passed into the hands of those for whom she was built. They claim for her thirteen and three-quarters knots an hour, while her consort, the *San Francisco*, made but thirteen and a-half knots. These vessels made their trials under the French flag, and with an officer of the French Navy on board, so as to guard against any trick on the part of the builders and their Confederate friends. They are both, it is said, sold to the Prussians.

Great excitement prevails in those manufacturing districts of France where cotton is most used, on account of the discovery of a substitute for the now dethroned King. The substitute is the China-grass, or white *urtica*, (nettle-weed,) which may be cultivated cheaply in all parts of France. The experiments with this new textile fibre have been going on for a year or more under the direction of a competent committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of Rouen, and this committee, with the weed, the raw fibre, and various specimens of woven and colored and uncolored cloths in hand, have shown the Chamber, beyond all question, that the substitute is a genuine one *in every point*. They declare, without reservation, that none of the qualities of the cotton are wanting. I commend to your attention the lengthy report as published in two late numbers of the *Moniteur*. The Minister of the Interior is furnishing seed, obtained from China, to agriculturists, and the speculation is going to assume at once colossal proportions.

The dedication of the magnificent new organ of the American chapel in the Rue du Berry, took place last evening, and brought together an audience which nearly filled the house. A sacred concert was the principal feature of the evening, in which the performers were, for the vocal part: Mrs. R., of New-York, whose magnificent voice is well known to this congregation; and for the instrumental part, M. BATISTA, the distinguished organist of the Church of St. Eustache, Mr. CRANE, the competent organist of the chapel, and M. HERMANN, a violinist of note. Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND pronounced the benediction, assisted by several English and French Protestant clergymen.

You have read, probably, of the sad discomfiture of New-York's favorite tenor, BRIGNOLI, at Madrid. It really appears, however, that BRIGNOLI was only the pretext for a row, which had already been determined on, and that the hostility of the rioters was aimed at the manager. Since then the opera has remained closed, and BRIGNOLI will not probably again attempt to sing before a Spanish audience. We are curious to see whether M. BAGIER, the manager of the Italian opera at Paris, as well as at Madrid, will attempt to bring BRIGNOLI before a Paris audience. Before the row at Madrid, he was announced to sing here at the latter part of the season.

ADELINA PATTI continues her triumphs at the Italian Opera, and finds plenty of critics now to give her the rank of MALIBRAN and SONTAG. A *dilettante*, well-known in American society in Paris for the last five years, Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSON, has just made a brilliant début at the Theatre Lyrique in the *rôle* of *Violetta* in "The Traviata," as adapted to the French stage.

MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Guy Fawkes—Muller—Death of John Leech—The Davenport Brothers—Waiting for News, Military and Political—A Letter from Mr. Lawler—Confederate Bazaar at Paris—Victory in Japan—Mr. Bright—Garabaldi—American Princesses—Gambling Stock—A Hint to Mr. Fessenden—Real Estate in London.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1864.

A gloomy, foggy, dark November day, with shouting boys and noisy ballad-singers, celebrating GUY FAWKES for pennies. The special church service and bonfires were abolished by Act of Parliament, to reward the gallantry of the Irish soldiers in the Crimea.

MULLER was convicted. His defence was a weak one, and judge, jury and audience seem to have settled the matter so that what evidence was in his favor—that of Mr. LEE, for instance, who swore he saw two men in the compartment with Mr. BAKER—was thrown aside with contempt. Still there are many who do not believe him guilty, and the German Society is still hunting up evidence to secure a reprieve. I doubt its success. Sir GEORGE GREY is a conscientious old gentleman, but very determined when he has made up his mind. He has made mistakes both ways—in saving TOWNLEY and in hanging MÜLLER. Unless some very conclusive evidence turns up, MULLER will be hanged on the 14th or 21st, it being optional with the officers. Under the circumstances, they will probably give him the longest term.

The saddest event of the past week has been the sudden death of Mr. JOHN LEECH, the celebrated artist of *Punch*. He died last Saturday night, suddenly, of the obscure nervous disease called *angina pectoris*. A children's party was in the house at the time of his death. The *Times* said he was killed by hand-organs. This is very absurd. He has worked incessantly for twenty years, and has literally worked himself to death at forty-seven. He brought on nervous disease by excessive and continuous labor, and his intolerance of hand-organs. The noise of labor or even the crowing of cocks was a symptom of his disease. His funeral was attended yesterday by many literary men and artists, at Kensall Green Cemetery, where he was buried next grave but one to that of THACKERAY, whose funeral, less than a year ago, he attended, bursting into a fit of uncontrollable grief as he stood by his open grave. They were school-mates at the Charter House School, and friends ever after. The death of LEECH is felt as a national loss; and since he did not draw the political caricatures, you may safely join in the general mourning. It is a heavy blow to *Punch*, poor old fellow. He lost DOYLE years ago, by abusing the Pope—DOYLE being a zealous Roman Catholic. TENNIEL remains, and in his last cartoon represents Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. DAVIS as the Brothers DAVENPORT, bound up with ropes in that wonderful cabinet.

The DAVENPORTS are, perhaps, just now, the greatest sensation here. They give private *séances* at ten guineas, often two in an evening, one at 8 o'clock and one at 11 P. M. These, of course, are at the houses of the aristocracy, moneyed, at least. The more public *séances* at the Queen's Concert-rooms, Hanover-square, are a guinea admission, limited to thirty persons; but the anxiety to see them makes it impossible to keep to the limit, and at a *séance* I attended a few evenings ago, there were fifty-two persons, a few of whom may have been gentlemen of the press and other respectable dead-heads. There was a concert in the cabinet, requiring apparently four pairs of hands to execute, and within three seconds after it ceased, the two brothers were seen to be firmly bound upon and to their seats. There were spectre hands and arms by the dozen. Ringing guitars went whirling through the air, hitting, but not drawing blood from, the spectators, as the other night from one of the *Times'* editors. Mr. JOHN OXENFORD. Mr. FAY's coat was taken off, and his hands were found, a second after, bound firmly behind him and to the chair. A gentleman's coat was found on the elder DAVENPORT, under the same circumstances. I took the trouble to examine the knots in this instance. There was no mistake about *them* at all events. The two small wrists were firmly tied together, with a double knot between them, and both were tied to the back of the chair and the ends of the rope carried under it. I cannot conceive it possible that the hands were untied. In some cases they have been sealed with sealing wax. But the coat of one of the spectators was on completely and neatly over his own. Changing coats when one's hands are tied, is a feat I supposed was confined to politicians. It was what you may call a stunner. A distinguished author is writing a biography of the brothers DAVENPORT, which is to be published by SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co.

We wait now for news of

ling on races, prize-fights and the stock exchange. Of course, I am no advocate for gambling, but as I observe that Governments usually tax, and so authorize and encourage vices for revenue purposes, I think they should take those which will pay best, and are, on the whole, the least demoralizing.

Property used to sell pretty well up in New-York, and has not, I believe, depreciated, but I doubt if it comes up to some in the City of London, where some land has been sold at the rate of two millions of pounds—say ten millions of dollars in gold, or twenty odd millions in greenbacks, as per last advices—an acre. A few acres of such property would almost reconcile me to the leaden skies and smoky fogs, and dull, coppery sun, when it consents to show itself above the horizon, of this dull town of London.

The rumor of a dissolution of Parliament is denied—so this chance of an excitement is dissipated.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

A LIBERAL VIEW.

From the London Star.

Unfortunately for Brazil, the Confederate privateers have constantly been hovering around her ports, and, while burning United States vessels trading to Brazil off the Brazilian coast, have run into her ports at the first signs of danger, have got coals consigned to them from Liverpool, to be delivered in Brazilian harbors, and generally have made themselves disagreeable visitors. The *Alabama*, on one occasion, burned three or four American whalers close to a Brazilian harbor, and the Government of the Emperor punished by removal of the Governor of the island, who, after the occurrence, permitted Capt. Semmes to obtain supplies.

It is impossible to separate the act which has just been committed from the whole circumstances which have occurred during the war, and looking at these and the correspondence which has already taken place between the two Governments, we should imagine that the United States rely for justification upon the peculiar and exceptional circumstances connected with Brazilian neutrality. On the 13th of July, 1863, Mr. SEWARD directed the Minister to the Brazils to say to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of that empire, "that if nations shall, in violation of our rights, suffer their ports to become bases for the operations of pirates against us, we shall adopt such remedies as the laws of self-defence allow. It is the earnest desire of the United States to remain at peace with all nations. We have sought especially to deserve the friendship of Brazil, and shall persevere in that friendly policy so long as the Emperor shall accord to us commercial and national rights, which are not less essential to Brazil and all the other American States than to ourselves." From what has taken place, we may fairly infer that the United States Government had come to the conclusion that Brazil was giving undue protection to the Confederate cruisers, such protection as amounted to an unfriendly act to the United States, thus forcing them to fall back upon those laws of self-defence which, after all, must be the paramount rule for all nations. *Of the necessity for the application of those abnormal rules the United States is the proper judge*, and it is a right which no State worthy of being included in the family of nations would ever consent to give up at the dictation either of a neutral or of foreign Powers. If Brazil has cause of complaint, she may insist on an apology or reparation, and if that is refused withdraw her ambassador, as she did from this country a few months ago, as a formal protest against a Power which she is not strong enough to fight.

One thing is very clear—*it is not a question with which England can touch even with the longest possible diplomatic pole.* In these days of steam cruisers, English interests imperatively require, in the event of war, the observance of a strict neutrality by neutrals. If we should ever be unfortunately precipitated into war with the United States, we must have no *Alabamas* and *Floridas*, from France or Holland, preying on our commerce, burning our commerce and then sneaking into a neutral port whenever a frigate appeared in sight. We must have no coaling of privateers in French, Dutch, or Spanish ports; no rendezvous for coal-laden jackals at the Azores, no toleration, in short, for belligerency under the garb of neutrality. Then this wretched vessel, which has been captured, was provided as the Confederates by a breach of our own laws, and by a violation of the proclamation of our Sovereign. The Liverpool shipbuilders have shut our mouths on the question. *We could not touch the question without being taunted with the paternity of our bastard progeny.* We should be told that had the vessel not been permitted to sail from our ports the difficulty would never have occurred. Not only her origin, but the character of the *Florida's* career prevents us interfering. The burning of vessels on the high seas without taking them into port for adjudication is a more flagrant breach of international law than her seizure, even were there no justification, and England, above all nations, has no interest in fostering these ocean outlaws. Again the character of our relations with Brazil entirely precludes our interference. She accuses us of seizing her own vessels in her own harbors unjustifiably, and has withdrawn her ambassador in consequence; we formerly entered one of her ports and captured four vessels, alleged to be slavers, and when a fort tried to protect them with its fire, we demolished the fort. There is on record a resolution of the Brazilian Legislature desiring to place their ships under the protection of some strong Power, to save them from what they called the violence of British cruisers. *Clearly our protest against high-handed dealings with Brazil would be regarded by the world as the sublimity of hypocrisy.* So far as we are concerned, the *Florida* must "slide," and we contemplate the result with equanimity, as the question is entirely one between Brazil and the United States now, and between Brazil and the Confederate States hereafter, should they ever establish their independence.

A LITTLE TORY INDIGNATION.

From the London Herald.

This case is one in which all maritime Powers are interested. When the lawless violence of Capt. WILKES led him into a far less flagrant outrage on our own flag, the other Powers frankly and loyally came to our assistance, and, taking up the cause in the common interest of the civilized world, addressed a sharp and peremptory remonstrance to the Government by which the piracy had been sanctioned and seemed likely to be supported. Brazil is not able, as we were, to avenge her own honor. *It is imperative upon the maritime Powers at large, and upon France and England in particular, to take up the case on behalf of one too weak to protect herself.* We are equally interested in maintaining the sanctity of neutral waters; for there is no nation whose ships may not, at one time or another, be forced to seek shelter in the ports of a friendly Power; and if they are liable to be there seized or attacked by an enemy, international confidence and maritime commerce can no longer exist in time of war. *We can hardly hope that England will do her duty.* The cowardice of some members of the Administration, and the Northern sympathies of others, have led upon them, hitherto, on every occasion, to insult the part of the Federal Government, whether against the Confederates or against their own countrymen. No word of rebuke from England followed the outrage committed by the seizure of two Confederate officers in Morocco; and we dare say that this outrage on the collective rights and interests of the Maritime Powers will be regarded by Lord RUSSELL with singular equanimity. *But the Emperor of the French is neither a coward nor a Federalist*; he regards with equal disgust and contempt the cringing servility of the English, and the brutal insolence of the Federal Government; and it is not impossible that he may choose to exhibit in striking contrast the dignified disinterestedness of France and the selfish timidity of her ancient rival, by undertaking personally to redress a wrong which, though it be an injury to the civilized world at large, is yet especially addressed to the first of naval Powers, and cannot be passed over in silence without degrading yet further the tarnished honor and damaged prestige of England.

THE ELECTION.

SOME ADVICE FROM THE TORIES WHICH COMES JUST TOO LATE.

From the London Herald.

The Democrats know what awaits them. Their press will be silenced; their leaders thrown into prison; very probably, their property confiscated; free speech, free printing, even free private correspondence, will be impossible, and a reign of terror will crush out the last remnants of Northern liberty. Of these outrages they have had a foretaste already; fear and policy have lately restrained the savage temper of their tyrant, but once reflected or assured of reflection he will feel himself secure, and will indulge his vengeance all the more freely for the abstinence he has recently been compelled to practice. He will show no mercy; they expect none. Already they begin to hint at rebellion; to murmur that civil war is better than Republican tyranny, and that domestic resistance, united to foreign warfare, may prove more than a match for the military strength on which their despotic master relies. They are so far right that their choice certainly lies between the yoke and the sword; between servitude and insurrection. But we doubt their courage; we fear that when it comes to the point the characteristic prudence of the Yankee will restrain him from the desperate adventure of rebellion against a present and overwhelming military force. The Northern States do not breed men willing to engage in hazards so perilous where the chance of success is so doubtful and the severity of punishment so certain. *If the Democrats ever intend to fight, they would do more wisely to fight for freedom of election than to attempt to reverse by force the decision obtained by fraud.* If they do not venture at present to resist the arbitrary violence by which Mr. LINCOLN is striving to make his reelection doubly sure, they will hardly venture hereafter to defy him when securely reseated on his throne, and able to wield with a firmer hand than at present the whole power derived at once from constitutional forms and from lawless force. It is a just retribution which deprives of liberty those who sought to destroy the liberties of their brethren; just that those who sought to trample the independence of the South under the heel of military tyranny should find that heel firmly planted on their necks; that the authors and approvers of an unconstitutional war should find that that war has deprived them of every vestige of constitutional freedom.

THE RESULT IN OCTOBER.

From the London Star.

The Republican party, which has passed so many [illegible] will be much stronger in the next Congress. There seems to be no doubt now that Pennsylvania, as well as Ohio and Indiana, has given a triumph to the Republicans, and there seems to be as little doubt that Maryland has voted her free constitution by a majority. In both Pennsylvania and Maryland the satisfactory result is mainly attributable to the soldiers' vote, a circumstance which is as gratifying as it is novel to see soldiers in the field permitted to exercise all the privileges of the citizen. *This does not coincide with the theory that the Northern soldiers are mere mercenaries, nor with that other theory, which some are very fond of ventilating, that the army of the Union would after the war be dangerous to liberty.* We can discover nothing in the latter advices to justify the statement that the Governor of Maryland intended to throw out the soldiers' votes; on the contrary, the Republican journals warmly welcome Maryland into the company of free States. With these good omens and SHERIDAN'S opportune victory, it is scarcely necessary to say that the Republicans expect to carry Mr. LINCOLN'S election by a triumphant majority; and, looking to the consequences involved for America and humanity, we sincerely hope the prognostications may be gloriously realised.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"EVEN AMERICAN BONDS."

From the London Times City Article.

Advices from Frankfort state that the financial crisis, as far as the Bourse of that city is concerned, appears to be over. The liquidation for the month passed off very quietly; money was plentiful at bank rates, and even American bonds were easily carried over to the next account at somewhat higher rates than other funds. It appears that the floating quantity of these bonds, though still heavy, has decreased by foreign orders since last account. "At all events, the mania for them has ceased, and although they are largely dealt in, it is no longer to the exclusion of all other speculative securities." Austrian stocks during the last week have been in good demand, and show a recovery of between 1@2 ₱ cent. There have been no failures at Frankfort, and very few in other parts of Germany, with the exception of Vienna, whence the commercial accounts continue bad, difficulties being reported in every branch of industry. The embarrassments of the Dutch Crédit Mobilier and other kindred establishments have destroyed at Frankfort such confidence as was reposed in concerns of this nature, and the shares of the best of them are now pressed for sale, and find, even at reduced prices, only few purchasers.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Mr. CHADWICK, of Manchester, has received the following reply to a letter he recently addressed to the British Postmaster-General:

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Oct. 18, 1864.

SIR: The Postmaster-General has had under his consideration your letter of the 7th inst., in which on behalf of the Government of the Confederate States of America, you inquire whether correspondence addressed to those States will be forwarded by this Department to Bermuda, or Nassau, or Halifax, where agents are about to be appointed by the Postmaster-General of the Confederate States. In reply I am directed to acquaint you that His Lordship must decline to enter into the proposed arrangement, or to dispatch any correspondence contrary to its address. At the same time I am to observe that the public can, of course, if they think proper, direct letters for the States referred to, under cover, to agents in Bermuda, Nassau, or Halifax. I am, &c.

(Signed.) F. HILL.

AMERICAN GREENBACKS.

The question, "What is the English value of the paper dollar?" was again in part raised on the 2d, at the Liverpool Police Court, when a man named WARLOUSKI summoned the Captain of the British ship *Conflict* for £22 7s., alleged to be due to him for wages. WARLOUSKI had shipped at New-York, at $45 a month. The defendant contended that the complainant was entitled to the money at the New-York value at the time of the agreement, when gold was at 100 per cent. premium. The articles, not having been signed in the presence of the Consul, could not be received in evidence, and the magistrates decided that the amount should be paid in full value.

A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

From the Shipping Gazette, Nov. 5.

The new steamer *Hattie*, originally built for the Wemyss Bay Railway Company, but afterward sold for the South American Blockade, ran the lights on Tuesday, on the Clyde, at the rate of nineteen miles an hour. She was built and engined by Messrs. CAIRD & Co.

INCREASE OF THE LIVERPOOL STEAM TRADE.

From the European Times.

The new mail steamer *Cuba*, built by Messrs. TODD & MCGREGOR for the Cunard Company, is rapidly fitting out, and may be expected in the Mersey in the course of a fortnight. The *Aleppo*, one of the steamers building for the same company by Messrs. J. & G. THOMSON, was successfully launched on the 1st; and the *Tarifa*, for the same owners and by the same builder, is also rapidly approaching completion. Messrs. CAIRD & Co. have in hand the *Palmyra*, a similar steamer, and also for the Cunard Company. Messrs. J. & G. THOMSON are hastening forward the *Java* as a consort to the *Cuba* in the American mail service.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 225, 297, 203, 304, 2715, 2335, 1649, 2123½, 419, 2171, 2091, 2897, 2601, 2609, 913, 2665, 2615, 2675, 2691. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street.—Nos 268, 1910, 1972, 1742, 2717, 1550, 1786, 2412, 2700, 1676, 2150, 2152, 781, 2154, 2182, 1852, 2172, 2196, 2224, 2258.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned until Friday next. *Part II.*—Nos. 1496, 4492, 4494, 4496, 4498, 4500, 4502, 4504, 4506, 4510, 4512, 4514, 4516.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 340, 797, 722, 714, 601, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 618, 745, 432. *Part II.*—Nos. 140, 490, 778, 381, 688, 178, 556, 638, 613, 631, 194, 642, 551, 142.

Alleged Fraudulent Transfers—The Case Set Aside.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson, Mcnell and Garvin.

Edward Kaufe et al vs. Charles Bridge et al.—On the 24th of April, 1861, as appears from the papers in this case, Charles Bridge, being insolvent and pressed by his creditors, made a sale of his stock of goods to his book-keeper, Winslow M. Burdick, for $24,000. Shortly thereafter he sold certain of his accounts to Burdick for $32,625. On this sale Burdick paid $1,000 in cash and gave his notes for $55,625, payable at twenty-four months, and at an average of sixteen months. The next day Bridge, as alleged, paid the $1,000 back to Burdick. At the time of this transaction Bridge was indebted to Burdick in the sum of $10,000. Instead of balancing the account, and giving his notes to Bridge for $45,298, Burdick gave his notes for the whole amount, and suffered the debt of $10,000 to remain due from Bridge to himself until the 17th of June, when Bridge confessed a judgment to Burdick for $10 624, under which and another judgment, a receiver of Bridge's estate was appointed, and the entire residue of such estate removed from the creditors of Bridge, in order to pay Burdick, who was, as claimed, in fact, on a balance of accounts, largely indebted to Bridge. The plaintiffs allege that the design of these transactions was to put Bridge's estate beyond the reach of his creditors. It was further claimed that, on the 24th of June, Bridge also gave Burdick another judgment for $6,000, in consideration of Burdick's giving Waterman his notes on a long credit for the amount.

Upon the trial all these proceedings were set aside and judgment given in favor of the plaintiffs. ■

The defendants appealed, contending that the action could not maintain the action; that the property, right and credit of Bridge, the judgment debtor, were vested in the receiver, who was authorized to bring the action to set aside any transfer of the debtor's property on the ground of fraud. His receivership should first been got out of the way. The plaintiff's judgment was recovered after the appointment of the receiver, and the latter represented all the creditors of the debtor. The defendants also contended that the court erred in its ruling in a number of instances. Judgment was now affirmed.

Wm. Watson for plaintiffs; Ford & Baldwin for defendants.

Suit Against the Police Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Charles Parkhurst vs. Thomas C. Acton, William McMurray, James Bergen, Joseph J. Bosworth and John A. Kennedy.—The plaintiff in this action claimed $10,000 damages from the defendants for an alleged interference with his business. He claimed that he was a licensed auctioneer, doing business at No. 140 Greenwich-street, in this city, where he carried on a profitable trade in watches, dry goods, jewelry, &c.; that in May last the Police Commissioners shut up his place of business and stationed a policeman at the door, who was instructed to tell people wishing to enter that plaintiff was a "Peter Funk," and his store a "mock auction shop." Yesterday morning the plaintiff applied for an injunction restraining the Commissioners of Police from further interference in his business.

The defendants allege the truth of the complaint against Parkhurst as being a "Peter Funk," but deny having shut up his store.

His Honor denied the motion, holding that he could not grant an injunction in such a case.

Stewart & Burleigh for the plaintiff; A. Oakey Hall for defendants.

Adjournment of the Superior Court.

All branches of the Superior Court adjourned yesterday, in consequence of the death of Judge McCUNN'S father-in-law.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital Stock	$25,350,000
Loans and Discounts	50,480 000
Specie	4,790 080
Due from other Banks	6 731,800
Due to other Banks	6,783,600
Deposits	22,023,500
Circulation	9,047,000

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 16, 1864.

$5,000 U. S 6s. '67	122	100 Erie Railway	100
20,000 U. S.6s.'81....C.	111	100 do	b30 100⅜
53,000 do	110⅜	1000 do	99⅜
500 do	111⅛	1800 do	99⅛
2,000 U.S.6s.5-20s. R.	103⅜	200 do	s30 99⅜
500 U. S 6s.5-20s..C.	103⅜	650 do	s10 99⅜
Small	104⅛	200 do	b10 99⅜
10,000 do	103⅜	200 do	b15 99⅜
60,000 do	103⅞	100 do	b10 99⅜
100,000 do new iss.	103⅜	800 do	99⅜
37 000 do	103⅜	5 0 Hud. Riv. R	120⅜
10,000 do	103⅜	150 do	121
5,000 U. S. 5s. '74...C.		1000 Reading R	134⅜
Indorsed	98	1800 do	134⅛
500 U. S. 10-40s. C.	96	15 0 do	134
10,500 do	96⅛	7 Second-av. R	85
20,000 Treas. N.7 3-10s,		100 Long Island R	98
Apr. & Oct.	115	100 M. S. & N. I	b30 72⅛
5,000 do	114⅜	1000 do	72
25,000 do	114	1000 do	71⅜
30,000 U.S.6s.1yr. Cer.	96⅞	1000 do	71⅜
1,000 Cal. St. 7s	108	900 do	71⅜
500 do	100	600 do	s10 71⅜
10,000 Mo. State 6s	61⅜	100 do	b15 72
150,000 O & M. Cer	38	600 do	b10 72
30,000 do	38⅛	100 do	s10 72
15,000 do	38⅜	250 Mich. Cen. R	126
15,000 do	b10 38⅝	100 do	126⅛
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	5 Ill. Cen. R	127
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs	108⅜	10 do	128
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d M. Preferred	89	400 do	126
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	89	200 do	126⅜
12,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	103	300 do	126⅜
5,000 Amer Gold	237	100 do	b7 127
10,000 do	s30 236	580 Cle. & Pitts	104
200 Canton Co	33⅛	200 do	b7 104⅜
50 do	33	200 do	s10 104
100 Am. Coal Co	80	500 do	103⅜
400 Cum Coal Pref	80⅜	12 Cle., Col. & Cin R	170
250 do	80⅜	200 Chi. & N. W	43
600 Quick M. Co	85	100 do	s10 43⅛
100 do	84⅜	1000 do	43⅜
100 do	84⅛	1000 do	43⅜
200 do	84⅛	100 do	b30 43⅜
2000 Mar. Min. Co	35	300 Chi. & N.W. Pref	82⅜
500 do	b30 35⅛	1080 do	82⅜
400 do	b10 35⅜	400 do	82
900 Wyoming V. Co.	85	300 do	b30 82⅛
400 Ashbourton Coal	99	200 Cleve. & Tol	113⅝
50 Pac. M. S. C	315	100 P., Ft. W. & C	106⅛
200 N. Y. Cen	124	100 do	s10 106
100 do	123	2000 do	106
108 do	122⅜	300 do	106⅛
500 Chi. & R. I. R	106⅜	100 do	s10 106⅛
100 do	b10 106⅜	300 do	106⅛
280 do	106	100 Alt. & T. H	53
1700 do	106⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. Pref	75
1000 do	106⅜	100 do	76⅜
12 Chi., Bur. & Q	117	150 Mil. & P. Du C	52

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s. '81. C.	110⅜	100 Erie R	98⅜
10,000 do	110⅜	100 do	b15 99
5,000 U.S.6s.5-20s. R.	103⅜	1000 do	98⅜
5,000 do	103⅜	300 do	98⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s.5-20s..C.	104	50 Erie R. Pref	104
120,000 do new is.	103⅞	100 Hudson R. R	120⅜
500 do new iss.	104	800 do	120
24,000 Treas. N.7 3-10s. April & Oct.	115	500 Reading R	134
10,000 U. S.10-40s...C.	96⅜	800 do	134⅜
3,000 do	97	500 do	134⅜
3,000 Mo. State 6s	61	300 Mich. Cen. R	125
10,000 O. & Miss. Cer.	38⅜	100 M. S. & N. I	71⅜
40,000 do	38⅜	600 do	72
9,000 Al. & T. H. 1st M	107	200 do	72⅛
10,000 Am. Gold	231	1000 Ill. Cen. R	126
5,000 do	230⅜	280 Clev. & Pitts	104⅜
300 Quick. Min	83	200 do	s10 104
100 do	s30 83	300 Chi. & N. W. R	44
200 do	83⅛	400 do	43⅜
1000 Cum. Coal Pr	49⅜	1900 Chi. & N. W. Pr	82
100 do	b30 50	50 do	b30 82⅜
100 do	b30 49⅜	200 do	82⅛
600 do	49⅜	100 do	82⅜
100 Mar. Min. Co	34⅜	200 do	81⅜
200 do	b30 35⅛	200 Chi. & R. I. R	105⅞
100 Canton Co	33⅛	1500 do	106⅛
400 N. Y. Cen. R	122⅜	100 P. F. W. & C	105⅜
200 do	122⅛	1000 do	105⅜
11 Chi., Bur. & Q. R	114	400 do	105

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer	38⅜	300 Ch. & R. I. R	106⅝
10,060 do	38⅛	400 do	106⅜
360 Erie R	98⅛	100 do	105⅝
600 do	98⅜	100 do	105⅞
1700 do	98⅜	200 do	106
900 do	98⅜	100 do	105⅞
2600 do	93⅜	500 Chic. & N.W. R	43⅜
60 do	98⅜	500 do	44
400 Hud. Riv. R	120	100 do	44
100 do	120	100 Chi. & N.W. Pr	82⅛
100 do	120⅛	400 do	82⅛
100 Reading R	135⅛	100 do	82⅜
200 do	135	300 do	82
100 Ill. Cen. R	126⅛	100 do	82⅛
200 do	126⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C	105
200 M. S. & N. I. R	71⅜	100 do	105⅜
400 do	71⅜	100 do	105⅜
400 do	72	100 do	105⅜
1000 do	72⅛	100 Quick. M. Co	85
500 do	72	100 do	84
900 do	72	100 Mar. Min. Co	34⅜
100 do	72	200 do	34⅜
400 Clev. & Pitts	104	100 do	34⅜
100 Cum. Coal	80		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$15,000 O. & M. Cer	38⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R	126⅜
10,000 do	38⅛	200 do	126⅜
10,000 do	38⅛	100 do	126⅜
40,000 do	38	300 Chi. & R. I. R	105⅛
700 Erie R	99	500 do	105⅜
500 do	99⅛	100 do	106
400 do	99	100 do	106
100 do	99⅛	100 do	106
500 do	99⅛	100 Chi. & N. W	43⅞
200 Reading R	136	200 Chi. & N.W. Pr	82
200 M. S. & N. I	72⅛	200 do	82⅜
100 do	72⅜	400 do	82⅜
100 do	72⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C	104⅜
200 do	72⅛	100 do	105
100 do	72⅛	700 Mariposa M. Co	35
500 Cleve. & Pitts	104⅜	100 do	35

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16—P. M.

The Public Funds of the United States continue to advance in both demand and price on the Stock Exchange, since the Presidential Election. The business to-day was universally heavy in the Gold-bearing Stocks, a good portion of it on European orders for the 5-20 Bonds, which rose to 103¾. The 6 ₱ cents of 1881 advanced to 110¾@111 ₱ cent., and the 10-40 years 5 ₱ cents were wanted at 96¼@96¾ ₱ cent. The Gold Room fell about 10 ₱ cent. from the lowest sales of yesterday afternoon, making the decline 15 ₱ cent. in two days, *and over twenty per cent. since this day week*, when the speculators attempted to carry up the market on the result of the Presidential Election. There was no military news to precipitate the fall, but a few days' reflection and the critical study of the popular temper on the subject, appear to have satisfied even the *Bulls* of the Gold Room, that the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN was *not* significant of Currency inflation or the higher price of Gold. The improved financial news from England to-day, and renewed orders by the *Australasian* for U. S. Bonds, have partially affected Foreign Exchange, and indirectly, perhaps, contributed to the prevailing weakness of the Gold Room.

The Railway Shares at the Stock Exchange fell off at the early Board, and there was a pressure on Erie and some of the Western lines to sell, but whether by actual holders or by parties ready to go *short* on the sympathy of the market with the large decline in Gold, it is difficult to know. There is an impression on the Street that a considerable *short* interest is being made on Erie Common Stock, and perhaps in some of the Westerns. The appearance of some orders for Illinois Central on London account gave steadiness to that Stock, while the decline in Chicago and Rock Island and Fort Wayne brought in free buyers, both in the forenoon and at the Second Board. There was also a large business in Michigan Southern and Reading, and in both classes of North West, at the reduced figures. The 3½ ₱ cent. half-yearly dividend on the North West Preferred Stock is announced for the 1st of December. The Miscellaneous Shares were generally lower by 2@2½ ₱ cent., as compared with Tuesday. At the close of the Second Board the Share List assumed some degree of steadiness.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with the same hour on Tuesday. The Railways left off steady. Gold, after selling at 228¾@228, rallied to 231@230½.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	110⅛	110⅜	Pittsburgh	104⅞	104
U. S. 5-20's	103	104	Northwest	44	44
F. Certificates	96⅞	97	N. West Pref	82⅛	83⅛
N. Y. Centra	124⅜	122⅜	Rock Island	107⅛	105⅜
Erie	100⅛	97⅜	Fort Wayne	107	105
Hudson	120⅜	120⅜	Cum'land Coal	51	49⅝
Reading	135⅜	134⅞	Quicksilver	85	83
Mich. Southern	73	72⅜	Mariposa	36	34⅝
Illinois Cen	127	126	Ohio & M. Certh	39	38⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110	Bank of the Republic	100
Union	110	Bank of No. Amer	105
America	135	Hanover	101
National	104	Metropolitan	118
Merchants' Exchange	98	Nassau	105
State of New-York	115	Corn Exchange	105
Commerce	104¾	Commonwealth	101
American Exchange	115	Importers'	103
Pacific	160	Park	134
Chatham	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76	117	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	82
Erie 2ds '75	118	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	115
Erie 3ds, '86	114	Gal. & Chi. 1sts	117
Erie 4ths, '90	111	Clev. & Tol. S. F	103
Erie 5ths, '88	112	N. J. Cen. 1sts	100
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	107	N. J. Cen. 2ds	113
Hud. R., '69	109	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	116⅛
Hudson R. S. F	1 8	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
Mich. Cen. New 1sts	130	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	92
Chi. B. & Quincy	126	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100
N. I. C. Line	100	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	93
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	108	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	107
Illinois Cen	100	Alt. & G. W	95⅜
Alton & T. H. 1sts	89		

Our correspondent "Merchant" refers us to the Treasury Note Loan of 1857 as applicable to the old 7 30 per cents under the act of July 17, 1861. We were not ignorant of this supposed legal reliance of those speculators in the remnant of the 7-30s for forcing their receipt for customs. But it may possibly have escaped their attention that the General Loan Act of July 17, 1861, embraced *three distinct features:* 1. A funded 20 years' stock, bearing 6 per cent. 2. The 3 years' 7-30 Treasury Bonds, convertible before or at maturity into such funded stock. 3. Treasury Notes payable on demand and stamped on their face as expressly under the Act of 1857, "receivable for all public dues"—no such stamp being made or contemplated for the 7-30s. The subsequent Act of Feb. 25, 1862, pledged the future receipts from Customs, as exclusively to be paid in Gold, for the specific object of paying, in Gold, the interest on the Public Funded and Fundable Debt of the United States. But the $60,000,000 of Dividend Treasury Notes, on which there was the antecedent pledge for their receipt for all public dues, were excepted, and subsequently received through the Custom-house. When the Act of February 25, 1862, was passed, the specific pledge in which, of Customs in Gold, vitally affects $961,000,000 of Gold-bearing Funded *and Fundable* securities of the United States—the 7-30s coming under the *stalicised* description—the whole of these convertible Bonds had not been negotiated. The last installments, about $13,000,000, were not sold until November, 1862, and then sold for Currency, after Gold and the Demand Treasury Notes, receivable for Customs, had risen to 130@135 ₱ cent. Some time after this, it was notified by the Department, that if the fundable or convertible privilege of the 7-30s was not availed of on or before maturity, they would be paid off in Currency, *like any other temporary loan* to the Government. And not the slightest dissent to this, or pretext to a claim for Custom-house value, was made by the public or the holders, until after the three years had expired, and nine-tenths of the 7-30 Bonds had been converted.

Without further traversing the legal point upon which speculation has so recently seized, we have only to add, that the claim is not only inconsistent with (and if followed, would be grossly violative of, the public faith of the Government, specifically pledged, before all these 7-30 bonds were negotiated, to the holders of the Funded Public Stocks of the United States, whose income is payable and secured to be paid in the Gold derived from Customs, but cannot be rendered even plausible upon the pretext that Gold was originally paid for all the Bonds, or when so paid, as in the case of the earlier issues, before the Banks suspended Specie Payments, that it was done in the slightest expectation of their reconvertibility into Gold through the Custom-House.

We have heretofore referred to the successful organization of the Adirondack Company, of Northern New-York, for the purpose of completing the Railway through what has been known as the Wilderness region of New-York, and to possess, improve and develop its timber lands, iron and other mineral deposits, and to make sales of the lands for agricultural purposes. The charter of the Company is one of the most liberal and comprehensive ever granted by the Legislature of the State, and the grant of 450,000 acres of land made absolute. In addition to this grant, 200,000 acres adjacent, and through which the Railway will pass, have been purchased. The road begins at Saratoga Springs, and will terminate at Ogdensburgh, or some point on Lake Ontario. The expenditures on the Saratoga end already amount to $1,500,000. The whole capital is to be $5,000,000. The Construction Land and Railway Mortgage is $3,000,000. The first million of this Mortgage is now offered to the public, bearing 7 ₱ cent, to be awarded on the 30th inst.—25 ₱ cent. to be paid down, and the remainder in three equal monthly installments. We again direct attention to the advertisement of the Company, and to the explanatory circular and pamphlet concerning this enterprise, to be had at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-street.

The principal of the following Loans of the United States will fall due in the course of the second term of the present Administration, *and will assuredly be paid off in Gold, at maturity.* Whatever doubts may have been entertained on this subject, because of the contingencies of a state of war and of political changes in the Government, are now removed by the signal result of the Presidential Election:

Loan of Jan. 28, 1847, due Dec. 31, 1867	$9,415,250
Loan of March 31, 1848, due July 1, 1868	8,908,341
Total	$18,323,591

MR. ALBERT H NICOLAY will hold his regular auction sale of stocks and bonds to-morrow (Thursday) Nov 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Sales Rooms, No. 52 William-street.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co, will sell at auction to-morrow (Thursday) 400 shares American Telegraph stock, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $6,746,422 56, including for customs, $186,000; payments, $6,076,415 30; on account of loan, $472,150; balance, $33,167,167 5b.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Established Aug. 1, 1863.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000
Dividends paid in 14 months	150,000
Surplus	100,000

This bank will remove to its magnificent new banking-house, No. 134 Broadway, on the 25th inst., and will be prepared to receive city accounts heretofore declined for want of accommodation in its temporary offices.

The buying and selling of Government securities will be continued as heretofore in a special department for that purpose.

Dealers and depositors most generously dealt with.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CRUPPER, Cashier.

NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK.

Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York.

Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement.

F. G. ADAMS, President.

E. SCOFIELD, Cashier

NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY

CAPITAL 120,000 SHARES, OF $10 EACH.

This company was organized under the laws of the State of New-York April 20, 1864. The mines of the company are located in the Sierra, Prince Royal and Humboldt

receive, for the carrying or conveyance of any article, any distance within half a mile, twenty-five cents if carried by hand, and fifty cents if carried on a wheelbarrow or hand-cart; if the distance exceed half a mile, and is within a mile, one half of the above rates in addition thereto, and in the same proportion for any greater distance.

Sec. 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was adopted on a division, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—14.

INVITATIONS.

Invitation of Marion Hose Company, to attend their eighteenth annual ball, to be held at Irving Hall, on Wednesday evening, November twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance to November two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel relative to the power of the Mayor and Common Council to suspend or remove heads of departments.

Which was received and referred to Special Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of making a donation to the Church of the Covenant, sufficient to remunerate the trustees for payment of assessment for building sewer in Park-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, &c.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying the Manhattan Gas Company the sum of five hundred dollars to correct an error in the account charged against Clinton Market.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of fitting up cellar of house of Empire Company number Forty-eight.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the use of Marion Hook and Ladder Company number Thirteen, the same to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Hook and Ladder Company number One.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the same be directed to pave and gutter 44th and 45th-sts., on west side (with ordinance therefor).

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting a resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide throughout the middle of the same in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh-avs., under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of curbing, etc., Seventy eighth street, between Second and Third avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a resolution to regulate, etc., One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, between Fourth and Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to repair sidewalk of One Hundred and Eighteenth street, between First-avenue and East River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a resolution to regulate, etc., Fifty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth-av.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag sidewalks of Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to lay crosswalks at the corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to lay crosswalks on the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-ninth street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to curb, &c., Ninety-second-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Forty-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to curb, &c., Eightieth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to fill sunken lots on north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report to remit an assessment against the Methodist Church in Twenty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to make a donation in aid of the funds of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of making a donation in aid of the funds of the New-York Magdalen Benevolent Society.

Which was laid over.

The Special Committee in relation to the obstructions of the free use of the streets in the lower part of the city, &c., presented a report.

Which was laid over.

The Special Committee on Retrenchment and Reform presented a report in relation to the charges relating to the administration of the affairs of the City Inspector's Department, and providing that said Committee shall be a Joint Special Committee.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, Farley—3.

Alderman Jones raised the point of order, that the creation of the Joint Committee contemplated by such report involves an expenditure; that, therefore, the paper requires to be laid over for action, and to receive thirty days for its passage.

The President pro tem. decided the point of order to be not well taken on the ground that there was no present expense contemplated by the report.

Alderman Ottwell moved that the vote by which said report was adopted be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of fitting up cellar of house of Engine Company number forty eight.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Masterson moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from consideration of a report from the Board of Councilmen, in favor of donating the Industrial School on Forty-second-street the sum of one thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—14

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause all necessary repairs to be made to steam-engine of Engine Company number Five, forthwith.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of David Groesbeck for the sum of two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, to be in full for extra services rendered in the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department, during the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and for the payment of the above sum the amount thereof, viz., two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, is hereby appropriated.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—13

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Resolution to paint house of Hose Company Number Five.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—14.

Bill of C. S. Grafulla for music furnished on the occasion of the funeral of the late Colonel Grover, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. S. Grafulla for the sum of two hundred and ninety dollars, in payment of the annexed bill for music furnished at the funeral of Colonel Grover.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution to repair the carriage of Hose Company number five.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Jones, Jeremiah—2.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following named persons, for services rendered in receiving the First, Fourth, and Fifth Regiments, New York Volunteers, for the amounts set opposite their names:

Geo. Mawhey salute, First Regiment, $47, Fifth Regiment, $54	$101 00
F. E. Loother, Fifty fifth Regiment, band for Fourth Regiment	74 50
Dodworth's Band, First, Fourth and Fifth Regiments, three bills	454 00
C. S. Grafulla's Band, Duryee's Zouaves, (two bills)	240 00
Chas Rook, doorkeeper at two banquets, First and Fifth Regiments, two bills	24 00
Evening Post, for advertising First Regiment reception	5 50
Sanford, for advertising	4 10

The above amounts to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Catharine Ann Droddy, monumental sculptors, for the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers buried in the lot in Calvary Cemetery, Long Island, that was presented to the Corporation of the City of New-York by the trustees of the said Cemetery, and that the said monument be constructed in accordance with the plan and specification attached, provided the said contract shall not exceed the amount appropriated for that purpose, twelve thousand dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of amending resolution from the Board of Councilmen, in relation to repairing the Fire Telegraph, &c.,

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Masterson, Ottwell—7.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Farley—8.

Subsequently the above action was reconsidered.

Alderman Jones moved to amend by inserting "at an expense not to exceed one thousand dollars."

Which was carried.

The report as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—15.

The President then took the Chair.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrants in favor of Solomon Jaquer, President of the Board of Managers of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital, for the sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said hospital, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution to pay John Tyler for decorating Jefferson Market.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of P. Garrick, for the amount of the annexed bill, (three hundred and sixty-nine dollars,) and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution increasing the salary of the several clerks of the Board of Councilmen

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Hardy, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen McKnight, Jeremiah, Kelly—3.

Subsequently received and laid over.

Bill of G. Radan, (from Board of Councilmen) amounting to three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty cents, for expenses attending burial of J. A. Scoville, late Reader of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Gilbert Radan, for the sum of three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty cents, being the amount of funeral expenses of Joseph A. Scoville, Esq., late Reader of the Board of Councilmen, and charge the same to '74 appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Farley—8.

Subsequently the above action was reconsidered.

Alderman Jones moved to amend by inserting "at an expense not to exceed one thousand dollars."

Which was carried.

The report as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—15.

The President then took the Chair.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Lynch for the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars, being the amount of damages sustained by him by reason of his horse falling off Pier number Fourteen, North River, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah—2.

Resolutions that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Louis Goetle for the sum of four thousand two hundred dollars, for sets of colors furnished to the New-York City regiments, as per bill annexed, and charge the same to the appropriation for City Contingencies, or any other appropriate account.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McKnight, Jeremiah—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the salary of the keeper of the coal and wood depot of the Fire Department be increased to the sum of one thousand dollars per annum.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McKnight, Jeremiah, Ottwell—4.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to enter into a contract with Maurice J. Power and Daniel Droddy, monumental sculptors, for the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers buried in the lot in Calvary Cemetery, Long Island, that was presented to the Corporation of the City of New-York by the trustees of the said Cemetery, and that the said monument be constructed in accordance with the plan and specification attached, provided the said contract shall not exceed the amount appropriated for that purpose, twelve thousand dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of amending resolution from the Board of Councilmen, in relation to repairing the Fire Telegraph, &c.,

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Farley—8.

Subsequently the above action was reconsidered.

Alderman Jones moved to amend by inserting "at an expense not to exceed one thousand dollars."

Which was carried.

The report as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—15.

The President then took the Chair.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Solomon Jaquer, President of the Board of Managers of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital, for the sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said hospital, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution to pay John Tyler for decorating Jefferson Market.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of P. Garrick, for the amount of the annexed bill, (three hundred and sixty-nine dollars,) and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution increasing the salary of the several clerks of the Board of Councilmen

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Hardy, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen McKnight, Jeremiah, Kelly—3.

Subsequently received and laid over.

Bill of G. Radan, (from Board of Councilmen) amounting to three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty cents, for expenses attending burial of J. A. Scoville, late Reader of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Gilbert Radan, for the sum of three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty cents, being the amount of funeral expenses of Joseph A. Scoville, Esq., late Reader of the Board of Councilmen, and charge the same to '74 appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell—7.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Farley—8.

Subsequently the above action was reconsidered.

Alderman Jones moved to amend by inserting "at an expense not to exceed one thousand dollars."

Which was carried.

The report as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—15.

The President then took the Chair.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. Cochran, Treasurer of the Sick Association Society, for the sum of five hundred dollars, in aid of the funds of the said Society, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the treasurer of the Congregation Ansi-Chesed, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-sixty cents, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessment against said congregation for regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and opening of Madison-avenue, between Forty-second and Eighty-sixth streets, the same to be charged to account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah—2.

Resolution relative to compiling and publishing the debates in Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Hardy—2.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, to regulate West-street, between Hoboken and Desbrosses streets.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—15.

Alderman Hardy, on leave, introduced the following communication addressed to him by the Counsel to the Corporation, in relation to the right of persons absent in the army of the Union, to vote at the ensuing charter election.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, November 3, 1864.

John Hardy, Esq., Alderman, &c.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your verbal inquiry as to whether or not electors of this State, in the actual military service of the United States, absent from the State, can vote as a charter election, I have the honor to say that chapter two hundred and fifty-three, of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, is the only enactment to enable absent soldiers to vote in this State.

The first section of that chapter specifies the elections at which they are entitled to vote, by the following words:

"In time of war every elector of the State of New-York in the actual military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, who shall be absent from the State of New-York on the day of election, shall be entitled to vote at any general or special election held in this State, in the manner and form following" (Sec. 1, ch. 253, Laws of 1864.)

It will be perceived that this section applies only to general and special elections. What are general and special elections is defined by the Revised Statutes as follows:

General elections are such as are held at the same time in every county, for the election of all or some of the following officers, namely: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judges of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, Clerk for the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioners, Inspectors of State Prisons, District Attorneys, County Judge, Senators, Members of Assembly, Sheriffs, Clerks of Counties, Coroners, Representatives in Congress, Electors of President and Vice-President.

Special elections are such as are held only in a particular district or county, at a time when no general election is held, for the choice of one or more of the officers proper to be chosen at a general election. (sections 1 and 3, of title 2, of chapter 6, or part 1, of Revised Statutes.)

Another provision of the Revised Statutes is in the following words:

"The several cities of this State shall be districted by the Common Councils of the said cities respectively into convenient election districts for the holding of all general and special elections, and all elections of the officers of such cities who are elective by the people." (Section eight of article three, of title three, of chapter six, of part one, of Revised Statutes.)

This last-quoted section contains a Legislative distinction between a charter election and a general or special election. Inasmuch, therefore as the act enabling soldiers to vote limits their right to general and special elections only, of which a charter election is neither, it is my opinion that the soldiers' votes cannot be received at the approaching December election for city officers.

JOHN E. DEVLIN, Counsel to Corporation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Law.

Which was referred to Committee on Law.

On motion the Board adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday next, the seventeenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

		FROM AMERICA.		
Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
America	Nov. 19	New York	Southampton
Bavaria	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Britannia	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Nov. 23	Boston	Liverpool
Borussia	Nov. 26	New-York	Hamburg
Hecla	Nov 29	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov 30	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Ashland	Dec. 7	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Dec 7	New-York	Havre
China	Dec. 14	New York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Dec. 21	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre

		FROM EUROPE.	
Australasian	Nov. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Nov. 8	Liverpool	New York.
Etna	Nov. 9	Liverpool	New York
Asia	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Dublin	Nov 13	Liverpool	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Ariel	Nov. 16	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Nov. 16	New-York	Havana.
Havana	Nov. 26	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Dec. 6	New-York	Havana.

For California.

Golden Rule	Nov. 19	New-York	Nicaragua
Ocean Queen	Nov. 23	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails

The mails for Europe via Quebec by the *North American*, will close at 1:30 P. M. Thursday.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *America* via Southampton, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Baltimore*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Guiding Star*, will close on Saturday at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1:30, 2, 20 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	8 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
LINEN SHEETING, PILLOW LINENS,
BLANKETS, TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS,
FLANNELS,
TOWELS, TABLE CLOTHS,
COTTON SHEETING,
WHITE GOODS, DOMESTIC MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
QUILTS, CANTON FLANNELS,
&c., &c.,
AT RETAIL FOR LOW PRICES,
PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY.

PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY,
Are now offering in their RETAIL DEPARTMENT, their large and finely assorted stock of
CURTAIN MATERIAL,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AND
LACE CURTAINS,
all of which they are selling at the lowest market price.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
We are offering our entire stock of
ROYAL AXMINSTER,
ENGLISH VELVET,
BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING,
At much less than cost of importation or manufacturing.
SMITH & LOUNSBURY.

SPECIALTY.
SOMEBODY HURT.
WE SHALL OPEN THIS MORNING,
A WHOLE IMPORTATION
OF EMBROIDERIES AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 FINE EMBROIDERED FRENCH LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, cost to import $8. will be sold for $3, $3 50 and $5 a piece.
1,000 DOZEN LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, from 25 to 50 cents each
100 DOZEN LADIES' PRINTED MOURNING HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 3s. and 4s. each,
About half the cost of importation.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GARMENTS, DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. ALSO, OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS, LADIES' BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS IN GREAT VARIETY.
No. 1,142 BROADWAY, one door above 26th-st.

YARD WIDE—LYONS ALL SILK velvet, from auction, at $16, worth $22. GEORGE REYES, No. 343 8th-av.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You can undoubtedly purchase the cheapest goods in the city. We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Our stock of Felt and Beaver Bloomers cannot be equaled. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT and reliable, desires a position as companion to a lady; is fully competent to assist or undertake the supervision of domestic arrangements. None but unexceptionable persons need answer. Address Miss JOSEPHINE B., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or chambermaid, and do plain sewing by a most trustworthy and highly recommended girl; is a neat, intelligent and very efficient servant. Refers to her last place; wages moderate. Apply as CHRISTOPHER'S No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and dressmaking; can operate on two sewing machines; has excellent city reference, no object on the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a respectful and trustworthy servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; has lived and will the only reference given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a widow lady, American, middle-aged; she knows all the duties of a good housekeeper; widower's family preferred; city or country; highest references given, wages little object. Address, for three days, Mrs. H. D. E., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and nurse, is kind, willing and obliging; understands all kinds of family sewing; the best of reference. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 21 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for three days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, who is perfect master of her business, a situation in a private family; she can give the highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c. Can be seen at No. 397 4th-av., between 25th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS, to go out by the day or month; understands dressmaking, children's clothes, cloakmaking, fine shirts, embroidery, and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; the best of city reference given. Call at No. 45 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART COMpetent young woman as chambermaid and laundress; has city references; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days, at No. 22a 7th-av., corner of 25th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman with good city reference, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and plain sewing; would be willing to assist with either; best of city reference. Apply at No. 558 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress; can do French dusting if required, can give seven years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 262 East 23d-st., second door, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; or as laundress; good city reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 106 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging, and is fond of children; good city reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 623 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 172 East 21st-st., second floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as first class cook, excellent baker, understands all her business in its branches; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No 20 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has good city references from her last place. Call at No. 12 Amity-place, in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; THOroughly capable of taking care of children. Could bring an infant up by hand, or grown children, and do plain sewing. Has the best of city reference. No. 232 7th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF excellent cooks, chambermaids, waiter-sees, laundresses, girls for housework, nurses, for the city and country, for private families, hotels and boarding-houses. RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, WITH excellent city reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid or nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; wages $8; city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as laundress; can do up fine muslins and French cutting in the neatest style; no objections to assist with the chamberwork. Best of City reference. Call at No. 462 7th-av., corner of 35th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as good cook, excellent washer and ironer and good baker; has the best of city reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 169 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook and excellent baker, in a private family; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best of city reference; four years in her last place. Call, for two days, at No 227 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German young woman, as chambermaid and to take care of children, or to do chamberwork and waiting; good city reference. Call as No. 462 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., one floor up.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A GENtleman's family; understands all kinds of family cooking, desserts, pastry, and creams; is a first-class baker; best of city reference. Call at No. 412 3d-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking and all kinds of baking, game and pastry; best city reference. Call for a few days at No. 78 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork; understands sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 19 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business thoroughly, and can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 98 12th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the housework of a small family; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 East 42d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country, with a good family; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 115 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who is a good cook and good baker, and is a good washer and ironer; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN EXperienced woman, with first-class city reference; no objection to the country, will assist in washing. Apply at No. 327 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD PLAIN cook, who is a good washer and ironer; can give the best reference of four years from her last place. Call at No. 92 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework of a small family; best city reference from her last place. Call at No. 182 East 28th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS servant as chambermaid or nurse; the best of city reference; can be seen at Mrs. Gill's, dressmaker, 31st-av., between 34th and 35th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
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The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SENECA INDIANS, TRAINED DOGS, GEN. NUTT, FAT GIRL, GIANTS, DWARFS, &c. at all hours. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN—BABES IN THE WOOD—TURNING THE TABLES—TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—ROSE OF CASTILE—COURT CARDS.

WALLACK'S—SCHOOL OF REFORM.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON THE CRICKET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 636 Broadway)—STATUARY.

IRVING HALL—DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE.

SNEDECOR'S GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—PAINTINGS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebels have lately tried their hand at a rather sharp game upon our picket-line, near the Appomattox, where they threw a dam across a small stream that runs in front of our works, hoping to force back our line. On Sunday night, Gen. EGAN, while personally superintending the erection of works to prevent the rebels from carrying out this plan, was dangerously wounded in the wrist by a sharp-shooter. Fighting between the pickets was going on, at latest accounts, without important results to either side.

Richmond papers of Nov. 14, received in Washington, contain reports of the illness of Gen. HOOD, and express great apprehension of the result of Gen. SHERMAN'S new movements.

Rebel conscription officers are scouring Spottsylvannia and Stafford Counties, Virginia, in every direction, and all men under sixty years, and boys over fifteen, are impressed into the rebel service. Fredericksburgh has become so depopulated, that it is estimated that not more than one house out of ten is occupied.

GENERAL NEWS.

The demand for Government Stocks was renewed yesterday on a large scale, and in part for transmission to Europe. There was a further advance in the 5 20 Bonds. The Gold Room fell *ten per cent.* from Tuesday's sales. The lowest point made was 228½ ₩ cent., from which there was a rally to 231 ₩ cent. The Railways at the Stock Exchange were lower by 1@2 ₩ cent. than on Tuesday; but there was a good demand at the lower figures at the close of the day.

Influenced by the decline in Gold yesterday, prices of domestic produce were generally lower, yet the demand for the leading articles was quite moderate. Foreign merchandise was inactive. The freight market was stronger, but engagements were limited.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Tombs' Police Court, before Justice DOWLING, one of the most extensive and successful series of forgeries, that have been perpetrated in this country for many years, was partially developed. Thus far there has been but one complaint made, viz.: A check purporting to have been drawn by Mr. RICHARD LATHROP, of the well-known firm of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & Co., whereby the Bank of Commerce, of this City, was swindled out of more than $25,000. Four of the notorious gang of forgers have been arrested. Their names are WALTER PATTERSON, MICHAEL O'BRIEN, brother of the celebrated female counterfeiter HONORA SHEPARD, IRA GARADIER, alias Garside, and GEORGE F. COUGHLIN. The latter has turned State's evidence. Several other banks in the city have been heavily defrauded by them, and it would seem that they have extended their operations to the cities of Newark, Baltimore, Washington, Jersey City, Scranton, Albany, Troy, and the banks of other towns. The investigation will be continued this afternoon.

The trial of Col NORTH, LEVI COLES and MARION H. JONES, charged with conspiracy in the New-York Soldiers' Vote Fraud, has been postponed till Tuesday week.

A black flag, captured from EARLY'S command, has been forwarded to Washington by Brig.-Gen. TYLER.

Hon. Mr. SANFORD, our Minister at Brussels, has sent to the Sailors' Fair, Boston, a volume of photographic likenesses of European monarchs and statesmen, comprising one hundred and fifty portraits.

The Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune* confirms the intelligence that ROWLAND E. TROWBRIDGE has been elected to Congress from the Fifth District of Michigan, over Mr. A. C. BALDWIN, the present incumbent. He has a majority on the home vote, having run handsomely ahead of the ticket; and the soldiers' vote will make a handsome increase. This makes the delegation of Michigan a unit for the Union.

THURLOW WEED is reported to be negotiating for the *National Intelligencer*.

As the Presidential majorities are now reported, a change of 25,000 votes in the States giving LINCOLN the smallest majorities would elect MCCLELLAN, but his party would still be in a minority of some 250,000. It is also worty of note that if the entire South had voted for Gen. MCCLELLAN he would still lack 70 votes of an election.

THE UNION PARTY.—The *Evening Post* has the following paragraph:

"A Union League in one of the up-town wards has commenced the work of political purgation by expelling several members for voting for a "Draper Union" candidate for the Assembly. It is understood that the persons instrumental in this action did not support Gen. WADSWORTH for Governor in 1862 and that at least one of them aided in the election of Mr. GUNTHER for Mayor, a year ago."

No person who refused to support Gen. WADSWORTH for Governor in 1862, or who aided in the election of Mayor GUNTHER a year [illegible] any claim to recognition or to influence as a member of the Union party. Gen. WADSWORTH was the candidate of that party and was entitled to the support of all its members; and Mayor GUNTHER was the nominee of its opponents. It is quite possible that some Union men doubted the expediency of nominating Gen. WADSWORTH in 1862, and it is barely conceivable that others in 1863 may have thought that in intellectual culture, profound statesmanship and general fitness for the Mayoralty, ORISON BLUNT was not the best candidate whom the Union party could have selected. But the party, through its representatives, in regular form, thought or at least acted differently, and it was the duty of Union men, who sought the ascendency of Union principles, to acquiesce.

But these are matters of the past, and have little to do with the practical duties of the present and immediate future. If there is any desire on the part of the Union party for harmony in its councils and its action, some steps should be promptly taken to secure it. What possible reason there is for keeping up two "Union organizations" in this city we are not aware. The only effect of it is to lead to divisions upon Union candidates, and thus aid their defeat. The experience of the late election is of some value upon this point. What interest Mr. DRAPER, as Collector of the Port, or as a Union man, can have in promoting such results, we are not aware. Very small men sometimes deem it much more important to gratify their personal resentments than to advance the principles they profess to hold; but we should be sorry to suppose that men of such a calibre can control or direct the councils of the Union party.

The election is over, and there are no questions pending which need enlist bitterness of feeling or hostility of action. It is a good time, therefore, for settling differences in the Union party and combining the rival organizations into a single one. The two Committees themselves should take this matter in hand; if they do so with a sincere desire for Union they can effect it. If they will not or cannot do it, the State Committee should make the effort. If Mr. DRAPER will give it his aid, there will not be the slightest difficulty in accomplishing it; and we know no one who ought to be more interested in promoting such a union just now than he.

The True Method.

Gen. BUTLER struck exactly the right key in his speech, in favoring a final and most liberal offer of amnesty to the rebels, and in the event of its rejection the most crushing warfare possible. *All we can* in the way of peace first, then, if that does not avail, *all we can* in the way of war—that is unquestionably the true policy, dictated alike by humanity, justice and public expediency. The ship of state after this election is like the storm-beset ship at sea, whose staunchness has been thoroughly tested, and which now only waits but for a new reckoning to make port speedily, either in this direction or in that.

All we can in the way of peace. Well, what can we? The public opinion of the North cannot too plainly express itself on this point. There is good reason to believe that the popular mind of the South is laboring under a great delusion in regard to it. The general impression there seems to be that the North is determined upon Southern subjugation in the literal sense of the word—a reducing of the Southern people to a condition of subjection to the North instead of an equality with it. This impression has been wrought by systematic misrepresentation of the newspaper organs of the Jeff. Davis government. Precisely as the same journals fired the Southern mind for the war by constantly declaring that Mr. LINCOLN'S object then was to make freemen of slaves, so they have held the Southern mind to the war by constantly declaring that Mr. LINCOLN'S present object is to make slaves of freemen. The word subjugation has been made to play just the same part in keeping up the war that the word abolition did in bringing it on. There is no more truth in the one than there was in the other. The Northern people have no desire to live with the Southern people in any other relations than those of absolute equality, to have precisely the same constitutional rights, precisely the same ratio of representation in the Government, precisely the same laws, precisely the same share in the national prosperity and glory. Such guarantee to the South of an absolute equality, of course exhausts *all we can* do in that direction.

The question of slavery does not actually touch that equality. It is true that for the sake of the national harmony the South will be asked to part with that institution; but that would simply put them on the same level with the North, which parted with it long ago. In parting with slavery, the South would only part with what must soon become valueless, if it is not so already. If the war continues, slavery perishes unavoidably up to the line of the advance of our armies; and beyond that line it must quickly come to an end by the arming of the able-bodied negroes, which, by Southern admission itself, is the only mode of replenishing the Southern armies. Thus war inevitably makes an end of slavery. It lies not, then, with the South to oppose a peace that will do the same thing. JEFF. DAVIS told Col. JAQUES that they were not fighting for slavery, and the rebel newspapers generally have reiterated the language. We are entitled to assume, both by the inherent reason of the thing, and by the express avowals of those who speak for the South, that the question of the fate of slavery does not stand at all in the way of peace.

What then does stand in the way? Simply the Southern claim to the right of secession. That the North will never yield. It is determined at all costs to maintain the nationality unbroken. It will concede absolutely nothing in that direction for the sake of peace. To the Northern people, the vital issue of this war has been whether the United States Government has or has not authority to enforce its own laws, independently of State action—in other words, whether the United States is or is not a nation in its home relations as well as in its foreign relations. They believe that this issue involves all their future security; that endless strife must result from any abatement of the full force of the words of the Constitution, that "this Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land." They intend to have this matter now settled, once for all; and to secure this settlement, they will carry the war, if need be, to any extremity. We do not say that any express renunciation of the right of secession will be demanded from the South. That is not necessary. We made peace with England in 1814 without requiring a renunciation of the right of search. It was enough that we had successfully vindicated our own construction of the law of nations. Just so, in this case, it would be enough that we had successfully vindicated the true principle of our constitutional government. That substantial vindication, sealed by the sword-hilt, would be an infinitely better guarantee for all time to come than any words on parchment. The South has but simply to cease fighting, and quietly accept the Constitution. The people will borrow no trouble that its true meaning will ever again be perverted on this vital point of National, as superior to State, sovereignty. With this point thus settled, all other questions might be peacefully adjusted. But if the South will not settle it by thus relinquishing the war, the North then must settle it by prosecuting the war, and with redoubled sternness and vigor.

The North, after the rejection of such a liberal amnesty, would be prepared to make short work of the rebellion. It would sustain the Government in any measures, however severe, that would promote that end. And if a law of universal confiscation of all Southern lands, with a promise of a homestead for every volunteer in the national armies, would help to swell those armies to a magnitude that would crush the rebellion like an avalanche, there would be no hesitation, no misgiving, about adopting the measure. The Northern people will not consent much longer to subject themselves to all these enormous burdens and sacrifices for the sake of sparing the Southern people from the visitation of the extreme powers of war. They have loaded themselves sufficiently with debt, and what is infinitely more important, they have poured out enough of their blood to be resolved now to abridge this war by the sternest resorts, in case the Southern people will not themselves make an end of it by accepting a liberal amnesty that will impose no degradation, and yet save the national life.

The Army and the Country—The Progress of Enlistments.

The City of New-York set an example of sobriety and order on the day of the Presidential election. She is setting an equally good example every day in vigorously recruiting for the national army, so that she may anticipate whatever additional call for troops it may at any time be found expedient to make. There is no lack of volunteers, and the chief business is to see that the recruits that present themselves are of the right class; that they get their proper bounty money, and that those citizens who have first applied for representatives in the army are first served. The present rate of enlistment averages about two hundred and fifty a week. But if it were necessary to hurry the business, the number could be doubled.

The rates at which substitutes are procurable are these: For two-years' men, $220; three-years', $430; four-years', $650. Citizens, therefore, who desire to be represented in the army, whether they are liable to military service or not, have a ready way presented to them to render immediate and practical aid to the Union cause, without taxing what they can possibly least bear to have taxed—their time. Our wealthy and loyal citizens should take advantage of this.

It is the duty of New-York to lead in this as in everything else. Whatever the exigencies of the Winter or Spring campaigns may be, our brave leaders in the field must not ask in vain. Nay, they ought not to be put to the strait to ask at all, for sustenance in any shape. The nation has just declared by a vote of almost unparalleled strength, that—in the language of the Baltimore platform—it "approves the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility, and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States." The country has also declared, in the words of the Baltimore resolutions, that it "calls upon the Government to maintain that position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, *in full reliance upon the self-sacrifices, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.*"

Such, in the smallest possible compass, is the sum of all that was decided on Tuesday, the 8th of November. Minor issues there were, linked together with that essential second resolution of the Baltimore declaration. But they neither involved the gain nor the loss probably of a single vote in the loyal States, from Cape Cod to the Golden Gate. Let it not then be forgotten that while the Government have been told in terms of unmistakeable clearness what is expected of them, the people have, at the same time, solemnly pledged themselves to "self-sacrifice," and "undying devotion" to the cause which the Government have undertaken to prosecute. Let it not be forgotten that our soldiers in the field have been sustained and encouraged by the belief that the pledge thus solemnly given would be redeemed. Let it be remembered that the victory at the polls is only a perfect national triumph, if its issue is to supply the Government at once with whatever reinforcements are needed to give a crowning and final victory to our arms in the field. It becomes a barren achievement unless it is followed up by active, earnest and steadfast coöperation with the Administration in the task of subduing the remnants of the rebellion.

No time can possibly be so good as the present for recruiting. There is no draft hanging over the heads of those liable to service. There are no so-called "days of grace" looming up in the future, and disturbing sober plans and steady effort. The labor market is better stocked, and competition is far less brisk in civil employments than it was at midsummer. The dull season for the unskilled laborer is about to open. Bounties are still large. And we can conceive of no opportunity so good as the present for bringing into the field a host of volunteers that, with the veterans now in the field, will utterly overwhelm the last vestiges of the rebel conspiracy before we have reached the ides of March.

ASTOUNDING FORGERIES.—The story of forgeries in this city, brought to light yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, promises, when it is fully told, to prove one of the most astounding in the history of crime. One case, involving $25,000, was yesterday gone into at some length, and a gang of ten ruffians, including some notorious burglars and counterfeiters, have already been secured. But this sum, large as it is, is supposed to be a mere fraction of the amount that will yet be shown to have been raised by the forgers on different banks. Some of those who profess to be informed on the subject, estimate the gross forgeries which this first case will bring to light, at from $300,000 to $500,000. And if the facilities for getting checks cashed at our banks are as great in every case as they appear to have been in that trial yesterday, we can readily believe the future disclosures may turn out to be fearful. It is premature now to comment upon the details which we publish this morning. But it is not premature to ask business men at once to look to their bank accounts. It is not premature to call for redoubled vigilance, if possible, on the part of the police. The city is evidently overrun with organized bands of plunderers, who arrange and perfect their plans for robbing the community on a scale of unprecedented magnitude.

THE ST. ALBAN'S BRIGANDS.—The telegraph brings the intelligence from Montreal that Judge COURSOL has granted the application of the brigand YOUNG'S counsel, to be permitted to send to Richmond for evidence of his official status. This, we confess, is not altogether unexpected intelligence. And yet we doubt whether the court will not find, that in giving this decision, it is opening up new complications in the affair, foreign altogether to the issue presented to it. If YOUNG'S commission is to determine the belligerent character of the prisoners, that commission will neither be confirmed nor invalidated by any evidence taken in Richmond—even if the prisoners' counsel find the means of communicating with that city. Judge COURSOL, at least, must have been aware that neither YOUNG nor YOUNG'S agents have any certain means of getting the required evidence within a month, or even within six months. It is, in fact, simply trifling with the matter to issue this commission for proving YOUNG to be what he claims. It would be quite as satisfactory to accept the status of the prisoners as proven, and if their case really does not come within the Extradition Treaty, punish them where they are for a violation of the neutrality laws.

SPAIN AND PERU.—If we are to believe the London *Morning Post*, a special ambassador left Madrid for Peru on the 4th of November. He is the bearer of an ultimatum to the Peruvian Government, which threatens to destroy their fleet and seal up their harbors, unless they give full and complete satisfaction for the outrages alleged to have been committed against Spanish citizens. Threats quite as alarming as this have been made in the same quarter before, and nothing very serious has come of them. But it behooves the Republics of South America, nevertheless, to combine for any emergency that may arise, if they wish to preserve even the semblance of an independent existence.

HANDSOME DONATION.—We have received from Mr. THOMAS DENHAM, Janitor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Twenty-third-street, the handsome sum of $169 40, collected by him from the Faculty and students of the college, to help provide our soldiers and sailors with a Thanksgiving dinner. We shall immediately turn it over to the proper parties; and we are certain that on Thanksgiving Day, five hundred of our brave soldiers and bold tars will bless the thoughtful and generous children of Esculapius who worship the human form in Twenty-third-street.

☞ The gentleman who sent us the protest of "Five Hundred Indignant Ladies," at their treatment at the Cooper Institute meeting of Friday last, has sent us a reply to the note from "A. H. G.," published yesterday. He reiterates, enforces, elaborates and enlarges his original statements. We think that, on the whole, there is no doubt the ladies were badly treated on the occasion referred to, else why should they be indignant? We can only warn those who have charge of public meetings, that they see to it that no such thing occur in the future.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A brilliant audience assembled last evening to hear "Don Giovanni," but that work was not performed. Signor BELLINI was too indisposed to sustain the *rôle* of the hero, and such is the morality of New-York, that it was impossible to find another *Don Giovanni* in it. A change of opera consequently had to take place. "Lucrezia Borgia" was performed instead, and received with favor.

On Friday "Faust" will be given.

Nevada.

Some errors have been made regarding the candidates who were elected recently in Nevada. The following is a correct list:

Governor, H. G. Blaisdell; Member of Congress, H. G. Worthington; Supreme Judges, C. M. Brosnan, H. O. Beaty and J. F. Lewis; Clerk Supreme Court, Alfred Helm; Secretary of State, C. M. Noteware; Comptroller, Lance Nightingill; Treasurer, E. Rhodes; Lieutenant-Governor, James S. Crossman; Attorney-General, George A. Nourse; Superintendent Public Instruction, A. F. White; Surveyor-General, S. H. Marlette; Presidential Electors, A. W. Baldwin, A. W. Peck and S. T. Gage.

THE ELECTION AND THE WAR.

The War as Affected by the Election—Northern Sentiment and Southern Hopes—Rebel Theory of the War; It Must be Offensive or Nothing—Philosophy of the War Regarded from Our Side—The True Agents of Peace.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1864.

I.

THE WAR AS AFFECTED BY THE ELECTION.

The cessation of political hostilities by the triumph of the idea represented by President LINCOLN, brings back the thoughts, interests and energies of the public mind to the "previous question," which remains the present and predominating question—the War. The nation has solemnly signified its will that the war shall go on—has, so to speak, pledged its sacred honor to its continuance. This issue, on the trial, carried with it a largely preponderating majority of the people of the loyal States, and the result has left those who would have preferred to look to the "resources of statesmanship," as a means of ending the war, in the alternative of either supporting the Administration in its work of quelling the rebellion, or of causing the war to drag on by factious and at the same time fruitless opposition. But as the interests of the great mass of our people are coincident with a speedy closure of the war, and as this can only be done by putting down the rebellion, even those who opposed the policy of the Administration will now consult their own welfare by helping through with the work in hand. That this is the logic of events, and that its weight and pressure are fully appreciated by multitudes of men who lately looked toward a "cessation of hostilities," are facts made patent by the whole tenor of the conversation of leading Democrats here, as well as by the very general avowals of the Democratic press throughout the country. Their interests and their hopes are enlisted in putting down the rebellion, and we hear on all hands energetic expressions of determination to help to do so. This is a happy upshot of affairs, for, as BACON in one of his wise aphorisms says: "It is a certain sign of wise government and proceeding, when it can hold men's hearts by *hopes* when it cannot by satisfaction."

This unanimity of opinion, while affording the Government the control of all the material resources of the nation, and sustaining it with its moral support, imposes upon it the obligation of so using these means as most promptly to realize the desire of the country. This obligation the Administration deeply feels; invigorated by the patriotic spirit of the people, it has at heart but one aspiration—to fulfill the just expectations of the country, end the war, and give us a restored Union. As our Commanders and armies are animated by the same sentiment, we have the assurance of a most energetic prosecution of the war. You may look to see its direction assume new forms of boldness and vigor. You may look to see the rebellion receive blows harder and heavier than ever. I believe it was foredoomed on the 8th of November, and whatever events may characterize its further continuance will be but steps in its dissolution. Let us mark some of the causes that are already working toward this end.

II.

THE RELATIONS OF NORTHERN SENTIMENT AND SOUTHERN HOPES.

In the contemplation of the outward eye, the rebellion to-day remains just where it was a month ago: the status is seemingly unchanged; the insurgents still show a bold offensive front; the Confederacy is still as DAVIS proclaims it, "erect and defiant." Yet to the eye of the mind, and in the estimate of the deeper forces at work, has no change passed over the situation? Surely he would be but a superficial observer that would say nay. Consider for a moment what is war. War is an antithesis of material and moral forces, each with each. This antagonism proceeds for a certain indeterminate period, more or less prolonged, according to the resources and energies of the combatants. But there comes at length a time when the contest is seen by the one side or the other to be *hopeless;* and the party which first realizes this, yields. Civil wars and rebellions form no exception to this rule; for history demonstrates that nine out of every ten rebellions have failed. Now, the degree of hopefulness or hopelessness in the issue of any contest, is brought home to each belligerent by the estimate of the results of the war, and of the resources and spirit exhibited by his antagonist. The condition of the temper of the enemy must, therefore, always be the foremost object of interest: *for wars are not decided by the extinction of populations, but by the achievement of results which shake the mind of the antagonist, and make him willing to succumb.* So profoundly true is that maxim of NAPOLEON, that in war "the moral is three parts, the physical but one."

It is very certain that JEFF. DAVIS and his Confederates have, throughout the war, watched with an intense interest and solicitude the mood of mind of the people of the loyal States. They have been buoyed up or depressed according to its varied manifestations. Indeed it would not be too much to say that they have, throughout, based their expectations of success mainly on the dissensions of the North. The Democratic reaction of 1862 gave the rebellion two years lease of life, and, by holding out the prospect of a triumph of the Northern submissionists, inspired a continual stay and sustenance to the rebel hopes. Indeed, so closely did they assimilate their own prospects with the triumph of the Opposition, that they actually entered as a party into the contest. A month or more before the Presidential election we saw the rebel leaders initiate a campaign *designed simply as a reinforcement to the strength of the Chicago candidate.* So urgent was such a step felt to be, that we saw the rebels, at the very time when their exhausted condition, in men and material, ought to have prompted the greatest prudence, suddenly abandon their consistent military policy of acting on the defensive, and lavish their stinted resources in a reckless initiative along the whole line. Nor were we left in any doubt as to the motive that prompted this course of action. On this point we are fully advised, not only by the statements of the Southern press, but by the frank avowal of the highest secessionist authority. Just about the time when the rebel armies were set in motion, JEFF. DAVIS, in a speech delivered at Augusta, openly proclaimed that they must "help the peace party at the North to elect their candidate." The same frankness was displayed by the Richmond press. Said the *Enquirer* a day or two after the Pennsylvania election:

"Events must take place between now and the Presidential election which will greatly affect the result. Pennsylvania may have gone for the Republicans on last Tuesday by an overwhelming majority, and yet a disaster to the Federal armies in Georgia and Virginia, would change the aspect of affairs in the United States so completely as to utterly defeat LINCOLN.

* * * * Should the present situation in Georgia become more critical, and greater disasters befall SHERMAN than those reported already in Richmond; should SHERIDAN be withdrawn from the Valley by the necessities of GRANT; should GRANT assault and be repulsed at Richmond—any and all of these disasters are possible—*the result of the Presidential election would place McClellan in the White House.*"

Now, what the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN has demonstrated to the rebels is, that *the North is irreversibly committed to the war.* It has swept away the last vestige of hope of a breaking down or backing out on our part. This conviction, the effect of which already appears in the tone of the Southern press, notwithstanding the crafty simulation of satisfaction by some of them, will be driven home and clinched by the present attitude of the sometime Opposition party. The rebels have been admonished that if they succeed in their design of breaking up the Union, it will be by overcoming the emphatically expressed determination of the loyal States to the contrary. In other words, we have at length that "*determined unity of sentiment*" on the part of our own people which Gen. GRANT, in his letter of two months since, postulated as the sole condition of success. By a most auspicious conjunction, too, the growth of this unity at the North is coincident with the outbreak of dissensions and divided councils at the South. Certainly this renders the outlook of secession still gloomier, and the prospects of Southern independence still more hopeless. *How* gloomy and *how* hopeless will be better appreciated by a review of what the rebels must do in order to accomplish their independence.

III.

REBEL THEORY OF THE WAR—IT MUST BE OFFENSIVE OR NOTHING.

It is a prevalent fallacy that the theory on which the rebels are waging this war is that of the *defensive.* It follows, on this assumption, that, in order to succeed, they have simply to stand at bay and hold their own against the assaults of the loyal States aiming to force their jobedience.

If this were an accurate statement of the case,—if it were true that we have upon us the burden of putting down by the mere exercise of physical force resistance among a population of the proportions of that inhabiting the insurgent States, and covering the prodigious areas of territory which it does, the fact might well inspire grave doubts as to the possibility of success. Experience shows that a nation holding an interior position, with territory, and productive resources adequate to sustain its population and army, has rarely been subjugated. In this case the invading force holds only the territory commanded by the range of its artillery. In proportion as its conquests are pushed into the heart of the country, its lines become correspondingly exposed, while it throws itself more and more open to counter movements. The task, in fact, is next to hopeless. And this is the fallacy on which DAVIS, in his late message, attempts to ground his anticipations of achieving the independence of the South. Says he:

"The lessons afforded by the history of this war are fraught with instruction and encouragement. Repeatedly during the war have formidable expeditions been directed by the enemy against points ignorantly supposed to be of vital importance to the Confederacy. Again, in the present campaign, was the delusion fondly cherished that the capture of Atlanta and Richmond would, if effected, end the war, by the overthrow of our Government, and the submission of our people. We can now judge by experience how unimportant is the influence of the former event upon our capacity for defence, upon the courage and spirit of the people, and the stability of the Government. The truth so patent to us must ere long be forced upon the reluctant Northern mind. There are no vital points on the preservation of which the continued existence of the Confederacy depends. There is no military success of the enemy which can accomplish its destruction. Not the fall of Richmond nor Wilmington, nor Charleston, nor Savannah, nor Mobile, nor of all combined, can save the enemy from the constant and exhaustive drain of blood and treasure which must continue until he shall discover that no peace is attainable unless based on the recognition of our indefeasible rights."

This is a very inaccurate view of the real issue. The theory on which the rebels must conduct the war to gain their ends is essentially *aggressive.* They must *conquer* a peace. When the rebels undertook to disrupt the Union and establish an independent Power, *they undertook to do whatever was necessary to be done in order to make us yield that point; and they will never secure their independence until they force our assent to it.* Suppose for a moment that we ourselves, abandoning the offensive, stood simply on the defensive; imagine that we withdraw those conquering columns that have advanced with giant stride into the very heart of the Confederacy, say that we simply held the line of the Ohio and Potomac as a frontier, keeping up the blockade meanwhile,—would this be independence to the South? Surely a strange kind of independence! In this attitude we might fold our arms and say: "Well, Messrs. Cavaliers, rebel as long as you choose; your ports are blockaded, you have neither exit nor entry, you are shut out from the world, you have no recognized existence—rebel away: we can stand it as long as you can."

Is it not obvious that in this state of things, the *onus belligerandi,* the necessity of fighting would be forced upon them; that they must invade our territory, that they must break through our blockade—in fine, that they must inflict on us a punishment sufficient to make us cry "Hold, enough," and yield them their independence.

Now this remains the *condition* of independence imposed upon them, no less now, when, for the sake of putting a swifter term to the war, we wage it on the aggressive principle, than if we should assume the above-described attitude of masterly inactivity. When JEFF. DAVIS assumes the inextinguishable vitality of the South, merely on the ground that no single point is vital to the Confederate fortunes, and that it is impossible for us to cover the whole Southern territory with our conquests, he simply makes manifest the desperate straits to which he is put to find any ground of hope on which to stand. No one knows better than he the hollowness of this pretence. He argues the impossibility of our success by exhibiting the impracticability of an achievement which is not at all at issue.

The Southerners, in the haughtiness that first flushed their blood when they plunged into the wild orgie of rebellion, avowed openly their purpose of conquest. They *initiated* the war by an act of aggression—an assault on United States troops holding the entrance to the harbor of Charleston. Their orators and their presses for months blared forth the purpose of carrying the war to Northern soil, and the rebel Secretary of War boasted at Montgomery, on the 12th of April, 1861, that "the flag which now flaunts the breeze here will float over the dome of the old capitol at Washington before the 1st of July." This frank statement was sound logic. *It indicated perfectly what the rebels had to do in order to establish secession as an accomplished fact.*

Yet when we turn from these dreams of con-

quest to their performance, how contemptible does the sum total of all their achievements appear! But twice have they dared to cross the line separating the insurgent from the loyal States. Both experiments cost them enormously, entailing immense expenditures, with absolutely no results. Yet these are the two sole blows they have struck for their "independence." It was not until after this demonstration of the hopelessness of the task undertaken that DAVIS discovered and propounded his theory that all the South wanted was to be "let alone." He knew better—he knew that conquest was the imperative condition of success, yet the statement was not less significant as marking an awakening consciousness of the impracticability of the enterprise. His latest theory marks this still more strongly.

IV.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE WAR REGARDED FROM OUR SIDE.

In waging a war offensive on our part, we pursue this course not because it is imposed upon us as the condition of success, for it is really only necessary that we should hold our own—it is only necessary that we should make it impossible for the rebellion to succeed in order that it shall fail. *We do these things to shorten the war.* We do them to bring conviction to the minds of the rebels that not only is the hope of their success vain, but that the hope of resistance is vain. Every blow we deal their armed force helps to awaken the conviction which for two years has been growing with accelerating speed. We are not fighting to exterminate the Southern *people*. But to exterminate Southern *resistance*. If it were known that it is extermination we had to accomplish—if the rebellion were really, as DAVIS pretends,

"Vital still in all its parts,
Nor will, save with annihilation die"—

the task imposed upon the loyal States might seem awful, yet not one from which we would be hallowed to shrink.

But it may be assumed that the people of the Insurgent States do not differ essentially from any other people; and masses of men never continue a struggle which has become hopeless. It is not possible to foretell when or how this war is to end; for in the ordainment of human destinies elements beyond mortal ken or control always play the larger part. But what is plainly visible is that it is *in process of ending*. And this not merely by those agencies that are blazoned in the eye of sense—not merely by battles and the dread shock of armies; but by other and interior forces. War is a problem in which military actions enter only as a coefficient; there are always at work other elements, partly the result of these, partly independent of them. And thus it has frequently happened that in the full tide of action, when a struggle gave promise of indeterminable limits, it has really been near its collapse.

It does not appear, from a review of this war, as compared with similar phenomena in history, that our success in inducing in the mind of the enemy the desire for peace, which, rather than the bead-roll of battles and campaigns, forms the true measure of progress in war, has been less than commonly happens in the history of like struggles. When we find the rebels compelled to abandon the hope of conquering a peace, (the only mode by which the enterprise could have been accomplished;) when we find every one of the anticipations on which the predicted success, as foreign intervention in their favor, reaction at the North, &c., baulked and brought to nought, *it is idle to suppose, and mere fustian in Davis to pretend, that these causes are not silently working out their legitimate effect.* It may be, as the rebel President claims, that there is no one material point on which the vitality of the Confederacy absolutely depends, (and it must be acknowledged that in those terrible contests called "national wars," the like of which we are now carrying on, history shows that so-called "vital points," such as national capitals and strategic positions, have a much less decisive influence on the fortunes of the struggle than they carry in ordinary wars where their possession commonly determines the issue,) yet if our capture of Atlanta was *thought* by the Governor of Georgia to be a "vital point," (and he so calls it distinctly); if it brought demoralization and despair among the people of that State, (as is admitted); if it sowed dissensions between the State and central executives, (as is apparent from the tone of Gov. BROWN'S message, and JEFF. DAVIS' Georgia speeches)—*it is, certainly, much the same as if it were a "vital point."* If, in the body of the rebellion there be no *punctum vitæ*, or seat of life which, crushed out, makes an end of it; if we cannot find the serpent's head to bruise, may the same result not be wrought by an exhaustion of the vital force through all its whole frame? JEFF. DAVIS may fume, as did fallen Beelzebub, of

"Unconquerable will
And study of revenge, immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or yield,
And what is else not to be overcome"—

but he knows that it is vain to stand against that irresistible moral gravitation which day by day, and faster and faster, is sinking his cause into the pit of perdition.

V.

THE TRUE AGENTS OF PEACE.

This train of reflection suggests the real direction in which we are to look for the advent of peace. It will come—is now coming—by the exhaustion and collapse of the spirit of the rebellion, and ultimately by recession of the States from the Confederacy. It is a pernicious expectation to look for peace through negotiation with the so-called rebel *Government*. I think I can say that the Administration holds no such views. *There is no disposition to regard Jeff. Davis and his Confederates in any other light than as traitors awaiting their judicial doom.* DAVIS, indeed, could not treat for peace, even if he desired so to do, for at the first motion toward that end, there are those behind him that would strike him down. *The rebellion will leave no treaty in history.* On the contrary, we look with the greatest interest toward the rising manifestations of a reactionary tendency among the people of the South and in the individual States of the rebel league. We think we see in *these*, rather than in negotiations with Richmond, the indication of the agency by which the rebellion is to reach its downfall. The Administration will exhaust all the resources of statesmanship to encourage this spirit, and public sentiment will heartily second the effort. He must greatly misjudge the temper of the public mind, who should dream that any consideration whatever would be allowed to stand in the way of the generous impulse of the American people to welcome back any seceded State that might be disposed to return to its allegiance under the Constitution and on the simple terms of the Constitution. Yet while it is possible now to make this record of the tempor of the public mind, it may not long be possible to do so. If the rebels are determined to hold out to the bitter end; if, uninstructed by the palpable failure of all those hopes on which they based success, and by the aspect of the new and determined unity of the loyal States, giving the last blow to those hopes, they elect to persevere and, in the spirit of those "exsufflicate and blown surmises" that mark the late message of DAVIS, they are bent on war to the last, they will then *invite* that ruin from which they might now house themselves by a timely return to the refuge of the Union.

It is thus seen what a complex of forces, material and moral, each acting and reacting on each, are working and weaving together for the ruin of the rebellion. But we still find ourselves in that stage of the war in which moral results are only to be hoped for by the exercise of physical means; and hence it is that a "vigorous prosecution of the war" remains, as before, the paramount duty of the people and the Government. How much fighting yet remains to be done, will depend on contingencies that are beyond our present calculation. It is very certain that the more formidable the preparations the easier will be the task. The overwhelming vote of confidence which the Administration has received, pledges all the resources of the country to its use, in the business of subduing the rebellion; and it should see to it that the cause be put in no jeopardy by any hesitation on its part to evoke these resources. Summing up the whole situation, we certainly find ourselves in an auspicious tide of events; for the Administration, committed to carry the war through to a successful termination, holds anew the reins of power; the nation shows a greater unanimity of sentiment on the war than has been visible since the old Sumter days; GRANT holds the chief army of the rebellion cooped up in its capital, while in the great central theatre of war we see initiated a series of moves that dwarf the foremost achievements of the past by their bewildering magnitude.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

THE RUMORED CABINET CHANGES.

Not less conspicuous is the bad taste than is the ignorance of the parties who, at the time that Secretary STANTON is lying ill from over-work, concert and circulate the absurd reports of his removal from the War Department. It would be an ill day that should bring that news; but, happily, it is utterly false. Secretary STANTON bids fair, if his health permits, to remain till the close of the war in the department he has managed with an incomparable skill and energy.

SHERMAN AND HOOD.

Richmond papers of Monday give news from Georgia and Alabama up to the 9th instant. They state that at that date Hood's army was at Tuscumbia and that SHERMAN'S army was at Atlanta.

THAT GOLD.

Concerning the attachment applied for against Gen. BUTLER in New-York, on behalf of parties in New-Orleans, to recover $60,000 in gold, seized by Gen. BUTLER in that city, it is proper to say that the gold referred to is in the Treasury of the United States, and that the plaintiffs must seek redress, if they feel aggrieved, against the Government, and not against Gen. BUTLER.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

GEN. POPE AND THE INDIANS.

Gen. POPE, in submitting his official report of the operations in the Department of the Northwest for the past year, says, in settling a peace with the Indians he intends to do away entirely with treaties, which system is always attended with fraud upon the Government and the Indians. His plan is based simply upon the understanding that the Indians behave themselves and do not molest the whites, and that the whites shall be made to deal fairly with the Indians, and not molest them in any way. The military authorities undertake to enforce good conduct on both sides, and will have the power, if not interfered with, to do so thoroughly. He says the Government may safely dismiss all apprehensions of the Indian war in the Northwest.

THE REBEL BLACK FLAG.

Brig.-Gen. TYLER has forwarded to the Adjutant-General's office the black flag captured from Gen. EARLY'S command last August near North Mountain. He says:

"The flag was in charge of two rebels, and set up against a tree. One of the rebels went in search of water. C. H. MARCH, a detective, who had been watching the flag from nightfall, determined to get it if possible, and sprung upon the man left alone, secured him, took the flag from the pole, and brought the flag and prisoner safely through within our lines."

THE TRIAL OF COL. NORTH.

The trial of Col. NORTH, LEVI COHN and MARVIN H. JONES, charged with complicity in the alleged New-York soldiers' vote frauds, has been postponed till Tuesday week. Judge GARVIN and Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor elect of New-York, were among those who testified that they had never known anything prejudicial to Col. NORTH'S character as an officer, or his standing as a gentleman, until the present charges. Testimony of a similar character was given concerning JONES and COHN.

CAPTURES IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

During the present campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, the First Cavalry Division, commanded by Gen. MERRITT, has captured 14 battle flags, 29 pieces of artillery, 18 caissons, 100 wagons and ambulances, and 2,000 prisoners of war, including 122 commissioned officers. Since the 1st of May this command has captured 3,000 prisoners of war.

OFFICERS OF THE FLORIDA.

Eleven or twelve of the officers of the pirate *Florida* have been brought from Point Lookout and committed to the Old Capitol prison.

PERSONAL.

Among the visitors at Washington are Major Generals BUTLER and BANKS.

The Ban not to Capt. Winslow.

ELOQUENT SPEECH BY EDWARD EVERETT

At the pleasant banquet given to Capt. WINSLOW and the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge*, in Boston, on Tuesday evening last, the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT made the following eloquent address:

MR. CHAIRMAN—I am highly complimented by being called upon to respond to the toast in honor of the President of the United States. Having already had an opportunity in Faneuil Hall of paying a grateful tribute of respect to Capt. Winslow and his gallant associates, I shall leave this noble topic to the gentlemen who will follow me and who are so well able to do it justice, and confine myself to the specific duty which you have assigned me. The toast is certainly one which I am sure will be welcomed by every gentleman at the table, whatever differences of political opinion may prevail here. You pay this mark of respect to the President, not as the successful candidate, after a severely contested election, but as the *constitutional* head of the Government of the country, the Supreme Executive officer of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and the personal representative of the people in the family of nations. In the honors you pay to the President you honor yourselves; it is a becoming mark of respect, on the part of a people, thus to recognize the object of the people's choice. This remark of respect is never withheld from the head of the Government in England. Not only at home in Great Britain, but in the world-encompassing circuit of her dominions, wherever a festive entertainment is held, the health of the Queen is

"In their flowing cups freshly remembered."

It would be unbecoming, indeed, if not a cheerful duty paid, irrespective of party, to an hereditary sovereign, were withheld from the Chief Magistrate of a great Republic, elevated to that position by the choice of the people. The sovereign, who rules by the right of birth, has come into the world like the meanest of his subjects, but a civic act like that of this day week, by which twenty-two millions of freemen, citizens of twenty-two States, associated in one great Republican Union, established over a territory as vast as Europe, have assembled, on an appointed day, in their respective towns, cities and villages, after an ardent canvass, with all the excitements of a civil war kindling throughout the country, and without tumult, violence, or the display of military force, have elected the constitutional head of the State, is a spectacle of moral sublimity not surpassed in the annals of the world! Mr Chairman, I do not agree with those who maintain that the idea of loyalty has no place in a Republic. I regard it, on the contrary, as one of the elements of the patriotic sentiment, which surely ought to prevail with augmented force, on the part of the citizens of a State, where all government ultimately rests on popular choice. Loyalty, in fact, in its primitive meaning, is fealty to the law, and as such surely carries with it, as a necessary consequence, the duty of becoming respect, in their several degrees, to those who, on behalf of the people, make, administer and execute the law. On any other principle, it would follow, that the marks of respect paid to a European King and Queen were paid, not to the office, but to the person of the individual. Now, though at the present time the throne of England is filled by a sovereign lady, who, by all the womanly not less than by all the queenly virtues, is also enthroned in the hearts of her subjects, Mr. THACKERAY'S lectures on the four Georges are too well remembered not to prove either that loyalty is not a sentiment which mainly regards the person of the sovereign, or, if it is, that public sentiment in England during four successive reigns—to go no further back—must have been strangely misdirected. But I would not have it inferred, from these remarks, that the President of the United States, in whose honor you have proposed the toast to which you have called me to respond, is entitled to this marked respect only in his official capacity. Now that the struggle is past, I am sure that no liberal-minded person, however opposed to him politically, (and you know, Sir, that I belong to "the President's opposition,") will be unwilling that, in performing the duty you have devolved upon me, I should say that I recognize in him a full measure of the qualities which entitle him to the personal respect of the people, who have just given him a proof of their confidence, not extended to any of his predecessors in this generation. It is no small proof of this, that he has passed through the fiery ordeal of the recent canvass, and stood the storm of detraction from hundreds of vigorous and hostile presses, and had so little said against him (I speak now of personal qualities) which deserves even an answer. There is no one of his predecessors, not even WASHINGTON, of whom as many and as reproachful things have not been said, unless, perhaps, it be Mr. MONROE, who had the happiness to fall upon "the era of good feeling," and who was, in no one quality, either as a man or a President, superior to Mr. LINCOLN. The President gave ample proof of his intellectual capacity, when he contested a seat in the Senate of the United States with Judge DOUGLAS. When I sat in the Senate with Judge DOUGLAS, I thought him, for business and debate, the equal of the ablest in that body; but his speeches, in the Senatorial canvass, were in no respect superior to Mr. LINCOLN'S. I believe the President to be entirely conscientious in the discharge of his high trust, and that, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, he has administered the Government with the deepest sense of responsibility to his country and to his God. He is eminently kind-hearted. I am sure he spoke the truth, the other day, when he said that he had never willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. He is one of the most laborious and indefatigable men in the country, and that he has been able to sustain himself under as great a load of care as was ever laid upon the head or the heart of a living man, is in no small degree owing to the fact that the vindictive and angry passions form no part of his nature, and that a kindly and playful spirit mingles its sweetness with the austere cup of public duty. It may seem hardly worth while to notice the descriptions, which represent the President as a person of uncouth appearance and manners. But as Mr. BURKE did not think it out of place, in the most magnificent discourse in the English language to comment on the appearance, manners and conversation of the exiled French Princes, I will take the liberty to say, that on the only social occasion on which I ever had the honor to be in the President's company, viz., the commemoration at Gettysburgh, he sat at table at the house of my friend DAVID WILLS, Esq., by the side of several distinguished persons, ladies and gentlemen, foreigners and Americans, among them the French Minister at Washington, since appointed French Ambassador at Madrid, and the Admiral of the French fleet, and that in gentlemanly appearance, manners and conversation, he was the peer of any man at the table. The most important objection urged against Mr. LINCOLN is that personally he lacks fixedness of purpose, and that his Cabinet and Administration are wanted unity of counsel. I think I shall offend no candid opponent (I certainly am no partisan myself,) if I remind you, that precisely the same charge on the same grounds, might be brought against Gen. WASHINGTON and his Administration. Under circumstances vastly less embarrassing, he placed in his Cabinet and kept there, as long as they could be induced to stay, the two political leaders, (JEFFERSON and HAMILTON,) not merely of different wings of the same political connection, but the heads of two radically opposite parties. Mr. MONROE, though elected himself by an almost unanimous vote, allowed his Cabinet to contain three rival candidates for the succession, who differed radically on almost every public question. It rarely happens in popular Government, that any other course is practicable in difficult times. In England, where the theory and practice of parliamentary Government have been maturing for ages, there has seldom been a Cabinet, in which the same dissidence has not existed. It does at the present time in the Cabinet of Lord PALMERSTON. At any rate, our friends of the party opposed to Mr. LINCOLN, at the late election, must exercise some charity toward him in this respect. It was made up of two wings entertaining diametrically opposite views of the policy which ought to be pursued in the present difficult crisis of affairs, and no little strategical skill was required to produce even a show of unity sufficient for the purpose of the election. But I forbear. The election, in all but its formalities, is decided. It is due to both parties to say that they accept the result, the one its defeat, and the other its victory, with moderation and equanimity. It is in this spirit alone that our common country can be carried through its great trial. The last hope of the hostile leaders is in our divisions. With sure indications of a cordial union on our part "down their idle weapons will drop," or be wrested from their hands by the indignant and weary masses, whom they have betrayed into this desolating war. Let us, then, Mr. Chairman, study the things that make for peace, in the first instance with each other, as the surest means of an honorable and a lasting peace with our deluded countrymen. It rejoiced my heart, the other evening, at the opening of the fair, to be followed on the platform by my life-long friend WINTHROP, who filled the same place on the unsuccessful electoral ticket that I do in that union has prevailed, and whose admirable speech commanded the entire sympathy of the audience. A fair appeal has been made to the people, to which they have responded in terms not to be mistaken. Let the successful party continue to abstain from all unkindly exultation, and the defeated from all bitter partisan warfare. Gen. GRANT has declared that the late election is worth a pitched battle, not surely because it is a party triumph, but because it is the trumpet tone of the people's voice, affirming the immortal maxim of Gen. JACKSON, that the Union must and shall be preserved. Let our brave officers, seamen and soldiers, on the land and on the sea, feel that they are striking, not for this or that man—for this or that party—but for the whole country, and when our gallant guests, who now honor us with their company, go forth again to other conflicts and other triumphs, let them go with the assurance that they carry with them the hearts of a united people.

Furs.

FURS.

FURS.

Ladies' and misses' fine furs, in variety of style and texture; gentlemen's fur caps, mufflers and gauntlets; rich carriage and sleigh robes; foot muffs, &c., &c. Prices reduced to suit the times. BURKE,
No. 210 Broadway, corner of Dutton-st.

What an Amount of Suffering and Disease among the Volunteers would be prevented by the free use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, sores and scurvy, the Ointment is a certain cure. For bowel complaints, fevers, inflammations, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the world. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me. No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many persons would not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make—I charge but 25c. and $1 per pot or box.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, an infallible remedy for coughs, colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs. The fine principles of the pleasant Horehound and the forest-tree balm of Gilead in chemical union. Safe, sure and pleasant. For sale by all druggists.

Entire new and beautiful white-frame wire mattresses, and tables, made to order, the cheapest that can be had. Call and see them at No. 1 Astor-place, No. 9 Cooper Institute, 3d and 4th avs., and 27th and 28th sts.

Artificial Limbs.—E. FRANK PALMER, M.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free. 63 Broadway, N.Y. 1076 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Green-st., Boston. Cases attended by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U.S.A.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway. Wheeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. Popular safes for offices and dwellings, to protect their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, and elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Pins, Ear-Rings, and CUFF BUTTONS, latest styles, at WELLINGS, No. 3 Broadway, Astor House Entrance.

Cancer, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Face cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 766 Broadway.

Address to Shirt Buyers.—Tilbie & Son Manufacturers, 302 Broadway, near 4th street, make and retail shirts cut to order and repaired.

Wood Sewing Machine Co.'s Hand Machine at Phoenix Look-Stitch Machine Co.'s, 343 Broadway, N.Y.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, make examinations and give written opinions of character.

President Petroleum Company.

This company promises to become one of the best paying now forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., who are reliable gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "*The Troches*," a simple remedy which is in almost every case effectual.

Two First Premiums were Awarded to the Grover & Baker Sewing-machines at the Westchester County (N. Y.) Agricultural Fair, recently held at White Plains.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Burnett's Original Cocoaine is the best Hair-dressing in the world.

A Card.

JOHN N. GENIN, in view of the immediate advent of the Fur Season, would draw the attention of the fashionable world and the public to his extensive stock of LADIES and MISSES' FURS, and to the MODERATE PRICES which he has determined to affix to them. The assortment manufactured expressly for the approaching season, comprises the popular fancy furs of the day, together with many superb sets of Royal Ermine, and Russian and Hudson Bay Sable.

The stock of Sleigh Robes, besides the usual variety, includes magnificent specimens of Arctic Fox Robes, white as the polar snow and of ample dimensions; also Ladies' Fur Hoods and Foot Muffs; Gentlemen's Fur Collars and Gloves.

The entire exposition, which is now complete, is remarkable for its variety and beauty.

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GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
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A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment

An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Howard Sanitary Aid Association.—Medical and surgical. Diseases of the urinary organs—new and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Little Prodigy.—The beautiful new TEN dollar patent SEWING-MACHINE, a perfect gem, working like a charm, indispensable to every family, dressmaker, milliner, seamstress, &c. For sale at No. 497 Broadway, New-York, where the little wonder may be seen in operation.

J. F. RICHTER, General Agent, New-York.

MARRIED.

CHILDS—EVERSLEY.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., by Rev. V. LeRoy Lockwood, brother in law of the bride, Mr. W. H. H. CHILDS, of New-York, and MARIA, daughter of Charles F. Versley. No cards.

BOWEN—BREEDEN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 15, by Rev. G. H. Houghton, D. D., at the Church of the Transfiguration, Rev. L. W. Howes, Jr., A. M., and EMMA, daughter of B. F. Breeden, Esq., of this city.

SHARP—SOPER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. S. Mikels, CHARLES B. SHARP and PEARL E., daughter of Abm. Soper.

DIED.

AVERY.—In Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 16, JESSE K. AVERY, youngest son of Rebecca H. Avery, aged 7 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains of the Morris and Essex Railroad leave the foot of Barclay-st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Brick Church Station.

ACKLAND.—On Tuesday, Nov. 15, MARY ELIZA ACKLAND, aged 2 years, 10 months and 27 days, youngest daughter of Thos. H. and Harriett L. Ackland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 100 Varick-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BUSH.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 16, JANE L., wife of Edwin C. Burt, aged 34 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Nov. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves from foot of Barclay st. at 11 30 A. M.

DAY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, after a protracted illness, Mrs. LYDIA DAY, wife of Willard Day, in the 69th year of her age.

"One more to love on earth,
One more to greet in Heaven."

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Nov. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 94 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

DE BOW.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, JACOB DE BOW, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Jacob B. Crane, No. 53 Clarton-st.

Cheltenham, at Winchester, Va., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, Capt. JOHN D. P. DUNN, of the 122d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols., of a wound received in the battle of Cedar Creek, aged 27 years.

FROST.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, MARY WIELDING, youngest child of Chas. L. and Mary F. Frost, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her parents, 82d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Yorkville, on Friday, Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock.

MARSH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, after a short illness, Capt. SYLVESTER MARSH, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, A. W. Olcott, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Wm. Langdon, No. 53 Livingston-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MOORE.—At Bellevue, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 15, Mrs. ELIZA M. MOORE, wife of the late Edward Moore, of Rochester.

Her remains have been taken to Rochester for interment.

SMITH.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, on board U. S. steamer Iris, off Hampton Roads, of dysentery, Lieut. JAMES E. SMITH, aged 24 years 1 month and 28 days, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. JAMES E. SMITH, of Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Nov. 16, CHARLES ANN STANDARD, aged 33 years and 8 months.

Funeral on Friday, the 18th, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her father-in-law, Two Corners, Flushing, L. I. The New-Haven papers please copy.

GRAY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 15, at the residence of his brother, Judge MCCUNN, No. 12 West 33d-st., JOHN GRAY, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the house in 34th-st., for interment.

ARTISTS' FUND EXHIBITION
NOW OPEN
AT 625 BROADWAY.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Fifty-seven feet S. E. of 8th, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Seventeen and Eighteen and Fifty Dollars each. Apply to C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LOCKET-RINGS AND PINS NEW. In Yellow, Bright, White and Red, three four and five dollars each. For sale by C. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. R. G. LEWIS, OF BOSTON, Lectures TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject: "How to Live in the World of Intemperance." Tickets at Fowler & Wells', at the door.

REMEMBER OUR BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—The Union Association of the Thirteenth Assembly District announce to the residents of the upper part of the city, that they have made arrangements for receiving contributions in aid of the proposed Thanksgiving dinner for our soldiers and sailors. The hall of the Association, corner Broadway and 47th-st., will be open on Thursday and Friday of this week, from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M., and until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, when donations of cooked poultry, meats, &c., will be received. Contributions in money may be left with either of the following committee, at their residences, on or before Friday, the 18th inst. They will also be in attendance at the hall on Thursday and Friday Evenings. Articles left as above will be forwarded to the committee at Getty's Building, at the expense of the Association.

E. P. Corwin, No. 115 West 53d-st.; John Bradford, No. 286 West 54th-st; John Gray, No. 111 West 43d-st.; L. C. Moore, No. 92 West 43d-st.; Jas. Cushing, Jr., No. 126 West 44th-st. GEO. P. BRADFORD, Pres.

HIRAM W. BARNEY, Secretary.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 303, 309, 511 and 758 Broadway, and corner 17th-st. and 4th-avenue. Sold by druggists.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND UTILITY.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE removes paint spots, grease, &c., instantly, and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, etc., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 303, 309, 511 and 758 Broadway, and corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., New-York. Sold by druggists.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ESPECIALLY TO THE CHURCHES.—At a full quarterly meeting of the Board of the United States Sanitary Commission, just held at Washington, the question of serious embarrassment of the operations of the Commission was for four days discussed in all its bearings. It appeared that the disbursements had been for the six months just past, $263,000 per month, principally for supplies not otherwise obtainable and very largely for antiscorbutics, always among the chief needs of great armies. The most anxious scrutiny failed to show the board that any considerable reduction of the outlay could be made without a large increase of avoidable misery among our exposed and often cruelly suffering soldiers. Notwithstanding careless rumors, irresponsible impeachments, and even occasional military or medical misgivings as to the necessity, at this period of the war, of looking to the people to supply, through their own almoner of physical relief, the United States Sanitary Commission, what the military organization of the army might be expected to furnish, it is nevertheless a solid fact, that just as much need exists at this very moment for outside succor and relief as ever did; and that, on the whole, the needless and avoidable suffering has increased rather than diminished during the last six months.

The United States Sanitary Commission announces to the country, and especially to the Churches, that four or five months at its present necessary rates of expenditure, will exhaust its whole resources; and that it must even now consider the necessity of drawing its laborious and humane work to a close, if the public permits its liberality to be frittered away in manifold directions, if its storehouses are not filled by the systematic activity of the Soldiers' Aid Societies, in all parts of the land; if its treasury is not replenished by steady streams, or if the ruinous impression is allowed to prevail that it has all the means it requires, and is really compelled to seek out means of use-fulness, instead of being always pressed with calls which it cannot prudently answer. The people must themselves decide whether this vast charity, known abroad and at home, in the army, and among the sick and wounded, after three and a half years of trial and labor, which has cost scores of lives among its own faithful and fearless agents, now by fever, and now by battle, shall dwindle—lose authority to express the peoples benevolent and humane will, to criticise and amend the evils always threatening or cursing the sick and wounded—or rapidly wind up its affairs; or enjoy the sympathy and support of the American people to the end of the war, doing more and better all the time for those noble heroes and martyrs who peril and sacrifice their health and their lives for us all.

IN THE NAME OF OUR LORD, THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, WE BEG THE CHURCHES TO EMPHASIZE THEIR SYMPATHY WITH THE BODILY SUFFERINGS OF OUR SOLDIERS, BY A UNIVERSAL COLLECTION, TO BE TAKEN UP FOR THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION ON THE APPROACHING THANKSGIVING.

We beseech the Soldiers' Aid Societies everywhere to resume their contributions in kind, reorganizing at once for the Winter's work. We beg our wealthy citizens, we beg all citizens, poor or rich, to give something *monthly*, while the war lasts, to the Treasury of the United States Sanitary Commission.

Only so can its great and glorious work go on effectually to the end of the war. The responsibility of allowing this national charity to dry up, or dwindle away, will rest heavily on the American people, if they yield to sloth, to ignorance, or to mere careless misgivings. If the whole people knew, as we know, the mercy, the pity, the succor of which the United States Sanitary Commission is the agent and the almoner, they would suffer their houses to burn down and live in their barns sooner than withhold the utmost means now called for toward relieving the sufferings or protecting the interests of our heroic soldiers.

H. W. BELLOWS, D. D., New-York.
A. D. BACHE, LL.D., Washington, D. C.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, California.
GEO. T. STRONG, New-York.
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., New-York.
W. H. VAN BUREN, M. D., New-York.
A. E. SHIRAS, U. S. A.
R. C. WOOD, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A.
WM. COTT GIBBS, M. D., New-York.
S. G. HOWE, M. D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. AGNEW, M. D., New-York.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rt. Rev. T. M. CLARK, Providence, R. I.
Hon. R. W. BURNET, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. MARK SKINNER, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, Washington, D. C.
HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.
Rev. J. B. HEYWOOD, Louisville, Ky.
J. HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT, Boston, Mass.
Prof. FAIRMAN ROGERS, Philadelphia, Penn.
CHARLES J. STILLE, Philadelphia, Penn.
H. B. M. CAGE, Chicago, Ill.

New-York, No. 823 Broadway, Nov. 8, 1864.

FURNITURE.

$300,000.

DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices.
AT NO. 87 BOWERY.

FALL AND WINTER.

I am prepared to offer one of the largest stocks of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever offered in this City, cut and made in the most tasty and best manner, and at prices as low as they can possibly be made. FURNISHING AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT not equaled. F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

SHOES. SHOES. SHOES.

SHOES SHOES.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS.
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS.
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS.

The Cheapest and Most Durable Shoe ever made. These Shoes have only been recently introduced, and only need to be worn to be appreciated. require no mending or repairing, and will wear
SIX MONTHS AND OVER.
keeping the feet dry and warm, and will not injure, as the foot does not come in contact with the rubber. The Company are making over 3,000 pairs per day, and needing with the greatest ease ever known. For sale by all the leading stores. Ask for the RUBBER-SOLE SHOES, and take nothing else. Try one pair, ladies, and you will wear no other kind.

BOXES AND BARRELS

FINANCIAL.

THE PRESIDENT
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PRESIDENT.
VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

Organized under the laws of Pennsylvania

OFFICERS:

President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, New-York.

DIRECTORS:

AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., General Resident Superintendent.

ITS LANDS FORM ITS

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000

IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

$20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Parties subscribing in this Company will receive an equal amount of Stock in two other Companies adjoining, without further charge.

The lands of these companies are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, making an oil boring territory of over ten and a half miles in extent.

The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Heidricks" wells, and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil.

The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means unsurpassed inducements are offered. Persons investing in this Company get $5 stock and the above BONUS for each $1 invested, without further call or assessment.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,

L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

No subscriptions taken for less than one hundred dollars.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and save the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT
NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.

☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

THE FARM FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $3,000,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.....New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL.....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.....New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D.....New-York.
J. T. SANGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion: while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular
7-3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. AMES, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON.....229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY.....260 Washington-st.
LUCIAN B. WING.....363 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRADLEY.....8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN.....237 Washington-st.
Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
in first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & Co., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and EXCHANGE on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7 30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

☞ CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 15, 1864, OF the Ogdensburgh and Ottawa Railroad will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

ROCKLAND PETROLEUM CO.,
EAST SANDY CREEK,
VENANGO CO., PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK 30,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE $10 EACH.
Organized under the Laws of New-York.
STOCK FULL PAID—NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS

The lands of this company are equal to the oil lands in any part of Venango County, not excepting Oil Creek and its tributaries; and the oil obtained in this locality is the heavy or lubricating kind. A large number of wells are now being bored on the East Sandy and its tributaries, several of which are completed and are now yielding from 100 to 160 barrels each per day.

A limited number of shares may be obtained at the low price of $2 per share, if applied for soon, at the office of Messrs. CUNNINGHAM & CAMMANN, No. 43 Exchange-place, where books of subscription are now opened.

TRUSTEES:
THADDEUS SHERMAN,
GEORGE P. CAMMANN,
JOSEPH G. MILLS,
CHARLES A. LAMONT,
LORENZO M. ARNOLD.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $400,000. PAR $5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 50 PER SHARE FOR FULL PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable fee simple territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, wells going down and nearly finished:

No. 1. About 50 (fifty) acres on Cherry Tree Run in fee simple, boreable land sufficient to sink fifty wells. This territory is opposite the Daizell Petroleum Company, Hare's Farm, on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c., &c.

No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—3½ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.

No. 3. "Wild Cat." Flowing Well about 30 barrels per day on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company own the whole working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c., &c.

No. 4. 'California Well" No. 1, on Oil Creek, down 600 feet, all ready to retube. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.

No. 5. "California Well" No. 2, on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.

No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek all flat, containing the above wells, with 15-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine-houses, &c.

No. 7. Lease perpetual 99 years on 3½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one well down 400 feet, one-quarter interest (working in this well and lease.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Books for ORIGINAL subscription are now open at our office for a few days, when closed the stock is to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a BONA FIDE dividend-paying, oil-producing Co., when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.

LEONARD & MANLEY, New-York Agents.
No. 58 Beaver-st.
SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers, Boston.
H. S. LEECH, Farquhar Buildings, Phila.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek

OFFICERS.

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbosa, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A Quackenbosa, Henry Cohn.
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription Price, $5 per share
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.

OFFICERS:

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

Books are open for subscription at the office of the Company, No. 24 Empire Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well known localities, "the McElheny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories. Including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.

Address the Company, Post-office Box No 5,368 New-York.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
EASTERN STOCKHOLDERS—DIVIDEND NOTICE
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9, 1864.

The Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the office of J. B. WIER, No. 42 Cedar-st. By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, can be obtained by applying to
A. A. TAYLOR,
Actuary of the Company,
No. 151 Broadway,
from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject

THE ISAACS HARBOR GOLD COMPANY
Has received another shipment of gold, making the fourth since Oct. 3, and amounting in the aggregate to $4,000 in gold, which is equal to over 2 per cent. on the capital stock. The stockholders are requested to call at the office of the Company, No. 137 Broadway, and examine the bars. They are expecting soon to receive still further shipments from the leads lately opened.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, 7th instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

NATH. HAYDEN,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER,	CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHAS. SANFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOS. M. COOPER,	O. W. WOODFORD,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	THOMAS WOODWARD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	SAM. R. PLATT,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM.	

And at a meeting of the Board THIS DAY, NATH. HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President, and JOSEPH M. COOPER, Vice-President
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1864.

THE COLUMBIA BANK (CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the "National Currency Bank," of New-York City, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Thompson Brothers as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov 9, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 260 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12 stamp mill now running, sluice, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

GOLD AND SILVER MINES.—THE ADVERtiser, from California, has mining interests and mines in that State and Nevada, and wishes to raise funds by a sale of part to furnish machinery and improve the property. The mines are among the richest in the world, satisfactory proofs of which will be given; also of the responsibility of the advertiser. Address NEVADA, Box No. 5,489 Post-office.

DRAFTS AND BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bank of British North America draws drafts, and purchases and collects bills on San Francisco, Cal., and Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
JAMES SMITH, } No. 24 Pine st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY,
OF CANADA EAST.

TRUSTEES:

EX-GOV. JAMES POLLOCK, Director United States Mint, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, President Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
CHAS. B. WRIGHT, of C. B. Wright & Co., Philadelphia.
HENRY SHELDON, of Stanton, Sheldon & Co., New-York.
WILLIAM B. HATCH, of Fairbanks & Co., New-York.
T. B. BUNTING, of T. B. Bunting & Co., New-York.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, (late Register United States Treasury,) of New-York.
President—L. E. CHITTENDEN.
Bankers—FISK & HATCH.
General Superintendent—ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P.
Secretary—JOHN M. HOOD.

CAPITAL STOCK, 160,000 SHARES.
PAR $50. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $30—$15 PAYABLE AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTION.

RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL,
10,000 SHARES.

THIS COMPANY IS FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE of Purchasing, Working, Selling and Leasing Mining Lands and Rights, in the British Provinces and neighboring localities.

It is now the owner of nearly fifteen thousand acres of the richest gold lands of the CHAUDIERE gold district of Canada, which have been selected with great care and after abundant evidence of their richness in gold and other precious metals. They contain nearly SEVENTY MILES of *river frontage* upon streams admirably adapted to the most productive and economical mining.

The company has been organized after the most thorough examination of the lands and their values, and the trustees confidently believe their productiveness, which has been fully tested, prove them equal, if not superior, to the richest placers of California, both in gold-bearing quartz lodes and alluvial deposits. They have on hand and on exhibition gold enough recently mined upon their own property to fully establish the value of their stock.

The company is prepared to treat upon favorable terms with persons desiring to lease or purchase mining rights.

A limited number of shares of the capital stock may be subscribed for until further notice, at the office of FISK & HATCH, NO. 38 WALL-ST., BANKERS FOR THE COMPANY,
OR AT
THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, EMPIRE BUILDINGS, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where the prospectus, maps and all information relating to the Company, may be had on application.

The Trustees unhesitatingly invite the attention of the public to the RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, as possessing a value fully equal to that of any Mining Company hitherto organized.

ADIRONDAC COMPANY,
Organized under special charter from State of New-York.
OFFICE NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
$1,000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.

Proposals are invited for $1,000,000 of construction bonds of the Adirondac Company, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

Twenty five per cent. of the amount tendered for, to be payable on the acceptance of the bids, the remainder in three monthly installments of twenty-five per cent. each, or the whole may be paid for in one sum. Accrued interest on coupons will be charged and interest allowed on payments.

Sealed proposals, marked "Bids for Construction Bonds," will be received until 30th day of November, A. D. 1864, at the office of the company, addressed to
G. T. M. DAVIS, President.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
REMOVED TO
NO. 12 WALL-STREET.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND LANDS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO 29.

FOR SALE.

Buchanan Farm,	Highgate,
Manhattan,	Bergen Coal and Oil,
Watson,	Consolidated,
Germania,	Story and McClintock,
Rynd Farm,	Northern Light,
McKinley,	Alleghany,
Guild Farm,	Oceanic,
	Seneca Reservation.

All the desirable Monthly Dividend Oil Stocks, also Lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek and Alleghany River.

Having personally examined the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, we can give reliable information as to the value of Lands or Companies based on interests in that region.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE PETROLEUM BOARD,
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have ordered an installment of Forty per cent upon its capital stock, payable at the Office of the Company, No 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on Monday, December 5, during the usual bank-hours.

WILLIAM F. ALDRICH, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Nov 14, 1864.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 128 BROADWAY.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1864, from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.

A dividend of one per cent has been declared, payable at this Office, Nov. 30, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer.
No. 81 John st., New-York.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO 7.

A Dividend of one per cent has been declared, payable at this office on Nov 30, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer.
No. 81 John st., New-York.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS NOS. 3 AND 4.

The trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a regular monthly Dividend of Three per cent., and a supplementary Dividend of Ten per Cent., both payable at this office, Nov. 30, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day, Nov 14, 1864
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND SHARES OF Holman Gold Mining Company Stock at $1 per share. Apply to F. H. NEVILLE, Nos. 5 and 6 Leonard-st.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.

GOLD BONDS.

We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M.

The Transfer Books will be reopened on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) Per Cent., has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable (less the Government tax) at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.—FIFTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT, payable Dec. 15, to stockholders of record, Dec. 6.
A. M. WOOD, President.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF the CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. on the capital stock, (par value $10 per share,) payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Broad-st., on and after the 15th inst.
R. C. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH & PARMELEE GOLD CO., No. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov 16, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. free of Government tax, out of the net earning of the Company, payable on the 10th December. The transfer books will close on the 1st December.
W. H. PENDLETON,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 7, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. will be paid on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at the office, in this City, on and after the 17th of November, inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 17th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. BOYT, Treasurer

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CRANDELIERS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 18, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 28 East 35th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting, in part, of double rosewood parlor suites, in crimson satin; centre and fancy tables, rosewood piano-forte, Dubois & Warriner makers; French plate pier mirrors, rich satin and brocatel curtains, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, paillasses, hair mattresses, lounges, easy chairs, walnut extension table, rosewood buffet, dining chairs, china and glass, all the gas chandeliers and fixtures, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen utensils.

Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 3, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 19th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Ordnance Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz:

1 Steam Boiler and Pump.
1 Double Lathe.
6 Grindstones.
741 Gray Blankets.
1,608 Blue Blankets.
1,001 Red Blankets.
37 Polepads. Gutta Percha.
65 Valises, Cavalry, round.
2,917 Nose Bags.
2,833 Surcingles.
1,621 Blankets.
583 McClellan Saddle-trees.
110 yards Silk Serge.
40 pounds Woolen Yarn.
1,000 pounds Woolen Rags.
3 pounds Shoe-thread.
85 Barrels.
5 Jugs.
7 Bottles.
2 Water Cans.
332 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
79 Watering Buckets, Leather.
Also, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.
Terms, cash in Government funds.
(Signed,) J. G. BENTON,
Major Ordnance Commanding.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW.

Will be sold by public auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at Naylor's Storehouse, No. 17 Albany-st., near Washington-st.
1,421 DRY HIDES.
17 CASKS TALLOW, just received from the South. Sale positive. Terms cash, in Government funds. By order
Col. H. F. CLARKE,
A. C. G. S., U. S. Army.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY, (THURSDAY) 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No 60 Liberty-st., an assortment of superb fancy goods, of new patterns and designs, imported this season, consisting in part of
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES, ORMOLU GOODS,
ELEGANT BRONZES, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
And other elegant goods.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, by J. E. COOLEY.

BOOK-TRADE SALEROOMS, No. 498 BROADWAY.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
Nov. 17 and 18, at 7 o'clock,

A large collection of books in the various departments of literature, embracing many scientific works, illustrated books, books relating to America, works on Art, History, Voyages and Travels, Theology, &c.
Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

By T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, Nov. 21,
At 11 o'clock, within the store.

MALAGA RAISINS.

2,000 packages Bunch and Layer Raisins, wholes, halves and quarters.
SUN RAISINS.
300 kegs Sun Raisins

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE

L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell on MONDAY, November 21, at 12 o'clock, within their store No. 111 Pearl-st., by order of the United States Government—
107 Massachusetts blankets.
184 Citizens' saddles.
49 Citizens' bridles.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, NOV. 17, at 11 o'clock, at the well-known establishment of S. A. Samanos & Co., No. 233 Broadway, near Murray-st.: The entire stock of first-class liquors, cigars, Meerschaum pipes, fancy articles, tobacco, &c., consisting in part of Osborne's genuine old port of 1844; Queen's Port 1810; London Dock do Malaga, very fine, Vine Grower's Brandy, 1858; P. C. & Co., do 1854; Jamaica and St. Croix Rum; Schuchardt & Gebhard's Gin and other Liquors. Real Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar Cases, and fancy articles of superior qualities: English and French Clay Pipes; Baltimore Snuff; German, French and English Cigar Matches; Leghorn Cigar Cases; Briar Wood Pipes; Virginia Chewing Tobacco; Tobacco Cutter; real Havana Cigars of the highest quality. The above liquors are all genuine, and imported expressly for their sales, and warranted in every particular.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENTS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular auction sale of securities THIS DAY, Thursday, Nov. 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-st. The list will embrace a variety of first-class stocks and bonds, including International, Brevoort, Corn Exchange, Adriatic, Eagle and Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Companies' stocks. Also, Union Bank and Ocean Oil Company, Citizens' Gas and United States Telegraph stocks. Second-av., Dry Dock and Battery, Grand and Flatbush and New-York and New-Haven Railroad stocks. United States 5-20 bonds, &c., &c.

Regular Stock Sales MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—Velvet tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, French plate mirrors, two rosewood pianos, parlor suites, &c., &c.
THIS DAY (Thursday,) Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 774 Broadway, opposite New York Hotel, the entire furniture of a family removing from the city, embracing in part of several parlor suites in rosewood and brocade, black walnut do., lace and brocatelle curtains and cornices, wardrobes, book-cases, centre, extension and card tables; French plate, mantel and pier mirrors, oil paintings, rich engravings, dressing bureaus, cottage suites, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, 30 or 40 carpets, of various qualities, in velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain, also, two mahogany doors, to pay charges. Sale peremptory.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 18, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, china, &c., carpets, stoves, &c.,

AUCTION SALES.

J. E. HALSEY & Co., Auctioneers.

HARDWARE TRADE SALES AND AUCTION ROOMS,
NO. 55 BEEKMAN-ST.
J. E. HALSEY & CO.,
will sell on
FRIDAY, NOV. 18,
at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms,
BY CATALOGUE—FOR CASH,
SPECIAL SALE
OF
FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS,
in great variety, and in lots to suit city and country buyers. Comprising in part—
Fancy Work Boxes, furnished and unfurnished; Ivory Chess Men, Accordeons, fancy Table Bells, full lines of Gents' Malacca, Hickory and other Walking Canes, together with full lines of Hand Mirrors and fine Rosewood Toilet Glasses, also a desirable assortment of Puff Boxes, Tobacco and Segar Cases, Paint Boxes, Pin Cushions, Brushes of all kinds, Toy Watches, fine French Violins, fine Steel and Gilt Watch-chains, Spectacles and Eye Glasses in variety, Penholders, Corkscrews, Mariners' Pocket Compasses, &c.
ALSO
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
in variety.
ALSO,
by order, and for account of the
BLIND MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION.
JUTE, BACK AND COIR MATS.
300 assorted brushes—1,000 dozen of shoe, stove, scrubbing, horse and other brushes, all well made and fresh goods.
Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH STOCKS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 400 Shares American Telegraph Company.

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN Westchester County, situated in the town of Somers, 4½ miles from Katonah, on the Harlem R. R., and 9½ from Peekskill. Said farm contains about 120 acres, in good condition, and well fenced and watered, with fair amount of fruit. On the premises is a large double house, good, and nearly new, with suitable out-buildings, &c. Inquire of JOSEPH GRIFFIN, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—FOR SALE, 150 ACRES of good land, 70 of timber and 80 cultivated, on the Albany turnpike near the river, 3½ miles north of Poughkeepsie. One of the finest building sites in the State; a stream of water with lake and water power; plenty of muck, gravel and sand for farm and building purposes; a number of apple trees, 300 or 400 grape vines, mostly Concord. Apply to JOSEPH BEACH, No. 124 Fulton-st., New-York, or to M. S. BEACH, near the premises

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNtry seat, 18 miles from city, consisting of about 10 acres, all in lawn, meadow and garden, well stocked with fruit and all in complete order; good house and out-houses. In view of the Sound and near the depot on New-Haven Railroad. Price $25,000. A large farm would be taken in exchange. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8, from 10 to 3.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON SOUTH OXford-st., 125 feet north of Lafayette-av., some of those magnificently finished high stoop four-story brownstone front houses, 22x50: lot 22x100 feet; sewerage connections, &c., and finished throughout in a most excellent style: twenty minutes' ride by Fulton or Dekalb avs. cars. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN. Must be sold.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, design and finish of the best kind, hardwood doors, blinds, &c., and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill, northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 36th-st. Apply on the premises or to G. J. HAMILTON, builder, No. 297 Lexington av.

THIRD-AVENUE STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A new, finely finished, five-story and basement brick house and lot; marble mantles and grates in front rooms; gas and water throughout. Rents for $2,500. The best property on the avenue. Apply to SAMUEL KILPATRICK, corner 3d-av. and 28th-st., under Bull's Head Bank.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—three new brick houses, three-story, basement and 1 under-cellar,

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,614	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,018	Grace.
LOUISIANA	3,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,868	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 28 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....85 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 19
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 26
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 3
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $1 5. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov 19.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 31.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR	Blunding	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin state rooms, $75 to $100, according to location of state room. Second cabin, $60.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Dog Star* 2,775, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,786, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,224 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Building)	1,350-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DE BIENNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE
as follows.
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 5 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. T. BELLIN & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MERIDA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. La Mesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
K. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.
Forward PACKAGES
VALUABLES and MONEY.
any part of EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River
Nov. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....TOWNS.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TWELLMAN.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, David Wilson, Commander, will sail from Pier No 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B. The ARIEL, Russell, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SCREW STEAMSHIP
MORO CASTLE,
R. Adams, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favor to lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.
No 86 South-st

PERSONAL.

CHARLES JOHN COZENS JOHNSTONE, M. D.—In consequence of the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Johnstone, the above-named CHARLES JOHN COZENS JOHNSTONE, (who left England in the year 1844, and is believed to have resided in America,) is required to appear and claim the property to which he became entitled on her death. And take notice, that the said Charles John Cozens Johnstone do appear or send in his claim on or before the 3d day of December, 1864, the executors named in the will of the said Mary Ann Johnstone will tender her said will for probate, and proceed to dispose of her property, as if the said Charles John Cozens Johnstone had died in her lifetime. Any person giving such information as may lead to the proof of the death of the said Charles John Cozens Johnstone (if dead) will be rewarded. All letters to Messrs. Thompson, Pierrepont & Sykes, No. 4 Pine Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES GORMAN, who came to this country about five months since. If he sees this, he will please send his address to THOMAS HARNEY, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, Penn.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 10 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Raritan and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st
7.00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7.00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8.30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10.00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh
5.00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8.00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Bay Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5.40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7 30, 8 30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers st, for Albany and Troy, and places North and West 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M., Express, 8 A. M., Way Mail, 10 30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10 40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 6 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3 15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1864.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of STURTEVANT, STUDLEY & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the said firm will be settled by A. P. STURTEVANT, at his office, No. 13 East 27th-st.
A. P. STURTEVANT,
J. D. STURTEVANT,
J. H. STUDLEY,
ADAM WALKER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of MERRIT & RAYMOND is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by J. W. MERRIT, who will continue the business.
MERRITT & RAYMOND.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1864. No. 9 Hall-place.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CHRISTMAS MAGAZINE—DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY AND MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Splendid novelties and beautiful designs for CHRISTMAS, Christmas Stories, Christmas Presents, Christmas Poems, Christmas Music, Christmas Engravings, household and other literary matter for Christmas, in the December number, now ready. Single copies 25 cents; yearly $3, with a package of one dollar's worth of full-sized fashionable Patterns, or the choice of three large and splendid engravings, from paintings by Landseer, entitled "The Stag at Bay," "The Sanctuary," and "The Immigration," or a large engraving of Washington, as a premium to each subscriber. Single copies mailed upon receipt of the price. Back numbers supplied, 10 cents. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway-st., New-York.

JUDGE WHITLEY'S CLASSICAL GAME OF CHEVY CHASE—So simple, refined, clever, active and amusing, is now ready. The latest edition, for small and large boards. Depôt by retail or delivered into the city postpaid and stamped. Address CHESS HOUSE, Home Circle, No. 841 Broadway.
Price $1 50. Sent free by mail on receipt of $1 50.
"Blessed" good summing up of many writers, for the man that invented Chevy Chase.

"HOW 'TIS DONE," OR THE SECRET OUT.—The Book of Wonders is now published. Exposed, "Fortune Telling." Wonders in the Air Realized. One Hundred New Secrets. A New Book on Ventriloquism. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mailed free for 25 cents. Address HUNTER & CO. Hinsdale, N. H.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND HANDSOME Propeller GEN. SHERIDAN built at Rondout by Morgan Everett, length over all 95 feet, breadth of beam 22 feet, depth of hold 7 feet, engine 16 by 30 inches of cylinder, made by S. Lewis & Sons, Rondout. The engines are now being set in the vessel at Rondout. Terms very easy. For terms, &c., apply at the office of the Propeller GEN. SHERIDAN, foot of Pine-st., New-York, or Wm. H. Peck, Rondout, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The largest assortment of enamelled furniture in all its styles, warranted manufacture. Also, ornamental in suites and single pieces, and fine mirrors and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 57 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELLED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid rosewood and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at PARKINSON'S, No. 56 Canal-st., opposite the Tombs, established 1846.

COAL.

SAMUEL LOYD, NO. 322 EIGHTH-AV., corner 27th-st., delivers first quality Scranton Coal at $5 50. Furnace and Grate, $5. Stove or Shipping, $5.

POLITICAL.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION HEAD-QUARTERS DI-TROIT.—For Alderman, WM. P. HANSON. For Assistant Alderman, WM. H. ADAMS. Chairman Nominating Committee, Wm. A. PERRY, Secretary. James Brooks, President Second Ward Citizens' Association. Wm. Decker, President Eighth Ward Citizens' Association. Nelson Chamberlain, Ninth Ward Citizens' Association.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway, SCHOOL, corner 21st-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TYNG,
No 923 Broadway

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 8th-av., corner 23th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 16 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Navigation, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Schemerl will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION, INCLUDING book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, punctuation, &c., to qualify young men for business. Terms, $15 to $20. Paine Mercantile College, No. 63 Bowery, New-York, and No. 263 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

FARMS FOR SALE—NEAR PEAPUCK, Somerville, Poundbrook, Plainfield, Westfield, Metuchin, Woodbridge, Rahway, Elizabeth and Englewood. Several beautiful country seats on the Morris Railroad.
GEO. R. JAQUES, No 151 Broadway.

A HUDSON RIVER FARM AT A BARGAIN—173 acres, near Peekskill, price $14,000, house, barn, orchard, fine waterfall; splendid location for a residence. G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers-st., second floor.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—$56 in advance pays board and common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5, (both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

$1,600 WILL BUY A COTTAGE CONtaining five rooms, lot 40X105, on Staten Island, with abundance of fruits; cash $600; three minutes' walk Factoryville Landing. MACDONALD, No. 160 Fulton-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial and French. No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington square
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent.
Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 2 West 17th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—MALE TEACHER FOR PUBLIC school on Long Island, one for New Jersey, one for Central New-York; classical teacher for boarding-school near city, one for select school, Staten Island; one for city; tutor for family on Hudson; lady for piano, singing and French; lady for music and drawing; several ladies for English, French and music. All who seek positions should have "American School Institute's" application form.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No 130 Grand st.

WANTED—A MORNING GOVERNESS; HANOverian German Preferred, to teach two little boys, aged 6 and 7, elementary English and German. Apply at No. 56 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, for two days, between the hours of 2 and 4.

A YOUNG LADY RECEIVING A LITERARY and church salary, desires a respectable home, where her society, influence and services might compensate. Prominent references. Address Box No. 20 Godfrey's P. O., No. 53 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as morning governess in a family of young children. English branches only and rudimental music. Address Box No. 44.6 Post office.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, FIRST-CLASS musician and teacher in French and German, desires a situation in a family or school. Apply to T. R. W., Box No. [illegible] Times office.

LOST AND FOUND.

WATCH LOST.
$200 REWARD.
Lost, in the neighborhood of Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY night, November 11, a GOLD HUNTING STRAIGHT LINE ANCHOR LEVER WATCH. No. 9484, Thomas Nordin, maker. The watch is highly valued on account of its associations. The above reward will be paid if returned to BENEDICT BROS., No. 171 Broadway, and no questions asked.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.—ONE $20 United States Bond of 1864, registered No. 4,023, and four $50 Coupon Bonds, $200, numbered 5,015, 5,016, 5,017, 5,018, have been stolen from the subscriber, and payment has been stopped at the U. S. HUNTINGTON.

$20 REWARD—LOST, ON SATURDAY, 12th inst., on Broadway, between Fulton-st. and Park Row, a small pocket-book, with red leather cover, containing papers, chiefly of no use to any one except the owner. The above reward will be paid on returning it to No. 42 Broadway, New-York, top floor.

$10 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE RE-covery of a POCKET-BOOK and documents, supposed to have been thrown away by a thief, on Tuesday afternoon, about 5½ o'clock, near the corner of Annest. and Broadway, at No. 191 Fulton-st., corner of Church, [illegible]

$5 REWARD—LOST, ON THE MORNING OF the 15th inst., in going from Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., to Fulton ferry, a Gold Locket, containing a lock of hair. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 107 Hudson-st.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
[illegible] BROOKLYN.
[illegible] MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, and [illegible] WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at New-York.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES ARE now forming at the Academy of Music, corner of [illegible] for ladies and gentlemen. Private lessons given at any hour. Circulars at the Academy.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of the Association will be held at [illegible] on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Propositions for membership will be received.
ADAM LENT, President.
T. J. SEWELL, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIA-TION.—A regular meeting of the Association will be held at [illegible] on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Propositions for membership will be received.
ADAM LENT, President.
T. J. SEWELL, Secretary.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

BERG & CO'S CELEBRATED
PATENT CIGARETTES
Wholesale depot,
[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Tenth and eleventh times this season,
ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—The very successful Comedy,
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM,
will be repeated.
In consequence of the great success that attended the last representation of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, it will be repeated at the earliest available opportunity.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY, by Mr D Bourcault is in preparation.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS
OF
JOHN E. OWENS.....in.....VICTIMS
JOHN E. OWENS.....in.....VICTIMS
Twelfth week of the triumphant success of
JOHN E. OWENS.....as.....SOLON SHINGLE
JOHN E. OWENS.....as.....SOLON SHINGLE
A CHANGE OF BILL
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov 21, 1864.
First appearance here of
J. E. OWENS.....as.....DR. OLLAPOD
J. E. OWENS.....as.....DR. OLLAPOD
in Coleman's brilliant comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Box sheet now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7½.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, NOV. 17,
Will be presented the elegant Comedietta in two acts, entitled,
COURT CARDS,
in which Miss Henrietta Irving, Miss Eliza Newton, Mr. G. H. Gilbert, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, B. T. Ringold and J. H. Stoddard, will appear; after which the comic Musical Drama, the
ROSE OF CASTILE,
produced with a powerful cast, including
Mrs. JOHN WOOD.....as.....ELVIRA
Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Messrs. W. Holston T. B. Berry, B. T. Ringold, J. J. Hind, &c.
NEW SCENERY, MUSIC AND COSTUMES.

MR. ALFRED H. PEASE
Respectfully announces his first Grand Concert at
IRVING HALL,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1864,
Assisted by the following eminent Artists:
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Signor G. GARIBALDI,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Mr. F. BERGNER,
Mr. O. SCHREINER.
Tickets $1 Reserved seats, $1 50. To be had at all the music-stores.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY, Nov. 19, 1864.
UN MARI QUI SE DERANGE
Comedy in 2 acts, by M. Bayard.
L'IMAGE, Com Vaudeville, by M. Scribe.
Theatre Office, No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

MR. CHARLES E. DOBSON,
THE MASTER BANJOIST OF THE WORLD,
WILL GIVE HIS FIRST
BANJO CONCERT
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.

DE CORDOVA—"THE OLD MAID."
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
AT THE
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to the world always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and being on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call. It will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregular or over suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly virtuous for those who seek health and circumstances forbid the rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it in secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 5 Annest., and at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE is a never failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED.—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 8 illustrations, 240 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, Hindoo system, &c. Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. LAMONT, No. 1 Vesey-st., corner of [illegible]-st., New-York, from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont and his work.—*Journal of Health, Tribune Daily Cure, Evening Mirror, Express, Sun, Courier, Atlas, Medical Record, Home Journal, &c.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 100 fine plates and engravings of the human system, in a state of nudity, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstruction, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but in

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

An Anglo-Rebel Statement of the Situation.

The Desperate Straits of the Confederacy.

LEE'S ARMY HARD PRESSED AND WORN OUT.

A Hint at the Probable Evacuation of Petersburgh.

How the Rebels Counted upon the Success of Hood's Last Movement.

Correspondence of the London Times.

A PANIC IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1864.

I am happy to report a far more confident feeling in Richmond than existed at the date of my last letter. It cannot be denied that when upon the 29th of September it was discovered in Richmond that GRANT was advancing upon the city with two army corps (the 10th and the 18th), and that LEE had only a handful of troops to resist the Federals, *a feeling akin to panic possessed this community.* It is the only instance of panic which, in some experience in Richmond, I can recollect. But the city slowly and sternly recovered itself, and it is nothing less than justice to an unpopular man to say that no one in Richmond displayed such firmness and presence of mind, and developed such resources at the moment of the greatest menace, as General BRAGG.

LEE'S DIFFICULTIES.

In many of my previous letters I have pointed out to your readers the true disadvantages of LEE's position as compared with GRANT's. As a general illustration it may be said that LEE is on the arc, GRANT on the chord, of a circle; but as this expression does not exactly define the position of the two armies, whose lines (extending each of them over a length of 30 miles) do not pursue any uniform course or inclination, I will endeavor, at the risk of repeating what I have described many times before, to make my meaning clearer. Your readers will understand that, in such an attitude as is occupied by the armies of LEE and GRANT, the army which takes the initiative and acts on the aggressive has an immense advantage. *Lee is like a skillful, one-armed prize-fighter, who is fighting a big bully with two arms—stronger, taller, more active, and keener-sighted than himself.* The most tempting and prompting opportunities offer themselves to him every day. *He cannot afford to hazard even twenty lives in a tentative operation. The fact of his great numerical inferiority to his enemy, and that he is tethered down, and forced to keep always a large portion of his army before Petersburgh, are disadvantages equivalent to the loss of an arm by a prize-fighter.* GRANT, on the other hand, has, in the eyes of those who rightly survey the ground, such advantages as make it astonishing that, in the four months between the 12th of June, when he crossed the James River, and the present time, he should have made so little use of them. In his centre lies the James River, with its dozens of Yankee gunboats and monitors, covering the Federal base of operations, and making it unapproachable by Gen. LEE. It is doubtless with a view to getting still more out of these monitors, that Gen. BUTLER is attempting to cut a canal through Dutch Gap, into which he hopes to tempt the James River. It is not thought here, I may say *parenthesis*, that any such passage will result to BUTLER's comrades from this canal, even if, contrary to Federal experience at Vicksburgh, it proves a success. By means of the pontoon bridges which connect Bermuda Hundred with Deep Bottom, GRANT can throw any number of men by night or day to the north or south of the James. It is almost impossible for LEE to know if GRANT's demonstrations, westerly they threaten Richmond on the extreme Federal right, or the South Side Railroad on the extreme Federal left, are feints or realities. On the other hand, *from the configuration of the ground, it is almost impossible for Lee to cut Grant's extended lines in any vital place. The most tempting place to assail those lines would be somewhere not far from the spot where Grant's mine was sprung. But the shape of the ground and the position of the forces is such that the lines can only be attacked at two or three confined spots, and here naturally Grant has defended himself with triple tiers of fortifications, and keeps always strong bodies of men in position.* But the greatest of all advantages is the following: From the 4th May up to the present hour LEE's army has been continuously in the trenches, either actually under fire or at any rate knowing at what moment it might not be attacked by a savage and multitudinous foe. *The Confederates have been fighting or on the rack without intermission for more than five months.* On the other hand, the Federal General, who knew from the beginning that LEE was, through the penuity of his numbers, restricted to acting on the defensive, had it in his power at any moment to give four-fifths of his army an entire rest. There was nothing to prevent GRANT's saying on the 1st of August, "I shall want great efforts from you on the 20th of this month; rest and recruit yourselves until that day." On the contrary, *for 160 days Lee's troops have known no rest, either by night or day.* We all remember how the work in the trenches told upon our officers and privates in the Crimea. It cannot be wondered that a *far more uninterrupted pressure for more than five months should have told fearfully upon the poor Confederates, exposed to one of the fiercest Summers ever known in Virginia, scantily fed upon meat—mostly salt meat—and bread, without vegetables, with only occasional coffee, with no other stimulant, and threatened ceaselessly by overwhelming numbers, who have at their command all that a lavish profusion of expenditure and the scientific experience of the whole civilized world can contribute. I cannot be blind to the fact, as I meet officers and privates from Gen. Lee's army, that they are half worn out, and that, though the spirit is the same as ever, they urgently need rest.* I am in hopes that during the coming Winter this rest will not be denied to them, as LEE's army becomes stronger; but be that as it may, I am convinced that when the true history of the Confederate campaign of 1864 in Virginia is written, it will record a struggle unsurpassed in heroism and in the patience and self-denying endurance of the troops since the time when blood was first spilt upon the earth, and man first lifted his hand in anger against his brother.

THE POSSIBLE EVACUATION OF PETERSBURGH.

There is one plan by which, *at the price of the bricks and mortar of Petersburgh*, Gen. LEE might curtail the existing prolongation of his lines, might assume a much stronger defensive position, and considerably increase his difficulties of his opponent. That this plan will be adopted, if occasion requires, is by no means improbable; but so long as Gen. LEE feels himself strong enough to hold and protect Petersburgh as well as Richmond, he will continue to cling to both. *If he gave up the town of Petersburgh, and fell back upon the western and higher bank of the Appomattox, holding the heights of Pocahontas, which girdle Petersburgh on the west and north, his strength for defence would be much greater;* but she would save in some measure or give the little city up to its assailants, much in the same fashion as Fredericksburgh was given up to the Federals while the Confederates held Marye's Heights. It has often been argued by wise military heads that this would be a judicious step, but experience has shown to what misery the inhabitants of towns surrendered to the enemy are reduced, and to this misery Gen. LEE will not consent that Petersburgh shall be exposed, if he can prevent it. My own impression is that the success or failure which may follow Hood's daring move in Georgia (of which I spoke in my last letter) will govern the operations of GRANT against Richmond. The reciprocity and suitability which have always existed between the various armies of the Federals on the one hand and of the Confederates on the other, in the East and West, were never more apparent than at this moment. If the Confederates maintain their present attitude before Richmond, and continue to hold their enemy at bay until, as is here anticipated, a great disaster has overtaken SHERMAN in the West, I do not scruple to say that, in my opinion, Richmond will laugh its assailants to scorn. *If, on the other hand, Sherman is able to extricate himself from his present critical position, by either beating or outwitting Hood, there will be reason for apprehension about Richmond during the coming Winter, the like of which has never existed before.*"

THE DARKEST HOUR OF GLOOM.

On the whole, it is impossible not to take a more cheerful view of the Confederate prospects in Virginia than it was proper to entertain at the close of the last month. At this moment I am excluding from my mind all thought of the operations in Georgia, which, with or without reason, are regarded as likely to exercise great influence upon the fortunes of GRANT. But it must not be forgotten that all the apprehensions lately entertained about the operations of the Federals throughout Virginia centre at this instant in the army of Gen. GRANT. It is evident that *the valley campaign of Gen. Sheridan is a total failure;* and Gen. BURNSIDES, advancing against the Confederate saltworks in Southwestern Virginia, has been utterly defeated by Gen. ECHOLS. GRANT is the supreme hope of the Federals; with the discomfiture of GRANT, whether brought about by an unsuccessful attack of his own, or by the hopelessness which would seize his army *if Sherman were routed in Georgia*, falls the stately fabric of Northern hopes and expectations. No one can doubt that if SHERMAN is routed in Georgia, and GRANT held impotently at bay until Christmas in Virginia, it will be impossible for Mr. STANTON and his myrmidons to get together such an army as will be adequate to the commencement of another Spring campaign in 1865. The darkest hour of the night is proverbially that which immediately precedes the dawn; and it is not, in my judgment, unreasonable to expect that *the hour of gloom through which the Confederates are now passing—the darkest and profoundest which I have ever witnessed*—is the herald of a day about to arise with healing on its wings, which will restore to this distracted and sorely-troubled land the blessings, once so lightly esteemed, of tranquility and peace.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

OCTOBER 12.

In many previous letters I have remarked that a knowledge of the *history inside* of the Western Confederate army during the last three years is indispensable to a right understanding of Western events, and will constitute a key, without the possession of which no future historian need attempt the task of a chronicler. It would require more space and time than I can at this moment command to throw full light upon that subject; but in connection therewith I may remark that the true greatness and goodness of Gen. LEE's character is in no way more apparent than by stating the fact that the army over which he has so long presided, has, comparatively speaking, no secret and mysterious history of its own, *whereas the Western army reveals a tissue of intrigues, quarrels, self-seekings, and recriminations which are enough to sicken the heart of any patriotic man.* It is my belief (as I have often said before) that the Confederate army of the West was originally composed of vastly inferior material to that which constituted the Confederate army of the East. Moreover, in regard to the Federal armies precisely the reverse of this statement is the truth. The best Confederate army (that of Virginia) was opposed to the worst Federal army (the "Grand Army of the Potomac;") the best troops, on the other hand, that the Federals have sent into the field were opposed to the Confederate army, which has successively obeyed SIDNEY JOHNSON, BEAUREGARD, BRAGG, JOHNSTON and HOOD, and which, falling from its originally low standard, *seems to have deteriorated step by step as it was tossed successively from one commander to another.*

The writer proceeds to show that JOHNSTON could not have saved Atlanta had he continued in command, and that the delay of six weeks HOOD gained by his desperate fighting was worth all the lives that it cost. He says:

"Those six weeks threw SHERMAN's success so far back into the year that no fresh western campaign on a grand scale was possible in 1864 for the Yankees. It has been said that it was a singular and unprecedented fact that, in spite of JOHNSTON's incessant retreats, his army continued to place the utmost faith in him, and that it was never demoralized. I answer that his army *was* demoralized, and that because it was demoralized it took pleasure in and approved the retrograde tactics of General JOHNSTON.

He proceeds:

"It was scarcely to be expected that the dissatisfaction of the general public, and of a large portion of the newspaper press, should not find an echo in the breasts of some of Hood's subordinate Generals. Hood himself was young, and far inferior in military rank to some of those over whose heads he was put. He was bereft of his right leg and of a portion of the bone of his left arm, and was, in the estimation of some, *pro tanto* inferior to a sound man. Consequently, there have since he took the command been bickerings and heartburnings among many officers in high place, which have added grievously to the demoralization of the army. It is not necessary to say more now on this subject than that in my belief Atlanta would never have fallen had every man in Hood's army, officer and private, striven to do his whole duty strenuously. It is impossible, however, now to regret that Atlanta should have fallen. *The indications are that its fall is going to be one of the greatest blessings to the Confederates that has occurred since the commencement of the war*, as I will subsequently explain. But in order to reap these benefits, which seem to be now like fruit ripe for the plucking, it is necessary that there should be no such lack of spirit and earnestness as pervaded portions of Hood's army at the commencement of September, and it is my hope that a new spirit has now possessed it, for the following reasons:

It must be known to your readers before the arrival of this letter that President DAVIS has just returned to Richmond, after a visit to Georgia. The result of his visit is that Gen. BEAUREGARD is put in command of the whole of the southwest of the Confederacy on this side of the Mississippi, just as Gen. LEE is in command of Virginia and North Carolina. It must be owned that the arduous task assigned to Gen. BEAUREGARD is "*periculosæ plenum opus aleæ*;" but, my belief is, that, of all the men in the Confederacy, he is, after Gen. LEE, the fittest for the place. It is no secret that *the contact into which Beauregard has lately been thrown with Lee, has contributed to elevate him greatly in Lee's estimation.* Perhaps the brightest attribute of BEAUREGARD's military genius is that his views of campaigns, of strategy and of large systems of defence are wide, far-reaching and comprehensive. He has benefited by this war in experience and practical knowledge as much as any distinguished officer who has been engaged in it, and there is in him no disposition to intrigue, to work secretly and indirectly by inspiration of newspapers, or to sin against any of the axioms prescribed by the code for the guidance of great soldiers in all ages."

BEAUREGARD's personal characteristics are still further sketched, and the writer says:

"I have the best authority for saying that the boldest move which has yet been attempted in this war—the move by which Hood threw his army from the south to the north of Atlanta, and fixed his claws upon the line of SHERMAN's communications—is of Hood's sole origination. It remains to be seen whether, in the event of SHERMAN's adopting almost *the only course which seems open to him*—I mean in the event of his *attacking Hood behind his intrenchments*—the much abused Confederate army of the West will strike a blow which, if successful, will do more to end the war than dozens of such battles as were fought in 1861 and 1862. It is my belief that Hood's army, inspirited by the manifest sagacity which is disclosed in the move which it has just made, will prove itself worthy of its vigorous young Commander, and will gain for itself and for him a reputation which will eclipse the comparative failures of three and a half years. If ever there was a war in which *Audace, Audace toujours l'audace* should be the motto of Southern Generals, it is the war in which we are here engaged. The two most successful Generals of this war—Stonewall JACKSON and LEE—are the rashest; and the present promising and daring move of Hood will prove (unless I am mistaken) before October has closed that it is only by rashness that telling and staggering blows can be dealt.

It may be that hereafter SHERMAN will disclose as much strategic ability as he has heretofore displayed pertinacity while advancing on Atlanta; but it must be confessed that appearances are that he showed blind and arrogant depreciation of his enemy, and culpable inactivity about watching that enemy after the Federals had once got possession of Atlanta. *It seems to me hardly conceivable that succor to Sherman can come from the North before his supplies are so reduced as to compel him to issue forth from his stronghold of Atlanta.*

We have all read with what shouts and acclamations, with what pealing of bells and what discharges of cannon, SHERMAN's "great Union victory" and the "capture of Atlanta" were celebrated in the Northern States; *yet there is reason to believe that the Confederates are justified in thinking that out of this capture of Atlanta will arise for their enemies such discomfiture as has not been hitherto paralleled in the course of this war.* The disparity between the armies of SHERMAN and HOOD is, if I am rightly informed, by no means considerable. From this passage of the war the Federals will learn what they have been told a thousand times by all dispassionate spectators,—that to take towns in the interior of vast hostile territories like these Southern States is one thing, to hold them is another.

DESERTION.

I have reason for thinking that there is gross exaggeration about the numbers which are ordinarily assigned as estimates of GRANT's strength; nor can the material of which his army is composed compare with the material of that army which advanced on Richmond under McCLELLAN, or even of that army which fought the battles of May last. There never was a moment when more deserters came into the Confederate lines, and it is observed that these deserters are not, as of yore, chiefly Irishmen, Englishmen, or Germans, but they number among them many Northerners of American birth. Two nights ago 100 deserters escaped from GRANT's messes and surrendered themselves to LEE, of whom upwards of 90 were men born upon this continent. Strenuous efforts are being made to swell LEE's numbers by calling into the ranks detailed men, by substituting negroes for white teamsters, and by getting into the service that large body of men who have got "State exemptions" and have hitherto escaped conscription. *It is estimated that in the two States of Virginia and North Carolina there are not less than thirty thousand men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five who have got exemption papers from Gov. Smith or Gov. Vance.*

ARMING THE NEGROES.

But the most significant fact, as indicating that this struggle of the South for independence will never be abandoned for years to come, is that everywhere—on the streets, in the railroad cars, and among private circles—the propriety of arming and *putting the negro into the ranks is eagerly discussed.* There has always in the South been a sentimental antipathy to setting children to do the work of men, or is other words, to seeking from a feeble, unwarlike and submissive race the exhibition of passions and the exercise of qualities which have been always regarded as the attributes of a dominant and superior race. But it remains, if occasion demands, for the South to exhibit how the negro, when placed side by side with the man or whom he has known and loved since the infancy of both, will fight for the maintenance of slavery against his brethren, who seek to compass its forcible annihilation. The words recently employed by Mr. LINCOLN, to the effect that he had two hundred thousand negroes under arms, and that he should like to see how any Northern man who proposed to employ only white soldiers would carry on this war, have sunk deep into many a Southern heart. *It will be a strange corollary to this war, if the campaign of 1865 finds 200,000 armed negroes from the North trying conclusions with 200,000 armed negroes from the South, and if the ocean of blood which has already been spilled is darkened by a fresh current, to be added to it next year, flowing from the veins of that hapless race which seems likely to be involved in a conflict whose passions it cannot share and whose prizes it cannot appreciate.*

The Canada Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Boston, via Halifax, for Liverpool, passed Cape Race on Sunday.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Guerrillas—Capture of a Rebel Staff Officer Disguised as a Nurse—The Remains of Col. Hull—Additional Casualties, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Sunday Evening, Nov. 13, 1864.

Strolling bands of the enemy continue to make phantom visits within our lines, or rather, it should be stated, between the army and the Potomac River. No supply-train has recently been attacked, for the very good reason, doubtless, that the guard is entirely too large for any force the enemy can spare for that purpose. The train escort now is always not only very large, but ever ready to resist any attack that may be made, and is also prepared to take the offensive. This latter fact, as much as any other, perhaps, exempts our trains from annoyance. Yet, while our line of communication is kept intact for the passage of supplies, every small detachment—say of fifty men or less—passing between the army and Martinsburgh is liable to be harassed on the road at almost any point—more particularly, however, in the vicinity of Bunker Hill—eight miles this side of Martinsburgh Last night, or rather about 3 o'clock this morning, Capt. KUNTZ, of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with a detachment of twenty-five men from that regiment, were attacked from the rear near Bunker Hill, in such a way as to cut off the rear guard. Capt. SANFORD, First United States Cavalry, of Gen. SHERIDAN's Staff, and Capt. CLAFLIN, Sixth United States Cavalry, Inspector of Cavalry in this Military Division, were with the command at the time. The detachment was promptly formed for action, and in a brief time the enemy—though equal, if not superior in numbers—found that they had hit upon the wrong party for an easy capture, and were eventually glad to get off with whole skins. The rear guard was composed of a sergeant and two men. The sergeant subsequently rejoined the command and one of the privates, the other is still missing.

To-day, as Col. BASSETT, of the Sixth Corps, with a detachment of infantry, was passing over the road from Summit Point Station to the army, between the first-named place and Winchester, he saw a squadron of the enemy's cavalry observing the movements of his command, but no attempt was made to interrupt his march. The command captured a lot of saddles and other cavalry equipments, which the enemy, in their haste to get away, left behind. Indeed, it is utterly impossible for either a small or a large force of our men to move in any direction without discovering the disagreeable fact that every movement is watched by an ever vigilant enemy. It is to be hoped that ere long effective measures will be taken to rid the valley of these marauding parties. The fact that such a man as MOSBY has for three years pursued a system of guerrilla warfare almost with impunity, is a stain upon the military fame of the country. One tithe of the property captured and destroyed by these "Partisan Rangers" in three years, if rightfully used, would pay the whole cost of wiping all these bands from the face of the earth.

Col. EDWARDS, commanding at Winchester, seems to keep a sharp eye open in his department. To-day he discovered, in the person of an humble hospital nurse, one of the rebel Gen. ROSSER's Staff officers. It is rumored that there is some correspondence which makes the captured officer's position rather a critical one. That town harbors a good many males and females of rebel proclivities, and they will bear a good deal of watching.

The body of the late lamented Col. HULL, Second New-York Cavalry, who was killed yesterday, was sent to Winchester to-day, where, after being embalmed, it will be sent to his friends. The deceased, though a boy in years, was a full-grown man in every other respect.

Annexed will be found additional casualties in the skirmishing of yesterday:

Wm. Cress, Co. H, 2d N. Y.—left shoulder.
N. J. Kidder, Co. M, 1st N. H.—left leg amputated.
Wm. G. Peck, Co. E, 22d N. Y.—wrist.
E. C. Brierter, Co. F, 5th N. Y.—right leg.
Wm. Harrington, Co. H, 2d N. Y.—left thigh.
Adam Loughlan, Co. F, 18th Penn.—right leg amputated.
Lieut. E. H. Eggleston, Co. B, 2d Ohio—back.
Moses Mingo, Co. E, 2d N. Y.—right shoulder.
David W. Stephens, 1st Vt.—contusion in side.
Philander Coldo, Co. L, 22d N. Y.—left leg, slight.
Lieut. Jas. McCormick, Co. E, 2d N. Y.—right hip.
Sergt. T. E. Robbins, Co. H, 2d N. Y.—left side.
A. H. Huddey, Co. L, 3d Mass.—right hand.

E. A. PAUL.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The Wounds of Gen. Egan—A Picket Fight.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The rebels have lately been playing a sharp game in front of a part of our line, near the Appomattox. At this point there is a small creek in front of our works, across which they have built a dam, which has threatened to force back our picket line to a dangerous extent.

To counteract this project, Gen. EGAN had devised works which he superintended personally. On visiting a part of the line on Sunday night, a rebel sharpshooter succeeded, after several attempts, in wounding him, the ball entering the right forearm, passing diagonally down several inches, and out at the wrist. The wound is a very painful one, but, fortunately, not dangerous. He goes home to-morrow on a leave of twenty days, and it is hoped he will be able to return to his command by the time his furlough expires.

Another sharp fight occurred between the pickets last night about 10 o'clock, which lasted about an hour, without, it is believed, any noticeable result.

W. D. McGREGOR.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The steamer *Amanda Winants*, sent in search of the barges that broke loose from the *Andrew Harder* on the evening of the 13th, has returned. Capt. WILLIAMS reports having searched in vain for the missing boats, but found the eastern shore of Virginia strewn with railroad ties, supposed to be those with which the barges were laden. Four men were on board these barges, and are supposed to have perished. Their names are not known here.

There is no news from the front.

ALLEDGED ACT OF TREACHERY.

The Gunboat Rattler Surrendered to the Rebels by Her Commander.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The "tin-clad" gunboat *Rattler* was recently surrendered to the rebels by her commander at some point below here. My information is rather indefinite, but it is said that the commander had so disposed his men on the boat, as to prevent resistance to her delivery. A small boat approached her on the night she was to be delivered, but the subordinate officer on board had his suspicions aroused, and fired a revolver at the rebels, and frightened them away.

The affair was subsequently investigated, when I was discovered that the Commander of the gunboat had already received $200 000, and other payments were to be made in cotton. The Commander was arrested, but escaped, and declared he would command the privateer and "give the Yankees hell." The rebels intended to use the *Rattler* in capturing the gunboat *General Bragg*.

The Cairo dry-dock was destroyed yesterday by the current of the river, forcing it from its mooring. Loss over $50,000.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

A Bark and Two Schooners Captured by the Chickamauga.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

Bermuda dates to the 8th inst. brings the news that the pirate *Cockamauga* arrived at Five Fathoms Hole on the morning of the 7th for repairs.

She had captured a bark and two schooners, names unknown, besides those already reported.

United States Revenue-Cutter Mahoning.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The United States revenue-cutter *Mahoning*, Wagner, reports going into Castine last Sunday at 1 P. M.; was fired at by Battery White, two and a half miles distant; one blank cartridge and two excellent line shots fell short of the cutter; had her colors flying; was blowing a gale at the time. Left for Seal Harbor.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Order for the Enrollment and Classification of the Pennsylvania Militia.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 15.

A general order has been issued from these headquarters to the commissioners of the several cities and counties in the State, directing the immediate enrollment and classification of the militia of this Commonwealth, under the provisions of the Acts of Assembly of May 4 and Aug. 22, 1864.

Election in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

Returns from the State show LINCOLN's majority to be 10,000.

CRAWFORD, for Governor, CLARK, for Congress, and the whole Radical Republican ticket, are elected by from 1,000 to 5,000 majority.

The Senate and House will have a two-thirds majority for LANE.

The St. Alban's, Vt., Raiders.

MONTREAL, C. W., Wednesday, Nov. 16.

After considerable discussion, Judge COURSAL has granted the application of counsel in behalf of the St. Alban's raiders, delaying their case until the 13th of December, to procure evidence.

From Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Nov. 16.

Hon. W. P. HOWLAND has accepted the office of Postmaster-General.

Hon. GEORGE BROWN leaves for England to-day on business connected with the new Confederation.

A Chase.

A steamer, supposed to be the *Quaker City*, was seen at 8 A. M. on the 12th inst., in lat. 34° 45', lon. 75° 50', chasing another, upon which she was gaining fast.

IMPORTANT WAR GAZETTE.

Resignation of Gen. McClellan—Promotion of Gen. Sheridan.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 282.—Ordered by the President:

1. That the resignation of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN as Major-General in the United States Army, dated Nov. 8, and received by the Adjutant-General on the 10th inst., be accepted as of the 8th of November.

2. That for personal gallantry, military skill and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of his troops, displayed by PHILIP H. SHERIDAN on the 19th of October at Cedar Run, whereby, under the blessing of Providence, his routed army was reorganized, a great national disaster was averted, and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time, in pitched battle, within thirty days, PHILIP H. SHERIDAN is appointed Major-General in the United States Army, to rank as such from the 8th day of November, 1864.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

General Orders of Maj.-Gen. Peck.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES OF THE FRONTIER,
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.—Early in November the undersigned was assigned to that portion of the frontier deemed the most exposed to rebel raiders, and to the command of which the greatest responsibility attached.

Having carried out his instructions, and received the approbation of Maj.-Gen. DIX, commanding the Department of the East, the Commanding General deems his presence on the frontier no longer necessary.

The General returns his thanks for the earnest support which he has received from the civil and military authorities, and from all good citizens.

The officers of his Staff have been unremitting in their duties, and deserve mention.

JOHN J. PECK, Major-General.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Soldiers' Thanksgiving.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE THANKSGIVING DINNER FOR THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Through Mr. J. S. Schultz, from the Leather Trade	$1,682	S. S. Smith	10
		Horace Bernard	$10
Through Mr. Hyatt, from the Shoe Trade	630	R. Emmett	10
		Mrs. M. K.	10
Bank contributions, through Mr. Thomas H. Paine, Capt. Chas. C. Marshall	1,600	L. F. C	10
		C. C	10
		E. S Covell	10
E. D. Morgan	100	Jas. Cassidy	10
Mrs. S. S Osgood	100	S. M. Van Tassel	10
G. C. Ward	100	S. A Daner	10
Anthony J. Thomas	100	Fletcher, Harrison & Co	10
Herring & Co	100	Friends	10
Through Robert Bliss	65	M. S. Cohen & Co	10
R. H. McCurdy	50	James Wilder	10
Parsons & Pell	50	Sinclair & Rose	10
Sequine & Johnston	50	C. H. J	10
Novelty Iron Works	50	H. & R	10
Oliver K. King	50	J. S. Church	10
Chas Easton	50	George Morrison	10
Richard Butler	50	Contributions	10
Jonathan Sturges	40	W. H. Paddock	10
Contribution	25	W. H. Blague	10
L. P. Brown	25	C. T. & Co	10
Isaac Sherman	25	Mrs. Manfield	10
Saml. Wetmore	25	Thomas C. Smith	10
D. J Bacon	25	Mr. Cropsey	10
Phil. Hamilton	25	Wm. Horn	10
Bruckner & Co	25	Friends	10
Richard Butler	25	K. V. B	10
Jonathan Sturges	25	H. N	10
Contribution	25	S. M	10
L. P. Brown	25	Dr. C. B. Meigs	10
Isaac Sherman	25	C. F	10
Saml. Wetmore	25	Mrs H	10
D. J Bacon	25	N. P. H	10
Phil. Hamilton	25	C. C	10
Bruckner & Co	25	C. H. P. Archer	10
Tarbell, Slade & Co	25	Baker & Crowell	10
Sutton, Smith & Co	25	M. L. Potter	10
Edwin Burr	25	Baxter	10
Alex. Fell	25	Basset & Nickerson	10
H. K. Bull	25	Silas Fish	10
A. H. Muller	25	Union	10
A. F. Purman	25	J. Dean	10
Byam J Stephens	25	George Gibbs	10
L. P	25	C. Jackson	10
Jacob Dunnell, Providence, R I	25	Whitehead	10
		From G. W. Blunt	25
John T Henry	20	James Cassidy	25
Charles Butler	20	A. C. Lard	25
T. Roosevelt	20	A. P. Man	25
T. M Cheeseman	20	G. C. Lee	25
Darger Hamby	12	Thomas Harrison	20
D. T. Marshall	12	L. S. Martin	20
J. A. Roosevelt	10	S. B. Lyon	20
		A. J. Gillett	20
John T Henry	20	J. B. Varnum	20
Charles Butler	20	Mr. Frankins	20
T. Roosevelt	20	Reynolds	20
T. M Cheeseman	20	Mr. Hart	20
Darger Hamby	12	Mr. Wheeler	20
D. T. Marshall	12	Mr. Platt	20
J. A. Roosevelt	10	S. Mayer	20
		Mr. Buckley	20
		Mr. Brown	20
		Mr. Guernsey	20
		Charles Fanning	20
		E. Taber	15
		DeGroot & Peck	10
		Cooper & Co	10
		F. R & W. C. Fowler	10
		W. H. Dudley	10
		Charles F. Fay	10
		Dickerson, Rud & Co	10
		Friends	10
		M. S. Cohen & Co	10
		James Wilder	10
		Sinclair & Rose	10
		C. H. J	10
		H. & R	10
		J. S. Church	10
		George Morrison	10
		Contributions	10
		W. H. Paddock	10
		W. H. Blague	10
		C. T. & Co	10
		Mrs. Manfield	10
		Thomas C. Smith	10
		Mr. Cropsey	10
		Wm. Horn	10
		Friends	10
		K. V. B	10
		H. N	10
		S. M	10
		Dr. C. B. Meigs	10
		C. F	10
		Mrs H	10
		N. P. H	10
		C. C	10
		C. H. P. Archer	10
		Baker & Crowell	10
		M. L. Potter	10
		Baxter	10
		Basset & Nickerson	10
		Silas Fish	10
		Union	10
		J. Dean	10
		George Gibbs	10
		C. Jackson	10
		Whitehead	10
		From G. W. Blunt	25
		James Cassidy	25
		A. C. Lard	25
		A. P. Man	25
		G. C. Lee	25
		Thomas Harrison	20
		L. S. Martin	20
		S. B. Lyon	20
		A. J. Gillett	20
		J. B. Varnum	20
		Mr. Franklins	20
		Reynolds	20
		Mr. Hart	20
		Mr. Wheeler	20
		Mr. Platt	20

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4104. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS

NEW REBEL PIRATICAL SCHEME.

An Extensive Plot and its Frustration.

Concentration of Rebel Robbers at Havana.

Their Proposed Operations on the Pacific Coast.

PROBABLE ARREST OF THE PIRATES.

Narrow Escape of California and Pacific Steamers.

We have been in possession, for some time past, of highly interesting and important information derived from Havana, in regard to a proposed rebel plan for capturing American passenger steamers upon the Pacific ocean. Hitherto we have refrained from giving the facts publicity, lest a premature announcement should tend to defeat measures that had been taken to frustrate the plot, and arrest the parties thereto. Now that any danger of that sort is over, we are at liberty to show how narrowly we have escaped the necessity of recording another Re*semes* affair, only on a larger scale, upon the waters of the Pacific.

The details of the plot in question were consummated at Havana some time since, under the approval of S. R. MALLORY, the Confederate Secretary of the Navy. Its leader and manager was THOMAS A. HOGE, holding a commission in the rebel navy as Master, who, with a party of from sixteen to twenty men, left Havana for Panama, New Grenada, the last of September or early in October, for the purpose of getting on board the Panama R. R. Co.'s fine steamer *Guatemala*, seizing her at sea, and then using her as a pirate vessel to capture steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, plying between Panama and San Francisco. The party were all well armed, and abundantly supplied with ammunition concealed in their baggage. They were to take passage on the *Guatemala* for different central American ports, so as not to excite suspicion. Hoge was to go on board first, carrying his baggage, which was to contain nothing suspicious. If it was not searched, his followers were to convey on board their trunks subsequently, with the arms and ammunition concealed in them.

The seizure of the vessel was not to be attempted until she had got to a point upon the Central American coast, some two hundred miles from Panama, where there was no danger of falling in with a cruiser, or with any craft that could give notice of the change of command of the *Guatemala* when it had been effected. No serious difficulty was apprehended in taking possession of the *Guatemala*, as her officers were not likely to anticipate any danger, and were expected to be found entirely off their guard and without the means of resistance in their hands.

The *Guatemala* carries two guns for her own protection from privateers. Relying upon these for offensive purposes, the pirates then proposed to cruise for the passenger and specie-carrying steamers of the California trade, until they had captured at least one of them, with which, probably, they would have enough a trip across the Pacific to East Indian waters, provided they could obtain the necessary coal by capture of some one of the colliers constantly engaged in carrying steamer-supplies of fuel to Central American ports, Panama, Acapulco, San Juan del Sur and San Francisco. Ultimately the conspirators hoped to follow up their success by proceeding, in the *Guatemala*, to the coast of Northern California, and there making a raid against BEN. HALLODAY's line of steamers, between San Francisco, Oregon and British Columbia.

Fortunately, the scheme was discovered by some means, and we presume information must have been sent direct from Havana to the Isthmus, in time to frustrate the execution, as we hear, on private authority from Panama, that the parties known to be implicated were all there and at Aspinwall, as late as the 4th of this month, and were known to the United States Consuls at both places, to the Commanders of the Panama Railroad Company's steamers, and to the United States Naval Commander in the port of Panama. It appears that the desperadoes arrived too late for the *Guatemala*—a portion of them having gone to Aspinwall via St. Thomas. The *Guatemala* sailed on the 25th of October. The next Panama Railroad steamer for Central American ports, was the *Salvador*, to sail on the 10th inst., and it was understood at Panama that the piratical party were to take passage in her. If they did so, they were promptly arrested after their arrival on board—every arrangement having been made for that purpose. Nothing can have prevented their capture, probably, unless the fact shall have leaked out at Panama that they were suspected; in which event, of course, they would not be likely to place themselves under the American flag, where their seizure would be free from international embarrassment.

Master HOGE, (sometimes called EGERTON,) we understand, is a native of Baltimore, who has lived some time in New-Orleans. His chief officer is a man named BRADSHAW, who claims to have once been a commander of the *Guatemala*. EDWARD J. NORVILLE, a native of Baltimore, but now of Mobile, is HOGE's Master; WILLIAM BLACK, of New-Orleans, is Purser; EDWARD SWAIN, of New-Orleans, Midshipman; THOMAS REYNOLDS, of New-Orleans, Master's Mate. JOHN HIDDLE, (alias SMITH,) is Engineer; TIMOTHY O'GRADY and GEORGE MARCH, of New-York, are Quartermasters; and among the crew are ROBERT LYONS, and men by the name of HIGGINS, STODDARD and SULLIVAN. We hope to hear, by the next arrival from the Isthmus, that all the above-named parties, and some whose names we have not given, are safe on board an American cruiser at Panama—unless indeed, they arrive here in charge of United States officers, simultaneously with the announcement of their capture.

The Florida.

ARRIVAL OF HER OFFICERS IN WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star, Nov. 16.

The steamer *Daniel Webster*, which arrived here this morning, from City Point, brought up from Point Lookout the officers of the pirate *Florida*, captured at the port of Bahia, Brazil. There are eleven of them, the following being a list of their names: R. S. Floyd, T. F. Hunter, and G. D. Bryan, Masters; Wm. Abern, First Assistant Engineer; J. B. Brown, Second Assistant Engineer; T. Emory, Assistant Surgeon; T. K. Potter, First Lieutenant; S. G. Stone, Lieutenant; G. T. Sinclair and W. D. Hough, Midshipmen; W. S. Thompson, Chief Engineer.

These officers were all neatly dressed in new uniforms of Confederate gray cloth, and wore naval caps similar to those worn in the United States Navy. Nearly all of them wore "chin whiskers," of the pattern worn by the pirate SEMMES.

They appear to be a harum-skarum set, and talked noisily among themselves while they were being conveyed from the Sixth-street wharf to the Provost-Marshal's. All of them had gold watches, with large chains dangling from their vest pockets, and several displayed quite a profusion of jewelry, such as diamond pins, finger rings, &c., the proceeds of their piratical career. One of them carried under his arm a handsome mahogany writing desk, while several had huge meerchaum pipes, at which they puffed on their way. While on the pavement in front of the Provost-Marshal's, awaiting admission to the office, an apple woman passed on the opposite side of the street, when they hailed her and bought the contents of her basket, paying for the same in greenbacks, and at the same time exposing to view handfuls of silver and gold.

Master R. T. FLOYD, who is a tall, fine-looking man, wore long black hair, which almost reached his shoulders. His cap, unlike those of the other officers, was profusely trimmed with gold lace, which, however, was somewhat soiled.

The only distinction between the uniforms of these officers and those worn by the officers of the Confederate military service is, that the marks of rank of the former are worn on the shoulder instead of on the coat collar.

These prisoners were brought from Point Lookout under charge of a strong guard of the Veteran Reserve Corps, commanded by Lieut. M. S. ADAMS, who was instructed to keep a close watch over First Assistant Engineer AHERN and Midshipman W. D. HUGH, who are reported to be dangerous characters.

Assistant Surgeon EMORY is a native of Washington, and was born in the First Ward of this city, where his family resides at the present time. He is a young man, about 20 years of age and went South at the breaking out of the rebellion. Young EMORY is, we believe, a son of Gen. EMORY, of the United States Army.

With these prisoners is a man by the name of W. DULANEY, who says he is a citizen of Baltimore, but who was found on board the *Florida* at the time of her capture by the *Wachusett*. He claims not to be connected with the pirate.

The prisoners were all committed to the Old Capitol Prison by Col. INGRAHAM.

The crew of the *Florida* are all at Point Lookout, where they have been placed in confinement, and the vessel has been ordered to New-York.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Enemy Feel Our Lines—Are Driven Back by the Cavalry—Capture of More Guns—Death of Col. Hull—The Casualties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Saturday Night, Nov. 12, 1864.

The enemy pressed our whole front this morning, particularly on the right and left. On the right, no artillery was used—the enemy evidently fearing another disaster. On the right, the Second Ohio was first vigorously attacked while on picket duty. Gen. CUSTER drove the enemy several miles during the day. The enemy fought stubbornly, and kept the woods as much as possible to avoid charges. Nevertheless, several charges were made, in one of which the young and gallant Colonel (HULL, just promoted) of the Second New-York Cavalry was killed by a shot through the breast. He was in advance of his men when killed. There was also some skirmishing in the centre.

On the left, Gen. POWELL fought his division (the Second) splendidly. The fighting was heavier here than elsewhere. Toward night he charged the enemy in force, and drove them pell mell through Front Royal, capturing three guns, (all the enemy had,) ammunition, baggage-wagons, ambulances, &c., and one hundred and fifty prisoners—all from LONG's cavalry division. ROSE's division of rebel cavalry was in front of our right.

Annexed will be found a partial list of casualties. The whole loss of killed and wounded will probably not exceed fifty:

Henry J. Bond, Co. G, 2d New-York—contusion.
James Case, Co. H, 2d New-York—contusion.
J. W. Fisher, Co. H, 2d New-York—arm.
James Launer, Co. A, 2d New-York—bruised.
Fred Hatch, Co. H, 2d New-York—shoulder.
Michael Tallen, Co. H, 2d New-York—sick.
Sergt. Joseph R. Butler, Co. H, 2d New-York—contusion.
Henry E. Martin, Co. H, 1st New-Hampshire—face.
Edwin Bishop, Co. E, 1st Connecticut—wrist.
Chas. Sweetser, Co. M, 1st Connecticut—elbow.
Corp. Austin L. Blunt, Co. C, 1st New-Hampshire—sabre wound.
Olive Puy, Co. K, 1st New-Hampshire—sabre wound.
Serg. E. C. Joyce, Co. I, 2d Ohio—sabre wound.
Major Wyman, 1st New-Hampshire—thigh.
Thomas Calderwood, 1st Vermont—foot.
Corp. A. Elding, Co. C, 8th New-York—abdomen.
Richard Meway, Co. I, 2d Ohio—side.
Sergt. S. Clapp, Co. G, 1st Vermont—neck.
Frank Eggleston, Co. D, 8th New-York—foot.
Sergt. John F. Ault, Co. K, 1st Connecticut—lung.
Capt. M. McMullen, Co. D, 22d New-York—arm.
Capt. Rogers, 1st Connecticut—wounded.
Sergt. Shields, 22d New-York—killed.
Col. Hull, 2d New-York—killed.

E. A. PAUL.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

News from Port Royal—Major Mulford's Preparations for an Exchange of Prisoners Nearly Complete—Gen. Burnside Gone to the Front.

FORT MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The steamer *Saxon* arrived here to-day from Port Royal, S. C. The captain reports having picked up, when fifty miles northeast of Hatteras, an abandoned schooner, named the *Ringgold*, hailing from Dennis, Mass., with all the sails gone and two feet of water in the hold.

The *Saxon* brings important dispatches from the flag-of-truce fleet off Port Royal, S. C. Lieut.-Col. J. E. MULFORD had nearly completed the arrangements necessary for the exchange, and the whole fleet was expecting to return North in a few days.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE arrived here this morning in the mail boat *Dictator*, from Washington, and proceeded to the front.

Reported Death of Gen. Canby.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 17.

An officer just from Memphis says information believed to be correct had reached there, that Gen. CANBY died from the effect of his recent wound, while en route for New-Orleans, on the gunboat *Cricket*.

Gen. Canby's Death Contradicted.

WASHINGTON, Tursday, Nov. 17.

An official dispatch, dated New-Orleans, Nov. 12, received here, to-day, confirms the statement that Major-Gen. CANBY, while going up the White River, to direct matters in Arkansas, was fired upon by guerrillas and wounded in the upper part of the thigh. The wound is a severe and painful one, but fortunately not dangerous.

The dispatch says: "He arrived here safely this afternoon, and will receive the best care under Mrs. CANBY's superintendance. His mental faculties are entirely unafflicted, and with his admirable powers of endurance and strength of mind we hope he will be about in a few weeks. After he was wounded he consulted fully with Gen. REYNOLDS at the mouth of the White River and it is confidently believed that this accident will in no way interfere with the direction of affairs in this division."

The above dispatch, of course, shows that the report of Gen. CANBY's death, telegraphed from Memphis, is untrue.

The Pennsylvania Militia.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 17.

Immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence of the proposed guerrilla raid into the Cumberland Valley, steps were taken by Gov. CURTIN for the organization of the militia forces of the border counties. Over 1,000 men have already been enrolled in Franklin and Adams Counties, and armed and equipped by the State authorities. No apprehension is now entertained of an incursion. Of twenty scouts sent by MOSBY into Pennsylvania, seven have been captured. The others are believed to have escaped to the other side of the Potomac.

The National Sailors' Fair, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 17.

The National Sailors' Fair has proved a great success. Up to the present, the receipts amount to $130,000. The fair will remain open some days longer.

Almost everybody is contributing something toward furnishing our soldiers in the field a good Thanksgiving dinner. The quantity of turkeys and other edibles forwarded will be immense.

Weather thick; slight rain. Thermometer 35°.

Wreck of the Ship Ocean Pearl.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 17.

The ship *Ocean Pearl*, of Boston, from New-York for Lisbon, arrived at Tarragona, Oct. 27th. The Pilot anchored her, but before they could get a pratique to go inside the mole, a furious gale came on, which drove the ship ashore, where she became a total wreck. All hands were saved.

Death of Judge Pitman.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Nov. 17.

JOHN PITMAN, for forty years Judge of the United States District Court, for the district of Rhode Island, was found dead in his bed this morning. He was on the bench yesterday, but in a very feeble condition. His age was eighty years.

Blockade-Runner at Picton.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Nov. 17.

The propeller *Merrett*, from Montreal for Nassau, with two hundred horses for the rebels, is at Pictou for coals, and sails to-morrow.

The United States steamer *Shamrock* was at Weymouth to-day.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The rainy season has begun with a storm which reaches every part of the State.

Arrived bark *Calypso*, from New-York, after a rough voyage.

Sailed ship *Vizcaino*, for Hong Kong, with $311,000 in bullion.

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE CAPTURE OF THE "FLORIDA."

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 14.

The most popular hero in the Yankee country at this moment, not excepting SHERIDAN, is Capt. COLLINS, of the sloop-of-war *Wachusetts*. He has surprised and captured the *Florida*, Confederate steamship, while she was lying quietly in a neutral port, while "seventy of her men were known to be on shore, and the others, just returned from liberty, were asleep and half intoxicated." COLLINS, who had just arrived in report, held a consultation with his officers, and showed them how easy would be such a peculiarly Yankee exploit; to run suddenly into the unsuspecting *Florida*, take possession of her, and run out to sea with her, leaving the Emperor of Brazil to protest at his leisure.

It will true that the *Florida* was under the protection of the neutrality of Brazil, and her commander had no more thought of danger than if he had been in Southampton or in Cherbourg. But here was the very beauty of the case, in Yankee eyes. Brazil is not England; neither is it France; and the feat would be so easy, so bloodless, so complete, with a touch of fraud, too, and insolent disregard of the right of a weak nation, which would make the performance so peculiarly and exquisitely dear to the Yankee heart, that, in short, the officers in council could not resist the temptation. When the *Alabama* was in the harbor of Cherbourg, the captain of the *Kearsarge* knew he dared not molest her there, so he resolved, having first ascertained that he had heavier metal, and taken care to arm his ship with chain mail, to await her outside. COLLINS, of the *Wachusetts*, probably thought he could not encounter the *Florida* on fair terms. He saw his chance of striking her a cowardly blow by surprise, and seized it like a bold Yankee tar, as he is.

There is no part, no feature of this whole proceeding which does not enhance its value and virtue, as a whole, in the eyes of COLLINS' countrymen. It is a very complete and characteristic Yankee trick, made only the more delightful by the spectacle of the insulted Emperor of Brazil left indignantly remonstrating on the shore. Indeed, to heighten the charm of the whole affair, the New-York papers print at full length the Emperor's proclamation of neutrality made on occasion of this very war, and defining the privileges of belligerent vessels while in his harbors. Good, worthy man! Small account a Yankee makes of his proclamations! The New-York *Herald* remarks with a kind of grin,

"If in the multitude of nice legal points in relation to neutrality, we shall be found to have violated one, why, by and by, when the war is over, and the *Florida* is no longer of any account, we will make suitable reparation to Brazil." There is nothing, in fact, which could add a higher relish to this feat of naval warfare than the outcry it is sure to raise all over the world about the audacious insolence of the Yankees, and their contemptuous trampling upon the neutral rights of Brazil. The Yankee nation expects to be accused of all this, and will be charmed to own the soft impeachment. This suits them exactly, for it is only your strong, first-rate, conquering, bullying nations that can venture on such acts, and beside, if English Ministers make any noise about it, they can cite English example as a justification, and it is all the justification they need, or will look for.

They already begin to reckon up the doings of British naval commanders in a similar style—how one of them captured the United States frigate *Essex* in the harbor of Valparaiso; and another attacked the *General Armstrong* in the harbor of Fayal. It is true that on those occasions there was no surprise, no cowardly triumph over a handful of sleeping men in the absence of the crew, but the analogy is at least perfect in the disregard of neutral rights—and the neutral nations thus insulted by England (Chili and Portugal) were not her match, no more than Brazil is a match of the United States. Here is the grand point, the noble feature in the affair, which proves the Yankee nation to be worthy of its Anglo-Saxon ancestors. They both respect the rights of the strong, and trample upon those of the weak.

We may be very sure that Mr. SEWARD is already preparing his list of English cases and precedents, to (not excuse, for he scorns excuses, but) authorize this capture of the *Florida*, as well as any other atrocity his people may choose to commit by land or sea. If SHERIDAN leaves the Valley of Virginia a smoking desert of ashes, as the English papers complain with much virtuous indignation, Mr. SEWARD can say, Do you forget how a few years ago, in 1842, your Generals did the very same thing in the Valley of Caboul, burning the crops and dwellings, and even cutting down the fruit trees? And as for respecting the rights of neutrals, wipe out of your own history the two transactions of Copenhagen, and the many times that your bullying fleet has occupied the Tagus' mouth in defiance of Portugal, and pointed its guns over the Piæus, in scorn of the Greeks, before you begin sanctimoniously to rebuke us.

Brazil will, of course, remonstrate; but unless she can interest in her cause the great maritime nations, her remonstrance will be wholly in vain. There has lately been a coolness between the Emperor and the English Government, and diplomatic relations were suspended. For that, and for other reasons, the protest from England, if any, will probably be rather cold and perfunctory, and easily answered by Mr. SEWARD. France and Brazil are on very friendly terms, yet there are considerations which may cause France also to be very cautious in stirring the matter too roughly. On the whole, we need not expect any serious trouble to grow out of it; the good ship *Florida* is lost; and our cruisers will have learned the lesson that they had better for the future avoid all ports except those of England and France, and their various colonies.

GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND PRODUCE

HOW MUCH IT COSTS TO LIVE IN THE REBEL CAPITAL.

The following are the quotations of Saturday, Nov. 12, in Richmond. Eight per cent. coupon bonds due 1877, $118 and interest; eight per cent. coupon bonds, due 1873-75, $108@$109½ and interest; eight per cent. coupon bonds, due 1870, $103¾ and interest; seven per cent. coupon bonds, $77½@$73 and interest; seven per cent. registered bonds, $66@$67 and interest; bonds of fifteen million loan, coupon, $130 and interest; bonds of the fifteen million loan, registered, $116@$120¾ and interest; cotton interest bonds, $180, "flat;" guaranteed non-taxable bonds, $132@$133 and interest; guaranteed non-taxable bonds, with January coupons off, $108@$110; non-taxable certificates of indebtedness, $92@$93 and interest; four per cent. certificates, $71@$73.

A very large amount of Confederate securities changed hands at this sale, at the figures given above. After the sale, $67,000 long date Confederate eight per cent. coupon bonds were sold privately at $122 and interest.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.—Virginia Stock, $241 and interest; bonds issued recently in redemption of State Treasury notes, $165 and interest. A considerable amount of these notes has been redeemed by the issue of bonds for one-half of the amount presented for redemption and the exchange of Confederate notes for the other half. The Attorney-General has once decided that the whole amount offered must be redeemed by six per cent. bonds, which mode of redemption places the notes at sixty-five per cent. premium, that being the market value of the bonds which may be obtained at the Treasury in exchange for the State emissions.

The question has been raised, however, that parties who have accepted Confederate notes in part redemption of State Treasury notes, are entitled to bonds for the amount so exchanged under the decision referred to; and that the question is now under consideration by the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth.

THE SHARE LIST—Farmers' Bank stock, $175; Bank of Virginia, $134@$130; Traders' Bank, $149; Bank of Richmond, $99½; Merchants' Insurance Company, $56; Old Dominion Insurance Company, $56; Virginia Central Railroad, $122@$116, (closing rate;) Porcelain Company, $112½@$105; Union Manufacturing Company, $2,600; Old Dominion Trading Company, $1,770@$1,775; Richmond Importing and Exporting Company, $559.

SPECIE, &c.—Gold coin sold at $27¾@$28; silver coin at $27@$27½. (There have been private sales at lower figures.) Coupons of the non-taxable bonds, $8½ for one. There has recently been a more active demand for specie, which may be explained in part by the migrating mania pervading the Yankees in our midst.

MERCHANDISE.—In spite of all the drawbacks upon trade arising from inadequate transportation facilities and military exactions, business is comparatively active. Supplies of provisions are coming in more freely, and stocks are now generally larger than they have been for some time.

Flour continues scarce and high—the prevailing price for superfine being $350; for extra, $360 per barrel.

Corn meal is $55 per bushel; bacon, $10@$11 per pound.

We quote Cuba and Rio coffee at $12; Java, $15; brown sugar, $5 50@$10; crushed sugar, $11@$12.

RETAIL PRICES—The city markets are tolerably well supplied daily with meats, fish, vegetables, fruits, &c., and we are gratified to observe a downward tendency in the prices of various articles. The following were the prevailing rates at the Lower Market to-day:

FRESH MEATS—Beef, $3 50@$4, shins, $2; liver, $3 per pound; pork, $5, mutton and veal, $4; tripe, $2 @$2 50; pork sausage, $5.

MEATS, SALTED, &c.—Bacon hams, whole, $10; bacon hams, cut, $11; middling and shoulders, cut, $11; corned beef, $3 50; bologna sausage, $5.

FRESH FISH—Alewives, $1 each; catfish, large size, $1 each—in good supply; oysters, $33@$35 per gallon.

SALTED FISH—Shad, $7@$8 each; tailors, $5; trout, $2 herrings $15 per dozen.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens, $6@$8; ducks, $7@$10 each; geese, $12@15, turkeys, $25; hares, $5; squirrels, $3.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $2@$5; onions, $5 per quart; parsnips, $2 per bunch, pumpkins, $2@$3 each; sweet potatoes, $8 per peck; Irish potatoes, $5@$7 per peck; salsify, $1 per bunch; turnips, $3 per peck; radishes, $1 for ten; turnips and potatoes abundant; white beans, $4@$5 per quart.

FRUIT, &c.—Apples, $10@$12 per peck; lemons, $4 each, persimmons, $1 per quart; chestnuts, $3@$3 50 per quart; walnuts, $1 50; peanuts, $2; nickory nuts, $1.

SUNDRIES—Butter, $10@$12; lard, $12, eggs, $7@$8; corn meal $15 per peck; boiled hominy, $2 50 per quart; dried apples, $2 per quart; dried peaches, $4; sweet milk, $3 per quart; cheese, $8 per pound.

The Indian War.

GEN. POPE'S REPORT.

The Army and Navy Gazette for this week publishes Gen. POPE's official report of the operations against the Indians. The document concludes thus:

The peace which will be made with Indians under the instructions I have given to Gens. SULLY and SIBLEY is based simply upon the understanding that the Indians on the one hand behave themselves and do not molest the whites, and on the other hand that the whites shall be made to deal fairly with the Indians and not molest them in any way. The military authorities undertake to enforce good conduct on both sides, and will have the power, if not interfered with, to do so thoroughly. As such a peace involves neither annuities nor presents, and holds out no prospect in violating it except hostilities, it will probably be lasting. Hitherto it has been the practice to accompany every treaty of peace made by Indian agents with expensive presents of goods and supplies of various kinds, and the Indians naturally understand that these are given them as bribes to keep the peace, and because the whites are afraid of them, and course they observe such treaties only as long as they find it convenient, or until they need a further supply of presents, (ammunition, goods, &c.) In fact, it has been for years a saying with the Sioux along the great mail route to California, that whenever they became poor, and needed blankets and powder and lead, they had only to go down to this great mail and emigrant route, and kill a few white people, and there would be another treaty of peace which would supply all their wants.

It is beyond question that such a system of treaty-making is, of all others, the most impolitic, whether negotiated with savage or civilized people, and leads in either case, to constant and increasing hostilities.

I intend settling a peace with Indians in this department to do away entirely with this system, which, aside from its effect in stimulating and encouraging breaches of treaties of peace, is always attended with fraud upon the Government and upon the Indians.

I shall send up in the Spring some companies of cavalry to make a cantonment for the Summer at some point on the lake, and to remain there until the last possible moment in the Autumn, with the view of drawing the various tribes of Indians to that point and furnishing them with facilities of trade during the Summer and Autumn. Such a cantonment, kept up for two or three seasons, will have a most benificial effect upon the Indians, as all whites, except authorized traders acting under the supervision of the military authorities, will be prohibited from going into that region.

It is proper to remark that extensive strata of excellent coal have been found at Fort Rice, one vein six feet thick. This coal field extends toward the southwest, and it is supposed outcrops on the slopes of the Black Hills. How far north it extends is not yet known. The existence of this great coal-field half way between the great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains is a fact the value of which cannot well be over-estimated. Aside from furnishing fuel for the navigation of the Upper Missouri River, it is a controlling element in the location of a railroad across the great plains to the Pacific.

Its extent and character will soon be developed by the troops from Fort Rice and other points on the Missouri River.

I may state, finally, that the Government may safely dismiss all apprehensions of Indian wars in the Northwest. Small Indian raids there doubtless will be, as there always have been, for stealing horses, but no hostilities on any considerable scale are likely again to occur. A small force, such as is designated in this report, will be quite sufficient to protect the frontier and the emigration.

Gen. SULLY, commanding District of Iowa and the Indian expedition, Gen. SIBLEY, commanding District of Minnesota, and Gen. T. C. H. SMITH, commanding District of Wisconsin, are entitled to my warmest thanks for their valuable services and the cordial good feeling which they have manifested during their entire term of service in this department.

To Gen. SULLY, I particularly desire to invite the favorable consideration of the War Department. His arduous and distinguished services in organizing and conducting the Indian expedition and beating and dispersing the combined tribes of Indians in two considerable battles, at such remote points and in so difficult a country, and in thus bringing the Indians to the necessity of asking peace from the Government, entitle him to peculiar consideration, and make it proper for me to renew the application heretofore transmitted for his promotion. He has earned it fairly, and I trust and believe that the Government will not hesitate to confer it upon him.

To the reports of Gens. SULLY and SIBLEY and to those of their subordinate commanders, I refer for details of the various military operations herein sketched, and for a proper representation of the distinguished conduct of the several officers, and of the troops under their command. I cheerfully indorse their recommendations in behalf of the officers and soldiers in question.

I am, General, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

The Army Reported to Have Left Atlanta on the 12th.

Probable Movement Upon Augusta.

LATEST INFORMATION FROM HOOD.

His Army at Florence and Corinth.

Gen. Thomas' Army at Pulaski, Tennessee.

[NOTE.—A dispatch was published in a Cincinnati paper of yesterday, giving some details of the departure of Gen. SHERMAN's columns from Atlanta, on the 9th or 12th, and their probable concentration at Augusta, which the War Department deems contraband, and we therefore refrain from publishing the report.—ED. TIMES.]

INTELLIGENCE FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 17.

Richmond papers of Tuesday received here, furnish intelligence from Georgia up to the 14th inst. They state that SHERMAN left Atlanta on the 12th, moving northward, though they doubtless mean by that eastward on a northerly line.

Report from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 17.

No official intelligence has been received from Gen. SHERMAN for a week past.

Hood's Movements, Strength and Position.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The rebel army is still concentrated in the vicinity of Florence. One corps—S. D. LEE's—is upon this side of the river; the remainder of the army remains comparatively quiet on the south side. The rebels have a good pontoon bridge from one shore to the other. The whole army is probably thirty thousand strong, embracing LEE's corps, 7,000; CHEATHAM's corps, 8,000; STEWART's corps, 7,000; DICK TAYLOR's corps, 6,000, and 3,000 cavalry. HOOD has also seventy pieces of artillery. Our cavalry—Gen. CROXTON's especially—has skirmishing every day with the enemy's cavalry, mostly in the neighborhood of Shoal Creek. The roads throughout that region of country are in a bad condition, on account of the recent rains, and wholly unsuited to military operations. This may for some time prevent anything very serious from taking place in this quarter. Besides, it is still a question as to whether the rebel demonstrations at Florence, like that at Johnsonville, is not a mere feint movement, and whether HOOD and BEAUREGARD do not design establishing themselves, if they can, at some point on the Mississippi river.

Sherman's Movement.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, of Tuesday last, says:

"We had a conversation yesterday with a gentleman who had just arrived in this city direct from Atlanta, having left there on Friday, Nov. 6.

Every arrangement had been made for a gigantic movement in some direction. One corps had already moved out of the city, and others were to follow, but had not done so up to the hour of his departure, in consequence of the illness of Gen. SHERMAN.

SHERMAN expresses the utmost indifference as to Hood's movements, and says 'THOMAS has sufficient troops to attend to him and prevent his returning South.'

The officers and men of SHERMAN's army were never in better spirits or more confident of success. They regard this as the great movement of the war.

Most of our prisoners, heretofore confined at Andersonville, have been removed to Augusta, and as that place is directly in the line, SHERMAN will probably take it. They stand a good chance for a speedy release.

No private property in Atlanta had been burned or destroyed, nor was it expected that it would be.

From Atlanta to Augusta is 171 miles; from Augusta to Charleston 121 miles; to Savannah 136 miles. But, as our cotemporary remarks, 'the country is not difficult; no mountain ranges lie in the way to make transportation laborious, such as Rosscrans met in Tennessee in his campaign against Chattanooga; no passes or defiles present easily defensible positions to an opposing force; the whole region both to the south and east is rich in food, and has been untouched by the war.'"

The Chicago *Journal* says: "A furloughed officer of SHERMAN's Staff states that he has been ordered, when his leave expires, to rejoin his command at Savannah. Hood is said to be on the line of the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad. FORREST has not joined him, but is again moving toward Kentucky."

REBEL REPORTS.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT SHERMAN, FORREST AND HOOD.

HOOD AND SHERMAN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 14.

Although no exchange was permitted by the enemy on this side of the river, the picket at Petersburgh appears to have had better luck, and sends a brief summary of intelligence from the Yankee papers of the 10th. It is that species of news which is usually styled "very important, if true." According to this telegraphic summary of the New-York journals, SHERMAN has burned Atlanta, and marched for Charleston! SHERMAN was lately reported by those papers to have abandoned the pursuit of Hood's raid into Tennessee, and returned to Atlanta with four corps of his army, the rest being left to guard Chattanooga and his communications with Nashville. Altogether, it may be supposed that he had twenty thousand men with him.

If, with this force, he has cut himself loose from his communications, and attempted to gain Charleston, four hundred miles distant, living on a hostile country by the way, he has undertaken a most extraordinary affair. It is a far cry to Lochow—but it is a further cry to Charleston. There are circumstances which render this news very suspicious. Telegraphic communication with SHERMAN does not exist, and it would be difficult to obtain intelligence from Atlanta. It is also improbable that he should have announced such a design through the New-York journals, even if he had determined upon it.

This news is very like a big Yankee lie, invented to cover up the fact that SHERMAN has really burnt Atlanta for the purpose of concentrating his whole force against Hood. On the other hand, there are considerations which give color to the story. To burn Atlanta and retreat would be a deadly blow to Yankee pride; yet SHERMAN must come away from that useless place. He cannot keep his army idle there while Hood marches into Tennessee. He may suppose that the forces under THOMAS, with the additions sent to him from Atlanta, are sufficient to hold Hood in check; and that, all of HOOD's army having been withdrawn from the South, he would find nothing to oppose him on the road to Charleston, or to Wilmington, or to a junction with GRANT, wherever it may be designed.

Balancing both considerations we are still incredulous, but if it be true that SHERMAN is now attempting this prodigious design, we may safely predict that his march will lead him to the Paradise of Fools, and that his magnificent scheme will hereafter be reckoned

With all the grand deeds that never were done,
All the great books that never were written,
And all the good songs which never were sung.

Was *this* indeed the tremendous news of the New-York journals, which GRANT has thought proper to keep from us? Was *this* indeed the reason of the suppression of exchange during the last two days?

Yet the suppression is certainly a fact, and is a curious fact, that it was attributed by many to the circumstance that there was something which the Yankees are trying to conceal from us as long as possible, out of consideration, doubtless, for our weak nerves.

The last papers they have permitted to pass through our lines are those of the 9th. In the usual course, we ought to have intelligence of two days later. But it is in vain that they have been offered the usual exchange for two days past; that our Richmond journals have been waved temptingly before their eyes at the point where exchanges are generally effected; pickets are prudent, reticent, inexorably dumb; and those awful Sibylline leaves, wherein we might read our fate, are pitilessly withheld from us. Take it, perhaps, meant in kindness; yet they might as well let us know the worst—we are prepared for it.

THE LATEST.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 14.

The Southern papers have very little of the movements of Hood's army. The Montgomery *Mail* of the 7th has the following from a "Confederate Surgeon just down from Griffin, and a scout just from the Army of Tennessee:"

SHERMAN has returned to Atlanta with four corps, which, with the garrison left at that point, makes a total of five corps in and about that city.

Hood is at Tuscumbia, confronted by THOMAS, and there are prospects of an engagement.

Fresh levies have recently been sent to Middle Tennessee, swelling the Yankee force to forty thousand, which enables SHERMAN to leave THOMAS in charge.

If these reports be true, we may expect an early advance upon Augusta or Macon.

There is a rumor of a fight between some of the Georgia State troops and a portion of SCHOFIELD's corps, near Stone Mountain, on last Wednesday. It is also reported that a raid is en route for Athens.

Gen. FORREST is still on the Tennessee with his batteries and his "horse marines," and we may expect at any time to hear of his gunboat operations.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.

MOBILE, via Selma, Alabama, Nov. 11.

The *Tribune* has received a letter from Tuscumbia, dated Nov. 4, which says:

The weather has been suddenly cold. Large supplies of clothing are arriving, to the great gratification of the army.

Our scouts report that 15,000 of the enemy had arrived at Decatur, evidently following our forces. On the 2d we shelled them at that place. There were only 3,000, and those we could have captured easily, but that was not the programme. We captured forty prisoners, and killed and wounded three or four hundred Yankee cavalry. They are numerous on the other side; but they exhibit no desire to dispute the passage of the modern Rubicon.

SHERMAN's troops are scattered as follows: The First Corps (Gen. OSTERHAUS') are at Atlanta, fifteen thousand at Chattanooga, five thousand at Bridgeport, some at Stephenson—how many it is not ascertained. Gen. HOOD has been quite unwell for three days, but is now all right.

Gen. BEAUREGARD is here, but Gen. HOOD is in command of the army.

FROM TENNESSEE.

FORREST AT JOHNSONVILLE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 14.

The Georgia and Alabama papers have the following dispatch, announcing a splendid success by FORREST, which seems not to have been permitted to be telegraphed to the Richmond papers:

OPPOSITE JOHNSONVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5, Via CORINTH, Nov. 7, 1864.

Major-Gen. FORREST, on the 4th inst. achieved another grand victory.

He placed a battery above Johnsonville, moved up his artillery from below, and caught at Johnsonville three gunboats, two transports and about twenty barges. He planted his batteries at night, and opened with eight pieces, and after an engagement of ten minutes the gunboats were set on fire and consumed.

The batteries then opened on the transports and barges, all of which were set on fire and destroyed.

The engagement was terrible. The enemy opened with forty howitzers from their fort and gunboats, but not a man quailed under the storm of shell. The cannoniers had their rammers shot in two, and their clothes and boots shot off.

Since last Sunday Gen. FORREST has captured and destroyed fourteen transports, four gun-boats, twenty barges, thirty-two pieces of artillery, over twenty thousand tons of freight, and over three millions dollars' worth of stores.

Our loss has been only ten men wounded

Johnsonville is still burning. The immense amount of freight on shore, covering several acres, will all be consumed, as it is now burning, and the enemy cannot extinguish it, as our batteries command the bank.

M. C. GALLAWAY.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The *Examiner* says editorially: "Our anticipations have been more than realized. Great as his achievements have been hitherto, he has surpassed them all by his recent exploits on land and water in the heart of Tennessee. We subjoin a copy of his official report:

NEAR JOHNSONVILLE, Nov. 5, 1864.

My forces, under Gens. CHALMERS and BUFORD, attacked Johnsonville yesterday evening, from the south side of the river, destroying the

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Unclaimed in the New-York Post-office, Friday, Nov. 18, 1864.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "*advertised letters*," *give the date of this list*, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Addy Jane Mrs
Abbott A Miss
Agnes Miss
Agnes Jane Mrs
Aliber Ann Mrs
Aliber Ann Mrs
Anthony Cornelia Mrs
Angier Ellen M
Agnes Margret Miss
Allen John Mrs
Ambrose Thomas Miss
Allen Mary Ann Miss
Mrs
Arnold Hester Mrs
Amory Louisa Mrs
Arnold Betsy Mrs
Albright Hannah Miss
Anderson Elisabeth Mrs
Arpott Caroline
Alexander Henry Mrs
Anderson Elisabeth
Armstrong E Miss Auguste Clotde
Affie Miss
Anderson Cath
Miss Madam
Ayres Jane Mrs

B

Bailey Almelia Mrs
Bebee M A Mrs
Boardman W H
Baker E Mrs
Becker Mrs —
Mrs
Baker Eliza Mrs
Beekman B rs
Bouton Caroline J
Balcom Abby Miss
Beeck Mrs
Miss
Baldwin Annie Miss
Beggie Sophia A
Bogie Kitty Miss
Bacon Bridget Miss
Miss
Boyce Janett Mrs
Blacker Abogail Mrs
Blinbard Mary Mrs
Bott Gertrude Miss
Belden William
Boxall Miss
Bradford Elmore
Mrs
Boyle Maria J
Bentley Agnes Miss
Brewer
Rosalie
Bradley Louisa M Mrs
Benedict Jas A Mrs
Madame
Berryann Eliza
Brooks Caroline
Brackeley M M Mrs
Mrs
Miss
Bradham S Jane
Bertholp Margaret
Brooks Mary J Mrs
Burgess Susan Mrs
Mrs
Bunine Charlotte
Barnes Ellen Miss
Bernard Laura Miss
Burtis Mary Ann
Barnett S Mrs
Berken B Mrs
Miss
Bard Maggie Miss
Bishoe Lizzie Miss
Burke Margt
Barton G Mrs
Bridgham S W Mrs
Burke Martha Emily Miss
Barton C Mrs
Brien Mary Miss
Burke Mary Ann
Barry Louisa - D Miss
Briggs O R Mrs (2)
Burke L Miss
Barray Matilda
Briggs Minnie Miss
Burke Mary Ann
Barry John Mrs
Brinley H Mary Miss
Burnie Sarah Mrs
Barry Mrs
Britton Ruth Miss
Burtis Sarah Mrs
Bitzsant Mrs
Bliss Annie A Mrs
Buster Elisabeth
Barry Michael Mrs
Miss
Butman Josey Miss
Bauer Mrs
Brown Emma Miss
Bush H D Mrs
Bass Margaret Miss
Brown Clara Miss
Bryan Kate L Miss
Blanrot John J
Brown Lottie Mrs
Bryon Hannah H Mrs
Bolmer M T Mrs
Mrs
Bray Mary Mrs
(With one Mannie)
for Bryns Catl L Miss
Bray Bridget
Burnett Kate Miss
Beardley C E Mrs

C

Cahill Cath
Clark Hannah Mrs
Connors Stephen
Cain Charity Miss
Cavanagh Mary
Mrs
O
Callen Rachel Miss
Miss
Conroy Margret
Callaghan Mary Miss
Clark Margaret
Miss
Campbell Lizze J Miss
Clark Jane Miss
Cograd Margret
Cornell Nellie Miss
Cheney Mary M Mrs
Conneway Annie
Chaffee R T Mrs
Clifton Julia Miss
Coolbaugh Ann E
Chanseller Emma Miss
Clinch Batanu Mrs
Mrs
Coddington Mary A
Cooper Mary
Chanler Margaret A Mrs
Cocke Miss
Cornell Emily L
Coffrey Maggie Mrs
Brown Mrs
Chamberlain Wm H Mrs
Coffen Mrs
Corcoran Agnes
Coffen Benjamin
Miss
Cassidy Mary Miss
Miss
Costello Louisa Miss
Cain Jane Mrs
Coley T E Mrs
Cotiers Mary A Mrs
Cary Adaline Miss
Coley Annie Mrs
Coulter Susan Mrs
Crawford Eliza Jane Miss
Cotton Teresa Mrs
Cox Mrs
Callofoy Agness Miss
Coyle Elvira Miss
Crawford Rebecca Mrs
Coyle Sophia Mrs
Cole Mary E Mrs
Crosby R A Mrs
Carpenter Maria Hannah
Collins Mrs
Camisky Ann
Collins Cath Mrs
Cunningham Annie Mrs
Carroll Mary A Miss
Collins A Mrs
Candlon Mary S
Carroll Anney
Colgrove R E Mrs
Carven Bridget Mrs
Commerford Cath
Miss
Carroll Margaret
Comstock Lou Miss
Curtis Sidney Mrs
Carroll Johannah
Coniff Kate Mrs
Cushman Lyrend
Carter Mary
Connelly Mary M
B Mrs
Cassidy Cath Miss
Conner Eliza Jane
Cutler Anna Miss
Casey Maggie Miss
Conners Ellen
Cluens Clara Miss

D

Dalton Isabella Miss
Deloye Adde Miss
Doolig Mary Miss
Dinchy Margret
Dorsa Martha Miss
Daly Elizabeth
Deringer C M Mrs
Darsey Annie Mrs
Daly Bridget
Drew Laura Miss
Darsey M R Mrs
Danforth J B Mrs
De Senhaur S
Dormaig Georgie
Darby John Mrs
Mackame Mrs
Duon Bessy
Darling Mrs Genl E J
De Graff Allie Mrs
Donleday A C Mrs
Dennison Louisa
Douglas Janette L
Davenport Laura Miss
Decrulps Lauratu
J Mrs
Miss
Dow Mary A
Davenport Hattie
Dickinson Annie
Dows Jane E Mrs
Davis Emma Miss
Miss
Dufree Anne Mrs
Davis J P Mrs
Dillane Patrick
Dulen Mrs
Davis Daniel C Mrs
Mrs
Dunn Bessy
Davis Mary Mrs
Dilling Hester Miss
Dunn Winny Miss
Dayton Jas E Mrs
Dipps Margret Miss
Dunn Bridget Miss
Drake Phinnetta Mrs
Disney Sarah
Divens Jane Mrs
Dunn Annie Miss
Dunn Mary Mrs
Denn Louisa Miss
Doehler Hermonie
Dunnan Margret Miss
Delaney Mrs
Mrs
Becker Louisa Mrs
Dolan Mary Mrs
Durant Mary A Mrs
Delehant Mary Miss
Donnilon Cathar-ine Mc Mrs
Dutton Emma L
Dorchent Florinett Mrs
Done Louisa Miss
Dyson Carrie Miss

E

Eaton A W Miss
English Ann
Esterbrook Mrs
Equer Mary Mrs
English Wm
Eustice Ellen, Mrs
Elliott Mary Miss
Endles Sarah Miss
Everidge Lizzie
England Lavinia Mrs
Enworth C Mrs
Engle Mary Jane
Miss
Mrs

F

Fagan Ann
Ferry Antony Mrs
Forbes Emily M
Fairchild Mary A Miss
Feschenecher H F Mrs
Farola Madame J
French Miss
Fannug Cath Miss
French Mrs
Ford Margaret
Farle Carrie Miss
French H R Mrs
Forquett Pauline Mrs
Farnsworth Bela M Mrs
Fingan Bridget
Fish Elizabeth
Forman William D Mrs
Fay Mary, Mrs
Flanigan Margaret Miss
Fitter Theresa
Fosier Frederick G Mrs
Fountani Julien P
Flanagan Mrs
Peter Fitzpatrick Eliza Miss
Fountain Louisa
Frank A Mrs
Fitzsimmons Ann Mrs
Fowler Col R Mrs
Feegan Cath Miss
Flinn Mary K
Foxe Mary Mrs
Feeley Margaret Mrs
Miss
Fiares Mrs
Ferklers Margaret Mrs
Foley Kate Miss
Fubler Rachel
Forrard Mary B Miss
Fenlesson Isabella Miss
Fierce Mary C Mrs
Fuller James M
Fendick Frank Mrs
Mrs
Ferguson Kate Mrs

G

Gallers Laura A Miss
Glea on Ellen or Maria
Gillman Henrietta Mrs
Gallagher Cecilia Miss
Gleeson Ellen Miss
Gilligan Jane Miss
Gallaher Betsey
Gleason Mary Miss
Gillas David Mrs
Ganney Ellen
Geary Cath Miss
Grinnell George B
Garthwait Eliza Green Miss
Grey Margaret
Mrs
Hannah Goff
Bridget Mrs
Gardner Miss
Lottie Green
Mary Miss
Gogarty F P
Golden Elizabeth (2)
Garrey Mary Miss
Green Mary Mrs
Gord Mrs
Green Margaret
Gordon Hannah Miss
Gaynar Sarah
Gaul Henry Mrs
Gibson Sarah Miss
Garl J W Mrs
Glastaler Margaret
Gifford Maybell
Gross Marie Miss
Graham Mary Mrs
Miss
Glyun Mary Miss
Grant Elizabeth
Gillroy Margaret
Grunnet Theresa
Gill Marie Mrs
Miss

H

Hall Mrs
Haskell L Miss
Higgins Rose Mrs
Hallett Samuel Mrs
Hasey Alfred C
Higgins Ann Mrs
Higgins Rose Mrs
Halsted Frances M Mrs
Haver R Mrs
Hilton Joseph Mrs
Hayes Sarah E Mrs
Hill Annie Mrs—2
Hamilton Frances
Hayward Albert
Hirldis G Mrs
W Miss (3)
Mrs
Hitman L Ma Miss
Hampton Alice Miss
Hayward Camella H Miss
Hobart Mary A
Hammond C E Mrs
Hayward Annie Miss
Hobart Anna E Mrs
Hand Alice
Hanigan Mary Miss
Henry Johanna Miss
Holland Annie Mrs
Hallister Sarah
Hackle Eliza Mrs
Hoffman Eliza Mrs
Hoolinan Mrs
Hattery Mary
Healy Ellen
Harvey Annie
Heckler Elizabeth
Horton Nettie Miss
Harris Mrs
Miss—2
Hosey Mrs
Harris Mary Mrs
Helme E A Miss
Hendson Henry
Hayland Mrs
Hennessey Mary
Mrs
Hart Mrs
Hendricks Fanny
Hubbard Miss
Hart Julia E
Mrs
Hudson Minnie
Hart Selina E Mrs
Henry J P Mrs
Miss
Hudson Maggie
Hackwell Frederick Miss
Henry Ann Miss
Hudson Miss
Hartman Miss
Hechn Maria
Hull Ella Miss
Hartman Kate Mrs
Heck Miss
Herbert Cath Mrs
Hunt Johanna Miss
Hicks Henry W
Harlon Jane R
Mrs
Hurley Mary
Hastings Minnie Miss
Hicks P Mrs
Hussey Ellen Miss
Hickee Fanny A Mrs
Hyland Ellen Mrs.

I

Iglehart G L Mrs
Inloes Ella Miss
Irwin Sarah Maria

J

Jackson Mrs
Rachel James Miss
Adaline Johnson Mary C Miss
Jackson Sarah
James
Florence Jones Ellen E Mrs
Jackson Robt Mrs
Jarvis Sarah Mrs
Jones Lyman N
Jackson Maria Mrs
Johnston Cath Miss
Mrs
Jackson Elisabeth Mrs
Johnston Harriet
Joyce Lydia A Mrs
Johnson Annie D
Jimison E Miss
Jackson Georgiana Mrs
Miss
Jones Louisa
Johnson Mrs
Judson Mrs
James Ellen Miss
Johnson Elisabeth
Judson Ida Miss
James Addy Miss
Miss

K

Kelly Mrs
Kennedy Mary E
Kelsey Emma Miss
Kelly Sarah J Miss
Miss
Kumap Sarah
Kennedy Rebecca
King Wm Mrs
Miss
King C J Mrs
Kelly Frances
Keogan Mary Mrs
King Mary Mrs
Kelly Mary Ann Mrs
Kellie L Mrs
Killillen Bridget
Keenan Mrs
Kinney Mary
Kelly Ann Miss
Keefe Jane Mrs
Knifin Addie Miss
Kelly Mary Miss
Kenney Jane Mrs
Koch Edward Mrs
Kelly May Miss
Kraner, Ernestine
Konnelly John
Kelley M M
Mrs
Mrs
Kellett M M
Kaldomtz Mad Le Countess
Kuhn
Caroline
Kelly Maggie Miss
Paula
Miss
Kennedy Miss
Le
Kimm John G Mrs

L

Labrenzue Louisa
Leitel Mary
Lockwood Julia
Lanier Frank L Mrs
Lieberstt Mrs
Lode C
Lamb Martha A Mrs
Lewis Fanny B
Lew Wise
Logan Ellen
Lake Mrs
Lewis Mrs 55th-st
Logan E A Mrs
Lake Ellen
Lemby Amelia
Cowboy Elizabeth
Laws J S Mrs
Leadbeater Mrs
Long Maggie E
Love A Mrs
Leonard W
Lowe Sarah
Lanthrop M E Mrs
Leech Cath M
Lown Mary A Mrs
Lansing L
Lecompt Maggie
Lott Sarah
Lauby Lizzy
Little Jennie A
Lahlahan Bridget
Lamons Jane
Lilly Harriet A
Lynch Mary Ann
Labarerer Maria
Ling Nelly
Lynn Fanny
Linton Sarah
Livingston Nelly
Lyn Sylvia
Languay Marg
Linn Margt
Lang Frs Mrs
Lyons Amanda
Lark-y Julia
Lobby Hercules Mrs
Lyons Maria
Lawson Bridget
Lininworth Mary E
Lutz Barbara Mrs
Lamart Maryl
Mrs
Loud Hopen Mrs
Lusby Mrs
Lunn Chas Mrs
Leroy Mary
Jr.

M

Mallon Elizabeth
Meigs Sarah
Moon Mattie S
Mc Kee Sarah
Moore Jenny

Maguire Sarah
Menel Ann M
Menton Mad
Maunder Letitia Mrs
Mohan Sarah
Moloney Mary
Maguire Bab Mrs
Mecoy Mary A
Mortimer Ellen Mrs
Madden Emily Mrs
Memain B W Mrs
Montgomery Clarence W Mrs
Mahar Ellen
Meyer Amelia
Morton Ada
Maddyson Phebe
Meller Sarah
Moyr Rose
Mann Miss
Mills John S Mrs
Moss Tilly Mrs
Malherb Mad
Milne Mrs
Moylan Jane
Mahan Bridget Mrs
Mills Geo I Mrs
Mortimer Jane
Mahony Mary
Miller Mrs, 10th-st
Morgan Diana
Masee Marg
Miller Mary Ann Mrs
Morgan Julia A
Marvin Minnie
Morross Marg A
Marks H Mrs
Miller Mrs, 17th-st
Morrad Fanny
Marsh E
Miller Kate R
Monroe Anna
Mathews Mary
Miles Mary Ann
Moran Mary
Maynard Cynthia
Mitchell Abbie
Munsey Jenny
Marks Maria
Minch Cath Mrs
Munroe Maggie L
Mayflower Mary
Mitchell Ann Mrs
Mullins Jennie
May Carrie
Moore Marg
Munhan Mary
Malthus Anna
Moore Alice
Muny Cath
Maver Edward Mrs
Moley Mrs, 20th-st
Murphy Lizzie
Mathews Mary
Monka Jenny
Myers F Mrs
Maple Sarah
Monthier Mrs
Mullen Ellen
Marshall Mrs
Morney Mary Ann
Myhan Sarah

N

Newell E S Mrs
Nelson Anne
Nudd Frank Mrs
Nervine C Mrs
Nelson Anne Mrs
Nubel Philip Mrs
Nelson A R
Nelson R.

O

Orr Kate Mrs
Owen Carri J Mrs
O'Donnell Mary
Ong Charlotte Mrs
O'Brien Margaret
O Roke Jas Mrs
Orr Mrs, Varick st
O'Brien Kate
O'Reilly Sarah
Oates Miss
O'Connor Kate L
Olpin Mrs
O'Daniell Anne

P

Palmer Emily Mrs
Pratt Harriet
Pratt Elizabeth
Palmer M E
Pents Anna J Mrs
Pearson Katy
Palmer Harriet B
Perry Mrs
Pierson W J Mrs
Patterson Maty
Pease Aug F Mrs
Philips Tamer Mrs
Putt-rson Alex Mrs
Pierce Carrie B
Prichan G W Mrs
Patterson Charlotte Mrs
Prentice J A Mrs
Phipps Helen M
Pearson Caroline
Post Geo H Mrs
Patterson Julia Mrs
Mrs
Page Mrs
Patterson Minnie
Peckham Jos P Mrs
Power Mary A Mrs
Page Francois Mrs
Pell Susan
Puig Emily V Mrs
Parkhill Margt
Petrie Mrs, Grand-street
Purnell Mary
Parks Susan
Purdy A
Place Theodosia Mrs
Prendergrast Mary
Porter Rhoda Mrs
Prendergast C Mrs
Pardee Hattie
Petit Mad
Parson Emma
Parker Daisy

Mc

McAffe Hester
McDade Mary Ann
McKenna Mary
McArdle Mary Mrs
McDougall J Mrs
McKean Maggy
McAuliff Cath
McDonough Celia
McKenna Margt
McBeth Rebecca B
McDonnell Ann
McKown Ann & Mrs
McBray Sml B Mrs
McDougall J A Mrs
McIntyre Edward A Mrs
McCormick Ann
McKnery Ellen
McLeer Ann
McCann Maggie
McEna Mary
McLaughlin Mary
McCoy Anne
McGenty Margt
McLane J N Mrs
McDonald Annie Mrs
McGuire Cath A Mrs
McLoughlin Mary
McGuire Alice Mrs
McGuire Alice Mrs

R

Radcliffe Mrs
Rivers Eveline
Rowland Rebecca A Mrs
Ratican Bridget
Richards Eliza D
Roberts E H
Rafferty Bridget
Reyno Margt
Boone D Mrs
Rammond Fanny
Rickam Ellen
Rockling Louis
Rasue Mary Jane
Rilley Mary
Rotne Mary
Randall Dailey
Rollins Annie
Robinson J E Mrs
Roberts Elizabeth
Ragony Maggie
Rogers Mary C Mrs
Rose Emma
Raynolds Mrs
Robinson Annie F
Roger Edward P Mrs
Reichton Cath
Rockwell Susan
Mrs
Rethschilds Margt
Rockwell E A Mrs
Ryan Mary
Rehamback Fanny
Rose Alex Mrs
Ryan Bridget
Reddfeid R R Mrs
Robinson Sarah C
Ryan Johnna
Riches Mrs
Roynone Jonana
Ryan Bridget
Risley Ellen
Rooney Mary
Ryan Matilda
Rich E A Mrs
Rogers L F
Ryan Cath
Ringle Isabella Mrs
Roberts Eliza
Russell Winnie
Richards S S Mrs
Rosamond Eva
Ruggles E D Mrs
Ripley Benj Mrs
Rourk Lucy
Russell Jas A

S

Swanson Cath
Steenett Mary
Scott Annie
Swan Mrs
Stephens Kate
Simmons Ann
Spafford Jas L Mrs
Schlermerlin Ann
Amelia
Simkibrook G Mrs
Sheeter Lidal
Scofield E A
Sister Alice S
Sherman Cora L
Stout S R
Shallcross Henrietta
Sterling Emma G
Scott Margaret
Sewall Caroline Mrs
Somerfield Almira
Stone Flora
Scanlon Belinda
Stetson Melvina Mrs
Slocum Mary E
Sanley Agnes Mrs
Sommors Ada
Sampson Sarah
Shepherd Eliza
Storm Kate
Slater Eliza
Stetson Melvina
Schroder H D Mrs
Stacts Miss
Steward Bridget
Souza Mary
Sague Emma
Stentzerger Robt Mrs
Stevens Ellen
Scully Mary
Shaw Albert S Mrs
Smith Junietta C
Sullivan Margt
Savage Jessey
Smith Mrs
Sullivan Mrs
Stapel E Mrs
Smith E Goodrich
Sullivan Katie
Satterley Frank
Mrs
Sullivan Mrs
Shay Mary
Smith Harriet
Sullivan Katie J
Sargent Mary A
Smith Caroline
Scully Cathe
Shenberger Josephine
Smith Maria C
Scully Cathe
Shedd Pheby
Smith Frankie S
Suon R C Mrs
Schmidler Mary
Smith M M Mrs
Suen M A
Sheehan Florence
Skinner Thos E Mrs
Stuckmeach Mary
See L Mrs
Siscor Miss
Shuberth Eliza Mrs
Shelley Carrie E Mrs
Simpson R Mrs
Sturges Jas Mrs
Simes Sarah
Mrs
Sheldon E M Mrs
Silley Mary E
Sawyer E
Smedley W Mrs
Silsby Mary N Mrs
Snyder Cath
Selgnor Opnella
Sloni Mrs
Smyth Julia
Shea Rose
Spring Preston
Stutenranch A
Searer L J Mrs
Brady Mrs
Streater Mrs
Sinclair Mary E Mrs
Schultz T Mrs

T

Taylor Pushrod Mrs
Tenyke Henry Mrs
Thompson Wm B
Taylor Rebecca W
Tracy Michl Mrs
Therman Bessy
Thompson Mrs
Tracy M E
Tiernan Ellen
Thompson Margt
Tracy Bridget
Teller H J
Tolbert Eva
Twistman E
Ternoy Delia
Thorp Maria
Thairll Hannah E
Thompson Jane E
Thorp Carrie
Temple Frances
Thompson Adam J
Tucker Mary B,
Theren Mary
Thompson Amanda
Tyng A E
Tillotson Bernanta Mrs
Thomas Eliza Mrs
Tyman Cathe
Tompson Jane
Truit Annie E
Tischman Rosalie

U

Underhill Annie

V

Vandyck Kate C
Vill Anna D
Vanhern Shada Mrs
Vans Martin
Vanwarnur Addie
Veninlan Ellen
Voorhies Mary
Viestkankt Therese Mrs
Van Trump Florence
Vanvecten Emily

W

Wallace Harriet Mrs
Welch Frank J Mrs
Wittingham Ida
Walsh Ellen
Wester Mary J
Wittingham Mrs
Wallace Mary
Welsh Margarett
Wing Elizabeth G
Walker Lizzy
Wells Kitty
White Bridget
Whelan Johana
White Clary
Walters Terence
William W H K Mrs
White Clara
L Mrs
Williams Elizabeth
White Daley
Wash Mary
Williams Harriett M
Winters Mrs
Waller M
Williams Carrie
Werner Lizzie
Walton Janey M
Williams Nettie
Wing A R
Warren Caroline
Williams Mrs
White Mary
Warren Susan
Madison-st
Wilson Edwd R Mrs
Waterberry J
Williams Mary
Whipple Calvin Mrs
Ward Mary E
Williams Jno F Mrs
Whipple, Elizabeth
Ward Wm Mrs
Williams S M
S
Ward Delia
Williams Nellie
Wetsell Elizabeth
Washburn Celia Mrs
Williams Anna
Wishart Mrs
Williams Elisa
Woodward, Thos
Watkins Emma
Wilton Emily R
C Mrs
Washburn Susie
Wilson A M
Wolf E Mrs
Ward Eliza J Mrs
Wills Morris Mrs
Wood R R Mrs
Watts Clara Mrs
Wilson Annie
Woodward Alice
Warren Lucy
Wilson C Q Mrs
Worsback Julia
Watts C Mrs
Wilson Sarah M
Wood H B
Wangnorth Arna
Wilson Mary Ann
Wood Caroline J
Wells Saberia E
Wilson Lissy
Mrs
Westell Emma
Wright Louisa
Wylie Annie
Western Helen
Whittingham Ellen
Wynkoop Matilda

Y

Yann Louisa
Young Rose
Young Jas P Mrs
Yelverton Eugenia
Young Emma
Yzanga Ellen M
Yelverton Genia

Z

Zimmerman Sarah

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Adams Alden C
Alwood & Sons
Arrigon Wm J
Adams Irome
Alsop & Brewer
Austa John G
Adams John C
Alsop & Breuer
Arnold Robert
Adams Rev John B
Allyn Mark
Arnold E
Adams R & H
Amery Frank
Armstrong E N
Adams R M
Andreas W
Armstrong John
Adams Solomon
Angel Wm P
Ainsworth A
Adams Allen
Austen J
Arthur Rev R A
Adams H C
Anderson J C
Asay Geo W
Adams Lt Jas F
Anderson James H
Ashley Capt E H
Adams Wm B
Angevine & Wood
Aspil James
Allen, Hazen & Co
Andrew Geo T
Andrew Cahill Rev J A
Allen & Sons
Andrews & Co A
Ashton Willis D
Aaron I
Andrews Fred
Ashworth Benjamin
Abram Nathan
Andrews F W
Abom Robt W
Andrews John
Ashbury W C
Abbott Chas H
Anthon & Otis
Atwater & Haws
Acton Wm
Anthy & Hall
Atwell W C
Atkinson Richard
Andrews Prof Edward
Atkinson A W
Aker Wilson
Apple Alfred
Atkinson J P
Aberns Geo
Armer, Young & Co
Augustus Robert
Albee Elijah
Aymar H G
Alexander Harris
Archer Elihu F—late of gunboat Penobscot
Aver A A
Alex nder Rev Thos
Avis, Plummer & Co
Allis S W
Aurick Wm R

B

Babbitt Asst Surgeon
Becker Chas
Brown Aug J
Babcock & Brother
Brock Geo L
Brown Chas M
Bechtel P E
Brown Chas M
Babcox J
Beckerly John
Brown Elias B
Bach Jacques
Bedott Francis
Brown E T
Black Charles L
Beeman Francis P
Brown Geo L
Black Chas S
Bell E A
Brown John
Blackman & Coppe
Bell Wm
Brown Wm M
Bacon L M
Bellam Geo W
Brown R C
Backus H L
Bellew F H Y
Brown wm Irving
Blair Frank
Bellenger G
Brown & Brothers
Blake Aaron
Brennan Edward
Brown, Sherman & Co
Blake Chas F
Brennan Jas H
Blakely James O
Breaman W O
Brown & Wild
Barker G F
Bernard Fredk
Bassardt Henry
Baker H H
Benedict Chas
Boosby Geo H
Baker H H
Benedict & Burnhaus
Potelier Thos H
Baker John G
Bentel E E
Bouton J E
Ball Royal
Bennett Abner
Boules Hiram A
Bartlett & Co A H
Benson Chas
Brownell Mr
Baldwin A J
Bennett J
Bower Edward G
Baldwin John C
Bennett James
Bower O A
Baldwin, Stall & Co
Bennett James
Bouck Wm
Banks Basel
Bennett A C
Bousky A
Bannon Patrick
Bennett S W
Boyd "M D," P O
Banbaum & Co A H
Benchley & Co L B
Boyne F
Blanchard, Fea & Co
Benton Mr—care of Ladies Home Hospital
Boyd Mr
Brancher C
Benz C & M
Buck Samuel P
Banier W R O
Berne Pat
Buckley Chas S
Barker M D
Birgman August
Buckley Michael
Bart & Co J
Bernard B
Bruens John E
Barnes A W
Bertrand Henry
Buffum Thos H
Barnes Chas
Benford Thomas
Burger Thos—from Ireland, and now in U S Navy
Barnes Horace H
Brewer Rev Urban C
Buehler Gottlieb
Barnes H D
Brewster Chas
Bulkley & Sons
Barnard Alfred
Bidelcomb Nelson H
Blume Chas N
Barnard Chas P
Barnard H—Engine Works
Bebel August
Blume Geo
Barker B M
Briggs Alonzo
Bunnaley W H
Barker Eugene
Briggs Isaac
Bunn Wm
Barwell C B
Brigham S F
Bunker August
Barrett Geo
Bigarton Wm
Bunker Elihu M
Barnett Lewis
Brey nolles
Burr Henry L
Barnett John
Ward H
Burr & Co B W
Barnett F J
Burton & R M

Barbett Samuel
Bing, Brother & Co
Bum James
Bartel H V
Birney & Co A
Burns Christopher
Barkhoff Captain John
Bliss A
Barnes James
Bartholomew J
Bischoff H R
Burnham I E
Bartholomew Thos W
Bishop Geo W
Burchard Daniel
Barton James
Britton Peter
Burkhardt Harer
Barton J A
Bogart Henry
Burleigh John H
Barlow M
Bogart J S
Burgess Wm
Barry Chas H
Bogart C T
Burton & Case
Barry Chas H Jr
Boque Dr F A
Burton Leonard
Brasdel Wm
Broadwell S C
Burton J F
Bates John
Bohn Mr
Burton Lt W C
Bates Samuel
Bolt John
Burrough C D
Batter on H G
Boll Wm
Bushey Francis
Batchellor James
Bolles H C
Buschton Eduard C
Baune Wm
Bolliver Simons
Butman B R
Blauvelt J J
Bonard H
Butler Jas S
Bryan Thomas Jefferson
Bryant Lemuel
Bryant Wm
Byrne Frank Balfour
Byrne Dr M L
Byrne P
Byrne Thomas

C

Crackman Geo
Clark S H
Constantine Rev A A
Chadwick Capt C B
Clark Wm R
Chadwick David
Clark Ryder & Co
Connell Patk
Cassidy John
Cass Patt
Connelly A H
Caffrey Wm
Cass Wm G
Connelly John
Caffrey Michael M
Case A P
Converse F
Cain Wheeler
Chase C D
Conklin & Co
Calahan James
Chase John F
Connovan Thos S
Callahan M
Chase Wm B
Cronon Jno J
Caldwell James
Cassady Wm
Connor Mathew
Caldwell Shakespear
Casey John
Connor Patk
Casey Joseph
Conver W E
Callender Wm E
Casey Patrick
Cony W F
Chablip L C
Caseball Wm P
Cook Jno or Russ Cook
Campbell Henry
Clat Robert
Campbell J P & J M
Caulkins Capt D P
Cook J B
Campbell N H
Crawford James
Cook & Burke
Campbell Hamsom
Clev Frederick
Coolidge Cassim M
Cantrell Timothy
Cregan Nickles
Coolidge Geo F
Champlin John D
Ceary John
Cooper Albert V
Campion Wm B
Cheever Benj H
Cooper Edmund
Crane Isaac
Cheever J D
Cooper G
Crane Wm T
Creigan Thos
Cooper Jos M
Crandall J G
Clement A D
Cooper T Jos B
Chandler F H
Clement Hawkes & Co
Cooper & Bro
Cannon Chas T
Cornelius Capt Samil
Cranston Wm
Cheney Alfred C
Clancy Wm
Clerey Daniel
Cros Capt Amos
Clapp H D
Churchill John
Crossley Wm
Clapp & Co J H
Cheny W H
Crosby Allen
Chapman S H
Chesterman Chas
Costly Wm
Capers Frank G
Clifford James
Clough O A
Carl Patrick J M
C Ided Patrick
Courchet Mr
Cannon Dennis
Childsen E P
Cowarp Wm H
Carland Wm
Cindaver ——3d-st
Crowell Capt P'H
Carpart Jasper
Crimlish Henry C
Cowley Dr F
Carpenter Mr
Clinton A K
Cowley Richard
Carpenter Mr
Chipman Wm & Co
Crowley Timothy
Carpenter Benjamin H
Coadie Thos
Cox James
Carter Lt Eugene
Cobb Charles D
Cox S W
Carter Quinan & Deforest
Cochran Wm
Coyle Nicholas
Cochen Noah L
Cudmore John
Crocker & Brewster
Creiger Wm
Cullilman Peter
Carver J G
Codd & Kran
Culbertson W S
Carey Peter
Coe A H
Chum-a-loong
Carney John
Croghan Thos J
Cummins T A
Carrie H & S
Coggshall B F & Co
Cummings Patk
Carmer James E
Coggshall T J
Cummings Prof Thos S
Carmody C B
Cohen &
Carroll John
Cohen J L
Crumsbey Frank
Carson James
Cohen Cook & Co
Church & Foster
Clark Chas M
Coll John
Currier A J
Clark C W
Coleman Isaac H
Currie Thos F
Clark Geo B
Colleman Robert
Curtis Dennis
Clark and Co G S
Collard Philander
Curwin M
Clark G W
Collins Capt David
Curtis C L
Clark Henry Jocelyn
Collins John
Curry Bernard F
Clark James H
Collins & Wright
Curry Edward
Clark J hn
Collins A E
Cushman J
Clark Owen
Combs Chas
Cushman M B
Clark R H
Constable Jas Jr
Cushing Thos
Clark R F
Conradt W H
Cuthbil H
Clark S A
Constant Saml T
Cutting John L
Connell F C
Chrystal John

D

Dacey Daniel
DeBlois W A
Doherty Jno
Dahling Jno
Detamp J R
Dolan Reger
Drake Daniel
DeFries M
Doles Rich
Drake George
DeForrest Gerardus
Domoter Mr
Dallett Michael
Donnelson Cornelius E
Dalie A D
Deignan Ewd
Dalton Geo F
Deerolf Lewis
Donnelly James
Daley P A
Dreher Hy E
Donnelly J P
Daley James
Dreichlinger Lieut Jos
Donnelly Thomas
Daley R H
Delop August
Donnery P
Dane Stayley B
Dely Michael
Doner W J
Dames Wm
Dempsey Peter
Donohoe H T
Dann Wm
Deming Hen
Donohue Jno
Drane O A
Drennan Manuel J
Donovan Patrick
Dana Samuel
Denahy Daniel
Dorr Thos E
Dana Stephen W
Dempsey Patk
Dorenus Thos
Daniels Charles
Denning Capt W
Doris N
Draper Edw L
Denny John
Douglass Mores S
Draper Harry
Denis Wm
Dowling Bernard
Darke Lieut J D
Dennison Geo F
Dowling Wm & Co
Darcy T mothy
Dennison Thomas
Dublon Solomon
Darling F R
Depass S T
Dudley F E M
Darling Jas G
Denny Ralph L
Dudley Wm H
Darlington C J
Demody Jno W
Duffy Francis
Darroch Robert
Derrystone Thos
Duffy Jno
Davenport Geo W
Destiner & Proctor
Duling H & Co
Davis G W
Desmond Mich
Duffy Pill
Davis James
Denne Wm or Edw
Duranitz R & Co
Davis James
Devoe Albert P
Dunn Gottlieb
Davis J N
Dey Jno G
Dunn James
Davis L
Dibblee Albert
Dunn, Dean & Co
Davis P & Son
Dibble & Bros
Dunn, Gilbert & Co
Davis Zachius M
Dick Wm C
Duncan
Davison E B
Dietz E P
Duncan H P
Davison James
Dietz Ernest F
Duncan H R
Davison & Brower
Dagg-Jno H
Duncan I C
Dawkins Geo
Dunlap M E
Day B J
Dudine Z
Dunlop Jas W
Day Henry
Dunsmore Everett S
Dunscombe Richard T
Day J D
Driscoll F
Durand Angelo
Dayton Albert
Dixon Wm
Dury Michael
Dayton Tuttle O
Dodd Jno B
Duryee W B C
Deacon Robert
Dodge H M
Dustin H
Deaderick Robert H
Dodge Wm
Durant Alex
Dean Benj A
Dodson Joseph
Duval Dr
Dean Geo
Doherty H
Dyer Francis E
Dean Jno
Dwyer Edw F

E

Eagan Michl
Elsmann Peter
Erwin W H
Easel Alex'r
Ellery Geo H
Esmark Wm
Eaton George
E Rington P M
Esti Edw D
Eaton Wm
Elliot Chas G
Estabrook Jno H
Eckett T M
Elliott D G
Ester Jno
Erkerson Jacob
Elliott H H
Esmond Jno
Edward A M
Elias Thos
Evans Chas T
Edge Edwin
Ellis Wm
Evans G W
Eder Val
Ellis & Warter
Evans Harry
Edgerton Wm H
Emery Cyrus F
Evans Henry J
Edley E E
Fraser North S
Evans Wm S
Egan Jno
Echo Alfred
Evans Joseph
Eppard Jno
Errand & Carrier
Evans L E

F

Flagg Manville S
French J W
Foley Patk
Fairbanks H
French Peter
Fouda Jno
Fairbanks Jno
Fendt Alexr
Foote C A
Fairmann Le Gratd
Farmer Arnold B
Foote Fred W
Fairchild Egbert
Fendon Joseph G
Foote H
Frank Frell
Fenly Michael
Ford Owen
Frank Simon & Co
Fiske Edwd
Fornt & Co
Fletcher Vergen & Co
Foreman Horace C
Fricks J F
Fortin Chas
Franklin Hy
Fields Andrew
Fortin Albert
Frahris Jno
Friese Carl F
Forsyth O C Jr
Francis M B
Fieth Thomas
Forsyth Wm
Farr
Fifield D M
Frost Hy S
Farquhar Chas
Funk Chas
Frost J F
Farrell Edwd
Flint Cyrus
Frost M S
Farmer Terry
Finger Edwin W
Foster E
Farrington Chas
Faulkner Jno
Foster L P
Farnsworth L W
Fiske Daniel W
Foster J
Fraser Jno C
Friel Edno H
Foster Samuel
Flavin Jno
Fisher Abner E
Fountain Dr T
Federhen Jacob
Fisher Robert A
Fowler Geo
Freeborn L W
Fisher Stuart
Fowler Minor H
Freeman Edwd M
Fisher Mor S
Fox —
Freer Chas S
Fitch Jno H
Fox Patrick
Freiberger M
Fitch J W
Fox W
Feltman Hy & Co
Fitzgerald Jno
Fubler Esau
Feiman Jno F
Fitzgerald Jno
Fuller Hy
Felton Albert
Fitzgerald Jno
Fuller & Kroder
Felix Grisby
Fitzpatrick
Fuham A J
Fleming Patk
Fleming Wm
Fitzpatrick Red-mond
Fuly Roger
Fitzpatrick Wm B
Flynn C
French A A
Flick Geo
Flynn James O
French Henry
Foley Michl
Flynn Thos
French H B
Flynn Thos S

G

Gabriel H
Green W W
Gritman Geo W
Gaetle Chs
Grenell John
Goddard & Bullard
Graham Chas F
Gregg Jno M
Godkin S
Gra

Broeckel Christ	Lennon Wm	Schlessinger M
Brown Somerville	Murran Mr	Socialist Turnverein
De Smidt August	Marks Dr	Titus James A
Estel Daniel	McGuire Lawrence	Titus Joseph A
Hampt John	Miller Willemar	S T Mr Station J.
Herdman Michael	More Pron	Westbro k James
Hukman Selby	Niesly Fritz	N K Lo
Hall Henry	New-York City	Widerritis Charles
Kennedy Thomas	J B P Station J	

List of Letters Remaining at Station K., Manhattanville, Nov. 18, 1864.

LADIES' LIST.

Connor Kate	Hayes T C & C M	Manguen Catherine
Creighani Maggie	Kennede Patrick Mrs	McCarthy Catherine
Dean E Margaret	Keenan Mrs	McHugh Rosanna
Daily Mary	Leiter E Miss	McAlpin H D
Duggan Helen	McAlpin H D	Ritche Martha
Gore Annie		Whelan Mary
Hart Esther		

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Christern W F	Jones H Philip	Palm Willi m
Carpenter B Louis	Johnson Hugh	Potter Jonathan
Corder Diedrich	Joseph Patrick	Reinhart Henrich
Donahoo John	Lawrence L J	Steirer samuel
Davis David	Lines Martin	Snedeker John
Dowling Stephen	Lynch Michael	Sullivan B Wm
Fanning William	McCarthy John	Townley — Esqr
Feigh Michael	McElhere M P	Williams M John
Hoadley David	McLess Archibald	Weller J Wm
Hofman John	McQuaid D B Rev	White Robert
Hartman John Rev	Nichols Ernest	Wade John
Henity Michael		

List of Letters Remaining in Station L., Harlem Office, Nov. 18, 1864.

LADIES' LIST.

Brown Mrs Joseph	Lyon Adele	Sneydano Harriet E
Baldwin Mrs A W	Larson Mary	Southerland Sarah
Cahill Ann	Merkler Caroline	Scott Mary
Connolly Margaret	McGlern Ann	Sheily Ann
Dwyre Mary	Power Mary H	Valentine Kitty V
Ellsworth Miss	Prayer Margaret	Wood Hattie M
Flanagan Mary	Seagrare Mrs E M	Webster Jenny
Ledwich Julia		

GENTLEMEN'S SIST.

Barney Geo W	Grey Francis	Olen Henry
Bennion Owen	Hallock R T	O Neal Edward
Bruland F H	Haas Louis	Robertson H H
Blow Meade	Howard E P	Socum Albert L
Brecksley Wm H	Maloney Dennis	Starble W
Clark T J G	McCormick Patk	Sweeney Edmond
Dashwood G L	McCaffray Patk	Warden Robert B
Dorer F	Mcgerndis Ross	Wallace Isaac M
Doran Patk	McKay James	White John K

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 17, 1864.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '67	122	
3,000	U. S 6s, '81..R.	111	
10,000	do	110⅜	
50,000	do	110	
500	U. S. 6s, '81....C.		
	Small	110⅜	
175,000	do	110⅜	
136,000	do	110⅜	
25,000	do	110⅜	
14,000	do	110⅜	
21,000	U. S. 6-30s....C.	103⅛	
10,000	do	104	
7,000	do	103⅞	
20,000	do new iss.	103⅛	
7,000	do	103⅞	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '68..R.	117	
5,000	U. S. 10-40s....C.	98⅜	
10,000	do	99⅛	
500	do	97	
20,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Apr. & Oct...	105⅜	
24,000	do	115	
21,800	U. S. 6s, 1yr. Cer.	96⅞	
3,000	Mich. War Loan.	100	
2,000	Mo. State 6s	81	
3,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H. & St. J. R.	85⅛	
7,000	M. 6s iss. to Pacific R.	67	
15,000	do	68	
5,000	Ga. State 6s	65	
1,000	Brooklyn Cityos, Water Loan...	114	
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	38⅛	
100,000	do	38¼	
10,000	do	39⅜	
5,000	do	38⅝	
2,000	Erie 3d M. Bs.	117	
10,000	Mar. 1st M. B.	95	
5,000	Amer. Gold.	218⅜	
8,000	do	219	
10,000	do	215	
37	Shoe & Leath. B'k.	100	
50	Am. Ex. Bank.	110	
100	Canton Co.	39	
100	do	32⅛	
100	do	32¼	
100	do	32⅛	
750	do	32½	
100	Cum Coal Pref.	44	
200	do	47⅜	
100	do	s10	
3000	do	47	
100	Am. Coal Co.	80	
300	Quick M. Co.	83	
800	do	82½	
200	do	8⅜	
1000	Mar. Min. Co.	33	
400	do	b10	
300	do	32⅞	
200	do	33¼	
200	do	33⅜	
100	do	33⅞	
60	Chi., Bur. & Q.	115⅜	
200	do	115	

SECOND BOARD.

$49,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	110⅜	
500	do	110⅜	
55,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	103⅛	
10,800	do	10.⅜	
30,000	do new is.	103⅜	
15,000	do new is.	103⅞	
45,000	do new iss.	104	
5,000	U. S. 10-40s....C	96⅛	
500	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, April & Oct.	104	
2,000	do	115	
40,000	O. & M ss. Cer	38⅜	
5,000	Am Gold	222	
300	Canton Co.	32⅜	
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	47¼	
100	do	b15	
200	do	47⅛	
300	Mar. Min. Co.	34	
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	121⅜	
100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	71⅜	
100	do	81⅜	
50	do	82	

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M Cer.	38⅛	
10,000	do	s3	
20,000	do	b3	
20,000	do	b.0	
1000	Erie R.	97⅜	
300	do	s3	
400	do	97¼	
100	Hud. Riv. R.	118⅞	
300	do	b4	
100	do	120	
600	M. S. & N. I. R.	71⅛	
200	do	c	
300	do	s3	
200	do		
900	do	s3	
1000	do		
200	Read ing R.	138	
300	Cleve. & Tol.	110⅜	
300	Chi. & R. I. R.	104	
100	do	b18	
20.0	do	b30	
100	do	s15	
300	Mich. Cen. R.	125	
1500	M. S. & N. I.	70⅛	
2000	do	71	
1500	do	71⅛	
500	Ill. Cen. R.	125	
200	do	124⅜	
400	do	124	
600	Cle. & Pitts.	104	
400	do	103⅛	
500	do	103⅜	
200	Chi. & N. W.	43	
100	do	b30	
1500	do	43¼	
200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	81	
100	do	81⅜	
100	do	b20	
3000	do	s1⅛	
100	Cleve. & Tol.	112	
800	Chi. & R. I. R.	104	
100	do	s30	
200	do	b3	
600	do	s10	
300	do	b3	
100	do	b20	
3000	do	s1⅛	
100	Cleve. & Pitts.	104⅜	
300	do	b3	
650	do	s3	
300	do	b3	
1000	do		
1100	do	b3	
100	Hudson R. R.	120⅞	
300	do	s3	
200	do	12 ⅜	
400	M. S. & N. I.	72	
300	Ill. Cen. R.	s3	
200	Mich. Cen. R.	s10	
100	Mich. S. & N. Ind.	b30	
200	Illinois Cen.	s10	
100	Adm & T. H. 1st	s10	
100	Ad. & T. H. 2ds, Income		
200	Chi. & N. W. 1st B.		
100	Chi. & N. W. 1sts		
100	Del. L. & W. 1sts		
100	Clev. & Tol.	b30	
100	Clev. & Pitts.	s30	
100	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 1sts	s10	
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	s10	
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds.		
100	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts		
100	Ad. & G. W.		
100	Pittsburgh	s10	
100	Northwest.	s10	
100	N. West Pref.	s10	
100	Rock Island.	s10	
100	Fort Wayne.	s10	
100	Cum'land Coal.	s10	
100	Quicksilver.	s10	
100	Mariposa.	s10	
100	Ohio & M. Certs	s10	
100	N. Y. Cen.	s10	
100	Erie Railway.	s10	
100	do	s10	
100	do	s10	
100	do	s10	
50	Erie R. Pref.	s10	
250	Hud. Riv. R.	s10	
500	do	s10	
300	do	s10	
100	do	s10	
100	do	b30	
100	do	s10	
100	do	b10	
1000	Reading R.	s10	
1200	do	s10	
1500	do	s10	
200	do	b5	
1000	do	s10	
200	do	b10	
200	do	b30	
500	do	s15	
1000	do	s10	
500	do	s10	
300	Mich. Cen. R.	s10	
1500	M. S. & N. I.	s10	
2000	do	s10	
1000	do	s10	
400	do	s10	
600	Clie. & Pitts.	s10	
200	do	s10	
100	do	s10	
3000	do	s10	
100	Chi. & N. W.	s10	
100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	s10	
100	Quick Min.	s10	
200	Mar. Min. Co.	s10	
100	do	s10	
100	do	s10	
100	do	s10	
100	do	s10	
100	do	s10	
100	do	s10	
100	do	s10	
100	do	s10	
100	do	s10	
100	do	s10	
100	Mariposa M. Co.	s10	
100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	s10	
200	Wyoming V. C. Co.	s10	

THURSDAY, Nov. 17—P. M.

The following half-yearly Gold interest on the Funded Debt of the United States falls due on 1st of January next, most of which is payable and will be prepaid on presentation at the Treasury Office in New-York:

Loan of 1867, 6s	$9,415,250	$282,457
Loan of 1868, 6s	8,908,341	267 250
Loan of 1874 5s	20,000,000	500,000
Loan of 1871, 5s	7 022,000	175,550
Loans of 1861, 6s	268 392,800	6,051,764
Loan Oregon 6s	1,016,000	30,460
Loan Texas 5s	2,052,000	51,300
Total	$316,806,391	$9,358,821

The principal of the last-named 5 ₩ cent Loan will also be paid off in January, so far as the bonds presented for redemption are found to have been regularly and rightfully assigned by the State of Texas, which the Government is advised was not done in some instances about the time of the rebellion.

The following is the official announcement of the *prepayment* of the foregoing interest on the Public Debt:

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1864.

I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of the coupons maturing on the 1st of January next, on the Public Debt of the United States, and will be prepared to make such payment on and after the 18th inst. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest-desk of this office.

The interest on the *registered bonds* cannot be paid until the books of the Treasury are settled, and schedules prepared.

JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

The weakness in the Gold Room, which has been notable since the second day after the Presidential Election, caused a further decline this forenoon of *ten per cent*. The fall was rapid, and sales difficult to be made in large sums until the price fell below 220 ₩ cent., (the lowest being 218,) when a better demand, probably to fill outstanding *short* contracts, was manifested, and there was a reaction in the bidding to 224@223@222½ ₩ cent., the last-named figure being marked at 3 o'clock. The Room was filled with military rumors—or, more properly, surmises—by way of accounting for the continued decline in the market, but the real weight upon it, as noticed for several days past, appears to be the difficulty of sustaining the large speculative purchases made the first week or ten days in November, on the false calculation that the Presidential Election would put the price to 300 ₩ cent., or some other exaggerated figure beyond that point. The same calculation may have been indulged by certain operators on the Railway list, at the Stock Exchange, since the sympathy between the Gold Room and the Brokers' Board, for some days past has been quite marked, though not general, through the entire Share list. This Afternoon, as at yesterday's Second Board, there was a good demand for Stocks, at the reduced figures, particularly observable on Reading, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern, and Northwest. There were also good buyers of Erie at 97 ₩ cent., and the Miscellaneous Shares partially improved.

The business in the Public Funds of the United States, especially the Gold-bearing Stocks, was again very large to-day, both at the Exchange Board and at the counters of the Money Brokers on the Wall-street. The 5-20 Bonds, of both issues, were firm, while there was a fractional decline from yesterday's extreme sales of the 6 ₩ cents of 1881. The 7-30 ₩ cents convertible into 1881s sold at 115 ₩ cent. Treasury Certificates 96½ ₩ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour on Wednesday. The Railways rather heavy. Gold 221¾ ₩ cent. The Reading Annual Dividend, it is reported from Philadelphia, will be made 20 ₩ cent.:

	Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881	110¾	110¾
U. S. 5-20's	104	104
T. Certificates	97	96⅜
N. Y. Central	122¾	121
Erie	9 ¾	96⅞
Hudson	120⅜	120⅜
Reading	134¾	136
Mich. Southern	72⅜	72
Illinois Cen	126	124

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

America	130	Nassau	103
Mechanics & Trad'rs	130	Shoe and Leather	100
Merchants' Exchange	98¾	Corn Exchange	105
Commerce	106	Importers' & Traders	103
American Exc'nge	115	Manufact'r & Merch.	100
Bank of Republic	100	Northern Exchange	106
Bank of N. America	105	Central	100
Hanover	101	Fourth National	93
Metropolitan	120		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Mich. Cen. New 1sts	130
N. Y. Cen. 7s	109	Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F. 1st	108
N. Y. Cen. Real Es.	104	Illinois Cen.	174
N. Y. C. subscript	104	Adm & T. H. 1st	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117	Ad. & T. H. 2ds, Income	77
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	112	Chi. & N. W. 1st B.	97
Erie 1sts, '68	106	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	95
Erie 2ds, '79	118	Del. L. & W. 1sts	110
Erie 3ds, '63	116⅜	Clev. & Tol.	104
Erie 4ths, '80	112	N. J. Cen. 1sts	110
Erie 5ths, '65	114	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 1sts	111
Buff. N. Y. & E.	107	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	108
Hudson R. S. F.	109	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds.	93
Harlem 1st, '69 & '73	106	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	100
Harlem 3ds, '68	102	Ad. & G. W.	95

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $860,615 82, including for Customs, $149,000; payments, $2,744,709 65 on account of Loan, $170,000; balance, $31,303,073 75.

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of October, 1864, were:

1864	$1,202,508 84
1863	$65,294 61
Increase	$237,274 23

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Established Aug. 1, 1863.

Capital stock paid in $500,000
Dividends paid in 14 months 150,000
Surplus 100,000

THIS bank will remove to its magnificent new banking-house, No 134 Broadway, on the 26th inst., and will be prepared to receive city accounts heretofore declined for want of accommodation in its temporary offices.

The buying and selling of Government securities will be continued as heretofore in a special department for that purpose.

Dealers and depositors most generously dealt with.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CROMEY, Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York.

Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.

E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan, collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL 120,000 SHARES, OF $10 EACH.

This company was organized under the laws of the State of New-York April 20, 1864. The mines of the company are located in the Sierra, Prince Royal, and Humboldt Mining Districts, Humboldt County, Nevada, and embrace 6,000 feet of the "Tuscan," "Etna," "Inca" and "Arctic" quartz lodes. The reports of the Superintendent, and further information in regard to the mines can be had on application to the Secretary, E. L. Bolles, Esq., No. 49 Exchange-place, or the President, Geo. Stevenson, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st. The company offer for sale a limited number of the shares of the working capital at par only.

GEO. STEVENSON, President, &c
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, Nov. 17—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 60 bbls. Ashes, 19,435 bbls. Flour, 1,120 bbls. and 2,860 bags Corn Meal, 73,206 bushels Wheat, 13,175 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Barley, 787 bushels Malt, 102,332 bushels Oats, 4,193 pkgs. Provisions, and 450 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $12@$12 25 for Pots, and $13 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is dull and heavy to-day, including Java at 50c.@52½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 45c.@47½c.; Rio at 42½c.@47c.; St. Domingo at 41c.@42½c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited request at reduced prices; Middling, $1 36@$1 38 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 450 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite heavy to-day, and prices have declined 30c.@40c. ₩ bbl., closing very irregularly. Sales since our last amount to 9,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$9 35; poor to choice Extra State at $9 40@$10, chiefly $9 50@$9 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 50@$10 80 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 00	@$9 35
Extra State	9 40	@10 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 65	@13 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, sh'g brands	10 50	@10 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 85	@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 00	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 25	@15 25

Southern Flour is also heavy and much easier, sales since our last 900 bbls., at $10 25@$10 40 for poor to good, and $10 45@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 25@$15 25 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is again decidedly lower; sales 400 bbls. Extra at $9 65@$12 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 25 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand; sales 350 bbls., at $7 50 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet at much lower prices. Sales 24,000 bushels, including choice Amber Western at $2 40; a small lot of extra White do. at $2 85; Red Western at $2 25@$2 28; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 20; Milwaukee Club at $2 18@$2 20; Chicago Spring at $2 15@$2 18. Corn is inactive and cheaper; sales since our last, 25,000 bushels, at $1 79@$1 80, for Mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Oats are dull and lower. We quote Canada at 95c.@96c.; Western at 97c.; State at 96c.@97c., cash, ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in moderate request, at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 45@$1 60 for small lots for city use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet steady, at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 30c.@52½c. for new, ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive including New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 90c.@$1 12½; Cuba Muscovado, 75c.@95c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quite dull, including Resin (nominally) at $25@$38 ₩ 280 lbs., Tar, at $10@$14 ₩ bbl., Spirits Turpentine at $2 40@$2 50 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Continue in limited demand, including Crude Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 15@$2 20; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Linseed at $1 45; No. 1 Lard at $1 85@$1 95 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive, lower and irregular. Sales have been made of 650 bbls. We quote Crude at 45c.; refined, in bond, at 70c., and refined, free, at 85c. ₩ gallon.

PEAS—Sales 7,000 bushels Canada at $2 09.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened quite heavily at much lower prices, but was more sought after and firmer at the close. Sales to-day 7,050 bbls. at $39 75@$40, cash, and regular for New Mess, closing at $40 25, cash, and $38@$38 50 for one year old Mess; $40 25 for Prime Mess; $38@$39 for Thin Mess, and $37@$37 50 for Prime; also $40 for New Mess, and $41 for new Mess, deliverable all this month. ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 17c.@19c., for Shoulders; 16c.@21c. for Hams; sales, 150 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet. Lard is dull and much lower; sales, 1,500 tcs. and bbls. at 21¾c.@23¾c., and some extra lots at 23¾c.@23¾c. Beef continues in demand at $19@$24 50 for Old and New Extra Mess; $14@$22 for Plain; sales, 900 bbls. Beef Hams are salable and firm; 467 bbls. sold at $28 ₩ bbl. Butter is less active and cheaper, closing at 42½c.@55c. for poor to choice State, and 32½c.@45c. for Western ₩ lb. Cheese is inactive, lots at 15c.@24¾c., the latter for very choice, ₩ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. M. W. STARR & Co. review thus: "We have, with the majority of the trade, been for some length of time impressed with the belief that a heavy stock of fine Butter was held back in the dairy districts of this State, but a late and careful examination of the facts induces a very considerable modification of these views, and from the most reliable sources of information in the market, we are now fully convinced that the actual amount of really fine grades of Butter will fall considerably below the average yield. The receipts of Butter have continued light for the season, of both State and Western, and but a small comparative stock is offering. The demand for the California market continues fairly active, at full prices. City trade and coastwise trade is good, and fine grades of Butter in small packages are not in sufficient supply for the more than ordinary demand. A moderate demand has prevailed for the English market, but the high market rates and fluctuations in sterling exchange has restricted the trade. The reports from the several English markets are of a more favorable character, and large amounts of Butter would be taken if the fluctuations in gold were not so heavy and constant. Good to fine grades of Western Butters are very scarce, with an active inquiry from packers. The market closes with great firmness, which is not materially affected by the variable and even ebb-ing gold quotations. We quote

Fine State dairies—firkins, ₩ lb	55	@60
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails, ₩ lb	55	@60
Fine State dairies—firkins, ₩ lb	52	@54
Fair to Good State Dairies—firkins, ₩ lb	48	@50
Fine State—half firkin tubs, ₩ lb	54	@55
Fair to Good State—half firkin tubs, ₩ lb	50	@52
Fine State Dairies—Welch tubs, ₩ lb	51	@53
Fair to Good State Dairies—Welch tubs, ₩ lb	48	@50
Fine Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ₩ lb	48	@50
Fair to Good Penn. Dairies—firkins, ₩ lb	45	@48
Fine Western Reserve—firkins, ₩ lb	45	@48
Fine Wisconsin, Michigan, &c—firkins, ₩ lb	42	@45
Fine Fresh New-York State—firkins, ₩ lb	—	@45
Fine Fresh Canada—firkins, ₩ lb	42	@45
Ordinary Canada—firkins, ₩ lb	35	@37
Low Ordinary Western—firkins, ₩ lb	35	@37
Common Western—firkins, &c	30	@33
Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 1sts	111	
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	108	
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds.	93	
Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	100	
Ad. & G. W.	95	

The market for Cheese has ruled dull, but heavy during the week. The reports from the English markets are unfavorable, and we note a further decline. This fact, added to the decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange, has caused most of the shippers to withdraw from the market for the present. The demand for home consumption is quite limited. Stock is now rapidly accumulating, and at the close of the week's trade the tendency is to lower prices. Our quotations are nominal:

State Dairies—factory made—fine	21¾	@24½
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	22	@23
State Dairies—extra quality	22	@23
State Dairies—fair to good	19	@22
Western Reserve—good to prime	18	@20
English Dairy—Eastern	21	@22
English Dairy—Western	18	@20
Pine-Apple	24	@29
Orange County—flat skimmed	15	@16

SUGARS—Have been dull and heavy. Sales since our last, 250 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 17¾c. a 23c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet and nominal at 25c. @25½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 134,000 lbs., at 17¾c. a 18¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls. at $1 73@$1 74 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 40 tons Logwood and 25 hhds. Tallow at 10s. ₩ ton; 200 pieces Black Walnut at 35s. ₩ M.; also, by steamer, 400 bxs. Bacon at 35s.; with 2,000 bxs. Cheese and 500 pkgs. Butter at 40s. For Hamburg, 500 bbls. Petroleum at 8s. For Marseilles, 300 bbls. Alcohol at 3c. ₩ gall. For Antwerp, 40 hhds. Tobacco at 35s. For Bremen, 400 hhds. and 200 cases Tobacco at 25s. and 15s. respectively.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA

City of Baltimore	Nov 19	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
America	Nov. 19	New-York	Southampton
Sidonia	Nov 23	New-York	Liverpool
Britannia	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Nov. 23	Boston	Liverpool
Borussia	Nov. 26	New-York	Hamburg
Hecla	Nov 26	New-York	Liverpool
Peruvian	Nov. 26	Portland	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov 30	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	Dec. 7	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Dec 7	New-York	Havre
China	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Dec. 21	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Havana	Nov. 26	New-York	Havana
Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Havana

For California.

Golden Rule	Nov. 19.	New-York	Nicaragua
Ocean Queen	Nov 23	New-York	Aspinwall

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *America* via Southampton, will close on Saturday at 10 30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Baltimore*, will close on Saturday at 10 30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Guiding Star*, will close on Saturday at 1 30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1 30, 2 30 and 6 15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4 30, 6 and 10 30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT and reliable, desires a position as companion to a lady; is fully competent to assist or undertake the entertainment of domestic arrangements. None but unexceptionable persons need answer. Address Miss JOSEPHINE B, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is kind, willing and obliging; understands all kinds of family sewing; the best of reference. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 21 West 42d-st., between 6th and 6th avs., for three days.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY an American Protestant, does all kinds of family sewing; can operate on machines; would take care of grown children, or assist with chamberwork if required; no objection to the country. Call at No. 331 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation as lady's maid, understands hairdressing, would assist in chamberwork, travel, or make herself useful at home; city reference. Apply at No 460 4th av., between 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG girl as assistant in a nursery or to do light housework; can be highly recommended. Inquire of Mrs. POLMAN, Matron at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A highly respectable woman; is a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; sends up her dinners in the first style; can be recommended by the first families of the city. Call at No. 219 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well recommended German females at Mrs LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN experienced person; is capable to take charge of an infant; is willing to assist in chamberwork; has the best of city reference. Inquire at No. 247 East 16th-st., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN experienced English woman; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 244 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; best of city reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 247 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few gentlemen's or ladies' washing and ironing, or would go out by the day; can give the best of city reference. Can be seen by applying at No. 228 West 15th-st., one flight of stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a private family; she can wash, iron and make up; she is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 94 Watts-st., New-York, for one or two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent city reference, a situation in the city or country; understands pastry, game, pastry, soups, and jellies; wages $40. Call at No 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL WITH THREE years' city reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $—. Call at No 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored girl as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS seamstress as chambermaid or nurse; the best of city reference; can be seen at Mrs. Gill's, dressmaker, 31-av., between 34th and 35th sts., for two days.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1864

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The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SENECA INDIANS, TRAINED DOGS, COM. NUTT, FAT GIRL, GIANTS, DWARFS, &c. all hours. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN—BABES IN THE WOOD—TURNING THE TABLES—TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—ROSE OF CASTILE—COURT CARDS.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON THE CRICKET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

IRVING HALL—DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE.

SNEDECOR'S GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Rebel papers of the 15th announce Gen. SHERMAN'S departure from Atlanta on the 12th. It is believed he would move upon Augusta via Macon and Milledgeville, destroying the railroads as he advanced. From Augusta the movement would be either upon Charleston or Savannah. The rebels are in a ferment over the new development.

We publish this morning the particulars of a villainous scheme, luckily already frustrated, for the capture and destruction of the steamers on the Pacific coast, by a gang of piratical villains, who concocted the plot at Havana, under the instruction of the rebel Secretary of the Navy. The details of this affair are very interesting.

The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing Nov. 12, says: "Atlanta is neither evacuated nor burned, nor is the railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta at all destroyed. Hood's main army is at its old place, south of the Tennessee River, and scattered from Florence to Corinth, where it will be likely to remain for some time to come. He is very harmless where he is, and will probably not be troubled for some weeks."

The news that Gen. SHERMAN evacuated Atlanta on the 12th inst., reached Richmond on the afternoon of the 15th, and created much surprise and considerable comment on the part of the Richmond press, with respect to his intentions. Two hundred Irishmen, Federal soldiers, who were prisoners in the South, and have been in rebel custody over a year, becoming weary of their confinement, have joined the rebel army and been sent to Hood.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* calls attention to the fact that Capt. COLLINS, of the *Wachusett*, who seized the *Florida*, incurred the censure of the Government in 1862, for seizing the British schooner *Mont Blanc*, and taking her into Key West. At the time of seizure, the schooner was at anchor at Sand Cay, Bahama Banks, only one mile from shore.

The Louisville *Journal*, of Nov. 15, says: "Gen. THOMAS' command has concentrated at Pulaski, Giles County, Tenn., which is a fine point for observation. The Fourth and Twenty-third Army Corps, and heavy details from other corps, give the gallant THOMAS a most imposing army. Gen. STANLEY is temporarily in command of the Department of the Cumberland. Gen. HOWARD, with the Army of the Tennessee, SLOCUM, with the Twentieth Corps, and 'headquarters' of Gen. SHERMAN, have folded their tents like Arabs, and silently stole away, and for the next fortnight will be carving history with their swords."

The steamer *Sazon*, from Port Royal, brings important dispatches from the flag-of-truce fleet off that port. Lt.-Col. MULFORD had nearly completed the arrangements necessary for the exchange, and the whole fleet was expected to return North in a few days.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE arrived there Wednesday morning, and immediately proceeded to the front.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room fell ten ℔ cent. yesterday morning, but recovered about 4 ℔ cent. of the decline. The whole decline, since the second day after the Presidential election, is 38@40 ℔ cent. The market is generally weak, but the extreme fall to 218 ℔ cent. brought forward buyers to fill outstanding contracts. Government Stocks were again active. The Railways lower.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise, yesterday, were on a very limited scale, and prices generally lower, and quite irregular. The freight market was quiet.

The investigation in the case of MICHAEL O'BRIEN, WALTER PATTERSON, IRA GARADNER, *alias* Garside, and GEORGE F. COUGHLIN, all arrested on the charge of having been extensively engaged lately in forging checks upon banks in this and other cities, was continued yesterday afternoon at the Tombs Police Court before Justice DOWLING. COUGHLIN, the accomplice who turned State's evidence, was cross-examined at great length by CHAS. S. SPENCER, Esq., counsel for the prisoners. His examination was not concluded at the time the court adjourned. It will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning. The prosecution is represented by ORLANDO L. STEWART, Esq., First Assistant District Attorney.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a resolution by Alderman HARDY, authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Policeman NEWBERY, was laid over. The Committee on Salaries and Officers were discharged from consideration of all the resolutions before them to increase salaries, and then action upon the papers was indefinitely postponed. The report of the committee on the cartmen's petition, laid over at the previous meeting, was taken up and adopted. It empowers the Street Commissioner to compel the removal of rails that obstruct general travel, and substitute the grooved rail, and also to have West-street regraded. The resolution to create a joint committee to examine into the Mayor's charges against the City Inspector was adopted. The Family Aid Fund Ordinance (No. 11,) appropriating $500,000, was passed, and the Board stood adjourned to 1 P. M on Monday. The Councilmen had no quorum, and stand adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday.

The prize of a splendid pair of quoits, presented by Mr. J. DONNING to the members of the "Normal Quoit Club," was won by Mr. W. H. SHARP, at the grounds corner of Astor-place and Broadway, yesterday afternoon. Twelve first-class "pitchers" contended for the prize.

Returns from 106 towns in New-Hampshire, of the vote on the question of calling a convention to alter the Constitution of the State, so as to enable soldiers to vote when absent in the service of the country, &c., give 12,210 for the convention to 4,700 against it. The convention is carried.

Gov. SEYMOUR, at a late day, issues a proclamation for the observance of Thursday next, as a day of Thanksgiving.

How President Lincoln Stands the Test.

We envy not the feelings of any of the maligners of Mr. LINCOLN, whose eyes fell upon that noble passage concerning the President, in the speech of EDWARD EVERETT, published by us yesterday. It may be safely said that no person in the country is better qualified to pronounce an intelligent and impartial judgment upon our public men than this retired statesman. His long and varied official life in other days, brought him into immediate personal contact with all the leading public characters both of this country and of England during the last generation. He has long since thoroughly learned the stuff of which public men are made. When such experience is associated with a philosophic judgment, a refined taste, a fidelity to truth, and a devoted patriotism, such as belong to Mr. EVERETT, surely his decided testimony to the intellectual capacity of the President, to his purity of purpose and magnanimity of spirit, ought to bring shame, if anything could, to all the little carpers and defamers.

But the testimony of this consummate observer, weighty as it is, simply tallies with what the "plain people" of the land had already declared. No better proof was ever afforded of that popular discernment, that unerring common sense founded on both intelligence and instinct, than the utter failure of all the abuse of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to deprive him of the popular confidence. It is a new and signal attestation of the capacity of the people for self-government. There is nothing in Mr. LINCOLN'S character to dazzle the popular imagination. Probably there never was a man with such tremendous trusts, who was so little indebted to manner or show for his hold upon the popular respect. He is at all points a matter-of-fact man, as thoroughly simple and unaffected in the most responsible of all earthly positions, as when a village lawyer. Mere strength of will sometimes contributes greatly to an ascendancy over the popular mind. CROMWELL'S popular power was owing largely to this, and so was ANDREW JACKSON'S. But no public man has less of this self-assertion than ABRAHAM LINCOLN. It is a matter of utter indifference to him whether it his point that is carried or some other man's, if the public good is secured. It cost him no effort to take up with any policy that promises best, even though out of the line of his first conceptions. He has an immense influence with the people, but it does not come from any personal predominance at all. The great secret of it is, that he has identified himself, in his whole soul, with the great national cause of the people, and has served it with a faith never flagging, and a judgment sound and sure. The people have asked nothing more than that, being sure that the cause had a strength of its own which only needed to be thus administered to carry it, sooner or later, to a triumphant issue.

"The elements are so mixed up" in Mr. LINCOLN, as to make him preëminently fit for the crisis. A towering intellect, had he possessed it, would have lifted him above the sympathies of the people; and it is in those sympathies that the cause of the Union finds its vital force. So, too, an overpowering will would, even if accompanied with the best intentions, have subjected the cause to artificial embarrassments and restraints, and probably have involved it in fatal complications. Mr. LINCOLN has known when to be firm and when to be pliant. He has well understood, that in the conduct of such a mighty movement as this, while the ultimate aim must remain fixed, each successive stage brings with it new bearings, new duties and new methods. He has faithfully conformed to these, with no concern lest foolish or evil men might impugn his consistency. He was sufficiently sustained by his own sense of an absolute singleness of purpose. It is not only Mr. LINCOLN'S mental constitution that can adapt itself to the necessities of the day, but his heart as well. He is incapable of carrying bitterness. No man can be more free from those heart-burnings which enslave so many otherwise noble natures. While there is not a man in this country more resolved to fight the rebels to the last extremity, if need be, there is none who would more rejoice to welcome them back to the protection and all the equal privileges of the Constitution. It would be impossible to put a man in the Presidential Chair with whom a repentant rebellion would have less difficulty in dealing. His second term will prove his capacity as a pacificator, in a way the deceived Southern people now little expect. They will find themselves quite as much out of their reckoning in regard to this as they have long since found themselves in regard to his capacity to conduct the war which their leaders provoked.

The great body of those who opposed Mr. LINCOLN at the last election, cannot help being conscious of his peculiar fitness for his position, in spite of the persistent efforts of their leaders to destroy confidence in him. That is the simple explanation of the exceeding cheerfulness with which the decision of the majority is accepted. The Democratic masses, however they may have voted, know that President LINCOLN is neither the tyrant nor the imbecile their party managers have been, year after year, alleging him to be. They respect him and are ready to trust him. We have the faith to believe that he will yet find effective support from hundreds of thousands who did not give him their votes. We believe, too, that the Southern people themselves, in spite of all the revilings against Mr. LINCOLN, with which they have so long been familiar, will yet, before the end comes, recognize his virtues as well as his capacities, and find in his manner of administering his second term of office, a new inducement for returning to constitutional rule. Of course, their leaders will, to the utmost, resist all such tendencies, but there is a limit to the power of their malevolence. To all honest natures among the Southern people, the personal merits as well as the official authority of President LINCOLN, will yet "speak trumpet-tongued."

The Price of Gold.

We continue to receive rumors from Washington that the Government is about to take very summary measures to put down the market price of gold. We hope that, in the main, they are without foundation. Recent experience, one would suppose, would show the folly of attempting to regulate the price of this or any other article of traffic by forcible interference. Every attempt thus far made has only aggravated the evil it was designed to cure.

The Government can best check the tendency to inordinate speculation in gold by just and straightforward dealing with the commercial community. It requires a certain amount of gold to pay its own interest; this it should keep on hand. But any surplus which may be in its possession should be sold regularly and constantly, in open market, and to the highest bidder. Any attempt to dispose of it secretly, or by private arrangement, below the ruling market rates, only puts the difference into the pockets of the favored parties, destroys confidence in the justice of the Government, and, instead of preventing or checking gambling in gold, only makes that gambling unfair. Let it be understood that whenever the agents of the Government here have a million of gold more than it requires for its own use, that million will be sold in open market, and the Government will have done all it can do directly toward controlling its price.

There are other ways legitimate and proper for the Government to use, by which its influence can be exerted to the same end. Whatever it can do to increase the amount of exchange tends to reduce the price of gold. Every bale of cotton which it brings forward from the South has the same effect. A law was passed at the last session of Congress for the express purpose of procuring cotton from the rebel States,—but nothing practical has yet been done toward carrying it into effect. It has been reported that regulations have been devised and agents appointed for that purpose, but they do not seem to have accomplished anything, and, unless we are misinformed as to their character, they never will. It is well known that there are very large quantities of cotton in the rebel States perfectly accessible to private traders if they were allowed by our Government to get it; but thus far no facilities have been afforded for doing so.

If the Government will take up this matter practically, it can throw into market half a million bales of cotton within six months; and that will do more to bring down the price of gold, and to keep it down, than all the edicts it can issue against speculation, or all the efforts it may make to control speculation by direct interference of any kind.

KENTUCKY—We are rejoiced to observe the course pursued by the Louisville *Journal* since the decision of the country against the Presidential candidate for whom it labored so hard. It comes out manfully and boldly for the Administration and for the prosecution of the war. The *Journal* is a great power in Kentucky. In fact, in its sphere of circulation, it exercises an influence unequaled by any other newspaper in any part of the United States. The gallant State voted for Gen. MCCLELLAN by a majority of 25,000, but it is nevertheless a gallant State, and its position is always of the greatest interest to the entire country.

The *Journal* of Monday last had a leading article upon the result of the election, from which we extract the subjoined admirably loyal sentences:

"Mr. LINCOLN is now a majority candidate in all essentials, and most heartily do we beseech the high and mighty Ruler of the universe to direct and prosper all his consultations to the safety, the honor, and the welfare of the people, and the establishment of peace and happiness upon the best and surest foundations. It was from no factious opposition to the President that we opposed his reëlection. The unparalleled majority which he has received we accept as an evidence that the American people do not fear his policy as tending to the subversion of constitutional liberties, and we shall look to the future of his career with hope. The bitter rancor which has been excited, will, we trust, be allayed, and not be again aroused. The nation has decided that it was not expedient to "swap horses" while crossing a raging stream, and we must, therefore, trust our safety to the old nag, in the hope that he will be able to bear us over the torrent of civil strife. We are enlisted during the entire war for the preservation of the old Union, and the old flag without a single star dimmed.

"Such has been our position, despite many terrible threats of personal violence and annihilation. We are for the old constitution, too, for we believe that a State has a right to make its own laws and regulate its own affairs, provided they do not conflict with the covenant of union made by our fathers, for whom we have a great reverence, and in whose wisdom we have an abiding faith. It is far better to acquiesce temporarily in the requirements of erroneous legislation, than to place ourselves in factious opposition, which may have a tendency to produce seditious movements. The true corrective is in the popular intelligence, and the stern arguments of experience. To these the public press can always appeal.

"We have now to cooperate with the President, as we have done in the past, to crush out the rebellion, and to bruise the head of the serpent which has struck its fangs at the peace and security of the Union, and we must do this in the most effective manner, without putting on any drags to impede the war-chariot of the nation in its proud swoop toward victory. We shall await with anxiety the reassembling of Congress, and the developments of future policy, which will be given in the annual Message of the President. We hope that they will be of such a character that loyal Kentucky can cheerfully indorse them. We have been earnest in our support of the Government, and we shall be glad to have it in our power to show ourselves equally earnest in the advocacy of Mr. LINCOLN'S administration of the Government."

Davis' New Conspiracies—Desperate Schemes to Prevent a Collapse.

The desperation of DAVIS and his confederates has been long enough apparent. With the last invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by LEE, it became perfectly clear to most men of unbiased judgment, and clear forecast, that even the semblance of offensive strength in the Confederacy had passed away forever, and that whatever show of military force was put forth thereafter resolved itself simply into a mere military parade, intended to catch the eye and tickle the fancy of foreign sympathizers. Of this character was EARLY'S midsummer raid. It was more dignified, no doubt, than that of "Lieut. YOUNG" at St. Alban's, because it was organized on a greater scale. It was more imposing than the successive enterprises of "Lieut. BRAINE" on board the *Chesapeake* and *Roanoke*, inasmuch as it was formed on a larger scale, and bore less of the common cut-throat character which may be said—without prejudice—to appertain both to the last-named maritime adventurers and to the Vermont burglaries. But EARLY'S raid and the adventures of BRAINE and YOUNG are essentially of the same character, in so far as they represent the offensive strength of rebeldom. They may effect little in the way of positive damage, but they show that the rebel power is not utterly exhausted, and proclaim to the neutral world that there is still a Confederacy with strength enough left to be mischievous. Those who are eager to hear this fact proclaimed in Europe, find it possible to put it to some financial account, and thus the swindle is kept up. None are so easily deceived as those who wish to be. The burning of a bridge or two on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; the surprise and murder of a skipper and a few common seamen on board a coasting-boat; the courageous plundering of a village bank on the extreme Northern frontier—all these are advertisements to the sympathizing world abroad that the Richmond Government still exists.

Of the same class of belligerent acts is that extraordinary project of the rebel desperadoes, to which we give prominence in another column this morning.

A scheme, of which we had some inklings several weeks ago, was arranged between the head of DAVIS' Navy Department and an adventurer of the name of HOGG, by which this HOGG, being duly commissioned as an officer of "the Confederate Navy," was empowered and enabled to proceed, with a party of from sixteen to twenty men, from Havana to Panama. The Hogg expedition was arranged so that the party should reach Panama about the 1st of last month; that, on arriving there, they should get on board the Pacific coasting-steamer *Gautemala*, belonging to the Pacific Railroad Company, and seize her at sea, and use her as a pirate to capture the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels on the route between San Francisco and Panama. Arms and ammunition, it appears, had been supplied to this Confederate expedition in abundance; but fortunately the plot was discovered at Havana in time to put the authorities at Panama on their guard, and if Mr. MALLORY'S agents should attempt to get on board either the *Gautemala* or the *Salvador*, (which alternate with each other on the coasting route,) ample provision has been made for their reception.

These enterprises may, for the time, be regarded by neutral Powers as properly belonging to legitimate warfare, and at Panama, as at St. Thomas, at Halifax and at Montreal, those who are concerned in them may achieve before the courts of law the character of belligerents: but this arrangement can only hold good temporarily. It will soon become apparent, we take it, that instead of these raiding expeditions and maritime enterprises being subsidiary to the military organizations existing within the Confederacy, they are the main supports of the entire Confederate structure. It is coming to this so fast, that those who who are confounding piracy with privateering, will wonder that the scope and bearing and endurance of this conspiracy had not been more accurately measured by them at an earlier day.

Gen. Sherman's Campaign—Striking Characterization of Gen. Sherman.

The following notes concerning military affairs in the Southwest are from a private letter of an officer in Georgia, who is thoroughly informed concerning the matters of which he writes:

———, GEORGIA, Nov. 5, 1864.

Let me say in brief, as to "the situation," that no matter what the newspapers in JEFF. DAVIS' interest may say, their leader's wild threats and promises in his sundry speeches since the fall of Atlanta, and especially that at Columbia, S. C., on October 4, have already met with signal failure, and will culminate as he little dreams. HOOD'S, or rather BEAUREGARD'S late and present movement was intended to carry out those threats to cut SHERMAN'S communications and force him to abandon all the fruits of the glorious Summer campaign "within thirty days." Those "thirty days" expired five days ago. To-day, SHERMAN'S communications are perfect and in the busiest employment, by rail from Atlanta to the Ohio River, and by telegraph hence to all points.

HOOD'S temporary lodgment three or four weeks ago on this railroad cost *him* more men than his whole movement did SHERMAN, he was bloodily repulsed at Allatoona, and saved his army from destruction only by abandoning his attempt and flying westward at the rate of twenty-six miles per day, unincumbered as he is with wagons and relying on his depots and a friendly country. SHERMAN pursued him, as you know, into Alabama, but, for reasons which will fully appear, declined to be drawn further West; and HOOD, attacking and being repulsed at Decatur, Alabama, en route, has brought up at and near Florence, Alabama, where he has crossed part of his main force—infantry and artillery, *in all* 30,000 strong—over the Tennessee River, between the "Colbert" and "Muscle" shoals, immediately in[illegible] those crossed with [illegible] this, according to latest indications, moving, or preparing to move, the remaining and largest part toward Corinth, Miss. Whether he intends to invade West Tennessee, or has yet abandoned that, as he abandoned his purpose and promise, first to take Chattanooga and hold the railroad, then to cross the Tennessee Railroad at Guntersville and invade Middle Tennessee, remains to be seen. *Whatever he undertakes is prepared for—and inevitably short.* HOOD'S naval operations further down the Tennessee River are of no permanent or serious importance whatever, and the line of supplies via Johnsonville (thither by boat, thence by rail to Nashville,) which he interrupted, was of use at all only during low water in the Cumberland. That BEAUREGARD should have *fortified* immediately on crossing the Tennessee River is proof that he understands in part the hazard of his desperate movement—how hazardous and how mistaken he will find out. The indications are of the strongest that he is completely in the dark as to SHERMAN'S plans, which, however, completely embraces all he is doing or can do.

Gen. SHERMAN himself is in the highest spirits as to the future; and his future operations, now on the eve of execution, have received the full consideration and distinct approval of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT. *Whatever* you may hear, now or hereafter, I beg you will remember this, and be assured that all the qualities which contributed to his splendid and successful Atlanta campaign—the daring, the vigor, the sagacious forethought and thoroughly careful preparations for *all* contingencies—have no less been called into requisition for the next, and with greater confidence as to the result. I am of course no fit critic of his military skill: but I can form an opinion of his qualities as a man. I never came in contact with a mind whose operations were so *lightning-like*—I can think of no other comparison—whether in vigor, clearness or rapidity; nor any man whose daring was so combined with sagacity and forethought, or whose intensity of conviction and purpose included so careful a selection of means. His confidence in his own plans and his ability to execute them is superb—it is unquestionably one element of his success; but it does not, so far as I can judge—and I detest both—imply either recklessness or arrogance. On the contrary, conclusions reached *una ulti*, decisions given instantly as asked for, doubts solved as soon as raised—he has afterward explained and enforced by reasoning as simple and rigorous as a demonstration; and some of his orders in special cases heretofore, which have called forth criticism because not understood, were based upon considerations of which I did not know whether most to admire the genuine good feeling or the capital good sense. I have repeatedly recalled his letter to the Mayor of Atlanta, as presenting quite an epitome of both his character and his convictions; as well in its simple directness—its vigorous grasp of the *core* of the true questions involved—its utter, uncompromising, unanswerable exposure of the rebellion as a wanton and causeless conspiracy, and a gigantic crime—as in his expressed determination to make war as *war*, in its fullest civilized sense, and no less in the genuine kind feeling which, as an individual, he would rejoice to exercise toward those whom as rebels in arms, he knows only as enemies to his Government. It only needs to read that letter, all of it, closely, to know the man—of whom it is thoroughly characteristic. I do not wonder that his soldiers believe in him as they do; and I can assure you that never was an army in better spirits or in better sanitary condition than the —— 000 veterans, who are waiting impatiently for the order to move. BEAUREGARD, the papers say, assures his troops that SHERMAN has but 35,000 men. He *must* know that this was a lie. SHERMAN has—plenty; so has THOMAS.

☞ Rev. DR. CHAPIN, who has not been heard as a popular lecturer for a long time, will appear in that character next Tuesday, when he will speak on "Popular Liberty."

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—To-night Mr. CLARKE takes his only benefit this season, after the unequaled run for a comedian of now nearly one hundred nights. He will appear in four of his most laughable comic parts, and doubtless find in an overflowing house the fit culmination of so brilliant an engagement.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 17.

GEN. GRANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Gen. GRANT has not yet written his official report of the grand campaign from the Rapidan to the James; and has determined not to do so until he captures Petersburgh and Richmond; as until that is achieved, he will not have reached his objective, nor the campaign its logical conclusion.

GEN. BANKS.

Maj.-Gen. BANKS remains still in Washington.

MR. FESSENDEN.

It may be considered certain that Mr. FESSENDEN will resign his Secretaryship of the Treasury to return to the Senate, to which he holds his calling and election sure.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 17.

CONGRATULATING THE PRESIDENT.

This afternoon, the Maryland Union State Central Committee formally called upon President LINCOLN, to congratulate him on his reelection. W. H. PURNELL, their Chairman, in his address said they felt under deep obligations to him, because, by the exercise of rare discretion on his part, Maryland to-day occupied the proud position of a free State, and they desired that his future administration of the Government, as in the past, might result in the restoration of the Union, with universal freedom as its immutable basis.

The President in reply said he would not attempt to conceal his gratification with the result of the election. He had exercised his best judgment for the good of the whole country, and to have the seal of approbation placed on his course was exceedingly grateful to his feelings. He expressed his belief that the policy he had pursued was the best and the only one which could save the country. He repeated what he had said before, that he indulged in no feeling of triumph over anyone who had thought or acted differently from himself. He had no such feeling toward any living man. He thought the adoption of a Free State Constitution for Maryland was "a big thing," and a victory for right, and worth a great deal more than the part of Maryland in the election; although of the latter he thought well. In conclusion, he repeated what he had previously said, namely, that "those who differed from, and opposed us, will see that defeat was better for their own good than if they had been successful."

Some time was then spent in pleasant intercourse, the President relating several anecdotes appropriate to the occasion.

THE NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The plates of the new fifty-cent fractional currency are nearly ready for printing. These notes will be of the same breadth as those now in circulation, but nearly twice as long. The new five cent notes will be of the same size as the old ones, while the ten and twenty-five cent notes will be graduated between the highest and lowest denominations. It is probable that a three cent note will be issued for the greater facility of making change.

ESCAPE OF A SUPPOSED SPY.

GEORGE PETERSON, who was tracked from Canada to Alexandria, Va., by detectives, and on Friday committed to the Old Capitol Prison as a rebel spy and mail carrier, made his escape last night through the carelessness of the sentinels.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. MCDONALD.

The trial of Capt. HUGH A. MCDONALD, of Company A, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, was commenced to-day before a military commission. He was charged with uttering false and counterfeit Treasury and bank notes. The accused pleaded guilty, and made a long confession, implicating others. It is said he used his military position to circulate a very large quantity of counterfeit fran[illegible]

[illegible] in the army, and for two years had eluded the vigilance of the detectives.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS

Information received from official sources shows that JUAREZ, the President of the Liberal party in Mexico, is RCHihuahua, the capital city of the State of that name, where Gen. NEGRETE is in command of an army. The Liberals also have one in Oaxaca, under Gen. DIAZ, and another in Jalisco, under Gen. ARTEAGA. They find some support in the reported facts that MAXIMILIAN'S government works badly, and that he is not generally popular, having a majority of the Church against him, and failing to secure the full confidence of the French army.

COAL IN DAKOTAH.

Extensive strata of excellent coal have been found at Fort Rice. One vein was six feet thick. This coal field extends toward the Southwest, and, it is supposed, outcrops in the slopes of the Black Hills. The existence of this great coal field, half way between the great lakes and the Rocky Mountains is a fact, the value of which cannot well be over-estimated. Aside from furnishing fuel for the navigation of the Upper Missouri River, it is a controlling element in the location of a railroad across the great plains to the Pacific.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

Information from Spottsylvania and Stafford Counties, Va., shows that rebel conscripting officers are scouring the country in all directions, and every man under sixty and boys under fifteen are impressed into the rebel service. A few days ago, a party of these rebel officers captured five men, and were conveying them to the rendezvous, when two of them, taking a favorable opportunity, drew pistols, which they had concealed on their persons, and shot the two leaders of the other party dead, which put the others to flight. Men are everywhere hiding in the woods, and endeavoring to escape to our lines. Fredericksburgh has become so depopulated, that it is estimated not more than one house out of every ten is occupied. Fuel is so scarce that the inhabitants are pulling down the vacant houses, and using them for firewood—the market price of the article being $150 per cord.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following deaths of New York soldiers are reported to-day: WM. F. PERR, Co. K., Tenth New-York Cavalry; E. JUDD, Co. K., Tenth New-York Heavy Artillery: FRED. RANSIER, Second New-York Cavalry.

THANKSGIVING.

A Proclamation by Gov. Seymour.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 17.

Gov. SEYMOUR has issued the following Thanksgiving Proclamation:

By virtue of the laws of this State, I, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of New-York, do hereby designate Thursday, the 24th instant, as a legal holiday and a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God, for public health, abundant harvests and other blessings during the year. While a desolating civil war fills our land with mourning, throws heavy burdens upon the industry of our country, and carries distress into the houses of our people, we should be thankful that the miseries caused by the weakness and wickedness of men are lightened by the goodness and mercy of God; that the destinies of our Nation are in His control, and that we can trust that, in due time, He will lift His chastening hand from the people of this country, who have been ungrateful of His favors and rebellious to His teachings and authority. Gratitude to GOD is best shown by mercy and charity to our fellowmen. I therefore exhort the citizens of this State to help the poor, to relieve the sick, and to comfort those who are in affliction. Many living in our large towns are threatened with a want of labor and the means to buy food and fuel, while the withdrawal of great numbers of able-bodied men *from* our State into our armies, leaves thousands of helpless persons without support. I especially invoke the public to make contributions for the comfort and assistance of the families of those who are in the service of the armies and navies of our country.

(Signed,) HORATIO SEYMOUR.
D. WILLIS, Private Secretary.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of Steamship Continental.

The steamship *Continental*, Capt. SUMNER, arrived here yesterday morning from New-Orleans 10th instant via Tortugas, and four days and ten hours from Key West. She brings the following officers of the Mexican Patriot army:

Col. Cosrun Marcia, Lieut.-Col. Juan Moreas, Lieut.-Col. J. Lopez, de Aguado, Lieut.-Col. F. de P. Aguilar, Major Francisco Ulena, Major Angel Peralta, Major Ygnacia Asoiro, Major Tomas Nalder, Major Felix Martinez, Major Juan Galiada, Major Jose M. Corona.

GENERAL NEWS.

CHOOSING ELECTORS.

On Nov. 8, the Louisiana Legislature went into joint session to choose Presidential electors. The proceedings are reported as follows in the *Picayune*:

Mr. SMITH, Speaker *pro tem.* of the Senate, took the chair.

Mr. HILLS moved that two electors at large for the State be first elected. Carried.

Nominations being declared in order, the names of the following gentlemen were submitted: Geo. A. Fosdick, W. T. Stocker, Chas. Leaumont, Alfred Shaw, Young Burk, C. W. Bovce, M. Sennette, R.P. Posey, John Henderson, Jr., H. C. Barlow.

Mr. LARA offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That no member of the present General Assembly shall be eligible to serve as Presidential elector for the year of 1864.

Mr. JONES moved to lay it on the table, upon which the yeas and nays were called and the motion lost, as follows: yeas 19, nays 80.

On motion of Mr. O'CONNELL, the resolution was then adopted, and the names of candidates belonging to the General Assembly taken from the list.

Mr. MONTAMAT moved that no candidate be declared elected without receiving a majority of the votes cast. Carried.

The first roll-call resulted as follows: Stocker, 50; Shaw, 21; Leaumont, 19; Barlow, 3; Fosdick, 3; Henderson, 4.

There being no choice, on motion of Mr. MITCHEL, all but the three receiving the highest number of votes were stricken off.

The second roll-call resulted in the election of Mr. Stocker, as follows: Stocker, 70; Leaumont, 19; Shaw, 14.

Mr Stocker was unanimously declared the choice of the House.

The roll-call for the second elector resulted as follows: Shaw, 60; Posey, 25; Barlow, 10; Henderson, 3; Fosdick, 2; Leaumont, 1.

Mr. Alfred Shaw was therefore elected and unanimously declared the choice of the House.

New nominations were made for the remaining electors, and the following names read as candidates for the First Congressional District:

F. A. Woolfley, Howard Millspaugh, Charles Leaumont.

Mr. Woolfley was elected by the following vote: Woolfley, 86; Leaumont, 9; Millspaugh, 5.

Second Congressional District—The following nominations were made:

J. Randall Terry, C. W. Stauffer, T. G. Tracy, George A. Fosdick, E. A. Patterson, E. Heath, John Patterson.

The names of Messrs. Stauffer and Tracy were withdrawn, and the vote resulted as follows:

Terry, 70; Fosdick, 11; Henderson, 11; Heath, 8; Patterson, 2.

Mr. Terry was therefore declared elected for the Second District.

Third Congressional District—The following nominations were made:

J. F. Schaffer, R. P. Posey, John Paine, Judge A. Casabat.

Mr. DUANE desired the parish to which the several gentlemen belonged should be read by the Secretary, in order to see if they belonged to this district.

Mr. HILLS suggested as an amendment that other offices which the gentlemen held should be named, in order to carry out the rule adopted, since the electors already chosen occupied at least one office.

The vote resulted as follows: Schaffer, 41; Posey, 40; Casabat, 12; Paine, 2.

There being no election, on motion of Mr. Hills, the next vote was confined to the two highest.

On the next vote Mr. Schaffer was elected, the candidates receiving, respectfully, 80 and 46 votes, and unanimously declared the choice of the body.

Fourth Congressional District—Nominations were made, and the following received: Judge J.K. Belden, 39; James Ennis, 25; J. H. C. Barlow, 27; J. B. Swain, 3; H. T. Burgess, 3. No election.

On motion of Mr. Hills, the two highest candidates were alone voted for, and the second vote resulted in the election of Judge Belden.

Fifth Congressional District—For the Fifth District, Messrs. Hamilton, Spencer and Warman were nominated, and Mr. S. G. Hamilton elected on the first roll call.

On motion, the General Assembly then adjourned.

Commenting upon this action, the *Era* says:

"The Legislature, yesterday, in accordance with the law enacted by itself, selected seven Electors to cast the vote of the State in the Electoral College

for President and Vice-President of the United States. It was probably for the best that they should be chosen in this manner, under existing circumstances; but before another Presidential election shall occur, we hope and expect the people of Louisiana will have restored to them their ancient right of choosing their own Electors at the polls. We do not like this South Carolina style of doing the thing, as a rule, however necessary it may have been at the present time."

THE NEW SENATORS.

Messrs. SMITH and CURTIS, the newly elected United States Senators, had addressed the Legislature, but taking strong grounds in favor of Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. CURTIS said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATURE: You are aware that there are three distinct branches of government, as well in the State Government as in the General Government of the United States, viz.: the Executive, the Legislative and the Judiciary. I feel proud to know, as your Senator elect, that the State of Louisiana, or at least two-thirds of her entire population, have freely returned to their allegiance to the General Government, and that the good people of the State have fully organized a civil Free State Government in all its parts and ramifications, except in a few instances. They have framed a Free State Constitution. They have adopted, under the Constitution and laws, a Governor, who is now acting in his official capacity. They have elected Legislators, and the General Assembly of the State is now in session, and many of the Judges of the various districts of the State been appointed and are now exercising the functions of their offices. But, my friends, I regret exceedingly much that the Executive of the State, and the General Assembly thereof, have not appointed Judges of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. This I look upon as a great error of the Executive, and hope that, in [illegible] he will speedily remedy this wrong, for all that remains to complete the civil organization of the State is the appointment of a few more Judges.

I am proud to be able to say the army and navy have aided much to the good and loyal citizens of this State in the reorganization of their civil government, and that the conduct of the army here has merited the best approbation of all loyal people within the State; and I shall take occasion in the Senate of the United State to speak of many of their meritorious acts.

My friends, in conclusion, allow me to say to you that much of the future welfare and prosperity of Louisiana depends upon the admission into Congress of your Senators and Representatives. Should Heaven frown upon us, and the good people who represent this nation in Congress turn the cold shoulder to us—refuse our admission and prevent us, for you, being heard in the council of the nation, then will the time come when Louisiana will be miserable indeed. But I for one will return with all my loyal sentiments, and will try and try again, until reason and truth shall prevail—never falter and never cease trying until Louisiana's star shall shine bright in the constellation of States in the Union.

But, my friends, I sincerely believe that there is no necessity of fearing the result. ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON will be elected. The State of Louisiana is now, and always has been, a State in this Union. The Senators and Representatives from the State of Louisiana to the Congress of the United States must and shall be admitted, and your humble servant will do all in his power to promote the future welfare, prosperity and happiness of the State of Louisiana. [Enthusiastic applause.]

MILITARY ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI.
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 29, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 65: The reports of dealings in Foreign Exchange, called for by General Order No. 51, paragraph 2, from these headquarters will, until further orders, be continued bi-monthly. The first reports furnished under this order will comprise all transactions that have taken place since the previous reports, and will, in addition, contain a detailed statement of all drafts that may, at any time since the occupation of the respective posts by the United States forces, have been given against funds, of whatsoever character, within the rebel lines, belonging to the said drawers, or their constituents.

By order of Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieut.-Col., Assistant Adjutant General.
Official: ALFRED FREDBERG, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 159.—Owners, lessees and managers of plantations in this Department are hereby ordered to reserve upon their several estates, as seed cane, one-fourth of the sugar cane, the product of this year. In the event of a transfer of plantations, this reservation will be accounted for to its owner according to its market value at the time of transfer.

In the case of Government plantations, the foregoing extract of General Orders No. 138 will not be held to apply. The lessees from the Treasury Department have already made ample provision for the class of cases contemplated.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HURLBUT.
GEORGE B. DRAKE, Major and A. A. G.

PRIZES.

From the True Delta, Nov. 7.

The following-named vessels have been reported to the United States Prize Commissioner. We mentioned some of them yes erday, but the statement now given is more accurate and particular:

Schooner *Albert Edward*, 40 tons burden, JOHN PAGE, master, with a crew of six men, was captured on the 31st of October, 1864, by the U. S. gunboat *Katahdin*, JOHN LEWIS, U. S. N., commanding, off the coast of Texas, 85 miles south of Galveston, having run the blockade of that port, with a cargo consisting of 150 bales of cotton.

Schooner *Cora Smyser*, 55 tons burden, LOUIS PERAS, master, seven men, was captured on the 28th of October, 1864, about 10 miles from the coast of Texas, and 15 east northeast of Velasco, by the U.S. steamer *Sciota*, J. H. GILLIS, U. S. N., commanding. She cleared from Matamoros for Nassau, with a full set of papers and a cargo consisting of blankets, rope, bagging, coffee, candles, &c.

Schooner *Pancho Larispa*, 66 tons burden, PEDRO REBAS, master, with a crew of eight men, was captured on the 27th of October, 1864, about five miles from the coast of Texas, and 16 miles east northeast of Velasco, by the U. S. steamer *Sciota*, J. H. GILLIS, U. S. N., commanding. She appears to have been bound from Matamoros to New Orleans, with an assorted cargo.

Schooner *Julia*, 40 tons burden, LYMAN MAYNARD, master, with a crew of four men, was taken possession of by the U. S. steamer *Ponobscot*, A. E. K. BENHAM, U. S. N., commanding, on the 27th October, 1864, about ten miles from the mouth of the Calcasieu River, coast of Louisiana. The Captain seems to have run his vessel out to the blockaders with the intention of delivering it up to them.

Jubilee in Tioga County.

OWEGO, TIOGA COUNTY, N. [illegible], Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1864.

The great political, patriotic and moral victories won in behalf of the Union cause on the 8th of the present month, were celebrated in grand style at Ashley Hall, in this village, last evening. The spacious hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by ladies and gentlemen from the various towns in the county. The occasion was enlightened by speeches, instrumental music, songs, the firing of cannon, and a grand display of fireworks. The meeting broke up at a late hour, concluding the entertainment by the whole audience rising, and joining in singing the doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," &c. D. O. B.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The law of nations, as heretofore practiced by John Bull, in such cases as the rebel steamer *Florida*, may be found in the title page to *Rob Roy*.

JONATHAN.

New Hats.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The most noticeable difference between a Republican and a Democrat now-a-days—is their *hats*.

Yours, NEW HAT.

THE BOSTON ROBBERY CASE.—Mr. JOHN B. MANNING, of the firm of MANNING & DEFOREST, bankers and brokers, Wall-street, was arrested some weeks since, charged with complicity in the robbery of $50,000 in Treasury notes and Stocks, in Boston, on the 25th August, from BREWSTER, SWEET & Co. Mr. MANNING has been engaged in business in New-York for ten years, and has a high character for integrity, and his arrest was a matter of great astonishment to his numerous friends, who promptly came forward and gave bail for him in $75,000. An investigation of the charge was had before Justice DOWLING, when the evidence against MANNING was found to conflict of the oaths of three barkeepers, who swore that on Oct. 8 a man passed two of the stolen notes on them. They swore, also, that MANNING was the man. On cross-examination, COWIN, one of the barkeepers, admitted that he was determined to get the bill he took off on some one. Mr. MANNING's defence was very simple. He proved by witnesses of the highest respectability, that he was not in Boston on the day of the robbery, and that at the hours in which the barkeepers swore they received the bills he was as sep on a sofa in his house in Allen street. After a very thorough and searching investigation, Justice DOWLING discharged Mr. MANNING, deciding that there was no probable cause for his detention, and reflecting severely on the recklessness with which the complainants swore to his identity. Persons cannot be too cautious on such occasions, for, as in this instance, a respectable and honest man may be subjected to grievous wrong by the publicity attending his arrest on such a charge, caused by the too great earnestness with which persons who incautiously take stolen bills try to push the loss off their own shoulders. Several other persons took some of the stolen bills, but they swore that while Mr. MANNING looked like the man who passed them he was not the person. As we published the fact of Mr. MANNING's arrest, we desire to give the same publicity to his honorable discharge.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents; also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $15. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

President Petroleum Company.

This company promises to become one of the best paying now forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., who are reliable gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, Blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Diamond Parlor Matches.—
These Matches are the BEST IN THE WORLD, SURE FIRE, WITHOUT SULPHUR, no disagreeable smell, and a luxury and comfort to smokers and people with weak lungs. For wholesale and retail, by
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Burdsall's Arnica Linim
An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Howard Sanitary Aid Association.—Medical and surgical. Diseases of the urinary organs—new and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Second-hand Safes for Sale,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
At No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE

What an Amount of Suffering and Disease among the Volunteers would be prevented by the free use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, sores and scurvy, the Ointment is a certain cure. For bowel complaints, fevers, sore throat, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the world. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many persons will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per pot or box

A Little Prodigy.—The beautiful new TEN dollar patent SEWING-MACHINE, a perfect gem, working like a charm, indispensable to every family, dressmaker, milliner, seamstress, &c. For sale at No 497 Broadway, New-York, where the little wonder may be seen in operation.
J. F. RICHTER, General Agent, New-York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT premium paid for prizes. Information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

Billiard Balls.—Welings's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls, Cloths, &c., No 221 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

White Polar Bear.—Two of the largest and best robes in the world on exhibition and sale at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway

Entirely new and beautiful white-stone ware in dinner, tea, and toilet sets, handsomer than china, and half the price. Call and see at HALLET'S, Nos. 8 and 12 Cooper Institute, 3d and 4th avs., and 7th and 8th sts.

Artificial Limbs.—E. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent Limbs to soldiers—free. 44 Bway, N. Y., 1,000 Chestnut-st., Phila., Metropolitan Hotel, Washington. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway. Wheeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, suspensories, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No 785 Broadway.

Address to Smokers.—Lollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th-street, wholesale and retail, pipes cut to order and repaired

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 182 Centre-st.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, make examinations day and evening.

MARRIED.

BACON—WHITEMORE.—At the College-st. Church, New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 9, by Rev. W. B. Whitemore, WILLIAM P. BACON and EMMA F., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

CARPENTER—HALL.—At Westbury, L. I., at the residence of the bride's mother, on Fifth Day, 17th month, 10th, after the order of the Society of Friends, R. JONES CARPENTER, of Brooklyn, and MARY W. HALL, of the former place.

FELLER—CAMPBELL.—In this city, on Wednesday, Nov 16, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, Mr. OWEN FELLER, of Ionia Basin, Ind., and Miss NELLIE CAMPBELL, of Eaton, N. Y.

GAYLORD—HILL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. E. T. Bigler, EMMET T. GAYLORD and Mrs. SARAH STEVENS, daughter of the late Capt. Alfred L. Hill, all of this city. No cards.

☞ Boston papers please copy

HOUGHTON—STEVENS.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov 16, by Rev. Dr. Joel Parker, Mr. JAMES MC ARTHUR HOUGHTON, of Georgetown, D. C., formerly of Newark, and Miss JULIA ETTA STEVENS, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Stevens, of Newark.

JENKINS—DORMANDY.—In Christ Church, Jamaica, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov 16, by Rev Robert Rogers, assisted by Rev. Wm. H. Johnson, Charles Jenkins, of New-York, and ELIZABETH COOPER, second daughter of John C. Dormandy, Esq., of the former place.

LODER—GANTZ.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, at Christ Church, Rye, by Rev. John W. Buckmaster, BENJAMIN H. LODER and VICTORINE A., youngest daughter of the late George W. Gantz, of New-York.

NICHOLS—COUZENS.—At Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 17, by Rev. P. L. Hoyt, WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, of Troy, and SARAH M., daughter of John Couzens, Esq., of Dobbs' Ferry.

PHILIP—WORTHINGTON.—On Thursday, Nov. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, Georgetown, D. C., by Rev. Smith Pyne, D. D., WILLIAM H. PHILIP, of Washington, D. C., and LIDIA P., only daughter of John G. Worthington, Esq.

ROGERS—HOYT.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, HENRY B. ROGERS, of New-Canaan, Conn., and MARY L., daughter of Charles Hoyt, Esq. No cards.

SPENCE—WEEDEN.—At Providence, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Dr. Hall, ALEXANDER SPENCE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mrs. ABBY E. WEEDEN, of Smithfield, R. I.

TALMAGE—VAN DEVENTER.—At the Wayne-st. Reformed Dutch Church in Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, D. D., assisted by Rev. Goyn Talmage, Rev. JOHN V. N. TALMAGE and MARY ELIZA, daughter of John Van Deventer, of Jersey City.

DIED.

AVERY.—In Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 16, JESSE K. AVERY, youngest son of Rebecca K. Avery, aged 7 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains of the Morris and Essex Railroad leave the foot of Barclay-st. at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Brick Church Station.

ATKINS.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, Nov. 17, aged 13 days, JULIA, only daughter of T. Astley and Julia F. Atkins.

BUEL.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 16, JANE LOUVIS, wife of Edwin C. Burt, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) Nov. 18, at 1 o'clock. Trains of the Morris and Essex Railroad leave from foot of Barclay-st. at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the North Orange Station.

DORE.—At 5 o'clock Thursday morning, Nov 17, after intense suffering for four days, FLORENCE ESTELLE, daughter of Joseph and Mary Doré, aged 5 weeks and 2 days.

Buried at Greenwood the same day

DOUW.—At Winchester, Va., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, Capt. JOHN D. P. DOUW, of the 121st Regiment N. Y. S. V., of a wound received in the battle of Cedar Creek, aged 27 years.

DAY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, after a protracted illness, Mrs. LYDIA DAY, wife of Willard Day, in the 60th year of her age.

"One less to love on earth,
One more to meet in Heaven."

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Nov. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 94 Court-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

EARL.—On Thursday, Nov. 17, ABBY ISADORE, wife of James H. Earl, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. H. L. Johnson, No. 50 Halsey st., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FROST.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, MARY FIELDING, youngest child of Chas. L. and Mary F. Frost, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her parents, 82d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Yorkville, on Friday, Nov. 18, at 12 o'clock.

HARRISON.—CHARLES C. HARRISON, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, George D. Andrews, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 313 East 53d-st., this (Friday) noon, at 12 o'clock. Also the members of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. and A. M., and the Order generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

HALSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, after a short and severe illness, ENOCH HALSEY, son of the late Sylvester Halsey, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, A. W. Ellis, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Wm. Langdon, No. 235 Dean-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HUNTTING.—At East Hampton, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov 15, NATHANIEL C., son of the late M. S. Hunting, of Jamaica, L. I., aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the Chapel in Jamaica Village, without further invitation.

JAMES.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 17, in Brooklyn, E. D., MARY JANE, daughter of the late William Alexander, and wife of Lewis W. James.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 18th inst., at 2½ P. M., at No. 114 South 9th-st. Her remains will be taken to Saratoga County.

RICKETTS.—In Washington, D. C., on Sunday, Nov. 13, JULIA ALEXANDER, youngest daughter of Gen. James B. Ricketts, aged 7 years, 8 months and 24 days.

CONVENTION OF THOSE INTERESTED IN Fruit Culture and Rural Homes, to be held at Iona Island, on the 22d and 23d of November.—The objects to be promoted by the convention have been thought worthy of earnest attention by all to whom the subject has been mentioned, and the time chosen for holding it has also been thought, after full consideration, to be the most favorable for full and free deliberation upon all matters connected with fruit culture, and more especially in connection with the garden and rural homes

As the excellence of our best fruits becomes more extensively known, and their importance to health and enjoyment becomes better understood, the desire to know how to obtain them with certainty and in perfection arises, but a satisfactory answer is not often at hand.

As a general rule, in the country, the proprietor must at least be his own general superintendent; but he does not know where to obtain the requisite knowledge. A lecture with field demonstrations will in one hour teach more practical knowledge of the way to do it, than can be obtained by any amount of study. After having witnessed the demonstration on the ground and in connection with an explanatory lecture, books, if they are what they should be, become instinct with life, and their study relieved of all obscurity, becomes a pleasure and a great advantage.

The fruit-garden, although very important, is but one of the constituents of the rural home. The flower-garden and shrubbery, the house, lawn, and ornamental structures, all require knowledge and attention to afford the full measure of satisfaction. Rural Architecture and Landscape Gardening will also be discussed.

These subjects are of equal interest to both sexes, but heretofore the discussion has not been under arrangements suitable for the general attendance of ladies.

In the present instance the general attendance of ladies is desired, and very complete arrangements have been made for their comfort and entertainment.

A fine, new, first-class, sea-going steamer, built expressly for safety and comfort, has been chartered for the occasion and furnished with attendants. There are seventy large state rooms for gentlemen with their wives, and also for families; and also state-rooms exclusively for ladies. There are five hundred berths for gentlemen, all with new and clean bedding. The spacious saloons, with very high ceilings, are admirably fitted for the concerts and entertainment that will take place during the passages to and between, and after the discussions. The proprietor of the boat have generously proposed to furnish instrumental music by a celebrated band.

A select choir of vocalists will be led by Mr. J. Zundel, organist of Dr. Tyng's Church, the excellence of whose performance need no further commendation than his name as leader. He has prepared some original compositions for the occasion. Solos and duets will be given by distinguished vocalists of both sexes, who have generously volunteered for the occasion.

The steamer will leave some dock hereafter to be designated on the east side of the city at 9 A. M. TUESDAY, the 22d. It will touch at Brooklyn, at 9½, to receive passengers there, and at the foot of Warren-st., North River, to receive passengers, at 10, and then proceed direct to the island.

Tickets to passage each way, $1; tickets for the excursion, including five meals and berth, $5.

The eating departments to be conducted by one of the best caterers in the city.

The committee would state that after having made full arrangements with the proprietors of the steamer, they feel that the responsibility on their part ceases, but they do not see that in all that pertains to the steamer and its arrangements anything will be found wanting. The proprietors with their wives will join the excursion. In all of the arrangements they have manifested a spirit of fairness and liberality, with an enthusiastic determination to give perfect satisfaction.

There will be many eminent speakers present beside those already announced, and a full programme cannot be published until the day before the performance. The Committee only regret that there will not be sufficient time for all of those to give a full and condition of their ability as is very desirable. Some of the discourses will be committed on another occasion.

The committee would also state that they accepted the offer of Jr. C. W. Leary for the use of building, the convention being held in general peculiar facilities for accommodating the company, but that they determine to limit the grounding to avoid conflicting the interests of the convention in the least degree with any private or individual interests, and they are not conscious of having failed in either purpose

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT, President.
CHARLES DOWNING, Vice-President.
R. A. D. CORNING, Vice-President.
P. T. DARE, Recording Secretary.
PETER B. MEAD, Corresponding Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, B. G. Townsend,
Hon. Horace Greeley, R. G. Pardee, Esq.
Wm. C. Bryant, P. B. Mead, Cor. Sec.
Wilson G. Hunt.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Dr. Jesse C. Trimble, Mason C. Weed
Thomas Wens, Dr. I. M. Ward,
I. Wetmore, Wm. S. Carpenter

COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS.

Geo. T. Hope, John W. Degraaw
Joseph B. Williams, Charles Downing,
Hon. Henry C. Murphy, Solon Robinson,
Wm. S. Carpenter

PETER B. MEAD, General Secretary, of whom information may be obtained at Room No. 43 Moffat Building, and to whom checks may be drawn.

BERGEN OIL STOCK.

BERGEN OIL STOCK

Lots of 25 shares in this first-class Oil Company For sale THIS DAY,

under Hoffman House, by
WAGSTAFF & GOTCHINS,
No. 71 Broadway

ARTISTS' FUND.

EXHIBITION
NOW OPEN
No. 625 BROADWAY.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.

Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by C. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Liverpool, per steamer AMERICA, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 19th day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; stations E and F, 9½ A. M. [illegible]

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 8, 1864.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TIMES:

DEAR SIR: We beg leave, through the medium of your excellent paper, to respectfully invite the attention of physicians and others interested, to the principles and modus operandi governing us in the treatment of Catarrhal diseases by what we are pleased to term Medical Hydrokonia. We would also, in justice to ourself and the public as well, in answer to numerous inquiries by letter and otherwise, take this occasion to state that we have no relation or interest whatever with any other person or persons in this city or elsewhere, except our associate, Dr. A. H. Smedley, of Boston, who advertise to cure Catarrh; nor are we in any sense accountable for the evil consequences resulting at the hands of the numerous medical charlatans and wandering Jews traveling about the country, each heralding his whereabouts with newspaper certificates of catarrh cures, which every intelligent person well knows to be the one distinguishing feature of quackery wherever seen, and a species of clap-trap to which no educated physician ever stoops.

In the early part of the year 1854, our attention was first awakened to the alarming prevalence of Catarrhal Disease in this country, at which time no physician in America had either written upon the disease to any extent, or treated it as a specialty. During the year following, after a most thorough research, and consultation upon the subject with many eminent medical authors, both at home and abroad, in the Autumn of 1855, we published the first series of articles upon the causes and consequences of Catarrh, and subsequently delivered a series of public lectures upon the same subject.

During the last eight years, as the Principal of an institution devoted to the exclusive treatment of Catarrh and its complications, the happy success it has been our good fortune to achieve in this department of medical practice has given rise to the most unblushing quackery and imposition on the part of numerous hitherto unheard-of individuals, whose swindling operations upon an over-credulous public are equaled only by the wholesale ignorance and falsehood displayed in their advertisements and newspaper certificates of Catarrh cures.

Some of these experimentive imitators claim to have been associated with us in practice, others to practice the method employed by us, while others pretend to new and wonderful discoveries, and play upon the gullibility of diseased humanity by the "exhibition" of gilt and tinseled paraphernalia, and the practice of medicine by machinery. Truly this is a wonderful age, and that a remarkable achievement which, blending science with mechanics, prolongs your life "fifteen years" in ten minutes," for only "five hundred dollars"

And then, again, what a blessing to people throughout the country, whose home duties forbid their visiting the city, that within the last few years, St. Mark's-place (formerly a part of New-York City) has been extended from Maine to the Mississippi, thus affording opportunity for those who suffer from Catarrh to pay from "fifty" to "three hundred dollars" for a "curiously-constructed" Nasal Syringe, with method of self-doctoring to match. But lest some one should think our picture overdrawn, attention is invited to the proof in our hands and evidence at our command.

In behalf of that system of theory and practice, we have seen signally successful in hundreds of cases when and where all other known means and methods have totally failed, it is not that we claim superior knowledge in any combination of remedies, but rather IN THE MODE OF APPLICATION. Not by snuffing, injecting nor inhaling, but by a method at once original, safe and simple, and alike commendatory to the confidence of practitioner and patient.

The term Hydrokonia is a word of our own coinage, used to signify a system or combination of specific means and remedies adapted to the local and constitutional treatment of catarrh and its complications, and bears no relation whatever to any other method ever attempted for the treatment of that alarmingly prevalent and dangerous disease. The means employed in this practice are also of our own design and used only by ourself and associate, Dr. A. H. Smedley, of Boston, all false pretence and imitative experiment to the contrary notwithstanding.

To the many whose past experience proves the utter failure of treating Catarrh by drenching the throat and nasal passages with astringent powders and caustic solutions, you are invited to examine the claim of the practice in question, and thereafter judge of its merits for yourselves. Respectfully,

DR. S. CLESSON PRATT.
No. 793 Broadway, New-York.

Physician Special for the Eye, Ear, Throat and Catarrh.

Reception hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THE MEDICAL SPECIALIST,

explaining the Structure, Functions, Diseases and Treatment of the Organs of Special Sense, is sent by mail to any address upon receipt of price—25 Cents.

All communications to be addressed to

Dr. S. CLESSON PRATT,
No. 793 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

NINETEENTH WARD.

A regular meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Union Association will be held at headquarters, Dingledein's, 3d-av., between 58th and 60th sts., this FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1864, at 8 o'clock.

WM. H. DE CAMP, President.

ALLAN COOPER, NELSON YBIVERTON, } Secretaries.

VETERAN UNION CLUB.

Special meeting THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at headquarters, No. 710 Broadway. Full and punctual attendance desired. Per order
F. WILLIS FISHER, President.

A. L. CURTIS, A. M. BURTIS, } Secretaries.

INTERNAL REVENUE—
NINTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, XVIIITH, XXTH AND XXIST WARDS.
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, No. 20 FOURTH AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Joint Resolution of CONGRESS of July 4, 1864, and the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued in accordance therewith, the list of assessments for the special duty of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, of all persons residing in this district, is now completed, and that the said list will remain open to the inspection of all persons who may apply to inspect the same, for the space of fifteen days from the date hereof at my office above designated. And further, that immediately after the expiration of ten days (excluding Sundays) from the date hereof, to wit, on the 24th day of November, inst. and for five days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations contained in said list. All appeals must be in writing, and must state the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.

ANTHONY BLEECKER,
Assessor Fifth District, N. Y.

CABINET FURNITURE.

In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All good warranted.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Leroy and Norfolk sts., No. 125 and 127 Elizabeth-st.

The Belt Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

THE MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK LODGE No. 330, F. A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication to be held at their Lodge Room, corner of Grand and Centre-st., on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, C. C. Harrison. Members of the Fraternity are respectfully invited to attend.

O. P. QUINTARD, M.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five to twenty dollars each for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

THE BEST STRENGTHENING PLASTER
IS THE POROUS PLASTER OF DR. ALLCOCK.
They are warranted to keep for twenty years, but may be returned for fresh plasters without charge.
IMPORTANT QUALITIES.
They will cure a weakness of the back, pain of the side, a lameness of the knee, or of the ankle, or cold feet, sooner and with more comfort than any other application.
Sold by all dealers. Principal office No. 294 Canal-st.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 390, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st. and 4th-avenue. Sold by druggists.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND UTILITY.—HEG

FINANCIAL.

THE PRESIDENT
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PRESIDENT,
VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

Organized under the laws of Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS:

President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, New-York.

DIRECTORS:

AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., General Resident Superintendent.

ITS LANDS FORM ITS
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

$20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Parties subscribing to this Company will receive an equal amount of Stock in two other Companies adjoining, without further charge.

The lands of these companies are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, making an oil boring territory of over ten and a half miles in extent.

The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Heidricks" wells, and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil.

The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means unsurpassed inducements are offered. Persons investing in this Company get $5 stock and the above BONUS for each $1 invested, without further call or assessment.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,

L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

No subscriptions taken for less than one hundred dollars.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No 52 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIV. IDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT
NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.
☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7-30 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ARTZ, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON.....229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY.....260 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING.....363 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE.....8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN.....237 Washington-st.
Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr,
John H. Rhodes.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & Co., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of
FOUR (4) PER CENT.,
payable Nov. 15, free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 7-30 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81,
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 7.
A Dividend of One per Cent. has been declared, payable at this office, Nov. 30, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer.
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS NOS. 3 AND 4.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a regular monthly Dividend of Three per Cent., and a supplementary Dividend of Ten per Cent., both payable at this office, Nov. 30, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day, Nov. 14, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., Mill-lane, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY,
OF CANADA EAST.

TRUSTEES:

EX-GOV. JAMES POLLOCK, Director United States Mint, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, President Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
CHAS. B. WRIGHT, of C. B. Wright & Co., Philadelphia.
HENRY SHELDON, of Stanton, Sheldon & Co., New-York.
WILLIAM B. HATCH, of Fairbanks & Co., New-York.
T. B. BUNTING, of T. B. Bunting & Co., New-York.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, (late Register United States Treasury,) of New-York.
President—L. E. CHITTENDEN.
Bankers—FISK & HATCH.
General Superintendent—ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P.
Secretary—JOHN M. HOOD.

CAPITAL STOCK, 160,000 SHARES.
PAR $50. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $30—$15 PAYABLE AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTION.

RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL,
10,000 SHARES.

THIS COMPANY IS FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE of Purchasing, Working, Selling and Leasing Mining Lands and Rights, in the British Provinces and neighboring localities.

It is now the owner of nearly fifteen thousand acres of the richest gold lands of the CHAUDIERE gold district of Canada, which have been selected with great care, and after abundant evidence of their richness in gold and other precious metals. They contain nearly SEVENTY MILES of *river frontage* upon streams admirably adapted to the most productive and economical mining.

The company has been organized after the most thorough examination of the lands and their values, and the trustees confidently believe their productiveness, which has been fully tested, prove them equal, if not superior, to the richest placers of California, both in gold-bearing quartz lodes and alluvial deposits. They have on hand and on exhibition gold enough recently mined upon their own property to fully establish the value of their stock.

The company is prepared to treat upon favorable terms with persons desiring to lease or purchase mining rights.

A limited number of shares of the capital stock may be subscribed for until further notice, at the office of
FISK & HATCH, NO. 38 WALL-ST., BANKERS FOR THE COMPANY,
OR AT
THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, EMPIRE BUILDINGS, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where the prospectus, maps and all information relating to the Company, may be had on application.

The Trustees unhesitatingly invite the attention of the public to the RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, as possessing a value fully equal to that of any Mining Company hitherto organized.

ADIRONDAC COMPANY.
Organized under special charter from State of New-York
OFFICE NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
$1 000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.

Proposals are invited for $1,000,000 of construction bonds of the Adirondac Company, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for, to be payable on the acceptance of the bids, the remainder in three monthly installments of twenty-five per cent. each, or the whole may be paid for in one sum. Accrued interest on coupons will be charged and interest allowed on payments.

Sealed proposals, marked "Bids for Construction Bonds," will be received until 30th day of November, A. D. 1864, at the office of the company, addressed to
G. T. M. DAVIS, President.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription Price, $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. F. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are open for subscription at the office of the Company, No. 24 Empire Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y.
The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElhinny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.
Address the Company, Post-office Box No 5,368 New-York.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
A dividend of One per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, Nov. 30, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer.
No. 81 John st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
EASTERN STOCKHOLDERS—DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9, 1864.
The Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the office of J. B. WIER, No. 42 Cedar-st. By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO.,
No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested: a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

DRAFTS AND BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bank of British North America draws drafts, and purchases and collects bills on San Francisco, Cal., and Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
JAMES SMITH, } No. 34 Pine-st.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICES, NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,250,000
125,000 SHARES; VALUE $10 EACH.

President,
NOAH L. WILSON.
Vice-President,
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON.
Treasurer,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT.
Secretary,
ARTHUR B PROAL.
General Superintendent of Ohio and Virginia Properties.
ISRAEL R. WATERS, Marietta, Ohio.
Superintendent of Oil Creek Properties,
HERBERT KETTELL.
Attorneys,
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.
Bankers,
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
Trustees,
NOAH L. WILSON, President of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of Messrs. Schchardt & Gebhard.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Messrs. Foster & Thomson.
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY MORGAN, of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons.
WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Sons.
WILLIAM H. GUION, of Messrs. Williams & Guion.
DAVID GIBSON, of Messrs. David Gibson & Co., Cincinnatti, Ohio.
THOMAS T. C. BUCKLEY, of Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCK AND LANDS.
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.
FOR SALE

1,000 SHARES CONSOLIDATED OIL COMPANY paid its FIFTH Dividend for September, and will declare a dividend for October, November and December on Jan. 1.
1,000 SHARES NORTHERN LIGHT pays 3 per cent. a month.
1,000 SHARES OCEANIC, dividend paying.
Also other desirable dividend OIL STOCKS.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
Western Union Telegraph Stock.
Western Union Extension Telegraph Stock.
Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Stock.
United States Telegraph Stock.
American Express Company Stock.
Adams Express Company Stock.
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $400,000. PAR $5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 50 PER SHARE FOR FULL PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.
The property of this Company consists of the following valuable fee simple territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, wells going down and nearly finished
No. 1. About 50 (fifty) acres on Cherry Tree Run in fee simple, borable land sufficient to sink fifty wells. This territory is opposite the Daizell Petroleum Company. Hayes's Farm, on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c., &c.
No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—3½ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.
No. 5. "Wild Cat" Flowing Well about 30 barrels per day on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company own the whole working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c., &c.
No. 4. "California Well" No. 1, on Oil Creek, down 600 feet, all ready to retube. This well is flowed 150 barrels per day.
No. 5. "California Well" No. 2, on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.
No. 6. Lease perpetual 99 years on 2½ acres Oil Creek all flat, containing three above wells, with 15-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine-houses, &c
No. 7. Lease perpetual 99 years on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one well down 500 feet, one-quarter interest (working in this well and lease.
TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
Books for original subscription are now open at our office for a few days, when closed the stock is to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a NON FIRE dividend-paying, oil-producing Co., when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorable as a secure investment.
LEONARD & MANLEY, New-York Agents.
No. 5 Beaver-st.
SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers, Boston.
B. S. LEECH, Farquhar Buildings, Phila.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.
GOLD BONDS.
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCK.—WANTED, IN exchange for a valuable tract of wheat land, (Wisconsin, of 1,000 acres, title perfect, JNO. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, NOV. 7, 1864.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M.
The Transfer Books will be reopened on Tuesday, the 15th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE F. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) Per Cent., has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable less the Government tax) at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.
OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.—FIFTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable Dec 15th prox., to stockholders of record, Dec. prox., at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.
A. M. WOOD, President.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.
FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF the CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. on the capital stock, (par value $1 per share,) payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Broad-st., on and after the 15th inst.
R. C. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH & PARMLEE GOLD CO.,
No. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent, free of Government tax, out of the net earning of the Company, payable on the 10th December. The transfer books will close on the 1st December.
W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK—CORNER of 14th-st., and 8th-av., open daily from 10 to 5 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOS. CHRISTY President.
B. H. BALL, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

STABLE-ROOM TO LET.—ROOM FOR TWO horses in stable No. 47 East 15th st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FUR ROBE, HORSE BLANKET, and good saddle and bridle, cheap. Apply at No. 81 Warren-st., up stairs.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.—cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 269 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber-suites, plain and ornamental, at H. V. PARRINGTON'S, No. 308 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CHANDELIERS, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 18, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 28 East 35th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting, in part, of double rosewood parlor suites, in crimson satin; centre and fancy tables, rosewood piano-forte, Dubois & Warriner makers; French plate pier mirrors, rich satin and brocatel curtains, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, paillasses, hair mattresses, lounges, easy chairs, walnut extension table, rosewood buffet, dining chairs, china and glass, all the gas chandeliers and fixtures, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen utensils.
Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
WASHINGTON ARSENAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 3, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 15th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Ordnance Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz:
1 Steam Boiler and Pump.
1 Double Lathe.
6 Grindstones.
647 Gray Blankets.
1,696 Blue Blankets.
1,501 Red Blankets.
37 Polepads, Gutta Percha.
55 Valises, Cavalry, round.
2,3 7 Nose Bags.
2,833 Surcingles.
1,021 Blankets.
585 McClellan Saddle-trees
110 yards Silk Serge
40 pounds Woolen Yarn.
1,000 pounds Woolen Rags.
3 pounds Shoe-thread.
85 Barrels.
5 Jugs.
7 Bottles.
2 Water Cans.
332 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
79 Watering Buckets, Leather.
Also, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron.
Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.
Terms, cash in Government funds.
(Signed,) J. G. BENTON,
Major Ordnance Commanding.

HARDWARE TRADE SALES AND AUCTION ROOMS,
NO. 55 BEEKMAN-ST.
J. E. HALSEY & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 18,
at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms,
BY CATALOGUE—FOR CASH,
SPECIAL SALE
OF
FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS,
in great variety, and in lots to suit city and country buyers. Comprising in part—
Fancy Work Boxes, furnished and unfurnished; Ivory Chess Men, Accordeons, fancy Table Boxes, full lines of Gents' Mallacca, Horn and Gnarl other Walking Canes, together with full lines of Hand Mirrors and fine Rosewood Toilet Glasses, also a desirable assortment of Puff Boxes, Tobacco and Segar Cases, Paint Boxes, Pin Cushions, Brushes of all kinds, Toy Watches, fine French Violins, Enc. Steel and Gilt Watch Chains, Spectacles and Eye Glasses in variety, Penholders, Corkscrews, Mariners' Pocket Compasses, &c.
Also,
by order, and for account of the
BLIND MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION.
JUTE, RACK AND COIR MATS,
300 assorted, 1,000 dozen of shoe, stove, scrubbing, horse and other brushes, all well made and fresh goods.
Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

By T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, Nov 21,
At 11 o'clock, within the store,
MALAGA RAISINS.
2,000 packages Bunch and Layer Raisins, wholes, halves and quarters.
SUN RAISINS.
300 kegs Sun Raisins

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE
L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell on MONDAY, November 21, at 12 o'clock, within their store No. 111 Pearl-st., by order of the United States Government—
167 Massachusetts blankets.
184 Citizens' saddles.
49 Citizens' bridles.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 93 Liberty-st., three bay carriage horses, about 9 years old, 16 hands high, stylish drivers, kind in single or double harness, the property of a family leaving for Europe. Also a pair of black horses, 7 years old, sound and kind in all harness, sold for want of use. Also harness, &c. Also a light piano-box top buggy, nearly new and in fine order, cost $350.

GEORGE COLE, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at salerooms No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of first-class city made furniture, including solid rosewood and black walnut parlor suites in various coverings, library and dining-room suites, rosewood etageres, bookcases, sideboards, extension tables, lounges, easy chairs, chamber suites, hall stands, tables, &c. Catalogues at sale. Goods for shipping can be packed on the premises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARPETS CAREFULLY CLEANED
WITHIN DOORS,
From Dust and Vermin,
And returned the same day,
at No. 250 Canal-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water bent fully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.
Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.
Apply at the office of TALCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS

SEWING MACHINES.
All the best Sewing-machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

CLEANLINESS! — A STOVE MOST BRILliantly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered Black Lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted. The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it turns only produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.
See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in solid Blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s.
Works, No. 12 Soho square, London.

20 TONS OF THE CELEBRATED ROOFING PAPER, of the best quality, for sale at reduced prices, by
DERRICKSON & BARTLETT,
No. 30 Beekman-st.

100 TONS PAPER-BOX AND BOOKBINDERS' BOARDS, from Nos 20 to 80, of best quality, and lowest cash price, by
DERRICKSON & BARTLETT,
No. 30 Beekman-st.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and F. GUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham.

METALS.—TIN PLATES AND SHEET IRON OF every description for sale at low rates, by
A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

MEETINGS.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this association will be held FRIDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock. By order
RICHARD F. BOWNE, Vice-President.
HORATIO EARLE, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3¾ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 382 Broadway, third floor, rear.

COUNTRY SEAT ON BERGEN HEIGHTS—A handsome and complete house, on high ground, overlooking the Bay of New-York the Narrows and Staten Island, finished and decorated in good taste, and surrounded with an acre of fruit and shade trees and ornamental shrubbery; house is nearly new, 36x39, built by C. Vaux, architect, and contains sixteen rooms, with all modern improvements; two miles by horse railroad from Jersey City Ferry; price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or Editor *Evangelist*, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES OF THE LATE John Taylor, Esq., President of the Newark Banking Company, on Broad-st., Newark, N. J. The lot is about 45 feet front, and extends back near 400 feet, to Church-st., the garden abounds in fruits. For terms, apply to THOS. J. JOHNSON, Esq., Room No. 13, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, or to the subscriber, southeast corner Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, N. J.
ELLIS DUNN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNtry seat, 18 miles from city, consisting of about 10 acres, all in lawn, meadow and garden, well stocked with fruit and all in complete order; good house and out-houses. In view of the Sound and near the depot on New Haven Railroad. Price $25,000. A large farm would be taken in exchange. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8, from 10 to 3.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN UNION COUNTY, N. J., near the city of Rahway, twenty miles from New-York City; trains running hourly; house large, new and commodious, with suitable outbuildings and 60 acres of land; location elevated, and commanding a view of the surrounding country; will be sold very low. Apply to the proprietor, HENRY E. MUNDY, Rahway, N. J.

THIRD-AVENUE STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A new, finely finished, five-story and basement brick house and lot, marble mantles and grates in front rooms; gas and water throughout. Lot is for $2,550. The best property on the avenue. Apply to SAMUEL KILPATRICK, corner 3d-av. and 25th-st., under Bull's Head Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY AND BASEment, high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot, having all modern improvements and finely finished on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., main entrance to the park. Apply to SAMUEL KILPATRICK, corner 3d-av. and 25th-st., under Bull's Head Bank.

FOR SALE.—IMMEDIATELY AT A SACRIFICE, and on easy terms, a well built four-story English basement house, well located in 20th st., west of Broadway and in perfect order. Possession May next, if required, or will pay over 10 per cent. Apply to WHARTON BROTHERS, No 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON 112TH-ST., FOUR gore lots, 300 feet from the northeast corner of 2d-av., for $1,800, and two full lots on 110th-st., 95 feet from the southeast corner of 1st-av., $400 each; also brick house and lot No. 123 Amity-st.; lot 23 by 100, $6,400. Apply to G. W. DEAN, No. 26 Stanton-st.

$4,000.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, BEAUtifully located, fourteen miles in New-Jersey, good house, barn sheds, &c; plenty of fruit and twelve acres of good land, watered by a running stream, well and cistern.
WELLING & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FARMS FOR SALE—NEAR PEAPUCK, Somerville, Poundbrook, Plainfield, Westfield, Metuchin, Woodbridge, Rahway, Elizabeth and Englewood. Several beautiful country seats on the Morris Railroad.
GEO. R. JAQUES, No 151 Broadway.

A HUDSON RIVER FARM AT A BARgain—173 acres, near Peekskill, price $13,000; house, barn, orchard fine waterfall; splendid location for a residence. G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers-st., second floor.

$1,600 WILL BUY A COTTAGE CONtaining five rooms, lot 40x105, on Staten Island, with abundance of fruits; cash $600; three minutes walk Factoryville Landing. MACDONALD, No. 160 Fulton-st.

$50,000 FOR A FIRST-CLASS COUNtry seat and farm, in exchange for a block of 10 houses, well rented. JNO. H POILLON,
No 132 Broadway.

$8,000—FOR SALE, A MODERN BUILT house on 38th-st.; possession 1st of May. 1-15, also, 9 lots at Harlem near 5th-av. Apply to JOSEP

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,313	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Nov 19
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 26
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 3
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80
Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	$85
Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95
Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90
Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the
United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 31.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 94 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin stateroom, $15 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,786, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.....3,300 tons.....960-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,300 tons.....960-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
First Cabin, (including wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. IRELIN & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICUS for passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West corner of Warren-st.
D. W. HARRINGTON, Agent
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day of the sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe to suit to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Nov. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....D. Jones.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, David Wilson, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to,
D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B. The ARIEL, RUSSELL, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
MORO CASTLE,
E. ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 26 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Citizens traveling abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—BOILERS AND STEAM PIPE AND tanks wanted; boilers of the following sizes: 13 feet diameter, 20 feet long; also, another boiler 9 feet diameter, 20 feet long; and three iron tanks of 9 feet in diameter, 6 feet in depth; also, an iron pan 5 feet deep, 9 feet wide, 27 feet long; also, 200 feet of two-inch steam pipe. Address NEW-ENGLAND, care of S. M. Pettengill & Co., corner of Beekman-st. and Park-row, New-York.

TO PAPER MAKERS.—WANTED TWO RAG engines, 36-inch or 44-inch rolls, in good order. Address, stating age, condition, price, name of maker, NEW ENGLAND, care of S. M. Pettengill & Co., corner of Beekman-st. and Park-row, New-York.

LOGWOOD CUTTERS—WANTED, A WOOD-cutter of capacity of 12 tons a day. Address stating size, price and name of maker, NEW-ENGLAND, care of S. M. Pettengill & Co., Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st
7.00 A. M.—Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Rochester.
7.00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8.30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10.00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3.30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5.00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8.00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James slip and 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (Except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5.40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7.15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6.10, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., and 2.20, 4.20, 5.30, 6.30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and Piermont and Nyack, at 2 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 5.30, 10.40 P. M. The 5.30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.15 A. R., 12.15 P. M., at 22 P. M., and 5.05 P. M. The 9.15 A. M. and 4.22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st. at 7 A. M.; Express, 9 A. M.; Way Mail, 10.30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10.40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6.22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Marden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. Also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3.15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY,
Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.
A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
LINEN SHEETING, PILLOW LINENS,
BLANKETS, TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS,
FLANNELS,
TOWELS, TABLE CLOTHS.
COTTON SHEETING.
WHITE GOODS, DOMESTIC MUSLINS.
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
QUILTS, CANTON FLANNELS.
&c., &c.,
AT RETAIL FOR LOW PRICES,
PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY.

PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY,
Are now offering in their RETAIL DEPARTMENT their large and finely assorted stock of
CURTAIN MATERIAL,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AND
LACE CURTAINS,
all of which they are selling at the lowest market price

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN silks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At BELGER'S, Nos. 360 and 362 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and deecy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxons, Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at BELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 360 and 362 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10¾.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn;—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 20 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular

FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 161 6TH AV.
Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays, commencing Monday, Nov. 21.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES ARE now open at the Academy of Physical Culture No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M., for ladies, misses and masters

LECTURES.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURES.
COURSE FOR 1864.
BISHOP CLARKE, of Rhode Island, will give the opening lecture of the above course this (FRIDAY) EVENING, at Irving Hall, Irving-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Life in Boston Two Hundred Years Ago*

LECTURE.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., will lecture in Stevens Hall, corner of Broadway and 47th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*John Bunyan's or the Progress of Popular Liberty.*

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 227 and 229 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The Winter Term of this institution will commence Nov. 28. A full collegiate course: the best masters in music and modern languages, and Dr. Dio Lewis' system of gymnastics are some of its attractions. For admission or circular, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 124 Lexington-av., corner 30th-st., between 29th and 30th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway. SCHOOL. corner 21st-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TYNG,
No. 923 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 28th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
NO. 135 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST.
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
The next term will commence MONDAY, Nov. 22.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR TEN years past the best-sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State; brick buildings, fifteen Professors and Teachers, $100 pays for remaining two-thirds of academic year. Winter term Dec. 8. Address for catalogues or rooms, JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y. Thorough Commercial College course for $50.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—A SENIOR class will be organized at once. Students entering at or before Jan 1, 1865, who have studied law elsewhere for one year, may be graduated in June, 1865, and are entitled to admission to the Bar. Lectures at 4 P. M. For information, apply at the New-York University, to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Head of Law Faculty.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Select classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—$56 in advance pays board and room, English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 8. (both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. ERAMAN, No. 928 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 13. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

BOARD, WITH TUITION IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND MUSIC.—A lady in Connecticut has a vacancy in her school for six misses, under 13. For terms apply to Mrs DAVIS, No. 173 Lexington-av., near 32d-st., N. Y.

$3.50 WEEK. PAYS ALL EXPENSES at one of the best boarding schools in Westchester County, for present winter term. Address A. B. ROWLAND, Katonah, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French.) No. 126 West 45th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 63 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 24 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 33th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, RECENTLY come to New-York, for motives of benefical kind, wishes to give lessons for his boarding and lodging. He knows perfectly his own language, drawing, mathematics and chemistry, but speaks little English. He would accept also private lessons. Address Mr. DE WICHARD, No. 39 Wooster-st.

DEAF MUTE (DUMB) CHILDREN.—AN educated mute widow lady, of large experience in the care and teaching of deaf mute children seeks the situation of a resident governess to one or more such children, in a private family. Address Box No. 3 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A MORNING GOVERNESS HAN-overian German Protestant to teach two little boys, aged 6 and 7, the elementary English and German. Apply at No. 56 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, for two days, between the hours of 2 and 5.

A LADY WHOSE REFERENCES ARE unquestioned, would instruct in a family either in the city or country, where her services would be considered an equivalent for board. Address Miss D. E. F., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A MEMBER OF UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary desires to spend some time in teaching in a school or as private tutor. Qualifications a collegiate education and experience in teaching. Address Room No. 21, No. 9 University-place, New York

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER OF MUCH EXperience to give instructions in the various branches of the English language a few hours every forenoon. Address Box No. 1,000 Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUA-tion as morning governess in a family of young children. English branches only and rudimental music. Address Box No. 4436 Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTH-ERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Whereas, a libel of information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, on the 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States against the steamer LADY STERLING, her tackle, &c., and cargo, and wherein the said steamer of the said libel of information was and is supposed to be, and the said steamer and cargo were captured as lawful prize on the 26th day of October, 1864, in the Atlantic ocean, off Wilmington, N. C., by the United States steamers CUYLOPS and KOLUS, and brought to the port of New-York, and praying that the said steamer, her tackle and cargo may be condemned as lawful prize to the use of the United States. Now therefore in pursuance of the monition and the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court to be held in the City of New-York, in and for the said Southern District of New-York, on the 21st day of November inst., at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, provided the same shall be a day of course, or otherwise on the next day of course thereafter, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.
Dated this 14th day of November 1864.
ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, &c.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
United States District Attorney, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, made and executed between EDWARD A. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, GEORGE RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and SEWALL BROWN, of the first part, PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by HENRY MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States of the third part, for the purpose of securing the repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of various bills, drafts and credits made by the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will expose for sale at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, on the first day of December, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlanta*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, Nov. 19, 1864.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, October 22, 1864.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. FRIDAY,
Eleventh time this season.
ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM, received on Wednesday by a densely crowded audience, with the warmest expressions of satisfaction.
MONDAY—ROSEDALE.
TUESDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM
In consequence of the great success that attended the last representation of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, it will be repeated at the earliest available opportunity.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY, by Mr. D Bourcicault, is in preparation.

WINTER GARDEN.
CLARKE'S NIGHT
CLARKE'S NIGHT
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
OF
J. S. CLARKE.
J. S CLARKE.
GRAND COMIC FESTIVAL.
GRAND COMIC FESTIVAL.
COMEDY BY TOM TAYLOR.
DRAMA BY BOUCICAULT.
CLARKE AS THE FAT BOY,
FARCE BY POOLE.
In Boucicault's adaptation of "To Parents and Guardians."
CLARKE AS JACK HUMPHRIES, THE WIT.
CLARKE AS GENERAL JOCKO, THE REDOUBTABLE.
CLARKE AS BEETLE.
CLARKE IN FOUR CHARACTERS
TURNING THE TABLES.
BABES IN THE WOOD.
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
Box book open at 8 o'clock this morning

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS
OF
JOHN E. OWENS.....in.....VICTIMS
JOHN E. OWENS.....in.....VICTIMS
Twelfth week of the triumphant success of
JOHN E. OWENS.....as.....SOLON SHINGLE
JOHN E. OWENS.....as.....SOLON SHINGLE
A CHANGE OF BILL
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 21, 1864.
First appearance here of
J. E. OWENS.....as.....DR. OLLAPOD
J. E. OWENS.....as.....DR. OLLAPOD
in his own and brilliant comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Box sheet now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7½
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, NOV. 17,
Will be presented the elegant Comedietta in two acts, entitled,
COURT CARDS.
in which Miss Henrietta Irving, Miss Eliza Newton, Mr. G. H. Gilbert, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, E. T. Ringold and J. H. Stoddard, will appear; after which the comic Musical Drama, the
ROSE OF CASTILE,
produced with a powerful cast, including
MRS. JOHN WOOD.....as.....ELVIRA
Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Messrs. W. Holston, T. B. Berry, E. T. Ringold, J. J. Hind, &c.
NEW SCENERY, MUSIC AND COSTUMES.

HIPPOTHEATRON. COMMENCES AT 7½.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS FRIDAY, AND EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2½.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
MR. HENRY COOKE,
and his WORLD-FAMED ORIGINAL troupe of
DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS,
who provoke shouts of laughter and peals of
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,
by their wondrous feats of unexampled
SKILL, INTELLIGENCE AND AGILITY.
They appear in conjunction with
MELLVILLE, THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN RIDER,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, M. M. S. EGRIST & CARRON,
YOUNG CARPENTIER, THE TALLEEN BROTHERS,
OLMA, MONTE, YOUNG NICOLO,
MILLER, ANGELIQUE, THE FRENCH
PANTOMIME COMPANY,
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.

MR. ALFRED H. PEASE
Respectfully announces his first Grand Concert at
IRVING HALL,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1864,
Assisted by the following eminent Artists
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Signor G. GARIBALDI,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Mr. F. BERGNER,
Mr. O. SCHREINER.
Tickets $1. Reserved seats, $1 50. To be had at all the music stores.

ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS EVENING, "Faust" will be given at the Academy of Music, with Miss KELLOGG in her great role of Margherita, and Mlle. MORENSI, who will sing for the first time the part of Siebel, together with Messrs. LOTTI, BELLINI, SUSINI, etc.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, the Company will perform in Brooklyn, when "Rigoletto" will be produced.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—PUBLIC REhearsal No. 4 at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY, Nov 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission, 50c. Subscriptions received at Schirmberg & Lyne's, No. 708 Broadway, and Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IT WAS MY MOTHER'S VOICE!
Song and chorus. Twenty Sunlight within my heart, Soldier's Happy Return, mailed each, 30 cents
EXCELSIOR MUSIC BOOK
Latest popular tunes for violin or flute, viz Faust march and waltzes, Finnigan's Wake, The Dark Girl Dressed in Blue, Kiss me Quick, I'm a Young Man from the Country, Banks and a Ball, Young Lo, his Lament, etc. Eight books, each two numbers, 25 cents, mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, Publisher, No. 208 Bowery

JUST PUBLISHED.
UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES NAVY, as prescribed in the present regulations of the U. S. Navy Department. Fully illustrated. Price $2. Will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any address in the United States, on receipt of $2 25.
TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,
Dealers in Arms, Military Goods, &c., &c., No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

"A GOOD NAME."—VARIETIES OF HUmon Character, Illustrated—Stories in a Madhouse, with Likenesses—Intellectual Culture—Women's Rights—Theory of Marriage—Self-Reliance—To Young Men—Improvement of Idlers.
"THE PARSON'S COURTSHIP."—A Spartan Marriage—The Wife's Farming-Knife—Whom to Marry—Mixed Temperaments best—The Wife's Appeal—The Unspoken Wrong—Are Dreams Prophetic?—Omens and Portents—The Expression of Dress—Politeness—Good Advice—Don't forget your Girls—A CHRISTMAS POEM Illustrated.
REV. DR. TOTTS, MR. F. O. C. DARLEY, DR. ISAAC WATTS, Portraits, Characters and Biographies of E

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE FORGERIES.

Further Particulars—Cross-Examination of the Accomplice, Coughlin—Interesting Testimony as to the Operations of the Gang.

The investigation in the case of MICHAEL O'BRIEN, WALTER PATTERSON, IRA GARADIER, *alias* Garside, and GEORGE F. COUGHLIN, arrested on the charge of having been extensively engaged in forging a large number of checks in this city and elsewhere within the last few months, was continued yesterday afternoon at the Tombs, before Justice DOWLING. The particulars of the case, so far as they were then developed, were published in the TIMES of Thursday. COUGHLIN, the accomplice who turned states evidence, was cross-examined at great length by the counsel for the prisoners, Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER. All the material part of his testimony we give below. From this will be seen something of the manner in which these bold, bad men have been enabled to so extensively swindle the New York and other banks by means of forged checks. ORLANDO L. STEWART, Esq., the Assistant District-Attorney, appeared as counsel on behalf of the prosecution.

George F. Coughlin, cross-examined—Q.—Have you ever been engaged in any other swindling transaction? A.—I decline to answer that question.

Q.—Upon what grounds do you decline answering that question? A.—I decline answering because I may criminate myself.

Q.—Where are the three remaining 7-30 Treasury notes which are undisposed of? A.—Officer Farley has them, he, I think, did not have them yesterday; I gave Mr. Farley the key to my trunk, at home, where the Treasury notes were, yesterday, after I had been examined; did not give him any writing of any kind; I was at the House of Detention when I gave him the keys; told Farley the Treasury notes were in the trunk, and I wanted him to get them, and he complied with my request; I was with two detectives in a private room; a reporter was present; their conversation was directed to him; I don't remember whispering with the two detectives in the private room; I am twenty-three years of age; Walter Patterson was the first of these defendants I became acquainted with; saw him for the first time three years ago last Summer, at Jamesport, L. I.; I was keeping store at that place; was conducting the business, and lived there; he came into my place, and represented himself as a man of business; he was talking about going into business there, and made a proposition to me; up to that time I had never been arrested; I was not cognizant of an arson or counterfeiting case at that time; the store which I had charge of was larger than I required, and the up-stairs portion was not used; Mr. Patterson, who represented himself as H. Burdick, proposed that we should buy grain and ship it to New-York; he said that in doing so we should require some one in New-York to consign the grain to, and requested me to write to Messrs. Hecker & Brothers; he drew off the letter for me to write; I wrote, and he said he would write to the Cashier of the Bank of Sag Harbor, which it would be necessary for us to draw upon in this case; after the letters had been mailed, he said he would ship a load or two of grain, then we would make a thousand dollars or two, and leave; the letters were mailed, but the mail had not gone when this was told me; I took my letter from the mail, and that ended the matter; I did not again see Patterson, who called himself Burdick, until a year ago; continued at my store two years after the conversation above described; after obtaining employment at Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.'s store, Broadway and Tenth-street, met Patterson; I remained there until a year ago last August; I then entered the employ of Messrs. Lathrop, Ludington & Co., Park-place, and there remained until last August; while in their employ I accidentally met Patterson the second time, in Hudson-street; made no proposition to him on that occasion.

Q.—Did you not say to Patterson that you were employed at a large commercial house, that you did the running to the bank, and that you had charge, from time to time, of large sums of money, and ask him to join with you, and take a large amount of money, and leave? A.—No, Sir, nothing of the kind.

Q.—What was said? A.—He asked me where I was, and I told him; he then inquired where I had been, and the amount of my salary, and if I could live on that salary; I told him that I could make out to get along, hoping to get better pay when my year was up; he said he always had plenty of money, and did not work for it, because he was smart in business; I said I was out looking for a boarding-house, and that I must return to the store; I saw Patterson that same night by appointment, at the Hone House; he said he would like to see me, and I did not know for what purpose; a man came up who proved to be Spencer Pettus; I did not know him, never saw him before, nor he me, to my knowledge; he asked if my name was Coughlin, and I said "Yes;" he said there was a man by the name of Burdick outside, who wanted to see me; I did not know what the business was; from the representations made I believed it was honorable; I immediately went out and met Burdick, and we all three went to a lager-bier saloon in Third-avenue; up to that time I had no idea that there was anything extraordinary; nothing was said when we got in there; we had a glass of lager-bier; Burdick asked me if I would like to go to Chicago with him; he said I would not see him again after that night; we then parted; that is all that happened; I went home; it was about 9 o'clock; no appointment was made for a future interview; I did not know that I should ever meet him again; next day, at ten o'clock I was in the store of Messrs. Lathrop & Co.; (the paper, with Lathrop, Ludington & Co.'s heading (exhibit A.) I furnished;) a note came addressed to me, signed "H. Burdick;" the note is destroyed I believe; he wanted me to see him that evening at the larger-bier saloon the night before; the note did not state what for; I found Burdick and he said he was going west to make money; that he was going to Chicago, and wanted me as clerk; I declined; we walked up Third avenue, and talked about making money in various ways; he said he had an account in the Second National Bank, where he had a considerable sum of money, and that he intended to make a large sum from the bank; when we arrived at the intersection of Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue, I left him and went home; no proposition was made that I help make money out of any bank; after that I saw him often; he sent another note to the store, wanting me to meet him at the intersection of Twenty-third street and Broadway, at 10 o'clock; I went; I did not know what for; there I met him; he wanted me to deposit a check in the Second National Bank; I did not know whether it was a forged check or not; this was a little more than a year ago; I told him I knew nothing about it; I did not deposit the check in the bank; told him I would rather not do it; we stood there some time, and he insisted on my doing it, and told me it was all right; I did not know whether to believe it or not; I don't remember whose check it was; don't remember the amount; I did not see it; he did not tell me; I told him I was away from the store without leave, and must hurry back; I did not take the check with me; he called at my house the same night, or a night or two after; he said he had ways of making money; showed me another check; I think it was on the Merchants' Bank of this city, for $9,000; I don't remember whose check it purported to be; it was certified; I do not know whether the other check was certified or not; I don't remember what firm it was on; he took it in his hands and said that he could get the money in any bank; this was after he came out of the house; he wanted me to go over to Colgate's (a broker), to satisfy myself that the check was good; he pretended to me that the check was good; I thought it good; I did not take the check to Colgate's; I never saw it afterward, and never had any of its proceeds; it was at that time, or a little before, that he gave me a little money—five dollars or so; I met him a few days after; in the meantime I saw coming of Pettus.

Q.—If you thought the check was good, why did you not take it to the bank? A.—I suppose I had a reason, but don't remember now; I met him afterward, at some place near my house; the next time I met him he questioned me as to what I did at the store, where I was—whether I went to the brokers or banks; he asked me what amounts I took out; he said he was a little short of money at present, and wanted me, when I was sent to the brokers with a large amount of money, to leave half and he would take half; that he would get me a place to stay, or if I wanted to leave the city he would get me out, so that no one would find me; I told him that my character was good, and although I was getting a small salary I thought it better to be honest, and before long I would have a better situation; he then said, "If you don't want to do that, when you go to the banks with a large deposit, I will take out one of the checks and put it in one of mine;" I did not agree to any of these propositions; he said the checks he had were stamped by the cashier; that the cashier was acquainted with him, and that he stamped them for him; I had no stamps for certificates at my house on Long Island; I never saw any but once; I have realized from these parties some $500 or $600, beside the $5,000 in Treasury notes here spoken of; it is not quite a year since I became aware that Burdick was doing wrong.

Q.—State the circumstances under which you made that discovery! A.—I decline to answer on the same grounds as before.

Q.—Did you, while in the employ of Lathrop, Ludington & Co., in the vicinity of a year ago, take any part in the sale of goods from their store for which a check, known by you to be forged and counterfeited, for the sum of $5,000, was received and a large amount of change was given as well as the goods? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you know of any such transaction, become a recipient of a part of the money the firm was defrauded of by means of the forged check? A.—There never was any money given to me; Burdick, after the 1st of January, gave me some money, I don't know what for.

Q.—On account of that transaction? A.—I decline to answer, on the same grounds as before.

Q.—What amount? A.—Something like $100; that's more money than I ever had at a time of my own; we had a salesman by the name of Bryan; Burdick asked me if we had a man by the name of Bryan; he asked me the name of the biggest salesman, and I told him O'Brien; he asked me the names of the biggest buyers, and I told him the names of some.

Q.—Was there a check passed of between $4,000 and $5,000, that was fraudulent on Lathrop, Ludington & Co., when you were in their employ, or a fraudulent check of any amount, or did you hear that a fraudulent check was passed on the firm? A.—I decline to answer, on the same grounds as before.

Q.—When did you the first time become acquainted with Ira Garadier? A.—I first saw him about two months ago; that was the first knowledge I ever had that he was connected with swindling transactions; I first saw him at a house in Lafayette-place; I first saw O'Brien the latter part of this last Summer; saw him on Hudson-street; I left the employ of Lathrop, Ludington & Co. last Summer; I left under the influence of Patterson; I would have been there now but for the request and influence of Patterson and the smallness of my salary; I voluntarily left.

Q.—How much did you pay for the watch and chain you bought a few days after you left? A.—I decline to answer, on the same grounds as before.

Q.—Where did you get it? A.—I bought it of a man by the name of Shuckman.

Q.—When, for the first time, was anything said or done with reference to the swindle of the Bank of Commerce? A.—On the first day the first note was sent.

Here, at a late hour, the further hearing was postponed to 10 o'clock this morning.

THE THANKSGIVING DINNER.

Additional Contributions.

MR. ROOSEVELT makes the following additional acknowledgments of contributions for the soldiers' and sailors' dinner:

From the Banks	$5,400	E. Newfield	$100
From the Wool Brokers, through Joseph Ripley & Son	1,150	Reynolds & Cushman	50
Cash	745	B. B. Field & Son	50
R. L. & A. Stewart	250	Geo. Griswold	50
S. T. Simpson	250	Charles Adams	50
Theo. P. A. Guild	125	M. O. Roberts	50
Edward Woolsey	100	J. M. Holden	50
L. J. Fairchild	40	N. S. Gilman	50
Clerks of Devlin & Co.	34	Horace Greeley	100
George Gillespie	30	American News Co	100
Cash from No. 13 2d-av.	26	S. N. Hays and fellow students	93
Nathan Clark	25	Edward Kellogg	50
Otis H. Swan	23	Through Simeon Draper	50
Warren Chemical and Manufa turing Co	25	H. P. Curtis	50
W. T. Hyatt	25	E. Kettletas	50
Cary & Co	25	J. A. Stephens	50
Ives, Willet & Co	25	Employes U. S. Express Co	50
Jacob Weeks	25	W. Parker	50
M. T.	25	Gerrold & Co	50
A. B. Emery	25	Tallham Bros	25
F. H. Bartholomew	25	Charles Carow	25
E. Collamore	25	B	25
John J. Phelps	25	C. B. & S.	25
W. A. Darling	25	J. S.	20
F. Foster	25	C. B. Hosack	20
W. & A. Stephens	25	Jas. Fryer & Co	20
Charles Burshalter	25	R. S. L. & Co	20
E. P. & Co	25	Two Friends	20
St. Ann's Church	25	Employes Provost Marshal's, 6th Dis	18
Capt. Palmer	25	Mrs. Agate	16
John O. Stone	25	W. H. Osborn	15
E. Faber	25	D.	15
L. Smith	25	W. P. Palmer	15
Garrit Smith	25	Eli Whitesons	20
J. C. Delano	25	Underhill & Have	15
Sullivan Randolph, Treas	25	W. W Winterop	15
St. Paul's Church, Yonkers	25	Peter Cooper	15
E. Coleman	25	S. W. Hovt	10
Lamb & Constant	25	Wm. G. Read	10
Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co	25	J. E. W	10
Dennis & Perkins	25	E. W. T	10
Nicholas Ludlum	25	T. & E	10
Ezra White	20	W. Ward	10
Walsh & Carver	20	G. B. Worthington	10
James C. Coler	10	S. H. Wales	10
Baylis	10	Oatman & Reid	10
Mrs. E	10	James Van Antwerp	10
G. W. B	10	Mrs. J. Sturges	10
Lawrence & Baldwin	10	Mr. Buntin	10
An Old Soldier	10	Robert Hone	10
D	10	Hogg, Baldwin & Co	7
Mr. Conrad	10	Parents	6
H. W. Smith	10	Dr. Fairbanks	6
Joseph S. Lewis	10	M	5
Mr. E. J. Chaplin	10	C. H	5
E. C. Bogert	10	S	5
E. J. Anderson	10	Westcott	5
Sam'l French	10	Mr. Stephens	5
E. B. Fibbie	10	Thomas Lafew	5
A. T. Wilcox	10	A. P. Hayden	5
Marsh, Dillage & Rogers	10	G. H. C	5
Brewer, Watson & Co	10	M. H. Ackerley	5
M. C. Greene	10	Two School Teachers	5
M. M. Bachus	10	C. H. N	5
Mrs. Burs	10	T. Deland	5
Wm. Mackey	10	P. E. Bogert	5
Taylor Bros	10	Thos. Gray	5
Mrs. H. L. G	10	Sparkman, Truslow & Co	5
W. A. Thomas	5	J. S. Barrows	5
T. B. Merrick	5	J. C. Dayton	5
J. C. Wood	5	G. W. E	5
G. M. Ackerman	5	J. W	5
A. G. D	5	Mrs Blackeley	5
J. J. L	5	A. Amos	5
J. S. Breece	5	H	5
B. Cartwright	5	C. P. Gerrish	5
D. Thompson	5	Mrs. Blatchford	5
J. J. H	5	L. A. B	5
H. Sheldon	5	B. Beattys	5
E. J.	5	L. Thompson	5
Smith, Palmer & Co	5	R. H. Freeman	5
B. & Co	5	C. H. W	5
J. McNice	5	Pearl-street	5
J. Q. A. Butler	5	J. Kier	5
P. Rainaus	5	B. P. & B. C. Baker & Co	5
J. H. Butcher	5	Scott Dart	5
Sandford, Truston & Co	5	Taffe & Disney	5
M. P. Low	5	E. Fogerty	5
Thos. Colles	5	Jno. Draper	5
D. E. Green	5	A. J. Hudson	5
N. D. Goodwin & Co	5	C. B. Camp	5
Geo. Emmery	5	Mrs. Mygale	5
Manhattan Soap Co	5	E. Campbell	5
B. K. Stephens	5	N. N. Armstrong	5
E. W. Tapp	5	Barnes & Burr	5
T. & S. E. White	5	Kemble & Warner	5
Wm. Flanders	5	Jno. H. Bullanhue	5
R Brown	5	Howard & Lovell	5
		Thomas & Sarle, 200 pies and 46 turkeys	

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.
No. 94 Maiden-lane.

Subscribers who have not yet paid will please forward subscriptions immediately to THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer, No. 94 Maiden-lane, New-York.

The committee who have undertaken to provide a Thanksgiving dinner for the soldiers and sailors are meeting with great encouragement on all hands. Money and contributions in kind flow in upon them, but they still have need of more. They now ask, especially, that all, whether hotel or restaurant keepers, bakers or private individuals, who are willing to receive from them twenty or more turkeys or chickens, and return them cooked before Sunday, will send their names to the committee, at Getty's Building, Trinity-place, or to JAMES KELLY, Post-office.

The following-named bakers and hotel-keepers have undertaken to cook and pack the number of turkeys and chickens stated for the Thanksgiving dinner for the soldiers and sailors. The turkeys and chickens are furnished them by the committee, who pay for packing. The bakers cook them as their donation: Parsell, No 910 Broadway, 500; Hall, No. 768 Third-avenue, 100; Walduch & Sons, Sixth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, 1,000; Haws, No. 368 Greenwich-street, 250; Wealworth, No. 81 East Broadway, 250; Haig, No. 87 Second-avenue, 250; Webb & Ellis, No. 405 Fourth-avenue, 250; Taylor, No. 456 Greenwich-street, 200; Pearock, No. 141 Seventh-avenue, 100; Fisher, No. 207 Ninth-avenue, 100; McCormick, Fortieth-street and Eighth-avenue, 100; Wilson, No. 373 Fourth-avenue, 500; White, No. 15 Catharine-street, 200; Bond, No. 1,325 Third-avenue, 150; Stetson, Astor House, 750; Huldock, Sixth-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, 100; Simpson, Broadway and Fourth-street, 400; Browns, Fifteenth-street and Third-avenue, 500; McLean, Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, 50; Delmonico's, Chambers-street and Broadway, 200; Delmonico's, Beaver and William streets, 600; Delmonico's, Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, 200; Frazer, Carmine-street and Sixth-avenue, 100; Crawford, No. 396 Sixth-avenue, 150; S. O. Baker, Battery Barracks, and James Steele, 1,600; St. James' Hotel, 30. In Brooklyn—Kirby, Myrtle-avenue and Duffield, 100; Voorhees, Myrtle-avenue and Jay, 50; Lindsey, Myrtle-avenue and Skillman, 50; Anderson, Fulton, near Clinton, 50; Anderson, Fulton, south of Clinton, 50, Williamsburgh—Raynor, Fourth and South Sixth streets, 75; Andrews, No. 204 South Sixth, 75; Harrison, Broadway, near Tenth, 50, Humbert, 500.

Dry goods merchants, shoe dealers and others are requested to send boxes, barrels, &c., for packing the poultry, to the committee, who will pay for cartage and packing.

To-day, and until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the Union Association of the Thirteenth Assembly District (Twentieth Ward) will be prepared to receive donations of cooked poultry, meats, &c., at their hall, corner Broadway and Forty-seventh-street, whence they will forward them free of charge to Getty's Buildings. This arrangement should bring out liberal donations from patriotic citizens in that part of the city.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD

Residents of Astoria, Ravenswood and vicinity, who intend to contribute, are requested to have their gifts ready at Mr. EDWIN MILLS' store, in Astoria, on Saturday morning, 19th instant, to enable them to be packed and delivered to the general agent the same day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A HORTICULTURAL CONVENTION.—A Convention of Fruit Cultivators and others will be held at Iona Island, the residence of Dr. C. W. GRANT, the celebrated grape-grower, near Peekskill, on the 23d and 23d inst. A number of distinguished speakers and well-known horticulturists have accepted invitations to be present and address the Convention, such as the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Donald G. Mitchel, Horace Greeley, Dr. Loring, Dr. Noyes, P. Barry, Dr. Ward, Prof. Huntsman, Dr. Trimble, R. G. Pardee, P. B. Mead, and others. Wm. C. Bryant, Esq., is expected to preside. There will be present on the occasion some of our most eminent horticulturists, who will take part in the discussions, and thus give them a great practical value. A committee has been appointed to make all needful arrangements. The proceedings will occupy the afternoon and evening of the 22d, and part of the 23d. Iona Island is nearly opposite Peekskill, on the Hudson River. The principal trains arrive at Peekskill at 9 A. M. and 12 M., at which time boats will be at the dock to convey passengers to and from the Island, without charge.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—Recruiting has become more brisk since the election, an average of about twelve men per day being passed at the Provost-Marshal's office of the Third District. At the office of the Marshal of the Second District some seventy men have been recruited since Monday last. There are now placed to the credit of Kings County, to count upon any call that may be made, very nearly five hundred men. A bounty of $300 is still paid by the County for three years' men, which, with different amounts made up by principals, reaches from $400 to $600 for each substitute. The authorities believe that they can meet any future demands which may be made without resorting to a draft.

OPENING OF THE NEW ROOM OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.—Yesterday the Produce Exchange extension, although not yet quite completed, was opened for the transaction of business. The room is a very large one, embracing the full length and width of the building, and is most conveniently fitted up for the accommodation of the brokers who make the Exchange their headquarters. Several large tables and desks, and some newspaper files, placed around the columns in the Exchange, will prove of great convenience to the merchants.

A MILITARY INSTITUTION.—Col. DI CESNOLA, who served three years as Commander of the Fourth New-York Cavalry, one of the most efficient organizations of that arm which has taken the field, has determined to reopen his classes in this city for the instruction of our young men in all the branches of military science. The Colonel needs no more emphatic indorsement of his ability for the work than the record he made for himself while fighting for his adopted country.

PATRIOTIC WARD SCHOOL.—The pupils of Ward School No. 11, in Seventeenth Ward, yesterday contributed their pocket money to the Soldiers' Thanksgiving Fund, to the amount of $141 57. This school has on several occasions given liberally to various soldiers' charities. The Principal is Mr. ALONZO HOFFER.

THE CASE OF COL. MAIDHOFF.—It is understood that Col. MAIDHOFF, of the Eleventh Regiment New-York State Militia, recently tried by court-martial on a charge of disobeying the orders of Major-Gen. SANDFORD in refusing to lead his command to Washington, will appeal to the Governor for a reversal of the decision of the court.

WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.—The Superintendent of this association desires to call the attention of the public to the fact that employers can be furnished with operatives in their various trades and callings, free of charge, by applying at the Union, No. 13 Chambers-street.

Obituary.

—Intelligence has been received in New-Haven of the death, by yellow fever, a few weeks since, of THEODORE WOOLSEY TWINING, Acting-Assistant-Paymaster on the United States bark *Roebuck*, which was stationed at the time at Tampa Bay, Fla. Mr. TWINING was born at West Point, Sept. 4, 1825, and was a son of Mr. A. C. Twining, formerly a Professor in the United States Military Academy. In consequence of his father's subsequent connection with Middlebury College, Vermont, he spent his earlier years in that place. Subsequently the family removed to New-Haven, and young TWINING graduated at Yale College in 1858. He spent two years after graduation in miscellaneous pursuits, and in 1860 entered the Law School at New-Haven. After completing his course of study there, he was admitted to the Bar in 1862, but, instead of taking up the practice of his profession, he felt it to be his duty to enter the service of his country, and he therefore enlisted in the New-York Thirty-seventh Regiment, and served with it during a part of the time of its encampment at Baltimore. Subsequently, he received the appointment of Acting Assistant-Paymaster in the navy, and for nearly twelve months served on the United States ship *Kensington*, whence he was transferred to the bark *Roebuck*, on board of which he died.

While in college, and subsequently, Mr. TWINING made numerous friends, and his classmates, both in Yale and the Law School, will be greatly grieved at the announcement of his death.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Short Causes, Nos. 2772, 3024, 2973, 2774, 2870, 2676, 3075, 3011, 3009, 3030, 2976, 3009, 2974, 2963. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street.—Nos. 1910, 2717, 1550, 1676 2224, 1860, 1700, 1712, 1716, 2274, 2076, 2086, 2085, 2296, 2302, 2330, 2336, 2338, 1564, 1836.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4007, 4995 4625½, 3465, 3463, 3809, 3660½, 3043, 1743, 3125, 2773, 3128, 3199, 4443, 3391, 2797, 4623 *Part II.*—Nos. 4518, 4520, 4522, 4524, 4526, 4528, 4530, 4512, 4524, 4536, 4540, 4542, 4544, 4546, 4548.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Adjourned until Friday, next. *Part II.*—Nos. 556, 557, 115, 490, 778, 381, 688, 636, 613, 631, 194, 642, 581, 310, 564.

Evening Exchange.

$5,000 Amer. Gold	221	900	M. S. & N. I.		71⅝
95,000 do	220	100	do	s10	71⅝
15,000 do	220½	500	do	s3	71⅝
2,000 do	b1 228⅛	800	do	s3	71⅝
5,000 do	220½	500	Ill. Cen. R.		123⅛
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	38	200	Cleve & Pitts.		104½
10,000 do	38⅛	200	Chi. & R. I.		104⅛
20,000 do	b10 38⅛	600	do		104
10,000 do	b1 3⅛	900	do		103⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	122	500	do	b3	103⅛
200 Erie Railway	96⅜	110	do		103⅛
2400 do	96⅜	200	do		103⅛
1100 do	s3 96⅜	200	Chic. & N. W.		43
100 do	b3 96⅜	300	do	b3	43
100 Hud. Riv. R.	119⅜	100	Chi & N W Pr.		81⅜
100 do	s3 120⅜	100	do	s3	81⅜
200 Reading R.	134⅛	100	do		81⅜
200 Mich. Cen. R.	125	110	do	b3	81⅛
400 do	s5 125	300	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.		103⅜
100 Cum. Coal Co.	47½	100	do		103⅜
200 Mariposa Min.	34	100	T. H. & Alt. R	s3	52

Stocks, after the call, were weak. Gold steady at 220⅛, at the close of the report.

[Advertisement.]

DANVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. R. GREGG—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in the five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July last, I procured two bottles of Canadian Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, so as after regaining my usual good health. Yours truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray hair without dyeing. It is superior to any liquid preparation. Sold by all Druggists at 25 and 75 cents a bottle. Dep't No 81 Barclay-st.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. transport Continental, from New-Orleans.—Lieut.-Col. Harmount, Lieut. S. Moore, A. C. Dean, Capt. Haskell, Lieut. Milliken, Capt. Sears, Capt. Yeaton Miss C. Chetenu, Lieut. Wade, Lieut. Patrick, J. W. Chase, J. W. Clough, and 20 in the steerage.

TIDE TABLE.

Sun rises	6 50	Sun sets	4 40
Moon rises	9 38	High Water—This Day.	
Sandy Hook	10 51	Gov. Island	11 40
Hell Gate	1 02		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 17.

Cleared.

Steamers E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, W. J. Taylor & Co. F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore.

Ship Odes, (Hamb.,) Winzen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Barks Ghilino, (Ital.,) Conselliere, Bristol, Holmboe & Hatchen, Florence Peters, Hooper, St. Johns, N. F., C. & E. J. Peters; Welkin, Blanchard, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie.

Brigs Nellie, Staples, St. Thomas, Roche Bros. & Coffey; Robert Mowe, Hotchkiss, Demerara, H. Trowbridge & Sons; Suncoe, (Br.,) Higgins, Havana, F. J. Phillips; Eunice, (Br.,) Monroe, Nassau, N. P., D. R. De Wolff; A. F. Fenno, (Br.,) McLean, Zara, Miller & Houghton; Iola, Brewster, St. Johns, P. R. B. F. Sherman, New-York, Boswell, Boston, J. H. Williams.

Schooners Wm Jones, Monroe, Washington, A. F. Dalley & Co.; Isabel, Taylor, Philadelphia, J. W. McRae Robin, Hopkins, Elizabethport, Peck & Church; Caravan, Lawler, Philadelphia, Howland & Frothingham; George Prescott, (Br.,) Johnson, St. Domingo City, Waystaff & Smith; A. B. Terry, Eldridge, City Point, Va., Bentley, Smith & Co., Spray, Frost, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff, Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Wright & Jackual, A. Smithers & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Continental, Sumner, New-Orleans 10th inst., via Fortress Monroe 15th inst., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Was detained at Fort Jefferson 8 hours landing a detachment of convicts, and also 2 hours at Sand Key, landing passengers and dispatches. The ship Trimountain from New-York, was at anchor of S. W. Pass Nov 11, at 2 P. M. lat. 26 46, lon. 86 12, passed steamship Sawo Nada, hence for New-Orleans. Nov 12, at 10 P. M., the pilot who boarded at Sand Key reported the steamer Thomas A. Scott at Key West, coaling; would leave next day. Nov 13, at 10 A. M., passed a berm. brig, with mainmast gone, ashore on Pickle Reef, apparently abandoned; at 10 A. M., 8 miles S. from Carrysfort light, passed transports Hudson and E. W. Clark, strg. S. 5 P. M., 30 miles N. of Cape Florida, passed schr. James Baird, from Tampa for Philadelphia. Nov 14 A. M. Which, private Co. G, 11th N. Y. Cavalry, died, 17th, 10 miles N. of Barnegat, passed bark J. L. Brookman, bound to New-York.

U. S. steam transport Charles Osgood, Corr, Fortress Monroe 48 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Bengal, (of Boston,) Melville, Manila July 15, with sugar and hemp to Thayer & Peabody. Left Angier Aug. 24, passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 25; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Oct. 20, in lon. 27 14; has been within 300 miles of this port for 6 days, with strong westerly winds.

Bark J. D. Brookman, McCrillis, Cardiff 46 ds., with coal to H. D. Brookman & Co. Has had heavy westerly weather most of the passage.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Halifax,) Crowell, Guantanamo, Cuba, 11 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Sid. in co. with schr. Horace Bell, for New-York.

Brig Grand Frederic, (Fr.,) Venant, St. Pierre, N. F., 19 ds., in ballast to Hoyd & Hincken.

Brig Schiller, (Port.,) Fe.r, Oporto 54 ds., with salt and cork to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Had heavy weather to Bermuda.

Brig Rosa Abbott, (of Demerara,) Wilkinson, Long Island, Bahamas, 13 ds., with salt to master. 12th inst., 8 P. M., took a heavy squall from W. N. W., in which split sails and sprung a leak. 16th inst., lat. 35 24, lon. 74 28, was spoken by U. S. gunboat Quaker City, cruising, all well. Left no vessels.

Brig James Crow, (Br.,) Sheehy, Bridgeport, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Canima, Marshall, Providence, for Rondout.

Brig Daniel Roope, Tucker, Portland, for Baltimore.

Schr. L. P. Hallock, Cranmers, Baltimore 4 ds., with pig iron.

Schr. Gen. Meade, Dinsmore, Lubec 8 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. John Gastner, Jr., (lighter,) from bark Zingarella, ashore on Roamer Shoals.

Schr. Wm. H. Mitchell, Eaton, Shulee, N. S., 15 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Reliance, (Br.,) Nickerson, Providence 4 ds., in ballast to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Empress, (Br.,) Outhouse, Saco, N. B., 15 ds., with potatoes, hay, etc., to P. J. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Eureka, (Br.,) Leblanc, Providence, in ballast to master.

Schr. A. S. Simpson, Churn, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George Parker, (Br.,) McBride, Cornwallis 14 ds., with potatoes to D. B. De Wolff.

Schr. Gertrude, Howell, Eastport 8 ds., with fish to John Boynton, Sons & Co.

Schr. Carthagena, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. Prescott, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Thomas P. Smith, Kelly, New-Bedford, oil.

Schr. Orion, Davis, Fall River.

Schr. Romeo, Foss, Newburgh, for Boston.

Schr. Anna M. Edwards, Eldridge, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Chase, Mills, Providence, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Palladium, Rider, Fall River.

Schr. Mary Emma, Cooley, Providence.

Schr. West Gream, Tarr, Rockport, with fish.

Schr. Glide, Lewis, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. T. Stratton, Ferrall, Greenport.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Mathews, Providence.

Schr. Golden Gate, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mexico, Burdick, Newport, in ballast.

Schr. Lillie Sanders, Marshall, Providence,

Schr. Mary Fletcher, Tracey, Boston.

Schr. Hartford, ——, New-Haven.

Schr. Charles Cooper, Snow, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. M. A. Iyer, Vorhees, New-Haven, for Albany.

Schr. Ann, Green, Providence.

Schr. James Logan, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Anna Gardner, Snow, Dighton.

Schr. E. Flower, Church, Hartford.

Schr. Fair Wind, Woodhull, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Treasure, Palmer, New London.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Taber, New-London.

Schr. Nineta, Wilson, Bristol, for Coxsackie.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, New London.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Shefield, Stonington.

Schr. Rose Skerritt, Taylor, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. E. H. Nash, Hinckley, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Thos. Borden, Wrightington, Fall River.

Schr. H. Willits, Willits, Fortress Monroe 3 ds.

Schr. Rachel Beals, Moore, Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Adaline, Hatch, Poughkeepsie, for Pembroke.

Schr. John Walker, Brewster, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

BELOW—Bark Linden, leaky, in tow of the pilot-boat Christian Bergh.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

Steamers Dudley Buck, E. C. Knight and Carolina.
Ship Orient.
Brigs Sarah Larsen, Volant, Robert Mowe.
Schooners Pilot's Bride, Exertion, J. Ara.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Zingarella still remains on Roamer Shoal's. A portion of her cargo has been taken out, and it is expected that she will soon be floated.

The bark Emily Ada, Johnson, for Belize, Hond., while beating down the bay, at 3 P. M., miss-stayed, and drifted foul of the ship Lucy & Harriet, which carried away the port mizzen rigging, split spanker, carried away monkey-rail, stove bulwarks, etc. Returned for repairs. The ship had bobstay carried away.

The brig Rela, 60 ds., from Cardiff for New-York, put into Bermuda on the 8th inst., with loss of mainmast, sails, rigging, and leaking badly.

The ship Ocean Pearl, Capt. Hardy, from New-York Sept. 25, for Lisbon, Tarragona, has been totally wrecked near Lisbon. No particulars.

An unknown schooner was driven on the bar of the Cove, opposite the Delaware Breakwater, on the night of the 12th inst.

Spoken, &c.

Theresa Clark—bark, from Liverpool for Boston, Nov 1, lat 42 51, lon. 58 50
Zephyr—bark, for Boston, Nov 6, lat. 42 09, lon. 64 53.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Nov. 17—Arr. barks Eugenie, from Portland; Warren Hallett, Smith, Malaga; schr. Prince of Wales, McQuinn, Surinam.

Below—Steamer Greyhound, from New-Orleans; barks Richard Irving, Table Bay; Wm. H. Randall, from

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4105. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Fulton

The Preparations for Exchanging Prisoners.

Escape of Six Captains and Two Privates from Columbia, S. C.

FEARFUL STORY OF REBEL BARBARITIES.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The United States steam-transport *Fulton*, WALTON, from Port Royal Nov. 15, to United States Quartermaster, arrived yesterday morning.

The day the *Fulton* sailed twelve vessels had arrived from Fortress Monroe, with ten thousand prisoners, to be exchanged. They were dying at the rate of four or five per day.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Preliminary Preparations—Escape of Prisoners from Columbia—A Fearful Story of Suffering.

STEAMER NEW-YORK, }
PORT ROYAL, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1864. }

For some weeks past it has been very widely known that, although the vexed question of exchanging prisoners of war, still remains unsettled between the rebel Government and our own, a special arrangement has been brought about for the transfer on either side of all the sick and invalid prisoners. It has also been generally known that Lieut.-Col. MULFORD, the Agent of Exchange on the part of the United States, has had under his orders at Fortress Monroe a large fleet of steamships, comprising some of the finest transports afloat, fitted with needful accommodations to bring our released men to the North from the Savannah River, the point designated by the rebels for their delivery into our hands. And likewise it has been generally understood that the number of our patriot soldiers who are thus to be redeemed from the languishing imprisonment and barbarous cruelties of the enemy was about *ten thousand*. Probably no event of the war has invested itself with intenser interest for the public mind than this proposed exchange. What father or mother in the loyal States, from the shores of the Atlantic, across the wide continent to the Pacific coast, who has a much-loved son in any of the vile prisonpens of the South, is not to-day praying that he who is so dear may be among the number selected for release? What sister, or brother, or friend, in all the country, who has a relative or acquaintance in captivity, is not to-day anxiously hoping and earnestly longing that the particular soldier in whom they are individually interested may be among the fortunate ten thousand? *Ten thousand* of our men to be released of the *sixty thousand* whom the rebels claim to be in their custody! There are hundreds of families in the North to-day in painful suspense, awaiting the time which shall decide whether they have drawn prizes in this exchange-lottery where five-sixths of the chances are blanks. I am glad to say that in a short time this suspense will be over. After unavoidable delay in starting on the expedition, the transports are now at their destination. The rebel authorities are engaged in selecting the men to be restored to us, and it is hoped that to-morrow the first installment of the number will be delivered. Let those who must necessarily be disappointed in not obtaining their loved friends on this occasion be not cast down, but be sanguine rather that the exchange thus resumed shall prove auspicious of a general release of our patriot captives.

Most of the exchange fleet left Fortress Monroe on Tuesday last, arriving here on Thursday, after a boisterous passage. The names of the vessels may not be uninteresting to the general public, as they certainly will not be to the friends of the prisoners. The expedition comprises the *New-York, Atlantic, Baltic, Northern Light, Illinois, Herman Livingston, Crescent, George Leary, Victor, Blackstone, Varuna, Gen. Seagwick, Karnak, Constitution, Star of the South, United States, Gen. Lyon, Eliza Hancock*, and some others yet to arrive. Will not these steamships bring pleasant associations evermore to the minds of those whom they convey home out of their pitiless captivity?

Fortunately or unfortunately I did not come here with the fleet. Last Tuesday, when the vessels left Fortress Monroe, I was at home in New-York to perform the patriotic duty of voting at the election, and not then having the faintest idea that to-day would find me in South Carolina. A telegram received late on Tuesday night had the effect of bringing me on board the fast steamer *Varuna* at Fortress Monroe on Thursday, and three days afterward I was among the rebels, and within their lines on the Savannah River. And I am glad to have come here, for this exchange will mark a memorable epoch in the war, the chance of witnessing which I account something of a privilege.

Distributed among the vessels of Col. MULFORD'S fleet were 2,200 rebels, brought from Point Lookout, Md., being the first installment of sick and invalids from us to the enemy, according to the agreement. A portion of these were taken to the rendezvous at Venus Point on Saturday before my arrival, an interview having been held between Col. MULFORD and the Confederate authorities on Friday, whereat the arrangements for the transfer were made. Venus Point is about three miles above Fort Pulaski. It is an elbow of the wide marshy expanse through which the Savannah River winds its crooked course, made notable as the place where, in the face of almost insuperable obstacles, a battery was erected by our troops during the siege of Fort Pulaski, which effectually cut off supplies from Savannah to the garrison.

Arriving at Port Royal early on Sunday morning, and finding that the exchange was in progress, I availed myself of an immediate opportunity to go to the scene of operations in the dispatch steamer *Eliza Hancock*. We went out of Port Royal harbor and steamed down the coast of Hilton Head Island, until we came to Tybee Roads. The wind and tide were both against us, but the little steamer easily made fifteen knots in spite of these drawbacks. Skirting the shore of Tybee Island, we soon passed the old Martello tower and the dismantled and ruined sand batteries which did so much to solve the problem as to the superiority of earthworks over masonry fortifications, by the reduction of Fort Pulaski, and in our progress up to the mouth of the Savannah, dashing by the gunboats *Memphis* and *Cimerone*, on blockading duty, having barely time to take a hurried look at the huge, odd projecting networks, completely enclosing their hulls, for the purpose of defence against torpedoes. On we went, steaming a five-knot ebb-tide, until the low brick walls of Pulaski, studded and capped with cannon, appeared in view in the centre of the dead level marsh called Cockspur Island—each gun on the parapet in the distance looking no larger than the pencil with which I am writing. Never slackening speed, we pushed right on under the cannon of the fort, which command the channel, making regretful comments at the sight of the transport *Livingston*, temporarily ashore on an oyster bed. Then we dodged in and out through sunken hulks and mud-bars, and other obstructions, both natural and artificial, of the murky river, but, yet pressed on toward a great cloud of smoke still higher up, which hung like a pall over the mist of the marshes, knowing that it marked the rendezvous for the transaction of the business on hand.

Arriving at the place we found the steamers *New-York* and *George Leary*, of our fleet, and four boats belonging to the rebels, viz., the *Ida, Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Lee* and *Swan*, the rebel craft all well loaded with a second batch of grey-jackets, just transhipped from our vessels. There was a good deal of pleasant excitement at our coming, much questioning as to the result of the election, of which we brought the earliest news, and great and general rejoicing on our side at the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN, and some bantering thereanent on the part of the rebels.

The particularly striking feature of the scene, to my eye, was the grotesque appearance of the rebel steamers, especially the *Swan* and the *General Lee*. In the first place, it conveyed the idea most vividly of a great destitution of paint in the Confederacy. On that point they tell a plain, *unvarnished* tale. Both vessels are great, slab-sided, flat-bottomed affairs, like unsightly houses washed from their foundations, having three rudders to guide them, on account of their lightness of draft. A spectator at a distance, without being blessed with a lively imagination, might have supposed these queer specimens of naval architecture to be floating hearses, the illusion being fostered by the funeral-like plumes of Cimmerian smoke which waved from their slender chimneys. But the crowds inside showed uproarious life, instead of death. A merrier set of invalids were never got together than those freed rebels who were crammed on board the steamers, and fringed the low guards of the vessels with dangling legs, almost dipping into the water through the hilarious carelessness of their owners. They went off up the river, yelling their peculiar mule-like cry which passes for a cheer, with their ill-omened flag waving over them, leaving the proud banner of freedom behind, the love of which, for a time, at least, they have madly rejected. We then returned to Port Royal, and to-day the remainder of the rebels will be sent home. To-morrow we hope to receive some of our own men, but it will be necessarily a long time—probably ten or fifteen days—before the entire number can be delivered, as the rebel means of transportation, both by land and water, are very limited, and only a few hundred a day can be brought into Savannah from the prison camps.

The Savannah journals, which I herewith send, make strenuous calls upon the citizens to supply food and comforts for their men who have been returned to them. Let not the people of the North be behind the rebels in treating our own poor fellows kindly, when in a week or two they shall be set down amongst them. The caution is scarcely necessary, for the people are always quick to obey the generous promptings of their hearts, and there will be abundant opportunities of administering to the inner and outer comfort of the suffering and destitute patriots who are coming home again from their living death in Southern prisons.

Yesterday I passed very pleasantly in visiting old acquaintances and familiar places at Hilton Head, where for many months I had the honor of being stationed as your special correspondent. The post has marvelously changed since I was last here a year and a half ago. What was then a straggling village, has grown into a large and well laid out town, having two churches, many school-houses, two newspapers, numerous large stores, and whole streets of neat frame buildings for officers' quarters. There are palpable evidences of taste and civilization everywhere, and the refining influence is apparent of a large number of ladies among the population. Most of the officers have their wives and families here, and the place seems to be a military paradise in contrast with life in the armies of the James and Potomac. Last evening I had the pleasure of attending a large party, given in honor of Capt. LAMB, the very popular Depot Quartermaster of the post, who leaves here by the steamer to-day for another sphere of usefulness in connection with the Army of the Potomac. At this social gathering there was everything which a similar party at home would require to make it pleasant—fair ladies and gallant gentlemen, excellent music and delicate viands. Hilton Head, though a town of mushroom growth, is able to vie with older places in the refinements and elegancies of society.

I reopen my letter to give a hurried statement respecting rebel barbarities practiced upon our prisoners. SIX Captains and two privates arrived here yesterday afternoon, and will go North on the steamer which takes this dispatch, having escaped on the 1st instant from the prison pen at Columbia, S. C., and made their way, after terrible hardships, to the blockading fleet off Georgetown. Their story calls the blood almost in its recital, and it seems incredible that the atrocities to which they and their fellow-sufferers have been subjected could have been practiced outside of the territory of the most benighted savages on the face of the earth. Let me give the shameful facts in the very words that they were told me: "During our stay at Columbus, not an ounce of meat has been issued to us. We have had no shelter except what we could make for ourselves out of brush, which it was next to impossible to get in sufficient quantities. Our rations were corn meal and sorghum molasses of a very inferior quality. We had no means of cooking, and were not allowed to pick up fuel. Those of us having no money starved to death, and the best of us scarcely were able to do more than exist. When we were captured we were robbed of every dollar and everything of value. Rebel officers and soldiers roobed alike, even taking the buttons off our clothes. The Adjutant-General of Major-Gen. CLEBURNE'S Staff, took the hat off the head of the Adjutant of the Sixteenth Ohio, saying, 'this is a good hat, and just such a one as I want,' and carried it off. It is universal among officers and men to rob every prisoner. Our treatment has been the most infamous and inhuman that could be conceived. No human being can live long under such treatment. Negroes were very kind to us, and helped us all they could during the twelve days that we were getting from Columbia to the gunboat *Canandaigua*. The private soldiers at Columbia are infinitely worse off than the officers. The miseries of the men cannot be described. Many of them have nothing to cover their nakedness but a grain sack, with holes cut in it for their naked arms. Dozens crawl out of the prison pen every night, and are shot at by the guards. Many are killed in this manner. Those that escaped to the woods are hunted by dogs and torn and mangled. A Capt. PARKER escaped on the 6th of October, and was hunted by blood-hounds, who tore him so horribly, that he died in a few days. If we had the time we could tell volumes of incidents of this horrible character. There are about twenty-one hundred prisoners in this pen at Columbus, and hundreds are without pantaloons or shoes. For days together all rations are withheld from the prisoners, and then a rebel officer comes in and offers food to those who will take the oath of allegiance and join the Southern army. In this way, under the pangs of hunger, many have taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, but, of course, few feel that the oath, under such circumstances, is binding upon their consciences. It is impossible for any words to convey an idea of the utter wretchedness and misery of this prison life at Columbia."

This statement was hurriedly given me, in the exact words that I have written, by Capt. J. L. PAYNE, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, in the presence of his fellow-captives, Capt. WM. RATHBORNE Co. A, One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio, Capt. T. B. ROBINSON, Co. K, Sixteenth Connecticut, Capt. THOMAS J. BURKE, Co. A, Sixteenth Connecticut, Capt. J. H. SMITH, Co. A, Sixteenth Iowa, Capt. W. J. RANNELLS, Seventy-fifth Ohio, and privates WM. LEE ELDER, Co. K, Eleventh Iowa and ALFRED A. DICKERSON, Co. B, Sixteenth Connecticut. When these gentlemen reached the *Canandaigua* they exchanged their rags for suits of seamen's clothes, in which they will go North. If I had time I could write the very thrilling account which they gave me of their perilous journey from Columbia to the coast, and the dangerous swim of two of the party, partially supported upon a frail raft of their own construction, to the gunboat,—but enough has been said to show something of the hardships which have fallen to their lot. H. J. W.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

THE EXCHANGE PROCEEDING.

From the Port Royal New South, Nov. 12.

Last Thursday morning, Nov. 3, the *Island City*, Capt. KRECHUM, left our wharf to meet the rebel officers of exchange, at a given point in the Savannah River, midway between the city and Fort Pulaski. We reached the latter place about 10 A. M., and feeling our way up cautiously past the fort, and obstructions that were put down in the ship channel some three years ago, we proceeded as far as it was considered prudent, and came to an anchorage. The rebel craft soon made her appearance in the mist, and all eyes were anxiously looking to see what species of vessel they could command after being penned up three years.

Coming slowly down, probably feeling her way, they rounded an island in the middle of the river, and after describing a very sinuous route, succeeded in coming alongside and making fast. The vessel was a fair-looking one, somewhat antiquated in her model, not intended for speed, and named after BEAUREGARD. The rebel commissioner of exchange, Col. WADDY, and several staff officers came on board, and after the usual interchange of civilities, the officers withdrew to arrange matters. The meeting was simply preliminary, and related to the general exchange of about eight thousand Union and rebel invalid prisoners, that will soon arrive here from the North.

We delivered to them not far from 350 boxes for Union prisoners, sent by Adams Express, and in addition the Sanitary Commission sent over clothing and blankets to the value of $26,000, which will be safely delivered to our men, and receipted for in detail, when the receipts will be passed over to Lieut.-Col. BENNETT. About 150 packages were then transferred to the *Island City*, for rebel prisoners at Pulaski.

Dr. CLYMER and Dr. RAMSEY accompanied the flag, and met rebel surgeons, who assured them that no danger need be anticipated from yellow fever.

Mr. and Mrs. HODGKISS, aliens, from Savannah, were permitted to enter our lines, from which point they go North, on their way to Scotland.

Another flag-of-truce communication was held with the enemy on Sunday, at 12 M., in the Savannah River. Col. BENNETT conducted the negotiations on our side, and Col. WADDY for the rebels. No exchanges were made. A few boxes were delivered to them, and a few were received, and letters were also transmitted.

An amicable agreement has been effected, by which the rebel authorities are to deliver blankets to our prisoners, and we, in return, are to furnish the rebel prisoners with the same material.

Four women entered our lines whose husbands are at our port.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 12.

Col. MULFORD, Exchange Commissioner of the United States, arrived at Fort Pulaski, on board the steamer *New-York*, on Thursday night. Yesterday morning, our sick and wounded prisoners, to the number of 3,200, arrived at the same place, on board of some fifteen transports. During the afternoon, Capt. HATCH, the Confederate Commissioner, went down and conferred with Col. MULFORD, and it was agreed that the transfer of our prisoners should commence to-day, and progress with all practicable speed. To this end, Capt. HATCH, accompanied by the Richmond Ambulance Committee, and a number of surgeons, will leave this city at 6:30 o'clock this morning, taking with him, as transports, the steamers *Beauregard, Gen. Lee, Swan* and *Ida*.

It is designed to bring up the convalescent prisoners, and well but disabled men, who need little or no assistance, first. They number about two thousand, and a large portion of them, we hope all, will reach the city to-day, the first two boats to arrive between 12 and 1 o'clock, and the remainder to follow as soon as the time will admit of it, during the afternoon. About twelve hundred of the prisoners will need assistance, some three hundred of them being very sick, having suffered greatly on the voyage. These will be brought up on Sunday, and we hope to see every carriage in the city at the wharf. We are informed that one hundred have died since they went on shipboard. So great is the inconvenience and exposure of a trip by sea, that Col. MULFORD, with the consent of Capt. HATCH, has engaged to deliver the remainder of the prisoners intended for exchange at City Point, on James River.

The Yankee prisoners in this section of the Confederacy, subject to exchange under the present arrangement, will all be delivered at Savannah, the transfer to commence about Wednesday next.

In connection with the business of exchange, we would express our gratification on seeing in our city a large detail from that famous benevolent association, the Richmond Ambulance Committee, who have borne so conspicuous and useful a part in the rear of Gen. LEE'S army from the beginning of the war till now. They have been with the army in every battle of importance, and are among the first to be notified by Gen. LEE whenever an engagement is looked for. They are truly Good Samaritans, being men of wealth and high position at home, and most of them beyond the age for military service. The good they have done in the field is incalculable, and in the prosecution of their work their own private fortunes have been largely devoted to the cause. They have every appurtenance necessary in their humane vocation, such as hospital supplies, sugar, tea, coffee, &c., with utensils for preparing everything on a large scale. They know all about sick and wounded men, how to handle them and what they require for their comfort, and they are now among us to coöperate with our surgeons and citizens in receiving and disposing of the large body of our sick and wounded about to be committed to our hands by the enemy. We take real pleasure in commending them to the cordial hospitalities of our people. Independent of their noble vocation, they will be found gentlemen of the highest intelligence and refinement. Mr. JOHN ENDERS is their chairman, and they have two able and experienced surgeons attached to their corps. They go down on the boat this morning to aid in receiving our prisoners.

FOOD FOR THE PRISONERS.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR ON SAVANNAH.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, SAVANNAH, NOV. 4, 1864.

Whereas, I have been authentically informed that from and after Tuesday next, large numbers of Confederate exchanged soldiers, who have been prisoners of war, will be from time to time delivered in this city, and as they are all sick and disabled men, who will require assistance, not only from the Government, but from all the patriotic and charitable, I have thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, to the citizens of Savannah, to inform them of the fact, in order that each and every individual in this community, according to his or her means, may be prepared to contribute to the aid and comfort of our noble soldiers who will return home from the field of battle and the prisons of our enemies, crippled from wounds and enfeebled from disease. Many articles of provisions may be kept prepared, cooked and ready for consumption, and much will be required for the sick-room.

Eight thousand are expected to be delivered at the rate of one thousand at each delivery. As they cannot leave far their homes at once, as they could if sound, several thousand are expected to be left for a time in our midst. Our city has been spared the horrors of actual war up to this date. Let us practically return thanks to Almighty God by promptly coming forward and assisting in every way those noble defenders of our liberty, who have sacrificed health in their effort to defend our homes from a ruthless invader. I invoke the humanity and patriotism of our citizens in this noble cause.

R. D. ARNOLD, Mayor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHANGES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, }
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Nov. 5, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 152—1. Brig.-Gen. JOHN P. HATCH, U. S. V., is hereby relieved from the command of the District of Florida, and ordered to take command of the Northern District, relieving Brig.-Gen. E. E. POTTER, U. S. V.

2. Brig.-Gen. E. P. SCAMMON, U. S. V., is relieved from the command of the Hilton Head District, and will take command of the District of Florida.

3. Brig.-Gen. POTTER, on being relieved by Brig.-Gen. HATCH, will resume command of the Hilton Head District.

4. Capt. E. E. JEWETT, A. A. I. G., of the Hilton Head District, will discharge the duties of the Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the department, during the temporary absence of Capt. GOURAUD.

By command of Major-Gen. J. G. FOSTER.
W. L. M. BURGER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

CAPT. RANDALL.

From the Palmetto Herald, Nov. 12.

The body of Capt. J. L. RANDALL, of the United States Christian Commission, who was drowned about two weeks since, near Paris Island, was recovered on the morning of Nov. 9, floating toward shore at Seabrook. Col. GEO. W. BAIRD commanding there, telegraphed to Capt. JOSEPH T. PRATT, Provost-Marshal, who went up and took charge of it. It was so disfigured that he could not have recognized it but for a Masonic emblem which rendered identification certain. The remains were brought here, prior to burial, and appropriate services held at the rooms of the United States Christian Commission, Rev. Mr. MARTINDALE officiating.

ANNIVERSARY.

From the Palmetto Herald, Nov. 12.

Last Monday was the anniversary of the capture of Port Royal. On Thursday, Nov. 7, 1861, after an action of four hours duration, Forts Walker (at Bay Point, now in the possession of the navy) and Beauregard (now Fort Welles) surrendered to Admiral DUPONT.

The anniversary was observed here by the army and navy in a fitting manner. In the navy the ships were gaily dressed, and national salutes were fired at morning, noon and night.

Orders were issued from Department Headquarters to the District Commandant, in accordance with which a national salute was fired from Fort Welles at noon. All the army shipping was finely decorated. Every flag was unfurled. The Signal Building was conspicuously decked out with flags, and other fine displays made.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Wounding of Gen. Egan—Deserters and Their Statements—A Newsboy Captured—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, }
WELDON ROAD, Tuesday, Nov. 15—11 P.M. }

Owing to the strictness of the rules regarding the exchange of newspapers on our front, I find myself compelled to copy the leading articles and official dispatches in the Richmond *Inquirer* of the 14th, and the Richmond *Examiner* of to-day. It was impossible to procure copies of the papers for your use. I am indebted to an unofficial source for the temporary loan of these journals for the purpose of transcribing their contents.

Everything is quiet here, except a constant running fire of the pickets. The men keep up a perpetual banging away, and as I write the moonlight air is shaken by continual whip-like snapping of the rifles.

I regret to say that Brig.-Gen. EGAN, commanding the First Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, has been hit a second time, and it happened in this wise: Our pickets on the right have been advanced to a line of great natural strength to us and inconvenience to the enemy. To force us back, they have resorted to the expedient of backing up a small creek on our front, by means of a dam. Seemingly farcical as it was at first, from the nature of the ground, the late rains gave them water enough to create danger, and Gen. EGAN, fertile in expedients, devised an effectual remedy. This was by works whose character I dare not more than hint at.

The personal supervision of these works involved considerable exposure, but no mishap occurred to the General until the last night, just as the finishing stroke drew near. At about midnight of the 13th, owing to a slight inattention on the part of the pickets at a dangerous point, this could not be reached without danger, for some lynx-eyed "turkey-shooter" would be able to illustrate the niceties of rifle-practice. The General reached the pickets in safety, and had corrected the carelessness of the men, when, just he was turning to leave, whiz! came the only shot fired while he was out. That one shot, however, earned its sender a furlough, if Gen. LEE has learned its effects, for Gen. EGAN received it in his right arm. The ball passed diagonally between the bones of the forearm, without injuring either, so that the worst consequence will be a tedious convalescence.

The General leaves for home to-morrow, having received a twenty-days' sick leave. Much regret is felt at this untoward accident, and hopes are expressed that he will soon recover and receive the promotion to which he has been recommended by his superiors, for his gallant and signal services during the recent reconnoissance on the Boydtown plank-road.

The numbers of rebel deserters are nightly increasing, and the universal testimony among them is to the effect that a feeling of despondency and want of confidence is rapidly spreading through the enemy's ranks. The election of Mr. LINCOLN is regarded by them as a sure indication of the steadfast purpose of the people of the North to sustain the Administration in an active and successful prosecution of the war. As usual, they say that they have but little to eat, and one who has just come in showed me a two-pound loaf of sour bread for which he had paid $5, and stated that when such a loaf was issued by the Government it was calculated for four days. He says that they have no overcoats, and that damaged and tattered blankets can only be procured by purchase, and then they cost $30. They all seem to agree that the men are fast becoming satisfied that the cause of the Confederacy is hopeless.

Strange as it may appear, Gen. GRANT'S order guaranteeing a free passage to the North, and perfect immunity from all military service to deserters, is very scarce among them, and many will not believe its existence. No doubt this contributes, in a great measure, to keep the wavering ones from throwing down their arms and "running the blockade." It is a crime of magnitude for any Confederate soldier to be found with any of the "lying LINCOLN documents" on his person; and severe punishment is dealt out to any unlucky "searcher after the truth" who may thus be discovered.

Immense conscriptions are going on—every one has to go. The Winter affords no excuse, nor the necessities of families any exemption. Men who never before have shouldered a musket, but who have hitherto enjoyed an immunity, from the fact of their being mechanics or citizens of merit and use, have now to drop their tools and take up the more important rifle and bayonet.

Whole picket posts desert at a time, and the defections are traceable to all classes and States. North Carolina, Florida and Georgia furnish the greatest percentum, but all the "Stray Sisters" are represented.

A funny incident occurred lately in the fact of our pickets capturing a little rebel newsboy. The boy was a very young and diminutive personage, and his capture caused a good deal of amusement. A day or two ago the little fellow was sent back to his own lines, but the "Johnnie's" at first refused to receive him, although earnestly besought to do so by the "prisoner." They, however, agreed to consider the matter, and fixed the next day for the final settlement of the affair. When the boy was again taken outside of our lines by Lieut.-Col. OSBORNE, of Gen. CRAWFORD'S staff, no one was visible. After waiting impatiently for some one from the rebel lines to make their appearance, the Colonel set the urchin on a stump and retraced his steps. He had not gone far when the boy got down and scampered away for his friends' lines as fast as he could. He is no doubt a great curiosity in the rebel camps.

The weather is beautiful and the nights are delightfully fine in the moon's rays. Although comparatively cold, our men do not suffer, because they have abundant supplies of warm clothing and blankets, affording a striking contrast to the poor, miserable wretches who hourly come shivering into our lines from the opposite side.

Now that the election question is settled, politics are tabooed by general consent, and the men devote their entire attention to the accustomed channels. Once in a while a picket will tell his greyback friends on the other side that "Old ABE" is elected, but very seldom elicits a response.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

Associated Press Telegram.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says:

"Inactivity still prevails in this army, with the exception of the ordinary amount of exchanges between pickets and batteries. The enemy a day or two ago commenced the erection of a new work a short distance south of the "Crater;" but its progress is very slow, owing to the accuracy with which our gunners throw mortar shells into their midst whenever they show themselves at work.

Casualties continue to occur daily along the picket line, and stray shots frequently reach those far in the rear of the breastworks, sometimes inflicting fatal wounds.

Gen. BURNSIDE reached City Point on Wednesday afternoon, on a visit to his old corps. He called on Gen. GRANT, and afterward proceeded to the front by a special car."

All was reported quiet yesterday morning.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 1864.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA

still remains in Hampton Roads, although it was expected she would be sent North some weeks ago. Since her arrival she has been visited by numerous parties, including officers of high rank. The commanding officer strictly forbids any one taking any article of value from the vessel, hence not a few meet with disappointment. The other day I was shown several photographs of Northern ladies which the pirates stole from the passengers of the *Electric Spark*. There is also a large collection of books and maps, obtained through the same source. There is much speculation among the officers of the fleet as to the probable result of the capture, some maintaining that it is not at all impossible that Government will deem it advisable to restore the prize, while others believe that such a course would be inconsistent and ridiculous.

THE EXCHANGE ON PRISONERS.

An arrival from Port Royal yesterday brought us the first intelligence we had received of Col. MULFORD'S flag-of-truce fleet since its departure from here last week. When the vessel was leaving the harbor, three steamers having rebel prisoners on board were proceeding toward Savannah River, which they undoubtedly reached that afternoon. We learn through rebel sources that the exchange proceedings were to commence on the 11th inst., so it is very likely that by this time a goodly number of our brave boys are on board our vessels partaking of hospitalities and receiving congratulations. We are looking hourly for additional news from the fleet.

PRIZES.

At different times within the past month our eyes have been greeted with the pleasing sight of captured blockade-runners sailing up the roads. One day last week there were no less than four of this craft that could be seen at anchor. As a general thing they do not differ materially in shape, although in color we observe a variety of hues and shades—some painted a light or dark green, some a blue, and others a deep black. They are sent, for the most part, to Boston, a few only to New-York. It is understood the preference is given to the former city for the reason that the cost of adjudication in the latter oftentimes nearly equals the value of the ship and cargo, and, in fact, I have been informed that in one instance the cost was so enormous as to bring the officers and crew of the captor in debt. No better proof of the efficiency of the blockading fleet under Admiral PORTER can be furnished, than that conveyed in the statement that within twelve days six captures were made off Wilmington. During the same period the *Tallahassee* was sighted and chased by the *Sassacus* and the *Montgomery* and two or three other vessels of the fleet. The moonless nights of last month, of course, account for the great activity of the blockade-runners. At present the moon is brightly visible and the chances of making captures are greatly reduced.

A CELEBRATION,

consisting of illuminations, bonfires, parades, and terminating in a ball, came off at Norfolk last evening, in honor of the success of the Union party at the recent election. It was positively a great treat to the residents—excepting, perhaps, those of secesh proclivities—to see an inroad made into the ruling monotony of this quiet place. It is surprising to all new-comers that a city numbering over twenty thousand inhabitants can preserve, month in and month out, such a state of profound quietude. Save a theatre, which is ably and excellently managed by Mr. S. G. GLENN, nothing exists in the way of public amusement. To be sure, the place is under military discipline, and it is no doubt well for the country that such is the case.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Nearly every day the boat from City Point leaves us a squad of rebel prisoners and deserters. They are kept here for a certain length of time and then sent to Baltimore or Washington. It is useless to place any great reliance on their statements, for in truth they have few facilities for ascertaining the real condition of affairs beyond a limited district.

WHIT.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamship Morning Star—Two Days Later News.

The steamship *Morning Star*, Capt. HORATIO NELSON, from New-Orleans Saturday, Nov. 12, arrived at this port last evening, with three days later news. She sailed in company with the steamship *North America* for New-York. Passed in the river, bound up, steamship *Swan Nada*, from New-York Saturday, Nov. 5. The *Morning Star* has had heavy northeast winds from Tortugas to Hatteras. We are indebted to Purser FULLER for the prompt delivery of our news packages.

GEN. CANBY'S WOUND.

From the New-Orleans Times, Nov. 12.

As the whole city has been greatly excited and pained to learn that Gen. CANBY has been wounded, and as very many incorrect accounts of the manner and extent of the wound are in circulation, we deem it not improper to give reliable particulars.

On the morning of the 6th inst., about 7 o'clock, Gen. CANBY was standing on the deck of a gunboat ascending the White River, when a guerrilla suddenly made his appearance on the shore and fired, the rifle ball passing through the right thigh of the General. No bone was touched, fortunately, and although the wound is painful, yet not serious, and will most probably only confine the General to his room for a few weeks.

We cannot sufficiently express our indignation at this dastardly outrage. There is not a soul in this community, we are fully satisfied, but must feel the utmost abhorrence of the cowardly mode of warfare of which our Commanding General has been made the victim.

FROM BROWNSVILLE AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO.

From the New-Orleans Times, Nov. 12.

The United States transport steamship *Clinton*, WM. H. TALBOT, commanding, from Brazos Santiago, Texas, to United States Quartermaster, arrived here yesterday.

The *Clinton* left at Brazos, in harbor, steamships *Sonora* and *Planet*, both ashore. The *Sonora* will be easily got off, but the *Planet* was doubtful. The *Tamaso Sparks* sailed for New-Orleans Nov. 5.

The rebel Gen. SLAUGHTER has relieved Gen. DRAYTON, at Brownsville, and arrived there with three thousand infantry and twelve pieces of artillery.

RESTRICTIONS ON SHIPMENTS OF COTTON TO NEW ORLEANS REMOVED.

The following correspondence is important and interesting:

SPECIAL AGENCY OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
AND UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, }
VICKSBURG, MISS., Nov. 7, 1864.

To the Editor of the Vicksburg Herald.

SIR: Please announce that the instructions from the office of the General Agent of the Treasury Department dated September 14, 1864, in effect prohibiting the shipment of products from this district to New-Orleans have been superseded by later instructions from the same office, dated October 25, 1864, and this day received by me.

Under these latest instructions, "it makes no difference by what route products are brought or sent to the loyal States. They may be sent by way of New-Orleans or up the river, at the option of the shipper. The fees must be paid in New-Orleans on all products sent that way."

Respectfully, T. C. CALLICOT,
Ass't Special Agent Treas. Dep't and
Acting Collector of Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND AGENCY, }
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 2, 1864. }

SIR: Herewith I inclose you a copy of circular No. 5.

Under section one you will give all facilities under the regulations, as thus modified for the shipment of the products named to New Orleans as to a port in a loyal State.

Your action will be as heretofore under the regulations, the only change being that New-Orleans is now included in the term "port or place in a loyal State," used in regulation 39.

Respectfully, W. W. ORME,
Supervising Special Agent, Second Agency.
To T. C. CALLICOT, Esq., Assistant Special Agent, Vicksburgh, Miss.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND AGENCY, }
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 2, 1864. }

CIRCULAR No. 5.—1. Hereafter the bond of the applicant required by Regulation XL. for permit to ship products to a loyal State, may be accepted without the sureties named in the regulation.

2. "Products produced by the labor of freedmen," &c., in insurrectionary States, may be sent to market in New-Orleans to a "market in the loyal States," and may there be bought and sold as in any market in the loyal States. WM. W. ORME,
Supervising Special Agent, Second Agency.
T. C. CALLICOT, Esq., Assistant Special Agent, Vicksburgh, Miss.

From New-Orleans—Gen. Canby not Dangerously Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, *Friday, Nov. 18.*

The *Republican's* Cairo dispatch says: New-Orleans papers of the 11th state that the steamer *Clinton*, just arrived from Santiago, reports the *Sonora* and *Planet* ashore at Brazos. The former would probably be got off, but it was doubtful if the latter could be saved.

The rebel Gen. SLAUGHTER, at Brownsville, was to be reinforced by 3,000 men and 12 guns, in anticipation of an attack from the Union troops.

The New-Orleans *Times* says: Gen. CANBY'S wound is not so serious as was first reported. The ball passed through the right thigh without touching the bone, and, though the wound is painful, it will confine him to his room only a few weeks.

Cotton was selling at New-Orleans at $1 10@1 23.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Nov. 18.

The direction of Gen. SHERMAN'S grand counter-move in Georgia is not yet sufficiently indicated to authorize a determinate opinion as to his ultimate aim. Until we learn definitely the actual direction he has given his columns from Atlanta, we shall be left in doubt as to his real objective.

The rebels are equally mystified; for the two latest reports we have had from the Richmond papers make him march in diametrically opposite directions. Those of Tuesday state that SHERMAN left Atlanta on the 14th, moving northward—by which they mean eastward on a northerly line—and anticipate his striking Augusta, en route for Savannah. On the other hand, those of Wednesday, received here this morning, expressly report him as advancing on Selma and Montgomery, Ala., with, of course, Mobile as his goal; and they support this view by the announcement from Mobile of a large increase of the fleet, and especially of the transportation in the bay of Mobile.

There are almost equally good reasons for believing that he aims at the one point as at the other. It is almost equally probable that he will perform the military marvel of emerging on the Gulf of Mexico, or debouching his columns on the coast of the Atlantic. The results of every kind, military, material and moral, to be accomplished by either enterprise, are almost equally splendid; the damage to be inflicted on the enemy equally prodigious. It is a choice between two moves akin in their audacity, in difficulty of execution, and in the promise of their achievements.

Rumors and Speculations.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Nov. 13.

Military circles in this city rest remarkably easy under the late startling rumors concerning the movements of Gen. SHERMAN. That he had not burned Atlanta and Rome, or torn up the track connecting these two points, at the time such news was currently reported, is now, I believe, pretty definitely understood. That such a movement was contemplated, is highly probable, but that it was to be the preliminary step toward a bold strike through to the Atlantic coast, making either Charleston or Savannah, is very much doubted by many, and credited by others. Persons intimately acquainted with the military condition of this department inform me that a march Atlanticward would be out of the question, leaving, as it would, they reason, the hard-earned States of Kentucky and Tennessee without adequate protection against the inroads of rebel hordes, to whose aggression the country even now is too much exposed. That the enemy have been making large additions to their force under BEAUREGARD and HOOD, is shrewdly suspected, and not at all improbable.

I have heard it intimated that the rumors about SHERMAN'S marching on through Georgia and South Carolina to Charleston or Savannah, had been designedly circulated in order to cover other movements nearer the present situation. But what those could be is hardly conjectured. The latest I have been able to glean is to the effect that SHERMAN, with the main body of the army, is still near Atlanta. Parties who have come in from Chattanooga state that on last Thursday the remaining supply trains left for the army, and that after ward the communications between Chattanooga and SHERMAN would be severed. Then was to follow that brilliant movement so long mysteriously hinted, but concerning which nothing definite is yet known.

The evacuation of Atlanta was also part of the plan, at which time the storehouses and public buildings would be fired and the fortifications blown up, the track south of Rome demolished and the railroad removed. I present this statement for what it is worth, neither vouching for its truth or falsity.

Nothing outside of strictly military circles is known concerning the real condition of affairs at the front, and all information is persistently suppressed at headquarters. No

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Question of Arming Negroes.

Significant Speech by Mr. Chambers of Mississippi.

The Georgia Legislature and the Convention of the States.

Important Resolutions of Judge Stephens.

Speculations About the Movements of Hood and Sherman.

Arrival of the Tallahassee at Wilmington.

We have received Richmond papers of Nov. 15, and Savannah journals of Nov. 13, from which we make the following interesting summary:

THE QUESTION OF ARMING NEGROES.

SPEECH BY HON. H. C. CHAMBERS, OF MISSISSIPPI.

The Richmond *Whig* publishes in full a speech delivered in the rebel House of Representatives, on Nov. 10, by Hon. H. C. CHAMBERS, of Mississippi. The following was the resolution, to which Mr. CHAMBERS spoke:

Resolved, That the valor, constancy, and endurance of our citizen soldiers, assisted by the steady coöperation of all classes of population not in the field, will continue a sufficient guaranty of the rights of the States, and the independence of the Confederate States.

Mr. CHAMBERS said:

Mr. SPEAKER: This resolution, which I had the honor to offer the first day of the session, a little in advance of the reception of the President's message, expresses an abiding faith in the continued ability of the citizen-soldiers of the country to defend the rights of the States and the independence of the Confederate States, without further assistance or guarantee than may be derived from the steady coöperation of all classes of population not liable to military duty *without the aid of negro troops; without the aid of a convention to which we have been conditionally invited by a political party in the United States, on their own terms*—that is to say, on a basis which excludes the idea of the permanent existence of this Government; and without the alternative of accepting such guarantees as that party, if it accede to power, may offer to secure our return to the old Union—*guarantees which, if faithfully adhered to by that party during their four or eight years' possession of power, would certainly be repudiated by the party next succeeding*—succeeding, as in all probability it would, on the special ground of their hostility to the bargain made with us. True, after a short interval of repose, our country would again have to choose between war and submission, and, choosing war, enter upon a new conflict, not less bloody, but, perchance, less hopeful than the contest in which we are now engaged.

Mr. CHAMBERS condemned the reserve with which the subject he proposed had been treated, and proceeded:

No man of observation can be unaware of the present anxious and unsettled condition of the public sentiment. The popular mind is groping in a labyrinth of perplexity, seeking solutions for great questions, to some of which allusion has been made. How to increase our armies, how to bring about peace and independence, and, in some quarters, let it be confessed, whether it might not be prudent to entertain even the *project of reconstruction*, these, Sir, are some of the inquiries that are arresting the attention of the country. It cannot be denied that at least one proposition or a startling character is forced upon our consideration. I allude to the employment of negro troops. Undoubtedly, as I think, *if this question was not raised with evil design, it must have originated with timid or despairing patriots*, who, ignorant of the relative numbers of the contending armies and the statistics of their loss and increase, imagine the worst. But, however or by whomsoever brought forward, it presents itself now with imposing sponsors, and must be met. The President, in his late message, suggests it; the honorable member from Tennessee (Mr. FOSTER) avows himself in the affirmative; and the distinguished gentlemen from South Carolina and Kentucky (Mr. MILES and Mr. MARSHALL) declare that it is a proposition to be calmly considered. I shall barely allude to distinguished and influential personages currently reported as advocates of the measure, fearful, if I were to name them, of doing injustice to their views, or of smothering myself at once under the weight of their authority.

The proposition to employ negro troops proceeds upon the assumption that our armies, and the usual source from which they have been recruited, *are approximating exhaustion*. It is remarkable, however, that this question comes upon us near the close of the most successful campaign vouchsafed to Confederate arms since the first year of the war—a campaign in which the efforts of the enemy have been unprecedentedly great, and his losses, compared to ours, unprecedentedly large; in which, if his reinforcements have been greater than ours, his original ranks have steadily diminished in a corresponding ratio; and the belligerents now find themselves approaching the fourth Winter of hostilities, with armies of nearly the same numerical relation as existed between them at the beginning. It may be safely asserted that, embracing the Trans-Mississippi Department in the account, the contending forces are as nearly equal now as they were a year ago.

Mr. CHAMBERS then quoted Mr. DAVIS' message to demonstrate that the Confederates had substantially held their ground during the last campaign, so far as territory was concerned, and added:

At the same time it must be admitted that our armies are not as large as they should be—not nearly so large as they might be, with greater efficiency in the execution of the laws designed to increase them.

In 1862 there were 700,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45 in the cotton States, and over half a million more in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. With a large allowance for physical disability, exemptions and details, there were about 1,000,000 of men liable to field service under the acts of conscription, exclusive of all recruits from Kentucky and Missouri. Allowing one-fifth of the whole to be now within the enemy's lines, there would still remain 500,000 men, and if one-half of this number have been lost or disabled in service, (*which is impossible,*) there would still remain 400,000—a force more than sufficient to end this war soon and successfully, to say nothing of the Confederate reserves and the militia in the several States.

Sir, it is true the men are not all present with the army; but they exist, and will continue with more or less rapidity to supply recruits. The President has told us (as I understand) in a recent speech, that one-third of the number liable to service in the field were absent, yet our armies have been able and are now able to cope with the enemy, and even win territory from his grasp. Does this look like exhaustion? If it be, then the same exhaustion afflicts the foe; for after all the immense drafts or attempts at drafting, with huge bounties offered to recruits—with continual relays of foreign paupers to fill up his waning lines—still he finds his numerical relations to us little changed; still he finds himself unable to advance.

The history of nations often exhibits the fact that there is a point of drain to the field beyond which no population can be forced to go and sustain itself in protracted war. There is, besides, a conservative instinct in every people which teaches them when this point has been reached, and neither blandishment nor coercion will easily prevail with them to go beyond it. It is said that not more than four per cent. of the whole population, or the male adult head of every fifth family, can be spared to war. When he is taken from the number of producers and converted into a soldier, his family of four consumers remain to be supported by the producers of the four nearest families—a burden of one additional consumer to each male adult at home, which, added to the other exactions of war, has been ascertained to be as heavy as any nation can long sustain.

Now, Sir, the North, with its population of some twenty millions at the beginning of the war, divided into four million families, might have spared nearly a million to the field; and it is believed that in the course of this unusually bloody and protracted struggle nearly that number of the enemy has been destroyed or disabled; even foreign immigration does not enable him greatly to increase his aggregate force in the field, and all appearances, and all information received, indicate that the conservative instincts of the Northern people, admonishing them of approximate exhaustion of resources, rebel against the continuance of the war. But sooner or later, it is argued, the South must be exhausted. I might reply, sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. I choose, however, not so to evade the point.

The limit at which the war drain on population must be stopped, has been referred to. It arises applies only to free population—not to slaves. The number of laborers or producers among slaves is three times as great as among a free people. With the former there are three in each family who labor in a field, with the latter only one; and with the former, those who do not labor, eat, and can be called consumers. In the beginning, the whole South had 4,000,000 slaves, divisible into 800,000 families of five, and including 2,400,000 laborers. The North, on the other hand, had about 4,000,000 whites, of whom 2,400,000 would afford only 480,000 laborers, and (estimating 8,000,000 of her population were precisely the number of the white population of the South.

I shall not here stop to comment on the greater efficiency of slave labor over free in producing subsistence for armies; nor upon our more fertile soil and more propitious skies. Enough has been said to show that the disparity between the sections was originally much less than was generally supposed, and it may be safely asserted that the South, as a slave country, has the greater capacity to endure long war. True, a slave country, though not easily exhausted, is easily invaded. The slave produces abundantly the supplies of war, but cannot be employed in local defence. He cannot be made a minute man; and those who would employ slave troops in our large armies have not yet had the hardihood to propose a slave militia. Yet, if they can be relied on to fight for the country on the frontier, assuredly they could be relied on to fight for their immediate homes. This bare suggestion, however, gives an air of absurdity to the whole scheme.

Fortunately, we are not yet reduced to extremity. Although our territory is more limited, supplies of food are more abundant than ever; our soldiers suffer from disease much less than formerly; acting chiefly on the defensive and behind works, they must suffer much smaller losses in battle than the enemy, and being in their own country and climate, must suffer also much less from disease; and this day, I repeat, the South is displaying more of original vigor than the North. If exhaustion approaches, its advance is too slow to be alarming; the period of its arrival cannot be calculated; while in the North, portentious signs indicate no distant catastrophe. At least, we are still strong enough to afford to watch and wait, without hazarding experiments on our military, social and political systems, that may precipitate present disaster and entail future woe.

Still, our army must be increased. It has already been said that fully *one-third* of those now liable to military service are absent from the field. This source of supply must be made to yield its proper fruits. Though there have been many, too many, desertions, and this evil will continue more or less to exist, yet it has not been so great in our army as in that of the enemy. The majority of the number improperly out of the service have never been brought into it. Congress must assist in applying a remedy.

Mr. CHAMBERS further insisted that the "finger of scorn" should be pointed at every man failing to do his duty, and he continued:

But, Sir, if all these calculations fail—if, as our despairing friends declare, we have approximated to final exhaustion, and must find some extraordinary source of reinforcements—will negro troops answer the purpose—will the African save us? There is no moral, no pecuniary objection to employing them, if they can be made to serve the occasion. The question is not whether they have not been known to fight, but *whether they can be relied on to fight successfully for us now in the present death grapple with our enemies. In what form of organization is it proposed to use them? It can hardly be designed to intermingle them in the same companies with our citizen soldiers; no man has yet had the audacity to propose that. No military man would venture to confide to negro troops so much of the line of battle as would be occupied by a regiment or a brigade, much less a division or corps. To surrender to them the duty of defending forts or outposts would be to place the key of the situation in their hands. Then, but one alternative remains; it is to form them into companies and place these in alternation with white companies in the same regiments. Behold this military chain stretched along the "perilous edge of battle"—a chain which the electric spark of sympathy and mutual confidence can no longer traverse; the answering smile, the triumphant glance, the understood pledge of mutual devotion, heretofore transmitted from company to company in the crisis of the conflict, with the continuous shout from left to right, and from right to left, along the advancing line, all, all interrupted and destroyed; and on their stead distrust, hesitation, flight; the esprit de corps gone, heroic memories impossible; demoralization, desertion, subjugation ensue. God grant that our noble army of martyrs may never have to drink this cup.*

That our army will be recruited so as to maintain at least its present strength—and probably with a large increase of its present numbers—cannot be doubted. But even without another recruit, *at the present slow rate of decrease of its veteran force, it would long maintain a defence of the country; long enough to wear out the resources of the enemy.* Do gentlemen see no signs of exhaustion at the North? Do they derive no hope from the consideration of financial disasters impending there? How long they can carry on an aggressive war under a debt whose annual interest already equals that of the debt of Great Britain, accumulated during centuries marked by expensive wars—a debt still accumulating at the rate of over two millions a day—cannot be precisely calculated; but the end is certain and near. The intelligent Northern mind is already grasping the great fact that the entire property of the South, less the slaves, if confiscated and sold to-morrow, would not pay their present debt. The property of the thirteen Confederate States, exclusive of slaves, was, in 1860, estimated at about four thousand millions of dollars, and the Northern debt, already audited, is about two thousand five hundred millions. Allowing for the depreciation of values in the South, which would ensue on abolition and subjugation, it is obvious that our whole property would not discharge it. How long they may be able to put off the day of bankruptcy, when every hour but adds to the amount of Government obligations, which, with every hour, grow more worthless, and which soon must be valueless to hire even foreign mercenaries, cannot with certainty be foretold; but at least this can be said, and in the name of our brave army of citizen-soldiers I say it, that under such circumstances we can defend as long as they can strike.

This argument proceeds upon the presumption that the negro, whether slave or free, cannot be made a good soldier. The law of his race forbids it. Of all others the best adapted for slavery, he is therefore of all others the least adapted for military service. Of great simplicity of disposition, tractable, prone to obedience, and highly imitative, he is easily drilled; but timid, averse to effort, without ambition, he has no soldierly quality. It is difficult to conceive a being less fit for plucking honor from the cannon's mouth. At the beginning of this war, he fled to the enemy to avoid work; his local attachment was not sufficient to retain him; now he remains to avoid military service in the Yankee army—his aversion to work being only less than his aversion to war. History established this character for him. It is not denied that, under the influence of revenge, or a desire for plunder, or other maddening or special excitement, he has been known to surrender himself to slaughter and to wade deep in blood; so in his native Africa, he surrenders himself a sacrifice to his gods; but history will be searched in vain to prove him a good soldier. In the Revolution of 1776, Lord DUNMORE proclaimed all the negroes of Virginia free, and invited them to join his standard; but less than 300 accepted the invitation. They preferred slavery to military service. And in the battle he fought near Norfolk against the Virginia militia, we are informed by the historian (BOTTA) that his negro troops "behaved very snappily and saved themselves by flight." In St. Domingo, the English, in 1792, with less than 1,000 men, captured several fortified places from the French authorities, who had over 20,000 troops, chiefly negroes and mulattoes; and finally, with less than 2,000 men, captured Port au Prince, the capital of the island. The French, in extremity, offered freedom to the slaves, more than 400,000 in number, on condition of military service; but only 6,000 accepted the boon. Yet the hands of these slaves were still bloody with the massacres perpetrated in the memorable insurrection of 1790. Sir, on what motive is he to fight our battles? *He is after all still a human being, and acts upon no lures. Will you offer him his freedom? The enemy will offer him his freedom, and also as a deserter immunity from military service. Will you offer him the privilege of return home to his family, a freeman, after the war? That you dare not do, remembering it was the free negroes of Saint Domingo, who had been trained to arms, that excited the insurrection of the slaves. And the enemy would even meet that offer with the promise of a return free to his Southern home and the right of property in it. The amount of it all is, that in despair of achieving our independence with our own right arms, we turn for succor to the slave, and implore him to establish our freedom, and fix slavery upon himself, or at least upon his family and his race forever.* He, at least, after the expiration of his term of service, is to be banished to Liberia or other inhospitable shore, with "the world before him where to choose;" for the States could never permit any army of negroes to be returned home, either free or slave.

Sir, *if the employment of negro troops should be attempted successfully, our army would soon contain only slaves.* There are not less than 400,000 adult male slaves still in the Confederacy physically capable of performing military service, and far less than this number of good troops would insure our independence. If they will answer, the end is certain; they alone will be employed during the war, and as standing army *after peace.* Promised their freedom for a certain term of service, as proposed by the President, they return free to their homes, or are deported; a new purchase or draft takes place to fill up the vacancies so occasioned, a continual drain is set up on the slave population at home to supply the army; the able-bodied are taken; the women and children, and the feeble, whose productive forces diminished one-third by the absence of the usual proportion of the able, are left an expense on the owner's hands, and ultimately the institution falls. Sir, this [illegible] by white soldiers and white laborers only, and black soldiers. Try to introduce them [illegible] the attempt [illegible] enters the [illegible] comes the laborer [illegible] as a veteran on his laurels, enjoying the [illegible] after his long service; but the [illegible] absent in the military service, he supplies the place left void in the field [illegible] his family, and the negro [illegible] attempted, will end in [illegible] tion—colonization in the North [illegible] by regiments and brigades to the [illegible] the enemy; emancipation and [illegible] who render service to us for a specified period," [illegible] on the presumption that nothing of the [illegible] tempted without the consent of the States while [illegible] to employing them on the promise of freedom [illegible] to returning them free and disciplined to their old homes. By means of the power of impressment this Government could not safely be permitted, without the consent of the States, to inaugurate a system of emancipation that might end in the abolition of the institution, nor do I suppose that the President designed the contrary. In suggesting freedom as the motives to be offered to the slave, he performed a simple official duty, leaving to Congress if it adopted the suggestion, to provide by law all the conditions it might see proper to impose.

In any aspect of the case, *this is a proposition to subvert the labor system, the social system and the political system of our country.* Better far to employ mercenaries from abroad, and preserve that institution which is not only the foundation of our wealth but the palladium of our liberties. *Make the experiment, of course, with negro troops as the last means to prevent subjugation; but when we shall be reduced to the extremity of exclaiming to the slave, "Help us, or we sink," it will already have become quite immaterial what course we pursue.*

In conclusion, Mr. CHAMBERS defended the administration of Mr. DAVIS from having unnecessarily usurped extraordinary powers, and eulogized the bravery of the rebel soldiery.

GEORGIA.

A CONVENTION OF THE STATES.

The following resolutions were offered recently in the Georgia Legislature by Hon. LINTON STEPHENS, and two hundred copies were ordered to be printed:

The General Assembly of the State of Georgia do resolve that the independence of the Southern Confederate States of America, based upon the constitutional compact between the sovereign States composing the Confederacy, and maintained through nearly four years of gigantic war, justly claims from the world its recognition as a rightful fact.

2. That all the States which composed the late American Union, as well those embraced within the present United States, as those embraced within the Southern Confederacy, are what the original thirteen States were declared to be by our fathers of 1776, and acknowledged to be by George the Third of England—independent and sovereign, not as one political community, but as States, each one of them constituting such a "people" as have the inalienable right to terminate any government of their former choice, by withdrawing from it their consent, just as the original thirteen, through their common agent, acting for and in the name of each one of them, by the withdrawal of their consent, put a rightful termination to the British Government, which had been established over them with their consent.

2. That the sovereignty of the individual States is the only basis of permanent peace on the American continent, and will, if the voice of passion and war can once be hushed, and reason allowed to resume her sway, lead to an easy and lasting solution of all the matters of controversy involved in the present lamentable war, by simply leaving all the States free to form their political associations with one another, not by force of arms, which excludes the idea of "consent," but by a rational consideration of their respective interests growing out of their natural situations.

4. That as the very point of controversy in the present war is the settlement of the political association of the States, no treaty of peace can be perfected consistently with the sovereignty of the individual States, without State action on the part of at least those States whose preferences may justly be regarded as doubtful, and have not yet been expressed through the appropriate organs; and therefore opposition to all State coöperation in perfecting a peace cannot be consistent with a desire for its establishment on a basis of the sovereignty of the States.

5. That we hail with gratification the just and sound sentiment coming from a large and growing party in the North, that all associations of these American States must be voluntary, and not forcible, and we give a hearty response to their proposition to suspend the conflict of arms, and hold a convention of States to inaugurate a plan for permanent peace.

6. That the appropriate action of such a convention would be not to form any "agreement or compact between States, but only to frame and propose a plan of peace; and the assembling of such a convention, for such a purpose, would be relieved from all possible constitutional objection by the consent of the two Governments; and with such consent, the proposed convention would but act as commissioners for the negotiation of peace, subject to the ratification of both Governments, and in all points involving the sovereignty or integrity of the States, subject also to the ratification of the particular States whose sovereignty might be so involved.

7. That we respectfully, but most earnestly, urge upon our own Government the propriety and wisdom of not only expressing a desire for peace, through Presidential messages and Congressional manifestoes, but of making, on all suitable occasions, and especially just after signal successes of our arms, official, open and unequivocal offers to treat for peace, through the medium of a convention of States, leaving our adversary to accept our offers, or by rejecting them, to prove to his own people that he is waging this unnatural war, not for peace nor the good of his country, but for purposes of the most unholy and dangerous ambition.

On motion, two hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

MR. LINCOLN'S ELECTION AND THE RECONSTRUCTION MOVEMENT.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 12.

If there be truth in the statement brought by a gentleman of Richmond, yesterday, from beyond the lines, the reelection of LINCOLN has become a fixed fact. For four years more is a once proud and free people to be ruled over by a buffoon and trifler, who has made the American name odious among all civilized mankind. Well, if he suits the Yankees, he also suits us. We advanced the opinion before the election that his success would, all things being considered, be best for the South; and we think so still. Time will prove all.

Quite as significant as this expression of opinion is, the recent declaration of LINCOLN'S Prime Minister, Mr. SEWARD, that the war must go on until one side or the other shall give up, that his Government will agree to no armistice, no suspension of hostilities, and enter into no negotiations for peace with rebels in arms. No doubt this is their intention, and now what becomes of the Convention scheme of BROWN, STEPHENS, BOTTS & Co? It must go by the board, and we hope at once. The people of this country are not ready to throw down their arms and sue for peace and this is the only mode now by which their favorite project can be carried out. The vote in the late election shows that the Northern States are opposed to anything of the sort, and we shall prove ourselves a most silly people by making such a proposition, for it can only end in disappointment and our shame.

Then let Judge STEPHENS withdraw his resolutions about peace, offer as a substitute those passed at the two previous sessions for a united prosecution of the war, and bend all his energies for the success of our arms. That is now the only road to peace that is left us.

HOOD'S ARMY.

REPORTS FROM SAVANNAH

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 12.

Reliable information, says the *Appeal*, from the Army of the Tennessee, is meager as to the details of its movements after leaving Gadsden, but there is no doubt of its having reached the new base of supplies provided in safety, and that the communications to the rear, from headquarters, are so direct that no further deficiencies in any department need be apprehended. A railroad communication that cannot easily be interrupted, to Tuscumbia, is now under control of Gen. Hood, and he is in position to advance into Middle or West Tennessee, as he may decide the most promising of success.

FORREST is coöperating successfully in a quarter that will greatly distract the enemy and render any concentration against our main forces almost an impossibility; and, taken altogether, we have every reason to anticipate the most gratifying results from what has been and may be accomplished.

The rumor of the capture of Decatur was a canard. Our latest intelligence, which may be relied upon, is that no assault was made upon the works of the enemy. The Federal report states that Gen. Hood was repulsed twice. The truth is that he was aware of the strength of the position and its garrison, and made no general attack, but while his army trains, etc., were passing westward, within striking distance, had the enemy been unoccupied, demonstrations were made upon the picket lines of the enemy, which were twice driven in.

The casualities on either side amounted to nothing. The amount of the whole affair was, the enemy were amused within their intrenchments, while our army was safely moved by them, and "nobody hurt." Out of this STANTON, however, bulletined a great victory to DIX.

DECATUR NOT CAPTURED

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 14.

The latest reports brought us by Southern papers are rather contradictory; but they seem to agree in placing Gen. Hood's headquarters, according to the latest accounts, at Tuscumbia, on the South bank of the Tennessee River. Decatur, it appears, was not captured, as reported. Our army made a demonstration in force against it, without success, and then passed on westward.

The Montgomery *Appeal* says:

There are good reasons for believing the Army of Tennessee has greatly damaged the enemy in the late campaign, and utterly broken up the plans for future operations they had formed to succeed the capture of Atlanta, is no longer disputable. That all the anticipations of speedy advances and easy conquests indulged in by the foe have been disappointed, is manifest. Or, if it was expected that SHERMAN should make a back door movement against Richmond through East Tennessee—a movement predicted by some of the Yankee journals—his inability to do so has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of everybody in both sections. Without being allowed to rest after the four months' camps on between Dalton and Atlanta—without being allowed scarcely an hour to recuperate his weary forces, or recruit his munitions and supplies, the victor (?) suddenly found a new campaign forced upon him; and in this, up to latest reports, even from his own friends, SHERMAN has, instead of leading, been forced to direct all his movements as his adversary has chosen. His grand army has already been found weeks seeking a foe that has [illegible] and persistently been striking heavy blows; but, as yet, the search has been unavailing, and Yankeedom [illegible] is [illegible] ordered now as it was when the Army Tennessee first recrossed the Chattahoochee.

A FAR CRY TO CHARLESTON.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 14.

Although no exchange was permitted by the enemy on this side of the river, the picket at Petersburgh appears to have had better luck, and serious a brief summary of intelligence from the Yankee papers of the 10th. It is that species of news which is usually styled, "*Very important, if true.*" According to this telegraphic summary of the New-York journals, SHERMAN has burned Atlanta and marched for Charleston! SHERMAN was lately reported by those papers to have abandoned the pursuit of Hood's raid into Tennessee, and returned to Atlanta with four corps of his army, the rest being left to guard Chattanooga and his communications with Nashville. Altogether it may be supposed that he had 20,000 men with him.

If, with this force, he has cut himself loose from his communications and attempted to gain Charleston, 400 hundred miles distant, living on a hostile country by the way, he has undertaken a most extraordinary affair. It is a far cry to Lochow—but it is a further cry to Charleston. There are circumstances which render this news very suspicious. Telegraphic communication with SHERMAN does not exist, and it would be difficult to obtain intelligence from Atlanta. It is also improbable that he should have announced such a design through the New-York journals, even if he had determined upon it.

This news is very like a big Yankee lie, invented to cover up the fact that SHERMAN has really burnt Atlanta for the purpose of concentrating his whole force against Hood. On the other hand there are considerations which give color to the glory. To burn Atlanta and retreat would be a deadly blow to Yankee pride; yet SHERMAN must come away from that useless place. He cannot keep his army idle there while Hood marches into Tennessee. He may suppose that the forces under THOMAS, with the additions sent to him from Atlanta, are sufficient to hold Hood in check; and that, all of Hood's army having been withdrawn from the South, he would find nothing to oppose him on the road to Charleston, or to Wilmington, or to a junction with GRANT, wherever it may be designed.

Balancing both considerations, we are still incredulous, but if it be true that SHERMAN is now attempting this prodigious design, we may safely predict that his march will lead him to the Paradise of Fools.

From the Examiner, Nov. 15.

Not a syllable of news from either Gen. Hood or Gen. SHERMAN could be obtained yesterday or last night, except that which comes to us through the Yankee journals. It is obvious that Gen. Hood has not advanced very far from Florence, in Alabama, at which point his army crossed the Tennessee River. Had he continued his march northward, the papers received yesterday would have contained some reference to his movements; but the Yankee correspondents profess entire ignorance of his whereabouts. In the meantime, the enemy are concentrating troops to dispute Hood's advance into Middle Tennessee. Several regiments have been withdrawn from East Tennessee and sent to Nashville. A portion of the forces recently engaged in Missouri under Gen. A. J. SMITH, have arrived at Paducah to assist in the defence of that place, and to reinforce SCHOFIELD and THOMAS.

Gen. SHERMAN may or may not be organizing an offensive movement, with Atlanta as his base. We get no confirmation of the report from Confederate sources. It is certainly one of the most extraordinary features of this war, that two large armies should diverge from each other, and move in opposite directions, and stranger still, that they conduct their movements with such secrecy that no one outside of reticent official circles can ascertain within a week the localities of their respective headquarters.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURGH.

From the Richmond Examiner Nov. 15.

The lines of Richmond and Petersburgh continue to enjoy a profound quiet.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 14.

The lines of Richmond and of Petersburgh have been peaceful during the last two days, but there is a rumor that some Yankee troops crossed the northern bank on Saturday night, and it is not impossible that GRANT intends another advance on this side while he repeats his old manœuvre on the left. It is, however, improbable that he will attempt an assault on our magnificent continuous lines now. His may attempt to straighten his line, now running from Fort Harrison toward Signal Hill, so as to bring it down to the river side parallel with our own defences. Fort Harrison is only eight hundred yards from our works, but the point at which their line touches the river is miles away to the south. When the canal is finished, and when his fleet can get over the obstructions, the enemy may try this step.

An exchange of papers took place on yesterday. New-York journals of the 12th were delivered, but none of the 10th or 11th were to be had. Deserters say that every number of the 10th were seized by officers, acting under orders from headquarters, and burnt. The supposition of these men was that the papers of the 10th contained some news which was not thought proper for Confederate ears. One number of the 10th has, however, come to hand, and there is little difficulty in discerning the points which were considered contraband.

[Here follows extracts from the Cincinnati and Washington dispatches, giving the presumed campaign of Gen. SHERMAN.]

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

An official dispatch received yesterday afternoon at the War Department, says that SHERIDAN'S army is intrenched between Newtown and Kernstown, and states further, that "MERRITT'S and CUSTER'S divisions of cavalry attacked Gen. ROSSER on the 10th inst., but were repulsed and driven several miles, losing 200 prisoners and a number of horses. Rosser's command behaved very handsomely, particularly LOMAX'S brigade, under Col. PAYNE, and WICKHAM'S, under Lieut.-Col. MORGAN. About the same time POWELL'S cavalry division attacked MCCAUSLAND'S brigade, at Cedarville, on the Front Royal road, and drove it across the river."

The cavalry fight mentioned in this dispatch took place in the vicinity of Middletown, and is represented to have been quite a severe conflict. The enemy was driven back with heavy loss. Our loss was slight. Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL, of the Seventh Virginia Regiment, is reported killed.

Newtown, which is probably the advanced post of SHERIDAN since his recent "change of base," is four miles beyond Middletown, and eight miles this side of Winchester. Kernstown is about midway between Middletown and Winchester—all on the same road. Cedartown, from which Gen. MCCAUSLAND was driven by a largely superior force of the enemy, is about ten miles east of Middletown.

FROM PIEDMONT.

An official dispatch received at the War Department, yesterday, states that the enemy are removing the rails from the Manchester Gap Railroad and the Winchester Railroad; and that since the Yankees have occupied the Manassas Gap Railroad, Lieut.-Col. MOSBY and his command have killed, wounded and captured 600 of their men, and captured an equal number of their horses.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

All the Yankee prisoners of war held in Richmond are now stuffing their knapsacks, preparatory to a journey to the far South. It is esteemed much more pleasant and airy there, and it would be cruel to keep them here during the Winter, exposed as they would be to the short rations and cool airs of this latitude. There are now in the Libby, and in the adjacent prisons, about 1,300 Yankee souls, who will be much better off in the sunny South. The first train will start to-day.

EVACUATION OF WASHINGTON, N. C.

From the Raleigh Confederate.

We understand that our troops evacuated the town of Washington on Wednesday last, and it was occupied by the enemy perhaps on the same day. No advance in any other direction is apprehended at present. Our forces fell back from Plymouth, to a point on the Roanoke River, to watch the enemy's movements.

THE TALLAHASSEE

HER ARRIVAL AT WILMINGTON.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 15.

An official dispatch, received from Wilmington yesterday, announces the safe arrival of the Confederate States steamer *Tallahassee* in that port. She was engaged by several United States blockaders as she made port.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 15.

Recent reports bear evidence that military affairs in East Tennessee have assumed a more cheerful aspect. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE has taken command in person, absentees are returning, new recruits daily arriving, more rigid discipline is being enforced and all is union and harmony.

The disaster of Morristown was not as serious as at first reported. Just preceding the fight the main body of our troops were at Morristown, while Major G. W. LAY'S Twelfth Battalion Cavalry was stationed at Bean's Station, twelve miles distant. It seems to have been the design of Gen. VAUGHAN to fall back to Russellville before giving fight, where he would have had some advantage in position. To this end, and with a view of concentrating his whole strength, Maj. LAY'S command was ordered to the latter place, which order was promptly obeyed. But the enemy, in vastly superior force, brought on the attack at Morristown. Gen. VAUGHAN, who is one of the "bravest of the brave," did everything in his power to repel the assaults. His efforts were unavailing. From some cause his troops were panic-stricken, and retreated in much disorder toward Russellville.

Maj. LAY met our retreating forces at this point, with the enemy in hot pursuit, and within three hundred yards of our wagon train. He immediately ordered a charge upon the advancing column, to which his command gallantly responded, and succeeded in driving the Yankees back more than a half mile, thereby stopping the retreat, and saving the wagon train. They were highly complimented by the Commanding General. The casualties in the battalion were two wounded, none killed or missing.

—The Calcutta superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, writing under date Sept. 22, says: "One of the greatest curiosities of the day—a somnambulist steward—goes home in the *Mooltan*. No matter how securely he may be bound with cords, he undoes everything and walks about while fast asleep. Last night we fastened him to the ship's butcher, but he unloosened himself without awakening the man, got on deck, and was very nearly overboard. The man is a constant source of anxiety to all on board the *Mooltan*, and if he reaches England should be exhibited. Some Barnum would make a fortune on him."

ART NOTES.

The distinguished Western artist FRANKENSTEIN has arrived in this city from Cincinnati, bringing with him a collection of his beautiful landscapes, and also his large and remarkable picture of "Niagara."

"AUTUMN IN THE WOODS."

Of this picture, now on exhibition at the gallery of GOUPIL & Co., we are gratified to be able to write with feelings of unmingled pleasure—to hail it, not only as the best of the larger works which of late years have left the studio of this talented artist, but to characterize it as one of the finest contributions lately made to the list of American successes in this field of art.

It is not now our intention to furnish the reader any detailed description of this very noble effort of Mr. HART. We have, in the contemplation of his picture, derived no ordinary satisfaction. We have studied the work with care, to fully comprehend its motive. We have considered the ability with which the artist has carried out the intention, evident to us; and cheerfully do we record the opinion that, in "Autumn in the Woods," Mr. HART has achieved one of those great successes only to be won when the cunning hand, the warm heart and subtle brain all harmoniously work together to the encompassing one great and noble end. In this picture there is pleasing evidence of loving enthusiasm guiding the artist's hand through many months of patient toil—full evidence of deep thought and well-garnered knowledge; knowledge of law in art as nature; knowledge of little things as great—of light and of air, of sunshine and shadow, of mountain, of forest, of gleaming waterfall and placid lake, of every tree found within the leafy haunts of our great forest, from the graceful birch to the sombre pine, that stately monarch of our Northern wilds. In this work the lover of truth (as evinced in cunning detail) will find little to cavil at. Weed, vine, rock, gnarled trunk o'ergrown with richest moss and the wondrous *débris* of the primeval forest, are all given with the marked faithfulness to form and color so characteristic of this artist; and yet with such mastery of handling that the minutest weed holds but its relative bearing to the great mass. The scene is one that will equally charm those who have as those who have not visited these beautiful solitudes. The subject we assume to be more an ideal creation of the painter than any particular view; but however that may be, the scene is certainly one that in all its features breathes the air of that enchanting region.

The soft yet clear light of an October day rests lovingly on lake and mountain, just sufficient of its witching haze to soften without obscuring the beauty of line in this most graceful of compositions, at the same time mellowing into a saddened splendor the glory of its autumnal tints. Mark how faithfully the quiet lake reflects within its crystal depths the pictured forms on every side surrounding it, and how gloriously the mad waters, dashing through the rocky channel in the foreground, take their final leap into the unseen depths beyond—passionate as love or hate, yet powerless all, to disturb that eternal quiet which now seems forevermore to reign within that lake's sweet depths.

Of the technical merits of the work, we can but speak from the knowledge gleaned of observation, yet from the knowledge so acquired, we venture to recognize in the "Autumn in the Woods" a most decided triumph of that essentially professional prerogative. The manner in which all parts of this composition are brought into proper relation with the whole, the unity of tone so carefully preserved, and the masterly yet tender treatment of the detail, are beyond all praise; that conscious fidelity, which, while allowing no sacrifice of local truth, yet could, with exquisite skill, so harmonize the claims, as it were, of every object in the scene, that each, while glorying in its separate sovereignty, could yet, under the artist's broad and skillful handling, become so fused as to leave no jarring discord on all that broad canvas—are features of the picture that not alone rivet the attention and claim the admiration of the beholder, but entitle this last and finest production of Mr. HART to rank among the best works of the American school.

WARD'S STATUETTE OF THE "FREEDMAN."

We welcome with great interest the appearance of WARD'S statuette of the "Freedman" in bronze, now on exhibition in GOUPIL'S gallery. For more than a year we have patiently awaited its reproduction in some permanent material; and if so much time was necessary to produce it in its present form, we do not regret it, for certainly it is a triumph mechanically as well as artistically—the casting and chasing being as fine as could have been done even in Europe.

To those who have had an opportunity of seeing the model, the perfect fitness of the material to the subject will be apparent—the very color seeming to add to its sentiment and reality.

It is very gratifying to come back again with fresh eyes to this admirable statuette and discover new thoughts and beauties, and to be able better to comprehend the power, knowledge and (we may say here without misusing that oft misapplied word) *genius* that created such a work. This figure is true to the negro type, not only in feature, but in pose and anatomical structure—true also in character, the attitude of a man fatigued from effort or struggle—in hope, watchful and determined, the right hand grasping his broken manacle, is significant—that strong purpose, backed by his magnificent physique, would deter any slave-catcher from laying hands on him. The author of "Art Ideas" says of this work: "It is completely original in itself—a genuine inspiration of American history, noble in thought and lofty in sentiment. It symbolizes the African race in America, the birthday of a new people into the ranks of Christian civilization: we have seen nothing in sculpture more soul-lifting or more comprehensively eloquent. It tells the whole sad tale of slavery and the bright story of emancipation. The negro is true to his type—of naturalistic fidelity of limbs; in form and strength suggesting the colossal, and yet of an ideal beauty, made divine by the divinity of art." It is to be regretted that the cost of this work in bronze must necessarily limit the number of copies, as it should be seen and possessed by the great mass of the people. Why cannot we have copies in clay-colored material? It would fill a great want in our available sculpture—something to educate the people, to point out the legitimate province of that dignified art, of which Mr. WARD is one of the most illustrious and honored disciples.

THE STATUETTES OF JOHN ROGERS.

All day and every day, week in and week out, there is an everchanging crowd of men, women and children, standing stationary amid the ever-surging tides of Broadway, before the windows of WILLIAMS & STEVENS, gazing, with eager interest, upon the statuettes and groups of the sculptor, JOHN ROGERS. These works appeal to a deep popular sentiment. They are not pretentious displays of gods, godesses, ideal characters, or stupendous world-compelling heroes. They are illustrations of American domestic, and especially of American military life—not of our great Generals or our bold Admirals, or the men whose praises fill all the newspapers; but of the common soldier of the Union—not of the common soldier either, in what might be called his high heroic moods and moments, when, with waving sword and flaming eye, he dashes upon the enemy's works; but of the soldier in the ordinary moments and usual occupations of every-day camp life. For the last year or more, Mr. ROGERS has been at work mainly on groups of this latter class and character. Thus he has given us "The Returned Volunteer, or How the Fort was Taken," being a group of three gathered in a blacksmith's shop, the characters consisting of the blacksmith himself, standing with his right foot on the anvil-block and his right hammer in his hand, listening eagerly, with his little girl, to a soldier who sits close by on his haunches, narrating "how the fort was taken." We have also another

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 18, 1864.

$200	U. S. 6s, '81, C.		200	N. Y. Cen.	120⅜
	Small	110	100	do s10	121
1,300	do	110⅛	250	do	121⅛
10,800	do	110⅜	400	do	122
11,300	do	110⅜	50	do b15	121
10,000	do	110⅝	200	do s40	120⅝
1,400	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C.		300	do s10	120⅜
	Small	104⅜	1 0	do b60	121
18,000	do	103⅞	100	do s30	120
4,500	do	104	20	do	120⅜
20,000	do new iss.	103⅞	100	Erie Railway	98
2,500	do	104	100	do s10	95
1,000	U. S. 10-40s. C.	96⅜	1200	do s10	95⅜
3,000	do	96	2500	do	95⅜
14,900	Treas. N. Y. 7-10s, Apr. & Oct.	113	200	do s10	95⅜
8,000	do	112⅜	75	do	95⅜
26,000	C. S. ss. 1 yr. Cer.	96⅞	100	do	95⅞
80,000	do	96⅞	500	do b10	95⅞
1,000	N. Y. State 6s '74.	108	200	Hud. Riv. R.	119⅜
1,000	Tenn. 6s. '90.	56	500	do	119
1,000	do	55⅜	300	do s30	118
1,000	Mo. State 6s	61	100	Mich. Cen. R.	125
5,000	M. 6s ins. to Pacific R.	67	100	do	126⅜
1,000	Cal. St. 7s	101	1000	Reading R.	135
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	37	500	do	134⅞
10,000	do	36⅞	200	do s10	134⅞
28,000	do	36⅜	1000	M. S. & N. I.	70⅜
30,000	do	36	500	do	70⅜
20,000	do	35⅞	500	do	70⅜
16,000	do	35⅝	100	do s30	70⅜
20,000	do b30	161	50	do	70
6,000	do	35⅛	500	Ill. Cen. R.	123⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.	108	300	do	123⅜
2,000	Erie 2d M., '79.	118	100	do	124
20,000	Erie 4th M	112	50	do	123⅜
2,000	Harlem 1st M.	107⅛	100	do s30	123
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	100	300	Clc. & Pitts.	103⅜
5,000	Mich. So. & I. R. 8s.	103	1500	Clc. & Pitts.	103⅜
20,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	98	1000	do s30	103⅜
2,000	do	98⅜	1000	do	104
10,000	Te. & W. 1 M. Ex.	100	20	Chi. & N. W.	43
4,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	103⅜	500	do	42⅜
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	93	300	do b30	43
1,000	Clev. & P. 2d M.	100	100	do b10	42⅜
2,000	Mar. 1st M. B.	95	900	do	42⅜
10,000	Amer Gold.	218	100	do	42
30	Mer. Ex. Bank	98⅜	500	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	80⅛
300	Canton Co.	32	100	do b10	81
100	do	32⅛	100	do s30	80⅜
8	Del. & Hud. C Co.	138	300	do	80⅜
400	Cum Coal Pref.	46⅛	600	do	80⅜
200	do	46⅜	900	do	80
600	do	46	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	103⅜
200	Am. Coal Co.	75	200	do s30	103⅜
32	do	73	600	do	103⅜
100	Smith Perm. Gold.	10	100	do	103⅜
200	Quick M. Co.	83	200	do	103⅜
200	do	83⅛	156	Chi., Bur. & Q.	116
200	do	84	200	Mil. & P. Du C.	81
100	do b15	84	118	Del., L. & Wes. R.	200
200	Mar. Min. Co.	34	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	102⅜
100	do b30	34	300	do	102
200	do	33	300	do	101⅜
200	do	33	400	do b10	101⅜
400	do	33⅛	600	do	101⅜
200	do s30	33⅛	1600	do	101
50	Alt. & T. H.	51	1-0	do s30	101
100	Chic. & Alt. R.	85	100	do s30	100⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	110⅛	300	Hudson R. R.	118⅜
10,000	do	110⅛	100	do	118⅜
15,000	do	110	300	Reading R.	134⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	103⅜	900	do s10	134⅜
20,000	do new iss.	104	200	M. S. & N. I.	69⅜
55,000	Treas. N. Y. 7-10s. April & Oct.	113	500	do	69⅜
14,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	96⅜	2000	do	69⅜
20,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	35⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	124⅜
10,000	Am. Gold	215	100	do	126⅛
5,000	do	214⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts.	103⅜
100	Canton Co.	32⅜	200	do s30	103
500	do	32⅛	1000	do	103
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	46⅜	100	do	102
200	do	45⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	42
50	Quick. M. Co.	83⅛	300	do	41⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co.	33⅜	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	79⅛
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	121	500	Chi. & R. I. R.	102
100	do	120⅛	1000	do	103⅜
10	Pac. M. S. Co.	391	100	do	103⅜
150	Erie R.	95⅜	200	do s30	101
100	do b30	95⅜	1000	P. F. W. & C.	100⅜
500	do	95⅜	1000	do	100⅜
500	do s30	95	1200	do	100⅜
600	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	116			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$35,000	O. & M. Cer.	36⅜	300	Hud. Riv. R.	118
10,000	do b60	36⅜	200	do b5	118
10,000	do s3	36⅛	100	do	117⅜
10,000	do s	35⅜	400	do	117⅜
100	Quick. Min. c	83⅛	100	do b3	117⅜
100	do s3	83⅛	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	69⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co. s3	32⅜	100	do	69⅜
100	do	32⅜	300	do s3	69⅜
100	do b3	32⅜	100	do b5	69⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. s1	120	400	do c	69⅜
100	do s3	119⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	122
200	do	119	100	Chic. & N. W. R. c	41⅜
100	Erie R. s3	94⅜	700	do	41
300	do s	94⅜	100	do c	40⅞
2100	do	94⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr b3	79⅛
800	do s3	94⅜	800	do b10	79⅜
50	do b3	94⅜	100	do c	79
200	do	94⅜	300	do b4	79
300	do s3	94⅜	700	do	79
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	103⅜	100	do b3	79
300	do b5	103⅜	100	do b7	79⅛
100	Ch. & R. I. R. c	102	100	do	78⅞
100	do s3	102⅛	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	72

FRIDAY, NOV. 18—P. M.

The Gold Room had another fall of *twelve per cent.* to-day, making about 35 ℔ cent. this week, and nearly 50 ℔ cent. since the second day after the Presidential Election. The lowest point to-day was 210 ℔ cent., from which there was a subsequent rally to 215@212½, as against 223@222½ at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Street and Gold Room were again filled with rumors of a political as well as a military nature, by way of accounting for the continued downward course of the market, but none of these were verified to the close of 'Change hour. The market has now returned to about the points from which it was advanced by speculation early in the month, to 250@260 ℔ cent., on a false theory as the effect of the result of the Presidential Election, and it is now in a position to be sensibly affected, either way, by political or military news. There is some export demand at the lower figures made this week, and a fair shipment by Saturday's steamers is spoken of. The receipts by the California steamer has supplied about $450,000. The Treasury Office began the prepayment of the first of January Gold Interest on the Public Debt to-day.

The Stock Exchange was again depressed on the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares by sympathy with the Gold Room, and there was an unusual eagerness to sell at both Boards, although Money was freely offered to the Brokers, and there was no probable sign of anything pending of a financial nature to disturb the market. Some of the previously outstanding *short* accounts were partially covered at the lowest prices to-day, while on the other hand, new parties are supposed to have come in as sellers for a further decline. The rally in Gold in the afternoon failed to improve the Railway list materially. The decline since yesterday ranges 1 to 3 ℔ cent. The Government Stocks continued firm on the 5-20s of both issues, while the 6 ℔ cents of 1881 fell from 110⅞ to 110, closing 110¼ ℔ cent. The 7-30 ℔ cents, old issue, fell to 113 ℔ cent., which is about their relative value with 1881's for conversion. Treasury Certificates were done at 96¾ ℔ cent.

At 4 o'clock there was more appearance of steadiness in the Railways at Open Board on Broad-street, and the Gold-Room had rallied to 216@217 ℔ cent.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 6s, 1881	110¾	110⅜	Pittsburgh	104¾	103⅜
U. S. 5-20's	104	103⅞	Northwest	43¼	41⅜
U. Certificates	96⅜	96⅛	N West Pref	81⅜	79⅜
M. Y. Central	121	119⅜	Rock Island	105⅜	103⅜
Erie	96⅞	94⅜	Fort Wayne	104⅜	100⅜
Hudson	120⅜	118⅜	Cum'land Coal	47⅜	45
Reading	136	133⅜	Quicksilver	54	53
Mich. Southern	72	68⅜	Mariposa	34⅜	32⅜
Illinois Cen	124	121	Ohio & M. Certs	38⅜	35⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

City	155	Bank of the Republic	100
Dry Dock	108	Bank of N. America	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Hanover	103
National	104	Metropolitan	1.0
Merchants Exchange	98½	Grocers	110
State of New-York	115	Commonwealth	102
Commerce	107	Importers' & Traders'	160
Ocean	69	Park	136
American Exch'ge	114	Fourth National	94
Chatham	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages.

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107¾	Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	109	Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Income	75
N. Y. Cen. Real Es	104	Chi. & N. W. Int. B	96
N. Y. Cen. subscript	104	Tol. & W. 1st	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65	107	Gal. & Chi.	113
Hud. R. 1sts	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	104
Buff. N. Y. & E.	117	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101
Mich. Cen. New 1sts	130	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	94
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	108	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100
Illinois Cen.	114	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	91
Alt. & T. H. 1sts	102	Alt. & G. W.	95

We noticed at the close of our Stock Exchange report yesterday that the forthcoming dividend on the Reading Stock was rumored to be 20 ℔ cent., on Philadelphia authority. The following from the Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday morning partially confirms the rumor, and is otherwise interesting as explaining the financial position of the company:

"There was a moderate business in Reading Railroad shares yesterday, and now that the excitement attendant on the recent active movement in the stock is over, it may not be improper to state some facts in reference to the business of the road, and its next probable dividend. We are assured from parties in another city, who have been here in consultation with the officers of the company, that the net profits the current year exceed 25 ℔ cent., which with the surplus of 15 ℔ cent., carried from last year, gives an aggregate of over 40 ℔ cent. This the large holders at New-York and Boston have urged, shall be divided in some shape, but as some of the officers of the company thought it inequitable to divide profits nominally representing twice their value by reason of the depreciated currency, the parties at issue compromised on a basis of two for one, and with an understanding that the coming dividend will be 15 ℔ cent. in stock and 5 ℔ cent., or so much as there may remain of profits on the basis there named, in cash; all profits of the company thereafter to be divided at the designated periods, in cash. With the stock of the company selling 33 ℔ cent. above par, a stock dividend of 15 ℔ cent. is equal to 20 ℔ cent. in money, to say nothing of the 5 ℔ cent. dividend expected in cash. These facts attest not only the productive value of the stock, as an investment, but the great importance of the Reading Railroad as a medium connecting our port with the wonderful wealth of the Anthracite coal regions."

The following is the day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer: Total Receipts, $1,666,304 70, including for Customs, $161,532, and on account of Loan, $102,200; Payments, $2,041,945 93; Balance, $30,927,432 52.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Established Aug. 1, 1863.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000
Dividends paid in 14 months	150,000
Surplus	100,000

This bank will remove to its magnificent new banking-house, No. 134 Broadway, on the 25th inst., and will be prepared to receive city accounts heretofore declined for want of accommodation in its temporary offices.

The buying and selling of Government securities will be continued as heretofore in a special department for that purpose.

Dealers and depositors most generously dealt with.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CRUPPEY, Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK.

Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York.

Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.

E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 18—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 4 bbls. Ashes, 14 345 bbls. Flour, 72 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,199 bushels Wheat, 1,352 bushels Corn, 39,330 bushels Oats, 4,301 packages Provisions, and 350 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive and nominal, at $12@$12 25 for Pots, and $13 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very dull and heavy to-day, including Java at 50c.@52c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 44c.@46c.; Rio at 42c.@46c.; St. Domingo at 40c.@42c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Continues in limited request at much lower and very irregular prices; Middling, $1 30@$1 33 ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 630 bales.

FRUIT—The market has been very quiet and unsettled, since our last.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, and prices have been again reduced 15c.@25c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 11,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 20; poor to choice Extra State at $9 25@$9 75, chiefly $9 35@$9 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 40@$10 75 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 00 @$9 20
Extra State	9 25 @ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40 @13 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 40 @10 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75 @13 25
Extra Genesee	9 80 @13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 00 @15 00
Southern Flour is depressed and lower.	

Sales since our last 750 bbls., at $10@$11 20 for poor to good, and $11 25@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 25@$15 25 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is much cheaper; sales 350 bbls. Extra at $9 50@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 25 ℔ bbl. Sales 60 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $7 40@$7 50 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in stock demand, at lower and irregular prices. Sales 42,500 bushels, including choice Amber Western at $2 35@$2 40; Red Western at $2 25@$2 30; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 20; Milwaukee Club at $2 15; Chicago Spring at $2 15. Corn is in demand and steady; sales since our last, 48,500 bushels, at $1 79½@$1 80, for Mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats are salable at uniform prices; we quote Canada at 95c.@96c., Western at 96c.@98c., afloat and in store; State at 96c.@97c., cash, ℔ bushel. Rye and Barley are depressed, lower and irregular. The following is a comparative statement of the Breadstuffs trade of Chicago Jan. 1 to Nov. 12 in each of the last two years:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1863.	1864	1863.	1863.
Flour, bbls	1,317,660	1,650,539	1,236,358	1,046,349
Wheat bush	10,208,549	10,838,595	9,441,794	9,976,300
Corn, bush	25,460,898	12,864,576	24,441,780	11,672,256
Oats, bush	7,963,018	12,850,158	5,340,700	12,187,991
Rye, bush	752,199	886,370	508,456	674,817
Barley, bush	922,871	688,501	416,250	416,147

HAY—North River is inactive to-day, at $1 30@$1 37½ for Government and shipping, and $1 50@$1 70 for small lots for city use, ℔ 160 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet, yet steady, at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 30c.@32½c. for new, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Are dull and prices unsettled, in view of the heavy decline in gold.

LEATHER—Attracts less attention, but is held with much firmness.

LUMBER—A very moderate inquiry prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine, at about previous rates.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and heavy, including New-Orleans at $1@$1 25; Porto Rico, 90c.@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 72½c.@95c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quite dull, including Resin (nominally) at $25@$35 ℔ 280 lbs., Tar, at $10@$14 ℔ bbl., Spirits Turpentine at $2 40@$2 50 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been tightly dealt in, including Crude Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 15@$2 20; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60@$1 65, Unbleached Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Linseed at $1 43@$1 45, No. 1 Lard at $1 82½@$1 95 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive and depressed. Sales have been made of 1,250 bbls. We quote Crude at 44½c.@45c., refined, in bond, at 66c.@66c., and refined, free, at 86c.@87c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand and irregular in price. Sales-day, 7,500 bbls., at $39 75@$40 37½, cash, and regular for New Mess, closing at $40 12½, cash, and $37 75@$38 50 for one year old Mess; $39 for Prime Mess, part for January delivery; $36@$39 for Thin Mess, and $37@$37 50 for Prime. Also $40 50 for Mess, deliverable all this month and in December, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 17c.@19c., for Shoulders; 18c.@21c. for Hams, sales 320 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet, 250 boxes Cumberland were reported sold for December and January delivery, at 17½c.@18c. Lard is again much lower; sales, 1,250 tcs. and bbls. at 21c.@23c. Beef is quiet at $19@$24 50 for Old and New Extra Mess; $14@$22 for Plain; sales 480 bbls. Prime Mess Beef is in demand; 140 tcs. sold on private terms. Beef Hams are advancing; 950 bbls. sold at $28 ℔ bbl. Butter is quiet and heavy, closing at 42½c.@55c. for poor to choice State, and 22½c.@45c. for Western ℔ lb. Cheese continues active, lots at 15c.@24c., the latter for very choice, ℔ lb. The movement in provisions in Milwaukee, week ending with Nov. 15, Messrs. Jones & Co. review thus: "The receipts of Hogs reported for the past week aggregate 5,193 live and 31 dressed, against 7,456 live and 396 dressed for the corresponding period last year. The receipts reported for the past 24 hours sum up 345 live and 8 dressed, against 751 live and 75 dressed for corresponding day last year. The packing this season to date amounts to about 17,000. The Hog market during the past week has been firm, packers taking hold freely at $9 25@$10 75 gross, according to weight and quality. The market for Provisions has been moderately active, and packers have had no difficulty in disposing of products for delivery this month and the early part of next at full figures. The offerings have been moderate, owing to the packers having previously sold pretty freely here and at the East. Mess Pork has been taken as fast as offered at $36@$36 50, and closes with holders asking $37@$37 50. Thin Mess Pork in small supply and nominal at $35 50. Prime Mess Pork has been selling at $33@$33 50, but packers, to-day, are asking $34@$34 50. Extra Prime Pork has sold to the extent of 1,000 bbls., at $27, closing very firm, and generally held at $28. No sales have transpired in Middles, and the manufacture has been confined to the few lots already sold. This is not a favorite style of meats with packers just at present, as they are but slowly converted into money. For December delivery packers might be induced to sell at 17c. for Cumberlands, and 19c. for short rib. Long-cut Hams have been offering at 18c., but have not been much sought after yet. Sweet pickled Hams, in barrels and tierces, are selling at 17c.@17¾c. Prime Lard, kettle-rendered, and steam-rendered kettle-dried, is generally held at 22c. No. 1 at 21c. Grease, 15c.@17c. The Beef packing still continues, but only in a moderate way. The stock is small and holders are very firm. We quote Mess Beef at $17@$17 50. Extra Mess at $20. Beef Hams at $22. Prime Tallow, 17c.—the supply is nearly exhausted. Freight by propeller and rail to New-York, 87½c. ℔ 100 lbs. Lake insurance, 1¾ ℔ cent. All rail, $1 05."

RICE—Has been inactive and nominal.

SEEDS—Are dull and unsettled.

SUGARS—The market has been quiet and much depressed, prices favoring buyers decidedly. Sales since our last, 217 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 17¾c.@22c., and 650 boxes Havana, part at 19c.@19¼c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet and very heavy, at 24¾c.@28c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 147,000 lbs. at 16c.@17⅜c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive and irregular in prices.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand at lower prices. Sales, since our last, 650 bbls. in lots, at $1 71½@$1 73¾ for State and Western ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Light engagements have been reported to-day, including 280 tierces Beef at 2s. 3d.; 80 tons Oil Cake at 7s. 6d.; 30 tons Tallow and 100 tons Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d. Also, by steamer, 700 boxes Cheese and 200 pkgs. Butter, at 40s. For Antwerp, 50 tons Mahogany, 25 tons Measurement Goods, and 1,000 boxes Extract of Logwood at 25s. For Bremen, 100 bags Coffee at 20s., with 100 tons Black Walnut and 150 hhds. Tobacco, at 25s.

Movements of European Steamers.

For California.

Golden Rule	Nov. 19. New-York	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Nov. 23. New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *America* via Southampton, will close on Saturday at 10 30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Baltimore*, will close on Saturday at 10 30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Guiding Star*, will close on Saturday at 1.30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1.30, 2.20 and 6.15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4 30, 6 and 10 30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION—NO. 7 NEW BOWERY.—TO-DAY, Nov. 17. 450 children are at the table. Rev. MR. VAN METER, accompanied by several of the sweetest little singers from the Mission, will address a Union meeting of Sunday Schools in the Congregational Church in Jersey City, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and a Union meeting in the First Baptist Church, Grove-st., Jersey City, at 7 o'clock in the EVENING, in behalf of the Mission. The Mission is preparing to give a dinner on Thanksgiving Day, not only to children connected with the Mission, but to the sick and aged poor in that locality. Anything for the occasion will be gratefully received.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—A Sermon on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. F. S. DE HASS, when collections and subscriptions will be made to pay off the entire indebtedness of the church. The anniversary of the Youth's Missionary Society, in the AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, and Rev. F. BOTTOME, Pastor.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—The debt of this church and property having been paid, appropriate services will be held on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Bishop JANES, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. D. C. CRAWFORD. A Love feast and reunion of the former Pastors and members will be held at 3 P. M. Rev. A. MCLEAN presiding. All friends of this church, and of church extension, are invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, on SABBATH, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., corner Catharine and Madison sts. Also, preaching corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.; and preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M. Seamen and friends cordially invited. Seats free.

NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM.—"HAPPY, Happy Christmas Day," "I'll go to that Beautiful Land," "Where God and the Angels Live," "Trinity Anthem," a New-Year and Anniversary hymn, "Prayer for Peace," "The Penitent's Prayer," "Happy Festal Eve," "The Union Must Stand," "Meet, oh Meet me in Heaven," &c. Price 3 cents each; $2 per 100. Mailed at retail price. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

"THE ATTRACTIONS OF HEAVEN."—By special request, the Rev. NEWTON HESTON will deliver a series of sermons on the above subject, in the State-st. Congregational Church, Brooklyn. The first of the series on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching also at 10½ o'clock. Lectures on *Pilgrim's Progress* every TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers made welcome.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. By request, the morning discourse will be on *The two Dispensations*. Subject for evening—*all Things are Vain*, &c. On Thursday, (Thanksgiving,) service will be held at 11 A. M. Sermon by the Pastor.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM on 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., is open for the worship of the Lord every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the lecture on SUNDAY EVENING: *Man essentially a Spiritual being; the various degrees of his life; reasons for commencing his existence in this world.*

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.—THE FIRST OF A series of discourses on Religion, as illustrated in the pilgrimage of Christian and her children, will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Preaching in MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Parents and youth especially invited.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL TRACT SOCIETY will be celebrated NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at Zion Church, corner of 36th-st. and Madison-av. The sermon will be preached by Rev. G. J. GEER, D. D. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the society.

THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD IN THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONS.—The Rev. JOHN MORGAN will preach on the above subject in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—FREE LECTURE.—Rev. E. H. GILLETT, author of "The Life and Times of John Huss," will lecture at the rooms, Bible House, 3d-av., corner of 8th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*John Huss*. Young men are invited.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Removed from Rivington-st. to Church ed fice in Sixth-st., south side, near 2d-av. Services in the MORNING at 10½, in the Lecture Room. AFTERNOON, at 3 P. M., in the body of the Church. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

MADISON SQUARE.—REV. H. JESSUP, BEING about to sail on his return to the Syrian Mission of the American Board, will deliver a farewell address in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS',) on SUNDAY EVENING. The services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. WILLIAM V. V. MABIN, OF the Grove Church, Weehawken, N. J., will preach in the Presbyterian Church, on University place, (late Dr. POTTS',) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. SPEAKS, of Brooklyn, in the AFTERNOON, at 3½.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—CORNER OF Lexington-av and 46th-st.—A public meeting in aid of the objects of the National Freedman's Relief Association will be held in this Church on SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 3 P. M. Speakers, Rev. Drs. HAYNES and MITCHELL, and Rev. J. SANDERSON, the Pastor.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avenues.—Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D.D., Pastor.—The third of the course of Lectures on *Esther, the Hebrew Orphan, Queen of Persia*, will be delivered in this church by the Pastor, SABBATH EVENING next, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 6 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Resurrection of the Dead*. At 3 P. M. Subject—*The Resurrection to Life—the Hope of the Beloved*. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, corner Henry and Scammel sts.—Rev. S. J. CORNELIUS, Rector. SUNDAY, Nov. 20, services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. On THANKSGIVING DAY services at 10½ o'clock A. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

DIVINE SERVICE IS HELD EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at the Rooms of the New England Soldier's Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, at 3½ o'clock. Sermon this afternoon by the Chaplain, Rev. ALEX R. THOMPSON.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPISCOPAL,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.—Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., in the EVENING, at 7½. The sexton will furnish seats to strangers.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NO. 9 University place. (Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary.) Preaching by Rev. J. B. C. HARRIES on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Evening services on SUNDAY and THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Seats free.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st. Rev. R. C. SHEARER, Minister.—Regular services A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening *Earthly Governments, Divine and human*. Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

PROF. MATTESON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in his church on 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Miracles of Moses*. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—CHANGE of the hour of service. Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, Pastor elect, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs, SUNDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
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The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SENECA INDIANS, TRAINED DOGS, COM. NUTT, FAT GIRL, GIANTS, DWARFS, &c. all hours. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN—BABES IN THE WOOD—TURNING THE TABLES—TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—ROSE OF CASTILE—COURT CARDS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—SCHOOL OF REFORM.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening—UN MARI QUI SE DERANGE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 536 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

SNEDECOR'S GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—PAINTINGS.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT CONCERT—ARMORY, Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We print, from our special correspondent, this morning, some details of the exchange of prisoners now going on in Savannah River. Three thousand two hundred prisoners were last Saturday delivered to the rebels, and our fleet is now there awaiting the delivery of the first installment of the ten thousand Union prisoners included in the arrangement. The return of the fleet is daily expected at Fortress Monroe.

There is no further news from Gen. SHERMAN. The rebel papers of the 15th assert that he moved toward Selma and Montgomery. But the whole is now so completely mystified, that the best thing the public can do is simply to await SHERMAN'S own developments.

Our files of Southern papers, including Richmond dates to the 15th, and Savannah to the 12th, contain interesting information. The speculations about SHERMAN show that the rebels are incredible as to his march southward. The failure of HOOD to achieve any brilliant success begins to excite evident disgust in the Confederacy. The rebel pirate *Tallahassee*, which was so vigorously chased by our blockading fleet, took refuge in the harbor of Wilmington.

Private reliable news, dated Rome, Ga., 11th, says the destruction of manufactures, mills and other buildings of value to the enemy, at that place, was commenced at 3½ o'clock yesterday The extensive rolling-mills, stables and store-houses were destroyed, by order of Gen. CORSE. Some places of minor importance were fired by the soldiers. The number of private residences destroyed was very small, and these were accidental. There was great rejoicing over the election.

The St. Louis *Republican* learns from Lieut.-Col. CLOPPER, commanding Merrill's Horse, who has just arrived from Little Rock, that everything was quiet in that city at the date of his departure which was on the 9th inst. The rumor that a formidable rebel force, under MAGRUDER, has been threatening it, is without any foundation in fact. MAGRUDER is too weak for offensive operations against STEELE, and is content to remain very quiet, at a remote distance from that city. PRICE'S force was pretty well broken up, and comparatively small parties were heard of, making their way to the Arkansas River. Troops had gone out from Little Rock for the purpose of intercepting them, and of ascertaining the whereabouts of PRICE'S main body.

The steamship *Morning Star*, from New-Orleans Nov. 12, arrived at this port last evening. Gen. CANBY, who had arrived in that city, was not so dangerously wounded as had been reported. He expected to be about in a few weeks. Advices from Brazos Santiago report that the rebels on the Rio Grande had been reinforced at Brownsville by 3,000 men and 12 pieces of artillery, under Gen. SLAUGHTER. The restrictions upon the shipments of cotton to New-Orleans had been removed.

The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, in noticing the advance of Gen. SHERMAN'S army, says that such buildings at Atlanta as could be of benefit to the enemy were destroyed, but none others. It was not believed that Gen. SHERMAN would meet with any considerable force of the enemy on the way.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was another heavy fall in the Gold Room yesterday, from 222½ the afternoon before, to 210 ₩ cent. About one-half this additional decline was recovered on the afternoon rally. The Railways, at the Stock Exchange, were also further depressed, while Government Securities were in steady demand and the 5-20 Bonds firm.

A very moderate business was reported in produce and merchandise yesterday, at a further partial reduction in prices, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Lard, Cotton, Tallow and Petroleum having been particularly depressed. The Freight engagements were light.

The investigation into the recent bank forgeries, was continued yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice DOWLING. The case on the part of the prosecution was concluded, and this morning the counsel for the prisoners will open their defence. It was proved yesterday that two Philadelphia banks had been swindled out of $10,000 by some of the prisoners now held at the Tombs.

The Trenton *Gazette* states that JOHN P. BROCKTON, of that city, is much more likely to be elected United States Senator than is Gen. MCCLELLAN.

The vote of the six regiments of the famous "Vermont Brigade," at the last election, was—LINCOLN, 764; MCCLELLAN, 348. The Second and Fourth Regiments gave a majority for MCCLELLAN.

We have received Jamaica papers to Nov. 9. They contain no news beyond the following paragraph, which we find in the *Guardian*: "We have been informed that Capt. SEMMES, late of the *Alabama*, sailed from Southampton in the R. M. C. steamer *Tasmania*, and disembarked at St. Thomas, whence he was to proceed, per first steamer, to Colon."

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, is said to be a candidate for United States Senator for Maryland, in place of Ex-Gov. HICKS, who will be made Postmaster at Baltimore.

The Dayton *Empire* contains the card of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, announcing that he "has resumed the practice of law."

The Citizens' Association of the Seventh Ward have unanimously nominated for Trustee of Common Schools, for this Ward, Mr. WILLIAM H. THRALL, of No. 23 Pike-street, to be submitted to the electors at the ensuing charter election.

The Veteran Union Club, and their Union friends, assemble this evening at 9 o'clock, at the headquarters of the Club, No. 710 Broadway, to pay their respects to their standard-bearer, Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor elect.

It is reported from Washington that the revenue officers of the Ninth Congressional District, in this city, have just discovered a fraud of the most stupendous kind, involving three of the largest breweries in the country. The proprietors have been arrested, and the breweries, with all their appurtenances, as well as the stock on hand, have been seized, the aggregate value of the property being not less than a million dollars—all of which will be confiscated, if a case is made out against the offenders, and half of which will go to the persons discovering the fraud. The parties have been distilling for a long time without license, without making returns, and without paying tax.

The Toronto *Globe* of Thursday has the following: "JAMES D. WESTCOTT, formerly United States Senator from Florida, but for many years living in New-York, and popularly supposed to be one of the editors of the New-York *Herald*, came to Montreal recently as the guest of GEORGE N. SANDERS, and acted as advising counsel for the St. Alban's raiders. He returns to New-York, and it is thought he will get into trouble as an aider and abettor of the rebels."

Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor elect of this State, arrived in this city on Thursday night. He received yesterday the congratulations of many personal and political friends. A deputation of citizens waited upon him to tender a public reception, which, it is believed, he will accept. The Governor will be serenaded to-night at the Astor House, where he is stopping.

The report from Washington telegraphed to a Boston paper in relation to the discovery of extensive Revenue frauds in the Ninth Congressional district of this State is believed to be a hoax. The United States Marshal and the United States District Attorney deny all knowledge of any such matter.

The Mysterious Georgia Campaign.

The spectacle which is now presented to the imaginations of the Northern people, of Gen. SHERMAN'S legions plunging off into the darkness of an enemy's territory, burning their shelter behind them, as CORTEZ his ships, never to be heard of more till the enemy reports to us victory or disaster, is certainly something dramatic and exciting. To march a body of from 50,000 to 75,000 men, as a "flying column," for 300 miles, without connection to its base, and living, in great part, on the country, would, if successful, be the most remarkable military achievement of the war. In fact, we do not recall a march which can be compared with it, in modern military history. Rumor has it, that ten days' provision are to be carried on the back, and twenty days' in a compact wagon-train, and that construction trains and pontoon trains are to accompany the army, with a heavy mass of artillery.

Such a daring enterprise could not even have been undertaken earlier in the war, especially for the reason that it requires a veteran's experience to save rations and a veteran's iron muscle to bear such a march, with fifty or seventy-five pounds on the back. The French soldiers in the Peninsular war sometimes carried fifteen days' provisions in their haversacks and knapsacks, but they did not have such weight of intrenching tools and other matters to bear.

It should not be disguised that a march of Gen. SHERMAN'S army through Georgia (if such is really being made), would be a perilous thing. Unexpected delays through bad weather, or the discovery by the rebels of his plans and line of march, may have given the enemy opportunity to block up his way, to burn bridges, fell trees over the roads and especially—what most is to be feared—to sweep the country of forage and supplies. In the mean time, his army would be consuming their small stores of rations and forage, and might be reduced to short commons, or even ultimately forced to fall back.

This is the worst possibility; but on the other side Gen. SHERMAN has in his favor several most manifest advantages. The season of the year makes it probable that the granaries and barns of the farmers of Southern Georgia are full of supplies. It is the richest region of the Confederacy; no war has wasted it; immense fields of corn and wheat have been planted there on the old cotton-lands. There are no heavy garrisons or any regular troops who can delay his advance a day; and above all, he can safely reckon on a great servile population, ready to aid him in foraging, to do camp-work, or even to bear arms if he need them. Certainly half of the slaves of the Confederacy must now be concentrated in this very region which he is about to invade. He will find there an army of auxiliaries. Nowhere could we strike a more damaging blow to the rebel resources than just there, in Southern Georgia.

It may safely be concluded that SHERMAN'S march to the sea will be a track of desolation and ruin, for he believes that humanity in war demands that it should be short and severe.

It must further be remembered, that almost in the line of his course (if he be tending for Savannah) he will strike Andersonville, and if the poor Union captives left there have any health and strength left, he may be able not only to free them but to arm them.

Still more, the march through Georgia is a march *toward a base*, not from it; and whenever he reaches the sea he is sure of ammunition and supplies. If he did in fact (as is rumored) leave Atlanta on the 12th, he may reach Augusta by Monday next, and our first news of him come to us through the Richmond papers.

Taking all considerations in view, we incline, as we have said before, to believe that the greatest mistake made by the rebels in the war, has been HOOD'S movement to cross the Tennessee; and that, like some of our campaigns made solely for a political or sensational end, it will, in the face of such a thorough military leader as SHERMAN, bring the rebel cause of the Southwest to disaster, which in their case will be irretrievable.

The Exchange of Invalid Prisoners.

The letter from our special correspondent at Port Royal, S. C., is a perfectly trustworthy report of what has thus far been effected in the way of exchanging invalid prisoners. But it shows so little progress in the arrangements, except to our disadvantage, that we cannot but anticipate strong and general dissatisfaction at the barren results thus far achieved in the interest of humanity.

The last report we had of the cartel agreed upon for supplying the prisoners on both sides with certain necessaries, at the expense of those in whose service they had enlisted, was contained in a letter which we published in the TIMES of the 10th inst. By that letter, which was dated at Hilton Head, Nov. 6, it appeared that one of our freight boats, three days previously, had gone up the Savannah River above Fort Pulaski to arrange the preliminaries for the exchange of some 8,000 or 10,000 prisoners on each side, and to forward the first installment of special supplies from the North for the Union prisoners at the South. By that conveyance the Sanitary Commission alone sent $26,000 worth of clothing, and many private donations were sent at the same time. What became of these supplies we are unable to say. But the letter which we give to-day, while it takes as hopeful a view as possible of the situation, as regards the matter of exchange, is as little consolatory as anything we have had on the subject since the first cartel was agreed upon.

The splendid fleet which was collected at Fortress Monroe for the purpose of conveying the exchanged prisoners, and which included the finest steamers afloat, such as the *Baltic*, the *Atlantic*, the *New-York*, the *Northern Light*, the *Illinois* and the *Herman*, reached Port Royal on the 9th inst., and three days afterward the first installment of rebel prisoners, to the number of 3,200, was handed over to the Confederates in the Savannah River, without a single Union soldier being received in exchange.

On this perplexing news our correspondent has a theory, to which, in the absence of anything more satisfactory, we are bound to give prominence. He says, writing from Port Royal on the 14th, that "to-morrow (the 15th) we hope to receive some of our own men. But it will be necessarily a long time—probably ten or fifteen days—before the entire number can be delivered, as the rebel means of transportation, both by land and water, are very limited, and only a few hundred a day can be brought into Savannah from the prison camps."

This explanation would be altogether more satisfactory, had our fleet of exchange vessels, which reached the Savannah River on the 12th, conveyed the first intimation of a desire to effect a mutual release of invalided prisoners. But the special cartel was signed on the 3d, and nine days thereafter 3,200 rebel prisoners from Point Lookout were handed over to the Confederate authorities, and put on board their river boats. Even if two or three hundred a day represent the utmost capacity of transportation by land or water, left to the Confederacy at and around Savannah, it will puzzle most of our readers to understand how the vessels that took 3,200 rebel prisoners off our exchange fleet above Fort Pulaski, could not have brought as many Union prisoners down the river. It is a hopeful view of the case to say that ten or fifteen days will find 10,000 invalids of the national army set at liberty.

We should have preferred, after all the dickering, special pleading and miserable quibbling which this question of exchange has evoked, if we had at least secured man for man, as we went along, of the worn out, wrecked, and permanently invalided prisoners, without this further sickening delay. We confess, for our own part, that we have neither heart nor sympathy with this counting of heads in the terrible matter of testing the strength of human endurance. Every day of delay in effecting a general exchange of prisoners is a certain loss to the national cause in the mere measurement of military strength. Our correspondent does not conceal the fact—and we have no wish that he should do so—that in the agony of long-deferred hope which is akin to despair, some of our unhappy men are purchasing release from their horrible captivity by taking the oath prescribed by their captors. Radicalism in the conduct of war is a mighty fine theory. But there are two to the game. Surely, *surely*, there can be, in this hour of national triumph, no good cause, political or military, why a mutual exchange should not be effected, which would speedily empty the military prisons North and South.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' THANKSGIVING DINNER.—The movement to furnish a Thanksgiving dinner to our soldiers and sailors, of which a full account is given in another column, has proved a great success. No extraordinary measures have been taken to give publicity to the project. There have been no appeals to contribute to the dinner fund. And yet, within less than three weeks, the sum of nearly *fifty thousand dollars* has been sent to the committee in this city having the matter in charge, to be appropriated to the purchase of turkeys for the army and navy. This free-will offering is all the more gratifying and touching from the fact that, while our men of wealth have subscribed liberally, a very large proportion of the dinner fund has been contributed in small sums by persons whose hearts were far more liberal than their purses could afford to be—wives, mothers, children of soldiers now in the field, or who have given their lives for their country,—returned veterans who know how gratefully such a practical remembrance will be received by their old comrades—old men, who remember the first war for liberty in America, and hope to see the present one end as happily. The heart of the people is with the soldiers; and thousands of families will next Thursday eat their Thanksgiving turkey with a double relish, as they think of the gallant fellows who sent EARLY "whirling through Winchester," and who keep LEE pent up in Richmond, enjoying a real old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner in their camps.

The Reparation for the Capture of the Florida.

The rebel privateer, the *Florida*, seems destined to an immortality, as the text for discussions in both hemispheres, on the principles of international law.

It were devoutly to be wished that the Commander of the *Wachusett* had sunk the *Florida* in the port of Bahia; we should then, when called upon, have made a proper apology to the Brazilian Government for the attack on their sovereignty, and the case of the reparation for the loss of the *Florida* would have been referred to a Court of Claims, where it would have probably lain in chancery during the life-time of most of the present actors on the stage of affairs, and from which the descendants of the present rebels would have doubtless obtained suitable damages. But the *Florida* would have been seen no more; our merchant ships would have been no more harried and plundered; and one of the most destructive of the rebel pirates would have disappeared from the ocean. Even if the Court of Claims had allowed the full value of the *Florida* to the Brazilian Government, the rebels would still have found it difficult to buy and equip another such vessel.

Now, however, it may be that our Government will be obliged to make the most fitting reparation, by restoring the captive ship to the harbor of Bahia, and the rebel pirates will soon be sallying out again to cruise on our commerce.

There are, however, one or two mitigating considerations which may be presented by our Government, and which may modify *the mode* of reparation claimed by the Brazilian Government. The ground may be taken that the *Florida* was not even a belligerent vessel of war, in the sense of belonging to any recognised Power; that the Southern Confederacy does not exist as yet even on land, and still less on the sea that this vessel had no port of its own from which it could sally or to which it could retreat, and that its actions during its career had been marked by such enormity and cruelty as to take it out of the category of privateers, and render it in fact a pirate or an enemy to the human race. It may be argued on our side that such a vessel ought to receive no shelter and no asylum from any civilized Power, and that all those whom it has injured are right in capturing and destroying it wherever it may be found.

Or, if this extreme position be not taken by the Department of State, it may be claimed that the *Florida* was not using the harbor of Bahia as a neutral refuge and asylum; but rather as a convenient base from which to carry on further offensive operations; that she had thus, in point of fact, also violated the neutrality and sovereignty of the Brazilian Empire, and had forfeited any claim which she might have on Brazil for our violation of neutral rights.

All publicists recognize the broad distinction between a neutral port used by a belligerent as a refuge, and one used merely as a place in which to prepare further warlike enterprises. Moreover if the Brazilian authorities neglected to issue an order for the departure of the *Florida* within the three days allowed her from the time of her arrival, it may be urged that by this oversight they permitted the *Florida* to violate customary international law, and thus weakened their own demand for reparation when their neutrality was violated by the other side.

We do not know, of course, that these considerations will be presented by our Government. Nothing, we will admit, can atone for the violated sovereignty of Brazil but an ample apology, and such reparation as she may reasonably demand; but if she claim that the *Florida* must be restored to the harbor of Bahia in the condition in which she was captured, some of the considerations mentioned above may be presented in mitigation of the claim, and may form a basis for future amicable arrangement between the United States and Brazil with reference to this case.

Under all circumstances, the uttermost justice must be done by this Government. The very fact that Brazil is a weak Power should lead us to tenfold more exactness in performing all our obligations to her. Our own interests, moreover, are on the side of the strictest justice. There will be many a war without doubt in the future, in which our vessels will be glad to take the utmost advantage of neutral protection. We must not by any rude violence now, close the harbors of the civilized world to us hereafter. If the neutrality of weak Powers be violated by us at will, the rebels can pursue the same course with even greater impunity, and there are scores of ports now in the West Indies and on the South American coast in which shipping of immense value belonging to our citizens is protected solely by this dogma of neutral rights. At this very moment, there is hardly a cannon or musket to hinder the Confederate privateers from burning the splendid ocean steamers in the harbors of the Isthmus, and probably nothing protects them but the sacredness of neutral waters. We hope, then, as we have said frequently before, under all considerations both of justice and interest, that this case of the *Florida* will be fairly and squarely settled with the Brazilian Government.

THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY AND ITS COUNTERFEITS.—The last issue of the postal currency has proved most unsatisfactory in a variety of ways. The different denominations were far from being easily distinguishable from the notes being of one size. The gilding on the notes was tawdry, and conceived in execrable taste. The engraving was good; but except to a keen and practiced eye it presented few points not easily susceptible of imitation. The vast herd of untutored manipulators could readily be deceived by a scurvy counterfeit of it. In short it has served its turn, and only served it indifferently well. It should be called in without delay, and we should have something better in its stead. The fifty-cent notes are counterfeited to an extent which it is impossible to estimate. The city is at this moment flooded by them. Scores of groggeries and policy shops act as distributing agencies for them. They are found fresh from the printer, circulating all round town; and it seems that the police and the detectives are utterly powerless to stop their increase. If nothing better can be devised, a return to the first issue would be vastly preferable to what now chiefly circulates. The issuing Department should at least see to it that the various denominations are distinguishable by the size as well as the color of the notes; that good substantial paper, with no guilding to it, is used, and that there is altogether less facility for counterfeiting the thing than exists at present.

In this connection it may be proper to ask what has been done in the case of the counterfeiters, of which Col. BAKER and his detective staff made so big a haul a month or more ago along the line of the Erie Railroad and in the City of New-York. The law applying to the crime of counterfeiting is altogether too lenient. It ought, in the interest of the public, to be made a capital offence. With so much paper money in circulation as we have now, no penalty can be too severe that promises to protect the public from the imposition of spurious currency. It is the most painful feature of the case, in the forgery of fractional notes, that it is almost invariably the poor that are the ultimate sufferers. Rascally traders do not scruple to become circulating agents, knowing well how easily they can dispose of any reasonable stock in the way of change to poor and illiterate customers. Let the law which attaches the penalty to counterfeiting be amended and enforced.

The Submission of the Northern Minority as Opposed to the Rebel Spirit.

A great deal has been said about the sublimity of an orderly popular election in the midst of such a terrible civil strife as is now raging. It truly was a grand exemplification of the vigor of the republican principle. But what is grander yet, is the cheerful submission universally manifested in the result of that election. It might be said by the enemies of our institutions, that the peaceful course of the canvass was owing to the expectation of each party that the result would be in its favor—that so long as there was a belief by each that success would come to it without disorder, there could be no object in disorder. But no such pretext can be used to detract from the moral worth of this universal acquiescence in the result actually consummated and settled. This acquiescence stands out before the world in unimpeachable majesty. For two months before the election, political excitement raged almost like a tempest. Issues of the most tremendous magnitude were opposed, which the great body of both parties honestly believed involved the very fate of the country. Every motive and passion that can rouse human nature to intensity of action, were in full play. A spectator from abroad would have imagined that all this fierce stir must end in some dreadful convulsion. And yet here we all are as tranquil as if it all passed a hundred years ago. Not the slightest ruffle of opposition is anywhere visible.

Now it is precisely this wonderful adaptive principle that we are urging this war to preserve. It is precisely because the North holds to it, and the South has cast it off, that we of the North are pouring out this measureless blood and treasure. All this has sprung from the simple fact that the Southern people would not submit to the first election of President LINCOLN, in the spirit that the "Democratic" party, which has been fully as earnest in its opposition, now submits to his second election.

The most philosophical of the British historians, GROTE, in one of his volumes, styles this principle of submission, which the minority of the North now practices, and which the South spurned, "constitutional morality," and pronounces it "a rare and difficult sentiment." His paragraph on the subject is very impressive:

"The coexistence," he says, "of freedom and self-imposed restraint, of obedience to authority with unmeasured censure of the persons exercising it, may be found in the aristocracy of England since about 1688, as well as in the Democracy of the American United States; and because we are familiar with it, we are apt to suppose it a national sentiment, though there seems to be few sentiments more difficult to establish or diffuse among a community, judging by the experience of history. We may see how imperfectly it exists at this day in the Swiss cantons; and the many violences of the first French revolution, illustrate, among various other lessons, the fatal effects arising from its absence, even among a people high in the scale of intelligence. Yet the diffusion of such constitutional morality, not merely among the majority of any community, but throughout the whole, is the *indispensable condition* of a Government at once free and peaceable, since even any powerful and obstinate minority may render the working of free institutions impracticable, without being able to conquer ascendancy for themselves. Nothing less than unanimity, or so overwhelming a majority as to be tantamount to unanimity on the cardinal point of respecting constitutional forms, even by those who do not wholly approve of them, can render the excitement of political passion bloodless, and yet expose all the authorities in the State to the full license of pacific criticism."

It is not extravagant to denominate this even a sacred sentiment, for it is certainly one of the best developments of the human conscience and understanding. Its every operation attests its high origin. It unites personal freedom with public order; renders the supremacy of authority compatible with the utmost liberty of speech against those who exercise it: opens every law in the land to the severest reprehension, and yet requires its enforcement with the utmost rigor; exposes the Constitution itself to assault, and may, as we often see in our State Governments, tear it down and builds it up again at pleasure, yet recognizes the same Constitution as a permanent rule of action, and denounces every one who lifts his hand against it in an *unconstitutional* way, as a public enemy and a traitor.

The capital sin of the present rebellion is that it is breaking down this vital principle of constitutional government. To yield to it is to give up every principle of governmental authority, and to introduce a state of things where nothing can be secure—where revolution and anarchy will hold perpetual struggle with law and order. It is not merely a question whether the American Union shall consist of this or that number of States. That is but a secondary consideration. The Gulf of Mexico might swallow up every State that has seceded, and the United States would live and grow a magnificent nation yet. It is not the loss of the people, or of the territory, that we are resisting so much, as the introduction of a lawless precedent, that would render all stable free government on this continent impossible. This war can have no end until this principle of "constitutional morality" is completely reëstablished, so that the South in all time to come, will accept an adverse election with the same loyally submissive spirit that the minority of the North now so loyally exhibit. Thus, and thus only, can we secure for our Republic an enduring foundation.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18.

TREASURY ITEMS.

S. M. CLARK, Superintendent of the Printing Department in the Treasury, has nearly completed the necessary plates and machinery for the issue of three-cent notes. It is understood that Secretary FESSENDEN favors this denomination of currency, in order that the people may be relieved from the exactions of those speculators who obtain control of the nickle cent and two-cent pieces as fast as issued from the Mint, and compel dealers requiring them to pay a premium of ten to fifteen cents to obtain a necessary supply for the transaction of business.

THE JANUARY INTEREST.

The United States Treasurer in Washington will complete, to-day, the necessary drafts and papers for the payment of the anticipated January interest, amounting to near $10,000,000, and it is expected that the disbursement of the coin will commence to-morrow.

EARLY'S REPORTED RETREAT.

A report current in Washington for a day or two past, and repeated to-day, has it that EARLY'S force has retreated in haste up the Valley, pursued by SHERIDAN. There is certainly intrinsic probability in the statement, but, so far as known, it has received as yet no official confirmation.

THE RUMORED CABINET CHANGES.

The crop of *canards* in regard to supposed Cabinet changes, continues to thrive vigorously, renewing itself day by day. It need hardly be said that they are, without exception, pure inventions, and not worth the trouble of contradiction.

THE OFFICERS OF THE FLORIDA.

The eleven officers of the pirate *Florida* brought to this city a few days ago, were returned to Gen. BARNES at Point Look out this morning, under charge of Lieut. MCKENNAN, and eight men of the Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. The prisoners will be held at Point Lookout, subject to the order of the naval authorities.

THANKSGIVING FOR MASSACHUSETTS BOYS.

Col. TUFTS, Military State Agent for Massachusetts, has received funds from the City of Boston to provide every Massachusetts soldier in our hospitals with a bountiful dinner on Thanksgiving Day.

SECRETARY STANTON.

Secretary STANTON is sufficiently recovered to be at his office to-day, in the active resumption of his official duties.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The District of Tennessee—Who is in Command—Military Railroads, &c.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.
NASHVILLE, Monday, Nov. 14.

DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

As the District of Tennessee seems likely to be the theatre of important military operations during the coming Winter, it will perhaps not be uninteresting for us to know something about the same. Its former name—District of Nashville—conveyed an incorrect idea of its extent and consequence

BOUNDARIES.

Its northern boundary is the line between Kentucky and Tennessee. Its southern is the Tennessee River as far as it flows westwardly through North Alabama. On the east it is bounded by the Cumberland Mountains. On the west of its boundary line is the Tennessee River as it flows northwardly through Tennessee into Kentucky. Thus, as will be seen by a glance at the map, it includes all Middle Tennessee and a large portion of North Alabama. Decatur, on the south side of the Tennessee, is also considered within the district. Within this great territory are embraced the important posts of Nashville, Murfreesboro, Gallatin, Tullahoma, Shelbyville, Clarksville, Fort Donelson, Franklin, Columbia, Pulaski, Athens, Stevenson, Bridgeport, Huntsville and Decatur.

RAILROADS.

Six military railroads are wholly or partly within this territory, viz.: The Louisville Railroad, (Mitchellville to Nashville;) the Nashville and Chattanooga Road, (Nashville to Bridgeport;) the Tennessee and Alabama Road, (Nashville to Decatur;) the Memphis and Charleston Road, (Decatur to Stevenson;) the Northwestern Road, (Nashville to Johnsonville;) and the Memphis Branch Road, Bowling Green to Clarksville.)

COMMANDERS AND SUBORDINATES.

The whole district is under command of Major-Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, and under him are Gens. VAN CLEVE, GRANGER, MILROY, MILLER, &c. Brig.-Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, an officer whose ability and excellence have been tested on a half dozen battle-fields has recently been assigned to the command of all the cavalry in the district, together with all the forces of every description on the line of the Tennessee and Alabama road.

Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 18.

The United States steamer *Niphon*, Acting-Master KENNEL, arrived here, to-day, from the blockading fleet off Wilmington. She touched at Norfolk to land the prisoners taken on board the British prize steamer *Annie*, which was captured by the United States steamers *Wilderness* and *Niphon*. The *Niphon* is sent here for repairs.

The Election Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 17.

The Pennsylvania commissioners and agents have been released from the Old Capitol Prison on parole.

The statement that JERRY MCKIBBEN had confessed guilt in connection with the alleged election frauds is untrue.

Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 18.

The official majority for the Union ticket in the State of Maryland is 7,433.

Dedication of a Cathedral.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 18.

The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul will be dedicated on Sunday morning with most imposing ceremonies.

Amusements.

SUBSCRIPTION OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—Through the exertions of Mr. E. G. LOWBER and others connected with the Academy of Music, MARETZEK has been induced to give a series of operas in Brooklyn, on the subscription plan. To-night the first will be given, in which Mrs. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, a native of Brooklyn, will make her first appearance. The opera selected is *Rigoletto*, in which are cast Mrs. VAN ZANDT, Mlle. MORENSI, and Signori MASSIMILIANI, BELLINI and WEINLICH. The season promises to be brilliant and successful.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Faust" was given here last evening to the usual attendance, namely, a house packed to its fullest capacity. The cast was the same as heretofore, with the exception of the part of *Siebel*, which was played by Mlle. MORENSI, who sang with spirit and was warmly applauded.

To-night, the opera of "Rigoletto" will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Mme. VAN ZANDT makes her first appearance in the sister city.

CONCERT.—Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE gives a concert at Irving Hall to-night, assisted by Miss KELLOGG, Signor GARIBALDI, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, and other artists.

Gen. McDowell for Mr. Lincoln.

The telegraph, which took the trouble to tell us that Gen. E. D. KEYES was speaking in California for Gen. MCCLELLAN, forgot to state that Gen. MCDOWELL had cast his influence for Mr. LINCOLN.

On the 11th ult. the General visited Virginia City, where he was received with distinguished honor by the citizen soldiery. They compelled him to make a speech, of which the *Enterprise* gives the following report:

"If this rebellion is to be put down, the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN has become a political necessity; for there are those who would seek to mislead you by making you believe that this war could be better carried on by some other persons than he who now has it in hand.' [Here some one mentioned MCCLELLAN.] 'No,' said he, 'MCCLELLAN is *not* the man to put this rebellion down. He who, when at Harper's Ferry, and ordered to advance and fight the enemy, declared that he could not move and support his army thirty miles from the terminus of the railroad, a point from which SHERIDAN has marched his army victoriously more than one hundred and thirty miles. [Applause.] The armies of the United States are now all under Gen. GRANT; he who, when he landed his army below Vicksburgh, packed his food on his back and marched and fed his army nearly three weeks when he had but two days' rations, and fought and conquered the enemy, instead of standing still and asking the Government for things unnecessary for the occasion. You have your choice between the two."

Fire in Pawtucket.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Nov. 17.

A fire in Pawtucket this afternoon destroyed the Congregational church, JOHN DEXTER'S dwelling-house, two stables, a storehouse, a paint-shop, and other buildings. Loss about $40,000. The church and organ were insured for $10,000.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

The Orange County (New-York) Agricultural Fair, held at Newburgh, awarded the first premium to GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINE.

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THE LARGEST IN AMERICA,
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PYLE'S SALERATUS.	PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
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Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of JAMES PYLE,
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Family Knitting Machines.
For plain and fancy knitting—simple, durable and economical—invaluable to families, stores and charitable institutions. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO.
Office No. 537 Broadway, New-York.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.
An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New York.

Health for the Soldier.—For one who dies from the effects of a bullet, ten perish from damp and exposure to night air. Small doses of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, taken every other night, will correct all disorders of the liver and stomach, purify the blood and insure sound health to every man. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me. No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make. 50 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

A Little Prodigy.—The beautiful new TEN dollar patent SEWING-MACHINE, a perfect gem, working like a charm; indispensable to every family, dressmaker, milliner, seamstress, &c. For sale at No 497 Broadway, New-York, where the little wonder may be seen in operation.
J. P. RICHTER, General Agent, New-York.

To Cure Sore Throat.—Add ten drops of Dr. T. B. TALBOT'S Medicated Pineapple Cider to a pint of cold water, and use as a gargle, put a wet cloth around your neck when you retire. For sale everywhere.
B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent,
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., N. Y.

Entirely new and beautiful white-stone ware in dinner, tea, and toilet sets, handsomer than china, and half the price. Call and see at HADLEY'S, Nos. 6 and 12 Cooper Institute, 3d and 4th ave., and 7th and 8th sts.

White's Holiday Hats, Just Introduced, are very elegant. All who desire to improve their personal appearance, will purchase a holiday hat, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Ladies' Polish Gaiters, Balmorals and White Satin Slips and Gaiters for weddings, with boy's and misses' Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No 387 Canal-st.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, L.L.D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 764 Broadway, N.Y., 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Burns's Catarrh Snuff, with Prescriptio n for its proper use, in every form of the disease. Sold has Rooms only, by all druggists

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Ma-chines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway. Wheeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine.

53 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, taken in exchange), for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elas-tic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, make examinations day and evening.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This infallible remedy is composed of the *Honey* of the plant Horehound, in Chemical union with *Tar-Balm*, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound *soothes and scatters* all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm *cleanses and heals* the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist and in healthful action. Let no prejudice hinder you from testing this sovereign remedy of an illustrious physician and chemist, who himself thoroughly tested it for years in his extensive private practice. It is safe, sure and pleasant, the Tar-balm being entirely free from the offensive qualities of common tar.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
For sale by all Druggists.
CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Brewster's One Disease Remedy for Neu-ralgia, Nervous Rheumatism, Irritation of the Spine, Tic-douloureux and Paralytic Limbs, (when it results from compression of the nerves,) cured in one good application. Curvature and many other spinal complaints cured by free use of the remedy. Thousands have already been cured with this remedy. The proprietor depends on its merits for its sale.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

President Petroleum Company.
This company promises to become one of the best paying now forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., who are reliable gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which, in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and almost immediate relief.

Burnett's Original Cocoaine is the best Hair-dressing in the world.

London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.
RESTORES GRAY HAIR WITHOUT DYEING.
A Sure Preventive of Baldness.
1.—It will restore gray hair to its original color.
2.—It will make it grow on bald heads.
3.—It will restore the natural secretions.
4.—It will remove all dandruff and itchings.
5.—It will make the hair soft, glossy and flexible.
6.—It will preserve the original color to old age.
7.—It will prevent the hair from falling off.
8.—It will cure all diseases of the scalp.
IT IS NOT A DYE.
Nor does it require any washing or preparation before or after its use. It creates a perfectly healthy state of the scalp, by acting as a stimulant and tonic to the organ necessary to supply coloring matter to the hair, and completely restores them to their original vigor and strength. It is entirely different from all other hair preparations, and the only known restorer of color and perfect hair-dressing combined.
Single bottles 75 cents. Six bottles for $4. Sold by Dr SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North Sixth-st., Philadelphia, and at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, No. 594 BROADWAY.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Pins, Ear-Rings, and CUFF BUTTONS, latest styles, at WELLING'S, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Mrs. Mary J. Holmes has just commenced one of her beautiful stories, entitled "FAMILY PRIDE." Now ready in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th-street; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

MARRIED.

ATWOOD—DOLSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel Cook, D. D., THOMAS S. ATWOOD and VIRGINIA, youngest daughter of Henry W. Dolson, all of this city.

BROWN—MEAD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, CORNELIUS W. BROWN and Miss FANNY J. MEAD, both of Brooklyn.

CURTIS—STACEY.—At Chester, Penn., on Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. Henry Brown, Dr. EDWARD CURTIS, U. S. A., and ARGENTA L., daughter of the late D. B. Stacey, Esq., of Chester.

DETMAR—BLACK.—On Monday, Nov. 14, by Rev. J. R. W. Sloan, Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Mr. JOHN DETMAR, of Staten Island, and Miss ELINOR BLACK, New-York City.

SMITH—COOPER.—In this city, on Thursday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Mr. Parker, Mr. WILLIAM B. SMITH, of Brooklyn, and Miss LIBBIE COOPER, of Chester, N. Y.

WETMORE—SANDS.—At Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Mr. Weston, GEORGE W. WETMORE, of New-York, and HARRIETTE S. SANDS, of Stratford, daughter of Commodore Joshua R. Sands, U. S. N.

WOOD—TOMKINS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, at Tomkins' Cove, by Rev. John A. Todd, of Tarrytown, Mr. GEORGE S. WOOD and Miss LAURA P. TOMKINS, daughter of Calvin Tomkins, Esq.

WOODRUFF—FERINO.—At New-Orleans, on Thursday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Dr. Percival, C. V. WOODRUFF, Esq., of this City, and Miss LOUISA M. FERINO, of New-Orleans.

DIED.

BRUSH.—On Friday, Nov. 18, of pneumonia, JOSHUA BRUSH, in the 66th year of his age.
The funeral services will take place at his late residence, Smithtown, L. I., on Sunday, the 20th inst. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BALDWIN.—At Winchester, Va., on Tuesday, Nov. 8, of wounds received in the action of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, Lieut. HENRY M. BALDWIN, 5th U. S. Artillery, son of Caleb D. and Susan M. Baldwin, Bloomfield, N. J., aged 24 years.

BENEDICT.—On Friday, Nov. 18, NANCY BENEDICT, relict of Rev. George Benedict, aged 69 years and 8 months.
Funeral services on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of her son in law, Samuel Dayton, No. 183 2d-av. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation

DAVID.—At Utica, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 14, Mrs. MARY DAVID, aged 72 years.

EARL.—On Thursday, Nov 17, ABBY ISADORE, wife of James H. Earl, in the 27th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. H. L. Johnson, No. 50 Halsey st., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.
☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FOUNTAIN.—On Thursday, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock M., Lieut. ELIAS FOUNTAIN, aged 21 years.
His friends, and those of his father, Dr. H. Fountain, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, from his father's residence in Yorktown, N. Y.

FROST.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 18, at the residence of her son, EZRA M. FROST, Mrs. HANNAH FROST, aged 76 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at 9 o'clock this (Saturday morning, at No. 82 Henry st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Redding, Conn., for interment.

HAIGHT.—At Pedford, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 17, Miss MARY LAVINA HAIGHT, aged 36 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to meet at the house of James H. Bird-sall, at 3 o'clock A. M. Sunday, and proceed to St. Mathew's Church, Bedford, where the funeral service will be held.

LAWRENCE.—On Friday, Nov. 18, ELLEN G., wife of Wm. B. Lawrence, aged 43 years and 28 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 14 1st-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MOOD.—In Baltimore, on Thursday, Nov. 17, suddenly, J. B. OAKLEY MOOD, son of Peter Mood, of the city, in the 24th year of his age.

OLIVER.—On Friday evening, Nov. 18, SARAH, wife of James D. Oliver.
Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

SNIFFEN.—On Friday morning, Nov. 18, HENRY W. SNIFFEN, in the 40th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Spingler House, on Monday, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock.

SNOW.—In Boston, on Friday, Nov. 18, ANN C., widow of the late Daniel Snarp, D. D.

SEDGWICK.—On Friday, Nov. 18, at her residence in Lenox, Mass., ELIZABETH BUCKMINSTER SEDGWICK, widow of the late Charles Sedgwick.

POLITICAL.

VETERAN UNION CLUB.

Members will assemble at headquarters, No. 710 Broadway, THIS EVENING, at 9 o'clock, to pay their respects to Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor elect. Dodworth's full band engaged. Per order
F. WILLIS FISHER, M. D., President.
A. L. CURTIS, A. M. ROGERS, Secretaries.

DRS PRATT AND SMEDLEY,
PHYSICIANS SPECIAL,
FOR THE
EYE, EAR, CATARRH AND THROAT DISEASES.
No. 783 Broadway, New-York, opposite "Grace Church,"
AND
No. 129 Tremont, corner of Winter-st., Boston,
UNDER THE PROFESSIONAL CHARGE OF
DR. S. OLESSON PRATT,
Physician to Tremont Eye and Ear Institute, Boston; Lecturer on Diseases of the Organs of Special Sense; Author of the Medical Specialist, Medical Hydrokonia for Catarrh, etc., etc.
FROM THE PRESS AT HOME
MEDICAL SPECIALTIES.—By request of Drs. Pratt and Smedley, whose card appears in another column of to-day's *Traveller*, we called at the professional rooms of those gentlemen on Wednesday last, to witness the modus operandi, and learn something of their special practice.
A large number of patients were present, with whom we were permitted freely to converse, and whose testimony reflects the highest credit upon their skill and gentlemanly deportment.
With their spacious apartments, in one of the most pleasant and central localities in the city, with every facility which art and science can afford in the use and embellishment of their profession, we are happy to chronicle the success which their skill and energy have so justly achieved.—*Boston Traveller*.
CATARRH.—The attention of persons interested in the RATIONAL treatment of this offensive and dangerous disease is invited to the communications from Drs. Pratt and Smedley, which appears in another column of to-day's *Transcript*. These gentlemen enjoy the advantages derived from an extensive and constantly-increasing practice in those specialties to which they give exclusive attention, while their facilities for examining and illustrating the structure and diseases of the organs of SPECIAL SENSE are probably unsurpassed by any physicians in this country.—*Boston Transcript*.
THE MEDICAL SPECIALIST,
explaining the Structure, Functions, Diseases and Treatment of the Organs of Special Sense, is sent by mail to any address upon receipt of price—25 Cents.
All communications to be addressed to
Dr. S. OLESSON PRATT,
No. 783 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.
$300,000.
DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices,
AT NO. 87 BOWERY.

FALL AND WINTER.
I am prepared to offer one of the largest stocks of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever offered in this City, cut and made in the most tasty and best manner, and at prices as low as they can possibly be made. FURNISHING AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT not equaled. F. B. BALDWIN,
The largest store in the City Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

SHOES. SHOES. SHOES.
SHOES. SHOES.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS,
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS,
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS.
The Cheapest and Most Durable Shoe ever made.
These Shoes have only been recently introduced, and only need to be worn to be appreciated; require no mending or repairing, and will wear
SIX MONTHS AND OVER,
keeping the feet dry and warm, and without injury, as the foot does not come in contact with the rubber. The Company are making over 3,000 pairs per day, and meeting with the greatest success ever known. For sale by all the Shoe stores. Ask for the RUBBER-SOLE SHOES, and take nothing else. Try one pair, ladies, and you will wear no other kind.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
Dr TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Colds and Asthma. John D. Herring, of Harrington, Bergen Co., N. J., testifies that he has been cured of a cough of ten years' standing by the Pulmonic Life Syrup, and refers to Mr. Wm. Devoe, of Tappantown, who recommended its use.
LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864.
Dr. Tobias,
DEAR SIR: I was cured of a severe cough, with inflammation of the lungs, by the use of your Pulmonic Life Syrup. I have suffered much from pulmonary complaints, and used many remedies, but have never found anything equal to your Syrup. BETSY HILL.
Mrs. Hill is the wife of Capt. Hill, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers. Several hundred certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 75 cents. Sold by the druggists.

BEAUTIFUL BRONZE AND MARBLE
CLOCKS FROM $30 TO $250
BRONZE GROUPS AND FIGURES, ELEGANT TABLE SERVICES ENTIRE.
Glass engraving on the premises.
Fine lots of GLASSWARE CUT TO ORDER.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

BOOTS AND SHOES.—GREAT REDUCTION in prices at NEELY'S Family Shoe-store, No. 348 Bowery, corner Great Jones-st., who has on hand the largest, best and cheapest assortment of Fall and Winter Goods in this city.

Ladies' Heavy Goat Balls, from	$2 to $4
Gents' Boots and Balls, from	2 to 7

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SAVE LABOR! SAVE YOUR COAL!!
If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal, and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.
Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CONVENTION OF THOSE INTERESTED IN FRUIT CULTURE AND RURAL HOMES, TO BE HELD AT IONA ISLAND, ON THE 22D AND 23D OF NOVEMBER, 1864.—This Convention, as more fully explained by circular, will meet at Iona Island, on TUESDAY, the 22d. Distinguished speakers and enthusiastic Horticulturists will take part in the proceedings, and the occasion will be one of much interest and value to the fruit-loving public. The discussions will enjoy the advantage of having the living trees and vines as illustrations and will thus be made clear and intelligible to the merest tyro in fruit culture. All interested in fruit culture will find this a rare occasion for acquiring knowledge.
A fine sea-going steamer, with spacious saloons and high ceilings, has been engaged for the occasion. She will leave Thirty-fourth-st., East River, at 9 A. M., Hutton st. pier, Brooklyn, at 8½ A. M., and foot of Warren-st., New-York, at 10 A. M., and proceed directly to Iona Island, returning the next day. A band of music will be on board, as well as a select choir of vocalists, led by M. J. Kundel, the organist of Plymouth Church.
Tickets for passage each way, $1; tickets for the excursion, including five meals and berth, $5.
For tickets and circulars, with full particulars, apply to P. B. Mead, Secretary, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 43.
Among the speakers will be Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Donald G. Mitchell, Horace Greeley, Dr. Trimble, R. G. Pardee and many others. William C. Bryant will preside. The arrangements are such that the comfort and enjoyment would not be greatly lessened by storm, and there will be no postponement on account of weather.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer AMERICA, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 19th day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; stations C and D 9½ A. M.; stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; station G, 9 A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

THE WELL KNOWN COLLECTION OF Oil Paintings, American and foreign, belonging to Jas. M. Hunt, Esq., now on free exhibition days and evenings, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 649, Broadway, and will be sold at auction on Tuesday evening next, Nov. 22.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUN-BURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st. and 4th-avenue. Sold by druggists.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND UTILITY.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE removes paint spots, grease, &c., instantly, and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, etc., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., New-York. Sold by druggists

THE BEST STRENGTHENING PLASTER IS THE POROUS PLASTER OF DR. ALLCOCK.
They are warranted to keep for twenty years, but may be returned for fresh plasters without charge.
IMPORTANT QUALITIES.
They will cure a weakness of the back, pain of the side, a lameness of the knee, or of the ankle, or cold feet, sooner and with more comfort than any other application.
Sold by all dealers. Principal office No. 294 Canal-st

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
SUPPLIES THE BLOOD WITH ITS VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE-ELEMENT IRON.
THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CHANGED BY THE USE OF THIS REMEDY FROM WEAK, SICKLY, SUFFERING CREATURES, TO STRONG, HEALTHY AND HAPPY MEN AND WOMEN.
For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a specific. Pamphlets free.
Depot No 491 Broadway, J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all druggists.

COUGHS! COLDS! CONSUMPTION!
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
one of the oldest and most reliable remedies in the world for
Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry does not dry up a Cough, and leave the seeds of Consumption in the system, but loosens it, and cleanses the Lungs of all impurities.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLER & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, OLD SORES, &c.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,
a real Pain Extractor. It reduces the most angry looking Swellings and Inflammations as if by magic; heals OLD SORES, WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, &c., in a surprisingly short time.
Sold by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

WATCH-CHAINS, NEW STYLES—THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. WOOD'S NEW BOOK IS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

OSWALD CRAY.
AN ENTIRE NEW NOVEL.
By Mrs. HENRY WOOD.

MRS. WOOD'S NEW COPYRIGHT NOVEL.
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OSWALD CRAY, by Mrs. HENRY WOOD, is printed from the author's manuscript and advanced proof-sheets, purchased by us from Mrs. Henry Wood, at an expense of over Three Thousand Dollars, and is published this day, and is for sale by all Booksellers everywhere, being issued here eight weeks in advance of the completion or publication of the work in Europe. It is complete in one large octavo volume.

Price $1 50 in Paper, or $2 in Cloth.

Read the following notice of it from the editorial columns of the Philadelphia *Press*, written by R. Shelton Mackenzie, Esq., after reading an advance copy of it:
MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NEW NOVEL.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just published Mrs. Wood's latest novel, some weeks in advance of its appearance in England. It is entitled "Oswald Cray," and is strictly a tale of English society in the present day. the action closes, indeed, so recently as the Autumn of 1862. The principal part of the locality is in the rural part of England; probably, as far as the description enables us to judge, in the old town of Shrewsbury. Then the scene shifts to London after that it is partly transferred to Honfleur, in Normandy, and finally closes where it began, in the quaint old country town. The hero is a civil engineer—one of those model men who appear to flourish in fiction only. His half brother, Mark Cray, whose speculations in joint stock mining (company raise him to luxury and bring him down to poverty, is a character drawn with a bold and true pencil. There are also, an excellent Dr Davenal and his family, including a deaf sister, whose infirmity makes her blunder amusingly, and a couple of terrible schoolboys. Of course there is a villain—one Neal, a serving man and a schemer, with several other *dramatis personæ*. There is some hidden crime, too, and a great deal of mystery, cleared up at the proper moment; that is, precisely when Mrs. Wood chooses to lift the veil. In no previous fiction of hers—not even in "East Lynne"—is the interest so completely kept up. It never flags, and there is no making a plausible guess at the secrets to which the author has the key. The part wherein the workings of a joint stock company are developed shows great knowledge of business. Upon the whole, "Oswald Cray" is one of the best novels we have read for some time. It is its further author's best production. It is remarkably well printed, in large type and on fine paper, and will undoubtedly have a very large sale.

MRS HENRY WOOD'S OTHER BOOKS.

The Earl's Heirs, or Lord Oakburn's Daughters,	50	The Runaway Match,	50
		Life's Secret,	50
		Better for Worse,	50
The Mystery,	75	The Lost Bank Note,	75

Above are each in one volume, paper cover. Each one is also published in one volume, cloth, price $1 each.

The Chantings,	1 00	Anne Hyde,	50

The above are each in one volume, paper cover. Fine editions are also published in one vol., cloth, price $1.

Oswald Cray,	1 50	The Castle's Heir,	1 50
Squire Trevlyn's Heir,	1 50	Shadow of Ashlydyat,	1 50
Orville's Adventures,	1 50	Verner's Pride,	1 50

The above are each in one volume paper cover. Each one is also published in one volume, cloth, price $2.

The Haunted Tower,	50	The Lawyer's Secret,	25
Foggy Night at Offord,	25	William Allair,	25

Copies of any of the above, or any other books at all, will be sent free of postage on receipt of retail price, per private mail. Address all orders and remittances to
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AN ENTIRELY NEW BOOK FOR BOYS,
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THE YOUNG CRUSOE,
OR, ADVENTURES OF A SHIPWRECKED BOY.
By DR. HARLEY. PRICE $1 50.

Full of exciting incident, and illustrating the advantages of acquiring knowledge while young, of overcoming idle fears, and of being strong and persevering in whatever circumstances one may be placed.—*American Literary Gazette*.
It is for sale by all booksellers everywhere, or sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, by
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DAVID GRAY'S POEMS, WITH AN Introductory Notice by Lord HOUGHTON (R. M. MILNES) a Memoir by JAMES HEDDERWICK, and Final Memorials by ROBERT BUCHANAN.
The publisher takes pleasure in offering to the literary public the poems of the "ill-fated and winsome young Scotchman, heart-brother of ROBERT BURNS, which are marked by rare tenderness and sincerity, and by that fascinating felicity of verbal touch, which is one of the choicest characteristics of true genius."
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The lands of these companies are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, making an oil boring territory of over ten and a half miles in extent.

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OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
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Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the new largest producing well on Oil Creek.

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NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864. }

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ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 7.
A Dividend of One per Cent. has been declared, payable at this office, Nov. 30, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer.
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS NOS. 3 AND 4.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a regular monthly Dividend of Three per Cent., and a supplementary Dividend of Ten per Cent., both payable at this office, Nov. 30, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day, Nov. 14, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
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PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
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FINANCIAL.

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HENRY SHELDON, of Stanton, Sheldon & Co., New-York.
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T. B. BUNTING, of T. B. Bunting & Co., New-York.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, (late Register United States Treasury,) of New-York.
President—L. E. CHITTENDEN,
Bankers—FISK & HATCH.
General Superintendent—ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P.
Secretary—JOHN M. HOOD.

CAPITAL STOCK, 100,000 SHARES.
PAR $50. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $30—$15 PAYABLE AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTION.

RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL,
10,000 SHARES.

THIS COMPANY IS FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE of Purchasing, Working, Selling and Leasing Mining Lands and Rights, in the British Provinces and neighboring localities.

It is now the owner of nearly fifteen thousand acres of the richest gold lands of the CHAUDIERE gold district of Canada, which have been selected with great care, and after abundant evidence of their richness in gold and other precious metals. They contain nearly SEVENTY MILES of river frontage upon streams admirably adapted to the most productive and economical mining.

The company has been organized after the most thorough examination of the lands and their values, and the trustees confidently believe their productiveness, which has been fully tested, prove them equal, if not superior, to the richest placers of California, both in gold-bearing quarts lodes and alluvial deposits. They have on hand and on exhibition gold enough recently mined upon their own property to fully establish the value of their stock.

The company is prepared to treat upon favorable terms with persons desiring to lease or purchase mining rights.

A limited number of shares of the capital stock may be subscribed for until further notice, at the office of
FISK & HATCH, NO. 38 WALL-ST., BANKERS FOR THE COMPANY,
OR AT
THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, EMPIRE BUILDINGS, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where the prospectus, maps and all information relating to the Company, may be had on application.

The Trustees unhesitatingly invite the attention of the public to the RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, as possessing a value fully equal to that of any Mining Company hitherto organized.

ADIRONDAC COMPANY.
Organized under special charter from State of New-York.
OFFICE NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
$1,000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.

Proposals are invited for $1,000,000 of construction bonds of the Adirondac Company, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for, to be payable on the acceptance of the bids, the remainder in three monthly installments of twenty-five per cent. each, or the whole may be paid for in one sum. Accrued interest on coupons will be charged and interest allowed on payments.

Sealed proposals, marked "Bids for Construction Bonds," will be received until 30th day of November, A. D. 1864, at the office of the company, addressed to
G. T. M. DAVIS, President.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
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We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

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NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
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100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription Price, $5 per share
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.

OFFICERS

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. H. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

Books are open for subscription at the office of the Company, No. 24 Empire Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y. The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.

Address the Company, Post-office Box No. 5,368 New-York.

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES
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WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUNTY BONDS, issued for Bounties,
BELLEFONTAINE and
INDIANA RAILROAD STOCKS,
INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCKS,
&c., &c., &c.,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF RAILROAD SECURITIES bought and sold on
COMMISSION.
GEO C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
A dividend of One per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, Nov. 30, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer.
No. 81 John st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FINANCIAL.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
REMOVED TO
NO. 12 WALL-STREET.
J. D. STEELE, President.
...w. Secretary.

OLEUM STOCKS AND LANDS,
71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO 29.

FOR SALE.

Buchanan Farm,	Highgate,
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Rynd Farm,	Northern Light,
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All the desirable Monthly Dividend Oil Stocks, also Lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek and Alleghany River.

Having personally examined the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, we can give reliable information as to the value of Lands or Companies based on interests in that region.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE PETROLEUM BOARD.
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS.

PETROLEUM.

HICKORY FARM OIL COMPANY,
CAPITAL—$500,000.
100,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.
Shares full paid without further assessment.
OFFICE, No. 92 MAIDEN LANE.
President, CHRISTOPHER TYLER.
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Treasurer, ISAAC D. RUSSELL.
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Joseph Larocque, of Bowdoin, Larocques & Barlow, N.Y.
Curtis G. Hussey, of C. G. Hussey & Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Jeptha H. Wade, Vice-President Western Union Telegraph Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
Samuel L. Mather, Secretary Cleveland Iron Mining Company, Cleveland Ohio.
John S. Newberry, of J. S. Newberry, Detroit, Michigan.
J. Twing Brooks, President of Farmer's Bank, Salem, Ohio.

This Company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of developing a tract of upwards of two hundred and ninety seven acres of oil land, owned by the Company in fee simple, located in Venango County, Pennsylvania, on the westerly bank of the Alleghany River, and embracing both banks of "Hickory Creek." An ample working capital has been provided for by the Company, and the development of the property will be prosecuted with the greatest vigor. Ten thousand shares on.y of the Capital Stock can now be subscribed for *at par*, at the Company's office, No. 92 Maiden-lane, where maps, &c., &c., can be seen, and any further information desired can be obtained.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $400,000. PAR $5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 50 PER SHARE FOR FULL PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable fee simple territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, wells going down and nearly finished

No. 1. About 50 (fifty) acres on Cherry Tree Run in fee simple, boreable land sufficient to sink fifty wells. This territory is opposite the Dalzell Petroleum Company. (Hays's Farm,) on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c., &c.

No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—3½ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.

No. 3. "Wild Cat No. 1." Flowing Well about 30 barrels per day on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company own the whole working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c., &c

No. 4 "California Well" No. 1, on Oil Creek, down 600 feet, all ready to retube. This well h s flowed 150 barrels per day.

No. 5 "California Well" No. 2, on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.

No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek all flat, containing the above wells, with 15-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine-houses, &c.

No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one well down 400 feet, one-quarter interest (working) in this well and lease.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Books for original subscription are now open at our office for a few days, when closed the stock is to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a BONA FIDE dividend paying, oil-producing Co., when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.

LEONARD & MANLEY, New-York Agents.
No. 58 Beaver-st.
SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers, Boston.
H. S. LEECH, Farquhar Buildings, Phila.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have ordered an installment of Forty per cent upon its capital stock, payable at the Office of the Company, No 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on Monday, December 5, during the usual bank-hours.

WILLIAM F. ALDRICH, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Nov 14, 1864.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 128 BROADWAY.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1864, from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

GOLD BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

TO PETROLEUM COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—A practical business man, thoroughly acquainted with the construction and operation of machinery, with much experience in the erection of factories, boring of artesian wells, and the working of Petroleum and other oils, and who is competent to make his own plans for building, machinery, &c., would engage as agent and practical manager or join parties about engaging in the Petroleum business. Address for two weeks, PETROLEUM, care Joy, Coe & Co., Tribune Buildings, New York

JACKSON COUNTY BONDS.—HOLDERS OF these bonds, who have not exchanged them for the new ones, dated June, 1864, can do so by applying at the office of the subscribers, No. 52 Wall-st.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., }
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) Per Cent., has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable (less the Government tax) at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.—FIFTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable Dec 15th prox., to stockholders of record, Dec. prox., at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

A. M. WOOD, President.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF the CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. on the capital stock, par value $10 per share,) payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Broad-st., on and after the 15th inst. R. C. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, }
No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 7, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. will be paid on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at the office, in this City, on and after the 17th of November, inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 17th inst., both inclusive. GEO A BOYT, Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE SMITH & PARMELEE GOLD CO., }
No. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent, free of Government tax, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable on the 10th December. The transfer books will close on the 1st December. W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date. LUTHER C. CARTER, President
PERRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
JAMES C. SLOSSON, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }

HARDWARE.

CUTLERY, TEA TRAYS, KNIVES AND Forks Carvers, Coal Hods, Fire Irons, Skates, Tools, Hardware &c., adapted to the season, at LITTLE'S Hardware-store, No. 59 Fulton-st., between Cliff and Gold sts., east of Broadway.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and F. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris,) No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

$500 REWARD.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, on Sunday, Nov. 6, 1864, about 3 o'clock in the morning, Joseph Nulet, a member of the Metropolitan Police force, was murdered while in the performance of his duty, in 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., and whereas, the murderer has not to this time been arrested, now, therefore, in order to promote the ends of justice and secure the punishment of the guilty, I, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the ordinances of said city, do hereby offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer of said Nulet, to be paid after the conviction of said murderer, and on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or of the Judge before whom the murderer shall have been convicted of said crime, that in his opinion the person applying for said reward is justly and legally entitled to the same, but all claim to the payment of such reward shall be deemed to be forfeited if such certificate shall not be presented to the Mayor within twenty days after the conviction of the murderer, and all claims for such reward presented after the expiration of such period of time, will be disregarded.

Given under my hand at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Mayor.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the Laws of this State, public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an election will be held in the several Election Districts of the several Wards of said city, on the first Tuesday of December next (being the sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.) The polls will be held at the several places which have been duly designated by the Common Council as the places at which elections shall be held in said District during the present year, and the polls will be opened at sun rise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

The officers to be voted for at such election are the following:

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts having an odd numerical designation, viz. First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth.

Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for the First District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for the Second District, comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for the Third District, comprising the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for the Fourth District, comprising the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for the Fifth District, comprising the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for the Sixth District, comprising the Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for the Seventh District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards

One Trustee of Common Schools for each Ward.

And to fill such other school offices as are now legally vacant.

By order of the Common Council.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.
NEW-YORK, November 15, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, having under consideration the application of sundry BLIND PERSONS for a donation of FIFTY DOLLARS EACH, will meet at the corner of Broadway and Twenty third-street, (entrance at number three, in Twenty-third-street,) on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the twenty-second and twenty-third days of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, between the hours of ten A. M. and one P. M., to hear and determine upon the merits of the different applicants in respect to the necessity for assisting them by donations from the funds of the city.

The petitioners and all others interested in the several applications are hereby notified that it will be necessary to be present at the above-named time and place without further notification, in order to entitle them to any consideration or to enable them to share in the proposed relief.

LEWIS R. RYERS,
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN D OTTIWELL,
Committee on Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
No. 32 Chambers st. }

TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. An additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th of said month of December. And on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Nov. 3, 1864. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KORTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 6 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. CODYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN MAXWELL, who resides at Saugerties, Ulster County, State of New-York; WILLIAM R. FINCH, who resides at Coxsa kie, County of Greene, State of New-York; THOS. REED, who resides at West Hoboken, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey; and THOS. L. TAYLOR, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of T. L. TAYLOR & REED, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission, Brokerage and Financial business in the City of New-York; that all the parties interested in the said business are the said Thomas Reed and the said Thomas L. Taylor, who are the general partners, and the said John Maxwell and the said William R. Finch, who are the special partners; that the said John Maxwell has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership, the sum of thirty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said William R. Finch has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of ten thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 27th day of October, 1864, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1867.—Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1864.

JOHN MAXWELL,
W. R. FINCH,
THOS. REED,
THOS. L. TAYLOR.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED receive orders for the purchase and sale of all classes of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold, on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States on the most favorable terms.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov 16, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.—ONE 5-20 United States Bond of $100, Registered No. 4,627, and four 5 20 Coupon Bonds of $100, numbered 61,585, 61,586, 61,587, 61,588, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped. H. S. HUNTINGTON.

STOLEN OR STRAYED AWAY—A BLACK and tan terrier dog; he was a beautiful animal; answers to the name of DICK. A reward of $5 will be paid if left with Mr. Van Vleck, farmer. MARR BURNS, Todt Hill.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

BERG & CO.'S CELEBRATED
PATENT CIGARETTES
Wholesale depot at
GAIL, AX & RUCHLER'S,
Nos. 178 and 175 Water-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, }
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864. }

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

BEEF—NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS, in full-hoops oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS of the packs of 1863-4 or 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards, as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

BACON—First quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS or HAMS, to be delivered in bulk, for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

Bidders will state the time in which they propose to make the deliveries.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The sellers name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. CORPS, }
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1864. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 28th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, for the year 1865, viz.:

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire;
Charlestown, Massachusetts;
Brooklyn, New-York;
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
Washington City, District of Columbia;
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia;

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans; or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one and a half pound of tallow; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.

The rations to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of the fore and hind quarters, necks and kidneys, tallow excluded; the pork, No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, extra superfine; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New-Orleans or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: A B, Guarantor.
E. F, and that C D, Guarantor.
——, 186—.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, and Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1865," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
No. 127 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1864. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, the 19th inst., for furnishing by contract, in such quantities from time to time as may be required for the use of the Depot, until the 30th of June next, the following articles

Nails, 8cgs. 10d. and 12d.
Lamp Oil, gallon, Sperm.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	(Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,208	.....
ERIN	3,313	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,076	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Nov 19
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov 26
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 3
and every succeeding SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	97	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 31.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of state-room. Second cabin, $50.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,775, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following
WASHINGTON.....3,224 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Building).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. BELIN & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon.
From Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA, at San Juan. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Nov. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY,
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, David Wilson, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B. The ARIEL, Russell, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail Steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. J. B. Hilbreths,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, with excellent accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow on SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
MORO CASTLE,
R. Adams, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 39 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favor to lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 56 South-st.

NOTICE.—BR. SS. PENNSYLVANIA, Prowse, Commander, for Liverpool, will leave Pier No. 47 North River, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M. Letters received at the office of the subscribers until 11½ A. M.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Citizens traveling abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE PORT CRACKERS. In barrels, half-barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin-cans, assorted.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7.00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5.00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M. Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. SEAGONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
R. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
WASHINGTON ARSENAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 19th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Ordnance Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz:
1 Steam Boiler and Pump.
1 Double Lathe.
6 Grindstones.
741 Gray Blankets.
1,508 Blue Blankets.
1,901 Red Blankets.
37 Polepads, Gutta Percha.
55 Valises, Cavalry, round.
2,317 Nose Bags.
2,833 Surcingles.
1,621 Blankets.
583 McClellan Saddle-trees
110 yards Silk Serge.
40 pounds Woolen Yarn.
1,000 pounds Woolen Rags.
3 pounds Shoe-thread.
85 Barrels.
5 Jugs.
7 Bottles.
2 Water Cans.
332 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
79 Watering Buckets, Leather.
Also, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron.
Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.
Terms, cash in Government funds.
(Signed,) J. G. BENTON,
Major Ordnance Commanding.

By T. R. Minturn, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, Nov. 21,
At 11 o'clock, within the store.
MALAGA RAISINS.
2,000 packages Bunch and Layer Raisins, wholes, halves and quarters.
SUN RAISINS.
300 kegs Sun Raisins.
FIGS—3 casks Figs.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE
L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell on MONDAY, November 21, at 12 o'clock, within their store No. 111 Pearl-st., by order of the United States Government—
107 Massachusetts blankets.
184 Citizens' saddles.
49 Citizens' bridles.

By T. R. Minturn, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 19, AT 12 o'clock, in front of store,
MALAGA LEMONS,
463 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing ex *Chesapeake*, from Malaga.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 93 Liberty-st., three bay carriage horses, about 9 years old, 16 hands high, stylish drivers, kind in single or double harness, the property of a family leaving for Europe. Also a pair of black horses, 7 years old, sound and kind in all harness; sold for want of use. Also harness, &c. Also a light piano-box top buggy, nearly new and in fine order, cost $350.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 93 Liberty st.
A valuable sorrel pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, kind and gentle, and thoroughly broke to saddle and harness.

S. & J. Bogart, Auctioneers.
LAW LIBRARY.—S. & J. BOGART, AUCTIONEERS, will sell by order of the Sheriff, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 1 North William-st., a large quantity of law books, desks, book-cases, household and office furniture, &c. JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 127 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 39 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular

FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 161 6TH-AV.
Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays, commencing Monday, Nov. 21.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES ARE now open at the Academy of Physical Culture No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M., for ladies, misses and masters.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school. No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 28th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
NO. 135 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST.
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
The next term will commence MONDAY, Nov. 22.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—AT Greenwich on the Sound. Instruction given in all the branches of a thorough English education, with special attention to languages and literature. Circulars may be obtained by applying to the Principal, Miss H. C. CREAMER, Greenwich, Conn.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st., Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB, Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—$56 in advance pays board and common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 8, (both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

BOARD, WITH TUITION IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND MUSIC.—A lady in Connecticut has a vacancy in her school for six misses, under 13. For terms apply to Mrs. DAVIS, No. 173 Lexington-av., near 32d-st., N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial and French. No. 156 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-av., and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent. Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 16.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 36th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUITION.
MR. J. T. BIXBY, a recent graduate of Harvard, wishes to obtain one or two more private pupils to fit for college, or to instruct in Latin, Greek or mathematics.
References—President Hill, of Harvard College; Prof. Francis Lieber, LL. D.; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., John McMullen, Esq., Horace B. Claflin, Esq., John E. Williams, Esq., Geo. Bliss, Esq.
Mr. Bixby's address is No. 158 East 51st-st.

WANTED—A MORNING GOVERNESS. HANOverian German Preferred: to teach two little boys, aged 6 and 7, elementary English and German. Apply at No. 56 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, for two days, between the hours of 2 and 4.

A MEMBER OF UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary desires to spend some time in teaching in a school, or as private tutor. Qualifications a collegiate education and experience in teaching. Address Room No. 21, No. 9 University-place, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY RECEIVING A LITERARY and church salary, desires a respectable home, where her society, influence and services might compensate. Prominent references. Address Box No. 20 Godfrey's P. O., No. 833 Broadway.

A GRADUATE, A PRINCIPAL OF AN academy for several years, a good disciplinarian and a successful teacher, desires an engagement, or to find a good locality for a classical school. Address COSMOS, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEment as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER OF MUCH EXperience, to give instructions in the various branches of the English language a few hours every forenoon. Address Box No. 1,366 Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS
THE MERCHANT-MECHANIC.
A Tale of New England Athens.
By Mary A. Howe.
One Vol., 12mo., 453 Pages. Cloth. Price $1 75; Paper, $1 25.

THE MAGIC WHEEL.
No. 1. Price $1 50.
THE MAGIC WHEEL.
No. 2. Price $1 50.

AN AMUSING TOY FOR CHILDREN.
JUST PUBLISHED, ONE OF THE MOST AMUSING things of the kind ever invented. Every parent should purchase one for his "little ones," for no family circle is complete without the "Magic Wheel."
JOHN BRADBURN, No. 49 Walker-st.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c
Every size and style of binding.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED
LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS, POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
626 BROADWAY, New-York
☞ Direct Importations from our London House. large stock constantly on hand

IT WAS MY MOTHER'S VOICE
Song and chorus, 35 cents. Sunlight within my heart, Soldier's Happy Return, mazurka, each, 30 cents
EXCELSIOR MUSIC BOOK
Latest popular tunes for violin or flute, viz: Faust march and waltzes, Finnigan's Wake, The Dark Girl Dressed in Blue, Kiss waltz, I'm a Young Man from the Country, Flanigan's Ball, Young Ephs Lament, etc. Eight books 25 cents, two numbers, 25 cents, mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, Publisher, No. 209 Bowery

JUST PUBLISHED.
UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES NAVY, as prescribed in the present regulations of the U. S. Navy Department. Fully illustrated. Price $2. Will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any address in the United States, on receipt of $2 24, by
TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,
Dealers in Arms, Military Goods, &c., &c., No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"BEAUTIFUL ANNIE," SONG and Chorus, by James G. Clark; "Bear it Gently to my Mother," Song and Chorus, by George A. Russell; "There are Voices, Spirit Voices," Song and Chorus, and "They Tell Me I'll Forget thee," Ballad, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst. "Atlanta's Ours, and Fairly Won," Song and Chorus, by A. R. Virgil. "Our Flag, Our Army, and Our President," Quarrette, by William H. Perry. Price 30 cents. Four for $1. Mailed free.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

"HOW 'TIS DONE," OR THE SECRET OUT.—The Book of Wonders. Gamblers Tricks Exposed, "Fortune Telling," Whiskers in Twelve Days. One Hundred New Secrets. A New Book, no humbug. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mailed free for 25 cents. Address HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

LECTURES.

LECTURE,
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., will lecture in Stevens Hall, corner of Broadway and 44th-st., on TUESDAY EVEN., Nov. 22, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*John Hampden or the Progress of Popular Liberty.*

POLITICAL.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—For Alderman, WM. P. BENSEL. W. W. Adams, Chairman Nominating Committee; Wm. A. Pond, Secretary. James Brown, President Fifteenth Ward Citizens' Association: Wm. Tucker, President Eighth Ward Citizens' Association; Nelson J. Waterbury, Ninth Ward Citizens' Association;

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.
Second time here.
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
Received on Wednesday by a densely crowded audience, with the warmest expressions of satisfaction.
MONDAY—(twelfth night this season,) ROSEDALE.
TUESDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM
WEDNESDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
THURSDAY—(Thanksgiving) ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
SATURDAY—ROSEDALE.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY,
by Mr. D. Boucicault, is in preparation.
Doors open at 7¼; overture at 7¾.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 19,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
OF
the engagement of the Charming Young Artiste,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
whose Perfect Portraiture of her Original Character,
THE LITTLE CRICKET,
in the Beautiful Domestic Drama of
FANCHON
has been crowned with the most
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS
Miss MITCHELL will be supported by the Principal Artists of the Company.
ON MONDAY, NOV. 21,
after a vast outlay and elaborate preparation, will be presented for the first time at this establishment the intensely absorbing Dramatic Romance entitled the
CORSICAN BROTHERS.
W. WHEATLEY
AS THE TWIN BROTHERS OF CORSICA.
THE CAST WILL BE OF UNUSUAL STRENGTH.
The Scenery, Complicated Machinery, Dresses and Appointments entirely New.
THE GRAND MASQUERADE SCENE
will introduce Premiere Danseuses, Double Corps de Ballet, Harlequinaders, etc., etc.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

ARTEMUS WARD!
ARTEMUS WARD!
is
AT HOME EVERY EVENING,
AT HOME EVERY EVENING,
and
ARTEMUS WARD RECEIVES CALLS
at
DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.
where he has positively
NO OBJECTIONS TO SEEING YOU.
N. B.—The Hall is bounded on the north-west by Broadway and the head of Eleventh-street; on the south-east by a yard; on the north-east by a vacant lot, and on the south-west by Grace Church and the Parson's House.
ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
Open at 7½; commence at 8. Seats reserved without extra charge from 9 till 5
E. P. HINGSTON, Manager.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERTS.
FIRST CONCERT SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock, at the Armory of the Regiment in 14th-st., near 6th-av.
The music, which will consist of military and orchestral selections, will be given by the
BAND OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT,
F. B. Helmsmuller, Leader.
Tickets 50 cents, to be procured at the Armory; at Crowen's Book-store, No. 863 Broadway; at Tiffany & Co.'s, Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and of the First Sergeants of Companies.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY, Nov. 19, 1864.
UN MARI QUI SE DERANGE
Comedy in 2 acts, by M. Bayard.
L'IMAGE. Com. Vaudeville, by M. Scribe.
Theatre Office, No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

ZENOBIA,
QUEEN OF PALMYRA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE
BY
HARRIETT HOSMER,
is now on exhibition at the
FINE ART INSTITUTE,
DERBY GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway,
From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Single admission 25 cents.
Package tickets, five for One Dollar.

REOPENING OF
SNEDECOR'S GALLERY,
with a choice collection of French, Dusseldorf and American PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission free.
No. 758 Broadway, near 9th-st.

WOODROFFESS' BOHEMIAN GLASS
BLOWERS, ARE ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL
THE PEOPLE ALL VISIT AND APPLAUD THEM.
THEY WILL CONTINUE TO SUCCEED AT HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY, EVERY EVENING and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY 3 P. M.
SEE THE GLASS STEAM ENGINES.

ARTISTS' FUND.
EXHIBITION
NOW OPEN,
No. 625 Broadway.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.
BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$300
Government	300
Total	$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS

County	$200
Government	200
Total	$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS

County	$100
Government	100
Total	$200

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM

For three-year recruits	$50
For two-year recruits	30
For one-year recruits	20

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to his time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on the Battery.
The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices:
Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.
Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts
Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth st
Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.
Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway
Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.
All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Boun

THE THANKSGIVING DINNER.

Grand Result of the Appeal to the People—Forty Thousand Turkeys for our Soldiers and Sailors—Touching Letters from Soldiers' Friends—How the Contributions will be sent to the Camps.

The movement to give a real old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner to the gallant soldiers and sailors of the Union, has met with the most liberal and hearty response from the people. It is but little more than three weeks since the project was made known through the papers; no extraordinary means were taken to bring it before the people; yet subscriptions have poured in so rapidly, from all parts of the country, that up to last night over forty thousand dollars had been received by the treasurer, Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, and it is expected that at least ten thousand more will be received in season to be appropriated. The subscriptions are generally small, a large proportion of them ranging from fifty cents to five dollars; but every gift, large or small, was an offering of love, and often a sacrifice. No solicitation has been used to swell the amount. No one has been urged to give. Every one was left to give according to his inclination or his means.

The result is an unmistakable indication of the popular feeling toward the brave men who, on land and sea, are fighting the battles of the Union. The hearts of their countrymen and countrywomen are with them, and their great sacrifices and great services are remembered in every household. Some of the letters inclosing subscriptions to the Thanksgiving fund, contain very touching proof of this feeling. A few of these unstudied testimonials of a people's gratitude, will be read with interest. They are taken almost without selection from a file containing hundreds just as patriotic and touching:

FROM A MOTHER IN ISRAEL.

BURNT HILLS, Nov. 15, 1864.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt:

SIR: An old woman that would ratner go without her own dinner than that the soldiers and sailors should not have a Thanksgiving dinner, sends you one dollar, which I hope will give one poor suffering creature a good dinner, if no more.

Yours with respect,

FROM A SOLDIER'S MOTHER.

COLLINSVILLE, Nov. 15, 1864.

Mr. Roosevelt:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find a trifle ($2) to help toward a soldier's Thanksgiving. I am unwilling to pass by any appeal for the good of our dear soldier boys, but, as my means are limited, my donations are small.

My only son has been a soldier in the Western army more than two years; every nephew of mine is in the army or navy, as volunteers; and, as my best treasures are there, my heart is there, too. My faith and courage have never failed as to the final issue, for God will cause the rigat to triumph, and every one of us, at home or in the army, should thank Him for the privilege of laboring for the *blessed cause.* Very respectfully, L. A. G.

A VERMONT PATRIARCH.

CAMBRIDGE, Vt., Nov. 15, 1864.

Theodore Roosevelt:

DEAR SIR: One dollar is inclosed to buy a Thanksgiving dinner for one of our brave soldiers. It is the gift of RUFUS BUTTS, who is 83 years old, and toils daily for his own support. With tears, he desired to send this to make glad the heart of one of the defenders of his country.

Very truly yours, E. W.

TWO PATRIOTIC LITTLE GIRLS.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., Nov. 16, 1864.

Mr. Roosevelt:

Inclosed are two dollars for the Soldiers' Thanksgiving, contributed by my two daughters, aged ten and twelve years. They wish their father could share in the great dinner, but he is too far, being in service in Florida. I hope it will be in time; if not, it will be of benefit in some other way.

Yours, with respect, T. M. C.

AN EX-SOLDIER

writes as follows:

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1864.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt:

Please accept the inclosed small amount (one dollar) to aid in getting up a soldiers' Thanksgiving dinner, from an ex-soldier, and one who knows how to appreciate their worth. I am poor, or I would gladly give much more. Yours, &c.,

FROM ANOTHER SOLDIER.

HOLYOKE, Nov. 16, 1864.

Mr Roosevelt:

SIR: Inclosed please find $1 for thanksgiving dinner for the soldiers of GRANT and SHERIDAN. For two years and a half a soldier, I know how highly the soldiers prize practical remembrance from those at home. Yours, truly,

A POETICAL CONTRIBUTOR.

There is an excellent spirit, if not a very high order of poetic merit, in the following, which accompanied a contribution of five dollars:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 18, 1864.
Please find inclosed
My little mite,
To give the soldiers
An extra bite.

Be it turkey,
Goose or hen,
I don't care which,
If it suits them.

Although I voted
A Democrat,
But it has nothing
To do with that.

It only shows
A man can be
A Democrat and love
Sweet Liberty.

"LITTLE MAC."

The foregoing letters are sufficient to show the feeling of the people toward the army, and with zeal and promptitude the project for giving a grand dinner to our soldiers was taken up throughout the country. Scores of letters could be given from merchants, bankers, clerks, employes, inclosing contributions and evincing the same spirit.

WHO ARE TO HAVE THE TURKEYS.

The committee of gentlemen having charge of the Turkey fund in this city, will attend to the supply of the fleets and the armies of the Potomac and the James. They will also send about $8,000 worth of turkeys to SHERIDAN'S army in the Valley of the Shenandoah, which will be mainly cared for by the good people of Philadelphia. Gen. SHERMAN'S army is out of sight somewhere in Georgia, or Alabama, or South Carolina, and will have to be content with a "picked-up" dinner—and pickings are said to be very good in that region of sweet potatoes; and as for the other armies in various parts of the vast theatre of war, we shall have to leave them also to shift for themselves for this once. When they come marching home victoriously, the people will give them a reception worthy of their sacrifices, their services and their fame—two or three Thanksgivings in one.

NUMBER OF TURKEYS TO BE SENT.

The number of turkeys to be sent forward to the several armies cannot be definitely stated yet, but it will be between 3,000 and 40,000 from this city alone. Yesterday the committee sent about 4,000 turkeys, by the steamer *Kensington*, to Admiral PORTER, at Fortress Monroe, for distribution among the brave tars of the fleet at that point, before Wilmington, and in the James River. To-day they will commence loading the steamship *Charles C. Leary*, Capt. SULLIVAN, at about 1,000 tons, which will leave Pier No. 37 North River, at noon on Sunday, for City Point. She will be followed on Monday by the side-wheel steamer *James T. Brady*, which will start from the same pier. The distribution of the turkeys and other contributions will be made under the superintendence of Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, who sails to-morrow in the *Charles C. Leary.*

COOKED OR UNCOOKED.

A serious question arose soon after the turkeys began to accumulate in this city, as to whether they should be sent cooked or uncooked, and whether if cooked, it should be a rich or plain dressing. A committee, consisting of Messrs. STARROS, DELMONICO and JAMES KNAP, decided that the turkeys to be sent to the fleet should not be cooked, and that those sent to the armies should be cooked with a very rich dressing, as this would conduce to keep them sweet for several days.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The ladies of Jersey City have given $1,360 to the committee, with the request that it might be appropriated to the purchase of cigars and tobacco for the soldiers and sailors. Fifty dozen cans of preserved fruits, six barrels of tapioca, and forty barrels of apples, will also be forwarded to the armies. The citizens of Orange, N. J., and others, intend to send to the soldiers in the field a quantity of tomatoes as sauce for Thanksgiving turkeys. Contributions for this purpose will be received by ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 94 Beaver-street, or Box No. 2,437 Post-office. The committee say that the utmost liberality has been shown by the dealers and the bakers in this city—most of the carting has been done gratuitously. Every one to whom application has been made has evinced the heartiest desire to do something for our soldiers and sailors.

WHAT BALTIMORE IS DOING.

Messrs. C. C. Fulton & Co., of the Baltimore *American*, have started a similar movement in Baltimore, which is meeting with great success.

Mayor's Proclamation.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Friday, Nov. 18, 1864.

The Governor of this State having, by virtue of the laws thereof, and in accordance with a time-honored custom, designated Thursday, the 24th day of November inst., as a legal holiday and day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God: Now, therefore, I, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby recommend the observance by the good people of this city of the day so designated, and that it be kept in a spirit of kindliness and good will to all men, and of humility and gratitude to our Father in Heaven.

And I also respectfully recommend to my fellow-citizens to meet as they have been accustomed heretofore on similar occasions, in worship to the Most High, to thank him for His never failing mercies, to acknowledge their own unworthiness, and to beseech that He will establish peace and concord among all the nations and inhabitants of the earth. Let it be a day of rest from all avocations, except works of charity and necessity; let it be a day of innocent recreation and rational enjoyment; but above all, let us then and always remember the poor, the fatherless and the widows, relieving their sufferings and assuaging their woes, for these are the most acceptable thanks we can offer the Giver of all good.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Additional Contributions.

Mr. ROOSEVELT makes the following additional acknowledgments of contributions for the Soldiers' and Sailors' dinner:

From T. G. Churchill $1,477
From Banks 1,400

Through W. R. Vermilye	$791	Henry Weston	$20
Phelps, Dodge & Co	480	W. H. Leonard	20
Edward Walker	400	Morris Ketchum	20
Ezra Nye	244	Geo. W. Chesmon	20
Commonwealth Lodge 409, F. & A. M., Brooklyn	100	John McNeil	17
Naylor	100	F. A. Downer	10
A. A. Selover	100	R. N. Redman	10
Joseph Sampson	100	C. H. Hamilton	10
Mr. Lenox	100	A. P. Strout	10
Kirk & Hatch	100	E. Barlow	10
Brown, Bros. & Co	100	M. H. Collins	10
Through Mr. Bliss	95	J. B. Hollingbeck	10
J. M. Boris	76	P.	10
Employes of Continental Bank Note Co	76	Mrs. Chas. E. Strong	10
James Ripley & Son	55	Mrs. D. Anthon	10
Wm. S. Gilman	50	Cartwright & Harrison	10
Talman Bros	50	J. H. Draper & Company	10
Home Insurance Co	50	J. F. Cox	10
Murray & Davis Bros	50	N. B. Taylor & Co	10
Christy Davis	50	J. C. Martin	10
Thomas H. Hagies	50	J. C. Martin	10
C. J. & F. W. Cosgrill	50	Miss B	10
W. R. Strong & Co	50	M. White	10
Dike Bros	50	Jno. Mulford	10
Harvey Hoag	50	Edw Clarke	10
Alex. Oakley	50	L. T	10
Robert Harris	50	Bowles Colgate	10
Southwick, Shelley & Green	50	Chas. T. Coggeshall	10
Bolopwell & Co	50	Mrs. Dexter	10
Smith & Lyndon	50	S. T. Skidmore	10
Samuel Lawrence	50	Mrs. Arthur Bronson	10
Strong, Platt & Co	50	D. A. Suydam	10
A. Lines Van Blarcom	50	John T. Hasbrook	10
George W. Beale	50	Wm. S. Opdyke	10
H. W. Pettebon & Wallace	50	John D. Ruyter	10
Walter Brown	50	Charles E. Muller	10
J. S. Schultz	50	John E. Carson	10
John Jewett & Son	50	W. Bailey	10
T. Otis, Le Roy & Co	50	R. S. Palmer	10
Ketchum, Son & Co	50	J. Pickard	10
A. A. Thompson & Co	50	J. Stuart	10
Joseph Howland	50	R. Odum	10
Francis Lebland	50	Wrezel Weidermeyer	10
Faile, Williams & Co	50	John W. Stout	10
J. N. Tappen	50	T. Pasquay	10
Miss C. L. W	50	Ferry-street	10
H. H. Elliott	50	Freeman & Harding	10
Miss N. E. Wadsworth	50	J. Van Woort	10
Joseph Colgate	50	Vanderhoof	10
Chas. C. Colgate	50	F. Tiora	10
J. S. Rockwell	50	J. K. Phum	10
Keese & Tearsall	50	Samuel C. Parsons, Son & Co	10
Ballard & Co	50	H. Kiggins	10
Thos. Small & Sons	50	G. M. M. Griggs	5
Hoyt Bros	50	Wm. Runk	5
R. Stout & Sons	50	W. T. Lockwood	5
Van Wagener & Tattle	50	Mathias Clark	5
J. Thorp	50	Thos. A. Eramet	5
Corse & Thompson	50	Edw. Kenroys	5
S. & C. H. Isham	50	Sarah M. Sharp	5
W. B. Isham & Gallat	50	W. S	5
T. Andrews & Son	50	Wm. Scott	5
L. P. Morton	50	H. M Wyde	5
A. Bonnell & Co	50	S. Baldwin	5
From Clerks of Bank of New-York	47	W. G. M	5
E. Sedgrave	40	Morris, White & Co	5
R. Palker and J. Waterhouse	30	Cash	5
G. W. Wild	25	W. W. Gales	5
W. T. Miller	25	R. P. Berry	5
J. A. Harrison	25	I. V. N	5
D	25	Wm. Betts, Jr.	5
G	25	Miss DePeyster	5
G. D. Bradford	25	A little girl from her mother's allowance	5
A. Miller	25	Cash	5
A Wild	25	D. B. Dearborn	5
T G	25	I. D. C	5
M. G. and E. W. G	25	Ira Perego	5
Treadwell & Jarman	25	D Leaman	5
Albert Mathew	25	Cash	5
A. D. Watson & Co	25	Delafield Smith	5
Dix & Morris	25	Geo. W. Carleton	5
J. N. Phelps	25	Quimby	5
Backlin & Crome	25	J. P. Bleven	5
H. G. Thompson	25	F. Fitzpatrick	5
Harper Brothers	25	Mrs. Dr. Charles Innes	5
E. K. Ware	25	Lucius Hart, Jr	5
W. Tiffany	25	E. E	5
Monson & Carr	25	Cash	5
F. W. Victor	25	N. B. Walker	5
Wm. Paton	25	F. A. Guild	5
F. S. Forbes	25	J. A. Trowbridge	5
E. W. Corlies	25	J. B. & T. Johnson	5
Caldwell & Morris	25	McFarland	5
John F. McCoy	25	W. C. Lee	5
Otis W. Booth	25	J. T. Thorne	5
Wm. Sehgman	25	W. Rundbell	5
W. B. Adams	25	I. Smith	5
Samuel J. Hyde	25	A Mattison	5
Albert Clark	25	H M. Warner	5
Wm. Jones	25	R. C. Blackburne	5
C. H. Thornton	25	S. B. Hunt	5
W. H Russell	25	H & T	5
Livermore, Clews & Co	25	E. Sherachorn & Co	5
Conroy & O'Connor	25	Lehman & Kemp	5
Washington Market	25	E. & S	5
J. N. & W. W. Cornell	25	S. Van Benschoten	5
J. W. A. Greene	25	No. 45 Water-st	5
E. D. Palmer	25	W. C. Everett	5
J. T. Cabot	25	T. B. Bunting	5
J. H. Johnson & Co	25	W. H. Crocker	5
Geo. T. Bartlett	25	Henry Hannah	5
C. E. H	25	A. F. Wood	5
Through Nathan Moseby	25	D. Nodgman	5
H. M. Taber	25	I. S. B. & Co	5
Cotton Broker	25	Charles C. Wilcox	5
Mrs. McEwen	25	Hall & Blauvelt	5
A. Mill	25	Flushing	5
C. J. Walbridge	25	Mulford & Spranger	5
J. S. Aspinwall	25	T. B. Peddle	5
Plumber's Department, Navy-yard	25	White, Whiteman & Co	5
Tellkampf & Kitching	25	J. H. Hayard	5
E. Hauser	25	W. F. Mott, Jr	5
Francis & Loutrel	25	James W. Weeks	5
Mrs. T	25	Francis Leland	5
Mrs. E. C. Shepard	25	B. H. Van Anker	5
Mrs. Joseph A	25	T. S. Woolsey	5
Mollers, Hoss & Marcus	25	W. M	5
E. C. Russell	25	J. T. M	5
Cesar Sanchez	25	S. Caufman	5
Friend, Thompson, Mann & Co	25	E. T. Brown	5
A. Deanet	25	Henry A. Cram	5
Warren Bebe	25	E. Robinson	5
Cunningham Bros	25	Thomas H. Rodman	5
S. H. R. T. B. and sch'r	25	C. H. Giffin, Jr	5
Mrs. E. M. E	25	Well & Rapp	5
C. B. F	25	M. J. Hall	5
Capt. Ezra Nye	15	H. J. Brooks	5
D	10	Anderson	5
199 East Broadway	10	F. Gale	5
A. Sacrer	10	Day	5
Graham Darrett & Co	10	G. A. Tuttle	5
N. A. Freeman	10	Cash	383 10
M. S	5	A. K. Wetmore	50
A. E. A	5	Cash	104 75
Freeman & Ryer	10	Washington Market, Poultry, Meat, Vegetables, &c., valued at $279	279
John A. King	10	Collected by D. B. Harmony, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N., from the substitute brokers	330
James Hutchinson	10	Thro' J. T. Simpson	$100
H. J. Storis	5	D. Rumsey	100
Thos. G. Smith	5	A. Norton	100
Thos. J. Travis	10	From the citizens of Wikeborough, thro' Mrs. Bennet	80
Course & DeCamp	20	From Lookwood & Co	64
H. Worer	5	Employes of R. P. Getty & Son	54
J. C. Sanders	5	Clerks American Exchange Bank	44
Girstaw H. Rissel	25	V. & B	40
Fuller Bros	25	A. R. Wetmore	40
White, Sheffield & Co	10	R. H. Ranson	40
Zabulkie & Van Riper	10	Tarmot, Daily & Co	50
N. P Anderson	5	Philip Hone	50
James Cowl	5	Green Bros	50
Thos. M. Lawrence	10	Williams & Guion	50
H. Green	5	Woodruff & Robinson	50
Gen'l Inspectors Office, Steam Mach'y Navy	20	Herman Stutzer	50
Geo Bancroft	5	Tiffany & Co	50
Theo. Robt. Bliss	25	A Substitute Broker, through C. Wilson	20
W. S. Smith	5	A Lady, S. I	10
Miss Miles	5	J. & B Carr	5
Theo. A. J. Roe	35	Through N. Gridley	31
John Jay	25	R. G	5
W. J. Smith	25	J. W. Wheeler	5
A Lady	10	H. Camp	20
A. R. E	10	Wells & Van Houten	10
W. A. Tooker	10	Long Island	5
C. E. Kimball	5	P. B. Silvester	5
J. A. Brigg	5	Bowden, Roe & Mard k	25
Packard & James	25	Wm Davis	25
Through Parson & Petit	50	B H. Bartol	5
James Buchan & Co	25	Union	4
A. G. Lane	5	J. J. Astor	25
B. L. S	25	W. Boardman	5
E. H. Van Ingen	25	J. P. D	5
E. B. B	20	Mrs. A. her children and sister	5
L. A. C. A. D	10	Jeremiah Milbank	25
T. C. E. D	5	R. M. V	5
Geo. Bell	25	Stuyvesant	5
Chas. W. Marshall	25	Wm. M. J. & Co	5
		W	5
		Orange Judd	20
		Richard Caldwell	5
		Mrs. R. Caldwell	5
		George M. Miller	5
		E. E. A	5

Corrections of former Lists: E. Newhall should read, Edmund Penfold, $100; Thomas & Sarle should read, Thomas H. Taile, 2,000 pies, &c.; Kemp, Dodge & Co. should read, Kemp, Day & Co., $600; S. F. Meigs, $5, and Mrs. Nealy Meigs, $5, omitted.

Owing to an unexpected telegram from Philadelphia, we may be called upon for $8,000 for the Army of the Shenandoah, and would request that an additional effort should be made.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer,
No. 94 Maiden-lane.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE BANKS.

The list below comprises all the amounts received from the banks; it shows how unanimous a support is given by our monied institutions to those defending them in the front;

Metropolitan Bank	$500	Hanover Bank	200
Merchants' Bank	200	Fourth National Bank	200
Bank of America	200	Market Bank	200
Bank of New York	200	Manf and Merchants' Bk	200
Mechanics' Bank	200	Tradesmens' Bank	200
Phenix Bank	200	Bowery Savings Bank	200
Union Bank	200	Grocers' Bank	100
Continental Bank	200	Butch. and Drovers' Bk	100
Bank of Commonwealth	200	Irving Bank	100
Bank of the State of N Y	200	Savings Inst'n	100
City Bank of New-York	200	Chatham Bank	100
Chemical Bank	200	Mechanics' Bkg Assoc'n	100
Broadway Bank	250	First National Bank	100
Imp's and Traders' Bk	200	Atlantic Bank	100
Fulton Bank	200	Pacific Bank	100
Central National Bank	200	Oriental Bank	100
Bank of Manhattan Co	200	Ocean Bank	100
Bank of North America	200	North River Bank	100
Merchants' Exchange Bk	200	St. Nicholas Bank	100
Corn Exchange Bank	200	Mechanics' and Trad Bk	100
National Bank in the City of New-York	200	Bull's Head Bank	100
Bank of the Republic	200	Peoples' Bank	100
Park Bank	200	Total	$7,760

A Turkey Festival in Montclair, N. J.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 17, 1864.

Whatever the rest of New-Jersey may have accomplished, this town has certainly done all its duty by making a generous and hearty response to the appeal to assist in furnishing the soldiers with a Thanksgiving dinner. The movement was inaugurated last week, and it at once enlisted the cordial cooperation of the whole community. On Sunday, the Sabbath School children were invited to assist in the work by contributing chickens, and such generous contributions were promised, that it was determined to celebrate the success of the undertaking by a patriotic social gathering, which took place this evening in the Presbyterian Church. Tables were ranged on both sides of the pulpit, and the turkies, chickens, mince pies, doughnuts, &c., &c., which had been sent to the committee were displayed upon them. That the tables fairly groaned beneath the weight they were compelled to bear, may be inferred from the fact that there were upon them no less than 125 fowl, and that, of the turkies, one weighed 25 pounds, and another 24 pounds, while all were evidently selected with the desire to give the soldiers a generous Thanksgiving dinner. Red, white and blue ribbons ornamented some, while others were fantastically dressed externally, according to the taste and fancy of those presenting them. One turkey, arrayed as "Dr. Gobble," caused much amusement.

A little before 8 o'clock, Mr. GEORGE S. DWIGHT called the meeting to order and invited Mr. MILLARD, the pastor of the church, to offer prayer. Mr. L. S. BENEDICT, formerly a well-known merchant of your city, was then asked to give the meeting his "benediction," which he did in a very happy speech. Mr. T. M. DOMBLEDAY followed, and then Mr. DWIGHT, the chairman, took the floor and detailed in an amusing address the manner of catching and killing the turkies. The killing of so many chickens he characterized as a heinous (not to say hen-house) offence. Rev. Mr. PARKER, of Kansas, Messrs. J. H. PRATT, W. S. BRADBURY, Rev. Mr. MCCORMICK, pastor of the Methodist Church, and Rev. Mr. MILLARD, made brief and pointed addresses. The speakers last named closed his remarks with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the recent commotions in Turkey and Greece should produce a startling effect in Hungary.

Mr. BRADBURY, in the course of his remarks, alluded to an incident which "brought down the house." It seems that one of the young ladies who has been very energetic in pushing forward this patriotic work, received a call, a few evenings since, from a gentleman who had the reputation of being opposed to a "vigorous prosecution of the war." In spite of his proclivities she invited him to contribute a turkey, and was told in reply that she should have one if she would carry it out from New-York herself. She answered that she would do so if her friend would keep her company and carry one himself at the same time. Of course it was impossible for him to decline the challenge, and on Tuesday afternoon last the "affair of honor," or patriotism, took place. The turkeys were at the Barclay-street ferry in time for the 5 o'clock train, and the "principals" were accompanied over the river to the cars by a patriotic escort who indulged in songs appropriate to the occasion.

I must not neglect to state that the exercises in the church were agreeably diversified with singing by the choir of the church and by the children who were led by Mr. BRADBURY. The audience was convulsed with laughter by the manner in which a quartet rendered that "Ancient war song," "Der Kaiser von Oestrich had a Hundert Tausend Men."

Those who have heard this "war song" do not need to have it described, and those who have not heard it, must take the first opportunity of doing so.

The turkies, chickens and other "fixens," will be packed to-morrow morning and forwarded to New-York to swell the contributions which will enable our soldiers to observe Thanksgiving day in a becoming manner. GOBBLER.

"The Soldiers' Thanksgiving."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention was attracted this morning to a communication signed "Jno. B. Ketchum," upon the propriety of providing a Thanksgiving dinner for the large number of invalid and wounded soldiers at the "McDougall Hospital," on David's Island, and the "DeCamp," at Fort Schuyler.

My object in alluding to that communication is, to say to the ever-generous and open-handed citizens of New-York, that the Ladies' Association, whose headquarters are at the Howard-street State Hospital, have taken upon themselves the responsibility of providing such dinner for the sixteen hundred inmates of the McDougall Hospital, on David's Island. And that all who feel inclined to contribute to this noble purpose, can send such thanksgiving offering either to the President of the above named association, Mrs. JACOB LARER, or to its Treasurer, Miss KATE HOSE, or its Secretary, Mrs. GEO. T. M. DAVIS.

Those residing in Brooklyn can communicate with Mrs. MANNING, a member of the association, and who is deeply interested in making this appropriate Thanksgiving provision for our noble defenders on David's Island.

Dr. WEBSTER, the Surgeon in charge, has kindly and cheerfully seconded the efforts of this energetic Ladies' Association for the relief of our soldiers, and will afford them every facility in carrying out their generous and praiseworthy designs in this respect.

Let there, then, be no lack of means on the part of those surrounded with all the comforts and enjoyments of life, to enable these ladies to accomplish what they have undertaken.

THE SOLDIERS' FRIEND.

NOVEMBER 16, 1864.

Drawing for the Portrait of the late Archbishop Hughes.

Some time since Mr. JAMES O'MALLEY, an artist of this city, completed a large and very excellent portrait of the late Archbishop HUGHES, which he valued at $1,000; the price being rather high, no purchaser could be found, and as the artist could not afford to keep the picture, he was placed in a very embarrassing position. This coming to the knowledge of Mr. FELIX LEE, an old resident of this city, and a friend of the late Archbishop, he determined the picture should be disposed of, and the artist relieved. He accordingly prepared a subscription paper, which provided that when it was filled, the subscribers should meet and draw lots for the picture. On Tuesday evening last, the chances being all subscribed for, the subscribers met at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute. The numbers were all placed in a wheel and drawn forth, one by one, by a young lad. When about two-thirds of them had been drawn, the lucky number came forth, and gave the picture to Rev. Father FARRELL, Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, of this city. The drawing was conducted in a very fair and open manner, and gave entire satisfaction to all. After the drawing was completed, the party adjourned to the Maison Dorée, where a very bountiful supper had been prepared, and to which the gentlemen did full justice. After the dinner was finished, and the finest wines had been discussed, the real old-fashioned Irish whisky punch was produced, speeches were made, some very excellent songs sung, and a good time had generally, and which lasted until a late hour.

Among the subscribers were Comptroller M. T. Brennan, Capt. I. Rynders, County Clerk H. Genet, Senator T. Fields, Mayor Gunther, Gen. Spinola, Nelson Taylor, Congressman elect, Byron McCahill, Ex-Councilman, Samuel G. Courtney, S. R. Pinckney, Judge Kennan of California, Judge Kerlin, B. F. Mudgett, Deputy Collector of the Port, and many other prominent men.

The officers were: President, James Murphy, President of the Brooklyn Ferry Company; Secretary, Patrick McElroy, Ex-Governor of Alms House; Treasurer, Charles W. Baker; Collector, Philip Lyons.

The Late Extensive Forgeries.

FURTHER INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS—TWO PHILADELPHIA BANKS SWINDLED OUT OF $10,000—CONNECTICUT AND NEW-JERSEY BANKS AMONG THE VICTIMS—CONTINUATION OF THE TESTIMONY OF COUGHLIN, ONE OF THE ACCOMPLICES.

The cross-examination of Geo. F. Coughlin, an accomplice in the late extensive forgeries upon banks in this city and elsewhere, was continued yesterday before Justice Dowling at the Tombs Police Court. Chas. S. Spencer and Ex-Judge Stewart appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and Mr. O. L. Stewart, First Assistant District Attorney, represented the prosecution. The following interesting testimony was taken:

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF GEO. F. COUGHLIN.

This witness testified in substance as follows:

The first person who spoke to him about swindling the Bank of Commerce was Patterson, who told him to bring a sheet of paper from the Tremont Hotel; one of Lathrop, Ludington & Co.'s letter-sheets, which he had for some time; he received it back from Patterson, to whom he had given it; there were six or seven sheets of it originally; he had given it to Patterson for an improper purpose; Patterson told witness at the time that he wanted to use it; when witness took the paper from the store he brought it to Braisted's billiard saloon in Fourth-avenue; when he took the papers to the saloon, Pettus first wrote on it; O'Brien was not there; did not see Garadier; met again an hour afterward at No. 61 Liberty-street; nothing was done there with reference to the forgery; Garadier and witness went away from there for three-quarters of an hour; saw the boy McLoughlin in that time.

Q.—Were you not Mr. Weed? A.—I was not.

Q.—What is the color of your moustache? A.—It is a sandy color. I stood inside the hotel at the time; when I got back to 61 Liberty-street an appointment was made for the next day at Davis' hotel; met at Davis' with Pettus and McNellis; nothing was said there concerning the forgeries; went out to get an apple or something of that kind; finally we met again at Collins' Hotel; Garadier was not there; O'Brien was there; could not state the day of the month; the same day the boy was sent to the bank, between ten and eleven o'clock A. M.; O'Brien remained there for twenty minutes; the check was forged in that time; Walter Patterson handed me $5,000 in bonds; there were five shares in the transaction; I had one share; nothing was said about the division of the money; do not know personally about any of the other bonds, but what I received of it, never saw any of the other bonds; there were six in the transaction, Patterson, myself, Garadier, Pettus, McNellis and O'Brien; I was arrested on the night of the 11th, at Oyster Bay, just when entering my father's house.

Q.—Have you an account in a Bridgeport bank? A.—I decline to answer.

Ex Judge Stewart insisted upon an answer, but the Assistant District-Attorney took the ground that the question was a privileged one. Justice Dowling decided that the question must be answered.

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Under what name? A.—(After consulting with his counsel, Mr. Fay.) Under the name of Charles S. Bradley.

Q.—Have you had an account in the First National Bank of New-Jersey? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Under what name? A.—James Brooks.

Q.—Was that bank swindled through the instrumentality of your opening that account? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did you, at any time, receive $1,036 as part of a swindle in Newark, N. J.? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you been promised by any one directly or indirectly, immunity from the legal consequences of your share in that transaction, on becoming a witness for the people? A.—No sir.

Q.—Do you expect it? A.—I do not know what I expect.

Q.—Is that true? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you ever connected with a criminal transaction there? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did you ever keep an account in a bank there? A.—Yes, as Chas. S. Bradley.

Re-direct by the District-Attorney.—I received the bonds at four o'clock the same day of the robbery; I knew a man named Henry Steger, who keeps a saloon in Hudson-street; met Patterson and Pettus there.

The bonds were then identified—Nos. 80, 82 and 85—as being the ones obtained by the transaction and found upon the witness.

The court then adjourned till one o'clock this afternoon.

After recess, the Assistant-District-Attorney notified the court that the prosecution had finished their case for the present.

Ex-Judge Stuart, for the prisoners, asked for a postponement of the case until to-morrow morning, as his witnesses were not ready. He intended to prove the absence of O'Brien at the time of the forgery, who was at the time in Harlem. The prisoners could not be held on the evidence.

Patterson, being examined, answered to the usual questions as to his age, trade, &c., viz.: that he was thirty-eight years of age, born in New-York, a produce merchant by occupation, and resided at New-York.

O'Brien stated that he was born in New-York, was forty-four years of age, hotel-keeper by trade, resided at High Bridge, and that he had nothing to say about the charge.

Garadier stated that he was born in Philadelphia, was twenty-two years of age, a clerk by occupation, resided at Paterson, and had at present nothing to say.

The court then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

THE PRISONERS ARE WANTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following affidavit has been made by a Philadelphia detective against the accused persons, charging them with forgeries in that city.

Edward G. Carlin, of Philadelphia, being duly sworn, deposes and says that from descriptions that he has received, he believes that Walter Patterson, Michael O'Brien, Hugh McNeilis, Spencer Pettus, Ira Garadier are connected with a series of forgeries on various banks in the City of Philadelphia on the 21st of June, 1864, amounting to the sum of nearly ten thousand dollars. He charges them with the same, and prays they may be held until the proper papers may be had to enable deponent to carry them to the City of Philadelphia.

Deponent is a detective attached to the police of the City of Philadelphia.

EDWARD G. CARLIN.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of November.
J. DOWLING, Police Justice.

Twenty-second Regiment Concert.

The members of the Twenty-second Regiment N. G., will give a promenade concert this evening at their armory in Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The music will be by the regimental band, under the leadership of HELMSMULLER.

INQUEST IN THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD DISASTER.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon, Coroner RANNEY will resume the investigation in this case, at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot in Twenty-seventh-street. It is expected that some important testimony will then be elicited. The Superintendent of the New-Haven Railroad Company, Mr. A. F. SMITH, of the Hudson River Road, Mr. TOWSEY, Engineer of the same, and Mr. TEN EYCK, manufacturer of railroad iron at Greenwich, Connecticut, have been subpœnaed as witnesses.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF GREEN TURTLE.—The steamer *Catawba*, which arrived here on Thursday, from New-Orleans and Key West, brought from the latter port 150 green turtle consigned to Messrs. BRITTAN & SCOTT, MANSION House, corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets. This is the largest importation of turtle ever known in this City, and as they are all "alive and kicking," the "menagerie" of Messrs. BRITTAN & SCOTT is an interesting sight for a gourmand

DISAPPEARANCE.—An advertisement in another column calls for information regarding Rev. JAS. L. SCHOCK, D. D., Pastor of the Lutheran Church, in Fifteenth-street, who has not been heard from since he left his home on Saturday, Oct. 29, with the intention of going to New-Haven, Conn.

MOVEMENTS OF REGULAR TROOPS.—The Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments United States regular infantry leave to-day for the front.

Anticipated Attack on Memphis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 18.

A dispatch to the *Republican* from Cairo, says:

"Great excitement again prevails at Memphis, in consequence of reports that BEAUREGARD is marching against that city with

The New-York Times.

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SHERMAN'S MARCH.

HOW AND WHEN HE LEFT ATLANTA.

HIS ARMY HEARD FROM.

Seventy Miles South of Atlanta on the 14th.

SWEEPING EVERYTHING BEFORE IT.

Destroying Everything Behind It

Living on Fresh Beef and Sweet Potatoes.

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

Departure of His Army from Atlanta—One Column Seventy Miles South on the 14th.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 18.

From private advices, both by letter and telegraph, we learn that SHERMAN is advancing from Atlanta toward Savannah River in two columns. The first set out, one account says, the 7th, another the 9th inst., (probably the last date,) on the road to Macon. On the 13th or 14th inst., it was seventy miles in advance, driving everything before it, and *destroying everything behind* that could aid the enemy, and intending to pursue this policy to the end. The other column, we understand, set out three or four days later, and undoubtedly intending to unite with the other at a suitable point. The army is stated in some accounts at 45,000, and in others at 55,000, a large portion being cavalry, under KILPATRICK. The largest estimate is probable, the army being composed of four corps, and largely reinforced.

SHERMAN took with him rations for many days, but expected to find ample provisions on the route. Corn and sweet potatoes he will find in abundance, and probably hogs.

Such is our information from several sources; but at the same time it should be recollected that a General, at the head of a movable army in the field, must act according to circumstances, and he may be turned from the course we suppose him to have taken by contingent events, of which we have now no knowledge. We understand him to be on his march through Georgia, to make the South Atlantic Squadron, at Beaufort, his new base of supplies, if he needs one; but if the country, as we suppose, is sufficient to maintain his army, there is no absolute need of any new base.

Here it will be inquired, what opposition will he encounter, and what is his object? There will be no army in front of him, and the Georgia militia will be utterly inefficient in obstructing his progress. HOOD is powerless; LEE has no men to spare, and if he had, it would take a large army to encounter SHERMAN. The field is, therefore, open before him, and the main question is, what can he accomplish? In our opinion, he can accomplish the most important results reached in the war. When a column reaches Macon, it can destroy, effectually, the only remaining railroad communication between the eastern and western parts of the Confederacy. When a column shall reach Augusta, it destroys the largest manufactories and depot of military munitions in the South. The greatest, and a most only powder manufactory is there. When the railroad to Augusta, and from Savannah to Charleston are destroyed, there is no further practicable military communication between the country east of the Savannah and west of it. We shall have severed the Confederacy by another impassable line.

But this is only the beginning. If SHERMAN can reach Beaufort, after a week's rest, he can move right on through North Carolina to Danville, thus making Eastern Virginia a prison and a grave for LEE's army and the rebel Government. This, we say, is perfectly practicable with an average share of luck. We do not know that Gen. SHERMAN has all this in his plan; but why not? Why should he not aim at the greatest results? What is to prevent these results? He has a large, well equipped, disciplined army. What is there from the Roanoke to the Tennessee to oppose him? Nothing that can oppose any serious resistance to a disciplined army.

But what of HOOD? HOOD has no larger army than THOMAS has, besides all the garrisons, gunboats and militia in the rear. It will be less safe for him to advance than to retreat. Such is the outline of the military operations we suppose to be on foot. We wait further information with solicitude, but with hope that the final issue will be brilliant and decisive.

Table of Distances.

As matter of interest we compile the following table of distance from Atlanta to the several points which have been mentioned as likely to be visited by Gen. SHERMAN:

	Miles.
Atlanta to Macon	103
Macon to Savannah	190
Atlanta to Augusta	171
Augusta to Savannah	152
Augusta to Charleston, S. C	137
Atlanta to Lynchburg, Va	380

Reports from Kingston and Atlanta.

From the Milwaukee News, Nov. 16.

We received yesterday a letter dated Kingston, NOV. 10, from a most trustworthy source, which sets at rest the question as to which direction SHERMAN has taken, although the writer carefully abstains from definite and particular statements. It confirms the view we have taken that the movement is to the Atlantic, and that Augusta and Savannah are the points aimed at. The letter is full of confidence, and reflects the sentiments of the officers who know SHERMAN best in regard to their General. We do not regard it improper to quote from the ardent expressions of the writer in regard to the ablest of our Generals, and his views as to the success of SHERMAN's movement.

He says: "It will be satisfactory for you to know that HOOD is provided for without any assistance from this army. THOMAS has a large force, sufficient to demolish HOOD whenever he shall next meet him. Our movement is an aggressive one, and, if I am not mistaken, it will be a blow at the very life of the rebellion. It is conceived entirely by SHERMAN, who is the most *lightning-like* thinker I have ever seen or heard of. He is never inactive, but seems to provide for every emergency. He does not neglect the most unimportant particular, keeping always in mind the grand plan of the campaign. He is unselfish, and appears to have in mind the highest interes s of the country. His most constant effort seems to be, 'how shall I most effectually overcome the enemy.'" * *

When this campaign is ended, I think you will see the beginning of peace. The Confederate armies will then have been separated, and will have lost all organization or means of intercommunication, while ours will be more centralized."

We have before us a private letter from Atlanta, dated Nov. 8. The writer says: "I have only time to write a few words, as the last train going north leaves in a few minutes. I am assigned to Gen. HOWARD's headquarters, and will leave this place on Friday (the 11th) with the General for the South. When you hear from me again it will be from some seaport town."

This is reliable information, of a general nature, however. The particular points aimed at by SHERMAN can only be conjectured.

GEN. SHERMAN'S PREPARATIONS.

From the Toledo (O.) Blade, Nov. 17.

The definite route and destination of Gen. SHERMAN's movement from Atlanta are still matters of conjecture with the public, but no question seems to remain as to the following features of the plan: Atlanta is to be abandoned and everything between that point and Chattanooga, all property of value being removed to the latter place, including the iron of the railroad, thus making Chattanooga the outpost of our armies. The command of the Division of the Mississippi is to be placed in the hands of Gen. THOMAS, with an army sufficient to cope with HOOD or all the forces he and BEAUREGARD can bring into the field. Gen. SHERMAN's independent and separate command consists of a force of veterans large enough to furnish three columns of sufficient strength to march through the cotton States in any direction. His outfit is of the lightest possible kind. He takes 20 days' rations, intending to live off the enemy's country. Officers and men are allowed to take no baggage but such as can be carried on pack mules. No tents of any kind are to be taken, except sufficient for the writing of the Adjutant-General, Commissionary and Quartermaster Departments. Officers and men will be limited to their overcoats, blankets, &c., for protection. Even Gen. SHERMAN will in this respect fare with his humblest soldier. In fact, the army is to be a body of light troops going on a grand raid.

It would be vain now to speculate on the results of this bold enterprise, but the country is well assured that, so far as human means are concerned, it could not be in better hands. Our sources of information as to the above features of the movement are entirely reliable. The information has been in our possession for some time, but withheld for cause.

We may state, in addition to the facts given above, that an Ohio officer who left Dalton last week, reports that at that time the troops were scattered along the route between that place and Atlanta, removing the iron and tearing up the bed of the railroad, and were to proceed to that place as soon as their work was finished. He says the fact that SHERMAN was to abandon Atlanta and move South was well understood in the army, but the destination of the expedition was not known.

REPORT OF A VOTE COMMISSIONER.

Capt. CHARLES ARMSTRONG, of Madison, Wis., Union Commissioner, has returned from a visit to SHERMAN's army, where he distributed ballots generally to Wisconsin soldiers.

Capt. ARMSTRONG states that SHERMAN's army, about Atlanta, were all ready to start upon a great expedition, none knew whither. Only one wagon to a regiment was allowed for baggage. The army was to take a large number of rations, salt and hard tack, but very little else.

WHERE OUR PRISONERS ARE TO BE FOUND.

From the Washington Star, Nov. 18.

We notice that the *Chronicle* and other of our cotemporaries, in treating upon the reported movements of SHERMAN in the Cotton States, theorize upon the probabilities of his being able to liberate the large number of prisoners they state as being at Andersonville, S. C. Some of them accordingly plan out a campaign for him, having for its purpose a march to Andersonville and the liberation of those prisoners, the organization of Federal authority, civil and military, in Western North Carolina, after which the capture of Wilmington and then a movement upon Richmond in coöperation with GRANT. These papers do not seem to be aware that the Union prisoners were removed from Andersonville some time since.

When SHERMAN captured Atlanta they were hastily removed from Andersonville and scattered at various points, Savannah, Charleston, and elsewhere lest SHERMAN should take a fancy to send a raiding expedition to Andersonville to liberate them. ALFRED ONDERDIRK, a member of the First District Columbia Cavalry, captured in May last in the fighting below Petersburgh, and who was sent to Andersonville, and afterwards (at the time of the rebel scare) sent to Savannah, and made his escape by jumping from a prisoner train going out of Savannah, and whose arrival in this city we have noticed, reports that the rebels have now located their main prison not at Andersonville, but at Millen, Georgia, a point at the junction of the Georgia Central Railroad and the Savannah and Augusta Railroad, about 80 miles from Savannah, 60 from Augusta, and 90 from Milledgeville.

At this point they have now gathered some twenty-five thousand Union prisoners—a very tempting little inducement for SHERMAN to pay Millen a visit, supposing him to be really making the bold advance toward salt water report assigns to him. Furthermore, Millen is on the direct line to be taken by SHERMAN, supposing him to be aiming—not at Charleston, or Mobile, or Wilmington—but at Savannah. A glance at the map will show that Savannah is the nearest point on the coast SHERMAN could reach from Atlanta; and ONDERDIRK's statements, as well as others, go to show that Savannah is more weakly defended on the land side than are either Charleston or Mobile, which places have been strongly fortified heretofore on the land side, in anticipation of attack in that direction from our land forces.

ONDERDIRK states, too, that Savannah was very weakly defended—so much so that detachments of marines from the vessels in the harbor were compelled to do shore guard-duty every third night. The country, too, traveled by ONDERDIRK on foot from Savannah to Atlanta presented no serious obstacles to a military movement, the country being level and the streams shallow, for the most part. The country, too, was amply stocked with sweet potatoes, corn and peas sufficient to sustain an army moving rapidly through.

This line of march would take SHERMAN directly through the district where the rebels have stored millions of bales of cotton, and would enable him to pay attention to the immense manufactories for cannon, small arms, powder, locomotives, &c., at Macon, Columbus and Augusta, which afford the main supply at this time for rebeldom. SHERMAN, starting with sixty days' provisions, eked out by supplies obtained on the road, could perform this work and reach tide-water, via Savannah, probably without encountering any obstacles that his daring genius could not overcome.

But he would not be in plight after such a march, and would not be provisioned sufficiently to enable him to sit down to the siege of cities defended on all sides like Charleston and Mobile.

The other programme allotted to him by some of our cotemporaries of a march through upper North Carolina (pausing to establish a government) to Wilmington, and then northward, is too impracticable, from its length of march and the impossibility of provisioning an army, to have probability.

The weight of presumption, then, is that if SHERMAN has really entered upon a movement to the sea coast, he is heading toward Savannah—there or thereabouts.

The Late Attack on Atlanta.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

KINGSTON, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 12, 1864.

I have already informed you briefly by telegraph of the attempt of the enemy to resume possession of Atlanta. For some weeks the Southern papers have intimated that HOOD, or some other of the Commanders of the rebel army, would drive SHERMAN from that city and regain possession, but the Twentieth Corps were ready to receive them, although they had no idea that the foe would become sufficiently desperate and foolish to warrant the undertaking. For the purpose of giving the readers of the *Bulletin* facts which may enable them to judge of the position of our troops at the time of the attack on the morning of the 9th, and as such facts are no longer contraband, I will proceed to give them a few preliminary items of military information. When Gen. SHERMAN moved with his army in pursuit of HOOD in the latter part of September, he left the Twentieth Corps, under command of Gen. SLOCUM, within the defences of Atlanta. HOOD, however, had accomplished all he desired. The complete destruction of the railroad for a distance of some 23 miles between Atlanta and Chattanooga, thus preventing our troops from receiving supplies from the North, and also interfering seriously with the soldiers who desired to vote at the October election. The pursuit of SHERMAN and escape of the rebel army have already been noticed at large in your columns, and this *résumé* will therefore be confined only to SLOCUM's corps. As soon as that Commander found that his communications had been terminated, he devised plans for procuring supplies, and one foraging expedition after another was sent out in force in the direction of Yellow River and Stone Mountain, some twenty miles southeast of Atlanta, and each returned with some thousands of wagons and other vehicles loaded with corn, sweet potatoes, sorghum, sheep, and a general variety of animals and commodities which would be useful in the event of a protracted cessation of communication. A large amount of beef was salted down and no preparations were overlooked which could tend to make the veterans of the corps comfortable for almost an indefinite period. HOOD out of the way, and he escaped almost as suddenly and unexpectedly as he appeared upon the line of railway. Gen. SHERMAN rested for a brief period in the vicinity of Rome and then moved his troops toward Atlanta, retaining them, however, north of the Chattahoochie River, a sluggish stream over which the railroad bridge is thrown at a point six or eight miles this side of Atlanta. For a month, notwithstanding the exertions of several thousand men under command of Col. WRIGHT, of the Construction corps, who labored night and day to repair the railroad, the communications were suspended, but the last rail had scarcely been laid before trains, loaded with supplies, were speeding their way toward the isolated stronghold.

At noon on the 6th of November a telegraphic message was received by Gen. SLOCUM from Gen. SHERMAN, ordering him to move, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day the entire Twentieth Corps had deserted their comfortable quarters, (frame shanties, with huge windows formed from the demolished dwellings of recent treasonable occupants,) and were on the way southwest from Atlanta. Three miles from the city, on the McDonough road, the corps halted and went into camp, the field and staff in tents, and the private soldiers beside their camp-fires, which sent their flames from every hill-side, illuminating the horizon for miles with the glare.

The night passed without molestation, but before daylight the pickets in front of Col. BUCKINGHAM's brigade of Western troops were attacked, and after losing a few of their number, not more than three or four in all, in killed and wounded, they were compelled to fall back. The rebels, however, discovering that the troops in camp comprised something more than a mere foraging expedition, did not follow up their insignificant success.

On Monday afternoon the corps returned to Atlanta, and preparations were immediately made for the election on the following day.

On Tuesday there was a pleasurable excitement in the different corps, but every evidence of disorder was so promptly checked that when the day closed, everything was as quiet as is wont in the Army of the Cumberland, not even the presence of the Democratic Commissioners and agents tending to provoke unpleasant misunderstandings. The quiet and feeling of security, however, which reigned during that day and night, were unexpectedly changed on the morning of the 9th, by the unexpected appearance of the enemy. The first assault was made on the road leading to Decatur, two or three pieces of artillery being placed on an elevation a short distance beyond the limits of Atlanta. Their shot and shell for some time fell rapidly in and about the ruins of the rolling-mill, near which the immense train of ammunition was destroyed, when the rebels evacuated the city, but did no damage to the troops who were manning the works in that direction. Finding the assault unsuccessful, they attempted to drive the men of the Third Division (Gen. WARD's) from their fortifications, but were again defeated. The works guarded by a portion of Gen. GEARY's celebrated division, more particularly those under the supervision of the Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiments, were also assaulted, and for some hours the shelling was rather too rapid to be pleasant or agreeable. Three or four pieces of artillery were placed in position on a hillock some fifteen hundred yards from the line of works, a strong force of dismounted cavalry were posted behind the outer works, about half a mile in front of those behind which our men were standing and kneeling, and another force advanced across the plateau and along the line of the Macon road, of which, by the way, nothing remains hereabout save the foundations, the rails and ties having been removed. We had no artillery in position, at that point, but GEARY's veterans were soon in line, with their commander and his staff riding to and fro, superintending the defensive operations. The dismounted cavalry of the enemy advanced without order, but with unusual audacity, until a portion of them had reached a point not one hundred and fifty yards distant from the fortifications. The order was given, and although no volleys were fired, a sufficient number of muskets were discharged to cause the rebels to scatter and retreat, leaving a young Lieutenant of the Thirtieth Georgia, not more than eighteen years of age, and with a recently written commission in his pocket, and a private, dead upon the ground, and two more too badly wounded to escape. One prisoner was also taken. The enemy retreated to their hive of works, and subsequently mounted their horses and retreated towards Rough and Ready.

It was ascertained that the rebels were a portion of several of YOUNG's command, of which the celebrated Cobb Legion is a part.

During the fight the Twenty-ninth, Seventy-third and One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania, and in fact, almost the entire Corps, were in line of battle, ready for any emergency.

In the afternoon, Capt. PALMER, Adjutant General or Acting-Brig.-Gen. SELFRIDGE's staff, went out from this Brigade, which was then stationed about two miles out on the Marietta road, to make a reconnoissance. As he was riding along with his orderly, who was unarmed, he noticed two or three females running hastily towards a large dwelling a short distance to the south, and suspecting that something was wrong both of the horsemen dashed towards the building. Alighting from their animals they quickly entered the doorway, and there stood two individuals clad in butternut, who were respectfully invited to accompany the gallant Captain to headquarters. Upon searching one of them a paper was found which represented that the bearer was a soldier in the Cobb Legion, who had received permission from Gen. ROBERT E. LEE to go from Virginia to Georgia and Tennessee on a thirty days' furlough to procure a horse. There is no doubt, however, that both the captives were guerrillas, probably temporarily under Gen. YOUNG's command.

On the afternoon of the 9th Gen. WILLIAMS made a reconnoissance, but, failing to find the enemy, returned, and the different brigades were ordered back to their camps.

If the rebels desire Atlanta, Gen. SHERMAN will, doubtless, in a few days give them the opportunity of manning such works in that city as they may deem advisable to hold.

Trains still continue to ply between Chattanooga and Atlanta, and thousands of refugees are going northward to seek relief from the oppression of their tyrannical taskmasters of the so-called Southern Confederacy. D.

A Sixty Days' Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 19.

A private in Gen. SHERMAN'S army, writing to a friend, says, that every man had been supplied with two pairs of shoes, and that the general preparations were for a sixty days' campaign, but none of the men knew the destination of the army.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Late Reconnoissance by the Enemy—Return of Captain Brewster — Additional Casualties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

[NOTE.—The following letter has been in the hands of MOSBY's guerrillas, but was recaptured by our troops. It reads all the better for its adventures.—Ed. TIMES.]

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Monday Evening, Nov. 18, 1864.

The advance of the enemy on Saturday, it now appears, was a reconnoissance in force. KERSHAW's division of infantry, reinforced by conscripts mainly, it is presumed, advanced down the Strasburgh pike, across Cedar Creek, while LOMAX's cavalry moved down the Luray Valley, and ROSSER, with his cavalry, but without artillery, came down the middle back road (between the Strasburgh and Winchester pike and the back road) on our right. The Second Brigade (Colonel PENDLETON) of CUSTER's division, met the enemy on our right, the Second Brigade (Gen. DEVINS) of MERRITT's division, in the centre, and General POWELL's cavalry command on the extreme left. On the right and centre, though no artillery was used, the skirmishing was quite heavy, as may be inferred from the fact that in Gen. DEVINS' brigade alone, there were ten men killed and twenty or more wounded.

On the left Gen. POWELL displayed considerable skill in the management there. The First Brigade, Col. COPEHART, (First Virginia Cavalry,) was first thrown in, and several successful charges were made. Finally, the Second Brigade, Col. SCHOONright of the road, and the First Brigade charged and fell back in obedience to orders, the enemy, as was MAKER, (14th Penn. Cavalry,) was massed on the anticipated, making a vigorous pursuit. This movement enabled the Second Brigade to attack the enemy in flank with good results. The enemy, thrown into confusion, fled panic-stricken, leaving artillery and everything that impeded their flight behind. They were pursued about eight miles, when men and horses being exhausted and night coming on, the pursuit was abandoned. A rebel Colonel was killed and Gen. LOMAX is reported wounded. One of the pieces of artillery captured bears the Richmond mark, and another was made in Georgia. Both were three-inch rifled pieces. This would seem to indicate that we have recaptured nearly all of the guns of this class captured or stolen from Uncle Sam by the rebels. As I stated in a previous letter, the enemy were driven back at all points on Saturday. Yesterday our cavalry advanced in force to ascertain if the enemy really meant fight, when, without offering much resistance, they recrossed Cedar Creek. The pursuit was kept up as far as Fisher's Hill and then abandoned. Five rebel soldiers—all conscripts—captured yesterday by the First Division, assert that since entering the service they have never fired a shot, and never intended to do so. The fact that these men were loaded down with clothing corroborates their story as to being new soldiers.

To-day the enemy are back where they were two weeks ago, with headquarters at New-Market.

HOW CAPT. BREWSTER ESCAPED.

Capt. BREWSTER, C. S., Third Cavalry Division, captured by MOSBY, one week ago last Saturday, returned to camp yesterday. It appears that after the seven men had been selected at Rectortown, on Sunday, and started for the place of execution, the remaining prisoners—twenty-two in number—were marched toward Richmond, guarded by sergeant and five men only. Halting at Sperryville over night, the prisoners were placed in a house, and during a quarrel among the guard, Capt. BREWSTER escaped from a window. It took the Captain five or six days to reach our lines, as he could only travel by night. The negroes along the route acted as guides and furnished him with food, and the better to avoid being identified or recaptured, he blacked his own face.

Annexed will be found an additional list of casualties in the Cavalry Corps:

J. Gray, Co. G, 1st Connecticut Cavalry—head.
Irving Hull, Co. C, 2d Ohio—shoulder.
John Kehoe, Co. D, 8th New-York—hand.
Corp. Charles Lewis, Co. C, 1st Connecticut—forearm—flesh.
Jacob Wire, Co. D, 2d New-York—forearm.
Andrew Johnson, Co. D, 25th New-York—side.
John Hoover, Co C 25th New-York—face.
Morris Hawley, Co. M, 25th New-York.
Leroy V. Cowan, Co. K, 9th New York—hip.
Sergt. Wm. Lord, Co. G, 25th N. Y.—shoulder.
Charles Dunn, (Indian,) Co. L, 5th Michigan—shoulder.
George Hodgetts, Co. L, 5th Michigan—knee.
John Manning, Co. H, 25th New-York—back.
Robert Foster, Co. L, 6th New-York—arm.
Wm. Birmingham, Co L, 25th New-York—foot.
Capt. J. F. Connelly, Co H, 25th New-York—foot.
Andrew Vice, Co. H, 25th New-York—leg.
John Marks, Co. B, 25th New-York—knee.
Fred. A. Pond, Co. E, 5th Michigan—leg.
Wm. Schaerer, Co. K, 25th New-York—shoulder.
Hiram D. Wright, Co. D, 5th Michigan—foot.
Wm. Kleckow, Battery C, 4th United States—contusion of foot.
Casper Sacks, Co. E, 1st Michigan—shoulder.
Augustus Mohlter, Co. I, 25th New-York—hip.
Corp. Francis Barnell, Co. L, 25th New-York—head.
Joseph H. Gilbert, Co. F, 25th New-York—foot.
George G. Willetts, Co. E, 2d United States Cavalry—hand.
Hiram L. Gilmore, Co. K, 1st New-York Dragoons—leg.
W. Neil, (colored servant,) Co. I, 25th New York—shoulder.

E. A. PAUL.

Position of the Enemy—Capture of a Scouting Party.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1864.

The enemy have entirely left our front. To-day the army telegraph was completed between the outside world and this army.

This morning a detachment of sixteen men and a sergeant was returning from Summit Point Station, when they were attacked by MOSBY, and of the whole party seven were either wounded or killed, and the balance captured.

Sergt. SCHAFFER, Co. E, One Hundred and Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who had command of the party, was mortally wounded.
R. N. Moll, wounded.
O. Fox, wounded.
H. Fredericks, killed.
M. M. Gayler, escaped.
Jere Schaffer, wounded.
Henry Gibe, wounded.
The balance of the command it is supposed was captured.

Col. KELLOGG, of the Seventeenth, with a detachment, went out in pursuit of MOSBY, and recaptured three men belonging to the Second Massachusetts.

E. A. PAUL.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Defeat of Gen. Gillem near Bull's Gap—Capture of Four Hundred Prisoners by Gen. Breckinridge.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Nov. 19.

Intelligence deemed reliable, the accuracy of which cannot be determined to-night, says:

Very recently the rebel Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, with 10,000 men, attacked Gen. GILLEM near Bull's Gap, and after a desperate fight, defeated GILLEM, who lost four hundred prisoners.

The number of killed and wounded is not stated.

No fears of an invasion of Kentucky in consequence of this reverse is apprehended, as the military authorities are fully prepared to meet the advance of any rebel force into the State.

THE REBEL ACCOUNT.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 16.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department last night:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Nov. 15, 1864.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE reports that on the night of the 13th inst. he turned Bull's Gap, when the enemy attempted to retreat.

About 1 o'clock on the 14th inst., with VAUGHAN's and DUKE's commands, he struck their column and routed it. Several hundred prisoners, ten stands of colors, six pieces of artillery, with caissons and horses complete, fifty loaded wagons with teams, and ambulances with medical supplies, &c., were captured.

R. E. LEE.

Fighting at Strawberry Plains.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The rebels attacked our forces at Strawberry Plains, eighteen miles above Knoxville, in force yesterday morning, at daylight.

The fighting continued at intervals all day.

Our forces held their own.

The rebels were repulsed in every attack.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

The Destruction of the Marsh Fishery.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 19.

Rear-Admiral STRIBLING has communicated to the Navy Department the particulars of the destruction of a valuable rebel fishery on Marsh Island, north of the Okaloma River, Florida, by an expedition from the steamer *Stars and Stripes*, on Oct. 19.

The fishery, which was a large and valuable one to the Confederacy, was entirely destroyed, and sixteen prisoners captured without any loss on our side.

The following captures are reported to the Department:

The English schooner *Lucy*, with an assorted cargo, was captured by the U. S. schooner *Sea Bird*. The crew all escaped to the shore in a small boat, with the exception of one man, who was too drunk to move or say anything. She was from Bahia, and cleared for Matamoras.

Acting-Vol. Lieut. SCHMIDT, commanding U. S. steamer *Nita*, reports the capture of an unknown schooner on the 24th of October. The crew also escaped to the shore in a small boat. Before leaving they fired the schooner, but the flames were extinguished by a boat's crew from the *Nita*.

A small sloop, no name, was captured, Oct. 24, by the U. S. sloop *Rosalie*.

All the captured vessels are now attached to the East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Saturday, Nov. 19.

Official returns of the State of Wisconsin give LINCOLN 7,000 majority on the home vote, and with the home and soldiers' vote together, about 15,000. The Congressmen stand: Union, five; Democrat, one. The soldiers' vote elects Gen. PAINE, of the First District, by 200 to 300 majority. The Senate stands: Union, 23; Democrat, 10. Assembly: Union, 69; Democrat, 31.

The Great Gale on Lake Erie—Great Destruction of Property.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The Detroit *Free Press* estimates that fifty vessels, worth, with their cargoes, a million of a dollars, were destroyed in the recent gale on Lake Erie.

Steamers Outward Bound.

SANDY HOOK, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The steamers *City of Baltimore*, *America* and *Pennsylvania* cleared the bar at 3 o'clock this afternoon, all bound out.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Southern "Peace Party"—Conscription of Editors—The War in Georgia—Richmond Gossip—Enlistment of Negroes.

Our files of Southern papers furnish us the following additional extracts:

THE SOUTHERN "PEACE PARTY."

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 5.

In republics, all sorts of devices are resorted to, to cajole and beguile the people. Amongst the most prominent is that of party names. The original Yankee—the New-Englander—is notorious for his propensity to deception. If there is a direct and indirect way of accomplishing an object, he is sure to take the indirect. The consolidation party in the United States has, from the commencement of the Union of the United States, been under the teachings and guidance of New-England. Hence, the very first party name they assumed after the Constitution of the United states went into operation, was a falsehood. Aiming to consolidate the Government, they assumed a party name implying directly the contrary. They called their party—the Federal Party—as if to maintain the Government as a Confederacy, was the grave principle of their party organization. They soon made that name odious; and then assumed the name of National Republicans—then of Whigs—then of Republicans, when they had consummated their consolidation policy in abolitionism; and now, at this day, after they have set up over the United States as complete a despotism as exists in Russia, they have succeeded in getting the world, and even ourselves, to call them "*Radicals*"—as if the Government they supported was a Confederate Government of Independent States.

The corrupt association with these people, through the Government at Washington, very naturally spread its influence over the whole Union and contaminated the South. In all the past struggles in the South to continue our union with them, those supporting their Union have always sought disguise in the party names they have assumed. We will not dwell upon the past, but beg leave to call attention to the last phasis of political jugglery in the way of party names, which is now playing its part before us. There is a party which calls itself the Peace party. True, peace is very popular just now. The land groans with suffering and blood, spread over it by our accursed Yankee foes. There is not a human breast in the Confederacy but longs for peace. There is a party which assumes this blessed sound as the shiboleth of its organization. But do they mean simply peace by their organization? If so, everybody belongs to it. But they mean something more. They mean peace, with submission to Yankee domination. They mean reconstruction. Our Confederacy is to be abolished; our independence surrendered; and the vilest of all despotisms to be established over us by a reunion with the hateful and hated Yankee run together. Sitting in the high seats of command over us, clothed in purple, in whose red we see the blood of our fathers, brothers, sons—we are to bow down in obeisance before him. Our own slaves are to be made the instruments of our torture and degradation, until life itself saith be a burden too loathsome and horrible to be endured, and this is peace! This it is, which the peace party is to obtain for us! What is it, but the basest treachery or the weaker desperation? Our late disasters, occasioned by no inherent weakness in our resources, but by the wretched mismanagement of our Government, we fear, has spread despondency over our cause. But it should be remembered, that in time of peril, true wisdom cannot exist without true courage. The most desperate man in a storm at sea, is always he that is most frightened. He will cast the lifeboats overboard to lighten the ship; or seize the anchor when it is going down.

REBEL CONSCRIPTION OF EDITORS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 9.

The Constitution of the Confederate States extends to the Press the *ægi* of its protection, and, selecting it out from all other professions, gives it an honorable security against even the Congress of the Confederacy. Coupling it with the free worship of Almighty God the Constitution connects it also with the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. Its place in the Constitution is between the Vox Dei and the Vox Populi, subordinate to the one, superior to the other. This could not have been mere accident; there must have existed some reason for this protection and for the immediate conjunction with religion and popular petition.

We find this same importance given to the press in the 16th section of the Bill of Rights, reported by Mr. WITHE, of the Virginia Convention, to the Federal Constitution, as follows: "That the freedom of the press is one of the greatest bulwarks of liberty, and ought not to be violated." What sort of a bulwark of liberty would the press be with *detailed* editors—the underlings of an underling? It is to this degraded position that the President has deliberately recommended the Congress to reduce the press. He does not say that the army needs their services, but that the exemption by law should be repealed, and that "a discretion be vested in the military authorities" to detail the editors, whensoever and wheresoever those authorities may regard them as "essential to the public service."

Editors, as individuals, deserve no more consideration from the Congress than "shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, printers, millers, miners, physicians and telegraph operators," but as the Press, without editors, would be playing Hamlet with the part of Hamlet omitted, there is something due to the intelligence of the people, which demands at the hands of Congress that the Press of the country be not wholly prostrated at the foot of the Executive power, and forced to petition for existence, and to receive it upon such conditions as the Executive, or his detailing subordinates, may choose to impose.

Exemption by law gave an honorable position to the Press, secured its independence, and left no red suspended over its head, but such as the people raised by their support or rejection. But an editor emerging from that cesspool of corruption, the detail system, would be an object of offence to the virtuous people of these States, and the paper he conducted cease to be an organ of public opinion, and become the miserable conduit of those to whose favor he owed his exemption from the ranks.

No! for God's sake put us in the army, the trenches, anywhere; but save us from the degraded position of a detailed editor.

Did the President, when he recommended this degradation to the press of his country, know that neither "telegraph operators, workmen in mines, engineers, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, nor millers," were exempt by law, and that his recommendation pointed only at professors, teachers, physicians and the press of the country?

The exemptions by the law of February 17, 1864, are: Ministers of religion at the time of the passage of the act, superintendents and physicians of asylums, public printers of Confederate and State Governments, and such journeymen printers certified on oath to be indispensable; skilled apothecaries, of date October 10, 1862; physicians over thirty years of age and of seven years' practice; presidents and teachers of colleges, engaged as such two years before the passage of the law; overseers or agriculturists of fifteen negroes; presidents, &c., of railroads, and mail contractors.

These are all the "classes" exempt by law. There is no exemption in the law for "telegraph operators, workmen in the mines, engineers, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths and millers," and if any of these "classes" have been exempted, it is the fault, not of the law, but of its administration. The law also gives discretionary power to the President, under the "public necessity" clause, to make "additional exemptions," but is it necessary to destroy the Press of the country to repair the evil consequences that may have arisen from maladministration rather than defective legislation?

There can be no frauds where exemption is granted by law; but when the detail system or the "public necessity" clause is substituted, the door is opened wide to every species of corruption. The widest latitude of exemption by law does less injury than the closest system of detail. The one is open to the inspection of every official and of every citizen; the other is known only to the detailed man and to the officer. There can be no fraud in the former, there has been much in the latter. Had the President recommended the Congress to abandon all details and substitute a wider range of exemption, he would have suggested a measure for the suppression of fraud and corruption.

For sixty years the Richmond *Enquirer* has existed a newspaper, free, unbought, unpurchasable, and never shall it exist otherwise with our consent. The support we have heretofore given the President and the cause, has been conscientious and free; no other support can we ever give it. If the Congress considers that the bone and muscle of the press are worth more than its brains to the cause, send us all to the ranks, there we may do some service to the country, but as detailed editors, we may become the tools of the minions of power, but we should cease to be the agencies of expression for a free people.

The press is not a "class;" it is an institution, as such recognized by enlightened opinion all over the world, and guarded, as we have shown, by the power of the Constitution. Neither shoemaking, nor tanning, nor blacksmithing, nor milliering, nor any of the "classes" with which the President has connected the press, have any constitutional recognition. Religion and the press, and popular petition, is the trinity protected by the Constitution. When the President shall have succeeded in striking the central essence from this triune guard of public liberty, and deprived religion of its organs and popular petition of its voice, he we have added not a hundred men to the army, but darkness will brood over the land, illumined only by the rush-lights of pensioned and purchased papers edited by detailis.

The first step toward despotism will have been taken when the press of the country is put under the control of the Executive details. The army will not receive one hundred retruits from this recommendation to substitute detail for exemption of the press, but the world will soon learn what we are to set upon the voice of a press whose conductors owe their exemption from service to the favor of a detail.

Let it be remembered that unlimited and unrestrained power corrupted even the Psalmist of Israel, and that under the "universally-recognized paramount political duty of every member of society" to serve in the army, Uriah, the Hittite, was sacrificed to the guilty passions of King David, who sent him to the army with a letter to the Commander, saying: "Set ye Uriah in the forefront of the hottest battle, and retire ye from him, that he may be smit en and die"—a fate easily visited on an obnoxious editor under the detail system.

Under the Virginia Bill of Rights, the freedom of the press is guaranteed. We do not believe that the State of Virginia will quietly permit her press to be wholly destroyed. The only pleasure yet left to conductors of the press is the kind and cheerful support given them by the people. They have uncomplainingly borne with all the embarrassments that have beset the press, and aided and sustained us in all our difficulties. We do not believe they will permit this last disgrace to be visited upon the press.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

THE CONDITION OF GEORGIA.

From the annual report of the State Comptroller of Georgia we gather some interesting statistics relative to the condition of what has been called the "Empire State of the Confederacy." The returns are from one hundred and eight counties, five being left out in consequence of their being held by the enemy. The average value of the land for this year is placed at $10 95 per acre, about double the value at which it was estimated in 1863; and the total value of all property shows an increase of 91 per cent. over the old estimate. The number of slaves in the State has increased 15,198, and the whites about 7,000.

The decrease in the number of polls is 13 101; professions, 50; in the number of acres of land, 2,916,202; of children, 6,034—between the ages of twelve and fifteen, 215.

Slaves have been returned at an increased value of about 100 per cent.; land, at 81 per cent.; city and town property, at 82 per cent.; merchandise, at 90 per cent.

The decrease in the number of polls, and professions, &c., is, no doubt, caused by persons going into the army, all of whom owning less than $1,000 not being taxable.

The receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year amounted to $15 434 523, and the disbursements to within $2,146 067 of that amount. The estimated expenditures and receipts for 1865 will increase this balance to $6,409 425. The public debt of the State is $23,980,092, about $9,000,000 of which comes under the head of war debt.

The liabilities and assets of the banks have been curtailed about $30 000 000 since last year. The number of sheep returned in the State is 447,965.

THE ENLISTMENT OF NEGROES.

Richmond Correspondence of the Augusta Chronicle.

The enlistment of negroes in the military service of the Confederate States is becoming a prominent top

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Death of the Artist Leech—The Demeanor of Muller in the Prison Box—The Cotton Crop of Egypt—How a Fast Young Lady Tried to get Married.

Our foreign files, the reception of which has been previously announced, furnish the following interesting matter:

THE FUNERAL OF MR. JOHN LEECH.

From the London Times, Nov. 4.

On Friday afternoon the remains of the late Mr. JOHN LEECH were consigned to their last resting place in All Souls' Cemetery, Kensal Green. Many carriages and a larger concourse of mourning friends than is common on such occasions attended his body to the cemetery chapel, and, as they passed along on their melancholy errand, there was a marked and unusual manifestation of sympathy on the part of the tenants of the thoroughfares through which they proceeded to the cemetery. It was as if the latter knew that a great artistic genius had ceased to exist, and were deeply interested in the tribute which his friends and admirers were thus paying to his cherished memory. There was no mistaking the sentiment of those who lined the roads or thronged the paths up to the cemetery chapel.

The procession arrived at the gate of the cemetery shortly after half-past one. The carriages passed up the broad roadway toward the north of the cemetery, and drew up in front of the chapel, the bell of which had been mournfully to ling while the procession was slowly moving onward.

The pall bearers were: Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. J. E. Millais, R. A., Mr. Horace Maynew. Mr. F. M. Evans (Bradbury and Evans, proprietors of *Punch*), Mr. John Tenniel, Mr. Samuel Lucas, Mr. F. C. Burnand and Mr. Henry Silver. There were seven mourning coaches, the first three being occupied by members and friends of the deceased's family, including Mr. John Leech (his father), Capt. Charles Eaton and Mr. T. Eaton (his brothers-in-law), Mr. Hayward, Mr. Armstrong, Dr. Quain, Dr. Walsh, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. John Denton, Mr. Charles Adams, &c. In the last four carriages were sixteen gentlemen, all more or less, with one exception, associated with Mr. Leech in his re ation to *Punch*, the exception being Rev. S. R. Hole, who read the service over the grave. The first of these four carriages was occupied by Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Evans, Sr., Mr. J. E. Millais, R. A., and Rev. S. R. Hole; the second by Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Samuel Lucas, Mr. John Tenniel and Mr. Horace Maynew; the third by Mr. H. Silver, Mr. Charles Keene, Mr. F. C. Burnand, Mr. W. Brasbury, Jr., and Mr. George Du Maurier; the fourth by Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. R. H. Howard, Mr. Evans, Jr., and Mr. Felix Joyce. In the cemetery, among the crowd, were Capt. Sherard Osborn and Commander Heath, R. N., Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Dallas, Mr. W. H. Russell, Mr. Percival Leigh, Mr. W. Topham, Mr. Edmund Yates, Mr. German Reed, Mr. H. K. Browne, ("Phiz"), Mr. J. C. Parkinson, Mr. A. Halliday, Mr. W. P. Frith, R. A., Mr. T. Landseer, Rev. Mr. Lyte, Mr. Grunleson, Mr. George Cruikshank, Mr. Godfrey Turner, Mr. Creswick, (the tragedian,) Mr. Richard Doyle, Mr. Marcus Stone, Mr. W. Brunton, Mr. George Hodder, Mr. Blackett, (Hurst & Blackett,) Dr. Hood, Mr. O'Neil, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Geo. Russell, Mr. Freeman, Rev. Mr. Gibson, Mr. Arthur Lewis, Mr. W. King, Rev. Horace Roberts, Rev. George Currey, (preacher at the Charter House,) Mr. Felix Knyvett, Mr. A. B. Kelly, Mr. James C. O'Dowd, (barrister,) Mr. R. Orridge, (barrister,) Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Edward Murray, Mr. Philip, R. A., &c.

The arrangements for the funeral were conducted by Mr. W. GARSTIN, of Welbeck-street. The hearse used on this occasion was the same that conveyed the remains of the late DOUGLAS JERROLD to the grave. It was not the unsightly oblong box upon wheels which is usually employed at funerals in this country, but a light open carriage, of a grace fully curved shape, having on each side an escutcheon with the initials "J. L.," and the coffin and pall being fully visible.

As soon as the coffin was placed upon the trestles and the mourners had taken their places, the friends of the deceased entered the chapel while the first part of the Burial Service was solemnly read by the Rev. CHARLES STUART, of King's College, London. The remainder of the service was read at the grave by the Rev. S. R. HOLE, an intimate and cherished friend of the deceased, and the coffin was lowered into the grave with an accompaniment of visible emotion on the part of those surrounding it, which is rarely witnessed at the interment of either a good or a great man, but which was singularly intensified here, where the good and great man were one. How many who looked down into that deep grave recalled the familiar charm of their life, which they owed to the cunning of that practiced hand which lay there still and motionless! How many, above the average even of a popular man's friends, bewailed the fatal numbness of that manly and tender heart!

"For Lycidas was dead, dead ere his prime,
Young Lycidas, and had not left his peer;
Who would not sing for Lycidas?"

Who would not rather mourn when a spirit so gentle and graceful had passed away, and even its mortal frame had gone from our sight forever?

He was buried with one grave only between him and THACKERAY, who was his schoolfellow at Charter House and his attached friend throughout life. It was no further back than the commencement of this very year that he stood weeping for his friend, probably on the very spot where his own monument will be erected.

THE CONVICT MULLER.

From the London Times, Nov. 4

The demeanor of FRANZ MULLER, now under sentence of death in Newgate, continues to be quiet and composed, as it has always been since his conviction, after the first paroxysm of grief which followed his sentence had passed away. Toward the warders charged with his safe custody he is reserved and incommunicative, without, however, being in the least morose. He eats and sleeps well. On Monday evening he had gone to bed about seven o'clock, and in less than an hour afterward he was sound asleep. He usually sleeps right through the night, and rises about half past six. He attends the morning service in the chapel daily, and is permitted to take exercise in a yard adjoining his cell, attended by a warder. Copies of the Scriptures, both in German and English, and religious tracts are sent to him from day to day in considerable numbers. He spends much of his time in reading the Bible principally. On Friday or the day before a member of the German Society in London called at the jail and asked permission of the Governor for some ladies to come and pray with him, but it was declined as being contrary to usage. On Thursday Alderman and Sheriff BESLEY paid a visit to the prison, and saw the convict, but only in a casual way, and the interview had no public interest. On the same day Mr. BEARD, his attorney, accompanied by a man, had an interview with MULLER, in the presence of Mr. JONAS, the Governor. The introduction of this stranger is thus explained. It is understood that MULLER has more than once said that he bought the hat alleged to have been the hat of Mr. BRIGGS, at the shop of Mr. DIDANCE in the Royal Exchange, whose name it bears, and that he bought it of a shopman there whose appearance he described, and whom he thought he could identify. Mr. DIDANCE, it is said, has only one shopman, and he has been in his service for about twelve years. On Thursday the shopman was taken by Mr. BEARD into the convict's cell, in the presence of the Governor, but MULLER, it is said, did not recognize him, nor did the stranger recollect having seen the convict before. The interview only lasted a few minutes.

An attempt has been made to connect MULLER with the murder of the young woman EMMA JACKSON, which took place in a house of ill-fame in George-street, St. Giles', on the 9th of April, 1863, from some alleged similarity in personal appearance between him and the man, a foreigner, who had accompanied her to the house, and who was last seen in her company. At first it was said that a handkerchief had been found in MULLER'S box, which is supposed to have belonged to the murdered woman. It is believed there is not the slightest foundation for the story about the handkerchief. Certainly no such handkerchief was shown at the trial, and Inspector TANNER at one part of the proceedings, at the request of the Solicitor-General produced the box of the prisoner, with the whole of its contents, just as it was found on board the *Victoria* as the vessel was approaching New-York. With respect to the alleged similarity of personal appearance, it is said that both the shoeblack boy who cleaned the alleged murderer's boots previous to his entering the house in George-street, and the girl who was a servant there, have seen MULLER, and they declare he is not the same man. This is not the first time a convict under sentence of death has had other murders laid to his charge. It is a common practice in the case of noted criminals.

STRANDING OF THE JURA.

From the European Times, Nov 5.

On Thursday morning, the 3d, the fine Canadian mail steamship *Jura*, Capt. GRAHAM, was stranded at the entrance to this port. She was one of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels, and left Quebec on the 22d u t., arriving off Greencastle on the 26. Having transferred all the mails except those for Liverpool, the *Jura* left for the Mersey. On Thursday morning, shortly after 12 o'clock, during the fog which prevailed, and whilst in charge of the pilot, the vessel ran on shore near Waterloo. Every effort was made to get her off, but without success. Shortly after she struck the passengers—seventeen cabin and fifty-one in the steerage—with all the officers not actually engaged, were landed at the north stage. Early in the forenoon the vessel parted amidships, but it is satisfactory to learn that the compartments forward and aft in which the cargo is stored, remain perfectly tight. Where she separated, the midship section contained only coals. The cargo will therefore be discharged with little if any damage. Every exertion is being made to get out the cargo, and with that object lighters are now alongside to receive it. Should the weather continue favorable, it is expected that the vessel may be floated off. The *Jura* lies directly off Waterloo Church, and is partially submerged at high water, the after-part only having sunk. We understand the *Jura* is the third steam vessel that has run aground on the spot referred to. The *Jura* is an iron ship of 2,044 tons burthen, built on the Clyde, in 1854, for the Canada Company. She is 300 feet long, has three decks, and is bark rigged. Her engines are of 450 horse-power. The unfortunate vessel, together with her sister ship the *Etna* (now forming one of the Inman line of steamers,) was employed by Government during the war in the Crimea, and subsequently she ran between Liverpool and New-York. She was purchased about five years ago by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, for the Canadian mail service. The value of the vessel and cargo is estimated at about £120,000.

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

A SEVERE BLOW FOR THE CONFEDERATES.

From the British Army and Navy Journal.

We cannot refuse the evidence which exists that SHERIDAN has again inflicted a very severe blow on the Confederates, and that he has once more proved himself a capable leader, well worthy of the confidence his troops repose in his ability and courage. Whatever the Confederate accounts may say, there can be no doubt they were resting quite satisfied with the success they had achieved in the earlier part of the day, when SHERIDAN led his reformed and reinvigorated troops upon them, and turned disaster into victory. The Confederates were apparently as much surprised as the Federals had been in the morning. They were overwhelmed with the rush of the great wave which had suddenly risen out of the slough of despond into which they had driven the scattered fragments of their enemy, and the occupation of Strasburgh by Gen. SHERIDAN, and the capture of 25 guns and 1,600 prisoners, and many wagons, ambulances, &c., are the material guarantees of truth of the victory.

This battle has been spoken of for some time. SHERIDAN was preparing for it, and in all probability was away receiving his final instructions at Washington when LONGSTREET anticipated the blow himself when very nearly destroyed the Federals. Why they were not pursued and completely routed we cannot learn or imagine. One special distinctive feature which has added much to the loss of life and waste of blood and protracted suffering of this war, is in the inability of the armies on either side to convert a defeat into a rout, and to achieve a decisive victory. It may be that there is some peculiarity in the formation of American armies which prevents their being shattered to atoms, or of executing long and relentless pursuits.

SHERIDAN'S ABILITIES.

From the London Star.

No one can now venture to dispute the military genius of the new Federal commander, for he has been tried by the most crucial test to which a General can be subjected. Clearly LEE had better give up the Shenandoah Valley than venture to keep it at the price of such bitter humiliation and grievous loss. It has become no longer a means of strength to him, but the destruction of his army in detail is being carried out as satisfactorily and far more rapidly than by the siege operations in front of Richmond and Petersburgh.

EGYPT.

THE COTTON CROPS.

Correspondence of the Manchester Examiner.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 15, 1864.

With September the old cotton crop is usually supposed to be at an end; and this year, indeed, all considerable transactions in qualities better than mere refuse, ceased months ago. It may not be amiss, therefore, to hand you the statistics of the past campaign, with a few remarks upon the character of the business done as regards this side of the water.

The exports of the five last seasons, ending in each case with the 1st October, are as follows:

	England.	France	Austria.	Total bales.
1859 60.....	96,756	20,251	9.149	126 156
1860-61.....	102,917	37,192	8.840	148.949
1861 62.....	124 398	24,600	7 535	155,933
1862 63.....	187 561	42.006	11 114	240.681
1863-64.....	241 516	62 643	13,160	317.319

The rate of increase in the three years preceding 1860-1 was about 10 000 bales per annum, or 8 per cent.; in 1861-2, 7,000 bales, or five per cent.; in 1862-3, 85,000 bales, or 55 per cent.; in 1863-4, 63,000 bales, or 26 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that the average weight of the bales has increased considerably of late, owing to the erection of larger and more powerful presses; and bales of six cwt. are now rather the rule than the exception, while those of seven or eight cwt. are by no means rare. The real increase in quantity will be, therefore, considerably more than the apparent increase expressed in bales.

In 1859-60 England took about 76 per cent. of the whole production of this country; in 1860-1, 69 per cent; in 1861-2, 80 per cent.; in 1862-3, 78 per cent.; in 1863-4, 76 per cent.

The absolute increase in shipments to England, comparing 1859-60 with 1863-4, is 144,760 bales, or 249 per cent.; to France, 42,492 bales, or 310 per cent.; to Austria, 4,011 bales, or 144 per cent.; while the increase in production is 191,163 bales, or 252 per cent.

The fact that, year by year, since the cultivation of the Indian cotton plant was introduced into this country, the export of the staple has increased, should give good reason to hope that the production will continue large, even when the stimulus of famine prices has altogether ceased; but no one will imagine that crops of 300,000 and 400,000 bales can be regularly raised from the present area of soil under cultivation. It remains to be seen if ordinary prices will pay for artificial manures, or if any system of high farming is likely to be adopted on an extended scale; if not, cotton must return to its usual place in a three years' rotation, and the exports diminish until more land is cultivated. There are immense tracts of land now lying barren and waste which have been cultivated in days long since gone by, and which only require the application of the kindly Nile water and of European skill to become again fruitful; but time is required, and the expenditure of much capital, before any marked effect upon the production will be effected in this way. The scarcity of water is a difficulty not easy to be overcome. Wages are now higher than in England, threefold, if measured by the work done. Of course, the higher price will cause a certain economy in its use, and labor-saving machines will be extensively employed, but this alone will be far from sufficient to meet the wants of any widely extended cultivation. Some months back the Government French paper, commenting upon the birth and death statistics of Cairo, made the calculation, without fresh immigrants, the whole population would be extinct in less than 150 years, (I forget the exact number;) and the opinion of many old residents in the country is, that the number of inhabitants throughout the whole land is on the decrease instead of the reverse. It will, of course, be understood that I am writing of the natives—but cultivating classes. The Government censures, I am quite aware, do not bear out this view, but from MOHAMMED ALI downward, each Viceroy has sedulously over-estimated the number of his subjects, consequently no reliance whatever can be placed upon official returns. The causes of this gradual depopulation are to be sought in the dirt and filth in which the people live, rendering them liable to plague, pestilence and fever, and in the too early marriages which they contract, often before the age of puberty arrives. A Cadrene missionary informed me that as far as his knowledge went, three-fourths of the first-born of Arab mothers came dead into the world. Desperate vice and immorality in the towns have, of course, their share to answer for.

No country in the Mediterranean can spare any large number of emigrants. France has Algiers to colonize; Italy and Greece will want every hand if the present promises of more settled Government and extended commercial enterprise are fulfilled; Turkey, Asia Minor and Syria are by no means overpeopled. The slave-trade down the Nile is a small source of supply, but slaves are only used here in personal service, they are only valuable as regards cultivation, by lessening the demand for natives in such capacities. I may here remark, that if the Consuls of Great Britain and France had been half as much in earnest in attacking the slave-trade here as they have been in settling questions of precedence and the like, this great evil would have been done away with years ago, instead of flourishing, as it now does, with tripled vigor.

I am credibly informed that inquiries were made in India last Spring, on behalf of some of the pashas, under what restrictions and on what terms laborers from thence could be procured. Nothing, however, came of them; indeed, the Indian Government would be mad to permit its subjects to leave their own country at a time of so much prosperity, to put themselves into the unmerciful hands of Turkish princes and Arab cheiks. China is the only quarter from whence any sufficient supply of laborers could be obtained; but it is, I think, doubtful if even the best intentions of the pashas could procure them sufficiently generous treatment to induce a permanent voluntary supply; and, of course, the great powers would not permit anything like compulsory emigration.

The conclusion to be drawn from these remarks is, therefore, that nothing like the present export is to be expected when prices fall to a natural level, and that increase hereafter will be but gradual, instead of assuming the gigantic proportions imagined by some persons.

The large number of contracts entered into for future delivery last season greatly interfered with legitimate operations. During a considerable portion of the year, our quotations have been higher than Liverpool, and the commission have done little on European account except in the purchase of contracts. As prices were generally on the rise during the principal shipping months, contractors must have been heavy losers, but on the whole, engagements were to a very limited extent only fulfilled, and succumbed in consequence of such losses. This speaks volumes as to the money made during the two previous years, for as a rule the world knows, there are no more reckless speculators to be found than the Levantine Greek firms. The vast number of contracts have been entered by houses who have nothing to lose, probably, according to an old saw, "the burnt children shy the fire."

A MEXICAN RAILWAY SCHEME.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Mexico, Sept. 10, says:

"As it is generally believed that a company has been formed in England for constructing a railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico, a short synopsis of the decree conferring the privilege upon M. ESCANDON, may not be out of place. The decree was given by JUAREZ, and bears date the 5th of April, 1861. By it an exclusive privilege is granted to ANTONIO ESCANDON to make a railroad from Vera Cruz to any port on the Pacific coast, the line, as far as practicable, to pass through the most important agricultural and mineral districts, and when it does not touch the principal towns, branches to be made to connect them; the right of establishing branch lines within a radius of 25 leagues on either side of the main line, such branches to be approved by Government. All public lands required for the lines, stations, &c., to be given free and in perpetuity; those belonging to municipalities to be valued and paid for in shares, and those belonging to individuals to be valued and paid for in cash. Materials used in the construction, carriages, engines, &c., to be free of all duties for thirty years, and immunity from all rates and taxes during fifty years. Exportation duty free of specie to the amount in value of the materials imported. The directors, employes, and workmen to be exempt from all military and municipal duties. All mines discovered in the construction of the line to be the property of the railroad, and worked according to the *mineria* laws. The company to fix its own tariff of charges and rates, both for goods and passengers, without any interference on the part of the Government. M. ESCANDON to be at liberty to mortgage the line with the consent of the Mexican Government, or to form any company in Europe or America in any number of shares. Confirmation of the purchase of the line San Juan for $750,000. The line between Mexico and Puebla to be in working order within the space of five years, and the works begun at Vera Cruz also to be continued under a penalty of $300,000. The route to be followed by the line from Mexico to Vera Cruz having been approved, the continuation to the Pacific to be afterwards fixed. To assist these works the government creates a new consolidated fund of eight millions of dollars, represented by bonds to be called "bonds for the construction of the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico," such bonds to carry interest at the rate of five per cent., and the capital to be paid off in twenty-five years. To meet this interest and amortization, $560,000 is to be set aside annually, the supreme government solemnly promising that the payment of the 5 per cent. and amortization shall be regularly made without any suspension or reduction, and irrespective of any alteration in the national debt. To render this stipulation the more secure and effective, the Government appropriates for this purpose 20 per cent. of the maritime custom-houses set aside for "meioras materiales" (public works,) and if this should not prove sufficient, the residue to be taken from the public revenue; further, to secure the accomplishment of the above, the said 20 per cent. is to be represented by paper issued by the Minister of Fomento, and no importer is to be allowed to make payment of this 20 per cent. so set aside for public works, except in this paper. The Minister of Fomento to hand over to the company such an amount of this paper as they may require, and the company always to have in the ports and the city of Mexico sufficient for the public use. The directors of the custom-houses to remit by each post to the Minister of Fomento the paper presented to them in payment of the duties, and the Minister to settle with the company every six months the amount of interest and amortization on the eight million dollars, any surplus received by the company to be paid in cash. ANTONIO ESCANDON to commence the construction of the line from Mexico to Puebla within two months at latest, to maintain during eight months in each year not less than four hundred workmen, and during the rains, sufficient to keep the works in repair. The line between Mexico and Puebla completed, the manner and time in which the other sections are to be executed to be fixed by mutual consent between the Government and the company. The above obligations not to be binding on the company, if prevented working by force, or if the funds assigned for the payment of the interest and amortization on that $8,000,000 is not regularly paid. The Government to consider itself in no respect a partner as regards this 20 per cent., but renounces any such right, having assigned the same for the payment of the $8,000,000, and for no other object. The privilege to be forfeited—first, by assignment or mortgage to any foreign Government; secondly, by mortgaging the enterprise to an individual or corporation without the consent of Government; and, thirdly, by not complying with the obligations for commencing workings, &c., this not to prohibit the emission and sale of shares to a foreign company. Further, to foment and expedite the construction of the line, the Government agree to become subscribers to the undertaking, paying for their shares by a further allotment, for five years, of 15 per cent. on the custom-houses. The decree also contains a clause ceding to ANTONIO ESCANDON half the waste lands in the State of Sonora, but this has since been given up. The effect of this decree is to confer upon M. ESCANDON in perpetuity the exclusive right of constructing a railroad from Vera Cruz through Mexico to any port on the Pacific, giving him a bonus of $8,000,000 for so doing, and enabling him to fix, for ever, and ever, both for goods and passengers, such rates and charges as he may think fit. Of course, such a concession, with a settled state of things, would be of very great value; but I have yet to learn that it has received the sanction of the Imperial Government.

A MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURE WITH MISS HORSFALL.

The *Sheffield Independent* gives a curious history of an engagement for marriage entered into by a young gentleman with the notorious "Miss HORSFALL," a smart young lady who pretended to be the niece of Mr. HORSFALL, M. P., and who managed in that character to swindle numerous tradespeople, who have obtained her committal to the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court on three distinct charges of embezzlement. "Shortly before this accomplished swindler commenced practising on the too susceptible shopkeepers in the neighborhood of Greenwich," says the *Independent*, "she had been honoring Birmingham with a visit. As Miss HORSFALL, the reputed niece of the rich member for Liverpool, she found no difficulty in obtaining jewels, dresses, and other costly articles, such as a young heiress with expensive tastes might be supposed to require; and by dealings with her 'uncle'—not the one whose name she bore but an accommodating relation with a hooked nose, who sports the sign of the Three Balls—she raised enough money to carry on her game, and keep up a ladylike appearance. This was the state of things when a young gentleman from Birmingham arrived on a periodical visit to Leeds, and took up temporary quarters at the same hotel in which Miss HORSFALL was residing. This young gentleman (whom we shall call FRANK, for the sufficient reason that FRANK is not his name) was traveling on a business tour for his father, who is one of the most respectable of our local manufacturers, following a line of business and residing in a suburb of Birmingham, FRANK saw and admired the charming MARY, who seemed to occupy a position in the hotel between that of a friend and a guest, and whose profuse liberality and condescending manners, added to her reputation of great wealthiness, made her an object of no little regard. FRANK found her affable, genial, and communicative; he had frequent opportunities of meeting her, and, to make a long story short, he fell in love with her. Nor was he doomed to despair, for the fair one confessed her preference for the ardent youth, and the upshot was that they were engaged to be married. By telling a story made up of the most flagrant untruths, this woman imposed upon a family who bear a high reputation for strictest integrity and whose natural love of truth may have disinclined them to distrust; while by simultaneously pursuing a secret course of swindling she was able to maintain her position in the eyes of those whom she had so impudently imposed upon. Miss HORSFALL came to Birmingham as the affianced wife of FRANK, and was received by his family in that capacity. Her conduct was not in every respect satisfactory, but the minds of those disposed to believe the best are easily satisfied, and as Miss HORSFALL added hypocrisy in religious affairs to her other fatal accomplishments, she managed to avoid detection for a time. The period for the wedding was fixed, and a house near the town was taken for the young couple to reside in. This house Miss HORSFALL undertook to furnish from her own private resources; and she proceeded to carry out that undertaking in a style which showed that her "resources" were as large as her tastes were extravagant. Tradesmen in London sent down furniture worth hundreds of pounds to order. There were four or five piano-fortes from different makers, chairs worth ten or twelve pounds each, much too good to sit upon; cushions to cover them, also too valuable for ordinary use; carpets, tables and household "fixings" of all kinds, to all the same grand style. The stable had to be enlarged to make room for the splendid carriage horses sent down from London, and special provision had to be made for the smart groom who came to tend them. While all these preparations were in progress Miss HORSFALL was the guest of the family of which, according to the programme, she was soon to be a cherished member, and she endeavored to show her gratitude for the kindness of her new found friends by loading them with costly presents. She was lavish with her wealth, and even tried to mix herself up with the business affairs of her dear papa that was to be. She offered FRANK'S father the use of certain loose thousands belonging to her if he chose to accept them—but the offer was declined, as "dear papa" might have been wheedled out of promissory notes in advance, and have found them converted into hard cash for which he would have been liable. The mechanism of Miss HORSFALL'S daring scheme appeared to work admirably. As the wife of an honest and respectable man, whose name she might legally bear in any contingency, she would better face the exposure that was bound to come some day, even if he, new connections could have been prevailed upon to avoid public scandal by settling with her dupes. Or perhaps the poor adventuress really loved this young man, and was impelled by relentless passion, regardless of results or consequences. Whatever her motives or expectations, she was anxious to get married as quickly as possible, anxious to spend as much money as possible in the society of her intended husband, and anxious to stand well with his relatives. But though, as we have said, the mechanism appeared to work well, there was a screw loose somewhere. FRANK was not altogether satisfied with his bargain, and the evasion of his inquiries made him more determined to have all mystery cleared up with respect to the woman whom he was about to marry. The required explanations were not forthcoming, the plot thickened; the doubts in the young man's mind deepened into certainty—and the match was broken off. The resolve once made, it was firmly adhered to. All the arts of a passionate and desperate woman were exercised in vain. The heart that had proved so soft and pliant at Leeds was hard and firm as adamant at Birmingham; and the adventuress, even though she urged that she could not survive the separation for three hours, was rejected by the man who had loved her. That the shock did not prove fatal, is established by the fact that Miss HORSFALL now lies in jail, awaiting her trial upon three charges of embezzlement. We believe that the family who have suffered so much annoyance by her perfidy have acted most honorably all through the matter, even to the assumption of liabilities they were not bound to undertake. Even since her imprisonment, Miss HORSFALL has written to the family of her intended husband, imploring a continuation of their friendship in her trouble, and making violent professions of religious sentiment, which we hope, rather than believe, to be the result of sincere repentance."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Capt. BEECHER has compiled within the last ten years the following curious voyages of bottles thrown into the sea by unfortunate navigators. A good many bottles cast into the sea next to the African coast, found their way to Europe. One bottle seems to have anticipated the Panama route, having traveled from the Panama Isthmus to the Irish coast. Another crossed the Atlantic from the Canaries to Nova-Scotia. Three or four bottles thrown into the sea by Greenland mariners off Davis' Straits, landed on the northwest coast of Ireland. Another made a curious trip—swam from the South Atlantic Ocean to the west coast of Africa, passing Gibraltar, went along the Portuguese coast of France, and was finally picked up on Jersey Island. One bottle was found after sixteen years' swimming, one after fourteen years, and two after ten years. A few only traveled more than one year, and one only five days. This was sent off by the Captain of the *Racehorse*, on the 17th of April, in the Carribean Sea, and was found on the 22d, after having gone through three degrees of longitude (210 miles,) western direction. Captain M'CLURE, of the *Investigate*, threw a bottle into the sea in 1850, on his voyage to Behring's Straits. It swam 3,500 miles in 200 days, and was picked up on the Honduras coast.

—The Chinese Government publishes the following in the Pekin *Gazette*, of Aug. 3: "The report of the capture of Nanking having been received, boundless gratification was caused by the tidings. We looked back to the time when in the plenitude of their power the rebels seized city after city, and considering the aid afforded to our Imperial troops, we sincerely thanked the Spirits for their interference. By the aid thus afforded success crowned our arms, the rebels were arrested in their progress, and the work (of extermination) was ultimately completed. It is therefore most needful that thanks be offered to the gods for their assistance. Wherefore the Board of Rites is directed to examine into the services rendered by the different gods, and to report to us. Respect this."

—An important family question has lately been decided at Naples. It will be remembered that the late Prince of Capua, a younger brother of FERDINAND II., married Miss PENELOPE SMITH, an Irish lady. The marriage was not acknowledged by the family, and the Prince and Princess left the country. On the death of the Queen Dowager ISABELLA, mother of FERDINAND II., some efforts were made to mitigate the point on of the royal pair, but the Princess was never acknowledged as such by the Bourbons. It was, however, decided lately by the Supreme Court of Justice in Naples that she was entitled to her full rank, while her children were legitimatized and placed by the Italian law courts on the same footing with the other descendants of the Bourbon family. The Prince of Capua died about a year since.

—Mme. BORGHI MAMO opened the season of the San Carlo, Lisbon, with "La Favorita." She is about to try her fortune as *Margaret*, in "Faust." Mlle. VOLPINI'S success as *Gilda* ("Rigoletto") is complete. Signor SQUARCIA is much praised, both for his acting and singing, in the part of the *Jester*; but the tenor, Signor TOMBESI, has succeeded, in spite, it is intimated, of foul play on the part of MONGINI'S partizans.

—A curious innovation on the ordinary performances of opera has taken place at the Theatre Royal de la Monnaie at Brussels. Mme. LICHTMAY, the prima donna of the late German opera of that city, has been retained, and appeared as *Leonore* in the opera of "Le Trouvere." The whole of her *rôle* she gave in German, all the other parts being sung in French, the performance being, nevertheless, quite successful.

—"Doing Banting," thic is the name of a new farce at the Adelphi. It is a very fair trifle in its way, though banting is anything but exhausted by the proposal of a thin professor to a fat alderman to teach him the banting process, in reward for which he is to have the hand of the young and supremely lovely daughter. The professor gets inebriated, and so the matter ends.

—Among the presents made to Lady ELMA BAUCK on the occasion of her marriage were: From Her Majesty the Queen, a splendid Indian shawl, and a similar gift from Lady ELGIN; from the bridegroom, a necklace of diamonds and emeralds, with bracelets to match; and from Lord THURLOW, a bracelet, with large diamond pendant, and locket of diamonds and coral.

—The San Carlo, Naples, will open with VERDI'S "Simone Boccanegra," (an opera unknown to England,) the principal parts by Mme. PERELLI, (of whom there is much talk,) Signor SIRCHIA and M. ARDY, of Covent Garden. "Un Ballo in Maschera," with Mme. LAGRUA, Mme. CARRACIOLO, Signor GUICCIARDI and M. MIRATE will follow.

—The "Barbiere" was performed recently at the Argentina Theatre, Rome, for the benefit of Mlle. TERRELLI, who sustained the part of *Rosina*, and had an immense success. Mlle. TERRELLI was supported by Signors BETTINI, STORTI, BREMOND and MARCHESI.

—A letter from Tusa, in Sicily, mentions a melancholy accident which had occurred in the theatre of that town. A part of a tier of boxes fell into the pit during the performances, carrying with them the persons by whom they were occupied. Two men were killed, and several received serious injury.

—LISTZ has left Paris, after leaving in the hands of Prince PONIATOWSKI the score of a grand mass composed some years ago for a cathedral in Hungary, and which will probably be brought out this Winter at the concerts organising by M. FELICIEN DAVID.

—Dolato, the one-legged dancer, has reappeared at Kroll's Garden, Berlin. His style—what few could expect to hear—peculiarly graceful, and he *manages* his cloak with all the elegance of a Spanish *torero*.

—The anxiously-expected opera by R. WAGNER, *The Flying Dutchman* (Der Fliegende Hollander), is to be brought out on the 17th of December, at Meiningen, in honor of the birthday of the Duke of SAXE-MEININGEN.

—HERI VIEUXTEMPS has composed a hymn for Belgium, his native land. It is a "placid" song, reflecting the character and manners of Belgian people.

—Madame RISTORI has been playing with great success at Alexandria. From thence she proceeds to Smyrna, and afterwards to Constantinople, and will return to Paris in February.

—A festival is projected in Florence for next Spring, to celebrate the anniversary of DANTE. Mme. BORGHI MAMO, Mme. BARBOT and Signor GIUGLINI will take part in it.

—ROSSINI, as a mark of gratitude to his native country, which has lately erected a statute to him, has given it the sum of 10,000f., to be spent in works of benevolence.

—The opera *Isabella of Arragon*, has met with great success at Milan, and PEDROTTI, the composer, was called for no less than ten times at the first representation.

—A new historical tragedy, called *Frederick II.* of Hohenstaufenn, (after a German Emperor of that race,) and written by Herr FISCHER, of Stuttgardt, has obtained a great success.

—A comedian from London recently received in Liverpool a check for £1 050, for a month's performance the engagement being for a share in the receipts.

The Queen of Portugal having just completed her seventeenth year, there was a grand reception at Lisbon on the occasion, and the city was brilliantly illuminated.

—A startling drama is in hand by a well-known dramatist, the subject of which *The Sea of Ice*, upon which a change will be rung.

—Mr. RUSSELL, the well-known correspondent of the *Times*, repudiates the book on eccentric personages, which has generally been attributed to him.

—M. LAFON has written a three-act drama for a Vienna theatre, entitled "La Pommerais, ou l'Empoisonnement."

—It is reported that the Prince FREDERICK of Schleswig-Holstein (that is to be), will marry a rich American young lady.

—A monument to TORRICELLI, the celebrated philosopher of Galileo, has just been erected at his native town, Faenza in Romagna.

—Mme. ANNA ANDRIEU is at Bologna, where she is to sing at a concert for the hospital for Incurables.

—Signor GIOVANNA PARTINI is about to relinquish the profession.

—ADELINA PATTI is been charming the Parisians by her singing in the "Traviata."

—Mr. MURRAY announces the "Iliad of Homer, in English Verse, by Edward Lee, of Derby.

—Her Royal Highness Princess LOUISA has just recovered from an attack of typhoid fever.

—It is probable that the King of the Belgians may pass a portion of the Winter in Switzerland.

—The health of the Empress EUGENIE continues delicate.

—Madame LAGRUA has left Turin for Naples, being engaged at the San Carlo.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The Election—Gratifying Results in Egypt—Gen. Logan's Work—The United States Senatorship—The Conspiracy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 14, 1864.

THE ELECTION.

The complexion of the returns grows better and better. We have achieved a more decisive victory than we even anticipated. We expected to carry the State for "Father ABRAHAM," but not to sweep everything quite as clean as has been done. We continued to hear, prior to the election, good reports from "Egypt;" but as we had had similar reports before, which were not verified by the result, we were doubting and unbelieving. But in this case our friends have done all they promised, and more, too. We have carried three Congressional Districts in Egypt proper and two in Upper Egypt. And this is the most significant fact in the election, and the most hopeful. The solid Democratic column has been broken into by a grand flank movement under Gen LOGAN, accompanied by an able staff of War Democrats and Republicans. The line can never be restored as it was formerly. Some of the strongest positions of the Democracy have been gallantly carried, and must hereafter remain in the possession of the Unionists. Compare the returns now with those of 1860 in some of the counties. Pope gave DOUGLAS 1,075 majority. It now gives LINCOLN 600 majority. Johnson County gave LINCOLN 40 votes and DOUGLAS over 1,500. It now gives LINCOLN 1,000 majority. There are many other marked cases of local revolution equally astonishing. We have elected eleven Congressmen—a gain of six. We have carried both branches of the Legislature, having a majority of twenty on joint ballot. We give the State and National tickets at least 30,000 majority—and all this when our "boys in blue" are deprived of their votes. Our next Legislature will remedy this injustice, and thus *clinch* our splendid victory in all coming time.

While we give all honor to Egypt, we must not forget the noble and ever reliable North. Nearly every county has increased its large majority of 1860. Farnsworth's district rolls up 12,500, and Washburn's 8,650. The first does not quite as well. But then we have responded to calls for 14,000 men for the war since '60—a large proportion of whom are still in the service, or have given their lives for the country. Had they all been at home 7,000 would have been the least majority LINCOLN would have received. Chicago has repudiated the "Chicago Platform" by a majority of 1,831.

I have not heard of a single outrage during the election within the bounds of the State. This speaks well for our people, and well for the discretion, at least, of the Democrats.

Our majority in the Legislature secures us the United States Senator in the place of DOUGLAS and RICHARDSON—as the latter is serving out the term of the former. I presume Gov. YATES will be chosen. Gen. LOGAN and Gen. PALMER are also spoken of.

How about New-York? We congratulate you on the Congressional result in New-York City. If "JIM BROOKS" can only be counted out with FERNANDO WOOD, it will add half to the triumph. You have got rid of SEYMOUR, which is worth ten thousand men to our army.

Those frauds in relation to the soldiers' vote must be probed to the bottom. The country demands it. It will not do to let Col. NORTH off because he is "respectable," and backed up by a powerful influence.

THE PLOT.

There have been no new developments in relation to the rebel, Copperhead plot, brought to light in this city last week, and of which I gave you an account in my last. Further arrests have been made, and further discoveries of arms. There are now over two hundred and fifty held in custody at Camp Douglas, and the authorities are still vigilant. On Friday night two hundred double-barreled guns were found in a livery stable on State-street, all ready for service. This makes nearly fifteen hundred of all arms, which have been seized, and it is supposed that there are many more still concealed in the city. The premises of several noted rebel sympathizers were searched last week, but nothing was found. They had had plenty of time to take the alarm, and remove all contraband articles before these "domiciliary visits" were made. Those

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Horrible Chapter of Guerrilla Atrocities.

A MODEL OF SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

Some of the Crimes of the Wretch Bill Anderson.

Special Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.
RESIDENCE OF B. W. LEWIS, ESQ.,
GLASGOW, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1864.

THE PREVIOUS ACCOUNTS MORE THAN CONFIRMED.

After I had taken down, from the lips of the Union martyr, Ben. Lewis, who was then a refugee at Lamine Bridge, the story of the tortures he had suffered at the hands of Bill Anderson, he remarked to me, as I was sending it to you by telegraph, that he had not told me one-half of what had occurred. Upon visiting the scene of the horrible outrages of that dreadful night, I find that what he said was too true. Mr. Lewis has not yet returned to his home, it having been but two or three days since the Union forces, under Gen. Fisk, reoccupied the town of Glasgow. From the lips of Mrs. Lewis and her neighbors, I have learned many additional details of the orgies of cruelty and brutality that marked the advent into Glasgow of the creature, unworthy the name of man, whom I solemnly believe to be without a parallel in the history of crime.

In order to state intelligibly the particulars omitted in my former account, I can best proceed by recapitulating the main incidents then given, and supplying others.

WHY BEN LEWIS WAS SELECTED AS A VICTIM.

Let me premise, however, by saying that the house in which I am now writing is one of the most palatial residences in all the land. It was built several years ago at an expense of $65 000. Mr. Lewis is a Virginian by birth, who emigrated to this State thirty-five years ago, and from a poor boy has become, by his industry, economy and financial ability, a millionaire. With all his Southern feelings, he has ever been true to the Union, and has contributed a great deal of money to and been very active in promoting the war for its maintenance. It is this which has made him especially obnoxious to the rebels. They counted, at the beginning of the war, upon getting him and his wealth on their side, but all the influences, whether in the way of arguments, appeals or threats, have not been able to make him budge one position of strict loyalty. In Missouri politics he has been known as a radical, advocating the policy of immediate and unconditional emancipation as the only solid basis for lasting peace; and to make his practice consistent with his precepts, he has emancipated every negro he has in the world, amounting to several hundred. This has intensified the animosity against him on the part of Sterling Price, Shelby, Jackman, Anderson and company. Mr. Lewis and his brother, J. W. Lewis, have for years carried on an immense tobacco business at this place, and their business has principally built up the town. Maj. Lewis is an officer in the State militia, and fought bravely in the defence of Glasgow, when it was attacked by the combined forces of Shelby and Marmaduke. The entire influence of both the Lewises has always been on the side of radical Unionism, and against their lives the bushwhackers have had a standing threat for two or three years. From these statements, those who do not know Ben. Lewis will understand the reason why he was singled out above all others as the object of vengeance as soon as the rebels obtained temporary control of Glasgow.

ANDERSON ILLUSTRATES SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

This is the twelfth night since Bill Anderson, accompanied by Capt. Berry, of Callaway County, forced his way into this house, and made a negro pilot him up stairs to the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis. There finding Mrs. Lewis in bed alone, with her babe, he demanded where her husband was. She replied that she did not know. He then advanced toward the bed and turned down the clothes, as if to satisfy himself that Mr. Lewis was not there, all the while talking in the most insulting manner to Mrs. Lewis. Having thus began his work by a ruthless intrusion upon the sanctity of a lady's bedchamber, the brute proceeded for several hours with a series of acts which the demons inhabiting the lowest hell could not surpass in cruelty.

HE FORTIFIES HIMSELF WITH ALCOHOL.

He soon succeeded, by threats of burning down the house, with all its inmates, (the torch having been ready to apply,) in making the ladies of the house produce Mr. Lewis, who was concealed up stairs. When he appeared, Anderson was in the dining-room, drinking wine heavily mixed with alcohol or ether. He drank of this mixture, which he had brought with him, until he began to hiccough.

THE WORK OF TORTURE COMMENCES.

Then he made a sign to the man with him, the sign being that of placing the forefinger of his right hand on his upper lip, and then waving the same hand backward and forward before his face. This appeared to be the sign for torturing Lewis; for they seized him and took him out doors, knocking him down several times on the way; and there they demanded his money or his life. There was such a peculiar degree of cruelty in their every act toward him, that there is good reason to believe that they intended to kill him, whether he gave them the money they demanded or not.

ANDERSON TREATS WITH CONTEMPT THE MOTHER AND THE ORDERS OF HIS COMMANDING OFFICER.

Mrs. John B. Clark, a noble, lady-like and fearless woman, (the mother of the rebel Gen. Clark,) who, being a relative of the family, was stopping at the house of Mr. Lewis, and who deserves great credit for her coolness during the trying circumstances, was the only woman that Anderson pretended to treat with any sort of decency, but he was brutal even toward her after he got drunk. He promised her that if Lewis would give him all the money he had concealed about the premises, he would not kill him; but afterward, when she thought he was attempting to murder him, and caught hold of his arm, he told her to stand back, saying that all she could say or do would be of no avail. She attempted to show Anderson a letter which her son, the General, had left with Mrs. Lewis, in consequence of her kindness to his mother, but he refused to look at it.

HE SHOWS HIMSELF TO BE A COWARD.

After knocking down Mr. Lewis several times, Anderson took him up stairs and through the house, forcing the negroes of the house to lead the way with lamps. Anderson showed himself to be a coward, as he took the greatest pains, passing doors and angles, to see that some person went before him constantly. He seemed especially fearful of finding some one ambushed in each closet, and would start every time any person came into the room where he happened to be.

HE REFUSES SILVER.

Mrs. Lewis brought a thousand dollars in silver, and gave it to Anderson—all the money in the house. Anderson threw the bag containing it down upon the floor, saying that he did not want silver; he had come for gold, and gold he would have.

MAKING A TARGET OF HIS VICTIM.

In one room he amused himself by firing at Mr. Lewis's legs, and putting his pistol up to his knees and shooting down at his bare feet. As I write, the pants worn by Mr Lewis at the time are before me, perforated with bullet-holes, some of them powder-burned, showing that the muzzle of the pistol was placed close against the leg of the pants. The evident intention was to break Mr. Lewis's legs, and it is a wonder how he escaped. He was choked, and pistols ran into his mouth, two or three at a time, besides being punched in the ribs every few moments with the muzzles of the pistols of his tormentors.

TORTURES DOUBLY REFINED.

After these tortures had been going on for two hours or so, Mr. Lewis (whom I incorrectly stated in my dispatch to have a strong constitution,) said to Anderson, that he was so weak that he could hardly stand up. Anderson replied by a blow and an oath, and increased the tortures by laying him on his back, doubling Lewis up, and putting his legs across his breast, and then, thus doubled up, both Anderson and Berry jumped upon him with all their might. This was most excruciatingly painful. After this, they stood him on his head, and lifting him up some distance by his feet, let him down heavily several times—very clearly with the intention of breaking his neck.

THE SCENE OF THE TORTURES REMOVED.

During these tortures Mr. Lewis, feeling that he could not endure much longer, said to Anderson that if he had a million dollars he would give it to him, but that he had given him all he had in the house, and that if he would wait until morning, he would try and raise some more in town (Mr. Lewis's house is three-fourths of a mile from Glasgow.) Anderson told him he lied, and said he must have the money by that night. After some further tortures, he consented that Mr. Lewis should go to the house of Mrs. Thrash, an old friend and neighbor of his, to see if she could assist him to raise some money.

A HEROIC WOMAN—CRUEL AND SHAMEFUL TREATMENT OF A LADY.

About 2 o'clock in the morning Anderson and his assistants, first ordering Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Clark to stay at home on pain of death, left the house of Mr. Lewis, with Lewis himself in his stocking feet, and marched him as a thus a quarter of a mile to the house of Mrs. Thrash, and from there *they made Mrs. Thrash walk to town, half a mile, over the frosty ground, with her bare feet, and only partially clothed, while the villains rode on horseback.* With a womanly tenderness that renders her name one worthy to be preserved in the memory of every man and woman while humanity has a name, Mrs. Thrash, a woman of culture and refinement, while walking along the road to the village in the darkness, could forget the gathering frost on the ground, her naked feet, her scanty wardrobe, the chilly blast, and the curses of her tormentors, and bestow her care upon the suffering friend at her side. Anderson and Berry kept striking Lewis to make him hurry up, and Mrs. Thrash, seeing that he was exhausted, threw her shirt over him to shield him from their blows and the cold, and then they struck promiscuously, their blows falling on both him and her, and saying, with curses, "Hurry up, old woman, hurry up!"

At the time when Anderson put his finger upon Lewis' jugular vein, as I stated in my dispatch, and said he was going to cut his throat, it appears, from what I have heard, that he was seriously intending to do so, for Mrs. Thrash put her hand over the vein, and pushed away the blade of the knife, telling Anderson that he would have to cut through her hand before he cut the vein. Anderson replied to her: "You, a Southern lady, are in pretty business, trying to save a Union man's life."

Mrs. Thrash, from the exposure and rough treatment she received on the occasion, is now dangerously ill with pleurisy.

TORTURES AT THE BANK.

At last the bank of Thompson & Dunnica was reached, and it was opened. At this time Mrs. Thompson, a cousin of Mr. Lewis, arrived, and upon seeing him, bleeding and exhausted, she exclaimed, "O cousin Ben!" and exhibited great emotion. This seemed to exasperate Anderson anew, and he took Lewis and laid him on the counter of the bank, and with his bowie-knife slit open his vest, to see if he had any money concealed in it. It was at this time that Lewis, from the effects of his torture and walking so far without boots, was seized with a chill. Anderson told him to be quiet, and he and his devilish assistant piled chairs and boxes up on his legs, and one of them sat on the pile; this was, as Anderson said, "to keep the old coon's legs quiet."

LEWIS RANSOMED.

Mrs. Thompson asked Berry how much it would take to ransom Mr. Lewis' life. He replied, "five thousand dollars." She produced four thousand dollars in gold, and a thousand was made up in bills. She then asked that he should be given up to her, which the man Berry was in favor of doing, but which Anderson was opposed to. Berry, however, said: "Bill, I have made a bargain, and you must stick to it." Mrs. Thompson was allowed by Berry, in whose breast there seemed to linger some trace of humanity, to take Lewis off with her, which she did as quickly as possible, so that they were gone before Anderson knew it.

ANDERSON DISAPPOINTED AND CHEATED OF HIS PREY.

As soon as Anderson missed them, he demanded which way Lewis had gone, but he was told wrongly, and though he started after him, he could not find him. Mrs. Thompson kept in the shadow as well as she could, and succeeded in reaching her house through a by-street, with the rescued martyr. God forever bless such women! It was Mrs. Thompson who finally saved the life of Mr. Lewis, for Anderson was more furious when he missed him than at any other time during the night, and had he caught him then, would undoubtedly have killed him.

OTHER DETAILS.

Of course, amidst the general terror that existed during these terrible scenes, all the circumstances that transpired could hardly be remembered in their order. I have given them as nearly so as it is possible to obtain them. Some details, however, which are attested by several witnesses, I will give out of their regular order.

When Bill Anderson was torturing Mr. Lewis, Dickey, a little boy of the latter, appealed to Anderson not to abuse his father so. To this Anderson turned a deaf ear. Mrs. Lewis at one time undertook to reason with Anderson, and convince him that she had given him all the money she had in the house. He called her a liar, and said the wife of Ben Lewis could not speak the truth; and at another time said he would not believe a Union woman under any circumstances.

ANDERSON BOASTING OF HIS BLOODY CAREER.

While at Lewis's house, Anderson said he had killed Union men until he had got sick of killing them, if there was any such thing; and he also said he had killed Union women, and was going to kill more of them.

FIRING AT NEGRO WOMEN.

Going into the room occupied by the negro woman, Anderson asked her something about her master, when she spoke of him as Mr. Lewis (which Mr. L. teaches all his negroes to do), he cursed her for not calling him *master*, and fired a pistol at her, which fortunately missed her.

OUTRAGE ON TWO NEGRO WOMEN.

I mentioned in my former dispatch the ravishing of a young negro girl by Anderson. Not only was that true, but I am obliged to add another chapter to this brutality. The next morning after Anderson's outrages, a squad of his men came to the house of Mr. Lewis, inquiring for him. Neither himself nor his wife were at home, the latter having gone to visit her husband where he was concealed. Being disappointed at not finding Lewis, they demanded breakfast for forty of Mrs. Clark, (the rebel Gen. Clark's mother,) who was alone at the house with a nurse who had Mrs. Lewis' babe. She told them the cooks and other negro people had all left, having been scared away by Anderson the night before. They made her send for two negro women near by, who cooked their breakfast, and after this was done, Anderson's men outraged the two women who had cooked their breakfast, and told them if Mrs. Lewis had been there they would have treated her in the same way.

ATTEMPT TO KILL A YOUNG BABE.

Seeing Mrs. Lewis' babe in the arms of the nurse, one of the men hurled a wash-bowl at its head and tried to kill it, but the nurse managed to escape with the child.

A CHARACTERISTIC CHIVALRIC DEMONSTRATION.

They then inquired for a grown daughter of Mr. Lewis', and being told (which was the case) he had none, they insisted that he had, and swore they would carry her away with them. They were especially bent on gaining possession of what they supposed to be Mr. Lewis' daughter, and had any young lady been stopping at the house at the time, as is often the case, she might have met a dreadful fate. O, ye lady sympathizers with the rebellion, think of what your boasted chivalry is coming to! Not thus did the chivalry of the good old Crusading days demean themselves. Do not think you can avoid the issue by saying that Anderson does not belong to the Confederate army—that Price is not responsible for his acts. *Ask your sister Secessionists of Boonville!* Ask those who were present at the interview there between Sterling Price and Bill Anderson, when Price complimented him upon his gallantry, and said he "wished to God he had fifty thousand such!" There was an old lame negro man whom they maltreated most shamefully, beating him until the blood ran down at his heels. In fact, every human being, male or female, old or young, hale or infirm, that was in any way connected with Mr. Lewis, by social relations, business associations, or ties of consanguinity, came in for a share of cruelty. From the aged cripple to the tender infant, none were exempt. And these claimed to be regular Confederate soldiers!

BEATING A BED-RIDDEN MAN.

In this neighborhood the same gang went to the house of an old man who lay in bed from disease and unable to rise, and beat him, ordering him to get out of bed, and continuing their cruelties until they found it a physical impossibility for him to do so.

ANDERSON CALLS HIS PET HORSE "STERLING."

Anderson had a horse *that he called Sterling*, after his distinguished patron the "deliverer of Missouri." This horse he had learned to perform a variety of tricks, and the animal has become famous throughout all North Missouri. This is the same horse whose gambols the virtuous Anderson exhibited to the delicate, refined and tasteful rebel young ladies of Mt. Gilead Female Seminary, in Clay County, a few weeks ago, at their request. One of the animal's tricks, taught him by his playful master, is to paw men to death who are Union men. Anderson put Mr. Lewis before *Sterling*, and set the animal upon him; but Mrs. Thrash threw herself between the horse and Mr. L., and thus saved him.

DESCRIPTION OF BILL ANDERSON.

Anderson is a tall man, well built, sinewy and lithe, with long dark hair, curling and falling upon his shoulders, prominent but not obtrusive cheek bones, very small eyes, which partially close when he is intoxicated, and when furious, emit a peculiar gleam, which can never be mistaken. He sits splendidly on a horse, and is quite soldierly in his general bearing. He wore, when he was here, a blue Federal army overcoat, dark pants and high top boots. He kept his overcoat buttoned up while here, but said he carried fifteen pistols in his belt. At one time, when passing from Mr. Lewis' house to town, with Mr. Lewis and Mrs. Thrash he told Berry, the Callaway County Captain, to call him "Buster." He had an orderly with him whom he called "Weasel." He seemed to pride himself upon the faculty of imitating the war-whoop of several Indian tribes. He boasted extensively when drunk, and talked a great deal of the manner in which he proposed hereafter to deal with the Union people who needed "attending to."

They say he is dead. The information is tolerably, though not perfectly well authenticated. Heaven be thanked if it be indeed so. Yet his spirit still lives, as I shall show you by records of the deeds of other bushwhackers and guerrillas who have been operating in Missouri during Price's raid. This whole region is sprinkled with the blood of Union men, and dotted with fresh-made graves, in which they lie, and in many cases their unburied corpses furnish food for the swine of the woods. Yes, the spirit of Bill Anderson yet lives, and there is only one way to exercise it, and that is by drawing the line that Douglas marked out—that between patriots and traitors. Let those who are not for us go out from among us—let them go out now, and stay out forevermore.

WALDO.

The Rag-Gatherers' Ball.—The Toronto (Canada) *Leader* of Thursday, Nov. 3, has the following account of a curious scene in that city:

"The very unusual entertainment of a rag gatherers' ball came off on Monday night, at which there were not less than three hundred ragmen with their wives and sweethearts, and other friends and acquaintenances. The entertainment was given by a Mrs. Ashall, a woman who had made a great deal by the rag business. Having just built a large house on Richmond-street, on the south side, she determined to entertain her customers to a grand ball and supper and not being particular as to whether the company should be select, she gave an invitation to all the beggars and ragmen in the city and neighborhood. The gentry fell in with the idea, and freely accepted the invitation. A sumptuous repast was prepared in a capacious room on the ground floor, to which the beggars had access during the evening. A quadrille band supplied music for the company in the ball-room up stairs, and 'all went merry as a marriage bell.' It was said to have been a ludicrous sight to witness the company in a quadrille, or pairing off in an Irish 'break-down' or 'plantation jig.' Dancing and a general merriment was kept up until 4 o'clock in the morning, when the party broke up and returned to their business in different parts of the city, evidently highly pleased with the hospitality of their generous hostess. Everything was conducted in the most orderly manner, only the presence of a solitary policeman having been necessary to keep things straight."

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

FROM NATCHEZ.

THE ALLEGED TREACHERY OF A GUNBOAT CAPTAIN

Correspondence of the Era.
NATCHEZ, Friday, Nov. 4, 1864

Your correspondent sent, in his dispatch of last week from this place, a notice of the departure of Lieut. I. N. Earl, on the steamer *Starlight*. He first landed his command just opposite Ellis' Cliff, eighteen miles below Natchez, and near there captured five prisoners, belonging to the rebel signal corps. After gobbling up this party, of whose station for observation he appears to have been perfectly informed, the Lieutenant returned to his steamer and proceeded up to Hardtimes Landing, which is near Big Black Island. Here he again landed his men, and then moved out a short distance to Douglas' plantation, where he intended to arrest Douglas and bring him in, but he was warned in time to escape. A rebel soldier found there was captured, and a man by the name of Bland, who had taken the oath of allegiance to our Government, but was observed to have two pistols in his belt, and to wear something of a military appearance, was brought in, although he earnestly protested against it. After returning to the steamer, Lieut. Earl immediately proceeded to Vicksburgh, and landed his command on the Louisiana shore, nearly opposite.

He made a very swift movement of thirty miles to Mr. James' plantation, and which was situated only five miles back from a point on the river below Vicksburgh. It was his special object to capture this man—on account of a supposed part he had taken in a dangero s correspondence with one of our gunboat Captains—and he accomplished his design without difficulty, by the practice of a nice deception. After capturing Mr. James, Lieut. Earl went two miles further and took two of Harrison's rebel command prisoners, when learning a large company of cavalry were getting around in his rear, he cut off his retreat, he returned to Vicksburgh with safety and expedition.

Upon arriving there, he turned over his prisoners to the Provost-Marshal. This is the account of Lieut Earl's last expedition, which, though not so brilliant as some others he has made, yet abundantly shows he is always able to move with celerity and strike with precision.

I am informed of a story concerning a gunboat Captain, whose vessel has been stationed for some time about thirty-five miles below Vicksburgh, and as it is a creditable source from which I derive it, I send the principal points without comment, or vouching for their truthfulness. It is said this Captain one day ordered all his crew on shore, except a very small number left to guard the boat, and then directed them to surround a house near by, which, he said, contained the Mr. James above referred to, and whom he wished to capture, as he was a disloyal man and not to be suffered to remain in that locality. After the house was surrounded, which was done in an instant, a strict examination was made, but Mr. J. was not to be found in any part of it. The Captain thus baffled, as he pretended, directed his men to march down to another plantation house, a mile below, where, he said, he believed the fugitive could be found. The second officer, who was in command of half the marines on shore, now thought there must be something wrong in this strange order of his Captain—as if they all moved away to this new destination the boats that brought them to the bank would be left unprotected—so he concluded to remain behind with his men, and, as soon as the Captain had gone out of sight, to return on board. This intention he executed at the earliest moment, and at once called all his force to quarters. In a very few minutes a body of rebel cavalry dashed up over the levee, just opposite the gunboat, and made a demand for its immediate surrender, as they supposed the boats were lying there ready for them to go on board, but the gallant officer, who had returned to his vessel, opened on them instantly with shot and shell. The desperadoes fled in the greatest precipitation, but, it is believed, not before some of them were sorely dealt with by the accurate firing of the heavy guns. At this time, it is said, the gunboat captain and the men with him were on parole in the rear of the rebels when they rode up to the levee to make the demand of surrender, as he had been met near the other plantation house, where he had gone in search of James, and all his party taken prisoners. The rebels, meeting such unexpected reception from the gunboat, in their flight took along with them our captain and his men. The Captain, I learn from my informant, has since been retaken or escaped on his parole, and is now in jail at Vicksburgh, accused of attempting to put his vessel in the possession of the enemy. It is said the business was all done through James, who remained on shore and communicated with the rebel authorities at Shreveport. Two crews are said to have been sent from that place—one for the gunboat, when it should be delivered up by its captain, it was supposed they might capture. But all this fine preparation was spoiled by the splendid foresight of the second officer, who saved the steamer by his darling and discretion.

FROM PENSACOLA.

Special Correspondence of the Era.
PENSACOLA, November 4.

In the shape of war news this locality is perfectly barren, and our life is as calm and placid as the bay on which I ride at anchor in the good ship *Vivian*. Before I left Mobile Bay the steamer *Battle* had arrived, after lying aground for thirty-six hours, in dangerous proximity to the rebs., on the Mississippi coast.

General Bailey has acted as though he fully appreciated the Commission and its works. As soon as Mr. Stevens arrived, a storeroom was placed at his disposal, and a guard stationed over it. A permanent depot of the commission, it is thought, will be located here.

A general hospital has been opened in the old United States Barracks, and all the sick are being sent there. It is airily and healthily located.

Quite a number of refugees are congregated here, and they suffer considerably. It is true rations are served out to them; but the strong, healthy ones (who are few) only are able to keep up under such dearth of nourishing diet. I have nothing else that would interest you at present.

MOBILE BAY

Special Correspondence of the Era.
MOBILE BAY, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Still "all is quiet" in Mobile Bay. The noble old war ship *Lackawanna*, which has so gallantly bore her part in many fierce conflicts of loyalty against treason, the Stars and Stripes against the Stars and Bars, is about to leave us. On the 5th or 6th, she starts on a two months' cruise to the Texan and Yucatan coast, and her gallant officers and crew are already making preparations for the start.

The *Monongahela* arrived last evening from Pensacola and a cruise. She brings no news.

There are no other movements with the fleet, and the only thing apprehended is a steel torpedo-boat fitted out in Mobile Bay—at the city—to attack our upper fleet. Capt. Jewett, of the *Metacomet*, says he is ready for the infernal machine. I do not think the little monster will succeed in accomplishing much.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We also find mentioned in the papers of the arrest of Messrs. Griffin, Clark, Ellison, Bloomer, and others, who are charged with buying cotton of the rebels, contrary to the regulations of the department, for speculative purposes. There are other charges against them of a still more serious character, it is said, which they will be called upon to answer.

The exposure of the public printing accounts in New-Orleans had caused quite an excitement, the Governor and Sheriff being implicated in a receipt of a portion of the *two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars* that had been paid for the same.

A new gambling saloon of the most gorgeous character was about to be fitted up on St. Charles-street, but the nefarious project had been frustrated by an order of the Commanding General.

Department of the Southwest.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. SANBORN.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 12.

To Major-Gen. Pleasonton

I have just returned from Cassville, and will forward my official report of the campaign in a few days. No one has fired a shot at the enemy since the battle of Newtonia, where they gained great advantage over Blunt at first, but my command got up in time to turn the enemy's right and the tide of things.

The enemy lost very largely in men and horses in Northern Arkansas and the border.

My idea was, and is now, that when we got him below Newtonia, and the region of grain, milk and cattle, we should not crowd him any more, but rather make an effort to hold him in this land of starvation, as we would a garrison out of supplies, until his army broke up and divided. Deserters were very numerous while Price was in this section, but we have seen none that have left him since he was pushed on towards his supplies.

My own view is that all the efforts of Gen. Curtis to drive the enemy—and they have been great and entitle him to credit—have been to our detriment and the enemy's advantage, for I believe one-half of his army would have deserted north of the Arkansas had it not been for the fear of the pursuing foe. The pursuit has been expensive; but the enemy has suffered badly, and all should be satisfied I suppose.

My despatches from Gen. Thayer indicate that the troops on the Arkansas will not attack Price.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Return of Capt. Fisk—A Horrible Piece of Barbarity.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* gives the following particulars of Capt. Fisk's recent expedition. It will be seen that the atrocious act of barbarity—poisoning the Indians by strychnine—which the telegraph attributed to Capt. Fisk, was actually perpetrated by the emigrants themselves. The *Pioneer* says:

"Capt. James L. Fisk, commander of the Government expedition to Montana, to protect emigrants to that region, arrived home on Friday night.

"The expedition, as is well known, was organized here last Spring under command of Capt. Fisk, and consisted of a party of emigrants, a guard of soldiers, and a corps of men to take care of the Government property, drive teams, &c. The train consisted of about 100 wagons.

The expedition reached Fort Ridgely safely, and were here furnished with a guard of fifty cavalrymen, under Lieut. Phillips. They then went to Fort Rice via Fort Wadsworth, and, after a week's delay in ferrying across the Missouri, arrived there on Aug. 15.

Their guard from this post was a detachment of fifty cavalry under Lieut. Smith—convalescents drawn from various regiments. They left Fort Rice on Aug. 21, and journeyed up the Cannon Ball River to the last crossing made by Gen. Sully, where they struck in a southwesterly direction, over a fine country, to the Red Buttes, some eighty miles distant.

While passing through the Red Buttes they first saw hostile Indians, the Unkpapa Sioux. Mr. Naudick, of St. Anthony, an emigrant, was killed while looking for a lost ox. The Indians then followed the train for three days, their number apparently increasing every day, three hundred being counted at the last. It was a continual running skirmish. There were only 105 armed men in the train. It required about 100 of these to drive the train. The train was arranged in five parallel columns, forming a square, and the guard formed a line of defence about it. Whenever a knot of Indians were seen together, they were shelled with a howitzer and scattered, and if a charge seemed threatened on any portion of the line, the guard at that point was strengthened.

On the second day some of the emigrants poisoned two or three boxes of bread with strichnine, and lost them apparently, on the way. They were soon afterwards gobbled up by the Sioux, and as was subsequently ascertained, one hundred men, women and children killed by this stratagem.

On the third day of this running fight, Capt. Fisk found a very fine naturally fortified position, and constructed an entrenched camp, where he remained for ten days, until relief came from Fort Rice, for which he dispatched a messenger at once.

The Indians only remained three days after encamping here. Before they left they made overtures for peace through an interpreter, and by means of letters written by a white female captive, named Mrs Kelly. They offered to sell this woman for an exorbitant price, but, as Capt. Fisk had not the means to comply with their demand, the negotiations fell through, and the Indians left.

In these skirmishes twelve men were killed and two wounded. Eight of these were soldiers, three guards, and one emigrant before mentioned. The names of the guard are as follows.

Jeff. Diltz, signal scout, residence, Anoka.
Walter Fewer, St. Anthony,
Walter Greaves, White Bear Lake.

It is estimated that over a hundred Indians were killed, not reckoning those killed by poison.

After the Indians had decamped, Capt. Fisk made preparations to proceed. They were near the Little Missouri, over which they constructed a road and ferry and had gone ten miles when overtaken by 600 troops sent out by Gen. Sully, under command of Col. Dill, with instructions to bring back the emigrants and guard to Fort Rice. Capt. Fisk begged for an escort of 200 men for two days, which was denied him, and he was therefore compelled to give up the expedition and return to Fort Rice.

On arriving at Fort Rice, most of the emigrants sold their outfits and separated in various directions. Capt. Fisk stored his Government property and left Lieut. Johnson and his wagon-master in charge of it.

We have thus briefly sketched the leading events of the expedition. Its failure was no fault of the commander certainly, as he was anxious to proceed, and with a small guard would have got through safely, doubtless, as he was only 150 miles from his destination, the mouth of the Big Horn River.

The health of the expedition was good, and they were successful in finding a good wagon road all the way.

The *Press* says:

We have already published full details of the Captain's expedition up to the time that the messengers left his camp to go back to Fort Rice for help. Early next morning after the messengers left, a reconnoissance was made for water, and fortunately, a living spring was found within half a mile of the camp.

The Indians were in force that day, being about 300 strong, while Capt. Fisk had only 75 available men, and harassed his camp on one side with a strong party, while they endeavored to break through his line on the other. They were repulsed with the loss of a number of braves and finally gathered together on an eminence, and sent a flag of truce, asking a council with Capt. Fisk. This was refused, after which they demanded a large quantity of supplies, ammunition, beef cattle and iron for arrow heads, upon the reception of which they modestly agreed to raise the siege.

The next communication was a letter written by a white woman, Mrs. Fannie Kelley, who they held captive. The head man dictated what she was to write, but at the end of each sentence she appealed for aid to secure her release. The Indians being unable to read she was in this broken way enabled to inform the Captain that she was captured on the 16th of July near Fort Laramie, with a large emigrant train. The truce ground was maintained for two days in order to secure her release. Capt. Fisk offered them his best saddle horse and a span of horses harnessed to a wagon loaded with provisions, if they would surrender her, and they agreed to do so the next day, but during the night they moved their camp, and sent word that they would carry her to some Fort and get provisions enough for the winter.

She wrote Capt. Fisk that he had killed a large number with bullets, and that others were very sick and dying. The sickness was readily explained, as a quantity of hard tack, with a little strychnine mixed in, had been left where the Indians could capture it, and their indisposition followed.

The third day after the messengers left the Indians took their departure, and nothing more was seen of them. Capt. Fisk was anxious to proceed, but the emigrants desired to wait, thinking Gen. Sully would send a large force to take them through. They remained there sixteen days, when Col. Dill arrived with positive orders to take them back to Fort Rice, and the emigrants then regretted, when too late, that they had not advanced. Capt. Fisk asked Col Dill to let his infantry rest, escort them two days on the journey with cavalry, and then leave them without any troops, but he stated that his orders would not permit him to advance an inch.

No one was killed after the messenger left, and but one man was wounded.

Capt. Fisk had struck the plateau between the Bad Land and the Black Hills and found the route open, and he considers it entirely feasible to reach the gold fields in that way.

The Indians now trying to make peace at Fort Rice are the Unkpapa band which attacked the Captain's train. The Captain was in good health and his men generally were well. Lieut. Johnson will spend the Winter at Fort Rice, having charge of the train which was brought back.

Rebel Deserters.

The following order of Gen. Grant is again officially promulgated by the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
IN THE FIELD, VIRGINIA, Nov. 12, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 126.—The following orders are republished for the information and guidance of all concerned

Hereafter deserters from the Confederate army, who deliver themselves up to the United States forces, will, on taking an oath that they will not again take up arms during the present rebellion, be furnished subsistence and free transportation to their homes, if the same are within the lines of Federal occupation.

If their homes are not within such lines, they will be furnished subsistence and free transportation to any point in the Northern States.

Allied deserters who take the oath of allegiance will, if they desire it, be given employment in the Quartermaster's and other departments of the army, and the same remuneration paid them as is given to civilian employes for similar services.

Forced military duty, or service endangering them to capture by the Confederate forces, will not be exacted from such as give themselves up to the United States military authorities.

Deserters who bring horses or mules into our lines with them, will, on delivering the same to the Quartermaster's Department, receive in money the highest prices such horses and mules are worth.

By command of Lieut. Gen. GRANT.
T. S. Bowers, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

Tennessee.

The loyal men of Tennessee desire to place their State on a sound basis, and the following call for a State Convention, will show by what means they would secure Congressional representation:

The heavy loyal vote cast in Tennessee shows the sentiment of the people, and their desire to put down the rebellion and restore civil Government. We are entitled to *eight* Representatives and *two* Senators in the Congress of the United States, as well as to a Governor, and other officers to be elected, and the interest of our people are suffering for the want of these representatives in Congress.

The undersigned, acting as the Executive Committee for East Tennessee, have designated the third Monday in December (19th) for a preliminary State Convention, to be held at Nashville, to form a ticket to be run for a Constitutional Convention by the loyal men of the State, the Governor designating the day for the election by proclamation after the preliminary convention makes out the ticket.

We call upon West and Middle Tennessee to co-operate with us, and at once appoint their Delegates to the convention of the 19th of December.

SAMUEL R. RODGERS,
R. K. BYRD,
W. G. BROWNLOW,
D. T. PATTERSON,
PEREZ DICKINSON,
Executive Committee.

Nov. 12, 1863.

THE LATE ELECTION.

Speech of Ex-Secretary Chase.

A Union "jubilee meeting" was held at Mozart Hall on Saturday evening last, at which the late Secretary of the Treasury was the principal speaker. He said:

Fellow-Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen—It is, perhaps, necessary for me to say to you that the election is over; for you are gathered here as if all the interests of an impending election were yet upon us. It is possible that it may be news to you that Lincoln and Johnson have been elected. (Laughter.) We have fought the great battle, and the victory is won. (Applause.) The American people have proven by this election at the polls that they know two things: In the first place how to govern themselves, and in the second place how to suppress a rebellion. To govern themselves implies ability to make a choice of rulers upon public considerations. Without this there can be no representative government. With this a representative government cannot be otherwise than good. If a people can peaceably assemble, calmly consider, and intelligently determine the great questions which belong to a choice of rulers, there can be no question as to the wisdom and general pureness of their decision. But the test which has been now applied to us is an unusual test. It is a test such as never was before applied to any nation. It seems as if Divine Providence, among the results of this war, contemplated giving to the nations of the earth the sublime spectacle of popular government on trial; and that in the prolongation of the war, which has seemed so sore an evil to all of us, there was to be displayed this wonderful proof of the excellence of our institutions—the fact that the American people could meet and discuss the great questions belonging to the choice of a President, with just as much calmness, thoroughness and completeness as in a time of profound peace. [Applause.]

I think that never before in the history of the whole world, was an election made during the progress of civil war which was visibly and manifestly determined by military power. Now, with us, except in the rebel States, and except for the purpose of repelling invasion and suppressing treasonable conspiracies, military power has been no where visible. Without any restraint upon their free choice, the people have determined for themselves the greatest and most interesting question that any people can determine. No sublimer spectacle was ever exhibited for the admiration of mankind. Every where great battles have been fought; everywhere battles have been fought for freedom and against tyranny; everywhere there have been great victories, great military achievements; but no where, save here in America, was there ever a victory achieved by ballots, under circumstances so interesting and so remarkable. [Applause.]

Let us rejoice, then, fellow-citizens, first of all, that we live in these United States. Let us feel that it is a prouder and grander thing than ever before, to be an American citizen. Let us add a double intensity to our joy in the victory which has been achieved, that it is a victory for all, for the whole of us. Let us rejoice that we have secured, the blessing of a good Government for the whole country, east and west, north and south. Thousands of men have voted against Lincoln and Johnson who yet rejoice that they are elected. And why? Because, although the conviction that their election is best for the country, best for their opponents even, best for all was not strong enough to induce them to break the bonds of party, it is strong enough to make them more than contented with the result. [Applause.]

Let us rejoice, then, fellow-citizens, over this grand result, not with a mere temporary enthusiasm, but with that profound earnestness which becomes patriotic men, who, through God's blessing, have achieved the greatest work which a people can be called on to perform—the assurance of an undivided country and a free Government.

Why not, then—I speak to our late opponents—why not, then, this thing being settled, just drop your peace clamor, disband your Knights of the Golden Circle, your Sons of Liberty, your Minute men, and your disloyal associations of every sort, not only because conspiracy cannot succeed, but because it is wrong and dishonorable, and join with us in the common resolve to maintain the Union by suppressing the rebellion, and so give the world the assurance of an undivided republic and a speedy peace. [Applause.] Whatever our late opponents may do, the victory just won will assure the rebels that they have nothing to hope for from divisions in the loyal States. They will no longer lay the flattering unction to their souls that by division among us they may conquer. Every rebel officer, civil and military, and every soldier, who hears the news of it will feel that half his strength is gone; while every Union officer and every Union soldier, hearing the same news, will feel that he is twice the man he was before. Thus our victory will halve the rebel strength, while it doubles ours. [Applause.]

Again: the news of this victory is already passing across the great deep, and in a few days it will reach the shores of Europe. It will put an end to all doubt there. There will be no question hereafter in the British Ministry, whether America is to remain united or is to be rent asunder. Every British statesman will receive among his profoundest convictions the assurance that a people who can meet the exigencies of a Presidential election as Americans have met them, can never be defeated in their endeavors to maintain their national unity. They will feel in their inmost convictions that people who could vote and decide as this people have done, can not be defeated in any legitimate project they undertake. The same conviction will be felt in France, and wherever there is an unfriendly sentiment to this country. We shall hear no more of intervention. No foreign Powers will hereafter question the will or the ability of this people of this people to subdue rebellion. [Applause.] These are immediate results. They lie upon the surface. What else do we gain? We secure to Mr. Lincoln the opportunity for the practical application of the doctrines set forth in that little platform, which he addressed "to whom it may concern."

Among other things to which the Union party is pledged, is, the great work of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 20, 1864

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest and most explicit information about Gen. SHERMAN is from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Friday, which says SHERMAN'S army left Atlanta in two columns, one on the 9th and the other on the 12th, moving *eastward*, the former via Macon, and the other directly toward Augusta. The *Gazette* adds that the first column *was heard from on the 14th, and had then advanced seventy miles on the road toward Macon*, driving everything before it, and destroying everything as it went. This would seem to indicate that SHERMAN is moving eastward, and furthermore that his army is making good progress.

Gen. GILLEM, who has periodically beaten the rebels in East Tennessee during the past season, has at last met with a temporary reverse himself. Gen. BRECKENRIDGE, with a heavy force, attacked him on the 14th and repulsed him after a desperate fight, in which we lost four hundred prisoners. The rebel account of the same affair claims that they also captured six pieces of artillery and ten stands of colors. A despatch dated Chattanooga, yesterday, says the rebels, probably this same force, attacked our troops at Strawberry Plains on the 18th, but were repeatedly repulsed.

Rear-Admiral STRIBLING has communicated to the Navy Department the particulars of the destruction of a valuable rebel fishery on Marsh Island, north of the Oklaloma River, Florida, by an expedition from the steamer *Stars & Stripes*, on Oct. 19. The fishery, which was a large and valuable one to the Confederacy, was entirely destroyed, and sixteen prisoners captured, without any loss on our side.

A rumor prevailed in St. Louis a few days since that KIRBY SMITH has crossed White River with a force of 30,000 men, and is advancing on the southeast. It is disbelieved at headquarters, but has had considerable currency. PRICE told his friends in Boonville that a heavy force of rebels would prevent STEELE from attacking him in Missouri, and the inference is that KIRBY SMITH has been making some movement to divert attention from PRICE, though the probability is strong that there are no rebels in force north of the Arkansas River.

The Kingston (Canada) *News*, of Nov. 16, says: "It is probable that a Government measure will be introduced into Parliament immediately on its assembling in January next, for the purpose of preventing by more stringent enactments any repetition of the St. Alban's raid. There need be no doubt but that the Government entertains the general view of the public that we must do everything to avoid any violation of the comity of nations, and that if Confederate refugees will not respect our hospitality and the asylum afforded them, we must do something which will cause them to yield a respect which they are bound in honor to observe. If there should be no necessity, in the meantime, to issue an order-in-council, the proceeding by bill will have the merit that the measure will be submitted indirectly to the people."

A correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser* complains of the great quantity of greenbacks in circulation in Montgomery, Mobile, and other parts of Alabama. He says that in some places Confederate money is contemptuously refused, and greenbacks are demanded in payment of all debts. If Gen. SHERMAN has gone through Alabama, he will then, we judge, have no difficulty in spending his money.

GENERAL NEWS.

Produce and merchandise opened rather briskly on Saturday at firmer prices, but closed heavily, with a downward tendency, influenced by the violent fluctuations in gold. The freight market was dull.

Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor elect, was complimented last night by a serenade. The Governor was introduced by Gen. SICKLES, and made a short address, a full report of which will be found in our columns this morning.

A match game of base-ball will be played at Princeton, N. J., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., between the "first nine" of Williams College and the "first nine" of Princeton College, which promises to be one of the most closely contested and highly interesting games played this Fall.

THE DEPARTURE OF SALA.—Mr. SALA, of the London *Telegraph*, publishes a card in a weekly paper to notify the public that he has been obliged to set sail for home without being able to bid adieu to his many friends in New-York. We regret that domestic affliction is the cause of the correspondent's leaving. But we doubt whether his countrymen either here or in England have much to lose, if his retirement from the post of correspondent should even prove to be permanent. No doubt, he has amused a large class in England, who relish wit, even if it is coarse, and who revel in caricatures of foreign communities, however broad and base may be their character. But when this is said, all that can honestly be claimed for Mr. SALA has been uttered. So far from his having contributed in any degree to the spread of correct intelligence among his countrymen respecting the causes, the progress, or the scope of this rebellion, he has from the first maliciously distorted whatever facts were put within his reach to serve a partisan purpose, or to gratify his overpowering appetite for travesty. His journal, the *Telegraph*, is a recognized mouthpiece of the rebel clique in London. It is a cheap, piquant, unscrupulous print, deriving its prime sustenance from the *demi monde* of Cockneydom. Fancy portraits of fast women, juicy reports of indecent trials before the Courts, and correspondence in the style of *Sala*, together with a free allowance of loud and vituperative editorial comment, have made the paper great in circulation. But in influence we should judge that *Reynolds' Weekly* far surpasses it.

For SALA, however, may be said what cannot be said of his colaborer for the London *Times*, that if he was malicious he was not dull. His spite against the people and institutions of this country took usually a lively turn. The *heavy-wet* business he left entirely to the London *Times* man, and that worthy has taken to it with a steady effort which ought to find its ultimate reward. "Find me," said DELANE to the late Mr. THACKERAY, a literary genius who has some facility in discursive writing of the heavy artillery order, without indulging in any individual opinions of his own." THACKERAY was goodnatured, and found the editor the man he wanted. We have him here now. He ought to be able to do SALA's work and his own. But with the utmost good liking for the task, he lacks SALA's genius for abuse; and we fear we are doomed to be damned in the British press in the most ponderous style of the "leading journal," till SALA returns, or another *Manhattan* shall arise in the literary firmament.

Organization after Election—The German Vote.

After every previous election, the great fault of the Union and Republican party in our City, has been the entire *giving up of its organization*. Whether we gained a victory or suffered a defeat, as soon as the day of battle was over, we broke ranks, lost our organization and trusted to the effect of "ideas and principles," till a few months before the next great question was put before the people. Then again, we spasmodically awoke, chose officers, re-formed companies, began our drill anew, and attempted to make up for organization and discipline by immense activity and enthusiasm during a short time.

Our opponents committed no such folly. The old Democratic party always excelled in discipline. Ideas were never their great reliance. They believed more in party drill They always kept their ranks, whatever happened. Their organization, especially in this City, has always been complete. Every ward, every district, has its local committees and clubs; the voters are known almost by name, and the constant struggle for local offices keeps the rank and file together.

We, on the other hand, pretty much drop all this in the doubtful wards after the election. We know that there is no hope for success in local elections, and we trust to "ideas." The consequence is that in this city we are uniformly and disgracefully beaten—much more than there is any just occasion for. We admit that 40,000 or 50,000 Irishmen will always, under all circumstances, vote the "regular Democratic ticket." We can hardly hope to reach them. But there are in addition some 40,000 German votes, of which the Union party *ought* to have at least 30,000, and which it might have by proper means. There is no natural affiliation between the Low Germans and Irish. The Germans feel much more the instinctive hatred of slavery than does the Celtic nationality; they are more intelligent. Unlike the Irish, all their old leaders are on our side. We lose them simply from want of organization. They are a simple-minded people, but easily made suspicious. They land here and never hear anything from any Republican organ or orator, and all their impressions of the politics of the country are derived from foul corner-groceries. Suddenly, just before election, they are amazed by an astonishing eagerness of the better classes to enlighten them. For the first time, they hear of all sorts of questions and principles, of which they had known nothing before. Public men address them, who never cared a straw for them previously, and whose enthusiastic appeals to their "love of liberty" and of the "American Union" are somewhat weakened by the fact that they are addressed to them only just before the day of election. They naturally consider the assertions and ideas of our ardent Republicans and Unionists as just about on a par with those of the Democrats in the corner-groceries, and they go with the mass of their ignorant associates—Americans and Irish. If any of them, more intelligent than their compatriots, do rise above their class, and labor with the Republicans, they too often find, when the struggle is over, that they are given the cold shoulder by those who were all obsequiousness and good fellowship before the canvass, and, not meeting with any organization or local club in their wards, they drop out of connection with the party, and on succeeding elections only give their vote, not their labor, to the cause.

It is thus that a party, based on the noblest principles of humanity, and which ought to embrace every German in our city, fails to reach a large proportion of the German voters.

We are accustomed to charge this defect to their ignorance and prejudices, but we ought to charge it quite as much to our own want of organization.

It must be remembered that our battle was only half fought on the memorable Tuesday. Similar questions, and only a little less important, will continually come before the public. Reconstruction; perhaps even the amendment of the Constitution, all kinds of momentous political problems, beside the vastly important local questions concerning our city. We need a strong German vote on the side of Law, Order and Progress. This can be secured by organization. We ought to have, for instance, in the Eleventh, Seventeenth, and other German Wards, *Union Headquarters*, with reading-rooms constantly open to laboring men and others. Political meetings should be held there; addresses be given, documents be distributed, and a nucleus formed for the Union party in the ward. Then at every local election, names should be on the ticket which are known to the residents. When any great canvass came, it would find the district all prepared, with forces organized, and ideas well scattered in the community, and a friendly feeling existing.

We are confident that with this, or some similar organization of our Germanic wards, the Union vote of New-York could be immensely increased, and great power be gained to the cause of true liberty and order in our State.

The Views of a "Cosmopolite" on the Rebellion.

Our cosmopolitan correspondent, DON RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON, asks once more to be heard on what he considers to be the broad philosophy of the rebellion; the prime causes which led to it, the silent changes in the future structure of the Government to which it is leading, and the permanent influences it will leave behind it. There is very much in our correspondent's philosophy to which those who have been educated from their youth up to understand the workings of a free constitutional system will refuse to subscribe to. The dangers inherent in what DON RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON calls diffused sovereignty, are naturally magnified to an inordinate extent in the eyes of those brought up under a quasi-military form of government—we care not how wide may have been his range of subsequent observations and experience in other countries. Strong, concentrated Government, at whatever expense of individual liberty is the prime theory even with cosmopolites of our correspondent's broad philosophy. And this is by no means to be wondered at. The world has yet to learn that the "Latin race" in either hemisphere, understands what is the real basis of constitutional freedom. Outside of the Anglo-Saxon States *municipal* self-government is practically unknown. And yet it is on the municipal system of England that the present constitutional monarchy of that country is established and maintained. It was on the same system that a free Republic was built up here. And that system, with all due respect for DON RUFINO M. DE ALFERRERO Y CAMPEON, is the very essence and ideal of this "diffused sovereignty" of which our correspondent has so holy a horror, and against which he deals such trenchant blows.

Having said this much in deprecation of our correspondent's general argument, we may fairly admit the strong point and force with which he here and there illustrates the logical issue of the extreme States Rights theory. Without going into an examination of such creeds as those affirmed in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, our correspondent reasons that Jeffersonian Democracy has been distilled down to mean, not only that sovereignty belongs to the people, but that as everything is purest at the fountain head, you find the most undiluted sovereignty in the individual citizen. Hence the lower you go, the stronger and the higher you ascend, the weaker sovereignty becomes, and hence *the deepest sense of loyalty a Democratic citizen can feel is to himself.* This, it must be admitted is put very cleverly. And yet the citizen who is thoroughly loyal and true to himself cannot be otherwise than true to the State. Says the wisest of our uninspired moralists, "*To thine own self be true.*" The trouble is that so many of our *sovereign* citizens forget what is due to the high rank they hold as such; and instead of being right loyal to themselves, they sell their birthright to others, divest themselves, in fact, of their sovereign privileges, and become as much the slaves politically of others as if they had been born "subjects," instead of "citizens."

"To a Democrat of the distilled Jefferson school," says Don RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON, "national sovereignty is as old and exploded a system as the divine right of kings. A subject of one of the *effete monarchies* of Europe feels that he belongs to his country." This may be true in a general way; but we may be permitted to doubt whether he feels that his country belongs to him. He is often apt to slip away from it and come here, as if he thought it belonged mainly to a privileged class—absolute owners of the soil, and all but absolute owners of those who till it. But let that pass. "A sovereign Jeffersonian Democrat," says our correspondent, "feels that his country belongs to him, and if he feels it strongly, *he is willing that his country shall die for him.*" This is severe, it must be admitted, and we shall not seek to the parry thrust. But in one part of his argument, we think Don RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON might, with advantage, reconsider his historical deductions. He can hardly have fairly digested that portion of his reading which has led him to conclude that the Thirteen Colonies which formed the nucleus of this Commonwealth, were not brought into political communion as colonies before the National Union was formed. He points out that the neighboring British Colonies, in preparing for federation now, are taking the first practical step towards building up a permanent national structure. Does our correspondent mean to infer that the seven years' war waged by the colonies against the mother country was not a stronger cement for the permanent Union to which that war opened the way, than the project of federation now in peaceable progress in the neighboring Provinces? These latter, moreover, we beg to assure our correspondent, are preparing to have as much "*diffused sovereignty*" in their new system as we have had in ours—and a little more. They are going to have absolute divorce between the Church and the State in some Provinces. They are going to have Church tithes permanently legalized in others. They are going to have a modification of the Roman, French and Scotch systems of jurisprudence in the middle Province, and the English and American system in all the others. They are to have two sets of languages for their laws. And their municipal systems are to give equally strong and practical evidence of *diffused sovereignty* of the extremest kind. We recommend Don RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON to go over these points of comparison he has instituted just once again. No aggregation of distinct communities had ever a more thorough or more trying probationary term in preparing for an independent national life than the Thirteen Colonies; and we are surprised that our correspondent should make their joint colonial struggles the subject of comparison, where comparison is so entirely out of the question.

Denmark and Germany.

At last the Dano-German difficulty has been set at rest; the treaty of peace between the belligerents has been signed; the labors of the diplomats who composed the Viennese Conference have terminated. The treaty contains twenty-four articles, the more important of which are in substance as follows:

By article first the King of Denmark cedes all his rights to the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg to the sovereigns of Prussia and Austria. By article second those sovereigns are graciously pleased to restore a section of Northern Schleswig to King CHRISTIAN, as an equivalent for the Jutland *enclaves*. Article eighth fixes the portion of the Danish debt which is to be borne by the Duchies at 29,000,000 rigsdalers. And article ninth binds Denmark to return the captured German ships, with their cargoes, or to compensate the owners.

Such are the principal provisions of a treaty which strips Denmark of nearly eight thousand square miles of her richest territory, and of more than a million of her wealthiest subjects.

But who is to bear rule over the liberated Duchies and the liberated people? Is it AUGUSTENBURG, or OLDENBURG? Is it King WILLIAM, or the Confederation? It is said that a vast majority of the Schleswig-Holsteiners are in favor of the Prince of AUGUSTENBURG, and their opinion on the matter ought surely to be entitled to some consideration. But the Bund, it seems, claims the right of deciding this question, and, if reports from Berlin are to be credited, there is no great danger that the fiat of that august body will be pronounced hastily on a case so momentous. Indeed people could be found in the Prussian capital malignant enough to assert that, if the influence of Austria at Frankfort were employed for the promotion of Prussian interests, the decision of the Bund, under one pretext or another, could be postponed to the *next* generation. Be the interregnum long or short, however, VON BISMARK has determined that while it lasts the Duchies shall be governed as Prussian provinces, and Prince FREIDRICH CARL, the hero of Duppel, has been already named as their first civil ruler. Whether Prussia will ultimately succeed in securing these provinces to herself is of course problematical, but that she covets their possession, and will, by every secret device, strive to obtain them, may be regarded as a certainty.

Let the fate of the Duchies, however, be what it may, the war for their liberation has established a principle which, in time, will be applied to the case of many other States beside that of Denmark; to the rescue of many other "oppressed nationalities" beside the Teutons of Schleswig-Holstein. What the carrying out of that principle has effected now for the inhabitants of the Duchies, it will effect hereafter for the Poles, the Hungarians, the Venetians, and when that day comes, let the tyrants tremble.

Greece and its King.

The admirers of strong government are in raptures because of the recent spirit and firmness displayed by the new King of Greece toward the National Assembly. That body, though specially elected to frame a new Constitution for the Kingdom, seemed in no haste to terminate their labors, and lay down their authority. The Hellenic Senate indeed was abolished under pretence that its existence was unnecessary, but the edifice of the Constitution was still very far from being complete. For nearly twelve months the young King GEORGE contemplated the dilatory proceedings of the assembly with Christian resignation. At length, however, even his patience gave way, and he addressed to the popular representatives a message in which, after censuring their past conduct, and expressing his determination to submit to it no longer, he coolly informs them that he has transmitted to the Chamber a draft of so much of the Constitution as they had neglected to prepare, to which he requires their assent within a period of ten days.

Had a bombshell fallen among the members, it could hardly have produced a greater panic than did the reading of this royal missive. It became evident to all that the game of procrastination had been played out; that a crisis had arrived, and that, as they were in the wrong, some attempt must be made to obviate danger and conciliate the King. So they accepted the draft of the supplementary constitution, tacked it on to what they had themselves completed, and passed the whole within the brief term prescribed by their Sovereign. But the humiliation of the assembly did not end here. When abolishing the Senate, they had hoped to increase their own power. That anticipation of theirs was, however, doomed to disappointment. The King and his Minister did not, indeed, essay to save the Upper Chamber from annihilation, but they were, nevertheless, determined that the surviving Chamber should derive no benefit from its extinction. In furtherance of this object, Count SPONNECK proposed to the Assembly that the Constitution should be modified, and a Council of State created, whose members should be appointed for ten years by the Crown, and to which all bills should be referred from the Chamber of Deputies, before being passed into law. This measure met with very strong opposition, and was only carried by a small majority. But no matter. The Council of State, which will prove a very effective check on the popular Chamber, has been instituted, and the King and his Minister are masters of the situation.

With the termination of the struggle between the King and the National Assembly, the last Greek revolution may be said to have ended. The new constitution is now complete; that abnormal state, so much complained of in the royal message, has passed away, and if GEORGE and his Government only display as much honesty and energy in enforcing the provisions of the new Constitution, and in conducting the business of the country, as they displayed firmness and tact in dealing with the National Assembly, there may be yet happy days in store for Greece. But if the King presumes in the future to trifle with the Constitution which he has imposed on the nation, the very same weapons which he has just used against his opponents, will be turned against himself.

AFTER ELECTION.—The Richmond *Examiner* thinks the Confederates "ought to derive sincere pleasure from the wild election excitement in the enemy's country because after excitement follow collapse and reaction; in the morning after a debauch comes the dismal *deboire*, with headache and nausea and weariness of life." The *Examiner's* drunken figure of speech may be all smart enough in its way; but it is all wrong as an illustration. The North has had its election, and instead of collapse, reaction, dismal *deboire*, headache, nausea and weariness of life, there is now a greater public vigor and strength, a greater confidence and a livelier pulse than there ever has been before since the opening of the war.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 19.

RELEASE OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

President LINCOLN, it is understood, has directed the unconditional release of the Pennsylvania Commissioners and Agents of Election.

THE PEACE RUMORS.

It is said here by prominent friends of the Administration, that the sending of peace commissioners to Richmond is not now contemplated, and that President LINCOLN will fully indicate his policy with regard to pacification in his forthcoming annual message.

THE CHARLESTON COURIER ON PEACE.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 9th inst., in an editorial on the subject of peace, says:

"There is a great deal less talk about peace at the present time than there was a month since. This is gratifying. The proffer of peace must come from our enemies. It is they who forced us to take up arms, and we must continue to fight until we oblige them to acknowledge their inability to conquer and enslave us. We can only extort their confession by maintaining our position, by thwarting and frustrating their well-laid plans, by beating back their powerful armies, by wresting our territory from their grasp, and if need be, carrying the war into their borders."

CONTRACT AWARDED.

The Commissary of Subsistence in Washington awarded the contract to-day for corn meal at seven dollars a barrel.

ARREST OF BOUNTY JUMPERS.

Seventy bounty jumpers, who deserted and went over to the enemy, but who were recaptured in Kentucky, were to-day sent in irons to Gen. PATRICK at City Point, to await trial by Court-martial.

THANKSGIVING.

Extensive preparations are making by various parties to supply Gen. GRANT's army with a Thanksgiving Dinner.

The Governor of New-Hampshire has authorized the furnishing of the needful supplies to the soldiers from that State, regardless of expense.

CELEBRATION AT BOSTON.

Speech by Gov. Andrew—The Thanksgiving Dinner and the Sailor's Fair.

The good people of Boston duly celebrated the great Union victory at the polls, on Friday. The chief features of the occasion were the highly patriotic utterances, the earnest efforts to provide creature comforts for the soldiers on Thanksgiving day, and liberal contributions to the Sailor's Fair, for which Boston's great heart is now so deeply throbbing. Gov. ANDREW made a felicitous speech, in the course of which he said:

"You have rejoiced, all of you, time and again, over the almost miraculous campaign which began last Spring. You have followed with your eyes the victorious intrepid march, like the career of fate itself, which has attended the campaign of GRANT, [applause,] which has illustrated the splendid campaign of SHERMAN, [applause,] and your hearts have leaped with unwonted emotion as you have observed and admired the electric energy and fiery zeal, as well as the moral intrepidity of the commander of the Army of the Shenandoah—gallant PHIL. SHERIDAN. [Great applause.] Oh! now every landsman's, as well as soldier's heart, has leaped as he has pictured in his mind's eye the illustrious hero—noble old FARRAGUT, lashed to the masthead of his battle-ship, high up among the stars of his battle-flag, fulminating decrees of death against the enemies of the republic. [Applause.] All along our coast, too, have the soldiers and sailors of our army and navy been illustrating by their valor, by their intrepidity, by their heroic and wonderful endurance, every virtue which in the history of war has been deemed a crowning merit in the soldier's and sailor's character. No words of mere pen or tongue can fitly describe either the war or the results of these campaigns of the year 1864. It will be left for history hereafter vainly to attempt to preserve on its ample page an adequate record; for painting and plastic art to attempt to preserve some symbolic memento of the heroes and demi-gods of this war; and Homeric lays will vainly strive to sing the praises of men like these. And yet they are your brothers, your sons, your husbands your fathers; and those not now today bearing aloft the banner of the republic for us, those still above the green sod that covers an unmarked soldier's grave, are many of them—one thousand of them—men of Massachusetts, in the hospitals of Washington, Alexandria, and Arlington. They wait at every day's return for the visits of the agents and friends who represent Massachusetts. Through their assistance, many correspond with their families at home; through their assistance many of them are daily receiving ten thousand little comforts, and delicate attentions which their wants demand, worth inexpressibly more to the heart and affections, than to the worn wearied frame stretched upon the sailor's pallet. And, now, dear friends, let us keep on in the work as we have begun. Oh, keep on with renewed and ever renewing and ever recurring zeal and generosity in heaping up these simple inexpressibly dear rewards of our brothers and friends. Let them be dealt out to them in no stinted measure; but flow, overflow, heap up, and run over. But, my friends it was not my purpose to spend my time or my strength by making a speech; it was not my purpose in the occupancy of the chair to be more than the medium of communication between you and the gentlemen who have been summoned, and who have so kindly consented to address you to-night. I understand that the exercises and the performance of the evening are to be varied and diversified, as well by music as by speaking, and that now we shall have the pleasure of listening to what has been prepared for the occasion. [Applause.]

MEDALS AWARDED FOR BRAVERY.—Saturday morning, Sergt. DANIEL MURPHY, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and Sergt. ALONZO SMITH, Seventh Michigan Volunteers, (both of which regiments are attached to the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac,) appeared at the War Department, and presented to the Secretary of War battle-flags of the Forty-seventh and Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiments, captured by them at Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27, 1864. Sergts. MURPHY and SMITH were cordially taken by the hand by the Secretary of War, who, in suitable terms, thanked them for their gallantry and courage, which had produced such gratifying results. A medal of honor was awarded to each of them, and their names are now added to the list of those soldiers who, as evidence of their gallantry, have presented to the country colors captured, in many instances, in hand-to-hand conflicts with the foe.—*Washington Star.*

The Mission of the War from a Cosmopolite Point of View—No. 2.

LETTER FROM DON RUFINO M DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 24, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I reiterate my thanks for the candor and independence you have evinced in giving a fair field, in your journal, for the expression of opinions from which you dissent, and those, moreover, the opinions of an alien; and, presuming on your liberality, I venture to address you again.

In my last communication I predicted for the war you are now engaged in, the broad mission of revolutionizing this continent, by changing, for the better, its prevailing forms of government; and, if I was correct in this, I may add that such a political revolution must carry with it, as a part of itself, a politico-moral reformation equally beneficial, a change in popular habits, of thought and feeling, which will dispel many illusions.

Among the high qualities which your people may boast of, true national patriotism, broadly and deeply rooted, can, as yet, hardly be counted. Not to speak of the disloyalty of the South, we have too much reason to fear that one-fourth, at least, of the people of the North could be brought to sacrifice national integrity to some local or temporary advantage, or to some prejudice of clique or mad idea of faction; and of those influenced by the latter motive, no small fraction, I believe, would consider national dissolution a less evil than the abolition of slavery. There is some excuse for those who worship a false god of their own, which they have been trained to adore; but bowing to the idol of an enemy is the basest type of paganism.

The open proclamation of almost treason at Chicago, and the secret and extensive organization of positive treason, more recently revealed throughout the West, hardly leave room to doubt the existence and extent of this corruption. There needs no long logical details to show its real aim and character. You all know the temper, determination and efficiency of the despotism you are at war with. Every one knows that its resistance will end only with the life of its armed organization, and that to withdraw your armies before the Confederacy is crushed would be to acknowledge its independence. Armistice aims at separation; and would verify more perfectly than aught I have ever known the Spanish proverb,

"Nadar, y nadar,
Y a la orilla ahogar."*

Equally well known is it that a convention of acknowledged sovereignties aims at general disintegration. There is certainly among the Chicago leaders enough intellect to perceive this; and the temper of the rabble who cheered for JEFF. DAVIS in their presence shows that their followers appreciate the aim.†

The existence of this kind of break-up treason at the North seems at the first glance wholly anomalous in a country like this. In no other region which has so strong a bond of union as your North, and is so free from grievance and temptation, could this occur; nor did it ever before occur in the same country. The Toryism of '76 was no more than obedience to an antiquated, but honest principle—loyalty to the Lord's anointed. The Hartford opposition of 1815 aimed at driving the Government to peace, not to the alienation of territory. There is nothing analogous to this Northern disaffection in the disloyalty of the South, which is the action of a dominant absorbing interest, controlling the masses, and overriding every sentiment that stands in its way. Neither has Copperheadism, as you call it, any resemblance to the disaffection of Ireland, Poland or Hungary, which is merely the struggle of vanquished peoples against the conqueror. How entirely opposite is it to the disaffection of Italy against Austria, Naples and Rome—(yes, Italy, of whom the upturned nose of modest America has so often sneered as a debased nation;) for Italy's disaffection is a struggle for *union* against alien and ecclesiastical partition. The Chicago and K. G. C. treason is based on no mistaken sense of loyalty, or sectional feeling, or separate interest, or antipathy of race, or resentment for oppression. It is found more or less in all sections of the North, though in all of them there is the same healthy blending of race, with about an equal preponderance of English blood and language. When sBritons or Germans, Frenchmen or Spaniards rise or conspire against their Government, it is to correct its abuses, or change its dynasty, or to preserve local rights, but never to rend it asunder. That most degrading of political madness is reserved for the great model Republic.

But the anomaly does not appear so incredible when we recollect that, in the country where it is found, anomalous doctrines have been preached for over half a century by men of zeal and ability; and, though at times powerfully opposed by others of higher order, have generally been allowed to take their effect on the masses with but faint contradiction. Ideas which the JEFFERSONS and MADISONS of a former day loosely and incautiously disseminated for the support of Democracy, have been perverted by demagogues of later times to justify treason. Not to go into details as to the teaching of early creeds, such as the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and the after deductions made from them, we may thus define their undeniable results. Jeffersonian Democracy has been distilled down to mean, not only that sovereignty belongs to the people, but that as everything is purest at fountain-head, you will find the most undiluted sovereignty in the individual citizen. Hence the lower you go the stronger, and the higher you ascend the weaker sovereignty becomes; and the deepest sense of loyalty a democratic citizen can feel is to himself. Sovereignty can be traced as high up as the Government of a State, and may be tolerably strong there, if it does not conflict with anything lower; but beyond that its ascending tracks disappear. To a Democrat of the distilled Jefferson school, national sovereignty is as old and exploded a fiction as the Divine right of Kings. A subject of one of the "*effete* monarchies of Europe,"—(that is, a monarchy which does not go to pieces in eighty years, like some Republics I could mention.)—feels that he belongs to his country, and is willing to die for it, if the feeling be strong. A sovereign Jeffersonian Democrat feels that his country belongs to himself, and, if he feels it strongly, is willing his country shall die for him. His country belongs to him, but his State and party are nearer and dearer possessions, as more identified with self-loyalty, and have the first claim on his care of ownership. He can, however, change his State and party, but the sovereign self cannot be changed, and when he carries his regality into another political or social circle, the new State or party can be adopted and made nearest to self. Beyond what is in immediate contact with his own sovereignty, there is nothing to claim a nobler fealty. A Southern

*"Swim, swim, and drown, at the brim."

†This letter, as the reader will perceive by the date, was written while the election was still pending.

Democrat of the same stripe is capable of a higher allegiance. Though appreciating his own sovereignty, and pretending to view his State as the remotest goal of allegiance, there is for him a divine institution, higher and broader than State or party, and often more sacred than self. This, in spite of theories of State supremacy, claims his highest devotion and lowest obedience; and he feels that he belongs to the institution, though not a fibre of its human ebony belongs to him. If he goes North he bears about him his allegiance to slavery, and never becomes an Abolitionist; but, even if he goes not there, his superior force of fanaticism keeps up at the North a numerous class of proselytes among those who bow to strength of will and arrogance of character. If the Northern Democrat of the same type goes South, he carries with him no permanent sense of allegiance to any sovereign but self, and leaves behind him nothing in the shape of country or institution whose claim on him can reach beyond a State line, and he becomes at once a villifier of the North and a lauder of slavery. Of the two emigrants, he of the South is much the most respectable; for though his divinity might be imaged by a negro enthroned on a cotton bale, the idol is at least his own, and it may be better to worship even such a god than none.

The teaching of latter-day Democracy, then, ends in enthroning self and whatever is next to it, to the exclusion of country; and self-worship is an idolatry for whose adoption the Anglo-Saxon race needs no prompting. It is a race which I respect more than I love, for in Spanish minds the memory of Gibraltar is apt to obliterate that of Victoria; yet I think I can do it justice. To the Anglo-Saxon race, then, and especially to the American branch of it, nature has given the instinct of self-worship too strongly to need culture. Yet the culture it has received in political teaching makes its excess as apparent in popular manners as politics. The diffusion of sovereignty is felt in every crowd; and it goes down to young America of the school-room, prompting in some quarters the opposition of bowie-knife to birch.

When political preaching has for half a century tended in the direction I have indicated, with no wide and earnest opposition, its extreme effect must take possession of numerous minds—enough to form at least a strong and dangerous minority. Can we wonder then that patriotism has been to such an extent paralyzed? State sovereignty has rendered the South disloyal to the Union, while slavery, the least of the two evils, kept her loyal to herself, just as one poison counteracts another. On the other hand, self-sovereignty has rendered a numerous faction at the North disloyal to the nation, and more intensely traitorous to their own section. The cause then which renders treason more indigenous in your country than in others where it might naturally be more expected, is the diffusion of sovereignty. But, in a body possessing so much latent health as the United States, disease can work its cure, and is certain in time to do it, though the convulsion through which it operates should shake the North as it has the South.

One of the illusions of this revolution is destined to dispel, is the idea that sovereignty can, compatibly with normal national life, be divided or diffused. If we seek to divide it between the nation and its components, a war of elements will eventually drive it to the one proper level. If the country really possess national pith, sovereignty will centralize on the summit, and make it a nation indeed. If not, sovereignty will settle into the subdivisions, and make them independent States, to be in alliance or at war, according to the prudence with which they are severally governed. For your Union, if a union it is to be, there can be no permanent medium between the plans of HAMILTON and CALHOUN. It matters not that it may be said such a medium was preserved for seventy odd years. That space is but a day in the life-time of a great nation; and the institutions of its early years can no more be counted on as fit for its mature centuries, than the habiliments of infancy can for the use of manhood. As for popular sovereignty, it can exist in its true sense only in a state of anarchy. Where there is no Government, popular sovereignty may have vitality enough to create one; but that paternity becomes its death, and it can only resuscitate when the organization it gave birth to dies, or can only revive to destroy it. If galvanized into unnatural life, while governmental sovereignty is active, it develops nothing but fiction and treason.

Other illusions in these jostling times will have to give way. The vicissitudes of war bring home to you more keenly than the piping times of peace many an anti-Jeffersonian truth which you really knew before, but would not own, such as the fact that all men are born dependent and develope unequally, and that man can govern others better than he can himself. Every persuading cuff of yours which implores for Southern consent to the restoration of national authority, and every rebellious kick which answers no, gives a cruel shock to the blessed theory that "the true basis of government is the consent of the governed." The pride-born conceit, once so rife among the chivalry, that no free-born American can abide a superior or own a capacity for obedience, finds no corroboration in the despotism of their own seeking, which now weighs upon them as heavily as any they ever imposed on their slaves; and it is not unpleasant to one who views pride as sinful, to see the iron heel come down upon a people whose individual sovereignty was once so immaculate. They tell us it is only the necessity of war which renders such oppression needful and indurable; but I trust the lesson is being taught to them and others, that men who can submit to such despotism in war, can afford to put up with less liberty than heretofore they have done in peace, if it be likely to render peace more lasting.

Among the illusions now being dispelled by the hard experience of revolution is the political bigotry once so general in this great, but not over-modest nation; the conceit that your institutions, by virtue of their perfection, were destined to govern the continent, if not the world; that all others ought to be despised, while any hostility to them might be hailed as meritorious. Americans, I predict, will look with more diffidence on a form of government they were once willing to see forced upon the world when they realize that, after ruining all who copied it, it has become unfit for themselves; and they will no longer look forward to the day when, according to a zealous Jeffersonian, the solar system is to become a vast Federal Republic, and every planet to be invested with State rights. In the beginning of this war it seemed incredible to your people that England, France and Spain should sympathize with the South, and they had no recollection of the yesterday when they had hailed with delight every outbreak in Canada and Ireland, every raising of red flags and barricades in Paris, and every piratical attempt against Cuba. Nay, when Russia appeared as your only friend in the Old World, the American press could still hardly refrain from glorifying every cut-throat rising or conspiracy against Russian authority. Time and blows, however, are teaching your people so effectually how rebellion feels at home, that I trust they will hereafter manifest a much colder sympathy with every insurrection they hear of against settled government abroad.

It is not only here, however, that political delusion is disappearing under the shock of your present revolution. British America profits by the lessons of your history, and seeks for union before independence, that national consolidation may follow the latter, when achieved, as it doubtless will be ere long without hostility or jar. The shallowest of your dailies lately consummated its shallowest remark, by asserting that this movement points toward future annexation to the United States. If ever there was in British America a feeling of any extent in favor of such a course, which is doubtful, we would have to attribute to that people an unexampled degree of imbecility to suppose that a vestige of such feeling could survive the events of the last four years. Canada is seeking to shun the errors, not to imitate the career, or share the fortunes of the United States. She wishes, should events suddenly sever the tie between her and Great Britain, to avoid the wretched fate that was yours, of being cast adrift on the tide of national life, a mere raft of jostling provinces, with nothing but a straining and snapping rope to hold them together. How fortunate would it have been for your own and your mother country had your original thirteen colonies, at the early day when FRANKLIN and others urged it, secured what the colonies to the north of you are now about obtaining. Under such a Vice Royalty there would have been no taxation without representation, for the British Parliament would never have usurped the right to tax, had there been a central Parliament of the colonies to exercise it. Your fathers then would not have been compelled to leave to their descendants a demoralizing example of rebellion. State Sovereignty and Jeffersonian Democracy would never have germinated; and the gradual and universal abolition of slavery would have been completed before popular ideas became crazed on the subject. Your independence, the peaceful result of growth, would have been developed early in this century, with a solid nationality, and without bloodshed or the extinction of early affection. Among the sins of omission Britain committed against her offspring, the greatest was neglect of the wise measure which FRANKLIN desired.

It is not, moreover, on this continent alone that political delusion is disappearing under the shock of your present revolution. The Old World profits by the experience of the new; and ideas of Democracy there are less crazed than they once were. It is not the Yankee schoolmaster that teaches them now—he is no longer abroad; and the Reds and Radicals of Europe begin to damn him for an ignoramus; but, while his seminary grows thin or shuts up, the Imperial tutor of nations opens a ragged school for the "Juanitos" and "Panchitos"‡ of Spanish America, who already begin to profit by the benevolent institution.

While I deplore the misfortunes of your country, I trust they will not turn to sourness the gratification your people ought to feel at the benefit which, through their ill luck, has indirectly accrued to others, especially your nearest neighbors. Canada makes timely provision against the dangers you long since incurred, and Mexico, by a new and wise course, is escaping from the terrible calamities brought on her by following your example of diffused sovereignty. That her present example may hereafter profit you, as much as yours in former times injured her, is the hope and prayer of

Your obedient servant,

RUFINO M DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON.

‡ Johnnies and Frankies.

Soldiers and Literature.

CAMP NEAR WELDON RAILROAD, Va., Monday, Nov. 14, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow a military reader of your valuable journal to make an appeal to you, on his own behalf and that of many of his brother officers, and through you to the various publishers of New-York and other cities? An officer at this time, whatever rank he may have, is incessantly forced to exercise extreme economy if compelled to live upon his pay. The class to which he belongs is the only one, I am happy to say, in the country, whose wages has not kept pace to some extent with the enhanced value of the necessaries of life. He is also one whose life is divided between periods of incessant labor and those of comparative leisure. I am happy to say, for myself and many others of my class, that we are not given to devoting the latter periods to the low dissipation of camps. The only other resource in time of relaxation from duty is reading.

Of course you know that we have no bookstores here, unless you choose to dignify by that title the tents for the sale of periodicals, whose contents, beyond the daily and weekly journals, consist of a few novels, &c., which have mostly been read by educated men in boyhood. I am very fond of BULWER, DICKENS, MARRYAT and LEVER, (though, by the way, I do not believe in the military part of the latter's works as I did when less experienced,) but I cannot live on them altogether. Think how provoking then it is to read a delightful account of a new book on the inside of the TIMES, a *resumé* of its contents so skillfully made as to excite an intense desire to read the work itself—everything in fact, except the vital information as to what is the cost. Why cannot that be added after the publisher's name and the date? It is universally done abroad, and I cannot, for the life of me, conceive of any objection to the same course here.

Time is consumed in writing to inquire, and funds are reserved for the purpose of making the purchase if the price be not too great. The answer comes—the books cost more than we, who mostly lose our books for want of transportation, can afford to give: the time, which might have been spent in reading less costly books, has passed away; the *route* comes, the army moves, reading is suspended, and all because the New-York publishers do not give to the Editors of the TIMES the cost of the books criticised in its columns.

AN OFFICER OF THE FIFTH CORPS.

An Appeal to "Our Children" in Behalf of the Sanitary Commission.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The stirring appeal now being made by the noble members of the Sanitary Commission, is not, we trust, made in vain. One more such effort as was made throughout the North last Winter will, perhaps, be the last call for aid for our gallant soldiers. The signs of the times are propitious, and from them we are led to hope that ere another Winter's snow shall have fallen upon our land, the fiery star of War shall have set, and the brighter and more blessed star of Peace dawned upon our national horizon. Let us, then, unite in one grand effort worthy of the cause.

In our efforts of last Winter we appealed to the children of our schools, and our appeal was answered by one of the largest donations sent to the Sanitary Commission. God bless "our little ones." To them we appeal again. Our proposition is as follows: That every child attending our schools, public and private, throughout the city of New-York, bring each day, and deposit with their teacher, the small sum of *one cent*; at the end of each month the amount to be forwarded to Dr. BELLOWS. A penny is to itself but a "widow's mite;" for that reason it will come within the reach of even the poorest of our children. But even this small sum daily from each one of them will make, at the end of each month, a large contribution to this noble charity. Teachers, will you aid us in this good work? Make your pupils understand that *they* will be the reapers of the benefits for which our brave soldiers are so faithfully toiling. Teach them that the day will come when they will look back with pride at the time when they deposited with you their little offering in behalf of those who, through their noble heroism, preserved us a nation.

Trusting that the motive will justify me for having thus far trespassed upon your space, I am, truly yours,

CHARITY.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 17, 1864.

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK.

In twenty-seven counties of this State, official returns give FENTON 696 majority in excess of LINCOLN's majority. The following are additional returns:

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Lincoln, 7,532; McClellan, 4,407—majority, 3,125. Fenton, 7,560; Seymour, 4,403—majority, 3,157.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Lincoln, 3,984; McClellan, 2,063—majority, 1,921. Fenton, 4,005; Seymour, 2,682—majority, 1,923.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Lincoln, 3,471; McClellan, 3,546—majority, 75. Fenton, 3,466; Seymour, 3,540—majority, 54.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Lincoln, 4,580; McClellan, 3,553—majority, 1,027. Fenton, 4,600; Seymour, 3,535—majority, 1,065.

MADISON COUNTY.

Lincoln, 6,182; McClellan, 3,748—majority, 2,434 Fenton, 6,221; Seymour, 3,744—majority, 2,477.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Lincoln, 3,519; McClellan, 3,907—majority, 388. Fenton, 3,536; Seymour, 3,900—majority, 364.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Lincoln, 4,836; McClellan, 4,284—majority, 552. Fenton, 4,845; Seymour, 4,277—majority, 568.

For Assembly, A. H. Pickard, Union, has 2,116, and L. W. Bristol, 2,115 in the First District; and in the Second, G. C. Humphrey, Union, 2,632, and Hopkins, opposition, 1,906.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Lincoln, 6,762; McClellan, 6,638—majority, 144. Fenton, 6,820; Seymour, 6,595—majority 225. For Assembly, Hulse has 531 majority, and Cooper, opposition, 261 in the Second district.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Lincoln, 10,989; McClellan, 8,714—majority, 2,275. Fenton, 11,023; Seymour, 8,697—majority, 2,326.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Lincoln, 8,793; McClellan, 6,238—majority, 2,555. Fenton, 8,798; Seymour, 6,220—majority, 2,578.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Lincoln, 1,443; McClellan, 1,618—majority, 175. Fenton, 1,446; Seymour, 1,616—majority, 170.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Lincoln, 4,207; McClellan, 5,410—majority, 1,193. Fenton, 4,307; Seymour, 5,405—majority, 1,208. Assembly—First District—Turner, Union, 2,209; and Clark, opposition, 1,980—majority, 319. Second District—Rider, Union, 2,226; McNeill, Opposition, 2,684—majority, 458.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Lincoln, 9,149; McClellan, 9,367—majority, 218. Fenton, 9,182; Seymour, 9,375—majority, 193.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Lincoln, 1,665; McClellan, 2,875—majority, 1,310. Fenton, 1,525; Seymour, 2,856—majority, 1,301.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Lincoln, 1,447; McClellan, 2,285—majority, 838. Fenton, 1,430; Seymour, 2,298—majority, 868.

SENECA COUNTY.

Lincoln, 2,680; McClellan, 3,267—majority 587. Fenton, 2,703; Seymour, 3,249—majority 546.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Lincoln, 4,305; McClellan, 4,028—majority 277. Fenton, 4,227; Seymour, 4,036—majority 289.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Lincoln, 3,790; McClellan, 3,018—majority 772. Fenton, 3,789; Seymour, 3,014—majority 775.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Lincoln, 4,518; McClellan, 2,994—majority 1,524. Fenton, 4,509; Seymour, 3,006—majority 1,503.

YATES COUNTY.

Lincoln, 3,036; McClellan, 1,693—majority 1,343. Fenton, 3,049; Seymour, 1,704—majority 1,345.

TIOGA COUNTY.

OWEGO, TIOGA COUNTY, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The official canvass of Tioga County shows:

FOR ELECTORS.

Lincoln	3,780
McClellan	3,018

FOR GOVERNOR.

Fenton	3,789
Seymour	3,016

FOR CONGRESS.

Hotchkiss	3,713
McGee	2,944

Yours, truly, T. C. PLATT.

SENECA COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

ELECTORS.

McClellan	3,267
Lincoln	2,680
McClellan's majority	587

GOVERNOR.

Seymour	3,249
Fenton	2,703
Seymour's majority	546

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Jones	3,259
Alvord	2,699
Jones' majority	560

CONGRESS.

Cuyler	3,204
Pomeroy	2,625
Cuyler's majority	279

ASSEMBLY.

Daniels	3,202
Weed	2,573
Daniels' majority	629

SHERIFF.

Cole	3,188
Van Duzer	2,585
Cole's majority	603

OVID, Nov. 15, 1864.

Above is official of Seneca County.

Respectfully, yours,

JAS. FERGUSON, Supervisor.

MARYLAND.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

The following are the official returns of the State—including the soldier's vote—for Presidential Electors, Attorney-General, Judge of the Court of Appeals and Comptroller of the Treasury. The returns for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are made to the House of Delegates:

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

	Home vote.	Soldiers vote.	Aggregate
George W. Sands, Union	37,372	2,797	40,169
Isaac Nesbitt, Union	37,355	2,799	40,154
Wm. J. Albert, Union	37,353	2,800	40,153
H. H. Goldsborough, Union	37,351	2,798	40,149
W. H. W. Farrow, Union	37,338	2,800	40,138
Wm. S. Reese, Union	37,331	2,797	40,128
R. S. Matthews, Union	37,288	2,799	40,087
Wm. Schley, Dem.	32,415	321	32,739
George Vickers, Dem.	32,410	320	32,730
John R. Franklin, Dem.	32,403	320	32,723
Milton N. Taylor, Dem.	32,401	321	32,722
Thomas Duvernon, Dem.	32,397	321	32,718
Edward W. Belt, Dem.	32,380	321	32,701
H. W. Jenkins, Dem.	32,279	320	32,599

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Alex. Randall	(U).	38,029	2,814	40,843
Bernard Carter	(D).	31,932	298	32,230

JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS.

Daniel Weisel	(U).	37,888	2,807	40,695
Wm. P. Maulsby	(D).	31,937	297	32,234

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Robert J. Jump	(U).	38,010	2,823	40,835
A. L. Jarrett	(D).	31,928	287	32,215

Mr. Lincoln's majority is 7,430 over McClellan, and Mr. Randall's majority over Carter, for Attorney-General, is 6,613.

KENTUCKY.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

	McClellan.	Lincoln.
Sixty counties	44,851	15,104

NEW-JERSEY.

From the Trenton Gazette, Nov. 17.

The official returns from this State have been received at the Secretary of State's office, from every county of the State. We give them as received in our table printed below. The State Canvassers are required by law to meet in this city on the 29th inst., for the purpose of canvassing the vote, and declaring officially the result. If their canvass shall differ in any way from our table, we will republish it as corrected:

VOTE ON ELECTORS.

	President, 1864 Lincoln.	McClellan.	Gov'r, 1862 Ward.	Parker.
Atlantic	1,117	1,062	950	914
Burlington	5,280	4,175	1,138	2,168
Bergen	1,464	2,431	3,979	3,825
Cape May	761	557	613	601
Cumberland	2,669	2,032	2,100	1,681
Camden	3,382	2,759	2,563	2,440
Essex	9,398	9,239	6,936	8,493
Gloucester	1,988	1,494	1,688	1,396
Hudson	4,616	6,592	2,233	4,951
Hunterdon	2,631	4,356	2,141	4,079
Mercer	3,736	3,792	3,102	3,536
Middlesex	3,038	3,740	2,316	3,292
Monmouth	2,908	4,412	2,658	4,042
Morris	3,222	3,587	2,933	3,359
Ocean	1,293	792	1,050	934
Passaic	2,934	2,713	1,927	2,401
Salem	2,240	2,164	1,756	2,074
Somerset	1,922	2,324	1,543	2,251
Sussex	1,621	3,164	1,401	3,359
Union	2,379	2,668	1,927	2,621
Warren	2,077	3,746	1,651	3,280
Total	60,614	68,016	46,710	14,597
Parker's majority in 1862				61,307
McClellan's majority, 1864				7,402
Total vote in 1860				121,125
Total vote in 1862				108,071
Total vote in 1864				128,030

The vote for the Lincoln electors exceeds that cast for Ward, for Governor, in 1862, by 13,904. The vote for McClellan exceeds that for Parker by 6,709.

CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	STARR.	Dickinson.
Cape May	702	565
Cumberland	2,667	2,036
Salem	2,286	2,189
Atlantic	1,114	1,070
Gloucester	1,978	1,513
Camden	3,345	2,750
Total	12,072	10,123
Majority for Starr		1,849

SECOND DISTRICT.

	NEWELL.	Middleton.
Burlington	5,310	4,179
Ocean	1,295	799
Monmouth	3,096	4,320
Mercer	3,750	3,785
Total	13,451	13,091
Majority for Newell		360

THIRD DISTRICT.

	SCRANTON.	Sitgreaves.
Middlesex	3,049	3,733
Somerset	1,923	2,326
Union	2,392	2,870
Hunterdon	1,667	4,360
Warren	2,048	3,651
Total	12,079	16,942
Majority for Sitgreaves		4,863

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	LITTLE.	Rogers.
Morris	3,267	3,527
Passaic	2,936	2,773
Sussex	1,684	3,071
Bergen	1,554	2,429
Essex (except Newark)	3,731	2,259
	13,172	14,059
Majority for Rogers		887

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	WARKMAN.	Wright.
Hudson	4,687	6,462
City of Newark	6,754	6,822
	11,141	13,284
Majority for Wright		1,943

UNION IN SMALL CAPITALS.

The majorities for Congress foot up as follows:

	Union.	Democratic
Starr	1,849	—
Newell	360	—
Sitgreaves	—	4,863
Rogers	—	887
Wright	—	1,943
Totals	2,209	7,693
Net Democratic majority		5,484

Mr. STARR, notwithstanding the strenuous effort made to defeat him, and notwithstanding the defection of some men who ought to have given him their support, is elected by a triumphant majority—his vote being only seventy-five less than that for the Union electors.

Gov. NEWELL, in the Second District, had also to contend with an opposition more bitter than was ever arrayed against him before. Some men who were loud in their professions of friendship to Gov. NEWELL privately labored for his defeat, but all his opponents—open or concealed—could not shake the confidence of the people, and he is elected by a majority greater than that given for the electoral ticket.

WRIGHT and ROGERS both ran behind the Democratic Electors, and nothing but the force of party discipline, exerted to the utmost, saved them from defeat.

After surveying the whole field, we may, we think justly, claim a substantial triumph for the Union cause in New-Jersey. The Union vote increased by 13,000 since 1862; the Democratic majority reduced one-half—nearly two-thirds on Congress, two members of Congress elected, and a tie in the House of Assembly; such are the results of the campaign. Have we not a right to claim credit for the Union men of New-Jersey?

ILLINOIS.

From the Springfield Journal, Nov. 15.

We publish this morning returns from ninety-three counties of this State—thirty-two of the number being official—which show the following results:

Aggregate majorities for Lincoln	49 761
Aggregate majorities for McClellan	14,383
Lincoln over McClellan	60,408

The remaining nine counties yet to be heard from, in 1860, gave the following majorities:

For Douglas	3 710
For Lincoln	3,119
Douglas over Lincoln	591

Mr. LINCOLN gains largely everywhere upon his vote of 1860, except in a few of the central and border counties where the Missouri bushwackers and horse-thieves were permitted to vote without rebuke, or where the Copperheads stuffed the ballot-boxes until they supposed they had enough to carry the State for McCLELLAN and ROBINSON. We now believe it safe to say that the State has gone for LINCOLN by the magnificent majority of 30,000.

Thus, Mr. LINCOLN's own State sustains him in spite of the efforts of the whole Copperhead party to secure a different result. Nowhere else did that party expend more money or labor, or resort to more villainous expedients to defeat the Administration than it did here. And yet, had it not been for the most stupendous frauds, the Union majority would have reached nearer 50,000 than the figures at which we have placed it—and that, too, in spite of the disfranchisement of 50,000 voters in the field.

ILLINOIS CONGRESSMEN.

The following are the Congressmen elected in Illinois—a Union gain of six.

Union.	Democrats.
1. John Wentworth.	9. L. W. Ross.
2. J. F. Farnsworth.	10. Anthony Thornton.
3. E. B. Washburne.	11. S. S. Marshall.
4. Gen. A. C. Harding.	
5. E. C. Ingersoll.	
6. B. C. Cook.	
7. H. P. H. Bromwell.	
8. S. M. Cullum.	
12. Jehu Baker.	
13. A. J. Kuykendall.	
At large—S. W. Moulton.	

KANSAS.

From the Chicago Journal, Nov. 15.

Mr. HAWKINS TAYLOR, of Kansas, arrived here this morning direct from Lawrence. He brings us the latest election news we have from that State. He informs us that LINCOLN's majority will be from 16,000 to 18,000—or about nine-tenths of the total vote of the State.

Col. S. J. CRAWFORD was the regular Republican Union candidate for Governor, and was opposed by Judge SOLON O. THATCHER, the candidate of the McClellan men and the Republican bolters. CRAWFORD is elected by from 4,000 to 5,000 majority. The contest was a very bitter one, but the result not so close as was expected. Gen. JIM LANE and his friends supported CRAWFORD and the regular ticket.

Capt. SIDNEY CLARK, the radical candidate for Congress, is elected over Gen. A. L. LEE, of the army, who was run by the McCLELLAN men and the bolters. CLARK's majority is from 1,500 to 2,000.

The Legislature will stand about three-fourths for the reelection of Gen. JIM LANE to the United States Senate, thus defeating Gov. CARNEY, who was his only competitor.

THATCHER and LANE both live in Lawrence. THATCHER was nominated by the opponents of the regular Republican Union ticket, with a view of beating LANE in his own country, but succeeded in carrying only one voting precinct in the whole county, and that was Lecompton!

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	L.	McC.	Counties.	L.	McC.
Rockingham	5,768	4,628	Hillsborough	6,379	5,325
Strafford	3,094	2,547	Cheshire	3,448	2,440
Belknap	1,855	2,216	Sullivan	2,279	1,923
Carroll	1,710	2,253	Grafton	4,256	4,417
Merrimack	4,380	4,765	Coos	1,678	1,268
				31,315	31,881

Union majority, 2,434.

NEW-YORK RECRUITS GOING TO THE ARMY.—A considerable number of recruits are constantly going forward to the army from this State. An average of about five hundred a week are gathered at Hart's Island, in the East River, and embark at that point. These men come from this city, Brooklyn, and the adjoining counties of the State.

Heavy Robbery.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The Savings Bank in Walpole, N. H., was robbed last night of $13,000 in United States bonds.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th-street; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

P. T. BARNUM—JUST ONCE.

I earnestly request the readers of the TIMES to peruse my Museum advertisement to-day, and see if they can tell where the "humbug" comes in. I flatter myself that never before on this ball of mud was seen massed together such an extensive and unique conglomeration of animate and inanimate curiosities as are to be witnessed at the Museum this week. N. B—The Museum is more crowded afternoons than mornings or evenings. The public's obedient servant, P. T. BARNUM.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Health for the Soldier.—For one who dies from the effects of a bullet, ten perish from damp and exposure to night air. Small doses of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, taken every other night, will correct all disorders of the liver and stomach, purify the blood and insure sound health to every man. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 56 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Holiday Hats for Young Gents, at White's, in finish and style elegant. Also, a large stock of valuable FURS. Ladies and gents will do well to call at No. 216 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway. Wheeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine.

DIED.

AVERY.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 19, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Fidelius Avery, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, corner of Washington and 7th sts., Hoboken, on Monday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.

BURDICK.—On Friday, Nov. 18, of consumption, OCTAVIA C., wife of Jared C. Burdick.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 95 High-st., Brooklyn.

KELLY.—At the residence of her brother-in-law, Jas. Furey, Miss MARIA LOUISE KELLY, second daughter of the late James Kelly.

No notice of the funeral hereafter.

MOOD.—In Baltimore, on Thursday, Nov. 17, suddenly, J. B. OAKLEY MOOD, son of Peter Mood, of this city, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 81 Morton-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

PORTER.—On Saturday, Nov. 19, SARAH E., daughter of Joseph T. and Adelia B. Porter, aged 7 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Monday, the 21st inst., at No. 415 Hudson-st.

ST. JOHN.—On Saturday, Nov. 19, at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., BRADLEY S. ST. JOHN, in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the Methodist Church in Rye Village.

☞ The members of the Ancient Britons' Benefit Society are hereby notified to attend the funeral of Brother ROBERT WILLIAMS, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 202 Wooster st.

WM. LEWIS, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 25 cents.

A THANKSGIVING STORY,
November 24.

On the 23d that all may have it for the 24th, will be published the Book of the Season.

DORA DARLING,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

A delightful story for family reading, by a well known author.

J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers, No. 161 Washington-st., Boston.

PRICE OF THE NEW JUVENILE
THE TAILOR BOY
$1 00.

The Boston *Traveller* says it is one of the most thrillingly interesting stories that has been published for years. SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, Publishers.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st. and 4th-avenue. Sold by druggists.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND UTILITY.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE removes paint spots, grease, &c., instantly, and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, etc., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., New-York. Sold by druggists.

ARTISTS' FUND.
EXHIBITION
NOW OPEN,
No. 625 Broadway.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES,
THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES, JUST RECeived—Two, three, four, five to twenty dollars each For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway ne doorbelow Canal-st.

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Gray hair is restored to its natural original color, immediately upon application of the Hiawatha. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION—NO. 67 NEW LOWERY.—TO-DAY, Nov. 17, 454 children are at the table. Rev. Mr VAN MATER, accompanied by several of the sweetest little singers from the Mission, will address a Union meeting of Sunday Schools in the Congregational Church in Jersey City, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and a Union meeting in the First Baptist Church, Grove-st., Jersey City, at 7 o'clock in the EVENING, in behalf of the Mission. The Mission is preparing to give a dinner on Thanksgiving Day, not only to children connected with the Mission, but to the sick and aged poor in that locality. Anything for the occasion will be gratefully received.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—A sermon on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. F. S. DE HASS, when collections and subscriptions will be made to pay off the entire indebtedness of the church. The anniversary of the Youth's Missionary Society, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Address by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, and Rev. F. HODGSON, Pastor.

AT ST JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—The debt of this church and property having been paid, appropriate services will be held on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Bishop JANES, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. D. C. CRAWFORD. A Love Feast and reunion of the former Pastors and members will be held at 3 P. M., R

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 19, 1864.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	110⅜	
1,000	do	110¼	
25,000	do	110	
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	103⅞	
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. Small	104	
13,000	do	103⅝	
6,000	do	103⅞	
17,000	do...new iss.	103⅛	
9,000	do	103⅞	
500	U. S. 10-40s...C.	96⅜	
20,000	do	96	
600	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Apr. & Oct.	112	
10,000	do	114⅛	
15,000	do	115	
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1yr. Cer.	96⅛	
6,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	57½	
21,000	Mo. State 6s	61	
30,000	C. & M. Cer. b30	37	
20,000	do	38	
20,000	do	38¼	
20,000	do	38¼	
20,000	do	38½	
3,000	Harlem 3d M...	102½	
1,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.	96	
20,000	Mar. Ist M. B	93	
20,000	Amer. Gold...s60	214	
2,000	do	217⅛	
150	Fourth Nat. Bank	94	
100	Canton Co	32½	
50	do	33	
200	do	33¾	
100	Cum Coal Pref	47	
100	do...b10	46⅝	
200	Mt. & P. Du. C. b30	50	
50	do	49⅜	
100	Am. Coal Co	75	
200	Quick M. Co	84	
200	Mar. Min. Co...b10	34	
200	do	33⅜	
500	do	33½	
200	do	33¾	
50	Nic. Transit	4	
210	Pac. M. S. Co	110	
200	N. Y. Cen...s30	120	
650	do	120⅛	
200	do	120¾	
100	do...b30	120¾	
100	do...s30	119⅝	
200	Cleve. & Tol	110¾	
100	Del., L. & Wes. R.	105	
200	P., Ft. W. & C	102¾	
200	do	103	
200	do...b10	103	
100	do	102⅞	
200	Alt. & T. H. Pr	72	
50	Chic. & Alt. R	88	

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	W. Y. Cen	120⅜	
200	Erie R	95	
200	do...s3	94⅜	
1500	do	94⅞	
150	do...b3	96	
400	do...s3	94⅞	
400	do	94¾	
100	do	94⅝	
100	Hud. Riv. R...c	118⅜	
100	do	118⅜	
200	do	118⅛	
100	do...c	118⅜	
200	Ill. Cen. R	124⅜	
200	M. S. & N. I. R	69⅜	
200	do	69¼	
100	do...s3	69⅜	
200	do	69¾	
100	Cum. Coal	46⅝	
700	Mariposa M. Co	83¼	
100	Ch. & R. I. R	103⅛	
200	do	103⅛	
200	do...b3	103	
400	Chic. & N. W	42⅜	
100	do	42⅜	
700	do...b3	42⅜	
400	Chic. & N.W. R	42⅜	
100	do	42⅜	
100	Chi. & N.W. Pr.	79⅞	
400	do...b3	80	
200	do	80	
600	do...b4	80	
200	P., Ft. W. & C	102¾	
30,000	O. & M. Cer	36⅛	
10,000	do...s3	36⅜	
10,000	do	36¾	
10,000	do...s60	36¾	
10,000	do...c	36¾	

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	218⅜	
25,000	do	218¼	
50,000	do	218	
50,000	do	217¾	
60,000	do	217¾	
200	Reading R	136	
2,000	Erie Railway...s3	94⅛	
1,200	do...b3	95	
500	do	94⅞	
1000	do...b3	94⅞	
300	W. Y. Cen	120⅜	
200	Erie R	95	
200	do...s3	94⅜	
1500	do	94⅞	
150	do...b3	96	
400	do...s3	94⅞	
400	do	94¾	
100	do	94⅝	
100	Hud. Riv. R...c	118⅜	
100	do	118⅜	
200	do	118⅛	
100	do...c	118⅜	
200	Ill. Cen. R	124⅜	
200	M. S. & N. I. R	69⅜	
200	do	69¼	
100	do...s3	69⅜	
200	do	69¾	
100	Cum. Coal	46⅝	
700	Mariposa M. Co	83¼	
100	Ch. & R. I. R	103⅛	
200	do	103⅛	
200	do...b3	103	
400	Chic. & N. W	42⅜	
100	do	42⅜	
700	do...b3	42⅜	
400	Chic. & N.W. R	42⅜	
100	do	42⅜	
100	Chi. & N.W. Pr.	79⅞	
400	do...b3	80	
200	do	80	
600	do...b4	80	
200	P., Ft. W. & C	102¾	
30,000	O. & M. Cer	36⅛	
10,000	do...s3	36⅜	
10,000	do	36¾	
10,000	do...s60	36¾	
10,000	do...c	36¾	

Stocks steady after the call, and Gold, at close of report, selling at 220.

SATURDAY, Nov. 19—P. M.

In the Gold Room this morning there was quite an upward flurry in the speculation from 216@217, as at 4 o'clock on Friday to 224@224¾ ℔ cent. The sales, however, soon returned to 222@219 ℔ cent., and early in the afternoon down to 216¼ ℔ cent. This spasmodic movement was variously attributed to the considerable export demand for this day's steamers; to the news of a reverse to the National arms in East Tennessee, and to the fright among the *shorts*, who are said to have largely oversold the market on Friday at the lowest figures. However the fact may be as to the cause of the rise, the rise itself was but briefly sustained; this result adding insight to the opinion, on the Street, that the market has little inherent strength over 200 or 210 ℔ cent. The day's export of Gold is $1,395,165, making for the week $1,545,165, a sum more than supplied by the receipts from California and the disbursements from the Treasury Office.

At the Stock Exchange this evening there was a rally of 1@2 ℔ cent. on the Railway Shares, and a liberal amount of business done on the New York and Western lines. After the adjournment the market relapsed into dullness, and there was not much disposition to speculate in either direction for the remainder of the day. There was no Second Board. The Governments keep firm, and the offerings to-day not very large.

At 3 o'clock the following quotations were made compared with Friday afternoon:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	110¾	110⅞	Pittsburgh	102⅜	102½
U. S. 5-20's	103⅞	103⅞	Northwest	41¾	42¾
T. Certificates	96⅜	96⅜	N. West Pref	79¾	79¾
N. Y. Central	119⅝	120⅜	Rock Island	101⅜	102⅜
Erie	94⅜	94⅞	Fort Wayne	100⅜	102⅜
Hudson	118¼	118⅝	Cum'land Coal	45	46⅜
Reading	133⅜	135⅜	Quicksilver	83	83⅜
Mich. Southern	68⅜	69¼	Mariposa	32⅜	33⅜
Illinois Cen	123	124⅛	Ohio & M. Certs	35⅜	36⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants' Exchange	98	Shoe and Leather	100
Commerce	105⅜	Commonwealth	101
American Exchange	117	Imp. and Traders'	103
Bank of the Republic	100	Park	137
Bank of No. Amer	105	Manf and Merch's	100
Metropolitan	117	Fourth National	94
Nassau	103		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	N. I. G. Line	100
N. Y. Cen '87	104	Illinois Cen	116
N. Y. C. subscript	104	Alton & T. H. 1sts	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	96
Erie 1sts, '68	104	Gal. & Chi. 1sts	115
Erie 3ds, '83	116	Chic. & Tol. S. F	108
Erie 5ths, '88	111	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	110
Buff. N. Y. & E	107	Miss. & Mo. L. G	50
Bud. R., '69	107	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	105
Harlem 3ds	102	Chi. & N. W. Income	85
Mich. Cen. New	125	Alt. & G. W	95½

The week's imports of Dry Goods have been to the value of only $369,476, against $1,069,091 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	458	$101,364	149	$65,086	589	$202,704
Mf. of Cot'n	32	9,614	51	16,339	91	23,858
Mf. of Silk	65	30,228	5	8,841	41	45,820
Mf. of Flax	590	84,640	45	14,638	321	73,841
Miscellan's	96	17,881	1,393	13,377	367	6,044
Total	1,238	$253,725	1,642	$115,751	1,329	$351,967
Total entered		115,751				253,725
		$369,476	Total marketed			$606,692

Obituary.

COL. C. W. TOLLES.

From Newark Daily Advertiser, Nov. 18.

Another martyr has fallen in the strife, another patriot has gone to swell the long list of those whose love of country has cost them their lives. At the breaking out of the rebellion, Col. TOLLES embarked with a whole-souled patriotism in the cause of his country. Enthusiasm and devotion to duty marked his entry into the army, characterized his whole history while with it, and, cherishing these sentiments, he met his death. He first joined the army under Gen. RUSTON, but, very soon receiving from President LINCOLN the appointment of First Lieutenant in the regular service, he became Provost Judge of Alexandria. Although his term of office in this capacity was short, he manifested that singular executive ability which was evinced by him in his after course as Quartermaster. After serving as Provost Judge a short time, he was detailed for service on the staff of Gen. FRANKLIN, by whom he was shortly afterward appointed Assistant Adjutant General. On the promotion of Gen. FRANKLIN he became Quartermaster for the division commanded by that officer, and subsequently of the Sixth Army Corp, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, continuing in that position under Gens. FRANKLIN, SEDWICK and WRIGHT. His duties proved too severe at one time for his health, and he was obliged, much against his earnest wish, during the last Winter, to ask for leave of absence. Up to that time no officer had seen more active service or had sought less relief from duty. He was with McClellan during the Peninsula campaign, participating in the seven days battle, materially aided in the storming of Fredericksburgh, superintending the laying of the pontoon bridge over the Rappahannock for the passage of FRANKLIN, and took part in all the perils and toils that fell to the lot of the Army of the Potomac.

During his leave of absence his idea of duty would not permit him to be idle. He therefore sought service and was sent on a tour of inspection over the Northern States. Returning with renewed health he rejoined the army and was immediately transferred to Gen. SHERIDAN'S staff, becoming Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Shenandoah, which position he held up to the time of his death. On the 11th of October last while on his way to headquarters, accompanied by his friend Dr. OHLENSCHLAGER, Medical Inspector of SHERIDAN'S army, and an escort of twenty-five men guarding an ambulance, containing government property—papers, accounts and other vouchers relating to the affairs of his department—he was attacked by a large band of guerrillas, who surrounded his little escort and endeavored to cut off his retreat. He might have escaped, but feeling fully the responsibility of his position, attempted to rally his men in defence of the property under his charge. In this attempt he fell, being shot in the head, and was left for dead on the ground. The guerrillas, after stripping off his outside garments, made off with their booty. Of the twenty-five who composed his escort, only four escaped. Dr. OHLENSCHLAGER was severely wounded and survived but a few days.

The Colonel was taken from the field to headquarters by a body of Union soldiers. Two weeks later he was carried to Winchester, where he lingered until the 7th inst. At this place he was joined by his wife and only child. On their way they had been captured and robbed by MOSBY and a part of his gang. The exposure of that occasion was, undoubtedly, the cause of the death of the boy, who died a few days before his father. Col. TOLLES'S career was marked by an entire devotion to country, a strict observance of duty, a comprehensive system, a cheerful urbanity, and a high executive ability. He endeared himself to his brother officers and the men with whom he was brought in contact. Many times receiving the commendation of his superiors—for none stood higher in his department—he was entitled to seek promotion, but innate modesty forbade any obtrusion of his claims for higher place. After his wound he was promoted to a full Colonelcy, through the unsolicited suggestions of Gen. SHERIDAN.

No more grateful memory is left to his family and friends than the very deep interest manifested in his last sickness. All, both officers and men, vied in active proof of sympathy and kindly feeling.

At 19 he graduated from Princeton College and, subsequently devoted most of his life to literary pursuits. For many years he was connected with the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, and, at one time, was editor of a paper published at Trenton, N. J. During his connection with the army his pen was busy, and many of his articles found their way into monthlies of the first order. Among them was a series which appeared in the *Continental Monthly*. The *United States Service Magazine* and *Army and Navy Gazette* were also enriched by his contributions. His articles were of a high order of merit, and have received the warm commendations of his brother officers and others, and have fairly connected him with the literature of his country.

Engaged in a glorious cause, his death was a noble one. Dead in the prime of life—dying in the path of duty—dying as a patriot might wish to die—his grateful country, when she makes up the list of her martyred heroes, will write his name in characters of living light. W.

A Call upon Absent Clerks of the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1864.

Notice is given to clerks now absent with leave from the different bureaus of the War Department that the demands of the public service require their return to their duties by Monday, the 21st instant. Clerks absent after that date will be considered as having vacated their places.

By order of the Secretary of War.

C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War.

THE YALE SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS.—Mr. A. R. STREET, of New-Haven, proposed, some time ago, to erect at his expense, and for the College, an edifice for the collection of works of art, and for the purpose of instruction in the fine arts. The cornerstone was laid on Wednesday. One of the odes of Horace, and the "Workman's Chorus," from SCHILLER'S "Song of the Bell," were sung, and addresses were made by President WOOLSEY, Professors KINGSLEY, FISHER and SALISBURY, and by Rev. Dr. HARWOOD, DONALD G. MITCHELL, THOMAS P. ROSSITER, and Gov. HOPPIN.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG girl as assistant in a nursery or to do light housework; can be highly recommended. Inquire of Mrs. PULMAN, Matron, at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, 51st.-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant man, as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business, will be found obliging; has first-class City reference. Call on or address, for two days, E. C. B., No. 111 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would attend an invalid lady or take charge of a house; best of city reference. Call for three days at No 136 West 39th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT girl, a situation in the city or country, to cook, wash and iron, or do housework. Call at No. 256 6th av., at the back door.

A DRESSMAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS her business, wishes to go out by the day. Call at No. 415 1st av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW LADY, WHO has met with reverses, desires to take charge of the home of an elderly gentleman, or that of a widower with children. Address for three days, G. G., Union-square Post-office. Best of city reference given and required.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER IN A STATIONERY store; must understand accounts thoroughly by double entry, be accurate and expert in figures, and a good penman, and give his whole time to his employers. Salary moderate but situation permanent. Address SHERIDAN, Post office, stating age, salary expected, and references.

PROOF-READER WANTED—IN A LARGE composing-room in Philadelphia. A careful, experienced and thoroughly competent man can hear of a good and permanent situation by addressing, with particulars, R. G., Box No. 1,712 Philadelphia Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROUND CORNERED PLAYING CARDS. All playing cards with the old style of sharp pointed corners, *will split* almost immediately they are put in use, thus producing one or more *imperfect or recognized* cards in the pack. The U. S. Internal Revenue Stamp Tax on these goods renders them so expensive as to induce the subscribers and inventors to offer to the public these new and improved cards which will be found to remain perfect, and outwear four packs of the best sharp pointed cards ever made. For sale by all Stationers and Fancy Goods Dealers.

SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 546 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn (Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—FOR SALE, A pair of lenses; have been used but a short time by one of the first photographers in the city, and are in perfect order; will be sold at a bargain. Apply at the Stereoscopic Department at APPLETON'S, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

20 TONS OF THE CELEBRATED ROOFING PAPER, of the best quality, for sale at reduced prices, by
DERRICKSON & BARTLETT,
No. 30 Beekman-st.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

100 TONS PAPER-BOX AND BOOK BINDERS' BOARDS, from Nos. 20 to 80, of best quality, and lowest cash price, by
DERRICKSON & BARTLETT,
No. 30 Beekman-st.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. P. FARRINGTON'S, No. 356 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMphlets and libraries purchased for cash at No. 126 5th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. A set of Valentine's Manual, also a large stock of books for sale.

WANTED—IF CHEAP FOR CASH, A ROSEwood parlor set and piano-forte in perfect condition and warranted. Address P. O. Box No. 4,022.

AUCTION SALES.

By T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, Nov. 21,
At 11 o'clock, within the store.
MALAGA RAISINS.
2,000 packages Bunch and Layer Raisins, wholes, halves and quarters.
SUN RAISINS.
300 kegs Sun Raisins.
FIGS—3 casks Figs.

FINANCIAL.

RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, OF CANADA EAST.

TRUSTEES:

EX-GOV. JAMES POLLOCK, Director United States Mint, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, President Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

CHAS. B. WRIGHT, of C. B. Wright & Co., Philadelphia.

HENRY SHELDON, of Stanton, Sheldon & Co., New-York.

WILLIAM B. HATCH, of Fairbanks & Co., New-York.

T. B. BUNTING, of T. B. Bunting & Co., New-York.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, (late Register United States Treasury,) of New-York.

President—L. E. CHITTENDEN.

Bankers—FISK & HATCH.

General Superintendent—ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P.

Secretary—JOHN M. HOOD.

CAPITAL STOCK, 100,000 SHARES.

PAR $50. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $30—$15 PAYABLE AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTION.

RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL, 10,000 SHARES.

THIS COMPANY IS FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE of Purchasing, Working, Selling and Leasing Mining Lands and Rights, in the British Provinces and neighboring localities.

It is now the owner of nearly fifteen thousand acres of the richest gold lands of the CHAUDIERE gold district of Canada, which have been selected with great care, and after abundant evidence of their richness in gold and other precious metals. They contain nearly SEVENTY MILES of *river frontage* upon streams admirably adapted to the most productive and economical mining.

The company has been organized after the most thorough examination of the lands and their values, and the trustees confidently believe their productiveness, which has been fully tested, prove them equal, if not superior, to the richest placers of California, both in gold-bearing quartz lodes and alluvial deposits. They have on hand and on exhibition gold enough recently mined upon their own property to fully establish the value of their stock.

The company is prepared to treat upon favorable terms with persons desiring to lease or purchase mining rights.

A limited number of shares of the capital stock may be subscribed for until further notice, at the office of FISK & HATCH, NO. 36 WALL-ST., BANKERS FOR THE COMPANY,
OR AT
THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, EMPIRE BUILDINGS, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where the prospectus, maps and all information relating to the Company, may be had on application.

The Trustees unhesitatingly invite the attention of the public to the RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, as possessing a value fully equal to that of any Mining Company hitherto organized.

ADIRONDAC COMPANY,

Organized under special charter from State of New-York.
OFFICE NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
$1 000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.

Proposals are invited for $1,000,000 of construction bonds of the Adirondac Company, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for, to be payable on the acceptance of the bids, the remainder in three monthly installments of twenty-five per cent. each, or the whole may be paid for in one sum. Accrued interest on coupons will be charged and interest allowed on payments.

Sealed proposals, marked "Bids for Construction Bonds," will be received until 30th day of November, A. D. 1864, at the office of the company, addressed to
G. T. M. DAVIS, President.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $400,000. PAR $5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2.50 PER SHARE FOR FULL PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable fee simple territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, wells going down and nearly finished:

No. 1. About 50 (fifty) acres on Cherry Tree Run in fee simple, buyable land sufficient to sink fifty wells. This territory is opposite the Daizell Petroleum Company, (Hayes's Farm,) on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Run, &c., &c.

No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—3½ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.

No. 3. "Wild Cat" Flowing Well about 30 barrels per day on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company own the whole working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c., &c.

No. 4. "California Well" No. 1, on Oil Creek, down 600 feet, all ready to retube. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.

No. 5 "California Well" No. 2, on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.

No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek all flat, containing the above wells, with 15-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine-houses, &c.

No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one well down 500 feet, one-quarter interest (working interest) in this well and lease.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Books for ORIGINAL subscription are now open at our office for a few days, when close the stock is to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a non ℔ ct dividend paying, oil-PRODUCING Co., when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.

LEONARD & MANLEY, New-York Agents,
No. 5 Beaver-st.
SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers, Boston,
H. S. LEECH, Exchange Buildings, Phila.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription Price, $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS.
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

Books are open for subscription at the office of the Company, No. 21 Empire Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y. The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McKinney farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.

Address the Company, Post-office Box No. 5,368 New-York.

NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL 120,000 SHARES, OF $10 EACH.

This company was organized under the laws of the State of New-York April 20, 1864. The mines of the company are located in the Sierra, Prince Royal, and Humboldt Mining Districts, Humboldt County, Nevada, and embrace 5,000 feet of the "Tuscan," "Etna," "Inca" and "Arctic" quartz lodes. The reports of the Superintendent, and further information in regard to the mines can be had on application to the Secretary, E. L. Bolles, Esq., No. 42 Exchange-place, or the President, Geo. Stevenson, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st. The company offer for sale a limited number of the shares of the working capital at par only.

GEO. STEVENSON, President, &c.
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.

A dividend of One per cent. has been declared, payable at this office, Nov. 20, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer,
No. 81 John st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCK AND LANDS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.
FOR SALE

1,000 SHARES CONSOLIDATED OIL COMPANY paid its FIFTH Dividend for September, and will declare a dividend for October, November and December on Jan. 1.

1,000 SHARES NORTHERN LIGHT pays 3 per cent. a month.

1,000 SHARES OCEANIC, dividend paying.

Also other desirable dividend OIL STOCKS.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,

OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICES, NO. 52 WALL-STREET,
CAPITAL.....$1,250,000
125,000 SHARES; VALUE $10 EACH.

President,
NOAH L. WILSON.
Vice-President,
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON.
Treasurer,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT.
Secretary,
ARTHUR B. BROAL.
General Superintendent of Ohio and Virginia Properties.
ISRAEL R. WATERS, Marietta, Ohio.
Superintendent of Oil Creek Properties,
HERBERT KETTELL.
Attorneys,
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.
Bankers,
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
Trustees.
NOAH L. WILSON, President of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of Messrs. Schchardt & Gebhard.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Messrs. Foster & Thomson.
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY MORGAN, of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons.
WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Sons.
WILLIAM H. GUION, of Messrs. Williams & Guion.
DAVID GIBSON, of Messrs. David Gibson & Co., Cincinnatti, Ohio.
THOMAS T. C. BUCKLEY, of Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR
SALE AT
NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.
☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Full Paid Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ANTZ, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON	229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY	240 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING	363 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGG	8 Wall-st.
PARK C. MORGAN	237 Washington-st.

Office, No. 8 Wall st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS
John J. Morris, Pres. | Isaac A. Quackenbos, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bendelhime, Treas. | A. S. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, | Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbos, | Henry Colin,
Isaac Bennemer, | Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 81 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 7.

A Dividend of One per Cent. has been declared, payable at this office, Nov. 30, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS NOS. 3 AND 4.

The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a regular monthly Dividend of Three per Cent., and a supplementary Dividend of Ten per Cent., both payable at this office, Nov. 30, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

DRAFTS AND BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bank of British North America draws drafts, and purchases and collects bills on San Francisco, Cal., and Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
JAMES SMITH, } No. 24 Pine st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD BONDS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.

We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.

Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

TO PETROLEUM COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—A practical business man, thoroughly acquainted

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,112	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,075	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$133 80
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Nov. 26.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
DAY STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 31.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin stateroom, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Star of the West* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon the favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,824 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,324 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE.

Sailings:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "JESSICA," Capt. A. EYMARIAS, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Nov. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, David Wilson, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B. The ARIEL, Russell, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail Steamship
FUNG SHUEY
Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, with excellent accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow on SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov 26
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 3
CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 10
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 4 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown.....Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
MORO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Whereas, a libel of information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, on the 12th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States against the steamer LADY STERLING, her tackle, &c., and cargo, and whereas the substance of the said libel of information is that said steamer and cargo were captured as lawful prize on the 28th day of October, 1864, in the Atlantic Ocean, off Wilmington, N. C., by the United States steamers CALYPSO and EOLUS, and brought to the port of New-York, and praying that the said steamer, her tackle and cargo may be condemned as lawful prize to the use of the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the City of New-York, in and for the said Southern District of New-York, on the 22d day of November inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1864.
ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, &c.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
United States District Attorney, &c.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lake Island, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M., 3, 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:19, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock, TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West at 6:31 A. M., 9:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M., Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 14 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. Also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3 15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
Every size and style of binding.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED
LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS,
POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
646 BROADWAY, New-York
☞ Direct Importations from our London House.
Large stock constantly on hand.

IT WAS MY MOTHER'S VOICE'
Song and chorus, 35 cents. Sunlight within my heart, Soldier's Happy Return, mazurka, each, 30 cents.
EXCELSIOR MUSIC BOOK.
Latest popular tunes for violin or flute, viz: Faust march and waltzes, Finigan's Wake, The Dark Girl Dressed in Blue, Kiss waltz, I'm a Young Man from the Country, Lannigan's Ball, Young Eph's Lament, etc. Eight books, 85 cents, two numbers, 25 cents, mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, Publisher, No. 203 Bowery.

JUST PUBLISHED.
UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES NAVY, as prescribed in the present regulations of the U. S. Navy Department. Fully illustrated. Price $2. Will be sent by mail, prepaid to any address in the United States, on receipt of $2 24, by
TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,
Dealers in Arms, Military Goods, &c., &c., No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"BEAUTIFUL ANNIE," SONG and Chorus, by James G. Clark; "Bear it Gently to my Mother," Song and Chorus, by George A. Russell; "There are Voices, Spirit Voices," Song and Chorus, and "They Tell Me I'll Forget thee," Ballad, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst; "Atlanta's Ours, and Fairly Won," Song and Chorus, by A. R. Virgil; "Our Flag, Our Army, and Our President," Quarrette, by William H. Perry. Price 30 cents. Four for $1. Mailed free.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN FROM THE SAVINGS BANK, Walpole, New-Hampshire, on the night of the 18th inst., the following bonds, viz: U. S. bonds, five-twenties, second series, No. 50,870, $1,000; third series, No. 71,417, $1,000; third series, No. 50,681, $1,000; third series, No. 50,642, $1,000; third series, No. 50,665, $1,000; third series, No. 50,928, $1,000; third series, No. 45,784, $1,000; third series, No. 45,100, $1,000, third series, No. 45,284, $1,000; third series, No. 20,431, $500; third series, No. 25,617, $500; third series, No. 35,316, $100; fourth series, No. 7,094, $100; fourth series, No. 7,095, $100; fourth series, No. 7,096, $100. Cheshire Railroad bonds, No. 259, $1,000; No. 240, $1,000; No. 19, $2 0. No. 20, $200; No. 86, $200; No. 87, $200. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating such bonds.
November 20th, 1864.

IF THE PERSON WHO OBTAINED A black satchel at the Erie Railway office on Friday, marked near the handle, "S. S. Kaplee, Den Yan, N. Y.," in lieu of his own, will return the same, he can obtain his own, as I will be liberally rewarded for his trouble. Apply to J. C. DEMAREST, Baggage-Master Erie Railway, Chamber-st. Pier, New-York.

STOLEN OR STRAYED AWAY—A BLACK and tan terrier dog; he was a beautiful animal; answers to the name of DICK. A reward of $5 will be paid if left with Mr. Van Vleck, farmer. MARK BURNS, Todt Hill.

$10 REWARD.—LOST A SMALL PACKAGE of LETTERS and MEMORANDA, for which the above sum will be paid if returned to the owner.
THOS. PALMER, No. 66 and 68 Duane st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, WITH parlor and four rooms, for four adults, child and nurse, above 14th-st., between 4th and 6th ave.; without other boarders preferred; liberal price paid; references given and required. Address Box No. 253 Post-office.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF UNFURNISHed rooms, up town, and a private table, can be had by a party of high standing, wishing to live quietly, and willing to pay liberally. Address W, Box 120 *Times* office.

BOARD AND LODGING.—HANDSOMELY furnished apartments to let, rooms in first and fourth story; no young children taken. No. 61 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS on the second floor, with board for two adults and a child. References given and required. Address Box No. 4,248 Post-office, stating terms and location.

BOARD DESIRED FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife in this city. The best references required. Address, giving location and terms, M. C. O., Box No. 2,444 N. Y. Postoffice.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English board ng and day school. No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 28th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
NO. 135 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST.
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President
Mrs M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
The next term will commence MONDAY, Nov. 22.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB, Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—$56 in advance pays board and com. English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 8, (both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

BOARD, WITH TUITION IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND MUSIC.—A lady in Connecticut has a vacancy in her school for six misses, under 13. For terms apply to Mrs. DAVIS, No. 173 Lexington-av., near 32d-st., N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French.) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent,
Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 32d-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

FRENCH LITERATURE, GRAMMAR and conversation. Prof. L. MALEZIEUX, from the University of Paris, No. 81 East 14th-st. Private lessons. The highest references given.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 31th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

PARLOR AND DRAMATIC READING, and instructions given in English and French. Address ELOCUTION, Box No 164 *Times* Office.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 34th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

A MEMBER OF UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary desires to spend some time in teaching in a school or as private tutor. Qualifications a collegiate education and experience in teaching. Address Room No. 21, No. 9 University-place, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY JUST ARRIVED FROM France, wishes to meet with a situation as daily or resident gover ess; would give lessons in music and French at her own residence, if preferred. Address M. N., Station G.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION as teacher of higher English; has had much experience in teaching Mathematics; would also like to obtain private scholars. Address Miss M. WILTON, Station A.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEment as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING wishes to obtain a few pupils in music. Address Miss S. M. LUCY, Station A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN MAXWELL, who resides at Saugerties, Ulster County, State of New-York, WILLIAM R. FINCH, who resides at Coxsackie, County of Greene, State of New-York; THOS. REED, who resides at West Hoboken, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey; and THOS. L. TAYLOR, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of T. L. TAYLOR & REED, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission, Brokerage and Financial business in the City of New-York, that all the parties interested in the said business are the said Thomas Reed and the said Thomas L. Taylor, who are the general partners, and the said John Maxwell and the said William R. Finch, who are the special partners; that the said John Maxwell has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership, the sum of thirty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said William R. Finch has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of ten thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 27th day of October, 1864, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1867.—Dated New-York, Oct 27, 1864.
JOHN MAXWELL,
W. R. FINCH,
THOS. REED,
THOS. L. TAYLOR.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED receive orders for the purchase and sale of all classes of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold, on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States on the most favorable terms.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO

PERSONAL.

REV. JAS. L. SCHOCK, D.D., PASTOR OF the Lutheran Church, in 15th-st., left his house on Saturday, 3 P. M., Oct. 29, with the intention of going to New-Haven, Conn., since which time nothing has been heard of him. His prolonged absence and silence as to his whereabouts is quite alarms his congregation and friends. He is about 45 years of age, medium build, dark complexion, dark hair and eyes, forefinger on the right hand stiff, and a fresh scar on neck, from wound caused by having a tumor cut out. Any information would be gladly received by his anxious friends, and may be sent to CHARLES KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and ECKERHAUSEN BROS., No. 21 Rose-st., New-York.
Country papers please copy.

CHARLES JOHN COZENS JOHNSTONE, M. D.—In consequence of the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Johnstone, the above-named CHARLES JOHN COZENS JOHNSTONE, (who left England in the year 1844, and is believed to have gone to America,) is required to appear and claim the property to which he became entitled on her death. And take notice, that if the said Charles John Cozens Johnstone do not so appear, or send in his claim on or before the 31st day of December, 1864, the executors named in the will of the said Mary Ann Johnstone will tender her said will for probate, and proceed to dispose of her property, as if the said Charles John Cozens Johnstone had died in her lifetime. Any person giving such information as will lead to the proof of the death of the said Charles John Cozens Johnstone (if dead) will be rewarded. Apply to Messrs. THOMPSON, PICKERING & STEAN, No. 4 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., will lecture in Stevens Hall, corner of Broadway and 47th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*John Hampden or the Progress of Popular Liberty.*

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—HAVing disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 25a Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.—Vacant MONDAY, A. M., one first floor, on the avenue; front room 21x24, rear room 14x18, communicating with two clothes-closets, bath-room, &c., adjoining. The fine rooms on 24th-st will be let to families who have no small children, on favorable terms. Accommodations for man and wife from $25 to $76 per week. Transient board, $3 per day.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.
(Twelfth night this season,) ROSEDALE.
TUESDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
WEDNESDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
THURSDAY—(Thanksgiving night) ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
SATURDAY—ROSEDALE.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY, by Mr. D. Boucicault, is in preparation.
Doors open at 7½; overture at 7¾.

WINTER GARDEN.
NINETY-EIGHTH
AND
LAST NIGHT
BUT
THREE,
REMEMBER,
OF
the brilliant engagement of
J. S. CLARKE,
On MONDAY EVENING, 21st, will be presented
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL,
comprising Buckstone's two celebrated comedies of
SINGLE LIFE
and
MARRIED LIFE.
Presenting, in a strongly humorous point of view, the contrast between these conditions.
Clarke.....as.....Peter Plimley
Clarke.....as.....Mr. Dove

MR. CHARLES E. DOBSON,
THE MASTER BANJOIST OF THE WORLD,
WILL GIVE HIS FIRST
BANJO CONCERT
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE
MONDAY EVENING, Dec 5.

DRY GOODS.

CONSIGNMENT OF CLOAKS
FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

We have this day received 800 Sacques and Circulars, ranging in value from $16 to $22, which we are authorized to sell: the choice of the whole lot for $12. Also, about 500 Basquines and Chesterfields, ranging in value from $20 to $30, which, as agents, we offer the same advantage of choice at $15. We expect to receive, in a few days, a large invoice of high cost goods, to be sold at the same reduction. We have on sale the largest assortment of children's cloaks in the city. Our own manufacture and imported stock is now complete. No lady should fail to examine our variety before purchasing.

Strictly one price.
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand, corner Forsyth-st.,
and No. 214 Bowery, between Spring and Prince-sts.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICE
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. GRAND STREET.)
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS, DE LAINES, REPS, &c., &c.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 48 CATHARINE STREET.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
UNDERGARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety

CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
A large assortment at retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES!!!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.,)
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.
A large assortment at retail.
Also at stores No. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS,
STAIR CARPETINGS, RUGS, MATS,
Rods, &c., &c.,—a large assortment. Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Lace Curtains, Draperies, Tassels, Window SHADES and Fixtures, in great variety,
AT REDUCED PRICES!!!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (cor. Grand-st.,)
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
including several lots of choice Paris silks, for evening wear.
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (cor. Grand-st.,)
manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.
ALSO,
a large quantity of French and English manufactured cloaks, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

READS! READS!! READS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

CHEAP DRY GOODS FOR CASH.—NOTICE the prices. Good dark prints, 31½ cents; yard wide white flannels, only 12½ cents; heavy shirting muslin, 40 cents—extra quality 45 cents; fine black alpacas, 62½, 75 and 87½ cents—extra fine $1. Cotton goods, of all kinds, at less than wholesale rates. N. B.—These prices are for a few days only. FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce-st.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and fleecy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxons, Yarns, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, including two superb white square shawls, probably the most elegant and finest in the country. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., third door below Amity-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., COR

FROM THE SOUTH.

[Continued from the First Page.]

that the scene of operations shall be in the country of the enemy.

We would respond to Gen. GRANT'S 'cradle and grave' assertion with the battle shout of an army of half a million. We would encourage our own gallant soldiers by adding to their number every man that negroes could relieve, whether as teamsters, clerks, hospital attendants, garrisons of subordinate forts, as well as pioneer and engineer laborers. But discussion has been clouded by a proposition of freedom after the war, and some say that if freedom is recognized as a boon to be given as a reward for fidelity, a death-blow is struck at slavery. We believe that but one State in the Confederacy forbids the manumission of slaves. In Virginia, any person may emancipate by deed recorded in the courts of his county or corporation. Is this statutory boon a denial that slavery is the best condition for the negro? Unquestionably not, and yet fidelity to master is here permitted to be rewarded with emancipation. Now cannot fidelity to the national cause, attested by endurance of hardship, by gallantry in action and exposure to death, be rewarded with freedom without any compromise to the relation in which those are still held who have given no assurance of such fidelity? We cannot see that the reward for faithful services in the least conflicts with reason and arguments which support and sustain negro slavery.

We hold the belief that the negro is best off, is in 'the right place' when he has a good master; but the negro may think otherwise, and *salus populi*, which induces his employment as a soldier, demands sacrifices in order to secure his fidelity. This sacrifice is made in offering him his freedom for faithfulness. Nothing is yielded to the ignorant prejudices of the world; a simple bargain is struck. A negro wants his freedom; whether a boon or a curse, he wants it, and for it may be willing faithfully to serve in the army of his country. That country stands in need of these services. One is offered for the other.

It has no touch of philanthropy about it, no sympathy or connection with Abolitionism. But who shall give this freedom—master, State or Confederate Government? Master, if he will; but if not, then State or Confederate States Government. We are wholly opposed to compensation for the negro. What! conscript son, husband, father, and pay for slaves? The negro pays for himself when he fights for his former master, just as the son reaps the reward of his services in the freedom of his country. But these are minor points. The great question is, does the necessity exist? This, Congress should first ascertain, and then the question is properly debatable."

NEWS FROM HOOD.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of Friday last says:

"Dispatches received from Gen. Hood, as late as the 6th, contain no mention whatever of the alleged fight at Decatur, which the Yankees claim as a victory. It was a singular defeat to be inflicted on Hood without his knowing anything about it. GRANT was derelict, however, in not firing a shotted salute. Gen. BEAUREGARD is with the army of Hood, and will remain with it throughout the campaign."

The Bristol *Register* of the 9th says: "The Federal Col. PATTON, with three hundred men, came to Shipley's Ferry, twenty-five miles from Bristol, on Saturday, but returned in the direction of Bull's Gap, his object being merely to visit his family. The greater portion of the Federals have gone back to Bull's Gap."

The *Sentinel* of Friday says, editorially, of the report of the Secretary of War:

"We have supposed that no document could be more acceptable to the army, and to our citizens generally. The length of the report is such as to forbid comment, and the reader will prefer to study it for himself. We make but one remark:

The sentences which treat of the employment of slaves in the military service, and of the prospective emancipation of such as may faithfully perform their duty, treat the latter proceeding as 'of course depending on the consent of the States.' We suppose that so emphatic an expression, almost apologetic for being mentioned at all, will quiet the affected distrust of the message for its failure to introduce into a condensed statement a proposition regarded as obviously axiomatic."

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 16.

Gen. Hood is in motion, and his destination is thought to be East Tennessee. On the other hand, we have reason to believe, from the best information which has reached us, that SHERMAN designs to evacuate Atlanta entirely. The larger portion of his force it is reported, is already moving toward Selma, Ala., and if this be true, Mobile must be his destination. Appropos to this conjecture, we learn that an immense fleet of transports, laden with stores, has arrived in Mobile Bay, which looks as if a movement was contemplated at an early day in that quarter. We have, upon the above hypothesis, the most singular feature of the war, that is, of two large armies passing each other by sort of flank movement and moving in an opposite direction. SHERMAN may be a shrewd banker, a stubborn fighter, and a prospective candidate for Presidential honors; but we venture the prediction that he has been woefully outgeneraled this time. We shall soon see. The situation is certainly increasing in interest in Northern Georgia.

JEFF. DAVIS' PROCLAMATION.

COMMENTS BY THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

There is too little patriotism, too little of that self-sacrificing spirit which belongs to, and should be found among, a people who are fighting for the glorious privilege of self-government in these selfish times in which we live. There is too much fondness evinced in the daily life of our people for show and extravagance, and too much greed of gain. How can we expect to gain our freedom, how can we look forward to the return of the great blessings which we inherited from our forefathers, unless some mighty change is wrought, some great moral revolution is effected, some unlooked for, some unhoped for, unexpected mercy is bestowed by the Almighty power that governs the actions of nations as well as men?

Let the prayers of our people ascend; let the note of thanksgiving arise; let the petition for favor and assistance be uttered. Let faith and hope look to that source of all temporal and eternal good with confidence, and ask that the country may be restored to that morality and honesty that once were ours, and which, when overthrown by the corruptions of bad ambitious men, who undermined the foundations of society and shook the pillars of our Government, till the edifice tottered and staggered, brought on us the wrath with which God has made us feel that he curses our proneness to evil and our deliberate disobedience of his laws. Some mighty radical reform must be wrought—is actually necessary to our salvation as a people.

Let the malefactor strive to strangle the demon of dishonesty, which is ever prompting him to deeds of rascality. Let the speculator worship Him that is the true God, and destroy the golden calf which he has made his idol. Let there be a healthier, holier, better feeling and action in our relations to one another, and then we may feel assured that the Great Judge will award us the victory, and will confound the counsels of our enemies, and defeat them in their plans of wickedness and inhumanity against us and against civilization.

REMARKS OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Central Presbyterian* says:

"Having often heretofore urged all under whose eye this paper may come, to cast our whole cause upon our merciful, faithful and almighty Father, and regard with sacred care these appointed days, the exhortation need not be repeated now. Who can look his afflicted country in the face, suffering, bleeding, yet upheld, and refuse to bow before God, our Helper? Some one has proposed that the City of Charleston shall, after the war, erect on a suitable spot a monument, with this inscription, 'Saved by prayer.' Is it not one for the whole country? Let the pious, noble sentiment be engraven upon the hearts of all the people, now and evermore. Surely 'hitherto hath the Lord helped us.' Where are the eyes so blind as not to see it? The heart so dead as not to cry out, 'Because Thou hast been my help; therefore in the shadow of thy wings will I rejoice.'"

The Marion (Va.) *Ensign*, Methodist Episcopal, says:

"We hope the day will generally be observed, and that there will be fastings, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks for all men, and especially for those that are in authority, that we may lead a peaceable and quiet life in all Godliness and honesty. The national heart should agonize for peace. We believe the people are heartily tired of the war, and would terminate it at once if they knew how to do it honorably. Our rulers, or rather servants, no doubt partake of the same feeling. But we lack the necessary wisdom. We desire peace, but we know not how to obtain it. Let us pray God to enlighten the minds of rulers and people of both sections, that they may see eye to eye upon the great questions of right, and may be able to come to terms consistent with the rights of all and with the glory of God.

EXPULSION OF W. R. W. COBB.

We find the following in Tuesday's proceedings of the rebel Congress:

WILLIAMSON R. W. COBB DECLARED DISLOYAL.

Mr. CLINTON, of Alabama, from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the charge of disloyalty against WILLIAMSON R. W. COBB, Member of Congress from Alabama, made a report, accompanied by the testimony of several witnesses, who prove that the accused remained within the Yankee lines, of his own accord, when he could easily have left, had he so desired; that his conduct and conversation since he has been among them, clearly shows that he is hostile to the Confederate cause, and that the committee recommend that his seat be declared vacant, and the Governor of the State of Alabama be informed of the action of the House.

The subject was laid over to give the members an opportunity to examine the testimony.

THE LATE SENATOR HAMMOND.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 16.

JAMES HAMILTON HAMMOND, ex Governor of the State of South Carolina, died at his residence near Hamburg, in that State, on Sunday, 13th inst. He was born in Newberry, S. C., Nov. 15, 1857, and was consequently within two days of 57 years of age. He graduated at South Carolina College, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. In 1830 he became editor of a political journal at the capital of his State, in which he sustained with zeal and ability the doctrine of State Rights, and advocated nullification as a remedy against oppressive acts of federal legislation. He became a member of the military family of Gov. HAMILTON, and subsequently of Gov. HAYNE, and in the exciting controversies and events of that memorable and prophetic era bore a conspicuous part.

In 1835, after the pacification, he was elected a member of the United States House of Representatives. At the end of his term he voluntarily retired from that service, and visited Europe, where he remained more than a year. In 1842 he was elected Governor of the State of South Carolina. While Governor of the State he published a letter to the Free Church of Glasgow, and two others, in reply to an anti slavery circular of THOS. CLARKSON, the English Abolitionist, in which he set forth the sanctions, the utility and the beneficence of slavery with a clearness of statement, an opulence of authority and illustration, and a cogency of reasoning never surpassed in any of the numberless essays and dissertations on this subject. These letters are models of style, and thoroughly exhaust the subject they discuss.

A number of his discourses and treatises on other public questions remain as proofs of a noble intellect and an enlarged course of reading and observation. In 1857 he was elected to the Senate of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator A. P. BUTLER. While there he made a speech of great power and eloquence on the subjects that then agitated and shortly after separated the two sections of the Union. Since the outbreak of hostilities he has remained quietly at home, superintending the affairs of his large estate, until declining health withdrew him from active occupations. His death extinguishes what we have long regarded the best intellect of the Confederacy.

GEORGIA.

THE RECONSTRUCTION AND PEACE MOVEMENTS.

The Savannah *Republican* of Nov. 12 says:

"We rejoice to see the patriotic manner in which the Senate has come to the rescue of the State from the dishonor sought to be brought upon her through the pretext of a desire for peace. During the session of Tuesday, Mr. WEST offered the resolutions of the last and previous session for a vigorous prosecution of the war until our independence shall be achieved, when Mr. EZZARD offered a substitute, urging the Confederate Government to offer to make peace on the great principles declared by our fathers in 1776, and urging our Representatives in Congress to endeavor to stop this unnatural strife, &c. The substitute was rejected, receiving *only Mr. Ezzard's vote.* Mr. WEST'S resolution was *unanimously adopted.*

This vote is worthy of Georgians, and will be cordially approved by the people. Now, let the House readopt the same resolutions and rebuke the miserable spirit of the peace-makers who are doing so much to perpetuate the war."

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* has this paragraph:

We copy, to-day, from the Mobile *Register* an article on Messrs. SCOTT, ROSS & WASHINGTON, of this city. The *Register* is correct in stating that only nine-tenths of the people of Georgia are in favor of peace on "honorable terms," but that the entire people, men, women and children—nab, flesh, fowl and nigger—have, from the commencement of the war, been desirous of peace on "honorable terms." The only question at issue is, what is understood by "honorable terms." The three gentlemen who addressed letters to Gov. JOHNSTON and Vice-President STEPHENS, forgot to state what were the "honorable terms" upon which nine-tenths of the people of Georgia, as they asserted, were willing to make peace. It is not too late to correct the omission. If these three gentlemen, or any one of them, desires to inform the public what terms they consider "honorable," the columns of the *Telegraph* and *Confederate* are at their service. We invite them to explain themselves.

Upon this the Savannah *Republican* remarks:

"There is no doubt but that Messrs. SCOTT, ROSS & WASHINGTON—three most excellent gentlemen by the way—made a most unfair issue in their recent letter, as they sought to make a difference of sentiment where none existed. Unlike most commentators on their opinions, we are willing to concede that they all are for Southern Independence, and would advocate or approve no treaty of peace that did not leave us a separate people. The real question which they raise is, what is an honorable and constitutional mode of striking to obtain peace, or whether any mode is honorable to us at the present stage of the war, except to fight on bravely. On this point we are decidedly against those gentlemen and all who operate with them."

Peace Rumors and Contradictions.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The *Bulletin* publishes a special dispatch from Washington to the following effect:

"The *National Intelligencer* understands that President LINCOLN is about sending Peace Commissioners to Richmond, offering a basis upon which the rebels can again return to the Union."

CONTRADICTION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The dispatch published in the Philadelphia *Bulletin* as a "special" from Washington, and purporting to be from the *National Intelligencer*, has no foundation in it. What the *Intelligencer* does say in regard to the matter is as follows:

"We are under the impression that thus far no such proposition has been seriously contemplated by the President."

The Cruise of the Niagara.

CAPTURE AND SUBSEQUENT RELEASE OF A SLAVER STEAMER

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

A private letter, written on board the United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, dated Nov. 15, off Jersey, Coast of France, says:

"We were lying quietly at anchor, last Sunday afternoon, at Flushing, Holland, when we observed a splendid steamer pass us and stop for a pilot to take her down the channel. She was flying the Spanish flag, and was very heavily laden. After she had been gone about an hour, our Commodore concluded to follow her, and orders were immediately given to get the ship under weigh. This was done in the short space of ten minutes, but as the steamer had about fifteen miles the start of us, we had as much as we could do to catch her. We did so, however, that night, and kept alongside until the first streak of light tinted the east, when a shot across her bows from one of our "Parrot peace-makers" brought her to in a very abrupt manner.

A boat was sent aboard of her and her Captain returned in it, bring his papers, showing the ship to be bound to Matamoras. We immediately sent a boat's crew to search her, and dispatched the *Sacramento*, which had hove in sight, with copies of her papers to London, to receive orders from the American Minister as to whether we should send her home as a prize or not. Her cargo consisted of quinine, shoes, blankets, &c., worth some $700 000, without including the value of the ship herself. On the following morning the Minister, Mr. ADAMS, telegraphed to us to release her, which we did, and that night, after she was miles and miles beyond our reach, what was our dismay when a messenger arrived from London, telling us that a second telegram had immediately followed the first, telling us to capture her and send her home, as she was a notorious *slaver* called the *Cicerone*. But as this last dispatch never arrived, she of course got away. This was a strong sum of prize money taken out of your friend's pocket by the bad management of an English telegraph company.

We heard also from London that Captain SEMMES, of *Alabama* notoriety, had left Liverpool in a bark, on the 3d, with five guns of heavy calibre and two hundred men, to join his new ship, the *Ranger*, which, it was supposed, had been fitted out at Madeira. So, as he was expected to be somewhere along the French coast, we came down here, and we anchored to-night off the island of Jersey. Here we will anxiously await his coming, and if our information as to his destination should prove correct, we will have the opportunity of giving him a warm reception.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT MILITIA.—When this regiment left Brooklyn for Washington in the Spring of 1861, and entered the United States service for three years, the State military authorities acted upon the assumption that it had abandoned its State organization, and numbered it as the Sixty-second Regiment New-York State Volunteers. The officers and members always contended that they never had abandoned their State organization as militia, and did not acknowledge the new number by which they were designated on the volunteer rolls. Since their return the matter was presented to the present State authorities, and the former action in transferring them from the militia to the volunteers was virtually set aside by Gov. SEYMOUR, who recently transmitted to Col. E. B. FOWLER duplicate militia commissions for every officer in the Fourteenth Regiment, with the same rank as obtained while in the volunteer service. The commissions were received yesterday, and the regiment will again take its place in the Fifth Brigade N. Y. S. N. G., as before the war.

THE KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The County Board of Canvassers are progressing in their duties with greater ease than some days since was thought possible, on account of the general inaccuracy of the returns as made by the Inspectors of Election. Yesterday they completed the Eleventh Ward and commenced upon the Twelfth. It is probable that the canvass will be completed and the result summed up by Saturday next.

THANKSGIVING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOLDIERS.—The Carpenters' Department in the Navy-yard have contributed $400 to the fund to buy turkeys for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Thanksgiving Dinner. Union League Council No. 19 has contributed $101 for the same purpose.

GOVERNOR FENTON.

Serenade to the Governor-Elect by the Veteran Union Club.

His Enthusiastic Reception at the Astor House.

Speeches of Gov. Fenton, Gen. Sickles, Lieut.-Gov. Bross, Gov. Noble and Others.

Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor elect of this State, was serenaded at the ASTOR HOUSE last night by the Veteran Union Club of this city. At 10 o'clock the club formed in line at their headquarters, in Broadway, and marched down to the hotel, headed by a splendid band.

After the band had performed their part of the compliment, the Club were invited into the large dining room of the Astor House, which was cleared for the occasion. Here the Governor was introduced to the audience. He was received with the most enthusiastic applause. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET; Lieut. CUSHING, of *Albemarle* fame; Maj.-Gen. SICKLES, Gen. WALBRIDGE, Lieut.-Gov. BROSS, of Illinois, Gov. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, and Col. VAN BUREN.

After the storm of cheers had subsided, Dr. FISHER, President of the club, rose and said:

We have assembled this evening to pay our personal respects and homage to the victorious standard-bearer of our cause in this State, Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON. [Cheers.] In performing this duty I call upon one of our members to offer the Governor elect the tribute of our confidence and esteem, and to extend to him our cordial welcome and hearty congratulations. [Applause.] He then introduced Gen. SICKLES.

ADDRESS OF MAJ.-GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. SICKLES was warmly received, and when the cheers which greeted him had subsided, addressed Hon. Mr. FENTON as follows:

SIR: I have the honor, on behalf of the Veteran Soldiers' Union Club, to welcome you to the City of New-York, and to tender to you their heartiest congratulations upon the auspicious result of the recent canvass in this State, which has elevated you to the office of Chief Magistrate. If this result were only the triumph of one political party over another, probably this association of veteran soldiers would not have existed, and probably the honor of being their representative on this occasion, would have devolved upon some other citizen than myself. But, Sir, we have not looked upon this struggle through which we have just passed as a mere ordinary political contest. Highly as we esteem you for your public services and your personal character, our gratification in your success is not that which we ordinarily derive from a personal triumph. It is the triumph of a *cause* which has brought us here to tender to you our congratulations. [Applause.] It is the triumph of the Union in the greatest peril. I cannot do better, in the discharge of the duty assigned me, than to take for my example and follow in my humble way the admirable congratulatory addresses delivered by the President of the United States on a recent occasion, when he was similarly complimented. Disclaiming all personal triumph, he congratulated his fellow-citizens and felicitated himself upon the fact that the people had been true to themselves in determining that their nation should live, and never perish at the hands of traitors. [Applause.] We are glad, Sir, that the influence of the great State of New-York is now, and for the future shall be given earnestly, zealously, generously, loyally to the Government of the Union. New-York, in the future, stands side by side with Pennsylvania and Ohio, with New England, with the Great West, as a unit for the cause of our great country. [Cheers.] Sir, we think that this triumph and these congratulations we are now exchanging, will inform you better than throughout our land, but all over the world, wherever liberty has a friend. Nor, Sir, will they be without their salutary influence among our enemies. Four years ago, they supposed they could civilize this Union peaceably. To-day, they discover that, after four years of war such as the world has not seen, the sacrifices this people will make for their nationality have only begun to be demonstrated. On the 8th of November the American people were the arbiters of their own destiny, and they decided that high question, as became a great nation of freemen. In the midst of this triumph, it is just and proper to say that something is due, much is due, to the minority. We owe to that minority the respect which belongs to a large mass of men, actuated by a pure patriotism, but, in our judgment, misled by erroneous convictions as to their path of duty. We owe to them the respect which is challenged not only from us, but will everywhere be commended, in the manly and cheerful acquiescence in the people's verdict, which, up to this hour, has everywhere been exhibited. [Applause.] And, sir, I am sure I do no injustice to the sentiments of those whose suffrages you received, when I have said that the heart of our people—both the majority and the minority in the recent canvass—will welcome more gladly than any other word that could be pronounced in their hearing, the tidings of an honorable peace—a peace that brings back to us an UNION—a peace that gives to our future a security—a peace that has about it nothing that can offend the just pride and sense of honor of either of the great sections of the Union. We do not seek to subjugate the South. We do not seek its extermination. We ask, we demand just what we would claim for ourselves. We concede to them equality within the Union which Washington founded. We require that they shall submit to no law, to no Constitution that we do not live under. Sir, with less than this we will never be content. More than this, I trust, we shall never demand. In the future, then, now that this great struggle has been decided, and the government of the Union determined upon for the next four years, the attitude of the loyal States established beyond all peradventure, let us be prepared everywhere, the majority, the minority, the people once more reunited in one phalanx, to give to our Government—*because it is our Government*—a generous, a hearty, a loyal support. [Cheers.] In doing this we do what belongs to us as citizens. In doing this we afford our best cooperation with our gallant armies in the field, which have thus far shed so much lustre upon our cause. Tendering to our adversaries an honorable peace, with all the blessings and privileges secured by our laws and Constitution, and Union, let the whole people record at the same time a solemn vow that the sword shall never be returned to its scabbard until the flag of the Union floats in triumph throughout the land, and is saluted with honor on every sea. [Applause.] Mr. FENTON, I have the honor to present you to the Veteran Soldiers' Union Club, whose guest you are on this occasion.

Mr. FENTON was welcomed with rounds of applause, the band playing "Hail Columbia."

SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE VETERAN CLUB AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: I am grateful to Gen. SICKLES for the generous and complimentary terms he has been pleased to employ in introducing me to you to-night, and I am also grateful to the gentlemen who called upon me and informed me that it was not expected that I would make a speech. I am satisfied as you are that our joy over the result of the 8th of November may be attested by our continued self-sacrifice, earnest devotion and fidelity to the cause of our common country. [Applause.] It is, however, an honor to be called upon to say even a word for the success of the cause of civil liberty and free Government, and I thank you for the part you have performed in the great victory, which gives increased assurance of the stability of our free institutions and early peace. Fellow-citizens, this is not a triumph of one party over another; nor is it a triumph, even, of individuals, who, by accident or the wisdom of conventions, were placed before the people for their suffrages. [Applause.] It is rather a triumph of the great principle of man's right to self government. [Loud cheers.] It is the victory of Democracy over an aristocracy that would create a despotism upon the ruins of liberty. [Applause.] It is the triumph of those principles which our ancestors pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors to establish, and which we have been called upon simply to maintain. [Cheers.] When I first visited Congress as a Representative from the Thirty-First District of this State, and during the period intervening up to the breaking out of the rebellion, I saw the intention upon the part of the Representatives of Southern ideas to inflame and prejudices the Southern mind, as to the opinions and purposes of the people of the North. Finally, the rebellion came upon us; and I thought then, fellow citizens, that it was the duty of the united people of the North, and throughout all the loyal portions of the Republic, to stand up in defence of our Government and our nationality. [Cheers.] But, unfortunately, we were divided. A party in the country, wishing to carry out, during a period of civil commotion and strife, some of the purposes of former partisan warfare. Thus we entered the great Presidential struggle of 1864. And the issues presented to the people of this country were, whether they would maintain the Government in all its integrity, whether the old Constitution, the old liberty, the old Government which our fathers had handed down to us, should be preserved in all its purity. [Cheers.] Whether the advantages we had gained over the rebels in arms should be surrendered, thus acknowledging to the world that we were unequal to the contest, and rendering ourselves the laughing-stock and derision of mankind. [Applause.] In this mighty issue, the State of New-York, with its vast populations her important interest—felt a deep conviction and earnest solicitude. In this great issue the city of New-York, this emporium of commerce, the mart of trade and centre of finance, this city of ten thousand artizans and mechanics, and one hundred thousand laborers, whose highest welfare and prosperity are best promoted by the unity and stability of the Republic, also felt a deep and earnest interest; and with your counsel and cooperation, and with the counsel and cooperation of the loyal people throughout the States, (which I hope embraces the large mass of all the citizens,) I intend that New-York, hereafter shall occupy no hesitating or equivocal position. [Prolonged and vehement cheers.] But, fellow-citizens, while we celebrate the victory on the 8th day of November, the Republic is not yet saved. We have important duties as citizens of the Government yet to perform; and may I not hope that all will unite in a common purpose to allay the passions, the prejudices and the excitements engendered by the late political contest, and that we may forget even that we were Republicans or Democrats, remembering only that we are American citizens, proud of our country, and determined to maintain and perpetuate its honor and glory. [Applause.] You will thereby, fellow-citizens, support the National and State Governments; and in this way will you strengthen the arm of that brave and noble soldier, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, who has led our armies forth to battle and to victory. [Loud applause and three hearty cheers for GRANT.]

Hon. WILLIAM BROSS, Lieutenant-Governor elect of Illinois, was introduced and warmly welcomed. He said: I thank you on behalf of the West and of Illinois, for this kind reception. We have buried the enemy in Illinois under a majority of 32,000 for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and we have no longer an Egypt in that State. [Applause.] I need not make you a speech. The State that has furnished Gen. GRANT and ABRAHAM LINCOLN will need no words—it will always speak for itself. [Applause.]

Gov. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, was called upon and congratulated them upon the success of the election throughout the country, particularly in this State, and about the lucid statements of the Governor elect. Chautauqua County has produced great men, and would continue to produce them; and as a specimen of her sons he would introduce Lieut. CUSHING, of "Albemarle" celerity. [Cheers.] If boys would do such things, what will not our men do. [Great applause.]

Lieut. CUSHING, the hero of the *Albemarle*, was greeted with thunders of applause. He said that he accepted the compliment for the navy of the United States. In his State, as well as in others, a glorious blow had been struck for the Union, and every patriotic heart beat quicker and more proudly to-night. It cheered the heart of the soldier and the sailor—for, in gaining this election, they had saved the nation. The old Empire State had redeemed her record, and now her sun burned forth, to be hoped never to be darkened. [Applause.]

Lieut. CUSHING was followed by Col. VAN BUREN and others.

Gov. Fenton's Ancestry.

From the Wallingford (Conn.) Journal.

Mr. FENTON, like Mr. SEYMOUR, is of Connecticut origin (but the former never, like the latter, stigmatized New-Englanders as fanatics and bigots,) and is a descendant of the sixth generation from ROBERT FENTON, the common ancestor of the New-England FENTONS, who came from Woburn, Mass., and settled in Ancient Windham (in that part of the town which is now Mansfield,) about 1691, only five years after the town was settled. He became a freeman the same year, and in 1696 bought 1,000 acres of land, the home-lot of which was the "Ponds," now South Mansfield. ROBERT FENTON was probably a mechanic, as he built the first bridge over the Natchaug River, between the two settlements (Mansfield and Windham Centre) in 1695. The Fenton River, a considerable mill-stream in Mansfield, takes its name from this family. ROBERT FENTON appears to have been a man of some note among the settlers, and was one of the patentees of Mansfield, when that town was set off from Windham, in 1703. The family has been a respectable one in Mansfield, its members being classed among the hardy yeomanry of the town. Some of them have been ingenious mechanics. It was evidently a patriotic family, as a number of the name were soldiers in the Revolution.

Although there are but few of the name left in Mansfield, we find them represented in the army in the present war. Lieut. CHARLES FENTON, (recently promoted,) of the Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers and ASSON FENTON, of the Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers, killed at the battle at Winchester, in June, 1863 occur to us at the moment.

ROSWELL FENTON, the grandfather of REUBEN E., married into the highly respectable FREEMAN family, of Wansfield, and about 1775, removed to Hartford, N. H., where Gideon W., the father of REUBEN E., was born. Gideon W. settled in Chatauqua County, N. Y., where the future Governor of the Empire State was born, and where he now resides.

We would only add that the Governor elect is a gentleman admirably qualified for the responsible position to which the people of his State have called him, of ample experience in public affairs, having for years been one of the leading members of Congress; in short, a statesman and a patriot.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE EXTENSIVE BANK FORGERIES.

Conclusion of the Investigation Before Justice Dowling—The Motion to Discharge the Prisoners Denied—They are all Committed to the Tombs for Trial—The Witnesses Sent to the House of Detention.

The investigation in the case of MICHAEL O'BRIEN, WALTER PATTERSON and IRA GARADIER, *alias* GARNITE, charged with swindling the Bank of Commerce out of upward of $25 000 by means of a forged check, and also with having been concerned in numerous other forgeries in this and other cities, was concluded yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice DOWLING—*i. e.*, concluded so far as that magistrate is concerned. At 10 o'clock, the hour to which the hearing had been adjourned, the court-room was crowded to suffocation with bankers, merchants, police-officers and citizens, all of whom, with much interest, had watched the progress of the case. The prisoners were brought from their cells by the officers of the court, and placed in the criminals' box. They appeared as all deep-dyed rogues usually appear, and, during the proceedings which took place in court relative to them, they looked on with that calm and stolid indifference peculiar to men long used to crime, and who are far gone down the road of infamy and ruin.

Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER, counsel for the prisoner PATTERSON, moved for the discharge of the latter, on the ground that there had been no testimony produced by the prosecution connecting him with the forgeries, excepting the evidence which had been given by an accomplice, and that the evidence remained uncorroborated in every important particular. Counsel made a very elaborate argument, and at times he was exceedingly witty and happy in his remarks.

At the conclusion of his argument, ex-Judge STUART, associate counsel for PATTERSON, and also counsel for the other prisoners, cited several cases from the books, the principles of which, he claimed, should govern the action of the magistrate in these cases. He afterwards argued the subject at considerable length, and with much ability, urging the danger of committing PATTERSON for trial on the unsupported testimony of a man, who, by his own statement, was a *particeps criminis* in the entire transaction. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. O. L. STUART, First Assistant District Attorney, on the part of the people, said it was unnecessary for him to review the testimony which had been taken within the last three or four days. He contended that if the magistrate believed the prosecution had made a probable cause,—that if, upon a review of the whole evidence, there was a reasonable ground of suspicion that the prisoners had committed the bold and heinous crime charged upon them, then it would be his imperative duty to commit them to await the action of the Grand Jury. Counsel said that the witness, COUGHLIN, had been corroborated in all material points; that the fact that all the persons implicated met by appointment at a billiard saloon in Fourth-avenue, and there writing a letter; that the subsequent forging of a check at the Collin's Hotel, was evidence of a highly corroborative character.

The District Attorney thought there was no one, who had listened to the voluminous testimony that had been taken in this case, or who had read the full and careful report of the same, which had been published in the morning papers but must believe the prisoners, each and every one of them, guilty of the high and heinous crime that is charged upon them. He closed with an able and powerful appeal to the justice to hold PATTERSON for trial.

Mr. SPENCER replied that the principal witness, COUGHLIN, had not been corroborated according to the requirements of the law, and he urged that it would be a dangerous precedent to establish if PATTERSON were committed on the evidence adduced by the prosecution.

At the conclusion of the arguments, Justice DOWLING promptly denied the motion to discharge PATTERSON. It was stated in court that PATTERSON begged of his counsel not to urge his discharge, because he feared that he would be immediately re-arrested and taken to Philadelphia on the charge of having swindled two banks of that city out of the sum of $10,000. PATTERSON thinks he would prefer to stand a trial for forgery in this city, to running his chances in Philadelphia.

Justice DOWLING ordered the prisoners to be committed to the Tombs without bail to await the action of the grand jury. The accomplice and principal witnesses GEO. F. COUGHLIN, and the boy JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, were committed to the House of Detention as witnesses.

Inquest in the New-Haven Railroad Disaster—Interesting Testimony.

Coroner RANNEY, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, resumed the investigation in the case of the late disaster on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in the neighborhood of Seventy-sixth-street. The following interesting testimony was taken:

Thaddeus Silleck, of Greenwich, Conn., being sworn, testified: I am a manufacturer and inspector of iron; I have been engaged in this business for the past forty years; I have been in the habit of riding over the New-York and New-Haven Railroad ever since it has been built; I was on the train ahead of the one that ran off the track; the condition of the road at that time was very rough; there is one bad place on the railroad this side of Williamsbridge; there are several bad places on the road where the cars jump terribly between Williamsbridge and the junction; also between Marmaroneck and Rye, and Portchester and Greenwich; on the morning of the accident there were two engines on the train I was on; I have examined the road, and found the rails defective; ties rotten and unable to hold the spikes; I have seen rails at the quarry, between Portchester and Greenwich, that I shoved off with my heel; I have seen a broken rail in front of the depot at Greenwich; this was three or four days after the accident; I have seen samples of the iron at the Forty-second-street Depot, which was taken out of the track; I have seen the iron taken out at Norwalk, Conn., which it was dangerous to ride on; the ends of the bars mashed up and the rails all bent; this was at Greenwich, Conn.; these rails were in the track; I have seen the rail broken at the time of the accident; the stem of the rail was split about a foot; the rail was not well welded. I think this rail was made of old iron or ends of rails; the old rails should be rerolled; I never use old rails in making new rails unless they have been rerolled; I have seen new rails made out of old rails without this process; in making railroad iron I have been accustomed to apply certain tests; by hammering with a sledge; by bending, and then the laminating; I do not test every rail in this manner; I generally test to see the character of the work, not the quality of the iron; it is not necessary to test more than one bar when making one hundred tons a day; there are four hundred bars in a hundred tons; the head of the broken rail was made of scraps of old iron; this rail was made of coal-short iron; this iron is very brittle, particularly on cold mornings; the most of the rails in use are made of coal-short iron; when mixed with Frankinite pig metal it is made much tougher, and when mixed with 30 per cent. of the metal, it could not be broken; with 10 per cent. of this metal the rails were made comparatively safe; the difference in the expense would not be $5 per ton; the pressure of the cars passing over the rails destroys the fibre; the iron used on the road should not have been left down three years with any safety; in 1849, I was employed by Murdock, Leavitt & Co. to make railroad iron; several of the rails manufactured of coal short iron when removed from the wagon were broken; I have made iron for the same firm of superior quality; I am unable to state that any of this coal short iron spoken of had been used on the New-York and New-Haven, or Harlem Railroad tracks; the Scranton manufacturers have also made rails of this kind; these rails can be made $5 per ton less than from red, short iron; the good iron should be at least three-eighths of an inch on the head of the rail; there are places on the New-Haven road where bad iron is used; the parts of the New-Haven road which I have examined is generally bad from Cosscob Brook to Greenwich; when the New-Haven road was first built it was in as bad a condition as it could be; I think some of the old ties are in yet; in some places they are rotten and the spikes can be taken out with the finger; I do not recollect that any person has been injured by a broken rail on the New-Haven Railroad; I think that some of the iron originally used on the road was American iron; a great deal of the iron is bad; I do not think it safe to run over twenty miles an hour on the New-Haven road; on a straight track it is safe to run thirty or forty miles an hour; the great cause of accidents is the making up of lost time; six cars are enough for any locomotive; I do not think two locomotives are safe to ride behind; I have never had any experience in running railroads; I have never known of any accident from the running of two locomotives; I have known of the breakage of rails on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, but have never known of a car going off the track in consequence.

John Gould, late a Railroad Commissioner of the State of Connecticut; for six years he has been employed to examine the railroads in the State; the New-York and New-Haven Railroad had been his special care; never considered it an unsafe road; had there been anything unsafe about it I should have noticed it; I went over the road with the Railroad Commissioners after the accident for the purpose of examining the road; I considered the road in a very good condition, much better than in the Spring; there were no defective ties or rails noticed; was on the train when the accident occurred; did not observe any high rate of speed; should have observed it if it had occurred; I have not examined that part of the road in the State of New-York; as far as I can judge from riding over it, the road was in as good condition as roads generally are in the country; I considered the New-Haven Road safe at a rate of forty miles an hour; if in a perfect condition it would be safe to run a train fifty miles an hour over a road.

W. G. Creamer, of this city, was recalled, and examined, but no testimony of importance was elicited.

The further investigation of the case was then adjourned until 12 o'clock noon Dec. 3.

Lieut. Cushing at the Union League Club.

Last evening there was a large attendance at the rooms of the Union League Club on Seventeenth-street, in anticipation of a visit from the hero of the *Albemarle*, Lieut. CUSHING. The distinguished guest arrived at about 8½ o'clock, and was warmly received by the many assembled to do him honor. After some preliminary congratulations, Capt. MARSHALL was called to the chair, and the Hon. JOHN JAY formally introduced Lieut. CUSHING. In doing so he said that the club had often been honored by the presence of distinguished officers, both military and naval. They had now met to do honor to a young officer whose recent achievement would ever be memorable in the naval history of the world. He thought that the sinking of the *Albemarle*, in greatness of conception, skill of arrangement and vigor of execution, was without a parallel in history.

At the conclusion of Mr. JAY'S remarks Lieut. CUSHING briefly responded, saying that his pulse did not beat so quick when he went into the engagement with the *Albemarle* as it did then. The hearty expression of hospitality with which he was received touched him deeply. He considered the compliment as an assurance that while he and his command were battling with traitors in front, they were upheld by friends at home. All might rest assured that the naval uniform so respected and honored would never be disgraced.

Lieut. CUSHING was followed by PARKE GODWIN, who, after a few eloquent remarks, introduced Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio. Mr. SHERMAN was received with much applause. He thanked the audience for the honor with which his name had been received, and said that he did not deserve the compliment. This was not a time for the statesman, but a time for the hero. The

The New-York Times.

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SHERMAN'S MARCH.

Beauregard and Hood Outwitted.

Sixty Thousand Union Troops En Route for the Atlantic Coast.

Their Probable Destination Savannah or Charleston.

They will Visit Macon, Milledgeville and Augusta.

THE CITY OF ATLANTA DESTROYED.

Total Destruction of the Railroad between Atlanta and Augusta.

Iverson Attacks the Twentieth Corps and is Repulsed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 20.

It is not contraband now to state that it is known Gen. SHERMAN will touch at Macon. He has five corps of veteran infantry—the Fourteenth and Twentieth of the Army of the Cumberland, and the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth of the Army of the Tennessee, consisting in all of over 50,000 men. He has 9,000 picked cavalry, under KILPATRICK, and has thirty days' rations for man and beast. He goes finely equipped in every particular. His scout system and courier line is so complete as to guard against the possibility even of a failure. The country through which he goes is abundantly supplied with meats and bread, and is a sandy country, traversed by but few streams. If it rains a week on a stretch, it dries up or soaks down into the clay in a few hours. After arriving at Macon, he will probably go to Milledgeville, where he will divide his army, sending a part of it to Savannah, and a part to Augusta. He will fortify the latter place, and after receiving supplies up the Savannah River, he will be able to move on Columbia or Charleston. The programme, if carried out successfully, completely demolishes the railroad system of the State of Georgia. The Western and Atlantic, running from Chattanooga to Atlanta, one hundred and thirty-eight miles, is almost totally destroyed. It will take a year to rebuild it, with no inconvenience in obtaining iron. The Georgia Railroad, (a State institution, as is also Western and Atlantic, and to which the Confederacy is indebted many millions of dollars) running from Atlanta to Augusta, 171 miles, is destroyed from Atlanta to Covington, 41 miles. The occupation of Augusta will add to its destruction. The Macon and Western Railroad, running from Atlanta to Macon, 103 miles, is entirely destroyed. The Georgia Central Railroad, running from Macon to Savannah, is 191 miles, and this will no doubt receive SHERMAN's attention in a few days. From Augusta to Charleston, is 137 miles. From Augusta to Columbia, S. C., it is 141 by rail. Mostly all the manufactories for shot, shell, fixed ammunition, and cannon are at Macon, Augusta and Columbia. Half the powder the rebels use is made near Augusta.

If BEAUREGARD attempts to intercept SHERMAN, or follow him, he must send his entire army, with all its paraphernalia, by rail from Corinth to Meridian. It must then march from Meridian to Montgomery, a distance of about 200 miles, with only a short piece of railroad, with no means of transportation, running from Uniontown to Selma. By the time BEAUREGARD reaches Macon SHERMAN would be out of his reach. THOMAS is watching G. P. T. B., and is being heavily reinforced (with new troops.) In a week from now THOMAS' army will have 55,000 men, beside A. J. SMITH, who is coöperating with an army of observation.

Effect of Sherman's Movement—Early Probably Withdrawn to Richmond—Silence of the Rebel Press.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 20.

It is expected by military men here that SHERMAN's movement in Georgia will bring on operations along the whole line, both in Virginia and the West, and that so far from having an intermission of campaigning during the Winter, we shall see that season filled up with work on the grandest scale.

It appears to be pretty well settled that EARLY's army has been drawn back to Richmond, and it is supposed that LEE will detach as large a force as prudence will permit, and send it to oppose SHERMAN, and at least cover Savannah. In this event GRANT will have just the opportunity he covets.

The Richmond papers of Saturday, received here this morning, contain no news from Georgia. It is obvious that a very strict censorship is kept over the Richmond press, with a view to prevent the panic which the intelligence of SHERMAN's advance must create.

DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENT.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1864.

Ere this letter reaches you, your readers will have been made the recipients of intelligence, via Richmond, concerning the movements of Gen. SHERMAN, which must startle the upholders of the tottering Confederacy and electrify the nation.

To the country at large, the mystery and secrecy which have enveloped the situation of SHERMAN's army, especially after the affair in the valley south of Lookout Mountain, at which place our advance was actually crowded upon the enemy's rear, have given rise to grave misapprehensions. After the affair in the valley, although myself and others, I suppose, traced up BEAUREGARD's army, and gave sketches of his operations all through Northern Alabama, we maintained an unkind silence in regard to Union movements. The rebel army of Tennessee, under the guidance of its old commander, dashed through Northern Alabama, without impediment or pursuit. Losing sight of SHERMAN, who had been so rapidly pursuing its rear, the people naturally consoled themselves with the impression that a trap was being projected, and that but a short time must elapse before the announcement of an overwhelming defeat of BEAUREGARD's army would be made public. But the American people are queer—especially in war-times. They could see BEAUREGARD's army quietly located at Florence, Ala., a town which fell into our possession nearly three years ago; they could see DICK TAYLOR's forces at Big Bear Creek, acting as an army of observation; and they could hear the guns of FORREST thundering away at Johnsonville, a small town only 76 miles distant from the State Capital of Tennessee. But they could hear nothing of the redoubtable SHERMAN. Their high hopes and sanguine anticipations were turned to anxiety, and their anxiety to misapprehensions and grief, and in silence they questioned, "Where is SHERMAN, and what is he doing?" As it is now no longer a secret, I will tell you:

Poor HOOD, or poor BEAUREGARD, or poor Confederacy! You have been handsomely euchred, in the first place, and now SHERMAN is making a march.

When General SHERMAN transmitted the dispatch to Secretary STANTON, in which he stated his troops required rest, he told the truth; but he did not mean to give them a taste of it at Atlanta. SHERMAN does not believe in resting his army a great while at a time. While pursuing HOOD, didn't he telegraph STANTON to the effect, that his army was in motion, adding that it was better for the men than lying in camp? Had BEAUREGARD's army confronted SHERMAN, instead of making its ridiculous and unmilitary wild-goose chase, the "rest" which the latter had promised to his victorious army, would have ceased to exist before this. Long before the fall of Atlanta, Gen. SHERMAN remarked many times, that the Gate City was *not* the objective point. I never learned that he named any particular place in the Southern Confederacy as his objective point, but the impression became rife, early in July last, that it was not Atlanta. Immediately after the fall of Atlanta, and while HOOD's army, in a state of semi-demoralization, hovered around our front, I was informed upon good authority, that there would be a Winter campaign. And, really, had not the barriers been removed, by the withdrawal of the rebel army of Tennessee, Gen. SHERMAN would have made an attempt, at least, to have forced himself across the Cotton States. This was the programme. This is the programme—and more than sixty thousand national troops are already marching through Georgia!

The TIMES' Washington special (in the TIMES of the 10th inst.,) is the most correct account I have seen in regard to SHERMAN's movements, there being in it but a slight deviation from facts, as I have obtained them through reliable sources:

Gen. SHERMAN, you will recollect, pursued the columns of BEAUREGARD quite up to the Alabama State line. The latter, with all possible speed, at this juncture, hurried his sorely-pressed troops west, as if the prince of evil spirits were in his rear with a sharp stick. This was good for SHERMAN, but bad for "TOUTANT." Almost simultaneously, Gen. SHERMAN urged his army east, with, of course, some grand project in view, and in eight days subsequently had his army upon the railroad between Kingston and Rome, with headquarters at the former place, situated upon the Georgia Railroad, about midway between the Tennessee and Chattahooche Rivers. This was first-rate for SHERMAN, but mighty bad for "Parley-vous."

Here, at Kingston, preparations were immediately made for the coming campaign. The first information I received concerning the movements about to be developed confused me. I learned one day that orders had been issued to the Twentieth Corps, which had been left at Atlanta, to cease work upon the fortifications. The lady who has the permit for shipping all sutlers' goods required in the army, was advised that her stores must be removed by the 10th instant, as Atlanta was to be evacuated and destroyed. Upon the same day I learned (what was a fact) that orders had been issued to the Chief Commissary of the army to send to Atlanta with all possible haste thirty days' rations for sixty thousand men. These items of information put me in a quandary. The idea of sending two millions of rations to a city that was to be destroyed, nonplussed me, and I immediately sought to solve the enigmatical reports, and found that their character was not so antipodal as they seemed. I ascertained, what I have kept quiet until the "cat jumped," and now purpose to tell you, that the expedition, composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Corps, and KILPATRICK's cavalry, is on its way.

The expedition commenced its march upon the evening of the 13th inst., with a division of KILPATRICK's cavalry, under Gen. McCOOK, and the Twentieth Corps, Gen. SLOCUM, in advance. This advance was to proceed slowly in the direction of Macon, and to be followed by the Fourteenth Corps, Gen JEFF. C. DAVIS. The Army of the Tennessee, Gen. HOWARD, composed of the Fifteenth Corps, Gen. LOGAN, Sixteenth, Gen. SMITH, and Seventeenth, Gen. FRANK BLAIR, left Kingston three days before for Atlanta, tearing up the railroad as it went along. On the 11th the Etowah Bridge was destroyed, and from thence to the Chattahoochee River the work of destruction was complete. Almost the entire railroad track was removed, and the rails twisted up and otherwise injured; all the important storehouses and depots were burned, and the culverts and masonry blown up. The immense structure which spans the Chattahoochee was burned and the foundation blown up. Everything was in readiness at Atlanta to make good the destruction of that town upon the arrival of the Army of the Tennessee, and, in all probability, the Gate City, so long the fountain-head of the South for the production of munitions of war, was sent reeling to ruin on the 14th inst. The torch was to be applied to all public buildings, manufactories and storehouses, and everything liable to be transferred to rebel use, which would not burn, was to be blown up, including the railroad buildings and other railway accompaniments in the centre of the city. The Army of the Tennessee was then to resume its march, and will, no doubt, make a junction with the advance in a few days. While this work of destruction was being performed, a detachment of men operated in like manner toward Chattanooga, and will, no doubt, burn the bridge over the Oostanaula at Resaca, and fall back and fortify near the junction of the Knoxville branch, south of Dalton. I no not know the entire programme to be carried out by Gen. SHERMAN, neither do I know positively his destination. The latter may depend somewhat on circumstances. After touching at Macon, I think he will go northeast. Andersonville is only a short distance south of Macon, but, if the rebels succeed in removing our prisoners from that point, as they probably will, a visit in that direction would be of no earthly account.

Among the faithful officers who accompany this expedition is Gen. OLIVER OTIS HOWARD, commanding the Army of the Tennessee. His military ability and consummate bravery and intrepidity upon a field of action, his established integrity and Christian fortitude, and his natural imperturbation, stamp him as one of God's own men. He is known as the Havelock of this army, while his uniform unostentation tends to obscure him, even among those of less brilliancy, who have acquired a world of renown. OLIVER OTIS HOWARD was born in Leeds, Maine, Nov. 8, 1830. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850, and immediately entered the West Point Academy, where he graduated in 1854, and was appointed to the Ordnance Department as Brevet Second-Lieutenant. In July, 1857, he was made First Lieutenant, and subsequently was attached to the West Point Academic class, as Acting-Assisting Professor of Mathematics, in which capacity he continued until 1861. When the war was fairly under way, Gen. HOWARD resigned his First Lieutenant's commission in the Ordnance Department, so that he might accept the Colonelcy of a regiment of Maine volunteers. This was in June, 1861. He commanded a brigade in the first battle of Bull Run, and for his gallant conduct in that battle was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers Sept. 3, 1863. His brigade formed part of Gen. McCLELLAN's Army of the Potomac, and in the battle of Fair Oaks he had his right arm shot off. After the battle of Antietam he took Gen. SEDGWICK's division, in SUMNER's corps, which formed part of SUMNER's right grand division, or, in other words, the right wing of the Army of the Potomac. HOWARD's division, with NEWTON's, of FRANKLIN's grand division, was the first to cross the Rappahannock at the time of BURNSIDE's battle of Fredericksburgh. At the battle of Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg in the East, and at Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw, Peach-tree Creek, and other fields in the West, is the name of OLIVER OTIS HOWARD brilliantly associated.

IVERSON'S ATTACK.

Before the Twentieth Corps left Atlanta, it had two slight brushes with the enemy's cavalry under Gen. IVERSON, which did not amount to much, however, yet, here are the particulars: On the morning of the 7th, GEARY's and WARD's divisions moved south from Atlanta about three miles, for some unexplained reason, and returned to camp in the evening, followed by a squad of undemonstrative rebel cavalry. Believing this was a ruse to cover a retreat, IVERSON made an attack on Atlanta with twelve hundred men and two sections of artillery. This was a good joke of IVERSON's—attacking the Twentieth Corps inside of the fortifications with twelve hundred men. A handful of infantry made a dash into the cavalry, and the renegades ran, no loss being sustained by either side. This was the great IVERSON's first battle. On the morning of the 11th, "spoiling for a fight," he attacked, with an increased force the picket line of WARD's front, but, after firing a few shell, swung around and attacked GEARY's pickets, driving them in and killing one man. Ten minutes after a brigade of GEARY's infantry drove the gallant IVERSON and his gang out of sight. We lost one man killed in this sanguinary affair, while the rebel loss was two killed, three wounded, two prisoners, and about fifteen hundred badly frightened. I will add that, upon examination of the prisoners and wounded, they declared that ammunition was getting decidedly scarce in the Confederacy, owing, in part, to the decrease of blockade-running and the destruction of the manufactories at Atlanta. In their cartridge boxes were found but twenty rounds, said to have been manufactured at Augusta since the fall of Atlanta.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

Preparations for Leaving the City—The New Campaign—Repulse of a Rebel Attack—Atlanta Abandoned by its Inhabitants.

From our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

The last train that lingers in the depot of this city leaves to-night, and will bear you this letter written, perhaps, upon the eve of the inauguration of the most stupendous movement that has been projected during the war. The abandonment of Atlanta, which was foreshadowed to you in a previous letter, is now a fixed fact. Gen. SHERMAN is expected here with the Army of the Tennessee to-night. This army, joined to Gen. SLOCUM's command, will form a formidable force, with which the conqueror of Atlanta will sweep in any direction he may desire with irresistible force.

PREPARATIONS.

During the past ten days, a remarkable degree of activity has pervaded the various departments of the military service at this post. Ammunition and supplies sufficient for a month's campaign, have been accumulated at the depots, and rapidly distributed to the commands, and stowed in the trains of the divisions, or issued to the men. Orders have been circulated indicative of a movement into the heart of the enemy's territory away from all base of supply. The army has been carefully reorganized. Preparations have been fully made for a campaign of fifty days.

THE NEW CAMPAIGN.

Its objects, direction, &c., are, of course, matters for conjecture with the army. All kinds of rumors and surmises prevail, the most definite and plausible of which seems to indicate a direct march for the coast, either at Savannah or Mobile, each corps to march by a separate route and to subsist on the country, doing the greatest possible damage to the enemy's interior depots and lines of communication with the least possible delay. As a prelude to the march, the railroad is to be completely demolished between Kingston and Atlanta, and the latter city rendered untenable as a depot. In other words, Atlanta is to be given to destruction, so far as its shops and depots are concerned. This I give you as the most generally accepted interpretation of events. It is doubtful whether you will have much communication with us for a month or two to come.

AN ATTACK

was made on the Third (WARD's) and Second (GEARY's) Divisions of the Twentieth Corps, by a regiment or two of rebel cavalry, on the 9th. The attacking party advanced to the very breastworks, convinced that Atlanta was undefended save by a rear-guard of the army. The enemy were repulsed at all points with little loss to our troops. The rebel loss was four killed. They had several pieces of light artillery.

ATLANTA ABANDONED.

Atlanta is abandoned by its inhabitants. The negroes have left by thousands. The whites are not a hundred in number left in the city. There are more applicants for passage on the cars than can by any possibility obtain transportation.

As yet no orders have been received that give a definite understanding as to our future destination.

HUGUENOT.

The Question of Subsistence.

[*From the Cincinnati Times.*]

SHERMAN has been chiefly occupying his time in laying in a full supply of hard bread and beef cattle; and he has with him of the former sixty days full rations, and several thousand head of the cattle, for all things else he will depend on the country over which he is to pass. His animals can subsist well. Corn and sweet potatoes are abundant. During the week ending on the 5th inst. he gathered in 1, 760 wagon loads of corn, 436 loads of sweet potatoes, and a few horses, without sending his foraging parties more than thirty miles from Atlanta. He could manage to live for six months without communication once with the North. In reference to his cavalry, he feels certain of his ability to obtain horses enough to keep good his original stock; and perhaps he may be enabled to mount some more men.

REBEL VIEWS.

From the Richmond Whig, 23d.

The larger portion of his (SHERMAN's) force, it is reported, is *already moving toward Selma, Ala.*, and if this be true, Mobile must be his destination. Apropos to this conjecture, we learn that an *immense fleet of transports, laden with stores, has arrived in Mobile Bay, which looks as if a movement was contemplated* at an early day in that quarter. We have, upon the above hypothesis, the most singular feature of the war, that is, of two large armies passing each other by a sort of flank movement and moving in an opposite direction. SHERMAN may be a shrewd banker, a stubborn fighter, and a prospective candidate for Presidential honors, but we venture the prediction that he has been woefully outgeneraled this time. We shall soon see. The situation is certainly increasing in interest in North Georgia.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the same day also "notes the arrival of a supply fleet at Pensacola, of which the Government received advices several days ago." The *Enquirer* adds: SHERMAN might reach the Gulf, overpower all opposing force, and fix his new base upon the waters of the Gulf. But what then? The march would be all; the damage repaired, he would have accomplished nothing to impair our means of defense, and would find himself opposed in the Spring by another army."

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Vast Improvements at City Point—A New City, and What Shall We Call It?—Effect of the Union Triumph on the Army—Mr. Ould's Proposal—The Military Situation—Gossip About the Intentions of Jeff. Davis—Promotion of Capt. Bleod.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Thursday, Nov. 17, 1864.

To any one who has been absent from City Point for even a few weeks, the changes that greet him on his arrival must appear very extraordinary. Far below the usual landing-place of the mail-boats, new wharves have been projected into the river, piles being driven in for more, and vessels loading and unloading at them, just as unconcernedly as if they had always been there. Along the entire length of the landing, substantial frame buildings have been erected for Government purposes, many hundred feet in length, and containing everything pertaining to the Quartermaster's, Commissary's and Ordnance Departments. The latter, under the active supervision of Lieut. FARLEY, is a perfect model of order and efficient arrangement. Following the example of the military progress, civil improvements are also spreading in every direction. The Maltby House, now completed, and in full blast, is getting up a perfect village of neat frame buildings around it. The inevitable Adams Express Company absorbs a share of the new buildings down at the wharf, large enough — one would think — to stow away the packages of a continent, but not at all too much for their enormous and daily increasing business; while everywhere else, down by the wharf, and the top of the bluff, and along the roads converging to City Point, temporary canvas tents are rapidly giving way to solid wooden buildings. Indeed, if we stay here much longer, this will become so important a locality, that instead of calling it "City Point," we shall have to fix upon some name for an actual city in existence. To be ahead of all other ingenious competitors, I beg to suggest one—Grantville. How does that look in print and syllable to the ear? But perhaps it will be time enough for that when *we get Richmond.* Well, we shall not have to wait very long for that. I have said before that I hope to eat my Christmas dinner at the Spottiswood House in Richmond, and I think there are far more illustrious individuals who entertain not the hope but the *determination. Nous verrons.*

You in New-York must feel the glorious triumph which human liberty has achieved in the late Presidential election; but, I tell you, to appreciate that triumph in all its length, breadth and depth, you should come here and see the effect it has upon our armies; among those gallant men who, above all others, had so deep an interest at stake, as to be willing to lay down for it all they possess, even life itself. I need not tell you now intensely reinvigorated our soldiers are by this grand result. Up to the eventful Eighth of November, no patriot in arms could tell certainly whether or not he should henceforth have to confront an enemy in the rear, ten times more formidable than the one in front; now he *knows* that the whole North, for all available purposes, is keeping step to the soul-stirring music of the Union. You find this feeling of exhilaration everywhere; in the camp, in the hospital, on board every boat coming up the river, crowded with earnest men who, after going home, on short furlough, to drop the ballot of the citizen, are now joyously returning to finish up the rebellion with the bullets of the soldier.

Much amusement is caused among them by Mr. OULD's modest proposal to our Government, to let his shivering men have blankets from us in return for cotton. The very pertinent question is asked: Would not Mr. OULD, while striking so original a bargain, like to have a fresh supply of cannon, ammunition, *Merrimacs* and *Albemarles*, men, &c., in return for his cotton? Some even have the audacity to ask why we should give anything at all in return for his cotton, when we are so soon going to get the latter for *nothing.* As to blankets, one would have imagined that the huge wet one which has just been thrown over the whole surface of rebeldom, by the reélection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, was enough to satisfy the whole Confederacy for some time to come. But if the Southern masses are really getting tired of being out in the cold, how easy for them to come and warm themselves! Once let them give the slightest hint that they are willing, in a body, to cluster again round the brave old family fireside, and from Maine to Louisiana, from New-York to California, there would be such a blazing of hearths and bonfires as would illumine with joy the whole vault of Heaven.

Now that we have got over the excitement of the election, the country will, of course, be turning its eager eyes toward the battle-fields. How completely one grand event may be overshadowed by another, was never more clearly proved than by the comparative apathy with which the public received two such splendid and startling events as the destruction of the rebel ram *Albemarle*, and the consequent capture of Plymouth. To gratify that natural public eagerness there are no war materials at present to administer. Everything has remained quiet since the 8th; the one combatant still writhing and staggering under the terrific blow he received on that occasion, while the other is evidently bracing himself up to deal precisely such another "sock-dologer" right between the eyes. I have heard many good people speculating upon "Winter quarters," but, for my own poor part, I am expecting no such thing, unless, indeed, we find them in Petersburgh or Richmond. My reason for thinking that we cannot long continue inactive where we are, is based upon the simple facts that JEFF. DAVIS cannot afford to remain cornered like a rat where he is, without some desperate effort to escape—and that his antagonist is not the kind of man to keep looking too long upon a rebel prize without grasping it.

When I mentioned JEFF. DAVIS, I spoke of him in his collective capacity, as the incarnation of the rebellion, not individually. When we hear, rolling up from the South, the appalling cry of "*sauve qui peut,*"—impossible now to be avoided, and but little longer delayed—whoever or whatever we may find in Richmond, no sane man expects to see the precious person of JEFF. DAVIS, so long as there is a London or a Paris in the world. It may be thought a wild dreaming to utter the suspicion that even now preliminary steps are taken, in the arrangement of property in Europe, to provide for his speedy self-expatriation; but I have uttered many dreams of the kind, seemingly far wilder, since the commencement of the war, and lived to see them all realized. One thing certain is, that what with us is simply the deduction of sober reason, finds apparent confirmation in the reports of rebel refugees from Richmond. It may be true or false, but they distinctly declare that the speedy flight of JEFF. DAVIS and his leading brother-conspirators, is currently believed and spoken of in Richmond, and that when Mr. DAVIS was on his last speech-making tour through Georgia, *it was fully expected he would not return.*

An official change has occurred during my temporary absence from this place. Capt. H. B. BLOOD, Acting Chief Depot Quartermaster at this place, has been promoted to the position of Chief Quartermaster of the Tenth Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He is now on a sick furlough at home, but is expected soon to fill his new position. Capt. BLOOD's affable and gentlemanly bearing made him as great a favorite among all civilians who came in contact with him, as he was prized in this portion of the army for the zealous performance of his important duties.

J. R. HAMILTON.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Late Attack upon a Detachment of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry—Complete List of the Killed and Wounded—The Enemy Attacked by Michigan Cavalry While Attempting to Escape.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1864.

In a recent letter I stated in effect that our lines were so arranged that if the guerrillas ventured to come inside of them they would get more than they bargained for. Results have shown that what I then said was true, as will be seen by this letter.

A messenger yesterday waited for me to write a few lines relative to an attack upon a detachment of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, between this army and the Opequan; but it seems that the statement therein contained, though correct as far as it went, was not complete.

It appears that Sergt. SCHAFFNER, with fifteen men of Company E, Seventeenth Pennsylvania, accompanied by Corp. WILLIAM AMWAKE, clerk at Col. KELLOGG's headquarters, started for the Opequan, by order of Col. EDWARDS, commandant at Winchester, to take dispatches to the Railroad Station on the Opequan. The party succeeded in reaching the point designated, without interruption, but on their return, when, after having crossed the Opequan and passing through a piece of woods, they encountered one company of MOSBY's men, one hundred and nine strong, commanded by Capt. MONTGOMERY and Lieut. SMITH, (a son of Extra BILLY SMITH, of Warrenton.) They (the enemy) had just returned from the Martinsburgh and Winchester pike, and had captured a newsboy's wagon, the driver of which was still in their custody.

The enemy was concealed behind a barn, and only exposed a squad to the advance of Sergeant SCHAFFNER's party; the advance guard was not halted, but as soon as the main body came in sight they were ordered to surrender, which order the Commandant refused to obey, when instantly the whole of the enemy's force charged, surrounded the party, and an indiscriminate slaughter commenced. Of the seventeen men seven were killed or wounded. One man escaped who was on the rear-guard, and returning to camp gave information of what occurred. The balance of the party, nine men, were taken prisoners.

Col. KELLOGG, with 250 men of the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, immediately started out in pursuit, but only succeeded in recapturing two men belonging to the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, who had been previously captured by the enemy while on picket. But it seems that the enemy were not to escape so easily. The Fifth Michigan Cavalry met them near the ford on the Shenandoah, at Ashby's Gap, when all but one of the prisoners were recaptured, and at last accounts one rebel sergeant and a private had been killed, and the Fifth Michigan were fighting them five miles east of the river. As the regiment had fourteen men murdered by MOSBY's men in August last, it is not to be supposed that they will escape through any fault of theirs.

The death of Sergeant Schaffer is particularly regretted because he was a superior soldier. Only two weeks ago he was captured and made his escape at the peril of his life from a guard of two men. He had frequently said that he never would be taken to Richmond, indeed, when ordered to surrender, he positively refused until wounded, and then the dastardly cowards shot him a second time, inflicting the wound from the effects of which he died last night.

The casualties in the detachment were as follows:

Sergt. Schaffner, commanding—died from wounds.
R. W. Moll, wounded—shot after he had surrendered.
Adam Fox, wounded.
H. Fredericks, killed.
Martin Morgan Tyler, (rear guard,) escaped uninjured.
Jos. Sheffer, wounded.
Henry Gelbe, wounded.
Ed. Sell, killed.
W. F. Williams, missing—was a prisoner and well when last seen.
Jacob Shell, recaptured.
Norman Garlets, recaptured.
W. A. Foltz, recaptured.
E. E. Taylor, recaptured.
John Shisa, recaptured.
John Petus, recaptured.
Adam Werts, recaptured.
J. Tobias, recaptured.

In MONTGOMERY's Company there were ten or twelve men in citizen's clothing, and one of them openly talked of having work to do on his farm to-day. One member of this company belongs in Easton, Penn., he refused to reveal his name.

MOSBY's headquarters, for several days past, have been at Warrenton, but he is about locating at Culpeper.

E. A. PAUL.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 20.

CABINET MAKING.

Cabinet making continues to be the favorite pastime of the Washington *quid nunc.* It would burden the telegraph to transmit all the concoctions of their fertile brains.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. BURNSIDE returned this morning from the Army of the Potomac.

SEVERE STORM.

A severe rain storm has been raging here all day and continues to-night. The Army of the Potomac has had a like visitation for two or three days past.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 20.

THE BLOCKADING PARTIALLY RAISED.

The ports of Norfolk, Va., and Fernandina and Pensacola, Fla., having for some time past been in the military possession of the United States, it is deemed advisable that they should be opened to domestic and foreign commerce. Therefore, the President of the United States has issued a proclamation making known that, pursuant to the authority vested in him by the Act of Congress of June, 1861, the blockade of those ports shall so far cease and determine from and after the first day of December next, that commercial intercourse with them, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may from that time be carried on subject to the laws of the United States, to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to such military and naval regulations as are now in force, or may hereafter be found necessary.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL CHASE.

A private letter from the fleet off Charleston, says that recently the steamer *Peatioe* sighting a blockade-runner, slipped her cable and gave chase, without effect. Returning subsequently, to get her anchors, the rebels opened on her either from Fort Marshall or Beach Inlet, to which she paid no attention, until a ten-inch shell struck her on the forecastle, killing and wounding a number of men, seven of whom died on the instant.

FROM CITY POINT.

The mailboat from City Point brings information that on Thursday night heavy firing occurred on BUTLER's front, caused by the rebels attempting to force our picket lines. They were completely repulsed.

The Post-office Department has reëstablished the Post-office at Helena, Ark.

FROM TENNESSEE AND MISSISSIPPI.

Defeat of Gen. Gillem near Bull's Gap—Capture of Four Hundred Prisoners by Gen. Breckinridge.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Nov. 19.

Intelligence deemed reliable, the accuracy of which cannot be determined to-night, says:

Very recently the rebel Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, with 10,000 men, attacked Gen. GILLEM near Bull's Gap, and after a desperate fight, defeated GILLEM, who lost four hundred prisoners.

The number of killed and wounded is not stated.

No fears of an invasion of Kentucky in consequence of this reverse is apprehended, as the military authorities are fully prepared to meet the advance of any rebel force into the State.

THE REBEL ACCOUNT.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 16.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department last night:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Nov. 15, 1864.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE reports that on the night of the 13th inst. he turned Bull's Gap, when the enemy attempted to retreat.

About 1 o'clock on the 14th inst., with VAUGHAN's and DUKE's commands, he struck their column and routed it. Several hundred prisoners, ten stands of colors, six pieces of artillery, with caissons and horses complete, fifty loaded wagons with teams, and ambulances with medical supplies, &c., were captured.

R. E. LEE.

Beauregard said to be at Corinth—Large Rebel Force near Mount Pleasant—Treachery of the Commander of the Gunboat Rattler Confirmed.

CAIRO, Saturday, Nov. 19.

Memphis dates to the 17th say that reports placed BEAUREGARD with a considerable rebel force at Corinth, and that FORREST would join him there.

The rebel Capt. THOMPSON was conscripting every man he could find in the neighborhood of Germanstown.

There were about four thousand rebels at Mount Pleasant, Missouri, twelve miles from Collierville. This is the only large body near Memphis, but there are several small forces not far away.

CHALMERS and LONGSTREET are reported at Holly Springs.

There was a monster Union celebration at Memphis on the 16th, in honor of the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN.

Ninety-six paroled Federal officers arrived at Memphis on the 15th, under escort of a rebel Commissioner of Exchange.

The crew of the steamer *Chessman*, captured on the Tennessee River by FORREST, have been paroled, and have also arrived at Memphis.

New-Orleans papers of the 17th confirm the statement concerning the attempt of the commander of the gunboat *Rattler* to surrender his vessel to the rebels. He was to receive 100 bales of cotton, $200,000 in greenbacks, and pass through the Trans-Mississippi Department to Mexico.

Accident on the Nashville Railroad—Gen. Meagher—Gen. Gillem.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The engine of a freight train leaving Nashville early on Friday morning, broke one of its driving-wheels, which at every revolution broke the rails. Some 1,200 rails between Nashville and Gallatin were thus rendered useless, and the damage amounts to $30,000. The train was twelve hours behind time in consequence of this injury to the road.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* learns that Maj.-Gen. MEAGHER has been ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN for duty, with instructions that he be assigned to the command of all the troops belonging to the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps now in this District.

The loss of Gen. GILLEM's forces in their recent encounter with BRECKINRIDGE, is estimated at four hundred wounded and missing. GILLEM is at Knoxville.

Heavy rains here and at Nashville to-day. Water twelve feet deep on Harper's Shoals, Cumberland River.

Death of Gen. Canby.

CAIRO, Sunday, Nov. 20.

Forty-five sacks and 395 bales of cotton have arrived from Memphis for St. Louis.

The clerk of the steamer *Stickney* from New Orleans on the evening of the 17th, says that he was told by the Quartermaster of New Orleans that Gen. CANBY died at 1 o'clock that afternoon, and on the arrival of the steamer at Morganzia, the latest telegram received there confirmed the statement.

NAVAL.—Chief Engineer KING, of the United States Navy, has returned from Europe, where he was sent by the Government on special service. It is stated that the naval officers of England and France showed Mr. KING every desirable attention.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Death of Lieut.-Col. Hopkins.

Lieut.-Col. JAMES A. P. HOPKINS, of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment N. Y. Vols., (Second Metropolitan,) died on Saturday last of pneumonia, at the residence of Mr. Inspector DILKS, No. 113 Maccougal-street. Col. HOPKINS had been quite ill for several months, and to his numerous friends and acquaintances his death was therefore not unexpected. The regiment to which Col. HOPKINS was attached, left this city for New-Orleans in the early part of the rebellion. After arriving at the latter place his force was ordered up the Mississippi and there took a noble part in the seige of Port Hudson. It was there that the lamented Lieut. BENJAMIN F. DENTON, of the Metropolitan Police force, met a glorious death while leading on a column of his brave men. Col. HOPKINS also fought with great bravery and skill in other important engagements in the Department of Gen. BANKS. During the latter part of his career at the South, he was appointed Chief of Police in the City of New-Orleans, and finally he received a commission as Chief of the United States Detective Force of that city. He was for many years previous to the breaking out of the war, well and favorably known as a member of the police of this city, and had held the position of Captain in the Third and Sixteenth Precincts. His funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Inspector DILKS, at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Reported Revenue Frauds in the Ninth District.

A recent telegram to a Boston paper contained a report of extensive revenue frauds alleged to have been perpetrated by certain brewers in the upper wards of this city. The Collector for the district admits that frauds have been discovered among the brewers, but declines to give any particulars of the transactions, on the ground that at the present stage of the case it would be detrimental to the public interests to make the matter known. So far only three establishments have been implicated. The parties have not been arrested, but their breweries have been closed and placed in charge of United States officers as a precautionary step to proceedings to confiscate the property. The substance of the accusation is understood to be, that these parties have been engaged in the secret distillation of sour and refuse beer making no returns to the Collector, and paying no tax except the usual one on malt liquors. The whole amount of the fraud will not exceed $10,000. The papers are in the hands of the United States District Attorney, but he also refuses to make the matter public.

Prosecution of Dishonest Inspectors of Election.

A Special Committee has been appointed to prosecute some of the inspectors at the late election. Many instances of fraud and disregard of the law in the receptions of votes have come to light, and the committee desire to bring all the guilty parties to justice. Any person knowing of any disregard of their duty on the part of inspectors will further the ends of justice by giving a statement of the facts to JOHN H. WHITE, Esq., No. 169 Broadway, Chairman of the committee.

The Recent Forgeries—The Mechanics' Bank Not a Sufferer.

The statement that the Mechanics' Bank of this city was victimized by the recent forgeries is erroneous. The forged checks drawn on that bank were not paid, and none of the names used by the forgers were those of depositors in the bank.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 297, 303, 304, 2715, 2335, 1395, 1551, 1553, 2171, 1817, 2699, 2711, 457, 2725, 2731, 1841, 2749, 1681, 1908, 707, 1957. *Part II.*—Nos 1910, 1550, 1676, 796, 1958, 2412, 1070, 2388, 2398, 2400, 2408, 1764, 1422, 2448, 2464, 2470, 2474, 2088, 1878, 2494.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part II.*—Nos. 2250, 3978, 3544, 4190, 3309, 3302, 4510, 4550, 4562, 4564, 4556, 4558, 4560, 4582, 4584.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—743, 807, 745, 432, 757, 808, 809, 810, 811, 217, 167, 746, 652, 724, 782. *Part II.*—Nos. 257, 140, 115, 490, 778, 281, 688, 638, 631, 192, 642, 581, 340, 564, 687.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—Soon after 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the mattress manufactory of F. R. HOUSER, on the second floor of premises No. 1,360 Broadway, near Thirty-seventh-street. The building is owned by Mr. CHARLES BEARDSLEY, and was occupied for manufacturing purposes. The first floor was used by Mr. NORWOOD, trunk-maker. His loss is about $1,500; the insurance could not be ascertained. The damage to the stock and machinery of Mr. HOUSER is about $2,000. The third floor was occupied by M. J. DOOLEY, brush manufacturer. His loss is about $1,000; fully insured in the Grocers' Insurance Company The building, which was damaged to the amount of from $3,000 to $4,000, is insured in the Indemnity Insurance Company. The flames extended to the adjoining buildings No. 1,358, also owned by Mr. BEARDSLEY, and occupied by ABRAHAM LEE & Co. It was damaged to the extent of $2,000. The cause of the fire is at present unknown.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—MARY STRAND, aged 17 years, was arrested yesterday, by Officer MCCARTHY, of the Fourth Precinct, on the charge of stealing $205 in Treasury notes from JOHN BROWN, of No. 78 Oak-street. BROWN testified that on last Thursday night the prisoner was in his room, when she gave him a glass of drugged wine that put him into a sleep from which he did not awake for three hours after. He charges that during this time MARY robbed him of the sum above-named. When he awoke he found himself locked in the room alone. MARY was afterward found by the Police in a low dance-house in Cherry-street. She was taken before Justice HOGAN, and committed to the Tombs for trial. Mr. BROWN is still suffering from the effects of the drugged wine which the prisoner gave him.

ALLEGED FATAL SCALDING AFFRAY.—MARGARET O'BRIEN, aged 38 years, residing at No. 147 Worth-street, while in the store of JOHN CONLAN, at the above number, was terribly scalded on Saturday night, by the upsetting of a boiler of hot water. It is alleged that JAMES CAMPBELL intentionally threw the water over MARGARET, and he was, therefore, arrested and committed to the Tombs to await the result. The injured woman was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where she lies in a critical condition.

THE HERO OF THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.—If Gen. EARLY wants to procure a forcible and accurate likeness of the man who has given him such complete drubbings on several occasions lately, in the Shenandoah Valley, he can do so by sending a one-dollar greenback to Messrs. DERBY & MILLER, No. 5 Spruce-street, who have just added an elegant engraving of SHERIDAN, by RITCHIE, to their series of Union portraits.

FATALLY STABBED IN AN AFFRAY.—At a late hour on Saturday night, a number of men became involved in a quarrel in Monroe-street, near Corlears, during which EDWARD PARKER, one of the party, was stabbed in the abdomen with a knife in the hands of FRANCIS FITZGERALD. PARKER'S wounds are so serious that it is believed he cannot recover. He is now lying at his residence, No. 461 Cherry-street. Justice HEADLEY committed FITZGERALD to await the result.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOUNTIES TO VOLUNTEERS IN KINGS COUNTY.—The money heretofore raised for paying bounties to volunteers being exhausted, the Board of Supervisors held a special meeting on Saturday last for the purpose of taking measures to supply more funds with the view of keeping up recruiting. In connection with the subject a statement of the amounts heretofore raised for volunteering was submitted by the County Treasurer, showing that from Nov. 11, 1863, to July 29, 1864, the amount of bonds authorized to be raised was $3,000,000. Amount borrowed and paid to Bounty Committee, less $10,000 reserved for veterans, $2,664 000, leaving a balance of $336,000. Bonds disposed of by sale and exchanged for certificates, $1,154,000; outstanding certificates, $1,510,000, making a total of $2,664,000. Bonds on hand, $846,000. A resolution was adopted to the effect that in the opinion of the Board of Supervisors the best interests of the county will be promoted by continuing the enlistment of volunteers for the United States service. A resolution was also adopted directing the County Treasurer to advertise that coupon bonds in sums of $1,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest, will be sold at his office on demand. A committee of three was appointed to assist the County Treasurer in the matter.

FUNERAL OF A SOLDIER.—The funeral of Capt. DUNCAN RICHMOND, of Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, took place yesterday afternoon from Plymouth Church. The deceased was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, on the 19th of October last, while in the act of leading his company against the enemy. The religious services were conducted by Rev. H. W. BEECHER, who made some appropriate remarks in reference to the circumstances attending his fall upon the battle-field. The church was filled with sympathizing friends and relatives, together with members of Brooklyn Lodge No. 288, Freemasons, of which deceased was Past Grand Master, and Engine Company No. 3, of which he also had been a member. After the ceremonies, the coffin was placed in the hearse and conveyed to the Greenwood Cemetery. The escort consisted of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment, Brooklyn Lodge and Franklin Engine Company No. 3, followed by carriages containing relatives and friends. A band, playing the funeral dirge, preceded the cortege.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 111. The principal diseases were: Consumption, 13; typhoid fever, 9; scarlet fever, 6; croup, 3; measles, 1; hooping-cough, 1; varioloid, 2; typhus fever, 1, &c. Under one year of age, 25. Natives of United States, 86; Ireland, 18; Germany, 5; England, 2.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE SOLDIERS' THANKSGIVING DINNER.—The Union-loving citizens of Jersey City and vicinity have contributed liberally in response to the call for furnishing the soldiers with a Thanksgiving dinner. About three tons of turkies, geese, chickens, beef, apples, canned fruits, grapes, pies, puddings, pickles, &c., were shipped yesterday for the Army of the Potomac. Messrs. J. OWEN BOUSE and H. A. GREENE, left yesterday for the front in charge of the contributions to superintend their distribution.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—Two young men, giving their names as WM. DAVIS and CHARLES HOWARD, arrested in Philadelphia last week, charged with having robbed Mr. MASTER'S store in Jersey City on the 5th inst. of cutlery, &c., were brought before Recorder MARTINDALE on Saturday. DAVIS was identified as the man that purchased the tools with which the burglary was committed. The stolen property was found in their possession. Committed for trial.

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.

Interesting Account by one who Helped Retake the Place.

The following private letter derives additional interest from the fact that the writer was a participant in the scenes which he describes:

PLYMOUTH, N. C., Nov. 3, 1864,
U. S. STEAMER TACONY.

Before you receive this, you will have heard of the recapture of this place, but perhaps not all the particulars. We made two attempts at it, the first on Saturday, Oct. 29. We got under way about 10 A. M., and started up Roanoke River in line of battle, the *Tacony* in the rear; went up within two miles of Plymouth, when the ball was opened by a shot from the *Commodore Hull*, soon followed by other shots from the fort and all the other vessels, with the exception of ours and the *Wyalusing*, which were too far off to do any execution. The engagement was pretty sharp for awhile; but owing to the blockade which had been laid across the river below Plymouth, we were unable to go any further up. Only one of the vessels, the *Chicopee*, was struck; she had a 100-pound solid shot put through her paddle-box—nobody hurt. I ought first to have told you that Lieut. CUSHING blew the "*ram*" up, and also had his own boat injured so badly by a shot from the "*ram*" that they all had to leave her. There were thirteen persons in the boat at the time, one of them, a master's mate, named WOODMAN, was drowned, and all the rest, with the exception of CUSHING himself, were taken prisoners. He only reached the fleet after some of the most miraculous escapes. He was in the water from 3 o'clock one night till 11 the next, only going to the shore long enough to rest himself for a few minutes. Once he came up right under a battery, and another time within ten feet of a sentinel. He got through it all in safety, however, but almost "used up." He has now gone to Washington.

We went back to our anchorage that night, and lay there till 11 o'clock next day. Sunday we got under way again, in line of battle, and started up Middle River, which runs from the Roanoke, above Plymouth, and is nearly two miles from it. We kept firing on our way up, after we had got in range. About 5½ the same night, anchored in Roanoke River; kept up the firing the best part of the night—no disturbance; Monday, Oct. 31, beat to general quarters; at 9:30 opened the magazine, got all our grape and canister on deck, and put everything that could possibly wound the men out of the way; the *Commodore Hull* was sent down the river to reconnoitre; returned and reported everything "*all right*;" steamed down the river slowly in line of battle, the *Tacony* third in line; the *Wyalusing* bringing up the rear. We had a difficult channel to navigate. The river had been blockaded with spiles, and we had only just room enough to get through. I could have jumped on the spiles on one side, on the shore on the other. Got through without touching, and the fight commenced from our vessel with a 11-inch shell. The "reba" were not far behind in opening fire, and the fight soon became general. The town is surrounded by formidable earthworks and mounts fourteen heavy guns—one 100-pound Parrott, four 9-inch Dahlgrens, and the rest are made up of 32 and 64 pounders, about half of each. They had, also, nine field pieces, which could be made very useful, as the range was short. After we got in range, the fire was full as hot as I want to see it, but they fired a little too high to do any harm on deck. We were only struck twice—once in the foremast, which made the splinters fly a "few," and once in the rigging.

The fire which was poured into the town must have been perfectly awful. There is not a single house in town that has not been riddled. The most prominent projectiles to be seen are 11-inch grape and canister, and pieces of shell. A short time after the firing commenced, there was a tremendous explosion. We could not see through the smoke what it was, but everybody thought the flagship had got a shell through her magazine. It proved to be the rebel magazine ashore. It set fire to the buildings near, and before night almost all the buildings along shore were burned to the ground. After the firing ceased, a negro showed himself, and when others saw that nothing was come to him, they came flocking down like sheep. I never saw folks so overjoyed in my life. It was funny to see them hugging and kissing each other. They said there were 3,000 troops in the place at the time of the attack, but said they never saw such "skedadding" as took place after they once made a start. The shots we fired on our way up Middle River on Sunday killed several persons. The fleet got off with not more than twelve killed, and about as many wounded. I will send you a map of the place, and also the route we took. I am glad that the place is taken; but what pleases me more than anything else is, to think there was not a *soldier* engaged. After the engagement was finished, we went ashore to see what could be picked up. I got several little articles just to remember the place by, and among other things, the rebel commissary's pocket-book. If I get a chance, will send them home. F. W. W.

FROM MARYLAND.

Great Union Mass Meeting—Torchlight Procession, Illumination, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP PAROLE, NEAR ANNAPOLIS, MD.,
Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1864.

I take the liberty of forwarding for publication in your truly loyal paper, the following sketch of the proceedings which took place in Annapolis last evening, in honor of the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President of the United States:

About 6 o'clock P. M., the hour appointed in the programme, the different battalions of paroled prisoners, and the provisional battalion stationed at Camp Parole, took the line of march from the camp toward Annapolis. On arriving at a place called the "Rifle Pits," about a mile from Annapolis, they were met by large bodies of citizens and soldiers. After a short time the procession was formed in line, under the direction of Lieut.-Col. CHAMBERLIN, First Massachusetts Cavalry, who acted as Brigadier, ably assisted by the energetic Assistant Adjutant-General of the Post, Capt. E. CHAS. PARKER, Ninety-fourth New-York Veteran Volunteers, and marched off in the following order:

Provost Guard of Annapolis as a guard of honor.
Lieut.-Col. CHAMBERLIN and Staff.
Band of Naval College.
Citizens, carrying lanterns.
Two fire-engines, handsomely decorated with American flags and flowers.

Next came a large truck, drawn by six horses, on which was placed a beautiful life-boat, surmounted by and draped with American flags, and hung round with lamps.

After which came the Provisional Battalion of Camp Parole, headed by a splendid band. They were followed by the First, Second, Third and Fourth Battalions of paroled prisoners. These different battalions are composed of men who have, on many a bloody field, sealed with their blood their loyalty and devotion to our glorious Union. The procession was nearly a mile in length, and presented a beautiful spectacle. Each man carried a torch or lamp, and nothing could be seen, as far as the eye could reach, but one sea of light. Crowds of respectable citizens of both sexes thronged the sidewalks, and by their cheers and smiles evinced a lively interest in the scene. All the houses of the Union portion of the inhabitants, and some of the public buildings, were handsomely illuminated. Among those particularly noticed were the "National" Hotel and the office of the United States Sanitary Commission—the "National" being tastefully decorated with evergreens and wreaths of flowers, while the Sanitary office had a splendid transparency, on which, side by side, were two very fine portraits, one of WASHINGTON, the other of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Another house had a very fine transparency of LINCOLN, with this inscription over head: "ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Terror of Traitors." The procession, having entered the city, paraded through the principal streets to the Naval College grounds, and thence to Market-square, where the meeting was to be held. On entering the square the sight presented was truly grand. The platform was erected in front of the splendid residence of Mr. JOSEPH S. M. BEVIL, which was brilliantly illuminated, and draped with American flags, while a splendid flag floated proudly from the flagstaff on the roof, and thousands of Roman candles and rockets shot forth their globes of light in every direction. During the time occupied by the procession in marching through the city, a salute of one hundred guns was fired from Market-square. The platform was spacious, and at either end a band of music was stationed, which lended greatly to enliven the proceedings. In a short time the platform was filled with ladies and gentlemen, and a balcony, running the whole length of the building, presented a bright array of beauty. About 8 P. M. Col. CHAMBERLAIN called the meeting to order, by introducing Col. A. R. ROOT, Ninety-fourth New-York Volunteers, the gallant Commander of the post, to whom belongs the honor of getting up the first grand Union demonstration in the capital of Maryland. He was greeted with round after round of applause, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c. After the cheering had subsided, the Colonel stated the objects which called the meeting together, in an eloquent and patriotic address, and concluded by introducing Rev. Mr. WHITTAKER, Agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, who invoked the Divine blessing on the meeting, on our country and our armies, and thanked Almighty God for the victories vouchsafed to us both on the field of battle and at the ballot box. Hon. M. D. RANDALL, as President of the meeting, then addressed the assemblage, after which a series of resolutions were presented by Mr. SEABROOK, which were unanimously adopted. The meeting was then addressed by Capt. CUSHY, Provost-Marshal of Annapolis; Rev. Mr. COLTON, agent of the Christian Commission, at Camp Parole, Louis P. FUSEY, Capt. BLODGETT, and others. The speakers were all loudly cheered, and, after giving three rousing cheers for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, the meeting quietly dispersed. The meeting was a complete success, and too much credit cannot be awarded to its projectors. Since the commencement of this struggle for the rescue of our country from the grasp of traitors at home, Col. ROOT has been unceasing in his exertions to assist in accomplishing the glorious triumph which has now been achieved; and, even when prostrated on a bed of severe sickness and suffering, he still labored for the furtherance of this object; and the getting up and organizing the glorious proceedings of last night, in a city where a majority of the people were rebel sympathizers, and where Union principles have been at a low ebb, reflects on him the highest credit. C. B. H.

Military Resources of the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Baltimore correspondent of the *World*, "Druid," makes the following statement in the *World* of yesterday:

"The armies of the South now in the field are composed of the following bodies of troops: LONGSTREET'S corps, A. P. HILL'S corps, and the troops recently under BEAUREGARD, holding the lines defending Richmond and Petersburgh, 45,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry and 300 guns, in all 61,000 troops; EARLY'S corps in the valley, 15,000 men; total of LEE'S army proper, 76,000 men. BRECKINRIDGE'S force in Southwestern Virginia 10,000 men; militia at Lynchburgh, 8,000 men; at Wilmington and Weldon, 8,000 men: total under Gen. LEE'S immediate orders, 102,000 men. Troops under BEAUREGARD and HOOD, in the West, 50,000; in Arkansas and Missouri, under STERLING PRICE, 20,000 men; at Charleston and Savannah, 15,000 men; in Texas and Louisiana, 15,000 men; at Mobile, 12,000 men; total, 112,000 men. Grand total of troops of the Confederacy in the field, 214,000 troops.

"The above is the present actual strength of the Confederate armies, but it is by no means the extent of the available military power of the South. The South has had in arms since the beginning of the war, eight hundred and fifty thousand men (including the above two hundred and fourteen thousand, and fifty or sixty thousand more, who are now prisoners in our hands, and five hundred and seventy-six thousand men who have been killed and disabled during the progress of the war.) If the tables in my letter of Sept. 15 are correct, and their accuracy has never been disputed, the South still has, therefore, a reserve of nine hundred and fifty thousand white men of the proper military age. The experience of four years of war, therefore, shows that the South is abundantly able to keep on foot armies equal in number to those now in the field, for four years more at least. These facts will be brought before the Confederate Congress at an early day, and in an elaborate and detailed shape, as arguments against the proposed measure of arming the slaves as soldiers."

I have not seen his tables of Sept. 15, but the following table will show the value of his estimates.

In the Compendium of the United States Census for 1850, there are tables of the white population of the several States according to ages.

In the following table is the white population of the States named below, between the ages of 15 and 50 years.

In the Compendium of the Census of 1860 is given a table of the percentage of increase of white population in the Several States.

From this table I have computed the increase in the States named below, of the white population between the ages of 15 and 50 years.

In the table below I have given the population of Virginia, including Western Virginia. I assume that Western Virginia is about one-fourth of the old State in population.

	White pop. in 1860 between 15 and 50 yrs.	Percent. of Inc between 1840 & 1850.	Inc from 1840 to 60.	White pop. in 1860 betw'n 15 & 50 yrs.
Alabama	198,000	23.43	46,000	244,000
Arkansas	75 000	100.00	75,000	150 000
Georgia	237,000	13 42	31,000	268 000
Louisiana	142 000	40.00	56,000	198 000
Florida	22,000	64 7	14,000	36,000
Mississippi	136,000	20.00	27,000	163,000
North Carolina	261,000	14 12	36,000	297,000
South Carolina	130,000	6 13	8 000	138,000
Texas	76,000	173 5	132,000	208,000
Virginia	425,000	17.00	71,000	496,000
Total				2,198,000
Deduct for West Virginia				124 000
Total				2,074,000
One-half of these are males				1,037,000
Exempt from military service from physical inability—say 1-10th				103,000
Total				934,000
Killed and disabled			576,000	
Prisoners			60,000—	636,000
Total				298,000

To this number is to be added the now in arms in the Confederacy from Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland. There is also to be deducted those capable of bearing arms who are in the parts of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, North Carolina and Virginia, now in our possession.

The figures I have given are for the population between fifteen and fifty years, in 1860, so that it includes all who had reached the military age in 1863. And also includes those (exempt from being over age) between forty-five and fifty-four.

Thus I have given them double the advantage of an increase of population.

But it is demonstrable that there has been in fact no increase at all. For first, There has been no increase by immigration. Second, There has been great loss by emigration to Europe, to the West Indies, to the Northern States, and Canada.

I have no doubt this exodus fully equals the numbers recruited from Tennessee, Missouri, and Kentucky.

It should also be noted that the portion of Louisiana in our possession includes the white population of more than 200,000. And that this includes a fighting population of from 40,000 to 45,000. Of these at least 30,000 should be deducted from the number of available fighting men in the Confederacy.

Now if it be remembered, a considerable part of North Carolina has successfully resisted the draft.

If JEFFERSON DAVIS'S statement that two-thirds of their men were absent without leave, (deserters from the service) has any approximation to the truth, it will be seen that DAVID'S statement of the strength of the rebel armies, is as unfounded in fact as his estimate of the Southern resources.

It will further appear that there is no force anywhere to resist the march of SHERMAN wherever he is going.

INTERESTING LAW CASE—A GAMBLING CONSIDERATION VOID.—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, *in banc*, has decided the suit brought to recover three promissory notes, of one thousand dollars each, made by Ex-Congressman THOMAS F. BOWIE, of Maryland, in 1857, payable to the order of one FRANKLIN STEERS, from whom the plaintiff purchased the notes. The defence was, that the notes were given for a gambling consideration, and therefore, void in the hands of a *bona fide* holder for value. Chief-Justice CARTER delivered the opinion of the Court, in which he said the proofs were that BOWIE, being intoxicated, was irrational; in the case of insanity it would be perfectly competent to prove the idiosyncracies of the insane person when in that condition. Why not then, when reduced to the condition of temporary inebriety? The notes were condemned by the law, and had no virtue in the hands of the gamblers. Therefore the Court decided in favor of the defendant. The plaintiff, one THOMPSON gave notice of appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

FROM MEXICO.

How Cortinas Gave In to the French—How the French Carry Sail in Matamoras—Business Matters.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 4, 1864.

I have noticed of late in your paper, several articles from Brazos Santiago and the Rio Grande. There may be yet corrections worthy of note. The French soldiers that landed at the mouth of the river about the 9th October, were marines and sailors—about four hundred. They fenced Bagdad with citizens' lumber, cotton bales, and some ditches. Any military man, if he had come across the works, while unoccupied, might be at a loss what to call it. They took what they pleased, usually gave receipts, but answered most applicants, *no money*. The officers took up their quarters at the Hotel de Richelieu, and drank bountifully of their wines. After some weeks their bills were presented in accordance with the usual charges of the place, when "half was called," and a charge was made on the centre, agreeing to pay only the *one half*. About the 12th to the 24th the noted city of Bagdad, alias "Villa de Cortinas," was blockaded, and no passes given except to Consuls or to Confederates. All Captains who applied to visit their consignees and custom house, Consuls, etc., were told they could give them passes to go up to Brownsville, and there cross to Matamoras. Some bushels of United States and other mail matter was admitted to pass into the hands of the Confederates from the post-office at Bagdad to Brownsville. The same was opened and retained, when suspicious, before forwarding from Brownsville to Matamoras. L. PIERCE, Jr., United States Consul, was favored by two open letters from his wife, being handed to his friend by a lady of Brownsville. Corn and flour were permitted to pass from Bagdad to the Confederate camp below Brownsville. It was evident that the French officers and Confederate officers were on the most intimate terms. Soon after the French-Mexican army marched down from Monterey, CORTINAS made his terms by his commissioners, while they were on the road. He kept his own counsel so well, that no one of the ordinary citizens knew but Matamoras would be a battle-field. The surprise was so great when early in the morning the bugle sounded, and down galloped Gen. MEJIA and his staff, (with no attendants in arms,) to the palace, where stood Gen. CORTINAS and Staff. The meeting and greeting were gaily done. CORTINAS' brother, with some four hundred men and artillery, had left some days before for the up country. CORTINAS is the second in command, and commands his former troops. He has gone into the interior, report says, Gen. MEJIA'S army at Matamoras and Bagdad are some four thousand, mostly Mexican Indians. Very few Spaniards or white men are in it. The General is a smart little half-breed by his appearance.

Business matters got clogged during the French rule of twenty days. The levee was piled up with tons of goods. There has been much rain. Bagdad is mud and water. In consequence of the bad hauling the charge per cargo of 300 pounds to Matamoros is $2. There are more goods in the market than ever known before. One hundred vessels are in port. Some of them wait six months for a cargo. Freight to New-York 2 cents currency, or 1 cent specie, on cotton; to Liverpool, 2 cents.

A very small proportion of the trade is done with the United States. A large amount of cotton is coming forward for shipment, but little of it is good. It sells for 38c. to 42c. in specie at Matamoros. It costs to put it in order and on shipboard 2c. to 2½c. Woollen goods, clothing, prints, &c., are much cheaper than in the United States.

The Storm on the Lakes—Terrible Disasters—Fifty Lives Lost and a Million of Property Destroyed.

From the Detroit Free Press, Nov. 15.

The arrival of the large fleet due from Lake Michigan has brought more definite intelligence of the damages sustained among the shipping by the late gale; yet, with all the information at hand one-half of the numerous disasters which have occurred are not yet heard of, and some time will elapse, doubtless, before the full results may come to hand. Sunday and Monday a number of those more or less crippled arrived, and are now here undergoing the necessary repairs. The damage sustained is chiefly in the loss of canvas, which at this particular time constitutes a very important item in a vessel's outfit.

To say that $1,000,000 will not cover the total amount of the loss of property may be considered as far below the actual estimate. The loss of life will probably not exceed fifty. Of the names of vessels ashore at Lake Huron we have only the names of the *Amelia* and *A. J. Rich*. The requisite relief for these vessels has been dispatched from the city, and has, doubtless, reached them ere this. The brig *Lucy S. Clark*, upward bound, with a cargo of wood for Chicago, was driven back with the loss of more or less canvas, and is now here. The *George Sherman*, bound down, lost more or less canvas, and sustained some damage on the flats. The schooner *Granada* is minus her mainsail and fore staysail. The schooner *Mary Morton* lost both anchors and the most of her canvas used up. The schooner *Racine* lost a portion of her sails, but proceeded on her voyage.

The schooner *Quickstep* was saved from a total loss by miracle, having drifted at the mercy of the elements for many hours, with all her canvas and both anchors gone. The brig *Mariner*, and the schooners *Jennie* and *Annie*, are also included among the rest, with numerous others which have not reported the particulars of their losses. The schooner *J. L. Quimby* came near being wrecked at Pidgeon Bay, Lake Erie. A portion of her cargo was swept overboard, her sails damaged, with the loss of hawsers and lines, and the vessel pretty effectually used up. The schooner *Spray*, on Lake Huron, narrowly escaped going ashore, a portion of her cargo being lost. Many of the fleet which were slightly crippled have proceeded on their voyage, while others will be detained for several days.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 19, 1864.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	110⅜	1000	Erie Railway	95⅛
1 0 0	do	110⅛	100	do....b10	95⅞
25,000	do	110	300	do....s10	95⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R	103⅛	100	do....b30	95⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s....C.		400	do	95⅛
	Small	104	240	do	95⅜
12,000	do	104⅛	50	do	95⅛
6,000	do	103⅞	500	do	95
17,000	do....new iss.	103⅛	1300	do....s10	95
9,000	do	103⅞	100	do....sswk	95
500	U. S. 10-40s....C.	96⅜	260	do....s10	95⅛
20,000	do	96	100	do....s30	95
600	Treas. N, 7 3-10s, Apr. & Oct....	112	400	do....s30	95⅛
10,000	do	114⅜	40	Erie R. Pref	103
35,000	do	115	500	Hud. Riv. R....s10	119
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1yr. Cer.	96⅜	600	do....b30	119⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	55⅜	700	do	119
1,000	Mo. State 6s	61	500	Reading R	136⅜
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	b30 37	500	do....b10	136
50,000	do	36	1000	do	136
40,000	do	36⅛	300	do	136⅛
20,000	do	36⅜	200	Mich. Cen. R	126
3,000	Harlem 7s M	102⅜	18	N. H. & Hart. R	220
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	96	227	Chi., Bur. & Q	116
10,000	Mar. 1st M'G	95	200	M. S. & N. I.	71
60,000	Amer. Gold...s60	214	100	do....b30	71
6,000	do	217⅛	400	do	70⅜
50	Fourth Nat. Bank	94	500	do	70⅜
100	Canton Co	32⅜	100	do	70⅛
50	do	33	100	do	70⅛
100	do....b30	33⅛	400	M. S. & N. I. C.	141⅜
50	Cum Coal Pref	47	100	do....s10	141⅜
100	do....b10	46⅜	200	do....c	143
200	Mil. & P. Du C.	b30 50	1560	Ill. Cen. R	125
50	do	49⅜	100	do	124⅜
600	Am. Coal Co	75	400	do	124⅜
300	Quick M. Co	94	800	Cle. & Pitts	103⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co.	b10 34	1000	do....b10	103⅜
200	do	34⅛	1100	do	103⅛
400	do	34⅜	400	do	103
100	do	33⅝	100	Chi. & N. W	42⅞
50	Nic. Transit	4	100	do	42⅞
10	Pac. M. S. Co	310	100	do	42⅞
500	N. Y. Cen	s30 120	620	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	80⅜
450	do	120⅜	700	do	80⅝
100	do	120⅜	100	do....b30	81
100	do....b30	120⅜	500	Chi. & R. I. R	102⅜
100	do....s30	120⅜	100	do	102⅜
200	Cleve. & Tol	110⅜	100	do	102⅜
100	Del., L. & Wes. R	103	500	do	103
300	P., Ft. W. & C	102⅜	300	do	103⅛
200	do	103	200	do....s10	103
200	do....b10	103	100	do....b10	103⅜
100	do	102⅜	100	do	103⅜
200	Alt. & T. H. Pr	72	100	do....b10	1 3½
50	Chic. & Alt. R	88			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen	120⅜	100	Ch. & R. I. R	102⅜
200	Erie R	95	200	do	102⅜
200	do	s3 94⅞	200	do....b3	103
1500	do	94⅞	700	do	103
100	do	b3 95	200	do....c	103
400	do	s3 94⅞	400	Chic. & N. W. R	42⅜
200	do	94⅜	100	do	42⅜
50	do	95⅜	700	do....b3	42⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R	c 113⅜	700	do	42⅜
100	do	113⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	b3 78⅞
200	do	c 113⅜	400	do	b3 80
100	do	c 113⅜	200	do	80
200	Ill. Cen. R	124⅛	500	do	b4 80
200	M. S. & N. I. R	69⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & C	102⅛
200	do	69⅜	30,000	O. & M. Cer	86⅞
100	do	s3 69⅞	10,000	do	s3 36⅜
100	do	69⅜	10,000	do	s60 36⅜
100	Cum. Coal	46⅜	10,000	do	c 36⅜
700	Mariposa M Co	31⅜			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	215⅜	300	P., Ft. W. & C	103
35,000	do	215⅜	200	Chic. & N. W	42⅝
20,000	do	215⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	s3 80
50,000	do	217⅜	100	do	b5 80⅜
60,000	do	217⅜	200	do	80⅜
500	Reading R	136	400	do	80⅜
100	Erie Railway	s3 94⅞	30,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	36⅜
1200	do	b3 95	200	M. S. & N. I.	69⅜
900	do	94⅞	100	do	69⅜
1000	do	b3 94⅞			

Stocks steady after the call, and Gold, at close of report, selling at 220.

MONDAY, Nov. 21—A. M.

Our private information from Washington leads to the belief that there will be no change of Secretary of the Treasury before the 4th March next, if then. The country will accept the continuance of Mr. FESSENDEN in office as best under the circumstances of the time, and as desirable because of the confidence he has already won from the public creditors, and the experience which he is rapidly acquiring in the conduct of the Government Finances.

We are also led to believe that the further issue of the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States will be limited, if not wholly stopped, for the present, no other 6 ₱ cent. Loans being offered, and the 10-40 years' 5 ₱ cent. Loan withdrawn from popular subscription in order to supply the Treasury negotiations for the Winter and Spring service, and to rest the popular appeal for Money on the 7-30 ₱ cent. Three Years' Treasury Bonds, which carrying a liberal Currency interest for three years, bear the attractive and valuable privilege of conversion into a 6 ₱ cent. Gold Stock, Interest and Principal, at the end of the time.

The

Bs., on private terms; 1,900 Payta, 26 Bs.. 27½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 800 San Juan, 18 Bs., 26½c., rejecting bad Hides; 1,200 West Indies, 20 Bs., on private terms; 1,200 Laguna, 19 Bs., on private terms; 2,500 Wet Salted California, 50 Bs., on private terms; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 60 Bs., on private terms; 1,500 City Slaughter, 50@70 Bs., 11¾c.@14c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 556,100 Dry Hides, 14,600 Wet Salted hides, and 14,000 bales East India hides. The stock includes 244,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 68,000 Rio Grande, 92,000 California, &c., 63,000 Orinoco, 2,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 1,700 Maracaibo, 7,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 6,800 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 15,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 2,700 Savanilla, &c., 2,000 Maranham and Para, 3,900 Bahia and Pernambuco, 1,000 West Indies, 1,500 East Indies, &c., 45,000 African Kips, 1,400 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 13,700 Wet Salted California, 900 Wet Salted Montevideo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. HULL & Co. review thus: "For Hemlock Sole the demand has ruled active during the entire week, and sales to a large extent have been effected, both to large Eastern manufacturers and the country trade generally. Prices have undergone no particular change during the week, the rate at the close being ½@c. higher for Prime Middle and over-weights, which continue scarce and wanted. From the tanneries the receipts continue fair, but are hardly equal to the sales, leaving the stock somewhat diminished, though there is still an ample supply of light and ordinary middle-weights. Oak Tanned Sole continues in fair demand at firm prices, with a moderate stock on hand. Upper in the Rough is without material change." We quote: *Sole*—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 49c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 49c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 54c.@58c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 58c.@62c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 39½c.@40½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 40c.@41½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 39c.@40c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 39½c.@40½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 34½c.@36c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in Rough, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, 46c.@52c., cash ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet and heavy, including New-Orleans at $1@$1 25; Porto Rico, 90c.@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 72½c.@95c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, including Resin (nominally) at $25@$38 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $10@$14 ₩ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 37½@$2 45 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been inactive, including Crude Whale at $1 40@$1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 05@$2 12½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Linseed at $1 43@$1 44, *No. 1* Lard at $1 82½@$1 95 ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled; sales having been made of 7,450 bbls., at $39 87½@$40 12½, cash, and regular for New Mess, closing at $39 87½, cash, and $38@$39 for one year old Mess; $39@$40 for Prime Mess; $38@$39 for Thin Mess, and $37 50@$38 25 for Prime; also $39 75@$40 50 for Mess, deliverable all this month and in December respectively, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 17c.@19c., for Shoulders; 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales, 740 pkgs. Lard is doing better; sales, 1,650 tcs. and bbls. at 21½c.@23½c., the latter an extreme. Beef is in demand at $19@$24 50 for Old and New Extra Mess; $14@$23 for Plain; sales 850 bbls. Beef Hams are in fair request and buoyant; 785 bbls. sold at $28@$28 25 ₩ bbl. Butter is attracting more attention, closing at 42½c.@55c. for poor to choice State, and 33c.@46c. for Western ₩ lb. Cheese is in request at 15c.@24c., the latter for very choice, ₩ lb.

SKINS—Goat are in limited request, and sales are extremely hard to effect, manufacturers buying only to supply immediate wants. The stock is only moderate, and held with comparative firmness. 69 bales Tampico and 4,000 Chilian changed hands on private terms. In Deer there has been rather more doing, but at prices much less than previous sales. The stock is large, and there is more disposition on the part of holders to realize.

SUGARS—The market continues quiet and depressed. Sales since our last, 180 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 17½c.@22c., ₩ lb. Refined Sugars rule quiet and heavy, at 24c.@28c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to day, 263,000 lbs. at 17½c.@18½c. chiefly 18c. for prime ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 500 bbls. in lots, chiefly $1 72c. ₩ gallon.

TOBACCO—Sales since our last 273 hhds., Ky., at 15c.@32c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—From Liverpool the engagements including only 50 tons Sperm Oil on private terms; 1,500 bxs. Butter and Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. From London, 100 bales Hops at 5d.; 100 tons Measurement Goods at 15s. From Glasgow, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 4d.; also by steamer, 11 000 bushels Wheat at 4¾d.; 300 obls Apples at 5s.; 25 tcs. Sperm Oil at 33s., 40 bxs. Bacon 35s., with 2,000 bxs. Cheese and 100 pkgs. Butter 50s. ₩ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM AMERICA.		
Britannia	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Nov. 23	Boston	Liverpool
Borussia	Nov. 26	New-York	Southampton
Hecla	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Peruvian	Nov. 26	Portland	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov 30	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	Dec. 7	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Dec 7	New-York	Havre
China	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Dec. 21	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre
	FROM EUROPE.		
Virginia	Nov. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Etna	Nov. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Moravian	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Boston
City of Dublin	Nov 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Nov. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Dec. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Havana	Nov. 26.	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Havana.

For California.

Ocean Queen.....Nov. 23. New-York.....Aspinwall.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....1 30, 2 20 and 6 15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3 00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....12 M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....6 00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10 30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
REDUCED BELOW GOLD VALUE.

Consisting of a complete assortment of the following goods, bought expressly for the city retail trade:

Real Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Real Thread Laces, Collars and Sets.
1,000 Guipure Lace Collars, $1—worth $1 50.
Paris Embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Black Thread and Pusher Lace Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, Points and Shawls.
Black Guipure, Thread and French Laces.
800 Pieces Real and Imitation Valenciennes Laces
Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs, all prices.
Hem-stitched and tape-bordered Handkerchiefs.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE IN CLOAKS.

POPULAR TRADE IN CLOAKS.

In consequence of the great advance on the cost of Cloakings, we have resolved to sell, for the balance of the season, our

CLOAKS

at a very small advance on the cost of manufacture, in order to keep our operatives employed, and still maintain the reputation of the establishment as the great

POPULAR CLOAK HOUSE.

ALSO,

A SUPERB STOCK OF BROCHE SHAWLS,

FROM AUCTION,

VERY CHEAP.

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,

No. 252 BOWERY.

W. R ROBERTS.

FRENCH MERINOS, FRENCH POPLINS,
TURIN CLOTHS, REPS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE WIDTH PLAIDS,
FROM AUCTION,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AND
WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

LACE CURTAINS
AT LESS THAN
COST PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 21,

One Case,

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

the *finest in quality* and the most *elegant in design* ever offered in this market.

BROADWAY and TENTH-ST.

LYONS VELVET
BASQUES,
SACQUES
AND MANTILLAS,
at CAREY'S,
No 475 BROADWAY,
Late CHAS. STREET & CO.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
GREAT CLEARING SALE
AT DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
PREVIOUS TO
EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF PREMISES.
STOCK CONSISTING OF
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS
and BASQUES,
in BLACK and COLORED
CLOTHS
and BEAVERS
for LADIES,
MISSES
and CHILDREN,
is the largest and best assorted in the city. Must be closed out before 1st January, and will be sold at a
SWEEPING REDUCTION.
C. A. DAVIDSON,
No. 264 BOWERY.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
LINEN SHEETING, PILLOW LINENS,
BLANKETS, TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS,
FLANNELS,
TOWELS, TABLE CLOTHS,
COTTON SHEETING,
WHITE GOODS, DOMESTIC MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
QUILTS, CANTON FLANNELS,
&c., &c.,
AT RETAIL FOR LOW PRICES,
PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY.

PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY,
Are now offering in their RETAIL DEPARTMENT their large and finely assorted stock of
CURTAIN MATERIAL,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AND
LACE CURTAINS,
all of which they are selling at the lowest market price.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICE
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. GRAND STREET.)
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS, DE LAINES, REPS, &c., &c.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET, And Nos. 47 and 48 CATHARINE STREET.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
UNDERGARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety

CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
A large assortment at retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.,)
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.
A large assortment at retail.
Also at stores No. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS,
STAIR CARPETINGS, RUGS, MATS,
Rods, &c., &c.,—a large assortment. Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Lace Curtains, Draperies, Tassels, Window SHADES and Fixtures, in great variety,
AT REDUCED PRICES
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (cor. Grand-st.,)
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
including several lots of choice Paris silks, for evening wear,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st. and Nos 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (cor. Grand-st.,)
manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.
ALSO,
a large quantity of French and English manufactured cloaks, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand st. and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY.
Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.
A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES

R. H. MACY.
WE ARE CLEARING OUT
OUR PRESENT STOCK OF
LINEN DAMASKS,
BLANKETS,
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
LINENS,
TOWELS,
CRASHES,
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
LACE CURTAINS
LINEN NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
FLANNELS,
CHECK GAMBRICS,
JACONETS, AND GENERAL STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
UNDERWEAR,
HOODS, BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HDKFS.,
RIBBONS,
BONNET-VELVETS,
FLOWERS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.,
AT PRICES 20 PER CENT BELOW
THE PRESENT RATE OF GOLD.
N. B.—OUR KID GLOVES ARE EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IMPORTED, AND 50 CENTS A PAIR UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
NOS 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 184 Pearl-st., New-York

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Has received an elegant assortment of French Cloaks, decidedly new. Also, Opera, Reception, and Carriage Cloaks; Misses and Children's Empress Suits; Ladies' Breakfast and Dinner Jackets. No 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At ELGEE'S, Nos. 839 and 841 Broadway, near 16th-st., east side.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE,
GREAT BARGAINS.
$40,000 WORTH
OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, VELVETS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHETLAND and ZEPHYR WOOL GOODS, FANCY ARTICLES, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,
ABOUT 15c. ON THE DOLLAR
LOTS OF SILK VELVETS, 25c PIECE UP.
LOTS OF RIBBONS, EVERY STYLE, 6c. YARD UP.
LOTS OF TRIMMINGS, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., YARD UP.
LOTS OF MATERIALS FOR DRESSING DOLLS
CLOSING OUT FELT BLOOMERS, 25c. UP.
CLOSING OUT FELT BONNETS, 50c UP.
GREAT RUSH THIS WEEK
CLARK'S BEST 200 YARD SPOOL COTTON, 11c.
WILLIMANTIC BEST 200-YARD COTTON, 9c.
JOB LOT BASTING COTTON, 2 SPOOLS 1c.
JOB LOT OF CLARK'S COTTON, 5c.
12,000 PAPERS OF NEEDLES 3c. PAPER.
10,000 PAPERS BEST PINS, 6c.
10,000 CARDS HOOKS AND EYES, 2c.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
LOTS OF LADIES' CLOTH GLOVES, 25c up.
LOTS OF SILK-LINED GLOVES, 25c up.
LOTS OF FINE-LINED GLOVES, 20c. up.
LOTS OF GENTS' DRIVING-GLOVES, 5c. up
LOTS OF MERINO GLOVES, LINED, 25c., up.
BEST KID GLOVES, $ PAIR UNDER PRICE.
20,000 PAIRS FINE BERLIN, SILK, CLOTH, BUCK, KID, RINGWOOD BRAIDS, AND OTHER GLOVES, UNDER PRICE.
CHEAP LOTS OF EMBROIDERIES.
CHEAP LOTS OF LACE GOODS.
CHEAP LOTS OF HANDKERCHIEFS.
SHETLAND WOOL NUBIAS, THREE YARDS LONG, 75c.
FINE ZEPHYR WOOL SONTAGS, $1.
LOTS OF FINE WOOL HOODS, 30c., 40c., 50c., up.
LOTS OF BREAKFAST SHAWLS, $1 25 and $1 50.
LADIES' AND GENTS' SILK ZEPHYR, CASHMERE AND WOOL SCARFS, 25c., 50c., 75c., to $4
CLOSING OUT AN ENTIRE INVOICE OF FINE PARIS FANCY GOODS AT HALF-PRICE.
15,000 DOZEN FINE DRESS AND CLOAK BUTTONS, 160 DIFFERENT STYLES, 5c. dozen, up.
2,000 JET AND BUGLE ORNAMENTS, 5c. up.
6,000 FINE SCARF AND SHAWL PINS, 5c. up.
1,500 RICH FANCY BACK COMBS, 25c. up.
WITH LARGE QUANTITIES OF
PORTEMONNAIES, BAGS, &c., &c.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
10,000 PAIRS WOOLEN HOSE, 11c., 12c., 15c., 20c.
1,000 PAIRS WOOLEN HOSE, 25c., 31c., 44c., 4 c.
6,000 PAIRS LADIES' ALL-WOOL HOSE, 50c.
1,500 PAIRS HEAVY FLEECED HOSE, 50c.
1,000 PAIRS LADIES' RIBBED HOSE, 20c.
10,000 PAIRS GENTS' WOOL HALF-HOSE, 25c.
LOT OF ENGLISH MERINO HOSE, 25c., 31c.
GOODS SOLD AT THE PRICES ADVERTISED.
LOTS OF OTHER GOODS, NOT MENTIONED.
VERY LOW.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
between 21st and 22d sts.

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
NO. 41 FULTON-ST.,
Corner Pearl-st.
White, Scarlet and Mixed Merino
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SHAKERS KNIT UNDERSHIRTS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
COTTON AND WOOL HALF HOSE,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
BRIGHTON CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS,
SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRT,
made to order, or ready made.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and fleecy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxons, Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 839 and 841 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

ALL THIS WEEK—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices. The entire stock of Fall and Winter MILLINERY will be sold regardless of cost of importation. Also Jockey and Turban HATS, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as a first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with washing and ironing if required; the best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A WOman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call at No. 450 6th-av., between 24th and 30th sts., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A highly respectable woman; is a first-class cook, understands all kinds of cooking; sends up her dinners in the first style; can be recommended by the first families of the city. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 89 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARDWORKing, willing and obliging young woman, in city or country, as cook and laundress or as general servant; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG girl as assistant in a nursery or to do light housework; can be highly recommended. Inquire of Mrs. POLMAN, Matron of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant man, as cook, woman and groom; perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging; has first-class City reference. Call on or address, for two days, E. O. B., No. 111 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would attend an invalid lady or take charge of a house. Best of city reference. Call for three days at No 138 West 39th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A NURSE, WHO HAS LIVED IN first-class families, a situation; can take the entire charge of an infant or grown children. Protestant; good sewer. The best of reference. Apply at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, steady person, capable to take charge of a young infant and bring it up by hand, or grown children, and do plain sewing; has good references. Apply at No. 232 Seventh-av., near 25th.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, by a middle-aged American woman, of several years' experience; can give the best of city reference as to capacity. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 3,193 Post office, which will meet with immediate attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A GENtleman's family, by one who understands her business thoroughly, and can bring city reference to that effect. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 115 East 6th-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING OR general housework by a smart capable girl; economical and neat; is an excellent washer and ironer, willing and respectful; best reference given. Apply at 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, city and country.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, WITH THREE years' city reference, situations in the city or country: one as cook, in all its branches; an excellent baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress; wages $10 and $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class dressmaker; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of fine family sewing; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 490 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK'S PLACE, BY a respectable young woman; will assist with washing and ironing, and has the best of city references. Call at No. 216 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation as nurse and seamstress, cuts and fits, or wait on a lady who boards; a good operator; city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st st.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN'S AND FAMILIES washing, by a lone woman; terms reasonable; good references given. Call at 256 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first class cook; understands her business thoroughly, is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a porter who has had experience in packing goods. Address, with reference and wages, Box No 4,901 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS waitress, or would do chamberwork. Apply at No. 194 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. The best of references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young English woman, as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; good reference; will go to the country. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as competent cook, washer and ironer, for the city or country. Good references. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing, or as nurse and seamstress; best of city reference given. Call at 196 East 21st-st., bet. 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen at No 78 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook and good baker, and would assist in the washing and ironing; best of city reference. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by one who understands her business, in a first-class hotel. Inquire for one week at No. 25 East 9th-st.; has good city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, in city or country, by a smart, tidy girl; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Call at No 163 West 40th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY ONE who understands French and American cooking, and all kinds of pastry; has good reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 125 West 24th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a young married woman with a fine breast of milk, without incumbrance. Call at No. 163 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT girl, a situation in the city or country, to cook, wash and iron, or do housework. Call at No. 69 6th-av., at the hall door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Englishman as coachman and groom, willing to make himself generally useful, or any other work; city or country. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL A situation as children's nurse or to take charge of an invalid person. Call for 3 days at 519 2d av., cor 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, the washing of a few gentlemen or a small family, good reference given. Call at No. 331 6th-av.

TWO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE SERVANTS.—Wanted, situations for ten first-class cooks, understand their business in all its branches, baking, &c.; also, eight Protestant nurses and seamstresses, with good references, and six competent laundresses, understand fluting, and a large number of smart chambermaids and waitresses, and twelve good plain cooks, washers and ironers; also, smart girls for general housework, all with good reference, and will be found willing and obliging; no objections to the country; good situations more of an object than high wages, for the Winter. Employers in city and country can be well supplied with smart girls of all nations and professions, by favoring us with a call, at Mrs. WEBLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A LARGE NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED female servants who have filled first-class situations during the Summer, are now on hand, ready to supply families, hotels and boarding houses with competent help in all the different branches of housework. Apply at the Large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st. Also, male help of all kinds.

A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW LADY, WHO has met with reverses, desires to take charge of the home of an elderly gentleman, or that of a widower with children. Address for three days, G. G., Union-square Post-office. Best of city reference given and required.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German females want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A DRESSMAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS her business, wishes to go out by the day. Call at No. 415 1st av., between 24th and 25th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 744 Broadway, at Mr. Trainor's harness-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TRAINING-groom or coachman, by an experienced Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; can drive four in hand if required; good reference. Call or address HOOVER, CALHOUN & CO., No. 362 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a steady active man; has the best of city reference; perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Apply at P. Trainor's, Saddler's store, No. 744 Broadway, for J. M.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION in the country; understands farming, plain gardening, the care of horses and all kinds of stock, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. C., Box No 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A thoroughly competent man; has long experience in the business; best of city reference; is a good four-in-hand driver; will be found sober, honest and obliging. Address N. P., Box No. 271 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience in that capacity; can produce the best of city and country references; no objections either to city or country. Address J. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the management and driving of horses; can give the best of city and country reference. Address M. N., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO find a situation for a coachman, whom he can recommend in every respect. Apply at Mr. Lowden's, harness-maker, No 79 Bleecker-st. DUDLEY.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is a thorough groom and a careful driver. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE STATIONERY warehouse, a boy from 14 to 16 years of age, one who is a good writer, correct at figures, and can bring good references; none others need apply. Address Box No 3,631 New-York Post office, in own handwriting.

PROOF-READER WANTED—IN A LARGE composing-room in Philadelphia. A careful experience and thoroughly competent man can hear of a good and permanent situation by addressing, with particulars, R. G., Box No. 1,712 Philadelphia Post-office

COOK WANTED—MUST BE AN EXTRA GOOD cook; none others need call; best city reference required; extra wages to a suitable woman. Call at No. 39 8th-av., old number.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. Apply at No. 33 East 26th-st., between 9 and 10 this morning.

POLITICAL.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION
of the 17th and 18th Wards,
HENRY J. SCUDDER,
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.,
Chairman of Delegates,
have nominated
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT
FOR
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

UNION PRIMARY ELECTIONS.—AT A special meeting of the UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the city and county of New-York, held Nov. 18, 1864, the following resolutions and call for primary elections were unanimously adopted

Resolved, That the several Union Ward Associations in the city and county of New-York shall meet at their respective headquarters, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock, except in the Ninth Ward, which shall meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at the same time, and elect, by ballot, delegates to the following conventions

An Aldermanic Convention, to consist of one delegate from each election district, to nominate a candidate for Alderman in each of the odd numbered Aldermanic Districts.

A Councilmanic Convention, to consist of three delegates from each Ward in the Fourth Senatorial District, and of five delegates from each Ward in the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Senatorial Districts, to nominate six Councilmen to each of said Districts.

A School Commissioner Convention, to consist of three delegates from each Ward in the First School District, and of five delegates from each Ward in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh School Districts, to nominate a candidate for School Commissioner in each of said Districts.

A Ward Convention, consisting of seven delegates from each Ward, to nominate a candidate for School Trustee in each Ward.

And in all cases where the convention thus constituted consists of an even number of delegates, it shall be the duty of such convention, before proceeding to nominate a candidate, to select one delegate at large, who shall be entitled to vote in said convention.

The conventions provided for in this call shall meet as follows

The ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS shall meet on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at 7½ o'clock, at the following places

First District at No. 4 New Chambers st.
Third District at No. 129 Franklin st.
Fifth District at No 185 Spring st.
Seventh District at Bleecker Buildings.
Ninth District at No. 245 8th-av
Eleventh District at corner 33d-st. and 8th-av.
Thirteenth District at Washington Hall, No. 625 8th-av
Fifteenth District at No 435 6th av.
Seventeenth District at Washington Hall, No. 1954th-st. and 3d-av.

The COUNCILMANIC CONVENTIONS shall meet on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov 26, at 7½ o'clock, at the following places

Fourth District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 13th Wards, at No. 129 Franklin-st.
Fifth District, comprising the 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th and 17th Wards, at Runk's Hotel, No 274 Grand-st.
Sixth District, comprising the 9th, 15th, 16th and 18th Wards, at the corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.
Seventh District, comprising the 12th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards, at No. 625 8th-av.

The SCHOOL CONVENTIONS shall meet on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½ o'clock, at the following places

First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards, at No. 129 Franklin-st.
Second District, comprising the 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards, at Runk's Hotel, No 274 Grand-st
Third District, comprising the 9th and 16th Wards, at No. 245 8th-av.
Fourth District, comprising the 11th and 17th Wards, at No. 21 Avenue-D.
Fifth District, comprising the 15th and 18th Wards, at the corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.
Sixth district, comprising the 20th and 21st Wards, at No. 435 4th av
Seventh district, comprising the 12th, 19th and 22d Wards, at Dingeldein's, 43d-av. near 3.th-st.

The Ward Convention shall meet at their respective Headquarters, in each Ward, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov 29, at 7½ o'clock.

The elections shall be conducted under such rules and regulations as the Ward Associations have conducted the elections heretofore, and in pursuance to the regulations of the Central Committee of 1856, continued in force up to this time. The polls shall, in all cases, be kept open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. Notice of the time and place for holding the election in each Ward shall be given by the Association in at least two daily papers for at least two days previous to the election.

WM. A. DARLING, President.
HENRY H. HURLAT, } Secretaries.
CHAS. H. HALL, }

NINETEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—There will be a special meeting of this Association on MONDAY, Nov. 21, at 8½ P. M., at Livingston Hall, corner of 86-av. and 62d

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1864

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
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The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN—SINGLE LIFE—MARRIED LIFE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—MILKY WHITE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—CORSICAN BROTHERS.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 536 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

SNEDECOR'S GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—PAINTINGS.

IRVING HALL—CORDOVA'S LECTURES.

COOPER INSTITUTE—BANJO CONCERT.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondent at Nashville sends us a full and very interesting account of the initial movements of Gen. SHERMAN'S grand campaign in a region of the rebel Confederacy which has hitherto remained untouched by the Union armies. For full details we refer the reader to our correspondent's letter. In brief, an expedition composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Army Corps, and KILPATRICK'S Cavalry left Atlanta on the 12th inst., and proceeded in the direction of Macon. This force comprises about 50,000 men, including 9,000 picked cavalry Thirty days' rations for man and beast were taken, and the expedition is finely equipped in every particular. Gen. SHERMAN'S scout system is so complete as to render failure almost an impossibility.

It may be some time before we receive definite intelligence of the progress of his march. The Richmond papers have very little to say about it, and are evidently not permitted to reveal what they know, for fear of creating a panic in the rebel States.

Gen. GILLEM, who has periodically beaten the rebels in East Tennessee during the past season, has at last met with a temporary reverse himself. Gen. BRECKENRIDGE, with a heavy force, attacked him on the 14th and repulsed him after a desperate fight, in which we lost four hundred prisoners. The rebel account of the same affair claims that they also captured six pieces of artillery and ten stands of colors. A despatch dated Chattanooga, yesterday, says the rebels, probably this same force, attacked our troops at Strawberry Plains on the 18th, but were repeatedly repulsed.

Rear-Admiral STRIBLING has communicated to the Navy Department the particulars of the destruction of a valuable rebel fishery on Marsh Island, north of the Okaloma River, Florida, by an expedition from the steamer *Stars & Stripes*, on Oct. 19. The fishery, which was a large and valuable one to the Confederacy, was entirely destroyed, and sixteen prisoners captured, without any loss on our side.

A rumor prevailed in St. Louis a few days since that KIRBY SMITH has crossed White River with a force of 30,000 men, and is advancing on the southeast. It is disbelieved at headquarters, but has had considerable currency. PRICE told his friends in Boonville that a heavy force of rebels would prevent STEELE from attacking him in Missouri, and the inference is that KIRBY SMITH has been making some movement to divert attention from PRICE, though the probability is strong that there are no rebels in force north of the Arkansas River.

The Kingston (Canada) *News*, of Nov. 16, says: "It is probable that a Government measure will be introduced into Parliament immediately on its assembling in January next, for the purpose of preventing by more stringent enactments any repetition of the St. Alban's raid. There need be no doubt but that the Government entertains the general view of the public that we must do everything to avoid any violation of the comity of nations, and that if Confederate refugees will not respect our hospitality and the asylum afforded them, we must do something which will cause them to yield a respect which they are bound in honor to observe. If there should be no necessity, in the meantime, to issue an order-in-council, the proceeding by bill will have the merit that the measure will be submitted indirectly to the people."

GENERAL NEWS.

There was an upward rally in the Gold Room on Saturday, the price ultimately closing at 240 per cent., against 216¼ on Friday. The Railway Stocks were 1 @2 per cent. better in the forenoon. Government Securities firm. Money easy.

Ex-Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, and Rev. Dr. LATHROP, of New-York, have purchased building sites in Stamford, Conn.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 18th, says that the executor under the will of the late STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, had presented to the County Court, receipts showing he had paid to Mrs. DOUGLAS over $7,500, and to the two children over $7,000—being proceeds from the estate, after paying all the debts.

Sherman's March.

We are enabled to-day to publish highly interesting details concerning SHERMAN'S new and grand campaign through Georgia. The news is confirmatory of the dispatch announcing the inauguration and character of this remarkable march, which was published exclusively in the TIMES of the 10th inst. The campaign sustains all the characteristics of greatness originally attributed to it. The magnitude of the force, the distance of the march, and the importance of the purpose and the work, are not at all diminished; while the collateral objects assume immense magnitude, and the possible ultimate results loom up in the imagination.

This campaign, like all others, is under the direction and subject to the orders of the illustrious soldier, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT; and his hopes from it are high, and his approval of the way in which it has thus far been conducted is perfect. In Gen. SHERMAN he has found an officer to whom can be intrusted the execution of the most complicated, intricate and gigantic labors; and the country may rest assured that when two men of such consummate skill in the military art, and of such patriotic earnestness, unite their genius and their executive ability upon a work, there is the best assurance that that work will ultimate in glorious triumph.

What Makes the Triumph Complete.

Men call the reëlection of President LINCOLN a triumph of the Union cause. This don't tell the story. The reëlection might have occurred, and have exposed the Union cause to greater danger than ever. A bare electoral majority would have surely had that effect. It would have encouraged the opposition to the Government to make its organization yet more complete, and keep itself ready for the first new opportunity to seize power. The second term of Mr. LINCOLN would have seen all the faction and sedition of the first, with ten-fold greater activity. In all earthly probability we should have had flagrant insubordination here in the North long before that second term had expired.

But if the mere reëlection of President LINCOLN does not express the triumph, neither does the fact that it was effected by the immense majority of at least four hundred thousand. That is grand. Such a preponderance of intelligent judgments and strong wills in favor of the war vastly confirms its strength both materially and morally. Yet it does not of itself constitute a full triumph. It falls short of establishing an absolute security. If this four hundred thousand majority had been given by one or two only of the geographical divisions of the North, it might have proved a new source of jealousy, discord and weakness. But all parts of the North (using the term in its widest sense) contribute to this majority—New-England, some 150,000 toward it; the Middle States, (including Maryland,) 40,000; the West, 180,000; and the Pacific slope, 30,000. What is peculiarly gratifying is, that the West, the section upon which the rebellion, from the beginning, has counted most for sympathy and coöperation, is the very portion of the North which has sustained the Union cause with the greatest number of votes. Suppose the majorities given by the West for President LINCOLN had been given the other way, would not every loyal man have felt it to be portentous? Would any majorities in the other portions, however great, have saved the Government from the danger of a new rebellion? Possibly before this year were out, we should see the treasonable associations of the Northwest lighting up the whole section with the flames of revolt, and in open connection with the Southern Confederacy. The spirit of the Western opposition leaders for the last twelve months, in open speech and secret conspiracy, fully warrants the assumption that they would have carried their section to any extremity of treason, had any considerable majority of the Western people sustained them at the polls. But the loyal will of the Western people has been declared with an emphasis that forever silences faction. Nobody will be mad enough hereafter to dream of alienating the West from the Government. Even that district of the West which was formerly accounted the least attached to the Union cause—the so-called Egypt of Illinois—has given President LINCOLN a large popular majority, and sent no less than three Congressmen to sustain him in Congress. Loyalty is shown to be the predominant spirit everywhere from Ohio to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and thus the last hope of those who looked for sectional diversions in the North disappear. The triumph of the Union cause is as satisfactory in its geographical aspects as in its numerical results.

But one thing more was necessary to give this triumph completeness. Whatever the numerical majority among the people in favor of Mr. LINCOLN, however well distributed that majority was from the Atlantic to the Pacific, yet had our gallant soldiers in the field shown themselves at variance with it, there would have been room for serious misgiving. Of course, it cannot be imagined that our heroic armies would have abandoned their flag, however much they might have disagreed with the popular will in this election; yet they would have been more than men had not such a fact chilled their ardor, and generated a certain estrangement between them and the people. What gives this election its crowning security and glory is, that it meets the will of our soldiers in the field just as decidedly as of our people at home. The voters who are under orders wherever they can be found, and hunt them as they would thugs or murderers.

It is to the rule of these pirates and enemies of civilization, that a large part of the South is now given up. This is the golden fruit of secession.

We expect more of this. During the coming year, the large armies of rebeldom will undoubtedly be broken up, and the war in the Carolinas and Virginia will be reduced to a universal guerrilla warfare. Pandemonium will be let loose through the whole Southern Confederacy.

We expect a day, not far distant, when the whole surviving population of the South, retaining any property, will rise up and invoke Federal assistance against this curse and scourge—the guerrilla "free companies"—and when all honest Southerners will be glad to hunt them out in company with us.

The Charter Election—A Crying Evil.

It is estimated by those who are perfectly competent to judge, that there is a population of 20,000 on this Island that pay neither rent for the dwellings they occupy, nor municipal taxes as holders of real estate. They comprise that portion of the population known as "squatters." In one ward, which we need not name, they combined a year or two ago, in sufficient numbers, to control the elections for Aldermen and Councilmen. We are not altogether sure that they cannot control the majority of votes in the same ward to-day.

There is no parallel to this state of things in the history of a civilized community calling itself a city. These 20,000 "exempts," as we saw the other day, exercise, by favor of the Common Council, the right of free pasture for cows, goats, and pigs in the public thoroughfares of the city. The Public Pound has been voted a nuisance: the keepers thereof a double-distilled nuisance. Absolved from the duty of paying house-rent, relieved from the burdens of municipal taxation—so trying to the temper of freemen in all countries—this specially favored class of householders also claim the right of carrying on the pork and dairy business at the expense of the municipality, and to the disadvantage of those who love cleanliness, quiet and comfort.

Our exempted population, moreover, demand of us even more than this in the way of accommodation. The "freedom of the city" they hold to embrace not merely the privilege of sitting rent free, of paying no city taxes, and of feeding their pigs, cows and goats in their neighbors' back yards, and on the common thoroughfare, but likewise the right of revising the general municipal surveys. Let any one sceptical on this point, take a cursory glance, say at Fifth Avenue, opposite Central Park, on that high ground which promises to be in a few years the most magnificent terrace on the continent, and he will find that the dwellings of the "exempt" population at frequent intervals, hold possession of the public highway. At sundry points they take half the carriage road — the owners no doubt holding to the view that where a dung-cart can pass along, there is ample accommodation for any other species of vehicle.

We need hardly tell the owners of real property on this island that the mere fact of this class being above the weakness of paying either rent or taxes, is by far the smallest part of the burden they impose upon the responsible citizens. The depreciation in the value of real property in the neighborhoods we speak of, is beyond calculation—no merely from the fact that the grading, draining, causewaying and paving in up-town districts is delayed by the free-tenement system, but from the still graver fact that in point of social order, obedience to the law and peaceable citizenship generally, the exempt districts bear an atrociously bad character.

It is needless to hide these facts from ourselves. They are facts of a most disagreeable odor. But there they are. What can we do? We talk of legislative reforms in the Constitution of the City Government. Why is this "exempt" population permitted within the city? It needs no legislative enactments to reach so flagrant an evil. The *bona fide* owners of real estate could easily rid us of the "squatter" nuisance in three months. But persistent indifference is the ruling principle; and until the property actually comes into the hands of those that intend to improve it and build upon it, it seems, nobody can be troubled with the task of compelling the "squatter" to bear his proper share of the public burdens.

The honest and industrious poor, who pay their way for whatever house accommodation they can afford, are, after all, the greatest sufferers from the "squatter system." They pay indirect taxes in paying their rents, and these rents, we know, are fixed at rates which leave but a small portion of the taxation to the share of the landlord. The portion of the public burdens that ought to be borne by the 20,000 exempted citizens, has thus to be distributed among a class no better able to bear them, but simply more industrious, more honest, more orderly, and every way better fitted to be citizens of a free State.

Even a limited survey of the field of municipal corruption and abuse, such as we have noted, prepares us to hear that among the most popular candidates for the Council in several wards are sundry notorious jailbirds, fancy men and professional gamblers. Fifteen million dollars annually provide a large margin for unscrupulous men to operate through the "dangerous classes" of a large community like New-York, and we confess we cannot see how, with an unlimited suffrage, any reform from within can possibly be instituted in the government of the city. We shall assuredly need outside help before we have even the semblance of municipal reform.

THE BRITISH COLONIAL UNION.—It is evident, as our Quebec correspondent has always pointed out, that the British Government are eager to push the Provincial Union scheme through with as little delay as possible. Mr. GEORGE BROWN, the President of the Canadian Executive Council, has been deputied by his colleagues to go to England and explain the scheme agreed upon before the meeting of the Imperial Parliament. Early in January, the Provincial Legislatures are to be convened, to give the new Constitution whatever legal sanction they have the power to give it. And unless there should be a hitch in the House of Commons, the Union will probably be consummated before the close of next year. This hasty-pudding style of thing seems to us to cheat the Provincial voters out of their right of saying whether their rulers have done right or wrong in the Quebec Conference. We should have thought that the colonists might with advantage have been asked to say whether the new Constitution has their approval.

The Soldiers in the Field and their Families at Home.

The country has just sent a substantial Thanksgiving dinner to its soldiers and sailors, and doubtless feel the better for it. It will be fully appreciated in the army and navy. Those who fight our battles by land and sea, are not the fellows to despise good cheer. Their long diet of hard tack and salt pork has not, we may be sure, made them indifferent to roast turkey and fresh vegetables. It was a small thing for our people to raise a few thousand dollars for this object. A million would have been a cheap price to pay for the fresh courage and hearty cheer with which this pleasant and timely gift will inspire the hearts of our brave soldiers. We have seen enough of camp and field life to know that nothing makes a soldier more cheerful than the feeling that the people at home sympathize with him in his struggles, privations and sufferings, and appreciate his services at their true value. And as the Thanksgiving festival is the day of all days for thinking of home and the old household gatherings, the bountiful dinner that will be distributed through the camps and the fleets, will save many a brave heart from sadness and depression.

But our duty to the soldier is but half performed, if we neglect to provide a thanksgiving also for his family. In every city and village of the North the families of soldiers should be sought out, and not one should be permitted to pass a cheerless day, when all the nation is rejoicing, for want of a good dinner. But this is not all. We must not be content with a spasmodic effort to relieve their wants. Winter is close upon us. The times are hard; prices of all kinds of provisions, clothing and fuel are unusually high. Rents have also advanced, and good houses are not to be hired at a moderate price. Unless timely and efficient aid is extended, there will assuredly be a great deal of suffering this winter among soldiers' families. Their relief must not be left to private charity,—it is a duty which the country owes the men who defend its life. But the work must be systematized in order to be effective. A committee should be organized in every city and town, whose business it should be to look up the families of soldiers, and to provide relief wherever it is required. Contributions of money, clothing, provisions and fuel should be placed at the disposal of these committees; and, surely, the country which has given fifty thousand dollars, at a day's notice, we may say, to provide a Thanksgiving dinner for the soldiers and sailors, will not be backward to relieve the wants of their families.

The Governor of Ohio has just made an excellent suggestion, which we should like to see adopted in every State. It is that, as we shall devote Thursday to thanksgiving for national mercies, the whole country should unite to make the following Saturday a day of jubilee to the soldiers' families. Committees of citizens can be readily organized in every city and village, who will attend to the distribution of the people's offerings. We need not enter into details, as the action of each committee must be adapted to the necessities which come under its notice; but almost every family can contribute its share of clothing, provisions or fuel, which will be distributed by the committees. There is no danger that too much will be sent in; for the necessity is great and urgent, and it will be difficult, even with the greatest care, to supply the actual wants of these objects of the nation's solicitude.

There should be no delay in setting about this work. The most should be made of the little time left to make the Saturday following Thanksgiving a day of gladness for the wives and children of our brave defenders. Such a day's work will do more to strengthen the arms and reanimate the courage of husbands, fathers and brothers in the field, than a reinforcement of twenty thousand men. It will show them that they and theirs are not forgotten, and that a grateful country is watchful of their welfare.

LORD LYONS.—It is reported from Washington that Lord LYONS has almost recovered from his recent illness. We feel sure that the whole community will receive this intelligence with sincere satisfaction. It will be left for history to record how much the United States owed to our own Minister at the Court of St. James, and to the British Minister at Washington, in maintaining a fair understanding between the two Governments, during a crisis which threatened on so many occasions to bring them into actual collision. Combined with a large and varied experience of the world, the Ministers who have been the mediums of official communication between the two countries since the opening of the war, have shown that they possessed the still rarer qualifications of even and genial temper. Both Lord RUSSELL and Lord DERBY have borne voluntary testimony to the uniform and perfect courtesy of Mr. ADAMS in all his communications with the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and we are sure that the same testimony would be borne in the case of Lord LYONS by those who have had to conduct official intercourse with him on this side. We can only express a cordial wish that his mission may be prolonged, and as satisfactory to both Governments in the future as it has been in the past.

Neutral Purchases of Vessels of War—New Decision.

The capture of the rebel vessel the *Georgia*, after her alleged purchase in Liverpool by an English subject, gave rise to considerable discussion both here and abroad; and every one who discussed it was troubled by the lack of precedents. Sales of vessels of war have been very infrequent, and of those sales, only one case could be found which had been brought to any judicial determination. So that one case of the *Minerva* was bandied about, approved or disapproved, thought to be in point or to have no bearing upon the case under discussion, according to the sympathies of the various writers.

We have now another authority in point, and to the same effect. It is the case of the *Etta*, which was recently decided in the United States District Court of New-Jersey, and which we find published in the November number of the American *Law Register*.

The *Etta*, as our readers may recollect, was a rebel privateer, called the *Retribution*. After a short cruise at sea, she went into Nassau, where she was sold, to avoid capture. The sale was under the pretence of her being unseaworthy. She then undertook to run the blockade, but failed, and came back to Nassau, where she was again sold, and then coming to this port, was seized by our authorities, and this suit was instituted against her, in which she was condemned. It appeared that the present claimants, Messrs RENOUARD and BODE, purchased her with full knowledge of what she had been.

Judge FIELD, in deciding the case, of course refers to the case of the *Minerva*, the only adjudged case. But he adds to it a remark found in the appendix to the second volume of "Wheaton's Reports," written by Judge STORY, that "the purchase of ships of war belonging to enemies is invalid," for which the case of the *Minerva* is cited as authority, and proceeds:

"We have then the highest legal authority, both in England and this country, for the doctrine that the purchase by a neutral of an enemy's ship-of-war is illegal. *When Lord Stowell and Judge Story agree, upon a question touching belligerent rights and neutral responsibilities, he must be a bold man that would venture to differ.* But the doctrine is sustained by reason as well as by authority. And perhaps no case could furnish a better illustration of the wisdom and propriety of the rule than the one now under consideration. Here is an armed vessel, in the service of the Confederate States, which, after preying upon our commerce with a boldness and success which almost commands admiration, takes refuge from the vigilance of our cruisers in the neutral port of Nassau. Deterred from venturing out for fear of capture, she is stripped of her armament, purchased by a citizen of Nassau, obtains a British register under a new name, clears for a neutral port, and then endeavors to run the blockade and make her way back to a hostile port, where she may be repaired and refitted as a vessel-of-war, and again sally forth upon a new career of plunder and depredation. A vessel under such circumstances cannot be a legitimate subject of commercial speculation. A neutral who purchases her, whatever may be his motives, does it at his peril. He may design to devote her to peaceful commerce, but the warlike character once impressed still adheres to her. He may call her the *Etta*, but she is still the *Retribution*, and by that name will be known and remembered."

It is a little curious that the counsel for the claimants, in his argument, referred to the cases of the *Georgia* and the *Sumter*, as instances of transfers of vessels of war, to sustain the lawfulness of the sale of the *Etta*. But the Judge disposes of that at once by saying that those cases will not be authorities in favor of the claimants till "the legality of those transfers shall have been affirmed by our judicial tribunals." That will probably never be, while in all probability, when the case of the *Georgia* comes before the courts, this very case of the *Etta* will be used as an authority against her.

If we recollect aright, the point was sought to be made in favor of the *Georgia*, that inasmuch as we had no vessels lying off the port of Liverpool at the time of her sale, it was not a sale to avoid capture, and might, therefore, be valid. This point is not discussed in the case of the *Etta*, but as to all other points, we do not see what difference there is between the two cases in principle, and in some of its features the case of the *Georgia* is not so strong in favor of the vessel as was this case of the *Etta*.

THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD DISASTER.—At an inquest into the New-Haven Railroad disaster on Saturday afternoon, JOHN GOULD, who is described as "late a Railroad Commissioner of the State of Connecticut," testified, that he examined the road after the accident occurred, and found no defective ties or rails. Mr. GOULD does well to put his testimony in this negative form. There were intelligent witnesses present when the accident occurred who saw *very defective ties*; ties, in fact, all but completely rotten. We doubt, moreover, whether Mr. GOULD'S notions of safe traveling will be generally accepted, when he tells us that he thinks forty miles an hour a safe rate on such a piece of road. Those who desire to exculpate the Company and its servants in this matter, would do well to speak with caution.

THE BLOCKADE PARTIALLY RAISED.—It will be seen by the Washington news this morning, that the blockade of Norfolk, Va., and of Fernandina and Pensacola, Fla., is to cease on and after the 1st of December.

Promotion of Col. Vinton.

The President has promoted Col. D. H. VINTON to be Brevet-Brigadier-General for faithful and meritorious services. Gen. VINTON has been in the military service of the United States for forty-three years, twenty-eight of which he has been employed in the Quartermaster's Department. He has been engaged in nearly all the active military operations of our armies since the year 1836, and his integrity and energy render his services to the country invaluable.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 20.

A fire to-day destroyed the Venetian blind factory of B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth-street, and injured several adjoining buildings. Total loss about $25,000; partially insured. The Atlantic Company, of New-York, loses about $5,000, and another New-York company the same amount.

Amusements.

There will be, without fail, a performance of "Don Giovanni," to-night, at the Academy of Music. The cast of the work is the same as last season, and the strongest we have ever had in this city. MOZART'S *chef d'œuvre* always draws well, and we may safely anticipate a crowded and fashionable audience. On Wednesday next "Martha" is to be given, and on Friday DONIZETTI'S opera of "Don Sebastiano" will be produced for the first time in America.

The announcements at the various places of amusement, to-night, are as follows. They will be found to be unusually interesting: At the Broadway Theatre, Mr. OWENS assumes a new character, appearing as *Dr. Ollapod* in the "Poor Gentleman," instead of *Jos. Butterby* in the "Victims." It has been found impossible to withdraw the "People's Lawyer," and Mr. OWENS consequently repeats, until further notice, his immense characterization of *Solon Shingle*. At the Olympic Theatre the bill is "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," and "Milky White." The last is new, and affords Mr. HOLSTON an opportunity of displaying his comic powers. At NIBLO'S the celebrated sensation drama of the "Corsican Brothers" will be revived, with all the original and many new mechanical effects. Mr. WM. WHEATLEY plays the principal rôle and will be supported by the best members of the company. Mr. CHARLES POPE, an actor who, a few years since, was well esteemed in New-York, has been added to the forces here, and will make his *rentrée* to-night. At the Winter Garden Mr. CLARKE plays in two pieces—"Single Life" and "Married Life"—for the purpose, as the advertisement says, of "presenting in a humorous point of view the contrast between these conditions." Mr. CLARKE'S engagement terminates on Thursday. Mr. BOOTH commences on the following Saturday. At Wallack's theatre "Rosedale." At the Theatre Français (to-morrow night) "Le Marquis de Villemer." At Barnum's Museum "Linda of Chamounix" (afternoon) and "Waiting for the Verdict" (evening). Many novelties have been added to the miscellaneous attractions of this popular establishment, notably, three mammoth fat girls, three giants, a number of moving automata, a tribe of Indians, &c., &c. At the Hippotheatron (Fourteenth-street,) Mr. HENRY COOK'S company of dogs and monkeys has created a decided sensation, and the four-legged artists will be retained until further notice. To-night the remarkable equestrian performer, Mr. ROBERT STICKNEY, makes his first appearance; also, Mr. S. P. STICKNEY and Miss EMMA STICKNEY. A new comic act and a new pantomime will be presented, together with the usual succession of horseback, ropeback and springback exercises. The Hippotheatron is an admirably conducted establishment and merits the liberal patronage of the public.

Artemus Ward announces that he has introduced many fresh illustrations of Mormon life into his lecture, and also some new jokes pertaining and irrelevant to the journey to Salt Lake City. He is at Dodworth's.

The Scarlet Spirit, at Heller's, continues to puzzle and please the patrons of the Salle Diabolique, where a thousand other strange things are taking place nightly.

The Van Amburgh Menagerie in Broadway has attracted a large share of public attention during the past week. It will repay a visit. The collection is the best we have ever had in the city, and it is kept in an unusually cleanly way. The specimens are very fine, and the establishment generally is worthy of being a permanent metropolitan establishment.

Two entertainments are housed at Hope Chapel—"Woodroffe's Bohemian Glass Blowers" and the "Stereoscopticon." They are both worth a visit.

A grand complimentary concert will be given to Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the composer, singer and teacher, at Niblo's Saloon on Wednesday next. It is gotten up as a recognition of Mr. PERRING'S ability, and as a friendly greeting to him on his return to the city. Mlle. FRIDA DE GEBELE, Signor ARDAVANI, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and Signor ARDITA will take part in it.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS announces that he will shortly give a series of five grand orchestral concerts, the first to come off on the 3d of December, and all to take place at Irving Hall—the best establishment for acoustical effect in the country. The intention is to present to the public some of the most interesting and least hackneyed works of modern and classical composers. This he will do through the media of an orchestra of sixty picked performers and several of the best soloists in the country. Mr. THOMAS' programme has been issued, and among the novelties which will be produced for the first time in this country we notice RAFF'S prize symphony "To Our Fatherland;" BERLIOZ'S dramatic symphony, "Romeo and Juliet" (the second part;) LACHNER'S "Suite" for Orchestra; SEBASTIAN BACH'S Toccata in F, arranged by ESSER for orchestra; SCHUMANN'S overture to the "Bride of Messina;" BEETHOVEN'S concerto for piano, violin and violoncello, with orchestral accompaniment; MOZART'S symphony concertante for violin and viola; and RITTER'S concerto for violoncello. (The last is the work of a resident composer.) In addition to these novelties, Mr. THOMAS presents some of the rarest works of the old masters. The *Symphonie Scenes* promise in every respect to be interesting and acceptable.

Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE'S first concert on Saturday night last passed off agreeably and with entire success. The programme was more interesting than such miscellaneous documents are apt to be, and the number of which it was composed were carefully and ably interpreted. Miss KELLOGG sang deliciously and was *encored* in each of her *morceaux*. On the second occasion of this exhausting honor she substituted for the polacca from "I Puritani," (which was given with great brilliancy,) a canzonetta in the Neapolitan style by STIGELLI—playing the difficult accompaniment herself. A song by Mr. PEASE was also sung as an *encore*, so that the stability of the lady entailed double duty on her part. A very good basso, Signor GARIBOLDI, made his *début*, and displayed the fine quality of his voice in a tasteful and rotund way. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and Mr. F. BERGNER were the instrumental soloists. Both were thoroughly good. Mr. PEASE is a young pianist, who has but recently completed the routine studies of the German schools. He has mastered the technical difficulties of his instrument, and has already displayed a creditable facility in writing for it. He possesses a powerful hand and a "touch" which, while it yet needs mellowing, is decidedly better now than when we last heard him. Mr. PEASE'S best effort was in the last movement of the trio by FESCA. The presence of other artists on the stage seemed to give him confidence, and his playing was, in consequence, free from constraint. Portions of KOAPSKY'S "Reveil du Lion" were charmingly rendered; also of the performer's own transcription from "Faust." Both pieces are extremely difficult, and contain passages that demand not only endurance but great presence of mind and precision of hand. The former Mr. PEASE possesses, but the latter are seldom at the command of a *débutant*. With experience before the public, the gentleman will, we doubt not, take a leading position among pianists. As it is, he may congratulate himself on the success of his concert.

Leaders and members of church choirs will find the *Musical Pioneer*, a little monthly publication issued in this city, excellently adapted to their wants. It is edited by a gentleman of thorough knowledge and ability. The *Pioneer* contains several pages of well-selected music, in addition to the reading matter.

We are glad to hear that Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK has another orchestral work in readiness for the present season. It is a dramatic tone-picture in the style of LISZT'S "Preludes," but somewhat longer than that work. The subject is BURGER'S well-known poem of "Leonore," which admits of varied and highly dramatic treatment. Mr. GOLDBECK'S success as a symphonic writer renders any new effort from his pen a matter of interest to the *cognoscenti*. The Philharmonic Society will, we are sure, consult the inclination of their subscribers by presenting "Leonore" to the public. No other novelty of equal importance presents itself for the current season.

The Artists' Society—whatever that may mean—intends giving a first concert at Irving Hall on Saturday evening next. Mme. DE LUSSAN is the soprano; Mlle. L. KRONENBERG, pianiste; Signor FOSSATI, basso; Signor CARLOS SALIAS, violinist, and others. The gentleman last named has newly arrived in New-York from South America, where his success was very great.

Mr. DE CORDOVA gave his first humorous lecture at Irving Hall on Tuesday evening last. The fullest capacity of that handsome edifice was put to the test, but we are glad to add that the greatest order prevailed. There was no uncomfortable crowding, and those who had seats were shown to them with promptness. The subject of Mr. DE CORDOVA'S lecture was the "Old Maid," an institution of all countries and an object of universal sympathy. Where, in fact, is the home that does not contain an old maid—that venerable type of unselfish devotion and personal sacrifice? The lecturer treated his subject with the kindliness that belongs to humor. There were, we doubt not, many old maids among the audience, and we are sure not one of them felt wounded by Mr. DE CORDOVA'S sallies. It is this characteristic that makes the gentleman's entertainments so thoroughly delightful, and so justly popular. We can always laugh with him without fearing that our merriment may give pain to the defenceless. We heartily commend the present course to the consideration of the public. The second entertainment takes place to-morrow night, and is called "The Fortune of Misfortune." It is described as a domestic story, and is illustrated by a series of *tableaux vivans*.

STEPHEN MASSETT, the author of "Drifting About," and the veritable "Jaemes Pipes, of Pipesville," has returned from California, and will shortly commence a series of his amusing lectures.

The "School of Reform" was played last week at WALLACK'S. We have lately seen the same piece at the Winter Garden, and must in all candor confess that the up-town version was in no important respect an improvement on the down-town one. There is but a single character of supreme interest in the play—*Bob Tyke*, and in this Mr. CLARKE achieved a success which Mr. MARK SMITH (who essayed it at WALLACK'S) could not even approach. We presume the experiment is now at an end, and we need not therefore refer to it at greater length.

All pieces are bright at the Olympic. Mrs. JOHN WOOD'S liberality in the way of scenery and costumes extends to the merest trifles. Among the latter must be classed the comedietta called "Court Cards," produced last week, and since repeated with success. It is not strong in the matter of plot, nor is the dialogue unusually brilliant; but the story is interesting and picturesque, the situations amusing, and the characters very well contrasted. Nothing can well exceed the neatness of the *mise-en-scene*. The dresses are really gorgeous, and the strictest propriety extends even to the costumes of the supernumeraries. Better than this, the various parts are entrusted to excellent artists. The result is a very agreeable addition to the regular repertoire of the establishment in the shape of a nice little piece which any one may see with pleasure. The continued indisposition of Miss HARRIS has prevented the repetition of JERROLD'S comedy of "Time Works Wonders."

A performance of unusual interest will take place at the Winter Garden on Friday next. It is for the benefit of the Shakespeare fund (for erecting a monument to the poet in Central Park,) and is the second which Mr. EDWIN BOOTH has inaugurated. On the evening in question the tragedy of "Julius Cæsar" will be played with an extraordinary distribution—extraordinary because the artists who take part in it could not by any ordinary combination of circumstances be induced to appear except for the excellent object which Mr. EDWIN BOOTH has so near at heart. We give the caste: *Julius Cæsar*, Mr. VARREY; *Brutus*, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH; *Cassius*, Mr. JUNIUS BOOTH; *Mark Antony*, Mr. J. WILKES BOOTH; *Casca*, Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE MASON. The female characters will be sustained by the excellent members of Mr. STUART'S company. The prices of admission will be doubled for the occasion—as they well may be in view of the attraction and the cause. Those who desire to lend a helping hand, and to witness a memorable performance, should secure their seats at once.

Sabbath School Convention.

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NEW-JERSEY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Friday, Nov. 18, 1864.

The seventh annual convention of the New-Jersey State Sunday School Association has just closed at this place, after having been in session three days. The exercises were opened on Wednesday afternoon, Hon. JAS. BISHOP, of New-Brunswick, President of the association, presiding. Interesting reports from most of the counties in the State have been received, showing a large gain in the numbers attending the schools, and reporting over 2,000 conversions during the year. The discussions have been very instructive, deeply impressive, and have been calculated to inspire all present with new vigor in the Sabbath School work. On Wednesday evening Prof. J. H. MCILVAINE, of Princeton, delivered an excellent address. The topic enforced was that the Church would never rise to its proper standard of duty until one-half of each Sabbath was devoted to the children of the Church; that the ministers of our day preach over their heads; that they write two sermons each Sabbath for the adults who were hardened in sin, while the lambs of the flock were left. Conversions, he said, came from the children in proportion to adults of nine to one, if properly taught. He said that we expect too much from children. Adults, he remarked, had discretion to hide their shortcomings, while children could not cloak their faults, and we were led to believe them more wicked than they actually were. The address was a most thorough line of argument, enforced with great spirit and was unusually impressive.

Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, of Brooklyn, also made an eloquent address.

Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., of Newark, on Thursday evening, held a large audience in almost breathless stillness for nearly an hour, as he discoursed of the Sabbath School work. He expressed a belief that the world was on the dawn of the millenium, and that railroads and telegraph wires were hastening the day.

Rev. W. H. CAMPBELL, D. D., of New-Brunswick, followed, indorsing the former speaker's remarks, enforcing them with great power and earnestness.

One afternoon was devoted to children's meetings. Two large churches were filled, and interesting addresses were made by Rev. M. S. HUTTON, D. D., of New-York; Rev. M. S. REDDELL, of New-Brunswick; Rev. Dr. SWARTZEL, of Newark; Rev. J. M. FREEMAN, of Paterson; and Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR, of Bristol, Pa.

The closing exercises of the convention were deeply solemn. Mr. BISHOP, who had for three years acted as President of the association, formally resigned the office, and in doing so, made an eloquent and affecting address, which was cordially responded to by every member of the association in attendance.

GEO. W. N. CURTIS, Esq., of Camden, N. J., was elected Mr. BISHOP'S successor. S.

The Bankrupt Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The session of Congress soon to assemble have under consideration a Bankrupt Law, introduced and framed by Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, a man reputed to be one of the best lawyers in his State, and fully competent to discharge this duty to the satisfaction of every citizen, both creditor and debtor.

It is presumed by many that the urgency of the case is so manifest, that the bill will have immediate and favorable attention. Yet it is obvious, the business pressing upon that body is large and equally important.

To understand the importance of a uniform Bankrupt Law, it only needs a partial glance throughout the length and breadth of our country to see how many eminent and active men are now under the embarrassment of debt which they can never pay. To enter into the causes which have produced so much misfortune and prevented so many from liquidating their honest obligations would be to record each set of misfortune, or events that no human mind could foresee or remedy; but it is none the less important that some relief should be extended, and immediately.

The bill introduced by Mr. JENCKES has only to be read by any candid man to meet approval; and if a united effort can be made, by both creditor and debtor, a bill such as the one presented can be adopted, and will give immediate relief.

To those who do object, it would be proper to present some tangible evidence that meets the occasion. To those who think that Congress will do its duty to the fallen, I would simply suggest some public demonstration to urge and convince those who are lukewarm that now is the accepted time, and to encourage those who are active to feel they are supported by the entire community.

P. T. BARNUM—"JUST ONCE."

I earnestly request the readers of the TIMES to peruse my Museum advertisement to-day, and see if they can tell where the "humbug" comes in. I flatter myself that never before on this ball of mud was seen massed together such an extensive and unique conglomeration of animate and inanimate curiosities as are to be witnessed at the Museum this week. N. B—The Museum is more crowded afternoons than mornings or evenings. The public's obedient servant. P. T. BARNUM.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This infallible remedy is composed of the *Honey* of the plant Horehound, in Chemical union with *Tar-Balm*, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound *soothes and scatters* all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm *cleanses and heals* the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist and in healthful action. Let no prejudice hinder you from testing this sovereign remedy of an illustrious physician and chemist, who himself thoroughly tested it for years in his extensive private practice. It is safe, sure and pleasant, the Tar-balm being entirely free from the offensive qualities of common tar.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
For sale by all Druggists.
CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

The Best Strengthening Plaster
IS THE POROUS PLASTER OF DR. ALLCOCK.
They are warranted to keep for twenty years, but may be returned for fresh plasters without charge.
IMPORTANT QUALITIES.
They will cure a weakness of the back, pain of the side, a lameness of the knee, or of the ankle, or cold feet, sooner and with more comfort than any other application.
Sold by all dealers. Principal office No. 294 Canal-st

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Cold Weather Card.
SUPERB FURS
of every description, made up in the latest European style, and at MODERATE PRICES,
now challenge the admiration of the
FASHIONABLE WORLD,
AT
GENIN'S, No. 513 BROADWAY,
St. Nicholas Hotel.
The stock, which has been selected with great care, and manufactured especially for the present season, comprises Capes, Cloaks, Victorines, Collars, Muffs, Cuffs, &c., in Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Royal Ermine, Mink or American Sable, Stone Marten, Squirrel and Chinchillis, as well as all the cheaper Furs. The sets for young misses are in great variety, and very choice and elegant, and the styles for ladies for the Promenade, the Drive and the Opera cannot be excelled in this country. The attention of gentlemen is invited to the handsome assortment of
LARGE SLEIGH ROBES,
including splendid specimens of pure white
ARCTIC FOX AND POLAR BEAR SKINS.
The entire stock, in view of the brightening prospects of the country, and the probability of a speedy return to the steady old-fashioned method of doing business, has been
MARKED DOWN
in price, and will be sold at a very small advance on its original cost, irrespective of
FLUCTUATIONS IN THE CURRENCY.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION,
Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Diamond Parlor Matches.—
These Matches are the BEST IN THE WORLD. SURE FIRE, WITHOUT SULPHUR, no disagreeable smell, and a luxury and comfort to smokers and people with weak lungs. For wholesale and retail, by
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Howard Sanitary Aid Association.—Medical and surgical. Diseases of the urinary organs—new and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Royal Havana Lottery.—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

Billiard Balls.—Wehing's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls. Checks, &c., No. 371 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

The Orange County (New-York) Agricultural Fair, held at Newburgh, awarded the first premium to GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINE.

Economical Housekeepers Use

PYLE'S SALERATUS.	PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR.	PYLE'S BLUEING POWDER.
PYLE'S BAKING SODA.	PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.

Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of
JAMES PYLE,
Manufacturer, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.
An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Imported Shoes.—Three thousand pairs of black and brown kid, white and black satin slippers, gaiters, to be sold cheap; a large assortment of quilted slippers, Venetians and Burlidans, all colors, cork-sole long boots, bridal boots and slippers, trimmed with orange blossoms or roses. M. L. HILL, No. 371 Broadway.

Entirely new and beautiful white-stone ware in dinner, tea, and toilet sets, handsomer than china, and half the price. Call and see at BADEL'S, Nos. 6 and 12 Cooper Institute, 3d and 4th avs., and 7th and 8th sts.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th-street, wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

P. T. BARNUM TO THE PUBLIC.

Various persons have been known to remark that, occasionally in the course of his life, BARNUM has exhibited some pretty queer things. Well, I confess this is true; for I rather like to astonish, as well as delight, the public, and set them to wondering where the "humbug" part is, when they are forced to exclaim: "We never before saw, for ten times the cost, one-half so much that was truly worth seeing as we can see in BARNUM'S MUSEUM!"

The fact is, since I retired from Yankee Clock speculations, I have put on a double-head of steam, and endeavored to outdo myself. During the last year, my agent, Mr. John Greenwood, Jr., has traversed Europe in pursuit of novelties, and has established scores of agencies throughout the old world. My emissaries have also been active and efficient upon this continent, and the results now begin to develop themselves at the Museum. My advertisement of this week, which I specially ask the public to read, will convince the most skeptical that never before upon the face of this earth was gathered together in one place, such an extraordinary, attractive, rare, curious, unique, funny, and unobjectionable, yet astounding combination of animate and inanimate wonders as are to be seen at the Museum this week. It certainly eclipses anything of which even I ever had any conception until the present time, and "I was not born yesterday." I write this, therefore, to remind the public that, in addition to all the curiosities to be seen at all hours, we henceforth give three dramatic and other performances in the Lecture-Room each day—viz: at 11, 3 and 7½ o'clock. No charge whatever is made for seats at the 11 o'clock performances. As the afternoon entertainments are usually crowded, such families, ladies and children as can attend in the morning or the evening will find the Museum more comfortable. My recent arrangements for egress are, however, so extensive and commodious, I shall hope to satisfy the public at any and all hours of the day.

How it is possible to afford such an extensive and expensive array of attractions for the small sum of thirty cents, astonishes nobody more than it does the public's obedient servant. P. T. BARNUM.

N. B.—The Museum is open every week-day from sunrise to 10 P. M. Scrubbers, sweepers, dusters, painters, whitewashers, upholsterers and burnishers work all night, and turn out the whole establishment at daylight every morning as fresh as a rose and neat as a pie. The expenses of the Museum are more than seven hundred dollars per day, or two hundred and twenty thousand dollars per year; yet it prospers beyond all precedent, simply because the proprietor attends to his own business and keeps up a never-ending supply of fresh attractions. "That's what's the matter." Extraordinary arrangements are made for delighting the children, as well as everybody else. Thanksgiving-day and during the Christmas holidays. P. T. B.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, taken in exchange), for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No 760 Broadway.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Health for the Soldier.—For one who dies from the effects of a bullet, ten perish from damp and exposure to night air. Small doses of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, taken every other night, will correct all disorders of the liver and stomach, purify the blood and insure sound health to every man. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 38 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Holiday Hats for Young Gents, at White's, in finish and style elegant. Also, a large stock of valuable FURS. Ladies and gents will do well to call at No. 216 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway. Wheeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine.

DIED.

AVERY.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 19, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Fidelius Avery, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, corner of Third and Hudson streets, Hoboken, on Monday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.

BURDICK.—On Friday, Nov. 18, of consumption, OCTAVIA C., wife of Jared C. Burdick.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 95 High-st., Brooklyn.

ARMSTRONG.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 19, Mrs. ELIZA J. ARMSTRONG, widow of the late Amzi Armstrong, Esq.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence.

BRADLEY.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 20, SARAH ANN, wife of Lucius Bradley, aged 36 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 287 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DAVISON.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 20, of diphtheria, ELIZABETH STIRLING, only daughter of William John and Sarah Davison, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, from No. 175 West 36th-st.

GELLIE.—On Saturday, Nov. 19, MADELINE COMIN, daughter of the late James Duncan Gellie, surgeon, of Ottawa City, C. W.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Montreal and Ottawa papers please copy.

HOPKINS.—On Saturday, Nov. 19, of pneumonia, Lieut. Col. JAMES A. P. HOPKINS, of the 133d New-York Volunteers, in the 43d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, also the members of Eureka Lodge, No. 213, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of George W. Dilks, No. 115 Macdougal-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

EUREKA LODGE, No. 213, F. AND A. M.—The members of Eureka Lodge are notified to attend at the Lodge-room, No. 594 Broadway, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, JAMES A. P. HOPKINS. Members of other Lodges are respectfully invited to unite with us. By order

GEO. W. DILKS, W. M.
JOS. A. COOK, Secretary.

HEATH.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Nov. 20, RACHEL, daughter of Wm. H. and Sarah A. Heath, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 55 Elliot-place, on Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KEELER.—On Sunday, Nov. 20, Mrs. ELIZABETH KEELER, relict of the late Joseph Keeler.

Her friends, and the friends of her son-in-law Philip S. Hasbrouck, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 115 East 50th-st., on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., and from thence to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul.

KELLY.—On Saturday, Nov. 19, Miss MARIA LOUISE KELLY, daughter of the late James Kelly.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 349 West 34th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, and from thence to St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., where there will be a solemn requiem mass for the repose of her soul. The friends of the family, and those of her brother, John J. Kelly, and Mr James Furey, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further notice.

MCINTOSH.—On Sunday, Nov. 20, of diphtheria, ELIZABETH WHITEWRIGHT STEWARD, daughter of William and Elizabeth McIntosh.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 21st inst., at the residence of her father, corner of Gates and Tompkins avs., at 1½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MARSHALL.—On Saturday, Nov. 19, of consumption, ELLEN, the wife of Richard Marshall, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 24 City Hall-place, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

OSBORN.—At Newark, on Sunday morning, Nov. 20, Miss LIZZIE OSBORN.

The funeral will take place from No. 98 Halsey-st., Newark, on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of her brother, Morris Osborn, and of her brother-in-law, W. McDermot, are invited to attend.

OLIVER.—On Friday evening, Nov. 18, SARAH, wife of James D. Oliver, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, on Monday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

PORTER.—On Saturday, Nov. 19, SARAH E., daughter of Joseph T. and Adelia F. Porter, aged 7 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Monday, the 21st inst., at No. 445 Hudson-st.

POTTER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Nov. 19, ELEANOR W., wife of Samuel S. Potter, and daughter of the late James Johnston.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 311 State-st., without further notice.

RAYMOND.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 20, ARTHUR WILLIAM, youngest child of Henry J. Raymond, aged 3 years and 10 months.

SHIPPER.—On Friday morning, Nov. 18, HENRY W. SHIPPER, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Spingler House, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 21, at 2 o'clock.

ST. JOHN.—On Saturday, Nov. 19, at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., BRADLEY S. ST. JOHN, in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the Methodist Church in Rye Village.

SUGDEN.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, Nov. 19, MARY MARLOW, daughter of James L. and A. Sophia Sugden, aged 1 year and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 84 Rivington-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WOOD.—In this city, on Sunday, Nov. 20, JAMES B. WOOD, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 21st inst., from St. Paul's Church, corner of 3d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, N. J.

NOTICE.—The members of the Exempt Firemen's Association are hereby notified to meet at No. 24 Eldridge-st., on this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother, JAMES WHITLOCK. P. W. ENGS, President.
G. W. WHEELER, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 25 cents.

A THANKSGIVING STORY,
November 24.
On the 23d that all may have it for the 24th, will be published the Book of the Season.
DORA DARLING.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
A delightful story for family reading, by a well known author.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers, No. 161 Washington-st., Boston.

NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "LAMPLIGHTER."
HAUNTED HEARTS.
AN ABSORBING STORY. Price $2.
Sold by all booksellers.

PRICE OF THE NEW JUVENILE
THE TAILOR BOY
$1 00.
The Boston *Traveller* says it is one of the most thrillingly interesting stories that has been published for years.
SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, Publishers.

POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS UNION ASSOCIATION, BLEECKER BUILDING, NINTH WARD, }

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE above Association, held on Friday evening, Nov. 18, 1864, the following resolution was, on motion of George F. Merklee, Esq., unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sum of $300 be and is hereby appropriated on behalf of the Union Association of the Ninth Ward, (Bleecker Building,) to the fund for the providing of a Thanksgiving dinner to the Union soldiers and sailors.

And the following committee was appointed to present the same to the Treasurer of the General Fund
WM. H. GEDNEY, President of the Association.
JOHN KEYSER, Chairman of the Ex. Com.
U. HOWARD CARGILL, Treasurer.
GEO. F. MERKLEE, Chairman Finance Com.

NINETEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Union Central Committee, a special meeting of this association will be held at Dingledein's, 3d-av., between 59th and 60th sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1864, to elect delegates to the several nominating conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M. W. H. DE CAMP, President.

ALLAN COOPER, NELSON TILYERTON, } Secretaries.

TENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the Union Central Committee, the above-named association will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at their headquarters, Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., for the purpose of electing delegates to the various conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M. THOMAS C. THORNTON, President.

WILLIAM BORCKEL, E. H. LAWRENCE, } Secretaries.

FIFTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will hold a primary election on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, from 7½ to 9 o'clock, at No. 129 Franklin-st. THOS. OUTWATER, President.

WM. A. SYMES, A. J. MOORE, } Secretaries.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 632 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely, contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle. $5 per half d

FINANCIAL.

RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY,
OF CANADA EAST.

TRUSTEES

EX-GOV. JAMES POLLOCK, Director United States Mint, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, President Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

CHAS. B. WRIGHT, of C. B. Wright & Co., Philadelphia.

HENRY SHELDON, of Stanton, Sheldon & Co., New-York.

WILLIAM B. HATCH, of Fairbanks & Co., New-York.

T. B. BUNTING, of T. B. Bunting & Co., New-York.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, (late Register United States Treasury,) of New-York.

President—L. E. CHITTENDEN.

Bankers—FISK & HATCH.

General Superintendent—ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P.

Secretary—JOHN M. HOOD.

CAPITAL STOCK, 100,000 SHARES.

PAR $50. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $30—$15 PAYABLE AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTION.

RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL, 10,000 SHARES.

THIS COMPANY IS FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE of Purchasing, Working, Selling and Leasing Mining Lands and Rights, in the British Provinces and neighboring localities.

It know the owner of nearly fifteen thousand acres of the richest gold lands of the CHAUDIERS gold district of Canada, which have been selected with great care, and after abundant evidence of their richness in gold and other precious metals. They contain nearly SEVENTY MILES of *river frontage* upon streams admirably adapted to the most productive and economical mining.

The company has been organized after the most thorough examination of the lands and their values, and the trustees confidently believe their productiveness, which has been fully tested, prove them equal, if not superior, to the richest placers of California, both in gold-bearing quartz lodes and alluvial deposits. They have on hand and on exhibition gold enough recently mined upon their own property to fully establish the value of their stock.

The company is prepared to treat upon favorable terms with persons desiring to lease or purchase mining rights.

A limited number of shares of the capital stock may be subscribed for until further notice, at the office of FISK & HATCH, NO. 38 WALL-ST., BANKERS FOR THE COMPANY,

OR AT

THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, EMPIRE BUILDINGS, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

where the prospectus, maps and all information relating to the Company, may be had on application.

The Trustees unhesitatingly invite the attention of the public to the RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, as possessing a value fully equal to that of any Mining Company hitherto organized.

ADIRONDAC COMPANY,
Organized under special charter from State of New-York.
OFFICE NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
$1 000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.

Proposals are invited for $1,000,000 of construction bonds of the Adirondac Company, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for, to be payable on the acceptance of the bids, the remainder in three monthly instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, or the whole may be paid for in one sum. Accrued interest on coupons will be charged and interest allowed on payments.

Sealed proposals, marked "Bids for Construction Bonds," will be received until 30th day of November, A. D. 1864, at the office of the company, addressed to

G. T. M DAVIS, President.

PETROLEUM.

HICKORY FARM OIL COMPANY,
CAPITAL—$500,000.
100,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.
Shares full paid without further assessment.
OFFICE, No. 92 MAIDEN LANE.
President, CHRISTOPHER TYLER.
Secretary, WILLIAM C. CARMAN.
Treasurer, ISAAC D. RUSSELL.
Superintendent, LEWIS P. BROWN.

TRUSTEES

Christopher Tyler, of Christopher Tyler, New-York.
Thomas A. Cummins, of Th mas A Cummins, New-York
Francis B Cooley, late of Cooley, Farwell & Co., N. Y
George M. Groves, late of Groves, Northrup, Taylor & Co., New-York.
John V. Clark, late of Dater, Clarke & Co., New-York.
Charles V. Falle, of Falle, Williams & Co., New-York.
Isaac D. Russell, of Russell & Irwin, Manf Co., N. Y.
Joseph Larocque, of Bowdoin, Larocques & Barlow, N.Y.
Curtis G. Hussey, of C. G. Hussey & Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Jeptha H. Wade, Vice-President Western Union Telegraph Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
Samuel L. Mather, Secretary Cleveland Iron Mining Company, Cleveland Ohio.
John S. Newberry, of J. S. Newberry, Detroit, Michigan
J. Twing Brooks, President of Farmer's Bank, Salem, Ohio.

This Company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of developing a tract of upwards of two hundred and ninety-seven acres of oil land, owned by the Company in fee-simple, located in Venango County, Pennsylvania, on the western bank of the Alleghany River, and embracing both banks of "Hickory Creek." An ample working capital has been provided for by the company, and the development of the property will be prosecuted with the greatest vigor. Ten thousand shares only of the Capital Stock can now be subscribed for *at par*, at the Company's office, No. 92 Maiden-lane, where maps, &c., &c., can be seen, and any further information desired can be obtained.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $400,000. PAR $5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 50 PER SHARE FOR FULL PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable oil territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, wells going down and nearly finished:

No. 1. About 50 (6 fy) acres on Cherry Tree Run in fee simple, forcable land sufficient to sink fifty wells. This territory is opposite the Dalzell Petroleum Company, (Hayes's Farm, on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c., &c.

No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—3¾ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.

No. 3. "Wild Cat." Flowing Well about 30 barrels per day on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company own the whole working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c., &c.

No. 4. "California Well" No. 1, on Oil Creek, down 400 feet, all ready to retube. This well has flowed 160 barrels per day.

No. 5. "California Well" No. 2, on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.

No. 6. Lease perpetual 99 years on 2¾ acres Oil Creek all flat, containing the above wells, with 15-horse engine, tanks, derrick, &c., &c., complete.

No. 7. Lease perpetual 99 years on 2¾ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one well down 400 feet, one-quarter interest in working and lease.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Books for ORIGINAL subscription are now open at our office for a few days, when only the stock is to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a NEW first dividend paying, oil-producing Co., when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with its actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a permanent investment.

LOCKARD & MANLEY, New-York Agents,
No. 56 Beaver-st.
SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers, Boston.
H. [illegible], Farquhar Buildings, Phila.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.

A dividend of One per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, Nov. 30, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.

WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—[a sum of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and give the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT NICOLAY'S, STOCK SALES ROOMS, No. 52 William-street.

☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7-3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $2000,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ANTE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON	329 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY	260 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING	363 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE	8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN	237 Washington-st.

Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

NOBLE AND DELAMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris,	Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss,	Henry Cohn.
Isaac Bemheimer,	Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.	

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS,
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO
H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 130 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO 7.

A Dividend of One per Cent. has been declared, payable at this office, Nov. 30, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.

WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer.
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS NOS. 3 AND 4.

The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a regular monthly Dividend of Three per Cent., and a supplementary Dividend of Ten per Cent., both payable at this office, Nov. 30, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day, Nov. 14, 1864.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 128 BROADWAY.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1864, from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of
FOUR (4) PER CENT.,
payable Nov. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

ELECTION.

The annual election for Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 5th day of December, 1864. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PETROLEUM.

Parties desirous of joining in a PETROLEUM ENTERPRISE on the original basis with a small risk, can do so by calling on C. W. BOND, room No. 9, No. 78 Cedar-st.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1-59, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CENTRAL COAL MINING & MANUFG CO.
ROOM 58 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1864.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCK HOLDERS of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company, will be held at the Company's office, in the town of Jamaica, Md., at 12 o'clock, M. on the 12th day of December, 1864, for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year. The transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 5 to Dec. 13, inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary

WANTED—$100,000 ON AN IMPROVED 44 lots, near the Central Park, streets and avenues paved, curbed, guttered and lighted. Seven per cent interest will be paid for the above loan for three or five years. Interest half-yearly; property valued at $400,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

DRAFTS AND BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bank of British North America draws drafts, and purchases and collects bills on San Francisco, Cal., and Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
JAMES SMITH. } No. 24 Pine-st.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR ONE YEAR, ON A BOND for $2,200, with interest, secured by a first mortgage on improved real estate in New-Jersey, worth $4,000. Address G. W. CONOVER, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 1 Pine-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
Western Union Telegraph Stock.
Western Union Extension Telegraph Stock.
Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Stock.
United States Telegraph Stock.
American Express Company Stock.
Adams Express Company Stock.
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM T. PHIPPS, Vice President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well known localities, "the McIlhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories. Including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.

Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York.

NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL 120,000 SHARES, OF $10 EACH.

This company was organized under the laws of the State of New-York, April 20, 1864. The mines of the company are located in the Sierra, Prince Royal and Humboldt Mining Districts, Humboldt County, Nevada, and embrace 6,000 feet of the "Tuscan," "Etna," "Inca" and "Arctic quartz lodes. The reports of the Superintendent, and further information in regard to the mines can be had on application to the Secretary, E. L. Bolles, Esq., No. 49 Exchange-place, or the President, Geo. Stevenson, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st. The company offer for sale a limited number of the shares of the working capital at par only.

GEO. STEVENSON, President, &c.
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

GOLD BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.

We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF EL DORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO PETROLEUM COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—A practical business man, thoroughly acquainted with the construction and operation of machinery, with much experience in the erection of factories, boring of artesian wells, and the working of Petroleum and other oils, and who is competent to make his own plans for buildings, machinery, &c., would engage as agent and practical manager or join parties about engaging in the Petroleum business. Address for two weeks, PETROLEUM, care Joy, Coe & Co., Tribune Building, New York.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $5. This Company owns fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested: a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.

H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

JACKSON COUNTY BONDS.—HOLDERS OF these bonds, who have not exchanged them for the new ones, dated June, 1864, can do so by applying at the office of the subscribers, No. 52 Wall-st.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) Per Cent., has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable (less the Government tax) at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH & PARMELEE GOLD CO.,
No. 21 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent, free of Government tax, out of the net earning of the Company, payable on the 10th December. The transfer books will close on the 1st December.

W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
47 EXCHANGE PLACE, Nov. 19, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. for quarter ending November 19th, has this day been declared. Payable on and after 25th inst. Transfer Books closed this day.

J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 52 Nassau-st., New-York
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOLEY, }

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 10 to 5 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOS. CHRISTY President.
B. H. BALL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

By T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, Nov 21,
At 11 o'clock, within the store.
MALAGA RAISINS.

3,000 packages Bunch and Layer Raisins, wholes, halves and quarters.

SUN RAISINS.

200 kegs Sun Raisins.
FIGS—3 casks Figs.
WALNUTS—50 Bags.
CITRON—1 Case.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c., &c.

HARRY C. COOK will sell on Tuesday, Nov 22, at the salesroom, No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway, an assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, window-curtains, rosewood buffet, carved rosewood suits in brocatel, in good order, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany sofas, lounges, divans and chairs, in hair-cloth, dressing bureaus, extension tables, washstands, feather beds, hair mattresses, pillows, &c., china and glassware in endless variety. Sale to commence with the kitchen wares.

GEO A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, by J. E. COOLEY—Book Trade Salesrooms No. 498 Broadway.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, NOV. 21,
AT 7 O'CLOCK,
a large collection of standard and miscellaneous books, embracing history, biography, science, voyages and travels, poetry, &c., &c.
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 25,
Private library.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF WELL SELECTED CABINET PICTURES BY FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 22, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany & Co., the well known private collection of choicely selected cabinet pictures, by foreign and American artists of the first distinction, belonging to Jas M. Burt, Esq., all modern and of the highest class; among others will be found works by the following artists:

Dyckmans,	Eastman Johnson,
Merle,	Jno. F. Kensett,
Patroms,	G. H. Boughton,
Troyon,	S. Colman,
Rousseau,	Geo Inness,
Hiach-l,	Casilear,
Ed Frere,	Gifford,
Le Poile,	Geo. Hall,
Jacque,	A. F. Tait,
Gendler,	Jas. M. Hart,
Landelent,	Geo. A. Baker,
Krusot,	Lambdin,
Zuen,	Wm. Hart,
Saurage,	J. F. Cropsey,
Girardet,	F. A. Oertel,
Servin,	J. C. Tom,
Von Schen,	D. Johnson,
Gesellschap,	Blondell

They are now on exhibition, with catalogue, day and evening.

LOST AND FOUND.

500 DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost or stolen at Fall River depot, on Boston, on Thursday, 17th inst., steamboat train, a single stone DIAMOND STUD, set in Norwalking 3s, keeper, a little out of color, with a [illegible] and black enamel, the stone can be [illegible] by any persons, both in this city and Boston, who may [illegible] returning the same to No. 85 Milk-st., Boston, will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

HENRY A. HALL.

STOLEN OR STRAYED AWAY—A BLACK and tan terrier dog, he was a beautiful animal; answers to the name of "DICK." A reward of $5 will be paid if left with Mr. Van Vleck Farmer MARK BURNS, Todt Hill.

$10 REWARD.—LOST A SMALL PACKAGE of LETTERS and MEMORANDA, for which the above sum will be paid if returned to the owner
THOS PALMER, 54 Beaver-st, Down-st.

FOR SALE.

THE VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY, known as the Venango Mills, situate on French Creek, near its junction with the Alleghany River, in the town of Franklin, Venango County, Pennsylvania, is offered for sale. On the premises is a large flouring mill capable of producing one hundred barrels of flour per day; the machinery is entirely of iron and in excellent condition; the dam was built by the Commonwealth for canal purposes and is constructed in the most durable manner. The exclusive water privilege is guaranteed by the State; the water-power is unfailing and sufficient to run extensive machinery throughout the year; boats passing up and down French Creek are subject to the payment of Lock tolls to the owner of the property. On the premises are three dwelling-houses, stable and ice-house, with the requisite outbuildings. The property is under 1½ acres of land, upon which an oil well has been sunk to the depth of 385 feet, yielding the best quality of lubricating oil; six additional wells can be sunk on the premises, all of which may be worked by the water-power. Title unexceptionable. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. For further information apply to

MESSRS. FELTON & MONTGOMERY,
Attorneys at-Law,
Franklin, Venango County, Pennsylvania

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 60 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $60 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

COUNTRY SEAT ON BERGEN HEIGHTS—A handsome and complete house on high ground, overlooking the Bay of New-York, the Narrows and Staten Island, finished and decorated in good taste, and surrounded with an acre of fruit and shade trees and ornamental shrubbery; house is nearly new, 36x39, built by C. Vaux, architect, and contains sixteen rooms, with all modern improvements; two miles by horse railroad from Jersey City Ferry; price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or Editors *Evangelist*, No. 5 Beekman-st.

$1,000—FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY acres, well improved, situated two miles from Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., a good market for all that is produced, and quarter of a mile from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot; stock and grain sold with place if desired; terms easy. Apply to W. AMBLER, No. 194 Fulton-st., up stairs, or address Box No. 3,710 Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, situated on Portland-av, twenty minutes ride from ferries and convenient to several lines of cars, together with carpets, oil-cloths, window shades, consol tables and two elegant pier glasses and gas fixtures; house and above articles new last Spring. For further particulars, inquire at No. 100 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED IN the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about 36 acres, well stocked with choice fruits of all descriptions. House 36x40 feet, and all necessary outbuildings. Title clear. Cash price, $15,000. For further particulars, address W., Box No. 5,236 New-York Post-office. Land agents need not reply.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON THE East River, with 6½ acres, large stone mansion, 60x70 feet—beautifully wooded. Also, a place adjoining, with farm-house and about 60 acres. Fine building site; only 10½ miles from Madison-square. Price of one $45,000; of the other, $25,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

COTTAGES FOR SALE—AT EAST NEW-York, at $850, $950, $1,050, $1,200, with four, five or six rooms; also twenty cottages and elegant dwellings, with four to eight lots each, at $1,800, $2,000 to $6,000. CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, or Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON 46TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., three stories, high stoop, with extension, in perfect order; lot 20x100½. Apply to TOWNSEND & LEVINGER, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 11.

$2,850—FOR SALE.—SPLENDID BOOT AND Shoe-store, Brooklyn, old stand. Grocery and Liquor-store, West Houston-st., $400. Liquor-store, Avenue A. Elegant store, $3,200, fine business. Apply at No. 61 Chatham-st., Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses in 14th-st., near 5th-av., with immediate possession and upon favorable terms. Address Post-office Box No. 590.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c.; the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR R. DISOWAY, No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

TO STRAW GOODS, HATTERS, &c.—FOR rent or lease, the upper part of the new store No 412 Broadway. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 179 EAST 41ST-ST., NEAR 2d-av., stone-front, all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSE-KEEPING WANTED—By a family of three, about six rooms, in a respectable neighborhood; must have water and gas, and rent moderate. Address, for three days, stating full particulars, B. C. Y., Box No. 173 *Times* office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, WITH parlor and four rooms, for four adults, child and nurse, above 14th-st., between 4th and 6th avs., without other boarders preferred; liberal price paid, references given and required. Address Box No 258 Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY BOARD.—SUBstantial brick mansion, well warmed; a few choice room; vacant; house three minutes' walk from depot, seven trains daily from New-York. Apply to Mrs. WM. B. STOUGHTON, Summit, N. J.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms, up town, and a private table, can be had by a party of high standing, wishing to live quietly, and willing to pay liberally. Address W, Box 120 *Times* office.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS on the second floor, with board for two adults and a child. References given and required. Address Box No. 4,388 Post-office, stating terms and location.

BOARD DESIRED FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife in this city. The best references required. Address, giving location and terms, M. C. O., Box No. 2,258 N. Y. Post office.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 86 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS' vouchers purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DESIROUS OF availing themselves of the provisions in the Conscription Law which allows them to furnish a substitute in advance of the draft, and thereby are exempted from liability to military duty, are requested to register their names and be immediately supplied with substitutes, at the office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Substitute and Recruiting Agency, No. 428 Broadway.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 19 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

STABLE WANTED—WANTED A PRIVATE stable for two horses, with room for coupe and wagon, convenient to 10th-st. and Lexington-av. or 3d av. Address, stating particulars, rent, &c., to R. H. W., No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SORREL MARE, well bred, perfectly sound and kind in double and single harness and under saddle. Apply to C. ULMANN, No. 32 City Hall-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COAL AND WOOD BUSINESS FOR SALE in Brooklyn—an excellent location and long established, with immediate possession. Address COAL BUSINESS, Brooklyn Post office.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

BEEF—NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS, in full-hoope oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS of the packs of 1863-4 or 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such inspection-yard, as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

BACON—First quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS or HAMS, to be delivered in bulk, for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

Bidders will state the time in which they propose

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,618	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,618	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,618	.....
ERIN	3,618	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,166	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	1,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
GUIDING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
GUIDING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 31.
DAY STAR.....Building.]
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR.....Building.]
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 14.

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $55 to $65, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $40.

FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.

The *Morning Star* is 2,043 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,010, the *Day Star* 2,775, and the *Shawnee* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,224 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Building).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE.
publishers.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 1 P. M., Jan. 2.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.

Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.

DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River

Nov. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAM.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.

The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, David Wilson, Commander, will sail from Pier No 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23.

For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B. The ARIEL, Russell, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail Steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. J. B. HILDRETHS,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, with excellent accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow on SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 26
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 3
CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
MORO CASTLE,
E. ADAMS, Commander
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For sight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
No. 363 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $3. Excursion Ticket, $5, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., connecting at Perth Amboy and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Su, erintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5 40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6 10, 7 30, 8 30, 9 30, 11 30 A. M., and 2 30, 4 20, 5 30, 6 30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5 30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 8 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12.15 P. M., 4:23 P. M., and 6.06 P. M. The 9 15 A. M. and 4:23 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 9 A. M.; Way Mail, 10.30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10.40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6.32 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

$500 REWARD.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, on Sunday, Nov. 6, 1864, about 9 o'clock in the morning, Joseph Nulet, a member of the Metropolitan Police force, was murdered while in the performance of his duty, in 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., and whereas, the murderer has not to this time been arrested, now, therefore, in order to promote the ends of justice and secure the punishment of the guilty, I, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the ordinances of said city, do hereby offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer of said Nulet, to be paid after the conviction of said murderer, and on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or of the Judge before whom the murderer shall have been convicted of said crime, that in his opinion the person applying for said reward is justly and legally entitled to the same; but all claim to the payment of such reward shall be deemed to be forfeited if such certificate shall not be presented to the Mayor within twenty days after the conviction of the murderer, and all claims for such reward presented after the expiration of such period of time, will be disregarded.

Given under my hand at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Mayor.

TAXES ON INCOMES, LICENSES, PLATE, &c.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE—ANNUAL LIST—8TH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, OCT. 31, 1864.

Pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay Interest on the Public Debt," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amending the same.

Public notice is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor of the 8th Collection District of New York the Annual Collection List required by law, embracing

TAXES ON INCOME OF THE YEAR 1863,
TAXES ON SILVER PLATE, CARRIAGES, &c., 1864,
LICENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1865,

and that the above taxes have become due and payable, and that I shall attend daily (excepting Sundays), in person or by deputy, to receive payment thereof, at my office, No 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., from and after the date of this notice, until the 30th day of November, 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay the said duties, taxes and licenses, so as aforesaid assessed upon them, within the time herein specified, will be liable and will be required to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof.

GEO. P. PUTNAM, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct 31, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, having under consideration the application of sundry BLIND PERSONS for a donation of FIFTY DOLLARS EACH, will meet at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, (entrance at number three, in Twenty-third-street,) on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the twenty-second and twenty-third days of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, between the hours of ten A. M. and one P. M., to hear and determine upon the merits of the different applicants in respect to the necessity for assisting them by donations from the funds of the city.

The petitioners and all others interested in the several applications are hereby notified that it will be necessary to be present at the above-named time and place without further notification, in order to entitle them to any consideration or to enable them to share in the proposed relief.

LEWIS B. RYERS,
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
No. 32 Chambers-st.

TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. An additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th of said month of December. And on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Nov. 3, 1864. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman ROSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McCRATE,
JEREMIAH REIFFERMAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. ORDWAY,
JOHN BRICK,
Committee on Donations and Charities

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No 6 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICK,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The Winter Term of this institution will commence Nov. 28. A full collegiate course, the best masters in music and modern languages, and Dr. Dio Lewis' system of gymnastics are some of its attractions. For admission or circular, address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school. No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 213 5th-av., corner 28th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
NO. 135 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST.
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
The next term will commence MONDAY, Nov. 22.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR TEN years past the best-sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State; brick buildings; fifteen Professors and Teachers; $107 pays for remaining two-thirds of academic year. Winter term Dec. 8. Address for catalogues or rooms, JOSEPH E. KING, O. D., Fort Edward, N. Y. Thorough Commercial College course for $15.

ROOMS FOR STRICTLY PRIVATE INstruction in penmanship or book-keeping may be secured this week at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Classes as usual.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—$55 in advance pays board and com. English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 8. (both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY—No. 409 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can have private lessons without extra charge, and become quick at figures, rapid business penmen and practical book keepers in the shortest possible time.

BOARD, WITH TUITION IN ENGLISH, French and Music, for a lady in Connecticut has a vacancy in her school for six misses, under 13. For terms apply to Mrs. DAVIS, No. 173 Lexington-av., near 32d-st., N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

FRENCH LITERATURE, GRAMMAR and conversation. Prof. L. MALEZIEUX, from the University of Paris. No. 81 East 14th st. Private lessons. The highest references given.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 30th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

GERMAN TEACHER WANTED—IN A school near Madison-park, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from 1½ to 3 o'clock; must have a pure Northern pronunciation, and know how to teach; salary 75 cents an hour. Address, in German, PRINCIPAL, Station F, Post-office.

TEACHERS AND EDUCATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS wanted in each State and town, for about an hour's writing daily; probable income $150 to $50 a year, according to attention given. Address, "American Educational Union, 713 Broadway, N. Y."

A MEMBER OF UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary desires to spend some time in teaching in a school or as private tutor. Qualifications a collegiate education and experience in teaching. Address Room No. 21, No. 9 University-place, New-York

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION as teacher of higher English; has had much experience in teaching Mathematics; would also like to obtain private scholars. Address Miss M. WILTON, Station A.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEment as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. B. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING wishes to obtain a few pupils in music. Address Miss S. M. LUCY, Station A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN MAXWELL, who resides at Saugerties, Ulster County, State of New-York; WILLIAM R. FINCH, who resides at Coxsackie, County of Greene, State of New-York; THOS. REED, who resides at West Hoboken, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey; and THOS. L. TAYLOR, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, under the name and firm of T. L. TAYLOR & REED, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission, Brokerage and Financial business in the City of New-York, that all the parties interested in the said business are the said Thomas Reed and the said Thomas L. Taylor, who are the general partners, and the said John Maxwell and the said William R. Finch, who are the special partners; that the said John Maxwell has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of thirty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said William R. Finch has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of two thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; that the said partnership is to commence on the 27th day of October, 1864, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1867.—Dated New-York, Oct 27, 1864.

JOHN MAXWELL.
W. R. FINCH.
THOS. REED.
THOS. L. TAYLOR.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED receive orders for the purchase and sale of all classes of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold, on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States on the most favorable terms.

NOTICE.—MR. N. S. W. VANDERHOEF withdraws his interest from our firm this day.
FLAGG, BALDWIN & CO.
NEW YORK, November 16, 1864.

NOTICE.—LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership, do certify, That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is VANDERHOEF & BEALY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of manufacturing, buying and selling straw goods and such materials and other articles as are usually bought and sold by persons engaged in the straw goods business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, who resides in the city and County of New-York, and John P. Bealy, who resides in Norwalk, State of Connecticut, both of whom are the general partners, and Lewis Peers, who resides in Stratford, State of Connecticut, and is the special partner, that the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars; that the period at which the partnership is to commence is November 15, in the year 1864, and the period at which it is to terminate, is October thirty-first, in the year 1865. New-York, November 4, 1864.

N. S. W. VANDERHOEF,
JOHN P. BEATTY
LEWIS BAERS.

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN Q. McPHERSON and GEO. A. BANTA is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE A. BANTA
JOHN Q. McPHERSON
Nov. 19, 1864.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov 16, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.
(Twelfth night this season.) ROSEDALE.
TUESDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM
WEDNESDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
THURSDAY—(Thanksgiving night) ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
SATURDAY—ROSEDALE.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY, by Mr. D. Boucicault, is in preparation.
Doors open at 7½; overture at 7¾.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
A CHANGE OF BILL
Re-engagement of
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
and first appearance of that great artist in
A FRESH AND DELIGHTFUL CHARACTER.
The public appreciation of Mr. Owens' genius has been so marked that Mr. Wood is confident they will receive with gratification the announcement of the indefinite EXTENSION OF HIS ENGAGEMENT.
MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1864,
and nightly till further notice, first performance here of Colman's brilliant comedy, (abridged to three acts,)
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
THE POOR GENTLEMAN

DR. OLLAPOD, of the Kent Militia.....MR. J. E. OWENS
Sir Robert Bramble.....Mr. De Groot
Frederick Bramble.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Sir Charles Cropland.....Mr. F. Maeder
Lieut. Worthington.....Mr. Metkiff
Humphrey Dobbin.....Mr. Tom Owens
Corporal Foss.....Mr. Sol. Smith, Jr.
Miss Lucretia McTab.....Mrs. A. Hind
Emily Worthington.....Miss Alice Placide
NEW SCENERY BY MR. G. MAEDER.

SEVENTY-THIRD NIGHT
OF
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
SOLON SHINGLE.....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
Seats can be secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7¾.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 21,
will be produced, for the first time in America, an entirely new and original comic drama, in two acts, by H. T. Craven, Esq., (author of the Chimney Corner,) and now playing in London with great success, entitled
MILKY WHITE.
NEW SCENERY AND POWERFUL CAST.
Daniel White (unpopularly known as
Milky White, a dairyman).....Mr. W. Holston.
Dick Duge (a cow boy).....Mr. C. T. Pyzalue, Jr.
Archibald Good (a veterinary surgeon).....Mr. T. B. Berry.
Mrs Sadrip.....Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.
Annie White (daughter of Daniel White).....Miss Louisa Myers.
In which she will sing a ballad composed expressly for the drama by S. Musgrave, Esq., called
EARLY LOVE.
Previous to the drama, will be presented for the first time,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Charles II.....Miss Eliza Newton.
Ruy Gomez.....Mr. J. K. Mortimer.
Marquis de Santa Cruz.....Mr. T. J. Hind.
Duchess.....Miss Henriette Irving.
Donna Leonora.....Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 1¾.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, and every evening during the week.
THREE GRAND MATINEES, AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23,
THURSDAY, Nov. 24,
(Thanksgiving Day,)
SATURDAY, Nov. 26.
No curtailment of Programme at the Matinées.
BY GENERAL REQUEST,
Second week of the Matinées.
Seats can be reserved for the Matinées.
MR. HENRY COOKE'S WORLD-FAMED COMPANY OF DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS,
MR. HENRY COOKE'S
THEY APPEAR EVERY EVENING, THEY APPEAR EVERY EVENING,
AT ALL THE MATINEES.
FIRST APPEARANCES OF
FIRST APPEARANCES
Of the renowned American Rider,
MR. ROBERT STICKNEY,
who has no compeer as a Somersault Thrower on Horseback; also of Mr. S. F. STICKNEY, the famous Equestrian, and Miss EMMA STICKNEY.
First performance of a new Comic act arranged by Mr. Francois Siegrist, entitled
THE CLOWNS' CARNIVAL.
First performance of a new Comic Pantomime,
THE STATUE BLANCHE,
by the French Company of
RAVEL PANTOMIMISTS.
MONSTER PROGRAMME,
BY THE MAMMOTH COMPANY OF STAR ARTISTS

ARTEMUS WARD!
DODWORTH HALL,
NO. 806 BROADWAY.
ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
A PICTORIAL RIDE
from San Francisco, through California, over the Sierra Nevada to Salt Lake City.
ARTEMUS WARD!
ARTEMUS WARD!
has introduced many fresh illustrations of Mormon life, and much that is interesting in the journey to Utah.
N. B.—Photographs of the BELLES OF SALT LAKE CITY are on exhibition in front of the Hall.

The journey commences precisely at 8. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. The central chairs are the best seats; and the office for securing them is open from 8 till 4 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
N. BLO'S SALOON,
Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock.
TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 1864,
BENEFIT OF MR. DRIVET.
LE MARQUIS DE VILLEMER.
Comedy, in 4 acts, by Mme. George Sand.
Theatre office, No. 675 Broadway, (ground floor.)

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.—THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON.—This beautiful and popular exhibition, favorably known as the entertainment given with such uniform success in Hope Chapel during the last Winter and Spring months to crowded and fashionable audiences, eliciting the warmest encomiums of the press in attestation of its sublime beauty and wonderful effects, will exhibit for ONE WEEK ONLY at the above hall, commencing MONDAY, Nov. 21. The recent addition to our immense collection of several hundred NEW VIEWS enables the management to offer an entertainment ever attractive and replete with beauty and variety.
Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents
Matinees WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
H. H. McKEON, Manager.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS
THE MERCHANT-MECHANIC.
A Tale of New England Athens,
By MARY A. HOWE.
One Vol., 12mo., 453 Pages. Cloth. Price $1 75, Paper, $1 25.

THE MAGIC WHEEL.
No. 1. Price $1 50.
THE MAGIC WHEE

THE ELECTION.

ILLINOIS.

The majority for LINCOLN and JOHNSON in Illinois is 34,662. Gen. OGLESBY, for Governor, has 35,000.

The Congressional vote in the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Eighth and Twelfth Districts is as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	Wentworth, Union.	McCormick, Dem.
Cook	18,537	14,277
Wentworth's majority		4,260
Union gain since 1863		2,642

SECOND DISTRICT.

This district elects Gen. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH (Union) to Congress, by 12,621 majority.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Counties.	Washburne, Union.	Stiles, Dem.	Counties.	Washburne, Union.	Stiles, Dem.
Carroll	1,931	444	Ogle	3,236	1,141
De Daviess	2,504	1,721	Stephenson	3,506	1,931
Lee	2,562	1,167	Whiteside	2,907	1,021
Total				15,736	7,425
Washburne's majority					8,311
Union gain since 1863					4,500

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Cook, Union.	Casey, Dem.	Counties.	Cook, Union.	Casey, Dem.
Du Page	2,118	61	Kendall	1,757	463
Grundy	1,449	76	La Salle	5,199	4,491
Kankakee	2,118	517	Will	3,262	2,897
Total				15,903	9,492
Cook's majority					6,211
Union gain since 1862					4,026

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Cullom, Union.	Stuart, Dem.	Counties.	Cullom, Union.	Stuart, Dem.
Livingston	659	—	De Witt	202	—
Woodford	—	414	Logan	350	—
Tazewell	—	140	Sangamon	—	289
McLean	1,429	—		—	—
Total				2,640	853
Cullom's majority					1,787

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Baker, Union.	Morrison, Dem.	Counties.	Baker, Union.	Morrison, Dem.
Randolph	—	206	Madison	—	115
Monroe	—	1,065	Clinton	—	48
St. Clair	1,465	—	Washington	36	—
Total				1,501	1,433
Baker's majority, 69.					

VOTE OF THE SIXTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

An informal poll was had at Memphis, Tenn., on election day, by the Sixth Illinois Cavalry (formerly Col. GARRISON'S regiment), with this result.

For Lincoln and Johnson, 550.

For McClellan and Pendleton, none.

The Illinois Legislature has not, as yet, extended the right of suffrage to her soldiers in the field.

MICHIGAN.

The returns by counties, as far as received, are subjoined:

Counties.	Lincoln. Maj.	McClellan Maj.	Counties.	Lincoln. Maj.	McClellan Maj.
Allegan	300	—	Lapeer	300	—
Alpena	15	—	Lenawee	1,200	—
Barry	600	—	Livingston	—	555
Bay	—	126	Macomb	—	119
Berrien	250	—	Midland	150	—
Branch	1,583	—	Monroe	—	673
Calhoun	1,200	—	Montcalm	350	—
Cass	300	—	Muskegon	250	—
Clinton	115	—	Newaygo	160	—
Eaton	430	—	Oakland	—	40
Genessee	736	—	Ottawa	—	200
Gd Traverse	300	—	Saginaw	—	160
Gratiot	100	—	St. Clair	—	131
Hillsdale	2,109	—	Sanilac	433	—
Huron	150	—	Shiawassee	150	—
Ingham	6	—	St. Joseph	980	—
Ionia	834	—	Tuscola	400	—
Iosco	48	—	Van Buren	574	—
Isabella	125	—	Washtenaw	—	900
Jackson	107	—	Wayne (Det.)	—	1,631
Kalamazoo	1,000	—			
Kent	465	—	Totals	16,092	3,734
Lincoln's majority on the home vote					11,267

The above returns are from nearly all the counties in the Lower Peninsula. When the full vote (including that cast by the soldiers) is announced, the majority for LINCOLN and JOHNSON will probably exceed 20,000.

MARYLAND.

The following is the official vote of each county in the State:

Counties.	Lin'n.	McC'n.	Counties.	Lin'n.	McC'n.
Allegany	2,455	1,490	Howard	578	777
Anne Arundel	416	1,574	Kent	422	1,266
Baltimore City	14,984	2,963	Montgomery	496	1,542
Baltimore	9,576	3,862	Prince George's	197	1,550
Carroll	2,057	1,685	Queen Anne's	384	1,457
Cecil				993	1,410
Calvert	33	263	St. Mary's	99	557
Cecil	1,767	1,421	Talbot	578	287
Charles	27	967	Washington	2,284	1,402
Dorchester	626	1,361	Worcester	603	1,548
Frederick	3,584	2,302			
Harford	1,244	1,605	Total	37,372	32,418

TENNESSEE.

The vote of this State is estimated to stand thus:

For Lincoln and Johnson 30,000
For McClellan and Pendleton 5,000

Majority 25,000

Nine counties in East Tennessee give the following majorities for the Union candidates:

Knox	2,537	McMinn	1,000
Anderson	1,100	Greene	800
Bradley	1,000	Sevier	700
Campbell	849	Blount	1,200
Sevier	900		
Total in the nine counties			9,886

KENTUCKY.

Official returns from sixty-five counties give the following result:

McClellan	48,158
Lincoln	17,654
McClellan's majority	30,504

Forty-five counties have not, as yet, been heard from.

NEVADA.

The telegraph reports the new State of Nevada to have given a large majority for the Union ticket. The names of the successful candidates are subjoined:

Governor—H. G. Blasdell.
Congressman—H. G. Worthington.
Supreme Judges—Brosnan, Beatty and Lewis.
Clerk Supreme Court—Alfred Helm.
Secretary of State—C. N. Noteware.
Comptroller—Lance Nightingale.
Treasurer—E. Rhoades.
Lieutenant-Governor—James S. Crossman.
Attorney-General—George A. Nourse.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. F. White.
Surveyor-General—S. H. Marlette.
Presidential Electors—A. W. Baldwin, A. W. Peck and O. T. Gage.

The Democratic candidate for Governor was DAVID E. BUEL, a reputed secessionist.

PENNSYLVANIA.

VOTE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Fifth Heavy Artillery	690	338
Sixth Heavy Artillery	697	257
Hospitals at Alexandria and Washington	1,885	891
Gen. Grant's Army	4,911	2,359
Sheridan's Army	1,910	616
Pulaski, Tenn	151	60
Fortress Monroe	424	139
One Hundred and First Penn.	280	152
Seven Regiments, Army of the James	1,084 maj.	
Fort Delaware	312	46
Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry	114	35
Atlanta, Ga	1,273	389
Harper's Ferry	56	11
Total, thus far	13,887	5,122
LINCOLN'S majority, 8,765.		

DELAWARE.

The vote of this State on Congressman was as follows:

Counties.	Smithers, Union.	Richardson, Dem.
Kent	—	714
Newcastle	465	—
Sussex	—	260
Total	465	974
NICHOLSON'S majority, 509.		

VERMONT.

The following is the result of the official canvass of the vote of this State:

Whole number of votes cast	55,741
For Lincoln and Johnson electors	42,419
For McClellan and Pendleton electors	13,322
Union majority	29,097

That will do for Vermont this year. President Lincoln gets 8,600 more votes than he did in 1860, and McClellan gets 4,200 more than were cast for Douglas and Breckinridge.

INDIANA.

The following precincts in Indiana cast a unanimous vote for Lincoln and Johnson at the late election:

Dublin, Wayne county	104
Greensboro, Henry county	250
Dalton, Wayne county	129
Monroe, Delaware county	213
Smithfield, Delaware county	61

Col. Tom Stillwell's official majority in the Eleventh Congressional District is twenty-two hundred and forty (2,240) against 923 Democratic majority two years ago.

CLINTON COUNTY, N. Y.

The result of the election in this county is the success of the Democratic ticket by a small majority. The vote by towns stands as follows,

	Dem. Maj.	Union Maj.
Ausable	60	
Altona		24
Beekmantown		44
Black Brook	89	
Chazy		240
Champlain		11
Clinton	185	
Dannemora		25
Ellenburgh	65	
Mooers		77
Plattsburgh	82	
Peru		79
Saranac	65	
Schuyler Falls	11	
Total	566	500
Democratic majority, 66.		

DELAWARE COUNTY, N. Y.

DELHI, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 13, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed I send you Delaware County election returns. I see you are publishing our county as only 1,000 majority. It should be 1,061 on President, and on Governor 1,128. C. A. FOOTE.

Serenade to the Governor-Elect by the Veteran Union Club.

On Saturday evening the Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON was tendered the compliment of a serenade. After the music he received his friends in the large dining-room of the Astor House. He was introduced to the audience by Gen. SICKLES, and welcomed in the most enthusiastic manner. After the applause had subsided Mr. FENTON, addressed the Club as follows:

SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR-ELECT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE VETERAN CLUB AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: I am grateful to Gen. SICKLES for the generous and complimentary terms he has been pleased to employ in introducing me to you to-night, and I am also grateful to the gentlemen who called upon me and informed me that it was not expected that I would make a speech. I am satisfied as you are that our joy over the result of the 8th of November may be attested by our continued self-sacrifice, earnest devotion and fidelity to the cause of our common country. [Applause.] It is, however, an honor to be called upon to say even a word for the success of the cause of civil liberty and free Government, and I thank you for the part you have performed in the great victory, which gives increased assurance of the stability of our free institutions and early peace. Fellow-citizens, this is not a triumph of one party over another; nor is it a triumph, even, of individuals, who, by accident or the wisdom of conventions, were placed before the people for their suffrages. [Applause.] It is rather a triumph of the great principle of man's right to self government. [Loud cheers.] It is the victory of Democracy over an aristocracy that would create a despotism upon the ruins of liberty. [Applause.] It is the triumph of those principles which our ancestors pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors to establish, and which we have been called upon simply to maintain. [Cheers.] When I first visited Congress as a Representative from the Thirty-First District of this State, and during the period intervening up to the breaking out of the rebellion, I saw the intention upon the part of the Representatives of Southern ideas to inflame and prejudice the Southern mind, as to the opinions and purposes of the people of the North. Finally, the rebellion came upon us; and I thought then, fellow-citizens, that it was the duty of the united people of the North, and throughout all the royal portions of the Republic, to stand up in defence of our Government and our nationality. [Cheers.] But, unfortunately, we were divided. A party in the country, wishing to carry out, during a period of civil commotion and strife, some of the purposes of former partisan warfare. Thus we entered the great Presidential struggle of 1864. And the issues presented to the people of this country were, whether they would maintain the Government in all its integrity, whether the old Constitution, the old liberty, the old Government which our fathers had handed down to us, should be preserved in all its purity. [Cheers.] Whether the advantages we had gained over the rebels in arms should be surrendered, thus acknowledging to the world that we were unequal to the contest, and rendering ourselves the laughing-stock and derision of mankind. [Applause.] In this mighty issue, the State of New-York, with its vast populations her important interest—felt a deep conviction and earnest solicitude. In this great issue the city of New-York, this emporium of commerce, the mart of trade and centre of finance, this city of ten thousand artizans and mechanics, and one hundred thousand laborers, whose highest welfare and prosperity are best promoted by the unity and stability of the Republic, also felt a deep and earnest interest; and with your counsel and coöperation, and with the counsel and coöperation of the loyal people throughout the States, (which I hope embraces the large mass of all the citizens,) I intend that New-York, hereafter shall occupy no hesitating or equivocal position. [Prolonged and vehement cheers.] But, fellow-citizens, while we celebrate the victory on the 8th day of November, the Republic is not yet saved. We have important duties as citizens of the Government yet to perform; and may I not hope that all will unite in a common purpose to allay the passions, the prejudices and the excitements engendered by the late political contest, and that we may forget even that we were Republicans or Democrats, remembering only that we are American citizens, proud of our country, and determined to maintain and perpetuate its honor and glory. [Applause.] You will thereby, fellow-citizens, support the National and State Governments; and in this way will you strengthen the arm of that brave and noble soldier, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, who has led our armies forth to battle and to victory. [Loud applause and three hearty cheers for GRANT.]

The Governor-elect was followed by Lieut.-Gov. BAGBY, Gov. NOBLE, Col. VAN BUREN, and others.

The Consecration of a Cathedral.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 20.

The Cathedral ceremonies attending the blessing and consecration of St. Paul's and St. Peter's Cathedral, was celebrated to-day with the most imposing effect. The Cathedral is the work of eighteen years' labor, and cost nearly $500,000. It is the largest church edifice in the United States. Over two hundred priests participated, and the ceremonies were witnessed by about eight thousand people. Among the priests participating were Archbishops PURCELL, of Cincinnati, and McCLOSKEY, of New-York, together with the Bishops of Boston, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Burlington, Vt., Newark, Canada, Fort Wayne, Ind., Hartford, Pittsburgh, Toronto, Halifax, and the Mitred Abbot of St. Vicent's, at Latrobe.

The Bishop proceeded from the Episcopal residence in full vestments, with mitre and surplice, through Logan-square, followed by the priests and proceeded to the Cathedral, the choir chanting *Te Deum*. The usual ceremonies were then proceeded with, Bishop Woon, accompanied by the priests, sprinkling the foundation and walls with holy water, &c. After the customary forms on such occasions, including the Pontifical Mass, had been concluded, Archbishop SPALDING, of Baltimore, delivered an impressive sermon on the text from Ephesians, 5th chapter, 22d to 28th verse inclusive.

The Archbishop said: The church is the organized body of Christ's followers, united in one faith, one worship and under one form of government. She is the spouse of Christ on earth, subject to him in all things. He loved her and gave his life for her. They cannot be separated. She cannot fail. He is God and his spouse is divine. She seeks not to be better than her divine bridegroom, and like Him is willing to be scourged through the world and to be crucified, but like Him she will ever triumph and always rise again, and she seeks no rest but in Heaven. Eighteen hundred years have not diminished her beauty nor impaired her vigor.

After speaking of the chosen spots of God, Mount Bethel, Mount Sinai, the banks of the Jordan and Solomon's Temple, he said:

The Church is a gateway to Heaven. It is not a lecture-room in which persons merely gather to hear speeches. It is the house of prayer, and a higher species of prayer, sacrifice. Christ himself, the divine bridegroom, is in the altar as a lamb slain, and offers up prayers to God for the people, and the people unite with Him in prayer. The forms are no mere type or figure, but living, breathing reality. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is not merely a feast of bread and wine. If that was the case then instead of the Christian Church was the case then instead of the Christian Church progressing it was retrograding, for the Jews had a much better sacrifice of a typical character. The lamb's blood flowing is a representative of the Lamb of God. The crowning glory of Catholic worship is reverence to the altar. In the pulpit we talk to men. We turn to the altar when we talk to God in our inmost soul. This Christian Church was not established by man, for if it had been it would have perished long ago. It has stood amid the tottering of thrones and the downfall of dynasties. It is the brightest jewel in Jesus' crown. Either He is not God, or she is not divine.

The Christian Church stands intermediate between the Jewish and Heavenly Church, between the earthly and celestial Jerusalem. She fulfills the type of the Jewish, and the priests will be consummated in bliss and perfection in the Heavenly, toward which she is looking with streaming eyes and gleaming heart, in sorrowing pilgrimage over this dreary earth. Her material churches which she has erected and scattered over the earth are but places of shelter and rest in her pilgrimage—oases in the desert. Herein she retires and rests. She builds them to celebrate within them her nuptials with the Lamb. They are hallowed spots cherished by the bridegroom, who scatters around them his special graces and blessings. Earthquakes may destroy them, but she rebuilds. They may be torn out by ruffian hands, but the damage is repaired. She is in no hurry; eternity is before her; a divinity is her birthright.

We cannot acknowledge God for our Father, unless we have the Church for our mother. She is weak in herself, but strong because weak; but in her direst need, she lifts her head, and knows the day of salvation has arrived.

The Christian Church is as wonderful in her history as wonderful in origin. She is everywhere on this earth, and everywhere to save. A glorious course awaits her, and all her children. She looks back to the past, and says it is passed away before the rays of the glorious sun of Justice. The future is before her. She is the master-work of God on earth, passing from earth to Heaven, from time to eternity, from sorrow to joy.

The Reverend Father then gave an interesting description of the prominent cathedrals in Rome, and in comparing the one just consecrated with that of St. PETER'S, in Rome, stated that magnificent and extensive as it was, the Roman Cathedral was fifteen times as large, although it was equal to the magnificent cathedral of St. Carlo Borromeo, at Milan. After an eloquent exhortation, the Archbishop concluded, and Bishop Woon performed the impressive ceremonies of the Credo, and after the conclusion of the services, the immense congregation separated.

Notwithstanding the cloudy weather and rain, an immense concourse of people were gathered outside to witness the procession of the bishops; among the prominent persons present were Mayor HENRY and EDWIN FORREST.

The eight magnificent fresco paintings by BRUMIDI were universally admired, especially his great triumph, "The Crucifixion."

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mexican News—Maximilian Gaining Favor—New Regiment of Volunteers in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 19.

Advices from the Mexican coast represent that the people are divided, the Emperor is gaining ground and Manzanilla will soon be occupied by its friends.

The Costa Chica Indians had rebelled against ALVAREZ.

The Governor of California has issued a proclamation, calling for another regiment of volunteers in accordance with a requisition from the War Department. The new regiment will be used to garrison the harbor defences of San Francisco. Recruiting to fill up the old regiments goes on briskly.

FROM JAPAN.

Opening of the Inland Sea to the Allied Forces—The Indemnity to the Americans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 19.

Official advices of Oct. 28, from Yokahoma, confirm the report of the opening of the inland-sea of Japan by the allied fleet. The engagement was brief. The allies lost 12 killed and 34 wounded; the Japanese from 200 to 300 killed and wounded. The steamer *Sea King*, chartered by Minister PRUYN to accompany the fleet, to represent the United States, did good execution with her 32-pounder Parrott gun. She was afterward sold to the Japanese Government for $108,000.

The indemnity to the Americans is expected to reach $200,000. The commissioners of the allies were to meet the Japanese officials at Kanagawa, on Oct. 19, to adjust the amounts of the indemnities to the various nations. The forts are to be dismantled, and the fleet will remain to see that the Isposin keeps his promise. It is believed that the Japanese Government will henceforth be able to keep the unruly nobles in check.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 20.

A fire to-day destroyed the Venetian blind factory of B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Eighth-street, and damaged several of the adjoining buildings. Total loss about $250,000; partially insured. The Atlantic Insurance, of New-York, and another New-York insurance company lose $5,000 each.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE TORPEDO BOAT STROMBOLI.—On Saturday afternoon the new torpedo vessel *Stromboli* made her first official trial trip, with a view of testing her engines and torpedo machinery. Her inventor, Chief-Engineer W. W. W. WOOD, Capts. WORDEN and BOGGS, and the engine builders, were the only persons present, as it is desired that the invention shall be kept a secret for a time at least. She left the Battery-yard of Messrs. SECOR & Co., at Jersey City, and proceeded up the North River, in company with Picket-boat No. 6, which also was making her first trial trip. Both vessels steamed along easily, attracting much attention from passing vessels and the passengers on the ferry-boats. Experiments were made in detaching torpedoes and in manœuvering the vessels in a variety of ways, but with the severest tests the vessels worked to the satisfaction of all concerned. The speed of the *Stromboli* under easy steam, and while submerged, as if in action, was about eight knots, and with the power she can develop, could have been run up to ten knots. Picket-boat No. 6 made nine knots easily. As we have described in detail the construction of the vessels within the past few days, we do not deem it necessary to repeat it at this time. The following is a list of the officers of the *Stromboli*: First-Assistant JOHN L. LAY, Commanding; Second-Assistant-Engineers, CHAS. H. STONE, J. B. CHADWICK, JOHN SMITH, Third Assistant-Engineer BYRON S. HEATH. The *Stromboli* will sail in a few hours for very important service. The officers of this vessel have received their appointments to the vessel, with the understanding that if it should become a military necessity to destroy the vessel to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, they perish with her.

THE NEW STEAM PICKET-BOAT FLEET.—As it has been the fortune of one of the Picket-boats to develop the new invention of Chief-Engineer WM. W. W. WOOD, and to demonstrate the destructive and certain working of the new torpedo, we give some new and interesting facts in relation to the history of the first fleet of steam picket-boats attached to our navy. This little but formidable flotilla consists of six vessels, known by no name but being numbered in the order in which they were built. Admiral GREGORY was ordered by the Navy Department to construct some of these vessels to relieve the crews who were subjected to many hardships and much exposure, while on the important duty of picket on the James River, Charleston, Mobile and other harbors. The work was assigned to Capt. C. S. BOGGS, who has brought them out, and the ones last completed are superior to the first sent out. The boats are not unlike a frigates launch, built of wood and copper bottomed. Each one has one of Roots' patent engines, a little but powerful and compact affair. The boilers were built by CLUTE BROTHERS, Schenectady.

Boat No. 1.—This boat was built by Lewis HOAGLAND, of New-Brunswick, N. J., and is of the following dimensions: Length, 45 feet; beam, 9 feet 6 inches. This is the vessel which under Lieut. W. B. CUSHING blew up the Confederate ram *Albemarle*. She was sunk by a shot from the ram as she was sinking. She carried a 12-pound howitzer. She was under the command of Acting-Ensign WM. L. HAWKINS.

Boat No. 2.—Built by the same person at the same place. She was 47 feet in length, and 9 feet 5 inches beam. She was captured and burned by the rebels. She was commanded by Acting-Ensign ANDREW STOCKHOLM.

Boat No. 3.—Built by the same party at New-Brunswick, N. J. She is of the same dimensions as No. 2, and is now receiving her engine and being sheathed on the bottom with vulcanized India rubber, in place of copper.

Boat No. 4.—This boat was built by SILVANUS SMITH, at East Boston, Mass. She is 45 feet in length by 10 feet beam. She is now in Hampton Roads. The following are her officers: Acting Ensign JOHN BLAKE, commanding; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, LEWIS WILLIAMS.

Boat No. 5.—Built at East Boston by S. SMITH, and is of the same dimensions as No. 4. She has sailed for Hampton Roads. The following are her officers: Acting Ensign JOHN H. CHAPMAN, commanding; Third Assistant Engineer, SAMUEL HAWKINS.

Boat No. 6.—This vessel is the same as Nos. 4 and 5, and is now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, fitting out. Her officers have not been ordered as yet.

The speed of No. 1 was seven and a half miles per hour, but with the improvement in the model and the greater perfection of their engines, have increased their speed until No. 6 can steam her nine and a half miles per hour with ease. Each of these vessels carry a howitzer on the bow, and a crew of seven men. They carry seven days' coal and provisions, and all of them have the Wood torpedo attached to them. They are very useful vessels, and the performance of No. 1 alone in blowing up the *Albemarle* paid for the whole fleet ten times over. A large number of them will be constructed at once.

Picket-boat Fleet.—Their Engines.—One of the most interesting features of these vessels are their engines, which are known as the double piston reciprocating Root engine. It differs very materially from all other reciprocating engines, and is entirely different from the rotary in its principle of action, as all its movements, except that of the slide-valve, are reciprocating. Its internal construction, however, is much more simple than most rotary engines, while from the nature of their movements, its parts are less liable to wear or get out of order. The cylinder or piston chamber consists of an oblong parallel sided box, 13 inches by 30 inches, and 10 inches in length, the piston area being 120 inches. The box contains two pistons of like form, working one within and at right angles with the other, and both transmitting motion to a single crank attached directly to the inner piston in such a manner that when either piston is passing the dead point the other is exerting its maximum force. One valve serves for induction and eduction to both pistons, and has an epicycloidal motion alternating the steam and exhaust ports. This machine is, in fact, a double engine without the intervention of any rod, link or mechanical agency of any kind, and is one of the most ingenious and simple applications of steam ever seen. The motion is regular and free; it can be reversed instantly. The Navy Department is about to adopt it for special use by the recommendation of a board of naval engineers. A speed of nearly 10 miles per hour is attained in the picket-boats with from 150 to 160 revolutions per minute. One of the great features of the engine is, that it takes up in weight and room less than 50 per cent. of any marine engine in use. The larger picket-boats to be constructed are to be fitted with this engine.

OUR CRUISERS.—The gunboat *Shawmut* is cruising on the coast of Nova Scotia. She was at Weymouth a few days since. As she sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard in great haste, no full list of her officers were published. By a late letter we have received it. It is as follows: Lieut. Commander, GEO. N. MORRIS; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. D. Malone; Acting Assistant Paymaster, B. M. Farnum; Acting Master, James F. Ross; Acting Ensigns, G. A. Churchill, J. A. Davis, D. Friele, J. B. Russell, M. Hugg; Second Assistant Engineers, R. S. Tabody, John Lowe; Third Assistant Engineers, W. A. Powers, J. M. Murray, J. D. Outerbouse; Acting Boatswain, M. Lynch; Acting Gunner, H. Williams; Acting Carpenter, T. F. Kelly; Acting Sailmaker, H. Burns.

—The United States gunboat *Mackinaw* arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 14th inst., from a cruise in search of the *Tallahassee*. She has experienced very heavy weather during the whole cruise. Boatswain's-Mate GEO. FRANKS was washed overboard and drowned. The following is a list of the officers of the *Mackinaw*: Commander, J. C. Beaumont; Lieutenant, B. S. Smith; Chief Engineer, Jeff. Loring; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Jos. Stevens; Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. H. Whitmore; Acting Ensigns, W. K. Penfield, J. S. Griscom, J. F. Blanchard; Second Assistant Engineers, H. D. Sellman, H. W. Bulkley; Third Assistant Engineers, R. W. Mulligan, S. McIntyre: Master's Mates, J. A. Thomas, S. Barstow, E. K. Green; Paymaster's Clerk, T. L. Jeffers.

PERSONAL.—Chaplain DAVID S. JUNKIN has resigned his appointment in the United States Navy. Mr. JUNKIN entered the naval service on the 2d of November, 1859, and for five years has served his flag and the Banner of the Cross faithfully and with great good. He was lately attached to the frigate *Colorado*. He is a native of Pennsylvania and a resident of Philadelphia.... Lieut.-Commander JOHN S. BARNES, late Fleet-Captain of the North Atlantic Squadron, has been ordered to command the *Bat*, now fitting for service.... Capt. WM. A. WALKER has been ordered to report to Admiral F. H. GREGORY for duty at New-York.... Lieut.-Commander J. H. RUSSELL is ordered to command the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, of the Pacific Squadron.

DEPARTURE OF THE KENSINGTON.—The supply steamer *Kensington* sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Saturday, with stores, &c., for the fleet at Hampton Roads, Va. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Master Commanding, JOHN E. ROCKWELL: Assistant Surgeon, John FLYNN; Assistant Paymaster, H. D. Kimberley; Acting Master, T. D. Babb; Acting Ensigns, C. A. Babcock, H. D. Whittemore, J. Pease, W. H. Dumont, W. H. Williams; Acting Master's Mates, T. H. Wallace, E. McCarty; First Assistant Engineer, T. W. O'Connor, Second Assistants, J. D. Miller, R. Lawrence; Third, T. H. Burnett, J. F. Sloan; Captain's Clerk, C. Knappman; Paymaster's Clerk, T. E. Vail.

NAVAL PILOTS.—The following named pilots have been ordered to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron for special duty:—Acting-Masters D. V. N. Wrights, Henry North, John Dovey, Acting-Ensign W. C. Williams; Acting-Master A. F. Davis; Acting-Masters Thomas Smith, J. T. Stever, H. Stevens, M. Brower, H. Vanderbeer, W. Nelson, S. W. Hadley, J. Bolles, Geo. Look, C. Cook, G. C. Mendell, J. Duncan, W. Lanne, J. Seofield, D. M. Abbot, J. B. Foote, T. A. Wyatt, S. J. White, J. Fountain, A. Rainer, E. Hiller. Total 26. This looks like something stirring.

—The *Kensington* will not be ready to sail until Saturday, 19th inst. She will proceed to Norfolk Naval Station only, but will take letters and packages for the North Atlantic Squadron. The bark *Gemsbok* was taken into the Dry Dock yesterday at noon. She is being fitted for a store-ship at Port Royal. The *Hydrus* is taking in her guns and stores, and will soon be put into commission. The *Horace Beals* is nearly ready for sea. She is bound to Port Royal, S. C., with stores. The *Pontusuc*, having received her repairs below the water line, has been undocked.

LIGHT DRAUGHT MONITOR ETTAH.—The light draught iron clad *Ettah*, building near St. Louis, Mo., by C. W. MCCORD, under the superintendence of JAMES NELSON, is progressing nicely; and will be ready for service in a short time. The *Ettah* is of the following dimensions:—Length, 225 feet; beam, 45 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet. She has two engines with 22 inch cylinders, 30 inch stroke of piston, and two propellers, 9 feet in diameter. The vessel in point of workmanship, is said to be fully equal to any of the eastern vessels of her class.

THE MODOC.—The iron-clad light draught torpedo boat *Modoc*, building at the New-York Iron Ship-yard, by J. S. UNDERHILL, will be ready for launching in about six weeks. She was designed by Chief Engineer ALBAN C. STIMERS, U. S. N., for a monitor battery, but it was found that she would not float with a turret and the necessary accompaniments, so she has been converted into a torpedo boat with Wood's attachment; thus armed she will be of much value to the navy.

THE SHILOH.—The light draft iron-clad *Shiloh*, building at Carondelet, by Geo. C. BESTOR, under the superintendence of JOHN BIRKBECK, will be completed in a short time. She is in all respects like the *Ettah*, and if completed with a turret, will carry one 11-inch and one 150-pounder Parrott rifle. These vessels are well adapted to service on the Western waters.

REVENUE MARINE.—The United States revenue cutter *Kewaunee*, six guns, put into New-London, Conn., last week, to coal. She is cruising at sea in search of privateers. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, W. C. PEASE, Lieutenant, E. C. Gardiner; Third Lieutenant, F. W. Sparrel; Chief Engineer, J. J. Roberts; First Assistant, J. Wayson, Second Assistant, P. Kane; Boatswain, W. Norris; Gunner, J. B. Jones; Carpenter, A. Brum.

—The United States gunboat *Grand Gulf*, having received serious damages in the late gales, in her passage from Aspinwall to this port, has been surveyed and ordered to receive extensive repairs. She will be diagonally braced with iron and rendered in every respect seaworthy.

THE DICTATOR.—The *Dictator* has returned from her experimental cruise in the lower Bay. She now lies at anchor near Bedloe's Island. Her rudder still gives much annoyance. She made a speed of seven miles per hour with twenty-three revolutions.

NAVAL ACADEMY.—The following resignations of Midshipmen at the Naval Academy have been accepted: J. P. Yelkers, F. M. Gardeney, H. L. Mansfield, W. B. Buckminster, H. W. Wessels, Jr.

SAILING OF THE GUNBOAT QUEEN.—The supply steamer *Queen* sailed on Wednesday, for Hampton Roads. She takes on a full cargo of stores, &c., for Admiral PORTER'S squadron.

—The supply steamer *Fort Morgan*, Act.-Vol Lieut. W. B. EASTON, is hourly expected. She will bring important news from the East and West Gulf Squadrons.

—The Marine Retiring Board have completed their labors and forwarded their reports to Washington. As soon as orders are received the board will be dissolved.

—Lieut. W. B. CUSHING has left the city to take command of the gunboat *Monticello*.

The Recent Expedition of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 11.

Surgeon-General DALE has received from Assistant Surgeon RUSSELL and Major D. B. KEITH, Companies A, B, C and D, Fourth Cavalry, a complete list of casualties during the year to Oct. 30.

Major KEITH reports the details of an engagement with the rebels on the 24th of October. Returning late in the afternoon from a scouting expedition, with thirty-eight men and four officers, and a party of ten on the flank, they were intercepted by 400 rebels with two cannon. They drove in the rebel pickets, but soon found the overwhelming character of the fire against them, and were driven back. Finally they charged by the rebel flank, and had a running flank fight for an hour, got away into a swamp, scattered in several parties, mired their horses, and struggled all night on foot. At morning they reached a river, and he and two others floated down on a raft to get assistance, and met a boat with a detachment of the Thirty-fourth United States Colored Infantry, which went up the river and brought off the remnant of the men.

During three days after a number of the scattered men came into Jacksonville, and eleven of the horses that had been lost in the swamp. Capt. STAPLES and Lieuts. DOAN and BROTHERSON, and Lieut.-Col. PHALTRA were of the party.

GUERRILLAS IN CINCINNATI.

Arrest of a Gang of Guerrillas in Cincinnati—Startling Exposure of Their Designs.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 19.

It has been known at the post headquarters for some days that a number of men were fitting out in this city, their object being to join, as soon as ready, Capt. HINE'S gang of guerrillas in Kentucky. The lead has been cautiously worked by two expert detectives, who gained the confidence of the party; and night before last, every thing being ripe, a descent was made upon the party, who were scattered in different hotels, and the result was a capture of ten, with their pistols, ammunition, baggage, riding boots, spurs, gauntlets, &c., all of which were deposited yesterday at District Headquarters, and made quite an imposing display.

The gang proceeded very cautiously, boarding in small parties at different hotels, and observing the greatest vigilance in guarding their secret. Their intention was to recruit a hundred men in this city, and they probably have succeeded in getting about thirty or forty, several of whom have already left the city, and no doubt reached their destination.

An ample military detail set out night before last, well armed with revolvers, bent on arresting all of the party who could be found. The detail, piloted by the detectives, suddenly descended upon five at the Broadway Hotel, three at the Merchants' Hotel, and two at the Madison House, completing the work at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. On searching their persons and baggage, splendid new revolvers, an abundance of ammunition, Confederate coats, and Bowie knives were found. Each was also provided with a handsome new pair of glazed riding-boots, one pair being extravagantly costly. These last probably belonged to H. WALLER, Jr., as from one of the boot-legs a soiled collar with his name was extracted. This Waller had been recognized as an escaped rebel prisoner from Alton. As far as is known, those arrested are all escaped Confederates, either from Camps Chase, Douglas or Morton. By a common understanding, they have rendezvoused in this city, proposing, after arming themselves, to proceed in squads to Kentucky. Captain BOONE, General WILLICH'S Assistant Adjutant General, has reason to believe that Captain HINES himself has been in the city very recently, and it is not positively ascertained that he has left it.

The consternation of these dare devils was, as might be supposed, extreme. They offered no resistance. It would have been madness for them to do so, with a dozen revolvers covering their persons. They were marched, as fast as arrested, to Gen. WILLICH'S headquarters, on East Third-street, and from thence committed to McLean Barracks to await examination.

Their carpet-bags were filled with a variety of articles, principally, however, *negligé* shirts, underclothing, &c. In one was a very handsome officer's haversack for the march; two contained buckskin gauntlets, and all had splendid Colt's revolvers, loaded and capped. A pair of richly gilt military

The New-York Times.

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SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT

A Reliable and Encouraging Report.

His Army Thoroughly Equipped and in the Highest Spirits.

Gen. Hood With His Entire Army at Florence and Tuscumbia, Ala.

Hood Closely Watched by Gen. Thomas.

A MISTAKE OF THE ENEMY AT ATLANTA.

THE REBELS RUSH IN FOR PLUNDER.

Nine Hundred of Them Captured.

Rebel Reports and Speculations about Sherman.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 20.

Brig.-Gen. BARRY, Chief of Artillery of Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN's army, arrived here yesterday, seriously ill from an attack of erysipelas.

Gen. BARRY left Gen. SHERMAN at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst. at Kingston, Ga.

Gen. BARRY says that Gen. SHERMAN has every cavalry, infantry and artillery soldier that he wants, and is certain of complete success.

The men are all in the highest spirits. They have all received eight months' pay. Their outfit has been especially adapted to a hard and rapid campaign.

The morale of the entire army is unequaled, and the vigor and determination of Gen. SHERMAN will push it triumphantly through the glorious work it has to do.

On Monday night last Gen. HOOD's entire force, including the rebel cavalry under Gen. FORREST, was in the immediate neighborhood of Tuscumbia and Florence, Ala., closely watched by a strong body of troops under the command of Maj-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

The force of Gen. THOMAS is of such strength as to render the invasion of Tennessee by the rebels an impossibility, and even the withdrawal of HOOD's force from his present position for service, will be an operation of the greatest delicacy and attended with much danger to him.

REPORT FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 21.

The *Gazette* has a special dispatch from Nashville which says: Military affairs remain unchanged and are comparatively quiet.

The rain continues and the roads are in bad condition.

Gens. BEAUREGARD and HOOD are still in the vicinity of Florence, Alabama.

Nine hundred rebel prisoners arrived at Nashville on Saturday morning from Atlanta. Thinking this place evacuated the rebels rushed in to pillage and plunder and were captured.

Rebel sympathizers in Nashville are gloomy and disconsolate in consequence of the anticipated results from SHERMAN's movements; accessions to Gen. SHERMAN's army are daily arriving from the North.

Gen. Gillem, with his Command, Safe at Knoxville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Nov. 20.

Gen. GILLEM is safe at Knoxville, with his command. He brought in the outposts with him. His loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed four hundred.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

SHERMAN "DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND."

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 18.

The only official information received by the press yesterday, was that SHERMAN had destroyed the Northwestern and Atlantic Railroad from Atlanta to Altoona, the Chattahoochie bridge included. This movement is difficult to understand, except as explained by unofficial reports that were in circulation during yesterday. If they be true, the destruction of the railroad can be understood, though it will still appear a superfluous labor.

SHERMAN MOVING ON MACON.

Reports had it, that SHERMAN, having burned Atlanta on the 15th, (last Tuesday,) had set out for Macon with three corps, amounting to thirty thousand men, and that he had on yesterday reached Jonesboro, twenty-two miles south of Atlanta.

WHEELER HAS MUCH TO ANSWER FOR.

If there is truth in these accounts, as we believe there is, WHEELER has much to answer for. It devolved upon him to watch SHERMAN, and keep posted as to his movements. Only four days ago he reported him "moving toward Bridgeport." Now it is said he reports him moving toward Macon, as above stated. We regret to say that this latter report is corroborated by other evidence.

WHAT SHERMAN WILL ENCOUNTER.

SHERMAN will, we think, meet with opposition he does not calculate upon, before he reaches the fortifications of Macon. These works, should he ever reach them, he will find of most formidable character, and with troops that before that time will be collected in them, they must give him a vast deal more of trouble than he evidently counts upon. If Georgians will battle for their trenches as the Petersburgs militia did last June for theirs, or the Richmond militia did at Staunton River Bridge, later in the Summer, Macon will be saved.

WHERE SHALL SHERMAN'S NEW BASE BE?

In undertaking this expedition, SHERMAN is too prudent a man to rely upon subsisting his army on the country, and it becomes interesting and important to consider what point he calculates upon making his base of supplies. His destruction of the railroad northward of Atlanta, proves that he has cut loose from the Chattanooga base; he must then, be looking to some point on the Atlantic or the Gulf.

We are disposed, for several reasons, to believe that Pensacola is the selected port. This not because of its greater proximity than any other post to his present field of operations, but because it is ascertained that for more than a month very large supplies have been accumulated there. If he fails to take Macon at the first dash, he will probably run for Pensacola, and make it his new base of operations. It is not to be presumed that he carries with him supplies sufficient to enable him to enter upon a siege which shall occupy any considerable length of time.

We have ventured the opinion that SHERMAN had Pensacola in view as a new base of supplies, but it is proper to say there are reasons why he might select some point on the Atlantic as being nearer at hand. Savannah, for instance, offers advantages did its approach not involve the certainty of a great deal of heavy fighting. We look with intense interest to full and authentic news from Georgia.

FURTHER CONJECTURES.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 8.

The plan of operations on SHERMAN's part, as we learn from the same source, and we suppose correctly, is to leave THOMAS with such reinforcements as have been sent to oppose BEAUREGARD, while SHERMAN, with his own column, shall move South from Atlanta.

This is confidently asserted, and is supported by so much of circumstance, that we accept the programme as the true one. The first point marked for capture by SHERMAN is Macon, distant from Atlanta one hundred and three miles. Macon gained, we are informed that he is next to march upon Savannah, one hundred and ninety miles from Macon, and upon Charleston, one hundred and four miles further.

Perhaps Augusta, one hundred and sixty-four miles from Macon by rail, is to form a point in the grand tour. Having resolved upon such a march, SHERMAN has committed himself to it by tearing up the railroad behind him as far back as Allatoona, and by destroying the bridge over the Chattahoochee, a singular manœuvre to be sure. Since his people at home have heard nothing from him, we trust they never will again. It is the speculation of some that, instead of marching upon Savannah and Charleston, SHERMAN will move for Montgomery and Mobile.

Go which way he will, he has a long road before him, and it will be our fault if it prove not a rough one. Will BEAUREGARD turn and pursue SHERMAN, or will he prosecute his own campaign? One is moving north, the other South; his purposes are necessarily secret. Nor are we in possession of information for an opinion as to the best policy. It is to be hoped that the people of the States through which SHERMAN proposes to march, will fling themselves upon him with a courage that shall do them honor. There is a capital difference between his situation and that of Hood. He is in an enemy's country, while HOOD is among friends.

No sacrifice of property, no activity of opposition, must be counted now or considered excessive. Tear down bridges, block roads, remove or destroy supplies, cut off foragers, fight at every pass. If SHERMAN should be able to accomplish such a journey as that he proposes, foraging as he goes, it will be proof that he was not becomingly resisted. On the whole, the situation of affairs East and South, is extremely interesting, and important events hasten to their accomplishment.

AFFAIRS AT ATLANTA.

The Augusta *Chronicle*, giving an account of how affairs stand at Atlanta, says that on the 6th the Twentieth Army Corps relieved the Twenty-third, which gave rise to the rumor that SHERMAN was being reinforced. Our cavalry captured a drove of five hundred mules near the Chattahooche River recently.

THE ATTACK ON ATLANTA.

The *Chronicle* says: "Scouts who left Jonesboro' on Wednesday morning report that Gen. HOWELL COBB, with from six to eight thousand militia, and three brigades of cavalry, attacked the enemy and was steadily driving them in."

From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 18.

Official information was received yesterday that SHERMAN had destroyed the Atlanta and Northwestern Railroad from Atlanta toward Chattanooga for a considerable distance, and the report was in circulation during the day that he had burned Atlanta, and was marching toward Macon with thirty-five thousand men.

BEAUREGARD'S MILITARY DIVISION.

From Tennessee we have no further tidings to report from BEAUREGARD through our own sources, but that itself is tidings. The United States papers report him as having crossed the Tennessee River. We suppose he has, and that he is now in Middle Tennessee.

GREAT MOVEMENTS UNDER WAY.

War news is exciting to-day and tells of activity everywhere. The campaign of 1864, instead of passing its last days in peace, is to expire in storm. The 18th day of November is here, and Winter has given ample warning that he is not far behind his time. But in Virginia new movements are on foot, and in Georgia and Tennessee vast campaigns, singularly complicated, are in process of development.

Deserters from the enemy report that GRANT is preparing for a grand assault upon our lines, and is strengthening his army for that purpose. They say that part of SHERIDAN's army has already reached him.

WAR PICTURES--No. 1.

THE MILITARY RAILROAD SYSTEM.

The Immensity of the Military Railroad System in the South—The Government Workshops and Manufactories in Nashville—Graphic Description of the System, by Our Special Correspondent.

[In addition to my regular news letters, I propose to give the readers of the TIMES a half dozen or more sketches of interest connected with the war in the section of the country through which the immense armies of the Military Division of the Mississippi are now operating. My first sketch shall be of the Military Railroad System.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1864.

Few persons, even of those in the highest military stations, are acquainted with the gigantic efforts which have been called into requisition to sustain our armies occupying this portion of the Southwest. The results thus far have fully met the expectations of the most sanguine.

It will be remembered that Nashville was first occupied by National troops in February, 1862. The Confederate forces, before retiring from the city, destroyed everything in the shape of machinery for manufacturing purposes, stores, etc.,—but most particularly did the retreating enemies employ themselves in making complete their work of destruction in the shops and manufactories attached to the Nashville and Chattanooga and the Tennessee and Alabama Railroads, which had been of the most vital importance to the railroad system of this section, and eminently so in assisting the progress of the rebellion. Everything in the shape of locomotives and rolling stock was, of course, removed, and has since served our enemies in those districts of Dixie not penetrated by the warriors of the Imperial Republic.

You will at once perceive that everything necessary to the running of the roads above-mentioned must be replaced. A short time after Gen. BUELL arrived in Tennessee a few locomotives and a small number of cars were procured, and at the close of August trains ran between Nashville and Stevenson upon one road, and between Nashville and Huntsville upon the other. In less than four weeks after Gen. BUELL's retrograde movement took place, and the railroads above referred to were necessarily abandoned in consequence. The entire length of these roads within four miles of Nashville were in the possession of the enemy until the battle of Stone River. A few cars subsequently were daily run to and from Murfreesboro. A little over a year ago we located our army at Chattanooga, and less than one year ago trains were run through from Nashville to Chattanooga. Let me compare the military railroad system of one year ago with to-day:

Chaos is no more!

There are now about fifteen hundred miles of road, employing eighteen thousand men, as mechanics, engineers, blacksmiths, conductors, brakesmen, laborers, &c. The rolling stock consists of 271 engines and 3,000 cars, while the buildings erected within the past year, and occupied by this particular branch, extend several miles—a detailed description of which I shall give below. I will add, however, that these buildings are built upon the most improved plan of wooden structures, all of which are guarded day and night, and protected against fire by a multiplicity of rotary engines, steam fire-pumps, cisterns, &c., &c.

All this is, in a great measure, owing to the sagacity and zeal of Gen. MCCULLUM, Col. J. C. CRANE and Mr. ANDERSON, to whom the country at large is greatly indebted. To Col. CRANE must the highest honors belong, for the existence of this stupendous transformation. His is the executive eye, and to him almost entirely belongs the credit of bringing about this great change. Great credit, however, is also due to Gen. MCCULLUM, Mr. A. ANDERSON, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Division of the Mississippi, who, together with Col. CRANE, have shown to the world a new feature in the art of war, namely, building a railroad which shall keep pace with an advancing army, and each evening deliver its necessary supplies for the coming day.

The expenses incident to the running of the military railroads in the Division of the Mississippi, including the purchases of material and the payment of employes, reaches the astonishing sum of $2,200,000 per month.

Below I give a detailed description of Col. CRANE's department, the result of a visit which I made on Tuesday last.

LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE DEPARTMENT.

This is by far the immensest establishment of the kind in the country—perhaps in the world. I shall endeavor to give you a fair view of its exterior and interior, realizing the fact, however, that no pen picture can urge the imagination to a proper conception of its vast proportions.

The locomotive and machine department is under the efficient superintendence of Mr. E. P. BENJAMIN, and employs three thousand men. The main building is two hundred feet long and eighty wide, and is in process of extension, its projected extreme length to be 450 feet. The upper part of this building is used for rebuilding and repairing locomotives and tenders, and is called the erecting floor. This spacious room will accommodate thirty-four engines at a time. Really, the shop has not yet built a new locomotive; but every piece of machinery necessary in the construction of an engine or locomotive, with the exception of the wheel tire, has been turned out. Captured and crippled locomotives find their way into this shop, and in a few weeks steam out as good as new. The foreman of the locomotive-shop pointed out to me a magnificent-looking engine which had been *elevated from a worn-out boiler.* Everything about the structure had been manufactured in this shop, except the boiler and driving wheels. While I think of it here, nothing is manufactured by the Government, the foreman informed me, which involves a loss, except a steam whistle. These can be bought cheaper than they can be manufactured, and the manufacture of them in whole has been discontinued in consequence. During my stay upon the erecting floor, I saw a locomotive moved from one track to another, the performance of which required two men and lasted just half an hour. The locomotive was raised by an apparatus called a hydrostatic jack, placed upon a substantial truck, and transferred from one track to another.

Adjoining this huge building is the machine-shop, which is over two hundred feet long, filled with the most improved machinery of the age, up stairs and down. There are some very fine machines down stairs, including a marine lathe, for turning heavy shafting; a lathe for truck axles; compound planer, for all kinds of light planing; two heavy planers; drill press, for doing all sorts of light and heavy drilling; heavy drill press; large lathe, for turning locomotive driving-wheels—turning two at a time; slotting machine, used for horizontal planing; and two boring mills. In the upper machine shop are five bolt-cutting machines, capable of doing the heaviest of work; cotter and key-seating machine, self-feeding; several gear-cutting machines; six drilling machines; large boring and turning mill; large hydrostatic press, for putting car wheels on axles; two large driving-wheel lathes; seven planing machines; two milling machines, and twenty lathes, of all sizes and descriptions. The entire machinery is new, and of the most improved pattern, and is chiefly from the well-known establishments of WILLIAM SELLERS, Philadelphia; BEMENT & DOUGHERTY, Industrial Works, Philadelphia; Putnam Machine Company, Fitchburgh, Mass.; Lowell Machine Company, Lowell, Mass.; JOHN FAISHLEY, New-Haven, Conn., and others.

The machinery of the whole establishment is run by two horizontal engines of three hundred horsepower. These engines were formerly in the Memphis Navy-yard. After the breaking out of the rebellion they were removed from Memphis and placed in the gun-factory erected in this city by the enemies of the country, for the manufacture of small arms. The engine and fire-room is a perfect parlor, over which towers a chimney 130 feet in height, the brick used in its construction having been taken from old houses which were torn down for that purpose.

One of the most perfect and completely-arranged blacksmith shops is connected with the locomotive and machine department. The foreman of the shop, Mr. DUNCAN LIVINGSTONE, pronounces it the completest workshop of the kind in the country. It is about two hundred feet in length and eighty in width, and employs nearly two hundred of the best blacksmiths that could be found, all of whom receive from three and a half to ten dollars a day. There are forty forges which are blown by steam. By an invention of one of the employes of this shop the ashes and coal-dust is carried off by the same blast which blows the fire, making the forge present a clean appearance at all times. Every variety of heavy work as well as light is turned out here.

Connected with this department is a foundry, in which all kinds of work are turned out. There are also carpenter and pattern shops, in which the woodwork for the locomotives and tenders are manufactured. There is also an immense storehouse, nearly two hundred feet long, containing an endless variety of everything used upon a locomotive and railroad, such as axes, shovels, picks, ropes, lanterns, oilcans, stoves, lamps, batting, &c., &c.

A "round-house," which is to be the largest in the country, is in process of construction, which, when completed, will have sixty stalls, and will be so constructed that one hundred locomotives may be accommodated at a time.

One of the most durable structures is a water-tank, which has just been finished. It is 75 feet long, 25 wide and and 25 deep, cut out of solid rock (for the reader will recollect that Nashville is situated on a rock,) and done by negroes. The existence of this tank is a wonder, and is entitled to higher rank than a multiplicity of renowned structures which loom up to a greater advantage.

Within a few steps of the workshops, connected with the Locomotive and Machine Department, are the commodious lodging houses and dining halls of the men connected therein. There are some forty houses in all, many of which are over two hundred feet in length. In addition to these there are at least a hundred negro cabins, the entire collection making quite a respectable town. I will conclude by saying that the duties of the three thousand men in this department is to keep two hundred and seventy-five locomotives in good repair and complete running order.

THE CAR DEPARTMENT.

The car department, only second in proportion to the locomotive and machine department, employs at present fifteen hundred men, under the superintendence of Mr. GEORGE HERRICK, formerly of the New-York and Erie Railroad. The chief duty of the employes of this department is to keep in good repair three thousand freight and baggage cars, although, at present, the shop is turning out some very fine freight and passenger cars, and will build two hundred of the former and six of the latter during the coming Winter. Every inch of iron, brass and wood work, including the painting and upholstering, is performed here.

The main building of the car department is two hundred and two feet long and eighty wide, and is solely used for the manufacturing and repairing of cars. At present, Mr. HERRICK is having a headquarters car built for Gen. THOMAS, which, for convenience and elegance, is the finest affair I have ever seen. With the exception of the ornamental work, this model combination of house and carriage is complete. It is an iron-plated vehicle, fifty feet in length, and of the usual width, containing a kitchen, dining-saloon, sleeping apartment, wash-room and water-closet, and office. Nothing could be more complete, while the upholstery and ornamental work is *recherché*. A car of the same description is also being manufactured for Gen. MCCULLUM. Mr. HERRICK has also transformed half a dozen superb cars, which were captured a long time ago upon the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, into hospital carriages, which must elicit the hearty appreciation of many a poor fellow who may yet require the necessity of testing this mode of conveyance. The car is intended to run up to the battle-field, and is so arranged that the wounded never leave their mattress from the time they are placed upon it upon the battle-field until they are removed to their cots in the hospitals at Nashville. The cars are all ventilated by an invention of the manufacturer, and when empty present an incomprehensible mass of network, composed of iron and india-rubber. Each car will accommodate 36 badly wounded. The hospital train always follows the passenger train, and the utmost care is taken to guard against accidents; and I will state here, that since the commencement of running these improved hospital carriages, no soldier has sustained the slightest injury. There are attached to the Car Department a blacksmith's shop, brass and iron foundries, and paint, glass and upholstery shops, besides a spacious storehouse. The blacksmith shop is upon the same order as the one in the locomotive and machine department, except that it does not employ so many hands. This shop, in connection with the iron foundry, manufactures all the iron work and castings used about a baggage or passenger car and engines. The brass foundry turns out all the articles of this metal required about cars and engines, all of which are handsome specimens of excellent workmanship. Every ounce of dust and dirt is saved, and all the sweepings of the foundry, and washed out like gold dust. The paint, glass and upholstery shops employ about a hundred hands, who are kept constantly at work at their various trades. The employes in the car department are as amply accommodated with lodgings as those at the locomotive and machine shops.

A GUNBOAT CAR.

I almost forgot to mention that this establishment has just turned out a sort of hermaphrodite affair, which is called a "gunboat car." It will accommodate twenty men inside, who can keep off with the Minié rifle two hundred of an attacking party without fear of injury. Armed with the Spencer rifle, a much greater body of men could be driven off by the twenty soldiers inside. Upon the top of the car may be placed a six-pounder, which could be used with effect upon a retiring party.

CARPENTER SHOPS.

The carpenters' department occupy buildings a short distance from those above described. There are about five hundred men employed in this department, under the superintendence of Mr. NAGLE. This squad of men are engaged solely in building, and are already the founders of a large town.

THE HOSPITAL.

The hospital, provided for the reception and care of all who may become sick, or who may receive injuries in any of the departments of Col. CRANE, or who may be wounded upon any of the railroads, consists of a pretty collection of houses about two hundred yards to the west of the workshops. Without extending this subject, I will say that it is complete in every particular. It is under the superintendence of Dr. FARGNARRARSON, a genuine Union man, of Gallatin, Tenn., who has sacrificed thousands of dollars during the progress of the rebellion. He is ably assisted by Dr. STEMMERMAN, and others, including Dr. SHEFFIELD, Professor of Homœopathy. At present there are less than a hundred patients; there are accommodations for four hundred.

FREIGHT HOUSE.

A spacious freight house occupies the premises of Col. CRANE, used chiefly for the storage of freight en route South. It is *six hundred and seventy-five feet long*, and nearly one hundred wide.

THE ARMORY.

It must be remembered that a large number of the clerks and other employes of the Quartermasters' Departments, are enrolled, and liable to be called out at any time, not only in the defence of the city, but to assist in the protection of stores and depots in any section of the Military Division of the Mississippi. Col. CRANE has organized and commands a brigade of infantry, and has armed and equipped them, and built an armory, which is two hundred feet long by eighty wide. Most of the men composing this brigade are picked, nearly all of whom have seen from three months' to three years' service. The brigade has already been called into the field of action, and can be ready for service at an hour's notice.

SKETCH OF COL. CRANE.

I cannot close without saying a few words more in relation to Col. JOHN C. CRANE, the efficient and accommodating Quartermaster who is at the head and front of this immense railroad fabric. Col. CRANE is one of those extraordinary young men who, despite the great responsibilities of his office, the continuous annoyance that must necessarily exist where so many employes are congregated, bears all with seeming ease. His office is at all hours besieged with a crowd of men, each of whom brings his story of grievances, or request for favors, to all of which he listens with kind attention, tendering such advice as his judgment suggests as most likely to subserve their interests and the welfare of the Government. An immense responsibility is attached to his office. Every spike, every nail, every foot of timber, every pound of metal used in the shops and on the roads, must be properly accounted for, as well as every dime of the $2,200,000 which is monthly expended.

Col. CRANE entered the service as a private soldier in the First Missouri Cavalry, but he was shortly after selected for a more prominent position—one more fitting his ability. He was instrumental in having the first Western regiment of cavalry accepted by the War Department in 1861, and at that time was offered the command of the regiment, but refusing it, became its Quartermaster. Early in 1862, he was appointed a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and ordered to report to headquarters Army of the Potomac, and during the Maryland campaign rendered good service. By his devotion to duty, &c., he has fairly won his present rank.

Col. CRANE has been relieved, and ordered to report to Cincinnati, as "Inspector of the Quartermaster's Department," a position which he will no doubt fill with credit to himself and the department.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Deserters from the Enemy—How the Rebels Fare—Scarce Provisions and High Prices—Discontent and Despondency in the Ranks—Bitter Discipline and Harsh Measures—False Hopes—General Grants' Order—Heavy Shelling and Musketry—Grievances of Medical Officers—A Few Plain Statements—The Restoration of Colors, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN A BOMB-PROOF, SECOND CORPS' LINE, Friday, Nov. 18, 1864.

The numbers of deserters from the enemy is largely on the increase, and they all tell the most woful tales of hardship and privation. I have not seen one who had either overcoat, blanket or waterproof. Very few of them had any rations, and those who had were poverty stricken indeed. One of these men had a hard, stale loaf of very sour bread, weighing two pounds, and for which he paid five dollars. This loaf, if issued by the Government, would be supposed to last *four days*. He belonged to the Eighth Florida, and was determined to return to his home, which was inside of our lines.

Another of these men gave me a list of prices in Petersburgh, and I jot down a few of the most remarkable. Flour and corn meal $2 per lb., and poor quality at that; tobacco, $4 per plug; butter, $12 per lb.; salt very scarce; eggs $12 per dozen; no candles; whisky, $5 per glass; bacon, $5 per lb.; shoes, Government price, $16; in stores, $60. blankets $30 each, and of the most miserable description, being rotten and frequently scorched; overcoats, none. A Confederate soldier receives $150 per annum for clothing, and at present prices it is impossible to procure anything like what is necessary. The Government does not pretend to be able to furnish clothing, except shoes. To keep the army well shod, every effort is made, but the strictness of the blockade makes it difficult for an adequate supply to be kept on hand.

I learned on inquiry that the news of Mr. LINCOLN's reelection was spreading among the men, and as the officers have been in the habit of holding out hopes of MCCLELLAN's election as a means of speedy peace, so the news of his non-success has caused great dissatisfaction and discouragement. Everywhere the rank and file are almost mutinous, and only for the harsh discipline and strict commands of the officers, they would break out in open defiance. Numbers of men have been shot for desertion, over a hundred since July, and many are now lying under sentence of death for the same cause.

So great has become the feelings of distrust and dread of each other, that open conversation is fast dying out; each man is fearful of his neighbor, and frequently two old comrades have met at some of our headquarters, and have seemed rejoiced at the meeting, sometimes asking pardon of each other for their want of trust. Generally, it has turned out that men who fully determined to desert would shun their old comrades, fearful that they would discover their intentions.

Very few of the rebels know or believe that orders exist guaranteeing to all who come in and lay down their arms a pardon and immunity from military service. The dread of being compelled to take up arms against their former comrades has kept many from skekadding. They know that if taken prisoner that certain death awaits them. Since this fact has been ascertained large numbers of Gen. GRANT's orders have been circulated among our pickets for distribution to the opposing pickets. In order to give this important document a wider circulation, I herewith append it:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE FIELD, Va., Nov. 12, 1864. (Extract.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 126.—The following orders are republished for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Hereafter deserters from the Confederate army, who deliver themselves up to the United States forces, will, on taking an oath that they will not again take up arms during the present rebellion, be furnished subsistence and free transportation to their homes, if the same are within the lines of Federal occupation.

If their homes are not within such lines, they will be furnished subsistence and free transportation to any point in the Northern States.

All deserters who take the oath of allegiance, will, if they desire it, be given employment in the Quartermaster's and other Departments of the army, and the same remuneration paid them as is given to civilian employes for similar services.

Forced military duty, or service endangering them to capture by the Confederate forces, will not be exacted from such as give themselves up to the United States military authorities.

Deserters who bring horses or mules into our lines with them will, on delivering the same to the Quartermaster's Department, receive in money the highest price such horses and mules are worth.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.
T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Some of these deserters informed me that Gen. LEE was busy strengthening his lines and putting up Winter quarters. He did that last Fall on the Rappahannock, but we drove him back to Mine Run and the Rapidan. From present indications we are about to repeat our exploits, of which more anon.

I also learned that LEE had built a heavy earthen bank across some deep gully, the stream at the bottom of which is said to assume collossal proportions after the Winter rains fairly set in. This dam is situated on our left, and the "back water" will, it is hoped, both annoy us and protect LEE's right flank. Should it become necessary, GRANT will no doubt build a gunboat, and thus make the most of the accumulated water. Seriously speaking, however, no great dread is exhibited at the intelligence, and I expect that we will be able to turn the tables against the "Johnnies" as we have already done on our right. There they turned the course of a stream and were fast flooding our works, but Gen. EGAN contrived to throw the water back upon them again, and it is generally believed that the rebel "gopher" holes are all flooded and useless.

The weather of late has been delicious, and as I said in a former letter, advantage will be soon taken of the favorable state of the roads, for making another move. Further than this deponent sayeth not. Your correspondent, being only human, has been suffering for the past few days from a sudden attack of illness. He hopes, however, to be able to mount his horse and accompany the army on its projected movement. He has to thank his soldier friends for the tender and unremitting kindness and care with which they nursed him through what at first promised to be a severe, if not fatal attack. These gallant and fearless men, first in the fight and tenderest by the side of a suffering friend, will ever be remembered with gratitude by me.

Having been compelled to remain in the Second Corps lines the past twenty-four hours, I can bear abundant testimony to the severity of the picket fire on the right of our lines. Only a few rods apart, the two opposing armies keep up a constant and ceaseless fire upon each other. Frequently a bullet whistles by in dangerous proximity to the tents, and the roar of the batteries sounds as though at our very feet. Despite all this noise and tumult, the men off duty sleep as calmly as though at home. One has to be very careful how he walks or rides about, for the "turkey shooters" are ever on the watch, and send their whistling lead at every opportunity. As I write, a large battery of ponderous guns keep thundering away not three hundred yards from where I sit, and the jar of their explosion shakes my rustic table.

I am glad to be able to notice the deserved promotion of Lieut. WM. GILDER, of the Fortieth New-York, to Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General. Captain GILDER originally entered the service as a private in DURYEE's Zouaves, or Fifth New-York. Rose to Sergeant, and was then transferred as Lieutenant to the Fortieth. Has been wounded twice, at Fredericksburgh and Gettysburgh. Has served with distinguished honor all through the present campaigns, and now finds himself on the high road to better fortune and distinguished services. The Captain has the kind wishes of all who know him for his future success.

I have had recently an interesting conversation with one of the leading Surgeons of this army, and I learned from him a confirmation of what I had already been informed concerning the *status* of the Medical Staff. Owing to a variety of causes, the medical officers find themselves depreciated and harrassed beyond measure. This is the natural effect of the limited range of medical rank and emolument. The Surgeon for regiment ranks as a Major, his assistants as First Lieutenants. A Brigade Surgeon, although elevated in his sphere of action, and a greater amount of responsibility resting upon his shoulders, still remains a Major. The Medical Director for corps of an army, is a Major, and strange as it may appear, very few and isolated cases have occurred where medical officers have risen to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

It is owing to these causes that medical men of established reputations and distinguished skill, are unwilling to encounter the dangers and hardships of military life. While their brother officers have the incentive of promotion and recognition of distinguished services, to fresh deeds of greater daring, the Surgeons find themselves compelled to labor on in the full consciousness that their labors are unappreciated and frequently ignorantly condemned. I, myself, know of several instances of gentlemen who have relinquished brilliant civic reputations and large and remunerative practices, to come out in the army. These gentlemen, although ardently devoted to their blessed art, still feel bitterly the vast amount of unappreciated labor that they are called upon to perform, and while compelled to thus labor on, find themselves unable to gain any higher rank than that in which they first entered the service.

The casual reader may exclaim, that the proud consciousness that they are nobly doing good ought to be incentive enough for their longer stay; but I would like to know how many of our gallant Colonels and Brigadiers would be willing to remain out here at the seat of war if no higher rank were attainable. To come down to the simple affairs of emolument. People must live, and many of our surgeons have families to provide for. A Major has $155 per month, and out of this he has to support his position in a becoming manner, no small job now-a-days. Frequently a surgeon of a brigade or a division is held responsible for an immense amount of property of almost incalculable value. The gentleman who has charge of a division is now responsible for $15,000 worth of government property, and despite the casualties and dangers of warfare he will have to render allies and dangers of warfare he will have to render allies and dangers of warfare he will have to render an account of the same. Some officers, owing a strict account of the same. Some officers, owing a strict account of their subordinates, look forto the carelessness of their subordinates, look forward to total bankruptcy and a loss of their little all, when they come to leave the service.

There is no doubt that the medical officer is placed in a false position owing to the total absence of graduation of rank. A speedy reform in this matter would tend to induce valuable surgeons who have treasured up vast stores of actual and practical knowledge in the healing art, to remain in the service.

Give them some tangible proof that their services are remembered and appreciated, let them have the means of showing to the world at large that the medical profession is one of honor and of profit, and I am satisfied that much and lasting good would accrue from such a procedure. The members of the Medical Staff are in general a painstaking class, but of late the numbers and talent of such officers have greatly deteriorated, owing to these causes, and it is now becoming a matter of serious consideration how now to fill up the depleted ranks of the corps of surgeons in our armies. Let us have a reform.

I am pleased to be able to publish in full the following orders, regarding the conduct of troops on the Boydton Plank-Road:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION SECOND ARMY CORPS, October 29, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 74.—The Brigadier-General, temporarily commanding the division, on relinquishing the command, takes pleasure in commending the officers and men for their unexcelled discipline and gallantry during the late operations. He has never had the pleasure of witnessing greater bravery, or the good fortune to be better supported. Although entirely surrounded by a vastly superior force, and of the élite of the rebel army, their heroic steadiness has proven their ability to win victory in spite of apparently insurmountable difficulties.

The behavior of his command compels him to pass over to them as their right the encomiums of his superiors.

It gives him unfeigned gratification to be able to commend all parts of his command without exception, and to assure them that proper representations of the facts will be made the Major-General commanding, on his return.

By order of BRIG.-GEN. EGAN.
(Signed,) WILL GILDER, Lieut. and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURGH, Nov. 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 40.—The Major-General Commanding desires to express his gratification at the conduct of MOTT's and EGAN's Divisions, as well as the Artillery of the command, and Gen. GREGG's cavalry, in the action of the 27th ult., on the Boydton Plank Road. *Newspaper correspondents who were not on the field, have misrepresented the affair, speaking of it as a disaster, giving those troops less credit than is accorded them by our enemies.*

In this action the Major-General Commanding was pleased with the bearing of the troops, particularly with that of regiments whose conduct was open to censure on a previous occasion.

While in pursuit of a definite object, and one distinct from the operations of other parts of the army, the command was attacked on its flank by a large force of the enemy's infantry, and in rear by five brigades of cavalry.

The flank attack was speedily repulsed, and resulted disastrously to the enemy, who lost nearly a thousand prisoners, several colors and one gun.

The assault in rear was met by the gallant cavalry under Gen. GREGG, and repulsed. The enemy expected much from this attack and gained nothing.

The troops under Gen. MILES, forming a part of the force holding the intrenchments at Petersburgh, are also entitled to great commendation for their services while detached. By order of

Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK,
SEPTIMUS CARNCROSS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Your readers will notice that I have italicised a sentence in the above, and I do so fully agreeing in the rebuke it conveys. Two others, besides myself, Messrs. MCGREGOR (Associated Press) and ANDERSON (*Herald*) were the only correspondents who were on the ground. The reports of those gentlemen give full credit to the gallant commands specified. My own, the readers of the TIMES know, did them full justice.

In addition I have also to publish the following orders, returning to the regiments specified the right to bear colors, of which they were deprived some time since:

Loss of colors in battle.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 41.—1. The Eighth New-York Heavy Artillery, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New-York Volunteers, and Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, having been reported to the Major-General Commanding as having behaved with distinguished bravery during the engagements of Oct. 27, 1864, on Hatcher's Run, he takes pleasure in restoring to those gallant regiments the right to carry colors, of which they were deprived by his General Order, No. 37, of Sept. 23, 1864.

2. It having been reported to the Major-General Commanding that the colors of the following mentioned regiments, recently lost in battle, were lost under circumstances that reflect no dishonor upon those regiments, they are hereby permitted to carry other colors, viz.:

Ninth New-Hampshire Volunteers.
Fifty eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.
Fifty-first New-York Volunteers.
Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

By command of Major-Gen. MEADE.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: C. J. MILLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS, Nov. 16, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 79.—In restoring to the Eighth New-York Heavy Artillery, the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin and the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New-York, their colors, which these regiments were deprived of the right to bear by General Orders No. 63, Aug. 30, 1864, from these headquarters, the Major-General commanding the division rejoices in the feeling that, as in the first instance, a sense of duty required him to take them away, so now the same sense of duty compels him to return them, for these regiments have in a most glorious manner testified on the field of battle their right to bear colors, and their ability to protect them. The gallantry with which they regained their colors is a sufficient guarantee that hereafter they will be safe in their hands. The Major-General commanding has nothing to regret in his action in their case, since it has been the means of demonstrating in so marked a manner the real worth and gallantry of these regiments.

By command of Maj.-Gen. GIBBON.
(Signed,) A. H. EMBLER, Captain and A. A. A. G.

All day heavy canonading has been going on, the enemy seemingly determined to create as much disturbance, if not injury, as possible, and are wasting a great deal of valuable ammunition, all to no purpose. While I write, the fast-gathering shadows of night are illuminated by the incessant fire of the two lines of pickets. A light rain is also falling. *My own impression, owing to recent developments, is, that the enemy contemplate a speedy evacuation of Petersburg.*

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

Skirmishes on the Picket Line.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 21.

The *Inquirer* has the following:

"It is reported from Gen. BUTLER's headquarters, that on the 18th inst. the rebels surprised and captured a part of the picket line between the James and Appomattox Rivers, numbering sixty men.

A postscript from City Point, on the 19th, reports the retaking of the picket line by Gen. BUTLER, who had arrived at the post.

Firing in Front of Petersburgh—Movements of Rebel Troops—Accident to the United States Mail Steamer Cossack.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 21.

Information from the Army of the Potomac dated yesterday, says a good deal of firing was heard on Saturday in front of Petersburgh on the Appomattox, but as far as heard without important result.

Deserters report that the rebel troops on the James have all been with

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Coal, Coal-Oil, Saline Springs, &c.—Personal Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KLINE HOUSE, POINT PLEASANT, WEST VA., Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.

Permit me to assure those of your readers who take the slightest interest in the development of the natural resources of our great and common country, whether for honor or for profit, that the little State of West Virginia is now offering herself as the richest prize of all in the present grand schemes of adventure. If California is first, West Virginia must be second; but California is not first, either in the variety or extent or value of her mineral deposits. I hazard nothing in the prophecy, that West Virginia is destined, and that soon, to absorb the attention and capital of our leading citizens, to a greater extent than the same amount of territory in any other part, not only of this continent, but of the known world. It is no longer a question of probability as to the vastness of her possessions, nor as to the certainty that her future will be grand and important, but simply, who are the men among us all that are to immortalize their names and enrich posterity, by becoming the pioneers in this great field of enterprize?

A sojourn here in the Kanawha Valley during the past eight weeks, in connection with a former visit, has made me familiar with her inexhaustible mineral wealth, and as they now occur to me, I chronicle herein a few of the leading features of this part of the country for the benefit of "whom it may concern," be it the State itself, its citizens or your readers, who have now become so numerous as almost to constitute "the world in general." An air line drawn from New-York to this place would probably measure less than six hundred miles, consuming only a day and a half of railroad travel; but the present mode of reaching here is far more circuitous, the usual routes, among the several which may be taken, being *via* Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Parkersburgh; or the Pennsylvania Central to Pittsburgh and Wheeling, and thence from either place by steamboat down the Ohio River to this point. But let the traveler come by what route he will, as soon as his destination is known, the common observation made to him is, "Are you in search of coal or oil?" The fact is that petroleum has been discovered in more than five hundred different places throughout the State along the range this side of the Alleghany Mountains and its spurs between the celebrated oil wells in Pennsylvania and those of Cumberland in Kentucky. Your readers will remember that attention had only just been called to the great value and utility of rock oil when the war broke out, and it has been ascertained that arrangements were being made at that time for the speedy boring of more than a thousand wells in different localities, but the old State of Virginia went hand in hand with her "wayward sisters" into *secessia*, and the proprietors of these oil lands, knitting their fortunes to those of the mother State, gave a "ticket-of-leave" to their then Northern associates, and the drill and the pump were generally abandoned for the sabre and the rifle. The rebellion is not yet entirely crushed, it is true, for like a cat it seems to have several lives; but it is pretty universally conceded to be "played out" as to this State, and to be going to satan generally. Such is the security felt at any rate that there is beginning to be a stir; the wells on Little Kanawha are being unplugged, and boring has commenced to a considerable degree in this valley and other comparatively new fields with the most promising symptoms that "dad *will* strike ile" in this grand basin.

Very many New-Yorkers think their salt-works at Syracuse an immense thing, and so they are until one begins to make comparisons, for, contrasted with those above Charleston in this valley, they would rank as little ant-hills by the side of great mountains. One sees, at least, seventy-five "live" derricks in the short space of three miles, pumping up the saline deposit by the bucketful, and, indeed, so abundant is it that the works now in operation are paying "dead rent," as they call it, on perhaps a hundred neighboring salt-wells, i. e., so much per year to keep them plugged up and thereby enable the others to "bull" the price of salt. Thus one marks the difference between Syracuse and Kanawha—the former being constantly drained to her utmost capacity, while the latter is losing but a mere drop from her great ocean of *sal aquæ*.

The deposit of bituminous, splint and cannel coal in this part of the State is also truly astonishing. All the high hills are full of it, some of them containing half a dozen seams varying from four to as high as fifteen feet in thickness. As we go up the great Kanawha River, the first high mountain range which "strikes the beholder" is that bordering on the Potomac River. It is understood that this property, consisting of between three and four thousand acres, has recently been purchased by a Mr. H. F. AVERILL, for parties in New-York City, and that it will be developed at once. Prof. F. L. VINTON, of Columbia College, having been here for nearly three weeks, making a thorough examination of it for that purpose. This point is but thirty-eight miles up the Kanawha from the Ohio River, and is accessible by steamboats and barges at all seasons of the year. Mr. ALFRED EDWARDS, of New-York, has recently commenced to develope a large coal property on Cabin Creek, some twenty miles above Charleston, and eighty miles from the mouth of the Kanawha, and the Winefred Coal Company on Field's Creek, near by, are now over two hundred yards into the main hill. The fact is, that there are thousands upon thousands of acres of the very best coal lands on the valley of West Virginia, all of which must some day come into the market, and that day will be when the Great Kanawha River is cleared of the shoals just above and just below Charleston, which now somewhat obstruct navigation in that immediate vicinity.

But coal is not the only mineral deposit in these mammoth hills. Veins of iron ore are found in nearly all of them, and frequently a master vein is discovered of uncommon purity. Seams of fire clay, as thick as four and five feet, are also to be met with, and in the matter of lining stones and salt furnaces, where coal is burned, this article will soon begin to attract its proportion of attention. Great beds of chalk, lime and plaster are very common to these hills, and every now and then alum and sulphur springs, most highly impregnated, are being brought to light. Chaplain GIBSON, of the Seventh West Virginia Cavalry, a practical geologist, has collected over ten thousand mineral specimens in this valley and vicinity during the past five years, and from a cursory examination of them, so endless and wonderful is their variety, that one cannot contemplate the future of this State without wishing himself to occupy some useful if not conspicuous part in her early development. There are but few men of talent and promise left within her borders. Judge SUMMERS and Col. BEN. SMITH, of Charleston, rank as lawyers, with the great men of your city; but, aside from half a-dozen such as they, the bar of West Virginia is at the lowest ebb, and offers inducements to young men of worth which cannot be overrated.

I could not close this hurried sketch, limited as my time is, without mentioning the name of that noble patriot, the Hon. JOHN HALL, of Point Pleasant. Before the old State was divided, he ably represented Mason County in the Lower House, and also in the Senate, and having accumulated a princely fortune for these parts, shrewd, honest, and forseeing, he became, as an advocate for the formation of the new State, a kind of corner-stone on which the superstructure was to rise. He was called to preside over the convention which gave birth to the new State, and has ever since contributed largely of his time and means towards her advancement. I found him here on my arrival, a day or two since, well stricken in grief, mourning the loss of two sons, both of whom have fallen in the service of their country.

Both Maj. JOHN HALL, of the Fourth West Virginia Infantry, and Col. JAMES HALL, of the Thirteenth West Virginia Infantry, were killed in the line of their duty, while gallantly urging on their respective commands, the former near Sereda, in the Summer of 1862, and the latter in the Shenandoah on the 19th inst. Both were cadets at the military academy, of which "Stonewall" Jackson was the principal, but both alike, brave, intelligent and noble fellows that they were, espoused the Union cause, and have given their life blood to its success. Their father has, unconsciously contributed more to the Federal Government, in the present war than any other man in his State, and every heart seems peculiarly touched at his new bereavement. He has but one child left, a Miss REDMAN, a young and interesting lady only lately married. The citizens of this place learning of the sad news of the death of Col. HALL, came together and appointed a committee to escort home the remains of the gallant dead, and all here seem to mourn his loss, as if to each he had been a devoted

KANAWHA.

Obituary.

LIEUT. HENRY M. BALDWIN.

The funeral services of Lieut. HENRY M. BALDWIN, Fifth United States Artillery, (MCKNIGHT'S Battery,) who died at Winchester Nov. 8, in consequence of wounds received in the battle of Cedar Creek, were held in the Presbyterian Church at Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday last. Rev. J. M. SHERWOOD delivered an eloquent sermon, and was assisted in the exercises by Rev. E. SZYMOUR. Both the officiating clergymen were formerly pastors of the church. The building, which was crowded to excess, was beautifully and appropriately draped in respect to the memory of the deceased.

Lieut. BALDWIN was born in Bloomfield in 1840, and was consequently 24 years of age at the time of his death. After receiving a thorough academic education, he entered the Kentucky Military Institute in 1857, and four years afterward (in 1861) graduated with the highest honors of his class. A large proportion of his classmates entered the rebel army, for, at the time of their graduation, the war had just broken out; but young BALDWIN promptly offered his services to the Government, and through the influence of Secretary CHASE, secured a Lieutenancy in the Fifth United States Artillery. He served with MCKNIGHT'S battery throughout the Peninsular campaign, and fought under GRANT from the Rapidan to Petersburgh, uniformly acquitting himself with great credit. When the Sixth Corps was ordered to the Shenandoah Valley, MCKNIGHT'S battery went with it, and did good service in all the actions fought under SHERIDAN. In the battle of Cedar Creek, (Oct. 19,) Lieut. BALDWIN was at his post and did all in his power, but vainly, to check EARLY'S advance upon the morning of that memorable day. At last, finding retreat a necessity, he succeeded in removing from the field the section of the battery under his immediate charge, when, seeing that the Lieutenant commanding one of the other sections, had fallen, and that the guns were in danger of capture, he turned his horse, in order to assist in their removal also. As the men did not obey his orders promptly in the confusion, he finally dismounted, to assist in the work, but by the time that he had got the guns out of the reach of the rebels, he found himself surrounded. In reply to a demand to surrender, he had already given up his sword and was unbuckling the belt, to hand the scabbard to his captor, when a rebel soldier, but a few paces distant, deliberately leveled his musket and fired. The ball entered the breast of Lieut. BALDWIN, and passing round his body, shattered his left arm. For a number of hours—until SHERIDAN had recovered the ground lost—he lay where he had fallen, but late in the day was found and removed to the hospital, where he received the best possible care and attention. Amputation of the wounded arm was found necessary, and for some days there was every prospect that he would survive his injuries. Finally, however, unfavorable symptoms were developed, and on Nov. 8, as stated above, he died.

MRS. M. J. WHITTY.

We learn privately from Liverpool of the death of Mrs. M. J. WHITTY, wife of the proprietor of the Liverpool *Journal & Daily Post*. Mrs. WHITTY'S death deserves notice, not only from the fact that she was the wife of an eminent foreign journalist, who has steadily and earnestly defended the cause of our Government, but because her son, the late E. M. WHITTY, was a distinguished British essayist, and author of *The Governing Classes of Great Britain*, *The Stranger in Parliament*, &c.

New-Haven Railroad Disaster.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 21, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not wish to shield railroad companies from a just responsibility to the traveling public, but in our zeal to fix such responsibility we ought not to do injustice to any.

In your editorial this morning headed "New-Haven Railroad Disaster," you refer to the testimony of JOHN GOULD, and you remark in reference to it, that "there were intelligent witnesses present when the accident occurred who saw very defective ties," etc. Now, Mr. Editor, I do not assume to deny this statement—it is probably true—but it is wrong, in my judgment, to call this a "New-Haven Railroad accident." No accident occurred on the New-Haven road, but on the Harlem road, within the city limits. The New-Haven Company pays the Harlem Company for the use of the latter's track, and the former company does not supervise the track this side of the junction above Williamsbridge. Yours,

FAIR PLAY.

Clothing for Poor Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We beg again to remind your readers that we are greatly in need of clothing for the thousands of poor children who come under our charge. Old clothes will be thankfully received and sent for if the address be forwarded.

J MACY, Assistant Secretary,
Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW CHEMICAL DISCOVERY.—Petroleum from its great permeating quality, when shipped in ordinary barrels, loses on an average from five to fifteen per cent. in its transit between here and Oil Creek. Beside its disagreeable odor and filth in handling, it is, from its great inflammability, an exceedingly dangerous article of transportation. All of the circumstances have conspired to renew the appeal to the mind of science and invention to remedy this increasing evil, running parallel, as it does, with the increasing resources of the world. Mr. LOUIS S. ROBBINS, a distinguished chemist and inventor of this city, has responded to this appeal in the production of his hermetical barrel. By a chemical process any ordinary oil barrel may in a few hours, and at trifling cost, be made absolutely tight and hermetical. Crude and refined petroleum, naptha and benzine have remained in these barrels for months without losing a drop of their contents. Shipments of petroleum in these barrels are now on exhibition at the Erie Freight Depot, Jersey City, showing that instead of a loss of from five to fifteen barrels out of every hundred, they guage every drop of their original contents. They are dry, clean and odorless as any ordinary goods' package, and might be shipped to Liverpool to-morrow, with a mixed cargo, with perfect security to the whole. All articles of commerce, such as fluids and semi-fluids of every description, when shipped in these barrels, retain not only their quantity but their full *quality*. The chemical treatment of the wood is such, that while it restores it to all of its original toughness and ductility, it is entirely inert when brought in contact with the most delicate substances.

PRIZE STEAMER LADY STIRLING.—The prize steamer *Lady Stirling* has been appraised under an order of Court, at $135,000. The vessel is to be taken by the Government, and the cargo is advertised to be sold on the 23d inst., by the Marshal, at Pinto's wharf, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

LECTURE BY DR. CHAPIN.—Rev. Dr. CHAPIN is to lecture this evening in the Forty-seventh-street Hall, corner of Broadway, on "Liberty."

ANTE BELLUM—A REMINISCENCE.—We find the following advertisement in a copy of the *Weekly Telegraph*, a small advertising sheet published in St. Louis by WM. R. SLOSS, of date March 12, 1859. The rapid advancement of one member of the firm of "BOGGS & GRANT" is too patent to everybody to need any further mention:

U. S. GRANT.
BOGGS & GRANT, GENERAL AGENTS FOR Selling, bartering real or personal property, notes, bonds and other securities, borrowing or loaning of money on real estate or other good security, collecting of rents, renting of houses, collecting of notes, bills, accounts or other demands. Office No. 35 Pine-street, St. Louis, Mo.

A UNITED STATES SENATOR GETS A DUCKING.—Says the Rockland (Me.) *Free Press*:

"Our new United States Senator manages a political canoe very well, but falls in a birch canoe. A few weeks ago he went east with a party on a hunting and fishing excursion. While on the shore of one of the lakes, where they had a birch canoe, something was said of the difficulty that inexperienced hands were accustomed to find in keeping that sort of a craft right side up. Our Senator laughed at the idea, and to prove its incorrectness, stepped into the canoe and pushed off. He paddled out into the lake some distance, and at length, with renewed confidence, turned about to pull for the shore. 'Now,' said he to his companions, 'Let us show them what we can do in a canoe.' Scarcely were the words out of his mouth, when the canoe turned over like a feather, and left them spouting in the water, to the great mirth of their friends upon the shore."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I*—Nos. 2715, 1057, 483, 2513, 419, 2597, 1407, 2691, 1467, 2577, 2007, 1003, 2587, 1918, 1978, 2337, 2611, 1783, 2677. *Part II*—No. 73 Duane street, Nos. 1910, 1070, 2400, 1768, 2448, 2464, 2470, 2474, 2068, 1878, 2494, 1988, 1628, 72, 1385, 1570, 2224, 1786, 2516, 1882.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I*.—Nos. 4007, 3405, 3162, 3609, 3043, 1743, 4325, 3199, 2797, 3305, 3488, 3635, 4511, 3149, 3313. *Part II*—Nos. 4510, 3312, 2790, 4566, 4568, 3570, 4572, 4574, 4576, 4578, 4580, 4582, 4584, 4586, 4588.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*.—Nos. 745, 432, 757, 809, 157, 746, 652, 414, 787, 789, 799, 587, 782, 251. *Part II*.—289, 113, 490, 381, 668, 628, 194, 642, 881, 310, 564, 687, 439, 492, 158.

Writ of Error—Verdict not Specifying of What Crime a Prisoner was Convicted.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Leonard, Sutherland and Barnard.

The People vs. *William Irving*.—The defendant in this case was convicted in the Court of General Sessions, in October, 1858, and sentenced to be imprisoned for life. The first count in the indictment upon which he was tried, charged him with burglary, the extreme penalty for which is imprisonment for five. The second count in the indictment was for a simple larceny, the extreme penalty for which is five years imprisonment. On the trial the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, but did not say whether guilty of burglary or larceny. After remaining in the State Prison for six years, the prisoner employed counsel to procure his discharge. A writ of error was obtained, and the matter was argued yesterday, before the Supreme Court. The Judges unanimously ordered the sentence to be reversed and the prisoner discharged. A. Oakey Hall for the people, Ex-Judge Stewart for the prisoner.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 21, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '67	123	200	N. Y. Cen. R	129⅜
500	do	122	100	do	129⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	110⅜	100	do	129⅜
500	U. S. 6s, '81 C. Small	110⅜	100	do	129⅜
15,000	do	110⅜	15	Erie Railway	96
10,000	do	110⅛	100	do	95⅞
5,00	do	110	100	do	95⅝
1,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. Small	104⅛	500	do	95⅝
34,000	do	104	300	do	95
500	do	104⅛	200	do	95⅛
165,000	do ...new iss.	104	100	do	95⅛
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	103⅝	100	do	95
2,000	U. S. 10-40s...R.	95⅛	200	Hudson R. R	119¼
1,150	U. S. 10-40s...C. Small	96⅜	300	do	119
4,500	do	96⅞	100	do	119⅛
7,000	do	96⅜	10	Sixth-Av. R	116
35,000	Treas. N. Y. 8-10s, Apr. & Oct	115	100	Reading R	136
10,000	do	115	200	do	136⅛
15,000	do	114⅜	300	do	136⅜
7,000	U. S. 6s, 1yr. Cer.	96⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R	126
7,000	do	96⅝	50	M. S. & N. I	70⅛
1,000	Ky. State 6s	100	300	do	70⅜
3,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H. & St. J. R	66	100	do	70⅛
5,000	N. Car. 6s	60	1500	do	70
2,000	Erie 1st M. Bs	105⅛	200	do	70
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8's, New Loan	130	100	do	70⅛
2,000	O. & M. Cer.	36⅜	200	do	69⅞
50,000	do	36⅜	50	Ill. Cen. R	125⅜
100,000	do	36⅜	200	do	125
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	96	300	do	124⅜
7	Bank of Amer	137	200	Cle. & Pitts	103½
87	Bk of Commerce	106	500	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	80⅜
100	Chi. & Alt	89	100	do	80⅝
150	do	89	300	Cleve. & Tol	110
100	Cum Coal Pref	46	200	Chi. & R. I. R	103
200	Mar. Min. Co	33¾	200	do	103
200	do	33⅝	200	do	102¾
200	do	33¾	8	Chi., Bur. & Q	116
200	Wyoming V. C. Co.	51	300	P., Ft. W. & C	102⅜
100	H. & St. J. R. Pref	40	200	do	102¾
			100	Alt. & T. H. Pr	71

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	110⅜	50	Hud. Riv. R	118⅜
6,000	do	110⅜	10	do	118
40,000	do	110⅛	200	Harlem R	60
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	104⅜	100	Reading R	136⅜
500	do	104⅜	300	do	136¼
2,000	do ...new is.	104⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R	126⅜
6,000	U. S. 10-40s...C.	96⅜	50	do	127
25,000	Treas. N. Y. 3-10s, April & Oct	115	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	71
2,000	U. S. 1yr. Cer.	96⅜	100	M. S. & N. I	69⅞
10,000	O. & M. Cer. b30	36⅞	500	do	69¼
10,000	do	36⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts	103⅜
200	Canton Co	33	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	80¼
100	Cum. Coal Pr	46	200	Cleve. & Tol	109
100	Quick. M. Co	84	300	Chi. & R. I. R	103
100	Mariposa Min	33⅛	100	do	103⅞
300	do	33⅛	10	Chi., Bur. & Q. R	116
150	Erie R	95	200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C	102⅛
1000	do	94⅞	300	do	102
100	do	94⅝	100	do	102⅜
100	do	95	100	M. & P. du C. R	48
200	N. Y. Cen. R	129⅛	50	Al. & T. H	52

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$40,000	O. & M. Cer	36	700	Chic. & N. W. R	41⅜
900	Erie R	94⅜	300	do	41⅜
1500	do	94⅜	100	do	42
900	do	94⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	80
500	do	94⅜	200	do	80
500	M. S. & N. I. R	69⅜	600	do	80
1100	do	69⅜	100	do	79⅞
200	do	69⅜	200	do	79⅞
400	Hud. Riv. R	118⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts	103
200	do	118	200	P., Ft. W. & C	102
100	do	118	200	do	101⅞
100	Ch. & R. I. R	102⅜	100	do	102
200	do	102⅜	100	T. H. & Alt. R	52⅜
100	Cum. Coal	46			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Erie R	96⅛	600	M. S. & N. I	70⅞
600	do	95⅝	1300	do	70⅜
200	Hud. Riv. R	119	300	do	70⅜
100	do	119⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts	104¼
200	Al. M. S. Co	33⅛	200	do	104⅜
100	do	33⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	80⅜
100	do	33⅜	100	Cum. Coal Co	47
200	Reading R	136⅜	200	Mar. Min. Co	32½

MONDAY, Nov. 21—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 19, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 12:

Increase in Loans	$1,547,823
Decrease in Specie	1,052,163
Decrease in Circulation	35,409
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	4,771,101

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 21, 1863.	Nov. 19, 1864.	Nov. 12, 1864.
Capital	$69,722,508	$69,186,762	$69,186,762
Loans	176,702,428	190,461,852	188,914,029
Specie	28,054,514	21,438,959	22,191,122
Circulation	6,122,535	3,700,626	3,735,035
Gross Deposits	212,044,972	254,499,090	248,907,411
Exchanges	66,796,126	96,344,594	95,524,310
Undrawn	145,248,846	158,154,196	153,383,095
In Sub-Treasy	17,598,740	30,991,884	30,104,583

The large increase, nearly five millions on the present Associated Bank return in the line of Deposits reflects the increasing ease in the supply of Money at this point. The National Bank Deposits are also understood to be rather on the increase, though the Government balances with these Banks are at the present well drawn down. There is a decrease of upward of a million on the Specie Deposits with the old Banks, from which it seems probable that a portion of the more recent shipment to Europe was drawn from Bank, and not altogether from the Treasury Office. The Loans and Discounts are partially up, but not in proportion to the difference in favor of the Currency Deposits as compared with last Monday.

The day is generally a dull one in Wall-street. There is more Money offering to the Brokers than they find it profitable to employ at 7 ₰ cent. The principal business at the Stock Exchange this morning was in Government Stocks, which are firm, and the 5-20 Bonds especially in active request. Some considerable sales of the 6 ₰ cents of 1881 were made on the Street at 110¼ ₰ cent. The Railway speculation was unusually tame at the First Board. There was a good demand for Reading and Michigan Southern at rather better prices than on Saturday, but the transactions in other descriptions were light. Erie shares were weaker on the adjournment of the Board, selling at 94⅜c.@94⅝c. ₰ cent. A large line of Ohio and Mississippi certificates were sold at 36⅜c. cash, and 30⅛c., buyer's option, thirty days. The miscellaneous speculatives, like Cumberland, Quicksilver, &c., were inactive.

The Gold Room through the forenoon ranged 219¾@221¼@217½@219 ₰ cent. Exchange for the Boston market, 109⅜@109¾ ₰ cent. The market for Gold was less excited than on Saturday, though the Boom was not free from military rumors.

In the afternoon, the Second Board of the Stock Exchange was steadier on the Railways, and after the adjournment, there was a fair demand for both the New-York and Western lines. Among the latter, Chicago and Rock Island was thirsty. Reading continued in demand. At 3 o'clock Gold was quoted at 221 ₰ cent.

The following figures were made on the general market at the close of dealings as compared with Saturday afternoon:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	110⅛	110⅜	Pittsburgh	102⅜	103⅜
U. S. 5-20's	103⅛	104⅛	Northwest	42⅜	42⅝
U. S. Certificates	96⅜	96⅝	N. West Pref	79⅜	80¼
N. Y. Central	120⅜	120⅝	Rock Island	103⅜	104
Erie	94⅜	95	Fort Wayne	102	102⅝
Hudson	119⅜	119⅝	Cumberland Coal	46⅜	46⅝
Reading	135⅜	136⅜	Quicksilver	84⅜	84
Mich. Southern	70⅜	70⅝	Mariposa	33⅜	33⅜
Illinois Cen	124⅜	125	Ohio & M. Certificates	36⅜	36⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

America	134	Bank of the Republic	100
City	100	Bank of No. Amer	105
Merchant's Exchange	108	Metropolitan	120
State of New-York	113	Shoe and Leather	100
Commerce	114	Corn Exchange	105
Mercantile	105	Commonwealth	101
American Exchange	117	Central National	100
Fourth National	94		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	102	Illinois Cen	114⅜
N. Y. Cen	109	Ati. & T. H. 1sts	102
N. Y. Cen. Real Es	101	Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref	84
N. Y. Consolidated	104	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	85⅛
N. Y. Cen. '76	117⅜	Tol. & W. 2ds	80
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	12	Gal. & Chi. 1sts	115
Erie 1sts, '68	105	Chic. & Tol. S. F	108
Erie 2ds, '79	118	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	114
Erie 3ds, '83	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Erie 4ths, '80	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	92
Erie 5ths, '88	112	Miss. & Mo. L. G	55
Buff., N. Y. & E	106	Ohio & Miss	90
Hud. R. 1sts '69	107	Alt. & G. W	96
Chi., B. & Quincy	121		

The customs receipts for to-day were $184,000.

We learn that the Board of Directors of the Bank of Commerce have unanimously resolved that it is expedient to accept a National organization, under the late amendment to the National Banking Act of Congress. And it is probable that, by the first of the new year, this, wealthy and prosperous corporation will be known as the "National Bank of Commerce in New-York." The Capital of the Bank, $10,000,000 will thereafter disappear from the Associated State Bank Capital of this city, at present represented in the Clearing-house, and we are induced to believe, since the result of the Presidential election—which, among other important matters, settled the National Banking System as the received policy of the whole country—that other old and large local organizations for banking under the New-York State Laws, will soon transfer their business to the new system. And in reference to the Country Banks of New-York, whose main source of profit is their Circulation, the impression is that they too will find it greatly to their advantage to accept the National Act, and many of them will assuredly do so at an early day, unless the next Legislature should permit them to bank, if so disposed, exclusively on United States Stocks. It is not improbable that the State Superintendent of Banking will recommend such an amendment to the local system in his next Annual Report.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York,
Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.
E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 21—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 11 bbls. Ashes, 11,276 bbls. Flour, 202 bbls. and 1,619 bags Corn Meal, 190,539 bushels Wheat, 25,399 bushels Corn, 5,253 bushels Rye, 184,468 bushels Oats, 37,818 bushels Barley, 5,125 packages Provisions, and 341 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue very quiet, at $12@$12 25 for Pots, and $13 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited request to-day, including Java at 50c.@52c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 44c.@46c.; Rio at 42c.@46c.; St. Domingo at 40c.@42c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is inquired for and is doing better. Middling, $1 30@$1 32 ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 850 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, yet held more firmly. Sales since our last amount to 9,100 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 15@$9 50; poor to choice Extra State at $9 55@$10 10, chiefly $9 60@$9 80; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 75@$11 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 15	@$9 50
Extra State	9 55	@10 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 65	@13 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 75	@11 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 15	@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 15	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 40	@15 00

Southern Flour is quiet but firmer. Sales since our last 700 bbls., at $10 25@$11 40 for poor to good, and $11 45@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 25@$15 25 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 500 bbls. Extra at $9 75@$12 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, including fine and superfine, at $8 50@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 50 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $7 50 for Jersey, $8 40 for Caloric, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 162 bbls. Also, 25 puncheons Brandy Wine, at $39 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more abundant and in limited request at unsettled prices. Sales have been confined to 23,000 bushels, including Amber Western (Winter) at $2 10@$2 41, and Chicago Spring at $2 10 ₱ bushel. Corn is decidedly dearer; sales since our last 31,000 bushels, at $1 05, in store, for Mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand and steady; we quote Canada at 91c.@92c.; Western at 95c.@96c.; State at 94c.@96c., cash, ₱ bushel. Rye is inquired for; a lot of Western was sold on private terms. Barley is inactive. The following is a statement of the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tidewater from the commencement of navigation, to and including the 14th of November, in the years indicated:

Canal Ports.	1862 May 1.	1863. May 1	1864. April 30.
Flour, bbls	1,413,200	1,230,000	1,012,000
Wheat, bushels	28,607,800	18,250,700	13,587,800
Corn, bushels	20,164,400	20,479,300	9,073,600
Barley, bushels	1,602,400	2,157,100	2,402,700
Oats, bushels	4,635,900	9,247,400	9,870,300
Rye, bushels	741,700	361,400	543,700

HAY—North River continues in demand, at $1 25@$1 45 for Government and shipping, and $1 50@$1 65 for small lots for city use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request, partly for export, at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 30c.@52½c. for new. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Have been inactive and unsettled.

MOLASSES—Is quiet to-day, including New-Orleans at $1@$1 25; Porto Rico, 90c.@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 72½c@95c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue very quiet, including Resin (nominally) at $25@$38 ₱ 280 lbs., Tar, at $8@$8 ₱ bbl., Spirits Turpentine at $2 37½@$2 45 ₱ gal.on.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in, including Crude Whale at $1 40@$1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 05@$2 12½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Linseed at $1 42@$1 44; No. 1 Lard at $1 82½@$1 95 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive and irregular in price, sales since our last comprise 1,350 bbls. We quote Crude at 45½c.@46c.; Refined in bond at 67c., and do., free, at 87c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower to-day, sales having been made of 6,100 bbls., at $39 50@$40, cash, and regular for New Mess, closing very heavily at $39 62½, cash, and $38@$38 50 for one year old Mess, $38@$39 for Prime Mess; $38 50 for Thin Mess, and $37 50@$38 50 for Prime; also $40@$40 50 for Mess, deliverable all this month and on private terms in December and February, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 17c.@19c., for Shoulders; 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales, 150 pkgs. Lard is heavy; sales, 1,150 tcs. and bbls. at 21½c.@23½c., the latter an extreme. Beef is in moderate demand at $19@$24 50 for Old and New Extra Mess; $14@$22 for Plain; sales 450 bbls. Beef Hams are in request and advancing; 150 bbls. sold at $28@$28 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, closing at 42½c.@55c. for poor to choice State, and 33c.@46c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request at 15c.@23c., the latter for very choice. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The market has been inactive to-day. Sales since our last, 216 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 12c.@13c., and 470 bbs., Havana, part at 19c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars rule quiet, at 24c.@28c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 76,000 lbs. at 17½c.@18c. ₱ lb., and small lots of extra City at 18½c.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 850 bbls. in lots, at $1 72½c.@$1 73½ ₱ gall

Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—13

Veto message from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution to pay Conklin and Hutts one thousand five hundred and six dollars for coaches furnished the Committee on Russian Reception.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Alderman Hardy was then called to the chair.

An ordinance to provide for the maintenance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York serving in the army of the Union, by the issuance of "Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds Number Eleven."

Alderman Ottiwell moved to amend section seven of the ordinance by striking out the word ten and inserting the word twenty.

Which was carried as amended upon the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Masterson moved to take up the veto message from His Honor the Mayor, from the Board of Councilmen, relating to sections four and five of the Board of Councilmen of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, relative to the Public Pound.

Which was carried.

The action of the Board of Councilmen was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1,

The President here resumed the Chair.

PAPERS LAID OVER RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Johnson for the sum of four hundred and one dollars and seventy-three cents, to be in full payment for materials furnished for building house for Engine Company number Thirty-one, in Canal-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to any appropriation having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Geo. S. Walsh, Treasurer, for the sum of three hundred and fourteen dollars, for loss sustained by Hose Company number Thirty-five in having their house destroyed by fire.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Masterson moved to reconsider the action had at the last meeting on a resolution directing the debates of the Common Council to be compiled.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

PAPERS LAID OVER RESUMED.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, for coaches furnished for the reception of the One Hundred and Third and Seventy-ninth Regiments, with resolution as follows

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst, for the sum of two hundred and sixty-six dollars, for coaches furnished for reception of the Seventy-ninth and One Hundred and Third Regiments, as per bill hereto annexed, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was lost by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Shannon, McKnight—2.

Which was subsequently resumed and laid over.

Report of Committee on National Affairs of Board Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Colonel J. Waldhoff, for the sum of four hundred and sixty-nine dollars, for music furnished at the parade of the Eleventh Regiment on the occasion of the reception of the Fifty-fourth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments New-York Volunteers, also, celebration twenty-second February, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend by striking out the word "special" and insert the words appropriate account.

Which was carried

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, the President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the Croton Board be directed to lay a track of bridge-stone from the front of the house of Engine Company number seven, in Twenty-fifth-street, to the Third-avenue, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farly—12.

Negative—Alderman Jones—1.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst for the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven dollars, for coaches furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Second Regiment Sickles' Brigade, as per bill hereunto annexed.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight—4.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of fitting up cellar of house of Engine Company number Forty-eight.

Which was lost by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jones—1.

Alderman Jones moved to amend by inserting "that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals."

Which was carried, and as amended adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Negative—Alderman Jones, Shannon, McKnight, Masterson—4.

And the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until next Monday, the twenty-first instant, at ten o'clock P. M. D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 1864. } Two o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members

Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Webster, Koster, McGrath, Jaques, Brie—8.

A quorum not being present on roll-call, the President declared that the board stood adjourned until Monday next, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Nov 21, 1864.

Present—Aldermen Jones, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Ottiwell—8.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Ryers, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President pro tem. announced, that in consequence of next Thursday being a legal holiday, the Board stood adjourned until next Monday, the twenty-eighth instant, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM AMERICA.		
Britannia	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Nov. 23	Boston	Liverpool
Borussia	Nov. 5	New-York	S'hampton
City of London	Nov 40	New-York	Liverpool
Hecla	Nov 29	New-York	Liverpool
Peruvian	Nov. 26	Portland	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov 30	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	Dec. 7	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Dec 7	New-York	Havre
Edinburgh	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec 10	New-York	Liverpool
China	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Dec. 21	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New York	Havre

	FROM EUROPE.		
Virginia	Nov. 8	Liverpool	New York
Etna	Nov. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Moravian	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Boston
City of Dublin	Nov 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Nov. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Dec. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Mero Castle	Nov. 30	New-York	Havana
Havana	Nov. 26	New-York	Havana
Morning Star	Nov. 28	New-York	N. Orleans
Fung Shuey	Nov. 26	New-York	N. Orleans
*Champion	Nov. 30	New York	N. Orleans
*Corsica	Dec. 8	New-York	Nassau

*Via Havana.

For California.

Ocean Queen	Nov 23	New-York	Aspinwall.
West Star	Dec. 3	New-York	Aspinwall
Costa Rica	Dec. 13	New York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Africa* via Boston will close on Tuesday at 5 30 P M.

The mails for Europe by the *Nova Scotian* via Portland will close on Friday at 1 30 P. M

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of London* will close on Saturday at 10 30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Borussia* will close on Saturday at 10 30 A. M

For the West Indies, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Jamaica by the *Montezuma* will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Morning Star* will close on Saturday at 1 30 P. M.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Havana* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Ocean Queen* will close on Wednesday at 10 30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1 30, 2 30 and 6 15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 6 15 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 00 A. M and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4 30, 6 and 10 30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

LYONS VELVET

BASQUES,

SACQUES

AND MANTILLAS,

at CAREY'S,

No 475 BROADWAY,

Late CHAS. STREET & CO.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

LINEN SHEATING, PILLOW LINENS,
BLANKETS, TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS,
FLANNELS,
TOWELS, TABLE CLOTHS,
COTTON SHEETING,
WHITE GOODS, DOMESTIC MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
QUILTS, CANTON FLANNELS,
&c., &c.

AT RETAIL FOR LOW PRICES,

PATON & CO.,

NO. 341 BROADWAY.

PATON & CO.,

NO. 341 BROADWAY,

Are now offering in their RETAIL DEPARTMENT their large and finely assorted stock of

CURTAIN MATERIAL,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AND
LACE CURTAINS,

all of which they are selling at the lowest market price.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICE

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. GRAND STREET.)

FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS, DE LAINES, REPS, &c., &c.

Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET, And Nos. 47 and 48 CATHARINE STREET.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)

UNDERGARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety

CLOAKINGS,

CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)

A large assortment at retail.

AT REDUCED PRICES!!

Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.)

HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.

A large assortment at retail.

Also at stores No. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS,

STAIR CARPETINGS, RUGS, MATS,

Rods, &c., &c.,—a large assortment. Also, CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Lace Curtains, Draperies, Tassels, Window SHADES and Fixtures, in great variety,

AT REDUCED PRICES!!!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (cor. Grand-st.,)

RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,

including several lots of choice Paris silks, for evening wear.

AT RETAIL.

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and Nos 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S.

Nos 461 to 467 Broadway, (cor. Grand-st.,) manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.

ALSO,

a large quantity of French and English manufactured cloaks, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES.

And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 450 Broadway, near Grand-st.

We are offering our entire stock of

ROYAL AXMINSTER,
ENGLISH VELVET,
BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING,

At much less than cost of importation or manufacturing.

SMITH & LOUNSBURY.

LACE CURTAINS

AT LESS THAN COST PRICES.

PATON & CO.,

NO. 341 BROADWAY

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer,

No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH

Has received an elegant assortment of French Cloaks, decidedly new. Also, Opera, Reception, and Carriage Cloaks; Misses and Children's Empress Suits; Ladies' Breakfast and Dinner Jackets, No 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st.

LACE CURTAINS

AT REDUCED PRICES,

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Basket's, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Ruffs.

Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes

Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a private family; would assist with the washing; has long and satisfactory city references. Can be seen at No. 337 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch girl, a situation as first class cook; will assist in part of the washing and ironing; good reference from her last place. Call at No 115 East 28th-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German girl as nurse; understands sewing and needle-work; also, waiting; has city reference. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse and plain sewer; has long experience in that capacity; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 471 6th-av., in the store, between 29th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESpectible Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take a waitress' place; has the best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the house of her present employer, No 88 East 18th st

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, A situation as seamstress in a family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call at No. 172 Madison-st., second floor, Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, who is perfect master of her business, a situation in a private family; she can give the highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c. Can be seen at No. 397 4th av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, in a small private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good city reference given. Apply for two days, at No. 336 West 36th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young girl, as chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and twaitress, in a small private family. The best of city reference if requested. Call at No. 346 7th-av., between 34th and 35th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent city reference, a situation in the city or country; understands meats, poultry, pastry, game and soups; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; best of city reference can be given. Apply at No. 230 East 18th-st, near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A Protestant; is fully competent to take charge of a baby; best city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits; takes charge of an infant from its birth, or wait on a lady; wages, $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a Protestant; is a good seamstress and hairdresser; best of references given. Can be seen Tuesday and Wednesday at No. 32 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as a good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference. Call at No. 225 West 16th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family, as waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of city reference. Call at No 324 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, good city reference Call at No. 211 7th-av, near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or to take care of an invalid, by a widow thoroughly capable and experienced. Address, or call for three days, on Mrs. H. M. D., No 346 West 44d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook washer and ironer, in a private family; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY DESIROUS OF GOING to California, a situation as nurse to an invalid, or for children; references satisfactory. Apply to Mrs. SCOTT, No 85 West 27th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress; can do French flutting, if required; can give seven years references. Can be seen at No 242 East 23d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as children's nurse and to do sewing, or as chambermaid; best city reference can be given Call at No. 212 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in washing; best of city reference. Inquire at No 233 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands the business in all its branches; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 201 3d-av, near 18th-st, in the store.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN'S AND FAMILIES' washing, by a lone woman; terms reasonable; good references given. Call at 224 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK'S PLACE, BY a respectable young woman, will assist with washing and ironing, and has the best of city references. Call at No. 216 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A girl who understands the business and can give the best of reference. Call at No. 98 West 4-th-st., top floor

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and fine washer; good city reference. Call at No 142 West 19th st

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER wants to make engagements by the day. Call at No. 56 3d-av., between 29th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 273 West 37th-st., second floor, back room.

ALL FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES, in city or country, who want honest, reliable and trustworthy female servants, can come to the oldest established and largest employment house in this country, corner 6th av. and 11th st. There they can find a full supply thoroughly qualified to perform all the different duties. Also, male help of all kinds.

A MIDDLE AGED WIDOW LADY, WHO has met with reverses desires to take charge of the home of an elderly gentleman, or that of a widower with children. Address for three days, G. G., Union-square Post-office. Best of city reference given and required.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMEND'D German females want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who understands the proper care of carriages and horses; has lived 6 years in his previous situation, and the reason of leaving now is because of a death in the family, and can be well recommended by the family. Call or address J. S., No. 340 Broadway, at Mr. Waters' saddlery.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable young man; understands his business in all its branches; has lived in some of the best families in this city and in Europe; has lived eight years in one family; no objection to go to any part of the world. Call or address No. 5 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY one who is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; would take care of a greenhouse, if required; is a first-class coachman, city or country. Address M. V., Stapleton Post-office, Staten Island, which will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIence, with the best of references, a situation in any legitimate occupation, where he can advance the interests of his employer, as clerk, salesman, foreman or otherwise. Address T. J. S., care of Henry Smith, No. 134 William st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TRAINING-groom or coachman, by an experienced Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; can drive four in hand if required; good reference. Call or address HOOVER, CALHOUN & CO., No. 362 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A thoroughly competent man, has long experience in the business; best of city reference. As a good four-in-hand driver will be found sober, honest and obliging. Address N. P., Box No 21 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant man, as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging; has first-class City reference. Call on or address, for two days, E. C. B., No. 111 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business; good references from his employer. Address for two days J. P., Box No. 138 Times Office

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. M., or call at No. 92 Madison-av., where he can be highly recommended by his present employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man 23 years of age, is a first-rate driver; knows the city well; has the best of city and country reference from present employer. Address M. H., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A man who perfectly understands his business in every respect, as his references will show. Address M. J., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, just out of business for himself, as clerk in a wholesale house, is competent to take charge of a business; references given. Address W. A., No. 346 West 14th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man that is sober, honest and capable, with the best City reference Call for three days at Mr. CAMPBELL'S, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man, in a private family, in the city or vicinity, has a thorough knowledge of his business; good city reference. Address J. R., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, middle-aged man, of long experience, with good city reference Address, for two days, M. S., Box No. 196 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, IN city or country, by a steady single man who knows his business; reference from his last employer Apply to SMITH & LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business perfectly; has no objection to take care of a cow, if required. Address T. Y., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener; can attend to a green-house if required; willing and obliging; good references. Address WILLIAM DWYER, Stapleton, S. I., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as footman and second waiter in a private family, or to wait on an invalid; best of city reference. Address J. L., Box No. 211 Times Office, for one week.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO find a situation for a coachman, whom he can recommend in every respect. Apply at Mr. Lowden's, harness-maker, No 79 Bleecker-st. DUDLEY.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman, by a man with good reference. Address JOHN CLARK, No. 368 Post-office, 8th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS SEAMstress and lady's maid One who understands hairdressing, and can bring the best of city references, may inquire at No. 65 East 19th st., this morning, between 9 and 11.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPEtent French, German or English nurse, must be a woman of intelligence and education, with good city references. Apply at No. 433 5th-av.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a porter who has had experience in packing goods. Address, with reference and wages, Box No 4,801 post-office.

WANTED—A SMART OFFICE LAD, ABOUT 16 years of age; one living with his parents preferred. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 at No. 376 Broadway. HALSTED, RAINES & CO.

WANTED—A COOK; MUST BE AN EXTRA good baker—none others need call. Best city references required. Extra wages to a suitable woman. Call at No. 590 5th-av., third house south of 39th-st., west side.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MUST BE a good bread maker and come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 132 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK and to assist with washing; city reference required. Apply before noon, for two days, at No. 36 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. ALSO A laundress and chambermaid; city reference. Apply at No. 101 West 14th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID; must have city recommendation. Apply between 9 and 3 o'clock, at No. 27 West 46th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.

Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.

Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S

MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The Trustees of the House of Industry in making their annual appeal for aid, would state that their wants are urgent. Their dormitories and tables are crowded, and their schools have not been so full for years. Nearly one thousand meals are given daily at the institution, and to furnish food and clothing for so many, at present prices, requires a large sum, in addition to the ordinary expenses, a debt has been incurred of several thousand dollars, by the purchase of land, erection and furnishing the building, so much needed, for school-rooms, chapel, and exercise-room for the children. Donations of money, provisions, and clothing are earnestly requested. Friends in the country can aid us materially by sending any articles of food. A dinner for one thousand will be prepared for Thanksgiving. The children will dine at 1½ o'clock. Donors will please direct to the Treasurer or Superintendent, No. 155 Worth-st., N. Y.

TRUSTEES.

Archibald Russel, President, No. 45 10th-st.
Hugh N. Camp, Secretary, No. 149 Pearl-st.
R. B. Lockwood, Treasurer, No. 77 John-st.
Marshal Lefferts, No. 145 Broadway.
Charles Levy, No. 434 Broome-st.
F. G. Foster, No. 13 East 45th-st.
W. T. Booth, No. 95 Front-st.
D. Lydig Suydam, No. 25 Waverley-place.
J. S. Lovett, No. 80 Maiden-lane.
S. B. Halliday, Superintendent, No. 155 Worth-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 10 cents per pound; colors and woolens, 3 cents; books and newspapers, 8 cents per pound; old brass, 25 cents; copper and pewter, 32 cents; lead, 10 cents per pound. At No. 16 New-Bowery, corner Roosevelt-st.

20 TONS OF THE CELEBRATED ROOFING PAPER, of the best quality, for sale at reduced prices, by DERRICKSON & BARTLETT, No. 30 Beekman-st.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris,) No. 589 Broadway, New-York.

100 TONS PAPER-BOX AND BOOK BINDERS' BOARDS, from Nos 20 to 80, of best quality, and lowest cash price, by DERRICKSON & BARTLETT, No. 30 Beekman-st.

AGENTS SEND FOR CLARK'S INDELIble Pencil and Soldiers' Pocket Light and Brush. Circulars free. Samples by mail, 50 cents. E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

HOMINY.—CHOICE KILN-DRIED HOMINY, manufactured and packed for shipping by MILES & HOLMAN, office No 36 Harrison st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED.

$600 will procure a substitute for three years in any district in this State, by applying to C. L. Morse & Co., No. 185 6th-av., or No. 1,301 Broadway, near 35th-st.

C. L. MORSE & CO.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 58 CEDAR-ST., New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS' vouchers purchased or collected by WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DESIROUS OF availing themselves of the provisions in the Conscription Law which allows them to furnish a substitute in advance of the draft, and thereby are exempted from liability to military duty, are requested to register their names and be immediately supplied with substitutes, at the office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Substitute and Recruiting Agency, No. 428 Broadway.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber-suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 308 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

COAL.

$10.50 PER TON IN QUANTITIES OF FIVE tons and upward, to $11 per sample ton for best quality of Peach Orchard, Scranton, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Egg and Stove-size Coal, delivered in prime order from boats and yards, Nos. 6 to 28 Oak-st.

JOHN BAGLEY.

FIRST QUALITY WYOMING COAL—now landing and for sale to carmen at $9 50. Grocers, foundries, hotels, families, &c., supplied at low rates from the yards foot of 14th-st., North River, and No. 322 4th-av., corner 27th-st.

POLITICAL.

UNION PRIMARY ELECTIONS.—AT A special meeting of the UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the city and county of New-York, held Nov. 18-64, the following resolutions and call for primary elections were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the several Union Ward Associations in the city and county of New-York shall meet at their respective headquarters, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock, (except in the Ninth Ward, which shall meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at the same time,) and elect, by ballot, delegates to the following conventions

An Alderman's Convention, to consist of one delegate from each election district, to nominate a candidate for Alderman in each of the odd numbered Aldermanic Districts

A Councilmanic Convention, to consist of three delegates from each Ward in the Fourth Senatorial District, and of five delegates from each Ward in the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Senatorial Districts, to nominate six Councilmen to each of said Districts

A School Convention, to consist of three delegates from each Ward in the First School District, and of five delegates from each Ward in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh School Districts, to nominate a candidate for School Commissioner in each of said Districts.

A Ward Convention, consisting of seven delegates from each Ward, to nominate a candidate for School Trustee in each Ward.

And in all cases where the convention thus constituted consists of an even number of delegates, it shall be the duty of such convention, before proceeding to nominate a candidate, to select one delegate at large, who shall be entitled to vote in said convention.

The conventions provided for in this call shall meet as follows:

The ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS shall meet on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at 7½ o'clock, at the following places:

First District at No. 4 New Chambers st.
Third District at No. 129 Franklin-st.
Fifth District at No. 185 Spring st.
Seventh District at Bleecker Buildings.
Ninth District at No. 245 8th-av
Eleventh District at corner 33d-st. and 9th-av.
Thirteenth District at Washington Hall, No. 625 8th-av.
Fifteenth District at No. 435 4th-av.
Seventeenth District at Washington Hall, No. 125th-st. and 3d-av.

The COUNCILMANIC CONVENTIONS shall meet on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov 26, at 7½ o'clock, at the following places

Fourth District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 14th Wards, at No. 129 Franklin-st.
Fifth District, comprising the 10th, 11th, 13th and 17th Wards, at Runk's Hotel, No 274 Grand-st.
Sixth District, comprising the 9th, 15th, 16th and 18th Wards, at the corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.
Seventh District, comprising the 12th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards, at No. 625 8th-av.

The SCHOOL CONVENTIONS shall meet on MOND

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 22, 1864

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN—SINGLE LIFE—MARRIED LIFE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—MILKY WHITE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—CORSICAN BROTHERS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 536 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

IRVING HALL—CORDOVA'S LECTURES.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

PAINTINGS—ARTIST'S FUND SOCIETY, No. 625 Broadway—Open day and evening.

TURKISH HALL—THE GREAT MEDDAHS.

WALLACK'S—SCHOOL OF REFORM.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening—LE MARQUIS DE VILLEMER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—RIGOLETTO.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Brig.-Gen. BARRY, Chief of Artillery of Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN'S army, arrived at Buffalo on Sunday, seriously ill from an attack of erysipelas. Gen. BARRY left Gen. SHERMAN at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst., at Kingston, Ga. Gen. BARRY says that Gen. SHERMAN has every cavalry, infantry and artillery soldier that he wants, and is certain of complete success. The men are all in the highest spirits. They have all received eight months' pay. Their outfit has been especially adapted to a hard and rapid campaign. The morale of the entire army is unequaled, and the vigor and determination of Gen. SHERMAN will push it triumphantly through the glorious work it has to do. We print this morning liberal extracts from Richmond papers of Friday last, which, though furnishing no later information as to SHERMAN'S whereabouts, show plainly the fear and trepidation with which the rebels regard his movement. They exhort the Georgia militia to exhibit a miraculous degree of bravery, which is rather inconsistent, coming from a batch of Richmond editors, who are howling against JEFF'S wholesale conscription of the fraternity.

Lieut-Gen. GRANT arrived in this city on Saturday last, on a brief visit to his family, and stopped at the Astor House. He returned to the front yesterday.

The reported death of Gen. CANBY, telegraphed from Cairo on Sunday evening, is evidently untrue. New-Orleans papers of the 12th, the day of the General's reported death, which we have received, say that the General was improving, and one of his staff officers conveys the same intelligence to Washington in a letter fully as late. It is worthy of remark in this connection, that scarcely ever does an item of news by telegraph from Cairo turn out to be true.

On the 18th instant the rebels surprised and captured part of our picket line, numbering sixty men, on the Peninsula, between the James and Appomattox rivers. On the 20th Gen. BUTLER retook that portion of the line from which our forces had been driven.

GENERAL NEWS.

The fluctuations in Gold yesterday were between 217½@221 per cent., with less excitement than on Saturday. The Stock Exchange firm on Government Securities. The Railways dull in the forenoon, but closed in better demand. The Money market very easy.

Business was checked, yesterday, by the rainstorm. Produce and merchandize were lightly dealt in; Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and Whisky were quoted firmer; Pork, Lard, Tallow and Groceries, heavy and somewhat irregular. The freight engagements were unimportant.

A dispatch from St. Louis dated Friday last, states that the President of the Western Sanitary Commission has another letter from SHERMAN, dated last week, which disproves the sensation rumor from New-York about the progress of his advance in Georgia. All was well, however, and but for the order of the War Department prohibiting the news, some very interesting information might be given.

The books of the Cattle Market at Forty-fourth-street footed up about 4,400 head up to 4 o'clock, on Monday,—a number considerably above a week ago. Notwithstanding this good supply and the dull, stormy weather, the transactions have been pretty active and at fair rates; the best cattle at some advance over last week. The yards have been fully stocked with the lighter grades of cattle, while really choice have been offered sparingly. The best on sale went at 18c. ₩ lb for the estimated dressed weight, a few were thought to be 19c.; good sold at about 16½c. @18c.; medium 12½c.@16c., the lowest grades down to about 8c. Sheep have arrived very heavily and sell lower.

The Jersey City *Times*, speaking of Ex-Senator WESCOTT, of Florida, says he "was born in and son of a former Senator, of the State of New-Jersey, of Broad Seal notoriety, has been residing in New-York ever since he left the Senate of the U. S. A nondescript loafer of the genius SANDERS, whose tool he was in the Senate in levying black mail on the Collins line, until the Southern Senators broke it up. He had two sons in the rebel army, one of whom was killed. If he has been to Canada to consult SANDERS, he ought to be shut up, or sent South without delay. His place is Richmond."

The Board of Aldermen had no quorum yesterday, and adjourned to 1 P. M. on next Monday. The Board of Councilmen reported a petition from the "Masonic Mission" for permission to erect a temporary shed on the square at the Five Points, from which to retail coal and flour to the poor at cash prices. They also referred the resolution to create a joint committee to investigate the Mayor's charges against the City Inspector, and laid over the Family Aid Fund Ordinance, (No. 11,) and the resolutions relative to the railroad tracks below Canal-street that have rails objectionable to cartmen. An ordinance was adopted in pursuance of the Comptroller's request, rescinding the appropriation of $300,000 for cleaning streets, because it has been found impracticable to make a contract for that sum per year. A resolution was adopted in favor of creating a publit market on the North River, between Twenty-third and Forty-sixth streets, and inviting offers of land on that line for a market site, with maps, prices, &c. The Board adjourned to 2 P. M. on next Monday.

The farewell telegram of Gen. SHERMAN to his wife, was dated last Thursday, and is as follows: "I have received all your letters up to the 3d. I start to-morrow. Write no more, and don't expect to hear from me, except through rebel sources, for some time to come. Good bye."

Gen. SAXTON, Military Governor of South Carolina, has issued a proclamation to the Freedmen of the State, within his jurisdiction, exhorting them to observe the 24th instant as a day of Thanksgiving, and closes thus: "Although the footprints of liberty in South Carolina are only found on the sands of these sea islands, and are kept there by cannon, still let us also add it here, and say from our hearts, 'God save the Commonwealth of South Carolina.'"

The various Union Ward Associations will meet this evening for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Union Aldermanic and Councilmanic and School Conventions. The Aldermanic Conventions will meet on Friday evening, the Councilmanic on Saturday, and the School Conventions on Monday evening.

We have Bermuda advices to the 8th inst. The most important item is the arrival at Five Fathom Hole, on the 7th, of the rebel war-steamer *Chattanooga*, (late *Edith*,) from Wilmington, N. C. The yellow fever still rages at Bermuda. The brig *Rolla*, Capt. WILLIAMS, out 60 days from Cadiz, bound to New-York, with a cargo of wine, arrived at St. George's on the 5th inst., with loss of mainmast, sails and rigging, and leaking.

The Coming Session of Congress.

The Thirty-Eighth Congress is soon to reappear. "Superfious lags the veteran on the stage." It has made some figure in its time, but has had its day. Its part during the winter will not be much else than pantomime.

This present lack of importance comes from two causes. The first is in the situation. Military affairs still dominate. It is believed that we have reached the last period of the war, but the rebels still resist as firmly as ever, and there is no chance for any legislation except in maintenance of the established war policy. All the great war measures, dependent on Congress, have long since been matured, and are in practical operation, calling for no change save, perhaps, in insignificant details. It is not the time to legislate upon Peace measures, or, in fact, any great national measures of a purely civil character. The immediate future is too uncertain to justify, beyond what can be avoided, any definitive action designed to affect the whole Union. There is no legislation of this character which ought not to be greatly shaped by circumstances that cannot yet be foreseen. It is true that the Presidential Message may renew to the rebels offers of amnesty, and present other inducements for a return to their Constitutional duty, more liberal than ever. But even if this be done, it will hardly involve any necessity for Congressional action, at least until the rebels make some movement toward closing in with the Executive propositions, which, at best, can hardly be looked for in time for this Congress to take definite action thereupon before its constitutional life expires.

The other cause for the unimportant part to be played by this Congress during the remainder of its days, is its own character. It does not adequately represent the present high-toned, strong-willed loyalty of the people. True, its majority are friends of the Government, but yet they are not enough in number to move clear of all the embarrassments constantly thrown in their way by a perverse, if not a positively factious minority. Besides, there are measures, like the proposition for the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery, which require a two-thirds vote—a measure of strength beyond that possessed by the Union side of the House. The new House will be five-sixths supporters of President LINCOLN—a preponderance that can ever move on the instant, and with resistless power. It will come fresh from the people, uncankered by copperheadism, throbbing with all the patriotic glow, the grand national spirit, that so marvelously signalized the elections of 1864. It will be both disposed and prepared to deal, on the highest national grounds, with the great questions pertaining to the resumption by the South of all constitutional obligations, and the readjustment of the foundations of the Union, so that they shall never again be shaken. If need be, it will be assembled in the Spring in extra session, and will promptly and effectively coöperate with the President close upon the beginning of his new official term. A breaking up of the rebellion during the next Winter or Spring, would necessitate such an extra session. At all events, it seems certain that these immense responsibilities of reëstablishing the nationality will be cast upon the next Congress at some period of its existence. To meet them wisely and truly will require the highest order of statesmanship. No greater tasks have been imposed upon our Generals in the field in prostrating the rebellion, than will devolve upon the public men of the capitol in the uprearing, upon the ruins of the rebellion, of the national fabric in more than its pristine strength.

But for the present the great role belongs to GRANT, SHERMAN, and their heroic associates. Seldom, if ever, in this world have military scenes of such intense interest been enacted as are now opening before us. They may not, probably they will not, be as bloody as some which have passed. But strategy, and all the highest military art will be displayed with unexampled boldness, often setting at naught all the accepted ideas of the books, startling by their magnitude and their novelty, sweeping on in a style befitting the fact that they carry the mightiest destinies of time. Until their consummation, they will fill the public eye, to the exclusion of all other public concerns. The whole civilized world, indeed, is a spectator of them. Every mail that comes from over the sea shows that our military movements were never regarded with profounder interest than now. There is a universal realization that the mighty end is rapidly approaching. Men look all inteut upon an issue big with fate to the race.

The March of Progress in the Wake of Ruin—Industrial Amelioration in the South.

Those who are prone to the opinion that the advance of our armies southward, and the permanent occupation by our troops of territory once controlled by the rebels, are synonymous with general devastation and lasting ruin, may consult with great advantage the letter on the military railroad system of Tennessee, which we publish this morning.

Although Nashville was first recovered from the possession of the rebels thirty months ago, it is less than two years since it came into permanent possession of our troops; and it is little more than one year since—our army having got possession of Chattanooga—trains were put in regular running order between the two cities. Twelve months ago, the roads centreing in Nashville, were in a state of dilapidation, from natural wear and tear, and from the exigencies of military operations. To-day there are at that place fifteen hundred miles of converging roads in good workable condition. And it is of the magnificent workshops which furnish the "plant" and maintenance-of-way for this gigantic railway system, that our correspondent writes. We are accustomed to speak of the expenses of the War Department as if these embraced merely the sustenance of our troops in the field, the purchase of war material in its various forms, and the provision of destructive agencies generally. This Nashville report, to which we invite attention, shows that in rebuilding, extending and perfecting what promises to be a permanent railway system for the Southwest, connecting the great Cis-Mississippi regions of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, the Government is now committed to an expenditure at the rate of $25,000,000 a a year. The largest proportion of this goes toward the payment of mechanics and unskilled laborers' wages.

The locomotive and railway machine shops at Nashville, we should judge from our correspondent's description, are among the largest in the world. In these departments there are now three thousand mechanics employed, although the work hitherto performed in them has not extended beyond rebuilding and repairing. In the machine-shop alone there are two horizontal engines at work of three hundred horse-power. The blacksmith shops and foundries are on an equally grand scale; and the contingent provision for lodging and boarding the workmen corresponds with the vastness and completeness of the whole mechanical arrangements.

In the car department fifteen hundred men are employed, whose duty during the coming Winter will be to turn out over 200 cars. The freight-house, the armory and the hospital accommodations, all show the same extensive organization and careful arrangement. And those who want to see a mitigating feature in the strife which has raged these last four years, cannot do better than turn to the compensating picture which the Nashville Railway workshops present, under the protection and the security for peaceful industry which the National Army is now in a position to guarantee.

What has befallen Tennessee will come to the lot of the whole producing regions of the South. We shall not probably find it incumbent to take under Government management, or to amalgamate all the railways of the seceded States, as the military necessity for their absorption which exists in Tennessee will have passed away with the collapse of the Confederacy, which is fast hastening. But the organization, the skill, the capital, and the enterprise which now find scope at the railroad headquarters of Tennessee, under Government direction, will find an open highway and a field of operation in the innermost heart of the South before many more months have elapsed. The war-path of SHERMAN will point the way for the march of peaceful and unfettered industry. Northern skill, endurance, energy and enterprise will be in as high demand in Central Georgia as in Nashville. And we shall see, for the first time since the Republic took its name, what the productive capacity of the Southern States really is, when they cease to be hedged in by a barbarous social system which has outlived the civilization of the age, and now dies under the deep damnation of the misery it has wrought.

THOUGHTS FOR GEN. PRICE.—Gen. PRICE has ended his campaign in Missouri, or, rather, has been driven out of the State, and away down south of the Arkansas River. We think it is a misfortune that he and his "twenty or thirty thousand half-starved bushwhackers and half-starved vagabonds," as Gen. CURTIS calls them, were allowed to leave Missouri. But, on the whole, it is decidedly better to have them out of the State than in it—better to have them south of the Arkansas River than north of it.

Now that Gen. PRICE has got safely into the dismal regions of Southern Arkansas, where he has opportunity and leisure for reflection, we would like to ask him, being a sensible old man, though a rebel, what he or the Southern Confederacy gained by his two months' incursion through Missouri? We know very well the damage he inflicted upon the population of a State in which he was once a favorite politician. But does old man PRICE imagine that this has in any way helped the fortunes of the Confederacy? He announced, when he entered Missouri, that he came there to stay; but he has not kept his word. He delivered stump speeches for the Peace candidate, but failed to procure his election. In every aspect, PRICE'S campaign was a failure, and we trust the old man has arisen enough out again to damage himself and Missouri by attempting another.

The News About Sherman.

The new facts which we were yesterday enabled to give about the character and progress of the heretofore inscrutable campaign of Gen. SHERMAN, furnished abundant material to the public for thought, speculation and excitement. And we may remark here, for the advantage of those who are troubled lest the revelations we have made should be of service to the enemy, that the publication of the facts did not trouble in the slightest the military soul of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, who was present in this City on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, but who is by this hour pretty near to the front. And if it did in no wise perturb *him*, we do not see why it should any one else, unless it be our journalistic cotemporaries who have been so signally behind-hand in the publication of intelligence concerning this most remarkable of all the campaigns of the war.

The short telegram of this morning adds nothing of importance to our comprehensive account of yesterday. The Chief of Artillery of SHERMAN'S army reports that the troops who set out on the great march, were in the best of spirits, and that the *morale* of the entire force was unequaled. The outfit of the men was especially adapted to a hard and rapid campaign, and they had all received eight months' pay before setting out. To all this, Gen. BARRY adds that SHERMAN had every cavalry, infantry and artillery soldier that he wanted.

The accounts we have from the Southern papers show that the rebels are greatly exercised as to SHERMAN'S purpose. They cannot divine what is his real object. But they assert he will meet with more opposition than he calculated upon. We shall soon see about that. But it may safely be prognosticated that the Richmond rebel newspapers will cut SHERMAN'S army all to pieces from six to twelve times before he fetches it up triumphantly on the Atlantic coast.

The New Canadian Confederation—The Basis of its Being.

It appears that a party in Canada are in favor of having the new scheme of Confederation adopted by the Parliaments of the various Colonies, without submitting it to the people, and the proposal to take a popular vote upon the question has been denounced by a leading provincial organ as "a dreadful American heresy." The right of the Parliaments to do as they please in the matter, is defended on the ground of their "omnipotence," and it is declared that any formal acknowledgment that there was any appeal from their decision on a point of this kind, would be a long stride toward democracy.

If, however, the people are refused the privilege of passing judgment on the new federative constitution, there will be two famous British precedents which may be cited in justification—the legislative union of Scotland with England in 1701, and that of Ireland with England a century later. In both of these cases the separate existence of one nation was merged in that of another by the mere authority of an act passed by a Parliament, elected for the ordinary purposes of legislation, and not for the purpose of making changes in the Constitution, and the validity of the procedings has, we believe, never been doubted by English constitutional lawyers, though very violently questioned by Mr. O'CONNELL and the Repealers. And there is hardly a doubt that opinion in England at this moment will run strongly in favor of holding the Canadians bound by the authority of these precedents.

But it is for the Canadians to say whether they will permit the application to their affairs of a doctrine which is thoroughly objectionable in its origin, and which is in direct conflict with all the modern theories of constitutional government. At the period when it was first put into practice, political power in England, Ireland and Scotland literally "ran to the land," and a very small portion of it, indeed, was derived from population.

What was represented in Parliament was real property, not popular opinion, and whatever was decided by landholders was held binding on the whole State. This condition of things was, however, upset by the Reform Bill, which was a solemn recognition of the theory, though it did not fully reduce it to practice, that the people are the source of power, and that the king and lords are in reality only checks on their exercise of it. And we do not believe that Parliament would ever attempt to decide any question of such magnitude as a change in the form of the government without "an appeal to the country," by a dissolution.

The attempt to get rid of the necessity of consulting the public about organic changes in the Government it is to live under, by calling the advocacy of it "a dreadful American heresy," is also a copy of the old English Tory practice of governing the country by getting up "a good cry;" and it is not a little curious that nobody is so apt to resort to this senseless dodge as the men who are always declaiming against democratic passion and blindness, and lauding the government of pure reason, as carried on by "the upper classes." The opinions of two-thirds of the middle classes in England at this moment, on the subject of political reform, are strongly influenced by the consideration of whether this or that practice is "American" or not—a mode of deciding questions of government which is stupid enough for a mass meeting of Caffres.

THE REBEL SCHEME TO STEAL A NAVY.—The details which were given, in last Friday's TIMES, of the rebel scheme to seize the California steamships, revealed a plot at once very daring in character and very extensive in its scope. The plot, though concocted in the Southern Confederacy, and having its base at Havana, was addressed only to the Pacific. With good luck, HOOD *might* have captured three or four of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels, before discovery, beside two of the Panama Railroad Company's ships plying to Central American ports, and then running over toward the Sandwich Islands, might have inflicted serious damage on sailing commercial vessels; and thence proceeded to the north coast of California and the west of Oregon, and destroyed one or two ships of HALLADAY'S line. The plan was as nicely concocted as it was extensive; and had it succeded, would have furnished a more respectable navy for the Southern Confederacy than it has ever been possessed of.

Peculiar Notions of Loyalty.

An evening cotemporary complains that its loyalty is sometimes called in question by those who give the Government a steady and unconditional support. We trust the complainant in question will not deem it unfair if we make the following citations from his yesterday's editions, as indicating, in some measure, *where* his sympathies really are enlisted:

THE RAIN AND THE MUD.—The heavy, steady rains of last night and to-day, if they extend to Virginia, must put an end to all active military operations in that quarter. Richmond and Petersburgh must be embedded in mud, and while they stand in the mud they may be considered safer than ever from assault. Nothing but winter quarters is possible for a besieging army in such a country under the circumstances.

A good many wealthy Southern planters are removing to Brazil and settling there. They go there in order to hold their slaves in peace. They won't have peace long. As soon as the Abolitionists ruin North America they will be after South America.

A soldier in Baltimore murdered an apple vender in order to get at his fruit. Justifiable no doubt. Military necessity simply means whatever the army wants.

Treason: Digging your way to Richmond. Strategy: Sitting down before Petersburgh. Victory: Overawing New-York; Peace: Don't you wish you may get it.

The last cargo of turkeys for the soldiers on the James River goes off to-day. It is to be hoped that the proper steps have been taken to prevent these Thanksgiving contributions from being gobbled up by the rebels, who must know from the Northern papers that they are coming. It is not forgotten how STEWART'S cavalrymen captured a train laden with Christmas comforts for the same army, about a year ago. The rebels are great sticklers for precedents, and if Gen. BUTLER does not keep his fine eye on them they may try, under the stimulus of empty stomachs, on the James River, a repetition of the game so successfully played on the Potomac.

As we have many times said, this reducing the force or power of the rebellion to so many cyphers, only makes us contemptible at home and abroad; for if we are fighting only poverty, bankruptcy, debt and disaffection, now happens it that with all our strength we are still kept out of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Petersburgh, Richmond, Wilmington, and a hundred other important points which we ought to possess? We have been underrating the strength of the enemy ever since Mr. LINCOLN called out 75,000 men to do the work of a million, and it is quite time that this folly was over.

The rebel army is in want of soap. Considering the way they rob our Paymasters, we wonder at it.

Everything remains tranquil on the James River, and Richmond and Petersburgh are—as they were. The only exception to the serenity which everywhere prevails was on Saturday, when the rebels sallied out from their Petersburgh works and "gobbled" up some of BUTLER'S pickets, but these were retaken by our men, it is said, before the enemy could get away with them.

A correspondent, writing to the *Express*, says: "Having been for some years a constant reader of the New-York *Express*, I think, or I may have the assurance to say, I have a right to ask you a plain simple question. Previous to, or in fact for some weeks before the late Presidential election, you gave as a cause for the rise in gold or a depreciation of our currency, the anticipated election or reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN. I wish to ask you why, now that it is an acknowledged fact that Mr. LINCOLN is again to rule the good old ship, why gold is to-day down to 218⅛? If you will answer this you will much oblige an old reader and once a firm supporter of the New-York *Express*.

The editor replies as follows: [illegible] an article gambled in like stocks or race hor[illegible]rds. The Peace speech of Gen. BUTLER, [illegible] Fifth-avenue Hotel, supposed to reflect Republican sentiment, together with like rumors from Washington, and the great things constantly predicted of the SHERMAN expedition, have enabled the gamblers to knock down gold. If these rumors turn out true, (and if they do, they but carry out the policy of the Democrats) then Gold will go lower; if not, higher. We shall see. Meanwhile, Gold will fluctuate up and down, like the thermometer or barometer."

The bill of the late Louisiana State Convention for *liquors* was $9,241. We always thought that this convention was a Government joke, but we had no idea that it was such a *dry one*.

Gen. GRANT says to the President that a peaceful election is equal to a victory in the field. Very good. We have won a victory—suppose GRANT does the same. It has been wanted for some time.

Northern Georgia, before the war one of the most prosperous regions in the whole South, is now, alas, like Babylon of old, the abomination of desolation. Its fertile fields and its smiling villages are laid waste. The torch and the sword have done their work with fearful energy. We leave out of the account altogether, the great value of the public buildings, the army stores, and the railroad and other property, summarily swept from existence by the real or supposed inexorable exigencies of "military necessity." These are, indeed, to be deplored, as setting back the material prosperity of our country for years and years,—yet what are they to the misery entailed upon the hapless inhabitants,—those of them, we mean, who could have had no active hand in bringing on the rebellion? The former may be recovered from; but the latter is without remedy.

The journal from which we make these citations, takes some pains to give the gist of the editorial comments which appear in the columns of its cotemporaries. We return the compliment for once, and we trust we have done so, with at least as much liberality and fairness as the journal from which we quote. It is exceedingly desirable that the recriminations which a heated election canvass, such as has closed, should cease and determine with the decision given at the polls. But surely, those who really desire that their loyalty shall no longer be impugned, ought, at least, to have an accidental good word for the national cause, even if that cause *is* temporarily intrusted to the keeping of party opponents. We have looked in vain for any such expression of loyal heartiness and good feeling in the columns of our cotemporary. Even its cheap wit, as our quotations show, is expended in small efforts to belittle the labors, the endurance and the victories of our soldiers in the field. Why should this be so? Even if victory does not come by miracle, nor glory uniformly wait upon the military prowess of our brave men, why affect to sneer at them, and at their arduous task? That is the point that needs answering before we can come to a good understanding on the question of loyalty. We freely grant that exaggeration on either side can do no good. But if we are fit to grasp such English as that in which our cotemporary enshrouds alike his wit and his sober arguments, we think he shows more than excessive candor in decrying the efforts of his loyal countrymen to put down armed rebellion. We submit that, at least, persistent detraction shows a most peculiar *animus* in a really loyal citizen.

☞ Dr. LIEBER has begun a series of weekly lectures before the Law School of Columbia College, in Lafayette-place, upon the "Constitution"—its organism, genesis and history. We wish that every lawyer, politician and intelligent citizen might listen to these lectures, as the great research and eminent critical power of the learned doctor will be fully displayed in them. The introductory lecture has already been delivered, but the discourse to be delivered at 1½ this day will really initiate the discussion.

THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Commissioners of the Central Park announce that an additional portion of the drive, from the Great Hill north to the gate at Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, will be open for public use from and after the [illegible] next.

THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

Hood's Failure — The Election Campaign Ended, and the Military Begun—Hood's Plans and Failure—Sherman's March—What it Ought to be, and what it May be—His Position.

THE BERCHES, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1864.

The election is ended, precisely as I expected, in the complete overthrow of the opposition, which is pleased to call itself "the Democratic party." Why it should be called "Democratic," when it is in direct opposition to the consent of the people, is more than I know. Why it should choose to commit suicide, is more than I know. There is a tomb in England, at the grave of an infant, on which is an epitaph, reading something like this:

"If, so soon I was done for,
Pray, what was I begun for?"

I have not been able to comprehend why the Chicago farce was ever enacted. Or why, when enacted, it should have been intrusted to such grand functionaries as the ROTHSCHILDS and the New-York Central Railroad. Or why such dignified personages as WINTHROP, REVERDY JOHNSON, *et id omne genus*, should be employed to fill the minor parts. Now it is all over, a mere looker-on like myself can only regard it as a magnificent humbug; but a humbug whose sudden explosion, like that of CUSHING'S torpedo, has removed a dark and dangerous means of hostility. The mass of the Democratic party did not mean to do their country evil; but their leaders led them to the verge of a terrible precipice, over which they might have been hurled without their knowledge. Read the Indiana trials, the speeches of VALLANDIGHAM, and the testimony which comes up from every side, and the conviction will force itself upon you that *there was a great conspiracy throughout the country, to prostrate the Government and give success to the enemy.* This conspiracy is now destroyed; the power of the Democratic leaders to do evil is destroyed; and if the good and patriotic people of the Democratic party are wise, they will henceforth discard their party leaders and give their honest, faithful efforts for the welfare of their country. It is not at all probable that the Democratic organization will ever again have a majority in the whole country. It ought to have died ten years ago, and its recent struggles have only been the convulsions of death. Let it now be decently buried, and its character and doings be committed to the future historian of these strange and eventful times.

We come now to the military campaign. What is the future of SHERMAN? And what does he mean to do? What is the position of HOOD? And what does he intend? The campaign of the Southwest centralized its interest at Atlanta, but when that was taken there was a pause. It was not clear what was next to be done. Before any further advance was made, a certain preparation was necessary. In the meanwhile, friends and enemies looked round, and gazed into the air for some sign of the future. My opinion on that point was given to the readers of the TIMES months ago. It was that the siege of Richmond should proceed from the West; that we should take the line of the Savannah, or the Alabama, (whichever might be at the time expedient,) cutting the confederacy in two, as we did by the Mississippi; make Atlanta the point of departure for this movement, and when on the Savannah proceed to Wilmington, cutting off the railroads communicating with Virginia, at length take Danville, and then having driven all their available force into a narrow space of Virginia, leave them to starve there. I hold that this is entirely practicable; and that, although it will take some time, it will take less time than any other mode, and will be *decisive*; when if, on the other plans, we are successful at different points, they could still rally forces, and make longer resistance. Besides, it has the advantage of being carried on in Winter, as well as Summer. There need be no pause. It is absurd to lay up in Winter cantonments, in the mild climate of Georgia and the Carolinas. It is the best time for a campaign there. I have reason to believe that this is the very thing DAVIS most dreads. He has sagacity enough to see that if we throw a line across either of the Carolinas, and also hold the Shenandoah Valley, the defences of Virginia become utterly untenable. So long as they hold *continuous lines of railroad running through the Carolinas and Central Georgia*, Eastern Virginia can be reinforced with men and provisions. This is just what the rebels have been doing, and what makes them laugh at our want of skill and sagacity.

In this situation, we are obliged to do one of two things—either to adopt and carry on successfully the plan I have now described, and several times suggested; or, to besiege Richmond with a most enormous army, and hold the Shenandoah Valley at the same time. Of the two, the march through the Carolinas is the easiest; and in addition, saves us the Winter time. Now, it was to prevent this very thing, that DAVIS (who was the real contriver) sent HOOD on his wild goose expedition. The idea was a good one; at any rate the best he could do. If you notice the rebel writers, in their papers, you will observe that every one of them *is gazing intently on Hood's army*, expecting something great to come of it. Judging entirely by the conduct of BUELL, MCCLELLAN, and other Generals of that calibre, they had a right to expect it. The plan was to march on our rear, (which, if you look at the map, you will see they did,) destroy the railroad, or as much as possible; then march on to the Tennessee River, cross over and proceed through Tennessee, and Kentucky, if possible. This—DAVIS reasoned—would force SHERMAN to follow him; force the evacuation of Atlanta and keep our army following HOOD, thus diverting it entirely from the great object in view, and destroying all the fruits of our campaign. Now let us see how far this succeeded, and how far it failed.

In one point only it succeeded. HOOD did, by side marches, get to the railroad in the neighborhood of Dalton, and destroyed a good many miles of railroad, but this failed of its fruits; for there was abundance of provisions at Atlanta and Allatoona, and hence Atlanta was not evacuated nor SHERMAN embarrassed. Much temporary mischief was done, but it failed of any effect. The next act of HOOD'S (having failed in his attempt to cross the Tennessee at Bridgeport) was to fall down in North Alabama, and proceed south of the Tennessee, with a view of crossing, in which he again failed, and (as we shall see) will not (if he be a General) undertake, if he can. The reason is quite obvious, if we return to SHERMAN'S movements. SHERMAN pursued HOOD, till HOOD was compelled to abandon any attempt on East Tennessee, and marched through Alabama to West Tennessee, both to provision his army, and to attack if he could our position in Middle and Western Tennessee. When he got there, SHERMAN'S time had come. HOOD'S plan had failed, and without knowing it, he got into a prison. SHERMAN had detached THOMAS, with two corps, to take care of HOOD, and THOMAS'S army is sufficient for that purpose.

Returning immediately to Atlanta with the main part of his army, he was, on the 5th of November, in Atlanta, mustering his men, stores and munitions for a forward march, which must have been undertaken before this. The effect of this is to have SHERMAN marching through Georgia, with no army in front or rear which can obstruct him, and in no danger of wanting provisions in a country which is full of corn and negroes. There is no earthly reason why SHERMAN should not do this. He wants no base of supplies, for the enemy's country is his base. If that country can support the enemy, it can support him. He will, I presume, (and he certainly ought,) drive all animals, negroes and people before him, and destroy everything behind. In this way, he will have a fruitful country in advance, and a desert behind. Part the rebel country in this way, and the last ditch will soon be reached. SHERMAN'S army is strong enough to destroy any army the enemy can raise or bring, and THOMAS is strong enough to defeat HOOD. Precisely the line SHERMAN has taken I do not know, but can guess. Taking the railroad lines, I find the following distances:

Atlanta to Charleston, via Augusta.....308 miles.
Atlanta to Beaufort, via Savannah.....320 miles.

There is not enough difference in these distances to decide the route independent of other reasons. But there is great reason to take Macon, on the route, and thus cut off entirely all railroad communication between the Eastern and Western parts of the Confederacy; beside which Beaufort. Is the rendezvous of the South Atlantic squadron. We need speculate no further. We do not really know whether SHERMAN has adopted this plan in full, or if he did, how far he may choose to go, or what points to attack. On the hypothesis that this is his plan, I see no adequate cause to arrest his march. The enemy have no sufficient army to stop him; the country is certainly abundant in provisions. Unless Providence is against him, I do not see how he can fail of entire success. In that case he will be at Savannah or Beaufort about the 5th of December. In the meanwhile, what becomes of HOOD? He is in a great prison. If he attempts to go into Tennessee he will meet THOMAS. If he attempts to go east, he has SHERMAN in front of him. If he go west, he has the Mississippi before him. The only thing he can safely do is to retire into the middle of Alabama and Mississippi. His real mission is a failure.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

GEN. GRANT IN NEW-YORK.

His Presence at the Fenton Reception on Saturday—What he Thinks of Sherman's Movements and the Prospects of the War.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT arrived in this city from the front on Saturday afternoon, and took rooms at the ASTOR HOUSE, where he was joined by Mrs. GRANT and his two sons. His business in New-York was entirely of a private nature, and he therefore sent a personal request to the City Press that no mention, either editorially or otherwise, should then be made of his presence here. In compliance with his wishes the papers universally refrained from any allusion to his movements, and even the ovation he received, at the Fenton reception on Saturday evening, was passed by in silence. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the General left the ASTOR HOUSE, and took the cars for Baltimore, en route to City Point, where he will doubtless be found at his headquarters to-night. When the Veteran Union Club complimented the Governor elect with a serenade, they little thought what a distinguished guest would grace the occasion with his presence. It was only after much solicitation that Gen. GRANT consented to come down to the reception-room, and occupy a seat by the side of Gov. FENTON. His entrance was greeted with a shout of applause, bursting out from the heart of every man there present, the homage of the people to their great victorious leader. No words can express the wild enthusiasm of the moment when cheers for GRANT rang from floor to ceiling, and the audience looked upon that modest, unassuming man, whom half the continent fears and the other half adores. He positively refused to speak although repeatedly called upon. Voices in the crowd called out "Rise up, General, we want to see you." The General rose, bowed and sat down amid cries from all parts of the room, of "God bless you, General, God bless you." To Gen. SICKLES, he delegated the honor of returning his thanks for his flattering reception. His reticence on this occasion, his resistance to the inducement to say at least a few words, was but an illustration of the obstinate firmness of his character, which, having once determined to do or not to do a thing, will not allow him to deviate from his purpose. The General received very few visitors during his stay in the city. On Sunday evening he called on Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, at the Hoffman House, but it is believed to have been nothing more than an unofficial visit of courtesy. To those whom he honored by receiving them at his rooms, his manner was cheerful, his conversation hopeful, and his views of the situation most assuring. No one can hear him talk without being profoundly impressed with the force of a character combining immense power with the most unassuming modesty. His presence fascinates, his eye magnetizes you, and you cannot look in his face, listen to his few calm, quiet words, and go away doubting that GRANT is master of the situation, and knows it. To a gentleman of this city he said, on Sunday afternoon, "*The Southern Confederacy is a mere shell. I know it. I am sure of it.* It is a hollow shell, and SHERMAN will prove it to you." The calm, modest consciousness of power with which this was said, more than the words themselves, conveyed to his visitor an unqualified conviction of the truth of the General's remarks. In answer to a question whether, in his opinion, ninety days would bring the end, he said, with a grim smile: "I am not a ninety-day man, but we shall see what will happen in six months." The significance of these words from the Commander-in-Chief of our armies, with the sense of his knowledge of and power over the whole subject, which his manner imports, cannot be underrated. Gen. GRANT knows and believes what he says, and he is not accustomed to express his views without due consideration. From the movement of Gen. SHERMAN it is evident he expects great results, and in the success of his operations he has the most perfect confidence. Although few had the pleasure of seeing him, yet he so impressed those few with his own hopefulness that they cannot help reiterating the cry of the Veteran Union Club and the prayer of all loyal men, "God bless you, General; God bless you!"

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Don Giovanni" was given here last night, with the success that attends the performance of that enduring work. The principal melodies were encored, and the remainder of the opera was listened to attentively, and with an evident show of pleasure.

To-night VERDI's opera of "Rigoletto" will be repeated for the seventh time, with Mme. VAN ZANDT as *Gilda*. On Friday "Don Sebastiano," by DONIZETTI, for the first time in America. We are glad to notice that Mr. CARL BERGMANN has been added to the Academy forces. He is one of the best conductors in America, and, in works that depend largely on the chorus and orchestra, is without an equal. Mr. BERGMANN conducted last evening, and will do so on Friday next.

Edwin Forrest in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 21.

EDWIN FORREST opened at the Academy of Music to-night as "Coriolanus," to one of the largest theatrical audiences ever assembled in this city. A police force was found necessary to restrain the crowds which thronged in front of the building before the opening of the doors. It has rained heavily all the day.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW-YORK.

Comparative Vote on President.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1864. Lincoln.	McClellan.	PRESIDENT, 1860. Lincoln.	Douglas.
Albany	10,206	12,935	9,835	11,145
Allegheny	6,240	2,561	6,443	2,630
Broome	5,003	3,140	4,754	2,876
Cattaraugus	5,505	3,575	5,955	3,409
Cayuga	7,532	4,407	7,322	3,454
Chatauqua	6,700	3,992	6,481	3,673
Chemung	3,292	3,109	2,449	2,478
Chenango	5,552	4,034	5,585	3,698
Clinton	3,471	3,546	3,961	3,270
Columbia	4,875	5,240	5,108	4,722
Cortland	3,993	2,063	3,993	1,712
Delaware	5,297	4,249	6,001	3,212
Dutchess	7,201	6,643	6,763	6,071
Essex	3,224	2,166	3,484	1,793
Franklin	2,437	1,437	3,103	2,462
Fulton and Hamilton	2,972	2,987	3,111	2,807
Genesee	4,030	2,772	4,464	2,456
Greene	3,196	3,495	3,137	3,534
Herkimer	5,047	4,208	5,302	3,362
Jefferson	8,592	5,842	8,796	5,531
Kings	20,617	25,887	16,803	20,583
Lewis	3,078	2,011	3,257	2,274
Livingston	4,540	3,553	5,178	3,261
Madison	6,182	3,748	6,289	3,216
Monroe	10,203	9,107	10,408	7,291
Montgomery	3,519	3,907	3,528	3,253
New-York	36,765	73,666	33,290	62,283
Niagara	4,839	4,284	4,992	3,741
Oneida	12,048	10,914	12,808	9,011
Onondaga	10,989	8,714	11,243	7,222
Ontario	5,409	3,989	5,764	3,634
Orange	6,728	6,638	5,898	6,011
Orleans	3,755	2,488	3,459	2,246
Oswego	6,238	5,076	6,414	4,611
Otsego	6,151	6,017	6,548	5,061
Putnam	1,443	1,018	1,243	1,326
Queens	4,207	5,400	3,749	4,392
Rensselaer	9,149	9,367	8,484	8,421
Richmond	1,565	2,875	1,408	2,370
Rockland	1,447	2,285	1,410	2,389
St. Lawrence	10,954	6,018	11,324	4,047
Saratoga	5,909	4,715	5,506	4,552
Schenectady	2,263	2,309	2,154	1,994
Schoharie	2,870	4,801	3,279	4,213
Schuyler	2,576	1,893	2,551	1,708
Seneca	5,680	3,267	3,025	2,990
Steuben	8,099	5,513	8,250	5,023
Suffolk	4,305	4,028	3,756	3,519
Sullivan	2,960	3,568	2,944	3,170
Tioga	3,780	3,018	3,760	2,743
Tompkins	4,518	2,994	4,348	3,026
Ulster	6,900	7,766	6,775	6,252
Warren	2,399	2,169	2,719	1,970
Washington	6,220	3,642	6,173	3,442
Wayne	6,120	4,393	6,668	3,938
Westchester	7,493	9,383	6,711	8,681
Wyoming	4,123	2,569	4,498	2,340
Yates	3,038	1,693	3,014	1,468
Total	355,321	347,846	350,216	301,625
Erie (reported)	—	812	12,430	10,885
Total	355,511	348,158	362,646	312,510
Lincoln's majority				7,373
Lincoln's majority in 1860				50,136

The Vote of New-York.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 21.

The *Journal*, this evening, states the Union majority on the election in this State at 6,566, and on Governor 8,197. The returns are official, except those from New-York and Erie Counties. The total vote is about 730,000, or some 50,000 more than in 1860.

The Pennsylvania Elections.

THE RESULT IN OCTOBER.

The Secretary of State of Pennsylvania writes:

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: The statement made in the *Tribune* a few days since, that the Democracy had several hundred majority on the "home vote" as cast in Pennsylvania, has brought hundreds of letters from without the State for certified copies of the "home vote."

To save a very large correspondence, will you please state that the official vote, as certified to this office from most of the counties, includes the entire vote, without anything to distinguish the votes polled at home and those in the army?

I have made application to the Prothonotaries for separate returns, but am told that they have given the returns as certified to them by the Return Judges, and as that body has adjourned *sine die*, there is no way of getting them together again.

It is therefore impossible to obtain the official home vote from a number of the counties, and as the vote was so close as to require the official returns to decide it, the fact as to who had the majority can never be known nor officially announced.

The home and soldiers' vote combined, as returned for members of Congress, is as follows:

Union	255,981
Democratic	242,122
Union majority	13,859

Truly yours, ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
HARRISBURGH, Penn., Nov. 19, 1864.

Kentucky.

The following is a statement of the official vote by counties, as far as heard from:

Counties.	Lincoln	McClel.	Counties.	Lincoln	McClel
Adair	59	627	Carroll	82	324
Russell	15	459	Logan	220	508
Greene	—	591	Warren	163	1,444
McCracken	515	323	Trimble	12	385
Spencer	1	351	Washington	73	810
Davis	37	1,124	Edmondson	48	215
Hickman	389	223	Gallatin	100	291
Pulaski	1,059	615	Monroe	584	328
Mason	363	1,197	Casey	127	507
Grant	220	373	Wayne	99	545
Harrison	256	820	Knox	629	197
Garrard	467	460	Boone	200	1,043
Nicholas	244	525	Kenton	1,176	1,375
Laurel	444	188	Bullitt	14	624
Bath	122	451	Todd	165	588
Lewis	645	341	Allen	29	547
Simpson	6	430	Metcalf	24	452
Barren	56	739	Trigg	42	452
Nelson	17	868	McLean	62	504
Taylor	30	489	Breckinridge	42	975
Hart	40	1,051	Boyd	202	491

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 21.

THE MEDIATION CANARD.

We have the very best reason for stating that the report in the *World* of Saturday, of a pretended interview between M. THEILLARD and Secretary SEWARD, in which the former offered the services of NAPOLEON as peace mediator, is a fiction made out of whole cloth. The canard hardly requires contradiction, for the gross ignorance of official persons displayed in the story of itself sufficiently discredits it. The writer calls M. THEILLARD the French Minister at Washington, whereas that gentleman, formerly Secretary of Legation to M. MERCIER, has not been in Washington for upward of a year. It need hardly be said that the present *Chargé*, in the absence of the full Minister, is M. GEROFFROY, and I can state personally that he did not see Secretary SEWARD, subsequent to his return from Auburn, until the day after the date in which the story was published in the *World*. When he did see the Secretary, no allusion whatever was made to the subject of mediation.

It may be mentioned that the new representative of the Court of France, Count CHATEAURENORD, whose arrival is looked for daily, was especially selected by the Emperor on account of qualities which it was deemed would make him peculiarly acceptable to this Government.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH is now in Washington, a guest of Secretary SEWARD. He made a brief visit to the front on Friday, and returned to this city to-day.

THE RICHMOND PRESS ON SHERMAN.

The Richmond papers of Saturday, the 20th, received here to-day, contain no further intelligence from SHERMAN, but they talk boastingly of the ruin that awaits him. They point out that a similar expedition, attempted by BURGOYNE, resulted disastrously, and they take pleasure in anticipating a like fate for SHERMAN. It is not to be denied that the operation is one of enormous difficulty, and both CHARLES the XII. and NAPOLEON failed in a like undertaking. But the cost was fully counted by SHERMAN before he set out. The only thing to be regretted is, that the delay of ten days that attended his starting may have afforded the enemy that much time to divine his plans and prepare to oppose their execution.

A NEW MILITARY BOARD.

A board of three officers of the Commissary Department, will be convened in a few days, to examine, under a law passed by last Congress, into the qualifications of officers of that Department, and to recommend for dismissals such as, by reason of bad habits or inexperience and incompetency as business men, are unfit for such position. This board will confine itself to the armies and posts in the East, but similar boards will be ordered for other sections of the country.

GEN. SICKLES

Major-Gen. SICKLES is expected here during the present week, under orders from the War Department. It is understood that he will be immediately sent to an important command at the front.

OFFICERS NOTIFIED.

The following officers are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service, unless within fifteen days from this date they make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without Leave—Capt. J. C. Battensby, First New-York Cavalry; First Lieut. John Beadle, One Hundred and Eighth New-York Volunteers; Capt. Henry Gapen, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.

PREPARING THEIR REPORTS.

The President, Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaus, are all engaged in preparing their annual communications to Congress. Secretary FESSENDEN and Quartermaster-General MEIGS are especially engaged upon their respective reports, all the available forces in both offices being engaged in preparing the statistical tables and estimates required to illustrate the recommendations respectively submitted by them.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 21.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Admiral FARRAGUT communicates to the NAVY Department intelligence of the capture of the Prussian schooner *Poncha Larsepa*, by the United States steamer *Sciota* in October, while attempting to run into Velasco, Texas, with an assorted cargo.

Information has been received from the West Gulf blockading squadron of the capture on the 5th inst. of the schooner *Johanna Hazard* by the United States steamer *Fort Morgan*, laden with medicines, iron, &c. The same steamer also captured the schooner *Leone* with a similar cargo.

EXPLOITS OF THE FLORIDA.

It appears from a memorandum book, found on board the pirate *Florida* that she captured and burned from March 29, to, September 28, the following vessels:

Ship *Avon*, of Boston, 1,600 tons; cargo, guano.

Schooner *George Latimer*, of Baltimore, with over 1,000 barrels of flour and other merchandize.

Brig *W. C. Clark*, of Boston, with 25,000 feet of lumber.

Bark *Honora Stevens*, of New-York, with lumber.

Whaling bark *Golconda*, of New-Bedford, with 11,000 bbls. spermand 700 bbls. whale oil.

Schooner *Margaret G. Davis*, of New-York, in ballast.

Bark *Greenland*, of Brunswick, with 900 tons of Government coal.

Bark *General Berry*, of Thomaston, with hay and straw.

Bark *Zelinda*, of Eastport, in ballast.

Schooner *Howard*, of New-York, with fruit.

Bark *Mondamin*, of Baltimore, in ballast.

The *Florida* also captured the *Southern Rights*, but her cargo being English, she was bonded.

The steamer *Electric Spark*, with an assorted cargo, was sunk.

GUERRILLA DEPREDATIONS.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a force of about forty rebels were discovered crossing from the Maryland side of the Potomac into Virginia, above Edward's Ferry, having with them some fifteen or twenty led horses and some cattle.

They are supposed to have crossed during the night. The Provost-Marshal of Montgomery County, as soon as he was informed of the matter, made inquiry, and is led to believe that there is a concerted horse and cattle stealing movement into Maryland going on, by MOSBY's and other guerrilla bands. This troop was led by HARRY GILLMORE, who left a note pinned to the wall of a deserted building, announcing that this present raid was only a forerunner of what was to come.

GEN. CANBY'S WOUND.

From letters received at Washington from an officer prominent upon Gen. CANBY's staff, it is ascertained that the General's wound is much less dangerous than was reported. This information leads high officials in the War Department to entirely discredit the report of Gen. CANBY's death in the Cairo dispatch, much undoubtedly arose from a baseless rumor circulating in the West.

OFFICERS NOTIFIED.

The following officers are notified that they will stand dismissed unless satisfactory defence be made within fifteen days: For absence without leave, Chaplain LEMUEL T. FOOTE, One Hundred and Fifty-first New-York Volunteers. Disobedience of orders and absence without leave, Capt. GEO. F. MCKNIGHT, Twelfth New-York Battery; First Lieutenant THOS. OLIVER, Fifty-First New-York Volunteers.

VIRGINIA COURTS.

The Circuit Court of Virginia has convened in Alexandria, for the second term since the breaking out of the rebellion. The docket is very lengthy—mostly of persons who have been doing business without taking the required oath of allegiance.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that persons who sell Scheidam Schnapps are required in addition to other licenses they may have to take out, licenses as dealers in liquors, wholesale and retail, according to the manner and amount of the annual sales.

Lieut. Cushing's Exploit.

SECRETARY WELLES TO LIEUT. CUSHING.

The Secretary of the Navy had addressed the following letter to Lieut. CUSHING

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 9.

SIR: Your report of Oct. 30 has been received, announcing the destruction of the rebel iron-clad steamer *Albemarle* on the night of the 27th ult., at Plymouth, N. C. When, last Summer, the Department selected you for this important and perilous undertaking, and sent you to Rear-Admiral GREGORY, at New-York, to make the necessary preparations, it left the details with yourself to perfect. To you and your brave comrades, therefore, belongs the exclusive credit which attaches to this daring achievement. The destruction of so formidable a vessel which had resisted the combined attacks of a number of our steamers is an important event touching our naval and military operations, the judgment as well as daring courage displayed would do honor to any officer and redound to the credit of one 20 years of age. On four previous occasions the department has the gratification of expressing its approbation of your conduct in the face of the enemy, and in each instance there was manifested by you the same heroic daring and innate love of perilous adventure, a mind determined to succeed and not to be deterred by any apprehensions of defeat.

The department has presented your name to the President for a vote of thanks, that you may be promoted one grade, and your comrades shall also receive recognition. It also gives me pleasure to recall the assurance you gave me at the commencement of your professional career, that you would prove yourself worthy of the service to which you were appointed. I trust you may be preserved through further trials, and it is for yourself to determine whether, after entering upon so auspicious a career, you shall, by careful study and discipline, be prepared for a wider sphere of usefulness on the call of your country.

(Signed, GIDEON WELLES.
Secretary of the Navy.
Lieut. W. B. CUSHING, U. S. Navy, Washington.

OLDER FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, }
FLAGSHIP MALVERN, Nov. 5, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDER, No. 34.—Nothing stimulates the energies and zeal of officers and men more than a proper appreciation of their services. It is always my desire to give full credit to all officers and men under my command who may distinguish themselves, and reflect credit upon the naval service. It is right that the creditable works of an officer should be made known to those serving in the same squadron. It affords me pleasure to inform the officers and men of the squadron under my command that the rebel ram *Albermarle*, which has for so long a time kept a large force of vessels employed to watch her, has been destroyed by Lieut. WM. B. CUSHING, who, in this hazardous enterprise, has displayed an heroism seldom equaled, and never excelled.

In the face of a watchful enemy, and under a heavy fire of musketry and great guns, he went right into the ram *Albermarle* and blew her up, his own boat being destroyed by one of the enemy's shot. To say nothing of the moral effect of this gallant affair, the loss of this vessel to the rebels cannot be estimated. It leaves open to us all the Albermarle Sound and tributaries, and gives us a number of vessels for employment elsewhere (hitherto kept to watch the ram) which has been a great source of annoyance to the vessels of the Sound.

The gallant exploits of Lieut. CUSHING previous to this affair will form a bright page in the history of the war but they have all been eclipsed by the destruction of the *Albermarle*. The spirit evinced by this officer is what I wish to see pervading this squadron. He has shown an absolute disregard of death or danger, and will no doubt be suitably rewarded by the Government, which reward he well deserves. Opportunities will be offered to all those who have the energy and skill to undertake like enterprizes, and trusty volunteers are wanted at this moment to perform a like service; the chances are death, capture, glory and promotion.

DAVID D. PORTER.
Rear Admiral, Comdg. Northern Atlantic squadron.

To be read to the officers and crew [illegible] on the quarter-deck of each vessel of the Squadron.

In response to this Capt. CLITZ of the *Osceola* sent the following letter:

U. S. STEAMER OSCEOLA, }
OFF NEW-INLET, Nov. 13, 1864. }

ADMIRAL: Your Order No. 34 was read to-day in the presence of officers and men of this vessel.

I am happy to inform you that the officers and crew to a man, attached to the United States steamer *Osceola*, are not only willing but desirous to perform any duty that may be assigned them. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. M. B. CLITZ.
Commander United States Navy.

To DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral, Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

A Supposed Pirate in Limbo.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Nov. 21.

A man answering to the description of Capt. BELL, the leader of the Lake Erie pirates, was arrested at Guelph on Saturday, and brought to this city. The examination will take place to-morrow.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. A. G. CURTIN is now in the city and stopping at the Astor House. The purport of his visit is unknown. Rumor says he will proceed direct to Washington, on his return to Harrisburgh. He expected to remain in the city for three or four days.

Mrs. Gen. Grant, who has been at the Astor House with her two sons for the past two or three days, will leave to-day for Burlington, New-Jersey, where she will spend the Winter.

Dr. A. R. Rice and Geo. W. Roafe and friends, United States Navy; C. P. Eakin, United States Army; and Jose Hernandez, Habana, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. H. P. Babcock, United States Navy; and C. T. Jackson, M. D., Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

TO BE LAUNCHED.—The new pilot boat *Ariel Patterson*, No. 12, will be launched from the yard of Mr. ARIEL PATTERSON, at the foot of North Third-street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday next, November 23, at 3 P. M.

Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 21.

TOBACCO weak. COTTON. $1 15 for good Middling. FLOUR flat; sales at $8 90 for single Extra. WHEAT—Lower grades declined; ranging from $1 92 @$1 97, Prime to very choice. CORN. $1 35@$1 45 for Old, and $1 25@$1 40 for New. OATS active at 89c.@91c. WHISKY declined to $1 58@$1 60. HOGS—Not quite so stiff under the large receipts; 10c.@11c. for gross.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad. Is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader: and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3: two copies one year, $5: five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar—An infallible remedy for coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs. The life principle of the plant Horehound and the forest tree Balm of Gilead in chemical union. Safe, sure and pleasant. For sale by all druggists.

The Best Strengthening Plaster
IS THE POROUS PLASTER OF DR. ALLCOCK.
They are warranted to keep for twenty years, but may be returned for fresh plasters without charge.
IMPORTANT QUALITIES.
They will cure a weakness of the back, pain of the side, a lameness of the knee, or of the ankle, or cold feet, sooner and with more comfort than any other application.
Sold by all dealers. Principal office No. 294 Canal-st

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

The Ladies should know all about BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for the complexion.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at CHAS. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 344 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Howard Sanitary Aid Association.—Medical and surgical. Diseases of the urinary organs—new and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.
An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn like instantly applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay st., N. Y.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New York.

The President Petroleum Company, of PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.—The advertisement of complete organization is published on another page, and fully explains the plan of the corporation. It will be seen that the officers and directors are of excellent commercial standing and influence. Very liberal advantages are offered to subscribers, and the territory of the company is so ample that there is a very fair prospect of immense returns to the stockholders. It appears that this company has secured on the Allegheny River and favorite tributaries an oil-bearing territory of over 1½ and a half miles in extent. Immediately adjoining the lands of the President Company, several successful wells have been sunk, and there is strong testimony in favor of a great success for this enterprise. It is intended to form two more companies out of the territory secured by the "President," which will, of course, inure to the benefit of the original stockholders. The subscription agents in New-York, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., supply all information as to details that may be desired by subscribers. $100 now paid in secures $500 of the original stock.

Health for the Soldier.—For one who dies from the effects of a bullet, ten perish from damp and exposure to night air. Small doses of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, taken every other night, will correct all disorders of the liver and stomach, purify the blood and insure sound health to every man. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 per box or pot.

Entirely new and beautiful white-stone ware in dinner, tea, and toilet sets, handsomer than china, and half the price. Call and see at HADLEY'S, Nos. 11 and 12 Cooper Institute, 3d and 4th avs., and 7th and 8th sts.

Rival Pianofortes.—Two new Pianos, unsurpassed for power, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, worth $1,000 each, will be sold low for cash. They are guaranteed for five years. Apply to Mr. PECK, No. 579 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, M. D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 714 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the Chest, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat, caused by cold or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

The Orange County (New-York) Agricultural Fair, held at Newburgh, awarded the first premium to GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINE.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50c., Black or Brown—No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Immitable hair cutting, No. 1 Barclay-st.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, taken in exchange), for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. Depot, No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Ivory Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 371 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway. Wheeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine.

Weed Sewing-Machine Co's. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

MARRIED.

ARCHER—OLCOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Henry Blanchard, ISAAC H. ARCHER and LIZZIE M., daughter of the late Charles M. Olcott, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

BURDICK.—On Friday, Nov. 18, of consumption, OCTAVIA C., wife of Jared C. Burdick.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 95 High-st., Brooklyn.

BRADLEY.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 20, SARAH ANN, wife of Lucius Bradley, aged 36 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 287 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LEE.—On the 27th of October last, a prisoner of war, in hospital at Andersonville, Ga., ARTHUR FORD, son of Henry A. Ford, Morristown, N. J., aged 24 years, a volunteer in the 7th New Jersey Regiment.

FITZGERALD.—On Monday, Nov. 21, 1864, JESSIE, only son of Daniel and Eliza Fitzgerald, aged 4 years, 5 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, No. 156 East 33d-st., New-York.

GELLIE.—On Saturday, Nov. 19, MADELINE COMYN, daughter of the late James Duncan Gellie, surgeon, of Ottawa City, C. W.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Montreal and Ottawa papers please copy.

HEATH.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Nov. 20, RACHEL, daughter of Wm. H. and Sarah A. Heath, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 55 Elliot-place, on Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

INGALLS.—On Monday, Nov. 21, MARY, wife of Henry T. Ingalls, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, Alfred A. Valentine and Edward James, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at All Soul's Church, corner 4th-av. and 20th st.

JOHNS.—In this city, on Monday, Nov. 21, SIDNEY B., son of Dr. Cyrus Johns, aged 19 years and 11 months.

KEELER.—On Sunday, Nov. 20, Mrs. ELIZABETH KEELER, relict of the late Joseph Keeler.

Her friends, and the friends of her son-in-law Philip S. Haskell, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 116 East 50th-st., on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., and from thence to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul.

KELLY.—On Saturday, Nov. 19, Miss MARIA LOUISA KELLY, daughter of the late James Kelly.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 349 West 34th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, and from thence to St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., where there will be a solemn requiem mass for the repose of her soul. The friends of the family, and those of her brother, John J. Kelly, and Mr. James Furey, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further notice.

MITCHELL.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 20, after a short ill

FINANCIAL.

RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY,
OF CANADA EAST.

TRUSTEES:

EX-GOV. JAMES POLLOCK, Director United States Mint, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, President Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

CHAS. B. WRIGHT, of C. B. Wright & Co., Philadelphia.

HENRY SHELDON, of Stanton, Sheldon & Co., New-York.

WILLIAM B. HATCH, of Fairbanks & Co., New-York.

T. B. BUNTING, of T. B. Bunting & Co., New-York.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, (late Register United States Treasury,) of New-York.

President—L. E. CHITTENDEN.
Bankers—FISK & HATCH.
General Superintendent—ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P.
Secretary—JOHN M. HOOD.

CAPITAL STOCK, 100,000 SHARES.
PAR $50. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $30—$15 PAYABLE AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTION.

RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL,
10,000 SHARES.

THIS COMPANY IS FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE of Purchasing, Working, Selling and Leasing Mining Lands and Rights, in the British Provinces and neighboring localities.

It is now the owner of nearly fifteen thousand acres of the richest gold lands of the CHAUDIERE gold district of Canada, which have been selected with great care, and after abundant evidence of their richness in gold and other precious metals. They contain nearly SEVENTY MILES of *river frontage* upon streams admirably adapted to the most productive and economical mining.

The company has been organized after the most thorough examination of the lands and their values, and the trustees confidently believe their productiveness, which has been fully tested, prove them equal, if not superior, to the richest placers of California, both in gold-bearing quartz lodes and alluvial deposits. They have on hand and on exhibition gold enough recently mined upon their own property to fully establish the value of their stock.

The company is prepared to treat upon favorable terms with persons desiring to lease or purchase mining rights.

A limited number of shares of the capital stock may be subscribed for until further notice, at the office of

FISK & HATCH, NO. 38 WALL-ST., BANKERS FOR THE COMPANY,
OR AT
THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, EMPIRE BUILDINGS, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

where the prospectus, maps and all information relating to the Company, may be had on application.

The Trustees unhesitatingly invite the attention of the public to the RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, as possessing a value fully equal to that of any Mining Company hitherto organized.

ADIRONDAC COMPANY,
Organized under special charter from State of New-York.
OFFICE NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
$1 000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.

Proposals are invited for $1,000,000 of construction bonds of the Adirondac Company, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for, to be payable on the acceptance of the bids, the remainder in three monthly installments of twenty-five per cent. each, or the whole may be paid for in one sum. Accrued interest on coupons will be charged and interest allowed on payments.

Sealed proposals, marked "Bids for Construction Bonds," will be received until 30th day of November, A. D. 1864, at the office of the company, addressed to

G. T. M. DAVIS, President.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET.
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $400,000. PAR $5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 50 PER SHARE FOR FULL PAID STOCK, AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable fee simple territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, wells going down and nearly finished:

No. 1. About 50 (fifty) acres on Cherry Tree Run in fee simple, boreable land sufficient to sink fifty wells. This territory is opposite the Daizell Petroleum Company, (Hayes's Farm,) on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c., &c.

No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—3¾ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.

No. 3. "Wild Cat." Flowing Well about 30 barrels per day on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company own the whole working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c., &c.

No. 4. "California Well" No. 1, on Oil Creek, down 608 feet, all ready to retube. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.

No. 5. "California Well" No. 2, on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.

No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2¾ acres Oil Creek all flat, containing the above wells, with 15-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine-houses, &c.

No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2¾ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one well down 400 feet, one-quarter interest (working in this well and lease.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Books for ORIGINAL subscription are now open at our office for a few days, when closed the stock is to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a BONA FIDE dividend paying, OIL-PRODUCING Co., when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.

LEONARD & MANLEY, New-York Agents,
No. 58 Beaver-st.
SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers, Boston.
H. S. LEECH, Farquhar Buildings, Phila.

MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund October 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the trust deed, 360,600 of said Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, viz:

Nos. 43, 91, 140, 156, 221, 225, 236, 267, 300, 332, 336, 408, 420, 422, 479, 494, 545, 596, 596, 597, 630, 631, 665, 706, 716, 736, 163, 826, 907, 932, 944, 945, 977, 1104, 1184, 1236, 1242, 1263, 1275, 1286, 1379, 1386, 1402, 1451, 1605, 1631, 1666, 1711, 1750, 1883, 1901, 2011, 2110, 2310, 2315, 2316, 2722, of $1000 each and 2478, 2503, 2533, 2651, 2857, 3623, 2681, of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1865. The next payment will be due April 1, 1865.

W. SCHALL,
By A. G. PHILLIPS, Att'y. } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY,

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased and on hand, for sale.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.

A dividend of Three per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, Nov. 30, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business Nov. 19, 1864.

WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer,
No. 61 John-st., New-York.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1864, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Bank, at the office of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

TO BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD LATEST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS:
I am authorized to exchange new for the old bonds, until the first day of January, 1865

A. STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio.

FINANCIAL.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK
OFFICES, NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,250,000
125,000 SHARES. VALUE $10 EACH.

President,
NOAH L. WILSON.
Vice-President,
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON.
Treasurer,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT.
Secretary,
ARTHUR B PROAL.
General Superintendent of Ohio and Virginia Properties.
ISRAEL R. WATERS, Marietta, Ohio.
Superintendent of Oil Creek Properties,
HERBERT KETTELL.
Attorneys,
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.
Bankers,
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
Trustees.

NOAH L. WILSON, President of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of Messrs. Schchardt & Gebhard.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Messrs. Foster & Thomson.
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY MORGAN, of Messrs. H. Morgan's Sons.
WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Sons.
WILLIAM H. GUION, of Messrs. Williams & Guion.
DAVID GIBSON, of Messrs. David Gibson & Co., Cincinnatti, Ohio.
THOMAS T. C. BUCKLEY, of Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.

5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies, Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT
NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.
☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 620 BROADWAY,
Near Houston-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ANTZ, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON.....229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY.....260 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING.....363 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE.....8 Wall-st.
PETER C. MORGAN.....237 Washington-st.
Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st,
100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS.

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bembeimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 6-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 7.

A Dividend of One per Cent. has been declared, payable at this office, Nov. 30, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.

WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer.
No. 61 John-st., New-York.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS NOS. 3 AND 4.

The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a regular monthly Dividend of Three per Cent., and a supplementary Dividend of Ten per Cent., both payable at this office, Nov. 30, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day, Nov. 14, 1864.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 61 John-st., New-York.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have ordered an installment of Forty per cent upon its capital stock payable at the Office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on Monday, December 5, during the usual banking hours.

WILLIAM F. ALDRICH, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1864.

PETROLEUM.

Parties desirous of joining in a PETROLEUM ENTERPRISE on the original basis with a small risk, can do so by calling on C. W. BOND, room No. 3, No. 76 Cedar-st.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
in first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William st.

WANTED—$100,000 ON AN ENTIRE BLOCK OF 64 lots, near the Central Park, streets and avenues paved, curbed, guttered and lighted. Seven per cent. interest will be paid for the above loan for three or five years. Interest half-yearly; property valued at $2,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILKARD & McILVAINE,
No. 27 Broad-st., New-York.

DRAFTS AND BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bank of British North America draws drafts, and purchases and collects bills on San Francisco, Cal., and Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
JAMES SMITH, } No. 24 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE PRESIDENT
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PRESIDENT,
VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

Organized under the laws of Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS.

President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., General Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, New-York.

DIRECTORS:

AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., New-York.

ITS LANDS FORM ITS
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Parties subscribing in this Company will receive an equal amount of Stock in two other Companies adjoining, without further charge.

The lands of these companies are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, making an oil boring territory of over ten and a half miles in extent.

The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Heidricks" wells, and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil.

The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means unsurpassed inducements are offered. Persons investing in this Company get $5 stock and the above BONUS for each $1 invested, without further call or assessment.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,

L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

No subscriptions taken for less than one hundred dollars.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.
DEALERS IN
OIL STOCK AND LANDS.

We have on hand FOR SALE, choice lands in Western Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Also OIL STOCKS in the best paying and most valuable Oil Companies at the lowest market rates. Those having stocks to dispose of and willing to sell at a reasonable price, are solicited to call.

Also, a Refinery in complete working order on Oil Creek, Pa., capacity 80 barrels per day.

Stocks bought and sold at the PETROLEUM BOARD.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $5 per share
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories—including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.

Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,338, New-York.

NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL 120,000 SHARES, OF $10 EACH.

This company was organized under the laws of the State of New-York, April 20, 1864. The mines of the company are located in the Sierra. Prince Royal and Humboldt Mining Districts, Humboldt County, Nevada, and embrace 5,000 feet of the "Tuscan," "Etna," "Inez" and Arctic quartz lodes. The reports of the Superintendent, and further information in regard to the mines can be had on application to the Secretary, P. L. Bulles, Esq., No. 49 Exchange-place, or the President, Geo. Stevenson, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st. The company offer for sale a limited number of the shares of the working capital at par only.

GEO. STEVENSON, President, &c.
E. L. BULLES, Secretary.

GOLD BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.

We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.

Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, } Nov. 17, 1864.

I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, to anticipate the payment of the Coupons maturing on the first of January next on the Public Debt of the United States, and will be prepared to make such payment on and after the 19th inst. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

The interest on the registered bonds cannot be paid until the books of the Treasury are settled and schedule prepared.

JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUNTY BONDS, issued for Bounties,
BELLEFONTAINE and
INDIANA RAILROAD STOCKS,
INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCKS,
&c., &c., &c.,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF RAILROAD SECURITIES bought and sold on
COMMISSION.
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No 46 Pine-st

TO PETROLEUM COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—A practical business man, thoroughly acquainted with the construction and operation of machinery, with much experience in the erection of factories, boring of artesian wells, and the working of Petroleum and other oils, and who is competent to make his own plans for building, machinery, would engage as agent and practical manager or join parties about engaging in the Petroleum business. Address for two weeks, PETROLEUM, care Joy, Coe & Co., Tribune Buildings, New York

No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 21, 1864.

NOTICE—HOLDERS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Indiana Central Railroad Company, and First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis, and Richmond and Covington Railroad Companies, are hereby notified that said bonds may now be exchanged for the 40-year First Mortgage 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, as now consolidated, on presentation to

A. PARKHURST, Trustee.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—The second mortgage bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, will be redeemed at par and accrued interest, on presentation of the same to AMASA STONE, Jr., Trustee.

Bonds may be forwarded by express at cost of the company, and checks for amount will be returned.

HENRY WICK, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 1st, 1864.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO.,
No. 37 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Oct. 11 1864.—The trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $5. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested, a 12 stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, on Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co., Colorado.

J. [illegible], Secretary. H. P. CROZIER, President.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, } NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank and of Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OIL LAND. FOR HUNDRED AND FORTY-two acres, lying on east branch of Oil Creek and Deep Run, will be sold for $40,000. For particulars inquire at No. 5 William-st., Brooklyn Heights, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

JACKSON COUNTY BONDS.—HOLDERS OF these bonds will have their coupons changed from the new ones offered June 1st, 1864, on application at the office of the subscribers, No. 52 Wall-st.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

ROSE HALL LAGER-BEER.—THIS WELL-known beer is now sold by ROSENSTEIHER, VAN EUNSTEERE & CO., Pearl-st., New-York City.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c., &c.

HARRY C. COOK will sell on Tuesday, Nov 22, at 10:30, at the salesroom, 16 Dey-st., near Broadway, an assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, window-curtains, rosewood buffet, carved rosewood suites in brocatel, in good order; rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany sofas, lounges, divans and chairs, in hair-cloth; dressing bureaus, extension-tables, washstands, feather beds, hair mattresses, pillows, &c., china and glassware in endless variety. Sale to commence with the kitchen wares.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB FANCY GOODS,
BRONZE AND ORMOLU CLOCKS,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, fancy goods and furniture, including marble and bronze clocks, Parian and bronze figures, fine vases, parlor, chamber and dining-room suites, oak cases, buffets, extension dining tables, etageres, lounges, easy chairs, &c. Catalogues at sale. Goods now on exhibition.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.

This day, TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock, within the store,

MALAGA RAISINS.
750 packages Malaga Raisins, wholes, halves and quarters.
250 kegs Sun Raisins.
DATES.
200 frails Choice Dates.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, 22d and 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., an assortment of elegant fancy goods all of this season's importation.

HENRY H. LEELS, Auctioneer.
PRIVATE COLLECTION OF WELL SELECTED CABINET PICTURES BY FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 22, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany & Co., the well known private collection of choicely selected cabinet pictures, by foreign and American artists of the first distinction, belonging to Jas H. Burt, Esq., all modern and of the highest class; among others will be found works by the following artists:

Braun, Eastman Johnson,
Mette, Jno. F. Kensett,
Patroms, G. H. Boughton,
Troyon, S. Colman,
Rousseau, Geo. Inness,
Fixchel, Casilear,
Ed. Frere, Gifford,
Le Pelle, Geo. Hall,
Jacque, A. F. Tait,
Couder, Jas. M. Hart,
Lambinet, Geo A. Baker,
Brissot, Lambdin,
Ziem, Wm. Hart,
Saurage, J. F. Cropsey,
Geradet, F. A. Oertel,
Serven, J. G. Tom,
Von Seben, D. Johnson,
Gesselschap, Blondell

They are now on exhibition, with catalogue, day and evening.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—H. WILSON will offer at the store of A. D. Gale, No. 44 Dey-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, 500 cases prime goods, among which are mens', boys' and youths' goat and calf top soles cavalry boots, and a great variety of ladies', misses' and children's double-sole balmorals, &c.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.

The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.

Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call. It will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st., Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 13 Ann-st., also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 300th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, Europ an hospital practice, the author's unequaled Parisian and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage, generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH PILLS. MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $3 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, it of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 1278 Liberty-st., and 152 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings, of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best think known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and insania. No. 43 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 12 to 1, and 7 to 8 evenings.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. He has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr Hunter is in constant attendance from 9 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1836. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored engravings. Worth all the others put together.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, } No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

BEEF—NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS, in full-hoope oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS of the packs of 1863-4 or 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

BACON—first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS or HAMS, to be delivered in bulk, for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

Bidders will state the time in which they propose to make their deliveries.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspect

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited).
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,000	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,000	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,100	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,100	Howse.
VIRGINIA	2,000	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,000	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3
ERIN—Grace .....Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 11 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 31.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 14.
And every Saturday thereafter, at 3 P. M.
From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,148, the *Day Star* 2,500, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S
NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	540-horse power
FRANCE	Building	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	Building	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESSE,
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 7 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River
Nov. 23 ..... OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY,
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Dec. 3 ..... NORTH STAR.....JONES,
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13..... COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class Sidewheel Steamship CHAMPION, Edwin Nelson, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B. The ARIEL, Riesell, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail Steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. J. B. Crowell,
Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, with excellent accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow on SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman Line) carrying the U. S. mail, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... Nov 26
ETNA ..... SATURDAY ..... Dec. 3
CITY OF EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY ..... Dec. 10
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $40
First Cabin to London ..... 85 | Steerage to London 35
First Cabin to Paris ..... 95 | Steerage to Paris 40
First Cabin to Hamburg ..... 90 | Steerage to Hamburg 37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favor to lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
MORO CASTLE,
E. ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 25 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn;—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES, AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 5 West 14th-st., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. for ladies and children. Private evening classes now forming for ladies and gentlemen.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES ARE now open at the Academy of Physical Culture No. 5 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M., for ladies, misses and masters.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

BERG & CO.'S CELEBRATED PATENT CIGARETTOS.
Wholesale depot at
GAIL, AX & KUCHLER'S,
Nos. 173 and 175 Water-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, inst, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Scholes-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal points in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Marshfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st
7.00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7.00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8.30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10.00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3.30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5.00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
6.00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (Except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5.40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7.15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6.10, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., and 2.20, 4.20, 5.30, 6.30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 5, 6, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st, for Albany and Troy, and places North and West 6.30 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 5.30, 10.40 P. M. The 5.30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo without suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.15 A. M., 12.15 P. M., 4.22 P. M., and 6.05 P. M. The 9.15 A. M. and 4.22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 9 A. M., Express, 8 A. M., Way Mail, 10.30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10.40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6.22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 116 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 5.15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN MAXWELL, who resides at Saugerties, Ulster County, State of New-York, WILLIAM R. FINCH, who resides at Coxsackie, County of Greene, State of New-York, THOS. REED, who resides at West Hoboken, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey; and THOS. L. TAYLOR, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of T. L. TAYLOR & REED, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission, Brokerage and Financial business in the City of New-York; that all the parties interested in the said business are the said Thomas Reed and the said Thomas L. Taylor, who are the general partners; that the said John Maxwell and the said William R. Finch, who are the special partners; that the said John Maxwell has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership, the sum of thirty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said William R. Finch has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of ten thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 25th day of December, 1864, and to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1867.—Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1864.
JOHN MAXWELL.
W. R. FINCH,
THOS. REED,
THOS. L. TAYLOR.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED receive orders for the purchase and sale of all classes of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold, on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States on the most favorable terms.

NOTICE.—MR. N. S. W. VANDERHOEF withdraws his interest from our firm this day.
LAGG, BALDWIN & CO.
NEW-YORK, November 15, 1864.

NOTICE.—LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership, do certify, That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is VANDERHOEF & BEATTY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of manufacturing, buying and selling straw goods and such materials and other articles as are usually bought and sold by persons engaged in the straw goods business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, who resides in the city and county of New-York, and is a citizen of this country, who resides in Norwalk, State of Connecticut, and is the special partner; that the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars; that the period at which the partnership is to commence is November 15, in the year 1864 and the period at which it will terminate, is October third, first, in the year 1869. NEW-YORK, November 4, 1864.
N. S. W. VANDERHOEF,
JOHN P. BEATTY,
LEWIS BEATTY.

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the Limited Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm and name of VAN SCHAICK & MASSETTI, is dissolved by mutual consent, such dissolution to take effect on the 1st day of December, 1864.
Dated NEW-YORK, October 31, 1864.
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK.
STEPHEN F. MASSETTI.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD.
W. R. TRAVERS.

NOTICE.
The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN Q. M'PHERSON and GEO. A. BANTA is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE A. BANTA
JOHN Q. M'PHERSON.
Nov. 19, 1864.

No. 63 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO

ANNIVERSARIES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY—SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY—A special meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock, to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the society. FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Esq., President of the society, will deliver the anniversary address.
ERASTUS C. BENEDICT,
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
SAMUEL OSGOOD,
Committee.

ASTROLOGY.

MISS SCOTT, THE ACCOMPLISHED Clairvoyant, may be found at No. 7 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., a few doors from Broadway. Hours of consultation, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Fee, 50 cents. Ladies and gentlemen will find it to their interest to call on her, as she is now in the full possession of her wonderful powers. Don't forget the number, 7 Lispenard-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
FAREWELL NIGHTS
OF THE
GREAT COMEDIAN,
NINETY NINTH
AND
LAST NIGHT
BUT
TWO
REMEMBER,
OF
J. S. CLARKE.
who, owing to long formed previous engagements in other cities, must, in the next three nights, bring to a close an engagement unequaled on the New-York stage for brilliancy and duration.
THIS EVENING, (Tuesday, 22d) being the ninety-ninth night of Mr. CLARKE, will be presented
THE GREAT DOUBLE BILL
comprising Buckstone's two celebrated comedies of
SINGLE LIFE
and
MARRIED LIFE,
presenting, in a strongly humorous point of view, the contrast between these conditions
Clarke..... as .....Peter Plimley
in
SINGLE LIFE,
and as
MR. DOVE,
in
MARRIED LIFE
WEDNESDAY, 24th,
ONE HUNDREDTH NIGHT
ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST NIGHT
ONE HUNDREDTH NIGHT
of Mr. CLARKE'S engagement will, by desire of many of his friends and admirers, and in consequence of the enthusiasm and delight with which, on its last presentation, it was received by a
HOUSE CROWDED TO THE ROOF,
be commemorated by the presentation, for the last time, of THE GREAT SPECIAL BILL
which has since become inseparably associated, of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND
AND
TOODLES.
THURSDAY, 24th,
A GRAND THANKSGIVING
ENTERTAINMENT.
THE LAST NIGHT
OF
J. S. CLARKE.
REMEMBER
SECURE YOUR SEATS FOR
THE LAST THREE NIGHTS
OF
J. S. CLARKE

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 22,
SECOND NIGHT OF THE INTENSELY EXCITING DRAMATIC ROMANCE,
entitled the
CORSICAN BROTHERS,
produced after
VAST OUTLAY AND ELABORATE PREPARATION IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
FABIAN DEI FRANCI, } twin brothers ..... WM. WHEATLEY.
LOUIS DEI FRANCI, } ers of Corsica
Second appearance in this city (after an absence of six years) of
MR. CHARLES POPE.
The cast, in addition, will embrace the names of Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, Geo. Becks, J. Nunan, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, E. Barry, H. Danvers, &c., &c., &c.; Mrs. Farren, Miss J. Freeman, Mrs. Skerrett, Miss Burke, Mrs. Reeve, Miss Everett, &c., &c., &c.
In the second act a
GRAND MASQUERADE,
introducing the celebrated
MARTINETTI FAMILY.
MAD. LINA WINDEL AND A FULL CORPS DE BALLET,
under the direction of
MONS. GROSSI, MAITRE DE BALLET.
New Scenery by Hillia d. New Mechanical effects by Johnson and Dupont. New Costumes by Mons. Phillips. New Appointments by Samuel Wade, and Selected Music by the Orchestra, under the baton of H. B. Hodworth.
The highly-wrought developments and extraordinary effects of this absorbing drama remain unapproached by any other production. Nothing can exceed the wonder and intensity of a powerfully excited audience in witnessing its romantic situations and magical tableaux, aided as they are by popular and complicated machinery. The incidents of the first act in Corsica and of the second act in Paris are supposed to occur at the same time. Third act, the Forest of Fontainbleau.
NOTICE.—In consequence of previous arrangement, the CORSICAN BROTHERS
can be performed, at present, for
TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
terminating SATURDAY, Dec 3.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school. No. 58 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children. No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 213 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st.

ROOMS FOR STRICTLY PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in penmanship or book-keeping may be secured this week at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Classes as usual.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 5 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. DE MILT, Health and Amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $250 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—$53 in advance pays board and common English branches, Term opens Dec. 8, (both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRANDS, No. 820 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.—Classes for ladies and masters at 10 o'clock; classes for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial and French. No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Rev. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 5 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 85 West 30th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 24 miles from the city.
Principal, O. E. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 45th-st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

GERMAN TEACHER WANTED—IN A school near Madison-park, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from 1½ to 3 o'clock, must have a pure Northern pronunciation, and know how to teach. Salary 75 cents an hour. Address, in German, TEACHER, Station F, Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY RECEIVING A LITERARY and church salary, desires a respectable home, where her society, influence and services might compensate. Prominent references. Address Box No. 20 Godfrey's P. O., No. 830 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEment as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. K., care of Rev. E. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 4th-av.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A PRETTY good knowledge of the French language, wishes to take lessons and conversation with a Frenchman. Address Box No. 978 Post-office, New-York City.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY EVENING,
Dec. 3, 1864.

LECTURE,
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., will lecture in Stevens Hall, corner of Broadway and 4th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, in the morning at 10 o'clock. Subject—

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. TUESDAY.
(Third time this season.)
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
WEDNESDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
THURSDAY—(Thanksgiving night) ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
SATURDAY—ROSEDALE.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY,
by Mr. D. Bourcault, is in preparation.
Doors open at 7½; overture at 7¾.

ARTEMUS WARD!
DODWORTH HALL,
NO. 806 BROADWAY.
ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
A PICTORIAL RODE
from San Francisco, through California, over the Sierra Nevada to Salt Lake City.
ARTEMUS WARD!
ARTEMUS WARD!
has introduced many fresh illustrations of Mormon life, and much that is interesting in the journey to Utah.
N. B.—Photographs of the BELLES OF SALT LAKE CITY are on exhibition in front of the Hall.
The journey commences precisely at 8. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. The central chairs are the best seats, and the office for securing them is open from 9 till 4 o'clock.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES
AT IRVING HALL,
"THE FORTUNE OF MISFORTUNE,"
A DOMESTIC STORY.
Illustrated by a series of Tableaux Vivans, performed by the members of the "Young Men's" and the "Enterprise Dramatic Associations," who have kindly volunteered their services.
TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY,) NOV 22
Seats can be had at the various book and music stores on Broadway. Doors open at 7. Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7½.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, NOV. 22,
Planche's elegant comedietta, entitled
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
After which, for the second time in America, a new and original comic drama, called
MILKY WHITE,
now playing in London with
GREAT SUCCESS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S SALOON,
Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock.
TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 1864,
BENEFIT OF MR. DRIVET,
LE MARQUIS DE VILLEMER,
Comedy, in 4 acts, by Mme. George Sand.
Theatre office, No. 675 Broadway, (ground floor.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

$500 REWARD.
PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, on Sunday, Nov. 6, 1864, about 3 o'clock in the morning, Joseph Nulet, a member of the Metropolitan Police force, was murdered while in the performance of his duty, in 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., and whereas, the murderer has not to this time been arrested, now, therefore, in order to promote the ends of justice and secure the punishment of the guilty, I, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the ordinances of said city, do hereby offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer of said Nulet, to be paid after the conviction of said murderer, and on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or of the Judge before whom the murderer shall have been convicted of said crime, that in his opinion the person applying for said reward is the legally entitled to the same; but all claim to the payment of such reward shall be deemed to be forfeited if such certificate shall not be presented to the Mayor within twenty days after the conviction of the murderer, and all claims for such reward presented after the expiration of such period of time, will be disregarded.
Given under my hand at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1864
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Mayor.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the Laws of this State, public notice is hereby given by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an election will be held in the several Election Districts of the several Wards of said city, on the first Tuesday of December next (being the sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.) The polls will be held at the several places which have been duly designated by the Common Council as the places at which elections shall be held in said District during the present year, and the polls will be opened at sun rise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.
The officers to be voted for at such election are the following:
An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts having an odd numerical designation, viz. First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth.
Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.
One Commissioner of Common Schools for the First District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards.
One Commissioner of Common Schools for the Second District, comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards.
One Commissioner of Common Schools for the Third District, comprising the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards.
One Commissioner of Common Schools for the Fourth District, comprising the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.
One Commissioner of Common Schools for the Fifth District, comprising the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards.
One Commissioner of Common Schools for the Sixth District, comprising the Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.
One Commissioner of Common Schools for the Seventh District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards.
One Trustee of Common Schools for each Ward
And to fill such other school offices as are now legally vacant
By order of the Common Council
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.
NEW-YORK, November 15, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, having under consideration the application of sundry BLIND PERSONS for a donation of FIFTY DOLLARS EACH, will meet at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, (entrance at number three, in Twenty-third-street,) on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the twenty-second and twenty-third days of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, between the hours of ten A. M. and one P. M., to hear and determine upon the merits of the several applications in respect to the necessity for assisting them by donations from the funds of the city.
The petitioners and all others interested in the several applications are hereby notified that it will be necessary to be present at the above-named time and place without further notification, in order to entitle them to any consideration or to enable them to share in the proposed relief.
LEWIS B. RYERS,
PETER MASIES, JR.,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
No. 32 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, November 15, 1864.
TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. An additional one per cent will be added on the 15th of said month of December. And on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, interest at the rate of twelve per cent, per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Nov. 3, 1864. JOHN E. MURPHY, Receiver.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on

SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1864.

No returned prisoners were received yesterday, the rough weather preventing the Yankee boats from meeting our boats. To-night eleven hundred were brought up. The whole number received so far is thirty-one hundred. The delivery of Yankees commenced on Thursday.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 18.

The exchange of prisoners which has been inaugurated at Savannah, will be transferred to City Point. About one hundred Confederates having died on their passage South, we have so far received about three thousand prisoners, and have just commenced the delivery of Yankee prisoners.

FROM CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 14.

The principal efforts of the enemy since our last report, seem to have been directed against Fort Sumter, at which post he has fired no less than two hundred and fifty shells. The number of shots thrown at the city during the same period was one hundred and two. Lieut. RUSSELL and private SAWYER, of the Thirty-second Georgia Battalion, and private McDOUGAL, First Artillery, were killed in Fort Sumter on Saturday night. The enemy's fleet remains as usual.

EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Bristol (Va.) Register, Nov. 15.

Passengers on the train from Tennessee yesterday evening brought a rumor that Major TOOLE, of Gen. VAUGHN's command, had got behind the enemy at Morristown, and captured a train of cars loaded with commissary stores, which he destroyed. He also captured a wagon train consisting of nine wagons, killing thirteen and capturing a party of the enemy. In the matter of exchange of prisoners, and non-combatants held as prisoners by the respective parties in East Tennessee, we are glad to announce that the Confederate authorities at Richmond have responded favorably, and that Gen. VAUGHN is authorized to complete negotiations to that end.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 18.

SHERIDAN, after doing his worst in the Valley, fell back to a point comparatively near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and assumed the defensive. From this position he has at last effected what he had been aiming to do for weeks. He is believed to have sent off a large portion of his command to GRANT. If this proves correct, and we think it will, we may expect a speedy renewal of heavy operations in this vicinity.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 18.

Passengers by last night's train say that nothing special has been heard from EARLY at Staunton for two days past; but it is supposed he is driving on toward the Potomac. Our cavalry had been within a very short distance of Harper's Ferry, and made some captures of men and horses. The Yankees have been behaving worse than usual in Winchester. They have turned their stock into the cemetery, and have not only pulled up tombstones and overthrown monuments, but broken them in pieces and desecrated graves. They had taken possession of all the churches in the place as hospitals, except the Episcopal, which they said was too damp for patients.

SHERIDAN has, without doubt, sent away a portion of his force, and they have, it is said, arrived at City Point. This information comes from deserters, as well as from our own scouts. Another informant says some of them have been put into Fort Harrison. There is evidently a great scheme on foot, and the Yankees are determined to spare no efforts to render it successful.

GRANT'S EXPECTED MOVEMENTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch Nov. 18.

There was nothing of importance done on the lines before Richmond and Petersburgh yesterday. The bombardment of Dutch Gap was kept up in fine style, and the booming of guns was heard distinctly in our streets. There is a general impression, gathered chiefly from hints dropped by the Yankee press, that GRANT is preparing for a final grand movement of the campaign in Virginia, which, it is confidently hoped by the Yankee people, is to end the war by taking Richmond. Constant and repeated failure seeming to have no effect upon him, we know of no reason why he should not make another attempt to dislodge our army.

As BUTLER's canal is not finished, an attack on our centre is hardly to be thought of, and his next attack will probably be a repetition of some of his last, except it will, we think, be the last reversed, with his heaviest columns on the north side. His experience on the south side should satisfy him there is nothing to be hoped from an advance in that quarter. He may argue that if he could throw two corps on the Williamsburgh and Nine-mile roads, at points essayed by the Eighteenth Corps on the 27th ultimo, he might effect a lodgement.

It is said he is already mustering his forces for the fray, and deserters report that he is being reinforced by a portion of SHERIDAN's command from the Valley. But this we should not implicitly credit until it comes to us through some less questionable channel.

From Petersburgh we have nothing of interest. The Yankees continue their raids and depredations into Surry and neighboring counties, and are treating the inhabitants with unusual barbarity—the raiders being mostly negroes.

DESCENDANT OF CHIEF-JUSTICE MARSHALL KILLED.

Lieut.-Col. THOMAS MARSHALL, of Fauquier County, was killed at Middletown, on Saturday, the 12th inst. He was a son of THOMAS MARSHALL, of Oak Hill, and grandson of Chief-Justice MARSHALL. On the first day of this war, April 18, 1861, committing his five motherless little ones to their nearest earthly friends and to God, he left his home at the call of his State. For his country he sacrificed his home, his property, and his life, than which none more pure, more patriotic, more virtuous, was ever offered a willing sacrifice.

To the annals of his State he has furnished a name that will live on the glittering roll of Virginia's martyrs, in that class made illustrious by Lazarus M. COLMAN, JOHN THOMPSON BROWN, and the long catalogue of heroes and scholars of which they are the type. If it be true that the blessings of peace and independence can come only through the sacrifice of our noblest and choicest victims, may we not hope that the era of our redemption as a nation draweth nigh?

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

COBB'S DISLOYALTY.

In the rebel House of Representatives the only action was that the Speaker announced that a special order adjourned from Tuesday, viz: The report of the committee appointed to investigate the charge of disloyalty against W. R. W. COBB, a member of Congress from Alabama, was in order.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, desired to know if the Chairman of the committee was anxious for immediate action by the House on the case, because, if not, he wanted to go into secret session, so as to get rid of the matter now before the House.

Mr. CHILTON, Chairman of committee, thought that the case could be disposed of in a very few minutes.

The Clerk called the roll, and a sufficient number being found present he proceeded to read the evidence given by various witnesses who testified before the committee.

Mr. CHILTON read extracts from the Nashville *Gazette* and the New-York *Tribune*, showing that he had been in Nashville, en route for Kansas, where he was spoken of as a first-class Union man. Another account said he was going to Washington. He then proceeded to sum up briefly the testimony, and asked for a vote for yeas and nays upon the following resolution reported by the committee.

Resolved, That WILLIAMSON R. W. COBB, member elected from the Third District of Alabama, having failed to appear and claim his seat, but remains within the enemy's lines on terms of friendly intercourse with them, thus manifesting his disloyalty to the Confederate States, his name be, and the same is hereby stricken from the roll of members of this House.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Governor of Alabama, that proper steps may be taken to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of the said W. R. W. COBB.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, offered an amendment, that instead of the seat being declared vacant, he (COBB) be expelled. This gave rise to discussion as to the proper parseeology to be used, in which Messrs. Foote, Clark, Chilton, Dickinson, Funston, Ayer, Swann, and J. T. Leach, participated, all agreeing, however, that the House should get rid of him in the speediest way possible.

Mr. BLANDFORD called for the question, whereupon the proposition of Mr. CLARK as a substitute for the report of the Committee was adopted.

The vote recurring on the resolutions as thus amended, they were adopted by the following vote: Yeas, 75; nays, none.

A MESSAGE FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

The Speaker submitted a message from the President, transmitting the estimates of the Secretary of War. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also, a message containing the report of Gen. P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, relating to the operations on Morris Island. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Several bills passed by the Senate and transmitted to the House, were appropriately referred.

Mr. J. M. LEACH offered a resolution of inquiry as to the cause of various hospitals in and around Richmond not receiving an adequate supply of wood and coal, to ascertain what further legislation on the subject is necessary, &c. Referred to the Committee on Commissariat.

The House then went into secret session and finally adjourned.

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

Price's Retreat—Important Dispatch from Gen. Curtis.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 16.

The following has just been received:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER.
CAMP ARKANSAS, Nov. 8,
VIA FORT SCOTT Nov. 15.

To Gen. Dawes:

We have just concluded the pursuit of PRICE, whose rear guard crossed the Arkansas River under fire of our guns. He left another of his guns and his ammunition wagons, which, with other guns and equipments, have fallen into our hands. We are now rid of 25,000 or 30,000 half-starved bushwhacking and half-starved vagabonds, who, I hope, may never return to disturb the peaceful inhabitants north of the Arkansas River. He is also beyond our posts of Fayetteville, Fort Smith and Fort Gibson, which are now safe. (Signed,) S. R. CURTIS, Major-General.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Thanksgiving Dinner

On Saturday over $12,000 worth of turkeys were sent to the Army of the Shenandoah, and yesterday the Government steamers *James T. Brady* and *Charles G. Leary* received their freight of good things for the soldiers and sailors, and sailed during the day. It is expected that all will arrive at their various destinations to-morrow, and will be distributed by Thursday noon. No fears need be entertained as to the proper distribution of the articles, as Capt. T. B. BRONSON, late Provost-Marshal of the Sixth District, in this city, has been assigned to that duty. He was recommended by Gen. GRANT, from whom he has received full authority to carry out the work.

Contributions sent from this city are for the most part destined for the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the James, SHERIDAN's army, and the North Atlantic Squadron. It is to be regretted that the Army of the Cumberland is too far away to share the luxuries prepared for those nearer home.

All contributions received after noon yesterday will go to the soldiers in the hospitals in and about New-York.

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Colored Union League	$142	Union White Lead M'f'g.	$50
Ninth Ward Union Association—W. H. Gedney, Treas.	200	Wm. Hodge & Co	50
S. G. Wheeler	100	Alex. Van Rennselaer	50
Chas. A. Meigs & Son	100	Citizens of Stockbridge, thro' E. D. Amambown	58
Benj. B. Sherman	100	A. L. Kelchonis	66
Francis Skiddy	100	Geo. D. Arthur & Co	50
Geo. A. Griswold	100	R. R. Groves & Co	75
Edw. T. Shaw	100	Collected by Tribune	83
Through W. H. Whiten	100	A. A. Low & Bros	50
G. P. Wilson, for citizens of Lawrence, through F. W. Coolidge	100	Stone, Star & Co	50
S. L. Sturges	50	By E. & G. W. Blunt	90
Bailey & Southard	50	H. Canope	20
Herman Boker & Co	50	Course & Camp, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., B. B. B. & C. W. Woolsey, McCreuille & Childs, Ocker-nausen Bros., Mrs. Emtt	21
C	50	Mrs. J. D. Jones	25
Ladies' Collection Male	100	John Simpkin & Co	25
Through J. Freeman	40	M. D. Jackson Steward	25
Pupils Berkshire Family School	44	R. W. Weston	25
Thro' Ferdinand Hoffman	35	Thro' Miss Cheeseman	25
A. M. Ferries & Bros	30	Laton & Wainwright	25
Stiel & Hunderhill	25	Wilson & Camman	25
Through W. M. Hoyt	25	Beara & Murray	25
Thro' Sam'l Weatherby	28	Wm. H. Mellen	25
D. W. Lynn	25	Hasle & Smith	25
Citizens of Colebrook	25	Thro' Theo. McGarrah	25
Harris & Daton	31	Gail Borden	25
Citizens of Hudson	25	Thro' W. H. Whitfield	42
Dutton & Townsend	40	Through John R. Bruler	43
Through E. G. W. Blunt	25	Wm. Mengiel	25
Thro' M. E. Church, Warner & Co	32	H. C. & Co., through Mrs. G. A. Perkins	25
Employes Latham Bros. through L. B. Brooks	26	Mackenzie, Peck & Aandolph	25
Citizens of Newbury, Vt	37	J. W. Bradford	25
T. T. Dwight	25	J. W. Lyall	25
H. W. H. Parsons Bros.	40	M. Herzog & Co	25
Through Miss Helen Kingsley	25	Jas. W. Lester & Co., Employes Tracy, Erving & Co	35
J. R. Pell	25	A. G. Jerome	20
F. K	25	Mrs. B. Seats	20
E. T. Wesley	25	Pruchot, Warren & Co	20
L. M. Hoffman, Son & Co.	25	Mrs. S. L. Sturges	20
Grun & Fish	25	E. M	20
Through J. C. Davis, R. I	25	Julian L. Yale	22
Fearing & Delborn	25	R. T. Irwin	10
J. C. Morris & Sons	25	Through Orison Walbridge	12
Chas. S. Stickney	25	J. B. Haverly	15
T. B. Peddie	20	H. M. Hall	10
Sterns & Beale	20	C. P. & Co	10
James Holt	20	Alfred Hurdekoper	10
Mrs. Eagle	20	Four children B. K	10
Edgar Ketchum	20	Mrs. H. P. Buckley	10
Through G. F. Watson.	20	H. T. Ingalls	10
Through Capt. B. Harmony	20	Miss C. W. Platt	10
G. R.	20	Charles O. Judson	10
John Chadwick	20	Stephen C. Williams	10
W. D. Murphy	20	J. and R. Smyth	10
Through C. Prince	20	A. H. Bowner	10
Alfred Pell	20	Mr Bristed	10
E. B. Caldwell	20	H. H. Farmer	10
T. Faridot	20	Through Henry Loomis	16
Through D. P. Sharp	10	A. B. C	15
Through B. Bronson	10	D. Hays	18
C. H. Hippil	10	R	15
L. V. Hall	10	Daniel LeRoy	10
W. P. P	10	Mrs. G. Warren	10
H. N. G	10	Mrs. Daniel LeRoy	10
R. M. Sherman	10	Soldiers Friend	10
An Old Democrat	10	M. Hayden	10
G. N. Titus	10	Eliza G. Platt	10
E. F. Many	10	W. B. Miles	10
Mrs. E. Northrop	10	Mrs. C. C. Stone	10
Mrs. W. E. Aldrich	10	T. W. H	10
O. E. E	12	C. C. North	10
Thro' Ackerman & Deys	10	B. P. Jones & Co	10
Robert Rennie	10	Chas. Taylor & Co	10
Through G. R. Davis	10	Thomas Hall	5
Luke W. Thomas	10	S. M. S	5
John Sweedy	10	Joseph Hall	5
F. Hoffman	10	J. Enriddle	5
Lewis C. Cook	12	R. C	5
From Hastings, Hud. R.	15	R. D	5
W. M. B	15	Manning & De Forrest	5
T. S. Gaines	5	R. McErlen	5
West Greenville	5	W. F. Danley	5
Mrs. Charles J. Tolson.	6	Through J. T. Patten	9
Thos. Vernon	5	J. S. Hayck & Son	5
L. W. Wandel	6	Friend	5
Mrs. M	6	Million	5
J. W. A	5	Through David Beeton.	5
Henry Ferry	6	Citizens of Benton	5
A. F. Hazen, H. C. Hazen and L. B. Hazen	5	S. J. S	5
A. C. Lawson	7	Samuel B. Scanlan	5
Democratic	5	Mrs. M. B. Callinston	5
C. W. Brooks	5	Stephen A. Spencer	5
H. P. M	5	George Seviol	5
Staples	5	Daniel C. Gleason	5
Merwin Thomas	5	Andrew J. Sway	5
Mrs. Dr. Peter Clark	5	Junior	5
H. F. F	5	Mrs. J. Harlon Gleason.	5
Horsesso Steine Maine	5	C. H. K	5
Philistrains	5	Thro. Mrs. Wal. Weed	7
Wm. Pilgrim	5	L. M. K	5
Wm. Bocrum	5	J. M	5
J. S. Adams	5	R. M	5
G. H. Morgan	5	Miss Puss Chadwick	5
J. A. Greebe	5	George H. Morgan	5
S. A	5	T. W	5
A. M	5	Miss Ellen Provost	5
F. C. Sackett	5	L. W. S	5
Henry Talmadge	5	F. M. Suydam	5
Samuel Wright	5	A. G	5
J. K. O	5	W. P. Stone	5
Wm. King	5	Daniel Romain	5
James M. Bates	5	Rufus S. King	5
Mrs Jas. Stewart	5	M. C. F	5
Through T. G. R. Davis	5	J. C. M	5
W. K. Bruer	5	J. A. P	5
C. H. L	5	F. W. Gulkan	5
Rev. C. L. Noss	5	E. Howe	5
John E. Seabury	5	A	5
From 5 men	5	F. G. Gedney	5
Freeman & Burr	5	A. Vergeman	5
W. M Isaac	5	A. T. S	5
T. G. P. O	5	Thro. W. S. Brownell	5
J. H. Young	5	R. R. Breese	5
A. H. R	5	B. W. Bradford	5
George Kennel	5	Thomas Henry	5
S. E. Freeburn	5	Henry Lawrence	5
E. H. Day	5	P. H. B	5
Julia Carville	5	G. W. Snow	5
Friend	5	W. H. Churchill	5
Friend	5	Bertie Brigham	5
Chd'n of E. A. Benedict	5	J. A. C	5
A. V	5	N. B	5
Crony & Leon	5	E. J. B	5
Mrs. S. S. L. H	5	W. H. B	5
G. Scherman	5	Mrs E. B	5
Rich. Nonen	5	W. S. Johnson	5
H. Halleck	5	J. A. D. Mensing	5
George A. Higgins	5	E. J. Connolly	5
Sam. Waterbury	5	George Werchtman	15
Mrs. C. F. Corwith	5	Cash and under $5	156 50
White & Douglas	5	The officers of Station E, 8th-av., 23 turkeys.	
J. Sanger & Co	5	CORRECTION—Lebland 50, should read Francis Leland, $50.	
John N. Sayre	5		
Miss Fanny Stone	5		
George C. Stone	5		

Any one having claims against the committee for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Thanksgiving Dinner, will please send them in for payment to-day, as after that time the money will all be appropriated.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer,
No. 94 Maiden-lane.

A SURPLUS LEFT—WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH IT?

The Committee on providing a Thanksgiving Dinner for the soldiers and sailors, will have a small surplus in money and provisions after providing for the soldiers in front, which they intend to appropriate toward procuring a dinner for the soldiers in the hospitals and in the forts in this vicinity. They would be glad to receive from ladies who are in the habit of visiting the hospitals and forts, a statement of the wants of those under their care. We desire while knowing that all are cared for to avoid a double supply.

GEO. BLISS, Jr., Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the Committee on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Thanksgiving, at the Union League Club House, Seventeenth-street, Union-square, on the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock P. M.

Thanksgiving Day in the City.

The preparations being made for holding Thanksgiving in this city indicate that the day will be more generally observed this year than for several years past. Religious services will be held in all the churches, and by special command of Archbishop McCLOSKEY, the Roman Catholics will observe the day with more than usual ceremony. There will be dinners in all of our charitable institutions, and delicacies will be distributed among the soldiers in the hospitals.

Newsboys' Thanksgiving.

The newsboys beg to remind their friends and acquaintances, that a Thanksgiving dinner will afford them great gratification. We trust that their appeal will be heard and receive a generous response. Contributions may be sent to the Lodging House, No. 128 Fulton-street.

Thanksgiving Among Orphans.

The managers of the Patriotic Orphan Home, located at Flushing, desire to give the children under their care a Thanksgiving dinner, and they respectfully ask a generous public to remember these children of our brave and fallen soldiers on that day. Contributions may be sent to No. 14 Bible House, or to the residence of either of the secretaries, Mrs. H. ZABRISKIE, No. 67 West Twenty-first-street; Mrs EDWARD FITCH, No. 71 East Twenty-seventh-street.

Movements of Gov. Fenton.

The Governor-elect visited the Stock Exchange yesterday, and was handsomely received by the brokers. He was introduced to many of them, and received their personal congratulations on his triumphant election.

City Politics.

M'KEON ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The McKeon Aldermanic Conventions met last night, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Alde men, to be voted for at the ensuing charter election. Third District, adjourned to Nov. 26; Fifth District, Ignatius Flynn; Seventh District, William Cooper.

Election Frauds in the Eighth District.

It is reported that recent investigations have brought to light extensive election frauds in the Eighth Congressional District. The friends of Mr. DODGE are at work, and it is believed that the seat of Mr. BROOKS, as representative elect from this district, can be successfully contested.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KEROSENE OIL FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The Kerosene oil factory of I. MOORE & Co., on the corner of North Thirteenth and Second streets, Williamsburgh, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, together with contents. Several hundred barrels of material were stored on the premises. The fire was caused by the bursting of a pipe connected with the works. Damage $15,000; covered by insurance in New-York and Brooklyn offices.

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board met last evening, and transacted some routine business. The Counsellor presented a communication relative to flagging streets, in which he gave his opinion, that when sidewalks were flagged at the expense of the owners of adjoining property, and when they required repairs, the expense should be a general tax, instead of a local assessment. The subject was referred to the Law Committee for report, shortly after which the Board adjourned, to recommence the canvass of the city vote, cast at the last election.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, Nov 22.—Nos. 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 27½, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 16.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Nos. 49, 38, 93, 66, 82, 104.

PARTIAL RAISING OF THE BLOCKADE.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, by my proclamation of the 19th of April, 1861, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, and Fernandina and Pensacola, in the State of Florida, were, for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and whereas, the said ports were subsequently blockaded accordingly, but having, for some time past, been in the military possession of the United States, it is deemed advisable that they should be opened to domestic and foreign commerce.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the Act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said ports of Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola, shall so far cease and determine, from and after the first day of December next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons, things, and information contraband of war, may, from that time, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, to the limitations, and in pursuance of the regulations which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to such military and naval regulations as are now in force, or may hereafter be found necessary.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Deaths in the Old Point Hospitals.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 18.

The following is a list of the deaths at the Old Point Hospitals since my last report:

November 8.

Wm. Goodier, 117th N. Y.	J. B. Blockburn, 22d N. C.
John Glunt, 15th N. C.	P. L. Trotter pris. of war.
D. Williams, 20th Penn.	S. Hawkins, 17th U. S. Col.
John F. Sharp, 55th Penn.	J. Parks, 21st U. S. Colored.
Chas. Freilight, 142d N. Y.	G. Oden, 1st U. S. Colored.
Smith A. Conner, 62d Ohio.	W. Denby, 7th U. S. Col.

November 9.

Henry Watson, 4th U. S. Colored.	James L. Wotefuly, 4th U. S. Colored.

November 10.

Adam Wilson, 117th N. Y.	Chas. Payson, 22d U. S. Col.
Wm. Cox, 67th Ohio.	Geo D. Gorrin, 6th U. S. Col.
E. Wyant, 11th Penn Cav.	Geo N. Cane, 1st U. S. Col.
Geo. Northrop, 10th Conn.	James Brown, 1st U. S. Col.

November 11.

Ezra Coleman, 115th N. Y.	G. Newman, 4th U. S. Col'd
Wm. McShane, 4th U. S. Art.	W. F. Harris, 29th U. S. Col.
E. M. Abbett, 6th Conn.	

November 12.

Charles Liffenhoder, 158th New-York.	Levi Post, 16th N. Y. Art.
John Hoban, 7th New-York	W. H. Adams, 10th N. H.
Chas. W. Howard, 16th N. Y.	John Stewart, 6th U. S. Col.
H. D. Lighthall, 16th N. Y.	J. Armstrong, 6th U. S. Col.
J. D. Abrams, 142d N. Y.	R. Foote, 10th U. S. Colored
	J. Spencer, 4th Mass. Cav.

November 13.

John Johnson, 112th N. Y.	Manuel Bill, 22d U. S. Col.
Tobias Brown, 199th Penn.	Alfred Harris, 7th U. S. Col.
Daniel Wilcox, 11th Penn Cavalry.	W. F. L. Morrison, 29th U. S. Colored.
Lewis Blair, 9th Vt.	Samuel Lloyd, 6th U. S. Col.

November 14.

John Bloom, 100th N. Y.	Geo. N. Trumbull, 39th Ill.
Michael Fadner, 142d N. Y.	Andrew J. Rifle, 58th Penn.
Henry Sayers, 14th N. Y.	Henry Warren, 29th Conn.
James Plowman, 39th Ill.	Geo. H. Hector, 29th Conn.

November 15.

Francis J. Haynes, 3d N. Y.	Peter Butter, 7th U. S. Col.
Wilson Husted, 142d N. Y.	C. Readin, 29th U. S. Col
Samuel H. Cristy, 18th Pa.	Charles H. Swift, 211th Pennsylvania.
Cyrus Pitts, 9th U. S. Col.	
John Patter, 4th U. S. Col	

November 16.

Bernard B. Hunle, 158th N. Y.	Reuben C. Pratt, 17th Conn.
Jacob A. Warner, 203d Penn.	Daniel Dersey, 4th U. S. Col.
John L. Bacham, 2d Md.	A Penson, 7th U. S Colored.
John Sergeuheim, 5th Md.	Frank Johnson, 11th U. S. Col.

A severe Northeast storm set in here to-day.

Evening Exchange.

$35,000	Amer. Gold	222	200	M. S. & N. I.	s3 70⅝
45,000	do	221⅜	400	do	b3 70⅝
10,000	do	b30 222	100	do	b3 70¾
10,000	do	221⅞	200	do	b10 71
100	N. Y. Cen	s3 120⅜	100	do	s3 70⅞
100	do	120⅝	700	do	b3 70⅞
400	Erie Railway	s3 98⅝	100	do	s10 70¾
200	do	98⅝	400	Ill. Cen. R	125
100	do	95⅞	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	s3 105
700	do	b3 95⅞	300	Clev. & Tol.	109⅜
900	Hudson R. R	b3 119⅜	400	do	b3 110
500	Reading R	137⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R	104⅞
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf	80¾	300	do	104⅞
200	P. F. W. & C	103½	200	Chic & N. W	42⅝
200	Cumb. Coal	46½	100	do	s3 42⅜
100	do	47	200	do	42⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co	b10 34			

Market firm. After the call, Gold sold at 222⅜.

[Advertisement.]

A RELIEF.

You are troubled with a bad breath. It annoys your friends and acquaintances, as well as yourself. You would like to get rid of it, but scarcely know what means to adopt. We will tell you. Use the Fragrant Sozodont! It will cleanse and beautify your teeth, and leave your breath pure and sweet.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

For portraits, with descriptions of character, Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology and Psychology. See December No. *Phrenological Journal*, 20 cents or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES,
For Stores or Dwellings,
Manufactured by
H. L. & J. S. KELTY, No. 344 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DANVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. R. GREGG—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in the five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.—The New-York *Mercury* for December 3, which is now ready at the news depots, contains its usual monthly announcement of the very latest New-York fashions. No lady who desires the latest fashionable intelligence, with the most important practical hints, can afford to be without the New-York *Mercury*.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport North America, from New-Orleans—Lieut.-Col. H. S. Smith, Lieut. Geo. H. Camo, Mme. Caslin, Miss Mary B. Field, A. E. McConnell, U. N., J. McIntyre, N. S. N., T. Reynolds, U. S. A., H. S. Valentine, S. B. Clark, and 40 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 55 | Sun sets..... 4 39 | Moon rises 12 21
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY
Sandy Hook. 2 04 | Gov. Island . 2 33 | Hell Gate.. 4 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Nov. 21.

Cleared.

Steamers Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Barks Jennie Ellingwood, (Br.,) Ellingwood, Havana; Isis, (Br.,) Curtis, Montevideo, J. Norton, jr.; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rhodes, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge.

Brigs Hope (Br.,) Durant, St. Vincent, Middleton & Co.; Woodland, Manken, Azores, Murray & Nephew; Salinas, (Br.,) Michenor, Para, L. E. Ainsinck & Co.

Ship John Bright, Dewar, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Schooners Juna, Coffin, Curacao, Miller & Houghton; Ada Herbert, Crowell, Danvers; Owen Bearse, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Mayflower, Henderson, Boston, H. W. Loud & Co.; Flying Fish, Duval, Baltimore, ——; H. Ryan, Snow, New Bedford, Teyrson & Wood; John Crockford, Jones, Washington, T. Kenney; Stephen G. Hart, Paley, Washington, H. W. Loud & Co.; Sahwa, Jasper, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.; John Rose, House, Washington, A. Abbott; White Foam, Howes Georgetown, J. Kenny; Daniel Brown, Pickens, Hilton Head, J. Kenny; Mary L. Compton, Dupuy, Norfolk, H. S. Rackett & Co.; America, Terry, Fortress Monroe, Tupper & Beattie; Brave, Briggs, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; L. A. Edwards, Lane, Fortress Monroe, A. Abbott; Chingarora, Madis n. Accomac, E. H. Kreemer.

Arrived.

Steamer E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Taylor & Co.

U. S. steam transport North American, Marshman, New-Orleans 12th inst., and Key West 16th, with flour and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Has had strong E. and E. N. E. gales, with a high cross sea, since leaving Key West, 16th inst., at 3:30 P. M., 30 miles west of Carrysfort Reef, signalized steamship Evening Star, hence for New-Orleans. 20th, at 7 A. M., 40 miles south of the Capes of Delaware, spoke steamship Guiding Star, hence for New-Orleans; same day, at 8 A. M., spoke brig Lady of the Lake, (Br.,) from Bermuda, for New-York.

Brig Clyde, (Br.,) Walters, Hillsboro, N. S., 5 ds., with building stone to A. Smithers & Co. 16th inst., in a gale from N. W., sprung mainmast.

Brig Victoria, (Br.,) Davison, Lingan 15 ds., via Halifax, N. S., with coal and fish to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Arcturus, (Br.,) Stiles, Hillsboro, N. S., with stone to F. I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Ransom, (Br.,) McNeily, Harborville, N. S., 20 ds., with potatoes to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. S. S. Lewis, Harris, Belfast, with potatoes for Baltimore.

Schr. Saxon, Cassidy, St. Andrews, N. B., 10 ds., with ship-knees and timber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Quickstep, Richardson, Portsmouth, for Bergen Point.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Nickerson, Boston, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Chief, Doughty, St. Martins 13 ds., with salt to master.

Schr. Princess Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Leucadia, Small, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Seraph, Ryder, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Sarah Wooster, Lord, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Preston, Greenport.

Schr. A. Tirrell, Higgins, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr Wm. Carlton, Beckett, Cohasset Narrows.

Schr. A. H. Howe, Chase, Chatham, with fish.

Schr Sarah Clark, Bangor, for Washington.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. S. Tuttle, Jones, Gloucester, for Providence.

Schr. Wm C. Atwood, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr Mayflower, Henderson, Newburgh, for Boston.

Schr. G. A. Pearse, Burgess, Fall River.

Schr. West Winds, Harrington, Dighton in ballast.

Schr Henry Hobart, Robinson, New-Haven.

Schr S. L. Stevens, Moore, New Bedford.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Clifford, Fall River.

Schr. Planet, Demott, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. G. A. Hayden, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Nash, Stonington, with granite.

Schr. Mediator, Davis, Fall River.

Schr. Jason, Sprague, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Hannah Martin, Aldridge, New-Haven.

Schr. Alfred Barrett,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4108. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Moravian at Portland and the Borussia at this Port.

Speech of Lord Palmerston on American Affairs.

Rebel Account of the Capture of the Florida.

Further Comments by the English Press.

HEAVY COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN PARIS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Moravian*, from Liverpool, Nov. 10, via Londonderry on the 11th, arrived at Portland yesterday. Her dates are five days later than those previously received.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Southampton on the 2d, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is anticipated. The *Borussia* put back to Southampton on the 3d, for repairs to her propeller, and left again on the 7th.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Quebec, reached Liverpool on the evening of the 9th inst.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 10th inst.

The steam ship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 10th inst.

The forepart of the steamship *Jura* has keeled over, and the afterpart remains fast and upright on the sands where she grounded.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE FLORIDA.

The London *Times'* City Article says:

"Advices from New-York, with regard to the mode in which the Washington Government have received the news of the capture of the Confederate steamer *Florida*, are awaited with the greatest interest by the mercantile, as well as the political world. One reason for the importance attributed to these advices, consists in the inference that if the affair be palliated or condoned by Lincoln's Government, it will henceforth entirely extinguish any power on the part of the United States to assail by privateers the commerce of any nation with which they may be at war, since the precedent will establish a claim to the right to pursue and destroy every such vessel, whatever may be the port in which she may seek shelter or supplies."

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday, Nov. 5.

Capt. C. M. MORRIS and Paymaster R. TAYLOR, of the Confederate States Navy, late of the *Florida* steamer, arrived here this evening in the royal mail steamship *Magdalena*, from Bahia. An interview since held with Mr. TAYLOR at Kelway's Hotel, supplemented by information received from Bahia, enables me to furnish you with the following particulars connected with the capture of the *Florida* by the Federal steamer of-war *Wachusett*, of which a telegraphic announcement has been received via Lisbon:

It appears that the *Florida* arrived at Bahia at 9 P. M. on the 4th of October, having put in at that port for a supply of stores and coals, and to effect some slight repairs in her machinery. Soon after she had anchored in the outer harbor a boat went alongside, and demanded the name of the vessel. The answer was given, 'The Confederate States steamer *Florida*,' and a person in the boat called out, 'This boat is from Her Brittanic Majesty's steamer *Curlew*.' The next morning it was found that neither the *Curlew* nor any other British steamer-of-war was at the port, and the officers of the *Florida* came to the opinion that the boat must have been sent from the Federal steamer *Wachusett*, which was lying in the harbor.

On the morning of the 5th the *Florida* was visited by a Brazilian naval officer, to whom Capt. MORRIS stated his requirements, and the officer told the Captain that he would carry his message to the Governor of the Province, but until an answer was received from that official the *Florida* must not communicate with the shore. At 12 o'clock at noon a letter from the Governor was received by Capt. MORRIS informing him that he was then ready to receive him. The Captain immediately went on shore and had an interview with the Governor, who informed him that he would be allowed forty-eight hours to get in stores and coals, and that should the repairs require a longer time, he would grant an extension for that purpose. The Governor was very urgent in his request that Capt. MORRIS would strictly observe the laws of neutrality during his stay, and informed the Captain that the American Consul, Mr. WILSON, had given him his word of honor that the *Wachusett* would not violate the laws of neutrality within the Brazilian waters. Capt. MORRIS gave the Governor the same assurance on the part of the *Florida*. An Admiral of the Brazilian navy was present during this interview, and when Capt. MORRIS requested that he should be allowed to move the *Florida* from the outer to the inner roads, so as to be out of danger, and to facilitate coaling operations as well, the Admiral said, "Oh, yes, move her in, and come inside of me, and you will be out of all danger." Immediately after the interview the *Florida* was removed to the berth designated for her, having two Brazilian vessels-of-war between her and the *Wachusett*, and close under the guns of a steamer-of-war and a Brazilian fort. The Brazilian engineer who examined the broken machinery of the *Florida* reported that it could not be repaired in less than four days, and Capt. MORRIS at once came to the determination to let part of his crew go ashore for liberty for twelve hours. A number of the men accordingly went ashore in the evening. Just after dark, about 7 o'clock, a boat went alongside the *Florida*, and on being hailed the reply was that she was from the *Wachusett*, with the United States Consul on board, who had an official communication from the Captain of that ship to the Captain of the *Florida*. The Consul sent up his card with the letter, which was addressed "Capt. MORRIS, sloop *Florida*." The letter was sent back to the Consul, who was told that it could not be received, as it was not properly addressed, but that any communication addressed to Capt. MORRIS, of the Confederate States Navy, would be received. The boat then left.

On the morning of the 6th, a Mr. DE VIDIKY went on board the *Florida*, having received a letter from the United States Consul, inclosing one to Capt. MORRIS. Mr. DE VIDIKY read to the Captain his letter from the Consul, requesting him to deliver the inclosed challenge to Capt. MORRIS, and offering to use his influence with the Brazilian Government to have the *Florida* fitted out quickly if he would accept the challenge to go out and fight the *Wachusett*. The letter to Capt. MORRIS was improperly directed as before, and that gentleman declined to receive it, but told Mr. DE VIDIKY to say that he had come to Bahia for a special purpose, which being accomplished, he should leave again—that he should neither seek nor avoid a contest with the *Wachusett*, but should he meet her he would try to destroy her. Having received this answer, Mr. DE VIDIKY left. The same afternoon, the first batch of liberty-men having returned to the *Florida*, the starboard watch was re-leased, and Capt. MORRIS, and some of the officers also, went ashore at the same time.

One of the six men who subsequently swam ashore stated that about 3:15 A. M. on the 7th, Acting-Master T. T. HUNTER, Jr., being in charge of the deck, the *Wachusett* left her anchorage, and, taking advantage of the darkness, steered for the *Florida*, from whom she could not be seen until she was close to her. She was hailed by Acting-Master HUNTER, who received no answer, and he consequently called all hands to quarters. Before the officers and crew could all get on deck the *Wachusett* struck the *Florida* on the starboard quarter, cutting her rail down to the deck, and carrying away her mizenmast. At the same time the *Wachusett* poured a volley of musketry and a charge of canister from her forecastle pivot gun upon the *Florida's* decks. The *Wachusett* then backed off, and demanded a surrender, to which Lieut. PORTER declined to accede. The *Wachusett* fired again and again, which was returned by the officers and crew of the *Florida*. Another demand was made to surrender, and Lieut. PORTER answered "I will surrender conditionally." The *Wachusett* then ceased firing, and the commander called out for Capt. MORRIS to come on board her. Lieut. PORTER answered that he was on shore, but that he, as commanding officer, would come as soon as he could get a boat ready. A number of armed boats were then sent from the *Wachusett* to take possession of the *Florida*. As soon as Lieut. PORTER was heard to say that he would surrender, fifteen of the *Florida's* crew jumped overboard to escape capture, of whom only six succeeded in reaching the shore, the other nine, it is alleged, being shot in the water by men on the forecastle and in the boats of the *Wachusett*. Mr. HUNTER was wounded, and a number of men killed. The *Wachusett* then made fast a hawser to the foremast of the *Florida*, and after slipping her cable, towed her out to sea. While this was being done, a boat from the Brazilian flagship went alongside the *Wachusett* and ordered her to return to her anchoring ground, and a reply was given telling the boat to keep off, as she was about to go back to her anchorage. Capt. MORRIS was sleeping ashore, at an hotel overlooking the water, and when called up by persons at the hotel, who suspected that something wrong was going on by hearing the report of guns, he got down just in time to make out what in the darkness appeared to be the vessels steaming out of the harbor.

On the 12th ult., the *Wachusett*, with the *Florida* in tow, passed within sight of Pernambuco.

Mr. DE VIDIKY wrote a letter to Capt. MORRIS, on the 7th, expressing his regret at having accepted the mission from the American Consul, whom he could not find on his return from the *Florida* to hand him back the letters, and stating that after what had transpired, he believed the challenge had not been made in good faith.

The *Florida* had only twenty-five tons of coaldust on board at the time of her capture. The machinery to be repaired—viz., the pipe of her donkey-engine and fresh-water condenser—is still on shore at the Brazilian arsenal at Bahia.

When the *Florida* arrived at Bahia she had a complement of 17 officers and 129 men, of whom 5 officers and 71 men (including the 6 who swam ashore at the time of her capture) were on shore, and consequently preserved their liberty. The other 12 officers and 58 men were either captured, killed, or wounded. The names of these 12 officers are: First-Lieutenant, Thomas K. Porter; Second-Lieutenant, S. G. Stone; Past-Assistant-Surgeon, S. J. Charlton; Chief-Engineer, W. S. Thompson; Acting-Masters, R. S. Floyd; G. D. Bryan and I. T. Hunter, Jr.; Assistant-Surgeon, Thomas Emory; Midshipman, G. T. Sinclair, Jr.; First Assistant-Engineer, W. Ahern; Second-Engineer, J. B. Brown, and Captain's Clerk, W. D. Hough.

The five officers who are free are Capt. C. M. MORRIS, Paymaster R. TAYLOR, Third Lieut. S. BARRON, Jr., Midshipman J. H. DYER and Master's Mate J. B. KING. Of these, the first two have arrived in the *Magdalena*, and the others, with the 71 of the crew, are coming home passengers in a sailing ship, to leave Bahia for London about the 15th of October.

The American Consul, Mr. WILSON, went away in the *Wachusett*, leaving no one in charge of his consulate at Bahia. All business with the States was consequently interrupted. The indignation of the Brazilians at the conduct pursued towards the *Florida* was very intense, and the populace tore down the American Consulate arms and broke it in pieces in the street. Nearly all the merchants at Bahia had signed a document, and forwarded it to the Chamber of Commerce at New-York, requesting them to withhold any judgment on the matter until they have full and correct accounts of the outrage.

Capt. MORRIS proceeds to London by to-night's mail train, and Mr. TAYLOR follows in the morning. Those gentlemen wish it to be stated that the reports in some Brazilian papers of the deaths of certain officers of the *Florida* are untrue, and calculated to give unnecessary alarm to their friends and relatives.

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

The new Lord Mayor of London was inaugurated on the 9th inst. with the usual ceremonies, terminating with a grand banquet at Guild Hall.

The leading members of the British Cabinet and other high dignitaries were present.

Lord PALMERSTON, in an eloquent speech, spoke cheeringly of European politics.

As regards America, he said:

"There is one dark spot in the picture which the affairs of the world present. That spot is on the other side of the Atlantic. We grieve, and every man of right mind must grieve, that that bloody and disastrous war, which broke out more than three years ago among the kindred nations of Northern America, still rages, still lays waste the fertile plains of that continent, still bedews with the blood of its people those forests and tracts of territory which ought to be cultivated and become sources of wealth, pleasure and happiness to mankind.

"We may earnestly trust that human nature will not long permit that deadly and disastrous strife to continue—that the contending parties within some period not remote will find it much better to be reconciled than to fight—and that these disputes which have bedewed the continent with fraternal blood, will be settled by an amicable arrangement between themselves. [Loud cheers.] The beginning of the strife was expected to be attended in this country with most disastrous results to manufactures. These alarms have been found groundless. At all events, out of evil may come some good, and I trust in future our sources of supply will be spread over a great portion of the globe, and that we shall no longer be dependent on any one country for materials so essential to the industry and prosperity of our own country."

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse, on the 9th instant, was lower. The Rentes closed at 64f. 85c.

ROTHSCHILD DE LOWENBERG & Co., bankers in Paris, have suspended payment, with liabilities amounting to from £500,000 to £600,000 sterling.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

The final vote in the Danish Lower House on the treaty of peace was taken on the 9th instant. The treaty was approved by seventy-five to twenty-one votes. One member abstained from voting. Four were absent. All the Deputies present from Schleswig and the Enclaves, ceded by the treaty to Germany, voted against the treaty.

The bill was afterward sent to the Upper House.

ITALY.

The debate on the Convention and removal of the capital to Rome is still progressing in the Chamber of Deputies.

Some of the speakers denounce the Convention as a virtual renunciation of Rome, while others regard it as leading to Rome at no distant period.

There has been great floods in Tuscany, and considerable damage done to property, particularly to the railways.

At Florence there was also a great inundation. The streets were flooded, the fields laid waste, and the roads broken up. The damage done is enormous. But few lives were lost.

The Czarwitch of Russia, was on a visit to Turin.

SPAIN.

A new and more liberal law in favor of the press, was being spoken of by the Spanish Government.

AUSTRIA.

A new loan of twenty-five millions of florins, at 5 per cent., to be issued at 87, is announced.

JAPAN.

The details of the naval operations against Japan by the combined Powers are published.

The expedition was entirely successful.

Henceforward there is to be a free passage to the inland sea, and all ships passing through the Straits of Simonoseki are to be treated in the most friendly manner.

The forts, which were, to a great extent, destroyed or rendered useless, are not to be repaired, nor are any guns to be mounted on them, and no new forts are to be built.

The Prince of NAGATE is to defray the expenses of the expedition and to pay a ransom on account of the town of Simonoseki having been spared.]

The total loss of the expedition was about ninety killed and wounded, of which sixty-five fell to the English.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England, on the 10th inst., reduced its rate of interest from 9 to 8 ₱ cent, an event fully anticipated and discounted in advance.

In the open market money was abundant, and the funds continued upward.

Consols were buoyant, and further advanced a ¼ ₱ cent on the 9th inst.

SATTERTHWAITE'S circular says, that up to the 8th inst. there was a very firm market for American securities, and much disposition to buy "five-twenties" and Illinois shares at improving prices, but on the 9th, upon the receipt of advices from New-York to Nov. 1, reporting an advance in gold, free sellers of both stocks appeared, and a decline was established. The market, however, closed firm at 41¾ for five-twenties, and 52⅜ for Illinois.

The Confederate loan rallied 2 ₱ cent. under the news received by the *City of Washington*.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—NOV. 10.

Sales for four days, 30,000 bales, including 22,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was buoyant at an advance of ⅛d. @ d. ₱ lb.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was firmer, but quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—NOV. 10.

The market is generally quiet, but steady. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report: FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT steady. CORN quiet and easier.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—NOV. 10.

The Provision Market is flat. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: BEEF heavy and declining. PORK has a downward tendency. BACON steady. LARD firm, at 48s. @ 50s. TALLOW firmer.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—NOV. 10.

ASHES quiet and steady. SUGAR upward. COFFEE quiet and steady. RICE steady. LINSEED OIL steady. RESIN dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE inactive, at 5s. @ 5s. 3d. PETROLEUM steady, at 1s. 10¾d @ 2s. 11d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firm. CORN easier. SUGAR advancing. COFFEE firm. TEA steady. RICE firm. TALLOW firmer.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 10

Consols closed at 90⅝ @ 90¾, for Money. The Bank of England to-day reduced its minimum rate of discount to 8 ₱ cent.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Railroad, 52 @ 52⅜ discount. Erie, 40 @ 42. United States Five-twenties, 41⅜ @ 41¾.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Scotia* from New-York, arrived to-day.

COTTON.—The sales of the week reach 74,000 bales, including 19,500 to speculators, and 13,000 to exporters. The market has been buoyant, with an advance on the week of ⅛d. ₱ lb. on American, and ⅛d. @ 3d. on other descriptions. The sales to-day, (Friday,) were 15,000 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency, at the following authorized quotations.

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	26⅜d.	24⅝d.
Mobile	26 d.	24⅜d.
Uplands	25⅝d.	24 d.

The total stock in port amounted to 537,000 bales, including 11,000 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester Market is firmer, with an advancing tendency, but the advance checks business.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is steady and firmer. Corn is dull.

PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet and steady. Lard is advancing.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 11.

CONSOLS close at 90⅜ @ 91⅛ for money. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £334,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central, 51⅜ @ 52⅜ discount. Erie 39 @ 41.

VERY LATEST NEWS PER MORAVIAN.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 11.

The English journals publish the official Brazilian correspondence relative to the capture of the *Florida*.

The *Morning Star* announces the seizure, and hopes the American Government will repudiate it.

The announcement of the arrival of the steamship *Teutonia* at Southampton was premature. She has not yet been signaled.

Political news to-day is generally unimportant.

SUMMARY OF NEWS BY THE ETNA.

The following is a summary of the steamship *Etna's* news, which left Liverpool on the 9th, and Queenstown on the 10th inst., for New-York.

The steamship *Saxonia* passed Falmouth on the 8th inst. under canvas, going at the rate of six knots an hour. Her machinery was disabled. Prior to being reported, the premiums on her advanced to 20 per cent.

The ship *Ocean Pearl*, from New-York for Tarragona, was totally wrecked, on the 25th of October, off the latter port. The crew and a large portion of the cargo were saved.

The *Shipping Gazette* believes the steamer to which Capt. SEMMES and his men were transferred by the *Laurel* off Madeira was the *Sea King*, which recently cleared from London for Bombay.

It is stated that the last vessel destroyed by the *Florida* before her capture at Bahia was the *Mandarin*, from Rio de Janeiro for Baltimore.

Under the influence of the details of the capture of the Confederate steamer *Florida*, the English journals indignantly denounce the affair.

The London *Times* says that the act was most flagrantly lawless, and presumes that the American Government and its citizens will hasten to repudiate it; and that the New-York Chamber of Commerce will scruple to forfeit its character by rewarding or justifying the crime committed.

The London *Morning Post* thinks that the Federal Government will disown the act, but has some misgivings about it. It thinks that the outrage cannot be permitted to pass unnoticed by other Powers, and that all the maritime Powers should enter a protest against it.

The *Daily Telegraph* thinks that the unlawful seizure of the *Florida* will cause unmitigated satisfaction in New-York, although at the expense of the loss of national honor.

The London *Morning Herald* believes that events such as these will speedily force European nations to interfere in the American difficulty for their own security.

The *Daily News* has nothing to say about the matter, and the London *Star* is silent in regard to it.

The investigation into the loss of the steamer *Ontario* is concluded, and clears Capt. BROOKING of all blame.

Lord WODEHOUSE has been formally inaugurated as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

M. BERRIER, the distinguished French advocate, is receiving great attention in London. A legal banquet given in his honor was a most brilliant affair.

Bombay letters of the 14th and Calcutta of the 6th of October, fully confirm the disastrous effects of the great cyclone. Fuller accounts from Calcutta are expected in a few days.

The Moravian's Mail.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

The mails per the steamship *Moravian*, at Portland, and the newspaper-bag of the Associated Press, will reach this city at half-past 7 o'clock this evening, and be forwarded to New-York by the night train, which is due in New-York at an early hour to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

Proclamation by Gov. Seymour.

I have this day received a request from Provost-Marshal-General FRY, dated the 15th instant, "*that I will take such steps as will induce State, municipal and other local authorities, as well as prominent and influential citizens, to cooperate with the officers of this Bureau in securing an accurate enumeration of the persons liable to military duty in the several districts of the State.*"

The object of this request is to get a correct quota for future drafts, to save towns and cities from sending more than their full share of troops, and to see that all are enrolled who are liable under the law for drafting soldiers into the service of the United States.

I therefore urge upon all citizens immediate attention to this subject. When the call is made, it will be too late to correct errors.

Heretofore, when I have objected to the excessive quotas of the districts, I was told that there was a lack of vigilance on the part of our people in making timely corrections of the lists.

If the names of those not liable to duty are enrolled, the quotas which districts will be compelled to furnish will be unduly increased, although the persons thus improperly put upon the lists may be saved from the draft. On the other hand, if the names of those who are liable to duty are omitted, it will make greater chances against those whose names are put into the lottery of the conscription.

If citizens or officials will not attend to their duty in this matter, they must not complain of the injustice of the enrollment. It is the duty of Enrolling Boards to show their lists to all who may apply, and it is the right of every person to have errors corrected, whether they affect him individually or not. If any hindrances are put in the way of this, complaint should at once be made to me.

I exhort our public journals, by constant notices, to call the attention of our citizens to this subject. It deeply concerns the welfare of all classes. By prompt and vigilant attention [we will be saved from unequal quotas and from a heavy amount of taxation upon the several towns and cities.

A large share of our local indebtedness is due to the want of vigilance in correcting the enrollments. In other States, the town and city authorities have looked closely into the lists. The indifference of our people to this subject has thrown upon New-York an excessive share of the sacrifices and costs of the war.

We cannot expect the authorities at Washington to feel more concern with regard to our quotas than our people show for themselves. Neither can this department successfully contend against errors affecting the people of the State, while our citizens are careless about their own rights and interests.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the [L.S.] city of Albany, this twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

By the Governor: D. WILLIS, Jr., Private Secretary.

Gen. Canby Recovering.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

New-Orleans papers of the 15th say that Gen CANBY is recovering. The report of his death was telegraphed from here on the authority of the Clerk of the steamer *Stickney*, and, of course is thus proved false.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

A Fight with Mosby—Return of Captured Men—The Army—Health of the Troops—Promotions.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.
Saturday, Nov. 19, 1864.

The month of November thus far, as to the atmospherical changes, has apparently entered the lists as a rival of the fickle month of April; for we have had alternate days of rain and sunshine, sandwiched with cold cycles, which would put the philosophy of "E. M." to a severe test, were he now recording the changes on this mundane sphere. Yesterday water fell in torrents from the clouds all day long. This morning the sun rose in regal splendor, causing people to forget the gloom of yesterday, and we can almost fancy it is bright May and not gloomy Autumn, and the May end of it at that.

The army has quietly settled down again into what the casual observer would consider winter quarters; such wonderful apt ways experienced troops have of making themselves comfortable under the most adverse circumstances, even when expecting every day to receive marching orders. Let a corps or a small detachment halt more than one night in a spot, and at this season of the year, every squad turns to work, and one day covers the barren ground with a village of huts, with chimney, door and bunk accompaniments. Truly necessity is the mother of invention. Before me as I write is a camp where every hut boasts of a brick chimney; possibly by to-morrow's sun the men enjoying the luxuries may have to abandon their abodes, and leave them for others to occupy.

Corp. WM. H. F. ARMAKE, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, reported by me to have been captured on Tuesday last, at the time Capt. MOUNTJOY, with 109 men of MOSBY'S command attacked Sergt. SCHAFFNER and 16 men of the Seventeenth, near the Opequan, returned to camp to-day. He reports that it was Capt. BLAZER'S Company of 60 men (scouts attached to the Eighth Corps,) who recaptured the prisoners MOUNTJOY had Tuesday evening, and not the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, as before reported. ARMAKE, it seems, was rescued at the same time, but chose to go along with Capt. BLAZER instead of returning. Since Tuesday Capt. BLAZER'S command has been roaming about on both sides of the Blue Ridge, and yesterday morning the Company had a fight with 400 of MOSBY'S men, near Cabletown, Clarke County, and according to ARMAKE'S statement, got the worst of it. After fighting desperately until the seven shooting carbines and nearly all of the revolvers had been emptied, MOSBY, by his superior numbers, was enabled to make a flank movement. Sixteen of BLAZER'S men have come in, and others will doubtless turn up in the course of a day or two, as each member of the command is considered a host in himself; and more than all, they are thoroughly acquainted with the country.

A very judicious and timely order has just been promulgated prohibiting officers from visiting Winchester without passes, or rather leave of absence indorsed by Corps Commanders. Winchester, although a "Post," a great central point for the army, is nevertheless as quiet and orderly as a New England village. It is at the present time however cursed with a numerous class of disreputable female army followers who will doubtless soon be ordered to leave on short notice. Martinsburgh swarmed with these foul birds a few weeks ago, but they were all re-shipped for Washington and Baltimore, one cold wet night, with a Provost-Marshal escort.

The appointment of Gen. SHERIDAN as a Major-General in the regular army, gives general satisfaction in this army, where he is best known and appreciated, particularly because it is a tribute to real merit.

Writing about the Commanding General, calls to my mind a picture: "Gen. SHERIDAN'S arrival at the front, Oct. 19, 1864," in one of the illustrated weekly's, when,

"—like an arrow on the wind he rode
His winged courser, and with noble daring
Swept with his noble escort past our front,
Even at the stormy edge of chafing battle."

Now, what I would like to know is why any artist would wish to disfigure a commanding officer, by thrusting upon his head a "forage cap" when he looks so well under a black felt hat? Gen. SHERIDAN'S opportune arrival on the field of battle, Oct. 19, was a scene, it seems to me, affording material enough for a real artist to make a spirited picture.

The health of the army remains good. Dr. POMEROY, Surgeon of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, reports this morning only 13 sick out of 600 men present. I am told that reports from nearly all the regiments are equally favorable.

PROMOTIONS.

First Michigan Cavalry—Assistant-Surgeon A. K. SMITH, to full Surgeon.

Capt. GEORGE R. MAXWELL, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Capts. DUGGIN and LUBE, to be Majors.

There are only three of the original officers left in this regiment. E. A. PAUL.

Gen. Sherman—Important Letter from his Chief of Artillery.

Gen. BARRY addresses the following letter to the Buffalo *Courier*, telegraphic mention of which has already been made:

BUFFALO, Nov. 20, 1864.

EDITORS OF THE BUFFALO COURIER:—I have been deeply mortified by reading in the Buffalo *Courier*, of Saturday, the opinion of some indiscreet friend that I had been sent to the North by Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, in connection with peace propositions from the State of Georgia. I beg to say that I have come North for no such purpose. I arrived at my home late last night, seriously ill from an attack of erysipelas in the face and head, which utterly prevented me from accompanying Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN in his present expedition. As I am the last officer who left Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN (having bidden him good-bye at Kingston, Ga., on the 12th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., when he turned his horse's head in the direction of his proposed operations,) a word or two as to the condition of his army may be of interest. Gen. SHERMAN has every infantry, cavalry and artillery soldier that he wants; they have all received eight months' pay; their outfit has been especially adapted to a hard and rapid Winter's campaign; and the morale of the troops is unequaled. Our friends at the North must exercise patience with regard to Gen. SHERMAN'S movements, but must never for a single moment lose confidence in his final success. His genius and vigor will carry the army triumphantly through the work which it has to do.

I may add that on Monday night last, HOOD'S entire force, including FORREST'S cavalry, were in the immediate neighborhood of Tuscumbia and Florence, Alabama, watched by a body of troops under command of Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, of such strength as will render the invasion of Tennessee an impossibility, and even the withdrawal of HOOD for service elsewhere, an operation of extreme delicacy.

WILLIAM F. BARRY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Artillery of Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 21.

The Central America Transit Company's steamer *Moses Taylor* arrived here yesterday afternoon from San Juan del Sud.

The ships *Manchaka*, of London, *Mattaban* and *Arno* were lost in a gale off Howland and Baker's Island, on the 6th of October. The ship *White Swallow* is missing, and it is feared that she also is lost.

Wreck—The Case of Capt. Bell.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Nov. 22.

The schooner *Jenny Lind* was wrecked at Long Point on Saturday. She is a total loss.

Capt. BELL, the Lake Erie pirate, was before the Court to-day. There was some defect in the warrants, but he is still in custody, and the case will proceed to-morrow.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

The latest intelligence from SHERMAN reports him within twenty-five miles of Macon, his march unopposed. We may therefore look for the announcement of the capture of that place any hour. Macon is one hundred and four miles from Atlanta, and one of the centres of the great railroad system of Georgia. It also contains an extensive arsenal and cap factory. Its capture will form the first of the series of brilliant results to be hoped from SHERMAN'S grand campaign.

REPORTS ABOUT PETERSBURGH.

A premature report obtained here to-day that Petersburgh was evacuated. This is not yet officially confirmed; but all our indications from the front point to the imminence of that event. LEE, in detaching a force to protect Savannah, etc., will so weaken his enormously extended line as to make it prudent to concentrate the remainder of his force on the defence of Richmond. But Petersburgh in our hands will so expose the communications of Richmond as to make that place untenable.

DEATH OF COL. HOYT.

Col. W. W. HOYT, late commander of the 189th N. Y. Volunteers, who, with that newly organized regiment, but recently passed through this city for the front, has lost his life in the late operations before Richmond. Col. HOYT has been identified with the armies of the Union since the inception of rebellion, and had honorably passed through all intermediate grades, till he reached the rank he enjoyed at the time of his death. Thus another gallant officer and thorough gentleman has given his life to the cause of his country.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT.

Nearly two weeks have elapsed since direct information was received from Gen. SHERMAN himself. The Government has no intelligence of his recent movements later than that contained in the Richmond papers of last Friday. Gen. SHERMAN, at least a month ago, informed the proper authorities at Washington of his plans, which, judging by the rebel accounts, have thus far been carried into effect with a bright promise of success throughout his campaign.

THE REPORTED EVACUATION OF PETERSBURGH.

The reports of the evacuation of Petersburgh originated with refugees and deserters, who, coming into our lines, have merely impressed on others their belief that such was the fact.

GEN. EGAN'S WOUND.

Gen. EGAN'S wound has proved to be more serious than was at first supposed. The ball passed between the bones of the arm. Soon after he reached Washington erysipelas set in, but this has now subsided, and the physicians are hopeful that the danger is over. He will be taken to New-York as soon as he can bear to travel.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

The Navy Department is advised that the rebel schooner *Badger*, from St. Marks, bound to Havana, was taken possession of by the steamer *Adelia* on the 6th inst., off the middle entrance of St. George's Sound, Florida. Twenty-five packages of cotton were captured with the vessel, the Captain of which threw his papers overboard.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the heads of the several Bureaus of his Department a circular requiring the office hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., to be strictly observed, the intervening time to be devoted diligently to labor. This action on the part of the Secretary is to correct irregularities which he has noticed with regret. The Secretary says he has been much annoyed by applications for appointments, founded on statements made by clerks and others that there were vacancies to be filled and designating those vacancies. He therefore gives notice it is no part of the duty of clerks or others in the department, to give either information or advice on such points. All vacancies are reported to the Assistant Secretary, and will be filled as the Secretary may determine. He will regard any further interference of this character as sufficient cause for dismissal. While stating these grounds of complaint, the Secretary cheerfully bears testimony to the promptness and faithfulness with which, as a general rule, the business of the department has been conducted.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

The United States Court of Claims was opened yesterday, but adjourned over to December. Only one judge (Judge LEHRING) was present. Judge PECK is sick, and Judges CASEY, HUGHES, and WILMOT, are absent from the city.

JUDGE CATRON.

Justice CATRON, of the United States Supreme Court, writes hither from Nashville, stating that he will not be able to be in this city at the opening of the court in December.

LEASING COTTON PLANTATIONS.

The South Carolina Tax Commissioners will commence leasing cotton plantations for the ensuing year at Hilton Head, on the 4th of December.

Rebel Raid at Rouses Point—Return of a Massachusetts Regiment.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

A gang of rebel raiders, on horseback, are reportes to have made their appearance at Rouses Point Sunday night. On being challenged, they fired on the picket guard. This fire was promptly returned, and one of them fell from his saddle. The raiders immediately fled, taking the wounded man with them.

The Sixtieth Massachusetts Regiment arrived here this evening, from Washington, having served out their term of one hundred days.

Gen. Grant in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

Gen. GRANT missed the morning train for Washington, and while walking along Chestnut-street was recognized by a soldier. A crowd immediately collected, and the General took refuge in the Mayor's office. The cheering was most enthusiastic. He left in the noon train for Baltimore.

Explosion in a Powder-Mill.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

Nearly all the buildings in this city were shaken to-day by an explosion. A dispatch from Fishkill states that the powder-mill five or six miles back of Newburgh has blown up. No particulars.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 22.

At 7 o'clock this morning, the packing-house connected with SMITH & RAND'S powder mills, 3½ miles west of Newburgh, was blown up. A Mr. SMITH, one of the workmen, who had entered the building three or five minutes before the explosion, was the only person killed. The building contained about three tons of powder. Nothing is known as to the cause of the explosion.

The Steamer Eastern Queen Ashore.

BATH, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

The steamer *Eastern Queen*, hence for Boston, is ashore inside of Fort Popham. She lies in an easy position, and will probably come off at high water mark. Lighters and tugs have been sent to her.

Municipal Election in Dover, N. H.

DOVER, N. H., Tuesday, Nov. 22.

At the municipal election to-day, Hon. WILLIAM EATON, Union Republican, was reelected Mayor by 300 majority.

Defacing the Rocks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The beauty of American scenery is universally acknowledged. Among the features of the American landscape upon which intelligent travelers and artists are wont to dwell most lovingly, are the variety and picturesque beauties of its *rocks*. Especially are these excellencies conceded to the scenery skirting that river of rivers, our majestic Hudson, from New-York City, beginning with the great columnar wall of basalt, which stretches along its western shores for miles—we have it enriched throughout almost its entire length by splendid mural facings—ponderous boulders and huge stratiform outcroppings of rock from its mountain sides and along its winding shores, full of beauty in form, full of delicious color, as seen in contrast with the surrounding verdure, and doubled in value and richness by reflections in the placid river. Who that has a soul not wholly incensate has ever been borne along those river scenes without feelings of pleasure and gratitude elicited by their grand beauty? Who also is there who has not within the past year been filled with deep disgust and indignation on seeing those once charming views desecrated by quacks and others, for the purpose of forcing their wares upon the attention of the traveling public? So diligently have these persons labored in their bad work, that scarce a rock-face or boulder-side from New-York to Albany—from the water's edge to the mountain top—that is not defiled by great staring advertisements of liquors and quack nostrums. Many of the latter, which would disgrace the page of the lowest newspapers, are forced upon the sight of our wives and daughters at every point where nature would invite their gaze to her own pure beauty. These worse than Vandals have not been satisfied thus to pollute the shores of a river which has ever been our glory and pride, but they have climbed the noblest mountains, and plunged into the most picturesque valleys throughout our land, and bedaubed their choicest beauties with advertisements like the above.

Wherever you go, whichever way you turn, from the entrance of our beautiful Central Park to the summit of the Catskill Mountains—from the heights of Mount Washington to the depths of Franconia Notch—along every thoroughfare—every lake shore and river bank—wherever lovers of nature journey in search of the pearls which the good God has set in the emerald valleys and mountains of our land, they find that the swine have gone before and defiled them. In the name of all that is pure, in the name of all that is decent and of good report, shall this abuse be permitted to continue? Will you not, Mr. Editor, raise your potent voice against it, that the land may be speedily purged of this great disgrace?

Cheap Coal.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

Your issue of the 17th instant, under the head "How to Make the Winter Easy," gives some pertinent and valuable suggestions for relieving the needs of our poor. The families of many laboring men, and especially of the soldiers of the Republic, must find the struggle for a comfortable livelihood a hard one now. And among all the public charities urging their claims, there seems to be none which promises more unmixed good than the effort you propose, to relieve those who are compelled by poverty to purchase fuel and food in very small quantities, from the extortion practised by many retailers.

How can the work be best accomplished? A small number of citizens must be found, well known and trusted as men of character and of judgment, who are ready to give their personal attention throughout the Winter to the purchase and distribution of the articles. They should be provided at once with all the funds necessary to keep a supply constantly on hand at not less than three depositories in different parts of the city. These supplies

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAID.

The Proceedings in Canada—Importance of the Surrender of the Culprits.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. ALBAN'S, VT., Sunday, Nov. 20, 1864.

The raid at this place has been the all-absorbing topic since its occurrence. It is now four weeks since it took place, and the excitement has not abated in the least. The number of men and amount of money captured surprised all persons who were engaged in their capture, when they take into account the disadvantages they labored under.

One would naturally suppose that the officers of justice and the people of Canada generally would have availed themselves of every opportunity to render the pursuing party every favor that could be required at their hands. But the results were otherwise in many cases.

In one or two cases, Justices of the Peace absolutely refused to issue warrants of search for the monies stolen, laboring hard to convince those in interest that such a precept could not be issued under such circumstances. Others actually afforded "aid and comfort" to the desperadoes. Officers were bribed in one or two instances after making arrests.

These facts show an unfriendly element in Canada toward the people of the North in their efforts to suppress the institution of slavery, which has been an "eye-sore" to those "loyal subjects" for many years.

The English people in Canada, with the exception of those who have traveled through the United States and acquainted themselves with our institutions, and also, with the exception of the American and French element, are generally Southern sympathizers and Southern defenders.

I think, however, that they will hardly go to the extent of defending such atrocities as were committed at St. Alban's, at the late raid. If they do, they are establishing a precedent which will be a dangerous one in future. Ireland may some day rebel against England, and a party of "the Sons of Erin," owing allegiance to Ireland, might organize and make a raid into Canada, sack banks, murder its subjects, desolate its cities and villages, and escape into the United States with their plunder. I trust the courts of the United States would never retaliate by referring to any case as a precedent, and refuse to extradite the offenders under such circumstances.

The continuation of the investigation before Judge COURSOL, at Montreal, has been argued as an unfavorable sign against their extradition, but those who are acquainted with all the circumstances are of a different opinion. Judge COURSOL will, without doubt, decide to give them up. If he decided otherwise, the United States Government could have no appeal. The prisoners will then be brought up on habeas corpus, and the legality of the commitment will be properly tested, as in the ANDERSON case.

There are one or two judges said to be inimical to our claims for the rendition of the prisoners. It is feared that a writ of habeas corpus will be granted by some such judge, and the case disposed of by him alone. I have been credibly informed, however, that the authorities of Canada will not submit to such a disposition of the case, but will claim the right to a hearing before a full bench of the Court of Queen's Bench in Canada. A case of such vital importance to Canada should not be disposed of in any other way. I think that "vital importance" scarcely expresses the degree. Her future destiny, her commerce, her intercommunication with the United States, all depend upon an amicable adjustment of this matter.

It will be of equal importance to the United States. Thus far, aside from the loss of life and property which has been confined to a village, the Northern States have reaped great advantages from the raid. Plans of a gigantic character, for the destruction of frontier villages and cities, were frustrated by the timely warning that that event afforded them. The "din of arms" and the tramp of "minute men" remind us that the danger is not over, and that our Government are alive to the importance of defending the northern frontier from other like incursions. The influence of this raid upon the elections in New-York cannot be denied. While the people "flew to arms" in self-defence, they did not forget the men who were to be their stand bearers in the hour of danger. Party predilections and prejudices were forgotten in a great measure at the ballot-box, and thousands who would not otherwise have forgotten them, cast their votes unreservedly for LINCOLN and FENTON. It is the opinion of many politicians in our State that the result would have been otherwise had it not been for this raid. The large Union majorities in the northern frontier towns are undeniable evidence of the fact. Let those, then, who have suffered by the raid console themselves with the fact that they have suffered themselves for the good of their country and its righteous cause. LEX.

THE SOUTHERN REFUGEES.

An Appeal from the American Union Commission.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION, No. 14 BIBLE HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.

The American Union Commission feels constrained to appeal, in behalf of the suffering refugees of the South, to the charities of the community.

Large tracts of our country have been desolated by the march of vast armies to and fro; the population, first exhausted by military exactions, have been plundered and stripped by guerrillas; at length, abandoning their famine-smitten homes, they crowd within our lines. They arrive in the utmost possible destitution, huddle together in wretched places of refuge, and sink under want, exposure and disease. One hundred per day of the most destitute and wretched sufferers have arrived, though the whole of the past summer at Nashville, forty per day at Memphis, and similar numbers at Cairo, Vicksburgh, and many other places, both in the interior and on the sea-coast. The forced depopulation of Atlanta, and the recent devastation of the Shenandoah Valley, have made a frightful increase of this misery, and thrown fresh thousands of houseless and naked creatures upon Pennsylvania and Kentucky for relief. An ordinary famine scarcely involves such suffering. The famine-stricken have homes. It is impossible to depict this misery of the homeless.

Twelve hundred such sufferers are this day in Memphis, with scarcely any other shelter than four worn-out tents. They are destitute of every convenience of life, nay, of every necessity. Some of them have not seen a comb for months, and are devoured by vermin. Women have not the clothing which decency demands, and their children stand naked around them. An agent of the Union Commission at Memphis, Rev. Ed. R. PIERCE, writes thus:

"I called a few of the women together and made known to them the objects of the American Union Commission; their tears of joy could not be suppressed, while one sickly mother frantically grasped her infant, almost dead, entirely naked, and exclaimed, "Shall I see my baby clothed once more?"

Their wretched abodes, crowded with the sick who are unable to help themselves, are filthy and pestilential to the last degree; sixty are huddled in one small room at Natchez, most of them severely ill. The dying lie uncared for, the dead unburied among them, for days. At some posts, as at Knoxville, there is a lack of medicine; at others, as at Memphis, they have no medical attendance; everywhere they are destitute of all suitable food for the sick. Everywhere they need stoves to warm their miserable shelters, and enable the women to earn something by sewing. In some places they are suffering from scurvy. The medical officer in charge of the hospital at Key West writes: "Five or six die daily" at Cedar Keys for want of fresh provisions. Every week brings new accounts of this suffering, and more urgent appeals for relief.

What can be done? Only the briefest time remains in which to provide succor before the Winter! We appeal to all who have hearts to feel for human misery, than which none greater exists on the face of the earth. We plead for a contribution from every Christian Church in our land on the day of annual Thanksgiving. We entreat every pastor to give us his influence and aid to this end. We appeal to the ladies of every congregation to send us a barrel or two of clothing, especially for women and children; to the large-hearted men of our land to furnish us money. No want, no suffering exists in our land this day which pleads with equal urgency for prompt and generous relief.

The Union Commission has the approval of the President, and the sanction of the War Department, and can command Government facilities for transportation. Whatever is contributed will be at once transmitted. Our generosity will save the lives of our friends, and abate the rancor of our enemies.

We beg that every Pastor will read this circular on Thanksgiving day. With our grateful acknowledgment of the signal mercies of the year, let there be a thank-offering that shall bless and relieve those who are literally "ready to perish."

Contributions in money may be sent to A. V. STOUT, Esq., President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, No. 271 Broadway; clothing and supplies may be marked "For refugees," and sent to No. 14 Bible House; letters may be addressed to Prof. B. N. MARTIN, Corresponding Secretary of the Union Commission, No. 256 West Fourth-street, New-York.

Rev. Jos. P. THOMPSON, D. D., President; Prof. B. N. MARTIN, D. D., Corresponding Secretary; S. PIERCE, Esq., Recording Secretary; [illegible] Esq., President Shoe and Leather Bank, Treasurer; WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Esq., [illegible] FANCHER, Esq.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

An American Steamer Building for an English Company.

DANIEL WESTERVELT, of this city, is building for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, of Liverpool, England, a beautiful side-wheel steamer, to be called the *Favorita*, and from present appearances she will be probably the fastest steamer of her length in the world; she is intended to be so at least. The *Favorita* is intended for the route of this company on the west coast of South America, extending to the Isthmus down to the lower parts of Chili. As the route is cut up into divisions, it is not known at present what division she will be attached to. Capt. JAMES HALL, one of the company's officers, is here superintending the construction of the vessel.

The *Favorita* is 200 feet in length, 30 feet beam, and 19 feet depth of hold; she is building of the best materials and will be in every respect a first class passenger and light freight boat. The Atlantic Works are building the engine which has a 56 inch cylinder and 11 feet stroke, and the power that can be developed will certainly tend, with her fine model, to make her a very fast vessel. No pains or expense will be spared to make her the most attractive, comfortable, and staunch vessel on the Pacific coast. All the new improved labor-saving machines will be placed on board, among them will be the ERICSSON windlass, this is deemed the best for a vessel which is constantly using her anchors and desires to weigh them quick and with a small crew, as is the case in the Pacific trade, and these vessels are only a few hours at sea when they run in, anchor, land their passengers and freight, up anchor and are off for another port.

The *Favorita* will be superior in many respects to the *Peruvian*, which was built here by Mr. WESTERVELT in 1860-1. It is gratifying to us as a nation, and creditable to our ship builders, that England must come to us to have passenger steamers for the use of her navigation companies in foreign waters. Nothing but American built ships seem to please and satisfy the people of Peru and Chili, who support the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's line. Capt. HALL went to England to have a vessel built there, but none of the builders could guarantee to build such a vessel as would make the speed, possess the accommodations, and come up to the requirements of the superintendent as well as the demand of the patrons of the line. The rapidity with which the work on the *Favorita* progresses gives promise that it will not be many weeks before she will be launched.

Supposed Fatal Stabbing Affray—The Offender Arrested.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a quarrel took place in a drinking saloon, kept by JOHN CODY, at No. 297 Mott-street, during which the proprietor CODY was so dangerously stabbed in the abdomen with a knife in the hands of a hackman named WM. CARTER, that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. During the affray, and immediately after CARTER had inflicted the wounds above named, THOMAS CODY, a brother of the wounded man, entered the house, when he was assailed by CARTER and severely stabbed in the left shoulder. His wound, though severe, is not considered so serious as that of the other. The Police were at once notified of the state of things, Officer REGAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, came in and took CARTER into custody. The latter stoutly resisted the officer with his knife, and but for the timely and vigorous use of the club, the officer would no doubt have shared the fate of the two CODYS. The wounded men were both properly cared for by Police Surgeon GIBSON. CARTER has been committed by Justice DOWLING to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him.... A man named JAMES HENNESSEY was also arrested on the charge of interfering with Officer REGAN while in the discharge of his duty. He was locked up for examination.

The Brewery Frauds

The recent frauds by brewers of this city, are undergoing a thorough investigation. In the meantime, however, the parties are not under arrest, and they are allowed to continue the manufacture of beer in these establishments, under certain conditions and restrictions. The names of the original parties implicated, are Messrs. BEMBERMER and SCHMIDT, corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street; HENRY CLAUSEN, Forty-seventh-street, and JOHN BETZ, Forty-fourth-street.

It is alleged that these gentlemen have been in the habit of distilling their sour and refuse beer without making returns or paying any tax on distilled liquors. The penalty for this offence is confiscation of the property and imprisonment, and proceedings are now being taken to enforce the law. It is understood that the brewers claim that they did not know that it was necessary to make a return of their sour-beer whisky, or pay an additional tax on it. The amount of loss to the Government, so far, is about $10,000, but the value of the property liable to confiscation is several hundred thousand dollars, one-half of which goes to the informer.

Sporting Intelligence.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

The match which took place at the Secaucus Race Track, N. J., yesterday, between Messrs. MYERS and FOLLIMER against WHEATLEY and LUDLOW, resulting in favor of the latter, they killing 18 birds to their opponents 11. There will be a grand tournament on Thanksgiving Day, at the above course, and at Ward's shooting grounds, Coney Island road, Brooklyn, for prizes varying from $500 to a fine fatted hog. Good day, good sport.

Naval Intelligence.

THE VERMONT.—The United States receiving-ship *Vermont*, lying at the navy-yard, Brooklyn, has received since Aug. 16, 4,252 recruits, as follows: Seamen, 1,065; ordinary seamen, 447; landsmen, 1,703; firemen, 515; coal heavers, 356; boys, 166: total, 4,252. To whom has been paid money, viz: Government bounty, $92,627 39; advance pay, $78,095 86; clothing, amounting to $104,843 60; small stores, $2,786 86; making a total expenditure of $278,353 71. There is at this date remaining on board 906 men available for draft, and the average number daily received is 30, the majority of whom are substitutes. One most excellent arrangement has been made on board this ship, which it would be well for other captains in our navy to imitate. It is this: In order to obviate the great difficulty heretofore existing on board receiving-ships, and which has caused so much suffering to the families of persons joining the navy—the want of a reliable party to receive and forward moneys, and the want of which has caused so many complaints of thieving, gambling and other frauds—all recruits have been afforded the opportunity of sending their money to their friends, through Westcott's Express, and as an evidence of the very general appreciation of this arrangement, it may be well to state that upwards of $350,000 has been received and promptly delivered by the agent of the Express Company, whose office has become one of the institutions of this ship. The officers attached to this ship are Capt. N. G. SCOTT, commanding; WM. MOSLANDER, Acting Master and ex. officer: C. W. HASELER, Paymaster; GEORGE L. MEAD Acting Assistant Paymaster.

—The *Army and Navy Journal* has letters from the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, announcing her arrival at Port Royal, probably en route for the North. The *St. Louis* has been employed for a long time in protecting our interests in the Western Atlantic, and upon one occasion came near destroying the *Florida*. Most of the crew of the *St. Louis* have served out the term of their enlistment, and will soon be discharged.

IMPORTANT TO DISCHARGED NAVAL SEAMEN.—By a recent order from the Navy Department, all men sent home from the various squadrons to this naval station for discharge, will be paid off by Paymaster JENKINS, of the United States steamer *Savannah*, and their accounts should be sent on board of that vessel. The men invalided from the various squadrons to the Naval Hospital are taken on the books of the Paymaster of the *North Carolina*.

PICKET BOAT NO. 6.—The picket boat No. 6, built at East Boston by S. SMITH—engines by BENJAMIN & ROOT—is now ready for sea. The following and only officers have been ordered to her: Acting Gunner HIRAM PEYERS, commanding; Acting Third Assistant Engineer MARCELLUS VILLASEN.

SAILING OF THE NEPTUNE.—The gunboat *Neptune*, Commander J. S. SANFORD, sailed from Philadelphia on Sunday, on special service, connected with the convoying of the California mail steamers. A new plan of convoying has been adopted, which, for prudential reasons, cannot be published.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUPPLY STEAMER DONEGAL.—The United States supply steamer *Donegal*, Lieut. W. H. WEST, commanding, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Sunday evening, bringing about 250 discharged seamen and a number of naval officers on leave.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INCREASE OF RAILROAD FARE.—The Brooklyn Central Railroad Company, whose cars run from South Ferry through Atlantic-avenue to Bedford and East New-York, and to Greenwood, announce that on and after the 24th inst., they will charge seven cents per passenger when paid in United States fractional currency, or five cents when paid in specie. The company alleges that the enormous increase in price of everything connected with horse railroads compels them either to take this course or discontinue running the cars. The entire receipts for the month past, they state, have not paid running expenses.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A meeting of the Board of Officers of the Brooklyn Fire Department, Western District, was held in the Chief Engineer's office, City Hall, last night, and resulted in the nomination of the following candidates for Chief Engineer: John Cunningham, David Simpson, Hugh J. Whiting and William Taylor. The election will be held on the second Tuesday of December next.

KINGS COUNTY CANVASS.—The Board of Canvassers for Kings County yesterday completed the canvass, with the exception of some districts which require correction. The footings will probably be made up on Friday, and the official result declared.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, NOV. 23.—Nos. 44, 45, 46, 46½, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Nos 27, 78, 92, 86, 37

Williamsburgh.

COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER.—About five o'clock yesterday morning, as the ferry-boat *Canad* was crossing from the foot of South Seventh-street, (E. D.) to Rosevelt-street, New-York, she was run into by the Sound steamer *Commonwealth*, under a full head of steam. The ferry-boat was struck obliquely, breaking through the ladies' cabin, and then glanced off. There were but three passengers on board, none of whom were injured.

ATTEMPT TO PASS A FORGED NOTE.—A woman named ANN MCQUADE was arrested yesterday by Officer NICHOLS, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, charged with having attempted to pass a forged promissory note on Mrs. SMITH, of No. 148 Grand-street, (E. D.) The accused was held for examination.

LAUNCH.—The new pilot-boat, named *Ariel Patterson*, No. 12, will be launched at three P. M. this Wednesday, from Mr. PATTERSON'S yard, foot of North Third-street, Eastern District.

Obituary.

DEATH OF DR. THOMPSON.

Dr. R. H. THOMPSON, formerly Health Officer at this port, died recently at his residence in Brooklyn, after a short illness. His age was 47 years. He was a native of Rensselaer County, in this State; practiced medicine in Albany for ten years, and removed to Staten Island in 1855, having received the appointment of Health Officer. He held that position for four years, and it was in the last year of his term that the Quarantine riots occurred, in which he was a sufferer—his house having been burned by the rioters, with all its contents, and his family narrowly escaping with their lives. In 1858 Dr. THOMPSON removed to Brooklyn, and interested himself in various measures of public improvement; becoming President of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad and Park Commissioner, and finally was appointed Quarantine Commissioner in 1863, to protect and represent the interests of the City of Brooklyn. To his skill as a physician and his executive talent, the port of New-York is largely indebted for its present immunity from the epidemics incident to emigration and foreign commerce. His codification of the health laws, adopted by the Legislature of this State, is now in force.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.—Coroner WILDEY was yesterday notified to hold an inquest on the body of an unknown man, which was found in the water at the foot of Charles-street, N. R. Deceased was 5 feet 6 inches in height, light complexioned, and about 35 years of age. A black morocco pocket-book, containing some new pennies, and a red silk handkerchief were found in his pockets.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1975, 2597, 2715, 419, 2611, 2189, 2339, 2578, 1649, 1541, 1607, 2783, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2775. *Part II.*—No. 173 Duane-street—Nos. 1910, 2400, 1578, 1628, 72, 1670, 2224, 1786, 1958, 2374, 1870, 1922, 774, 1690, 2544, 25.8, 2552, 2574.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Adjourned until Friday. *Part II.*—Nos. 3312, 3790, 4406, 4014, 4590, 4592, 4594, 4606, 4608, 4612, 4614, 4616, 4618, 4620, 4622.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 257, 115, 490, 381, 688, 638, 194, 642, 581, 310, 687, 439, 158, 209, 518.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY QUESTION.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NOV. 22.

Before Judge Nelson.

After reading two opinions in cases recently decided, this morning, the Judge inquired if there was anything ready for the jury. Mr. A. F. Smith stated that the case of Perry *vs.* Draper, involving the question whether the seven-thirty notes were receivable for duties, was ready. District-Attorney Smith rose and said that, on behalf of the Government, he must request a postponement of this cause. He stated that the case was commenced on the 7th of the present month; that an appearance was put in by the Collector, not through the District-Attorney, but through a Deputy-Collector, Mr. Runkle; and that the plea was put in at once and by consent or the parties, the defendant's attorney acting, as he supposed, under the approval of the Treasury Department, but not with that approval, the case was put on the calendar for the present term, as it could not have been if it had taken the regular course; that he heard nothing of the case, except by rumor, until a few days since; that he had communicated with the Secretary of the Treasury at once in reference to employing counsel, desiring to have Mr. Evarts as counsel, and that Mr. Evarts only returned yesterday from Washington; that the Secretary of the Treasury was also very much occupied with the preparation of his Annual Report, and that it was very important, therefore, that the case which involved some twenty-five millions of dollars should go over, that proper time for preparation and consultation might be given.

Mr. A. F. Smith, in answer, said that no fault could be found with the plaintiffs for their desiring to have their cause heard with all possible speed; that so far as the Secretary of the Treasury was concerned, he had already given the matter full consideration, as appeared from his letter of Aug. 19, which Mr. Smith read; that the matter was one of very great importance to the plaintiffs, and they would suffer very great loss if the case was put off for the term, while the Government could not be injured by a speedy trial; that, of course, the plaintiffs were willing that Mr. Evarts should have all proper time to prepare for the case, but the points involved were very simple, and would not need any great length of preparation, and that he was the more strenuous in opposing the postponement, because he was led to believe, from a fact that transpired this morning, that the Government were not inclined to carry on this litigation in that fair and open way which the Government should. The fact was this, viz.: that they sent this morning to subpœna the Assistant Treasurer in the cause, desiring to prove by him whether the particular seven-thirties involved in this case were issued before or after the act, which was claimed to be a repeal of the statute under which the plaintiff claimed, and that the Assistant Treasurer stated that if he was subpœnaed he should come and state all that he knew, but that he would allow no one to make any examination in his office for the purpose of testifying against the Government.

Mr. Smith said that he could not believe that Mr. Stewart would take any such position, which was really a contempt of court, without orders from Washington, and he was led therefore to believe that the Government was not disposed to meet this question in an open and fair way, but to postpone the litigation, in hopes that the holders of these notes, which did not amount to more than ten millions instead of twenty millions, as stated by the District Attorney, might be compelled by delay to convert their notes into bonds or to accept payment in greenbacks.

Mr. Houghton also argued against a postponement of the cause, and the District Attorney again argued the matter be put over.

Judge Nelson said that he thought it was as much for the interest of the Government as of the plaintiff that the matter should be disposed of without delay; that the question pretty clearly would be one of law, which he should not dispose of on the trial, but reserve for full consideration, and that he saw no reason why the matters of fact should not be disposed of, when, if necessary, an application could be made for the postponement of the argument of the points of law.

Mr. Stoughton said they had prepared a brief of their points, and the authorities on which the plaintiff relied, which they would give to the District Attorney, that no opportunity should be left for saying that he had not known the grounds relied on.

By agreement between the parties the case was then put over till Friday morning.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The trial of Lacky Maning for the murder of his wife was concluded yesterday afternoon. The charge against the prisoner was that on the 31st of July last he and his wife, being both grossly intoxicated, quarrelled, and the accused beat his wife, Jane Maning, about the head with a broomstick, inflicting injuries from which she died. No one saw Maning strike his wife. Her body was found by a sister of the deceased in the room occupied by the couple several days after death. A post-mortem examination disclosed the cause of her decease to be a fracture of the skull. The prisoner's story was that his wife fell down stairs, striking her head on some stone steps, by which she received the fatal injuries. Witnesses were produced for the defence who testified to the intemperate habits of the woman, and to circumstances leading to the belief that she had been injured by a fall. The jury, after a short consultation, acquitted the prisoner.

Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Hutchings for the people; John A. Anthon, Esq., and William F. Kintzing Jr., for the prisoner

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—NOV. 22, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	110¾	1600	Erie Railway	96¾
1,500	do	110¾	500	do	96¾
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	104¾	400	do	97
4,000	do	104¾	50	do b30	97¼
25,000	do new iss.	104¼	300	do b30	96¾
9,000	U. S. 10-40s C	97	200	do s10	96¾
500	U. S. 10-40s...R.	96	1100	do	96¾
700	Treas. N. 7 3-10s. Aug. & Oct.	115	100	do b10	96¾
30,000	do	118	100	do s30	96¾
30,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	98¾	100	do b10	96¾
22,000	do	96¾	200	Hudson R. R.	120¾
1,000	M. & Ga iss. to Pacific R.	67	300	do	12 ¾
4,000	Cal. St. 7s	152	29	do	117
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56	100	Reading R.	139
35,000	O. & M. Cer.	37¾	600	do	138¾
20,000	do b10	37¾	300	do	138¾
10,000	do	37¾	348	do	138¾
15,000	do	37	150	do	138¾
1,000	Mich. C. & R. cold.	125¾	250	do	138
7,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	95¾	100	do s30	138¾
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	114	100	Chi., Bur. & Q.	115
5	Union Bank	110	100	Mich. Cen. R.	117¾
20	B'k of Commerce	107	1000	Reading R.	139
20	Am. Ex. Bank	117¾	600	do	138¾
12	Continental Bank	98	1000	do	138¾
10	Cen. National Bk.	100	500	do	138¾
50	Fourth Nat. Bank	95	500	do s10	72¾
100	Chi. & Alt.	90	1000	Ill. Cen. R.	126¾
100	Alt. & T. H. Pr. b30	72½	100	do s30	126
200	Chi. & N. W.	43¾	200	do s15	126
300	do	43¾	100	do s10	126¾
100	Canton Co.	33¾	100	do	126¾
200	do b30	34	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	81
100	Cum Coal Pref.	43	600	do	81¾
200	do	47¾	100	do s10	81¾
400	do	47¾	100	do	81¾
100	do	47¾	29	Sixth-Av. R.	115
100	do b30	48	1000	Chi. & R. I. R.	105¾
200	Wyoming V. C. Co.	83	500	do	106½
200	Quick M. Co. b60	86	200	do b30	106
50	do	85½	200	do	106¾
300	do	85¾	100	do b10	105¾
500	do b60	86½	200	do s15	105¾
100	Cen. Coal Co.	56	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	104¾
300	Mariposa M. Co.	34½	500	do	104¾
100	do	34½	1300	do	105
100	do b30	34½	100	do	105½
100	do	34½	100	do b30	105¾
200	Amer. Coal Co. b10	76	100	do s10	106
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	121½	100	do s10	106¾
100	do s10	121	200	do s10	104¾
100	Long Island R.	97			

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	110	100	Hud. Riv. R.	119¼
15,000	do	110½	100	do	119
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-30s...C.	104¾	200	do s30	118¾
5,000	do	104¾	1000	Reading R.	137
25,000	do new is.	104¾	500	do	136¾
6,000	U. S. 10-40s...C.	97¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	127
50,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s. April & Oct.	114¾	4000	Clev. & Pitts.	105
5,000	do	117	500	M. S. & N. I.	71
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	96¾	800	do	71¾
100	Canton Co.	33¾	300	do	70¾
100	Cum. Coal Pr. b30	47¾	200	do	70¾
400	do	47	500	Ill. Cen. R. s30	125
100	Quick. M. Co.	86¾	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	42¾
200	do	85	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	81
100	Mariposa Min.	34	300	do	81¾
200	do	33¾	100	do b7	81¾
200	Erie R.	96¾	300	Ch. & R. I. R.	104¾
250	do	96¾	400	do	104¾
1500	do	96¾	500	do	104
200	do s10	95	100	do	103¾
200	do	95¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	103
100	Erie R. Pref.	101¾	200	do	102¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	37	100	M. S. & N. I.	72
4400	Erie R. b3	96¾	400	do	72¾
100	do s3	96¾	700	do	72¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.	119¾	800	do	72¾
200	do b3	119¾	300	Chi. & R. I. R. b3	105¾
100	do c	119¾	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr b3	81¾
540	Cleve. & Pitts.	105¾	400	do	81¾
100	do	105¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	104¾
400	do	106	100	Mar. Min. Co.	34½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

700	M. S. & N. I. R.	70¾	$10,000	O. & M. Cer. s3	36¾
100	do	70¾	10,000	do	36¾
500	do s3	70¾	100	Erie R.	95¾
700	do	70¾	500	do s3	95
400	do s3	70¾	100	do	95¾
400	do	70¾	100	do	95¾
100	do b10	70¾	300	do b3	95¾
200	do s3	70¾	500	do s30	95
300	do b3	70¾	200	Cleve. & Tol	110
200	do b3	70¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	80¾
200	do	70¾	800	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. s3	102¾

TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 6—P. M.

The Stock Exchange this forenoon continued firm and active on Government Securities, and decidedly improved from yesterday on the Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks. The Brokers begin to feel the influence of an abundantly supplied Money market in the speculative orders of their customers, and the same temptation to operate, for the rise is embraced by a number of the leading members of the Exchange Board—not regular Commission Brokers—who operate for their own account. The rise was quite general on the New-York and Western Roads, and also on Reading, Quicksilver, Cumberland, &c. The heaviest business done was in Erie, Michigan Southern, Rock Island and Fort Wayne. A further sum of $250,000 was taken in Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, which advanced to 37@37¼ ₩ cent. Bank Shares were firmer, and Railway Mortgages steady.

There was a renewal of the speculation in the old 7-30 ₩ cents., not yet converted into 1881 stock, on the hopes of some preliminary legal proceeding to compel the Government to receive this paper for Customs, which proceeding, if seriously undertaken, will probably find its end about the time the Government and the Banks of the country resume specie payments on all their obligations The obligation to pay the outstanding remnant of the 7-30 ₩ cents. in Gold may then be acknowledged, but *not* their receivability for Customs. They were not sold for Currency, when Gold and Custom-house Treasury Notes were at 135@140 ₩ cent., to be redeemable through the Custom-House, with Gold at 220@230 ₩ cent. No original *bona fide* holder ever supposed they would be, much less that they should be, in violation of the pledge of the public faith, to collect *all* customs in Gold—after the redemption of the *real* Custom-House Notes, issued under the same act of July 17, 1861—exclusively, and to apply the same to the interest on the Public Funded Debt. As a speculation on the legal quibbles of the case, this attempt will assuredly be defeated by the Treasury, and if essayed as a job to be lobbied through Congress this Winter, its fate will be equally certain.

The Gold Room was advanced early in the forenoon to 228@229 ₩ cent., the speculators for the upward turn manifesting a good degree of nerve and vigor in bidding up the price. The subsequent fluctuations of the forenoon were 227 @225 ₩ cent. At 3 o'clock the quotation was 224¼ ₩ cent.

The late news from Europe to-day announces the safety of the Hamburg and New-York steamer *Saxonia*. The financial advices from England are more cheerful. The Bank had gained £334,000 in Gold and reduced its rate of interest from 9 to 8 ₩ cent.

At the Second Board of the Stock Exchange, the Railway Market broke down, losing nearly the entire advance—and on some descriptions more than the advance—of the morning. Erie gave way to 95@94¾ ₩ cent. For this there seemed to be a special cause in the rumored delivery to be made to-morrow of 10,000 new shares, recently sold for account of the Company, for the service of the year 1864, in extending the second track, under the Act of the last session of the New-York Legislature. It is intimated that the sales were made at or about the par value, partly on time; and when sold for cash, the stock was borrowed on the street, and is now to be returned. The probability of such a movement had been rumored for a week or more. Now that the secret is out, the market will, no doubt, soon adapt itself to the enhanced supply of Stock. The other New-York and most of the Western Roads sympathized with Erie, and to add to the decline from the morning sales, there were various suspicions of Military news not found in the afternoon papers

At the close of dealings the following quotations were made in comparison with yesterday afternoon:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	110¾	110¾	Pittsburgh	103¾	105
U. S. 5-20's	104¾	104¾	Northwest	42¾	43
T. Certificates	96¾	96¾	N. West Pref.	80¾	80¾
N. Y. Central	120¾	120¾	Rock Island	104	104
Erie	96¾	95	Fort Wayne	102¾	102¾
Hudson	119	119	Cum'land Coal	46¾	46¾
Reading	136¾	137	Quicksilver	84	85
Mich. Southern	79¾	79¾	Mariposa	33¾	33¾
Illinois Cen.	125	125	Ohio & M. Certs.	36¾	36¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Metropolitan	120
Union	110	Citizens'	110
Phœnix	103	Shoe and Leather	100
National	106	Corn Exchange	105
Merchants' Exchange	98	Continental	97
State of New-York	113	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	106¾	Importers' & Traders	102
American Exchge	117	Park	139
Bank of the Republic	100	National Exchange	105
Bank of N. America	105	Central National	100
Hanover	104	Fourth National	95

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen.	108	Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref	80
N. Y. Cen. Real Es.	104	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	96
N. Y. C. subscript.	104	Tol & W. 2ds	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117	Gal. & Chi. 1sts	114
Erie 1sts, '68	105	Chic. & Tol, S. F.	108
Erie 3ds, '83	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	113
Erie 4ths, '80	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Erie 5ths, '88	111	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	92
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	106	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	100
Harlem 1st, '69 & '73	107	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Mich. Cen. '69 and '72	125	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	55
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	106	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	106
Alton & T. H. 1sts	101	Alt. & G. W.	98

MR. WILLIAM A FALLS, for some time Acting Cashier, since the resignation of Mr. PLATT, has been made Cashier of the Corn Exchange Bank of this City.

The business of the Illinois Central Company in October was:

in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, the same being for amount of moneys expended by him for storage and insurance on the property of said company, and fourteen months' rent of rooms for use also of the said company, during the time and pending the alterations to the house of the said company, such amount to be charged to the account of and taken from any unexpended appropriation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Whereas, Great and just complaint exists among the residents on the western side of the city, that no adequate market accommodations are provided between Canal-street and the upper portion of the island; and

Whereas, The establishment of convenient and well-regulated markets cannot fail to secure to consumers a great and important saving in the purchase of the necessaries of life, and materially contribute to the advantage and comfort of a large class of society now embarrassed by the high price of provisions and the remote location of public markets; therefore

Resolved, That the owners of real estate on the Hudson River, between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets, be requested to send to the Clerk of the Common Council, on or before the first day of December next, maps and descriptions of lands they may desire to sell for market purposes and the prices thereof.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Markets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-second-street be opened from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Thirteenth-street be opened from the Hudson River to the Harlem River, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the proper legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That Avenue B be opened from Seventy-first-street to Eighty-third-street, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That Avenue A be opened, from Fifty-ninth-street to Seventy-ninth-street, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That Sixty-ninth-street be opened, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Eleventh-street be opened, from Tenth avenue to the Hudson River, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Sixty-sixth-street be opened, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Ryan—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Thirty seventh-street be opened, from the Hudson River to the Harlem River, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the proper legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Fourteenth-street be opened from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street be opened from Seventh-avenue to Lawrence-street, and from Manhattan street to the Bloomingdale road, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That Fifth-avenue be opened from One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Brandon—

Petition of S. M. Blake, to be paid for injuries done his stoop by running a steam engine on the sidewalk.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Petition of property-owners on the line of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to lay Croton mains.

In connection therewith, Councilman Fitzgerald presented for adoption the following resolution

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, forthwith.

Which was adopted.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the Music Committee of the Twenty-second Regiment New-York State National Guard, to attend a series of concerts to be given at the armory of the regiment during the Winter.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance to November 19th instant.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Fund for the Relief of Families of Volunteers, for two weeks ending November twenty-first.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTION.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the New-York Stock Exchange Building Company be authorized to place a portico, supported by columns, over the stoop of buildings numbers ten and twelve Broad street, not to extend beyond the line permitted for stoops.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By the President—

An ordinance for the better regulation of the firemen of the City of New-York.

Resolution that permission be given John Atwill to erect and maintain a shutter-box in front of his place of business, number one hundred and twenty-two Hudson-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Fredricks & Company to erect and maintain a sign on the sidewalk in front of their place of business, number nine hundred and forty nine Broadway, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Messrs. Seymour & Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, number one hundred and six Leonard-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to George C. Collins and Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, number ninety-six Front street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

An ordinance to amend section forty-one, article three, chapter thirty-seven, of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, relating particularly to the fees of public porters.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce —21.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of David Groesbeck for the sum of two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, to be in full for extra services rendered in the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department during the years of one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and for the payment of the above sum, the amount thereof, namely, two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, is hereby appropriated.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair and paint the house of Hose Company number Five.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on National Affairs of Board of Aldermen, amending report of Committee on National Affairs of Board of Councilmen, by striking out bill of J. A. Reynolds, &c., and with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following-named persons, for services rendered for receiving the First, Fourth and Fifth Regiments, New-York Volunteers, for the amounts set opposite their names

Geo. Mawbey, salute, First Regiment, $47, Fifth Regiment, $54	$101 00
F. R. Dether, Fifty-fifth Regiment Band for Fourth Regiment	74 50
Dodworth's Band, First, Fourth and Fifth Regiments (three bills)	454 00
C. S. Grafulla's Band, Duryea's Zouaves (two bills	203 00
Charles Rix, doorkeeper at two banquets First and Fifth Regiments (two bills)	24 00
Evening Post, for advertising First Regiment reception	5 90
Sunday Mercury, for advertising	4 10

—the whole amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "City Contingencies."

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. C. Ghran, Treasurer of the Sick Assistance Society, for the sum of five hundred dollars, in aid of the funds of said society, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst for coaches furnished funeral of Commodore W. D. Porter, with resolution that the Comptroller be authorized to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars, for coaches furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Commodore W. D. Porter, as per bill hereto annexed, the amount to be charged to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. Gannon, proprietor of "Mrs. Hanrin's Paper," for the sum of three hundred dollars, for publishing the official city canvass of 1863; also in favor of C. Mathews, proprietor of the "New-Yorker," for the sum of two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and sixty cents for publishing the report of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen on the city tax levy for 1864; the amounts to be charged to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Bill of John W. Tyler, for decorating Jefferson Market Drill Rooms, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John W. Tyler, for materials furnished and services rendered in decorating Jefferson Market Drill Rooms, for the sum of two hundred and eighty six dollars, as per bill hereto annexed.

Which was laid over.

Reports of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset in Thirty-eighth-street, from the Eleventh-avenue to the North river, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of the special Committee appointed to examine into the obstructions caused by the kind of rail used by some of the railroad companies of the city, in favor of adopting resolutions, first, that the Street Commissioner be directed to notify the proprietors or owners of the rails now laid in Greenwich and Washington streets, to cause the same to be forwith removed, as they are a positive obstruction to the free use of said streets, and that other rails, such as shall receive the approval of the Mayor and Street Commissioner, be laid down in said streets in lieu of the present rails; second, that such portions of the rails of the Belt railroad lying south of Canal-street, North river, and south of Clinton-street, on the East river, that are not of the approved form and offer the least obstruction to transit, be removed, and other rails approved thereof be substituted; third, that in case the owners or proprietors of the said rails, now so incumbering Greenwich and Washington and other streets, neglect or refuse to comply with the directions of the said Street Commissioner in respect to their removal, for a period of thirty days after being so notified, then it shall be lawful for the said Street Commissioner to cause them to be immediately removed, at the cost and expense of the said owners or proprietors, and the said Street Commissioner is hereby authorized, if necessary, to sue for and recover the expense of such removal; and fourth, that the Street Commissioner is directed immediately to advertise for proposals and contract for the regrading of West-street, for its entire length, where not already so graded, up to the grade as now established by law, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was laid over

An ordinance to provide for the continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the Union, by the issuance of "Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds, number eleven."

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Solomon Jenner, President of the Board of Managers of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, for the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said hospital, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the carriage of Hose Company number five.

Which was laid over.

Bill of C. S. Grafulla, for music furnished on the occasion of the funeral of the late Colonel Grover, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. S. Grafulla, for the sum of two hundred and ninety dollars, in payment of the annexed bill for music furnished at the funeral of Colonel Grover.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed, forthwith, to repair and renew the telegraph wire now stretched between the various fire bell towers, the same to be done without contract, at an expense not to exceed five hundred dollars, and also to furnish the Central office with a superior time-piece, in order to furnish uniform time throughout the city.

(By Board of Aldermen, amended by striking out the sum "five hundred dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "one thousand dollars."

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to enter into a contract with Maurice J. Power and Daniel Draddy, monumental sculptors, for the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers buried in the lot in Calvary Cemetery, Long Island, that was presented to the Corporation of the City of New-York by the trustees of the said Cemetery, and that the said monument be constructed in accordance with the plan and specification attached, provided the said contract shall not exceed the amount appropriated for that purpose, twelve thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to George H. Burch to erect a wooden awning in front of his premises, number four hundred and fifty-three Eighth-avenue, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have the steamer of Engine Company Number Fifty-two overhauled and altered similar to Steam Engine Number Nine, also to have the wheels of said steamer painted, the same to be done without contract.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Fitzgerald called up General Order number five hundred and twenty-three, being a report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in the Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, commencing at Eighth-avenue and connecting with the sewer in Manhattan-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Healey, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Joyce called up General Order number two hundred and eighty five, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, the property-owners to pay the whole expense, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Gross called up General Order number five hundred and twenty-five, being a report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Doctor Gab. Wolff for the sum of sixty Dollars, the same being for medical services performed at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Keenan called up General Order number five hundred and twenty-eight, being a resolution, that permission be given to the lessees of pier number forty-seven North River, to repair the pier to correspond with the changed grade of the street, and make such other improvements as may be necessary for the transaction of their business on the pier. That the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the cost of the timber and labor necessarily used in the raising of the said pier, and to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Brice called up General Order number five hundred and twenty-seven, being a communication from the Comptroller relative to amending ordinance making annual appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, with resolution that the ordinance making the annual appropriation for the support of the Government of the City of New-York for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, approved by the Mayor May nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four be amended by striking out the words and figures following, to wit

CLEANING STREETS—For sweeping and keeping clean and in order the streets and avenues of the city, and removing dirt, ashes and other refuse matter, three hundred thousand dollars $300,000

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Brice called up General Order number five hundred and eight, being a report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William McKenna for the sum of one hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventeen cents, to enable him to pay an assessment on lot ward number twenty, said amount being paid in error by said McKenna, for an assessment for building a sewer in Fifty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, on lot ward number twenty-two, in lieu of ward number Twenty, the proper number, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Keenan moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday, twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, the twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM AMERICA.		
Britannia	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Nov. 23	Boston	Liverpool
Borussia	Nov. 25	New-York	Sampton
City of London	Nov. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Hecla	Nov. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Peruvian	Nov. 26	Portland	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Ada	Dec. 7	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre
Edinburgh	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
China	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Dec. 21	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New York	Havre

FROM EUROPE.

Virginia	Nov. 8	Liverpool	New York
Etna	Nov. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Moravian	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Dublin	Nov. 12	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	Nov. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New York.
Cuba	Dec. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Moro Castle	Nov. 30	New-York	Havana
Havana	Nov. 28	New-York	Havana
Morning Star	Nov. 26	New-York	N. Orleans
Fung Shuey	Nov. 26	New-York	N. Orleans
*Champion	Nov. 30	New York	N. Orleans
*Cornica	Dec. 5	New-York	Nassau

*via Havana.

For California.

Ocean Queen	Nov. 23	New-York	Aspinwall,
West Star	Dec. 3	New-York	Aspinwall
Costa Rica	Dec. 13	New York	Aspinwall

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Nova Scotian* via Portland will close on Friday at 1 30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of London* will close on Saturday at 10 30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Borussia* will close on Saturday at 10 30 A. M.

For the West Indies, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Morning Star* will close on Saturday at 1 30 P. M.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Havana* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Ocean Queen* will close on Wednesday at 10 30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1 30, 2 20 and 6 15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4 30, 6 and 10 30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
LINEN SHEETING, PILLOW LINENS,
BLANKETS, TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
FLANNELS,
TOWELS, TABLE CLOTHS,
COTTON SHEETING,
WHITE GOODS, DOMESTIC MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
QUILTS, CANTON FLANNELS,
&c., &c.
AT RETAIL FOR LOW PRICES,
PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY.

PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY,
Are now offering in their RETAIL DEPARTMENT their well and finely assorted stock of
CURTAIN MATERIAL,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AND
LACE CURTAINS,
all of which they are selling at the lowest market price.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY,
Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.
A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES

R. H. MACY.
WE ARE CLEARING OUT
OUR PRESENT STOCK OF
LINEN DAMASKS,
BLANKETS,
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS
LINENS,
TOWELS,
CRASHES,
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
LACE CURTAINS
LINEN NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
FLANNELS,
JACONETS, AND GENERAL STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
UNDERWEAR,
HOODS, BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HDKFS.,
RIBBONS,
BONNET-VELVETS,
FLOWERS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.,
AT PRICES 30 PER CENT BELOW
THE PRESENT RATE OF GOLD.
N. B.—OUR KID GLOVES ARE EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IMPORTED, AND 50 CENTS A PAIR UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST

LACE CURTAINS
AT LESS THAN
COST PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Has received an elegant assortment of French Cloaks, decidedly new. Also, Opera, Reception, and Carriage Cloaks; Misses and Children's Empress Suits; Ladies' Breakfast and Dinner Jackets, No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At FLGER'S, Nos. 580 and 582 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS AND JOCKEY HATS at great bargains. Pigeon wings and birds of every kind. Feathers at retail and wholesale, also ribbons and velvets, felt hats and bonnets.
L. BINNS, Millinery,
No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

ALL THIS WEEK—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices. The entire stock of Fall and Winter MILLINERY will be sold regardless of cost of importation. Also Jockey and Turban HATS, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY AN English Protestant woman; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to ass at with the washing if required; good references. Call at No. 144 East 21st-st., be ow 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as seamstress, chambermaid or waitress; can be highly recommended from her last situation; can be seen for two days at No. 289 West 17th-st., near 9th av

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook; she gets up re herche dinners, can have reference from first-class families, at present in the city. Apply at No. 402 2d-av., in the rear, 1st floor, between 25d and 24th sts

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND Laundress in a gentleman's family, by a most faithful and trusty girl; is thoroughly experienced, and an economical and reliable servant; is ref rs to Brooklyn families. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as lady's maid; understands hairdressing and all kinds of family sewing; best of city reference. Call at No. 196 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL HOUSEwork servant, by a neat and experienced girl; is highly recommended from her last place as being competent, obliging and trusty. Apply at No 10 Tillary-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as waitress or chambermaid, and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference from her last place. Call at No 228 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A SITUAtion to cook, or do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 103 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH AND iron, or do general housework, by a smart, tidy, young woman. Call at No 103 West 30th-st., between 6th-av and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with the washing; good reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., second floor, near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young German girl as seamstress, and would assist in the chamberwork; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No 61 3d av., over the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook and good baker, and would assist in the washing and ironing, best of city reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO IS NOT afraid of work, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; embroiders neatly; would work for a lady; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and well recommended young woman, in city or country, as cook and laundress, or for housework; salary not so much an object as a home. Call at 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, with excellent city reference, a situation as first class laundress, in the city or country; does flutting and finery; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A GENtleman's family by one who understands her business thoroughly, and can furnish reference to that effect. Call at No. 115 East 6th-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as good plain cook and washer and ironer; understands her business, and can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 125 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FINE LAUNDRESS, A SITUAtion, and is willing to aid and assist the chambermaid. Best of city reference. Call at No. 158 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook in a small private family, is a good baker; good city reference. Call at No. 4— 9th-av., second floor, between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman who is a good cook, first rate laundress, and well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st, near Broadway, from 10 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a respectable private family to cook, wash and iron, or go as laundress; can give the best of city reference. Call, until engaged, at No. 3 Monroe-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; can dress hair very nicely; has good city references. Can be seen at 75 West 1 th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTAT woman, a home to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of an invalid lady; good reference given. Call at No. 84 West 33d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last place. Apply at No. 124 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of American and French cooking; has six years' reference. Call at No. 165 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid; has good reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av., at the hall door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; best of city reference. Call at No. 474 3d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls in a small private family—one to do general housework, and the other as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit. Call at No. 20 East 1 th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS nurse; will take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up; or grown children, and do plain sewing, good city reference Call at No. 400 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT woman and her daughter, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 146 South-second st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a Protestant; is a good seamstress and hairdresser; best of references given. Can be seen Tuesday and Wednesday at No. 32 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Best of reference given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No 172 West 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABle young woman, as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in washing; best of city reference. Inquire at No 232 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, WORK BY the day or week; is a first rate laundress and a good house cleaner Apply to Mrs. DUNBAR, No. 406 West 25 h-st., corner 10th-av.

WANTED GENTLEMEN'S AND FAMILIES washing, by a lone woman; terms reasonable; good references given Call at 224 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation to do general housework in a private family; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 18 8th-av., between 19th and 20th sts

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPErienced nurse, to take care of an infant or grown children, and sew; would travel; city reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 129 East 25th-st, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and fine washer; good city reference. Call at No 142 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 273 West 37th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 335 9th-av., in the fancy-store, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR GENERAL housework, or as chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 21 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman, as cook and assist in washing. Call at No. 206 7th-av., near 24th-st

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, FORMERLY of the Church Home, No 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., may be obtained Protestant and Catholic lady's maids, nurses, cooks, and reliable servants, for every kind of housework.

A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW LADY, WHO has met with reverses, desires to take charge of the home of an elderly gentleman, or that of a widower with children. Address for three days, G. G., Union-square Post-office Best of city reference given and required.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. 69 6th-av.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German females want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable young man; understands his business in all its branches; has lived in some of the best families in this city and in Europe; has lived eight years in one family; no objection to go to any part of the world. Call or address No. 5 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIence, with the best of references, a situation in any legitimate occupation, where he can advance the interests of his employer, as clerk, salesman, foreman or otherwise. Address T. J. S., care of Henry Smith, No. 234 William-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN, TO take charge of a gentleman's farm; understands the care of horses, cows and poultry, or as porter in a store. Best of reference. Inquire, corner 56th-st. and 3d-av., top floor, for Mr. TENNEN, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, active man; has the best of references from his last employer; perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Call at, or address T. M., No. 80 Vandam-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A steady, reliable Englishman; best of city reference from the family he has just left. Can be seen until engaged, or address T. A., private stable, No. 47 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman and his wife; he a good farmer and gardener; is willing to work; she a good cook, baker and laundress; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience; understands the proper care of carriages and horses, and can be well recommended. Address P. B., at Mr. Lowden's Saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman; understands his business perfectly; willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Address Box No. 198 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as porter in a store or hotel. Good reference if required. Address T. D. N., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, just out of business for himself, as clerk in a wholesale house; is competent to take charge of a business; references given. Address W. A., No. 346 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, IN city or country, by a steady single man, who knows his business; references from his last employer. Apply to SMITH & LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st., up stairs

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober, steady man, of long experience with horses; the best of city and country references. Address J. C., Box No 210 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A drygoods or grocery store, by a steady, sober man best of references given. Address R. C., No. 241 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERstands the care and driving of horses well, a situation as coachman. Can give the best of city and country references. Address M. N., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, in a private family in the city or vicinity; has a thorough knowledge of his business; the best of reference. Address J. K., Box 208 Times Office

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman, by a man with good reference. Address JOHN CLARK, No. 368 Post-office, 8th-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1864

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN—SINGLE LIFE—MARRIED LIFE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—MILKY WHITE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—CORSICAN BROTHERS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 53⅓ and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

WALLACK'S—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.

NIBLO'S SALOON—COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. GRANT missed the morning train for Washington at Philadelphia yesterday, and while walking along Chestnut-street was recognized by a soldier. A crowd immediately collected, and the General took refuge in the Mayor's office. The cheering was most enthusiastic. He left in the noon train for Baltimore.

A rebel raid has broken out at Rouses' Point. The rebels appeared in the dark, were challenged to fight, fired in reply, when they were repulsed, with one raider wounded. They made a successful retreat, carrying off their wounded with them.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of the 21st, says: "Gen. BURBRIDGE has been put on the alert again by reports that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE is attempting the invasion of Kentucky, by way of Bull's Gap. The short allowance of which the rebel General has been put, in Southwestern Virginia, has, doubtless, whetted his desire for a dwelling-place again on the fat blue-grass lands, but his undertaking, particularly at this season of the year, is one of great temerity. It is not, however, difficult to imagine that he will be in a desperate strait for Winter supplies for his army, unless he makes some bold strike for a new source. Forces are, we learn, being concentrated rapidly at a point beyond Lexington, to counteract his movements, and there ought to be no great difficulty in keeping his hungry horde in the mud and knobs of the Cumberland's head waters until they cave in or retire."

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Morarian*, from Liverpool Nov. 10, via Londonderry Nov. 11, with five days later news, arrived at Portland yesterday. The *Borussia*, last from Southampton on the 7th, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 8 ℘ cent. The Lower House of the Danish Rigsraad has adopted the treaty of peace by a large majority. The Brazilian correspondence relative to the seizure of the pirate *Florida* is published. The London *Star* denounces the seizure, and hopes America will repudiate it. The rebel Capt. MORRIS, of the *Florida*, had arrived at Southampton from Bahia. The forward part of the steamer *Jura* has keeled over, and the after part remains upright in the sand. At the banquet of the new Lord Mayor of London, Lord PALMERSTON made a speech, in which, on referring to the bloody war in America, he said, he trusted the contending parties would soon find it better to be reconciled than to fight, and that those disputes which have bedewed the continent with blood will be settled by amicable arrangements between themselves. Great floods have occurred at Tuscany. Enormous damage has also been suffered at Florence by a tremendous flood. The expedition to Japan was entirely successful in opening the inland sea to the free passage of all ships.

The War Department informs the Governor of Illinois that it has credited 2,237 volunteers to the State during the month of October. This does not include veteran reënlistments, substitutes or drafted men.

The Missouri soldiers take the precedence of all others in their unanimity for Mr. LINCOLN. Against 6,285 votes for Mr. LINCOLN, MCCLELLAN received only 65. The total of the home and soldier vote, so far as received, is: LINCOLN, 42,076; MCCLELLAN, 21,206; FLETCHER, 41,613; PRICE 20,603.

The Tammany and Mozart Democratic primaries were held last night. The Aldermanic Conventions of both parties will be held to-night, as also the Union Aldermanic.

The First Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, under Gen. MCARTHUR, arrived at St. Louis on Wednesday, from the pursuit of PRICE. The troops will be paid off, clothed and equipped, preparatory to another movement against the enemy. The Third Division of the same corps arrived on Thursday, and went into camp to await further orders. These troops constitute Gen. A. J. SMITH'S command, and will speedily be put in complete order for an active campaign, either up the Tennessee River, or down the Mississippi, as exigencies may require.

The Chicago *Journal* claims that, if the soldiers from Illinois had been allowed to vote, Mr. LINCOLN'S majority in that State would have been 32,000.

The Live Stock Markets have been supplied this week with 7,403 beef cattle, 102 milch cows, 3,965 calves, 35,512 sheep and lambs, 24,973 swine—a total of over fifty thousand animals destined for slaughter. The receipts of beef cattle have been heavy, fully a thousand head above the previous week. A large number of light inferior cattle have been on sale at the Forty-fourth-street yards, and really good beeves are scarce. The sales of the light and medium grades range at about the prices of last week, but the higher grades are about ½c. ℘ lb. better. Medium bullocks have sold at 12½c.@15½c. ℘ lb. for the estimated dressed weight; good cattle at 16c.@16c., and a few of the best at higher rates. The weather has been soft and unfavorable for butchering. Sheep had arrived in large numbers, and sell considerably lower: good stock at 7½c. ℘ lb., live weight. Lambs of good quality are worth 9c.@9½c. ℘ lb. Swine are in active demand, and prices have improved for good stock. Live hogs vary from 11½c. @12¾c. ℘ lb., according to quality; dressed, 14½c. @15½c.

The Union Executive Committee of East Tennessee have issued a call for a preliminary State Convention, to be held at Nashville on the 19th of December, to form a ticket to be run for a Constitutional Convention by the loyal men of the State. The committee also request the loyal citizens of East Tennessee to meet in convention in Knoxville, on the first Monday in December, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the proposed preliminary State Convention.

The primaries for the election of delegates to the Union Aldermanic, Councilmanic, School and Ward Conventions, were held last night.

The Union General Committee have issued a call for primary elections to be held in the several Assembly Districts on Friday night, for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention to nominate charter officers, to be held at No. 654 Broadway, on Monday night.

The Stock market was firm yesterday on Government Securities, and had a strong upward turn in the forenoon on the Railway Stocks. The advance, however, was lost later in the day. The Gold Room rose to 229, and fell back to 224 by 3 o'clock. The later sales will be found under the head of the Evening Exchange. Money plenty at 7 ℘ cent.

General business was stimulated to greater activity, early in the day, by the rise in gold, which most directly affected the produce markets. The principal kinds of Breadstuffs, Provisions, Cotton, Whisky, Tallow and Petroleum were much firmer. At the close, there was less buoyancy apparent. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The Board of County Canvassers have made very rapid progress with their work. The First and the Twentieth are the only Wards that remain to be canvassed entire. Yesterday the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards were taken up, and as these comprise part of the Eighth Congressional District, where the vote between BROOKS, (Dem.,) and DODGE, (Union,) is very close, and BROOKS claims the election by a small majority, great interest was manifested by an unusually large number of spectators to hear the official figures read off; but they were disappointed, Supervisor STEWART (Union) and Supervisor ELY (Dem.) making objections to canvassing certain districts, and asserting that they would prove irregularities and frauds concerning the vote and the election officers. The returns objected to were therefore laid over to be taken up to-day, when the district canvassers who made their out will be present.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A resolution was adopted disqualifying and removing from office all Inspectors of Registry, and Inspectors and Canvassers of Election who do not reside in the election districts in which they were appointed to serve. This action, it is believed, will remove a number of these officers. Otherwise the proceedings of the Board were without general interest. The Board adjourned to 3 P. M. on next Tuesday.

The Ninth Ward German Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club, recently dissolved, has been reorganized for the coming charter election under the name of "Independent Citizens Association of the Ninth Ward," without any political color. C. F. LIMA was elected President, and T SCHULZ Secretary.

☞ A correspondent of the London *Times*, in giving an account of the capture of the *Florida*, the main facts of which we have already published, says: "Mr. WILSON, the United States' Consul at this port, had slept on board the Federal ship, and, of course, proceeded to sea in her. His *exequatur* was at once withdrawn by the President of the province. It appears that the immediate cause of this violation of neutrality was the temptation of the reward of $500,000 offered for the capture of the *Florida* by the New-York Chamber of Commerce."

Mr. DODGE has caused formal notice to be served on JAMES BROOKS that he will contest his claim to a seat in the next Congress.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "Good authority says Gen. BURNSIDE is not likely to have a command again in the Army of the Potomac, but is likely to have a command in a quarter where he has already done good service."

The recent order of Gen. FRY, Gov. SEYMOUR to the contrary notwithstanding, does not relate to future drafts, and makes no allusion to them. It simply enjoins upon Provost-Marshals to keep their enrollment lists corrected. He says: "The names of all persons liable to military duty taking up their residence in sub-districts, as well as all in sub-districts who from time to time become liable, should be added to the enrollment lists, and the names of persons who enlist into the military or naval service, or remove permanently from a district, or whose liability terminates while in it, will be stricken off; and in case of removal, whenever practicable, the Board of Enrollment of the district to which the person removes shall be notified, and he will be enrolled by that board."

THE SEVEN-THIRTY QUESTION.—The proceedings in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, reported in our columns, will be read with interest by Wall-street men, involving, as they did, the question of whether the seven-thirties are receivable for duties under the various acts in relation thereto. Nothing positive, however, in relation to the merits of the controversy was determined, as the matter only came up on a motion to postpone the trial of the cause. Those merits will come up for discussion hereafter, and at no distant date.

But the position of the case, as it appeared before the court yesterday, strikes us as a little singular. Here was a suit which, though nominally against the Collector of this Port, was really against the Government of the United States, involving perhaps ten, perhaps twenty-five, millions of dollars—a suit by which the Government was to be compelled to adopt a construction of the law different from what the Secretary of the Treasury had already deliberately announced as his view of it. Now it is clear enough that in such a case, involving such an amount of money, probably more than was ever involved in any suit that ever came before the courts of this city, the Government views of the law ought to be presented by the ablest counsel of our Bar. Whatever be the merits of the case, if the Government was going to contest the point at all, it must be, of course, contested after the fullest preparation and with the most ample assistance.

And yet this suit was commenced on the 7th of this present month, an appearance at once entered, not by the District-Attorney of the United States, to whose charge by law the legal interests of the United States are committed, but by a Deputy Collector, and the case was at once put at issue, put on the calendar out of its proper order by consent of parties, and the trial of the cause fixed for yesterday, only fifteen days from the commencement of the suit, apparently without any consultation with the law officers of the Government, or any idea that any one besides the attorney for the nominal defendant ought to be called upon to represent the interests of the Government. After the day was fixed for the trial, however, the attention of the District Attorney and of the Secretary of the Treasury appears to have been called to the matter, and on the District Attorney's statement of the position of the case, the trial was postponed to allow of the retainer of counsel and the preparation of the cause. No one can find fault, of course, with the plaintiff for desiring the speediest possible determination of the cause. That, as Judge NELSON said, would seem to be also for the interest of the Government. But why the Collector and his attorney should have looked so entirely to speed of determination, without being equally attentive to the proper presentation of the matter to the Court, is not very clear.

The usage has existed for many years, that the District Attorney should appear for the Collector in suits against him, because the Government was the party in interest and should be represented. There seems to be a tendency to change this usage; but the experience of this case does not seem to be much in favor of the change.

The Presidential Election—Some Facts from the Returns.

The returns of the Presidential election, though not all as yet officially verified, will enable us now to take a broad view of the character of the vote which has shaped the national policy for the next four years.

To the surprise of those foreign enemies of the Republic who have been steadily predicting the separation of the West from the East, and of those British critics who have claimed that the Government works in the Middle States and the high protection to the iron and coal interests, chained these communities to the prosecution of the war, it is discovered from this vote that the extreme East and the Central West are the most united, and that the Middle States give the weakest majorities for the Government.

Eastern New-England, and the rich Central West, are found the most unanimous for Mr. LINCOLN. Ohio and Massachusetts give him his two heaviest majorities, or about 100,000. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and the opening Northwest—Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota—unite with Maine, Vermont and New-Hampshire, in a tremendous popular majority for the Union candidates. Connecticut shares the sentiment, as she does the vote, of the Middle States, and gives LINCOLN but a slender majority. New-York barely elects him, New-Jersey rejects him, and Pennsylvania shows but a respectable majority; while, to the astonishment of most, the outlying States of the Union roll up, for their population, immense majorities. Kansas has a majority almost as great as her voters; California polls a very large vote for the Union candidate, though it gave the Democracy 40,000 majority in 1860; and Oregon and Nevada, though the former is settled by large numbers of Southern men, present a very fair preponderance for the Union and Republican party.

The apparent inference from these facts, taken in broad, is that the Union and Anti-Slavery sentiment is strongest in the eastern New-England States and the Central West and Northwest, and that, as the Republic extends over the vast plains toward the Pacific, the feeling of loyalty only grows with distance from the centre, while, in the Middle States, it is weakest, and is lowest of all in the large cities of these States.

Before seeking to account for these interesting phenomena, we would call attention to one most encouraging conclusion, which we may draw from them, and that is, the exceeding difficulty of bringing about, under any conspiracy or possible disaster, a disruption of the Free States. With the two extremes so united in sentiment and policy, what could the Middle States do, even if they desired, against the Union? Even if FERNANDO WOOD should succeed in stirring up his ignorant followers to make New-York a "Free City," there would still be force enough all around him to keep them in order. Furthermore, it must be remembered that the great rural population of our State—the intelligent mechanics and farmers—are generally intensely loyal in feeling, and determined on the maintenance of the Union and the institutions of freedom.

The character of the vote which we have noted above, is to be explained by various causes. It will be found that the New-England element everywhere—the descendants and relations of New-Englanders—have formed the strength of the Union and Anti-Slavery party, and that, where they have influenced, there the vote for LINCOLN has been strongest. The Central West, as is well known, in its leading classes, is merely New-England repeated in other circumstances. Ohio, Michigan, Northern Illinois and Northern Indiana are very largely settled by emigrants from the Eastern States. These men and their descendants control the press, the business and the public life of those powerful communities.

Along with them act in the West the more intelligent Germans and other foreign-born citizens; for, it should be borne in mind, that the Irishman or German settling in our rural districts is a very different person from his compatriots among the laboring poor of the great cities. In the West he becomes like any native-born citizen, he is *Americanized*, and he feels the impulse of such ideas as animate the Union party. In the cities he is commonly only a tool of politicians. It is the foreign-born population in our city and Brooklyn, and the river counties, which has brought down LINCOLN'S majority in this State from 50,000 in 1860 to some 7,000 in 1864; and this is equally true of Connecticut, where we beheld our majority reduced from 10,000 to some 2,500—the foreign operatives filling now her manufacturing villages. In New-York and Pennsylvania it is not merely the New-England element which supports so ardently the Union cause, but the native population of these States. In some districts the vote could be almost divided by race.

In bringing these facts to public attention, we do not, in the smallest degree, reflect upon any portion of our foreign-born citizens. In the first year of the war they sacrificed nobly for the country. But we have come to that period in which enthusiasm or even pugnacity have little comparative influence in continuing the struggle. To sustain the war now, is needed the most indomitable pluck, and a persistence, which comes from a moral purpose of the highest order, and a will set immovably on distant and well-considered objects. Only the native born could be expected to hold on now, with the tremendous sacrifices demanded, and only a race like the Anglo-American, which is spurred on by obstacles and disasters, could have patience sufficient to secure the victory.

With all the weakness of the majorities for Mr. LINCOLN in the Middle Seaboard States—amounting in three States, inhabited by millions, to barely 25,000—the Union party must feel elated at their magnificent success in the States which have lost the most men for the cause—Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana—where the united majorities will come close to 100,000, and at the result through the Union, which has increased LINCOLN'S majority, after four years of terrible war, by over 400,000 votes.

Our Mercantile Marine.

Owing to a variety of causes, but chiefly to the demand made upon the officers of our merchant service for naval duties, the mercantile marine of this country is now far below the standard of four years ago, in its *personnel*. At that time we could, as a nation, boast of, perhaps, the finest body of shipmasters and officers in the world; men of education, of practical ability and of great value to our merchants. The best ships afloat were commanded by these gentlemen, a majority of whom combined the qualities of excellent navigators with commercial business talents. Many of them have been connected with our navy since the first blockade was established, up to the present time; and by their signal bravery, good judgment and officer-like qualifications, have risen in rank to the full limit of the existing laws of the Navy Department, while in the estimation of their brother officers, and the country at large, they have won for themselves an honorable and enduring fame. Our merchant ships, in the hands of men like these, called forth the respect and admiration of the world, and the captain of one of our fine clipper ships commanded that attention which was given to an officer of the same rank in the navy. In fact, our mercantile community looked upon them with far more consideration than they did upon the naval officer; and it was not strange that this should be the case, for at that time there was no demand for the services of fighting men, save to display and protect our flag and pennant.

The call for capable seamen to officer our impromptu navy brought out these men, who, brimfull of patriotism and a desire to uphold the Stars and Stripes, rendered at that time a service to their country not now or yet to be easily estimated. But while the navy and the country reaped the benefit, the mercantile community in a great measure was shorn of its true basis of success and prosperity. Ships were laid up, and all commerce was for a time paralyzed. It was not long, however, before the increase of our naval strength gave our merchants sufficient courage to again send forth their ships and revive the marine trade which had temporarily received such a shock. It was no ordinary event which enroled on the Navy Register the names of about five thousand mercantile marine officers, and engineers, and it was no easy task to fill their places; but under the circumstances it must be done.

Now we come to the point and ask, How was this void filled? It is easily answered. Firstly, by those—many of whom had neither the spirit nor patriotism to face the enemy—who were not appointed to the naval service; and secondly, by adventurers from all the ends of the earth—men who had but few qualifications and fewer recommendations for positions of trust such as had been vacated by their predecessors. Of course, there are honorable exceptions to this statement, but in the main, the *personnel* of our mercantile marine deteriorated quickly, and fell far below any standard hitherto known in its history. Visit our shipping along the docks to-day, ask our merchants, and both will prove the assertion. We have not the same manly, sailorly, intelligent faces to look upon that we had in 1860; and our shipping does not present that tidy, rakish, taut and trim appearance that it was wont to do. Where does the fault lie? With the merchant? No; not wholly. It is in the Captain and his officers.

Now, where is the remedy? How can we bring back our former boasted efficiency and beauty? The answer is simple, the act plain. Educate the young men for officers. Let each ship and steamer be compelled by a law of Congress to carry on her list a given number of young and choice lads according to her tonnage. Let these embryo officers be as midshipmen, living and messing by themselves, the companions and assistants of the senior officers, and under the care and tuition of the Captain, who will take a seaman's pride in bringing them up a credit to himself, and as useful ornaments to the profession. How long would it require to school a body of the finest officers in the world? Hundreds of young men stand ready to seize such an opportunity, who would never care to tread the deck of a ship if they were obliged to learn the profession in the forecastle of a "Black-Baller," and, when competent to perform the duties of an officer, see the position given to an illiterate bully, simply because he would stumble through the work for a less sum of money. Such is the style at the present day. The least pay asked frequently secures the situation, irrespective of talent, skill, experience or any other consideration. It is time our merchants looked at this matter in the right light. It is for their interest, and it is for the future good of this country.

This plan is not a new one; it has been tested for years in England and found to work admirably. The celebrated ships of GREEN, the merchant prince, and the largest ship-owner in Great Britain—and at one time in the world—amply testify to the good workings of this system; for they educated young men upon this plan, and have put afloat hundreds of the best shipmasters of the day. Young men tendered such facilities as these cannot fail to take a pride in the work and strive to excel each other. The spirit of rivalry which would spring up would be most beneficial in its results, not only to them and to our merchants, but to the whole community. We believe these suggestions worthy of the careful and prompt attention of the mercantile community of the United States, and of Congress at its coming session.

Sherman's Perils.

The rebels might not be able to send any portion of their army from Virginia in time to impede or harass the march of Gen. SHERMAN through Georgia. But from such points as Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah, from the rebel garrisons all along the seaboard of North and South Carolina, a force of perhaps twenty thousand men might quickly be gathered on the line of the Savannah before SHERMAN could reach it. Add to these the militia of Georgia, who are already in the field under COBB, and the militia of the adjoining States—constituting a force certainly twenty thousand in number. These forty thousand men might hope to obstruct SHERMAN'S advance, in his long march, for days, if not for weeks, during which time they might suppose HOOD would be able to get round into the western part of Georgia, in SHERMAN'S rear.

There have been rumors that the forces under BRECKINRIDGE in Southwestern Virginia, and those of EARLY in the Shenandoah Valley were both diminishing, or else disappearing, and that portions of them were being sent off for work somewhere else. May it not be that LEE has actually been hastily sending troops from Petersburgh to the Savannah, and that BRECKINRIDGE'S and EARLY'S men will supply the places of those who have been sent away. We suppose Gen. SHERIDAN is keeping a bright look-out for EARLY.

We never doubted that perils environed SHERMAN'S extraordinary campaign. We could hardly believe that his march would be entirely unobstructed. But we devoutly trust that his genius and his glorious army will cut their way through all obstructions.

The Probable Campaign of Gen. Sherman.

The public may, with propriety, speculate on the probable march of Gen. SHERMAN toward the South, inasmuch as the facts on which any opinion is based are equally known at the South.

As to his route, we can judge best by taking into view general principles, and the probable object of his march. We must bear in mind that in Gen. GRANT'S great military campaign, the *possession of cities* is comparatively of little importance. The popular feeling cries for the capture of Mobile or Savannah, or Charleston; but DAVIS has said that we might hold them all and not be a day nearer the end of the war. Indeed, the garrisoning of these points, and feeding the impoverished inhabitants, would in fact diminish our resources both in money and men. Therefore we may lay aside from our view, the capture of Mobile, or even of Savannah, as any essential part of Gen. SHERMAN'S campaign.

Apart from wasting the resources of the Confederacy, destroying its arsenals, powder factories, depots of supplies and railroads, this advance must mainly be intended to ultimately affect LEE'S army and the Virginia campaign.

It will accordingly aim at some point, from which our forces can operate on North Carolina, and break the connection between the rebel "Army of the Southwest" and the "Army of Virginia." It is forced to do so by the conditions of the campaign. Together with an advance for such an object, Gen. SHERMAN is compelled also to protect his rear from HOOD'S pursuit. HOOD may already have abandoned his Tennessee campaign, and transferred his forces by Selma and Montgomery to harass the rear of the invader. We may conclude then that SHERMAN, looking toward the cutting of LEE'S connections and the guarding his own rear, must advance in two lines, with Charleston or Beaufort as the base which he would reach.

He first, as we have heard, destroyed all the public buildings of Atlanta, the railroad and telegraph lines to Chattanooga, and no doubt also the Atlanta and West Point road, so that Atlanta cannot be a link hereafter in HOOD'S connections. Then one, a smaller, body, advances on the Macon and Western road, destroying it as they march, reaching Macon (103 miles) perhaps in some five days; this body proceeds on to Millen (111 miles) and reaches it in a week further, while we may hope that our cavalry would have freed some portion of our 25,000 prisoners who have been confined there. Before reaching Millen, a day's detour of the cavalry would have given them possession of Milledgeville, the capital of the State, and whatever stores may be there. From Millen they may turn off from the direct march to Savannah, and join the main body at Augusta in a three day's march (53 miles.)

The main body would probably take eight days to reach Augusta, (171 miles,) and if they left Atlanta as late as the 14th, would be there next Saturday, instead of to-day, as was anticipated, though undoubtedly flying bodies of horse would have captured the arsenals and supplies of the city much before that. By the destruction of the road between Atlanta, Macon, Millen, and Augusta, HOOD would be prevented from pursuing our army with any rapidity; and SHERMAN could reach, if no unexpected delays occurred, his great point, *Branchville*, in a three days' march from Augusta (75 miles.) Branchville has precisely the same importance as Atlanta being the terminus of the roads to Danville and to Wilmington, and the link in the upper line of LEE'S railroad connections. Charleston (or the roads leading to it) is the link in the lower line. At Branchville he is only 61 miles from Charleston, and can connect with the sea in two days' forced marches, or he is but 68 miles from Columbia—say three days and a half march—where he strikes both the Wilmington and Manchester, and the Charlotte and South Carolina roads.

Holding and fortifying Branchville, which we may suppose he will reach near the close of November, and using Beaufort harbor as a base, or some other convenient point on the coast, he can prepare for his new campaign against Wilmington and Danville, and the assailing of LEE in his rear. The siege of Charleston, with the aid of the heavy siege guns already in that department, could be going on at the same time.

We can see nothing sufficient to prevent this brilliant programme from being carried out, allowing for the inevitable delays and obstacles which always occur in such vast expeditions.

THE SUPPLY OF CHEAP COAL.—A responsible citizen has put forward a proposition, and backed it with an offer of ten thousand dollars from his own purse, to set up an associated enterprise for the supply of coal and other articles of household necessity at different stations within the city, at something like cost price. He invites others to join him, and pledges on behalf of liberal and wealthy citizens a capital of a quarter of a million as a beginning, provided thoroughly energetic and honest trustees can be got to see to the proper employment of the fund. The proposition has much in it to recommend it to the public generally. It would be a practical and immediately available means of giving aid to the industrious poor, at no great sacrifice—if any—to the enterprisers, and of giving aid to the industrious poor without putting on them the indignity of being the recipients of charity. We believe it would reach an end even greater than this. It would ultimately lead, under a wise and prudent trusteeship, to the institution of such co-operative societies among workmen themselves as have been so successfully carried on in Great Britain; and the whole community of consumers, rich and poor, would be benefited by the overthrow of those petty trading conspiracies, which are the curse, probably, of every large city on this side of the Atlantic, but which are the especial bane of the City of New-York to-day.

FINDING THEIR WAY HOME.—A copy of the London *Times* of the 7th, received yesterday, by the *Borussia*, announces the safe arrival at Southampton of Capt. MORRIS, of the *Florida*, from Bahia, along with a portion of his officers and men. The *Times* takes pleasure in adding that the remainder of the *Florida's* crew, not captured by the *Wachusett*, will reach England by a schooner which had sailed from Bahia. We note the item of news simply to remark, how singular it is that the first thought of these piratical adventurers, when they find themselves in a tight place at sea, is how to reach England. SEMMES provided for this retreat when he got a pleasure yacht to act as tender for him before accepting Capt. WINSLOW'S challenge. All that escaped of his crew instantly took passage for Southampton. And in fact, in the crisis of danger, the whole band of roving Confederate cut-throats seem to seek their island home, as it were by instinct, no matter in what part of the globe they run, or be cast ashore. France, Italy, Brazil, Holland, Spain, and Russia have no attractions for them whatever. They are bound to get *home* as quick as possible for a new outfit, and the means of prosecuting new adventures.

Death of Two Brave Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two more of our best and bravest have fallen—two more heads lie low in the dust—two more names have been added to the long list of those "noble ones" who have given their life, their all, for country—Sergt. JOHN B. ROBINSON, of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York Volunteers, wounded several weeks ago in the Shenandoah Valley, and LAWRENCE FELTMAN, of the Fourth Vermont Regiment, killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, on the 19th ult. The funeral of the former (whose remains were recovered through the perseverance of SAMUEL R. MUNN, Esq.,) took place in Westchester on Sunday, and was attended by nearly the whole village. The ceremonies were very impressive, and the feeling and eloquent manner in which Rev. Messrs. PLATT and JEWETT spoke of the five fallen heroes—Sergt. JOHN B. ROBINSON, LAWRENCE FELTMAN, the brave Capt. ELIJAH F. MUNN, private JAMES JOLLAFF, and Corp. MERVIN UNDERHILL, all of whom went from the Westchester M. E. Sabbath School, to fight for our rights and our liberties—drew tears to hundreds of eyes.

Sergt. B. ROBINSON'S remains were conveyed to their final resting place under escort of a part of the Seventh Regulars, from Fort Schuyler, and the Eagine Company, Empire No. 1. The Seventh Regular Band, one of the finest in the country, were also in attendance. W. F.

WESTCHESTER, Monday, Nov. 21, 1864.

The Battle of Peachtree Creek.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your well-informed and usually correct correspondent, Mr. TAUMAN, in his last letter from Nashville, speaking highly of Gen. HOWARD, ascribes to him the credit of the battle of Peachtree Creek. No man is more sensible of the modest bravery of that Christian soldier, than the writer; and no man's example shines brighter in this war than Gen. HOWARD'S; but the following list of casualties shows who fought the battle of Peachtree Creek: Fourth Corps, (HOWARD,) 4; Fourteenth Corps, (PALMER) 146; Twentieth Corps, (HOOKER,) 1,696. "Honor to whom honor," &c., among such brave soldiers.

TWENTIETH CORPS.

OUR LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.—Lieut.-General GRANT, accompanied by Brig.-Gen. VAN VLIET, paid a short visit, last Sunday, to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT. When Gen. GRANT was about to take his leave, Gen. SCOTT took a copy of his autobiography and wrote on the fly leaf:

"From the oldest to the ablest General in the world."

He then presented the work to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

☞ It is expected that Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, will be present at the Produce Exchange to-day at one o'clock.

Forgery.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

A check for $3,000 on the Lockhaven Bank, purporting to be indorsed by LUDWIG, KNEEDLER & Co., was presented to DREXEL & Co. yesterday, who gave the party a check on the Commonwealth Bank for $2,963, payable to the order of LUDWIG, KNEEDLER & Co. The check on the Lockhaven Bank proves to be a forgery, but the forger was disappointed in getting DREXEL & Co.'s check paid, as the bank would not pay him without identification.

The Success of Our Cavalry in the Valley on the 19th ult.—Its Causes.

In this war our cavalry has been so little used in general actions of mixed forces, that its brilliant success in the Valley has been a very agreeable surprise to us, and been much talked of. If we look into the causes of this success, we will find that any infantry may meet with a like reverse from a rebel cavalry force, unless it guards against the causes of it; and these the writer will briefly notice *seriatim*.

CAVALRY SUCCESS

depends upon three things, viz: First, that a force of infantry be shaken by a fire of artillery; second, that it be in hasty retreat, with no time to make a stand; and third, that it be so disorganized by casualties as to be unable to form in such a way as to meet a charge. Two other causes may lead to success, and one is having the fractions of a battalion too minute or weak. The other, the neglect to drill a battalion to meet readily an attack of cavalry; and it is to these two last causes that the writer means to refer in this article.

THE CASE IN POINT.

From the report of the victory gained by us in the Valley, we find that our cavalry, after gallantly beating that of the enemy, fell upon their infantry on the left. This, seeing its line about to be turned, began hastily to retire, and at that moment the cavalry was upon it. All order was soon lost by the body of the rebels thus assailed, and it was rolled up into a mob, the cavalry cutting among it. This mob fought wildly, but in vain, and the result was the capture of 730 men and nine colors at that point. At other points of the cavalry attack on the left of the rebel line the results were similar. Now, the rebels have some excuse for their rout, having been struck in the act of hastily retreating, but the poor fight made by them with our cavalry, shows that their infantry was not practiced in meeting attacks by that arm—likely from having been so seldom attacked by it. Be the reasons for this what they may, it does not seem that fear led to their defeat, for they fought with spirit in a disordered mass. This effect, then, of battalions not being practiced in meeting attacks of cavalry, or of their being split up into weak companies, ought to be a lesson to us. On these two arms in our service a few words may be timely.

TO RECEIVE CAVALRY.

There are two modes of receiving cavalry, laid down in our book of tactics, and both are taken from the *ordonnances* of the French army. One is to form a two deep square from column at half distance. If all of a battalion is present, a part can be held in reserve, which renders the square tolerably secure; but, if only six or eight companies are on the ground, there is no reserve, and the square is *not* secure, being only two deep—that is, in two ranks. The other mode is to "form column against cavalry," from mass (six paces being between the subdivisions.) This forms a sort of square, two deep, meant to be used in time of hurry; and if the companies are strong, the square will be more secure than the hollow square, as the files of each company not needed to fill the intervals of six paces are used as reserves, to prop, so to speak, the fronts. If the companies are not strong, the square will be a mere hollow one, of two ranks, and so not at all secure. However, these are the two modes laid down for receiving cavalry, and our officers ought, at least, to practice their battalions in them, since they cannot choose a better way for receiving an attack from that arm.

THE EVIL OF WEAK COMPANIES.

This is one of our greatest errors in every respect, and it would surely lead to defeat if a body of good cavalry were to charge some of our battalions in the state in which they now are. It requires companies of twenty-eight men at least, or thirty men in round numbers, to fill the intervals of a column in mass, if by company, and yet our field officers act as if they did not know that. It is not uncommon to see companies of twenty to twenty-four men. There is no sense in this, for as a whole, a company of that strength is not fit for manœuvre, and a few casualties would reduce it to a mere handful. If attacked by cavalry in that state, what could companies do? At best, they could only form a weak hollow square; but it is likely that they could not do even this, but would be rolled and have to fight as a mere mob.

This evil originates in the small number of men required to form a company in the outset. If one goes into the field with say 20 men only, in a very short time it will dwindle down to a score of the most hardy, and, if there be, no depot to send a draft of recruits to it, there it sticks at that low figure, and in the field, when it is fit only to go to the rear for some guard duty.

In the French army, which we take as our model in most things, 100 to 120 men are the complement of a company; and there are besides depots to fill up depleted battalions, to say nothing of third battalions being a reserve at hand, in the field, for a like purpose. Our error was in not raising regiments of two battalions, of few, but strong companies, and the only remedy now left us is to consolidate our battalions into six companies, and to fill them up.

Let us guard, then, against the chance of a reverse similar to that of the rebels in the Shenandoah Valley, on the 19th, by our officers consolidating their company *cadres*, and giving proper attention to drill for receiving an attack of cavalry. All along the writer has seen the danger of a body of our infantry being cut up by a force of the enemy's cavalry from the causes briefly referred to in these few lines.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC — FLOTOW'S charming opera of "Martha," will be given here to-night, with KELLOGG, MORENSI, LOTTI, SUSINI, &c., in the cast.

The entire activity and attention of the Fourteenth-street establishment are now devoted to the production of "Don Sebastiano," which takes place on Friday next. Rehearsals are proceeding from morning till night. The result will be an operatic spectacle that has never been equaled in this country.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—The phantom narrative called the "Corsican Brothers" was revived here on Monday evening with complete success. We record the verdict, and at once proceed to state our exceptions to it. The piece was wretchedly rehearsed, and ought, as a mere revival, to have failed. That it did not do so is owing entirely to its innate strength, and the fact that people's memories are strong in ghostly things of the kind. We do not mean to infer that the play was badly placed on the stage. The scenery was good enough, the dresses were all that the occasion demanded, and the distribution was more than respectable. But something still was needed. The situations of the "Corsican Brothers" constitute its sole strength. As a play, it depends entirely on certain powerful impressions. The plot is trivial. A lime tells it. One brother is killed in a duel, and another brother determines to avenge his death. That is all. The brothers, however, are twins, and the dangers of the one are the presentiments of the other. The phenomena thus occasioned are all that the dramatist pretends to present. The action of the play is purely arbitrary. The imagination is required to go backwards; to suppose that the second act takes place simultaneously with the first, and in the end to feel dissatisfied with a calamity which answers no politic end. Pictures, simply, are what the author requires. These were badly rendered, and we state the fact blankly because no allowance should be made for an establishment that commands, and in many respects justly—so much of the public patronage. The tableau of the first act dragged; the tableau of the second act held fire; the tableau of the third act missed altogether, and then came a ridiculous church piece—very pretty in itself, but utterly out of place and extravagant. We cannot leave this subject without referring to an annoyance which every one experiences at Niblo's Garden. It is a pretentious demonstration of stage management which ought to be suppressed. We refer to the habit of striking a ball whenever a situation is about to be illustrated. The stage carpenters, we are aware, require some intimation of the movement when their offices are needed. The *deus ex machina* must be properly worked, even in Crosby-street. But it is certainly foolish to reveal the plan to the devotees. A roll of the drum, or a blast of the trumpet would be preferable to the ostentatious tinkle which now warns people that they are about to be astonished. True art conceals itself. It is the meretricious imitation that struts and emphasises in this way.

The tableau in the second act should be identical with the tableau in the first act. It was not so. As to the other tableau, it was omitted—after some delay—and we cannot therefore speak of it. The essential picto-emotional points of the play, it will be seen, were entirely missed. It remains only to inquire what saved it from disaster. The acting, in the first place, was rather good. Mr. WHEATLEY's voice is not pleasing, but his bearing is manly, unconstrained, and graceful. In all his difficult scenes with *Chateau Renaud*, he preserved the bearing and temper of a gentleman. He did not "double" (he plays two parts it must be remembered) with diligence and dispatch, but in the separate characters he displayed admirable qualities of an old but solid elocutionary school. In every particular he was well supported by Mr. CHARLES POPE, a valuable member of the profession, whom we are glad to welcome back to the stage of New-York. The remaining characters are small, and were quite efficiently represented by the members of the company. The miscellaneous scenery of the piece, in the second place was excellent. We have never seen anything better than the interior of the Paris opera. The masquerading diversions were really admirable, and as attraction, instead of being, as such things usually are, a drag and an annoyance. It is in these things that Mr. WHEATLEY displays his judgment and teaches a lesson to all managers in the city. And so, by the liberal ways of a well-conducted establishment, the defects of a first performance were overlooked, and a verdict of approval awarded.

Brig.-Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward's Dismissal.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 241.—I. The following officers are hereby mustered out of the service of the United States:

Brig.-Gen. JOHN H. HOBART WARD, United States Volunteers.

* * * * * * *

Army officers who may be reported as aides-de-camps to either of them, will join their regiments without delay.

* * * * * * *

By order of the President of the United States.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.
Official: R. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Vermont; Hon John C. Wyman, Washington, D. C.; Hon. J. F. Windsor, Troy, N. Y.; and J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

Senator Pomeroy, Kansas; Hon. Wm. Kelly, Rhinebeck, Hon. M. C. Gamble, Jersey Shore, Pa.; Jay Cooke, Philadelphia; and W. H. Foster, China, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. W. T. Otto, Washington, D. C.; Right Rev. Dr. Sweeny, St. John; and Capt. Blair, Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House.

Baron R. De Wardener, Austria; E. Duvergier de Hauranne (friend to Prince de Joinville,) Paris; Alfred Morton, Manchester, England, and Hartman Kuhn, Lenox, are at the Brevoort House.

S. H. Satterthwaite, Montreal, and Thos. J. Lang, Canada, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF VERMONT.—Ex-Gov. FAIRBANKS, of Vermont, died at his residence, in St. Johnsbury, in that State, yesterday morning, aged 72 years. The deceased was one of the patentees and manufacturers of the celebrated Fairbanks scales, and was one of the wealthiest and most enterprising citizens of Vermont.

He was at one time President of the Passumpsic and Connecticut River Railroad Company, and it was owing largely to his influence that the stock of the company was so readily subscribed. He was a prominent member of the Orthodox Congregational Church, and he has been a liberal contributor for religious and charitable purposes.—*Boston Traveller, Nov. 21.*

SWALLOWING A TEN-DOLLAR GREENBACK.—A young woman named MARY BROWN was brought up before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday, charged with having stolen $11 from Mrs. MALEANY, of No. 359 South Seventh-street. It appears that the accused called at the house of the complainant, and while there abstracted a $10 and $1 greenback bill from a wallet which was lying on a bureau. Immediately after leaving the robbery was detected, and the accused was followed into a grocery, and the money demanded back. Mrs. BROWN denied any knowledge of it, but was detected in adroitly slipping the $10 bill in her mouth. Mrs. MALEANY seized her by the throat, and in attempting to obtain the money had her finger badly bitten, and the woman finally succeeded in swallowing it. The prisoner was committed to the County Jail for trial.

LAUGHING GAS.—Dr. COLTON will give his annual exhibition of the laughing gas to-morrow (Thanksgiving) evening, at the Cooper Institute Mr. W. B. HARRISON, the comic extemporaneous poet and singer, is engaged to add a series of his comicalities.

A CHRISTMAS SURPRISE.—*Demorest's Illustrated Monthly* and *Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions*. The December Number contains Christmas Stories, Christmas Poems, Christmas Engravings, Christmas Music, Christmas Dresses, with a rich display of Christmas Novelties, and a grand Christmas Literary Entertainment. Do not fail to see this splendid December Number for Christmas. Now ready. Single copies 25 cents, mailed free on receipt of the price, or back numbers, as specimens, 10 cents. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 39 Beekman-street, New-York.—*Independent.*

THE THANKSGIVING STORY.—"Dora Darling, the Daughter of the Regiment." Is by a well-known author. It will be found at the bookstores the 23d.—*Tribune.*

At the Franklin County (New-York) Agricultural Fair, recently closed, three first premiums were awarded to the Grover & Baker Machines, viz. For the best family machine, best manufacturing machine, and the best machine work.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Beautiful Hair Dressing and Restorer

of Color Combined. Baldness Prevented.

"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing"

1.—It will restore gray hair to its original color.
2.—It will make it grow on bald heads.
3.—It will restore the natural secretions.
4.—It will remove all dandruff and itchings.
5.—It will make the hair soft, glossy and flexible.
6.—It will preserve the original color to old age.
7.—It will prevent the hair from falling off.
8.—It will cure all diseases of the scalp.

Price only 75 cents. Six bottles for $4. Sold by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North 8th-st., Philadelphia, and H. T. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 BROADWAY, New-York.

Perry's

MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

To Milliners and Country Storekeepers.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

You can undoubtedly purchase the cheapest goods in the city. We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.

Our stock of Felt and Beaver Bloomers cannot be equaled. Call.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

Diamond Parlor Matches.

These Matches are the BEST IN THE WORLD, SURE FIRE, WITHOUT SULPHUR, no disagreeable smell, and a luxury and comfort to smokers and people with weak lungs. For wholesale and retail, by
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This infallible remedy is composed of the *Honey* of the plant Horehound, in Chemical union with *Tar-Balm*, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound *soothes and scatters* all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-Balm *cleanses and heals* the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist and in healthful action. Let no prejudice hinder you from testing this sovereign remedy of an illustrious physician and chemist, who himself thoroughly tested it for years in his extensive private practice. It is safe, sure and pleasant, the Tar-balm being entirely free from the offensive qualities of common tar.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
For sale by all Druggists
CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent.
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 182 Centre-st.

Economical Housekeepers Use

PYLE'S SALERATUS. | PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR. | PYLE'S BLUEING POWDER.
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A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

"Howard Sanitary Aid Association.—Medical and surgical. Diseases of the urinary organs—new and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.
An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Health for the Soldier.—For one who dies from the effects of a bullet, ten perish from damp and exposure to night air. Small doses of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, taken every other night, will correct all disorders of the liver and stomach, purify the blood and insure good health to every man. If the dealer of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 55 cents, 88 cents, and $1 44 per box or pot.

Lieut.-General Grant, in his recent Visit to this city displayed his good taste by purchasing one of BURKE'S best Dress Hats, which are so becoming to all classes of wearers. The General also presented his amiable wife with a set of superb Furs selected from the extensive assortment now on exhibition by our friend BURKE, No. 214 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. To whom we would recommend all our lady readers in want of fine Fancy Furs. The prices are reduced to suit the times.

Royal Havan[illegible] — SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

Entirely new and beautiful white-stone ware in dinner, tea, and toilet sets, handsomer than china, and half the price. Call and see at HADLEY'S, Nos. 6 and 12 Cooper Institute, 3d and 4th avs., and 7th and 8th sts.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

White Polar Bear.—Two of the largest and best Robes in the world on exhibition and sale at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

At old Prices—Wedding Cards, Note Papers, &c. EVERDELL'S elegant styles. No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—Wm. M. WELLING, No. 671 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, taken in exchange), for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway. Wheeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50c., Black or Brown—Reliable. No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER—WILLIAMSON.—At St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 22, by Rev. Samuel A. Clark, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, of New-York, and ELIZABETH B., daughter of Hon. B. Williamson, of the former place.

BELL—KNAPP.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, at Melbourne, Washington Heights, by Rev. Gardiner Spring, BENJ. L. DE FORREST and KATE LOUISE, daughter of Gideon L. Knapp, Esq.

HOLDEN—LE COUNT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, at the Central M. E. Church, N. Y., by Rev. Henry J. Fox, J. G. P. Holden, Editor of the Yonkers *Gazette*, and MARIA E. LE COUNT, of Brooklyn, daughter of Wm. Le Count, Esq.

HOGAN—WHITTELSEY.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, by Rev. N. E. Smith, Mr. THOMAS G. HOGAN and Miss MARGARETTA WHITTELSEY, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

AVERY.—In Orange, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 21, LIZZIE P. AVERY, only daughter of Rebecca E. Avery, aged 11 years and 25 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday) the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains of the Morris and Essex Railroad leave foot of Barclay-st at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Brick Church Station.

BAKER.—At National Hospital, No. 1, Chattanooga, Tenn., on Saturday, Nov. 5, 1864, JAMES M. BAKER, Sergeant of Co. D, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, aged 45 years.

Mr. BAKER was a well-known printer of this city, and responded to the first call of his country for volunteers. He served through the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, ending with the battle of Gettysburgh, and was honorably discharged from the service. After a short sojourn at home, he reenlisted in the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and it was while in the discharge of his duties as a Sergeant of Co. D, of this gallant regiment, that he was stricken down with the malady which, after a short illness, terminated fatally on the 5th of November. Mr. BAKER was employed as a legislative reporter for the New-York press during several sessions of our State Legislature. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

BURDICK.—On Friday, Nov. 18, of consumption, OCTAVIA C., wife of Jared C. Burdick.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 96 High-st., Brooklyn.

BABCOCK.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 22, MARIA A. BABCOCK, daughter of the late Francis Babcock.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Friday morning, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock.

BAILEY.—On Saturday, Nov. 19, after a short illness, at his residence on Staten Island, GEORGE BAILEY, of Birmingham, England, and late of Boston, Mass., aged 73 years and 16 days.

☞ Boston and Birmingham papers please copy.

BARGMANN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, FREDDIE T., son of J. H. and Mary Bergmann, aged 1 year, 4 months and 2 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 7 2d-st., between South 11th st. and Broadway, Williamsburgh.

CLARK.—At Piermont, on Monday, Nov. 21, after a short illness, MARGARET COPLAND, wife of David Clark, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, Piermont, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 11½ A. M., without further notice. Friends taking the 9.15 A. M. train on N. R. R. of New-Jersey, from Jersey City, will arrive in time, and can return the same day.

FAHYS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, JOSEPH WATSON, son of Joseph and Maria Fahys, aged 5 years, 6 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, at the First Presbyterian Church, West Hoboken, N. J., this day, (Wednesday,) the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HASBROUCK.—At Stone Ridge, Ulster County, on Monday, Nov. 21, REMSEN HASBROUCK, only son of G. D. and Julia Hasbrouck, of New-York, aged 25 years and 1 months.

INGALLS.—On Monday, Nov. 21, MARY, wife of Henry T. Ingalls, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons in law, Alfred A. Valentine and Edward R. Jance, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at All Soul's Church, corner 4th-av. and 20th st.

LLOYD.—On Monday evening, Nov. 21, after a short but painful illness, MARGARETTA, wife of James O. Lloyd.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 219 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

POLHEMUS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, THEODORUS POLHEMUS, aged 78 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 5th-av., corner of President-st., Brooklyn.

PARSONS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, ALBERT SANFORD, son of Sanford and Mary Madelain Parsons, aged 1 year, 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 190 9th-av., at 2 P. M., this day, (Wednesday,) without further notice.

WILLIAMS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Oct. 30, at Lac La Belle, Mich., GEORGE WILLIAMS, Jr., aged 26 years, son of E. Hartshorne Williams, of Rahway, N. J.

FOR THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS,
ON HAND, READY FOR DELIVERY,
100 HANDSOME DECORATED DINNER SETS,
From $90 to $700 per Set.

Also, Plain White FRENCH CHINA and ENGLISH STONE CHINA SETS. Also, COMPLETE SERVICES of PLAIN or RICH GLASSWARE, TABLE CUTLERY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 448, 490 and 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 390, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st. and 4th-avenue. Sold by druggists.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND UTILITY.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE removes paint spots, grease, &c., instantly, and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, etc., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 390, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av. New-York. Sold by druggists.

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Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family. Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.
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THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
SUPPLIES THE BLOOD WITH ITS VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE-ELEMENT IRON.
THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CHARGED BY THE USE OF THIS REMEDY FROM WEAK, SICKLY, SUFFERING CREATURES, TO STRONG, HEALTHY AND HAPPY MEN AND WOMEN.
For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a specific. Pamphlets free.
Depot No. 481 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all druggists.

COUGHS! COLDS! CONSUMPTION!
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
one of the oldest and most reliable remedies in the world for
Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry does not dry up a Cough, and leave the seeds of Consumption in the system, but loosens it, and cleanses the Lungs of all impurities.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLER & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, OLD SORES, &c.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,
a real Pain Extractor. It reduces the most angry looking Swellings and Inflammations as if by magic; heals OLD SORES, WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, &c., in a surprisingly short time
Sold by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Colds and Asthma. John D. Herring, of Harrington, Bergen Co., N. J., testifies that he has been cured of a cough of ten years' standing by the Pulmonic Life Syrup, and refers to Mr. Wm. Devoe, of Tappantown, who recommended us use.
LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864.
Dr. Tobias:
DEAR SIR: I was cured of a severe cough, with inflammation of the lungs, by the use of your Pulmonic Life Syrup. I have suffered much from pulmonary complaints, and used many remedies, but have never found anything equal to your Syrup. BETSY HILL.
Mrs. Hill is sister-in-law to Capt. Hill, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers. Several hundred certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 75 cents. Sold by the druggists.

RICHMOND.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.
Having bought the Wholesale and Retail BOOT AND SHOE establishment of Mr. Edwin A. Brooks, No. 150 Fulton-st., (where I have been employed for the past eleven years,) I desire to inform my friends and the public in general that I shall continue the business on a strictly ONE-PRICE system.
Believing that the business can be conducted on principles of truth and justice, I have given instructions to all persons in my employ never to misrepresent any article that may be offered for sale.
It is my intention to manufacture and keep on hand a superior quality of goods, at prices from 5 to 15 per cent. less than heretofore, and a still further reduction will be made as soon as the market will admit.
Very respectfully,
C. C. RICHMOND.
N. B.—The Foreman and employes of the former business remain with me.

REFERENCES.—(By permission.)
Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Brooklyn; E. D. Morgan, Ex-Governor of New-York; Gen. W. Frank, No. 20 Maiden-lane; E. B. Chapin, D. D., No. 14 East 33d-st.; Messrs. Randel & Baremore, No. 58 Nassau-st.; A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Brooklyn, and others.

THANKSGIVING.
HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 37 New-Bowery, near Chatham-square. Board of Managers—Joseph Hoxie, President; H. S. Terbell, Vice-President; Henry Brewster, Secretary; William Phelps, Treasurer; A. Baldwin, A. D. Mathews and W. Sanford. Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent. Rev. R. G. Toles, Principal; Rev. John Powell and Rev. T. W. Hughes, Missionaries.
One thousand three hundred and thirty-six children were received during the last year. 557 have been enrolled since the 1st of this month, and to-day (Nov. 22) 49 are at our table.
We are providing a dinner not only for the children, but for the sick and aged poor around us. Those who would take pleasure in aiding us are requested to send to the Mission WEDNESDAY or early on THURSDAY MORNING. Exercises begin at 2 and close at 5 o'clock.

CABINET FURNITURE.
In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Brannsdorf. All goods warranted.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk sts., No. 125 and 227 Rivington-st.
The Bett Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES,
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NECKLACES FOR MISSES.
Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Thirty Dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.
THIRD, FIFTH, SIXTH AND EIGHTH WARDS.
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, No. 62 FRANKLIN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that pursuant to the Joint Resolution of Congress of July 4, 1864, and the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury issued in accordance therewith, the list of assessments for the Special Income Tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, of all persons residing in this District, is now completed, and that the said list will remain open to the inspection of all persons who may apply to inspect the same, for the space of ten days from the date hereof, at my office, No. 62 Franklin-st., in the City of New-York; and further, that immediately after the expiration of the ten days aforesaid—to wit, on the 26th day of November, 1864—and for five days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations contained in said list. All appeals must be in writing, and must state the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and shall moreover state the principle of error complained of.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor Fourth District, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 25 cents.

THE TAILOR BOY IS READY.
"It is without exception one of the most thrillingly interesting stories that has appeared for years."—*Boston Traveller.*
It is only equaled by the "Drummer Boy," (which boys all admit is the best book they have ever read.)
Price, $1.
Also ready of the "Plymouth Rock Series."
WILLARD PRIME,
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THE LITTLE REBEL.
Each, $1
New editions of the following famous books
THE DRUMMER BOY,
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THE LIFE OF DANDY JACK. A Book of Animals. Illustrated.
ABEL GRAY. Illustrated.
Ready Thanksgiving Day, Nov 25.
THE NEW STORY,
DORA DARLING,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT
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ALSO, NEARLY READY.
THE THREE SCOUTS By the author of "Cudjo's Cave," "Neighbor Jackwood," "The Drummer Boy," &c.
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Booksellers wishing an assortment of our books, are invited to correspond with us direct.
We publish elegant
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DEALERS IN
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BUY AND SELL
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PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $400,000. PAR $5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 50 PER SHARE
FOR FULL PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable fee simple territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, wells going down and nearly finished:

No. 1. About 50 (fifty) acres on Cherry Tree Run in fee simple, boreable land sufficient to sink fifty wells. This territory is opposite the Daisell Petroleum Company, (Hasp's Farm,) on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c., &c.

No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—3¾ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.

No. 3. "Wild Cat." Flowing Well about 30 barrels per day on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company own the whole working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c., &c.

No. 4. "California Well" No. 1, on Oil Creek, down 600 feet, all ready to retube. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.

No. 5. "California Well" No. 2, on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.

No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2¾ acres Oil Creek all flat, containing the above wells, with 15-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine-houses, &c.

No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2¾ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one well down 400 feet, one-quarter interest (working in this well and lease.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Books for ORIGINAL subscription are now open at our office for a few days, when closed the stock is to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a SOMA FIDE dividend paying, OIL-PRODUCING Co, when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.

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PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,
Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT
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STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.
☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

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NO. 650 BROADWAY,
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UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
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OF NEW-YORK.
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100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
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John H. Rhodes.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
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For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

B. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
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U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR,
No. 36 Wall-st, 1st November, 1864.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at this office on the 3d day of December next, at 1 o'clock, to receive the report of the Managing Director for the season.
The attendance of stockholders is specially requested, as business of importance will be under consideration at the meeting. C. S. SEYTON, President.
Chas. J. Wells, Secretary.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 7.
A Dividend of One per Cent. has been declared, payable at this office, Nov. 30, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 18, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS NOS. 3 AND 4.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a regular monthly Dividend of Three per Cent., and a supplementary Dividend of Ten per Cent., both payable at this office, Nov. 30, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day, Nov. 14, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
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PETROLEUM.
Parties desirous of joining in a PETROLEUM ENTERPRISE on the original basis with a small risk, can do so by calling on C. W. BOND, room No. 9, No. 78 Cedar-st.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—$100,000 ON AN ENTIRE BLOCK OF 64 lots, near the Central Park; streets and avenues paved, curbed, guttered and lighted. Seven per cent. interest will be paid for the above loan for three or five years. Interest half-yearly; property valued at $250,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New York.

DRAFTS AND BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bank of British North America draws drafts, and purchases and collects bills on San Francisco, Cal., and Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
JAMES SMITH, } No. 24 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.
FOR SALE,
1,000 Shares CONSOLIDATED Oil Company. Paid its fifth dividend for September, and will declare a quarterly dividend January 1.
1,000 Shares NORTHERN LIGHT. Pays 3 per cent. a month.
1,000 Shares OCEANIC. Dividend paying.
RYND FARM, GERMANIA,
McKINLEY, HIGHGATE.
MANHATTAN, STORY & McCLINTOCK.
Also, a Refinery in complete working order, on Oil Creek, Pa. Capacity, 80 barrels per day.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING,
No. 128 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1864.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this company for the ensuing year:
Henry Butler, No. 128 Broadway.
William A. Booth, Ex President American Exchange Bank.
Lowell Holbrook, firm of Holbrook & Nelson.
Amasa S. Foster, Banker, No. 84 Nassau st.
William M. Richards, firm of Richards & Collins.
Samuel Willets, Willets & Co.
Lewis B. Loder, firm of Loder Bros & Co.
William Layton, firm of Layton, Hur but & Co.
Prosper P. Shaw, firm of P. P. Shaw & Co.
Thomas Clark, No 19 Murray-st.
William W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st.
George H. Studwell, firm of Gillespie & Studwell.
Charles Kellogg, firm of Brumley & he logg.
Robert R. Willetts, No 303 Pearl-st.
Charles L. Anthony, firm of Anthony & Hall.
Ralph Mead, Jr., firm of Edwin & Ralph Mead, Jr., & Co.
James L. Jackson, Iron Works, East 28th-st.
Henry Owen, importer, No 91 John-st.
Hugh N. Camp, firm of Camp, Brunson & Sherry.
Francis Du Bois, No. 89 Fulton-st.
Samuel Hutchinson, firm of S. Hutchinson & Co.
James Wilcomb, Banker, No. 6 Court st., Brooklyn.
George W. Mead, No. 137 Broadway.
James D. Sparkman, firm of Sparkman & Truslow.
Morris Reynolds, No. 69 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
John R. Graham, firm of Graham, Dorsett & Co.
Frederick L. Allen, firm of Guille & Allen.
Erastus F. Mead, Banker, No. 3.9 3d-av.
Frederick L. Vultee, No. 30 West 23d-st.
Marcellus Massey, No. 37 Wall-st.
William T. Blodgett, firm of William Tilden & Nephew
Samuel W. Truslow, firm of Wm. Wall's Sons.
Samuel Brown, No. 7 Pine-st.
James Wilde, Jr., firm of James Wilde, Jr. & Co.
William C. Sheldon, firm of Buckley, Sheldon & Co.
Gilman W. Pritchard, firm of Stanton, Sheldon & Co.
John Scrymser, firm of John Scrymser & Co.
John P. Wallace, firm of Wallace & Wickes.
Henry A. Bowerman, firm of Bowerman, Brothers & Co.
John M. Furman, No. 105 Front-st.
Wm. Cox, firm of Wellington & Cox.
David Jones, 184 6th-st.
David Wallerstein, firm of Wallerstein & Kuntz.
William Raynor, No. 128 Broadway.
John J. Hinchman, firm of John J. Hinchman & Co.
NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1864.
At a meeting of Direct rs, held this day, HENRY BUTLER was elected President.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
Western Union Telegraph Stock.
Western Union Extension Telegraph Stock.
Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Stock.
United States Telegraph Stock.
American Express Company Stock.
Adams Express Company Stock.
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President,
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice President.
ROLERT BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.
Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York.

NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL 120,000 SHARES, OF $10 EACH.
This company was organized under the laws of the State of New-York, April 20, 1864. The mines of the company are located in the Sierra, Prince Royal and Humboldt Mining Districts, Humboldt County, Nevada, and embrace 6,000 feet of the "Tuscan," "Etna," "Lucia" and Arctic quartz lodes. The reports of the Superintendent, and further information in regard to the mines can be had on application to the Secretary, F. L. Bolles, Esq., No. 49 Exchange-place, or the President, Geo. Stevenson, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st. The company offer for sale a limited number of the shares of the working capital at par only.
GEO. STEVENSON, President, &c.
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.
All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds. Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the best rates.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

GOLD BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of
FOUR (4) PER CENT.,
payable Nov. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
A dividend of One per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, Nov. 30, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1863, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.
The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

TO PETROLEUM COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—A practical business man, thoroughly acquainted with the construction and operation of machinery, with much experience in the erection of factories, boring of artesian wells, and the working of Petroleum and other oils, and who is competent to make his own plans for buildings, machinery, &c., would engage as agent and practical manager or join parties about engaging in the Petroleum business. Address for two weeks, PETROLEUM, care Joy, Coe & Co., Tribune Buildings, New York.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Oct. 11 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested, a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, New-York, Nov. 14, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $500,000; collections made in all parts of the West.
E. AIKEN, President.
E. E. BARNEY, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

FINANCIAL.

ADIRONDAC COMPANY,
Organized under special charter from State of New-York.
OFFICE NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
$1 000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.

Proposals are invited for $1,000,000 of construction bonds of the Adirondac Company, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for, to be payable on the acceptance of the bids, the remainder in three monthly installments of twenty-five per cent. each, or the whole may be paid for in one sum. Accrued interest on coupons will be charged and interest allowed on payments.

Sealed proposals, marked "Bids for Construction Bonds," will be received until 30th day of November, A. D. 1864, at the office of the company, addressed to
G. T. M. DAVIS, President.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) Per Cent., has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable less the Government tax) at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, 47 EXCHANGE PLACE, Nov. 19, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT for quarter ending November 15th, has this day been declared Payable on and after 25th inst. Transfer Books closed this day.
J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH & PARMELEE GOLD CO., No. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent, free of Government tax, out of the net earning of the Company, payable on the 10th December. The transfer books will close on the 1st December. W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK—CORNER of 14th-st., and 8th-av.; open daily from 10 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOS. CHRISTY President.
B. H. BALL, Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$300
Government	300
Total	$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$200
Government	200
Total	$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$100
Government	100
Total	$200

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM:

For three-year recruits	$50
For two-year recruits	30
For one-year recruits	20

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on the Battery.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts

Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st

Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Warner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.

All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments: one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island; one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service; and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

SUBSTITUTES.
WARD, HOGAN & CO.,
No. 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn,
FURNISH SUBSTITUTES AT SHORT NOTICE, FOR $500
in addition to the $300 bounty
Paid by Kings County.
Principals are invited to
LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED.
$600 will procure a substitute for three years in any district in this State, by applying to C. L. Morse & Co., No. 185 6th-av., or No. 1,301 Broadway, near 35th-st.
C. L. MORSE & CO.

VETERAN CORPS WAR OF 1812 WILL assemble at the foot of Grand-st., East River, in uniform, on FRIDAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. precisely, for the purpose of crossing to Williamsburgh in a body, to celebrate the eighty-first year of the Evacuation of the British troops from our shores, agreeable to the invitation. A dinner will be prepared by the committee, and your photographs taken. Let us all attend in this and adjacent counties.
H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
ISAAC M. PEIPE, Adjt. ABM. DALLY, Col
N. B.—A ball for the benefit of the sick and needy in the evening.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-ave.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DESIROUS OF availing themselves of the provisions in the Conscription Law which allows them to furnish a substitute in advance of the draft, and thereby are exempted from liability to military duty, are requested to register their names and be immediately supplied with substitutes, at the office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Substitute and Recruiting Agency, No. 428 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., New-York City.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS' vouchers purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF A.-ST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME COUPE horse, 16¼ hands high, color dark brown, with long black mane and tail, warranted perfectly sound and very gentle; good in double or single harness. Apply at Bradley's stable, No. 8 East 31st-st., to THOS. PINKERTON

STABLE WANTED.—WANTED A PRIVATE stable, or stalls for two horses, with room for coupe and wagon; convenient to 19th-st. and Lexington-av. or 5th-av. Address, stating particulars, rent, &c., to E. H. W., No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

A PAIR OF FINE YOUNG MARES—15¾ hands high, natural tails, dark brown, six years old, will be sold at auction to-day at 2 o'clock, at the stables corner of 37th-st. and 5th-av. Parties wishing a [illegible] will be on hand to attend.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

$500 REWARD.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, on Sunday, Nov. 6, 1864, about 3 o'clock in the morning, Joseph Nulet, a member of the Metropolitan Police force, was murdered while in the performance of his duty, in 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., and whereas, the murderer has not to this time been arrested, now, therefore, in order to promote the ends of justice and secure the punishment of the guilty, I, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the ordinances of said city, do hereby offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer of said Nulet, to be paid after the conviction of said murderer, and on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or of the Judge before whom the murderer shall have been convicted of said crime, that in his opinion the person applying for said reward is justly and legally entitled to the same, but all claim to the payment of such reward shall be deemed to be forfeited if such certificate shall not be presented to the Mayor within twenty days after the conviction of the murderer, and all claims for such reward presented after the expiration of such period of time, will be disregarded.
Given under my hand at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.,
1. Building a sewer in Thirty-eighth street, from Second avenue to East River.
2. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Second avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.
3. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fifty-fourth street, from Second avenue to East River.
4. Setting curb and gutter stones in Eighty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue
5. Setting curb and gutter, regulating and grading Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first street.
6. Paving gore at intersection of Reade and Centre street.
7. Flagging Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth avenue to Broadway.
8. Resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth avenue to Hudson River.
9. Flagging and reflagging in Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty ninth street.
10. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Eighteenth-street, from Avenue A to East River.
11. Building a sewer in Forty-eighth-street, from Second avenue to East River.
12. Paving Gramercy Park with trap-block pavement.
13. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth street.
14. Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second street.
15. Building a basin and culvert at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-third-street.
16. Setting curb gutter and grading Watts-street, from Washington to West street.
17. Flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth street.
18. Setting curb and gutter and flagging Forty-fifth-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land following:
1. All the lots on both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River
2. All the lots on both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.
3. All the lots on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
4. All the lots on both sides of Eighty-ninth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
5. The easterly one-half of block number 205, and the westerly one-half of block number 159; also ward number 1, in block 160; also ward number 29, in block 206; also ward number 36, in block 204; also ward numbers 56 and 61, in block number 158.
6. All the lots on both sides of Reade-street, from Centre to Broadway; also the lots on westerly side of Centre-street, between Duane and Chambers streets.
7. All the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway.
8. All the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
9. All the lots on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street.
10. All the lots on both sides of Eighteenth-street, from Avenue A to East River.
11. All the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River. Also, the lots on westerly side of First-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth-street.
12. All the lots fronting on the westerly side of Gramercy-park. Also, Ward Nos. 5,031 and 5,134, in the Eighteenth Ward.
13. All the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth st.
14. All the lots fronting on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Also, all the lots on both sides of the outer-ending streets, to the extent of half the block each side of Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.
15. All the lots in the block bounded by Broadway Seventh avenue, Forty-second, and Forty-third streets.
16. All the lots on both sides of Watts-street between Washington and West. Also the lots fronting on westerly side of Washington street and upon West-street, to the extent of half the block, North and South of Watts-street.
17. All the lots on both sides of Broadway from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth-streets.
18. All the lots on both sides of Forty-fifth-street from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement New-Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELEVAN,
MORGAN I. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Nov. 23, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, having under consideration the application of sundry BLIND PERSONS for a donation of FIFTY DOLLARS EACH, will meet at the corner of Broadway and Twenty third-street, (entrance at number three, in Twenty-third-street,) on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the twenty-second and twenty-third days of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, between the hours of ten A. M. and one P. M., to hear and determine upon the merits of the different applicants in respect to the necessity for assisting them by donations from the funds of the city.
The petitioners and all others interested in the several applications are hereby notified that it will be necessary to be present at the above named time and place without further notification, in order to entitle them to any consideration or to enable them to share in the proposed relief.
LEWIS R. RYERS,
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN D OTTIWELL,
Committee on Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 Chambers-st.
TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. An additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th of said month of December. And on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Nov. 3, 1864. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KORSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. O'DYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets

PRINTING.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., and No. 119 Fulton-st. Political printing cheap for cash.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
BEEF—NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS, in full-hoope oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the grade, and will exhibit samples when practicable.
PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS of the packs of 1863-4 or 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,852	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,412	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,412	.....
ERIN	3,138	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,100	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,156	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,922	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 31.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR	(Building)	
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.

At 5 o'clock, P. M.
From Pier 46 North River, 1st Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin state rooms, $50 to $75, according to location of state room. Second cabin, $25.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods, 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry parcels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,043 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,0—, the *Day Star* 2,7—, and the *Suwonada* 1,78—, custom house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following
WASHINGTON.....3,200 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,200 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Allaire).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
and follows
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
First Cabin, including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Meals at other times free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 2 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICAN, Capt. LE MESS ALES, will sail for the above ports from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA
The following first class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Nov 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....HINES.
Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH
(Connects at Panama with SACRAMENTO.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side wheel steamship CHAMPION, Davis Wilson, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The ARIEL, Russell, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail Steamship
YUNG SHUEY,
Capt. J. B. HOLBROOK,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, with excellent accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow on SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, CORK HARBOR.—The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (limited) carrying the U.S. mails, are intended to sail as follows
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov 26
ERIN.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 3
CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Dec 10
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c
Every size and style of binding.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED
LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS,
&c. POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
626 BROADWAY, New-York
Direct Importations from our London House.
Large stock constantly on hand

JUST PUBLISHED.
UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES NAVY, as prescribed in the present regulations of the U. S. Navy Department. Fully illustrated. Price $2. Will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any address in the United States, on receipt of $2 24, by
TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,
Dealers in Arms, Military Goods, &c., &c., No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE BEST.—THE DECEMBER PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, double the best yet published, contains Ethnology, Physiology, Pharmacology, Physiognomy and Pathology, with illustrations. 20 cents, or $2 a year. Please address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
WYMAN & FENSH, No. 182 Chatham-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 10 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Meadville, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Shelter Island and Sag Harbor. At 3 P. M. Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (Except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. BRANDRETH, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West (—): 3 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M., Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:30 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 76 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN MAXWELL, who resides at Saugerties, Ulster County, state of New-York, WILLIAM R. FINCH, who resides at Coxsackie, County of Greene, State of New-York, THOS. REED, who resides at West Hoboken, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey, and THOS. L. TAYLOR, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of T. L. TAYLOR & REED, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission, Brokerage and Financial business in the City of New-York; that all the parties interested in the said business are the said Thomas Reed and the said Thomas L. Taylor, who are the general partners, and the said John Maxwell and the said William R. Finch, who are the special partners; that the said John Maxwell has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of thirty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said William R. Finch has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of thirty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 27th day of October, 1864, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1867.—Dated New-York, Oct 27, 1864.
JOHN MAXWELL.
W. R. FINCH,
THOS. REED,
THOS. L. TAYLOR.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED, No. 5 Broad-st., receive orders for the purchase and sale of all classes of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold, on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States on the most favorable terms

NOTICE.—MR. N. S. W. VANDERHOEF withdraws his interest from our firm this day.
FLAGG, BALDWIN & CO.
NEW-YORK, November 15, 1864.

NOTICE.—LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership, do hereby certify that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is VANDERHOEF & BEATTY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of manufacturing, buying and selling straw goods, and such materials and other articles as are usually bought and sold by persons engaged in the straw goods business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows, to wit: N. S. W. Vanderhoef, who resides in the City and County of New-York, and John P. Beatty, who resides in Norwalk, State of Connecticut, both of whom are the general partners, and Lewis Beers, who resides in Stratford, State of Connecticut, and is the special partner; that the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars; that the period at which the partnership is to commence is November 15, in the year 1864, and the period at which it will terminate is October thirty-first, in the year 1869. NEW YORK, November 4, 1864.
N. S. W. VANDERHOEF.
JOHN P. BEATTY
LEWIS BEERS.

NOTICE.
The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN Q. McPHERSON and GEO. A. LANIA is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE A. BANTA
NOV. 19, 1864. JOHN Q. McPHERSON.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Class now forming for children, from 4 to once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn.—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES, At the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 5 West 14th-st., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M., for ladies and children. Private evening classes now forming for ladies and gentlemen.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CLOTHING STORE, IN A LARGE INTERIOR town in this State, a full assorted and carefully selected stock; low rent, light expenses, and doing a good cash business. For sale cheap.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Piine-st.

A RESIDENT OF THIS CITY WISHES to enter into some business where capital and labor are wise will insure safe returns. Address W. WHITE, Box No. 103 *Times* Office

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD PAYING GROCERY store, about to close out. Inquire of BERLANDER, No. 143 Chester-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

539 VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE, 541
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
This magnificent establishment is now open for the season with the
GREATEST SHOW OF WILD ANIMALS
GREATEST SHOW OF WILD ANIMALS
GREATEST SHOW OF WILD ANIMALS
in the world, comprising almost every imaginable variety of
LIVING BEASTS AND BIRDS
the most remarkable specimens of
EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA AND AMERICA
having been paid to contribute the rarest specimens of their surrounding territories to swell
THE VAST COLLECTION OF
ZOOLOGICAL WONDERS
to be found in the spacious and airy halls of this
GREAT METROPOLITAN
INSTITUTE OF NATURAL HISTORY
Notwithstanding the enormous expenditures attendant upon this gigantic enterprise—expenses which are immeasurably increased at the present time in consequence of the prevailing high prices and the exorbitant rates of exchange—the Management, with the design of making the Menagerie
A PLACE OF POPULAR AND FREQUENT RESORT,
have determined to adopt the
NOMINAL ADMISSION FEE OF 25 CENTS.
thus placing it within the power of all classes to cultivate, by repeated visits, an intimate and practical acquaintance with the appearance, habits and peculiarities of the various races of
THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
will be given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., at each of which it will be presented an amusing display of sagacity and docility by
EDUCATED PONIES, MONKEYS AND MULES.
The celebrated elephant trainer, FRANK NASH, will introduce the
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, TIPPOO SAIB,
in a great variety of most interesting and extraordinary feats, and Prof. LANGWORTHY will give an exhibition of the mastery of man over the brute creation
IN THE DENS OF LIONS AND TIGERS.
Introducing for the first time in New-York his troupe of
NEWLY TRAINED ANIMALS.
Wild and ferocious as when taken from their native haunts, animals which are
TRAINED BUT NOT TAMED!
Rendering the performance one of
THRILLING INTEREST AND EXCITEMENT!
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. No half price.
FOUR PERFORMANCES THANKSGIVING DAY, commencing at 11½ A. M., 1½, 3 and 8½ P. M.

ALL REMEMBER MR. THATCHER'S SINGING-SCHOOL THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the 24th-st. Baptist Church, near Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The Winter Term of this institution will commence Nov. 28. A full collegiate course; the best masters in music and modern languages, and Dr. Dio Lewis' system of gymnastics are some of its attractions. For admission or circular, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 14th-av., between 13th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR TEN years past the best-sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State, brick buildings, fifteen Professors and Teachers, $107 pays for room, board, two-thirds of academic year. Winter term D. c. 8. Address for catalogues or rooms, JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y. Thorough Commercial College course for $56.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—A SENIOR Class will be organized at once. Students entering at or before Jan. 1, '65, who have studied law elsewhere for one year, may be graduated in June, 1865, and are entitled to admission to the Bar. Lectures at 4 P. M. For information, apply at the New-York University, to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Head of Law Faculty.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—AT Greenwich on the Sound. Instruction given in all the branches of a thorough English education, with special attention to languages and literature. Circulars may be obtained by applying to the Principal, Miss H. C. CRANMER, Greenwich, Conn.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.—No. 59 West 14th-st., Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB, Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—$56 in advance pays board and common English in weeks, Term opens Dec. 8, (both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE into her private family two little girls, of from 8 to 12 years of age, for board and instruction; unexceptionable reference given; terms moderate. Address Miss E. M., Station G.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN TO LADIES whose education may have been neglected in any branch, in writing, composition, French and music, by a competent teacher. Terms, including all these branches, $10 per quarter. Address H. Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—REV. N. G. SPALDING, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of this first-class institution for both sexes opens Dec. 14. For circulars address the Principal

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial and French. No. 126 West 42d-st., corner of Macdougal-av. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent.
Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 9 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 67 West 47th-st., one door west of Broadway. Resumes on No. 17 West 27th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New York, 3 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 41st-st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a private family, or as teacher in a female seminary; is musical; as governess preferred. She is well qualified to give instruction in the English branches, and to teach the elements of the French and German languages. Address Box No. 22, Troy, N. Y.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR ENGLISH, French, German, Spanish, Drawing, Painting, Music, Classics and Mathematics, for SCHOOLS and SEMINARIES. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

A LADY, WELL QUALIFIED, DESIRES a situation as teacher, copyist, or companion. The compensation is more an object than the duties during the winter months would be considered sufficient compensation. Address J. T., Station D, Brooklyn.

A GRADUATE OF A N. E. COLLEGE—as a teacher of large experience—desires a situation to teach, or assist, or as private tutor. Best of references given. Address W. C. C., Station D, Bible House.

PERSONAL.

MISSING—WILLIAM McMANUS—AGE, 27; height, 5 feet 9 inches; slight build, thin face, dark eyes, dark and long hair and moustache; no side whiskers; dressed in black frock coat, vest and pants. Has not been heard of since last Saturday, 19th inst. Any information left with K. R. BOYD, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway, will be thankfully received by his wife and family.

MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS of PACIFIC Lodge, No. 25, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge-room, No. 8 Union-square, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late worthy brother, Andrew J. Kasmire.
A. A. VALENTINE, W. M.
JAMES HYER, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. WEDNESDAY.
Third time this season, Goldsmith's Comedy,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
TO-MORROW—
THURSDAY—THANKSGIVING NIGHT,
18TH TIME HERE,
ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
SATURDAY—ROSEDALE,
Mrs Inchbald's Comedy of
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY
This charming play, revised and altered for the present stage, is in rehearsal, and will be produced MONDAY NEXT with beautiful scenery and appointments.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY,
by Mr. D. Bone cault, is in preparation.
Doors open at 7½, overture at 7¾.

ARTEMUS WARD!
LOD WORTH HALL
NO. 806 BROADWAY.
ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
A PICTORIAL RIDE
from San Francisco, through California, over the Sierra Nevada to Salt Lake City.
ARTEMUS WARD!
ARTEMUS WARD
has introduced many fresh illustrations of Mormon life, and much that is interesting in the journey to Utah.
N. B.—Photographs of the BELLES OF SALT LAKE CITY are on exhibition in front of the Hall.
The journey commences precisely at 8. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. The central chairs are the best seats, and the office for securing them is open from 8 till 4 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7½
GENUINE AND DECIDED SUCCESS
of the new and original comic drama, entitled
MILKY WHITE.
now produced for the first time in America, with
NEW SCENERY AND A POWERFUL CAST,
including Mr. W. Holston, T. B. Berry, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., Miss Louisa Myers and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, and which was received on its first representation with
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.
Previous to the drama, the comedietta,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
THREE GRAND MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY—THURSDAY—SATURDAY.
No curtailment of Programme at the Matinees, at which, by general request, Seats can be Reserved.
SECOND WEEK OF MR. HENRY COOKE'S
DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS.
MR. ROBERT STANLEY,
MISS EMMA STICKNEY, MR. S. P. STICKNEY.
THE NEW COMIC PANTOMIME,
THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH COMPANY

WOODROFFESS' BOHEMIAN GLASS
BLOWERS, ARE ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL
THE PEOPLE ALL VISIT AND APPLAUD THEM.
THEY WILL CONTINUE TO SUCCEED AT HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY, EVERY EVENING
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.
SEE THE GLASS STEAM ENGINES.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY
EXHIBITION,
NOW OPEN,
No. 625 BROADWAY.

MUSEUM OPEN AND FREE.—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, give written Charts of character daily, at No. 389 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, in the worst form and inevitable.
FORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full discription of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st., Call, send, or write.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to females. In all classes they are a invaluable inducement with regularity and periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent physicians in America.
Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each box. The price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5, coming from fifty to sixty pills.
Pills sent by mail from my agency, secure from observation, by remitting to the Proprietors. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors.
51 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, desires it his duty to caution ladies that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression of the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge in her complaints. Any lady who has it in her power to visit the Continent may safely do so without the fear of detection or exposure. Price $5. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y., Amherst-st., at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally, Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting

SOUTHERN NEWS.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 10.

There no longer remains any doubt that SHERMAN has torn up the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, boldly cut himself off from all connection with his base, and plunged headlong into the heart of Georgia, depending entirely upon the force he has with him, and the weakness of the country through which he designs to pass. His aim is, beyond all question, to secure a position upon the seaboard, where he may receive reinforcements and supplies at leisure, and having there established his base, to prosecute further operations next Spring or during the Winter. It is not known for what point his course is directed—whether he has selected Savannah or Charleston as his base, or whether he aims first at Selma and afterward at Mobile.

We are rather inclined to think that he will prefer the latter, being induced thereto, no doubt, by the refusal of the Alabama Legislature, when summoned by Gov. WATTS, to make any provision for the public defence; a refusal which the Yankee journals have not been slow to interpret into a desire on the part of that State to return to the "bosom of ABRAHAM." If we may be excused for adopting, for once, the profane expression of Secretary SEWARD. Such a movement on his part would, moreover, correspond with the design The NEW-YORK TIMES gave him credit for entertaining last Summer, when he made his famous march from Vicksburgh.

It may be, however, that he thinks it would redound more to his advantage to seize Augusta, the importance of which has been grossly over-estimated, and thence march against Charleston, which, with the advantage of a water base, would allow free communication with all the ports of the United States. From Charleston he can lend a hand to GRANT, who he hopes will, by that time, be in possession of Richmond, in operations against Wilmington the result of which, he supposes, will entirely shut us out from the sea. The Yankee papers, several weeks ago, announced the determination to transfer the Winter campaign to the cotton States, and this, we presume, is the preliminary movement.

Whichever of the two movements SHERMAN has in view, it is evident that he calculates largely upon the weakness of the country through which he designs to march, or on its disloyalty to the Confederacy. In both calculations we are inclined to believe that he will be greatly mistaken. It will be the fault of the people inhabiting those countries if his army be not utterly destroyed long before it shall have reached either Mobile or Savannah.

The marches SHERMAN will be compelled to make in order to reach the several stages of his journey are great, considering that he must carry the greater part of his supplies with him. From Atlanta to Macon, the first stage, is somewhat more than one hundred miles, and here there is understood to be a strong garrison, defending powerful works. From Macon to Augusta, one hundred and seventy miles further, there is a railroad, the destruction of which will, of course, be attempted by our forces, and will be effected, at least, to the extent of retarding his progress until the portion broken down can be restored.

From Augusta to Savannah the distance is about twenty-five miles, and at Savannah, whatever calculations he may now make, he will be pretty certain to meet with a stubborn resistance. Here, then, is a march before him of three hundred miles, through a country sparsely settled, and a cotton-growing country, where he will not find the necessaries of life so abundant that he can afford to dispense with magazines, or that he can replenish these so often as to be able at all times to have them close in his rear.

When he shall have reached Savannah, subdued the garrison and taken possession, he may think of Charleston, 100 miles further north. If SHERMAN can do all this with the force he has at command, which we are disposed to think does not exceed 40,000 men, then he is a much greater Commander than we take him to be, and the Georgians are a much tamer people than they have credit for being. For our own part, we cannot see how the contemplated campaign is to advance the design of subjugation, let it terminate as it may.

It may serve us as an additional annoyance to the people, but it must be as destitute of results as the arrow is destitute of power to wound the air through which it passes. It leaves absolutely open the entire country in the rear, from Chattanooga to the Gulf, wherever the Yankee army is not for the time encamped.

TENNESSEE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 18.

We gather some items of interest from our Southern exchanges relative to the movements of the two armies in Georgia and Tennessee. There is very little doubt that SHERMAN is about to "campaign" it, independent of Hood's whereabouts. The Yankee papers are already filling up with localities, routes, &c., on the way from Atlanta to Charleston.

So far from this being a "bold move" on the part of SHERMAN, it is the last and only move he can make. He has tried catching Hood and failed, and this interior campaign is his only dependence to bring this "ballooning" General back into Georgia. A correspondent of the Montgomery *Mail*, writing from Cherokee on the 9th, says:

A scout (I will not vouch for his reliability) has just reached this place, who reports that he is from the neighborhood of Chattanooga, that he has reconnoitred the line of the Georgia State road as far as Marietta, and observed carefully the movements of the enemy, and that he has the entire situation under the crown of his hat. Three corps of the Federal army, he assures me, have returned to Atlanta. The advance guard left Graysville, a little village sixteen miles from the Tennessee River and six from Ringgold, on the evening of the 27th of October.

They had made a rendezvous up and down the railway from Chickamauga to Graysville the week previous, and waited only for the shipment of supplies. Gen. SHERMAN, who had gone to Washington and got back to Nashville, made arrangements to leave THOMAS in command in Middle Tennessee, and then take the cars for Atlanta, saying, according to a letter in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, "that he had settled Hood's hash." He reached Chattanooga on the 26th, and then proceeded down the country the next afternoon with the troops. Communication was uninterrupted, and the transportation was rapid and unmolested. I send you this gossiping scrap merely as gossip, without vouching for its truth. I will add that I believe it to be correct.

The *Montgomery Appeal* says:

Reliable information from the Army of Tennessee is meagre as to the details of its movements after leaving Gadsden; but there is no doubt of its having reached the new base of supplies provided in safety, and that the communications to the rear, from headquarters, are so direct that no further deficiencies in any department need be apprehended.

A railroad communication that cannot easily be interrupted, to Tuscumbia, is now under control of Gen. Hood; and he is in position to advance into Middle or West Tennessee, as he may decide the most promising of success. FORREST is cooperating successfully in a quarter that will greatly distract the enemy and render any concentration against our main forces almost an impossibility; and then, altogether, we have reason to anticipate gratifying results from what has been and may be accomplished.

Of the hardships endured by our troops on the march from Gadsden, we have several reports, and all concur in the statement that they were borne with the greatest fortitude and cheerfulness.

The rumor of the capture of Decatur was a canard. Our latest intelligence, which may be relied upon, is that no assault was made upon the works of the enemy. The Federal report states that Gen. Hood was repulsed twice.

The truth is, that he was aware of the strength of the position and its garrison, and made no general attack; but while his army, trains, etc., etc., were passing westward, within striking distance had the enemy been unoccupied, demonstrations were made upon the picket lines of the enemy, which were twice driven in. The casualties on either side amounted to nothing. The amount of the whole affair was, the enemy were amused within their intrenchments, while our army was safely moved by them, and "nobody hurt." Out of this STANTON, however, bulletined a great victory.

GRANT'S INTENTIONS.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 10.

The attack which GRANT made upon our lines on the 27th of October, so far from being a mere reconnoissance, as he would fain have the Yankees believe, but as he cannot make us believe, was designed to be a most formidable affair. It was only when it failed most completely, and he had suffered the penalty attached to all unsuccessful undertakings, that he endeavored to give it that turn.

The assault having failed so egregiously, it is not to be expected that he will throw away what is left of the Fall. The indications all point to another and an early attempt upon our lines. His troops below this city are busily engaged strengthening old fortifications and erecting new ones. Doubtless, the intention is to make this left as nearly impregnable as possible, and to endeavor to push around his right so as to enter the city—if possible, in that direction, or at least to secure a base on the York River Railroad. On his left, his aim will be to get possession of the Southside Railroad. The correspondents of Northern papers all concur in representing these two objects to have been the moving causes of his late assault, and the general direction of the movement seems to prove that their statements are correct. Whatever his intentions may be, however, it seems to be generally conceded that he will not be long in revealing them. There are various rumors with regard to reinforcements arriving at his headquarters, the truth of which we are not able to ascertain. No doubt they are all true as to the general fact that he has received reinforcements, though there may not be much more than speculation with regard to the particular troops said to constitute them.

Whenever GRANT may come, or whatever force he may bring with him, we entertain no apprehension whatever of our ability to repel any and every assault he may think proper to make upon our lines. As far as we have been able to ascertain, such seems to be the general sentiment of the troops themselves. At least, we have heard none of them express the least doubt upon the subject. The tone of the Northern papers, designed to bully and overawe us, and to encourage their own men, with the affectation of invincible power, has not had the slightest effect upon the troops. They ask, are these the men whom we flogged last Spring from the Rapidan to Petersburg—to whom, before Petersburgh, we administered flogging after flogging, until humanity sickened at the slaughter, who have never, but on two occasions, been able to obtain the slightest advantage over us? And where are they, the flogged, kicked, disgraced, beaten, bloodhounds of a savage tyrant; the instruments by whom he expects to drive us now from our position?

We believe that whenever GRANT shall make the attempt, he will be repelled with a slaughter to which all that he has heretofore been subjected was mere child's play. When he shall have failed in this last trial of the season, as fail he undoubtedly will, it is a matter of much speculation what he will do next. Some think he will continue the inevitable and everlasting movement by the left flank, which brought him in front of Petersburgh, to Wilmington, or Charleston, or Savannah, or the Gulf. He evidently, having an enchanted leg, like the Dutchman of the legend, who could not stop traveling until he had traveled himself into the North Sea. Others believe that he will still continue to "peg away" here, when he finds we get recruits in abundance, to gratify his taste for blood. We are of this last opinion, and we would wager a small sum that in every attack he makes on our lines, he will put Cuffee first, as he did at the Crater.

THANKSGIVING.

The Thanksgiving Dinner.

The following are additional contributions to the Thanksgiving dinner for the soldiers and sailors:

Citizens of Hartford	$450	East River Bank	$100
Through Foster & Co.	216	Citizens of Champlain, N. Y.	50
Through A. R. Wetmore	457	Citizens of Greenville	75
Henry Farnan	100	Hamilton Fish	50
Through Capt. Oscar Rullur	284	Streeter, Faxon & Potter	50
Citizens of Astoria, through W. H. Barley	105	Mrs Zambrickie	50
Also poultry, &c., valued at	400	McCullough Lead Co.	50
A. & E. Robins	100	Citizens of N. E. Millerton	52
Through J. W. Prindle, 12c	50	Scoville Manuf. Co.	50
Clerks and attaches of N. Y. Post-office	487	Ladies of North Adams, Mass.	50
From Dept of Finance, through W. F. Brennan	194	Through G. H. Benton	25
Citizens Ballston Spa.	160	Mrs. S. T. Strong	40
Employes U. S. Medical Laboratory	152	Geo. Bliss	25
Thirteenth Assem. Dist. Union Association	137	W. B. French	40
Citizens of Abingdon, Luzerne Co.	100	J. A. Currice	25
Fosdick, Glenn & Co.	25	Through Rev. Dr. Montgomery	25
Abram Taber & Bros.	40	Loyal Ams in Montreal, through D. T. Irish	40
James Lord	45	Robt. Lennox Kennedy	25
Frederick De Peyster	25	Ladies' Collection, Malone	40
Employes of Ingersoll, Watson & Co.	30	D. D. Faber	22
Bank of Oswego through G. Truman	26	Citizens Shelter Island, Through G. R. Davis	20
Ladies of Ithaca	37	Citizens of Abingdon, Edw. Dwight	21
Citizens of Derby Centre	32	Through W. H. Lee	20
James H. Titus	25	John Ewing	23
Through J. W. Wright, Ladies of Cape Vincent	35	Ladies of Landisfield, Through J. W. Wright	20
Russell Birdsall & Ward	25	Thos. Canulea & Ream	21
30 school-boys, Stamford, Ct.	20	Citizens of Gloucester	20
Soldiers' Relief Com., Worcester, Mass	25	Thro' F. W. Corledge	20
C. J. Dorrance	44	A. B. Sands & Co.	10
J. & H. Van Norstrand	10	Newburgh	10
Citizens Upper Aquabogue	11	Daniel Mackay	10
Ladies' Aid Society, Penn Yan	16	Thro' J. G. Montange	10
W. Julien	5	Soldiers' Aid Society, Sunderland	10
D. H. Houghtaling	18	Abram Bogardus	10
B. H. Herrick	5	Miss White	5
H. S. Billings	5	Tornes	5
R. H. Cowell & Sons	15	J. B. & M. N. Maclarland	5
Mr. J. E. Sandford	10	E. S. A	5
A. & N Hathaway	10	Wing & Johnson	5
Soldiers' Aid Society, East Hartford	11	Grinnell Burt	5
Robert Kelsey	11	Citizens of Yarmouth	15
John Bliss	10	Through Thomas Maloney	6
Citizens of Crown Point	5	Gobbler	5
Citizens of Great Barrington	12	Mrs. Mintarn	5
Ladies, New-Berlin	5	Richard B. Cadmus	5
Citizens of Whitney Point	11	E. Mead	5
P. S. Smith & Fowler	15	Miss C. F	5
L. G. B	5	Henry Pierson	5
M. B. H	5	Citizens Ely Creek	5
H. B	7	P. Olmstead	5
T. S. H	5	W. B. Hayward	5
A. H. Coughlan	5	Theo. Crosby	5
H. R. Church	5	Chas. Morningstar	5
J. Stevenson	5	From three sisters and friend	5
J. W. K. and S. M. K.	5	Thro' Mrs. H. F. Buckley	7
S. and C. V	5	Union	5
Master J. M. Hall and other boys	5	John Crolius	5
Mrs. A. M. Stewart	5	Dr. S. B. Brownell	5
An old Gentleman	5	Citizens Smith Basin	8
J. B	5	Ladies of Monson	6
F. J. W	5	J. C. Anthony	5
Through Henry Van Rensselaer	5	J. A. Davis	5
Through H. & Co	5	Cash and under $5	173
Ladies' Aid Society, Norwich	17	Citizens of West Granby	6
Sam. Larkin	10	Thos. R. White	5
Mrs J. Lansing	10	Through J. Ellison	5
Through G. R. Davis S	5	Through H. Lawrence	5
T. B. & Co	5	Mrs. Louis H. Zgrega	5
Through Miss R. W. Judson	8	T Bruge & sons	5
Chas. C. Simpson	10	Citizens of Middleourg, Va	46
		P. D. Reed	5
		Deborah Powers	5
		Ladies of the Insane Asylum	5
		Wm. Schaus	25
		H. D	5
		Cash and under $5	18

CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The following list comprises all the sums contributed by the Fire Insurance Companies, through T. G. CHURCHILL:

Columbia	$25	Manhattan	$25
Adriatic	25	Grocers'	25
Yonkers	25	Citizens'	25
New World	25	Mussau	25
Home	50	Hanover	25
Merchants	25	Market	25
Lorillard	25	Fireman's	25
Humboldt	25	Commonwealth	20
Atlantic	20	Croton	20
Republic	20	Fulton	20
Tradesmen's	20	Washington	20
Arctic	25	Central Park	20
Security	25	Montauk	20
Equitable	25	Mercantile	20
Howard	25	St. Nicholas	20
Germania	25	Firemen's Trust	20
Niagara	20	Park	25
Resolute	20	Phœnix	20
Gebhard	20	Jefferson	20
Williamsburgh City	20	Broadway	20
Globe	20	Corn Exchange	20
Indemnity	20	New-Amsterdam	20
Firemen's Fund	20	Brevoort	10
Hoffman	20	Gallatin	15
Baltic	20	Lafayette	10
New-York Fire and Marine	2	Bowery	10
City	20	American Exchange	10
Astor	20	Relief	20
Sterling	20	Total	$1,235

The committee deem it in justice to Messrs. A. E. ROBBINS, of Fulton Market, to make special mention of the fact that they, after supplying all the poultry needed at a fair price agreed upon, have generously donated their entire profits, amounting to about $3,386—thus doing the work for us without charge, in addition to an original contribution of $100.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

Thanksgiving for New-England Soldiers in New-York and Vicinity.

Great activity has prevailed, both by night and day, during the past week, at the New-England Relief Rooms, No. 194 Broadway, in order to fulfill the wishes of the thousands of friends of the Eastern soldiers, in forwarding to the various armies and fleets the immense number of packages sent to this city to the care of FRANK E. HOWE.

On Monday Col. HOWE received a telegram from S. B. SUBBINS, Secretary of the Boston Committee, inquiring how many Massachusetts' soldiers were in the New-England rooms and in the hospitals in this vicinity. By reference to the morning reports at the rooms, it was ascertained there were 750, and the dispatch was immediately answered. On Tuesday a check for $500 was received by Col. HOWE from the Boston Committee, to be appropriated for the purchase of turkies and delicacies for these 750 soldiers, which has been attended to in accordance with the wishes of the Bostonians. These 750 soldiers are in thirteen different hospitals within and around this city, and this fact will give our readers a sufficient idea of detail work necessary to supply them all. The surgeons in charge have most cheerfully aided Col. HOWE in this matter, and no soldier will be deprived of his share of turkey and fixins on Thursday.

At the New-England Rooms, Mrs. RUSSELL, the matron, assisted by the Ladies' Committee, is making ample provision for all the "boys" who may be present on Thursday. The dining-hall is being handsomely festooned with flags, and hung around with banners; and at the dinner, the ladies will themselves wait upon the soldiers.

A large box of much-needed supplies of clothing, &c., was received to-day from the society, Rev. Mr. CUDWORTH'S, East Boston, at the New-England Rooms. Frequent donations, of like character, would often prevent many discouraged soldiers, going home, as well as soldiers from hospitals, going to the front, from leaving the Rooms in need of articles necessary to their comfort.

Advices having been received from Barrancas, Pensacola, that the regiment of marine cavalry stationed there were suffering from scurvy and kindred diseases, Gov. CONEY and the people of Maine immediately interested themselves in their behalf. The result of the supply movement in Maine was palpably apparent this morning to Col. HOWE, who discovered over thirteen hundred packages of all descriptions of vegetables, delicacies and goodies, landed on one of our piers, directed to Maine soldiers, to his care. No Government transports being able to take these packages to Pensacola, Gen. VAN VLIET, on representations of the facts being made to him by Col. HOWE, immediately chartered a steamer, on board of which they were placed, and she will sail early Wednesday morning for her destination.

Thanksgiving Offering From the Newsboys.

The Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging House takes pleasure in handing Mr. BEACH the inclosed, fourteen dollars and forty-five cents, ($14 45,) contributed by the inmates of this institution to the Workingwoman's Association of our city. It was subscribed cheerfully by the lads who, them selves often feeling the bitterness of want, have hearts to sympathize with all who suffer.

NEWSBOYS' LODGING HOUSE, No. 128 Fulton-street
Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1864.

MUSIC IN THE CHURCHES THANKSGIVING DAY.—At St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, corner of Great Jones-street and Lafayette-place, the service will commence at 10½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Pastor, Dr. SAMUEL COOKE. The music will be the following: 1. Praise ye the Lord, (instead of the Venite.)—Beames. 2. Gloria Patri. Anthem.—Beames. 3. Benedicite, (instead of the Te Deum.)—Beames, 4. Jubilate. Anthem, with solos.—Mosenthal. 5. Trio. "On thee each living soul awaits." (Creation.)—Haydn. Miss Brainerd, Messrs. Rehberg and Van Sicien. 6. Hymn 150, "Lord with glowing heart," with solos; arranged from Rossini by Beames. 7. After the sermon: Solo, "I will exalt thee, O Lord." (Eli.)—Costa. Miss Maria Brainerd. The members of the choir are Miss Brainerd, Soprano; Miss Virginia Tucker, Contralto; Mr. Rehberg, Tenor; Mr. Van Sicien, Bass. Dr. Clare W. Beames, Organist and Director.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY.—The lady managers of this noble institution have made ample arrangements for the observance of Thanksgiving Day. The public exercises by the children in the chapel commence at 2 o'clock P. M. The dinner hours are from 4 to 8; gifts to the children immediately after dinner. Among the generous contributions to the dinner is a single frosted cake twelve feet long, beautifully ornamented, costing over two hundred dollars. Some idea of its magnitude may be formed by the fact that a portion of its ingredients consist of one barrel of sugar, one hundred pounds of butter, and two thousand eggs. Such as wish to enjoy the day and do good, would do well to attend. We hope our friends will not forget their contributions to aid the institution in successfully prosecuting its great work.

THANKSGIVING FOR COLORED ORPHANS.—The colored orphans, whose Asylum was destroyed by the mob last year, are now temporarily at Carmansville. They should not be forgotten by our citizens to-morrow. Contributions and other donations toward furnishing them a comfortable Thanksgiving dinner may be sent to-day to No. 19 Cliff-street, or No. 33 Madison-avenue.

CITY POLITICS.

Union Primaries.

In pursuance to the call of the Union Central Committee, the several Union Ward Associations met last night, and elected the following delegates to the Aldermanic, Councilmanic, School and Ward Conventions, to be held during the present and ensuing week.

In the wards not received, the ticket could not be found at the Association headquarters.

FIFTH WARD.—Aldermanic—1st, Nathan Kingsley, Sen.; 2d, Wm. H. Weise; 3d, H. B. Matteson; 4th, John Contrell; 5th, C. V. Lewis; 6th, S. S. Wyckoff; 7th, Joseph B. Taylor; 8th, A. J. Moore. Councilmanic—A. J. Plumb, Wm. Flaack, Frederick M. Patrick. School—James M. Tuthill, William C. Miller, Alfred G. Buell. Ward—Andrew W. Leggett, George Tuttle, L. H. Caldwell, John Moles, John Vogel, John Lamb, William Parker.

SIXTH WARD.—First Aldermanic—Michael J. Ryan. Fourth Councilmanic—Owen W. Brennan, David B. Dwire, Owen O'Connel. School—Joseph W. Hawkes, P. C. Van Wyck, Gilbert Lowe. Ward—Joseph Brick, John Sheehan, Andrew Dorn, John Hurley, Thomas McGrain, Joseph ——, Thomas Ogilvie.

EIGHTH WARD.—Third Aldermanic District—James Winterbottom, William Peel, Roland Textor, Saml. Nash, Rittenhouse David. Fifth Aldermanic District—W. F. T. Chapman, Morris Ostrander, William G. L. King, David Walker, Andrew Robinson, Chas. E. Bacon, William Patterson, Councilmanic Convention—Andrew Bleakley, Samuel Underhill, D. J. Oakley. School Commissioner—William C. Hanna, John Dunham, John Forshay. Ward Convention—C. S. Thompson, H. C. Dennett, D. Mooney, Nicholas Mannee, Jacob B. Crane, Warren Gill, E. B. Price. With power to fill vacancies.

ELEVENTH WARD.—Councilmanic—John Lewis, John Atkins, Mark Brown, Joseph Smith, Wm. F. Taylor. School—Seaman Johnson, Daniel Herrick, C. W. Carpenter, J. B. Peterson, R. G. Hunt. Ward—James Ackerman, James McCarty, James Pierson, John Duke, Gilbert D. Smith, Edward Sellick, Simon Hazleton.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—Councilmanic—G. W. Gaylor, Thos. Seddon, D. P. Smith, J. M. McCartin, Hugh Nesbitt. School—J. H. Dusenberry, E. Obenshaw, H. S. Jennings, Wm. T. Morley, E. H. R. Rilery. Ward—Samuel L. L. Kennedy, Louis Tyler, Geo. P. Mason, Stephen Holden, Charles Daly, N. Hager, D. H. Nesbitt.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—*Primary Election.*—Councilmanic—Thomas Mulligan, James Foley, Sidney Smith. School—Cornelius Sanford, Paul Gantert, Michael Hanlon, William Grassee, Richard Clawson. Ward—Daniel S. Duval, John Fitch, Charles Bahmann, Philip Orth, James McKean, James Fleming, Edward Foley.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—Aldermanic—Milton St. John, George Ross, Charles P. Edwards, Horatio N. Sherwood, David H. Jones, Hooper C. Van Vorst, William R. Stafford, Hugh Gardner, John McIntyre, John Lindsay. Councilmanic—David R. Jaques, Samuel T. Lappin, William H. Bull, Clarence W. Mead, William Good. School—Benjamin C. Wendell, Charles J. Day, Charles S. Spencer, Samuel C. Reed, Mordecai L. Marsh. Ward—Thomas Christy, Charles Sutton, Theodore Miller, William Orton, James B. Thomson, Alonzo Dutch, John Glastaeter.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—School—Frederick C. Wagner, Samuel Cantrell, Isaac T. Smith, George P. Stutzman, Thomas E. Little. Ward—Henry Geursey, G. F. Steinbrenner, G. W. Odell, Wm. McDonough, Charles Groves, B. F. Newland, Gerhard Muller. Councilmanic—A. J. Odell, Wm. A. Smalley, Peter Cook, P. C. Casey, Robert Lindsey.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—Councilmanic.—John D. Ottiwell, Philip Case, G. Joseph Ruche, Solomon Birdsall, John Burden. School.—James M. Thomson, Benjamin F. Manierre, William Lalmbeer, Jr., S. A. Bunce, George M. Van Nort. Ward.—Jeremiah Lothrop, James Kelley, Henry Beeny, John H. Steadwell, M. A. Tyng, E. D. Smith, E. Kirchner.

TWENTIETH WARD.—Aldermanic—Wm. R. Stewart, Robert Turner, Wm. J. Geary, Robert Wakefield, John Goller, James McAfee, A. J. Dittenhoffer, Roderick T. Clow, John Orligies, Robert B. Leete, John McKechnie, Thomas E. Smith, James Britt, Theo. Brady. Councilmanic—Joseph B. Pollock, Wm. Starrett, George Hetrick, Henry Richards, James Robinson. School—Cummings H. Tucker, E. Harrison Reed, Wm. W. Burnham, Gustavus Levy, James Turner, Ward—John V. Gridley, Isaac J. Oliver, James Dunlap, Francis M. Curry, Wm. H. Peabody, John Hines, Eugene Solivett.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—Aldermanic—Thomas Murphy, Thomas B. Asteu, T. J. Constant, William T. Black, William Desendorf, Charles Heizman, Robert P. Duncan, Samuel Blauvelt, Russell Myers, Dennis Wood, J. T. Fuller, John P. Smith, Elliot F. Shepard, C. C. Pinckney. Councilmanic—Richard Molt, Charles E. Whitehead, Walter R. Roberts, Wm. H. Cochran, Eugene Pomeroy. School—Chas. Fox, Wm. Walter Phelps, E. C. Johnson, Ellsworth Elliot, James Underhill. Ward—Wm. P. Esterbrook, James H. Monckton, James Compers, John Livingston, R. J. Vanderburgh, Gustavus Conover, John McGovern.

Democratic Nominations.

The McKeonite Councilmanic Convention met last night and made the following nominations:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Anthony J. Oliver, Fourth Ward; Edward B. Cunion, Sixth Ward; Jacob T. Smith, Fifth Ward; Patrick H. Keenan, Seventh Ward; James McGuire, Fourteenth Ward; Thomas Sinnott, Eighth Ward.

Sixtieth Anniversary of the New-York Historical Society.

A special meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening, at their Library, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the society.

At 7.30 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and opened with a prayer offered by Rev. Dr. DE WITT.

The President of the society, FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, Esq., then delivered a very able address. He gave an extensive history of the society, from the time it was first thought of, in the year 1804, and its establishment in January, 1805, to the present day; spoke of all its difficulties and its triumphs, its troubles and its successes. He also gave a very interesting history of the progress of New-York during that period; mentioned many incidents of great interest to all residents of this city, and showed himself to be perfectly familiar with its history. His address was one of the most correct and interesting delivered on the subject many years past. When he had finished,

Mr. CHARLES C. BENEDICT arose and offered the motion that a vote of thanks be offered the President of the society, FREDERICK DEPEYSTER, for his excellent and instructive speech, and the request that he should furnish a copy of it for publication.

The motion was seconded by Dr. MCVICKAR, who made a short but very interesting speech, in which he took occasion not only to praise the excellence of the President's speech, its clearness and its excellent arrangement, but also to add his testimony to its correctness. In the course of his speech he mentioned the fact that he was born in the year and month in which the committee first reported on the plan for the formation of this Union; a Union which he believed to be as firm as the everlasting hills and never to be changed.

Mr. BANCROFT, the historian, next arose, also to second the motion and to add his testimony as to its perfect correctness and more than usual interest.

The question was then put to the Society and carried unanimously, when, after prayer by Rev. Dr. DE WITT, the meeting adjourned.

The Library, Picture Gallery and Museum were lit up, and were visited by very many of the audience after the exercises of the evening had closed.

Arrival of the Supply Steamer Union.

Arrived, United States Supply Steamer *Union*, Lieut. E. V. CONROY commanding, from the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, via Key West, Pensacola and Fortress Monroe, with mails, passengers and 114 discharged men.

The health of both squadrons was excellent.

Left at Key West, the United States steamer *Adele*, Lieut. STODDER commanding, to sail soon for Philadelphia. The *Proteus*, *Iononia* and *Magnolia* were about leaving on a cruise.

The following is a list of passengers by the *Union*: Capt. G. N. Deal and J. F. Skelton, Seventeenth Iowa Volunteers, (taken prisoners by the rebels at Tilton, Ga., and escaped to our gunboats at Apalachicola.) Mrs. Jencks, Mortimer Williams, Acting-Master, Wm. B. Stodder, Acting-Assistant Surgeon, Geo. S. Parker, Ensign, Thos. H. Baker, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, T. V. McIntosh, S. A. Reeder, and a number in the steerage.

The list of officers are about the same as when last published.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BROADWAY GAMBLERS ARRESTED—AN ONEIDA COUNTRYMAN SWINDLED OUT OF ABOUT $1,000.—Two notorious gamblers named RICHARD H. HARRIS and HENRY BLACKMAN, were arraigned yesterday, before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on the charge of having swindled Mr. MATHEW CLARK, of Oneida County, this State, but now temporarily stopping at the Girard House, in this city, out of the sum of $845 at a game of "faro." From CLARK'S testimony, taken in court, it appears that on Monday night last he was walking up Broadway in pursuit of some of the attractions which this great city affords, when he came across a policeman whom he asked if he could direct him to a gambling-house where they played the game of "faro." The policeman said there were quite a number of that class of houses in that vicinity on Broadway, and that he could point him to one which he thought would just suit Mr. CLARK. He accordingly pointed out to him the premises No. 683 Broadway, and told him to go up on the second floor and he would find a "faro" table and some one to play with him. CLARK went there and found four or five men engaged in the above game around a table, HARRIS it seems was dealer, a man whose name is given as RICHARD ROE was game-keeper, SAMUEL JONES was looker out, HENRY BLACKMAN, above-named, was the man to receive the guests. He received CLARK very politely, and cordially offered CLARK his seat at the table. CLARK took the seat, and in a very short time he was $845 poorer than when he entered. Officer GAFFNEY of the Fifteenth Precinct, succeeded yesterday in securing HARRIS and BLACKMAN. The former was held for trial by Justice DODGE in the sum of $500 bail, and the latter was required to give bail to appear as a witness. Whether or not the others will be arrested, or the gambling-house broken up, does not at present appear.

RETURN OF THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK HEIMS HEIGHTS BATTALION.—This regiment passed through the city yesterday, on its way to Saratoga, to be mustered out, having completed its three years' term of service. Its original Colonel was Judge JAS. B. MCKEAN, member of Congress from the Saratoga District. Col. MCKEAN'S health became broken by the exposures of the Peninsula, and he has never recovered. On his resignation, Major WILSON B. FRENCH became Colonel, in which capacity he has led the regiment to the present time. The Seventy-seventh belonged to Gen. BIDWELL'S (formerly DAVIDSON'S) brigade, of the Sixth Corps, and has taken its part in the marches and battles which make up the history of the brigade and corps. About three hundred of the members have fallen in battle or died of disease. The regiment brings back its tattered colors, which they have borne through the war, together with the beautiful blue banner presented to the regiment in this city three years ago, by the former residents of Saratoga, now living in New-York; and also the flag of the Eighteenth Mississippi, captured by the Seventy-seventh, at the second battle before Fredericksburgh, May 5, 1863. The latter created a good deal of interest when unfurled at the Astor House. The larger portion of the regiment remains in service, having reënlisted. The following are the names of the field and staff officers: Wilson B. French, Colonel; N. S. Babcock, Lieutenant-Colonel; G. T. Stevens, Surgeon; Norman Fox, Chaplain; J. F. Hayward, Quartermaster; W. W. Worden, Adjutant; J. G. Thompson, Assistant Surgeon.

AN INGENIOUS SWINDLER.—A man whose name is unknown, called, a day or two since, at the house of Mr. WILLIAMS, No. 93 West Forty-eighth-street, and stated to Mrs. WILLIAMS that her husband had just been run over by one of the Broadway and Forty-second-street line of stages, and was severely injured; that he, WILLIAMS, had requested him to call at his house and procure a change of clothing, to the end that he might be brought home in a respectable condition. Mrs. WILLIAMS, suspecting nothing wrong, produced an entire change of clothing, valued in all at about $200, gave them to the pretended messenger from her husband, who took the garments and went his way. It was not until Mr. W. came home, soon after, that his wife learned how badly she had been deceived. The swindler is still at large.

This case of rascality is identical with a similar one practised in Brooklyn last week, and reported in the TIMES. Probably the same rogue, also.

COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER.—Yesterday morning, about 5 30 o'clock, as the steamer *Commonwealth*, of the Stonington line, was coming down the East River, and when off South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh, was run into by one of the South Seventh-street ferry-boats, striking the *Commonwealth* on the starboard bow, staving the planking in about three feet above the water-line, and doing other slight damage. The ferry-boat received some slight damage. The *Commonwealth* will be rapidly repaired, and leave at her usual hour this afternoon.

GEN. GRANT.—After leaving Col. HILLYER'S on Monday morning, Gen. GRANT, accompanied by the Colonel and Mr. BRADY, proceeded to the latter's Photographic Gallery to inspect a portrait of his old friend, Gen. C. F. SMITH, who fell at Fort Donelson. He examined the collection of portraits in the gallery with considerable interest, and favored Mr. BRADY with sittings for several negatives.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE OF SHOOTING.—THOMAS O'NEIL was found yesterday, by the Fourth Precinct Police, at the premises No. 10 Roosevelt-street, with a dangerous pistol-shot wound in the breast. Although able to speak, he would give no account as to how he came in that condition, and it is suspected that he had been concerned in some burglary or highway robbery. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

CONVENTION OF CIGAR-MAKERS.—A meeting of cigar-makers and tobacco-dealers was held last evening at the Brooklyn Garden, to prepare for a proper representation of the tobacco firms of that city in the convention to be held in Cooper Institute on Dec. 7. A series of resolutions was adopted, which set forth the views of the tobacco-dealers on the subject of taxing manufacture.

LECTURE AT THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—Mr. R. W. HUME will deliver a lecture at the Brooklyn Institute, on the subject of "Usury," on Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 24. It will include an accurate history of interest for money, with the laws passed concerning it, by Pagan, Mahommedan, Jewish, Catholic and Protestant authorities.

LECTURE BY Dr. IVES.—Under the auspices of the Father Matthew Temperance Societies of New-York and Brooklyn, L. S. IVES, LL.D., will deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute this evening. Subject: "Necessity and Object of Catholic Reformation in New-York." Archbishop MCCLOSKY will preside.

FREE LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.—A course of free lectures are being delivered at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, in the Bible House, entrance on Third-avenue. The second in the series will be delivered this evening, by Rev. E. H. GILLETT, author of *The Life and Times of John Huss*. Subject, "John Huss."

POPULAR SINGING.—We are happy to notice the interest felt in this city in singing schools. Mr. TEATCHER, the popular teacher, commences an old-fashioned singing school this evening, at the Baptist Church, Twenty-eighth-street, near Broadway.

From Utah.

THE MORMON TEMPLE AND TABERNACLE.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Great Salt Lake City, gives the following description of the projected Mormon Temple and Tabernacle:

That which strikes every observer of the temple is the very remarkable solidity of the stone work. It appears to be laid there

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4109. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEORGIA.

Sherman's Successful Progress.

He Marches Triumphantly Through Georgia.

Complete Destruction in His Path.

PROBABLE FALL OF MACON.

Our Army within Eighteen Miles fo the City on Sunday.

The Town Garrisoned by Georgia Militia.

The Rebels Have No Hopes of Holding It

Capture of a Portion of the Georgia Legislature.

Sherman's Cavalry Moving upon Augusta.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The Richmond papers of Monday, just received here, contain telegrams from Macon, Ga., dated Saturday. They state that SHERMAN'S force was marching rapidly on Macon, and report his advance as having reached the outskirts of the city. They have no hope that COBB'S militia will be able to hold Macon.

At Griffin we captured a portion of the Legislature.

SHERMAN, in his march thus far, spread out his forces, sweeping a wide swathe of devastation and creating universal panic.

SHERMAN'S other column is reported as moving on Augusta and Milledgeville. The Richmond papers state that they have other news, but that as we are exclusively dependent on them for information, they do not mean to gratify us by communicating it.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Richmond papers of the 21st, Monday last, give the thrilling information that SHERMAN is pursuing his grand movement with magnificent success, creating the wildest consternation throughout rebeldom. He is, according to these papers, cutting a forty mile swath through the very heart of rebeldom, and while he is, from the grudging admissions of the rebel press, undoubtedly now in possession of Macon, his cavalry have swept on, capturing Milledgeville and other important points, and are by this time thundering at the gates of Augusta. He has scattered the militia of Gen. HOWEL COBB and Gen. GUSTAVUS SMITH to the winds; has captured the State Legislature, or such portion as did not skedaddle, and has captured and destroyed an immense amount of Confederate property; the very life-blood of the rebellion.

The Richmond papers of the 22d are barren of news, showing that the divulgements of the previous day concerning SHERMAN'S damaging career were considered by the Confederate authorities as too dangerous to the Confederate cause to be repeated, and accordingly the papers have been admonished to be *mum*. Still they contain dispatches from Macon that on Sunday last Gen. SHERMAN was within eighteen miles of that place, marching upon the city. It is believed in high military quarters that before this time Macon has fallen.

Information considered reliable has been received that the city was garrisoned by Georgia militia only, composed chiefly of old men and boys, and that no attempt would be made to defend it, fearing that its destruction would follow.

No reports from Richmond papers of to-day having been received, the inference is confirmatory of the above probability.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Probable Fall of Macon—Sherman within Eighteen Miles of the City on Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The latest information in possession of the Government authorities is, that Richmond papers of Tuesday contain a dispatch from Macon that on Sunday Gen. SHERMAN was within eighteen miles of that city, and marching upon it. The belief is entertained in high military quarters, that before now Macon has fallen.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The *Republican* of this afternoon has the following:

"We are permitted to announce that the Richmond papers of yesterday morning (Tuesday, Nov. 22) contain dispatches from Macon, that on Sunday last Gen. SHERMAN was within eighteen miles of that place, marching upon the city. It is believed in high military quarters that before this time Macon has fallen. Information considered reliable has been received, that the city was only garrisoned by Georgia military, composed chiefly of old men and boys, and that no attempt would be made to defend it, fearing that its destruction would follow. No reports from Richmond papers of to-day having been received, the inference is confirmatory of the above probability.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Battle Between Gillem and Breckinridge—Gillem Defeated and His Army Routed—Capture of All Our Artillery and Trains.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Nov. 18, 1864.

THE DISASTER IN EAST TENNESSEE—FULL PARTICULARS.

It becomes my sad duty to chronicle a Federal reverse in East Tennessee, of a somewhat disastrous character. After his decisive victory over VAUGHAN, Gen. GILLEM pursued the broken columns of the enemy forty-four miles, and upon the 2d inst., made his headquarters at Limestone, a small town ninety-eight miles east of Knoxville. The enemy did not immediately confront him; but, making good his escape, halted at Bristol, one hundred and thirty miles from Knoxville. While Gen. GILLEM was at Limestone, the Ninth Michigan and Twelfth Ohio Cavalry regiments were detached and ordered to the rear. About the 5th of the month GILLEM learned that BRECKINRIDGE had visited Bristol and promised DUKE and VAUGHN reinforcements, adding, as I wrote you once before, that GILLEM should be wiped out, and the "assassination of MORGAN" be avenged. On the 7th large squads of the enemy's cavalry hovered about our flanks, and on the next day several regiments of infantry presented themselves upon our immediate front. From this fact GILLEM deemed his situation precarious, (made doubly so by the late withdrawal of two veteran regiments, one of which was armed with the Spencer rifle,) and he ordered a retirement of his entire command toward Bull's Gap, which commenced on the night of the 8th inst.

The enemy's advance skirmished with our rear the next day, and on the 10th several trifling encounters took place along the road between Greenville and Bull's Gap. On the morning of the 11th an immense force dashed into our works at the Gap, and attempted to carry the position by storm, at the same time annoying us upon both flanks. After two hours fighting the enemy abandoned his attempt to carry the place by assault, and retired in the direction he came. In this affair we lost eight killed and nineteen wounded, while the enemy's loss was much more severe. On the next day, Saturday, the 12th inst., the enemy appeared in great force upon GILLEM'S left flank, evidently endeavoring to get between our force and their base. Perceiving this, and realizing the great disparity of numbers between his and the attacking army, GILLEM ordered the retreat to be conducted as rapidly as due precaution for safety and discipline would allow. While this retirement was being conducted, the enemy followed up at a respectable distance, occasionally firing a few shots, but otherwise acting in a decidedly undemonstrative manner. The next day, Sunday, the 13th inst., a few more miles were made Knoxville-ward, the enemy, as heretofore, still acting slyly. On the night of the 13th our little army, composed of the Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry Regiments, and a battery of six Parrott guns, under Lieut. PATTERSON, encamped at a place called Panther's Creek, near Morristown, 42 miles east of Knoxville. The exact number of men under GILLEM was less than 2,400, but as he had sent to Knoxville for reinforcements on the 10th, he fully expected assistance before morning.

About 10 o'clock Sunday night, GILLEM became aware that the picket line of the enemy was being urged forward, and he placed one-third of his command—the Eighth Tennessee, Col. PATTON—on picket, and ordered his artillery and trains to be fully prepared for motion or action at a moment's notice.

At precisely midnight a crash took place, and at one fell swoop GILLEM'S command was attacked upon both flanks, and his centre pierced and broken. According to dispatches received in this city by the Governor, Adjutant-General and myself, giving full details of the terrible attack, the scene which immediately ensued beggars description. DUKE'S brigade advanced in front, and fired a volley into the ranks of the Eighth Tennessee, nearly all the horses of which were new, producing the wildest panic imaginable. Simultaneously portions of VAUGHN'S brigade made desperate attacks upon the right and left, and for more than an hour a rubilee of death and fury reigned supreme, despite the efforts of Cols. MYERSON and MILLER to secure its abatement. At this juncture almost the entire command was surrounded, and after a series of hand-to-hand encounters, the rebels had succeeded in capturing our entire artillery. Now, the excitement and disorder was at its height. The Eighth Tennessee had broken, and what, with new and unmanageable horses and panic-stricken riders, might not be expected? They dashed into the ranks of the Thirteenth Tennessee, which up to the present time had withstood the shock with heroic equanimity. But now the Thirteenth gave way, and both regiments fled in great confusion, disseminating their contagious influences amongst the men of the Ninth Tennessee, who joined in the carnival of disorder. Gen. GILLEM'S presence was of no avail, and all efforts of himself and aids to check the calamitous disorder were fruitless. During this tragic scene the light full moon became obsured, the heavens were enveloped in clouds of inky darkness, and the night became as pitchy black as the innermost recesses of the monster hole of Kentucky; and worse than this, an indescribable mass of soldiers and teamsters were riding and driving for dear lives toward Knoxville, vigorously pursued and harassed by an elated and victorious army of three times its own number. And thus it continued, until our troops were pursued twenty-four miles, most of whom arrived at Strawberry Plains, sixteen miles east of Knoxville, the next morning, in a state of utter demoralization. The enemy kept up his chase until after he passed New-Market, when the pursuit was abandoned, no doubt from sheer exhaustion, and to obtain time to gather up the fruits of his victory.

Gen. GILLEM, in his dispatch to the Government, states that the stampede was the most frightful exhibition of panic-stricken soldiers he had ever seen. Twenty-four hundred cavalry, a battery of artillery, wagon trains, and a number of hundred head of cattle and mules were one inextricable mass, with the enemy pouring down on all sides. The description of such a sight cannot urge the imagination to the slightest conception of the terror of such a scene.

An official dispatch from Gen. GILLEM, which I have just seen, dated to-day, sums up the results of the disaster, of which the following may be considered the tenor: The loss in men, thanks to the darkness that came on, is small—two hundred and twenty covering the total in killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss in this particular, of course, is small. Our loss in artillery and small arms, is large; we lost a full battery of Parrotts, and half the men threw away their arms and almost everything else liable to discommode them in their endeavors to escape. Our entire trains and baggage and a number of hundred head of cattle, and the whole paraphernalia of the army fell into the hands of the enemy. In addition a large amount of territory is lost, and again a faithful people are left to the merciless considerations of their implacable foe. GILLEM'S command is now in camp on the fair grounds, three miles from Knoxville.

Not the slightest blame is attached to the General commanding, who did all that mortal man could do under the circumstances. He has been calling loudly for reinforcements since the first of the present month, but, owing to some cause, they have failed to reach him. Such a handful of men, nearly a hundred miles from Knoxville, may thank their stars that they escaped at all.

It is a singular fact that the battle wherein VAUGHAN was defeated, and the late Federal reverse, commenced upon the same ground. In the former VAUGHAN was utterly routed, all of his artillery was captured, and his men fled in the direst confusion, with a loss of nearly four hundred in killed, wounded and missing, those who escaped being pursued at a great distance. In the late reverse, Gen. GILLEM sustained the same loss in artillery, a greater loss in wagons and equipage, a less loss in men, and is utterly routed and pursued out of reach. This is tit for tat. But I don't like the tit part. However, no such a spirit as GILLEM'S will rest until the late unhappy episode is reversed. All who I have seen from the field of battle agree that GILLEM acted with great gallantry and intrepidity during the whole affair.

The traitor BRECKINRIDGE was in command, as will be seen by the following order, found on the person of Capt. HARDY, who was captured on the 11th inst., and who has been acting Assistant-Adjutant-General on the staff of Col. PALMER:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF EAST TENNESSEE,
RHEADTOWN, Nov. 10, 1864.

Col. W. C. Palmer:

The Major-General-Commanding desires that you move your whole command, so as to form a junction with Gen. VAUGHAN'S command on the 12th. The Major-General commanding, in company with Gen. DUKE, of the cavalry, will move on the gap on the same day, and if the two forces will operate promptly, the enemy can be whipped and captured. Have your men in good fighting order and move rapidly.

By order of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Maj.-Gen.
D. O. PARK, A. D. C.

Gen. GILLEM telegraphs that the election returns of the extreme eastern counties were among the papers captured, but that they stood 2,600 for LINCOLN, to less than 10 for MCCLELLAN.

At last accounts, the enemy were in force at Strawberry Plains, but our gunners in the stockades at that point cover the bridge across the Holston River. Not the least fears are entertained regarding the safety of Knoxville. In fact, I believe before another week elapses, the enemy will be again driven beyond Bull's Gap.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Sassacus—The Wilmington Blockade—Escape of a Blockade-Runner—What the Dark Nights Will Bring Forth—Turkeys for the Sailors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1864.

The double-ender gunboat *Sassacus*, that has been on the Wilmington blockade for two weeks past, came into Hampton Roads this morning, with one of her rudders disabled. I did not learn the cause or the extent of the injury, but presume that in a day or two the vessel will be ready for service again. Before leaving the blockade she reports that a two-funnelled steamer, supposed at first to be a Union vessel, but which proved to be a blockade-runner, was discovered aground on the East Bar. Two or three gunboats moved up toward the stream, for the purpose of rendering assistance, and, after proceeding a certain distance, and noticing the suspicious character of the craft, used their pieces on her. She returned the fire, and preparations were at once made to destroy or capture her. In consequence of the near approach of night, and the prevalence of a dense fog, the firing had little effect, and it was not considered safe for the gunboats to approach the bar to beyond a certain point, for fear of becoming grounded themselves. They remained, however, in a favorable position to renew operations at daylight, but when that dawned it was ascertained that the bird had flown. It was believed the blockade-runner was attempting to run out, as the vessels in the vicinity of the bar are so numerous that it would be almost impossible for a strange steamer to pass them unperceived. Be that as it may the steamer doubtless escaped by going in the direction of Wilmington.

Now the *Tallahassee* is safe in the Wilmington port, the question arises, will she again venture to take a turn seaward, and if she should, what are the chances of her getting by the blockaders? It is well known that recently the vessels off the North Carolina coast have been greatly increased in number, and that a system of the utmost vigilance has been adopted. Both the inner and outer lines have received this attention. The vessels nearest the shore have so little space between them as to make it very probable that the *Tallahassee*, or any other rebel craft, attempting either egress or ingress, will be discovered and promptly met. The vessels on she outer beat are kept constantly in motion, which fact taken into consideration with their increased number, give us strong ground for believing that we shall soon have the pleasure of chronicling another capture of a rebel vessel. The picturesqueness of Hampton Roads is greatly heightened at having a liberal interspersion of captured blockade-runners among our own vessels, and while, in this respect, Admiral PORTER has contributed to gratify our taste to an unprecedented measure, we can confidently assure the public that efforts have been made, and are now making, which cannot fail to render additional attractiveness to the scene. The coming dark nights will tell a story.

The steamer *Kensington*, having on board a large supply of turkeys for the navy, arrived in the Roads yesterday. The friends who so liberally contributed toward the purchase of this welcome gift will be pleased to know that their worthy effort has already been productive of the most cheering results. Both officers and men have repeatedly testified their appreciation of the generous motive which prompted this consideration of their comfort and happiness on Thanksgiving day, and look upon the act as one not to be forgotten. In a General Order issued by Admiral PORTER, it is directed that each man throughout the squadron shall receive at least a ration of two pounds. The vessels in the immediate vicinity of the Roads and Norfolk, are receiving their modicum to-day. A steamer was also at the steamer's side this morning taking on a supply of turkeys for the portion of the fleet up James River. The *Kensington* will proceed to the blockading fleet off Wilmington in season to supply the vessels there.

The weather during the past five days has been extremely disagreeable. Rain has been falling most of the time. Present appearances indicate a change to a clear sky—a change in which we hope not to be disappointed.

Military affairs in this district are quiet. A few refugees came into the lines two days ago, bringing some information regarding the intentions and purposes of the rebels in GRANT'S front. As it was more of a speculative nature than otherwise, we do not deem it of sufficient importance to give it more than a passing notice. WHIT.

Deaths in United States General Hospital, Fort Monroe, during Week ending Nov. 19, 1864.

C Howell, Co G, 148th N Y.
H T Lighthall, Co G 184th New-York.
E M Abbott, Co H, 6th Conn
W P Harris, Co E 29th U S Colored.
L Post, Co K, 16th New-York Heavy Artillery.
J Steward, Co G, 6th United States Colored
J D Abrams, Co I 142d N Y.
J Halow, Co A, 7th N Y.
W L L Morrison, Co I, 29th Connecticut.
L Blair, Co C, 9th Vermont.
J Bloom, Co F, 106th N Y.
H Sayers, Co F, 148th N Y.
S H Christy, Co F, 188th Pa.
J Plowman Co F, 39th Ill.
H Warren, Co A, 29th U S Colored.
N Horton, Co H, 29th U S Colored.
F C Haines, Co B, 13th N H.
W Husted, Co I, 142d N Y.
C Pitts, Co D, 9th U S Inft.
C Reading, Co C, 26th U S I.
J Potter, Co G, 4th U S In.
P Butler, Co I, 7th U S In.
J Johnson, Co D, 112th N Y
A Harris, Co H, 7th U S Col
M Hill Co A, 23d U S Col.
C Stiffenhaden, Co A, 158th New-York.
A Rifle, Co E, 58th Penn.
G W Trumbull, Co H, 39th Illinois
F Brown, Co F, 199th Penn.
S Loyed, Co I, U S Col.
L G Wilcox, Co K, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
W Turner, Co C, 142d New-York.
B B Harl, Co E, 158th N Y.
F Johnson, Co D, 117th United States Infantry.
J I. Bacham, citizen.
J Sirranhein, Co K, 5th Md.
D Dorsey, Co I, 4th U S Inf.
J A Wauner, Co K, 203d Pa.
J Gipsay, Co A, 7th U S In.
R C Pratt, Co G, 10th Conn.
J H Dunham, Co D, 117th New-York
G Clarke, Co B, 5th U S I.
S E Wade, Co H, 16th N Y.
W Coolindeeo, Co I, 8th U S.
C Hart, Co H, 118th U S In.

OFFICERS.

Capt Porter, 81st New-York
Lt Keyes, 8th Maine.
Lt Rompano, 67th Vermont.
Lt Davis, 39th Illinois.

A correspondent writes: The mortality is much less in the hospital now than two weeks ago, although we have many more patients. All but the officers' division is now very full, some 3,500 in all.

IMPORTANT FROM CITY POINT.

The Dutch Gap Canal to be Opened.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Nov. 23.

There is information from City Point, dated yesterday morning, that but a short time will elapse before the Dutch Gap Canal will be opened.

Deserters from Our Army Captured.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

About fifty deserters from our armies arrived at City Point from the Valley. They were captured by SHERIDAN in his late campaign. The larger number of them were substitutes who, having deserted and joined the rebel army, were sent to the Shenandoah Valley, as there was less danger of their being identified, if captured. A court, with Gen. CELLIS at the head, has been ordered to City Point to try them.

The heavy rain storm of the past four days in that quarter is over.

FRUIT-GROWERS' CONVENTION.

Iona Island—A Romantic Vineyard—Experiments in Grape Culture—The Convention—Sale of Vines—Address of Mr. Beecher on the Apple—What Mr. B. Thinks of Cider—Mr. Greeley on Forest Trees—Address of Dr. Noyes.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

IONA ISLAND, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1864.

On Tuesday, the 22d, a convention of fruit-growers and lovers of good fruit assembled at this island, to compare views and discuss the various interesting questions relating to fruit-culture, under circumstances most favorable to practical illustration as well as theoretical explanation.

It was unfortunate that the arrangements, most liberally made by the committee for conveying visitors to the island from New-York, were seriously disturbed at the last moment—the steamer they had chartered for the excursion being taken by the Government. But, though many were thus doubtless disappointed of the expected treat, a large number, both of ladies and gentlemen, finally succeeded in reaching the island.

IONA ISLAND.

where the convention was held, is located in that narrow and most romantic part of the Hudson River where it pours its majestic flood between the highest and grandest of the Highland range. On one side rise the glorious peaks of Dunderberg and Bear Mountain, and on the other the equally imposing Kitty-Miltv and Anthony's Nose. The island itself is a long, narrow strip of land, wooded and rocky over its principal extent, but in one portion in a state of the highest cultivation. It is connected with the western shore by an extensive salt marsh, which furnishes an inexhaustible supply of muck, a most important auxiliary in the preparation of the soil. This island, shut off from the ordinary means of communication as it is, has yet, under the management of Dr. GRANT, obtained a celebrity, and exerted an influence which will be felt for generations, in all that pertains to the wide diffusion of first-rate grapes, and the creation of a correct taste for fruit. For many years we were content to plod on in the old ways, eating most intolerable grapes, with the very moderate satisfaction which an uneducated taste derives from a poor fruit, because no better could be found. It was thought impossible to approach toward the excellence of foreign sorts, which experience proved could not be grown here in the open air. So we tried to eat our sour, hard, musky grapes with a cheerful countenance, and thank God we had what we had. But gradually the attention of fruit-growers began to be awakened to the importance of something better. Here and there a seedling grape accidentally showed itself; like the Diana, which gave promise of at last reaching a native grape worthy of the glorious soil and climate of our country. Various experiments in planting seeds produced some grapes of excellent quality; but it was not until the discovery of the Delaware, in the garden of Mr. THOMPSON, of Delaware, Ohio, that a grape was found combining the highest excellencies of this most luscious fruit—one indeed which would hold its own with the finest foreign varieties. This grape Dr. GRANT at once took under his fostering care, and began a vigorous propagation of it. Iona Island thenceforth became famous. Immense glass houses were erected, and thousands of vines, grown from bits of the wood, containing one or two buds, were yearly produced and sold, with a rapidity which augured well for the success of the enterprise. During the few years that Dr. GRANT has been propagating these and other vines, hundreds of thousands have been distributed through the length and breadth of the land, carrying a blessing with them. But the work did not stop here. With patient care, and long waiting, Dr. GRANT has finally succeeded in producing two new grapes—the Iona and Isabella—which bid fair to rival the Delaware in popular estimation.

It is impossible to calculate the benefits which a general distribution of fine grapes will confer on the common people. Besides their use as a table fruit, and the beauty of the vine itself, twining in graceful festoons on its rustic trellis, it will induce the manufacture of a light, harmless, refreshing beverage, in place of the poisonous drinks so freely indulged in by so large a portion of our people. The influence exerted in producing this result by Iona Island rendered it a fit place, then, for the assembling of the first of a series of conventions, the object of which is to advance the knowledge of fruit among the people.

On landing at the island, the assembly were first treated to a most acceptable collation, for which the fine bracing air of the mountains had prepared all appetites.

THE CONVENTION.

At 2 o'clock it was announced that a sale at auction of Iona and Isabella vines would take place in lots of 250. Under the efficient management of Mr. HART, the auctioneer, ten thousand vines were soon disposed of at an average price of nearly $1 apiece.

At 3 o'clock the convention assembled in one of the largest glass houses, in which a platform and seats had been erected. The convention was called to order by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., who, in a few well chosen words, introduced the object of the meeting. An anthem, composed for the occasion, was then sung by a quartette, under the direction of Mr. ZUNDEL, organist of Plymouth Church.

The chairman then announced that Rev. H. W. BEECHER would address the convention on the "Apple."

Mr. BEECHER began by saying that, in consideration of the character of the gentlemen present, it would be necessary for him to hide his ideas in regard to the culture of the apple, but he could speak of it as relating to domestic economy. The apple, he said, was the greatest of American fruits. In all the characteristics of a fruit for popular use it stood preëminent. In proof of this, he mentioned, first, its easy cultivation. It is a hardy, healthy tree, subject to few of the diseases which affect other trees. The borer was almost its only enemy, and the farmer who couldn't take care of them ought to be bored himself! But it is not simply hardy—it is almost indifferent to soil. We should as soon think of coddling an oak as an apple-tree. It loves a good, generous soil, but its powers of adaptation fit it for almost any position. Its general distribution, too, stamps it as preëminently a domestic tree. It will flourish in Canada, in New-England—in fine, wherever Indian corn will grow. Nor is the tree unworthy of notice in respect to longevity. It often reaches the great age of two hundred years. Mr. BEECHER mentioned a tree which stands on his farm at Peekskill, which must be at least of that age, it having been known as "the old apple-tree" eighty years or more ago.

In regard to the fruit itself, Mr. BEECHER was no less emphatic in his praise. The apple comes nearer to universal use than any other fruit. It belts the year. But, common as it is, it is always a luxury. Even a pear may not vie with it in lusciousness, and it has one peculiarity, which not even the peach can share—it never cloys.

In discussing the uses of the apple, Mr. BEECHER alluded to all the various methods of preparing them for the table—frying, baking, stewing, &c. They may also, he said, be regarded as a confection, in the making of tarts, pies, &c., and indulged in a most glowing apostrophe to the apple-pie and its blessed inventor.

The use of cider, he thought, was gradually creeping back from the oblivion to which the progress of temperance had consigned it, and although, as a temperance man, he could not recommend its use, "if you *will* make it," said he, "I beg of you to make it *good*."

In conclusion, he spoke of apples as an article of commerce. Many men, he said, suppose that increasing the quantity of fruit in the market will decrease the profits, but this is a great mistake. Cheapening goods is the true way to profits. It would be a happy day when every common drayman might, for a few pence, carry home daily an abundance of fruit for his family. The tendency of all such agencies is to elevate the character of the people, and they are, therefore, worthy of careful cultivation.

At the conclusion of Mr. BEECHER'S admirable address, of which the above is but a meagre outline, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung with a power which few will forget.

The next speaker introduced was Hon. HORACE GREELEY, whose subject was "Forest Trees."

In discussing this important question, Mr. GREELEY showed an intimate acquaintance with all the various branches of the subject. He showed the utter impolicy of the practice, in this country, of cutting down whole forests for fuel and other purposes, thus denuding the face of the country without making the least provision for renewing them. The effects of this unwise policy are every year visible in the greater length of our droughts and the increasing severity of our freshets. We do not properly appreciate yet the value of our forests. It is only in the far West, two hundred miles beyond the Missouri River, a land utterly waste and barren, that the true value of woodlands can be clearly understood.

After enforcing, by varied and cogent arguments, the necessity of forests to high fertility of soil, Mr. GREELEY urged the importance of a judicious system of planting forest trees along our roadsides and private ways and on the hill-tops, which should never be used for any other purpose. In connection with this subject, he put in an earnest plea for the preservation of the famous "John Brown Tract," which he said, ought to be kept as a State park, both for its practical uses, and also as a resort for those who have leisure for hunting and fishing. The State ought to seize upon that tract, and devote it forever to the use of the people. He urged those present, some of whom could exert a controlling influence in the matter, to "cry aloud and spare not," to impress upon the people the necessity of preserving and planting forests.

At the close of Mr. GREELEY'S remarks, Mr. P. B. MEAD offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that when the convention adjourn, it do so subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

Dr. NOYES, of New-York, then read an address on the "Effects of Wine on Health," presenting the subject in a most learned and forcible manner. It will be impossible to give even an abstract of the address without destroying the force of the arguments he urged to show that *pure wine* is by no means an unhealthful beverage.

The convention adjourned at 6½ o'clock, and the members repaired at once to the dock, where a ferry-boat conveyed them to Garrison's station, opposite West Point, to meet the trains to and from New-York.

On Wednesday a small number of gentlemen returned to the island for further discussion and conversation in regard to the culture of the grape.

Thus closed this unique convention. It is the intention of the committee to call conventions at stated times, to meet at various nurseries, where the theory of culture may be propounded with the aid of illustrations from actual life. It is earnestly to be desired that they may meet with success due to so important a movement. T.

Garibaldi and the Struggles in America and Venetia.

KARL BLIND sends the subjoined to the London papers:

A statement has recently gone round, to the effect that GARIBALDI had expressed Pro-Southern views. The *Index* printed it under the title of "A Recantation." When reading it first, the thought struck me at once that my friend M'TEAR, of Glasgow, for whom GARIBALDI entertains feelings of the highest esteem, must have misunderstood him, owing to the conversation being held in English, in which GARIBALDI does not express himself fluently. I have now received from Caprera a letter, intended for publication, of which I inclose a translation for your influential paper. I am, &c., KARL BLIND.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

[Translation.]

"CAPRERA, Oct. 30, 1864.

"MY DEAR BLIND: McTEAR must have misunderstood my English. My opinion on the American question is well known. Not only do I hope from it the abolition of slavery, but I consider the question to be one affecting all mankind, and woe to the world if the North did not come out victorious from this struggle.

"I thank you for your goodness. With cordial greetings to Mrs. BLIND and to our friends, believe me, forever yours, affectionately,

"G. GARIBALDI."

On the Venetian question, the *Movimento* of Genoa publishes the following letter from GARIBALDI:

CAPRERA, Oct. 31.

DEAR BARILLI: Will you add my one hundred francs, and one hundred francs more in the name of France, and one hundred francs more in the name of Navotari, to the subscription which you have generously opened for the wounded in Venetia? Thanks be rendered to our brave Venetians, who offer us the opportunity of usefully giving our life to Italy? Happy, oh, the present generation of Italians is destined to give the last blow to foreign tyranny! I hope that Hungarians, the Sclavonians, and the inhabitants of Gallicia, who compose the Austrian army in Venetia, will remember that their country is the slave of the same master, and that on them depends the fact of seeing that army disperse in smoke before the right of nations, like that of BOURBON in 1860. Yours &c., G. GARIBALDI.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Mails by the Moravian.

Capt. Morris' Official Report of the Seizure of the Florida.

An Emphatic Expression from Garibaldi in Favor of the North.

Operations of the Allied Fleet in Japan.

THE CYCLONE AT CALCUTTA.

The mails by the *Moravian*, via Porland, including dates from London and Liverpool to November 10th, reached this city yesterday morning, and furnish in the following details of news, a summary of which has already been given by telegraph.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

SEIZURE OF THE FLORIDA.

CAPT. MORRIS' OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Confederate organ, the *Index*, publishes the following account of the capture of the *Florida*, written by Captain MORRIS, her late commander.

BAHIA, October 13, 1864.

SIR,—It is with great pain that I have to report the seizure of the Confederate States steamer *Florida*, lately under my command.

I arrived at this port on the 4th inst., at 9 P. M., to procure coal and provisions, and also to get some slight repairs, after a cruise of 61 days. Just after anchoring, a boat passing around us asked the name of our vessel, and, upon receiving our reply, stated that the boat was from Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Curlew*. Next morning I found that the United States steamer *Wachusetts* was at anchor near us, but no English steamer; so I at once concluded that the boat which had hailed us the evening before was from the *Wachusetts*.

We were visited on the morning of the 5th by a Brazilian officer, to whom I stated my wants, and was informed by him that he would report the same to the President, and that until his answer was received we could hold no communication with the shore. At noon I received a communication (which was left on board the *Florida*) from the President, stating that he was ready to receive me. At our interview he informed me that forty-eight hours would be allowed me to fit and repair, but that should his chief engineer, whom he would send on board to examine the machinery, deem the time too short, he would grant the necessary extension. He was most urgent in his request that I should strictly observe the laws of neutrality, at the same time stating to me that he had received the most solemn assurances from the United States Consul that the United States steamer would do nothing in port contrary to the laws of nations and of Brazil; and that he desired the same from me, which I unhesitatingly gave. The Brazilian admiral, who was present at the interview, suggested that I had better move my vessel in between his ship and the shore, as our proximity to the *Wachusetts* might cause some difficulty. My assurances to the President seemed to set his mind at rest on the score of any collision between the two vessels, and upon leaving him I immediately repaired on board and moved the *Florida* close inshore to the position suggested by the Admiral. I found the Brazilian engineer on board, and was informed by him that it would require four days to repair the pipe of the condenser. Feeling now no apprehension of any difficulty occurring while in port, and wishing to gratify the crew with a short liberty, not only on the score of good conduct, but also of health, I determined to permit one watch at a time to go ashore for twelve hours, and sent the port-watch off that afternoon. About 7:30 P. M. a boat came alongside, stating that she was from the United States steamer *Wachusetts* with the United States Consul, who had an official communication for the Commander of the *Florida*. The letter, with the card of the Consul, was handed to First Lieut. PORTER, who, after examining it, and finding it directed to Capt. MORRIS, "Bloop *Florida*," returned it unopened to the Consul, stating that it was improperly addressed; that the vessel was the Confederate States steamer *Florida*, and that when the letter was so directed it would be received. The next day, (6th,) a Mr. DE VIDEY came on board, having received a letter from the United States Consul inclosing one for me. He requested me, before receiving my letter, to permit him to read to me the one sent to him. It was a request of Mr. DE VIDEY to carry a challenge to the commander of the *Florida*, and, in case of its acceptance, to offer his (the consul's) influence in having the repairs of the *Florida* speedily finished. I informed Mr. DE VIDEY that I had heard quite enough, and, finding the letter to me still improperly addressed, declined receiving it; but at the same time said to him that I had come to Bahia for a special purpose, which being accomplished, I should leave; that I would neither seek nor avoid a contest with the *Wachusett*, but should I encounter her outside of Brazilian waters, would use my utmost endeavors to destroy her. That afternoon, the port watch having returned, I sent the starboard watch (the other half of the crew) ashore on liberty, going also myself in company with several of the officers. From our nearness to the *Wachusett* persons on board of that vessel could well see these men leave the ship. At 3:30 A. M. I was awakened by the proprietor of the hotel at which I was staying, and told that there was some trouble on board the *Florida*, as he had heard firing and cheering in the direction of the vessel, but on account of the darkness was unable to discern anything. I immediately hastened to the landing, and was informed by a Brazilian officer that the United States steamer *Wachusett* had run into and seized the *Florida*, and was then towing her out of the harbor. I hurried off to the Admiral's vessel, and was told by him that he was at once going in pursuit, which he did as soon as steam was raised on board a small steamer belonging to the fleet. The Admiral's ship, being a sailing vessel, sloop-of-war, was taken in tow by the steamer, and went out of the harbor. He returned in the afternoon with all his vessels, having been unable to overtake the *Wachusett*. Upon mustering the officers and crew left on shore, I found there were four officers, viz.: Lieut. BARNEY, Paymaster TAYLOR, Midshipman DYER and Master's Mate KING, and seventy-one men, of whom six had escaped by swimming from the *Florida* after her seizure. Of the actual occurrences and loss of life on board the *Florida*, I have been able to find out very little. The substance of what I have gathered from the six men who escaped is as follows: That at 3:15 A. M., on Oct. 7, Master T. T. HUNTER, Jr., being in charge of the deck, the *Wachusetts* left her anchorage, and taking advantage of the darkness steamed for the *Florida*, from whom she was not seen until close aboard: that she was hailed by Mr. HUNTER, who, receiving no answer, called "all hands" to quarters. Before the officers and crew were all on deck the *Wachusetts* struck the *Florida* on her starboard quarter, cutting her rail down to the deck and carrying away her mizzenmast, at the same time pouring a volley of musketry and a charge of canister from her forecastle pivot-gun upon our decks. The *Wachusetts* then backed off, and demanded our surrender, to which demand Lieut. PORTER declined to accede. The enemy then fired again and again into us, which was returned by the officers and crew of the *Florida*. Another demand was then made for our surrender, and Lieut. PORTER answered, "I will surrender conditionally." The enemy then stopped firing, and the commander called for Capt. MORRIS to come on board; Lieut. PORTER answered that Capt. MORRIS was on shore, and that he, as commanding officer, would come on board as soon as he could get a boat ready. The enemy then sent a number of armed boats to take possession of the *Florida*. As soon as Lieut. PORTER was heard to surrender, fifteen of our crew jumped overboard to escape capture, of whom only six succeeded, the remaining nine having been shot in the water by the men on the forecastle and in the boats of the *Wachusetts*. Mr. HUNTER was wounded and a number of men killed. The enemy made fast a hawser to the foremast of the *Florida*, and, after slipping her cable, towed her out to sea.

I called in person on the President as soon as possible, but could get no further information from him. On the 8th, I sent a protest to the President, of which I send you a copy, marked 2. On the 10th, our agent was informed by the Interpreter that the President did not intend to answer my protest, as the Confederate Government had not been recognized by Brazil, and that I could find all the official correspondence in the newspapers. I then wrote the letter marked 3, in which reference is made to a letter marked 4. Just before leaving Bahia, having received no answer, I sent our agent, Mr. JAMES DWYER, to the President. The result of his visit is contained in his letter, marked 5. The Bahia papers contain a number of reports as to the killed and wounded on board the *Florida*, all of which I have thoroughly sifted and find no foundation for the same.

At the time of her seizure there were about twenty-five tons of coal on board, most of which was dust. The list of officers captured is contained in the report of Paymaster TAYLOR, marked 6.

The inclosed newspaper is an official extra, con-

tabular all the Brazilian official correspondence in reference to the *Florida*.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) C. MANIGAULT MORRIS.
Lieutenant Commanding C. S. Navy.

GENERAL NEWS.

INDIA.

THE CYCLONE AT CALCUTTA.

From the Calcutta Englishman, Oct. 10.

Accounts are now pouring in from all quarters of the damage that has been caused on shore and the utter ruin which has overtaken the greater part of the shipping in the river. During the whole of Tuesday night the weather was marked by a succession of squalls and heavy rain from the northeast, and it maintained the same character till about 10¾ on Wednesday morning, gradually increasing in violence. The wind then veered to the east, and began to blow more steadily and with increasing fury. The weaker trees were uprooted or broken short, but for the first hour or so no great damage was done. Between 11 and 12 o'clock a noise like that of distant thunder, which probably may have been heard from as far as two miles, gave warning, as it gradually increased, that something worse was coming. In about two minutes from this time the true cyclone was upon the town. Wherever there were trees, they were either uprooted and fell, carrying with them in many cases walls, railings and buildings, or their branches were snapped off like reeds and hurled away with the wind. Carriages and palkees were upset and strewed the roads, mingled with the *débris* of roofs, verandahs, gates and fallen trees; corrugated iron roofings were torn, doubled up, and blown away like sheets of paper. By 2 o'clock the eastern and southern suburbs of the city, and those parts of it to the westward, which, from their proximity to the *maidan* and the river, were the most exposed, were more or less a wreck. Excepting cocoanut and other palms, scarcely a tree was anywhere to be found standing. The beautiful avenues in Fort William were entirely destroyed; the Eden Gardens turned into a wilderness. In Tank-square the trees and shrubs were blown away, and in many parts the iron railings torn up and overthrown. In Garden Reach the roads were blocked up and rendered impassable from the trees that fell across them. The splendid avenue of *neoth* (*polyalthea longifolia*) trees in the compound of the school opposite St. James' Church, some of which must have been four or five feet in circumference, was entirely destroyed, the trees being snapped off above the level of the wall which protected them, but which is now no longer standing. The damage done to buildings was considerable. Among these we notice that the roof of the Free School was blown away, the upper part of the Roman Catholic Church at the upper end of the Bow Bazaar-road entirely destroyed, and the steeple of the Free Church of Scotland. The minarets of the Mosque in Dhurrumtolah were all blown away, St. James' Theatre was unroofed and nearly destroyed, the roof of the Cathedral is much damaged, the sheds of the East India Railway Company are unroofed, and Messrs. THACKER and SPINK's premises seriously damaged. In fact, scarcely a pucka house in Calcutta has escaped without injury, while the native huts, especially in the suburbs, were almost all blown down. The telegraph lines are interrupted in all directions. All these losses are sufficiently annoying and lamentable; but it is on the river that the storm has been attended by the most disastrous consequences. To give an accurate or connected account of the loss to the shipping is as yet impossible. All is confusion, and it is scarcely known what ships have been entirely lost, what are irremediably damaged, and what are safe. The last are few indeed, perhaps not more than half a dozen are in a state to go to sea without extensive repairs. With few exceptions the shipping were driven from their moorings and cast ashore or jammed together on the opposite side of the river, while several were sunk in mid-channel, and others stranded by the storm wave high up on the Calcutta shore. Several ships are ashore in Garden-reach, and one sunk a little below the Garden-house, with, it is to be feared, loss of life. The steamer *Bengal* is high and dry, opposite the Peninsular and Oriental Company's moorings. The *Nubia* is dismasted, and the *Nemesis* adrift. The old *Hindostan*, which was used as a hulk and floating church, sank this morning. It appears that, having broken adrift, she fouled the *Nemesis*, doing her damage, and finally rolling over and over, went down opposite the King of Oude's house. The ships that have foundered are, as far as we can learn, the *Lady Franklin*, *Govindpore*, *Azemia*, *Anne Royden*, *Loo-Choo*, *Vespasian*, *Ville de St. Denis*, *Merse England*; the tug steamers *Hercules*, *Fire Queen*, *Banshee*, *Satellite*, *Lannet*, and *Hindustan*. The *Moulmein*, which was generally supposed to have been lost, is adrift. Great loss of life, it is to be feared, has attended these founderings. Many European sailors were to be seen during the gale floating down the river on pieces of wreck, and we have heard the number lost estimated as high as 300, but this we are unwilling to believe. A man named CLEARY, whose heroism should be handsomely rewarded, swam off with a life-line to the sunken ship *Govindpore*, and rescued eight of her crew from drowning. The list above given is, it is to be feared, very imperfect, while numbers of vessels that at present on shore will probably have to be abandoned. Many ships rode out the gale in safety until run foul of by others adrift and carried away with them. In this way the *Grappler*, buoy-vessel, was fouled by the *Princess Royal*, and parted her chain. She was again brought up, when five other vessels drifted on to her and swept her away, carrying away her rudder and all her masts except the mainmast. A few vessels were fortunate enough to ride out the gale at their own anchors; among others, the floating light *Saugor*, which escaped without any damage but the loss of one of her boats. The police hulks have all foundered, with the exception of the one at Prinsep's Ghaut, which is high and dry. Close to her may be seen the Government steamer *Adjai*, with a broken back. The scene presented by the shipping is indescribable. There must be at least 100 ships ashore, all huddled together in tangled masses in inextricable confusion. Yards and masts are hanging about in every conceivable form of wreck, and the scene is one of the utmost desolation and ruin. The loss of boats of every description is also enormous; probably nine out of ten were capsized and sunk by the storm-wave which followed the change of the wind from east to south, and many of the remainder have been cast up on shore. The utmost difficulty is from this cause experienced in communicating with the shipping. The inland river steamers have not escaped. The steamer *Progress*, with two flats, left two days ago, and must have been between Channel Creek and Mutiah, *en route* from Assam, at the time of the cyclone; but we do not yet know how far that extended. The steamer *Murzapore*, belonging to the Ganges Company, is ashore at Armenian Ghaut. Four flats of the India General Steam Navigation Company are disabled, and two steamers and two flats belonging to the Bengal River Company are supposed to have been lost. The steamer *Cachar*, which arrived here two days ago, is missing, while her two flats are ashore and broken. At Serampore the gale appears to have blown as furiously as in Calcutta. At 9 P. M. it was moderating, so that it must have reached Serampore much later than Calcutta. It appears to have travelled in a north-westerly direction.

The following is an account of the cyclone by an eye-witness off Bankenall Ghat:

Except the falling in the barometer, there seems to have been but few symptoms of this awful visitation which has swept over our city. The preceding day was rather close, and on the evening of it there was a slight flickering of lightning on the horizon, but not such as would, to an ordinary observer, attract notice. The morning of the day was ushered in by copius rain, and by wind, which gradually became more and more gusty. Up to ten o'clock, or thereabouts, it was possible for carriages and palkees to proceed, though with some discomfort, but afterwards, as the wind steadily increased, none except the most venturesome trusted themselves in the streets. It will be observed that the gale did not attain its greatest fury until it had gone round, which it did very gradually, to the south. It will also be noted that whilst blowing from the east, and therefore across the stream, the waves were kept down by the wind, and the commotion of the water was not great: but when the wind set due south its violence was greatly aggravated by the billowy state into which the river was lashed, to which the destruction of much of the smaller craft, and, indeed, of human life, was owing. The boats moored all along the bank sustained very little damage previous to this crisis in the storm, but as soon as it occurred they began rapidly to fill and go down, it was a full spring-tide, and as soon as the change in direction of the wind before indicated took place the rollers gradually encroached on the strand, and at last converted it into a flowing stream, in which a man might have been taken off his legs, and which bore a miscellaneous freight of native bedding, mats, chests, and other flotsam and jetsam too numerous to mention.

We watched with suspense the efforts of the vessels to preserve their ground, one pair in particular, which had fouled each other, and had then united their efforts to preserve each other for a long time, and when the gale was at its worst it seemed very doubtful whether it would force their grapplings, when an unforeseen accident took place. The *Bethel*, or floating Seaman's Chapel, which was moored close to their bows, dragged or broke her front mooring, and swung round on the chain of one of the "united brothers;" she chafed against the chain for a long time, and at last sawed herself through from some feet above to considerably below water mark, and as she rolled heavily, the water issued in jets from the crevice, she soon became heavily water-logged and seemed only kept above water by the chain, but soon the gale increased in violence, and as well as of those of the vessels themselves, her increased weight bearing on the moorings to our regret the whole group soon gave way and gradually drifted out into the mist vessels. Every now and then a loud report, heard indistinctly through the roar of the hurricane, indicated that some main or foremast had "gone to ribbons." Scarcely a vessel that drifted by—and there could not have been fewer than twenty whilst we were looking on—had her suit of canvas complete, and many had scarcely a complete sail amongst the whole lot. Awnings, and even wooden roofing, were whisked off as if it had been so much thatch. At last, the force of destruction could no further go, and the river was left in front of us, and as far as we could see through the mist, clear of ships, and there was not a boat to be seen, every one being swamped. A cargo-boat went down not thirty yards from shore, and out of it emerged five heads—all were swimmers, but the smothering effect of the spray was so great, that only three succeeded in reaching the shore. An ice-ship, which had her broadside to the wind, succumbed early in the gale, and drifted across where she now lies, high and dry. There was a constant change in this panorama of destruction; as fast as vessels drifted away, others replaced them, some dragging their buoys, others whose chains had parted and left them at the mercy of the wind, and others which drifted gradually, though no less surely, to their inevitable fate. Cargo boats in great numbers drifted past, and every now and then the wreck of some bhoilo, swamped but not sunk, bobbed up and down like some green monster. Toward the termination of the worst part of the gale, one of the China steamers suddenly came into our field of view; she had evidently experienced rough usage, her sides had been badly battered, and one of her boats hanging down her side, which had evidently acted as fender, had her bottom knocked to splinters in so doing. One of her chimneys was also much displaced, and the whole of the awning aft had been ripped off, exposing all the passengers and officers to the weather, she came into the berth that had been vacated by the ice-ship, and having dropped her anchor, held her ground very well for the remainder of the gale, although she did drift a little; she was so close in shore, however, that at the ebb she lay high and dry, and was a conspicuous object to the sight-seers with whom the strand was crowded on the morning of the 6th. It is needless to detail the mischief done in the city, as that is perceptible to all. It may be mentioned, that scarcely a tree within and for a long distance round the city was left entire, some having had all their large boughs wrenched off and only a stump left, and others, among which were a number of betel palms, than which no trees are calculated to resist the wind better, prostrated or broken. A cyclone of the strength and duration of the present one has certainly not visited the land for twenty-two years, and long may it please the Almighty to defer the next.

JAPAN.

OPERATIONS OF THE ALLIED FLEET.

The *China Mail* (Hong Kong) of Sept. 27, contains the following account of the operations of the allied fleets in Japan:

We have already alluded to the probability of active measures being taken to open up the inland sea of Japan, which is one of the highways of commerce in Eastern waters. Some few years ago this sea was made use of by vessels of different countries on account of the facility it afforded for communication between Nagasaki and Yokohama. The Western entrance to the Sea of Japan is guarded by the Straits of Shimonoseki, which are so narrow that any vessel passing through them is liable to be successfully fired upon from either side. It is now more than a year since the experiment was actually tried, and it will be remembered that, in retaliation, various vessels of war went to the place and temporarily silenced the batteries. Since that time the dispute has remained in abeyance, but the interval has been employed in considering the best means of settling it.

The Tycoon of Japan, who seems to be alternately powerful and powerless, could in this case afford no relief, and it was, therefore, determined, wisely enough, by Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, to take immediate measures for opening up the Straits to the free navigation of every country. This was by no means easy of accomplishment under ordinary circumstances; but the very strong naval force at present in this part of the East offered an opportunity of forcing the necessary concessions, and Sir R. ALCOCK went to work at once. In conjunction with the French, American and Dutch authorities, he dispatched an expedition to the Straits of Shimonoseki, in order to accomplish the common object of opening the inland sea to foreign nations. The vessels of war detailed for this undertaking were as follows: English: The *Barossa*, the *Perseus*, the *Argus*, the *Coquette*, and the *Bruncer*. French: The *Semiramis*, the *Dupleix*, and the *Tancredo*. Dutch: The *Metellan-Cruz*, the *Djambi*, the *Medusa*, and the *Amsterdam*. The American Minister, having no vessel of war at command, chartered the *Ta-kiang*, on board of which the United States flag was displayed, in order to show that America was acting in unison with the other Powers.

On the 5th of September, the fleet having previously anchored off Shimonoseki, an attack upon Prince NAGATO's forts was commenced, which ended in the destruction of two batteries on the eastern extremity. The Japanese fired some shot and shell during the attack, but without any serious effect. Not more than seven vessels of the allied fleet were engaged in the attack. On the following day, Sept. 6, shortly after daybreak, the *Tartar* and *Barossa* were in action, having been challenged by the fire of some Japanese forts further on, and in half an hour they succeeded in silencing the guns. Shortly afterwards, however, the firing was renewed, and arrangements were made for landing the marines. The men were put on shore at 9:30 A. M., along with contingents from the French and Dutch vessels, and in about twenty minutes the forts were taken. The *Perseus* went on shore while protecting the landing parties, but continued to do service notwithstanding; she was got off thirty-six hours afterwards, the *Barossa* having stood guard over her the while. The storming party were assailed with various weapons, including arrows; and it was remarked that the latter made nasty wounds. The struggle at this time was tough; Capt. ALEXANDER, of the *Eurydalus*, was among those who received severe injury.

On the 7th instant, at daybreak, four vessels of the allied squadron moved on to the forts at Hakusima; but the successes of the previous day, and the play of the Armstrong guns, induced the occupants of these forts to retire. The Barossa and Leopard took charge of the captured guns, spiking some and taking others on board. Soon after this (at 8 A. M. on the 7th September), a flag of truce was sent off in a boat under charge of one of the Japanese who had lately been in England. In the course of the day the signal of truce was hoisted all over the fleet; and it is reported that Nagato is quite willing to open the Straits and treat foreigners civilly. It is even affirmed that he has offered to open ports for trade upon his territories, and we can only hope he is sincere.

The total loss sustained throughout the entire fleet does not exceed 100 killed and wounded, that of the English squadron being 14 killed and 49 wounded. We are not in possession of the names of those who suffered, but as dispatches from the Admiral go home by this mail, the details will, no doubt, be fully given in the regular official form. No English officers have been killed, but one or two are badly wounded.

When the forts were destroyed, the Prince of NAGATO's officials sued for peace, saying that they would agree to whatever terms might be proposed. A guarantee, it is reported, was taken from the Prince, by which he binds himself to pay any indemnity that may be demanded. This is rather vague, and seems to imply that NAGATO is ready to promise anything in order to get rid of the allied fleet. The latest advices state that "a move is about to be made toward Yeddo." We can only hope that the recent successful operations have not led to expectations on the part of the British Minister which are too high to be realized. The progress of negotiations with a country like Japan must be slow, and any wanton employment of force will be a blunder under almost any circumstances. So far as can be learned from native sources, a civil war is at present going on in the interior of the country, and it is supposed to have arisen out of the foreign question. The fighting is said to be between noble and noble; but native rumor is unreliable.

THE TERMS OF THE CONVENTION.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SHANGHAI, Friday, Sept. 20.

Her Majesty's ship *Coquette*, bringing Admiral KUPER's dispatches for the mail, arrived from Simonoseki last night. The fleet, at the time she left, was on the point of sailing for Yokohama, but was to call at Osaki en route, in order, I presume, to assert the right of entering, and to show the officials at a port so close to Miako that our success has been achieved without injury to the ships. I mentioned, when writing two days ago, that CHOSIN had consented to submit to any conditions that might be imposed on him. The following are the terms of the convention which were at length agreed on:

1. Henceforward all ships of all countries passing through the Straits of Simonoseki shall be treated in a friendly manner. Ships shall be allowed to purchase coal, provisions, wood and water, and every other necessary. As the harbor of Simonosaki is subject to violent winds and currents, people suffering from stress of weather shall be allowed to land without opposition.

2. Not only shall new forts not be built, but no repairs shall be made to the old ones, nor shall guns be mounted thereon.

"3. Although the town of Simonoseki might have been partly burnt for having fired on foreign ships, it was left standing. A ransom shall be paid for this, and, in addition, the whole expenses of the expedition shall be defrayed by the Prince—the sum to be settled by the Foreign Minister at Yeddo.

"4. This agreement being merely for the cessation of hostilities upon this occasion, it has nothing to do with questions affecting Chosin, which have to be settled between the Japanese Government and the Ministers of Foreign Powers."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MULLER CASE—A LETTER FROM LOUIS BLANC.

LONDON, November 7, 1864.

To the Members of the German Legal Protection Society:

GENTLEMEN,—You owe me no thanks. Having to give an account of MULLER's trial, it was my duty unreservedly to state what my impression was.

I cannot say that I am *convinced* of the prisoner's innocence; but this much I will say, that important points appear to me doubtful.

Now, holding as I do, that, in any case whatever, capital punishment ought to be abolished, because a kind of punishment which is irretrievable implies a judge who is infallible, I earnestly wish that your efforts to obtain a reprieve may prove successful.

Greatly as I admire the way in which justice is administered in England, I do not think in the trial alluded to the inquiries have been so searching, so complete, so exhaustive, as to render a reprieve undesirable. Were I an Englishman, I would insist, as such, on a thorough sifting of all the facts, which, after the condemnation of MULLER, your committee have brought to light. As a foreigner, sincerely attached to the country which once sheltered him, I cannot help regretting that the English public at large should not seem more keenly alive to the necessity of dispelling all clouds that might hang on this horrible event.

Further, I take a question of this kind to concern more than any one individual, more than any one class, more than any one nation; for whenever a man is exposed to perish without his guilt having been proved beyond all possibility of doubt the life and honor of every innocent man are thereby, to a certain extent, endangered.

I am gentlemen, obediently yours,
LOUIS BLANC.

THE LATE JOHN LEECH.

From Punch.

OBIIT OCT. XXIX., MDCCCLXIV., ÆTAT. 46.—The simplest words are best where all words are vain. Ten days ago a great artist, in the noon of life, and with his glorious mental faculties in full power, but with the shade of physical infirmity darkening upon him, took his accustomed place among friends who have this day held his pall. Some of them had been fellow-workers with him for a quarter of a century, others for fewer years; but to know him well was to love him dearly, and all in whose name these lines are written mourn as for a brother. His monument is in the volumes of which this is one sad leaf, and in a hundred works which, at this hour, few will not remember more easily than those who have just left his grave. While society, whose every phase he has illustrated with a truth, a grace, and a tenderness heretofore unknown to satiric art, gladly and proudly takes charge of his fame, they whose pride in the genius of a great associate was equaled by their affection for an attached friend, would leave on record that they have known no kindlier, more refined, or more generous nature than that of him who has been thus early called to his rest.

THE BANQUET TO M. BERRYER.

The banquet to M. BERRYER took place in the hall of the Middle Temple, London, Nov. 7. Four hundred members of the English bar were in attendance. The Attorney-General presided and made the welcoming speech. The distinguished guest responded in French, and speeches were made by Lord BROUGHAM and others.

FROM HAVANA.

News from Mexico—Alleged Letter from Gen. Mejia—A Curious Transaction—The Capture of the Roanoke—Conduct of Capt. Drew.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 14.

The following letter is published here, and it is pretended that it was written by Gen. MEJIA to a friend of his in the City of Mexico:

"MATAMORAS, Monday, Oct. 10, 1864.

The papers, or perchance private news, will have informed you of what has recently taken place on the frontier. I here give you a résumé of the most important: Absolute submission of CORTINA; capitulation of this city, with twenty-one cannon—six of them rifled; surrender of an immense amount of material of war and the force which were under arms, consisting of about 1,000 men; complete peace on the greater portion of the Rio Bravo frontier, from Camargo to its mouth; a new impulse to the commerce of Matamoras, with the State of Texas and Europe; mercantile transactions begin to take enormous proportions; the solemn recognition of the new Empire by Bagdad, Matamoras and Reynoso; the first is a city of recent foundation, almost entirely composed of foreigners. The Confederate Camp is in front of Matamoras, within sight. The Yankee camp in front of Bagdad is also in sight of our forces now located at that fortified place. Gen. DRAYTON comes often from Brownsville to visit us, and I return the compliment two days afterwards. The Confederates offer to return the armament that CANALES took away with him to their territory, when he fled there on the occupation of this city. The American consul also offers to return the three rifled guns and the armament that CORTINA transferred to the Yankee camp to attack Brownsville. The official visit of Admiral BESSE on board the man-of-war *Bellone* and the departure of his squadron, I have also to chronicle. CORTINA has gone out to fight the Juarists at Piedras Negras, and to watch the right bank of the river with the object of preventing the return of the Canales. There are still several other episodes of interest, but I am obliged to conclude."

This letter is not signed in the publication, and although its statements may be true, I am inclined to doubt its authorship.

The steamer *Mexico* arrived here on the 8th inst., seven days from Matamoras. A most iniquitous transaction occurred on the steamer while there. A Mr. TOWNSEND, pretended to have been sent by the American Consul, came on board and changed the flag and papers of the steamer from America to Mexican, and this was done without the usual formalities. The crew were neither paid off nor discharged, nor were they allowed to go ashore. They were compelled by threats to aid in navigating the steamer to this port, where they were turned adrift; and having come ostensibly under the Mexican flag, our Consul was unable to interfere in their behalf. The poor fellows are destitute. Some of them have been able to work their way back to different ports of the United States. If Mr. PIERCE, our Consul at Matamoras, was really cognizant of this transaction, he is very much to blame, especially as the steamer will now be used in the service of the Confederates.

From Santo Domingo we have an account of a skirmish at Celbo, where, it is said, the Spanish troops under Gen. BALDOMERO CALLEJAS attacked a large force of rebels and drove them in retreat for a considerable distance till they were dispersed.

From Santiago de Cuba we learn that a Spanish naval expedition disembarked at Puerto Cabello and captured an entrenchment, several small vessels, and a large quantity of hides and tobacco.

By the Spanish mail steamer, from Cadiz, arrived Senor SEBASTIAN MORELLAN, recently appointed Spanish Vice-Consul for the City of Mexico. He left for his destination in the *Barcelona* on the 8th inst.

We have all been disgusted with the statements of Mr. HAWLEY, ex-Purser of the *Roanoke*, and especially where he states that Capt. DREW was not notified of the intended piracy. In my presence, three distinct times, did Mr. SAVAGE, our Consul here, tell him of the projected plan of capturing his vessel, and thus in the most earnest manner, and once I was present when Capt. RIDGELEY, of the *Shenandoah*, cautioned him to be on his guard against these pirates, and also to be on the lookout for the *Tallahassee* while passing the coast. I know of Capt. DREW having been warned and notified of the impending capture several times. On one occasion, Capt. GREEN, of the *Havana*, was present. There are a number of persons here ready to give their affidavits of Capt. DREW having been most thoroughly warned, *I most solemnly swear that Capt. Drew not only knew of this intended piracy, but that he also knew of a similar intention for the previous trip.* A letter has been received from one of the passengers, a gentleman well known here, which will be published in to-morrow's *Siglo*, giving a minute description of all that transpired from the raising of the *Roanoke's* anchor here to her arrival at Bermuda. It materially contradicts Mr. HAWLEY's statements. The letter from this passenger states a great many things that Mr. HAWLEY does not mention;—one is that the pirates attempted to run into Wilmington before going to Bermuda, but were driven off. These pirates must have been very sure of their prey, when only nine men were put on board to capture a steamer with 45 to 50 men on board, and when a schooner with coal, &c., to take off the passengers and crew, was engaged to meet them at a rendezvous. Capt. DREW is generally suspected here of connivance in the transaction, and I have heard several say that the only blame they attach to him is the having taken passengers and cargo under the circumstances—that it showed a want of good faith toward the shippers, &c. *I have not proof to enable me to state that Capt. DREW connived in the affair.* It is certainly very singular that a Captain of a steamer, under the circumstances I have named, with his vessel barely clear of the land, and still in the Gulf stream and its currents, should receive nine unknown passengers on board, and should retire at 10 o'clock—and then be so easily subjugated. The letter I refer to says that the writer, with some of the other passengers, went to the Captain, and proposed to recapture the steamer, but he replied that he had given his parole (in irons, and to pirates!) and therefore it could not be. A young man named COSTA, I believe, of Matanzas, a passenger, was wounded in the forehead by a pistol-ball. I sincerely trust that this affair will be most thoroughly sifted, and that if innocent of complicity in the affair, Capt. DREW may be enabled to refute the suspicions which have arisen here so injurious to his reputation.

The United States schooner *Tortugas*, which arrived here yesterday morning, reports that the steamer *Thomas Scott*, from New-Orleans for New-York with an Indiana Regiment on board, got aground in Key West harbor on the evening of the 11th inst., and up to Saturday night had not got off. If the same heavy northern gale which we are experiencing here extends to Key West, she will probably go to pieces. The fault is said to have been her Captain's, who disregarded the express injunctions of the pilot.

The *Corsica*, which arrived here to-day from Nassau, brings the following news:

The *Wild Rover*, from Bermuda, came to the mouth of Nassau harbor, and, after a short stay, left again. It was reported that she had on board Lieut. BROWN and the rest of the *Roanoke* pirates, and that she had attempted to get into Wilmington, but was driven off.

There had been many departures of blockade-runners for Dixie, among them the *Beatrice* and *Gem*, which latter was obliged to return, having met and fled before one of our cruisers. The *Star* was about to sail. Several new blockade-runners had arrived from England and Canada. Among them are the *Blenheim*, *Banshie No. 3*, *Falcon*, *Helen*, *Virginia*, *Armstrong*, *Anna*, *Wild Rover*, *Carolina* and *Marmion*. The other arrivals had been chiefly from Charleston, with which port the trade seems uninterrupted.

News has been received in Nassau of the capture of the *Wando*, *Anna*, *Lucy* and *Hope*.

The *Stormy Petrel* exploded her boiler at Bermuda.

The steamer *Denbark* left Havana on the 6th. The *Frances*, *Maria Luna* and *Flora* are waiting for an opportunity to sail. The *Treton*, *Jeannette*, and *Susanna* are daily expected from Galveston.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Mexico—Return of the Emperor—Present Sojourn of Juarez—American Vessels Captured by the Florida—News from St. Domingo, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1864.

The last accounts received from Mexico mention the return of the Emperor to the capital from his tour into the interior. He was joined by the Empress at Toluca.

According to the French-Mexican paper, the *Estafette*, JUAREZ had sought refuge in the State of Chihuahua with only one hundred and fifty men of the forces that had followed him. NEGRETE, PAREDO and a son of the latter were with JUAREZ. The same paper says that on his arrival at NAZAS, ORTEGA and PATONI, two of JUAREZ' Generals, declared that it was impossible to continue the war, as they had only 500 troops, among whom there were nine generals, thirty colonels and a large number of subaltern officers. That they had disbanded, and that several of the officers had arrived in the neighborhood of Durango, asking for protection papers from the Imperial Government. It is likewise stated on the same authority that Gen. ALCALDE had been killed in a quarrel by Senor ZAMACONA.

The same paper believes the report of the death of the elder ALVAREZ to be authentic.

PORFIRIO DIAZ, the JUAREZ commander, continues to hold Oajaca. The Imperialists say that as soon as the state of the roads shall permit, the campaign will be vigorously prosecuted in that direction. The papers of the last named party make out that all sorts of enormities are committed in Oajaca, and the country round about, by DIAZ and his subordinates. Among other acts of *vandalism*, it is said that the *Virgin de la Soledad*, of that city, who is the object of universal veneration amongthe religious residents there, was stripped of her valuable mantle. The precious stones with which it was adorned were estimated to be worth more than half a million of dollars. DIAZ is also accused by them of having set fire to the lands newly planted in the valley. In the meantime, the Liberals are fortifying themselves in St. Domingo and other strongholds of the city, besides collecting large quantities of provision and warlike material.

According to the last accounts received in the capital from Oajaca, there was a review of the troops there, which amounted to 7,000 men, of whom 3 000 were said to be veterans and the remainder recruits, collected at the last drafts. The Imperialists consider the above figures too great and consider that they might be reduced at least one half. 800 of them are said to be cavalry. They are reported by their opponents to receive only rations, and no pay. The same accounts say that with the silver that the Liberals had taken from the churches, $120,000 had been coined.

General URAGA arrived in the capital on the 21st ult., and was to be received by the Empress on the following day; General VIDAURRI had also arrived.

The authorities and inhabitants of Tehuacan had petitioned the Emperor and Empress to give some assistance to the district, in order to alleviate the evils caused by the late earthquake. According to the memorial, the earthquake was succeeded by violent rains, which completed the destruction of the houses of the poorer classes, leaving them in the most frightful destitution. Their only hope remained in the paternal regard of the Emperor.

The Mexican Imperial papers contain the usual amount of engagements between the Imperial forces and the guerrillas, and although the Imperialists claim almost always the victory in these combats, their success is of no lasting importance against their Parthian foes, who flee only to return, and disperse only to reassemble.

The *Era* gives the following little anecdote, which may serve to give an idea of the state of domestic tranquility enjoyed in Mexico in the towns and villages under the Imperial regime.

"One Monday night at the end of last month two African chasseurs were assassinated by the guerrillas in the village of St. Joaquin. They are said to have been in a store, when the proprietor pointed out to them a man who was passing by with a gun as a guerrilla. They immediately sallied out to seize him, when the man gave a stab to one of the soldiers, and at the same time five or six other insurgents fell upon the two French chasseurs, killing one and leaving the other mortally wounded."

The papers say that a bank of which more than half the capital has been subscribed for by capitalists in the metropolis is only waiting the sanction of the Emperor to commence operations. Several other enterprises to develop the mining and agricultural resources of the country are likewise announced and a road is being made between San Luis and Tampico.

According to the Houston and Galveston papers lately brought by a blockade-runner, the English steamer *Luna*, Col. CERDA and other officers of the Mexican Juarez General, CANALES, who passed over to Brownsville before the arrival of the French troops at Matamoras, were going to pass the river again and seek refuge in the interior of Mexico.

According to the same papers, the Mexican Imperial General MEJIA had received at an interview the Confederate General DRAYTON and staff, and that the latter were treated with much courtesy. MEJIA it was said, had about 6,000 men at Matamoras, and CORTINAS, the ci devant Liberal chief, who had been *promoted* to the rank of Brigadier-General in the Imperial Army by MEJIA, had left with 300 men for Camargo. A brisk trade had sprung up between Matamoras and Brownsville, goods of all kinds being sent from the former place and cotton received in exchange. Cotton, fine staple, was selling there at forty-two cents per pound, and 10,000 bales were shortly expected. Coaches and cars were daily arriving at Brownsville from the interior of Texas, laden with passengers and merchandise, and according to the *Daily Telegraph*, there had been started a regular line of vehicles between Alleytown and Brownsville, passing through Gonzales, San Patricio, Rancho del Rey, &c.

The Juarez General ARTEAGA has published the following proclamation, at which the *Sociedad*, of the capital, is very much exercised, calling the General very hard names, and saying that he allowed the most infamous atrocities to be committed at Zacoalco by a gang of guerrillas, in many cases against even those of his own party. The following is ARTEAGA's proclamation:

The Commander-in-Chief of the Central Republican Army to the inhabitants of the States and Districts under his command:

Of the citizens of Zacoalco who have held communication with the enemy, I have ordered to be seized as many as it was possible, and I propose to punish them proportionately to the enormity of their crime.

If the criminal relations of the inhabitants of that town could have been explained by any act of armed hostility, instead of publishing to-day to the nation the punishment of a few, I would have accounted for them by leveling to the ground the disloyal city and beheading all its inhabitants.

Fellow-citizens, I am deeply impressed with the vast interests that have been intrusted to me; I am aware of the serious character of my duties toward the Republic, and there is no obstacle that shall stop or turn me aside from my path.

My public life is my programme, and yet I hold carefully as my rule of conduct the engagements that I contracted. The policy to be invariably observed at these headquarters had but one single object in view—the independence of Mexico. Whatever subserves this end will be attended to, considered, rewarded. Whatever is contrary to it will be repressed and punished.

As my side traitors themselves, and even the very invaders, can fight as good Mexicans. You have at present in the ranks of the army many Frenchmen who wished to shake off NAPOLEON's yoke of slavery; but I will absolutely a low nobody to betray his country with impunity.

I am among you the echo of a hope, or rather of the conviction that we shall soon be independent and free; and I must declare in your name, that all the favors, the management of affairs, the protection of the Government, and the blessing of the people will be for the good sons of Mexico, while for the traitors there will be contempt, infamy, and the inflexible knife of the law.

For my part I have fulfilled, and will continue to fulfil, such sacred duties; and on your side there is the same obligation, even against me, if to-morrow I am no faithful to the national cause.

Mexicans, if we act in this manner, God will reward us; but if not, the same God and our country will be against us. JOSE MARIA ARTEAGA.

HEADQUARTERS AT CUIDAD GUZMAN, Oct. 28, 1864.

The Franco-Mexican papers are boasting of the foreign immigration into Mexican territory that is gradually taking place on the Pacific side. The Tepic newspapers mention this immigration as beginning to be of importance. The four or five thousand foreign miners and agriculturists who established themselves a year or two ago in Mexican territory are visibly increasing in number. A French ship, the *Reine Pomaré*, arrived lately, say the above-named newspapers, with 53 passengers, all of whom, with the exception of four Mexicans, were French, Austrians and Americans, that had come into the country to grow cotton. About a thousand more immigrants were expected at the same port at the end of last month. In the same manner large numbers of gold-seekers were constantly entering into the States of Sonora and Sinaloa from Upper California. Some speculation was evinced as to whether the civil war in the United States would not induce many Southerners to settle in the hot districts of the "tierra caliente."

The Spanish merchant vessel *Vestal* landed at Porto Rico, on the 25th ult., Messrs. P. S. DILLINGHAM, A. PHINEY and D. C. OSBORN, the Captains of the American barks *Snow Squall*, *Mondamin* and *Ocean*, which had been captured by the *Florida*, and whose Captains were transferred by the pirate to the above-named Spanish vessel. Beside the Captains there were likewise placed on board the *Vestal* two of the mates and five sailors, making altogether ten persons, the vessels having been burned after their capture by the Captain of the *Florida*. It is but justice to the Captain of the *Vestal* to mention that he refused to take anything for their passage to Porto Rico, and the American Captains on their arrival published a card of thanks to the Captain of the Spanish vessel for the kindness with which they had been treated, as also for his generosity in refusing any gratuity. The name of the Spanish Captain is D. PANTOLEON MARTI, and the *Vestal* was on her way from Montevideo to Porto Rico, but the papers here give no further particulars where the vessels were captured nor how it was effected.

Accounts from Porto Rico state that a revolution had occurred among the insurgents of St. Domingo, by which the Government of SALCEDO has been overturned, and its members, with the exception of the latter, shot; but according to other accounts they were only kept prisoners. Gen. POLANCO, it was said, had been elected President of the new Government. ROJAS, one of the members of the late Government, was wandering about a fugitive without anybody knowing his hiding place, to escape the pursuit of the new President. The Spanish accounts are rejoicing over the so called anarchy of the insurgents, but the cause of the revolution is not even hinted at. Whether there was any treachery on the part of SALCEDO and his Government to make peace with the Spaniards, is left to conjecture. Something of this description may be furnished, for since the above took place, the Spanish camp at Monteristi has been almost daily the object of attack on the part of the insurgents. In addition to this, Montecristi, which was beginning to rise to the proportions of a hamlet or village, from the influx of traders to supply the soldiers with various articles, was in danger of being burned down, had it not been for the timely assistance of the Spanish corps of sappers and miners who succeeded in putting out the fire, but not until considerable damage had been done. The origin of the fire is not given for certain.

According to the *Diario* of Santiago de Cuba, the Spanish troops and the Dominicans had lately an engagement at Celbo, the latter, according to the Spanish account, which comes by way of Montecristi, having been repulsed.

The same paper adds that there will soon be direct steam communication between Santiago de Cuba and New-York, a steamer having been lately launched at New-Haven intended for that object.

In Puerto Rico attention has been turned to mining, a vein of magnetic ore having been discovered at Juncos, which contains 65.75 per cent. of first rate iron; a vein of like ore is said to exist in the neighborhood of Piedias; it is also proposed to turn to account the large deposits of fine clay for making porcelain, which exists in several parts of the island.

A battalion of volunteers from the above-named Island arrived at St. Domingo in good condition, and on the 2d there arrived at Puerto Rico, the steamer *Colon*, from St. Domingo with 150 invalid soldiers.

An accident occurred on Monday at Penar del Rio, by which ten persons were more or less injured. The arching of a new bridge in course of construction over the river "Galeano" suddenly gave way and injured the above-named number of individuals, who were working at it at the time, six of whom were white and four colored. Fortunately only two are severely injured, both of whom were white men.

Meetings of workpeople to raise the price of wages are dealt with more summarily in this Spanish possession than in your land of freedom. One of the commissaries of police fined, yesterday, a coffee-house keeper of Galeano-street, for having allowed a meeting of tailors to be held at his place, where a resolution was signed by some fifty or sixty of the nimble fingered gentry to obtain a higher rate of pay from their employers for each article made by them, agreeing to strike until such demand was complied with. The meeting was dispersed *instanter* by the commissary. All colors were represented at it.

LARA.

FROM MEXICO.

The Oil Fever Raging—Coal—Mineral Pitch.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1864.

You have already been advised that the "oil fever" has extended to this empire. CASTILLO, one of the best mineralogists of the country, has discovered petroleum in Guadalupe, distant only one league from the City of Mexico, in Otapan, and in San Cristobal, near the brook of Amnesquite, in the municipality of Minatitlan.

This petroleum is of a straw color, taken from the surface of the water in a well about twenty feet below the level of the land. The only preparation or refining that it undergoes is straining through a piece of rag. I have seen oil that was floating on the water at 5 o'clock in the afternoon burning at 7 o'clock in the evening. I put another lamp with refined New-York petroleum in it alongside, and could perceive no difference.

There have also recently been discoveries of coal near streams navigable to Tampico and Tuzpan (a port half way between T

FROM BERMUDA.

A Marine Disaster.

The brig *Lady of the Lake*, of Bermuda, HILL, Jacmel, sixteen days, with logwood, &c., to CHARLES TRACHER & Co., arrived this morning. Left schooners *Indus*, for New-York, loading, to sail on the 8th; *East Wind* and *Martha Washington*, from Boston, discharging. On the 10th inst., Fortune Island bearing northeast, about four miles, spoke a pilot-boat and took from her Capt. NICKERSON, of the brig *Vivid*, of Halifax, N. S., whose vessel sunk three miles from Bird Rock, on the 14th inst. She was from Aux Cayes, for Glasgow. Capt. NICKERSON states that a few hours after his vessel sunk, he spoke the brig *Express*, Capt. HOWARD, of Halifax, and requested him to take himself and crew on board, which he refused to do. Night coming on, and every prospect of a northwest gale, and being some six or seven miles from shore, and the men worn out, he requested Capt. HOWARD to tow the boat in toward the land that he might save himself and crew, but was refused; and they were obliged to make for the land, which they succeeded in reaching during the early part of the gale, which had then broken upon them.

Naval.

The United States steamer *Quaker*, ROBERT TABB commanding, arrived yesterday morning in forty hours from Fortress Monroe. She is now engaged in carrying shot and shell from the Navy-yard here to Norfolk and Fortress Monroe.

LIST OF OFFICERS.—Commander, Robt. Tarr; Acting-Ensign and Executive Officer, Nathaniel Smith; Acting-Ensign, T. B. Hubbard; Acting Ensign, Alex. Tomas; Acting Master's Mates, Levi L. Odlen; Acting First Assistant Paymaster, E. Littlejohn; Acting Second Assist. Engineer in charge, Daniel C. Strillson; Acting Third Assist. Engineer, Thos. E. Berford; Acting Third Assist. Engineer, W. J. Dunham; Acting Third Assist. Engineer, L. B. L. Dinsmore.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

The steamer *Brother Jonathan* arrived last night from the North, bringing over $400,000 in gold.

The receipts at the mint in this city to-day were about the heaviest ever known to have been taken in one day.

The total amount of treasure received in San Francisco for ten days, is nearly $2,500,000.

The Overland Mail, after a detention of two weeks, has arrived with New-York letters of Oct. 20.

Arrived, ships *Kentuckian* from New-York, *Darling* from Boston, bark *Almena* from New-York.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The hub and spoke factory of RAYER, COLEMAN & Co. was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $30,000. Partially insured.

Weather very cold. Slight snow yesterday.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—Nov. 22.

Before Judge Nelson.

DISTRIBUTION OF AN ESTATE—SURROGATE'S DECISION NOT CONCLUSIVE.

Benoit Julien Caujolle et al. vs. *John P. Ferrie and Cyrus Curtis.*—NELSON, C. J.—This bill is filed by the complainants, who are French aliens, against the defendants, administrators of the estate of Jane Du Lux, for distribution, claiming to be the next of kin to the deceased. The estate is large, some $70,000, and which is principally invested in bonds and mortgages upon property in this State.

The question in the case arises upon a plea to the bill of complaint, which sets up in bar of the suit the adjudication of the Surrogate's Court in favor of Ferrie, one of the defendants, as the person next of kin, on contestation between him and the complainants, in the granting of letters of administration. No cases have been referred to, nor am I aware of any in this State, or indeed, in any of our sister States, adjudging the point in question. Different opinions seem to be entertained by eminent judges in England as to the conclusiveness of the decision of the Ecclesiastical Court on a question of administration, upon a court of equity in a suit for distribution, as may be seen from the case of Barrs *vs.* Jackson, decided by Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce in 1842, (1 Young & Collier's Ch. Cases, p. 585,) and the case on appeal, (1 Phillips' Rep., p. 582.) The opinion of Lord Lyndhurst on the appeal may, perhaps, be regarded as setting the question in England in favor of the conclusiveness of the adjudication of the Ecclesiastical Court, though that may be doubted. It is not material, however, to go into this inquiry, for admiting it to be so, the decision could not be allowed as controlling the question—presented under our system of administration. We regard the question of next of kin, under our system, as preliminary and incidental before the Surrogate, and simply with a view to ascertain the proper person, as prescribed by the statutes, to be admitted to letters of administration. This is the sole purpose and object of the inquiry; and without any reference to, or consideration of the question of distribution. This question arising out of the admission to letters of administration is of much less importance, and an error in the proceedings much less prejudicial in its consequences than the question involving the distribution of the estate. If a competent person is appointed in the former case to administer upon the assets, though he may not be the right person, the interests of all concerned may be safe. But in the latter, the right of property in the assets is concluded. Hence the right of letters of administration is not usually severely contested. We may add, also that the Surrogate is not concluded by his own adjudication in the matter. He may revoke the appointment for imposition or fraud, or displace the administrator for errors and appoint another.

The plea, therefore, in this case must be overruled, and the defendants have leave to answer.

For complainant Mr. Whitehead; for defendant Mr. Bradford.

COLLISION—STEAMER AND SCHOONER—CHANGE OF COURSE OF SCHOONER.

Henry Parker et al vs. *The steamer Scotia.*—The libel in this case was filed by the owners of the schooner *E. H. Parker*, to recover damages for a collision. The District Court dismissed the libel, and the libellants appealed to this Court.

NELSON, C. J.—The collision occurred, in this case, between the steamer and the schooner *E. H. Parker*, on the morning of the 20th November, 1862, between five and a quarter past five o'clock, in the lower bay of the City of New-York, about a mile south of Fort Lafayette, and somewhat to the east of it. The wind was south southwest, and the tide about three quarters flood. The schooner was laden with a cargo of coal, and was on a voyage to New-Haven by the way of the East River and Long Island Sound. The steamer was proceeding down the bay in one of her usual trips from the Port of New-York to Liverpool. The morning was dark and cloudy, but without fog or mist upon the water.

The case turns mainly upon a question of fact, and that is, whether or not the schooner, after having been seen by the steamer, changed her course by porting her helm and bearing to the east, thereby crossing the course or track of the steamer.

It is insisted by the master and hands on board of the steamer, that on discovering the light of the schooner, which was then some three miles distant, it bore two points on her starboard bow, and that, with a view to give her a free course, the helm of the steamer was starboarded, inclining her course to the east; but that the schooner, instead of pursuing her course, ported her helm, and brought her across the the track of the steamer, and thus occasioned the collision. It is admitted by the hands on board the schooner, that when they discovered the lights of the steamer, she appeared on a line nearly ahead of them; and that, intending to go up the bay on the east side and to anchor at Red Hook Flats, they ported her helm and bore to the east. But they insist that this must have taken place before the schooner could have been seen by the hands on board the steamer, and hence would not have influenced the course of the vessel. This we regard as the weak point in the case of the libellants. We are not satisfied, upon the proofs, that their position is well founded. On the contrary, we are inclined to think the weight of the evidence is, that the change of course took place after the schooner was discovered by the steamer.

The error committed was in changing the course of the schooner after she had discovered the steamer. She had no right to assume she had not been seen by the steamer.

The rule that the steamer must take care and avoid a sailing vessel if she keeps her course, is equally imperative, that the latter must not change it. If she does she is in fault, and cannot invoke it against the steamer.

Besides, in this case, the night was dark, the steamer was moving down the bay with moderate speed, and the hands on board appear to have been active and attentive to avoid a collision after discovering the schooner, and had discovered her as soon as practicable by the most vigilant lookouts.

Even if the schooner had not been chargeable with fault, we think it difficult to impute fault to the steamer; no doubt, if the collision had occurred in open day, or even in a clear and bright night, in which the steamer could have seen the change of the sailing vessel early enough to have avoided her, it would have been her duty to have taken all proper measures for the purpose. But the change of course in a night dark and cloudy, cannot be so readily discovered, or so fully comprehended, and a less stringent rule must be applied.

We agree with the Court below, that upon the proofs in the case, the steamer was not in fault, and must affirm the decree.

For libellants and appellants, Mr. Norton; for claimants, Mr. Lord.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 23, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	125	
14,800	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	110¾	
4,000	do	110¾	
13,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	104⅛	
6,000	do	104⅜	
4,000	do	104⅜	
29,000	do	104⅜	
500	do...new iss.	104⅜	
11,000	do...new iss.	104⅛	
1,000	U. S. 10-40s...R.	97⅛	
14,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Apr. & Oct...	118	
26,000	do	118⅛	
1,000	U.S.6s, 1yr. Cer.	96⅜	
10,000	do	96⅞	
21,000	do	97	
10,000	N. Car. 6s	60	
1,000	Cal. St. 7s	152⅝	
80,000	O. & M. Cer.	36⅜	
10,000	do	36⅞	
110,000	do	36⅛	
1,000	Hud. R. 2d M.	116	
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	98	
1,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	99¾	
4,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st.	114	
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	106	
5,000	Mar. 1st M. B...	95	
10,650	Am. Gold..... c	223	
20,000	do.....s30	220	
25	Phœnix Bank....	103	
120	do.....	100	
50	National Bank	106⅜	
50	Mer. Ex. Bank....	98⅜	
100	Am. Ex. Bank....	118	
5	Fourth Nat. Bank	94	
400	Cum Coal Pref. ..	45⅛	
100	do s10	45⅜	
100	do b30	45⅛	
600	do.....	45⅜	
200	Amer. Coal Co.	b10	78
150	Quick M. Co.....		84⅜
200	do s30		84⅛
800	Mariposa M. Co....		33⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000	Debt Cer. sa w	97	
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	b3	36⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.		120
900	Erie R.		94½
200	do.....	s3	94⅞
300	do.....	b3	95
100	M. S. & N. I....	b3	70⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R.....	c	125⅜
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	s3	105⅜
600	do.....		106
100	P., Ft. W. & C....		102⅜
200	Chic. & N. W.....		42⅜
100	do.....	b3	42⅞
160	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	s3	81
300	do.....		81
100	do.....	s3	80⅝
100	do.....	b10	80⅜
400	Mar. Min. Co.....		83⅛
200	do.....	b3	33⅛

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23—P. M.

The Exports of Domestic Produce from the port of New-York this week figure to the large value of $4,845,104. Much surprise we find occasionally expressed as to how such large weekly lists of clearances are made up, without the material assistance of the great staples of Grain and Flour which in former seasons made up the bulk of our exports, but this year constitute but a comparatively small portion of the aggregate weekly values. The explanation is found primarily in the greatly increased variety of American Produce and Manufactures now made articles of profitable export, as compared with five or ten years ago. Petroleum, for example, is comparatively new to the export list, as it is to the Oil-trade itself. Its export in 1864 already reaches nearly *thirty millions of gallons*, chiefly from this port, while large sums in the aggregate are derived from a numerous catalogue of articles of American manufacture, like Sewing-machines, Steam-engines, Locomotives, Agricultural Implements, Pianos, Carriages, &c. A second explanation is found in the greatly enhanced value of the Tobacco export from New-York since the War, and to the enormous demand from England for Butter, Cheese, Beef and Bacon, (or what is more generally termed Cut Meats,) Oil Cake, Hops, &c. These greatly overshadow, in both bulk and value, the exports coming under the head of Breadstuffs. The latter constitute less than *one-tenth* in value of the present week's total. The following are the leading points in the return:

Tobacco	$867,000	Petroleum	$245,000
Cheese	606 000	Butter	265,000
Breadstuffs	453,000	Bacon	268,000
Total six articles			$2,704,000
Varieties, American			1,859,104
Tea and Coffee reexported			282,000
Total			$4,845,104

The weight of the Cheese exported for the week is equal to 1,394 tons of 2,000 pounds each.

The Stock Exchange adjourned early to-day over the National Thanksgiving Holiday. There was only one session of the Board, at which the business in the Railways was rather inactive, though prices were steady, as compared with the closing sales of Tuesday. At the Open Board on Broad street there was also a dull but steady feeling.

The demand for Government Stocks was again active to-day both at the Exchange Board and on the street and prices firm, including the bidding for Treasury Certificates.

The Gold Room was comparatively dull this forenoon, and the advance of yesterday was not supported. The export demand for Gold this week has not yet manifested itself, and it is questionable whether any very considerable sums will be wanted for Saturday's steamers. The last English mails brought some fresh orders for U. S. 5-20's. The range of the Gold Room this forenoon was 224¼@222¼ ℔ cent.

At 3 o'clock the Gold Room was weaker by 1@2 ℔ cent. than through the forenoon, (quoted about 221 ℔ cent.,) while the Railway Stocks left off steady in prices. On Wall-street there was a further improvement in Governments and Treasury Certificates. Sales of 1881s as high as 110¾, and of Treasury Certificates at 97⅛ ℔ cent. The Brokers closed up the day's business earlier than usual, some of them leaving town to spend their Thanksgiving in New-England, New-Jersey, &c.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	110⅛	110⅜	Pittsburgh	105	106
U. S. 5-20's	104⅜	104⅜	Northwest	42	42
T. Certificates	96⅜	97⅛	N. West Pref.	80¼	81
N. Y. Central	120½	120	Rock Island	104	103⅜
Erie	95	94⅞	Fort Wayne	102⅜	102⅛
Hudson	119	118⅜	Cum'land Coal.	46⅜	45⅛
Reading	137	136	Quicksilver	85	84⅜
Mich. Southern	70⅜	70⅝	Mariposa	33⅛	33⅜
Illinois Cen	125	125⅜	Ohio & M. Certh	36⅜	36⅜

There is a more general demand for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	115	Bank of the Republic	100
Merchants'	110	Bank of N. America	105
Phenix	100	Hanover	104
North River	113	Metropolitan	120
National	106	Shoe and Leather	100
Merchants' Exchange	98	Corn Exchange	105
State of New-York	113	Continental	98
Commerce	107¾	St. Nicholas	100
Broadway	130	Commonwealth	100
Ocean	90	Importers' & Traders	105
Mercantile	115	Park	137
American Exch'ge	118	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Chatham	110	Fourth National	93

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	86
N. Y. Cen. Real Es.	109	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100
N. Y. C. subscript	104	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117½	Chi. & N. W. Ext.	93¾
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	120	Tol. & W. 2ds	80
Erie 1sts, '68	105	Chi & R. I.	100
Erie 2ds, '79	118	Chic. & Tol. S. F.	108
Erie 3ds, '83	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	114
Erie 4ths, '90	110⅝	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
Erie 5ths, '85	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	92
Buf., N. Y. & E. '77	107	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	103
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	108	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F. '85	106	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	52
Chi., B. & Quincy	120	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	106
Illinois Cen.	114	Alt. & G. W.	95⅝

The following is the day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer: Total Receipts, $2,448,443 99, including for Customs, $153,000, and on account of Loan, $221,500; Payments, $1,948,030 84; Balance, $30,906,325 03

The week's export's of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $4,845,104, against $2,309,268 same week last year.

The following sales were made at ALBERT H NICOLAY's regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, &c.:

63 shares N. Y. and New-Haven R. Co., $100 each...$162 00
58 shares Market Bank, $100 each..... 101 00
$400 10 ℔ cent. Stockton City, Cal., Bonds, dated June, 1854, and due 1875. Interest payable in gold January and July, at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York, $100 each..... 146 00
13 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad Co., $100 each... 116 50
5 shares Chicago and N. W. R. Co., $100 each.... 41 50
10 shares Canton Company, $100 each..... 31 50
20 shares Rutgers Fire Ins. Co., $25 each..... 108 00
40 shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co., $25 each..... 169 00
40 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co., $50 each..... 92 50
5 shares Goodhue Fire Ins. Co., $100 each..... 92 50

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK.

Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York.

Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.

E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 23—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 109 bbls. Ashes, 16,824 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. and 1,912 bags Corn Meal, 19,414 bushels Wheat, 18,096 bushels Corn, 25 bushels Rye, 80,205 bushels Oats, 26,860 bushels Barley, 150 bushels Malt, 1,743 packages Provisions, and 594 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and inactive at $12@$12 25 for Pots, and $13 25@$13 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet to-day, including Java at 48c. @50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 40c @43c.; Rio at 35½c @43¾c., St. Domingo at 40c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand and steady. Middling, $1 31@$1 33 ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 540 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and prices have favored buyers. Sales since our last amount to 10,600 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 35@$9 75; poor to choice Extra State at $9 85@$10 35, chiefly $9 90@$10 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 90@$11 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western		$9 35	@$9 75
Extra State		9 85	@10 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.		9 90	@11 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shp'g brands		10 90	@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands		11 30	@13 25
Extra Genesee		10 30	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri		10 50	@15 00

Southern Flour is in demand and steady. Sales since our last 1,350 bbls., at $10 40@$11 50 for poor to good, and $11 55@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 25@$15 25 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales 450 bbls. Extra, at $9 90@$12 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for including fine and superfine, at $8 90@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Sales 75 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand, at $7 65 for Jersey, $8 40 for Caloric, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 210 bbls. Also, 50 puncheons Brandywine at $39 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request, at irregular prices. Sales, 38,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 45¾; Red Western at $2 38; Amber Spring at $2 24@$2 25; Milwaukee Club at $2 22; and Chicago Spring at $2 20 ℔ bushel. Corn is in more request, and decidedly higher; sales since our last, 61,000 bushels, at $1 89@$1 90, in store, for Mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats are in good demand and dearer; we quote Canada at 93c.@94c.; Western at 98c.@$1 afloat and in store; State at 97c.@98½c., cash, ℔ bushel. Rye is advancing rapidly; a lot of Western was sold at $1 69 ℔ bushel. Barley is more active; 16,000 bushels Canada West brought $2 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in demand, at $1 35@$1 45 for Government and shipping, and $1 50@$1 65 for small lots for city use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request, partly for export, at 30c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 30c.@52½c. for new, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Have been inactive and nominal, at $2 25 for Eastern ℔ thousand.

MOLASSES—Is inactive and somewhat nominal, including New-Orleans, at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 95c @$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 75c.@95c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, including Resin, nominally, at $25@$38 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $10@$14 ℔ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine, at $2 40@$2 50 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been in limited request, including Crude Whale, at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm, at $2 10@$2 20; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 40@$2 45; Linseed, at $1 40@$1 42; No. 1 Lard, at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand but lower and irregular in prices; sales having been made of 12,750 bbls., at $39 25@$39 75, cash, and regular for New Mess, closing at $39 37½, cash, and $38@$38 50 for one year old Mess; $38 50@$38 50 for Prime Mess; $38 for Thin Mess, and $37 25@$38 for Prime; also $39 50@$40 for Mess, deliverable in December and $40 50 in January, and $39 for Prime Mess, deliverable at the option of the seller in January and February ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 17c.@19c. for Shoulders; 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales, 200 pkgs. Lard is very firm; sales, 1,480 tcs. and bbls., at 21¾c.@23¼c., the latter an extreme. Beef continues in fair demand, at $19@$24 50 for Old and New Extra Mess; $14@$22 for Plain; sales, 800 bbls. Beef Hams are saiable and buoyant; 400 bbls. sold at $21@$28 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, closing at 44c.@56c. for poor to choice State, and 34c.@46c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at 16c.@24½c., the latter for very choice, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are in demand and buoyant. Sales since our last 520 bhds., including Cuba, &c., at 16¾c.@24¾c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet at 24c. @28½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 600 bbls., in lots, at $1 74@$1 75 ℔ gallon.

TALLOW—Sales, 81,000 lbs., at 17¼c.@18c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales 300 hhds. Kentucky, at 12c.@35c., ℔ lb.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Borussia	Nov. 26	New-York	Stampton
City of London	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Hecla	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Peruvian	Nov. 26	Portland	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Rina	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	Dec. 7	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre
Edinburgh	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
China	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Dec. 21	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre

FROM EUROPE.

Virginia	Nov. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Etna	Nov. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Boston
City of Dublin	Nov. 12	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York
China	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York
Canada	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York
Cuba	Dec. 3	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Dec. 10	Liverpool	Boston
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Havana	Nov. 26	New-York	Havana
Morning Star	Nov. 28	New-York	N. Orleans
Fung Shuey	Nov. 26	New-York	N. Orleans
*Champion	Nov. 30	New-York	N. Orleans
Moro Castle	Nov. 30	New-York	Havana
*Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Nassau

*via Havana.

For California.

West Star	Dec. 3	New-York	Aspinwall
Costa Rica	Dec. 13	New York	Aspinwall

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Nova Scotian* via Portland will close on Friday at 1 30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of London* will close on Saturday at 10 30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Borussia* will close on Saturday at 10 30 A. M.

For the West Indies, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Morning Star* will close on Saturday at 1 30 P. M.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Havana* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..... 1 30, 2, 20 and 6 15 P. M.
Erie Mail..... 5 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
Erie Mail Way..... 6 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island..... 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..... 3 00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..... 8 P. M.
North Mails..... 5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail Way..... 5 00 A. M and 2 P. M.
South Mail at..... 6 A. M., 4 30, 6 and 10 30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—THANKSGIVING DAY, Thursday, Nov 24, 18—! WELSH REJOICING MEETINGS will be held TO-DAY at the Welsh Church, in 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. At 3 o'clock, P. M., Rev. R. D. Thomas will preach, and prayers will be offered. And at 7 o'clock, P. M., addresses will be delivered, in English and Welsh, by Rev. Evan Griffiths, Hon. Thomas Jones, Jr., and other prominent Welshmen. Messrs. Williams, Davies, and Thomas will sing "Lincoln's Song," and the congregation will join in the chorus—"Lincoln Forever." David Roberts, Esq., of the Mechanics Bank, will preside.

THREE OR FOUR OF THE NEIGHBORing Churches will meet in the Stevens' large Hall, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., THANKSGIVING DAY, at eleven o'clock A. M. The Rev. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., will preach (D. V.) the sermon on ARE WE IN THE RIGHT IN THIS WAR? The pastors of the uniting churches will assist in the services.

REV. DR. DOWLING'S CONGREGATION, and that of the Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD, will unite in a Thanksgiving service at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., at 10 45 A. M. Thanksgiving discourse by Dr. DOWLING. Subject, *God's Hand in the Preservation of our Country from the Southern Conspiracy against the National Life.*

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in the Presbyterian Church on West 23d-st., near 7th-av., on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock. Subject of Discourse—*Our Country as viewed from Europe.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. The exercises will commence in the new Chapel at 11 o'clock. The children will dine at 1 o'clock. After the children have dined, other out-door poor will have their dinner. There will be exercises in the chapel during the afternoon.

THE TRUE CAUSE FOR THANKSGIVING will be the subject of the discourse THIS MORNING in the Church of the New Jerusalem, on 35th st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Services commence at 11 o'clock.

SERVICE IN THE DUTCH REFORMED Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. THURSDAY Thanksgiving MORNING, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock. Rev. J. C. DUTCHER will preach. Citizens and strangers are invited to attend; seats will be provided for all.

THE CORNER STONE OF THE LEE-Avenue Baptist Church, on Lee-av., near Wilson-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will be laid THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Eminent speakers will address the people on that occasion.

THANKSGIVING.—ST. PAUL'S METHODIST Episcopal Church, corner of 4th-av. and 2 d-st. Preaching by Rev. DR. MCCLINTOCK, at 10½ o'clock A. M. A collection will be taken for the Ladies' Rose Hill Association for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—SERVICE will be held in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 A. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES WILL BE held TO-DAY, in Prof. MATTHEWS's Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., at 11 o'clock A. M. A full choir, and a sermon on "*Our National Perils and Deliverances.*"

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, JERSEY CITY.—Thanksgiving service, THURSDAY, Nov. 24, 1864, at 11 A. M., Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. HOLMES. Subject—*The Christian Doctrine of Loyalty.*

DR. THOMPSON WILL PREACH AT the Broadway Tabernacle Church on THANKSGIVING DAY, on *How to Build a Nation.* Service at 11 A. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach next THURSDAY MORNING, in his church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The ultimate grounds for Thanksgiving.*

THANKSGIVING DAY—BROADWAY SYNAGOGUE.—A discourse will be delivered at the Synagogue Broadway near 36th-st., by the Rev. S. M. ISAACS. Services at 3 o'clock P. M.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.—REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will deliver a Thanksgiving discourse, entitled as above, at the Elm-place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH—REV. J. C. DUTCHER, Pastor, will preach in the Market-st. Church this (THANKSGIVING) MORNING. Service at 11 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Thanksgiving service on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. MURRAY.

THANKSGIVING DAY—AT THE SYNAgogue Ahavath Chesed Corn, av., C. and 4th-st. Service will be held at 2 o'clock P. M. A sermon will be delivered by the Cantor Mr. WOLF.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, TWENTY-first-st. Thanksgiving service at 11 o'clock THIS MORNING. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH —Between 1st and 2d avs. THANKSGIVIG DAY, Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D.D., will preach at 11 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL DELIVER A Thanksgiving discourse to-day, at 11 A. M., in M. E. Church, 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on our National Blessings.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG WILL PREACH TO-DAY in the Church of the Holy Trinity, 5th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Service to commence at 11 A. M.

REV. THEODORE L. IRVING, LL.D., will preach in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av. and East 30th-st. Service will commence at 11 A. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, WEST 34TH-ST.—Rev. JOHN EMORY COOKMAN will preach THIS (Thanksgiving) MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

MILLINERY.

M. T. HIGGINS'

MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

AND

NEW BONNET ROOM,
NEW BONNET ROOM,
NEW BONNET ROOM,

THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.

No. 126 SIXTH-AV. (two doors from 10th-st.)

ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 10 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 12 DOLLARS.
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ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 20 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 25 DOLLARS.

LAVENDER ROYAL VELVET BONNETS.
LAVENDER ROYAL VELVET BONNETS.

We call especial attention to these, of which we have sold a large number. They are elegant in the extreme, and well deserve the attention of ladies who desire something exquisite.

BIGGINS' ORIGIN OF THE BONNET.

As Love through Olympus was tripping one day,
He stole to where Ceres unconsciously lay,
And robbing her sheaf of its choicest gems,
He tastefully plaited their golden stems
Then borrowing from Flora the prettiest flowers,
Just such as she bears in her sunniest hours:
He wove them with skill through the glittering corn,
Having previously bathed them in dews of the morn;
Over all them he cast a light gossamer cloud,
Their beauties to heighten and not to enshroud;
"And now to complete it," he joyously sings,
"A piece from the Rainbow I'll have for the strings,"
'Twas done. He flew quickly to Venus's bel,
And placed his bright work on her beautiful head.
So lovely she looked, all the gods stood amazed.
Some smiled, some envied, but all of them praised.
Then Jove, summoning Mercury swift to his side,
"Come, name me this head-dress," he playfully cried,
Pursied Mercury paused, then placed his hands on it,
Saying: "By Jupiter's mandate, I call thee a Bonnet."

Thus was it that Olympus first witnessed the birth
Of the loveliest gift e'er bestowed upon earth.
Bonnets since then have become quite a passion
Been remodeled and changed by capricious Fashion;
Through all their variesties one leads the way,
'Tis Higgins of this city for style and display;
A splendid assortment is always on view
At his Mammoth Establishment, Sixth-avenue,
On the number 'tis well your attention to fix,
Bear well then in mind, it is One-Twenty-Six.

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS and TURBANS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS and TURBANS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS and TURBANS

NEW STYLES JUST MADE UP.

THE LARGEST VARIETY IN THE CITY.

ALL SIZES, SHAPES AND STYLES,

FROM FIVE DOLLARS EACH UPWARD,

Parents and guardians
Examine our immense stock
Before purchasing elsewhere.

M. T. HIGGINS'
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 126 6th-av., two doors from 10th-st.

The cars from the Astor House and Canal-st. pass the doors. Tell the conductor to let you out at 10th-st.

VELVET BONNETS AND JOCKEY HATS at great bargains. Pigeon wings and birds of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1864

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The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—SILLY WITH.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—CORSICAN BROTHERS.

WINTER GARDEN—LOVE IN LIVERY—A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 536 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

WALLACK'S—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening. This Evening—LA JOIE DE LA MAISON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD—HANDY ANDY.

NIBLO'S SALOON—COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.

NO. 602 BROADWAY—LIFE MOVING FIGURES.

ARTISTS FUND SOCIETY—No. 625 BROADWAY.

COOPER INSTITUTE—LAUGHING GAS.

☞ No evening edition of the TIMES will be published to-day.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATIONS.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our national life another year, defending us with his guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing to us in His mercy many and signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household. It has also pleased our Heavenly Father to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps and our sailors on the seas, with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and immigration; while He has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our workingmen in every department of industry with abundant reward. Moreover He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, ecurage and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the last Thursday in November next as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow-citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, the beneficent Creator and Ruler of the universe; and I do further recommend to my fellow-citizens aforesaid, that on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of events for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union and harmony throughout the land which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling-place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

By Governor Seymour.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.

By virtue of the laws of this State, I, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of New-York, do hereby designate Thursday, the 24th inst., as a legal holiday, and a day o thanksgiving to Almighty God for public health, abundant harvests and other blessings during the year. While a desolating civil war fills our land with mourning, throws heavy burdens upon the industry of our country, and carries distress into the homes of our people, we should be thankful that the miseries caused by the weakness and wickedness of men are lightened by the goodness and mercy of God; that the destinies of our nation are in His control, and that we can trust that in due time He will lift His chastening hand from the people of this country, who have been ungrateful for His favors and rebellious to His teachings and authority. Gratitude to God is best shown by mercy and charity to our fellow-men.

I therefore exhort the citizens of this State to help the poor, relieve the sick, and to comfort those who are in affliction. Many living in our large towns are threatened with a want of labor and the means to buy food and fuel, while the withdrawal of a great number of able-bodied men from our State into the armies leaves thousands of helpless persons without support.

I especially invoke the public to make contributions for the comfort and assistance of the families of those who are in the service of the armies and navies of our country. (Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

D. WELLERS, Private Secretary.

By Mayor Gunther.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Friday, Nov. 18, 1864.

The Governor of this State having, by virtue of the laws thereof, and in accordance with a time-honored custom, designated Thursday, the 24th day of November inst., as a legal holiday and day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God: Now, therefore, I, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby recommend the observance by the good people of this city of the day so designated, and that it be kept in a spirit of kindliness and good will to all men, and of humility and gratitude to our Father in Heaven.

And I also respectfully recommend to my fellow-citizens to meet as they have been accustomed heretofore on similar occasions, in worship to the Most High, to thank Him for His never-failing mercies, to acknowledge their own unworthiness, and to beseech that He will establish peace and concord among all the nations and inhabitants of the earth. Let it be a day of rest from all avocations, except works of charity and necessity; let it be a day of innocent recreation and rational enjoyment; but above all, let us then and always remember the poor, the fatherless and the widows, relieving their sufferings and assuaging their woes, for these are the most acceptable thanks we can offer the Giver of a good.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The first positive news of Gen. SHERMAN'S progress comes, as we expected, through rebel sources. Richmond papers of the 21st and 22d insts., contain telegrams from Macon, Ga., announcing SHERMAN'S rapid approach, and that on Sunday, the 20th, his advance was within eighteen miles of Macon. That city, the rebels report as only defended by Georgia militia, under HOWELL COBB, and they had no hope of being able to keep the place from falling into SHERMAN'S hands. As SHERMAN advanced he cut a swath with his army forty miles wide, drying up the country of its subsistence and means for sustaining a rebel army. At Griffin he captured a portion of the Georgia Legislature. The cavalry force, under KILPATRICK, was reported as dashing over the country unresisted, in the direction of Milledgeville and Augusta. The Richmond papers evidently have other news, but, they say, as we are entirely dependent upon them for news from SHERMAN, they will not gratify us by giving it. Of course such news cannot be unfavorable to our side.

Our correspondent at Nashville sends us the particulars of the late defeat of Gen. GILLEM, in East Tennessee. His force consisted of but three regiments of cavalry and one battery of artillery. With this small brigade, only 2,400 men, he resisted the enemy in a successful retreat for forty-two miles, until at a point named Panther's Creek, where the rebels got on both flanks and managed to stampede one of his regiments, which was mounted on new and unmanageable horses. This threw the other regiments into confusion, and caused the loss of the battery of artillery and about two hundred men in killed, wounded and missing. The stampede was checked at Strawberry Plains, beyond which the rebels did not pursue. The rebel force was commanded by BRECKENRIDGE, and consisted of three brigades of cavalry and mounted infantry.

A dispatch from Quebec, dated Nov. 23, says reliable information has been received that Southerners and rebel sympathizers in certain western towns, are manufacturing clandestinely, and collecting at various points, shot, shell and cannon. The Government has consequently issued, under chapter four of the Act of 1863, a proclamation prohibiting the exportation or carrying coastwise or by inland navigation, of arms or ammunition.

Advices from the army of the Potomac report no military operations of moment. About fifty deserters from our armies arrived at City Point, from the Valley. They were captured by SHERIDAN in his late campaign. The larger number of them were substitutes who, having deserted and joined the rebel army, were sent to the Shenandoah Valley, as there was less danger of their being identified if captured. A Court, with Gen. COLLIS at the head, has been ordered to City Point to try them.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Brokers made half a holiday yesterday, preliminary to the National Thanksgiving. The Stock Exchange adjourned over at noon to Friday A. M. The Gold Room was weaker than on Tuesday by 1@2 ₱ cent. Railway Stocks steady. Governments firm and rising.

Produce and merchandise were generally less active than yesterday, and towards the close prices of most articles favored buyers. The freight market was dull, with 438 vessels of all classes in port.

The County Canvasser's session yesterday was largely attended. Most of the time was spent in talking over the returns of the Twenty-first Ward. Those of the Third District of this ward were incomplete from there being no duplicate of them filed with the County Clerk. On the Democratic side it was argued that a duplicate was not essential, and copious extracts of law in support of this view were read. The other side contended that the duplicate returns were essential to a proper canvass. Finally, this district was put off for further consideration till Friday, at noon. With this exception, and the last seven districts of the Twentieth Ward, the canvass is complete. The board adjourned to noon on Friday.

Major W. H. SIDELL, formerly Adjutant-General to Gen. BUELL, and afterwards called from Tennessee by Gen. FRY to assume the duties of Acting Assistant Provost-General of Kentucky, has just been rewarded for the fidelity with which he has discharged his duties by promotion to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy. He has been assigned to the Tenth United States Infantry.

Official returns from thirty counties of Wisconsin, and reports from the remainder, make the Union majority on the home vote seven thousand. All the legislative districts are heard from. The Senate will stand 23 Republican, 10 Democratic, and if THOMAS is defeated by the soldiers' vote in Sheboygan County, as is probable, will be one better. The Assembly will be about 70 to 30. The soldiers' vote may further improve both Senate and Assembly. In the First Congressional District it is now a mere question of majority. Gen. PAINE'S majority may reach 700.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., states that the Illinois State Sanitary Commission have arranged to meet SHERMAN'S army and our Andersonville prisoners at some point on the Gulf or Atlantic coast, with a large cargo of potatoes, onions, pickles, krout and dried fruit. Col. T. P. ROBB, agent of the commission, will accompany the supplies and distribute them.

We are again indebted to Purser R. W. ALBERT, of the steamship *Eagle*, from Havana, for the prompt delivery of our packages and correspondence.

The Tammany and Mozart Hall Democratic Aldermanic Nominating Conventions were held last night. The list of nominees will be found in another column.

The McKeon School Commissioners' Convention met last night, and completed their nominations.

The Union Central Nominating Conventions will meet as follows: Aldermen, Friday night; Councilmen, Saturday; and School Ticket on Monday night.

By the arrival of the steamship *Eagle*, from Havana, November 19, we have later news from Cuba, St. Domingo and Mexico. There was nothing of especial interest transpiring in Havana; more than the usual number of blockade-runners were in port. Galveston is now the port made by many of them. The account of the capture of the *Roanoke*, given by the officers of that vessel, caused much comment in Havana, where it is asserted with great positiveness that Capt. DREW was three times warned by the American Consul prior to sailing, that an attempt to seize the *Roanoke* would probably be made. MAXIMILIAN had returned to the Capital from his tour in the interior. The French-Mexican organs were giving very doleful accounts of the condition and prospects of JUAREZ'S forces. One of them says that JUAREZ had sought refuge in the State of Chihuahua with only one hundred and fifty men of the forces that had followed him. NEGRETE, PRIETO and a son of the latter were with JUAREZ. The same paper says that on his arrival at Nazas, ORTEGA and PATONI, two of JUAREZ' Generals, declared that it was impossible to continue the war, as they had only 500 troops, among whom there were nine Generals, thirty Colonels, and a large number of subaltern officers. That they had disbanded, and that several of the officers had arrived in the neighborhood of Durango, asking for protection papers from the Imperial Government. It is likewise stated on the same authority that Gen. ALCALDE had been killed in a quarrel with Señor ZAMACONA.

THE CAPTURE OF THE ROANOKE.—It is due to the master of the *Roanoke*, Capt. DREW, and to the public as well, that we should draw special attention to the fact that Capt. DREW is charged, in the Havana letter which we publish this morning, with knowledge of the piratical scheme for the capture of his vessel. We were the first to point out that the circumstances under which BRAINE and his associates got on board the *Roanoke* in Havana harbor were exceedingly suspicious. We threw no imputation upon Capt. DREW, but it has now become imperative that he should have an opportunity of proving his innocence, by a judicial trial in some form. It has also become apparent that the Government will be compelled to adopt new and rigid measures of precaution in such cases. This *Roanoke* affair, as described in our Havana correspondence, is altogether atrocious.

Thanksgiving Day.

In every loyal State, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, this day will be observed as an occasion for special recognition of the national and individual mercies vouchsafed by Providence during the year soon to close. The propriety for the observance will be questioned by no man who believes in a Superintending Power—that is to say, by no man who does not rank himself with the brutes that perish. The year, certainly, has been full of blessings, that should excite gratitude in every rational nature.

The national cause, which we believe not only to be just, but to involve the very highest interests of this continent, has not sustained a single reverse of any account during the year, and has steadily advanced toward triumphant consummation. Victory has again and again perched on its flag, both on the land and on the sea. Our armies have been marvelously preserved from the diseases incident to a Southern climate; no pestilence has approached our homes. Bountiful harvests have rewarded the toil of our husbandmen. Every great branch of domestic industry has thriven. Plenty has everywhere prevailed. Probably it may be said with truth that never has there been less of privation, less of physical suffering or discomfort among the population of these Northern States, than during this year of 1864.

We are too apt in our ceaseless bustle of life to take these things as a matter of course, without stopping to reflect how easily they might have been different. We say unthinkingly that this or that victory was won by the superior skill of this or that General. Yet probably there never was a military commander of any skill whose whole soul was not pervaded with a feeling that the issues of battle were under the control of a higher Power. Even those great commanders who are reported to have been the most materialistic in their philosophy, have shown this. JULIUS CÆSAR once asserted in the Roman Senate that the immortality of the soul was a vain chimera. He believed in the school of Epicurus, which denied all divine interference in human affairs. Yet that same man crawled on his knees up the steps of a temple to propitiate the abstraction called "Nemesis," and did not cross the Rubicon till he had consulted the omens. BONAPARTE boasted that he was no saint. Yet with all the resources at his command, and with almost superhuman energies, he called himself a fatalist, feeling that there was something out of him that dealt with him, controlled him, disposed of him. Our National Generals, in their bulletins, always reverently recognize the hand of the Almighty. Fresh from the storm of battle, their hearts always glow with this sense of benign favor. Our people at home cannot too fully cherish the same grateful feeling.

Thanksgiving Day is peculiarly a home festival. It is a day for reviving old scenes, for freshening old memories, for renewing old feelings, for strengthening old ties. Cities and villages, and the peaceful farm homes, all through the breadth of the continent, will welcome its return. The rush and wear of "the working day world" will for the time cease. The "cares that rust away the heart with gall" will give way to kindly emotions. Sorrow will put off its weeds of mourning, and find comfort in the light of loving countenances. If affliction saddens, it softens too; it may make the joy more subdued, but it does not make the gratitude less fervent. But this will not be simply a day for homestead services. Our gallant soldiers in camp and hospital, and the brave tars on our naval bulwarks, will share in the cheer, and everywhere it shall be a cheer, not of reveling and wantonness, but of full, free play of the best feelings of our nature, both toward our fellow-men and toward Him who made us. Let us all take care that the poor round us shall also participate in the gladness of this day, including within our free-hearted charity not simply the children of misfortune, but the children even of error, of frailty, of vice, and of sin. It is not a day for a cold classification of the miseries around us into the preventible and the unpreventible, the deserved and the undeserved. As the sun of heaven shines upon the just and the unjust, so let our own good-will to-day. While we thankfully rejoice as men and as Christians for individual mercies and for national mercies, let us not forget that we best show ourselves grateful by being ourselves gracious—that we best honor the All-Bountiful by dispensing freely of our own bounty.

BEARINGS OF THE WAR.—We are apt, in this great war, to lose sight sometimes of its world-wide bearings, and its influence upon the permanent history of man. It touches so closely our present feelings and interests, and our whole daily life, that we are apt to view it only in these relations. Friendly and intelligent observers in other countries, viewing the strife at a distance, see its great and permanent significance more clearly than we do. This has appeared in many of the utterances of such men as GASPARIN, GOLDWIN SMITH and GARIBALDI. The last named friend of liberty has written a brief note from Caprera, correcting certain statements to the effect that he had become antagonistic to the cause of the Union. He says he considers the American question to be one "affecting all mankind," and exclaims: "*Woe to the world if the North do not come out victorious from this struggle.*" It is thus that our cause appears abroad, and thus that it will appear to the generations who shall come after us in this country. The words that ROBERT HALL used to the English people during the Napoleonic wars may well be applied to the people of this nation now: "As far as the interests of freedom are concerned," said he, "the most important by far, of sublunary interests, you, my countrymen, stand in the capacity of the federal representatives of the human race; for with you it is to determine (under God) in what condition the latest posterity shall be born; their fortunes are intrusted to your care, and on your conduct at this moment depends the color and complexion of their destiny. If liberty, after being extinguished on the continent of Europe, is suffered to expire here, whence is it ever to emerge in the midst of that thick night that will invest it?"

The Rebel News from Sherman.

We are to-day indebted to the rebels for the first credible account of the progress of Gen. SHERMAN'S army through the State of Georgia. On Saturday last, one of SHERMAN'S columns was rapidly approaching Macon, and his advance is reported as having reached the outskirts of the city; while the other column is moving upon Augusta, but we are not informed how far it has got on its way. It seems that there is other Georgia news beside this at Richmond, but the rebels say they do not mean to gratify us by telling it. We are grateful to them for even this unkind remark, however, as we are able to infer from it that the news which they are holding back is such news as would afford us gratification. Who can tell what it may be? Perhaps SHERMAN has overwhelmed the immense COBB, and his doughty militia, that marched boldly forth to confront the Union hosts. Perhaps he has had peace propositions for the stiff-necked Gov. BROWN. Perhaps he has compelled the Georgia legislators whom he captured to hold a special session, take the oath of allegiance and repeal the ordinance of Secession. Perhaps he finds the coast clear for a march upon Augusta and Savannah. But we might conjecture many things, and not get at the right one after all.

It is evident that SHERMAN is marching with great rapidity, and that he reached the vicinity of Georgia's capital, if not the capital itself, without encountering any serious opposition, or meeting with any check.

The Future Southern Feeling Toward the Union.

It has frequently been asserted by the enemies of the Union that even the breaking up of the large armies of the rebels would leave a population in the South exceedingly embittered against the Government, who could not be subdued for many years. We believe there is much less force in this objection to our military plans than appears on the surface.

The rebel army is made up of many different sorts of persons, who have joined it from various motives. Only a small proportion, probably, are fanatics in a cause so palpably baseless as is that of the rebellion. These men will, no doubt, "fight to the last ditch." But the great majority, as in all similar struggles, are persons who have followed their neighbors, or have been led by sympathy, or by a mistaken notion of duty to their State, or of honor to their section of the Union. They will act just as honorable but mistaken men in the North would act in a desperate cause. We, in similar circumstances, would consider it base to desert our comrades; we should fight as long as our organization held together; but the moment the armies were broken up, we should feel absolved from duty, and really should welcome in our heart the "conquerors" that liberated us. The Southerners, like other men, love their homes, their peaceful lives, their wives and children, and are by no means indifferent to the prospect of wealth which peaceful avocations at the South now hold out. Many of them never really approved of secession, and still more are now thoroughly sick of it. They have done enough for honor; enough to make their mistake anything but ridiculous in the eyes of the world—on the contrary, tragically terrible. Such will welcome, we are convinced, the offer of an honorable peace, after all supposed chances of the Confederacy are at an end.

But beside these are large numbers of persons who detest and hate the Confederacy; who dread the military despotism of JEFF. DAVIS, and would gladly receive once again the settled protection of the Union. We hear from our returned prisoners that even in South Carolina many of these silent loyalists are to be found, who will indeed do nothing till a permanent victory is gained by our forces, but who then will be vigorous supporters of the old Government.

It must be borne in mind that such loyalists cannot show themselves, whether they are civilians or soldiers. If the former, they only incur, by a premature exhibition of their loyalty, the dangers of assassination, or of the entire loss of their property and their banishment. If in the army, they are kept from desertion by the fearful consequences to their families, who are deprived of all the advantages they might derive from the "Supply Associations" which, in every Southern village, feed the soldiers' families, and are liable to persecution and brutal treatment by their neighbors.

It may be judged how these unfortunate persons are dragged into the rebel army, when we mention that our prisoners in South Carolina, have seen gangs of conscripts brought in from the rural districts in *chains* and forwarded to the front again, chained hand in hand.

It is a singular and a terrible instance of providential retribution, that many of the conscripts who have fled from the villages to the swamps, as the runaway slaves used to do, have been hunted out by negroes, *using the blood-hounds* that once chased the unfortunate slaves! Such is the cup which the South has presented to its own lips!

When once LEE'S and HOOD'S armies are broken up and their leaders captured or banished, we firmly believe that the most of the Southern people, whether once soldiers or not, will welcome the restored Union—the government of Law and Peace and Liberty—with such a shout of jubilee as only a people can raise, who are freed both from despotism and from internal anarchy and brigandage, and who return from poverty and suffering and slavery, to wealth and comfort and lawful liberty.

The Industrious Poor and the Petty Trading Monopolies.

A cotemporary mistakes the reference we made to the Coal monopolists when it classes us as advocates of charitable subsidies for coöperative Unions. But we are satisfied that the villainous combinations between forestallers and petty tradesmen in New-York to-day could be broken down to the tune of at least fifty per cent on all their sales, if the intelligent portion of the great consuming population of New-York chose to say the word. We are not "bound up" in trading coöperative associations. They have often failed. Individual character in the enterprisers must always affect the results promised from associated enterprise. And we are not bound to any specific remedy for the evils which unquestionably do exist in the relations of the consumer of our large cities toward the actual producer.

Our city laws give the forestaller or middleman *inordinate privileges*. In hundreds of what are called country towns, the forestaller enjoys no such privileges as he enjoys in New-York. Here he can earwig the producer at his leisure, before the citizen who desires to do a little honest marketing of a morning, is out of bed. In a properly regulated municipality, we hold that the gardener's and farmer's cart should be shown in the market-place for retail dealing up to 12 o'clock at noon on every lawful day. Bring the producer into direct traffic with the consumer, as is the rule in nineteen out of every twenty cities or towns in the United States and Great Britain, and you, first of all, make a fair revenue from your so-called public markets. If the supply is excessive, the producer may dispose, at wholesale, of his superfluous stock *after noon*. Enjoying, as he always does here, the privilege of a great market, he stands face to face, at least for a part of each day, with an open competitor, just as our retail dealers do in Broadway, and the chances of successful swindling combinations are diminished to the minimum point.

When we speak of associated enterprises as a means of relief from the swindles now perpetrated upon the bulk of the consuming population of New-York, we do not hold ourselves wedded to any special theory. It would, perhaps, be the most practical and immediate remedy to take up the swindling retailers on their own theory, and demand, in the interest of the great consuming multitude, that there *should be* free trade instead of that mongrel arrangement which now exists.

Open a dozen or more public markets on this Island, where the gardens and farmers of the surrounding districts could not only have a chance of exhibiting their produce, but where they would *have to show it* for a certain number of hours each day, and we should have as close an assimilation to free trade, as we think any honest trader ought to desire. We should have our market revenues, at least, quadrupled in three months. We should see to it that the game of the forestallers was blocked effectually; and we should find our markets even better supplied than they are to-day.

We do not know that ADAM SMITH need be invoked, either to sustain or crush the theory here suggested. It has nothing new to recommend it to the abstract philosopher. It is simply a proposal to apply to a city of a million of inhabitants a municipal regulation which has been found to work well in smaller communities of equal enterprise, and equally devoted to the principles of free trade.

THE THANKSGIVING FEAST.—People who eat their turkeys and fixings to-day will enjoy them all the more when they think of the two hundred thousand soldiers in front of Petersburgh, in the Shenandoah Valley, around Washington and elsewhere, and the tens of thousands of sailors in big ships, little ships, wooden ships and iron-clads, at sea, in port, on blockade duty or on shore, who will be enjoying like good cheer through their thoughtful beneficence. Turkeys will be thankfully and joyously eaten in the camps, in the trenches, in bomb-proofs, on the advance picket line, and under fire—by pale men in the hospitals and by lean convalescents—by those in navy-blue on deck, in the hold, and, perhaps, in some cases, in the rigging. Legs and wings will be picked clean by brave fellows with their muskets in their hands, and to the music of the rifle and the cannon. The white meat, the brown meat, the neck, the other parts, and the stuffing, will all be ably discussed in the tents, by the camp-fires, and on shipboard. Privates and officers, the drummer-boy and the Major-General, Jack and the Admiral, will all for one day enjoy equality—as regards their dinner.

There will be one of the great armies of the Union which, we fancy, will not unite with the rest of us in eating Thanksgiving turkeys to-day—the glorious host under SHERMAN, which is sweeping through Georgia, bearing aloft in the sunlight the flag of the Union. We suppose it will not be considered as contraband, or as giving information to the enemy, to say it is probable that that army could easily make away with twenty-five thousand turkeys, if they could only find them. It is not impossible that as they marched along, cutting the wide swathe of which we read, that they took occasion to pick up and bear aloft on their bayonets all the turkeys, geese and chickens of Georgia, to furnish themselves with a Thanksgiving feast to-day. If they did not, they will certainly have to go without, and to dine on hard tack and bullets, salted with patriotism, as it is quite impossible for us to reach them, either by ship or train, with our contributions. If they get to Charleston by Christmas, we must see to it that they get their share of turkeys, then and there.

ARBITRARY ARREST.—Another case of arbitrary arrest has occurred. Gen. SHERMAN has just arrested a portion of the Georgia Legislature at Griffin. If this act should call forth ferocious denunciations, we shall point out Gen. SHERMAN'S precedent for his action in Maryland.

THE OPENING UP OF JAPAN.—We have some additional particulars of the opening up of the Sea of Japan to the commerce of Europe and America. The Western entrance to the Sea of Japan is guarded by the Straits of Simonosaki, and on the 5th of September the allied fleet, consisting of English, French, and Dutch men-of-war, and one American vessel, specially chartered for the occasion—consisting in all of thirteen vessels—made an attack on what are called Prince NAGATO'S forts. Shots were exchanged, but no decisive results were reached until the following day, (the 6th of September,) when the guns of the Japanese forts were silenced, shortly after daybreak. The attack was accompanied with considerable loss to the allied fleet, one hundred being reported killed and wounded.

Prince NAGATO'S officials appear to have sued for peace after the forts had done their utmost, and a treaty of an insubstantial or provisional character seems to have been agreed to between the belligerents, by which "henceforward all ships for all countries, passing through the Straits of Simonosaki shall be treated in a friendly manner." Ships are also to be allowed to purchase coal and provisions; and various other privileges are to be granted to foreigners generally, provided the Prince of NAGATO has the power to carry into effect the terms of the armistice. On the whole, the treaty does not appear to be much to brag of.

GEN. HALBERT E. PAINE.—It is now settled that this gallant officer and accomplished gentleman is elected to Congress from the First (Milwaukee) District of Wisconsin. He will succeed the present Peace Democratic member. The people of that district, aided by the gallant soldiers in the field, have highly honored themselves by electing Gen. PAINE. The next Congress will not contain a truer patriot, a more incorruptible man, nor a more genial, popular gentleman. He will be certain to win respect and love from every quarter, and his severe wounds, received in the service of his country, will entitle him to the prominent position we are certain he deserves.

AMBULANCES.—Brig.-Gen. VAN VLIET, in charge of the Quartermaster's Department in this city, advertises that sealed proposals for one hundred ambulances will be received at his office, No. 17 State-street, until noon to-morrow.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Hood Marching on Pulaski.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

A Paducah dispatch of yesterday says, military affairs in this district are active. Every rebel move on this side the Mississippi is now known. The whole country has been thoroughly scouted, and parties bring in prisoners daily. The concentration of troops, and the coming of Gen. A. J. SMITH, mean something, but what, it is not proper to state. A few days, however, will doubtless develope the plan of the contemplated campaign.

Both the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers are in fine boating order, and will prove valuable auxiliaries to military operations in Tennessee and Kentucky.

The gunboats *Peoria* and *Paupaw* returned here on Sunday from a reconnoissance up the Tennessee River. The bodies of Ensign HAAS, of the gunboat *Undine*, and Capt. ALLEN, of the transport *Venus*, killed when their vessels were captured by FORREST'S gunboats, were found. The river is lined with rebel pickets, from Pine Bluff to Johnsonville. The rebel Gen. LYON, in command of that district, has orders to watch the river closely, and blockade it. Transports will begin running again soon.

FORREST has a pontoon across the river at Chickasaw.

Deserters and scouts report Hood's army 35,000 strong, with 37 pieces of artillery. He intended to operate in Middle and Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky. He was marching on Pulaski, Giles County, Tennessee, and expected ultimately to seize Cumberland Gap. His men were greatly in need of clothing, supplies of which they hope to obtain by plundering the towns through which they pass.

Large numbers of deserters come into our lines daily, many of them bringing horses and equipments.

The War in Arkansas—Battle at Fayetteville—Price Again Defeated.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Advices from Fayetteville, Arkansas, say Col. BROOKS with 2,500 rebels attacked that place Oct. 28, but was repulsed with considerable loss. From that time to Nov. 3, the town was pretty closely invested, when Gen. FAGAN with about 6,000 of PRICE'S retreating forces came up, and bombarded the place five hours, with two pieces of artillery, but were held at bay until the next day, when Gens. CURTIS and BLUNT arrived, and the rebels skedaddled. They lost nearly one thousand killed and wounded. Our loss was one killed.

A missionary who travelled some forty miles with PRICE in Arkansas reports that the General told him he had lost over ten thousand men killed and wounded and deserted, and that his expedition into Missouri had been most disastrous.

The Pirate Chickamauga.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Her Majesty's steamer *Medea*, from Bermuda 19th inst., arrived this evening. The pirate *Chickamauga* had completed her repairs and sailed on a cruise. The value of her captures was $500,000.

The *Kerr*, formerly the *Alexandria*, arrived at Bermuda on the 14th, nine days from Halifax. The *Hansa* was the only blockade runner in port.

The fever had almost disappeared.

New-York Election.

ERIE COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President.	
Lincoln	18,067
McClellan	18,370
McClellan's majority	303
Governor.	
Horatio Seymour	13,398
R. E. Fenton	13,655
Majority for Seymour	143
Congress.	
J. M. Humphrey	13,228
S. J. Holley	12,861
Humphrey's majority	370

The Case of the Pirate Bell.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The preliminary examination of BELL, alias Barley, took place to-day. The prisoner was committed for trial, which will take place next week.

ART NOTES.

The Artists' Fund Exhibition.

The fifth annual exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society is now open at the Derby Gallery, Broadway. There are 331 pieces, 267 of which are loaned for the exhibition, and 64 are contributions to the fund. These last are to be sold for the benefit of the society on the 30th of December, at auction. Until that time they will remain upon exhibition in the present well-arranged and pleasant rooms. But one thing mars the pleasure of the visitor. The hanging of the pictures seems to have fallen into incompetent hands. Many of the pictures—No. 12, for instance—cannot be seen at all by gas light. It is, indeed, distressing to look at any of the pictures which hang near the eye-line, for they cling flat to the wall, and directly reflect the lights above, and the lights only. They should incline from the wall. It is only in the public exhibitions of this city, so far as our observation goes, that this ignorant folly is practiced and tolerated.

We consider this as by far the best exhibition that has been made by the Artists' Fund, and we hope will success to the association, if for no other reason than that they annually get together such fine collections of works of art. Unlike the Spring exhibitions of the National Academy, these largely include the works of foreign artists, so that an opportunity is afforded for comparing American with European art. Quite a large proportion of the paintings in the present collection are by foreign artists; most of them by the first-class. And it is interesting and instructive to observe how extensively their mannerisms and tricks have been adopted by the Americans. Their greater excellencies, however, are not always rivaled. In perfection of handling, in knowledge of drawing, in pictorial arrangement, and in the subtler niceties of color, they have the advantage. And it is evident that these admirable qualities have been obtained by hard study, prolonged through years of indefatigable industry. These artists have not sprung into notoriety after the exhibition of their first crude works. The tendency to imitate the manner of the foreign schools is evidently growing here. But, unfortunately, so far as we can discern, a corresponding application to study is not so visible. Many of our younger artists have given evidence of too much original ability to be readily forgiven for contenting themselves with the short-lived appreciation which is awarded to such works. Unfortunately, the importation of so many foreign works of great excellence creates a kind of standard of merit in the minds of dealers and amateurs which it is hard for the native artist to resist. In this connection we see some marvelous imitations of the so-called English school of Pre-Raphaelitism. They succeed only in reproducing the repulsive features of the school. One of these specimens ostentatiously displays the paradoxical wonder of far-distant mountains, successfully competing for prominence with foreground figures. Painted in this vein, painfully elaborated, and too evidently intended as a masterpiece of the *gloomy* dodge, is a man on the sea-shore, we should guess, so vague, so colorless so utterly bad, that it would compare unsuccessfully with a poor impression of a bad wood-cut in a six-penny illustrated weekly. There is much of this kind of figure painting in a small way, but very little attempt in the higher walks of historical art.

The young ladies who sat so sadly last year at the open casements of their gloomy rooms, being improved in health, have now betaken themselves to the sea shore, where they sit in the sand, and read novels by the lowering light of leaden skies. Their dresses are of the latest pattern, and they strictly conform to their prototypes, which are to be found in the illustrated English magazines of the day. This sort of thing is dreadful drivel, contemptibly unworthy. We know that the artists can do vastly better.

There are a great many exceedingly fine landscapes in this exhibition. There is a certain sameness amongst them, growing out of the desire of the painters to represent the peculiar features of American scenery. This is entirely worthy. The splendors of American Autumn foliage, and the glowing mists of Indian Summer, are a perpetual challenge to their highest efforts. They give us here some very beautiful specimens of this kind of work.

Mr. SCUDAM, in No. 21, a coast scene, has produced out of the most unpromising materials a very delightful picture. We prefer it to all others in the gallery. The naked sand beach, the low reef of rocks, and the long reach of desolate ocean are made to interest the eye by the exquisite truth and unaffected handling of the artist. Never was there a distance more beautifully rendered.

In "Sunny Moments," by J. F. WIER, there is a curious perversion of true artistic propriety. Half of the composition is monopolized by a quaint old piece of furniture, which has been most carefully and beautifully painted; while a woman, occupying a prominent place, is degraded to a secondary position, drawn and arranged in bad taste, and worse execution. How can an artist be forgiven for dwelling with loving patience upon inanimate rubbish, to the neglect of the nobler human being?

The "Funeral"—No. 34—represents a family engaged in the shamioolery of burying a canary bird. One boy digs the grave, another officiates in a black gown, and the rest do nothing but display their tawdry dresses. If the artist had endowed his figures and faces with expressions appropriate to the occasion, it might have in some degree atoned for the disgusting spectacle of civilized Christian parents participating in such irreverent and stupid mummery.

No. 117—by W. J. FURNESS, Jr.—A man seated at a desk writing; cleverly enough painted, but utterly insignificant as a picture. There are too many in this collection of the same character. It is not long since that our artists thought it sufficient to place their figures in the composition without expression or occupation of any kind. One step in advance of this has been lately accomplished. Now they do something—write, or knit, or read, or sew—but that is all. The artist does not often give them an occupation that calls for an expression of countenance or action of the figure. Until this is more generally aimed at, our so-called school of American art will rest under the ban of a severe but just criticism.

No. 188—by NEHLIG—A crowd of figures caparisoned after the manner of the sixteenth century, a curiously artistic and effective work, in which color, form and action are but vaguely realized, and which comes nearer provoking merriment than any other emotion. It looks as if the pigments on a chaotic potato had been slightly shaped by the artist from hints in the accidental forms of the colors.

No. 192—"Solitaire" by S. T. GUY. This is a fancy portrait of a child very nicely painted, indeed, and evincing great capacity in this rising artist. He has other works in this exhibition, of which as much or more might be truly said.

No. 203—"A Yankee Decoy," by THOMAS NAST. Some soldiers, having made a sham figure of a soldier by the camp fire, watch from the branches of a tree to shoot the decoyed rebels, who are seen stealing through the bushes. The composition is well conceived and the execution worthy of the young artist. It is in our judgement the best picture of the kind which this war has suggested. Mr. NAST should study from nature more. He evinces great ability.

No. 244, a Landscape, by DURAND, who we are grieved to find so seldom represented in our recent exhibitions. But this picture is good enough to almost atone for its rarity. It is very fine in composition, superior indeed to the ordinary works of this artist, which is no common praise for the regard DURAND as the greatest master of composition this country has produced. This composition is characteristically American, particularly the winding road, so full of incident and thought, which is so unlike any other road in any country. That most beautiful of DURAND'S artistic qualities, repose, is finely displayed in the present contribution.

No. 266, "Columbus, before the Council of Salamanca," by R. W. WEIR. Those who doubt the great progress which figure painting has made in this country of late, will do well to commare this picture, which was painted many years ago, with the recent works of the same distinguished artist, or with the average display of the same kind of work around it. Such a figure as that of COLUMBUS, such expressionless faces as surround him, and such snuffy brown-color as pervades the whole picture, would hardly pass muster in the present day. Mr. WEIR'S superb picture, "Taking the Veil," and several others of great merit, adorn this exhibition. Every lover of art will rejoice that this artist, so long absent from our exhibitions, has returned.

No. 38.—"Mercy's Dream." Mercy!

No. 59.—"The Grand Canal," by HUNTINGTON, is worthy of the fine artistic feeling which this artist infuses into every work he touches. Though not locally accurate as to architecture, this composition is very characteristic of the City of the Sea, and is very beautiful in color and atmospheric effect.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A pleasant and effective performance of "Martha" was given here last evening. The house was unusually fashionable, and the good folk were well satisfied. Miss KELLOGG sang admirably. She is heard to peculiar advantage in this opera.

On Friday DONIZETTI'S opera of "Don Sebastiano" will be given for the first time in America. It has been in preparation for many months, and will be produced with every regard to stage propriety and effect. The caste is unusually strong, and introduces Mme. ZUCCHI, Signor MASSIMILIANI, Signor BELLINI, Signor SUSINI, Signor LORINI, and others. The scenery and dresses are new and singularly beautiful.

BRYANT.—There will be a dramatic performance at the Academy of Music to-night. Two pieces are announced—"All that Glitters is Not Gold," and "Handy Andy." Both pieces are well cast. In the last Mr. DAN BRYANT sustains his famous part of *Handy Andy*.

DRAMATIC.—Miss OLIVE LOGAN will commence a "star" engagement at Cincinnati on Monday next, the 27th.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A domestic drama, called "Milky White," was produced here on Monday night, and has since been repeated with increasing success. It is from the pen of H. T. CRAVEN, Esq., a gentleman whose play of the "Chimney Corner" was in a somewhat similar vein. The plot is by no means important. It serves merely as a means to present a strongly drawn character to the public. *Milky White* is a dairyman of a litigious and thoroughly unpopular type. He is forever quarreling with his neighbors, bringing suits against them, and imagining himself wronged. To add to the sense of his obtuseness, *Milky White* is, at first, stone deaf. A young Doctor subsequently restores his hearing, and *Milky* learns, for the first time, the harsh but just criticisms of his neighbors. He becomes furious, turns his daughter out of doors, and determines to starve himself to death. The plan is frustrated by the kindness of one of the neighbors, a poor woman, who has been persecuted by him. In the end he relents, softens, and becomes a reasonable being.

The play is better in the first act than in the second, but notwithstanding this noticeable fact, it is a good and wholesome effort of dramatic composition. Great strength is displayed in the delineation of the principal part, and it is fully sustained by Mr. HOLSTON, whose performance throughout was admirable. Miss LOUISA MYERS, as *Annie White*, played very prettily. The remaining characters were neatly rendered, and the piece achieved an emphatic success.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—If there is one time above another when Mr. BARNUM "spreads himself," it is on holiday occasions. Then he redoubles his efforts to blend instruction with amusement, and spread a banquet which shall possess every quality for delighting the children, as well as astonishing those of larger growth. This Thanksgiving Day, as will be seen by the advertisement, will present a constant, ever-shifting scene of delight, at Barnum's Museum, to the thousands who will throng it from early morn to dewy eve. Never before has even Mr. BARNUM provided such a startling array of attractions as the public will find in his establishment now.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON.—An extra matinee will be given to-day, (Thanksgiving,) when the famous dog and monkey actors will appear, in conjunction with all the leading artists, equestrian, gymnastic and acrobatic. Intending visitors to this admirably conducted circus will do well to secure their seats early, as the Hippotheatron is sure to be crowded afternoon and evening.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

THANKSGIVING IN WASHINGTON.

Beyond the news from SHERMAN nothing has occurred in this city to-day to disturb the existing status, unless it be preparations for celebration of thanksgiving to-morrow, in accordance with the President's recent proclamation. The late encouraging news from our army and navy give additional zest to the thanksgiving and good feeling which every where prevail. The soldiers stationed about the city or confined in several hospitals are especially hilarious, and great preparations have been made by their friends to provide them with a suitable Thanksgiving dinner, and the result will be that more than seventeen thousand dinners will be given to our brave soldiers in the Department of Washington to-morrow.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF VIRGINIA.

The statement made in the Associated Press dispatches of yesterday, to the effect that the docket of the Circuit Court of Virginia is very lengthy, and made up of prosecutions mostly of persons who have been doing business without taking the required oath of allegiance, is erroneous. Judge UNDERWOOD, who presides, states that there is not a case of such a character pending before the court.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: George W. Carle, Co. G, Seventh Artillery; Lester Moore, Second Cavalry; Wm. Algar, Co. B, Fiftieth Engineers; Philip O'Reilly, Seventy-ninth New-York, Howard Waters, Jr., Co. C, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Infantry.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

DISTRICT JUDGESHIP VACANCIES.

The vacancies in the United States District Judgeships in Indiana, Missouri and Delaware, will not be filled until the meeting of Congress.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

A convention of delegates from the various Freedmen's Relief Associations throughout the country was convened this morning at the Sanitary Commission rooms, to take into consideration measures to advance the interests of the cause for special legislation as will tend to the elevation of the freedmen.

A REPORT WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

The published account of a conversation between Mr. SEWARD and Viscount TREILHARD, of the French Legation, has no foundation in fact. Viscount TREILHARD has not been in Washington for eight months past. It is understood he is now Secretary of the French Legation at Brussels. No conversation of the character referred to was held with any person.

The Oldest General in the World.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It a paragraph in your paper of this morning is true, Gen. SCOTT claims for himself the above distinction. That he is wrong, I can show you, by adducing one name from the British *Army List*—that of Lord COMBERMERE. His lordship, who is now in his 90th year, entered the service as far back as 1790, and as Lieutenant-General commanded the cavalry at Salamanca in 1812. In spite of his great age, he still takes a lively interest in courts and camps, and may occasionally be seen at a levee in St. James' Palace, or at a review in Hyde Park. This instance will suffice, though I could easily give you a dozen equally pertinent, and without reference to an ampler field, the armies of France and Germany. Gen. SCOTT'S inscription should have been "From the oldest to the ablest General in the new world."
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23. J.

The Exempt Population.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I fully sympathize with your correspondent W. in her troubles caused by the "herds and flocks" belonging to that valuable class called by you "the exempt population." I reside in a district judicially—mind now, don't print it *judiciously*—presided over by Judge CONNOLLY, who seems to have such a special weakness for goats—or *had*, before running for the Sheriffalty—that when the police have heretofore taken up those destructive animals, he has uniformly interposed in behalf of their distressed owners, so that they could speedily return to their feeding grounds. Consequently, my althea, honeysuckles and wistaria, have been, like the peach trees of the illustrious Sparrowgrass, "well chawed." When will the judge's term expire?
YORKVILLE.

The Shooting Affray.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over this morning's issue, I saw a notice stating that a man named THOMAS O'NEILL was found in No. 10 Roosevelt-street, shot in the side, and was supposed to have been engaged in a burglary or highway robbery, whereby he received his wound. This is a mistake. I was with him when he was shot. It happened in a saloon, No. 39 East Broadway. He did not know he was shot at the time, and started to go home, where I left him. It was then he found out he was shot. I then found a policeman, and we both took him to the hospital.
JOHN O'NEILL.

Catholic Reformatory.

LECTURE IN BEHALF OF THE INSTITUTION BY DR. IVES—ADDRESS OF ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY.

A large audience assembled last evening at the Cooper Institute to hear a lecture from Dr. IVES in aid of the Catholic Reformatory of New-York, which was organized for the purpose of protecting and providing for the destitute children of that Church. On the platform were the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, who presided; Rev. Fathers STARRS, McNIERNEY, Quinn, Murroughs, and other priests; Judge White, Judge Barnard, Richard O'Gorman, &c. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Father Mathew Temperance Society.

Archbishop McCLOSKEY, on taking the chair, said he appeared before the audience on that occasion, not with any desire to make an address, nor for the purpose of merely introducing the lecturer of the evening. The former would be inappropriate, and the latter would be superfluous, for Dr. IVES was too well known to them to need any introduction from him—better known to them even than himself. His only purpose in thus availing himself of the first public opportunity afforded him, was to give assurance what earnest interest he felt in the noble institution called the Catholic Reformatory of this city. If any present ever entertained doubts regarding that great work of Catholic charity, those doubts would be fully dispelled by the facts and arguments which would be laid before them that evening. He would not further detain them from the privilege and enjoyment in store for them, further than to say that he had visited the two institutions which had been established for the protection of destitute Catholic children. One for girls under the charge of the Saintly Sisters of Charity, and the other for boys under the management and care of the Christian Brothers. It had afforded him delight to see the immense amount of good already effected by the Reformatory, despite the serious obstacles thrown in its path. In order to perform a still larger amount of good there were larger buildings and ampler grounds required; and for these recourse would be had to the charity and generosity of the Catholics of New-York, who had never yet been appealed to for such objects without success. He trusted the time was not far distant when the Catholic Reformatory of New-York would receive a form and development that would not only make it immensely valuable to the Catholic community, but would enable it to take rank also among the great charitable institutions, which were not excelled by any in the world.

Dr. IVES then delivered an eloquent lecture in aid of the institution, recounting the benefits it had conferred on the large number of children it had in charge, and claiming that the State should give it the same encouragement as other institutions.

The meeting then adjourned.

Gov. Curtin at the Produce Exchange.

Yesterday afternoon, immediately after the close of the business for the day, the members of the Produce Exchange received a visit from Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania. Mr. GEORGE D. CRAGIN, Chairman of the Commercial Association, announced the presence of the Governor in an appropriate speech, after which the distinguished though unexpected guest was formally introduced by the President of the Produce Exchange, Capt. FRENCH, who said:

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to present to your acquaintance Hon. A. G. CURTIN, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. Objects of business calling him at this time to this commercial metropolis, the members of the Produce Exchange have availed themselves of his presence in the city to testify their respect for him personally, and to honor the great State which he so worthily represents. It is by this interchange of civilities we strengthen our devotion to the country and the States which compose this Union. Gentlemen, I now present to you Gov. CURTIN."

Gov. CURTIN, after the applause greeting his presence had subsided, gracefully acknowledged the courtesy which had been paid him. He remarked that the great States of New-York and Pennsylvania are united in interest, and share one common destiny. The citizens of New-York and the citizens of Philadelphia are bound together by commercial and business relations, and by ties of a common sympathy. The mighty river of the State of Pennsylvania took its rise in New-York and emptied into the Chesapeake in Maryland, binding three great Commonwealths by one common tie. He desired the bonds of this Union to be perpetual, and that a common interest should cement the alliance, so that it could not be dissolved. They had met here to-day as friends. The multitude before him was composed of representative men; and he felt at home when, as the representative of a great State, he spoke with them. He would now, thanking them for the cordiality of this unexpected reception, take his leave. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Ex-Surveyor, and Gen. WALBRIDGE entertained the audience with speeches, when the meeting adjourned.

The Enrollment—Circular from Gen. Fry.

Provost-Marshal-Gen. FRY has issued the following circular:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 39.—Attention is again called to the necessity of correcting the enrollment lists in every district and sub-district. While the board is responsible, as a body, for the enrollment, the Commissioner of the board will be required to give his particular attention to the correction, revision and preservation of the lists, and to the preparation of all reports and returns in regard to them; and he is hereby especially directed to see that monthly reports of the corrections made in the enrollment for the preceding month are promptly forwarded to this office on or before the 3d day of every month.

Circular No. 24 from this office, dated June 25, 1864, is reproduced and revised for the guidance of all concerned. It is as follows:

"The attention of the Boards of Enrollment is called to section 6 of the act amendatory to the Enrollment Act, which is in the following words, viz:

"SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That Boards of Enrollment shall enroll all persons liable to draft under the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers; all persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty years before the draft; all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who have not been in such service two years during the present war; and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the act to which this is an amendment, but who are not exempted by the provisions of this act; and said Boards of Enrollment shall release and discharge from draft all persons who, between the time of the enrollment and the draft, shall have arrived at the age of forty-five years, and shall strike the names of such persons from the enrollment.

Attention is also called to paragraphs 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 and 62, Revised regulations for the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General.

It is to be borne in mind by the boards that their duties in regard to the correction of the enrollment do not cease with its revision as recently completed or now in progress. On the contrary, the revision of these lists is a continuous duty, to which the labors of all the boards must be directed. The names of all persons liable to military duty taking up their residence in a sub-district, as well as all in the sub-district, who, from time to time become liable, shall be added to the enrollment lists; and the names of persons who enlist into the military or naval service, or who remove permanently from a district, or whose liability terminates while in it, will be stricken off; and in case of removal, whenever it is practicable, the Board of Enrollment of the district to which the person removes will be notified, and he will be enrolled by that board.

"The Board of Enrollment shall have copies of the enrollment lists open to the examination of the public at all proper times, and shall give public notice that any person may appear before the Board and have any name stricken off the list, if he can show, to the satisfaction of the Board, that the person named is not properly enrolled, on account of:

"1. Alienage;
"2. Non-residence;
"3. Over age;
"4. Permanent physical disability, in such a degree as to render the person not a proper subject for enrollment under the law and regulations;
"5. Having served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged.

Civil officers, clergymen and all other prominent citizens are invited to appear at all times before the Board, to point out errors in the lists, and to give such information in their possession as may aid in the correction and revision thereof.

To the duty of hearing and acting upon a claim for exemption, Boards of Enrollment are enjoined to devote all the time that can be spared from other less pressing duties. They will report to the Provost-Marshal-General for the purpose of correcting lists on file at the end of each month, upon sheets of Consolidated Enrollment Lists, the names and residences of all persons who have been added to or stricken from the rolls during the month. They will send with each report a recapitulation, showing, in concise terms, the number enrolled at the time of forwarding the last list, the number stricken from the enrollment, and the number added to it since that time, and its actual condition at date of report.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General.

Our Representative in the Next Congress.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

There is no gratification in the result of the recent election, that will give our people more pleasure, than the certainty that Gen. HALBERT E. PAINE is the next Representative in Congress from the Milwaukee District. The victory would be only half won without this result. The majority on the home vote for JOHN W. CARY, a PENDLETON Democrat, will not exceed 750. The returns already received at the Secretary of State's office, of the soldiers' vote, gives Gen. PAINE a majority over all of fifty votes. Returns from the Twenty-eighth and companies in other regiments, will increase that majority. It is supposed, to full three hundred and fifty. There can be no question of the result. Gen. PAINE is our Representative in the next Congress.

We know him well, and we can say that a truer, nobler, and more unselfish man will not be found in the national councils. His character is so irreproachable and stainless, accompanied by genial and gentlemanly manners, and a mind so clear and decided, that he cannot but exercise a large influence in behalf of our city and State. The nomination was unsought by him, and his conduct during the canvass was so chivalrous and high-toned, that it was in honorable contrast with the small tricks of the politicians who tried to defeat him. We add with pride, that Gen. PAINE cannot descend to a mean or petty act. The Democrats of this county have reason to be proud, that the Unionists have sent a man to Congress who will honor the district, while he will prove himself a capable, efficient and faithful representative of our peculiar interests.

Gen. PAINE will be in accord with a vast majority in the next Congress, and the fact that this district has sent such a man to Washington, scarred with the wounds received in the battles of the Republic, will be a strong recommendation to the House in behalf of any legislation that our peculiar interest may require.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar—An infallible remedy for coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs. The life principle of the plant Horehound and the forest tree Balm of Gilead in chemical union. Safe, sure and pleasant. For sale by all druggists.

Coughs, Hoarseness, and the Various Throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers and Singers are liable, relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Having a *direct* influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation.

At the Franklin County (New-York) Agricultural Fair, recently closed, three first premiums were awarded to the Grover & Baker Machines, viz. For the best family machine, best manufacturing machine, and the best machine work.

Barnum's Great Moral Exhibitions, at all hours to-day and evening, render the Museum the most delightful resort for children and families to be found in any country.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

The Ladies should know all about Burnett's Kalliston, for the complexion.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Bordsall's Arnica Liniment.
An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay st., N. Y.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Health for the Soldier.—For one who dies from the effects of a bullet, ten perish from damp and exposure to night air. Small doses of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, taken every other night, will correct all disorders of the liver and stomach, purify the blood and insure sound health to every man. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment in the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make. 50 cents, 88 cents, and $1 a box or pot.

Imported Shoes.—Three thousand pairs of black and brown kid, white and black satin slippers, Estes, to be sold cheap; a large assortment of quilted slippers, Venetian and Burnham, all colors; cork-sole long boots, broad boots and slippers, trimmed with orange blossoms or roses. M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 Broadway, N.Y.; 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Howard Sanitary Aid Association.—Medical and surgical. Diseases of the urinary organs—new and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway. Wheeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine.

Almanac and Diary for 1865—Carefully calculated—to be had free, at HELMBOLD'S, Druggist, next Metropolitan Hotel,

The New Story, "Dora Darling, The DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT," will be ready at the bookstores this morning without fail.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, taken in exchange), for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

White Polar Bear.—Two of the largest and best Robes in the world on exhibition and sale at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BRUNNER—HARRISON.—By Rev. Samuel B. Bell, D. D., at the Broadway Hotel, New-York City, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, BURROUGHS P. BRUNNER and Miss HELEN M. HARRISON, of Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore papers please copy

BUCKHOUT—FISHER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, by Rev. A. C. Fields, Mr. JAMES BUCKHOUT, of Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y., and Miss SARAH E. FISHER, of Carmansville, N. Y., daughter of Thos. Fisher, Esq.

CLARKSON—WADSWORTH.—In Christ Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22, by Rev. E. H. Caulfield, D. D., GEORGE P. CLARKSON, of Rochester, N. Y., and EMMA L. WADSWORTH, second daughter of Decius Wadsworth, Esq., of this city.

DICKERMAN—FORD.—In Stockholm, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. F. Wadsworth, of Unionville, N. Y., Mr. FLETCHER W. DICKERMAN, of Columbus, Ohio, and Miss S. AMELIA FORD, daughter of Mr. Horace Ford.

KELLOGG—MAILLER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, by Rev. G. B. Draper, at the residence of the bride's father, CHESTER KELLOGG and MARIE, eldest daughter of W. M. Mailler, Esq., all of this city.

RUSSELL—MUNSON.—On Monday evening, Nov. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Stryker, HARRIS RUSSELL, U. S. N., and Miss SARAH, third daughter of James Munson, Esq., all of this city.

SOMERINDYK—MAN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, GEORGE A. SOMERINDYK, of New-York, and GEORGIE, eldest daughter of Capt. Geo. Buckham, of Columbus, Ga.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—Killed, in front of Petersburgh, Aug 13, 1864, Lieut. ROBERT W. ARMSTRONG, Co. G, 43d Regt. U. S. Colored Troops.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 27, in the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th st., near 5th-av., at 2½ o'clock. The officers and members of the 9th Regt. N. Y. Vols. (Hawkins' Zouaves,) and also of the 16th Regt. N. Y. Vol Cavalry, are respectfully invited to attend. The body will be deposited in the 2d-st. Vault, and from thence conveyed to Rhinebeck for interment.

BABCOCK.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 22, MARIA A. BABCOCK, daughter of the late Francis Babcock.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Friday morning, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock.

CLARK.—At Piermont, on Monday, Nov. 21, after a short illness, MARGARET COPLAND, wife of David Clark, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, Piermont, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 11½ A. M., without further notice. Friends taking the 9:15 A. M. train on N. R. R. of New-Jersey, from Jersey City, will arrive in time, and can return the same day.

COLSTON.—At the residence of her son, Henry W. Colston, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 23, of consumption, Mrs MARY ANN COLSTON, in her 62d year.

Funeral on Friday, at noon. The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, I. W. England, are invited to attend.

CLARK.—At Fairmont, Westchester Co., on Tuesday night, Nov. 22, HIRAM VELTMAN CLARK, youngest son of the late John F. Clark, Esq., of this city, aged 21 years, 7 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Fairmont, on Friday, at noon. Carriages will be in attendance at Tremont station, to convey friends from the cars to the residence.

HASBROUCK.—At Stone Ridge, Ulster County, on Monday, Nov. 21, REMSEN HASBROUCK, only son of G. D. and Julia Hasbrouck, of New-York, aged 25 years and 7 months.

KASMIRE.—At Bethlehem, Penn., on Monday, Nov. 21, of consumption, ANDREW J. KASMIRE, of this city, aged 31 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. and A. M., members of the Board of Education, and School officers of the 10th Ward, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on Friday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

KIMBALL.—At New-Rochelle, Nov. 23, Miss MARY KIMBALL, daughter of Philander and Mary A. Kimball, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 236 West 26th-st., on Saturday, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock.

LLOYD.—On Monday evening, Nov. 21, after a short but painful illness, MARGARETTA, wife of James O. Lloyd.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 219 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

LANDON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, after a short illness, LUTECIA E. LANDON, the youngest daughter of John H. and Lutia A. Landon, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The friends and relatives of the father and grandfather's family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of Henry Landon, No. 389 State st., Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, Nov. 24.

MITCHILL.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, CATHARINE MITCHILL, relict of the late Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, in the 87th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

SIMMONS.—On Wednesday, Nov 23, 1864, MARTHA E. SIMMONS, wife of John E. H. Simmons, aged 63 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Henry Yury, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 118 West 44th-st., on Friday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

POLHEMUS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, THEODORUS POLHEMUS, aged 78 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 5th-av., corner of President-st., Brooklyn.

VAN SCHAACK.—On steamer *Sacramento*, from San Francisco, Oct. 28, 1864, in the 28th year of his age, JOHN JAY VAN SCHAACK, son of Henry C. Van Schaack, Esq., of Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y. The remains will be taken to Onondaga County.

MASONIC.—The Members of Pacific Lodge No. 233, are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge rooms, No. 9 Union-square, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late worthy brother, Andrew J. Kasmire. A. A. VALENTINE, W. M.
JAS. HYDE, Secretary.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 263, 389, 511 and 756

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,
Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Those who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT NICOLAY'S STOCK SALES ROOMS, No. 52 William-street.
☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7-3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50, on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $400,000. PAR $5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 50 PER SHARE FOR FULL PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.
The property of this Company consists of the following valuable fee simple territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, wells going down and nearly finished:
No. 1. About 50 (fifty) acres on Cherry Tree Run in fee simple, boreable land sufficient to sink fifty wells. This territory is opposite the Dalzell Petroleum Company, (Hayes's Farm,) on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c., &c.
No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—3¼ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.
No. 3. "Wild Cat." Flowing Well about 30 barrels per day on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company own the whole working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c., &c.
No. 4 "California Well" No. 1, on Oil Creek, down 1,200 feet, all ready to retube. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.
No. 5. "California Well" No. 2, on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.
No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek all flat, containing the above wells, with 15-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine-houses, &c.
No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one well down 400 feet, one-quarter interest (working) in this well and lease.
TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
Books for ORIGINAL subscription are now open at our office for a few days, when closed the stock is to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a BONA FIDE dividend paying oil-producing Co., when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.
LEONARD & MANLEY, New-York Agents,
No. 58 Beaver-st.
SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers, Boston.
H. S. LEECH, Farquhar Buildings, Phila.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ANTE, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON.....229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY.....260 Washington-st.
LOMAN B. WING.....363 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE.....8 Wall-st.
PETER C. MORGAN.....257 Washington-st.
Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bembeimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn.
Isaac Bembeimer, Smith Barker, Jr,
John H. Rhodes.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 136 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and individuals received on favorable terms.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO 7.
A Dividend of One per Cent. has been declared, payable at this office, Nov. 30, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS NOS. 3 AND 4.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a regular monthly Dividend of Three per Cent., and a supplementary Dividend of Ten per Cent., both payable at this office, Nov. 30, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day, Nov. 14, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM.
Parties desirous of joining in a PETROLEUM ENTERPRISE on the original basis with a small risk, can do so by calling on C. W. BOND, room No. 9, No. 76 Cedar-st.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
in first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
No. 32 Chambers-st.
TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. An additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th of said month of December. And on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Nov. 3, 1864. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

WANTED—$100,000 ON AN ENTIRE BLOCK OF 64 lots, near the Central Park; streets and avenues paved, curbed, guttered and lighted. Seven per cent. interest will be paid on the property raised at $200,000 for 5 years. Interest half-yearly. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

DRAFTS AND BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bank of British North America draws drafts, and purchases and collects bills on San Francisco, Cal., and Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
WALTER WATSON, } Agents,
JAMES SMITH, } No. 24 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, Tribune over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICES, NO. 52 WALL-STREET,
CAPITAL.....$1,250,000
125,000 SHARES; VALUE $10 EACH.
President,
NOAH L. WILSON.
Vice-President,
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON.
Treasurer,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT.
Secretary,
ARTHUR B PROAL.
General Superintendent of Ohio and Virginia Properties.
ISRAEL R. WATERS, Marietta, Ohio.
Superintendent of Oil Creek Properties,
HERBERT KETTELL.
Attorneys,
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.
Bankers,
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
Trustees,
NOAH L. WILSON, President of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of Messrs. Schchardt & Gebhard.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Messrs. Foster & Thomson.
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY MORGAN, of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons.
WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Sons.
WILLIAM H. GUION, of Messrs. Williams & Guion.
DAVID GIBSON, of Messrs. David Gibson & Co., Cincinnatti, Ohio.
THOMAS T. C. BUCKLEY, of Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS.
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.
DEALER IN
OIL STOCK AND LANDS.
We have FOR SALE, choice lands in Western Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Also, OIL STOCKS in the best paying and most valuable Oil Companies at the lowest market rates. Those having stocks to dispose of and willing to sell at a reasonable price, are solicited to call.
Also, a Refinery in complete working order on Oil Creek, Pa., capacity 80 barrels per day.
Stocks bought and sold at the PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING,
No. 128 BROADWAY, Cor. CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1864.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this company for the ensuing year:
Henry Butler, No. 128 Broadway
William A. Booth, Ex-President American Exchange Bank.
Lowell Holbrook, firm of Holbrook & Nelson.
Amasa S. Foster, Banker, No. 84 Nassau st.
William M. Richards, firm of Richards & Collins.
Samuel Willets, Willets & Co.
Lewis B. Loder, firm of Loder Bros. & Co.
William Laytin, firm of Laytin, Hur but & Co.
Prosper P. Shaw, firm of P. P. Shaw & Co.
Thomas Clark, No. 10 Murray-st.
William W. Rose, No. 58 Cedar-st.
George H. Stadwell, firm of Gillespie & Studwell.
Charles Kellogg, firm of Brumley & Kellogg.
Robert R. Willetts, No. 303 Pearl-st.
Charles L. Anthony, firm of Anthony & Hall.
Ralph Mead, Jr., firm of Edwin & Ralph Mead, Jr., & Co.
James L. Jackson, Iron Works, East 28th-st.
Henry Owen, importer, No. 91 John-st.
Hugh N. Camp, firm of Camp, Brunson & Sherry.
Francis Du Bois, No. 89 Fulton-st.
Samuel Hutchinson, firm of S. Hutchinson & Co.
James Wilcomb, Banker, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.
George W. Mead, No. 132 Broadway.
James D. Sparkman, firm of Sparkman & Truslow.
Morris Reynolds, No. 69 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
John R. Graham, firm of Graham, Dorsett & Co.
Frederick L. Alles, firm of Guille & Alles.
Erastus F. Mead, Banker, No. 3 9 3d-av.
Frederick L. Wultee, No. 30 West 23d-st.
Marcellus Massey, No. 37 Wall-st.
William T. Hodges, firm of William Tilden & Nephew
Samuel W. Truslow, firm of Wm. Wall's Sons.
Samuel Brown, No. 7 Pine-st.
James Wilde, Jr., firm of James Wilde, Jr. & Co.
William C. Sheldon, firm of Buckley, Sheldon & Co.
Gilman W. Pritchard, firm of Stanton, Sheldon & Co.
John Serymser, firm of John Serymser & Co.
John P. Wallace, firm of Wallace & Wickes.
Henry A. Bowerman, firm of Bowerman, Brothers & Co.
John M. Furman, No. 166 Front-st.
Wm. Cox, firm of Wellington & Cox.
David Jones, 180 6th-st.
David Wallers sin, firm of Wallerstein & Kuntz.
William Raynor No. 128 Broadway
John J. Hinchman, firm of John J. Hinchman & Co.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1864.
At a meeting of Direct rs held this day, HENRY BUTLER was elected President.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL 120,000 SHARES, OF $10 EACH.
This company was organized under the laws of the State of New-York, April 20, 1864. The mines of the company are located in the Sierra. Prince Royal and Humboldt Mining Districts, Humboldt County, Nevada, and embrace 6,000 feet of the "Susan," "Etna," "Inca" and "Arctic quartz lodes. The reports of the Superintendent, and further information in regard to the mines can be had on application to the Secretary, E. L. Bolles, Esq., No. 49 Exchange-place, or the President, Geo. Stevenson, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st. The company offer for sale a limited number of the shares of the working capital at par only.
GEO. STEVENSON, President, &c.
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

GOLD BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
The Board of Trustees of this Company have ordered an installment of Forty per cent upon its capital stock, payable at the Office of the Company, No 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on Monday, December 5, during the usual bank-hours.
WILLIAM F. ALDRICH, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
A dividend of One per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, Nov. 30, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 81 John st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1864.
I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, to anticipate the payment of the Coupons maturing on the first of January next on the Public Debt of the United States, and will be prepared to make such payment on and after the 18th inst. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.
The interest on the registered bonds cannot be paid until the books of the Treasury are settled and schedule prepared.
JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

TO PETROLEUM COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—A practical business man, thoroughly acquainted with the construction and operation of machinery, with much experience in the erection of factories, boring of artesian wells, and the working of Petroleum and other oils and who is competent to make his own plans for buildings, machinery, &c., would engage as agent and practical manager or join parties about engaging in the Petroleum business. Address for two weeks, PETROLEUM, care Joy, Doe & Co., Tribune Buildings, New York.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 300 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Oct. 11 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
C. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

TO BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—I am authorized to continue to exchange new for the old bonds, until the first day of January, 1865.
A. STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio.

FINANCIAL.

ADIRONDAC COMPANY,
Organized under special charter from State of New-York.
OFFICE NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW YORK.
$1,000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.
Proposals are invited for $1,000,000 of construction bonds of the Adirondac Company, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.
Twenty five per cent. of the amount tendered for, to be payable on the acceptance of the bids, the remainder in three monthly installments of twenty-five per cent. each, or the whole may be paid for in one sum. Accrued interest on coupons will be charged and interest allowed on payments.
Sealed proposals, marked "Bids for Construction Bonds," will be received until 30th day of November, A. D. 1864, at the office of the company, addressed to
G. T. M. DAVIS, President.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS:
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.
Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUNTY BONDS, issued for Bounties,
BELLEFONTAINE and INDIANA RAILROAD STOCKS,
INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCKS,
&c., &c., &c.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF RAILROAD SECURITIES bought and sold on
COMMISSION.
GEO. O. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1864.
NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Indiana Central Railroad Company, and First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis, and Richmond and Covington Railroad Companies, are hereby notified that said bonds may now be exchanged for the 40-year First Mortgage 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, as now consolidated, on presentation to
A. PARKHURST, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov 9, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y. R. R. Co.,
SYRACUSE, Nov. 19, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Syracuse, Binghamton and N. Y. R. R. Co., will be held at the Company's Office, in the City of Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December next, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
O. WELCH, Secretary.

500 SHARES BRITISH AMERICAN COAL COMPANY STOCK.—Par value $50. Subscription price, full paid stock, $25.
Quarterly dividend of 6 per cent. advanced.
For sale by
KRUGLER & WIGGINS,
No 58 Beaver-st., corner William.

TO THE POLICY HOLDERS OF THE EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—Parties holding policies of the East River Insurance Company will please present them at their early convenience, at the office of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, No. 12 Wall-st., to exchange them for policies of the latter company.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1864.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the ALDEN TYPE-SETTING AND DISTRIBUTING MACHINE CO. will be held at No. 211 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec 5 next at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers and trustees of the company for the ensuing year.
H. W. ALDEN,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1864. Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—The second mortgage bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, will be redeemed at par and accrued interest, on presentation of the same to AMASA STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio. Bonds may be forwarded to me by express at cost of the company, and checks for amount will be returned.
HENRY WICK, Treasurer.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) Per Cent., has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable (less the Government tax) at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH & PARMELEE GOLD CO.,
No. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. free of Government tax, out of the net earning of the company, payable on the 16th December. The transfer books will close on the 1st December.
W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 63 Nassau-st., New-York
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
JAMES G. STONEALL, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov 26, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites in crimson reps and black and crimson brocade, washstands, bedst-ads, bureaus, rosewood marble top centretables, and other furniture. Also China, crockery and glass ware. Also carved rosewood seven-octave piano, made by Bews, of Boston. Beautiful tone and finish; took the premium at the World's Fair, and cost $1,000. Also a rosewood six octave piano, in fine order.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE
Of valuable property on Spring-st. and St. Mark's-place, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 25th, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, N. Y., by order of the Supreme Court, under the Direction of JOSEPH J. MARRIN, Esq., Referee
SPRING-STREET.—The lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, together with alley privileges, known as No. 257 Spring-st., between Sullivan and McDougal sts.
BLEECKER-STREET.—The three story brick house and lot on the north side of 4th-st. (No. 4th-place), 120 feet west of 2d-av. Lot 26x112 2 10. Maps at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. B. McGINNON, Esq. Plff's Att'y.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
DAMAGED WHEAT AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 25, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at Naylor's storehouse, No. 17 Albany-st., (for account of whom it may concern,) 2,500 bushels of Wheat, damaged by fresh water. Sale positive. Terms cash.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHANDELIERS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 25, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Passevant, between Fulton and Gates avs., Brooklyn, all the furniture, &c., of said house, viz: Mahogany sofas, side and easy chairs in hair cloth, marble-top tables, bedsteads, dressing bureau, washstands, enamelled bedroom suite, palliasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, 1 hankers oak extension table, lounges, dining chairs, gas chandeliers and brackets, window shades, china and glass ware, velvet and brussels carpets, oil cloths, &c.
Also the kitchen utensils
Catalogues on the morning of sale.
Fulton-av. cars, from Fulton ferry, run close to the house.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, NOV. 25—AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AT the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, two rosewood pianos, pier glasses, curtains, rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 93 Liberty-st., a four-seat park phaeton, in fine order and but little used.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED, EITHER SPECIAL OR ACTIVE.—To a party having $20,000 to $25,000 in ready means to invest on January 1, 1865, an excellent opportunity is offered in an established cash wholesale business, which is now conducted by two partners. A paying, handsome profit and can be largely increased with this additional capital. The best of references given and required. Address giving real name, INVESTMENT, Box No 174 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. Building a sewer in Thirty-eighth street, from Second avenue to East River.
2. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Second avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.
3. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fifty-fourth street, from Second avenue to East River.
4. Setting curb and gutter stones in Eighty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue
5. Setting curb and gutter, regulating and grading Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first street.
6. Paving gore at intersection of Reade and Centre street.
7. Flagging Forty-ninth street, from Sixth avenue to Broadway.
8. Resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth street, from Tenth avenue to Hudson River.
9. Flagging and reflagging in Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth street.
10. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Eighteenth-street, from Avenue A to East River.
11. Building a sewer in Forty-eighth-street, from Second avenue to East River.
12. Paving Gramercy Park with trap-block pavement.
13. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Ninth-avenue, from Forty-third to Fifty-fourth street.
14. Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second street.
15. Building a basin and culvert at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-third-street.
16. Setting curb gutter and grading Watts-street, from Washington to West street.
17. Flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth street.
18. Setting curb and gutter and flagging Forty-fifth-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land following:
1. All the lots on both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River
2. All the lots on both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.
3. All the lots on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
4. All the lots on both sides of Eighty-ninth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
5. The easterly one-half of block number 205; and the westerly one-half of block number 159; also ward number 1, in block 160; also ward number 29, in block 206; also ward number 36, in block 204; also ward numbers 56 and 61, in block number 158.
6. All the lots on both sides of Reade-street, from Centre to Broadway; also the lots on westerly side of Centre-street, between Duane and Chambers streets.
7. All the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway.
8. All the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
9. All the lots on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street.
10. All the lots on both sides of Eighteenth-street, from Avenue A to East River.
11. All the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth street, from Second-avenue to East River. Also, the lots on westerly side of First-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth-street.
12. All the lots fronting on the westerly side of Gramercy-park. Also, Ward Nos. 5,031 and 5,134, in the Eighteenth Ward.
13. All the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth st.
14. All the lots fronting on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Also, all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block each side of Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.
15. All the lots in the block bounded by Broadway Seventh avenue, Forty-second, and Forty-third streets
16. All the lots on both sides of Watts-street between Washington and West. Also the lots fronting on westerly side of Washington street and upon West-street, to the extent of half the block, North and South of Watts-street.
17. All the lots on both sides of Broadway from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth-streets.
18. All the lots on both sides of Forty-fifth-street from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement New-Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELEVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, NOV. 23, 1864.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the Laws of this State, public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an election will be held in the several Election Districts of the several Wards of said city, on the first Tuesday of December next (being the sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.) The polls will be held at the several places which have been duly designated by the Common Council as the places at which elections shall be held in said District during the present year, and the polls will be opened at sun rise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.
The officers to be voted for at such election are the following:
An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts having an old numerical designation, viz: First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth.
Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.
One Commissioner of Common Schools for the First District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards.
One Commissioner of Common Schools for the Second District, comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards.
One Commissioner of Common Schools for the Third District, comprising the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards.
One Commissioner of Common Schools for the Fourth District, comprising the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.
One Commissioner of Common Schools for the Fifth District, comprising the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards.
One Commissioner of Common Schools for the Sixth District, comprising the Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.
One Commissioner of Common Schools for the Seventh District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards
One Trustee of Common Schools for each Ward.
And to fill such other school offices as are now legally vacant
By order of the Common Council
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.
NEW-YORK, November 15, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. O'DYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE, } Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL O. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets

DENTISTRY.

OSTEOPLASTIC OR ARTIFICIAL BONE Fillings, restoring decayed teeth, old roots and mere shells to the natural shape, color and usefulness of sound teeth. Aching teeth and every kind of cavity filled without pain, by the discoverer. Rooms removed to No. 29 East 14th-st., one door west of Union-square. 12,000 testimonials.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—HAVing disposed of their Brooklyn establishments, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

CHLOROFORM AND ETHER—GUARANteed the safest, pleasantest and cheapest method for extracting teeth without pain, by Dr

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,118	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,100	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,856	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
MORNING STAR..... Nelson.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA..... Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR..... Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR..... Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR..... Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWONADA..... Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 31.
EVENING STAR..... Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR..... (Building.)
GUIDING STAR..... Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 14.
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $5 to $100, according to location of staterooom. Second cabin, $50.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,116, the *Day Star* 2,173, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following
WASHINGTON..... 3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..... 3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat).... 900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON.....(Building).... 1,400-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, David Watson, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B. The ARIEL, Russell, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail Steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. J. B. HIBBERTS,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, with excellent accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow on SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 26
CITY.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 3
CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Dec 10
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....31
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $70, $95, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River
Dec. 3..... NORTH STAR..... JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13..... COSTA RICA..... TINKELPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 23..... OCEAN QUEEN..... SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BALCOM.
First Cabin, Saloon and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225; Third Cabin, forward berth, $135. Children 5 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 6 years, one quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.
This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 758 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.
For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favor to lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 26 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF PACIFIC Lodge, No. 233, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge-room, No. 8 Union-square, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late worthy brother, Andrew J. Kasmire.
A. A. VALENTINE, W. M.
JAMES HYDE, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 10 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers at
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Cananadaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 6 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (Except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10 and 12 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS:
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 19 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.), and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN MAXWELL, who resides at Saugerties, Ulster County, State of New-York; WILLIAM R. FINCH, who resides at Coxsackie, County of Greene, State of New-York; THOS. REED, who resides at West Hoboken, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey; and THOS. L. TAYLOR, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of T. L. TAYLOR & REED, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission, Brokerage and Financial business in the City of New-York; that all the parties interested in the said business are the said Thomas Reed and the said Thomas L. Taylor, who are the general partners, and the said John Maxwell and the said William R. Finch, who are the special partners; that the said John Maxwell has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership, the sum of thirty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said William R. Finch has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of ten thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 27th day of December, 1864, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1867.—Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1864.
JOHN MAXWELL,
WM. R. FINCH,
THOS. REED,
THOS. L. TAYLOR.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED, No. 5 Broad-st., receive orders for the purchase and sale of all classes of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold, on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States on the most favorable terms.

NOTICE.—MR. N. S. W. VANDERHOEF withdraws his interest from our firm this day.
FLAGG, BALDWIN & CO.
NEW-YORK, November 15, 1864.

NOTICE.—LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership, do certify, That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is VANDERHOEF & BEATTY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of manufacturing, buying and selling straw goods and such materials and other articles as usually belong to and are sold by persons engaged in the straw goods business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, who resides in the City and County of New-York, and John P. Beatty, who resides in Norwalk, State of Connecticut, both of whom are the general partners, and Lewis Beers, who resides in Stratford, State of Connecticut, and is the special partner; that the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars; that the period at which the partnership is to commence is November 15, in the year 1864, and the period at which it will terminate is October thirty-first, in the year 1869. NEW-YORK, November 4, 1864.
N. S. W. VANDERHOEF,
JOHN P. BEATTY,
LEWIS BEERS.
No. 58 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN FROM THE SAVINGS BANK, Walpole, New-Hampshire, on the night of the 18th inst., the following bonds, viz: U. S. bonds five-twenties, second series, No. 50,870, $1,000; third series, No. 71,447, $1,000; third series, No. 50,881, $1,000; third series, No. 50,882, $1,000; third series, No. 50,883, $1,000; third series, No. 50,898, $1,000; third series, No. 48,289, $1,000; third series, No. 45,300, $1,000; third series, No. 45,278, $1,000; third series, No. 20,481, $500; third series, No. 25,617, $500; third series, No. 35,370, $100; fourth series, No. 7,094, $100; fourth series, No. 7,095, $100; fourth series, No. 7,096, $100; fourth series, No. 7,098, $100. Cheshire Railroad bonds, No. 250, $1,000; No. 260, $1,000; No. 19, $200; No. 20, $200; No. 86, $200; No. 87, $200. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating such bonds.
November 20th, 1864.

LOST—ON THE NIGHT OF THE 22D, A LARGE BAY MARE and HARNESS; long mane, white star in forehead, and white hind foot. Any one finding the same and returning it to No. 176 Hammond-st., to Mr. MABIE, will be liberally rewarded

STOLEN OR STRAYED AWAY—A BLACK and tan terrier dog; he was a present to an animal, answers to the name of DICK. A reward of $5 will be paid if left with Mr. Van Vleck, farmer. MARK BURNS, Todt Hill.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and kinds. Apply to PEASLEE'S, Nos. 6 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chambers-st. ferry.

PRINTING.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st. and No. 112 Fulton-st. Political pamphlets cheap or cash.

539 VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S 541
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.
THANKSGIVING DAY:
FOUR PERFORMANCES!
FOUR PERFORMANCES
Will be given as follows
IN THE MORNING at 11½ o'clock.
IN THE AFTERNOON at 1½ and 3 o'clock.
IN THE EVENING at 8½ o'clock.
THE VAST COLLECTION OF
LIVING WILD BEASTS
AND RARE AND CURIOUS BIRDS
Will be on exhibition at all hours
DURING THE DAY AND EVENING,
From 10 in the morning until 10 at night.
AT EACH OF THE FOUR PERFORMANCES
Will be presented an amusing display of sagacity and training by
EDUCATED PONIES, MONKEYS AND MULES.
The celebrated elephant trainer, FRANK NASH, will introduce the
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, TIPPOO SAIB,
in a great variety of most interesting and extraordinary feats, and Prof. LANGWORTHY will give an exhibition of the mastery of man over the brute creation
IN THE DENS OF LIONS AND TIGERS.
Introducing for the first time in New-York his troupe of
NEWLY TRAINED ANIMALS.
Wild and ferocious as when taken from their native haunts, animals which are
TRAINED BUT NOT TAMED!!
Rendering the performance one of
THRILLING INTEREST AND EXCITEMENT!
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. No half price.

THANKSGIVING DAY, 1864.
GRAND GALA FESTIVALS.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
BY THE WOODROFFES' BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
DISTRIBUTION OF PRESENTS.
SEE THE GLASS STEAM-ENGINES.

SKATING, SKATING.
Instruction and practice in the ART OF SKATING, at the new Hall of Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., running through to Broadway, No. 937, the largest establishment for physical education of both sexes in this country. Circulars will be sent on application.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 24th-st. Winter Term commences Nov. 28.
Dr. & Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school. No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss KENNEDY is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 25th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 15th-st., Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB, Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M., Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—$55 in advance pays board and common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 8, (both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERNSTEIN and H. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE into her private family two little girls, of from 8 to 12 years of age, for board and instruction; unexceptionable reference given; terms moderate. Address Miss E. M., Station G.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 128 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LUCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 5 West 22d-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

A FAMILY RESIDING IN BROOKLYN will board and educate two or three children. Address TEACHER, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF FINDing a middle aged teacher for his child, who has already received what is called a liberal education, who is competent to teach logic, belles-lettres, moral philosophy &c. It is requisite that the applicant should have a good knowledge of human nature, both theoretically and practically, and he is to show that he really is not as he ought to be, as most teachers do. Neither a sectarian nor ordinary school teacher would be desirable. Address FATHER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as governess in a private family, or as teacher in a female seminary; a situation as governess preferred. She is well qualified to give instruction in the English branches, and to teach the elements of the French and German languages. Address Box No. 323 Troy, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY RECEIVING A LITERARY and church salary, desires a respectable home, where her society, influence and services might compensate. Prominent references. Address Box No. 20 Godfrey's P. O., No. 834 Broadway.

A GRADUATE OF A N. E. COLLEGE—A teacher of large experience—desires a situation to teach in a school, or as a private tutor; best of references given. Address W. C. C., Station D, Bible House.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn;—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Metropolitan Hall, N. Y., 9th and 5 Sixth-av., opposite 8th-st. Classes will be on Thursday, Dec. 1. Days of tuition, Monday and Thursday.
N. B.—BOYS' DAY, DECEMBER 8.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES.—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M., for ladies and children. Private evening classes now forming for ladies and gentlemen.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.—Classes for ladies and masters at 4 o'clock; classes for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

LECTURES.

THANKSGIVING EVENING.
BROOKLYN INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON-ST.
A lecture will be delivered on the subject of Thanksgiving, in which will be given an accurate history of *Inferent Nations* with the times passed respecting it by Pagan, Mahometan, Jewish, Catholic and Protestant authority. A glance will also be taken at the rise, progress and extent of the *Rebellious National Debt.*
Admission 25 cents.
R. W. HUME., Lecturer.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½ P. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—THE best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, in white and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, LOOKING GLASSES, &c., at cash prices. WARREN'S, No. 300 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts. Call and save money. Cash advanced on Goods at Low Rates. Furniture in store.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber furniture, plain and ornamental at H. F. BARRINGTON'S, No. 306 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S. THURSDAY.
THANKSGIVING NIGHT,
138TH TIME HERE,
ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
SATURDAY—ROSEDALE.
Mrs. Inchbald's Comedy of
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
This charming play, revised and altered for the present stage, is in preparation, and will be presented MONDAY NEXT.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY,
by Mr. D. Boucicault, is in preparation.
Doors open at 7½; overture at 7¾.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
THANKSGIVING
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 24
MOST UNDOUBTED SUCCESS
of the celebrated Drama of the
CORSICAN BROTHERS,
produced after
VAST OUTLAY AND ELABORATE PREPARATION
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
FABIAN DE FRANCHI, } twin brothers
LOUIS DE FRANCHI, } Lords of Corsica } WHEATLEY.
Fourth appearance in this city (after an absence of six years) of
MR. CHARLES POPE.
The cast. In addition, will embrace the names of Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, Geo. Becks, J. Nunan, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, E. Barry, H. Danvers, &c., &c.; Mrs. Farren, Miss J. Freeman, Mrs. Skerrett, Miss Burke, Mrs. Reeve, Miss Everett, &c., &c., &c.
In the second act a
GRAND MASQUERADE,
introducing the celebrated
MARTINETTI FAMILY,
MAD. LINA WINDEL AND A FULL CORPS DE BALLET,
under the direction of
MONS. GROSSI, MAITRE DE BALLET.
New Scenery by Hilliard, New Mechanical effects by Johnson and Burnett, New Costumes by Mons. Phillipe. New Appointments by Samuel Wallis, and Selected Music by the Orchestra, under the baton of H. B. Dodworth.
The highly-wrought developments and extraordinary effects of this absorbing drama remain unapproached by any other production. Nothing can exceed the wonder and intensity of a powerfully excited audience in witnessing its romantic situations and magical tableaux, aided as they are by peculiar and complicated machinery. The incidents of the first act in Corsica and of the second act in Paris are supposed to occur at the same time. Third act, the Forest of Fontainbleau.
NOTICE.—In consequence of previous arrangement, the CORSICAN BROTHERS
can be performed, at present, for
TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
terminating SATURDAY, Dec 3.

HOPE CHAPEL. NO. 720 BROADWAY.
Last day but two of the
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPICON,
OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.
Special programme for Thanksgiving. Afternoon at 3; Evening at 8 o'clock
ALL THE WORLD IN A FOCUS.
SCENERY, STATUARY, FUN and PATHOS.
The recent addition to our immense collection of several hundred
NEW VIEWS,
enables the management to offer an entertainment ever attractive and replete with beauty and variety.
The grand Pianos is from Cummings & Jennys, No. 726 Broadway. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

THANKSGIVING.
DR. COLTON
will have the pleasure to give his
GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
LAUGHING GAS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY (THANKSGIVING) EVENING, Nov. 24,
TWELVE GENTLEMEN AND SIX LADIES
WILL INHALE THE GAS.
THE EFFECT of the Gas is to develop the leading traits of character.
SONG, DANCING, DECLAMATION, &c.
Dr. C. has the pleasure to announce that he has engaged MR. W. B. HARRISON,
the celebrated extemporaneous POET, COMIC VOCALIST AND HUMOROUS DELINEATOR, from Barnum's Museum, who for half an hour will delight the audience with his characteristic comicalities, songs and dialogues.
AN EVENING OF RARE MERRIMENT AND LAUGHTER.
TICKETS 25 CENTS. CHILDREN 15 CENTS.
For sale at Colton's Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute, and at the door. Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1864, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
THANKSGIVING DAY
FAMILY PERFORMANCE AT 75 CENTS.
NO RESERVED SEATS
UNE FEMME QUI SE GRISE.
Vaudeville in one act, by MM. Delacourt and Lambert
LA JOIE DE LA MAISON,
Comedy in two acts, by Ambret Bourreels.
Theatre Office, No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

ARION SOCIETY.
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 446 BROADWAY.
SATURDAY, Nov. 26.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
Under the direction of WM. HARTMANN, and the kind assistance of
Messrs. CARL BERGMANN,
WILLIAM LOTTI,
H. MOLLENHAUER and
C. DEMUTH,
Tickets $1. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, Broadway, and Schuberth's, Spring-st

ZENOBIA,
QUEEN OF PALMYRA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE,
BY
HARRIET HOSMER,
is now on exhibition at the
FINE ART INSTITUTE,
DERBY GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway.
From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Single admission 25 cents.
Package tickets, five for One Dollar.

POLITICAL.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
REGULAR NOMINATIONS.
FOR ALDERMEN:
1st Assembly District—THOMAS STEWART.
4th Assembly District—JOHN HECKER.
5th Assembly District—WILLIAM P. BENSEL.
7th Assembly District—WILLIAM COOPER.
13th Assembly District—NATHAN C. ELY.
15th Assembly District—SMITH CLEFT.
17th Assembly District—WILLIAM B. HARRISON.
FOR COUNCILMEN.
Fourth Senatorial District.
JOHN J. DAVIDSON, 1st Ward.
ANTHONY J. OLIV

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rebel Report of the Raid on Butler's Picket—Speculation About Sherman's Movements.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 19.

THE NORTH SIDE—THE SITUATION.

The enemy are reported to be massing troops on the right of our lines on this side of the river, and in the vicinity of Battery Harrison. There is no doubt but that SHERIDAN has sent a considerable portion of his command to the James, and that some of them have arrived. It is evidently the intention of GRANT to make another "grand reconnoissance in force," before the expiration of the year; and it is equally certain that when he does make it, the usual result will follow, his repulse with heavy loss.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

The enemy made a slight demonstration in front of Gen. BUTLER'S lines, held by his cavalry, on Wednesday, but were forced back without accomplishing anything. There was considerable firing of artillery and musketry on the lines south and southwest of Petersburgh on Wednesday and Thursday.

The *Express* says our scouts report the arrival of heavy reinforcements to GRANT within the past few days.

CAPTURE OF A PICKET LINE.

A handsome little affair came off on Thursday night on PICKETT'S lines, near the Howlett House. It being considered desirable to advance and straighten our picket line in front of HUNTON'S and STEWART'S brigades, the pickets on duty were reinforced soon after dark by detachments from the Eighth, Eighteenth, Ninth and Eighty-eighth Regiments. The line thus formed advanced quietly but rapidly, and were almost upon the enemy's pickets before they were discovered. Breaking through at the point first struck, our troops wheeled right and left, taking the enemy's pickets in rear. The result was that we captured almost every picket for a distance of about 600 yards. The troops of STEWART'S regiments captured a Colonel, (COFFIN by name,) two Captains, two Lieutenants, and fifty-five privates. The Colonel was engaged in a tour of inspection of the picket line, and arrived just in time to be inspected himself. HUNTON'S men took seventy prisoners, making a total of one hundred and thirty prisoners.

We were upon the Federals so quickly that only a few shots comparatively were fired by them. Hearing one of our soldiers cough they supposed it to be one our picket line, and called out to him, "Come over, Johnny, and get some coffee." Johnny went sooner than was expected.

One man of STEWART'S regiments was wounded. HUNTON had one man killed, and three or four wounded. The enemy had six or eight killed, besides his wounded and captured. The last prisoner taken was a soldier who had been sent out from the enemy's works to know what had become of their pickets; only one had come in, he said, and reported all the others missing.

Our pickets have fortified their advanced line, and have not been disturbed in its occupancy.

FROM THE VALLEY.

SHERIDAN is reported as falling back toward the Potomac, after having sent part of his forces away.

The removal of the rails from the Manassas Road, and also from the Orange and Alexandria Road, justifies the opinion that Prince William, Fauquier and Culpepper will not soon again be the theatre of military operations on a large scale.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

We learn from the Lynchburgh *Virginian* that Lieut.-Col. WITCHER, on the 5th inst., captured and burned two armed United States steamers, the *Barnum* and *Fawn*, with a quantity of small arms, on Buffalo Shoals, in the Big Sandy River.

On the same day he captured a large amount of military stores at Wellonsburgh.

THE PARTISANS AT WORK NEAR MANASSAS.

We learn that on the 10th ten of KINCHELO'S partisan rangers attacked a squad of fourteen scouts, belonging to the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, killing three, wounding ten, and capturing several horses, without the loss of a single man.

DUTCH GAP CUT THROUGH.

There was a rumor last night that the Yankees had completed the Dutch Gap Canal. We placed little reliance in it, because we had information from sources usually reliable that was in direct conflict with the above report.

AROUND PETERSBURGH.

From the Petersburgh Express, Nov. 18.

All day Wednesday and Thursday a brisk firing of artillery and musketry was kept up on the lines south and southeast of the city, but it was nothing more than practicing on the part of the cannoniers and pickets. During the latter part of Wednesday night this firing grew more rapid.

The *Express* is of the opinion that there is little doubt but that GRANT is receiving heavy reinforcements. They are believed to come from SHERIDAN'S command in the Valley. Our scouts report the arrival of numbers of troops within the past few days. It is not improbable that the greater portion of "cavalry" of SHERIDAN'S command will be brought up the James to coöperate with the Armies of the Potomac and James in their final assault upon the brave Army of Northern Virginia in front of Petersburgh and Richmond.

Wednesday was observed throughout the army as a day of worship.

FROM GEORGIA.

We have nothing from Georgia in addition to the reports stated yesterday morning. We have no doubt that SHERMAN, with an army of at least thirty thousand men, has moved south from Atlanta, with the design of attacking Macon. If the Georgians are true to themselves, they, not being prepared to undertake a protracted siege, must hurry past the city to open communication with some new base of supplies. The country cannot support him, and it is impossible he should carry more than ten or fifteen days' supplies. During the Revolution, BURGOYNE, meeting with an unexpected check and delay in attempting a movement very similar to SHERMAN'S, lost himself and his army—a consummation which, more than any other one thing, led to the recognition by Great Britain of the independence of the colonies.

MOSBY TO SHERIDAN.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The following is a copy of a letter sent to Gen. SHERIDAN by Lieut.-Col. MOSBY. It shows at once the moderation and humanity of that gallant and energetic officer. The fate of his men, brutally murdered by the enemy, has been avenged on the command guilty of the atrocity. The multitudes of other captives taken by him have been treated as prisoners have a right to expect, and the proportion is indirectly submitted to SHERIDAN, that this shall be the course on both sides, for the future—all that is necessary to secure it being the observance by the enemy of the rules of war:

NOVEMBER 11, 1864.

Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Commanding United States Forces in the Valley:

GENERAL:—Some time in the month of September, during my absence from my command, six of my men, who had been captured by your forces, were hung and shot in the streets of Front Royal, by the order and in the immediate presence of Brig.-Gen. CUSTER. Since then, another (captured by Col. POWELL, on a plundering expedition into Rappahannock) shared a similar fate. A label, affixed to the coat of one of the murdered men, declared that this would be the fate of MOSBY and all his men."

Since the murder of my men is less than seven hundred prisoners, including many officers of high rank captured from your army by this command, have been forwarded to Richmond; but the execution of my purpose of retaliation was deferred in order, as far as possible, to confine its operation to the men of CUSTER and POWELL. Accordingly, on the 6th inst., seven of your men were, by my order, executed on the Valley pike—your highway of travel.

Hereafter any prisoners falling into my hands will be treated with the kindness due to their condition, unless some new act of barbarity shall compel me, reluctantly, to adopt a line of policy repugnant to humanity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. MOSBY, Lieutenant-Colonel.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The steamer *Olive Branch* brings New-Orleans dates to the 10th.

Gen. ASBOTH, who was wounded in the late expedition in Florida, had arrived in New-Orleans.

There was good inquiry for Cotton, holders were asking $1 25 for low Middling, and $1 30 for Middling; sales were made at $1 25½ for Middling. Refined Sugar 23c. Superfine Flour $12@$14; caoice Extra $13 75@$14.

From Mexico and New-Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The *Republican's* Cairo special gives the following items from New-Orleans papers:

"Gen. CASEY is sufficiently recovered to resume business.

The latest Mexican news stated that the Emperor was [illegible] toward the Liberal party.

Don DIEGO ALVAREZ, son of Don JUAN ALVAREZ, it is reported, will declare in favor of MAXIMILIAN.

The Franco-Mexican troops had left their encampment.

Middling Cotton was quoted at New-Orleans at $1 10@1 12."

The Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The United States Christian Commission has issued a Thanksgiving Supplement, containing an appeal for contributions, and have sent out 750,000 copies of it. The value of the food, medicines, clothing and reading matter sent from the Central office during the year, is estimated at over $1,000,000. From the Pittsburgh branch, over $500,000. From the Cincinnati branch, $118,000. The expenses have been less than 2½ per cent., and the other branches in like proportion.

THANKSGIVING.

Thanksgiving Apples for the Soldiers.

The following contributions to the "Army Apple Fund," for the purpose of sending one thousand barrels of apples to the army on Thanksgiving, are hereby thankfully acknowledged:

Subscriptions by patriotic members of the Board of Brokers, through Minthorne Tompsins	$80	G Rosenblatt Bro & Co.	5
Fairchild & Fanshawe	25	Lorenz Crofts & Co	5
C. G. Judson	10	Laure & McCosh	5
Haviland, Fiudsley & Co.	50	Teft, Griswold & Kellogg	25
James L. Morgan & Co.	25	Fuller Bros.	25
Andreas, Giles, Sandford & Co.	25	Howell, Foster & Wilson	10
Denison, Binnes & Co.	10	O. D. M.	5
Rockwell & Scott	10	C. Burkhalter & Co.	25
Haggerty & Co.	10	Allen & Bro	10
Curtis & Co.	10	Erastus Titus	10
Wm. Topp ne	20	Erastus Titus, Jr.	5
Alex. Lockwood	1	Baxus & Vail	10
Kohlsatt Bros	10	Wo druff & Carter	10
Taylor, Richards & Co.	10	Lawrence, Griggs & Kingsbury	10
J. G. Williams	5	H. B. by Mr Hendricks	25
M. Kissam	5	R. L. & A. Stewart	100
J. C. Martin	5	Haley & Sayre	25
J. D. Lawson	5	Henry Clews	10
R. S. Bussing	5	M. H. Levin	10
Thos. W. Love	5	Camp, Vanfe & Fuller	10
Wylie & Wade	25	J. C. Halsted	20
J. K. & E. B. Place	15	Lathrop, Ludington & Co	25
H. N. Camp	10	Wm. Bowerman	5
Isaac O'Ell	10	Cash sundry persons	145
R. Horchkies	10	Storrs Bros., additional	100
S. D. Stannard	5	Previously acknowled	1,890
Mrs J. C. Fanning	2	Aug. W. Wynkoop, 2 bbls.	
H. A. Swift & Co.	10	W. H. Reynolds, 6 bbls.	
Hunt, Tillinghast & Co.	50	Unknown, 6 bbls.	
Burlock, Ramsay & Co.	20	Unknown, 2 bbls.	
J. J. Hinchman & Co	20		
D. S. Arnold & Co	20		

STORRS BROTHERS, Measurers.

The Soldiers' Thanksgiving Dinner.

The following are additional contributions to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Thanksgiving Dinner:

Thos. Ascencio	$25	A Soldier's Friend	$5
Samuel Hamis	25	Citizens of New Haven,	
Fairchild & Fanshaw	25	Oswego Co., N. Y.	12
Mrs. M. A. K.	10	Francis Skinner	25
L. Murray Ferris, Jr.	10	R.	5
Geo. E. Baker	10	6 boys and girls	10
S. W. Chace	10	E. S. S.	10
2 Boys—A. F. B. & J. S.	5	J. J. B.	10
W. L. S.	5	Thro. Fred. Purdy	12
James Price	5	H. D. Finney	11
Cash under $5	15	M. B.	5
Received this morning		Cash and under $4. Corrections	8
Cash, through J Bliss, Jr	50	Thro. G. H. Benton $25,	
Judge A Vanderpool	10	should read	27
Thro. L. Delmonico.	120	H. C. & Co., thro. Mrs.	
Mrs. Thorn	15	G. A. Perkins, should	
Thro. W. M. Vermilye	95	read Mrs G.A. Perkins	25
Mrs. Vanderpool	5	N. C. & Co	25

Thanksgiving Donations.

Our citizens have not been forgetful of the claims of the Soldier's Relief Association upon their benevolence this season. Col. HOWE is hourly receiving assurances of this fact in the reception of large and small donations from all classes of our citizens. Were it more generally known that the wardrobes of this excellent institution were entirely depleted by the constant demands made by nearly naked sick and discharged soldiers, en route homeward, perhaps to die, our wealthy citizens would, doubtless, not allow such to be the case for any length of time. Over a hundred soldiers from all parts of the country are daily and nightly quartered at the rooms, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS.

We learn from Col. ALMY, the State Agent of Rhode Island, that Major MONROE left this city on Sunday for City Point, with twenty-seven cases, destined for the Rhode Island regiments in GRANT'S army, and Capt. GREENE left on Tuesday with seventeen cases for those in SHERIDAN'S army, said cases being filled with turkeys and other "Thanksgiving rations."

Thanksgiving at the Howard-street Soldiers' Home.

Col. NEVILLE, the Superintendent of this institution, gives notice that a fine Thanksgiving Dinner will be provided to-day for sick, wounded and furloughed soldiers, at Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-street. From five hundred to eight hundred soldiers are expected to be fed there. The dinner will be kept going from 12 M. till 8 P. M., so as to afford all soldiers arriving on the trains an opportunity to partake of it. The Board of Brokers and several citizens have subscribed the amount necessary to defray the expenses.

THE THANKSGIVING TURKEYS AT CITY POINT.—A telegram from Fortress Monroe conveys the pleasant intelligence that the steamers *Charles C. Leary* and *James T Brady* arrived at City Point yesterday, and immediately commenced unloading the turkeys and other contributions for the soldiers' Thanksgiving dinner.

THE SOLDIERS' THANKSGIVING.—The Quartermaster's Department in this city, under charge of Gen. VAN VLIET, made an independent contribution of $400 toward supplying the Army of the Potomac with a Thanksgiving dinner. This sum was expended for turkeys, which were duly forwarded to the front.

THANKSGIVING DINNER AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—To-day, at 1 o'clock, a dinner will be given to the children, (about four hundred in number) of the Five Points House of Industry. Preparations have been made for the reception of a large number of spectators, and all interested in the welfare of the institution are cordially invited to be present.

Auction Sale of Pictures.

The first sale of pictures this season took place Tuesday evening at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, when Mr. BURR'S collection was sold by H. H. LEDDS & MINER. The sale was most successful. The following are the names and prices of the pictures which brought $100 and upwards:

Boy Reading, by Eastman Johnson	$235
Dogs, by A. F. Tait	215
Simplon Pass, by Cropsey	180
Interior, by E. Frere	180
Deer, by J. M. Hart and Tait	165
Spring Flowers, by J. C. Thom	135
In the Kauter's Kill, by J. F. Kensett	232
Young Amateurs, by Patrois	293
Pet Dog, by Cender	190
Morning, by Inness	102
Evening, by Inness	102
Landscape, Rousseau	150
Husking Corn, E. Johnson	505
River Seine, Lambinet	190
Fisherman, Lambinet	190
Landscape, Diaz	205
Hay Cart, Girardet	127
The Sculptor, Fichel	410
The Last Supper, La Pelle	100
Landscape and Cattle, Troyon	210
Norwegian Landscape, Muller	150
Cattle, Hart and Tait	310
Going to Market, Brien	400
Prayer, E. Johnson	550
Winter, E. Frere	450
Autumn, E. Frere	740
Grandmother's Birthday, Guilleman	450
Catskill Falls, E. Kensett	1,200
Lady with Kittens, Thomas Sully	140
Girl and Donkey	115

The total amount of the sale was about $11,000.

CITY POLITICS.

Aldermanic Conventions.

The Mozart Hall and Tammany Hall Aldermanic Conventions met last night to nominate a candidate for Alderman in each of the odd numerical Districts. The following is the result:

Tammany.—First District, John Moore; Third, George A. Barney; Fifth, adjourned; Seventh, adjourned; Ninth, adjourned; Eleventh, adjourned; Thirteenth, Peter Masterson; Fifteenth, James O'Brien; Seventeenth, adjourned.

Mozart.—First District, John Moore; Third, Michael N. Norton; Fifth, adjourned; Seventh, adjourned; Ninth, adjourned; Eleventh, John Hardy; Thirteenth, John McKewen; Fifteenth, James O'Brien; Seventeenth, adjourned.

McKeon Councilmanic.

The following nominations for Councilmen have been made, in addition to those already published in the TIMES: Fifth District—John Hotaling, Thomas Leary, James Murray, Fredk. L. Vultee, Isaac Selzas and James Ogle

School Commissioner Conventions.

The National Democratic (McKeon) Conventions to nominate a School Commissioner, under the new act, met last night with the following result: First District, adjourned; Second District, adjourned; Third District, adjourned; Fourth District, adjourned; Fifth District, THOMAS JEREMIAH, Sixth District, adjourned; Seventh District, adjourned.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—Building No. 436 Broadway took fire at about 8 o'clock last evening, on the fourth floor, occupied by EATON & NORTON, photographers. The losses and insurances could not be ascertained owing to the absence of the proprietors. The third floor was occupied by PRITCHER & WILSON, dentists; the second floor by ELIAS HYMAS, artificial flowers, and the first floor by Mr. SUSSENHEIMER, millinery goods, and Mr. SIDNEY W. CLARKE, wines and liquors. All of the premises being deluged by water, the total loss could not be ascertained.

THE VICTORY AT THE POLLS.

Banquet of the Lincoln and Johnson Club.

Speeches of Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. W. A. Darling, David D. Field, Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. John Sherman, and Others.

This Club, last evening, held Thanksgiving at the Metropolitan Hotel, giving a grand banquet in celebration of the late triumph in the reëlection of LINCOLN and the election of JOHNSON, and the triumph in this State. The large dining room of the Metropolitan was handsomely draped with flags. The tables did not groan with good things, simply because they had no tongues to express their sense of the load of good things spread out before the numerous guests assembled. To say that the LELANDS spread the tables in their best style, is perhaps all that could be said. Hon. CHARLES SPENCER, Esq., presided at the table, surrounded by many distinguished guests.

After full justice had been done to the luxurious repast,

The President called the assembly to order, and said that to rejoice over the reëlection of the noble and good man to the Presidency; of the great triumph in the Empire State; of the crushing of slavery and the crushing of the upholders of the Chicago Platform; to give utterance to our gratulations for our victories on land and sea [applause], and to wish them all a happy thanksgiving [cheers], and most especially in the immortal justice of the emancipation proclamation. [Tremendous cheers.] For these the club over which he presided holds its festival. [Cheers.] It was decided that the war was to be fought out on this line and to strike from the bruised limbs of the last slave all his fetters. [Great cheering.] It is decided that the flag shall wave over all the land. [Cheers.]

Mr. SPENCER then read the following letters, these from Secretary SEWARD and Gov. FENTON, calling forth the most enthusiastic cheers.

FROM WM. H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1864.

To the Committee of the Central Union Lincoln Club.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you with all my heart for remembering me in connection with the Thanksgiving feast you have ordered in honor of the success of the Union cause. I know well with what patriotic zeal and devotion the members of your association labored to secure that triumph, and I think the American People have already accepted the conviction that the success of the Administration was essential to the salvation of our country. I should be happy, therefore, to join you in your celebration, but the condition of public business forbids the indulgence. Let us now forget whatever was irritating in the conflict, make just allowances for unavoidable mistrust and constitutional differences of opinion, and so secure that popular unanimity in the national cause, without which armies and statesmanship, by whomsoever directed, must prove comparatively ineffectual.

With the pleasing memory of the ancient and sincere friendship which has existed between us in individual member of your association and myself, I remain, Gentlemen, your faithful and obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FROM EDWARD BATES.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1864.

To Charles S. Spencer, Esq., President of the Lincoln and Johnson Club, New-York:

SIR: This moment I have the honor to receive your invitation to dine with your club, at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, "in honor of the Union triumph at the late election." And (by way of whetting my intellectual as well as gastronomic appetite) you inform me that, if there, I "will meet many of the most eloquent and distinguished Union men, from different parts of the country."

Now, Sir, it is hardly fair to multiply such temptations upon a man of my mould and my engagements. For, in the way of ministering to all the physical comforts of man, what cannot "the LELANDS" do, when they try their best? And who can measure the mental and moral enjoyments of an evening spent in the society of many of the most eloquent men of the country?

But I must brace myself to the occasion, call up all my moral courage and power of self-dental, to forego the pleasures so temptingly spread before me.

In fact, I am very busy just now, picking up the chips and remnants of my official work, in order that my office (very soon to be vacated) may be swept and garnished, for my successor.

If I were with you, Sir, I would rejoice as heartily as any man in the company, over the national verdict lately pronounced. The lovers of legal liberty, around the world, have great cause to rejoice; for I confidently hope and believe, that, throughout the nation, that righteous verdict will tend to the speedy restoration of peace and law and order. Very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD BATES.

TELEGRAPH DISPATCH FROM GOV. FENTON.

JAMESTOWN, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1864.

CHAS. S. SPENCER, No. 339 Broadway. Arrived here too late to send letter by mail. Regret that I cannot be with you, but trust the disappointment will not mar the success or pleasure of the occasion.

R. E. FENTON.

FROM COMMODORE PAULDING.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I would have replied to your very courteous and acceptable note at an earlier date, but the pressure of official duties drives everything out of my head or lies my hands.

I have felt it necessary to decline the cordial and very kind invitation, so pleasantly conveyed with your note, as my duty here is paramount to everything else. I am not the less one of your fraternity. My head and heart are fully devoted to our sacred cause, and I should be most happy to meet and congratulate our Governor elect, in whose success I rejoice with all my heart.

In much haste, I am, very respectfully and truly, yours, H. PAULDING.

C. S. SPENCER, Esq., No. 339 Broadway, New-York.

Interesting and patriotic letters were also read from Waldo M. Potter, Ira Harris, Lyman Tremaine, W. C. Bryant, Anthony J. Bleecker and J. P. Usher.

The first regular toast was then given:

The Presidents of the United States—He needs no other eulogy than that which has just been pronounced by the American people in his triumphant re-election.

The whole assembly rose and gave three tumultuous cheers, followed by three more.

Responded to by Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, who gave a brief sketch of the history or our noble President, showing his rise from humble life to the highest office in the nation.

The President next read the extra headed "SHERMAN—His March Victorious and Successful—The Suburbs of Macon Entered—One Column Moving on Augusta."

Responded to by the most enthusiastic cheers, the whole audience rising and waving handkerchiefs.

The next regular toast was

His Excellency Reuben E. Fenton, and Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Governor and Lieutenant-Governor elect of the State of New-York.—Their patriotism and ability give ample assurance that under their leadership the Empire State will again keep step to the music of the Union.

Responded to by Lieut.-Gov. ALVORD, who was received with three cheers. He thanked the voters of New-York for the cordial support given in the late election. He had hoped that his chief would have been here to respond, but he could promise in his name that henceforth the great State of New-York should keep step to the music of the Union. [Cheers.] They would use all endeavors to see to it that this proud State shall be always true to the Union. [Cheers.]

The next toast was:

The City of New-York—Although we cannot claim for her the merit of contributing to the great civic victory we celebrate, we may point with just pride to the patriotism and munificence of her merchants and intelligent citizens in furbishing men and means in support of the war, and to her splendid contributions for the comfort of the soldiers in the field.

Responded to by S. B. CHITTENDEN, who said that he could wish to respond to such toast in a worthy manner; therefore, he should do the next best thing, be very brief. It has been thought that America was somewhat cowardly. There was a great revival in the year of grace, 1850, when a great meeting was held in this city, intended as a whip to coerce the merchants by the threat of losing trade from the South; this feeling spread and worked till it culminated another great Union meeting ten years after. By an irresponsible army of clerks and other means the South were taught to believe that the merchants of the North were poltroons; but those days are gone by. We dispense with *Day Books* now, and our *Journals of Commerce* dispense with politics. [Cheers.] But the truth and loyalty of the merchants of New-York has been fully proved during this struggle. The granite and ice of the Alps is not more firmly fixed than the determination to maintain this nation free forever; [Cheers] and this doctrine has had a new revelation in the last month. [Cheers.]

The President said the toast arrived at would be responded to by one who, though he might not get the electoral vote, would ably represent his district in the next Congress, WM. E. DODGE [three rousing cheers].

WM. E. DODGE said he thought the City of New-York could fairly rejoice at her share in the great victory, but for the vigilance of New York City we should have had SEYMOUR for two years more. [Cheers.] We are met at the eve of the greatest Thanksgiving day this country ever saw, and we may well rejoice. New-York has responded nobly to the calls for men and money. God had blessed us with abundance, and we had nobly resolved that of the great blessings showered upon us we would give to the country. We have great cause to be thankful, and to go on successfully to the end. [Three cheers.]

The fourth toast:

The Event we Celebrate—A death-knell to the rebellion, a bow of promise to the friends of civil liberty throughout the world.

Responded to by Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, who was received with three cheers. He referred to the great importance of the last election, it being a question of whether the nation should live or die. We might well rejoice and be thankful at the result of this great contest, and the friends of civil liberty throughout the world might well join in the Thanksgiving; and rebellion might well shudder at the verdict rendered on the 8th of November. [Cheers.]

The next toast:

Our Union Senators and Representatives in the Thirty-Ninth Congress.—Acknowledged ability and integrity justify the confidence of the metropolitan city—while fidelity to the principles of the Union gives assurance to the country that its interests and honor have been safely intrusted.

The President said it would be responded to by the man who had the honor of impaling—he honed forever, the MOGART Tycoon [cheers and laughter] Hon. WM. A. DARLING, who was greeted with three cheers. After the applause had subsided, Mr. DARLING said that the late election showed that the people of the North have decided to be free forever. Thirty-six thousand Union men in this city have declared that they will no longer be unrepresented, or misrepresented. The prediction of Senator CLINGMAN, now a rebel, that soon the friends of freedom would have a majority in Congress, has become fulfilled. [Cheers.] The slave has now become the straw at which expiring rebels grasp to save themselves from sinking into utter oblivion. [Cheers.]

The next toast—"The Union Press—Distinguished throughout the late canvass by ability and courtesy, as well as by the highest fidelity in the great cause it advocated." The President said would be responded to by the most honest and faithful sentinel in the watch-tower of freedom—Hon. HORACE GREELEY. [Three cheers repeated again and again.]

Mr. GREELEY said he thought he might claim that the Union Press, in the late contest, had faithfully held up great principles and not men, and not little petty trifles. They held up both platforms, and said, look on this picture, and then on this. They had continued this principle and not men were to be considered. They had done this successfully. In the greater contest in which we are engaged, the Union press has appealed to the honor and justice of the people who have been true to themselves and the country. The press has had a grateful duty to perform—to bear testimony to the bravery and heroism of many a noble spirit like the gallant SUMNER [cheers] and our brave and noble WADSWORTH [renewed cheers,] one of the noblest and purest men alive, who ever cheerfully gave his life for his country; such men as COLS. NIX, PORTER, and many others, and such noble hearts as Capt. BEN PRICE. He concluded with the sentiment:

To the memory of Gen. JOS. S. WADSWORTH and his fellow soldiers of our State, who have given their lives to their country, millions of grateful hearts will form the enduring monument.

Drank standing and in silence, followed by a dirge from the band.

The seventh regular toast.

The Restoration of Civil Rights in the Rebellious States.—Let the fundamental conditions be Liberty and Union, with freedom to all. [Loud cheers.]

Responded to by D. D. FIELD, Esq., who said the rebels themselves had disturbed their civil rights by an unholy war, and they must restore their own rights. The nation must put down rebellion and crush rebels, and then the States must restore their own civil rights. There are two conditions—Union and freedom to all. To restore the Union, we need nothing but our armed battalions—and thus the Union will be restored, and speedily is now certain. FARRAGUT and GRANT have proclaimed it. SHERIDAN [loud cheers] again proclaimed it when he sent the rebels whirling through Winchester; and SHERMAN [renewed cheers] is now writing it on the plains of Georgia. [Cheers.] The other condition is absolute freedom to all. When slavery threw down the gage of battle it became our concern, and is our duty to blot out the curse from the land. [Cheers.] When slavery joined the rebellion it took the same lease of life; they will be crushed out together; and as they live, so in their deaths they shall not be divided. [Cheers.]

The next toast:

7. *The Restoration of Civil Rights in the Rebellious States.*—Let the fundamental conditions be liberty and Union, with freedom to all.

8. *Our Foreign Relations.*—To do justice, and to require it, is our principle and our policy in our intercourse with all nations. We shall to low no ill examples of might against right, which have been set us in past history. We shall insist upon right against whatever might, in the present crisis and in our future career, was responded to by WM. M. EVARTS, who was received with three tremendous cheers. He said he was happy to join in this Thanksgiving. Nothing is to have more effect on our foreign and domestic peace than the election of Nov. 8. When the sun set on that day it set on a rebellion lost, and all hope of foreign intervention crushed forever. [Cheers.] The hopes of our enemies have withered. We must for the future be strong for the right at home and abroad. When we come out of this war we shall have impressed upon all European Nations that there never has been a Government more continent in its passions or firmer in its sway over its people than the nation and Government of the United States through all this trying occasion. He closed with the sentiment, "The Administration of our choice; its conduct of foreign affairs has been as wise and fortunate as its domestic Government." [Loud cheers.]

In response to the next toast,

Emigration—Our ports and our hearts are always open to welcome the wanderer from other climes who seeks a home where free institutions secure to him the rights and privileges denied in other lands.

Woman—Other lands are proud of having given one Florence Nightingale to bless our common humanity. It is our joy and pride to know that every camp and hospital has more than one angel whispering the words of mercy to the hearts of the sick, wounded and dying American soldier.

The Army and Navy of the United States—Victory to our armies has crowned the banner of the Union on countless fields of glory—while the waters that flow to the sea, and the ocean that bears the traitor bark have been lighted by the splendor of our naval triumphs.

Were duly responded to, and the speaking and good feeling kept the club and its guests together until an early hour this morning.

THE DICTATOR.—The monitor *Dictator* went down the BAY from the North River, on Tuesday afternoon, and returned yesterday evening.

SLANDER SUIT—LARGE DAMAGES.—A slander suit of more than usual interest was tried last week at Kalamazoo, Rev. J. A. B. STONE, D. D., late President of Kalamazoo College, sued Rev. ED. ANDERSON, late Professor of Greek in the same institution, and for a time its acting President, on the charge of having uttered slanderous words, deeply affecting the moral character of the plaintiff.

The defendant, in his pleadings, denied having uttered these words, but made no claim that if uttered they were true. The witnesses on both sides were summoned for the trial, but just as the jury were impanneled the counsel for the defendant announced to the Court that the defendant was not present, and they should take no part in the trial.

The case then proceeded *ex parte*, and the plaintiff introduced evidence tending to prove the repeated speaking of the words, and that they were spoken malic ously. He also offered proof that the defendant had in writing admitted that the charge "rests upon rumor, and is destitute of proof."

The counsel for the plaintiff, N. A. BALCH, of Kalamazoo, and C. I. WALKER, Esq., of this city, made an earnest appeal to the jury to give such an amount of damages as would measure their sense of the wrong to the plaintiff, and the malice of the defendant, and the jury promptly returned a verdict of $7,720.

The numerous friends of Dr. STONE will rejoice to see his character vindicated.

There are two suits of a similar character pending in the same court, brought by Dr. STONE against other defendants, which were continued until the January term, on the application of the defendants therein.—*Detroit Free Press, Nov. 20.*

FROM CANADA.

The Rebel Conspiracies.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Owing to reliable information that Southerners and rebel sympathizers in certain western towns are manufacturing clandestinely and collecting at convenient points, shot, shell and cannon, the Government has issued under chapter four of the Act of 1863, a proclamation prohibiting the exportation or carrying coastwise, or by inland navigation, of arms or ammunition.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Hon. THOS. D'ARCY MCGEE is dangerously ill.

The National Sailors' Fair.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The receipts of the National Sailors' Fair, which closed last evening, have not yet been correctly and clearly ascertained, but will exceed $200,000.

The officers and crew of the steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* sent in a contribution of $350 yesterday, which secured the sword to Capt. JAMES ALDEN, the gallant commander of the *Brooklyn*.

The sword contest up to this unexpected result, had been quite even between FARRAGUT and WINSLOW.

Honors to Capt. Winslow.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The gallant Capt. WINSLOW had a public reception by the citizens of Roxbury, last evening, in Institute Hall, followed by a grand banquet at the Norfolk House.

Among the many agreeable features was the presentation of an elegant silver tea-service to the heroic sailor.

New Arrival of the Asia.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *Asia*, now about due here. The weather is fine.

The Africa Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The steamship *Africa* sailed this forenoon with 38 passengers for Liverpool and 14 for Halifax. She takes $25,600 in gold for Liverpool, and about $2,400 in silver for Halifax.

The Canals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

It has been resolved by the Canal Commissioners to close the Canals of the State on the 8th of December.

A VICTIM TO REBEL BARBARITY.—There was buried at Mechanicville, Saratoga county, last week, CHARLES FELLOWS, color-bearer of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, as gallant a soldier as ever gave up his life to save that of his country. His death was due entirely to rebel fiendishness. Wounded in one of the recent battles in front of Petersburgh, he fell into the enemy's hands. With a refinement of cruelty they amputated his limb, which was shattered below the knee, and cut it off so close to the body that his recovery was impossible. Had he been properly attended to, he would have no doubt lived. While he was lying on the field a rebel came up to him and asked who he was going to vote for as President. He replied, "For Lincoln, if my life is spared so that I can reach home." The "secesh" called him a "d——d Abolitionist," took his hat and passed on. FELLOWS had been a color-bearer of the regiment for two years. He was exchanged, but came home to die.—*Troy Times, Nov. 23.*

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	220¾	100	M. S. & N. I	70¾
10,000	do	220¾	200	do	70¾
15,000	do	221	100	do	70¼
30,000	do	221	100	Chi. & R. I. R	103¾
600	Erie Railway	94½	100	do	103¾
300	do	94½	100	do	104
1300	do	94¾	100	Chic. & N. W. R	42¾
200	Hudson R. R	118¾	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr	80¾
100	Quick. Min	84			

Stocks dull. Gold after call, 221¾, at which price it stood at close of report

[Advertisement.]

THE OFFENCE IS RARE.

We hold it inexcusable in any person, male or female, when they subject us to an annoyance which a very little trouble on their part would obviate. Especially is this the case where the unfortunate possessor of a bad breath will permit in button-holding and intruding his views upon us, to our manifest mental and physical discomfort. If these good people would use the SOZODONT, it would not only render them acceptable a equaintances, but would at once greatly improve their teeth and breath.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

For portraits, with descriptions of character, Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology and Psychology. See December No. *Phrenological Journal*, 30 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Ba m of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GIVE CONSTITUTION WATERS A FAIR TRIAL.—We mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from 1 ear to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for disease of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4110. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF HIS PROGRESS

His Rapid Approach upon Macon.

Nervous Comments of the Richmond Press.

SHERMAN'S MARCHING ORDERS.

The Army Moving Upon Four Parallel Roads.

The Regulations for Foraging and Subsisting on the Country.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 24.

A letter from City Point, dated yesterday, says that Richmond papers of Tuesday have accounts of SHERMAN'S movements, although not of a very definite character. The head of his column was reported to be within eighteen miles of Macon, and advancing in that direction.

Information similar to this was telegraphed from this city last night, as the latest and most important information yesterday in the possession of the Government. It may be further stated, that rebel telegraphic communication was open only as far as Milledgeville, beyond which place the lines seem to have been interrupted—probably by SHERMAN'S cavalry. The letter adds, that the Richmond papers contain nothing else of importance.

Our authorities have, at present, no means of ascertaining news of SHERMAN'S progress, except through rebel papers. This statement may prove valuable in assisting to determine the degree of credit to be attached to mere published rumors or speculations in connection with his movements, apart from what appears in the Southern papers, or is obtained from authentic sources.

Philadelphia Rumors.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 24.

It is rumored here that information has been received at Washington that Gen. SHERMAN has been notified by Gov. BROWN that Georgia, Alabama and another State, had determined to return to the Union, and that SHERMAN had halted in his movement; also that STEPHENS desired to meet a commissioner from the United States in Canada.

The *Evening Bulletin*, in an extra, announces that SHERMAN has captured Macon with many prisoners.

SHERMAN'S OFFICERS.

Slocum, Howard, Kilpatrick, Poe, and others.

Gen. SHERMAN has divided his army into two grand wings—the right and left—and placed them under command of his two senior subordinates, Maj.-Gens. SLOCUM and HOWARD. His Chief of Cavalry is Brig.-Gen. KILPATRICK, and his Chief Engineer is Capt. O. M. POE, of the regular army. These officers are all tried, true and of well-proven valor.

MAJOR-GEN. HENRY W. SLOCUM.

Major-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM is next to Gen. SHERMAN, the ranking officer of the army. Since Gen. HOOKER'S retirement he has commanded the Twentieth corps, and on this march commands the right wing, composed of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps. He is a graduate of West Point, and entered the present war as Colonel of the Twenty-Seventh N. Y. S. Volunteers, with which he fought at the first battle of Bull Run. He was soon after made Brigadier-General, and served throughout the Peninsula campaign, first as brigade, then as division commander, in Gen. FRANKLIN'S Sixth Army Corps. Soon after the battle of Antietam Gen. SLOCUM was assigned to the command of the Twelfth Army Corps, succeeding Gen. BANKS, and remained in command, fighting gallantly and efficiently at Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, until that corps was consolidated with the Eleventh, last Winter, when Gen. SLOCUM was assigned to the command of the post of Vicksburgh. He held this until August last, when he was called to his present command, which includes his old corps—the old Eleventh—and a division of new troops under Gen. WARD, of Kentucky. Gen. SLOCUM has performed nearly four years of faithful service.

MAJOR-GEN. OLIVER O. HOWARD.

Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, who commands the left wing of Gen. SHERMAN'S army (composed of the Army of the Tennessee — the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps) is also a graduate of West Point, and entered the war as Colonel of the Fourth Maine Volunteers. He was early appointed Brigadier General, and commanded a brigade, under Gen. SUMNER, in the division of Gen. SEDGWICK, at the battle of Fair Oaks, in which he lost his right arm. Subsequently he was assigned to the command of the division, which became known as the Second Division of the Second Army Corps, and he was the first general officer to cross the river at the first battle of Fredericksburgh in December, 1862. In November, 1862, Gen. HOWARD was made a Major-General, and early in 1863 he relieved Gen. STAHL of the command of the Eleventh Corps, with which he fought at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, and subsequently under SHERMAN at Missionary Ridge, in November 1863. He held this command until the consolidation of the Eleventh, early last spring, when he was assigned to the command of the Fourth Corps, and participated in the campaign against Atlanta, up to the death of Gen. MCPHERSON, when he was assigned to the command of the Army of Tennessee, which he now holds.

BRIG.-GEN. JUDSON KILPATRICK.

This well-known officer is in command of the formidable cavalry force which forms part of Gen. SHERMAN'S army. It is said to number 10,000 men. He entered the war as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second New-York Cavalry, which regiment soon became famous under his lead for dashing operations. His command operated effectively in the northern part of Virginia during the Peninsular campaign, and subsequently became attached to the Army of the Potomac. He made several dashing raids toward Richmond, and in the Winter of 1863 received the appointment of Brigadier-General. When the cavalry was consolidated into one corps, Gen. KILPATRICK was assigned to the command of the Third Division, with which he participated in innumerable fights during the Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh and Culpepper campaigns. When Gen. GRANT took the field with the army of the Potomac, Gen. KILPATRICK was sent west to relieve with Gen. SHERMAN, which he has most faithfully done, having been severely wounded during the Atlanta campaign. If the gates of Augusta or Savannah can be ridden down by cavalry, KILPATRICK and his men will do it.

CAPT. ORLANDO M. POE.

Capt. O. M. POE, Gen. SHERMAN'S Chief of Engineers, is an officer of rare merit and ability. He graduated at West Point, entered the Engineer Corps, and subsequently was appointed Colonel of the Second Michigan Volunteers, succeeding the lamented Gen. RICHARDSON with this command. Col. POE served throughout the Peninsula campaign, and just before the battle of Fredericksburgh his regiment was transferred to the Ninth Army Corps. During the Winter of 1863 Col. POE received the appointment of Brigadier-General from the President, which he declined, and, resuming his volunteer position, he returned to his rank in the engineers, and was made Chief Engineer of the Ninth Army Corps, under Gen. BURNSIDE, in which capacity he served with great efficiency in the East Tennessee campaign, constructing the impregnable fortifications at Knoxville and elsewhere in that river. He was subsequently transferred to the staff of Gen. SHERMAN, and has superintended all the siege operations of the great campaign against Atlanta. He now accompanies the army in the same capacity, and has charge of the pontoon trains, of which there are two, one with each wing. Capt. POE is a thorough gentleman, an efficient officer and brave man.

REBEL REPORTS.

REPORTS FROM MACON.

MACON, Friday, Nov. 18.

The excitement in this city has somewhat subsided.

No definite information of the whereabouts of the enemy has yet been received. They are supposed to be still in the neighborhood of Griffin, burning everything in their rear.

They will meet a warm reception if they attempt to come here.

MACON, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The military authorities are active and vigilant, and every man is under arms. Confidence is being restored.

The enemy is believed to be on our right, distant about 30 miles. The city will be defended to the last.

Richmond News about Sherman's March—The Views of the Whig, Dispatch, Sentinel and Enquirer, of Monday last.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 21.

A principal cause of uneasiness with many citizens in this portion of the Confederacy, in connection with the campaign of the enemy in Georgia, and the parts adjacent, is the apprehension that the people there will not exhibit a spirit and devotion suitable to the occasion. It is matter of equal pain and surprise to Virginians when told, as they sometimes are, that their confederates in some quarters do not display the self-sacrifice and courage demanded by the necessity that is upon us all. In the name of all that is manly and just and honorable this should not be the case.

Situated on the immediate border, Virginia well knew that in the event of war, the heaviest of the shock would fall upon her. Her more Southern sisters, more sensitive to the common wrongs and common dangers, or feeling themselves less exposed, were quicker than she to dissolve the union with the States of the North. Virginia exerted herself to restore peace, and to establish it on safe and secure foundations. She pursued her efforts up to the very hour when war was declared against the States that had seceded. In that supreme moment she took instant position with her Southern sisters and marshaled for the fight. These Southern sisters have not forgotten the joy they felt at the accession of Virginia. It was celebrated with bonfires and artillery and song, and universal gladness.

It is with Georgia that we are at this moment most interested; for it is Georgia that now has chiefly to bear the shock. Alas, for Georgia—she has been distracted by bad politicians. The letter before us says: "The course pursued by Gov. BROWN and others is doing a great deal of mischief." For what sin of our people was it that in a time like this we should be afflicted, and distracted and weakened by such mad, inconsiderate and fatal rulers? Gov. BROWN, in the government of his State, pays little regard to law. He seizes the salt of the citizens; he seizes the distilleries, however, in his executive authority in law, but merely because he judges it expedient. The Confederate authorities, however, he impedes at every step of their legitimate duty. He weakens the public defence by an ill-timed and unfounded clamor about State rights. He assails the Confederate Administration at all points, and diligently sows the seeds of dissatisfaction and distrust. Did it need a prophet to tell that such a course would do "a great deal of mischief?" Does it need a sage to tell that it will do a great deal more? As a consequence of such proceedings, Georgia is not ready, we fear, for the shock that is upon her. Instead of that united, cheerful enthusiastic band of patriots which we might expect of her people, they are divided about State-rights, and peace conventions and the like. Heaven forgive Gov. BROWN and Mr. STEPHENS, and such as they, for the mischief they have done. Heaven put it into their minds to retrieve their steps even now. Georgia will suffer, and the common cause will suffer, we fear, from the course they have pursued; but surely they will suspend their captious clamors at least till the present trial is over and past.

We earnestly invoke the authorities and people of the adjacent States—of South Carolina and Alabama the more especially—to see in Georgia's cause their own, and to reinforce her with the utmost assistance. It all will do their duty, as they ought, SHERMAN will be utterly destroyed. If, from any timorous, jealous or selfish calculation, they neglect it, retribution, swift and sure, cannot but overtake them.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 21.

Some time in the month of February last, we think it was, Gen. SHERMAN commenced one of those marvelous movements which the Yankees are so fond of announcing to an astonished world. It was indeed marvelous in its conception, and in the energy with which it was prosecuted up to a certain point. It would have been still more marvelous had it been developed to the point of intended consummation. After the failure of the movement and SHERMAN'S return to Vicksburgh, the Northern newspapers, seemingly forgetful of their recent premonitions, declared it to be nothing more than a grand reconnoissance, intended only to effect the destruction of the crops and the railroads in Mississippi, and to inspire alarm in the Confederate military authorities. No one, however, believed but that it was indeed what in had been declared to be in advance—an audacious movement involving a vast and subtle combination, looking to a permanent severance of communications between the Atlantic States and Gulf States, and the conquest of all the territory lying between the Tennessee River and the Gulf of Mexico, so far east as the line of the Macon and Atlanta Railroad.

But a system of well devised obstruction impeded his march, and after crossing the State of Mississippi, he found himself at Meridian still confronted by a formidable force, while his own diminished supplies and the defeat of SMITH warned him of the surely fatal consequences of prosecuting his march. While it was yet time he turned and fled, without striking a single blow, and reached Vicksburgh again with an army which, in this brief campaign, had suffered as much as if it had passed through a bloody battle.

We refer to this episode in the history of the campaign of 1864, in order to exhibit an illustration of the dangers which beset the most magnificent schemes and the most audacious enterprises, and likewise because we find in it the ante-type of SHERMAN'S present movement, admitting that report speaks truth, and the key to his actual design. The departure from Atlanta and abandonment of the Chattanooga base imply an intention to have some point on the coast for a new base. And to effect in this way the coveted severance of the Atlantic States from the Gulf States. Whether this objective point is on the Atlantic or on the Gulf remains to be seen. But the course of his march what it may, our motions of silence will be material, the same, and our resources very much the same in extent. When SHERMAN was carrying across the State of Mississippi a preponderant force of all our service, with full knowledge of the comparatively small and irregular force left to oppose him, we are assured, felt confident, that with proper energy, there were ample means at our disposition in that quarter for his discomfiture, and to that end urged the prompt collection and vigorous employment of heavy gangs of negroes in felling the timber across the roads and otherwise obstructing the possible lines of march of the enemy, not only on his immediate fronts, but on his flanks, and, as far as practicable, in his rear. By this means his march might be delayed until his supplies would be exhausted, and a force concentrated for the exigency sufficient to insure his destruction. Added to this, our right cavalry should carry off or consume by the torch all kinds of subsistence on his flanks. In this nimble, practicable way, and by resort to military resources, of which we have abundance in the threatened quarter, we doubt not SHERMAN may be caught in a toil from which there will be no possible escape for him, and with that confident expectation, we shall look forward to his operations without the least apprehension.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 21.

There is not much to be gathered from the Georgia papers about the armies of SHERMAN or HOOD. The assault upon Atlanta on the 8th seems to have been made under the mistake that the city was weakly defended. This mistake being set right by finding a vigorous resistance, the assault was given up. Our troops attacked, under Gen. IVERSON, about sunrise, and drove the enemy from a redoubt on the south side of the town, but were in turn forced back. On the east side, Gen. LEWIS drove the enemy into their fortifications; but, as they showed a good line, the assault was not pressed. It turned out, after the skirmishing was over, that the enemy had about twenty thousand men under Gen. SLOCUM. The Yankees were about evacuating the city preparatory to SHERMAN'S great march, and some of the Yankees said they were going to Montgomery.

Gen. HOOD was at Columbia, Tennessee, on the 21, with THOMAS' troops ninety-eight miles in his rear. FORREST is said to be at Paducah.

FROM SHERMAN'S army we have the intelligence that it is moving in two columns, as the report says, one upon Augusta, and the other upon Macon. It is not likely that he is about to separate his columns for any length of time, and his line of march will probably be as follows: The column marching on the Georgia State road for Augusta, will go as far as Madison, sixty miles, and there turning to the right, march on Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia. The column marching on Macon will probably go to CRAWFORD'S, within fifteen miles of the town, and there turn off to Milledgeville and form a junction with the other body. By this movement, Macon falls, and the enemy are at liberty to move on Augusta by following the Georgia Central Railroad to Brinsonville, and then marching north, or on Savannah, by following the railroad to its terminus there. We shall soon hear of their cavalry around Macon, and very near, possibly, to Augusta. SHERMAN is moving rapidly, and is not much troubled with transportation. He has burned several stations at the depots he has passed, and is devastating the country generally in foraging.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 21.

The Senate has passed a bill suspending for sixty days the section of the law which requires the State reserve force not to go beyond their respective States.

This bill is eminently proper, since it enables the temporary concentration of an available force upon lines important not to one State, but to all the States of the Confederacy. We hope it may be the pleasure of the House to act promptly upon this measure. In view of the threatened movement of SHERMAN into the interior of Georgia, it becomes a matter of vital importance that the reserves of South Carolina, Florida, Georgia and Alabama be concentrated in his front.

Never was there presented an opportunity so promising for the ruin of an army as SHERMAN now offers in Georgia. He has abandoned Atlanta, not by retreating backward toward his former base, but by a forward movement to a new base on the coast. It is, nevertheless, a confession that Atlanta could not be retained, but must be given up; that he could not hold it and occupy it as a conquered, subjugated, reclaimed part of his own country; but that, after all sacrifices for its capture, it must be abandoned and restored to its lawful owners. And thus it slides back into the "rebellion." Rather than make the open confession of a failure by a retreat into Tennessee, the enemy have determined to keep up appearances and to march on, not to subjugation and conquest, but to devastation and ruin, as far as possible, and to a new base on the coast.

The bill just passed by the Senate will enable the authorities to concentrate an auxiliary force in front of SHERMAN, and bring up reinforcements to the army that will dispute his march to the coast. The people of Georgia have now the opportunity of rivalling the people of Old Virginia. The enemy is in earnest marching through their State. If they will oppose him in front, harass his flanks, hang upon his rear, retard his advance, capture and destroy his foragers, burn all stores in the line of his march that cannot be removed, the disgrace of the march through the Confederacy to the Gulf or Atlantic will be saved our country, and Georgia and Georgians will reap the reward of unfading glory, as well as secure their national interest. SHERMAN has taught them how he makes war; he has given them to understand that what he leaves behind him will be of very little use to them; cinders and ashes alone mark the site of Atlanta, and her exiled people are wandering among their friends. The same fate awaits every other city and the inhabitants that may fall into his hands. Since, then, there is no prospect of ever regaining more than the ruins he may pass over, what reason would forbid making a ruin of every town that could not be defended against him? SHERMAN will burn it, why should not the people anticipate him and deprive him of the supplies he will be certain to find in every town he captures. We know that it is thankless advice to counsel a man to destroy his property, but when every assurance is given that the enemy will first seize the supplies of the family and then burn the house, may we not advise, as the best policy, the really humane course, to send off the people from his way, and burn and destroy all provisions that cannot be removed beyond his reach? SHERMAN must depend, in a great measure, upon his captured supplies. He knows that the cornfields of Georgia are teeming with corn already gathered, and he relies on these supplies to support his army. The owner will never enjoy these crops; the Government will never draw one forage ration from them. But unless destroyed, SHERMAN will march from field to field, from barn to barn, from house to house, from city to city, from county to county, consuming supplies, burning as he leaves, and will reach the coast, leaving Georgia devastated like the Palatinate.

Is it not the duty of the military authorities to take this matter of destroying provisions into their own hands, and not trust to frail man a duty so necessary to the country, yet so ruinous to himself? If legislation is required, we hope the Congress will promptly act in this matter. Unless we deprive SHERMAN of supplies he will march to the coast, and return again in the Spring to continue further his march of ruin and devastation.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 19.

We should be inclined to believe that SHERMAN'S movement from Atlanta to the south was designed to draw BEAUREGARD from Tennessee, where his presence must be a serious inconvenience, at least, to the Yankees, were it not that such a theory does not correspond with the tearing up of the track from Chattanooga to Atlanta. The better opinion seems to be that he designs to obtain possession of a base upon the Atlantic or the Gulf, from whence, with renewed resources and increased strength, he may prosecute a Winter and early Spring campaign.

In the former view, he will make for Augusta and Savannah, in the latter, we may hear of him moving in the direction of Selma and Mobile. In either case, his journey is a long one, and we do not see that his success will decide any great question. By withdrawing from Atlanta and tearing up the railroad, he gives us all the country between the two places. By going either to Mobile or Savannah, he likewise abandons all the intermediate country; for it cannot be expected that his force is large enough to spare garrisons all along the route sufficiently large to keep the country; and such garrisons must inevitably be captured, wherever they may be left.

This movement, it is very possible, may be regarded as formidable only because it is novel. In such a light we are disposed to regard it, for we cannot see any great object it would accomplish without losing something equally valuable in the attempt to secure it. The similar movement made by SHERMAN last Spring, ended in nothing except the injury inflicted on the population as he passed along. If the people of the country are only true to themselves, it may be the means of securing us a great triumph. In this connection it we are glad to notice that that gallant soldier and true patriot, Gen. HOWELL COBB, is in the field, and at the head, we should judge, of quite a considerable force. GUSTAVUS SMITH, too, is in the service of the State of Georgia, and we hope the means will be afforded him to show himself that great officer which he has everywhere heretofore had the credit of being. With such men at the head of such a force as we are informed Georgia can still furnish, it will be a very difficult job to march to Savannah, we should think. It cannot, at least, be done with shoulder arms the whole march.

We know not whether this march of Sherman's is designed to be final, but we think nothing is more certain than that if final design is made a grand object, all, from our west, at a very early day, both naval and military. That he will be repulsed in both elements wherever he may try it, we confidently believe, for we place the most implicit confidence in our brave troops and their officers, and the great General by whom they are commanded.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 19.

The very atmosphere seems to be charged with rumors. Borne on every breeze from the South, they circulate about the corners of Richmond after a somewhat tempestuous fashion, and the croakers, few and ridiculous as usual, are looking out for signals. SHERMAN'S position is as yet not clearly defined, and consequently the field is open for every sort of story. Enough is known, however, to put to rest any fears that may be apprehended as to the success of any such undertaking as the one ascribed to him by the intimations of the Northern press.

The designs of GRANT appear of a more important character, and will in a few days, no doubt, put on their colors, fence and let us see what they are. Heavily reinforced, he evidently intends to make a positive movement for the investment if not the capture of Richmond. All present indications point to a repetition of the recent movement by both flanks, with a view of holding the ground advanced upon, and making the best of advantages as they may present themselves. There is a *quietus* in the campaign of the Valley, for the present. We will soon, however, hear some interesting news from Gen. EARLY.

Sherman's Orders to his Army—Liberal Foraging from the Country Ordered.

ORDERS FOR THE MARCH.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, }
IN THE FIELD, KINGSTON, Ga., Nov. 9, 1864. }

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER, No 120.—I. For the purpose of military operations this army is divided into two wings, viz.: The right wing, Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, commanding, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, the left wing, Major-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM, commanding, the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps.

II. The habitual order of march will be, whenever practicable, by four roads, as nearly parallel as possible, and converging at points hereafter to be indicated in orders. The cavalry, Brig.-Gen. KILPATRICK commanding, will receive special orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

III. There will be no general trains of supplies, but each corps will have its ammunition and provision train, distributed habitually as follows: Behind each regiment should follow one wagon and one ambulance; behind each brigade should follow a due proportion of ammunition wagons, provision wagons and ambulances. In case of danger, each army corps should change this order of march by having his advance and rear brigade unincumbered by wheels. The separate columns will start habitually at 7 A. M., and make about fifteen miles per day, unless otherwise fixed in orders.

IV. The army will forage liberally on the country during the march. To this end, each brigade commander will organize a good and sufficient foraging party, under the command of one or more discreet officers, who will gather near the route traveled corn or forage of any kind, meat of any kind, vegetables, corn meal, or whatever is needed by the command; aiming at all times to keep in the wagon trains at least ten days' provisions for the command and three days' forage. Soldiers must not enter the dwellings of the inhabitants or commit any trespass; during the halt or a camp they may be permitted to gather turnips, potatoes and other vegetables, and drive in stock in front of their camps. To regular foraging parties must be intrusted the gathering of provisions and forage at any distance from the road traveled.

V. To Army Corps Commanders is intrusted the power to destroy mills, houses, cotton gins, &c., and for them this general principle is laid down: In districts and neighborhoods where the army is unmolested, the destruction of such property should not be permitted but should guerrillas or bushwhackers molest our march, or should the inhabitants burn bridges, obstruct roads, or otherwise manifest local hostility, then Army Corps Commanders should order and enforce a devastation more or less relentless, according to the measure of such hostility.

VI. As for horses, mules, wagons, &c., belonging to the inhabitants, the cavalry and artillery may appropriate freely and without limit; discriminating, however, between the rich, who are usually hostile, and the poor or industrious, usually neutral or friendly. Foraging parties may also take mules or horses to replace the jaded animals of their trains, or to serve as pack-mules for the regiments or brigades. In all foraging, of whatever kind, the parties engaged will refrain from abusive or threatening language, and may, when the officer in command thinks proper, give written certificates of the facts, but no receipts; and they will endeavor to leave with each family a reasonable portion for their maintenance.

VII. Negres who are able-bodied and can be of service to the several columns, may be taken along; but each Army Commander will bear in mind that the question of supplies is a very important one, and that his first duty is to see to those who bear arms.

VIII. The organization at once of a good pioneer battalion for each corps, composed, if possible, of negroes, should be attended to. This battalion should follow the advance guard, should repair roads, and double them, if possible, so that the columns will not be delayed after reaching bad places. Also, Army Commanders should study the habit of giving the artillery and wagons the road, and marching their troops on one side; and, also, instruct their troops to assist wagons at steep hills or bad crossings of streams.

IX. Capt. O. M. POE, Chief-Engineer, will assign to each wing of the army a pontoon train, fully equipped and organized, and the Commanders thereof will see to its being properly protected at all times.

By order of Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Aid-de-Camp.

GEN. SLOCUM'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, TWENTIETH CORPS, }
ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 7, 1864. }

CIRCULAR.—When the troops leave camp on the march about to commence they will carry in haversack two days' rations salt meat, two days' hard bread, ten days' coffee and salt, and five days' sugar. Each infantry soldier will carry sixty rounds of ammunition on his person. Every effort should be made by officers and men to save rations and ammunition; not a round of ammunition should be lost or unnecessarily expended. It is expected that the command will be supplied with subsistence and forage mainly from the country. All foraging will be done by parties detailed for the purpose by Brigade Commanders, under such rules as may be prescribed by Brigade and Division Commanders. *Pillaging, marauding and every act of cruelty or abuse of citizens will be severely punished.* Each Brigade Commander will have a strong rear guard on every march, and will order the arrest of all stragglers. The danger of straggling on this march should be impressed upon the mind of every officer and man of the command. Not only the reputation of the corps, but the personal safety of every man, will be dependent, in a great measure, upon the rigid enforcement of discipline, and the care taken of the rations and ammunition.

By command of Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM.
H. W. PERKINS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Northwestern Conspiracy.

The testimony taken before the military commission, in session at Indianapolis, in reference to the Northwestern conspiracy, is growing more and more conclusive as to the treasonable character of the Order of the Sons of Liberty. The following is the substance of the testimony of Dr. James B. Wilson, a leader of the opposition in Indiana and an office bearer in the Order.

"In July last he attended a secret conference of the leaders of the Order at Chicago, at which treasonable designs were openly avowed, and suggestions were made looking to a revolution in August. One of the commanders of the Order, named BARRETT, stated that the rebel Government had authorized him to place at the disposal of the conspirators two millions of dollars, to aid them in carrying out their designs. This money had been captured from Union gunboats on Red River, and was to be distributed to the several State Grand Commanders, and other persons inside the Order, for the purchase of arms and appliances of war. He offered to defray the expenses of delegates from that fund, and paid WILSON'S expenses. BARRETT said from that fund they had paid for the destruction of Government property at the rate of ten per cent. on the published estimates of its value. They had destroyed Government buildings on the 8th of July at Louisville, and steamers on the river, and the ten per cent. had been paid.

This witness also testified that meetings of the order were held in Chicago cotemporaneously with the Democratic Convention, and that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, who drafted the second resolution of the convention, presided over these secret conclaves of the conspirators, making two speeches, in the first of which he said that until recently he had thought that the Chicago Convention, like that at Charleston, would break up, but since his arrival and intercourse with men from all parts of the country, he had changed his opinion. He had seen the prominent men of the party, and found among them a wonderful unanimity of feeling and oneness of idea. He believed the party could be united more effectually than for years before. He had no doubt through his instrumentality he could secure a proper platform for the party to stand on. In his second speech he reiterated his former remarks, and drew from his pocket a platform, which he said he had presented to the delegates from most of the States, and it had met with universal approval. If they got that platform, he would take MCCLELLAN or any other man as a candidate. Dr. WILSON added the following in his testimony, as to the purposes of the order:

He heard BOWLES say at Chicago, that messengers had been to the rebel officers in Missouri and Kentucky, to PRICE and BUCKNER. He thought it was understood that they would cooperate in the uprising in Indiana. The uprising was to take place by order of DODD. He was to send couriers to the four Major-Generals, and they to the leading men of the Order in each county, who were to notify the township organizations of the uprising. The signal of insurrection was to be the announcement of the presence of rebel troops or guerril as at or near St. Louis or Louisville. It might be on or near the 16th of August according to the success of the couriers in notifying the rebel forces. Some of the troops in Indiana were to rendezvous at New Albany, under Dr. BOWLES; others at Indianapolis, under DODD. In Illinois they were to rendezvous at Rock Island, Springfield and Chicago. After seizing the arsenal at those points, they were to march directly to St. Louis, and to cooperate with PRICE in taking it. The operations in Indiana were to be supervised by DODD. Forces were to be concentrated at Indianapolis, Terre Haute, New-Albany, and, perhaps, Jeffersonville. DODD was to supervise the capture of the capital. Several public meetings, and perhaps a Sabbath school picnic, were to be held in the woods near Camp Morton. The Orders were to come armed, secreting their arms in wagons, and, at the appointed time, all would unite in a general drill, without arms, to learn what duties were assigned them. When the troops at camp were on dress parade, that would be signalized by some one, and all would rush to arms, burn the fences and building of the camp, and liberate the prisoners, who would attack the troops in the rear, place them between two fires, and compel their surrender. Meanwhile the Governor was to be seized, and the arsenals, when they would clothe and arm themselves better from these. They would then seize the railroad to Jeffersonville, and transport troops and munitions of war to Louisville, and with these rebel forces and others ordered to join them, would take Louisville, New-Albany and Jeffersonville. This plan was generally known in Washington County, where it numbered one thousand."

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—MARY KENNY was arrested by Officer GILLIGAN, Forty-third Precinct police, yesterday, on the complaint of Mrs. KIELCUN, of No. 75 Sackett-street, who charges her with robbing a trunk of clothing valued at $125. The accused was searched, and some forty dollars were found in her possession. Her rooms in Franklin-street, New-York, were visited, and property amounting to $500 in value, besides a number of pawn tickets were found, representing $200. She was held for a hearing.

THANKSGIVING.

General Observance of the Day.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE SOLDIERS.

Dinners at the Charitable Institutions.

Sermons by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Rev. Dr. McClintock, Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Rev. Dr. Frothingham, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Cox, and Others.

Yesterday was more generally observed as a national holiday than any preceding Thanksgiving day we remember. Stores were universally closed. The churches were opened and filled with devout worshipers. The charity of the citizens of New-York provided for the unfortunate poor a bountiful supply of those comforts which make the day a joyful one to them. The people of this city felt that it was a day of thankfulness and gratitude, not merely for the fatness of the annual turkey which graced the family table, but for comparative prosperity in all things. An exciting political contest has passed away and not left in its track the devastating effects of bloody strife, as many feared and a few hoped. Victor and vanquished having buried their animosities, united in thanking God for the material prosperity of the country in the midst of a destructive war. Last Thanksgiving morning, the glorious victory of Chattanooga delighted loyal hearts. Yesterday the news that SHERMAN had grasped the vitals of the Confederacy, was an additional cause of gratitude to true men. President LINCOLN, by his proclamation, for the first time unites the States upon one general day of Thanksgiving. From Maine to California the day was kept as a festival, and around the reunion of families and friends, bright hopes were entertained that the next occasion of the kind might witness a united country returning thanks for freedom and peace. And those who gathered yesterday around their firesides, enjoying the comforts of home, after the luxuries of a good dinner, could not but feel happier at the thought that upon this day the brave defenders of those homes, in camps and fleets, had not been forgotten, but were also feasting upon the bounty of their friends. The day itself was fair and sunny, the extreme cold moderated to the bracing temperature of the Indian Summer, and the heavens smiled upon the happiness, the charities and the festal pleasures of the nation's Thanksgiving. This custom of the New-England Pilgrims, at first confined to a few States, gradually spreading as it was adopted by others, has at last, in 1864, assumed the scope and standing of a grand national holiday, which, it is hoped, will be permanent and universally observed.

We give below our usual summary of the sermons delivered, and the observance of the day among the poor.

Sermon by the Rev Dr. Tyng.

Dr. TYNG chose for his text 2d Samuel, 2d chapter and 26th verse.

"And Abner alled to Joab and said, shall the sword be drawn forever? knowest thou not that there will be bitterness in the latter end? How long shall it be ere thou bid the people return from following their brethren?"

Dr. TYNG said the questions in the text were most significant, and the spirit of them must commend themselves to every good man. No religious, benevolent heart can desire and give any other than a single answer to them. In this connection he gave the following quotation from the Scriptures:

"Let the sword be sheathed at once and the warfare be ended. Let all who delight in war be scattered. Let the swords be turned into ploughshares and the spears into pruning hooks, and let the nations learn war no more. Let it be done now and let the people return at once from following their brethren."

In dwelling upon the text and the above quotation, he discussed the comparisons therein contained, in connection with our now national difficulties, and argued the various benefits that would arise to us as a people and nation, in not prolonging the war beyond a single necessary hour, viewing in his argument the more ennobling qualities that ought to pervade the masses of the North, that of humanity, religion and benevolence, toward a repentant foe. He also viewed the unanimity of the Northern people in the late election, and said the whole event was a grand triumph of order, and serious conviction of duty among the millions of the American people. The day closed in many places with songs of sacred praise and prayer. I have no evidence that it closed anywhere with that which we have so often seen—intemperance, disorder and riot. No aspect of our people or our principles can be more honorable to us, or more encouraging and gratifying to our friends; and it would be a criminal ingratitude to God, and rejection of his gracious providential Government, did we not on this day confess His interposition with thanksgiving, and proclaim our faith that this is none other than the finger of God. In the second division of his discourse, he said that all the subjects for just thanksgiving combine to place our nation and its Administration on an eminence of great responsibility. We now stand environed with defence, where we may survey the future with calmness, contemplate the rearrangement of our nation when the warfare is ended, and return a clear and just answer to the appeal of the text before us. I have before spoken to you on the terms of final peace, and declared my conviction that there can be no secure or final peace to this nation but in the complete vindication of the right of the Government, and of the equality and brotherhood of man. They are the two great principles which constitute our mission upon the earth, as a nation raised up to exalted power in the providence of God, and we cannot abandon or compromise them but to our ruin. Upon what terms of final policy shall we construct and array our lasting empire, and upon what terms of present restoration shall we receive returning States purged from their rebellion. The former question I have before discussed, and the latter is the one before me now. I should answer (to this appeal for present peace "shall the sword be drawn forever?") that it was not *me* who drew the sword. We shrink from it with intense concern. We would willingly have avoided it by any concessions short of our nation's very life, and the yielding of every principle of honorable obligation and duty. We have had no delight in this warfare from its beginning until now. We entered upon it only when driven and forced by an inexcusable and completed rebellion which was armed for the destruction of all we held dear on earth. We were wholly unprepared for its demands, and it has been the very charge against our Government that we have pursued it with a hesitation, a leniency, a generous forbearance, which have all the way confessed in the very face of the taunts of our enemies, how unwilling we were to contend at all. We have endured the most atrocious cruelties without retaliation. Instead of hanging pirates and traitors, when captives in our hands, we have fed and clothed them and let them go; while our fellow-countrymen, for the mere refusal to join with them, have been persecuted from their homes, and driven forth to be starved or murdered in the gauntlet of escape. I do not mean to regret all this cause of leniency to traitors in rebellion. But I must honestly say, it has disguised anything in our Government but a love of warfare, a purpose of destruction, or a career of hate and cruelty. And I answer to the request for peace, there has never been a day when this whole nation would not have shouted in universal delight over the intelligence that the warfare had been stopped in the yielding of the rebellion, or when the application of alienated States for restoration would not have met the most generous and magnanimous reply. It was not we who drew the sword. It cannot be we who must sheathe it first. I answer, secondly, that we war solely with rebellion, and demand nothing for peace but the cessation of this rebellion. In his remarks under this head, he said there was no vindictive feeling from one end of our land to the other which would arise for one act of hostility against those who had ceased to fight and abandoned their career of destruction to our laws. Nay, the contrary would be manifested, and a peace-seeking South would draw from this truly and constantly generous North a liberality of sentiment and a bounty of provision which would sacrifice all its pride and most of its property in healing the breach which it had never made. Where we now stand we have but one condition to make, and one message to proclaim—Lay down your arms and peace is yours. Sheath the sword of rebellion, and the sword of Government and defence ceases in a moment. The day on which you yield your wicked, destructive contest, provided you do it at once, we will give you the hand of kindness and help. We will forget the past, and living with us in peace, you shall never hear from us the sneer that recalls the sorrows through which you have traveled, as your guilt and your dishonor.

Thirdly, Dr. TYNG said he should answer: "In this contest for life and law we know with whom we are contending. We have no contests with States Southern or Western, and have taken up arms not to subdue States but to quell a fearful and unjustifiable rebellion." After commenting briefly upon the ideas pertinent to this heading, he passed on to notice the bearing which the question of slavery had in connection with the rebellion and an honorable peace, stating—Fourthly, I should answer: "We have made no warfare with this rebellion for its slavery, and we shall not commingle the question of slavery with the settlement of the rebellion. Combined as they are, in fact, the one growing out of the other, as its principle and fountain, we still separate them in the distinct adjudication of each, and we say to the States in which this rebellion rages: 'Return to your allegiance and to our Union as you are. The questions of slavery we will settle on another basis which shall concern not you only, but equally includes us all.'" Dr. TYNG, in this connection, alluded to his frequent discussions upon the atrocities of slavery. In inviting those now in arms back into the Union, in a full participation of all its new and chastened beauties, he said, that we have no idea of bringing back again the loads of pollution which we have carried out, or of replacing around us the pestilential rubbish which we have cast abroad still less to introduce other spirits, more wicked than the one we have driven forth, to destroy and annihilate an advancing work. We have forbidden slaveholding in our Territories. We have abolished slavery in our national capital, and in all the places of national property, so that our nation's glorious flag shall cover no slave hence forth throughout our land. In alluding to the fugitive slave law and slave-hunting on our nation's soil, he said these merciful and righteous acts we shall never repeal, and we offer you a free participation in all their rising and prospective blessings. Our whole nation has indorsed the proclamations of the Executive, offering freedom to the slaves in bondage, with a magnificent ovation of acknowledgment and support which, he argued, were more sovereign than the proclamations of the President, and more authoritative than the acts of Congress. He states further that we purpose making the universal prohibition of slaveholding a provision of our Constitution for the Government of our whole nation in all time to come. He spoke of the States of Missouri and Maryland abolishing the system of slavery, and said that thus has the dial of Providence traveled round mighty circles since

patriot souls, who believe the national honor and glory are worth suffering for, and that death for liberty is life immortal, there is abundant reason for thanksgiving. Joy and sorrow are not enemies, but companionable and loving. Sorrow knows how to give thanks far better than self-indulgence. Not when life is smooth and days without a wrinkle, are we best fitted for thanks, nor yet, when turning our joys together the mind, as banks of moss in a small room scatter their own melodies, or confuse them with oppressive noise and echo. But in those deeper and graver moods, when affliction has chastened folly, and anguish has pierced pride and brought even vanity from her nigh soaring to the earth again, then men are best fitted, by a sounder estimate of an prosperity makes, to give thanks. It was in the night, upon a stormy sea, that Christ came walking toward his disciples in the ship. And, yet, He comes, walking in darkness, and heralded by fierce winds. But when He has come, the waves sink and the winds go out, and there is a great calm. How then shall we look upon the sore afflictions of the bereaved? Shall we look upon the dead as if they were dead forever? Shall we walk the battle-field to see only its gore, its mangled corpses, its various horrors? Shall we enter the charnel-house, register the bones and measure the dust, and forever and forever look upon the human side of suffering? Is it nothing that our sons are the ransom of the nation? Is it nothing that they are martyrs and heroes in the noblest cause since the advent? Is life at home, in luxury and selfishness when the trumpet calls, better than wounds and death in the field of duty and of patriotism? Are we to mourn that our young men have been brave and self-sacrificing? That in an age of riches, and in a nation long tending to any ignoble politics, there has sprung up a generation of young men who count manhood better than money, duty nobler than pleasure, and death for a noble cause better than life? No people can be great that love life too much. They that know how virtuously to despise life, are the only ones that live. Some men's hearts live as stones do in a brook, hard and still, and the floods day and night roll over them; and some men's hearts live as weeds do, rank and succulent, growing for no one's profit, and only for their own uselessness; and some hearts grow as do blossoms upon fruit-trees, exceedingly beautiful while they stay, filling the air with sweetness, but hastening to drop, lest the fruit that lies waiting for their death should not swell and come to fulfill all that they prophesied. Yes, I will weep with those that weep, but one tear of gladness for every one of sympathy. I am thankful to Almighty God for this historic period.

Let us pass in review some aspects of our national affairs, which demand thanksgiving. First—Health and abundance of provisions. Who would have ventured to prophecy that four years, troubled with the anguish of war, could pass without any visitation of wasting disease either in the city, the country or the camp? When before have our great Southern ports been so nearly exempt from yellow fever? Consider how many thousands of unacclimated men have for four Summers lived in the most dangerous latitudes, and yet with a very small per cent. of sickness. In the Northern and Middle States it has been uniformly healthy. Nor is it a thing to be forgotten that four harvest years have succeeded each other. Whatever fears arose in the sowing, or the Summer, the Autumn has dispelled! Surely God has forbidden the dark angels to enter our hemisphere. It was enough that war was here. Famine and disease have been forbidden the continent. Second—At the close of four years, we are at peace, and likely to continue so, with foreign nations. Nations are yet but beasts of prey. Humanity and justice are not yet strong enough to control nations. They follow their selfish interests whenever they can do it safely. Whether we are any better than European nations, is yet to appear. But force is yet indispensable to the world's peace. A nation that cannot defend itself, let loose among these nations, is like a sheep strayed among wolves, who quarrel and rage among themselves, not to defend, but to determine which shall seize it. There cannot be a doubt that we owe our immunity from attack to the salutary fears of nations, who are friendly to those who can make war dangerous. We have been four years in the lions' den. God has shut the lions' mouths. It would not be generous, in looking for the instruments by which Providence has worked, to fail to recognize the ability of our ministers at St. James and the Tuileries. Mr. BRECHER here paid a high tribute of praise to Mr. ADAMS and Mr. DAYTON, for the labor they have performed on behalf of their country, in the midst of difficulties and trials of the most delicate nature, and then proceeded to say: Third. You will expect me to suggest some proper themes of thanksgiving, in view of the importance and peaceful termination of the most critical election which ever took place in America. Now that the heat of canvass is over, and one looks back upon it, does not, as is often the case, look less, but more, than we thought it. When, last year, I had sailed that wonderful poem-lake Lucerne, and taken carriage to travel through the home-scenes of the immortal WILLIAM TELL, then rose up on our left the bold and bold mountain Mird Galli. For hours we coasted its near neighborhood, and seemed unable to clear its skirts, so broadly did it stand. At every opening to its summit we looked up with admiration, yet ever the same rugged grandeur in a desolate solitude. And for half a day, as we traveled from it, it still opened upon us looming back, and ever grew with each pause, and not till we were far away had we reached a point of view that disclosed how vast it was. Not in our day will history gain a space sufficient from which to view the vast proportion of the movements of which this election is so important a part. First, the time and place of it are worthy of remark. It was in the midst of a terrific war. We stood knee-deep at home in conspiracy, contending with enemies not at a distance. A public divided as to policy, men and principles, the election was absolutely free, after a most searching discussion, and it transpired as calmly as leaves grow. It was the very antithesis and bright contrast of revolution. The nation pronounced sentence with judicial dignity; and the advocates that but just before had filled the court with fiery imp leadings, bowed to the decision, accepted the awards, and laid aside from that moment feud and feeling. Consider the meaning of such sublime acquiescence—the decision of majority? It is the root of stable government. Without that free institutions would rain revolution. So long as men have free speech, the most unlimited right of canvass and unrestrained exercise of influence, there can be no harm if, upon the decision of the vote, all men scrupulously and religiously acquiesce! And I am proud of this feature of those men and citizens whom I have opposed and resisted before the people. Their conduct has been wise, patriotic, and worthy of the institutions under which they live. Right or wrong, before the election, they are all right since. Second, consider the elements that were involved in that election. It was in its inmost nature the right of mankind to self-government. To be sure it took on the outward form of local interests. It involved the transient elements. But when we strip off all that was purely local, transient and incidental, that which remains was the whole question of liberty, regulated by law, and administered by instruments and machines of nice political institutions, without which popular liberty is but a lamp in a stormy night—soon blown out. Even our burden came with mercies. And our debt and taxation are not without aspects of good, and should excite thanksgiving. I. A debt heaped up by such foolish foreign wars as Great Britain waged during the period in which her enormous debt was created, would indeed be a misfortune. During the whole period of the Napoleonic wars, Great Britain, under the pretence of resisting a despot and usurper, was in fact pouring enormous subsidies into the treasuries of the old despotic and worn-out dynasties of Europe, in Spain, in Italy, in Austria, in Prussia, and draining her population for soldiers to resist the man whose coming regenerated Europe, and in favor of men who represented the moral condition of the worst state of society since the Roman empire. Our national debt accumulates in a struggle for the maintenance of our territorial integrity, for the supremacy of our Government over its own people, and in its later stages, for the infusion into our Government and national policy of those political truths which we had always declared fundamental. The debt incurred is only the price we pay for our life. Honor to bids us to consider any sum dear that is indispensable to national existence. II. But a debt is a relative thing. It is oppressive, not by its absolute quantity, but by its relation to the property and the productive power of the State. Mr. BRECHER here presented some estimates to show that, should our debt be three thousand millions at the close of the war, it could be paid in the year 1900, supposing the rate of increase in property be as in the past by a tax of five per cent. on the production of the country. He showed, too, that, notwithstanding the fears of many, we had no good reason to apprehend financial ruin after the war, instancing our own history after the Revolution and the War of 1812, when, by the imposition of a high, prohibitive tariff, we were brought safely through our financial difficulties. Free trade following our war, he urged, would be more deadly than the war itself. But if the Government shall interpose such a barrier between home industry and foreign competition as to leave our mechanics and laborers without foreign competition, there can be no reasonable doubt that we shall pass from war to peace without convulsion or prostration. With a few further remarks in regard to the moral results of the recent election in relation to the financial question, as affording proof that the people would maintain the position of the Government and pay the debt to the last cent, thus illustrating the spirit of our people, and stamping them a royal republican nation, with sterling honesty, Mr. BRECHER closed.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Chapin.

Rev. Dr. CHAPIN selected for the text of his Thanksgiving sermon the 16th verse of the 23d chapter of Exodus:

"The feast of ingathering, which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labors out of the field."

The observance referred to, said he, is perhaps best known as "The Feast of Tabernacles." Transmitted from generation to generation, it has recently been celebrated in our midst at the period of the year fixed by the Mosaic Law, and by the very people upon whom it was originally enjoined. It is difficult to find anything in the history of mankind more astonishing than the integrity of that system of faith and worship which has descended through so many centuries, and been perpetuated through so many changes. We who believe in a more spiritual religion, and for whom, thus believing, "the hand writing of ordinances has been blotted out," are not bound to observe the precise time of this festival, any more than its forms. But surely we do acknowledge the essential grounds of such a service as that mentioned in the text. We recognize its spirit and its truth, as appealing to men in all ages, and as having at the present time a special application to ourselves. Therefore to-day we heed the injunction to keep "the Feast of Ingathering," which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labors out of the field. The basis of the subject before us, then, is the significance of our National Thanksgiving Day. The sentiment of the present occasion is that of thankfulness. Thus it was in the original Feast of Tabernacles. It was a ceremonial of praise and of joy. Perhaps it is hardly necessary to say that, in every truly devout mind, this sentiment of thankfulness will be as habitual and spontaneous as that of prayer, as the act of supplication. It involves the same sense of dependence which may be termed a fundamental element of religion. But is it not true that men are more apt to refer to God in the hour of need, than in the time of well being? "Were there not ten cleansed?" said Jesus upon a certain occasion, "but where are the nine? There are not found that returned to give glory to God, save this stranger." Unusual occurrences, interruptions of continual and ordinary blessings, elicit our progress. Yet there are few lives whose steady reception of benefits does not furnish occasion for praise—a praise which, perhaps, we forget to render, of this very steadiness and commonness. In the second place, the significance of our national Thanksgiving day is expressed in the character of the present occasion. The analogies between this observance and the Feast of Tabernacles are many and close. The Feast of Tabernacles was not only an agricultural, it was a political celebration. It commemorates the time when the children of Israel escaped from the bondage of Egypt. It was a national festival, established by authority. It covenants LIBERTY. It covenants NATIONAL UNITY. This is the character of this Thanksgiving Day—it expresses the loyal spirit of the nation. The people meet in obedience to the proclamation of the head of the nation. We are a law-abiding and an intelligent people; our Liberty is not license; our Democratic idea of Freedom is expressed in Free Government. The Reverend Doctor, after referring to the many advantages we have gained as a nation, and the many victories we have obtained since our last Thanksgiving Day, closed by urging all to keep and celebrate the day in a proper spirit—a spirit of thankfulness.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. McClintock.

At the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK took his text from psalm cvii., 22d verse:

"Let them sacrifice the sacrifice of thanksgiving."

Thanksgiving, while this dreadful war lasts? Thanksgiving for what? For the devastation of entire regions of our fair land? For the slaughter of our children, our friends and our neighbors? No; not for these fruits of evil and bitterness. But because God does not give us peace, shall we be thankless for His good gifts? Is the first fruit of His chastisement to be ingratitude? Let us thank Him, then, that even in the midst of the civil war, so large a part of the land enjoys all the substantial blessings of peace. Our farmers have followed the plough in quiet, and their labors have been rewarded with abundant harvests. Our workshops resound with the din of ceaseless activity. No strong arm need be idle, in all the length and breadth of the land. There is work for all; and pay for all the work. How different is all this from the predictions of our enemies and the fears of many, even of ourselves, four years ago? The grass was to grow in our streets; our cities were to be given up to anarchy; our rebellion against "King Cotton" was to be punished with famine if not with slaughter. Four years, nearly, of bitter war; yet we have abundance in all the land. Let us thank God then, now, more than ever, for all these gifts, for now, more than ever, are they necessary to us. The same bounti ul hand that has so abundantly blessed our fields and given rewards to the labor of man, has preserved us from pestilence at home, and has wonderfully preserved our soldiers from the ordinary scourges of camp life. The ratio of mortality in our armies is indisputably lower than has ever been known with any country with large armies on the field. It is true that vast numbers have been withdrawn from the labors of the farm and workshop to recruit our armies; but here again Providence has blessed us with a vaster emigration than has ever been known before, to fill up the gaps in the great army of labor. And while I acknowledge the perils of this vast addition of comparatively untrained people to our population, it is yet our duty, on the one hand to thank God that he sends these masses to us, and on the other hand do all that we can to make good citizens and Christians out of them. Besides these general grounds of thanksgiving, we find special cause of thankfulness in the military issues of the year. For the first time in the history of the war, we have heard, even from the rebel so-called President himself, a sharp cry of alarm and despair. And well may he tremble. With GRANT firmly planted at the very gates of Richmond, with SHERMAN boldly pushing through the heart of Georgia. I am no prophet, and have never believed that this war of principles—a war that is to decide the lot of humanity, not only in America, but throughout the world—could be a short war, but I now venture to look forward to the end, and to hope that in another twelve-month we shall be singing the songs of peace. The year, too, has given us its moral as well as its military triumphs, for which we are bound to thank God. Among the greatest of these is the fact that the election has passed off, after a most exciting canvass, without disturbance. There was more trouble in a single borough election in England last year, while I was there, than has marked our whole Presidential contest from Maine to California. For this let us thank God,

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Vermilye.

Text—Psalm xxxiv, 8. "O taste and see that the Lord is good."

The preacher dwelt *first* upon the fact and proofs of the Divine goodness; and, *secondly*, upon our duty to see, to mark, and to enjoy the special displays of God's benevolence. At the close he said:

My subject falls in so fully with the spirit of the appointment under which we assemble this morning, that I am not sure but it will be well here to leave it, and intrust its particular applications to your own reflections. Yet you expect some distinct allusion to the occasion. I recall the time when the appointment of a Fast or a Thanksgiving Day by the President of the United States, or even a State Governor, was thought to be an unauthorized and dangerous usurpation, and was bitterly denounced. But time and events change our ideas as well as our condition. Happy when the change is so clearly on the side of good morals and of piety as to indicate decided advancement in the right direction. It is coming back to the spirit of the fathers of almost all our settlements, who publicly and habitually honored God as their leader to these shores, and as the founder of empires—under whose provident care the State must stand. And while I know not the personal religious sentiments of our present Chief Magistrate, it is highly to his praise and to the praise of those with whom he counsels, that during the sad war which desolates a portion of our land, he has so often and so cordially suggested days of humiliation for our troubles, and thanksgivings for our success. The ordinary topics of annual Thanksgiving are not to be overlooked: Peace around our firesides, health and fruitful seasons, the benefits of education, and the enjoyment of our own religious ordinances. These causes of thanks are the more urgent, since all these mercies have been retained and were increased among us, notwithstanding the war into which we are plunged. But there are other grounds of thanks: special tokens, as I am disposed to construe them, of God's particular goodness. At no period in our history, for example, has this people passed through an election on which, by the assent of all parties, so much rested, which was supposed to be fraught with such awful solemnity as that which has just closed. Apprehensions were painfully alive; parties and passions were highly excited; no doubt, from the disclosures which have been made in various parts of the land, there were good reasons for fear from the machinations of bad men among ourselves; yet never was there a more quiet election, and never was the result of an election more nobly treated: honorable submission, on the one side, to the legitimate operation of our institutions which resulted in their defeat; and a magnanimous forbearance, a brotherly cordiality on the part of the successful side. The entire course and issue of this election is to me a sublime moral spectacle, honorable in the highest degree to our people, the best possible comment upon our institutions, and presage of their endurance, and an augury, as I regard it, most auspicious for the future prosperity of our whole beloved country. Foreign nations did not credit, and, we may believe, hardly desired such and so peaceful an issue. Foreigners, even of free countries, can hardly comprehend it. It will serve to help on their enlightenment, impress them with respect, though perhaps with no greater love for us, and will greatly advance, beyond doubt, the cause of political and social freedom to which we are committed. The people of the old world long for such a day among themselves, and this will help it on. Yet let us not forget that for this happy result we are indebted to no arm of flesh merely—not merely to wise precautions—but to the protecting goodness of God.

Sermon by Rev. Mr. Frothingham.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM took for his text the first verse of the 98th Psalm:

"O sing unto the Lord a new song; for He hath done marvelous things: His right hand and His holy arm hath gotten Him the victory."

After premising that the usual custom of preaching a political sermon on the questions before the country, might be omitted, because all such questions had been thoroughly canvassed during the presidential campaign, and all that could be answered had been answered by the election, the preacher touched on the general gladness that was diffused among our people, and showed way this gladness took the deeper tone of gratitude. People are not thankful in time of abundance, because abundance is the rule: health is matter-of-course; safety and comfort are nothing extraordinary; good fortune is the law of existence. Thanksgiving was instituted in the midst of desolations. In fact men are not grateful for any material good, partly because they earn it by their toil; partly because it comes through the agency of natural laws, whose constancy leaves no room for surprise; and partly because it never satisfies the real want of the soul. We are thankful for that which we could not make for ourselves: for ideas, truths, convictions, principles, which come from a region above our own will. As a people, therefore, we are thankful, not for harvests; not for security; not for peace; not for financial strength; but, First, for the unity of the people of the North; a unity unexpected—almost despaired of; which everything conspired to break. Second, for unity on the basis of a great principle—the principle of human liberty. They are one in a purpose to carry out and sustain the principles of republican institutions; one in the sentiment of a common humanity. Every civil and social good is involved in this. The genius of a new nation finds birth in it. After briefly recapitulating the achievements of this principle in its efforts to find expression in law and custom, Mr. FROTHINGHAM drew a picture of the promise it held forth when it should be triumphant in its sway over the country. It is indeed a new song that the nation sings unto the Lord.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Adams.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS took for his text Acts xxvii., 32-36:

"And while the day was coming on, Paul besought them all to take meat, saying this day is the fourteenth day you have tarried, and continued fasting, having taken nothing; therefore, I pray you take some meat, for this is for your health, for there shall not a hair fall from the head of any of you. And when he had thus spoken, he took bread, and gave thanks to God in presence of them all, and when he had broken it he began to eat. Then were they all of good cheer, and they also took some meat."

In the first book of the "Æneid" we have a description, in VIRGIL'S liveliest manner, of a furious storm on the sea, by which the hero of the epic, with all the fleet, were brought nigh to destruction. Æolus and all his crew of winds had broken loose from their cave of rocks and lashed the sea with foam; nothing could stand before the boisterous rage, the seams of the ship yawned, the oars snapped, some of the benches fell over into the trough of the sea, furniture and men, washed overboard, were drifting about in the yeasty surge, when, suddenly, Neptune lifts his placid head out of the deep sea, sends back the winds to their prison, puts to rest the stormy billows, disperses the congregated clouds, brings back the sun, and creates a bright and blessed calm: Even so when sedition rages in a city, and a mob is raging through the streets, and stones and clubs are flying through the air—if by chance they shall see some man remarkable for his benevolence and wisdom, instantly they are still, giving him their attention while he soothes their passions and counsels them to peace. This poetic scene not inaptly illustrates the effect produced on all our minds by the return of this halcyon day of the American calendar. It finds us in mid-ocean, contending with angry gales and surges. We are conversant with the perils, the burdens and the sorrows of a protracted war, yet such are the memories and associations connected with this day, that we are not surprised to find the wondrous effect it has in hushing us into tranquility and making us happy. We call it our day of thanksgiving. Frequent, indeed, are the occasions when fasting and lamentation are most becoming. To-day we are invited to give thanks. It is the festival of gratitude in the lull of a storm, and we intend to take meat, give thanks and be of good cheer. A smile comes to-day, over the grim visage of war, the camp is converted into a domestic festival. The homestead sends of its plenty to the soldier in the tent and trench. Let the hand loosen its grip for a few hours on sword and musket, and the snow-white flag float from every dwelling and every church, while for one day a whole nation devotes itself to the delightful occupation of fostering and expressing sincere gratitude to Almighty God. To be thankful and happy when all is propitious and peaceful implies nothing to our credit. The great act is to be cheerful and hopeful when affairs appear to be in perplexity and gloom. Were we inclined to seek for causes of complaint we might find material enough in our times and our affairs. A civil war which for magnitude, the extent of territory which it covers, the number of combatants it involves, throws into shade every rival; a national debt created out of nothing and rolling up in the space of four years to a sum of dollars already equal to twice the number of all the inhabitants of our planet; the graves which have been crowded with hundreds of thousands of the most vigorous youth of the continent, taken from the avocations of peace and from happy homes to a red and hasty burial; and the uncertainties and apprehensions which still attend an unadjusted strife—all these might be our chosen themes until our hearts were wrung with agony, but not one of them would be an appropriate topic for this day of gratitude, save as we can discern good evolved out of evil. Whatever opinions may exist as to policy and management, there never was a time when the people of this nation were more determined to maintain the nation's honor and the nation's life, than at this very hour. Allegiance is a legal conformity, and may be compelled by outward force; loyalty is an unforced and an unbought grace, with true love in its heart, and is patient and strong, ready to do whatever will glorify and bless the country to which it clings with undying devotion. Failing not to recount our obligations this day to our fellow-citizens whose living hearts have been the rampart of our defence, let us be thankful for the belief that there is a fountain of loyalty in the hearts of the people, deep and full enough to insure the preservation of the nationality and secure us from internal violence and foreign invasion. For the first time in our existence as a nation, we have a coin bearing upon its face a religious sentiment: "In God we trust." If the sentiment now in circulation on the coin is but deeply impressed on the hearts of the nation, we may be released from all apprehensions as to the future. One word more; a single grain of frankincense upon our domestic altars. The day is sacred to home affections and home enjoyments. There are many vacancies to-day in the homes of our land. There will be missed not only the venerable parent, who has gone in the course of nature, like harvest grain fully ripe, and the little child, the light and blessing of the household, but multitudes, for number like the leaves of the Autumn, who have had a soldier's burial. We will not intrude upon domestic sanctities; but the scene is before us; may God's blessing rest upon the family meetings.

Twenty-Fifth-Street Baptist Church.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF DR. WILLIAMS.

Three of the up-town Baptist churches had arranged to have Union Thanksgiving services in Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS' church, in Twenty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and a very large congregation assembled at the appointed hour to listen to a discourse from that eminent and learned divine. As the time arrived for the commencement of the services the audience were disappointed and grieved at the announcement from Rev. Mr. BUDDINGTON that Dr. WILLIAMS had been taken suddenly ill on Wednesday night, and was unable to leave his house. We are informed that the Doctor was attacked on Wednesday evening while preparing his sermon, with a paroxysm of the disease to which he has long been subject, and is still confined to his room. We are also requested to state, that should his health permit, he will deliver the discourse intended for Thanksgiving on Sunday next, at his church in Twenty-fifth-street.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Coxe.

Dr. COXE took for his text:

"For I know the thoughts that I think toward you saith the Lord, thoughts of peace and not of evil to give you an expected end." Jeremiah 27: 11.

The speaker commenced by saying that God dealt with the Children of Israel in such a way as to give them needed discipline. They thought during their seventy years of captivity that the time was wasted; that henceforth there remained for Israel only years of suffering; but these were years of discipline, of trial. It has been hard for us to believe that God, during these years of war, has been showing us tokens of love in spite of our sins; but the text suggests this. The ways of God seem hard, his displeasures severe, but through all he has thoughts of peace toward us. When the war began the speaker was not surprised. He remembered that swift destruction sometimes overtakes a nation. He was not sure of the triumph of a nation that had forgotten God, in whose Constitution His name is ignored. He asked, Are we a Christian nation? Have we a right to appropriate to ourselves this name? God promised to save Sodom if ten righteous men could be found therein. On the same principle, we may hope truth will save us. Sublime thought! Ten righteous men more than chariots and horses. The family altars are the conservators of the land. The sacrifices from Christian homes is an acceptable offering. It is not so much the extent of the land; not so much the men of consequence in it, as the Christian character of the land. There is no more glorious spectacle than to see thousands bowed in prayer in response to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. We have become a nation of voters. God has given us a warning. He could stand there, without presumption, and say that the times are favorable, and that God has thoughts of peace for us." The past has been wonderful. In all the most important enterprises of the year we have been successful. Our army has marched from conquering to conquer, and splendid results have been achieved. We have been saved from threatened famine and our armies from pestilence. The year has been full of blessings, history has no precedent. The election has put to the test the character of the nation, not in the spirit of a politician, said the speaker, but in the spirit of a Christian. All parties are bound to render thanks for the results of the election. Newspapers must be inspired when such results have been achieved at such a time. The nations never looked upon us as the barbarians look on Paul when the venomous serpent was threatening his life. Before the war we were going to ruin. We had no national character. The battle of Bull Run, he said, was a good thing for the nation. We needed the instruction, and learned a lesson worthy of the blood that was shed. God made us ashamed of our boasting. National character was then brought out. The speaker then said that no people could be a nation without character; and first of all, that character must be founded on belief in God. He is the most wretched of men, who in any way does anything to shake the belief of one soul in Revelation. Dependence upon God is the primary quality of national character; and next comes self-dependence. God calls upon us as human beings to work out our salvation as if everything depended upon ourselves. First a nation must believe in God. Second, it must believe in itself. The next essential is an educated conscience. National character is built upon national conscience—a conscience which pervades all classes, and has its origin in the family. A Christian mother makes a Christian nation. The speaker referred to the words of Timothy, when he says, "In the last days perilous times shall come," and "there shall be traitors, heady, high-minded lovers of pleasure, more than lovers of God." He closed with a stirring appeal to his hearers to emulate the example of the soldiers, if not going into the tented field, at least by preparing themselves to preserve by the arts of civic life the Republic which martial heroism has saved.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Osgood.

The Associate Unitarian Churches of the city held their Thanksgiving services in Rev. Dr. OSGOOD'S Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth street. A very large congregation was in attendance, and the pulpit was occupied by the pastor, and Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of the Church of All Souls. The discourse was preached by Dr OSGOOD, who took for his text the One Hundredth Psalm, 3d and 4th verses. He said he would disregard the thoughts uppermost in the minds of all, and do violence to his hearers, were he to select any other topic for his remarks than that of Thanksgiving to God for His preservation of us as a nation, and he should therefore take for his theme the "Hand of God in the preservation of our national life." And first, with regard to our characteristic national idea—the idea of "many in one;" many States in one nation; and one nation among the family of nations. This idea was from God, and did not originate in any human compact, as many superficial thinkers might suppose. We all justly acknowledge the sanctity of our national compact, but we did not admit that our nation was only a mere partnership. The hand of God was seen in the geographical formation of our country, which manifestly destined it for one nation, and so, too, our history, from the earliest settlement of the country, had gradually tended to a common unity, and was so designed by Providence. Large as our national domain is, it is yet really more limited now than it was in the time of the thirteen original colonies. New-York is nearer to-day to San Francisco, than Boston was to Virginia in the days of the Revolution. The unity established by our geographical formation, and our great water communications, like the Mississippi, had been confirmed and made stronger by the flashing lightning and the thundering locomotive. The additions to our population from abroad had also contributed to our national unity, instead of serving to divide us. It was thought there had been added to our population from two nations of Europe—Ireland and Germany—as many souls as were in the country at the formation of our Government, yet they had brought no warfare here. The Irishman, with his love of centralization, and his devotion to the priesthood, had been counterbalanced by the German's individualism and love of liberty. And so with the Northern and the Southern man; they have not hated each other for any real dissimilarity between them, but their disagreement has arisen from transient and abnormal causes. The shadow that had fallen upon their otherwise mutual good feeling and respect, was the dark phantom of the negro. He would not speak of the antagonism which appeared to exist between the negro and a portion of our laboring classes. When a portion of that class undertook, a few years ago, to murder the negro, the bayonets of the people, representing the majesty of the law, said that it should not be. It was then settled that whatever antagonism might exist between the negro and the white man, there was to be no longer any murdering of the negro. But what was to be done with the negro? His bearers had heard of a disease called "negro on the brain." It was not the humane and Christian portion of the community who were troubled with this disease, but those who were guilty of oppression and injustice to the negro. There was such a thing as "sin on the brain," and the sin of slavery and oppression, like all other sin, will not "out" till those who are guilty of it shall repent and lead a life of holiness, justice and truth. The way to take the negro off the brain was to give him his simple rights—the right to life, liberty and happiness—simple emancipation. When this is done the negro will find his proper level, and, like other members of the human family, will occupy the place for which, in the economy of Divine Providence, he is fitted. Although the North did not seek emancipation at first, yet it had been forced upon them by those who took up arms against the Government, and who are now being themselves forced to adopt the same policy. And it might yet happen that the negro, so long an element of discord, would finally be a bond of union between the North and the South, through the necessity that would be imposed upon each section of so guiding that docile race that they may be a blessing and not a curse to the country.

St Patrick's Cathedral.

There was an immense congregation in the Metropolitan Church, in the morning, where it was understood Archbishop MCCLOSKY would officiate. The altar was brilliantly illuminated, bouquets of flowers being placed near the candelabras, and a set of new and beautiful representations of the stations of the Cross, by French masters, which were suspended from various portions of the walls and organ chamber, added to the handsome and imposing appearance of the church.

At 8 o'clock Archbishop MCCLOSKY, attended by numerous acolytes proceeded from the sacristy to the high altar where high mass was sung, and the prayers set apart for the occasion, were then offered.

The last mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father STARRS, Vicar General, at 10.30 o'clock, before an immense audience. The musical services were of a high order, and the charming and difficult mass of charity was admirably rendered by the choir. The parts of the mass sung were the "Kyrie," the "Gloria," the "Sanctus," the "Benedictus," and the "Agnus Dei"—the "Credo" being omitted.

After the mass, the Very Rev. Father STARRS addressed the congregation. In alluding to the observance of the day, he said he would desire them to remain in the church, in order that they might participate in the prayers, which he was about to offer to God that peace might be restored to the country, that its former prosperity and welfare might be resumed, and that there might be a cessation of bloodshed.

The Collect *Pro Pace* was then offered as follows:

"O God, from whom all holy desires, right counsels and just works proceed, give to thy servants that peace which the world cannot give; that both our hearts being devoted to obey thy commandments, and the fear of our enemies being removed, our times, through thy protection, may be peaceful. Through Christ, our Lord. Amen."

Father STARRS then recited the Litany of the Saints, in which similar prayers for peace and the rulers of the country occur, the congregation uniting in the rubrical responses.

St Joseph's Church.

The spacious and handsome temple, dedicated to St. Joseph, in Sixth-avenue, was filled in every part, at 9 o'clock, when the last service of the day commenced. The hour had been usually set apart for the children's mass, but on this occasion it was devoted to the congregation in general.

Rev. Father O'FARRELL officiated in the mass, which was accompanied by a choir composed of children from the schools of the Sisters of Charity and the Christian Brothers connected with the parish.

After the first gospel, Rev. Father FARRELL ascended the pulpit and delivered an eloquent and appropriate sermon, in which he defended the cause of peace and national unity, and the claims which the heroic troops of the Republic had on the gratitude of the people.

A liberal collection was then taken up, and the Mass was resumed and concluded.

St. Peter's Church.

Immense congregations attended all the masses which were celebrated at this church yesterday; and during each of them, the collect, *Pro Pace* and other prayers appropriate to the day were offered. At 7½ o'clock, the Right Rev. Bishop SWEENEY officiated, and at 9, the pastor, Rev. Father GOVAN sung mass.

Israelites.

The day was observed with commendable earnestness by the Israelites of this city. All the synagogues were open, and appropriate services held in each to large assemblages.

At the synagogue of the Congregation Shearith Israel, corner of Broadway and Thirty-sixth-street, services commenced at 3 P. M. The choir attached to the synagogue chaunted the Twenty-ninth psalm, and the Ardown Olom, after which the Minister, Rev. S. M. ISAACS, delivered a very impressive prayer for the Government, followed by an effective sermon, illustrating the duty of all of whatever denomination they might be, to return thanks to the God of all for the preservation of the country. His text was,

"I will praise thee, for thou hast heard me and art become my salvation. The stone which the builders refused has become the head-stone of the corner. This is the Lord's doing, it is marvellous in our eyes." Psalm 118, v 21, 24.

The exercises terminated with the chanting of "Ine Kalowhinn," and the reading of the Mincha, or afternoon service.

The services at the Congregation Shearith Israel, Nineteenth-street, near First-avenue, consisted of, the chaunting of appropriate hymns by the choir and the recitation of a very eloquent prayer appropriate to the occasion, by the minister, Rev. I. J. LYONS.

At the Synagogue of the Congregation Adereth El, Twenty-ninth-street, near Lexington-avenue, select psalms were chaunted, and an address delivered by Mr. ISIDOR WALL, nephew of Rev. Dr. ADLER.

In the synagogue Bene Jeshurem, Greene-street, the services comprised the reading of prayers for the safety and preservation of the Government, and the chaunting of appropriate psalms by Rev. J. J. KRAMER. On account of the indisposition of Dr. RAPHALL, no address was delivered in this synagogue.

At the Synagogue of the Netherlands Congregation, Stanton-street, after a prayer for the Government, the children attached to the Sunday-school belonging to the congregation, chaunted several pretty psalms and hymns appropriate to the occasion.

At the Synagogue of the Reform Congregation, *Arkaves Chesed*, corner Avenue C and Fourth-street, the usual afternoon prayers were read, and an interesting sermon delivered by the Cantor, Rev. Mr. WOLF.

The Temple Emanu El, in Twelfth-street, was densely filled, and a very eloquent address in German was delivered by Rev. Dr. ADLER.

Soldiers' Dinner at the New-England Rooms.

Upward of 300 men yesterday partook of a first-rate dinner at the above establishment, which is so celebrated for attention to the sick and wounded New-England soldiers. Col. HOWE, the Superintendent of the establishment, was in attendance, and busied himself very praiseworthily in seeing that all were accommodated and well attended to. A number of ladies were present and evinced the greatest sympathy and kindness for the wounded men in having their wants abundantly supplied. When dinner was over, Colonel HOWE, in a brief speech, introduced Governor ANDREW of Massachusetts, who was received with much enthusiasm, and cries of "three times three"—which were heartily accorded.

Governor ANDREW'S remarks were in his usual happy style. He referred to the bravery of the soldiers, their perils and their triumphs. He said that a glorious future yet awaited them, and, at the close of the war, when the star of peace should arise to gladden all hearts, they would receive their reward.

The Chaplain of the rooms, Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, was next introduced, and made a very feeling and appropriate speech, after which a brave veteran suggested that the song called "America" be sung, which was done, those who were able of the party standing.

The health of the "President of the United States" was given and drank with much applause, by the veterans. "The Governors of the several loyal States" followed, with other toasts, after which three hearty cheers were given for the ladies present, when the proceedings terminated.

The Battery Barracks.

The ladies were not unmindful of the soldiers at the Battery Barracks, where more than 250 are at present located. A first-rate dinner was spread in the mess-room at 1 o'clock, under the direction and supervision of Miss FIELD and others. Capt. HAWKINS, commandant of the post, prepared his men to receive the kindness offered to them, and at the hour mentioned marched them to the mess-room. Justice having been done the food, cheers were given by the soldiers in honor of their benefactors and Capt. HAWKINS. The whole affair was a happy sight to witness, and passed off with great order and regularity.

The Willet's Point Hospital

Was early in the morning visited by a number of ladies of the Rose Hill Relief Association, who went thither on the Police Boat No. 1, Capt. TONE, taking with them huge baskets and barrels of turkies, chickens, pumpkin pies, apples, and other delicacies. The six hundred soldiers at this point did full justice to this liberal supply, and amused themselves during the day in as pleasant a manner as the strict rules of a military hospital admit.

The New-York State Soldiers' Home.

Through the liberality of the Board of Brokers and some individual citizens, the Superintendent of the State Soldiers' Home was enabled to provide a first-rate dinner for all soldiers in this City. In pursuance of a general invitation from Col. NEVILLE, about five hundred men sat down to turkey and pumpkin pie in the Howard-street rooms, and fared as well as if they had been in their own homes.

Observance of Thanksgiving in Brooklyn

This anniversary was fully observed yesterday. Places of business generally were closed, and the streets bore the appearance of a holiday. Services were held in most of the churches, and the weather being fine, the attendance was numerous. There were no public demonstrations of any sort and everything passed off decently and in order. The flags of the City Hall, Court-house and other public buildings were displayed during the day.

Thanksgiving at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

A visit to the Navy-yard yesterday gave proof of the universal observance of the Proclamation of the President of the United States. At almost any other time workmen could be found in some of the departments toiling as if it were an ordinary week day. Not so yesterday; the yard was deserted apparently, save by the marine-guard and watchmen. Capt. WATSON was at his post to inform the public that no visitors would be allowed inside, and Lieut. MORRIS, of the Marines, the officer of the day, was having a quiet and lonesome time in the guard room. Admiral PAULDING, never ceasing in his labors, was in his office hard at work, and Capt. CASE found plenty to do in his capacity as the executive officer of the station. A few clerks attending to mails were the only ones employed in the office, and by noon the most perfect quietude reigned throughout the yard.

About ten o'clock a representative of the New-York Committee on Thanksgiving dinners for our soldiers and seamen presented himself at the navy-yard gate with a large truck-load of turkeys for the men on board of the ships at the yard. It was not long before under the direction of Capt. CASE a score of huge cases were deposited near the landing stage of the scow which plies on the ferry to the *North Carolina*. It was not long before the goods were transferred to their proper destination and equally distributed. Many a poor fellow gave thanks for his allowance of turkey. It came unexpectedly, but disappeared naturally, and if the "committee" only knew how much their good deeds were appreciated, they would never regret the time or money they spent in preparing this dinner for the brave defenders of our flag.

Thanksgiving in Jersey City.

In accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States and the Governor of the State, Thanksgiving was observed by an almost entire suspension of business, and a general attendance at the places of worship. Services were held in the following churches: Congregational Tabernacle; sermon by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN MILTON HOLMES, on the Christian doctrine

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Unclaimed in the New-York Post-office, Friday, Nov. 25, 1864.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for *Unclaimed Letters*, give the date of this list, and pay one cent for Advertising.

☞ If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Allen Julia M ss
Adrian Adelaide Lucy Mrs
Adams Catharine Miss
Allen Sarah P Mrs
Allerman Miss
Alderdice C W Mrs
Anderson Ansel B Mrs Capt
Aspell Mrs
Asher Miss Allis
Austin Mrs
Auld Bibbi Miss
Aul Estelle V A Mine

B

Badal Henry Mrs
Bamel Madame
Barnet Lulu Miss
Banks Effie Mrs
Barry Isabella Mrs
Barry Rose Mrs
Bane Louisa
Banta Peter Mrs
Balfour Anna Miss
Baker Harriet Mrs
Baker Maria Mrs
Bartman Maria Mrs
Bailey S J Miss
Bailey Georgana Miss
Barger Margret Miss
Bacon Anna Miss
Babcock Annie R Miss
Bayleu Rosa Miss
Blanchard Hattie Miss
Brady Elizabeth
Bradley Margt
Brainard Mary L Mme
Bingo Ol. e Mrs
Bradley Lizzy Miss
Bates Jane M ss
Barlow E Miss
Barton Nellie Miss
Barnes Jane A Mrs
Berlies Sarah J Miss
Betts Helen Miss
Berry Wm Jr Mrs
Besser Madame
Benjamin Miss A
Bonner Madame
Beers Mrs
Ellis Mary E Miss
Bolis Mary C Miss
Bell Mrs
Bell Sarah Miss
Bell J B Mrs
Beam M A Mrs
Bennezen P Mrs
Beary Celia Miss
Bennett Henrietta Mrs
Breuer Cyntha
Brewster Virginia Mrs
Brennan Mary Miss
Brennan Eliza Miss
Brown Christiana
Brigham Kate E Miss
Bissell Annie Mrs
Bimuler Cath
Billingham Mrs
Bliss Margaret C Mrs
Byers Mrs
Brien Julia
Brims Mary Miss
Brill Henry Mrs
Brown Mary Miss
Brown C M Mrs
Brown Anna Mrs
Brown Lilly Miss
Brown Ann C Mrs
Boyle Emily
Brown Carrie A. 3
Brown Harriett Mrs. 2
Brown Annie Miss
Brown Darcon Miss
Brown Henrietta Miss
Brown Jane Miss
Bull Martha H
Burton F B Mrs
Buckley Ann Miss
Brickhead Ella Miss
Brush Annie Miss
Bruce Janet Miss
Bunham L V Mrs
Button Ruth Miss
Buchanan R Mrs
Bunch Cath Mrs
Butt or Marguerite Mrs
Burdett Richard Mrs
Burke Annie
Burke Mary Ann Miss
Burk Mrs Geo
Burke Annie
Burdett Brothers
Button Ruth Miss
Buchanan R Mrs
Bunch Cath Mrs
Butt or Marguerite Mrs
Buckley Ann Miss
Brickhead Ella Miss
Brush Annie Miss
Bruce Janet Miss
Bunham L V Mrs
Burton F B Mrs
Bull Martha H
Butcher Rosanna Mrs
Buckley Kate
Bunce Della Mrs
Boyne Mary
Bonney Miss
Boulier Jane
Bonus Amanda Miss
Borde Madame
Bloomfield Margaret Miss
Brockner Nancy Mrs
Bronleau Ernestine Miss
Buttel Margretha Miss
Burke Mary Ann Miss
Burk Mrs Geo
Burke Annie
Burdett Richard Mrs
Button Ruth Miss
Buchanan R Mrs
Bunch Cath Mrs
Butt or Marguerite Mrs
Buckley Ann Miss
Brickhead Ella Miss
Brush Annie Miss
Bruce Janet Miss
Bunham L V Mrs
Burton F B Mrs
Bull Martha H
Butcher Rosanna Mrs
Buckley Kate
Bunce Della Mrs
Boyne Mary
Bonney Miss
Boulier Jane
Bonus Amanda Miss
Borde Madame
Bloomfield Margaret Miss
Brockner Nancy Mrs
Bronleau Ernestine Miss
Buttel Margretha Miss
Burke Mary Ann Miss

C

Canivan Kate Miss
Canfield Sarah A Mrs
Cath Cath
Carhal Jane
Calhoun Mrs
Cunnert on Annie Mrs
Canley Margt Miss
Campbell Machael Mrs
Cane Miss
Carty Mary
Cundel Catharine Mrs
Case Margaret
Chapman Leon ra Miss
Clancey Mrs
Chichester Sara h W
Champon Mary Mrs
Chamberlain Flora Miss
Childee R T Mrs
Crane Lissie M Mrs
Craig Amelia Miss
Carrigan M Miss
Cassidy Cath Mrs
Carrigan Julia Mrs
Carlton Annie A Miss
Carahar J Mrs
Carnahan Hannah Miss
Carbery Catharine Mrs
Cullen Mrs
Cowan Mrs
Campbell Charlotte Mrs
Gray Mrs
Gray Mrs
Cantwell Mrs
Cassidy Mrs
Clark Jane
Clark Jenny Miss
Clark Ann Mrs
Clark Nellie Miss
Clark Rose Mrs
Clark Mary Mrs
Clark A Miss
Clark Mary Miss
Crawford Mary Miss
Clark Henry Mrs
Clark Ann Miss
Clarke Catharine
Clarke Ruth
Clarke Jane
Clarke Catharine
Cook Mary
Connell Cath
Conlon G H Mrs
Carhoran Mrs
Can Mary G Mrs
Cox Lissie Miss
Cox Catharine Miss
Cole Margaret
Cole Ruthie H Miss
Coles Mary Mrs
Connor E Miss
Connell Mary
Miss 2
Connell Catharine
Conner Mary Mrs
Collins Catharine Mrs
Collins Elizabeth Mrs
Collins Mary
Collin Jane
Conners Bridget Miss
Conkling C Miss
Conry Mary Miss
Coddy Lottie Miss
Coyle Elizabeth Miss
Clark Jenny Miss
Clark Ann Miss
Clark Nellie Miss
Clark Rose Mrs
Clark Mary Mrs
Clark A Miss
Clark Mary Miss
Crawford Mary Miss
Clark Henry Mrs
Clark Ann Miss
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Coles Mary Mrs
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Collins Catharine Mrs
Collins Elizabeth Mrs
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Collin Jane
Conners Bridget Miss
Conkling C Miss
Conry Mary Miss
Coddy Lottie Miss
Coyle Elizabeth Miss
Cromie A Mrs
Corley Mary Miss
Cromins Johanna
Croggin Mrs
Cromwell A Miss
Crook Elizabeth Mrs
Crowley Susie Mrs
Corlies Hannah S
Cook Harriet Mrs
Cooper Mrs
Cornelius Ellen F
Corbett Louis Mme
Corbil Miss
Corbett Sarah M Miss
Coleman Mary Mrs
Cousino Louisa Miss
Corsher Maria Miss
Crosland Jane F Mrs
Cross Mary E
Crosby Mrs
Crosby Lizzie Miss
Curney Anne Miss
Cummings A M Mrs
Cunninges Margaret Jane Miss
Curry Margaret
Cuinane Margaret
Cuiter Hattie Miss
Cunningham L Miss
Cunningham Alice Miss
Clark Mrs
Cinthano Margaret Mrs
Churchill Wratha A Mrs
Churchill Edith Miss
Cuming Minnie Mrs

D

Daly Ann Mrs
Daly Ellen
Daly Mrs
Daly Michael Mrs
Davis C Mrs
Davis Annie Mrs
Davis Arrold Mrs
Davis Henry Mrs
Davis E D Mrs
Davis E D
Davison Caroline
Dax Harriet L
Davenport Catharine Mrs
De Bow Emma
Dorsey J F Miss
De Sere Anna Miss
De Kalowitz Countess
Dent Sarah
Dillon Mary
Dalton Bridget
Drake Susan A Mrs
Dean Bertha Mrs
Dean Emma J Miss 2
Dean Caroline Mrs
Deevie nester
Degourjo ephine Miss
Dennis Mary Mrs
Denny Emily D Miss
De Witt Mary Mrs
Delamater Ruth
De Mott Ada Mrs
De Leon Florence Miss
De Pew Emma
Jane 2 Mrs
Dunnigan Harriet Mrs.
Dunne Madiline Miss
Dunn Mary
Dunn Maria A Mrs
Dudley Johanna
Duffy Margaret
Duffy Ellen Miss
Drury Ellen
Dymick Bertha Miss
Douglass Benjamin Mrs
Dougherty Mary
Dalton Eliza Miss
Daly Ann Mrs
Daly Ellen
Daly Mrs
Daly Michael Mrs
Davis C Mrs
Davis Annie Mrs
Davis Arrold Mrs
Davis Henry Mrs
Davis E D Mrs
Davison Caroline
Dax Harriet L
Davenport Catharine Mrs
De Bow Emma
Dorsey J F Miss
De Sere Anna Miss
De Kalowitz Countess
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Dean Bertha Mrs
Dean Emma J Miss 2
Dean Caroline Mrs
Deevie nester
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Dennis Mary Mrs
Denny Emily D Miss
De Witt Mary Mrs
Delamater Ruth
De Mott Ada Mrs
De Leon Florence
Donovan Mary Miss
Dougherty Ann
Dolan Catharine M
Donovan Mary Miss
Duncombe David
Dunn Harriet Mrs.
Dunne Madiline Miss
Dunn Mary
Dunn Maria A Mrs
Dudley Johanna
Duffy Margaret
Duffy Ellen Miss
Drury Ellen
Dymick Bertha Miss
Douglass Benjamin Mrs
Dougherty Mary
Dalton Eliza Miss

E

Eberly Maria
Eldridge Sarah Mrs
Edwards Mary Miss
Edwards A M Mrs
Eaton Eliza J Miss
Ehis Maria L Mrs
Elder Julia
Easton Frederick Mrs
Emes Karle Mary A Mrs
Ellenthall Salomon
Emmon Mrs
Ezinton M Miss
Ebbet G A Mrs
Ellsworth Marion Miss
Elerson Kate Mrs
Elliott Mrs
Egbertson Anna Mrs
Evans Lizzie Miss
Evans M R Miss
Estella Gen Mrs
Estella Martha Mrs
Emory Nellie Mrs
Esterbrook Mrs
Egan Bridget

F

Farrington Chis Mrs
Fairchild Addie Mrs
Farrington Latitia Miss
Fay Ann Miss
Fahy Kate Miss
Fahnestock Sarah Miss
Fanning Nobley Miss
Farley Mary Miss
Flanegan Miss
Flangin Mary Mrs
Flanders M C Mrs
Franklin edward C Mrs
Finin Anna Irene Mrs
Francis P Mrs
Francis Malveine Miss
Fenster Elizabeth Mrs
Ferguson Annie
Ferguson George Mrs
Feeny Catharine
Fright Mira Miss
Feely Betty Mrs
Freeman Miss
Forrest Mrs
Fr nch Mrs
Freeman Lottie Miss
Fox Mrs
Fleurlaur Mary
Finne Henrietta Miss
Fields Julia A Miss
Fitchett Susan Mrs
Finely Isabella Mrs
Fisher E L Mrs
Foss John Mrs
Flint Nelley Mrs
Foster Clara
Foster Miss
Forret M Mrs
Ford Margaret Miss
Ford Mrs
Fordtam Mary E
Fox Mrs
Fountain Margaret
Fuller Margaret
Fuller Mrs
Francis P Mrs
Francis Malveine Miss
Fenster Elizabeth Mrs
Ferguson Annie
Ferguson George Mrs
Feeny Catharine
Fright Mira Miss
Feely Betty Mrs
Freeman Miss
Forrest Mrs
Fr nch Mrs
Freeman Lottie Miss
Fox Mrs
Fleurlaur Mary
Finne Henrietta Miss
Fields Julia A Miss
Fitchett Susan Mrs
Finely Isabella Mrs
Fisher E L Mrs
Foss John Mrs
Flint Nelley Mrs
Foster Clara
Foster Miss
Forret M Mrs
Ford Margaret Miss
Ford Mrs
Fordtam Mary E
Fox Mrs
Fountain Margaret
Fuller Margaret
Fuller Mrs

G

Gand Sarah Miss
Gallagher Anna S Mrs
Garity Mary
Graham Sara Mrs
Graham Rebecca Miss
Graham Charlotte Mrs
Gray G W Mrs
Gray Mrs
Grosvenor Mrs
Gaffney Catharine Mrs
Gaffney Mrs
Gaffney Mrs
Gannon Mrs
Greenleaf Mrs
Greenleaf Lizzie Miss
Gaffney Mrs
Gaffney Mrs
Gaffney Mrs
Gannon Mrs
Greenleaf Lizzie Miss
Godfrey Samuel Mrs
Gallagher Anna S Mrs
Garity Mary
Graham Sara Mrs
Graham Rebecca Miss
Graham Charlotte Mrs
Gray G W Mrs
Gray Mrs
Grosvenor Mrs
Gaffney Catharine Mrs
Gaffney Mrs
Gaffney Mrs
Gannon Mrs
Greenleaf Mrs
Greenleaf Lizzie Miss
Godfrey Samuel Mrs
Gallagher Anna S Mrs
Garity Mary
Graham Sara Mrs
Graham Rebecca Miss
Graham Charlotte Mrs
Gray G W Mrs
Gray Mrs
Grosvenor Mrs
Gaffney Catharine Mrs
Gaffney Mrs
Gaffney Mrs
Gannon Mrs
Greenleaf Mrs
Greenleaf Lizzie Miss
Godfrey Samuel Mrs

H

Hall Annie Miss
Halston G O Mrs
Hassett Bessie Mrs
Haggerty Ellen Miss
Haley Alice Miss
Hallett Samuel Mrs
Hallock Frank Miss
Halin Rodasa Miss
Haley Hanna Miss
Hamlyn Elizabeth Mrs
Hannah Helen Mary Miss
Hannahs Maggie C Miss
Hanvo Helen Mary Miss
Hanson Miss
Hand Alice Miss
Hamilton Miss
Hamilton Sophy Mrs
Hauser Louise Mrs
Harding G H Mrs
Hamett Helen Gertrude Mrs
Hooton Emily Miss
Hazeton Maria Mrs
Hausenman N V Mrs
Hausinman Miss
Hawkins Miss
Hawkins Mrs 2
Harkins Fredricka Miss
Harrington Nellie Mrs
Harrison Anna
Hart Ann Miss
Harper Amenia
Harris Deborah
Horan Kate
Harris Minnie Miss
Harris Rhoda L Mrs
Healy Mary
Henry Mary Mrs
Herbert Henrietta Miss
Hinchman Janet Mrs
Hon E M Mrs
Hontzinger Mrs
Holland Eliza Miss
Holdman Lydia M
Holt Samuel Mrs
Holdridge Helena Miss
Homfagan Rosa Mrs
Hohen Margrate Mrs
Harrick Susan Miss
Howes Louisa Mrs
Howard Geo W Mrs
Hoer N S Mrs
Hofer Frank Mrs
Hosey A
Hoffman Margaretta
Hudson Sallie Miss
Hudson Elizabeth Miss
Hughes Kate Mrs
Hull Mary Mrs
Hull Josephene Mrs
Hubert Gertrude Miss
Hynes Sarah Miss
Hyness Johanna Miss
Hall Annie Miss
Halston G O Mrs
Hassett Bessie Mrs
Haggerty Ellen Miss
Haley Alice Miss
Hallett Samuel Mrs
Hallock Frank Miss
Halin Rodasa Miss
Haley Hanna Miss
Hamlyn Elizabeth Mrs
Hannah Helen Mary Miss
Hannahs Maggie C Miss
Hanvo Helen Mary Miss
Hanson Miss
Hand Alice Miss
Hamilton Miss
Hamilton Sophy Mrs
Hauser Louise Mrs
Harding G H Mrs
Hamett Helen Gertrude Mrs
Hooton Emily Miss
Hazeton Maria Mrs
Hausenman N V Mrs
Hausinman Miss
Hawkins Miss
Hawkins Mrs 2
Harkins Fredricka Miss
Harrington Nellie Mrs
Harrison Anna
Hart Ann Miss
Harper Amenia
Harris Deborah
Horan Kate
Harris Minnie Miss
Harris Rhoda L Mrs
Healy Mary
Henry Mary Mrs
Herbert Henrietta Miss
Hinchman Janet Mrs
Hon E M Mrs
Hontzinger Mrs
Holland Eliza Miss
Holdman Lydia M
Holt Samuel Mrs
Holdridge Helena Miss
Homfagan Rosa Mrs
Hohen Margrate Mrs
Harrick Susan Miss
Howes Louisa Mrs
Howard Geo W Mrs
Hoer N S Mrs
Hofer Frank Mrs
Hosey A
Hoffman Margaretta
Hudson Sallie Miss
Hudson Elizabeth Miss
Hughes Kate Mrs
Hull Mary Mrs
Hull Josephene Mrs
Hubert Gertrude Miss
Hynes Sarah Miss
Hyness Johanna Miss

I

Irving Minnie Miss

J

Jackson Ida Mrs 2
Jackson M Miss
Jackson M J Mrs
Jackson Mary Miss
Jarvis Julia Miss
Jarvis Millicent Miss
Jeffers Josie Miss
Johnson Mrs
Johnson Virginia
Johnson Mrs
Johnston Mary
Johnson Carrie
Johnson Wenefred
Johnson Dora Mrs
Johnson Lucy Miss
Jordon C Miss
Jenkins Alice Miss
Jones Annie

K

Kass E P Mrs
Kelly Elanor Ann Miss
Kelly Miss
Kelly Ellen Miss
Kent A L Ogden Mrs
Kerson Hanna
Keenan Ann Miss
Kenney Margaret Miss
Kehoe Jessie Miss
Kiernan Ellen
Krame Augusta Miss
Kiss Elizabeth F Mrs
King Annie Miss
King Fanny Miss
King Elvira Cowles Mrs
Kirkpatrick E D Mrs
Killduff Miss
Kinny Miss
Kirchof Mary L Mrs
Kingsley Nellie Miss
Kingsland Isabel S Mrs 2
Kinney Fannie Miss
Kirbaum Cordelia
Kidney Mrs
Kiernan Mary Mrs
Knox Eliza
Knower Jane Miss

Kearting Catharine Mrs
Kemp Caroline
Klein Kath
Kilbard Mary Ann Mrs
Kingford C Miss
Kozer A Miss
Kuentscher Cath
Kunly John J Mrs
Kuhn Juliett Miss

L

Lawrence J B Mrs
Lambert Sarah
Lacy Mary Miss
Lacer Miss
Landers Hunna E Mrs
Lafont Annie Miss
Lanthon Mary A Mrs
Lacy Jera Mrs
Lauppre Anna Miss
Lacy Bridget
Lemons Chloe A Mrs
Leopdmar Mrs
Lewis Minnie Miss
Lefler Eliza Miss
Leonard Sally Ann Mrs
Leonard Mrs
Leary Bridget Miss
Lefton Serphene Miss
Lee Mary Miss
Lee Jennie Mrs
Lone Mary S Miss
Lone Mary S
Long Lizsie Miss
Livermen Cath Mrs
Linbacher Margret Mrs
Luyster Lizzie Mrs
Lyons Jennie Miss
Luney Kate Miss
Lyman Mrs

M

Maher Bridget Mrs
Mahlman Rosa Mrs
Maitland Agnes Jane Mrs
Mansfield Emma
Mac Kutire S Mrs
Magee Laura A Miss
Manner Cath Miss
Manning A A Mrs
Manning Mary Miss
Manson Mrs
Manfold Miss 2
Maynard Elizabeth
Morgan Annie Mrs
Malloy Betsie Mrs
Many Caroline Mrs
Manton Alice Miss
Macune Ellen
Maguire Ann Mrs
Markey Mary A Mrs
Marchand Victoria Madame
Marley Ellen Mrs
Mason Theodora Miss
Marston Abbey G Miss
Masterson Annie Miss
Mathey Sophia Miss
Massey John K Mrs
Mathews A Mrs
Massay Olivia Mrs
Mather

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 25, 1864

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IBLO'S—CORSICAN BROTHERS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 536 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

KELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

WORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

EBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

WINTER GARDEN—JULIUS CÆSAR.

FALLACK'S—MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON SEBASTIAN.

NO. 609 BROADWAY—LIFE MOVING FIGURES.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 625 BROADWAY.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is nothing further from Gen. SHERMAN substantially later than we published yesterday, but we print fuller details of his progress and the manner of his march. The army moves through the country in four columns, by four parallel roads, and is divided into two wings, the right commanded by Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM and the left by Maj.-Gen. HOWARD. The columns concentrate at a point yet to be decided upon. Foraging and impressment of stock and stores is regulated by strict military discipline. Any destruction of property rendered necessary, either by its value to the rebel army or by the hostility of the people, is to be regulated by army Corps Commanders. All trespassing upon private dwellings is strictly forbidden; horses, mules, &c., are to be taken, and able-bodied negroes also, when they will not encumber the column. The rate of marching is fifteen miles per day. The Richmond papers of the 21st and 22d, though professing not to be alarmed at SHERMAN'S movement, yet betray a degree of startling nervousness and anxiety, and express great fear that the people of Georgia will not be found equal to the occasion.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 22d has the following dispatch, dated Nashville, Nov. 21: "I believe I telegraphed you of the exploit of the rebel Col. RUSSELL, in tearing up the track on Saturday, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Gurney Creek and Point Rock station. He has since come to grief. Col. W. HALL, with 400 men of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, pursued and overtook him yesterday at Ducalt's Plantation, on Point Rock Creek, attacked him and killed four men, wounding a proportionate number. He drove him two miles and scattered his force. Among the munitions captured are several horses and all his equipage. Col. HALL had only one man wounded. I have no news tonight from headquarters. Major-Gen. WILSON, commanding the cavalry corps, will establish his headquarters at Pulaski to-morrow. Col. J. G. MITCHELL, One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio, has been assigned to the command of a brigade of detachments at Chattanooga. Major CHURCH, First Michigan Artillery, is assigned to duty as Chief of Artillery, at Chattanooga, an excellent appointment. The weather is cold. It has snowed all day."

FROM EUROPE.

The steamships *Etna*, of the Inman line, from Liverpool, and the *Bremen*, of the Havre line, via Southampton, arrived here yesterday, the former with dates to the 10th, and the latter with dates to the 9th. The news by both steamers is anticipated.

GENERAL NEWS.

Thanksgiving Day was universally observed in this city, Brooklyn and other suburbs. All places of business were closed throughout the day, the churches very fully attended, and the people generally devoted the day to praise, festivity, feasting, amusement and rest. Reports from other cities prove the day to have been more generally observed than for years before. In our columns will be found reports of many of the sermons delivered yesterday.

The Washington *Republican* of Wednesday says: Gen. GRANT has been exceedingly busy during the day, in consultation with the President, Secretary of War, Gen. HALLECK, and Assistant Secretary FOX, and at 3 o'clock left with his staff, on his special dispatch boat, down the river, en route to the front. He expressed himself highly pleased with his flying visit to the North, and goes back to the field much refreshed in mind and body. He was accompanied to the front by Col. WILSON, of this city, and other guests."

Mrs. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS died at Jefferson, Ashtabula County, O., on the 15th inst.

A St. Louis paper says: "There are not less than 200,000 persons in Missouri this day, who are little better than paupers, not knowing where to get food to maintain them through the Winter."

The soldiers from the Western Reserve District Ohio, gave Gen. GARFIELD, Union, for Congress, 2,033 votes, and his Democratic competitor *eighte* GARFIELD'S majority in the district is twelv thousand.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "We are informed on unquestionable authority, that no changes, such as the newspapers report, are contemplated in the Cabinet, and that the statements regarding Secretary STANTON'S intention to resign his office, and the President's offer of the War Department to this or that General, are pure fabrications. This we know to be true."

About 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the basement of the Bancroft House, situated on the corner of Broadway and Twentieth-street. It originated in the basement around the furnace, and before the flames could be extinguished they extended to the second floor. The damage done to furniture by fire and water will amount to over $15,000; and to the building probably $10,000. Mr. PETER V. YERRANCE is the lessee. He is insured for $18,000 in various city companies. The building is owned by Mr. SELOVER, and is fully insured. The building is five stories in height, and was full of boarders. The confusion and excitement were very great throughout the premises, and for a time fears were entertained that it would all be destroyed.

Miss DIX, the philanthropist, has just visited Elmira, on a tour of inspection to the rebel prison. She was highly gratified at the manner in which the Government provides for the prisoners of war there. Miss DIX visited the several hospitals, including the rebel hospital, in company with Col. TRACY, commandant of the post. She was invited by him to examine the beef, pork and vegetables furnished to the prisoners, and expressed herself satisfied with them all, as well as the general care bestowed upon them. Her only wish seemed to be that our prisoners in the South should be as well provided for as those at Elmira now are.

The Detroit *Advertiser* says the low stage of water in the Western lakes is something remarkable. A fall of about two feet has recently taken place, and the water is now four feet lower than in 1861. At some of the ports on Lake Huron it is now difficult to make landings, where formerly there was water to spare.

The True Functions of an Opposition Party.

The demoralization produced in the Democratic party by the recent victories at the polls is so great, that many of its members propose throwing down their arms and coming over to the Republican camp; or, at all events, desisting hereafter from all criticism of any kind upon the Government or its policy. We confess, much as we would value unanimity, we do not desire to see it brought about in this way.

We think an Opposition is almost as necessary in a constitutional State as an Administration, and the fault we have found with the Democrats was not that they constituted an Opposition, but that their opposition was of the kind it was. We do not believe that as long as human nature remains what it is, any body of men can be safely entrusted with power, and at the same time shielded from all criticism upon their manner of using it. Liberty cannot be preserved, nor economy or efficiency secured, without the exercise of a somewhat suspicious vigilance on the part of some portion of the public.

It was not, therefore, merely because they found fault, that the Democrats brought themselves to ruin and confusion, but because they did nothing else but find fault; not because they were in opposition, but because they opposed everything the Government did or proposed to do—good, bad and indifferent. Opposition of this kind is what is termed factious, and when carried on in time of war, inures to the benefit, not of the country, but of the public enemy.

To call personal abuse of the President, open instigation to armed resistance to the laws, the circulation of slanders against the army and its officers, the distortion of all news, the misrepresentation of every act of the Administration, the constant discouragement of all enlistments, the stigmatizing before the country the lawful exercise of his prerogative by the President, such as the dismissal of a General whom he deemed incompetent, as an outrageous and unjustifiable act, the steady and vigorous justification of the conduct of men who were in arms for the destruction of the Government—to call all these things acts of legitimate constitutional opposition, is an insult to common sense; and it is from these things, and not from criticism, that we hope Democrats will now refrain, for they have so far had no result except to encourage the enemy, and degrade the nation in the eyes of foreigners, and paralyze its efforts to put down the rebellion.

Then many of the doctrines they have put forward have been dangerous to constitutional government, and have been recognized as such by the country at large. Their constant assertion that Gen. MCCLELLAN had a right to the command of the army, and that President LINCOLN had no right to remove him, no matter what opinion he entertained of his capacity or conduct, was a most monstrous and revolutionary doctrine, which, if it had received any countenance from the country, would certainly have been the first step toward elevating the military above the civil authority—toward raising the army above the law. Of the same character has been the assertion that the United States could not act directly on persons in raising an army for their own defence, but must resort to the old Confederate plan of calling on the States for contributions of men. The acknowledgment of such a rule as this would, of course, have reduced the Union at once to mere parchment, and insured its downfall at no very distant day.

If they will give up these vagaries now, give up the violence of language by which they have disgraced themselves and the country, and confine themselves to honest and calm criticism of the conduct of the Government, while fairly recognizing the war as lawful and necessary, they will constitute a real Opposition, whose services to the country may be very valuable. But to secure any influence, they must first satisfy the public that they really seek the same patriotic ends that we do, though by different means. That is the characteristic of a constitutional Opposition; the characteristic of a faction is that it tries to defeat the ends by every means whatever, even the destruction of the Government itself.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.—Our reference to the case made by certain speculators before the United States Circuit Court, in Wednesday's TIMES, has elicited a number of suggestions as to the private history of this attempt to make a "big thing" out of the Treasury, and also as to its utter want of legal strength in the *Loan Acts of July 17, and August 5*, 1861. The last-named Act, which was made supplementary to, and explanatory of, the first and general Loan Act of July 17, expressly sets forth *what* Treasury Issues shall be "*receivable for public dues.*" The third section provides:

"SECTION 3. That the Treasury Notes authorized by the Act to which this is supplementary, *of a less denomination than fifty dollars*, payable on demand, *and not exceeding in amount the sum of fifty millions of dollars*, shall be receivable for public dues."

It was never intended from the first, to make the 7-30s other than temporary three-year bonds or notes, with half-yearly coupons attached, being part and parcel of a $200,000,000 twenty-year loan, into which they were made convertible at or before maturity. Even the $50,000,000 of ordinary Treasury Notes authorized by the same act, were not *then* made receivable for public dues, but were made redeemable on demand, like Bank Notes, and could, of course, be used to pay public dues while specie payments were maintained. But by the supplementary act of Aug. 5, before anything had been negotiated under the Loan Act of July 17, and probably in view of the contingency of a Bank suspension of Specie payments, which the war might render imperative, the above section was inserted, and its tenor stamped upon the face of the $50,000,000 Demand Treasury Notes, subsequently put in circulation. The bulk of these Notes was faithfully redeemed through the Custom-house when Gold was selling for 125 to 175 per cent.

The party now seeking to force the remnant of the 7-30s on the Custom-house, claim that all the provisions of the first Treasury Note Law of December, 1857, are applied by the Act of July 17. But such is not the fact. The provisions relating to the engraving, signing or executing and issuing, and the penalties for counterfeiting Treasury Notes, were certainly made applicable, but not so the provisions of the old law inconsistent with the intent and purpose and mode of raising money under the new law. They were expressly excepted.

As to the suspicions of a lawyers' ring to put this speculation through, to which our attention has been called, we do not care to seriously entertain them. We have confidence that the United States District-Attorney will do his duty in the premises, no matter how many brothers of the bar may be working this supposed Wall-street placer; and if not equal, single-handed, to the conduct of the cause, the Secretary of the Treasury will assuredly see to it that he has able and ample assistance.

The Squatter Population of New York City.

We are assured, by those whose official position has brought them into immediate contact, for many years, with the "exempt" population of this city, that the picture of squatter sovereignty which was given in a recent issue of this journal, only told half the truth. Out of every seven squatter tenements, it can be shown that five are unlicensed groggeries; that on Sundays and other holidays they are the resorts of the vilest and lowest characters, of both sexes, and that they serve the purpose of repositories for petty thievings from one end of the island to the other, besides being nurseries for juvenile criminals of a more dangerous class than those bred in the crowded haunts down town.

Such, in effect, is the testimony of an officer of long experience; and apart from the character of the witness, we are prepared, from personal observation, to give it full credit.

Now, this is an evil which may be reached without any constitutional amendments in our municipal law. There would not be a single squatter on the island if the owners of real estate did their duty—the simple duty they owe to themselves and to their fellow-taxpayers. That duty merely involves the trouble of asking the aid of the officers of the law to remove the nuisance. There would be no row or riot in effecting the matter. We have seen, of late, that under proper executive arrangements, New-York can show itself as peaceable and law-abiding as any New-England Salem or Little Bethel. The riot and disorder with which New-York has been charged, inheres, not in the citizens—even of the squatter order—so much as in the character of those that govern them.

Half the squatter population, moreover, have done sufficiently well in the free rent, free assessment, free dairy, free pork and free liquor business, to feel ejectment no great hardship. Any Third-avenue traveler, on the up-town line, will point out as fine an improved property as there is in the city—all the earnings of a squatter dispossessed, only a few months ago, from a goat pasturage on the rocks adjoining. And this is but one of hundreds, or of thousands, who have grown rich on the "exempt" system.

To eject these squatter sovereigns, therefore, in the majority of cases, would involve no serious hardship, even if it were necessary to weigh that against the unquestioned rights of the public. The reform is one, however, which ought to be instituted at once, without regard to individual interests. The squatter is, on every principle of honest citizenship, a lawbreaker. He holds himself to be above law. He is, therefore, if not a positive criminal, a flagrant nuisance—a nuisance to be abated speedily.

STATES RIGHTS IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.—The report of the debate on State exemptions from military service, which took place in the rebel Congress on Saturday last, is singularly suggestive. We publish it in an abridged form, that our readers may see by what easy steps the rebel Legislature is descending from the high ground of absolute State Sovereignty to that of concentrated military despotism. A Committee has reported in favor of dictating to the separate States of the Confederacy how many State officers it shall be lawful for each Commonwealth to keep in its employ, and to hold exempt from Confederate military service. It seems that some of these independent sovereignties claim the privilege of keeping a larger retinue of State servants than Confederate interests will warrant. Thus, North Carolina finds that she wants 15,000, Georgia 12,000 or more, while Virginia has to content herself with 1,400. In short, the further away you go from DAVIS' Provost-Marshals, the larger the pretensions of the State sovereignties seem to increase in proportion. The rebel Congress, then, finds it necessary, even at the risk of doing some violence to the fundamental principles of secession, to apply a little wholesome discipline in the premises.

The Enrollment Lists—The Circular of the Provost-Marshal General.

It is a singular perversion in the Opposition press to assign to General FRY'S circular, which we published yesterday, the character of a military edict, or to distort it into a forewarning of an immediate conscription. Any one who cares to get at its true intent, will see, without any special study, that it is merely a suggestive commentary upon the errors and irregularities which have heretofore prevailed in making a correct enrollment of citizens liable to military duty. It points out the way, therefore, to remedy the evil from which such large communities as New-York have been the special sufferers—excessive quotas. The larger the number of enrolled not liable to military service—such as aliens, non-residents and persons over age,—the larger the quota. To correct this unfair enrollment, is thus at once the interest of the whole community, as it is the special interest of each individual citizen.

The alien has particular reason to be grateful to Gen. FRY. No class of the community has been victimized probably to the same extent as the poorer section of the foreign population—victimized, too, by those who are here officially for their protection. The consular certificate which thousands of our alien population hastened to get when the mid-summer draft of 1863 was in progress, was an instrument of no value whatever. Every foreigner who rushed to his consulate and paid his fee simply, made a contribution to the perquisites of the office. He got nothing in return of any greater value than a fly-leaf from an old magazine. Whether the Consular Agents, in issuing these certificates at a scale of prices which varied according to the apparent means of the applicant, actually knew that their sign and seal were of no earthly account in securing exemption, we do not know. We merely know that the prescribed form of exemption certificates was furnished at all the sub-districts, and that hundreds, if not thousands, of poor aliens who had paid their consular fees had to go through a double feeing process according to law before a notary public in order to secure exemption.

Gen. FRY comes forward then, for the protection of this large class against imposition. He points the way, at the same time, for those who can ill-afford to spend their time in proving their non-liability during the bustle and crush of a draft—if a draft should again have to be ordered—whereby they may see that their names are now struck from the lists, when there is neither hurry nor excitement to distract them. In Governor SEYMOUR'S proclamation, which we gave on Wednesday, there is an appropriate recognition of the value of Gen. FRY'S suggestions. His Excellency urges that the press should use its influence to induce the citizens generally to see to the revision of the lists in the various districts and sub-districts. And we should hope that the appeal will not be made in vain to that section of the press which is more immediately identified with the Governor's own party and policy.

The Negroes of the South.

A letter has been published, purporting to come from a lady in Louisiana, on Gen. BANKS' system of free labor, and attempting to prove it a failure, by setting forth the insubordination of the negro servants, the small result of their labor as compared with that of whites, their inability to comprehend the nature of contracts, and so on. The letter, in short, is precisely such a one as an Irish landlord of the old school will write at this day about Irish servants and peasantry; as the French aristocracy were in the habit of writing about their tenantry; and as Russian nobles write about their serfs. Every vice which the ex-slaveholder of Louisiana charges against the negroes, as something peculiar to people of their race, may be found ascribed to any white race which has been long in a condition of servitude or degradation, in any modern work which treats of their character. Lying, stealing, carelessness, indolence, are the vices of the slave everywhere, and not alone in America; and they disappear as his condition improves. No man who has never seen his rights respected by others, will ever respect theirs. No man will ever tell the truth who has no means of protecting himself from violence but falsehood and fraud. No man will ever respect property who has never had any, and has lived long with the knowledge that he never can acquire any. No man will ever feel a strong respect for the family tie who has never had a home, and has been bred in the belief that he can never have any better claim to wife or children than if he were an ox or an ass. No man ever yet retained or acquired a sense of honor with the marks of a whip on his back. How can they respect themselves whom nobody else respects? These things are true of all races. It must never be forgotten that the Helots belonged to the foremost race of the world.

The remedy for the vices bred by slavery is freedom; but the cure is slow. "It is the nature," says MACAULEY, "of the devil of tyranny to tear and rend the body which he leaves; but are the miseries of continued possession less terrible than the struggles of the tremendous exorcism?" The complaints of the slaveholders, that the mere act of emancipation does not at once endow the negro with all the virtues which a white man acquires by inheritance, education, and the unrestricted use of all his faculties—are about as sensible as complaints of the inability of a man to swim who has never been allowed to enter the water.

The richest part of the letter to which we have reference is, however, the following:

"My readers, I and other southern women, who, realizing the responsibility which had fallen to us, and who have spent our lives in endeavoring to instill into these ignorant creatures the first great and fundamental truths of all law, human and divine; who taught them that to lie and steal, to break the wise regulations which the peace and welfare of the country required, was to sin against God—have seen our work undone, the teachings which were His, not ours, set aside; and we, with other earnest lovers of our country and race, must look with heavy hearts to the future."

It is a very common practice at the South for persons owning slaves, but not land, to let them out to other people, the owner pocketing all the wages earned by the negro. It would be hardly possible to devise a better means of destroying all respect for property in an untutored mind than this. The idea of property is never so forcibly brought home to the mind of an ignorant person, as by the rewards of his own labor. And anything which leads him to believe that even this kind of property is not respected by those who have the power to rob him of it, naturally shakes his confidence in all justice, and drives him to the usual refuge of oppressed weakness—deceit and dishonesty. And this is the kind of lesson which intelligent and educated Southerners were constantly teaching the slaves. A slave-owner sent his negro out in the world deprived him of his care and protection, compelled him to work for strangers, and then regularly, every month, pocketed the fruits of his industry, and assured him that "to lie and steal, and to break the wise regulations which the peace and welfare of the country required, was to sin against God!"

Of course, in our opinion, slavery on the plantation, where the negro lived in his master's house, has also enough of theft and dishonesty about it to render the slave utterly impervious to all mere lessons of morality, imposed on him by the man who took from him his labor and his wife and his child; but it is somewhat disguised by "protection," "patriarchal chastisement," and the absence of all money from the transaction. In the case of negroes let out to strangers, the immorality of the whole system, the contempt for property and for Heaven's law, which lie at the bottom of it, stands naked and revealed.

THE REBELS AND THEIR FRIENDS AT THE NORTH.—In a spicy debate which took place in the rebel Congress, on the 19th, it will be seen that Mr. FOOTE was gracious enough to proclaim the indebtedness of the Confederacy to its friends at the North. FOOTE, moreover, is as candid as he is gracious. He says:—"We have friends, good, true, valiant friends in the North. * * * We have more sympathizers in the North than in all the rest of the world." We presume FOOTE spoke thus with some knowledge of the facts. It will be interesting to see how his gushing friendship is reciprocated here, among those for whom he certifies after this whole-souled fashion.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night DONIZETTI'S opera of "Don Sebastiano" will be produced for the first time in America. It is an important work, and, we have reason to know, has been placed upon the stage in a most liberal manner by Mr. MARETZEK. The rehearsals which have lately taken place justify the expectation of a success of no ordinary kind. The libretto is by SCRIBE. It is in five acts, and contains several situations of unusual ingenuity and interest. No opera of equal importance has been produced for many years. The orchestra and chorus have been strengthened for the occasion; new scenery and costumes have been prepared, and the cast introduces the best members of Mr. MARETZEK'S company. Upward of two hundred additional persons are employed in the representation of this splendid work.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the performances commence half an hour earlier than usual—the doors opening at 6½, and the curtain rising promptly at 7½. The first act contains several gems, and is distinguished by a tableau of unusual beauty. It is short, and every one should be in their seats by the hour specified.

WINTER GARDEN.—The great Shakesperian performance takes place here, to-night, in aid of the fund to raise a statue to the poet in Central Park. It is the second entertainment of the kind gotten up by Mr. EDWIN BOOTH to assist the cause. "Julius Cæsar" will be performed, Mr. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH appearing as *Cassius*, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as *Brutus* and Mr. JOHN WILKES BOOTH as *Mark Anthony*. The general distribution of the piece is unusually strong, and the attendance will, we trust, fulfill the expectations of Mr. BOOTH and his brothers—worthy sons of a worthy sire.

Death of Professor Silliman, Senior.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Nov. 24.

Professor BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Senior, expired at his residence in this city, this morning, aged 84.

DEATH OF PROF. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, SENIOR.

Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Sr., widely known in Europe and America as a physicist of eminent learning and genius, died yesterday morning at New-Haven, at the ripe age of 84. Mr. SILLIMAN was the son of Gen. GOLD SELLECK SILLIMAN, who rendered his country important service during the revolutionary war. He graduated at Yale in 1798, afterward studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1802. He afterward accepted the chair of chemistry in Yale College, and visited Europe to prosecute his studies in a science which was at that time almost unknown in America. He returned after an absence of fourteen months, and published an interesting account of his travels. In 1807 he made a chemical analysis of a meteorite of great size and brilliancy which had burst in the town of Western, Conn. He afterward assisted Dr. WARE in his experiments with the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, to which he gave the name of "compound blow-pipe," by which it is commonly known. In 1818 Prof. SILLIMAN founded the "American Journal of Science and Arts," better known both in Europe and America as "Silliman's Journal," of which he remained senior editor till 1846. He was one of the earliest Americans to give popular lectures on Scientific subjects. In 1830 he visited Europe a second time. He resigned his Professorship in 1853, but continued to give lectures for two years more. He was a man of simple tastes and active habits, and his old age was remarkably free from mental or bodily infirmity, and to the very last he took a deep interest in the progress of science, humanity and freedom all over the world.

ROXBURY HONORS THE GALLANT OFFICERS OF THE KEARSARGE.—A splendid ovation was given to Capt. WINSLOW and his officers, last evening, by the people of Roxbury. Institute Hall, where the preliminary proceedings were had, was splendidly decorated. The hall was packed with humanity. As the invited guests entered the hall, they were welcomed with six cheers and music by the band. Alderman LITTLE, as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the assemblage to order, and introduced His Honor Mayor LEWIS, as Chairman of the evening, who welcomed Capt. WINSLOW and officers in a felicitous manner, and called up the hero of the evening, who was greeted by great applause. He briefly returned his thanks for the honors his fellow townsmen were conferring upon himself and officers.

CHARLES M. ELLIS, Esq., was next introduced, and made a patriotic and instructive speech. Hon. HENRY L. DAWES followed, in some eloquent remarks.

Capt. EDWARD WIMAN then uncovered the splendid service of plate, and in behalf of his fellow citizens made a presentation of the same in some appropriate remarks, to which Capt. WINSLOW responded, evidently deeply affected by this testimonial of his fellow-townsmen. The service consists of a silver salver and pieces to accompany it, and are from the manufactory of SHREVE, STANWOOD & Co. The salver bears the following inscription: "Presented to Capt. WINSLOW, Commander of the U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, by the citizens of Roxbury, as a testimonial of their appreciation of the services he has rendered his country in the destruction of the *Alabama*, June 19, 1864."

The choir during the evening beautifully sung an original ode dedicated to Capt. WINSLOW, and the crowd had an opportunity of taking the gallant captain by the hand.

The invited guests, to the number of over 200, afterward partook of a splendid collation prepared by Mr. CHARLES A. JONES, the landlord of the Norfolk House. After the viands had been disposed of various toasts were given and replied to. "The President of the United States," was responded to by Rev. GEORGE PUTNAM, one of the successful candidates on the Union electoral ticket. Capt. WINSLOW replied to a toast complimentary to himself. "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts," was responded to by Hon. H. L. DAWES. "The Officers of the *Kearsarge*," by Lieut. THORNTON. "The United States Army," by Col. BURRILL, and "The Navy," by Surgeon BROWN, of the *Kearsarge*.—*Boston Traveller Nov. 22.*

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

After GILLEM'S recent defeat BRECKINRIDGE advanced to Strawberry Plains and Blain's Cr ss roads, threatening Knoxville and Cumberland Gap On the 21st BRECKINRIDGE advanced to Powell's ridge, six miles from Cumberland Gap, and there was heavy skirmishing all day. BURBRIDGE has moved out from Lexington with a strong force to protect the Kentucky border from anticipated invasion by BRECKINRIDGE'S forces.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Arrived bark *Alemena*, from New-York; ship *Agricola*, from Boston; ship *Bavaria*, from New-York.

Sailed, steamer *Constitution*, for Panama, with 600 passengers and $740,000 in treasure, for England, and $290,000 for New-York. Among her passengers are several families of prominent Mexicans, who, after months of exile, return to Mexico, apparently reconciled to the new order of things there.

To-morrow will be duly observed as Thanksgiving Day. There is a prospect of rain.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Nov. 24.

The propeller *Merrill*, previously reported as Pictou, arrived here this morning, in distress, and landed some horses, which made up part of her cargo.

There are no signs of the *Asia*. The weather is beautiful.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Nov. 24.

The steamer *Peruvian* arrived this morning from New-York, and will sail hence for Liverpool on Saturday afternoon.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 24.

The tobacco warehouse of DAVID COTTON, on the corner of Second and Green streets, was burned last night. Loss $25,000, mainly insured.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

GRANT'S BRAGGADOCIO.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 21.

A profound thinker, rather original in his way, was wont to illustrate the mania of book-making very sardonically, but none the less appropriately. To show how empty was the reputation of certain book makers, he would say: "A fool is born, and a fool lives and dies, and no one knows that a fool has lived; but a fool is born, and a fool writes a book, then all the world knows that a fool has lived." The rough thought finds its application with singular aptitude in the case of the drunken blusterer who hounds on to the destruction of our capital the off-scourings of the world, which Yankee hypocrisy blazons forth to the "civilized world" as the "Union vedettes."

Grant, the archetype of braggarts and blusterers, whom the fates had destined for an humble and mayhap respectable obscurity, drunk with fancied successes and victories manufactured for peculiar reasons, has so struggled to elbow his way to notoriety, that he has, in a measure, succeeded in attracting public notice, and calling upon himself the doom of the honest fool, who, had he consented to remain in the narrow circle of obscurity, would have gone down through life, doubtless, unhonored, but yet not infamous; but he has rashly and madly courted the fate of the ambitious dolt; and while boldmaking is not his bane, he will suffer all the penalties which overtake those who rashly attempt the dangerous art.

From the time that he asserted that he would "fight out on the same line, if it took him all Summer," to his last declaration, that he would strike the death blow of the rebellion before the "Winter's snow set in," he has been doomed to see his purposes and his designs disastrously and shamefully defeated. For even now, amid the din and preparation of battle, whilst he strives to draw new comforts and new hopes from his futile plan of concentration, and while he threatens to renew the tragic farce of another "On to Richmond," Nature seems to have designed to throw the lie into his teeth, and to leave him again foiled in his empty boasts. Already, ere the first gun has been fired, ere the trained negro brutes have shouted their rehearsed war cry in the drunken charge, the Winter rains have come to impede his movements. But yet, whilst GRANT stands confessed before the world as a craggart and a falsifier, and whilst we should award to his threats but their just measure of alarm, we must be prepared to see a renewal of hostilities in a very short time for the issue of which, let us, as in the past, invoke that Providence whose protection thus far preserved us from the doom prepared for us by a brutal foe.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AT SAVANNAH.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 21

The Savannah *News* of the 16th states that on the evening before, about dark, our boats returned with about 1,100 of our men on board, completing the reception of our prisoners so far as the exchange has been agreed upon at this point. All of these were sick or wounded. Large numbers are unable to walk. Many are on crutches, and none able to move off briskly. They were met at the wharf by an immense throng of our citizens, including a large number of the good ladies of Savannah. The verandas next the river were crowded. Bonfires illuminated the whole scene. The military, with a fine band were out, and gave the suffering men a hearty welcome. Those who were able to walk were furnished with refreshments by the Ladies' Relief Committee, in South Broad street, before being assigned to their proper places.

The *News* states that about ten thousand will be delivered to Capt. Hatch as rapidly as possible.

Our prisoners all speak in the highest terms of Col. Mulford, the Federal Agent of Exchange, for his kindness to them while under his charge; also of Dr. W. A. Smith, who had charge of them as medical officer on board the *George Leary*.

Capt. Hatch is aided in his arduous duties by Capt. O'Brien, Surgeon Joseph B. Brock and the Richmond Ambulance Committee.

SUPPLIES FOR OUR PRISONERS—A CARGO OF COTTON TO BE SENT TO NEW-YORK.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 21.

We are gratified to learn that a correspondence has taken place between Col. RO. OULD, Commissioner of Exchange, and Gen. U. S. GRANT, resulting in the arrangement of the details for supplying the prisoners of war on each side with clothing and provisions. The details were submitted by Col. OULD to Gen. GRANT, who promptly replied: "All you ask shall be complied with."

In accordance with these details, one thousand bales of cotton will be shipped this week, from Mobile to New-York, in a United States vessel. The cotton will be receipted for and consigned to Gen. Trimble, now at Fort Warren, who will be paroled in order that he may make necessary arrangements for the sale of the cotton and the purchase of article needed by our prisoners, at points where the proceeds can be expended to the best advantage. In case of his disability, Gen. W. W. B. Beale will act as his alternate.

The St. Alban's Raid—Letter from Bennet H. Young.

To the Editor of the St. Alban's Messenger:

MONTREAL, Nov. 17, 1864.

Would you please send me two copies of your daily? During the present investigation your editorials are quite interesting, and will furnish considerable amusement to myself and comrades. You are somewhat abusive, but I have sufficient magnanimity to overlook your ire, feeling that in after years you will do me the justice to regret the wrong. I am extremely sorry that I cannot visit your town and subscribe to your valuable journal at present, my business engagements in Montreal prevent my coming at present. Address me, care of "Montreal Jail." Should you not send me the papers, I hope you will remit inclosed bill by return mail. Should you visit Montreal in the next few weeks, I will be found at Payette's Hotel, (the jail,) and I will be gratified to see you. Yours, respectfully,

BENNETT H. YOUNG,
First Lieut. Provisional Army Confederate States.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 24.

PASSES TO VIRGINIA AND THE DEFENCES.

Col. WIENELL, Military Governor of the Department of Washington, has directed that on and after Monday next the office for issuing passes to visit defences of Washington, Alexandria and all other points in this department, will be found at the steamboat landing foot of Seventh-street. This order is made to accommodate the public, the present office, corner of Nineteenth and I streets, being too remote from the usual thoroughfares and points of departure.

SOLDIERS GOING HOME.

The Seventy-fifth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Major B. F. THURBER, commanding, passed through this city to-day on their way home to be mustered out of service, their term of enlistment having expired. This regiment was raised mostly in Cayuga and Wayne Counties, and has served in the Nineteenth Corps ever since its organization. The regiment three years ago left home nine hundred strong, to-day one hundred and twenty of the original number return.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: HARVEY DRILLING, Co. C, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Infantry; CALEB J. RUDE, Co. K, First Cavalry.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 24.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The rumors of movements in front of Richmond which have been in circulation for several days past, are unfounded.

EFFECT OF MR. LINCOLN'S RE-ELECTION.

About twenty deserters came into our lines on Tuesday night. They stated that they had just heard of LINCOLN'S reelection, and having lost all hope of a speedy peace, determined to fight no longer; and though their officers endeavored to keep the result of the Presidential election from them as long as possible, they finally learned the fact from some of our papers. The circulation of our newspapers within the enemy's lines has often been of the greatest service to us in this war. The strictest orders against exchanges of papers prevail in the Army of the Potomac, while in Gen. BUTLER'S department there seems to be no restriction on this subject.

About 100 deserters were sent away from City Point, yesterday, on the Washington boat.

The Observance of Thanksgiving Day.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 24.

THANKSGIVING IN WASHINGTON.

Thanksgiving was to-day more generally observed in this city than any similar occasion for a number of years. Departments and places of business were closed, and the churches were open. Weather delightful, and streets and public conveyances thronged with people in holiday attire. But for the hospital and large number of convalescent soldiers scattered here and there, you would hardly be reminded how near we are to the center of the great national struggle now going on.

THANKSGIVING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 24.

Thanksgiving Day was generally observed here. All the public buildings were closed, and the churches largely attended.

THANKSGIVING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 24.

Thanksgiving was observed to-day in genuine New-England style. The churches were well attended in the morning, and the afternoon and evening were devoted to home enjoyments and public amusements. The soldiers at the forts and in the hospitals, and the wives of those in the field, were substantially remembered in the cheering bounty of our people.

THE SEIZURE OF THE FLORIDA.

The Official Correspondence.

HE UNITED STATES CONSUL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PROVINCE.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
BAHIA, Oct. 5, 1864—9 A. M. }

To His Excellency Antonio Joaquim da Silva Gomes, President of the Province of Bahia.

SIR: This morning a steamer anchored in this port bearing the flag adopted by those who are involved in the rebellion against the Government of the United States of America, and I am informed that the said vessel is the *Florida*, which is engaged in capturing vessels navigating under the flag of the United States of America, and in destroying them, by making bonfires of them and their cargoes.

The vessel in question is not commissioned by any recognized Government whatever, and her officers and crew are composed of persons of various nationalities, who are not subject to any international or civilized law, and are consequently not entitled to the privileges and immunities conceded to vessels navigating under the flag of a civilized nation. I, therefore, protest, in the name of the United States of America, against the admission of this vessel to free practice, by which she might be enabled to supply herself with coal, provisions, tackle, or utensils of any kind whatever, or receive on board any persons whatever, finally, against any assistance, aid, or protection which might be conceded to her in this port, or in any other belonging to this Province.

I likewise claim that the piratical cruiser which, in combination with the pirate *Alabama*, violated the sovereighty of the Imperial government of Brazil, by capturing and destroying vessels belonging to citizens of the United States of America, within the territorial waters of Brazil, near the island of Fernando de Noronha, in April, 1863, she may be detained, with all her officers and crew, in order to answer for this flagrant violation of the sovereignty of the Government of Brazil, and of the rights of citizens of the United States, within the jurisdiction of the Brazilian Government.

In reply to the counsel, I have to inform him that as the said vessel belongs to the Confederate States, in whom the Imperial Government recognized the character of belligerents, all the assistance required by humanity may be furnished her, which does in no wise constitute assistance for warlike purposes as laid down by international law, and does not conflict with that neutrality which this Government studiously seeks to preserve, and has always preserved, in the contest between the States of North America. The undersigned cannot, therefore, admit the first portion of the claim of the counsel, in the general manner in which it was presented, and particularly in relation to those articles considered as contraband of war, in conformity with instructions issued on that subject by the Imperial Government, and according to which the said vessel will only be permitted to remain in this port for a length of time absolutely indispensable.

In regard to the second part of his note, it is my duty to observe to the Consul that, even if it were fully established that the *Florida* had previously violated neutrality, such a proceeding would scarcely authorize us to refuse her permission to enter the ports of the Empire, and could never warrant us to commit the acts required by the Consul, which would be equivalent to a hostile rupture, without the intervention of the supreme Government of the State, which is alone competent to authorize such a rupture.

I renew to the Consul the assurance of my esteem and consideration. (Signed)

ANTONIO JOAQUIM DA SILVA GOMES.

To Mr. THOMAS F. WILSON, Consul of the United States.

ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PROVINCE.

PALACE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE }
PROVINCE OF BAHIA, Oct. 5, 1864. }

In a note dated this day, Mr. THOMAS F. WILSON, Consul of the United States, claims that the steamer *Florida*, now anchored in this port, shall not be admitted to free practice, nor obtain permission to provide herself with coal, provisions, supplies, and utensils of any kind whatever, nor receive on board any person whatever, the likewise requests, that as this cruiser, in combination with the *Alabama*, violated the sovereignty of the Imperial Government of Brazil, by capturing and destroying vessels belonging to citizens of the United States of America, within the territorial waters of the empire, near the Island of Fernando de Noronha, in April, 1863, she may be detained, with all her officers and crew, in order to answer for this flagrant violation of the sovereignty of the Government of Brazil, and of the rights of citizens of the United States, within the jurisdiction of the Brazilian Government.

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ANTONIO JOAQUIM DA SILVA GOMES.

To Mr. THOMAS F. WILSON, Consul of the United States.

INTERRUPTION OF RELATIONS WITH THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

PALACE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BAHIA, }
October 7, 1864. }

SIR: The undersigned having been informed of the serious outrage perpetrated by the steamer *Wachusett*, of the United States of North America, in violating the neutrality of the empire and contemning its sovereignty by capturing treacherously and under shade of the night, within the very port of this capital, the steamer *Florida*, of the Confederate States; and, as in addition to the most sacred regulations of international law observed among civilized nations, prohibiting the commission of such reprehensible acts by civilized nations, the undersigned regarded as a pledge of respect for the neutrality of Brazil the word of honor of Mr. T. F. WILSON, the Consul of the United States of North America, who in the most explicit terms, undertook to secure a compliance on the part of the Captain of the said steamer *Wachusett* with his duty by respecting the sovereignty of the empire, and by abstaining from all hostile acts whatever within its territorial waters—the undersigned cannot refrain from professing solemnly and energetically against the outrage alluded to, and the more so as he considers the Consul himself as implicated therein, inasmuch as notwithstanding his formal promise, he has volunteered no explanation tending to diminish his responsibility.

And as the occurrence, and the silence hitherto observed on the subject by the consul of the United States, evidently prove that the undersigned can no longer confide in the said consul to cause the neutrality and sovereignty of the empire to be respected by the belligerent vessels of the said States, he has resolved to interrupt official relations with him, until the Imperial Government, which is about to be informed of this unexpected and deplorable event, shall have deliberated upon the subject, in full possession of all the facts and according to its superior wisdom. The consul is likewise hereby notified, that positive orders have been to-day issued to the different authorities to refuse admission to the *Wachusett* into any of the ports of this province. For this purpose the most energetic and forcible means will be employed (according to the instructions of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of June 23 of last year,) if such shall be rendered necessary by the reluctance and criminal obstinacy manifested by that steamer in failing to comply with the intimation conveyed to her, thus continuing to infringe upon the duties imposed by international law and the honor and dignity of her own flag.

ANTONIO JOAQUIM DI SILVA GOMES.

The Rebel Congress—Important Debate—Proceedings in the House Saturday, November 19.

EXEMPTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

Mr. Staples, of Virginia, from the Committee to whom was referred a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of applying to the several States for such a modification of the laws of the States as shall have the effect to decrease the number of exemptions from the military service of State officers, recommend the appointment of a joint Committee, to consist of one member from each State on the part of the House, and such number as may be appointed by the Senate, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the number of officers in each one of the several States, exempted by existing laws from military service in the armies of the Confederate States, for the purpose of carrying on the Government of said States, and if the number so exempted be larger than the public necessity shall seem to require.

Mr. Staples, in submitting the report of the committee, said that it was obvious that some action ought to be taken, either by Congress or the State Legislatures, to bring into the military service the large class of men who are now exempt under the State laws. The statistics of the Conscription Bureau show that there are more than thirty thousand men who are out of the army on the plea of State exemption. Virginia retains at home of this class 1,400; North Carolina, about 15,000; South Carolina, 400; Alabama, 1,074; Mississippi, 110; Georgia, it is supposed, between 12,000 and 15,000. It was clear that all these men were not needed at home, and that the number might be reduced without detriment to the public service. The Governors of the several Southern States had recently met at Augusta to hold counsel upon the state of the country; they had put forth a series of resolutions, which were excellent as far as they went, but they did not go far enough. They were silent upon the subject of State exemptions, a subject over which they had authority above all others.

Mr. J. T. Leach (N. C.) said that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Staples) had said that, in a certain event, he would be willing to blot out the last remnant of State sovereignty. He wished to know if such a monstrous proposition was ever advocated by Gen. Washington. He (Leach) was a States Rights man, and he could not vote for the resolution which looked to the conscription of State officers.

He was tired of this cant that they were having in the House. Where was the evidence of North Carolina not having done her whole duty in this war? A great hue and cry had been raised about Georgia, because Gov. Brown and Vice-President Stephens dared to differ from the anointed. He wished to say that he indorsed every word that had been uttered by Gov. Brown, and every line that had been written by Mr. Stephens. If that be treason he asked the poor privilege of being hanged with them.

Mr. Miles (S. C.) said that it was a painful source of regret to him to see party feeling exhibited in the legislative halls of the nation at a time like this. Our only hope of success in this struggle was the closest and most fraternal union among ourselves. Exasperation and division could only be fatal to our cause. It was, therefore, with great and peculiar regret that he had heard the remarks of the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Leach. He had never heard a word uttered on that floor about North Carolina that was calculated to wound the sensibilities of any man. No one wished to withhold his admiration of the good part done by the noble old North State, much less not to give her credit. He believed that to insinuate comparisons of what such and such States had done was in bad taste, and would produce no good. The Military Committee had never been able to ascertain the precise numbers furnished by the several States to the army. He was willing to say that all the States had done their best, and he would cheerfully accord that North Carolina had done as well as any.

Mr. Miles said he regretted to her this talk about "peace," "reconstruction," "convention of States," &c. He believed that it could only injure us. It would encourage the enemy in the prosecution of the war, stimulate them to greater efforts, while it could only tend to depress our own people. It was idle to talk of our "friends at the North." We have none. Both Mr. Vallandigham and Mr. Pendleton, who are cited as the most prominent of the "friends" of the South at the North, have declared, over their own signatures, that they will never surrender the Union, and that they will struggle on to the bitter end for its reconstruction. McClellan, too, when he was nominated, as was understood, on a peace platform, deliberately kicked the platform from under him, and declared that the first and only object of this war was the restoration of the Union.

He had heard from a gentleman of great intelligence, who had been in Boston, that the sentiment of the people there was for carrying on the war until every negro was free and put in possession of our lands and homes, and that the people of Boston were particularly anxious to make a negro colony of South Carolina. With these facts before us, was anything needed to show the utter futility of all this talk of peace coming to us through a convention of States? He believed that a deputation sent to the Emperor of China would be of as much assistance to us as a deputation to Washington City, if we were in quest of recognition. He had no doubt that much could be effected by wise and dexterous diplomacy. Diplomatic agents could have done as much good secretly if they had been furnished with means, for money is valuable everywhere; but should we create an impression on the Northern mind that we are weary of the war, it would only stimulate them to a more vigorous prosecution of it.

Mr. Smith (N. C.) said that he believed that the statistics furnished by the Conscription Bureau of the number of the exempts in the different States were false and unreliable. Certainly they could not be depended upon. He would take, for instance, the following figures, a part of a table furnished to the Chairman of the Military Committee:

Eighteen to Forty-five Years.	Physical Disability.	State Officers.	Physicians.	Order War Department.
Virginia	18,203	1,422	602	2
North Carolina	28,055	13,204	950	93
South Carolina	1,571	105	324	—
Georgia	2,053	979	302	—
Alabama	2,236	673	195	—
Mississippi	1,022	103	275	1
East Tennessee	297	30	38	—
East Louisiana	46	8	—	—
Florida	87	91	—	—

The very face of this table, said Mr. Smith, shows the fallacy of the figures. He would not do Georgia the injustice to say that she had only 2,053—a little over two thousand—exempted from reasons of wounds and physical disability, when North Carolina is put down as having 28,055—over twenty-eight thousand. Who would believe that North Carolina has nine hundred and fifty-six physicians exempt, when Georgia, a larger and more populous State, has but three hundred and two, not one third the number. Mr. Smith said it was useless to make further comparisons. The inconsistency of the table was so glaring and its fallacy was so apparent, that any one would see it who would merely glance at its figures.

Mr. Smith said North Carolina needed no defence. She had sprung to the war with her sword in her hand, and she would never abandon the struggle while she could raise a man or a dollar, until our independence was achieved.

Mr. Foote said he was in favor of an appeal to the States, as recommended by the committee. He should say nothing of North Carolina. He left the duty of vindicating her to her own representative.

Mr. Funsten, (Va.) interrupting—Can the gentleman say when, where and by whom North Carolina was ever arraigned. He knew that invitations had been given to gentlemen on the floor to make attacks upon her, but he never knew of one being made.

Mr. Foote—If the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Funsten) does not know of attacks being made upon North Carolina, I do. By whom and where they were made I am not authorized to say; but I can say that persons high in official authority have stated that treason was abroad in North Carolina, and have asked for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus to suppress it.

Several Voices—I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. Lester, of Georgia—Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. It is this. The gentleman must confine himself to the question before the House.

Mr. Foote—I never rise in this House without some technical point of order being raised. I can never allude, in my remarks, to the official authorities, without a half dozen gentlemen springing to their feet and raising points of "order." I am not going to be choked off in this way. Men here have made skulking attacks upon Vice-President Stephens; they have said of him what they dare not say to his face. It was in order to denounce the Vice-President but it was not in order to vindicate him. It was in order—

Mr. Miles (rising)—Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Foote) speaks of "skulking attacks" being made upon Vice-President Stephens. I have spoken of that gentleman. I wish the gentleman from Tennessee to say if he means to say I have made a "skulking attack."

Mr. Foote—No, sir, a very open one. I call all attacks in secret sessions "skulking attacks."

Mr. Foote, resuming—God knows what I could say in "order." But I will try to be in order and occupy a small space in that extensive field which other gentlemen had occupied with so much energy and with so much eloquence.

Mr. Foote, (continuing)—Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from South Carolina says we have no friends in the North. I make issue with him. I say we have friends—good, true, valiant friends—in the North. Every vote given for McClellan was for peace. Every vote given for McClellan was a vote against Lincoln's African policy. Every vote given for McClellan was a vote given for an armistice. If McClellan had been elected, he (Foote) was prepared to make from his seat a proposition for a convention of the sovereign States, North and South, and he believed that the South would have secured from it peace and her independence. If the South had met the North in convention, she would have proposed a league, offensive and defensive, with the North, for the strict enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, a liberal commercial treaty, and we should soon have the whole North American domain, and perhaps Cuba. We had no friends in Europe. It was folly to talk of it. We had more sympathizing friends in the North than in all the rest of the world.

Mr. Foote said that he believed, with the gentleman from South Carolina, that the present was no time for us to offer terms of peace to the enemy. The North were preparing for war, and he hoped to God we were too. But there was evidence that the North, too, was growing weary of the war. His attention had been called to a letter from one who had figured so prominently as the Chairman of the Democratic Convention at Charleston—Butler. Thank God he was never a political associate of his. Nor was Caleb Cushing ever a political associate of his. He had years ago denounced him as an unscrupulous scoundrel. Infamous as Butler is, his letter looks to peace, though the terms proposed by him were such as could not be accepted by the South. It referred to the sending of Commissioners from Washington. If such a commission did come bearing any propositions from the Government at Washington looking to peace, he believed that it was the duty of our Government to receive it, but he did not think that Congress should pass upon it, but that it should be submitted to the several States for each one of them to decide upon it in their sovereign capacity.

Mr. Foote said that he expected that propositions for peace would come from the North. The war could not last much longer. If this war should last four years longer an iron despotism would grow up both in the North and South, and the last vestige of liberty would disappear. It would be the downfall of liberty over the whole continent, and the establishment of a despotism more grinding than ever Poland suffered from.

At the conclusion of Mr. Foote's remarks, Mr. Clark moved to postpone the further consideration of the question.

Mr. Staples expressed a desire to make a few remarks in reply to the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. J. T. Leach. Mr. Leach had called him a consolidationist, but he intended no infringement upon the laws of North Carolina. He wished that Mr. Leach felt as much anxiety upon the despotism of the Yankee Government as he manifestly did upon the consolidation tendencies of the Confederate Government. Mr. Staples wished to reflect no imputation upon the patriotism of the people of that State. He stated that the tabular statement exhibited at the Bureau of Conscription demonstrated that a large number of officers, claiming exemption under State laws, were not liable to military service by virtue of holding said offices.

The question upon the adoption of the resolution offered by the Special Committee was then demanded, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Staples moved a reconsideration, which was rejected.

From the Mississippi—Arrest of Confederate Agents in Memphis.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Three steamers from Memphis, the 22d inst., bring 655 bales of cotton for St. Louis, 200 rebel prisoners captured in Arkansas, and the Ninth Missouri Regiment.

Nearly all the Confederates from various parts of Tennessee and Mississippi in Memphis were arrested on Monday and Tuesday last. They came to sell cotton, or procure supplies, under the impression they could go back. It was thought that so many able bodied men could not live in the Confederacy without being identified with the rebel army. So the Commanding General ordered the arrest of every countryman in the city, when it was found that the majority of them were rebel soldiers, and two or three of them were officers. Many had furloughs. Some of them were subsequently released, as they proved to be peaceable citizens, living nineteen or twenty miles east of Memphis, and had resisted the rebel conscription.

One hundred and fifty Texan conscripts crossed the Mississippi River at Union Point, four days since, for the rebel army of the Mississippi.

The Africa Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 24—10 P. M.

The Royal mail steamship *Africa*, from Boston, arrived at 8 45 P M., and will sail about 10 30 o'clock for Liverpool.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Health for the Soldier.—For one who dies from the effects of a bullet, ten perish from damp and exposure to night air. Small doses of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, taken every other night, will correct all disorders of the liver and stomach, purify the blood and insure sound health to every man. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 38 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Royal Havana Lottery.—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1809 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Howard Sanitary Aid Association.—Medical and surgical. Diseases of the urinary organs—new and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway. Wheeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine.

Almanac and Diary for 1865—Carefully calculated—to be had free, at HELMBOLD'S, Druggist, next Metropolitan Hotel.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, taken in exchange), for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This infallible remedy is composed of the *Honey* of the plant Horehound, in Chemical union with Tar *Balm*, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound *soothes and scatters* all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm *cleanses and heals* the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist and in healthful action. Let no prejudice hinder you from testing this sovereign remedy of an illustrious physician and chemist, who himself thoroughly tested it for years in his extensive private practice. It is safe, sure and pleasant, the Tar-balm being entirely free from the offensive qualities of common tar.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
For sale by all Druggists
CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 162 Centre-st.

At the Franklin County (New-York) Agricultural Fair, recently closed, three first premiums were awarded to the Grover & Baker Machines, viz. For the best family machine, best manufacturing machine, and the best machine work.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 20. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. B. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Poore's MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.
Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, Blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies, as their appearance on the otherwise even spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes, but they root out equally in marring the beauty on either, and as it is the only remedy that will effectually remove them, it is presumed it will receive that encouragement it would be considered a great public convenience. Dr. JAS. C. POORE, Practical Chemist, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Poore's Soothing and Fragrant Lotion. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

At Rational Prices.

The most complete assortment in New-York of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS AND BUSINESS HATS, together with Caps and Hats in almost undiminished variety, for YOUNG MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS, at GENIN'S ext-nsive store, the largest retail establishment of its kind in the United States. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Diamond Parlor Matches.—These Matches are the BEST IN THE WORLD, SURE FIRE, WITHOUT SULPHUR, and disagreeable smell, and a luxury and comfort to smokers and people with weak lungs. For wholesale and retail, by THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.

An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 61 Barclay st., N. Y.

White, the Hatter,

Having a choice stock of fashionable furs for ladies and gents, will sell at prices as low as any house in the city. Also, sleigh and carriage furs in great variety. WHITE, No. 216 Broadway, Barnum's Museum.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—Wm. M. WELLING, No. 671 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

MARRIED.

BUSHNELL—MURDOCK.—On Wednesday, Nov. 23, at St. Alban's Church, by Rev. Mr. Mathin, JOHN C. BUSHNELL and JENNIE, youngest daughter of Bradford Murdock, Esq., all of this City.

BARRE—MONFORT.—At the Reformed Dutch Church, New-Utrecht, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, by Rev. R. O. Currie, D. D., E. LOTT BARRE and PHILE MONFORT, eldest daughter of Andrus Monfort, Esq., all of New-Utrecht.

MARLOR—MCCLYMONT.—On Wednesday evening Nov. 23, at the Yorkville Baptist Church, by Rev. C. C. Norton, GEORGE W. MARLOR and MARTHA MCCLYMONT. No cards.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—Killed, in front of Petersburgh, Aug. 13, 1864, Lieut. ROBERT W. ARMSTRONG, Co. G, 43d Regt. U. S. Colored Troops.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon, Nov 27, in the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th st., near 6th-av., at 2½ o'clock. The officers and members of the 9th Regt. N. Y. Vols. (Hawkins' Zouaves,) and also of the 16th Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry, are respectfully invited to attend. The body will be deposited in the 2d-st. Vault, and from thence conveyed to Rhinebeck for interment.

BABCOCK.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 22, MARIA A. BABCOCK, daughter of the late Francis Babcock.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Friday morning, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock.

C UTAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, 1864, of congestion of the lungs, GUSTAVUS J. COUTAN, aged 35 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow morning's papers.

COLSTON.—At the residence of her son, Henry W. Colston, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 23, of consumption, Mrs MARY ANN COLSTON, in her 62d year.

Funeral on Friday, at noon. The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, I. W. England, are invited to attend.

FLEMING.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 24, ELIZA J., wife of William Fleming, and eldest daughter of J. T. Wilson.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, No. 160 West 11th-st., on Friday evening Nov. 25, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be removed to Coldenham, Orange Co., for interment, on Saturday, at 8½ A. M.

KIMBALL.—At New Rochelle, Nov. 23, Miss MARY KIMBALL, daughter of Philander and Mary A. Kimball, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 238 West 28th-st., on Saturday, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock.

KASMIRE.—At Bethlehem, Penn., on Monday, Nov. 21, of consumption, ANDREW J. KASMIRE, of this city, aged 31 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. and A. M., members of the Board of Education, and School officers of the 10th Ward, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Carystie sts., on Friday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

KING.—On Thursday, Nov. 24, ROBERT J., son of Martha and the late William G. King, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 81 Orchard-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

MITCHILL.—The funeral of Mrs CATHARINE MITCHILL will take place to-day, Friday, at 12 o'clock M., from her late residence, No. 28 Gramercy park, East 20th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MINTURN.—In this city, on Wednesday evening, ROBERT MINTURN, of New-Brunswick, N. J., son of the late Benj. G. Minturn.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th av., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. The relatives are requested to meet at the house of his brother, Edward Minturn, No. 56 West 21st-st., at 12½ o'clock.

POHLEMUS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, THEODORUS POHLEMUS, aged 78 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 5th-av., corner of President-st., Brooklyn.

SIMMONS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1864, MARTHA E. SIMMONS, wife of John E. H. Simmons, aged 63 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Henry Yury, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 148 West 44th-st., on Friday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

TRACY.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 24, in the 14th year of his age, CHARLES A. TRACY, son of the late Charles A. Tracy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.

Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH WARD.

At a meeting of the members of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, of the Twelfth Ward, in connection with a majority of the Young Men's General Committee, twenty-seven members of the Ward Committee, held at the Claremont Hotel, Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, 1864, on motion of Mr. Edward Jones, B. W. VAN VOORHIS, of the Manhattanville Iron Works, was unanimously nominated as the regular Tammany Hall candidate for Alderman.

A committee consisting of Hon. Thomas C. Fields, Robert Pryor, Wm. H. Florence and other gentlemen, waited upon Mr. Van Voorhis, at his residence, and informed him of the action of the meeting. He responded in a few well chosen remarks, and accepted the nomination.

The announcement of the acceptance of their nominee was received by the meeting with great enthusiasm, and with a determination to elect him at all hazards.

Edward Jones, Thomas C. Fields.
Jacob M. Long, Charles Boice.

Members of the Tammany Hall General Committee, Twelfth Ward.

John N. Bennett, William Johnston,
Andrew Smith, Wm. H. Osborn,
H. H. Ferguson.

Members of the Tammany Hall Young Men's General Committee, Twelfth Ward

Isaac Vermilyea, Abram Horn,
James McLaughlin, Wm. Kehoe,
John Balmore, John Lynch,
Jonas Chandler, Conrad Swackhamer,
James Hope, Wm. Johnston,
John McFeague, Wm Wash,
James Anderson, James King,
John McArthur, Louis Broes,
James Pettit.

Members of the Ward Committee.

JOHN MCARTHUR, Chairman.
WM. WALSH, JOHN W BENNETT, } Secretaries.
JOHN BALMORE, Treasurer

FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

CITIZENS' NOMINATION, SMITH CLIFT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1864.

To Smith Clift, Esq.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, as a Committee of the TWENTY-FIRST WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, have been instructed to tender you, on its behalf, the Nomination for Alderman of the Fifteenth District.

The Association has sought for a candidate uniting honesty of purpose and diligence in the discharge of duty with a vigilant and fearless regard to the interests of the city; and, with these qualifications in view, its preference has fallen unanimously upon yourself. Permit us to add, that if you consent to be its candidate, the association will exert its utmost influence to secure your election.

Very respectfully, your obt. servts.,
GEO. H. VAN CLEFT,
EDMUND STEPHENSON,
WM. H. H. MOORE,
A. P. MAN, } Committee.

NOV. 23, 1864.

To Geo. H. Van Cleft, Esq., and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of this date, tendering to me the unanimous nomination of the "Twenty-first Ward Citizens' Association" for Alderman of the Fifteenth District.

This nomination, alike complimentary and unsought, I accept simply from a sense of duty, and a desire to aid in the good work in which you are engaged, namely—reform in our City Government.

Your association, as I understand it, represents citiz

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISSER & SON,
No. 41 PINE-ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,
begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.
ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT
NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.
☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
and the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
5-20 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $400,000. PAR $5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 50 PER SHARE FOR FULL PAID STOCK, AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.
The property of this Company consists of the following valuable fee simple territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, wells going down and nearly finished:
No. 1. About 50 (fifty) acres on Cherry Tree Run in fee simple, boreable land sufficient to sink fifty wells. This territory is opposite the Dalzell Petroleum Company, (Hayes's Farm,) on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c., &c.
No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—3½ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.
No. 3. "Wild Cat" Flowing Well, about 30 barrels per day on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company own the whole working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c., &c.
No. 4 "California Well" No. 1, on Oil Creek, down 400 feet, all ready to retube. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.
No. 5. "California Well" No. 2, on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.
No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek all flat, containing the above wells, with 15-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine-houses, &c.
No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one well down 400 feet, one-quarter interest (working) in this well and lease.
TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
Books for ORIGINAL subscription are now open at our office for a few days, when closed the stock is to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Board as a BONA FIDE dividend paying, oil-producing Co., when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.
LEONARD & MANLEY, New-York Agents,
No. 56 Beaver-st.
SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers, Boston.
H. S. LEECH, Farquhar Buildings, Phila.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ANTS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
Jno. M. Robertson.....229 Broadway.
William H. Wiley.....260 Washington-st.
Lyman B. Wing.....362 South-st.
Stephen B. Bragdon.....8 Wall-st.
Peter U. Morgan.....237 Washington-st.
Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Rene Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr,
John H. Rhodes.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 129 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of
FOUR (4) PER CENT.,
payable Nov. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO 7.
A Dividend of One per cent. has been declared, payable at this office, Nov. 20, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business to-day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS NOS. 5 AND 6.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared the regular monthly Dividend, of three per cent., and a supplementary Dividend of Ten per Cent., both payable at this office, Nov. 30, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day, Nov. 14, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM.
Parties desirous of joining in a PETROLEUM ENTERPRISE on the original basis with a small capital can do so by calling on C. W. BOND, room No. 9, No. 78 Cedar-st.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
No. 32 Chambers-st.
TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. An additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th of said month of December. And on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Nov. 2, 1864. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New York.

DRAFTS AND BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bank of British North America draws drafts, and purchases and collects bills on San Francisco, Cal., and Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
JAMES SMITH, } No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & COETCHIUS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.
FOR SALE,
1,000 Shares CONSOLIDATED Oil Company. Paid its fifth dividend for September, and will declare a quarterly dividend January 1.
1,000 Shares NORTHERN LIGHT. Pays 3 per cent. a month
1,000 Shares OCEANIC. Dividend paying.
RYND FARM, GERMANIA,
McKINLEY, HIGHGATE,
MANHATTAN, STORY & McCLINTOCK.
Also, a Refinery in complete working order, on Oil Creek, Pa. Capacity, 80 barrels per day.

ADIRONDAC COMPANY,
Organized under special charter from State of New-York.
OFFICE NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
$1 000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.
Proposals are invited for $1,000,000 of construction bonds of the Adirondac Company, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.
Twenty five per cent. of the amount tendered for, to be payable on the acceptance of the bids, the remainder in three monthly installments of twenty-five per cent. each, or the whole may be paid for in one sum. Accrued interest on coupons will be charged and interest allowed on payments.
Sealed proposals, marked "Bids for Construction Bonds," will be received until 30th day of November, A. D. 1864, at the office of the company, addressed to
G. T. M. DAVIS, President.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
Western Union Telegraph Stock.
Western Union Extension Telegraph Stock.
Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Stock.
United States Telegraph Stock
American Express Company Stock.
Adams Express Company Stock.
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS:
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories. Including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.
Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—The second mortgage bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, will be redeemed at par and accrued interest, on presentation of the same to AMASA STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio. Bonds may be forwarded time by express at cost of the company, and checks for amount will be returned.
HENRY WICK, Treasurer.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1864.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING,
No. 128 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR-St.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1864.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this company for the ensuing year
Henry Butler, No. 128 Broadway
William A. Booth, Ex President American Exchange Bank.
Lowell Holbrook, firm of Holbrook & Nelson.
Amasa S. Foster, Banker, No. 44 Nassau-st.
William M. Richards, firm of Richards & Co.Hns.
Samuel Willets, Willets & Co
Lewis B. Lover, firm of Lover Bros. & Co.
William Lavrin, firm of Lavrin, Hurbut & Co.
Prosper P. Shaw, firm of P. P. Shaw & Co.
Thomas Clark, No. 10 Murray-st.
William Wood, No. 74 Cedar-st.
George H. Studwell, firm of Gillespie & Studwell.
Charles Kellogg, firm of Kellogg & Ketcham.
Robert R. Willetts, No. 203 Pearl-st.
Charles L. Anthony, firm of Anthony & Hall
Ralph Mead, Jr., firm of Edwin & Ralph Mead, Jr., & Co
James L. Jackson, Iron Works, East 24th-st.
Henry Howell, firm of Howell & Hazleton.
Hiram Deming, firm of Deming, Gleason & Sherry.
Francis Dalrymple, No. 29 Pine-st.
Samuel Hutchinson, firm of S. Hutchinson & Co.
James Wilson, No. 56 Court-st., Brooklyn.
George W. Mead, No. 11 Pine-st.
James D. Speer, firm of Speer, Sparhawk & Speer.
Morris Reynolds, No. 27 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
John R. Urah, firm of Graham, Dorsett & Co.
Frederick L. Allen, firm of Guille & Allen.
Erastus F. Mead, Banker, No. 39 3d av.
Frederick L. Vultee, No. 31 West 22d-st.
Marcellus Massey, No. 17 Wall-st.
William T. Blodgett, firm of William Tilden & Nephew
Samuel W. Trusdow, firm of Wm. Wall & Sons
Samuel Brown, No. 7 Pine-st.
James Wilde, Jr., firm of James Wilde, Jr. & Co.
William C. Sheldon, firm of Buckley, Sheldon & Co.
Gilman W. Pitchard, firm of Stanton, Sheldon & Co.
John Scrymser, firm of John Scrymser & Co.
John P. Wallace, firm of Wallace & Wickes
Henry A. Bowrman, firm of Bowerman, Brothers & Co.
John M. Furman, No. 100 Front-st.
Wm. Cox, firm of Worthington & Cox.
David Jones, 180 6th-st.
David Wallers ein, firm of Wallerstein & Kuntz.
William Raynor, No. 128 Broadway.
John J. Hinchman, firm of John J. Hinchman & Co.
New-York, Nov 22, 1864.
At a meeting of Directors, held this day, HENRY BUTLER was elected President.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL 120,000 SHARES, OF $10 EACH.
This company was organized under the laws of the State of New-York, April 5th, 1864. The mines of the company are located in the Sierra Prince Regent and Humboldt Mining districts, Humboldt co., Nevada, and embrace 6,000 feet of the "Duncan," "Prince," "Inca" and "Arctic quartz lodes. The reports of the Superintendent, and other information in regard to the mines can be had on application to the Secretary, S. B. Hopkins, Esq., No. 49 Exchange-place, or the President, Geo. Stevenson, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st. The company offer for sale a limited number of the shares of the working capital at par only.
GEO. STEVENSON, President, &c.
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

GOLD BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
A dividend of One per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, Nov. 30, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO PETROLEUM COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—A practical business man, thoroughly acquainted with the construction and operation of machinery, with much experience in the erection of factories, boring of artesian wells, and the working of Petroleum Oil Lands, and who is competent to make his own plans for buildings, machinery, &c., would engage as agent and practical superintendent with parties about engaging in the Petroleum business. Address for two weeks, PETROLEUM, care Joy, Coe & Co., Tribune Building, New York.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO.,
No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $3 50 per share. Par value $5. This Company own fifty gold-bearing farms, all well tested, a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creek County, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums of from $3,000 to $25,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank.

FOR SALE.

BAGGS' HOTEL FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale the well-known establishment, BAGGS' HOTEL, in the city of Utica, N. Y. This hotel occupies the entire front on Genesee-st., from the Depot of the New York Central Railroad to Main-st., 185 feet, and 250 feet on Main-st., substantially constructed of brick, four stories in height, and communicating by side entrance with the said depot. The hotel has been established for upwards of fifty years, and has been conducted by the subscriber for nearly thirty years past. No establishment of the kind is probably more widely or favorably known. It is the principal hotel in Utica, and the section of country where it is located; and has always commanded a large and profitable amount of local and public business, which is constantly increasing, the receipts of the past season largely exceeding those of any previous year. It is well furnished throughout. Terms favorable, and a considerable portion may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. This is a most excellent opportunity for any person or company wishing to carry on an enterprise of the kind. The proprietor desires to retire from business, which is the only reason for offering the property for sale.
A. CHURCHILL.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this state, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to cut timber if it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN Westchester County, situated in the town of Somers, 4½ miles from Katonah, on the Harlem Railroad, and 9½ from Peekskill. Said farm contains about 120 acres, in good condition, and well fenced and watered, with fair amount of fruit. On the premises is a large double house, good, and nearly new, with suitable out buildings. &c. Inquire of JOSEPH GRIFFIN, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE IN TWENTY-THIRD-ST., west of 8th-av., with lease short notice, one of the best and most complete houses in the city, with or without the furniture. House is 25 feet 4 inches wide, four stories high, 102 feet deep, with entrance from 24th-st per se. Also a full lot on 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with one party wall, price $5,000. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN UNION COUNTY, N. J., near the st. of Railways, twenty miles from New-York city, framed commodious house, large, new and commodious, with suitable out buildings and 10 acres of land, location elevated, and commanding a view of the surrounding country, will be sold very low. Apply to the proprietor, HENRY E. MUNDY, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 62 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., containing every modern improvement. Apply to C. RUSHTON, No. 192 Broadway.

A FARM OF SIXTY ACRES FOR SALE or exchange for city or Brooklyn property; stock and crop, one 30 acres, one 10 acres, one 10 acres, one 17 acres 30 miles in New-Jersey. Apply to P. ZIGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

$2,000 WILL BUY A NEAT COTTAGE on Staten Island, 3 minutes' walk from the landing, 5 neatly furnished rooms, lot 40x100, with abundance of fruits. Cash $1,000. Address D, Box 138 Times Office.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c., the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c., scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 7 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, in 24th-st., near and east of Broadway; three-story brown-stone front, 26x40. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 709 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON SUNdays, the large room in the Studio Building, No. 212 6th-av., corner 26th-st. Apply to the janitor, on the premises

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET A furnished or unfurnished room, without Board, to a gentleman; reference required. Apply at No. 14 W. 14th-st., near 6th-av.

TO LET AT REDUCED RENT, A MODERN three-story and basement brick house, with all the improvements, in Jersey City, opposite the Cortlandt-st. ferry. Rent $350. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 128 East 35th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, ON 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to T. A. ATKINS, No. 4 West 14th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED FOR A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, without children, a small furnished house, in a respectable locality, between 14th and 23d sts. Address, stating terms, &c., Box 4,211 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber, comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH full board for an elderly gentleman and his wife, situation must be in the neighborhood of 4th-av., between 14th and 23th sts. Address, with full particulars, B., Box No. 150 Post-office.

WANTED—A WHOLE SECOND FLOOR, WITH board for three or four persons, also nurse and two children, in a quiet family where there are no other boarders; location central, satisfactory reference given and required. Address R., Box No. 142 Times Office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS IN A PRIVATE house, with private table for a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse. Address G., Box No. 4,221 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) Per Cent., for this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable less the Government tax) at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
42 EXCHANGE PLACE, Nov. 19, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT for quarter ending November 15th, has this day been declared. Payable on and after 25th inst. Transfer books closed this day.
J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH & PARMELEE GOLD CO.,
No. 21 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent, free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the Company, payable on the 15th December. The transfer books will close on the 1st December. W. H. RANDOLTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK—CORNER of 16th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
B. H. BALL, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
Every size and style of binding.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS, POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
626 BROADWAY, New-York
☞ Direct Importations from our London House, large stock constantly on hand.

JUST PUBLISHED.
UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES NAVY, as prescribed in the present regulations of the U. S. Navy Department. Fully illustrated. Price $2. Will be sent by mail, pre-paid, to any address in the United States, on receipt of $2 24, by
JOSES, MEYAIN & CO.,
Dealers in Arms, Military Goods, &c., &c., No 6 Maiden-lane, New York.

OLD BOOKS AND NEW.
Choice London Books.
Elegant editions of the Poets.
Rare Books on America.
Books on every subject imaginable.
Coins, Medals, Engravings, &c.
A. B. SAGE, No. 561 Broadway.

DIARIES FOR 1865.
All kinds, from 25 cents to $5 each, for sale by the Publishers
FRANCIS & COUREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST. THE DECEMBER PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, double the best yet published, contains Engraving, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy and Psychology, with Illustrations. 20 cents, or $2 a year. Please address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

PRINTING.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—H. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., and No. 118 Fulton-st. Political printing cheap for cash

FOR SALE—ONE DOG, KING CHARLES, FOR $100. Inquire at No. 20 Ridge-st., in the larger house at the corner.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. Building a sewer in Thirty-eighth street, from Second avenue to East River.
2. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Second avenue, from the Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.
3. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fifty-fourth street, from Second avenue to East River.
4. Setting curb and gutter stones in Eighty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue
5. Setting curb and gutter, regulating and grading Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first street.
6. Paving gore at intersection of Reade and Centre street.
7. Flagging Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth avenue to Broadway.
8. Resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth avenue to Hudson River.
9. Flagging and reflagging in Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth street.
10. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Eighteenth-street, from Avenue A to East River.
11. Building a sewer in Forty-eighth-street, from Second avenue to East River.
12. Paving Gramercy Park with trap-block pavement.
13. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Ninth-avenue, from Forty-third to Fifty-fourth street.
14. Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second street.
15. Building a basin and culvert at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-third-street.
16. Setting curb gutter and grading Watts-street, from Washington to West street.
17. Flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth street.
18. Setting curb and gutter and flagging Forty-fifth-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land following
1. All the lots on both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
2. All the lots on both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.
3. All the lots on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
4. All the lots on both sides of Eighty-ninth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
5. The easterly one-half of block number 205, and the westerly one-half of block number 194; also ward number 1, in block 196. Ward number 39, in block 200; also ward number 3, in block 204; also ward numbers 50 and 51, in block number 195.
6. All the lots on both sides of Second-street, from Centre to Broadway; also the lots on westerly side of Centre-street, between Duane and Chambers streets.
7. All the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway.
8. All the lots on both sides of Forty ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
9. All the lots on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street.
10. All the lots on both sides of Eighteenth street, from Avenue A to East River.
11. All the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth street, from Second-avenue to East River. Also, the lots on westerly side of First-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth-street.
12. All the lots fronting on the westerly side of Gramercy-park. Also, Ward Nos. 5,051 and 4,134, in the Eighteenth Ward.
13. All the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth st.
14. All the lots fronting on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Also, all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block, each side of Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.
15. All the lots in the block bounded by Broadway Seventh avenue, Forty-second, and Forty-third streets.
16. All the lots on both sides of Watts-street between Washington and West. Also the lots fronting on westerly side of Washington street and upon West-street, to the extent of half the block, North and South of Watts-street.
17. All the lots on both sides of Broadway from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth-streets.
18. All the lots on both sides of Forty-fifth-street from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement New-Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELEVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 23, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE.
Committee on Roads

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE.
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN MAXWELL, who resides at Bergen, in the County of New-York, and WILLIAM B. FINCH, who resides at Orange, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, and JOHN P. BEATTY, who resides at West Hoboken, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey, and THOS. L. TAYLOR, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of T. L. TAYLOR & REED, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission, Brokerage and Financial business in the City of New-York; that all the parties interested in the said business are the said Thomas Reed and the said Thomas L. Taylor, who are the general partners, and the said John Maxwell and the said William B. Finch, who are the special partners; that the said John Maxwell has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership, the sum of thirty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said William B. Finch has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of ten thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 27th day of October, 1864, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1867.—Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1864.
JOHN MAXWELL,
W. B. FINCH,
THOS. REED,
THOS. L. TAYLOR.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED, No. 5 Broad-st., receive orders for the purchase and sale of all classes of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold, on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States on the most favorable terms.

NOTICE.—MR. N. S. W. VANDERHOEF withdraws his interest from our firm this day.
NEW-YORK, November 15, 1864.
HAGG, BALDWIN & CO.

NOTICE.—LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned desirous of forming a limited partnership, do certify, That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be constructed, is VANDERHOEF & BEATTY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of manufacturing, buying and selling straw goods and such materials and other articles as are usually bought and sold by persons engaged in the straw goods business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, who resides in the City and County of New-York, and John P. Beatty, who resides in Newark, State of Connecticut, both of whom are the general partners, and Lewis Beers, who resides in Stratford, State of Connecticut, and is the special partner; that the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars; that the period at which the partnership is to commence is November 15, in the year 1864 and the period at which it will terminate, is October thirty-first, in the year 1868. NEW-YORK, November 4, 1864.
N. S. W. VANDERHOEF,
JOHN P. BEATTY.
LEWIS BEERS.
No. 53

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,852	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,414	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,249	.....
ERIN	3,418	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,866	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,072	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these steamships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
GUIDING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 31.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR.....Spalding.)
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 14.
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin state rooms, $40 to $50, according to location of state room. Second cabin, $25.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot, weight goods 1 cent per pound, dry barrels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,106, the *Day Star* 2,758, and the *Star of Nata* 1,786, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route by the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.....3,400 tons.....800-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,400 tons.....800-horse power
EUGENIE.....(About).....800-horse power
FRANCE.....Building).....800-horse power
NAPOLEON.....Building).....1,000-horse power
Until the completion of the entire fleet, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE,
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4
First Cabin, including table wine.....$165
Second Cabin, " " .....$70 and $80
Payable in gold or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medicines, surgeon, &c., free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York
At Paris, 7 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, Wm. TESTE LIN & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2, 1865.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Baggage in good or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. C. NARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE.
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe issued to sail.
A. SIN. BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, David Wilson, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B. The ARIEL, Russell, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Dec 14.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at ... M.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, with excellent accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st
The GEORGE CROWELL will follow on SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 26
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 3
CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 10
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg, &c.....95 | Steerage to Hamburg, &c.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $1 5 | Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. Babcock.
First Cabin, State and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300, Second Cabin, open berth, $225. Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 5 to 12 years, one-half rates. Children under 6 years, one quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 1 cent per pound.
This is the shortest route to San Francisco by 750 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.
For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
After the date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 4th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No 28 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,
No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE NIGHT OF THE 22D, A LARGE BAY MARE and HARNESS; long main, with star in forehead, and white hind foot. Any one finding the same and returning him to No. 156 Hammond-st., to Mr. MABIE, will be liberally rewarded.

STOLEN OR STRAYED AWAY—A BLACK and tan terrier dog, he was a beautiful animal; answers to the name of PICK. A reward of $5 will be paid if left with Mr. Van Vleck, farmer. MARK BURNS, Todt Hill.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 10 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted).
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st
7.00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7.00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8.30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10.00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3.30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh
5.00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
6.00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Whitfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Through trains leave 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6 40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6 40, 7 30, 8, 9, 9 30, 11 30 A. M., and 2 30, 4 30, 5 30, 6 30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, 6 30 A. M., 12 M., 3 30, 5 30, 10 4 P. M. The 5 30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 5 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9 15 A. M., 12 15 P. M., 4 25 P. M., and 6 05 P. M. The 9 15 A. M. and 4 25 P. M., run to Nyack.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the New Haven leave Chambers-st. 2 A. M., Express, 8 A. M., Way Mail, 10 30 A. M., and 4 and 11 30 P. M. Express on Sundays at 2 P. M. from 4 6 0 s.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—Trains for Albany, Troy and Saratoga Springs, and connecting with the North and West, leave corner depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
ANCIENT POINT JUDITH
The magnificent steamer
C. M. CLEVELAND,
Capt. WILLIAM H. CONNOR,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
at 5 o'clock P. M. precisely,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Fort and-st., and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage up time. Sumptuous staterooms and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and staterooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 Westst., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 5 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
LINEN SHEETING, PILLOW LINENS,
BLANKETS, TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS,
FLANNELS,
TOWELS, TABLE CLOTHS.
COTTON SHEETING,
WHITE GOODS, DOMESTIC MUSLINS'
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
QUILTS, CANTON FLANNELS,
&c., &c.,
AT RETAIL FOR LOW PRICES,
PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY.

PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY,
Are now offering in their RETAIL DEPARTMENT their large and finely assorted stock of
CERTAIN MATERIAL,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AND
LACE CURTAINS,
all of which they are selling at the lowest market price

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY,
Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.
A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
AT VERY LOW PRICES

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 156 Pearl-st., New-York

LACE CURTAINS
AT LESS THAN
COST PRICES
PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and Beecy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxons, Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide bettings and buckles, velvet cushions and trimming ribbons. Black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM E. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part, PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, October [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The Winter Term of this institution will commence Nov. 28. A full collegiate course; the best masters in music and modern languages, and Dr. Dio Lewis' system of gymnastics are some of its attractions. For admission or circular, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 2d-st. Winter Term commences Nov. 28.
Dr. & Mrs C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Chamberssquare, on 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR TEN years past the best-sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State; brick buildings, fifteen Professors and teachers; pupils pay for remaining two-thirds of academic year. Winter term Dec. 8. Address for catalogues of trustees, JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y. Thorough Commercial College course for $5.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—A SENIOR class will be organized at once. Students entering at or before Jan 1, 1865, who have studied law elsewhere for one year, may be graduated in June, 1865, and are entitled to admission to the Bar. Lectures at 4 P. M. For information, apply to the New-York University, or to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Head of Law Faculty.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—REV. V. R. SPALDING, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of this first-class institution for both sexes opens Dec. 14. For circulars address the Principal.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB, Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10 A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $300 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circular to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—$5 in advance pays board and common English tuition, per session of 5 months. Both sexes. Address R. C. HALSEY, A. M.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BUCHHOLZ and R. ERAWAN, No. 12 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 12. Terms and circulars at Professors' residence, 12 EAST 16TH-ST., Wednesday and Saturday.

A COMPLETE BUSINESS EDUCATION.—A partial scholarship for the evening business classes, for sale cheap. Apply to Professor PAYSON'S Mercantile College, Nos. 8 Bowery and 4 Chatham-st.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE into her private family two young ladies to board. Pupils prepared for College. Terms moderate. Address Miss A. M., Station D.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—Classical, French and English School for Boys, No. 2 West 44th-st., corner of Bleecker-st., near Washington square. Prof. W. CLARK, A.M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov 1. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty-five select young boys. Three resident professors. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars apply to the Superintendent,
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day school for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept 15

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 36 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 34th st

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 20 West 34th-st., will reopen Sept 21

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a private family, or as teacher in a female seminary; situation as governess preferred. She is well qualified to give instruction in the English branches, and to teach the elements of the French and German languages. Address Box No. 923 Troy, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF A N. E. COLLEGE—a teacher of large experience—desires a situation to teach in a school, or as a private tutor; best of references given. Address W. C. C., Station D, Bible House

MILLINERY.

M. T. HIGGINS'
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
NOW
NEW BONNET ROOM,
NEW BONNET ROOM,
NEW BONNET ROOM,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
No. [illegible] BROADWAY, (two doors from 10th-st.)

ELEGANT	BONNETS FOR 10 DOLLARS
ELEGANT	BONNETS FOR 12 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT	BONNETS FOR 15 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT	BONNETS FOR 20 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET	BONNETS FOR 25 DOLLARS

LAVENDER ROYAL VELVET BONNETS.
LAVENDER ROYAL VELVET BONNETS.
We call especial attention to these, of which we have sold a large number. They are elegant in the extreme, and well deserve the attention of ladies who desire something exquisite.

HIGGINS' ORIGIN OF THE BONNET.
As Love through Olympus was tripping one day,
He stole to where Ceres unconsciously lay,
And rubbing her sheaf of its choicest gems,
He tastefully plaited their golden stems
Then borrowing from Flora the prettiest flowers,
Just such as she bears in her sunniest hours,
He wove them with skill through the glittering corn,
Having previously bathed them in dews of the morn;
Over all them he cast a light gossamer cloud,
Their beauties to heighten and not to embroud;
"And now to complete it," he joyously sings,
"A touch from the Rainbow I have for the strings."
"Tis done!" he exclaims with exultation and glee,
And places it bright'ning upon her beautiful head.
Surveys she looks it, all the gods stood amazed.
Some studied some envied, but all of them praised.
Then Jove, summoning Mercury swift to his side,
"Come, name me this head-dress," he playfully cried,
Puzzled Mercury paused, then placed his hands on it,
Saying, "By Jupiter's mandate, I call thee a Bonnet.
Thus was it that Olympus first witnessed the birth
Of the loveliest gift e'er bestowed upon earth
Bonnets since then have become quite a passion
Been remodeled and changed by capricious Fashion;
Through all their varieties one finds the way,
'Tis Higgins of this city for style and display
A splendid assortment is always on view
At his Mammoth Establishment, South-avenue,
On the number tis well your attention to fix,
Bear well then in mind, it is One-Twenty-six

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS and TURBANS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS and TURBANS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS and TURBANS
NEW STYLES JUST MADE UP.
THE LARGEST VARIETY IN THE CITY.
ALL SIZES, SHAPES AND STYLES,
FROM FIVE DOLLARS EACH UPWARD.
Parents and guardians
Examine our immense stock
Before purchasing elsewhere.
M. T. HIGGINS
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 126 6th-av., two doors from 19th-st
The cars from the Astor House and Canal-st pass the doors. Tell the conductor to let you out at 19th-st.

ALL THIS WEEK—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices. The entire stock of Fall and Winter MILLINERY will be sold regardless of cost of importation. Also, Jockey and Turban HATS, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED, EITHER SPECIAL OR ACTIVE.—To a party having $20,000 to $25,000 in ready means to invest on January 1, 1865, an excellent opportunity is offered in an established cash wholesale business, which is now conducted by two partners, is paying a handsome profit, and can be largely increased with this additional capital; the best of references given and required. Address giving real name, INVESTMENT, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. FRIDAY.
FOURTH TIME HERE,
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
SATURDAY—130th night of ROSEDALE.
Mrs. Inchbold's Comedy of
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
This charming play, revised and altered for the present stage, is in preparation, and will be presented MONDAY NEXT.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY, by Mr. D. Bouc'cault, is in preparation.
Doors open at 7½; overture at 7¾.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
GRAND THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.
THURSDAY, AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
The Great Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
in his DOUBLE TRIUMPHS
DR. OLLAPOD and SOLON SHINGLE,
sought after and applauded
BY OVERWHELMING AUDIENCES,
as
THE TWIN "SENSATIONS" OF THE TOWN.
Third night of Coleman's comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Mr. J. E. OWENS as Dr. OLLAPOD.
"Thank you, good Sir; I owe you one."
7TH NIGHT OF THE IRISH LAWYER,
SOLON SHINGLE as MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
"Why, how do you do?"
Seats secured six days in advance

ARTEMUS WARD!
GODWORTH HALL,
NO. 596 BROADWAY.
ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
A PICTORIAL RIDE
from San Francisco, through California, over the Sierra Nevada to Salt Lake City.
ARTEMUS WARD!
ARTEMUS WARD!
has introduced many fresh illustrations of Mormon life, and much that is interesting in the journey to Utah.
N. B.—Photographs of the BELLES OF SALT LAKE CITY are on exhibition in front of the Hall.
The journey commences precisely at 8. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. The central chairs are the best seats, and the office for securing them is open from 9 till 1 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain in its moving operations, or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and being on the principle of sickness, is the wonder and admiration of the world.
PORTER'S CELEBRATED FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $1 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MACKENZIE, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail to letter correspondents.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 51 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases in private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. He can and will cure you in one third the time and less expense than any other man in the city, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call. It will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Gleet cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. No mercury given. Syphilis entirely eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance can be cured at home by writing full and explicit statements of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 51 Franklin-st., New-York. Consultation free.

CURE ON TO-MARROW.—$5 Gold Plate Dr. MAURICEAU'S Female Regulating Pills. Ladies, beware of worthless imitations. Dr. M.'s signature is on the outside wrapper of each box. Sold by druggists generally, and at his office, 130 Nassau-st., New-York. Sent by mail, secure from observation, on receipt of price. Advice gratis. Consultation hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing, but obstinate cases, of long standing may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail. Are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 129 Liberty-st., and 924 Hammers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

WIDE WORLD FAMED TRUSS EMBRACE—Protected by Patent Seals and European Diplomas. Truesemar No. 1 invigorates shattered constitutions broken up by excesses, intemperance, imprudence, solitude or delusive habits, which makes the young old, To be had from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., between Macdougal-st. and cottage Buildings, New-York.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. He has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 9 in the morning till 8 in the evening, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, (since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S GREAT AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVACUATION DAY!
EXTRA PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN!
THE TALLEST, SHORTEST AND FATTEST
SPECIMENS OF HUMANITY EVER SEEN.
THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS,

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Considerable Rain—Comfortable Situation of the Army—Probable Successful Close of the Siege—Return of Gen. Butler—Heavy Cannonading along His Lines—Good Clothing and Substantial Comforts—A Scout.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS, DEFENCES OF HOUSE, Va., Sunday, Nov. 20, 1864.

A settled and almost ceaseless rain has set in, completely damping any idea of a move. The weather is also quite cold, and the men are now enjoying the fruits of their labors in building and fashioning the neat and comfortable huts and snuggeries that the past few weeks has called into existence. Cosily sitting down before their glowing fire-places, they laugh at the inclemency of the season, and only dread the recurrence of their approaching tour of picket or guard duty.

It is in such weather as the present that the wisdom of building the corduroyed roads exhibit itself. Despite the soaking soil, heavy wagons, still heavier loaded down, pass to and fro as easily as though upon macadamized thoroughfares. Rougher, it is true, but quite as serviceable in the end as their more pretentious progenitors, those roads of logs and brush, answer their present purpose just as well as if more money and valuable time had been spent upon their construction.

Naturally enough, the continual pelting of rain drops, has the tendency to repress any belligerent feelings on the part of the pickets. Therefore very little firing has occurred along our lines the past forty-eight hours. A great deal of talk has been made about the supposed intention of the enemy to attack our lines, where, I am not going to tell. But ample preparations were, of course, made, and in case they had attacked us their reception would have been quite warm if not decisive. My own impression, however, is that no such good luck attends us, for LEE will never risk his valuable but fast disappearing soldiers against our strong, and I may say impregnable, line of works.

This seige, however, is fast drawing to a close, and as I stated in my last letter, every reason exists for a belief that our victorious arms will soon be in speedy possession of "The Cockade of the South." What those reasons are, you must leave to time and future events to explain, but I do not think that I am even treading upon the edge of that terrible piece of tapestry, the "Contraband Carpet," when I give your readers the above desirable and gratifying intelligence. No one is more careful than myself in the selection of news for my readers, and I have frequently been in the possession of stirring items when my own good sense and prudence forbade my giving them to the public. But when I find that the fast gathering tides of events are speedily bringing up the flood of success, I think that my duties as a journalist oblige me to predict, in a cursory way, any great victory that may loom up in prospective. I do so now, with pleasure, and calmly wait the fulfillment of my prophecy.

Gen. BUTLER yesterday signalized his return by a furious cannonade along his lines, and I doubt not that the "Johnnies" on his immediate front, fully recognize the fact that "Brother BEN" is around. I understand that the enemy were rejoicing over the fact that the General had been ordered to New-York, and that his return to the Army of the James was uncertain and indefinite. Their chagrin at his sudden return must be poignant.

The reason of the bombardment on our right was two fold; the first was doubtless to let the enemy know that the Yankees were still "slashing about," and had not *all* gone to the coast; and the other was because a rumor was entertained that a partial, if not permanent, evacuation by the enemy was going on. This latter intelligence, I think, no doubt proved fallacious, although such a procedure would exhibit considerable good sense upon the part of the rebels, although no one at present gives them much credit for any such qualities.

Of late, and previous to the arrival of the present "wet time," the army has undergone a complete system of drill, review and inspection. The raw hands to the work are fast becoming "passed apprentices," and the different organizations are rapidly assuming their wonted neat and admirable appearance. Good and substantial uniforms have been issued. New and improved accoutrements and arms have been placed in the willing hands of the volunteers. Strong tents and warm blankets and overcoats, with serviceable shoes, underclothing and other necessaries for comfort, can be found in abundance. Altogether the "armies operating against Richmond" never presented a finer or more soldier-like appearance than at present. Plenty of rations, and of a good quality, tend still more to the comfort and good-nature of the army. Feed a man well and he will fight well, and forget how to grumble, which latter performance is a soldier's peculiar prerogative, however, so no one presumes to interfere with his rights in that respect. I have heard men growl because the army did not move, and then find fault because it did move. Others will grumble at the tardiness of the paymaster, and when he does come, some one will kick up the d—'s own row when he finds that his outfit is completely sold out. He goes about savagely, "gingling"—I beg pardon, crumpling—his money, and makes himself miserable after his own admirable fashion.

Soldiering brings out the latent disposition of any man. If he is naturally lazy, as a soldier he becomes the very embodiment of a sluggard. Should ambition be his forte, you can see the evidence of its existence in the rapidity of his promotion, or the eagerness he displays in volunteering for dangerous duty. I know of a sergeant who has been out for two successive nights, in all the rain and mud, cautiously slipping about outside our lines in search of information regarding the movements of the enemy. He is now sleeping in preparation for another night's attempt. The risk and danger of the task attracts him, and the hope of promotion impels him to the execution of his dangerous duty. To see this gallant and hazardous young man calmly prepare himself for his foray outside of our lines, is quite interesting. He takes no documents, and would doubtless humbug the enemy if he should be captured. His name, of course, must remain untold, as it might do harm. Very many of these adventurous spirits are to be found whenever occasion calls for their use. How many heroic and daring deeds of personal adventure are hourly occurring! Like the acts of true charity, these episodes are unknown, and are consummated without the hope of their being emblazoned to the world. The machinery of our army is vastly similar to that of the mimic stage. A great many artistic hands contribute to produce the beautiful illusions that nightly delight your New-York audiences, whose humble names are unknown to the great public, who patronize and show their approbation upon the appearance of the hero and villain of the piece, for whom the applause is intended.

Large numbers of recruits are continually coming in, and I am fairly wearied of listening to their accounts of suffering, privation and ill treatment. I saw to-day an officer, who had received his term of service, and declining to bear arms any longer, was conscripted and commanded to serve as a private in his old regiment. Not a few exercise as are superior officer died, he was tried by court-martial and narrowly escaped being shot. His sentence was, however, commuted to being reduced to the ranks and degraded. After ward reconscripted. The news of Mr. LINCOLN's election decided him to desert, and a chance of coming over to our advanced lines after a pigeon, afforded him the opportunity. He goes North in search of employment, having been a merchant in Georgia, he is acquainted with some of our leading firms.

He represents the people as becoming disheartened and anxious for peace. They are willing to let the negroes go and sue for a re-toration of our good old government. Nothing but the iron hand of despotic rule now held over them by their rulers, prevent a more general exhibition of this sentiment.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

Arrest of an Ohio Editor—His Own Account Of It.

From the Hamilton (Ohio) True Telegraph, Nov. 17.

On Monday last we were arrested on a capias issued from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, by SAMUEL THOMAS and DAVID CONOVER, Deputy United States Marshals. The writ set forth that we had been indicted for treason. At preparing the arrest, and knowing the charge, we accompanied the officers to the train, without mentioning the circumstance to a single soul. We pursued this quiet course for two reasons: the public mind is sensitive upon the subject of treason arrests, and, without being correctly informed as to the true character of ours, there might be an unnecessary trouble.

Notwithstanding the attempt to keep the matter quiet, we learn there was some feeling manifested. This was all wrong. The arrest was pursuant to law and by due process. This is all that true and law-abiding Democrats should ask, and to which they should be ever ready to yield cheerful obedience. If we have been guilty of offence against the country's laws, it is just that we should be punished. We think we are not guilty. * * * What may be the end of this affair we know not, but this one thing is sure—come what punishment may, nor jot nor tittle will we abate of the opinions set forth in the article which seems to form the principal count in the indictment.

THE LAKE ERIE PIRATES.

The Case of Capt. Bell.

From the Toronto Globe, Nov. 23.

Yesterday morning Capt. Bell, arrested by Detective Lambert, in Guelph, on Saturday last, on suspicion of being one of the Lake Erie pirates, was brought up for a preliminary trial in the Police Court. The Police Magistrate being absent through illness, Aldermen Vance and Baxter presided.

The prisoner is a man of about 28 or 30 years of age, is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, and has a very respectable appearance.

Mr. M. C. Cameron, Q. C., appeared for the prisoner, while Mr. Stephen Richards, Q. C., appeared for the Crown, the County Attorney, Mr. McNab, being absent through illness.

Before calling on the case, it was discovered that the warrant under which the accused had been arrested had not been legally issued, and that consequently he could not be tried thereon. Learning on Monday that the warrant was bad, Mr. M. C. CAMERON had applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the Court of Queen's Bench, and the writ was issued, returnable at noon on Tuesday. Before any proceedings were taken in the Police Court, Mr. CAMERON informed the Court that it would be quite useless for them to proceed with the case there, as it came up for argument on the writ of *habeas corpus* in the Court of Queen's Bench at twelve o'clock, and that it would be as well to await the issue of that argument before proceeding in the minor Court.

Their Worships agreed with Mr. Cameron, but at the same time, knowing that the warrant was not good, another one was issued in the proper form, and the prisoner was re-arrested by the authority contained therein. This warrant was issued on the information of a woman who was on board of the steamer *Island Queen* at the time the pirates took possession of her, and she was quite positive that the prisoner was one of the party. She could not, however, identify him as Capt. Bell, and therefore the warrant was issued against him as D. G. Burley, alias Capt. Bell. It charged him with having taken part in the attack on the *Island Queen*, and with having attempted to murder the engineer thereof.

At 12 o'clock the prisoner was taken to the Court of Queen's Bench by Gov. Allen, in answer to the writ of habeas corpus. There were on the bench their lordships Chief Justice Draper, Justice Hagarty and Justice Morrison.

Mr. Richards and Mr. R. A. Harrison, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. M. C. Cameron appeared for the prisoners.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Richards asking that the order might be so amended as to take in the second warrant issued. Their lordships agreed, and the order was amended accordingly. The amended order and the other papers in the case were then put in and read.

Mr. M. C. Cameron then said that he moved for the discharge of the prisoner, on the ground that the warrant under which he had first been arrested was issued singly by a Justice of the Peace. No Justice of the Peace under the Ashburton Treaty had any authority to issue a warrant in a case like the present. It required a higher authority than that to commit a person to jail for such a crime as the prisoner was charged with.

The Chief Justice said he supposed it was the opinion of the court that the warrant was not good.

Mr. Cameron then said that so far as the second warrant was concerned, he held that it also was of no value, and he submitted that the prisoner could not be retained in custody under it. It contained the same charge as the first warrant, and he contended that the prisoner could not be arrested for the same offence twice. In each warrant the prisoner was charged with assaulting the engineer of the *Island Queen*, with intent to kill him, the only difference being that in the last warrant there were the words, "with malice aforethought," which were not contained in the first. He also submitted that no charge containing an intent to murder could be entertained where the party was alleged to be unknown.

The Chief Justice supposed that the argument of the learned counsel was that the prisoner was in Mr. Allen's hands illegally, the warrant under which he was held being bad.

Mr. Cameron said that was purely what he contended.

Mr. Richards said no notice had been given him as to the issuing of the order of habeas corpus.

Mr. Cameron said notice had been given to the committing magistrate, Alderman Sterling. He handed counsel then read an affidavit, in which it was stated that Mr. Sterling had been personally served with a notice.

Mr. Richards said they were not prepared to argue the case for the Crown, inasmuch as they had not had sufficient time to look up authorities. He would simply say that he could not see how their lordships could discharge the prisoner. He had been arrested by the warrant of a magistrate, and subsequently while still in the custody of the jailer he had been rearrested on a warrant issued by the Recorder. This warrant was addressed to all constables and peace officers in the United Counties of York and Peel, and had been acted on by Sergeant-Major Cummins, who, after arresting the prisoner, handed him over to the Governor of the jail, who now held him for that constable in virtue of his office as jailer of the City of Toronto. The warrant clearly authorized all peace officers in the United Counties of York and Peel to hold him prisoner.

Mr. Cameron contended that the warrant was illegal, and that therefore Mr. Allen could not retain the body of the prisoner.

Mr. Richards said that Mr. Cummins, as a peace officer, could hold the prisoner, and he had simply allowed Mr. Allen to keep possession of the prisoner for him.

The Chief Justice said he could not see the authority of the jailer for holding the man.

Mr. Richards repeated his argument that any peace officer could hold him under the warrant, and Mr. Allen simply held him for the peace officer who had arrested him.

The Chief Justice contended that Mr. Allen could not hold the man under any circumstances, as, in the first place, the first warrant was illegal, and, therefore, the arrest was illegal, under no such fancied power could the jailer hold him in custody. So far as the second warrant was concerned, it did not enter into the case at all.

Mr. Harrison said that the warrant was addressed to the peace officers of the Counties of York and Peel, and Mr. Allen, as jailer, was one of those officers, and, in his opinion, had power to keep possession of the prisoner.

After some further discussion, which was simply a repetition of the above, their lordships retired to consult, and, after an absence of about three-quarters of hour, they returned.

The Chief Justice then said that the court were of the opinion that Mr. Allen had no power to hold the prisoner, inasmuch as he had been arrested under a bad warrant. The prisoner must therefore be discharged.

Mr. Justice Hagarty gave his judgment, which was to the same effect.

The prisoner was accordingly declared discharged from custody. He, therefore, at once left the court-room in company with a few friends.

Just as he passed through the door Sergt.-Maj. Cummins laid his hand on him and rearrested him. He asked for what crime, when CUMMINS produced a warrant, in which he was charged with being one of the party who made an attack on and captured the steamer *Philo Parsons*, on the 16th of September last. He was also charged with taking from said steamer several articles belonging to persons employed on the boat.

BELL at first seemed inclined to doubt the authority of the warrant, and before submitting to the arrest consulted with his lawyer, Mr. CAMERON, who, after reading the warrant, advised him to go quietly with Sergt.-Maj. CUMMINS. He accordingly did so, and, leaving the building, he got into a cab and drove away with the police officer. He was taken at once before Mr. Recorder DUGGAN. In addition to the counsel mentioned above, Mr. BROWN, Assistant District Attorney of the State of Michigan, appeared on behalf of the United States Government. No examination was entered into. The case was simply adjourned till this morning, when it will be opened at ten o'clock.

Testimonial to Commodore John Rodgers.

Some time ago a most beautiful and valuable service of silver plate was presented to Commodore RODGERS of the United States Navy, by a few prominent gentlemen of this and other cities. No public record of the event has, however, yet been made, and we therefore publish the following interesting correspondence, simply prefacing it with a statement that the eminent officer thus honored is now about going to sea in the new ocean monitor *Dictator*. His future career will of course be anxiously watched by the nation, and the best wishes of innumerable personal friends will follow him, with the sincere hope that he may be destined to accomplish even greater triumphs than those achieved long since in the little *Wechauken*:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

To Commodore John Rodgers, United States Navy.

DEAR SIR,—The undersigned, in common with your fellow citizens generally, have been deeply impressed by a report of the admirable skill and gallantry displayed by yourself and the officers and men under your command, inspired by your guidance and example, in the management of the Iron-clad *Weehawken*, during her first perilous and stormy cruise to her destination off Charleston, and appreciate fully your conduct of that severe and memorable conflict which, in the space of fifteen minutes and with the use of but decisive shots only, disabled and captured the rebel ram *Atlanta*, the most formidable armored vessel which our enemy has yet put afloat. Proud, therefore, of these triumphs, achieved by you in the adroit handling of a new instrument of naval warfare, we desire to present to you some tangible testimonial of our gratitude for, and admiration of the eminent services which have reflected signal honor, not only upon your own name, but upon the navy of your country. Be pleased, sir, to accept the accompanying service of plate and believe us with every sentiment of the highest respect and esteem.

Charles Knapp, Penn.,	Zeno Secor, Jersey City,
Alexander Swift, Ohio,	New-Jersey,
Harrison Loring, Mass.,	Chas. L. Frost, N. Y.,
George C. Bestor, Illinois,	C. H. Delamater, N. Y.,
George B. Stetson, Mass.,	Geo. W. Quintard, N. Y.,
Joseph Colwell, N. Y.,	James Gregory, N. Y.,
J. Ericsson, New-York,	J. B. & W. W. Cornell, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very complimentary letter of the 1st inst., and of the beautiful service of plate which accompanied it.

In the assurance which they give that my fellow-citizens think I have performed my duty well, I receive the highest gratification it is possible for me to feel.

While the praise has fallen naturally, perhaps, upon the commander more amply than on others, I have ever found officers and men contributing to the cause we support as actively, as zealously, and as bravely as you or I could wish.

Chief Engineer JOHN FAHON, who rose from a sick bed to join the *Tecumseh* in the attack upon the defences of Mobile, and who was lost when that vessel was sunk by a torpedo near Fort Morgan, aided nobly in making the voyage of the *Weehawken* a success. Without his aid and his courage, it is probable I should not have received your congratulations.

Against the *Atlanta* good tools did good work. The destructive energy of the 15-inch shot overcame all resistance to them; with a few blows crushed out all hope.

I merely used the instruments which cleverer men devised.

In employing those instruments to the best of my ability, I have met encomiums. Those marks of approbation with which you gentlemen have honored me, and the magnificent token which you have given, will animate me with satisfaction as long as I shall live.

Very respectfully, your opponent in service,

JOHN RODGERS.

To Messrs. Charles Knapp, Pennsylvania, Alexander Swift, Ohio, Harrison Loring, Geo. B. Stetson, Massachusetts; George C. Bestor, Illinois; Zeno Secor, Jersey City, N. J.; John Ericsson, Corresponding Committee, George W. Quintard, Joseph Colwell, James Gregory, J. B. & W. W. Cornell, New York.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Turf.

EASY SPORT ON THE UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND, YESTERDAY.

Appended is a summary of the different races which came off at the above course. There was a large attendance of visitors, who seemed to highly appreciate the sport of the day.

FIRST RACE—Match for $100, mile heats and repeat, to 150-pound wagons:

Owners named Lady Wallace	1	1		
Owners named Lady Warrenton	2	2		

Time—2 47¾, 2 40¾.

SECOND RACE—For $300 prize, mile heats, 3 in 5:

Corcoran (in harness)	3	2	1	1
Linda Nell (in harness)	1	1	2	2
Plumber Boy (150-pound wagon)	5	0	5	4
Gipsy (100-pound wagon)	2	3	4	dr'n
Miss Nancy (in harness)	4	0	4	3

Time—2 57¾, 2 58, 2 57¾, 2 56¾, 2 58¾.

THIRD RACE—Match, 3 in 5, mile heats, to skeleton wagons:

Owner named s. g. Mammom	2	1	0	1
Owner named g. g. Plover	1	2	0	2

Time—2 54¾, 2 55¾, 2 56, 2 58¾.

FOURTH RACE—Match for $200, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons:

Mr Sammis named g. g	1	1	0	1
D. Pifer named bl. g	2	2	0	2

Time—3.03½, 3.01¾, 3.01½, 3.03.

Cricket and Base Ball.

There was a large gathering of the members of the different Base Ball and Cricket Associations of this city assembled on their respective grounds yesterday, to wind up the sport for the season of 1864. The day was delightful for the occasion, although the ground was heavy and slippery from the recent rains and night's frosts. The season among the ball-players has been one of unusual scope and prosperity, notwithstanding the absence of hundreds of our fellow-citizens who are absent in the field of battle. They, however, were not forgotten, yesterday, by their friends at home. BY L.L.

Naval Intelligence.

THE CONVOY SQUADRON IN THE WEST INDIES.—The United States steamer *Neptune*, Commander J. P. SANFORD, sailed from Philadelphia on the 20th inst. for the West Indies, to convoy the California mail steamers through the passages to and from given points, which are not proper to state at this time. Commander SANFORD has been placed in command of the convoy squadron as "senior officer." The vessels will coal and recruit their supplies at Cape Haytien. The following is a list of the *Neptune's* officers: Commander, J. P. SANFORD; Lieutenant, T. F. Kane; Acting Master, C. S. Barney; Acting Assistant Paymaster, John F. Tarbell; Acting Assistant Surgeon, A. D. Tubbs; Acting Ensigns, C. H. Lester, W. G. Upton, C. Thomas; Master's Mates, C. C. Chamberlain, L. D. Roudcanachi, B. S. Reed, Geo. A. Woodbury; Acting First Assistant Engineer, G. Lyman; Acting Second Assistants, J. M. Fiven, J. Jordan, J. Q. Bloomsburg, R. M. Weir; Acting Third Assistants, C. O. Wood, C. L. Groves, G. B. Baggs, Gunner, John Wrau, Captain's Clerk, A. W. Belknap; Paymaster's Clerk, B. B. Reed.

THE NAVAL PRISONERS IN TEXAS.—Acting-Master HARRY W. WASHBURN, of New-London, Conn., who is now a prisoner of war at Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas, states in a letter just received, that it is reported there that the navy prisoners will soon be exchanged. Mr. WASHBURN has been in the hands of the Confederates about two years—too long, he says, to be any way sanguine that he will soon be exchanged, and he has made up his mind to pass the winter at Camp Ford. There are, at the present time, two thousand five hundred prisoners at this camp. Lieut. P. H. LOWRY, of the *Sacramento*, has been invalided home from his vessel. He is said to be in a critical condition.

SAILING DAYS OF THE SUPPLY STEAMERS.—The next supply steamer for the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, will be the *Newbern*, which will leave here on Thursday, Dec. 1. The supply steamer for the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron is the *Donegal*, and will sail from the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Wednesday, Nov. 30. The supply steamers for the East and West Gulf Blockading Squadrons, will be announced in a few days. By the last steamers the Christmas and New Year's presents for our gallant boys should be sent, so as to be sure and reach them in time. Packages, parcels, &c., for those squadrons will be forwarded if sent to Adams's Bureau, No. 2 Dey-street, New-York City. The earlier they are sent in the surer they will be to go out in time.

Advertisement.

For portraits, with descriptions of character, Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology and Psychology, see December No. *Phrenological Journal*, 15 cents or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New York.

Advertisement.

MOTT'S Chemical Pomade restores gray hair with out dying. It is superior to any liquid preparation. Sold by all druggists at 35 and 70 cents a bottle. Depot No. 21 Barclay-st.

Advertisement.

GIVE CONSTITUTION WATER A FAIR TRIAL.—We mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for disease of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

Advertisement.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARR'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only metal which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.

THE JAPANESE POLISH.—Ladies who keep their Balmorals bright, in keeping with the season, use this article. It is easily applied, and is a superior article. It can be obtained at all the principal shoe dealers.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK.

Corner of Broadway and Wall st., New-York,

Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3 10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.

E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible] Treasury Department, New-York.

[illegible] hereby given that the following-named commissioned officers of the U. S. Navy, who shall in twenty days from this date [illegible] gold-bearing loan, called for by the Secretary of the Treasury, [illegible] drafts, at sight, on said Bank, in payment for [illegible] bonds with Government, [illegible] and accounts, and [illegible] convenience of disbursing officers, will then receive [illegible] to do, only at this Bank:

[illegible] MORTON McMICHAEL, President.

[illegible] W. LAWRENCE, Cashier.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Etna, from Liverpool, &c.—Bishop McIlvaine, Mrs. Henson, Rev. C. E. McIlvaine, Mrs Margaret Mills and 3 daughters, Mr. Bergerot, Mr Pierrepont, Mr. G. Legrave, Mr. J. Lacoste, Mrs. Bergerot, Miss Buquet, W. C. Haunnell, Rev W. F. J. Payne, Rev. F. S. Villviussa, Rev. A. Migliorini, A. P. J. Powell, G. Goodell, W. Collet, lady and infant, S. Semidei, Mr. and Mrs. Littleberry and infant, A. J. Donnelly, J. H. Gebhaper, Mrs Bryant and Master Bryant, A. Wilson, W. B. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Stanthorpe, E. McMahon, S. T. Brown, Jas. Porter, Rev. Mr. McGlinn, Miss Ellen Aben, and 383 in the steerage.

In steamship Bremen, from Bremen, &c.—W. Muller, R. Hagedorn, D. Beck, E. Claren and family, Victoria Fiedler, Dr. Clara Henkernus, E. Herold and family, Caroline Dentz, A. R. Maycaw, Anna Wolff, Marie Passel, A. Herrmann, F. Grempler, H. von Forsimer, C. Gulick, J. Schurz, J. Adler, M. Neuberger, Minna Weil and sister, Helen Schmabacker, Clara Radelheimer, P. Achler, Isaac J. Urban, J. Berger, Remne Burger, C. Hirschfeldt, A. J. Hansell, C. Raabe, A. Moritzberg, M. Rosenheim and brother, Sarah and Caroline Stein, G. Frank, J. M. Hagner, L. Sturm, J. Zoekler, and others in the steerage.

In ship Yorktown, from London, &c.—Miss Eccleston, Mrs Jones and 3 children.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 58 | Sun sets..... 4 30 | Moon rises 3 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook 4 37 | Gov. Island.. 5 20 | Hell Gate... 6 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 24.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, Meyer, Bremen and Southampton 9th inst. with mdse and 321 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had heavy westerly gales, 7th inst., 60 miles W. of the Scilly's passed Hemburgh steamship Sax Gotha, hence for Hamburg, 8th, lat. 50, lon. 17, steamship Germania, bound E. 10th, lat. 50, lon. 16, spoke Br. bark Corinna, bound E. 20th, lat. 44, lon. 61, ship Latus, of or from Glasgow, from Quebec, for London.

Steamship Etna, Mecrnikan, Liverpo 19th, via Queenstown 21st inst., with mdse and 406 passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced strong westerly gales throughout the passage. 10th, lat. 49 12 N., 42 min. W. of Lizard, passed a steamer, supposed to be the Scotia. 14th, 10 A. M., lat. 50 20, lon. 2 50 W., bark rigged screw steamer, steering S., at 1 45 P. M., lat. 50 26, lon. 45 10, steamship Glasgow. All bound E.

U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, Winters, Newbern, N. C., via Fortress Monroe 56 hours, in ballast to Asst. Assistant Quartermaster.

Brig Reporter, Guthrie, Inagua 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Helen, (of Shelbourne, N. S.) McKenzie, Fort Hudson, La., 18 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co. Left U. S. vessels.

Brig Star, (of Arichat,) Doyle, Cow Bay, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Ship Caledonia, Pace, Liverpool Oct 16, with mdse and 12 passengers to Spofford Tileston & Co. Have experienced a succession of very heavy N. W. and S. W. gales, the entire passage; lost and split several sails. Sept. 23, in Liverpool, John Brown, seaman, fell into the lower hold and was killed. 21st inst., off Fire Island, spoke bark Milton, from Cadiz, for New-York. Anchor on the Bar 22d inst.

Ship Yorktown, Driver, London and Isle of Wight Oct. 21, with mdse, and 20 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. 4th inst., lat. 47, lon. 38, 3, signalized a Spanish brig with loss of topmasts, bound E. 6th, lat. 43 33, lon. 46 16, saw ship Universe, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Mountaineer, Lodge, New-Orleans 18 ds., with mdse to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Horace E. Bell, of St. Andrew's, N. B., Barnard, St. Jago 20 ds., with sugar to Minler & Houghton. Had some very heavy weather on the passage. Passed Sragua 4th inst., and saw at anchor bark Eliza White, for New-York.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Volant, Joy, Rondout, for Boston.

BELOW—Brig John Shay.

WIND—Sunset, W. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamers John Wright, Fairbanks, California, John Gilpin, Thames.

Ship Grand Canarie.

Brigs Jabonatao, Kepler, A. B. Patterson, Helen, Delphine, Althea.

Schrs. Annie, Yankee Doodle, A. Merzek, M. Bird, Core, John Ponder, John Curtin, Ridgewood, Atlas, H. W. Morse, Equator, J. E. Clayton, J. Nickerson, L. T. Miner, D. C. Hulse.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Jago, Nov. 4, brigs Resolute, for New-York in 2 or 3 ds.. Zero, for do., do.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A highly respectable woman, is a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; sends up her dinners in the first style; can be recommended by the first families of the city. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understand sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good city reference. Call for two days, at No. 118 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING OR general housework, by a smart, capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; neat, economical and respectable; best of reference given. Apply at No. 1.1 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a respectable private family to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family; can give the best of city reference. Call until engaged, at No. 31 Monroe-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-class baker; no objection to the country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY of respectability, lately from Europe, as house keeper and companion; no objection to any part of the country. Address, for one week, Miss H. CLARE, Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as general housework in a small private family; best reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 132 West 27th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, to cook, wash or iron, or do general housework. The best of city reference. Call at No. 225 East 13th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook, wash and iron, with the best of city reference. Call for two days, at No. 350 7th-av., near 32d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook in all its branches, such as poultry, baking, &c.; a sister with the same good reference. Call at No. 192 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TIDY GIRL, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, as general housework; washes and irons well; is kind to children. Wages, $6. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY PROTestant woman; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent tidy woman, can take the entire charge of an infant; has good reference. Apply at No. 118 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family. Can be seen for two days, at No. [illegible] West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Very

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR Nurse, by a respectable girl, who can give the best of references. Can for two days at No. 28 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY FEmale, as first-class nurse; can take the entire charge of a child; is good city reference. Call at No. 50 East 30th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; washer and ironer; best of city reference given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 330 West 17th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; will assist with the washing. Call at No. 61 6th-av., near 24th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, can produce satisfactory city and country references, for capacity and sobriety. Address C. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIence, with the best of references, a situation in any legitimate occupation, where he can advance the interests of his employer; as clerk, salesman, foreman, or otherwise. Address F. S. B., care of Henry Smith, No. 151 William-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as salesman, in city or country, he fully understands it in every respect; has excellent reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 129 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a man of long experience with horses and carriages; can produce the best of city and country reference. Address J. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by an experienced Englishman; can ride and drive well; is a good clipper and singer of horses. Call or address J. F., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery, No. 69 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk or assistant bookkeeper, in a good business store; will be satisfied with a moderate salary, and give security for honesty and attention. Address J. L., Box No. 136 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, just out of business for himself, as clerk in a wholesale house; is competent to take charge of a business; references given. Address W. A., No. 316 West 12th st.

WANTED—A LADY LEAVING THE CITY wishes to obtain a situation for a competent waitress. Apply at No. 15 East 16th st., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single young man, is a careful driver, and understands his business well; has the best of reference. Address A. B., No. [illegible] East 24th-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, an Englishman, a good driver, and understands the [illegible] Address

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an American man. Apply at the private stable, No. 47 East 15th-st., before 11 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (ENGLISH,) A situation as coachman; good reference. Address Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, WHERE a trustworthy man is required; the best of reference given. Address C. R., No. 241 West 35th-st.

HELP WANTED.

SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.—An opportunity to learn the trade is offered to a smart, intelligent boy, between 14 and 16 years of age, having a taste for the business. Apply at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN AN IMPORTing fancy hardware house; unexceptionable references required. Address Box No. 1,763 Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS AND sell A. J. SMITH'S show cards. Address or apply at No. 37 Park-row, N. Y. Send $1 for samples.

DOMESTIC GOODS BUYER.—A FIRST-class buyer of domestic cotton goods may apply to E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SALEM LEG,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE
OF THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

This is the leg which is steadily supplanting the many "best legs in the world."

The reasons for this may be learned from "CIRCULAR NO 5," just issued, which DESCRIBES the leg, sets forth its ADVANTAGES, and contains TESTIMONIALS and all other useful information.

Soldiers entitled to a government leg can receive the Salem Leg WITHOUT CHARGE. Address

SALEM LEG CO., Salem, Mass

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please forward description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4111. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OUR PRISONERS.

THEIR RELEASE FROM CAPTIVITY.

Arrival of the First Instalment at Fortress Monroe.

Thrilling Account of Their Sufferings.

HORRIBLE BARBARITIES OF THE REBELS

THE TERRIBLE CAMP AT ANDERSONVILLE.

Official Rebel Correspondence.

THE REBELS SELF-CONVICTED.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

Deaths at the Rate of One Hundred Per Day.

FULL AND INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Monday, Nov. 21, 1864.

I.

The past few days have been fraught with a very painful interest to everybody who has been connected in any way whatever with the exchange of our sick and wounded prisoners now in progress on the Savannah River. Col. MULFORD began to receive our poor fellows last Friday, and the delivery is to continue at the rate of from eight hundred to twelve hundred per day, until the aggregate number of the wretched suffering creatures, estimated at ten thousand, return to our welcome keeping. I shall attempt in this letter to give some idea of the outward appearance, physical condition, animating spirit and expression of opinion of these soldiers of the Republic who have escaped from unutterable misery, with the sole object of presenting facts to the country which *must* result in the release of their fifty thousand comrades who cannot survive the coming Winter, under the conditions in which they are kept through the unparalleled vindictiveness of the Southern authorities. This is a hard charge, but I make it deliberately. The irrefragable proof is lying before me, not alone in the ex parte testimony and wasted hungry aspect of the sufferers, whose filth and squalor and skeleton frames appeal for justice to the God of justice, but in the official papers of the rebel surgeons at Andersonville and the records of the charnel-houses, miscalled hospitals, at that terrestrial hell—records never meant to pass the limits of the Confederacy, but which a merciful Providence has brought to light, that out of their own mouths these barbarians, with whom we are at war, should be convicted.

The task before me I undertake with great reluctance. Aside from the indignation which every man cannot help feeling at the visible effects of the cruelties that have been practiced—an indignation almost forbidding a calm recital of the facts—the task invests itself with another difficulty, as words are found incapable of expressing the revolting experiences and incredible hardships of the men who have been languishing without hope, month after month, shelterless, naked and half starved, crowded—to the number of from twenty-five to thirty thousand—like sheep in a foul pen, dying at an average of one hundred in every twenty-four hours. Happily, however, in addition to the daily reports, covering a period of more than a month of the rebel physicians at Andersonville, a perusal of which requires no flight of imagination to conceive of the horrors of the prison, I have before me the diaries of two of our dead soldiers, brought down to a very recent date, from which I purpose to make some extracts, which, more forcibly and eloquently than any words of mine, will come like voices from the grave, telling a truthful tale of cruel wrongs, and appealing to the people and the Government in behalf of the thousands still in captivity for prompt release.

It is a distressing fact, but one of which I have found abundant proof in many conversations with the men so far brought back, that the prisoners very generally believe that they have been abandoned by our Government. This idea is sedulously inculcated by the rebel authorities. I am convinced that many a brave heart has succumbed under the cruel aspersion that the sympathies of the people are dead to their woes. Hunger, squalor, filth, nakedness and disease may be borne, but that hope deferred which results in heartsickness—that longing for *home* which superinduces mental depression, cannot long be survived. Nostalgia is the parent of physical ailments, and, under the terrible monotony and privations of the prison pens, it is more fatal than bullets on the field of battle. A very large proportion of these prisoners have been held as such for periods of from nine to sixteen months, and the exchange question between the two Governments as yet gives no promise of a speedy settlement. The rebels assure the captives that they are prepared to yield all the points at issue, and have long since announced the fact to the United States Government, whose only reason for non-acceptance is one of simple expediency, viz: that by resuming the exchanges thousands of rugged, strong men would be sent into the armies of the South from the prison camps of the North and no equivalent would be received in the broken-down, emaciated wrecks of humanity that would be sent home from the pens at Andersonville, Columbus, Milan and Richmond. Is it a matter of marvel that under the influence of this monstrous belief, hundreds of the disheartened soldiers endeavor to escape the horrors of the prisons by enlisting in the rebel service? Such is the fact, and it behooves our Government to weigh it well. The exchanges are in abeyance on well-taken grounds, from which there can be no retraction without a sacrifice of national honor. But there are two sides to the question, and the national faith and honor are just as deeply plighted to the fifty thousand soldiers languishing and dying in captivity as it can possibly be in other quarters. Justice to the heroic men whom the fortune of war has placed in the hands of the enemy, demands that no effort should be relaxed to release them from a condition which will bring the majority of them to certain death during the fast approaching Winter. The resources of the North in men have scarcely been drawn upon as yet, in comparison with the resources of the South, and the question of expediency in releasing a few thousand Southern soldiers should not be entertained an instant, even if a draft in the Northern States were not able to put their equivalent in the field.

II.

Having thus far written generalities, let me now come to particulars. Taking any single day of the four in which we have been receiving our men, I propose to give some description of the animating scene on the transfer of the prisoners from the rebel vessels to our own. As I have informed you in a former letter, the rendezvous for the exchanges is at Venus Point, on the Savannah River, a bend of the stream whence the spires and many of the houses of the City of Savannah are visible. Our boats are invariably the first at the rendezvous, anchored in mid-river awaiting the rebel vessels, whose tardiness proceeds from the fact that it is only at the proper tide certain obstructions of the channel above can be crossed. Finally they appear over the low marshes, belching their turgid clouds of dense black smoke, and in half an hour their uncouth, grotesque, towering shapes are puffing and wheezing near us. Col. MULFORD immediately goes in a yawl boat to the *Gen. Beauregard*, a small steamer used by Capt. HATCH, the rebel agent, as the flagship of his transport squadron, and after a few moments' consultation, during which the rolls of the prisoners are transferred, the two agents go together on board one of the floating objects laden with the released men, and she is at once laid alongside a neat Union vessel, and the poor fellows are transhipped. Those of them who are able to move without aid pass to the protection of the old flag first; then come those (alas! there are many of this class) who hobble on crutches, and last the few whose helplessness requires that they should be carried on stretchers. In all this operation the greatest formality is observed. A number of rebel civilians, with bands round their hats, labeled "Committee for the wounded," whose position corresponds with our own Sanitary Commission, accompanying the boats from Savannah to attend on the sick, and assist in the transhipment, but seldom on either side is a word spoken except on the subject of the matter in hand. A different course is forbidden, and if on either side there happen to be a disposition to engage in conversation, watchful guards step up and ask that the conversation shall cease. It is no uncommon thing to see a man who has been so crippled by scrofula that crutches were necessary to his locomotion, under the influence of his ecstacy at again being free, spurn from him his artificial supports and walk, for a time, as erect and as instantaneously as he whom the Saviour miraculously cured by the healing waters of Bethesda. When the rebel boat moves off and the men are huddled together on the decks of our own vessels, all fully understand that the last link which bound them to rebeldom has been severed, then rises hearty shouting and cheering, which only can be given under these circumstances. There is the music of intense gratefulness in it. Three cheers and a tiger for the old flag; three more and a tiger for Col. MULFORD; then comes a burst of song, most often the words being "Rally round the flag, boys, from near and from far, down with the traitor and up with the star," the rebels still within hearing, probably gnashing their teeth at the pointed personal allusion, but everybody else feeling that the bad taste of the happy fellows is excusable, even though exhibited under the sacred folds of a flag of truce. Then vermin-infested rags, till now highly prized as the only cover for nakedness, are rudely torn off and flung into the water or cast with glee into the flaming furnaces of the steamers, and new clothes are issued, and a general cleaning-time inaugurated. But the bathing has long been needed, and scarcely comes soon enough. Many of the men, through illness or carelessness, are so begrimed with filth, that, were it not for the dead color of the blackened epidermis, they might be taken for the sons of Ham. The steamer *Eliza Hancox*, one of the exchange fleet, has a spacious deck, affording room for dancing, and Terpsichore finds her votaries, even though they are tatterdemalions, who dance not ungracefully in their streaming rags. As soon as possible, barrels of hot coffee are prepared, and hams are cooked, and boxes of hard-bread opened, for the refreshment of these men, to whom decent food has been for a long time unknown. It is a touching sight to see them, each with his quart can, file by the steaming coffee barrels, and receive the refreshing draught whose taste has long been unfamiliar. It seems scarcely possible that men should feel such childish joy as they express in once more receiving this common stimulant. And then, he eager, hungry glare which their glassy eyes cast upon the chunks of ham as they clutch and devour their allowance with a wolf-like avidity! These facts can only be understood by the spectator in remembering that for months they have been deprived of a sufficient quantity of palatable food, and that the little they have received has been rarely cooked, because in a country abounding with fuel, and gloomy with immense pine forests, their jailors forbade them the poor privilege of adequate fires. At the prison-pen near Milan, Ga., for some weeks there has been no meal or flour given to the prisoners, and the sweet potatoes issued in lieu thereof have been eaten raw, because there was no opportunity of getting fuel for cooking purposes.

Such is the condition of the men whom we are now receiving out of chivalrous Dixie. These the sons, brothers, husbands and fathers of the North. Men reduced to living skeletons; men almost naked; shoeless men, shirtless men, hatless men; men with no other garment than an overcoat; men whose skins are blackened by dirt and hang on their protruding bones loosely as bark on a tree; men whose very presence is simply disgusting, exhaling an odor so fetid that it almost stops the breath of those unaccustomed to it, and causes an involuntary brushing of the garments if with them there is accidental contact. Imagine 25,000 of such wretched creatures penned together in a space scarcely large enough to hold them, and compare their condition with the most miserable condition that can be imagined. The suffering of the Revolutionary captives on the prison ships at Wallabout Bay will not stand the comparison, and the horrible night in the Blackhole of Calcutta scarcely exceeds it in atrocity. Remember, too, that the men thus returned are the *best* specimens of the suffering. Only those are forwarded to us whom the rebel medical authorities decide to be strong enough to bear the fatigue of transportation. If those whose wretchedness I have vainly endeavored to portray, are the best specimens of our sick and wounded, is it not awful to contemplate what must be the woe of the remainder?

III.

Look, now, at this record of the rebel surgeons. Here is damning proof of inhumanity, scarcely to be credited among a people professing Christianity in the nineteenth century. For the period of a month, through which these reports extend, there is a constant, monotonous complaint, often assuming the language of protest, against the treatment to which the sick were subjected. Men in the last stages of emaciation from chronic diarrhœa, received no nourishment whatever, and starved to death on the coarse rations which the stomach of a strong man would reject. Others, suffering from gangrene and ulcers, were compelled to fester in putridity without even sufficient water to cleanse their loathsome sores. Week after week the diseased and the dying were kept without shelter, and many of them without clothing, on the bare ground, exposed to a torrid sun by day and to heavy rains at all times, in total disregard of the earnest and almost despairing appeals of kind-hearted physicians for their relief. It is very easy to understand how much of this terrible wretchedness was unavoidable, particularly that part of it which proceeded from the scarcity of medicines, but it requires a very ingenious mind to palliate in any degree the heartlessness which allowed the sufferers to remain shelterless in a country where the materials for shelter are as abundant as in the South, and where thousands of willing hands from the prisoners in the stockade would have furnished all the labor. But why dwell on these matters? The shocking inhumanity of the rebel authorities will be patent to all who read these plain unvarnished reports:

PRISON HOSPITAL, Aug. 13.

Surgeon Eiland, in Charge of First Division Prison Hospital:

SIR: As medical officer of the day, I have the honor to report that I have carefully examined into the condition of said division, and find a want of proper bedding and diet, and would respectfully recommend that cooking arrangements be provided for each division separately. All of which I most respectfully submit. Respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed,) B. J. HEAD,
Act. Asst. Surgeon and Officer of the Day.

CAMP SUMTER, Aug. 9.

SIR: As officer of the day for the last twenty-four hours, I have the honor to report that the police regulations are somewhat neglected on the south side of the prison. The sanitary condition will be greatly improved when all the marshy ground is well covered over with sand, which should be done as speedily as possible. I would suggest that the wells be covered over, accidents being liable to happen as they now are; and, also, that barracks or shelter for those who have no protection from the weather be furnished. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. L. D. RICE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

To Surgeon E. D. EILAND, Medical Inspector of the Day.

OFFICE FIRST DIVISION C. S. M. HOSPITAL,
ANDERSONVILLE, Aug. 10, 1864.

SIR: As Officer of the Day, I regret to report this division in bad condition. The patients are suffering very much for want of beds and bedding. *Some of the wards have no bunks, and thereby suffer much from being on the damp ground, which is not sufficiently protected by ditches around the tents. The food is badly prepared. The bread is baked of meal, without being sifted, and the meat is not cooked properly.* Also would respectfully recommend that four or five wheelbarrows be furnished for the use of the hospital. There was no salt furnished yesterday.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. E. MUDD,
Assistant Surgeon and Officer of the Day.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, Aug. 10, 1864,
ANDERSONVILLE PRISON HOSPITAL.

SIR: As Division Officer of the day, I have the honor to offer the following report: *Passing through the streets of the different wards, I found them generally in as clean and orderly a condition as a constant accumulation of stale bread and filth, thrown from the tents, would permit.* Noticing so much waste of corn-bread, and believing it to be a sanitary measure and an economical measure on the part of the Government, and a greatly improved diet for the sick, I would suggest that less of baked corn bread be served out and the meal be mixed with the flour and made into bread.

On visiting the dead-house, I find great negligence in interring the dead, some of the bodies having lain as many as four days. Such continued negligences must certainly create an epidemic, and measures should be taken for an immediate remedy.

Yours very respectfully,

[Signed] R. M. PATTERSON, Ass. Surgeon.

To W. H. CREDELL, Ass. Surgeon in charge Second Division.

ANDERSONVILLE, GA., Thursday, Aug. 11, 1864.

SIR,—Acting as medical officer of the day at the prison, I find the sanitary condition of the interior as heretofore reported. The recent heavy rains have added greatly to the improvement of the interior in one respect by washing off the accumulation of *surface* matter. I find the marsh in the interior in need of improvement. I would suggest that it should have sand over it; also more extensive privy arrangements.

(Signed) J. J. BIRD,
Act.-Assist. Surgeon.

OFFICE SECOND DIVISION, M. P. HOSPITAL,
Aug. 13, 1864.

SIR.—As officer of the day for August 12th, I would respectfully suggest that you recommend the addition of bunks for the use of the sick in the Second Division, as there are a large number who are lying on the ground, also covering for the same. I would further suggest that ward No. 5 be provided with bedding, either of cotton or straw, with mosquito bars to protect those with gangrenous sores from the flies. I do not deem it necessary to dwell upon the subject of our embarrassment for the want of medicines within the last week. I will, however, suggest the use of anti-scorbutics, in the form of diet, connected with a nutricious diet, cleanliness, ventilation (by enlarging the hospital grounds), as agents by which we can overcome, in great measure, the embarrassments alluded to, as well as ameliorate in very great degree, the suffering that we are witnessing daily. Yours respectfully.

L. J. KILPATRICK,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

To Surgeon in Chief of Second Division.

CAMP SUMTER, ANDERSONVILLE, GA.,
C. S. M. P. Hospital, Aug. 13.

SIR: As medical officer of the day I have the honor to make the following report. Having visited the different wards, I find the tents in bad condition, a great many leaking, and a great many of the patients lying on the ground, getting very wet when it rains, also find rations insufficient. Would most respectfully recommend that straw of some kind be secured for bedding, also some arrangement to raise them off the ground. Without a change in this respect it will be impossible for us to practice with success.

Yours respectfully,

[Signed,] W. J. REEVES.

To Dr. EILAND, Surgeon in charge of Hospital.

OFFICE OF SECOND DIVISION, C. S. M. P. HOSPITAL.

SIR: As officer of the day for the last twenty-four hours I have the honor to report that I have carefully examined into the condition of said division, and find, first, that the patients diet is anything but what it should be; that they are suffering for the want of vegetables, I also find that they are suffering for the want of bunks and bedding, as well as covering, *being destitute of all.* I also find that the nurses are not as attentive as they should be. I would strongly advise that bunks be immediately prepared and suitable beds and bedding furnished them. The cooking department is very deficient. To all of which I respectfully call your attention.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

[Signed,] WM. MAGILL,
Assistant Surgeon and officer of the day.

To the officer in charge of Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, Aug. 12, 1864.

SIR: As medical officer of the day for the last twenty-four hours, I have inspected the First Division P. Hospital, and would respectfully report it in a bad condition so far as related to the accommodation of the sick. More than half of the tents in this division have neither bunks or straw, the patients being compelled to lie on the wet ground, and in some instances without blankets or anything to sleep on or cover with. In the tents where bunks have been erected the majority of them are improving. I would also report that the sick have not sufficient nourishment, and what they do receive is improperly cooked in consequence of deficiencies in the cooking department. I would respectfully suggest to you that cooking arrangements be made for this division as soon as practicable, as it is deemed essentially necessary.

Another subject that I would call to your attention is the insufficiency of the medicines. A very few of our prescriptions can be put up, and those of the medicines most needed. The arrangements also for putting up our prescriptions are of such a character that mostly the whole day is consumed before they can be distributed.

Officers and attendants I have found punctual in the discharge of their duties.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

(Signed,) J. CREWS PELOT,
Ass't Surgeon C. S. A.

To Surgeon E. D. EILAND, in charge First Division.

OFFICE THIRD DIVISION, PRISON HOSPITAL,
Aug. 10, 1864.

SIR: As medical officer of the day for the Third Division, I have the honor to report the sanitary condition of the streets in an improved condition, yet it is far short of what it should be, from the want of a stronger police and implements to work with. I would respectfully recommend more implements for ditching, and more hand barrows and boxes. I would also recommend an increase of rations for the sick, and that some steps be taken to have their rations better prepared, especially the bread, for in its present condition it is very deleterious, besides there is great waste in it. I also recommend a supply of salt be furnished the hospital, but I am informed that there is not any on hand. Respectfully yours.

(Signed) D. W. MASSE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

To Dr. DILLARD, in charge Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, M. P. HOSPITAL,
Aug. 11, 1864.

SIR: Acting as medical officer of the day for First Division C. S. M. P., I have the honor to report that I find the ground entirely too small for the sick, and the sick badly accommodated, and their tents in a very bad condition, as they nearly all leak. I recommend that the sick have a better diet, and some of them more clothing. Very respectfully yours.

(Signed) W. F. SHEPPARD,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Dr. EILAND, Surgeon in charge First Div. C.S.M.P.

PRISON HOSPITAL, CAMP SUMTER,
ANDERSONVILLE, GA., Aug. 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor, as medical officer of the day for the past 24 hours, to report as follows: I have inspected the Second Division carefully, and am sorry to have again to report the division in a very bad condition. *In the First, Second and Third Wards we have no bunks, the patients being compelled to lie on the ground, many of them without blankets and some of them without clothes. If there are any bedsacks in "Dixie" it is to be hoped that they will be procured also. We need straw very badly, especially for the Fifth Ward. We have men in this ward who are a living, moving mass of putrification, and cannot possibly be cured of their wounds unless we can make them more comfortable.*

I believe that the medical officers are doing their duty faithfully, also the nurses and attendants. But we experience great difficulty in procuring the medicines prescribed, and, as we have to use mostly indigenous remedies, we cannot use them properly, not having any vessels to prepare them in. *Could you not procure a camp kettle for each ward, to be used for that purpose only? I would also respectfully ask for a half dozen wash-basins for the fifth ward, for washing purposes—the ones we have been using for dressing wounds and ulcers are not fit for other uses. We also need a few barrels for water. Every ward needs mugs for medicines; also bottles.*

I would also respectfully call your attention to the kitchen. We need one more large kettle for cooking. The commissary department is in need of more rations of rice and flour. For the last three days we have been so short of rations that many of the wards have had no breakfast at all. The police regulations are tolerably good.

There is a great waste of bread. Many of the patients cannot eat the coarse bread, and are compelled to waste it. I would suggest the propriety of the Government buying fifty head of hogs, and having the waste materials fed to them. There are many other things which might be mentioned, but hoping that the officer of the day for to-morrow may continue the suggestions, I am, Sir, your obedient and humble servant,

A. THORNBURG, Asst. Surgeon C. S. A.

CAMP SUMTER, ANDERSONVILLE, GA.,
Aug. 15, 1864.

Assistant Surgeon E. T. McSwain, in charge of Stockade:

SIR: As medical officer of the day for stockade, I have the honor to make the following report:

The absence o any hygienic influences are too palpable to require any comment. The crowded condition of the prison is known to you, nor need I mention that an August sun develope a vast amount of miasma, which not only affects those in the prison but these surrounding it. These are all evident. I desire, however, to make the following suggestions:

1. *As there are many inmates of the prison too sick and feeble to get through the crowd and report at sick call, and as many die from ——— when jammed in such a crowd,* I recommend that it be made the duty of each medical officer on duty at the stockade to visit such cases in their quarters, and make the necessary prescriptions for such members of his detachment.

2. I further recommend that the old cases of scurvy, which are continued from day to day without any alteration in the prescription, be required to report at sick call but once each week, and that in the intervals the prescriptions be continued.

3. In the last place, I would suggest that each medical officer of the day be supplied, before visiting the stockade, with medicines enough to administer to the several cases which require treatment.

While we are obtaining indigneous remedies, would it not be a good idea to get a quantity of white ash. I feel assured that it might be used with much advantage in many of the cases which daily appear at the sick call.

The above is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) Q. W. HOWELL,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

C. S. MILITARY PRISON, ANDERSONVILLE, GA.,
Aug. 15, 1864.

SIR: Being Medical Officer of the Day, for the last 24 hours, I make the following report: The condition of the prison is as good as could be expected under the existing circumstances. I would suggest a new arrangement during sick call. *At present it is impossible for all the sick to get out; the little gate through which they enter is not sufficient to admit all.* I think it would be better to open one-half of the large gate, which would give ample room. Again, I think the wound-dresser should be supplied with a sufficient quantity of necessary articles, and be made to stay at his post the whole time during sick call. *There are quite a number of wounds left undressed every day.* Respectfully, &c.

O. C. COLLINS, Act.-Asst.-Surgeon.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
ANDERSONVILLE, GA., Aug. 8, 1864.

SIR: The undersigned would respectfully report that the police force has been efficiently increased during the day, promising a better condition of the tents and streets in future.

The Commissary Department is in good condition; corn bread is furnished in excess. It is recommended that an increase of meat, salt and vegetables be issued instead. Yours, respectfully.

(Signed) JAMES I. BUTTS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

To officer in charge of Third Division.

CAMP SUMTER, ANDERSONVILLE, GA., Aug. 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor of making the following report as Medical Inspector of the day: Inspection of hospital I find it policed well, but a great deficiency in cooking. I therefore recommend utensils for each division and cooks, so as to have all their rations prepared. I also recommend a variety of splints being made for fractures, *as there is not a splint in the hospital.* They are much needed. Also, a detail for getting indigenous remedies for each ward. It will take two nurses but a short time each day, and we can dispense with much less medicine.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) R. E. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Surgeon.

To Surgeon E. D. EILAND, in charge of First Division.

PRISON HOSPITAL, CAMP SUMTER, Aug. 9, 1864.

SIR: As medical officer of the day, I have the honor to report as follows: That I have visited the second ward at various times, and find the patients in the different wards suffering from scorbutics, diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. *They are all in a very deplorable condition.* They are all needing bedsacks, straw, &c., without which it is impossible to treat them successfully. *They also need a change of linen, some of them being entirely without clothing of any kind.* I would also suggest that each ward be furnished with a small oven or skillet and a camp kettle, for the purpose of cooking for the patients. Also being out of Pul. Irini, we need corn-meal for poultices, which I hope you will cause to be issued to-day, as the surgeon ward is greatly in need of poultices to dress wounds and ulcers. I do not think that the police do their entire duty. Also that the nurses and attendants be required to keep the wards in better order.

As we are almost out of medicines, I would respectfully remind you of the necessity of procuring a quantity of indigenous remedies.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. THORNBURG,
Asst. Surgeon C. S. A.

To Surgeon E. D. EILAND, in charge First Division C. S. M. P. Hospital.

OFFICE THIRD DIVISION, August 15, 1864.

SIR—I have the honor to report as medical officer of the day of this division, that I find the tents and streets in good condition; that the attendants are discharging their duties faithfully. I would recommend that bunks be furnished this division, and also recommend that more vegetables be furnished instead of so much corn bread for the use of the sick. I also recommend an additional supply of buckets.

(Signed) D. M. HALL, Acting Assistant Surgeon.

To D. W. MAGILL, Assistant Surgeon in charge.

ANDERSONVILLE, GA., Aug. 15, 1864.

SIR: As officer of the day for the First Division, I have the honor to report that the grounds are still in an unhealthy condition. I earnestly recommend that lime be used in each ward twice a week as a disinfectant, that each can recover more rapidly. The wards I find deficient in soap, as well as an insufficiency of buckets to carry soap and water to the sick. I recommend that a sufficiency of each be furnished. I also recommend that the cooking for this division be done in this division, and two brick ovens and two kettles be furnished immediately. Very respectfully, (Signed,) B. F. STANLY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

To Surgeon E. D. EILAND, in charge of First Division.

OFFICE FIRST DIVISION PRISON HOSPITAL,
Aug. 17, 1864.

SIR: As officer of the day, I have the honor to report this division in as good condition as the facilities at hand will admit of. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. E. MUDD. Asst. Surgeon.

To Surgeon EILAND, in charge.

C. S. MILITARY PRISON HOSPITAL,
THIRD DIVISION, Aug. 17.

SIR: As medical officer of the day, I have the honor to report the sanitary condition of the division improving, but it is very much in need of shovels and more boxes and wheelbarrows, or handbarrows, as the police, to a great extent, are dependent upon other divisions for these implements. I would recommend that bunks be furnished the sick, so that they may be raised from the bare ground. If they cannot be furnished, that a sufficient number of passes be granted to the nurses that they may go out and gather boughs and straw for the men to lie on, and thereby alleviate much suffering. I would also call your attention to the insufficiency of the cooking utensils. I would further recommend that some steps be taken to have the victuals prepared better, especially the bread, for in its present state it is not only deleterious to the patients, but it is a great waste. Respectfully.

D. W. MASSEE, A. A. Surgeon.

To the Assistant Surgeon in charge of Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
ANDERSONVILLE PRISON HOSPITAL.

SIR: I have the honor as division officer of the day to present the following report:

In passing through the streets of the division I found the water barrels in a very dirty and dilapidated condition, causing in consequence a very short supply of very poor water for the patients. These barrels should be repaired or replaced by new ones immediately.

The streets were in their usual good order and cleanly, with the exception of the space immediately round the water barrels.

The attendants were seemingly faithful, performing their duties so far as they are supplied with material and seek to add to the comforts and improvements of the patients.

I would again respectfully call your attention to the diet of the sick and the great improvement which might be made by mixing the flour with a portion of that meal (well sifted) now made into the unpalatable, indigestible, disease-giving bakery bread.

All surgeons finding it impossible to effectually cure or prevent sickness, particularly bowel complaints, while the use of such bread is continued.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. M. PATTERSON, A. A. Surgeon.

To H. W. CREDILL, Assistant Surgeon, in charge Second Division.

C. S. M. P. HOSPITAL,
THIRD DIVISION, Aug. 18, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, as medical officer of the day, that I find the tents in good condition, the nurses discharging their duties faithfully, also the police force sufficiently strong.

I would recommend that more bunks be constructed for the sick. The dead-house is in good order; the dead promptly removed.

(Signed) D. M. HALL,
A. A. Surgeon, Third Division.

To Dr. M. CREDILL, Medical Inspector of the day.

ANDERSONVILLE, GA., Aug. 18, 1864.

SIR: As medical officer of the day for the Second Division, I have the honor to report that I find no change for the worse in said division.

It seems to be kept as clean as the nature of the circumstances will admit of. I wish, however, to recommend that, if possible, the rations issued to the sick be increased, so that each sick man may receive double the quantity of meat rations he now gets. I was surprised to learn that the rations were limited.

(Signed) Your obed't serv't N. L. MILLS.

To Assistant-Surgeon in charge Second Division.

CONFEDERATE STATES MIL. PRISON HOSPITAL,
Aug. 18.

SIR: As Medical officer of the day for First Division Confederate States Military Prison Hospital, I have visited the ward several times during the past twenty-four hours. I am glad the hospital is to be enlarged.

As I ask for the sick only a few things, I hope they will be granted, viz.: A small cooking apparatus for each ward, good corn meal well sifted, and a reasonable quantity of flour and rice, vegetables enough to make plenty of soup for all the sick and suffering.

I am happy to say that the sick are brought here from the stockade in ambulances.

The surgeons and attendants do their duties well, as far as I could see, and seemed to do everything in their power for their patients.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed,) W. P. SHEPPARD,
A. A. Surgeon and officer of the day.

To Surgeon in charge of Division.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE,
Aug. 17, 1864.

SIR: Having the honor of being medical officer of the day, I have made my usual rounds through the stockade in accordance to the order.

I recommend that the wells should be inclosed and covered, and I suggest that a suitable number of men be detailed every day for the purpose of policing the prison.

I have nothing further to recommend but what has been heretofore recommended.

Respectfully submitted, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) H. L. HINDSMAN,
A. A. Surgeon and Officer of the Day.

To S. T. McSWAIN, Assistant Surgeon and officer in charge of Stockade.

OFFICER OF THE DAY, C. S. M. PRISON,
ANDERSONVILLE, GA., Aug. 17.

SIR: As Officer of the Day for the past 24 hours, I have the honor to report that the filling up of the marsh inside the prison is progressing slowly. I would suggest that the small sinks about the tents be discontinued, and boxes used instead for the sick; and that the privy accommodations be lengthened, and the water be entirely confined to the privy channel; and that the police force be increased on the south side of the barracks, or made more effective.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) G. S. D. RICE, A. A. Surgeon.

To Assistant Surgeon E. T. McSWAIN, Medical Inspector of the Day.

FEDERAL PRISON HOSPITAL,
ANDERSONVILLE, GA., Aug. 19.

SIR—As officer of the day for the past twenty-four hours of the First Division Prison Hospital, I would respectfully report that I have inspected the Division and found the police as good, and the patients as comfortable, as the nature of the circumstances would allow. I would again, however, call your attention to the condition of the patients, more than half of the tents are without bunks or bedding, necessarily causing considerable discomfort to the patients. The food is improperly cooked, and I would again suggest the necessity of having cooking arrangements provided for the division.

We are in need of about twelve barrels for water for the division, at least one wheel-barrow for each ward for policing purposes. I would also report an insufficiency of medicines.

The officers and attendants have been punctual in the discharge of their duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. CREW PILOT,
Assistant Surgeon and officer of the day.

Surgeon E. D. EILAND, in charge First Division, Federal Prison Hospital.

FEDERAL PRISON HOSPITAL, Aug. 19, 1864.

SIR: As officer of the day, I have the honor to report the sanitary condition of the hospital in its usual condition. I would suggest the addition of six barrels for the use of the Second Division of the hospital; also, four barrels for the use of well. We are short of acids for the scurvy patients. The bread and flour is very bad quality, and not adapted to the condition of the sick. Respectfully,

(Signed) L. J. KILPATRICK, A. A. Surgeon.

To W. H. CREDILL, in charge of Second Division Federal Prison Hospital.

STOCKADE, Aug. 17, 1864.

SIR: As medical officer of the day I have the honor to report the sanitary condition of the prison as good as circumstances will admit. Also, the culinary department is in good order.

(Signed) W. H. BAILEY, A. A. Surgeon.

To Assistant Surgeon McSWAIN, in charge of Stockade.

C. S. M. P. HOSPITAL, THIRD DIVISION, Aug. 19.

SIR: As medical officer of the day, I have the honor to report that I find the streets this morning in foul condition. The work by the nurses has been properly performed, but that of the police had been sadly neglected. I am truly sorry to say that on yesterday, I found the streets of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards entirely neglected, both by nurses and police.

The tents are in fine condition, but not yet furnished with bunks.

The Commissary Department is complete, *food* of all kinds as plentiful as circumstances will admit of.

The dead have been promptly removed, and the house is in proper order.

(Signed,) J. J. BUTTS,
A. A. Surgeon.

To Medical Inspector.

PRISON HOSPITAL, CAMP SUMTER, Aug. 20.

SIR: As medical officer for the past twenty-four hours, I have the honor of reporting that I have inspected the sick division at various times, and find much cause of complaint; but as the various deficiencies had been reported by every officer in the division at different times, I deem it entirely unnecessary for me to do more than respectfully urge the measures recommended by the officers to be adopted as speedily as possible.

The division needs straw, bunks, bed sacks, empty barrels for holding water, buckets, &c. Hoping that these things will be furnished as speedily as possible,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. THORNBURGH.
Asst. Surg. P. A. C. S.

Asst. Surg. McGILL, Medical Inspector of the day.

CONFEDERATE STATES MIL. PRISON HOSPITAL,
ANDERSONVILLE, Aug. 20, 1864.

Dr. W. McGill, Surgeon in charge of Third Division:

SIR: As Medical Officer of the Day, I have the honor to report that the sanitary condition of the division is not as good as it ought to be, from the want of implements and the want of a stronger police. The nurses, so far as I can ascertain, are quite attentive to their duties. In examining the kitchen or cooking department, *I find the beef in very bad condition, having been blown by flies so long that it was infested with live insects or creepers.* The division is very much in need of more boxes. I respectfully recommend that bunks or straw be furnished the patients of the division.

Respectfully,

(Signed,) D. W. MASSEE, A. A. Surgeon.

FIRST DIVISION C. S. M. P. HOSPITAL,
Aug. 29, 1864.

SIR: Acting as Medical Officer of the Day, I have the honor to report that I have visited the wards several times during the past 24 hours. As the weather is pleasant, I find the different wards in as good condition as could be expected.

I would suggest that meal be supplied to aid the sick, who wish it instead of the unsalable bread from the bakers. I would further recommend vegetable diet for all the sick.

Very respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. R. SHEPPARD,
Acting Assistant Surgeon and Officer of the Day.

To Dr. E. D. EILAND, Inspector of the Day.

ANDERSONVILLE, GA., Aug. 29, 1864.

W. H. Credell, Asst.-Surgeon in charge of Second Division:

SIR; As Medical Officer of the Day, for the last 24 hours, I have the honor to make the following report:

I notice that there are very many of the sick in great need of clothing; this lack is a sad one, and if possible, clothing should be provided for the most needed cases. I also notice the cooking department is poorly supplied with salt; a scarcity of this article is a fruitful source of bowel affliction, and I would suggest that the gangrene ward be enlarged, as it is quite insufficient to receive all gangere cases. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed,) W. L MILLS, A. A. Surgeon.

CAMP SUMTER, HOSPITAL PRISON,
ANDERSONVILLE, GA., Sept. 1, 1864.

W. H. Credell, Assistant Surgeon, in charge Second Division:

SIR: As Medical Officer of the Day, for the last 24 hours, I have the honor to report the following: I notice the rations for the sick are entirely insufficient, especially salt, and respectfully recommend that their rations be increased.

Yours, respectfully, W. S. MILLS, A. A. S.

IV.

Of the condition of the prisoners in the stockade at Andersonville, their mode of existence, their privations, their destitution and their hopelessness, at an earlier stage of this letter I had not designed to write, preferring to give the facts in the language of the simple daily memoranda of two of the deceased prisoners, but there remains now only a few hours before the departure of the mail, and it will be impossible to have these diaries fully transcribed. I must, therefore, content myself with a summary on these points, the facts having been obtained from at least a hundred witnesses. The stockade or pen in which the prisoners at Andersonville are confined, is an enclosure of fourteen acres, five of which were a morass. Here the men were without shelter, and in many instances almost naked, huddled together without room for exercise. During the hot Summer months there were scattered about in this pen an average of at least 500 prisoners, who were suffering from disease in almost every form incident to man, in a climate to which he is unaccustomed. Five acres of the surface of the ground were covered with human excrement, exhaling a morbific influence which would prove fatal even to the rice plantation laborer, accustomed from infancy to breathing the malarious atmosphere of his native savannahs. Constantly drenched by rains, receiving bad food, always poorly prepared and often raw, in many instances naked and laboring under a mental depression verging upon melancholy, feeling that their days were numbered, the prisoners were kept in their dreadful prison. Under these circumstances the mortality became frightful, and as a matter of defence from an epidemic, the rebel authorities were compelled to this out the shambles early in September, by sending several thousand of the prisoners to a new stockade established at Savannah, where their sufferings were considerably alleviated. Subsequently these men on the breaking out of the yellow fever at Savannah were removed to another prison pen at Milan. Before the change from Andersonville was made *eleven thousand victims* had been buried, uncoffined, in the shallow trenches near the prison. From the official record I transcribe the number of deaths daily, from July 23 to Sept. 5, inclusive:

July 23	46	Aug. 15	120
July 24	59	Aug. 16	107
July 25	63	Aug. 17	114
July 26	65	Aug. 18

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

Semmes in Command of the Pirate Sea King.

The Official Correspondence in the Florida Affair.

The Ratification of Peace in Denmark.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 25.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 12th, via Queenstown on the 13th, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. She has fifteen passengers for Halifax and twenty-three for Boston. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The steamer *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 12th inst.

The steamer *Saxonia* has gone into her dock at Southampton for repairs. Her mails, passengers, &c., for Hamburg, were transferred to the *Bavaria*. The accident to the *Saxonia's* machinery occurred five days after she left New-York. She broke her stern-box, and had to lay to for five days during a heavy gale. Her stern pipe compartment filled with water, but, with the exception of a few bags of coffee, her cargo sustained no damage. She was driven so much out of her course as to be within 200 miles of Greenland.

The Board of Trade have ordered an inquiry into the loss of the steamer *Java*.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE PIRATE SEMMES.

Later advices from Madeira confirm the report that the steamer *Laurel*, from Liverpool, had transferred a crew to the large screw-steamer named the *Sea King* off Madeira. Thirty-six men, however, refused to join the *Sea King*, and were sent back to Liverpool.

THE FLORIDA AFFAIR.

The English journals publish the official correspondence between the American Consul at Bahia and the President of that province.

Under this correspondence some of the English journals reiterate their denunciations of the seizure of the *Florida*.

The London *Morning Star* says:

"Although the Federal accounts of the seizure of the *Florida* have not yet been received, there can be no doubt that a very gross violation of neutrality has been committed, and it hopes that the United States Government will repudiate the transaction and offer satisfaction to Brazil." It adds: "The American Nation is strong enough to wait for the capture of these cruisers in due form. The triumph of the *Kearsarge* lost none of its *éclat* from the previous career of its victim, and we know of nothing which could so raise the reputation of the Government of the United States, among its friends in Europe, as a prompt offer of reparation to Brazil for this unquestionable and unpardonable outrage."

La France announces that Brazil has broken off friendly relations with the United States, on account of the seizure of the *Florida*.

ENGLISH OFFICERS IN AMERICAN CAMPS.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that a very considerable number of officers of the British army have now visited the American camps in the North and the South. No instance of affront or arrogance offered to them has ever reached us, "and," adds the writer, "if any officer desires to see what is passing in the American camps, we believe he can accomplish his object by simply presenting himself in his proper uniform to any superior officer."

EARL RUSSELL ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

Earl RUSSELL has been installed Rector of the Aberdeen University. In the course of a speech which he made on the occasion, he said:

"There is another portion of the globe where we still have to lament scenes of bloodshed. We still have to lament the bloody arbitrament of war in America. We have to lament that that war has not yet been brought to a close. If there is any bright spot in the dark scene, it is for the African race. I cannot but believe that the civil war in America, whichever way it may end, whether the States unite again, or whether there is to be a final separation, I cannot but believe that out of these events the Africa race are to receive their freedom."

APPOINTMENT.

Hon. J. C. SCARLETT, late British Minister at Athens, is appointed Ambassador to Mexico.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Memorials in favor of MULLER have been presented to Sir GEORGE GREY, the Home Secretary. The result is not yet announced, but report says that he declines to interfere.

Preparations for the execution of MULLER on the 14th inst. were in progress at Newgate.

Admiral Sir M. STOPFORD is dead.

Lord PELHAM CLINTON, a son of the late Duke of NEWCASTLE, a young midshipman in the navy, has been dismissed the service by court-martial, for desertion.

General TOM THUMB, with his wife and suite, are giving private receptions to the leading people in Liverpool.

FRANCE.

The probable retirement of DROUYN DE L'HUYS is reported by the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash of nearly two and a half millions.

The King of the Belgians is on a visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON at Compeigne.

The Paris Bourse was firmer on the 11th, and the Rentes closed at 65f. 15c.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

The Upper House of the Danish Legislature approved the treaty of peace by 55 against 4. Four members abstained from voting. The Schleswig members present all voted either against the treaty, or not at all.

The King of Denmark would sign the treaty on the 12th inst.

ITALY.

The debates in the Chamber of Deputies on the convention and removal of the Capital was continued on the 10th and 11th, without a vote being come to.

Insurrectionary movements are again reported in Venetia. Armed bands had made demonstrations in Friuli at Venzone. Troops were sent in pursuit of them.

Additional details of the floods in Tuscany show that deplorable damage was done to property in and around Florence. It is believed that but few lives were lost.

King VICTOR EMANUEL and the Czarwitch exchanged visits at Turin.

INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Bombay mail of Oct. 29 reached Suez Nov. 9.

Private Indian telegrams report a favorable movement of a half per cent. in exchanges.

MELBOURNE, Saturday, Sept. 24.

Gold shipments of the month, 25,750 ounces. Trade is dull.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA

The mails from the West African ports are received. The news is unimportant.

Trade was brisk at Bonny and Old Calabar, but dull at other points.

Trade was stopped on the Benin River by the British Commodore, owing to the nonpayment of certain fines.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Discount market was easy, but there was a full average demand at the bank at the reduced rate of 8 ℔ cent. The open market was also active, and the supply abundant at 7⅞@7⅞ ℔ cent. The demand for gold for the continent has revived. The funds are firm. Mercantile suspensions are still of daily occurrence, principally in London.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—12TH.

The market is generally steady.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., RIGLAND, ATHIA & Co., and others, report Flour firmer. Wheat firm; Red Western, 7s 2d. @ —; Red Southern, 7s. 6d.@ —; White Southern, —@—; Canadian, 9 ℔ cental. Corn steady, mixed 29s. 6d.@30s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—12TH.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., GORDON, BRIDGE & Co., and others, report Beef declining. Pork dull and nominal. Bacon steady. Butter firm. Lard active and advanced 1d., quoted at 48s. 6d. Tallow upward at an advance of 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—NOV. 12.

Ashes quiet and steady. SUGAR upward. COFFEE steady. RICE advancing. LINSEED OIL quiet at 33s. 6d. RETINE very dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firmer at 6os. 6d. COD OIL steady.

PETROLEUM (South, Eng., Brand Brandon)—The market is firm with an upward tendency; refined is quoted at 1s. 10d @2s ℔ gallon

LONDON MARKETS.

(Baring,) BREADSTUFFS firm. IRON quiet at $7 for rails and bars. 5s. 3d. for Scotch Pig. SUGAR firmer at an advance of 6d. COFFEE upward with an advance of 6d. TEA quiet and steady. RICE upward. TALLOW advancing; quoted at 43s 9d. @44s. LINSEED firm. LINSEED CAKES firm. LINSEED OIL firm, at £33 ℔ ton. SPERM OIL nominal. SPIRITS TURPENTINE buoyant, at 61s 6d. @62s. PETROLEUM quiet, at £16 10s. for Crude, and 1s. 11½d. @2s. ℔ gallon for refined.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market on Friday was downward, with small sales. Illinois Central Railroad, 60⅞@61⅛ discount. United States Five-twenties, 70@71.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 12—Evening.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 15, 00 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and importers. The market is buoyant, with an advance of ⅛@⅜ per ℔ lb.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is steady

PROVISIONS—The market is dull. Lard is firm. Tallow steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 12—Evening.

Consols closed at 91@91¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Erie Railroad 40@41; Illinois Central Railroad 51@62 discount.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 7.

The treaty of peace has been finally adopted by both Houses of the Danish Legislature.

Capt. SEMMES was on board the new Confederate cruiser *Sea King*; when she received her crew from the *Laurel* off Madeira. He explained to the men what he expected them to do in the rebel service. A considerable row then ensued, and out of about 100 men 36 declined to go.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 13.

The *Patrie* asserts that England has called upon the great Powers to protest collectively against the seizure of the *Florida*.

The Rentes close at 65f. 20c.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 13.

The Home Secretary has refused to reprieve MULLER, and he will be executed on the 14th.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

News from New-Orleans to Nov. 19—A Crisis Among the Planters—Failure of the Crops—Miscellaneous.

The steamer *Suwo Nada*, from New-Orleans Nov. 19, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the following news.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

A Crisis Among the Planters—The Free Labor Bureau—The Freedmen—The New Labor System, &c., &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Saturday, Nov. 19, 1864.

We are in the midst of terrible times in the planting interests. The worm, which destroyed the cotton, though a very frail animal, has done more to ruin the commercial interests of this city, this year, than all the agents of JEFF. DAVIS combined. Men who, a year ago, were in comfortable circumstances, are now so poor that they have to borrow money enough of their friends to meet their ordinary expenses. Among these are many active men, who rushed from the North and came with small fortunes and large ones, ready to embark in the culture of cotton in this new field. The prospect presented by the present aspect of affairs is anything but cheerful. Everybody is sick and discouraged. Plantations can be hired for half what they brought last year, and there are but few who desire to hire at all.

Six months ago, there was every encouragement in the world that this Fall we would have reached such pleasant results from the labor of the year as was never known before; but the hopes then indulged are now exploded, and we find everywhere but one vast field of desolation. The country looks as if some vast breath of vengeance had swept over it. There is no bright prospect anywhere. Planters who were proud of the intended results of the labor of the negroes for the year; men who proclaimed that, although seventy thousand of the best working men had been taken by the rebels in their flight, or by the army of the Union, have declared that they would, with those who were left, realize this year more profit on their capital than they had any year before, in all their experience; and now, as if only to exhibit their rage, we find them foolishly blaming the negroes for the trouble which the army-worm has brought upon them.

There are many plantations, however, that are already abandoned by their hirers. The laborers on such places are in a sad plight. The lessees, seeing that utter ruin and bankruptcy stared them in the face, picked up what produce could be had, took it to market and disposed of it. Some of them, after so doing, have been glad to return North, or retire to *private life* in Louisiana. But fortunately, Gen. BANKS, in his labor system, established a lien upon the produce for the pay of the laborers. To satisfy this lien, the produce is seized, no matter whether found in the hands of the first or sixth purchaser. A few days since a planter, after pocketing the proceeds of his crop, was settling up his affairs, expecting to depart for foreign lands in a few hours, when suddenly the Superintendent of the Bureau of Free Labor visited him with a bill of $2,000 for the pay of the laborers whom he had hired. The planter tried to get away, but the Superintendent informed him that Gen. HURLBUT had ordered him to be kept fast till the money was paid. The $2,000 in fine, clean greenbacks, were rolled out, counted, and placed where the poor negroes can reap the benefit of them. The Bureau of Free Labor is busily engaged in the vast labors assigned to it. The year established for the operation of Gen. BANKS' labor order will terminate Feb. 1, 1865, when the new treasury system will come into operation. In closing up the affairs of this year, this bureau has a vast duty to perform.

When the crop has failed, and men are everywhere gloomy over the results of the year, to secure the pay of sixty thousand poor, ignorant and helpless people, is a work of no small magnitude.

There are but few planters who will pay expenses this year. Perhaps there will not be a dozen among the fourteen hundred, who are within our military lines. The crops of corn are very meagre. It is considered a waste of the soil to use it for corn, when sugar and cotton are so much more valuable. Persons claim that they can save money by purchasing corn at the North. The negroes, who were allowed patches of land for their private use, have done better, in many cases, than their employers. They were not encouraged to raise sugar and cotton, and hence they raised sweet potatoes, corn, and various vegetables. These they easily sell, at very good prices; and, it is a fact, that the laborers will, in many cases, make by far more money than their employers. Indeed, I know of some who have made from three to five hundred dollars, aside from their wages, clothing, food, &c., &c., while their employers have lost some fifty thousand dollars, and others more or less, according to circumstances.

But there is one commendable feature about this matter of paying the laborers. The old planters are not so willing to pay any bills as they are to compensate the laborers for their toil. That much can be said to *their* credit; but in regard to the new it is otherwise. No men give more trouble than those from the North—men who have just embarked in the planting interest. Among these are some noble exceptions of course.

The freedmen are very patient in the midst of this new aspect of affairs, however detrimental these affairs are to them. This people are remarkable in this respect. They may work a year for a man and then lose their hard-earned wages, and they desire to kill no one nor to make any trouble. Thus it is that in all the South, when the "masters" are away fighting, and the slaves could set the towns and cities in a blaze, we never hear of anything of the kind.

In regard to the new Treasury regulations for freedmen there is the greatest possible feeling among all classes. Whoever prepared those regulations should come into Louisiana and see, on a plantation for one year as a punishment for having invented so foolish and nonsensical a concern.

Ten dollars per month is given to the white female hands! I give this as an instance. Out of this ten dollars a woman must clothe herself and her children; feed herself and her children; purchase starch, soap, candles, combs, pins, needles, and thread. Ten dollars, when used in purchasing these articles from artful and cunning planters, would last ten days. How is the woman to live the other twenty days? She *must* eat and the pretended improvement on Gen. BANKS' system compels her to steal. And when we consider that this class of laborers make up more than one-half of the laborers of this department, we may safely calculate on abundance of trouble under this new system.

But this is not all: the whole plan would entail upon us woes far more serious than anything yet witnessed since the first explosion among the magazines of the insurgents.

Practical men will view the future with the deepest regret, if this horrid system be not utterly suspended. It is so cumbersome that it would take more clerks, superintendents, agencies, books, and offices, to carry it out, than it does to work some branches of the Government. Simple-minded negroes and common-minded planters, would find so much to the machine that they could find neither head nor tail to it.

The greatest good the Government can do to this part of the country, is to let Gen. BANKS' system alone. It is impossible to find one as good. If it has any defects, the General can remedy them with a stroke of his pen.

Even the Special Agent of the Treasury, Mr. FLANDERS, seeing the utter impracticability of the new system, has called a meeting of the planters to help him out of the dilemma into which this system has thrown him. It will be absolutely necessary to make so many alterations in the plan in order to work it, that when the year ends we will see more trouble engured by the poor freedmen, than they have endured thus far in their exodus.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE MANNER OF MANAGING THE PLANTATIONS—SPEECH BY MAJ. PLUMLEY.

Maj. B. RUSH PLUMLEY made an interesting speech in New-Orleans on Nov. 18, going into the labor question at length. He said:

I came to this department, opposed to what seemed to be the policy of Gen. BANKS, in relation to the colored man. I have studied that policy carefully; have worked under it assiduously, watching it at every step of its progress. If I could discover in it any purpose or any tendency to injure the colored man, I should reject and denounce it. I say to you, gentlemen, that, familiar as I am with all the obstacles, I do not know a people man in this country who, in the face of so many practical difficulties as beset the negro question in this department, would have accomplished so much as has been done by Gen. BANKS. We seem to forget that those orders of his, about which men differ so much, have had not only the approval of our Government, but the commendation of high authorities abroad. His order for the organization of the Corps d'Afrique, under which I labored actively, attracted attention abroad, and was commended by the journals of France, the most martial people of Europe. His order creating the Enrollment Commission, of which I was a member, was a great step toward true consideration of the freedmen. It was fully approved by Secretary STANTON, whose care of the colored man is not to be disputed. The "Labor Order," criticised by various animosities, was the signal step that lifted the colored man, fleeing pell mell from the chances of war, the vindictiveness of his late owners, and the cupidity of adventurers, to the opportunity of organized labor and secure pay. I had the honor, by request of the late Brig.-Gen. RANSOM, then at Natchez, to escort a committee of planters from Natchez to Vicksburgh, to ask of Maj.-Gen. GRANT some order for the control of the colored labor of that department. After hearing their statement and examining the Labor Order of Gen. BANKS, Gen. GRANT said he would issue a similar order. Subsequently the Labor Order of Gen. BANKS was approved by the War Department and ordered to be made general. A few planters who are opposed to the freedom of the colored man, or to any recognition of him, except as a slave, are writing against the Labor Order. These men are of the class who sit for ever under the nightmare of St. Domingo, in the dread of insurrection and ruin. They are the Bourbons of our revolution, of whom it may be said, as NAPOLEON said of them in France: "They never learn anything, and never forget anything." They seek to make the Labor Order responsible for their lost crop this year. Some Northern adventurers, who come here to hire a plantation, make a fortune in a single season, and go away to spend it; but those who have failed are crying aloud against the Labor Order as the cause of their unsuccess. Neither of these classes are the men to develop the vast resources of this delta. Their losses are owing to their own unacceptance of the conditions of revolution, to the chances of war, to their grasping monopoly of too much land, of the peculiar management of which they are ignorant, to hasty and imperfect cultivation, to the ruinous effects of an unpropitious season falling upon such cultivation and, above all, to the worm. Possibly, God means to teach us, through the fearful desolation by the "worm," that not the men who are wedded to the past, nor yet to the temporary sojourner, are to reap the harvests of this productive clime. There are "firms" here of Northern men who work or control from twelve to twenty plantations. When it is remembered that these contain from one to two thousand acres each, some idea of the wildness of the business may be had. There are migratory lawyers, ex-members of Congress, attended by frontier adventurers—who publicly announce that a negro is no better than a mule—who, by official collusion, have possession of from three to five plantations. Must it not be impossible for men to succeed in such a manner? These two classes are exceptions to the general rule of cultivation, but the exceptions are of sufficient number to be disastrous. There are planters who are earnestly accepting the new order of things. There are Northern men who are doing whatever they can for the community and themselves in working their plantations. They suffer, but they attribute it to the true cause—the visitation of the "worm." Such is the fertility of the soil and the organization of the labor that even these experimentists might have made money but for the "worms." I know of one plantation on which was the labor, and all the appliances, with the growth and promise for two hundred bales of cotton—the product is four bales. Many of these itinerant cultivators, who were rich, but are now ruined, vent their woe upon the "Labor Order." The "worm" has gathered their crops, leaving them to the just retribution of unprofitable and melancholy gleaning. The "Education Order" is to-day affording gratuitous instruction to many thousands of colored people, young and old. Above all, the free State of Louisiana is the vanguard of an army of returning commonwealths. The free constitution of Louisiana will become the model for the organic law of the whole circle of Southern States. Commanders may ignore the civil State. Lawyers, unfit for revolution and incapable themselves of governing, limited by constitutional narrowness to all gallons and legal precedents, may reject it. Politicians, wedded to their own plan of restoration, for their own political advancement, may condemn it, but there it stands, the free State of Louisiana, an organic body, vitalized by the life-blood of the people, as real, and continuous, as permanent as they. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, with these measures and their results before me, am I not warranted in my faith in the ability and true purpose of Major-Gen. BANKS? As an Abolitionist, looking to the best interests of the colored man, am I not warranted in urging the free colored creoles of Louisiana to lend their united support to these measures as the best and most speedy mode of attaining what they desire? There is one significant circumstance connected with the restoration of Louisiana, which we do not seem to note, and that is, that nothing has been said of it by the rebel journals. They do not discuss it. For their silence, there may be two reasons. First, the discussion of it might enliven the hope of many of their own people that restoration is possible, and so weaken the rebel hold on those who long for peace. Secondly, they cannot indorse it, and they may be unwilling to condemn, what hereafter they may wish to adopt. Following the triumph of our arms must come the restoration of the States and the reign of peace, made stable by freedom. I do not expect that emancipation will be followed by an immediate rush of millions of freedmen upon the suffrage of the country. I see no reason why the free colored creoles, and all free colored men who have fought for their country, or who can read and write should not vote. I see a hundred reasons why they should. Nearly two years ago the Hon. Secretary CHASE wrote to me suggesting that the colored man should vote upon a property qualification. I replied at once, recommending an educational qualification. Mr. CHASE immediately accepted my suggestion and urged its adoption. A bill framed upon that basis will be passed by the Legislature, soon or late, by patient and persistent effort. It is just and cannot be met by any argument but that of prejudice or passion. The bill now before the Legislature is not sound in principle, because it bases the right of citizenship upon the degree of white or black blood. It would perpetuate caste. We must not forget that this political equality has nothing to do with social equality. A man is not my companion because he votes. Many white men will not associate with me, many I will not associate with. We want, for the sake of the country and for man, civil justice, equality for all men before the law—and politically. Then the social question will take care of itself. I think that the right of the free colored men to vote lies to-day almost in their own hands. What is needed to accomplish it are unity, wisdom, patience and labor. If, instead of combining all his forces for the benefit of the race, he shall plunge into division and weakness, fighting his friends when he should fight his enemies, refusing a part, because he cannot get all, of justice, then assuredly the colored man, in all his classes, will go under, in the restoration of the nationality, even in peace and freedom. He will not have exhibited that fitness that is claimed for him to become a constituent of a great Government, and nations or classes of men never receive benefits for which they are not fitted. Free colored creoles of Louisiana! The condition of the colored man on this continent, for years to come, may depend upon you. Combine your influence, enlarge your patience, increase your labor, sustain the Government, and you will win. Apart from all other considerations, believing as I do most firmly, that the power and grandeur of my own race on this continent are to enlarge by justice to the colored race, I shall help them wherever and wherever I can.

ANOTHER MILITIA ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
CHIEF ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ENROLLMENT,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18, 1864.

ENROLLMENT ORDERS, No. 2.—The following orders are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The period designated for persons in this parish and the City of New-Orleans to enroll having expired on the 15th inst., all persons coming within the meaning of the orders for enrollment, who have neglected and failed to report and enroll in compliance therewith, are hereby set to summary punishment," and they will be fined—the proceeds to go toward the expenses of the enrollment. All such persons are hereby notified that they will save themselves much trouble by reporting without delay to the Enrollment Headquarters, No. 45 Carondelet-street.

2. All male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not *actually* in the United States service, as officers or soldiers who have arrived in New-Orleans since the promulgation of the orders for enrollment, and who have not enrolled, will report at once for enrollment at this office.

3. All persons so ject to enrollment, who may hereafter arrive in this city, will report for enrollment at this office within forty-eight hours after their arrival.

4. Persons who have enrolled in compliance with orders, and who desire certificates of enrollment, can receive them by applying at this office.

By command of Major-General HURLBUT.

F. A. STARRING, Colonel 72d Illinois Infantry, Assistant Provost-Marshal General Department, in charge of Enrollment.

TAXABLE PROPERTY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Era.

We have received from Mr. E. L. BERGER, Secretary of the Board of Supervisors of Assessment, the following recapitulation of the assessments of the twelve districts of New-Orleans, for 1864," and give the total amount of each description of property:

Value of real estate, $86,161.04; decrease since 1863, $253,815. Income, $711,470; increase since 1863, $359,470. Furniture, $1,032 325; decrease since 1863 $236,125. Horses, cows and carriages, $506.655; decrease since 1863, $73.225. Stocks in vessels and corporations, $25,800; increase, $15,000. Merchandise, capital and money at interest, $14,888,030; increase, $2 714 828. Grand total, $103.395,325. Grand total of increase of all kinds of property since 1863, $2.526,227.

ELECTION IN BATON ROUGE.

From the New-Orleans Era, Nov. 19.

We learn that an election for municipal officers took place two days since in Baton Rouge, by order of GOV. HAHN. It is said that more than 2,000 citizens participated. This is a sign of "good times coming."

A QUICK TRIP.

From the True Delta, Nov. 18.

The steamship *Evening Star*, Capt. W. R. BELL, from New-York the 12th, arrived at her wharf here at an early hour this morning—making the passage in *six days and eleven hours!* This is the fastest run ever made from New-York to this city by an ocean steamer.

FROM GALVESTON.

A Galveston dispatch of the 7th says the *Suwanee* sailed last night. A fast side-wheel steamer and a gunboat are missing this morning, supposed to have gone in search of her.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Difficulty Between Brazil and Uruguay—Presence of English, French, Spanish and Italian Steamers and Gunboats—President Lopez and Paraguay—American Vessels in Port.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Monday, Sept. 26, 1864.

In the fortnight fled since last packet, the fate of Uraguay seems unchanged, except for the worse. At that time, the last of the national steamers had been blown up, to prevent being taken by the Brazilians, and the same enemy threatened every port, while the rebels held the national forces at bay everywhere. Suddenly we have word from Paraguay that Paraguay will not regard with indifference the least encroachment of Brazil on Uraguay. This has suspended the active hostilities of Brazil. At the same time, Brazil insists on satisfaction for more than a dozen unavenged murders of Brazilian subjects.

It seems that many nations are of opinion that the River Platte is worth looking after. The English have two steamers and three gunboats, with a total of forty-four guns; the French have one steamer and two gunboats; the Brazilians have seven steamers and one corvette of 8 guns, with a total of 44 guns; the Spanish have one brig of sixteen guns, and the Italians one steamer of six guns. Most of these are staying in Uraguayan waters, waiting the future of that country.

The papers here state that an English Bank, at Montevideo, has loaned one million of Spanish dollars to the National government of Uraguay. For such a country, under its present burdens and troubles, this is a large sum. The loan is amply secured, and beside, it buys the right of emission of bills of the bank.

The Southern Railroad to Chascomus, is going forward rapidly. There are nine hundred hands at work. The engines are of a kind to run great distances without taking water from the way stations.

The Argentine Central Railroad Company has brought out a tug to take up and down the river its own vessels as far as its eastern terminus, Rosario. There is a new wharf to be constructed there, which, with the steamtug, will shorten the time of ships loading and reloading here by about one month. As this difference will be made in favor of Rosario, as a shipping port, it will no doubt affect this city very much.

The subject of the extension of the Northern Railroad was the order of the day last night, but this morning's paper says, as there was an opera, it is most likely there was no quorum. This road is said to be more than doubling the guaranteed dividend of its charter, (7 per cent.,) and after its extension it will pay better still.

A newspaper from Parana states that within a few leagues of that city there were planted in 1863 about thirty acres of cotton, and that in 1864 there were planted more than three hundred acres. The product of 1864 is estimated at 3,200 pounds. From this it appears that this year's product must only be an introduction to the future wealth in cotton, for the same district planted in 1864 over 3,200 pounds of seed. It is planted in hills two yards apart, with two or three seeds in a hill. Most of the plantations are on the banks of the Parana River, where embarkation would be a very trifling expense. There is a settlement of small farmers at a little village near Parana where cotton is grown with some care, but hitherto on so small a scale that it serves little other purpose than for an experiment as to soil and climate.

A train of twelve wagons, with eighty oxen, arrived at Rosario a few days ago from Cordova, that had taken twenty days for the trip with good roads. It brought 288 sacks of flour and 62 hides. The Argentine Central, when completed along this same route, will allow the muscles of these oxen to be used for a different purpose, and will make the trip in ten hours.

A little steamer on this river has, for better serving the warring interests of Uraguay, carried at pleasure its own or the English flag. The commander of Her Majesty's war-vessel *Satellite* sent soldiers on board the *Perry*, hauled down the English flag, and placed the captain and crew under arrest. The steamer also is held for a further order.

Private enterprise has recently been directed toward improving our markets. One very fine market has been opened, the buildings of which are put up with private capital on leased ground, and another more extensive has been commenced. This is a good feature.

Whatever may be the fate of Uraguay, this Government has determined not to interfere. The policy of President MITRE is one of peace, and no man knows better how to achieve it without dishonor. Minister of State, Dr. RAWSON, is an able counselor, and is in all ways advancing the interests of the interior.

The old residence of Gen. ROSAS is about to be made into a public park. It is confiscated property, and yet no one doubts but that ROSAS' heirs will at some time repossess it. It will be made beautiful and become a still more fashionable resort for pleasure-seekers. It is less than two leagues from the city.

The number of American vessels in this port is very pleasantly increasing. There are now eight, and as the wool harvest begins this month, they will probably all take home cargoes of wool. At present, prices are not very realizing for the American market.

At the latest hour for closing the mail, we have the news confirmed of the steady purpose of Paraguay to preserve the integrity of Uraguay as against Brazil. Paraguay is able to dictate terms, as President LOPEZ has the finest rifled cannon and the largest and best drilled standing army in South America. The most active preparations have been made in Paraguay for war, during the last six months. The navy is only second to that of Brazil. The fort that guards her southern border is the strongest fort outside of the United States that can be found on the continent. The President is familiar with European affairs, speaks many languages fluently, and in telegraph, railroads and iron-clads, he seems to be ahead of his neighbors, and closely following the model Republic.

Within 15 days the *Lima* sailed for New-York with 500 hides, 5 cases ostrich feathers and 332 bales of wool.

Arrived in same time ships *St. George*, *Statesman* and *Loch Lamar*.

American flour is low, for it has to compete with a good harvest here, with increasing facilities for transportation. Recently Glen Ram and Melville brands sold for $63 25. These rates are on board, for gold. Pine, from New-York, sold for $12; from Boston and Bangor, $38 50. Coal is dear, and commands $15 on board.

The Spring is late and cold. Schemes for redeeming the paper money at the rate of four cents to the original dollar, is said to meet with favor.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS D. WRIGHT, OF BINGHAMTON.

From the Binghamton Republican.

THOMAS D. WRIGHT, of Binghamton, is no more. He died suddenly on the 7th inst., from an affection of the heart, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. The deceased was born in Kilvermoon Parish, County Tipperary, Ireland, on the 27th of November, 1830, and there received a finished education, closing with the Dublin University, of which he was a graduate. We believe, too, that he commenced a course of legal study in an office in London. Though a mere youth, his ardent impulsive nature and love of liberty caused him to take part in the Smith O'Brien rebellion of 1848, upon the failure of which he embarked, as did most of the leaders, for the United States, to seek an asylum from the pursuit of the British Government. Through the influence of friends there, he was offered a full pardon if he chose to return, but he spurned the proposal, and determined to live and die an American. On his arrival here he was a slender boy, friendless, penniless and alone, in a land of strangers. For a season he taught an obscure common school in the vicinity of Port Jervis, and afterward had charge of a corps of laborers on the Erie Railway as clerk or foreman, and while thus employed in the vicinity of this place, he casually made the acquaintance of the Rev. Dr. ANDREWS, then rector of Christ Church, Binghamton. The Doctor soon discovered in the young stranger under the rough garb of the railroad assistant, a fine scholarly taste and rare classic attainments, as well as genial social qualities, and at once introduced him into society and to the law office of DICKINSON & TOMPKINS, where he soon entered as a student. Upon Mr. DICKINSON'S return to his profession at the expiration of his term as Senator in Congress in 1851, amongst a number of young men in the office, the subject of this notice attracted his especial attention as one of peculiar mark and promise. Mr. WRIGHT was admitted to practice at the January term of the Supreme Court in 1852, and in February following Mr. DICKINSON, in making permanent professional arrangements, associated him as general copartner. The office conducted a heavy and responsible business, in which Mr. WRIGHT bore a conspicuous part, under this relation, which continued until July last, over twelve years, without the utterance of an unkind or ungenerous word between them. In 1858 Mr. WRIGHT united in marriage with HELEN STUYVESANT, daughter of Hon. JOHN A. COLLIER. He leaves her a widow with three young and interesting children to mourn their irreparable loss—this too early and painful bereavement. He was no ordinary man. A gentleman of large and varied experience in life declares he never knew one, young or mature, native or foreign, his equal in intuitive perception. He read men and motives at a glance, and grasped and analyzed subjects with the rapidity of light. In the domestic relations he was kind and affectionate.

His spirit was generous and buoyant—his social qualities and powers of conversation remarkable, his wit ready and sparkling, his imagination vivid, and his logic chaste and compact. These faculties gave him a professional strength uncommon for his age—an eminence which few attain after years of patient research and extended study.

As an active and honorable member of the legal profession, a citizen of enterprise and culture, and as a friend and neighbor, his loss will be felt and deplored; but the shadow that darkens the hearth of the deserted fireside is greater than them all.

His funeral, one of the most numerous ever witnessed in Binghamton, was from his late residence, under the solemn and imposing services of the Episcopal Church, of which he was a communicant, conducted by Rev. PLATT, Rector, assisted by the early friend of the deceased, Rev. Dr. ANDREWS, and Chaplain LEWIS, of the United States Navy. Rev. Fathers O'RILEY, HOUGHAN and SWEENY, of the Catholic Church, were present, as were also, in addition to a general attendance by our citizens, hundreds of his countrymen, with tasteful badges of nationality, as a mournful tribute of respect to the memory of their admired and beloved brother. His remains repose in Spring Forest, where a dear child has preceded him.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

IMPORTANT TO BROKERS—GOLD CONTRACTS—MONEY PAID NOT RECOVERABLE.

Rolly P. S. Kimbro vs. James B. Colgate and Charles Burrall Hoffman.—This case came up on a demurrer to the declaration. The declaration set up that on Oct. 26, 1863, the defendants, who are citizens of New-York, contracted with the plaintiff, a citizen of Tennessee, to sell him gold or silver bullion, and likewise to buy from him gold or silver bullion, which contract was, by its own terms, not to be performed till after three days from the making of the contract; that the contract was not in writing and not stamped, as required by the Internal Revenue Act of July 1, 1862, and was in violation of sections 4 and 5 of the act amending that act passed March 3, 1863; that under the contract the plaintiff paid the defendant, on various days $22,537 38, and that by virtue of the said 4th and 5th sections of the act of March 3, 1863, there accrued to the plaintiff a right of action to recover back the sums paid by him under the contract, which the defendants refuse to pay.

To this declaration the defendants interposed a general demurrer.

The point raised by the defence was that by the 173d section of the act of Congress of 20th of June, 1864, these sections of the act of March 3, 1863, had been repealed, and that their repeal took away the foundation of the plaintiff's cause of action, and the defence cited to sustain that position, Butler vs. Palmer, 1 Hill., 324; The People *vs.* Livingston, 6 Wend., 526; 3 How Pr., 142; 6 id., 281; 4 Moore L. P., 341; 20 Barb., 23; 15 N. Y., 9, 85, 150, 254; 13 How. U. S. Rep., 429.

The plaintiff claimed that the cause of action was saved by that clause of the 173d section of the act of June 20, 1864, which provided that the act of March 3, 1863, and other acts should be still in force "for carrying out and completing all proceedings which have been already commenced, or that may be commenced to enforce fines, penalties, forfeitures, and criminal proceedings under said act."

NELSON, J.—This suit is brought to recover some $22,000, gold coin, which it is alleged, was paid over to the defendants under a contract made in violation of the fourth section of the act of Congress passed 3d of March, 1863. The question arises on a demurrer to the declaration, which sets out the contract, which, it is conceded, is within the condemnation of that section.

The fifth section provides that all contracts, &c., of gold and silver coin not made in accordance with the fourth section shall be wholly void; and, in addition to the penalties provided in the act, &c., any party to said contract may, at any time within one year from the date of the contract, bring a suit to recover back, for his own benefit, the money paid on such contract.

The defence set up, in bar of the suit, is the repeal of these 4th and 5th sections by the 173d section of an act of Congress passed June 20, 1864. The only question in the case is whether or not the suit is saved by a proviso in this 173d section. The proviso, in substance, is that all provisions of the act repealed shall be in force for levying and collecting taxes, &c., and for maintaining and continuing liens, fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred under the said act—and for carrying out and completing all proceedings which have been already commenced, or that may be commenced, to enforce such fines, penalties and forfeitures, or criminal proceedings, under said act, &c.

The argument in favor of the application of this saving clause to the present suit, is that it is a proceeding to recover a sum of money in the nature of a penalty or forfeiture, and, hence within the clause. We cannot, however, so regard it. The cause of action as stated in the declaration, is predicated upon a right to recover a sum of money paid by the plaintiff to the defendants; and, for aught that we see, an *indebitatus assumpsit* for money paid, would have been as appropriate a remedy, as the special count to which the defendants have demurred. This saving clause had reference to an entirely different class of actions, and causes of actions, which abound in all these internal revenue acts, and relate, specially, to fines, penalties, forfeitures, and criminal proceedings, which are provided for the enforcement of the duties imposed by the act of 1863. It is to be observed that the repeal is not limited to the two sections in question, but applies to many provisions of the act, which was a general act to raise revenue for the Government.

As the money was paid under a contract made in violation of law, there is no ground for the recovery of it back upon the principles of the common law, and as the statute which gave the remedy has been repealed, the cause of action and suit upon established principles, must fall with the repeal.

The constitutionality of these sections of the act of Congress as undertaking to regulate private contracts between individuals in the State, has been discussed; but as the case is disposed of, independently of this question, it is not important to examine it. We mention this, for the purpose of saying, that we do not mean by thus disposing of the case, to leave any implication of an opinion in favor of their constitutionality.

Judgment for the defendants on demurrer.

For plaintiff, Mr. Nunes and Mr. Wyeth; for defendants, Mr. Marbury.

Nov. 25.—The case of *Perry vs. Draper*, involving the question of the seven-thirties, did not come on as expected, being further

$2,850,000; the cash collections on principal and interest of the previous sales to $2,250,000, and the cancellation of the Debt of the Company to $1,000,000 through the Land Department, and as much more by the payment of Cash, provided the Land Mortgage Bonds called in for payment, on which interest ceased on the 1st of October, are presented in season. Of these Bonds, $850,000 have not yet been presented, being, for the most part, held abroad. The net financial result to the Shareholding interest of the Company—now all made full—will be largely over *ten per cent.* on the Capital Stock of $20,000,000, and it is thought it may reach *twelve per cent.* The management will thus be enabled to promise an extra Dividend over the usual rate of 8 ₩ cent. ₩ annum in February, or to raise the regular rate of Dividend to 9 or 10 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. We understand that about $250,000 Canceled Bond Scrip, entitled to full paid Stock, has not yet been presented for exchange. No Dividend will be declared on this for February, unless duly exchanged and the Stock registered.

A new firm of Stock Exchange and Money Brokers is advertised on another page, under the style of T. L. TAYLOR & REED, No. 5 Broad-street, with a special capital of $40,000 additional to their general means. Mr. TAYLOR has for eleven years been the cashier of the Hanover Bank.

A correspondent of one of the evening papers takes exception to our reference to the fact that a portion of the Old 7-30 ₩ cents. was sold for Currency after Gold and real Custom-house Notes had advanced to 135@140 ₩ cent. He says *he* paid Gold for some of these Notes. We do not doubt it. About $100,000,000 was negotiated before the Banks suspended Specie payments; about $26,000,000 in the Spring and Summer after the suspension, and $13,000,000 or $14,000,000 late in the Fall of 1862 for Currency, when Gold and Custom Notes had risen as above stated.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $2,513,076 01, including for Customs, $122,000; total payments, $2,989,071; on account of Loan, $97,000; total balance, $30,430,329 82.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York.
Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.
E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.
Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.
PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 25—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 3 bbls. Ashes, 28,623 bbls. Flour, 172 bbls. and 1,211 bags Corn Meal, 95,115 bushels Wheat, 28,575 bushels Corn, 7,434 bushels Rye, 188,650 bushels Oats, 15,506 bushels Barley, 800 bushels Malt, 14,937 packages Provisions, and 97 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Are dull and nominal at $12@$12 25 for Pots, and $13 25@$13 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at our quotations: Java at 48c. @50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 40c.@43c., Rio at 38½c.@43½c., St. Domingo at 40c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited demand at about former rates. Middling, $1 30@$1 32 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 635 bales.

FISH—The principal kinds have been less active, but quoted firm.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited, and prices have been irregular.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand at partially reduced prices. Sales since our last amount to 9,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 35@$9 65; poor to choice Extra State at $9 75@$10 25, chiefly $9 80@$10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 90@$11 20 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 35 @$9 60
Extra State	9 75 @10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85 @13 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 90 @11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25 @13 25
Extra Genesee	10 25 @13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 35 @15 00

Southern Flour is in less demand and heavy. Sales since our last 1,400 bbls., at $10 30@$11 45 for poor to good, and $11 50@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 25@$15 25 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers; sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $9 80@$12 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, including fine and superfine, at $8 50@$9 50 ₩ bbl. Sales 50 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $7 65@$7 75 for Jersey, $8 50 for Caloric, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and unsettled. Sales have been confined to 10,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 66, and Amber Western at $2 47 ₩ bushel. Corn is in fair request, and again decidedly higher; sales since our last, 41,000 bushels, at $1 93 @$1 94, in store, for Mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Oats are in good demand and much dearer, we quote Canada at 96c.@97c.; Western at $1@$1 02, afloat and in store; State at 99c.@$1 cash, ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1 70 ₩ bushel. Barley is inactive.

HAY—North River is in fair demand and buoyant at $1 35@$1 45 for Government and shipping, and $1 50@$1 65 for small lots for city use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request, partly for export, at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 30c. @35c. for new, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been quiet and unsettled.

LEATHER—The demand has been moderate for sole at previous prices.

LUMBER—Has been in request and held pretty firmly.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, including New-Orleans, at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 95c.@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 90c.@95c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue very quiet, including Rosin nominally, at $25@$38 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $10@$11 ₩ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine, at $2 40@$2 50 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been sparingly purchased, including Crude Whale, at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm, at $2 10@$2 20, Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 40@$2 45; Linseed, at $1 40@$1 45, No. 1 Lard, at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and much depressed to-day, sales having been made of 4,800 bbls. at $35 50@$39, cash, and regular for New Mess closing at $38 75 cash and $37 50@$38 for one year old Mess, $37 75@$38 25 for Prime Mess; $35 for Thin Mess, and $37 @$37 75 for Prime; also $39 for Mess, deliverable in December and $40 50 in January, and $38 25 for Prime Mess, deliverable at the option of the buyer in January, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 17c.@18c. for Shoulders; 19c.@21c. for Hams—sales, 260 pkgs. Bacon attracts more attention; sales, since our last, 1,600 lbs. short clear Middles at 22c., an extreme rate, and 1,000 boxes, deliverable in January and February, at 17½c. for Cumberland, 18½c. for long rib, and 19c. for long clear, ₩ lb. Lard is heavy to-day; sales 1,750 tcs. and bbls., at 21¾c.@23¾c., the latter an extreme, the closing price for Prime being quoted 23c. ₩ lb. Beef is in demand, at $19@$24 50 for Cut and New Extra Mess; $14@$22 for Plain, sales, 650 bbls. Beef Hams continue salable and buoyant; 150 bbls. sold at $28@$28 50 ₩ bbl. Butter has been in fair demand, closing at 44c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 34c.@46c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in moderate request at 15c.@16c., the latter for very choice, ₩ lb. Messrs. M. W. STARIN & Co. review the week's business in Butter and Cheese thus:

The violent fluctuations in the gold market which have continued during the week, caused by steady and determined efforts of wealthy operators to lower the premium, has produced the usual effect. Trade and the values of property and produce are completely unsettled, business operations paralyzed for the time, the exports of domestic produce stopped, and gold expelled in its stead. The commercial world has been forced into the acceptation of current gold quotations as the basis of values; and it is manifestly for the interest of the people and their Government to preserve something approaching to an equilibrium, and all violent efforts and outside influences that are brought to bear to disturb and violently unsettle the fair market value of gold, whatever that may be, will be found to produce a serious injury, not only to commercial interests, but to the Government itself, as one cannot be bankrupt without the other occupying an equal position. Water will find its own level, and gold will find its current valuation at par by the natural laws of trade alone. The receipts of butter during the past week, both coming and light for the season, and the stock on the market is still comparatively very small, which will, we think, be found a fair criterion of the quantities now in the dairy districts. The demand for home consumption, and for coastwise and California trade, continues fairly active, at full prices. The demand for export is completely checked by the decline in Sterling Exchange, and by the firmness of holders and receivers. Our quotations are unchanged:

Orange and Sussex—fresh—pails, ₩ lb.	55 @60
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails, ₩ lb.	55 @60
Fine State Dairies—firkins, ₩ lb.	52 @54
Fair to Good State Dairies—firkins, ₩ lb.	48 @50
Fine State—half firkin tubs, ₩ lb.	53 @55
Fair to Good State—half firkin tubs, ₩ lb.	50 @52
Fine State Dairies—Welch tubs, ₩ lb.	51 @53
Fair to Good State Dairies—Welch tubs, ₩ lb.	45 @48
Fine Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ₩ lb.	48 @50
Fair to Good Penn. Dairies—firkins, ₩ lb.	45 @48
Fine Western Reserve—firkins, ₩ lb.	45 @48
Fine Wisconsin, Michigan, &c.—firkins, ₩ lb.	42 @45
Fine Fresh New-York State—firkins, ₩ lb.	— @55
Fine Fresh Canada—firkins, ₩ lb.	42 @45
Ordinary Canada—firkins, ₩ lb.	35 @37
Fair Ordinary Western—firkins, ₩ lb.	35 @37
Common Western—firkins, ₩ lb.	30 @34

The market for Cheese has been dull and heavy during the week, at an average decline of about two cents ₩ lb. An advance in the rates of gold, toward the close of the week's trade, produced some animation, and considerable transactions were made for export. The stock on this market is comparatively heavy, and in the country it is unusually large, which in some measure accounts for the deficit in Butter. We quote:

State Dairies—factory made—fine	21½@22¾
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	20 @21
State Dairies—extra quality	19 @21½
State Dairies—fair to good	17 @18
Western Reserve—good to prime	16 @18
English Dairy—Eastern	20 @22
English Dairy—Western	18 @20
Pine-Apple	24 @28
Orange County—flat skimmed	14 @15

SPICES—Are inactive and unsettled.

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand, at uniform prices. Sales since our last, 470 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 18½c.@23½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been lightly dealt in, at 24c.@29c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 102,000 lbs., at 17½c.@17¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet, at irregular prices.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $1 75@$1 76 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 14,000 bushels Wheat, at 3½d., in ship's bags; 400 tcs. Beef, at 2s. 3d. For London—100 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d. For Bristol—150 tons Oil Cake and 50 tons Tallow, at 20s. For Cette—A French brig, with extra heavy pipe-staves, at $55. For Marseilles—250 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d.

MILLINERY.

M. T. HIGGINS'
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
AND
NEW BONNET ROOM,
NEW BONNET ROOM,
NEW BONNET ROOM,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
No 126 SIXTH-AV. (two doors from 10th-st.)

ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 10 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 12 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 15 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 20 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 25 DOLLARS.

LAVENDER ROYAL VELVET BONNETS.
LAVENDER ROYAL VELVET BONNETS.

We call especial attention to these, of which we have sold a large number. They are elegant in the extreme, and well deserve the attention of ladies who desire something exquisite.

BIGGINS' ORIGIN OF THE BONNET.

As Love through Olympus was tripping one day,
He stole to where Ceres unconsciously lay,
And robbing her sheaf of its choicest gems,
He tastefully plaited their golden stems.
Then borrowing from Flora the prettiest flowers,
Just such as she bears in her sunniest hours,
He wove them with skill through the glittering corn,
Having previously bathed them in dews of the morn,
Over all them he cast a light gossmer cloud,
Their beauties to heighten and not to enshroud;
"And now to complete it," he jovously sings,
"A piece from the Rainbow I'll have for the strings,"
'Twas done. He flew quickly to Venus's bed,
And placed his bright work on her beautiful head.
So lovely she looked, all the gods stood amazed.
Some smiled, some envied, but all of them praised.
Then Jove, summoning Mercury swift to his side,
"Come, name me this head-dress," he playfully cried.
Puzzled Mercury paused, then placed his hands on it,
Saying: "By Jupiter's mandate, I call thee a Bonnet.
"Thus was it that Olympus first witnessed the birth
Of the loveliest gift e'er bestowed upon earth
Bonnets since then have become quite a passion
Been remodeled and changed by capricious Fashion,
Through all their varieties one leads the way,
'Tis Biggins of this city for style and display,
A splendid assortment is always on view
At his Mammoth Establishment, Sixth-avenue,
On the number be well your attention to fix,
Bear well then in mind, it is One-Twenty-six.

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS AND TURBANS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS AND TURBANS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS AND TURBANS
NEW STYLES JUST MADE UP.
THE LARGEST VARIETY IN THE CITY.
ALL SIZES, SHAPES AND STYLES,
FROM FIVE DOLLARS EACH UPWARD.

Parents and guardians
Examine our immense stock
Before purchasing elsewhere.
M. T. HIGGINS'
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 126 6th-av., two doors from 10th-st.
The cars from the Astor House and Canal-st. pass the doors. Tell the conductor to let you out at 10th-st.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
LINEN SHEETING, PILLOW LINENS,
BLANKETS, TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS,
FLANNELS,
TOWELS, TABLE CLOTHS,
COTTON SHEETING,
WHITE GOODS, DOMESTIC MUSLINS'
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
QUILTS, CANTON FLANNELS,
&c., &c.
AT RETAIL FOR LOW PRICES,
PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY.

PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY,
Are now offering in their RETAIL DEPARTMENT their large and finely assorted stock of
CURTAIN MATERIAL,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AND
LACE CURTAINS,
all of which they are selling at the lowest market price.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 466 Broadway, near Grand-st.
We are offering our entire stock of
ROYAL AXMINSTER,
ENGLISH VELVET,
BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING,
At much less than cost of importation or manufacturing.
SMITH & LOUNSBURY.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.
Foreign merchandize in the greatest variety, very appropriate for the approaching
HOLIDAYS,
for Americans as well as Europeans, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, as ornaments, virtuoso and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found.
FOUNTAINS INDIA STORE, 1 UP FIFTY EIGHT
858 BROADWAY.
Also, just opened another French fans at every price. Chinese fans, Lotus, Shakers fancy work and American Indian articles.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON,
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make
for sale by
FRIEND PITTS,
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st., New-York

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. F. BROWN, Importer
No. 180 Pearl-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS
AT LESS THAN
COST PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Mrs. Banks's, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Pointed Dkts.
Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, corner Catharine and Madison-sts., on SABBATH, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. At 2½ P. M. the Sabbath School will hold its annual Missionary Meeting; interesting exercises expected. Also, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., and preaching by Rev. E. L. BURNETT, at 3 P. M., corner Dover and Water sts. All seats free.

MR. STEPHEN PAXSON, THE WELL known Missionary of the American Sunday School Union, will speak in the Westminster Presbyterian Church on 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Mr. PAXSON has organized over twelve hundred Sabbath schools in the State of Illinois, with many of which are connected interesting incidents which he will relate.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST FREE CHURCH OF NEW-YORK—Ebbitt Hall, West 23d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Rev. F. L. H. WILLIS will preach every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Subject, SUNDAY, Nov. 27—*Behold! I bring you glad tidings of great joy. The Spiritualism of St. Paul.* Seats free.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th st., near 4th-av., Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. At 2½ o'clock, the Pastor will preach the funeral sermon of Lieut. Robert Armstrong. Evening service by Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st., near Macdougal.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The sexton will be at the church every Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The evening's subject will be the second sermon on *Christians and Her Children.* Parents and youth especially invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. A. FRANCKE MASON, of the Sixth-st. Baptist Church, will preach in the evening, at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

NEW YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held at their rooms, Bible House, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. Address by E. B. OTHEMAN. Subject—*Personal Effort.* Young men are invited.
R. R. MCBURNEY, Recording Secretary.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Divine Remedy for Our Ground of Hope.* At 3 P. M., Subject—*The Harmony of the Law of Life, with Divine Justice.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avenues.—Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D.D., Pastor.—Pastor will preach on SABBATH EVENING next, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening Lecture will be the fourth of the course on *Esther, the Hebrew Orphan, Queen of Persia.*

RIGHT REV. C. P. McILVAINE, D.D., LL. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Ohio, will make an address SUNDAY, in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 35th-st., on the occasion of the Holy Communion. Divine service will commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—STEPHEN PAXSON, the well known missionary of the American Sunday School Union, will deliver an address in the above church at 10½ A. M. on SUNDAY MORNING. Preaching by the Pastor at 7½ P. M.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 29th-st., near Broadway.—Rev. MOSES CUMMINGS will preach in the above place on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Children's meeting at 2 P. M. Several interesting speakers are expected to address the meeting. The public are invited.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL preach in 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between Avenues B and C, on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, the second of the Course of Lectures to Workingmen will be given by Rev. W. H. BOOLE. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE YOUTHS' MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the Madison-av. Baptist Church will hold its 28th anniversary at the church, corner of 31st-st. and Madison-av., on next SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected by Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D.D., and Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. DR. CLINTOCK, and in the EVENING by Rev. ALBERT S. HUNT, of the First-place Church, Brooklyn.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, services at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes. To-morrow, Confirmation will be administered at the early service.

BISHOP SNOW, OF MOUNT ZION, WILL preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Time when Rejoicing in the Judgment of God.* Seats free.

REV. WILLIAM MOWBRAY, RECTOR of Grace Church, Harlem, will preach in St. Stephens' Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject in the evening—*Elements of permanence in our Republic.*

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend the daily Union prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES.—THE Church of the Holy Apostles (7th-av., near 28th-st.) will be open EVERY SUNDAY for a third service, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject of sermon for Advent Sunday, Nov 27—*The Day of Judgement.*

THE RIGHT REV. C. P. McILVAINE, returning from his visit to Europe, will, as President of the American Tract Society, address its friends, in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, the 27th. Other addresses may be expected.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.—A Thanksgiving address, on "*The Moral Aspects of the Great Conflict,*" will be delivered by Rev. C. C. GOSS, Pastor of the Christian Alliance, SUNDAY EVENING, Grand-st., one block east of Broadway.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 156 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

PROF. MATTESON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Future of Our Country, as Foreshadowed by History and Revelation.*

REVIVAL SERVICES WILL BE CONDUCTED as usual in Wesley Chapel, Cottage-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Rev. T. WALSH, Pastor.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 30th-st. Rev. R. C. SUMMERS, Minister. Regular services A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening—*Christ Teaching by Parables.* Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 27th instant, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the MORNING, and 7½ in the EVENING.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPISCOPAL,) Lexington-av., corner East 35th-st.—Sunday services at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., in the EVENING. The sexton will furnish seats to strangers.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE "NEW-YORK BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY" will be celebrated SUNDAY EVENING, Nov 27, at St. John's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av. The sermon will be preached by Rev. J. S. PERRY, D. D. Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Divine Service at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., will preach in the morning, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG in the afternoon.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, corner Henry and Scammel-sts.—SUNDAY, Nov. 27, the Rector, Rev. S. J. CORNWELL, will preach at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers cheerfully provided with seats.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., will preach before this association in the Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth-av., cor. of 29th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are invited.

REV. WILLIAM IRVIN, OF ROND-OUT, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, on University-place, (late Dr. POTTS',) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, in the MORNING and at 3½ in the AFTERNOON.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Removed from Rivington-st. to Church-st., fire in Sixth-st., south side, near 2d-av. Services in the MORNING at 10½, in the Lecture Room. AFTERNOON, at 3 P. M., in the body of the Church. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. on *The Resurrection of Christ*, and at 7½ P. M., on *The Divine Authority of the Bible.*

DEATH AND THE RESURRECTION.—The Rev. CHAUNCY GILES will deliver a discourse upon the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the church of the New Jerusalem, on 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHING in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BACHELOR, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon to young men in the evening.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH of the Redemption, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. R. G. DICKSON, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMILTON SQUARE block from West 14th-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. Dr. DYER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-AV. and East 37th-st.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., will preach in the evening.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—WEST 47TH-ST., near 6th-av. Services LORD'S DAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching morning and evening by Elder J. B. MAR-HALL.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—"*Recognition of Friends in Heaven.*"

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st. Rev. WM. R. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7 P. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success—simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of single boxes—cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8	Cures Tooth-ache, Face-ache, Neuralgia	25
9	Cures Head-aches, Sick Head-aches, Vertigo	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12	Cures Profuse Periods and Leucorrhea	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18	Cures Opthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	50
24	Cures General Debility or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 1864.

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THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening—LE POUDRE AUX YEUX.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 625 BROADWAY.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—POLICTO.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—No. 645 BROADWAY—ARION SOCIETY.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish this morning, from our special correspondent, Mr. H. J. WINSER, who accompanies Col. MULFORD'S Exchange Fleet in the Savannah River, a thrilling and deeply interesting account of the exchange of prisoners now taking place, one thousand two hundred and fifty of whom arrived at Fortress Monroe on Thursday. The letter of our correspondent gives the most convincing proof of the sufferings and present condition of these men. The official correspondence which accompanies his description will be read with feelings of mingled pity and horror. Out of their own mouths are the rebels convicted of barbarities to helpless captives that would make the blood of a cannibal run cold. We print largely from the correspondence thus furnished. But there is more of a similar character yet to come.

Our intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN, this morning, although exclusively through rebel sources, is of a very encouraging character. The latest positive intelligence of his whereabouts is up to Sunday last, the 20th instant, at which time his advance was at Gordon, a station on the Savannah Railroad, sixty miles east of Macon. According to the reports in the Georgia papers, Gen. SHERMAN had not, up to the 21st, occupied Malcon, though diserters to our lines at City Point yesterday, report that our forces were in possession of the place. The Legislature at Milledgeville had fled in precipitation, SHERMAN'S cavalry having approached to within twenty-three miles of the city. The rebel forces under COBB and WHEELER had been steadily driven before SHERMAN, who seems to have marched at the rate of fifteen to twenty miles per day, as he had made over one hundred miles on the 20th inst., and had been gone but six days. Our Southern extracts will be found very interesting. BEAUREGARD had issued a proclamation from Corinth, Miss., of a high-keyed, shrieking order, invoking Georgians to "arise," and telling them that he was flying to their rescue.

A preconcerted attempt was made last night to burn all the principal hotels in the city. The St. James Hotel, the St. Nicholas, the La Farge House, the Metropolitan, and several other hotels were set on fire. Through the vigilance of the police, and the active exertions of the Fire Department, the fires were checked, and the designs of the incendiaries defeated. Two persons a man and a woman, supposed to be rebel emissaries, were arrested under circumstances that strongly indicate their guilt, and the detectives are in the track of others.

The *Arago*, from Port Royal on the 22d, arrived at this port last evening. Through Purser ELY we received our news packages and correspondence.

GENERAL NEWS.

Judge WRIGHT, of Georgia, formerly a member of the United States Congress, and recently a member of the Richmond Congress, has passed through Nashville to Washington, to see what can be done toward bringing about a peace. He reports the common people as for peace. The Georgia Legislature convenes in a few days, when efforts will be made to save the State by coming back into the Union.

Brig.-Gen. SULLY arrived in Milwaukee on Tuesday, accompanied by Capt. NATHANIEL POPE, of his staff, on an official visit to Gen. POPE.

Transactions in domestic produce and foreign merchandise yesterday were quite moderate. Flour, Wheat, Pork, Lard, Cheese and Tallow were drooping. Corn, Rye, Oats and Whisky were firmer. The freight engagements were limited.

Captain PHELPS, who served with distinction in the Mississippi Squadron, as second in command to Commodore FOOTE, and afterward to Admiral PORTER, has resigned his position in the service to accept an advantageous offer from the "California Mail Steamship Company." He will act as their agent at Acapulco, at which point he will likewise secure the Consulship. At the commencement of the rebellion he was stationed in Washington, and superintended the first hostile movement into Virginia—the same that resulted in the death of Colonel ELLSWORTH and the capture of Alexandria.

Letters from Liverpool mention the arrival of Prof. BACHE on the 8th inst. His health was much improved by the voyage.

The Gold Room ranged 3 per cent. lower yesterday than before the holiday. There was a further rise on Government Stocks, while the Railways were dull and lower.

Maj.-Gen. D. N. COUCH arrived at his home in Taunton, Mass., on Tuesday.

The Union General Committee Assembly District Associations met in the respective headquarters last night, and nominated delegates to a charter convention to be held at the Union General Headquarters on Monday evening.

The Union Aldermanic Nominations met last night, and selected WM. H. GEDNEY in the Seventh and ISAAC DAYTON in the Ninth.

The heavy reinforcement of Gen. THOMAS' army is confirmed by information from various sources. As SHERMAN took with him him all our available cavalry in that region, some 10,000 in number, the inquiry is where THOMAS is to obtain his supply of cavalry. In reply we may state that all his dismounted men have been remounted, and as they were quite numerous, his requisite cavalry was promptly obtained. There are also some detachments scattered at various posts which he can collect and consolidate. The collection of a sufficient artillery force is much more important, but doubtless that is obtainable at Nashville and Chattanooga.

Sherman's March.

Gen. SHERMAN'S army is making rapid progress in its great march through Georgia. Our advices are as late as Sunday last, at which time it was in the geographical centre of the State. The news of this morning will be found both important and exciting—though the excitement in the North can by no means approach the tremendous commotion it is producing in Georgia, and throughout the length and breadth of the whole Southern Confederacy.

From the various items of intelligence that have reached us within the week and up to this hour, mainly through rebel mediums, we are enabled to fix definitely two or three points which were for some time in doubt, to deduce some general results, and to draw some few inferences.

1. In the first place, as to the direction of SHERMAN'S march. When the fact of a movement was originally announced to the public, it was a subject of distracting dispute, whither it was to tend. Speculators and journalists differed as widely and as variously as possible. The whole Confederacy lay before them where to choose their place of rest, with no guide but their own fancy. SHERMAN was marching upon Lynchburgh, in Virginia, to cooperate with GRANT on the James; he was marching upon Mobile, on the Gulf of Mexico; he was retreating into Tennessee; was moving upon HOOD'S rear; was advancing into South or North Carolina; was striking for Pensacola. But the actual fact has turned out to be as foreshadowed in the TIMES of the 10th instant, that SHERMAN is marching through the State of Georgia to a base on the Atlantic coast.

2. SHERMAN is marching in two great columns, each of them two corps in strength, with cavalry—one column (HOWARD) striking southward for Macon, and the other (SLOCUM) eastward for Augusta—the whole of the four corps, it is supposed, to form a junction at Augusta, and thence advance to the sea.

3. By Sunday last, HOWARD'S column had got as far as or beyond Macon, though it is not fixed that the place itself was taken. His advance had reached Gordon, sixty miles east of Macon, on the Savannah Railroad, and at the junction of the railroad to Milledgeville. This point is one hundred and forty-one miles from Savannah, and ninety miles from Augusta. The main body was reported only twenty-three miles from Milledgeville, and the Legislature of Georgia had adjourned and left with precipitation. The other column (SLOCUM) had made about an equal distance along the railroad from Atlanta to Augusta. In other words, both columns had got about half way on their march to Augusta in six days, (14th to 20th.) SHERMAN'S "Orders for the March" requires each of the columns to start habitually at 7 o'clock in the morning, and to make about fifteen miles per day. We judge that the six days' march to Macon was almost precisely up to orders.

4. In this hundred miles' march through the most densely populated section of Georgia, SHERMAN met with no serious obstruction from the rebels. COBB and his militia have popped up once or twice in the rebel newspapers, and it is not impossible that they took refuge in Macon, which is strongly fortified, and made such a show of defence, as to stop our forces, if not to cause them to pass by the place. Macon itself, indeed, may not have been taken in HOWARD'S line of march, as his troops passed to the northeast of it in the movement toward Milledgeville. Deserters from LEE'S army, however, who came into our lines at City Point yesterday, report its occupation by our troops.

5. The march of our army seems to have been spread over a wide extent of country. According to the rebel reports, which are doubtless authentic, SHERMAN'S two columns have already traversed eighteen of the most populous and wealthy counties in Central Georgia, viz.: Clay, Fayette, Fulton, De Kalb, Walton, Newton, Jasper, Morgan, Putnam, Jones, Butts, Henry, Spalding, Pike, Bibb, Twiggs and Baldwin; and either his infantry or cavalry have visited the following towns: Decatur, Jackson, Griffin, Forsyth, Monticello, Hillsboro, Covington, McDonough, Social Circle, and others. At a dozen different points he has touched both railroads, and the width of the strip of country over which his army moves is not less than *seventy-five miles* covering both the railroad to Augusta and that to Savannah.

Thus far, then, the march, in whatever aspect viewed, has been a success. The compact columns have marched to time, and resistlessly. The rebels seem to be in despair of stopping our army. BEAUREGARD has issued a high-falutin proclamation, announcing that he is flying to Georgia's relief; but more sober rebels than he are calling on the elements, the negroes, and all possible and impossible powers and weaknesses, to aid them. The whole Confederacy is evidently in a panic; and there is no doubt that JEFF. DAVIS will do all that is possible to thwart or overthrow SHERMAN during the last half of his extraordinary march. That they have not succeeded in doing anything from last Sunday until now, is evident enough from the fact that they have not informed us of it.

The Union Martyrs.

Our special correspondent who accompanied the fleet that went to Savannah to bring back ten thousand of our exchanged prisoners who have been confined by the rebels at Andersonville, sends us a letter that will be read with terrible interest. He had already sent us an account of the devilish treatment that these captives had undergone, as narrated by themselves, and as proven by their appearance, and by the records of mortality. It appears that the worst had not been told. It seems that the rebels had actually been attempting to realize hell upon earth, with Union soldiers for their victims. Fearful testimony is that furnished by the rebels themselves. The documents given are transcripts from original rebel documents obtained from Andersonville.

When SHERMAN'S men learn these facts—as learn them they will in Georgia—it will fire their hearts to strike deadly blows at the accursed slave Confederacy.

Our correspondent also sends us an immense, though partial list, of the names of Union prisoners deceased in Georgia, which will convey to many of their friends the first news of their fate. Our columns will not permit of its publication to-day.

The Neutral Powers and the Honor of Brazil—A New and Strange Game.

By the *Asia* we have a report, which has been circulated in Europe on the authority of the Paris *Patrie*, announcing that England has called on the Great Powers to protest collectively against the seizure of the *Florida*.

By the same mail comes confirmation of the news that the *Sea King*, an English vessel which cleared from the Thames a few weeks ago for Bombay, has turned up at Madeira as a Confederate man-of-war; that *there* an English tender has supplied her with the necessary outfits of a privateer; that by the friendly aid of the same craft Capt. SEMMES has been put on board the *Sea King* in order to repeat the cruise of the *Alabama*, on a larger scale and under more favorable auspices.

Almost simultaneously with this, we have the intelligence from Bermuda that the rebel privateer *Chickamauga*, after undergoing a thorough course of repairs and refitment at Her Britannic Majesty's port of St. Thomas, was ready to put to sea again on a cruise against American merchantmen; having in a previous cruise of a few weeks destroyed property belonging to our citizens to the tune of $500,000.

Further to supplement the record of the week, we have it reported from Wilmington that a blockade-runner, flying the British flag, manned by British seaman, owned by British capitalists, and carrying freight on British account, fired upon several vessels of our fleet at New Inlet, on the 19th inst., thus combining in one the character of a speculative British merchantman, and an armed auxiliary of the rebel fleet.

These late incidents of British maritime enterprise form, we take it, rather a singular commentary on the information which the Paris *Patrie* conveys.

It is no time to distract the public mind on any international question. And we think the friends of the United States in Europe will recognize, in the tone in which the capture of the *Florida* has been commented upon by the conservative and responsible section of the Press of this country, the fact that there is no disposition among honorable men here to trench by one iota on the sovereign rights of neutral Powers. We should hope, also, that these friends will be able to put a proper estimate upon the superserviceable zeal of England as an intermediary in this Brazil trouble. If we leave out of account altogether the fact, that there is a total suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the British Government and that of His Imperial Majesty of Brazil, there is an astounding impudence in this officious offer of England to constitute herself the interpreter of *neutral* obligations and the prime arbiter between two Powers that have hitherto maintained cordial and friendly relations toward each other. If Brazil, following the example of her self-appointed mentor in Europe, had been the perpetual refuge of the Confederate pirates; if she had furnished the ships, the men, the material and the provisioning by which piracy has once again—in the face of the solemn declaration of the great Powers—obtained a legal and recognized standing—then, there might have been some excuse for a neutral Power hastening to intervene in such a case as the *Florida*, with friendly counsel or remonstrance, if only to prevent hasty reprisals on the part of the stronger Government. But the United States Government have no reprisals to make upon the Government of Brazil. Between two Powers, heretofore so entirely in accord on the question of neutral obligations, interference—come from what quarter it may—can barely escape being impertinence. We know our duty, and it becomes no hard or disagreeable task to perform it toward an entirely friendly neighbor, even if we have to make a complete and thorough disavowal of the acts of our subordinate executive agents.

When the Government of Her Britannic Majesty shall have earned the same title to our respect, in the character of a neutral, as Brazil, we may find it palatable to invite its counsel, or accept its arbitraments. As the case stands to-day, it does appear as if we could dispense with such mediatorial agency altogether, and yet maintain a fair understanding with the Emperor of Brazil, and every other really neutral Power.

GOLD CONTRACTS AND LAWSUITS ABOUT THEM.—The Acts of Congress which were intended to put restrictions upon dealing in gold, had a brief existence, but long enough to lead to the usual crop of lawsuits, which is sure to follow hasty legislation. One of these suits was recently summarily disposed of by the Circuit Court of the United States in an opinion which we publish this morning.

A man who had been speculating in gold and had paid his brokers some $20,000 on account of his contracts, sued them to recover it back again, because the contract was not stamped; Congress having enacted in the act of March 3, 1863, that where such a contract was not stamped, the money paid under it might be recovered.

The brokers set up the repeal of the act as their protection, and, as will be seen, the Court sustained the defence. There is never much sympathy for a man who brings suit to recover money which he has paid, especially if he has paid it with his eyes open, and only depends upon some statutory ground for backing out of his agreement. So there is not likely to be much of an outcry over the sufferings of the plaintiff, in this case, and we think there will be some satisfaction that a stop is put at once to the bringing of any more such suits.

Gen. Asboth.

We see that Gen. ASBOTH has been compelled by the severity of his wounds to retire for the present from active service and go to New-Orleans for medical attendance. He is succeeded by Gen. BAILEY. Gen. ASBOTH is one of the oldest and most meritorious of the foreign officers who entered our service when the rebellion broke out. He is a man of high character and of very marked ability. He bore a prominent and most honorable part in the active scenes of the Hungarian Revolution, being one of the few in that contest who brought practical military knowledge and experience to the aid of the cause. During his residence in this country he has won the respect and friendship of all who knew him by the sterling qualities of his character, and by the modest manliness of his demeanor.

So far as we are aware, all the Hungarians in this country who are in the war at all, are enlisted on the Union side. Among those of his countrymen who are fighting under Gen. ASBOTH'S immediate command are three of KOSSUTH'S nephews: Col. L. L. ZULAVSZKY, who, when the General was disabled in the late severe engagement at Marianna, Fla., took the command and brought the action to a successful close; Maj. A. RUTTSIAG, commanding the First Florida Cavalry, and Lieut. E. ZULAVSZKY, in his brother's regiment. Serving with them are Capts. CSERMELYI, GAAL, MESJAROS and ROMBAUER.

The following letter was addressed to Gen. ASBOTH by Gen. GRANGER after his late engagement in Florida:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH ALABAMA AND WEST FLORIDA.
FORT GAINES, Oct. 5, 1864.

GENERAL: It affords me pleasure to congratulate you and your command upon the signal success achieved in their recent operations in West Florida.

The important services you have rendered have already been duly reported to headquarters, and will ever be gratefully remembered by every patriot.

With the limited means at your disposal, you have done nobly. Your judicious dispositions entitle you to much credit, while the energy and fortitude displayed by your troops are worthy of imitation. For yourself and your command accept my thanks for your gallant and meritorious conduct.

(Signed.) GORDON GRANGER,
Major-General Commanding.

To Brig.-Gen. ASBOTH, Commanding District of West Florida.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PRODUCTION OF DON SEBASTIAN.—The first of Mr. MAERTZER'S promised novelties—"Don Sebastian"—was produced at the Academy last evening, after many weeks of elaborate and conscientious preparation. The opera is entirely new to our public—a fact which is the more remarkable, inasmuch as it is the latest and best work of a composer whose other productions are held in high esteem with us. Nearly twenty years have elapsed since SCRIBE'S excellent story of the unfortunate King of Portugal was set to music by DONIZETTI. It was intended for Parisians, and was produced in the gay metropolis with great splendor. At first it did not enjoy a very extended popularity. The Court was in mourning for the Duke of ORLEANS, who had been thrown from his carriage and killed. Fashionable pleasures were, for a time, forgotten in a grief that was almost universal. Subsequently, "Don Sebastian" was revived with *éclat*, and has ever since been regarded as the masterpiece of its composer. A very short inquiry will explain why it has not been produced here. The work is long, and constructed on the largest plan of the French stage. There are five acts and as many situations. A very heavy expenditure has to be encountered before it can be submitted to the public at all, and no one has felt disposed to run the risk of such a venture, even if any have had the ability to make it. A combination of happy circumstances has induced Mr. MAERTZER to undertake the task, and "Don Sebastian" must now be added to that long list of operas which he has been the first to introduce to our public, and which, with one or two exceptions, constitutes the entire *repertoire* of our opera-house.

The libretto by SCRIBE, is incomparably superior to the majority of such productions. It is, in a stage point of view, admirably laid out. The action goes on smoothly, lends itself naturally to scenic display, and from the necessities of locality, is eminently picturesque, and filled with the emotional contrasts that a composer most needs. A glance at the plot will suffice. *Don Sebastian*, King of Portugal, is about sailing for Africa. His departure forms the tableau of the first act. We find him next in the country mentioned. He has engaged the Mahommedans and been defeated. Already wounded, it is only by the devotion of a friend that he is saved from death. This friend, *Enrico*, is mistaken for the king and is killed. *Sebastian*, escaping with his life, wanders through the land, and finally returns to Portugal penniless and forgotten. Conspiracy has played its part during his absence. Another is about being raised to the throne. In order to hoodwink the people, a funeral procession is arranged which is supposed to convey the remains of *Don Sebastian* to their last resting place. The King proclaims himself in the midst of this mockery, but he is so changed that no one recognises him, and he is arrested as an impostor. In the next act we find him before the Inquisition. He is still ignored. *Leida*, an Arab girl, whose life the King had spared, comes forward and declares that *Sebastian* is the true and living sovereign and that it was *Enrico* who was slain. It is in vain. *Sebastian* and his friend are immured in a tower. They endeavor to make their escape, are fired upon and killed. There are several auxiliary characters, notably a fine baritone part called *Camoens*, after the poet of that name. The basso is of course the arch-conspirator, and the second tenor is his weak and treacherous tool. There is but a single rôle for the female voice; but it is a very important one, and is threaded through the opera with much ingenuity.

It will be seen that the opportunities for display are unusually great. They have been seized with true zeal by Mr. MAERTZER. Five entirely new sets of scenes have been prepared, (painted by Mr. CALYO,) illustrating each act. We have not always been able to compliment this gentleman on the efforts of his brush, but on the present occasion we may safely do so. The perspective part of the "Battle-field of Selim-Kebir" is truly admirable; so also are the "Square in Lisbon," and the "Tower" of the last act. Managerial liberality extends beyond the matter of scenery. The dresses are new and beautiful; the appointments good and appropriate. We do not often see on any stage a pageant of more imposing proportions than the funeral of the third act. Upward of three hundred persons are on the scene at the same time.

The music of DONIZETTI is generally like DONIZETTI'S music. Prolific and felicitous in the matter of melody, the composer did not always succeed in avoiding repetitions of himself. There are fragments in "Don Sebastian" that remind us of earlier operas; but as a whole it contains a better suit of numbers than we can find in any other work from the same pen. The plot is piteous, and the music could easily have been heavy. It is, on the contrary, light and graceful; yet impressive. There is not a dreary statement in it from beginning to end. The stock-sequences of Italian composers have been avoided with evident care. In many of the concerted pieces there is a striking originality of *motive*, and a happy and unusual distribution of the vocal parts. We would refer particularly to the septetto in the fourth act—a singularly beautiful melody in triple time, and treated for the voice as the classical composers treat a subject for instruments; namely, by passing the theme from one register to another and then uniting them in appropriate masses. We have heard nothing of DONIZETTI'S superior to this. In a different style, but equally fresh, is the recognition duet (*O fausto dì*) between the *King* and *Camoens*. The *marche funebre* is dramatically large. It depicts the monotony of grief in few but strongly-marked tones. We could refer to other particular gems. But we desire to convey a general impression of the music, rather than to supply a series of vague illustrations. Of suave, fluent melodies there are many, and we shall expect to hear the tenor romanza which ends the second act (*Deserto in terra*), the baritone romanza (*O Lisbonia*), and the barcarolle (*La notte è serena*), for the same voice, speedily on all the hand-organs of the city. The finales are generally broad and effective—that to the first act being of a peculiarly popular character. The instrumental part of the score is unusually full. True greatness, after all, displays itself here, and the rank of "Don Sebastian" will always be determined by its vast superiority, in this respect over other works by the same composer. The *ritornelli*, or connecting links between the various pieces, are varied and effective; the accompaniments are, in some instances, absolutely delicious, the coloring is strong and masterly, and the delicacy—when that quality is demanded—is such as an Italian only can command. This is the proper place to say that the opera was produced under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN, and that every musical intention of the composer was fully realized by that admirable musician. The accession of his firm will and clear intellect to the directing forces of the Academy is a boon to the public.

It remains only to say that the performance was a success,—decorous as such thing are apt to be on a first night but unequivocally a success. As the opera progressed and the audience ceased to be frightened of its own judgment, the applause became general and hearty. The funeral procession was received with a burst of thorough appreciation, which, as a spectacle, it fully merited. As a rule encores were avoided, but an exception had to be made in favor of the septette in the fourth act, which was repeated, and the singers subsequently called before the curtain. We shall take another opportunity of speaking of the artists. They exerted themselves creditably, but were evidently fatigued by excessive rehearsal, and not so easy in their *rôles* as they will be on the next representation. The scenery attracted a good deal of attention, but it was badly lighted up. There are many topics which we must reserve for another occasion.

To-day there will be a Matinée performance of "Faust," and in the evening "Il Poliuto" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

THE CABINET.

Resignation of Attorney-General Bates—Rumored Appointment in His Place of Mr. Evarts, of New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 25.

Attorney-General BATES has tendered his resignation to President LINCOLN, to take effect Dec. 1, and it has been accepted. It is rumored in this city that W. M. EVARTS, of New-York, will succeed him.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 25.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

A St. Louis letter says: An officer of SHERMAN'S staff is here, who states that he has orders, when his leave expires, to join SHERMAN by way of the Atlantic coast, at Savannah. He expects SHERMAN to march entirely across Georgia to that place.

THANKSGIVING IN ALEXANDRIA.

Thanksgiving was duly celebrated, yesterday, at Alexandria, by a dinner given to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, at the Soldiers' Rest, and a ball in the evening, given by the military authorities; the latter was a grand affair, and was more particularly under the direction of Col. WELLS and Capts. CHURCH and HOFF.

PERSONAL.

Gen. MERRITT, of cavalry fame, is in town.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

POWELL'S and MERRITT'S divisions of cavalry started on a reconnoissance up the Shenandoah valley last Monday, and were to return on Wednesday night. They found the rebel forces gone, and it was reported that they were at Staunton, taking cars for Richmond. Reliable advices from City Point state that five divisions of EARLY'S army have arrived in front of BUTLER'S position.

The railroad in the Valley has been completed from Harper's Ferry to within three miles of Winchester.

THE REPORT OF SECRETARY WELLES.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy is finished, and in the hands of the Public Printer. Upward of six hundred pages are already printed, and the whole will be ready at an early day to lay before Congress.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 25.

THAT PEACE PETITION.

The agent, having in charge the numerously-signed peace petition from England has arrived here, with the intention of presenting it to the President of the United States.

RETIREMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES.

Attorney-General BATES has concluded to retire from the Cabinet. The exact period fixed for his resignation is not publicly known.

GEN SHERMAN.

The intelligence received by the Government by telegraph from Fortress Monroe this morning from the Savannah *Republican*, is regarded as highly favorable to the programme which Gen. SHERMAN is consummating.

FROM CITY POINT.

The mailboat from City Point to-day, brings nothing of special importance from the front except the report that a part of EARLY'S force has arrived in BUTLER'S front.

It seems probable from concurrent rumors that LEE has dispatched some of his troops to Georgia.

The Wachusett.

Boston, Friday, Nov. 25.

The U. S. steamer *Wachusett* is signaled off Highland Light, and will probably arrive here in the morning.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Occupation of Waynesboro', Tennessee, by Hood's Army.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 24.

The *Journal* reiterates that the army of Gen. HOOD occupies Waynesboro', Tenn., from which he threatens both Nashville and Paducah.

That portion of our army confronting him is concentrated at Pulaski.

Paducah is being placed in a state of defence.

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Boston, Friday, Nov. 25.

Mrs. BIXBY, the recipient of the following letter from President LINCOLN, is a poor widow, living in the Eleventh Ward of this city. Her sixth son, who was severely wounded in a recent battle, is now lying in the Readville Hospital.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1864.

DEAR MADAM: I have been shown, in the files of the War Department, a statement of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Yours, very sincerely and respectfully,
A. LINCOLN.

To Mrs. BIXBY, Boston, Mass.

The Case of Mrs. Hutchins.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 25.

The case of Mrs. SARAH HUTCHINS, who has been convicted by a military commission of sending arms to HARRY GILMORE, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, attracts much attention here, and strong efforts are being made to procure a mitigation of her punishment.

Several steamers have arrived at Annapolis with released prisoners from Savannah.

Many of the most earnest portion of the loyal citizens of Baltimore earnestly protest against any leniency being shown to Mrs. HUTCHINS, considering that the social position of the lady should not shield her from the full measure of responsibility, considering that her offence was extending encouragement to such a public enemy, free-booter and highwayman as HARRY GILMORE. It is a double offence—an offence not only against the State of Maryland, but a high crime against the nation—meriting the most rigorous and condign punishment, such as will deter many others of her sex in this city and State from like offences, who seem to regard expressions of sympathy with a public enemy as an innocent pastime.

From Nassau.

The *Corsica* brings Nassau papers to Nov. 19. The following are the movements of the blockade-runners:

The steamers *Chicora* and *Syren* arrived there Oct. 31 from Charleston, and the *Armstrong* on the same day from Wilmington.

The *Coquette* and *Druid* arrived Nov. 7 from Charleston, and the *Beatrice* and *Little Hattie* from Wilmington.

The *Gen. Clinch* arrived on the 10th from Charleston.

The *Will-o'-the-Wisp* returned to port on the 8th, and the *Wild Rover* on the 12th, the latter having been chased by a Federal cruiser.

The *Owl* and *Stormy Petrel* from Bermuda, and the *Ptarmigan* from Halifax, had also arrived, having been chased off Wilmington.

The *Bertha*, *Julia Armstrong*, *Ptarmigan*, *Little Hattie*, *Owl*, and *Beatrice*, had sailed to run the blockade.

The Nassau Cotton Market was dull at at 39c.@40c. for small lots in good order.

Advices from Fortune Island state that the small pox had made its appearance, but was not likely to spread. Only one fatal case had occurred. Salt-raking continued, the last shipment of the staple being sold for 10c. per bushel—two cents more than it has commanded for the past five years.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Turkeys—From North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The steamer *Charlie Leary* arrived here at a late hour last evening from New-York with 300 tons of turkies. Several members of the committee in New-York accompany the steamer to City Point, Va., to see to the distribution of the turkies among the different regiments of the army.

The steamer *James T. Brady* is expected to reach here this afternoon with a similar cargo.

The steamer *Louisa Moore* arrived here this morning from Newbern, N. C. A large fire occurred in Newbern last Sunday, which consumed many fine stores and dwellings.

The yellow fever has entirely disappeared from Newbern, and the residents are rapidly recovering from the panic which took place during its prevalence. The stores are being reopened, and the merchants and others who fled from the city are returning and resuming their customary business.

Execution of a Colored Soldier.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Nov. 25.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, a colored United States soldier, was executed by hanging in the yard of the Old Capitol Prison to-day, for the killing a colored woman near Casey a short time ago.

The Asia for Boston.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, Nov. 25.

The steamship *Asia* sailed at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Boston, where she is due Saturday at midnight.

The Rock on which the Ship Mandarin was Lost.

The following particulars of the unknown reef upon which the ship *Mandarin* was lost is from a letter received by ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated

BATAVIA, Monday, Sept. 26, 1864.

"The ship *Mandarin*, of New-York, owned by Messrs. WESTON & GRAY, No. 64th South-street, while under my command in the Java sea to the northward of the group of the Thousand Islands, on the 19th of August, at 7 P. M., struck on an unknown reef not laid down on any of our charts, Horsburgh 1845 and 1863, marked in the chart of 1845 as "a safe channel" with from sixteen to twenty fathoms of water. The bearings are as follows: North Island bearing N. N. W.; Small Island to the east of West Islands, due west; the North Watcher just in sight, due north. These bearings and positions are verified by the Captain of the Government steamer *Ambon*, that came to our assistance. This reef is about 3 miles in extent running E. S. E. and W. N. W. We ran on and struck on a branch of rocks, with less than 12 feet of water. I refer you to the protest and reports of the Captain of the *Ambon* and Harbor-Master, for particulars. I would suggest that ships coming through Sunda Straits, not being provided with Dutch charts, should stop, or send a boat on shore to the Harbor-Master's, where all the latest charts are to be had, the Government making it a depot for the same. By comparison, there are great and dangerous errors in our charts.

The reef on which we were wrecked is not on any but the latest Dutch charts (of 1863), and not correct on those, it being merely set down as a rock, whereas it is of great extent; and for the time we were on the wreck, it showed no break or ripple.

Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Nov. 25.

Admiral PORTER communicates to the Navy Department the arrival at Fortress Monroe of the United States steamer *Iosco*. She captured in the Gulf Stream the schooner *Sybil*, of Nassau, which had a cargo of 307 bales of cotton.

Acting Rear-Admiral STRIBLING, commanding the East Gulf Squadron, communicates from Key West the following captures:

The schooner *Lucy*, under English colors, on the 16th inst., by the schooner *Sea Bird*, a tender to the 17th inst., by the schooner with no name, on *Hendrick Hudson*, and a schooner steamer *Nita*. Both the 24th, by the United States steamer *Badger*, to run the blockade. Also the schooner *Badger*, under rebel colors, from St. Mark's on the 6th inst.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar—An infallible remedy for coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs. The life principle of the plant Horehound and the forest tree Balm of Gilead in chemical union. Safe, sure and pleasant. For sale by all druggists.

Brewnlow's One Disease Remedy for Neuralgia, Nervous Rheumatism, Irritation of the Spine, Tic-douloureux and Paralytic Limbs, (when it results from compression of the nerves,) cured in one good application. Curvature and many other spinal complaints cured by free use of the remedy. Thousands have already been cured with this remedy. The proprietor depends on its merits for its sale.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Throat Diseases.—"We would call attention to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. We have found them efficacious in allaying irritation in the throat and bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of public speakers, and others troubled with affections of the throat. They are also an excellent remedy for hoarseness resulting from cold."—*Congregationalist, Boston.*

The President Petroleum Company, of PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.—The advertisement of complete organization is published on another page, and fully explains the plan of the corporation. It will be seen that the officers and directors are of excellent commercial standing and influence. Very liberal advantages are offered to subscribers, and the territory of the company is so ample that there is a very fair prospect of immense returns to the stockholders. It appears that this company has secured on the Alleghany River and favorite tributaries an oil-bearing territory of over ten and a half miles in extent. Immediately adjoining the lands of the President Company, several successful wells have been sunk, and there is strong testimony in favor of a great success for this enterprise It is intended to form two more companies out of the territory secured by the "President," which will, of course, inure to the benefit of the original stockholders. The subscription agents in New-York, Messrs, L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., supply all information as to details that may be desired by subscribers. $100 now paid in secures $300 of the original stock,

The Ladies should know all about BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for the complexion.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.	
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus."**

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. **ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.** Sold by druggists generally.

The Cost of Luxuries

Depends in a great measure upon where they are bought, prices just now being regulated more by the caprices of merchants than the laws of trade.

GENIN,

believing that a popular demand at perfectly FAIR PRICES

is better than a limited one at prices beyond the reach of the general public, has

MARKED DOWN

the whole of his choice stock of FASHIONABLE FURS

to the lowest figure consistent with self protection

The assortment consists of every description of Furs worn by ladies, from the rarest to the cheapest, and has been manufactured expressly for the current season. It also includes a great variety of Sleigh and Carriage Furs, among which are some of the handsomest Arctic Fox and Polar Bear Robes ever offered in this market.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,

Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Economical Housekeepers Use

PYLE'S SALERATUS.	PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR.	PYLE'S BLUEING POWDER.
PYLE'S BAKING SODA.	PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.

Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of JAMES PYLE,
Manufacturer, New-York.

The Only Known Restorer of Color and PERFECT HAIR DRESSING COMBINED.
A SURE PREVENTIVE OF BALDNESS.
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."
"London Color Hair Restorer and Dressing."

Compounded in strict accordance with modern Vegetable Chemistry. It is not a dye, does not stain the skin, but nat. restores, or the finest tints. It will restore gray hair to its original color, promote a luxuriant growth of new hair on bald heads, remove all dandruff, itching, scurf, &c., from the scalp, rendering it perfectly healthy; keeps the hair soft, moist, gives it a glossy and beautiful appearance, highly perfumed, and as a dressing it has no superior. Price 75 cents. Six bottles, $4. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 North 8th-st., Philadelphia, and HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.

An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

White, the Hatter,

Having a choice stock of fashionable furs for ladies and gents, will sell at prices as low as any house in the city. Also, sleigh and carriage furs in great variety.

WHITE, No. 216 Broadway, Barnum's Museum.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 375 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine, sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New York.

New Sewing Machines

To Rent AND For Sale.
W. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 488 Broadway, cor. Broome st.

Second-Hand Safes

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH.
At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Is it possible that any Soldier can be so foolish as to leave the city without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS? Whoever does so will deeply regret it. These medicines are the only certain cures for Bowel Complaints, Fevers, Sores and Scurvy. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 50 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 714 B'way, N.Y., 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Howard Sanitary Aid Association.—Medical and surgical Diseases of the urinary organs—new and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 226 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway. Wheeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine.

Almanac and Diary for 1865—Carefully calculated—to be had free, at HELMBOLD'S, Druggist, Last Metropolitan Hotel.

Ladies' Polish Boots, Balmorals, White Satin Slippers and Gaiters, Boys' and Misses' Boots and shoes. Ladies, patronize
MILLER & CO., No 387 Canal-st

At Old Prices—Wedding Cards, French Note Paper, &c., EVERDELL'S elegant styles No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Great Reduction in Boots and Shoes.
WATKINS, No 867 Broadway, and No 111 Fulton-st., has reduced his prices from 8 to 20 per cent. On hand, men's double-sole boots, $6 to $10; single sole boots, $5 to $7. Gaiters and Balmorals, $4 to $13. Shoes, $2 50 to $10 50
Boys', ladies' and children's shoes at equally low prices.

Durno's Catarrh [illegible]—the safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50c., Black or Brown—Reliable. No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry. Latest Styles.—Wm. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

JUST WHAT WAS WANTED.
TICKETS, FOR CITY RAILROADS,
FOR SALE AT
P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
NO. 3 PARK-ROW.
Twenty Tickets $1 03—Forty Tickets $2 05.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.
LARGE SALE OF
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
an Importers and Manufacturers Stock
AT RETAIL.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
Manufacturers and Importers of
NECK TIES AND SCARFS,
(No. 36 Warren-st.,)
have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have opened an extensive
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
AT NO. 3 PARK-ROW,
opposite the Astor House, near the Museum, Terminus of all the city Railroads,
WHERE THEY OFFER,
of their own manufacture,
FIVE THOUSAND DOZEN
NECK TIES AND SCARFS,
at *one-half* the usual retail prices. Samples of the ties, (several hundred dozen,) are arranged upon four long tables, and each line plainly marked as follows:
1st, "ANY TIE ON THIS TABLE FOR 25 CENTS."
2d, "ANY TIE ON THIS TABLE FOR 35 CENTS."
3d, "ANY TIE ON THIS TABLE FOR 50 CENTS."
4th, "ANY TIE ON THIS TABLE FOR 75 CENTS."
(Nothing over 75 Cents.)
The 25 cent "line" is a real curiosity and a marvel of cheapness.
The 75 cent line comprises the richest and most extensive goods imported, in endless variety of black and fancy Silk—same goods as are sold on Broadway and elsewhere, at $1 50 each!
Scarfs, Self-Adjusting Stocks, Napoleon Ties, &c., &c.
ALL AT STRICTLY WHOLESALE PRICES.
Also, an extensive assortment of
WINTER GLOVES,
in every variety of the following styles:
"KID," lined and not lined; "CLOTH," "DOG SKIN," "CALF," "BUCK," "RINGWOOD," "CENTRAL PARK," &c., *at very attractive prices.*
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Foreign and Domestic, a beautiful assortment.
HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, HDKFS.
GENTS' FINE LINEN COLLARS,
$2 40 per doz., or 20 cents each.
PAPER COLLARS, 10 for 15 cents.

FINALLY,
All persons in want of TIES, SCARFS, GLOVES, UNDERCLOTHING, COLLARS, &c., &c., should not fail to call
AT NO. 3 PARK-ROW,
before taking a car.
JOBBERS supplied with Neck Ties, as usual.
AT No. 36 WARREN ST.
P. F. SMITH & FOWLER.

FURNITURE.
$300,000.
DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices.
AT NO. 87 BOWERY.

FALL AND WINTER.
I am prepared to offer one of the largest stocks of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever offered in this City, cut and made in the most tasty and best manner, and at prices as low as they can possibly be made. FURNISHING AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT not equaled. F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City

SHOES. SHOES. SHOES.
SHOES SHOES.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS,
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS,
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS.
The Cheapest and Most Durable Shoe ever made.
These Shoes have only been recently introduced, and only need to be worn to be appreciated, require no mending or repairing, and will wear
SIX MONTHS AND OVER,
keeping the feet dry and warm, and without injury, as the foot does not come in contact with the rubber. The Company are making over 3,000 pairs per day, and meeting with the greatest success ever known. For sale by all the Shoe stores. Ask for the RUBBER-SOLE SHOES, and take nothing else Try one pair, ladies, and you will wear no other kind.

WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, OLD SORES, &c.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,
a real Pain Extractor. It reduces the most angry looking Swellings and Inflammations as if by magic; heals OLD SORES, WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, &c., in a surprisingly short time
Sold by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

RICHMOND.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.
Having bought the Wholesale and Retail BOOT AND SHOE establishment of Mr. Edwin A. Brooks, No. 150 Fulton-st., (where I have been employed for the past eleven years,) I desire to inform my friends and the public in general that I shall continue the business on a strictly ONE-PRICE system.
Believing that the business can be conducted on principles of truth and justice, I have given instructions to all persons in my employ never to misrepresent any article that may be offered for sale.
It is my intention to manufacture and keep on hand a superior quality of goods, at prices from 3 to 15 per cent. less than heretofore, and a still further reduction will be made as soon as the market will admit.
Very respectfully,
C. C. RICHMOND.
N. B.—The Foreman and employes of the former business remain with me.

REFERENCES—(By permission.)
Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Brooklyn; E. D. Morgan, Ex-Governor of New-York; Geo. W. Platt, No. 20 Maiden-lane; E. H. Chapin, D. D., No. 14 East 33d-st.; Messrs. Randel & Bargmore, No. 58 Nassau-st.; A. M. Littlejohn, D. D., Brooklyn, and others.

CLOTHING FOR POOR CHILDREN.
To the Editor of the New-York Times.
We beg again to remind your readers that we are greatly in need of clothing for the thousands of poor children who come under our charge. Old clothes will be thankfully received and sent for, if the address be forwarded. J. MACY, Assistant-secretary.
Children's Aid Society, Cooper Institute, Astor-place

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.
TWO, THREE, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN TO TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR should be in everybody's house. It is an INFALLIBLE cure for inflammation of every kind, always heals burns WITHOUT SCAR; cures rheumatism, chilblains, corns, cuts and bruises. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents per box. General Depot No. 43 Liberty-st

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES. JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five to twenty dollars each For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway ne doorbelow Canal-st.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION.
SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.
JOSEPH L. TAYLOR, Chairman.
CHARLES WRIGHT KIRBY, Secretary.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
XVIIth WARD.
At a meeting of the Union Aldermanic Convention of the Ninth Aldermanic District, held at headquarters, No. 245 4th-av., on Friday evening, Nov 25, 1864, Hooper C. Van Vorst was called to the Chair, and Horatio N. Sherwood was appointed Secretary
On taking a vote for a candidate for Alderman, ISAAC DAYTON was unanimously nominated
The candidate, having been invited into the convention, in a brief address accepted the nomination
HOOPER C. VAN VORST, Chairman.
HORATIO N. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

DRS. PRATT & SMEDLEY,
PHYSICIANS SPECIAL.
FOR THE
EYE, EAR, CATARRH AND THROAT DISEASES.
No. 793 Broadway, New-York, opposite Grace Church.
AND
No. 129 Tremont, corner of Winter-st., Boston,
UNDER THE PROFESSIONAL CHARGE OF
DR. S. CLESSON PRATT,
Physician to Tremont Eye and Ear Institute, Boston; Lecturer on Diseases of the Organs on Special Sense; Author of the Medical Specialist, Medical Hydrokonia for Catarrh, &c., &c

In establishing an office in this city, for the exclusive treatment of Catarrh and its complications, we do so at the suggestion and entreaty of many persons residents of New-York and vicinity, who are, to some extent, acquainted with the happy success attending our professional labor in this specialty during the last eight years in Boston. From the experience thus acquired, together with every facility and advantage which art or science can bestow in the use and embellishment of our profession, we respectfully extend our services to the public, with the assurance that in future as in the past, it shall be our earnest endeavor to merit the confidence reposed in our skill.

CARD SPECIAL.

Whereas very many persons have called upon us who suffer from Catarrhal Disease, and who have in many instances paid exorbitant fees to certain *medical mountebanks* in this city, and *to no benefit*, in justice to ourself and the public as well, all such persons who may so desire may command our professional services for the disease in question, FREE OF CHARGE, for a time sufficient to prove beyond all question the CURATIVE CERTAIN EFFECTS of what we are pleased to term *Medical Hydrokonia* and its *certain efficacy* over Catarrhal Disease when and where all other known means and methods have totally failed. Reference is also given to patients in daily attendance at our professional rooms, to whose testimony we will at all times cheerfully submit

S. CLESSON PRATT, M. D.
THE MEDICAL SPECIALIST,
explaining the Structure, Functions, Diseases and Treatment of the Organs of Special Sense, is sent by mail to any address upon receipt of price—25 Cents.

All communications to be addressed to
Dr. S. CLESSON PRATT,
No. 793 Broadway, New-York.

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ROBBING OF HOUSES.
From the Bridgeport Standard
Burglaries in the country are now becoming so common that nearly every issue of the *Standard* announces that some house in this or a neighboring town has been broken into in the night, and its owner robbed of property varying in value from two hundred to two thousand dollars. There is no necessity whatever for this state of things The Magnetic Burglar Alarm is as simple as a common door-latch, and there is no more difficulty in keeping it in order than there is in winding a clock. When it is placed in a house and "set" it is not possible to open an outside window, or door without ringing a loud alarm bell, and it will continue ringing until the door or window is closed. Several attempts have been made to rob my house, but the alarm bell immediately sends the thieves away "whistling" down the street. Any burglar is welcome to try to rob my house as often as he likes. Every attempt have also been made to rob the dwellings of C. Spooner, Esq., and N. Wheeler, Esq., as well as other houses that are protected by the Burglar's Alarm, and I am only astonished that anybody who has property in the house worth protecting should fail to secure the benefit of this simple and valuable invention. The sense of security against intruders which it gives upon retiring to bed is of itself worth twice its cost.
I have not the slightest interest in the invention, and only write this for the benefit of the public The cost of placing the Alarm in a house varies, according to the size of the buildings, from, I believe, about fifty to seventy-five or a hundred dollars. The proprietor and manufacturer is Mr. E. Holmes, No. 252 Broadway, New-York, and this is, of course, written entirely without his knowledge or request. P. T. BARNUM.
New-York, 1864.
* The loss of certain windows may be dropped a few inches for ventilation without starting the Alarm Bell.

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LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864.
Dr. Tobias
DEAR SIR I was cured of a severe cough, with inflammation of the lungs, by the use of your Pulmonic Life Syrup. I have suffered much from pulmonary complaints, and used many remedies, but have never found anything equal to your Syrup BETSY HILL.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NIGHT WITH THE COLORED ARISTOCRACY.

IN THE SUNDAY MERCURY
of to-morrow, the 27th inst., will appear a full report of the
GREAT DARKEY BALL
AND
LINCOLN GLORIFICATION
on Thanksgiving evening, at the Prince-st. Hall, in this city. Celebration of the reelection of Father Abraham and Emancipation in Maryland. The dances, the fruitions, the conversations, the dresses sketches of the leading belles and beaux, description of the banquet, &c., &c. The report will give all whom it may concern a correct idea of the
AFRICAN BEAU MONDE
as it exists in this American capital, and afford a delightful insight into the romance and reality of public life in dusky circles.

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THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 25 cents.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
DECEMBER, 1864.

The ATLANTIC for December, is now ready, with contributions from the following authors:

Golden Smith.	H. W. Longfellow.
John G. Whittier,	Mrs. H. B. Stowe.
O. W. Holmes,	Fitz-Hugh Ludlow,
H. D. Thoreau,	Edmund Kirke.
Harriet Hosmer,	J. T. Trowbridge,
Kate Field,	Caroline Chesebro,
D. A. Wasson,	T. W. Higginson.

The Number contains the following
LIST OF ARTICLES:
The Highland Light: English Authors in Florence; A Tobacconalian Ode: Halcyon Days: On Translating the "Divina Commedia:" House and Home Papers. XI.: On the Columbia River; Our Last Day in Dixie; The Valentines: Ice and Esquimaux: Process of Sculpture; Journal from an Officer's Journal II.: Bryant's Seventieth Birthday; England and America; We are a Nation; Reviews and Literary Notices.

THE JANUARY NUMBER,
begins the FIFTEENTH VOLUME of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY. The publishers state that they have made such arrangements for the coming year as will convince their readers that they intend to maintain the present position and popularity of their magazine. They can now announce definitely the following features of the new volume
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE will contribute a new series of Domestic Papers, with the title of "The Chimney Corner."
DONALD G. MITCHELL, author of "Reveries of a Bachelor," will begin in an early number a story, with the title of "Dr. Johns."
PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH, of the University of Oxford, has engaged to write regularly during the year, on topics of interest to American readers.
PROF. AGASSIZ has in preparation another series of his interesting and valuable Scientific Papers.
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE'S PAPERS furnish some scenes from his unfinished work, "The Dolliver Romance," which will appear in the coming volume.
FITZ-HUGH LUDLOW will continue his admirable sketches of Travel and Adventure.
GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, the well-known novelist and magazinist, will contribute a series of papers similar to those written by him in Household Words, and "All the Year Round." The first paper will be a sketch of GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.
MR. AND MRS. S. C. HALL will contribute to the new volume Memories of Authors they have known, including many interesting reminiscences of Moore, and other literary celebrities
THE AUTHOR OF "TEN ACRES ENOUGH" will furnish the ATLANTIC with regular articles of strikingly original character.

In addition to the features above enumerated, other interesting ones are in preparation. The magazine will still be favored with constant contributions from its regular staff of writers, whose names are familiar to the reading public as those of the
FIRST AMERICAN AUTHORS.
The ATLANTIC will continue to furnish to its readers the best Essays, Sketches, Poems, Stories, Political and Historical Papers and Miscellany of all kinds which American talent can supply

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This valuable work terminates at the point where the narrative of Gibbon commences
* * * * When we enter on a more searching criticism of the two writers, it must be admitted that Merivale has as firm a grasp of his subject as Gibbon, and that his work is characterized by a greater freedom from prejudice, and a sounder philosophy.
* * * * This history must always stand as a splendid monument of his learning, his candor, and his vigorous grasp of intellect. Though he is in some respects inferior to Macaulay and Grote, he must still be classed with them as one of the second great triumvirate of English historians.—[*North American Review*, April, 1865.
D. A & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW will challenge the attention of the public as one of the most brilliant and varied numbers of that GREAT SOCIAL ORGAN yet issued. Military News, embracing every item received in the Federal Capital UP TO FIVE A. M. SUNDAY; the latest news from Richmond; important and exclusive information foreshadowing the course of the Administration; racy letters from Orpheus C Kerr, the Historian of the Mackerel Brigade, and "The Disbanded Volunteer;" a fascinating and amusing dish of "Table Talk;" Soldiers' Correspondence from all the Union Camps; Report of the brilliant Ball of the Negro Aristocracy at the Prince-st. Hall; vigorous Editorials, political and general; the Markets and Shipping News up to midnight on Saturday; the Artists' Fund Exhibition (with the painters and glaziers of the Academy of Design shown up); Stories and Sketches by the best writers of the day; all the Local News fully reported; Foreign Correspondence; Original Humorous Sketches; Social Eccentricities, Good-humored Hits at everything; Criminal intelligence from the latest European and domestic papers; and in short everything special and general appropriate as a feature of a great popular newspaper for all classes, will figure in this model issue of the model newspaper of the age. The SUNDAY MERCURY has a CIRCULATION equal to that of ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS published in this city, THREE TIMES TOLD.

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NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 7.
A Dividend of One per Cent. has been declared, payable at this office, Nov. 30, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
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McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS NOS. 3 AND 4.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a regular monthly Dividend of Three per Cent., and a supplementary Dividend of Ten per Cent., both payable at this office, Nov. 30, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day, Nov. 14, 1864.
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No. 1 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1864.
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A. PARKHURST, Trustee.

TO THE POLICY HOLDERS OF THE EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—Parties holding policies of the East River Insurance Company will please present them at their early convenience, at 12 Wall-st., to exchange them for policies of the latter company.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1864.

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ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.

Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,968, New-York.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—The second mortgage bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, will be redeemed at par and accrued interest, on presentation of the same to AMASA STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio. Bonds may be forwarded to me by express at cost of the company, and checks for amount will be returned.
HENRY WICK, Treasurer.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1864.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL 120,000 SHARES, OF $10 EACH.
This company was organized under the laws of the State of New-York, April 20, 1864. The mines of the company are located in the Sierra. Prince Royal and Humboldt Mining Districts, Humboldt County, Nevada, and embrace 6,000 feet on the "Tuscan," "Etna," "Iocа" and "Arctic quartz lodes. The reports of the Superintendent, and further information in regard to the mines can be had on application to the Secretary, E. L. Bolles, Esq., No. 24 Exchange-place, or the President, Geo. Stevenson, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st. The company offer for sale a limited number of the shares of the working capital at par only.
GEO. STEVENSON, President, &c.
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.
A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, can be obtained by applying to
A. A. TAYLOR,
Actuary of the Company,
No. 153 Broadway,
from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.
The Hermetical Barrel is a new commercial discovery of great practical value. It positively insures against leakage, evaporations and odor of petroleum and other volatile fluids.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.
All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Liberal cash advances made on all accessible points in the United States at the best rates.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.
SPECIAL PARTNERS,
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

GOLD BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
A dividend of One per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, Nov. 30, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John st., New-York.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
The Board of Trustees of this Company have ordered an installment of Forty per cent upon its capital stock, payable at the Office of the Company, No 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on Monday, December 5, during the usual bank-hours.
WILLIAM F. ALDRICH, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE—$300,000—COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS Central Railroad Company 7 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund bonds
FORTY YEARS TO RUN—DUE 1904.
Length of Road, 208¾ miles, equipped and running, with large and increasing earnings.
First mortgage bonds.....$3,200,000
Second mortgage bonds.....800,000
Stock.....1,500,000
The Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway is the consolidation of the Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad,
Richmond and Covington Railroad,
Indiana Central Railway.
The above bonds are offered for sale for the purpose of providing additional equipment. Application may be made to the undersigned, or to WM. D. THOMPSON, Esq., at the Company's Office, No. 139 Broadway, Room No. 2.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1864.
I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, to anticipate the payment of the Coupons maturing on the first of January next on the Public Debt of the United States, and will be prepared to make such payment on and after the 10th inst. Bank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.
The interest on the registered bonds cannot be paid until the books of the Treasury are settled and schedule prepared.
JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $3 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well located; a 15-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREGORY GOLD MINING CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW YORK, Nov 23, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GREGORY GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at the office, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December, for the election of Officers of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
M. F. HAZEN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

TO BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—I am authorized to continue to exchange new for the old bonds, until the first day of January, 1865.
A. STONE Jr. Trustee. Cleveland, Ohio.

FINANCIAL.

THE PRESIDENT
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PRESIDENT,
VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

Organized under the laws of Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS:
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., General Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, New-York.

DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., New-York.

ITS LANDS FORM ITS
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Parties subscribing in this Company will receive an equal amount of Stock in two other Companies adjoining, without further charge.

The lands of these companies are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, making an oil boring territory of over ten and a half miles in extent.

The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Heidricks" wells, and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil.

The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means unsurpassed inducements are offered. Persons investing in this Company get $5 stock and the above BONUS for each $1 invested, without further call or assessment.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

No subscriptions taken for less than one hundred dollars.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICES, NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,250,000
125,000 SHARES; VALUE $10 EACH.

President,
NOAH L. WILSON.
Vice-President,
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON.
Treasurer,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT.
Secretary,
ARTHUR B PROAL.
General Superintendent of Ohio and Virginia Properties.
ISRAEL R. WATERS, Marietta, Ohio.
Superintendent of Oil Creek Properties,
HERBERT KETTELL.
Attorneys,
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.
Bankers,
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
Trustees,
NOAH L. WILSON, President of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of Messrs. Schchardt & Gebhard.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Messrs. Foster & Thomson.
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY MORGAN, of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons.
WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Sons.
WILLIAM H. GUION, of Messrs. Williams & Guion.
DAVID GIBSON, of Messrs. David Gibson & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
THOMAS T. C. BUCKLEY, of Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

THE CHERRY RUN
PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
The trustees of this company have elected H. A. WARREN President, J. E. UHLHORN Treasurer, and ALEXANDER GRANT, Jr., Secretary. The Trustees are:
H. A. WARREN, JOHN WINSLOW,
J. E. UHLHORN, WM. G. GRANT.
EDWARDS PIERREPONT, JAS McKAYE, and
AUG. J. BROWN.

Mr. Warren was one of the pioneers in the petroleum business. He has selected this property with great care, and the standing of the Venango Company, of which he is President (the stock of which is now selling at four times the subscription price), is a guarantee for the success of this. Office No. 71 Broadway.

NEW-YORK STOCK FOR SALE AT PAR.—$25,000 Soldier Bounty Bonds, 6 per cent. of 1874, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to S. B. STONE, No. 741 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) Per Cent., has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable less the Government tax) at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH & PARMELEE GOLD CO., No. 21 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent, free of Government tax, out of the net earning of the Company, payable on the 10th December. The transfer books will close on the 1st December.
W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Dec. 1. The Transfer books are now closed.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from that date.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
JAMES C. STONEHALL, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.; open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOS. CHRISTY President.
B. H. BALL, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—Having disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $4 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ARE using 100 gallons of gas per day in extracting teeth, making it fresh every day, and affording entire satisfaction to patients. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

BERG & CO.'S CELEBRATED PATENT CIGARETTOS.
Wholesale depot at
GAIL, AX & KUCHLER'S,
Nos. 173 and 175 Water-st., New-York.

CIGARS.—1,000,500 IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC Cigars for sale very low. The undersigned respectfully informs the trade and merchants generally that the above stock must be closed before the 15th Dec. Samples sent to any address by express. ROBINSON & Co., No. 140 Cedar st.

PRINTING.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., and No. 139 Fulton-st. Political printing shops for sale.

FOR SALE.

BAGGS' HOTEL FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the well-known establishment, BAGGS' HOTEL, in the city of Utica, N. Y. The hotel occupies the entire front on Genesee-st., from the Depot of the New York Central Railroad to Main-st., 165 feet, and 250 feet on Main-st., substantially constructed of brick, four-stories in height, and communicating by side entrance with the said depot. The hotel has been established for upwards of fifty years, and has been conducted by the subscriber for nearly thirty years past. No establishment of the kind is probably more widely or favorably known. It is the principal hotel in Utica, and the section of country where it is located; and has always commanded a large and profitable amount of local and public business, which is constantly increasing, the receipts of the past season largely exceeding those of any previous year. It is well furnished throughout. Terms favorable, and a considerable portion may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. This is a most excellent opportunity for any person or company wishing to carry on an enterprise of the kind. The proprietor desires to retire from business, which is the only reason for offering the property for sale.
A. CHURCHILL.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE MILL SITE AND flouring mill, with two run of stone—a fine water power and long established business. Also, a large two-story brick dwelling-house adjoining, in excellent order, embosomed in shade trees, and a small orchard of choice fruits, including, together, several acres beautifully and conveniently located in the centre of a populous neighborhood, within 30 miles of New-York, from which it is accessible by steamboats and railroads daily. For further particulars, apply to WM. F. LYON, No. 63½ Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE IN TWENTY-THIRD-ST., west of 8th-av., with possession at short notice, one of the best and most complete houses in the city, with or without the furniture. House is 28 feet 4 inches wide, four stories high; lot 142 feet deep with entrance from 24th-st. for stable. Also a full lot on 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with one party wall. Price $8,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON SOUTH OXford-st., 125 feet north of Lafayette-av., a one of those magnificently finished high stoop four-story brownstone front houses, 22x50; lot 23x100 feet; sewerage connections, &c., and finished throughout in a most excellent style; twenty minutes' ride by Fulton or Bedford avs. cars. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN. Must be sold.

A WAY TO SAVE INCREASE PRICE OF RENT.—For sale, five new buildings, three-story and basement, 10 rooms in each, pleasantly situated in Bergen, N. J., 10 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry. Price $3,400 each; $1,000 in cash, balance on bond and mortgage. Apply to J. W. HANCOX & SON, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, design and finish of the best kind, hardwood doors, blinds, &c., and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill, north-west corner of Lexington-av and 33d-st. Apply on the premises or to G. J. HAMILTON, builder, No. 297 Lexington-av.

LOTS AND COTTAGES FOR SALE—AT East New-York, at $450, $550, $1,200, $1,800, with 4 to 8 rooms each; also 20 elegant dwellings, with 4 to 8 lots each, at $2,500, $3,500, $4,500, &c.; also 700 lots at $125 to $400 each. CHARLES R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, and No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on Murray Hill; price $30,000. Also, a four-story English basement for $14,000. Also, a neat three story brick for $10,000, with possession. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 34½ Pine-st., 11 to 3 o'clock.

INVESTMENT.—TWO FOUR-STORY STONE houses, $9,000; two do, $12,000; one do. $17,000 and $13,000. Also, Hudson River Farms.
JOHN H. FOILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

$8,000—FOR SALE, A MODERN BUILT house on 39th-st.; possession 1st of May, 1865. also, 9 lots at Harlem near 5th-av. Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, No. 183 William st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SMALL FARMS cheap; also, a handsome shoe-store in a thriving town, doing a large and profitable business.
GEORGE R. JAQUES, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., 3 ACRES, with elegant views, grounds improved, but no house; price $10,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS stone-front three story house, modern improvements; rent to May, $450. Apply at No. 187 East 50th-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT,
FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,
With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
known as
EVERETT ROOMS.
The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.
Apply at the hall,
or of E. D. LAWRENCE,
No. 55 West 33d-st.

STORE PROPERTY TO LET,
BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
BROADWAY—First floor, basement and sub-cellar.
BROADWAY—Fine lofts.
MURRAY-ST.—Fine lofts.
PARK-PLACE—Fine store.
PARK-PLACE—Double store.
PARK-PLACE—Fine lofts.
BRIDGE-ST.—Warehouse.
WHITEHALL-ST.—Warehouse.
Apply to E. H LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON SUNdays, the large room in the Studio Building, No. 213 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Apply to the Janitor, on the premises.

TO LET—THREE LOFTS, TOGETHER WITH 3-horse engine, in building No. 125 Avenue D. Inquire of ABNER MILLS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address E. K., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A BLIND GIRL, 14 years of age, in a refined Christian family, where she could have motherly care, and could be accompanied daily to the Blind Institution for instruction, for which a liberal compensation will be paid. Address S. S., Box No. 437 Lower Post-office.

SOUTHWEST OF UNION-SQUARE.—Wanted, for the Winter, by a gentleman and wife, two clean, fresh rooms, one small and one large, unfurnished or furnished, with board or without: if without board, must be near a restaurant. Address H. L., Box No. 1,684 Post-office, New-York City.

THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF a large house on Madison-av. will be vacant in 10 days, and can be had, furnished or unfurnished, by a party of liberal means, wishing a private table, and a strictly first-class home, until May, 1865 or 1866. Address DAY, Boyd's Express Post, with real name.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH full board for an elderly gentleman and his wife, situation must be in the neighborhood of 5th-av., between 14th and 40th sts. Address, with full particulars, B., Box No. 160 Post-office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED LARGE front room second floor, with use of a parlor, for one or two gentlemen; private family; with daily breakfast; dinner on Sundays; for two $25 per week. Address A., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET in upper part of the city, with breakfast to gentlemen; home comforts and all freedom consistent with gentlemanly deportment; no children; private family. Address Z., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GERMAN wishes board (without lodging) in a respectable American family in or near Bleecker-st. Address A. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto: Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, George A. Kittell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Alvin H. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased: Joseph B. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell: The Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company: C. J. Abbott, and Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New Hampshire, George K. Sampson, Lewis W. Tapp, n. John S. Mission, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the court-house in the City of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady on the first Tuesday in January next, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.
CHARLES G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.
DATED Nov. 21, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory; to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders are to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional per cent age will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the ter

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,624	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,624	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,624	.....
ERIN	2,186	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,186	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23
AUSTRALASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 31.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR.....(building.)
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 14.
At 3 o'clock, P. M.
From Pier 46 North River, foot Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot, weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,750, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,789, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,400 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,400 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	800-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows.
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side wheel steamship CHAMPION, David Wilson, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B. The ARIEL, RUSSELL, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. J. B. HOWARTH,
Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov 26, at 3 P. M.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, with excellent accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow on SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov 26
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 3
CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Dec 10
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg, &c.	87	Steerage to Hamburg, &c.	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Parties from Europe can prepay passage here—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95 Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TENELLIUS.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.
Dec. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEARLE.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BABCOCK.
First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $125; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $340; Second Cabin, open berth, $226; Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 5 to 12 years, one-half rates. Children under 5 years, one quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.
This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.
For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 5th of every month.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
INMAN'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAYLOR, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
LACLEDE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted, at 8 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extensively and well known to the completely running order to Marshfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (Except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 6:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Athens and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage in time. Sumptuous supper and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. B. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN MAXWELL, who resides at Saugerties, Ulster County, State of New-York, WILLIAM R. FINCH, who resides at Coxsackie, County of Greene, State of New-York, THOS. REED, who resides at West Hoboken, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey; and THOS. L. TAYLOR, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of T. L. TAYLOR & REED, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission, Brokerage and Financial business in the City of New-York; that all the parties interested in the said business are the said Thomas Reed and the said Thomas L. Taylor, who are the general partners, and the said John Maxwell and the said William R. Finch, who are the special partners; that the said John Maxwell has contributed the sum paid in cash to the said partnership, the sum of thirty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said William R. Finch has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of ten thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 25th day of October, 1864, and to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1865.—Dated New-York, Oct 27, 1864.
JOHN MAXWELL.
W. R. FINCH.
THOS. REED.
THOS. L. TAYLOR.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED, No. 5 Broad-st., receive orders for the purchase and sale of all classes of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold, on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States on the most favorable terms.

NOTICE.—MR. N. S. W. VANDERHOOF withdraws his interest from our firm this day.
FLAGG, BALDWIN & CO.
New-York, November 15, 1864.

NOTICE.—LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership, do certify, That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is VANDERHOEF & BEATTY, that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of manufacturing, buying and selling straw goods and such materials and other articles as are usually bought and sold by persons engaged in the straw goods business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, who resides in the City and County of New-York, and Orrin P. Beatty, who resides in Norwalk, State of Connecticut, both of whom are the general partners; and Lewis Curtis, who resides in Stratford, State of Connecticut, is the special partner; that the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars; that the period at which the partnership is to commence is November 15, in the year 1864 and the period at which it will terminate is the 31st day of March, in the year 1865. NEW-YORK, November 14, 1864.
N. S. W. VANDERHOEF.
JOHN P. BEATTY.
LEWIS BEERS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the name of Glen's Falls Mills, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. JOHN W. WHITTAL.—New-York, May 31, 1864.
(Signed.) ALEX. WHITLOCK
JOHN W. WHITTAL.
W. H. BIDWELL.
No. 83 Exchange Place, New York, Nov 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE restoration to No. 15 West 21st-st. of a GOLD HUNTING WATCH, made by Brockbank, London, wound up at the steam, which was stolen Thanksgiving evening, about 10½ o'clock, on the 4th-av. cars.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, NOV. 24, BETWEEN Broadway and 6th av., in 42d-st., a POCKET-BOOK containing a note for $1,600, and between $70 and $80 in bills. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to No. 74 West 42d-st., or Nos. 16 and 18 Park-place.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 10,095, WITH THE Broadway Savings Institute. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank, No. 4 Park-place.

ASTROLOGY.

MISS SECOR, THE ACCOMPLISHED Clairvoyant, makes known to you all lost or hidden treasure, brings those long separated together, has got the genuine Egyptian secret for causing speedy marriage of the married happy. Delay not to consult her, at No. 140 West 27th-st.

OATS FOR SALE—IN LARGE OR SMALL quantities, at cargo prices, at steam mill foot of 13th-st., North River.
CHAMBERLIN, VANDENBERGH & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
SATURDAY, Nov. 26,
OPENING NIGHT
of the engagement of EDWIN BOOTH.
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on Saturday evening, 26th, Mr. Edwin Booth will make his first regular appearance this season
in the play of
HAMLET
The piece will be placed on the stage under the immediate direction of Mr. Booth by Mr. J. G. Hanley, stage Manager, in a style, it is hoped, of unusual splendor of production with a rich historical correctness. The play has been in active preparation for the last three months, and no pains or effort has been spared in the endeavor by a most strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several mise en scene illustrations, to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the Drama as a branch of national literature and art.
The scenery, music, costumes properties, and machinery will be entirely new, and to give a perfect completeness to the cast engagements have been made with
MRS. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.,
one of the most gifted actresses who ever graced the stage.
MR. EDWIN VERREY,
MR. CHARLES KEMBLE MASON,
and the eminent comedian,
MR. THOMAS PLACIDE.
All of whom will make their first regular appearance for many years on the New York stage on this occasion.
The following is the distribution of characters
Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.....Mr. Edwin Booth
Claudius, King of Denmark first ap.
Pantaloon.....Mr. Edwin Verrey
Ghost of Hamlet's Father.....Charles Kemble Mason
Polonius, Lord Chamberlain.....Mr. G. H. Andrews
Laertes, son to Polonius.....Mr. J. G. Hanley
Horatio, friend to Hamlet.....Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.
Caric, a Courtier.....Mr. O. S. Fawcet
Rosencrantz } Courtiers.....Mr. W. Burroughs
Guildenstern }.....Mr. E. Duell
Marcellus } Officers.....Mr. J. W. Burgess
Bernardo }.....Mr. E. Post
Francisco, a soldier.....Mr. N. Decker
First Actor.....Mr. S. K. Chester
Second Actor.....Mr. H. E. Evans
First Grave digger, first appearance.....Mr. Thomas Placide
Second Grave-digger.....Mr. E. A. Eberle
Priests.....Mr. P. Everdell
Gertrude, Queen of Denmark, and mother of Hamlet, first appearance.....Mrs. J. W. Wallack
Ophelia, daughter of Polonius.....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Actress.....Mrs. S. K. Chester
Lords, Ladies, Pages, Officers, Guards, &c., &c.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

IRVING HALL—SYMPHONIE SOIREES.
CARD.—Mr. THEO. THOMAS begs to announce that, encouraged by the success of his former efforts, and at the solicitation of many friends, he will give a series of
FIVE GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS
(SYMPHONIE SERIES)
during the present Winter, commencing
ON THE 30 OF DECEMBER, 1864.
The orchestra will consist of upward of sixty of the best musicians in the city, selected with especial regard to individual merit, and presenting an ensemble, the profoundness of which cannot be surpassed.
Several of the most eminent soloists in this and other cities have kindly consented to take part in these concerts.
The subscription to the five concerts has been fixed at $5.
SINGLE TICKETS, $1 50 EACH.
Subscriptions are received at Steinway & Sons, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at Hall & Sons, No. 563 Broadway, at Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 98 Spring-st.
Circulars containing full particulars can be obtained at the above-named places.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7¾.
GENUINE AND DECIDED SUCCESS
of the new and original comic drama, entitled
MILKY WHITE.
now produced for the first time in America, with
NEW SCENERY AND A POWERFUL CAST,
including Mr. W. Dickson, T. B. Berry, T. Barclay, Jr., Miss Louisa Myers and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, in which was received its first representation with
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.
Previous to the drama the comedietta
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

ARION SOCIETY.
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 416 BROADWAY.
SATURDAY, Nov. 26,
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
Under the direction of WM. HAUSMANN, and the kind assistance of
Messrs. CARL BERGMANN,
WILLIAM LOFTI,
H. MOLLENHAUER and
C. DEMUTH.
Tickets $1. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, Broadway, and Schuberth's, Spring-st.

THE FORTUNE OF MISFORTUNE—DE BORDOSA'S second lecture TO-NIGHT at the BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 2d-st. Winter Term commences Nov. 28.
Dr. & Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 16th and 17th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st., Mrs. Z. E. PLUMB, Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10 A. M., Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—AT Greenwich on the Sound. Instruction given in all the branches of a thorough English education, with special attention to languages and literature. Circulars may be obtained by applying to the Principal, Miss H. C. CREAMER, Greenwich, Conn.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BLEDSOE and B. BRAMAN, No. 720 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE into her private family two little girls, of from 8 to 12 years of age, for board and instruction; unexceptionable reference given; terms moderate. Address Mrs L. M., Station G.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial and French, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1, for circulars, apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point or the Naval School. For circulars apply to the Superintendent.
THEO. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 7 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept 19.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 38th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 45th-st., will reopen Sept 21

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a private family, or as teacher in a female seminary; situation as governess preferred. She is well qualified to give instruction in the English branches, and to teach the elements of the French and German languages. Address Box No. 233 Troy, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY RECEIVING A LITERARY and church salary, desires a respectable home, where her salary, influence and services might compensate. Prominent references. Address Box No. 20 Godfrey's P. O., No. 2 Broadway.

A PARISIAN LADY, A GRADUATE, wishes to obtain a few select pupils for the French grammar and conversation. Lessons at the pupil's or her own residence; best references. Apply or address GRADUATE, No. 222 East 52d-st.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY AS GOVERNESS in a young ladies' seminary. One who speaks German also preferred. Apply at No. 111 South Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn.

A GRADUATE OF A N. E. COLLEGE—a teacher of large experience—desires a situation to teach in a school, or as a private tutor; best of references given. Address W. C. U., Station D, Bible House.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, FIRST-class musician, and teacher in French and German desires a situation in a family or school. Apply to T. R. W., Box No 145 Times Office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR—A GENTLEMAN OF real merit will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No 134 Times Office.

TEACHER WANTED,—AN ASSISTANT IN classics. Apply, between 11 and 12 A. M. at No. 212 5th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.
139TH NIGHT OF
ROSEDALE.
Mrs Inchbald's Comedy of
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY
This charming play, revised and altered for the present stage, is in preparation, and will be presented MONDAY NEXT.
TUESDAY—ROSEDALE.
WEDNESDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
THURSDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
FRIDAY—ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY,
by Mr. D. Bourcicault, is in preparation.
Doors open at 7½, overture at 7¾.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
GRAND THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.
THURSDAY, AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
The Great Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
in his DOUBLE TRIUMPHS
DR. OLLAPOD and SOLON SHINGLE,
brought after and applauded
BY OVERWHELMING AUDIENCES,
at
THE TWIN "SENSATIONS" OF THE TOWN.
Third night of Coleman's comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Mr. J. E. OWENS.....as.....Dr. OLLAPOD.
"Thank you, good Sir; I owe you one!"
75TH NIGHT OF THE PETTIFLES LAWYER,
SOLON SHINGLE.....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.
"Why, how do you do?"
Seats secured six days in advance.

IRVING HALL.
SATURDAY, Nov. 26, 1864, at 8 o'clock P. M.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
GIVEN BY THE
ARTISTS' SOCIETY.
Madame DE LUSSAN, Soprano; Mlle L. KROLLKOWSKA, Pianist; Sig. or G. FOSSATI, Basso Cantante; Senor CARLOS SALIAS, Violinist, first appearance.
Assisted by Miss EMMA BARTELOO, pupil of Madame de Lussan, and Senor RICARDO LAVIN, amateur.
Musical Director.....Mr. WM. DRESSLER
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

ARTEMUS WARD!
COOPER UNION HALL,
NO. 826 BROADWAY.
ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
ARTEMUS WARD
from San Francisco, through California, over the Sierra Nevada to Salt Lake City.
ARTEMUS WARD!
ARTEMUS WARD!
has introduced many fresh illustrations of Mormon life, and much that is interesting in the journey to Utah.
N. B.—Photographs of the BELLES OF SALT LAKE CITY are on exhibition in front of the Hall.
The journey commences precisely at 8. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. The central chairs are the best seats, and the office for securing them is open from 8 till 4 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain in removing obstruction or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelopes.

ADDRESSED TO INVALIDS SUFFERING from SCROFULA, CANCERS, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, &c.—I will attempt a description of my suffering from the terrible agony most of a most extensive and destructive ulceration, covering the greater portion of my person, that, &c., the terrible appearance and consciousness would be impossible. While my money lasted I had medical aid, but poverty compelled me to call on a poor physician, who, horrified at my appearance, consigned me that I would be consigned to Potter's Field in a few days. He returned shortly with Dr. Heine. This gentleman being apparently more used to such sights, pronounced the curable. He not only prescribed his medicines, but also furnished me with other comforts until I was perfectly cured. I would also state that all physicians who had previously attended me considered it impossible for me to recover. Dr. Heine's office is at No. 56 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
JOHN HOLMES.
Sworn before me, G. C. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.
I saw JOHN HOLMES and know the above to be true.
W. HUBBARD, M. D., President Bowery Ins. Co.
Dr. Heine guarantees a perfect and lasting cure. He refers to hundreds that have been cured twenty-five years ago. His treatment is positively without fail in all acute cases, hereditary and all other chronic diseases. Instead of spending months of misery under the care of other physicians, or in hospitals, or swallowing pounds of solid potas, mercury, syrups, &c., you can be cured in a very short time by Dr. Heine's new treatment. Office No. 56 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. His practice in recently-contracted diseases as well as in constitutional affections is original, exceeding Ricord or any other, and is acknowledged by every scientific man to be the only reliable system, always guaranteeing a radical cure.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases in a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once, for by the special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped at once in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance calling to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full statement of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies that his scientific method of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strict

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS

REBEL REPORTS OF HIS PROGRESS.

Capture of Macon and Milledgeville.

RAPID AND RESISTLESS MOVEMENT.

Sherman Half Way to Augusta.

UTTER PANIC OF THE REBELS.

Precipitate Adjournment of the Georgia Legislature.

DESPERATE HOWLS FOR HELP.

A Terrific Shriek from Gen. Beauregard.

Destruction and Devastation in Sherman's Path.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 25.

Advices received here from the vicinity of Charleston, up to the 22d, represent that the rebels along the coast and in Savannah and Charleston are dreadfully excited about SHERMAN'S advance, and everybody is ordered to the front. It is rumored that the carrying out of a system of exchange, which has been begun at Savannah, will be stopped while the excitement lasts.

REPORTS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 25.

The Government to-day received the following dispatches:

CITY POINT, Va., Thursday, NOV. 24.

There is nothing new or important this morning, except the arrival of rebel deserters, who report the occupation of Macon by Gen. SHERMAN.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Thursday, Nov. 24.

The steamers *Atlantic* and *Blackstone* arrived here this morning with about 225 prisoners. Ten were lost on the voyage. They left the Savannah River at noon on the 22d inst. The *Baltic* was loading when she left. The exchange of prisoners was going on well.

Capt. GRAY says that just before he left there. It was reported that Macon and Milledgeville were burned.

The Legislature was in session at Milledgeville, but was dissolved in haste, and the members had scattered in every direction.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 25.

The *Republican* publishes a dispatch from Fortress Monroe this morning, which says:

"The United States transport steamers *Atlantic* and *Blackstone* have arrived from Savannah, bringing Savannah and Hilton Head dates to the 21st ult. These steamers bring 1,200 of our soldiers who have been prisoners of war at Andersonville and elsewhere.

It is learned by these arrivals that BEAUREGARD had issued a proclamation, dated Corinth, Miss., Nov. 18, calling upon the people of Georgia to lay waste and destroy everything around SHERMAN, in his front, rear and upon his flank, and announcing that he should soon be with them. When the steamers left Savannah a report had just reached there that Macon and Milledgeville had been captured and burned by SHERMAN'S troops."

We have received full files of Georgia and Alabama papers up to the 19th inst., which furnish us with the following important and interesting items:

REPORTS VIA PORT ROYAL.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN commanding, from Port Royal, &c., at 7 P. M., Tuesday, Nov. 22, and Fortress Monroe 24th inst., consigned to Major STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster U. S. A., arrived here at 7:30 P. M. yesterday.

On Sunday, the 20th, the flag-of-truce boat from Savannah reported that telegraphic communication between that city and Macon had been cut off by SHERMAN'S forces, who had penetrated to Gordon, 60 miles east of Macon, which city had been approached by three lines, and that troops were being called from various posts to oppose any further advance. No further particulars could be obtained, and the exchange of papers was forbidden—doubtless in consequence of journals having published some contraband information.

Eight escaped Union officers from Columbia prison came up in the *Arago*, who state that great consternation exists in Charleston, Savannah, &c., in consequence of SHERMAN'S advance, and that while secreted in the woods and swamps, they daily saw small bodies of troops marching toward Savannah.

REBEL REPORTS.

THE VERY LATEST FROM SHERMAN.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Nov. 21.

A private dispatch received in this city this morning from Macon says the enemy crossed the Ocmulgee in force, yesterday, at Planter's Factory, eight miles east of Indian Spring. They are reported to be from thirty to forty thousand strong. *This would seem to strengthen the belief that Augusta is their object. The Central Railroad near Griswoldsville was cut at 3 P. M. on the 20th. The telegraph is also destroyed. Communication between Macon and Savannah is destroyed. The wires between Gordon and Milledgeville cut also.*

Griswoldville] is a station on the Georgia Central Railroad, ten miles *east* of Macon. Gordon is the junction of the Milledgeville Railroad with the Savannah Railroad, and is *fifty miles east of Macon.* SHERMAN'S cavalry were at this point on Sunday, the 20th inst., and thus already half way to Augusta and Savannah.—ED. TIMES.]

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 21.

The telegraph brings us no information of the whereabouts and intentions of the enemy, who are said to have left Atlanta in force some days ago, and the reports brought by passengers and private letters are so vague and contradictory that there is no such thing as founding an intelligent opinion upon them. Passengers who arrived from Macon and points on the line of the road this morning, say the enemy's cavalry force encamped last night within seven miles of Griswoldville, the first station south of Macon, and that the main body of SHERMAN'S army was at a point some twenty-three miles distant from Milledgeville. It was also reported that that place was being evacuated by the citizens. The Legislature adjourned on Friday night, and the members left with some degree of precipitation.

Some of them arrived here last night and some this morning. How true these reports from the enemy may be, we have no means of knowing, and we candidly state to our readers that we place but little faith in any of them. This much, at least, is reliable: the enemy, with all arms, but in numbers not ascertained (but perhaps from 20,000 to 30,000), have set out on their grand tour through Georgia to the seaboard. The best military authority is of the opinion that the move in the direction of Macon is a feint to cover the march of their main body on Augusta, the real object of their destination. Milledgeville probably be visited by the right wing of the army, and, if unsuccessfully defended, the capital of our State will be laid in ashes. It does not become us to speak of our preparations for this formidable invasion. Suffice it to say that if the people of Georgia will only coöperate with the army, it will be met and successfully resisted.

MACON, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The military authorities are active and vigilant, and every man is under arms. Confidence is being restored. The enemy are believed to be on our right, distant about thirty miles. The city will be defended to the last.

ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS OF SHERMAN'S PROGRESS.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Nov. 17.

We have reliable information to the effect that the Yankees are advancing from Atlanta, in this direction, in two columns, one on the McDonough road and the other by the Jonesboro. Our forces are at Griffin. More than this we deem it imprudent to state. A gentleman, who left Forsyth Thursday at 3 o'clock, informs us that a courier arrived at that place about half an hour before he left, and reported that there was some Yankee cavalry eight miles north of the town. All the bridges on the road from Forsyth to Indian Springs were burned by our forces.

The hospital at LaGrange have been ordered to Mississippi.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From the Macon Intelligencer, Nov 17.

The latest reliable intelligence from the front in Georgia, we have received from a gentleman who left Griffin Wednesday night at 10 o'clock. Gen. WHEELER fought the enemy—who was advancing with a force estimated at from twenty-five to thirty thousand, in two columns, one on the McDonough and the other on the Jonesboro road—at Bear Creek, ten miles above Griffin, until late in the evening, *when he fell back to Griffin, and was passing through that city on its right, when our informant left. Our infantry forces were falling back to Barnesville.*

It is probable, at the time we write, that Sherman occupies Griffin, and will rapidly demonstrate upon Macon, and perhaps Milledgeville.

It is reported that SHERMAN has applied the torch to a large portion of Atlanta, and has burnt Jonesboro', also McDonough. It is also reported that he has destroyed the railroad from Atlanta to the Chattahoochee, and burt the bridge at the river on that road.

We learn from a reliable source that Gov. BROWN'S residence in Canton, Cherokee County, embracing his commodious dwelling-house, kitchen, out-houses, &c., together with his office building, were all burnt to the ground by the vandal foe a few days ago. The officer in command of the vandals who were sent to execute the work they so ruthlessly and successfully performed, allowed the family who were living on the premises at the time, only fifteen minutes to remove their furniture from the house and all that was not removed within that time was devoured by the flames. The same party burnt the court-house, jail, academy, both the hotels, and about two-thirds of the best dwelling and business houses in Canton. A force of some three or four thousand of the vandals were within a mile or two of the town, while some seventy of the band were sent into the town under an officer with orders to burn the house of Gov. BROWN, the public buildings, and the houses of all who have been prominent Southern men.

It is now evident that SHERMAN has inaugurated a Winter campaign, and that Georgia is the field which he designs to desolate. A terrible crisis is therefore upon us. Every man in the State able to bear arms should rally to the rescue. In the hands of the military authorities, however, the defence of the State is left. We have no suggestions to make. What we have long looked for is come at last. We have no censures now to pass upon any one, while we would urge upon every man in the State the necessity of doing what patriotism and duty require of him.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN AUGUSTA.

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, Nov. 19.

A gentleman, who arrived on Thursday evening from Stone Mountain, reports that the Yankee column, moving down the Georgia Railroad, divided at Decatur, one-half going down the Covington Road, and the other the Rockbridge Road. At Stone Mountain they burned all the unoccupied houses, comprising two-thirds of the town, and were laying waste the country as they progressed. They march in hollow squares, their trains in centre. They united at Baker's Mill, near Covington, and it was not known whether they would strike for Eatonton or Athens.

The gentleman says that the view from the summit of Stone Mountain of the conflagration of Atlanta was awful beyond description. The Gate City was "an ocean of flame," as the fiery wares rose and fell through its whole extent.

Passengers on the Georgia Railroad last night reported that about one hundred Federal cavalry made their appearance at Social Circle on Thursday, and burned the railroad platform. It is not believed that they have come down any further than the Circle.

Their infantry encamped at or near Old Sheffields on Wednesday night, and from their movements it is thought they are en route to Eatonton.

It is also reported that they have burned Monticello and Hillsboro, which, if true, indicates clearly that they design tapping the Central Railroad at Gordon, or some other point. The passenger train on the Georgia Road yesterday only came from Union Point.

The Macon *Telegraph* of Friday the 11th, states that that city on that day was considerably excited, owing to various reports of the enemy, who are known to be positively marching on the city. Gen. COBB has issued an order calling out every man capable of bearing arms, and all who do not respond, he has ordered to be arrested. The *Telegraph* further says:

"There is no doubt that the military authorities will do everything in their power to stay the advance of the enemy, and we trust they will receive the cordial support of the entire community. For obvious reason we refrain from giving any information concerning the movements or number of our forces."

ANOTHER RUMOR.

Among the many war rumors on our streets this morning, is one that Griffin is captured by the Yankees. *As to the correctness of the rumor we have nothing to say*

APPEAL TO GEORGIANS—A SHRIEKER FROM BEAUREGARD.

CORINTH, Nov. 18, via SELMA, Nov. 18.

To the People of Georgia:

Arise for the defence of your native soil! Rally around your patriotic Governor and gallant soldiers. Obstruct and destroy all the roads in SHERMAN'S front, flank and rear, and his army will soon starve in your midst. Be confident, be resolute, trust in an ever ruling Providence, and success will soon crown your efforts. I hasten to join you in the defence of your homes and firesides.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

AN APPEAL FROM SENATOR HILL.

RICHMOND, Nov. 16.

To the People of Georgia:

You have now the best opportunity ever yet presented to destroy the enemy. Put everything at the disposal of our Generals, remove all provisions from the path of the invader, and put all obstructions in his path.

Every citizen with his gun and every negro with his spade and axe can do the work of a soldier. You can destroy the enemy by retarding his march.

Georgians, be firm, act promptly, and fear not.

(Signed,) B. H. HILL.

I most cordially approve the above.

JAMES A. SEDDON, Sec'y of War.

AN APPEAL FROM THE GEORGIA CONGRESSMEN.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19.

To the People of Georgia:

We have had a special conference with President DAVIS and the Secretary of War, and are able to assure you that they have done and are still doing all that can be done to meet the emergency that presses upon you. Let every man fly to arms. Remove your negroes, horses, cattle and provisions from SHERMAN'S army, and burn what you cannot carry. Burn all bridges and block up the roads in his route. Assail the invader in front, flank, and rear—by night and by day. Let him have no rest.

JULIAN HARTRIDGE,
MARK BLANFORD,
J. A. REYNOLDS,
GEN. N. LESTER,
JNO. S. SHEWMAKER,
JAS. M. SMITH.

FROM MACON AND THE GEORGIA FRONT.

From the Savannah News, Nov. 19.

The Yankee news which we publish to-day, in connection with information otherwise obtained, seems to be conclusive that SHERMAN is making a bold movement on Macon with a large army, having left THOMAS in Tennessee to check any movements which HOOD may make on SHERMAN'S rear. What progress he is making with his movement, we know not at this hour.

We have authentic information that the enemy has appeared before Macon; and that another raiding party has come down—probably from Covington—on the track of the Stoneman raid, and had reached the little town of Wallace, in Jones County, a few miles north of the Milledgeville and Gordon Railroad, last night, or early this morning. It is reported that this party has burned Monticello, the county seat of Jasper county, and the little town of Hillsboro, in the south of that county. No doubt they are aiming to strike the railroad at Gordon, and thus stop the passage of the cars over either the Central or the Milledgeville roads, and perhaps proceed on to Camp Lawton to release the Federal prisoners, or do general damage in that direction.

We have also reports, apparently authentic, that the enemy yesterday made an attack upon Forsyth, in Monroe County, on the Macon and Western Railroad, and were signally repulsed.

We learn that a good deal of excitement exists in Macon, and that a number of women and children are leaving.

It is evident, from the appearance of the enemy at all these points, that it is only a cavalry raid, aiming to strike and destroy all the railroad communications to Macon, before the main army approaches, and perhaps to venture further in the direction of this city or Augusta, and do as much mischief as possible.

It is believed that the force at Macon and Milledgeville is ample to protect those places for the present. Whether the main army of SHERMAN will ever get that far down is a matter which we cannot venture an opinion upon.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, we have received a private dispatch from Macon, showing that up to this writing (1½ P. M.) the enemy had not struck the road. The dispatch states that no trains would leave Macon to-day for this place.

P. S.—3 P. M. The telegraph is still working to Macon, from which we conclude the enemy have not struck the Central road at any point.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Our readers will see from our Milledgeville correspondence that the Legislature was making hasty preparations to adjourn, because of the approach of the enemy.

SHERMAN ON HIS RETREAT THOUGH GEORGIA—THE MODERN ANABASIS.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 19.

Our gloomy faces are gradually assuming the cheerful hue, as the real situation begins to be thoroughly understood. As we write, (9 o'clock P. M., Friday,) it is fully believed that Gen. SHERMAN, finding his way north entirely closed, and a bold and defiant army confronting him, has determined upon making a bold retreat to the rear, where no army of consequence could impede his movement.

In our judgment it is the Anabasis of SHERMAN. It is plain his only object can be the making of a certain and secure base. He must move fast and obtain his object speedily, or he is lost—unless the whole State of Georgia are cowards and poltroons. In a state of war, we must not all expect to escape unscathed. Where the enemy marches he will leave his work of destruction.

Sherman has cut loose from his base—Georgians must see that he makes no other.

FORREST having destroyed his stores at Johnsonville, and cut his communication north, this movement has been forced upon him; and if our local and reserve force can hold him in check. Impede his progress, burn and destroy in advance of his column, *long ere he reaches his objective point (the base he looks to) his ammunition will be exhausted, his horses starved, and his army an easy prey to fresh and veteran troops.*

SHERMAN has many weary miles to march in obtaining his object. It is absurdity to talk about his making a Winter campaign with no communication with his Government. How long will the ammunition he carries last him? He is retreating, simply retreating. He will destroy as he goes, but that makes it none the less so.

This movement is the modern Anabasis, and, like the Greek of old, he has only one object at heart, and that is, to reach the sea; and as XENOPHON'S weary and long-suffering ten thousand sent up shout after shout, "Thalatta! Thalatta!" so SHERMAN will gladly cry, The sea! The sea!

THE REBEL PLOT.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE CITY.

All the Principal Hotels Simultaneously Set on Fire.

THE FIRES PROMPTLY EXTINGUISHED.

Prompt Arrest of Rebel Emissaries.

THE POLICE ON THE TRACK OF OTHERS.

The city was startled last evening by the loud and simultaneous clanging of fire-bells in every direction, and the alarming report soon spread from street to street that a preconcerted attempt was being made by rebel emissaries, in accordance with the fiendish programme recently set forth by the Richmond papers, to burn New-York and other Northern cities, in retaliation for the devastation of rebel territory by Union armies. The facts gathered by our reporters appear to confirm the truth of these reports.

The plan adopted by the incendiaries was to set fire at once, or nearly at once, to the principal hotels and other public buildings in the city. At seventeen minutes of nine the St. James Hotel was discovered to be on fire in one of the rooms. On examination it was discovered that the bed and several other articles of furniture had been saturated with phosphorous and set on fire. A few minutes afterward Barnum's Museum was discovered to be on fire; but the flames were soon extinguished, and the building sustained very little damage. At five minutes of nine fire was discovered in rooms No. 138, 139, 140, and 174 of the St. Nicholas Hotel. The fire was got under without much difficulty by the fire department of the hotel, but not until the furniture and the rooms had been damaged to the amount of about $2,500. The beds in this case, also, were found to be saturated with inflammatory materials. At twenty minutes past nine the inmates of the Lafarge House were alarmed by the cry of fire; but the flames were extinguished without much difficulty, and the damage received was comparatively slight. Shortly after 10 o'clock the Metropolitan Hotel was discovered to be on fire; but by this time the police had given warning at all the hotels of the designs of the incendiaries, and the watchmen being on their guard, discovered the fire in time to put it out before it had done much damage. The Brandreth House, Frenche's Hotel, the Belmont House, Wallack's Theatre, and several other buildings were fired during the course of the evening, but none of them were seriously damaged.

ARRESTS.

About ten o'clock the Detective Police arrested a woman at the Metropolitan Hotel, under circumstances that involve her in serious suspicion. She hails from Baltimore, and was noticed going from one hotel to another, leaving each hotel just previous to the breaking out of the fire. She strongly protests her entire innocence of the crime charged upon her; but the fact that the fires followed closely in her wake as she passed from house to house, is a very suspicious circumstance, and justifies her arrest and detention.

The Police also made several other arrests, but in accordance with a request from Police Headquarters, we refrain from mentioning the names of the parties taken into custody.

SCENES AT THE HOTELS.

The scenes at the various hotels, where the usual quiet of the evening was broken by the alarm of fire, and by startling rumors of extensive conflagrations throughout the city, were very exciting. At several of the hotels, the inmates of the rooms were requested to vacate their quarters and permit them to be carefully searched for incendiary materials. In several instances, beds in vacant rooms were found saturated with phosphorus and filled with matches. A box filled with inflammatory material was taken from the Metropolitan to the Police Headquarters, and after being exposed to the air for a short time, burst into flames.

To guard against the threatened conflagration, watchmen were put on at all the hotels, and a dozen pails of water were set on every floor, ready for instant use. Fire-Marshal BAKER is busy investigating the origin of the fires, and the Police are said to be on the track of several suspected persons.

The Deaf and Dumb.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was the scene of a pleasant episode last Saturday, the occasion being the seventieth birthday of Dr. PEET, the venerable Principal, under whose wise and beneficent management for a term of over thirty-three years the institution has risen from a school of 60 to an establishment of over 350 pupils, the largest of the kind in the world.

It is given to few men in this life to see such golden rewards of philanthropic effort as Dr. PEET is privileged to see. Dating the commencement of his work at a time when deaf-mute instruction in this country was not only a mystery, but by many was believed an impossibility; without text-books or authorities, thrown on his own ingenuity and resources, he devised a philosophic system of education and domestic management that has resulted in placing the New-York institution at the head of all kindred establishments; while his writings, embodied in reports and magazine articles, have done much to enlighten the public mind, and awaken sympathy with an unfortunate class of the community.

The love and appreciation in which the aged Principal is held by the inmates were visible in the cordial greetings and marks of tender regard that followed his appearance on Saturday morning. Then succeeded floral presentations, congratulatory speeches, general amnesty to delinquents, and a holiday. The evening was occupied by tableaux, and a pantomimic entertainment given by the pupils, and exceedingly creditable to their taste and fertility of resource.

The Charter Election.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 25, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the approaching Charter election, the following incident may be instructive:

I was registered in the Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward, (at the office on the northeast corner of Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue,) somewhat more than a year ago; and having voted on two different occasions at the same place, thought it unnecessary to examine the registry list before the Presidential election. What was my surprise, therefore, on going to deposit my vote on the 8th inst., to find that my name was not on the list; so that I was compelled to make an affidavit, and procure a householder to certify to my identity, before I could get my ballots into the box.

On inquiring how my name had been dropped from the list, I was told by one person that the original lists had been destroyed by fire, and by another that they had been stolen; so that the inspectors had been obliged to make out new ones, which were necessarily imperfect. Admitting this to be true, the question arises, are citizens to run the risk of losing their votes, because of the culpable negligence of the Inspectors of Election? To prevent the recurrence of such *accidents*, I would suggest that the Inspectors should be made liable in a heavy penalty for the destruction, loss or defacement of the registry lists while in their hands; and that, until the law is so amended, every voter should make it a point to see that his name is on the list immediately *before each election.*

G. M.

Weather Eastward.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 25—9 A. M.

Wind west, and light. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 35.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Nov. 25—9 A. M.

Weather cloudy. Thermometer 30. Wind westnorthwest.

Evening Exchange.

$40,000	Amer. Gold	218¾	100	Ill. Cen. R	123
6,000	do	218¾	100	do	122⅞
10,000	do	218⅞	400	Cleve. & Pitts	105⅛
55,000	do	219	300	Chi. & R. I. R	91⅝
100	N. Y. Cen	118	100	do	99⅜
200	do	118	700	do	99⅜
200	Erie Railway	92	400	Chic. & N.W.R	40
100	do	92	100	do	40
500	do	92⅛	100	do	40
100	do	92⅛	200	do	40
200	do	92⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	79
100	Hudson R. R	117⅞	100	do	78⅞
100	do	118¼	100	do	78⅞
50	do	118¼	100	P. F. W. & C	100⅛
100	Reading R	34⅜	100	do	100⅛
900	do	34⅜	100	do	100⅛
1000	M. S. & N. I	68	100	Cum. Coal Co	44
100	do	68	100	Quick. Min	83⅜
200	Mar. Min. Co	33	100	do	84

[Advertisement.]

A JEWEL.

SOZODONT Purifies.

SOZODONT Beautifies,

SOZODONT Electrifies,

SOZODONT Gratifies all who use it.

Sold by druggists and perfumers.

[Advertisement.]

For portraits, with descriptions of character, Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology and Psychology. See December No. *Phrenological Journal*, 30 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GIVE CONSTITUTION WATER A FAIR TRIAL.—We mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for disease of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, the hatter, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., attends to the wishes of the world in the articles of hats, caps and furs. His tiles are known wherever the comely, the shapely and the tasteful assemble. One of the current questions of the time refers to the manner in which it is possible for KNOX to get up his head-gear so cheaply.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES,
For Stores or Dwellings,
Manufactured by
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Democrats and Republicans are wonderfully amiable now-a-days, thanks to the happy influence of KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. The latter is sold by all grocers, at 28 cents per pound. General Depot, No. 154 Reade st.

MARRIED.

BOWEN—BUTTS.—At Delavan, Wis., on Thursday, Nov. 17, by Rev. G. M. Skinner, SAMUEL A. BOWEN, of Coopertown, N. Y., and ARNIE F. BUTTS, of Hudson, N. Y.

COOPER—BEAM.—In Pompton, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, by Rev. James Janson, Mr. GILBERT G. COOPER, of Newark, N. J., and Miss SARAH BEAM, of the former place.

HICKOK—HOPKINS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 23, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., CORNELIUS C. HICKOK and GERARDINE HOPKINS.

LORD—TUCKER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 23, at Stamford, Conn., by Rev. Walter Mitchell, Rector of St. John's Church, Rev. JOHN LORD, LL. D., and LOUISA, daughter of Henry Tucker, Esq., of Bishop's-Stortford, Herts, England.

LEWIS—CORLIES.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Taylor, Rector of Christ's Church, Shrewsbury, DAVID W. LEWIS, of New-York, and CATHARINE LOUISE, daughter of Capt. JNO. P. CORLIES, Oceanport, N. J. No cards.

SEELIGMAN—On Monday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, Rector of the Church of St. John Baptist, GEORGE H. SEELY and ALEXINA EMILY HAKE, all of this city.

SKINNER—PHILO.—In Roslyn, L. I., on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24, by Rev. Samuel Ely, FITCH SKINNER, of New-York City, and Miss KATE PHILO, of the former place.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—Killed, in front of Petersburgh, on Saturday, Aug. 13, Lieut ROBERT W. ARMSTRONG, Co. G, 53d Regiment U. S. C. I.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 27, in the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th st., near 4th-av., at 2½ o'clock. The officers and members of the 6th Regt. N. Y. Vols. (Hawkins' Zouaves,) and also of the 16th Regt. N. Y. Vol Cavalry, are respectfully invited to attend. The body will be deposited in the 2d-st. Vault, and from thence conveyed to Rhinebeck.

ATKINSON.—At Lynn, Mass., on Tuesday, Nov. 22, HENRIETTA, wife of Rev. T. Atkinson, late of Westport, Conn.

BIGELOW.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 24, CORNELIUS BIGELOW, formerly of Hartford, Conn., aged 48 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock.

BIDDLE.—At Staten Island, on Thursday evening, Nov. 24, WILLIAM B. BIDDLE, in the 28th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father, Henry R. Biddle, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his father's residence. Steamboat connecting with Staten Island Railroad leaves at 9 o'clock.

BUCK.—At Poughquag, Dutchess County, on Monday, Nov. 14, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY BUCK, aged 80 years.

COWDREY.—On Friday afternoon, Nov. 25, CORNELIA LOUISA, youngest daughter of the late Peter A. Cowdrey, in the 15th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

COUTAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, 1864, of congestion of the lungs, GUSTAVUS J. COUTAN, aged 35 years.

The funeral will take place from St. Charles' Church, Sidney-place, near Livingston st., Brooklyn, to-day, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

KIMBALL.—At New-Rochelle, Nov. 23, Miss MARY KIMBALL, daughter of Philander and Mary A. Kimball, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 234 West 28th-st., on Saturday, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock.

KING.—On Thursday, Nov. 24, ROBERT J., son of Martha and the late William G. King, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 81 Orchard st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

MINTURN.—In this city, on Wednesday evening, ROBERT MINTURN, of New Brunswick, N. J., son of the late Benj. G. Minturn.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th st. and 6th av., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. The relatives are requested to meet at the house of his brother, Edward Minturn, No. 56 West 21st-st., at 12½ o'clock.

MAXWELL.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday evening, Nov. 24, GEORGE, son of the late Wm. A. Maxwell, of Brooklyn, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 113 Orchard-st., Newark, N. J., on Monday morning, Nov. 28, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

SUFFERN.—On Friday morning, Nov. 25, in the 72d year of her age, JANET, wife of Thomas Suffern, and daughter of the late William Wilson, of this city.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 11 Washington-square.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 24, JULIA C., only daughter of Mary A. and Alex. Warren Smith, aged 12 years and 3 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the burial, from the residence of her parents, No. 458 West 34th-st., on Monday morning, Nov. 28, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

SILLIMAN.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 24, BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, in the 86th year of her age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Centre Church, New-Haven, on Monday, Nov. 28, at 2 o'clock.

TRACY.—On Thursday, Nov. 24, in the 13th year of his age, CHARLES A. TRACY, son of Elizabeth F. R. and the late Charles A. Tracy.

The funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, the 26th inst., at No. 18 East 28th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The body will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau—T. White, J. Baners, Thos. Marsh, A. Montipley, Geo O. Johnson, J. Valdes, J. W. Aldridge, J. McausIand, Miss S. Smith, J. T. Farrington, Mr Arnold, Mr Rahming, Mr. Wilder, E. Palmier, Capt. H. C. Bungeford, R. Levey, J. Bradley, J. Jewitt, Capt. B. Covill, G. Leonard, J. H. Jenfen, H. Arvier, J. Tourent, Geo. Bruce, Mr. Chendow and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Barkiff, J. Roth, P. Sentris, E. G. Grow, R. Elkes, A. B. Lopez, Mr. and Mrs. Marsns and 2 daughters, E. G. Ronzer, P. W. Mitchell, A. Grean, C. Behre, J. C. Coogan, Mr. Krauth, G. Wolf, J. Stevenson, W. Kernaghan, Capt McCormick, M. F. Bascome, and 25 in the steerage. Total, 74.

In steamship Suwo Nada, from New-Orleans—A. Egan, John Abendroth, J. Hoffman, H. T. Rometze, T. M. Wells, M. C. from Louisiana; Samuel Keiser, Gen. Hoffman, Commissioner of Prisoners; Lieut. C. Granger, Frederic Griffin, Col. C. K. Hawkes, Mrs. F. F. Miller and 3 children, Mrs. Ellen Hart, Mrs. R. C. Brum and 4 children, C. E. Noyes, F. Munier, A. B. Adams, W. B. Knight, F. Mesich, James Timmeney, O. Mueller, James Ward, P. Carroy.

MISCELLANEOUS—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 59 | Sun sets..... 4 35 | Moon rises 4 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 5 34 | Gov. Island 6 13 | Hell Gate.. 7 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...FRIDAY, Nov. 25.

Cleared.

Steamship Borussia, (Hamb..) Meier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore.

Ships Mary, (Fr.,) Villard, St. Pierre, Mart., F. Cousinery & Co.; Hemisphere, (Br.,) George, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Julia, (Br.,) Crosby, Cork, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Transmit, ——, Pensacola, J. W. Elwell & Co.; N. H. Gaston, Parmalee, Barbados, Bishop & Brothers; H. Trowbridge, Duntze, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Anita, (Br.,) Atkins, ——, Howland & Aspinwall; Hattie Morrison, Perry, Fort Morgan, I. B Gager; Evening Star, (Br.,) Miller, Santiago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Village Belle, (Br.,) Hamilton, Vera Cruz, P. I. Nevins & Son; Fashion, (Br.,) Lackin, Grenada, W. I., Brett, Son & Co.; Florence, (Br.,) Roberts, Grenada, Middleton & Co.; Plymouth, (Br.,) Brewer, Belize, Honduras, Wagstaff & Smith; S. C. Shaw, (Br.,) Shaw, Ponce and St. John, P. R., Wagstaff & Smith.

Schooners S. A. Boice, Boice, Newbern, N. L. McCready & Co.; Convoy, Merrill, Boston, W. S. Lawrence; Superior, Hatch, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Rival, Hobbie, Stamford; Corbulo, Norton, Bridgeport, H. S. Rackett & Son; War Eagle, Kelly, Port Royal, N. L. McCready & Co.; G. A. Hayden, Smith, Hartford, J. W. McKee; ——, Mitchell, Kane, Elizabethport, C. L. Snow; Revere, (Br.,) Lloyd, Inagua, B. F. Small & Co.; Maria Jane, (Br.,) Prescott, Ponce, Sturgess & Co.; Chief, Godfrey, New-Orleans, I. B. Gager; Alice, Hallett, Baltimore, A. Abbott.

Sloop John Adams, Hallock, Newark, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Suwo Nada, Jayne, New Orleans Nov. 19, at 9 30 A. M. Was detained at Fort Philip 30 minutes to take dispatches from Gen. Canby. Passed inside the bar, brig Edwin L. Titler, also bark Nineveh, of Thomaston; outside the bar, ship Confidence, at 11 A. M., passed steamship George Cromwell, for New-York. Nov. 20, lat. 26 46, lon. 86, signalized steamship Merrimac, Sampson. Nov. 21, 9:40 A. M., 25 miles W. of Sand Key, exchanged signals with steamship Oriental. From Carysfort Reef to lat. 34, lon. 35, experienced N. W. gales, with heavy sea. The steamship Evening Star arrived at New-Orleans Nov. 19, at 1:45 A. M.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana Nov 19, at 4 P. M., Nassau 21st, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Nov 20, off Gun Cay, passed a Br. bark, bound N., showing a red flag, with white diamond and black letter in centre. 25th, 10 A. M., Abscom Lighthouse bearing N. W. by W. 13 miles, in 15 fathoms water, passed the sunken wreck of a square-rigged vessel, of apparently about 500 tons, with part of one topmast, topgallantmast and royal yards across, out of water, and a number of spars still attached to the wreck floating about. Same time, passed a Br. brig, bound N., showing a white flag, with red border, and letters E and A.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, New-Orleans Nov. 17, at 4 P. M., and Havana 20th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to D. B. Allen. Nov. 18, at 10 A. M., lat. 28 35, lon. 89 03, passed steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans. Nov. 23, at 2 P. M., lat. 33, lon. 78 50, spoke U. S. gunboat Quaker City. The Champion arrived at Havana Nov. 20, at 10 A. M. Had strong gales from N. W. on the 22d and 23d.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Port Royal, S. C., 22d inst., at 1 P. M., and Fortress Monroe 24th inst., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steamer Mobile, P. Girard comman

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4111. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PLOT.

FULL AND MINUTE PARTICULARS.

HOW THE PLAN WAS CONCEIVED

HOW ITS EXECUTION FAILED

Names of the Hotels and Buildings Fired.

The Astor, St. Nicholas, Fifth-avenue, Lafarge, St. James, Metropolitan, Howard, United States, Lovejoy's, Tammany, Belmont, Hanford, and Others.

Attempts to Fire the Shipping in the Harbor.

Important Arrests by the Police Yesterday.

STRINGENT ORDERS FROM GENERAL DIX.

The diabolical plot to burn the City of New-York, published yesterday morning, proves to be far more extensive than was at first supposed. It is already proved to the entire satisfaction of the authorities, that the affair was planned by the rebels and has been in preparation for a long time past, the men selected to perform the work were sent to this City at various times and under various pretexts, and arriving here they formed themselves into a regularly organized band, had their various officers, including a treasurer, whom they could always find, and who was always ready to supply them with the money necessary to carry out their infernal work, and they proceeded deliberately to mature their plans for one of the most fiendish and inhuman acts known in modern times.

The plan was excellently well conceived, and evidently prepared with great care, and had it been executed with one-half the ability with which it was drawn up, no human power could have saved this city from utter destruction. It was evidently the intention of the conspirators to fire the city, at a given moment, at a great many different points, such as far remote from the other as possible, except through Broadway, and this thoroughfare they wished to see in a complete blaze, from one end to the other. To do this, they commenced at the St. James Hotel, corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street, next the Fifth-avenue Hotel, extending from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth-street, then (missing the New-York Hotel, which it seems was not included in their list) the Lafarge House and Winter Garden Theatre, just below Amity-street; next followed the St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Howard, Belmont, and others. In all thirteen of our principal hotels. About the same time several hay barges along the river were set on fire, and attempts were made to fire Barnum's Museum and other public buildings. Had all these hotels, hay barges, theatres, &c., been set on fire at the same moment, and each fire well kindled, the Fire Department would not have been strong enough to extinguish them all, and during the confusion the fire would probably have gained so great a headway that before assistance could have been obtained, the best portion of the city would have been laid in ashes. But fortunately, thanks to the Police, Fire Department, and the bungling manner in which the plan was executed by the conspirators, it proved a complete and miserable failure.

The intention of these cowardly wretches to fire the city came to the knowledge of Mr. JOHN DECKER, Chief of the New-York Fire Department, some days since. He immediately informed the police, and took such steps as would render the noble Department under his command most efficient, make their action most united, and prevent as far as possible any confusion. The police immediately commenced to investigate the matter, but at first all their endeavors to gain any information were baffled. Mr. JOHN YOUNG, Chief of the Detective Corps, and his entire force, were constantly at work night and day. Immediately after the first alarm was given, Chief YOUNG went to the Metropolitan Hotel, told the proprietors what was anticipated, and urged them to set double watches through all the halls, and to examine each and every room throughout the house, no matter who might be its occupant. He also sent similar messages to the other hotels, and had his advice been heeded, many of the fires would doubtless have been prevented. He personally superintended and directed his force, and was untiring in his exertions to destroy all unity of action between the rebel emissaries, and to secure as many of them as possible. In all his efforts he was ably seconded by his men, not one flagged. Neither sleep or rest was thought of, and every moment was devoted to the great work they had in hand. Their exertions, it is pleasant to be able to record, have been quite successful. Already several of the gang have been arrested, and a great quantity of the strongest kind of evidence obtained against them. The police are on the track of the others, and it is more than probable that before to-morrow closes all of them will be in custody. The police are also in possession of a great deal of information which it is not proper now to publish, but which promises most satisfactory results.

The woman, who, from her singular action and rapid moving from one hotel to another, was thought to be concerned in the affair, and who was arrested on Friday evening, was yesterday brought before Superintendent KENNEDY for examination. She proved to his satisfaction that she was entirely innocent, and indeed that she first called the attention of a chambermaid to the fire at the Metropolitan Hotel. She was immediately discharged.

Maj.-Gen. DIX has acted in the matter with a promptitude and decision which deserves the unqualified praise of the loyal citizens. In an order published yesterday, he declares these incendiaries to be engaged in secret acts of hostility, and that they can only be regarded as spies "subject to martial law and to the penalty of death. If they are detected, they will be immediately brought before a Court-martial or military commission, and, if convicted, they will be executed without the delay of a single day."

Superintendent KENNEDY and President ACTON were constantly in attendance at Police Headquarters, and had their plans and forces so arranged that in case any disturbance had occurred it would have been immediately suppressed.

In addition to the hotels published yesterday morning as included in the plan, are those of the Astor, the Fifth Avenue, the United States Hotel, the Howard Hotel, on Broadway, and the New-England Hotel in the Bowery. These houses were, as was also the Belmont in Fulton-st., fired after 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Some of them as late as 2½ o'clock A.M. Fortunately the fire in each case was discovered in time to prevent much damage—the St. Nicholas has probably suffered the worst—the damage there will probably amount to $3,000 Lovejoy's Hotel was set on fire twice. The first attempt to burn it was about 10½ o'clock, and the second at near 12 o'clock. Below we give further particulars as to this hotel.

THE LAFARGE HOUSE.

At 9 20 P. M., the fire was discovered in one of the front rooms on the third floor of the Lafarge House, situated opposite Bond-street, on the west side of Broadway. Immediately after the alarm was given, the boarders and employes in the establishment repaired to the spot whence the flames proceeded, and in a short time the fire was extinguished. The damage to the building and furniture was slight. The police of the Fifteenth Precinct report, that beyond all doubt the fire was the work of an incendiary. It was found that a bottle of phosphorus had been emptied on the bedding, and also on the furniture, all of which were found burning in the room when the door was burst open. The police report that the entire damage to this house will not exceed $250. The room in which the fire was discovered was taken by a Mr. J. B. RICHARDSON, of Camden, New-Jersey, who was out of the room at the time of the fire.

THE EXCITEMENT AT WINTER GARDEN.

When the alarm of fire was given at the Lafarge the excitement became very intense among the closely-packed mass of human beings in Winter Garden Theatre adjoining the Lafarge, and but for the presence of mind of Mr. BOOTH, who addressed them from the stage of the theatre, telling them there was no danger, it is fearful to think what would have been the result. There was only the usual number of policemen and watchmen in attendance, and the panic was such for a few moments that it seemed as if all the audience believed the entire building in flames, and just ready to fall upon their devoted heads. In addition to what Mr. BOOTH said from the stage, Judge MCCUNN rose in the dress circle, and in a few timely remarks, admonished them all to remain quietly in their places, and at the same time tried to show them the danger which would attend a pell-mell rush for the doors, and especially the uselessness of it, inasmuch as the theatre part of the building was known not to be on fire. The presence of a squad of policemen soon after so reassured the audience that, with few exceptions, they remained until the close of the performances.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.

This hotel, situated on the corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, was among the victims. According to the Second Police Precinct returns, about 8¼ o'clock, on Friday evening, flames were discovered issuing from a room on the upper or fifth floor of the building. This room, it appears, had been taken by a young man, who, carpet-bag in hand, had that afternoon appeared at the office of the hotel and asked for a room. He desired one in the lower part of the building, but when told that the house was pretty full and he could have a room on the upper floor, he consented to occupy it, though apparently with great reluctance. When the alarm was given, of course this traveling stranger was *non est*. The fire was promptly extinguished, with very slight damage. Upon inquiry at the hotel we find that the conduct and appearance of this young man excited somewhat the suspicions of the man in the office, but not sufficiently, it would seem, to put the proprietor on his guard. It is believed that he was disguised with a wig and false whiskers, as well as otherwise, and that it will therefore be very difficult, if not impossible, to identify him. This last remark will doubtless apply to all of the villians who have taken a part in the nefarious business.

THE HOWARD HOTEL.

On Tuesday last, a man giving the name of S. M. HARNER came to the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, and registered his name as coming from Philadelphia. He was given a room on the fourth floor. At 3.30 o'clock yesterday morning the night watchman discovered that an attempt had been made to set fire to the room occupied by HARNER. The bed-clothing had been saturated with inflammable material, phosphorus had been used, and the furniture was all piled upon the bed. Fortunately it was discovered in time to prevent damage.

THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Upon looking over the morning papers yesterday, the guests of the Astor congratulated each other that their favorite hotel had escaped the general raid which it seemed to them had been made upon nearly all of the first-class New-York hotels. Mr. STETSON, the proprietor, however, thought it best that every possible precaution should be taken, and at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning an examination was commenced of all the rooms in the establishment. When room No. 204 on the top floor (Vesey-street side) was opened, a dense volume of smoke burst forth, and for a time all attempts to enter the room were fruitless. Soon after Mr. DEVOE, Police Detective, succeeded in forcing his way into the room where the fire was burning. It was then found that a portion of the floor had been raised, a fire built there, and the beds and their contents piled thereon. The floor and contents of the room had been thoroughly saturated with spirits of turpentine. The furniture of the room had been piled on the bedstead and a fire built under them.

The person who occupied the room is known, as he has been staying in the house since the 20th inst. There can be little doubt of his escape from justice. The damage done to the building and furniture will not exceed $500.

Too much credit cannot be given to Detective DEVOE, and also to the engineer, the porters and other employes of the Astor House for the promptness with which they acted after the fire was discovered.

THE ST. JAMES.

The fire was discovered at 8.43 o'clock at the St. James Hotel, corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street, but resulted in but slight damage. It originated in one of the bedrooms, and the strong smell of phosphorus that pervaded the apartment, and the proximity of matches to the bed clothes, disclosed the fact that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Something like a panic was imminent at first, but as soon as the real extent of the damage was ascertained order was restored and the usual quiet resumed.

It is stated by the proprietors that a man registering his name as "John School, Md.," took a room in this house at about 5½ o'clock, and that the smoke was discovered issuing from his room by the occupant next door. Upon the door being broken open the room was found empty, the occupant having gone, leaving a black satchel, with a bottle of phosphorus, behind.

THE ST. NICHOLAS.

At five minutes of nine the St. Nicholas Hotel was discovered on fire, in rooms 128, 139 and 130, situated in the middle building of the three on the upper floor. About the same time fire broke out in bedroom 174 in the front building of the hotel. In both places the strong smell of phosphorous and an abundance of matches in the bed clothes signified the fire to have been the work of an incendiary. The rooms were burned completely out, but the fire department of the hotel, under superintendence of the proprietor, Mr. HAWES, succeeded in confining the fire to these apartments. Had it not been for the admirable arrangements for taking care of fires at this house, it would have been entirely burned down. The damage done is principally by water, and will probably amount to $3,000. Covered by insurance. The business of the house will not in any way be interrupted, the parlors, dining rooms, &c., not having been damaged any whatever.

SUSPICIOUS PERSONS AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

A well-known citizen, who boards at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was passing through the main hall on Friday evening, on his way to his room, just before the fire was discovered, when his attention was attracted by the very suspicious movements of two men who were conversing in the hall. Approaching them, he heard one say, "It's all right," when both started for the door, and immediately left the hotel. Within a few seconds afterward the alarm was given.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

At about 10 o'clock a fire was discovered in a front room on the upper floor of the Metropolitan Hotel, but it was speedily extinguished by the servants of the house. An alarm was given, but before the firemen arrived at the hotel the danger had been passed. The damage here is estimated at $1,500. One room only was injured. In this room were found an empty bottle, which had contained phosphorus a pair of heavy boots and a valise. These article and the bottle were taken possession of by Fire-Marshal BAKER. In the valise were found a pair of pantaloons and a pair of prunella gaiters. The bottle was of a description similar to that found at the other hotels.

BELMONT HOTEL.

The fire here was discovered in a bedroom on the third floor, which had been engaged by a man registering himself as "Lieut. LEWIS, U. S. A." Smoke being seen to issue from that room, a strong odor of phosphorus being at the same time perceptible, the door was immediately burst open, and in a very few seconds the flames were completely extinguished. The bed in this room had the appearance of having been occupied. The man "LEWIS" has not been seen since the discovery of the fire. At this place six bottles of phosphorus were found in a carpet bag.

TAMMANY HALL.

Almost simultaneously with the discovery of the fire at the Belmont Hotel, the bed and bedding, with furniture, of a room on the third floor, front, were found to be in flames. During the afternoon a man, who registered himself as "C. E. MORSE, of Rochester," arrived at the hotel and engaged the room in which the fire was discovered. He was not seen during the evening, and has not been seen since the occurrence of the fire. The damage is not very great, and was confined to the furniture and bedding of the room. The handwriting of the man referred to, resembles, somewhat, that of the person who engaged the room and fired it at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

LOVEJOY'S HOTEL.

Two attempts were made to burn this hotel. The first occurred a little before 10:30 o'clock, at which time a fire was discovered in a bedroom on the fourth floor of the northeast wing of the hotel. The bedclothes and mattresses were piled in the centre of the floor, and were enveloped in flames when found. This fire was extinguished without damage to other portions of the building.

The second attempt was made at about 12 o'clock, and the alarm was given simultaneously with that of the fires at the Belmont Hotel, and at Tammany. This time the incendiary had performed his work in the southeast wing of the building, on the fourth floor. Attention was excited by a smell of smoke, and a search developed the fact that in the room referred to a carpet-bag had been placed inside the bed, within which carpet-bag was a bottle of phosphorus. Here, also, the fire was extinguished without greater loss than that of the furniture and bedding of the room.

AT THE NEW-ENGLAND HOUSE.

At about 11 o'clock last night, a young man giving the name of GEO. MORSE, engaged a room for the night at the New-England Hotel, corner of Bowery and Bayard-street, and was shown a room on the second floor. In a few minutes he came down stairs and went out, saying he would soon return. Soon afterward the room which he occupied was found to be on fire.

The flames were, however, soon extinguished, before much damage was done. On making an examination the furniture of the room was found piled upon the bed, which was saturated with some inflammable fluid, and then fired. On the floor was found an empty fluid bottle. The man who engaged this room which was set on fire, is 35 years of age, florid complexion, light hair, and had on a gray coat.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a bedroom on one of the upper floors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, which it was doubtless intended should have been fired simultaneously with the other large hotels.

The bedding and bed clothes had been saturated with phosphorous, but owing to the lack of a current of air until this morning, when one of the porters by opening the door to enter the room, supplied the necessary air, and the pile ignited. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

THE HANFORD HOTEL.

At an early hour in the morning, the Hanford Hotel, a large five-story building, situated at the foot of Grand street, E. R., was discovered to be on fire in one of the upper rooms. The employes of the establishment promptly extinguished it. In the rear of this building, and in close proximity, is situated a large steam planing-mill, and still further on, a large lumber-yard. It is believed that the desperadoes intended that by setting fire to the hotel the flames would extend to the mill and lumber-yard, and thus a general conflagration throughout the east side of the town would be effected.

Thus we see that thirteen hotels that are known, besides some doubtless that have not been reported, are included in this dastardly attempt to destroy the City.

ATTEMPTS TO BURN THE SHIPPING IN THE HARBOR.

At 12 o'clock Midnight, a barge, loaded with hay, lying at the pier between Beach and North Moore-streets, was found on fire by Officer HAMILTON, of the Fifth Precinct. The flames were extinguished without great damage. The police found a broken bottle, which had contained phosphorous, on the barge.

The barge *Merchant*, lying at the bulkhead between Franklin and North Moore streets, was also discovered to be on fire by Officer HAMILTON. A broken bottle, recently containing the same material, was also found there. Owing to the promptness of the police and firemen, the barge was but slightly damaged.

BARNUM'S CARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the announcement in the morning papers of the attempt to fire my Museum last night, as well as other public buildings, I wish to state the following facts:

Every day, from sunrise until ten o'clock P. M., I have eleven persons continually on the different floors of the Museum, looking to the comfort of visitors, and ready at a moment's warning to extinguish any fire that might appear. From 10 o'clock at night until sunrise, I have from six to twelve persons in the Museum engaged as watchmen, sweepers, painter, &c.

I always have a large number of buckets filled with water on and under the stage, and a large fire-hose always screwed on to be used at a second's notice. I never allow an uncovered light in the Museum, and I heat by steam from a furnace in the cellar.

As a proof of the efficiency against fire, I submit the fact that instead of "slight damage" being done to the Museum last night, as reported by a morning paper, so speedy was the extinguishment of the flames arising from the liquid ignited on the stairs, that not even a scorch is visible.

My own sense of security is proved by the fact that I never insure for one-third the value of the Museum property.

For the safety of visitors in the lecture-room, I long ago opened nine different places of egress, so that the lecture-room, if filled with visitors, could be emptied in from three to five minutes, and the spacious openings to the streets in Broadway and Ann street, render mine, I think, as safe a place of amusement as can be found in the world. The Fire Marshal and insurance agents will corroborate this statement. Very Respectfully,

P. T. BARNUM.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Nov. 26, 1864.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The report of an attempt to fire Wallack's Theatre proves to be incorrect. The incendiaries made no demonstration on that establishment.

ORDERS FROM GEN. DIX.

Summary Punishment for the Villains—The Penalty of Death—Notice to Southern Refugees—A Registry of Their Names—Hotel and Boarding-house Keepers to be Held Responsible.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 92.—A nefarious attempt was made last night to set fire to the principal hotels and other places of public resort in this city. If this attempt had succeeded, it would have resulted in a frightful sacrifice of property and life. The evidences of extensive combination, and other facts disclosed to-day, show it to have been the work of rebel emissaries and agents. All such persons engaged in secret acts of hostility here can only be regarded as spies, subject to martial law, and to the penalty of death. If they are detected, they will be immediately brought before a court-martial or military commission, and, if convicted, they will be executed without the delay of a single day. By command of

Major-Gen. DIX.

D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 93.—The Major-General Commanding renews the notice given by General Orders No. 80 to all persons from the insurgent States, to register their names at the headquarters of Major-Gen. JOHN J. PECK, second in command in the Department, at No. 37 Bleecker-street, within twenty-four hours after their arrival in this city. If any such person fails to comply with this requirement, he will be regarded as a spy, and treated accordingly.

Keepers of hotels and boarding-houses are requested to send to the same headquarters the names of all persons from the insurgent States taking lodgings with them immediately on the arrival of such persons. It is not doubted that the danger which the city has just escaped will insure a compliance with this request. If any one fails to comply with it he will be held responsible for any evil consequences which may result from the omission.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.

D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

City Politics.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

The Fourth District Union Councilmanic Convention have nominated the following candidates: Robert B. Hill, Chas. H. Patrick, Isaac Robinson, John Slacom, P. Keenan and James Hayes.

ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Chairman.

J. G. ABBEE, A. J. PLUMB, } Secretaries.

UNION ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

In addition to the nominations already named in the TIMES, the following candidates have been placed in nomination for Aldermen:

First District, John Battesbury; Thirteenth District, James E. Coulter.

UNION COUNCILMANIC NOMINATIONS.

The Union Councilmanic Conventions met last night to nominate candidates for councilmen in the various districts.

The Second District Convention met at No. 274 Grand-street, and nominated the following gentlemen: Wm. H. Taylor, Henry Smith, Eli Taylor, Simon Hazelton, John White, S. R. Patterson.

The Third District Convention met at Twenty-third-street and Broadway, and nominated George McLean, William Atkinson, William Drummond and J. W. Green.

The Fourth District Convention met at No. 625 Eighth-avenue, and nominated John B. Cummings, Hamlin Babcock, Austin A. Fuller, Wm. Walter Phelps, John W. Beckhirn and James W. Welsh.

TAMMANY NOMINATIONS.

The Tammany Conventions to nominate candidates for School Commissioner met last night, with the following result: First District, John Dupignac; Second District, John Hayes; Third District, adjourned to Nov. 28; Fourth District, John T. Turner; Fifth District, James W. Gerard; Sixth District, adjourned to Nov. 29; Seventh District, Wm. Hinchman.

Death of a Noted Guerrilla.

By the following telegram it will be seen that STEWART, one of the big chieftains of the North Missouri gang, has met with his fate

BOONVILLE, Nov. 18.

Brig.-Gen. Fisk

BILL STEWART, the notorious bushwhacker who had been operating with ANDERSON last Summer, was killed this morning just across the river, by W. H. BUFORD, of Johnson County. BUFORD crossed the river yesterday evening late with a drove of cattle, and was en route to Mexico, Mo. This morning early STEWART surrounded the house at which BUFORD was stopping, and ordered him out. BUFORD declined going. STEWART then forced the door, when BUFORD killed him. The balance fled. Four revolvers were taken off his person. His body is now in Boonville.

(Signed) M. SUTHERLAND.

THE VOTE AND POPULATION OF PHILADELPHIA.—If the vote polled at the late Presidential election in Philadelphia be any criterion of the population, our city has increased materially during the progress of the war. In 1860 we polled here some 82,000 votes, and the census of that year showed our population to be 565,000, which would be in the ratio of about one voter to every 6.88 of the population. At the Presidential election this year we polled 99,800 votes, and at the ratio as in 1860 ought therefore to have 686,404 inhabitants. Another test is afforded by the total number of taxables, regular and extra, which this year foot up about 129,000. Calculating the taxables to be in the usual average of one in every five and a half of the population, this would give us now about 709,500 inhabitants. It is therefore evident we have in Philadelphia somewhere about 700,000 inhabitants. This is confirmed by the water statistics. In 1860 the waterworks of this city supplied 7,465,740,277 gallons to a population of 565,000 persons, or about 13,212 gallons to each person. In 1863 the total supply was 9,498,775,141 gallons, which in the same ratio would give about 718,000 inhabitants.—*Philadelphia N. American.*

INSPECTION OF CUSTOM-HOUSES.—The Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. JOURDAN, accompanied by Collector DRAPER, proceed on Friday in the revenue steamer *Cuyahoga* on their annual inspection of Custom-houses, as far east as Buzzard's Bay. They will be absent a few days.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Sherman's Progress Through Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE PROBABLY CAPTURED.

Speculations of Editorial Strategists.

How Our Forces Are to be Annihilated.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Our files of Southern papers, from which we made liberal extracts yesterday, furnish us the following interesting intelligence:

SHERMAN'S PROGRESS.

MILLEDGEVILLE PROBABLY IN SHERMAN'S HANDS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 23.

The rains having put a determined stop to all immediate military operations in Virginia, Georgia now concentrates the common interest upon herself. Until the present year, the people of that State knew nothing of the horrors of invasion, and not until the fall of Atlanta were they fully alive to the realities which war had introduced in their midst. As nothing, however, has occurred in the past history of the State, save the weak utterances of a few childish men, to indicate that she will not bear up proudly, as other States have done under the heel of the invader, we can but expect that she will emulate her long suffering sisters, now that the true hour of her trial is come. SHERMAN is marching into the heart of the State; as yet his movements have met with but little resistance, a fact which may be explained by the necessity the situation demands of drawing him off, as far as possible, from the only point to which he could reasonably look for succor. He may, unmolested, capture some of the interior towns, as he captured others, in the northern part of the State, during the Summer campaign. It is not at all improbable that he may take the capital of the State, and, perhaps, move thence upon Savannah or Augusta, with an ultimate eye to Charleston. It was rumored yesterday that he had moved in a single column from Forsyth toward Milledgeville; that his cavalry had made a descent upon the Macon and Milledgeville Railroad, at Gordon, and that even the town of Milledgeville was already in their possession. Although this is not confirmed by any official information, it is by no means unlikely, for although Forsyth is nearer to Macon than to Milledgeville, a detour to the left for the latter point would be a very practicable strategic move, and would apparently give SHERMAN the advantage of the lead of HOOD'S army, at a safe distance ahead, were that army sent after him, and were he forced to retreat. The probability of being pursued by any other army has scarcely entered his calculations. While keeping the Atlantic coast in view, as the object of his expedition, with some convenient interior towns to give a caste to his performance, he prefers to move upon a line which will give him plenty of room in case of difficulty, to moving direct from his abandoned base and hazarding everything in case of a repulse. In case of the occupation of Milledgeville, therefore, *Savannah and Charleston will be evidently the objective points of the expedition, both or either.* That combinations are in progress, however, to foil the purposes of the enemy, there can be no doubt, and we may expect to hear in a few days some definite account of them. A decisive move cannot long be delayed.

A FIGHT AT GORDON, GA., ON THE 20TH INST.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 23.

We have no official information from Georgia. From such intelligence as reaches us through what we deem trustworthy sources, we conclude that SHERMAN'S main army is operating in the country embraced between the railroads running from Atlanta to Augusta, from Atlanta to Macon, and the Georgia Central Railroad. He is in the very heart and centre of the State, his infantry columns advancing on Milledgeville. While this is the direction of his main column, one body of his cavalry has advanced to within a short distance of Augusta, and the other has struck the Georgia Central Road, leading from Macon to Savannah at two points—within a few miles of Macon, and at Gordon, the junction of the Georgia Central and Gordon and Milledgeville branch railroads.

On Sunday a body of our cavalry under Wheeler, attacked his cavalry at Gordon, but with what result we have not been able to ascertain.

SHERMAN is everywhere laying waste the country with fire and sword, showing clearly that it is his determination to take no step backward. His force, cavalry included, is not believed to exceed thirty thousand men; and it seems certain that, if vigorous measures are taken by our Generals, he must be checked and destroyed. It is impossible he should be able to support his army on the country—a fact which alone must very soon embarrass him sorely.

Most persons seem to have very little idea of the situation of the railroads in the country in which SHERMAN is now operating. We will endeavor to make it as clear as we can.

Two railroads, beside the Chattanooga, which runs north, have their rise in Atlanta. The Georgia Railroad runs nearly due east, strikes the South Carolina boundary at Hamburgh, becomes thence the South Carolina Railroad, and terminates in Charleston. The Macon Railroad runs from Atlanta due south to Barnesville, thence at right angles to its former course in an easterly direction to Macon. Thence to Savannah, pursuing a nearly southeastern course, runs the Central Railroad. At Gordon, on the Central Railroad, about fifteen miles east of Macon, a branch railroad runs through Milledgeville to a place called Eatondon. This place is about fifteen miles from Madison on the Georgia Railroad. It is said that a portion of SHERMAN'S army went out as far as Madison, on the Georgia Railroad, and leaving it, struck across to Eatondon—the immediate object being Milledgeville, the Capital of the State. It is believed that SHERMAN himself pursued the Macon Railroad until he came to Griffin, several miles above Booneville, and thence struck across to Gordon, avoiding Macon altogether, and by this movement placing his whole force in the rear of it. The Georgia Railroad terminates at Augusta, Hamburg, the South Carolina town, is on the opposite side of the river.

We give these positions merely, that the reader may be enabled to judge between the conflicting accounts he will find in the newspapers.

FORTIFYING AUGUSTA.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Nov. 8.

We understand that the Government has decided to impress a certain portion of the slaves in the counties of Richmond, Burke, Jefferson, Glascock, Warren, Columbia and Criven. *The slaves are to be used for the purpose of working on the fortifications at Augusta.* Major C. L. SAYER, of the Adjutant and Inspector-General's Department, has been appointed to take charge of the matter. He has had great experience in these affairs, and while he will strictly carry out his orders, we are confident he will discharge his duties in a gentlemanly and officer-like manner. If any of his agents commit error, everything will be satisfactorily adjusted if complaint is made to him. We trust our planters and citizens will make the Mayor's duties as light as possible—and will promptly respond when called on by the agents of the several counties.

It is very important that Augusta should be fortified as strongly as possible. We trust there will be no use for fortifications. But there may be, and it is always best to be prepared—especially in war times.

THE RUMORS AT SAVANNAH.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 19.

Our city was full of startling rumors and reports of telegrams all day yesterday. It was said that SHERMAN'S advance cavalry had reached within eight miles of the Milledgeville Railroad, and were at a place in Jones County, named Wallace. Monticello and Hillsboro' were reported burnt. Milledgeville and the Georgia Legislature threatened, and a raid looked for on the Central Railroad. Macon was also threatened by a large force, &c., &c., &c. All this was said to have been received in private dispatches, none of which did we have the good fortune to see. The press reporter sent us nothing, nor could we get anything from the Macon press after diligent inquiry over the line.

We give below all the information contained in the Macon papers of yesterday, much of which savors strongly of the sensational. Our opinion of the real character of the expedition is suspended until further information shall have been reached. We are much inclined, though, to regard the present movement as simply a raid, which will do its appointed damage and then come to grief. If it be really an expedition, on a grand scale, for the cities of the coast, as represented elsewhere in our accounts from Yankee papers, then let them come here if they can. They will find it a hard road to travel, if the people and the army do their duty.

From the Macon Telegraph.

The city yesterday was considerably excited, owing to various reports of the advance of the enemy. It is known positively that the Yankees are in the vicinity of Griffin, advancing in this direction. It will be seen, by reference to the order of Gen. COBB, that every man capable of bearing arms is called out for the defence of the city. There is no doubt that the military authorities will do everything in their power to stay the advance of the enemy, and we trust they will receive the cordial support of the entire community. For obvious reasons, we refrain from giving any information concerning the movements or number of our forces.

A gentleman who left Forsyth yesterday at 3 o'clock informs us that a courier arrived at that place about an hour before he left, and reported that there was some Yankee cavalry eight miles north of the town. All the bridges on the road from Forsyth to Indian Springs were burned by our forces.

The telegraphic line was working to Barnesville as late as 3 o'clock last night. This would seem to contradict the report that the enemy were eight miles north of Forsyth.

From the Intelligencer.

The latest reliable intelligence from the front in Georgia, we have received from a gentleman who left Griffin last night, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock. Gen. WHEELER fought the enemy, who was advancing with a force estimated at from twenty-five to thirty thousand, in two columns, one on the McDonough and the other on the Jonesboro' road, at Bear Creek, ten miles above Griffin, until late in the evening, when he fell back to Griffin, and was passing through that city on its right, when our informant left. Our infantry forces were falling back to Barnesville. It is probable, at the time we write, that SHERMAN occupies and will rapidly demonstrate upon this city, and perhaps Milledgeville. It is reported that SHERMAN has applied the torch to a large portion of Atlanta, and has burned Jonesboro' a so McDonough. It is also reported that he has destroyed the railroad from Atlanta to the Chattahoochee and burned the bridge at the river on that road. The foregoing we deem to be reliable information, and it is all we have at the time we write.

LATEST.

Since the above was put in type, we have learned that the railroad authorities here have received a dispatch stating that the raiders were met and driven back in Jones County, and that the trains between here and Macon will run through to-day, as usual.

ORDERS TO THE GEORGIA STATE MILITIA.

STATE OF GEORGIA, ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 12, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29.—It having been presented to the Governor from respectable sources, that many of the members of the First and Second Regiments of the Georgia State Line, now absent from their companies without leave, left their colors under the pressure of the enemy sweeping over their homes, and for the care of their families, with no intention of deserting; and are only now kept from rejoining their regiments by a consciousness of their fault, and a consequent sense of shame and apprehension of the fearful punishment that awaits desertion. Now, therefore, that the door of repentance may not be closed against all good soldiers, who heartily and sincerely love their State, and desire her success in her present struggle, for independence, the Governor directs that all absentees from the First and Second Regiments of the State Line, who will rejoin their companies, or report to me here for duty within forty days from the 15th of this month—that is to say, on or before the 23d day of November, 1864—will be fully and unconditionally pardoned, and returned to duty.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

HENRY C. WAYNE.

Adjutant and Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS GEORGIA RESERVES, AND MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, MACON, GA., Oct. 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.—1. In view of the absolute necessity of having every man in service capable of bearing arms at this critical juncture and to avoid all misapprehension of the meaning of Paragraph 5, General Orders, No. 15, from these Headquarters, current series, it is hereby ordered—

2. All persons belonging to the militia organization, recently furloughed by Governor Brown, are notified that they will not be relieved from their liability to the militia by joining the local organizations, authorized by General Orders, No. 15, from these headquarters.

3. All detailed men not employed in the public service, who failed to join the militia organization when called out, are notified that they are placed on the same footing with the men who did join, and are now required either to unite in the militia organization or report to the reserve regiments.

By command of Maj. Gen. HOWELL COBB.

Commanding, &c.

LAMAR COBB, Major and A. A. General.

HOW THE MOVEMENT LOOKS AT SAVANNAH.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 21.

The telegraph brings us no information of the whereabouts and intentions of the enemy, who are said to have left Atlanta in force some days ago, and reports brought by passengers and private letters are so vague and contradictory that there is no such thing as founding an intelligent opinion upon them.

Passengers who arrived from Macon and points on the line of road this morning say the enemy's cavalry force encamped last night within seven miles of Griswoldville—the first station south of Macon—and that the main body of Sherman's army was at a point some 23 miles from Milledgeville. It is also reported that the latter place was being evacuated by the citizens. The Legislature adjourned Friday night, and the members left with some degree of precipitation; some of them arrived here last night and some this morning.

How true these reports from the enemy may be we have no means of knowing, and we candidly state to our readers that we place but little faith in any of them. This much, at least, is reliable, the enemy, with all arms, but in numbers not ascertained, but perhaps from twenty to thirty thousand, have set out on their grand tour through Georgia to the seaboard. The best military authority is of the opinion that the move in the direction of Macon is a feint to cover a march of their main body on Augusta, the real object of their destination. Milledgeville will probably be visited by the right wing of their army, and, if unsuccessfully defended, the capital of our State laid in ashes.

It does not become us to speak of our preparations for this formidable invasion. Suffice it to say that if the people of Georgia will only cooperate with the army it will be met and successfully resisted. We have only to be true to ourselves now to save the State and utterly destroy the invaders; if we fail, from panic, lukewarmness, or other cause, we shall prove ourselves unfit to be free, and worthy of the Abolition yoke that awaits us. In this connection we would urge upon the minds of our readers the patriotic and earnest appeals of Gen. BEAUREGARD, and our members of Congress. Let the salutary advice they give be followed by every Georgian. Those living in the path of the enemy should not fail to burn and destroy everything that can be of the slightest assistance to the enemy. Nothing can be lost by it, for if left, every dollar's worth will be swept away by the invaders, and it will only subsist and aid them in their diabolical designs. Let no man consent to be their quartermaster or commissary. The country thus made desolate, and the roads and crossings of streams obstructed, the enemy will be delayed to his certain destruction.

And again, let every man who is able to shoulder a musket fly to the rescue in this time of imminent peril. Don't be guilty of the folly of supposing that all is lost, that we have no army to be brought to bear against the enemy, and that it is useless to peril life and property in a hopeless cause. None of these

things are true. We have [illegible] in number who will [illegible] blow, [illegible] duty [illegible] The [illegible] river [illegible] the [illegible] to the [illegible]

[illegible] we are our Country [illegible] in this great [illegible] Will they or four forth [illegible] the Savannah [illegible] of thousands, and, [illegible] with their [illegible] of Georgia, give a finishing [illegible] with a ruthless attempt to reconvince us to slavery? "Now's the day, and now's the hour." Let Carolina [illegible] statesmen quit their wrangles over constitutional abstractions and use their logic and eloquence to summon their countrymen to arms.

THE SITUATION.

FROM CHESTERFIELD.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 22.

The enemy on Friday night last attempted to retake their lost picket lines in front of BUTLER'S and STEWART'S brigades, which Gen. PICKETT so gallantly swept the night before. They were most signally repulsed, however, and at every point the attack was a failure. Our gallant men were wide awake, fully prepared to resist the enemy's advance, and maintained the new line they had so successfully established. We understand the effort to recapture these lines was a very determined one, and made in considerable force. What the Yankee loss was we could not ascertain, but ours was nothing, or at most, very trifling.

The Beast became angry at his failure, and on Saturday morning opened a furious cannonading on our lines, which was responded to by our artillery. No damage was done and nothing accomplished. The firing was continued from early morning until nightfall. The quiet on the Chesterfield lines has not been so rudely disturbed for months past, and persons here scarcely knew what to make of it. Everything was quiet yesterday, and the opposing forces watched each other beneath a gloomy sky and in a steady rain.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

Before Petersburgh, says the *Express*, some skirmishing took place in front of our cavalry lines on the extreme right, on Saturday. The enemy was driven back after a slight show of resistance, and soon became quiet.

GRANT is believed to have been collecting forces for another movement by the left flank, but the breaking up of the fine Autumnal weather has delayed the enterprise.

One corps of SHERIDAN'S army is believed to have reached City Point, and this constitutes the bulk of reinforcements sent to GRANT, unless he has been strengthened by new levies, and men who have been performing garrison duty at the North.

BOVINE DESERTERS.

On Saturday morning, about daylight, a report was brought in that the enemy was advancing at that point, and the men were called to arms at once. The pickets were on the alert, and soon heard a noise in front, as of advancing forces. A sharp volley of musketry was discharged at the supposed foe, when a sudden rush was heard, and forward through the lines charged in wild disorder forty-two fine beeves, until that moment Yankee property.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Bristol *Register*, of Friday, says that passengers from Jonesboro', Thursday, could give us but little additional news of BRECKINRIDGE'S movements. He is at pursuing the enemy, and securing the fruits of his victory. The [illegible] of prisoners captured is reported to be eight hundred and [illegible]. Four hundred of these are expected to reach here to-day. Fifty wagons and teams, in addition to those already reported, have fallen into our hands. The enemy are in some force at Strawberry Plains, eighteen miles from Knoxville, and it is said that General VAUGHN is again in their rear. We expect to hear of another handsome "bagging" affair in a few days, and then, ho! for Knoxville.

Later intelligence, received Saturday night, assures us that our forces hold Strawberry Plains, and that the enemy have retreated to their formications at Jonesville.

The *Register* of Saturday says: Reports from the front yesterday evening, represent our forces to be in possession of Strawberry Plains, and scouts say there are no Yankees this side of Knoxville.

"Blasphemous" BROWNLOW asserts that the reverse of Gen VAUGHN, below Bull's Gap, followed the prayers of the Methodist Conference at this place in his behalf. The late annihilation of the Federal forces at Russellville occurred on the same spot where Gen. VAUGHN'S disaster commenced, and Gen. VAUGHN himself was the instrument, in the hands of Providence, for the chastisement of the impious invaders. Who prayed for the mongrel crew of Yankees, tories, renegades and negroes, who were then scattered like chaff before the wind?

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

A gentleman who left the neighborhood of Manassas Junction on Tuesday evening, says that SHERIDAN'S infantry on Monday fell back to Union Mills, in Fairfax County, the second station beyond Manassas. A few of his cavalry still remain there on outpost duty. On Monday night the trains were running all night, but on Tuesday morning, up to 9 o'clock, not a whistle or a train could be heard. The Yankees are searching all the houses in the neighborhood, and a resting such citizens as are supposed to sympathize with the Confederacy.

On the 10th ten of KISHELO'S partizan rangers attacked, near Manasses, a squad of fourteen scouts, belonging to the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, killing three, wounding ten, and capturing several horses, without the loss of a single man.

OUR WOUNDED AT WINCHESTER.

We have a letter from Winchester from one in a position to know of what he writes, which says that the Confederate wounded there numbered six hundred and ninety-four, and the Federal wounded after the battle of Cedar Creek, was four thousand. Of the Confederate wounded, ninety have died, eighty-two been sent North, and forty made their escape. Our prisoners have been furnished liberally by the Federal medical director, but the secondary sawbones show as much of their malice as they can by preventing them from receiving food and delicacies from the ladies at Winchester.

FROM FLORIDA.

We have to chronicle another of the gallant DICKINSON'S exploits—and all of his exploits are brilliant. Some eight days ago (says the Lake City *Columbian* of the 20) he cut off a party of Yankees who were out on one of their thieving excursions near Green Cove Springs, and captured twenty-three carulleans, besides killing a number of the party. We think only five escaped. The cattle were emancipated, and the cow-hides provided for as above. There were other spoils we believe, but we have been unable to learn the details.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 22.

The guard that brought over last night a number of deserters from the Yankee army in front of Petersburgh reports us that all was quiet yesterday on the south side, and that nothing occurred, even in a quiet way, which portended an early change in the situation. The weather is just such as would convince an Englishman, who had only awoke, that he was in London. Hence the elements, rather than either GEN. LEE or GRANT, control for the present the movement on the south as well as the north side.

When the rain ceases and the roads harden we look for stirring times, not only upon land, but perhaps by the river. The river operations, however, we are inclined to believe, materially depend upon the completion of the Dutch Gap Canal. And as to this we hear from persons just from the neighborhood every now and then that it is finished, still we fear that BUTLER'S great engineering scheme, which was to make him greater even than MCCLELLAN as an engineer, will prove pretty much of a failure. What he intends doing in the ditching line must be done quickly, or Winter will be upon him. It is a pity, therefore, that he has frittered away his time in New-York and Washington.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

YANKEE DELUSION.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 22.

The firm hold which the impression that LINCOLN'S reelection would be the signal for the whole Southern Confederacy to ground arms, and submit without conditions, has taken of the Yankee fancy, is one of the strongest phenomena it has ever been our fortune to hear of. The idea was first promulgated by such papers as the *Herald* and *Tribune*, to enlist votes for LINCOLN, and it was so flattering to Yankeedom that it spread like contagion. The fathers of it did not originally believe one word of it, but they have repeated it so often, that they have themselves become converts.

Even SEWARD seems to have been carried away by the delusion; and it is certain that the Yankee army are to a great extent still victims of it, for their deserters, and the prisoners we take from them, all express their surprise at seeing us as much bent on resistance as ever. How they could have allowed themselves to be so cheated is strange. Perhaps they are tired of the war as we are, and with the disposition of men, at all times, to believe what they wish to be true, yield their credence without examination or criticism. That a few, nay, even a large body, should be thus deceived is natural. That the self-deception should become universal is the astonishing part of the story.

SEWARD goes before others in his credulity. He thinks we will not only knock under, but will give up the principal Rebels, the ringleaders in this "unnatural war," as the defense of our homes is styled by certain politicians. The Army of Northern Virginia, for example, paralyzed by the tremendous announcement that ABE LINCOLN is reelected, are expected to deliver up, bound hand and foot, that glorious chief who has so often led them to victory, that he may endure the extreme of Yankee vengeance. And to whom is it expected to deliver him? To that flogged, kicked, bastinadoed, disgraced Army of the Potomac, which it has made run so often, that it has at last become almost disgraceful to flog it.

To that horde of assassins, thieves and housebreakers, for which Botany Bay would be far too good a home of refuge, and which deserves nothing on earth but the gallows. That "old flag," the Yankee gridiron and gridiron, which has witnessed more disgrace than all the banners united that ever floated over the heads of armies, is to witness, at last, this humiliating of the Confederate army. In one of SCOTT'S novels, the *Fortunes of Nigel*, we believe, a retired apprentice is advised by an old beldame to "take to the road," that is, to turn highway robber.

The South is indignant enough at the base proposition, but its wrath knows no bounds when he is told that Captain LINCOLN is to be a certain cowardly bravo, whom he has himself cudgelled in the presence of five hundred people. So with the brave Army of Northern Virginia. The proposition itself is bad enough, and well calculated to excite their indignation. But the men in whose favor they are to commit this act of treachery! The beaten and disgraced, heavy-tailed beaten and many times disgraced, Army of the Potomac!

BUTLER seems to be not less firmly convinced of the potentiary effect which LINCOLN'S election was ordained to have upon the Confederacy than SEWARD. BUTLER is a thief in his heart. The first idea that comes across his mind in connection with this anticipated surrender is the rich spoils it will afford. He is for giving the Confederates a chance, a nominal one, just enough to save appearances. He is for naming a day, not a long day, to allow sufficient time for all parts of the Confederacy to be heard from, but a day six weeks off. He is confident that the time is too short, and that the surrender cannot be made effectual within that period. Then, if it be not made, comes the plundering.

All the lands and goods of all the people of the Confederacy are to be taken from them, and to be divided among the Yankees. What an Eldorado is opened to the avarice of that mighty race! What a source of wealth to BUTLER himself! We shall hear of Yankee proprietors owning whole counties! Or Yankee merchants and bankers outdoing ROTHSCHILD and the BARINGS. Not a shadow of doubt seems to disturb this beatific vision. Sawney BANNERT, however, thinks BUTLER is too hasty. Wait, says this arbiter of the fate of nations, until we hear from SHERMAN. Wait until SHERMAN has astonished the universe and the rest of the Yankee nation. Then it will be time enough to hold out the sword and the olive branch. Then we will be in time to snow "our Southern brethren" that though we hate them, we love their property.

Upon such delusions as these the Yankees have been led from the beginning of the war. They have lost them a million of lives and four thousand millions of debt. They have lost them the largest trade in the world, and driven their merchant marine from the ocean. But they cling to them still, with all the tenacity of a first and only love. Perhaps they will find out in a little time what effect LINCOLN'S reelection really has had in the South.

BUTLER IN A NEW CHARACTER.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 23.

Massachusetts BUTLER has played many characters during this war, a fact due, no doubt, to a fertility of genius entirely unsurpassed among that ingenious and inventive people of whom he is so conspicuous a representative. But there are some parts which, it must be admitted, are not exactly suited to his peculiar abilities. He does not look natural in them. His efforts to perform them are about as successful as would be those of a circus clown to act the *rôle of Hamlet*, or a vaudeville harlequin to play "Macbeth." But there are others which he represents to the life, and it is unfortunate for his fame that he does not limit himself to them.

As the great Yankee "Mark Meddle," for instance, he achieved the most distinguished eclat in the Chicago Convention of 1860. The pertinacity with which he courted a kicking by a Southern gentleman was only equaled by the skill he displayed in avoiding any other kind of personal responsibility. "Bob Acres" is another part which seems to have been eminently adapted to his genius, as was quite effectively illustrated whenever the necessities of his position as military commander have brought him in front of Confederate adversaries. There was something exquisitely natural in the manner in which, on such occasions, his courage oozed out of the ups of his fingers and the ends of his boots. As "Jack Ketch," too, he met with distinguished success during his career on the New-Orleans stage, and likewise as "Jonathan Wild" and "Jack Sheppard."

It is not at all surprising that his achievements in this line should have made him a prime popular favorite with a people who entertain so high a regard for the peculiar traits displayed by these characters. But in the part of the "Megatherium, or Great Beast," invented by himself, and played for a whole season before an astonished, not to say a grained world, he achieved his most remarkable triumph. There have been many microtheria, or "Little Beasts," on the Yankee stage; such as TURCHIN, MCNEIL and PAYNE; but they are to BUTLER only what "Jacques Strop" is to "Robert Macaire." In this entire new and very popular character BUTLER obtained a reputation to be envied by his Yankee colleagues. Beasts, as they undoubtedly are, in all the essentials of brutality, they cannot hope to approach, much less to equal the magnificent bestiality which has entitled BUTLER to be considered the supereminent Beast—the Megatherium, indeed, of the world; the solitary living representative of a long extinct species.

It is strange, therefore, that he should wish to change his *rôle*, and try to enact a very different character. But it is not strange that he should be so awkward in it as to excite the laughter of his audience.

"The Peace Maker" by no means suits BUTLER; any more than it would have suited THERSITES or BOMBIL. One cannot help thinking, while he descants on the virtues of mercy of his performance of "Jack Ketch," at the execution of poor MUMFORD: and when he descants on chivalry, one's thoughts are irresistably directed toward Order No. 24, and the brave but unfortunate women of New-Orleans. So when he suggests that the Confiscation Act be repealed, it is impossible to avoid thinking of the wholesale plunder of Southeastern Louisiana; the open robbery and the more concealed larceny by which a whole population was stripped of its property and BUTLER'S pockets filled with cash.

The very same paper which reported BUTLER'S great peace speech contained also an account of proceedings instituted against him by a certain SMITH & Co., bankers, claiming sixty thousand golden dollars which had first stuck to BUTLER'S prehensile fingers, and then fallen into his capacious pockets, he having, in the first place, robbed the said SMITH & Co. of the money, and then cheated his own Government out of it. Certainly, in the face of this little expose, and with the recollection of New-Orleans still rife in our minds, we might be excused from accepting the invitation tendered to us by this patent Yankee peacemaker.

"Come back, come back now," he tells us, "and quit feeding on husks, and live with us on the fat of the land." But until we want to associate with felons and outcasts, thieves, robbers and murderers, we shall, we think, decline the gentle invitation. Husks, after all, though not a very generous diet, will keep us up for a time; and they are at least preferable to all the fat of Yankee land, if we have to live on that in Yankee company. It was kind, perhaps, in BUTLER to offer us the good things of his country; but he ought not to have had the impudence to offer to sit down with us at the same table.

EXEMPTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 22.

The exemption of State officers by the Executives of the States has been brought before the public by a report from a Committee of the House of Representatives, showing that two States—Georgia and North Carolina—have, respectively, fifteen thousand and fourteen thousand exempts as State officers.

If there be no error in this statement, it involves a disregard of duty which cannot but compromise the Executives of those States, and detract from them the well-earned reputation of their soldiers. The people, in this death struggle for State and individual existence, with the threat of exile and confiscation recently made against them by a man possessing as much influence in the councils of the enemy as Beast BUTLER unquestionably does, cannot afford to risk so much upon the *simulacra* of State organization.

"Of what profit is it if a man gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" and what good is it if the States of Georgia and North Carolina preserve their organization, but lose their existence? Georgia is now invaded by an army but little more in numbers than Gov. BROWN has withdrawn from the defence of the State.

Gov. VANCE has out of the ranks an army full as strong as that which it is intimated BURNSIDE is to command against Wilmington.

Thirty thousand constables, sheriffs, assessors, militia officers, &c., &c., in two States! These men are necessary to the protection and defence of State Rights! The army that is fighting against LINCOLN is depleted; that another may be organized against DAVIS. Double duty to the Georgians and North Carolinians in the armies of LEE and BEAUREGARD that VANCE and BROWN may scatter their favors among their friends to the great danger of ruin to the cause.

These Governors recently held a meeting, in which they patriotically resolved that the Confederate Government should give up all its employes to the army, but they took good care not to intimate a purpose to send any of their own do-nothings to the ranks. Like ARTEMUS WARD, they would send their "wives' relations, to the third and fourth generation," but it is quite another matter when their exempts are called for.

Now, will any father in North Carolina or Georgia, whose sons are in the trenches at Petersburgh this rainy day, or trudging the mud of Tennessee, say that he fears any injury, or wrong, or indignation, to the rights of his State, from the commander-in-chief of an army made up of the sons of those States? This whole cry about State Rights is a subterfuge to cover up per [illegible] to the President, and in reckless disregard of the dangers which surround us.

The Legislatures of the States will be called upon by an address from a select committee, to apply proper legislation to the threatened evil. As long as every petty office in the States confers exemption from military service, there will always be an army skulking at home. It is the duty for such Legislatures to see that no men are permitted to escape military duty by sinecure offices.

FAILURE OF THE CROPS IN MISSISSIPPI

A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, writing from Northwest Mississippi, Oct. 26, says:

"Those who have taken the trouble to read my letters know very well that I am not one to draw glowing pictures. I always deem it best, however, to deal candidly with the rest of mankind and give truthful statements, however unpleasant they may be. What I feel compelled now to state is, that such has been the failure of the corn crop in this region the present year, and so general is that failure, that I fear there will be much suffering before another crop can be made, unless the Governor of the State will see that corn is brought from the more plentiful regions in time to supply the necessities of the families of those brave men who are absent in the army. It has been my duty for the past few weeks to inform myself as to the supplies in the northwestern counties, and while I knew in advance that there was not that abundance with which this region is usually blessed, yet I had no idea of the shortness of the grain crops nor of the scarcity of bread-stuffs and meat. Lands on which five and ten barrels of corn per acre would ordinarily be upon them an average crop have not, in many instances, produced it a year a half barrel.

I have visited the most experienced and successful planters and farmers around me for many miles, and have been astonished to find that many, very many, who have almost invariably sold corn, have now barely a sufficiency, and, in a majority of instances, not even this, while others—a large number—have not made enough by one-half. So far from there being any surplus of corn in this country, I candidly believe, as I before remarked, that unless some provision is made for the wants of indigent families from the more plentiful regions, there will be a great deal of suffering in the northwestern counties during the next year.

The corn isn't here. It hasn't been made. The people haven't got it, and bread is something they cannot well do without. The truth should therefore be known in time, in order that every effort may be made to provide for the wants and necessities of these indigent families of whom the State has assumed the guardianship. There is not one grain of surplus corn in Panola, DeSoto, Marshall, Lafayette, and I learn there is none in Tunica and Coshoma. The two latter are on the Mississippi River, and the lands usually produce from thirty to fifty bushels per acre. I learn that they were drained out last Spring, and consequently made little or nothing.

The six counties will not be able to furnish a sufficiency for their own citizens. I mean the whole crop of the six counties combined will not be sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants of the whole. Some have made enough, and some few perhaps a surplus, but take it altogether, there is not enough. This is a deplorable truth, but a truth nevertheless. If it should become necessary, therefore, to carry on military operations in this region during the next twelve months, both armies will find it necessary to transport their supplies, as it will be impossible for either to subsist upon the country, and particularly cavalry. The most of this year's tax corn is already consumed."

GUN FACTORY AT MONTGOMERY.

The Montgomery (Ga.) correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, writing Oct. 31, says:

"The gun factory which was organized in this city early after the commencement of the war, and to which the State contributed liberally, has been dragging along during the long interval that has intervened, being unable to get into operation for the want of hands. Under the management of an able and scientific machinist, with only some eight or ten operatives to assist, the company has succeeded in preparing all the machinery, of the most approved character, for the manufacture of the Enfield rifle. We visited the establishment, a day or two since, and had the pleasure of examining a sample of the guns which they have been preparing to make, and which we are happy to chronicle, has at last been commenced. The gun we examined and tested is a beautiful specimen of the Enfield rifle, finely finished in all its parts. The barrel is made out of a flat bar by welding upon a stock which has all the necessary grooves upon it. The lock works beautifully, and the arm is, from its length, weight and power, well adapted for a warlike weapon. It is a pity that the company could not get a sufficient number of machinists to work the establishment to its full capacity. We do not think a better gun has been made or imported into the Confederacy since the beginning of the war. In a little while we shall be able to turn out all the needful implements for the carrying on of our contest for our rights and our independence. If SHERMAN could gather up the few submissionists or reconstructionists that occasionally betray themselves among us, and send them on the other side of the line, as he did that sort of people from Atlanta, and the true men of the country would all arm themselves with such goodly weapons as are now made here, we should soon expel the impudent invaders from our borders, and be able to return to our homes in peace and safety."

A TRAITOR

From the Mobile Register, Nov. 13.

From a letter in the Columbus *Enquirer* we learn that a committee of the Georgia Legislature, appointed to inquire into the loyalty of Mr. ALFRED, a member of the House from Pickens County, made their report, which discloses the fact that Mr. ALFRED has assisted in raising several companies in Northern Georgia, who were armed and equipped by Gen. SHERMAN as home guards, in the defence of Union men and their property in that part of the State, and that Mr. ALFRED held a commission in one of said companies, had taken the oath proposed by Gen. SHERMAN, and had tendered the resignation of his seat in the Legislature to Gov. BROWN. Pending the consideration of a motion to strike his name from the rolls, an adjournment took place.

RECONSTRUCTION IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 22.

The resolution adopted in the House of Representatives, on yesterday, on motion of Mr. Russell, of Virginia, shows how many "reconstructionists" there are in that body. On a proposition declaring that "we will never, on any terms, politically affiliate with a people who are guilty of the invasion of our soil and the butchery of our citizens," the vote stood, "Yeas, 83; nays, none!" The emphatic language of the resolution shows that the House was in earnest in what it said; and in truth, it did but express the equally emphatic sentiment and inflexible resolve of our people. Agreeing so entirely as to the end, reason requires that we should be equally zealous as to the means of attaining it. To commit the country to a life and death struggle for independence commits ourselves to the diligent devotion of all our resources in its successful prosecution.

SALE OF MONTICELLO.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Monticello, the former residence of Thomas Jefferson, in Albemarle County, Va., was sold at auction on Thursday, under the sequestration act, for eighty thousand five hundred dollars—Benjamin F. Ficklin, purchaser. A negro woman and her seven children (all of the latter being under seven years of age) brought twenty-three thousand dollars. A negro man was sold for upward of seven thousand dollars.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

DESERTERS AND STRAGGLERS.

Correspondence of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 12, 1864.

Among the bills defeated in the House was one for the punishment of deserters, stragglers, and others who roam about the country, committing acts of violence and unlawful deeds. The bill provided that they may be shot as outlaws. The Military Committee proposed, as a substitute, a resolution that the Governor issue orders to the reserve militia to use vigilance in the arrest of such parties, and turn them over to the proper authorities. This was objected to, as, under the late action of the House, the Governor is not authorized to employ the reserves for such a purpose, and the resolution was lost. We learn that the Senate has amended the militia bill so as to give the desired power to the Governor.

Among the bills passed in the House was one to furnish corn to citizens from and of certain counties. It appropriates 150,000 bushels to counties which have been disturbed by the military movements of the year. The special committee reported the bill back with some amendments.

Mr. Adams thought all names of counties should be stricken out, so that the Governor may supply a certain amount of corn to the needy citizens of counties that are or may be overrun.

Mr. Gartrell sustained the bill and opposed all amendments.

Mr. Fleming moved to take it up by sections, which was agreed to.

Mr. Russell moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. Gartrell argued the merits of the bill elaborately, and with great earnestness and ability. He was thoroughly devoted to the bill, and spoke nearly two hours.

Mr. Russell, of Muscogee, responded in opposition to the bill, and was followed by Mr. Hill, on the same side. They argued that it is not practicable to reach the sufferers in the counties named, who are scattered all over the State, and that they may and will be included in the bill for the relief of soldiers' families.

Mr. Elam also opposed the bill.

On taking the vote to postpone indefinitely, the yeas were 71, nays 46. The yeas and nays were called, when Mr. Fleming sustained the bill. Mr. Stephens stated the reasons that controlled his vote against it. These people are provided for in the $60,000,000 bill. The yeas and nays were 65 to 49.

ARISTIDES.

JEFF. DAVIS.

In the Georgia Senate, Nov. 12, the annexed resolutions in regard to President Davis, were introduced:

Whereas, The war waged against us during the past year has been marked by a fierceness and cruelty well calculated to try the courage of our people, and test the wisdom and ability of our Government; and

Whereas, Under Divine Providence, the conduct of our armies in the field, no less than the general management of our civil affairs, has given the country renewed confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and virtue of our Chief Executive, Jefferson Davis, and,

Whereas, An expression of the sense of our people on this subject is becoming and proper on the part of their representatives, be it therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of Georgia are due and hereby rendered to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, for his able, fearless and impartial conduct of our government during the past year, and that our confidence in his wisdom, purity, and patriotism is unabated and without abatement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Governor to the President, and also to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate Congress, with the request that they be laid before their respective bodies. The resolutions were taken up and unanimously adopted.

On Nov 14, Mr. Gaulden moved to reconsider Mr. Cone's resolution of thanks to President Davis, adopted on Saturday.

The President ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Gaulden stated that it ruled out of order, he with other Senators, would enter a protest, and introduce another resolution on the subject. He would not submit to the "gag law"—by having no hearing after resolutions are smuggled through his absence from his seat. He agreed with the resolution a in the main, but desired some of the verbiage changed. His remarks were ruled out of order, and he took his seat.

A resolution was offered that the Military Committee be requested to examine into the expediency of disbanding or turning over to the Confederate service the two State line regiments, which was adopted.

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Augusta Constitutionalist.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The Confederate Congress has commenced work with a vim unusual to that body, and the members seem desperate in their determination to accomplish the labor before them. It is well that that "body corporate" has at last been aroused into activity by the stirring scenes transpiring around us. May this session be ever memorable, as marked by the assiduity and devotion of each individual representative. It is certainly fraught with more interest to this people than any preceding session, and I predict when their labors are closed, the members will return to their constituents with a record more honorable and a conscience more self-congratulatory than has ever before attended them into the shades of their quiet homes.

Some few changes are noticed in the representation on the floor of both Houses. In the Senate Hon. A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, has been elected to succeed Senator Mitchell, deceased, and in the House, the well-known face of the indefatigable B. L. Hodge, of Louisiana, is not now visible. He lives no longer among men. The vacancy has not been supplied. I notice several new faces in the hall, among whom I find Messrs. T. L. Sneed, N. L. Norton, P. S. Wilkes, and R. A. Hatcher, of Missouri; and M. W. Clusky, of Tennessee, the latter the only representative of the press, I believe, in either House.

The President's proposition at one fell sweep to destroy the freedom of the press and reduce it to a state of dependence upon the will and sufferance of the one man power, is the only feature in the late message that is not received with general satisfaction.

The question of extending the conscript act to the negro population of the Confederacy is being extensively canvassed in private circles, and finds many supporters among the prominent men now here. The bounty of freedom for the honorable discharge of their duties as soldiers, is the rock upon which the friends of the measure split.

Another deserter from an important bureau in one of the departments of the Confederate Government has arrived in Washington, carrying to the Yankees an immense batch of information. When will our Secretaries learn wisdom, and cease cramming their departments with adventurers and parasites from the North to the exclusion of worthy and honest Southern intellect?

FROM HOOD'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

RIGHT WING ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
NEAR JONESBORO', GA., Nov. 4, 1864.

This portion of the army having been reinforced, such a disposition has been made of it as to make foraging by the enemy extremely dangerous.

Our army is well fed, *but many soldiers are destitute of shoes, blankets, &c.*

Every effort should be made at once to supply these noble fellows with necessaries. If they are not provided for they can be of no service, and may become victims to the inclemency of the weather. Let the noble women of the country move in the matter. To them an appeal can with confidence be made. They never turn a deaf ear to their suffering countrymen's wants.

I regret that our cause is now in as critical condition perhaps as ever before, owing to the great number of desertions, and those absent without leave. This is true, and is well known, and there can be, therefore, no impropriety in mentioning it.

Friends and relatives at home of soldiers owe their country a solemn duty. Let them cease writing discouraging letters. Let them encourage their country's defenders to go on in the good work and much fewer will be derelict in duty.

Sixty-one of Col. Young's command have deserted in five weeks.

WHERE OUR PRISONERS ARE.

THE FLORENCE BARRACKS.

A correspondent of the Edgefield *Advertiser* speaks thus of the Florence S. C. Barracks:

"Florence, the military prison, is about three miles from Florence Depot, which is about one hundred miles from Columbia, and the same distance from Wilmington, N. C., and from Charleston, S. C. The stockade contains an area of thirty-two acres, and is built of logs eighteen feet long, inserted in the ground to the depth of four feet, with a small ditch inside and a large moat or ditch outside. The dirt is thrown upon the timbers on the inside of the inclosure, forming a solid embankment, some ten feet high, upon which our sentinels are posted day and night. In each corner of the inclosure there is a large and substantial platform, and on each platform two pieces of artillery arranged as to sweep any direction.

There are about sixteen thousand prisoners confined in this stockade. They represent every State of the Lincoln empire, and many other nations beside; but the Emerald Isle is more fully represented than any other portion of the globe. About one thousand have taken the oath of allegiance, and it is said more contemplate doing so. The greatest mortality per diem since the establishment of the stockade has been fifty-five, and the smallest thirty. They bury their dead with heathenish indifference, and appear neither to fear God nor to regard man."

PEACE.

NO OFFERS FROM THE STATES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 23.

The following message, in answer to the resolution of Mr. MAXWELL, was sent to the Senate on Monday:

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 21, 1864.

To the Senate of the Confederate States:

In response to your resolution of the 19th inst., I herewith transmit a communication from the Secretary of State, which conveys the information requested. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, Nov. 18, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the Senate of the 19th inst., referred to me for an answer to the inquiry whether "any State of the United States has, through any of her recognized authorities, directly or indirectly, expressed a willingness to go into convention with the States of this Confederacy for the purpose of negotiating a peace or consulting on the best method of effecting a cessation of hostilities," and respectfully report that no intimation, direct or indirect, has been received by this Government of a willingness on the part of any State of the United States to go into convention with the States of this Confederacy for the purpose of negotiating a peace or consulting on the best method of effecting a cessation of hostilities, or for any purpose whatever.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOV. BROWN AND MR. BAYLOR.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 8, 1864.

Editor of the Chronicle & Sentinel:

I notice in your paper a letter addressed by C. G. Baylor to myself, from New-York, in which he pretends, as Commissioner of Georgia, to give information of the political sentiments and opinions of the people of the North, and volunteers his advice as to the mode of settlement which will be necessary, &c. The public has already been informed of the nature of the Commercial Commission to Europe which Mr. Baylor held in accordance with the resolution of the Legislature of this State. I take this method of stating that neither the commission nor instructions to Mr. Baylor, clothed him with any political or diplomatic functions. He was confined by both strictly to the commercial objects expressed in the resolution of the Legislature, with no authority to transcend them. On learning that he had assumed to exercise diplomatic functions with which he was not clothed, and had gone to the enemy, I issued a proclamation revoking his commission. The statement made in some of the papers that he was ever a member of my staff is wholly destitute of truth.

His public speeches made prior to the date of his commission were as strongly Southern and as denunciatory of the Northern people and Government as those made by the most ardent official of the Confederate States. Very respectfully, your obd't servant,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

NEGRO SALES.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Nov. 15.

At a late auction sale of M. C. Cayce & Co., in this city, the annexed prices were obtained for negroes: One boy seventeen years old, $3,750; one woman forty years old, $2,000; one woman twenty-eight years old, $3,025; one woman forty-two years old, $3,000; one woman and four children—one child twelve years old, two twin children ten years old, and one child two years old, $12,500; one boy, rough shoemaker, twenty-one years old, $4,000; one boy twenty-three years old, rough shoemaker, one leg, $2,000.

At a late auction sale of C. V. Walker & Co., in this city, the annexed prices for negroes were obtained: A boy, 20 years old, unsound, $3,000; a woman, 45 years old, unsound, $3,000; a boy, 19 years old, $4,000; a woman, 45 years old, $2,100; a boy, 21 years old, unsound, $3,750; a boy, 24 years old, $4,250; a girl, 11 years old, $4,300.

THE YANKEE PRISONERS WHO TOOK THE OATH.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Nov. 10.

On Sunday morning last, two hundred native Irishmen, who have been Federal prisoners in our hands for over twelve months past, reached this city from Florence, S. C., and passed through on their way to join Hood's army.

The above-mentioned prisoners were refused an exchange by the Yankee Government, in consequence of their time having run out, and feeling that they had not been treated right by the said Government, and with a view to revenge, took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, and were duly sworn into our army by a Catholic priest at Florence, S. C.

They are all strong, hearty and robust looking men, and are now on their way to join the Army of Tennessee. They have expressed a wish that they may be allowed to join the gallant Gen. Pat Cleburn's corps, that gentleman being a native of their own dear Ireland. They all swear vengeance against the enemy if they are ever lucky enough to meet him in the tented field.

The above parties represent that a large number of native born Yankees, whose time was out, desired to take the same oath and join the Confederate States army, but that the authorities at Richmond refused them this privilege.

We have no doubt these men will give a good account of themselves, and prove a valuable acquisition to Gen. Hood's army.

DREADFUL.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Nov. 19.

In speaking of preparations for the comfort of Congress, the Richmond *Examiner* says: "It was intended to recarpet the legislative halls throughout, but the steamer in which the fine Brussels was shipped from Europe fell into the hands of the blockaders off Wilmington. So the capitol will have to go without its new dress this season." Certainly this is a dreadful condition of affairs. Just think of it! Our Congressmen obliged to hold another session in warm, comfortable rooms on bare floors, without a Brussels carpet, while our soldiers luxuriate out of doors in the rain, sleet and snow—drenched to the skin and half frozen by the keen chilly Winter blast. How our Congressmen must suffer! Poor things!

Some of our cotemporaries are so unbecomingly as to say that the gold sent for the last carpets could have been spent for better purposes; that it might have purchased many a poor soldier the wherewithal to keep him warm. Our exchanges should recollect that the order of things has been changed since this war has commenced; and that Congress, instead of legislating for the people, has been legislating for themselves and other officials—instead of adopting measures to preserve and defend civil liberty, pass their time in devising schemes to deprive the people of what few liberties they have left. High times, these!

From the Savannah News, Nov. 14.

OUR RETURNED PRISONERS.

We notice with great pleasure the good behavior of the men. It might reasonably have been expected that among such a great number of men, just from their long confinement and cruel treatment—once more with their feet upon the soil of their beloved land of liberty—some would have broken over all restraints, but it has not been the case. All have been properly and behaved with the utmost decorum.

A most cheering thing clearly observable in the countenances of all, as well as from their conversation, is, that they are not whipped or disheartened or despondent. They are cheerful and confident, as full of defiance to the hateful Yankee invader as mortals can be.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Nov. 19.

It is stated that the contractor for printing postage stamps has given up his contract, and that until stamps can be procured, some of the postmasters in the interior towns will mark envelopes "paid" for all who wish to save the trouble of paying for each letter as handed into the office. Envelopes by the dozen or hundred can thus be marked and answer the purpose of stamps.

DESERTERS IN GEORGIA.

HEADQUARTERS CONSCRIPT SERVICE, GEORGIA,
AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 11, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 25.—It having been reported to these headquarters that there are quite a number of citizens in this State guilty of the crime of harboring deserters and persons enrolled for service, it is hereby ordered:

That in all cases where the evidence is thought sufficient to convict the parties, the Enrolling officer will apply to the nearest Confederate Commissioner for a warrant, and have them arrested and bound over for trial before the District Court of the Confederate States, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved Jan. 22, 1864, and promulgated in General Orders No. 29, A. and I. G. O. Current Series, which imposes a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for two years. WM. M. BROWNE,
Colonel and Comd't of Conscripts for Georgia.

NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

Eight Thousand Men Concentrated to Operate Against Uruguay—All Terms of Peace Rejected by the Ruler—Privateers to be Fitted Out in the United States to Sail Under the Uruguay Flag—The Capture of the Florida Not Known in Rio Up to the 8th Ultimo.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RIO, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1864.

On the 5th instant, the steamer *Brazil* arrived from La Plata, with dates from Montevideo up to the 23d ultimo, and from Rio Grande up to the 25th.

All terms of peace have been rejected by the Government of Uruguay, the President (AGUIRRE) declaring that there was now no other means left them than those of arms to bring about order (!) and face the aggressive policy of Brazil.

In the meantime the civil war is going on. The army of the Government, under Gen. GOMAZ, has crossed the Rio Negro, and that of the rebels, under FLORES, was very near Paysandu, with the Brazilian gunboats on the river, close to his camp.

The City of Montevideo is being put in a State of defence, and everything is in a very unsettled state there. It is thought that FLORES will be able to take all the points of the country up to the city.

An action between the two armies is looked for daily, though the "Blanco" General has timed his marches, so far, as not to come up with the enemy.

THANKSGIVING DISCOURSES.

We give place to-day to the digests of several admirable discourses which were delivered by clergymen of this city on Thursday last:

Sermon by Rev. J. C. Dutcher.

Mr. DUTCHER selected as his text Psalm cxviii., 8:

"It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man."

The preacher began by remarking that there is no more beautiful sight on earth than a nation reverently bowing before God, and suitably acknowledging his kindness. After depicting in a touching manner the sadness with which the recurrence of the day would fill many hearts, and paying a beautiful and feeling tribute to the brave soldiers who are fighting our battles, he proceeded to enumerate some reasons for thankfulness. We have had plenty. God's temporal mercies have been abundant. We have been blessed with uniform health. No wasting sickness—no raging, deadly pestilence has visited us or our soldiers—we still live. Our Father has led us along in safety, though so many have died. We have been kept in the hollow of his hand, and preserved as the apple of his eye. We still have a Government. The preacher deemed this a great cause for thankfulness. The Government which our fathers left, and which they enjoined upon us with the latest breath to keep inviolate has been preserved through sorrows and trials and dangers. He thought the recent determination of the people to keep it thus, one of the most hopeful signs of the times. But the greatest cause for gratitude is, that *we have a God in whom to trust.* A kind Father to whom to go. That He has made it our privilege to feel that we may trust in him at all times. On this general thought, the preacher dwelt at length. He felt that it was no disparagement to our brave soldiers, our able Generals, and our patriotic rulers, to say that God is America's only hope. He said, "As American citizens—as christian patriots, and as believers in Divine Revelation; we must have this reposing trust. We may not be able to see the end yet. We may not know the amount of sorrow yet before us. But we *do know* that in God may be our trust. This is the sheet-anchor of our hope. This is the foundation, more stable than the everlasting mountains, upon which we may rest. This heavenly truth causes us to be thankful to day, and tinges the clouds, that otherwise were black, with purple and gold. You say, we have erected the fairest temple of time to Constitutional Liberty. We know it. But are you not afraid to trust its welfare with God? You say, if America dies, the noblest born of freedom dies—the brightest light God ever gave to man will be extinguished, and civilization and human liberty will be retarded a century. We know it. But are you not afraid to leave her in the keeping of that same Being, who has watched over her so faithfully for near a hundred years?"

The sermon, throughout, was earnest, patriotic and able.

Sermon by Rev. William H. Boole at Kip's Bay Methodist Church.

This small and unpretending place of worship was filled, yesterday, by a large and devout assemblage, gathered to return thanks to the Almighty for the blessings which He had showered upon their heads during the past year. Divine service having been held, the Pastor, Rev. W. H. BOOLE, addressed the assemblage in substance as follows: He took his text from the 6th verse of the 46th psalm:

"The Heathen raged, the kingdom was moved. He uttered His voice and the earth melted,"

And argued that by these lines might be proved that the favor of God insured a nation's safety. Though a great conqueror once boastingly observed that Providence was always with those who had the heaviest artillery, his subsequent exile and death in obscurity testified to the vanity of the sentiment. The Jewish nation of old, thanks to the protection of God, had lived and thrived, even though its enemies were ten-fold in number. The example might be applied to this young Republic, the child of Providence. Which had ever given evidence of the abundance of God's blessings. No other nation had ever labored under such difficulties and been surrounded by so many perils. It had been given first to try the policy of a few men who had to contend against entire countries. It was here that liberty had first showed her power and light. Like the seeds that had been taken from the Egyptian urn, buried for thousands of years beneath the pyramids, and which, when cast on fertile soil, had sent forth roots and plants, so the seeds of Liberty, concealed for years and brought to this country by a few courageous men, when scattered upon Plymouth Rock, had sprung up and given birth to the tree of Liberty, the foliage of which for years had sheltered the nation. [Applause.] The Americans had been called a fast people; so they were, for God himself was pushing them onward. The speaker then alluded to the mechanical triumphs the inventors had achieved over the English, and to the great progress in invention which made the people worthy indeed, of the title bestowed on them. Nothing but the plain facts could demonstrate to the most skeptical what victories had been achieved. Adverting to his text, he declared that the heathens were not the only nations to rage. He had, of late, witnessed outbreaks against morality and principle, such as were ten times more horrible than imagination could ever depict. This nation had ever been possessed of a fiendish devil, that had long been pondering over its iniquitous plans, which had been brought to light four years ago, on the occasion of Mr. LINCOLN'S first election. Since then, it had flooded the earth with blood—sacking, devastating, destroying, leaving the earth as a barren Gehenna. But when came the 8th day of November, 1864, the majesty of truth had asserted itself at length! What had been the conduct of the Southerners since the inception of the war? Consult their records, and behold the massacres of Fort Pillow, the prison-camps of Andersonville, in which twenty thousand Union men were tortured and starved to death. Oh! if this Union, cemented by blood, be restored, let such places as these cursed by the *Anathema, Anathema, Maranatha!* of an avenging Providence. The speaker then alluded briefly to the acts of rebellion that had taken place in the North: the riots of July, the State-agents' fraud, etc., and thanked Heaven that these traitorous plains had been discovered ere New-York had been lost to the cause of freedom. All these acts were proofs of "the rage of the heathen." Never before had a war of such magnitude been undertaken. When the internal strifes took place in Europe, the American people were not in the least affected by them, while nations had stood against and were shaken to their foundations. But the continuance of the war for the Union. What Victoria Regina said of Waterloo—that "it was a close battle, but a change of front of the universe"—was equally applicable to the strife now waging. After the war had come to an end, the American nation would be stronger than before, and, moreover, be able to dictate terms of peace by which other nations should abide. He declared that the worthiest men in the old world—GARIBALDI, JOHN BRIGHT, Victor Hugo—all sided with the Union cause, while the Southerners were favored by none but the aristocracy, in wealthy land-owners, the monopolists, and Anglo-Bloomists of Europe, whose interest it was to aid the despotic Government in effecting the ruin of this country. He declared that the Union should not perish, and quoted instances when the Master stilled the raging billows of the Sea of Galilee, so the ship of State, though apparently the nobleman to be slumbering, would find smooth and peaceful waters, while His presence would calm the vessel to breast bravely the wave and storm which had of raised the internecine elements threatening to engulf the bark. Nor would they, the firm friends of the Union, fear the issue, for the Lord of hosts was with them forever and ever. The speaker then brought his most eloquent discourse to a close, by enumerating some of the countless mercies with which God had surrounded them when imperiled by traitors abroad and at home, calling on his hearers to consent to no conditional peace with the South, and urging all to contribute their means and efforts toward sustaining the Government and crushing the rebellion.

After a hymn and the benediction, the assemblage dispersed.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Clark.

Rev. Dr. CLARK took for his text (Psalm 148: 11, 13.)

Kings of the Earth, and all people; princes, and all Judges of the Earth * * * let them praise the name of the Lord, for his name alone is Excellent; his glory is above the Earth and Heaven.

After some introductory remarks the preacher said, I have special pleasure to-day in responding to a national call to national praise. I thank God for this new evidence of national life and consciousness, that it is head of our Republic deems it no intrusion upon local prejudices and powers to call upon all the people to give thanks. I rejoice in this both religiously and politically: religiously because some proper expressions of loyalty to God are indispensable among the formulæ of a God-fearing Government, and because the ignoring of all religious ideas would be Gentilism and heathenish. I rejoice in this political type, because it is a pleasing token, that, as a nation, as an organized unity, we still live, and that this national oneness is recognized and asserted in the right quarters. One of the first papers which met my eye on my return from Europe was the proclamation of thanksgiving by the President. I read the first sentence thus: It has pleased Almighty God to promote our National life another year, both among us with His guardian care against unnatural designs from abroad, and vouch-safe to us for the blessing many and signal victories over the enemies of our own household." Those words recall to my mind with the solemn peal of a Church bell sounding all the people to the house of God, the recognized Almighty God as the Author of our National life. This is a great idea, however orthodox our creeds of Divine Providences, I do not think generally need to be reminded that it was God who gives life to a nation, and who has power to trace national life to some sublime of suffering circumstances, to remarkable developments of natural resources or of commercial industry; to the strong right arm of war, and to anything material which seems to underlie national success. The proclamation states the great truth that God is the author of this. I am greatly mistaken if God is not holding up this idea before the world in our troubles, as it has seldom been exhibited. It is no censurable egotism to affirm that, what we are doing and suffering is being transacted upon a very conspicuous arena. Men and nations are looking at us from all ports of the world. People are talking and writing about us. They are taking sides in our struggle. They are identifying themselves with the principles which are in conflict here, on one side or on the other, so that by and by it will become a historical record of men's true character to know on which side of our great issue they threw their sympathies and their influence.

The preacher then proceeded to state some aspects of our national position as seen from the other side of the Atlantic, as that we are fighting for national life, a privilege and a duty which every nation would regard or consent to infamy. There is nothing better understood in England than that this is the issue. And so well do they see it that they are ardently hoping that some side issue may break down the war and leave the national dignity and power in the dust. Then again we are testing the great principle of popular government. We cannot realize until we go among European despotisms, how much concerned the world is in the issue of our affairs. If we survive our troubles, we contradict forever the falsehoods on which despotic thrones are built. Once more we are working out the great problem of freedom. Never was this issue more clearly made; never was the struggle more terrific on the one side to trample out the great idea that man ought to be free, and on the other hand to force the world to see that slavery is such a violation of natural rights that it will jostle and overthrow the most stable political structure.

The preacher concluded by indicating some national imperfections which we need to correct, expressing the most sanguine hopes that God will overrule all our troubles to the establishment of truth and freedom in the earth, and to the lasting damage of aristocratic and despotic institutions.

Rev. T. L. Cuyler's Discourse.

GOD'S JUSTICE AND HUMANITY AGAINST THE REBEL CONFEDERACY.

Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, the pastor of the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, preached to a vast congregation in the Clinton-avenue Church. It was an union service of Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON'S, Rev. Dr. CUYLER'S and Rev. Dr. ELMENDORF'S congregations, and the exercises were conducted by the three pastors. Dr. CUYLER announced as his text, Judges v., 20:

"The stars in their courses fought against Sisera."

This passage is a part of a thanksgiving song; it was uttered on a thanksgiving day in ancient Israel. It is found in that splendid epinician ode, chanted by Deborah and Barak after the remarkable victory of Megiddo. The speaker then gave a graphic description of that extraordinary battle, in which the very elements, the streams, the storms and the stars were made to fight against Sisera, the proud enemy of Israel. So in this stupendous American conflict (which is not a vulgar belligerence of hostile men, but the clash of hostile systems of society,) the Providence of God, the principles of justice, and the immutable laws of social economy, all conspire to overthrow the "Sisera" of Slavery and rebellion. God, and nature, and common sense, are all enlisted for us. JEFFERSON DAVIS is not marshaling his legions merely against GRANT and SHERMAN and SHERIDAN; he is confronting the God of Justice! He is confronting the fundamental laws of society. He is confronting the instincts of the human heart in favor of liberty. He is leading an oligarchy of insolent oppressors against a Christian democracy, whose roots struck down deep under Plymouth Rock. The "stars in their courses fight against" this rebel Sisera, and in the overflowing "Kishon" of popular liberty the hosts of treason will be swept away. The speaker then reviewed at length the two rival systems that are now contending for the control of this country—the system of Plymouth Rock and the system of Jamestown. Plymouth Rock is represented in the free schools and free labor of the North, in its colleges, its skilled industry, its churches and its one thousand missionaries sent forth to every clime. Jamestown is represented by a southern despotism wielded by a compact oligarchy of slaveholders. It lives on the unpaid labor of 4,000,000 of slaves, and holds in its clutch as many more poor and ignorant whites,—the supple tools of its treasonable ambition. Plymouth Rock has given young Ohio a population of two and a half millions in fifty years; while the wretched policy of Jamestown has left magnificent old Virginia in ruins; her sons soaked with the blood of traitors. The organic life of Puritanism lives to-day, and was never so strong as now. MILES STANDISH lives in General GRANT, and old Elder BREWSTER is working to-day in the Christian Commission. The system of Jamestown has always dishonored labor, degraded the slaves, despised education and set itself in defiance of the moral sentiment of the civilized world, so that there is not a nation of Europe that dares to recognize JEFF. DAVIS' Confederacy of slavedrivers. His pseudo-Government is shut out of doors—the outcast leper of the human family. The Southern contempt of skilled labor has forced the rebels to smuggle in through blockaded ports the very articles they require for their unholy war. Their frightful cruelties at Belle Isle and in the Libby Prisons have witnessed to the barbarizing influence of slavery, and have intensified the indignation that will sweep the Confederacy from the land it curses. The Providence of God is against the Confederacy; it cannot stand. The principles of Christian democracy are against it; it cannot stand. The immutable laws of society and the instincts of humanity demand the overthrow of that heaven-defying oligarchy. "The stars in their courses fight against Sisera." Some future Deborah of America shall yet sing, "Liberty put her hand to the nail, and her right hand to the hammer, and with the hammer she smote Sisera; she smote off his head when she had pierced through his temples. At her feet he bowed, he fell, he lay down—at her feet he bowed, he fell,—where he bowed, there he fell down dead." Do I say this under the inspiration of sectional or partisan hate? God forbid! Do I fling a taunt, to-day, at yonder bleeding, blinded, despairing masses who still gather around the forlorn flag of a death-stricken despotism? Heaven forbid! I loathe the system, but not its victims. The Northern heart warms toward the South at this moment. We harbor no revenge. We have always treated their prisoners like brethren. Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH of Oxford (now among us), testifies to the amazing lack of all vindictiveness among the loyal States. Never was the North so staunch for Union and emancipation as now, but never did it yearn more longingly for peace. The instant that the misguided South will accept the Stars and Stripes, in their full meaning of Union and Liberty—that instant the sword drops, the columbiads are spiked, the monitors are mute, and the thunder dies. God hasten the hour when through this air now darkened by the war-cloud, shall rise the resplendent fabric of a Union restored and reconsecrated—a Union without a traitor and without a slave—a fabric whose frieze shall be sculptured over with the story of magnificent achievements, and its every pillar hung with glittering shields of victory! Hallelujah! the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth! These are a few points of a discourse which was listened to by the immense audience with intense interest. The passages that referred to President LINCOLN were warmly received. At the close the audience joined in singing the favorite hymn, "My country, 'tis of thee."

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Wescott.

Dr. WESTCOTT took for his text

"When the enemy shall come in like a flood the Lord shall lift a standard against him"—Isaiah [illegible]

The speaker commenced by saying that the rebels assail long established principles of our Government. Firstly, the sovereignty of the United States, and secondly the ballot-box, the final resort for the settlement of all questions. His second proposition was that we are prosecuting the war to resist the assaults of the rebels. They commenced it, we simply resist. The speaker then instanced the seizure of the various forts, arsenals, &c., before the President's call for volunteers. He entered upon the discussion of our success in the past. The rebels, he said, had three strong lines of defence. The shore-coast from Fortress Monroe to the Western shores of Texas, the Mississippi River, and the Alleghanies from near Harper's Ferry to Alabama—all these were fortified in the most thorough and scientific manner, and yet we have taken the whole of them. Here the speaker showed a diagram illustrative of what had been done. Out of 1,600,000 square miles which the rebels had at the beginning of the war, over 1,300,000 had already been wrenched from their grasp. His last proposition was concerning the hope for the future, which is based upon the clear evidence of our final success—a success made doubly sure by the strength of our navy and the heroism of our grand and undiscouraged soldiers. He continued by saying that if other evidence were wanting of final success in crushing out the rebellion, it could be found in the fact, that notwithstanding the heavy pressure of taxes and the loss of friends that comes to every household, the people of the North had come up to the ballot-box and said to President LINCOLN: Prosecute this war to the suppression of the rebellion. After reverting to our resources in men and money, the speaker concluded with additional remarks appropriate to the occasion.

Sermon by Dr. Weston.

At the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, the pastor, Dr. HENRY G. WESTON, discoursed upon the constitution, taking his text from Acts, 22d chapter, 28th verse:

"With a great sum, obtained I this Freedom."

The application of freedom prepares us to find in life a spirit of justice toward PAUL, after he became acquainted with him, and the spirit of courtesy and kindness shown to the young man who came to give him information of the intended attack upon his prisoner. A greater than Roman citizenship is ours, and must be bought at a proportionably higher price. Freedom and a great sum are inseparable. We are misled in this respect by the apparent ease and security with which our birthright has been held, and by the inferences we draw from our common belief, that the rights of freedom are inherent and inalienable. we too generally conclude hence that exertion only is necessary to deprive men of their rights, and that men doing nothing and having nothing done to restrain them, will naturally gravitate toward all that is distinctively American. From this cause arises our surprise at the present war and our practical undervaluing of our position. We might as well conclude, because the right of acquiring knowledge is an inalienable right, that every man will become learned if he is not withheld by some external restraint. Knowledge does not come but by restitution and labor, and self-denial. The right of salvation, so far as man is concerned, is inherent; but no man will be saved without suffering the loss of all things for salvation, without earnest and persevering effort. The way to heaven is up-hill; the way to destruction easy; and no pearl of any price is obtained without being bought. Why, in this world of millions of people, with a history of thousands of years, where can be found anything that approaches our form of civilization? So far from being the current and prevailing form, it is the rarest exception. Our social and political privileges must cost in proportion to their worth. Our salvation cost the blood of the Son of God; and for our very bread we must fight with the thorns and thistles. Look at that which surrounds us and all members of society—the law. In what countries do you find anything like an amelioration of the legal system. Nowhere in Asia, Africa; only in the smallest of continents and places peopled from it. Where is there in history anything like the common law of Great Britain? How recently has been established the Habeas Corpus. Our most common rights are known to but few of the countries of the earth and known even to the Anglo-Saxons only within a brief period. The foundation of our system of government is the worth and position of the individual. How slowly has this idea been recognised. Announced in the New Testament, in words, the mighty import of which is but rarely seen. In Christ Jesus there is neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, attested by the martyrs; it has been by the severest toil at last incorporated into a political system. Christianity isolates the individual soul, gives it in itself an importance transcending conception, bids it call no man master, and most reluctantly is the principle of Christianity recognized and acted upon. If we are to retain this which has been secured at such cost, we must be willing to pay the price. We must first accept the consequences of the contrariety of this system of freedom and whatever is opposed to it. Slavery for instance must be a disturbing element. Great men and good men may do what they please to prevent any trouble arising from its presence, but their efforts must be ineffectual. This machinery cannot work with this substance in it without a continual jar. The intruder will not be driven. It will project itself into politics, into religion, everywhere. We must in the next place accept the way in which alone we can rid ourselves of Slavery. In other systems it may gradually eliminate itself—not in ours. It is like the evil spirit, it cannot be quietly driven from the body which it has possessed. You must also accept the labor and sacrifice of self-government. Man has a right to be governed; if he will govern himself, he may, but if he do not, some one else will. You must accept the necessary contact with others, the equalizing or levelling influences of republican institutions, the turmoil and unrest, and exertion. The Romish Church offers quiet to any mind that will give up its own judgment and accept that of the Church—so offer despotism and monarchies to us. We cannot accept such quiet. We prefer the right and power and responsibility of our own kingship. And you must not be astonished at war and taxes. These are a part of the price you pay. Your country is worthy of the greatest sum that man can give.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Hutton.

Dr. HUTTON took for his text:

First Samuel, xii. 22. "For the Lord will not forsake his people for his great name's sake: because it hath pleased the Lord to make you his people."

The speaker commenced by saying that two considerations give additional interest to the duty of the day. The first is the nationality of the service. The assembling of the nation with one consent, for one object, and that object to bless and praise God, is a thought which fills the mind with a sense of sublimity and seems to proclaim and to prophesy. This mighty people, with all their separate Governments and their distinct local interests, are and shall be one people, and God is their God, and will be our God forever. The other consideration mentioned as adding interest to the duty of the occasion is that we are called on to render thanksgiving in the midst of tears and blood and the clash of contending armies, and it was this latter thought which induced him to select these words as his text. The doctrine taught in them is, that from the very perfection of the divine character, as far as God makes any nation his peculiar people, so far that people have reason to expect that he will not forsake them. This doctrine he desired to apply to our own nation, and its first point was that God has made our nation his peculiar people. God speaks plainly his Providence, as well as by his word. We have no express declaration in the Bible on this point. But look at the history of our nation, and read the story of his providence. If these United States have not been peculiarly favored and blessed of Him, no other nation has been. God hath not dealt so with any nation. This truth having been shown, he proceeded to show what grounds we have to hope that GOD will not forsake us. The first and most important of these, is the one brought to view in the text—His own character. It was for his name's sake that he did not forsake Israel; and this is our hope. It is not for any goodness which there is in us. This can never be. Ingratitude and sin mark our course as a nation. Pride and self sufficiency, so displeasing to God, have characterized us. No! it is not for our own sakes, but for his name sake. His own character—his own purposes—his own goodness and love. This is our hope, and a great cause for thankfulness. But secondly, we have ground for this hope in the many causes for thankfulness which we this day have. Among these, the speaker made special mention of our general prosperity, notwithstanding the suffering and trials connected with this sad and wicked rebellion. The health of our country and of our soldiers and sailors—the harvests, the increase of our free population, the opening of new sources of wealth. Who that walks the crowded streets of our joyous city,—who visits our groaning docks, or watches our railroad depots, would imagine that treason, and rebellion, and war, were upon the nation? How like a loving father is all this, mingling love with chastisement, and who can think that he means to forsake us? The next point presented was God's guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and the victories which he has given us over our domestic enemies. A third cause for thankfulness is the spiritual favors which he has bestowed, both upon the army and navy and the people at home. The war has been in many instances, an actual means of grace. It has brought the nation thus its knees before God, and the soldier has found the camp the house of God and the gate to Heaven. Never before in our history, or in the history of any nation, has there been so much and so fervent prayer offered to Almighty God, as during these last three years. What a ground of hope have we here? The speaker then commented upon the the observance of the day at the call of the head of our nation. A few years since it was asserted by many, in their pride and jealousy of State rights, that it was not constitutional for the President to appoint a day for public thanksgiving. The [illegible] have been taught during this war a better lesson and the nation by its heads now adores GOD. There is therefore ground for hope and for thanksgiving in the mere observance of this day at the call of our President. The last point discussed was the spirit, orderly manner of our late election of President, and the state of things which has followed it. The duties which flow from these considerations are [illegible] thankfulness to God, confidence and trust for the future, and continued prayer, leading us to cry in the spirit and language of God's ancient people, "Help us, O God of our salvation, for the glory of thy name, and deliver us, and purge away our sins for thy name's sake! So we, thy people, will give thee thanks for ever; we will show forth thy praise to all generations. Amen."

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Booth.

Rev. Dr. BOOTH, pastor, preached to a very large congregation an impressive sermon. The subject of the discourse was, "The American Citizen," and was founded upon Acts xxi., 39:

"But Paul said, I am a man which am a Jew of Tarsus, a city in Cilicia—*a citizen of no mean city.*"

The Rev. gentleman said: We meet to-day for the sublime purpose of national thanksgiving. The President of the United States has again summoned the loyal people of the land to set apart this day for the uses of devotion and thanksgiving in view of the manifold mercies of God, which have mingled with the chastisements of his hand. In times like these, it is well that the highest authority should dictate this service, and that the rulers of the several States should unite in recommending the same, which of all others, we, as one mighty nation, before the only King we worship—the King of Kings and Lord of Lords. As the nation is one amid all our local dissensions—one in its enjoyment of constitutional liberty—one in its central sovereignty, and one in its participation in the toils and sacrifices of this great struggle for life, it is highly becoming that it should appear in the unity before the God whom we worship, and send up to him its praise and thanksgiving, as from the heart of one man. And because this is a day of National Thanksgiving it seems evident that the themes which we meditate should have a national hope and significance. The common mercies of our Father's land, the blessings of life and health, and sustenance and material prosperity are subjects for our gratitude as often as they are bestowed upon us. But when a nation assembles as Israel was gathered by Joshua to hear the words of the law and the blessings and the cursings according to all that was written therein, then an occasion so impressive demands a theme which shall be in harmony with it, which shall unfold and present some cause for national gratitude. Mindful of this propriety, I shall ask your attention to the subject which may be naturally derived from the text.

The words of the Apostle contain a noble precedent of Christian patriotism which is good for all succeeding ages and most instructive to our own. Chosen servant of the Lord that he was, disciple of a Master who had no desire to gain earthly authority, herald of a Kingdom which was not of this world, Paul did not spurn the civic honors of his native place, but in an hour of need proudly proclaimed himself "a citizen of no mean city."

Dr. BOOTH then proceeded to consider, First, of the historic facts in which our American citizenship originated. Second, the meaning and force of the franchise as it has been developed in our national experience. Under this head were enumerated as the elements of American citizenship the supremacy of law, as the expression of the free will of the people—the absolute liberty of the citizen under law—the recognition of the right of the individual conscience, and lastly the privilege of legal reform, which our citizenship involves under the constitution. The third head of the discourse was the relation of our present national struggle to the fact of our American citizenship. It had been, indeed, a terrible shock to the nation, when this long-continued peace and prosperity was first broken by treason and war. Essentially considered, the rebellion was an attempt to put to death the nation, not by the assassination of individual lives, but by extinguishing its central principle, its bond of Union, its nationality. All that was sacred in the memory of the past, all that was permanent in our franchise of citizenship was attacked in the principle of this rebellion. The nation's life was under the knife of the assassin, and such a nation had no right to permit itself to be slain unresisting. The more we study the great principles of the conflict, the more impressive does this vindication of it appear. Everything which entered into the design of the rebellion was hostile to the existence of the American citizenship. Founded on the plea of independent State Rights, a plea utterly at variance with the spirit of the constitution, many times repudiated by the express will of the people, animated by a sense of the superior importance of local institutions to all the catholic interests of society, projected into its terrible conflict by a deliberate appeal from the ballot to the bayonet, and thus in every feature of it barbarous, un-American, essentially sinful, this rebellion has in it all the elements of political chaos, and is a woe whose diffusion should be resisted until the last trumpet shall sound.

The speaker then went on to review the national crisis. In conclusion he said: We bless God for this privilege of American citizenship which we hold only less near than our hope of the heavenly inheritance. We praise him for success, for that which we have been defended from a sense. We praise him for loyalty unshrinking by which the purpose of the nation is sustained. We speak of it for its growing love of liberty which reaches forth a helping hand unto the lowliest estate, "even makes the wilderness to rejoice and blossom as the rose." And as blending with all these considerations, there rushes over our heart a thrill of personal emotion, in view of the dealing of the Lord with us as humble individuals in this great nationality, as we think of mercy and judgment commingled in the cup which we have drank; as we realize that amid all that change of past we have been agents of good or evil to one another, and loyal or rebellious against the loving Father in whose hands our breath is, oh, may we not unite with our gratitude a true final purpose to serve him in all the remaining works of life, by making His glory our end, in the faith of his Son, that this our citizenship in this fair land of liberty may be a foretaste of an inheritance in that other country, where they that dwell are Kings and priests to God forever.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Vinton.

Rev. Dr. VINTON, of Trinity Church, took for his text 1st Thessalonians, 5th chapter and 18th verse:

"In everything give thanks, for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you."

He commenced by saying that it appeared rather strange that they were enjoined to give thanks in everything, yet such was the command of God. This was their duty; and they had met to fulfill that duty, at the special behest of the church, and also in compliance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, who had invited the whole people of this great country to unite in giving thanks. There was pathos as well as power in the great argument of the Gospel. It was "the will of God in Christ Jesus." God had no will out of Christ Jesus. The well-beloved Son, who was in the Father's bosom from all Eternity to all Eternity, is known in the Divine counsels as "God of God," and who, in reward of His infinite merit in accomplishing His Mediatorial work of human Redemption, is also "made heir of all things," and "The Lord of all men." He is the God-man in whom the Divine Will was perfected, and through him this same Divine Will was published; and this will of God in Christ Jesus concerning his church and people was, that in everything they should give thanks. The reverend Doctor said they should give thanks not, and above all things else, for the love of God the Father, in sending his Eternal Son to earth that we might live through Him. This part of his discourse was very ably treated, and the speaker applied its import to his congregation, and showed that through Him the nations that sat in darkness had been ushered into marvelous light. Darkness, he said, was this deep and fearful gloom that struck dread into the mind and shook the limbs with trembling. It was this that filled the thoughts with terror as it with doubtings, while their uncertain footsteps groped their way in stumbling prudence. This is what he defined as darkness. The speaker then proceeded to define what was meant by light. It was the bright effluence of Heaven streaming from God's throne, illuminating the skies, and the earth and the landscape, gladdening the hearts of all creatures except those of evil men and ravenous beasts. The Psalmist had said, "That man goeth forth to his work and to his labor until the evening." So the soul lighted with the healing beams of the Son of Righteousness worked delightful tasks of spiritual emancipation, even while it labors amidst the thorns and thistles which sin has planted, and under the lash of woes and sorrows which the cruel enslavers inflict. For such celestial blessings in being brought out of darkness into light, he implored them to give thanks. Dr. VINTON said that these were common gifts of which they should not be unmindful, and which challenged their gratitude. These the preacher enumerated and explained as he went along, such as the gift of manna to the Church in the Wilderness; how their daily bread came to them; the nourishing of all mankind, and the feeding of all generations gone before. God's promise was that "Seedtime and harvest should never fail," and for all these they were called upon to give thanks unto Him who "maketh his sun to rise on the evil and the good, and sendeth rain on the just and the unjust." Dr. VINTON then went on to descant at length on the prosperous state of the country, and said that famine had never infested their lands. If it should be sent upon them to awaken them to recognize their dependence on Heaven, and lead them to repentance of their sins, they should give God thanks in everything, woes as well as weal. The God of Heaven, on the contrary, had caused their cups to be full and their ways to overflow. And so, likewise, the common blessing of health had been theirs. The uninterrupted enjoyment of the public gift of God, without a pain to alarm them, demanded a joyful hymn of praise than theirs ape from sudden death. There was yet another topic of thanksgiving. The President of the United States had seen to know and consider that they were in the midst of civil war. Their brothers, fathers, sons and friends were busy in the strife of armies. Opposed to them were those whom they not long ago entitled their fellow-citizens, but who were now engaged in rebellious ranks, with hearts of hatred, and rancorous words on their lips. He told them even then in everything to give thanks, for this was the "will of God in Christ Jesus." He would ask what is it to be thankful for in the war, it was a fruitful calamity, it was also strife and wasting woods. But who did not know that the storm which agitates but one disturbs stagnation. Who did not know that the whirlwind, while it devastates, purifies and purifies. The reverend Doctor then proceeded to recapitulate the matters in connection with the origin of the war, as well as other matters already connected with it, and after making special reference to the purity and integrity of the Constitutional Convention which was seen to be a crime of no paler hue than treason. But the crime has been so resolutely determined on that nothing but war would serve to establish for ever the national unity which the States and people themselves had established. The North soon began to learn that they had a government, and the thrilling watchword sounded forth from one who had come out from among them to the high place of responsibility in the administration of government, and from that epoch of our history the heart of the freemen of the north, and east and west beat as one man with loyalty. Was not this a regeneration to be thankful for. Dr. VINTON then went on at much length to speak on the war question, and afterward referred to the glorious labors of the late Sanitary Commission which were a credit to any country. For all these they should give thanks. After making reference to the reflection of Mr. LINCOLN, whom he highly eulogized, he concluded with the following peroration.—Finally, brethren, give thanks for the bravery, for the devotion, for the self sacrifice of American soldiers and seamen. The example of their heroism shall be the heritage of us and of our children, and of our children's children. The annals of no country are embazoned with deeds of valor on both sides more heroic than illustrate this war. Give thanks for the Union victories, give thanks for the dead whose martyrdom on their country's altars is eloquent with the immortal theme of suffering. Their blood is the seed of the national life which shall endure in vigor and beneficence till the advent of Him whose right it is to reign sole Lord and King of all the earth. Remember the poor, remember the aged and indigent, the widows of Christ's Church, remember your benefactions from whence they spring. "In everything give thanks, for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you."

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Thompson.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON took for his text Third Ecclesiastes, verse three: "There is a time to break down, and a time to build up." He proposed to consider whether it is not possible to build a nation so that it shall stand. Lord BACON marks the degrees of honor in a State, viz: Founders, saviors and defenders, and in the last place fathers of their country. Founders of States are sometimes unconscious in their work. They settle in a new soil, and then grow in to great cities, &c., and the founders do not know how. The Plymouth children joined to build a State before they built houses. When they landed at Andover they declared a State. Man is distinguished from the animal, inasmuch as he is a moral and political being. He is social. These forty-one Pilgrims created a State and founded a State lasting as time. He recited the preamble of the foundation of the colony of Massachusetts. That simple declaration is the great charter of freedom for all on this continent. There the nation began; coming to America, planted a colony under a patent, they founded a nation on principle. These were the first founders whom BACON described. It was then given for the second founders to propagate what had been done by the first founders. It was given them to harmonize this gift of independence with order. It is next given to us as restorers and fathers, who, by ruling justly, making the times great. We may ascribe to us another distinction, those who fight for the country. And when faction and treason has built up in the land, and when it said it is time to break down this temple of liberty, it is given us to rebuild this great and grand edifice. It is ordered that this temple shall not be be broke down, but it is the time to break down this Confederacy of treason and conspirators. The speaker said that society is founded on family. All society had its origin there. A true society is not an artificial compact. He then referred to PLATO'S several definitions of man, and showed their application. The said society is not merely a conglomeration of individuals who form a Government to rule over them. Man has not alone rights, but duties. Wherever one has rights, he has duties. slavery cuts at the root of society, and by severing the family tie of the nation, slavery strips the man of wife and children, and thus society, which is founded on family, becomes destroyed. Equally destructive is the monopoly of land by the aristocracy. In the South, there is a concentration of large acres of land in the hands of few proprietors. In New-York, each farm averages a little over a hundred; in Virginia the average farm is over three hundred acres; in South Carolina five hundred and ninety-nine; and so on through the South. Thus the body of the laboring population are precluded from an ownership in the soil. Hence that pestiferous designation of "poor whites." England is falling into this evil. The tenants are there worse off than the people were under the feudal system. Society is thus made up of two extremes—the owning and the owned. No nation can land permanently which is builded on a landed aristocracy. The grand hope of this nation lies in the Homestead Act. This, with the confiscation of the estates of the rebels of the South, will cause the nation to take deep root and fill the land. The patriotic poet of the nation will yet live to see his prophetic vision fulfilled when free homes take the place of slave plantations. The history of land is the history of races. Everywhere do we find in a nation that has rooted itself in history a race. The nation must grow by assimilation. The natural structure must be strong enough to bear the weight of foreign elements.

The reverend gentleman referred to the assimilation of the Normans with the Saxons, and showed the effect which this had upon the condition of England. We shall cease to be a nation if German and Irish influence is to vie with American influence in our arts and politics. We must assimilate all the races in one individuality; they must not act distinctly or separately. To speak and write our language should be a qualification of citizenship. This fusion of all foreigners in one race stock by means of language, is now accelerated by the communion of blood on the battle-field. No more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens of one household. There must be a national organism—confederation and nationality are irreconcilable terms. You cannot have the two exist together. LINCOLN saw that the nation made the Constitution, and not the Constitution the nation. The idea of an organic nationality appears in the Declaration of Independence. They proved their consciousness of nationality when they framed the Constitution. This war has brought forth those grand patriots from their almost forgotten graves. How their blood tarnils through their veins. Let us keep alive this feeling by orations, legends, mottoes and commemorative festivals. Let us hope that the days are gone bye to return no more when the publishers of school books conspired to prevent our youth from uttering the words of liberty. Plotting out from their pages the immortal words of PATRICK HENRY and ADAMS. And when these days of peril are over let us "spare a day commemorating all this, a day of flowers, of prayers, of flags, of music, which shall keep this redemption forever before our eyes.

Thanksgiving Sermon by Rev. Dr. Adler, at the Temple Emanu-El.

And he saw that repose was good and the land that it was pleasant; and he inclined his shoulder to receive the burden.—*t. Genesis, xlix., 14.*

After eloquently exhorting the congregation to pour forth their gratitude for the many mercies and blessings vouchsafed by Almighty God to the people of this country during the past year, the minister dwelt upon the political questions of the day, touched briefly upon the successes of our army and navy, and then emerged upon that most brilliant of all victories obtained on the 8th of November, after a bloodless battle. On this day, he said, "the American people again became a nation," for a nation is really such only, as an individual is a man only, when he is conscious of possessing a free will and knows how to exert it in an honorable manner. Those who repeat the language of our European enemies that a nation is not able to govern itself, doubt in reality that we deserve to be called a nation. If a nation is in reality a nation, and possesses a will of its own, that will ought not only to prevail, but shall and must prevail, for it is a power which nothing on earth can withstand. The familiar expression "the voice of the people is the voice of God," does not only imply that the people have a keen perception of right, can discern between the true and the false, the real and the sham, but also that they possess a divine and overwhelming power which of itself commands obedience and enforces its authority. On the day of our election, our nation raised its voice, and interpreting the voice of God, expressed its firm determination in a way that of it we may say the voice of the Lord is mighty, the voice of the Lord is supreme. (Psalm xxix: 4.) Not in the storm was God, not in the earthquake, but it was a still small voice which like a peaceful, gentle wind, swept silently and majestically through the land, and in the solemn, dignified stillness, spoke louder than if in tones of the thunder and lightning of Sinai. It proclaimed to the world: "Be still and know that I am God." This overwhelming expression of the popular will has silenced our traitorous opponents and driven them for refuge into the caves and rocks. For such an infinite mercy we should, indeed, be truly thankful to Him who sways the will and destinies of all the nations upon earth.

The learned minister then adverted in emphatic language to the important results of this manifestation of the popular will, as evincing an unalterable determination to prosecute the war until the rebellion was completely overthrown. He then compared the present war to a fever in the natural body, and discussed its mode of treatment. He remarked that the scientific art of healing has always had opponents in pretended quacks and empirics,

The New-York Times.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Richmond papers of the 24th contain no news from Georgia, except a single item that SHERMAN, on the 22d, was east of Macon, where he had been previously reported. There is no news yet of the capture of Macon, and from the direction of Gen. SHERMAN's march, it would seem that he had passed that city, leaving it on his right and rear, and destroying the railroad both north and south of it. The redoubtable HOWELL COBB and his militia had taken refuge behind the fortifications of the place, and every person capable of bearing arms had been ordered out under penalty of arrest. But SHERMAN, declining the risk of a delay of one or two days, and the necessary expenditure of ammunition for the capture of a city he would not hold, has deliberately moved by, leaving COBB in his rear to scratch his head and thank his stars for having escaped demolition. The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 24th says one column of troops followed the line of the Georgia Railroad sixty-seven miles east of Atlanta, and then struck off due South for Milledgeville. This column had already reached Eatonton, the terminus of the railroad running off from the Georgia Central through Milledgeville, and only 25 miles northwest from the latter city. The other column, headed by SHERMAN in person, followed down the line of the railroad leading to Macon as far as Gordon, sixty-eight miles from Atlanta and forty-three from Macon, and then struck off southeast to Gordon, located twenty miles east of Macon on the Georgia Central Road, at the point where it is intersected by the Milledgeville Road. Thus Macon was cut off from communication eastward, and the announcement of its capture could not reach Richmond even if made. At Gordon SHERMAN was attacked by WHEELER's cavalry, but without success. From Gordon below and Eatonton above the Federal columns were moving on Milledgeville in conjunction, leaving no avenue of escape for the citizens and others except on foot eastward. The Legislature and Methodist Conference, both in session there, had hastily absconded.

In connection with the deeply interesting accounts of the exchange of prisoners which we published yesterday, it may be interesting to state where the rebel prisoncamps are now located. Early in the present month the great camp at Andersonville was almost entirely vacated, the prisoners being removed to points where there was less danger of cavalry incursions. A camp, under the name of "Camp Lawton," was established some distance east of Milledgeville, and a considerable number of the captives were transferred thither. This camp lies right in the track of SHERMAN's march, and the Augusta papers of the 19th expressed their fears that he would liberate these men. At Millen, a station on the Georgia Central Railroad, 53 miles south of Augusta, and at the junction of that road with the Savannah and Augusta Railroad, there is another stockade and camp, containing several thousand of our men. At Savannah there are several hospitals, containing our sick and wounded, but no permanent prison camp. But at a place called Florence, in the north-eastern part of South Carolina, about 100 miles from Charleston, and the same distance from Wilmington, is now the largest prison-camp in the rebel States. The stockade incloses thirty-two acres, and is occupied by sixteen thousand prisoners. The accommodations and treatment are precisely similar to what they were at Andersonville, and the mortality nearly as great, the number of deaths reaching forty to fifty per day. At Columbia, and Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga, there are officers' prisons, where most of our officers are confined. These, with Belle Isle, at Richmond, Danville, and Salisbury, N. C., and Camp Ford at Tyler, Texas, are the points where our prisoners are now held.

A dispatch from Louisville, dated yesterday, says rumors prevailed there that HOOD's army, about 30,000 strong, one-third cavalry, and ten batteries of artillery, including reinforcements from FORREST and DICK TAYLOR, was marching on Pulaski on Wednesday. It was thought HOOD would either fight at Columbia, or leaving Columbia, march into East Tennessee and join his forces to those of BRECKINRIDGE.

The St. Louis *Republican* states that the repairs of the damage on the main line of the Pacific Railroad, caused by PRICE's invasion, are progressing favorably and with great rapidity. The bridges over the Gasconade River and Bailey's Creek, will be completed and ready for travel by Saturday next, when trains will run through from this city to St Aubert's, which is the last river station on the road. A large and powerful ferry-boat has been sent from Washington to Jefferson City, to ferry live stock, of which an immense number is said to be ready for transportation from that place to St. Aubert's. The distance between these points is only twenty miles. Above Jefferson City, the railroad is in good order, and trains are running regularly to Warrensburgh. The company anticipate the reopening of the road its entire length by the middle of next month.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of County Canvassers finished the canvass yesterday of the returns of the late election, and will make the declaration of results to-morrow. The missing returns of the vote in the Third District of the Twenty-first Ward, having been obtained by the County Clerk, the canvass of the Eighth Congressional District was concluded without further discussion. Mr. BROOKS' plurality is 148. The total electoral vote of the city foots up: Democratic, 73,709; Union, 36,686. Total, 110,395; Democratic majority, 37,023. The vote for Coroner, between WM. SCHIRMER, Democrat, who has been supposed to be elected by a small majority, and EDWARD A. COLLIN, Union, is so close as to be almost a tie, and which is elected is a question that will require the most carefully computed footings to prove.

The Board of County Canvassers concluded their labors yesterday and adjourned *sine die*. Their figures differ not materially from those furnished at Police Headquarters on election night, and change but one result, electing EDWARD COLLIN, (Union,) Coroner, over WM. SCHIRMER, (Tam. Dem.) Mr. COLLIN'S majority is only 20, his total vote being 37,316, and Mr. SCHIRMER'S 37,296. The full results of the canvass were ordered to be published in the TIMES and other papers.

The steamboat *Francis Skiddy*, which struck a rock and sunk when opposite Van Weiss Point, about five miles below Albany, last Friday evening, is now lying in eight feet of water. No lives were lost, and but little damage was done to the cargo, most of which was transhipped to the *Vanderbilt*, and will probably arrive here to-morrow.

A deputation of the municipal officials of Boston, including Aldermen MESSENGER, DANA and DENIO, and some of the chiefs of the Sanitary Department, arrived here yesterday on a visit of inspection. Inspector CARPENTER, of the Police Department, escorted them about town.

The Louisville *Democrat* of Wednesday says that the Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, R. T. JACOBS, who was recently ordered through the Confederate lines by the military authorities of that State, is now at Gallipolis, Ohio. The rebel authorities refused to receive the exile, saying that "they do not intend to let President LINCOLN make a Botany Bay of the South."

A very moderate business was reported in Produce and Merchandise on Saturday. Flour and Wheat were depressed, Corn, Rye, Oats and Whisky were decidedly dearer. Provisions favored buyers. The Freight market was steady, but not active.

The Incendiaries—First Forewarnings—Gen. Dix's Orders.

We gave yesterday some startling facts, to which this morning we append others, concerning the concerted effort made on Friday night by persons supposed to be rebel sympathisers, to burn the hotels and other buildings of this city. It will be seen that Gen. DIX has promptly taken the matter in hand, and has issued two orders upon the subject, of great stringency, but absolutely necessary. "Order No. 92" mentions the nefarious attempt and its frightful perils—states that the evidences of extensive combination and other facts disclosed yesterday, show it to have been the work of rebel emissaries; and then adds that "all such persons engaged in secret acts of hostility can only be regarded as *spies subject to martial law, and to the penalty of death.* On conviction before a court-martial" says Gen. DIX, "*they will be executed without the delay of a single day.*"

The next order (No. 93) renews the notice formerly given to persons from the insurgent States to *register their names at headquarters within twenty-four hours after their arrival in the city*; and adds that "*those failing to comply will be regarded as spies, and treated accordingly.* By way of further precaution, it is requested that keepers of hotels and boarding-houses send to headquarters the names of all persons from the insurgent States taking lodgings with them, immediately on the arrival of such persons.

We are bound to acknowledge that it was in the interest of public safety that a morning journal, with which we have seldom the good fortune to agree, drew attention a few days ago to the fact that a number of the city hotels were crowded with Southern skulkers, who were too cowardly to fight for secession at the South, but were bold enough to loiter around the bar-rooms of New-York and talk treason, and offend the loyal sentiment of the community.

The warning came not an hour too soon. These ruffians were here on no good errand, and it is doubtless to them that we owe the organized attempt to set this city on fire on Friday night. On the eve of the Presidential election, the Government announced that information had been received at Washington of a conspiracy on the part of rebel refugees in Canada and elsewhere in the North, to do precisely what was attempted in half a dozen or more hotels, and at least at one Theatre in the City of New-York. Writing to the Mayor of Buffalo on the 2d of the current month, Mr. SEWARD said: "This department has received information from the British Provinces to the effect that there is a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities in the Northern States on the day of the Presidential election."

At the time that Mr. SEWARD made this announcement, many persons affected to regard it as having a party object in it. But we begin to learn how necessary were the precautions taken in the larger border towns to prevent a surprise; and of how great consequence it was that in this metropolis we had a thoroughly organized force in this city, not only to protect the voters on election day, but to guard against those very attempts which, on Friday night, might have had so tragic an issue.

The warning we had through the State Department on the 2d instant, we fear, had almost passed out of public recollection, when it was repeated in the more tangible and direct form described in our last issue. Rebels and rebel abettors, it is easy to see, have grown desperate in their last frantic struggle of resistance to lawful Government. Their regular armies are melting away like snow before the sun. Their Confederacy, as Gen. GRANT aptly described it, is found to have been from the first but a "shell," which SHERMAN has probed, and is now crushing up as between the upper and nether millstone. A despairing wail is heard from one extremity of rebeldom to another. The foreign agencies of the Richmond conspiracy are howling through the London *Times*, and other organs, for foreign interference to avenge the capture of the *Florida*. The neutral bordering provinces are the haunts of irregular bands of armed "Confederates," who fight and plunder on their own account on our northern territory, until they fall into the hands of the law, and then turn out to be "belligerents," each with a commission from DAVIS as his safeguard against the consequences of his crimes.

All these are but parts of the same scheme of desperation. Regular and organized warfare outside of LEE's lines at Richmond, has become an absolute impossibility for the Confederacy, and we must be prepared to hear at intervals, for many months to come, that our larger cities are infested with incendiaries in numbers heretofore altogether unknown to our experience of crime.

We must be prepared to find that our native thieves, burglars, forgers and murderers, who have only the purpose of individual plunder to serve, are prepared to coöperate with the refugee class to the full measure of their vicious ability. The detective force of the city, therefore, should be doubled at once. We cannot afford to run any risk. Every respectable, law-abiding citizen should constitute himself, as far as his time and means will possibly admit, a volunteer watchman. Our hotels, such of them at least as have been known to be the resort of Southern skulkers, so aptly described by the *Daily News*, should be thoroughly *scoured* by judicious officers of the police force and by detectives of well-established character. With only reasonable precaution, we can at once provide an effectual guarantee that this incendiary business shall not spread, and we can take most effectual steps to see that the city is shortly purged of the presence of hundreds and thousands of so-called Southerners.

Divided Allegiance—A Southern Lady's Views of the Rebellion.

We give place in another column to a somewhat doleful communication from a lady on the subject of her political sympathies. Domestic ties compel her to endure in silence the reproaches cast upon her Southern compatriots by those she is bound to honor and obey. Her love for those most closely related to her obliges her to smother her rebellious yearnings. In short, she has to endure the irrepressible agony—that agony which a true woman probably best understands—of being dumb, and opening not her mouth. There is much to commend in the steadfastness and resolution with which our correspondent maintains her reserve. It shows that at heart she is loyal; that she has a sensible appreciation of domestic quiet; and that there is one union, at least, which she will not consent to see broken in twain.

We do not know, either, that our correspondent is far astray in making an estimate of Northern citizens who are false to their Government—similar to that put upon them by the distinguished cosmopolite, Don RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON. For ourselves we should certainly prefer the outspoken Secessionist to the half-hearted or conditional Unionist. And we are willing to believe that at some future time, not far distant, our fair correspondent will learn to distinguish between sectionalism and patriotism. We have no doubt she thoroughly believes now that she is truly patriotic in nursing her Southern sympathies in silence while remaining true to the ties of her immediate home. But she will live to see that such patriotism is not worth the name; that patriotism consists in maintaining the unity, strength and grandeur of the nation, in the future as in the past. In a few years the antipathies and fierce hatreds which sectionalism has bred among us will have died out—just as they died out near a century ago in Scotland, after the last futile attempts to reëstablish the Stuarts on the throne of the United Kingdom. The chivalrous band of Highlanders, many of them of noble blood, that fought at CuHoden, felt what they considered the patriotic impulses stirring within them as strongly as the Stonewall Jacksons of the South felt theirs in rousing their section of country to rebellion. But a few years changed all this completely. And it is a remarkable fact that in the Highland Catholic districts of the neighboring British Provinces which were settled exclusively by descendants of Prince CHARLES' adherents, the feeling of loyalty to the Queen is stronger than in any others that can be named from the Bay of Chaleur to the Manitoulin Islands. So it will be with the better portion of the Southern people after a few years. They will tell the story of their deeds in the battle-field, just as the loyal old Highlander delights to tell of his father's or his grandfather's exploits in the service of the last of the Stuarts, or to sing with plaintive unction, and in the warmth of no unnatural feeling, how

> "*He* slept beneath a bush o' broom,
> Whose hame should be a palace."

We conceive that nothing can well be more erroneous than the conclusion that the social feuds, antipathies, or hatreds—if you will—that have grown out of this civil strife, will long survive the actual suppression of the rebellion. The South will be able to show that, in spite of the questionable cause in which it staked its fortunes, its so-called defenders fought with the energy, spirit, courage and endurance of the high-spirited race of which they come. And we of the North will come, probably, to think of their recitals of the sectional victories they won in this war, with as little jealousy as the Englishman and anti-Jacobite Lowlander experiences in looking at the highly-seasoned print which depicts the triumphant entry of Prince CHARLES into Edinburgh. When our fair correspondent has looked over the field of history to which we make these bald allusions, she will see what high ground of hope there is that she and all her equally amiable compatriots will get over present heart-burnings and imaginary grievances, and return once more to a cordial acceptance of the truth, that it is much better for us all that this should remain one country, with one flag, one government, one code of laws, and ultimately one system of free and unfettered labor from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande.

"'FINDING THEIR WAY HOME.'—It is thus that our neighbor, the NEW-YORK TIMES, heads one of its innumerable efforts to promote ill-will between its countrymen and our own. The allusion is to the Captain and such portion of the *Florida's* crew as were on shore at the time of her capture, and took the earliest opportunity of embarking for England. The imputation is, that all 'Confederate cut-throats' and 'piratical adventurers'—these are the gentle names applied to seamen who have, we believe, cut no throats, and who have not imitated the custom of pirates in attacking indiscriminately the vessels of all nations—the imputation is, that all these rovers resort to England as their natural home, and that England is blameworthy therein. In insinuating this point, the TIMES has the hardihood to cite once more the convenient, but exploded invention of the yacht that 'acted as a tender to the *Alabama*,' which the TIMES knows has no more truth in it than that other story of the '290' Liverpool merchants subscribing to build that ship.

Now, it must be acknowledged that, saving these United States, no country in the world offers such an asylum as England for men bent upon maritime enterprises, legal and illegal. It is not necessary to point out the reasons. They are patent to all men but those who refuse to see them. As for the inference of our censorious neighbor, if we admit, for argument's sake, the correctness of his statement, it is about as just as it would be for us to imply that this land is the natural 'home' of thieves, murderers, burglars and swindling bankrupts, because this is the refuge to which they betake themselves when in trouble. 'France,' says the TIMES, 'Italy, Brazil, Holland, Spain and Russia, have no attractions for them whatever. They are bound to get *home* as quick as possible.' Let the TIMES apply its own argument."—*New-York Albion.*

The application of the argument may be briefly made. For notorious British criminals, France, Sweden, Natal (South Africa) and Australia have been, for many years, a much more convenient and available refuge than the United States. Any well-informed journalist is aware of this fact. Broken officers of the British service, (*both branches*, we beg to note,) have generally taken some of the smaller Provincial French towns, or have sought to bury themselves in the heart of Paris. Swindling bankers, like Col. WAUGH and PETER MORRISON, almost invariably take to the southwestern part of the European continent. Their families, doubtless, not unfrequently find their way to this side of the Atlantic, bringing with them a larger stock of impertinence than either of brains or capital, and making the name of "Englishman" much more offensive than it ought to be in the civilized portions of the world.

So far from the United States being the sole refuge of thieves, burglars, and fraudulent bankers from the British islands, we believe that, considering the enormous magnitude of the general emigration, we get a far smaller number of the class described by our cotemporary than might be said to be our due proportion. The reason for this is patent. The first question asked of a new-comer here, or, indeed, we may say of *old-comers* as well, is: "*What does he do?*" We do not know that this is always a convenient question for irresponsible refugees.

The parallel sought to be established between the pirates now swarming at every British port from New-Providence to Southampton, and the criminal or defaulting population which may find refuge here from Europe, is equally wrong on other grounds. The Government here have no knowledge, as a general rule, of these dubious arrivals. And most certainly the least reputable of our city corporations would hardly think of making heroes of them, as has been done at St. Thomas, at Nassau, at Halifax, at Liverpool and at Southampton, in the case of BRAINE, SEMMES and others of the same ruffian class. It is left for other communities to set us this extraordinary example—an example which we trust our people, under no amount of provocation, will ever be tempted to follow.

The Industrious Poor and Trading Monopolies.

We have negative evidence that sharp and biting want has never yet overtaken any large portion of our industrious poor for a long continuous period, in the fact that co-operative trading societies, such as have been in existence in England and Scotland for over a quarter of a century, have never yet become, as it were, an established institution among us. There are one or two in operation in the manufacturing districts of New-England. But these were put in operation quite as much from the taste which the operatives had acquired for experiments in social science, as from any immediate pressure of need on the part of the associates. The Rochdale Coöperative Union, which was, we believe, the pioneer institution in England was, on the other hand, the offspring mainly of a stern necessity. The workers in the mills—especially those who had young families to support—found that no industrious effort, no frugality in household outlay, and no self-denial in the way of luxuries, could guarantee them against the sharp pinchings of poverty, during even a short season of sickness, unless they could devise some method of preventing the absorption of their earnings by greedy and unscrupulous traders, who, in the best of times, charged exorbitant profits on what they sold, and in the dull seasons succeeded in mortgaging every item of their customer's personal effects for two or three weeks' credit. Many of the very poorest mill-workers of Rochdale were intelligent as well as sober, and their desperate circumstances, during a long crisis in the cotton manufacture, brought them inspiration. They determined (the best of a body of operatives mainly belonging to one mill) to club together. Their joint capital made up a sum of fifteen odd pounds sterling. With this they opened a store, getting credit for the rent of the building. At the beginning there was no profit, and very little satisfaction. But the acting manager, himself a workman, was persevering; the directors, in the main, were men of firm purpose, and all of them were true to each other. Energy, steadiness of effort, courage and honest dealing ultimately gained the day. That fifteen pounds' stock of goods—mainly groceries—has grown steadily and surely, till to-day it approaches close to half a million sterling. It has had, as all great enterprises necessarily have, a varying fortune. But those who have stuck to it—and they form nineteen-twentieths of the class that first instituted the business—have improved their fortunes in a variety of ways. They bear testimony in their latest reports, that the combination to purchase articles of daily and necessary consumption—after paying liberally for the management of their stores—has been, on an average, a saving of fifteen per cent. in household expenditures, besides leaving considerable dividends of accumulated profits. They show what is still more important, that the Coöperative Union tends to create and to foster provident habits, and that among the workmen, who are members of the association, independence and self-reliance have fructified to an extent which it is difficult to estimate or describe.

This system of combination, so far from being *socialistic* in its tendency, is founded on the principle of association, to which our modern civilization owes its greatest industrial triumphs; and the most ultra conservatives in England have found nothing but commendation for an enterprise which owes its origin to an enlightened perception of the recognized laws and principles of political and social economy.

Among our people even such associated enterprises for the poorer classes of our industrious population will, perhaps, only find their account when the relative proportions between income and outlay have become more nearly assimilated than they now are to the Rochdale scale. But let us not be too sure that such an assimilation may not soon come in some of our larger trading centres. If our workmen are better paid than those of the English manufacturing towns, we have to remember that the profits of the retail dealer, with whom our workmen has to settle his weekly account, are double, and in many cases treble, that of the British huckster. No common sort of per-centage satisfies our corner-store-man, who combines the business of butcher, grocer and green-grocer in one, and makes sure his profit by a conspiracy with the forestaller against the great body of consumers. The day, we say, when coöperative trading societies will become a necessity here as much as in older communities is hastened by illicit and burglarious trading conspiracies. And we invite the intelligent and hard-working mechanics and laborers of New-York to begin to-day to think of it.

A French Exposition of the Italian Convention.

The French Emperor, having become alarmed at the exaggerated inferences drawn from the Convention of September, in the Italian Parliament, and dissatisfied with certain rhetorical expressions in the report of M. NIGRA to his Government on said convention, has thought proper to enlighten the world, through his Foreign Minister, as to the real meaning of that instrument.

This exposition has been given in a dispatch from M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS to the Imperial representative at Turin, and opens by deploring the contradictory interpretations which have been assigned to the treaty by the passions of parties on both sides of the Alps; but these parties must no longer remain in the dark, and must be made aware that, if terms of the convention are to be binding on France, they must be understood in a French sense. The Minister of NAPOLEON objects to the use of all such phrases as "rights of the nation," or "national aspirations." They are ambiguous and delusive, and tend to beget erroneous expectations in the popular mind. The Italian King must abide by the spirit and the letter of the treaty. He must not employ revolutionary agents to stir up insurrectionary movements in the Pontifical territory; he must not reserve the privilege of making his way to Rome, after forbidding himself from going there; nor must he use any other means for the acquisition of "national rights," or the realization of "national aspirations," save the moral forces of civilization and progress.

Well, the Italian monarch is willing to abide loyally by all these conditions, and to understand every provision of the treaty in the French sense. But what if a spontaneous uprising of the Roman people should take place against the Papal Government after the withdrawal of the French troops? Would NAPOLEON, in that case, remain neutral, or would he follow the example of the French Republican Government of 1848, and transport another army of occupation to Rome?

Now, on this point the dispatch of the French Minister is to the full as ambiguous as the objectionable expressions of the Italian diplomat. Its author neither proclaims manfully that, should such an uprising of the Roman people occur, his master would deem it his duty to at once resume his protectorate of the Pontiff; nor does he venture to declare that France would rigidly observe the doctrine of non-intercourse, and leave Pope and people to settle their differences in their own way.

The pith of the announcement of the Foreign Secretary of NAPOLEON on the foregoing point just amounts to this—that should a spontaneous revolution, not contemplated by the convention, break out at Rome, the French Emperor would reserve liberty of action for such an eventuality. Pio Nono and the ultramontanes may derive all the comfort they possibly can from that enigmatical pronunciamiento—but we rather think that the national party will also manage to extract some grains of consolation from it. The foregoing declaration relates to an event which, if it occur at all, must occur in the future. What the Emperor will, or will not do, however, in the case assumed, is not of surpassing importance, since it is highly probable that His Majesty will be dead before the anticipated insurrection, and that France, after his demise, will have something else to do beside succoring the Pope. It is not every day that an ALEXANDER succeeds a PHILIP or an AUGUSTUS a CÆSAR, and the youthful heir of the Third NAPOLEON, so far from being in a position to aid the Pontiff, may have neither the ability nor the power to sustain himself. Let but the French army then be once got out of Rome and Italy, and it is not very likely that they will ever again set foot on the soil of the Transalpine Peninsula, even though so excellent a pretext as a Roman insurrection should arise to justify their return.

The British Consular Service—New Departmental Regulations.

It has been a grievance of long standing with British merchants at home and abroad that the Consular service, as heretofore regulated and controlled by the Foreign Office, is far less efficient than it might be made were the Consular agents put into more direct communication with the Board of Trade. The Foreign Minister, by long unquestioned usage, has been in the habit of consulting with the President of the Board of Trade when important questions of commercial interest had to be decided. But the arrangement has been altogether of a loose sort. Commercial men, having a grievance at some foreign port, have scarcely known how to apply for a remedy. At the Foreign Office there was often no one to whom technical points of commercial law were so familiar as to enable the information to be readily given. Then, if the matter was referred to the Board of Trade, there were necessarily further vexatious delays interposed, and even the Board of Trade could not give a final decision without another consultation with the Foreign Office. One office could interpret the case, and report upon it to the satisfaction of the applicant. But the ultimate decision could only be reached through the other office. It was altogether a shuttlecock business, harassing and most unsatisfactory.

The information, too, sent home to the Foreign Office by Consular agents, from the circumlocution and red tape surrounding the system, usually reached the British merchants through unofficial channels, long before it could be had in the Consular blue books. To remedy this, then, as well as numerous other grievances, a select committee was appointed for the purpose of reporting some better plan of harmonizing the duties divided between the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. That committee has made its report, and although the plan it offers is still more or less complicated, it is an improvement upon the old system. One aim of the Committee has been to give more power to the Board of Trade, and enable it to command more respect than it has hitherto done from the other departments. "For this purpose, they would authorise it to communicate with the diplomatic and consular services without any further supervision of the Foreign Office than is necessary to prevent actual conflict between the two. In other words, the Board of Trade is, on this plan, henceforth to conduct its own business by the aid of the staff whom the Foreign Office appoints, instead of merely asking the Foreign Secretary to do it. That some inconvenience might result from this arrangement is likely enough, when it is considered how apt political and commercial questions are to become entangled with one another; but it is thought that this danger may be met by requiring the correspondence to pass through the Foreign Office, so as to keep the Board of Trade within its legitimate province, and prevent it from encroaching on the domain of foreign politics. The success of such a scheme must evidently depend on the temper in which it is worked, and the committee, with charming simplicity, recommend that the opinion of the Board of Trade should have more weight than it has been the fashion to attribute to it. As a means of fostering the desired respect, it is suggested that the President of the Board of Trade (or the Secretary of Trade, as he might more properly be called, for the Board is a mere fiction) should always be a Cabinet Minister; and further, that the Foreign Office should appoint special officers to conduct its correspondence with the Board of Trade."

One can only wonder that such an antiquated system as this which is about to disappear has survived so long, considering the dominating influence which commerce has acquired in British legislation within the last fifteen years. But such is the slow march of reforms in an old community. Many a sound Briton will even consider the slight concession to common sense involved in this matter little short of being revolutionary. It will take half a lifetime to accustom the permanent officers of the Foreign Department to an arrangement for giving the mercantile public access to a New-York consular report, within six months of the date of its transmission home. The next generation of officials will take the revolution as a matter of course, and the genuine slow-coach of the department will then be a thing of tradition.

The Illinois Election.

Below we publish official returns of the Presidential vote from every county in the State. The majorities only from Clinton and Warren counties have yet been received.

Counties.	President 1864. Lincoln.	McClellan.	Counties.	President. 1864. Lincoln.	McClellan.
Adams	3,496	4,562	Livingston	1,746	1,109
Alexander	722	881	Logan	1,727	1,371
Bond	1,154	713	Macon	1,927	1,516
Boone	1,747	252	Macoupin	2,274	2,954
Brown	718	1,318	Madison	3,156	3,287
Bureau	3,351	1,793	Marion	1,427	1,076
Calhoun	811	862	Marshall	1,548	1,403
Carroll	1,903	443	Mason	1,155	1,253
Cass	363	1,213	Massac	948	265
Champaign	2,116	1,133	Monongah	2,145	2,171
Christian	1,643	1,696	McHenry	3,951	1,188
Clark	1,061	2,237	McLean	4,401	2,563
Clay	852	1,062	Menard	854	1,075
Clinton*	—	63	Mercer	1,759	1,100
Coles	2,216	1,557	Monroe	560	1,527
Cook	18,667	14,351	Montgomery	1,374	1,960
Crawford	829	1,371	Morgan	2,269	2,394
Cumberland	1,043	1,134	Moultrie	549	729
DeKalb	2,985	741	Ogle	3,239	1,142
DeWitt	1,271	1,869	Peoria	3,536	3,739
Douglas	993	774	Perry	1,147	718
Dupage	1,816	774	Piatt	747	429
Edgar	1,683	1,858	Pike	2,385	2,587
Edwards	636	330	Pope	1,089	339
Effingham	835	1,223	Pulaski	601	534
Fayette	1,054	1,080	Putnam	711	422
Ford	223	258	Randolph	1,520	1,826
Franklin	856	876	Richland	869	987
Fulton	2,891	3,694	Rock Island	2,091	1,842
Gallatin	694	892	Saline	765	815
Greene	976	2,249	Sangamon	3,565	3,915
Grundy	1,441	775	Schuyler	1,106	1,691
Hamilton	382	1,145	Scott	573	910
Hancock	2,565	2,929	Shelby	1,188	2,297
Hardin	314	315	Stark	1,174	913
Henderson	1,210	877	St. Clair	4,256	2,725
Henry	3,553	1,414	Stephenson	2,588	1,928
Iroquois	1,777	843	Tazewell	2,147	2,507
Jackson	783	1,203	Union	709	1,815
Jasper	537	923	Vermillion	2,516	1,639
Jefferson	649	1,148	Wabash	526	679
Jersey	817	1,546	Warren*	595	—
Jo Daviess	3,617	1,728	Washington	1,344	1,207
Johnson	1,218	380	Wayne	937	1,147
Kane	4,870	1,182	White	774	1,336
Kankakee	2,113	864	Whiteside	2,905	1,053
Kendall	1,765	478	Will	3,348	2,792
Knox	4,245	1,864	Williamson	859	1,121
Lake	2,408	872	Winnebago	3,960	705
La Salle	5,177	4,515	Woodford	1,270	1,695
Lawrence	795	890			
Lee	2,562	1,173	Total	186,687	175,504

Republican majority, 1860.....11,946
Democratic majority, 1862.....16,666
Union majority, 1864.....3,083
Gain on Republican majority of 1860.....15,147
Gain on Democratic majority of 1862.....47,749

Sherman's Campaign—Climatic Influences.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

As the advance of the Union army, under Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, into the heart of the State of Georgia foreshadows a Winter's campaign, it is of the highest importance that the climate of that region of country should be well understood, particularly during the months of December, January and February.

From official records it appears that the mean temperature of Augusta, Ga., for the month of December is forty-eight degrees Fahrenheit; forty-seven degrees for the month of January, and fifty-one degrees for the month of February; the latter being the mean annual temperature of the City of New-York and other most favored portions of the earth. The mean annual fall of rain at Augusta, as given in the medical statistics of the United States Army, is about thirty inches, while fifty inches falls at Savannah and along the Atlantic coast of Georgia.

From further observations it appears the temperature in Pensacola, Florida, in January is the same as Norfolk, Virginia, in April, and as in Eastport, Maine, in June. The temperature of St. Augustine, Florida, in January is about the same as New-York in May and Portland in June. Charleston, South Carolina, has about the same temperature in January as Portland in May, being a difference of four months. Yours respectfully,

J. DISTURNELL.

New-York, Nov. 24, 1864.

THE WAR IN JAPAN.

History of the Allied Fleet—Causes and History of the Complication.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Monday, Sept. 12, 1864.

The allied fleet, which I mentioned in my last as having left on an expedition to the Straits of Simonoseki and the inland sea, has met with complete success, and the haughty Prince of Choshu, who has so long held a hostile attitude toward all foreigners, is now suing for peace.

In view of these interesting events, I take the liberty of giving your readers a somewhat detailed account of the causes which gave rise to so serious a difficulty.

In order to make the subject clearly understood, it will be necessary for me to briefly review the history of the country for a few hundred years, together with that of foreign intercourse in modern times.

I-Ye-as, the founder of the present dynasty, took the throne at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The country had for many years previous been plunged in civil wars, during which several independent principalities had sprung into existence. First by the conquests of Tai-co sa-ma, the Napoleon of Japan, and finally the diplomacy of I-Ye-as, a consolidation of these principalities (composing one-third of the territory of the whole country) was effected, and the Empire of Japan, with its present form of government, was the result. Of the principalities above mentioned, 18 were acknowledged as holding a degree of independence in the new government which entitled their Chief to a voice in those matters which were of vital importance to the welfare of the nation.

Among the most powerful and prominent of these was the Prince of Choshu, above mentioned. When the government was established, with I-Ye-as on the throne, one of the most important articles of the confederate law was the perpetual and total seclusion of the whole Empire from the rest of the world.

For 250 years this was unbroken, with the single exception of the little Dutch factory at Desima. But as civilization, with its measured tread, came marching around the globe in opposite directions, we find in the 18th century Japan alone, of all the Oriental nations, closed to the world.

Her time had come, however, and the ancient dynasty of the Taicoons found itself confronted by the fleets of the Western world, calling upon his Majesty to throw off his seclusion and enter the family of nations.

The great Princes were called together, and the demands of the Western Powers laid before them. Here we find Choshu, the boldest and most powerful of all, raising his voice in the most determined manner against any concessions whatever, preferring to fight them all rather than yield their ancient right of isolation from the rest of their fellows.

The Government, however, either liberal or fearing more the power of Western nations than the opposition of its princes, yielded to the former, and signed in 1858 the treaties of commerce and friendship under which we now live and carry on so lucrative a trade. Two years had hardly elapsed, however, before the opposition which at first simply protested against what they claimed a violation of their ancient constitution or law, had acquired such a degree of power that it threatened seriously the overthrow of the Government.

The Mikado or Spiritual Emperor who had exercised no temporal or civil power for several hundred years, but left it all with the Taicoon, was made the centre around which the opposition rallied, protesting against the action of the Government, and beseeching him to exercise his ancient prerogative—and by an edict, command the Taicoon to expel all the foreigners within thirty days and save the country from ruin.

Coming from this source, and backed by so many powerful princes, the Taicoon dare not refuse to notify the foreign representatives of his Holiness' command—giving them to understadd at the same time that he delivered it under a pressure which he was not able to withstand. From this moment the true position of the Taicoon and his government became evident to all, viz., that it had assumed a responsibility and a position which it had not the power to maintain. The edict for the expulsion of all foreigners from the soil of Japan having been promulgated, Prince Choshu acted immediately upon the principle that the old *régime* was already established, and the first vessel that passed through the straits of Simonoseki, bordering on his territory, was fired upon from his batteries. This outrage was quickly followed by a second and then a third, which prevented any more from attempting their passage. The Government was applied to for redress of these grievances by the representatives of the several treaty Powers whose flags had been outraged. They were given to understand, however, after tedious negotiations, that it was not in its power to give any, as the Prince of Choshu no longer acknowledged allegiance to the central Government, but was equally as hostile to it as to themselves. Though a rebel in every sense of his word, the Government seemed slow to move toward the subjugation, fearing if the flame was once lighted it might spread over the whole empire, to result in a general civil war. This last, above all things, it was the business of the foreign Ministers to avoid precipitating as by so doing trade, which they wished most to promote would doubtlessly be ruined for years. From what had been learned of the real position of the Government at the time the edict of expulsion was forced into its hand, the representatives of the foreign Powers rightly concluded that the better plan was to go and redress their own grievances by destroying the offending batteries and chastising the aggressor. This has been done, as noted at the commencement of our letter.

A poor Government is better than none at all, and if weakness was the only fault of that of Japan, it will soon be among the strongest, since England, America, France and Holland have taken the responsibility of making it so, by holding it with one hand while they conquer all her rebellious subjects with the other. The Taicoon can no longer refuse the treaty Powers whatever they may demand, as they have shown themselves so ready to overcome by their unfled force any opposition that may offer itself to the ultimate opening of the whole country.

Granting that this be actually the position of affairs, we are satisfied that it would not be good policy to demand more at present than the opening of one or two new ports for trade, and the right of our Minister to reside in Yeddo, the capital.

Choshu, the leader of the opposition, having been humiliated, the Government, if truly liberal, can offer no reasonable excuse for not coming out firmly if only in favor of foreign intercourse. It will require a long time, however, to break down the prejudices of millions of the non-ruling classes, who have for generations looked upon seclusion as their peculiar institution; and who, in their ignorance and superstition, will be apt to attribute every calamity, national or otherwise, to this abandonment of the ancient law of the land. The masses must be made to feel the benefits arising from trade and contact with civilization, in improving their intellectual and physical condition, and when this is accomplished there will be no need of fleets or armies to enforce our treaties.

D. B. S.

Anglo-Chinese Accounts.

From the North China Daily News, Sept. 17.

We are happy to be able to state that the operations at Simonoseki have resulted in the complete destruction of the forts and batteries, and the submission of Chosaun. On the 12th inst., His Imperial Majesty's steamship *Tanerede* arrived in Nagasaki harbor, and immediately dressed with French colors at her topmasts, at the same time firing a royal salute, in token of the success of the expedition. On the same afternoon she started for this port, where she arrived on Thursday evening. The following is the substance of our correspondent's letter: The fleet commenced the attack at Simonoseki on the afternoon of the 5th inst., and silenced four forts before dark. Next morning at daylight, the bombardment was recommenced, and in the course of two hours the forts were silenced. The troops then landed to spike the guns, and fought until dark. On the morning of the 7th the troops were again engaged on shore, spiking the guns and blowing up the forts, but in the afternoon Choshiu sent officials on board the fleet to arrange for peace, and to beg the Allies to cease firing, promising that he would submit to any conditions the Admirals might impose on him. Orders were immediately given to cease firing, but the English demanded that the Prince of Choshiu should write a guarantee, binding himself to pay any indemnity, and submit to any conditions that the foreigners might impose. This was done on the morning of the 10th inst., and the *Tancrede* left on the 11th for Nagasaki.

The English loss is said to be about twelve killed and twenty wounded; amongst the latter we are sorry to say is Capt. Alexander of the *Euryalus*, who was wounded in the foot, and it is feared that amputation will prove necessary. The French lost about five killed and wounded, and the Dutch about ten, almost all the casualties occurring on shore, where also Capt. Alexander was wounded. While Choshiu was sending on board the fleet to obtain peace, he dispatched fowls and provisions to every ship. Sixty-two guns of large calibre and a great number of light guns were destroyed. Seven large forts and several small batteries were destroyed as well as the barracks and powder magazines. There is now, therefore, not a fort standing or a gun mounted at Simonoseki. All the guns that seemed useful were taken on board the allied fleet. It is impossible to ascertain the loss of the Japanese, as they carried away their dead, but it must have been heavy. It is reported that Choshiu confesses that he is sorry for having fired on the ships which passed the Straits, but that he was acting at the request of the Tycoon and Mikado, and that all the guns he had were supplied by the Tycoon. If this be proved, the Tycoon will of course be held responsible for the outrage on foreign flags. The fleet has sustained no injury; the *Perseus* was aground for about twenty hours, but nevertheless made good use of her guns, and had not a single man either killed or wounded on board.

A Southern Lady's View of the Rebellion—A Conflict Between Feeling and Duty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent Don Rufino M. de Alfaraero y. Campion, thanks you for the liberality and independence with which you give a fair field in your journal for the expression of opinion, however much it may differ from your own.

I heartily believe, and have before in newspaper correspondence asserted that belief, that the Times is conducted with a regard for truth, and a high-toned principle as regards its statements and judgments, which most of its cotemporaries would do well to imitate. Knowing these facts, I am encouraged to ask you for a little space, in which to make a few inquiries, which I hope you will answer.

Perhaps, you will not deem the correction of error, even in a woman, entirely beneath you.

With the major portion of your correspondent's letter, I do most cordially agree.

Though born in the very shadow of the altar of State Rights, Monticello, the home of Jefferson, I do not believe there is a more fatal doctrine to the existence of a nation, than that of State Rights, involving as it does, separate State action, and allegiance to the State before the General Government, thus carrying within itself the seeds of dissolution, which sooner or later must bear their bitter fruits.

Should the South succeed in establishing her Independence, I ardently trust that her first afterstep will be to form a strong and centralized government, in which the States shall be to the Confederacy what the provinces of France are to the empire. As to "popular sovereignty" between a mob and a monarchy, God send us the monarchs—the constitutional monarchy beneath which England lives, the freest and greatest nation that the earth holds within its borders.

But, pardon me, I would not try your courtesy too far, and I will proceed at once to the questions I humbly desire to ask. In common with all the Northern political writers of the present day, this Spanish gentleman attacks with his sharpest weapons, the Northern man with Southern principles. Of all traitors, this man, say they, is the one whose treason is of the deepest, most damning dye. He is false to the creed he has been taught to revere; false to his own soil; his own people, and so on, *ad infinitum*. Now, if the Northern man, who honestly, or from selfish motives, holds Southern sentiments, and is a disciple of John C. Calhoun, rather than of Charles Sumner; if this man is a traitor to his section and his birth-right, why is the Southern man who is false to the creed of his fathers, false to the graves of his kindred, false to the ideas that he has been taught to hold sacred from his cradle—why is this man to be glorified as a saint and a martyr under the new dispensation? Yet such saints and martyrs, you of the North would make of every Southern man and woman, if you could

You argue, with all the ability of which reason is capable, that every Northern man should be true to Northern principles. By what process of reason or justice do you then arrive at the conclusion that Southern men should be false to Southern principles? Yet Northern principles are to be forced on Southern men, by bloodshed, by fire, by ruin and desolation. Will you explain this to the humblest of all the humble servants of the new dispensation?—to one who writes from a safer prison than ever Northern Government found for Southern rebel; a prison which forces the eager right hand to be still, and clutch no weapon of vengeance, save in the dreams of agony which haunt the exile's pillow; teaches the burning heart to bear its aching burden of silence, the bleeding lips to bleed in vain for the sake of the life which is dearer than its own—the prison of a Northern husband's home. Yes, you of the North, with your grand array of warfare, your scourge of fire and sword, your policy of ruin and immolation to Southern hearth and Southern altar, have never been able to comprehend (and, perhaps, we ought not to expect that you could be,) that the hearts which tyranny's utmost power cannot subdue—the souls which bow not to cruelty and falsehood—are ever the first to be won by gentleness and forbearance. With all your boasted knowledge of Southern nature, your mighty efforts to conquer it, you have never learned the use of one weapon, the weapon which wherever, whenever and however it is used, is still the weapon of Almighty God—love. Yet this weapon has been able to keep tongues silent that your Government could never have stilled, save in the walls of Lafayette or Warren, walls which speak more eloquently than myriad tongues could do; this weapon has kept quiet hands which would never have paused to think long when the blood of an enemy might be warm on their blade; has rendered hearts useless to the Southern cause, whose every throb of existence, since the war began, has been a prayer of deliverance for the South. ALBEMARLE.

Character of President Lincoln—Remarks by Hon. A. Wakeman.

The following remarks on the history and character of President Lincoln, were made by Hon. A. Wakeman, at the late festival of the Campaign Club, in honor of the Union victory:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is usual on festive occasions, to pass the name of the President with silent respect. I am told, and can well see, that on this occasion, our voices should join heartily in congratulation upon the overwhelming popular majority that has placed the helm of State in his sturdy hands for four years more. Yet, in trying to speak to this name, I may well be embarrassed. If I mistake not, most of the gentlemen around me have spent a large portion of their time, for at least the last three months, in defencing and eulogizing Abraham Lincoln. This joyous festival shows that they have been successful eulogies, and I congratulate them, one and all, upon the success of their labors; but I feel that in an assembly of those who have defended and praised him so well, further defence or praise from me would seem useless indeed. It may not be too late, however, for us, his friends, to form some clear and calm estimate of this remarkable and in some respects peculiar man, with whom the fate of our country is now indissolubly connected. It is the peculiarity of great and remarkable men that their characters cannot be easily decided or agreed upon by the people at large, or often by their friends and associates. Great men are original, unique, abnormal—they do not fall in with the ordinary descriptions of men. They cannot be measured nor described by the rules by which the common herd are ticketed and disposed of. Thus Abraham Lincoln has proved a difficult subject to those who think to solve every man by their own little theory of life and men. Like most, great, original, genuine men, he won't lie straight upon any theory. Thus it is that the public mind has not been at rest about him, and censure and eulogy have been equally free in painting his character, life and aims. His enemies, or rather opponents—for of personal enemies I could never learn he had one—while they disparage, feel that there is more in him than they thought. His friends have been astonished at the quiet strength of his intellect and the persevering energy of his will. Yet, generally, among his well wishers there has been an apologetic tone, as though there was something to excuse, overlook or palliate. In this they were mistaken. I do not ever too little in saying that many of the President's friends have not yet learned to appreciate the real greatness and strength of Abraham Lincoln's character. Neither Providence nor the American people would have ever repeatedly committed the regeneration of our country to his hands if he had not been qualified, and, as it were, especially raised up for this mighty work. But I do not measure him by a general conclusion. He stands out now as the great, strong and truest American man. A solid, pure, unadulterated work of God and nature. His character is the result of the geography, history and morals of the pioneer West. He is almost as much the product of the great heart of our continent as are its mighty prairies, rivers and forests. These were his teachers. His friends are often trying to make allowances for his want of education. Their excuses are not needed. Nature and adversity gave him an education and training that none but the most powerful minds could stand; but to such minds, the exercises of schools and colleges would be trifling and childish in comparison. Poverty, suffering and labor were the fee she paid for this schooling, and year after year his stout mind paid them cheerfully. Why, in point of education, that one trading trip on his flatboat to New Orleans was worth a whole college course. The youth of eighteen, as he passed, day after day, down the mighty Father of Waters, saw its tributaries, and thought of the vast continent it drained, observed and took advantage of its currents and shores, conversed and traded with its people, and fought with midnight robbers, gained an enlargement of soul and intellect, a variety of information, a tact and independence of character that no learned professors could have imparted. He did even the lowest duties he undertook honestly and well, yet his ever-expanding mind called him to higher duties of life. He outgrew and rose up through the commoner occupations of life, much as a college boy rises from class to class, always going one step higher. What a lesson to our youth then is this progress. Born a "poor white," in a floorless log-cabin in Kentucky, without a book or hope of education, he passes on from a woodchopper to a rail-splitter, then a pioneer to Indiana and Illinois; then a farmer, next a boatman on the Mississippi, then a storekeeper and a miller; then a captain in the Black Hawk war—the election to which office, as he says, gave him more pleasure than any success of his life. We next find him a surveyor, then an able lawyer, next a politician and Congressman, then a leading statesman and debater of his party; finally, President of the United States by a small plurality vote, and now, in times of great national peril, reelected President by a majority vote more overwhelming than any since the time of Washington. Thus, rising step by step, more astonishing than all, he is now modest and unaffected as a child, and still able and willing to learn! Gentlemen, such a career as this is not accidental. The cause, under Providence, is in the man himself. Carlyle is the critic of great men. He tells us they must have large, clear intellects and insight, sincere and earnest souls, and a desire to grapple with the duties of life and get them honestly done. Yet he loves to tell us that the highest and richest natures have their minds and purposes rounded and shaded off by a loving, genial humor. And lastly, the man must be so honest that he must not be self-conscious, nor proud of his own greatness or strength; but his genius must be a secret to himself—never paraded, but rather concealed. Such qualities, employed upon the higher interests of mankind, give us what he calls a great man. It may excite a smile to think that the crabbed old Scotch hero-worshipper—the hater of Democracy and ballot-boxes—has so accurately described our self-made President. But is it not because he has these very qualities in so great a degree that he has, in these perilous times, become the leader of our nation? Sincere and honest to the bottom of his nature, all who know him know him to be, that he is a powerful and clear sighted reasoner and thinker, his letters messages and speeches prove, and such opponents as Douglas, Seymour and Corning found him so to their cost. Bearing the weight and burden of a falling empire, and labouring night and day to place it's future on new and sound foundations, how pleasantly does his humor relieve and refresh the jaded intellect, while it enables him, without wounding, to unmask an enemy or deny a friend. He is not witty but humorous. Wit is cold and cutting—the product of a keen, sharp but narrow intellect. Humor is a higher quality—the overflowing of a loving, generous and noble heart; the necessary complement of a broad and healthy brain. Lastly, and best of all, he is unconscious of greatness. He does not know his real strength, and does not try to show it. He is incapable of doing anything for effect or show. His strength appears when necessity calls for it, not otherwise. Thus to the popular eye he does not seem to be brilliant nor striking in mind, style or deportment. This is the rare quality for an American to possess, rarer still for a self-made American. We do not know how to value a public man who has it. We have been called, not without some reason, I fear, a nation of boasters, braggarts and conscious pretenders. The modest simplicity of our President's character and manners is a singular contrast to the assumptions and self-importance of some who hold office at his hands. One other thing unites all those qualities into a complete man, and makes him ours. He is thoroughly American. He comes from working in our soil—from the bosom of the "plain people"—the great middle class, and he represents the average views of his countrymen. He does not force, nor compel, nor seem to lead, he goes forward as their guide when they as a mass are ready to follow. Those who have read Herbert Spencer on our legislation will see that this is the quality that peculiarly fits him to be the head of our nation in its transition to a new era of freedom and power. He is of the people, and knows when and how to trust and educate and represent them. Not too old or too wise to learn, he can go forward with them, but is too firm and self-reliant to go back. Because he is with the people the progress we make with him is safe and sure, there can be no recession. It is not yet time to predict with certainty the position that Abraham Lincoln will hold in history. The life of no man can be called fortunate till it is closed. But of the results of his administration, two already distinctly appear—a restored and firm nationality, and the final and complete abolition of slavery. The labors of other statesmen and reformers sink into insignificance when we contemplate the results of these two achievements. In view of these results only, it requires no sanguine prophet to see that the future millions of American freemen will cherish in their hearts two names as their greatest men and benefactors—George Washington, the father of their country, and Abraham Lincoln, its preserver.

The War in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

If the rebels are carrying the war into the city, there is one way of ending that, and the sooner it is adopted the better. Let Gen. Dix assess on the property of those warm friends of the South, (of whom Mr. Foote, of the Rebel States, boasts,) the losses of loyal men. This course is pursued with effect on, what is at present, the border.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM DUFF TELFER.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why was there no attempt to fire the New-York Hotel? INQUIRING MIND.

[Ask the incendiaries.—Ed Times.]

Advent Sermons.—The first of a series of advent sermons will be delivered this afternoon, in Grace Church, Conselyea-street, by Rev. Mr. Seymour, of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, W. D. It is expected that the occasion will be one of unusual interest.

The Christian Commission.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 26.

The Christian Commission and Subsistence Committees provided a Thanksgiving dinner for all the soldiers in all the camps. They also sent money to Nashville for turkies for the soldiers there. Mincemeat for six thousand pies, two hundred barrels of apples, ten barrels of canned fruits and other things were sent to all the Hospital wards for providing a dinner for all in them. Collections were taken in all the churches for the Christian Commission. Two churches gave over twenty-one hundred dollars, and the other churches liberally.

The Rebel Gen. Hindman.

CAIRO, Saturday, Nov. 26.

The rebel Gen. Hindman, with his wife, Staff and body guard, crossed the Mississippi River at Catfish Point some days ago, en route for Arkansas. He had a heavy box of specie with him.

Loss of the Steamer Wm. L. Ewing.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 26.

The steamer *Wm. L. Ewing*, bound South with Government stores, munitions of war and troops, sunk, yesterday, forty miles below here. Two lives were lost. The boat was valued at $40,000. A portion of the cargo will probably be saved.

The U. S. Gunboat Conemaugh.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 26.

The U. S. gunboat *Conemaugh* has arrived at the Navy-yard from the West Gulf Squadron.

Drugged and Robbed of $235.—Ellen Hanford was arraigned on Friday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged, on the complaint of James T. Rowe, of West Fifty-eighth-street, with having stolen from him a gold watch and chain valued at $150 and $85 in greenbacks, she having first drugged a bottle of wine of which he partook, and in three minutes after, as he testified, he became insensible and did not recover until several hours after. The wine was drank, it seems, in a saloon in Le Roy-place, kept by one Adolph Chavet. The latter testified that Ellen yesterday morning exhibited to him a watch and chain similar to the one lost by Rowe. The accused was committed in default of $1,000 bail. The property has not been recovered.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Hood's Army Concentrating at Columbia, Tenn.

Occupation of Pulaski, Huntsville and Decatur, by the Rebels.

Gen. Thomas' Army Near Columbia, in Hood's Front.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING.

A Great Battle Expected in a Few Days.

Communication by Telegraph to Columbia Interrupted.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Nov. 26.

Hood's army, numbering probably forty thousand men, have been for several days past concentrating south of Columbia, Tenn.

Our forces in the meantime have evacuated Pulaski, Huntsville and Decatur, which places are now in the hands of the rebels.

Our forces are near and about Columbia, in Hood's front. They are commanded by Gen. Thomas.

On the 24th inst. some severe skirmishing occurred, resulting in a loss to the Federals of 44 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is estimated 264. Among the killed was one rebel Colonel.

Large bodies of troops are here massed in Hood's front, and some heavy fighting may be expected in that direction in a few days.

Communication by telegraph to Columbia has been interrupted since yesterday.

There are rumors in circulation that there was heavy fighting yesterday between the opposing armies, but no official advices of an engagement have yet been received.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Nov. 25.

Rumors prevail here which, if verified, would be contraband, that Hood's army, about thirty thousand strong, one-third cavalry, and ten batteries of artillery, including reinforcements from Forrest and Dick Taylor, was marching on Pulaski on Wednesday.

Hood will either fight at Columbia, or leaving Columbia, march into East Tennessee and join his forces to those of Breckinridge.

It is possible that a battle was fought at Columbia to-day.

A rebel Colonel was killed in a skirmish yesterday

A detachment of our cavalry pickets were driven in within three miles of Columbia, when the rebels were repulsed by our infantry.

On Wednesday our forces withdrew from Pulaski, and it is supposed they will be concentrated at Columbia.

There is believed to be no danger to Pulaski for the present.

About thirty of Jesse's gang of guerrillas were at Shelbyville last night robbing the stores and gathering in all the plunder they could.

Jesse with another gang was at Eminence at the same time.

Federal forces were sent out from Frankfort today to look after Jesse and his gang.

Gen. Burbridge with his command has arrived at Cumberland Gap.

An accidental fire at the State Penitentiary at Frankfort, last night, destroyed the chair manufactory, blacksmith and cooper shops. Loss $50,000.

Thanksgiving Contributions.

The following are additional contributions for the Thanksgiving Dinner for the soldiers and sailors:

Mrs. Geo McKenzie	$10	D. P. N.	$5
Thro. T. H. Leverett	5	Emlie Montgomery and	
C. H. Gothn	5	Frank Montgomery	10
E. S. H.	5	Through Aaron Hall	150
Mother and sister of a soldier	5	A lady	5
B.	5	C. A. Everett	5
H. N. Payson	5	Cash and under $5	44

The following telegram was received yesterday, the 24th, from Capt. Theodore B. Bronson:

"We arrived at six o'clock last evening, commenced discharging at 7 P. M., worked all night, finished this morning, cars now loading."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

Evening Exchange.

$40,000	Amer. Gold	227	900	Erie Railway	93⅝
10,000	do	83 227⅛	100	do	93¾
10,000	do	227⅛	100	do	83 93⅝
26,300	do	227⅛	800	do	93¾
80,000	do	227⅛	1000	do	83 93⅝
20,000	do	83 227⅛	400	Reading R	138⅜
10,000	do	850 223	400	M. S. & N. I	69¾
30,000	do	850 222	470	do	69 69¼
100	Chi. & R. I. R	102⅝	100	Chic & N. W. R	41
100	do	102⅞			

The stock market was dull and weaker after the call Gold sold as high as 228, and at the close of the report was selling at 226.

Brandreth's Pills.

Often when these Pills are taken into the stomach, their work of mercy commences as soon as they come in contact with the coats of that organ, and apparently by some nervous influence that is transmitted through the whole system, and seems often to arrest the progress of diseased action in remote parts of the body. But they are mostly taken up by the absorbents, and carried into the circulation, through which medium they are conveyed to every organ and to every part of the system—imparting to the blood that principle of life which disease and all poisonous remedies have a tendency to destroy. They also search the glandular system, and break up all those congested poisonous matters on which disease depends, and expel them from the body, so that instead of taking from the blood any essential property, they actually impart to it that very principle on which life depends.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, NEVER FAILING IN DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY. READ.

BATTERY ANDERSON, Sept. 9, 1864.

Dr. Brandreth, New-York. Please find one dollar inclosed, for which send me that worth of your Pills, as I have used and given all I had. These Pills have cured all who took them for the Diarrhœa in a few days. Some had the disease two or three months. The army doctors had failed to cure in all of these cases.

I have found your Pills to be never-failing in Diarrhœa, Bilious Affections, Headache and Costiveness. How is it the Sanitary people do not give out your Pills?

Yours, with great respect,
PAUL P. DUFOUR,
Co. A, 13th Heavy Art'y, Bermuda Hundred, Va.

Principal Office, BRANDRETH BUILDING, New-York. Sold also at No. 4 Union Square, and by all dealers. Observe "B. BRANDRETH," in white letters, on Government stamp.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.

An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammations, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st. and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name, manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

New-York on Fire.
WHITE, THE HATTER.
Just escaped. Great excitement produced by his New Style of Fall and Holiday Hats and Furs. The leader of Fashion, WHITE, the Hatter, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Family Sewing of all Kinds Beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine by Mrs. S. Fuller, No. 935 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies' own material cut and made up in the latest styles.

Dayne's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry. Latest Styles.—Wm. M. Welling, No. 671 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

MARRIED.

Johnson—Wood.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, by Rev. H. E. Barlow, Mr. James W. Johnson and Miss Adaline Wood, of Jamaica, L. I.

DIED.

Brush.—On Saturday, Nov. 26, Jennie Marvin, infant daughter of Oliver B. P. and Elizabeth T. Brush.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 28a West 42d-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Hackett.—On Saturday, Nov. 26, after a lingering illness, William Hackett, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Chief and Assistant Engineers, and members of the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., on Tuesday morning, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Linn.—Robert L. Linn, from heart disease, aged 33 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers John, Cornelius and William, also his brothers-in-law, Francis Trotter and Edward S. Moloy, are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 136 Varick-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Suffern.—On Friday morning, Nov. 25, in the 72d year of her age, Jane, wife of Thomas Suffern, and daughter of the late William Wilson, of this city.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 11 Washington-square.

Silliman.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 24, Benjamin Silliman, in the 86th year of her age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Centre Church, New-Haven, on Monday, Nov. 28, at 2 o'clock.

Van Wyck.—On Saturday, Nov. 26, John B. Van Wyck, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the house of his mother, in Flatbush, L. I., on Monday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S
ELECTRIC GAS BRACKET
fights with a touch of the hand; safe, simple and ingenious, and not liable to get out of order. Every house should have them, and save the disfigurement of walls and danger of fire from the use of matches.
ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE AT OUR STORE.
ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND OTHER CHANDELIERS, HALL LIGHTS, &c.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, Sunburn, etc.—Certain and immediate cure.—Hegeman & Co's Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. Hegeman & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 309, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st. and 4th-avenue. Sold by druggists.

Economy, Neatness and Utility.—Hegeman & Co.'s Concentrated Benzine removes paint spots, grease, &c., instantly, and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, etc., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. Hegeman & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 309, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., New-York. Sold by druggists.

$3.000.—The undersigned Hotel Keepers offer the above reward for the arrest and conviction of the persons engaged in setting fire to the hotels on the night of the 25th and the morning of the 26th November.
STETSON & CO., Astor House.
SPOTTS & HUNT, St. Nicholas.
S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel.
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
A. LACHENMEYER, La Fargue House.
JAMES L. HARWAY, Sr., James Hotel.
And others of the New-York Hotel Society.
R. FRENCH, (French's Hotel,) President

RICHMOND.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.
Having bought the Wholesale and Retail BOOT AND SHOE establishment of Mr. Edwin A. Brooks, No. 150 Fulton-st., (where I have been employed for the past eleven years,) I desire to inform my friends and the public in general that I shall continue the business on a strictly ONE-PRICE system.
Believing that the business can be conducted on principles of truth and justice, I have given instructions to all persons in my employ never to misrepresent any article that may be offered for sale.
It is my intention to manufacture and keep on hand a superior quality of goods, at prices from 5 to 15 per cent. less than heretofore, and a still further reduction will be made as soon as the market will admit.
Very respectfully,
C. C. RICHMOND.
N. B.—The Foreman and employes of the former business remain with me.
REFERENCES—(By permission.)
Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Brooklyn; E. D. Morgan, Ex-Governor of New-York; Geo. W. Platt, No. 20 Maiden-lane; E. H. Chapin, D. D., No. 14 East 33d-st.; Messrs. Randel & Barcmore, No. 58 Nassau-st.; A. M. Littlejohn, D. D., Brooklyn, and others.

Ladies' Breastpins—New Styles.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

NECKLACES FOR MISSES.
Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Thirty Dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the Times Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION.
SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM B. GEDNEY,
JOSEPH L. TAYLOR, Chairman.
Charles Wright Kirby, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

New-York Port Society's Mariners Churches.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, corner Catharine and Madison-sts., on Sabbath, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. At 2½ P. M. the Sabbath School will hold its annual Missionary Meeting; interesting exercises expected. Also, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. Chambers, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., and preaching by Rev. E. L. Burnett, at 3 P. M., corner Dover and Water sts. All seats free.

Mr. Stephen Paxson, the well known Missionary of the American Sunday School Union, will speak in the Westminster Presbyterian Church on 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock. Mr. Paxson has organized over twelve hundred Sabbath schools in the State of Illinois, with many of which are connected interesting incidents which he will relate.

First Spiritualist Free Church of New-York—Ebbitt Hall, West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Rev. P. L. H. Willis will preach every Sunday morning and evening, at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Subject, SUNDAY, Nov. 27—*Behold! I bring you glad tidings of great joy. The Spiritualism of St. Paul.* Seats free.

Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th st., near 6th-av., Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. At 2½ o'clock the Pastor will preach the funeral sermon of Lieut Robert Armstrong. Evening service by Rev. M. D. C. Crawford.

St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amity-st., near Macdougal.—Divine service every Sunday, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The sexton will be at the church every Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The evening's subject will be the second sermon on *Christians and Her Children.* Parents and youth especially invited.

Thirty-seventh-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 26, 1864

$36,000	U. S. 6s, '67	..30			...ric Railway		93⅛
19,500	U. S. 6s, '81	...C.	11...	1 0	do		13⅛
10,000	do		11...⅛	5 0	do	...s15	93⅛
40,500	U.S. 5-20s	...C.	10...	4 0	do	...s30	91
20,000	do		10...	900	do		91⅛
10,000	do		10...	12	Erie R. Pref.	.....	110
38,000	do	...new iss.	10...	100	Gladson K. R.	.....	11⅞
1,000	do	...new iss.	10...	100	do	...s30	11⅞
1,500	U. S. 10-40s	...C.	98⅜	20	N. H. & Hart. R.		120
500	Treas'y N. 7 3-10s			2 0	Reading R.	.....	135
	Apr. & Oct.		120	300	do	...s10	135
28,000	do		119	900	do	.....	135⅜
20,000	do		119⅜	200	do	...b30	135⅜
50,000	U.S. 6s, 1yr. Cer.		97⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.	.....	128
25,000	do		98	200	M. S. & N. I.	.....	68⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer.		35⅞	1200	do	.....	68⅜
10,000	do	...s30	35⅜	200	do	...s15	68⅜
20,000	do		35⅜	600	do	...s30	68⅜
40,000	do	...s30	35⅛	100	Chi. & Alt.	.....	90
2,800	Harlem 1st M.		107	100	Mil. Cen. R.	.....	123⅜
5,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.		93⅜	100	do	...s10	123⅜
5,000	do		93	100	do	...s30	123⅜
10,000	Am. Gold	...s15	218⅛	200	Cle. & Pitts.	.....	105⅜
40	St. Nicholas Bk.		100	100	do	.....	105⅜
200	Com. National Bk.		100	100	Chi. & N. W.	.....	40⅜
200	Cum Coal Pref.		43¾	100	do	.....	40⅜
100	do		43⅜	800	do	.....	40⅜
200	do		44	500	do	...s30	40⅜
100	do		43⅜	200	Chi. & N.W. Pref.		79⅛
1000	Amer. Coal Co.		78	1000	do	...s30	79
50	Mariposa M. Co.		33⅛	50	do	...b30	79⅜
100	do	...s10	33	100	do	...b10	79⅜
200	Wyoming V.C.Co.		87	800	do	.....	79⅛
10	Pac. M. S. Co.		217	50	Clev. & Tol.	.....	109
200	N. Y. Can. R.		119	100	do	.....	109
200	do	...b6	119	100	M. & P. du C. R.		43
200	do	...s10	119	22	P., Ft. W. & C.		101⅜
200	do		119⅛	100	do	...s30	101⅜
100	do		119⅛	200	do		101
100	Chi. & R. I. R.		103⅛	200	do		100⅞
600	do		103⅜	600	do		100⅜
200	do	...b30	101	100	do	...s30	100⅜
1000	do	...s30	100	100	New-Jersey Cen.		175
10	Chi., Bur. & Q.		118	200	Alt. & T. H. Pref.		71

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$6,500	Tr. N. 7 3-10s		118⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	.....	105⅛
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	.....	35⅜	400	do	.....	106
200	Erie R.	.....	83⅜	400	do	.....	106⅜
100	do	...s3	83⅜	200	do	...s30	105⅞
100	do	.....	83⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	...s3	103⅛
100	do	.....	83⅜	50	do	.....	103⅛
200	Hud. Riv. R.	...s3	119⅜	100	do	...b3	103⅜
200	do	.....	119⅜	300	do	.....	103⅜
200	do	.....	119⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	b3	79⅜
200	Reading R.	...b10	135⅜	300	do	.....	79⅜
200	do	...b10	135⅜	100	do	.....	79⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.	...b3	68	200	do	.....	79⅜
1350	do	.....	68	100	do	...s3	79⅜
100	do	...b3	68⅜	500	do	...b4	79⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R.	.....	124⅜	108	do	.....	79⅜
100	do	...s3	124⅜	300	Chic. & N. W.	.....	41
100	do	.....	124⅜	500	do	.....	40⅜
100	do	...b10	124⅜	200	do	...s3	40⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C.		101	200	Cum. Coal	.....	43⅛
200	do	...s3	101	100	Mar. Min. Co.	.....	33
200	do	...s3	101				

SATURDAY, Nov. 26—P. M.

The Public Funds of the United States were again advanced at this day's market. The Six per Cents of 1881 and the 5-20 years' Six per Cents were in very large demand at rapidly rising prices. The Stock Exchange sales in the morning were at 112@112⅛ and 105¾@106 per cent. respectively, while the subsequent transactions on Wall-street, before 3 o'clock, reached 112¾@113 and 106¼@107 per cent. respectively. The disposition to buy both classes of stock on speculation was more general than we have known it to be for four or five months past. The 10-40 years' Five per cents, sold up to 98¼ per cent. Treasury Certificates were done at 98 per cent.

The Railway speculation at the Stock Board was a fraction higher, with rather a better tone than on Friday afternoon. The Gold Room advanced on the export demand for this day's steamers, which amounted to $1,489,000, chiefly by the *City of London* for Liverpool. The military rumors about Hood's movements in Tennessee were also used to strengthen the market, and before 3 o'clock the speculators for the rise had, to all appearances, the complete control of the Room, advancing the bidding to 225 ₩ cent. as against 219 ₩ cent. at the same hour on Friday afternoon.

There was no second meeting of the Brokers to-day under the standing Saturday's rule. The quotations at the close of dealings stood as follows:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	111⅝	112¾	Pittsburgh'	105⅜	106
U. S. 5-20's	105⅛	106¼	Northwest	40¾	46⅝
T. Certificates	98	98	N. West Pref	76	79⅜
N. Y. Central	119⅜	119¾	Rock Island	101¾	101⅝
Erie	82⅜	83⅜	Fort Wayne	100	101
Hudson	119	119⅜	Cum'land Coal	44	43⅜
Reading	135	135⅜	Quicksilver	84	84⅛
Mich. Southern	68	68⅜	Mariposa	33	33⅜
Illinois Cen	123¾	124⅜	Ohio & M. Certs	35⅛	35⅜

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y Cen. 6s	108	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	165
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Real Est	104	Gal. & Chi. Extended	112
N. Y. C. Subscript	104	Clev & Tol. S. F.	106
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117½	Pitts, Ft. W. & R. 3ds	92
Erie 6ths, '80	110	Clev. & Pitts, 6ths	90
Erie 6ths, '88	111	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	50
Buff. N. Y. & E.	107	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	98
Hud. R. 1sts	106	Alt. & G. W.	98
Alton & T. H. 1sts	100		

The Bank Stocks were rather dull. The following bids were made:

Phenix	100	Hanover	103
Commerce	108	Metropolitan	120
American Exchange	118	Continental	98
Bank of the Republic	100	Importers' & Traders	104
Bank of N. America	105	Park	139

In a legal case made in the Supreme Court of this State, Brooklyn Circuit, a verdict of $2,500 was rendered for the return of a marginal deposit made with Messrs. JAUDON BROTHERS, of this city, Stock Brokers, for the want of sufficient notice to the plaintiff in closing out his Stocks. The defendants alleged that this margin had been lost in market depreciation, and a further deposit claimed, to which no response was made by plaintiff; but this was held by the court and jury not sufficient notice of the sale of the Stocks. Our Stock Exchange Brokers are learning to be more particular on this subject, as several cases have recently gone against them in the courts, but they will have to study the character of their customers more closely before they will be able to rid themselves of litigation.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of only $270,344, against $1,422,441 same week last year.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $2,493,965 44, including for Customs, $138,000; on account of Loan, $1,372,000; total payments, $2,477,616 68; total balance, $30,446,678 70.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 96 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 3 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

RAGS AND PAPER STOCK FOR SALE.

200 bales of No. 1 White Rags.
200 bales of No. 2 White Rags.
100 bales of Colored Rags.
15 tons of Country Mixed Rags.
25 bales of New-Orleans Rags.
10 tons of Soft Woolen Rags.
10 tons of Woolen Carpet.
5 tons of Cloth.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, at
KEENEN'S RAG WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 110 and 112 Norfolk-st.,
New-York City.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS. Priced catalogues sent gratis by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS.—Priced catalogues sent gratis by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DENTISTRY.

CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM.—It is infinitely superior to any other anæsthetic, for extracting teeth positively without pain. I have administered it in numberless times within the past eight years, with perfect success. Guaranteed perfectly harmless. Sets of teeth handsomely inserted from $10 upward. Teeth plugged and warranteed for life. Dr. WAIT, No. 28 stuyvesant, opposite 11th-st.

N. S. GRIPPIN BROS., DENTISTS, HAVE relinquished their Brooklyn establishment, may be found only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $2 each; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will make large additions on
MONDAY, NOV. 28,
to their
POPULAR STOCKS OF MERINOS,
PLAIN and PLAID, FRENCH and IRISH POPLINS,
DELAINES,
EMPRESS-CLOTHS,
ALPACCAS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
LADIES', MISSES', AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
IN EVERY VARIETY.
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC BALMORAL SKIRTS
AND SKIRTINGS.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
BLANKETS,
ENGLISH PATENT AND SHAKER FLANNELS,
OPERA, PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPED
FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNELS.
AMERICAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALICOES.
TARLATAN AND SWISS EMBROIDERED
BALL AND PARTY DRESSES,
together with an extensive assortment of
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS,
AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS IN GENERAL,
which we are selling at OLD PRICES, notwithstanding the recent LARGE ADVANCE IN GOLD,
COR. CANAL AND MERCER STREETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 28,
A SPLENDID LINE OF
PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS,
FAILLES, SATINS,
AND MOIRE ANTIQUES,
BLACK SILKS,
IN ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKES OF
FAILLE, ORYSTAL,
ARMURE, GROSS L'AMERIQUE,
D'ECOSSE, TAFFETAS, &c., &c.,
SUITABLE FOR
DRESSES, CLOAKS, BASQUES, &c.
A SPECIAL INVOICE OF
RICH WHITE SATINS,
MANUFACTURED
EXPRESSLY FOR BRIDAL ROBES,
ALSO,
RICH POINT LACE SHAWLS,
CAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, &c.
ELEGANT PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
IN COLLARS, SETS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
GREATLY BELOW GOLD PRICES.
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

CLOAKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW READY
A SUPERIOR STOCK OF
CLOAKS,
IN CLOTH, SILK AND VELVET,
AND ALSO
EVENING AND OPERA CLOAKS,
which will be disposed of at prices to suit the times.
Two separate tables set apart with
VERY CHEAP CLOAKS,
marked in plain figures.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-STREET.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICE
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND STREET.)
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS, DE LAINES, REPS, &c., &c.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE STREET.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
UNDERGARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety

CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
large assortment at retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES!!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.,)
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.
A large assortment at retail.
Also at stores No. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS,
STAIR CARPETINGS, RUGS, MATS,
Rods, &c., &c.,—a large assortment. Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Lace Curtains, Draperies, Tassels, Window SHADES and Fixtures, in great variety,
AT REDUCED PRICES! ! !
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway. (cor. Grand-st.,)
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
including several lots of choice Paris silks, for evening wear,
AT RETAIL,
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (cor. Grand-st.,)
manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.
ALSO,
a large quantity of French and English manufactured cloaks, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 760 Broadway, corner 9th-st.,
New-York.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.
Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate for the approaching
HOLIDAYS,
for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, antiquarians, virtuosos and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT (858) BROADWAY.
Just opened, unique French fans at every price. Chinese ditto; Bird fans; Shakers' fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.
Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

CHEAP DRY GOODS FOR CASH—AT THE following prices: Dark Prints, fast colors, 31 cts.; Good Shirting Muslin, 37½ cts.; Extra Heavy, 45 cts.; Heavy White Flannel, all wool, 50 cts; yard wide, 62 cts. All kinds of cotton goods at less than wholesale prices. Great bargains in Black Alpacas.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school. No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st.

NEW-YORK HYGIO THERAPEUTIC GYMNASIUM, combining:—1. Swedish movement cure—processes for invalids. 2. Light gymnastics for symetrical development. 3. Vocal gymnastics applied to elocution and vocal music, at Metropolitan Hall, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., opposite 8th-st. Classes of ladies and gentlemen, in physical culture, meet every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, commencing Dec. 9. An afternoon class, for ladies and children, at 4 o'clock, every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, commencing Dec. 9 D. V. MARTIN, M.D.
REFERENCES—R. T. Trall, M. D., Fowler & Wells

WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY—C. VILLAVERDE Principal.—The best school to learn modern languages. Boarders and day scholars are received at any time. For particulars apply to P. C. CASANOVA or P. GONZALES, No. 52 Exchange-place, or to J. A. YZNAGA VALLE, No. 60 Beaver-st.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 69 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE into her private family two little girls, of from 8 to 12 years of age, for board and instruction; unexceptionable reference given; terms moderate. Address Miss E. M., Station G.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial and French, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent. Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 9 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th st.

A PARISIAN YOUNG LADY DESIRES a few more pupils in her own language. Address Miss C. M., Station G, Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 36th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a private family, or as teacher in a female seminary; situation as governess preferred. She is well qualified to give instruction in the English branches, and to teach the elements of the French and German languages. Address Box No. 323 Troy, N. Y.

A PARISIAN LADY, A GRADUATE, wishes to obtain a few select pupils for the French grammar and conversation. Lessons at the pupil's or her own residence; best references. Apply or address GRADUATE, No 223 East 52d-st.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS SOME FURTHER appointments in English branches, drawing, painting, French, singing, literary assistance, or contribution. Prominent references. Terms low. Box No. 20 Godfrey's P. O., No. 833 Broadway.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY AS GOVERNESS in a young ladies' seminary. One who speaks German also preferred. Apply at No. 111 South Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, A FIRST-class musician, and teacher in French and German, desires a situation in a family or school. Apply to T. R., W., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

AN PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF every genius will give private instruction in the classic mathematic and English branches. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

TUTOR WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT IN classics. Apply to A. H. at No. 212 4th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. K., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

SOUTHWEST OF UNION-SQUARE.—Wanted, for the Winter, by a gentleman and wife, two clean, fresh rooms, one small and one large, unfurnished or furnished, with board or without; if without board, must be near a restaurant. Address H. L., Box No. 1,654 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH full board for an elderly gentleman and his wife, situation must be in the neighborhood of 8th-av., between 14th and 40th sts. Address, with full particulars, B., Box No. 160 Post-office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED LARGE front room second floor, with use of a parlor, for one or two gentlemen, private family; with daily breakfast, dinner on Sundays, for two $25 per week. Address A, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain rooms, with or without board. The apartments are handsomely furnished, with every convenience, and within a few minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. For further particulars, apply at No. 290 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GERMAN wishes board (without lodging) in a respectable American family in or near Bleecker-st. Address A. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE And One-half (3½) Per Cent., has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable less the Government tax at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December
JAMES B. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH & PARMELEE GOLD CO.,
No. 2 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent, free of Government tax, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable on the 10th December inst. The transfer books will close on the 1st December. W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC—"MARYLAND'S FREE."

Song and chorus. Poetry by Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR, author of "No Slave Beneath that Starry Flag." Music by M. FORTUNE. Price 30 cents; mailed free. This is one of the best songs that has been published for a long time. Played in attendance to try new music.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
Every size and style of binding.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED
LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS,
POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.
LYTLE & SCOTTISWOODE,
926 BROADWAY, New-York
Direct Importations from our London House, large stock constantly on hand.

JUST PUBLISHED.

UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES NAVY, as prescribed in the present regulations of the U. S. Navy Department. Fully illustrated. Price $2. Will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any address in the United States, on receipt of $2 24, by
TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,
Dealers in Arms, Military Goods, &c., &c., No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DIARIES FOR 1865.

All kinds, from 25 cents to $3 each, for sale by the Publishers.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-Lane.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THE PERSON WHO ABSTRACTED SOME papers and about fifty dollars from a gentleman's pocket, while at Elkton, Maryland, this morning, is welcome to the money, and will be liberally rewarded by returning the papers to FRANK GREEN, Esq., at the Libby House, New-York city.

LOST—IN TWELFTH-AVENUE HOTEL AND Station, a gold-mounted lady's SPECTACLES, in a morocco case. The finder shall be liberally rewarded by leaving them at No. 2 Park-av.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 10,890 WITH THE Broadway Savings Institution. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank, No. 4 Park-place.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1864.
This Company will hold their 22d regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by John H. Draper & Co., auctioneers,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of December next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, NOV. 26, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,
HAVANA ORANGES,
100 barrels Havana oranges.
TUESDAY, Nov. 29, within the store.
Cotton—2 cases.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock, at Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of Robert Murray, Esq., United States Marshal,
CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER ANNIE, consisting of
Cotton—818 bales cotton.
Tobacco—66 drums, 70 kegs, 89 boxes manufactured tobacco.
Spirits Turpentine—13 bbls. spirits turpentine.
Catalogues and samples of the cotton will be ready at No. 115 Pearl-st., three days previous to the sale.
Also, the prize steamer ANNIE, her tackle, apparel, furniture and chronometer, as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock Basin, Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BUILDING LOTS ON FIRST-AVENUE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 29th, at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 1st-av.—The six valuable lots situated on the westerly side of 1st-av., between 2d and 3d sts. The lots are 21 feet 2 inches front and rear by 100 feet 3 inches deep. All the material on the lots, with the exception of the brick and stone, is reserved by the seller.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 53½ Pine-street.

FOR SALE.

BAGGS' HOTEL FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the well-known establishment, BAGGS' HOTEL, in the city of Utica, N. Y. This hotel occupies the entire front on Genesee-st., from the lot of the New-York Central Railroad to Main-st., 165 feet, and 250 feet on Main-st., substantially constructed of brick, four stories in height, and communicating by side entrance with the said depot. The hotel has been established for upwards of fifty years, and has been conducted by the subscriber for nearly thirty years past. No establishment of the kind is probably more widely or favorably known. It is the principal hotel in Utica and the section of country where it is located; and is always commanded a large and profitable amount of local and public business, which is constantly increasing. The receipts of the past season largely exceeding those of any previous year. It is well furnished throughout. Terms favorable, and a considerable portion may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. This is a most excellent opportunity for any person or persons wishing to carry on an enterprise of the kind. The proprietor desires to retire from business, which is the only reason for offering the property for sale.
A. CHURCHILL.

FOR SALE IN TWENTY-THIRD-ST., west of 8th-av., with possession at short notice, one of the best and most complete houses in the city, with or without the furniture. House is 25 feet 4 inches wide, four stories high, lot 112 feet deep with entrance from 24th-st. for stable. Also a full lot on 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with one party wall. Price $6,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

LOTS AND COTTAGES FOR SALE—AT East New-York, at $450, $950, $1,200, $1,800, with 4 to 8 rooms each; also 20 elegant dwellings, with 4 to 8 lots each, at $2,5 0, $3,500, $4,500, &c.; also 700 lots at $125 to $400 each. CHARLES R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, and No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

STABLE FOR SALE.—THE PRIVATE STABLE No. 15 West 26th-st., (80 feet in depth, lot 25 by 100,) containing extensive accommodations for carriages, harness &c., and stalls for six horses, two box stalls, and in second story a suite of rooms completely finished, with all modern improvements. Apply between hours of 8 and 9 A. M. and 5 and 6 P. M., at No. 46 West 26th st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Three new brick houses, three-story, basement and under-cellar, high brown-stone stoops; complete with all the modern improvements, location East 83d-st., near 3d-av., one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. Inquire of J. A. SELLICK, No. 119 East 26th-st., or GEO. W. BEALE, No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on Murray Hill; price $20,000. Also, a four-story English basement for $11,000. Also, a neat three-story brick for $10,000, with possession. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 3½ Pine-st., 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to CORK, DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4. No commission to rent.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—8 ACRES, with splendid views, around the house; house no use; price $16,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, HOUSE and lot, No. 65 East Fourth-st.; a bargain. SAMUEL TODY, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE, NO. 211 EAST BROADWAY, four-story, high-stoop, sub-cellar, with all improvements in good order. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN DAVIDSON, No. 290 Broadway.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—Without board. Inquire at No. 151 2d-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—THREE LOFTS, TOGETHER WITH horse engine in building No. 125 Avenue D. Inquire of ABNER MILLS.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 178 8TH-AV. IMMEdiate possession. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A WELL-BUILT English basement house; would prefer the location on the west side of Broadway, between 14th and 26th sts., or on the east side between Broadway and 3d-av. Possession immediately is desired. Address A. C. B., Union-square Post-office.

FACTORY WANTED—WITH 25-HORSE POWer. Water preferred, but must be never-failing. Size equal to about three floors 40x90, within four hours of New-York. Address Box No. 3,544 New-York Post-office.

STABLE WANTED.—WANTED A PRIVATE stable, or stalls for two horses, with room for coupe and wagon, convenient to 19th-st. and Lexington-av., or 3d-av. Address, stating particulars, rent, &c., to R. H. W., No. 425 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT German of good address, in city or country; he fully understands it in every respect; has excellent references. Apply at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 123 3d-av.

WANTED A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has had some years experience for himself, as clerk in a wholesale business; is competent to take charge of a business; references given. Address W. A., No. 346 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE or jobbing house by a young man, 18 years of age, resides with his parents; writes a good hand, and is correct with figures. Address W., Box No. 45 Post-office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, an Englishman; a good driver and understands the care of horses. Address D. S., Box No. 3 3 Post office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (ENGLISH.) A situation as coachman; good reference. Address A. B. N., No. 7 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY, FROM 15 TO 16, who writes a fair, easy hand, and can come well recommended; one who resides in the city with his parents preferred. Address or call upon JOHN G. BROUGHTON, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place.

SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.—An op

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

ERRIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AMERICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ARIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
ORINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan. 21.

Will sail at 3 o'clock P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of staterooms. Second cabin, $50.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,046 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,418, the *Day Star* 2,75-, and the *Santa Nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Bailey-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,224 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(About).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 5 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (limited) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 3
CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Dec 10
CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Dec 17

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 4 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80; steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85; steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....95; steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, &c.....95; steerage to Hamburg, &c.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building.....	3,512	.....
ENGLISH—building.....	3,512	.....
HELVETIA—building.....	3,249	.....
ERIN.....	3,113	Grace.
LOUISIANA.....	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA.....	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new iron screw steamer CAPT. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. C. NARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE.
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, DAVID WILSON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 30th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the AUSTRALASIAN from 1 to 2 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.
The CHINA will sail 15th December.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 28 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS, RIO JANEIRO AND CALLAO.—The A 1 new steamship COTOPAXI, 1,125 tons, JOHN COMAN, Commander, will sail for the above ports THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
HERQUES & C., No. 13 Broadway.

AT HOME, F. G. EDWARDS', No. 75 3D-AV., near 12th-st. French embroideries to order, initials for handkerchiefs and table-linen, in an elegant style, braiding and silk embroideries. Stamping done perfectly.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, or by day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and Sackett-st., foot of East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers st. for Albany and Troy, and intermediate places, North and West, 6 A. M., 12 M., 3 30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers st., at 8 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:30 P. M. Express on Sunday at 5:30 P. M. for all points.
J. M. DOUGHTY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—Depot Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 3 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers at 1 luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 5 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 5 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN MAXWELL, who resides at Saugerties, Ulster County, State of New-York, WILLIAM B. FINCH, who resides at Coxsackie, County of Greene, State of New-York, THOS. REED, who resides at Weehawken, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey, and THOS. L. TAYLOR, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of T. L. TAYLOR & REED, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission, Brokerage and Financial business in the City of New-York, that all the parties interested in the said business are the said Thomas Reed and the said Thomas L. Taylor, who are the general partners, and the said John Maxwell and the said William B. Finch, who are the special partners; that the said John Maxwell has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of thirty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said William B. Finch has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of ten thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said limited partnership commenced on the 27th day of October, 1864, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1867.—Dated New-York, Oct 27, 1864.
JOHN MAXWELL.
W. B. FINCH,
THOS. REED,
THOS. L. TAYLOR.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED, No. 5 Broad st., receive orders for the purchase and sale of all classes of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold, on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States on the most favorable terms

NOTICE.—MR. N. S. W. VANDERHOEF withdraws his interest from our firm this day.
FLAGG, BALDWIN & CO.
NEW-YORK, November 15, 1864.

NOTICE.—LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership, do certify, That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is VANDERHOEF & BEATTY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of manufacturing, buying and selling straw goods and such materials and other articles as may be bought and sold by persons engaged in the straw goods business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, who resides in the City and County of New-York, and John P. Beatty, who resides in Norwalk, State of Connecticut, both of whom are the general partners, and Lewis Beers, who resides in Stratford, State of Connecticut, and is the special partner; that the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars; that the period at which the partnership is to commence is November 15, in the year 1864, and the period at which it will terminate, is October thirty-first, in the year 1869. NEW-YORK, November 4, 1864.
N. S. W. VANDERHOEF.
JOHN P. BEATTY.
LEWIS BEERS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of "Glenville Mills," is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. JOHN W. WHITTAL.—NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
(Signed) ALG. WHITLOCK.
JOHN W. WHITTAL,
W. H. BIDWELL.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

MEETINGS.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF HANCOCK LODGE, No. 49, I. O. O. F., are hereby invited to attend in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, A. M., precisely, to pay the last tribute to our late Brother W. LARGE. By order.
BURNETT CRAKOW, Secretary.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH.
LECTURE,
COOPER INSTITUTE, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3.
Tickets may be had at the following book and music stores: Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway; American Sunday School Union, No. 599 Broadway; Crawford, L. Jones, No. 613 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at the book-stores in the Bowery, and at Hallett & Brother's, photographers, Nos. 134 and 136 Bowery, and Chas. Heard & Co.'s dry goods store, No. 301 Grand-st.

PROF. DOREMUS WILL DELIVER A course of five Chemical Lectures at the Cooper Institute, on the evenings of Dec. 10, 12, 17, 19 and 21.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:
ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders are to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.
No additional per cent or per mile will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1.....$100,000
On Route No. 2.....200,000
On Route No. 3.....60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," "2," or "3," as the case may be; and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. HODGES, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:
3-4 or 6-4 sky-blue kersey, army standard.
Infantry great coats, deliveries to commence in 10 days from date of award, army standard.
Blue bunting, deliveries to commence in 10 days from date of award, army standard.
Color belts and slings, deliveries to commence in 10 days from date of award, army standard.
Knit drawers, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.
Black Silesia, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.
4-4 heavy unbleached muslin, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.
27 or 30-inch heavy drilling, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.
Brown holland, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.
Dark blue thread, No. 35, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.
3-4 or 6-4 dark blue flannel, deliveries to commence in 10 days from date of award, army standard.
Shelter tents, deliveries to commence in 10 days from date of award, army standard.
Samples of such articles as are required to be army standard can be seen at this office.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid can be had on application at this office, and to none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.
The bids will state the number and quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.
HERMAN BIGGS,
Colonel Q. M. Department.

[No. 13.] CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, O., November 21, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing this Department with a contract, with—
INFANTRY TROWSERS—S. B, Kersey, Army Standard.
SHELTER TENTS, of 2½ Inch Duck, weighing 9 oz. to the lineal yard—Army Standard
To be made in accordance with specifications adopted by the Quartermaster's Department, a copy of which can be seen at this Office.
Also, for the immediate delivery of
PETROLEUM OR WATER-PROOF PAPER,
of which bidders will furnish samples.
Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered. [27:3t
JOHN BEATY, Col. and Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for baling army blankets until the 1st of May next, the contractor to furnish all materials necessary to bale the blankets in a satisfactory manner to this department.
The services to be performed in the buildings of this depot, the contractor to supply the machinery.
Further information can be obtained at this office.
Bidders will state the number of bales they can put up per week, and send with their proposals a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded to the bidder, they will enter into bonds for the faithful performance of the work.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Baling Blankets," and addressed to
Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 46 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
to
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 231 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.,
For furnishing fifteen hundred (1,500) cast-iron lamp-posts for the City of New-York.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 18, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., and No. 119 Fulton-st. Political printing cheap for cash.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY
Mrs. Inchbald's Comedy of
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY,
revised and altered for the present stage, will be produced with
SUPERB AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
COSTUMES
Of the reign of William the Third,
SPLENDID FURNITURE
AND APPOINTMENTS.
A CAPITAL CAST!

Sir Oswin Mortland.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Lord Danberry.....Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Mr. Willowear.....Mr. CHARLES FISHER
George.....Mr. POPE
Thomas.....Mr. WILLIAMSON
Richard.....Mr. WARD
Hester.....Miss MARY GANNON
Miss Sarah Mortland, sister to Sir Oswin.Mrs. VERNON
Lady Susan Courtley.....Miss FANNY MORANT
Martha.....Miss CARMAN

TUESDAY—ROSEDALE.
WEDNESDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
THURSDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
FRIDAY—ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY, by Mr. D. Boucicault, is in preparation.
Doors open at 7½; overture at 7¾.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES,
AT IRVING HALL.
3. "MRS. SLOWCOMB AT THE OPERA."
A Humorous Narration of Personal Experiences.
TUESDAY NEXT, NOV. 29, 1864.
With a view to prevent the overcrowding of the hall this season, a limited number of reserved seats will be issued, which can be obtained at Horace Waters', No. 481 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Jones', (late Crowen's,) No. 843 Broadway; and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 511 Broadway.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. Building a sewer in Thirty-eighth street, from Second avenue to East River.
2. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Second avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.
3. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fifty-fourth street, from Second avenue to East River.
4. Setting curb and gutter stones in Eighty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue.
5. Setting curb and gutter, regulating and grading Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first street.
6. Paving gore at intersection of Reade and Centre street.
7. Flagging Forty-ninth street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway.
8. Resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth street, from Tenth avenue to Hudson River.
9. Flagging and reflagging in Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth street.
10. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Eighteenth-street, from Avenue A to East River.
11. Building a sewer in Forty-eighth-street, from Second avenue to East River.
12. Paving Gramercy Park with trap-block pavement.
13. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Ninth-avenue, from Forty-fifth to Fifty-second street.
14. Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second street.
15. Building a basin and culvert at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-third street.
16. Setting curb gutter and grading Watts-street, from Washington to West-street.
17. Flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth street.
18. Setting curb and gutter and flagging Forty-fifth-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land following:
1. All the lots on both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
2. All the lots on both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.
3. All the lots on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
4. All the lots on both sides of Eighty-ninth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
5. The easterly one half of block number 205, and the westerly one-half of block number 159; also ward number 1, in block 160; also ward number 29, in block 206; also ward number 30, in block 204, also ward numbers 5 and 61, in block number 185.
6. All the lots on both sides of Reade-street, from Centre to Broadway; also the lots on westerly side of Centre-street, between Duane and Chambers streets.
7. All the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway.
8. All the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
9. All the lots on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street.
10. All the lots on both sides of Eighteenth-street, from Avenue A to East River.
11. All the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River. Also, the lots on westerly side of First-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth-street.
12. All the lots fronting on the westerly side of Gramercy-park. Also, Ward Nos. 5,031 and 5,134, in the Eighteenth Ward.
13. All the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth st.
14. All the lots fronting on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Also, all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block each side of Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.
15. All the lots in the block bounded by Broadway Seventh avenue, Forty-second, and Forty-third streets.
16. All the lots on both sides of Watts-street between Washington and West. Also the lots fronting on westerly side of Washington street and upon West-street, to the extent of half the block, North and South of Watts-street.
17. All the lots on both sides of Broadway from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth-streets.
18. All the lots on both sides of Forty-fifth-street from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement New-Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL B. DELEVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 23, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OFFDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE.
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL O. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE.
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 157 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES, AT the Academy of Physical Culture

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Late Tremendous Rain—Our Works Greatly Injured—Sufferings of Our Men—Speedy Repairs Going On—Activity of Our Pickets—Alertness of the Enemy—Still More Deserters Coming In—The Rebels Fear an Attack—Their Preparations—An Incident, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, WELDON ROAD, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1864.

The rain storm that has for the last three days and nights deluged our camps, soaked our intrenchments, and washed the entire surface of the country, has at last ceased. The amount of damage this terrific and persistent storm has been the unlucky cause of, is almost incalculable. Our intrenchments have suffered greatly, whole lines of pits being flooded again and again, the bomb-proofs have been completely saturated, and in many cases have been absolutely ruined. Forts have sunk to a fearful degree; in some instances the moist earth has forced in the supporting and inner wall of logs, and now lies scattered about a heap of podgy matter. The roads in some places are considerably flooded, but no great damage has been done them, except the occasional carrying away of some rustic bridge.

The sufferings of the army during this three days' storm have been considerable, especially those who have been compelled to remain out in the trenches on duty; but it is on the entire lines of the Second Corps more especially that our men have endured the greatest hardships. That portion of our lines of intrenched works being more exposed to the fury of the elements, and consisting principally of white and yellow sand, the banks of earth were less able to withstand the deluge of water that was poured upon them. Added to this was the fact that our men on the right, and consisting wholly of the Second Corps, are compelled to remain close up under their works for protection against the watchful eye and dangerous bullet of the sharpshooter.

I saw myself this morning whole lines of intrenched camps that were completely washed out, and also saw numbers of the men vainly endeavoring to pick up out of the heaps of treacherous mud some of the many articles lost amid its fathomless depths. Many of the men had lost their rations, their haversacks having suffered alike with their other equipments, and lost in the general wreck. Muddy and sodden beef, and water-soaked biscuits and crackers, are not very inviting viands. At least I thought so, and fully agreed with the unlucky ones who had no other that "no grub was better than such d——d poor stuff."

The boys, however, were quite cheerful over the hardships of the past few days, very much so, I thought, at the time. But, now that the warm sun has begun to shed his genial rays once more over us, the soldiers will soon again recover their wonted cheerfulness and good tempers and spirits. Once a soldier gets over one trouble, he never gives a thought toward the next that may be in prospect or in store.

This morning the work of repair commenced everywhere, and all day large working parties could be seen busily plying the shovel—no pickaxe being necessary, owing to the rain—and a great deal of the vast damage done was remedied. Trenches were dug to lead out the large accumulated masses of water, and so regain possession of the abandoned pits. Gaps in our main works were speedily filled up, and made more secure and strong. Bomb-proofs were torn down and rapidly rebuilt. Magazines were overhauled, and the damaged and useless ammunition taken out, and replaced with a fresh supply more serviceable. Wood was drawn to the troops, and fires once more set ablaze. Everything that could tend to the comfort or protection of the troops was attended to, and it will not be long before our gallant boys will be once more comfortably situated.

Altogether, this storm of rain and wind will be long remembered by the Army of the Potomac, and it doubtless makes the actual entry of old King Winter among us. The weather is very cold, despite the sun, and I am of the opinion that we are going to have more or less of cold weather during the next two weeks. Let us be thankful that the army are in possession of good, warm clothing, and are comfortable—as far as heavy wrappings and good shoes can make them.

Now that the weather has moderated, and the men on picket have no longer to devote their whole attention to "keeping their powder dry," they have turned their restless minds once more on their quondom friends, the "Johnnies." You may notice that I use this term, when speaking of the rebels, quite often. I do so advisedly, for it is the universal term out here, and was evidently coined by our boys in retaliation for the enemy's constant use of the word "Yankees." However, as I was saying, our pickets have once more commenced their eternal fusillade. From morn until night, you can at almost any minute hear the constant dropping shot of the watchful picket man. After dark, the devilish row of the day rises into an infernal din, that drives the idea of sleep from the minds of all but veterans, and I am fast becoming one, so that your unfortunate correspondent gladly relieves your fears that his recent illness was anything approaching a "shell fever."

During the day, while poking about amidst the waste of waters, and rivers and seas of mud, I had a good opportunity of witnessing the effects of some portions of our pickets. In some places, where the little banks and frail shelters needed absolute repair, small working parties were sent out to endeavor to fix up matters in better shape. This naturally attracted the attention of the enemy, who immediately commenced annoying our "shovels" to a considerable degree. Such "unwarrantable proceedings"—as I heard a young and indignant picket remark—could not be endured with that degree of patience that we are told is the attribute of all good Christians, so of course our boys went at them—not exactly with tooth and nail—but with rifle and "to escope." We are told by those who say that they read the good book, and as I find myself compelled to only read it occasionally I prefer to use them as authority, that we must love our enemies. Well, all I can say is, that *we* are very willing to love our enemies; but we would love them a great deal more, if they would not make such a confounded row over any little change in our domestic arrangements. However, I suppose it cannot be expected, so we must put up with it.

To-night a lot of working parties will be sent out on all exposed positions, and under cover of these long nights they will endeavor to repair a great deal of the damage that could not be attended to by daylight. It is painful and toilsome work, this digging and delving in the dark all night. You can scarcely see what or where you are, and the want of sleep keeps your eyelids on the constant droop, so that you can hardly keep your eyes open long enough to see where to throw the dirt that your spade has just taken up. Silently and wearily the plodders dig on, and are thankful if no sudden shell or unwelcome bullet does not disturb their labors.

Of late the enemy have been greatly on the alert, and seemingly anticipate an immediate attack. What definite cause they may have for such a supposition of course I am unable to tell you, but if I was it would be impolitic so to do. The deserters of late coming in all tell the same story, and they say that it is the general impression among the men in the rebel ranks that Gen. GRANT intends a speedy and determined attack upon LEE's lines. Some say that such a belief led them to make the attempt at desertion that they had so successfully accomplished. These men seemed to be very much pleased at their escape from the prospective hostilities that were to their minds so evident.

Whatever Gen. GRANT's future intentions may be, and he takes all proper and very good care that no one else shall be as wise as himself, regarding them, it is certain that the recent storm has for some time completely dampened the ideas of a movement that of late has afflicted a good many of even our own army. Nevertheless Gen. LEE and his staff of advisers seem fully impressed with the imminent peril they are placed in. First by the result of Mr. LINCOLN's re-election, and its overwhelming and crushing effect upon the great mass of the Southern people, and the army, who will see by the immense and irresistable majority given for the Union ticket, that the people of the North are more than ever bent upon sustaining the past policy of the Government in the future, and that they are still in favor of a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. This fact, no doubt, impels Gen. LEE to fear and dread his men.

In the second case, Gen. LEE also knows that whatever restraints the late election, and its immense influences, had upon Gen. GRANT's movements, that event no longer clogs the wheels of military logistics, and that the present admirable and nerve position that his armies now hold in relation to the positive reduction and capture of Richmond render it necessary for the besieged General to be on the constant alert, in order to counteract any actual or fresh attempts on our part, to encroach upon the enemy's lines. At all events, the greatest degree of personal reconnoissance on the part of the leading Confederate Generals, is constantly going on, and I have it from intelligent deserters, that they are energetic and watchful to the last degree.

In order to prepare for the anticipated attack, and to render it still more difficult for us to achieve any decided success, or advantage, Gen. LEE is busily and constantly employing all the men and means at his disposal, in erecting new and more complicated defences. It is noticeable, too, that these strenuous efforts are almost totally confined to his centre and left, (on the Appomattox River,) evidently deeming that GRANT will abandon his favorite method, so much in vogue among pugilists, of "letting go his right and left" in rapid and successive blows. This time the rebels fear an attack upon their centre, and all their efforts are *centered* likewise upon fortifying still more that portion of their lines. Be that as it may, one thing is very certain, that Gen. LEE has no fool to deal with at present, and it will be very hard for him to determine, positively, the exact point in method of our next move.

Nothing is so cheering in the present stage of our siege operations than this evidence of our mastery of the combined position against the enemy: for the urgent fear they exhibit and the constant rack our movements—even the most trivial—put them on, show, conclusively, how critical is their position, and how complete our lines of circumvention and circumvallation are becoming. To be able by a few spadefuls of dull earth, and a seeming show of apparent activity, to cause such persistent and anxious endeavors on the part of the enemy, to render positions still stronger, that have already been spoken of by them boastingly, as being impregnable, is, in the highest degree, exhilirating and encouraging. Let us hope on, therefore, and renew our past victories in fresher and more enduring deeds of glory and renown.

Despite the evident desire of Gen. LEE's engineers to conceal their new efforts in the way of throwing up concentric and defensive ranges of fire, we are well aware of their existence, and in some instances have learnt definitely and correctly regarding their location and equipment. One of our volunteer scouts, of whom I spoke so favorably in my last letter, went out the other night in front of a certain part of our lines, and made a complete reconnoissance of a position of the rebel's works. He was passing coolly along the interior line of the rebel picket trenches, when his quick ear caught the conversation of some of the men. One of them, speaking of some new works just commenced, said that "he guessed the Yank's would stir up a bit when that 'air thirty-two-pound battery opened fire." With the quickness of a flash our scout saw the opportunity, and in a gruff and authoritative tone, immediately took the fellow sadly to task for talking about that battery, which "he knew d— well was a secret," telling him that he must remember that the Yankee line was very close—a fact none knew better than our scout—and if he (the rebel) went on "pawling out Gen. LEE's plans in that way, that he would send him to the Provost." The man excused himself, and said that "he supposed the Yankees must be able to see that a battery was going up on that hill."

Now, what precise hill the battery was on our poor scout could not tell, and of course dare not ask. He had, however, got all the clue he wanted, and so he set his active mind to work in solving the mystery. Pushing blindly and boldly out into the darkness, in the direction of the enemy's rear, he plodded on for some time, breaking his shins over fallen trees, and falling into almost every hole he came to. At last he came upon a sort of road, and soon afterward passed some one going the other way.

Stopping the man he asked him, in the most peevish manner, "If he could tell him where in h— that d— 32-pound battery, that them confounded fools were building somewhere out here, was," and received for answer that he was going away from it. When asked in what direction the new fort lay, his strange and unknown friend very innocently and readily told him that "that light yonder"—at the same time pointing to a faint glimmer on the left—"was the spot." Without stopping to thank the man, but admirably keeping up the character of a disappointed and utterly worn-out individual, he started off in the direction of the light, loudly cursing his ill-luck at having been "going all round that d— light all night," leaving the stranger to understand that he considered himself an unfortunate and ill-used man in not being able to find his destination in safety and with all due celerity.

"Did he go to the new battery?" I know you will ask, and I unhesitatingly reply that he did, most undoubtedly. He had to go. How did he know that his informant fully believed in his assumed character? What was there to tell him that his hazardous *ruse* had not been seen through, and that he had already been suspected? No, he was obliged to go, despite whatever questions he might happen to entertain regarding the safety of the experiment.

Keeping straight on, he made the best of his way toward the light, boldly making up his mind to go through the whole of this novel and perilous task, trusting to luck and his own sharp wits for a successful carrying out of the adventure. At last he reached the momentous fort, and, sure enough, he found a number of men silently and hard at work building and arming a large battery. On being challenged, he boldly called out "Friend!" and immediately asked if a man named "Watson" was "there anywhere." On being asked "What Watson?" he comically (I am telling a fact) replied, "No, not Walt Watson, but a man called Phil Watson was the man he wanted." They told him no one of that name was there, having first called out the name two or three times, and gruffly told him to go about his business. He felt compelled to comply, and started on, repeating some savage oaths at his continued ill-luck.

But his sharp eyes had not been idle during the brief colloquy, for they had been all the time ranging with practical and searching glances over the outlines of the work. Looking in the different details in a quick and cursory view he saw that the work was one of some magnitude, and that it was intended to man it with guns of a large calibre. As he went down he remarked as if to himself that "it didn't seem to be much of a fort." He was corrected by one of the men at work, who asked him angrily if "he thought six or eight thirty-two's was nothing."

You of course know that this daring young man returned to our lines in perfect safety, for had he not done so this little anecdote would not have thus seen the light. But in what manner I almost forgot to ask, but I presume it was accomplished with ease, for my informant did not seem to think it was of any great interest or moment. I must, however, make an apology for interlarding my description of the affair with so much profanity, but I felt compelled so to do, as they were *verbatim*, as I received them. Soldiers all swear, I am sorry to say, at least a good many of them, and I suppose the "scout" thought the "Johnnies" did likewise. At all events his oaths passed muster as orthodox.

As I have frequently mentioned of late, the numbers of rebel deserters continue largely on the increase. In front of the Second Division of the Second Corps alone over thirty deserters from the enemy came in last night, and as this portion of our lines is the "warmest" and most difficult to cross of the entire line of this army, some idea may be had of the immense number of these deserters as a grand total. I understand that in front of the Ninth Corps, whose lines are situated on the Peebles Farm, and which compose our extreme left wing, the numbers of these cases are very large. Lately news came in that an entire regiment of North Carolinians were coming in on Gen. WARREN's front, on the Weldon road. While disbelieving the story, orders were given to be on the lookout, and give the recreant regiment all due and proper facilities for abandoning the rotten and failing cause of the Confederacy. At the same time caution was added not to allow any surprise to be made. The attempt was, however, not made, either to desert to or surprise our lines. But a good many men did come in during that night.

This morning two very intelligent and extremely good-looking and well-dressed young men came in on Gen. CRAWFORD's front, and their appearance and manners created quite a sensation. They told me that they belonged to the famous battalion of "Washington Artillery," one of the finest and most aristocratic and reserved organizations in the rebel service. This battalion is chiefly composed of the *élite* among the young men of Louisiana. Mostly young men of property, they contrive to get along better than the generality of the rank and file. Something similar to the famous "Nimms' Battery," of Boston, is our own service, this "Washington Artillery" has been constantly one of the shining lights among the many miserable regiments and battalions that go to make up the generality of the rebel army.

These young men were the best dressed and neatest appointed of any rebels that I have seen for a long while, reminding me forcibly of the officers taken prisoners by Gen. SHERIDAN, while I was with that successful fighter in the Valley of the Shenandoah. To show their style I took a peep into one of their haversacks and found it stuffed with articles of underclothing, a tooth-brush, comb (and which was clean), a nice new towel (price six dollars) and various other little knicknacks, including a quantity of very good smoking tobacco and one of those queer "reed pipes" so much in vogue among the rebels. One of them had on a pair of excellent boots, coming high up to the knee, and a little the worse for wear, for which the wearer told me he had paid the small sum of one hundred and ten dollars, some four months ago. They were both dressed in grey home-spun, and the buttons on one of their jackets were all of the Louisiana State pattern. The owner of these buttons seemed very proud of them, and indignantly refused to part with any of them, remarking that they cost him (only eight in number) "twenty-four dollars the set."

I was very much interested in the conversation of these gentlemen, (for they evidently appeared as such,) and spent an hour very interestingly in their company. Without any apparent attempt to make any boast of their knowledge of the state of Gen. LEE's army, they nevertheless let drop a casual word or two that proved that they were well posted. They gave me some very interesting accounts of incidents occurring inside of the rebel lines, but which, however, my space will not permit of my repeating. One, however, is sufficiently marked to warrant my encroaching upon your limits to repeat.

It appears, and as I remarked in a former letter, that the utmost vigilance is maintained to prevent desertions from being successful. One unfortunate man lately made the attempt, and after succeeding in making his way out of his own lines, luckiessly became bewildered by the darkness and lights, and actually became turned round, so that instead of reaching our lines in safety (as he fondly supposed) the terribly deceived man walked calmly and confidently into his own lines, from which he had just escaped. As he clambered over the work that he deemed would complete his delivery from Southern bondage, he exclaimed "Well, boys, here I am; I've been trying for some time to get over here, and I've done it at last." He had, indeed, "done it." The rebels at first imagining him to be a Federal deserter, (I am sorry to say there are some,) they told him that "it was all right."

The mistake was, however, soon discovered, and the unfortunate man was hurried away to the commanding officer of that section of the work. He was speedily tried, and before the sun had reached the meridian, he had been shot, and his body already buried. No one found fault with the sentence, but it had no doubt a salutary effect. Viewing it in a military sense, and I am a rebel point, it was both just and right; but no one on our side of the question can think of those unfortunates who are unsuccessful in escaping their thraldom, but with feelings of pity.

My informant told me that seven men had been shot last week in his own corps, (HILL's,) and that scarcely a day passed without an execution of some kind or other taking place. What a fearful state of things.

These two young men I speak of will make something of a sensation among our officers, for they are the first that have deserted from the distinguished battalion of which they were members. They had fully made up their minds for a long time to desert at the first opportunity, and concluded to make the attempt last night. They crawled on their hands and knees past their own pickets and vedettes, and so succeeded in passing through in safety. Artillerymen have a poor chance of getting through, never having to go on picket, or the still more favorable post of vedette duty. Besides, they are totally unacquainted and cannot rely upon even the implied favor of their comrades for escape. They evidently seemed to be greatly relieved at the success of their adventure, talking gleefully over their escape, and making amusing comments upon the presumed surprise of their comrades.

One of these young men is a pianist and expects to make a push in the direction of music on his advent North. Having as a soldier got over his quavers, he has taken some queer crotchets in his head regarding his probable success in that line. Both of them will no doubt make their way easily, as they are men of education and refinement. What their rank was no one could find out, except that they said that they were privates, but no one believed that part of their story. The pianist told me he was willing to give important and valuable information, and as I told him no difficulty would occur in that respect, I have no doubt that Gen. GRANT will have the benefit of his knowledge. My own idea is that they have been officers at some time or other, and have been reduced to the ranks for some trifling fault. This has caused them to desert and wreak some dire revenge upon their late comrades.

We had some very queer specimens among these deserters. Some of them were almost naked, others, strange to say, would be tolerably well dressed; and one individual, who had a shocking bad hat, still more shocking shoes, and whose shock of hair had evidently been uncombed for a week, had on no less than four cotton (nigger) shirts. He came asking almost the first breath "where he could get one of them air swaller-tail coats." He was appeased by being told "almost anywhere." Others will anxiously want to know how long it will be before they can go North. Some will ask for rations the first thing, and will not be satisfied until their expectant bellies are filled. A hundred different questions are asked by these queer specimens.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

The Rains—The Stories of Refugees and Deserters—Internal Condition of the Confederacy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1864.

The heavy, cold and continuous rains which have been falling for the last three days and nights, almost without intermission, casting a gloom upon everybody and everything, have I am happy to say, passed away. This morning the sun burst upon us from a cloudless sky, and with all the sharp, crisp, invigorating attributes of a bright and beautiful Winter's morning. How far these few days of very stubborn rain may have delayed any contemplated movements, they can have marred nothing; for the roads in this portion of Virginia, however easily they may be affected by bad weather, just as rapidly dry up with the approach of fair. Besides, it should be borne in mind that we have long passed that stage in our proceedings when a few days of inclement weather—by making roads impassable to us—could prove a perfect godsend to the enemy. We are now thundering at the very gates of Richmond and Petersburgh; and although the short intervening distance may keep us at bay a little longer, the difficulties we have to overcome are in armed men and substantial defences, but no impediments that the elements can now throw in our way.

Many anxious spirits may be asking: Why then not proceed and settle this long-pending struggle? The answer is very simple: Because the pregnant hour has not yet arrived. It is just within range of possibility that the great General now holding the concentrated energies of the nation in his hand, may see a bloody and a bloodless pathway to these long-coveted strongholds of the enemy; one open to him now, the other soon to be, and both unable to offer any impediment whatever to his conquering legions, when next is heard the final cry of "Onward!" If Lieut.-Gen. GRANT should, of the two pathways open to his choice, prefer waiting a little longer and select the comparatively *bloodless* one, not only would his laurels be all the greener and brighter for it, but thousands of yearning hearts at home would have cause to bless his memory for his timely hesitation. All that can be said, therefore, is: Be patient; the game is in our own hands; and it rests with GRANT, just when and how he pleases, to turn the tables completely on his adversary.

Some people affect to despise and disbelieve all that deserters and refugees have to tell them; but if such people were here to listen to what the unfortunate fugitives, daily coming to us from Petersburgh and Richmond, have to say for themselves, it would be impossible for even the most skeptical not to come to the conclusion, that where there is so much smoke there must be fire. One thing certain is, that if one tithe of what these poor creatures have to tell us be true (and it would be marvelous if they should be *all* uttering the self-same falsification, without any necessity or compulsion,) JEFF. DAVIS must be rapidly kindling in his rear a fire quite as hot and dangerous as the one he has in front.

One of these men, very recently from Richmond, and very intelligent, assured me that I could form no idea of the tremendous commotion which this question of arming the slaves has caused among the people and the soldiery. He says that if they dare attempt it, not only would the whole army of white soldiers revolt, but the slaves, once armed, would come over to us in a body. And yet, such is their desperate condition, that everybody could now plainly see that, without aid from the blacks, they will not be able to raise another army to oppose us. He says that the overwhelming despotism of JEFF. DAVIS and his Government—particularly in their utter disregard of all pledges in their merciless conscription—has kindled a discontent so deep that no power can now extinguish it. At the last grand "scare," as my informant called it—when the mine explosion took place—he says the bells were kept ringing all day in Richmond, and every male who could be found, from decrepit age to tender boyhood, was hurried on to the front, often without even saying "good-bye" to their friends. One old man he saw cross the street, in his shirt-sleeves, to buy something, and the next moment he was forced into the ranks, without even his breakfast, or being permitted to give one glance at home. My informant himself was one of those seized in this lawless manner, and he declares that there is not one of the thousands similarly situated who will not ultimately desert, even at the risk of life.

He repeats all that former refugees, and indeed the Richmond papers themselves, have given us to understand, respecting the frightful misery and difficulty of living in Richmond. Not only the people but the army are actually without winter clothes and the means of warming themselves. This is even worse in Petersburgh, where wood is selling (when attainable at all) for $150 a cord, and are in possession of the whole district of country from which they get their fuel. Their cavalry are in a miserable condition. HAMPTON's horses, he declares, are completely played out, mere skin and bone, from want of proper nourishment. Virginia, he says, cannot possibly sustain her population next year. No corn is growing upon any scale to speak of. All the young growing corn has been cut down to feed the horses, and the farmers—men and boys—hurried off into the army. The authorities at Richmond know full well that their days are numbered in that capital, for he says that, for five or six weeks past, they have been gradually moving their rolling stock to Weldon.

Many a vulgar fallacy may be got rid of by conversing with some of these people, fresh from the very heart and hotbed of rebellion itself. For instance, in speaking of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, some gentleman of our party asked one of them what the folks at Richmond thought of him, and what they would do if they took him prisoner. "Well, I don't know," said the man, in a very unconcerned sort of way, "I don't know that they have any special feeling there against BUTLER."

"But, from all we have heard and said," said the gentleman, "we fancied that hanging, disemboweling, drawing and quartering would be nothing if they could eaton him, and that nothing short of roasting and eating him would glut their appetite for vengeance."

"Oh, no," said the man, in a very quiet and semi-surprised manner, "I think you are mistaken about that. The leading men hate him, there is no doubt of that, but I don't believe the people have any particular dislike against BUTLER; on the contrary, I should say that many would rather like him."

"How so?" simultaneously escaped from two or three present.

"Because," replied the man, "they have heard all about him and what he did in New Orleans. How he took the money of the rich men who had made the rebellion, to support the poor people who were suffering from it."

When we find sentiments like these already scattered broadcast among the people of the South, can any sane man doubt the ultimate fate of that unbridled despotism which DAVIS and his abettors are contending, or think for one moment after we have put down the organized forces of their oppressors in the field.

The enemy have kept perfectly quiet since their little noisy manifestations of last Friday and Saturday nights. All the sensation rumors, in Northern papers, about the evacuation of Petersburgh are premature. I mean any *formal* evacuation, although actually the place has been gradually getting evacuated and knocked to pieces for a very long time since. Indeed, if we stay here much longer, nobody will expect to find in Petersburgh anything more than a confused jumble of brick and mortar, with some rebel Caius Marius sitting among the ruins, like the "last man of Beaufort," only he will be sober this time, for one poor fellow assured me that no man had not smelt whisky for nine months in Petersburgh.

To-morrow is Thanksgiving Day, and I can assure you that all which our soldiers have read about Northern preparations for their inner man on that day has tended to kindle a good appetite among them—judging at least from the gastronomic discussions and hungry inuendos one hears everywhere. Therefore hurry up those 10,000 well-fattened "Pluto's men." Our boys have fully determined to leave Richmond alone for one day while they pitch into Turkey.

J. R. HAMILTON.

The Observance of Thanksgiving Day—Deserters.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 26.

Information from the Army of the Potomac is to the effect that Thanksgiving Day was truly a festive occasion among the soldiers.

Since the news of President LINCOLN's reelection has been circulated in the rebel army, desertions to our lines have increased largely. It is said by deserters that the number of rebel soldiers known to be watching for favorable opportunities to escape is astonishing, and the demoralization is so general that the officers fear to trust any of their troops on picket. They have lost confidence even in South Carolina and Virginia troops.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 26.

THE FLORIDA'S OFFICERS.

Eleven officers of the pirate *Florida* taken from the Old Capitol Prison several days ago, and sent to Gen. BARNES at Point Lookout, have been forwarded by that officer to Admiral D. D. PORTER, commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, who has directed that they be turned over to Capt. COLLINS, of the *Wachusett*, which vessel is now lying at Hampton Roads. It is thought by some that this transfer indicates that the *Florida* and her officers and crew are to be returned to the jurisdiction of Brazil.

SHERMANS' MOVEMENTS.

Files of the Richmond *Whig*, *Examiner* and *Enquirer* of the 23d has been received, and with the exception of a statement that SHERMAN's main army had flanked Macon and that a portion of it was below that city on the 22d, which is equivalent to the capture of the city, not a single telegram appears giving any account whatever of SHERMAN's movements; of his captures or his whereabouts. Nothing could be more ominous, everybody knows that the slightest disaster or check to SHERMAN would be paraded in the Richmond papers at the earliest moment, and in the most elaborate manner. No news from Richmond is good news for us.

THE CASE OF MRS. HUTCHINS.

Mrs. HUTCHINS, of Baltimore, who sent a sword to the rebel officer, HARRY GILMOR, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, at labor. The place of imprisonment is the jail at Fitchburgh, Mass.

FROM CITY POINT.

The U. S. mail steamer *Dictator*, from City Point, arrived here this morning at 6 o'clock. She brings nothing of special importance from the front. The United States steamer *Connecticut*, from City point yesterday arrived here this morning about 4 o'clock. She brought up three hundred and three sick and wounded, all white, belonging to the Second, Fifth and Ninth Corps. Among this number there were but two officers—Maj. JOHN C. BROATCH, Fourteenth Connecticut, and Capt. D. H. OSTRANDER, One Hundred and Eighth New-York—both of whom were wounded.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 26.

SALARIES OF THE EMPLOYES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

A petition was in circulation yesterday in the Treasury Department, asking Secretary FESSENDEN to exert his influence with Congress to raise the salaries of the employes.

From information received at the Indian Bureau, it appears that peace prevails in an unusual degree with all of the Indian tribes.

Twelve or fifteen members of Congress are now in the city.

RICHMOND PAPERS OF THURSDAY.

Persons who have seen Richmond papers of Thursday say they contain nothing of interest about SHERMAN's progress in Georgia, for the reason probably that he has cut the wires, or because they have been interrupted by a storm.

PRESENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

President LINCOLN was to-day presented by a California hunter with a chair made of elk horns; four large antlers forming the back, which are set on the feet of the animal. A number of ladies and gentlemen were present.

A passenger who arrived here in the mail-boat to-day, says that, as he was yesterday coming from City Point to Fort Monroe, our gunboats on that route were actually sending shells into the woods.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

Their Horrible Condition.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 26.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, under date of Annapolis last evening, says:

Two of the first vessels comprising Col. MULFORD's fleet of transports, arrived here to-day with the paroled men from Savannah.

The steamers *Atlantic*, Capt. GRAY, and the *Blackstone*, Capt. BERRY, the former having on board 649 living skeletons and eight dead bodies. Nine others were buried on the passage. Such was the wretched state of these poor men that our surgeons were themselves appalled at the awful sight. Not a man among the number but had to be sent to the hospitals, many to leave them only for the grave-yard.

The 550 on the *Blackstone* were in better condition, and made the welkin ring as they landed on the free shores of Maryland.

Surgeons VANDERKIEP and PARKER, and their assistants, evinced the deepest interest in the poor fellows, and are doing all in their power to mitigate their sufferings.

The War in the Southwest.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 25.

The steamer *Perry*, from Memphis 23d, has passed with 226 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Gen. WASHBURN has issued an order defining the lines of the District of West Tennessee, prohibiting the passage of supplies beyond the lines or the passage of individuals in or out except refugees and deserters. Licenses for cotton-trading boats are revoked, and all boats are prohibited from landing supplies between Cairo and Memphis, and no crossing over allowed between Tennessee and Alabama.

The steamer *Katy* collided with the *Des Moines* at Diamond Island, Cairo River, on Tuesday night. The *Katy* sunk, and two or three of her crew were drowned, and the cargo of Government cattle and private freight lost. The value of the *Katy* was not ascertained.

FROM ALBANY.

Sinking of the Steamer Francis Skiddy—Erie Canal Break.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 26.

The steamboat *Francis Skiddy*, on her way to New-York, last evening ran on to a rock about six miles below this city, and sunk. None of her passengers were injured, and none of her freight damaged.

The break in the Erie Canal, about sixteen miles east of Rochester, will not be repaired this season.

The Break in the Canal—The Disaster to the Steamboat Francis Skiddy.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 26.

A break has occurred in the canal, two miles east of Bushnell's Basin, which cannot be repaired in time to resume navigation this season.

The Troy steamer *Francis Skiddy* still lies where she sunk last night, on the rock near Van Wies Point. All the passengers were safely landed, and much of the freight was got off without damage, but none of the furniture was got out. The water covers her main deck.

The Vermont Raiders.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 26.

The application of the St. Alban's raiders to the Canadian Government to dispatch a messenger to Richmond to obtain evidence alleged to be material to their defence, has been rejected. It is understood that the Government has considered the raiders to be undergoing examination upon charges making them amenable to the Extradition Treaty, and that evidence procured at Richmond, while it might be very material if the rebels were before United States courts, is of little consequence at this stage of the proceedings.

It has transpired that cannon and war material have been transhipped from Sarnia, on a tugboat bound for Lexington, in the State of Michigan. It is thought probable that the *Georgian* took cannon on board when proceeding in the direction of Collingwood.

Railroad Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 26.

A train which left Baltimore last evening was thrown from the track near Elkton by cross-ties being placed in a cow hole by some scoundrels, so as to cause an accident to any train coming either way. No injury happened to the passengers. The engineer, fireman and baggage-master were slightly injured. The engine and three cars were left on the track in a damaged state.

Seizure of a Vessel.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Nov. 26.

The steam-cutter *Mahoning* seized a vessel yesterday under suspicious circumstances in John's Bay, near Pemaquid. The vessel had cleared from Montreal for New-York. The case was referred to Washington.

(Advertisement.)

THE JAPANESE POLISH.—Ladies who keep their Balmorals bright, in keeping with the season, use this article. It is easily applied, and is a superior article. It can be obtained at all the principal shoe dealers. Principal wholesale agency No. 75 William-st., N. Y.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hecla	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Peruvian	Nov. 26	Portland	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	Dec. 7	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre
Edinburgh	Dec. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
China	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Dec. 21	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre

FROM EUROPE.

City of Dublin	Nov. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Nov. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Dec. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

*Champion	Nov. 30	New-York	N. Orleans
Moro Castle	Nov. 30	New-York	Havana
*Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Nassau

*via Havana.

For California.

West Star	Dec. 3	New-York	Aspinwall
Costa Rica	Dec. 13	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1.30, 2.00 and 6.15 P. M.
Erie Mail	6 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3.00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	2 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5.00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4.30, 6 and 10.30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morning Star, for New-Orleans.—Victor Durand, Miss A. Durand, Dr. C. F. H. Campbell, Jas. McCall, H. Potts, wife and 5 children, Mrs. T. W. Fiske, servant and 2 children, Mrs. Thompson, 3 children and servant, Mrs. B. L. Andrews, Miss Mary K. Andrews, Mrs. Dr. H. Smith, M. Rodriguez and brother, C. Espiero, M. Escobeo and servant, F. C. Hernandes and wife, F. Longoria, A. C. Hernandes, Benj. E. Hoffman, Wm. Mortimer, Rev. Dr. Boyd, J. L. Storey, Jesse Morgan, Joseph Dreyfus, Adolph Manheimer, C. Maltes, Albert Asher, Charles Brown, J. L. Millspaugh, D. Givens, W. D. Warren, John Sarr, Wm. L. Noyes, H. Tibbitts, U. S. N., Thomas S. Crane, D. Lohmann, A. Wipon, Jr., J. Millard, B. E. Clark, Henry A. Hart, E. N. Hughs, M. T. Wolff, Anderson L. Smith, Joseph Aretenberger, Charles F. Denison, Mrs. Dr. Green and child, Miss Charlotte Goldstein, Mrs H. Fenn, William Walsh, John Kemp, Wm. Downer, Samuel A. Thompson, James Kenny, Thomas L. Keany, Charles W. Robinson, Henry Fenny, Henry Patterson, John T. Kelly, Mary Sackfort, John Sackfort, Miss Mary Sackfort, A. J. Hempstead, James Charles Ryan, Wm Saldwin, Mme. Escarpe and son, Ferdinand Escarpe, Armitage Lovejoy, A. P. Schenck, J. H. Morris, V. Maury.

Nov. 26—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*—George H. Wyatt, Toronto, C. W.; Miss Lyle, Mrs. Rafterby, Mrs. B. Hanard, Mrs. Wm. Pentland, Miss Annie Scott, A. Michelsberg, E. V. Booth, New-York; Rev. E. Doucet, Edmond Hudon, Mr. Boulnais and wife, John Stephen, Master Jones, Rev. J. N. Ball, wife and 2 children, W. A. Smith, C. Prescott, J. Roth, Havana; Rev. H. H. Jessup, Manuel Cordova, Geo. A. Burr, Mr. Fotherell, Edmond Welb, C. Wahl, Mr. Schmidtmaury, Mr. Ogelvie, J. Lockwood, S. L. Leyley, Miss E. Thomasson, J. B. Sardin, B. R. Wood, Jr., S. Salbador, Mr. Juff, S. Leggett, Clarence P. Leggett, James K. Henry, Mr. Mentihley, J. Bloch, Thomas Brittan, M. Patochi, Mr. Bocasconi, R. Gorman, H. Thompson, Henry P. Kingland, Ed. De Beixidon, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans—G. H. Laughland, Oliver Richardson, John Lane, Mrs. H. Blakeslee, Miss E. B. Smith and 3 grandchildren, J. V. Bogert, Mrs F. M. Grant, Mrs. C. McBride, two boys and infant, Henry Wolf, Wm. Whalen, Wm O. Brand, Mrs. Madden Mitchell Canere, Mrs. N. B. Ratran and 2 children, Capt. G. P. Pomeroy, U. S. N.; Wm. Haneman, Mrs. L. Haneman and son, S. Reiger and lady, Mrs. G. K. Wentworth, Charles Worthington, Capt. C. H. Merritt.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Major E. H. Little, Major Joseph Moore, Capt. Hodges

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4112. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FUNNY EXTRACTS

ON

PHALON & SON'S

EXTRACT

OF THE

"NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS."

Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus enjoys the *sunshine* of popular favor. As to the popularity of its would-be rivals—that's *moonshine*.

It is of no use attempting to palm off upon the ladies the vile imitations of PHALON'S MATCHLESS NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS. Let imitators "chaff" as much as they will, our birds of beauty are too wide-awake to be caught with their *clap-traps*.

The imitators of Phalon's Night-Blooming CEREUS swear they are getting along charmingly. Echo, by way of putting them to the blush, answers "*charming lie*.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus like egg-size coal? Because there's a *great demand* for it.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus like a prize cup at a horse-race? Because there's a tremendous *run* for it.

What is the difference between political trickery and PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS? One is a devilish *finesse* and the other a devilish *fine essence*.

Why does Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus resemble the bust of Liberty on the late issue of pennies? Because it is a *head* of all the *new cents*.)

Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus, although it does not add directly to the personal beauty of woman, certainly gives her a *most agreeable air*.

Why is a young lady who receives a present of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS from her lover reminded thereby of her religious exercises? Because it is an "*extract*" from her favorite *him*.

Wherefore is Phalon's Night-Blooming CEREUS the very best perfume that can be used at a wedding? Because it is manufactured especially for people in the *United States*.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus like "Lincoln's *last*?" Because it beats all its rivals in *toe-toe*.

The Imitators of Phalon's Night-Blooming CEREUS are on their *last legs*, and everybody is laughing at the *poor feats* in the counterfeiting line.

Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus will one day be patronized by the fair sex throughout the world, from *Miss Issippi* to *Miss Arabia*.

Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus would have been a treasure even in the golden age, and even in this age of paper, the world *gives it currency*.

A Broad hint.—A Union officer who presented a bottle of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS to a pretty girl up town the other day, was told by the blushing beauty that he was worthy of being a *son of Ma's*.

Mrs. Sheddy, an observing though uneducated woman, says that PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS must have "something into it," for at the theatre the other evening everybody was chatting about it in the *parequet*.

"She's a Bloomer," said a Young Blood, pointing the attention of his friend to a lovely girl they were passing in the street. "No, she's not," was the reply: "she doesn't wear the unpronounceables." "Pshaw!" said the other; "she uses PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, and we call all the girls who do so *Bloomers*, in our set." He had caught a whiff from Eden as she floated by.

What Song does the Perfume of Phalon's NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS recall? "Those Evening *Belles!* Those Evening *Belles!*" They all use it.

What Rebel does Phalon's Night-Blooming CEREUS, when presented to a young lady as a love gift, remind her of? *Beau-regard* of course.

Some People are for Giving all Perfumes a trial. Try all if you like, but if you *try one*, and that one PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, your *trials* will be ended, for you will never wish to *try* further. Suppose you *try*.

Why is a Bottle of Phalon's Night-BloomING CEREUS when opened before breakfast, like the Ghost of Hamlet's father? Because it "scents the morning the air."

"Pompey, why am Phalon's Night-BloomING CEREUS like a gentman dat admires de fair sect?" "I gibs it up, Sam." Well, Pomp, its like a gemman as admires de fair sect, cos it *sweet on de ladies*. Yah! yah! yah!

Why is the Perfume of Phalon's Night-BLOOMING CEREUS like a criminal at the place of execution? Because, *when the drop falls it is left hanging in the air*.

Why is the fame of Phalon's Night-BloomING CEREUS like the breath of life? Because it is in *everybody's mouth*.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus like a squad of policemen at a prize-fight? Because it is bound to *take the "fancy."*

How far can you smell the fragrance of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS? The distance doesn't matter if you are *in hasting* of it.

Express the feeling created by Phalon's NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS in three letters. XTC.

If the world could be sprinkled with Night-BLOOMING CEREUS every morning, all the flowers would soon die of envy to find their own fragrance surpassed.

A bit of a paradox. The best proof of the popularity of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS is, that it is universally *miss-used*.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus like our National Debt? Simply because it involves no *foreign* obligation—*we owe it entirely ourselves*.

If You can buy a Concert Ticket and get a false jewel with it: but if you buy PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, you can get a good *real* violin.)

Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus is continually rising—not in price—but in public estimation.

If You promise a Young Miss a bottle of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS as a reward for learning her lessons, you will find it a powerful *incentive* to diligence.

Ladies, one drop of Phalon's Night-BloomING CEREUS on the little veils of "illusion" that curtain your fair faces at the opera, will convince the beaux that you are "all sweetness."

Why is a Lover who has won a Pretty Girl's heart by presenting her with a bottle of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, like a man going to France? Because he's bound to *Have Her* (Havre)

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus like a ship near the Cape of Good Hope? Because a glorious *trade-wind* swells its *sales*.

A Distinction with a Difference. When a case of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS is disposed of, it is a *genuine sale*, but when an imitation is foisted on the public it is a *genuine sell*.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus like the State of Missouri? Because the people are resolved to have it, regardless of *Price!*

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

His Rapid Progress Through Georgia.

Reported Capture of Milledgeville and Gordon.

Rumor that Sherman has Reached Our Prisoners.

Consternation in South Carolina and Georgia.

The Reserve Militia of Both States Ordered Out.

THE RICHMOND REBELS LESS DESPONDENT.

SHERMAN TO BE UTTERLY OVERWHELMED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 27.

The following was received in Washington today:

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 26.

The steamer *Herman Livingston* arrived at 6 P. M. with 753 exchanged prisoners. Two were lost on the passage; the remainder are reported to be doing well and improving very fast.

The Savannah *Daily News* of the 23d has the following telegraphic news:

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 22.

The Central train from Davisboro reports that Milledgeville and Gordon were captured yesterday. The State House, Governor's mansion, and the Penitentiary were burned. Gen. WAYNE holds the Oconee bridge. Nothing from Macon.

Passengers on the Georgia road say that the train went to Greensboro to-day.

The enemy appear to have all gone in the direction of Milledgeville and Macon, but nothing certain is known.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of Monday evening says, that passengers by the Georgia train from last evening reported that the Oconee bridge, five miles above Gordon, was burned at noon yesterday by a small party of the enemy's cavalry, who retired, after they burned the bridge, to their camp on the north side of the river. The force of the enemy on the line of this road is estimated at 15,000, advancing slowly and cautiously.

The Governor of South Carolina has ordered the reserve militia of that State to assemble at Hamburgh.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation making a levy *en masse* of all citizens between the ages of 16 to 55, to serve for 40 days.

Capt. BAKER, of the *Herman Livingston*, says it was reported, before he left, that SHERMAN occupied Macon; that there were 2,500 Union prisoners at Macon on the way to Savannah to be exchanged, but the road being interrupted, they could not be brought through. Otherwise the exchange was going on well.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 27.

The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore *American* telegraphs this evening as follows:

"The steamers *Herman Livingston* and *Weybosset* have arrived with 1,246 paroled prisoners from Savannah.

The Captain of the *Herman Livingston* reports that when he sailed on the 25th that the exchange of prisoners had ceased, as SHERMAN had cut off the railroad leading from Savannah, and had, it was thought, reached all the balance of our men, as he was only about six hours' march from the Stockades when the men who arrived in the *Herman Livingston* left them, though an effort was being made by the rebels to send our men to Florida."

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 27

I am indebted to the courtesy of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* for the following extracts from late Richmond papers:

FROM GEORGIA.

From the Whig, Nov. 25.

Georgia is now the most interesting military field of the Confederacy. SHERMAN having discarded caution and boldly advanced into the interior, we would that without giving information to Yankees, who are now dependent upon Southern sources for information as to his movements, we could tell our readers where he is and how he is faring. It is sufficient to say, however, that there is nothing in the situation to cause even the least hopeful Confederate to fear, that the turn which the campaign has now taken in that quarter will not result most advantageously to our cause.

Instead of applying the torch to certain coveted cities in the Empire State of the South, we indulge the confident hope that Sherman will soon have to exhaust both his military skill and unquestioned energy in making good the retreat of the remnant of his defeated army.

LATEST FROM GEORGIA.

Just before going to press, we learned that the War Department had received information from Georgia of eminently encouraging character. We refrain from making a more definite statement of the news as it has reached us, but we are warranted in assuring our readers that the official advices from Georgia are as favorable as we could expect.

From the Sentinel, Nov. 25.

The intelligence from Georgia yesterday was very agreeable, and the hope grows more buoyant that SHERMAN will suffer severely for his audacity. A portion of his forces is understood to have been very heavily repulsed in an attempt to cross a stream. We forbear to give particulars of names and localities. Let our troops opposed to SHERMAN adopt sleepless activity for their motto; let them harass him with attacks, and harass him with alarms; harass him by day, and harass him by night; let them destroy supplies before him; let them block his roads, and resist his march at every practicable point. All this may be done independent of the heavier operations which we shall doubtless be able to direct against him. Break in upon his army, and there will *soon be a grand hunt, free for everybody, and in which we hope everybody will join.*

There is no confirmation of the report of the burning of Milledgeville.

STILL IN THE DARK.

From the Dispatch, Nov. 25.

We are still without any official information concerning SHERMAN'S movements in Georgia, but we are not entirely without some authentic advices on the subject.

SHERMAN was, on yesterday, still west of the Oconee River, one of the tributaries of the Alatamaha, which runs southeast through the centre of the State of Georgia. Milledgeville is situated on the west bank of this stream. It is believed that the enemy has been to Milledgeville, though we are pretty well assured that no official information of this fact has been received at the War Office.

In the only brush we hear of our troops having with the enemy, they have been entirely successful. This affair occurred near Jonesboro, where the Central Georgia Railroad, running from Macon to Savannah, crosses the Oconee River. A considerable body of the enemy's cavalry attempted to cross to the east bank of the Oconee at this point on Wednesday morning, but were met by our troops and driven back.

The situation in Georgia is regarded in official circles as decidedly encouraging. There is one fact in the campaign which we think should give much ground for hope—the slow progress made by SHERMAN. He is now in his fifteenth day from Atlanta, and has as yet marched only about 75 miles, and has not reached one point of strategic importance. Perhaps he does not now, as when he started out on his expedition, feel himself positively master of the situation. We shall hear more from him in the next day or two.

FACTS AND RUMORS—MILLEDGEVILLE.

From the Enquirer, 24th.

"A repetition of the rumors concerning the occupation of Milledgeville by SHERMAN occurred yesterday; and as rumor, whether immediately correct or not, was accepted as a matter of course, we may suppose, for sake of hypothesis, as to the situation in Georgia, that the city has fallen. Of course, there could have been no determined resistance. This supposition gives color to the rumor that a strong force of the enemy has made a demonstration upon Augusta, within twenty miles of which place it is reported they were encountered by our troops, and that their left was driven back in confusion, and an assault by their right repulsed with some loss. Savannah being the objective point, this movement can only be called a feint, with the view of raiding upon Augusta and destroying it. It is believed that the large fleet which has been in preparation in the James River for some time past is intended to cooperate with SHERMAN."

From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 24.

It is reported that a force of cavalry entered Milledgeville, on Sunday night, Nov. 20, and burned the capitol and penitentiary. Milledgeville is a very small town of about twenty-five hundred inhabitants. Its only consequence is derived from its being the seat of government.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 24.

The War Department last night was without news from any quarter. It was rumored, however, yesterday, that the Yankees had occupied Milledgeville, Ga., and caused the Legislature of that State to "skedaddle."

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 24.

Private dispatches received last evening are somewhat confirmatory of the statement published yesterday, that *Macon has not been attacked* by the enemy. We believe that by this time SHERMAN *is some distance this side of Macon*, and we believe, further, that he has not altogether failed to meet with opposition at a point on his route which will be nameless for the present. *Augusta was* "all right" last night, and every moment that passes increases the security of that point. Several of the dispatches concur in the declaration that SHERMAN'S army is ruined. This is all the news from Georgia which we are disposed to publish this morning.

Persons who have an opportunity of ascertaining the situation of affairs in Georgia, are quite hopeful that Gen. SHERMAN will be brought to grief ere he reaches the coast.

SHERMAN'S PROGRESS.

Reports from Chattanooga.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 14, 1864.

Last Friday was the day fixed for the burning of Atlanta. This duty was assigned to the Fifteenth Corps, now consisting of the old Fifteenth and that portion of the Sixteenth Corps which was on this side the Mississippi. Marietta, Rome, Kingston, and all towns and villages on the railroad as far as some tenable place north of the Etowah River, were to share the same fate; and the railroad track was also to be destroyed to the same point. There is very little doubt but all this has now been done; and Resaca, on the Oostanaula River, or Dalton, will be our outpost in Georgia, for SHERMAN has now fairly cut loose, dissolved all connection with the rest of this great army, and is seeking the other side of the "Southern Confederacy," on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. He is accompanied by the gallant and undaunted KILPATRICK, with upward of 6,000 cavalry, and incumbered only with such subsistence stores as coffee and sugar and the indispensable and the very *suggestive* article, *salt*. The Twentieth, Fifteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Corps constituted the great bulk of the expedition—the Twenty-third and Fourth Corps remaining behind with Gen. THOMAS. Notwithstanding premature announcements of SHERMAN'S departure, I have it from very good authority that he does not start until *to-day*; though the advance of his army may be one or two day's march on the road. The weather is dry and bracing, and in every respect suitable. Like old John Willet in Barnaby Rudge, SHERMAN is "gone to the Salwanners!"

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16, 1864.

To controvert false rumors in regard to SHERMAN, I hasten to send you the following facts.

I left Marietta, Georgia, Saturday evening, November 12, eight hours after the last railroad train going to Chattanooga. At two o'clock P. M. of that day, by a simultaneous movement, the railroad was destroyed from Atlanta to Ackworth. At the Etowah we met Gen. SHERMAN bringing up the rear of the column—JEFF. C. DAVIS' Fourteenth Corps—and as we passed, Ackworth, Cartersville and Calhoun were burning. On Sunday the bridges over the Etowah, and the railroad beyond, were to be destroyed. Atlanta smouldered in ashes on the 14th, and on the 15th the expedition cut loose from their communications. Their destiny is unknown. The best informed say it will go via Macon and Augusta to the Atlantic coast. This looks reasonable; for at Macon HOOD'S communications with Richmond are cut, and Andersonville is located only a few miles below.

SHERMAN has the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Corps, besides several thousand cavalry; is penetrating the vital part of the Confederacy, *and sure to succeed*. No wonder gold is drooping. HOOD is one hundred and fifty miles in his rear, with a large force under THOMAS to watch him. Verily the termination of this accursed rebellion is fast culminating.

On the 13th, our overland expedition, consisting of seventy-five persons, six guns, and the residue armed with sticks, walked from Ackworth to Calhoun, fifty miles. At Adairsville we barely escaped the rebel cavalry.

We were the last to leave the expedition, and know more of the condition of affairs than wild rumor indicates, and here you have it.

NOTHING DEFINITE.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 24.

There seems to be nothing definite from Georgia. The prevailing opinion, based upon all the information thus far received, is that SHERMAN has passed by Macon, and that he will move toward the coast, without hazarding an attack upon the defences of Augusta. He will of course desolate the country through which he passes.

Now if SHERMAN has really attempted so wild a mammoth raid, unless we are greatly deficient in forces in that quarter, his expedition will surely come to grief. We look hopefully to Georgia, and confidently expect great results before the close of the present campaign.

A Rebel Pirate Seen.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 27.

The Dutch bark *Judah Caffe*, at this port, from St. Thomas, reports Nov. 18, lat. 32° 08' north, long. 73°, saw a steamer bearing toward us. She was a propeller of about 400 tons, schooner rigged, with two funnels, and painted white. When she got within two miles she fired a shot across our bow and hoisted the American flag. He inquired what news we had; we told him of the capture of the *Florida*. He then hauled down the American flag and hoisted the rebel flag, and asked if we had seen any vessels, to which we returned a negative reply. He then steered off southwest under sail.

The Asia at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 27.

The *Asia* arrived at 8 o'clock this morning. Her mails will be forwarded by to-night's train, due at New-York Monday morning.

Wind northwest; thermometer 40°, cloudy all day.

OUR PRISONERS.

Three Thousand Names of the Dead.

MORE EVIDENCE OF CRUEL TREAMENT.

The Protestations, Suggestions, and Advice of the Rebel Surgeons Unheeded.

DIARIES OF TWO OF THE VICTIMS.

How the Horrible Days were Passed.

Deferred Hopes, Sick Hearts, Cruelty, Starvation and Death.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORT ROYAL, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1864.

I.

My time was insufficient up to the closing of my last letter, to give you all the facts and material at my disposal concerning the cruel incarceration of our men at the Andersonville prison. The following letters conclude the record for the space of one month, of the treatment and sufferings of the prisoners, as detailed candidly and deliberately from day to day by the rebel surgeons in attendance:

MILITARY PRISON, Aug. 20, 1864.

As Medical Officer First Division, I have the honor to make the following report: Having visited and inspected the various wards, I find the tents generally in bad condition most all leaking, and the sick without anything to lay on; also find the most of the sick complaining for the want of something to eat, and very frequently the amount allowed them fails to get to them: also find the stock of medicines very deficient, especially astringents and emetics. I would most respectfully recommend that bunks or scaffolds be made for the sick, and get straw, or something to make them comfortable; also recommend that more beef tea be made, as all the sick much prefer it to any other nourishment allowed them.

(Signed,) W. J. REEVES,
Act. Ass. Surgeon.

To Dr. MCGILL, Medical Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS, ANDERSONVILLE PRISON, Aug. 21, 1864.

SIR: As Division Officer of the Day, I have the honor to report as follows: The general appearance of the division is neat and cleanly, taking into consideration the means and material afforded. The policemen and other attendants do make it so.

I would again call your attention to the condition of the water barrels, and the importance of improvements. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. M. PATTERSON,
Acting Asst. Surgeon.

To W. H. CRADELL, Surgeon Second Division.

C. S. HOSPITAL, 3D DIVISION, Aug. 21, 1864.

SIR: As Medical Officer of the Day, I have to report the tents in bad condition, many not affording any protection from rain, and would recommend the necessity of bunks, as the ground upon which the patients are lying, is now wet, and many are without blankets.

The police force have discharged their duties as faithfully as practicable. The attendants are also efficient and attentive.

(Signed) D. W. HALL, A. A. Surgeon
3d Division, C. S. M. P. Hospital.

To Dr. EILAND, Medical Inspector of the Day.

FEDERAL PRISON HOSPITAL, ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., Aug. 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report, and recommend as Officer of the Day, that physicians and attendants are punctual, and that straw and bunks for sick are much needed. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. A. MCVEIGH,
Act.-Ass't Surgeon C. S. P. A.

To H. H. CRADELL, Assistant Surgeon in charge of Second Division Prison Hospital.

FEDERAL PRISON HOSPITAL, ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., Aug. 21, 1864.

Dr. Eiland.

SIR: I have the honor to report, as Officer of the Day, First Division, that I have examined the condition of the several wards, and find them in as good condition as could be expected.

I recommend that soap be furnished to each ward, and that lime be used more extensively in these wards which have had very little. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) P. B. STANLEY, A. A. Surgeon.

C. S. M. P. HOSPITAL, Aug. 23, 1864.

Dr. W. McGill, Surgeon in charge of Third Division:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the sanitary condition of the division is not as good as it should be, from a want of a stronger police, to keep the streets cleaner, and a want of shovels and wheelbarrows. I would recommend an improvement in the condition of the tents, for the greater part of the patients are lying on the ground, and some of them not even a blanket to lie on. Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) D. W. MASSEE, A. A. Surgeon.

ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., Aug. 23, 1864.

W. H. Cradell, Assistant Surgeon, in Charge of Third Division:

SIR: I have the honor to report, as Medical Officer of the Day for yesterday (the 22d,) I find that a goodly number of tents in your division are worn out, and dangerous for the sick to be in, on account of their falling down. I have had to throw away one in my ward, (3d,) in consequence of its decayed condition. I find that the supply of cooking utensils are entirely inadequate for the number sick, and that the sick are compelled to give away one-half of their flour to get it cooked. I therefore recommend that more cooking utensils be furnished, and more men be detailed to cook for them. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) W. L. MILLS, A. A. Surgeon.

PRISON HOSPITAL, Aug. 23, 1864.

SIR: As Officer of the Day I have the honor to report the First Division in good condition.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. E. MUDD.
Surg. EILAND in charge.

ANDERSONVILLE, Aug. 23, 1864.

SIR: Acting as Medical Officer of the Prison in the interior, I find the interior in as good condition as circumstances will allow. I have nothing to suggest. Your obedient,

(Signed) S. S. BIRD.

To Dr. MCSWAIN.

C. S. M. P. HOSPITAL, THIRD DIVISION, Aug. 23, 1864.

SIR: As Medical Officer of the Day, I have to report that I find the tents in bad condition, still deficient in bunks. The streets were well cleaned, and the police work generally well performed. The Commissary Department is deficient in vegetables. The attendants are discharging their duties faithfully. There is need of police work about the dead-house, and a more prompt removal of the dead.

(Signed) D. W. HALL, A. A. Surg. 3d Division.

To Dr. MCSWAIN, Medical Inspector of the Day.

C. S. M. P. HOSPITAL, Aug. 24, 1864.

SIR: Acting as Medical Officer of the Day for First Division, C. S. M. P. Hospital, I have the honor to report:

I find many of the tents in a leaky condition. In the eighth ward, tent No. 89 is unfit for further service, because it leaks and is rotten. I find many of the sick lying on the ground, and some of them without blankets.

I therefore recommend straw bedding. I have doubts whether we get beef enough for the hospital, having seen some of the patients' rations, and they are very small. I also recommend that corn meal be sent to the hospital, to the different wards, as they can sift it, and thereby make better bread than that used at present. Getting this would be a great advantage to the sick.

Which is very respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. P. SHEPPARD,
Act. Asst. Surg. and Med. Officer of the Day.

DR. E. D. EILAND, Surgeon in Charge First Div.

C. S. M. P. HOSPITAL, THIRD DIVISION, Aug. 24.

SIR: As Medical Officer of the Day, I have the honor to report that I find the streets, owing to the absence of police, not in proper condition. Most of the tents are in good condition. There is great necessity for bunks in this division, also for more chambers.

In the Commissary Department I would suggest an increase of salt and vegetables for scurvy patients. There is need of police work about the dead-house; filth is accumulating there.

(Signed.) J. S. D. BERRYMAN,
A. A. Surgeon Third Division.

To Dr. MACGILL, Medical Inspector for the Day.

ANDERSONVILLE, Aug. 24, 1864.

Dr. McSwain:

SIR: As Medical Officer for the Day, I have the honor to report the following: I think the sanitary condition of the prison is in as good condition as can be under the circumstances.

(Signed) W. H. BAILEY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF STOCKADE, ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., Aug. 24, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I visited the stockade by your order, in the discharge of my duty as Medical Officer of the Day for the past twenty-four hours. I find no change whatever in its sanitary condition. Respectfully yours, W. R. D. THOMPSON, M. D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

FEDERAL PRISON HOSPITAL, Aug. 24, 1864.

SIR: As Medical Officer of the Day, I have the honor to report the Second Division of the Prison Hospital in great need of time, as well as a want of bedding and bunks. I would respectfully suggest that each division in the hospital be provided with cooking arrangements, in order to facilitate the more equal distribution of rations. We are short of many articles of medicine, which retards in a very great degree the progress of the medical officers in discharging their duties. The street deposits are also emptied too near the hospital, on the outside, which is likely to become a nuisance.

Respectfully, (Signed) L. J. KILPATRICK,
A. A. Surgeon C. S. M. P. Hospital.

Dr. W. H. CRADELL, in charge Second Division Federal U. P. Hospital.

C. S. PRISON HOSPITAL, ANDERSONVILLE, Aug. 25, 1864.

SIR: Having been Medical Officer of the Day for the Second Division, for the past 24 hours, I have the honor to report that I find very little if any improvement since my last report. I find the first ward needing more plank for bunks, more bed sacks and straw.

The second ward needs bunks, bed sacks, straw and empty barrels holding water. The third ward needs the same; also the fourth ward. The fifth ward is greatly in need of bed sacks, straw, &c., also, three large wall tents, there being that number unfit for use. The cooking department for the hospital is inefficient, and should be looked after immediately. The bread comes to us as bad as ever. I hope you will have it excluded from the diet list immediately, or have the meal bolted.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) A. THORNBURGH,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.

W. H. CRADELL, Assistant Surgeon in charge of Second Division.

C. S. M. P. HOSPITAL, THIRD DIVISION, Aug. 25, 1864.

SIR: As Medical Officer of the Day, I have the honor to report that I find the tents in bad condition generally, with an increasing necessity for bunks. The police are discharging their duties well.

The attendants are also faithful in performance of their respective duties; there is still a deficiency of vegetables and salt, in the Commissary Department.

There is an accumulation of filth about the dead-house, and I would recommend a larger supply of lime used about this place.

(Signed,) D. W HALL,
A. A. Surgeon, Third Division.

To Dr. EILAND, Medical Inspector.

FEDERAL PRISON HOSPITAL, ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., Aug. 25, 1864.

SIR: As Medical Officer for the First Division Federal Prison Hospital, I have inspected the division and would respectfully report the need of barrels for holding water in the various wards. Many of the tents are still unsupplied with bunks or bedding. The diet for the patients is badly prepared, medicines entirely insufficient. We have a large amount of indigenous remedies, but no way of preparing them, to which I would respectfully call your attention. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. C. PELAT,
Assistant Surgeon P. A. C. S.

Surgeon E. D. EILAND, in charge First Division, F. P. H.

ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., Aug. 26, 1864.

W. H. Cradell, Assistant Surgeon in charge of Second Division:

SIR: I have the honor to report as Medical Officer of the Day, for the last twenty-four hours. I find that the police are discharging their duty very well, and everything is moving along smoothly.

C. S. M. P. HOSPITAL, Aug. 26 1864.

W. H. Cradell, Surgeon in charge of Third Division:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I find the sanitary condition of the division improving, but the division is yet in more need of implements for cleansing and ditching of the division. The hospital is very much in need of cooking utensils. Respectfully, (Signed,) D. W. MASSEE, A. A. Surgeon,
Third Division.

PRISON HOSPITAL, ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., Aug. 26, 1864.

Surgeon E. D. Eiland, in charge First Division:

SIR: I have the honor to report the following, as Medical Officer of the Day: Inspection of Hospital Wards—I find them in a bad condition generally—no bunks, beds, rations, &c. It is useless to make any suggestions, as there has been a sufficient number of suggestions made in previous reports.

(Signed) R. E. ALEXANDER, Asst. Surg'n.

P. S.—I therefore recommend one medical officer each day for the hospital, as I think it unnecessary for an officer for each division as one can transact all the business for the whole establishment.

Most respectfully,

(Signed,) R. E. ALEXANDER.

CAMP SUMTER, ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., Aug. 26, 1864.

SIR: As Medical Officer of the Day, I have the honor to report that I have visited the Camp Sumter Prison, and find it is in as good condition as could be expected under the existing circumstances. I have not anything to suggest that would improve the sanitary condition of the prison.

I would respectfully recommend that an assistant be appointed to the wound-dresser attached to the prison, as he complains of being unable to go on without assistance, to discharge his duty to all who require his services without aid. THOMAS E. HAYZER, 54, second detachment, Twenty-first Wisconsin Regiment, is recommended by the present wound-dresser as a fit person to assist him. All the medical officers attached to the Camp Sumter Prison were found present at sick-call, with the exception of Drs. WILLIAMS, HALDSMAN, HOWELL and RICE.

Very respectfully, (Signed) F. J. WELLS,
Acting Assistant-Surgeon, C. S. A.

To B. S. HERNDON, Surgeon, and in charge sick-call.

OFFICE SECOND DIVISION, CONFEDERATE STATES HOSPITAL, ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., Aug. 27, 1864.

SIR: As Medical Officer of the Day for the last twenty-four hours, I have the honor to report the sanitary condition of the hospital in its usual condition. I find the Second and Third Divisions very much in need of bunks and bedding, also covering for the sick; the bread is of bad quality, and the cooking arrangements are badly managed. We are short of a number of medicines which are very much needed. I would most respectfully urge that the deficiences mentioned be supplied on as early a day as may be practicable. Respectfully,

L. J. KILPATRICK,
Acting Assistant Surgeon,
Confederate States Military Prison Hospital.

To Dr. W. H. CRADELL, Surgeon in Charge, Second Division, Confederate States Military Prison Hospital, Andersonville, Ga.

CONFEDERATE STATES MIL. PRISON HOSPITAL, ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., Aug. 27, 1864.

SIR: As Medical Officer of the Day for the First Division Confederate States Military Prison Hospital, I have the honor to report the following as my endeavors to investigate particularly the condition of the inmates. I find that every exertion is used to keep the sick cleanly and well fed, and the attendants active in the administration of the prescribed medicines. Being led to doubt the ability of the Yankee physician of the Fourteenth Ward, I recommend that an examination be made as to his qualifications to prescribe, and if found deficient, be be removed from his position. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) B. F. STANLEY, A. A. Surgeon.

C. S. M. P. HOSPITAL,
THIRD DIVISION, Aug. 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report as Medical Officer of the Day, Third Division: The tents in good condition. The streets might be kept cleaner if there was an efficient police. Nurses might be more attentive. In the Commissariat Department we need more vegetables and salt. There is some filth accumulating about the cook house. I think another boiler is required. The Dead House is in as good condition as could be expected.

[Signed,] J. S. D. PERRYMAN,
A. A. Surgeon, Third Division.

To Dr. EILAND, Medical Inspector.

Dr. Hunter:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report six medical officers present, also four absent—Drs. HEINDSMAN, WILLIAMS, HOWELL and RICE.

(Signed,) A. J. SANDERS, Act.-Asst.-Surgeon.

C. S. M. P. HOSPITAL, Aug. 28, 1864.

SIR: As Medical Officer of the Day for First Division, I would report that the condition of the division is as good as can be expected under the circumstances. Yours, &c.

(Signed,) R. E. MADD, Asst.-Surgeon.

PRISON HOSPITAL, ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., Aug. 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report, as Medical Officer of the Second Division, that after faithfully performing the duties assigned me, that I have nothing new to report, but would respectfully call your attention to former reports, as they cover everything worthy of your notice. Your obedient servant.

(Signed,) A. THORNBURGH,
Assistant Surgeon S. A. C. S.

Surgeon EILAND, Medical Inspector of the Day.

ANDERSONVILLE, GA., August, 28, 1864.

Dr. Herndon:

DEAR SIR: As Medical Officer of the Day, I have the honor to report, that I visited the stockade and am unable to speak favorably of the condition of the prison.

The crowded condition, the lack of an abundance of good water, the accumulation of human excrements, the prisoners food not being cooked, don't speak well of the health of the prison.

I would respectfully suggest that two or three more prisoners, be added to the cooking establishment, whose business it should be to swim all the husks and trash and faulty peas out of the sound ones before they are cooked, as it is an established fact, that faulty or decayed peas will produce disease among swine. Very respectfully,

A. P. SAUNDERS, Acting Assistant Surgeon.

C. S. M. P. HOSPITAL,
THIRD DIVISION, Aug. 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report, as Medical Officer of the Day, Third Division, that the tents are in good condition, and the streets also. The police force consists of convalescents.

The Commissary Department does as well as can be expected. The cook-house is very well conducted. The dead are promptly removed, and the house kept in good order.

(Signed,) J. J. BUTTS, A. A. Surg., Third Div.

To Dr. CRADELL, Medical Inspector.

FIRST DIVISION, C. S. M. P. HOSPITAL, Aug. 30, 1864.

SIR: As Officer of the Day for the past twenty-four hours, I would respectfully report the First Division in as good condition as the means at our command will allow. Officers and attendants are punctual in the discharge of their duty. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) J. C. PETAT,
Asst. Surgeon and Officer of Day.

Surgeon E. D. EILAND, in charge of First Division C. S. M. P. Hospital.

THIRD DIVISION, C. S. M. P. HOSPITAL, Aug. 30, 1864.

SIR: As Medical Officer of the Day, I have the honor to report that I find the tents and streets in tolerably good condition. The police is very well performed, considering that it is done by convalescents. I think it preferable to have a regular detailed force for the division.

The commissary department is doing very well. The dead-house is kept in good condition.

(Signed,) D. W. MASSEE,
A. Surgeon, Third Division.

To Dr. MCGILL, Med. Inspector of the Day.

C. S. M. P. HOSPITAL, Aug. 30, 1864.

SIR: As Medical Officer of the Day, for the past twenty-four hours, I have the honor to report the sanitary condition of the hospital in its usual condition. For suggestions, I would respectfully refer you to previous reports, having nothing new to add. I am very respectfully,

(Signed,) L. J. KILPATRICK.

To Dr. W. H. CRADELL, in charge Second Division, C. S. M. Hospital, Andersonville, Ga.

OFFICE SURGEONS IN CHARGE FIRST AND SECOND DIVISION, MILITARY PRISON, Aug. 31, 1864.

J. H. White, Chief Surgeon:

SIR: I respectfully submit the following consolidated report of the Officers of the Day in hospital. The First Division is reported very much in want of tents; sheets very dirty and a great many of the men lying on the ground. The officers of the Second Division report a want of bedsacks; and a half dozen of empty barrels. There is no report of the Officers of the Day of the Third Division, the officers, from some cause, being absent. We are entirely out of some indispensables—medicines, chloroform, nitre, acid and opium.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. D. EILAND.

CAMP SUMTER, GA., Aug. 31, 1864.

SIR: As Medical Officer for the last twenty-four hours of first division of the military hospital, permit me to submit the following report:

The tents are in very bad condition, the streets not sufficiently cleansed, and the men sadly in want of bunks and good straw beds. There is also a great demand for a better supply of proper medicine, and I would respectfully request a larger amount of diet.

(Signed,) W. J. REEVE, A. A. Surgeon.

To Surgeon E. D. EILAND, in charge of First Division.

CAMP SUMTER, ANDERSONVILLE, GA., PRISON HOSPITAL.

REPORT AS MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE DAY, DIVISION, NO. 1.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Cradell:

I submit the following report from Division No. 1. On inspection I find it generally in bad condition.

I recommend bunks and more sick boxes; examiners; also, a quantity of straw for the patients; wheat or fine straw will answer. The supply of medicine entirely exhausted; rations poorly prepared. I therefore recommend that each division have cooking utensils, and do their cooking in the division.

(Signed) R. E. ALEXANDER,
Aug. 22, 1864. Ass

are out of medicine. I would suggest that the quantity and quality of food for the sick be better.
(Signed.) A. P. SHEPPARD,
A. A. Sergeon, 1st Div. C. S. M. P. Hospital.
Dr. E. D. EILAND, Surgeon in Charge, 1st Div.

FIRST DIVISION C. S. M. HOSPITAL, Sept. 5, 1864.

SIR: As Officer of the Day for the last twenty-four hours, I have inspected the hospital and found it in good condition as the nature of circumstances will allow. A majority of the bunks are still unfurnished with bedding, while in a portion of the division *the tents are entirely destitute of either bunks, bedding or straw, the patients being compelled to lay upon the bare ground.*

I would earnestly call your attention to the article of diet. The corn bread received from the bakery being made up without sifting *is wholly unfit for the use of the sick, and often (as in the last twenty-four hours,) upon examination the inner portion is found to be perfectly raw.* The meat (beef) received by the patients, does not amount to over two ounces per day, and for the past three or four days no flour has been issued to the sick. The corn bread cannot be eaten by many, for to do so would be to increase the disease of the bowels, from which a large majority are suffering, and it is therefore thrown away.

All, then, that is received by way of sustenance, is two ounces of boiled beef, and one-half pint of rice soup per day. Under these circumstances, all the skill that can be brought to bear on the case by the medical officer will avail nothing.

Another point to which I feel it my duty to call your attention, is the deficiency of medicine. We have but little more than indigenous barks and roots with which to treat the numerous forms of disease, to which an attention is duly called.

For the treatment of wounds, ulcers, &c., we have absolutely nothing except water. *Our wards, some of them, are filled with gangrene, and we are compelled to fold our arms and look quietly upon its ravages—not even having stimulants to support the system under its depressing influence.* This article being so limited in supply that it can only be issued to cases under the knife, I would respectfully call your earnest attention to the above facts, in the hope that something may be done to alleviate the suffering of the sick.
(Signed) J. C. PELOT,
Asst.-Surgeon P. A. C. S.
To E. D. EILAND, Surgeon in charge First Division.

C. S. M. P. HOSPITAL, ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., Sept. 5, 1864.

SIR: As Medical Officer of the Day for the last 24 hours, I have the honor to report the sanitary condition of the division in its usual state.

I would respectfully suggest that the rations of the attendants and convalescents be increased, particularly the convalescents, as the rations issued to them are not sufficient in quantity to enable them to regain their strength. I would also suggest that the rations of corn bread be changed to flour. The supply of medicines being exhausted, and therefore being much embarrassed in the discharge of our duties as medical officers. Re-pectfully,
(Signed) L. J. KILPATRICK, A. A. Surgeon.
Dr. W. H. CRENELL, In charge Second Division, C. S. M. P. Hospital.

C. S. M. P. HOSPITAL, Sept. 5, 1864.

Assistant Surgeon McGill, in charge of Second Division:

SIR: I have the honor to report to you, as officer of the day, that I find the division in a very bad condition. The patients are without suitable diet and destitute of medicines. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOSEPH H. JOHNSON,
Asst. Surg. Pa. C. S., and Med. Officer for Day, Second Division.

ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., Sept. 7, 1864.

SIR: As Medical Officer of First Division for the past 24 hours, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The tents are very poor, the streets not kept clean, *the men lying on the ground, no bunks, no straw and no beds, poor supply of medicine, and entirely too short rations of beef-tea*
Very respectfully,
(Signed) W. J. REEVES,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.
Surgeon EILAND, Medical Inspector.

C. S. MILITARY PRISON, ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., Sept. 7, 1864.

SIR: Having been Medical Officer of the Day for the Second Division, for 24 hours past, and having performed my duties according to instructions, I find the division in a bad condition: *our tents are too much crowded for this hot weather, and many of them are not fit for use, being rotten and full of holes.* The patients are suffering with diarrhœa, partly produced by the diet, *and many of them are a lit on the ground, without blankets, or anything to protect them from dampness, flies or mosquitoes.* I would also suggest that the police keep the streets in better order and that the nurses be required to keep the tents more clean y. There are many other things that might be noticed, but unt l these important points are attended to, I ceem it entirely unnecessary to say anything more at present. Respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. THORNBURGH,
Assistant Surgeon.

II.

Let me now give some extracts from the diaries alluded to in my previous letter:

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF A. A. VANDERVOORT, COMPANY B, FOURTEENTH REGIMENT WEST VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS, WHO DIED IN THE PRISON HOSPITAL AT SAVANNAH, NOV. 5, 18'4.

CAMP SUMTER, FRIDAY, June 3, 1864.—This day has been mostly clear and warm. Rain in the evening. We reached this camp to-day, and found a goodly number of our men in prison. The camp is not considered healthy; many have die; since they came here. The country we passed through to-day is generally a wilderness; wheat and rye scarce.

SATURDAY, June 4.—To-day has been rainy, and unpleasant for those who have no shelters; we find ourselves in a place, considering the humid air, not well calculated to promote good health. But we trust an all-wise Providence will guide us, preserve our health, and bring us safely to a more healthy place. A few prisoners came in from SHERMAN'S army.

SUNDAY, June 5.—Nothing out of the general order of things took place to-day. It has seemed more like the Sundays of other days.

TUESDAY, June 7.—A lot of prisoners came in—old prisoners from Richmond; reported that ANDERSON had burnt the railroad bridge at Danville. GRANT said to have possession of the outer works around Richmond.

WEDNESDAY, June 8.—Another squad of prisoners from the Potomac. They report nothing of late occurrence. The chief talk is about an exchange.

THURSDAY, June 9.—It is rumored in camp that our forces have taken Atlanta.

SUNDAY, June 12.—A lot of prisoners from SHERMAN'S army came in to-day. It is said our officers at Macon are being paroled.

MONDAY, June 13.—It was rumored this morning that the parole officer was here, but it turned out a hoax, like all the tales we hear.

TUESDAY, June 14.—We have news that LINCOLN and HAMLIN are nominated President and Vice-President.

THURSDAY, June 16.—It was said ABE. LINCOLN stated in a speech at the Baltimore Convention that measures would be taken for a speedy exchange of prisoners; such an event would be hailed with delight.

FRIDAY, June 17.—It is said by private sources that transports were ready at Northern ports, to carry us away from this p ace; hope it may be so.

SATURDAY, June 18.—A lot of prisoners were brought in to-day, among them were some of our company, who were wounded. It is said that a letter was received from Secretary STANTON stating that a change would be effected this month.

SUNDAY, June 19.—The place is getting terribly crowded; a great many die every day, and yet nothing seems to be doing for our welfare.

MONDAY, June 20.—Still in the same monotonous condition, and very much desire to be released from this miserable place, and hope that our Government is doing something to rescue us; we are ignorant of all that is taking place.

TUESDAY, June 21.—A squad of prisoners came in from the Southwest army. It is said our cavalry are advancing this way; also that Fort Darling is taken.

THURSDAY, June 23.—A lot of prisoners from the Potomac Army came in this day.

FRIDAY, June 24.—A few prisoners from SHERMAN'S army. The enlargement of the stockade goes slowly on. There are still reports and high hopes of an exchange.

SATURDAY, June 25.—It is said a train load of hard bread has been sent here, and that they will soon begin to parole and send off men.

SUNDAY, June 26.—Some cases of sunstroke have occurred.

MONDAY, June 27.—A few prisoners *from* GRANT'S army came in to-day. We daily see evidences of rebel cruelty—some one is shot at nearly every day for the slightest provocation.

TUESDAY, June 28.—A lot *of prisoners from* GRANT'S army came in.

WEDNESDAY, June 29.—A lot of prisoners came in from various commands. A lot of plunderers and murderers were taken up and searched, and turned loose; they were pelted with clubs.

THURSDAY, June 30.—The work of routing up raiders went on this morning; a jury was selected to try them. It is said half the prisoners will move to the New prison to-morrow.

SATURDAY, July 2.—It was said that a paroled Captain from Macon, of the Seventy-second Ohio Regiment was in camp, and confirmed the report.

SUNDAY, July 3.—Roll-call as usual this morning, and continued all day. It is said many were absent, and this was made a pretext to withhold our rations, but I suppose the real case was they had nothing to issue.

MONDAY, JULY 4.—No demonstration is here to indicate that this is the glorious Fourth. Our scores of other days come upon us as we wander through this horrible inclosure and witness the misery and woe that is visible here.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.—A lot of prisoners from the Tennessee army came in. It is reported [illegible]

THURSDAY, July 7.—It was reported that to[illegible] here on parole, but no [illegible] disappointed.

FRIDAY, July 8.—[illegible] prisoners from the Potomac army and some from Charleston. It is said our forces were repulsed at Charleston.

SATURDAY, JULY 9.—It is melancholy to see how prisoners sicken and die, but no wonder!

MONDAY, July 11.—A large lot of prisoners came in. Six men were hung outside the stockade. They were a part of the raiding party, recently arrested for plunder and murder.

TUESDAY, July 12.—Another lot of prisoners from GRANT'S army. A great deal of talk about parole, but I suppose it is all gasconade.

WEDNESDAY, July 13.—All the prisoners manifest a good deal of interest in parole and exchange; some are even getting desperate. It would be the greatest achievement of the war to release the prisoners here.

THURSDAY, July 14.—The sergeants of squads were called out, and some strict rules read to them for the government of camp. *A few cannon shots were fired to celebrate Sherman's defeat!* It is said LEE is going to Maryland.

FRIDAY, July 15.—A few prisoners from SHERMAN'S army came in; they report that SHERMAN is near Atlanta.

SATURDAY, July 16.—The work of getting up petitions to the President and the Governors of the States for our release is still going on. I hope, if it passes through, it will be successful.

SUNDAY, July 17.—In the afternoon a meeting was held to make arrangements to petition the President and Governors for our release.

MONDAY, July 18.—A meeting was held in the evening to forward the petition before mentioned. *Attended prayer meeting in the evening; a great deal of interest seems to be manifested in these meetings.*

TUESDAY, July 19.—*Commenced throwing up fortifications;* suppose we are fearful of an attack. It is said reinforcements have reached this place. Citizens still continue to come here, as though this was the centre of safety. No news of the movements of our army.

WEDNESDAY, July 20.—A few prisoners came in from SHERMAN'S army. Atlanta was not ours when they were taken.

THURSDAY, July 21.—A lot of prisoners from the Potomac Army came in. They report that railroad communication has opened to Richmond. *The work of fortifying this place goes bravely on.*

SATURDAY, July 23.—It is reported that an agreement has been made for parole and exchange, and will commence in August.

SUNDAY, July 24.—*It is said that Sherman and Hood have been fighting for two days, and that the rebel army has met with defeat.*

MONDAY, July 25.—We now receive rice and meat as rations. No salt. It is said they are hard up for rations. Hoped they will be forced to parole. *The trench digging still goes on.* They seem resolved to hold the place at all hazards.

TUESDAY, July 26.—A large lot of prisoners from SHERMAN'S command. Atlanta not ours when they were taken. *A cannon shot was fired over the camp to terrify us from an outbreak.*

FRIDAY, July 29.—Our bounds are getting crowded by daily arrivals, *but our number is growing less by the scores that die daily.* When will this melancholy scene disappear?

SATURDAY, July 30.—It is said our cavalry have made a demonstration at Macon and were shelling the city. No news from Atlanta.

SUNDAY, July 31.—It is said that our men have burned Macon, and have moved this way. The camp is alive with parole and exchange news.

MONDAY, Aug. 1.—A paper was read this evening, complaining about exchange.

TUESDAY, Aug. 2.—A lot of prisoners came in from SHERMAN'S forces, taken near Macon.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3.—A lot of prisoners came in from STONEMAN'S army. A great many sick were taken out this day; they are soon to be sent to our lines. I hope this is so.

THURSDAY, Aug. 4.—A few prisoners came in and reported that they had met with two train loads of prisoners with flags of truce.

FRIDAY, Aug. 5.—A few prisoners came in; some say the sick are being sent away to our lines, others say the sick have not been sent away.

SATURDAY, Aug. 6.—*A prisoner was killed to-day, but that is a daily occurrence. The guards act more like fiends than human beings.*

SUNDAY, Aug. 7.—A few prisoners came in. It is said the committee previously started to our lines with a petition to our Government.

MONDAY, Aug. 8.—A few prisoners came in from SHERMAN'S army, and report that Atlanta is taken, and that the rebel wagon trains were all captured.

THURSDAY, Aug. 11.—A lot of prisoners from SHERMAN'S army came. The breastwork mentioned turns out to be a kind of stockade.

FRIDAY, Aug. 12.—It is said SHERMAN is fighting, but with what success is not known.

SATURDAY, Aug. 13.—The mortality is said to be greater than at any other period since prisoners have been kept here.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17.—It is now said that an agreement is made, and the work will commence soon. It is hard to believe anything.

FRIDAY, Aug. 19—*It is not unusual for scores to be carried to their final resting-place.* When will the authorities consider our deplorable condition and release us?

TUESDAY, Aug. 23.—A few prisoners from SHERMAN'S army. It is said SHERMAN is reinforced by a portion of GRANT'S army. It is also said that KILPATRICK is making a raid around Macon.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.—A great many rumors about a general exchange, but nothing reliable.

MONDAY, Aug. 29.—Very sickly in camp. A great many die daily. Oh, how desirable it would be if our Government would speedily rescue us from this horrible place.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31.—*It is said 150 die here daily. What awful mortality!* I see no prospect of a change, though it is said our Government has accepted terms of exchange.

FRIDAY, Sept. 2.—I become badly crippled with rheumatism and scurvy—not able to walk.

MONDAY, Sept. 5.—A lot of prisoners from SHERMAN'S army came in. It is said GRANT has badly whipped LEE. Transports are said to be reaching Charleston, loaded with prisoners for exchange.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.—Several thousand prisoners were taken out to-day, and sent on the train toward Macon; it is said and generally accredited they are going to Charleston for general exchange.

MONDAY, Sept. 12.—The sick are being removed to the hospital and the barracks.

TUESDAY, Sept. 13.—We lay in camp all day, and in the evening moved out to the cars (three miles from Andersonville.) We drew our rations and moved out. After going about three miles the cars ran off the track, smashed up some of them, and killed several prisoners and guards.

SATURDAY, Sept. 17.—Seven hundred went out this evening to go to SHERMAN'S army. We are still lying at the south gate, ready to go out.

MONDAY, Sept. 19.—It is said we will go out to-night or to-morrow. A great many are sick in camp and a great many are dying. Hope this woeful scene will soon be ended.

FRIDAY, Sept. 23.—The sick are still dying. Some are being removed to hospital. It looks like if the removal of prisoners had entirely stopped.

SUNDAY, Sept. 25.—The mortality, considering the number here, is greater than at any period, and yet there is but little hope of any change. Our Government have no regard for our woeful, desperate condition.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28.—In the evening, we got orders to leave. We got on the cars a little after dark, and moved off toward Macon, reaching that place about 2 o'clock. At 4, we moved on. I found it a hard ride, as I was quite unwell.

AT SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Sept. 29.—We reached this place about dark. The sick were hauled to the stockades, after being kindly furnished with bread and butter and crackers by a kind lady.

SUNDAY, Oct. 2.—The church bells sound all over the city, reminding us of other days. Would that those glorious days would again return.

TUESDAY, Oct. 4.—It is said that the chief doctor told that an exchange of the sick and wounded would soon take place. We can only wait and hope.

MONDAY, Oct. 10.—This morning's paper speaks about an exchange of sick and wounded. It is said that transports were to leave Fortress Monroe with 10,000 rebels for exchange. We shall anxiously look for the transports.

THURSDAY, Oct. 13.—The sick were all ordered out to-day, but the doctor countermanded the order, as they were too sick to be moved.

MONDAY, Oct. 17.—A Roman priest makes frequent visits in here, and presents clothes, blankets, &c., to the destitute, and does many other things connected with his mission. Others might do likewise.

TUESDAY, Oct. 18.—*Sent my watch out this morning by a darkey, to trade for ten dozen of eggs, which are now selling in camp for $4. Wheat flour is worth 75 cents per pint, butter, $12 per pound; common cow peas, 45 cents per pint; molasses, (sorghum,) $10 per gallon; salt, 5 shillings per pint; potatoes, $3 per dozen; green tea, 50 cents per table-spoonful; black pepper, 25 cents per table-spoonful—the prices mentioned is the amount we have to pay for the articles in United States money—below are the prices in Confederate money. Eggs $16; flour, $8; butter, $46 per pound; cow peas $2 50; molasses, $40.*

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.—The doctor in command is very attentive, prescribing and issuing to the sick; he is also changing the rations to some extent; to-day we got sweet potatoes, turnips, cabbages, pumpkins, &c.

FRIDAY, Oct. 21.—We received wheat bread for the first time, in connection with the usual amount of vegetables. Though under treatment, my scurvied limbs are getting rather worse.

SUNDAY, Oct. 25.—Our vegetables were cut off to-day.

THURSDAY, Oct. 27.—It is said several thousand sick and wounded reb's have reached the point of exchange.

SUNDAY, Oct. 30.—My health little or no better.

MONDAY, Oct. 31.—The French Roman priest called on us, and talked with us of our spiritual and temporal welfare. He seems to take a deep interest in the welfare of all around him.

[This is the last of the diary of this poor soldier. He was removed to Savannah, where he died in the prison hospital Nov. 5.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF SERGT.-MAJOR ALFRED W. LETTEER, SEVENTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, WHO DIED IN HOSPITAL AT SAVANNAH.

WEDNESDAY, July 4.—To day has opened with a pleasant smiling morning as I would wish to see usher in this glorious day if I were at liberty. Everything quiet in the camp. Evening—One of the most terrific thunder storms I ever witnessed visited this part of the country this afternoon. Drew rations this evening at 7 o'clock.

THURSDAY, July 5.—A current report in camp to-day represents that the paroling commences the 7th of this month. The report finds many disciples, but your humble servant does not class himself among them. Drew rations of fresh beef and meal to-night.

THURSDAY, JULY 7.—Some men were sent in this morning that were taken out suspected of being "raiders." No charges were preferred, and no evidence called on, so they were sent back to camp. "MAT. CHASE," one of them, has been heard by one of the detectives to say that he will "drive a knife in my heart" before he leaves the camp. I am on my guard for him and his party of desperadoes, and with my friends will give them a hearty welcome the moment they wish to make an attack.

THURSDAY, July 14.—A great alarm in the rebel camp tals evening, their men all ordered out under arms, orderlies riding about at a breakneck speed, artillery being ranged on the camp, and, in fact, the Johnnies are nearly frightened out of their wits. *I imagine it is done more to show the prisoners their force, and intimidate them against making any demonstration toward an escape;* or they fear a raid being made here by some cavalry.

III.

I am enabled to send you the following list of deaths of prisoners at Andersonville for a period of nearly two months, extending from June 7 to July, 1864. It is complete for the days mentioned, and undoubtedly correct. The list was made at Andersonville, and is the only existing documentary evidence of the death of these prisoners possessed by the Government. H. J. W.

THE CHARNEL HOUSE AT ANDERSONVILLE.

DEATHS JUNE 7, 1864.

W H Church, Co F, 1st Mass Cav—chronic diarrhœa
P Lindsy, Co H, 51st Ill
Wm Betts, Co I, 55th Illinois—chronic diarrhœa
Patrick Calihan, Co A, 11th Ky Cav—scorbutic
Thos Turner, Co B, 16th N Y Cavalry
H Burger, Co A, 120th N Y
L D Sparks, Co D 66th Ind
J F Sanders, Co E, 13th Ky Cav—chronic diarrhœa
Jno Cronkhite, Co K, 22d Michigan
S P Waller, Co G, 21st Wis
S Moore, Co H, 40th N Y
Jas N Dunn, Co I, 99th N Y
L Reese Co I, 116th Ind
N L Barnel, Co M, 2d Mass Cavalry
Corp J C Stanley, Co C, 25th New-York
Corp L Whitmore, Co F 14th Illinois
Edward Adis, Co C, 8th N Y Cavalry
H Walker, Co C, 22d Mich
Thos Calihan, Co H, 14th Penn Cavalry
Wm Moullen, Co A 2d Tenn
S A Thornton, Co H, 1st Tenn Artillery
F E Bates, Co F, 11th Va
Jno Westfall, Co D, 4th Ky
John Parksfield, Co L 1st Va
C Stine, Co K, 4th Kentucky Cavalry
John Callihan, Co B, 1st Del
Jas Miller, Co C, 3d Mich
C Cook, Co D, 4th Mich Cav
N Batcock, Co G, 11th N Y
Samuel Thomas, U S steamer Southfield
Corp W H Smith, Co C 15th United States

DEATHS JUNE 8, 1864.

Corp H Serviere, Co M, 4th N Y Cavalry
Jas Egbert, Co B, 15th N J
Jno Sandford, Co B, 11th Ky Cavalry
F Volt, Co K, 6th Ind Cav
F Stark, Co H, 79th Ill
Sergt Jno Raymond, Co H, 18th Penn Cav
H Hoop, Co I, 2d Md
W Whitney, Co A, 83d Penn
H M Marshall, Co E, 73th Penn—4th diarrh
J McCart, Co B, 2d Tenn
Dan Anderson, Co B, 111th Ohio
Unknown negro, from camp
A Loosman, Co E, 4th Ky Cavalry
J W Bowd, Co G, 38th Ill
Peter Funk, Co C, 73d Penn
A J Kemour, Co H 112th Ill
A Gill, Co B, 3d Vt
C Learch, Co D, 8th Ind Cavalry
L Cl[illegible]s, Co I. 141st Penn
Henry Warden, Co I, 17th Massachusetts
Jno Wicker, Co K, 40th Ky
L Jerand Rood, 24th Ind N Y Battery
A Austin, Co H, 147th N Y
H H Lear, Co C, 21st N Y Cavalry
H Huntly, Co E, 5th Mich Cavalry
Corp L Vogel, Co A, 156th Pennsylvania
J B Hills, Co G, 2d Mass
Corp S Stevens, Co K, 22d Michigan
H P Hamlin, Co M, 2d Mass Cavalry
Wm Ainley, Co E, 3d Penn Cavalry
Wm Bowler, Co M, 1st R I Cavalry
J E Walsh, Co L, 6th Ky Cavalry

DEATHS JUNE 12, 1864.

L Podgers, citizen
H Clane, Co E, 11th Ky
L Brackett, Co C, 23d Mass
J Mellose, Co A, 4th Pa Cav
Patrick Calihan, Co A, 11th Ky Cav—scorbutic
Thos Turner, Co B, 16th N Y Cavalry
H Burger, Co A, 120th N Y
L D Sparks, Co D 66th Ind
J F Sanders, Co E, 13th Ky Cav—chronic diarrhœa
Jno Cronkhite, Co K, 22d Michigan
S P Waller, Co G, 21st Wis
S Moore, Co H, 40th N Y
Jas N Dunn, Co I, 99th N Y
L Reese Co I, 116th Ind
N L Barnel, Co M, 2d Mass Cavalry
Corp J C Stanley, Co C, 25th New-York
John Combs, Co A, 3d Pa Art
D S Brooks, Co H, 79th Pa
J A Cox, Co H, 13th Pa Cav
Corp Oliver, Co D, 42d Ind
Peter Kelly, Co F, 73d Pa
Corp W D Birkel, Co K, 7th Tenn
H H Emerson, Co F, 3d Me
Geo W Hundley, Co C, 4th Ky Cav
H Brown, Co H, 12th N Y Cav
P J Safford, Co H, 24th N Y Battery
M Nicholson, teamster
F L Lewis, Vet Surgeon, 5th Mich Cav
W K Birchfield, Co I, 24 Tenn
Frank Powell, Co H, 18th Pa
John Grush, Co F, 19th Penn Cav
J A Ledford, Co B, 16th Ky
Jas Wilson, Co I, 93d Ohio
Wm Cearms, U S Navy

DEATHS JUNE 13, 1864.

J Blackman, Co K, 5th N J
Sergt J Le Emmert, Co G, 4th Tenn
John Brown, Co B, 125th N Y
D H Reed, Co H, 1st Vt C
Peter Mendler Co I, 1st N Y C
George Thompson, camp, Co K, 16th Mass
Chas Hathaway, 24th N Y Ind Battery
Sergt A G Paisley, Co K, 22d Michigan
Wm Pulham Co E, 1st U S Cavalry
John E Wright, (not corp) Co G, 1st Ky Cavalry
James Arrowood, Co C, 8th Tenn Cav
J Mullugan, Co B, 1st Wis
Sergt Jno O'Neil, Co F, 69th Penn
Thomas Moffit, Co B, 6th Md
E D T Sharp, Co A, 89th Ill
Wm Childers, Co D, 69th Ohio
J Robison, Co H, 9th Md
F P Savage, Co G, 13th I l
G H Woodward, Co D, 3d Penn
M Haugh, Co D, 22d Mich
J F Porter, Co E, 4th N Y
John Hester, Co C, 85th Ill

DEATHS JUNE 14, 1864.

E Wanen, Co H, 65 Indiana
Jno Griffin, Co I, 103d Penn
Milton Sawyer, Co F, 101st Penn
E Trout, Co F, 21st Illinois
G S Richards, Co D, 14th Va
Geo Adkins, Co D, 6th Ind Cavalry
E Warren, Co A, 65th Ind.
John Brownlee, Co I, 7th Ohio Cav—camp.
F Wolf, Co E, 13th Mich—ch diarrhœa
Thos O'Dear, Co F, 75th Ill—camp.
T Rush, Co G, 19th Pa
Chas Bence, Co F, 1-3d Pa—ch diarrhœa.
J S Hudson, Co K, 2d Tenn.—camp.
C W Reed, Co A, 7th Tenn—camp.
J Brooks Co I, 135th Ohio.
Geo Wilcox, Co F, 12th N Y Cav
E Goerlt, Co H, 73d Pa.
W J Row, Co B, 120th N Y—ch diarrhœa
S Israel, Co B, 2d Tenn—anasarca.
Wm Robinson, Co D, 77th Pa—ch diarrhœa.
Jas Clear, Co F, 22d Mich—ch diarrhœa.
Geo Crocker, Co A, 1st Ohio Artillery.
Sergt W Ralston Co C, 89th Ohio
J B Cockerton, Co K, 2d Tenn.
J Carnahan Co I, 79th Ill
F [illegible] N Y
J Stewart, Co C, 55th N Y
J Boomer, 3d N Y Battery
Sergt J Kelly, 1st N Y Cavalry
W Barger, Co B, 1st Tenn
Corp D Abbey, Co H, [illegible] N Y
H Sloop, Co C, 83d Penn
C W Alford, Co C, 73d O
S R Wingrove, Co F, 15th Ind
Sergt J S Greenwood, Co D, 2d N Y Cavalry
W Helmpack, Co G, 116th Pa
R Imhoff, Co G, 2d N Y Cav
J Spalding, Co E, 2d Mass
J Hart, Co H, 81st Penn
C Scadmus, Co A, 48th N Y
E Buckhart, Co F, 27th Ind
John Garrigan, Co L, 9th Tennessee
Corp'l Morris, Co E, 2d Tenn
Wm Mellon, Co H, 19th Pa Cavalry
W McCumber, Co I, 85th N Y
R Stephans, Co D, 2d Tenn
W V Rinkard, Co B, 33d O
T Harreby, Co D, 16th U S
W H Fountain, Co A, 14th Wisconsin
J Smith, Co E, 13th Tenn Cavalry
M McAtee, teamster
H Ames, Co A, 35th Mass
J Clusterman, Co I, 16th Ill Cavalry
Corp A Lang, Co F, 85th N Y
Corp A Crawford, Co B, 13th Tennessee Cavalry
J C Massie, Co A, 83d Ohio
J Rolland, Co G, 6th Mich
Wm Burnham, Co K, 1st Ohio Artillery
A B Cox, Co I, 6th Ky Cav
Sergt J Wales, Co D, 8th Ind Cav
J F Dumas, Co H, 2d Ohio
Alex Gunn, Co D, 4th Penn Cavalry

DEATHS JUNE 15.

G B Armstrong, Co C, 1st Virginia
J Menix, Co D, 45th Ky.
W J Botkin, Co F, 45th Ohio.
J E Boyd, Co B, 84th Ill.
J Pitman, Co E, 26th Iowa.
Jas Callity, Co H, 1st Vermont Cav
Wm Crandall, Co A, 93d Ill.
N. Miller, died in camp, Co M, 2d Ill.
W Burger, Co B, 2d Tenn.
H Tyant, Co G, 103d Penn.
J Pope, Co. D, 7th Tenn.
Sergt E D Harris, Co I, 99th Ohio.
Corpl F Hartney, Co B, 39th Illinois.
Wm Tippery, Co K, 5th Iowa.
J Mulholland, Co K, 161st Penn.
P. Bloss, Co A, 21st Ill.
J McGavern, Co K, 32d Mass.
D Lyons Co K, 1st N J.
T Holland, Co I, 17th Mass.
A Carter, died in camp, Co E, 146th N Y.
Sergt L Asterthal, Co C, 73d New-York.
John Foley, Co E, 19th Me
A Hammer, Co B, 9th Ky.
J W Thomas, Co I, 56th Mass
J C Robertson, Co F, 10th Mo
Corpl H N Bray, Co H, 9th Ky.
A E Hafford, Co C, 125th Ohio.

DEATHS, JUNE 25, 1864.

A Moore, Co I, schr *Anna*
N M Bigler, Co B, 2d U S Cav
J A Stutter, Co B, 36 Va Cav
S Fandish, Co A, 1st Ill Art
Geo Blake, Co I, 10th N Y
Benj St Clair, citizen teamster
Jno Scholl, Co D, 54th New-York
C Att, Co D, 51st Ohio
H Earl, Co H, 174th N Y
Jno Meadow, Co E, 6th U S Cav
W F Hosford, 24th N Y Bat
J Carlisle, Co I, 6th Ky Cav
J W Stafford, Co I, 6th Ind Cav
F Lewis, Co G, 2d Mass Art
Jno G Diggs, Co C, 2d East Tenn
H Helm, Co C, 50th Penn
Corp B F Boomer Co I, 10th Wis
Jno McDonnal, U S gunboat *Tahoma*
Jno Thompson, Co L, 16th Ill Cav
W F Emsley Co H, 2d N Y cav
R Crouse, Co A, 141st Penn
C H Morgan, Co H, 27th Mass
Wm L Foy, Co H, 123d Ohio
E Barret, Co I, 4 d Ind
Chas Pierce, Co F, 73d N Y
M Quinlan, U S Navy
P Smith, Co G, M M B.
B F Manning, teamster.
C T Powellson, Co I, 10th Va.
J Brannigan, Co D, 18th U S.

DEATHS, JUNE 26, 1864.

R Jones, Co B, 99th N Y
Wm Ward, Co M, 16th Ill C
J Schmidt, Co B, 1st Md B
Sergt J H Henson, Co B, 9th Ky
E A Hawn, Co B, 3d Tenn
Sergt G Bratts, Co G, 21st O
Jas Murry, Co F, 67th Pa
H Helderich, Co I, 1st Md
M Donolon, Co I, 2d U S C
A Wilson, 8th Tenn Cav
Wm Benhart, Co H, 16th Ill Cavalry
C Knudson, Co E, 15th Wis
Wm O'Bannon, Co B, 11th Ky Cavalry
W Mackin, Co K, 7th Tenn Cavalry
Wm Grogan, Co B, 66th Ill
S H Sinnerhohn, Co K, 19th Illinois
Corp A J Martin, Co E, 14th Penn Cavalry
J K Ireit, Co F, 1st Ala C
E Sanlay, Co E, 9th N H
R Francisco, Co B, 7th Tenn Cavalry
C Smith, Co F, 1st Mich H A
Corp J Morris, Co A, 19th Tennessee Cavalry
Corp Jno O'Brien, Co K, 37th Mass
B Hollands, Co E, 115th N Y
B Moneghan, Co D, 34th Ind
K Fife, Co K, 11th I l
L Otter, Co B, 4th Ky
P Henry, Co F, 1st Ala Cav
Thos Taylor, Co G, 2d Mass C
J Moss, Co A, 2d Tenn
P Atkinson, Co C, 22d Mich
— Shuster, Co C, 54th N Y
F N Keys, Co F, 11th Ky
D Sulka, Co D, 4th Mis
H Brown, Co C, 2d N Y
Thos L Childers, Co G, 2d Tenn
J Warden, Co B, 44th Ind
Eugene Church, Co S, 2d Ohio
Jno Southworth, Co E, 19th Mass
H Foster, Co B, 1st N Y Cav
J Mullen Co K, 55th Ohio
Thos Ingalls, Co C, 58th N Y
Jas Davenport, Co I, 7th New-Jersey
E W Stephens, Co L, 1st Conn Cav
W Kitchener, Co H, 13th Tenn
Geo L Floyd, Co H 2d Mass Art
L Flay, Co G, 26th Penn
J Briggs, Co E, 6th Mich
1st Sergt J M Fenton, Co I, 55th Ohio
F Steinthal Co D, 5th Ind Cav
Corpl A Foster, Co K, 6th Maine
Sergt Jas Bisel, Co D, 19th Penn Cav
B Kerr, Co L, 2d N Y Cav
P Grey, Co A, 3d Va
Jno Moe, Co I, 130th N Y

DEATHS JUNE 27, 1864.

W Hulet, Co I., 22d N Y Cav
J Spitk, Co H, 1st R I
J Forney, Co G, 92d Ill
H Reed, Co G, 69th Ill
J Pare, Co G, 183d Penn
Thos Jones, Co I, 16th Ill Cav
Jas S Lowery, Co A, 140th N Y
Jno Cerdannon, Co D, 8th Va
H H Stanton, Co E, 22d N Y Cav
J D Graham, Co D, 7th Tenn Cav
P Lee, Co A, 2d N Y Art
H J Hellenbeck, Co G, 120th N Y
L Black, Co A, 87th N Y
C Sampson, Co D, 89th Ohio
A Jones, Co E, 6th Mich Art
Jno Buckley, Co G, 1st N J
Sergt J Combston, Co C, 4th Ohio Cav
A H Thorp, Co A, 22d Ill
N J Carter, U S gunboat *Montgomery*
A Moore, seaman, schr *Anna*
Corpl Palmer, Co F, 15th N Y
Jno Gibson, Co L, 6th Ky Cav
C White, Co H, 1st Ky Cav

DEATHS, JUNE 28, 1864.

A E Perkins, Co A, 89th Ill
J Baughfman, Co C, 38th Ohio
F J Feagn, Co H, 2nd Md
E Warner, Co E, 1st Conn Cavalry
Sergt J Kent, Co F, 5th Pa
Wm Thompson, Co G, 1st United States
E Knabe, Co C, 4-th N Y
P Hartnat, Co C, 21st Ill
John Anderson, Co I, 19th Maine
Corp L C Harda, Co E, 92d Ohio
J Mush, Co D, 68th Ind
C Rudolin, Co H, 120th N Y
Mahrown, Co G, 14th Penn Cavalry
John Preston, U S., Marine Corps
S Ivry, Co D, 7th Conn
S Tompon, Co F, 12th N Y Cavalry
Jas Gordon, Co D, 6th Mich
C Hacket, Co F, 12th N Y Cavalry
J W Wright, Co C, 35th Ill
A Satterthwait, Co D, 2d Md
J Zett, Co E, 22d Mich
Bugler S E Bowermaster, Co D, 3d Va
J Farewell, Co E, 81st Me
— Humphrey, C, 3d Ind Cav

DEATHS JUNE 29, 1864.

R B Dan, Co B, 101st Penn
James Andrews, Co C, 2d Tenn
E Cooper, Co A, 1st Tenn
L M Harrington, Co A, 112th Ill
Stephen Utter, Co B, 1st N J Art
L Tiser, Co B, 145th Penn
James Smith, Co F, 2d N C
Sergt F Merrill, Co F, 98th Ill
Peter Stults, Co F, 45th Ohio
M A Klusen, Co L, 14th Penn Cav
D J Grandine, Co E, 111th N Y
A Brown, Co D, 55th Mass
H Hall, Co F, 3d Tenn
John S Cossins, 91st N Y Battery
Sergt Joseph Crempter, Co F, 14th N Y Cav
J Patry, Co G, 8th Va
J Morehead, Co E, 9th Ill
J Shaw, Co K, 99th Ill
J Able, Co F, 5th Penn
M Rehoe, Co C, 11th Va
J Spitk, Co H, 1st R I
J Forney, Co G, 92d Ill
H Reed, Co G, 69th Ill
J Pare, Co G, 183d Penn
Thos Jones, Co I, 16th Ill Cav
Jas S Lowery, Co A, 140th N Y
Jno Cerdannon, Co D, 8th Va
H H Stanton, Co E, 22d N Y Cav
J D Graham, Co D, 7th Tenn Cav
P Lee, Co A, 2d N Y Art
H J Hellenbeck, Co G, 120th N Y
L Black, Co A, 87th N Y
C Sampson, Co D, 89th Ohio
A Jones, Co E, 6th Mich Art
Jno Buckley, Co G, 1st N J
Sergt J Combston, Co C, 4th Ohio Cav
A H Thorp, Co A, 22d Ill
N J Carter, U S gunboat *Montgomery*
A Moore, seaman, schr *Anna*
Corpl Palmer, Co F, 15th N Y
Jno Gibson, Co L, 6th Ky Cav
C White, Co H, 1st Ky Cav

DEATHS JUNE 30, 1864.

Corp Isaac Hurles, 12th O V I
Unknown
R Boyce, Co M, 6th U S C
B Davis, 23d Ohio Battery
F Caswell, Co H, 9th Vt
E C Drake, Co E, 57th Mass
Geo Hart, Co K, 16th Ill C
G W Lane, Co C, 58th N Y
Wm Jeffries, Co A, 1st Ky C
Tiernmish, Co C, 93d Ohio
O Brems, Co E, 15th Wis
F Miller, Co A, 4th Ohio C
H

Unknown
O Geer, Co F, 9th Minn
D Smith, Co C, 7th Ohio
S Hine, Co A, 68th Ind
B Mahen, Co L, 81st Ohio
F Gorman Co B, 6th Texas
S Cummings, Co A, 21st Wis
A W Allen, Co M, 14th N Y H Arty
Jas Burns, Co F, 103d Penn
N P Elliott, Co D, 11th Penn Reserves
A Rossau, Co I, 2d Mich
J Weir, Co B, 1st Tenn Cav
W Selth, Co D, 1st E Tenn
M G Burns, Co B, 111th Ohio
Robert Empoy, Co E, 2d Mass
A Wendlarby, Co G, 5th Mich
L P Pettis, Co F, 10th N Y
H H Lanning, Co H, 22d Mich

DEATHS JULY 15, 1864.

P B Swoppora, Co A, 4th Tennessee
J H Vamst Co B, 14th N Y Heavy Artillery
Wm Anglon, Co A, 7th Tenn Cavalry
C Verrell, Co G, 22d Maine
Jno Walser, Co D, 15th N Y Heavy Artillery
H Degert, Co N, 15th Penn Cavalry
J W Blair, Co C, 27th Mass
M Gillen, Co E, 107th N Y
Theo Levelle, Co D, 4th Ky
F Kerkney, Co F, 18th N Y
L Halbert, Co D, 1st N Y
Sergt H Neil, Co F, 9th Michigan
P Christenson, Co B, 15th Massachusetts
Jno Pensteel, Co H 27th Ill
A D Bailey, Co C, 7th N H
Theo Aaron Co B, 3d N J
Jas Hanchby, U S Navy
J W Aiken, Co H, 85th N Y
Sergt E Facey, Co K, 85th New-York
C Bensen, Co M, 2d N Y Cavalry

DEATHS JULY 16, 1864.

Mink H, Co A, 3d Penn Art
Corp J Tyler, Co A, 19th Wis
Chas Ellis, Co B, 29th Ohio
P Wallace, Co B, 57th Mass
Chas Went, Co B, 7th Wis
S C Hight, Co H, 85th Pennsylvania
A Tush Co B, 4th N H
Ed Waterhouse, Co I, 9th N York
A Stohohn, Co A, 11th Vt Art
G B Maintree, Co I, 18th Massachusetts
W D Woodruff, Co B, 102d Penn
J D Adams, Co I, 1st Ky Cav
J Parker, Co F, 16th N York Cavalry
C Mank, Co E, 80th Indiana
Wm Hudson, Co G, 74th Ohio
A Murry, Co C, 118th N Y
Sergt D Grummon, Co K, 21st Wisconsin
Corp Wilson Lile, Co F, 33d Ohio
Geo Walt, Co G, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry
O Carron Co H, 8th Ill
W K Hagues, Co G, 6th N Y Heavy Artillery
A Newman, Co B, 1st Virginia Cavalry
A B Taylor, Co H, 5th N H
Sergt E P Stander, Co H, 17th Mass
S Lee, Co A, 1st Ky Cav
C Hadle, Co fifteen
T Rogers, Co C, 51st Ohio

DEATHS JULY 17, 1864.

Benj Couch, Co H, 5th Pa.
J Hobens Co A, 11th N H
John Crawford, Camp, Co B, 2d N Y
F M Bailey, Co G, 40th Ky
W Pavey, Co A, 53d Ind
Jos Rattenboone, Co K, 3d N Y Ar
N W Pickham, Co H, 1st Me Art
C Wolverton, Co B, 6th Mich Art
L Hodges, schr Morman,
John Hughs, Co A, 11th Pa.
Geo Wilkerson, Co M, 15th N Y Art.
Corp A Martin, Co F, 12th N Y Art
J Brinton, Camp, C, 157th Penn
H G Hall, Camp, Co K, 1st Conn
H Davis, Co F, 12th N J
S Hamter, Camp, Co A, 53d Penn
A Butts, Camp, Co C, 11th N Y
B F Bachaidor, 24th N Y Bat.
G Leonard, Camp, Co G, 45th Penn.
Unknown, Camp, Co E, 164th N Y
J Moyar,
Chas L Flanders, Co E, 1st Mass.
Jno Cerris, Camp, Co E, 5th N Y
D Fischer, Camp, Co C, 32d Indiana
Unknown
G Russell, Camp, 27th Mass
Chas Newkirk, Co F, 45th N W
R Sevelr Co C, 40th N Y
A Williams, Co E, 3d Iowa Cav
Lewis Rummer, Co A 15th Va.

DEATHS JULY 18, 1864.

Corp M Laty, Co C, 14th Ohio
D Reed, Co C, 27th Illinois
Jno Slye, Co E, 14th Ohio
E H Thatcher, Co F, 4th Mich Cavalry
D Johnson, Co I, 45th Penn
H Cowden, Co A, 14th U S
N S Jackson, Co C, 17th Massachusetts
Unknown
W Shoop, Co G, 1st Wis
J Smith, Co B, 5th N Y Cav
S J Harvey, Co G, 2d Mass Artillery
H Hagden, Co G, 50th Indiana
Jno Hart, Co G, 28th Mass
Thos Cordin, Co F, 2d N Y Cavalry
H Jennings, Co G, 17th Penn
Corp J B Pickett, Co F, 1st Wis
Geo Montag, Co B, 39th N Y
H Deer, Co M, 4th Penn Cavalry
C Hiling, Co B, 7th N Y
E Kerr Citizen Teamster
P McCord, Co G, 16th Conn
J Brust, Co K, 16th Mich
E F Simpson, Co G, 6th Mich Artillery
S Mi ha, Co I, 3d Ind Cav
A Stover, Co C, 11th Penn Cavalry
F M Iler, Co D, 182d N Y
J Smith, Co I, 14th Conn
H Haverstugh, Co E, 66th N Y
C Shutrz, Co B, 5th Mich
Jno Heeman, Co F, 14th Penn Cavalry
Perr. Ellis, Co I, 176th N Y
E Swaat, Co F, 2d N Y
M A Strauch, Co B, 11th Penn
Jno McDonald, U S Navy
Thos O Connell, Co B, 72d N Y
Geo Bradly, Co B, 17th Mich

Wm Dyer, Co B, 17th Mich
Sgt TA Cox, Co A, 3d Va C
Geo Hillman, Co B, 86th N Y
M Alexander, Co F, 1st Penn Cav
Corp R Phillips, Co B, 85th N Y
A Wolf, Co C, 10th Penn
T M Chase, Co G, 72d Penn
I Stephenson, Co G, 1st Va
Richd Gould, Co D, 61st N Y
K McIntire, Co I, 3d N J
M Crosby, 24th N Y Batty
G Whitson, Co K, 77th Ohio
Jno Coombs, Co B, 7th N H
R Gibson, Co H, 40th Ohio
F Barton, Co A, 13th Tenn Cav
W Titus, Co D, 17th Penn
J W Byrom, Co C, 11th Tenn Cav
W A Smith, Co F, 4th Me

H Cole, Co H, 9th Vt
J Stubbs, Co L, 9th Mich Cavalry
L Amey, Co K, 1st N J
T J Roney, Co E, 15th N Y
J W Geevere, Co B, 60th O
L Grey, Co F, 12th Tenn
Jno Walser, Co D, 15th N Y Heavy Artillery
J Randall, Co F, 2d Mass
D Brockhton, Co K, 7th Int Cavalry
M Sheldon, Co B, 7th N Y Heavy Artillery
J Laffe, Co E, 2d Ohio
H Clark, Co D, 5th Pa Cav
Chas Davidson, Co M, 19th Penn
Unknown
Sergt E Hunter, 27th N Y Infantry
J Bricker, Co C, 6th Ind
J Bowers, Co I, 10th N Y
N Taylor, Co D, 37th Mass
Sergt H Lanning, Co L, 13th Penn Cavalry
W Bush, Co E, 16th U S
J Vanflaughton, Co C, 24th New-York
Smith, Co C, 9th N Y Cav
R Endroner, Co F, 74th Ill

J Taylor, Camp, Co D, 13th Tenn
Benj Bachelder, Co C, 16th Ohio
A Cartney, Co E, 22d Mich
H Van Duzen, Co M, 24th N Y Cav.
C R Ferman, Camp, Co H, 5th Va
J Reed, Co B, 12th Va.
R L Dyson, Co D, 14th U S
E H Meeker, Co H, 15th Pa.
Harris Ransom, Camp, Co I, 14th La.
C Willis, Camp, Co K, 16th Ill Cav
F Kemp, Camp, Co A, 103d Penn
L F Smith, Camp, Co C, 13th N Y
Wm Tidd, Co K, 103d Penn.
B Hall, Camp, Co F, 105th Penn
W Broderick, U S Navy
Sergt S A Curtis, Co L, 1st N J Cav
Wm Baker, Co F, 10 d Pa.
J Jullett, Co H, 7th Ohio.
F Brannock, Co C, 3d Mich.
J meiser, Co D, 103d Pa.
Jno McKid, Co H, 14th Pa.
A Emmons, Co K, 7th N H.
Corp L Honsinger, Co C, 7th Mich Cav.
E B Helasky, Co L, 1st Me.
Sergt J C Arthur, Co A, 5th Ohio.
Sergt W L Gor'on, Co H, 2d Mass H Art.
S Jackson, Co K 1st Mass
J M Hunt, Co D, 19th Pa.
B Lan, Co E, 90th Penn
Sergt J C Dudley, Co C, 15th N Y Cav.
J Master, Co A, 13th Ohio
S S Rowel, Co H, 9th N Y.
C Schneider, Co H, 24th Ill.
Unknown.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!

GREAT CLEARING SALE
AT
DAVIDSON'S,
284 — BOWERY — 284
CLOAK STORE.

Must be closed FIRST OF JANUARY, previous to
EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS and IMPROVEMENTS.
When it will be reopened, along with the adjoining premises, No 284½,
under the firm of
DAVIDSON BROTHERS,
forming one of the
HANDSOMEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY

Stock now on hand will be sold at the following sweeping reduction

SACQUES! SACQUES!! SACQUES!!!
Sacques worth $12 00 selling at $ 9.50.
Sacques worth $15 00 selling at $11.00.
Sacques worth $20 00 selling at $15.50.
Sacques worth $30.00 selling at $22.50.

CIRCULARS! CIRCULARS!! CIRCULARS!!!
Circulars worth $14.00 selling at $10 00.
Circulars worth $18 00 selling at $13 00.
Circulars worth $25 00 selling at $18.50.
Circulars worth $35 00 selling at $27 00.

BASQUES! BASQUES!! BASQUES!!!
Basques worth $16.50 selling at $12.00.
Basques worth $20.00 selling at $15.50.
Basques worth $30.00 selling at $22 50.

ESQUIMAUX AND MOSCOW BEAVERS,
in Basques, Circulars, and Sacques,
VERY LOW.

Mohair Back Silk Velvet, $8.50.
Lyons All Silk Velvet, $14.00—worth $20.00.

SHAWLS!
WOOL and BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.
BLACK SILK FOR DRESSES.
AT LAST YEAR'S
PRICES.

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
in great variety.
C. A. DAVIDSON,
No. 284 BOWERY.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICE
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. GRAND STREET.)
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS, DE LAINES, REPS, &c., &c.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 48 CATHARINE STREET.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
UNDERGARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety

CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
large assortment at retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES!!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And Nos. 47 and 48 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.)
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.
A large assortment at retail.
Also at stores No. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS,
STAIR CARPETINGS, RUGS, MATS,
Rods, &c., &c.,—a large assortment. Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Lace Curtains, Draperies, Tassels, Window SHADES and Fixtures, in great variety.
AT REDUCED PRICES!!!
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos 461 to 467 Broadway, (cor. Grand-st.,)
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
including several lots of choice Paris silks, for evening wear.
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and Nos 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Nos 461 to 467 Broadway, (cor. Grand-st.,)
manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.
ALSO,
a large quantity of French and English manufactured cloaks, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT KINZEY'S EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
GREAT BARGAINS.
$40,000 WORTH OF
RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, AND FANCY ARTICLES,
AT ABOUT 50c. ON THE DOLLAR
CLARK'S BEST 200-YARD SPOOL COTTON, 11c.
WILLIMANTIC BEST, 200 YARDS, 9c.
JOB LOT OF CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON, 5c.
10,000 PAPERS NEEDLES, 3c., 4c. PAPER.
10,000 CARDS HOOKS AND EYES, 2c.
30,000 PAIRS GLOVES 12,000 SCARFS
OF EVERY DESCRIP- FOR LADIES, MISSES, TION, IN SILK, CLOTH, GENTS, AND BOYS, IN BERLIN, KID, RING- SILK, CASHMERE, AN- WOOD, BUCKSKIN, ME- GOLA, MERINO, ZEPH- RINO, &c., FOR LADIES, YR, AND CHENILLE, GENTS, MISSES, AND ABOUT HALF PRICE, BOYS, COMMENCING FROM 18c. TO $4.
AT 10c. PAIR to $3
CHEAP LOTS OF LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
AN IMPORTER'S STOCK OF FINE FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS TO BE CLOSED OUT AT ABOUT 25c. ON THE DOLLAR, AS THE IMPORTERS MUST REMIT TO EUROPE.
MANY OF THE GOODS ARE OUT OF MY LINE OF TRADE, BUT THE PRICE WILL SELL THEM.
AMONG THE LOT IS FINE FRENCH GILT SCARF SHAWL, AND BREASTPINS, 16c., 25c., 40c., 50c. LADIES' AND GENTS' CHAINS, 1c., 26c., 40., 54c. FINE JET, GILT, AND BONE EARRINGS 2c., 5c. ALSO, STUDS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, PENCILS, AND CASES. ALSO, FINE SETS OF COMBS, ALL STYLES.
ALSO, AMONG THE LOT IS 20,000 DOZEN RICH DRESS AND CLOAK BUTTONS, 5c., DOZEN UP. ALSO, 1,500 FINE FRENCH PORTMONNAIES. CHEAP LOTS OF RIBBONS, VELVETS AND TRIMMINGS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS, FROM $1 UP.
SHETLAND WOOL NUBIAS, 50c. UP.
3,000 WOOL HOODS, 25c. UP.
10,000 PAIRS WOOL HOSE,
CLOSING AT 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 35c., 40c., and 50c
2,000 PAIRS GENTS WOOL HALF-HOSE, 26c.
8,000 PAIRS OF HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS, CLOSING OUT VERY LOW, WITH QUANTITIES OF OTHER GOODS CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
LOTS OF MATERIALS FOR DRESSING DOLLS.
WM. KINZEY,
NO. 221 AND 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
between 21st and 22d sts.

DAMASK CLOTHS
of the newest designs, from two to six yards long, with
NAPKINS
to match.
"AT RETAIL," FOR LOW PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America.
Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS.
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st., New-York

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
Consisting of
Thread Lace Veils, Coiffeurs and Barbes.
Thread and Guipure Laces.
Real Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Thread and Guipure Lace Collars and Sets.
Valenciennes Laces, and Collars and Sets
Valenciennes Handkerchiefs, 2s and upward.
Fine hord red and Hem-stitch Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Together with a splendid assortment of every article in laces and embroideries, all of which have been reduced much below gold valuation.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 439 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LYONS VELVET
BASQUES,
SACQUES
AND MANTILLAS,
at CAREY'S,
No 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. St.eet & Co.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858 INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.
Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate for the approaching
HOLIDAYS,
for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please serious people, antiquarians, virtuosos and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT (858) BROADWAY.
Just opened, unique French fans at very price. Chinese ditto; Bird fans; Shakers' fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.
Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.

CHARLOTTE G SMITH
HAS RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CLOAKS, DECIDEDLY NEW, ALSO OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS—MISSES AND CHILDREN'S EMPRESS SUITS—LADIES' BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS—No. 1,142 BROADWAY, CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.

MILLINERY.

M. T. HIGGINS,
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
AND
NEW BONNET ROOM,
NEW BONNET ROOM,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
No 126 SIXTH-AV. (two doors from 10th-st.)
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 12 DOLLARS
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 15 DOLLARS
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 20 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 25 DOLLARS.

BIGGINS' ORIGIN OF THE BONNET.

As Love through Olympus was tripping one day,
He stole to where Ceres unconsciously lay,
And robbing her sheaf of its choicest gems,
He tastefully plaited their golden stems
Then borrowing from Flora the prettiest flowers,
Just such as she bears in her sunniest hours,
He wove them with skill through the glittering corn,
Having previously bathed them in dews of the morn,
Over all them he cast a light gossamer cloud,
Their beauties to heighten and not to enshroud;
"And now to complete it," he joyously sings,
"A piece from the rainbow I'll have for the strings,"
'Twas done. He flew quickly to Venus' bed,
And placed his bright work on her beautiful head.
So lovely she looked, all the gods stood amazed.
Some smiled, some envied, but all of them praised.
Then Jove, summoning Mercury swift to his side,
"Come, name me this head-dress," he playfully cried,
Puzzled Mercury paused, then placed his hands on it,
Saying: "By Jupiter's mandate, I call these a Bonnet.
Thus was it that Olympus first witnessed the birth
Of the loveliest gift e'er bestowed upon earth.
Bonnets since then have become quite a passion
Been remodeled and changed by caprice on Fashion;
Through all their varieties one leads the way,
'Tis Higgins of this city for style and display;
A splendid assortment is always in view
At his Mammoth Establishment, Sixth-avenue,
On the number 'tis well your attention to fix,
Bear well then in mind, it is One-Twenty-Six

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS and TURBANS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS and TURBANS.
THE LARGEST VARIETY IN THE CITY.
ALL SIZES, SHAPES AND STYLES.
FROM FIVE DOLLARS EACH UPWARD.
M. T. HIGGINS'
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
No. 126 6th-av., two doors from 10th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY experienced domestics, Protestants and others, as cooks and laundresses, efficient nurses, capable of taking entire charge of young infants, experienced waitresses and housemaids, references by special permission to the first families in Brooklyn. MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., (A. A. Low's building,) opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of soups and meat, game and pastry; is an excellent bread baker; the best city reference can be given, having lived sixteen years at the last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 26th-st., southeast cor of 7th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable Protestant young woman, with undoubted references, as laundress or cook and laundress; is a good cook and baker; excellent laundress; can wash and iron, crimp and flute ladies' fineries in best style. Call at No 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress, would take charge of grown children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; has good city reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 123 4th-av., near 12th-st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook, who understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist with the washing if required; the best of city refrence can be given. Call at No. 120 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A MOST competent person, who thoroughly understands her business; has lived with the best families; is an excellent baker; has the best of reference. Call at No. 290½ 6th-av., near 19th st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a smart capable girl; neat, willing and respectful; a good plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer; economical and highly recommended. Apply at No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL HOUSE servant, by a neat, willing and obliging young girl, is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, highly recommended, and will hire at moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress by a person who understands her business thoroughly—French fluting, doing up fine muslins, &c.; is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING OR general housework, by a smart, capable girl, will be found to be an excellent washer and ironer and neat, economical and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A WHEELER & WILSON OPerator, places in private families, to go out by the day to make boys' clothes and shirts. Address Mrs. GAINES, No 282 Mulberry-st. Can be seen from 7 to 8 o'clock, any night.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl of experience, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and assist with children; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No 43 West 31st-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A good situation for an excellent cook, whom she can recommend highly, and in whose service she is at present. Apply from 11 to 1 o'clock at No. 11 Lexington-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS seamstress, can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to assist with the chamberwork, would go to the country. Call at No 78 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron; a steady place preferred to high wages; city reference. Can be seen till suited at No 99 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman with good city references, as cook and to do washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Call for two days at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in washing, or the care of children and to do plain sewing; city references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; also understands all kinds of pastry and jellies; city reference. Apply at No. 63 West 30th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, as first-class cook, excellent baker; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable English woman, as first class cook, an excellent baker, thoroughly competent in all its branches; good reference. Can be engaged, at No. 20 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do the general housework of a small family, or chamberwork and walting; city references. Call at No 41 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION AS nurse, embroiders neatly, kind to children, would wash for a lady, and make herself generally useful; wages, $6. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS, a situation in the city or country; or as thorough chambermaid, assists with the washing; wages $8. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, in city or country, good city recommendations. Call at, or address, for two days, No 1,193 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD MEAT and pastry cook, would do some washing; no objection to the country; excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; will do the housework. Apply at No. 46 West 41st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT girl a situation as laundress, in the city or country; has good reference. Call at No. 128 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A SITUAtion in cook, or do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; she perfectly understands her business, and has the best of city reference. Call at No 262 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook, can give the best of reference. Call for two days, at No. 5 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, A good washer and ironer, in a private family. the best of city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 110 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK BY THE day, to cut and make boy's clothes, also, cloaks, sacks, and dressing gowns, &c. Address Mrs. A. E. WISE, No. 231 East 58th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as nurse; is fully competent of taking charge of a baby; best city reference. Call at No 416 5th-av., between 36th and 36½ sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant German woman a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; she understands dress-making. Apply at No. 63 5th-av., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or nurse; has good reference; is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; none but a small private family need apply. To be seen for two days at No. 13 27th-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 50 West 30th st., between Broadway and 6th av

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH woman as cook, washer and ironer, or assist in washing, for city or country; has reference. Call at No 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as good, plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; good references. Call for two days at No. 125 West 27th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as seamstress; understands the use of sewing machine and has good city recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

ALL FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES, in city or country, who want honest, reliable and trustworthy female servants can come to the oldest established and largest employment house in this country corner of 6th-av. and 11th st., where they can find a full supply, thoroughly qualified to perform all the different duties Also male help of all kinds

COLORED DOMESTICS FROM THE South, and experienced Northern servants, can be obtained at the Freedmen's Employment Bureau, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

MRS. WHITFIELD, FORMERLY OF the Church Home, No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., is supplying families in city and country with cooks and reliable servants for every kind of housework.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WANTS some more engagements by the day. Call at No. 869 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT single man, as coachman, in city or country; he fully understands it in every respect; has excellent reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman, single, as coachman and groom and to make himself generally useful or as porter for the city or country; good references. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom in a private family; best of city reference. Address J. K., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, or can be seen at the opera livery stables, Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable, well-educated German man, to be generally useful; is a first-rate gardener, a careful driver and a good groom, willing to work, salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of city reference. Call or address J. S., at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, just out of business for himself, as clerk in a wholesale house, is competent to take charge of a business; references given. Address W. A., Box 346 West 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE house by a young man, 18 years of age, resides with his parents; writes a good hand, and is correct with figures. Address W., Box No. 46 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST AND obliging man as waiter or coachman; has good reference. Address, for two days, T. H., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, an English man, a good driver, and understands the care of horses. Address D. S., Box No. 323 Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY an Englishman in a private family; best of city references. Call on or address B. C., No. 79 Bleecker-st., Mr Lowden's saddlery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom, can produce the best of city reference, can be seen for two days at Mr. STILLING'S harness store, No. 1,168 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (ENGLISH,) A situation as coachman, good reference. Address A. Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

PETROLEUM OIL COMPANIES ARE informed that two young men, aged nearly 19 and 22, are desirous of obtaining clerkships; they possess ability, utility, integrity and recommendation. Address fully at pleasure, W. and J. A., No. 308 8th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, ENGlish, Scotch or French preferred, to take charge of a child five years old; she must be a thorough seamstress, and willing to make herself generally useful; none others need apply. unexceptionable references required. Call at No. 17 Great Jones-st., this day, between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY, FROM 15 TO 18, who writes a fair, easy hand, and can come well recommended; one who resides in the city with his parents preferred. Address or call upon JOHN G. BROUGHTON, No. 13 Bible House, Astor place

WANTED—A COACHMAN; NONE NEED APply unless they are fully competent and can bring first-class city references. Apply to STRATTON & ARTHUR, No. 113 Broad-st., up stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE OR FOUR carpenters to set partitions, also, two laborers. Inquire at Tontine Saloon, corner of Broadway and Howard-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS a good cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply, with reference, at No. 139 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT YOUNG man, to canvass the grocery and drug trade of the city, for an article in general use; references required. Direct L. M. C., Box No. 3,139 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen from the Bancroit House, night of the 24th inst., the following jewelry
1 lady's coral breastpin;
1 lady's gold hunting-case watch and chain, with charms attached;
1 pair lady's heavy gold and black enameled bracelets;
1 lady's pin, cameo head, set in gold;
1 lady's pin, carbuncle, set in gold;
1 lady's pin, garnet and pearl;
1 seal-ring, marked M;
Sleeve-buttons, studs, lockets, and other small articles.
The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, or a proportionate amount for any part of it.
Pawnbrokers are cautioned
S. ADAMS, Bancroit House.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY NIGHT, between 81st and 125th sts., east of 3d-av., one box containing 12 pairs boys' BOOTS, marked on one end "Lorers." The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it or sending word to JAS. WOOD'S drug-store, corner of 121st st. and 3d-av., Harlem.

BROKE ADRIFT—ON FRIDAY LAST, AT 10½ P. M., from foot of Jackson-st., East River, a crib of oak timber, containing 21 logs. A suitable reward will be paid to any person giving information of its whereabouts.
W. R. TAYLOR,
Nos. 381 and 382 South-st., New-York.

LOST—BETWEEN FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL AND Stewart's a pair of gold-bowed lady's SPECTACLES, in a morocco case. The finder shall be liberally rewarded by leaving them at No. 242 5th-av.

LOST OR EXCHANGED—ON FRIDAY, AT Ringwood, on the Hudson River Railroad, a CARPET BAG. The one taken in exchange can be had at No. 238 West 19th st.

FOUND—A PENCIL. THE OWNER CAN HAVE it by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Direct Box No. 436 New-York Post-office.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 10,599 WITH THE Broadway Savings Institute. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank, No. 4 Park-place.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A GOOD STEAMBOAT-BOILER about thirty-three feet in length. Apply to WM. T FROST, No. 66 South-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SALEM LEG,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE
OF THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

This is the leg which is steadily supplanting the many "best legs in the world."
The reasons for this may be learned from "CIRCULAR NO. 5," just issued, which DESCRIBES the leg, sets forth its ADVANTAGES, and contains TESTIMONIALS and all other needful information.
Soldiers entitled to a government leg can receive the Salem Leg WITHOUT CHARGE. Address
SALEM LEG CO., Salem, Mass.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1864

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
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Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON SEBASTIAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MILKY WHITE—ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—CORSICAN BROTHERS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 536 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening—LE POUDRE AUX YEUX.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 625 Broadway.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Savannah papers of the 23d contain dispatches from Augusta, to the effect that Milledgeville and Gordon were captured by Gen. SHERMAN on the 21st. The State-house, Governor's mansion and the penitentiary were committed to the flames. The Augusta *Constitutional*, of the 21st, reports that the Oconee bridge, five miles above Gordon, was burned at noon of that day, by a small party of our cavalry, who retired after performing their work. This is, no doubt, the "repulse" of our cavalry, reported by the Richmond press with so much satisfaction.

The Captain of the *Herman Livingston*, from Savannah on the 25th, reports that when he sailed the exchange of prisoners had ceased, as SHERMAN had cut off the railroad leading from Savannah, and had, it was thought, reached all the balance of our men, as he was only about six hours' march from the stockades when the *Herman Livingston* left them, though an effort was being made by the rebels to send our men to Florida.

So great is the panic occasioned by SHERMAN'S march that the Governor of South Carolina has ordered the reserve militia of that State to assemble at Harrisburgh. Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has also issued a proclamation making a levy en masse of all citizens between the ages of 16 and 55, to serve for forty days.

We give, this morning, a list of three thousand of the Union prisoners who have died under the privations and cruelties of the prison at Andersonville. The diaries of two of the victims of rebel barbarity will be read with profound interest.

A dispatch from Louisville, dated yesterday, says rumors prevailed there that HOOD'S army, about 30,000 strong, one-third cavalry, and ten batteries of artillery, including reinforcements from FORREST and DICK TAYLOR, was marching on Pulaski on Wednesday. It was thought HOOD would either fight at Columbia, or leaving Columbia, march into East Tennessee and join his forces to those of BRECKINRIDGE.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was a further rise in Government Stocks on Saturday, with an active speculative as well as investment demand. The Gold Room was also higher, closing 225@226 ₩ cent. Railways dull. Money easy.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—We publish, to-day, two partially conflicting accounts respecting the exchange of prisoners at Savannah. In the Richmond *Dispatch* of Friday, it is stated that the exchange goes on well; that thirty-two hundred Confederates have been delivered by our agent, and that Capt. HATCH (the rebel agent) is engaged in making an equal return of our prisoners at the South. The news which we get by way of Annapolis and Baltimore is doubtless later, and presents a more correct view of the situation. By vessels which arrived yesterday at Annapolis with twelve hundred and forty six of our men, comes the report that with the reception of this batch of prisoners in Savannah River on the 25th, the announcement was made by the rebel agent that the exchange had ceased. The reason assigned for this was that SHERMAN had cut off the railroads leading from Savannah, and had, as it was thought, reached the place where the remainder of our prisoners in the State are confined. SHERMAN, by this report, is made to appear as having been within six hours' march of the Stockade at Millen, at the latest report on Friday last. To this is appended the conjectural statement that the rebels would make an effort to remove our prisoners to Florida before SHERMAN should reach them. Millen, where the bulk of our prisoners are kept, is directly in SHERMAN'S road toward Savannah, after leaving Milledgeville. And if he was within six hours' march of the place on Friday last, he has made, ere now, two-thirds of his journey from Atlanta to the coast, supposing Savannah to be his main objective point.

Such a march as this, we take it, can only apply to his cavalry advance. It is possible enough, however, that, as the rebel exchange agents admit, he may have got such hold on the railroad lines and the rolling stock belonging to them around Millen, as to make further transportation between that place and Savannah impossible.

The Southwestern Campaign—The Armies of Hood and Sherman.

We have never during the course of the war had anything analogous to the military situation as it is at present in the Southwest. The two great armies which so long confronted one another, and which fought each other from Nashville to Atlanta, have parted company, and each has started off in a direction opposite to the other—one striking southward through Georgia for the Atlantic coast, and the other striking northward of the great central mountain range for Middle Tennessee. One of the Richmond papers remarked the other day how strangely ignorant both sides were concerning the movements of these great forces. The rebels have known but little about the operations of HOOD'S army, and now that SHERMAN has cut their telegraph lines in Georgia, they will knowl ittle more about HOOD than we know about SHERMAN; and it is likely that, what information they do obtain will be got through Union mediums, just as our information about SHERMAN is got through rebel mediums.

The telegraphic news which we have been giving for the last three days would seem to make it certain that HOOD'S army, which has been shivering on the banks of the Tennessee River for some weeks past, has at last struck up into Middle Tennessee. There are two railroads running south from Nashville, and on the westernmost of these lines, or that which joins the Memphis and Charleston Road at Decatur, HOOD has planted his army, and has advanced north nearly to Columbia, or within fifty miles of Nashville. Our army under Gen. THOMAS, which SHERMAN left in Tennessee to hold HOOD in check, has fallen back some distance before the rebels, and at last advices a battle was imminent at Columbia, or somewhere between there and Nashville. THOMAS' strategy in falling back is doubtless similar in nature to that which SHERIDAN practiced on two or three occasions in the Shenandoah Valley; but THOMAS will doubtless see to it that no part of the rebel infantry or cavalry effect a lodgment upon any part of the road running direct between Nashville and Chattanooga.

From SHERMAN'S army in Georgia the morning's advices are later, but the rebels take care that they shall be scanty. We give extracts from Richmond papers of as late a date as Friday last. The *Dispatch* says that on the previous day (Thursday) SHERMAN "was still west of the Oconee River, one of the tributaries of the Alatamaha, which runs Northwest through the centre of the State of Georgia, and on the west bank of which stream Milledgeville is situated." From Augusta our telegrams are only to Tuesday last, and these set forth that Milledgeville, the capital of the State, was captured by SHERMAN this day week. The capture of Macon is still dubious, and it is evident that on many points the rebels, as well at Savannah and Augusta as at Richmond, are very ill-informed.

In the meantime, the rebels are still doing what they can to resist SHERMAN'S advance. HOOD and his army are too far away to furnish relief in season, unless the militia of Georgia and adjacent States, and the seaboard garrisons, are able to interrupt him longer than is likely. But Gov. BROWN has made a levy en masse of all persons between the ages of 16 and 55, to serve for forty days; and the Governor of South Carolina has also ordered out the reserve militia of that State. Gen. SHERMAN, before starting out, doubtless made his calculations for meeting and for scattering this kind of cattle.

The rebel organs at Richmond, if they do not give us much reliable news, are beginning to furnish us that style of reading which we anticipated at the beginning of the campaign. The *Examiner* of Thursday announces with a calm and magnificent satisfaction, which is quite appalling to us, that "several dispatches concur in the declaration that SHERMAN'S army is *ruined*," to which it appends the remark: "This is all the news from Georgia which we are disposed to publish this morning." We really should think it would be. And pray is it not enough to satisfy even the stomach of a rebel? It is mortifying, however, to find that the *Examiner* is quickly compelled to modify in a very odd way its grand announcement. It subsequently comes down and coolly tells us: "Persons who have an opportunity of ascertaining the situation of affairs in Georgia, are quite hopeful that Gen. SHERMAN *will be* brought to grief *ere* he reaches the coast." *O tempora! O mores!* The *Whig* of Friday does not seem to see that SHERMAN'S army is "ruined," but it does think that it will exhaust SHERMAN'S skill to make good the retreat of the remnant of his defeated army." The *Sentinel*, after calling furiously on the Georgia rebels to harass SHERMAN by attacks and alarms, by night and day, to block his road, destroy his supply trains, and cut him up in detail, adds that there will soon be a "grand hunt" in Georgia, of which SHERMAN'S army will be victims, and advises everybody to join in.

We thought the rebels were too old to fancy they would do anything but entertain us by such talk as this. They might as well stick to the truth, for such nonsensical falsehoods do not at all disturb us.

THE BRITISH PEACEMAKERS AND THEIR ADDRESS.—The celebrated address sent some time since to Gov. SEYMOUR by a number of Southern sympathizers in Great Britain, and which the Governor declined to receive officially, has at last turned up at Washington. It will be seen that Mr. SEWARD was requested to become the medium of laying it before the President, but declined doing so, on the common sense ground that Her Britannic Majesty's subjects have an official and recognized organ in Washington, through whom the Government of the United States transacts business on British account.

These rejected petitioners propose appealing from Mr. SEWARD to Congress. A more practical arrangement for them—if they really desire peace between the North and the South, and permanent peace between Great Britain and the United States—would be to petition their own Government against turning loose their *Floridas* and *Sea Kings* upon the commerce of the United States. SHERMAN and GRANT will do the rest of the business, establishing a most durable and satisfactory peace—such a peace as will do credit to the civilization of our time, and immeasurably advance the cause of human freedom.

The Rebel Incendiary Plot—Measures of Precaution.

The seasonable orders issued by Gen. DIX on Saturday, did much to allay public excitement in regard to the possible scope of the plot from which the city had so narrow an escape. It was felt on all hands that, however prompt and effective the joint action of the authorities of the Police and Fire Departments proved to be, when the first alarm was given, it was an act of wisdom to let it be known that the criminals would be summarily tried before a military tribunal, treated as rebel spies if found guilty, and thereupon hanged with dispatch. Equally reassuring to the public is Gen. DIX'S supplementary order, requiring that persons arriving here from the insurgent States, shall promptly register their names at Gen. PECK'S headquarters, in order to avoid being regarded as spies and treated accordingly. A wholesome application of military law will do an uncommon amount of good at this particular juncture. The city is literally swarming with rebel adventurers, of an irresponsible and dangerous class. And their case can only be promptly reached by the strong authority of which Gen. DIX is the immediate representative.

The simultaneous action of the incendiaries, especially at the hotels, has suggested to not a few of those well acquainted with the workings of criminal life in the city, that some of the servants in these public establishments might with great advantage be cross-questioned. It is held by men experienced in the detection of crime, that without the connivance of persons employed in the hotels, it would have been almost impossible to organize an incendiary scheme such as that of Friday night. And it is especially suggested that an inquest should be made for the purpose of discovering whether a number of the class we refer to are not members of secret political organizations. That such organizations exist here and in every large town in the loyal States there can be no manner of doubt; and that it is to one or other of them that we owe this carefully-matured plot to burn, pillage and murder indiscriminately throughout the city, is equally beyond dispute. We know, moreover, that some of these cut-throat societies exist under names which have heretofore excited no suspicion; and if we are to reach the bottom of this conspiracy, we shall have to keep a sharp eye on sundry associations which have thus far been considered harmless. The effectual measures taken by the authorities will cause a temporary suspension of incendiary operations, no doubt, but it becomes us to see to it that we are not put off our guard by relapsing into a somnolent indifference. It is when we have got to fancy ourselves perfectly secure, that the pestilence will break out with new and accumulated force.

In view of the prospective dangers which the Winter season has possibly in store for us, we trust that Gen. DIX'S orders will not remain a dead letter. If they are practically followed up, and if the subordinate officers of the department regard the demand upon their vigilance to be as pressing after this affair is wound up, and until the close of the rebellion, as these demands are to-day, then we shall have an assured peace in the city. If they relax their energies, we shall have a new crop of rebel emissaries among us ready for any adventure, however desperate.

The Loyal Martyrs in the Southern Prisons.

Before the rebel authorities were compelled, by reason of the fearful pestilence that raged within it, to break open the prison pen at Andersonville, the bodies of *eleven thousand* loyal soldiers had been thrown, uncoffined, into the shallow trenches surrounding the stockade. The names of three thousand of those who thus miserably perished under the inhuman treatment of their captors, we publish in other columns this morning. It is a saddening record, and yet, its publication will doubtless relieve many of the friends and relatives of our poor martyred soldiers from the horrors of despairing hope and suspense, in regard to the fate of those they love.

Our special correspondent also supplies, to-day, a further accumulation of testimony from the reports of rebel Surgeons, as to the barbarities practiced upon the prisoners, and against which these Surgeons, in many cases, felt called upon professionally to protest. Every line of the evidence thus supplied, like that which was published exclusively in Saturday's issue of the TIMES, bears out to the letter the report of the venerable Dr. VALENTINE MOTT and his associates. It is important—disagreeable as the task may be—to give due prominence to the testimony thus furnished. It is desirable that there should be no excuse for the outside world to ignore, or seek to discredit, the charges of barbarity thus brought home to the Richmond conspirators by their own agents. It is proper that the mask should be torn from the face of this spurious and bastard chivalry, which foreign sympathizers so loudly belaud; that mankind may see what depth of infamy and naked cruelty may be reached by a community which is founded upon human slavery.

The reports of the Confederate surgeons thoroughly agree. We find that our prisoners were deprived—with the most needless and heartless cruelty, of necessaries *entirely within the means of the authorities to grant them.* Nay, our poor fellows were forbidden to use what their own labor could have supplied them with, at no cost whatever to the rebel Government. We may sum up these available necessities thus:

1. The room allowed our prisoners within the Andersonville stockade might have been enlarged, so that the 25,000 or 30,000 prisoners could have been removed from unwholesome contact; so that the means of ablution and general attention to personal cleanliness might have been available; and so that the sick might have been separated from those in health.

2. Our prisoners might have had abundant shelter, at no cost to the rebel authorities. Pine woods abounded all around them, and shelter tents of moderate comfort onr men would gladly have extemporized from these, by their own labor.

3. Water could have been supplied to our men at a small cost of labor which the healthy prisoners would themselves have readily borne.

4. Fuel was superabundant on every side of the inclosure. Yet, the Confederate surgeons testify that enough was not permitted to reach the stockade, even to do the sparse cooking of the hospital tents.

5. Our men might have been permitted to remove the excrement of the camp; but it appears to have been part of the punishment inflicted on them to prevent such removal—five acres being completely covered therewith.

We might add to this list of needless and deliberate cruelties—cruelties arising in no sense or degree out of the straits of the Confederacy either in the matter of labor or provisioning. But it is useless to enlarge the indictment.

Says Dr. PATTERSON, writing to his superior in the Confederate Medical Department, on the 11th of August: "I find great negligence in interring the dead, some of the bodies having lain as many as four days." With the thermometer at 100 in the shade, we know what this means. Four days later, Dr. THORNBURG reports to his superior from the same hospital: "The patients are compelled to lie on the ground, many of them without blankets *and some of them without clothes.*" This officer pleads in the same report for a small supply of washing basins: "The ones we have been using (he urges) for dressing wounds *and ulcers* are not fit for other use." The surgeon prays, too, for some means of getting a water supply for the hospital.

Dr. MASSEE, making his hospital report on the 20th of August, states that "I find the beef in very bad condition, having been blown by flies so long that it was infested with live insects or creepers."

So late as the 7th of September, Dr. THORNBURG testifies regarding his patients that "many of them are still on the ground, without blankets *or anything* to protect them." Another surgeon complains that the peas furnished to his patients "*would produce disease among swine;*" and still another says: "The crowded condition, the lack of an abundance of good water, the accumulation of human excrement, the prisoners' food not being cooked, don't speak well of the health of the prison." "Many of my patients," again adds Dr. THORNBURG, "are suffering as much from *hunger* as from their disease."

Such is Southern chivalry at its first attempted outset upon a career of independence. Such are some of the credentials it offers to sustain its claims for admission into the family of civilized nations. Will foreign sympathizers look at the picture? It is drawn by no unfriendly hands.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 27.

THE CABINET.

As the Border States will have no representative in the Cabinet after the retirement of Attorney-General BATES. Mr. BLAIR being already out, it is believed that for this and other reasons Judge-Advocate General HOLT will be appointed Attorney-General.

Mr. LINCOLN, will not hear of Mr. STANTON'S quitting the War Department unless such retirement be made absolutely necessary by a permanent breaking down of Mr. STANTON'S health under the fatigues of his office. All speculations, therefore, assigning Gen. BUTLER to the place are absurd. There will be no vacancy, in the first place; and secondly, if there were, BUTLER would be strongly opposed by the dominant and representative interests of his own State. BANKS would meet the same fate.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Judge DAVIS, of Illinois, will, all but certainly, be Chief Justice, vice TANEY, and his vacancy on the bench will be filled by the transfer of Judge USHER from the Department of the Interior.

THE SITUATION.

Our military authorities appear in the highest spirits at the general situation.

OUR NORTHERN FRONTIER.

Monsieur CARTIER, of the Canadian Government, arrived this morning. It is supposed his visit has reference to the troublous aspect of affairs on our northern frontier.

GEN. BANKS.

Gen. BANKS will return immediately to New-Orleans.

TRADE IN REBEL STATES.

The forthcoming proclamation by the President, defining anew the rights of trade in the rebel States, has been prepared after a careful consultation with the Secretaries of War and the Treasury.

WASHINGTON FILLING UP.

Senators and Representatives in Congress are beginning to arrive, and the city is fast filling up with speculators, contractors, lobby agents and the usual attendants of a session of Congress. As is usual during the short session, hotel and boarding-house keepers have put up their prices exorbitantly. In fact, desirable lodgings for the Winter are difficult to be had at any price.

A PRESENT TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Mr. KINMAN, of California, accompanied by CLINTON LLOYD, Esq., Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, arrayed in the complete costume of a frontiersman, this morning presented to the President a buckhorn chair, manufactured by himself, and which he had brought across the continent especially to present. Mr. LINCOLN received Mr. K. with great cordiality, and accepted the gift with appropriate remarks. The donor appeared highly pleased with his interview.

ORDERED TO LOUISVILLE.

Col. J. E. FARNUM, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, has been ordered to Louisville, Ky., to take command of the draft rendezvous in that city.

EXCHANGE OF NAVAL OFFICERS AND MEN.

The War Department has issued an order exchanging the naval officers and men exchanged at COX'S Landing, on the James River, Oct. 16, 1864. The cartel embraces some 50 officers and 150 men, all of whom are now within the Federal lines.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 27.

THE PEACE ADDRESS—THE PRESIDENT DECLINES RECEIVING IT.

About six weeks ago, Mr. JOSEPH PARKER, of Manchester, England, arrived at New-York, bringing with him the Peace Address of the subjects of Great Britain and Ireland, with a letter from Sir HENRY DE HOUGHTON to Gov. SEYMOUR, who declined formally to receive it, assigning as a reason, that it should be given to the President of the United States, the latter being the only authorized channel of communication between other nations and the citizens of the United States; and besides, Gov. SEYMOUR said his official position did not authorize him to accept the address in behalf of other States, and that it would be better to withhold the document until after the Presidential election, so as to avoid the appearance of interfering with the canvass. Mr. PARKER conformed to these suggestions, and having arrived here last week, addressed a note to Secretary SEWARD, stating that he had been deputed to this country to convey the address to the people of the United States, and asking the honor of an opportunity of presenting it to the President. To this the Secretary replied, that before answering the letter, it was desirable to be further informed whether Mr. PARKER had authority from the Government of Great Britain and Ireland, for the purpose referred to, and whether his mission had been made known to the Diplomatic Agent of that Government near the Government of the United States. Mr. PARKER replied by saying that the address he had the honor of bringing to this country, containing the signatures of some 350,000 of his countrymen from the peer to the artisan, was not from the Government of Great Britain, nor from any political party. It was simply an expression of the earnest desire of Great Britain to see peace restored again to this continent. The correspondence closed by a note from the Secretary of State, in which he said the Government of the United States could not receive the address, and that the request for an interview with the President was therefore declined. This address has already been published, and is signed by many Southern sympathizers, who ask the Government of the United States to cease hostilities against that section of the country. The intention now is to present the address to Congress at the approaching session.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INCENDIARISMS.

Profiting by the recently-discovered incendiarism in New-York, additional watches and guards have been placed in the hotels, Government buildings and departments, and other measures adopted, as a precaution against similar attempts in this city. No general alarm, however, exists on the subject, though all classes of the community appreciate the importance of vigilance.

Amusements.

"Don Sebastian" will be given to-night for the second time in America. We have already spoken of the remarkable splendor of the production, of the merit of the music, and of the excellence of the singers. A work of such importance is seldom heard to advantage on the first night. It improves as the artists become familiar with their parts, and the audience displays its preference for particular *morceaux*. We anticipate a perfect rendering of the work to-night, and a success even more marked and emphatic than that of Friday. No opera has ever been given at the Academy of Music that contains so much for the eye and the ear.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH commenced his regular engagement at the Winter Garden on Saturday evening. The house was, of course, densely crowded, and the favor of its occupants was liberally bestowed upon the young and excellent tragedian. SHAKESPEARE'S "Hamlet" was played, Mr. BOOTH sustaining he part of the Prince—a part in which he has no living equal. We have frequently dwelt upon its manifold merits, and need only add, on the present occasion, that each new performance reveals fresh traces of persistent study, of intellectual command, and of emotional sensibility. The play was in all respects well acted. It is seldom that we have a cast so substantially good, and we have no recollection of a Shakesperian revival that was more carefully and liberally undertaken. The scenery and dresses were entirely new and of remarkable excellence. Messrs. THORNE and WITHAM—the artists—achieved a success that was justified by correctness and an eminent sense of the picturesque. The last-named gentleman is new to the city. His ability—like that of his associate—will speedily commend him to the sympathies of the public. The expenditure for scenery is often extravagant, but it is seldom that we find, as in this instance, liberality and good taste so happily combined. Mr. STUART has the unquestionable credit of producing "Hamlet" in the best way it has yet been produced in New-York. We can do no more at present than thus briefly refer to an art revival which is destined, we think, to be the sensation of the season. It is pleasant to know that a sensation can be directed into so worthy a channel.

The announcements at the various places of amusement to-night are as follows: At Wallack's, (first time,) "To Marry or Not to Marry;" at the Olympic, "Milky White" and (first time) "St. George and the Dragon;" at Niblo's, "The Corsican Brothers;" at the Broadway, "The Poor Gentleman" and "The People's Lawyer;" at Barnum's, "Waiting for the Verdict," in the morning and afternoon, and "Linda di Chamounix," in the evening; at the French Theatre, (to-morrow night,) "Nos Alliées."

The Hippotheatron, the Menagerie, the Salle Diabolique, (Heller's,) the Salle Mormonistique, (Artemus Ward,) the Glass Blowers, &c., offer particular attractions, the particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns.

From Fortress Monroe—Foundering of a Schooner.

FORT MONROE, Friday, Nov. 25.

The schooner *Ellen L. Smith*, from Philadelphia, loaded with coals and bound to this port, foundered on the 23d instant, when about fifty miles to the westward of Cape Henry. The captain and crew arrived here to-day and report all hands saved.

Fires in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 27.

The laboratory of W. S. MERRILL & Co., corner of Third and Race streets, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $50,000; one-third insured. The obacco store of A. LEWIS & Co., adjoining, was damaged to the amount of $10,000. Insured.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Caleb Cushing and F. H. Lewis, Boston; Judge E. H. Allen, United States Consul at Sandwich Islands, and V. A. Sartori, Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

Gov. Gilmore, New Hampshire; Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Albany, and Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, Vermont, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. J. A. Collier, Binghamton; Dr. G. S. Beardsley, U. S. Navy, and Capt. Sterling, U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. J. A. Yorke, Royal Artillery, St. John, N. B., and Col. and Mrs. Simpson, Canada, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass., and Major Tracy, U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Lieut.-Commander Gibson, U. S. Navy, and R. H. Perry, New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The police of the Nineteenth Precinct discovered on Saturday night the body of a man named JOHN FITZPATRICK lying upon the track of the Harlem Road, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, having every appearance of having been run over. The remains were taken to the station-house, where an inquest will be held to-day. Deceased resided at No. 139 East Thirty-eighth-street.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

An Officious Letter—A Correspondent Utters His Protest—Troubles of Scribblers—Removal of Bodies—Congratulatory Order of Gov. Seymour to His Troops—A Visit to a Cohorn Mortar Battery—Our Correspondent Takes a Hand In—An Artillery Duel—Severe Duty of the Men—Preparations for Thanksgiving.

From our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, WELDON ROAD, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1864.

As I was sitting down to write a letter for the TIMES, this evening, our mail boat arrived and brought your correspondent a letter, the contents of which he will not soon forget. It was simply an impertinent and officiously foolish attempt to offer your "special" a long string of advice as to how he *ought* to conduct his correspondence from the army, and was penned and forwarded by some unknown individual, who had better in the future mind his own business, thereby enabling others to properly attend to theirs. This letter disturbed to a considerable extent the usual and well-known amiability of your correspondent, and he feels unable to proceed with his letter proper, until he has settled this new mentor of army scribblers.

After treating me to a painful and exceedingly lengthy exordium on the importance of army letters being exact and truthful descriptions of events and incidents to be found in camp-life, this extraordinary gentlemen goes on to say, that he considers my letters very entertaining and gossiping—(I make my obeisance for the sugar on your pill, O critic)—but that I neglect a great many brilliant opportunities to startle and dazzle the public eye—(what an idea)—by sundry and well-concocted paragraphs of vague and indefinite information, of such a character that would lead the fertile and ever-anxious mind of the great mass of my readers to draw their own conclusions. (I wonder if he has been in consultation with your esteemed mail-clerk about the amount of the TIMES' circulation?) and after some time render my letters of much more interest.

He then goes on in somewhat the following strain: "Knowing, as you necessarily must, the prospect of any move in contemplation, nothing could be easier than for you to throw out a few well put hints, giving nothing definite, but very striking and sketchy in their outline—something that would at once tickle the public palate, and give them a consuming appetite for the real article." I suppose he means a sort of literary "S. T.—1860.—X.," or a sudden breaking off in the most interesting portion, merely giving the reader to understand that it "would be continued in my next," in imitation of the brilliant tactics of ye great BONNER and his "writes for the *Ledger* only." He next treats me to a review of my progress during recent campaigns that is at once both amusing and complimentary, but he recommends a more "flowery or florid manner in rounding off my striking periods."

Altogether, the letter is a curiosity I shall long retain, but I respectfully desire and earnestly enter my protest against the recurrence of similar attempts to annoy a peaceful gentleman, who only desires to be allowed to go on in his own peculiar way, and to endeavor, in an unpretending manner, to give the readers of the TIMES—the sensible portion of them, at least—a "plain, unvarnished tale," leaving to more ambitious pens the task of "rounding off striking periods." Your correspondent is opposed to striking anybody, even with periods. We often hear of the "fallen Peres," but what would be thought of "pelting periods," I wonder?

The gentleman who thus gratuitously tenders his insolent advice, perhaps is not aware that your correspondent is compelled to reside within the army limits, in order to furnish a truthful account of current events, and as such resident he is necessarily subject to strict military law. He has constantly to carry the Provost-Marshal-General's passport in his note-book; cannot even gallop his horse along the road, except beyond the range of vision of the watchful cavalryman, who, drawn sabre in hand, is ever on the alert for ambitious horsemen or hot-blooded stallions. In fact, that excepting that he is free to go backward and forward, throughout the army limits, in the exercise of his necessary functions, and is at perfect liberty to clear out and stay away as long as he pleases, he is as much under the embarrassing and often vexatious law of strict military *régime*, for the time being, as "any other man" who may be enrolled in the honorable service of the United States. Besides, the newspaper men are very often told, officially, that movements of troops or projected operations are contraband of war, and it is both right and expedient that they should be so.

No doubt my unknown adviser is also unaware that Generals have an ugly habit of putting "sketchy and vague" writers under arrest, and frequently of punishing them by turning them adrift on the wide wide world, with nothing but their carpet-sack and pencil with which to buffet the streams of this checkered life. I have heard of some ambitious and venturous spirits being caged for a time in that pretty boarding-place, "the "Lafayette House,' and although your correspondent never yet resided at that salubrious and delightful resort, he has no idea of rendering himself eligible for a Fellowship in the Government College, in order to please any number of unknown or officious admirers.

This incident is the first and only annoyance I have yet met with that was occasioned by the recent military custom of army correspondents signing their full names to all letters published by them in their respective journals. The custom has been the cause, on the other hand, of being of great use and frequently of actual benefit in a variety of instances. In one of my letters previous to the late and gloriously triumphant election, I mentioned the fact of there being an utter want and scarcity of election ballots of the Union persuasion, and urged the gentlemen having the printing and distribution of such documents, to hurry up their packages for the army. To my surprise I received, a day or two after the publication of my letter, a huge bundle of Electoral Tickets for the State of New-York, from some unknown source. Your readers would have been amused if they could have seen me riding about the camps, my pockets stuffed with "Lincum dokyments," and would have enjoyed my manner of riding into some New-York regiment and sowing the good seed broadcast over the land. I think that I ought to get a Cabinet appointment for my "admirable manner of conducting the elections," as the rebel journals have it, but I am afraid that my humble efforts have been overlooked.

I have also been the happy means, I am glad to say, of being able to afford an anxious father the gratifying intelligence that his son was still alive and well, although the young scapegrace had neglected to write to his loving parents for some months. I found, on inquiry, the father's respectful letter in my hand, that the young man then busy in superintending the reduction of sundry fat shoes of pork into rashers, was the chap I was in search of. Of course, I walked into that young man like the Dutch uncle who is popularly supposed to be in the habit of doing such things.

And although sorry to do so, I was compelled at another time to dash the last lingering hopes of a suffering father and mother, who despite the rumors of their son's death, still clung with tenacious fondness to the belief that their gallant boy still lived,—even though a prisoner, but I found that no hopes existed, and so kindly but firmly informed them. I have also been the means of distributing express boxes and packages, and in a dozen different ways have been made useful by people who could devise no better way of gleaning intelligence, or sending articles to their loved ones in the army.

I always took a pleasure in attending to any little office of a kindly nature for unknown correspondents for the requests always came couched in such grateful language that one could not refuse. But I trust that no more officious people will attempt to instruct me in my profession, which is simply none of their business, and at all events nothing but a matter of mere taste. If my patron desiring friend wishes any such pabulum, I advise him to subscribe for the weather-cock cotemporary of yours who delights to furnish such highly seasoned dishes. I beg to assure him that the TIMES does not deal in such cookery, and I, for one, do not understand the ingredients. With these few words of advice I quietly "let him alone."

It will no doubt be a matter of great interest to

those suffering and mourning ones who have lost loved ones during the east campaigns, especially during the present siege, that the present season is a very favorable one for the removal of the remains of our gallant dead. This is being done already in a number of instances, but not to that extent that I judge would be the case if the facilities for such removal were more widely known. To be able to remove dead bodies in safety, and with propriety, it is necessary to have a shell lined with zinc, in which the remains can be readily and speedily placed. Each soldier is buried in his blanket, and I learn that it has been found by experience that bodies thus interred can be easily taken up without disturbing the sanctity or state of the remains. Coffins lined with the necessary zinc can be found on sale at City Point, and the necessary transportation from the grave to the Point can always be readily obtained on application to the proper authority.

The New-York State troops in the Second Division of the Second Corps, under the temporary command of Brig.-Gen. T. W. EGAN, having behaved with distinguished gallantry during the recent reconnoissance in force on the Boydton plank road, on the 27th of October, have received from their Commanding General the highest encomiums and praise. He also wrote to the Governor of the State respecting the conduct of the New-York troops, which elicited the following communication from the Adjutant-General's office:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 15, 1864.

Colonel: A communication has been received at these Headquarters from Brig.-Gen. T. W. EGAN, commanding Second Division, Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, wherein he speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of your regiment ——, New-York State Volunteers in the late operations before Petersburg.

I am instructed by his Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR to express his gratification and to tender his thanks to the officers and men of the regiment for this additional evidence of the good conduct of New-York troops in the discharge of their duties.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully your obedient servant, (Signed) JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General.

The following regiments received this congratulatory order: Eight Heavy Artillery, Tenth, Fifty-ninth, One Hundred and Fifty-second, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, One Hundred and Seventieth and One Hundred and Eighty-second New-York State Volunteers. It is pleasant to be able to publish so good and so well-earned an order of congratulation, and the prompt attention of the State authorities, and the praise of their Commanding General, will renew the ardor of these regiments, already so famous for their gallant deeds, to fresh endeavors.

I went over this afternoon to the lines on the extreme right of the Second Corps, and took occasion to make a visit to one of the numerous coehorn mortar batteries, on this portion of the line. As I always find your readers—at least such of them as I have the honor of knowing—are glad to learn anything about the mode of living among the trenches, and the manner of firing at the enemy's works, perhaps a gossip about my visit would not be out of place. Such being the case, I shall make no further apology for scribbling down my experiences now and then when I go down upon the front lines.

As you come up to the main works, and are crossing the field behind, the first intimation you receive of the proximity of danger is an injunction to be quick about getting in. Your legs naturally quicken their steps, and eventually—if they are anything like mine—break into an ignominious run. On getting up close to the bomb-proofs, you follow your guide into a little ditch, which gradually deepens into a cutting; turning abruptly two or three times, you at last emerge, all of a sudden, into a little square inclosure, the walls of which are at least ten feet high. Here you see that logs, bags of sand, and gabions, compose the sustaining or inner wall. In the centre are two funny little brass mortars, superbly finished, and shining like specks of gold. Sitting like a pair of frogs, there they squat, seemingly bursting with a sense of their own importance. On one side lays an ammunition box, holding half a dozen shell.

As I expressed a wish to see the little monster in action, the Lieutenant in charge kindly complied with my request. Taking a couple of little stakes he set one of them up on the bank a foot or two from the inner wall, the other was set up right on the edge. While I was wondering what he meant by this proceeding, he called my attention to the fact that his two pegs were in direct line with a certain battery of the enemy's. He then tied a cord to the outer peg and carrying it back over one of the coehorns he brought it exactly over the centre of the bed. Driving in a third peg in rear for his piece, he fastened the cord, and thus established his line of fire. Pushing his mortar about until his sight ranged precisely with his line, (first loading, by the way, the piece,) the string was removed, and a cap applied. Pulling the lanyard with a sudden jerk, bang went the barking little mortar and away went the shell. Meanwhile the gun keeled over in the most scientific manner, from the effects of the recoil.

The Lieutenant, however, accustomed to such antics, had been watching the effects of his shot. Calling me hurriedly to his side, he pointed gleefully to a little cloud of dust and smoke away off in the enemy's lines, which told me that his aim had been a good one. The mortar was then reloaded and the same process gone through with. I then took it into my head that I should like to fire off the coehorn, and by permission of the Lieutenant was placed in possession of the awful lanyard. At the word "fire," I shut my eyes and—pulled. This time I was quite as anxious as my friend in looking for the shot to strike, and I am happy to say that my shot was quite as successful as his predecessor. A second time your correspondent bravely pulled the string, this time keeping his eyes wide open, and again he had the satisfaction of hurling a shell into the enemy's works.

As is usual upon this portion of our lines, the rebels replied with a solid shot from a casemated battery that has the enfilading fire already spoken of. Being rifle guns, they could not touch us, but we naturally run out of the little cubby-hole we were in to see the fun. I was informed that our batteries would speedily reply, and sure enough a gun right behind me poked its ugly snout out of an embrasure, and, before I could get out from before it, it blazed away. I was not hit, however, as you will naturally infer. But I got an awful shake and a jar from the windage of the shell as it whistled over my head. The shot was a good one, and buried itself in the back of the fort, scattering a cloud of dust and sand in its explosion.

Another battery in front of where I stood also opened, and it executed some magnificent practice. Again and again were our shell thrown into their very casemates, and at each discharge breeching great gaps in their forts' banks. The rebel fort being, however, a casemated one, not as much damage was done as would otherwise be imagined, but they were compelled to "shut pan and dry up" as an enthusiastic Coehorn mortar-man exclaimed when he saw that no more guns were fired on their part.

The picket duty on this part of our line I found to be very hard and severe. Several men have been killed and wounded while in their camps, since the 1st of November. The Tenth New-York and the Fourteenth Connecticut, are the two regiments most exposed to the enemy's fire. Both regiments are performing their hazardous duty in splendid style, as their little grave-yard too painfully attests. In the Tenth New-York, Lieut.-Col. G. F. HOPPER, are two of the many representatives that the TIMES has in the army. One as a First Lieutenant, and the other as a Sergeant. While pitying the commands in having to perform so much dangerous duty, I could not repress my admiration of the readiness and cheerfulness with which they set about carrying out the orders of their superiors.

We are busily engaged in preparing for our Thanksgiving dinner, which the liberality of the people at home have placed at our disposal. I hear exciting stories of thousands of turkeys being at City Point ready for delivery. Circulars have been issued to the proper officers to be in readiness at the principal depots early to-morrow to receive their allotted share. I understand that it is anticipated that turkey ration will be about one pound to each man, and apples in proportion. Let us hope that these pleasant prospects may be fully carried out; but I am afraid that the bounty of the Northern people will be sadly diverted from those for whom it is especially intended. My past experience has taught me a sad lesson. But let us hope for the best. Should there unfortunately be any grievance or any just complaint, I shall not hesitate to show up any of the delinquent parties that I may find. It is about time the poor suffering private soldier had his just dues.

The weather is very clear, and a shade less cold than when the rain first ceased. The picket firing to-night is terribly distinct, but I am happy to say that the coehorns are silent, the columbiads slumbering, and the "other guns" are respectfully keeping their own counsel. I expect to sleep well to-night, so good night. GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

The Rebels Among Us—Let them be Watched.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The dastardly preconcerted conspiracy to set on fire the principal hotels of our city will, doubtless, fill the minds of all law-abiding citizens, of whatever political denomination, with feelings of deepest indignation, and will naturally give rise to grave considerations as to the means of preventing the recurrence of such a fiendish, diabolical plot.

That it originated with the Southern secessionists, who are counted by thousands among us, no one in his sane senses will for a moment doubt; and if this splendid metropolis, if our lives and property, are for the future to be at the mercy of a set of incarnate traitors and scoundrels, we may as well initiate an exodus to other climes, and leave these wretches in the full and undisturbed possession of the city.

If this atrocious act had not providentially been discovered in time, it is perfectly appalling to contemplate what would have been the results. Certainly, a large portion of the city would have been burnt to the ground, and the consequent loss of life and property would have been almost beyond calculation.

What then should be done to insure comparative safety and security for the future? I would briefly urge the following protective measures:

1. Let the proprietors of our hotels and large boarding-houses hold a public meeting, and pledge themselves to scrutinize strictly the antecedents and proclivities of every guest and inmate now in their dwellings.

2. Let them pledge themselves to refuse admission, for the future, to every person in any way connected, or reasonably supposed to be connected with the South.

3. Let there be generally, throughout the city, a rigid inquiry as to the habits, conduct, and *conversation* of every known refugee from the South and rebel sympathizer, and where the scrutiny is unsatisfactory, let the man or woman be incontinently expelled and put into the street.

4. In connection with these steps, I would establish a Bureau of Observation, where the names, characters, and, as far as possible, the photograph of every Southerner in our midst be entered and recorded, with every information that can be obtained as to their previous residences, occupation and conduct. I presume, in this aspect, the Government can afford valuable aid, and would cheerfully unite with the civil authorities in the proposed plan.

I merely throw out these crude suggestions for consideration. Doubtless you will receive many from other correspondents, and among the whole, I trust, some preventive plan will be adopted which will calm the present agitation in the public mind, and enable our citizens to sleep safely in their beds, without the constant fear of being, without a moment's warning, in danger of their lives, and their property imperiled by any such barbarous, devilish and inhuman conspiracy in future. S. S.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1864.

Alabama and Sea King.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to trespass on your space, and in as brief a manner as possible point out the outrageous conduct of the British Government in the matter of her protection to the Confederate pirates now afloat. It has been argued that she has not the power to refuse those vessels harborage and supplies in any of her own or Colonial ports. This is unquestionably a fallacy. The *Alabama* and other pirates, and now more recently the *Sea King*, have taken out clearance papers for certain ports; they no sooner got out of British waters than they hoist a flag known to be hostile to the commercial interest of the United States. Those vessels having thus violated their clearances have become subject to punishment and confiscation according to the Custom-House laws of Britain. They have no more right to asylum and protection in any British port than has an escaped convict or felon a right to protection in her dominions against her criminal laws.

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

THE PLOT TO BURN THE CITY.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

THE DETECTIVES AT WORK.

ORDERS FROM GENERAL DIX.

Since the full account published in the TIMES yesterday of the diabolical attempt to burn this city, nothing of special importance has transpired. It is settled, however, beyond a doubt, that the infernal plot was the deliberate work of Southern traitors, who had for their object the complete destruction of the city. Several arrests have been made, and the prospects are fair for the securing of a majority of the criminals, who, according to the order of Gen. DIX, published below, will, on conviction, be "*executed without the delay of a single day.*" The police are in possession of important evidence, which it is not proper to give to the public now, but which promises the most satisfactory results. The principal hotels fired—the Astor, St. Nicholas, Fifth-avenue, Lafarge, St. James, Metropolitan, Howard, United States, Lovejoy's, Tammany, Belmont and Hanford, are secure against any further incendiary attempts.

The plot to destroy the city proves to be far more extensive than was at first supposed. The men selected by rebel sympathizers to do the work, carefully prepared a plan which, had it not been frustrated by our hotel proprietors being warned of their danger by the police, must have resulted to the satisfaction of the fiends in whose brain it originated. Besides the hotels and other public establishments fired, it has been ascertained that arrangements were made for extensive conflagrations even in the suburbs of the city. Most of the work of the incendiaries was done before one o'clock Saturday morning, although the New-England Hotel and some others were fired after that hour.

The St. Nicholas has probably suffered the worst—the damage there will probably amount to $3,000. Lovejoy's Hotel was set on fire twice. The first attempt to burn it was about 10:30 o'clock, and the second at near 12 o'clock.

Several attempts were made to burn the shipping in the harbor, but in that direction the plotters failed most miserably. Shortly after 12 o'clock on Saturday morning a barge, loaded with hay, lying at the pier between Beach and North Moore streets, was found to be on fire by Officer HAMILTON, of the Fifth Precinct. The flames were extinguished without great damage. The police found a broken bottle, which had contained phosphorous, on the vessel.

The barge *Merchant*, lying at the bulkhead between Franklin and North Moore streets, was also discovered to be on fire by Officer HAMILTON. A broken bottle, recently containing the same material, was also found there. Owing to the promptness of the police and firemen, the barge was but slightly damaged.

The detectives are hard at work, and the public will undoubtedly soon be in possession of full particulars.

ORDERS FROM GEN. DIX.

Summary Punishment for the Villains—The Penalty of Death—Notice to Southern Refugees—A Registry of Their Names—Hotel and Boarding-house Keepers to be Held Responsible.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 92.—A nefarious attempt was made last night to set fire to the principal hotels and other places of public resort in this city. If this attempt had succeeded, it would have resulted in a frightful sacrifice of property and life. The evidences of extensive combination, and other facts disclosed to-day, show it to have been the work of rebel emissaries and agents. All such persons engaged in secret acts of hostility here can only be regarded as spies, subject to martial law, and to the penalty of death. If they are detected, they will be immediately brought before a court-martial or military commission, and, if convicted, they will be executed without the delay of a single day. By command of Major-Gen. DIX.

D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 93.—The Major General Commanding renews the notice given by General Orders No. 80 to all persons from the insurgent States, to register their names at the headquarters of Major-Gen. JOHN J. PECK, second in command in the Department, at No. 37 Bleecker-street, within twenty-four hours after their arrival in this city. If any such person fails to comply with this requirement, he will be regarded as a spy, and treated accordingly.

Keepers of hotels and boarding-houses are requested to send to the same headquarters the names of all persons from the insurgent States taking lodgings with them immediately on the arrival of such persons. It is not doubted that the danger which the city has just escaped will insure a compliance with this request. If any one fails to comply with it he will be held responsible for any evil consequences which may result from the omission.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.

D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Incendiaries and the New-York Hotel.

NEW YORK HOTEL, Sunday, Nov. 27, 1864.

To the Eastor of the New-York Times

SIR: In your issue of this morning I find the following *query*, headed "Information Wanted."

Why was there no attempt to fire the New-York Hotel? (Signed) INQUIRING MIND

Editor TIMES says: "Ask the incendiaries"

This does not directly point to me, yet, as proprietor of the New-York Hotel, I feel that I can give "Inquiring Mind" a little information.

In the first place, the New-York Hotel is almost exclusively a family hotel, and kept always full, so that a strange character, one who travels only with "a small black leather bag" cannot obtain a room. In fact, it is the general order that rooms be only given to persons known, and such as may be introduced by resident guests of the house.

Since the war commenced the New-York Hotel has had fewer politicians for its guests than most other hotels, and no man has been arrested and taken from it to Government fortresses for political offences.

THE ASTOR HOUSE THE RENDEZVOUS

HAYNES was in the habit of [illegible]

cumstance: It is believed that the Astor House was a sort of rendezvous for all the conspirators. Fires were made in his room very often, according to the chambermaid, and remarkable consultations seemed to be held there."

From the above, taken from to-day's *Herald*, you see the Astor House was the rendezvous of the *conspirators*. Yet STETSON is not accused of keeping a hotel for thieves and incendiaries. I am led to believe he is only saved by having his house set on fire.

Will you oblige me by asking "Inquiring Mind" if I cannot convince my fellow-citizens of my "loyalty" in some other manner than by setting fire to my hotel.

Very truly, your obedient servant, HIRAM CRANSTON.

BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—A very interesting meeting was held at Lee-avenue Church, Brooklyn, (E. D.,) last evening, under the auspices of the above Commission. Eloquent addresses were made by Chaplain E. P. ROE, of Hampton Hospital, Virginia, and Rev. GEORGE N. WOODRUFF, of Hansom-place Church.

Brandreth's Pills.

Often when these Pills are taken into the stomach, their work of mercy commences as soon as they come in contact with the coats of that organ, and apparently by some nervous influence that is transmitted through the whole system, and seems often to arrest the progress of diseased action in remote parts of the body. But they are mostly taken up by the absorbents, and carried into the circulation, through which medium they are conveyed to every organ and to every part of the system—imparting to the blood that principle of life which disease and all poisonous remedies have a tendency to destroy. They also search the glandular system, and break up all those congested poisonous matters on which disease depends, and expel them from the body, so that instead of taking from the blood any essential property, they actually impart to it that very principle on which life depends.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, NEVER FAILING IN DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY. READ:

BATTERY ANDERSON, Sept. 9, 1864.

DR. BRANDRETH, NEW-YORK: Please find one dollar inclosed, for which send me that worth of your Pills, as I have used and given all I had. These Pills have cured all who took them for the Diarrhœa in a few days. Some had the disease two or three months. The army doctors had failed to cure in all of these cases.

I have found your Pills to be never-failing in Diarrhœa, Bilious Affections, Headache and Costiveness. How is it the Sanitary people do not give out your Pills?

Yours, with great respect, PAUL P. DUFOUR,

Co. A, 13th Heavy Art'y, Bermuda Hundred, Va.

Principal Office, BRANDRETH BUILDING, New-York. Sold also at No. 4 Union Square, and by all dealers. Observe "B. BRANDRETH," in white letters, on Government stamp.

The President Petroleum Company, of FRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.—The advertisement of complete organization is published on another page, and fully explains the plan of the corporation. It will be seen that the officers and directors are of excellent commercial standing and influence. Very liberal advantages are offered to subscribers, and the territory of the company is so ample that there is a very fair prospect of immense returns to the stockholders. It appears that this company has secured on the Alleghany River and favorite tributaries an oil-bearing territory of over ten and a half miles in extent. Immediately adjoining the lands of the President Company, several successful wells have been sunk, and there is strong testimony in favor of a great success for this enterprise. It is intended to form two more companies out of the territory secured by the "President," which will, of course, inure to the benefit of the original stockholders. The subscription agents in New-York, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., supply all information as to details that may be desired by subscribers. $400 now paid in secures $500 of the original stock.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Diamond Parlor Matches.—These Matches are the BEST IN THE WORLD, SURE FIRE, WITHOUT SULPHUR, no disagreeable smell, and a luxury and comfort to smokers and people with weak lungs. For wholesale and retail, by THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Economical Housekeepers Use

PYLE'S SALERATUS.	PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
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Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, New-York.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Bardsall's Arnica Liniment.

An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

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MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents table mailed free. Address Dr. R. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

New-York on Fire.

WHITE, THE HATTER.

Just escaped. Great excitement produced by his New Style of Fall and Holiday Hats and Furs. The leader of Fashion. WHITE the Hatter, No. 216 Broadway, under barnum's Museum.

Is it possible that any Soldier can be so foolish as to leave the city without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS? Whoever does so will deeply regret it. These medicines are the only certain cure for Bowel Complaints, Fevers, Sores and Scurvy. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me. No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make. 25c. 62c. 88 cents, and $1 44 per box or pot.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st. and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Howard Association.—Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal and Urinary Organs. New and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, No. 2 South 9th-st. Philadelphia, Penn.

Royal Havana Lottery.—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished, the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, L.L.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free. 744 Broadway, N.Y. 1049 Chestnut-st., Phila. 19 Bromfield-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, and elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

33 Second-hand Pianos, of different Makers, (taken in exchange) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

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FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This infallible remedy is composed of the *Honey* of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with *Tar-Balm*, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound *soothes and scatters* all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-Balm *cleanses and heals* the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. *Five* additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist and in healthful action. Let no prejudice hinder you from testing this sovereign remedy of an illustrious physician and chemist, who himself thoroughly tested it for years in his extensive private practice. It is safe, sure and pleasant, the Tar-Balm being entirely free from the offensive qualities of common tar.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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erry's MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty an either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

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Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—Wm. M. WELLING, No. 371 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

MARRIED.

PARKER—SELLECK.—On Wednesday, Nov. 23, by Rev. W. H. Boole, JAMES H. PARKER and DONNA M. SELLECK, both of New-York City.

REINHARD—HANNA.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, by Rev. Dr. John Thomson, Mr. GEORGE W. REINHARD and Miss ANNIE E. HANNA, both of this city.

ROBBINS—WILLEY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 23, Mr. ROBBINS, of this city, and HANNAH WILLEY, of Jericho, L. I.

STONE—EMERSON.—In Dover, N. H., on Tuesday, Nov. 22, by Rev. Francis E. Abbot, HORACE STONE, of New-York, and MARY RIDGWAY, daughter of the late Timothy Emerson, of Dover.

TROWBRIDGE—BACON.—In New-Haven, on Tuesday, Nov. 22, by Rev. O. T. Lanphear, assisted by Rev. Storrs O. Seymour, THOMAS R. TROWBRIDGE, Jr., to KATE, daughter of the late Francis Bacon, all of New-Haven.

DIED.

BERRIEN.—In this city, on Sunday, Nov. 27, BESSIE, only child of Richard P. and Jane Berrien, of Kensico, Westchester County, aged 3 years, 7 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of Wm. G. L. King, No. 367 Hudson-st., this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment on Tuesday morning.

COWDREY.—On Friday afternoon, Nov. 25, CORNELIA LOUISA, youngest daughter of the late Peter A. Cowdrey, in the 15th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her brother, William L. Cowdrey, No. 223 East 57th-st., to-day, (Monday,) the 28th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

DAMEREL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 22d instant, JENNETT ANN, wife of William Damerel.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood, on Friday, the 25th inst.

HACKETT.—On Saturday, Nov. 26, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM HACKETT, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Chief and Assistant Engineers, and members of the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., on Tuesday morning, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock.

LINN.—ROBERT L. LINN, from heart disease, aged 33 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers John, Cornelius and William, also his brothers-in-law, Francis Trotter and Edward S. Mosley, are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 180 Varick-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

MCNULTY.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 27, MARY ELLEN, only daughter of the late Rev. John and Esther McNulty, aged 9 years, 1 month and 21 days.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her uncle, No. 216 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, to-day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHEPARDSON.—On Sunday, Nov. 27, SARAH TUNISON, wife of Wm. Shepardson, aged 40.

Funeral from No. 44 Downing st. Friends are invited to attend, on Tuesday next, Nov. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

REID.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 26, of consumption, MARGARET, widow of FRANCIS REID, aged 56 years, 9 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Rose Hill M. E. Church, 27th-st., between 2d and 3d aves., without further invitation.

RITTER.—On Saturday, Nov. 26, CAROLINE LOUISA RITTER, wife of Edward Ritter, Jr., aged 20 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 300 Bleecker st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

VAN WYCK.—On Saturday, Nov. 26, JOHN R. VAN WYCK, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the house of his mother, in Flushing, L. I., on Monday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock.

VAN ORDEN.—On Sunday, Nov. 27, PETER J. VAN ORDEN, aged 55 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Reformed Dutch Church, at Monsey, Rockland County, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

WELLS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 26, JAMES JONES, infant son of T. Jefferson and Jeanie Wells.

Funeral services will be held at their residence, No. 205 West 15th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

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In consequence of the fall in gold, we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best-selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. C. L. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.

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The Belt Railroad and Cortlandt-st stages pass within two blocks of the store.

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Just received—THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SILVER BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.

Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, black, white and red; three, four and five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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MERIVALE'S ROME, VOLS. 5 AND 6.

D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY, PUBLISH THIS DAY, VOLS. V. AND VI. OF HISTORY OF THE ROMANS UNDER THE EMPIRE, BY CHARLES MERIVALE, B. D.

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1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $400,000 PAR $5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 50 PER SHARE
FOR FULL PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable fee simple territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, wells going down and nearly finished:

No. 1. About 50 (fifty) acres on Cherry Tree Run in fee simple, boreable land sufficient to sink fifty wells. This territory is opposite the Daizell Petroleum Company, Hayes's Farm, on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c., &c

No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—3½ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.

No. 5. "Wind Cliff" Flowing Well about 30 barrels per day on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company own the whole working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c., &c

No. 4 "California Well" No. 1, on Oil Creek, down 600 feet, all ready to retube. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.

No. 5. "California Well" No. 2, on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.

No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek all flat, containing the above wells, with 15-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine-houses, &c.

No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one well down 400 feet, one-quarter interest (working) in this well and lease.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Books for original subscription are now open at our office for a few days, when closed the stock is to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a BONA FIDE dividend paying, OIL-PRODUCING Co., when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a security investment.

LEONARD & MANLEY, New-York Agents,
No. 58 Beaver-st.
SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers, Boston.
H. S. LEECH, Farquhar Buildings, Phila.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ANTZ, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON	229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY	280 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING	363 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE	8 Wall-st.
PETER C. MORGAN	237 Washington-st.

Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris,	Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A Quackenboss,	Henry Cohn.
Isaac Bemheimer,	Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.	

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 6-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 6.
A Dividend of One per Cent. has been declared, payable at this office, Nov. 30, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 61 John-st., New-York.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS NOS. 3 AND 4.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a regular monthly Dividend of Three per Cent., and a supplementary Dividend of Ten per Cent., both payable at this office, Nov. 30, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day, Nov. 14, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 61 John-st., New-York.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE GREGORY GOLD MINING CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GREGORY GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December, for the election of Officers of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
M. F. HAZEN, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Dec. 1. The Transfer Books are now closed.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

DRAFTS AND BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bank of British North America draws drafts, and purchases and collects bills on San Francisco, Cal., and Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
JAMES SMITH, } No. 44 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE PRESIDENT
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT,
VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

Organized under the laws of Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS:

President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., General Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, New-York.

DIRECTORS:

AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., New-York.

ITS LANDS FORM ITS
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Parties subscribing in this Company will receive an equal amount of Stock in two other Companies adjoining, without further charge.

The lands of these companies are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, making an oil boring territory of over ten and half miles in extent.

The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Heidricks" wells, and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil.

The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means unsurpassed inducements are offered. Persons investing in this Company get $5 stock and the above BONUS for each $1 invested, without further call or assessment.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents.
L. H. SIPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.
No subscriptions taken for less than one hundred dollars.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "Rice McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.

Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN"
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL 120,000 SHARES, OF $10 EACH.
This company was organized under the laws of the State of New-York, April 20, 1864. The mines of the company are located in the Sierra. Prince Royal and Humboldt Mining Districts, Humboldt County, Nevada, and embrace 9,000 feet of the "Tuscan," "Etna," "Inca" and "Arctic quartz lodes. The reports of the Superintendent, and further information in regard to the mines can be had on application to the Secretary, E. L. Bolles, Esq., No. 42 Exchange-place, or the President, Geo. Stevenson, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st. The company offer for sale a limited number of the shares of the working capital at par only.
GEO. STEVENSON, President, &c.
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.
A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, can be obtained by applying to
A. A. TAYLOR,
Actuary of the Company,
No. 153 Broadway,
from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.
The Hermetical Barrel is a new commercial discovery of great practical value. It positively insures against leakage, evaporations and odor of petroleum and other volatile fluids.

GOLD BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
A dividend of One per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, Nov. 30, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 61 John st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ELECTION.
The annual election for Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 5th day of December, 1864. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—$300,000—COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS Central Railroad Company 7 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund bonds
FORTY YEARS TO RUN—DUE 1904.
Length of Road, 205½ miles, equipped and running, with large and increasing earnings.

First mortgage bonds	$3,200,000
Second mortgage bonds	860,000
Stock	1,500,000

The Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway is the consolidation of the Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad,
Richmond and Covington Railroad,
Indiana Central Railway.
The above bonds are offered for sale for the purpose of providing additional equipment. Applications may be made to the undersigned, or to WM. D. THOMPSON, Esq., at the Company's Office, No. 139 Broadway, Room No. 2.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested, a 12-stamp mill now running, and office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—The six and seven per cent. bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company will be redeemed at par and accrued interest, on presentation of the same to AMASA STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio. Bonds may be forwarded to me by express at cost of the company, and checks for amount will be returned.
HENRY WICK, Treasurer.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1864.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STOCK FOR SALE AT PAR.—$25,000 Soldier Bounty Bonds, 6 per cent of 1874, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to S. B. STONE, No. 741 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-STREET,
CAPITAL $1,250,000
125,000 SHARES. VALUE $10 EACH.

President,
NOAH L. WILSON.
Vice-President,
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON.
Treasurer,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT.
Secretary,
ARTHUR B PROAL.
General Superintendent of Ohio and Virginia Properties,
ISRAEL R. WATERS, Marietta, Ohio.
Superintendent of Oil Creek Properties,
HERBERT KETTELL.
Attorneys,
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.
Bankers,
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
Trustees.

NOAH L. WILSON, President of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of Messrs. Schchardt & Gebhard.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Messrs. Foster & Thomson.
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY MORGAN, of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons.
WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Sons.
WILLIAM H. GUION, of Messrs. Williams & Guion.
DAVID GIBSON, of Messrs. David Gibson & Co., Cincinnatti, Ohio.
THOMAS T. C. BUCKLEY, of Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 20.
FOR SALE,
1,000 Shares CONSOLIDATED Oil Company. Paid its fifth dividend for September, and will declare a quarterly dividend January 1.
1,000 Shares NORTHERN LIGHT. Pays 3 per cent. a month.
1,000 Shares OCEANIC. Dividend paying.
RYND FARM, GERMANIA,
McKINLEY, HIGHGATE.
MANHATTAN, STORY & McCLINTOCK.
Also, a Refinery in complete working order, on Oil Creek, Pa. Capacity, 80 barrels per day.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of
FOUR (4) PER CENT.,
payable Nov. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 22, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment on the completion of the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CENTRAL COAL MINING & MANUFG. CO., ROOM 51 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.
A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company, will be held at the Company's office, in the town of Cumberland, Md., at 12 o'clock, M., on the 12th day of December, 1864, for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year. The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 2 to Dec. 15 inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. R. WHITE, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1864.
THE BANK OF ONTARIO (CANANDAIGUA) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of H. J. Messenger, No. 139 Broadway, in the city of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Importers and Traders' Bank as such agent; agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y. R. R. CO., SYRACUSE, Nov. 19, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Syracuse, Binghamton and N. Y. R. R. Co., will be held at the Company's Office, in the City of Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December next, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
O. WELCH, Secretary

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS of the Richmond County Loan of July 28, 1864, are hereby notified that said Certificates may be exchanged for Coupon Bonds on and after Dec. 1, at the office of D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 6 Wall-st., basement.
P. S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums of from $3,000 to $5,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) Per Cent., has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable free of the government tax at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, 47 EXCHANGE PLACE, Nov. 18, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. for quarter ending November 15th, has this day been declared. Payable on and after 25th inst. Transfer Books closed this day.
J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH & PARMELEE GOLD CO., No. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. free of Government tax, out of the net earning of the Company, payable on the 10th December. The transfer books will close on the 1st December.
W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK—CORNER of 14th-st., and 8th-av.; open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOS. CHRISTY President.
B. H. BALL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto, Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, George A. Kittell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Calvin H. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Joseph H. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell, The Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappan, John S. Missroon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons if any there be, who have been made parties hereto or to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in pursuance of any mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made in the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the court-house in the City of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady on the first Tuesday in January next, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.
CHARLES G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.
DATED Nov. 21, 1864.

FOR SALE.

BAGGS' HOTEL FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the well known establishment, BAGGS HOTEL, in the city of Utica, N. Y. This hotel occupies the entire front on Genesee-st., from the lot of the New York Central Railroad to Main-st., 165 feet, and 250 feet on Main-st., all substantially constructed of brick, four stories in height, and commanding the wide entrance with the said depot. The hotel has been established for upwards of thirty years, and has been conducted by the subscriber for nearly thirty years last. No establishment of the kind is probably more widely or favorably known. It is the principal hotel in Utica, and the section of country where it is located, and has powers commanded a large and profitable amount of legitimate public business, which is constantly increasing, the receipts of the past season largely more than those of any previous year. It is well furnished throughout. Terms favorable, and a considerable portion may remain on hand as mortgage for a term of years. This is a most excellent opportunity for any person or company wishing to carry on an enterprise of the kind. The proprietor desires to retire from his business, which is the only reason for offering the property for sale.
A. CHURCHILL.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF SIX ACRES—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this state, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad near the head of Seneca Lake—every acre, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of the best soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ONE HUNDRED acres, in the best part of Berkshire County, Mass. House has sixteen rooms, and commands an extensive view of most beautiful scenery; five minutes' walk from railroad station, post office and churches; large variety of choicest apples, pears, cherries, &c.; to be appreciated must be seen. Price, $15,000. Apply to the owner, FRANCIS WHITING, Great Barrington, Mass., or SHEPARD & BEACH, No. 31 Front-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN Westchester County, situated in the town of Somers, 4½ miles from Katonah, on the Harlem Railroad, and 9½ from Peekskill. Said farm contains about 120 acres, in good condition, and well fenced and watered, with fair amount of fruit. On the premises is a large double house good, and nearly new, with suitable out-buildings, &c. Inquire of JOSEPH GRIFFIN, No. 167 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE IN TWENTY-THIRD-ST., west of 8th-av., with possession at short notice, one of the best and most complete houses in the city, with or without the furniture. House is 28 feet 4 inches wide, four stories high; lot 142 feet deep with entrance from 24th-st. for stable. Also a full lot on 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with one party wall. Price $8,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT PORTCHESTER—Belonging to the estate of Dr. James Wilson, consisting of 65 acres, in good order, good barn, carriage-house and outbuildings, eligible building sites, 75 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

STABLE FOR SALE.—THE PRIVATE STABLE No. 135 East 28th-st., (80 feet in depth, lot 25 by 100,) containing extensive accommodations for carriages, harness, &c., and stalls for six horses, two box stalls, and in second story a suite of rooms complete y finished, with all modern improvements. Apply between hours of 9 and 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., at No. 46 West 29th st.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE IN the heart of Newark City, with numerous outbuildings and a large garden in fine order; very valuable if divided into city lots; will be sold on reasonable terms; situated 3 minutes' walk from railroad depot, fronting a public park. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—three new brick houses, three-story, basement and under-cellar, high brown-stone stoops; complete with all the modern improvements, location East 93d-st., near 3d-av., one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. Inquire of J. A. BELLICK, No. 119 East 46th-st., or GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 3-th-st., near 5th-av., possession immediately. Others desirably located, furnished and unfurnished; $4,000 to $35,000 and upward; some with coach-houses.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on Murray Hill; price $10,000. Also, a four-story English basement for $11,000. Also, a neat three story brick for $10,000, with possession. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 31½ Pine-st., 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A CITY HOUSE—A desirable country residence at Nyack, on Hudson River, good frame house and out buildings, five acres of choice fruit grounds. Apply to Mr. HALLIDAY, No. 74 Beaver-st., up stairs, at 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, 27 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COL. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE—SMALL FARMS NEAR THE CITY. Near depots, persons fearing a conflagration, have now an opportunity of securing a safe retreat, and home. GEORGE R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—3 ACRES, with elegant views, grounds improved, but no house; price $16,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—Without board. Apply at No. 151 2d av. References exchanged.

TO LET—THREE LOFTS, TOGETHER WITH 8-horse engine, in building No. 125 Avenue D. Inquire of ABNER MILLS.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO 176 5TH AV. IMMEdiate possession. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FACTORY WANTED—WITH 25-HORSE POWer, Water preferred, but must be never-failing. Size equal to about three floors 40x80, within four hours of New-York. Address Box No. 3,544 New-York Post-office.

STABLE WANTED—WANTED A PRIVATE stable, or stalls for two horses, with room for coupe and wagon, convenient to 19th-st. and Lexington-av. or 3d-av. Address, stating particulars, rent, &c., to R. H. W., No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

SOUTHWEST OF UNION-SQUARE—Wanted, for the Winter, by a gentleman and wife, two clean, fresh rooms, (one small and one large,) unfurnished or furnished, with board or without; if without board, must be near a restaurant. Address H. L., Box No. 1,484 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH full board for an elderly gentleman and his wife; situation must be in the neighborhood of 5th-av., between 14th and 40th sts. Address, with full particulars, B., Box No. 160 Post-office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED LARGE front room, second floor, with use of a parlor, for one or two gentlemen, private family, with daily breakfast, dinner on Sundays; for two $25 per week. Address A, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain rooms, with or without board. The apartments are handsomely furnished, with every convenience, and within a few minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. For further particulars, apply at No. 290 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GERMAN wishes board (without lodging) in a respectable American family in or near Bleecker-st. Address A. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY, OR A FEW SINGLE persons, can obtain good rooms and board in a first-class house, No. 187 East 20th-st. Sabbath observing persons only desired.

TO LET—AN UNFURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR with board, in a private family; bath and gas; suitable for a doctor. Apply at No. 96 West 27th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

THREE HORSES FOR SALE.—ONE PAIR of Morgan bays, very gentle and very desirable for family driving; they are 8 to 9 years old; worth $400. Also a very fine iron-gray mare, perfectly gentle, with a beautiful snow-white flowing tail, and and without a blemish; is a kitten, playful, showy, a very suitable horse for a lady to drive, she is coming 6 years of age, worth $400. Address Box No. 3,228 Post-office.

STABLE TO LET—IN THE CENTRAL PART of the city, near Madison-square—A first-class stable for 6 stalls—all above ground; rent $1,000 for the season. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

PRINTING.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st. and No. 119 Fulton-st. Political printing cheap for cash.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of long tude 111 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan. 21.

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin state rooms, $75 to $100, according to location of state room. Second cabin, $50.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods, 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,146, the *Day Star* 2,? and the *Star of Nevada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,?4 tons.....900-horses power
LAFAYETTE.....3,?4 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DECHESNE,
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....?50 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. ? Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. BELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 3
CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 10
CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....?5 | Steerage to London.....31
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $100. Steerage, $30. For those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building.....	3,613	.....
ONTARIO—building.....	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building.....	3,2?9	.....
ERIN.....	?,?18	Grace.
LOUISIANA.....	2,?65	Prowse.
VIRGINIA.....	2,?86	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	2,?72	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE Mass, sails, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan 2
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
K. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. ?2 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHARLESTON, David Watson, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling green.
N. B. The ARIEL, Russell, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SANFORD.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. VAIL, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M.
The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been elegantly and elegantly furnished.
Passage, first-class, $75.
No freight received or Bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on SATURDAY, Dec. 10.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. Bascom.
First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300 Second Cabin, open berth, $225; Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 5 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 5 years, one quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.
This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by ?50 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.
For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the ?0th of every month.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN—For Liverpool, the AUSTRALASIAN, T. Cook, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 30th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, and the AUSTRALASIAN from 1 to 2 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.
The CHINA will sail 14th December
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL S. SAMSLIP EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 2? Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS, RIO JANEIRO AND CALLAO.—The A 1 new steamship CORTLAND, 1,125 tons, John Codman, Commander, will sail for the above ports THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
HEROES & C., No. 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 363 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars connecting with railroads for all principalities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers at
7.00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7.00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8.30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10.00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3.30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5.00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8.00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6.40, 7, 8, 9.15 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6.?0, 7.30, 8.30, 9.3?, 11.30 A. M., and 2.20, 4.?0, 5.30, 6.30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West 6.30 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 5.30, 10 40 P. M. The 5.30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.15 A. M., 12.15 P. M., 4.?2 P. M., and 6.05 P. M. The 9.15 A. M. and 4.?2 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10.30 A. M. and 4, 6 and 10.40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6.?2 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage in time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Marden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. K. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3.15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN MAXWELL, who resides at Saugerties, Ulster County, State of New-York, WILLIAM R. FINCH, who resides at Coxsackie, County of Greene, State of New-York; THOS. REED, who resides at West Hoboken, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey; and THOS. L. TAYLOR, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of T. L. TAYLOR & REED, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission, Brokerage and Financial business in the City of New-York, that all the parties interested in the said business are the said Thomas Reed and the said Thomas L. Taylor, who are the general partners, and the said John Maxwell and the said William R. Finch, who are the special partners; that the said John Maxwell has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership, the sum of thirty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said William R. Finch has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of ten thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 27th day of October, 1864, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1867.—Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1864.
JOHN MAXWELL,
W. R. FINCH,
THOS. REED,
THOS. L. TAYLOR.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED, No. 5 Broad st., receive orders for the purchase and sale of all classes of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold, on commission. Loans effected on all accessible points in the United States on the most favorable terms.

NOTICE.—MR. N. S. W. VANDERHOEF withdraws his interest from our firm this day.
FLAGG, BALDWIN & CO.
New-York, November 15, 1864.

NOTICE.—LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership, do certify, That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is VANDERHOEF & BEATTY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of manufacturing, buying and selling straw goods and such materials and other articles as are usually bought and sold by persons engaged in the straw goods business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, who resides in the City and County of New-York, and John P. Beatty, who resides in Norwalk, State of Connecticut, both of whom are the general partners, and Lewis Beers, who resides in Stratford, State of Connecticut, and is the special partner; that the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars; that the period at which the partnership is to commence is November 15, in the year 1864 and the period at which it will terminate, is October thirty-first, in the year 1865. NEW-YORK, November 4, 1864.
N. S. W. VANDERHOEF.
JOHN P. BEATTY
LEWIS BEERS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of Glenville Mills, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. JOHN W. WHITTAL.—New-York, May 21, 1864.
(Signed) ALG. WHITLOCK,
JOHN W. WHITTAL.
W. H BIDWELL

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES.—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 5? West 14th-st., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M., for ladies and children. Private evening classes now forming for ladies and gentlemen

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—Metropolitan Hall, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., opposite 8th-st. Classes will open on THURSDAY, Dec. 1. Days of tuition: Mondays and Thursdays, afternoons and evenings. N. B: Soiree Dec 8.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.—Classes for ladies and masters at 4 o'clock; classes for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

LECTURES.

PROF. DOREMUS WILL DELIVER A course of his Chemical Lectures at the Cooper Institute, on the evenings of Dec 15, 16, 17, 19 and 21.

AMUSEMENTS.

539 **VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S** 541
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway,
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
IMMENSE ADDITION
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TO THE VAST CONCATENATION
OF LIVING WONDERS
comprised in this
COLOSSAL ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
JUST ARRIVED,
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JUST ARRIVED,
per ship *Golconda*, at Boston, 105 days from Calcutta, an extensive shipment of
RARE AND BEAUTIFUL ANIMALS,
including several varieties
ENTIRELY NEW IN THIS COUNTRY,
and embracing, among others, a
ROYAL BENGAL TIGER
the only one in America.
TWO ASIATIC LEOPARDS
PAIR SPOTTED AXIS!!
AN ISABEL, OR WHITE HIMALAYA BEAR!
the first one ever seen in the United States.
THE SELETH BEARS!
TWO WHITE ZEBUS
HIMALAYA MOUNTAIN GOAT!
TWO RHAMAPHOOR BLOODHOUNDS!
used for tiger-hunting in India.
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
all of which have been added to the
UNPARALLELED COLLECTION
OF LIVING BEASTS AND BIRDS
which may be seen
THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND EVENING
in the palatial halls of this Mammoth Menagerie,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
are given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., at each of which is presented
AN AMUSING DIVERTISEMENT
BY TRAINED PONIES, MONKEYS AND MULES.
EXTRAORDINARY FEATS OF SAGACITY
by the wonderful
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, TIPPOO SAIB,
and an astonishing display of the mastery of man over the brute creation by Prof. LANGWORTHY
IN THE DENS OF LIONS AND TIGERS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
No half price. No free list.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES,
AT IRVING HALL,
THE LAST OF THE SERIES,
"MRS. SLOWCOMB AT THE OPERA,"
A Humorous Narration of Personal Experiences.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1:61.
With a view to prevent the overcrowding of the hall this season, a limited number of reserved seats will be issued, which can be obtained at Horace Waters', No. 481 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. ?01 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No 547 Broadway; Jones', (late Crowen's,) No. 843 Broadway; and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 911 Broadway.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
HELLER'S
STEADY CAREER OF SUCCESS!
is evidenced by
BRILLIANTLY-THRONGED HOUSES!
Will be presented by
NEW MUSICAL ATTRACTION!
ROBERT HELLER!
and
CHARLES FRADEL!
will play together the
GOBLIN DRUM POLKA!
specially composed for these *Soirees* by Charles Fradel, and published by Beer & Schirmer.
THE SCARLET SPIRIT EVERY EVENING!
SEDGWICK'S SOLO ON THE CONCERTINA.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8
A startling Novelty in preparation for the Holidays.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY
EXHIBITION,
NOW OPEN,
No. 625 BROADWAY.

MR. J. R. THOMAS HAS RETURNED TO the city and is prepared to take engagements for concerts, oratorios, etc. He will also receive a limited number of pupils in singing. Address WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The Winter Term of this institution will commence Nov. 28. A full collegiate course; the best masters in music and modern languages, and Dr. Dio Lewis' system of gymnastics are some of its attractions. For admission or circular, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school. No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 213 5th-av., corner 28th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st.

WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY.—C. VILLAVERDE Principal.—The best school to learn modern languages. Boarders and day scholars are received at any time. For particulars apply to P. C. CASANOVA or P. GONZALES, No 52 Exchange-place, or to J. A. YZNAGA VALLE, No. 60 Beaver-st.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR TEN years past the best-sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State; brick buildings; fifteen Professors and Teachers; $107 pays for remaining two-thirds of academic year. Winter term Dec 8. Address for catalogues or rooms, JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y. Thorough Commercial College course for $25.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, &c., taught at Goldsmith's Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Established 1840. Rooms for private instruction. Ladies' writing class at 4 o'clock. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—REV. N. G. SPALDING, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of this first-class institution for both sexes opens Dec. 14. For circulars address the Principal.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB, Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 689 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can have private lessons, day or evening, without extra charge, and become quick at figures, rapid stylish business writers and practical book-keepers.

MISS MULLER'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and German School for little girls and young ladies, second quarter to commence 1st December. Apply at No. 25 East 15th-st., from 9 to 3 o'clock.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LUCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE into her private family two little girls, of from 8 to 12 years of age, for board and instruction. Unexceptionable reference given. Terms moderate. Address Miss E. M., Station G.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial and French, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent. Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 7 West 57th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 57th-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 28 West 17th-st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a private family, or as teacher in a female seminary; situation as governess preferred. She is well qualified to give instruction in the English branches, and to teach the elements of the French and German languages. Address Box No. 323 Troy, N. Y.

AN EXPERIENCED FOREIGN LADY desires a morning engagement as daily governess; she teaches the English, Music, German and French in all its branches; best references given. Address Miss HUBER, Station D.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEment as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. E. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 3d-av.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO TEACHES IN A first class school in this city, can assume one hour, from 3 to 4 o'clock, for a lady really desirous of learning French. Address M. B., Madison Square Post-office

TEACHER WANTED, AN ASSISTANT IN the classics. Apply, between 11 and 12 A. M., at No. 212 4th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY
Mrs. Inchbald's Comedy of
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY,
revised and altered for the present stage, will be produced with
SUPERB AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
COSTUMES
Of the reign of William the Third.
SPLENDID FURNITURE
AND APPOINTMENTS.
A CAPITAL CAST
Sir Oswin Mertland.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Lord Dambrey.....Mr JOHN GILBERT
Mr. Willoughby.....Mr. CHARLES FISHER
George.....Mr. POPE
Thomas.....Mr. WILLIAMSON
Richard.....Mr. WARD
Hester.....Miss MARY GANNON
Miss Sarah Mertland, sister to Sir Oswin.Mrs. VERNON
Lady Susan Courtley.....Miss FANNY MORANT
Martha.....Miss CARMAN
TUESDAY—ROSEDALE.
WEDNESDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
THURSDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
FRIDAY—ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY,
by Mr. D. Boucicault, is in preparation.
Doors open at 7½; overture at 7¾.

IRVING HALL.
MR. DE CORDOVA TO-MORROW NIGHT,
WHAT MRS. SLOWCOMB SAW AT THE OPERA,
AND HOW SHE ENJOYED IT,
WILL BE DESCRIBED.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. Building a sewer in Thirty-eighth street, from Second avenue to East River.
2. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Second avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.
3. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fifty-fourth street, from Second avenue to East River.
4. Setting curb and gutter stones in Eighty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue.
5. Setting curb and gutter, regulating and grading Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first street.
6. Paving gore at intersection of Reade and Centre street.
7. Flagging Forty-ninth street, from Sixth avenue to Broadway.
8. Resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth street, from Tenth avenue to Hudson River.
9. Flagging and reflagging in Eighth avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth street.
10. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Eighteenth street, from Avenue A to East River.
11. Building a sewer in Forty-eighth street, from Second avenue to East river.
12. Paving Gramercy Park with trap-block pavement.
13. Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Ninth avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth street.
14. Regulating and grading Eighth avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second street.
15. Building a basin and culvert at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-third street.
16. Setting curb gutter and grading Watts street, from Washington to West street.
17. Flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth street.
18. Setting curb and gutter and flagging Forty-fifth street, from Lexington to Fourth avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, following
1. All the lots on both sides of Thirty-eighth street, from Second avenue to East River
2. All the lots on both sides of Second avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.
3. All the lots on both sides of Fifty-fourth street, from second avenue to East River.
4. All the lots on both sides of Eighty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue.
5. The easterly one-half of block number 205, and the westerly one-half of block number 189; also ward number 1, in block 160; also ward number 29, in block 206; also ward number 36, in block 204; also ward numbers 50 and 61, in block number 188.
6. All the lots on both sides of Reade street, from Centre to Broadway; also the lots on westerly side of Centre-street, between Duane and Chambers streets.
7. All the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth street, from Sixth avenue to Broadway.
8. All the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth street, from Tenth avenue to Hudson River.
9. All the lots on both sides of Eighth avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth street.
10. All the lots on both sides of Eighteenth street, from Avenue A to East River.
11. All the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth street, from Second avenue to East River. Also, the lots on westerly side of First avenue, from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth street.
12. All the lots fronting on the westerly side of Gramercy park. Also, Ward Nos. 5,031 and 5,134, in the Eighteenth Ward.
13. All the lots on both sides of Ninth avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth st.
14. All the lots fronting on both sides of Eighth avenue, from Fifty ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Also, all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block each side of Eighth avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.
15. All the lots in the block bounded by Broadway Seventh avenue, Forty-second, and Forty-third streets
16. All the lots on both sides of Watts-street between Washington and West. Also the lots fronting on westerly side of Washington street and upon West-street, to the extent of half the block, North and South of Watts-street.
17. All the lots on both sides of Broadway from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth-streets.
18. All the lots on both sides of Forty-fifth street from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement New-City Hall House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELEVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 23, 1864.

TAXES ON INCOMES, LICENSES, PLATE, &c.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE—ANNUAL LIST—8TH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, OCT. 31, 1864.
Pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to provide Internal Revenue

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Hood's Army Concentrating at Columbia, Tenn.—Gen. Thomas' Army Near Columbia, in Hood's Front—A Battle Expected—Communication by Telegraph to Columbia Interrupted.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Nov. 26.

Hood's army, numbering probably forty thousand men, have been for several days past concentrating south of Columbia, Tenn.

Our forces in the meantime have evacuated Pulaski, Huntsville and Decatur, which places are now in the hands of the rebels.

Our forces are near and about Columbia, in Hood's front. They are commanded by Gen. THOMAS.

On the 24th inst. some severe skirmishing occurred, resulting in a loss to the Federals of 44 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is estimated 264. Among the killed was one rebel Colonel.

Large bodies of troops are here massed in Hood's front, and some heavy fighting may be expected in that direction in a few days.

Communication by telegraph to Columbia has been interrupted since yesterday.

There are rumors in circulation that there was heavy fighting yesterday between the opposing armies, but no official advices of an engagement have yet been received.

Skirmishing Between Pulaski and Columbia—Our Forces Behind Duke River.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, Nov. 27—10:30 P. M.

There has been smart skirmishing between Pulaski and Columbia for some days.

We have fallen back behind Duck River. Part of FORREST's forces have also crossed the river, on our right flank, and are aiming to strike the road in our rear.

Hood's main army is supposed to be moving on the pike road toward Shelbyville and Wartrace.

The Situation of Hood's Army—Gen. Thomas's Whereabouts—Something Likely to Happen—Gillem's Defeat—A Massacre.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Nov. 21, 1864.

THE REBEL SITUATION IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Since my last, regarding the movements of BEAUREGARD's army, some little changes have transpired; and, possibly, the enemy may grow bold in this quarter, since any attempt on his part to even annoy the moving columns of "Tecumseh" would prove fruitless. The excess of folly was committed by BEAUREGARD, when he marched his army four hundred miles to the rear of the Federal front.

"Like ships that sailed for sunny isles,
But never came to shore."

I think we will be the fate of this foolish Frenchman, who reached the acme of his renown in Charleston harbor, in April, 1861.

The last information I gave you concerning the whereabouts of the rebel Army of Tennessee found BEAUREGARD quietly located at the mansion of Dr. STOUT, of Corinth, with STEWART's corps, consisting of about 10 000 men, there and thereabouts. I have reason to believe that just the same state of things exists to-day in that quarter of the Confederacy. Most of S. D. LEE's corps at that time was at Jackson, the terminus of the railroad. FRANK CHEATHAM's corps was at Florence, where also was HOOD, the General Commanding in the field. The following changes have taken place, it is believed. That STEPHEN D. LEE has removed his entire corps from Jackson to South Florence, and that FRANK CHEATHAM has crossed the river with his corps, and made headquarters at Waynesboro, a small town situated on or near Greene's Creek, a branch of Duck River, and about half way between Columbia, Tennessee, and Florence, Alabama. FORREST is in command of all the cavalry, which is strong, and in good trim, and holds undisputed possession of the entire country within a radius of thirty miles of Florence.

Supplies reach the rebel army daily, the railroad being in good running order from Corinth (the base) to South Florence. The latter place is bridged with Florence proper, which is directly opposite. A gentleman who has lately arrived from Tuscumbia, which is on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Iuka and Florence, reports that the rebel means of transportation are scanty, but that enough supplies reach Corinth daily to distribute liberally among the men. He says the animals suffer, and reports that, in consequence, at least one-third of the cavalry are located between Corinth and Booneville, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and adds that the corn-cribs of Tishamingo County and other portions of Northern Mississippi groan with the weight of grain. The rivers and creeks are all high, and the country through which BEAUREGARD is operating abounds with them. I can indorse this latter sentence, as I came near getting drowned one night in April, 1862, while fording the multiplicity of creeks which lie between Waynesboro and Savannah. I was in company with Mr. SHEPPARD, of the *World*, and, being anxious to reach Pittsburgh Landing, where a battle was raging, the thunders of which we had listened to forty miles off, we took the chances, and barely escaped with our lives.

This gentleman, while in conversation with one of the editors of the *Union*, of this city, says that he had the run of the rebel camps, and gives 40,000 men as his careful estimate of the number of BEAUREGARD's troops, 15,000 of whom are cavalry. The latter is not doubted by the authorities here, as it is known that FORREST has a very strong force of mounted men. All the cavalry connected with the rebel army of Tennessee, except IVERSON's brigade, are with him, and it must be remembered that FORREST's own independent command, with which he has ranged all over this section, never numbered less than six thousand brave men, and it is known that he has received heavy reinforcements lately from some point.

There have been several slight skirmishes during the past week between portions of the rebel cavalry, under Gen. RODDY, and portions of our own under Gen. CROXTON, neither party, as I have learned, sustaining much loss. At one time last week, the rebel cavalry showed themselves between Waynesboro and Mount Pleasant, but were driven back by our cavalry under Col. SPAULDING. There is no other news of interest that I can learn regarding BEAUREGARD, and I guess this is about all that is known at headquarters. What the intentions of the rebel commander are is merely a matter of conjecture, as no movements of his have transpired of sufficient importance to develop his real object.

I consider that BEAUREGARD feels in about the same humor the individual did who drew the elephant. Certainly, since establishing himself with a reliable base, he has had ample time to demonstrate in this vicinity to his heart's content. There was a time when his advance upon Nashville would have stirred us up a little, but the occasion for all such performances has passed, and the authorities seem to pay as little attention to the movements or intentions of the lymphatic oracle, as though long ago he had ceased to exist.

Situated so near the rebel army as we are now, gives rise to many opinions and conjectures, while the wildest sort of "grapevine" rumors are dispatched about, and *canards* of the most absurd nature secure patronage. One of the liveliest of yesterday was to the effect that BEAUREGARD would attempt to recapture either Memphis or Vicksburgh. Again, last evening, I heard that Western Kentucky was the destination of the enemy. But I guess he will not attempt to do either. If he does not fight Gen. THOMAS in Middle Tennessee, he will run away. You will ask, "What for? Where will he go?" Well that's just what I want to know.

GEN. THOMAS' ARMY.

Gen. THOMAS' forces are very properly located—so cleverly that Gen. BEAUREGARD cannot run the risk of playing too bold a game. Beside, we have been and are being heavily reinforced, and our entire cavalry arm is being overhauled and reorganized by Gen. WILSON, from the Army of the Potomac. The bulk of our army is at Pulaski, on the Decatur and Nashville Railroad, in splendid condition, the men being well fed and well clothed, with money in their pockets. The new troops are distributed judiciously, and put through a vigorous system of drill three times a day. Pulaski is a very pretty town, near the Alabama State line, between sixty and seventy miles south from Nashville. Gen. STANLEY commands the Fourth Corps and Gen. Cox the Twenty-third Corps. Both are excellent officers. The whole are under the command of Gen. SCHOFIELD in the field, whose headquarters are at Spring Hill, a small place between Franklin and Columbia. Gen. SCHOFIELD is greatly beloved as an officer and a man. His presence upon all critical occasions is fully appreciated, while his unadulterated patriotism fills the space in which he moves. His operations from Chattanooga to Atlanta gave the most unbounded evidences of his great military sagacity. Beside, he is a superb fighter, and a clever gentleman. Gen. THOMAS is still in this city, with headquarters at the St. Cloud Hotel.

I think there will something lively transpire in less than a month in this department, even if the movements of BEAUREGARD do not necessitate some such event before. As long as the latter-named officer remains at Corinth, with his army hovering about Florence, little notice will be taken of him. He is not doing us or the Government the least harm so long as he remains in *statu quo*. If he robs or molests the people down that way, loyalty does not receive a very painful wound, and the main sufferers will be those who contributed largely toward bringing about the present state of disorder.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

There are some extremely ugly rumors, and documents to match, being received from East Tennessee regarding the defeat sustained by GILLEM on the 13th inst. As I am very careful about language I employ in reference to United States officers and soldiers, I shall just briefly mention the fact that it is believed in certain official circles in this city, that GILLEM was the victim of jealousy on the part of some other general officers at Knoxville. According to information received by Gen. THOMAS and Gov. JOHNSON, GILLEM, after ascertaining beyond a doubt, that he was being pressed by three brigades, commenced falling back with his little brigade of three regiments, and at the same time called upon two Brigadiers at Knoxville for not only reinforcements, but food for his brave men, who had been three days without rations of any kind, except fresh meat. He kept falling back in good order, all the while crying for help, but no assistance came to him until his routed army arrived at Strawberry Plains. Here he was met by three hundred men of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry, who had left Knoxville on the morning of the 14th, six days after they had been called for. According to all accounts, and I have seen several letters addressed to Gov. JOHNSON and Gen. MILLIGAN, the deportment of GILLEM during the dreadful confusion of his troops, was grand in the extreme. Parson BROWNLOW writes that the disaster might have been averted, but that a lack of harmony prevailed among the officers in command at Knoxville. Parson BROWNLOW's son says that GILLEM, regardless of danger, acted as few general officers could act under the circumstances. His gallant endeavors to stay the rout, he says, was unexampled. On Thursday last, Gens. AMMEN, TILLSON and GILLEM, were acting in concert, and after a little skirmishing, drove the enemy from Strawberry Plains, with no loss on either side.

NOTHING FROM SHERMAN.

Of course, nothing from SHERMAN since my last, giving you a full account of his start, and connecting incidents. I have met several officers who assisted in making good the wreck of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and they assert that the work of destruction was made complete. In several places along the road this side of Kingston, the parties detached for the purpose of tearing up the track were shot at by guerrillas, who hovered in our rear. In one place, near Calhoun, some fellows were captured who were recognized by the soldiers and citizens as guerrillas and marauders of the worst class. There were four of them in all. They were bad men, and it was deemed judicious to send them to their account, like Hamlet's father, with all their imperfections on their heads. This was accordingly done. They were blindfolded and shot to death. Cassville, near the railroad, a dangerous place for honest men, was burned. This was a very pretty little town. I took breakfast there one time last Summer. Two elegant-looking ladies sat with me at the table. While myself and a friend were enjoying our repast, we were astonished to hear one of these elegant ladies ejaculate, "I wish the G—d—d Yankees were all in h—ll!" It so happened that myself and friend about that time had eaten enough. I settled the bill, and we left. I guess it's a good thing that Cassville is among the things that were. It was a Babylon in a small way. A multitude of such incidents as these occurred along the road. The bridge at Resaca is not yet destroyed, but it will be if the guerrillas get too numerous. Everything but small private buildings and cottage houses was destroyed at Atlanta and Rome. Rome!—that's the grandest monosyllable in the English language.

AN UNPARALLELED SLAUGHTER—ONE HUNDRED UNION MEN BUTCHERED IN GEORGIA.

The bloodiest tragedy of modern times was enacted on Thursday last in Northern Georgia, at a small place called Elijah, sixty miles northeast of Dalton. A short time after the occupation of Northern Georgia by our forces last Spring, 125 men, deserters from the rebel army and others, formed themselves into a company, to be known as the Walker County Home Guards, and selected a brave fellow, named ASHWORTH, as their leader. Upon many occasions have these hardy men done the cause some service. Three hundred rebels, under TOM. POLK EDWARDS, on the day above-mentioned, came across ASHWORTH's party, and took them all prisoners, including Col. ASHWORTH himself.

A man named MARKHAM, who was an eye-witness of subsequent events, says that the prisoners, after their surrender, were marched into a patch of woods hard by, when just one hundred out of the hundred and twenty-five were selected, declared to be deserters from the Confederate army and sentenced, part of them to be shot and part of them to be hung. Preparations were immediately made to carry the order into execution, and two hours later the hundred poor fellows were launched into eternity, nineteen of whom were hung. The twenty-five that escaped death were released, after being compelled to witness the execution of their companions, upon the promise that they would join the rebel army. Col. ASHWORTH was taken away. As he was once a rebel soldier, there is no telling what unheard-of cruelties are in store for him. THE TOM POLK EDWARDS is a citizen of Tennessee, and is respectably connected. Gen. STARKMAN, I learn, will make an attempt to have this gang of murderers captured. If he is successful, there will be more bloody work.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CORRECTING THE ENROLLMENT.—The Kings County Board of Supervisors held a special meeting on Saturday evening, for the purpose of taking action in relation to the suggestion of the Provost Marshal-General, and the recommendation of Gov. SEYMOUR, in respect to a correction of the enrollment lists. After considerable discussion as to the best course to pursue, a set of resolutions were finally adopted, authorizing each Supervisor to re-examine and revise the enrollment lists of their respective wards and towns. The business is to be entered upon immediately, for the purpose of checking the names of all persons legally exempt from military duty, and presenting the lists to the Provost-Marshals of the Second and Third Districts for their guidance.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was picked up in GOWANUS Bay, on Saturday, by two boys who towed it to the foot of Thirty-sixth-street. The remains were supported by a life-preserver. In a handkerchief about the neck were $233 in greenbacks. The clothes, with the exception of pantaloons and shirt, were tied to the body. The deceased had light hair and a smooth face, probably about twenty years old. It is supposed that he deserted from some vessel and perished from the cold.

INCREASE OF RAILROAD FARE.—The different railroad companies of Brooklyn have petitioned the Common Council for permission to raise the rate of fare on their respective roads. The Presidents of the companies represent that they are not now paying more than expenses, and an increase is positively necessary, in order to enable them to furnish better accommodations than they are now able to do. The subject is before the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen, who may probably be ready to report at their next meeting.

KING'S COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, MONDAY, Nov. 28.—Numbers 58, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 101, 102, 106, 108, 15, 20, 35, 48.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Numbers 108 to 118 and 18.

NEW-JERSEY.

AN INFANT'S BRAINS KNOCKED OUT BY ITS FATHER.—On Saturday afternoon, a man named BERNARD FITZPATRICK, residing at No. 113 Morgan-street, Jersey City, in a building known as "Marine Terrace," while under the influence of liquor, threw a stove lid at his wife, which struck her infant daughter, 18 months of age, in her arms, and dashed its brains out. The child died in half an hour afterward. FITZPATRICK, upon realizing what he had done, left the house, threatening to destroy his own life, but was taken in custody shortly afterward at the corner of Provost and South Eighth streets, by Officers J. NUGENT and COTTRELL. An inquest was held by Coroner FARREL yesterday afternoon. MARGARET FITZPATRICK, wife of the prisoner, testified that her husband had been on a spree all last week, and when under the influence of liquor acted in a crazy manner and was quarrelsome; on Saturday he drank liquor, and in the afternoon slept about an hour on the floor, when he woke up and told his wife to send the boy out for more liquor; she refused, and told him that he was a drunken loafer, and then went down stairs with her infant; when nearly at the foot of the stairs, she saw the blood flowing from her child's head, and heard something drop on the floor, which she did not see, but believed it was a piece of the stove; she called for help and then returned to the room, when her husband exclaimed, "My God, have I done that to my child?" and then went out; the child died shortly after. Dr. WALTER J. HADDAN, who was called in, testified that when he arrived at the house the child was dying; he examined the wound and found a compound fracture of the skull, and a portion of the brains were protruding; the injury seemed to have been done by some blunt instrument; the wound was about three inches in length, and in an oblique direction, as though something had been thrown. The jury rendered a verdict that they believed that ELIZABETH FITZPATRICK came to her death by a blow from a piece of stove at the hands of her father. Upon the rendition of the verdict, Coroner FARREL committed the prisoner to the County Jail for trial.

INHUMANITY—DEATH OF A CHILD FROM STARVATION.—Coroner AVERY, of Hoboken, held an inquest last week, upon the body of a little girl named MARIA HOLLMANN, daughter of JOHN B. HOLLMANN, of Hoboken. From the evidence, it appears that Mrs. HOLLMANN and six daughters came as passengers on the German bark *Dorette*, from Bremen to New-York, and were subject to severe privations while on board, not having been supplied with any bread for three days and a half after leaving Bremen, Oct. 3. When they got a supply it was totally inadequate to their wants, and the general character of the provisions was poor and insufficient. The family were only supplied with four pounds of bread per week. It was also stated that there was no proper medical attendance on board the vessel. The little girl, MARIA, from privations experienced, died soon after arriving at Hoboken. The jury rendered a verdict "That deceased, MARIA HOLLMANN, who came as passenger on the bark *Dorette*, from Bremen to New-York, for want of proper food and want of any medical attendance, while on board the said bark; and from all the evidence produced, the said MARIA HOLLMANN came to her death from starvation."

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part* 1—Nos. 2597, 2715, 2611, 2757, 2615, 1395, 2171, 2731, 1957, 2607, 2587, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2795, 2799. *Part* 2.—Nos. 2574, 2338, 1536, 992, 1340, 1338, 1820, 2596, 2600, 2610, 2616, 1438, 2094, 1898, 1680, 2626, 2642, 2664, 2676, 2678.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part* 1.—Adjourned for the Term.
COMMON PLEAS—*Part* 1.—Equity causes only.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 26, 1864.

$26,000	U. S. 6s, '67	130	6.0	Erie Railway	93⅛
19,500	U. S. 6s, '81	C. 112	1300	do	93⅛
10.0	do	112⅛	200	do	s10 93⅛
40,500	U. S. 6s, '81	C. 108	300	do	s30 93
20,000	do	105⅞	800	do	93⅛
10,000	do	105⅜	12	Erie R. Pref.	100
26,000	do new iss.	105¼	400	Hudson R. R.	119
1,000	do new iss.	105⅜	100	do	s30 118⅜
1,500	U. S. 10-40s	C. 98⅜	20	N. H. & Hart. R.	130
500	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Apr. & Oct.	120	200	Reading R.	135
			300	do	s10 135
15,000	do	119	900	do	135⅛
90,000	do	118⅜	200	do	s30 135⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	136
25,000	do	98	200	M. S. & N. I.	68⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	36⅜	1200	do	68⅛
10,000	do.	s30 36⅜	200	do	s15 68⅜
20,000	do	38⅜	600	do	s30 68⅜
40,000	do	s30 38⅜	100	Chi. & Alt.	98
3,000	Harlem 1st M.	107	100	Ill. Cen. R.	123⅛
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	86⅛	100	do	s10 123⅛
5,000	do	85	100	do	s30 123
10,000	Am Gold	s15 218⅛	200	Cle. & Pitts.	105⅜
40	St. Nicholas Bk.	100	100	do	105½
300	Cen. National Bk.	100	100	Chi. & N. W.	40⅛
200	Cum Coal Pref.	43¼	100	do	40⅜
100	do	43⅜	800	do	40¾
200	do	43⅝	500	do	s30 41
100	do	43½	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	79⅛
500	Amer. Coal Co.	78	1000	do	s30 79
50	Mariposa M. Co.	33⅜	50	do	b30 79⅜
100	do	s10 33	100	do	b10 79⅞
100	Wyoming V. C. Co.	87	500	do	79¼
10	Pac. M. S. Co.	317	25	Clev. & Tol.	109
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	119	150	do	108
100	do	b5 119	100	M. & P. du C. R.	107
100	do	s10 119	25	P., Ft. W. & C.	101⅛
300	do	119⅛	100	do	100⅜
100	do	s20 118	100	do	101
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	100⅜	200	do	100⅞
600	do	100⅜	500	do	100⅝
100	do	b30 101	100	do	s30 100⅜
1000	do	s30 100	100	New-Jersey Cen.	176
12	Chi., Bur. & Q.	116	200	Ati. & T. H. Pref.	71

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$6,500	Tr. N. 7 3-10s	118⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	105¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	35⅜	400	do	106
800	Erie R.	93⅜	400	do	105⅞
100	do	s3 93⅜	200	do	s30 105⅞
300	do	c 93⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	s3 101⅜
100	do	93⅜	50	do	101⅜
200	Hud. Riv. R.	s3 119⅜	100	do	b3 101⅜
300	do	c 119⅜	300	do	101⅜
200	do	119⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	b3 79⅜
200	Reading R.	b10 135⅜	300	do	79⅜
200	do	b14 135⅝	100	do	79⅝
200	M. S. & N. I.	b3 69	200	do	c 79⅜
1250	do	69	100	do	s3 79⅜
100	do	b3 69⅜	500	do	b4 79⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R.	c 124⅜	100	do	79⅛
100	do	s3 124⅛	300	Chic. & N. W.	41
100	do	124⅜	500	do	40⅝
1	0 do	b10 124⅜	200	do	s3 40⅝
700	P., Ft. W. & C.	101	200	Cum. Coal	43⅝
200	do	s3 101	100	Mar. Min. Co.	83
200	do	s3 101			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$40,000	Amer. Gold	227	900	Erie Railway	93⅝
16,000	do	s3 227⅛	100	do	93¾
10,000	do	227⅛	100	do	s3 93⅞
25,000	do	227⅜	800	do	93⅞
80,000	do	227⅝	1000	do	s5 93⅝
20,000	do	s3 227⅜	400	Reading R.	135⅜
10,000	do	s60 228	400	M. S. & N. I.	69⅛
30,000	do	s60 228	400	do	b3 68⅞
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	102⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. B.	41
100	do	102⅜			

MONDAY, Nov. 28—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was interrupted by the National Thanksgiving. The Import entries are light, and the business in both Foreign and Domestic Merchandise from store on a moderate scale. The Fall trade, now closing, has been less satisfactory than the same season in 1863. Importers have not been able to keep up their prices with the high rates of Exchange, owing to the reluctance of a large class of consumers of Foreign Goods to pay for the advance in Gold since last year. The same feeling is manifested in the diminished consumption of certain classes of Domestic Merchandise, such as Cotton Goods, &c. A fair business is doing in the withdrawal of Goods from Bond, and the Customs Duties keep up somewhat better than was anticipated.

The condition of the Money market is one of ease in supply and steadiness in rates, though the latter showed some inclination to fall to 6 ₩ cent., near the close of the week. A number of the banks are depositing their surplus currency with the Treasury Office on 6 ₩ cent. interest, and others are either lending on United States stocks at the same rates or buying these stocks and certificates of Treasury indebtedness on their own account. A large advance is going on in the gold-bearing stocks, partly from this cause and partly from the impression that their issue, for the present, is likely to be limited. There is also a more general appreciation of the advantages of perfect security and liberal and certain income from the 5-20s. and 1881s., which is inducing active speculation in them for higher prices the coming Winter and Spring. The speculation in the Gold Room, after the usual violent fluctuations of 10@15 ₩ cent., closed higher than on Saturday week. The Railways at the Stock Exchange are generally lower and dull.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
American Gold Coin	220@226	216¾@226			
U. S. 6 ₩ cents., 5-20 years	103⅛@103⅝				
New-York Central	120¾	119¾			
New-York and Erie	94¾@98⅝				
Erie Preferred Shares	102	101			
Rock Island	103@108	99@102½			
Michigan Southern	69⅜@69⅝				
Michigan Central	126	126			
Toledo	110¾@1 8				
Illinois Central	124⅛@127¾	124⅞			
Hudson River	118⅛@119¾				
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	102¾@108	106			
Fort Wayne and Chicago	102¾@107	100¾@101			
Chicago and North Western	42¾@52½	46			
Adriadeu Quicksilver	83⅛@84¾				
Mariposa Gold	33¼@33⅜				
Cumberland	46⅛@43¾				
Reading	135⅜@139	21.55⅛			

The Public Funds of the United States were again advanced at Saturday's market. The Six per Cents of 1881 and the 5-20 years' Six per Cents were in very large demand at rapidly rising prices. The Stock Exchange sales in the morning were at 112@112⅛ and 105½@106 per cent. respectively, while the subsequent transactions on Wall-street, before 3 o'clock, reached 112⅜@113 and 106⅜@107 per cent. respectively. The disposition to buy both classes of stock on speculation was more general than we have known it to be for four or five months past. The 10-40 years' Five per cents, sold up to 98½ per cent. Treasury Certificates were done at 98 per cent.

The Railway speculation at the Stock Board was a fraction higher, with rather a better tone than on Friday afternoon. The Gold Room advanced on the export demand for the day's steamers, which amounted to $1,489,000, chiefly by the *City of London* for Liverpool. The military rumors about HOOD's movements in Tennessee were also used to strengthen the market, and before 3 o'clock the speculators for the rise had, to all appearances, the complete control of the Room, advancing the bidding to 225 ₩ cent. as against 219 ₩ cent. at the same hour on Friday afternoon.

There was no second meeting of the Brokers under the standing Saturday's rule. The quotations at the close of dealings stood as follows:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
C. 8. 6s, 1881	111⅛	112⅜	Pittsburgh	105⅜	106
U. S. 5-20's	105⅜	106⅜	Northwest	40⅜	40⅝
T. Certificates	98	98	N. West Pref.	79	79⅛
N. Y. Central	119⅛	119⅜	Rock Island	101⅜	101⅝
Erie	92⅜	93⅜	Fort Wayne	100⅜	101
Hudson	118	119⅛	Cum'land Coal	44	43¾
Reading	135	135⅛	Quicksilver	84	84⅜
Mich. Southern	68	68⅜	Mariposa	33	33⅛
Illinois Cen.	123⅛	124⅜	Ohio & M. Certs	35⅛	36¼

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y Cen. 6s	108	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	165
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Real Es	104	Gal. & Chi. Extended	112
N. Y. C. Subscript	104	Clev & Tol. S. F.	106
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	111½	Fitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	92
Erie 4ths, '80	110	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Erie 5ths, '82	111	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	50
Buff N. Y. & E.	107	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	85
Hud. R. 1sts	106	At. & G. W.	98
Alton & T. H. 1sts	100		

The Bank Stocks were rather dull. The following bids were made:

Phenix	100	Hanover	103
Commerce	108	Metropolitan	120
American Exchange	118	Continental	98
Bank of the Republic	100	Importers' & Traders'	104
Bank of N. America	105	Park	139

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $2,493,965 44, including for Customs, $138,000; on account of Loan, $1,372,000; total payments, $2,477,616 56; total balance, $30,446,678 70.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,068,334, against $3,807,783 the corresponding week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,845,104, against $2,309,288 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,524,000, against $1,331,000 same week last year. The Customs of the week, $758,000.

The Import Entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 26th November, instant, by our weekly statements, amount to.....$198 399 341
Against 1863 (monthly).....169 402.618
Increase to date.....$28 996,523

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, amount, from 1st January to 23d November, to.....$196,243 389
Against same time, 1863, (monthly).....156,617.775
Increase to date.....$39.625,614

The export of Gold and Silver from New-York, from 1st of January to 26th of November,
Amounts to.....$43.553.000
Against same time 1863.....42,463.000
Increase to date.....$1,160,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specially pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 26th November, amount to.....$63.:63.972
Against same time, 1863.....52,637,916
Increase at New-York alone.....$10,425,356

The following abstract of Company reports shows the Anthracite coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with corresponding time last year:

Companies.	Week.	Season.	Last Season.
Reading Railroad	59,976	3,060,301	3,096,851
Schuylkill Nav.	34,582	913,859	827,939
Lehigh Nav.	23,758	711,899	685,785
Lehigh Valley R.	22,041	1,255,123	1,165,859
Delaware & Lack.	23,769	1,172,699	1,101,720
Delaware & Hudson	17,450	792,781	776,063
Pennsylvania Coal	21,799	717,524	629,714
Shamokin	7,849	280,762	248,634
Broad Top	6,190	255,208	280,480
Lykens Valley	3,270	119,443	128,580
Trevorton	1,061	57,323	56,602
Totals	216,660	9,383,923	8,879,733

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK.

Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York.

Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.

E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S 7 3-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 26—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 146 bbls. Ashes, 15,480 bbls. Flour, 34 bbls. and 207 bags Corn Meal, 7,294 bushels Wheat, 25,188 bushels Corn, 1,250 bushels Rye, 47,747 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Barley, 505 bushels Malt, 9,388 packages Provisions, and 327 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and nominal at $12 for Pots, and $13 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive, at our quotations: Java at 48c. @50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 40c.@43c.; Rio at 38½c.@43½c.; St. Domingo at 40c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in very moderate demand at drooping prices. Middling, $1 28⅛@$1 31 ₩ lb. Sales and receipts since our last, 500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request, at somewhat unsettled prices. Sales, since our last, amount to 12,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$9 65, poor to choice Extra State at $9 70@$10 25, chiefly $9 80@$10, and deliverable last half of January at $10 50; round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 90@$11 20 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 35	@$9 65
Extra State	9 70	@10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 90	@11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25	@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 25	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 35	@15 00

Southern Flour is depressed to-day. Sales since our last 1,150 bbls., at $10 30@$11 45 for poor to good, and $11 50@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Prœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers; sales 430 bbls. Extra, $9 75@$12 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, including fine and superfine, at $8 50@$9 50 ₩ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal has been in fair demand, at $7 75 for Jersey, $8 50 for Calloric, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately inquired for at about previous prices. Sales, since our last, 48,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 45@$2 47; New Western at $2 42; Milwaukee Club at $2 20; and Chicago Spring at $2 18 ₩ bushel. Corn continues in fair request at rapidly advancing prices; sales since our last, 34,000 bushels at $1 94½@$1 97 afloat and in store, for Mixed Western; $2 94 for poor Yellow, and $2 05 for prime White Southern ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair demand and firm; we quote Canada at 96c. @97c.; Western at $1@$1 02, afloat and in store; State at 99c @$1 cash, ₩ bushel. Rye is active at $1 73@$1 75 ₩ bushel. Sales 13 800 bushels. Barley is in demand; sales, since our last, 8,500 bushels at $2 for Canada, $1 85 for State ₩ bushel.

Breadstuff Trade of Chicago, Jan. 1 to Nov. 19.

	RECEIPTS. 1863.	1864.	SHIPMENTS. 1863.	1864.
Flour, bbls	1,336 561	1,071.643	1,29 9.130	1,072,374
Wheat, bush	10,4 3.389	10,744.394	9,830.469	10,367,109
Corn, bush	25,758,000	12,737,670	24,676,305	11,779,831
Oats, bush	8,260,108	13,230,684	5,440,650	12,783,786
Rye, bush	771,570	612,686	514,650	716,9 5
Barley, bush	1,021,777	701,336	616,200	163,301

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago, Nov. 19.

	1863.	1864
Flour, bbls	22,563	21,740
Wheat, bush	422,182	240,737
Corn	81 840	199 581
Oats	1,032,647	230,006
Rye	69,832	46 849
Barley	117,242	261,245

HAY—North River continues in fair demand and buoyant at $1 40@$1 45 for Government and shipping, and $1 50@$1 65 for small

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4113. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

The Rebel Papers Preserving a Dismal Silence.

They Declare the News Hopeful, but Decline to Print It.

HEROIC SELF-DENIAL OF THE NEWSPAPERS.

The Feeling among Military Men at Washington.

Sherman Certain to Crush Through to the Seaboard.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 28.

The extracts from the Southern papers sent you give the latest intelligence from SHERMAN. It is obvious that the rebels have given up all hope of being able to prevent SHERMAN from reaching an outlet on the seaboard. They will confine their efforts to making this expedition as fruitless as they can. Military men here feel the utmost confidence in regard to the ultimate results of the Georgia campaign, and whatever fears have hitherto been entertained respecting its success, are now completely dismissed.

REBEL REPORTS.

From Richmond Papers of Saturday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 28.

Richmond papers of Saturday 26th, have been received here. I am indebted to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* for the following:

WHERE IS GEN. SHERMAN?

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 26.

The *Times* hunts up 40,000 men for us in Georgia. We may add 10,000 cavalry to this, and not be far out of it. But where is SHERMAN? Brig.-Gen. WINDER may yet answer this.

NO INFORMATION FOR YANKEES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 26.

Seeing that SHERMAN is now cut off from all communwith his own country, and that the military authorities of his own nation can only hear from him through the medium of the Southern press, did we publish intelligence concerning him and his movements that reaches us, we should be guilty of the offence known as "giving information to the enemy," and would in no respect, except in motion, differ from the man who should collect information here, and committing it to writing, send it direct to GRANT's headquarters; therefore, we have concluded, until such time as reticence shall be no longer necessary, to ignore the Georgia campaign. So far as we are concerned, the Yankees shall be thrown upon their own resources to obtain intelligence from their adventurous General,

STRICT SILENCE ENJOINED.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 26.

The information from Georgia is of the most hopeful character. It is important that the Southern papers should preserve strict silence in regard to military movements in that State.

THE RUMORED CAPTURE OF MILLEDGEVILLE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 24.

A repetition of the rumors concerning the occupation of Milledgeville by SHERMAN, occurred on yesterday, and, as the rumor, whether immediately correct or not, was accepted as a matter of course, we may suppose for the sake of a definite hypothesis, as to the situation in Georgia, that that city has fallen. Of course, there could have been no determined resistance. This supposition gives color to the rumor that a strong force of the enemy has made a demonstration upon Augusta, within twenty miles of which place, it is reported, they were encountered by our troops; that their left was driven back in confusion, and an assault by their right repulsed with severe loss. Savannah being their supposed first objective point, this movement could be scarcely more than a feint, or, more properly, a reconnoissance in force, with a view of raiding upon and destroying Augusta, if practicable, for it is well known to the enemy that Augusta is a valuable point in the Department of Georgia. If impracticable, the purpose of a feint could be secured by occupying the attention of our forces in that direction, while the movement on Savannah was being developed, from Milledgeville. It is believed that the large fleet, which has been in preparation in James River for some time past, is intended to operate with SHERMAN, at the proper moment, and that Savannah is its destination. The military authorities here were in unusually good spirits on yesterday, but whether occasioned by any good news, the publication of which would "thrill the popular heart with joy" or not, we have been unable to learn.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 27.

The steamer *Herman Livingston*, Capt. BAKER, arrived here last evening from Port Royal Harbor, with 760 released Union prisoner, (since arrived at Annapolis.) The *Livingston* is the last steamer of the flag-of-truce fleet under Col. MULFORD that has arrived, and was detained at Port Royal in consequence of having been run ashore on an oyster bank, where she remained fast for several days, but finally got off with very slight damage.

The Savannah *News* of the 22d, in an editorial, mentions that Milledgeville was evacuated, and the archives and all the valuable Government and personal property had been removed. The columns are filled with anathemas against the invading force under SHERMAN, and with proclamations from Generals of high rank, and eminent men, calling upon the citizens of Georgia to rise en masse, and to sacrifice all interests in one desperate effort to crush and annihilate SHERMAN in his so far unresisted advance.

Distances from Atlanta to Macon, Augusta and Savannah.

FROM ATLANTA TO MACON,

the distances are as follows:

	Miles.		Miles.
To East Point	6	To Barnesville	6
To Rough and Ready	3	To Goggin's	4
To Chapman's	7	To Colliers	6
To Jonesboro	4	To Forsyth	6
To Lovejoy's	6	To Smarr's	5
To Fayette	9	To Prattsville	5
To Griffin	8	To Howard's	10
To Thornton	6	To Macon	3
To Milner's	6		
Total			104

There are no streams of consequence to cross on this route.

MACON

is situated on the west bank of the Ocmulgee river, and is the capital of Bibb County, Ga., thirty miles southwest of Milledgeville. It is at the head of steamboat navigation, and at the junction of the Georgia Central with the Macon and Western Railroads, one hundred and ninety-one miles from Savannah. It is a place of some note, having eight churches, a college, two banks, four printing offices, and about six thousand inhabitants. A bridge three hundred and eighty-nine feet in length crosses the Ocmulgee.

FROM MACON TO SAVANNAH

Is one hundred and eighty miles, and the following is a table of distances:

	Miles.		Miles.
To Griswold	9	To Milton	4
To Whittaker	6	To Scarboro'	8
To Gordon	6	To Shelton	5
To McIntire	8	To Ogeche	5
To Toomsboro'	7	To Cameron	4
To Oconee	8	To Halcyondale	4
To Robinson	5	To Oliver	4
To Tennille	6	To Egypt	5
To Powell's	4	To Brewer	5
To Davisboro'	8	To Greyton	5
To Keywest	8	To Marlow	4
To Spears	3	To Eden	7
To Bostwick	8	To Bloomingdale	6
To Sebastopol	4	To Pooler	12
To Burton	3	To Telfair	4
To Herndon	6	To Savannah	14
To Cushing	7		

This road crosses the Ogeeche River near Toomsboro', and again at Bostwick. At Millen is the junction of the branch road to Augusta, which runs north 53 miles, and crosses Briar, Buckland, McBean and Spirit Creeks. At Oliver, the Georgia Central road crosses the Little Ogeeche.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Destruction of the Steamer Greyhound—Narrow Escape of Gen. Butler.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 28.

The *Evening Star* says the mail steamer which arrived here to-day, reports that yesterday morning heavy cannonading was heard at City Point, from the direction of Petersburgh. But this is of frequent occurrence, and was occasioned by the usual artillery dueling.

On Wednesday night last, the rebels made a sudden attack on our pickets stationed near Broadway Landing, on the Appomattox. The attack was speedily repulsed, and the ground lost by our men in the surprise was retaken. During the rain and darkness of the night the rebels were enabled to gobble up a Colonel and forty men.

As the steamer *Webster* was coming down James River yesterday, when near Hog Island, she discovered that the steamer *Greyhound*, Gen. BUTLER's dispatch boat, was making signals of distress. On nearing the *Greyhound* she was found to be on fire. Gens. BUTLER and SCHENCK and Admiral PORTER were on board the *Greyhound*; but the steamer *Pioneer* came up and took them off. They were afterward transferred to the tug *Columbus* and conveyed to Fortress Monroe. The *Webster* took off the crew and passengers. The *Greyhound* had been up to City Point and was on her return when the accident took place. Gen. BUTLER and his friends were at dinner at the time. Suddenly the furnace doors blew open and scattered the coals all over the floor, driving the firemen and engineers from their rooms. The *Greyhound* was almost immediately enveloped in flames, and notwithstanding every effort to save her, she was burned to the water's edge. Ten horses belonging to Gen. BUTLER and Staff were burnt to death. Shortly before the accident, the *Greyhound* had received from the steamer *Cossack*, the army mail for Gen. BUTLER's department, which left Washington yesterday morning, and it is supposed to be lost.

The *Webster* brought up fifty-nine rebel prisoners under the charge of Lieut. FARLEIGH, and a detachment of the Twentieth New York militia.

A VETERAN ARMY CORPS.

A New Army Corps of Veterans of Two Years' Service to be Organized—To be Called the First Corps and Number Twenty Thousand Men—Gen. Hancock to Command.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 28.

The following order has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 287.—Order for raising and organizing a new volunteer army corps:

First—That an army corps, to consist of not less than twenty thousand infantry, and enlisted for not less than one year, to be designated the "First Corps," shall be organized in the District of Columbia, commencing the organization on the first day of December, 1864, and continuing until the first day of January next, the privates to consist of able-bodied men who have served honorably not less than two years, and therefore not subject to draft, the officers to be commissioned from such as have honorably served not less than two years.

Second—Recruits will be furnished transportation to Washington, and will be credited to the district in which they or their families are domiciled, and will be paid a special bounty of three hundred dollars from the substitute fund, upon being mustered into the service. Each recruit who preserves his arms to the end of his term may retain them as his own upon being honorably discharged.

Third—Details of organization will be prescribed by the Adjutant-General. The heads of bureaus will detail competent officers for the prompt examination and organization, arming, equipping and supplying the Corps.

Fourth—Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK is assigned to the command of the Corps with headquarters at Washington.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist. Adjt.-General.

FROM NEWBERN.

Great Fire—Heavy Losses—Disappearance of the Yellow Fever.

NEWBERN, Friday, Nov. 25.

Newbern was visited by a large fire on the night of the 19th, which consumed a large portion of one of the principal business blocks in the city. It originated in the ice-cream saloon on Middle-street, extending to the Medical Purveyor's depot, on Broad-street. The fire was arrested by blowing up two stores on Middle-street, which demolished the windows of the Episcopal Church, opposite. The loss is quite severe to the parties interested, especially in goods, as only a small portion was saved.

The yellow fever has entirely disappeared. The past three nights have been accompanied with a heavy frost and freezing weather, which insures Newbern against the reappearance of the fever.

A daily line of steamers is now established between Fortress Monroe and Newbern. Parties returning to this city by this route are obliged to exhibit documents showing that they are loyal, and have legitimate business here.

A skirmish occurred the other day at Plymouth, in which the enemy were repulsed.

It is reported that the enemy are fortifying the Roanoke and Chowan Rivers, with the view of evacuating Virginia.

NEWBERN, Saturday, Nov. 26.

The great fire which occurred here Saturday night last consumed 20 buildings, mostly business houses, some of which contained large stocks of goods, which, as a general thing, were not insured. Halbert & McLean, Robert Dunn, J. B. Oxley, J. A. Thompson, J. N. Allen, John McSarley, J. Lewis, L. Baer, L. Montaines, John Good, R. McElroy, J. J. Schillinger, R. Berry and Mr. Bangert are the principal sufferers. Col. Poor, Provost-Marshal, and Gen. PALMER were on the ground in person, with a strong military force, who, with the aid of powder, tent great assistance to the fire department in arresting the progress of the flames.

The Newbern *Times* made its appearance to-day, having been suspended during the prevalence of the yellow fever.

Rout of Guerrillas near Yellow Creek, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Nov. 28.

A Federal force of 200 men, sent out from Donelson and Clarksville, yesterday, attacked HASTEN's guerrillas near Yellow Creek and routed them, and probably will capture the whole gang.

From Western Virginia—Rebel Demonstration at New-Creek.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 28.

There are reports here of rebel demonstrations at New-Creek and Piedmont, but nothing definite.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Pirate Florida in Collision with an Army Steamer.

The Florida Sunk in Nine Fathoms Water.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 28.

The Navy Department has also the following telegram:

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 28, 1864.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have received a telegram from the Commander of the prize steamer *Florida*, informing me that she had sunk in nine fathoms of water.

She had been run into by an army steamer and badly damaged.

I have not heard the particulars.

I will inform the Department when I receive the written report.

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

A dispatch to the Navy Department, from Admiral PORTER, dated Fortress Monroe, to-day, says: "The United States steamer *Fort Morgan* arrived at this port at 10 o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th inst., with the rebel Admiral FRANKLIN BUCHANAN and his two Aids on board."

Important Circular from Admiral Porter Regarding the Movements of Pilots.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 26.

The following important circular relating to the future movements of the pilots, has been issued by Rear-Admiral PORTER:

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP MALVERN, Nov. 23, 1864.

Complaints are made by commanders of naval vessels that pilots are seldom seen until close into Cape Henry, and often not until they get inside. In time of war, when the delay of an hour is important to the Government, this neglect on the part of pilots to do their duty, for which they are so amply paid, will not be tolerated.

The boats must cruise further out, and be on the look-out at all times for Government vessels. I will have a register kept of those pilot boats that do not do their duty; and when brought to my notice, I will order them in, anchor them for the rest of the season, and not permit them to pilot in these waters.

In case an accident happens to a Government vessel, owing to a want of energy on the part of pilots, or an absence of pilot boats from their beats, without good and sufficient cause, proceedings will be instituted, and the parties made to suffer for their negligence.

Pilot boats, when they can do so, must cruise at least eight (8) miles to the northward, and ten (10) miles to the southward of Cape Henry; and when the weather will not permit them to cruise, they must anchor near Cape Henry, ready to give any vessel a pilot that may require one.

Preference must at all times be given to public vessels.

Naval officers are directed to report to me any delinquincies on the part of pilots, and are always to note in their log-books how far outside the light-house the pilots offer their services.

One pilot-boat must at all times be in port ready to take vessels out, and be prompt in complying with signals.

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral, Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

The mail steamer *S. Collier*, from City Point, Va., brings no news.

Affairs are represented to be in the same quiet state.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Reported Retreat of Gen. Thomas to Franklin, Tenn.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Nov. 28.

Gen. THOMAS is reported to have retreated to Franklin, Tennessee.

The military authorities here say that if the report is correct, Gen. THOMAS must be preparing to receive the large reinforcements now on their way to him before giving battle to HOOD, and that he has fallen back for no other purpose.

Gen. Beauregard's Army at Pulaski—Gen. Thomas Falls Back to Duck River—Beauregard Reinforced by Dick Taylor—Gen. Hood Sick at Florence, Ala.—Beauregard's Entire Army 43,000 Strong—Brief Description of Prominent Points in Middle Tennessee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Nov. 25, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

Only a few days have transpired since my last letter; but during that time the relative positions of our own and BEAUREGARD's armies have experienced changes of material interest.

On Saturday last, BEAUREGARD's advance was at Waynesboro, Tenn., as you will recollect, under Gen. FRANK CHEATHAM, of this city. This advance comprised one corps. The other two corps, respectively commanded by Gens. STEWART and LEE, were at Florence, Ala., and Corinth, Miss. BEAUREGARD's headquarters being at the latter place, and HOOD's at Florence.

On Tuesday, the whole rebel army, reinforced by DICK TAYLOR, with nine thousand men, was in motion. Almost the entire force having reached Tennessee, FRANK CHEATHAM, with his corps and about three thousand of FORREST's cavalry, moved toward Pulaski, and were encamped on the night of the 22d within twenty miles of that place.

This is quite correct, and is known at all headquarters. In the way of receiving information, the rebel leaders have very little advantage of us in this section of the country, as our officers and soldiers know every foot of the ground hereabouts; while, in addition, we are surfeited with news brought in by reliable Union men, who are quite numerous in Middle Tennessee. Northern Alabama and Northern Mississippi.

The movement is a formidable one, by the way, and, evidently, BEAUREGARD means business. He has, no doubt, left Corinth, as HOOD's illness requires his presence in the field. HOOD is suffering with rheumatism, it is said, but still remains at Florence. From a multiplicity of sources, we learn that the rebel officers boast of striking Nashville. By a glance at the map, it will be seen that they menace us to no inconsiderable degree; and, had our army remained at Pulaski, a flank movement on their part could have been easily performed—our line of communication would have been threatened, and Nashville placed in imminent danger. As it is, everything is all right on our side, as will be seen.

Leaving the movements of the enemy, on Tuesday night, Gen. THOMAS issued orders for his army to fall back from Pulaski to Columbia, Tenn., the commencement of which took place Wednesday morning, and while I write, nearly our whole army is this side of Duck River, which passes Columbia, about a mile to the north. Thus, you see, it draws the rebel army from its base, and places a great obstacle, in the shape of a river, between our own and BEAUREGARD's army.

As most any one would naturally conjecture, matters cannot remain this way long; and, in all probability, a great battle will occur in a short time upon the soil of Tennessee, the thunders of which will echo along the banks of Stone River, and die away reverberating among the cedar forrests and mountain spurs of the old battle-field itself.

There are various opinions rife regarding the enemy's intentions. Some think that BEAUREGARD is going to pitch right in and whip THOMAS and take Nashville. Others think that he is going to pitch right in and *not* whip THOMAS, and *not* take Nashville. Some think that at this late day, he will make an attempt, via Huntsville and the Cherokee country, to catch SHERMAN, while others think that he will pass to our left, and attempt to place his army upon the Chattanooga Railroad, between our forces here and those at Bridgeport. In the latter case, he would take many risks of having his army cut off, and again, we have a move ahead of him should he attempt scheming in any such unmilitary manner. And, this sure, I do not believe he will go Shermanward. So, in my opinion, it resolves itself down that he must fight, or retreat in the same way he came. Time will develop this, and further speculation is unnecessary and useless.

The most serious aspect presented thus far is the loss to us again of Northern Alabama and portions of Middle Tennessee, where a great many true men reside, and where a great deal of work by Government has been expended. Very little Government property, however, will be abandoned, as no supplies or anything of that sort have accumulated directly south of Nashville since the Forrest raid some six weeks ago.

From all that I can learn, especially since the junction formed by DICK TAYLOR's army, BEAUREGARD's forces are numerically stronger than has generally been reported. We must not deceive ourselves; and I think I about hit the exact number when I put it at 43,000, all told, as follows:

Stephen D. Lee's corps, about	6,000
Stewart's corps, about	6,000
Frank Cheatham's corps, about	8,000
Dick Taylor's army	9,000
Forrest's cavalry	14,000
Total	43,000

FORREST, it will be remembered, is a Lieutenant-General, and has all the cavalry in BEAUREGARD's army, as well as his old independent command, under his sole charge. It is known that he has been reinforced from various sources, and the figure given above, although it may seem quite large, is certainly not in excess of his command of horse, well armed and equipped.

As the war has again been transferred to Middle Tennessee, I will give you a brief description of some of the most important prominent points.

Columbia, at which place the Federal army, under Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, is at present located, is situated in Maury County, upon a slight eminence, upon the south bank of Duck River, about forty-five miles south from Nashville. This place was first captured by Gen. BUELL, in March, 1862, and held by Gen. NEGLEY until the retrograde movement of the former in September of the same year. From that time it remained in rebel possession until Gen. ROSECRANS advanced upon Tullahoma, in July, 1863, since which time it has remained in our hands. It is the seat of justice of one of the most flourishing counties in the State, and before the war, contained three thousand inhabitants. It is the centre of a fine cotton-growing county, and is the home of the Polks and the Pillows, and other celebrated families. Nearly all of Maury County was put to cotton this year.

Duck River is an east branch of the Tennessee, and at this time of the year it is very deep and difficult to ford. It rises in the mountains near the line of Marion County, and pursues a comparative course of 150 miles northwest, through the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Maury, Hickman, Williamson, Dickson and Humphreys, passing the towns of Columbia, Shelbyville and Centreville. It is navigable for boats following the bends about 100 miles, and is declared a public highway as high as Shelbyville.

Franklin, at which place are our reserves, is a beautiful town upon the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, 18 miles from this city. It is situated in Williamson County, upon the south bank of Big Harpeth River, and contained a population before the war of nearly 2,000 people. No place, I believe, has changed hands so often as this, it having been at least a dozen times, first in rebel then in Federal possession.

Big Harpeth River has its source in Bedford County, and flows northwest through Williamson, past the town of Franklin, enters Davidson County, and falls into the Cumberland River 35 miles below this city, after a general comparative course of 60 miles.

Pulaski, at which place the rebel army under Gen. BEAUREGARD is at present located, is the seat of justice of Giles County, and before the war was a flourishing town, containing nearly 3,000 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on Richland Creek, a north branch of the Elk River, and is 70 miles by rail south of Nashville. It is 44 miles northwest of Huntsville, Ala., and 50 miles east northeast of Florence, Ala.

In conclusion, I will add that ere this, in all probability, the towns of Huntsville, Athens and Decatur, all situated in Northern Alabama, the former the home of JERE CLEMENS, are in rebel possession.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Capture of Rebels While Crossing the River—Recovery of Gen. Canby.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Nov. 28.

The steamer *Continental*, from New-Orleans on the evening of the 21st, has arrived here.

Twenty-seven rebels were captured while crossing from the east to the west side of the Mississippi River at Choctaw Bluff, and had arrived at New-Orleans. Among them was Capt. M. D. MONTGOMERY, who was moving to Texas. He had a large amount of stock, and $250,000 in foreign exchange, all of which was captured with him.

Gen. CANBY is rapidly recovering, and will soon be out again. He is able to attend to business at his house.

The demand for cotton has been somewhat checked lately. Sales made at $1 30 for Low Middling, and $1 35 for Middling.

Five notorious rebel female smugglers and mail carriers have been banished outside of our lines, by Gen. DAVIS, at Vicksburgh.

The Florida's Officers—Gen. Couch—Canal Break.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 28.

The captured officers and men of the pirate *Florida* have been sent to Fort Warren.

Maj.-Gen. COUCH has been transferred from the Department of the Susquehanna, and ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. THOMAS. He left Taunton to-day for Tennessee.

Nearly all the factories and mills in Lawrence have stopped running, owing to a break in the canal. Repairs are being rapidly made, and they will soon resume work.

Municipal Election.

HARTFORD, Monday, Nov. 28.

The Hartford town election was carried by the Democrats generally by a majority of 170. The total vote was 4,602.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. HACKETT.—The funeral of Assistant Engineer HACKETT will take place Tuesday morning, Nov. 29, at 10 A. M., at St. Peter's Church. The members of the Fire Department and the members of the Exempt Firemen's Association will attend. The line will be formed in Barclay-street, the right resting on Broadway.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA'S MAILS.

SPIRIT OF THE FRENCH AND BRITISH PRESS.

Indignation over the Seizure of the Florida.

MORE ABOUT THE REBEL PIRATE SEA KING.

The mails by the *Asia*, via Boston, including dates to Nov. 12, which reached this city yesterday, furnish us the following interesting details of news.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Seizure of the Florida—Sentiment upon American Questions—The St. Alban's Raid—A Curious Conclusion—The Moniteur.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

Our foreign enemies, as you will see, are deeply concerned about the affair of the *Florida* at Bahia. It is true they have only thus far received the Confederate side of the story; but that makes no difference. A great and a flagrant outrage has been committed on the neutrality of Brazil, and on the common law of the sea, and they call upon the maritime Powers to demand a reparation for the offence. If Brazil, they say, has not the courage to do her duty in the matter, France and England ought to back her up by a formal protestation.

Ever since the commencement of the rebellion the enemies of the Republic in Europe have been looking for and hoping for the arrival of some event which would enable all the leading Powers to combine against us and perpetuate the division and destruction of the country. Their hearts are so set upon this result, that they catch with desperation at every shadow of the hoped-for event; and they sieze on this affair at Bahia, as little promise as it offers, as a means to accomplish their end. Thus, when we see that by the rebellion of the South and the opposition of the Democratic party of the North, the loyal population of the Republic is reduced to fifteen millions of persons; when we see all the world howling around the frontiers of these fifteen millions of devoted men and women, trying to find a weak place to break through; and when we reflect that the future of the Republic and of civilization depends on these fifteen millions of devoted people thus surrounded and undermined, we shudder at the magnitude of the task these people have undertaken to carry. Certainly no other fifteen millions on the face of the earth could stand up and walk on to victory under such a burden.

At this moment several of the papers, commenting on the late interviews between European sovereigns, and on the period of general peace Europe is apparently entering, are urging the abstract principle that all the European States ought to arrange their affairs and settle their disputed points, so as to be able to form a general European alliance against a future American alliance; that is to say, be prepared to pit continent against continent. In order that the argument should be worth anything, they presuppose that the American States are going to remain Republican in form, and are going to become powerful and dangerous enemies.

But there are other and more powerful reasons for settling the pending disputes than this. The political economists just now are making themselves heard, and they have no trouble in covering with shame crowned heads who, while clinking glasses together in peace and friendship, are maintaining in the field immense standing armies, which are burdening the State with taxes, and taking the flower of the population away from the farm and the shop. On his part, NAPOLEON thinks of nothing now but transmitting in surety his crown to his son, and the way to secure this end is to quiet the suspicions of other Governments, and arrange matters on a basis of permanent peace.

The attack on St. Alban's, Vt., under the authority of a warrant from JEFF. DAVIS, is going to have a singular result. The Secessionists abroad are now discussing the question whether they may not, under a like warrant, attack and pillage the American Legations at Paris, London and elsewhere. For example, the American Legation at Paris is considered as American soil, and is inviolable to the authorities of the country. It pays no taxes to the Government, no arrests for any offence whatever can be made within its doors without the consent of the Minister, and it is essentially as well as technically a bit of inviolable American soil, moved near to the seat of the French Government for the more convenient transaction of international business. Now, since the house of Mr. DAYTON is American soil, independent of the local authorities, and since France has granted the South belligerent rights, why may not the rebels at Paris just as well attack that house and pillage it as to attack and pillage the St. Alban's Bank? If the law justifies one it will the other, and the American Ministers abroad have nothing to do but to barricade their doors and cut portholes in their walls as soon as possible.

The secession press now admit that Mr. LINCOLN is probably reelected President, and that there are no immediate hopes of peace, for, of course, they do not admit that peace can come by war. The *Moniteur* continues its outrageously unfair treatment of the American war, especially in the cheap edition for the people, the Government having seemingly given over the management of this part of its news columns to men who are bound by some strong tie to the rebellion, and who stop at nothing to back up their cause. There is some mystery in this business, for it is certain that the men who are charged with the American department of the official paper could not have received instructions to publish continually the exact opposite of the truth. However the sympathies of the Government may be, it is yet too dignified to seek to obtain its ends by a system of such paltry and transparent lying. MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Muller—Parliament—Capture of the Florida—Arming the Negroes—Banquet to M. Berryer—Gold vs. Paper—Italy—Garibaldi—London Sensations—Tom Brown—a Singular Suicide—Stars, Operatic, Dramatic and Literary.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1864.

MULLER, it seems, is to be hanged on Monday, a week earlier than is necessary, perhaps on account of the increasing efforts to procure a reprieve. The workmen commenced yesterday to make preparations in the street before the prison. It is an English custom to have public executions in the streets. Even the heads of kings used to be chopped off on the public highway, and in going from Charing Cross to the House of Parliament, you drive your carriage over the very spot where CHARLES I. achieved his martyrdom. As to MULLER, though there is a general and determined conviction of his guilt, there are too many doubts for the quiet of the public conscience. In such a case, I would have the accused examined in the French manner. He might have shown his innocence, or proved his guilt. Three men have written to the authorities from different parts of England, each declaring that MULLER was innocent, and that they committed the murder. If only one had done so, it might have been of service. There were too many of them. No remarkable murder is committed in London that men do not come forward and accuse themselves of the crime—bothering the magistrates, and compelling them to prove an alibi, which, however, is not very difficult.

Parliament was yesterday prorogued to the 12th of January, to be again prorogued to the usual time of meeting in February. It appears, therefore, that there is to be no dissolution, and we are to lose the excitement and incidental benefits of a general election.

The capture of the *Florida* has occupied the papers to some extent, but Governments and peoples are waiting to hear whether the act is accepted by the authorities at Washington. It is generally supposed that it will be promptly disavowed, as in the case of the *Trent*—the *Florida* sent back, with her officers and crew, to Bahia, and reparation made to the Brazilian Government, accompanied, of course, with the punishment of the Captain of the *Wachusett* and the American Consul. Should this not be the case, I should expect the European Powers to aid Brazil in whatever action it might think proper to take in the premises. The English storm about the violation of a neutral harbor—they say that some Yankee cruiser will be cutting Confederate vessels out of Cork or Liverpool harbors, or arresting Mr. MASON in Pall Mall, or Mr. SLIDELL in the Champs Elysées—but they comfort themselves with the idea that if the Washington Government should establish the precedent, they, in case of a war, will be able to pursue hostile cruisers into every harbor in America. Taking that view of the matter, Earl RUSSELL may conclude not to "meddle" or "muddle." So far as I have seen, the only newspaper in England that defends the capture of the *Florida*, is the *Morning Star*. The *News* says that if the accounts are substantially true, the Captain of the *Wachusett* has done his Government more injury than it was in the power of the whole Confederate navy to do. There is some curiosity to hear what view the New-York Chamber of Commerce will take of the transaction.

The proposition of the Southern Governors to raise an army of 250,000 negroes, or to bring into the field every able-bodied man without distinction of color, meets with general favor. The Abolitionists see in it freedom for the negro, and that is all they have cared for from the beginning of the war. They had rather the Union were shattered into a dozen Confederacies, and the negro free, than it should be preserved, and the negro kept in slavery. They rejoice therefore in the prospect of arming the slaves, because it will make them freemen. The great body of Abolitionists have no sympathy with the Constitution or the Union. They have been condemning both for thirty years as the great upholders of slavery. The real Union party in this country is not a philanthropic, but a political one. Republicans here and on the continent are grieved at any sign of the failure of the great model Republic, because they have hoped that its example first, and later its aid, might extend the republican or democratic system to Europe. Mr. BRIGHT, a peace man and an Abolitionist, is more than all a Republican, and it is for that reason that he has done everything in his power to support the Federal Government and the war.

The London Bar has given a magnificent dinner to the celebrated French Advocate, Mr. BERRYER. Lord BROUGHAM, the Solicitor-General, and the whole Bar, to the number of 400 persons, attended the banquet, considered one of the finest ever given in London.

A law case of some interest has been decided at Liverpool. The cook of the ship *Conflict* sued the Captain for his wages, at $45 per month. The Captain tendered the money at the rate of 100 per cent. premium for gold. The court decided that a dollar in Liverpool was a dollar, and that he must be paid the whole face of the contract, not in a depreciated paper, but in gold. If this rule is to stand, ship Captains will do well to pay their hands in advance, or reward their agreements, and sailors, of course, will also do well to get their wages paid on this side the water.

The treaty of peace between Germany and Denmark has been published, but you will not thank me, just now, for any particulars. Italy is preparing to accept Florence for a capital. The French Government has declared its understanding of the convention, which is simply that VICTOR EMANUEL has engaged to keep his hands from Rome, and will be held to that engagement. The French army will be withdrawn only because the King of Italy has given bonds to keep the peace, and make everybody else keep it toward his neighbor, the Pope. I predict that in less than a year, there will be a reconciliation. Italy is involved in debt; the finances are not in an encouraging condition; the people are dissatisfied with the burthens which their freedom has brought upon them, and peace and economy are necessities. Rome they must do without, and Venetia must wait. This view of the case would not suit our friend GARIBALDI, and does not suit his English sympathizers, but I believe it is the true one.

By the way, GARIBALDI has written to KARL BLIND, in London, that it was a great mistake to suppose he was no longer the friend of the North in the American war. He says: "Woe to the world if the North did not come victorious out of this struggle."

If I turn to domestic affairs, I fear there will be but dull work. The only excitement I know of is that made by the Brothers DAVENPORT. The *Illustrated Times* has an engraving of their cabinet performance, with tall Mr. FERGUSON standing by the side, looking, it is said, like Gen. JACKSON or JEFF. DAVIS. *Punch* makes them the balls of a political caricature. A music-seller has got out a Davenport gallop. Finally, SAUNDERS, OUTEY & Co. announce a biography of the Brothers DAVENPORT, said to be written "by an eminent hand." They open on Monday night at the Agricultural Hall, probably the largest in London, and intend to give afternoon exhibitions at the Crystal Palace. *Vise*—but I doubt if any language will be equal to the occasion.

It seems probable that there will be a strong fight over the whole matter before the year is out. The English are a stiff-necked and hard-headed people. The only way to convert them to anything is to begin at the top and work down. The DAVENPORTS have secured several leading men of letters, one Viscount and two or three Baronets. That, however, is not enough. They should convert Her Majesty the Queen, if she is not, as commonly reported, a spiritualist already, and his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Then it would go along easy. We follow our leaders over here.

Mr. TOM HUGHES, *alias* Tom Brown, of Rugby and Oxford, has been appointed in the Military Department, on the staff of Lord DE GREY. Mr. HUGHES has not won this appointment entirely by literary merit. He has been an active supporter of the Government, and also engaged in the volunteer movement.

Some people like original methods, even if committing suicide. What do you think of a man tying his head to one of the rails on a railway, as was done the other day near Liverpool?

The operatic and dramatic stars of your acquaintance seem to be doing well. The PATTI has made a grand triumphal march across Europe, and must have reached Samarcand by this time, en route to Pekin. Mr. SOTHERN and Miss BATEMAN are having a wonderful tour "in the Provinces." Miss ADAH, who has put warm flannels under her silk tights, is bound—on that wild steed—to play "Mazeppa" at Astley's till it is time to reopen Cremorne. JOHN BROUGHAM, after a short spell of rheumatism at Brighton, has gone to Dublin, to bring out a local drama, which he has constructed with Mr. BOUCICAULT. He has left the Lyceum for a very good artistic reason. In the last drama he wrote for Mr.

FECHTER, he made his own part superior to that of the manager's, and then played it so well as not only to divide, but to carry off the greater share of the honors. Mr. FECHTER is a good man. We all thought him a saint, but that was with this for a whole season. It was a great transformation in Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and time has proved that the manager of the LYCEUM is mortal like the rest of us. We have lost a saint, and we have lost BROUGHAM for the present.

The personal property of the late Mr. RONSON, the actor, was nearly $50,000. These are good days for actors and men of letters—for a few of each. Out of the fifteen hundred writers of London, fifty are part munificents. Actors in about the same proportion. The correspondents of the press, naturally, being the most useful and important personages connected with it, get the highest pay. Few men can bear prosperity, and nothing has prevented me from becoming entirely crazed with good fortune but a slight discount caused by difference in exchange.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE SEIZURE OF THE FLORIDA.

A FRENCH VIEW.

Correspondence of the British Army and Navy Journal.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The *Siècle*, which paper invariably writes on Mr. LINCOLN'S side, has an intricate article on maritime law in which WHEATON and a French authority, CAUCLAN, are extensively cited. The question of the capture of the *Florida* is the subject placed under treatment. The *Siècle* does not think the illegality of the act very clearly proved, and its first argument is that the aforesaid CAUCLAN and WHEATON both concur, that when one belligerent captures another belligerent in neutral waters, as the neutral Power is the one insulted, that Power can alone appear at the bar and demand redress from the wrong doer. If then Brazil does not consider that she has been wounded in her dignity, and will not complain of the outrage done under the guns of one of her forts, and after a Brazilian admiral had invited the *Florida* to take up her moorings inside his vessel, then the *Florida* becomes a legal capture, and nothing more can be said of the matter. Mr BERNARD, who writes this article, must consider force as legality. Supposing a British ship had committed this act on a Greek ship, if Brazil refused to complain to England on account of the great inequality of the two Powers engaged, the act would be legalized! Now M. BERNARD has some idea that Brazil will not complain, for he says that he thinks he can remember that about two years ago the Brazilian Government, justly irritated at the coolness with which some Confederate corsairs had established, without any permission, a coal depot on an isle dependent on empire, ordered them off the coast, and told them never to present themselves again in Brazilian ports. M. BERNARD does not know if this order was ever rescinded; but "if it still existed, its existence may explain the inaction of the Governor of Bania during and after the capture." Considering that one of the first things that Capt. MORRIS did on entering the harbor was to have an interview with the Governor, and get leave to have his machinery repaired, M. BERNARD'S argument is one of the most extraordinary on record. The Governor, too, asked Capt. MORRIS not to violate the neutrality of the harbor. This article concludes with a quotation from CAUCLAN, taken from the *Diplomatic de la Mer*:

"Mr. LAWRENCE, and after him, Mr. PHILLIMORE make mention of a case referring to a violation of neutral territory which took place in the Azores. The brig *Gen. Armstrong* was anchored in the bay close to the English squadron, and was fired on by one of the British vessels. The Captain of the brig found himself under the necessity of abandoning his vessel and destroying her. The claims which were afterward put in by the United States against Portugal for compensation were submitted by both parties to the Prince-President in 1851, who decided that no indemnity was due."

It is my recollection is not greatly at fault, the true case of the *General Armstrong's* capture was this: A British frigate was sent out to chase her; she found her in the Azores, and was engaged in watching her. One night, wishing to ascertain if the *General* was about to slip off to sea, the English Captain sent a boat to row round her. The Yankee Captain, seeing a craft stealing alongside him in the dark, beat to quarters and fired into the English boat, who had no intention of boarding. The boat returned, reporting one man either killed or wounded. It was the *General* who, attributing illegal motives to the British frigate, first disturbed the neutrality, and then paid the consequence of a hasty error. The frigate, after having had her boat fired on, was quite right to avenge this breach of maritime law, and to return the compliment. The case was perhaps a hard one for the "General," but Prince NAPOLEON could only decide the matter between the United States and Portugal on its natural merits.

M. BERNARD, who has only given a portion of the facts, must have read the whole case in the documents from which he has quoted. However, party writing here is intensely disnonest.

"CLOSE THE PORTS."

From the Shipping Gazette, Nov. 11.

Applying these principles of international maritime law to the case of the *Florida*, it is clear that the Brazilian Government is bound to make a formal demand upon the Cabinet of Washington for the restitution of the ship, and to insist upon the demand being complied with. If the latter Government have any regard for consistency, or any respect for the dictates of that law which has been so frequently invoked by the United States, they will not hesitate to comply, and to disavow the act of the Commander of the *Wachusett*. If they do not, whatever course Brazil may pursue in vindicating her outraged sovereignty, *it will be the duty of all neutral States, so long as the war lasts, to close their ports against the armed ships of a State which openly sets the laws of neutrality at defiance.* The interest, therefore, with which the next advices from America are looked for is very intelligible, affecting, as they may do, the credit and reputation of the Federal Government with all neutral States. Mr. LINCOLN and his colleagues need not adopt the act of their officer. Until they do so they cannot be held responsible. But if they, with all the facts before them, indorse the commission of a deliberate outrage upon the sovereignty of a friendly State, they will have themselves only to thank for the consequences.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY "THE COMMON PEST OF THE SEAS."

From the London Herald, Nov. 12.

So long as the Federal Government can enjoy the profits of lawless outrages at the cheap price of a diplomatic apology—so long as the perpetrators are merely reprimanded at the time and rewarded afterward—outrage will be the constant fate of the most neutral States, perhaps of Great Britain herself. The surrender of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL was followed by the promotion of Capt. WILKES and a series of insults to our flag and illegal captures of our ships. We must take care that the present crime is not so easily passed and so well rewarded, if we would put any restraint at all on the lawless temper and aggressive insolence which are fast converting *the navy of the United States into the common pest of the seas—the general enemy of the human race.*

THE PIRATE SEA KING.

THE BRITISH EXECUTIVE POWERLESS TO PREVENT THE SHIPMENT OF CANNON FOR THE PIRATES.

From the Shipping Gazette, Nov. 12.

Our readers will have seen, a few days since, that we announced the arrival of a large ship-rigged steamer off Madeira, which steamer signalized to the *Laurel*, then in Funchal Roads, on board which vessel it was known that the Confederate Commander, Capt. SEMMES, then was, and that both vessels had put to sea together. In a subsequent announcement of this fact, we stated that we had every reason to believe that the full-rigged steamer was the *Sea King*, which vessel had recently cleared out of the East India Dock, ostensibly for Bombay, but in reality for Madeira. For this statement we had, as we knew, sufficient grounds, and we saw no reason for concealing or withdrawing a piece of intelligence of very great interest to the maritime and commercial community. It is well known that the Confederate Government would not leave Capt. SEMMES without a ship one hour longer than could be avoided; and it has been no secret that the loss of the *Alabama* would, if possible, be supplemented in this country. Our statement, however, of the meeting of the *Laurel* and *Sea King* off Madeira had hardly appeared, when it met with an emphatic contradiction from a Liverpool cotemporary, who "was in a position to state that there was no foundation for the report" which appeared in these columns. Seeing that the *Sea King* is owned, or until very recently has been owned, in Liverpool, our cotemporary's local knowledge might be supposed to have lent authority to his prompt denial. It turns out, however, that our report respecting the *Sea King* and her destination is correct in every particular. A vessel, named the *Calabar*, has just arrived in Liverpool from Madeira, and she states that the screw steamer *Sea King* was not only there, but that before the *Calabar* left she had joined the *Laurel* out at sea, and that both ships disappeared in company. There seems to be no doubt, therefore, that Capt. SEMMES, late of the *Alabama*, is once more on the deck of a ship under the Confederate flag capable, no doubt, of being converted into a most formidable and efficient cruiser. Capt. SEMMES, when he left for Madeira in the *Laurel*, was accompanied by eighty men, most if not all of them members of the crew of his late ship. When, where, and in what manner the *Sea King* is to receive her armament we do not pretend to say, but we presume that, having accomplished the greater achievement of getting possession of the vessel, the lesser achievement of supplying her armament will not be too much for the Confederate Captain and his followers. Whatever may be the opinion as to the legality or illegality of supplying ships convertible to war purposes to the Confederates, *it is evident that the Executive is powerless to prevent or intercept such supplies; and if it were otherwise, and the sale of ships or munitions of war to either belligerent was effectively interdicted, the purchasers would at once resort to the French, or other continental ports, and procure whatever they require.* We read of vessels being openly built on Confederate account in the private shipyards of France, and the trade has not been banned by the French Executive, notwithstanding the very strict and honorable neutrality maintained since the commencement of the war by the Emperor's Government. The lengthened legal proceedings in the case of the *Alexandra* and of the steam rams, only went to prove that the sale of such vessels to any purchasers was no offence against the only law on the statute-book supposed to affect them. It is idle to conceal the truth. So long as this lamentable war lasts the belligerents will continue to resort to our ports and manufactories to procure the means of carrying it on, whether by land or sea. It is, no doubt, competent for the Queen in Council, at any moment, to interdict the commerce between this country and the American States, so far as warlike means and appliances are concerned. No such step has been taken, or, if taken, it has not been followed up. Her Majesty, indeed, would be ill-advised to interfere with or interrupt the operations of trade. A respect for the neutrality which we are bound to maintain renders it imperative to deal impartially between the belligerents, and there seems to be no alternative between admitting both parties to procure here whatever they want, and closing our ports against both as long as the war lasts. The latter alternative will never be resorted to, we may be quite certain. It would hardly be practicable, and it would certainly not be expedient. We need not, therefore, be surprised if we hear that the Confederates, like their antagonists, supplement their losses, or otherwise supply their need, through their agents in this country. They are, so far as we are concerned, simply purchasers, and there is nothing in the law of this country, so far as it has been declared, to prevent our dealing with them indiscriminately.

THE TROUBLE ON THE SEA KING.

From the European Times, Nov. 12.

Several days ago we announced that a steamer, named the *Laurel*, left Liverpool under circumstances which excited suspicion. It was ultimately ascertained that Capt. SEMMES and about 100 men were on board; but this statement was denied by Mr. LAIRDS, of Liverpool. He wrote a letter to the effect that the *Laurel* did not take out Capt. SEMMES; that the number of her crew was not more than that required for a vessel of the *Laurel's* size; and that she carried out a few passengers (seamen) to replace those who had died of fever at Bermuda and Nassau on board steamers engaged in the blockading business. By the arrival at Liverpool yesterday of the African mail steamer *Calabar*, we learn that the *Laurel* has been at Madeira, and so has a large screw steamer, named the *Sea King*, which received a crew on board from the *Laurel*. Thirty-six of the men, however, refused to join the *Sea King*, and came home in the *Calabar*.

Education in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Union:

Observing that you have not refused a helpful courtesy to the friends of new enterprises in education in our city of schools and churches, I beg leave to direct the attention of your readers to a new institution in which you are aware that I have no manner of private interest, being in fact wholly identified with another.

The boarding and day school for young ladies recently opened on the Heights (No. 120 Remsen-street) by Miss HARRISON, Miss RANNEY, and Mrs. NEWTON, is no common-place accession to our already unrivaled facilities for female education. For this statement I will trouble you with only three reasons:

1. The three principals above-named (not to mention assistants of distinction) have heretofore been eminent among female educators, and thus bring to the actual details of instruction an unusual combination of talent united with the earnestness of personal interest and responsibility.

2. Their known principles and aims as teachers, with their reputations for scholarship and energy, afford a guarantee of what so many sigh for—a solid and thorough education of girls. To philosophical educators this guarantee is greatly strengthened by the single fact, that (while the attention demanded by custom and taste is yielded to the more fashionable accomplishments) the Latin language is strongly insisted on and taught with scholarly precision as the corner-stone of a liberal culture.

3. The *home* presided over by Mrs. NEWTON offers to the student from a distance, in its rare liberality, elegance, and kindliness, the completest antithesis to all authorized conceptions of the "boarding-school."

The experience of a pupil in whom I am interested enables and impels me, without the knowledge of any one concerned, to offer this testimonial to the public.

A TEACHER.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part* 1—Calendar same as Monday. *Part* 2.—Nos. 1340, 2094, 1628, 2680, 2682, 2694, 2696, 2706, 2714, 2716, 2718, 2722, 2728, 2730, 2732, 2740, 1908, 2528, 2572.

Act of Congress Without Date of Approval—Effect of an Amendment by Subsequent Joint Resolution.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NOV. 28.

Before Judge Nelson.

George A. Gardner vs. *Hiram Barney.*—NELSON, C. J.—This suit is brought against the Collector to recover back duties upon a large number of packages of tea imported from China in April, 1864, and which were paid under protest. The duties claimed were paid under what purported to be an Act of Congress of the 24th of December, 1861, that imposed a duty upon teas of twenty cents per pound, and amounted to the sum of $25,766 80, whereas the importer insisted the duties were chargeable only at fifteen cents per pound, under the Act of 5th of August, 1861, amounting to the sum of $19,825 10.

It appears that the Act of Congress imposing the higher duty, has no date of the year of the day of its approval by the President. The only date is the 24th December, and on this ground it is insisted that the act is inoperative and void. It provides that from and after its passage in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed, there shall be levied on teas twenty cents per pound. The date, as will be seen from the terms of the Act, is material in order to give to it effect and operation.

The question, whether the date of an Act of Congress can be proved *aliunde*, was very fully examined, and the authorities referred to, on the argument; but, upon the view we have taken of the case, it will not be material to enter upon this inquiry, as we think there is a more satisfactory ground upon which to place the decision.

By a joint resolution passed by both houses of Congress, and approved by the President Jan. 11, 1862, this act was referred to by its title as having been passed on the 24th December, 1861, explaining and modifying its provisions. By the act as passed the increased duties were chargeable, according to the true construction of it, on all teas that had not passed the Custom-house, and which were subject to duty, from and after the passage of the act. Its operation was not restrained, as perhaps is usual, in the amendment of these revenue laws, to goods imported after its passage. Hence teas already imported, and on board ship, or in warehouses, were liable to this enhanced duty. The joint resolution qualified the act, as respected teas in warehouses at the date of its passage, and directed that the Secretary of the Treasury permit them to be withdrawn on payment of the duty of fifteen cents per pound under the previous act of 5th August, 1861, and also directed him to refund any excess of duty, "any laws, or parts of laws, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Now, we agree with the learned counsel for the plaintiff, that the mere recital of the title of a former act in a subsequent one, without any words indicating an intent of re-enactment or repeal, can have no such effect; and, if the former act was inoperative for any cause, the recital would not cure the defect. But if the former act is referred to in the subsequent one, with words indicating an intent to supply an omission, or to amend the same in any particular, then the former is confirmed—the two acts must be taken together, the former must be read with the amendment incorporated into it; and from the time, at least, of the amendment must be taken, and construed as if the amendment had originally been a part of it. This must necessarily be so, else the amendment itself would be nugatory, and the intent of the Legislature defeated. Hence, if the former act be void and inoperative for any cause, a subsequent amendment virtually, if not expressly, re-enacts it; for we must take the former act with the amendment both together, as giving expression to the legislative will.

This is familiar doctrine.

Now, looking at the joint resolution of Jan. 11, 1861, it will be seen that it contains something more than a mere recital of the title of the previous act. Its legal effect and operation is changed by limiting the payment of the increase of duties to teas imported after the passage of the act, and it carries out this change practically, by providing for a reimbursement of the excess of duties paid under it previous to the alteration, and concludes with a clause repealing anything in the former act to the contrary.

Although this joint resolution purports to be in explanation of the previous act, it is in effect an amendment of it, by an alteration of one of its material provisions. But whether viewed as explanatory or as an amendment in the technical sense of the term, it is impossible to say that it was not the intent of the Legislature that the previous act, with the explanation or amendment, should, from that date, operate as a law under which the duties imposed by it were to be collected. If not, why explain or amend it? Why even explain and interpret an act which the Legislature did not intend should operate as a valid law? It seems to me that whether the words of the joint resolution be taken as explanatory or amendatory, they indicate an intent of the Legislature, unmistakably, that the act, thus explained or amended, shall be a law of the land, and it for any cause like the present one, the want of a date, it should be deemed inoperative, the explanation or amendment will render it valid, at least from the date of the passage of the same.

As the duties in question were levied in 1864, after the passage of the joint resolution, upon the grounds above stated, we think the defect in the act, relied upon, is not available to the plaintiff.

Judgment for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. Curtis and Mr. Culver; for defendant, District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Lowrey.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY CASE.

After the above opinion had been read, the District-Attorney rose and stated to the Court, that inasmuch as there was a case now on argument before the Court, it had been agreed that the case of Perry vs. Draper, involving the question of the Seven-Thirty notes, should go over till to-morrow.

Some other cases were also fixed for hearing on different days.

The jury were discharged, by order of the Court, till Thursday.

THE WILEY CASE.

The argument was then continued in the case brought by the United States to forfeit certain stock of the Great Western Railroad Company, as the property of Leroy M. Wiley, under the confiscation laws. The argument of the appeal was commenced on Saturday, Mr. Larocque and Mr. Lord being heard for the appellants, and Mr. Evarts and Mr. Donohoe arguing in behalf of the United States.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Russell.

John Conner and Dennis Sheehan, who were last week convicted of an assault upon Police officer John D. Arnoux, were sentenced yesterday to two years' imprisonment each.... John Keany, a young lad, who plead guilty of an attempt at burglary, was sent to the House of Refuge.... James Grant plead guilty to petit larceny, but judgment was suspended in his case for the present.... John and Elizabeth De Groot, who were convicted some time ago of robbing boarding-houses in this city, were sentenced to be confined in the State Prison for two years each.

The Complaint in the Hatch Divorce Suit Dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Potter.

Benjamin F. Hatch vs. *Cora L. J. Hatch.*—This action, which was for divorce on the ground of adultery, was set down for trial yesterday morning, but the plaintiff not appearing, on motion of defendant's counsel, the complaint was dismissed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 28, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	113	500	N. Y. Cen. R.	120
16,000	do	112¾	100	do. b30	120
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	107	1100	Erie Railway	93¾
1,000	do	107⅛	400	do. b30	93⅝
60,000	do	107¾	200	do.	93⅝
150,000	do ...new iss.	107¾	100	Erie R. Pref.	101
10,000	do ...new iss.	107⅝	300	Hudson R. R.	119
40,000	do ...new iss.	107⅜	500	do.	118¾
4,000	U. S. 10-40s...C.	98½	100	do.	118¾
16,000	do	98¾	100	do.	118¾
500	do	99	100	do. s30	118
20,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Apr. & Oct...	119	100	do. s60	117¾
6,000	do	118¾	200	C. & N. W. Pr. x-d	77
40,000	do	118	1000	do.	76¾
16,000	do	117¾	500	Reading R.	135⅛
10,000	do s30	117	100	Mich. Cen. R.	125¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1yr. Cer.	97⅜	100	do.	125¾
16,000	Ill. War Loan	96	900	M. S. & N. I.	69
1,000	M. 6s iss. to Pacific R.	86	200	do.	69¾
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	35⅛	100	do. b10	69
10,000	do	35¾	15	Panama R.	265
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	200	Ill. Cen. R.	124
1,000	Erie 2d M., '79.	118	100	do.	124⅛
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8's, New Loan	125⅛	200	do.	125
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	95¾	100	do.	124⅝
1,000	do	96	200	Cle. & Pitts.	105¾
1,000	Mar. 1st M. B.	95	300	do.	106
6,000	do	94¼	100	do.	106
1,000	Alt. & T. H 2d M. Preferred	86	100	do. s10	106
16	Continental Bank	100	100	Chi. & N. W.	41¾
1,150	Am. Gold	225	100	do.	41¾
3,000	do	225⅛	100	do.	41¾
10,000	do s10	225	700	do.	41¾
200	Cum Coal Pref.	44	200	Clev. & Tol.	106
1600	Amer. Coal Co.	78	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	102
100	Quick. M. Co.	85¾	200	do.	101¾
100	do	85¾	100	do.	100¾
200	do	85¾	200	Chi. & Alt. R. Pr.	92
100	do	86	200	Wyoming V. C. Co.	89
200	do b30	86¼			
100	Mariposa M. Co.	33¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	112	200	Erie R.	93¾
16,000	do	112¾	500	do. s10	93¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	107¾	200	do.	93¾
10,000	do	107	200	Hud. Riv. R.	119
15,000	do ...new iss.	107	200	Reading R.	135⅝
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	107¾	200	M. S. & N. I.	69½
10,000	U. S. 10-40s...C.	99¾	200	do. b10	69¾
30,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R. s30	126
4,000	Mo. State 6s	60	100	do. b10	127
1,000	do	60⅜	300	do.	127
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	35⅞	100	do.	127¼
10,000	do	36	100	do. s60	126⅝
10,000	Amer. Gold	223	100	Clev. & Pitts.	107
200	Cum Coal Pr	44⅜	500	Chi. & N. W. R.	42
500	Quick. Min.	87⅜	400	Ch. & R. I. R.	108
100	do b60	88	100	do. s10	103
10	Pac. M. S. Co.	315	100	do. s10	103¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	120⅜	100	do	103¼
100	do	120⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	102⅜
100	do s30	120⅜	300	do. s10	102⅜
400	do	120⅜	300	do.	102⅜
100	do s30	119⅛	400	Al. & T. H.	52
600	C. & N. W. Pr. x-d	77⅜			

MONDAY, Nov. 28—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 26, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 19:

Increase in Loans	$2,217,228
Decrease in Specie	1,190,243
Decrease in Circulation	84,978
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	3,268,052

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 26, 1864.	Nov. 26, 1864.	Nov. 19, 1864.
Capital	$69,722,506	$69,186,762	$69,186,762
Loans	173,515,660	192,679,650	190,461,852
Specie	27,555,175	20,248,710	21,438,959
Circulation	6,126,411	3,615,648	3,700,626
Gross Deposits	204,793,825	234,760,406	234,499,090
Exchanges	65,136,160	90,338,158	96,344,894
Undrawn	139,645,655	161,422,248	158,154,196
In Sub-Treas'ry	16,016,800	30,446,678	30,991,881

On the weekly Associated Bank statement, this afternoon, there is a further considerable increase on the line of Currency Deposits, while there is a falling off from the export movement of last week in the Specie Balances. The Deposits in the aggregate now stand nine millions higher than a fortnight ago. The Banks have added, the past week, about two and a quarter millions to their Loans and Discounts, in addition to which they have made considerable deposits on 6 ℘ cent. interest in the Treasury Office of the United States.

The week opens with increasing ease in the supply of Money, and some of the Brokers, on first-class collateral, are accommodated at 6 ℘ cent. at call, though 7 ℘ cent. continues the more general rule of the Street. A large amount of the surplus means at Bank, and with private lenders, is going into the Gold-bearing Government Stocks, which continue to advance in price; the 5-20s as high as 107½ ℘ cent. this forenoon, and the 1881s 112¼@113 ℘ cent.

The Gold Room opened at about Saturday night's advance—226@227 ℘ cent.—but after the news of the falling back of Gen. THOMAS, the speculators for the rise made a rapid advance to 231@233 ℘ cent., the highest point for a fortnight past. Advantage is also taken of the *short* interest made last week at 219@220 ℘ cent. on 10-day options, which mature in a few days.

At the Stock Exchange, the Railway list was quite firm in the forenoon, and the Western lines decidedly firm at the Second Board. Among these, the demand is good for Rock Island, Petersburgh, Northwest Preferred and Illinois Central. The miscellaneous shares were higher by 2 ℘ cent. on Quicksilver and steady on Cumberland Coal.

At the close of dealings in the afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday. The Gold Room fell back to 229½ ℘ cent.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	112¾	113¼	Pittsburgh	108	107
U. S. 5-20's	106⅜	107	Northwest	49¾	42
T. Certificates	98	97⅛	N. West Pref.	79¾	77¾*
N. Y. Central	119¾	120¾	Rock Island	101¾	103¾
Erie	93⅜	93⅝	Fort Wayne	101	102⅜
Hudson	119¾	119	Cum'land Coal	43¾	37¾
Reading	135⅛	135⅝	Quicksilver	84¾	41¾
Mich. Southern	69¼	69⅝	Mariposa	33⅜	33
Illinois Cen	124¾	127¾	Ohio & M. Certs	36¾	36

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	112	American Exchange	118
Mechanics'	112	Pacific	150
Union	110	Chatham	110
America	130	Bk. of the Republic	100
Phœnix	100	Bank of N. Amer	105
North River	114	Hanover	103
Dry Dock	110	Metropolitan	115
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Nassau	100
Mech'cs' & Traders'	113	Shoe and Leather	100
National	106	Corn Exchange	103
Merchants' Exchange	98⅜	Continental	96
State of New-York	113	St. Nicholas	100
Commerce	110	Marine	108
Mechanics' Bking As.	118	Commonwealth	105
Ocean	86	N. Y. County	104
Mercantile	109	Imp. and Traders'	130

The Fountain Oil Company is the title of a new Petroleum organization, under the responsible management of Messrs. CHARLES LULING, WILLIAM B. DUNCAN, BENJAMIN NATHAN, and others, of this city, on the basis of 100,000 shares of the nominal value of $10 ℘ share, the subscriptions being $5 ℘ share, free of future assessment. The property of the Company is in Verango County, Penn., the Wells already opened, and the concern to pay dividends from the avails of the Wells from the start. The subscription book is with Messrs. CHARLES LULING & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows; Total Receipts, $1,769,031 69; including for Customs, $187,000; Payments, $2,472,475 67; on account Loans, $313,000. Balance, $29,743,234 72.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,

Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York,

Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.

E. SOOFIELD, Cashier.

☞ JOHN H. DRAPER will sell, by order of Hon. Wm H. Ramsey, Bank Comptroller, $7,000 Wisconsin State Bonds, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 28—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 14 bbls. Asnes, 30,519 bbls. Flour, 1,196 bbls. and 1,900 bags Corn Meal, 133,558 bushels Wheat, 20 934 bushels Corn, 850 bushels Rye, 174,181 bushels Oats, 25,836 bushels Barley, 765 bushels Malt, 4,492 packages Provisions, and 176 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive and nominal at $12 for Pots, and $13 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues inactive as our quotations: Java at 48c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 40c. @43c.; Rio at 38½c.@43½c.; St. Domingo at 40c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—Is in rather more demand, but at irregular prices. Middling, $1 29@$1 31 ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 650 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate demand prevails for State and Western Flour, at a partial advance of 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl., the market closing irregularly. Sales, since our last, amount to 12,600 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 45@$9 80; poor to choice Extra State at $9 85@$10 35, chiefly $9 90@$10 15; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11@$11 30 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 45 @$9 80
Extra State	9 85 @10 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00 @12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	11 00 @11 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 35 @13 25
Extra Genesee	10 35 @13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 45 @15 00

Southern Flour is doing better to-day. Sales since our last 1 100 bbls., at $10 45@$11 55 for poor to good, and $11 60@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 500 bbls. Extra, $9 00@$12 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour in request, including fine and superfine, at $8 50@$9 50 ℘ bbl. Sales 80 bbls. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $7 75@$7 85 for Jersey, $8 50 for Caloric, and $8 50@$8 60 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 200 obls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request, at rather firmer prices. Sales, since our last, 51,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 46; Red Western (Winter) at $2 42; Amber Spring, (reported) at $2 28; Milwaukee Club at $2 23; Chicago Spring at $2 23 ℘ bushel. Corn is in request at advancing prices; sales since our last, 39,000 bushels, at $1 97@$1 98½ afloat and in store; for Mixed Western, $2 for Yellow, and $2 03 for White Southern ℘ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, at rising prices; we quote Canada at 98c.@99c.; Western at $1 02@$1 03, afloat and in store; State at $1@$1 02 cash, ℘ bushel. Rye continues active at $1 75 ℘ bushel. Sales 15,000 bushels. Barley is in good demand and dearer; sales, since our last, 16,400 bushels choice Canada West at $2 07@$2 08 ℘ bushel.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation, to and including the 22d of November, in the years indicated:

Canal Opened.	1863. May 1.	1863. May 1.	1864. April 30.
Flour, bbls	1,523,400	1,304 700	1,067,700
Wheat, bushels	29,740,300	19 008,000	14 289 400
Corn, bushels	21,187,500	20,532,300	9,192 400
Barley, bushels	1,819,100	2,302,100	2,547 500
Oats, bushels	4,907,200	9,707,900	10,524,400
Rye, bushels	743,300	382,700	550,700

HAY—North River is in moderate demand and buoyant at $7 40@$1 45 for Government and shipping, and $1 50@$1 65 for small lots for city use, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, partly for export, at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice, one year old, and 30c.@52½c. for new, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in limited demand, including New-Orleans, at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 95c.@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 75c.@95c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Resin, nominally, at $25@$38 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $10 @$14 ℘ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine, at $2 35@$2 45 ℘ gallon.

OILS—Have been in limited request, including Crude Whale, at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm, at $2 05@$2 15; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 50@ $1 65; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 40@$2 45; Linseed, at $1 40@$1 42; No. 1 Lard, at $1 90@$2 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—has been in demand but unsettled. Sales have been made of 1,500 bbls. We quote Crude at 47c.; Refined, in bond, at 67c., and do. free at 87c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much depressed and decidedly lower, to-day, but closes with an improved inquiry at firmer prices. Sales have been made of 8,300 bbls., at $35@$36 25, cash, and regular for New Mess, closing at $36, cash, and $35 for one year old Mess; $36 for Prime Mess; $35 25 for Thin Mess, and $34 75@$35 25 for Prime; also $37 for Prime Mess, deliverable at the option of the seller in February; $38 for Mess, deliverable in December, buyer's option, and in February, seller's option, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at $17c.@19c. for Shoulders; 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales, 240 pkgs. Bacon is inquired for, and $50 boxes do., deliverable in January and February, at 19½c. ℘ lb. Lard is quiet at about previous prices; sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls., at 21¼c.@ 23¼c., the latter an extreme, the closing price for Prime Western being about 23c. ℘ lb. Beef continues in fair demand, at $19@$24 50 for Old and New Extra Mess; $14@$22 for Plain. Sales 500 bbls. Tierce Beef is in moderate demand; sales have been made of 250 tierces. Prime Mess on private terms; and 350 tierces India Mess, part at $43. Beef Hams continues in demand and firm; 325 bbls. sold at $28 @$28 50 ℘ bbl. Butter has been in fair demand, closing at 44c.@55c. for poor to choice State, and 34c.@ 48c. for Western ℘ lb. Cheese is in moderate request at 15c.@23c. for prime to poor ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in more demand, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales since our last, 650 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 18¾c.@23½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request, at 24½c.@29½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 64,000 lbs., at 17c.@17¾c., ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 2,400 bbls., in lots, at from $1 86@$1 90 ℘ gallon, showing a marked advance. The demand is mainly speculative.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 400 tcs. Beef, at 2s. 3d.; 150 pkgs. Butter, at 17s. 6d.; 120 bbls. Lard and 400 bxs. Bacon, at 12s. 6d.; 50 tons Oil Cake, at 7s. 6d. For London, 300 tcs. Beef, at 4s.; 50 tons Oil Cake, at 13s. 6d.; 500 bxs. Cheese and 25 tons Measurement Goods, at 25s. For Bristol, 200 tons Tallow and Oil Cake, at 20s.; 300 bxs. Cheese, at 25s. For Antwerp, 700

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
HOLIDAY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS NOW OPENING
TO MAKE ROOM FOR HOLIDAY GOODS.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT
ALL OUR STOCK OF
LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
LINEN DIAPER,
TOWELING,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
WHITE GOODS,
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF NEW STYLES OF
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF HOLIDAY GOODS
THAT WE ARE NOW OPENING.
WE ARE CLEARING,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
ALL OUR
PLAIN HAT RIBBONS,
FANCY HAT RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
BONNET SILKS,
MARCELLINE SILKS, ETC.
ALSO,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH FLOWERS,
OSTRICH FEATHERS,
PLUMES DE COQUE,
POLISH PLUMES,
MILITARY PLUMES,
POMPONS ETC.
ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
BEAVER AND FELT HATS.
ALSO
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
MERINO UNDERWEAR,
ALEXANDRAS,
BONTAGS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
SEA-FOAM HOODS,
CLOUDS,
NUBIAS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF WOOLEN GOODS.
ALSO,
LACE GOODS,
REAL AND IMITATION LACES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
POINT COLLARS,
POINT and GUIPURE LACES,
FRENCH and SWISS
EMBROIDERED COLLARS and SETS,
TRIMMINGS,
EDGINGS and INSERTINGS.
ALSO,
ALL OUR
BUGLE and BEAD GIMPS,
EPAULETS AND
CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF YANKEE
NOTIONS.
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY and DRESSING COMBS,
ALL THE NEW STYLES OF BUTTONS,
SQUARE BUTTONS IN
PEARL, STEEL and JET.
ALSO,
OUR BEST QUALITY
LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES,
WE ARE CLOSING
AT 50 CENTS PER PAIR
UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
HOLIDAY GOODS,
HOLIDAY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
WE ARE NOW OPENING
THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF
HOLIDAY GOODS
WE HAVE EVER EXHIBITED,
CONSISTING OF
JEWEL BOXES,
GLOVE BOXES,
PERFUME BOXES,
WORKBOXES,
WRITING CASES,
DRESSING CASES,
CIGAR HOLDERS,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
AND A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
ORNAMENTS
IN
ALABASTER,
PARIAN MARBLE,
ROSEWOOD,
BLACK WALNUT,
IVORY,
BRONZE, AND
LAVA.
20,000 WAX DOLLS,
IN ALL THE DIFFERENT
STAGES OF INFANCY,
FROM THE INFANT THAT CRIES
TO THE YOUNG MISS THAT LISPS
PAPA AND MAMMA,
IN ALL THE DIFFERENT SIZES,
COSTUMES AND COLORS,
BLUE EYES,
BROWN EYES,
BLACK EYES,
EYES THAT OPEN AND SHUT,
REAL CURLY HAIR, AND
HAIR A LA WATERFALL.
ALSO,
EVERY VARIETY OF EMPRESS AND
BISQUE DOLLS,
FROM ONE INCH
TO THREE FEET LONG.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
EVERY CONCEIVABLE KIND OF TOY, FROM
ONE SHILLING UPWARD.
FURNITURE SETS,
WOOLY ANIMALS OF ALL SIZES,
NOAH'S ARKS,
CUPS AND BALLS,
BATTLEDOOR AND SHUTTLECOCK,
SKIPPING-ROPES,
RUBBER BALLS AND BALLOONS,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
DOMINOES,
CRIBBAGE,
CHESS,
GAMES,
ALPHABET BLOCKS,
VILLAGES,
TOWNS AND
CITIES.
ZOUAVE CAMPS,
FORTS,
ARTILLERY
SHAM FIGHTS.
GIFT BOXES,
BUREACS,
WARDROBES,
BEDSTEADS,
SHEEPFOLDS,
FARMS,
HORSES,
DONKEYS,
CROWING ROOSTERS,
CACKLING HENS,
EATING CATS,
BARKING DOGS,
WHIPS AND TRUMPETS,
LEATHER BALLS,
GLASS BALLS,
DISSECTED MAPS AND GAMES,
MOVING FIGURES,
COMIC FIGURES,
PUNCH AND JUDY,
AND RAILROAD TRAINS,
CHINA MUGS,
CHINA TEA-SETS,
CHINA DINNER SETS,
CHINA CHAMBER SETS,
CHINA ORNAMENTS.
IVORY,
SANDAL-WOOD AND
EBONY FANS,
AND IN ADDITION
INNUMERABLE OTHER ARTICLES
IN THE SAME LINE,
BEYOND OUR FEEBLE POWERS OF DESCRIPTION.
WE HAVE OPENED
OUR HOLIDAY GOODS,
OUR HOLIDAY GOODS,
THIS EARLY,
TO GIVE OUR REGULAR CUSTOMERS AND OUR
FRIENDS LIVING OUT OF THE CITY
AN OPPORTUNITY
TO MAKE THEIR SELECTIONS
BEFORE THE GREAT RUSH,
WHICH WE ALWAYS HAVE,
THE FORTNIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS.
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, NEAR FOURTEENTH-STREET.

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
NO. 41 FULTON-ST.,
Corner Pearl-st.
White, Scarlet and Mixed Merino
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SHAKERS KNIT UNDERSHIRTS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
COTTON AND WOOL HALF HOSE,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
BRIGHTON CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS,
SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRT,
made to order, or ready made.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.
Foreign merchandise of the greatest variety, very appropriate presents, especially for the approaching
HOLIDAYS,
for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, antiquarian, virtuoso and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT (858) BROADWAY.
Just opened, unique French fans at every price; Chinese ditto; Indian Bird fans, Shaker fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.
A Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any
foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st.,
New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LYONS VELVET
BASQUES,
BACQUES
AND MANTILLAS,
at CAREY'S,
No. 425 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
We are offering our entire stock of
ROYAL AXMINSTER,
ENGLISH VELVET,
BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING,
At much less than cost of importation or manufacturing.
SMITH & LOUNSBURY.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

LACE CURTAINS
AT LESS THAN
COST PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CLOAKS, DECIDEDLY NEW, ALSO OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS—MISSES AND CHILDREN'S EMPRESS SUITS—LADIES' BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS—No. 1,142 BROADWAY, CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Night-gwns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Hdfs.
Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk. Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

MILLINERY.

M. T. HIGGINS,
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
AND
NEW BONNET ROOM,
NEW BONNET ROOM,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
No 126 SIXTH-AV. (two doors from 10th-st.)
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 12 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 15 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 20 DOLLARS
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 25 DOLLARS
HIGGINS' ORIGIN OF THE BONNET.
As Love through Olympus was tripping one day,
He stole to where Ceres unconscious lay,
And robbing her shrad of its choicest gems,
He tastefully plaited their golden stems
Then borrowing from Flora the prettiest flowers,
Just such as she bears in her sunniest hours;
He wove them with skill through the glittering corn,
Having previously bathed them in dews of the morn;
Over all them he cast a light gossamer cloud,
Their beauties to heighten and not to enshroud:
"And now to complete it," he joyously sings,
"A piece from the Rainbow I'll have for the strings."
'Twas done. He flew quickly to Venus' bed,
And placed his bright work on her beautiful head.
So lovely she looked, all the gods stood amazed.
Some smiled, some envied, but all of them praised.
Then Jove, summoning Mercury swift to his side,
"Come, name me this head-dress," he playfully cried.
Puzzled Mercury paused, then placed his hands on it,
Saying: "By Jupiter's mandate, I call thee a Bonnet.
Thus was it that Olympus first witnessed the birth
Of the loveliest gift e'er bestowed upon earth.
Bonnets since then have become quite a passion
Been remodeled and changed by capricious Fashion,
Through all their varieties one leads the way,
Tis Higgins of this city for style and display,
A splendid assortment is always on view
At his Mammoth Establishment, Sixth-avenue,
On the number 'tis well your attention to fix,
Bear well then in mind, it is One-Twenty-Six.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS and TURBANS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS and TURBANS.
THE LARGEST VARIETY IN THE CITY.
ALL SIZES, SHAPES AND STYLES.
FROM FIVE DOLLARS EACH UPWARD.
M. T. HIGGINS'
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 126 6th-av., two doors from 10th-st.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You can undoubtedly purchase the cheapest goods in the city. We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
Our stock of Felt and Beaver Bloomers cannot be equaled. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

VELVET BONNETS AND JOCKEY HATS at L. BINNS' No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Feathers, Ribbons and Flowers retailed at wholesale prices. Children's hats and bonnets, felt and beaver hats, pigeon wings and feathers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seam-stress; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and to assist in the washing. If required: the best of city reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 26th and 30th sts., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 246 8th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 East 7th-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress or nurse and seamstress; can be seen for three days; city reference. Call at No. 415 2d-av., corner 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation understands French, English and American cooking; has the best of city reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 143 West 15th-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 89 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation in a private family as nurse; has a sewing machine; is a very capable person; can give city reference. Call at No. 65 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; best of city reference from her last place. Apply at No. 120 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to a boarding-house; city references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 22d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent city reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; takes charge of an infant from its birth; sews neatly; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK WHO perfectly understands her business; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 28th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to do chamberwork and sewing, or assist in the care of children; good reference. Call for two days at No. 242 East 9th-st., ring the fifth bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a person who thoroughly understands her business and has unexceptional city recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation either to take charge of an infant, or an invalid lady. Call at No. 54 West 26th-st., at her last place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant German woman a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; she understands dress-making. Apply at No. 62 5th-av., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; is trustworthy and can give good reference. Call for two days at No. 8 East 33d-st., basement.

WANTED—WORK BY A WIDOW WOMAN; family washing; going out by the day or week; is also a first-rate nurse in sickness. Best city reference given at No. 464 West 25th-st. and 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of city reference; understands all kinds of fluting. Call for one day at No. 136 East 23d-st., east of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid or waitress; has the best of city reference. Call this day at No. 336 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A SITuation as nurse, can take care of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress; can dress hair; has good city reference. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman, who is an excellent cook, first-rate laundress, and well recommended. Apply at No 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, 10 to 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 81 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL OF 16, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to do light housework, in a small family; would make herself generally useful. Call at No. 102 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 229 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, PROTESTant, a situation as chambermaid, has good city reference. Can be seen at No. 685 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing; is a good baker; best of city reference. Call at No. 199 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; understands French fluting, has excellent city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 121 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of city reference from her last place. Call at No. 164 2d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; can do French fluting and give good city reference. Can be seen at 104 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 104 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 28th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS laundress; can do fluting. Apply at No. 478 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as laundress. Can be seen at No. 89 West 18th-st

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO go out day's washing, &c. Apply at 85 East 22d-st.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for city or country, can be procured free of any charge whatever, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Ladies, your patronage is respectfully solicited. J. E. WEIR, proprietor.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation for chamberwork and waiting, or housework of a small family; no objection to a boarding-house; city reference. Call No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERstands her business in all its branches, can accommodate a few more customers by the day or week. A situation also wanted as seamstress; best of references given. Apply at, or address No. 59 West 31st-st.

MRS. WHITFIELD, FORMERLY OF the Church Home, No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., is supplying families, in city and country, with Protestant and Catholic cooks and reliable servants for every kind of housework, also, with male help.

COLORED DOMESTICS FROM THE South, and experienced Northern servants, can be obtained at the Freedmen's Employment Bureau, No. 16 Conrt-st., Brooklyn.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as coachman in a private family thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is truly steady, sober and obliging; has the best of city reference. Call or address T. P., Trainor's saddler's store, No. 744, corner Astor-place, Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT single man, as coachman, in city or country; he fully understands it in every respect; has excellent reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom in a private family; best of city reference. Address J. K., Box No. 135 Times Office, or can be seen at the opera livery stables, Nos. 48 and 50 East 3d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man of long experience; is a competent driver and skillful groom; five years' city reference, will be found sober and obliging. Address N. P., No. 744 Broadway, or Box No 361 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man who has had several years' experience, and with the best of city references; can be seen for this week at my present employer's. Call or address LAWRENCE, No. 14 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Englishman, as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and has excellent recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or groom; understands his duty perfectly; has good references. Can be seen at Mr. P. Trainor's, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, reliable Englishman; best of city reference. Can be seen, or address COACHMAN, No. 17 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as groom and coachman; can drive four-in-hand if required. Call or address, for three days, T. P., No. 19 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, assistant, or clerk in any capacity; first-class references given. Address, for two days, P. W., Box No 168 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, just out of business for himself, as clerk in a wholesale house, is competent to take charge of a business; references given. Address W. A., No. 346 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS COACHman, a middle-aged man, with the best of references. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION in town or country as coachman, understands the care of horses and has good references. Address EDWARD, Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man of long experience with horses and carriages; can produce first-class references. Address C. M., Box 211 Times Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE house by a young man, 18 years of age; resides with his parents; writes a good hand, and is correct with figures. Address W., Box No. 40 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man of steady habits; the best of reference for his honesty and sobriety. Can be seen at No. 14 East 19th-st., at the livery-stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE HOSIERY and gents. furnishing, by a young man well acquainted with the business. Address B. A., Box No. 116 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman, can give the best of city reference. Call at No. 75 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (ENGLISH,) A situation as coachman; good reference. Address A Box No. 206 Times Office.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED in this city by an experienced book-keeper; the best of New-York and Boston references given. Address A. B., care of Messrs. Linnemann de Greiff & Co., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY COMPETENT to take charge of the silk department of a retail house on Broadway. To a man who fully understands the business, a liberal salary will be paid; none other need apply. Address, with references, Box No. 2,240 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST CLASS salesmen in an old established fancy goods and notion house, who have a good trade of their own; none others need apply; liberal terms will be made with any who can answer to the above. Address M. B. B., Post-office Box No. 3,550.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-RATE salesmen who have a large cash trade, and who have been used to selling in cash houses fancy goods, hosiery, notions, &c. To parties of the right kind a liberal arrangement will be made. Address A., stating particulars, Box No. 135 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, A YOUNG MAN, colored, who is a good groom careful driver, having best city references for willingness, sobriety, &c., wages $40 a month. Address Box No. 5,019 Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, ONE WHO THOROughly understands his business, by a family residing near the Central Park. Apply at the Brevoort House, between 3 and 4 P. M. Wages $25.

WANTED—A TIDY AND ACTIVE GIRL TO DO up-stairs work and assist with children; city reference required. Call at No. 41 West 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—OPERATORS AND BASTERS FOR corsets wanted, at No. 90 Chatham-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT SALE
OF
MUSEE FRANCAIS AND MUSEE ROYAL,
AND COPPER PLATES.

The remaining copies, being only about seventy in number, of those magnificent works of art, MUSEE FRANCAIS AND MUSEE ROYAL, containing over 500 fine plates, together with the valuable copper-plates of the same works, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Wm. C. Hall, deceased, will be sold at auction, to close the estate, at the rooms of Edmund Hodgson, No. 115 Chancery-lane, London, England, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1864. This is universally admitted to be the most interesting and magnificent collection of engravings ever published in any country, exhibiting, as it does, a series of such paintings as can never be again brought together. It embraces almost every interesting event not only in the history of France, but of Europe generally. Mr. Hodgson will also sell on the same and following day the remainder of the stock of the late Mr. Hall, comprising the following books in quires, and bound: 23 000 vols of the Parker Society's publications—Dugald Stewart's Works, Tickner's History of Spanish Literature, Knight's Shakespeare, Doddridge's Expositor, Matthew Henry's Works, Edwards' Works, Gibbon's Rome, Robertson's Works, Maund's Botanical Garden, copper plates with the copper plates and wood cuts. The remaining stock and copper plates of Ouseley's Travel in the East. The stock and copper plates of Coronation of George IV, and other valuable property. The attention of the American Book Trade is invited to this, the last opportunity to purchase the copper plates and a large number of copies of those works. Order to purchase should be forwarded by the next steamer. For further particulars apply to
STORRS & SEDGWICK, Counsellors,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1864.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.
Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.
Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

SHODDY, SHODDY, SHODDY.
11,000 pounds new dark-blue
ARMY CLIPPINGS FOR SALE.
A. P. HARD,
Wholesale Paper Dealer,
No. 44 Beekman-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

RAGS AND PAPER STOCK FOR SALE.
—100 bales of No. 1 White Rags.
200 bales of No. 2 White Rags.
100 bales of Colored Rags.
15 tons of Country Mixed Rags.
25 bales of New-Orleans Rags.
10 tons of Soft Woolen Rags.
10 tons of Woolen Carpet.
5 tons of Cloth.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, at
KEENEN'S RAG WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 110 and 112 Norfolk-st.,
New-York City.

LIBRARY OF CHARLES CARROLL, OF LA CARROLLTON.—This library, consisting of 6,000 to 7,000 volumes, comprises many scarce works, including a large collection of rare pamphlets, a complete set of State's Registers, &c., is rich in old histories, voyages and illustrated works. Catalogues 25c. Can be had of C. Shepard, No. 440 Broadway, who will receive orders to purchase. Sale will commence MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5. GIBSON & CO., Auctioneers, Baltimore, Md.

THE BROOKLYN SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF RESPECTABLE, AGED, INDIGENT FEMALES, will hold their annual Donation Party and Fair, at the Graham Institution, corner of Washington and Fire Kalb avenues, on the 30th November and 1st December, from 2 to 10 P. M. The friends of this charity, and the public generally, are invited to attend.
A. R. ST. JOHN, Corresponding Secretary.

CITY OR COUNTRY—STORES CAN BE SUPplied with William Earl's Water proof Leather Preserver and his Paste and Liquid Blacking. Can be had at Benjamin Odell's, No. 80 Vesey-st., Wm. E Sibell's, No. 5 Wall-st.; T. Creek's, No. 69 Vesey-st., Floyd & Graham, No. 74 Vesey-st., New-York, and J. C. D. Whitney, No. 20 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Manufactured by WM. EARL, No. 29 Attorney-st., two doors from Grand-st., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD metals; white rags 10 cents per pound, colors and woolens 3 cents, books and newspapers 4 cents, old brass 25 cents per pound, copper and pewter 32 cents, lead 10 cents, at No. 14 New Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

WATCH—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—A lady being obliged to return to Europe, will sell her gold Geneva watch at a great sacrifice. It is a good watch, of small size, open face, nearly new and keeps good time. dealers need not apply. Address WATCH, Times Office.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS. Priced catalogues sent gratis by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

OATS FOR SALE—IN LARGE OR SMALL quantities, at cargo prices, at steam mill foot of 36th-st., North River.
CHAMBERLIN, VANDENBERGH & CO.

CAMELLIAS AND OTHER CUT FLOWERS wanted, on THURSDAY, Dec. 1. The highest price will be paid for tuberoses and all kinds of choice flowers, by BROWER, Florist, No. 869 Broadway, four doors below 18th-st.

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS, —Priced catalogues sent gratis, by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and kinds. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chamber-st. ferry.

FOR SALE—A GOOD STEAMBOAT-BOILER about thirty-three feet in length. Apply to WM. T FROST, No. 62 South-st.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH WARD—NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION,
TAMMANY AND MOZART.
FOR ALDERMAN,
LEWIS ROYERS.
D. V. FREEMAN, Chairman of Joint Convention,
BENJAMIN F. BOOTH, Secretary of Joint Convention

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
REGULAR NOMINATIONS.
FOR ALDERMEN:
1st Assembly District—THOMAS STEWART.
4th Assembly District—JOHN HECKER.
8th Assembly District—WILLIAM P. BENSEL.
7th Assembly District—WILLIAM COOPER.
13th Assembly District—NATHAN C. ELY.
15th Assembly District—SMITH CLEFT.
17th Assembly District—WILLIAM B. HARRISON.
FOR COUNCILMEN:
Fourth Senatorial District.
JOHN J. DAVIDSON, 1st Ward.
ANTHONY J. OLIVER, 4th Ward.
CHANDLER R. PATRICK, 6th Ward
JOHN COMERFORD, 7th Ward.
C. A. VERMESTER, 7th Ward.
JAMES McGUIRE, 7th Ward.
Fifth Senatorial District.
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, 10th Ward.
CHARLES J. DODGE, 11th Ward.
PETER P. LARREMORE, 11th Ward.
CHARLES KOSTER, 13th Ward.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, 17th Ward.
Seventh Senatorial District.
CHARLES N. DECKER, 12th Ward.
GEORGE H. ROSS, 19th Ward.
WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, 21st Ward.
STEPHEN G. SKARLES, 20th Ward.
JOHN W. BOCKHORN, 22d Ward.
BROMLEY BENSEL, 12th Ward.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS:
4th District—WILLIAM GARDNER.
5th District—S. WEIR ROOSEVELT.
6th District—CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD.
7th District—JOHN WHEELER.
SCHOOL TRUSTEES:
3d Ward—JAMES H. NOE.
8th Ward—JOHN HITKIN, Jr.
22d Ward—Dr. ROBERT STEWART

FIFTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
For Commissioner of Common Schools.
S WEIR ROOSEVELT.
For Trustee of Common Schools,
HENRY A. TAILER.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—A grand mass ratification meeting will be held at Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 1, at 7 o'clock, to ratify the nominations made by the Citizens' Association for Aldermen, Councilmen and School Officers. Distinguished speakers will be present.
The citizens of New-York have now an opportunity of voting for capable, honest, reliable men, and it is earnestly hoped they will avail themselves of it without regard to politics. The condition of our public affairs in this city demands immediate attention.
JAMES BROWN, Chairman.
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION:

Charles O'Conor,	Moses Taylor,
Francis B Cutting,	Edward S. Jaffray,
Edwin Hoyt,	Valentine Mott,
Robert L. Stuart,	William Parker,
Alexander Stuart,	Alexander T. Stewart,
Peter Cooper,	William E. Dodge,
John Taylor Johnston,	Jonathan Sturges,
A. R. Wetmore,	James M. Brown,
S. Weir Roosevelt,	James Lenox,
Marshall O. Roberts,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Hamilton Fish,
August Belmont,	Nathaniel Sands,
Charles A. Secor,	James Boorman,
J. Boorman Johnston,	John C. Green,
William A. Booth,	Wm. Curtis Noyes,
Murray Hoffman,	Daniel Lord,
H. K. Corning,	Morris Ketchum,
J. F. D. Lanier,	W. M. Vermilye,
John David Wolfe,	F. H. Delano,
James Gallatin,	David Headley,
Stewart Brown,	John D. Jones,
John J. Phelps,	Moses H. Grinnell,
Amos R. Eno,	Isaac N. Phelps,

And many thousand others.

EIGHTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION NOMINATIONS.
For School Commissioner, Fifth District,
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT.
For School Trustee,
JOSEPH F. JOY, Eighteenth Ward.
For Councilmen, Sixth Senatorial District:
Charles B Cornell—Eighteenth Ward.
Thomas Stevenson—Eighteenth Ward.
James McCullough—Sixteenth Ward.
Jas. Wilson Green—Fifteenth Ward.
John D. Lawson—Fifteenth Ward.
Vacancy—Ninth Ward.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
FIFTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS
Have nominated
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT,
FOR
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.
HENRY J. SCUDDER,
WILLARD PARKER,
Chairmen.

CITIZEN'S ASSOCIATION.
RATIFICATION MEETING
CHARTER ELECTION.
Stevens' Hall, corner of Broadway and 47th-st., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Come all who want to elect honest and capable men.
L. B WARD, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto: Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Rittell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Calvin H. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased: Jose

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON SEBASTIAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MILLY WHITE—ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGOON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—CORSICAN BROTHERS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 38g and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 596 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening—NOS ALLIEES.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 625 BROADWAY.

IRVING HALL—DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond papers of the 26th are received, but, according to a previously expressed threat, preserve entire silence as to military movements in Georgia. They assert that any news of SHERMAN'S whereabouts would be of incalculable value to us, and they therefore will not give it. Of course, it is not to be supposed for a moment that if the rebels had any news favorable to their side, but that they would out with it in a paroxysm of joy. SHERMAN is making himself felt in the very vitals of the rebellion, and all the sophistry of all the rebels in the Confederacy can't conceal it. SHERMAN will be heard from a great deal sooner than the rebels care for.

The War Department has ordered the formation of a new army corps, to be denominated the First, and to be composed solely of veterans who have seen two years' service. The corps is to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, and the Government will pay each recruit a special bounty of three hundred dollars, upon being mustered into service. Each soldier who preserves his arms to the end of his term, will be allowed to retain them as his own.

The steamer *Greyhound*, Gen. BUTLER'S dispatch steamer, caught fire in the James River, on the 27th inst., and was burned to the water's edge. Gens. BUTLER and SCHENCK, and Admiral PORTER were on board at the time, but escaped without injury. Ten horses belonging to Gen. BUTLER and Staff, and the mail for the Army of the James, were consumed in the flames.

The pirate steamer *Florida*, while lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, was run into by an army steamer, on the 27th inst., and sunk in nine fathoms of water. The collision was the result of an accident and will probably be investigated.

The *Florida's* officers, which rumor had sent back to Brazil in the *Wachusett*, turn up in confinement at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. That's where the Navy Department intended to send them from the first.

The rebel Admiral BUCHANAN, with two of his Aids, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 27th, on his way to be exchanged.

The Union General Committee Nominating Convention met last night at the headquarters, No. 654 Broadway, and nominated a full set of charter officers. The list of nominees will be found in another column.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room advanced to 232½ per cent., yesterday, on the rumor of the retreat of Gen. THOMAS. The price fell back to 229½ per cent. soon after 3 o'clock. Another large business was done in Government Stocks, at advancing prices, and the Railway market was firmer in the afternoon.

Produce and merchandise attracted more attention yesterday. Breadstuffs, Petroleum, Tallow and Whisky were firmer. Provisions were unsettled; Pork opened decidedly lower, but closed more firmly. The Freight engagements were moderate, consisting chiefly of Provisions and Oil Cake for British ports.

In the neighborhood of Golconda and Metropolis, Ind., there is congregated a daring gang of villains. They have robbed and murdered at will so long that they have become insolent. The people resolved, however, to rid themselves of them, and on Wednesday, Nov. 24, two of the desperadoes were arrested at Metropolis, taken to a tree, and hung without further consideration. Two others were arrested on the following Friday by the citizens of Golconda, and served in the same manner.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday. The Mayor transmitted a message to each board, relative to the recent atrocious incendiary acts, and recommending that authority be given him to offer rewards aggregating a sum of $25,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiaries. By an oversight, no action on the subject was taken by the Aldermen, but the Councilmen adopted a resolution requesting the Mayor to offer the proposed rewards. The Aldermen sent an inquiry to the Corporation Counsel, as to what authority the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company have for charging 10 cents' fare to the upper terminus of their line. The ordinance directing the issue of the balance of the Central Park stock ($234,000) was concurred in. The resolution from the Councilmen, aiming to locate a market on the North River, between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets, was referred. A resolution, reported by the Joint Committee on Parade Ground, was adopted, setting aside Hamilton-square for military uses. The committee say no spot of land can be obtained within the city limits large enough for a division or brigade drill ground, but that this square will answer well for regimental manœuvres. The Councilmen concurred in the resolution to erect a monument on the soldiers' burial plot in Calvary Cemetery, at a cost of $12,000, notwithstanding earnest opposition from Messrs. JAQUES and OPDYKE, who saw in this a precedent for unlimited expenditure for the adornment of the cemetery grounds of private corporations. The Family Aid Ordinance, No. 11, appropriating $500,000, was also concurred in. Both boards adjourned to Thursday, the Aldermen at 1, and the Councilmen at 2 P. M.

The cattle market at Forty-fourth-street, yesterday, was dull, and sales were made in many cases at lower figures than last week on the inferior grades. The best stock brought about the prices current a week ago. The books footed about 3,500 head for Monday. If we include the number not entered on the yard books the supply will probably be about 4,000. The warm weather and the heavy receipts of poultry the past week have operated against trade. Good cattle have sold at about 16c.@18c. ℔ lb. for the estimated dressed weight; medium at 12c.@15½c. A few of the choice of the market brought upward of 18c. Sheep continued to arrive in large numbers and sell at about last week's rates—7½c. ℔ lb., live weight, for good fair quality stock. Swine sold as high a 13c. ℔ lb., live weight, on Saturday. At the opening on Monday it was thought 12½c. would be the outside.

The Montreal *Gazette* of Saturday has the following item relating to the appointment of a Montreal advocate as a Crown Commissioner, to settle certain difficulties between the United States and Canada:—"We understand that the Hon. JOHN ROSE has been appointed a Commissioner by Her Majesty, on behalf of the Imperial Government under a recent treaty between Great Britain and the United States, by which certain matters in dispute (the San Juan difficulty, we believe, among others) are to be settled by Commissioners, one to be named by each Government, and the umpire, in case of disagreement, by the King of Italy."

Cabinet Changes.

There seems to be a temporary lull in the newspaper speculation about changes in the Cabinet. Ten days ago it was announced, with the utmost positiveness, that Mr. STANTON was at once to give place to Gen. BUTLER, Mr. FESSENDEN to R. J. WALKER, and Mr. SEWARD to C. F. ADAMS. Not a single one of these changes had been proposed or even talked about by the President, or by any of the parties concerned; but this made not the slightest difference. The outside public knew all about it, and the newspapers told all about it—with just as much confidence and assurance as if it had all been true.

These three changes are probably the only three which are not in the least likely to occur. Mr. STANTON'S health has been very seriously impaired by the gigantic labors of his department—labors which probably no other man in the country could have performed without having been utterly crushed months ago. Possibly this fact may render it necessary for him to seek temporary or comparative repose; but nothing else, in our judgment, will vacate his department. His rare talent, his unrivaled executive ability, his familiarity with the enormous and complicated business of the War Department, and his single-hearted devotion to the Government and the country, have made him indispensable in that position, and neither the President nor the country would willingly assent to his leaving it.

Mr. FESSENDEN, though new to the Treasury Department, and, indeed, to executive business of any kind, has so much ability, and has so fully met the expectations of the public in his present position, that his retention of it is universally desired. His preference for a parliamentary field is well known; and if the Legislature of Maine should reelect him to the Senate, he would probably gladly return to it. As a debater, he has had few superiors, and has no equal in Congress, and it is quite natural that he should prefer a field already familiar to him, and where his high honors have been won. But it is understood that Vice-President HAMLIN is also a candidate for that position; and it is not at all unlikely that a recognition of his general claims and qualifications, as well as of the graceful and patriotic manner in which he accepted the adverse decision of the Baltimore Convention, may prompt the people of Maine to bestow it upon him. In that event we have no doubt Mr. FESSENDEN will continue to be the Secretary of the Treasury. And that Mr. SEWARD will retain the State Department, unless for personal reasons he chooses to leave it, we presume is a matter of course.

That changes may occur in other Cabinet posts is more than likely. Attorney-General BATES has already signified his intention to retire, and we presume his example will soon be followed by the Secretary of the Navy. The vacant Chief-Justiceship will probably be filled by an appointment from a Western State, and this may lead to the resignation of the Secretary of the Interior; but so far as we are informed no names have yet been canvassed to fill these possible or probable vacancies. If Secretary WELLES should retire, we are confident the country would rejoice to see his office filled by some one of the Naval heroes who have, by practical service, reflected so much honor on the American flag.

The result of the election has made President LINCOLN so completely master of the situation, and at the same time so thoroughly responsible for the conduct of public affairs, that he is not only able, but bound alike by duty and by interest, to put aside all attempts at the dictation of cliques or of factions, and to act exclusively upon his own convictions of the public good.

LITIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS—THE REVENUE ACT OF DEC. 24, 1861.—The litigated cases which have been and are occupying the United States Circuit Court in this city, during its present sitting, are of quite uncommon interest and importance.

The Seven-thirty case stands first, as far as amount is concerned, although, as to principles which are to reach beyond the particular case decided, some of the other cases are yet more important.

The case of the forfeiture of the property of LEROY M. WILEY, for aiding the rebellion, the argument of which is just concluded, is one of very great interest, involving, as it does or may, the constitutionality of the Confiscation Acts, the right of rebels to appear before our courts as litigants, and the question whether the stock of a foreign corporation can be attached in this State.

The great *clam* controversy is also likely to come up again, and bring up for argument the question of the boundary between this State and New-Jersey in the lower Bay.

There has been also an important case just decided by the Court, the decision in which, published this morning, must save the Government from very many suits and great loss. It seems that on Dec. 24, 1861, an act passed through Congress largely increasing the duties on various articles. Among other things, for instance, it imposed an additional duty of five cents a pound on tea, "from and after the date of its passage." It appears that by an inadvertence the approval by the President was dated only Dec. 24, the year being wholly omitted; and the claim was made by an importer of teas that the act was therefore inoperative, and that he was only bound to pay duties according to the act which was previously in force. He therefore sued the Collector to recover the excess of duty.

On June 11, 1862, however, Congress passed a joint resolution in reference to this Act of Dec. 24, 1861, modifying it by exempting from the enhanced duty teas which were in warehouse at the date of the passage of the act, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the excess of duty which had been exacted on such teas.

This the court holds to be an amendment of the Act of Dec. 24, 1861, so that the two acts must be taken together; and it decides that, whether explanatory or amendatory, it unmistakably indicates the intent of the Legislature, that the act thus amended should be a law of the land, and that the first is therefore made valid from the date of the passage of the joint resolution.

This leaves open the question of the effect of the law as to all articles imported between the passage of the act and that of the joint resolution; but that is not probably a question of very great importance. Any claim for duties overpaid during that time must be small compared with what would have been made for the subsequent period.

It is certainly remarkable that the efficacy of the Act of Dec. 24, 1861, should have been secured by that carelessness or other defect of wording which rendered the passage of the joint resolution necessary. Blunders do not often kill each other in that way.

The Florida — Her Destruction — The British Press on Her Seizure.

A dispatch of Rear-Admiral PORTER to the Navy Department, dated on yesterday, at Fortress Monroe, announces the sinking nine fathoms deep of the rebel privateer *Florida*, which has been lying in Hampton Roads for a fortnight past, or since she was brought back by the *Wachusett* from Brazil. The rebel craft, it seems, was run into by one of the innumerable army steamers which are perpetually coursing through the waters in which she lay; but the particulars of her destruction had not been received by Admiral PORTER up to yesterday.

This ends the *Florida* case, in one sense; but the question is yet as open as ever, as regards the right or wrong of her seizure, and the reparation that may be due to Brazil for the violation of its sovereignty by a United States man-of-war. Our Government still has its duty to perform the same as ever, and the circumstance of the sinking of the rebel privateer will only incidentally affect its action. Thus far we know of no ground of complaint in the premises against our Government; and we do not know that the parties interested have entered any, though the anti-American organs in England have exhibited great haste in violently assailing it, before they knew anything whatever as to the action it would pursue in reference to the unauthorized act of its subordinate.

We had no reason to expect much courtesy of treatment from the English Tory press in such a matter as the *Florida* case. They have never given us cause to look for generosity, or even justice from them. But when the London *Times* and *Post* and *Herald* and other journals denounce her seizure as a piratical act certain to be approved by our Government, but which all civilized nations ought at once to protest against, it might be supposed that a slight consideration would be given to what has been our national "record" before the world in this matter of neutral rights. We are certain that the history of no modern State presents such an unvarying course of justice and fair-dealing in this particular as our own.

The efforts of our Government and the decisions of our courts protected the rights and property of neutrals when every feeling and prejudice of the people urged them to violate them, and when the course of British precedent was on the side of the arbitrary use of belligerent powers. Our legislation and our judicial decisions have become models and precedents to all nations, for the most liberal interpretation of neutral rights. Most of these decisions, also, were given against an ancient ally, in favor of an old and then detested enemy.

In all our history there is not one action which is violence and in the open disregard of international law, can be placed by the side of the British attack on the Danish fleet in the harbor of Copenhagen in 1801, or the seizure of *La Modeste* in Genoa in 1794, or the capture of the *Essex* in Valparaiso, or numerous other similar high-handed procedures of Great Britain against the rights of neutrals.

The only case which can be brought against us is the notorious *Trent* affair. And in this there were such extenuations as never existed in any similar instance—the very doubt of the neutral privileges in the case, the obnoxious character of the envoys, and the like, which all for a time obscured the popular judgment; and yet in this the prompt and just action of the Government never found a syllable of opposition from the masses, who had expected so different a conclusion.

In the case of the *Florida* and all the rebel privateers, there are such extenuations for any effort to seize them wherever they can be found, as no other nation ever felt in regard to hostile privateers. They are all flying a flag which we regard as a pirate's flag, covering no nationality, and pledging the crew to no international law and no custom of manity. They are built, and equipped, and manned, and armed, against the laws of nations, by Englishmen and with English capital. They have no port of their own, and but for the courtesy of neutral Powers, would have no existence on the sea. They make no legitimate captures, and seldom accept battle from any national cruiser, but simply rove over the sea, as a company of fast-riding banditti might gallop over the prairies, burning private property and destroying the accumulated wealth of individuals, while exposing women and children and unarmed civilians to the greatest hardships and exposure. To us, they are simply British pirates who, to protect their infernal robberies, fly a Confederate flag. We ask any candid Englishman whether, supposing Great Britain had during the last winter fallen into war with the German Powers, and the sea had been covered with Yankee privateers built in America, sporting the flag of Hesse-Darmstadt or Bavaria or Saxony, without a single port to which they could carry their prizes, burning and destroying the commerce of England on every sea, while they used neutral ports as their base—whether the British Government would not soon have permitted their cruisers to pursue these pestilent pirates into every port in which they might take shelter.

In the case of the *Florida*, as we learn from the American Consul's letter, recently published in these columns, there are other extenuations, so strong as to seriously affect the settlement of this case. The *Florida*, it seems, in connection with the *Alabama*, has not only made the Brazilian ports a base from which to carry on their piratical enterprises, but it has likewise destroyed American commerce within the neutral Brazilian waters. This certainly puts quite a new face on the matter. Although it does not justify our violation of Brazilian sovereignty, it may modify *the form* of the reparation we shall be obliged to make.

In any case, there is no good reason, in the past or in the present, to make any one doubt that full justice will be done by our Government in any alleged violation of neutral rights.

A New Army Corps—Hancock's Veterans.

It will be seen that, by authority of the War Department, Gen. HANCOCK is empowered to raise an Army Corps, which is to consist of twenty thousand infantry, to be enlisted for not less than twelve months, from among that class of discharged soldiers who have served two years in the army. The organization of the corps is to commence on the first day of December, and to continue until the first day of the incoming year. There is thus but one full month within which the proposed organization is to be completed.

The inducements to make this corps perfect in numbers and equipment without delay, superabound. There is one of the bravest, most generous, and most trustworthy of our Army Corps Commanders to organize it, to perfect it in discipline, and to lead it—if its services should, by possibility be wanted—to victory in the field. There is a short term of service required of those who join the corps. There is an extra liberal bounty of $300, *payable on the recruit being mustered into the service.* The officers are to be men who have been in active service for not less than two years. The men who enlist will be credited to the districts in which they or their families reside. And the soldier who retains his arms till the end of his term is to be permitted to retain them afterward as perpetual heir-looms.

Greater inducements could not well be offered even to veteran soldiers. And we look with confidence to the completion of the organization before the dawn of the new year.

A REBEL MISTAKE.—The Richmond papers of the 25th attempt to draw comfort from what they are pleased to term "SHERMAN'S slow progress." They state that up to the 25th he had advanced but seventy-five miles, and had been out fifteen days. The rebels are mistaken. SHERMAN did not leave Atlanta until Nov. 14, and part of his force even not until the 15th. So that, at the outside, he had not been out more than eleven days, up to the 25th. Now, according to rebel reports, SHERMAN'S forces captured Milledgeville and Gordon on the *twenty-first*, only seven days after he set out from Atlanta; and on the 23d our cavalry occupied Toomsboro, on the Georgia Central Railroad, fifteen miles east of Gordon. The distance from Atlanta to Savannah, via Macon, is 284 miles; the distance from Atlanta to Gordon is 124 miles, but Gen. SHERMAN shortened this distance about fifteen miles by avoiding Macon. Nevertheless, the rebels own reports prove that he had actually moved *one hundred and ten miles in seven days*, more than fulfilling his marching order, which was that the army should average fifteen miles per day. It has been done, and more too. The rebels will possibly find that SHERMAN'S march is quite rapid enough to suit his purposes and their most ardent wishes.

A CARRIAGE-WAY WANTED.—We very cordially second the demand of a morning cotemporary for some safe way of traversing the city lengthwise, by carriages. Broadway, and the Fifth-avenue, which is substantially its continuation, ought to be reserved permanently for this purpose. The present pavements, moreover, have proved wholly unsuitable and unsafe, and ought to be superseded by something better adapted to the purpose. The suggestion that they should be macadamized or supplied with a road-bed of gravel and asphaltum, is a good one. In Paris these roads have been found dryer, more durable, and in every way better than the ordinary stone pavements; and the experience afforded by the Central Park is very greatly in their favor.

The Broadway pavement has become so smooth as to be absolutely unsafe, and the Belgian pavement in Fifth-avenue is but little better. A good smooth thoroughfare from the Battery to the Central Park would be a very great addition to the beauty, comfort and convenience of the city. Railroads are now in operation through all the other streets and avenues of the city, so that it is almost impossible to drive a carriage up or down town with safety. The railroads can spare one channel of transit for carriages. A road of the kind referred to might require somewhat more care than an ordinary pavement, but the additional expense would be slight. Why will not the Common Council investigate this matter and see what can be done?

The Mayor and the Incendiaries.

Mayor GUNTHER, it will be seen, recommends the Common Council to appropriate $25,000 for the conviction, *according to due process of law*, of the rebel incendiaries. His Honor maintains a consistent record. He finds that Gen. DIX'S orders might possibly conflict with the interests of those in whom His Honor has always shown an especial interest. He makes the proviso, therefore, in his message to the Common Council, that the reward shall be contingent upon a conviction according to ordinary process of law. If Gen. DIX, through his military detectives, succeeds in capturing any of the rebel spies engaged in the conspiracy of Friday night, and if these spies should be tried, convicted and hung according to military law, the Mayor's proposed reward shall be void.

There is a fair and commendable consistency in this. When it was proposed, eight weeks ago, to celebrate the national victories in the field by a public demonstration at the expense of the city, Mr. GUNTHER put his veto on the resolution of the Common Council in these clear and unmistakable terms:

"If I should issue such a proclamation, *there are many citizens who would be denounced as disloyal*, if through want of opportunity, or inclination, or of means, they failed to comply with the recommendation. I do not see how those who have always held that the Federal Government has nothing to do with the domestic institutions of the States, can be expected to rejoice over victories which, whatever they may be, surely are not Union victories. If those victories were to unite the States, and were a sure harbinger of peace, I would be pleased if I could issue such a proclamation as would induce the poorest citizen to part with his last mite for the purchase of a single tallow candle to celebrate the event."

So careful was Mayor GUNTHER, two months ago, of the feelings of those citizens of New-York, who were liable to be denounced as disloyal, that he could not permit a tallow candle to be lit in honor of the national victories, lest it might offend again their tender proclivities. So regardful is his Honor to-day of the sympathies of these rebel incendiaries, that he seeks to make it a point with the Council that no reward shall be given for their arrest and conviction before a *military* tribunal. Sixteen hotels and sundry theatres in a city of a million inhabitants, are fired by an organized band of Southern conspirators, and the Chief Magistrate comes forward to see that the *habeas corpus* and the ordinary civil processes of law shall be put in operation before anybody gets even a sixpence for their arrest and conviction. This is simply the tallow-candle veto over again. Any one can smell it a mile off. The property-owners of New-York, we venture to say, would give ten times the Mayor's reward for the arrest of the incendiaries—and their trial under Gen. DIX'S orders—without attaching even a semblance of a condition of the offer. No one but a very ordinary simpleton—we care not what his party or political proclivities might be—could sit down and reckon up the chances of the effect of a summary conviction in such a case as that which now absorbs public attention in this city. It is, as every man of ordinary intelligence sees, either summary conviction, or it is nothing. Without the coöperation of the military authorities, and without the plenary powers of a military tribunal, the prompt and effectual suppression of this incipient insurrection here would be a simple impossibility.

Possibly, the Mayor does not look at the matter in this light. We think it extremely likely that he does not look at it in any other light than as it may seem to affect the fortunes of the rebellion. But as everybody knows who and what the Mayor is, there is, perhaps, no great harm done. When he retires from his present position, it will be some one's duty to take care of him.

REFORM OF CITY GOVERNMENT.—As usual, there is a great deal of talk about city reform. Whether it will lead to any practical results, remains to be seen. We shall probably have the usual crop of new charters in the Legislature this Winter; but, judging from past experience, none of them will contribute much to the purification or increased efficiency of the various departments of the City Government.

Why would it not be wiser to develope and enlarge existing agencies that have worked well, than to insist on remodeling the whole City Government? For example, everybody is satisfied with the practical operation of the *Police Department*. It has proved a success. The Commission is universally recognized as independent, energetic and upright; and all the duties of that department are performed with as high a degree of regularity and efficiency as can be expected from any such organization. The chances, moreover, are greatly in favor of our always having a respectable and responsible Board of Commissioners—the mode of their appointment, their tenure of office, and the general scope and nature of their responsibility, are such as to give all the guarantees of this which the case allow. Now, why not commit to the Police Department many of the other details of the City Government which are now so imperfectly and unsatisfactorily performed? Why not give them control of street cleaning, and of the sanitary regulations of the city? Their force would have to be increased, of course; but the cost of that increase would be far less than that of the present system, while its efficiency would be infinitely greater. There would be also the incidental advantage of having a larger police force on hand in cases of emergency.

We specify this only to illustrate the *direction* in which a great deal of very salutary reform might be effected in the conduct of our city affairs, with but little increase of machinery and none of expense. We commend this suggestion to the Citizens' Association.

A MYSTERIOUS COMMISSIONER.—One Mr. JOHN ROSE, of Montreal, we observe, has been appointed a commissioner to settle certain disputes (imaginary, we trust) between the United States and Great Britain. Among other disputes Mr. ROSE is to arrange the "San Juan difficulty!" There is something consoling in the assurance that all these difficulties—whatever they may be—are to be settled by so sweet an individual. The rose by any other name might possibly not smell as sweet. This estimable ROSE, it is said, was chief butler to the Prince of WALES during his Canada sojourn. The appointment may, therefore, be considered as having been made *sub rosa*. How the "*San Juan* difficulty" happens to loom up at this particular moment we do not precisely know. Less than a quarter of a century ago it was supposed to have been disposed of, when Gen. SCOTT went to the Pacific to take HARNEY'S place as a diplomatist. But it seems to have cropped out again in some unexpected quarter, and it is not improbable that we shall have to exhaust the resources of statesmanship in holding our own against the blandishments of this new British Commissioner, redolent of the Royal Kitchen, and fragrant with the *bouquet* of the choice vintage, Swee ROSE! All hail!

☞ It will be seen by advertisement that on the 14th proximo there will be sold by auction, in London, (England,) the remaining copies and copper-plates of those magnificent works of art, "The Musée Français and Royale," together with other valuable works belonging to the estate of the late WM. C. HALL. There will doubtless be orders from this country.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

A Reconnoissance—No Force of the Enemy—Mosby Wants a Surgeon—Blazer's Scouts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1864.

Another drenching rain all day yesterday, terminating in a small snow storm late at night. The effort to get up a snow storm was, however, a feeble one, the weather being too cold. To-day it is cold and cloudy, betokening snow.

A reconnoissance commenced by our cavalry yesterday has thus far developed no force of the enemy. There are flying rumors to the effect that EARLY has moved away hastily to intercept SHERMAN, but this can hardly be possible. We shall know, however, by to-morrow, probably, the truth or falsity of this rumor.

Among the recent changes in this Department is the appointment of Capt. DONOHUE, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, as Inspector-General upon the Staff of Col. EDWARDS, commanding post at Winchester.

A well-known Surgeon connected with this army, who was recently a prisoner in the hands of MOSBY, was offered by that distinguished guerrilla $1,000 bonus in greenbacks if he would accept the position of Surgeon in his command. The offer was not accepted. MOSBY must be hard pushed for medicine men when he seeks to obtain them from the Union army. MOSBY'S cool manner of transacting business, the capture of the Surgeon referred to above will illustrate. The Surgeon was riding along with a train; he did not know that the train had been attacked, or even that any one had been captured, when a man, who subsequently proved to be MOSBY himself, rode up and told him that a wounded soldier, at the rear of the train, required his attendance. It was not until the wounds had been dressed, and the train had passed on, that MOSBY made himself known.

Another of Capt. BLAZER'S men came in to-day, having escaped from his captors last night. He is wounded in the arm. During the fight MOSBY gave BLAZER'S men no quarter, but afterwards the prisoners were treated well and sent to Richmond. According to this man's statement, Capt. BLAZER and some eighteen men were taken prisoners and twenty or more were killed. This, with the twenty-two shot, that have come in, accounts for the whole party.

At least ten rebel soldiers per day come within our lines and give themselves up. E. A. PAUL.

Reconnoissance by the Cavalry—Early Still in the Valley—List of Casualties.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1864.

Gen. TORBERT with his cavalry has just returned from a reconnoissance to the front.

EARLY'S command was overtaken near Woodstock yesterday, when a brisk skirmish took place. The enemy's cavalry was quickly driven in, when their infantry was found drawn up in line of battle. The infantry advancing, caused our cavalry to fall back skirmishing. The enemy followed as far as Mount Jackson. The cavalry again advanced and early this morning Gen. TORBERT received orders to fall back.

KERSHAW'S division of LONGSTREET'S corps, is the only command that has left our front.

Our loss in this reconnoissance will not exceed fifty men. Annexed will be found a list of casualties:

Sergt J N Reed, Co I, 2nd N Y Cav
Corp D Falls, Co I, 21st N Y Cavalry
Chas Brooks, Co G, 2nd N Y Cavalry.
Wm Comonly, Co A
Jas M Milles, Co K, 16th Pa
Henry Dealy, Co L, 18th Pa
Capt G W Remington, Co H, 2d N Y
Lieut G O Houston
H B Dunkin, Co E, 14th Pa Cav
Wm Clark, Co D, 14th Penn Cav
Thos Crothers, Co L, 8th N Y
W F Kelly, Co I, 1st Va
Jacob Ellis, Co D, 2d N J Ca
D D Bailey, K, 2d N Y
O Donare, Co I, 2d N J
Thos Myers, Co I, 2d N Y
J O Brown, Co E, 14th Penn
John Roney, Co G, 14th Pa
Capt. O'KEEFE, of Gen. SCHWARTZ, (Gen. SHERIDAN'S body guard) went to the First Division Cavalry Camp to obtain lumber, when four of the party, named NOAH, FARNHAM, ARMSBY WEST, EDWARD P. PERRY and BIBLE were captured. The latter, while attempting to escape, was wounded in one knee. His leg will have to be amputated.
Penny Scalgraft, Co G, 6th N Y
E C Pierce
J W Savage, Co I, 21st N Y
James Fellis, Co M, 1st Vt
John C Lancey, Co H, 2nd N Y
A B Cause, Co A, 1st Vt
D McCalley, Co E, 2d N Y
F A Snider, Co K, 21st N Y
Sergt W H Ball, Co B, 1st Vt
Wm Burns, Co F, 2d N Y
Moses Gordon, Co M, 1st N Y Dragoons.
Albert B McDowell, Co B, 21st New-York.
Robert Japenson, Co L, 21st N Y
Sergt Wm H Brand, Co A, 1st Va
Sergt Artemus Wood, Co L, 21st N Y
Corp G C Lukins, Co A, 14th Penn Cav
SHERIDAN'S staff, who accompanied the expedition, had his horse killed.

The guerrillas still infest our lines. Yesterday a detachment of the Fourth New-York Cavalry, Maj. SCHWARTZ, (Gen. SHERIDAN'S body guard) went to the First Division Cavalry Camp to obtain lumber, when four of the party, named NOAH, FARNHAM, ARMSBY WEST, EDWARD P. PERRY and BIBLE were captured. The latter, while attempting to escape, was wounded in one knee. His leg will have to be amputated.

Sergt. WM. W. THOMPSON, Co. M, same regiment, was killed last night by the Eighth Corps picket, while carrying dispatches to Front Royal, accompanied by seventeen men. The affair will be investigated.

A large supply of turkeys and chickens reached camp yesterday from the North, to-morrow being Thanksgiving Day. E. A. PAUL.

Railroad Connection at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 28.

The New-Albany (*Ind.*) *Ledger* says that a movement is on foot to connect Cincinnati by rail with Jeffersonville and New-Albany, on both sides of the Ohio River.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 28.

THE PLOT TO BURN NEW-YORK.

It is stated that Col. L. C. BAKER, on the 4th of November informed Gen DIX of a plot to burn New-York city, and that a person named WARD, who was cognizant of the whole plot, was arrested and incarcerated in Fort Lafayette; but the day after the election he was released and cannot now be found.

ARRIVAL OF CONGRESSMEN.

Congressmen are beginning rapidly to arrive in Washington.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 28.

JUDGE BATES' RESIGNATION.

Judge BATES' resignation as Attorney-General, will take effect on Wednesday.

COL. NORTH'S TRIAL.

The trial of Col. NORTH and Messrs. JONES and BOUR, charged with acting contrary to law, in the matter of obtaining New-York soldiers' votes, will not be resumed before the 9th of December.

THE CASE OF THE FLORIDA.

A statement appeared in one or more to-day's papers, erroneously attributed to the Washington agent and reporter for the Associated Press, that Commander COLLINS has been ordered to return to Bahia, Brazil, with his quasi prize, her officers and crew, and purporting to give the result of the action of the Government upon that subject, with other assumed facts in the same connection. No such telegram originated with the agent and reporter of the Associated Press. But there is the best authority for saying, that all statements to the effect that differences of opinion have arisen in the Cabinet concerning the case of the pirate *Florida*, or that a decision has been made for or against her restitution, are without foundation. No action of the Government has been taken in the case, and no discussion of it has been held, and the Navy Department authorizes the following statement:

The original order for the *Wachusett*, upon her arrival at Hampton Roads, was to proceed to Boston for repairs, taking with her the prisoners captured on the *Florida*, to be consigned to Fort Warren. Before the order reached the vessel, the prisoners had been sent to Point Lookout, and in a day or two were transferred by the army authorities to the Old Capitol. They were immediately ordered back to Point Lookout, to be returned to the *Wachusett*, which at once sailed fo Boston, arriving there on Friday last. The prisoners are doubtless ere this in Fort Warren.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The repetition of "Don Sebastian" last evening was witnessed by a brilliant and crowded house. Many of those present had evidently attended the first performance, and the slight familiarity with the music thus occasioned led naturally to warmer demonstrations of pleasure than were indulged in on Friday. The best *morceaux* were received with great satisfaction, and notwithstanding the length of the opera, numerous encores had to be accepted by the artists. We are persuaded that the work will become exceedingly popular with our public. Less trivial than the majority of Italian operas, it yet possesses the melodic saliences of the school to which it belongs, and is important otherwise for many happy combinations and a rare and acceptable largeness of style. As a spectacular work, it is probably the best we have ever had placed upon the New-York stage. The ingenuity of M. SCRIBA has provided an excellent libretto. Anyone who reads it must feel interested in the action and the *denouement*. The first and second acts are naturally of a bustling and preparatory character. We have the pageant of the *King's* departure for the war, and the illustration of the calamity that overtakes him in Africa. The music is mainly of the kind that depicts the vehemencies of the masses. In the third and subsequent acts DONIZETTI deals with acuter and more refined emotions. Nothing can be more felicitous than the passages between *Camoens* and the *King*. The music of *Zaida* is most happily conceived and becomes more intense and appealing to the last duet, where it culminates superbly. There are a dozen numbers that deserve to be memorable—most of them massive, striking and pleasing. The instrumentation is not at all overwrought. It is fuller than in other of DONIZETTI's operas; but it is not the fullness of dull labor, but the luxuriance of a fine fancy. The composer wrote "Don Sebastian," the longest of his works, in two months. It was played at the French Academy, when o were produced "Il Poliuto" and "I Martire

The singers were in excellent voice, and gave much spirit to a performance which was generally enjoyed. Signora ZUCCHI sang with unusual dramatic effect. Signor BELLINI has seldom been heard to such advantage, and the same may be said, in a less degree, of Signor MASSIMILIANI and Signor SCOTTI The choruses were very fine, and the orchestra all that could be desired.

WINTER GARDEN.—Friday night was a night of triumph for the Winter Garden. The occasion the great BOOTH benefit for the Shakespeare Statue in the Central Park. Long before the hour of opening an eager mass might have been seen swaying round its doors, and during the day prices reached a fabulous height—so much as one hundred dollars being offered for a box, and from ten to twenty dollars for a single seat. It was next to impossible, however, to obtain one; nearly all, through the excellent arrangement made, having been secured by *bona fide* holders, and very few falling into the grasp of speculators. As the hour for commencing the performance approached, it was impossible to look round the densely crowded house without feeling that the audience even in itself was an attraction. Occupying one side of the orchestra, might have been seen gathered nearly all our leading painters and sculptors, who attended in a body, and in every portion of the house on which the eye fell, might be recognized some face distinguished in the field of literature or art. Many were, doubtless, attracted by so unusual a spectacle as the appearance in the same piece of the three sons—themselves so distinguished of so distinguished a father as the great JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH; but many were also, we rejoice to think, brought there by a desire to do honor to the object for which the performance was given, and it was in every sense gratifying to receive so cheering a confirmation of the faith in the enduring power of him who "was not for a day, but for all time."

It is not usual to criticise performances on such occasions. Were it so, the critic would have, in this instance, a most agreeable task. It was in every respect admirable, and worthy of the occasion. Without breach of this honored custom, we may, however, remark that the individual characteristic of Mr. JUNIUS BOOTH, as exhibited in the performance of last night, seemed to us a careful conception and rigorous execution; that of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, a certain classic beauty and scholarly refinement which mark all his impersonations, and that of Mr. JOHN W. BOOTH, an *élan* and fire which at times fairly electrifies the audience and whirls them along with him.

They were received with an unbounded enthusiasm, which accompanied them through the piece, and found expression in repeated tumultuous calls before the curtain. Indeed, as they entered together, at the opening of the piece, it would be difficult to look on three finer types of physical and intellectual perfection, and Mrs. BOOTH, who was present in a private box, to witness the performance of her sons, might well be pardoned for exclaiming, with the mother of the Gracchi: "These are my jewels." This benefit has not been given without some sacrifice, but we are happy to find we have some who are prepared to make it in such a cause, and are glad to think that Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, who has labored with such unwearied exertion for the object of last night's performance, Messrs. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH and JOHN WILKES BOOTH, who came at pecuniary loss, and considerable inconvenience, from other and distant engagements, to give their services toward it, and Mr. STUART, who has twice devoted the Winter Garden to it, will find some compensation in such a scene of triumph as that of last night. The receipts of the house were a little over $4,000.

THE INCENDIARY FIRES.

Two more Arrests—Order from Admiral Paulding—Message from the Mayor—Rebel Torpedoes.

TWO MORE MEN IN CUSTODY.

JOHN YCUNG, Chief of the Detective force, and Detectives BENNETT and MCDOUGALL, are making very great exertions, and are sparing no pains or expense to discover and bring to merited punishment the persons who last Friday night, attempted to destroy this by fire. In addition to the arrests previously reported, Chief YOUNG and his officers yesterday succeeded in apprehending two suspicious Southern refugees, who, since their arrival in the city some months ago, have been leading an idle and dissolated life. From motives of public policy, we are requested not to publish at present the names of the prisoners, nor disclose the evidence which the officers have in their possession connecting these men with the act of incendiarism in question. It is understood that Mayor GUNTHER has offered a reward of $25,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the guilty persons.

ORDER FROM ADMIRAL PAULDING.

Admiral PAULDING, commanding at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has issued the following order:

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26.

Hereafter no visitors will be permitted to enter the yard without a pass from the Commandant or Executive Officer of the yard, excepting when visiting ice officers' families.

After muster at noon and in the morning, all stragglers or unemployed people about the yard will be taken in charge by the watchman, and, under the direction of the Captain of the watch, placed in confinement or turned out of the yard. If any such should prove to be men employed in the yard, they will be taken to the mustering office, and their names recorded for dismissal.

Hereafter the South gate will be closed, and no person permitted to pass in or out of the yard except at the main gate at York street.

Any person who may enter the yard with the workmen, or in any manner by stealth, shall be confined in the cells, and reported to the executive officer.

No person who may come to the Navy-yard with supplies of any kind will be permitted to enter the yard without leave from the proper authority, but will remain on board their vessels or with their teams, and conform strictly to the rules prescribed for them.

All persons who may be found sleeping or lounging (where they have no business) in the yard, will be arrested and placed in the cells for examination.

The Executive Officer will be pleased to provide a special police of vigilant and careful men, to carry out the order. This police will be charged with the further duty of reporting to the Executive Officer all persons employed in the yard who may be idle or negligent in the performance of the labors upon which they may be employed; and a failure to carry out this order, or in any manner to neglect the interest of the Government, will involve immediate dismissal.

Recruits will, as usual, be passed to the receiving-ships. H. PAULDING, Commandant.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen held yesterday afternoon, the following communication was received from the Mayar:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: There being no authority of law empowering the Mayor to offer an adequate reward for the detection and punishment of the guilty parties who have recently attempted to fire several of the large hotels of this city, I feel it my duty to bring the case to the consideration of your Honorable Body. The Common Council will, I am sure, do all in its power to give efficiency to the administration of the laws, and to bring to justice the prime movers of this incendiarism. I would respectfully recommend that your Honorable Body would authorize the offering of rewards, amounting in the aggregate to $25,000, for the arrest and conviction by due process of law of the persons guilty of these crimes.

And I do earnestly recommend that the Common Council and the people of this city labor diligently to discover the truth, and the whole truth of the matter, and exert their influence to protect the lives and property of our citizens, and that the investigation of these offences be not stifled by any plausible pretext; but that the course of justice be maintained inviolate, and that a fair and impartial trial, according to the Constitution of this State, the laws and peace of which have been broken, shall vindicate both, for it is thus alone that good order can be secured, wicked men punished, and public liberty maintained. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

The Mayor's communication was referred to the Committee on Ordinance.

A man named CAMPBELL, of No. 87 Crosby-street, carried to the headquarters of Gen. DIX yesterday morning, two boxes containg curious looking cylinders. Officers who examined the cylinders gave the opinion that they were intended for torpedoes. CAMPBELL, the carpenter, says they were taken to his shop in June, by a stranger, who asked him to make boxes for them. Not knowing what the cylinders were, he made the boxes, and in them he packed the cylinders, which were never called for. The carpenter did not see the man who brought these cylinders. A person who worked in the shop took the order for the boxes. CAMPBELL adds, from description, that "the stranger was not a laboring man nor a New-Yorker." In stature he was tall, his hair was black, and he wore summer clothing. The particular use for which the torpedoes were intended do not appear.

$20,000 REWARD.

Meeting of the Hotel-keepers—Reward of Twenty Thousand Dollars Offered.

By authority of the following preamble and resolutions, the officers of the Hotel-keepers Association offer the rewards herein specified:

Whereas, Many hotels of this city were fired by incendiaries on the 25th and 26th inst.; therefore

Resolved, That a reward of $20,000 be offered by the New-York Hotel-keepers' Society, as follows: $5 000 for the first arrest and conviction, $3,000 for the second arrest and conviction, $2,000 for the third arrest and conviction, $1,000 each for an additional number of ten or for either of said number, to be paid upon the conviction of each or either of them

Provided, That the above rewards be paid only upon the condition that the reward offered by members of this Society, and published in the New-York *Herald* of the 27th inst., be hereby revoked.

RICHARD FRENCH, of French's Hotel, Pres't.
SAMUEL HAWK, of St. Nicholas Hotel, V. P.
H. L. POWERS, of Powers' Hotel, Secretary.

The Public Safety.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the riot in July, 1863, the citizens in several of the Wards of the city organized "Home Guards," under a recommendation of the Governor and Mayor. Some of them still continue in existence and are "on guard."

In view of the recent fiendish attempt to fire our city, would it not be advisable to form similar associations throughout the city, in small bodies—say by blocks—to concentrate into larger bodies whenever required.

I send a copy of the articles of association of one of these bodies that its general plan may be seen. A copy was shown some few months ago to a general officer, who had served gallantly in the present war, but the state of his health obliged him to resign. He said, "That is capital; I will not sleep until such an organization is formed in my neighborhood." The next day he reported that one had been formed.

With the city belted with such organizations we should have little occasion to fear rioters or incendiaries.

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

Celebration at Cooper Institute.

A large and highly respectable meeting of our colored citizens was held last evening in the hall of the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of celebrating the passing of emancipation in Maryland. On the platform were seated many of the sons and daughters of Maryland, whose presence gave an additional interest to the evening's proceedings. A circle of young ladies attired in white emblematical of the States that endured and re-instated Mr. LINCOLN, supporting the Goddess of Liberty, were also seated on the platform presenting an animated scene.

Precisely at 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. J. P. GIBBS, who nominated for chairman, JOHN PETERSON, Esq., Principal of Colored School No. 1. Mr. PETERSON in taking the chair expressed regret that anything should have occurred that prevented the meeting to-night from being overflowing. He said that an idea had got abroad that a ball would take place at the end of the meeting, which deterred many from coming forward. However, he was glad to see such a harmonious meeting. He wished the proceeds of this meeting to be given equally to these objects: First, the sick and wounded soldiers. Second, the Freedmen and their children; and third, the Anglo-African. The Chairman then expressed his gratification that Maryland was free, and hoped that God would bless ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Maryland and the friends of freedom everywhere. [Great applause.]

Rev. SINGLETON T. JONES, pastor of Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, then offered up prayer at the conclusion of which a hymn was sung by the choir, when the chairman introduced as the first speaker, Rev. HENRY GARNETT, formerly of Shiloh Chapel, New-York, now of Washington. Mr. GARNETT was received with applause, and addressed the audience in an eloquent and telling speech. He gave a thrilling account of the sufferings endured by his parents and himself, in making their escape from Maryland to New-York, when the former State was under the rule of the slave-driver. Mr. G., in a forcible manner, pointed out to the meeting the advantages that Maryland would reap from emancipation, and concluded by requesting his colored friends to stand together in unity. [Great applause.]

Several other speakers followed Mr. GARNETT, when the meeting adjourned.

The Quack Bill-Posters.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in your paper, a day or two since, an article in reference to the vandalism exhibited by venders of nostrums, liquors, &c., in defacing rocks, trees and fences, all over the country, with their advertisements, and I concur heartily with the writer, and so I think will every lover of nature, as exhibited in her beauty and magnificence in our grand lake, mountain and river scenery. This morning I find a circular among my letters, in which an advertising agent coolly proposes to go on defacing the country in the most systematic manner, carrying with him "a corps of bill-posters, painters, &c., to put advertisements on the prominent rocks, bridges and fences," which he designates as "the most novel as well as the cheapest way of advertising." I would like to know whether there is no law to prevent such mutilation of the landscape, and if not, would suggest that the quicker a law to punish such acts is passed by the Legislature the better for the community. In the meantime, I advise all proprietors of lands and property so defaced, to hold the perpetrators to a strict accountability for the damage done to their premises. J. M. I.

Army Surgeons.

CHESAPEAKE HOSPITAL, FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just read the interesting letter of your army correspondent, GEO. F. WILLIAMS, in which he speaks of the ways in which medical officers are "depreciated and harrassed."

Will you permit me to add one word in regard to that large class of medical men in the service known as Contract Surgeons, or, in official terms, "Acting Assistant Surgeons?" They receive $100 per month when "on duty" at a hospital; if in the field, $113 33. From this sum they pay, if in this institution, one dollar a day for board. The Government retains $2 50 as tax on every month's pay.

Now, if a physician has a family to care for at home, and if he relies upon his profession for his support, it is evident that he *cannot afford* to serve the nation a great while at that rate of compensation.

The writer has sometimes examined and prescribed for one hundred patients in a day, with the satisfaction of knowing that he is to receive about *three cents* for each patient.

If the Government desires to procure and retain the services of intelligent physicians in the military hospitals, it must grant them a reasonable compensation.

I must not omit to state that in addition to his monthly pay, the contract Surgeon has the privilege of purchasing and wearing the uniform of a Lieutenant, with the gratification of having himself called, by strangers, "Lieutenant," (a title which at first he does not recognize as belonging to him,) and the further privilege of writing after his name on official papers. A. A. SURGEON, N. S. A.

The Liability of Estates under the Income Tax.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1864.

SIR: Your letter of Nov. 15, inquiring as to the liability of the estate of R. CHRISTOPHER for the Special Income Tax upon the income of said CHRISTOPHER for 1863, is received.

I reply, that the ruling of this office is that the Special Income Tax should not be assessed upon the income of persons who died previous to July 4, 1864. Therefore, as R. CHRISTOPHER died in March, 1864 it appears that your Assessor has wrongfully assessed the Special Income Tax upon his income.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

C. R. CHRISTOPHER, Esq., No. 98 Second-avenue, New-York.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader: and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news or interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5, Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

The President Petroleum Company, of PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.—The advertisement of complete organization is published on another page, and fully explains the plan of the corporation. It will be seen that the officers and directors are of excellent commercial standing and influence. Very liberal advantages are offered to subscribers, and the territory of the company is so ample that there is a very fair prospect of immense returns to the stockholders. It appears that this company has secured on the Alleghany River and favorite tributaries an oil-bearing territory of over ten and a half miles in extent. Immediately adjoining the lands of the President Company, several successful wells have been sunk, and there is strong testimony in favor of a great success fir this enterprise It is intended to form two more companies out of the territory secured by the "President," which will, of course, inure to the benefit of the original stockholders. The subscription agents in New-York, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No 64 Cedar st, supply all information as to details that may be desired by subscribers. $100 now paid in secures $500 of the original stock.

It is Not a Dye.

Life, Growth and Beauty to the Hair.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Dressing arrests the fall and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color and produce a luxuriant growth.

For sale at Depot No. 198 Greenwich-st., and by all Druggists.

Brownlee's Remedy for Neuralgia, Nervous Rheumatism and Tic Doloreux, cures in one application. For sale by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

The Public Demur.

as it is natural they should do, to the
TREMENDOUS PRICES
which are demanded in some quarters for every article of personal wear. Under these circumstances, the
MODERATE FIGURES
affixed to every fabric, home manufactured or imported, at GENIN'S EXTENSIVE HAT STORE, necessarily attract the attention of that large majority of the
PURCHASING PUBLIC
who desire to combine Economy with Fashion, and to gratify their tastes without bankrupting their pockets.
ONE HUNDRED NEW STYLES
of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, and Gentlemen's and Boys' Business Hats and Caps, are now ready at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Aerated Bread.—We have been requested to announce that the Aerated Bread Works, corner of Broadway, 134th st., are again in full operation. The proprietors, Messrs. CHURCH & FOSTER, have recently introduced into their bakery new and improved machinery, which enables them to manufacture this pure and wholesome article of diet in almost unlimited quantities.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Let your First Attack of Indigestion be the last. Rouse the dormant energies of the stomach with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The tone thus imparted I will retain. You will no more be troubled with flatulence, nausea, headache, gnawing pains in the epigastrium, lassitude, and intestinal pains and irregularities. The Bitters are a preventive and panacea for all these difficulties.

Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Richmond.
REDUCED PRICES—NO HUMBUG.
Boots, Shoes, &c., at prices from 3 to 15 per cent. less than previous to Nov. 1. The best French work always on hand, and made to measure promptly. Also ladies' and children's work, ready made and to measure at No. 150 Fulton-st., N. Y. C. C. RICHMOND.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.
An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

New Sewing Machines
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, JR., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

Is it possible that any Soldier can be so foolish as to leave the city without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS? Whoever does so will deeply regret it. These medicines are the only certain cures for Bowel Complaints, Fevers, Sores and Scurvy. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me. No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Howard Association.—Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal and Urinary Organs. New and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. gives the best "Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N. Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

The Scott County (Iowa) Fair, held at Davenport this Fall, awarded two first premiums to the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company—one for the best family machine and one for the best machine work.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown, reliable. Inimitable Hair Cutting Shaving 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability. Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFES IN THE WORLD. DEPOT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Burnett's Cocoaine.—No other preparation so exactly suits the various conditions of the human hair.

At Old Prices, Wedding Cards, French note paper, &c. EVERDELL'S elegant style, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway. Wheeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Ivory and Pearl Handles. Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

MARRIED.

FELTER—SELCHER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 23, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Loard, JOHN R. FELTER, of New-Brunswick, N. J., and Miss H. K. SELCHER, of Harlem, N. Y.

ROBBINS—WILLET.—On Wednesday, Nov. 23, Mr. WILLET ROBBINS, of this city, and HANNAH WILLET, of Jericho, L. I.

WATTS—CHAPMAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 23, by Rev. Mr. Ever, DAVID WATTS, of Kentucky, and ISABELLE G., daughter of Levi Chapman, of this city.

DIED.

BECKLEY.—In North Canaan, Conn., on Sunday, Nov. 20, of congestion of the lungs, LYDIA TANNER, wife of Silas Beckley, in her 77th year.

COMSTOCK.—On Sunday, Nov. 27, of scarlet fever, at the residence of her parents, No. 136 West 34th-st., MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of George W. and Lydia S. Comstock, aged 3 years, 4 month and 28 days.

The remains will be taken to Montrose, Penn.

FOLSOM.—At Fair Haven, Conn., on Friday, Nov. 25, MARY MARTIN, only daughter of Rev. George De V. and Susan B. Folsom, in the 10th year of her age.

HACKETT.—On Saturday, Nov. 26, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM HACKETT, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Chief and Assistant Engineers, and members of the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., on Tuesday morning, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock.

SHEPARDSON.—On Sunday, Nov. 27, SARAH TUNISON, wife of Wm Shepardson, aged 40.

Funeral from 9 44 Downing st. Friends are invited to attend, on Tuesday next, Nov. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

RITTER.—On Saturday, Nov. 26, CAROLINE LOUISA RITTER, wife of Edward Ritter, Jr., aged 20 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 306 Bleecker st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

TAPPER.—On Monday, Nov. 28, MARY TAPPER, relict of John Tapper, in the 89th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John F. Nunns, No. 97 East 26th-st.

WATSON.—On Monday, Nov. 28, GEORGINA, youngest daughter of Charles Watson

The relatives and friends of the family, and the officers and teachers of the 17th Ward Grammar School, are cordially invited to attend the funeral services, at the University-place Presbyterian Church, (late Dr. Potts', on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WELLS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 26, JAMES JONES, infant son of T. Jefferson and Jeanie Wells.

Funeral services will be held at their residence, No. 203 West 15th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 29, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1859, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES.
THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BIOKRENE IS A REJUVENATOR OF unapproachable and infinitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced, it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a cure for afflictions centering in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality, and physical ability.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors.
No 81 Cedar-st., N. Y.

THE AGED CAN HAVE HEALTH RE- newed by using the BIOKRENE, OR LIFE REJUVENATOR, which is infallible as a rejuvenant, and will restore wasted strength, with magical promptness and wonderful permanence. For old and feeble persons it has not its equal.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No 81 Cedar-st., N. Y.

THE WEAK WILL RECEIVE NEW strength from a moderate use of that excellent invigorant, BIOKRENE, OR LIFE REJUVENATOR. It is healthful in all its operations. As an invigorant it has no equal—rejuvenating the aged and weakly with wonderful celerity and permanent effect.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Sold by all druggists.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 81 Cedar-st., N. Y.

FURNITURE.
$300,000.
DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices.
AT NO. 67 BOWERY.

FALL AND WINTER.
I am prepared to offer one of the largest stocks of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever offered in this City, cut and made in the most tasty and best manner, and at prices as low as they can possibly be made. FURNISHING AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT not equaled. F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 10 and 12 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

SHOES. SHOES. SHOES.
SHOES. SHOES.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS,
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS,
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS.
The Cheapest and Most Durable Shoe ever made.
These Shoes have only been recently introduced, and only need to be worn to be appreciated; require no mending or repairing, and will wear
SIX MONTHS AND OVER,
keeping the feet dry and warm, and without injury, as the foot does not come in contact with the rubber. The Company are making over 3,000 pairs per day, and meeting with the greatest success ever known. For sale by all the Shoe Stores. Ask for the RUBBER-SOLE SHOES, and take nothing else. Try one pair, ladies, and you will wear no other kind.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR should be in everybody's house. It is an INFALLIBLE cure for inflammation of every kind, always heals burns WITHOUT SCAR; cures rheumatism, chilblains, corns, cuts and bruises. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents per box. General Depot No. 42 Liberty-st.

FURNITURE FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
FR. KRUTINA,
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park Row.
Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POLITICAL.

VETERAN UNION CLUB.

Grand celebration in commemoration of our great national victory, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 1. Several eminent speakers have accepted invitations, and distinguished musical talent has been engaged for the occasion. A patriotic committee of ladies will cooperate with the Club, and the entire proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the families of our deceased and disabled soldiers. Programme will be announced tomorrow.
F. WILLIS FISHER, President.
A. M. BURTIS, A. L. CURTIS, } Secretaries.

SEVENTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT — TWELFTH WARD.
REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Alderman,
ROBT C. BROWN.
For Councilmen,
MOSES E. CRASTO, CHAS. N. DECKER.
For School Trustee,
WALLACE P. BIRDSALL.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REGULAR TAMMANY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN,
GEORGE A. BARNEY.
R. C. MCINTIRE, Chairman.
JOHN HASSETT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION—TWENTY-SECOND Ward Ratification Meeting, this (THURSDAY) evening, Nov. 29, at Stevens' Hall, 47th-st. and Broadway.
NATHAN C. ELY, Esq.,
JOHN C. DIMMICK, Esq.,
Hon. JOHN WHEELER.
and other speakers will address the meeting.
H. P. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman,
ALEXANDER BRANDON.

CITIZENS' NOMINATION.
ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—XXIst WARD.
For Alderman—JONATHAN MYERS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGAIN IN THE FIELD.
A GLORIOUS ROMANCE BY
COUSIN MAY CARLETON,
(MISS M. A. EARLIE,)
ENTITLED
"MIRIAM;
OR,
THE BRIDE OF LAUREL HILL,"
opens in
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
OF DECEMBER 10.
Now ready for delivery at every news depot in America. This is the most delicious story of the present year, and will add largely to the popularity of its gifted author.

"It is my wish that with Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS alone the right of publishing my book in America should rest."—Alfred Tennyson.

MESSRS. TICKNOR AND FIELDS,
Respectfully direct the attention of the public to the fact that they have nearly ready an
ILLU

FINANCIAL.

ADIRONDAC COMPANY,

Organized under special charter from State of New-York.
OFFICE NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
$1,000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.

Proposals are invited for $1,000,000 of construction bonds of the Adirondac Company, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for, to be payable on the acceptance of the bids, the remainder in three monthly installments of twenty-five per cent. each, or the whole may be paid for in one sum. Accrued interest on coupons will be charged and interest allowed on payments.

Sealed proposals, marked "Bids for Construction Bonds," will be received until 30th day of November, A. D. 1864, at the office of the company, addressed to

G. T. M. DAVIS, President.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 62 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS ARE FOR SALE AT NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 62 William-street.
☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7-30 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 00 on each $1,000 allowed.
☞ Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $400,000. PAR $5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 50 PER SHARE FOR FULL PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable fee simple territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, wells going down and nearly finished:

No. 1. About 50 (fifty) acres on Cherry Tree Run in fee simple, boreable land sufficient to sink fifty wells. This territory is opposite the Dalzell Petroleum Company, (Hayes's Farm,) on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c.

No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—3¼ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.

No. 3. "Wild Cat." Flowing Well about 30 barrels per day on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company own the whole working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c., &c.

No. 4 "California Well" No. 1, on Oil Creek, down 800 feet, all ready to retube. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.

No. 5. "California Well" No. 2, on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.

No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek flat, containing the above wells, with 15-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine-houses, &c.

No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek flat, and in one well down 460 feet, one-quarter interest (working) in this well and lease.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Books for ORIGINAL subscription are now open at our office for a few days, when closed the stock is to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a NON-SIDE dividend-paying, oil-producing Co., when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.

LEONARD & MANLEY, New-York Agents,
No. 58 Beaver-st.
SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers, Boston.
H. S. LEECH, Farquhar Buildings, Phila.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbos, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbos, Henry Cohn.
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr,
John H. Rhodes.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s OF '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and individuals received on favorable terms.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 7.
A Dividend of One per Cent. has been declared, payable at this office, Nov. 30, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS NOS. 3 AND 4.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a regular monthly Dividend of Three per Cent., and a supplementary Dividend of Ten per Cent., both payable at this office, Nov. 30, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day, Nov. 14, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & Co., No. 84 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864. }
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE GREGORY GOLD MINING CO., }
No. 44 Exchange-place, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1864. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GREGORY GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December, for the election of Officers of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
M. F. HAZEN, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Dec. 1. The transfer books are now closed.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK STOCK FOR SALE AT PAR.—$3,000 Soldier Bounty Bonds, 6 per cent. or 1-74, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to S. B. STONE, No. 341 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE PRESIDENT
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PRESIDENT,
VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

Organized under the laws of Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS:
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., General Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, New-York.

DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., New-York.

ITS LANDS FORM ITS
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Parties subscribing in this Company will receive an equal amount of Stock in two other Companies adjoining, without further charge.

The lands of these companies are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, making an oil boring territory of over ten and half miles in extent.

The wells on the adjoining property, known as th "Celebrated Heidricks" wells, and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil.

The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means unsurpassed inducements are offered. Persons investing in this Company get $5 stock and the above BONUS for each $1 invested, without further call or assessment.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

No subscriptions taken for less than one hundred dollars.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS:
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.

Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL 120,000 SHARES, OF $10 EACH.

This company was organized under the laws of the State of New-York, April 26, 1864. The mines of the company are located in the Sierra. Prince Royal and Humboldt Mining Districts, Humboldt County, Nevada, and embrace 6,000 feet of the "Tuscan," "Etna," "Inca" and "Arctic quartz lodes. The reports of the Superintendent, and further information in regard to the mines can be had on application to the Secretary, E. L. Bolles, Esq., No. 49 Exchange-place, or the President, Geo. Stevenson, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st. The company offer for sale a limited number of the shares of the working capital at par only.

GEO. STEVENSON, President, &c.
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, can be obtained by applying to
A. TAYLOR,
Actuary of the Company,
No. 153 Broadway.
from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.

The Hermetical Barrel is a new commercial discovery of great practical value. It positively insures against leakage, evaporations and odor of petroleum and other volatile fluids.

GOLD BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
A dividend of One per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, Nov. 30, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day, Nov. 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 81 John st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE—$300,000—COLUMBUS AND INDIanapolis Central Railroad Company 7 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund bonds
FORTY YEARS TO RUN—DUE 1904.
Length of Road, 206¼ miles, equipped and running, with large and increasing earnings.

First mortgage bonds	$2,200,000
Second mortgage bonds	800,000
Stock	1,500,000

The Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway is the consolidation of the Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad,
Richmond and Covington Railroad,
Indiana Central Railway.
The above bonds are offered for sale for the purpose of providing additional equipment. Application may be made to the undersigned, or to WM. D. THOMPSON, Esq., at the Company's Office, No. 139 Broadway, Room No. 2.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 64 William-st.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., }
No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864. }
The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $3. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested. A 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creek Co's, Colorado.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.
H. P. CROZIER, President.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—The second mortgage bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, will be redeemed at par and accrued interest, on presentation of the same to AMASA STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio. Bonds may be forwarded to me by express at cost of the company, and checks for amount will be returned.
HENRY WICK, Treasurer.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1864.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS of the Richmond County Loan of July 28, 1864, are hereby notified that said Certificates may be exchanged for Coupon Bonds on and after Dec. 1, at the office of D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 6 Wall-st., basement.
P. S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

TO BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—I am authorized to continue to exchange new for the old bonds, until the first day of January, 1865.
A. STONE, Jr., Trustee. Cleveland, Ohio.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHINS,
DEALERS IN
OIL STOCKS AND LANDS,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29.

1,000 shares OCEANIC, in lots to suit purchasers, will pay dividend, three per cent. per month.
500 shares McKINLEY, three per cent. per month.
1,000 shares NORTHERN LIGHT, three per cent. per month.
250 shares BERGEN COAL AND OIL COMPANY,
GERMANIA, EXCELSIOR,
HIGHGATE, CONSOLIDATED,
and other reliable Oil Stocks at the lowest market rates.
Stocks bought and sold, at the
PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD,
on commission.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
No. 44 Wall-st.,
Buy and sell at market rates.
U. S. Coupon and Registered Bonds of 1881.
U. S. Coupon and Registered 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. Coupon and Registered 10-40 Bonds.
One Year Certificate of Indebtedness.
New 7-30 Treasury Note Loan usual commission allowed.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected or purchased.

MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DUCHIEN RAILWAY.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS
Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund October 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the trust deed, $60,500 of said Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, viz:
Nos. 48, 93, 101, 199, 221, 273, 286, 287, 300, 332, 336, 403, 420, 422, 479, 494, 495, 498, 508, 547, 630, 631, 685, 706, 716, 736, 963, 828, 907, 932, 941, 945, 977, 1104, 1154, 1238, 1242, 1263, 1276, 1296, 1379, 1386, 1402, 1474, 1605, 1651, 1666, 1711, 1850, 1863, 1901, 2011, 2100, 2310, 2317, 2319, 2322, of $1000 each and 2478, 2503, 2533, 2551, 2587, 2623, 2641, of $500 each.
The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.
The above bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1865. The next payment will be due April 1, 1865.
W. SCHALL,
By A. GOUTELLE, Att'y, } Trust's.
N. A. COWDREY,

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
The Board of Trustees of this Company have ordered an installment of forty per cent upon its capital stock, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on Monday, December 5, during the usual bank-hours.
WILLIAM F. ALDRICH, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, }
Nov. 17, 1864. }
I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETary of the Treasury, to anticipate the payment of the Coupons maturing on the first of January next on the Public Debt of the United States, and will be prepared to make such payment on and after the 15th inst. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.
The interest on the registered bonds cannot be paid until the books of the Treasury are settled and schedule prepared.
JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

BANK DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1864. }
THE BANK OF ONTARIO (CANANDAIGUA) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of H. J. Messenger, No. 139 Broadway, in the city of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the "Importers' and Traders' Bank," as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1864.
NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF THE FIRST AND SECond Mortgage Bonds of the Indiana Central Railroad Company, and First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis, and Richmond and Covington Railroad Companies, are hereby notified that said bonds may now be exchanged for the 40-year First Mortgage 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, as now consolidated, on presentation to
A. PARKHURST, Trustee.

TO THE POLICY HOLDERS OF THE EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—Parties holding policies of the East River Insurance Company will please present them at their early convenience, at the office of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, No. 12 Wall-st., to exchange them for policies of the latter company.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., }
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One Half (3½) Per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable free of government tax at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HENDRICK OIL COMPANY, }
No. 7 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK. }
FIRST MONTHLY DIVIDEND.—THE Hendrick Oil Company has this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 5th day of December next.
By order,
ROBT. S. BRAINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH & PARMELEE GOLD CO., }
No. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1864. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. free of Government tax, out of the net earning of the Company, payable on the 10th December. The transfer books will close on the 1st December.
W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

SOUTHWEST OF UNION-SQUARE.—Wanted, for the Winter, by a gentleman and wife, two clean, fresh rooms, (one small and one large,) unfurnished or furnished, with board or without; if without board, must be near a restaurant. Address H. L., Box No. 1,684 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH full board for an elderly gentleman and his wife; situation must be in the neighborhood of 8th-av., between 14th and 40th sts. Address, with full particulars, B., Box No. 160 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife wish pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with full board, between 3d and 8th avs. and 14th and 42d sts.; a private family preferred. Address, with full particulars, H. E. C., Box No. 4,088 Post office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED LARGE front room second floor, with use of a parlor, for one or two gentlemen, private family; with daily breakfast; dinner on Sundays; for two $25 per week. Address A, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH board, consisting of front parlor and bedroom, on second floor of a first-class house. Inquire at No. 15 West 14th-st.

WANTED—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with board or conveniences for housekeeping, by a gentleman and wife, in a private house. Address E. S. ERSON, No. 185 Chambers-st.

BOARD WANTED FOR FOUR ADULTS.—Two bedrooms and private parlor will be required. A private family preferred. Location between 8th and 50th sts. Address Box No. 4,241 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GERMAN (wishes board (without lodging) in a respectable American family in or near Bleecker-st. Address A. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD. LOST, ON SATURDAY EVENing, at Niblo's Garden, or in a 5th-av. stage, a GOLD WATCH, made by Breting Freres, Geneva, No. 36,715. The finder will receive the above reward, and no questions asked, by leaving the same at the office of Kissam & Co., No. 36 Wall-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY LAST, IN 4TH-AV., near 23d-st., a large black Newfoundland and water-spaniel DOG, answering to the name of "Rover," with white breast and feet, white spot on forehead, and tip of tail white. Any person returning him to No. 110 East 36th-st., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, BETWEEN 14th and 27th sts., probably in a Madison-av. stage, a GOLD BRACELET, enameled with black. The finder will be rewarded on taking it to the office of the *Evening Post*, No. 41 Nassau-st.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY, WHICH THE OWner can have by calling at No. 6 Allen-st., proving property, and paying for advertising.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 18,999 WITH THE Broadway Savings Institute. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank, No. 4 Park-place.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

TO TOBACCONISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
HOUSE'S PATENT TOBACCO MACHINE,
for manufacturing all kinds and grades of plug, fine cut chewing, smoking, granulated, Killikinick, &c. These machines can be made all sizes, adapted for the largest factories or smallest retailers. One of these machines can now be seen in operation at the office of the undersigned, where the trade generally are invited to call and examine it.
M. KAHER & SON, Agents,
No. 42 Wall-st., New-York.

BERG & CO'S CELEBRATED
CANNON CIGARETTOS.
Wholesale depot at
GAIL, AX & KUCHLER'S,
Nos. 113 and 115 Water-st. New-York.

FOR SALE.

BAGGS' HOTEL FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the well-known establishment, BAGGS' HOTEL, in the city of Utica, N. Y. This hotel occupies the entire front on Genesee-st., from the Depot of the New-York Central Railroad to Main-st., 155 feet, and 250 feet on Main-st., substantially constructed of brick, four stories in height, and communicating by side entrance with the said depot. The hotel has been established for upwards of fifty years, and has been conducted by the subscriber for nearly thirty years past. No establishment of the kind is probably more widely or favorably known. It is the principal hotel in Utica, and the section of country where it is located; and has always commanded a large and profitable amount of local and public business, which is constantly increasing, the receipts of the past season largely exceeding those of any previous year. It is well furnished throughout. Terms favorable, and a considerable portion may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. This is a most excellent opportunity for any person or company wishing to carry on an enterprise of the kind. The proprietor desires to retire from business, which is the only reason for offering the property for sale.
A. CHURCHILL.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS
For sale by
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE MILL SITE AND flouring mill, with two run of stone—a fine water power and long established business. Also, a large two-story brick dwelling-house adjoining, in excellent order, embosomed in shade trees, and a small orchard of choice fruits; including, together, several acres beautifully and conveniently located in the centre of a populous neighborhood, within 20 miles of New-York, from which it is accessible by steamboats and railroads daily. For further particulars apply to WM. F. LYON, No. 53 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON SOUTH OXford-st., 125 feet north of Lafayette-av., some of those magnificently finished high stoop four-story brown stone front houses, 21.8x60, lot 21.8x100 feet; sewerage connections, &c., and finished throughout in a most excellent style, twenty minutes' ride by Fulton or Dekalb avs. cars. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN. Must be sold.

A WAY TO SAVE INCREASE PRICE OF RENT.—For sale, five new buildings, three-story and basement, 16 rooms in each, pleasantly situated in Bergen, N. J., 10 minutes by horse-cars from Jersey City ferry. Price $3,400 each; $1,000 in cash, balance on bond and mortgage. Apply to J. W. HANCOX & SON, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN TWENTY-THIRD-ST., west of 8th-av., with possession at short notice, one of the best and most complete houses in the city, with or without the furniture. House is 8 feet 4 inches wide, four stories high, 1 of 142 feet deep with entrance from 24th-st. for stable. Also, a full lot on 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with one party wall. Price $8,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FARM OF SIXTY-FIVE ACRES FOR SALE.—Situated about ten minutes' drive from Morrisiown depot, N. J., adjoining Dr. Hoosack's place, having a variety of fruit trees, two dwellings, a barn, wagon-house, corn-crib, and being well supplied with water. Further information can be obtained from the owner, CHRISTOPHER MOODY, Morristown, or GEORGE MULLIGAN, No. 450 4th-av. No agents need apply.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 120 ACRES of good land, situated on Lake Monegan, five miles from Pe-kskill N. Y. No better farm for grain or grazing in the country. Fruit of all kinds. House, barn, &c., in good order. Grain, hay, stock, &c., for sale. Inquire at No. 236 Washington-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT PORTCHESTER—Belonging to the estate of Dr. James Wilson, consisting of 65 acres, in good order, good barn, carriage-house and outbuildings, eligible building sites, 75 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 8 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

STABLE FOR SALE.—THE PRIVATE STABLE No. 155 West 28th-st., (80 feet in depth, lot 25 by 100,) containing extensive accommodations for carriages, harness, &c., and stalls for six horses, two box stalls, and in second story a suite of rooms completely finished, with all modern improvements. Apply between hours of 8 and 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., at No. 46 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STEAM PLANING MILL and box factory, eligibly located and favorably known, and in which a handsome fortune has been realized. This is also a splendid opening for any one having influence to obtain Government contracts. Cash payment of $25,000 will be required, the balance on favorable terms. Address Box No. 2,365 Post-office.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—three new brick houses, three-story, basement and under-cellar, high brown-stone stoops; complete with all the modern improvements, location East 93d-st., near 3d-av., one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. Inquire of J. A. SELLICK, No. 119 East 76th-st., or GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP OR EXCHANGE—A large, fine two-and-a-half-story residence, modern improvements, out-buildings complete, sixty acres highly cultivated land, fruit in great abundance, fine shade shrubbery, lawn, &c.; desirably located near Elizabeth. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

COTTAGES AND LOTS FOR SALE AT East New-York, at $870, $1,100, $1,400, $1,800, with 4 to 8 rooms each. Also 10 eligible dwellings 4 to 8 lots each, at $2,500, $3,000, $4,000. And 700 lots at $125, CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st. Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A THREE-STORY, high-stoop, first-class brown-stone house. Location 2d-av., near 12 th-st., Harlem. Immediate possession.
CARTER & BERTINE,
No. 79 East 27th-st.

$1,600—$400 CASH WILL BUY A NEAT cottage, lot 44x103, five rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on Staten Island, with an assortment of fruit, three minutes' walk from Factoryville landing. Address D., Box 2,444 Post-office.

$4,000.—FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIdence of good land, beautifully located 14 miles from City Hall, with good buildings, plenty of fruit, &c.
WELLING & DRURY,
No. 14 Chambers-st.

A HUDSON RIVER FARM AT A BARGAIN—173 acres, near Peekskill, a good investment, house, barn, orchard, splendid location for a residence. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers-st., second floor.

WANTED—A FARM OF 50 TO 100 ACRES, WITH suitable buildings, located conveniently in some good neighborhood in this State or New-Jersey; price $5,000 to $8,000 cash. Address ARDEN SMITH, Rahway, N. J., giving minute description and lowest price.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A BEAUTIFULLY located country residence and fifteen acres, in sight of depot in Westchester County. For particulars apply to CARTER & BERTINE, No. 79 East 26th-st.

FACTORY FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, NEW-Jersey, suitable for manufacturing purposes; central and well lighted. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, 2 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DINGWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., 3 ACRES, with elegant views, grounds improved, but no house; price $16,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT.
FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.
THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,
With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
known as
EVERETT ROOMS.
The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.
Apply at the hall,
or of E. D. LAWRENCE,
No. 55 West 33d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, on 2 th-st., near and east of Broadway; three-story, brown-stone front, 25x100. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house; location 66th-st., near Central Park. Immediate possession.
CARTER & BERTINE, No. 79 East 27th st.

DESK ROOM TO LET.—PART OF AN OFFICE to let, on floor over store No. 119 Fulton-st., next to corner of Nassau. Inquire of J. A. WHITEHORNE, Printer.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A GENtleman's lodging, furnished or unfurnished, in an eligible locality. Address, stating terms and full particulars, R. S. T., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, }
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864. }
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 130th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

THREE HORSES FOR SALE.—ONE PAIR of Morgan bays, very gentle and very desirable for family driving; they are 6 to 9 years old; worth $400. Also a very fine two-gray mare, perfectly gentle, with a beautiful snow-white flowing tail; kind and without a blemish; like a kitten, playful, showy; a very suitable beast for a lady to drive; she is coming 6 years of age; worth $300. Address Box No. 3,288 Post-office.

STABLE WANTED.—WANTED A PRIVATE stable, or stalls for two horses, with room for coupe and wagon; convenient to 19th-st. and Lexington-av. or 3d-av. Address, stating particulars, rent, &c., to R. H. W., No. 420 Broadway, New-York.

STABLE TO LET—IN THE CENTRAL PART of the city, near Madison-square—A first-class stable, five stalls—all above ground; rent $1,000 for the season. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY HORSE, SIXteen hands high; nearly six years old; warranted sound in every respect. May be seen for a few days at M. BRIDE'S stable, No. 203 East 35th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, }
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS. }
November 10, 1864. }
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan 21.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 16 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Cabin cabin staterooms, $35 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $60.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,116, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Star Navigation* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
alternately.
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. BELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 3
CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 10
CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 17
And every subsequent Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENT.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg, Bremen or Havre.....97 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,183	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Pearse.
VIRGINIA	2,816	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having their value expressed therein are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green
At Havana, WM. BELIN & CO.

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For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green
At Havana, WM. BELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 3
CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 10
CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 17
And every subsequent Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg, Bremen or Havre.....97 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,183	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Pearse.
VIRGINIA	2,816	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having their value expressed therein are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green
At Havana, WM. BELIN & CO.

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, DAVID WILSON, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling green.
N. B. The ARIEL, RUSSELL, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 28.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. VARIL, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M.
The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been elegant and elegantly furnished.
Passage first-class, $75.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on SATURDAY, Dec. 10.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 20, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BABCOCK.
First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225. Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 5 to 12 years, one-half rates. Children under 5 years, one quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.
This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.
For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favor to lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or to visit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN—For Liverpool, the AUSTRALASIAN, T. COOK, Commander, will sail for the above on WEDNESDAY next, 30th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the AUSTRALASIAN from 1 to 2 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.
The CHINA will sail 14th December.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green

FOR HAVANA—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 2 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS, RIO JANEIRO AND CALLAO.—The A 1 new steamship COTOPAXI, 1,136 tons, JOHN CONMAN, Commander, will sail for the above ports THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
HERQUES & CO., No. 9 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH!
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $1. Excursion Ticket, $3. (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st
1:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (Except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 6 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers st, for Albany and Troy, and place—North and West—3:3 A. M., 12 M., 3:3, 5:30, 10:6 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:32 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:32 P. M., run to Nyack.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 8:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN MAXWELL, who resides at Saugerties, Ulster County, State of New-York; WILLIAM R. FINCH, who resides at Ocean Lake, County of Greene, State of New-York; THOS. REED, who resides at West Hoboken, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey; and THOS. L. TAYLOR, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of T. L. TAYLOR & REED, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission, Brokerage and Ferry—and business in the City of New-York. That all the parties interested in the said business are the said Thomas Reed and the said Thomas L. Taylor, who are the general partners, and the said John Maxwell and the said William R. Finch who are the special partners; that the said John Maxwell has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership, the sum of thirty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said William R. Finch has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of ten thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 27th day of October, 1864, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1867.—Dated New-York, Oct 27, 1864.
JOHN MAXWELL,
W. R. FINCH,
THOS. REED,
THOS. L. TAYLOR.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED, No. 5 Broad st, receive orders for the purchase and sale of all classes of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold, on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States on the most favorable terms.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of Mr. Frank S. Allen. The business will be settled by Messrs. VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, who alone are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, and who will continue the banking and collection business at No. 243 Broadway.
FRANK S. ALLEN,
THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
J. NELSON LUCKEY.
New-York, Nov. 25, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of "Glendale Mills," is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. JOHN W. WHITTAL.—New-York, May 31, 1864.
(Signed) AUG. WHITLOCK.
JOHN W. WHITTAL,
W. H. BIDWELL.
No. 81 EXCHANGE-PLACE, New-York, Nov 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 1,371 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST, BROOKLYN.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and solo figures of the German Cotillon. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES.—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 57 West 14th-st., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M., for ladies and children. Private evening classes now forming for ladies and gentlemen.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER A choice lecture at Cooper Institute, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Peculiar People*. This is positively Mr. GOUGH'S last lecture in New-York this season. Tickets may be had at the following book and music stores: Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway; American Sunday School Union, No. 599 Broadway; Chas. L. Jones, No. 403 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Howe & Ferry, No. 75 Bowery, Brinton, No. 246 Bowery; Hallett & Bro., Photographers, Nos. 134 and 136 Bowery; Wm. H. Craft, shirt-store, No. 248 Bowery; and Chas Heard & Co., No. 331 Grand-st.

MUSEMENTS.

539 ANDERBURGH & CO.'S 541
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
IMMENSE ADDITION
IMMENSE ADDITION
IMMENSE ADDITION
TO THE VAST CONGREGATION
OF LIVING WONDERS
comprised in this
COLOSSAL ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.
JUST ARRIVED,
JUST ARRIVED,
JUST ARRIVED,
per ship *Golconda*, at Boston, 108 days from Calcutta, an extensive shipment of
RARE AND BEAUTIFUL ANIMALS,
including several varieties
ENTIRELY NEW IN THIS COUNTRY,
and embracing, among others, a
ROYAL BENGAL TIGER!
the only one in America.
TWO ASIATIC LEOPARDS!
PAIR SPOTTED AXIS!!
AN ISABEL, OR WHITE HIMALAYA BEAR
the first one ever seen in the United States.
THREE SLOTH BEARS!
TWO WHITE ZEBUS!
HIMALAYA MOUNTAIN GOAT!
TWO RHAMAPHOOR BLOODHOUNDS!
used for tiger-hunting in India.
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
all of which have been added to the
UNPARALLELED COLLECTION
OF LIVING BEASTS AND BIRDS!
which may be seen
THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND EVENING
in the palatial halls of this Mammoth Menagerie,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
are given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., at each of which is presented
AN AMUSING DIVERTISEMENT
BY TRAINED PONIES, MONKEYS AND MULES.
EXTRAORDINARY FEATS OF SAGACITY
by the wonderful
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, TIPPOO SAIB,
and an astonishing display of the mastery of man over the brute creation by Prof. LANGWORTHY
IN THE DENS OF LIONS AND TIGERS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS
No half price. No free list.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
"Now one of the fashionable resorts."—*Herald, 19th.*
ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR OWENS.
His splendid personations of
DR. OLLAPOD and SOLON SHINGLE
THE TWIN "SENSATIONS" OF BROADWAY.
"By far the best Ollapod seen in New-York for many years."—*Times.*
"Equal in skill and ability to his Solon Shingle."—*Post.*
"His audience was extremely large, and kept in roars of laughter."—*Herald.*
"His success was marked, and warmly appreciated."—*World.*
"Really fresh and original, and unusually artistic."—*Tribune.*
MONDAY, and nightly till further notice, second week of The Poor Gentleman; fourteenth week of The People's Lawyer. Seats secured six days in advance.

ARTEMUS WARD:
DODWORTH HALL,
NO. 806 BROADWAY,
MONDAY, NOV. 28,
and following evenings of the week,
50TH NIGHT,
AND
51ST, 52D, 53D, 54TH, AND 55TH NIGHTS
OF THE
VERY SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT
OF
ARTEMUS WARD
AMONG THE MORMONS.
Doors open every evening at 7½; commence at 8. The central chairs, the best view of the pictures, can be secured at the hall from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
HELLER'S
STEADY CAREER OF SUCCESS!
is evidenced by
BRILLIANTLY-THRONGED HOUSES!
Will be presented the
NEW MUSICAL ATTRACTION!
ROBERT HELLER!
and
CHARLES FRADEL!
who has kindly volunteered his services,
will play together the
CORINTH DRUM POLKA!
specially composed for these *Soirees* by Charles Fradel, and published by Beer & Schirmer.
THE SCARLET SPIRIT EVERY EVENING!
SEDGWICK'S SOLO ON THE CONCERTINA.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8
A startling Novelty in preparation for the Holidays.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF
LECTURES,
AT IRVING HALL.
THE LAST EVENING OF THE COURSE.
"MRS. SLOWCOMB AT THE OPERA."
A Humorous Narration of Personal Experiences.
TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY, NOV 29, 1864.
Seats can be had at the various book and music stores on Broadway. Doors open at 7. Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school. No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 28th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 34th-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, &c., taught at Goldsmith's Institute, No. 755 Broadway. Established 1840. Rooms for private instruction. Ladies' writing class at 4 o'clock. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $300 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE into her private family two little girls, of from 8 to 12 years of age, for board and instruction. Unexceptionable reference given, terms moderate. Address Miss E. M., Station G.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial and French, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH LITERATURE, GRAMMAR, CONVERSATION.—Prof. L. MALEZIEUX, No. 61 East 14th-st. Private lessons. The highest references given.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 45 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th st.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a private family, or as teacher in a female seminary; situation as governess preferred. She is well qualified to give instruction in the English branches, and to teach the elements of the French and German languages. Address Box No. 323 Troy, N. Y.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LADY, OVER 30 years of age, would like to meet with some kind family to teach small children and do plain sewing; a good home more an object than money. Best of references given and required. Address for two days H. E. G., Station D, Eighth st.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS SOME FURTHER appointments in English branches, drawing, painting, French, singing, literary assistance, or contribution. Prominent references. Terms low. Box No. 20 Godfrey's P. O., No. 833 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEment as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. B. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, FULLY COMpetent to teach the modern languages, wishes a situation as governess in one of the first families in this city; references exchanged. Apply at Prof. FEZANDIE'S, No. 10 Union-square.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO TEACHES IN A first class school in this city, can spare one hour, from 3 to 4 o'clock, for a lady really desirous of learning French. Address M. B., Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AS CLASsical teacher in a boarding school. For particulars apply at No. 251 Broadway, third floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. TUESDAY
One hundred and fortieth night of
ROSEDALE.
WEDNESDAY—Second time, Mrs. Inchbald's Comedy
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
THURSDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
FRIDAY—ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY,
by Mr. D. Boucicault, is in preparation.
Doors open at 7¼; overture at 7¾.

IRVING HALL.
THEO. THOMAS'
SYMPHONIE SOIREES
The first to take place SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3.
NOTICE.—Subscribers desirous of reserving seats for the season are requested to select them at Irving Hall before Saturday next.
Subscriptions are received at Steinway & Sons, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New Torpedo-boat "Stromboli"—Details of Her Experimental Trial Trip—Her Departure from Northern Waters—A Complete History of the Vessel, &c.

Owing to a desire expressed by the authorities we have refrained from publishing anything in relation to the movements of the *Stromboli* for the past few days, but as the vessel is now many miles from here, and beyond the reach of traitors and the eyes of the curious public, it will do no harm to give the following facts in relation to her trial trip and departure.—[REPORTER.]

On Friday, the 25th inst., the *Stromboli* made an experimental trial trip to thoroughly test all of her machinery, and on Saturday she took her departure from these waters for the purpose of making her *début* upon the stage of active operations, and, we may be permitted to say, to fully demonstrate the power, efficiency and destructiveness of the new system of naval warfare. Before we proceed to describe the trial trip, let us first give a brief outline of the history of the vessel, and even go back to the inception of the idea. Several years ago WM. W. W. WOOD, the present senior Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, conceived the idea of using the submarine torpedo in a manner not previously experimented upon or known. As time passed, the simplicity and perfect working of his plans became so patent that he felt satisfied in his own mind that it would perform the work required beyond a doubt. Less than two years ago the subject was casually brought to the notice of Admiral GREGORY, who immediately urged upon the Navy Department the appointment of a board of examiners to inquire into the merits of the invention and report upon the same. This board, composed of some of the most practical officers in the service, gave the subject a very careful examination, and unanimously reported in its favor, recommending the construction of a vessel to fully demonstrate the idea. The Navy Department, alive to the great importance of the system, immediately ordered the construction of what is now the *Stromboli*.

First Assistant-Engineer JOHN L. LACY, a young officer, who had also been investigating the subject of torpedo warfare, was selected to superintend the construction of the vessel and her machinery. As it was necessary to keep the matter quiet and beyond the inquisitive eye of traitors and foreign emissaries, the hull was built at Fair Haven, Conn., the engines at Mystic, Conn., and the torpedo machinery at Schenectady, N. Y. Mr. SAMUEL H. POER, a young and skillful naval architect, was selected to build the hull, the Reliance Machine Company the propelling engines, and CLUTE BROTHERS the torpedo machinery, and BENJAMIN & ROOT the torpedo engine, and in this way the work was distributed, so that it was not easy for the inquisitive to put all the parts together and be much the wiser. After she was launched she was towed to Mystic, and there received her boiler and engines. From thence she came over to Messrs. Secor's yard at Jersey City, where she received her deck plating, pilot-house and her final completion. Such is the brief history of the inception and production of the first torpedo boat of the United States Navy—designed, built and sailed by native-born citizens.

THE FIRST EXPERIMENTAL TRIAL TRIP.

On Friday, the 25th inst., the little *Stromboli* made her experimental trial trip to test her propulsive and torpedo engines. She left the wharf at the Secor yard about 11 o'clock A. M., and under the pilotage of Capt. JOHN MCGINN, proceeded up the Hudson River some distance, making an average speed of nine knots per hour, and steering beautifully from on top of the pilot-house as well as from below decks. After some tests of the propulsive machinery, it was decided to fire a "wood torpedo," of the same pattern as was furnished to, and used with such success by Lieut. CUSHING in the destruction of the rebel ram *Albemarle*.

TEST OF THE FIFTY-POUNDER TORPEDO.

This torpedo was charged with only 48 pounds of powder, and was placed in the basket, run out, detached, and when at a given point, about one foot below the surface of the water, it was exploded, less than two and a half minutes being consumed in the whole operation. The explosion and the peculiar appearance of the column of water thrown up by the torpedo can be but illy described with a pen. Instantaneous photography might have done it, but no painter could have depicted the scene with justice. The water was thrown up about 180 feet in a perpendicular column, which measured about ten feet in diameter. Branching off from the main column were thick jets of heavy spray, or rather broad sheets of snowy white water, which the breeze bore back upon the deck of the vessel. Around this huge column of water and mingling with the jets, the whitish fantastic clouds of powder-smoke circled, making a beautiful picture, ever changing and passing away in a brief space of time. The torpedo, when exploded, was only 15 feet distant from the bow of the vessel, and the shock as felt on board was very slight indeed. Everyone was charmed with the experiment.

TRIAL OF THE SIXTY-POUNDER TORPEDO.

It was now decided to try a torpedo placed twenty feet below the surface of the water, and about the same distance from the bow of the vessel; this torpedo contained sixty pounds of powder, and was placed in position as in the former experiment, but was exploded by BRADLEY'S magnetic-electro machines, a beautiful specimen of art. The explosion at this time produced different results, and still more interesting. The water was thirty feet deep, and the torpedo at the instant of explosion was ten feet from the bed of the river, consequently it was a trifle longer before the tremendous result made itself manifest. When it did come it was awfully grand. A black cone, surmounting a blacker column, arose from the surface, and quickly mounted aloft, at least three score feet, being twenty feet in diameter, and thick with mud. The muddy jets did not leave the column quite as soon as in the former experiment, but the white smoke curling around the dark centre column made a picture novel, and at the same time one which a reflecting mind could not fail to be awed with. It presented in unmistakable evidence the power which the machine possessed for harm, and which at times lying dormant could be roused in an incalculable space of time, and let loose for destruction of life and property. The shock of this torpedo was felt over a space of about 150 yards in diameter. It lifted, or felt as if it did, the bow of the vessel about nine inches, but producing no unpleasant sensation. Space prevents us from going into the details of the sensations experienced while witnessing these experiments. We are satisfied that this vessel, for destructive purposes, has no equal in the world. No iron-clad can withstand its power. It is perfectly safe to operate in, and the nearer she approaches an enemy, the safer she becomes, while every foot nearer she approaches her victim only hastens the time of her certain destruction. The experiments being over, the *Stromboli* and her consort, picket-boat No. 6, steamed back to their stations.

DEPARTURE OF THE STROMBOLI.

Saturday, 26th inst., was the time announced for her departure, and by 2 o'clock everything was in readiness save a few trifling details. The crew was selected from on board of the *Vermont*, and so great was the desire to go in her manifested that "all hands and the crew" volunteered, and earnestly entreated to go in the torpedo-boat. Seven men were selected, and with bag and hammock were soon on board of picket-boat No 6, in charge of Engineer GRIFFIN, and en route for Jersey City. On arriving, the crew were transferred to the *Stromboli*, and a prouder set of fellows could not be found for miles around. More than one volunteer presented himself at the dock, being anxious to go in her. One young lad, named EDWIN BOERS, pressed so hard, that he was permitted to go. The joy and happiness depicted on the face of this lad when he received permission was of a character seldom seen. We shall hear of that boy one of these days.

As the public (designedly) had not been notified of the time or place of departure, only a few persons were present. Among this few our reporter noticed Capt. BOGUE, Chief Engineer WOOD, W. R. Webb, Engineer HALL, Donald McKAY and Mr. WINTERS of Boston; all the Messrs. SECOR, Capt. WOOLSEY, Mr. BIRDECK, Mr. DUNHAM, and perhaps half a dozen others.

At 3½ o'clock the vessel was put in commission by the commanding officer, with the following list of officers and crew: 1st Asst. Engineer JOHN L. LACY, Commanding; 2d Asst. Engineers, Chas. H. Stone, L. B. Chadwick, John Smith; Third Assistant Engineer, Byron S. Heath; Quartermaster, Benjamin Baker; seamen, John Bristol; first-class firemen, Wm. Bane, W. Lowry; second-class firemen, Wm. Muller; coal-heavers, Tho Colsmas, D. Johnson; landsman, S. Thomas (colored;) Edwin Booth, volunteer.

About this time picket-boat No. 6 took her departure for the canal. She would await the arrival of the *Stromboli* at New-Brunswick. At about 4 o'clock the *Stromboli*, convoyed by the tug *John F. Jenkins*, took her departure amid the cheers of the little crowd of spectators. They entered the canal about dusk and arrived at New-Brunswick on Sunday morning, en route for Hampton Roads.

En Route.

From Our Special Correspondent.

U. S. TORPEDO-BOAT STROMBOLI,
OFF NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.,
Nov. 27—2 P. M.

After leaving the dock at Jersey City, we steamed along at the rate of eight knots per hour until 10 P. M., when we came to anchor for the night, everything having worked freely and favorably up to this time. We now discovered that one of the crew was missing, his shoes and overcoat being found on board. It was thought that he had jumped overboard and swam to one of the vessels at anchor in the stream. An officer was at once sent in pursuit, but up to this time we have not found him. At 6 o'clock this morning we hove up anchor and steamed on our way. We entered the canal at 8.30 A. M., and met picket-boat No. 6. We are compelled to wait on account of a lock being drawn for the purpose of raising a sunken boat. We expect to start at 4 o'clock this afternoon. All hands are pleased with the working of the vessel in every respect. Our voyage through this section of the country has amazed the Jerseymen as much as did the first locomotive which passed over its red soil. We live snugly, I can assure you. Our cooking is done in the furnaces. Our *food*, consisting of corned meats, vegetables, &c., with good hard-tack, is prepared and served in the quaintest manner possible; yet, with the prospect of glory ahead, we relish everything. We expect to arrive in Philadelphia tomorrow. B. S. O.

Miscellaneous Items.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONEMAUGH AT PHILADELPHIA.—The United States gunboat *Conemaugh* arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Friday last. She left Mobile Bay on the 10th instant, touching at Key West, Fla., and Beaufort, N. C., for coals. She brought up a number of men whose terms of service have expired. The *Conemaugh* comes North for repairs to her machinery, such as could not be done at any of the Gulf stations. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Commander, J. C. P. DEKRAFFT; Executive Officer, T. W. Stapleford; Acting Master, James F. Alcorn; Acting Ensigns, W. A. Byrnes, J. D. Hademan; Acting Assistant Surgeon, E. R. Hutchins; Acting Assistant Paymaster, C. E. Taylor; Gunner, J. D. Barton; Acting Master's Mate, H. D. Baldwin; Engineers in charge, A. Lapoint; Second Assistants, P. H. Rendricken, R. Whitehill; Third Assistant, J. F. Knowlton; Captain's Clerk, E. F. Miller; Paymaster's Clerk, E. O. Thomas; Paymaster's Steward, A. Shultz; Surgeon's Steward, A. R. Stemmer; Yeoman, J. G. Front; Master at Arms, M. S. Houston. Passenger, Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank Bissel.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., NAVY-YARD.—A Court of Inquiry is now in session at the Portsmouth Yard to investigate charges made against certain persons in connection with the shipment of naval recruits at that station. It consists of the following members: President, Commodore S. C. ROWAN; Captains, J. R. GOLDSBOROUGH and WM. M. WALKER; Judge Advocate, First Lieut. HY J. BISBOP, U. S. M. Corps. The following vessels are at the yard: *Shawmut*, to sail in a few days; *Franklin*, *De Soto*, *Tioga*, *Agamenticus*, *Albatross* and *Memphis*. The new marine barracks are almost ready for occupation.

THE DUNDERBERG.—The work on the engines of the great casemate ram *Dunderberg*, building by W. H. WEBB, Esq., is progressing nicely at the Etna Iron WORKS, JOHN ROACH & SON, of this city. A board of naval officers are examining the vessel with a view of making some changes in her casemate, &c. The casemate will probably be lengthened, and the turrets dispensed with, so that she will be a very formidable floating battery. The propeller and shaft will soon be ready to put in their places.

THE DICTATOR'S MOVEMENTS.—The latest reports from the *Dictator* state that as all of the sand and mud has not been washed out of her rudder-step, it will be necessary to dock her; consequently, she is simply lying at her present anchorage, burning up her coals, so she will be in a fit condition to go in dock. It is said to be cheaper to burn up coal at even $12 per ton than to take it out of her by hand. As soon as the sand is removed from the step, she will make a trial trip somewhere.

REVENUE MARINE ITEMS.—Lieut.-Commanding BAKER, of the *Tiger*, has been detached from that vessel, and ordered to command the guard-ship *Varina* at Perth Amboy.

—The annual session of the Board of Examiners, for candidates for the revenue marine service, has just opened. The following are the members of the Board: Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, President, and Capts. MERRIMAN and AMAZEEN.

—Lieut.-Commanding EVANS has been relieved from the temporary command of the *Varina*, and ordered to command the *Tiger*.

—The new steamer *Commodore Perry*, one of the steam revenue cutters on the lakes, is about ready for service.

—The *Crawford* is now stationed at the Narrows as guard-ship in place of the *Varina*.

—The cutter *Thompson*, Lieut. DICKERSON commanding, is now stationed at Fire Island.

—The *E. A. Stevens* has again resumed her station at Throgg's Neck.

—The *Cuyahoga* has gone to the eastward on a cruise of inspection.

—The *Ashuelot* went to sea on a cruise Saturday afternoon.

Sporting Intelligence.

TROTTING ON LONG ISLAND.

FASHION COURSE, Saturday, Nov. 26.—Match $2,000. The stallion *Commodore Vanderbilt* to beat 2:30 one mile in harness.

Owner named *Commodore Vanderbilt*.....rec'd forfeit.
Backer of Time.....paid forfeit.

This young, and promising stallion the property of one of our most wealthy and esteemed New-York patrons of the trotting turf, as will be seen above, received forfeit on Saturday in his match to beat 2:30 in harness on the Fashion Course. This young stallion was bred in Vermont by "Columbian," and was purchased by his present owner at the extremely moderate price—taking his merits into account, of $9,500. He only appeared on the Long Island turf toward the close of this season, when the speed and fast time he displayed at once directed the attention of the patrons of trotting to him. The ease with which he defeated *Rattlesnake*, the Brooklyn champion, resulted in this match against time—(fair day, and good track to be made)—his owner being confident he would accomplish the feat, large sums outside of the stake depending between the rival backers of time, and the stallion. The match was to have been decided nearly a fortnight since, but wet weather set in, followed by frost, rendering the track unfit for fast time. The stipulation of the match was that it should come off "during the month of December" and as that was fast drawing to a close, the owner of the stallion availed himself of the recent two or three fine days which rendered the course fit, and notified the backer of time that he was prepared to go yesterday morning, naming 7 A. M. as the time. At the appointed hour the horse was brought on the track, but the backer of time not putting in an appearance, after some delay the judge directed the stallion to be jogged over the course, and declared his owner entitled to the forfeit of $500. Thus it still remains a mooted question whether *The Commodore* can beat 2:30 in harness. From personal knowledge of the speed with which he has accomplished the half mile on several occasions, we believe he can and will prove his ability to do so next Spring, if he trains on, making some of the magnates of the trotting turf quail. He has several heavy engagements on hand for the Spring, and a match for $5,000 is talked of between him and the renowned trotting stallion *George Wilkes*, (late *Pilsingham*.)

THE TROTTING TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Monday, Nov. 28.—Match of $300, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Dan Pfifer named b. m, Lady Olive.....1 2 1 1
Hiram Woodruff named blk. g. Black Charley.....2 1 2 2
Time—2:51, 2:52, 2:53½, 2:52½.

The black gelding was the favorite at the start, at 10 to 8 on him. Subsequently, greater odds were obtainable. He was only beaten by the mare in four close heats.

The Soldiers Thanksgiving—How Sheridan's Army Enjoyed the Dinner—Letter from Gen. Sheridan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

A very large number of the contributors to the Thanksgiving dinner for the soldiers and sailors have expressed a fear that their bounty might not reach those for whom it was intended. The following report from our agent sent to the Shenandoah, with the accompanying papers, will show how successfully the wishes of all have been carried out. No little credit for this is due to the energy of GEORGE F. NOYES, Esq., who, at a few hours' notice, consented, when other arrangements had failed, to take charge of our supplies to the Shenandoah. While we learn briefly that our supplies for the other armies and for the fleet successfully reached their destination, though a small portion was delayed after it left the hands of our agents, we have as yet no full reports. When received they will be published.

GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1864.

Col. George Bliss, Jr., Secretary of New-York Thanksgiving Committee:

DEAR SIR: I have great pleasure in reporting that the Thanksgiving Dinner for Gen. SHERIDAN'S army arrived safely, was received with great enthusiasm, and that our mission has been a complete success. We reached Winchester Tuesday evening, and the same night the twenty-five wagon loads of poultry came in under heavy escort, a fair proportion—six thousand pounds—having been left behind at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburgh.

The next morning Gen. SHERIDAN sent in an aid and an ambulance to take us to his headquarters, and during our two days' stay he proved by his kindness to us, as your representatives, that he is not only a distinguished soldier but also a most hospitable host and courteous gentleman. He issued orders that your gifts should be distributed only among the enlisted men, and by Wednesday night, through the active exertions of Col. KELLOGG, Chief Commissary of his staff, and his subordinates, the distribution was fully and fairly made. To supply increasing scouting parties and to meet any complaint of short allowance in any quarter, I requested Col. KELLOGG to retain a few hundred pounds, so that all might share your bounty. Thanks to the very cold weather of Tuesday and Wednesday, we found the turkeys in first-rate condition. I inclose herewith Col. KELLOGG'S receipt and statement of distribution.

The next day—thanksgiving day—we rode over part of our lines and made personal inquiries and inspection as to the practical result of our mission. The want of proper appliances compelled most of the men to broil or stew their turkeys, but every one seemed fully satisfied and appreciated the significance of this sympathetic thank-offering from the loyal North. One soldier said to me, "It isn't the turkey, but the idea that we care for," and he thus struck the key-note of the whole festival. Could the donors of this thanksgiving gift have been with us on this ride they would have felt satisfied that, whether as a token of grateful appreciation of past valor or as the inspiration of future effort in the good cause, it had not been made in vain.

I inclose herewith a letter of acknowledgment from Gen. SHERIDAN, whose headquarters we left on Friday morning. In conclusion, I desire to tender my thanks to H. W. DOMETT, Esq., who accompanied and aided me; to Mr. HERING, agent of HARNDEN & Co.'s Express at Baltimore; to Col. NEWTON, Chief Quartermaster at that city; to Capt. FLEIG, Assistant Quartermaster at Harper's Ferry; to the members of Gen. SHERIDAN'S Staff, and to every officer whom it was my privilege to meet in and beyond Winchester, for a kindness and attention which made my trip so pleasant and satisfactory.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE F. NOYES.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24, 1864.

Geo. Bliss, Jr., Secretary, New-York City:

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 17th inst., with circular, is received.

The poultry so generously forwarded my troops, under the superintendence of Messrs. GEORGE F. NOYES and H. W. DOMETT, of your city, has been equally distributed, and I am confident that as I write—noon Thanksgiving Day—many of our gallant soldiers are tacitly blessing those at home for the kind remembrance so substantially manifested. For them I again thank you. Messrs. NOYES and DOMETT will leave for your city to-morrow. By them you will be advised of all particulars.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

LETTER FROM CHIEF COMMISSIONER KELLOGG.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY,
MIDDLE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. George F. Noyes and Mr. H. W. Domett:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, at your hands, of forty-nine thousand eight hundred and fourteen pounds of poultry, which has been distributed exclusively to the enlisted men of the Army of the Shenandoah, as follows:

[The details are omitted as conveying information that may be contraband.]

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
JOHN KELLOGG,
Lieut.-Colonel, Chief Com. of Subsistence.

Messages from the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 23, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith to your Honorable Body the resolution giving permission to WM. CHURCHILL to erect a small office on Pier No. 57 East River, and submit my reasons for not approving the same.

In my opinion no incumbrance should be permitted on the piers and wharves of the city. The public interests demand that the piers should not be appropriated to any other purpose than the accommodation of commerce and shipping. I cannot sanction any infringement of a rule so necessary.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, 16th Nov., 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council.

GENTLEMEN: The resolution giving permission to RICHARD CONKLIN to erect a recruiting tent in the City Hall Park is returned herewith without my approval.

In my judgment the Park should not be disfigured by stands not called for by objects of public benefit. If this tent is to be used to recruit for other places than this city, it should not be permitted for a moment. If intended for recruiting for this city, then it is necessary, for the office of the Committee on Volunteering, of which Mr. Supervisor BLUNT is chairman, is situated in the Park, and is the place where those designing to enter the military service, will obtain without fraud or deduction the full bounty allowed volunteers or substitutes.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The resolution giving permission to CHARLES BYERS and THOMAS MCMAHON to erect a stand on Burning-ship is returned herewith, unapproved.

There are numerous stands in this vicinity for the convenience of the public, and I am unwilling to incumber the streets and obstruct the thoroughfare by the erection thereon of any more wooden structures under the designation of "stands."

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Veteran Union Club.

This club will hold a grand celebration in commemmoration of our great national victory, at the Academy of Music, Thursday evening, Dec. 1. Several eminent speakers have accepted invitations, and distinguished operatic and musical talent has been engaged for the occasion. A patriotic committee of ladies will coöperate with the club, and the entire proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the relief of the needy families of our deceased and disabled soldiers. The following gentlemen have been invited to address the citizens on this occasion. Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Hon. H. Winter Davis, Gen. Logan, Daniel S. Dickinson, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Rev. Dr. Chapin, and others, and the following musical artists will contribute to the pleasure of the evening: Miss Kellogg, Mlle. Morensi, the Veteran Union Glee Club, and Dodworth's full band.

HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, of this city, will deliver a lecture on Botany before the association, this evening at 7:30 o'clock, at the rooms of the American Institute in the Cooper Union building. From the well-known abilities of the gentleman, an interesting lecture may be expected. Ladies are particularly invited; admission free. See advertisement in another column.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 28.

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. V. Cen.	120⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.	b3	69⅛
100	Erie R.	93⅛	100	do		69⅜
200	do	b5 93⅞	100	do	b3	69⅛
200	do	b3 93⅞	300	do	b3	69¾
1200	do	93⅞	100	do	b5	69⅝
100	do	c 94	100	do	b10	69⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R.	119	100	do		69⅝
100	do	119⅛	100	do	s10	69⅝
100	do	s 119	600	Cleve. & Pitts.		106⅜
100	do	b10 119⅛	200	do	b3	106¾
300	Ill. Cen. R.	126⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R.		102⅜
200	do	s10 126⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	s3	77⅜
200	Quick. M. Co.	86⅜	100	do		77⅜
100	do	b5 86⅜	600	do		77⅜
200	do	86⅜	300	do	b10	77⅜
200	do	b3 87	100	P., Ft. W. & C.		102⅜
100	do	b4m 90	100	Mar. Min. Co.	c	33⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Erie R.	93⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. R.		69⅜
100	do	s10 93⅜	600	do		69⅜
100	do	93⅜	100	do		69⅝
200	Reading R.	b3 136	600	Clev. & Pitts	b3	107
100	Quick. Min. Co	s30 87	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.		102⅜

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	232	200	Reading R.		137
5,000	do	232⅛	300	M. S. & N. I.		69⅞
90,800	do	232⅜	100	do	b3	69⅞
6,000	do	s3 232⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.		127⅛
10,000	do	232⅛	500	Cleve. & Tol.		108¾
300	Erie Railway	94⅛	200	Chi. & R. I. R.		103⅛
400	do	s3 94	200	do		103⅛
100	do	s10 94	200	do		103⅜
500	do	s3 94⅛	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.		76⅝
300	do	s30 94	200	do		77
200	do	94	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	s30	102
100	do	b3 94⅛	100	Wyom. V. Coal		64
300	Hud. Riv. R.	119				

Stocks, after the call, a little off. Gold, at the close of the report, 231.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GIVE CONSTITUTION WATER A FAIR TRIAL.—We mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for disease of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING, FARR'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE JAPANESE POLISH.—Ladies who keep their Balmorals bright, in keeping with the season, use this article. It is easily applied, and is a superior article. It can be obtained at all the principal shoe dealers. Principal wholesale agency No. 75 William-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

THE ONLY REMEDY.

Those who suffer from foul breath are open to the charge of carelessness. It is an offence that can be speedily abated, as a single bottle of the FRAGANT SOZODONT will unmistakably accomplish the work. No toilet table should be without it. It will preserve and keep the teeth white and the breath pure and sweet.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c., at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 786 Broadway. Established 1840. New pupils received at any time. Private instruction.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 03 | Sun sets.....4 33 | Moon rises. 5 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 43 | Gov. Island.. 8 31 | Hell Gate.. 9 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Nov. 28.

Cleared.

Steamers F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore; J. Thompson, Moore, Baltimore.

Ships Hornet, Harding, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Neptune, (Hamb.,) Collundt, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Topeka, (Br.,) Sundberg, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; R. W. Griffith, Drummond, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; John Carver, Carver, Cienfuegos, Walsh & Carver; Wavelet, (Br.,) Osborn, Pernambuco, Pendergast Bros.

Brigs Milwaukee, Brown, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Isabella, (Br.,) Hanfield, Para, H. K. Corning, Son & Co.

Schooners Statesman, Nickerson, Philadelphia, Abial Abbot; Thomas Borden, Wrightington, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Alice A. Randel, Cranmer, Port Royal; Glenwood, Bayles, Baltimore, C. H. Pierson; Telegraph, Shaw, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; R. B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Empress, (Br.,) Outhouse, Sackville, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Walter Coombs, Drinkwater, Newark, W. S. Brown & Co., Allen, (Br.,) Henrit, Port Maria, Jam., Henry de Cordova & Co.; Sals., (Br.,) Marsh, Curacoa, D. R. De Wolf.

Arrived.

Swedish steam frigate Vanadis, Capt. Melander, Plymouth, Eng., 35 ds

Steamship Atlantic, Gray, Port Royal, via Annapolis 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Charles Leary, Sullivan, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Monterey, Furber, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Rebecca Clyde, Hunter, Washington, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer John Gibson, Bowen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. J. Taylor & Co.

Steamtug Jack Jewett, ——, New-Haven, having the brig Daisy in tow.

Ship Albert Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool 37 ds., with mdse. and 53 passengers to Cornelius Grinnell. Have had 14 days calm during the passage, and, with the exception of two or three moderate gales, very light winds; made a high northern passage, and passed to the N. of the Bank of Newfoundland. Nov. 24, lat. 40, lon. 69, spoke whaling bark spartan, who kindly supplied us with a file of newspapers. Took a pilot 27th inst., 12 miles E. of Shinnecock Light, from boat George Steers, No 8.

Ship Liverpool, Chamberlain, London and Isle of Wight Oct. 26, with mdse. and 48 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Desdimbrante, (Port.) Soares, Lisbon 46 ds, with salt, cork, etc., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Clorinda, (Ital.,) Avegro, Tangarog 88 ds., with wool and rags to Holmboe & Balchen. Had very heavy weather on the passage.

Bark Neptune, (Austr.) Florio, Patras 70 ds., with fruit and wool to Holmboe & Balchen.

Bark Aurora, (Norwg.) Thronson, Norway, via Falmouth, Eng, 64 ds., with iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Charles Adams, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McDonald, Arecibo, via St. George's, Bermuda, 10 ds., with molasses to J. F. Whitney & Co. Put into Bermuda to repair sails, etc.

Brig Nathaniel Stevens, (of Boston,) Barber, Cow Bay, C. B., 21 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain. Had heavy westerly gales.

Brig Daisy, (Br.,) Durkee, New-Haven, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Was towed on by the steamtug Jack Jewett.

Schr. Lane, (of Falmouth, Jam.,) Strum, St. John, P. R., Nov. 12, with sugar to D. R. De Wolf. Had very heavy weather off Hatteras; split mainsail, lost mainboom. Sid. in co. with schr. Vicksburgh, Haskell, for New-York.

Schr. Mary D. Haskell, (of Boston,) Haskell, Sydney, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. Willie Ross, Grand Cayman 16 ds., with logwood, etc., to G. Wessels. Had heavy weather off Hatteras.

Schr. Frances Satterly, Alden, Georgetown, with coal to J. Smith & Co.

Schr. Vandalia, Cousins, Ellsworth 16 ds., with barrels and lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. R. Fowler, Oliver, Baltimore 5 ds., with corn to order.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Rearse, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Eldridge, Rondout, for Gloucester.

Schr. Thos B. Smith, Kelly, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Gen. Taylor, Jones, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Monico Burdick, Rondout, for Newport.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Natt, Shivvard, Rondout, for New London.

Schr. Eva, Northup, Providence.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. S. L. Snow, Packard, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Theodore Dean, ——, Brookhaven.

Schr. Washington, Ames, Bristol, for Newark.

Schr. Enoch Pratt, Baker, Fall River.

Schr. Napoleon, Soper, Washington 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. J. B. & F. L., Butler, Providence.

Schr. Adeline, Gilmore, Belfast, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rhode Island, Ferris, Virginia, with wood

Schr. Sally Gay, Watson, Georgetown, for Providence.

Schr. J. M. Bo[illegible], Port [illegible].

Schr. Hattie Comb[illegible], Chester, Georgetown, coal.

Schr. B. Cook, Lee, H[illegible], with wood.

Schr. Monmouth, A[illegible]nia, with wood.

Schr. Maria Jar[illegible]ington, with wood.

Schr. E. Bement, Dewser, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Catharine, Scull, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Rio Grande, Crook, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. C. A. Crook, Allen, Baltimore, with coal.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

Nov. 27—Steamers Thorn, Baltimore, Atlanta and Patapsco.

Barks J. E. Ellingwood, Daniel, Casco. Transit.

Brigs Mary Coe, Neponset, Koret, Florence, Fashion.

Schooners J. A. Woodhouse, M. Hall, Mary Jane.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov 28—Arr. steamers Commerce, Halifax; Norman, Philadelphia; barks Florence, Cronstadt; Eliza White, Inagua; brig Virginius, Chester River.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28—Arr. bark Gustave, Clellin, Liverpool. Sld. bark Lord Baltimore, (Br.,) for Rio de Janeiro.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Kate Merrill, from Georgetown, D. C., with coal, is ashore on Smith's Island, Chesapeake Bay.

Spoken, &c.

Constellation—ship, from Liverpool Oct. 21 for New-York, Nov. 15, lat. 43 29, lon. 48

Jane—Br. bark, from Boston for Nassau, Nov. 25, lat. 38 40, lon. 69.

St. Antonio—brig, from New-Orleans for Philadelphia, Nov. 20, lat. 27 49, lon 79 56.

Foreign Ports.

At St. John, P. R., Nov. 12, Br. brig Eureka, dischg.; schr J. H Burnett, do.

Arr. at Halifax, N. S., Nov. 24, brig Kate McDougall, from New-York.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND,

PETROLEUM

EXCHANGE,

NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE PETROLEUM STOCKS, at original subscription price, in the annexed Companies.

THE RATHBONE PETROLEUM COMPANY.

150,000 shares, par value $3; 30,000 shares reserved for the Company, subscription price $1, being one-third of par value, six wells now down will produce from 100 to 200 barrels daily; engines, &c., now on the ground.

OHIO OIL-MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

12,000 shares, par value $50; 6,000 shares reserved for the Company. Subscription price for 2,000 shares, reserved stock, $20. Nine wells now down, with engines, &c., &c., on the ground; confidently expect to pay 3 per cent. monthly dividends by Jan. 1.

To capitalists the above companies offer the best investments now on the market.

Prospectus and full particulars can be had at my office.

I have always on hand the BEST DIVIDEND-PAYING AND DESIRABLE STOCKS as are most sought for in this market—some paying as high as eight and ten per cent. per month.

HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD SCALES.

In general use by the United States Government.

Every scale warranted.

HOWE BOUVIER,
No. 196 Broadway New-York.

HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the Association will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Union Building. Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL will deliver a lecture on Botany. The ladies are especially invited. Admission free. B. G. FOWLER, President.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

NEW PERF

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4114. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Hood Repulsed in His Attack on Columbia.

A Small Portion of the Rebel Cavalry Cross Duck River.

Johnsonville Not Evacuated by Our Forces.

Possible Co-operation of Hood and Breckinridge.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Nothing has been heard from HOOD's army on our front since yesterday evening, the telegraph wires being down.

Hood made an assault on our works at Columbia, south of Duck River, on Saturday, and was badly repulsed.

A small portion of the rebel cavalry have succeeded in crossing Duck River.

Hood has made other developments of his plans, but thus far he has accomplished nothing further than conscripting some of his "dear friends."

There is no foundation for the rumor of the evacuation of Johnsonville, except a proper preparation for possible contingencies.

The military situation is satisfactory to the authorities.

The impression gains ground that Hood will move east, across the Chattanooga, possibly with the hope of accomplishing something by cooperating with BRECKENRIDGE.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Theory of Hood's Present Movement—Possible Attempt to Restore Rebel Railroad Communications through East Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

HOOD's movements in Tennessee seem to reveal the intention of making his way into East Tennessee. The line on which he is moving would indicate an attempt to turn Nashville on the east side and make his way to form a junction with BRECKINRIDGE. It is believed that he will then essay the capture of Knoxville, which will give him railroad communication by way of the East Tennessee and Virginia valley with Lynchburgh and Richmond. The successful issue of SHERMAN's move will have severed communication between the two main rebel armies, and Hood's present campaign seems to be directed toward securing such communication by the line mentioned. Hood's army in this case would be in position to join LEE's, should this move become advisable.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

What Roger A. Pryor says—Augusta sure to Fall.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The latest information from the South is probably that from Ex-General ROGER A. PRYOR, who was brought hither to-day as a prisoner, and lodged in the Old Capitol. He was captured last Sunday, near Petersburgh. Several gentlemen, who shortly after that occurrence were present during a conversation with him, say he admitted that SHERMAN had captured Macon and Milledgeville, and that there was little, if any, doubt from the rapid progres he was making, that he had captured Augusta; and that he would encounter nothing serious to impede his march to the seaboard; that with Augusta in his possession the southwest would be cut of from Richmond, and that no troops could be sent from LEE to reinforce Savannah. Gen. PRYOR talked freely and apparently with frankness, remarking that the South now regarded Gen. SHERMAN with more alarm than any other officer in the service of the United States, and that the press of the South would not be so communicative as heretofore regarding SHERMAN's movements. He further said it was reported that SHERMAN had liberated a number of Federal prisoners and armed them, but that this rumor needed confirmation.

Additional Rebel Accounts—Slocum's Corps Eighty-four Miles from Augusta Nov. 20.

GOV. BROWN'S PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF GEORGIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 19, 1864.

The whole people understand how imminent is the danger that threatens the State. Our cities are being burned, our fields laid waste, and our wives and children mercilessly driven from their homes by a powerful enemy. We must strike like men for freedom, or we must submit to subjugation.

Death is to be preferred to loss of liberty. All must rally to the field for the present emergency or the State is overrun.

I, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the statute of this State, *hereby order a levy en masse of the whole free white male population* residing or domiciled in this State, between sixteen and fifty-five years of age, except such as are physically unable to bear arms, which physical defect must be plain and indisputable, or they must be sent to the camp for examination, and except those engaged in the legislative or judicial departments of the Government, which are by the recent act of the Legislature declared to be exempt from compulsory service.

All others are absolutely required, and members of the Legislature and Judges are invited, to report immediately to Maj.-Gen. G. W. SMITH, at Macon, or wherever else in Georgia his camp may be, for forty days' service under arms, unless the emergency is sooner passed.

The statute declares that all persons hereby called out shall be subject after this call to all the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States, and on the failure to report shall be subject to the pains and penalties of the crime of desertion.

Volunteer organizations formed into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades or divisions, will be accepted for forty days, if they even approximate to the numbers in each organization which is required by the militia laws of this State which were in force prior to the late act.

All police companies formed in counties for home defence will report, leaving at home for the time only those over fifty years of age; and all persons having Confederate details or exemptions, who, by the late decision of the Supreme Court of this State, are held to be liable to State militia service, and bound to obey the call of the Governor.

All such refusing report will be arrested by the police force, or by any aid de-camp or other officer of this State, and carried immediately to the front. The necessary employees of railroads now actively engaged, and the necessary agents of the express company and the telegraph operators are, from the necessity for their services in their present position, excused.

All ordained ministers of religion, in charge of a church or synagogue, are also excused.

All railroad companies in this State will transport all persons applying for transportation to the front; and, in case any one refuses, its President, Superintendent, agents and employes will be immediately sent to the front.

All Aids-de-Camp and other State officers are required to be active and vigilant in the execution of the orders contained in this proclamation; and all Confederate officers are respectfully invited to aid State officers in their vicinity in sending forward all persons hereby ordered to the front.

The enemy has penetrated almost to the centre of your State. If every Georgian able to bear arms would rally around him, he could never escape.

JOSEPH E. BROWN, Governor.

SLOCUM'S CORPS.

MADISON STATION BURNED.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 20.

From a gentlemen up the Georgia road, who left Greensboro' yesterday, we learn that Madison has shared the fate of other places visited by the enemy in his present movement. The fire was set to the depot by the incursion of about one thousand cavalry, who reported the strength of their column at two corps, about sixteen thousand men. They returned to their infantry camp after setting fire to the town.

[Madison is a station on the Georgia State Railroad, one hundred and three miles west from Augusta.]

AT BUCKHEAD STATION ON THE 20TH INST.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 20.

An engine sent up the Georgia road this morning found the advance of the enemy about Buckhead; in what force was not ascertained. Considerable excitement existed up the road, and many were removing their effects.

[Buckhead is a station on the Georgia State Railroad, ninety-four miles west from Augusta.]

SLOCUM AT GREENSBORO ON THE 20TH INST.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 20.

The up train on this road yesterday did not go further than Crawfordville, sixty-five miles from Augusta, from which point an engine was sent up to Union Point, ten miles further. The engineer reports that the enemy were three miles above the latter place; in what force was not known, but believed to be but a small body of cavalry. It is rumored that the enemy crossed the Oconee below the railroad bridge. The enemy was in Greensboro on Sunday afternoon.

[Greensboro is a station on the Georgia State Railroad, eighty-four miles west from Augusta.]

SLOCUM'S INFANTRY WEST OF THE OCONEE ON THE 21ST.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov 21.

The only reliable information of the position and movements of the enemy up the Georgia road is that the bridge over the Oconee has been burned by them. Their infantry force is still on the Atlanta side of that stream. This bridge is seven miles above Greensboro. Up the river from it, fourteen miles, is the Flat Shoals crossing; and below, nine miles, is another bridge. Greensboro is eighty miles from Augusta.

HOWARD'S CORPS.

CHEMICAL WORKS AND FOUNDRY DESTROYED AT GRISWOLDVILLE.

From the Savannah News, Nov, 23.

A private dispatch, dated Gordon, half-past two o'clock, states that at that hour the *enemy were within two miles of Gordon. They had burnt the chemical works, a lumber train and a foundry at Griswoldville.* A Confederate force in sufficient numbers to meet them was at Gordon. The force of the enemy was but a raiding-party.

Since the above was in type we learn that a force of the *enemy occupied Gordon yesterday.*

OCCUPATION OF MILLEDGEVILLE.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 22.

Milledgeville is supposed to be in the hands of the enemy. *It had been entirely evacuated by our forces.* Everything of value had been brought off.

FROM AUGUSTA.

GEN. FRY'S ORDER IMPRESSING ALL CITIZENS.

HEADQUARTERS AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 19, 1864.

1. All the troops at this post will be held in readiness for service at the shortest notice.

2. All detailed men, who have neglected to attach themselves to the local troops, will do so without delay, otherwise their details will be revoked. It is the duty of all officers to report any who fail to comply with this order.

3. All citizens capable of bearing arms will at once attach themselves to local companies.

4. Citizens having serviceable horses, or saddles or bridles, are earnestly requested to turn them over to Major NORMAN SMITH for temporary military use.

5. No furloughs or leaves of absence will be granted, and all heretofore given are revoked.

6. Officers and men in the city and vicinity on leave or furlough will report for duty at these headquarters.

7. The local troops will assemble at their respective places of rendezvous for inspection by their battalion commanders, on the 20th inst., at half-past two P. M.

8. Capt. DEROSET LAMAR will act as Aid-de-Camp to the Brigadier-General Commanding, and will be obeyed accordingly.

By order of Brig.-Gen. FRY.
GEO. G. MCWHORTER, A. A. A. G.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 21, 1864.

All bar-rooms or places where spirituous or intoxicating liquors are retailed, in the City of Augusta, must be closed from this day and until further orders. This order is rendered necessary in view of the crisis that is upon us, and for the interest of the Government and the city.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of said city to be affixed, the day and date aforesaid.

ROBERT H. MAY, Mayor.

ORGANIZING ARTILLERY COMPANIES.

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 21, 1864.

Maj. J. H. ALLEN is hereby authorized to organize immediately one or more companies of artillery for the defence of the city; and will receive recruits for this purpose from any men not already assigned.

A. R. COURTNEY, Major Commanding.

PREPARING FOR A SIEGE.

OFFICE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FIELD TRANSPORTATION, SECOND DISTRICT, AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 21, 1864.

Wood wagons and wagons hauling provisions to this place, will not be interfered with, and if any such have been taken they will be at once delivered upon application to this office. NORMAN W. SMITH, Major and Chief Inspector.

EVERY MAN TO HIS POST.

From the Register, Nov. 22.

Gen. FRY issues an order this morning calling on all the men in Augusta to prepare immediately for the defence of their homes by uniting themselves with some local organization. We have no need to say a word of the importance of this call. It can no longer be doubted that an insolent foe is in the very heart of our beloved Empire State, burning, pillaging and desolating the country they pass over. Our homes are threatened with the same fate that has thrust thousands from their homes in the upper portion of the State. The enemy is coming with his hell hounds, thirsty for plunder, and the torch is red in his hands. He would leave our beautiful city a smouldering heap of blackened ruins, our firesides desolate, our women and children thrust out of house and home, our altars desecrated, and our whole country a barren waste. Georgians, can there be need of an appeal to rouse you to your duty in this trying hour? We think not. If you are not insensible to all the principles of patriotism you will rally now—rally as one man to meet the coming foe. You will not have to stand alone to oppose the coming storm. Soldiers are already arriving, others are on their way from Virginia. Shall they come and find you inactive? Nay; let every arm now grasp its weapon, and every effort be made to throw obstructions in the pathway of the foe. On you alone depends your safety. Remain inactive, and the consequence may prove fatal; do your duty, and the overthrow of the enemy is sure.

AN APATHY EXISTING IN AUGUSTA.

From the Augusta Register, Nov. 22.

It is high time that our citizens looked the stern emergency in the face and prepared themselves accordingly to ward off the danger. The worst feature prevalent in our midst is a universal apathy. A frightened multitude may reach to deeds and sentiments of heroism; but apathy is like the silence that broods over the Dead Sea. The enemy can be thrust back if we will it.

A LOCAL COMPANY REPORTED CAPTURED.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 22.

It was reported on our streets last evening that the Wheeler Dragoons, of our town, had been captured by the enemy. We are assured by the Captain of the troop that there is not the slightest foundation, so far as he knows, of such a rumor.

FROM MACON.

THE NEWSPAPERS LEAVING.

From the Macon Confederate, Nov. 20.

The *Southern Confederacy* and the *Intelligencer* have packed up and left the city. We learn that they are going eastward.

GOV. BROWN AND GEN. DICK TAYLOR AT MACON.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 22.

Gov. BROWN is at Macon. So are Gens. BEAUREGARD and DICK TAYLOR.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE ORDERED INTO THE TRENCHES, BUT ESCAPE.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 22.

Everybody about Macon is in the trenches. The members of the Legislature passing through were arrested and efforts made to put them in the ranks, but all efforts failed, and they managed to get off.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Capture of Roger A. Pryor.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The rebel Ex-General ROGER A. PRYOR, now a private soldier in the Confederate Army, was captured on Friday last by the Fifth Corps pickets of the Army of the Potomac, while attempting to exchange papers with our pickets. This was done in retaliation for the recent capture of Capt. BURRIDGE by the rebel picket under similar circumstances.

PRYOR says that Gen. LEE issued an order for the return of Capt. BURRIDGE on Saturday, and he will probably be returned as soon as Capt. BURRIDGE is sent back.

Since the capture of PRYOR, Capt. BURRIDGE has been dismissed from the army for disobeying the order forbidding the exchange of papers or holding intercourse with the enemy under any pretext whatever.

PRYOR has been brought to Washington and been committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

The information from the Army of the Potomac is up to Sunday evening. It states that the usual amount of picket firing was heard along the front, but beyond that all was quiet.

In Gen. BUTLER's Department the picket firing was heavier than usual on Sunday, and there was also considerable cannonading.

Mr. Pryor in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Ex-General and Ex-Honorable ROGER A. PRYOR, who was captured last Sunday in front of the Fifth Corps picket line, reached Washington this morning. It appears that it had been determined to capture the first rebel officer who should offer to exchange papers with the pickets, in retaliation for the capture of Capt. BURRIDGE, of one of the Massachusetts regiments, and who has since been dismissed the service for having disobeyed orders forbidding an exchange of papers or holding intercourse with the enemy under any pretext whatever.

HOW HE WAS CAPTURED.

The circumstance of PRYOR's capture was purely accidental, and happened in the following manner: Last Sunday an officer on picket duty, noticing a man prowling in front on the picket line, drew a paper from his pocket and waved it to the rebel as a sign to come forward and "exchange," not for a moment suspecting who the individual was. PRYOR seeing the officer waving the paper boldly advanced toward our lines, when the Union officer discovered that he was a rebel of rank, and instead of offering the paper for exchange, drew a pistol and presented it to ROGER's head, at the same time requesting him to surrender, which he did without resistance, but was evidently a little crest-fallen at being taken in and done for by a Yankee. PRYOR now belongs to the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, having been reduced to the ranks, it will be remembered, by court-martial, for disobedience of orders. At the time of his capture he was attached to Gen. LEE's headquarters, as LEE's chief scout.

He was brought up on the *James Brady*, and was turned over to Col. INGRAHAM to be disposed of. He is but little changed in his outward appearance, although his features are darker from exposure; but those who were accustomed to see him on the avenue in this city, and in the Hall of Representatives, would easily have recognized him from his long flowing black hair, sharp black eye, and bold and defiant look. He was dressed in a new suit of Confederate gray cloth, and wore a shawl or blanket, which he drew tightly around him, and in which he sought to hide his face as he stepped from the boat to the wharf, although after reaching the street, and before entering the carriage which conveyed him to the Provost-Marshal's office, he looked anxiously around, apparently as if to see whether he could recognize any of his old friends in the crowd that were pushing forward to get a glimpse of him. His hair almost reached his shoulders, and upon his head he wore a stiff rim black hat. He had on a pair of cavalry boots which came up to his knees, into the legs of which he had his pants stuffed.

On the way up from City Point to this city, PRYOR was provided with a state-room on the boat, and no one was allowed to enter and converse with him, as a sentinel was placed at the door, which the General kept closed, evidently being anxious to avoid the gaze of the passengers. After the boat reached the Sixth-street wharf, he remained quietly seated in his room, smoking a cigar; but when the officer who had charge of him tapped at his door, and told him to prepare to leave the boat, he stepped out into the stateroom with a long stride, remarking, in a theatrical style, as he did so: "Show the way; I am ready."

The Virginia "hidalgo" walked down Pennsylvania-avenue escorted by a Yankee guard, and preceded by three well-dressed gentlemen of color, who were accidentally promenading the avenue. The valiant PRYOR must have drawn some unpleasant comparisons between his former swaggering marches to the New Capitol, and his present enforced walk to the Old Capitol.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. JEROME.

Mr. JEROME, the well-known York banker, and an old acquaintance of PRYOR, came up on the same steamer with him from GRANT's headquarters, and made him a present of a shawl and fifty dollars, he being entirely out of funds. He told Mr. JEROME that SHERMAN was the only Federal General the rebels really feared. He thought SHERMAN would be able to reach the seacoast and capture Augusta *en route*; but was very skeptical as to his ability to take either Charleston or Savannah. PRYOR, it is understood, will be sent to Fort Lafayette.

Perfect Quiet—Humors of the Pickets—Drowning Out the Rebels—The Turkeys—Mirth and Jollification—Rebel News—Summary from the Richmond Examiner—Amusing Comments by Rebel Editors, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, WELDON ROAD VA., Friday, Nov. 25, 1864.

I have nothing new to tell to-night, except to notice the fact that our lines have continued remarkably quiet during the past twenty-four hours, so much so as to be the subject of general remark. No reason can be given for it, for no new orders have been issued, and the old ones regarding firing continue still in force. The pickets have become quite numerous. Our boys chaff the "Johnnies" about their "water works," and the rebels retort by yelling "turkeys" in reply. The recent operations of the enemy in damming up the creek on our right bids fair to redound to their serious discomfiture. Their dam was situated in a bend of the creek, where it left our lines for theirs, and afterward came back into ours. When it was discovered by our men, a new dam was built at the lower end of the land, and then a "Plum Gut" canal dug, which relieved us of the superabundant water, and so threw the onus and the flood back upon the rebels. From the fact that they cannot get rid of the aqueous element, and that we are adding each day to the height and strength of our dam, the consequences to LEE threaten to be serious. It would be comical, if, after besieging the enemy so long, we drown them out after all.

The weather has continued very fine, and the troops enjoy their out-door life with additional zest, owing to the delicious days vouchsafed to us. Bands can be heard pouring out stirring melody all day, drills and parades have been resumed, and the camps are fast emerging from the mud.

The military railroad has been extended for some two miles further to our left, which extension was necessitated by the length of our lines. The new station is named "Patrick Station." We have now Meade, Hancock, Parke, Warren, Birney, Patrick, and Cedar Level Stations. The new part of the line is a very curious one, dipping into and crossing two or three marshes, and rising abruptly over several hills. At times the trains disappear altogether in the hollows. This railroad is one of the wonders of the day, and proves conclusively that cars can be run over the rough country without much trouble. By the new extension much of our transportation has been relieved.

Talking of railroads reminds me that LEE is following Gen. GRANT's example, and is building a railroad for the accommodation of his army. The whistle of his locomotives can be heard distinctly. When I was down on the right, the day before yesterday, I could see trains occasionally, but they are cunning enough not to expose their cars much, else our artillerists would return the compliment the rebels used to bestow upon our trains, until they found that their gunners were not "good on the wing." Shooting at our fast engines proved very slow work, notwithstanding that they accidentally knocked off one of the smoke stacks.

Our Thanksgiving turkeys were very slow in coming to time. To-night it is expected that the troops will be in possession of their "gobblers." From being gobbled by the enemy, having a feast of gobblers will be a pleasant change for our brave boys. At the present writing there are more "drumsticks" in the army than are generally allowable by regulations. The mince pies that were invoiced to this army were pretty well "minced" by the time they arrived at their destination. I saw whole boxes that looked more like sausage-meat than comestible pastry. Some of the apples, on the boards being opened, were of course found to be a little "touched." In many instances turkeys, as well as apples, were "touched," but the gobblers were never seen after being handled. There is plenty of pine gum in these parts, but it is generally believed that turkeys were as difficult to remove from certain hands as the more pitchy article.

I was asked, in many instances to "pitch into" the delinquent parties, and I know of no better way than by broadly stating that it is generally reported that the sanctity of many of the packages were grossly violated *in transitu* from the boat to the different depots. From the appearance of several of the boxes I saw at one of the stations, I should judge the charge to be well founded. The boys feel gratified at the attention of their friends at home, and knowing, as they do, that it was no fault of the generous donors of the feast, that their liberal contribution was late in arriving, evince commendible patience. No doubt the turkies will eat all the better for the prolonged anticipation. To-day the apples were distributed, and I think that there was more apple-juice to-day than ever known before in this army. The boys say that the turkeys are "something like the rebels, pretty well played out." They think that the turkey conscription must have been terrific, and suggest, that their being no commutation, it deserves the favorable consideration of our next Congress. One chap said, as I rode past his camp, that he believed "that the late turkey raid in the North would result in the complete overthrow of the Turkish Empire." At all events, the Turkish devotions are in the ascendant, and the sutler loses his profit.

I have had a glimpse at the Richmond *Examiner* of yesterday, but find its news very meagre. It reports that everything remains quiet at the front at Petersburgh and Richmond, and speaks of the effects of the late rains as having rendered the roads impassable for artillery, and that no immediate movement can be made by either commander. They might change their opinion if they could see our roads. It also speaks of Yankee deserters bringing the intelligence that GRANT is stuck in the mud, but that it is thought that he is preparing to "spread his wings." If he does, the army will light in Petersburgh beyond a doubt. In confirmation of this, our boys expect to be able to have their usual theatrical amusements in the beleaguered city this Winter.

The *Examiner* reports that it can obtain nothing definite from Georgia, but copies some details from Northern papers, speaking of a column marching upon Augusta and of another proceeding in the direction of Macon. It thinks that it is probable that these columns would unite beyond Macon and proceed together for Augusta, and that both columns would destroy railroads and everything else on the line of march. It tries to throw a pleasant light upon the dismal picture by saying that "persons who have an opportunity of ascertaining the situation of affairs in Georgia are quite hopeful that Gen. SHERMAN will be brought to grief ere he reaches the coast." What a pity that such hopes should prove false.

Under the head "later," it pretends to publish private despatches confirmatory of their former statement that Macon had not yet been attacked by the enemy. Deserters tell us that it is generally believed in the rebel ranks that SHERMAN captured Macon some days ago. The *Examiner* believes that SHERMAN will meet with opposition at a point on his route that it declines to mention at present. It also states that "Augusta was all right last night," and that every moment increases its safety. The statement that "several despatches concur in declaring SHERMAN's army as being mired," is very amusing. After saying that the above items from Georgia is all it is *disposed to publish*, it goes on to make extracts from Georgia papers, which state that Gen. GARRARD has been extensively foraging in Gwinnett County, and that he "carried off large numbers of beef cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, corn, fodder, peas, potatoes and household furniture," about "six hundred and fifty loaded wagons." Of course it gasconades, and says that two or three thousand Confederates could have captured the whole expedition,—consisting of six thousand infantry and cavalry—but forgets to mention they never do such things. It tells queer stories about our men living on two crackers and a half per day, and that they eat geese with their entrails as a natural stuffing.

In another part it says that the "Yankees sent a detachment up to Canton, Cherokee County, and that they ordered the citizens to remove, and then burned the town." About two-thirds of the town was destroyed, and it was because guerrillas hanged Union citizens. The *Examiner* calls them tories.

From the valley we learn that ROSSER, as he usually does, has been driving our cavalry before him like the wind. The editor says that the chase must have presented a very lively spectacle, and that "one brigade of Confederate cavalry pursuing two divisions of Yankee cavalry, and compelling them to abandon their killed and wounded, is an event which challenges our (his) admiration." We must agree with him, should such an event ever happen. The fight occurred on the 22d, and the rebel loss was eight killed and wounded. He naively says "that the Yankee loss is not known, but it could not be very large," and that "the Yankees were driven back beyond Edinburgh."

Altogether the rebel editors have a queer time of it, trying to make cheese out of chalk, and we cannot envy them their occupation. The *Examiner* has a scorching article about SHERMAN invading Georgia, and tries, by going back to Lord CORNWALLIS and his march through the South, to prove that Gen. SHERMAN is doing the very best thing he can do to keep Georgia out of the Union, concluding as follows:

"If the people through whose towns and farms SHERMAN is passing now, remain true to themselves and to their State, then not only will Georgia never be conquered, but this audacious host of invaders will never see again the Ohio or Potomac."

Speaking of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it says:

"The aggregate public debt is given at eleven hundred and fifty millions for the first of last month, which is two or three hundred millions less than the public had expected, and only one-half the acknowledged and audited debt of the Federal Government. Our war of resistance has cost, in other words, only half the expenditure which has attended the Federal war of aggression; and the difference is doubtless represented by the peculation and knavery that have characterized the Federal administration, of which the five millions stolen by Mr. LINCOLN enters as a component part."

After that extract, I have done.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

Thanksgiving—The Turkeys—The Cavalry Corps Hospital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAVALRY CORPS HOSPITAL, NEW CITY POINT, VA., Friday, Nov. 25, 1864.

Never did a more lovely day burst upon us than yesterday, the day appointed by the President for a general Thanksgiving. Not a cloud obscured the sky. The deliciously clear and frosty air seemed to impart to everybody a renewed sense of life and vigor, and every one to be met, whether soldier or civilian, carried in his beaming face not only the evidence that this was a great national holiday, but that never had a nation more cause to be thankful to the Author of all good for the way in which it is being extricated from the most dreadful perils that ever yet threatened the existence of a people. Joy and festivity were the order of the day, and you may depend upon it that our brave fellows in the field knew how to do justice to the occasion; none the less that the good things they were enjoying were seasoned with the recollection that they were owing to the gratuitous and appreciative recollection of their friends at home.

Such an accumulation of fat turkies as came tumbling about its wharf during the day, City Point certainly never saw before since it was in existence. But they did not long remain, and as fast as they were landed were hurried off to their hungry recipients in the various portions of the army. I venture to say that many were sparing in their use of army rations that day, to allow a little extra latitude for savory turkey. Music lent its charms to the festivity, and at nightfall the whole country resounded with the strains of national airs from bands in every direction, mingled, every now and then, with such soul-subduing melodies as "Home, Sweet Home," which never reach the heart more keenly than among the brave when separated by distance and danger from all they love best.

There was no Thanksgiving dinner,—(as far as the turkey part of the business is concerned,)—in the hospital from which I date this letter; nor do I think in any of the hospitals. There was some surprise at this at first, and a little grumbling; but when the matter came to be calmly discussed it was evident the treat was only intended for the brave fellows actually at work in the field, who never taste any of those extra delicacies with which all our hospitals are regularly abundantly supplied. One thing I must record to the credit of the rebels, and that is, that they had the politeness to refrain from doing anything to disturb or mar our pleasure and digestion during the whole day and night.

Some time ago, while writing about the admirable condition of our hospitals at City Point, I mentioned with especial commendation the Cavalry Corps Hospital, under the charge of Surgeon S. B. W. MITCHELL, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who indeed organized it as far back as July, 1863, under Gen. PLEASONTON, (then Chief of Cavalry, Army of the Potomac,) and has been admirably managing it ever since. I little thought that what I then wrote of the kindness and efficiency I had noticed in the treatment of those committed to the Doctor's care, I should so soon have cause to test and gratefully acknowledge in my own person. But so it is. A sickness that denied all active exercise for the present, and threatened continuance, compelled me to seek aid here, and I am happy to say that the last few days of perfect rest, under Dr. MITCHELL's skill and unremitting attentions, have so far restored me that I hope to be free again, for active duty, in a day or two.

This place was the scene of quite an interesting event lately, and worthy of recording. It was on the occasion of the presentation of a magnificent sword and belt to Dr. MITCHELL by the hospital officials under him. The following preambles and resolutions will give the best idea of the nature of the affair.

"At a meeting of the hospital stewards, ward masters, attendants and guards of the Cavalry Corps Hospital, held on the evening of Oct. 6, 1864, the following preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, owing to the untiring labor of Major SAM. B. WYLIE MITCHELL, surgeon in charge of Cavalry Corps Hospital, who, as such, has been connected with this organization since its inception, this hospital stands now confessedly at the head of kindred institutions in the armies of the United States; and we, therefore, consider this the most fitting time to present him with a testimonial that shall evince our sense of his complete success; and

Whereas, the time of service of some of our number who have been long on duty in this camp, and who desire to join in this expression of respect and esteem, is about expiring; therefore,

Resolved, That, in token of respect to the surgeon in charge of this hospital, Major SAM. B. WYLIE MITCHELL, we present to him a suitable testimonial for his soldierly tone, impartial sense of justice and uniform kindness toward those whose duty it has been, while under his command, to care for our sick and wounded fellow-soldiers.

Resolved, That we make the presentation, not for its intrinsic value, but that its possession may ever bring to mind the just appreciation which its donors entertain of him who, since its organization, has presided over the hospital with such distinguished honor and signal ability, and under whose skilful direction we have endeavored to discharge our duty to our country and our unfortunate comrades.

Resolved, That we recognize in Surgeon MITCHELL the true type of the American officer, combining with the courtesy of the gentleman the strictness of the disciplinarian, the cool courage of the veteran soldier, and an unswerving and patriotic devotion to the cause in which we are engaged.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Maj. SAM. B. WYLIE MITCHELL, Surgeon in charge of Cavalry Corps Hospital, attested by the officers of the meeting.

(Signed) GEORGE A. SMITH, Hosp. Stew. Seventh Mich. Cav., President.

GEORGE M. WHEELER, Hosp. Stew. Eighth N. Y. Cav., Secretary.

The presentation took place at the Headquarters, the "Nelson House"—an old Virginia mansion—on a lovely moonlight evening, the procession being accompanied by the band of the Ninth Corps, and was altogether very imposing. The presentation was accompanied by a few of the most elegant remarks of the Rev. JOHN F. MILES, Acting Chaplain of Cavalry Corps Hospital, and as eloquently and feelingly replied to by the worthy recipient.

The gift is very beautiful. The blade is of Damascus steel, exquisitely chased, with an ivory hilt, on which is carved the Goddess of Liberty. A large amethyst adorns the front, and the whole is surrounded by a spread eagle. The metallic scabbard is heavily gilt, and richly ornamented with elaborate carvings, having the letters "U. S." upon it, in pearls, surrounded by a wreath of laurels and oak. The sword-belt is of black leather, with massive gilded chains attached, to which the sabre is appended. It is, in short, one of the most elegant affairs ever presented in our army.

All remains quiet in front up to the time of closing this letter; but there is no telling what any hour may bring forth. J. R. HAMILTON.

At a meeting of the regular Union Aldermanic Convention for the Eleventh District, Twentieth Ward, held Tuesday evening, Nov. 29, 1864, CORNELIUS ACKERMAN was unanimously nominated as candidate for Alderman.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Capture of a Company of Rebels in Florida.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The steamer *Magenta*, from New-Orleans on the 22d inst., has arrived here.

An expedition, commanded by Lieut.-Col. STERLING, of the Second Maine Cavalry, and organized by Gen. BAILEY, captured a company of rebels guarding Barren Bridge, Western Florida, on the 16th inst. A number of small arms were also captured.

Cotton was in fair demand at New-Orleans. Good Ordinary, $1 27, and Middling $1 35.

New molasses, $1 20 per gallon.

Rumored Rebel Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Reported Capture of New Creek and Piedmont.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The Evening Edition of the *American* publishes the following

"The city is full of rumors to-day in relation to the raid on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but up to the time of going to press we have not been able to ascertain anything definite. Among the reports are that New-Creek has been captured by the raiders, and that Piedmont is also in their hands. We only give these reports as current rumors, and cannot vouch for their correctness. New-Creek has been for some time strongly fortified, and if it has been captured, we should have learned some of the particulars by telegraph."

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The reported raid at New-Creek was a very small affair. No detention of the regular through passenger or freight trains, eastward or westward bound, occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The raiders were promptly driven from the road and no further trouble is anticipated. Arrangements have been made by the military authorities to insure the security of the entire line for commercial and government transportation.

DISPATCH FROM WHEELING.

WHEELING, West Va., Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The enemy, under Gen. PAYNE, surprised, captured and burned New-Creek, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, yesterday. They sent a force of about three hundred to Piedmont, which was stubbornly opposed by Company A, of the Sixth West Virginia Volunteers, and, after a fight of three hours, the rebels retreated on the Elk Garden road.

The damage inflicted on the railroad at Piedmont was very slight. Communication between this point and Cumberland has been reëstablished.

FURTHER DETAILS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The following are the facts, as far as they can be gathered, of the raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

About 1 o'clock, Monday afternoon, a rebel force, estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 strong, appeared in front of New-Creek Station, which was defended by a small body of troops behind earthworks. The latter were soon overcome, and either surrendered or fled.

In a short time the enemy were in full possession of the post. They blew up the earthworks and destroyed all the temporary and other buildings, excepting the residence of Col. ARMSTRONG, who is either now, or has been, in the rebel army.

The cutting of the telegraph wires gave the alarm to the railroad men at Piedmont, whereupon all the rolling stock of the company and other moveable property was sent off. Soon after, the enemy reached Piedmont and destroyed the road-houses of the company, also a large workshop, and a considerable quantity of valuable stationary machinery. So far as is known no damage was done to the railroad track or bridges.

The enemy are reported to have left, going in a southerly direction. There is reason to hope that the raiders will be overtaken by the force sent in pursuit.

From Boston.

THE CASE OF THE FLORIDA—PRINTERS ON A STRIKE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The article in the Boston *Daily Advertiser* this morning, in relation to the capture of the *Florida*, in which very strong ground is taken against the comments of the English press, and in which many English precedents are quoted to show that the ship should not be given up, is understood to be from the pen of Senator SUMNER.

The morning newspaper hands are on a strike, and the proprietors offer good pay and permanent situations to good printers who will come here and supply their places.

The Democratic City and Ward Committee have nominated THOS. C. AMORY, Jr., for Mayor of Boston.

Mrs. SARAH HUTCHINS, of Baltimore, recently convicted of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of her country, is now in Fitchburgh House of Correction, under five years' sentence.

The New-York Election.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The State Canvassers concluded their canvass of the electoral vote of the State to-day, and declared the result as follows:

HORACE GREELEY, Union, 368,486; PRESTON KING, Union, 368,726.

WILLIAM KELLY, Democrat, 361,961; WASHINGTON HUNT, Democrat, 361,986.

The vote on the State ticket has not yet been canvassed, the vote of New-York, Herkimer, and one or two other counties having not yet been received:

Messengers were dispatched this afternoon to notify the Union electors of their election.

Pennsylvania Election.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The returns of the Presidential election are incomplete, consequently the Governor cannot issue his proclamation of the result, as required by law.

The delay is occasioned by the extension of the time in making returns consequent upon the law allowing soldiers to vote, which will be remedied by the State Legislature at the ensuing session.

Municipal Celebration.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Charlestown, to-day, was the scene of great rejoicing. All the stores were closed, flags were flying, hundreds of buildings were elegantly decorated, the schools had a holiday, and there was a long procession, all in honor of the completion and opening of the water-works for supplying the city with pure water from Mystic Lake.

Arrival at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The British mail steamship *Delta* arrived here this morning, from St. Thomas the 20th and Bermuda the 26th inst.

The blockade-runner *Armstrong* arrived at Bermuda on the 15th inst.

Gen. Cadwallader.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The *Repository*, of this evening, states that Gen. CADWALLADER, now here, will assume command in place of Gen. COUCH, assigned to duty with Gen. THOMAS.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Thanksgiving Day was generally and heartily observed here. A fine rain is falling throughout the State. Arrived, ships *Norway* and *Pocahontas*, from New-York.

REBEL POLITICS.

THE RECONSTRUCTION MOVEMENT

Significant Letters from Southern Statesmen and Politicians.

Why They Desired McClellan's Election.

Their Aim to Divide and Distract the North

We compile from our southern files the following utterances of various rebel statesmen and politicians, which are of peculiar significance and interest in view of the result of the recent election:

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. STEPHENS.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., Nov. 14, 1864.

Messrs. Editors Constitutionalist, Augusta, Ga.:

DEAR SIRS: Several articles in your paper of late, some editorial and some taken from other papers, constrain me in asking you to allow me, through your columns, to put myself right before your readers upon the question of a Convention of the States, reconstruction, etc. This I cannot more effectually do, and with less labor to myself, than by submitting to their perusal the inclosed letter from me to Senator SLIDELL, of Louisiana. The letter fully explains itself. It was written as soon as I read his speech alluded to in your paper.

The elections are now over at the North, and the same reasons do not at present exist as did then for withholding from the public the views it contains; though nothing but a strong desire that I may not be misunderstood by any, at home or abroad, induces me even now to spread them before the public. All I ask of you, or my countrymen, on this as on all other questions, is in the language of Themistocles, "Strike, but hear me."

The letter to Senator SLIDELL was entirely private, and not intended at all for publication; still I have no concealments, and the public are at all times perfectly welcome to my most private views and opinions on public affairs, whenever I am satisfied that it is proper they should have them for vindication of my own conduct and motives.

Some parts of the letter relating to public matters, not pertinent to my present object, you will see marked in pencil; these you will please omit from public consideration—others similarly marked, relating exclusively to individual affairs, you will also please omit from private considerations, noting the places of omission by asterisks.

Please publish this note with the inclosed letter, and much oblige me.

Yours, most respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., Nov. 5, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just read a report of your speech at Mobile. From that report I am persuaded you are greatly mistaken as to my views upon the subject of a convention of the States, and I trust you will excuse and pardon me for this letter upon that subject. I have by no means invited such a convention by anything that I have said or written upon the subject. It is not at all a favorite idea with me as a mode of inaugurating negotiations for peace. I see many difficulties attending it. But as so respectable a body as the Chicago Convention, representing so large a portion of the enemy, had pledged themselves, if brought into power, to tender such a proposition, I did think, and do still think, that it was highly politic and wise on our part to respond favorably to that proposition, inasmuch as I saw no insuperable objections to it, with the limitations and restrictions stated in my letter. Indeed, with those limitations, I saw no objections at all, under present circumstances, to acceding to such a proposition (if it should be made) as the initiation of negotiations.

It would be the first step, and in all such cases the first step is often the most difficult. If the federal Government should propose to ours a convention of the States, I do not see why it might not be accepted, simply as an advisory body, as I suggested. I see no constitutional difficulties in the way. The treaty-making power in both Governments is ample to provide for it. The treaty-making power on both sides might agree to submit the questions at issue to the consideration of any body of men on earth, if they choose, and hear the report, without any pledge in advance to be bound by that report.

In personal quarrels such submission is often made; and, to the honor of humanity it may be said, that in most cases of this kind the result is an amicable and honorable settlement. Whether such would be the result of a convention of the States in our case, is, of course, uncertain. The probabilities, I am free to say, in my judgment, are that it would. At any rate, there is a possibility that it might. When we look at the elements of such a body, if it should be tendered on the other side and accepted on ours, and the true nature of the controversy, I am not without strong hopes that it would so result.

There is no prospect of such proposition being tendered unless McClellan should be elected. He cannot be elected without carrying a sufficient number of the States, which, if united with those of the Confederacy, would make a majority of the States. In such a convention, then, so formed, have we not strong reasons to hope and expect that a resolution could be passed denying the constitutional power of the Government under the compact of 1787 to coerce a State? *The Chicago platform virtually does this already.* Would not such a convention most probably reaffirm the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and 1799? Are there not strong reasons at least to induce us to hope and believe that they might? If even that could be done it would end the war. *It would recognize as the fundamental principle of American institutions the ultimate, absolute sovereignty of the several States. This fully covers our independence as fully as I wish ever to see it covered. I wish no other kind of re-agnition, when it comes, than that of George III. of England,* viz.: the recognition of the sovereignty and independence of each State separately and by name. Our Confederation was formed by sovereign and independent States. It was formed for the defence and maintenance of the sovereignty of each. We have unity of name and unity of action simply because the cause of each has become the cause of all. If, then, a majority of all the States should in solemn convention settle this great principle, would it not virtually settle the controversy and end the war, covering everything for which we are contending? Would not the terms of a final treaty of peace be easily adjusted after the settlement of this great principle? And are there not sufficient reasons to hope that such might be the result in case a convention should be proposed as I have stated, and accepted as a mode of inaugurating negotiations of peace, to justify our making a favorable response to the tender of it by the party at Chicago, in case they should be brought into power? To my mind it seems clear that they are.

You will also allow me to say, *that I look upon the election of McClellan as a matter of vast importance to us in every possible view of the case, and hence I thought it judicious, patriotic and wise to do everything that could be properly done to aid his election. Whatever may be his individual opinions, he is the candidate of the State Rights party at the North, in opposition to the Centralists and Consolidationists, whose hobby now is abolitionism. I have thought from the beginning that our true policy was to build up and strengthen such a party at the North, by all means in our power. Not only upon the wise maxim of Philip of Macedon, to divide the enemy as a question of policy merely, but from a higher and much nobler motive.* Not only an early peace, but our future safety, security and happiness required it. The people of the North are obliged to be our neighbors. It matters not how this war may terminate, they are alongside of us, and must, with the generations after them, there remain forever. It is of the utmost importance to us and our posterity that they should be good neighbors, whatever be the relations existing between them and us. To be good neighbors they must have a good government. It is almost as vital to us that they have a good government, as that we have such ourselves. It is much better to govern, if it can be done, by ideas than the sword. *If this war shall result in the establishment, permanently, of the fundamental principle lying at the foundation of American constitutional liberty, that is, the absolute, ultimate sovereignty of the States, it will more than compensate for all its sacrifices of blood and treasure, great as these have been or may be.* It will secure peace on the continent for ages to come. We, therefore, have a great interest in fostering, cherishing and building up and raising to power at the North any party favoring these principles. *If the proper line of policy had been pursued by our authorities toward that element of popular sentiment at the North from the beginning, I believe the State Rights party there would have been triumphant at the approaching election. I believe an out and out State Rights man might and would have been nominated at Chicago, and elected. But the policy of our authorities seems to me, as far as I can judge of it, to have been directed with a view to weaken, cripple and annihilate that party.*

So far from acting even upon the policy of dividing the enemy, their object seems to have been to unite and strengthen them. I do, moreover, verily believe, that if President Davis, even after McClellan's nomination, had made a favorable response to the Chicago resolution looking to a convention of the States, as a mode of inaugurating negotiations of peace, that it would greatly have aided his election. It might have secured it.

All that he need have said in some public manner was, that if such a proposition should be tendered by the Federal Government, he would accede to it, with some such limitations and restrictions as stated by me in the letter before alluded to. The idea that this could not be constitutionally done is strange to me. In the most objectionable view of the subject, delegates, one or more from each State, would be but commissioners or plenipotentiaries from each Government respectively, to initiate negotiations, &c. Their acts would be subject to the approval or disapproval of their Governments respectively. Why commissioners could not be appointed in this way, as well as any other, without any violation of the Constitution, I do not see. The treaty-making power in both Governments is ample for this purpose. At least it seems so to me. Indeed, as I have said before, it seems to me that it is ample on both sides to submit the questions in issue to the consideration merely of any body on earth. But enough of this * * * * * * *

I know there are many persons among us, whose opinions are entitled to high consideration, who do not agree with me on the question of MCCLELLAN's election. They prefer LINCOLN to MCCLELLAN. *Perhaps the President belongs to that class. Judging from his acts, I should think that he did. Those of the class to whom I refer, with whom I have met, think that if what they term a conservative man should be elected, or any on the Chicago platform even, that such terms for a restoration of the Union would be offered as our people would accept. The ghost of the Union haunts them.* The spectre of reconstruction rears its ghastly head at every corner to their imagination. Their apprehensions, I doubt not, are sincere. But I entertain none such myself. I am no believer in ghosts of any kind. The old Union and the old Constitution are both dead—dead forever, except in so far as the Constitution has been preserved by us. There is for the Union as it was, no resurrection by any power short of that which brought LAZARUS from the tomb. There may be, and doubtless are, many at the North and some at the South who look forward to the restoration of the Union and the Constitution as it was; but such ideas are as vain and illusory as the dreamy imagining of the Indian warrior who in death clings to his weapons, in fond expectation that he will have use for them beyond the grave in other lands and new hunting grounds. These fears of voluntary reconstruction are but chimeras of the brain.

No one need entertain any such from McClellan's election. But on the contrary, I think that peace and peace upon the basis of a separation of the States and our independence, would be the almost certain ultimate result, if our authorities should act wisely, in the event of his election. My reasons for this opinion are briefly these: A proposition for an armistice and a convention of the States might be expected from him soon after his induction into office. This on our side being acceded to, as it ought to be, some time would elapse before the conferees could meet. The passions of the day on both sides would considerably subside in the interim. The convention might adopt such a resolution as I have stated. Looking to its probable composition, as before stated, there is strong probability that it would.

That, as before stated, would end the matter, and to our entire satisfaction. But take the worst supposable view of it. *Suppose that they should wrangle, do nothing and adjourn, and that no other mode of settlement by negotiation should be proposed. How would matters then stand? McClellan would doubtless, as his letter of acceptance indicates he would do, renew the war for the restoration of the Union and the old Constitution, with all its guarantees. The moment he should do this, the whole abolition element of the North, now the life and soul of the war, would turn against it. The old Union, with the old Constitution, is just what they do not want.* They have always regarded it as no better than "a league with Satan and covenant with hell." The right arm of the war spirit of the North will be paralyzed the moment the war is put upon that footing. Besides this, *at least two-thirds* of MCCLELLAN's own party manfully hold and proclaim the doctrine that there is no power in the General Government constitutionally to coerce a State. These two elements would constitute an overwhelming majority at the North decidedly against the further prosecution of the war. Meanwhile financial embarrassments would be doing their work. *The war would inevitably fail in consequence.* When all efforts to persuade our people to go back into the Union voluntarily failed, as they would, if our authorities shall so act as to secure the hearts and affections of the people as they ought, then MCCLELLAN would *ultimately* be compelled to give up the restoration of the Union as a forlorn hope. Peace would come slowly but surely upon our own terms and without any more fighting. But this is not all. Other causes would operate to the same result, which, of themselves, even without considering those above stated, would effect the same thing. The moment MCCLELLAN should renew the war with the avowed object of restoring the Union with the old Constitution and all its guarantees, that moment, or as soon as possible, our recognition abroad would come. The silent sympathy of England, France and other European powers, at present with LINCOLN, arises entirely from their *mania* upon the subject of negro slavery. * * * * * *

LINCOLN had either to witness our recognition abroad, the moral power of which alone he saw would break down the war, or to make it an emancipation war. He chose the latter alternative, and the more readily because it chimed in so accordantly with the feelings and views of his own party. This, in my opinion, is the plain English of this whole matter; and just as soon as MCCLELLAN should renew the war with a view to restore the Union, the old Constitution with slavery, &c., would England, France, and other European powers throw all the moral power and influence of their recognition on our side. I am not certain that they would not go further, rather than see the Union thus restored, if it should become necessary. But it would not become necessary. The other causes alluded to would completely effect our deliverance without any material aid from them.

So in any and every view I can take of the subject, I regard the election of MCCLELLAN and the success of the State Rights party at the North, whose nominee he is, of the utmost importance to us. With these views you readily perceive how I regarded the action of the Chicago Convention as "a ray of light, the first ray of *real* light I had seen from the North since this war began." You can also from these views more correctly appreciate my motives for giving what I considered a favorable response to that action. I bespeak your careful attention to the language of that response.

From the report of your speech, I am led to infer that you entertained the opinion that I was favoring and *inviting* a convention of States in some outside way, and not through the organized channels of the two Governments. No such idea was in my mind, and never can be, until I am prepared for another revolution, if secession be a revolution. For the States could not go into such a convention as you seem, from the report of your speech, to think I favored, without first seceding from their present alliances.

This, to my mind, is as clear as it is to yours. * *

Of course what I said had to be brief, covering only general points. I could not go into a full explanation of my reason for what I said, because that would have done damage instead of good to the cause which I wished to aid.

I know many of our people think that any allusion to peace on our side, or any public expression of a desire for peace, or the offer of terms upon which we ought to be willing to make peace, is injurious to our cause; that it has a bad effect upon our armies and encourages the enemy to fight on under the belief that such declarations indicate a disposition to yield on our part. Some go so far as to maintain that we cannot, consistently with our purpose to secure independence at all hazards, entertain even any propositions for negotiations, unless they lie *based* upon our independence, or unless this be premised and granted in the offer. I concur in none of this reasoning. Nothing would give us more strength at home or abroad, with our armies and the world, than to keep constantly before the public what we are fighting for and the terms upon which the contest forced upon us may be ended. The right is with us. The right always has of itself great moral power if properly used and wielded. This depends upon what may be styled diplomacy. Diplomacy does not necessarily involve interchange of views or intercourse between parties. It should not be forgotten in war, even though the enemy should refuse to receive any communication. The result of most wars depends so much upon diplomatic skill in its proper sense, as it does upon arms. The real statesman knows when and how to use the pen, as well as the sword. The constant proclamation to the world of what we are fighting for, can never weaken our cause while those who are periling their lives in that cause—especially if all our acts toward them and all others show that our professions are true; nor is there the slightest inconsistency, in my opinion, between the most fixed determination, on our part, to end the war upon terms of independence, and, at the same time, entertaining, hearing and accepting offers to negotiate upon any other basis whatever. The doors to treat, to negotiate, to confer, to reason, should always be kept open. Those who have the right on their side should never shun or avoid reason. They should never decline an encounter on that arena. I have been led to these remarks more with a view to self-vindication than to the expression or utterance of any unrecognized truths.

* * * * * * *

Upon the subject of reconstruction I stand now just just where I did in October, 1861. Then I wrote to a gentleman in answer to a letter from him, stating that I was charged with such sentiments, and desiring me to make a public denial of it. I told him, in reply, that I looked upon such a charge as that as an imputation upon my intelligence and integrity. The issue of this war, in my judgment, was subjugation or independence. I so understood it when the State of Georgia seceded, and it was with a full consciousness of this fact, with all its responsibilities, sacrifices and perils, that I pledged myself then and there to stand by her and her fortunes, whatever they might be, in the course she has adopted. As for making any public denial of such a charge, I feel too much self-respect to do it. * * * * * * *

Yours truly,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Hon. THOMAS J. SEMMES, Confederate States Senate, Richmond, Va.

VIEWS OF REV. HON. H. W. HILLIARD.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* publishes a long letter from Rev. Hon. H. W. HILLIARD, who has just been admitted to practice law in that city. He says:

"How shall this quarrel be settled? Never by arms. The North can never conquer the South. Our country may be overrun, our great cities may be occupied by hostile troops, our fields may be desolated, our property may be destroyed, whole districts of country may be brought to the condition of the Carnatic, after the fell swoop of HYDER-ALI upon its plains, when, in the glowing language of BURKE, the British armies traversing the once fertile plains for hundreds of miles in all directions, did not, through the whole line of their march, 'see one man, not one woman, not one child, not one four-footed beast of any description whatever; one dead uniform silence reigned over the whole region;' still the South would not yield. She plants herself in the moral Thermopylæ of the world. Ruined she may be, but she cannot be conquered. She may not be able to secure immunity from invasion, from wrong, and from outrage, but the spirit of her people will never yield the contested field.

A complete triumph can never be achieved by either of the contending parties. Yet at the North and at South there are those who ignore every mode of settlement but the stern unreasoning arbitrament of arms.

Unfortunately we have suffered ourselves to be persuaded that LINCOLN is the North. We have accepted Mr. SEWARD's theory of the contest as true. We have ignored the great body of true men who condemn the Administration at Washington with an emphasis as profound as that which we utter against it. We have not responded generally to their overtures; nor seconded with heartiness their efforts to bring about a good understanding between the belligerent States, now rent, bleeding, and shaken with all the terrible engines of relentless war.

LINCOLN is not the North. * * * The great object which the South seeks to accomplish should be kept distinctly in view. That object is to establish the right of each State to decide independently its own political system, and to determine for itself the relations which it will hold with other States. In other words, to vindicate the sovereignty of the States.

You will observe that this statement of the object which the South proposes in maintaining the great contest in which she is now engaged, frees us from every complication. It defines our position in lines of light, and eliminates the real issue from every inferior or incidental question.

Our honor is to be vindicated by maintaining the contest until the assumption of the Washington Administration of the right to compel the States to yield obedience to their government is abandoned. The North must see that the war cannot accomplish the ends for which it was undertaken. All christendom condemns it. It is a gre[illegible]rime. It is a stupendous anachronism thrust into the midst of the splendors of the nineteenth century. It obscures the guiding stars of Heaven, with its smoke foul as vapors from Stygian deeps. It drives back the shadow upon the world's broad dial many degrees. It throws a portentous eclipse over all the glory of this Continent. Nothing hinders a complete adjustment of all the subjects of dispute with the North, but the war. The patriotic body of resolute men lately assembled at Chicago saw this plainly. The convention denounced the war. An armistice is proposed. A convention of all the States is invited. Their counsels seem to me to be eminently wise. A protracted war will ruin both the North and the South. It will involve both in irretrievable bankruptcy. It will trample beneath the hoofs of its steeds every vestige of liberty. It will construct a colossal despotism upon this continent, set apart for the exhibition of the highest civilization of which the human race is capable. Ichabod may be inscribed on the prostrate monuments of the Republic.

It seems to me plain that we should accept the forum indicated by the Chicago Convention, as the appropriate one for the settlement of our troubles. The very proposal to refer the great quarrel to the arbitrament of a convention, composed of delegates from all the States, is the most emphatic recognition of sovereignty of the States. They would assemble as sovereigns. They would discuss the grounds of difference between them as sovereigns. They would adjust their political relations independently. Closing their deliberations, they would refer the measures they had matured to the people of the several States for final action.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

THE FEELING IN THE COUNTRY.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Nov. 19.

Annexed is an extract from a letter dated Madison, Ga., Nov. 7:

"If Gov. BROWN tells the truth in his message, we live under a worse tyranny than was possible in the old Union.

If, by the blessings of Providence, you can once get on the track, and the train started for peace, all the powers in Richmond or Washington cannot stop or throw it off. Show us how to negotiate; point out some leader. Let him be open, frank and fearless, and the people will follow as sure as the sun shines. Let him be a man who can inspire confidence and equal to the task of stopping the madness of these days!"

THE FEELING IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, Nov. 10.

A subscriber of the *Chronicle & Sentinel*, in a letter speaking of the feeling of the people in that section of the Confederacy, remarks thus:

"We like your position on the subject of a Convention of States for the purpose of settling the unfortunate difficulties in which we are now engaged. The people here are unmistakably in favor of some movement of a diplomatic kind to bring about a peace. They have no hope that President DAVIS and LINCOLN will ever settle it themselves. The people must take the matter in hand, or one or both of the present incumbents in power must pass away from official control before a peace can be effected. Stand up to the fight while we do fight, but speak boldly in favor of whatever course of policy seemeth right, regardless of executive favor or anything else. The people, in my opinion, will be with you. Encourage the peace party at the North. If we ever have peace on honorable terms it will come through their efforts."

AN ADDRESS ON PEACE BY REV. DR. TUCKER.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Rev. Dr. H. H. TUCKER delivered an address on peace, at the Representatives Hall, last night. He proposes that Georgia open negotiations for peace, by issuing an address to the people of the separate States North, and that ambassadors be sent to address the people, and argue the matter with them. His address is in the shape of a letter from Georgia to the State of New-York, in which he reviews the questions at issue, and endeavors to convince New-York that if she succeeds in conquering us it will be by our extermination, which will destroy civil liberty, and reduce the whole country to a despotism. He invites New-York as a sovereign state to interpose between the belligerents, and aid in securing negotiations for peace. To this end he would have a convention of ambassadors—which he assumes that both Governments may be induced to sanction—from each State where some honorable arbitration might be attained. The leading features of his plan are similar to that recommended by the Governor, and embodied by the resolutions now before the House.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 29, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	145	400	N. Y. Cen. R.	120⅞
1,000	do	s10 143	200	do	s10 120⅞
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	113	100	do	120¾
30,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	112⅜	100	do	bnwk 120
50,000	do	112¾	600	Erie Railway	93⅞
1,000	do	112⅞	350	do	94
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	107	100	do	b10 94
1,000	do	106⅜	100	do	b60 94
45,000	do	106⅞	100	do	s30 93⅝
15,000	do	106¾	400	Hudson R. R.	119
5,000	do new iss.	106⅜	500	do	s30 118⅜
10,000	do new iss.	106¼	100	Reading R.	136⅞
35,000	do new iss.	106	100	do	b30 136⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, '74...C.		100	do	b10 136⅝
	Indorsed.	100	300	do	136⅜
800	U. S. 10-40s..O.	99	300	do	136⅞
5,000	do	98¾	500	do	s30 136
10,000	do	98	100	Mich. Cen. R.	126
12,500	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Apr. & Oct.	116⅜	200	do	s30 125⅜
10,000	do	s10 116¾	200	M. S. & N. I.	70
5,000	do	116⅞	500	do	70¾
58,600	U. S. 6s, 1yr. Cer.	97⅜	200	do	70⅝
6,000	Va. State 6s	50	100	do	b60 70⅝
2,000	N. Car. 6s	60	100	M. S. & N. I. G.	143⅜
35,000	O. & M. Cer.	36⅜	100	do	145¼
1,000	O. & M. Pr. Cer.	90	25	Ill. Cen. R.	128
1,000	Erie 4th M.	111	850	do	127⅜
3,000	Hud. R. 2d M.	118	100	do	127¼
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	117	100	do	128
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	102	100	do	s60 128⅜
12,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	86	200	Cle. & Pitts.	103⅝
10,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d M. Preferred	85	200	do	s30 103⅞
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	111	200	do	107⅜
71,000	do	110¾	700	Chi. & N. W.	43⅝
10,000	Mar. 1st M. B.	94⅜	100	do	b30 43⅝
3,000	Am. Gold	232¾	600	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	71⅝
15,000	do	232½	300	do	s10 71⅝
20	Mer. Ex. Bank	98⅜	100	do	b30 71⅝
5	Metropolitan Bank	115	300	Olev. & Tol.	109⅜
7	Shoe & Leath. B'k.	100	900	Chi. & R. I. R.	104⅜
30	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	105	100	do	s10 105⅞
100	Canton Co.	32	200	do	104⅜
10	do	30	100	do	s10 104
800	Amer. Coal Co.	79	200	do	104
400	do	80	100	To. & Wab. R.	53⅜
40	Penn. Coal Co.	197	100	P., Ft. W. & O.	103
10	do	195	200	do	s10 103
100	Quick. M. Co.	87	200	do	s30 103⅛
400	do	86¾	100	do	s10 103⅜
100	Mariposa M. Co.	32¾	100	do	103⅝
100	do	s30 33⅛	100	do	s10 103⅛
100	Nic. Transit	5	100	Chi. & Alt.	89⅜
100	do	4¾	100	Chi. & Alt. R. Pr.	92
1500	Gunnell Gold	2¾	50	Smith Farm. Gold.	10

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	112¾	200	Erie R.	94
12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	107	200	do	s60 93⅞
16,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	106⅜	300	do	93⅞
45,000	do	106¾	100	do	s10 93⅞
150,000	do new is.	106¾	500	do	93⅝
500	do new iss.	107	200	Hud. Riv. R.	118⅝
14,000	U. S. 10-40s...C.	98⅜	700	Reading R.	136
3,000	do	98⅜	200	do	b10 136
1,500	do	99	200	do	s10 135⅝
20,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, April & Oct.	116	100	Ch. & R. I. R.	102⅜
37,800	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	300	do	102¾
40,000	O. & M. Cer.	36⅜	200	M. S. & N. I.	70¾
20,000	Amer. Gold	232⅜	100	do	70¾
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	44⅜	300	do	70⅞
100	Quick. Min.	86⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	s10 127
700	do	b10 87	100	Olev. & Pitts.	107⅞
200	do	33⅜	100	do	108
100	Mariposa Min.	129	100	do	s30 107⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 119⅜	1800	P., Ft. W. & C.	103⅜
100	do	119¾	100	do	103¾
200	Chi. & N. W.	s15 42	100	do	s30 103⅜
100	C. & N. W. Pr.	b30 78	100	do	103⅜
100	Mil. & P. Du C.	86	800	do	104

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$16,000	O. & M. Cer.	36⅛	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	104⅛
1000	Erie R.	94⅜	200	Chic. & N. W.	43⅜
600	do	s3 94⅜	100	do	s10 43⅜
700	do	b10 94⅜	100	do	43⅜
200	do	b3 94⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	x-d 78
700	M. S. & N. I.	b8 70⅜	100	do	b3 78
800	do	b3 70⅜	50	do	78⅛
200	do	b3 70⅞	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	103⅝
200	Ill. Cen. R.	128	300	do	103⅝
500	Cleve. & Pitts.	103	200	do	s10 103⅝
480	do	b5 105	100	do	s10 103⅜
100	Quick M. Co.	87	100	do	b4 103⅜
100	do	b10 87	100	Mar. Min. Co.	24

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

700	Erie R.	93¾	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	x-d 77
1100	do	93⅞	100	do	b10 77¼
300	Hud. Riv. R.	s3 118	100	do	b3 77
600	M. S. & N. I. R.	70	600	do	b10 77
700	do	69¾	300	do	76⅝
200	do	b10 70	300	do	s10 76⅞
100	do	b3 69⅞	100	do	s3 76⅞
100	do	s3 69⅜	100	do	b5 77
200	do	69⅞	200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	103¾
100	Ill. Cen. R.	128⅛	100	do	s3 103¾
100	Chi. & R. I.	103	100	do	103¾
700	do	102¾	200	do	103¾
200	Chi. & N. W.	41⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol.	109¼

TUESDAY, Nov. 29—P. M.

There was another large business at the Stock Exchange and on Wall-street to-day in the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States. The 6 ₱ cents of 1881 were firmest, selling at 112½@112¾ ₱ cent., including the 1st of January coupon. The business in 5-20's was best in their old issue, the favorite for the European markets. The new issue was ¼@1 ₱ cent. lower than the extreme sales of Monday. The 6 ₱ cents of 1867 sold as high as 145 ₱ cent., on the confident assurance that the principal will be paid off three years hence (December, 1867,) in Gold.

The Gold Room was further advanced this morning on the adverse rumor of yesterday, that Gen. THOMAS had retreated before the rebel forces in Middle Tennessee. The figures were stimulated to 236 ₱ cent., but before 2 o'clock the bidding was down to 232½ ₱ cent.—the price of last night—on another and different telegraphic rumor, that HOOD's advance had been repulsed by THOMAS.

The Railway Market at the Stock Exchange was generally stronger than yesterday, the firmest demand being on some of the Western Railroads, and Erie and Reading among the Eastern lines. The business, however, was not very large, and the market not so well supplied by outside orders as to indicate a very strong upward movement for the present. The Miscellaneous Shares were steady.

At the Second Board this afternoon the Government Stocks were firm, and the 1881s and 5-20s in brisk demand. The old 7-30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds were done at 116 ₱ cent., which rate closely approximates the current price of the 1881 Stock, into which they are convertible. The sharp *legal* speculation to force these Notes as Gold upon the Custom-house is understood to make but slow progress.

At the close of dealings the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday afternoon. The Railway Market left off steady. Gold at 3 o'clock about 234 ₱ cent.:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	112½	112⅝	Pittsburgh	107	107¾
U. S. 5-20's	107	106¾	Northwest	42	41⅜
T. Certificates	97⅛	97⅜	N. West Pref.	77½	76⅝
N. Y. Central	120¼	120	Rock Island	103¾	103
Erie	93½	93¾	Fort Wayne	102¾	104
Hudson	119	119¼	Cum'land Coal,	44¼	44½
Reading	135½	136	Quicksilver	87¼	88⅜
Mich. Southern	69¾	69¾	Mariposa	33	33¼
Illinois Cen	127¼	127	Ohio & M. Certs	36	36⅜

Exchange on London for the Cunard steamer to-morrow is in fair request at 109¼@108¾ for Gold, and on Paris f5.10@f5.12½ for short sight, in Gold. There is a fair business doing. Most of the settlements are now made in Gold, so far as Bankers' Exchange is employed. Mercantile and transient Bank Bills are sometimes bought and sold at Currency rates, corresponding, as near as may be, with the price of Gold at the moment. The market for Money to-day is very easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. at call.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110	Pacific	150
Manhattan	135	Chatham	110
Mercnants'	110	Bk. of the Republic	100
Mechanics'	110	Bank of N. Amer	105½
Union	130	Hanover	104
America	132	Metropolitan	119
City	150	Nassau	100
Phœnix	114	Shoe and Leather	100
Fulton	110	Central National	160½
Greenwich	130	Corn Exchange	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	113	Fourth National	94
Mech'cs' & Traders'	106	Continental	99½
Merchants' Exchange	98	St. Nicholas	198
Leather Manufact'rs	143	Marine	100
State of New-York	110¾	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	114	N. Y. County	165
Mercantile	100	Imp. and Traders'	165
American Exchange	118½	Park	139

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	107
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	96
Erie 2ds, '64	104	Ban. & St. Co. Count.	70
Erie 2ds, '79	118	Del. L. & W. 1sts	115
Erie 3ds, '83	116	Del. L. & W. 2ds	99¾
Erie 4ths, '80	111	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. '77	110½	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	80
Hud. R., 1sts '69	107	Clev & Tol. S. F.	105
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F. '85	118	New I. C. 1sts	114
Hud. R. 3ds '75	116	New I. C. 2ds	103
Harlem, S. F.	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	110
Mich. Cen. New 1sts	125	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102¾
Chi., B. & Quincy 1sts	120	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 3ds	93
N. L. G. Line	105	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	89
Illinois Cen	117	Miss. & Mo. L. G	52
Alton & T. H. 1sts	102	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	85	Chi. & Alt. Income	84
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	75	Alt. & G. W	90

Mr. GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place, will pay on presentation the December coupon on the Bonds of the Pittsburgh Railroad and Coal Company.

The Circuit Court in Chicago, Judge WILLIAMS presiding, in a suit brought in the interest of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, to test the charter of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, we learn, have decided in favor of the latter company upon every point in the case.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total Receipts, $874,456 12; including for Customs, $142,000; Payments, $1,877,338 47; on account Loans, $347,500. Balance, $28,740,352 37.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods were to the value of $1,880,303 against $3,251,634 the same week last year.

Sales of Real Estate, Nov. 29th,

BY WM. KENNELLY.

House and lot No. 134 Reade-street, (lease.)	$2,500
House and lot No. 136 Reade-street, (lease.)	2,300
Lot southeast cor. 70-street and 9th-avenue	2,725
Three lots adjoining on 9th-avenue	5,625
Four lots on 70th-street, 100 feet east 9th-avenue	6,450

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,

Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York.

Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.

E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

N

3

of concurring to build sewer in Oak-street, from James to Oliver-street.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of paying bill of William Crawford, for work done on the houses of Engine Companies (numbers Twenty-nine and Thirty,
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging, &c., Sixth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street.
Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

The Pre-ident now took the chair.
Resolution from the Board of Councilman permitting George Kimmon to erect a recruiting tent in the Park.
Which was concurred in.
Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer with the necessary basins and culverts be built in Greenwich-street, from Laight to Hubert-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—8.
Negative—Aldermen Shannon, Fox, Ottiwell—3.
Resolution (by Board of Councilmen) that West-street, from Hoboken to Vestry street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense of paving outside of the railroad track, and the city the remaining half; the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Acquedmot Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.
Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Councilmen with resolution that the Comptroller of the City of New-York be directed to issue, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the construction, regulation, maintenance and government of the Central Park, in the City of New-York, and to provide additional means therefor," passed March nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the amount of two hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars, ($234,000,) to pay the balance of the stock of the "Central Park Improvement Fund" created by an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, approved on the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and authorized by said act.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—12.
Resolution, that receiving basin and culvert be built at the northeast corner of Watts and West streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—12.
Resolution, that Hoboken street, from West to Washington streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the cost and the city the remaining half, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—12.
Resolution that a receiving basin be built on the southeast corner of Watts and West streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—12.
Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the excavation of a cellar and area under and around the south wing of the Rotunda, in the Park.
Which was recommitted to the Committee.
Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding the inner portion of Pier Number Forty-three, North River.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—12.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution to build a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots on the block bounded by the Seventh and Eighth avenues, One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—12.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, from the sewer in Sixth-avenue at Fifty-third-street, to or near to the sewer now built between Fifth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.
Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that One hundred and Ninth-street, between Second and ThirdAvenues, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the side walks flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—12.
Resolution that a receiving basin be built on the southeast corner of Watts and West streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—12.
Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that One hundred and Ninth-street, between Second and ThirdAvenues, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the side walks flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—11.

MOTION.

Alderman Masterson moved to discharge the Committee on Finance Department from the further consideration of a resolution to procure a new hand engine for Company No. 27.
Which was carried.
The paper was then laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved that permission be given to Michael Welsh to erect a tent in the Park for the purpose of recruiting, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Alderman Hardy moved to amend by adding—Provided, that all men recruited by him shall be credited to the City and County of New-York.
Which was carried.
And the resolution as amended was then adopted.
Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to place two gas lamps in front of the Armory of the Ninety-third Regiment, New-York National Guard Number ninety East Thirteenth-street.
Which was concurred in.
Preamble, reciting that great and just complaint exist among the residents on the western side of the city, that no adequate market accommodations are provided between Canal-street and the upper portion of the island, and that the establishment of convenient and well-regulated markets cannot fail to secure to consumers a great and important saving in the purchase of the necessaries of life, and materially contribute to the advantage and comfort of a large class of society now embarrassed by the high price of provisions and the remote location of public markets; with resolution, that the owners of real estate on the Hudson River, between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets, be requested to send to the Clerk of the Common Council on or before the first day of December next, maps and descriptions of lands they may desire to sell for market purposes, and the prices thereof.
Referred to Committee on Public Markets.
Petition of property-owners on the line of One Hundred and seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues to lay Croton mains, with resolution that Croton mains be laid in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, forthwith.
Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.
Resolution, that permission be given to Frederick Kern and to keep a stand on the sidewalk in front of number fourteen South-street—the consent of the proprietor of the premises having been obtained—this permission being during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, commencing at Eighth-avenue and connecting with the sewer in Manhattan-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.
Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement with a resolution that Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay the whole expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.
Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Dr. Gab. Wolff for the sum of sixty dollars, the same being for medical services performed at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, and charge the same to account of contingencies.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
Resolution that the property owners in One hundred and twenty third street between the Third and Fourth avenues, have permission to regulate, grade, and set the curb and gutter stones, and flag a space four feet wide through the same, the same to be done at their own expense
Which was concurred in.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Joint Special Committee on Parade Ground presented a report as going Hamilton-square for the uses of the military of City.
Which was adopted by the following vote
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell—10.
Negative—Aldermen McKnight, Long—2.
On motion of Alderman Ottiwell, the Board adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Thursday, the first day of December, at one o'clock P. M.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS
AT LESS THAN
[illegible] PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY,
Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.
A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

THIS MORNING,
R. H. MACY
WILL OPEN
THE MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
HOLIDAY GOODS
EVER EXHIBITED IN THE CITY.
TO MAKE ROOM,
WHICH WE MUST HAVE.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT.
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
ALL OUR HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
HOSIERY, &c.
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.
Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate presents, especially for the approaching HOLIDAYS,
for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, antiquarians, virtuoso and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT (858) BROADWAY.
Just opened, unique French fans at every price: Chinese ditto; Indian Bird fans; Shaker fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.
A Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st., New-York.

DAMASK CLOTHS
of the newest designs, from two to six yards long, with
NAPKINS
to match.
"AT RETAIL" FOR LOW PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CLOAKS, DECIDEDLY NEW, ALSO OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS—MISSES AND CHILDREN'S EMPRESS SUITS—LADIES' BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS—No. 1,142 BROADWAY, CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY experienced domestics, Protestants and others, as cooks and laundresses, efficient nurses, capable of taking entire charge of young infants, experienced waitresses and housemaids; references by special permission as to the first families in Brooklyn. MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., (A. A. Low's building,) opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST GERman woman, who has lived in first-class families, as professed cook; understands French and American styles; would take a place as housekeeper. Apply at No. 142 Forsyth-st., in the rear, second door, up stairs, at Mrs. Kaufmann's.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND COMpetent Protestant girl, a situation as good cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging; the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 109 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON OF reliability, as nurse, or to wait on a delicate lady; can do fine sewing, embroidery, braiding, and instruct children; no objection to travel; best of city reference as to capabilities. Can be seen at No. 117 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDing a good place for a faithful, honest, and trustworthy girl as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; she can recommend her for her neat sewing and kindness to children. Apply at No. 757 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A highly respectable woman; is a first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; sends up her dinners in the first style; can be recommended by the first families of the city. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-class baker; no objection to the country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; best city references. Call for two days, at No. 104 7th-st., corner Avenue B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation to do general housework in a private family; no objection to the country; has reference. Call for two days at No. 89 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged lady, of considerable experience, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, boarding-house, or as matron of some public institution. Apply at No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 3, third floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; understands English and American cookery; no objection to assist with the washing; good city reference. Can be seen at No. 238 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to go out by the week or the day as seamstress and dressmaker. Can be seen for two days at second cottage in Church-st., between Hamilton av, and Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would go housework for a small family; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 484 Canal-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing, either by the month or dozen, or would go out by the day; is a thorough laundress, and can give first-class city reference. For particulars, call at No. 176 East 17th-st., in the grocery store

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRL, a situation to go traveling with a family, or to take care of some growing up young ladies in a private family. Inquire at No. 475 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook in a private family; is an excellent cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; is very clean and obliging; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family, understands cooking and baking in all its branches; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 54 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; the best of city references. Call for two days at No. 411 2d av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference. Call at No. 191 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly, and would assist in washing if required; best of city references. Can be seen at No. 192 East 13th-st., near 2d-av

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, (Protestant,) as chambermaid; has good city reference. Can be seen at No. 90 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook, wash and iron, or do the housework of a small family; city references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress, has no objections to take care of children, or assist in chamberwork. Can be seen for three days, at No. 25 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN WHO IS NOT afraid of work, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; a good baker, wages, $7, city or country. Call at No. 193 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SUPERIOR Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, or for housework, in city or country. Best city reference. No. 61 Bleecker st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of experienced cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, girls for housework, &c., for city or country, at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or any work in a family where the lady is willing to teach. Call at No. 462 2d av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., front basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and laundress; good city reference can be given. Call at No. 364 2d-av., corner 24d st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; good city reference given. Call at No. 402 7th-av., third floor, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; the best of city reference given. Apply at No. 53 3d-av., between 11th and 12th st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of city reference. She can be seen for two days at 143 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, who is a first-rate cook and laundress, and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls, for general housework, &c., at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse and seamstress, can cut and fit children's dresses, and take the entire charge of an infant; unexceptionable city reference. Call at No. 176 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AT her own residence a regular family's washing, by the piece or month; has the best of city reference. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a Protestant, North of Ireland, young woman; is a first-rate cook and baker; an excellent laundress; no objection to do housework. Call at 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first class waitress; no objection to assist with the chamberwork; good city reference. Call at No. 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French fluting and polishing; best of reference from her present employer. Apply at the House of Industry, No. 120 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 894 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress; can do French fluting if required, can give seven years' reference. Can be seen at No. 212 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, best of city references. Inquire for two days at No. 232 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist with the washing and ironing, by a respectable young girl; the best of city reference given. Call at No 525 West 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as nurse; is fully competent of taking charge of a baby; best city reference. No. 406, between 35th and 36th sts., 7th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as nurse or chambermaid and seamstress; best of city reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 426 2d-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED laundress, young gentlemen's washing, or families; the best of city reference. Address, or call for two days at No. 311 East 24th-st., Mrs HARRIS.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH NURSE, HAVING good recommendations, and who don't object to assist in chamberwork, a situation in a private family. Apply at No. 65 West 22d st., at Mrs. KUHNE'S.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, washes and irons well; wages $7, call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl, as nurse, or to do general housework, in a small family. A good home more an object than wages. Inquire, for two days, at No. 438 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 East 7th-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands her business perfectly, good city reference given. Call at No. 223 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT servant girl as chambermaid, or waitress or take care of children; good city reference. Call at No. 88 West 29th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant German woman a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; she understands dressmaking. Apply at No. 63 6th-av, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—WORK BY A WIDOW WOMAN; family washing; going out by the day or week; is also a first-rate nurse in sickness. Best city reference given at No. 464 West 25th-st. and 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 229 West Houston-st. Can show the best city reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, as plain sewer and chambermaid; has city references. Can be seen at No. 90 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A Protestant, a situation to take care of children, or to do light chamberwork. Call at No. 109 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; no objection to go in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 31 Prince, near Mott-st

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS laundress, can do fluting. Apply at No. 475 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as laundress. Can be seen at No. 49 West 15th-st

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO go out day's washing, &c. Apply at 85 East 22d-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize, by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. 66 6th-av

A COMPETENT WASHER AND IRONER wishes to do a family's or gentleman's washing at her own residence, and go out to work by the day. Can be seen at No. 216 West 26th-st., near 8th-av. Good reference.

MRS. WHITFIELD, (FORMERLY OF THE Church Home,) No. 307 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., is supplying families with first-class cooks and reliable servants for every description of housework.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERstands her business in all its branches, can accommodate a few more customers by the day or week. A situation also wanted as seamstress; best of references given. Apply at, or address No. 59 West 31st-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF SOBER, reliable habits, a situation as coachman; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's house; understands care and management of horses and carriages; a careful driver and highly recommended; wages moderate. Apply for "COACHMAN," at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN a situation as first-class groom and coachman, or coachman and gardener; his wife, if required, as good cook and laundress. Understands milk and butter, a quiet home is more their object than high wages; they are not afraid of hard work; they can be well recommended. Address, for three days, J. J., Nos. 22 and 24 West 13th-st

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family, either city or country. Thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; good reference from his last place. Address or call, for two days, D. N., at D. Wright's, harness-maker, No. 305 4th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY one who is thoroughly conversant with his business in all its different branches, hot and greenhouse plants, graperies, flower and kitchen garden, &c., &c. Address W. H., at Fleming & Davidson's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands the cultivation of vegetables in a small garden; can give three years' reference from his last place. Address A. B., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT single man, as coachman, in city or country, he fully understands it in every respect, has excellent reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 125 4th-av

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man of long experience, is a good four-in-hand driver and skillful groom; five years' city reference; will be found sober and obliging. Address No. 744 Broadway, or Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a young man, understands the care of horses thoroughly; is also a good plain gardener, willing to make himself useful. Address J. R., Box No. 210 Times Office

WANTED—BY A MAN OF BUSINESS EXPERience, with the best of reference, a situation in any legitimate occupation, where he can advance the interests of his employer, as clerk, salesman, foreman or otherwise. Address T. J. B., care of Henry Smith, 134 William-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE house by a young man, 18 years of age; resides with his parents, writes a good hand, and is correct with figures. Address W., Box No. 45 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE HOSIERY and gents' furnishing, by a young man well acquainted with the business. Address B. A., Box No. 116 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COACHMAN and groom, a situation; has first-class city reference, will be found obliging. Address Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant man, as waiter, understands his business thoroughly, and is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; best of city reference. Apply at No. 62 West 20th st.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED in this city by an experienced book-keeper; the best of New-York and Boston references given. Address A. B., care of Messrs. Linnemann de Greiff & Co., New-York.

TO LARGE COMMISSION OR JOBBING MERCHANTS.—A salesman of many years' experience, acquainted with city buyers, also jobbers and large retailers of Northern cities from New-York to St Louis, desires to make an engagement for the coming year; highest testimonials given as to capability and integrity. Address A. K. HAMILTON, Box No. 4,114 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—20 CAPABLE compositors are wanted immediately in the Boston Journal Office. To first-class compositors forty-five cents a thousand ems will be paid, and permanent and steady employment guaranteed. Compositors can make on the Journal from $20 to $40 a week. Apply immediately at the Journal Office, Boston, Mass.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—CAPABLE COMpositors are wanted immediately in the Boston Herald Office. To first-class compositors forty-five cents a thousand ems will be paid, and permanent, and steady employment guaranteed. Compositors can make on the Herald from $20 to $40 a week. Apply immediately to E C. BAILEY, Herald Office, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS salesmen in an old established fancy goods and notion house, who have a good trade of their own; none others need apply, liberal terms will be made with any who can answer to the above. Address M. B. B., Post-office Box No. 3,450.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER TO TAKE THE entire charge of a large private house near New-York; none need apply but those who have occupied the same position before and can bring the best testimonials. Address Mrs A. B., Newtown, Long Island, with name and references.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT-salesman in a wholesale fancy goods house; one who has some experience and is well recommended; a German preferred. Address in own handwriting, and state references and expectations as to salary, A. B. & Co., Box No. 3,537 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL CHRISTIAN FAMily, a little girl, 12 to 15 years old, from the country preferred, who would like the advantage of city schooling, and work for her board. Apply or address Mrs. B. W., No. 458 West 35th-st.

LADIES CAN LEARN PHOTOGRAPH ic coloring and painting in beautiful styles, at 111 Nassau-st., up stairs, and obtain employment. Charges moderate. Photographs and cartes de visites colored to order. HOWELL COLOR COMPANY.

BOY WANTED—IN A MERCHANDISE BROKer's office; an active, intelligent lad, 12 to 14 years of age, to do light work and go errands. Address Box No. 1,580 Post-office, in the applicant's own hand-writing.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A JEWELRY store; one who thoroughly understands the business may address Box No. 1,210 Lower Post-office.

WANTED—A WAITER BOY, ABOUT 14 OR 15 years old. Call at No. 31 New Chambers-st.

WANTED.—OPERATORS AND BASTERS FOR corsets wanted, at No. 90 Chambers st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SALEM LEG.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE
OF THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
This is the leg which is steadily supplanting the many "best legs in the world."
The reasons for this may be learned from "CIRCULAR NO. 5," just issued, which DESCRIBES the leg, sets forth its ADVANTAGES, and contains TESTIMONIALS and all other needful information.
Soldiers entitled to a government leg can receive the Salem Leg WITHOUT CHARGE. Address
SALEM LEG CO., Salem, Mass.

GREAT SALE
OF
MUSEE FRANCAIS AND MUSEE ROYAL,
AND COPPER PLATES.
The remaining copies, being only about seventy in number, of those magnificent works of art, MUSEE FRANCAIS AND MUSEE ROYAL, containing over 500 fine plates, together with the valuable Copper plates of the same works, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Wm. C. Hall, deceased, will be sold at auction, to close the estate, at the rooms of Edmund Hodgson, No. 115 Chancery-lane, London, England, on WEDNESDAY, Dec 14, 1864. This is universally admitted to be the most interesting and magnificent collection of engravings ever published in any country, exhibiting, as it does, a series of such paintings as can never be again brought together. It embraces almost every interesting event not only in the history of France, but of Europe generally. Mr. Hodgson will also sell on the same and following days the remainder of the stock of the late Mr. Hall, comprising the following books in quires, and bound, of the Parker Society's publications—Dugald Stewart's Works, Ticknor's History of Spanish Literature, Knight's Shakespeare, Doddridge's Expositor, Matthew Henry's Works, Edwards' Works, Gibbon's Rome, Robertson's Works, Maund's Botanical Garden, colored plates with the copper plates and wood cuts. The remaining stock and copper plates of Orme's Travels in the Parker stock and copper plates of the Coronation of George IV, and other valuable property. The attention of the American Book Trade is invited to this, the last opportunity to purchase the copper plates and a large number of copies of these works. Orders to purchase should be forwarded by today's steamer. For further particulars apply to
STORRS & SEDGWICK, Counsellors, &c.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1864.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.
Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.
Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

CARSON'S
SCOTCH
SILVER CLEANING POWDER,
IS THE BEST.
For sale at Druggists, Grocers, and House-furnishing Stores. Wholesale by
D. BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.
WM. PARVIN, No. 1,204 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
O. TOMPKINS, No. 271 Washington-st., Boston
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Thames-st., Newport, R. I.

SHODDY, SHODDY, SHODDY.
11,000 pounds new dark-blue
ARMY CLIPPINGS FOR SALE.
A. P. HARD,
Wholesale Paper Dealer.
No. 44 Beekman-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally JESSE G. KEYS.

THE BROOKLYN SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF RESPECTABLE, AGED, INDIGENT FEMALES, will hold their annual Donation Party and Fair, at the Graham Institution, corner of Washington and De Kalb avenues, on the 8th November and 1st December, from 2 to 10 P. M. The friends of this charity, and the public generally, are invited to attend.
A. K. ST. JOHN, Corresponding Secretary.

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS.—Priced catalogues sent gratis, by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

FOR SALE—A GOOD STEAMBOAT-BOILER about thirty-three feet in length. Apply to WM. T FROST, No. 68 South-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STEAMTUG, SEVenty-five tons burden, with two 17-inch cylinders, 7½-foot wheel, built in 1865. The boat is now in running order, and engaged in harbor and sea towing. Apply at No. 168 South st., up stairs.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A COMnection with a bank, insurance company, or commission house, is desired by a gentleman who has resided the last five years in the West. References A No. 1. Address J. W. B., Box No. 125 Times Office, for three days.

PARTNER WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock Exchange wishes to meet with a business man with $50,000, to engage in the transaction of the stock commission business. Address BROKER, Box No. 158 Times Office

PROPELLER—TO BE SOLD CHEAP, LIGHT draft, will carry 170 tons under cover; excellent for sutler's use. Inquire at No. 259 Water st

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

MILLINERY.

M. T. HIGGINS,
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
AND
NEW BONNET ROOM,
NEW BONNET ROOM,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
No 126 SIXTH-AV.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1864

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The price of the TIMES Daily is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MILKY WHITE—ST. GEORGE AND THE DRA-GOON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—CORSICAN BROTHERS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 536 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S—MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 625 BROADWAY.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—(Corner of 15th-st. and Union-square.)—READINGS.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is nothing later from Gen. SHERMAN, no rebel papers having been received within the past twenty-four hours. The very latest rebel intelligence from either column of Gen. SHERMAN'S army placed Gen. SLOCUM'S column at Greensboro, on the Georgia State Railroad, eighty-four miles west of Augusta, on the 20th; Gen. HOWARD'S column at Toomsboro, on the Georgia Central Railroad, one hundred and forty-five miles from Savannah, on the 22d. Both columns had crossed the Ocomulgee and Oconee Rivers, the two principal streams on the route of the march, and both columns were, at the dates mentioned, fully half way to Savannah, and the announcement of the fall of Augusta may be expected at any hour. ROGER A. PRYOR, the ex-rebel General, who was captured on Sunday while endeavoring to exchange newspapers on the picket line, admits that SHERMAN will, if he has not already, capture Augusta, and that he cannot meet any serious resistance in his march to the coast.

The latest intelligence from Tennessee reports that HOOD made an assault on our works at Columbia, south of Duck River, on Saturday, and was badly repulsed. A small portion of the rebel cavalry have succeeded in crossing Duck River. HOOD had made other developments of his plans, but thus far he has accomplished nothing further than conscripting some of his rebel friends. There is no foundation in the rumor of the evacuation of Johnsonville, except a proper preparation for possible contingencies.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 22d gives the particulars of the arrest, by the military authorities, of a large number of rebel cotton-sellers in that city. It says: "They were from nearly all portions of Tennessee and Mississippi, and were here to sell cotton, under the impression that they would be allowed to take back one-third of the proceeds in supplies and two-thirds in greenbacks. A report to this effect had been circulated throughout rebeldom, and the way butternuts and grybacks came into Memphis with their cotton was a caution. On Sunday morning, nearly every wagon-yard in town was full of them. Satisfied that so many able-bodied men could not live in the Confederacy without being identified with the rebel army, the Commanding General ordered the arrest of every countryman in town. The authorities were right. It was found that a majority were rebel soldiers, and among them were one or two officers. Many had furloughs, which they doubtless had obtained with the express purpose of bringing in their cotton."

The rebel Ex-Gen. ROGER A. PRYOR, now a private soldier in the Confederate army, was captured on Friday last by the Fifth Corps pickets of the Army of the Potomac, while attempting to exchange papers with our pickets. This was done in retaliation for the recent capture of Capt. BURBRIDGE by the rebel pickets under similar circumstances. PRYOR says that Gen. LEE issued an order for the return of Capt. BURBRIDGE on Saturday, and he will probably be returned as soon as Capt. BURBRIDGE is sent back. PRYOR has been brought to Washington.

Mrs. SARAH HUTCHINS, of Baltimore, recently convicted of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of her country, is now in Fitchburgh (Mass.) House of Correction, under five years' sentence. She is the woman who presented a sword to the rebel HARRY GILMORE.

The rebels made a small raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Monday, at New-Creek, Va., which station they captured and burned, but did no other damage. They also attacked Piedmont, but were driven off by a company of the Sixth West Virginia Regiment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The market for Government Stocks continued active at the Stock Exchange and on Wall-street yesterday, and closed firm. The Railways left off steady. The Gold Room advanced to 236 ℔ cent., then fell back to 232½, and again rose to 234 ℔ cent. Money easy.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise yesterday, were on a more extensive scale, the rise in Gold having stimulated the demand, especially from speculative buyers. Prices, however, were very irregular. Freights were quiet.

The Kingston (Canada) *News* of Nov. 16 says: "It is probable that a Government measure will be introduced into Parliament, immediately on its assembling in January next, for the purpose of preventing, by more stringent enactments, any repetition of the St. Alban's raid. There need be no doubt that the Government entertains the general view of the public, that we must do everything to avoid any violation of the comity of nations; and that if Confederate refugees will not respect our hospitality and the asylum afforded them, we must do something which will cause them to yield a respect which they are bound in honor to observe. If there should be no necessity, in the meantime, to issue an order-in-council, the proceedings by bill will have the merit that the measure will be submitted indirectly to the people."

The Live Stock markets are supplied this week with 6,597 beef cattle, 98 milch cows, 1,814 calves, 21,351 sheep and lambs, and 22,479 swine, a total of 52,339 animals. The transactions at the Forty-fourth-street market have been dull, but prices on the best quality of stock are sustained. The lowest grades of cattle were sold at some decline. The receipts have been several hundred less than last week, but adequate to the wants of butchers. The mild weather has been against holders. Good beeves have sold at 16c.@18c. ℔ lb., for the estimated dressed weight; a few choice ones were estimated at 19c.; medium at 13c @15c., and the inferior grades down to 8c., if not lower. Sheep on Monday were worth 7½c. ℔ lb., live weight, for good fair quality stock, and really good sheep should have brought 8c. On Tuesday the market was firmer. Good lambs sell at about 9½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Swine have not arrived in as large numbers as last week, but prices of the best kinds are a little lower, ranging from 11½c.@12⅝c. ℔ lb, live weight; 14½c.@15½c. dressed.

Capt. ROBERT F. WILKINSON, attached to Gen. EMORY'S Staff and a resident of Poughkeepsie, who was wounded on the 19th of September in the Shenandoah Valley, has reached his home. His wounds are severe, one ball having passed through the right arm into the right lung, and another through the abdomen; but there is now every prospect of his early recovery.

The Louisville *Journal* of Saturday says: "Gen. BURBRIDGE has reached Cumberland Gap with his force. He moved with great dispatch from Lexington, and the rebels under BRECKINRIDGE are now confronted by a formidable army. Cumberland Gap is safe, and as long as it is held, BRECKINRIDGE will be prevented from invading Kentucky from that quarter. He will scarcely venture to attack our troops now, protected, as they are, by such strong works. If the rebels should attempt to retreat, it is presumed that BURBRIDGE will advance to harass their rear."

Some of the correspondents of the rebel press have a nice notion of humor after all. A specimen cropped out recently on the occasion of the receipt of a supply of artillery for JUBAL EARLY, who found himself one morning rather short of that article, just after he had been getting a new outfit. When the last lot of new guns came along they were found to be labeled "Lieut.-Gen. EARLY." But some fellow who had an eye to the fitness of things, prefixed to the cards "Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, in care of ——." So that they read "Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, care of Lieut.-Gen. EARLY."

Maj. FRANK S. BOND, who has long been senior Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, has resigned his commission.

The Hartford *Courant* publishes the official vote for President, as follows: LINCOLN, 44,591; MCCLELLAN, 42,285. Majority for LINCOLN, 2,306.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* states that in round numbers the aggregate Union majority in Wisconsin on the home vote is 7,500. On the soldiers' vote it is over 9,500—in all a little over 17,000.

It is stated that Mr. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN has received the appointment of Engineer-in-Chief of the Morris and Essex Railroad in New-Jersey, with a salary of $25.000 per annum.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. Resolutions by Supervisor TWEED were adopted, authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of $5,000 to be paid from the County Treasury, for the arrest and conviction of the incendiaries who recently set fire to the hotels, and empowering the Police Commission hereafter to use any surplus funds under their control as a "secret service fund" for the apprehension "of criminals or others endangering the public safety." A resolution was also adopted, by request of the Comptroller, transferring the unexpended balance of the Substitute and Relief Fund ($33,788 47) and of the first Soldiers' Bounty Fund ($616,472,02, or a total of $650,260 49) to the present Bounty Fund, ("No. 2.") The Comptroller sent in a detailed statement of the action on riot claims up to date. Of the original number of claims (2,354) there remain to be acted upon 383; 1,971 have been acted upon, of which 1,596 have been allowed at an aggregate sum of $1,200,609 33, and 395 have been rejected. The unsettled claims amount to about $400,000. The claims acted on were for $1,316,016 95; the Supervisors allowed $1,033,390 62—a saving of $282,696 43; and the Comptroller effected a further saving of $69,341 23. The board adopted resolutions complimentary to the Comptroller for his handsome management of this delicate business, and adjourned to 3 P. M. on Monday next.

Four hundred refugees from Georgia arrived in Cincinnati Saturday morning. More than half of this party is made up of children, and the whole are in a very destitute condition.

The Binghamton *Daily Republican*, of the 28th, apologizes to its readers for not printing the news of the morning, on the ground that it was impossible to read the dispatches.

The Great Problem and its Solution—Hancock's New Army Corps.

The formation of the new Veteran Army Corps, to consist, when completed, of twenty thousand men, and to be placed under command of the gallant HANCOCK, indicates the purpose of the Government to stimulate volunteering during the Winter by every possible means. The constant drain upon our armies by the casualties of battle, by disease and by the expiration of terms of enlistment, demands constant additions to the forces in the field.

Now that the people of the North have pronounced so strongly, by the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN, for the prosecution of war against the rebellious South, until it is brought completely and forever under the supreme control of the Government, it is well worth while to consider how the contest can be brought most speedily and decidedly to a triumphant close. For there is hereafter to be no thought of weak compromise—no question of armistice or submission—only unmitigated and unqualified hostility to the rebel South, until, through war, peace shall again prevail. Our Generals say it can be done, and the army, by its almost unanimous vote, affirms the opinion. The people declare it shall be done.

Are our armies strong enough to accomplish the end?

The Summer battles in Virginia were, for both sides, among the most destructive of history. It has been a supreme error to suppose that this campaign was commenced with greatly preponderating forces on our side. Notwithstanding the hopeful and popular belief, the armies of MEADE and LEE have not been far from evenly matched, even in point of numbers. Somewhere about 90,000 infantry crossed the Rapidan—they were confronted by a rebel force of 80,000 to 85,000. BUTLER ascended the James with 35,000—he was met by an equal, if not even superior force.

GRANT'S policy, the offensive, the only true, manly and military policy of the preeminently powerful North, compels the enemy everywhere to the defensive. Wherever we move, we find a vigorous foe, strongly intrenched or protected by lines of rapidly constructed breastworks, and defended by men who handle the rifle as well as the axe and the spade. The advantages derived from this general defensive system (to which the South as the weaker power, is more and more surely, day by day, compelled to adhere), has really far more than doubled her effective and actual strength. All know and realize now how a few determined men, well posted, can successfully resist the attack of superior numbers; history is filled with the glory of heroic acts under such circumstances, and Allatoona is the latest name that has been inscribed on the lasting record of such heroism. The position on the James now bears to such cases a striking analogy. With great advantage of place and centrality on the side of the rebels, it will require greatly superior numbers for us to accomplish very decided results. And, in fact, the policy and practice of the Confederacy is to preserve as long as possible that interior position from which the Science of War teaches us so many advantages are to be expected. And so long as our armies are compelled to act exteriorly, we must keep in the field a largely superior force at every point.

Doubtless such has been the design of the Administration. But the Summer's draft, we all know now, was really but little better than a Summer's dream. Instead of pouring a half million into the hands of GRANT, a scant fourth of that number actually took their places with muskets in the ranks—barely sufficient to compensate for the disabilities and casualties of the great campaign.

If this Summer's work has not been thoroughly decisive, it has been solely because decisive forces have not been put into the field. And those forces *must* be prepared, and the earlier and more effectively, the sooner the war will be brought to a close.

The North and the South are equally desirous that the end should come quickly, but the South has before her, if the war continues, *annihilation*, while at this moment the North has but awakened to a full sense of its dignity and power, and is but just commencing to put on her strength. It *is* worse than absurd, it is criminal, to continue the war on anything like equal terms. Our armies are always prompt to fight. But on almost every occasion that a battle has failed in its fruits, it will be found that the fatal cause has been in lack of numbers. If SHERMAN has run a brilliant course this last Summer, his superiority in that respect has been one of the strongest elements of his success. So it has ever been—so it will always be; all other considerations being equal, "victory is with the strongest battalions."

Why should the North compel its armies to struggle on, no matter how gloriously, year after year, on anything like equal terms, when it is abundantly able to end the war at almost any moment? The obvious method of saving the blood of the thousands that are dear to those at home—of averting the sorrows and anguish of the many who, North and South, must lament through a bitter futurity the blood yet to be spilled; of economizing the vast treasure yet to be lavished in support of the strife—is most certainly to place enough men in the field to overcome all opposition. Are the Southrons anywise different from the remainder of humanity? Not at all. The South will submit just as soon as there is no longer a visible chance of success. Hope almost expired with Mr. LINCOLN'S reelection, and the moral effect of the disappointment cannot be overrated. But a strong force is yet bound together by Southern military despotism, and will continue to fight with passionate desperation so long as hope's delusion can inspire the mind of Southern leaders that a decided victory may yet be won. Such victory they have a right to expect so long as the contending forces are so evenly matched as at present. And we mean not merely a numerical equality, but that there should be considered also the requirements of the actively aggressive policy of the North. Around this rebel force place such numbers as will make its success hopeless, and bloodshed will quickly cease; against such disparity neither Northern nor Southern armies could or would fight.

For every possible reason then, let the end be hastened. Those who owe allegiance to our laws—who have been so proud of the privilege of casting a freeman's vote—who have now willed that the land shall be free, should show that they can hazard something more for a country deserving their blood. Money will not win success in the field, nor will good wishes, nor active sympathies, nor yet votes—only armed men can do that, and it is simply cowardice for the masses of the great North to stand idly by, or to forget the work before her, when every nerve should thrill for a share in the strife. And there should not be a Northern man, in whose veins courses a patriotic freeman's blood, but that should be willing to shoulder his musket and step to the front. Of such stuff was begotten the independence of our country; such alone can make it eternally free.

To end the war we still want men; to procure them there should be prompt measures taken. Operations can go on effectively during the Winter; in the Spring we shall present such a power to the enemy that, if not already disorganized and crumbled by inherent weakness, but a few steady blows will be needed to give a lasting peace to the land, that will be far more joyfully accepted by the South than by the North.

GUNTHER ON EMIGRATION.—GUNTHER'S letter on the horrors of emigration to the United States appears in full in the *Breslauer Kreisblatt* of Oct. 29. A correspondent writes to us to say that the letter has appeared in nearly every German journal. This may fairly be considered a literary success, even if it is a success achieved by a libel upon the country which has given protection and fortune to the author and his kindred.

Southerners in this City—A Stricter Regimen Required.

The attempt of Southern desperadoes to lay our city in ashes raises, serious questions concerning the tens of thousands of Southern people we have been harboring. Hitherto this crowd has not excited much concern. The forbearance of our community toward them has been in the most marked contrast to the treatment received by Northern men resident in the South. Multitudes of these latter were prevented at the outbreak of the rebellion from coming North, and were forced into the rebel armies to serve a cause they abhorred. No small number of them, who would not turn against their old flag, were lynched to death; their property was all confiscated, and their families were left to starve. The amount of infernal wrong perpetrated upon the Northerners in the Southern States is incalculable.

The Southern people who now throng our Northern cities have mostly come since the rebellion began, unlike the Northerners in the South, who were all there prior to the rebellion, and were afterward kept there in spite of themselves. These Southerners are not a producing portion of our population. They are consumers merely. They add to our rents and to prices of food, without giving the community any equivalent. The only approach to any pursuit they exhibit is bulling the gold market, which is nothing but a public injury. It might have been expected that these people would receive Northern liberality toward them with some degree of outward civility, if not heartfelt gratitude. It is notorious that most of them put no check upon their tongues—that they habitually cast insult without measure upon the Union cause, and openly rejoice in the defeat of its armies. They make their brags and vent their spite without the least regard to the feelings of loyal people about them—in fact, oftentimes take special pains to make themselves as offensive as possible. Were such language used by a Northern man in Richmond against the Confederate authorities or the Confederate cause, as is daily uttered by thousands of Southern people in this city against President LINCOLN and the Union cause, he would be hung upon the spot. Nor do they confine themselves to mere words. There were thousands of votes thrown in this city at the last election against the Union cause by Southern men, who are as much rebels at heart as any soldier in the Confederate armies. They had perhaps been in the State long enough to give them a legal vote, yet have no permanent interest in the State, and no feeling toward it but that of deadliest malice. Thus the traitors we are sheltering neutralized thousands of loyal votes. Never before was there such governmental tolerance. Were these traitors to get into Gen. GRANT'S lines in some great battle, and, by some means, disarm and disable thousands of loyal soldiers, they would not thereby work so directly against the national cause as in thus overriding thousands of loyal voters. The Presidential election was of immeasurably greater moment to that cause than any battles in the field.

But all this has been borne with patience. Our people have become so accustomed to such rebel outrage on decency, that they have learned to take it almost as a matter of course. But the matter assumes quite another aspect when a portion of these people go so far as to put the midnight torch to our roofs. A moderate abuse of hospitality we can stand, but not to that extent. We can make no allowance for a barbarism so utterly soulless and abandoned as that. The Indian savages of the Far West, we suppose, can torment their helpless prisoners about as horridly and remorselessly as these Southern rebels have tormented our braves who have fallen into their hands. But this attempt to burn down the abodes which have sheltered them when fugitives from their own land, is something so far beyond the savage style—something so peculiarly fiendish—that even Northern magnanimity cannot pass it by. We must protect ourselves against its repetition.

The orders of Gen. DIX are not sufficiently comprehensive. Beside prescribing that these "rebel emissaries and agents," who are discovered in a work of incendiarism, shall be tried by court-martial and executed within twenty-four hours, it directs all persons arriving from the insurgent States to register their names at headquarters. But if this registration is of any account, why does it not apply to the thousands of people from the insurgent States already here? Does anybody doubt that very many of these are just as capable of serving the most atrocious designs of the rebel Government, as any that might hereafter be sent? Is there any reason to suppose that those who engaged in the Friday night work were not Southern men, who had been for months sojourning in this city? The fact is that the name of every man and woman in this city who has come here from any of the insurgent States, since the outbreak of the rebellion, to sojourn, ought to be known to our military and police authorities. The oath of allegiance ought to be demanded from every one of them. Those who refuse to take it should go into the category of "registered enemies," and be kept under strict surveillance.

If this attempt to fire our city should be repeated, or any other Southern complot upon our persons or property should be attempted, the whole tribe of "registered enemies" should be hustled off forthwith, either to the rebel lines, where they belong, or to Canada, where they will be comparatively harmless. Not a single exception should be allowed. Men who will not take the oath of allegiance for the public safety, by the very fact prove themselves inimical to the public, and cease to have any claim, either in the way of right or courtesy, to the public protection. We shall be entitled to assume that they are all involved in any conspiracy against the public safety, and to protect ourselves against them accordingly, in case of another such attempt. We may rely upon it that this attempt would be the last of the kind were it once understood that it could not recur without being followed by the expulsion of every Southern man from this city who had not taken the oath of allegiance. Precious good care would be taken by these traitors in our midst to see that nothing was done by any of their kidney that would cost them so dear. We can secure ourselves from their malice only by operating upon their fears. Considering the vast interests that are exposed to their malice, we should take from these fears the strongest security possible.

The War Its Own Just Avenger.

It is noteworthy that the three States which are more directly responsible than any others, South Carolina excepted, for this rebellion, are the very three which have suffered most severely from its effects. We mean Missouri, Georgia and Virginia.

Missouri was the State which actually laid the train for the war, and kindled its first spark. Its border-ruffian outrages upon Kansas, carried on by its people and countenanced by its State Government, inaugurated a complete disregard of all law as an established policy for the slave power, and opened the way to Southern politicians for a general trampling under of all constitutional restraint. They also had the effect of bringing on the invasion of JOHN BROWN into Virginia, which, more than all else, enabled these Southern politicians to fire the imaginations of the ignorant masses, and to give their revolutionary movement what it had of a popular character. Missouri has dearly paid for all this work. There is scarcely a county in it, outside of St. Louis, that has not, at some time or other, been desolated either by the marches of rebel armies, or by organized bands of guerrillas. Nearly every season for the last three years and a half has brought a new rebel foray for pillage and ravage. Nowhere outside of the large towns has life or property had any security; and in many large districts, an absolute reign of terror has existed and still exists. Missouri has been the principal battle-field west of the Mississippi, since the beginning of the rebellion, and its sufferings have far exceeded those of any other State in that part of the country both in intensity and continuance.

As Missouri paved the way for the rebellion, Georgia was the State which gave it its first solid movement. The original confederation of the Gulf States all depended on the decision of Georgia. In population, in territorial extent and in natural resources, in ambitious and practical enterprise, it exceeded any of them. Its financial system had been managed with peculiar discreetness; its railroads had been very profitable; its attempts at manufacturing had succeeded far better than elsewhere, and every year added immensely to its available capital. Its people had been habitually more moderate in their feelings than those of the other Cotton States, as well as more practical in their objects. In the disunion attempt of 1850, it was the overwhelming majority with which Georgia declared in favor of the Union, that operated as the first and main breakwater against the South Carolina frenzy. In 1860 the Anti-Breckinridge majority of the State was more than twenty thousand. It was the first impulse of the State to stand out against the secession movement which had been begun by South Carolina and Mississippi. The real conscience and common sense of the State spoke through the lips of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, in his great speech to the State Legislature, ten days after the Presidential election, wherein he declared that the National Government had done the South no wrong, and that secession from it was entirely unjustifiable. Had Georgia stood firm to that position, the Confederacy must have incontinently perished. But the Empire State of the South, in an evil day, yielded; and then it was that the confederacy of the Cotton States first acquired consistency and compactness, and found itself in a condition to act. Georgia had the fate of the secession movement in her own hands, so far as respected the Cotton States. She proved faithless. She now finds her retribution in being swept by the war as no other Cotton State is. Her whole soil is being blasted by the march of an army she is powerless to resist. When Gen. SHERMAN finishes with her, she will be but a monument of desolation.

The decision which Georgia made for the Gulf States, Virginia made for the Border States. For four months she hesitated, and all the other slaveholding States north of the Gulf tier awaited her action. For a time she showed a purpose to hold to the Union, but soon after the attack on Sumter she gave way, and declared herself out of the Union. North Carolina, Tennessee and Missouri quickly followed, and Kentucky and Maryland were but just saved from the same fatal track. No State in the Union was more sacredly bound to be faithful to it than Virginia. She had most to do with its formation, and her fame was peculiarly interwoven with its history. That South Carolina, with its tory lineage, or Louisiana, of alien origin, should turn against the Union, was not half so criminal and shameful as that old Virginia, the mother of the Presidents, the nurse of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON and MADISON and PATRICK HENRY, should lend herself to this treason. Her superlative recreancy was speedily followed by her dismemberment in the separation of Western Virginia, and by the marching of the national armies upon her soil, which they have never quit from that hour to this. By our protracted and singular failure to take Richmond, for three years and a half, the State has been a prey to the worst calamities of war. Its existence during that period has been but one prolonged terror and agony. Its boasted first families have been pauperized. Its cavalier young men are, for the most part, rotting in traitors' graves. Thousands of homesteads are deserted, or nothing but charred ruins tell the spot where they were. Broad acres, which once waved with richest harvests, are fast returning to their primitive wildness. Humiliation and woe in every form have gained supreme possession of this once proudest and happiest of the States. No civil community, at least in this New World, has ever suffered such an awful requital of guilt, and the end of it is not yet.

What may be in reserve for the other States which have engaged in this rebellion, we do not undertake to divine. It now seems as if the rebellion would get its quietus, without bringing upon them the full weight of the calamities of war. But whether this prove so or not, it is certain that, thus far, a poetic justice has been realized in the peculiar punishment of the States most peculiarly guilty in this parricidal work. Without any particular design or discrimination to that end, on the part of the National Government, the war has somehow taken a shape and direction that has wrought out just the result that best satisfies a righteous reckoning.

Personal.

Hon. WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, late President of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, will sail, accompanied by his family, in the steamer for Liverpool, to-day. While Mr. MOORHEAD'S chief object is that rest and relaxation from business cares to be found in foreign travel, he has in view several important financial projects connected with the development of railroad and mining interests in this country, and the formation of such alliances with European skill and capital as will produce the highest results. Mr. MOORHEAD has been concerned in some of the largest and most important business interests in the United States.

He has been a leading spirit in the construction of almost all of the great public works of Pennsylvania, and has contributed largely in means and influence to every enterprise that could advance the interests of that State.

As a partner in the house of JAY COOKE & Co., of Philadelphia, a large share of the labors and responsibilities of negotiating the 5-20 loan, which proved so great a success, devolved upon him. It was through his unwearied exertions, and the strength of public confidence in his ability and integrity, that the immense railroad stretching from Philadelphia to Erie was brought to a triumphant completion, and its thronged passenger cars and packed freight trains are living monuments to his industry and genius.

Public Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is to be hoped that the officers of the public schools who are to be selected for the responsible situations as guardians of what constitutes our national pride and our national safety, will be selected from that class of our fellow-citizens who have leisure, and who are possessed of the necessary qualifications to discharge the duties incumbent on these important officers. Politics and political associations should be removed from the schools, and although in our present system it is necessary through the ballot-box to select candidates, men without reference to politics should be the standard of our selection. It is to be hoped that our citizens, without regard to party, will indorse the best representatives of enlightened education, and who are free from corruptions and from political or sectarian prejudices. M. D

Military Drill for Boys.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been struck by the large and increasing number of military schools in and around the city, which have owed their origin chiefly to the war.

While brave men are battling in the South for the sacred cause of the Union, their sons at home are laying the foundations of such a military education as it would be well for every man in the United States to receive. In a free country like ours, a thorough knowledge of military drill and discipline is one of the most important elements of a citizen's education, and it is well for the rising generation that they have begun to lay the foundation so early in life. Why not encourage this military spirit? It would be an easy matter for all the small schools in the city and suburbs of New-York to form themselves into a *regiment*, and have a drill, say once a month. It would be a desirable thing for the masters of these schools, as in most cases the number of their pupils is so limited, that they can only be instructed in the company drill, while all of the regimental evolutions remain untaught.

A regiment of boys thus formed would, in due time, become the crack corps of the city, and would even rank with our famous Seventh; for it is a well-known fact that in some of the boy-companies around New-York, the drill is far superior to that in many regular regiments.

Would you kindly devote a little space in the columns of your valuable paper to this, I believe, original idea? E. P. A.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A semi monthly meeting of this Society was held last evening at Cooper Institute, on which occasion a very learned and interesting address on Botany was delivered by Rev. Dr. JAMES CAMPBELL. Messrs. ASAHEL TAYLOR, of Williamstown, Mass.; ALASON ROGERS, of Warren, Pa., and LEWIS TEMPLIN, of Greenfield, Ohio, each exhibited their different specimens of choice apples, and appeared as contestants for the "Greeley prize" of $100, to be awarded the producer of the best specimen.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night GOUNOD'S popular opera of "Faust" will be given with the same distribution as heretofore. This brief announcement is sure to satisfy a sufficient number of people to fill the Academy.

READINGS.—Miss LATHROP, a lady whose talents have already been recognized, but whose services have been denied to the public for eighteen months in consequence of a severe accident, will give an entertainment of elocution and music at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, corner of Union-square and Fifteenth-street, to-night. The programme will be found in another column. The lady merits the kindliest consideration of the public, not only for her talents, but for her misfortunes.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.—The subscription list for Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' symphonic soirées is now open at Irving Hall. The first concert takes place on Saturday next, at the same establishment. The series consists of five grand orchestral entertainments. Mr. S. B. MILLS is the soloist of the occasion.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The admirable qualities of the company at this house are never so pleasantly demonstrated as when an old comedy is revived. It is then that each member of the establishment seems to infuse his own spirit into the part essayed, and to endue it with fresh life and spirit. The task is not often an easy one. Many of the old comedies are so nigh dead that much evil has been spoken of them. Literature is the only thing that is not flattered when it descends to the tomb. To fish it up from the dreary abyss in which it festers, and to make it so presentable that it gives not offence to the nostrils, this is surely an office of no ordinary daring, and it is exactly what is done at WALLACK'S with unvarying success. Mrs. INCHBALD has just been brought to light in a highly satisfactory way. The feat was performed on Monday evening when the comedy of "To Marry or Not to Marry" was offered to the public. Excision and purification have been practiced in a wholesale manner, and with charming effect. It would be impossible to "cut" anything more, with the exception of *Sir Oswin's* hair, which, by the way, sorely needs cutting. Half a dozen characters are retained, and it is their personal history that interests us. Between them they fight out the great battle of domestic life, and solve—fatally for bachelors—the problem of to marry or not to marry. The quietest warrior, and the only one who goes to work in a natural way, is *Hector*. Perhaps Mrs. INCHBALD intended to imply that man's objections to matrimony were necessarily artificial, and that the ingenuous and comely young person named could, by the ordinary artillery of her sex, prove them to be so. It is certain that the intellectual quibblers who talk the most are nonentities, impossible personages, and that the young lady is a real marriageable fact, round which

white favors, church doors and postillions revolve as a mere matter of course. We cannot imagine such a gloomy student as *Sir Orwin* devoting himself to the study of a pamphlet and one globe; although being always in the skies, he has perhaps need for the latter if it be of the celestial kind. We cannot understand an uxorious enthusiast, like *Mr. Willowwear* running the gauntlet of the marriables with an impunity that extends to the last scene. With an effort we may justify the existence of *Lord Danberry* and *Miss Sarah Mortland*, but *Lady Susan Courtly* eludes our apprehension, and the sense of necessity. The interest depends clearly on *Hester*. She is the diamond; the others are the hard metallic points that surround it, and serve a useful purpose in holding it up to the public gaze.

Miss MARY GANNON plays the part we have eulogized. It is almost an impertinence to compliment this true artist, for is she not the only perfect actress on the American stage? Nothing can be more delicious than her coy shrewdness, or amusing than the unconscious adroitness with which she first disarms and then makes captive the obdurate *Sir Orwin*. The pleasantest remembrances of other parts fail to remove the impression that this is her best personation. It is thoroughly natural, and delightful. Conceived in a happy mood by a woman of talent, it is more than realized by an actress of genius.

And the other characters are generously intrusted to the best members of the company. Mr. LESTER WALLACK is the only gentleman on the stage who could reconcile us to the long ringlets and solitary globe of *Sir Orwin*. He is gloomy and peculiar, and not very earnest, but in every word and gesture he speaks and acts like a gentleman. If in the upper regions he does somewhat resemble a hearse it is undoubtedly the fault of the period. Seriously Mr. LESTER'S performance was second only to Miss GANNON'S. Mr. FISHER played with a great deal of loose vivacity, and rattled through his part like a matrimonial auctioneer. Mrs. VERNON and Mr. GILBERT as the old folks, were admirable, and Miss FANNY MORANT did all that was possible with an ungracious part. The comedy was heartily enjoyed by the audience. It is short and brilliant, well put upon the stage, and acted to perfection.

Halo's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This infallible remedy is composed of the *Honey* of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with *Tar-Balm*, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound *soothes and scatters* all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-Balm *cleanses and heals* the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. *Five* additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist and in healthful action. Let no prejudice hinder you from testing this sovereign remedy of an illustrious physician and chemist, who himself thoroughly tested it for years in his extensive private practice. It is safe, sure and pleasant, the Tar-Balm being entirely free from the offensive qualities of common tar.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

To All Using Steam Power.

Twenty-five per cent. in fuel saved and a perfect regulation of the motion effected by using "STEWART'S PATENT CUT-OFF AND GOVERNOR VALVE" for marine and stationary engines. No change is required in the engine or boiler for the application of this cut-off.

All communications should be addressed to R. STEWART & CO., No. 31 Pearl-st., New-York, or to the Manufactory, Elmira, N. Y.

We refer all interested in steam power to the following parties, who are now using Stewart's cut-off:

Brunies, Ockershausen & Co., Sugar Refiners, Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Washington-st.

Trenton Locomotive Machine Manufacturing Company, Trenton, N. J.

Erie Railway shop, Port Jervis.

New-York Central Railway shop, Syracuse.

International Grain Elevating Association, No. 31 Pearl-st., New-York.

J. H. Van Riper, Superintendent Novelty Works, New-York.

Brownlee's Remedy for Neuralgia, Nervous Rheumatism and Tic Doloreux, cures in one application. For sale by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

The Presid-nt Petroleum Company, of PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.—The advertisement of complete organization is published on another page, and fully explains the plan of the corporation. It will be seen that the officers and directors are of excellent commercial standing and influence. Very liberal advantages are offered to subscribers, and the territory of the company is so ample that there is a very fair prospect of immense returns to the stockholders. It appears that this company has secured on the Alleghany River and favorite tributaries an oil-bearing territory of over ten and a half miles in extent. Immediately adjoining the lands of the President Company, several successful wells have been sunk, and there is strong testimony in favor of a great success for this enterprise. It is intended to form two more companies out of the territory secured by the "President," which will, of course, inure to the benefit of the original stockholders. The subscription agents in New-York, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & SO., No. 64 Cedar-st., supply all information as to details that may be desired by subscribers. $100 now paid in secures $500 of the original stock.

The Miseries of Despondency, growing on of a disordered condition of the liver, are hard to bear. They are well described in the phrase: "He looks upon all things with a jaundiced eye." Nothing will relieve the gloomy, despairing feelings engendered by a bilious habit so quickly as that most extraordinary of all anti-bilious stimulants, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Its operation upon the liver is direct, salutary and powerful.

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Compositors Wanted—Capable Compositors are wanted immediately in the Boston *Herald* Office. To first-class compositors forty-five cents a thousand ems will be paid, and permanent and steady employment guaranteed. Compositors can make on the *Herald* from $20 to $40 a week. Apply immediately at E. C. BAILEY, *Herald* Office, Boston Mass.

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Life, Growth and Beauty to the Hair.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Dressing arrests the fall and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color and produce a luxuriant growth.

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Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Diamond Parlor Matches.—

These Matches are the BEST IN THE WORLD, SURE FIRE, WITHOUT SULPHUR, no disagreeable smell, and a luxury and comfort to smokers and people with weak lungs. For wholesale and retail, by

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
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REDUCED PRICES—NO HUMBUG.

Boots, Shoes, &c., at prices from 3 to 15 per cent. less than previous to Nov. 1. The best French work always on hand, and made to measure promptly. Also ladies' and children's work, ready made and to measure, at No. 150 Fulton-st., N. Y. C. C. RICHMOND.

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is better than a limited one at prices beyond the reach of the general public, has
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the whole of his choice stock of
FASHIONABLE FURS
to the lowest figure consistent with self-protection.
The assortment consists of every description of Furs worn by ladies, from the rarest to the cheapest, and has been manufactured expressly for the current season. It also includes a great variety of Sleigh and Carriage Furs, among which are some of the handsomest Arctic Fox and Polar Bear Robes ever offered in this market.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Is it possible that any Soldier can be so foolish as to leave the city without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS? Whoever does so will deeply regret it. These medicines are the only certain cures for Bowel Complaints, Fevers, Sores and Scurvy. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me. No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Howard Association.—Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal and Urinary Organs. New and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Family Sewing of all Kinds Beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine by Mrs. S. FRITH, No. 935 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies' own material cut and made up in the latest styles.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway. Wheeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silverplate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Hill's Hair Dye—Fifty Cents—Black or Brown—Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

New-York on Fire.
WHITE, THE HATTER.
Just escaped. Great excitement produced by his New Style of Fall and Holiday Hats and Furs. The leader of Fashion. WHITE, the Hatter, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

We would call our readers' attention to the sale of valuable engravings, to be sold at auction by H. H. LEEDS & MINER, at their gallery, No. 53 Liberty-st., at 11 o'clock THIS DAY.

Valentine & Butler, Alum Patent Fire, Burglar and Damp Proof Safes and Rotary Locks for dwelling-house doors. VALENTINE & BUTLER.
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

MARRIED.

BATCHELDER—BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, by Rev. H. W. Beecher, FRANK R. BATCHELDER, of this city, and MINNIE E. BROWN, of Brooklyn.

GLENNEY—PEARCE.—In Providence, R. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 22, at the Mathewson-st. Church, by Rev. J. H. McCarthy, WM. P. GLENNEY, of this city, and S. LOUIE, daughter of A. T. Pearce, Santiago de Chile.

LUDLUM—RUCKEL.—At Christ Church, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, assisted by Rev Frederick Sill, WILLIAM S. LUDLUM and FRANCES A., daughter of the late Samuel Ruckel, all of this city.

DIED.

BROWER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, R. ANNIE, youngest daughter of Abram and Rachel Brower.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 235 West 54th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 1, at 10 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

COMSTOCK.—On Sunday, Nov. 27, of scarlet fever, at the residence of her parents, No. 136 West 34th-st., MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of George W. and Lydia S. Comstock, aged 3 years, 4 month and 23 days.

The remains will be taken to Montrose, Penn.

CHALMERS.—On Monday, Nov. 28, ALEXANDER CHALMERS, in the 65th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 9½ A. M., from No. 152 East 23d-st, without further invitation.

COLLIS.—At City Point Hospital, Va., on Thursday, June 23, from wounds received in one of the late battles before Petersburgh, WILLIAM COLLIS, Co. E, 4th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, son of William and Mary Collis, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

CORLISS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 29, HENRY CORLISS, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 265 West 27th st.

HOGGLAND.—On Tuesday, Nov. 29, PERSE HOGGLAND. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, No. 372 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

RYDER.—At Danbury, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 29, of consumption, ANNA ELIZABETH, wife of Henry C. Ryder, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, Edward S. Hull, at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

RITCHIE.—In Boston, on Monday evening, Nov. 28, MARY, eldest daughter of Col. Harrison Ritchie, in the 16th year of her age.

RHODES.—At Oswego, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 17, ALONNIA KNOX, wife of Charles Rhodes, Esq., aged 42 years.

TAPPER.—On Monday, Nov. 28, MARY TAPPER, relict of John Tapper, in the 89th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John F. Nunns, No. 97 East 26th-st.

WATSON.—On Monday, Nov. 28, GEORGINA, youngest daughter of Charles Watson.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the officers and teachers of the 17th Ward Grammar School, are cordially invited to attend the funeral services, at the University-place Presbyterian Church, (late Dr. Potts', on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

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Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family. Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—20 CAPABLE compositors are wanted immediately in the Boston *Journal* Office. To first-class compositors forty-five cents a thousand ems will be paid, and permanent and steady employment guaranteed. Compositors can make on the *Journal* from $20 to $40 a week. Apply immediately at the *Journal* Office, Boston, Mass.

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THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
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THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
SUPPLIES THE BLOOD WITH ITS VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE-ELEMENT IRON.
THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CHANGED BY THE USE OF THIS REMEDY FROM WEAK, SICKLY, SUFFERING CREATURES, TO STRONG, HEALTHY AND HAPPY MEN AND WOMEN.
For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a specific. Pamphlets free.
Depot No 491 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all druggists.

COUGHS! COLDS! CONSUMPTION!
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
one of the oldest and most reliable remedies in the world for
Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry does not dry up a Cough, and leave the seeds of Consumption in the system, but loosens it, and cleanses the Lungs of all impurities.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLER & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

WINTER.
If you want Overcoats, also good warm Winter Clothing, in every variety, and at prices less, also Children's Clothing, go to
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the city.

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SUPPLIES THE BLOOD WITH ITS VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE-ELEMENT IRON.
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WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, OLD SORES, &c.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,
a real Pain Extractor. It reduces the most angry looking Swellings and Inflammations as if by magic; heals OLD SORES, WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, &c., in a surprisingly short time.
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In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk sts., No. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
The Belt Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

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Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.
TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN TO FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,
New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., One door west of Nassau-st.

SPRING HORSES, CHILDREN'S CARriages, made and repaired; also, gigs altered to perambulators, at No. 130 East 26th-st.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

For Alderman,

WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of this Club will be held at the office of Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER, No. 339 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Punctual attendance is requested.

JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman.

ALLAN COOPER, N. G. CARTER, } Secretaries.

THIRD SCHOOL DISTRICT, (IXTH AND XVITH WARDS,)

UNION NOMINATION.

For School Commissioner, JAMES W. FARR.
CHAS. S. SPENCER, Chairman.

ALANSON H. SCUDDER, Secretary.

Nominating Committee.
CHAS. S. SPENCER,
BENJ. C. WARDELL,
CHARLES S. DAY,
SAMUEL C. REED,
SIGISMUND LASAR,
SALEM F. RUSSELL,
GILBERT HUNTER,
JOHN W. THORNE,
JAMES FREED,
ALANSON H. SCUDDER.

SEVENTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—TWELFTH WARD.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Alderman,
ROBT. C. BROWN.
For Councilmen,
MOSES E. CRASTON, CHAS. N. DECKER.
For School Trustee,
WALLACE P. BIRDSALL.

"VETERAN UNION CLUB."

Grand celebration in commemoration of our Great National Victory, at the Academy of Music, THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 7½ P. M. Several eminent speakers have accepted invitations, and distinguished operatic and musical artists have been engaged. The entire proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted, under the auspices of a patriotic committee of ladies, to the relief of the needy families of our deceased and disabled soldiers. The full programme will be published to-morrow. Tickets may be obtained at the principal hotels.

F. WILLIS FISHER, President.
A. M. BURNIS, A. L. CURTIS, } Secretaries.

SIXTEENTH WARD—NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
LEWIS R. RYERS.
JOHN L. MILLS, Ch'n Com.
E. WASHINGTON TAYLOR, Secretary.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

REGULAR TAMMANY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN,
GEORGE C. BARNEY.
R. C. McINTIRE, Chairman.
JOHN HASSETT, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman,
ALEXANDER BRANDON.

CITIZENS' NOMINATION.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—XXTH WARD.
For Alderman—JONATHAN MYERS.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since Oct. 21, 1864:

Benjamin Kane, late of Company F, Fifteenth New-Jersey Volunteers, through B. A. Nicholas, Flanders, Morris County, N. J.		$5 00
Aaron Pond, Jewett, Greene County, N. Y.		2 00
W. M. Burgoyne, New-York		25 00
Soldiers' Aid Society, East Haddam, Conn., Rev. S. W. Robbins		57 22
"Cash"		20 00
Mrs. M. R. Doolittle, Washington, D. C.		15 00
"X," New-York		50 00
Balance of one-half net receipts of Maryland State Fair, by W. J. Albert, President		194 04
Miss Emeline H. Whitney, Green Bay, Wis.		2 00
Oregon branch of Sanitary Commission, by N. Failing, Treasurer, in currency	$192 00	
Amount in gold	162 50	
Premium on gold	218 56	
Proceeds of gold bar No. 3,123	347 99	
Premium on bar	467 87	—1,388 82
John Norton, Jr.		500 00
Proceeds of Fair, Youngsville, Warren Co., Pa., by A. Marsh		141 39
Cash		15 00
Ladies' Aid Society of Euclid, Onondaga Co., N. Y., through D. P. Phelps, Esq.		46 15
Part proceeds of Livingston Co, Fair, by Rev. W. N. Irish, Geneseo, N. Y.		5 00
Jacob Weeks, (additional) No. 313 Bowery		100 00
California Branch, by R. G. Sneath, Treasurer	$10,000 00	
Premium on gold	11,300 00	—21,300 00
California Branch, by R. G. Sneath, in currency		4,000 00
Choir of Reformed Dutch Church, Stuyvesant Landing, Columbia Co., N. Y.		100 00
Sabbath School of Presbyterian Church, Flanders, N. J., by D. A. Nicholas		13 00
Miss Minnie Horton, Elizabeth, N. J., proceeds of Front-stoop Fair		50 00
Citizens' of California, through Rev. Dr. Bellows		836 89
Williamsburgh Congregational Church, (proceeds of tableaux), by E. B. Wilcox, Treasurer.		17 90
Proceeds of party given by ladies of Canemah, O., by A. J. Apperson		70 00
Employes of Gould & Currie Mine, Virginia City, Nevada (Silver Bar):		
Proceeds in gold	$1,371 90	
Proceeds in silver	2,093 15	
Premium on gold	2,099 82	
Premium on silver	4,487 85	
	$10,952 62	
Less the assay charges, &c.	63 87	
		—$10,888 76
Mrs. O. N. Kneeland, Victory Vt. through Dr. Parish		1 00
"A Friend		25 00
Maryland State Fair, being half further proceeds, by Henry James Treasurer		17 50
Proceeds Children's Fair, through Mrs Lequeer		5 00
Proceeds of Fair Napa City, Cal., by Mrs. Emily Gray Easterly, Sec'y		3,652 77
Miss Effie Earle, Elizabeth, N. J.		2 00
Citizens of California, by R. G. Sneath, Treasurer	16,000 00	
Premium on gold	20,800 00	—36,800 00
Albert Matthews		25 00
C. S. Sevton, New-York		50 00
A. Sebellia		10 00
A. B., New-York		100 00
T. S. Seybold, City Point		25 00
R. S. King		5 00
Francis & Loutrel		20 00
Delia Buckman, Columbia Falls, Maine		7 00
Ladies of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, proceeds of Fair, through Mrs. Julia A. Grant		335 17
E. A. Smith, Hoboken, N. J., to purchase cod-fish for soldiers in field		5 00
London Branch, through Baring Brothers & Co	£250	—2,633 30
Citizens of California, through Rev. Dr. Bellows	$182 50	
Premium on gold	213 52	—396 02
F. P., New-York		20 00
Robert Livingston, (additional,) N. J.		250 00
George E. Underhill		50 00
Dr. Thos. T. Cock, (additional,) 47 W. 31st-st.		50 00
R. C. Underhill, Brooklyn		20 00
C. P. C., through Dr. Bellows, N. Y.		5 00
Ladies of Friendship, N. Y., through Mrs. S. Church and Miss Mary Howard		27 60
David Shepard, Ellenburgh Centre, Clinton Co., N. Y. (additional)		10 00
Mrs. David Shepard, Ellenburgh Centre, Clinton Co., N. Y.		3 00
W. S. Gilman, (additional,) New-York		100 00
A. S. G., (for Sailors,) New-York		25 00
W. Smart, New-York		3 00
Part of Thanksgiving offering at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Dr. Morgan		50 00
Part of Thanksgiving offering of Norfolk-st. Dutch Reformed Church, through A. Burk		8 00
Thanksgiving collection of North Reformed Dutch Church, 3d-av., Brooklyn		28 85
James Cassidy (additional)		50 00
W. Rewalt, Hornellsville, N. Y., by Rev. M. Waldo		20 00
Thanksgiving collection, Christ Church, New-Brighton, S. I., by F. R. Routh, Treasurer		138 01
Seymour & Co., New-York		25 00
From a friend, Scotchtown, N. Y.		4 00
J. Sherman, No. 52 Beekman-st.		10 00
Cash, through Dr. Bellows		5 00
Thanksgiving Collection of All Souls' Church		15 00
Reformed Protestant Church, Bergen Point, N. J., by J. Panet, Jr., Treasurer		49 00
Part of Thanksgiving Collection, Church of Mediator, Spuyten Duyvel, N. Y.		11 00
Thanksgiving Collection, Methodist Episcopal Church, Monticello, N. Y., by Rev. Thomas Lamont		20 00
Thanksgiving Collection, St. Philip's Church, Epping, N. H., by Rev. F. Fisher		3 00
Thanksgiving Collection, First Baptist Church, Hoboken, by T. W. Thomas		24 00

GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer,
Nov. 26, 1864, No. 68 Wall-st.

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EUREKA!!

EUREKA!!!

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which is played by persons of all ages; with eight other games, and fifty puzzles. $1 25
Also, THE RABBITS THAT LIVED IN THE GARDEN OF FLOWERS, for little children. $1.
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LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864.

Dr. Tobias:

DEAR SIR; I was cured of a severe cough, with inflammation of the lungs, by the use of your Pulmonic Life Syrup. I have suffered much from pulmonary complaints, and used many remedies, but have never found anything equal to your Syrup. BETSY HILL.

Mrs. Hill is sister-in-law to Capt. Hill, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers. Several hundred certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 75 cents. Sold by the druggists.

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WITH AN
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OR, A CRITICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY OF THE WARS OF FREDERICK THE GREAT,
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CALVIN BLANCHARD, Publisher.

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AN ELEGANT CHRISTMAS BOOK FOR 1865

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ADIRONDAC COMPANY,

Organized under special charter from State of New-York.
OFFICE NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

$1,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.

Proposals are invited for $1,000,000 of construction bonds of the Adirondac Company, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for, to be payable on the acceptance of the bids, the remainder in three monthly installments of twenty-five per cent. each, or the whole may be paid for in one sum. Accrued interest on coupons will be charged and interest allowed on payments.

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C. T. M. DAVIS, President.

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ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
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DEALERS IN
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BANKERS,
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CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $400,000. PAR $5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 50 PER SHARE FOR FULL PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable fee simple territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, wells going down and nearly finished:

No. 1. About 50 (fifty) acres on Cherry Tree Run in fee simple, boreable land sufficient to sink fifty wells. This territory is opposite the Daizell Petroleum Company. (Hayes Farm,) on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c., &c.

No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek, 2 1/2 acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.

No. 3. "Wild Cat" Flowing Well about 30 barrels per day on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company own the whole working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c., &c.

No. 4 "California Well" No. 1, on Oil Creek, down 906 feet, all ready to rerube. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.

No. 5. "California Well" No. 2, on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.

No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2 1/4 acres Oil Creek all flat, containing the above wells, with 15-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine-houses, &c.

No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2 1/4 acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one well down 400 feet, one-quarter interest (working) in this well and lease.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Books for original subscription are now open at our office for a few days, when closed the stock is to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a BONA FIDE dividend-paying OIL-PRODUCING CO., when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.

LEONARD & MANLEY, New-York Agents,
No. 58 Exchange-st.
SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers, Boston.
E. S. LEECH, Farquhar Buildings, Phila.

NOBLE AND DELAMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
200,000 SHARES. Par Value $25. $5,000,000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek, viz.:

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbos, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bembeimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Sec'y.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbos, Henry Odell,
Isaac Bembeimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 130 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.
All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the best rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft and interest allowed.
THOS. L. TAYLOR. THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.
REFER TO MINERS.
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 128, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, a banking corporation located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.
The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER GOLD MINING CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GREGORY GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December, for the election of Officers of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
M. F. HAZEN, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Dec. 1. The Transfer books are now closed.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.
Capital paid in $600,000; collections made in all parts of the West.
E. AIKEN, President.
F. BLAISTED, Cashier. S. M. HICKERSON, V. P.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage.—In sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

THE PRESIDENT
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT,
VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

Organized under the laws of Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS:
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., General Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, New-York.

DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., New-York.

ITS LANDS FORM ITS
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Parties subscribing in this Company will receive an equal amount of Stock in two other Companies adjoining, without further charge.

The lands of these companies are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Fercupine and McCrea Creeks, making an oil boring territory of over ten and half miles in extent.

The wells on the adjoining property, known as th "Celebrated Heidricks" wells, and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil.

The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means unsurpassed inducements are offered. Persons investing in this Company get $5 stock and the above BONUS for each $1 invested, without further call or assessment.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

No subscriptions taken for less than one hundred dollars.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS:
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElheany farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.

Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL 120,000 SHARES, OF $10 EACH.

This company was organized under the laws of the State of New-York, April 20, 1864. The mines of the company are located in the Sierra. Prince Royal and Humboldt Mining Districts, Humboldt County, Nevada, and embrace 5,000 feet of the "Tuscan," "Etna," "Inca" and "Arctic quartz lodes. The reports of the Superintendent, and further information in regard to the mines can be had on application to the Secretary, in Bolles, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place, or the President, Geo. Stevenson, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st. The company offer for sale a limited number of the shares of the working capital at par only.
GEO. STEVENSON, President, &c.
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, can be obtained by applying to
A. A. TAYLOR,
Actuary of the Company,
No. 153 Broadway.
from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.

The Hermetical Barrel is a new commercial discovery of great practical value. It positively insures against leakage, evaporations and odor of petroleum and other volatile fluids.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH STOCK.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY STOCK.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY STOCK.
All Telegraph and Express Stocks bought and sold on commission GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

GOLD BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO.,
No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. F. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE—$300,000—COLUMBUS AND INDIanapolis Central Railroad Company 7 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund bonds
FORTY YEARS TO RUN—DUE 1904.
Length of Road, 206¼ miles, equipped and running, with large and increasing earnings.
First mortgage bonds.....$3,200,000
Second mortgage bonds.....800,000
Stock.....1,500,000
The Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway is the consolidation of the Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad.
Richmond and Covington Railroad.
Indiana Central Railway.
The above bonds are offered for sale for the purpose of providing additional equipment. Application may be made to the undersigned, or to WM. D. THOMPSON, Esq., at the Company's Office, No. 139 Broadway, Room No. 2.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY, OF LAKE SUPERIOR,
No. 30 Wall-st. 1st November, 1864.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at this office on the 3d day of December next, at 1 o'clock, to receive the report of the Managing Director for the season.
The attendance of stockholders is specially requested, as business of importance will be under consideration at the meeting.
C. S. SEYTON, President.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS of the Richmond County Loan of July 28, 1864, are hereby notified that said Certificates may be exchanged for Coupon Bonds on and after Dec 1, at the office of D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 6 Wall-st., basement.
P. S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

PETROLEUM STOCK WANTED IN EXchange for incumbered lots. 15 minutes' ride of Green Point Ferry and five minutes' walk of depots on Long Island and Flushing Railroads. Also in Mount Vernon, near depot. Address T. H. H., Box No. 537

FINANCIAL.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICES, NO. 52 WALL-STREET,
CAPITAL.....$1,250,000
125,000 SHARES; VALUE $10 EACH.

President,
NOAH L. WILSON.
Vice-President,
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON.
Treasurer,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT.
Secretary,
ARTHUR B PROAL.
General Superintendent of Ohio and Virginia Properties.
ISRAEL E. WATERS, Marietta, Ohio.
Superintendent of Oil Creek Properties,
HERBERT KETTELL.
Attorneys,
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.
Bankers.
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
Trustees,
NOAH L. WILSON, President of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of Messrs. Schchardt & Gebhard.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Messrs. Foster & Thomson.
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY MORGAN, of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons.
WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Sons.
WILLIAM H. GUION, of Messrs. Williams & Guion.
DAVID GIBSON, of Messrs. David Gibson & Co., Cincinnatti, Ohio.
THOMAS T. C. BUCKLEY, of Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
No. 41 Wall-st.,
Buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. Coupon and Registered Bonds of 1881.
U. S. Coupon and Registered 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. Coupon and Registered 10-40 Bonds.
One Year Certificate of Indebtedness.

New 7-30 Treasury Note Loan usual commission allowed.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected or purchased.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1864.
THE BANK OF ONTARIO (CANANDAIGUA) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of H. J. Messenger, No. 139 Broadway, in the city of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Importers' and Traders' Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT HAS stopped the conversion of the following Seven-Thirty Notes of the October issue, and all persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, viz.: Numbers 1,384 to 1,392, inclusive, nine notes of $1,000 each, indorsed Solon Buffum; and numbers 12,038 and 12,039, of $500 each, indorsed by R. A. Holden & Co. Information in regard to said notes may be left with Messrs. T. L. TAYLOR & REED, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of the New-York and New-Haven Railway Company, Dec. 1, 1864, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons on and after said date, at the Bank of the Republic, or at the Company's Office, corner of 27th-st. and 4th av.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1864.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1-64.
THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, ON THE Legal-Tender Five Per Cent Notes, will be paid by the First National Bank, No. 191 Broadway. The notes must be presented with the coupons attached.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first door over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) Per Cent., has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable less the Government tax) at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the common stock of this company, payable on and after the 2d day of December next, at the office, on all stock registered in New-York, and at Toledo, Ohio, on the stock registered there.
The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 24th of December.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE HEYDRICK OIL COMPANY,
No. 7 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
FIRST MONTHLY DIVIDEND—THE Heydrick Oil Company has this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per cent, on its capital stock, payable on and after the 4th day of December next.
By order.
ROBT. S. BRAINE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
47 EXCHANGE PLACE, NOV. 19, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. for quarter ending November 15th, has this day been declared. Payable on and after 25th inst. Transfer Books closed this day.
J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH & PARMELEE GOLD CO.,
No. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent, free of Government tax, out of the net earning of the Company, payable on the 10th December. The transfer books will close on the 1st December.
W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from that date.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.; open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOS. CHRISTY President.
B. H. BALL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN MAXWELL, who resides at Saugerties, Ulster County, State of New-York, WILLIAM R. FINCH, who resides at Canaan, in the County of Greene, State of New-York; THOS. REED, who resides at West Hoboken, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey, and THOS. L. TAYLOR, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of T. L. TAYLOR & REED, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission, Brokerage and Financial business in the City of New-York; that all the parties interested in the said business are the said Thomas Reed and the said Thomas L. Taylor, who are the general partners, and the said John Maxwell and the said William R. Finch, who are the special partners; that the said John Maxwell has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership, the sum of thirty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said William R. Finch has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of ten thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 27th day of October, 1864, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1867.—Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1864.
JOHN MAXWELL,
WM. R. FINCH,
THOS. REED,
THOS. L. TAYLOR.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED, No. 5 Broad st., receive orders for the purchase and sale of all classes of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold, on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States on the most favorable terms.

NOTICE.—MR. N. S. W. VANDERHOEF withdraws his interest from our firm this day.
FLAGG, BALDWIN & CO.
NEW-YORK, November 15, 1864.

NOTICE.—LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership, do certify, That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is VANDERHOEF & BEATTY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of manufacturing, buying and selling straw goods and such materials and other articles as are usually bought and sold by persons engaged in the straw goods business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, who resides in the City and County of New-York, and John F. Beatty, who resides in Norwalk, State of Connecticut, both of whom are the general partners, and Lewis Beers, who resides in Stratford, State of Connecticut, and is the special partner: that the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars; that the period at which the partnership is to commence is November 15, in the year 1864, and the period at which it will terminate, is October thirty-first, in the year 1865. NEW-YORK, November 14, 1864.
N. S. W. VANDERHOEF,
JOHN F. BEATTY,
LEWIS BEERS.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL FARM LOTS
For sale by
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 60 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $60 to $80 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $40 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN HILL, N. J., A beautiful Italian villa and grounds, located in a very select neighborhood, 20 minutes from the city by railroad at all hours; the house has 14 rooms, and is complete in all the requirements of a modern built first-class suburban residence; has furnace, hot and cold water bath, water-closet, gas pipes, &c.; the grounds (20 city lots, fronting on two streets) are filled with a choice selection of fruit and ornamental trees; large carriage-house, stable, cow stable, henery, &c. All the improvements were made by day's work, without regard to cost. Price $30,000; one-half cash. Apply to PLATT & NEWHAM, opposite Court-house, Hudson City, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ONE HUNDRED acres, in the best part of Berkshire County, Mass. House has sixteen rooms, and commands an extensive view of most beautiful scenery; five minutes' walk from railroad station, post-office and churches; large variety of choicest apples, pears, cherries, &c.; to be appreciated must be seen. Price, $16,000. Apply to the owner, FRANCIS WHITING, Great Barrington, Mass., or SHEPARD & BEACH, No. 31 Front-st., New-York.

DAIRY AND GRAIN FARM FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public auction at 12 o'clock, 12th mo., (Dec.) 1st, on the premises, a valuable farm of about 120 acres, all in a fine state of cultivation, in the Town of Oyster Bay, Long Island, pleasantly located on both sides of Jericho Turnpike, 1½ miles west of Syosset Depot. Also a valuable stock of Milch Cows, Horses, Farming Utensils, &c. For further information apply to or address WM. THOS. WILLIS, Syosset, L. I.; or C. TABER, *Tribune* Office, New-York.

A FARM OF SIXTY-FIVE ACRES FOR SALE.—Situated about ten minutes drive from Morrist wn depot, N. J., adjoining Dr. Hoosack's place, having a variety of fruit trees, two dwellings, a barn, wagon-house, corn-crib, and being well supplied with water. Further information can be obtained from the owner, CHRISTOPHER MOODY, Morristown, or GEORGE MULLIGAN, No. 450 4th-av. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE IN the heart of Newark City, with numerous outbuildings and a large garden in fine order; very valuable if divided into city lots; will be sold on reasonable terms; situated 3 minutes' walk from railroad depot, fronting a public park. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A CITY house—A desirable country residence at Nyack, on Hudson River, good frame house and outbuildings; five acres of choice fruit grounds. Apply to Mr. HALLIDAY, No. 74 Beaver-st., up stairs, at 2 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 120 ACRES of good land, situated on Lake Mohegan, five miles from Peekskill N. Y. No better farm for grain or grazing in the country. Fruit of all kinds. House, barn, &c., in good order. Grain, hay, stock, &c., for sale. Inquire at No. 23a Washington st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, finished in the best style, hard-wood doors, blinds, stairs, &c., and elegant site, corner of 56th-st. and Lexington av. Inquire of GEORGE J. HAMILTON, Builder, No. 291 Lexington-av., nearly opposite.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT PORTCHESTER—Belonging to the estate of Dr. James Wilson, consisting of 65 acres, in good order, good barn, carriage-house and outbuildings, eligible building sites, 75 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGES AND LOTS FOR SALE AT East New-York, at $850, $1,100, $1,400, $1,800, with 4 to 8 rooms each. Also 10 elegant dwellings 4 to 8 lots each, at $2,500, $3,000, $4,000. And 700 lots at $128. CHAS R. MILLER, 59 Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE TWO FOUR-STORY BRICK buildings and lots in fee, Nos. 271 and 273 Greenwich-st., next adjoining corner Murray-st. Each building rents for $1,150 per annum; terms easy. Inquire of JOHN JAMISON,
No. 150 Washington-st., near Fulton-st

FOR SALE—VALUABLE STEAM SAW, PLANing and grist mill, with superior engine; 300 feet wharf; 2½ acres land, handsome cottage brick office, coal and lumber sheds; in immediate vicinity of the city; will be sold very low. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—FOR INVESTMENT OR OCCUPAtion, eligible real estate property, well located in all parts of the city and Brooklyn, also, country-seats, &c. Particulars and permits of WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 132 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—LOcated at Elizabeth, Bergen, Hudson City, Weehawken, North Englewood and Bloomfield. Prices, $5,000 to $25,000 cash. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

$7,000.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND 6 acres of land, 1 mile from Jamaica, 400 feet from depot. House contains 13 rooms; barn and other outbuildings. Plenty of fruit, &c.
WELLING & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR LET—SHOP, MACHINery and tools, consisting of lathes, planer, saws, &c., with about six or eight horse-power steady, twenty miles from New-York. Call on or address C. C. HEGEMAN, Roslyn.

FACTORY FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, NEW-Jersey, suitable for manufacturing purposes; central and well located. Apply to A. B. BROWN, No. 317 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a three-story brick house, 20.10x50, lot 80, frescoed and in good order, in 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Price $11,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—FOR 20 YEARS, FROM MAY NEXT, with privilege of a second term, the premises now occupied by DELMONICO, corner Broadway and Chambers-st. Lot 50 feet 11 inches on Broadway. For full particulars apply to JOHN TOWNSEND, Jr., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—THE three-story house and lot No. 58 West 27th-st., to rent with the furniture. Immediate possession may be had. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN Bleecker-st., a few doors from Broadway; possession immediately. For permits, apply to J. C. BAILEY, corner Bowery and 4th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, on 20th-st., near and east of Broadway; three-story, brown-stone front, 25x100. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 784 Broadway.

ROOMS TO RENT.—TWO VERY PLEASANT Rooms, of medium size, may be had, with or without board, in a small family, at No. 28 University-place. Good reference required.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY NEXT, A FIRST-CLASS furnished House, in South Brooklyn. Address S. & CO., Box No 3,505 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber, comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY in Brooklyn or New-York, where there are no other boarders, for four persons, two brothers and two sisters. In a family, with few in number, wishing to make an arrangement whereby their expenses could be reduced, this is a favorable opportunity. Address S. H. W., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife with pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with full board, between 3d and 8th avs. and 14th and 42d sts.; a private family preferred. Address, with full particulars, H. E. C., Box No. 4,088 Post office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A French gentleman, full or partial board, where French and drawing lessons would be considered a compensation. Highest references given. Address A. S., Box No. 2,856 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE TENTH WARD OR vicinity, by a young lady, in a private family, or where there are few other boarders; none but respectable parties need answer, and the best references will be given. Address H. C. A., Station B, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR TWO SINGLE GENtlemen, west of 5th-av. and below 25th-st. Address, stating accommodations and terms, ST. CLAIR, Box No 102 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR FOUR ADULTS.—Two bedrooms and private parlor will be required. A private family preferred. Location between 8th and 20th sts. Address Box No. 4,241 Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS.—HAVing disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $1 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. We guarantee to extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. Patients are delighted with the gas. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

A SET OF TEETH MADE BY STEAM (something new) for $10; teeth extracted positively without pain by my new chemically purified chloroform; teeth plugged, and warranted. Dr. WAIT, No 96 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
November 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 poun

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,615	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,313	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows
VIRGINIA—Lewis..... Saturday, Dec. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan. 21.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 2d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.

The *Morning Star* is 2,043 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,718, and the *Suwo Maida* 1,785, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,224 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,224 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(About).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DECHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$150
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$100 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COVE HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 3
CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 10
CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Nov 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.

Forward PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of EUROPE,
By steamer every week.

DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River

Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. VAIL, Commander,

Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been elarged and elegantly furnished.

Passage, first-class, $75.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on SATURDAY, Dec. 10.

STEAMSHIP CHAMPION—SPECIAL NOTICE.

The *Champion* having been ordered into Government service, will not sail to-day for Havana and New-Orleans as advertised.

Passengers for Havana will, on application, be furnished with transportation by steamer *Eagle* to leave this bay, WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. Or to those desiring it, passage money will be refunded.

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling Green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BABCOCK.

First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225; Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 5 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 5 years, one quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.

This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.

For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN—For Liverpool, the AUSTRALASIAN, T. Cook, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 30th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, and the AUSTRALASIAN from 1 to 2 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The CHINA will sail 14th December.

H. C. NAIN, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—Fifth UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME BARTON, NO. 350 CANAL-ST., guarantees to reclaim all unfaithful and drunken husbands, lovers, &c., causes speedy marriages, and may be consulted on all affairs of life. Up stairs, front room. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH!

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Fort Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.

7.00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7.00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8.30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10.00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3.30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh
5.00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8.00 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Stag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hemmstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5.40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7.15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6.10, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., and 2.20, 4.20, 5.30, 6.30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
the elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. E. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. Also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3 15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto. Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kittell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Calvin H. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Joseph H. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Bollis Hunnewell, The Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. S. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New Hampshire, George E. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappin, John S. Mossman, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the court-house in the City of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady on the first Tuesday in January next, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.

CHARLES G. MYERS.
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.
DATED NOV. 21, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 26, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of William Henry Grant, late of the town of Amenia, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Jane A. Grant, executrix of said estate, at her residence in the town of Amenia, on or before the 25th day of May next, or, in default thereof, their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executrix out of said estate. Dated Nov. 18, 1864.

JANE A. GRANT, Executrix.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

TO TOBACCONISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
HOUSE'S PATENT TOBACCO MACHINE,
for manufacturing all kinds and grades of plug, fine cut chewing, smoking, granulated, Kilkinkick, &c. These machines can be made all sizes, adapted for the largest factories or smallest retailers. One of these machines can now be seen in operation at the office of the undersigned, where the trade generally are invited to call and examine it.

M. RADER & SON, Agents,
No. 92 Wall-st., New-York.

BERG & CO.'S CELEBRATED PATENT CIGARETTOS.
Wholesale depot at
GAIL, AX & KUCHLER'S,
Nos. 173 and 175 Water-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

539 **VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S** 541
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
IMMENSE ADDITION
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IMMENSE ADDITION
TO THE VAST CONGREGATION
OF LIVING WONDERS
comprised in this
COLOSSAL ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.
JUST ARRIVED,
JUST ARRIVED,
JUST ARRIVED,
per ship *Golconda*, at Boston, 106 days from Calcutta, an extensive shipment of
RARE AND BEAUTIFUL ANIMALS,
including several varieties
ENTIRELY NEW IN THIS COUNTRY,
and embracing, among others, a
ROYAL BENGAL TIGER!
the only one in America.
TWO ASIATIC LEOPARDS!
PAIR SPOTTED AXIS!!
AN ISABEL, OR WHITE HIMALAYA BEAR!
the first one ever seen in the United States.
THREE SLOTH BEARS!
TWO WHITE ZEBUS!
HIMALAYA MOUNTAIN GOAT!
TWO KHAMAPHOOR BLOODHOUNDS!
used for tiger-hunting in India.
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
all of which have been added to the
UNPARALLELED COLLECTION
OF LIVING BEASTS AND BIRDS!
which may be seen
THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND EVENING
in the palatial halls of this Mammoth Menagerie,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
are given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., at each of which is presented
AN AMUSING DIVERTISEMENT
BY TRAINED PONIES, MONKEYS AND MULES.
EXTRAORDINARY FEATS OF SAGACITY
by the wonderful
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, TIPPOO SAIB,
and an astonishing display of the mastery of man over the brute creation by Prof. LANGWORTHY,
IN THE DENS OF LIONS AND TIGERS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS
No half price. No free list.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
GRAND WEEK TO-DAY AT 2½,
COOKE'S DOGS AND MONKEY ACTORS.
THEY APPEAR THEY APPEAR
AT EVERY PERFORMANCE
MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
YOUNG STICKNEY. YOUNG STICKNEY.
MISS EMMA STICKNEY, MR. S. F. STICKNEY.
THE CLOWN'S CAVALRY.
New pantomime by the French company of
ROYAL PANTOMIMISTS.
MONSTER PROGRAMME.
BY THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY.

ARTEMUS WARD!
DODWORTH HALL,
NO. 806 BROADWAY.
MONDAY, NOV. 28,
and following evenings of the week.
50TH NIGHT,
AND
51ST, 52D, 53D, 54TH AND 55TH NIGHTS
OF THE
VERY SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMEN
OF
ARTEMUS WARD
AMONG THE MORMONS.

Doors open every evening at 7½; commence at 8. The central chairs, the best view of the pictures, can be secured at the hall from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
HELLER'S
STEADY CAREER OF SUCCESS
is evidenced by
BRILLIANTLY-THRONGED HOUSES!
Will be presented a
NEW MUSICAL ATTRACTION!
ROBERT HELLER!
and
CHARLES FRADEL!
who has kindly volunteered his services,
will play together the
GRAIN DRUM POLKA!
specially composed for those *Nonpareils* by Charles Fradel, and published by Beer & Schirmer.
THE SCARLET SPIRIT EVERY EVENING!
SEDGWICK'S SOLO ON THE CONCERTINA.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
A startling Novelty in preparation for the Holidays.

"PROVIDENCE, THE TIMES AND GREAT MEN."—At Clinton Hall, 8th-st., Broadway, on Dec 2. "Why is America Troubled?" "What is the Mission of this Country?" "Who can Tell," divine, or explain?

Admission.....$0 50
One gent and two ladies.....1 00
Three ladies.....1 00

Tickets at the door.
DAVID GROTIUS will speak here again Dec. 7.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The Winter Term of this institution will commence Nov. 28. A full collegiate course, the best masters in music and modern languages, and Dr. Dio Lewis' system of gymnastics are some of its attractions. For admission or circular, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English board ng and day school. No. 56 West 18th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR TEN years past the best-sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State; brick buildings; fifteen Professors and Teachers; $167 pays for remaining two-thirds of academic year; Winter term Dec. 8. Address for catalogues or rooms, JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y. Thorough Commercial College course for $35.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—A SENIOR class will be organized at once. Students entering at or before Jan. 1, '65, who have studied law elsewhere for one year, may be graduated in June, 1865, and are entitled to admission to the Bar. Lectures at 4 P. M. For information, apply at the New-York University, to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Head of Law Faculty.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—AT Greenwich on the Sound. Instruction given in all the branches of a thorough English education, with special attention to languages and literature. Circulars may be obtained by applying to the Principal, Miss H. C. CREAMER, Greenwich, Conn.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—REV. C. C. SPALDING, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of this first-class Institution for both sexes opens Dec. 14. For circulars address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial and French. No. 126 West 45th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

MISS MULLER'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and German School for little girls and young ladies, second quarter to commence 1st December. Apply at No. 25 East 16th-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School, for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH LITERATURE, GRAMMAR, CONVERSATION.—Prof. L. MALEZIEUX, No. 81 East 14th-st. Private lessons. The highest references given.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 20th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED FOREIGN LADY desires a morning engagement as daily governess; she teaches the English, Music, German and French in all its branches; best references given. Address Miss HUBER, Station D.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEment as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. E. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD metals; white rags 10 cents per pound, colors and woollens 3 cents, books and newspapers 2 cents, old brass 25 cents per pound, copper and pewter 32 cents, lead 10 cents, at No. 15 New Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
WEDNESDAY, Mrs. Inchbald's Comedy of
TO MARRY
OR NOT
TO MARRY,
with superb and appropriate scenery
COSTUMES,
of the reign of William the Third,
SPLENDID FURNITUURE
AND APPOINTMENTS.
A CAPITAL CAST!
THURSDAY—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
FRIDAY—ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
The very charming and favorite comedy
RURAL FELICITY
is in rehearsal, and will shortly be produced.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY,
by Mr. D. Boucicault, is in preparation.
Doors open at 7½; overture at 7¾.

CLINTON HALL, 8TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
IN THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING.
ORATION.
"PROVIDENCE, THE TIMES AND GREAT MEN,"
BY DAVID GROTIUS, FRIDAY, DEC. 2.

The subject appeals to all American ladies and gentlemen, who will be entertained and instructed by the earnestness, the solemnity, the energy and the pathos of the subject. It becomes Americans to consider the importance of the times, to remember the Supreme Supervisor of American affairs, and to know what about great men.

ADMISSION.
Single gentlemen.....50 cents.
One gentleman and two ladies.....$1.
Three ladies.....$1.
Doors open at 7½, commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets at the door.
DAVID GROTIUS will speak here again Dec. 7.6

IRVING HALL.
THEO. THOMAS
SYMPHONIE SOIREES
The first to take place SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3.

NOTICE.—Subscribers desirous of reserving seats for the season are requested to select them at Irving Hall before Saturday next.

Subscriptions are received at Steinway & Sons, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; at Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 58 Spring st.

Circulars containing full particulars can be obtained at the above-named places.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON,
Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1864.
LES FEMMES TERRIBLES.
Comedy in four acts by M. Dumanoir.
Theatre office at No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

"PROVIDENCE, THE TIMES AND GREAT MEN."—Ladies and gentlemen go to Clinton Hall, 8th-st., near Broadway, in the Mercantile Library Building, and hear the oration of DAVID GROTIUS, Dec 2. Admission, single gentleman.....$0 50
One gent and two ladies.....1 00
Three ladies.....1 00
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8 P. M.

MISS LATHROP BEGS LEAVE TO ANnounce that she will read, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov 30, at 8½ o'clock precisely, in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Puritans, (Dr Cheever's,) corner 15th-st. and Union-square, "The Atlantic Telegraph Cable," "The Rival Bu-bands," *Goldoni*, "The Sleeping Sentinel," *Janvier*, "Fashionable Slang," original: "Italy," *Browning*; "Barbara Frietchie," *Whittier*. There will be music upon a grand piano, at intervals in the reading. Tickets 50 cents: to be had at the door

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.

The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.

Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelopes.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st., Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 8 Ann-st., also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing with certainty periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each box—the price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5, containing from fifty to sixty pills.

Pills sent by mail promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the Proprietors. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
81 C

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Our Swedish Naval Visitor.

The Swedish steam frigate *Vanadis*, Capt. MELANDER, arrived at this port late on Monday evening, and anchored, having been 25 days from Plymouth, England. She comes over here on a tour of inspection and to give her officers an opportunity to see some of the scenes of the present war. Sweden has taken much interest in our naval affairs, and has for a long time had a resident naval officer, Count ROSEN, in our midst, who has carefully noted all events as they transpired, and forwarded them to his Government at home. He visited all our navy-yards, arsenals, ship-yards, was present at the trial trips of iron-clads, and even made a passage in one of them from New-York to Fortress Monroe. The little corvette *Gefle* brought the Count to our shores, and after a brief stay, returned home. We now have the *Vanadis* with us. Yesterday morning she hoisted the American flag at her fore and saluted it and Admiral PAULDING at about 9 o'clock, and immediately after the *Vanadis* ceased firing, the naval battery at the Navy-yard returned the salute gun for gun, the royal Swedish ensign being displayed from the fore truck of the *North Carolina*, Capt. J. P. MCKINSTRY. In due time the Swedish officers will pay an official visit to Admiral PAULDING, and be tendered the hospitalities of the station.

Navy-Yard Items of Yesterday.

The ordnance supply steamer *Queen*, Acting-Master R. TARR, sailed for the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron Headquarters yesterday.

— The side-wheel gunboat *Pontusuc* was placed in the dry dock.

— The *Hybiscus* and *Pontusuc* will be put in commission toward the close of the week.

— The bark *Gemsbok* is being prepared for sea as rapidly as possible; her spars are all in, and the caulkers are at work at her top sides. She is intended for a store-ship in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Miscellaneous Items.

SUPPLY STEAMER FOR THE EAST GULF SQUADRON.—The U. S. supply steamer *Union*, Act. Vol. Lieutenant EDWARD CONROY commanding, will sail for the East Gulf Squadron on or about the 10th of December. This will probably be the last opportunity by which persons having friends in that squadron will be able to send the expected Christmas and New-Years' gifts. Parcels and packages left at Osgood's Bureau, No. 2 Dey-street, will be forwarded by this steamer.

IMPORTANT ORDER TO NAVAL OFFICERS.—An officer of a ship at the Brooklyn Navy-yard has been severely reprimanded for allowing an enlisted man to remain on shore for a longer time than the law or custom allows. Orders have now been issued "that no enlisted man shall be granted permission to leave his vessel by any other than the commanding officer of such vessel; and that in the absence of the commanding officer no leave shall be given to an enlisted man unless specially directed in writing by the commanding officer, and the names of such as are to receive such leave given under his signature before absenting himself from his command."

ARRIVAL OF THE SAGAMORE AT PHILADELPHIA.—The United States gunboat *Sagamore*, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Saturday, from Key-West. She has been in commission for the past three years. She was built at Boston by A. & G. SAMPSON, and the engines were built by the Atlantic Iron Works of the same place. She has captured and destroyed thirty-one vessels during the term of her cruise. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Commander, C. E. FLEMING; Acting-Assistant Paymaster, F. F. Wood; Acting-Assistant Surgeon, P. C. Whidden; Acting Ensigns, C. N. Hicks, Carle Craven, Norman McLeod; Second Assistant Engineers, H. W. Scott, H. Holmes; Third Assistant Engineers, L. Benard, F. M. Ashton, W. E. Sibley; Captain's Clerk, C. G. Fleming; Paymaster's Clerk, F. G. Kidder; Acting Master's Mate, E. Walton.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD FRAUDS.—WM. HARRIS, sailor boarding-house keeper; GEO. GILLINGHAM, storekeeper's clerk; ANTOINE AILES, superintendent of cartmen; JOS. ROYER, master plumber; —— PASCOE, EDWARD SIMPSON, master caulker; Jos. BAPTISE, superintending stores, and Jos. SAULAIRE, paymaster's clerk, United States steamer *Princeton*, have been arrested by order of Commodore HULL, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, for defrauding the Government out of from one to two hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods. A board of officers are now engaged in examining into the matter, which promises to be one of the most stupendous of the kind yet brought to light.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE ON THE LAKES.—As a number of changes have recently taken place in the *personnel* of the *Michigan*, we give below a correct list of her officers up to date: Lieut.-Commander, P. A. ROWE; Surgeon, Wm. M. Wood; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Tracy Cort; Acting Master, W. L. Babcock; Acting Ensigns, Chas. C. Eddy, Wm. A. Smith, Alex. Hansen; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Bennet Jones, Robert Reiley, Charles Price; Acting Gunner, John Murray; Carpenter, G. W. Elliot; Captain's Clerk, F. W. Roe; Paymaster's Clerk, John J. Odell; Yeoman, E. Gregory; Surgeon's Steward, Charles Justice.

STATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTERS.—The following are the names of the vessels, commanding officers, and stations of the Revenue cutters: Eastport, Me.—Schooner Black, Lieut. Frank Barr. Castine, Me.—Schooner Toucey, Capt. Martin. Portland, Me.—Steamer Mahoning, Capt. Webster. Portland, Me.—Schooner Dobbin, Capt. Webster. Boston, Mass.—Steamer Pawtuxet, Capt. Yeager. Boston, Mass.—Schooner Morris, Capt. Knapp. New-Bedford, Mass.—Schooner Agassiz, Capt. Amazeen. Newport, R. I.—Steamer Miami, Lieut. Tompkins. New-London, Conn.—Schooner Campbell, Capt. Carson. Throg's Neck, N. Y.—Steamer E. A. Stevens, Lieut. Wilson. Narrows, N. Y.—Schooner Crawford, Capt. Kellum. New-York City—Steamer Cuyahoga, Capt. McGowan. New-York City—Steamer Bronx, Capt. Constable. Fire Island, N. Y.—Schooner Thompson, Lieut. Dickerson. Perth Amboy, N. J.—Schooner Varuna, Lieut. Baker.

WAITING ORDERS.—Steamers Kankakee, Capt. Marcelis; Wayanda, Capt. White; Annetot, Capt. Merriman. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—Schooner Seward, Capt. Webster. Baltimore, Maryland—Schooner Jackson, Capt. Sands. Chesapeake Bay—Steamers Reliance, Lieut. Hall; Tiger, Lieut. Evans. Washington, D. C—Steamer Northener, Capt. Faunce. Hampton Roads, Virginia—Schooner P. Allen, Capt Slicer. Beaufort, North Carolina—Schooner Forward, Capt. Davis. Newbern, North Carolina—Schooner Antietam, Capt. Treadway. Port Royal, South Carolina—Steamer Nehama, Lieut. Warner. Pacific Ports—Steamer Shubrick, Capt. Scammon; schooner Jos. Lane, Capt. Chaddock. On the lakes—Steamers Commodore Perry, Capt. Ottinger; Hector, Capt. Cornell. One of the new steamers waiting orders will be sent out to San Francisco, Cal., for duty there, and as some of the Southern ports have been declared open to trade, cutters will be assigned to them at an early day.

Arctic Expeditions.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM CAPT. C. F. HALL, THE EXPLORER.

The numerous friends of Capt. CHAS. FRANCIS HALL, the American Arctic Explorer, have anxiously waited to hear from him since his departure from Newfoundland, and as the season is so far advanced, it is barely possible that he will not be heard from until some ten months pass away. The following letter from the owner of the vessel in which he took passage to the icy regions will be found of interest:

NEW-LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1864.

E. S. Osborn, Esq., New-York:

DEAR SIR: * * * The last I heard of MR. HALL and party was about August 27, bound up "Rowe's Welcome," in the schooner *Helen F.*, tender to the *Monticello*. The vessels from Hudson's Bay are all in for this year. No further tidings are expected until September or October next. The *Monticello* will winter at Two Brothers' Bay, just north of Chesterfield Inlet, and the schooner at Marble Island, probably. I think it quite strange that no late letters were received from MR. HALL. Three vessels have arrived in New-Bedford since my brig got in. I think, however, that HALL was farther north than they, and the schooner he went in had not come down when they left. Yours, truly,

RICHARD H. CHAPELL."

HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., of this city, has received a letter from HANNAH, (Tukilitoo,) in which she says that Capt. HALL had engaged an additional guide, and that Joe, (Eboirping,) has recovered his health, and that the whole party were in first-rate health and spirits. Possibly we may hear of Capt. HALL's movements by the way of England,—but this is only a bare chance.

SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—In accordance with a call issued some days since, a number of prominent gentlemen met last evening, at Cooper Institute, for the purpose of forming, in New-York, a society for the advancement of science. On motion, Dr. DENISON was elected President. A number of well-known scientific gentlemen stated their views as to what such a society should be, and what should be its aims and objects, after which, on motion, a committee of seven was ordered to be appointed by the chair to draw up and submit a constitution; and the committee were also instructed to confer with the trustees of Cooper Institute. After some routine business the committee adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The County Volunteer Committee—Plenty of Substitutes on Hand—Principals Wanted.

The County Volunteer Committee do a thriving business now, averaging between recruits and substitutes thirty men a day. Owing to the extra bounty, cash in hand, most of the men offering prefer to go as substitutes instead of enlisting as recruits, and Mr. BLUNT is therefore in a condition to supply substitutes and representative recruits to all applicants on the shortest notice. In fact, any gentleman who dreads a draft or who patriotically desires to be represented in the army, can be accommodated in ten minutes after he deposits his money. The terms are very easy: $220 for a one-year man, $436 for a two-year man, $650 for three years. The advantages are exemption from the draft to the individual depositing credits to the county which may save it from any call in the future conscription should there be any, and last, but not least, the patriotic inducement of filling up our armies. There never will be a better opportunity than the present to procure substitutes and recruits to fill up the army and to save the city from even the remotest danger of a draft. Walk up to Mr. BLUNT's office in the Park, deposit your money and receive your exemption papers on the spot. Every one will be received there with politeness No substitute brokers will annoy applicants, and exemption can be purchased at the cheapest rate.

Arrest of Two More of the Hotel Incendiaries.

Yesterday the Detective Police succeeded in taking into custody two more young men on the charge of having been concerned in the late attempt to burn the New-York hotels. As in the previous arrests, it is not thought proper by the authorities to give publicity to the names of these men, or, for the present, to say anything respecting the facts and circumstances which connect them with the atrocious crime of attempting to burn the city on Friday evening last. Thus far, each one of the persons who has been taken into custody on suspicion of having been connected with the plot, has been found, on examination, to have been in league with one or more others who are still at large. Hence the public will see the necessity of the Police keeping their names, and the evidence tending to implicate them, quiet for a few days. The young men arrested yesterday are known to be Southerners heartily in sympathy with the rebellion, and for several weeks past they have been suspected and closely watched by some of our vigilant detectives. They were not registered at the headquarters of Gen. DIX, and from all that can be learned, it would seem that very strong and convincing evidence will soon be produced to show that these young men are two of the prominent actors in the drama of Friday night last. Their arrest was effected, after much effort, by JOHN YOUNG, chief of the detective force, assisted by Messrs. BENNETT and MCDOUGALL. It is their belief that within the next twenty-four hours, several others of the most prominent actors in the plot will be in custody.

Nominations by the Union General Committee Nominating Convention.

Pursuant to the call of the Union General Committe, a convention composed of delegates from each Assembly District met Monday night, to make nominations for charter officers.

The convention organized by the appointment of W. T. B. MILLIKEN as President, and H. H. WOODS and O. PULLMANN, Secretaries. The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates, as follows:

ALDERMEN.

First District—Samuel Houghtalin; Third District—H. Fisher; Fifth District—No nomination; Seventh District—Wm. H. Gedney; Ninth District—J. A. Conover; Eleventh District—Jonathan Myers; Thirteenth District—Nathan C. Ely; Fifteenth District—Charles C. Pinckney; Seventeenth District—R. C. Brown.

COUNCILMEN.

Fourth District—John J. Davidson, Anthony C. Oliver, C. H. Patrick, P. H. Keenan, J. McGuire, Isaac Robinson. Sixth District—Wm. H. Housner, Abraham E. Dator, John H. Hillyer, Charles A. Holden, A. N. Denman, William Atkinson. Seventh District—Moses E. Crusto, Albert Bogart, Martin Thatcher, J. Solon Ritterband, John W. Bockhern, Charles N. Decker. Fifth District—Phillip Schisler, Henry A. Smith, John Mudie, E. M. Perley, S. P. Patterson, E. Taylor.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

First District, J. P. Dupengnac; Second District, W. Gardner; Third District, John A. Delamarter; Fourth District, R. A. Barry; Fifth District, no nomination; Sixth District, John M. McLean; Seventh District, John Wheeler.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

First Ward, R. P. Burke; Second Ward, G. Myers; Third Ward, no nomination; Fourth Ward, no nomination; Fifth Ward, R. Bogan; Sixth Ward, no nomination; Seventh Ward, no nomination; Eighth Ward, W. C. Hanna; Ninth Ward, A. F. Dow; Tenth Ward, J. Hayward; Eleventh Ward, D. B. Wright; Twelfth Ward, W. P. Birdsall; Thirteenth Ward, no nomination; Fourteenth Ward, no nomination; Fifteenth Ward, J. M. Phyfe; Sixteenth Ward, J. Condit; Seventeenth Ward, H. L. Slote; Eighteenth Ward, no nomination; Nineteenth Ward, no nomination; Twentieth Ward, W. C. Livingston, Twenty-first Ward, D. B. Atterbury; Twenty-second Ward, R. E. Stewart.

MOZART COUNCILMEN.

The Fourth Councilmanic Convention met last night and made the following nominations: Thomas P. Powers, Richard Fitzpatrick, Michael Madigan, Michael Brophy, Samuel S. Houston, James Hayes.

COUNCILMANIC.

The National Democrats (McKeon) have made the following nominations for Councilmen in the Fourth District; Wm. Mackellar, Frank McElroy, William Sinclair, Thomas O. Callaghan, John N. Gent.

TAMMANY ALDERMEN.

John Brice has received the Tammany Democratic nomination for Alderman in the Eleventh District.

UNION SCHOOL COMMISSIONER CONVENTIONS.

The Union Central Nominating Conventions, to select candidates for School Commissioner, met last night to make nominations, with the following result: First District, James B. Dupignac; Second District, Wm. Gardner; Third District, James Farr; Fourth District, Dr. R. A. Bany; Sixth District, George M. McLean.

Riot Claims—Statement of the Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 29, 1864.

Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

I transmit to you herewith a statement showing the action of this Department, to date, in the settlement of Riot Claims.

The whole number of claims presented for settlement, and transmitted to your Board, was 2,354, and the amount claimed about $2,250,000; of this number your Board have acted on 1,971, of which 1,596 were allowed at the aggregate sum of $1,200,609 33, and 375 claims rejected, leaving 383 claims yet to be acted upon. Of the 1,596 claims allowed by your Board, I have adjusted and paid 1,204, the original amount of said 1,204 claims being $1,316,086 95, and the amount allowed by your Board $1,033,390 52, being a reduction from the original claims of $282,696 43. On a further examination of the 1,204 claims which I have adjusted, I considered it fair in a number of cases, as between the county and claimants, to make a further reduction as detailed in the annexed statement. Those further reductions amount to the sum of $69,341 23. In nearly all of the 1,204 claims which I have adjusted, suits had been commenced, and in some of the cases judgment recovered against the city. On adjustment of those claims, the claimants have, in every case, paid their own law expenses. In the cases where judgments have been recovered, the claimants have accepted less than the amount of the judgment. Of the 392 claims passed by your Board, and not yet paid, I find, on examination, that it is in a number of cases doubtful if the county is liable, and have accordingly declined payment until satisfactory proof of the loss is given.

Under dates Nov. 24, Dec. 16 and 29, 1863, your board passed resolutions directing the payment of certain Militia Regiments for services rendered during and subsequent to the riots. The aggregate amount directed to be paid under those resolutions was $279,639 92. On a careful examination of the pay-rolls of each regiment, I have ascertained that the amount due and payable to the various regiments under said resolutions was only $276,989 33, being a saving to the county of $2,641 59.

Under date of Sept. 16, 1863, your board directed the payment of $9,000 to Special Policemen for services rendered during the riots. I have caused each Special Policeman to be sworn as to the period of service rendered by him, and find the result to be that $6,000 will pay for the service, being a saving of $3,000 to the county.

The total payments to date on Riot Claim Account are as follows:

For settlement of Riot Claims	$964,049 29
For payment of Militia, Special Policemen, Advertising, Rations for Militia, &c., &c.	380,678 93
Being a total of	$1,344,728 22

The claims not yet adjusted will probably amount to $400,000. Respectfully submitted,

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

RECAPITULATION.

Original amount of claimants	$1,316,096 95
Amount awarded by the Board of Supervisors	1,033,390 52
Saved to the county by the Board of Supervisors	$282,696 43
Amount awarded by the Board of Supervisors	$1,033,390 52
Amount paid by the Comptroller	964,049 29
Additional saved to the county by the Comptroller on settlement of Riot claims	$69,341 29
Amount saved to the county by the Comptroller on settlement of Militia services	2,641 59
Amount saved to the county by the Comptroller on settlement with Special Police	3,000 00
Total	$74,982 82

JAMES WATSON, County Auditor.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—Last evening the council and various boards of the Citizens' Association met in their rooms, No. 613 Broadway, to hear an explanation of the operations of the Association, and an account of what had been done toward the improvement of the Municipal Government. Among the distinguished gentlemen present there were Hon. D. STRONG, Rev. Dr. JEWIS, Chancellor of the University of New-York; Dr. W. NICAE, of Columbia College; NATHANIEL SANDS, Esq., J. STURGES, Esq., R. B. ROOSEVELT, Esq., CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., and others. The meeting having been called to order, JONATHAN STURGES was chosen Chairman. R. B. ROOSEVELT acted as Secretary. An interesting and elaborate report was read by Mr. ROOSEVELT, which embraced the various proceedings of the association since its commencement, the establishment of a Sanitary Bureau, together with subjects for sanitary inquiry, all bearing on the health of the city. The meeting was then addressed by Dr. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Sanitary Bureau, who explained in a very lucid manner the several steps adopted in obtaining the sanitary reports of the present state of the city. In the course of his remarks, Dr. THOMPSON paid a just and well-merited compliment to the various medical gentlemen throughout the city, who had voluntarily engaged in the work of visiting the localities of the city where sickness most prevailed, and supplying the councils of the association with valuable information, particularly as to tenement houses, the number of families therein and space allotted to each, and other subjects for sanitary inquiry. In the course of his remarks, the Doctor exhibited to the meeting a carefully prepared sanitary map of the City, showing where sickness and mortality most prevailed. The Doctor concluded his interesting address amid great applause. Dr. SMITH in a few remarks pointed out to the meeting the great labors of the association, alluding to the fearful death-rate of the city, and the necessity of active measures being adopted in checking the ravages of the disease. Gen. VIELE, in a few remarks, explained what had been done in the Engineer Department of the association. After which, NATHANIEL SANDS, Esq., stated that a mass meeting of the association would be held at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, and called on all to support the nominations of the association. The meeting then adjourned.

ACCIDENT ON THE FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 5 o'clock, a serious and perhaps fatal accident occurred on the Flushing Railroad, at Newtown Creek. It appears that the 5 o'clock train from Flushing was coming to this city, and it being very dark, the locomotive was on the bridge before the engineer discovered that the chain was up. As soon as the engineer discovered that the train must plunge into the water, he reversed the engine, and jumped for safety. He struck the bridge, but the concussion was such as to seriously injure him internally. The fireman also leaped from the engine, but struck the water and swam ashore. There were about one hundred and fifty passengers aboard the train at the time of the accident. The locomotive and tender were both precipitated into the water. The smoking-car went about half way across the bridge, but was stopped by striking the tender. There were about fifteen persons in the smoking-car, mostly laborers on the road. They all, with the brakeman, were thrown into the water, but whether any lives were lost it has not been ascertained. The passengers in the other cars were considerably jostled and alarmed, but none of them seriously injured.

APPEAL FOR AID.—In the burning of Chambersburgh, Pa., by the rebels, the printing establishment of the German Reformed Church was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of $43,000, and causing the temporary suspension of the publishing operations of the Church. The Synod, at a recent meeting, resolved to locate their publishing business in Philadelphia, and to raise a fund of $60,000 for this purpose. As their misfortune was caused by the depredations of a common enemy, they appeal to the public to assist them. Contributions may be sent either to CHARLES SANTEE, No. 239 North Third-street, or to CHARLES WANNEMACHER, No. 110 Walnut-street, Philadelphia.

ROBBED AT THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD DEPOT.—THOMAS ROGERS was yesterday arrested on the charge of having stolen a wallet containing $200, from Mrs. ERNESTINE ITTNER, residing at No. 206 Grand-street. The money, it is alleged, was taken from the pocket of the lady just as she was leaving the cars at the New-Haven railroad depot at Twenty-seventh-street. The prisoner was taken before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court and committed without bail.

A LIKENESS OF MR. GREELEY.—Mr. RITCHIE has shown that he does not hesitate to give New-Yorkers an opportunity of practically testing his skill as an artist, by submitting to them a likeness of which nearly every citizen can judge. He has just added to the series of Union portraits which Messrs. DERBY & MILLER (No. 5 Spruce-street) are publishing, a spirited and highly-artistic engraving of Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

THANKSGIVING.—A. T. STEWART, Esq., with his accustomed liberality, presented each of the married porters in his employ, at both establishments, with a fine Thanksgiving turkey. The number of employes is about a hundred, and that number of men with their families were made happy on the universal holiday.

OBSEQUIES OF ASSISTANT ENGINEER HACKETT.—The New-York Fire Department yesterday morning performed the last ceremonies of respect to the remains of their late honored and active Assistant Engineer, WILLIAM HACKETT. The funeral services were performed in St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street.

TEMPERANCE PRESENTATION.—A presentation of temperance pledges will take place at No. 333 East Twelfth-street, near Avenue C, on Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Several eminent speakers will address the audience, and there will be singing by the Rocky Mountain Glee Club.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.—The report of the City Inspector shows that the number of deaths that occurred in this city, during the past week, was 440. The mortality of the corresponding week of 1863 was 479, showing a decrease of 39 this year.

LECTURE BY REV. F. C. EWER.—Rev. F. C. EWER will lecture on Thursday evening in the Fiftieth-street Presbyterian Church. Subject—"A Drop of Water." Mr. EWER enforces his ideas with spirited illustrations.

SCHOOL NOMINATION.—At a meeting of the Second Ward Constitutional Union organization, held last evening, JOHN P. HIGGINS was unanimously nominated for School Trustee.

THE PEACE ADDRESS.

The Correspondence between Secretary Seward and the Bearer of the Address.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26, 1864.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, &c., &c.:

HON. SIR: I beg to inform you that I have been deputed to convey to this country an address from the people of Great Britain and Ireland to the people of the United States of America. The address was presented to Gov. SEYMOUR, for him to present through the proper channel. I was requested by him to convey it to the President of the United States, as the authorized channel of communication between the people of other nations and the people of the United States of America. May I, therefore, ask the honor of an opportunity for so doing? I am, Honorable Sir, yours, most obediently,

JOSEPH PARKER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1864.

To Joseph Parker, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your letter of this date, stating that you are the bearer of an address from the people of Great Britain and Ireland to the people of the United States, has been received. Before answering the question which your letter contains, it is desirable to be further informed whether you have authority from the Government of Great Britain and Ireland for the purpose referred to, and whether your mission has been made known to the diplomatic agent of that Government accredited to the Government of the United States.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26, 1864.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, &c., &c.:

HON. SIR: In reply to your letter of to-day, permit me to state that the address which I have the honor of being deputed by the parties signing it to bring to this country, and containing the signatures of some three hundred and fifty thousand of my countrymen—from the peer to the artisan—is not from the Government of Great Britain nor from any political party. It is simply an expression of the earnest desire of the masses of the people of Great Britain to see peace again restored to this continent.

Waiting your favor, I am, Hon. Sir, yours, most obediently,

JOSEPH PARKER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1864.

To Joseph Parker, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel:

SIR: The Government of the United States cannot receive the address which was mentioned in your notes of this morning. Your request for an interview with the President to present the address is therefore declined.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The Agricultural Department has just published the report of the Commissioners of Agriculture for the year 1863. Under a resolution of the last Congress, agreed to on the 4th of June last, by which 160,000 copies were ordered printed, this will give six hundred and fifty copies to each member. The report is very elaborate, constituting a volume of seven hundred pages, including reports, engravings and statistics. One of the most noticeable features of the work is Mr. DODGE's report upon the agricultural status and prospects of Western Virginia. By a comparative review of its resources with those of other States, he has succeeded admirably in conveying to the public mind a comprehensive and satisfactory account of the capabilities and resources of that new State. The report will be at once distributed by Representatives in Congress to their respective constituencies.

THE CASE OF THE FLORIDA.

There is the best authority for saying that all statements to the effect that differences of opinion have arisen in the Cabinet concerning the case of the pirate *Florida*, or that a decision has been made for or against her restitution, are without foundation. No action of the Government has been taken in the case, and no discussion of it has been held, and the Navy Department authorizes the following statement: The original order for the *Wachusett*, upon her arrival at Hampton Roads, was to proceed to Boston for repairs, taking with her the prisoners captured. Before the order reached the vessel, the prisoners had been sent to Point Lookout, and in a day or two were transferred by the army authorities to the Old Capitol. They were immediately ordered back to Point Lookout to be returned to the *Wachusett*, which at once sailed for Boston, arriving there on Friday last. The prisoners are doubtless ere this in Fort Warren.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

THE SCHELDT DUES.

The President has issued a proclamation that the treaty between the United States and the King of the Belgians for the extinguishment of the Scheldt dues has been duly satisfied on both sides; and another proclamation announcing this exchange of ratification of the convention between these same nations, completing by new stipulations the treaty of commerce and navigation of July, 1858. By these arrangements the United States, in view of the proposition made by Belgium to regulate by a common accord the capitalization of the Scheldt dues, consents to contribute to this capitalization, under certain conditions, an amount not exceeding 2,000,780 francs. The tariff of import duties resulting from the treaty of the 1st of May, 1861, between Belgium and France, is extended to goods imported from the United States, on the same conditions with which it was extenced to Great Britain by the treaty of July 23, 1862. The reduction made by the treaties entered into with Switzerland Dec. 11, 1862, with Italy, April 9, 1863; with the Netherlands, May 12, 1863, and also with France, May 12, 1863, is to be equally applied to goods imported from the United States. It is agreed that Belgium should extend to the United States the reductions of import duties, which may result from her subsequent treaties with other Powers. In accordance with the ninth article of the treaty of July 17, 1858, the flag of the United States is to be assimilated to that of Belgium for the transportation of salt.

The United States Christian Commission.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The Western branches and agencies of the United States Christian Commission are now assembled in Convention in this city. Representations are present from Wheeling, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, &c. Honorable WILLIAM STORER, of Cincinnati, is Chairman, and G. H. MCILVAINE, of Peoria, Secretary. Questions bearing on the extension and efficiency of the commission will come before the convention. The members are large hearted and earnest men, urged by past success and pressing demands to prepare for the great work before them.

Telegraphic.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 29.

A district of the National Telegraphic Union was organized here [illegible], and the following officers were elected [illegible] CRANE, District Director; M. L. TOWNSEND, Local Director; IRA C. BILLOWS, District Secretary; and C. F. SMITH, District Treasurer.

The New-Haven Railroad Disaster.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 21st inst. you do me injustice. I therefore beg you will allow me to be set right. The article to which I refer is as follows:

"THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD DISASTER.—At an inquest into the New-Haven disaster on Saturday afternoon, JOHN GOULD, who is described as 'late a Railroad Commissioner of the State of Connecticut,' testified that he examined the road after the accident occurred, and found no defective ties or rails. Mr. GOULD does well to put his testimony in the negative form. There were intelligent witnesses present when the accident occurred who saw very defective ties; ties, in fact, all but completely rotten. We doubt, moreover, whether Mr. GOULD's notions of safe traveling will be generally accepted, when he tells us that he thinks forty miles an hour a safe rate on such a piece of road. Those who desire to exculpate the company and its servants in this matter would do well to speak with caution."

The above purports to be what I said relative to the Harlem road. My testimony was this: that I passed over that portion of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad which lies in Connecticut with the General Railroad Commissioners, and found the road in a good and safe condition; that the Connecticut commissioners had no jurisdiction after reaching the New-York line. It should be remembered that the accident happened upon the Harlem, and *not* upon the road owned by the New-York and New-Haven Company.

Being upon the train that met with the disaster, I was asked if I examined the rails or ties, and distinctly stated that I did not. Never having examined the Harlem Railroad, therefore being ignorant of the condition of the track, it would hardly be supposed that I should give an opinion, which I did not, that the point where the accident occurred was safe to run forty miles per hour. In regard to my wishing to exculpate the New-York and New-Haven road, or any other railroad company, is a great mistake. I am traveling often upon railroads, and desire to go safe; and think I shall, if all the roads are as well managed and kept in as good condition as that portion of the New-York and New-Haven road which is located in Connecticut, even should they run forty miles per hour. JOHN GOULD.

Arrivals in the City.

The Councilmanic Committee from Boston, who visited this city last week, and proceeded to Philadelphia and Baltimore on Saturday last for the purpose of inspecting sundry improvements in the water department of the cities they visited, returned to the Fifth-avenue Hotel from Baltimore last evening, much pleased with the success attending their investigations. They will return to Boston in a day or two.

Maj.-Gen. Couch passed through this city yesterday morning, stopping at the Astor House for a few hours. He is en route to his new field of labors in the West.

Senator Buckalew, Pennsylvania; and Capt. Wm. E. Mapes, Florida, are at the Astor House.

Ex Gov. Bigler, Pennsylvania; Hon. A. Vansantwood, Albany; and F. M. and James Harris, England, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE PROF. SILLIMAN.—The funeral of Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Sen., took place yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the Centre Church in the presence of a large assemblage.

At 1 o'clock the remains of the deceased were borne to the entry of the church, attended by a procession of students. The coffin had placed upon it a green wreath and a cross of white flowers and green leaves. Here the remains were to be seen until the time for service, when they were placed before the altar. The exercises, which were of a most impressive nature, were conducted by President WOOLSEY, Rev. Dr. BACON, Prof. FISH and Rev. Mr. CLARK. President WOOLSEY delivered the discourse. He said that as a better tribute would be hereafter paid to Prof. SILLIMAN, by some one more able than himself, when there was leisure to collect the materials, he should only give a brief sketch of his life and services. Then he gave, in simple language, a deeply interesting sketch of the life of the deceased, as a professor of chemistry, as an officer of the college, and of his qualities as a Christian gentleman. The speaker was much affected during a part of his discourse, giving utterance to his words in a voice trembling with sorrowful emotion, causing many of his hearers to shed tears.

The choir for the occasion consisted of a number of students conducted by Prof. STRELS. Present in the audience were the faculty and officers of Yale College, the students of all the departments of college, the officers of the American Life Insurance Company, together with many of the venerable citizens of this city. After the conclusion of the exercises, at the church, the remains attended by the friends, the faculty and student of Yale College, and the officers of the American Life Insurance Company, was borne to the cemetery and interred.

A great sadness prevailed among all present, and marked the ceremonies of the occasion, seemingly in keeping with his quiet life and gentle departure from this earth.—*New-Haven Journal, Nov. 29.*

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2715, 2615, 2371, 2777, 2795, 2775, 1651, 2513, 2760, 2629, 2577, 1806. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 112, 116, 119, 123, 125. *Part II.*—Nos. 129, 130, 131.

"Margin" Operations in Wall-street—Customs Thereof.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DISTRICT.

Before Judge Leet.

George W. Morgan vs. Peyton & Jaudon—This action was brought by the plaintiff against his stockbrokers to reclaim money held by them as margin, on the ground that the stock held and carried for him had been converted or misapplied. On the 18th of April, 1864, the defendant had $2,644 margin and 200 shares of stock as claimed. A panic set in on the 15th, and on the day before mentioned, as claimed, the defendants demanded more margin, and sold out the stock the next morning at a great loss. It rallied afterward, but not sufficiently to have made any profits to plaintiff if the sale had not been made.

The questions involved were: First, whether the notice of the 18th for the next day was seasonable and sufficient; second, whether there was any usage or custom enabling a broker to sell out stock so held without prior notice; third, whether, by the unauthorized sale of the 19th, the brokers did not release the customer from the purchase of the stocks and all charges connected therewith, and cut off any lien which they otherwise would have had upon the money held by them. All these questions were decided in favor of the plaintiffs, whose case follows in the wake of the pioneer case of this class, of Bross *vs.* White, formerly reported in the TIMES, and which changed somewhat the customs of Wall-street in these operations.

Verdict for plaintiff for $2,644.

Joseph Neilson for plaintiff; Garrets & Geoff for defendant.

Promissory Notes—Consideration—The Notorious Plin White Concerned.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson, Monell and Garvin.

Thomas B. Oakley vs. Wm. S. Sears.—This was an action on a check for $12,000, drawn by defendant to the order of the plaintiff. The defence was to the effect that it was understood that the check was not to be paid until certain funds were deposited in defendants hands, by one Plin White, to meet it, the check, as claimed, having been drawn for his accommodation. The action was tried before and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff; but a new trial was granted upon the ground of newly discovered evidence, and in April last the second trial resulted also in favor of the plaintiff.

The case was appealed, the defence urging that, as between these parties the defence of want of consideration may be set up, and if established will be fatal to the action. It was also contended that there was error in the ruling of the Court and in the charge to the jury in many respects. The principal point of error in this respect raised, was that the Court instructed the Jury that the case turned upon the credibility or non-credibility of the defendant; that if they believed the defendant their verdict should be for him, otherwise for the plaintiff.

The defence took the view that there was no such question of credibility involved.

The Court now reversed the judgment and order, and granted a new trial.

C. E. Sears for appellant; Andrews, Colby and Thompson for respondent.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

James McGregor was tried yesterday upon a charge of grand larceny. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner was a soldier, and was staying at the Soldiers' Home in Howard-street. One of his comrades laid aside his blouse for a few minutes, the pockets of which contained $149 in greenbacks. McGregor picked it up and ran off with the money, but was discovered and pursued. The jury convicted the prisoner and he was sentenced to be confined in the State prison for two years.

Ellen Maria Johnson was tried for larceny. The prisoner was accused by a German of stealing from him a silver watch. It appeared, however, that the accused had previously preferred a charge of rape against both the witnesses for the prosecution in this case, and that there was no evidence whatever against her. She was acquitted on the spot.

Evening Exchange.

$90,000	Amer. Gold	233½	200	M. S. & N. I.	69⅝
225,000	do.	232½	100	do. b3	69¾
5,000	do.	233½	100	do. b4	69¾
100,000	do.	233	100	do. s3	69¾
100	Hud. Riv. R. b5	118⅝	500	Clev. & Pitts.	107⅜
1400	Erie Railway	83⅝	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	103½
200	do. s3	83⅝	100

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4115. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Contradictory Reports about the Crossing of the Oconee River.

Continued Silence of the Richmond Press.

Arrival of Rebel Reinforcements at Augusta.

The Rebels say Sweet Potatoes are Not Plenty.

Attempted Escape of Union Prisoners at Salisbury, N. C.

The Guard Overpowered, but the Attempt Finally Subdued.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Richmond papers of Monday, the 28th, have been received here to-day. They preserve their accustomed reticence in regard to operations in Georgia, in execution of their avowed purpose of communicating no information whatever in regard to what is there going on. The tone of their editorials is, however, as boastful as usual. The following are the only items of interest which they contain:

WHERE SHERMAN IS NOT.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 28.

We do not intend to inform the Yankee newspapers where SHERMAN now is; but we feel no hesitation in assuring them that he is not in Charleston or Savannah, or either in Macon or Augusta, and that not one of these cities has even been threatened by his forces. We can tell them, likewise, that his march has been even more leisurely than he anticipated; and that so far from accomplishing the modest fifteen miles a day, provided for in his orders, he has not attained much more on an average than the half of that rate. It is now fifteen days since he left Atlanta. In a week he was to be in possession of Macon, and in twelve days of Augusta, and in a few days more of some other important point. But where is he now? We leave it to the Yankee papers to guess, supplying them only with the information that he has not found sweet potatoes very abundant in Georgia, and that hog and hominy have not been served up for the entertainment of his bedevilled troops.

REBEL PREPARATIONS AT AUGUSTA.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

A large number of veteran troops have already arrived in our city, and many more, we understand, are on their way hither. It is with great and unqualified pleasure that we announce the news. The foe will now have to pause in his triumphant march; instead of overwhelming the State at his ease, as he has proudly boasted, he will be fortunate if he succeeds in making good his escape; it is stated that a large cavalry force has left Greenville, S. C., and is moving across the country in the direction of Atlanta, probably with a view of cutting off the Yankee column which is moving down the Georgia Railroad in this direction.

SHERMAN'S PROGRAMME.

The Richmond *Dispatch* closes an editorial review of SHERMAN'S projected campaign in Georgia, as described in Northern journals, with this reflection:

"A very splendid programme this, but not half so splendid as GRANT'S of last Spring. There is but one element which the Yankees never take in when they make paper campaigns. They always sketch marches in which there is to be no resistance. But we should not be surprised if they met 'some' resistance in this march."

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF UNION PRISONERS AT SALISBURY.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that one week ago Thursday last, our prisoners confined at Salisbury, N. C., attempted to make their escape. They number about fifteen thousand, and succeeded in overpowering the interior guard of the camp, but in conflict with the parapet guard our men failed, and the rebels pouring into their ranks grape, cannister and bullets, compelled them to desist from their purpose. In the melee, forty of our men were killed and many wounded. The rebels lost but two killed. The *Enquirer* says it was the purpose of our men, if they had escaped, to make their way through Western North Carolina into East Tennessee.

SHERMAN'S RAID.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 26.

The news from Georgia, now the most interesting of all, is exceedingly meagre and untrustworthy. No doubt can now be entertained of SHERMAN'S design, or of his destination. *When* DAVIS *sent, and* HOOD *took, the only army apparent in the country of his wonders, and carried it through the mountains to stick it in the mud between Tuscumbia and Florence,* SHERMAN determined to make an attempt on the lines of communication between Virginia, the Carolinas, and the rest of the Confederate States. His work in Northern Georgia was done, and *for ulterior operations any point on the sea-coast would be a better base than Chattanooga. He risked much in appearance, but perhaps little in reality, by destroying his communications. A marching army can transport ammunition for at least three pitched battles, and for supplies at this season of the year, he might partly rely on the country through which he proposed to pass.* If he could take Macon or Augusta by the way, he would accomplish great things; but the destruction of those towns was not his main object. *His design was to destroy the railroads as far as he could, which run from Southern and Western Georgia to Virginia and the Carolinas, and to rest his army at Beaufort and Port Royal.* That he would go to that point rather than Savannah is nearly certain, for if he directed his course to Savannah or to Charleston, he would find fortified and well defended cities, and his troops exhausted by a long march, both in strength and ammunition, would be wholly unfit to reduce either place. But the enemy already has possession of Beaufort. He would have no fighting to do there, and he would find transports laden with every species of supply awaiting his arrival. *It is, therefore, reasonable to believe that Beaufort is the point of destination, and that if he fails at Augusta, he will make his way thither as fast as the Confederate troops permit him.* If the reader will glance at the map, he will perceive that when SHERMAN has passed from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and thence to Beaufort *he will have severed every railroad between Georgia and Virginia. This severance will be easily repaired; but if he can establish himself permanently at Beaufort, he may be able to operate against those roads repeatedly. Furthermore, Beaufort lies between Charleston and Savannah, and can be conveniently used as the base of land operations against either city. It is evidently highly important that* SHERMAN *should never take Augusta or Macon, and should never reach Beaufort.*

REPORTS OF EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 24th, contains contradictory statements as to SHERMAN'S movements, particularly as to crossing the Oconee River. It says that the column operating on the Georgia road, kept the western side and struck off in the direction of Macon, as though contemplating a junction with the forces in that vicinity. It is stated that a strong force of cavalry is following SHERMAN, and that it is not impossible that FORREST may, ere long, hang like a wolf on his rear and flanks.

Some of the recently-exchanged prisoners have reached this city. They say that when they arrived at Savannah from Millen they were kindly treated and furnished with the best food which could be procured, and that the people intimated that there were forces under BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON at Macon and Augusta, to oppose SHERMAN; but they did not believe he would encounter them, or that the military authorities would in time decide where to concentrate the forces they had. At Savannah there were only fifteen hundred men, who would make but a feeble resistance.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A Train from Chattanooga—Capture of a Rebel Brigadier-General—Evacuation of Shelbyville—Hood's Position Unchanged.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

A train arrived here last night from Chattanooga with a few wounded men and several rebel prisoners, among the latter Brig.-Gen. YOUNG, of CHEATHAM'S command. There are no breaks on the Chattanooga Railroad, though the rebel cavalry are prowling near the line. A force of five hundred crossed the track near Laverge last night, fifteen miles south of Nashville.

The garrison at Shelbyville were attacked by a body of rebel cavalry, on Monday, but after some severe skirmishing the rebels retired.

Skirmishing at the front is of daily occurrence. There is no change in HOOD'S position. In every skirmish so far, the Federals appear to have had the advantage. Our forces have evacuated Shelbyville, and it is now in the hands of the rebels.

Opinions are rife as to HOOD'S movements. Ample preparations have been made and are making to defend Nashville, should he attempt its capture.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Heavy Firing in the Vicinity of Dutch Gap—No Particulars.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The mail steamer from City Point reports that heavy artillery and musket firing was heard, early yesterday morning, on the north side of the James River, in the vicinity of Dutch Gap.

The gunboats were also supposed to be at work.

The firing had nearly ceased at 11 o'clock.

No particulars have been received.

FROM NEWBERN.

Depletion of Rebel Forces at Wilmington—Gen. Bragg—Gov. Vance—Chaplain James.

NEWBERN, N. C., Sunday, Nov. 27.

It is reported that all the available rebel forces at Wilmington, and other points in this State, are moving to the assistance of Georgia.

Gen. BRAGG has been assigned to the Department of North Carolina, which constitutes his command.

The rebel papers of this State report the abandonment of the Wilmington expedition by the Union forces, which appears to give them great relief.

Gov. VANCE is figuring for admission into the rebel Senate with prospects of success.

Chaplain HORACE JAMES, the popular superintendent of contrabands, who inaugurated their educational system, and who has battled night and day against the yellow fever, sending great assistance to the afflicted, is to-day very ill, laboring under the second relapse of this terrible malady. The colored population are offering up prayers for his deliverance, while they await with great anxiety the result of his illness.

Capt. E. M. LOGAN has recovered and resumed his duties as Harbor Master.

For the information of parties in the North who are desirous of starting in business here, it should be understood that no new trader can be admitted so long as the present restriction remains in force, which limits the amount of supplies for the department to $100,000 per month.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

MR. HOLT APPOINTED ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Judge-Advocate-General HOLT was to-day appointed by the President Attorney-General, *vice* Judge BATES, resigned.

GEN. BANKS.

Major-Gen. BANKS has received his orders and instructions from the President with reference to the military and civil government of the Department of the Gulf, and will return to New-Orleans forthwith and resume command of that department, and will carry out to its completion the policy of the Government, which he so ably inaugurated in bringing Louisiana back into the Union as a free State. The General will leave this city in a few days, his delay being wholly caused by official matters.

HOOD'S MOVEMENTS.

The Richmond military authorities seem resigned to surrender the exterior lines of communication, in hope that HOOD'S aggressive movement will restore the old lines connecting the rebel armies east and west by way of Knoxville, Lynchburgh, East Tennessee and the Virginia Valley. Everything thus far indicates that this is the object of HOOD'S present move. Richmond papers argue that if HOOD were at Knoxville, he would be in position either to make invasions into Ohio and Kentucky, or to effect a junction with LEE.

RESIGNATIONS.

The resignation of the following named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect to-day: Major-Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERAND. Brig.-Gen. ELEAZER A. PAINE, Brig.-Gen. NEAL DOW.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

BLOCKADE-RUNNER CAPTURED.

Admiral FARRAGUT reports to the Navy Department the capture of the schooner *Albert Edward*, on the 31st ult., which had run the blockade out of Galveston, Texas, with 150 bales of cotton.

THE SINKING OF THE FLORIDA.

An official report to the Navy Department shows that extraordinary efforts were made by the *Atlanta*, as well as by those on board the *Florida*, to save the latter vessel, and it was only when the impossibility of preventing her from sinking became apparent, that further attempts were abandoned.

COURT-MARTIAL RECORDS.

The records of courts-martial in the cases of forty-eight military officers are officially promulgated. These include two Lieutenant-Colonels, three Majors, fifteen Captains, eighteen First Lieutenants, and eight Second Lieutenants. They had committed various offences, such as making false returns, disobedience of orders, fraudulently receiving money, misbehavior before the enemy, gambling, and drinking with enlisted men, &c., and fifteen were convicted of drunkenness. Nearly all of these officers were dismissed the service. A Western Major, for sending a challenge to fight a duel, was sentenced to be cashiered, but the sentence was mitigated to a reprimand.

EXAMINING BOARDS.

Boards for the examination of officers of the Commissary, Quartermaster's and Pay Departments, have been established in different parts of the country, so as to embrace all the Military Divisions.

NEWBERN FREE FROM YELLOW FEVER.

The Navy Department has been officially informed that the yellow fever has disappeared from Newbern, N. C.

THE NEW ARMY CORPS.

The organization of an Army Corps, to consist of not less than 20,000 infantry, under the command of Maj. Gen. HANCOCK, excites much interest. His headquarters have been established in this city. Veteran soldiers, not now in the service, desirous of entering this new organization, should, until further notice, report in person to the office of Col. C. F. JOHNSON, Soldiers' Rest, near the Baltimore and Washington Railroad station, in Washington. No persons should apply excepting such as have seen two years' service, have been honorably discharged, and are physically qualified. Veteran officers who desire to serve in this First Corps, should make application in writing to the Assistant General of the Army at Washington, giving a history of their services, and such military recommendations from their former commanders as they can produce.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan during the past week amounted to three millions and a half.

FROM HALIFAX.

Movements of Blockade Runners—The Chickamauga and Tallahassee.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The steamer *Delta* arrived here this morning, with Bermuda dates of the 26th inst.

The blockade-runners *Armstrong* and *Talisman* had arrived, the former with 700 and the latter with 400 bales of cotton.

They report that the *Chickamauga* had arrived at Wilmington, after a slight brush with the blockaders, and that the *Tallahassee* was safely in port, and would leave in a few days, with a cargo of cotton, for Bermuda.

The following is a list of the blockade runners that were at Nassau on the 12th instant:

Will o'the Wisp, chased back; *Col. Lamb*, chased back; *Caroline*, chased back; *Stormy Petrel*, put back leaky; *Wild Rover*, chased back and afterward sailed; *Owl*, loading; *Ella*, loading; *Gear*, put back in consequence of heavy weather; *Star*, in the dry-dock; *Kate Gray*, *Druid*, *Coquette* and *General Clinch*, from Charleston; *Little Hattie* and *Beatrice*, from Wilmington; *Mars*, laid up; *Marmion*, *Syren* and *Laura*, trading; *Falcon*, broke down; *Ptarmigan*, machinery damaged and sailed for Havana.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The steamer *Magoria*, from New-Orleans on the 24th inst., has arrived.

New-Orleans papers contain no news. The weather was very cold. Ice was nearly an inch thick.

Gen. LAWLER came up to Memphis.

The New-Orleans cotton market was quiet, there being no disposition among buyers to operate, and holders were unwilling to make concessions. Low middling $1 30; Molasses $1 27 for old; Clarified Sugar 23c.; Flour, $12 40@$14. Eighteen hundred barrels had arrived from the West for shipment North, and letters had been received ordering several thousand barrels in store to be sent to New-York; also advising that there was a considerable quantity in the West ready for shipment by river if the New-Orleans market or New-York prices justified. Cotton freights to New-York, steam ⅝@⅞; Flour 40c.

Memphis papers have no news.

Warm Weather.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The day was remarkably warm, the thermometer at noon standing 67° with the wind southwest. It is cooler this evening; wind west.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Wind southeast; raining. No signs of the steamship *Damascus*.

The Case of the Pirate Burley.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

BELL, *alias* Burley, was before the Court to-day. The particular charge against him was abandoned, and the prisoner discharged. He was immediately rearrested on a fresh warrant in connection with the Lake Erie affair. The case will come up again to-morrow.

The Pennsylvania Electors Elected.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The Pennsylvania Electors have been notified by the Governor of their election, sufficient returns having been received to indicate the election of the parties notified.

Naval.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The United States steamer *Kensington*, from Norfolk, has arrived here.

Sailed from St. Thomas on the 12th inst., United States ship *Constellation*, for New-Orleans.

Fire.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Nov. 30.

A cotton flannel mill in North Blackstone, Mass., owned by ANDREW J. KIMBALL, was burned this morning. Loss quite heavy. We hear of $15,000 insurance.

Gov. Fenton at Home.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

On Wednesday last, Gov. FENTON was made the recipient of a rare and handsome compliment at the hands of his neighbors and friends of Chautauqua. It is seldom that any public man, who has been so long and constantly before the people of a district, wins such a large and decided popularity as it is the good fortune of Gov. FENTON to enjoy at home. We esteem this to be the best test of merit and deserving which can be had, and certainly no public man is more justly entitled to it than our Governor.

It was with a view to an expression of this feeling, and to give their esteemed friend a hearty congratulation over his recent election, and a pleasant farewell ere his departure for Washington and subsequently for Albany, that a large number of his neighbors, embracing the leading men of his district, invited him to meet them on Wednesday. They first met at the public hall in Jamestown in the afternoon, were duly organized, and indulged in a series of pleasant, brief and appropriate speeches. After spending a couple of hours thus, the meeting adjourned to another hall, where an elegant banquet had been prepared.

About 350 ladies and gentlemen were seated at the tables, and a most enjoyable and rational season of festivity ensued. Sentiments were offered and responses made until a late hour, when the company separated in the best humor. We expect to receive a full report of the affair, and shall then give our readers fuller details.

Relief to Soldiers' Families.

From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 26.

Our Governor makes a valuable suggestion for obtaining a fund to be used toward relieving the families of our absent soldiers, and the widows and orphans of the fallen brave. By acting upon his proposition a very large sum can be obtained, which will bring comfort to many homes now cheerless:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 23, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Something should be done for the relief of the wives and children of our brave Kentucky soldiery. No provision has been made to meet their necessities.

It has occurred to me that there are many generous Kentuckians, whose slaves have been taken for army purposes, who would be willing to devote such sum as the Government will pay for such slaves to the noble purpose of relieving the wants and supplying the necessities of the wives and children of our brave sons battling for our security, and the widows and orphans of those who have heroically fallen.

I propose to dedicate to this use such sum as the Government will pay for two (2) of my men now in the army, and take this mode of calling upon all who will join in this measure to send me their names immediately, with a statement of the number they are willing so to devote, with the name, the company, and regiment in which these men were enlisted.

Winter is at hand; if present relief is to be given, prompt action must be taken

Generous Kentuckians, how will you respond? Shall we not raise half a million of dollars to dedicate to this patriotic charity?

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Thanksgiving Day—Military Matters—Officers' Pay.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Saturday, Nov. 26, 1864.

Well, thanks to the liberal-minded people at home, the troops have partaken of a real old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner, and enjoyed it quite as well, no doubt, as if it had been served up in a little more style than it was, with more outside fixings, and the usual paraphranalia of such occasions. About one pound of turkey, goose or duck was the allowance for each man, and with plenty of potatoes and bread for stuffing, the quantity was quite sufficient for a good, hearty meal, and right well did the men enjoy it, not because such food is so much of a rarity in this army—far from it—but because every mouthful that the soldiers took was a reminder that friends at home—many of them unknown, but nevertheless connected by a mysterious bond of sympathy—were thinking of them and enjoying the satisfaction of having contributed something to the turkey fund. That the dinner of those who did contribute something to the fund was all the more enjoyable, we are willing to believe. The donations arrived in good time, and as a general thing were in pretty good order, and taken with what was to be obtained in camp there was an abundant supply and a little something left over.

Every headquarters mess indulged in a Thanksgiving dinner, and the weather being all that could be desired, the day was passed very pleasantly by participating in the usual camp amusements.

As usual, in the absence of any military movements, there are abundance of camp rumors as to the work laid out for this army to perform during the next thirty days. One is quite sure that the Sixth Corps will go on some secret expedition, while another has equally as good authority for asserting that the Sixth Corps is to remain here with the cavalry and the balance of the troops sent away. All of these expressions of opinion are the wildest speculation, for I do not believe that to-day any man knows what disposition will be made of this command. So it is, also, in regard to falling back upon the Opequan and going into Winter quarters. Armies, like individuals, are the creatures of circumstances, and the armies of the Republic are less likely than any others to have an undeviating line of duty to perform at this season of the year.

The army is in excellent condition again, as has been made apparent by recent reviews. EARLY, with the bulk of his force, still occupies the upper end of the valley, and, even if so disposed, could not get away without the fact being immediately known by Gen. SHERIDAN. Vague rumors of a threatened attack are occasionally circulated, but so far no demonstration has been made upon our lines since the memorable Saturday when EARLY limbered up and started for the rear so rapidly that he did not see what was after. When coming down the valley he again boasted of his ability to annihilate SHERIDAN; that he had a fresh supply of artillery, but it would not be so easily captured another time. Some of the disrespectful citizens along the road assert that EARLY'S new artillery is all labelled "For Gen. SHERIDAN, care of Gen. EARLY."

As Congress will soon be in session it is well perhaps to refer to some of the numerous matters in connection with the army, which should be attended to forthwith.

First, complaint is made as to the pay of officers. Some of the best duty officers in the army are leaving the service daily because they cannot live upon the pay allowed them under the present law. Under old-time prices for provisions it required the strictest economy for an officer to make both ends meet: how much more difficult then, is it now when everything is the shape of provisions has almost trebled in price. A Captain, for instance; receives commutation money for four rations at 30 cents each, or $1,30 per day, when ham could be bought of the commissary at 9 cents per pound, pork at 9 cents, sugar (white) at 11 cents, brown sugar at 7 cents, fresh beef at 7 cents, flour at 3½ cents, coffee at 14 cents and potatoes at 50 cents, an officer could possibly live within his income; but now the prices are about as follows: Ham, 22c.; Pork, 28c. 2@29c.; white sugar, 30c.; brown sugar, 28c.; fresh beef, 14c.; flour, 6c.; coffee, 50c., potatoes, $2 40 per bushel. Add to this the increased prices of every article of clothing and all other necessaries, the Government tax upon income and other incidental matters, and an officer's pay very soon disappears without any portion of it having been appropriated, for what they so richly deserve, luxuries, when it is possible to obtain them. As matters stand to-day the privates in the army are better paid than officers, and unless the commutation money is doubled the services of good men cannot generally be secured.

Officers and privates alike in some regiments have good cause of complaint, because they are not paid punctually. In one regiment at least (the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania) not one dollar of pay has been received for *eleven months*, the last payment being up to Dec. 31, 1863. In answer to all inquiries about the reason for this neglect, the stereotyped reply is, "no funds"—a statement that no one seems to be willing to believe.

Another cause for complaint is a deficiency of clothing. Some of the troops are sadly in need of blankets, pants, shoes and stockings. The Sixty-first Pennsylvania Infantry is an example. The cause for this evil, perhaps, will be found to be of local origin; but one thing is certain—complaints do not bring the required relief. I refer to these matters reluctantly, but there seems to be a necessity for it. E. A. PAUL.

THE GALVESTON BLOCKADE.

Dreariness of Blockade Duty—The Incidents of the Service—Health of the Fleet.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. SHIP BIENVILLE,
OFF GALVESTON, Texas, Sunday, Nov. 6, 1864.

Much has been said and written about, and many have experienced the dreary monotony of blockading duty, especially on isolated stations, but, for a fuller experience, this is the place above all others, where it may be acquired. The same uninteresting view greets the vision morning, noon and night. All around is the "wide waste of waters," relieved only by a narrow strip of low, sandy shore, sprinkled with a few white, deserted-looking houses. Sea gulls hover round us all day, longing to pick up the crumbs from the refuse thrown overboard, uttering continuously their discordantly plaintive notes. Our sole occupation is drilling with the big guns and small arms, and getting up anchor twice a day, morning and evening, to take our "station"—each vessel having a day station and a night station. A lookout is kept at the masthead night and day, who, with a powerful spy-glass, scans the horizon, but rarely, indeed, is the welcome sound of "sail, ho!" to be heard, but when such is the case, it seems to infuse new life and animation into our humdrum, listless community, and, should it prove to be a mail or supply boat, the effect is electric. All minor grievances are temporarily ignored, and cheerful countenances and pleasant greetings are the order of the day, for it rarely happens, however humble or obscure the individual, but he has some friend or acquaintance to correspond with; and then all are anxious to hear the "news"—perhaps a month old by the time we receive it, but yet news to us. Letters generally arrive and are delivered with commendable accuracy and punctuality. Newspapers, however, I am sorry to observe, are very erratic in their habits, and not to be relied on with certainty, which, I suppose, may, in a great measure, be attributed to the scanty covering in which they are attired, and careless wrapping. The TIMES I receive regularly—the covering being always substantial and legibly directed—which circumstance restrains unscrupulous hands from violating it, for from the scarcity of such journals, there exists a strong temptation to do so.

Very few prizes have been captured by this fleet; and yet, judging from appearances, and from what deserters, whom we occasionally pick up, tell us, quite a brisk trade is carried on, and that, too, with a regularity and precision of arrival and departure of which not every Northern city can boast; and I must say, managed with much tact and skill, as our vessels form a cordon round the channel through which they have to pass. Nevertheless, it seems they systematically elude our utmost vigilance, if we are to believe those who have been here residing since the blockade was instituted. Very often the night-signal is made from some vessel of the enemy running out, and then as we are the fastest we invariably slip cable, and in the darkness of the night, follow in their course, but so far we have not been successful in confiscating them. Why an effectual stopper is not put to their proceedings by the occupation of the city or forts, of course it is not for me to judge, but that such could be easily accomplished is perceptible to all, as it is only defended by a few small batteries.

The health of this crew and fleet is good. The *Ossipee*, Capt. GILLIS, is flagship. The *Seminole*, *Katahdin*, *Kineo* and three other gunboats constitute the fleet. We are all waiting impatiently to hear the news of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S reelection. J. S.

Peace Measures in the Rebel Congress.

In the rebel House of Representatives on the 26th, Mr. J. T. LEACH, of North Carolina, offered the following resolutions:

JOINT RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF LIBERTY.

Whereas, The unfriendly, unjustifiable and unpatriotic interference of citizens of the non-slaveholding States in their popular assemblies, from the pulpit and by legislative enactments, with the reserved rights of the States, provided in the Constitution of the United States and by the laws of Congress, has been the prolific cause of a cruel, bloody and relentless war, that has no parallel in point of atrocity in the annals of the world, between a people professing the Christian religion:

And whereas, The citizens of the Slave States, at an unguarded moment, under the influence of unwise counsel, without mature deliberation as to the fearful consequence, made the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency of the United States the occasion for precipitating the Confederate States out of the Union which has been followed by a train of fearful consequences not contemplated by those who advocated the measure

And whereas, We, the representatives of the people of the Confederate States, desiring to place ourselves fairly before our constituents, our enemies, and the civil world, declare that it is our earnest desire that proper measures should be adopted by the respective Governments to secure an honorable, just and permanent peace, not incompatible with the principles as laid down in the Constitution of the United States, nor with the inalienable rights of freemen.

Resolved, That the reserved rights of the States should be guarded with watchful and jealous vigilance, and that any attempt to infringe upon those rights should be resisted by all lawful and proper means.

Resolved, That whenever the Government of the United States shall signify its willingness to recognize the reserved rights of the States and guarantee to the citizens of the States their rights of property, as provided in the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress: to the end that peace may be restored, and our future happiness and prosperity perpetuated, we will agree to treat for peace; and that such terms of peace as may be agreed to by Commissioners appointed by the respective Governments, or by the States acting in their sovereign and independent character, and ratified by a majority of the people, shall constitute the bond of peace between the North and the South.

Mr. LEACH said:—Mr. Speaker, the resolutions that I hold in my hand, and that I propose to read, by the permission of the Chair, are not intended as an apple of discord in our midst. I trust, sir, that they may not produce discord in our midst. All I ask is, that they may have a calm, careful, unprejudiced hearing.

I do not offer them unadvisedly. I have consulted my friends as to the propriety of introducing them, as well as the proper time and circumstances. There is a different opinion as to the propriety of time and circumstances.

I do not offer them for the purpose of strengthening the arm of the enemy. That has been effectually done by the President in his speech at Macon, Ga., and more effectually strengthened by the Governors of the Confederate States and the President when they recommended the use of negroes as soldiers in the Confederate army. I do not offer them for the purpose of discouraging our heroic soldiers, who have braved the leaden hail of death upon the bloody battle-field. I believe it will arouse them to know that they are fighting for something more dear to them than the negro.

I offer them because I believe there is something practical in them. I offer them because I am satisfied that my constituents, both citizens and soldiers, desire an honorable peace. I offer them because I am satisfied that the prayers of Christians, statesmen and patriots have been poured out for peace, and that the great heart of the nation is pulsating for peace. I offer them because I know that war is a relentless, cruel, blind monster, killing where he cannot make alive, and reaping where he has not sown.

[Mr. LEACH desires to be understood as not including the "Border States" in his resolutions, the ordinances of secession having been adopted in the "Cotton States" long before the "Border States" went out. The latter acted under the pressure of circumstances over which they had no control.]

Mr. MONTAGUE (Va.) said that he had not designed saying anything when he entered the Hall to-day, but he was unwilling to let the resolutions of the gentleman from North Carolina pass without a protest. He reviewed them eloquently and earnestly, and moved that they be rejected.

Numerous gentlemen called the question.

Mr. LEACH asked that the vote be taken by yeas and nays, and the House seemed to rise simultaneously to sustain the call.

The roll being called, all the members voted in the affirmative, except Messrs. FULLER, J. M. LEACH, J. T. LEACH, LOGAN, RAMSEY and TURNER, all of North Carolina.

Messrs. FULLER, RAMSEY and J. M. LEACH, after the vote was announced, asked leave to change their votes, as they had voted in the negative under the apprehension that it would be regarded as a discourtesy to an honorable colleague.

Their votes were, with the consent of the House, recorded in the affirmative.

Mr. J. M. LEACH stated that he knew there was no member on the floor from North Carolina who desired peace upon any other terms than eternal separation from the North. [Applause in the galleries, which was checked by the chair.]

The Soldiers Dinner at David's Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do the ladies who gave the dinner on Thanksgiving Day, at David's Island, the justice to insert the accompanying letter from the Surgeon in charge:

DE CAMP GENERAL HOSPITAL,
DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Nov. 25, 1864.

MADAM: I cannot forbear expressing my sense of the obligation which this hospital is under to you, and those with whom you are associated, for the very bountious Thanksgiving Dinner provided for the patients on this island.

My steward reports that there were, through the efforts of the ladies, contributed to the hospital, 518 turkeys, 20,000 oysters, 100 chickens, 8 barrels celery, 2 barrels cranberries, 1 barrel oranges, 2 tubs of butter, 3 barrels of crackers, 10 boxes of grapes, 10 boxes of raisins, 30 pounds of confectionery, 17 barrels of apples, 10 barrels of turnips, 5 barrels of onions, 1,000 pies, 40 hams, 3 barrels cider, 18 boxes cigars, 25 boxes chewing tobacco, 1 barrel smoking tobacco.

All this has been done without solicitation or inspiration from me, and therefore by the voluntary generosity of those interested in making the soldiers here happy on the day set apart for a national feast.

While I have never since my connection with this hospital failed to accept, for judicious application, all donations, I have not encouraged either individuals or associations in making distribution among the patients of articles of food. My action in this respect may have been unwelcome in some instances, but it was the result of a conviction based on experience, more or less extended, that general dispensing of delicacies, in the form of food, among the sick and wounded, by kind friends, impatient of restraint by medical officers, seriously interferes with the great and primary object of a military hospital, in a period like the present, which is to refit men for duty in the shortest space of time.

The perfect harmony of opinion and action in this relation between the ladies and the medical officers, coöperating on Thursday to make the soldiers glad, has made the effort a complete success.

Among the generous friends of the hospital who especially promoted the festivities of the day, and who deserve the thanks of those yearning once more to be able to follow the old flag, in battle, if need be, particular thanks are due to Mrs. R. H. Manning, Mrs. Geo. T. M. Davis, Mrs. C. T. Fenn, Mrs. H. Brewster, Miss H. M. Whately, Miss Emily Morris, Miss D. Robinson, Miss C. Vanderhensel, and also to the pupils of Mr. CHURCHILL'S school at Pelham.

With great respect,
WARREN WEBSTER,
Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge of Hospital.
Mrs. D. W. CHAPMAN, New-York.

THE ELECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Curious Difficulty.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1864.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

In the absence of returns from a number of counties in this State, giving the result of the election for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, a new question, not anticipated by the framers of the law, arises, suggesting apparently insuperable obstructions to the execution of the law. In regard to the proclamation to be issued by the Governor, declaring the names of the electors elected on the second Tuesday in November, the law says:

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on receiving the returns of the election of electors, as hereinafter directed, to lay them before the Governor, who shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each person as voted for, and shall thereupon declare, by proclamation, the names of the persons duly elected; and shall cause a notification of his election to be delivered to each person so chosen, *on or before the last Wednesday* in the month of November next after such election."—Purdon's Digest, p. 384, pl. 128, Elections.

It will thus be seen that it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to make his returns of the election of Electors to the Governor in time for him to issue his notification to the Electors on or before the last Wednesday in November, which is to-morrow. This is now rendered absolutely impossible, so far, at least, as some fifteen counties of the Commonwealth are concerned, owing to a very grievous oversight and neglect on the part of the Legislature at its extra session last summer. The act extending the right of suffrage to Pennsylvania soldiers in actual military service, says:

"SEC. 19. The Return Judges of the several counties shall adjourn to meet at the places now directed by law, on the third Friday after any general or Presidential election, for the purpose of counting the soldiers' vote; and when two or more counties are connected in the election, the meeting of the Judges from each county shall be postponed in such case until the Friday following."

In compliance with the provisions of this section the Judges of Election in the several counties of the Commonwealth, after counting the "home vote" at their meeting, as provided by law, on Friday, November 11, adjourned to meet on the second Friday thereafter, being the 25th inst., to count the soldiers' vote. This gave the Election Judges but four days in which to make their returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as provided by law. In consideration of this fact, many of the counties were more than usually punctual; indeed, it seems almost impossible that there should be as many counties in as there really are. But up to the hour of writing no returns have been received from Bradford, Clarion, Forest, Greene, Jefferson, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Somerset, Sullivan and Tioga, and but partial returns, omitting the soldiers' vote, have thus far been received from Columbia, Fayette, Luzerne and Wyoming, being an absence of returns from fifteen counties.

The most obvious course to be pursued would seem to be the sending of special messengers with the notifications to the several Electors as soon after the receipt of full returns as possible; but the Electors will no doubt be notified to-morrow, notwithstanding the absence of returns from the counties named. The Governor will act under the advice of Atty.-Gen. MEREDITH. It is well for the electors to be acquainted with the circumstances as they may not be notified for several days after the appointed time.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The Proclamation of the Governor, declaring the names of the Pennsylvania Congressmen elect, will be issued in a day or two. The full returns of the general election having reached the Secretary's office, there will, of course, be no difficulty in ascertaining the names of the gentlemen elected. The Judges of Election in several Congressional Districts have ruled out quite a large number of soldiers' votes, giving certificates of election to the Democratic candidates elected on the home vote. Among these bogus Congressmen are A. H. COFFROTH and J. L. DAWSON. As the full army vote is counted in the Secretary's office, duplicates of the same having been sent to that office by the Election Commissioners, the Proclamation of the Governor may differ in some respects with the Election Judges in regard to the facts of the elections noticed.

American Captains and Shipmasters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in your edition of 23d of November, which does great injustice to the American shipmasters. It is stated that the "mercantile marine of *this* country is now far below the standard of four years ago."

From this statement an inference might be drawn that American shipmasters had fallen from the high position they have always maintained. This is not so. It is true, a mere unprofessional passer-by might arrive at this conclusion by visiting our wharves at this time. This would be owing entirely to the fact that he would see very *few American* shipmasters. A very large proportion of the masters and officers of vessels, now in our ports, are foreigners, very many coming from Nova Scotia and other British provinces, where no system of certifying to their qualifications is in operation, the British Board of Trade issuing certificates only within the limits of Great Britain. The English Board of Trade system of examination has done much good, and it is only a matter of surprise that the provisions have not been extended to the colonies of a nation so dependent upon its maritime interests. The most throughly trained foreign shipmasters, now to be seen daily in our ports, are those coming from the German States.

So far from agreeing with the opinion, that the last four years have been prejudicial to the improvement of the American shipmasters, I am firm in the belief that the standard has been raised, but the men who contributed to give character to the profession, are not now in active service, except that portion who are patriotically serving their country in the volunteer navy. Many are pursuing other occupations temporarily as merchants or farmers, or are enjoying the earnings of other years.

Free our seas from the depredations of rebel craft, mainly sent from English ports, and our wharves would soon present a different *personnel* in those having charge of our merchant marine. The Englishmen, including Nova Scotians and other colonists and foreigners, who now swagger on our piers and breed secession from the decks they desecrate, would disappear, and the noble class of men known as American shipmasters would gladden the eye by unfurling the starry flags over American decks which they have been too patriotic to tread while protected by foreign flags.

I fully approve of the idea of placing young persons on our vessels, and wish only to protest against the injustice done by assuming, as a depreciated standard, the presence amongst us of a class who, owing to the vicissitudes of war, have only temporarily supplanted the American shipmaster. U.

The Incendiary Plot.

In the Richmond *Whig*, of July 24, appeared the following proposition:

"THE DEVOTED BAND.—It is believed that there are five or ten thousand men in the South ready and willing to share the fate of CRAWFORD, and devote themselves to the salvation of their country. It is proposed that all who are willing to make this sacrifice shall arm themselves with a sword, two five-shooters, and a carbine each, and meet on horseback at some place to be designated, convenient for the great work in hand. Fire and sword must be carried into the houses of those who are visiting those blessings upon their neighbors.

LATE [illegible]

[illegible] in the following

[illegible]

From the [illegible]

[illegible] that the Dutch Gap [illegible] have [illegible] the [illegible] of the enemy have [illegible] [illegible] the rivers. We are inclined to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The work on the canal has been [illegible] prosecuted, and it might [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] done, even without this assistance. The [illegible] of powerful iron-[illegible] Hampton Roads *could not have been intended to operate against any other point than Richmond.* If they were bound to Wilmington, Charleston or Savannah, their rendezvous would have been appointed in harbors nearer to their point of destination.

We fully expect to see a combined naval and military attack made upon the defences on Chaffin's farm—below the bluff—before the ground becomes soft. It will, doubtless, be accompanied by heavy demonstrations on the extreme right and the extreme left of the long Confederate line, but the main effort must be expected on the river, at the extreme point fortified by the Confederates. Its chance of success will depend upon the judgment displayed by our own engineers in preparing for the fleet. What they have done, we neither know nor seek to know. But this much we can say on the theoretical point, that obstructions in the channel of a river, with batteries on shore, nullify the powers of a fleet.

This much has been repeatedly proven by actual experiment, and this means of defence is the only means of defence which naval invention has not overcome. The most powerful forts have proven insufficient to stop armed vessels. Any armor, probably, can be pierced by solid bolts, if properly or handily delivered. But the time during which the vessels are exposed is short, and unless the shot strikes under certain conditions it is not effectual; therefore the batteries are often passed, especially if the fleet is sufficiently numerous to afford the loss or disabling of a few vessels. Torpedoes are new things—experiments as yet. They are often fished up in the night—they become useless in many ways. But we need go no further than Dutch Gap to find incontrovertible evidence of the value of an obstructed channel. In an early part of the present campaign, the enemy himself sunk four or five transports in the channel of the James' River near Dutch Gap; and from that day to this, his fleet has been of no use to him in any single affair on the Richmond lines. For, once sunken, those wrecks rendered the river impassable; they could not be gotten up except by the employment of extensive machinery; and the machinery employed for such purposes cannot be worked within range of the simplest battery of field pieces. But why should we talk of this? None know better the mathematical certainty of an effectual defence against a fleet when a river channel is obstructed, than the engineers of Richmond, and they have doubtless made the proper application of their knowledge.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

The report that the enemy had made another demonstration upon our extreme right seems to have been premature. Men who have just finished a feast of poultry, pie and doughnuts are not usually in a proper condition for a "reconnoissance" or a fight. GRANT will doubtless put his troops in motion ere long, and when he does so he will resort to his old practice of moving them, in advance, with whisky, supplies of which have recently arrived at City Point.

BURNSIDE, who recently visited his "old corps," has returned to Fortress Monroe. It is surmised that he may be assigned to the command of the troops which will sail in PORTER'S fleet for some undeveloped destination—probably the Carolina coast.

FROM GEORGIA.

We have no news from Georgia, beyond the official assurance that SHERMAN'S movements have been thus far obstructed with a degree of success which on outrage the hope that only a remnant of his army will ever reach the sea-coast. *This is not the language used in official quarters, but it is a legitimate inference from the advices received.* We do not forget that SHERMAN has a force, and that he may by possibility break through the meshes which have been laid for him; but, choosing to look at the brightest side, we remember that the larger his force the more rapid the exhaustion of his supplies, both of subsistence and ammunition, and that his line of march is through a hostile country, the people of which may impede his progress by felling trees across the roads and burning bridges. So far he has advanced very slowly into the "heart of Georgia," *and the prisoners of war he boastfully promised to release are now far beyond his reach.*

MR LEACH.

From the Examiner.

Mr. LEACH is negotiating a peace again! That remarkable Member of Congress from North Carolina is always negotiating a peace by himself; and there is no doubt that he presides over a convention of all the States in his dreams by night. He has the indomitable constancy and consistency in devotion to one principle which characterizes the truly great man. Last session he was arranging terms of peace with himself quite contentedly; and having digested and matured them during the recess, here we have him, irrepressible as ever, again making peace.

We owe it at length to this illustrious legislator to warn our readers that he is J. T. and not J. M. LEACH. The latter is indeed a very intelligent gentleman, but has not the devouring zeal and unresting energy of his distinguished namesake in the noble cause of peace on some terms. He listens to reason, does J. M. LEACH; is influenced more or less by public opinion; seems to be capable also of human passions, insomuch that he now, like any other Virginian or other ordinary mortal, revolts from the idea of living under the same Government with those who are butchering our people and devastating our lands. Far different is the spirit of this truly Christian philosopher and patriot, J. T. Through all discouragements, in the face of all outrages and injuries, he "follows peace and ensues it." If the Yankees strike us on one cheek, he would have the South not only turn the other, but to cry *peccavi*. In the name of his State and in the name of the Confederacy, he proclaims aloud that we were all wrong in quitting the Union; that we did it in an unguarded moment, and are very tired of the consequences. If this be not ultra Christian lowliness, then we are no judge of that article. Blessed are the poor in spirit!

THE REBEL SENATE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 25, 1864.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, M. Prayer by Rev. J. C. McCABE, of the Episcopal Church.

SALARIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT JUDGES.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia offered the following, which was agreed to:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary enquire into the necessity and expediency of reporting a bill increasing the salaries of the Judges of the District Courts of the Confederate States."

WAGES OF WOMEN WHO MAKE GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

Mr. SIMMS, of Kentucky, offered the following:

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed, with instructions to inquire whether the prices now paid for making clothing for the army is sufficient compensation to those engaged in that business; and also, whether the Commissaries not allowed to females employed in the Ordnance Department is sufficient to enable such persons to purchase such supplies as may be necessary to their subsistence.

Mr. SIMMS said he had offered this resolution because the class of persons referred to were, for the most part, the wives, mothers or children of soldiers in the field. He had been informed that the prices paid them for the Government work was not sufficient to supply them with bread. They were paid $4 for a jacket, $3 for a pair of pants, $2 for a shirt, and $1 for a pair of drawers. Many of these females had families of children dependant upon them, their husbands' pay in the army enabling them to lend no assistance. This class, of all others in the country, claimed our protection. The Constitution prevented giving them charity, but it did not prevent a just compensation to be paid them for their labor, being paid good wages. If some relief was not afforded this class, which more than any other deserved the consideration of Congress, many of them must perish during the coming Winter.

Mr. HILL said that as the Senator (Mr. SIMMS) would, according to custom, be chairman of this committee, he would call his attention to a grievance greater than the one complained of. It was said that ladies engaged in Government work were not getting the price allowed for work by Government. It was said that officers farmed out the work and women performed it at a reduced price, the officer or contractor pocketing the excess, charging the Government full price. He had heard such complaints throughout the country.

The resolution was agreed to.

GUNBOAT CAIRO AGAIN.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Missouri, presented the petition of THOMAS WELDON, asking compensation for destroying the Federal gunboat *Cairo* on the Yazoo River.

Mr. JOHNSON said a bill had once been passed by the Congress giving compensation to EWING and MCDANIEL for the destruction of this gunboat, but was vetoed by the President. Mr. WELDON claimed that he, and not EWING and MCDANIEL, had destroyed the boat. He now petitioned for compensation as much to prevent others from getting it, who did not deserve it, as to get it himself.

The petition was referred to the Naval Committee.

CENSUS OF THE STATES.

Mr. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary to cause to be made the enumeration of the people of the several Confederate States, according to the requirements of the Constitution, article 1, section 2, clause 3.

PETERSBURGH.

From the Petersburgh Express Nov. 26.

There was some activity manifested along the lines on our right yesterday, and during the morning some skirmishing occurred, but nothing was developed and nothing accomplished. It is evident that the enemy is threatening some move in that quarter, and is endeavoring to feel his way. He can make no movement, however, but what he will find himself closely watched, and full preparations made to meet and check it.

Intelligent scouts who left Grant's lines day before yesterday report that he is gradually moving his troops toward our right. The weather has become beautiful and the roads are not so bad now that military operations cannot be renewed. The probability is, therefore, that GRANT will yet make the attempt on our right, which the late rains temporarily frustrated. His sudden return to the army from the North is not without significance. He wishes to discover with his own eyes whether Petersburgh is evacuated or not, and whether Gen. LEE has detached a large portion of his army to head off SHERMAN in his bold dash through Georgia. He will most probably make a reconnoissance in force to ascertain this fact.

The Yankees are sending out frequent scouting parties in the counties below, who commit the most flagrant outrages on the innocent families along this route. A few days since, we understand, some of these parties visited Surry Court-house and killed Capt. FALKLAND, a citizen of that county, and proprietor of the tavern at the Court-house. They shot FALKLAND whilst the latter was endeavoring to escape from them. Numerous other outrages are reported committed by small bodies of negro cavalry, some of them too hideous for record.

In a few days, if this weather continues, the quiet which has so long reigned along these lines, will most probably be broken by the harsh crash of arms, unless indeed, GRANT foregoes his long contemplated plan of cutting the Southside Railroad and thereby stop our supplies of provisions. At present there is nothing to report beyond a little activity.

Deserters continue to come in at a rate of ten or a dozen per day.

THE SALE OF MONTICELLO.

A correspondent of the Lynchburgh *Republican* sends that paper an account of the sale of the Monticello, the former residence of THOMAS JEFFERSON. It was sold under the Confiscation Act. The letter says a large crowd was present, and

Among them was Capt. JONAS P. LEVY, brother of the deceased owner of Monticello. After the Deputy Marshal had proclaimed the decree of the District Court Confederate States of America, and the terms of the sale, Capt. LEVY stated that he did not come there to interfere with or prevent the sale in any way, and that while he for the present waived his rights in the premises, he intended to bid for the property himself. The Deputy Marshal then stated that one acre of the place—the cemetery of THOMAS JEFFERSON—was reserved in the sale; and Capt. LEVY said his mother was also interred on the place, and he hoped whoever became the purchaser of Monticello would let her rest in peace. Monticello was put up, and the first bid was $20,000, the last $60,500, and Lieut.-Col. B. F. FICKLIN the purchaser.

"The land at Buckeye, nine hundred and sixty-one acres, was bought, it is said, for the Confederate Government at eighty-eight dollars per acre—$81,685—by J. H. PARKER. The first negro man, FUKE, brought $7,000; the next FLEMING, $7,450; LEWIS, $7,350; JOHN, sold to Capt. JONAS P. LEVY, for $5,400. A negro woman with seven children, one at the breast, $23,100, to B. B. FICKLIN; horse girls, from five to nine years old, $11,000, and two smaller girls, $3,200. An old man and wife was put up and withdrawn, as the Marshal would provide privately for their support.

The bust of Mr. JEFFERSON, which stood in the hall on a fluted Corinthian pedestal, brought only $50, and will still retain its place, as Mr. FICKLIN repurchased it. The piano-forte brought $5,000; sideboard with marble-top, $510; the model of the United States frigate *Vandalia* was bought by J. P. LEVY for $100; a washstand, $200; cows, from $500 to $900 each; yoke of oxen, $3,500; shoats, from $80 to $100; threshing machine, $600. The bust of VOLTAIRE was sold, but what it brought I do not know; it was said to have been Mr. JEFFERSON'S. The amount of sales was $550,000.

In one of the rooms in the upper story was the body of a chair or one-horse sulky, which Mr. JEFFERSON used to ride in from Monticello to Philadelphia when he was Secretary of State. Standing in front of the house, a piece of land of 200 acres was pointed out to me by Mr. RANDOLPH, which Mr. JEFFERSON purchased for a bowl of punch, and several hundred acres for five cents.

Visitors have defaced the walls of the house by scribbling their names over them. Hundreds of them can be seen and read on each side of the front entrance to the hall; pieces of the bust of Mr. JEFFERSON were chipped off; chairs, tables, mirrors, vases, broken and destroyed; and in some cases mementoes of rare virtue and art have been purloined, while the family resided here as well as in their absence. And the monument of the immortal JEFFERSON has been sadly defaced and the fragments carried off as trophies or mementoes from a sacred shrine. Shame! shame upon our thoughtless countrymen. Why should they be so disrespectful to the sepulchre of the great patriot of the Revolution? A large number of people were present at the sale.

ATLANTA.

A REBEL EXILE ON GEN. SHERMAN.

From the Eatonton Countryman.

EATONTON, Ga., Nov. 4, 1864.

J. A. TURNER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* At your request I have written down all the points of interest furnished me by my friend, connected with her leaving Atlanta, &c. I have written it hastily, and leave it for you to condense as you may deem proper. Hoping its publication may prove of some interest to your readers, I proceed as follows:

I had the pleasure of meeting with a very intelligent lady, a few days since, one of the exiles from Atlanta, under the late order of Gen. SHERMAN, banishing the citizens from that place, who furnished me with some facts which may prove of interest to your readers. As soon as the Yankees obtained possession of the city, the officers began to hunt up comfortable quarters, and the lady of whom I speak found herself under the necessity of taking three of them as boarders, or of submitting to the confiscation of her house to the purpose of sheltering our foe. Those who boarded with Mrs. —— proved to be very gentlemanly fellows, and rendered her service in protecting her from the intrusion of the private soldiers, besides aiding her in disposing of her cows and hogs, when she was compelled to leave. A neighbor of hers, whose husband had rendered himself obnoxious to the Yankees, by his services to the South, was ordered, by a Yankee General, to vacate her premises in two hours, and a guard was stationed to prevent her from moving her effects.

Referring to his evacuation of the trenches around the city, he asked the lady if they did not all think he was retreating, and when she replied that some did think so, he laughed heartily at the idea, and remarked: "I played Hood a real Yankee trick that time, didn't I? He thought I was running away, but he soon had to pull up stakes and run himself." (I wonder whose turn it is to laugh now!)

The lady from whom these facts were obtained says that SHERMAN had a vast number of applications from ladies and others in reference to their moving, and that so far as he could learn he was very patient, gentlemanly and obliging, as much so as he could be to them, consistently with his prescribed policy.

This lady appealed to Gen. SHERMAN, who immediately ordered the removal of the guard, and permitted her to remove, or sell, any, or all of her furniture, and other valuables, at her discretion. The lady with whom I conversed was under the necessity of calling upon Gen. SHERMAN, after the publication of his edict of banishment, and she represents him as being very kind, and conciliatory in his deportment toward her, and others who visited him. He expressed much regret at the necessity which compelled him to order the citizens of Atlanta from their homes; but stated, in justification of his course, that he intended to make Atlanta a second Gibraltar; that, when he completed his defensive works, it would be impregnable; and as no communication could be held with their friends in the South, they (the citizens) would suffer for food; that it was impossible for him to subsist his army; and feed the citizens too, by a single line of railroad; and that as he intended to hold Atlanta at all hazards, he thought it was humanity to send them out of the city, where they could obtain necessary supplies.

He took the little child of my friend in his arms, and patted her rosy cheeks, calling her a "poor little exile," and saying he was sorry to have to drive her away from her comfortable home, but that war was a cruel and inexorable thing, and its necessities compelled him to do many things which he heartily regretted. In conversation with the lady he paid a just and well-merited tribute to the valor of our arms. He remarked that it would be no disgrace to us if we were finally subjected—as we certainly would be—as we had fought against four or five times our number with a degree of valor which had excited the admiration of the world, and the United States Government would gain no honor or credit if they succeeded in their purpose, as they had thus far failed with five men in the field to our one.

He regarded the Southern soldiers as the bravest in the world, and admitted that in a fair field fight we could whip them two to our one; but he claimed for himself and his compeers the credit of possessing more strategic ability than our Generals. "You can beat us in fighting, madam," said he, "but we can out-manœuvre you; your Generals do not work half enough; we work day and night, and spare no labor nor pains to carry out our plans."

He permitted her to bring out her horse and ride away, although his army was greatly needing horses at the time, and also to send her provisions to some suffering relatives within his lines. She speaks in high terms of the discipline of the Yankee army; says that the privates are more afraid of their officers than our slaves are of their masters, and that during her stay there was no disorderly conduct to be seen anywhere; but that quiet and good order prevailed throughout the city.

An instance of Yankee kindness deserves to be mentioned here: A widow lady, whose husband had been a member of the Masonic fraternity, died, shortly after the occupation of the city by the enemy. The Yankee officers gave her a decent and respectable burial, and took her three orphan children and sent them to their own homes, to be educated at some Masonic institution at the North.

From the facts which I report, on the authority of a lady of unquestioned veracity and respectability, it will be seen that our barbarous foes are not entirely lost to all the dictates and impulses of humanity. Would to God that the exhibitions of it were more frequent in their occurrence. Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. N. MACDONELL.

THE UNION PRISONERS.

THE PRISON PEN AT FLORENCE, S. C.

Correspondence of the Yorkville (S. C.) Enquirer.

There are still in the stockade here ten thousand prisoners, over one thousand having died from scurvy and their own natural filthiness. They are well fed, drawing the same rations we do. But they crave vegetables, which, except potatoes, are not to be had by any of us. They have booths inside, where they sell bacon, tobacco, potatoes, red pepper and pea soup to one another, carrying on, perhaps, their old trades, except that their swindling operations are confined to one another.

They have yet some specie among them, though their currency is mostly greenbacks, for which our soldiers are not allowed to trade. Potatoes are the currency most available with them. These are bought outside at five dollars per bushel, and exchanged for rings, pipes, inkstands, watches, oil-cloths, and a certain style of Yankee hat, which is becoming very fashionable among us, and which form a part of the "home remittances." It is said if you lock the Yankees up in a room together they can make five dollars apiece swapping jackets; if so, they have the opportunity of carrying on a thriving business. Tunneling it was found would not pay.

On Tuesday last the prisoners inside held an election for President without the fear of Old ABE'S bayonets, though still surrounded with that emblem of free suffrage in other hands. Two bags of white and black peas were procured—the white for McCLELLAN and the black for LINCOLN. One of each was given to the voter, who dropped in the bag, superintended by two burly inspectors, the one of his choice. Little MAC'S champion was a jovial Irishman, who made a speech on the occasion, combining some good sense with much intimitable humor, but with little success, as will be seen by the sequel. The vote, as reported to me by one of the supervisors, if correct, shows but little interest among the mass of the prisoners, as their rolls showed a week ago some ten thousand. It stood 1,903, namely: LINCOLN, 1,284; McCLELLAN, 619.

A Probable Case of Murder by Mistake—A Reward of $500 Offered for the Detection of the Murderer.

From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 28.

We have before recorded the death of EDWARD LEAHEY, of Brookline, at the hospital, Nov. 10, but the particulars, by especial request, were not made public. The restriction has been removed, and the affair shows a remarkable tenacity of life on the part of the victim. His own story, summed up briefly, and given three days before he died, may be stated as follows:

"On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock, I was going home from my work, when a large, powerful man collared me, said 'D—n you, now I've got you, and I'll fix you,' and struck me a blow on the back of the head with some instrument. We struggled, when, as he repeated the blow, I got away, reeled against the fence, stumbled hastily over it, and ran across the field.

He followed, overtook me when nearly across, and after a sharp struggle got my head between his knees, face down, and gave me four more blows, from which I sank down insensible. When I recovered, probably some time after, I found myself on the ground in the same place, and after a little while managed to rise and get out into the road, where I met a Roxbury police officer. I never saw the assassin before, that I know of, and cannot imagine his motive."

The Roxbury officer says that when he first met LEAHEY, he supposed he had been intoxicated and in a fight, but the man's story soon undeceived him. He appeared like one in a dream. His face, neck and clothes were covered with blood, and he presented a terrible appearance. Not imagining that LEAHEY was seriously injured, he took him to the station-house, where a physician was called in, who said there was no hope for life, and the man must go to the hospital. His skull was fractured. He was accordingly taken to the Blossom-street Hospital where he remained sensible for a day or two, then sank into a stupor, and died on Thursday.

The blows on the head, it was proved, were made with a hammer. In three distinct places the round head of the hammer had driven a circular piece of the skull through upon the brain, and there was a broad fracture or crack right across the top of the head, from ear to ear. Either one of the blows, and there were six or seven, were enough to have caused speedy death, particularly one behind the ear, where the bone was completely shattered. The fact of the man running across the field, and then reviving and walking to the station house after such injuries, presents a most remarkable case. He did not complain at the station-house of any pain, but said his head had a queer feeling.

A large pool of coagulated blood was afterward found in the field where he had lain, and his hat was picked up elsewhere. It is generally believed that the assassin mistook his man, and intended the assault for some other party. The Roxbury City Government have offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer.

SHOCKING MURDER—A FATHER SLAIN BY HIS SON.—A shocking case of parricide occurred last night in the town of Parma in this county. PHILIP PLOSS, an elderly farmer and respectable citizen, was killed by his son ALBERT, a young man of 22, who is a mute, and supposed to be deranged. The boy left home and came to the city a few days since. On Saturday his father came here, found him at a relative's and took him home. The young man was sulky and evidently in a bad frame of mind. Last night, after the family had retired, Mr. PLOSS heard his son going up and down stairs and suspecting that something was wrong, he rose from his bed and while in the act of lighting a candle, the son stabbed him in the chest and fled from the house. The weapon used was a common case knife ground to a point, and the wound inflicted was very severe.

Mr. P. fainted from loss of blood, and saw that his end was near. He called assistance, made his will and expired in a few hours.

The son mounted a horse after committing the deed and rode away. He came to the city, for he was seen this forenoon riding the horse he took, up Allen-street.

This young man was educated at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in New-York. He has been subject to fits of derangement, and was for a time confined in a lunatic asylum. He has a sister, who is also a mute, married and residing near her father's place in Parma. He is one of three mute children. The young man will be arrested without difficulty, and will no doubt be sent to an insane asylum. There is little doubt about his condition of mind when he committed the dreadful deed.—*Rochester Democrat, Nov. 28.*

Passports for Colored People.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,—PASSPORT BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1864.

J. B. Nones, Esq., New-York:

DEAR SIR,—Your note of the 28th inst., relative to passports for colored people, came to hand this P. M.

In reply, I have to acquaint you that *there is no distinction made in regard to color.* Passports can be obtained by any one complying with the regulations.

Yours truly, A. TUNSTELL WELCH,
Passport Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

The Butler Attachment Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Samuel Smith et al. vs. *Benjamin F. Butler.*—The motion to remove this cause to the United States Circuit Court for trial was argued yesterday morning. The defendant claimed that under the act of Congress of 1797 the action could be removed on application in any case between a citizen of one State and a citizen of another, where the amount involved was over five hundred dollars. The plaintiff maintained that where both parties were non-residents of the State in whose courts the action was brought, it could not be removed to the United States Court. The decision was reserved.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont for the plaintiff; John R. Hackett, Esq., for defendant.

The Pilot Laws of the State.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.

Before Justice ROCKS.

The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. *Paul Spofford and Edward L. Howard, survivors of Thomas Tileston.*—This was an action to recover a penalty of $100 from the defendants for employing an unlicensed pilot. It appeared that the defendants, Spofford, Tileston & Co. employed one Maginn to take their vessel out of the harbor, and on the trial it was admitted that the licence of Maginn as a pilot expired on the 6th of September, 1860, and has never been renewed, and that he held no license from the State of New-Jersey. A law of this State imposes a penalty $100 for each offence where a party shall employ an unlicensed pilot, but an Act of Congress exempts vessels propelled wholly or in part by steam, and allows them to have pilots of their own. Under this act Maginn held a license. The defendants claim that while their vessel was on her way out, and under the charge of a pilot, she was not under sail, but was moved by a tug fastened alongside, and was, therefore, propelled by steam, and both the vessel and tug were under the control of the one pilot. The decision upon the questions of law was reserved.

Barney, Butler and Parsons for the plaintiffs; Gilbert Dean for the defendants.

United States Circuit Court—Nov. 29.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

PATENT FOR SEPARATING FATTY ACIDS AND GLYCERINE.

At the opening of the Court this morning Judge Nelson read his decision in the case of Tilghman vs. Mitchell. This was an action brought by the complainant to restrain the defendant from infringing a patent granted to him for separating fatty substances into fatty acids and glycerine, by mixing them with water and subjecting them to heat under pressure. The Judge held that the defendant had infringed the plaintiff's patent, and ordered a decree for an injunction, and a reference to ascertain damages.

For complainant, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Harding; for defendant, Mr. Keller and Mr. Goddard.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY CASE.

The District Attorney stated to the Court that the case of Perry vs. Draper would go over till Thursday, till which day the jury had been discharged.

THE CLAM CASE.

The Court then took up the rgument of the case against the Sheriff of Monmouth County, N. J., for seizing a vessel in the Lower Bay, for an alleged violation of the laws of New-Jersey as to raking clams.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 30, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '87	145	
10,000	do	146	
24,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	112⅜	
10,000	do	112⅝	
10,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s...C.	107	
20,500	U.S 6s,5-20s...C.	106⅜	
2,000	do	106⅝	
60,000	do	106	
1,000	do...new iss.	106⅜	
4,000	U. S. 6s, '71...R.	103	
500	U. S. 1y 40s...R.	98⅜	
500	U. S. 10-40s...C.	99	
6,000	do	98⅜	
7,000	do	98⅝	
30,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Apr. & Oct.,	115⅜	
10,000	do	s10	115⅜
500	do		115
5,000	U.S.6s, 1yr.Cer.		97⅜
16,000	do		97⅜
2,000	do		97
500	Brooklyn City6s, Water Loan...		112⅜
6,000	Mo. State6s		60⅜
1,000	M. & Iss. to Pacific R.		66
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bs, '62,		99
20,000	O. & M. Cer.		36
40,000	do		36⅛
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8's, New Loan.		125
4,000	Al. & T. H.In.		80
15,000	Tn. & W. 1. M. Ex.		100
12,000	Cl. & To. S.F. B.		108
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L.G.		55⅛
5,000	do		55
3,000	Gal. & C. 1st M. Ex		115
12,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.		111
2,000	Ch. & Alt. In. B.		90
1,000	Mar. 1st M. B.		95
2,400	Am. Gold		228
16	Bank State N. Y.		115
8	Corn Ex. Bank		106
100	Continental Bank.		100
100	Canton Co.		33⅛
50	do		33⅜
200	Cum Coal Pref.		44⅜
200	do	s30	44
500	Amer. Coal Co.		80
200	Quick. M. Co.		86
300	do		85⅜
400	Wyom. Y. Coal		71
200	Mariposa M. Co.		34⅜
1000	do		35

50	Pac M. S. C.		315
100	N. Y. Cen. R.		119⅜
100	do	b15	120¼
100	do	s30	119⅜
100	do	s30	119
800	Erie Railway		93¼
500	do	b30	93⅜
600	do		93¼
500	do	s10	93⅜
300	do	s10	93
500	do	b30	93¼
400	Hudson R. R.		135⅛
100	do	s30	135
1500	Reading R.		136⅛
200	do	s30	135¾
200	do	b60	136
200	do	s10	135¾
100	do		135⅞
200	do	b30	135⅜
100	do	s30	135⅜
1200	do		109
500	Chic. & N. W. B.		41
100	do		40⅞
600	Clev. & Tol.		108⅜
300	Ch. & R. I. R.		102
300	do		102¼
100	do	s30	102
200	M. & P. du C. R.		49
200	P., Ft. W. & C.		103⅜
300	do		104
100	do	s30	103⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	112⅜	
1,000	do	112⅜	
16,000	U.S.6s,1-20s...C. New Issue...	106	
1,000	do...new iss.	106⅛	
5,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, April & Oct...	115¼	
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1yr. Cer.	97⅜	
20,000	do	97⅜	
30,000	Mo. State 6s	60⅜	
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	36⅜	
100	Mariposa Min.	38	
400	do	35⅜	
600	do	35⅞	
350	N. Y. Cen. R.	119⅜	
100	do	119⅞	
25	Erie R.	93⅜	
500	do	93⅛	
50	do	s10	93
300	Hud. Riv. R.	118	
200	do	s30	118⅜
400	do		118⅝
100	do	s30	117⅞

50	Fourth Nat. Bank.		96
200	M. S. & N. I.		69⅜
500	do		69¼
600	do	s30	69
150	Ill. Cen. R.		127
300	C. & N. W. Pr.		76
200	do		76⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts.	s30	107⅛
200	do		108
200	do	b10	108⅜
1200	do		109
600	Chic. & N. W.		41¼
600	do		41⅜
600	do	s30	41⅝
200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.		76⅛
100	do	b30	76⅜
100	do	b10	76⅛
200	do	s30	76⅛
300	do		76
500	do	s10	75⅞
50	Chi. & R. I. R.		101⅜
400	do		102
100	do	s30	101⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C.		103
200	do	s30	103⅜
500	do		104
100	do	s10	103⅜
100	do		103⅜
200	do		103⅜
300	do	s15	103⅜
100	To. & Wab. R.		53
50	Chi. & Alt. R. Pr.		96

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.		36
10,000	do	b1	36¼
20,000	do		36¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	s30	119
500	Erie R.		93⅜
300	Hudson R. R.	b3	118¾
200	do		118¾
200	M. S. & N. I.	s3	69¾
100	do	c	69¾
100	Chic. & N. W.		41¾
100	C. & N. W. P.	s3	78
200	do	b3	76¾
100	Mar. Min. Co.	s3	39¾
200	do		35¾
300	do	b3	35¾
200	do		35¾
200	do	s3	35¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Erie R.		93⅜
300	do	b3	93⅜
600	Cleve. & Pitts.		108⅜
200	do	s3	108⅜
200	do		108⅜
100	Chi. & R. I. R.		103
100	M. S. & N. I. R.		69⅜
100	do	b3	69⅜
100	Chic. & N. W.		41¾
100	C. & N. W. Pr.	s3	76¾
300	do		76⅝
100	do	s3	76⅝
200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.		104⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co.		36
200	do	s3	36⅛
200	do		36¾

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30—P. M.

The Gold Room to-day ranged from 4 to 6 ℔ cent. below the sales of yesterday. The extreme difference was at one time, in the forenoon, 8 ℔ cent., to wit; 228, as against 236 ℔ cent., the highest point of Tuesday. The bulk of the sales, 230½@229½ ℔ cent. There were no adverse military rumors to keep the market up to the high figures made yesterday, while the public confidence daily increases in the movements of SHERMAN through Georgia, and the position of THOMAS in Tennessee. The export demand for the Cunard Steamer to-day was $559,000. There is a moderate demand to pay Customs, though scarcely equal to the daily disbursements for Gold Interest on the Public Debt from the Treasury Office.

After our regular report of yesterday's market for United States Gold bearing Stocks, there were some heavy cash sales and contracts in the new 5-20's made at a later hour in the Stock Exchange Board Room, the seller being a prominent house in Exchange-place, while the purchases were distributed among two or three equally influential firms on Wall-street, heavy and regular dealers in United States Securities. At the First Board, this morning, the same figures were again paid for $80,000 of the old 5-20's, and 106 bid and 106@106⅛ subsequently paid on on the Street for the new issue, the market closing steady in the afternoon. On the other Gold bearing Stocks, the prices were even firmer than on Tuesday. Treasury Certificates fell to 97 but subsequently recovered to 97½ per cent.

The Railway list was not very active at either Board to-day, and there would seem to be an undetermined feeling as to the future of the market among most of the large speculators. At the early Board, one of the parties were disposed to press 30-day options at a difference of ½@1 ℔ cent. below the cash figures, and this manifestation was scarcely qualified by the cash demand. A moderate and fairly-distributed business was done, prices and demand leaving off rather dull; Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne being exceptions. The Toledo and Wabash Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 3½ ℔ cent. on the Common Stock.

The Miscellaneous list of speculatives showed some life on Mariposa Gold, and an advance of 1½@2½ ℔ cent. was paid. Cumberland Coal and Quicksilver were steady.

At the close of dealings in the afternoon, the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday same hour. Gold about 229 ℔ cent. at 3 o'clock. The Railways generally better after the Second Board.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
C. S. 6s, 1881	112¾	112⅝	Pittsburgh	107¾	108¾
C. S. 5-20's	106¼	106⅛	Northwest	41⅜	41⅝
T. Certificates	97⅜	97⅜	N. West Pref.	76¾	76
N. J. Central	120	120	Rock Island	108	107⅝
Erie	93¼	93⅜	Fort Wayne	104	104⅜
Hudson	118⅜	118¾	Cum'land Coal	44¾	45
Reading	136	136	Quicksilver	86¾	86
Mich. Southern	69¾	69⅜	Mariposa	33¾	36
Illinois Cen	127	127	Ohio & M. Certs	36⅜	36¼

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	American Exchange	119
Manhattan	135	Pacific	150
Merchants'	112	Chatham	110
America	130	Bk. of the Republic	100
City	155	Bank of N. Amer.	105
Phœnix	104	Hanover	105
North River	114¾	Metropolitan	118⅜
Tradesmen's	113	East River	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Shoe and Leather	100
Merchants' Exchange	98	Corn Exchange	106
Commerce	110¾	Atlantic	91
Ocean	90	Imp. and Traders'	104
Mercantile	100¾	Park	137

And the following for the

returning unapproved resolution giving permission to William Churchill to erect a small office on pier number fifty-seven, East river.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be printed at length in the minutes and published under the direction of the Clerk.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning, unapproved, resolution giving permission to Richard Conklin to erect a recruiting tent in the City Hall Park.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes and published under the direction of the Clerk.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, relative to the recent attempt to fire the city.

In connection therewith, Councilman Hagerty offered for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby respectfully requested to offer a reward of twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of those engaged in the attempt to fire the city.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Keenan moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from the further consideration of resolution that permission be given to Robert J. Orr to erect a small wooden shed in front of number six hundred and twenty Grand-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

Councilman Kernan moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from the further consideration of petition of "Masonic Mission" for permission to erect a temporary shed for the purpose of furnishing coal and flour to the poor at the actual cost thereof, with preamble thereto, and resolved that the said society be granted permission to erect and maintain, during the pleasure of the Common Council, a suitable temporary shed or building on the piece of unoccupied ground belonging to the city situated and lying on the sixth road thereof, and bounded as follows, to wit: Worth, Baxter, Park and Little Water streets, such building or property to be used by the said society for the purpose only of furnishing to the poor coal and flour in small quantities at the actual cost price thereof.

Which was carried.

The preamble and resolutions were then adopted.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Street Openings presented a report in favor of opening several streets in the upper portion of the city.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report of fitting up cellar of house of Engine Company number Forty-eight.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That the portion of the street in front of the Ferry-house at the foot of Hoboken-street, and the intersecting portion of Hoboken-street, east of West-street necessary to be raised, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the bulkhead in front of the Ferry-house at the foot of Hoboken-street, North river, be rebuilt, and that portion of the street in front thereof, now impassable, and the intersection of Hoboken-street, east from West-street, be raised and graded immediately, to correspond with the present grade of West-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Ordinance of Board of Aldermen to provide for the continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteers and others from the City of New-York, serving in the Army of the Union, by the issuance of "Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds, number Eleven."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to enter into a contract with Maurice J. Power and Daniel Draddy, monumental sculptors, for the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers buried in the lot in Calvary Cemetery, Long Island, that was presented to the Corporation of the City of New-York by the Trustees of the said Cemetery, and that the said monument be constructed in accordance with the plan and specification attached; provided the said contract shall not exceed the amount appropriated for that purpose, seven thousand dollars.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hoffman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—13.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to pay to the widow of Henry L. Ryer, deceased, late Street Inspector of the Twenty-second Ward, the salary which the said Henry L. Ryer would have been entitled to receive for the month of May, instant, if he had been still living, and that the same be charged to the appropriation for donations for charitable purposes, except so much thereof as was due said Ryer at the the time of his death, May seventh, which shall be charged to the appropriation for salaries.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—14.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Webster called up Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John G. Otto for the sum of sixty-one dollars, being for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Russian officers, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—13.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues, and in Fifth-avenue to a point thirty-seven feet north of Fifty-fourth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Thursday, First December, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hecla	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Peruvian	Nov. 26	Portland	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	Dec. 7	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre
Edinburgh	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
China	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
City of Glasgow	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Dec. 21	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre

FROM EUROPE.

City of Dublin	Nov 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Nov. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Nov. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	Nov. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Dec. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

*Champion	Nov. 30	New-York	N. Orleans
Moro Castle	Nov. 30.	New-York	Havana
*Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Nassau

*via Havana.

For California.

North Star	Dec. 3	New-York	Aspinwall
Costa Rica	Dec. 13	New York	Aspinwall

European Mails.

The mails for Europe via Portland, by the *Moravian*, will close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the continent, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Bremen and the German States, by the *Bremen*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Champion*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Thursday.

The mails for Havana by the *Liberty* will close at 2 P. M., Saturday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Cromwell*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific, by the *North Star*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1:30, 2:20 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

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THE MODEL PARLOR MAGAZINE.—DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY and MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS. A SPLENDID PROGRAMME for 1865, and a MAGAZINE of SURPASSING INTEREST, PRACTICAL UTILITY and ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE, to comprise useful and entertaining literature, fine engravings and reliable fashions, with splendid fashion plates and over ten dollars' worth of full size fashion patterns for ladies' and children's dress, and three dollars' worth of new music will be given during the year, together with a constant succession of useful and artistic novelties. Single copies 25 cents; yearly $3, with a large and beautiful parlor steel engraving, or a package of two dollars' worth of new and fashionable full-sized patterns, as a premium to each subscriber. Splendid premiums and terms for clubs. Single copies of the magazine mailed free on receipt of the price. Back numbers, as specimens, 10 cents.

Address WM. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 39 Beekman-st. The splendid January number, with New-Year's novelties, New-Year's dresses, New-Year's stories, New-Year's engravings, and an entertaining and artistic poem from Theodore Tilton, will appear in the January number, ready next week.

A NEW MONETARY SYSTEM, THE ONLY Means of Securing the Respective Rights of Labor and Property, and of Protecting the Public from Financial Revulsion. By EDWARD KELLOGG. Second edition, revised. Price $1 50. Published by KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.

Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.

Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLDEN'S

MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 336 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

SHODDY, SHODDY, SHODDY.

11,000 pounds new dark-blue ARMY CLIPPINGS FOR SALE.

A. P. HARD,

Wholesale Paper Dealer,

No. 44 Beekman-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and assist with children; can give the best of city reference from last place, where she was four years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 7th av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—WASHING, BY AN EXCELLENT laundress, who is fully competent in doing all kinds of fine clothes, fluting and family washing; would wish the wash of a family, the best of reference given. Call at No. 217 West 26th-st., in the store. Mrs. CAIN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON OF reliability, as nurse, or to wait on a delicate lady; can do fine sewing, embroidery, braiding, and instruct children; no objection to travel; best of city reference as to capabilities. Can be seen at No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A highly respectable woman; is a first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; sends up her dinners in the first style; can be recommended by the first families of the city. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AN EXperienced woman as cook; one who understands her business thoroughly, and can furnish good city reference. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 29 Lafayette place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, or would wait on a lady or grown children; understands chamberwork and is a good seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF INTELIGENCE AND capability, a situation as housekeeper in city or country, or as companion to an elderly lady; best of references given. Address, for one week, HOUSEKEEPER, Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; can cut and fit children's dresses and underclothes; the best city reference. Call at No. 276 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's washing; understands fine washing and fluting; good reference as to capability and character. Call at No. 327 East 16th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A middle-aged woman, accustomed to the care of an infant; the best of city reference required. Call on Thursday, Dec. 1, at No. 112 West 4th-st., facing Washington-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook, with three years' city reference from her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 106½ East 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid; would do fine washing; good city reference; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 3: 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; or would do housework for a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 7th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDing a good place for a faithful, honest, and trustworthy girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; she can recommend her for her neat sewing and kindness to children. Apply at No. 767 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing; good city reference given. Call for two days at No. 115 West 15th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand; good city reference. Call for two days at No. 392 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as nurse and chambermaid; willing to take care of an infant from its birth; unexceptionable city reference. Apply at No. 210 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging; no objection to a boarding-house; wages $6. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN HONEST German woman, who has lived in first-class families as professed cook; understands French and American styles. Address K, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, in city or country; good city recommendations. Call at, or address, for two days, No. 1,179 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; has good city references. Apply for two days at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman; he has long experience; good city reference given. Address L. L., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and children. The best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at basement, No. 65 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook; one who has lived with some of the first families in the city; can give the best of city reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; would like to go out by the week or month to take care of an invalid lady; good city reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH city reference, a situation in the city or country; understands all kinds of pastries, soups, jellies; does coarse washing; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; best of city references from her last place. Apply at No 210 16th-st., near 7th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman, in a private family; assist with washing if required; the best of city references. Call for two days at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN COOKing, washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has good city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 28th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant; is a first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; makes good bread, biscuit, country preferred. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, one who thoroughly understands cooking meats, game and pastry; is a good bread baker; has the best of city reference. To be seen at No. 142 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; can give good reference. Apply at No. 94 Waite-st., for two days

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, understanding all kinds of cooking a situation in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 103 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting; the best of city reference; can be seen for two days at 9 5th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as laundress. Can be seen at No. 89 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION TO COOK, wash and iron; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A Protestant, a situation to take care of children, or to do light chamberwork. Call at No. 105 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable Scotch girl as waitress or chambermaid; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 85 West 20th-st.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for city or country, can be procured, free of any charge whatever, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th av. and Broadway. Ladies, your patronage is respectfully solicited. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MRS. WHITFIELD, (FORMERLY OF THE Church Home,) No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., is supplying families in city or country with first-class cooks and reliable servants for every description of housework.

AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS WISHES a few gentlemen's washing, or a small family's washing. Call at No. 52 Charles-st., in the rear.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WANTS some more engagements, by the day. Call at No. 569 3d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE, SOBER man, as gardener, who understands the Winter care of stove and green-house plants, removing large fruit and forest trees, and care of horses, and taking care of a gentleman's place; good city reference. Address W. H., at Mr. Symith's, Liberty-st., or Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY one who is thoroughly conversant with his business in all its different branches, hot and greenhouse plants, graperies, flower and kitchen garden, &c., &c. Address W. H., at Fleming & Davidson's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as footman; is willing to make himself generally useful round a gentleman's place; is strictly honest and temperate and obliging, can be highly recommended Can be seen at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIence, with the best of reference, a situation in any legitimate occupation, where he can advance the interests of his employer, as clerk, salesman, foreman or otherwise. Address T. J. B., care of Henry Smith, 134 William-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT single man, as coachman, in city or country; he fully understands it in every respect; has excellent reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE HOSIERY and gents. furnishing, by a young man well acquainted with the business. Address B. A., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, with six years' good reference. Call or address a note to Mr. LAWRENCE, coachmaker, No. 410 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of city reference. Address J. S., at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED HAND, A situation as salesman in a gentleman's furnishing goods store; a good situation more of an object than the pay. Address J. M. S., No. 498 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS COACHman, a middle-aged man, with the best of references. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as plain gardener and hostler; he is a good milker; he has the best of city reference from his last employer. Call at No. 471 Washington-st., for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, and excellent baker; best of city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 125 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TO LARGE COMMISSION OR JOBBING HOUSES—A salesman of many years' experience, acquainted with city buyers, also jobbers and large retailers of Northern cities from New-York to St. Louis, desires to make an engagement for the coming year; highest testimonials given as to capability and integrity. Address ALEX. HAMILTON, Box No. 5,114 Post-office.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED in this city by an experienced book-keeper; the best of New-York and Boston references given. Address A. B., care of Messrs. Linnemann de Greiff & Co., New-York.

EMPLOYERS DESIRING THE BEST OF book keepers, clerks, and teachers, should call at No. 713 Broadway, no charge for registering any seeking employment at the establishment of G. KONIGSBERG, No. 713 Broadway

HELP WANTED.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—CAPABLE COMpositors are wanted immediately in the Boston *Herald* Office. To first-class compositors forty-five cents a thousand ems will be paid, and permanent and steady employment guaranteed. Compositors can make on the *Herald* from $20 to $40 a week. Apply immediately to E. C. BAILEY, *Herald* Office, Boston, Mass.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—20 CAPABLE compositors are wanted immediately in the Boston *Journal* Office. To first-class compositors forty-five cents a thousand ems will be paid, and permanent and steady employment guaranteed. Compositors can make on the *Journal* from $20 to $40 a week. Apply immediately at the *Journal* Office, Boston, Mass.

COMPOSITORS WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the office of the Boston *Post*—To first-class compositors, forty-five (45) cents per thousand (1,000) ems will be paid and permanent employment guaranteed. Compositors can make on the *Post* from $20 to $40 a week. Apply at once to N. G. GREENE, No. 42 Congress-st., Boston

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER TO TAKE THE entire charge of a large private house near New-York; none need apply but those who have occupied the same position before and can bring the best testimonials. Address Mrs. A. B., Newtown, Long Island, with name and references.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN A BANKing-house that writes a very good and rapid hand, and is conversant with money, and has unexceptional testimonials as to character, &c. Address, in your own hand, Box No. 3,292 Post-office.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—WANTED IMmediately, compositors, who will be paid forty-five cents per thousand. Apply at the *Herald* Office, No. 6 Williams-court, Boston. E. C. BAILEY, Proprietor.

WANTED—A BOY, TO LEARN THE PENCIL-case trade. Apply to WILLIAM S. HICKS, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH WARD—NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION,

TAMMANY AND MOZART.

FOR ALDERMAN,

LEWIS R. RYERS.

Hon. D. V. FREEMAN, Chairman of Joint Convention.

BENJAMIN F. BOGERT, Secretary of Joint Convention

SIXTEENTH WARD.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION

For Alderman,

LEWIS R. RYERS.

JOHN T. MILLS,

Chairman of the Convention.

E. WASHINGTON TAYLOR, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

For Commissioner of Common Schools.

S. WEIR ROOSEVELT.

For Trustee of Common Schools,

HENRY A. TAILER.

FIFTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS

FIFTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS of the Joint Conventions of both Wards.

For School Commissioner,

JAMES W. GERARD.

For School Trustee, XVth Ward,

HENRY A. TAILER.

For School Trustee, XVIIIth Ward,

MAURICE J. POWER.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—A grand mass ratification meeting will be held at Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 1, at 7 o'clock, to ratify the nominations made by the Citizens' Associations for Aldermen, Councilmen and School Officers. Distinguished speakers will be present.

The citizens of New-York have now an opportunity of voting for capable, honest, reliable men; and it is earnestly hoped they will avail themselves of it without regard to politics. The condition of our public affairs in this city demands immediate attention.

JAMES BROWN, Chairman.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION:

Charles O'Conor,	Moses Taylor,
Francis B. Cutting,	Edward S. Jaffray,
Edwin Boyt,	Valentine Mott,
Robert L. Stuart,	William Parker,
Alexander Stuart,	Alexander T. Stewart,
Peter Cooper,	William E. Dodge,
John Taylor Johnston,	Jonathan Sturges,
A. R. Wetmore,	James M. Brown,
S. Weir Roosevelt,	James Lenox,
Marshall O. Roberts,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Hamilton Fish,
August Belmont,	Nathaniel Sands,
Charles A. Secor,	James Boorman,
J. Boorman Johnston,	John C. Green,
William A. Booth,	Wm Curtis Noyes,
Murray Hoffman,	Daniel Lord,
H. K. Corning,	Morris Ketchum,
J. F. D. Lanier,	W. M. Vermilye,
John David Wolfe,	F. H. Delano,
James Gallatin,	David Hoadley,
Stewart Brown,	John D. Jones,
John J. Phelps,	Moses H. Grinnell,
Amos R. Eno,	Isaac N. Phelps.

And many thousand others.

UNION NOMINATION FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER

OF THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Comprising the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards.

JAMES MONTEITH.

Late Principal of Ward School No. 17 West 47th-st.

JAMES MONTEITH, Esq.

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of the Convention to nominate a candidate, to be supported by the Union voters of the Seventh District, for the office of School Commissioner, your name was presented and accepted as such candidate by a unanimous vote of the convention.

The undersigned were thereupon appointed a committee to notify you thereof, and to request your acceptance of the same. (Signed.)

DAVID H. KNAPP, Twelfth Ward.
SIMON SEWARD, Nineteenth Ward.
A. H. UNDERHILL, Twenty-second Ward.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

The following nominations have been made without distinction of party

For Alderman, 15th District 21st Ward,

SMITH CLIFT.

For Councilmen, 7th District, 12th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards,

CHARLES N. DECKER, WM. WALTER PHELPS,
GEORGE H. ROSS, JOHN W. BOCKHORN,
STEPHEN G. SEARLES, BROWNLEE BENSEL.

For School Commissioner, 6th District, 20th and 21st Wards.

JAMES M. McLEAN.

For School Trustee, 21st Ward,

BENJAMIN B. ATTERBURY.

EIGHTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION NOMINATIONS.

For School Commissioner, Fifth District,

S. WEIR ROOSEVELT.

For School Trustee,

JOSEPH F. JOY, Eighteenth Ward.

For Councilmen, Sixth Senatorial District:

Charles B. Cornell—Eighteenth Ward.
John Falconer—Eighteenth Ward.
James McCullough—Sixteenth Ward.
Jas Wilson Green—Fifteenth Ward.
Abraham Lent—Fifteenth Ward.
William Hawks—Ninth Ward.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

FIFTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS

Have nominated

S. WEIR ROOSEVELT,

FOR

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

HENRY J. SCUDDER,
WILLARD PARKER,

Chairmen.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT SIXTEENTH WARD

UNION NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN,

ISAAC DAYTON.

HOOPER C. VAN VORST,

President Convention.

HORATIO N. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

JAMES E. COULTER'S

nomination for Alderman of the 22d Ward was ratified on FRIDAY, Nov. 25, by the united German Independent Clubs of the 13th Aldermanic District, the Central Committee of the six united Independent German Clubs of the 22d Ward.

REMOVALS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The GENERAL OFFICES of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, including the offices of the Treasurer, Manager, Cashier, Superintendent, Transfer Clerk, and the Money Delivery Department, will be removed from No. 61 Hudson-st. to Nos. 122 and 124 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., on Thursday, Dec. 1.

The Freight Depot, for the reception and delivery of goods and packages of every description, will be continued at No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay.

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO,

ALEX. HOLLAND, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DE CUBA—NO. 7 BLEECKER-ST., having been disposed of by Mr. Miliani, the new proprietor offers his services in said establishment to the traveling public, and for their better accommodation he has made extensive repairs, and he begs to assure the public that his efforts will be directed to give them satisfaction and comfort.

The table will be varied daily. To insure entire satisfaction in this department, the proprietor has contracted with a cook of great reputation in his art

Table d'hote will be served daily at 5 o'clock P. M.

The prices of board will be moderate.

In the Hotel de Cuba are persons that speak French, Spanish, German and Italian. P. F.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

MORRISANIA HOTEL, MORRISANIA, N. Y.—Opposite depot, only 30 minutes from New-York. A few good rooms now vacant. Terms reasonable. Trains leave corner 26th-st. and 4th-av. Dinner at 6.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STEAMTUG, SEVenty-five tons burden, with two 17-inch cylinders, 7½-foot wheel, built in 1855. The boat is now in running order, and engaged in harbor and sea towing. Apply at No. 168 South-st., up stairs.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A CONnection with a bank, insurance company, or commission house, is desired by a gentleman who has resided the last five years in the West. References A No. 1. Address J. W. B., Box No. 125 *Times* Office, for three days.

$3,500—FOR SALE—SPLENDID JEWELRY store and repairing shop in Huntington County, N. J.; old and superior stand; crowded with business; best store in the State; rare opening. Apply at No. 61 Chatham-st., Room No. 3.

$1,000 TO $2,000.—WANTED, A SILENT or active partner with this amount. Profits $400 a month. Undoubted security. Address F. YOUNG, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 11 cents per pound; cottons and woolens, 4 cents per pound; books and newspapers, 9 cents; old brass, 25 cents; copper and pewter, 25 cents; lead, 10 cents per pound; at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS.—Priced catalogues sent gratis, by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS,

HOLIDAY GOODS NOW OPENING

TO MAKE ROOM FOR HOLIDAY GOODS.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT

ALL OUR STOCK OF

LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
FLAN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

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Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
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E. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MILKY WHITE—ST. GEORGE AND THE DRA-GOON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

MIBLO'S—CORSICAN BROTHERS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 536 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S—SCHOOL OF REFORM.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 625 BROADWAY.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond papers of Monday, the 28th, still maintain a forced silence regarding the news from Georgia. They manage to assert, however, that "the news is encouraging," though to which side they omit to say. The *Examiner*, of the 26th, very frankly admits that if SHERMAN succeeds in reaching the coast, communication between Richmond and the southwest will be entirely severed, and with still greater frankness, says when JEFF. DAVIS ordered HOOD'S last movement, he sent that army from where it could confront the enemy, and "stuck it in the mud between Tuscumbia and Florence." The Savannah *Republican* of the 24th contains contradictory statements as to SHERMAN'S movements, particularly as to crossing the Oconee River. It says that the column operating on the Georgia road, kept the western side and struck off in the direction of Macon, as though contemplating a junction with the forces in that vicinity. It is stated that a strong force of cavalry is following SHERMAN. Some of the recently exchanged prisoners have reached Washington. They say that when they arrived at Savannah from Millen, they were kindly treated and furnished with the best food which could be procured, and that the people intimated that there were forces under BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON at Macon and Augusta, to oppose SHERMAN; but they did not believe he would encounter them, or that the military authorities would in time decide where to concentrate the forces they had. At Savannah there were only 1,500 men, who would make but a feeble resistance.

The news from Tennessee shows that there is no material change in HOOD'S position. Rebel cavalry have been prowling in the vicinity of the Chattanooga Railroad, but have not yet interrupted communications. Shelbyville has been evacuated by the Union forces.

The steamer *Delta*, from Bermuda, Nov. 26, arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 29th. The blockade-runners *Armstrong* and *Talisman* had arrived at Bermuda, the former with 700, and the latter with 400 bales of cotton. They report that the *Chickamagua* had arrived at Wilmington, after a slight brush with the blockaders, and that the *Talahassee* was safely in port, and would leave in a few days, with a cargo of cotton, for Bermuda.

The latest advices from the Army of the Potomac report that heavy artillery and musketry firing was heard early on Tuesday morning, on the north side of James River, in the vicinity of Dutch Gap. The gunboats were also supposed to be engaged, but no particulars had been received up to the sailing of the mail-boat.

Advices from Newbern to Saturday, Nov. 27, says that it is reported there that all the rebel forces at Wilmington and other points on North Carolina, have been sent to the assistance of the rebels in Georgia. Gen. BRAGG is now in command of the Department of North Carolina.

GENERAL NEWS.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from the centre of the large lumber-yard of Messrs. OGDEN & Co., situated on Hubert-street, and extending through from Washington to West street. The yard was closely stored with mahogany and other valuable lumber and owing to its highly combustible state, the flames spread rapidly. Notwithstanding the prompt and vigorous efforts of the firemen and police to stay them, in a short time lumber and other property, valued at $80,000, was destroyed. The fire thence extended to the buildings Nos. 386, 388, 392, and 396 Washington-street, which were destroyed. Quite a number of families have thereby been rendered houseless. The aggregate loss will exceed $100,000. Messrs. OGDEN & Co. are insured for $69,000 in various city companies. There is no doubt but that the fire was the work of incendiaries. Fire Marshal BAKER and the Police of the Fifth Precinct are engaged in making an investigation.

Mayor GUNTHER has approved the Supervisors' resolution authorizing him to offer a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the incendiaries who recently attempted to fire the city, and has issued a proclamation accordingly, in which he takes occasion to say that the "reward be ordered not only to stimulate a disclosure of the incendiaries, but also that a fair and open trial may be secured, to the end that the dignity and laws of the State may be amply vindicated."

Alluding to the recent incendiary plot in this City, the Rochester *Democrat* of Tuesday says: "We received yesterday some corroborative evidence on this point from a source entitled to the highest credit. Mr. ELIAS POND, of this city, informs us that recently, in Canada, a prominent Southerner told him that an organization had been formed there, embracing about one hundred and fifty rebels, whose purpose was to set fire to all the principal cities of the United States. To effect this object they had provided themselves with some highly combustible chemical preparations, which could be carried easily in small compass and ignited by a slow match. The Southerner who stated this to Mr POND, was opposed to the villainous project, and communicated it for the purpose of putting our people on their guard."

The Boston *Traveller* of the 29th says: Yesterday a torpedo was found in one of the berths of the Sound steamer *City of New-London*. The fuse had been lighted, but had become extinguished before the torpedo was ignited, and the design of the perpetrators providentially frustrated. It is thought that on Saturday night, just before the *City of New-London* started on her regular trip from New-York, some person entered the boat, placed the torpedo in the berth, lighted it, and returned on shore.

Some time since, says the Louisville *Democrat*, a woman, named IDA ROBINSON, who was a Confederate spy, was captured by our forces and sent to Nashville. The military authorities of that place ordered her to go north of the Ohio River, and to stay there during the war. She crossed the river, and was doubtless thought to be there; but a few days ago a soldier was arrested in Nashville, and he proved to be the aforesaid IDA, who was dressed in male attire.

The editor of the Peru (Ill.) *Herald* was presented, a few days since, with a sample of this season's cotton, raised in that State. The fibre, he says, is as fine as that raised further South. The owner of the plantation from which this sample was taken, has 260 acres under cultivation, which will average nearly one bale per acre, and at the present price per pound he will make, clear of all expenses, one hundred thousand dollars.

The Washington *Chronicle* says editorially: "We are most gratified to hear, as we do upon the best authority, that the Hon. CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, has for more than two years past heartily cooperated with the friends of the Union. The experience of Gen. CUSHING as a statesman, jurist and public speaker, will render him a most valuable supporter of MR. LINCOLN'S administration in this important crisis.

The Newark *Advertiser* states that it learns upon inquiry at the office in that city of the Morris and Essex Railroad, that the story that Gen. MCCLELLAN has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief of that road, with a salary of $25,000 per annum, is entirely without foundation.

On board of a blockade-runner, run ashore near Wilmington, N. C., some weeks since, was found a number of boxes of Lynn shoes, with the original marks upon them. They were probably purchased by Southerners in New-York, and thence sent to Nassau, N. P.

The police of Boston have an understanding with the dealers in phosphorus, by which every purchaser of the article will be traced, so that it will be almost impossible to obtain any for purposes of incendiarism.

Mrs. SARAH THOMPSON, the lady who caused the rebel guerrilla JOHN MORGAN to be cut off in the flower of his career of brigandage, is now in Cincinnati with her two fatherless children. She is homeless and penniless.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall, for this port, now several days over due, had not arrived up to 9 30 P. M. last evening.

There is considerable excitement in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, over the discovery of "indications" of oil.

The official canvass has been completed in New-Jersey. It stands Union, 60,714; Democratic, 68,014. Democratic majority, 7,300

Mr. A. W. THAYER has been appointed Consul of Trieste in place of RICHARD HILDRETH, the historian, obliged to resign on account of ill health.

Produce and Merchandise were less sought after, and prices were generally depressed, yesterday. At the auction sale of Scranton Coal a slight advance was realized. Freights were inactive, with 451 vessels of all classes in port.

The Gold Room was 5@6 per cent. lower yesterday than on Tuesday. The Government Stocks left off firm, and the Railways, after a dull forenoon, were partially better at the close of the day.

The Only Issue and the Only Solution.

The continuance of this war, with all its terrible work, one day beyond an actual necessity, would be the most enormous of crimes. It is of supreme moment, then, to both sides to know just what constitutes this necessity, and just where it will cease. On these points, Northern opinions and Southern opinions widely differ. But this difference is not so broad as is sometimes represented. A great many figments and a great many non-essentials have been constantly wrapped about the real issue. It cannot be too often stripped of these, North and South, it should be daily seen in its bare pith.

What is the North fighting for?

The Southern masses have been made to believe that the North has been fighting to destroy slavery, to overthrow State rights, and to subjugate and degrade Southern whites. All this is false. The North, though it may destroy slavery in waging war, does not wage war to destroy slavery. There is nothing about slavery that would prevent the North from making peace to-morrow if it could. It is quite willing to leave the whole disposal of that subject to future peaceful and constitutional action. In no form or degree is the adherence of the South to slavery a part of our *casus belli*.

Nor do we fight to overthrow State rights. The North is still for maintaining to the last iota every right reserved to the States by the Constitution. We want no consolidated Government, and would tolerate none. So far as respects veritable Constitutional State rights, we make no quarrel with the South.

Nor do we fight to subdue or degrade the Southern people. We want them as our fellow-citizens, not as our subjects. We would share equally with them every constitutional right and privilege. We ask nothing inconsistent with honor, or with interest—nothing but what their fathers and our fathers deemed their greatest advantage and their highest glory.

The North is fighting purely and simply to save the unity of the nation. It has an absolute assurance that this unity is indispensable to the continuance of free and good Government on this continent—that without it there will be ceaseless conflict, which will be forever exhausting the treasure and draining the blood of both regions until all ends in chaos. It is sometimes said that we are fighting for the supremacy of the Constitution. But the supremacy of the Constitution is not an ultimate end. Indeed, the Constitution is no end at all, but simply an instrument for securing the end, which end is the perpetuation of the Republic. Our only object is to keep the nation unbroken. That object secured there is no domestic controversy, whether relating to the Constitution or not, which may not be peacefully settled. That object abandoned, strife must reign till all goes down in ruin.

What is the South fighting for?

There is a prevalent opinion here in the North that it is fighting for slavery. It is erroneous. Though a passion for slavery was the immediate occasion of the war, it does not now sustain the war. The South would buy triumph to-morrow, if it could, by a complete sacrifice of slavery. It would not now yield though it could take "a bond of fate" that by yielding it could save slavery. What JEFF. DAVIS told Col. JACQUES, in his confidential interview, is perfectly true—that slavery had now nothing to do with the war, and that the only question now involved, is the question of Southern independence; that is to say, the independence of the "Confederacy." Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, in his letter, which we published yesterday, treats "the ultimate absolute sovereignty of the several States" as the real issue. So does Mr. HILLIARD. He says that "the great object which the South seeks to accomplish is to establish the right of each State to decide independently its own political system, and to determine for itself the relations which it will hold with other States." Mr. BOYCE says in his speech, that "independence and sovereignty of the States is the great principle, without which we could not carry on the war." Even Mr. LEACH of North Carolina, whose resolutions to the Rebel Congress we publish this morning, and who is by far the most advanced peace man in Southern public life, talks of a peace agreed to by "commissioners appointed by the respective Governments," which will include, at least in the first stage, a recognition of Confederate independence, "or by the States acting in their *sovereign* and *independent* character." There seems, then, to be a substantial agreement, both by JEFF. DAVIS and his opponents of every shade, that the sole object of the South is to vindicate and forever establish State independence and sovereignty. It is precisely that for which the South is fighting—exactly the converse of this national principle for which the North is fighting.

There is no such thing as reconciling these antagonistic principles. Either the Northern people must absolutely renounce the principles they inherited from their fathers, and which were once universal in the land, or the Southern people must altogether abandon the new-fangled dogmas of JOHN C. CALHOUN—or war, the *ultima ratio*, which in the history of the world has forever settled so many other similar issues, must have its perfect work.

We can tell the South, in all sincerity, that the Northern people will carry this war to any extremity rather than let the nationality be broken. This is the unalterable determination of nine-tenths of the Northern people, whether supporters or opponents of President LINCOLN'S Administration. They know that sooner or later they will break down the fighting power of the South. They know, too, that they can afterward maintain the national authority over the South, if not with Southern acquiescence, on a basis of mutual respect, and good will, and civil equality, then by a throwing open of all the lands of the enemies of the Government to the permanent possession of every actual settler, from whatever quarter of the world, and the repeopling of the South by a loyal population. We are not willing to believe that the madness of the South will be so prolonged as to drive the Government to that resort. But that resort will be used, and even others sterner yet, if need be, sooner than let the nation be divided and destroyed. The national unity is our only safety. The South may be sure that it will be maintained *at all costs*.

The Rebels on Sherman.

The Richmond rebels are now practicing the austere virtue of silence in reference to the movements of Gen. SHERMAN. They do this for our sake. They are anxious we should not share with them the "good news" they claim to be in possession of. They are anxious we should not find out the disasters that have overtaken SHERMAN. What damage it would do the Confederate cause to inform us of our ill fortunes, they do not say. Perhaps they do not wish to let the disastrous news out in dribblets; but may mean to hold the whole back until they can overwhelm and crush us by the revelation of some such awful fate as they have predicted for SHERMAN, in the whole of his army being turned over as prisoners to the keeping of "Hog WINDER." It is true, the *Examiner* has already considerately informed us that "several dispatches concur in the declaration that SHERMAN'S army is ruined;" but then, SHERMAN'S army, as well as our other armies, are so accustomed to being ruined by and in rebel columns, that it could not be expected we would be either greatly depressed or greatly benefited by another repetition of a circumstance of such trifling account—especially when neither the time, the place, nor any of the details of ruin are given. It might, indeed, have produced a slight effect had the *Examiner* stopped short in its narration of news with the solitary sentence we have quoted. Had it, say under the dark caption of "Ruin," simply and baldly proclaimed in startling type, "SHERMAN'S army is ruined," there would have been a gloomy mystery and a mysterious gloom; there would have been a horror and a hopelessness surrounding the grim sentence, that, it must be supposed, would have had an influence upon the minds of, at least, Wall-street bears. But even this is thoughtlessly prevented by the want of logic and consistency in the Richmond rebel paper; for, in a paragraph following the paragraph of ruin, there is a timidly and dubiously expressed rebel *hope*, which gets into print, that "SHERMAN will be brought to grief ere he reaches the sea-coast."

The silence of the rebel press about SHERMAN'S disasters and misfortunes, is almost as extraordinary a matter as SHERMAN'S campaign itself. From the beginning of the war until within the last week, they have always been in hot haste to send us word of every reverse to our arms, of every sort, in any part of the South. They have colored them with the most pronounced pigments, and enlarged them to the most gigantic proportions, so that when subsequently the facts reached us from our own side, we were often unable to decide which most to admire in the rebel writers—the literary skill they displayed, or the military skill by which they won victories. Even upon the smallest show, or the smallest pretext, they erected a fabric of victory for themselves and created a field of ruin for us, each unequaled in its way; and then they hurried the news across the lines, that it might forestall the truth and produce its effects among the people of the North as well as abroad. It is always an advantage to either side to get its news and views first before the world; and the rebels have always shown a very keen appreciation of this fact. If there were anything whatever favorable to them in the news which they obtain in Richmond from SHERMAN, and are suppressing, they would very soon blazon it forth loudly enough. The mere fact, therefore, that they do not chronicle SHERMAN'S disasters, indicates that he has had none. So that if the rebels suppress the news from Georgia, they will give us abundant reason to construe the fact as signifying "good news"—not for them, but for us.

The City Railroads and Police Regulations.

On that angular piece of thoroughfare where Park-row joins Nassau-street, opposite the City Hall, and wherein three city railroads have a monopoly of the carriage-way, to the almost total exclusion of public stages, trucks, heavy wagons, light wagons, carriages, buggies, and passengers who aim at a crossing, there is utter and inexcusable want of police supervision.

We do not know, and we are not specially desirous to know, who is primarily to blame. But the grievance is one of a most flagrant character, and if the police have no power to interfere for its abatement, they *ought* to have the power, and a summary power, too. The drivers of the city railroads, on the east side of the town, at least—and we do not know whether they are much better on the west side—are simply, as a class, a law-defying set.

The piece of road to which we specially refer seems to be marked out for furious driving, on the down-town trip, beyond any other point on the line from Broadway to Harlem. There are no more passengers to be wheedled into overcrowded cars, and the conductor's cue to the driver is well understood. From the lower end of Chatham-street the jaded team is lashed almost into a gallop. Those who have to get off, usually jump off at the risk of broken necks or strained ancles. Passengers afoot, by the thousand, run the gauntlet at the crossings, with more courage than prudence, and the whole triangle is a scene of cross-purposes, reckless adventures, hair-breadth escapes, and execrable police rule from sunset to midnight.

One railroad (the East Broadway line) enjoys the preëminent privilege of running partly *on the sidewalk* from the Comptroller's office to the junction at Broadway. Not a day passes but some lady passenger is sent whirling from one side of the foot-path to the other, at the extreme risk of life, by the dashing driver. At the lower junction, on this particular line, the danger is of the most alarming kind. The cars make a sudden swoop at Broadway which renders all sort of foot travel on the east sidewalk, opposite the Astor House, out of the question, except at a risk altogether fearful. At this point, too, the drivers seem, as a rule, to reach the very acme of their independent career. They bellow at the unwitting wayfarer like bulls of Bashan. They frighten even the jaded brutes attached to their cars. They alarm the passengers. And they insult the community with profane oaths.

We are speaking, let it be noted, by the card. Car No. 30 of the East Broadway line, on Tuesday afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock, was run round this curve at the Broadway junction at the rate of eight miles an hour. Several persons were knocked down, miraculously escaping with their lives, and, instead of the driver or conductor making an apology, the individuals injured were treated to a volley of oaths by the fellow in charge. To support this accusation, two responsible citizens are prepared to make affidavit. But *cui bono?* The police are almost never there. People despair of any good coming of individual complaints. And the rascally drivers and their employers thus go unwhipt of justice. For our part, we are determined that these outrages shall first be thoroughly exposed, and that thereafter they shall be speedily abated by some means.

When Mr. KENNEDY'S attention is called to the matter, he will surely see to it that reckless driving on such a piece of road is prevented by his subordinates.

The Muller Trial.

The trial in London of MULLER, for the murder in the railway carriage, is likely to prove one of the *causes celèbres*, not so much for what was done, as for what was not done, in the course of it. The evidence offered on the trial was entirely satisfactory to the jury, who were absent to deliberate upon their verdict but a very few minutes.

But as time has brought reflection, the verdict has not gained in the confidence of the English public, but lost. The newspapers were at once filled with communications discussing the evidence which was given, and pointing out its deficiencies, calling attention to errors in the conduct of the trial, or stating new facts which might have been proved. The petitions for a reprieve, containing discussions of the case, were published, and so much of a different light was thrown upon the case, that the London *Daily News*, of the 12th of November, seventeen days after the trial, said: "Ten or twelve days since English opinion might be said to be unanimous on the subject. But it is impossible not to perceive a change in this respect. The majority, no doubt, hold as firmly as ever to their belief in MULLER'S guilt, *but the dissentient minority is rapidly increasing*," and when we come to look at some of the facts which are stated in the petitions for reprieve, it is impossible to say that this "dissentient minority" is unreasonable.

The strongest point against the accused, for instance, was the identification of the hat found in the railway carriage at MULLER'S. This testimony was given by the cabman MATTHEWS, who seems to have borne a very prominent part in fixing the crime upon MULLER, and a woman named REPSCH. One memorial speaks of the testimony of these witnesses as not of the slightest weight unless supported by other evidence, and alleges that the evidence of the couple with whom MULLER lived, who were of the most unblemished character, would have been positive that the hat was not MULLER'S, if only they had been asked upon the point, as they were not, either by the prosecution or the defence.

Another point was the identification of the hat which MULLER had on as the hat of the murdered man, whose crown had, however, been lowered, by cutting a piece away. But it is stated by one writer that "the pretended hat of Mr. BRIGGS has never been unstitched to ascertain whether any part of it has actually been cut away, or whether it has only been slipped over and refixed."

Other evidence quite strong is brought forward to prove an *alibi*, and all of these matters, it will be noticed, might have been proved on the trial, and if proved, might have given a different termination to it. It is, however, quite evident that it would have been very difficult for MULLER to have secured an acquittal, by any evidence. The English public had made up their minds against him before ever he was brought back for trial. The *Daily News*, in the article already quoted, speaks of the "lamentable course taken by so many of the English newspapers in inflaming general opinion against him, on the assumption of his guilt, before he was even in the hands of justice," and adds, that "the unhappy departure of the press from the old English usages of justice and decency can never be sufficiently regretted, and we are reaping the fruits of it."

It is very remarkable, that in the face of such a public prejudice, "the old English usage of justice" was so far departed from on the trial, that not one of the jurymen was asked whether he had formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. How MULLER'S counsel could have failed to take so ordinary, and yet so necessary a precaution for their client, is to us incomprehensible. But, indeed, it is quite clear that the manner in which the defence was conducted is by no means satisfactory to the English bar or to the public. One writer does not hesitate to characterize an omission of the defence as "highly culpable," and to express his opinion that "the ends of justice were completely lost sight of in the unwarrantable eagerness of both parties to be brilliant, and to come off with éclat."

The London *Law Times* took occasion from the proceedings here, on the extradition of MULLER, to make a sharp attack upon us as a country where the "despotism of the majority" was so felt as to be revolting to cultivated minds. We think we may fairly return the charge as more applicable to the proceedings of the trial there than on the extradition here. At least the "despotism of the majority" did not lead our court to render a decision the sober consideration of which led us to doubt its justice. On the contrary, there has never been a moment's hesitation on that point in the minds of our community. But it is very manifest that unless facts are brought out which have not yet been made known, there will be many in England and elsewhere who will always believe, if MULLER is executed, as we presume he has been before now, that the life of an innocent man was sacrificed to an injudicous and negligent defence and the claims of an unreasoning popular feeling.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH has an article, admirable in tone and spirit, in the current number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, on the natural affinities between Great Britain and America. But, in one particular, we think, he has done scarcely justice to one section of the British aristocracy. There is no doubt that the great body of the privileged land class in England strongly sympathize with the slaveowners of the South, and sympathize from a regard to their own order. But there is equally little reason to doubt that several of the very foremost men of rank have been cordial well-wishers of the Union and freedom, from the commencement of the rebellion. We need but instance the Duke of ARGYLE, Lord DALHOUSIE, and the late Sir GEORGE CORNWALL LEWIS. Among the great moneyed men of the United Kingdom, too, it is perhaps well not to forget such friendly names as the late Sir WILLIAM BROWN, of Liverpool, Mr. THOMAS BARING, of London, and the famous BAXTERS, of Dundee. Among the Irish aristocracy, The O'DONOGHUE has stood conspicuously forward as an outspoken friend of the Union; and many lesser names will readily occur in the same connection, even to casual readers of current British history.

PROVING TOO MUCH.—Two of the morning papers are inordinately eager to show that the incendiary plot could not, in the nature of things, have originated with Southern rebel refugees. This is well enough, considering the style of the journals in question. But let us ask, in sober temper, is it not proving too much for these defenders of rebel interests, to undertake to show that the whole plot originated with agents of the United States Government? What possible object could Mr. LINCOLN'S administration expect to reach by a general conflagration in the large cities of the North? From these cities the Government get daily supplies of men, of treasure, and of provisioning in abundance.

Or, taking the view that the reported incendiarism was a sham, wherein could the Government gain by becoming a party to the imposition? It does not care to make the Richmond conspiracy any blacker than it is. The doom of the thing that DAVIS calls a Government is already sealed, and history will not judge of the crimes of his short-lived Confederacy by his petty attempts at thieving and incendiarism in the Northern cities, but by his accursed efforts to drag the flag and the honor of the American nation into the dirt. DAVIS' friends, we repeat, offer to prove too much by their preposterous nonsense.

City Politics.

In the Seventh District, WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, the Union candidate for Alderman, deserves a general and efficient support. He is a gentleman of ability and character, familiar with public business, and of thorough integrity. His election would be creditable to the district and eminently serviceable to the city.

In the Fifteenth District ABRAHAM LENT has been nominated for Councilman by the Union men and the members of the Citizens' Association. He has been closely connected with city affairs for some years, and has established a reputation for integrity and independence in the discharge of official duties. He will receive a cordial and generous support, and will unquestionably be elected.

JAMES W. FARR, the Union candidate for School Commissioner in the Third District, (Ninth and Sixteenth Wards,) is worthy of support from men of all parties. He has ability, character and experience. He has been connected for several years with the school system of the city, and has contributed largely, by his devotion and energy, to its successful operation. It is for the interest of the city in all respects that he should be elected. We trust he will be.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Faust" was given last evening, with the usual success. The attendance was unusually good, and the success of the performance—judged by the severest standard, the enjoyment of those present—was perfect.

On Friday, "Don Sebastian" will be repeated for the fourth time. It will be given on the following night in Brooklyn.

We are requested to say that the grand concert for the benefit of Mr. FREDERICK MOLLENHAUER, will positively take place, on the 15th proximo, at Niblo's. Parties having tickets for this concert are requested to call for checks at the music-store of Messrs. SCHAFFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway, as tickets without checks will not be received on the evening of the concert. Committee of Arrangements—Messrs. Scharfenberg, L. B. Wyman, K. Grashof, S. B. Mills, Dr. Quin, J. N. Tifft, C. Bergmann, H. K. Tifft, Frederick Steins, —— Maiza.

PERSONAL.—Hon. GEORGE ETTIENNE CARTIER, Attorney-General of Lower Canada, who has been to Washington on official business, is in town. Mr. CARTIER has been known for many years as the political leader of the French Canadians, and a gentleman of high accomplishments. Mr. CARTIER is a guest at the Everett House, and his sojourn in the city will probably be prolonged till Monday.

EGYPT.—It will be seen by advertisement that, under the auspices of the Historical Society, a series of three lectures is to be given upon the old, but always fresh and entertaining topic of investigation and thought, *Egypt*. The first of the series will be by Professor DRAPER, and will be delivered to-night. At the third or concluding lecture, a fortnight from this evening, the ancient mummy recently presented to the society, will be unrolled. We have no doubt that this circumstance alone will secure a brilliant audience to the lectures.

THE VETERAN UNION CLUB CELEBRATION.—This efficient and valuable Union organization will close the season of political action by a grand celebration at the Academy of Music to-night, at which there will be an unusually brilliant concentration of oratorical and musical talent. The proceeds go to the highly charitable object of relieving the families of our deceased and disabled soldiers, and will be disbursed by a committee of ladies of most benevolent and philanthropic desires.

Southerners in the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article of this morning, entitled "Southerners in the City," &c., you touch upon one point which effectually covers all the ground, namely: to require each and every one from the insurgent States to take the oath of allegiance. Now this is just the thing to test them. I happen to know that many are here, among other reasons, simply because they would not take the oath of allegiance at home; and because, as they assert, they could live here, where amid the great multitudes, they would not be noticed. Let Gen. DIX but put this test to each of them, and you will see such a scattering of he and she rebels, blockade-runners, *et id omne genus*, as will surprise those who were not previously aware of the real state of things.

SOUTHERNER.

How the Prisoners Voted.

A prisoner who recently escaped from Columbus, S. C., gives the following as the vote of his comrades confined at that point:

	Lincoln	McClellan		Lincoln	McClellan
New-York	171	99	Kentucky	13	16
Pennsylvania	187	36	Missouri	10	—
Ohio	143	15	Wisconsin	19	1
Massachusetts	45	5	Tennessee	28	—
Maine	25	—	Louisiana	2	—
Vermont	29	1	Florida	1	—
New-Hampshire	7	—	Alabama	1	—
New-Jersey	26	5	Delaware	3	—
Connecticut	31	3	Maryland	21	3
Rhode Island	13	4	Minnesota	6	—
West'n Virginia	19	1	California	1	—
Indiana	72	11	Kansas	9	—
Illinois	79	8	Michigan	40	10
Iowa	30	—			
Total				1,031	144

Troubles Between Great Britain and the United States—The New Commissioner.

From the Montreal Herald.

HANDY DANDY—WHICH IS THE MERCHANT AND WHICH IS THE THIEF?—On Saturday morning the *Gazette*, published by Messrs. LOW & CHAMBERLIN, announced the appointment of Mr. ROSS as British Commissioner, to adjust with a United States Commissioner the boundary of the two countries upon the Pacific coast. The announcement was accompanied with some very laudatory expressions, and an assurance to the world that all Mr. ROSS'S friends would be delighted with the choice which the Imperial Government had made. On Saturday, at noon, the *Telegraph*, published by Messrs. LOW, CHAMBERLIN & PARSONS, the first two of whom are, we presume, among the friends of Mr. ROSS, made this comment on the same transaction:

"We are glad to hear of the honor conferred on Mr. ROSS and Canada by this appointment, although we are sorely puzzled to reconcile it with his present position as the paid advocate and representative of the United States Government in the matter of the St. Albans raiders."

And on Monday morning the *Gazette*, published by Messrs. LOW & CHAMBERLAIN, alluded to this comment which it delicately mentions as by a "cotemporary," gives us half a column of editorial to show that Mr. ROSS may do the Imperial Government good service, notwithstanding the fact that he is just now retained by the American authorities—who, adds the *Gazette*, are not the authorities of the United States, but those of Vermont. In addition to the above we may mention that there is an editor somewhere near Albany, who always controverts one day the opinions in favor of which he pledged all the force of his intelligence and sympathy the day before.

Marine Disaster.

The brig *Yazoo*, Capt. CALL, from Georgetown, loaded with coal for Boston, put into Baltimore on the 30th inst., leaking; will repair without discharging cargo.

The Hourly Duty of our Patriotic Young Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If I am to accept the regrets, very kindly expressed in several notes sent me, on a "*Last Word on a Lasting Peace*," as a true interpretation of the ephemeral articles of which this was one, and which the TIMES indulgently found room for in its crowded columns, like Mons. JOURDAIN in the *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, who found out, to his surprise, that he had been speaking prose always, I have, it would seem, very unwittingly been for some time talking, or rather writing politics. Well, if I must accept this decision, let me say, in my justification, that it was not party politics that led me to write; nor did I write with a party or personal object. The great theme that, however ardent my desire, I feel I but feebly essayed to rise to, was my country's honor and integrity, which seemed to me on the point of being compromised, if not irreparably injured, by timid and traitorous counsels; in the support of which many true men, from sheer party fealty, had been enmeshed. Timid perhaps myself, to me the danger seemed imminent and the crisis appalling.

To the writers of the kind notes, who are evidently young men, let me say what I hope is also a last word on this topic. To our young men and through them are the honor and integrity of our country to look for safety and perpetuity. He among them who does not regard these as sacred, and to be watched over with as much jealousy as the fair fame of the wife of his bosom, is unworthy of either. Let them see to it that the advantages now placed in their hands, the respite gained from national death, be not squandered or lost in the promotion of petty party schemes for selfish personal purposes. Men are not worse now than they have always been. The men of this country are actuated by neither purer nor more debased motives than those of other equally civilized communities. Politics, as the word is now used, is a trade, and, for some time back, following the run of all other trades with us, has become a matter of combination among the more adroit who follow it. Instead of the rule which the Fathers of the Republic adopted, and which prevailed so long as their traditions were respected, *Detur Digniori*, the practice now is, for the most part, as in all combinations for the attainment of ignoble ends, the reverse of this.

There is no remedy for this except in the action of the young men of this day. If they will hold themselves aloof, or, occupied with merely personal matters, look with indifference upon these combinations against the public good, it requires no prophet to predict the consequences. They will become the sport of the demagogue, and end as the tools of the military despot. There is such a thing as love of country, as there is such a thing as love of family, but both may die out if not subjected to a healthy culture. This last is now our want. Our teachers teach party and not country; our preachers preach party and not country; our orators declaim party, and call it patriotism. Parties we must have; they are the watch-dogs of a free State. With free speech, free press and free polls, they serve as salutary checks, preventing the political atmosphere from becoming foul through stagnation. Preserve these in a healthy state, by making all their ends subservient to the country's good, and all that government can do for men will be well. To have this so, is the noble task to which I would desire to see the young men of this day address themselves.

The task is a gigantic one, and therefore all the nobler. The founders of an empire stand on a lofty pedestal; but the regenerators of one, with a far more difficult task, deserve, when it is accomplished, a still nobler and more conspicuous position. It is not the erection, but the cleansing of the Augean stable, that stands commemorated in story. The chosen people of God were commanded to diligently teach the commandments and the statutes to their children, and to talk of them when sitting in their houses, and when walking by the way. Among what other people has national feeling so long endured? Let us imitate them in this. Let us teach our children, in no spread-eagle, vaporing terms, how inestimable is the heritage with which they are blessed; how immense would be the loss of this blessing; and show them, not by words alone, but by deeds, how to preserve it. As our young men appreciate this, so shall the nation live or die. So shall it stand, an honor or a disgrace to the democratic principles of humanity. So shall it become a term of scorn and hissing to the world, or force its respect and awe. These I earnestly pray may be the last words of encouragement or of warning that I may ever feel called upon to utter on this sacred subject.

Very respectfully yours, D. H. MAHAN.
WEST POINT, Nov. 21, 1864.

THE ELECTION.

Official Vote in this State for the Presidential and Gubernatorial Tickets.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 29.

The following is the official vote of the State, as shown by the returns in the office of the Secretary of State:

COMPARATIVE VOTE ON PRESIDENT.

	PRESIDENT, '64.—Lincoln.	McClellan.	PRESIDENT, '60.—Lincoln.	Douglas.
Albany	10,204	12,934	9835	11,145
Allegany	6238	2561	6443	2530
Broome	5001	3139	4554	2875
Cattaraugus	5305	3575	5955	3409
Cayuga	7334	4408	7922	3954
Chautauqua	8700	3992	8481	3673
Chemung	3292	3109	2589	2631
Chenango	5552	4023	5685	3686
Clinton	3471	3546	3951	3270
Columbia	4876	5240	5108	4722
Cortland	3063	2068	3593	1712
Delaware	5297	4249	5001	3212
Dutchess	7202	6643	6763	6071
Erie	13,062	12,370	12,430	10,885
Essex	3224	2164	3454	1793
Franklin	2838	1839	3103	1402
Fulton & Ham.	2972	2867	3111	2597
Genesee	4030	2772	4464	2456
Greene	3087	3997	3137	3534
Herkimer	5087	4207	5302	3342
Jefferson	8590	5842	8796	5521
Kings	20,336	25,728	15,883	20,563
Lewis	3078	2011	3257	2174
Livingston	4581	3553	5178	3464
Madison	6183	3748	5501	3369
Monroe	10,203	9107	10,808	7291
Montgomery	3517	3908	3528	3253
New-York	36,666	73,700	33,200	62,293
Niagara	4839	4257	4992	3741
Oneida	12,049	10,916	12,508	8011
Onondaga	10,996	8713	11,243	7222
Ontario	5409	3989	5764	3634
Orange	6783	6633	5898	6011
Orleans	3754	2458	3859	2246
Oswego	8793	6238	9076	5414
Otsego	6151	6047	6543	5061
Putnam	1443	1618	1243	1325
Queens	4284	5400	3749	4392
Rensselaer	9158	9377	8461	8421
Richmond	1564	2874	1498	2370
Rockland	1445	2287	1310	2369
St. Lawrence	10,863	4048	11,324	4007
Saratoga	5908	4715	5900	4552
Schenectady	2263	2309	1977	2052
Schoharie	2870	4801	2279	4214
Schuyler	2576	1503	2551	1705
Seneca	2680	1207	3025	2990
Steuben	8099	5813	8250	5023
Suffolk	4366	4027	3756	3519
Sullivan	2960	3548	2944	3170
Tioga	3760	3015	3760	2743
Tompkins	4518	3994	4348	3026
Ulster	6900	7766	6775	6252
Warren	2399	2169	2719	1970
Washington	6220	3642	6173	3482
Wayne	6123	4392	6668	3938
Westchester	7607	9355	6771	8081
Wyoming	4123	2568	4498	2396
Yates	3034	1693	3014	1460
Totals	368,726	361,986	352,646	312,510
Union majority				6,740

COMPARITIVE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

	GOVERNOR, '64.—Fenton.	Seymour.	GOVERNOR, '62.—Wadsw'th.	Seymour.
Albany	10,250	12,949	8400	10,829
Alleghany	6262	2555	5796	2493
Broome	4905	3144	4285	2733
Cattaraugus	5576	3518	4824	3240
Cayuga	7566	4403	6441	4072
Chautauqua	8762	3952	7178	3712
Chemung	3317	3110	2589	2631
Chenango	5569	4021	5034	3795
Clinton	3486	3540	2718	3279
Columbia	4906	5236	4034	4789
Cortland	4005	2082	3488	1877
Delaware	5238	4206	4435	3960
Dutchess	7300	6503	5005	5419
Erie	13,055	13,398	9642	11,783
Essex	3229	2162	3507	1866
Franklin	2863	1859	2325	2250
Fulton and Ham.	2984	2884	2693	2662
Genesee	4050	2760	3491	3550
Greene	3121	3891	2561	3755
Herkimer	5114	4173	4576	3411
Jefferson	8603	5813	7533	5176
Kings	20,745	25,663	12,922	19,554
Lewis	3111	2006	2854	2476
Livingston	4600	3525	4366	3097
Madison	6221	3744	6289	3216
Monroe	10,247	9078	8233	7461
Montgomery	3536	3900	3178	3365
New-York	36,310	73,537	22,536	54,312
Niagara	4845	4277	4030	4028
Oneida	12,075	10,923	10,143	9662
Onondaga	11,022	8697	9331	7708
Ontario	5457	3957	4667	3533
Orange	6820	6606	5188	5907
Orleans	3769	2442	3237	2078
Oswego	8798	6220	7159	5159
Otsego	6167	6050	5576	5612
Putnam	1446	1616	1064	1531
Queens	4307	5405	3027	4333
Rensselaer	9174	9375	6925	7906
Richmond	1584	2886	1139	2397
Rockland	1428	2293	1173	2206
St. Lawrence	10,904	4053	9688	3623
Saratoga	5923	4713	5139	4564
Schenectady	2284	2308	1977	2052
Schoharie	2886	4793	2457	4666
Schuyler	2570	1690	2294	1709
Seneca	2703	3249	2330	2893
Steuben	8123	5804	7020	5353
Suffolk	4327	4038	3329	3379
Sullivan	2973	3548	2451	2388
Tioga	3789	3014	3289	2713
Tompkins	4509	3006	4005	2627
Ulster	6958	7719	5609	5730
Warren	2447	2152	2194	1910
Washington	6236	3659	5031	3243
Wayne	6117	4413	5288	4050
Westchester	7616	9310	5555	7566
Wyoming	4147	2563	3677	2397
Yates	3049	1704	2681	1430
Totals	369,567	361,264	295,897	306,649
Union majority				8,303

United States Sanitary Commission.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 26, 1864.

J. Foster Jenkins, Esq., General Secretary United States Sanitary Commission.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to thank your noble commission for the honor conferred upon me by my election to an associate membership in the same.

I have been a witness to so many acts of your agents in the field, that have resulted in strength, comfort and encouragement to our sick and wounded soldiers, and in gratification and happiness to all the army, that I feel myself honored by being so closely associated with a commission engaged in so glorious a work.

I have the honor to be, with high regard,
Your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj.-Gen.

ENOCH ARDEN ILLUSTRATED.—Messrs. J. E. TILTON & Co., with their usual well-known taste, issue, on the first day of December, an elegant edition of TENNYSON'S *Enoch Arden*. It will be the most superb book they have ever published, being illustrated by over thirty engravings, by HAMMAT & BILLINGS.—*Salem Register.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payment invariably in advance.

To All Using Steam Power.

Twenty-five per cent. in fuel saved and a perfect regulation of the motion effected by using "STEWART'S PATENT CUT-OFF AND GOVERNOR VALVE" for marine and stationary engines. No change is required in the engine or boiler for the application of this cut off.

All communications should be addressed to R. STEWART & CO., No. 31 Pearl-st., New-York, or to the Manufactory, Elmira, N. Y.

We refer all interested in steam power to the following parties, who are now using Stewart's cut-off:

Brunies, Ockershausen & Co., Sugar Refiners, Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Washington-st.

Trenton Locomotive Machine Manufacturing Company, Trenton, N. J.

Erie Railway shop, Port Jervis.

New-York Central Railway shop, Syracuse.

International Grain Elevating Association, No. 31 Pearl-st., New-York.

J. H. Van Riper, Superintendent Novelty Works, New-York.

Public Speakers and Singers will find "BROWN'S Bronchial Troches" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. For coughs and colds the Troches are effectual.

Brownlee's Remedy for Neuralgia, Nervous Rheumatism and Tic Doloreux, cures in one application. For sale by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

Burnett's Cocoaine.—No other preparation so exactly suits the various conditions of the human hair.

The President Petroleum Company, of PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.—The advertisement of complete organization is published on another page, and fully explains the plan of the corporation. It will be seen that the officers and directors are of excellent commercial standing and influence. Very liberal advantages are offered to subscribers, and the territory of the company is so ample that there is a very fair prospect of immense returns to the stockholders. It appears that this company has secured on the Alleghany River and favorite tributaries an oil-bearing territory of over ten and a half miles in extent. Immediately adjoining the lands of the President Company, several successful wells have been sunk, and there is strong testimony in favor of a great success for this enterprise. It is intended to form two more companies out of the territory secured by the "President," which will, of course, inure to the benefit of the original stockholders. The subscription agents in New-York, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., supply all information as to details that may be desired by subscribers. $100 now paid in secures $500 of the original stock.

It is Not a Dye.

Life, Growth and Beauty to the Hair.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Dressing arrests the fall and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color and produce a luxuriant growth.

For sale at Depot No. 198 Greenwich-st., and by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye. 50 Cents. Black or Brown. Infallible cutter. Shaving 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st.

As Autumn Passes into Winter, and Chilling fogs arise, Fever and Ague, that punctual scourge of so large a portion of our territory, makes its dreaded appearance. To escape it, infuse strength and vigor into the digestive organs and muscular and nervous systems by a course of the purest vegetable tonic in existence, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 60 Cedar-st.

Compositors Wanted—Capable Compositors are wanted immediately in the Boston *Herald* Office. To first-class compositors forty-five cents a thousand ems will be paid, and permanent and steady employment guaranteed. Compositors can make on the *Herald* from $20 to $40 a week. Apply immediately to E. C. BAILEY, *Herald* Office, Boston Mass.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Has proved itself to be the best preparation ever presented to the public—a fact to which thousands who have used it are ready to testify.

A few applications of it will change brash, dry and wiry hair to the most

BEAUTIFUL SILKEN TRESSES.

If the hair is falling off or becoming gray, the use of the RENEWER will surely arrest its decay, and cause it to assume, in a short time, ALL ITS FORMER BEAUTY. It completely eradicates scurf and dandruff, kills hair eaters, the destructive to the roots of the hair, and cures ALL diseases and humors of the scalp.

As a hair dressing, the

SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

is unequaled. It is purely vegetable.

We offer it, KNOWING that it will bring back the hair to its original color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it, unless the person is very aged. This is not like other preparations, making the hair dry and brashy, but will keep it moist, soft and glossy. Any one who has used the Renewer will testify to the truth of our statement in regard to it.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Sole Proprietors.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York,
Wholesale Agents.

N. B.—Be very particular to ask for HALL'S SICILIAN RENEWER, as there is a worthless imitation in the market.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name, manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Fair Trade.

At GENIN'S Hat Store, the largest and most perfect retail establishment of its kind on this continent, a Winter stock, comprising

ALL THE FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FASHIONS in gentlemen's Silk, Soft and Beaver Felt Hats, and Fur, Cloth and Oilskin Caps, has just been completed, and the fashionable world and general public are invited to

COMPARE THE FABRICS AND THE PRICES with those of other houses, and decide accordingly.

GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Diamond Rings

of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS to SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

Richmond.
REDUCED PRICES—NO HUMBUG.

Boots, Shoes, &c., at prices from 3 to 15 per cent. less than previous to Nov. 1. The best French work always on hand, and made to measure promptly. Also ladies' and children's work, ready made and to measure, at No. 150 Fulton-st., N. Y. C. C. RICHMOND.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Holiday Hats, Caps and Furs,
THE CHOICEST FURS AND MOST STYLISH HATS
AT WHITE'S,
No. 216 Broadway,
Under Barnum's Museum.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Winter Boots.
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.
The best assortment and quality in the city at low prices.

New Sewing Machines
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, JR., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome st.

Is it possible that any Soldier can be so foolish as to leave the city without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS? Whoever does so will deeply regret it. These medicines are the only certain cures for Bowel Complaints, Fevers, Sores and Scurvy. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me. No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Howard Association.—Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal and Urinary Organs. New and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

President Petroleum Company, President, Venango County, Penn.—It will be seen that the Officers and Directors of this organization are of excellent commercial standing and influence. Liberal advantages are offered to subscribers, they getting the property at the first cost price, viz., in the neighborhood of $100 per acre for first-class oil territory. The territory is very ample and great prospects are entertained of large returns. Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., N. Y., supply pamphlets and all information. $100 paid in now secures $500 of the original stock.

To Cure Coughs.—Add one Table-spoon full Dr. T. B. TALBOT'S Medicated Pineapple Cider to a half pint of water; take once in two hours. For sale everywhere. B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent.
Nos. 64, 66, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st. N. Y.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, L.L.D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers free. 764 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

At Old Prices.—Wedding Cards and French Note Papers—EVERDELL'S elegant styles—No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway. Wheeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for officers and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Weed Sewing-Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

The Scott County (Iowa) Fair, held at Davenport this Fall, awarded two first premiums to the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company—one for the best family machine and one for the best machine work.

MARRIED.

BAKER—MAGIE.—In this city, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, by Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., Rev. GEORGE D. BAKER, of Watertown, N. Y., and GERTRUDE F., daughter of the late David Magie, Esq., of this city.

DOUGLAS—HAYWOOD.—At Calvary Church, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, by Rev. Dr. Cox, Geo. W. DOUGLAS and ADALINE, daughter of the late David Haywood, all of this city.

FAIRFIELD—STILLMAN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 29, by Rev. Dr. Ellis, WALTER S. FAIRFIELD, of New-York, and Miss NELLIE STILLMAN, of Brooklyn.

PAYNE—MCVEY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 30, at the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, 55th-st., by Rev. John McVey, Dr. E. T. PAYNE, of Stamford, Conn., and SUSAN, daughter of Alex. McVey, Esq., of this city.

RUDEL—LUDLUM.—At Christ Church, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, assisted by Rev. Frederick Sill, FRANCES A., daughter of the late Samuel Ruckel, to WILLIAM S. LUDLUM, all of this city.

TORRANCE—COYLE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 29, at the R. D. Church, East New-York, L. I., by Rev. A. F. Muon, JOHN TORRANCE, of Troy, N. Y., and HELEN SOPHIA, daughter of John Coyle, Jr., of the former place.

TRIVETT—DENO.—On Thursday, Nov. 24, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., THEODORE TRIVETT, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and MATTIE E. DENO, of this city.

VAIL—HINMAN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 29, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., assisted by Rev. C. F. Hoffman, THEODORE F. VAIL and GROVENE L., daughter of G. P. Hinman.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 29, AARON BALDWIN, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 63d-st., between 11th and 12th avs., this day, (Thursday,) Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock.

BROWER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, R. ANNIE, youngest daughter of Abram and Rachel Brower.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 236 West 54th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 1, at 10 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

CONKLIN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 29, HENRY CONKLIN, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 365 West 27th-st.

DE MARCELLIN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 29, JULIA WOOD, infant daughter of C. A. V. and C. M. de Marcellin, aged 2 years.

The remains will be interred at Spotswood, N. J., on Friday morning, Dec. 2.

GREEN.—At the residence of her father, in this city, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 29, in the 32d year of her age, ELIZA ANN, wife Wm. W. Green, and eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Staunton.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HENDERSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 30, ELIZABETH PEARSON, wife of Alexander Henderson, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brother, George Pearson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 63 White-st.

HYDE.—On Saturday, Nov. 26, on board the U. S. steam frigate *Wabash*, at Hampton Roads, Va., of inflammation of the brain, WILLIAM F. HYDE, aged 15 years, 9 months and 24 days, youngest son of James M. Hyde, of Brooklyn, L. I.

HOOGLAND.—On Tuesday, Nov. 29, PHEBE HOOGLAND.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, No. 372 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

JONES.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 30, HARRY W., son of Wm. P. Jones, aged 12 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his residence, No. 17 West 24th-st.

NAZRO.—On Wednesday, Nov. 30, MARY HOMER, daughter of John P. and Julia A. Nazro, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 249 West 23d-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SHELTON.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, Miss CAROLINE SHELTON, daughter of the late Dr. William Shelton, of Huntington, Conn.

Her friends and those of her sister, Mrs. E. D. Barry, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 3, at 2½ P. M., from St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City.

WILMERDING.—On Tuesday night, Nov. 29, of typhoid fever, HENRY A. WILMERDING, Jr., son of Henry A. Wilmerding, in the 24th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends and relatives of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from Christ Church, corner of 35th-st. and 5th-av., at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, Dec. 2, without further notice.

VETERAN SOLDIERS UNION CLUB.

GRAND PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING, DEC. 1, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

The entire proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the relief of the families of our deceased and disabled soldiers, under the auspices of the following patriotic committee of ladies:

Mrs. Wm. E. Dodge, Mrs. Henry J. Raymond, Mrs. Wm. A. Darling, Mrs. George Opdyke, Mrs. F. Willis Fisher, Mrs. John Cochrane, Mrs. Charles E. Strong, Mrs. J. K. Warren, Mrs. A. L. Curtis, Mrs. A. B. Mott, Mrs. James H. Stevens, Mrs. Wm. D. Baker, Mrs. T. B. Van Buren, Mrs. J. C. Peters, Mrs. Edward Vanderpool, Mrs. D. W. Diggs, Mrs. Anthony Allaire, Mrs. Frank S. Allen, Mrs. Wm. H. Boole, Mrs. John J. Phelps, Mrs. Marshall B. Blake, Mrs. Lewis Francis.

The following speakers will make addresses on this occasion:
Gov. Ramsay, of Minnesota,
Gen. J. F. Farnsworth, of Illinois,
Gen. John Cochrane,
Col. T. B. Van Buren,
Rev. Wm. H. Boole,
Maj. Edwin A. Sherman, of Nevada Territory.

CAPT. J. C. SMITH,
Member of the Club, will read an original poem.

MADLLE. MORENSI,
from the "Grand Opera," will execute choice "Arias," National and Operatic.

Singing by the Veteran Union Glee Club.

ORCHESTRA
by Dodworths full band.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

For sale at the principal hotels, music stores, and at the door.

BIOKRENE IS A REJUVENATOR OF unapproachable and inimitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced, it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a cure for afflictions centering in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality, and physical ability.

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THE AGED CAN HAVE HEALTH RE- newed by using the BIOKRENE, OR LIFE REJUVENATOR, which is infallible as a rejuvenant, and will restore wasted strength, with magical promptness and wonderful permanence. For old and feeble persons it has not its equal.

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$300,000.
DE GRAF & TAYLOR
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FURNITURE FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
FR. KRUTINA,
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

WINTER.
If you want Overcoats, also good warm Winter Clothing, in every variety, and at prices less, also Children's Clothing, go to
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the city.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, black, white and red; three, four and five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SPRING HORSES, CHILDREN'S CAR-riages, made and repaired; also, gigs altered to pair ambulators, at No. 130 East 26th-st.

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A NOVEL.
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FINANCIAL.

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ITS LANDS ARE PUT INTO THE COMPANY AT the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-boring territory, and forms its

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200 SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
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190,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

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THE LANDS OF THESE COMPANIES are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.

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All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
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NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL 120,000 SHARES, OF $10 EACH.
This company was organized under the laws of the State of New-York, April 28, 1864. The mines of the company are located in the Sierra, Prince Royal and Humboldt Mining Districts, Humboldt County, Nevada, and embrace 6,600 feet of the "Treasure," "Elma," "Inez" and "Arctic quarts leds. The reports of the Superintendent, and further information in regard to the mines can be had on application to the Secretary, E. L. Bolles, Esq., No. 49 Exchange-place, or the President, Geo. Stevenson, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st. The company offer for sale a limited number of the shares of the working capital at par only.
GEO. STEVENSON, President, &c.
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.
A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, can be obtained by applying to
A. A. TAYLOR,
Actuary of the Company,
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from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.
The Hermetical Barrel is a new commercial discovery of great practical value. It positively insures against leakage, evaporations and odor of petroleum and other volatile fluids.

GOLD BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
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FOR SALE—$300,000—COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS Central Railroad Company 7 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund bonds.
FORTY YEARS TO RUN—DUE 1904.
Length of Road, 206½ miles, equipped and running, with large and increasing earnings.

First mortgage bonds	$3,300,000
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Stock	1,500,000

The Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway is the consolidation of the Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad.
Richmond and Covington Railroad.
Indiana Central Railway.
The above bonds are offered for sale for the purpose of providing additional equipment. Application may be made to the undersigned, or to WM. D. THOMPSON, Esq., at the Company's Office, No. 139 Broadway, Room No. 2.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 64 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y. R. R. CO.,
SYRACUSE, Nov. 19, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Syracuse, Binghamton and N. Y. R. R. Co., will be held at the Company's Office, in the City of Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December next, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
O. WELCH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS of the Richmond County Loan of July 28, 1864, are hereby notified that said Certificates may be exchanged for Coupon Bonds on and after Dec. 1, at the office of D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 6 Wall-st., basement.
P. S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

PETROLEUM STOCK WANTED IN EXchange for incumbered lots. 15 minutes' ride of Long Island and Flushing Railroads, at depots on Vernon, near depot. Address T. H. H., Box No. 627 Post-office.

TO BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILroad FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—I am authorized to continue to exchange new for the old bonds, until the first day of January, 1865.
A. STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 82 William-street,
Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies.
ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS ARE FOR
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First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

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BUY AND SELL
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5-20 BONDS,
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7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
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receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
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IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
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PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $400,000. PAR $5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 50 PER SHARE FOR FULL PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.
The property of this Company consists of the following valuable fee simple territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, wells going down and nearly finished:
No. 1. About 50 (fifty) acres on Cherry Tree Run in fee simple, boreable land sufficient to sink fifty wells. This territory is opposite the Dalzell Petroleum Company, (Hayes's Farm,) on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c., &c.
No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—3½ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.
No. 3. "Wild Cat." Flowing Well about 30 barrels per day on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company own the whole working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c., &c.
No. 4. "California Well" No. 1, on Oil Creek, down 600 feet, all ready to retube. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.
No. 5. "California Well" No. 2, on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.
No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek all flat, containing the above wells, with 15-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine-houses, &c.
No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one well down 400 feet, one-quarter interest (working) in this well and lease.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
Books for ORIGINAL subscription are now open at our office for a few days, when closed the stock is to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a BONA FIDE dividend-paying, OIL-PRODUCING Co., when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.
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No. 58 Beaver-st.
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H. S. LEECH, Farquhar Buildings, Phila.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
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NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
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Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
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WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.
County bonds issued for bounties.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad bonds.
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad stock.
All descriptions of railroad stocks and securities not sold at the Stock Boards, bought and sold on commission.
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS AND CERTAIN UNASSENTED CREDITORS OF THE LATE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The trustees of the assented creditors of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company have notice that the bond and stockholders of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, in their annual meeting held on the 9th of June, 1864, have approved the law authorizing a new issue of stock to the trustees aforesaid in aid of settling up certain old unassented claims against the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company.
The undersigned therefore gives notice to all whom it may concern, be they farm mortgagors, or holders of farm mortgages, or holders of judgments, income bonds, floating debts, or stock of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, that all such claims authorized by the law to be protected, may be presented at the office of the undersigned in New-York, during business hours, from and after the 1st day of July next, till the 15th day of December, 1864, inclusive.
All claims presented must be established by vouchers of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company and must be duly assigned and transferred to the trustees.
Attention is specially called that the law in express terms prohibits the trustees from transferring any stock except to such as shall, on or before the 15th day of December, 1864, have transferred and assigned to said trustees their claims.
Copies of the law may be had on inquiry of William Taintor, late Secretary of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, present Secretary and Treasurer of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, or of the undersigned. L. H. MEYER,
Chairman of the Trustees of the Milwaukee and Mississippi assented creditors, Nos. 46 and 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, and Post-office Box No. 4,458, New-York City.
MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1864.
NOTE.—All claims on stock certificates, or for stock subscribed in said Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, whether relating to farm mortgages or otherwise, must first be presented to William Taintor, above named.
The undersigned will, where it is desired, assist and advise in the assignment and transfer of claims on the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company to the trustees, and will forward the same to the trustees. He is also, by section five of the law mentioned above authorized to satisfy and discharge settled farm mortgages executed to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company. W. TAINTOR.
Late Secretary of said Company.
MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1864.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON.
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE GREGORY GOLD MINING CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GREGORY GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December, for the election of Officers of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
M. F. HAZEN, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Dec. 1. The Transfer books are now closed.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

$1,600 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage at 7 per cent. on city real estate; fee simple. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE in New-York or Brooklyn first-class oil stocks, paying monthly dividends. Address Box No. 2,810 New-York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

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WAGSTAFF & GOETCHINS,
DEALERS IN
OIL STOCKS AND LANDS,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29.

1,000 shares OCEANIC, in lots to suit purchasers, will pay dividend, three per cent. per month.
500 shares McKINLEY, three per cent. per month.
1,000 shares NORTHERN LIGHT, three per cent. per month.
250 shares BERGEN COAL AND OIL COMPANY,
GERMANIA, EXCELSIOR,
HIGHGATE, CONSOLIDATED,
and other reliable Oil Stocks at the lowest market rates.
Stocks bought and sold, at the
PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD,
on commission.

INSURANCE AGAINST
ACCIDENTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
CAUSING LOSS OF LIFE OR PERSONAL INJURY.
THE
TRAVELER'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital.....$400,000
JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
The benefits of insurance in this company are applicable, not only to travelers and commuters, but to the public generally. No medical examination required.
Policies issued by
EDGAR FORMAN, Agent.
Office No. 161 Fulton-st., corner of Broadway, New-York.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.
NEW 7 30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
The Board of Trustees of this Company have ordered an installment of Forty per cent upon its capital stock, payable at the Office of the Company, No 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on Monday, December 5, during the usual bank-hours.
WILLIAM F. ALDRICH, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Nov 14, 1864.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1864.
I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETary of the Treasury, to anticipate the payment of the Coupons maturing on the first of January next on the Public Debt of the United States, and will be prepared to make such payment on and after the 15th inst. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.
The interest on the registered bonds cannot be paid until the books of the Treasury are settled and schedule prepared.
JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

NOTICE.—No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1-64.
HOLDERS OF THE FIRST AND SECond Mortgage Bonds of the Indiana Central Railroad Company, and First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis, and Richmond and Covington Railroad Companies, are hereby notified that said bonds may now be exchanged for the 40-year First Mortgage 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, as now consolidated, on presentation to
A. PARKHURST, Trustee.

TO THE POLICY HOLDERS OF THE EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—Parties holding policies of the East River Insurance Company will please present them at their early convenience, at the office of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, No. 12 Wall-st., to exchange them for policies of the latter company.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1864.

OFFICE OF SHELDON AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 2, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Tompkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 355, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 62, Mrs. Mary E. Eames, 87½ shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1864.
THE BANK OF ONTARIO, CANANDAIGUA, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of H. J. Messenger, No. 139 Broadway, in the city of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Importers' and Traders' Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT HAS stopped the conversion of the following Seven-Thirty Notes of the October issue, and all persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, viz.: Numbers 1 to 1,392, inclusive; machine numbers of $1,000 each, indorsed Solon Buffum & Co., and numbers 12,038 and 12,039, of $500 each, indorsed by R. A. Holden & Co. Information in regard to said notes may be left with Messrs. T. L. TAYLOR & REED, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR,
No. 30 Wall-st., 1st November, 1-64.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at this office on the 3d day of December next, at 1 o'clock, to receive the report of the Managing Director for the season.
The attendance of stockholders is specially requested, as business of importance will be under consideration at the meeting.
C. S. SEYTON, President.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of the New-York and New-Haven Railway Company, Dec. 1, 1864, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons on and after said date, at the Bank of the Republic, or at the Company's Office, corner of 27th-st. and 4th av.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1864.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
SECOND DIVIDEND. The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable Dec. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer-books will be closed from the 10 h to the 15th Dec., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) Per Cent., has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable less the Government tax) at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the common stock of this company, payable on and after the 20th day of December next, at this office, on all stock registered in New-York, and at Toledo, Ohio, on the stock registered there.
The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 24th of December.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE HEYDRICK OIL COMPANY,
No. 7 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
FIRST MONTHLY DIVIDEND.—THE Heydrick Oil Company has this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 5th day of December next.
By order
ROBT. S. BRAINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH & PARMELEE GOLD CO.,
No. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent, free of Government tax, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable on the 16th December. The transfer books will close on the 1st December. W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—HAVing disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. We guarantee to extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. Patients are delighted with the gas. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

A SET OF TEETH MADE BY STEAM (something new) for $10; teeth extracted positively without pain by my new chemically purified chloroform; teeth plugged, and warranted. Dr. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife wish pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with full board, between 3d and 8th avs. and 14th and 42d sts; a private family preferred. Address, with full particulars, H. E. C., Box No. 4,089 Post office.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE WINES, CIGARS, &c.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec 1, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom,
No. 93 Liberty-st., west of Broadway,
VALUABLE WINES, CIGARS, &c.—Continuation sale (from Nov. 2) of the balance of an importer's stock of strictly first-class wines, brandies, whiskys, rum, cigars, &c., sold to close the concern, among which are very choice dark and pale L. D brandies, pale gold and brown Sherries, Madeira, Port, imported in wood and glass. Scotch, Irish, and Bourbon whiskys, Granada and other rum, Holland gin. Also, some choice lots many years in bottles. All goods warranted. No other goods admitted.
Also, the balance of the stock of an importer of cigars remaining from above sale, consisting of Cubanos, Brevas, Alburne, Regalia, Britannica, Figaro, Londres de Corte, La Rosa de Santiago, Concha, el Monumento, Columbia, Britannica, Corona, Ducal and other favorite brands.

HENRY R. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND VALUABLE WORKS OF ART.
COST OVER $12,000.
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
at the elegant residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising the entire rich parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture of the house. Over 800 yards of velvet and tapestry carpets, superb mirrors, four rosewood and walnut suites in brocatel and French reps, silver, china, cut glass, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale, rain or shine, without reserve.

I. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of Robert Murray, Esq., United States Marshal.
CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER ANNIE, consisting of
Cotton—519 bales cotton.
Tobacco—98 drums, 70 kegs, 89 boxes manufactured tobacco.
Spirits Turpentine—13 bbls. spirits turpentine.
Cigarettes and samples of the cotton will be ready at No. 11 Pearl-st., three days previous to the sale.
Also, the prize steamer ANNIE, her tackle, apparel, furniture and chronometer, as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock Basin, Brooklyn.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB FANCY GOODS,
BRONZE AND ORMOLU CLOCKS.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of superb furniture for parlors, chambers, libraries, dining-rooms &c., en suite and in separate lots to suit; bronze and ormolu clocks, Parian and bronze groups of figures, vases, toilet sets, fancy articles, &c. Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF BRONZES.
SUPERB CLOCKS, BRONZE STATUETTES, SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES, PARIAN AND BISQUE GROUPS, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, SUPERB SILVER-PLATED WARE, ORMOLU AND PORCELAIN GOODS,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, in this DAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 1 and 2, at 10½ A. M., at No. 60 Liberty-st., near Broadway. LADIES are particularly invited to examine them. Are now on exhibition.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
HENRY C. COOK will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets and rugs, rosewood bedroom suites, sofas, chairs, brocatel curtains, elegant etageres, rosewood dressing bureaus, wash-stands, hatracks, feather-beds, mattresses, parlor suites in brocatel, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st., Ancient and Modern Oil Paintings. In the collection may be found the works of Shweiley, Holbin, J. Shaw, Salvator Rosa, P. Van Aurant, Fredk. Bob, Van Es, Frang, Snyder, Lapalle of Paris, A. Dumes, H. Richards, L. Perry, Percy, Paul de la Roche, Paul Veronese, Lotti, Williamson, Prosper E. Mullen, Peather, Sir Peter Ley, Scanlan and other celebrated artists. They are now on exhibition with catalogue.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
CLOSING OUT SALE OF STATUARY, Marble Figures, Vases, Mantle, Parlor, Library, and Garden Ornaments.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, the balance of the splendid invoice remaining from the last two days' sale.
Every article will be sold without reserve.
The large figures will be sold at 12 o'clock.

LIBRARY OF CHARLES CARROLL, OF CARROLLTON.—This library, consisting of 6,000 to 7,000 volumes, comprises many scarce works, including a large collection of rare pamphlets, a complete set of Sale's Registers, &c.; is rich in old histories, voyages and illustrated works. Catalogues 25c. Can be had of C. Shepard, No. 440 Broadway, who will receive orders to purchase. Sale will commence MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5. GIBSON & CO., Auctioneers, Baltimore, Md.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Superior Court, under the direction of Geo. H. Bergh, Receiver, the assets, notes, and bonds, accounts of the late firm of BURTIS & GREENE. Catalogues at the office.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, DEC. 2, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Two rosewood parlor suites, pier glasses, centre, and extension tables, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, mattresses, feather beds, carpets, stoves, furs, rich Paisley shawls, saloon fixtures, &c.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS
For sale by
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 100 acres, in Broome County, New-York, 2½ miles from the Village of Binghamton; 20 acres woodland, large house, 40x60, barn, carriage and other outbuildings, all in good order; good orchard and fruit of all kinds; good water and well fenced; on high ground and fine view. Can cut 60 tons of hay per year. For particulars apply to A. M. LEE, No. 946 Broadway, New-York; or address owner, ISAAC DEVOE, Binghamton, N. Y. $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THOSE FIVE FOUR-story brown-stone houses, now in course of completion, on the north side of 42d-st., 200 feet east of 6th-av., will be completed in a very superior manner about the 1st of February; the three-story brown-stone house No. 757 2d-av., 22 feet front and rear, by 50 feet deep; price of this, $9,000; also, the three-story house No. 116 West 37th-st., 20 by 50, price $10,000. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARLS, No. 39 West 43d-st., New-York.

A WAY TO SAVE INCREASE PRICE OF RENT.—For sale, five new buildings, three-story and basement, 10 rooms in each, pleasantly situated in Bergen, N. J., 10 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry. Price $3,400 each; $1,000 in cash, balance on bond and mortgage. Apply to J. W. HANCOX & SON, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE FOR PETROLEUM STOCKS.—A snug brick three-story house in a pleasant street near Clinton-av., Brooklyn, new, well rented and in good order. Stock in good Petroleum Companies would be taken in payment. Address, giving name of companies, F., Box No. 4,192 Post-office.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT PORTCHESTER—Belonging to the estate of Dr. James Wilson, consisting of 65 acres, in good order; good barn, carriage-house and outbuildings; eligible building sites. 25 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low and on easy terms and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE STEAM SAW, PLANing and grist mill, with superior engine; 300 feet wharf, 2½ acres land, handsome cottage, brick office, coal and lumber sheds; in immediate vicinity of the city; will be sold very low. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

$4,250—FARM 67 ACRES GOOD LAND, new buildings, fruit, &c., 27 miles on Staten Island; country residence and 12 acres of land, 14 miles in Jersey; good buildings.
WELLING & DRURY, No. 4 Chambers-st.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF HOUSE NO. 213 East Broadway, with Rutger's lease for 13 years, with renewal; three-story, brick, high-stoop, marble mantels. Lot 24x87. By LUDLOW, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 150 ACRES, LOCATED in Connecticut, fronting on the Sound; land in a high state of cultivation; buildings good, splendid views, abundance of fishing and hunting. CARTER & BERTINE, No. 79 East 25th-st., Bull's Head Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—LOcated at Elizabeth, Bergen, Hudson City, Weehawken, North Englewood and Bloomfield. Prices, $6,000 to $25,000 each. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A HOUSE and lot with a good store attached; house 40 by 25, lot 75 by 125; also, a good carriage house and barn; is situated about six minutes' walk from the depot. Apply to A. M. LEE, No. 946 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 21x55, near 5th-av. Also, smaller houses in 22d, 34th, 35th, 39th, 40th and 50th sts., at $6,500 to $10,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SHOP,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,812	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,213	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,351	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,188	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan. 21.
DAY STAR.....Building.....

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Cabin staterooms, $55 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.

The *Morning Star* is 2,063 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,116, the *Day Star* 2,775, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Launch).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 3
CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 10
CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LEMESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M.

MONDAY, Jan. 2.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.

Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SHERBY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. S. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. VAILL, Commander,

Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been elarged and elegantly furnished.

Passage, first-class, $75.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on SATURDAY, Dec. 10.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN EAGLE, Capt. D. S. BABCOCK.

First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $225; First Cabin, Between-Decks Rooms, $200; Second Cabin, open berth, $225; Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 5 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 5 years, one quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.

This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.

For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
new line of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.—PIONEER LINE.—Sails SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. The small first-class fast sailing SCREW STEAMSHIP SANON, NORTON, Master, will sail as above. For freight or passage apply to I. B. BADER, No. 186 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passengers for Havana and other ports may procure passports from A. C. WILMARTH, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 2.

PRINTING.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., and No. 119 Nassau-st. Political printing cheap for cash.

PERSONAL.

MR. R. T. LANIER CAN FIND HIS WIFE at Homestale, Penn.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.

7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
4:00 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hemmstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:20, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. Also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER A choice lecture at Cooper Institute, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Peculiar People.* This is positively Mr. GOUGH'S last lecture in New-York this season. Tickets may be had at the following book and music stores: Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway; American Sunday School Union, No. 599 Broadway; Chas. L. Jones, No. 443 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway. Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery. Brunton, No. 236 Bowery; Hallett & Bro., Photographers, Nos. 134 and 135 Bowery; Wm. H. Craft, shirt-store, No. 248 Bowery; and Chas. Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand-st.

LECTURE.—REV. F. C. EWERWILL LECTURE in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Bell's,) between Broadway and 8th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock. Subject: *A Drop of Water*; illustrated with splendid charts or diagrams. Admission, 25 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto: Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Pettit, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Calvin T. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph H. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell; The Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company; J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappin, John S. Misroon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the court-house in the City of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady on the first Tuesday in January next, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.

CHARLES G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.
DATED Nov. 21, 1864.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

THREE HORSES FOR SALE.—ONE PAIR of Morgan boys, very gentle and very desirable for family driving; they are 8 to 9 years old; worth $400. Also a very fine iron-gray mare; perfectly gentle, with a beautiful snow-white flowing tail; kind and without a blemish; like a kitten, playful, showy; a very suitable beast for a lady to drive; she is coming 8 years of age; worth $300. Address Box No. 3,228 Post-office.

STABLE FOR SALE.—THE PRIVATE STABLE No. 125 West 26th-st., (80 feet in depth, lot 25 by 100,) containing extensive accommodations for carriages, harness, &c., and stalls for six horses, two box stalls, and in second story a suite of rooms completely finished, with all modern improvements. Apply between hours of 8 and 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., at No. 46 West 19th st.

STABLE WANTED.—WANTED A PRIVATE stable, or stalls for two horses, with room for coupe and wagon; convenient to 19th-st. and Lexington-av. or 3d-av. Address, stating particulars, rent, &c., to B. H. W., No. 429 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME BAY HORSE, SIXteen hands high; nearly six years old; warranted sound in every respect. May be seen for a few days at McSRIDE'S stable, No. 202 East 15th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. THURSDAY.
FIFTH TIME THIS SEASON.
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
FRIDAY, 41ST NIGHT OF THE GREAT PLAY,
ROSEDALE.

The early hour at which the Comedy of
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY
is concluded, enables the Manager to announce for
SATURDAY, Dec. 3,
a programme of very great attraction.

In addition to the above Comedy, the very favorite piece of
RURAL FELICITY
will be given for the first time this season.

Mr. Boucicault's new Comedy will be produced next week, with entirely new scenery, new appointments, furniture, &c.

Open at 7½; commence 7¾.

CLINTON HALL, 8TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
IN THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING.
ORATION.
"PROVIDENCE, THE TIMES AND GREAT MEN," BY DAVID GROTIUS, FRIDAY, Dec. 2.

The subject appeals to all American ladies and gentlemen, who will be entertained and instructed by the earnestness, the solemnity, the energy and the pathos of the subject. It becomes Americans to consider the importance of the times, to remember the Supreme Supervisor of American affairs, and to know what about great men.

ADMISSION.
Single gentlemen.....50 cents.
One gentleman and two ladies.....$1.
Three ladies.....$1.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets at the door.
DAVID GROTIUS will speak here again Dec. 7.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1864.
LES FEMMES TERRIBLES.
Comedy in four acts by M. Dumanoir.
Theatre office at No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

"PROVIDENCE, THE TIMES AND GREAT MEN."—Ladies and gentlemen go to Clinton Hall, 8th-st., near Broadway, in the Mercantile Library Building, and hear the oration of DAVID GROTIUS, Dec. 2. Admission, single gentleman.....50
One gent and two ladies.....1 00
Three ladies.....1 00
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8 P. M.

NOTICE.—THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY of "An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females" will be held at the Asylum, No. 139 East 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, when the annual report will be read and an address delivered. The subscribers and others interested in this charity are invited to attend.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.

The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelopes.

ADDRESSED TO INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM SCROFULA, ULCERS, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, &c.—To attempt a description of my suffering from the terrible agonies of a most extensive and destructive ulceration, covering the greater portion of my inner-on, throat, &c., the terrible appearance and offensiveness would be impossible. While my money lasted I left nothing undone, but poverty compelled me to call in a dispensary physician, who, horrified at my appearance, consoled me that I would be consigned to Potter's field in a few days. He referred me afterwards to Dr. Heine. This gentleman being apparently more used to such sights, pronounced me curable. He not only prescribed his medicines, but also furnished me with other comforts until I was perfectly cured. I would also state that all physicians who had previously attended me considered it impossible for me to recover. Dr. Heine's office is at No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

JOHN HOLMES.

Sworn before me. G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

I saw JOHN HOLMES and know the above to be true.
W. HUBBARD, M. D., Pres. of Bowery Ins. Co.

Dr. Heine guarantees a perfect and lasting cure. He refers to hundreds that have been cured twenty-five years ago. His treatment is positively without fail in all scrofulous, hereditary and all other chronic diseases. Instead of spending months of misery under the care of other physicians, or in hospitals, or swallowing pounds of solid potas, mercury, syrups, &c., you can be cured in a very short time by Dr. Heine's new treatment. Office No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. His practice in recently-contracted diseases as well as in constitutional affections is original, excelling Ricord or any other, and is acknowledged by every scientific man to be the only reliable system, always guaranteeing a radical cure.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is only three days. Palmyra is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER FOWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

A FFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, F. WARNER, No. 1 Ve-ey-st., for $1 50, or consult the doctor, No. 178 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours. If of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, address Box 3,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

EDWARD B. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 43 5th-av., between 10th and 11th-sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 12 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

TO TOBACCONISTS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
HOUSE'S PATENT TOBACCO MACHINE,
for manufacturing all kinds and grades of plug, fine cut chewing, smoking, granulated, Kilkinick, &c. These machines can be made all sizes, adapted for the largest factories or smallest retailers. One of these machines can now be seen in operation at the office of the undersigned, where the trade generally are invited to call and examine it.
M. BADER & SON, Agents.
No. 92 Wall-st., New-York.

BERG & CO.'S CELEBRATED PATENT CIGARETTOS.
Wholesale depot at
GAIL, AX & KUCHLER'S,
Nos. 173 and 175 Water-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN,
EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on this evening, and every evening until further notice, Mr. Edwin Booth will appear in his great role of Hamlet, a character in which he is universally acknowledged, in the language of the *Daily Times*, "to have no living equal." This play is the first of a series of representations to be produced under Mr. Booth's immediate direction, in which the effort, that has already found such cheering sympathy, will be continued to place each play upon the stage in a style combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. Hamlet has been in active preparation for upward of three months, under the stage management of Mr. J. G. Hardy, and no expense or labor has been spared in the endeavor, by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play in the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art.

The scenery, music, costumes, properties and machinery are entirely new, and to give a perfect completeness to the cast, engagements have been made with
MRS. J. W. WALLACK, JR.,
one of the most gifted actresses who ever graced the stage; MR. EDWIN VARREY,
MR. CHARLES KEMBLE MASON,
and the eminent comedian,
MR. THOMAS PLACIDE,
who will appear each evening in conjunction with Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Chester, Messrs. G. H. Andrews, C. Walcot, J. G. Hanley, Eberle, C. W. Chester, O. S. Fawcett, Duell, Burroughs, Burgess, &c.

It is most gratifying and stimulating to the management to find such confirmation of the faith in the enduring power of Shakespeare's works, and such cheering evidence that no toil or expenditure devoted to perfection in their production will ever be unappreciated in New-York, as has been furnished by the enthusiasm with which this play has been received during the past two nights by the most crowded and brilliant audiences ever gathered in this theatre, as also in the most hearty encouragement and approbation extended by the press.

Doors open at 6¾. Commence at 7¾, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BEGINS AT 7¾.—CONCLUDES AT 10¾.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

(In consequence of previous arrangements) of the very successful drama entitled the
CORSICAN BROTHERS,
produced after
VAST OUTLAY AND ELABORATE PREPARATION IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
FABIAN DEI FRANCHI, } Twin brothers } WM.
LOUIS DEI FRANCHI, } Jers of Corsica } WHEATLEY.
MR. CHARLES POPE as CHATEAU RENAUD.

The cast, in addition, will embrace the names of Messrs. J. G. Burnett, W. H. Fisher, Geo. Heck, J. Nunan, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, E. Barry, H. Danvers, &c., &c., &c. Mrs. Farren, Miss J. Freeman, Mrs. Skerrett, Miss Burke, Mrs. Reeve, Miss Everett, &c., &c., &c.

In the second act a
GRAND MASQUERADE,
introducing the celebrated
MARTINETTI FAMILY,
MADAME LINA WINKLER AND A FULL CORPS DE BALLET.

The scenery, mechanical effects, costumes and appointments ALL NEW.

The incidents of the first act in Corsica and of the second act at Paris are supposed to occur at the same time. Third act, the Forest of Fontainbleau.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 5,
FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
the celebrated Comedians, and
ORIGINAL IMPERSONATORS
OF
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE.

The piece selected for the occasion will be the highly successful drama, by Charles Gayler, entitled
THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
which will be presented with all its
ORIGINAL SPLENDOR.

Box book open ten days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS
Of Colemann's comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
in which the fire-famed
J. E. OWENS.....as.....OLLAPOD
J. E. OWENS.....as.....OLLAPOD
has for nearly two weeks past given to audiences,
ENTIRELY CROWDING THIS FASHIONABLE THEATRE,
a most brilliant illustration of high
ARTISTIC AND UNCIDUOUS COMIC ACTING,
80TH, 81ST AND 82D NIGHTS
OF THE
FAR-FAMED "SOLON SHINGLE."
FAR-FAMED "SOLON SHINGLE."
In active rehearsal Poole's great comedy of PAUL PRY.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¾
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
COOKE'S DOGS AND MONKEY ACTORS.
THEY APPEAR AT THEY APPEAR
AT EVERY PERFORMANCE
MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
YOUNG STICKNEY. YOUNG STICKNEY.
MISS EMMA STICKNEY. MR. S. P. STICKNEY.
THE CLOWN'S CAVALRY.
New pantomime by the French company of
RAVEL AND LAURENT MIMISTS.
MONSTER PROGRAMME.
BY THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

These celebrated

FROM HAVANA.

Norway and Sweden Recognize Maximilian—News from San Domingo—Blockade-runners.

Correspondence of the Associated Press:

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 26.

The British steamer *Solent*, which arrived from St. Thomas, the 23d, sailed for Vera Cruz yesterday morning. Among other passengers, she carried the Baron DE WETTERSTEDT, Minister of Norway and Sweden at Washington, who goes to Mexico to officially recognize the Mexican Empire, and to felicitate MAXIMILIAN on his accession to the throne. The *Solent* also carries 84 Austrians, destined to form part of MAXIMILIAN'S body-guard.

The *Trent* arrived yesterday. Her Britannic Majesty's newly appointed Consul for Cuba, Mr. BUNCH, arrived in her.

There is nothing new from Santo Domingo, although I heard a rumor this morning—evidently a canard—that 7,000 Dominicans had advanced upon the capital, overpowered the garrison, and held possession of the city. It is announced in the *Diario* that Gen. GANDARA had taken up his residence in the city. If this previous report is true his residence cannot agree with him.

The *Europa* sailed yesterday for Santo Domingo with war stores and rehabilitated soldiers.

There is nothing at all new from Mexico.

The *Francis*, alias *Neptune*, cleared as usual for Bailee, but has sailed, probably, for Galveston or the Brazos. The *Maria*, another blockade-runner, is on the dock undergoing repairs. The *Ptarmigan*, the three-funnel steamer that arrived a short time ago, from England and Nassau, will soon make her first trip from this port.

The United States steamer *Magnolia* will go into dock to-day for repairs. The *Proteus* is in Matamoras for a day or two.

The *Ariel*, on her departure for New-York on Thursday afternoon, ran foul of the *Matanzas*, damaging her some, but which, however, did not prevent her from going to sea yesterday morning.

The *Diario* gives in yesterday's number a table of statistics, comparing the export in flour, corn and wheat from the United States for Europe within the last four years, and dismally concludes by saying that unless exorcised before the crisis the ruin of the economical structure (of agriculture) of the United States is near at hand.

The *Diario* also flatters itself that it was not wrong in supposing that the election of Mr. LINCOLN means war, and vigorous war, and that his election is as satisfactory to the extremists in the South as well as to those in the North; that the war is moving right on to the heart of the Confederacy (meaning SHERMAN and his reported march upon Charleston), and that the blows given there by each party will be, perhaps, decisive.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival of the New English Consul—Members of Maximilian's Body-Guard en route for Mexico—News from Venezuela—Expectations of Cuba for September—Affairs in Uruguay—Fresh Troops from Spain, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1864.

We have been favored this month by the arrival of two English mail steamers from St. Thomas, belonging to the West India Royal Mail Steam Company, the *Solent* and the *Trent*. The sending of two steamers instead of one, as is usually done, was occasioned from the large influx of passengers for Mexico and this island from Europe, so that a single steamer was not sufficient to convey the whole of them with the required accommodations. The *Solent* arrived here on the 23d, with the passengers for Mexico, and a few bound to this port; eighty-four of the former were Austrians, reported to form part of MAXIMILIAN'S future body-guard. The *Solent* left on the same day for Vera Cruz.

The other West India Royal Mail steamer, the *Trent*, arrived here yesterday with a large number of passengers, among whom was the new English Consul, Mr. BUNCH and family, the successor of the late Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. BUNCH was formerly British Consul at Charleston, S. C. The late Consul's son, Mr. JOHN CRAWFORD, will continue to act, I understand, as Vice-Consul.

By the *Solent* news has been received here from Venezuela, South America, up to the 7th inst. According to this, the Government of Uruguay had sent their passports to the Brazilian Ambassador and other members of the legation, on account of their steamer, the *Villa del Salto*, having been attacked by a Brazilian gunboat, and afterward pursued by other ships of the same nation. The *Villa del Salto* succeeded at first in eluding the attacks of the Brazilians, but the Captain at length perceiving that he could not escape being captured in front of Paysander, blew the steamer up, having first taken out all the materials of war.

The Italian Ambassador had addressed several notes to Gen. FLORES for the purpose of bringing about an interview that might tend to the pacification of the country. The withdrawal of D. ANASTASIO AQUIRRE and Gen. FLORES from the posts that they respectively occupied, was proposed as the one basis of this arrangement, the former being at the head of the Government, and the latter in command of the troops in revolt. Gen. FLORES had ordered a meeting of the principal officers of the First corps of his army to deliberate whether this basis of negotiations should be accepted, and if so, that an armistice should immediately take place.

At the latest accounts there was a rumor that hostilities between the garrison of Paysandu and Gen. FLORES' forces had been suspended. This truce was attributed to the steps taken by Gen. URQUIZA, President of the Argentine Republic, in favor of peace.

We are expecting the arrival of two extra mail steamers from Spain, with 2,000 fresh troops on board. One of them, the *Canarias*, left Cadiz on the 10th with 1,000, and the *Espana* was to leave on the 20th with a similar number. LARA.

IMPORTANT OFFICES TO BE FILLED BY THE GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE.—The Senate being composed of a large majority of Republicans, the election of FENTON, for Governor, will afford an opportunity for the appointment of several of the most important offices in the State. The terms of Bank Superintendent VANDUZER, Insurance Superintendent BARNES, and Canal Appraisers CARROLL and PARMELEE, expired a year ago, and they have been holding over in consequence of the disagreement between the Governor and Senate. Canal Appraiser WASSON'S term expires the coming winter. Appointments for all these positions are to be made during the coming session.

In addition, the same power will be authorized to appoint an Auditor of the Canal Department, a Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, and the New-York Harbor Masters.

The Legislature in joint ballot are also to appoint a Superintendent of Public Instruction, as the term of Mr. RICE expires the coming winter.

All these are first-class appointments, many of them being the best paying offices in the gift of the State authorities.—*Albany Argus.*

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Our Royal Naval Swedish Visitor—A Visit to the Vanadis—Description of the Vessel—List of her Officers—The Swedish Navy, &c.

Our naval reporter visited the Royal Swedish screw frigate *Vanadis* yesterday afternoon, which has recently arrived at this port from Sweden via Plymouth, England. The *Vanadis* is a screw frigate of twenty-two guns and four hundred horse-power. She was built at the naval depot of Sweden, and her engines were constructed at the great private establishment of MOTALA, where nearly all of the engines for Swedish war vessels are built. The *Vanadis* is ship-rigged and rather light sparred, yet her officers state that she has made under steam alone over twelve knots per hour. She steams nine knots with only two of her four boilers. She is a fine sea boat, notwithstanding she carries a heavy battery for her tonnage.

The *Vanadis* will remain here about eleven days, when she will visit Philadelphia, Baltimore, Hampton Roads, Port Royal, Matanzas, Havana, St. Jago de Cuba and St. Thomas, returning to New-York in March, where she will await orders from home as to her further movements. The officers of the vessel expect to visit all our navy-yards and ships in course of construction. As a beginning in their tour of sight-seeing, to-day they will visit the *Dictator*, in company with Mr. ERICSSON, who will explain to them the beauties of his wonderful combination of a floating raft, a Timby turret, the Rodman gun, with his still more wonderful steam engine.

During the visit of our reporter, he was shown every part of the pretty little frigate, and it is but just to say that no cleaner, neater or better disciplined war vessel flying a foreign flag has ever visited our harbor. Her crew, consisting of three hundred and twelve splendid-looking men, were taking their noonday meal on the berth-deck, all seated at convenient, snow-white mess-tables. Every head was uncovered, their faces clean and shaven, and their hair and beards neatly combed. They were a perfect picture of neatness and good order, speaking volumes for the care, attention, and good qualifications of the officers. Passing along forward, a visit to the yeoman's room showed the neatness of the vessel in every detail. The room was decorated with various emblems, and the initials of the King, the Commander of the ship, and those of the senior Lieutenant. We next visited the engine-room, where we found a handsome pair of engines, a credit to any machine shop in the land. On the gun deck twenty iron, bronzed, shell guns pointed out on either hand, each being in the most perfect order. These guns are of Swedish manufacture, and were cast at one of the three establishments which furnish Sweden, as well as Russia and Italy, with a large number of their guns annually. The small arms were in prime order, and conspicuously displayed around the cabin bulkheads, and overhead on the beams.

On the spar deck, one forward and one aft, are located the pivot guns, and are used for solid shot. All her armament consists of guns of a calibre corresponding to our eight-inch gun of 55 cwt., although they are a trifle heavier. In every respect the *Vanadis* is a fine vessel, and has a splendid set of officers, of whom the following is a list:

Captain MELANDER. Captain Lieutenant ANDERSON. First Lieutenants RAHM-AF-KLERCKER, Count CRONSTAL, PALANDER. Second Lieutenants, HOLLSTIN, BAILKOTSONN, MUCKLENHELS, Baron VON ROSEN, WISTRAND, SMITH, AHREN. Surgeon LILLEROTH. Assistant Surgeon VON FRISSEN. Paymaster MAHOON.

The royal Swedish Navy is not as large as many might suppose, but the Swedes have been of the opinion that it was better to await the developments of other navies before she began to build up a permanent fleet, consequently she does not rank high, numerically speaking, on the naval list of the naval powers of the world.

Yet accounts officially announced not long since gave her three screw line-of-battle-ships, five sailing liners, and one or two building, three screw frigates, five sailing frigates, four steam corvettes, five sailing corvettes, one gun brig, seven schooners, eight screw gunboats, thirteen sailing schooners, one hundred and ninety-eight row gunboats, eight mortar boats, five steam tenders, twenty small sailing vessels, and twenty-one transports. Sweden is building three monitor batteries at Motola, from plans furnished by Mr. ERICSSON. The first will be ready in June next, the second in the Autumn, and the third in the Spring. These vessels, with others which are to be constructed, are solely for the defence of the inland waters, the Swedes not considering monitors in the line of sea-going iron-clads.

Count ROSEN, who has been in the country since March last, has returned home, taking with him an American wife, and much valuable information in respect to our naval affairs. Capt. ODELSJERNA is now en route to this country, to examine into our system of ordnance, and he will of course examine all our gun factories, &c. The friends of Capt. ADLERBORG, of the corvette *Gefle*, which visited our port in March last, was very ill when the *Vanadis* left home; his life was despaired of, there being no hopes of his recovery.

Miscellaneous News.

THE NEW NAVY-YARD FOR THE WEST.—On the 20th inst., the Commission to investigate a site for a Navy-yard in Western waters, arrived at St. Louis. The Commission is composed of Rear-Admiral CHAS. H. DAVIS, Col. BOWMAN, U. S. A., and GEORGE W. BLUNT, Esq. They have been very busy collecting data on their work, and have received much attention from the people of St. Louis. On Wednesday they attended a party given in their honor at the Hon. H. T. BLOWS, M. C. On the 25th, Capt. PENNOCK, U. S. N., Fleet-Captain of the Mississippi Squadron, arrived at St. Louis, and the commissioners proceeded with him on gunboat No. 12 to visit Carondelet, where the monitors *Ettah* and *Shiloh* are building. It will require some time for the commissioners to complete their labors. Their report will be sent to Washington to be acted upon by Congress.

SAILING OF THE STORESHIP SUPPLY.—The storeship *Supply* sailed from the Boston Navy-yard on Tuesday, bound for Norfolk Navy-Yard, and from thence probably to the Mediterranean. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Master Commanding, D. E. MCRITCHIE; Assistant Paymaster, Charles Stewart; Assistant Surgeon, Reuben Smith; Acting Ensigns, George Smith, F. C. Phipps, I. D. Jones, Jethro Worth; Acting Master's Mates, B. F. Fries, D. G. Emmonds.

MORE MONITORS FOR MOBILE BAY.—The new monitors *Kickapoo* and *Milwaukee* have arrived in Mobile Bay. They are of much lighter draft than any Admiral FARRAGUT has had in his squadron at any time. The *Kickapoo* was built at St. Louis, and is 970 tons burden and has two turrets. The *Milwaukee* is a sister ship, and was built at the same place. She was launched on the 4th of February, 1864. Both are fine vessels and will do good service

ANOTHER OF ADMIRAL PORTER'S INGENIOUS PRECAUTIONS.—The iron-clads in the James River have been provided with a large-sized locomotive lantern which is placed on the bow; its rays thrown abroad on the water, enables the men to see if the rebels send down infernal machines or make any attempts to board them. Admiral PORTER is never at a loss to provide for the safety of his vessels or the discomfiture of his foe.

THE GUNBOAT TACONY.—The side-wheel gunboat *Tacony*, which has been reported ashore off Cape Hatteras, is a side-wheel steamer of 10 guns and 974 tons. She was built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and was launced on the 5th of May, 1863. She made her first trip on the 18th of December of that year, and sailed from Philadelphia on the 13th of February, 1864. She has been attached to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron since she was put in commission.

NAVAL RECRUITS.—There are about one thousand one hundred and fifty naval recruits on board of the Receiving ships *Vermont* and *North Carolina*, ready for assignment to vessels as they are required. A large number of three years men are returning from the various squadrons, so that it will not be long before this lot of men will be sent off, and yet there are hundreds awaiting the next call for men to enlist in the navy. We can get as many seamen as we want now.

NAVAL ENGINEERING.—A series of very interesting experiments are being carried on at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, by a special Board of Steam Engineers, who are testing the relative merits of vertical and horizontal tubular boilers, with a view of ascertaining the value of each in the production and expansion of steam.

PERSONAL.—Lieut.-Com. C. H. WELLS, U. S. N., received at the Union League rooms, at Philadelphia, a medal, commemorating his services during the war. He commanded the gunboat *Galena* when she passed into Mobile Bay.

THE SKIDDY.—This fine North River steamer which was sunk near Albany, Friday night last, now lies in twelve feet of water, at high tide. A steamboat friend of ours informs us that with the exception of the hole "stove" in her bow, her hull is apparently not damaged in the least. As her season was nearly finished the accident was a very unfortunate occurrence. She will be thoroughly repaired and renovated during the winter, and be placed on her old route again in the spring.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle, Nov. 30.*

SHIPBUILDING IN NEW-YORK.

Vessels Designed for the Merchant Service—Dimensions—Tonnage, etc.

The ship-yards of New-York are actively engaged in constructing many steamships of large tonnage. They are chiefly for private parties, and designed for the Mercantile marine.

In vessels of this description, our naval architects have made within a few years, great and marked progress. Science and art have extended their aid in no other department of handiwork more particularly than in this; and the appreciation of the fact that the models of such vessels, and the skill and ingenuity manifested in their construction, are universally regarded as of a superior order, is practically shown by the numerous vessels constructed in this city for individuals from all countries.

Among the number now on the stocks, and those recently completed, are the following:

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER MORO CASTLE.

This vessel will sail on the route of her intended service, New-York to Havana, the 30th inst. Her hull was built by J. A. WESTERVELT, and machinery constructed by the Allaire Works. She is owned by SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co. Her dimensions are 260 feet long, 40 feet wide, 22 feet 3 inches deep, has three decks, and is 1,963 tons burden. She is fitted with one vertical beam engine, 76 inches diameter of cylinder, by 12 feet stroke. She is built of white oak, chestnut, &c., and is fitted up in a style of taste and beauty.

THE PROPELLER AJAX.

Hull built and vessel owned by C. & R. POILLON; machinery constructed by C. H. DELAMATER. She is 224 feet long, 35 feet 8 inches wide, 25 feet 6 inches deep, has three decks, and is 1,357 tons burden. She is fitted with one horizontal engine, 54-inch cylinder, by 4 feet 4 inches stroke of piston. She is built of white oak, hackmatack and locust, and fastened in a superior manner.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER TASSO.

This steamer, built by J. SIMONSON, is now being completed at the Neptune Iron Works, the builders of her machinery. She is 200 feet long, 36 feet beam, 21 feet deep, has two decks, and is 1,217 tons burden. She is built in excellent manner of white oak, chestnut, &c., and is intended for service on the coast of China. Her engine, which is of the vertical beam description, is 60 inches diameter of cylinder by 12 feet stroke of piston. She is owned by Capt. J. W. DEARBORN and others.

THE PROPELLERS GRANADA AND ALHAMBRA.

These vessels are sister ships, and will soon be finished. Their hulls, built by THOMAS STACK, are of white oak, chestnut, hackmatack, &c., and constructed in the best manner. They are 181 feet long, 29 feet 10 inches wide, 19 feet 3 inches deep, have two decks, and are 765 tons burden. Their engines, built by the Fulton Works, are of the vertical direct description, 44 inches diameter of cylinder, by 2 feet 9 inches stroke of piston. Vessels owned by ARTHUR LEARY and others. They will soon be put on the route for their intended service.

THE PROPELLER ARIADNE.

Hull built and vessel owned by CHAS. H. MALLORY; machinery constructed by C. H. DELAMATER. Length, 183 feet; breadth, 34 feet; depth, 22 feet; tonnage, 1,000 tons. Is of white oak, chestnut, &c., and is fitted with horizontal engines, 26 inches diameter of cylinders, by 2 feet 6 inches stroke. This vessel is well built, and capable of any service.

THE PROPELLERS ELECTRA AND GALATEA.

These vessels are sister ships, built by VAN DEUSEN BROTHERS, machinery by Etna Iron Works, and owned by the Neptune Steamship Company. They are 245 feet long, 40 feet wide, 15 feet 6 inches deep, and are 1,442 tons burden. Their engines are of the vertical direct description, 44 inches diameter of cylinders by 3 feet stroke. They are on the route between New-York and Providence, and are vessels of comfort, speed and beauty.

THE PROPELLERS MONTEREY AND MARIPOSA.

These steamers are sister ships, built by WEBB and BELL, machinery by the Novelty Iron Works, and owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. They are 210 feet long, 34 feet wide, 24 feet deep, and are 1,160 tons burden. They are of live oak, white oak, chestnut, &c., and fastened in a superior manner. Their internal fittings are of much beauty, and have been selected with great taste. The engines are of the vertical direct description, 50 inches diameter of cylinder, by 3 feet 6 inches stroke.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER GUIDING STAR.

Hull built by ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & WATERBURY; machinery constructed by Etna Iron Works: route of service, New-York, Havana and New-Orleans; owners, New-York Mail Steamship Company; length, 305 feet; breadth, 40 feet; depth, 30 feet; has three decks, and is 2,425 tons burden. She is built of white oak, hackmatack, &c., and fitted up in elegant style. She has one vertical beam engine, 81 inches diameter of cylinder, 12 feet stroke.

This company have in course of construction by the same builders two other vessels, to be named the *Day Star* and *Dog Star*, and, when completed, will be put on the same route.

THE PROPELLERS OCEANUS, NEPTUNE, NEREUS, PROTEUS, THETIS AND METIS.

These vessels are mates, owned by the Neptune Steamship Company, and when completed, will run from New-York to Boston, &c. They will be fitted up in the best manner, and every precaution as to safety will be duly attended to. Their lengths are 245 feet, 40 feet wide, 17 feet deep, and are 1,632 tons burden. Their hulls are of white oak, chestnut, &c.; engines of the vertical direct description, 44 inches diameter of cylinder by 3 feet 2 inches stroke. Their hulls are being built by VAN DEUSEN BROTHERS, and the machinery constructed by the Etna Works and the Detroit Locomotive Works.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER COLORADO.

This vessel is being finished for service on the Pacific coast. Hull built by WM. H. WEBB, machinery constructed by Novelty Iron Works, and vessel owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Length, 340 feet; breadth, 44 feet; depth, 31 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 3,195 tons. Vertical beam engine, 105 inches diameter of cylinder, 12 feet stroke.

The mention of the above eighteen steamships, embracing a nett tonnage of nearly 28,000 tons, constructed for the merchants of this vicinity by our best shipbuilders, will give an excellent impression of the state of the shipping interest in this section at this period.

Sporting Intelligence.

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE, L. I.

There was a large assemblage at the above track yesterday. The day was delightful for the sports of the trotting turf, and the track has not been in better condition at any time this season. A large amount of money changed hands on the two events of the day. The first was a two mile and repeat match for $400. The second was for $500, mile and repeat, to wagons. Annexed is the summary:

TROTTING.—Union Course, L. I., Wednesday, Nov. 30. Match for $400, two miles and repeat.

H. Woodruff named g. g., Tom, to 125-pound wagon	1 1
D. Pfier named sorrel mare	dis.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.	Two miles.
TIME	0:42½	1:29	2:46	5:47¾

SAME DAY.—Match for $500, mile and repeat, to wagons.

Mr. Carroll named g. m., Lady Ella	1 1
Mr. White named br. m., Sally-Come-Up	2 2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:43	1:27	2:51
Second heat	0:46	1:22	2:45

Arrivals in the City.

Geo. Ramsey, Minnesota; Jay Cooke, Philadelphia; W. G. Moorhead, Philadelphia; J. B. Moorhead, Philadelphia; J. Pierrie New-Mexico; J. F. Fayo, Buffalo; Col. J. W. Foster, Chicago; H. C. Lord, Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Sumner and Hon. Sam. Hooper, M. C., and Dr. P. D. Smith, U. S. Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. James H. Ledlie, Utica; Ex-Registrar of the United States Treasury; Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Vermont; and W. Wagner, Albany, are at the Hoffman House.

Hon. G. E. Cartier, Prime Minister of Canada, residing at Quebec; A. S. Walcott, Salem; and Richard Leeds, Boston, are at the Everett House.

Hon. George P. Senter, Ohio; Commander R. Townsend, U. S. Navy; and W. Banks, U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Wm. L. Helfenstein, Pennsylvania; and Dr. J. L. Fox, U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

ANOTHER INCENDIARY FIRE.

A Large Lumber-yard and Several Dwellings Destroyed on West and Washington streets—Several Families Burned Out—Loss over $100,000.

STATEMENT OF INSURANCE.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the large lumber yard of Messrs. OGDEN & Co., situated on Hubert-street, and extending from West to Washington streets. From information which we have obtained from Fire-Marshal BAKER, and from the police of the Fifth Precinct, where the fire occurred, we judge there can be no doubt that this conflagration was the work of an incendiary. The flames were first discovered in the centre of the lumber-yard, and were at the time under such headway that, notwithstanding the firemen were promptly on hand, and used their best exertions to stay them, the property contained therein was nearly all consumed. The loss of Messrs. OGDEN & Co. will exceed the sum of $80,000.

They are insured as follows:

Corn Exchange	$7,500	Hope	3,000
Adriatic	5,000	Indemnity	3,000
Commonwealth	5,000	Park	3,000
Lorillard	2,000	Relief	3,000
Firemen's Fund	4,000	Gallatin	2,500
Bowery	3,500	Metropolitan	2,500
East River	3,500	Howard	2,500
Greenwich	3,000	Montauk	2,500
Commercial	3,000	Beekman	2,500
Globe	3,000	Firemen's	3,500
Total			$69,000

From the lumber-yard the fire extended to Nos. 386 and 388 Washington-street, occupied by a number of families. No. 386 was occupied by Mrs. DEACON, Mrs. O'CONNOR, Mrs. DEVINE, and Mrs. CALSON. These occupants have sustained a loss of about $500 each. None of them were insured. The building, which is owned by JAMES REDMOND, is wholly destroyed. Loss about $5,000, reported to be fully insured in city companies.

No. 388 Washington-street was also destroyed. It was owned by ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON, and was valued at $5,000. It is fully insured. The building was occupied on the first floor by MICHAEL RILEY, and the upper floors by PETER MCCARTY, Mrs. ROSE, Mrs. GALLAGHER and MARY MAHON. The loss sustained by each of them is about $500. No insurance.

No. 392 Washington-street was destroyed. Loss about $6,000. It is insured for $3,000 in the Etna Insurance Company. It was owned by JOHN L. BROWER, and occupied by several families who lost nearly everything. No. 396 Washington-street, also owned by BROWER, was damaged to the extent of from $800 to $1000. The premises are insured for $500 in the Broadway Insurance Company.

The machine-shops of Messrs. MCCURDY, MURPHY & WARDEN, on Washington street, and also the premises of Messrs. SLATER & O'HARA, boiler-makers, on West-street, and Messrs. BOYD & BROTHERS' Brewery, on Beach street, were very much damaged, both by fire and water.

The Fire Marshal and Capt. PETTY of the Fifth Precinct, aided by other officials, are making efforts to arrest the person or persons who, they believe, fired the lumber in Messrs. OGDEN & Co.'s yard. They have no doubt but that it was a part of the same plan which was attempted on Friday evening last.

Opposite where the fire broke out, that is, on the corner of Washington and Beach streets, there is situated a large army clothing warehouse. True, it suffered no damage by this conflagration, but the evidence in the possession of the authorities is such as to warrant the belief that the object of the incendiaries was to get at, and either to destroy or appropriate the property contained in those premises. A large force of trusty men are constantly employed to guard the building, and they are so well prepared to protect the Government property, that there is little danger of its being sacrificed. The aggregate loss by this fire will considerably exceed the sum of $100,000.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The following is the regular monthly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration:

Number of emigrants arrived to Nov. 23, 1864	173,368
Number of emigrants arrived since to Nov. 30	1,984
Total	175,352
To same date in 1863	146,519

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Number of inmates in institution, Ward's Island	975	675	617	774

Balance, Jan. 1, 1864	$25,666 07
Aggregate receipts to Nov. 23	$484,866 89
Received since to Nov. 30, for commutation of passengers, &c.	3,884 07—488,750 96
Total	$514,417 03
Disbursements as per previous account to Nov. 23	$467,157 88
Payments to Nov. 23	8,250 00— 475,407 88
Balance in Bank	$39,009 15

FIRE IN BLEECKER-STREET.—The house-furnishing goods store No. 264 Bleecker-street, owned by PETER SCHOPS, took fire about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, doing a damage to stock of about $300. Insured in the St. Mark's and Mannattan Insurance Companies for $3,000. The fire originated in the Board of Registry room underneath, and extended to a room occupied by the Antioch Church. Damage to church furniture slight. The building is owned by C. W. GWIER. Damage $300. Insured for $6,000 in the Broadway Insurance Company, and $5,000 in the North River Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ARRIVAL OF ROGER A. PRYOR.—ROGER A. PRYOR, recently captured in Virginia, arrived here from Washington yesterday morning in custody of Gen. WESSELLS and Lieut. SHAW. At the Merchant's Hotel, where the party stopped for breakfast, PRYOR registered his name as "ROGER A. PRYOR, Fort Lafayette." At 7 o'clock the party walked down Broadway to Hamilton Ferry, to take the city railroad cars in Brooklyn for Fort Hamilton, whence PRYOR was transferred to Fort Lafayette.

STREET DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.—In response to a call for proposals for furnishing 1,500 cast-iron lamp-posts, the Street Commissioner received but one bid, which was opened yesterday. It was from the Western Foundry and Machine Company of New Jersey. Their price is 4½ cents per pound. The lamp-posts average a weight of 375 pounds each, and estimating upon this basis the contract will amount to $22 500.

THE NEW CHANCEL ORGAN IN TRINITY CHURCH.—The new chancel organ, built for Trinity Church has just been completed, and will be first used on the occasion of the Choral Festival at the Church, next Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 7th and 8th.

REGISTRY OF SOUTHERNERS.—Yesterday forty-four Southerners reported themselves to Major HAYNES, at Gen. PECK'S office—making the whole number registered about four hundred.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—The Union Convention for this district met last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel, and nominated JAMES M. TUTHILL for Alderman.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARY, AND CAPTURE OF THE PERPETRATOR.—The residence of Mr. JOHN K. SAMSON, No. 111 West Warren-street, was feloniously entered at an early hour yesterday morning by boring the lock out of one of the doors, and several articles of clothing and silver-ware were stolen therefrom. Mr. SAMSON called at the Police Inspector's Office, where he was informed that the burglar had been captured and the property, as described by him, recovered. It appears that about 4 o'clock A. M., Officer WILLIAM BROWN, of the Forty-first Precinct Police, observed a man bearing a large bundle walking along Court-street, near the City Hall. He also noticed that he made no noise in walking; in fact, his footsteps could not be heard, so quietly he moved, although going along at a brisk pace, as if in a hurry. The officer at once suspected his real character and conducted him to the Station-house. On searching his person an auger and saw were found secreted under the waist of his coat. His shoes were examined and found to be of cloth, but on over his boots, the object being to make no noise while going about a house. He gave his name as EDWARD FITZGERALD. A number of burglaries have recently been perpetrated by boring and sawing off the locks of doors with tools such as discovered on this individual, and it is supposed that he committed all of them. He was locked up to await examination.

THE OLD LADIES' HOME.—The annual donation visit to the Home of Aged and Indigent Females, situated in Washington-avenue, near DeKalb, commenced yesterday afternoon, and will be continued until this evening. These visits are always numerously attended, but yesterday, especially so, in consequence, doubtless, of the fine weather. A large number of donations were made, and many little fancy articles manufactured by the venerable occupants were sold to the visitors. The old ladies were cheerful, and all passed off pleasantly.

BOY DANGEROUSLY SHOT.—A boy named MICHAEL FOX was shot in the left side yesterday afternoon by another lad named MICHAEL GERITY. It appears they were amusing themselves with a pistol in an open lot on Flatbush-avenue, when GERITY, holding the weapon toward FOX, fired. The charge shattered his left hand and penetrated the side, inflicting, it is feared, a dangerous wound. FOX was conveyed to the City Hospital by Officer SCOTT, of the Fiftieth Precinct Police. GERITY made his escape.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—Dec. 1.—Nos. 108, 35, 27¾, 36.

Funeral of Professor Silliman, LL. D.

The funeral services of this distinguished and good man took place at New-Haven on Monday last. A private service, conducted by Prof. FISHER, of Yale College, was held at the residence of the deceased on Hillhouse-avenue, at twelve o'clock, attended by his family and immediate connections. The services were of a private character, and consisted of singing by the Beethoven Society of Yale College, of "China," to the hymn "Why should we mourn departed friend"—and a most tender and appropriate prayer by Prof. FISHER. The friends were then allowed to look for the last time upon the remains of him who in life they had loved and respected. After which the coffin was closed, and removed to the Centre Church, accompanied by the Senior Class of the College, where the corpse was visible to the public until 2½ o'clock, when the public funeral took place. Upon the coffin was a laurel wreath and a cross formed of white flowers—fit emblems of the purity of the life of the deceased. The services were opened by Prof. FITCH, who read the 520th hymn, commencing, "Forever with the Lord, so Jesus let it be." Prof. CLARK, Pastor of Yale, then read appropriate portions of Scripture, after which President WOOLSEY, of Yale, delivered the eulogy. He eloquently described the many virtues of the noble departed, and the valuable services he had rendered to Yale and to the world, and read many extracts from the private diary of the dead, evidences of the high and noble motives which actuated every action of his life. Rev. Dr. BACON then offered prayer, after which the services were concluded by singing the 481st hymn. The singing of the college choir, under the direction of Prof. GUSTAVE STORCKEN, was excellent throughout, and highly creditable to them.

The remains were then conveyed to the old cemetery, accompanied by the family and friends, the professors of the college, the under-graduates, distinguished strangers, the officers of the Board of Trustees of the American Mutual Life Insurance Company, and citizens.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: His Excellency William H. Buckingham, ex-Governor Henry Dutton, Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, Hon. W. H. Boardman, Eli W. Blake, Esq., Henry White, Esq., Richard Morse, Prof. Alexander C. Twining.

The procession was a very large and imposing one, and occupied all the space in the vicinity of the grave.

Thus, at the ripe age of three-score and fourteen years, passed to his last rest, the gifted man of Science, the able Author, the much loved and respected Christian and Gentleman. He leaves behind him a record bright and imperishable. In life loved by all, his memory will ever be honored and respected.

He has rendered to the cause of science many and great benefits, and was always ready and willing to give his best energies for his country's good. He was favored with uninterrupted health, and always lived an active pious life, and every year left landmarks which will perpetuate his memory.

The exalted examples afforded by his life and labors will ever live, and will serve from generation to generation as incentives to other noble hearts so to live, that their last end may be like his

Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Rev. Mr. Jones, of Washington, D. C.; Rev. W. H. Bidwell, of New-York; Dr. Butler, of Hartford; Hon. S. B. Ruggles, of New-York; Henry D. Walker, Esq., of New-York; P. D. Whitmore, Esq., of Hartford, and very many others.

THE LATE PROF. SILLIMAN.—The New-Haven *Courier*, of yesterday, speaking of Prof. SILLIMAN, says:

"Prof. SILLIMAN was attacked about ten days since, somewhat severely, but not alarmingly. After an illness of two or three days he began to recover, and from that time his friends have dismissed all apprehensions and have regarded his full recovery as certain. On the morning of Thursday he awoke, after a more than usually comfortable rest, and promised himself the satisfaction of uniting in the public services of the day of National Thanksgiving. He uttered a brief prayer, as was his wont, repeated two hymns, which he followed with a few words of affection to his wife, unconscious of the significance of each act, and then was in a moment translated to that state whose very life and atmosphere are continued adoration and perfected love."

ASSISTANT SECRETARY SEWARD.—FREDERICK W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State, is still confined to his room with his broken arm. The pressure of public business has been so great that he has learned to write with his left hand.—*Auburn Advertiser, Nov. 28.*

Evening Exchange.

$70,000	Amer. Gold	226	100	M. S. & N. I.	b3 69¼
50,000	do	225¾	100	do	s3 69¾
80,000	do	225¾	1200	Clev. & Pitts	18¾
140,000	do	226¼	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	s3 102½
10,000	do	s3 226¼	200	do	102½
200,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	106	300	Chi. & N.-W. Pr	76
600	Erie Railway	93¼	100	do	76¼
100	do	s3 93¼	100	P. F. W. & C	104
400	Mar. Min. Co	36			

Stock market steady; not much doing. Gold very active; after the call sold at 226¼; at the close of report, 226¾.

[Advertisement.]

FRAGRANT SOZODONT—Hardens and invigorates the gums, purifies and perfumes the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth from youth to old age.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

FURS FOR THE LADIES, AND WINTER HATS FOR THE GENTLEMEN.—KNOX is offering his superb stock of fancy furs at low rates, and any lady who neglects to visit his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, while seeking for a set, commits a blunder. Our male readers do not require this suggestion, for they are aware that KNOX'S Winter hat is the handsomest obtainable, and are not likely to seek for their head covering elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

THE JAPANESE POLISH.—Ladies who keep their Balmorals bright, in keeping with the season, use this article. It is easily applied, and is a superior article. It can be obtained at all the principal shoe dealers. Principal wholesale agency No. 75 William-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

The excellent lady who presides at our breakfast table, needing a new supply of Coffee, we ordered from our grocers a box of KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, to the infinite delight of the whole household. Price 28 cents per pound.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 30—*In steamship Australasian, for Liverpool*—Fred. Butterfield, New-York; A. Norton, James Ashbury, Manchester; Master Reid, Master Canavan, Toronto; Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid, Mrs. Edward Burns, 7 children and servant, Toronto; Miss

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4116. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TENNESSEE.

A Severe Battle at Franklin, Tenn.

HOOD DEFEATED BY THOMAS.

The Rebels Desperately Assault Our Works.

They are Repulsed with Fearful Carnage.

Six Thousand Rebels Killed and Wounded.

TWELVE HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED

Our Loss Less than One Thousand.

MAGNIFICENT BEHAVIOR OF OUR TROOPS

Full and Graphic Account from Our Special Correspondent.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 1.

The following official dispatch concerning the report of the victory in Tennessee, has been received at headquarters:

FRANKLIN, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 30.
FRANKLIN, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Major-Gen. Thomas:

The enemy made a heavy and persistent attack with two corps, commencing at 4 P. M., and lasting till after dark. He was repulsed at all points, with heavy loss—probably of five or six thousand men. Our loss is probably not more than one-fourth of that number. We have captured about one thousand prisoners, including one Brigadier-General.

(Signed,) JOHN SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

OUR SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FOUR MILES SOUTH OF NASHVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 1.

Gen. SCHOFIELD yesterday fought one of the *prettiest* fights of the war, resulting most disastrously to the rebels, with little loss to ourselves. After three days' skirmishing, the rebels crowded our first line of works yesterday afternoon, and at 4 P. M. made a most desperate attack on our right and centre, forcing our lines to our breastworks, which were thrown up from river to river in an open field on the Cumberland Pike, which ran through the centre of the field.

At least half the rebel force engaged endeavored to pierce our centre, and come down viciously on WAGNER'S Division, which, after desperate fighting, fell back, and MANY'S rebel division, of FRANK CHEATHAM'S corps, got inside our works and captured two guns. Our centre was not broken, however, and, better still, Gen. WAGNER successfully rallied his troops, who charged on the enemy, recaptured the two guns, and *drove the division over the breastworks, capturing one entire brigade and its commander.*

At 4:30 o'clock the battle was waged with unabating vigor, the enemy having made during a half hour several attempts to break our centre.

The Federal position was a magnificent one, and the result of these four days' work were magnificently grand.

All this while the rebels had appeared in front of our right. The plan was to pierce our centre and crush our right wing before dark. A portion of our infantry were engaged three-quarters of an hour firing on the rebel columns who stood their ground like madmen. During every charge made on our right and centre, volleys of grape and canister were hurled into their lines, and only darkness prevented their sacrifice being more awful. It is said that no canister shot was used by the rebels during the day, but fired shot and shell.

After the first break of WAGNER'S division and its recovery, our line never budged a step. All was quiet after 10 P. M. It was not only one of the *prettiest* but *cleanest* battles of the war. The excessive slaughter of the enemy was owing to our wholesale use of canister and grape, and our selection of the ground. The battle was fought in an open field, with no trees or undergrowth, or other interruption. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded approximates 7,000, and we have over 1,200 prisoners, and one general officer and several field officers. The Colonel of the Fifteenth Mississippi, a Northern man, of Illinois, was wounded and taken prisoner. Four-fifths of his regiment were killed, wounded and captured. Our loss does not reach a thousand, *hors du combat.* Gen. BRADLEY, of Illinois, while gallantly leading his troops, was severely wounded in the shoulder. Our loss in field officers is very small. Our troops behaved handsomely. SCHOFIELD commanded on the field, STANLEY on the right, and Cox on the left. Gen. STANLEY was wounded slightly in the neck, but remained on the field and is all right to-day.

I have told you all along the programme of Gen. THOMAS would electrify you, and this is but the epilogue of the battle to come off.

After our dead, wounded and prisoners were cared for, our army fell back to this point, and are in line of battle while I write. Up to this time, 3 P. M., the enemy has not made his appearance. The Third Corps of Veterans are in readiness, and a battle is expected before daylight to-morrow. All Government work is suspended, and all are under arms, from Gen. DONALDSON down to the unscientific laborers.

The falling back of our troops was accomplished at 8 o'clock this morning, and bridges burned across Harpeth River to retard the transportation of rebel supplies. The cavalry was handled prettily by Gen. WILSON, between Spring Hill and Triune.

A. J. SMITH'S corps is in line of battle, and the situation is particularly grand. Forts Negley, Morton, Cairo and Houston are alive, and the infantry movements perfectly satisfactory. Something must immediately transpire, as Gen. THOMAS is ready to strike no matter how the rebels move.

BENJ. C. TRUMAN.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Dec. 1—9:30 P. M.

About noon on Wednesday our main army reached Franklin, when Gen. SCHOFIELD prepared to give the enemy battle. There was very little skirmishing, as Hood's object was to attack us before we had time to throw up defensive works.

About 4 o'clock the enemy commenced advancing on our lines, when the ball was opened by our batteries shelling their advance, and soon after a regular cannonading opened along the whole line. The rebels, who had been protected by woods, now emerged from cover, and opened with a fierce volley of musketry along the lines and then charged. For a moment part of our line wavered, and fell back before the desperate charge of the enemy. Gens. RUGER and Cox, however, rallied their men and charged the enemy, who had crossed over our abandoned line of works.

The rebels were now fighting with the desperation of demons, charging our lines furiously, some leaping our works and fighting hard.

Now was the critical moment, but our Generals, rallying their troops, swung on the rebel flank, doubling them in the centre, where our artillery and musketry mowed them down by hundreds.

The tide was now turned. Our men, inspired with success, gave a wild huzza and swept back on the rebel line like an avalanche, hurling the enemy back in the wildest disorder and confusion.

Night was now setting in, yet we followed up our advantage. What once threatened to be a disastrous defeat was thus turned into a glorious victory. The courage of our officers and the desperate bravery of our men was unexampled.

Our loss is about seven hundred killed and wounded. We captured over one thousand prisoners and eight battle-flags. Two rebel Brigadier-Generals are in our hands. A rebel Division-General was left on the field mortally wounded. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is estimated at three thousand.

The rebel Gens. CHEATHAM and LEE'S corps were engaged. The brunt of the battle on our side fell on the Second Division of the Fourth Corps.

Capt. COUGHLIN, of Gen. Cox's staff, was killed, and several regimental commanders and officers were killed and wounded, whose names have not been ascertained. Gen. STANLEY was slightly wounded in the neck, but did not leave the field.

Gen. Cox states that one could walk fifty yards on dead rebels in his front.

The excitement is allayed here by the knowledge of the above facts.

Our troops have taken position in a line of works between Nashville and Franklin.

Further Details.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Dec. 1.

The Federal forces under Gen. THOMAS retired from Franklin last night, and have taken position and formed in line of battle south of Nashville about three miles. Skirmishing has been going on all day about five miles south of here. Heavy cannonading can be distinctly heard in the city. No want of confidence is felt by the citizens in ultimate success by the Federals. The employes of the Quarter-Master's Department are under arms and in the trenches.

One hundred and seven Confederate officers, including one Brigadier-General and one thousand prisoners, arrived in the city this morning. They were captured in the fight last night near Franklin. A great battle may momentarily be expected.

A Most Desperate Attack by the Rebels—The Rebels Charge Our Masked Batteries—Terrible Loss of the Enemy—Forrest Reported Killed—Reinforcements for Schofield.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 1.

Parties who have arrived from the front, and who witnessed the battle of yesterday, describe the attack of the rebel forces as desperate. Four charges were made upon the Federal masked batteries in columns four lines deep. Each time the rebels were repulsed with fearful loss.

The fort is on the north bank of the river, opposite the town, extending up the river, and encircling the town was the line of masked batteries. Eye-witnesses say that this engagement, in desperation and furious fighting, was hardly equaled by the battle of Stone River.

FORREST in person was on the field rallying his men. A rumor is in circulation that he was killed, but it lacks confirmation.

About 7 o'clock last night heavy reinforcements reached SCHOFIELD, which caused a complete rout of the rebel forces.

The city to-day is full of fleeing residents of Williamson and other counties south. They state Hood is gathering up all the horses, hogs and mules that he can find, and sending them south.

There is great panic among the negroes in the counties south of Nashville. Numbers are fleeing to the city for protection.

THE VERY LATEST.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 1.

Hood's Infantry force crossed the Harpeth River this morning, and he has not advanced that portion of his force since. His cavalry crossed Harpeth River on the fords above Franklin this morning at daybreak, closely following Gen. WILSON, who retired in this direction. Skirmishing with the advance has occurred all day. Gen. WILSON occupies a strong position a few miles south of Nashville, and is able to resist any force the rebels may bring against him.

The rebel General captured yesterday was Col. GORDON, of the Eleventh Tennessee, brevet Brigadier-General.

An officer who witnessed the fight yesterday, describes the battle as one of the most sanguinary of the war. The determined bravery of the rebels exceeded anything before seen. Although slaughtered by hundreds, they still advanced against our batteries. Within five hours, eleven distinct attacks were made against our works, each a failure.

The battle being ended our forces quietly withdrew from the town.

Among the casualties is Maj.-Gen. Stanley, wounded by a shot in the neck. The rebel Gen. Cheatham is reported wounded. Capt. Bissell, of the Twelfth Indiana, and Capt. Staley, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana, were killed; Capt. Hinton, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana, mortally wounded; Col. Lowrey, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois, killed; Capt. Coughlin, of Gen. Cox' Staff, was killed; Capt. Dowling, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio, was wounded; Col. Walters, Third Brigade, First Division, was wounded in the shoulder; Col. Conrad, who commanded a brigade in the Second Division, was wounded.

The following are rebel casualties: Brig.-Gen. Adams, killed; Brig.-Gen. Scott, wounded. The enemy's total killed, wounded and prisoners are estimated at 4,000, 3,000 being either killed or wounded. The Federal loss in killed and wounded was 700. The loss in prisoners is trifling.

Gen. BRADLEY is wounded and in the city.

Col. STRICKTON and Major JAMES, of the Seventy-second Illinois, are also wounded.

It is rumored this evening that HOOD is moving eastward, toward Murfreesboro'.

PRELIMINARY DETAILS.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Army movements for the last few days have been simply for position.

The National forces have not retreated except to improve the location, and occupy Franklin to-day; but they will probably select for the battle-field a place much nearer Nashville.

Some skirmishing has occurred, with little or no advantage to either side.

The probabilities are that a great battle will be fought within the next forty-eight hours.

Our forces are in eager and anxious expectation for the fray, while our Generals are hopeful and confident of victory.

Large accessions of Federal troops have reached here, who have been sent to advantageous positions.

Small detachments of rebel cavalry are operating not far from Nashville, doing, however, no real damage to the rail communications, which still remain intact, trains running regularly.

There is much excitement among the citizens of Nashville on account of the near approach of Hood's army.

Maj.-Gen. A. J. SMITH'S corps reached here to-night.

Hood's Advance at Spring Hill, Tenn., Thirty-two Miles South of Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 30—Midnight
RECEIVED Dec. 1—9 A. M.

Heavy skirmishing for the past few days, and still going on between our troops and FORREST.

There was a sharp fight yesterday at Spring Hill, twelve miles south of Franklin. Our cavalry was driven back on our infantry lines which checked the enemy. A squad of rebel prisoners were in charge of these troops, when the rebel cavalry made a dash on them, releasing their men and capturing ours.

A train was attacked near Harpeth River. The engineer detached the locomotive, and both are supposed to be captured. The rest of the train was saved.

A squad of rebel cavalry dashed across the Chattanooga line yesterday, near Cheshire, tearing up the track.

The train was detained all night, but came in next morning.

Our troops have fallen back around Franklin.

The main part of Hood's army is across Duck River.

Every indication of a heavy battle in a few days, but we are confident of the result.

Franklin.

Franklin, the scene of the great victory over HOOD on Thursday, is the capital of Williamson County, Tenn., and is situated on the south bank of Big Harpeth River, about 18 miles from Nashville, on the line of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad. Before the war it was a beautiful village, with a population of about 2,000 people. Franklin has changed hands several times during the war. After VAN DORN'S success in capturing a Union brigade at Spring Hill, near Franklin, in March, 1863, that rebel Commander moved upon the latter place, which he attacked on the 10th of April. Major-Gen. GORDON GRANGER was in command of the village. His forces comprised two infantry divisions of 1,600 men, 2,000 cavalry under SMITH and STANLEY, and eighteen guns. The only artificial defence was an uncompleted fort, which mounted two siege guns and two three-inch rifled guns. VAN DORN'S force was estimated at nine thousand infantry and two regiments of cavalry. The rebels were handsomely repulsed, losing three hundred, while GRANGER'S total loss was only thirty-seven.

The town proper is built upon an open, level spot; but circling round to the west and south of it are the Harpeth Hills. Big Harpeth River has its source in Bedford County, and flows northwest through Williamson, past the town of Franklin, enters Davidson County, and falls into the Cumberland River thirty-five miles below this city, after a general comparative course of sixty miles.

Rebel Speculations.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 29.

The care which the Yankee newspapers take to represent the movement of Hood as ineffectual and despicable; the ridicule which they cast upon his present position; their constant declaration that THOMAS is more than a match for him, and that he has entirely failed, prove beyond a doubt that he has not failed. He has succeeded in placing SHERMAN in a most embarrassing situation, from which he could only escape by a desperate plunge, which he has taken, and the effect of which we shall very shortly witness.

The *Whig* of the 29th says Gen. RIPLEY has been placed in command of South Carolina.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

An Important Success by Gen. Lee—A Raid Through Mississippi—Capture of Three Guns and a number of Prisoners.

The steamer *Matanzas*, from New-Orleans, Nov. 23 has arrived at this port. She brings the following news:

RAID IN MISSISSIPPI.

The *True Delta*, of Nov. 21, publishes the following:

SIX MILES EAST OF PORT HUDSON, Nov. 21.

Brig.-Gen. Burton:

I am en route home, and shall arrive to-night; have captured 200 prisoners, including 25 commissioned officers. We had a strong fight at Liberty, Miss., in which we whipped the enemy badly. We captured one piece of artillery, and two at Brookhaven, one of them is a siege gun, formerly captured at Port Hudson. I have all of Gen. HODGES staff, from 600 to 800 head of horses and mules, rode by negroes; and destroyed immense stores on the railroad.

(Signed) A. L. LEE, Brig.-Gen.

The above is a copy of a dispatch received by Brig.-Gen. BURTON.

Brig.-Gen. LEE with his whole command, prisoners and captures, as previously reported, has just arrived in Baton Rouge.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

LARGE HAUL OF MONEY, ETC.

From the Era, Nov. 20.

The steamer *Grey Eagle* arrived here this morning, having on board Capt. NED MONTGOMERY and twenty-six other rebel prisoners, captured at Choctaw Bend on Wednesday last. The party at the time of the capture were on their way to Texas, where Capt. MONTGOMERY is said to have purchased a rancho, on which he intended to reside for the balance of his days.

On MONTGOMERY was found $250,000 in foreign Exchange, and a quantity of money besides, and all the party were mounted on fine blooded horses.

Capt. MONTGOMERY is well-known here, having been in charge of the construction of the Confederate fleet at the time FARRAGUT passed the forts. He skedaddled at that time, and we believe has since been engaged in guerrilla business, which seems to be profitable, judging from what was found upon him. It is said that he has quit the rebel service, and had determined to become a peaceable citizen, but he may now have cause to change his purpose. "The best laid schemes of mice and men," etc.

THE REBELS DEFEATED AT THIBODAUX.

From the True Delta, Nov. 20,

The talk was current on the streets last evening that an expedition had recently started from Thibodaux, and was successful in defeating a large body of rebels, burning their boats, barracks and baggage. On inquiry, last night, of the proper authority, we found the report to be correct, and that the expedition was under command of Major MILLER. No further particulars had been received by us up to the hour of going to press.

ARRIVAL OF THE MANHATTAN.

From the Era, Nov. 23,

The ocean iron-clad steamer *Manhattan* arrived here on Sunday last from Mobile Bay. She is the first of the monitor class of boats that has made so long a voyage as from New-York to these waters. The *Manhattan* bore a conspicuous part in the great naval and land fight in Mobile Bay last Summer, and still bears the marks of that fearful contest. The following is the list of her officers:

Commander, J. W. A. Nicholson; Acting-Lieut. and Ex. Off., Robert B. Ely, Acting-Ensigns, George B. Mott, J. B. Trott, Chas. H. Sinclair and J. Lewis Harris; Assistant-Paymaster, H. G. Thayer; Surgeon, H. W. Mitchell; Chief-Engineer, Charles L. Carty; First Assistant-Engineer, W. H. Miller; Second Assistant-Engineers, James B. Farrand and Thos. Finnie; Third Assistant-Engineer, William Stollery; Captain's Clerk, A. W. Maxwell.

TORNADO AT RIO JANEIRO.

Terrible Hail Storm—Great Damage to the City and Shipping—Serious Loss of Life.

By the arrival of the bark *Mirago*, Capt. MERRILL, we have advices from Rio Janeiro to Oct. 13th. The ship *Alexander*, Capt. J. BROWN, arrived the night previous from Cardiff, and while off the port Capt. BROWN was washed overboard by a sea and drowned.

A most violent tornado visited that place on the 10th inst., at 6 P. M., accompanied by tremendous large hail stones and torrents of rain. The city for about one quarter of a mile in width suffered severely, many houses being blown down and others completely riddled by the hail. The tornado lasted about 15 minutes.

The shipping has sustained a great deal of damage.

The bark *Leighton*, Capt. BLATCHFORD, was capsized, and his (the Captain's) son, a lad of 10 years, drowned; his wife was saved almost exhausted. The bark *Lapwing* was considerably damaged about the stern. The Brazilian brig *Manuel* was capsized, also several other foreign vessels capsized and a number of lives lost. A boat from the English line-of-battle ship *Bombay*, while going ashore during the tornado, was upset, and all the crew with several officers, lost.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Rebel Incendiaries Caught Firing Government Buildings.

CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 1.

Memphis papers of yesterday give detailed accounts of a plot by rebel agents to burn the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Depot and Government stores, worth two millions.

The plot was discovered by the United States Detectives, to whom the matter was intrusted by Gen. WASHBURN, and the incendiaries were caught in the act of firing the buildings.

It is alleged that these emissaries were to receive from the rebel Government ten per cent. of the value of the property thus destroyed.

Dr. MCMILLAN, proprietor of the Charleston House of Memphis, is among those arrested. He is charged with being the agent of the rebel Government and concocting the plot.

The prisoners have been confined in Irving Block. They will be tried by a military commission, and probably hung.

Major-Gen. Banks.

HE IS TO RESUME HIS COMMAND IN NEW-ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 1.

The *Daily Chronicle* of this morning, speaking of Major-Gen. BANKS' preparations to shortly leave here for New-Orleans, to resume his position as head of the Department of the Gulf, including Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, says:

"His civil policy has met the approval of the President of the United States, and he returns to his post at the request of the Executive, and it is no less pleasant to announce that the friendliest relations exist between Major Gen. BANKS and Major-Gen. CANBY, in charge of the military operations in the Division of West Mississippi."

From Port Royal.

The steamer *Melville*, from Port Royal Nov. 27, brings the report that on the 26th inst. Gen FOSTER had issued orders for all citizens to be enrolled at that place, and report for duty on the 29th. These were to be formed in companies for home protection. The United States forces there were to move immediately, destination unknown. The *Melville* reports that after leaving port, at about 6 P. M., heard heavy and quick firing at Port Royal, but could not tell its meaning.

The Lake Erie Raid Case.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Dec. 1.

The case of BURLEIGH, one of the Lake Erie raiders, came before the court to-day. Mr. RUSSELL, District Attorney of Detroit, conducted the case Witnesses identified the prisoner, and testified to the part taken by him in the raid. The case was then adjourned to next week.

Seizure of Ammunition, &c.

COLLINGWOOD, C. W., Thursday, Dec. 1.

The customs authorities yesterday seized some boxes which, on examination, were found to contain a gun-carriage, with canister, grape, shot, etc., for 18-pounder guns. The *Georgian* is expected daily.

The City Railroads.

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 282 ELEVENTH-STREET, Dec. 1, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to that portion of the article in your issue of this morning which refers to this road, I desire to state that the drivers in the employ of this company are instructed to drive on a *slow* trot the whole length of the City Hall Park, and to walk their horses around *all* curves, or when crossing the tracks of other roads. The conductor and driver who were on car No. 30 on Tuesday last have been suspended from duty until the charge made against them can be investigated. I have only to add, that every well founded complaint made to me against any employe of this company will receive immediate attention and prompt redress. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

New-York Historical Society.

The first of a series of three lectures on Egypt and Egyptian Antiquities, was delivered before this society, last evening, by Prof. JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, LL. D.

The Professor spoke of the position of Ancient Egypt in the family of nations, and what might be learned from their example. He spoke of their antiquities, pyramids, &c., and the peculiar opinions that led to their erection, and more particularly those that induced the people to embalm their dead. He then spoke of the causes which led to the permanence of the Egyptian system, showing that it lasted without material change for about forty centuries. He attributed this durability to the homogeneous character of the people, as arising from the unvariable climate in which they live. He then drew a contrast between that climate and the climate of the United States, showing how the latter produces great differences in the character of man, more especially in those who live in the North, as compared with those who live in the South. He then proposed the inquiry whether it is possible in any manner to compensate for these variations of climate, and to correct the disturbance that perpetually arises through emigration. He showed that, to a great extent, this can be done by public education and intercommunication, and that thus an approach can be made to the condition of things that gave such remarkable permanence to the Egyptian political system.

At the close of the lecture it was announced that Mr. PRIME would give the next lecture, on the Burial-places of Egypt, and that on the following Thursday Dr. ANDERSON would unroll the mummy he had given to the Society.

GEORGIA.

LATER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Savannah and Augusta Papers to November 26.

Sherman Still Reported on the Oconee.

A PROBABLE MOVEMENT ON SAVANNAH.

Rebel Troops Concentrating at Augusta.

Bragg Brings Reinforcements from Wilmington.

The Rebels Factories at Augusta Removed,

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SAVANNAH RIVER, Georgia, Sunday, Nov. 27, 1864.

We are scarcely less excited here on the question of Gen. SHERMAN'S movement than the rebels themselves, and we know that they are stirred as they never have been before at the boldness of his advance. The Savannah journals are not brought to us now until after they are two days old, for fear that we shall be too highly elated at the strait in which the Confederacy finds itself. The last authentic information from the rebels tells us that SHERMAN is advancing in three columns, with a force estimated at 60,000 men, at least one half of whom are cavalry and mounted infantry. The public buildings of Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, have been burnt, and the Legislature, being in session at the time of SHERMAN'S advance force entering the town, adjourned in confusion, some of the members paying as high as *one thousand dollars for transportation a distance of eight miles.* You will be able to form an idea of the reign of terror that now obtains in Georgia and South Carolina, from the files of newspapers which I forward. A levy en masse has been ordered, and BEAUREGARD is in command of the troops. There seems to be most perturbation because SHERMAN has shrouded his objective point in mystery, by sending out immense bands of mounted men to ravage the country on the flanks of his main columns. On Monday last he was at Gordon, with artillery, about fifteen miles from Milledgeville, and had fortified the Georgia Central Railroad between Gordon and Griswoldville, cutting off 2,500 of our prisoners that were to have been brought up from Camp Sumter, at Andersonville. To impede his progress, the bridges over the Oconee River have been destroyed and the country devastated in his front, so that he shall be unable to subsist upon it. The roads have been to a great extent rendered impassable by felled trees and pitfalls, and the rebels claim that during the past three days the progress of the Union troops eastward has not exceeded six miles. They also claim that their cavalry are picking up large numbers of our stragglers, by dashing upon our rear and flanks. From all that I can learn, I believe SHERMAN'S main body to be within 125 miles of Savannah, with nothing to oppose him save the militia and such other unorganized forces as the emergency has brought together, and that the chances of his reaching the seaboard are at present altogether in his favor. Should he be delayed, by artificial obstructions of the road, long enough for LEE to detach a part of his army to confront him, GRANT in that case would be able to drive the rebels out of Virginia, and SHERMAN would doubtless find a mode of retreat, from the heart of rebeldom, southwestwardly to Mobile. A tremendously bold game is in progress on the militdry chessboard, and it is easy to see that the enemy believe it to be in our hands. H. J. W.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Our correspondent on the fleet in the Savannah River, Mr. H. J. WINSER, has supplied us with full files of Augusta and Savannah papers to the 26th ult., from which we glean the following intelligence about the campaign in Georgia:

SHERMAN'S PROGRESS.

OPERATIONS ON THE OCONEE.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 25.

The latest reliable intelligence from the direction of Macon comes from our scouts sent out from Sparta. These scouts, who came in last evening, *report that a body of from 600 to 1,000 Yankee cavalry had crossed the Oconee*, and were moving slowly and nervously toward Sparta. Beyond some burning and stealing, this small band of troopers has no special significance. We have reason to believe that they will be seriously bushwhacked, and, we trust, cut to pieces.

One of the most encouraging features of this "invasion" is the fact, which we have from the most undoubted testimony, *that hundreds of the enemy are straggling from their main bodies*, and searching for somebody to take them into custody. *They are sprawling all about the country, and those who are not willing to surrender can be beautifully bushwacked.* Let all the old and young folks turn out and give the rascals a taste of Georgia State sovereignty. *The demoralization of our enemy is most providential for us, and ought to stiffen the backbone of the most timid amongst us.*

Three hundred prisoners arrived last evening from up the Georgia Road, and four hundred more are to arrive to-day.

These prisoners report that a division of three thousand of our cavalry had followed them all the way, dashing upon them constantly, picking up stragglers and capturing wagons.

Hampton's invincible cavalry will be with us in a day or two, and hang upon their eastern flank.

Gen. Wayne has whipped Kilpatrick's cavalry division at the Oconee Bridge, driving them headlong and in confusion. He telegraphs that he is perfectly able to take care of himself.

Wheeler, with many thousand men, has intercepted the enemy at a point, at present unmentionable, and is giving them no rest, night or day.

The main body of the enemy is moving down the western side of the Oconee, and has shown no disposition, thus far, to attempt its passage.

The skies are brightening. Everything looks glorious, and ere long Mr. SHERMAN will get a lashing that he little dreamed of when he made his "On to the Gulf." The gulf of perdition be upon him!

From the Savannah News, Nov. 26.

We have no reliable information from the front to-day, of any movements that are going on. We learn that the opinion prevails to some extent in military circles, *that Sherman intends yet to fall upon Macon, and not press on toward the coast at present.*

Our own forces are gathering and going to the proper place. *We are informed that over three thousand rations were issued in this city this morning to newly arrived veteran troops*, and we are also officially informed *that four or five thousand more will pass through here in two or three days.*

LATEST FROM THE FRONT—THE ENEMY REPULSED AT OCONEE.

From the Savannah News, Nov. 24.

Yesterday an official dispatch was received here stating that the enemy, with a large force, *had flanked Gen. Wayne at Oconee Bridge, C. R. R., and compelled him to retire*; and furthermore, that the former had crossed his forces at Ball's Ferry, some four miles below the bridge. This was most unwelcome news, and produced many long faces.

At a late hour last night, however, we were favored with the following dispatch to Gen. HARDEE, who is now in the city, containing the cheering news that the enemy had been repulsed and driven across the river. All honor to our gallant young townsman:

AUGUSTA, Nov. 23—9 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. Hardee, Savannah:

Major HARTRIDGE has driven the enemy back across the Oconee River. Gen. WAYNE has returned to the Bridge and opened the office there.

J. BRENNER, Supt.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE ABOVE.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 23.

Gen. WAYNE, having been pressed back by a superior force from Gordon, retired to Oconee Station. At this point he was receiving reinforcements from the proper quarter. His position is an exceedingly strong one, being flanked on either side by impenetrable swamps, and only approachable by the narrow defile of the railroad. This pass is well protected by log forts and stockades, and will baffle the assault of heavy columns.

FROM THE GEORGIA ROAD.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel Nov. 25.

Trains ran up as far as Greensboro yesterday. Passengers could impart no information concerning the whereabouts of the enemy.

One hundred and forty-six Yankee prisoners were brought down last night from Athens. They were "gobbled up" by GRAHAM'S scouts, Texan Rangers, and squads of other commands.

There was a rumor in town last night *that the main body of Sherman was progressing towards the Altamaha River. Another rumor stated that a body of the Federals was within sixteen miles of Sparta.* We cannot vouch for the truth of either of these rumors. We merely give them as reported to us.

FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Nov. 25.

Gen. WHEELER with about ten thousand men has crossed the Oconee and effected a junction with Gen. WAYNE. *Gen. Wayne has successfully defended the bridge over the Oconee River.* On this road the cadets of the Georgia Military Institute, who fought under him, have acquitted themselves nobly.

The enemy have left Gen. WAYNE'S front and are supposed to have joined the main body.

There are no Yankees this side of the Oconee River.

WAR RUMORS

From the Savannah News, Nov. 24.

It was reported in the city yesterday, on the authority of a private dispatch, that Milledgeville had not been visited by the Yankees, and the capitol and other public buildings were still saf .

The Augusta *Register* of the 23d says: "The depot at Madison is burned, also all other depots on the road. The column advancing on the Georgia road is composed of SLOCUM'S corps. It is attended by cavalry, variously estimated at from two to five thousand."

Reports from up the Central Railroad indicate that the right wing of the enemy are still advancing, but the exact progress made is not clearly understood. There is a report that they have crossed the Oconee, four miles below the railroad bridge. WHEELER is close on their rear. Our dispatches give some Yankee news of SHERMAN'S intentions.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of Wednesday, Nov. 23, has the following:

"It is reported that the enemy has crossed the Oconee in force, near Milledgeville. This rumor, however, is strenuously contradicted by other parties. Milledgeville is reported as burned."

The column operating on the Georgia Road kept the western side, and struck off in the direction of Macon, as though contemplating a junction with the force in that vicinity.

Prisoners captured from the enemy on the Georgia Road state that the intention of SHERMAN was to avoid Augusta, and strike Macon probably—Savannah certainly. Atlanta is now in our possession. A strong force of cavalry is following SHERMAN, and it is not impossible that the invincible FORREST—SHERMAN'S evil genius—may, ere long, hang like a wolf on his rear and flanks.

From the Augusta Register, Nov. 23.

We conversed with an intelligent gentlemen who arrived last night by the passenger train up the Georgia Railroad.

He informed us that on Monday the Federals left the line of the Georgia road, going directly to Eatonton.

The only Yankees who came to Greensboro' were a few stragglers, who were captured.

The trains ran up to Greensboro' and Athens yesterday.

A portion of Maj. GRAHAM'S command reached this city last night. They report that they visited Atlanta several days since and found it completely evacuated and burned. They state that the Federals took all the cattle and forage in their route, but did not molest those who staid at home.

They captured two or three hundred Yankee stragglers, who will probably reach here to-day.

They also corroborate the statement of the Federals leaving the Georgia Railroad and going in the direction of Eatonton.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE YANKEES.

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel Nov. 25.

The whereabouts of the main body of the Yankee army is involved in mystery, and there is not a military man in this city that can definitely locate them, in our opinion. We should not be like Micawber, waiting for "something to turn up," but should "turn up something" ourselves.

CHEERING.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 23.

We have intelligence of the most important character, which we deem contraband at present. Suffice it to say, that matters are beginning to assume a comfortable appearance, and Mr. SHERMAN had better keep his weather eye open, or mayhap he will get it closed.

PRISONERS.

Several Yankees, white and black, were captured on this side of the Oconee, and brought to this city.

PREPARATIONS FOR RESISTING SHERMAN.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM WILMINGTON UNDER BRAGG.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Nov. 24.

It will be seen from a dispatch in another column that Gen. Bragg has left Wilmington with reinforcements for this place. These, we are told, number about ten thousand. These, in addition to those who started for Augusta from another section on Saturday, will make quite a formidable army.

The following is the dispatch referred to.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 22.

Hon. R. H. May, Mayor of Augusta:

I leave here to-day with reinforcements for Augusta. Exhort your people to be confident and resolute. BRAXTON BRAGG.

Reinforcements are constantly arriving in our city. The air resounds with the shriek of the engine whistle day and night. The soldiers appear to be in excellent spirits, and to enjoy the prospect of a fight ahead. The gloom which overspread our city a short time since has disappeared entirely. Everything wears a cheerful aspect.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 23,

Our citizens were gratified last evening by seeing, among the troops arriving in our city, a portion of *Hampton's splendid cavalry from Virginia.*

With the exception of the buz created by the militia enrolling officers, all remains quiet. The "reliable gentleman" did not have so much to say as usual up to a late hour last night. No one believes that SHERMAN is half so crazy as to venture on a collision with the forces at this place. *The splendid fortifications that surround the city* would require the expenditure of more ammunition than he can afford to lose without any base of supplies.

He will not risk a battle, but avoid our forces when ever they appear in formidable proportions; distrey

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Unclaimed in the New-York Post-office, Friday, Dec. 2, 1864.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "Foreign List," and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Abbott Mrs
Abon Mrs
Ackerman Anna Maria Mrs
Addy Jane Mrs
Adden Mrs
Adams Julia Miss
Affleck M A Mrs
Ahens Henry Mrs
Ainsworth Mary Mrs
Aldrich M Jane Miss
Alexander Francis Miss
Almy Henry Mrs
Alvarose Aden Mrs
Ames Sarah E Mrs
Ames May C Mrs
Antes L M Mrs
Anderson Mary Mrs
Anderson C Mrs
Arioux Antonia Mrs
As enback Adia
Atwood Z Mrs
Atwood Mrs
Ayers Sissie Miss

B

Banks Sissie Miss
Babcock Anna Miss
Bazan Rose Mrs
Barrow Eliza Mrs
Bailey Johanna
Bailey Louisa Mrs
Black B Mrs
Black Charlott Miss
Blackwell Elizabeth Miss
Brainard Jno R Mrs
Barber Annie Miss
Barry Sarah Miss
Bary Miss
Barry Barbarry Mrs
Barry Mrs
Barry Ellon
Barmer S G E Mrs
Barnes Annie C Miss
Barnwell Mary Miss
Bartlett E Miss
Barling H A Mrs
Barclay Thos Mrs
Barret Mar Miss
Barrett Ellen
Barrett Sissie Miss
Baur Mary Mrs
Bauer Miss
Bay Mary H Mrs
Bennett Hannah Mrs
Bel Harriet W Mrs
Belt F Miss
Berry Wm D Mrs
Bets Carrie Miss
Berry Eliza Mrs
Best Maria Miss
Brewster Mary E
W Mrs
Brenan Mary Mrs
Brenaun R Mrs
Blenet Margret
Bliss Miss
Bridget Margret
Bridger Katherine Miss
Bridges Jane Miss
Bridges C D H Mrs
Brinkerhoff Charlotte Mrs
Brennan Mrs
Brown Carrie Miss
Brown Mary Miss
Brown Martha Miss
Brown Mary
Brown Miss
Brown John K Miss
Brown Ann Miss
Brown C rrie Miss
Brewer Sarah Miss
Bryant Maria Miss
Boland Mary A Miss
Bones Wm Mrs
Booth Susan A Mrs
Bosen Maria Miss
Bergaede Mary Miss
Borden Johonna
Bostwick Mary A
Bostwick Ann F
Bother Augusta Miss
Boyston Anna
Boynton Elizabeth R
Boyd Elisobeth
Bruel Mrs
Bridget Mrs
Cooke Thomas Mrs
Cooke Jr Frederick H Mrs
Cox Sarah Miss
Cork Wesley Mrs
Carrogan Mary Miss
Courtney Kate Mrs
Coules Sarah A Mrs
Coyle Eliza Miss
Costlon Mary Miss
Carray Fanny S Miss
Coules F D Mrs
Coyte Sophy Mrs
Cortoy Julia Mrs
Corson Savetha Miss
Crouse Ann E Mrs
Cre by Mary Ann
Crosby Alici C Miss
Crowell A L Miss
Crooks Miss
Cunningham L Miss
Curtis Alice M Miss
Curran Ellen Miss
Curran Lizzie Miss
Curren Catharine Miss
Cushinz M L W Mrs
Cummings Catharine
Cusick John Mrs
Cummigs Mary Ann
Crumley Matilda Miss
Church Nancy
Clarke Cath Miss
Clarke Elizobeth Mrs
Clarke Mar Mrs
Cleary Johonna
Chickring S M Mrs
Clear Elizobeth
Clifford J B Mrs
Chilson Mary Mrs
Chittson Almira Miss
Cack Miss
Corndil John M
Cogsheall Harriett H Mrs
Cohen Julia Mrs
Collins Emma Mrs
Collony Ellen Miss
Conlin Bridget
Cosley Ann Miss
Cosnon M Miss
Croson Jennie
Chear Cauther G Mrs
Corcoran Eliza
Cooper Auther G Mrs
Courtney Ellen Miss

D

Davis Lizzie Mrs
Davis Julia P Mrs
Dale Mary Mrs
Datoe Minnie
Dawson Mrs
Dvachy Kate Miss
Danforth Mrs
Davy Henrietta M Miss
Davenport Roley Mrs
Dalahonty Rosanna Mrs
Daniels Howard Mrs
Densmore Anna M
Derum Kate Mrs
Demand Rebecca Mrs
Dement Winnie Miss
Deitze Cath Mrs
Deane Ellen Mrs
Deigenty Mary Miss
Delaney Mary E Miss
Decker Francis Miss
Deem Georgian Mrs
Deny Cath Mrs
Deven Cath Miss
Derby Kate Miss
Demdrest Emma Miss
Dean Emma Miss
De Abranchis J A
Del Hoge Madame
De Mont Minnie Miss
Dingwell Mrs
Diesengar Cath Mrs
Dickman Auguste Miss
Divine Mrs
Dietz Mary Mrs
Dioneston Jane
Dougherty Annie
Dougherty Ann
Dougherty Mary
Douns Rosseau Mrs
Doestador Matilda
Dow Addie D Mrs
Donavon Mrs
Dooley Jane Miss
Donan S Mrs
Doffen L
Donohoe B Miss
Downey Martha
Doun Mrs
Doyle R E Mrs
Done Isabella Mrs
Douner Mary J Mrs
Dodd Miss
Donohue Bridget Mrs
Drousley Susannah Miss
Duane E Mrs
Duily Eliza Miss
Dumont Winnie Miss
Dunn John Mrs
Dunn Jane Miss
Cunn Annie Miss
Dusenbery Julia Miss
Duckay Frederick Mrs
Dunlap Mary Jane
Dundon Bridget
Duffield Mrs
Duckett A B Mrs
Duyse Johanna
Dymock Birdie Miss
Dymock Clara G Mrs
Dwight Pauline Martha Mrs

E

Ellis Mrs—2
Egerman Margaretha
Edwards Hager Miss
Elliott Adele Miss
Enright Kate
Ellsworth Marion Miss
Edwards Emily Miss
Egan Cath Mrs
Egan Mary Mrs
Edmonds D H Mrs
Kisenman Mrs
Erwin Jennie Miss
Eyeter Olive Lee Mrs
Evans Caroline M Mrs
English Mary Miss
Engelhard B Miss
Evans Susannah Miss—2

F

Frenchere C S Mrs
Fetters Mary Mrs
Ferris S P Mrs
Feingner Jennie Mrs
Freke Maria Mrs
Fletcher Alice C Miss
Freymond Caroline Miss
Fitzgerald Eliza Mrs
Fisher Mary Miss
Fitz gerld Ellen
Fitzgearld Han-nah Miss
Fitzgearld Mary A Mrs
Fish Ann Mrs
Fisher Mrs
Fisher Julia Mrs
Fields Louisa B Mrs
Fithian Hattie A Mrs
Filgrove Mary Mrs
Finn B Mrs
Fiske William B
Freedman D M Mrs
Foste Helen M Mrs
Fuller C Mrs
Fosier L A Mrs
Flores Mrs
Florence P W Mrs
Fuller Mary Miss
Funk Mrs
Fwryl Mrs
Flynn Mary Mrs
Flynn Winfred Miss

G

Gaskin Eliza Miss
Gouldin Anna
Gambertou Annie Mrs
Galewood Mary A Mrs
Gardner Jennie
Gains Maria Mrs
Graham M A Miss
Graham Louisa Mrs
Grant Maria Mrs
Graf Anna Miss
Granger Ellen Mrs
Granoney E Mrs
Getchell Sarah J Mrs
Germain Eliza
Gebhard Mary A Miss
Green Mary Miss
Green Amanda Miss
Greeley Nellie Mrs
Greeley Jennie Miss
Gipson Susan Mrs
Gibbs Mary Mrs
Gibson B Miss
Gipson Hester Miss
Glin Sarah Mrs
Griffin Johanna
Griffin Libbie Miss
Gilfeather Bessie Miss
Goodrich Mary Mrs
Goodrich M P Mrs
Gorman Bridget
Golden Minnie Miss
Godfrey A S Mrs
Gough Ellen Mrs
Glover Jenny Miss
Glover T Mrs
Grace William Mrs
Grass Mary Mrs
Glover Harriet G Mrs
Geumarals T G Mrs
Gubesman Lidy
Guy Kate M Miss

H

Hall C H Mrs
Hall S M Mrs
Hanuner Mathilda Mrs
Hanagan Mrs
Hagadorn Sarah Miss
Handling Mary Miss
Hamilton Lizzie E Miss
Hamilton C L Mrs
Hannon Mary Mrs
Halsett A H Mrs
Hale Nettie M Miss
Hale Mary Miss
Hanley Mary Mrs
Hammond Susan Miss
Harley Miss
Havens Gardiner Mrs
Handley Sarah Miss
Hand Elizabeth
Hanmore Ann Mrs
Hanford Gussie Miss
Haserman Amilia Mrs
Hatley Miss
Haddon Margret Mrs
Harris H Mrs
Harris Hattie Miss
Harrison Emma Mrs
Hardcastle Miss
Harcourt Sarah J Miss
Haskell Johanna S Miss
Harrop Emily Miss
Hart Mary E Mrs
Harrot Norma Miss
Harper Annie Miss
Harper Mary E Mrs
Harsen Mary Mrs
Harvey Rose Mrs
Hazawell Frederick A Miss
Hathaway Josephine Miss
Hanna Mrs
Harrison Mrs
Hartwell Louisa Mrs
Hatch Harriet J Miss
Hanbre Fredericke Mrs
Hardie Arthur Mrs
Hastiags Hannah Mrs
Hays Mary Mrs
Hayes Cath Mrs
Hyland Cath Miss
Heffran Cath Mrs
Henderson Sarah B
Houlihen Cath Mrs
Henry Cath E Mrs
Hollman Angelo Mrs
Hoffman Josephine Miss
Hewts B Miss
Henderson Hattie Miss
Heberlein Henrietta Ann
Heffron Margret
Hear Mary E Miss
Henderson B Mrs
Head Mary Mrs
Henderson Kate Miss
Healett Anna
Healett L M Mrs
Hermon Mary Mrs
Healy Cath
Hillasey Mary
Hinkley John W Mrs
Hickey Mary Miss
Hickey Cath Miss
Hill A Mrs
Hingsbury Mary Ann Mrs
Hill Julia F Mrs
Higgins Ellen
Hilton Margt Mrs
Hitchcock E Mrs
Himbleton Louisa Miss
Homes Hannah
Hoyt Mary D Mrs
Hollingsworth Emily Miss
Hyman Mrs
Hoffenander Maria Mrs
Howard Caroline
Howard C Rodney
Howard Jane Miss
Howard Emeline
Howard Mary
Howard Anne
Hyland Martha Miss
Hyde Carrie M Miss
Hyat Thomas Mrs
Hyland Martha Miss
Isham S A Mrs
Hyde Johanna
Hyde Johanna
Hyde Johanna

Y Batty
Lieut Gen T W
English Patrick, Co H 2d Batty Heavy Arty
Lieut Col A
Amber Lt J, Co H 66th N Y V
Pompelsonger Jefferson, 12th N Y Cavy
Parness Lt Wm Eliot, A D C, Gen Geo H Gordon
Faustin Lt C, 30th N Y Indp Batt
Graves Capt R E, Co B 66th N Y V
Gentleman Captain J O, Co G 93d N Y S N G
Grimm Capt F, Co C 66th N Y V
Harris Lt Wm C, 11th C V R C
Jackson E, late Capt Co H 26th N Y V
Jones Edward, late Co D 96th Regt N Y V
Kellog Lt M L, Co A 162d N Y Infy
King Capt J S, Co B 162d N Y Infy
Lester Lt J, Co C 66th N Y V
Lehman Lt M, late Co F 16th Ills Cavy
Mecholdai Capt J, Co H 66th N Y V
Livingston Capt Mortimer
Lusher Capt John H, ship City of Montreal
Mackay Lt U C, late Fort Columbus
Mahon Lt, 16th U S Infy
Maley Lt Thomas E, late Hospital
Mayer Fred W, late of Co F 186h N Y Cavy
Palne Maj J W, 4th Cold Cav
Parsons Lt Chas C, 4th U S Arty
Peak Joseph, 29th Batty N Y
Peirce Wm, Co B, 26th Mass Vol
Porter Major E J, Paym
Quin Robt P, late 2K Lt 47th N Y V
Ramson Lt-Col H C
Ramson Lt-Col J H, Q M
Rawn Capt C C, 7th U S Infy R O
Roberts Lt Nathan, Sig Off
Russell L Bayley, Battery Barracks
Sage Major A B, 178th N Y V
Sprague Lt B M
Stead Wm, 20th Batty
Schaeffer Charles, Co D 1st N Y Lin Cav
Stephens Capt Chas A
Schmidt Capt C D
Smith Dan W, Co K 160th Rgt N Y V
Smith Capt Harry
Smith Maj-Gen Wm F
Scott Rev Ferris, Chaplain 148th Rgt N Y
Thompson Lt, Co B 66th N Y V
Tuttle Sergt Chas P, Co K 6th Rgt N J V
Valles Joseph N
Venters Pleasant, Co I 5th U S Cavy
Wagner Lt F, Co C 66th N Y Vol
Wilson Col
Wood Lt W H, Co I 66thN Y V

Letters Returned From Governor's Island.

Avery Isaac N
Blood James
Bull James J
Burnham Chas F
Burt (or Curt?) Jacob
Cook James, Rec Officer
Devine James
Devean Joshua M
Dinzel Jacob
Dunder Elias S
Fisher C
Fitzgerald C F
Garrison Henry
Gibson David
Ganford Ned M
Hector James
Humphrey Christopher
Johnson J
Knights Warren
Madden John H, Co C
Maloy Sergt Martin
Moody Benjamin A
Moser F
Pelosh Sergt Chas
Ryan Thomas
Stanley Charles
Stanley James, Co A
Trank Edmund J
Taylor Edward
Warner John
Walker Geo
Williamson Leslie G
Wilcox Alanson R
Woodard Wm

Miscellaneous Letters.

"A Soldier's Friend," 21st Ward
American Emigration Co
American Rubber Co
American Stock Journal
Anchor Line Transatlantic S S Co
Architects' & Mechanics' Journal
Babbitt Mfg Co
Banner of Liberty
Broadway R R Co
Cin, Ham & Dayton R R Co
"Citizen The"
Continental Screw Co
Churchman Publisher of the
Estate of Saml P Ayres
Eureka Coal Oil Co Agent
General Agency for the Introduction of Inventions and Manufactures
Hartford Propeller Agent
Lutheran Editor of the
Manhattan Coal Oil Co Agent
Masonic Mirror Editor of
Meredosia Bridge R R Co Secy
Military Gazette Editors of
Nassau Iron and Steel Co
New-England Roofing Co
New-Haven Folding Chair Co
New-York Journal of Medicine Editors of
N Y Life, Fire, Marine and Inland State Stock Insurance Co President of
N Y & Georgetown S S Co
N Y & Liverpool Coal Oil Co
N Y Maple Shade Oil Co
N Y Waverley Editor of
Norton's Literary Register
Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Co
Proprietor of House No 150 W 14th-st
Pahen Iron Works
Petroleum Reporter
"Philo"
Portrait Monthly Editor
Quincy & Palmyra R R Co Secy of
Railroad Agent, Pearl-st
St Andrew's Benevolent Society Secy of
Simmonds Axe Manufg Co
"The Town" Editor
Union Star Line Agent
Weekly Art Journal
Wool Broker

List of Letters Remaining at Station H, Yorkville, Dec. 2, 1864.

LADIES' LIST.

Burr Hannah Mrs
Brennan Miss Emma
Buckbee Mrs L H
Brower Mrs Sarah
Barry Mrs
Beehm Mrs Clara
Barker Mrs Jarcy
Bevine Miss Ellen H
Borman Miss Isabella
Irving Mrs E T
Jordo Mary
Preise Miss Hannah
Boodrich Mrs Horace
Gilbert Mary
Gilchrist Miss Annie
Hayes Mrs Ann
Haley Mrs
Haines Mary A
Hendrick Mrs
Hyde Mrs Sarah
Jones Miss Esther
Jackson Mrs B
Kelly Mrs
King Miss Clara H
Mulom Mrs Sarah
Monroe Miss Mary A
McGlour Anne
O'Brien Bridget
Ryan Margaret
Ryan John Mrs
Snowden Mrs G
Splane Mrs John
Thompson Mrs
Toppins Mrs E'd
Worrell Mary Jane
Welsh Miss Mary
Webb Mrs Frances
Weaver Miss F
White Miss Agnes
Whalen Ellen

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Andrews H A C, 2
Anderson J D
Buckley Owen
Barry Wm
Burns J W
Boul Mr
Barker G A
Burnham J
Beaman Wm
B H W, 4
Cooper Wm
Cronan J
Crowley J
Cokely Officer
Carpenter C
Carroll W C
Donovan J
Dunn Martin
Enis Antone
Foote F W
Fitzgerald N W
Flynn Peter
Farrelley Michael
Fres John
Griffith Dan
Greenall Wm
Hanson Jn
Hunt Wm H
Higgins James
Horan Michael
Hogan Thomas
Johnson J, 2
Kaiser F
Lawrence J
Livingston Chas
Murphy Wm
Martin Joseph
Murphy John
Mink Thomas
Mourdong Pat
Moore Joseph
Myers Jane
Nelson Geo M, 2
O'Brien Michael
Ryan Edward
Ryan Andrew
Robinson C apt
Wm B
Roberts L A
Reed C
Scott C W, 2
Stuart J J
Thompson Alex
Turnbull Peter W
West J W
White John
Y H J

List of Letters Remaining in Station L, Harlem Office, Dec. 2, 1864.

LADIES' LIST.

Andrews Mrs M E
Adams Elizaeth
Brien Mary Ann O'
Clark Mrs W N
Craig Mrs Ella a
Chevner Abbey
Casey Hannah
Colton Lizzie
Daily Mary
Daly Catharine
Guest M P
Lennon Mary
Lydecker Catharine
Moore Sarah J
Moore Mary
Meathe Mary
Marks Lizzie
McNally Joanna
Panier Sarah
Quinlan Bridget
Robbins Maria
Remsen Margt
Steel Matilda J
Tuttle Susan

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Banners John
Brennan Michael
Coogan James
Costello Michael
Clary Michael
Culkerson A H
Daddon John
Dilligan Michael J
Hennessy John
Hart Wm
Hagan Wm
Jones S O
Jones S W
Jacobs Adolph
Laich Michael
Meade Michael
Murphy Michael
McGinnis Patrick
McBride Patrick
McOwen Henry
Nolern Alex
Randell J B
Tully Patrick

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 1, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '67.....	145	50	N. Y. Cen. R....	119⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	112⅝	200	do.....	119
10,000	do.....	112⅝	125	do.....	118⅜
9,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s..C.	106⅜	100	do.....	s30 118⅜
2,500	do.....	106⅜	100	do.....	s30 118
10,000	do.....new iss.	106⅜	400	do.....	118⅜
18,000	do.....new is.	106	100	do.....	s10 118⅛
1,000	U. S. 10-40s..C.	98⅛	100	do...b60 aft 10	118⅜
13,000	do.....	98⅛	3800	Erie Railway....	93
5,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Apr. & Oct...	114⅜	300	do.....s60	92⅞
			100	do.....b30	93¼
5,000	do.....	117	100	do.....s10	92⅞
500	do.Feb&Aug	113	1000	do.....	92⅞
2,000	U.S.6s, 1yr. Cer.	97⅞	300	do.....s15	92⅜
25,000	do.....	97¾	50	Erie R. Pref....	102¾
10,000	Mo. State 6s....	60⅛	38	Chi. & Alt. R.Pf....	135
4,000	do.....	51	200	Hudson R. R....	118
1,000	M. 6s ins. to Pacific R.....	67	200	do.....s10	118
			200	do.....	117⅞
10,000	O. & M. Cer.....	36	200	do.....s30	117⅜
3,000	O. & M. Pr. Cer.	90	300	Reading R.....	135
1,000	Erie 1st M. Bs.	105¾	50	do.....	134⅜
5,000	Harlem 1st M....	105	200	do.....b30	135
10,000	Mich. Cen. 8's, New Loan.....	123	1200	do.....s10	134⅜
2,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	100	200	do.....s30	134
3,000	P., Ft. W & C. 1st.	111	100	Mich. Cen. R....	127
2,000	McGr. & W. 1st M.	79¾	200	do.....s10	128
2,000	Mar. 1st M. B....	95½	50	do.....	128⅜
6,000	do.....	94⅞	500	M. S. & N. I....	68⅜
1,000	Am. Gold.....	226	100	do.....s30	68⅝
2,830	do.....	225¾	1200	do.....s10	68⅝
45	P'k of Commerce..	115	200	do.....	68⅝
85	Shoe & Leath. B'k.	100	800	do.....	68⅝
50	Cen. National Bk.	100	200	Ill. Cen. R.....	126⅞
25	Fourth Nat. Bank.	95	1000	Chi. & Ptts.....	109
5	do.....	96	600	do.....b10	109
200	Canton Co.....	23¾	900	do.....s30	108
100	Cen. Coal Co.....	55	100	Chi. & N. W.....	40
100	Cum Coal Pref....	45¼	400	do.....	40⅜
100	do.....	45¾	500	do.....	40⅜
200	Amer. Coal Co....	45	300	do.....b10	40⅜
100	Quick. M. Co.....	96¾	400	do.....s30	40
100	do.....s10	96	100	do.....s30	40⅛
50	Wyom. V. Coal....	80	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	76⅜
200	do.....	76¼	100	do.....b30	76⅝
300	do.....	76	500	do.....	76⅝
100	Smith Farm. Gold.	9¾	200	do.....s30	74⅝
100	Gunnell Gold....	3⅛	400	Cleve. & Tol.....	105¾
100	Ashburton Coal...	15	200	Chi. & R. I. R....	102
300	Mariposa M. Co...	36⅛	100	do.....b10	102
300	do.....	36⅜	400	do.....	102⅛
1200	do.....	37	100	do.....b30	102⅜
400	do.....	37⅛	500	P., Ft. W. & C....	103⅜
300	do.....	37⅛	500	do.....s30	103
200	do.....b5	37⅛	200	do.....	103⅜
100	do.....b10	37⅜	100	Chi. & Alt.....	89
40	Pac. M. S. C....b30	315			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '61....C.	112⅝	50	M. S. & N. I.....	69¼
40,000	do.....	113⅛	300	do.....	69
195,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. New Issue....	106	100	do.....	69⅛
6,000	U. S. 10-40s...C.	98⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	127⅜
22,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s. April & Oct...	115⅜	100	do.....	127⅜
			100	do.....s30	127⅜
			100	do.....	128
100	Quick. Mine.....	86	100	do.....b30	127⅜
400	Mariposa Min....	36⅛	100	do.....b30	128
200	do.....s30	36⅜	100	do.....b30	128¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R....s10	118⅜	80	Hud. Riv. R.....	118
400	Erie R.....	93⅛	700	Clev. & Ptts...s30	108⅝
100	do.....s10	93	1000	do.....	110
40	Erie R. Pref.....	102	1800	do.....	109⅜
200	Reading R.....	134⅝	1500	do.....	109⅝
1000	do.....s30	134	200	Chic. & N. W. R....	126⅛
200	do.....s20	134⅛	400	do.....s30	40⅝
200	do.....s10	134⅜	900	C. & N. W. Pr....	76
800	do.....s30	134⅝	500	do.....b30	76⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	128⅛	200	Ch. & R. I. R.....	103⅜
100	do.....	128⅜	400	do.....s30	103⅝
100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	68½	200	P., Ft. W. & C....	104

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	Erie R.....	93¼	500	Cleve. & Ptts.....	109⅜
200	do.....s3	93½	200	do.....s3	109⅝
500	Hudson R. R....	83	118	200	Chic. & N. W....	40⅜

200	Reading R.....s3	134⅛	800	C. & N. W. P....x-d	75⅛
100	M. S. & N. I....s3	68⅝	200	do.....b10	76⅛
200	do.....	68⅞	100	do.....s3	75⅛
300	do.....c	68⅛	100	do.....s3	76⅛
200	do.....	68⅛	100	Mar. Min. Co....	37
300	do.....b3	68⅜	200	do.....	36⅝
100	do.....s3	68⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

660	Erie R.....	93⅝	200	Chi. & R. I. R....	103⅜
100	do.....s3	93⅝	100	do.....	103⅜
200	Reading R.....	134⅜	100	do.....	103⅜
500	M. S. & N. I. R....	69⅜	200	do.....s.	103⅜
100	do.....b3	69⅜	200	do.....s3	104
100	Ill. Cen. R.....s3	128⅛	100	do.....	104
100	C. & N. W. Pr. x-d	75⅝	100	Quick M. Co.....	86
200	Cleve. & Ptts....	109⅜	100	Cumb. Coal.....	46
400	do.....s3	109⅜	100	do.....s3	46
400	do.....	109¾	200	do.....b3	46
900	do.....	110	500	Mar. Min. Co....	36⅜
400	do.....	110¾	200	do.....b10	37
200	do.....s3	110¾	100	do.....s3	36⅛

THURSDAY, Dec. 1—P. M.

The Banks of this city have to-day taken from the Government $20,000,000 of 5-20 years 6 ℔ cent. Stock, at the rate of 105 ℔ cent., or within one ℔ cent. of the market price, as rapidly advanced in the last week or ten days. The National Banks of Boston and Philadelphia took $5,000,000 on the same terms. The First National and Bank of Commerce lead the list in this city, with $2,250,000 and $2,500,000 respectively. The negotiations is understood to be about the last of the Gold bearing Stocks of the United States, for some time to come, as heretofore intimated. The amount was not of sufficient magnitude to compensate for the trouble and risk as to the rate of bidding to the Treasury Department, nor was it deemed proper to disturb the Money market or the present Stock Exchange appreciation of our Gold bearing Stocks, by advertising the Loan for award to the highest bidders. To-day the Banks received their half-yearly interest on the 5 ℔ cent. Coupon Legal Tenders, and these Notes which the Government is anxious to call in and cancel, can be used as Currency, without loss of interest, in paying for the $20,000,000 of new Stock. In this way, the steady ease of the Money Market will be preserved, while the change of security will prove decidedly advantageous to the Banks and to their heavy dealers who are permitted to participate in the purchase of 5-20s.

We have heard the private way of this negotiation objected to, and not without the appearance of good reasons against its repetition. The discretion to the official in the Treasury Office here is a large and it may be a dangerous one. In the present instance we have reason to believe it has not been abused to the prejudice of the Government or to the sudden detriment of the large and useful distributing Bankers and Brokers of the Government Loans. But the case might have been otherwise, and possibly would have been, had the opportunities of certain parties, supposed to have influence in the Treasury Office, and who are said to have been selling Governments *short* in anticipation of this negotiation been hastily yielded to.

The following is a complete list of the Banks taking the $25,000,000 of 5-20 United States Stock at 105 ℔ cent., to-day:

Commerce	$2,500,000	Second National	$230,000
First National	2,250,000	National	320,000
Phœnix	2,000,000	Central National	900,000
City	1,100,000	Mechanics' Ass'n	50,000
New-York	600,000	Ninth National	400,000
Continental	900,000	N America	240,000
Fourth National	1,600,000	Leather	500,000
Broadway	1,000,000	Nat. N. London	50,000
Pacific	400,000	Atlantic Mutual	250,000
Merchants'	1,000,000	Metropolitan	800,000
Mechanics'	500,000	Nat. Exchange	500,000
Tradesmen's	300,000	Am. Exchange	500,000
State	250,000	Union	500,000
Park	400,000	Commonwealth	100,000
Total New-York			$20,000,000
Merchants' National, Boston			1,000,000
Second National, Boston			1,000,000
First of Philadelphia and Washington			3,000,000
Total			$25,000,000

At the Stock Exchange, this morning, the Government Stocks were in large demand at yesterday's quotations. On Wall-street, after the sale of $20,000,000 of 5-20s was made known, lower figures by ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. were made on some few sales, but at the Second Board, 106 ℔ cent. was again bid and paid for $200,000, and bid for more. The 6 ℔ cents of 1881 continued in request at 112⅝@112¾ ℔ cent.

The Gold Room fell 2½@3 ℔ cent. on the victory in Tennessee; but recovered in the afternoon on adverse rumors, via Richmond, as to SHERMAN'S progress through Georgia. The sales ranged from 229, as at the close yesterday, to 225¼ ℔ cent.; and,up again to 228@229 ℔ cent.

The Railway list at the Stock Exchange was generally steady through the day, and on part of the Western Roads left off firm in the afternoon. The upward turn in Mariposa Gold continued.

The following quotations were made at the close of dealings as compared with yesterday afternoon. The Reading Dividend in new stock, at par, declared at Philadelphia, is 15 per cent. No cash dividend has yet been made.

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
U. S. 6s, 1881	112¾	112⅝	Pittsburgh'	106¾	110
U. S. 5-20's	106⅝	106	Northwest	41¾	44½
T. Certificates	97⅝	97⅛	N. West Pref	76	75⅜
N. Y. Central	120	119	Rock Island	102¾	103⅜
Erie	93¼	93½	Fort Wayne	104¾	103⅞
Hudson	128¼	128	Cum'land Coal	45	45
Reading	136	134⅜	Quicksilver	66	66
Mich. Southern	69¾	69¾	Mariposa	36	36⅜
Illinois Cen	127	128⅜	Ohio & M. Certfs	36¼	36⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Mercnants'	112	American Exchange	118⅜
Union	112	Bk. of the Republic	100
America	130	Bank of N. Amer	105
Phœnix	100	Hanover	104
North River	115	Metropolitan	119
Tradesmen's	113	Corn Exchange	106
Mech'cs' & Traders'	125	Continental	98
Merchants' Exchange	98	Marine	150
State of New-York	113	Commonwealth	164
Commerce	115	Imp. and Traders'	104
Broadway	150	Park	139
Ocean	90	Fourth National	95
Mercantile	112	Central National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y Cen. 6s	106	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	109	Chi. & N. W. Int. B	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es	104	Chi. & N. W. Ists	95
N. Y. C. Subscript	104	Han. & St. Jo. L. G	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117⅛	Tol. & W. Ext	100
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	125	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	83
Erie 1sts, '68	105	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	111
Erie 2ds, '79	118	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	105
Erie 5ths, '88	106⅜	Clev. & Tol. S. F	105
Buff., N. Y. & E. '77	107	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	111
Hud. R., 1sts '69	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C 2ds	103
Hud. R. 2ds, S. F. '86	117	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 3ds	93
Harlem 1st, '69 & '73	105	Clev. & Pitts, 5ths	109
Mich. Cen. New '82	120	Clev. & Pitts, 4ths	92
Chi., B. & Quincy	120	Miss. & Mo. L. G	80
Mich. S. 2ds	96	Chi. & Alt. S. F	100
N. I. G. Line	100	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	105
Ill. Central '75	115	Alt. & T. H. 2ds	97
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref	85	Peninsular R. R. B	86

The business of the United States Sub-Treasury in this city during November was as follows:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

By Balance Nov. 1, 1864		
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$3,487,661 21	
On account of Loans	10,300,613 90	
On account of Internal Rev	733,562 15	
On account of P. O. Departm	112,588 86	
On account of Transfers	9,852,000 00	
On account of Patent Fees	6,948 00	
Miscellaneous	13,709,931 63	$38,203,195 69
Payments:		
Debit Balance Oct. 31	$2,702,303 86	
Treasury Drafts	26,245,121 89	
Post-office Drafts	15,,913 59	$29,136,344 44
Balance Sept. 30, 1864		69,066,851 25
By balance, Cr., disbursing Accounts	$24,799,958 18	
To receipts during month	21,415,230 64	$46,215,188 82
To payments		34,919,636 31
Balance		$11,295,552 51
By balance, Cr., Int. Ac	$5,583,089 61	
By appropriations	6,225,000 00	$12,078,089 61
To Payments		4,032,956 38
Balance		$8,045,133 13
By receipts for Customs in the month of November, 1864		$8,487,561 21
By receipts for Customs in the month of November, 1863		5,114,904 98
Decrease in November, 1864		$1,627,343 77

By balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office $240,715 79
By Coin received dur the month $656,447 69
Fine Bars, during the month ..... 131,278 79—$787,726 48
Total $1,028,443 27
To payments in Coin.. 479,866 37
To payments in fine b's 229,237 90— 709,104 17
Balance $319,338 10
By funds in hand, in Asst. Treas. Office $28,407,526 89
By coin in hand, in Assay Office ..... 297,574 31—$28,695,111 20
By Fine Bars, in Assay Office 14,324 95
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office ..... 406,592 74— 419,917 69
Less Temporary Loan to be reimbursed $577,693 38 $29,114,028 89
Less Due Depositors 216,404 69 794,093 07
Balance $28,319,935 82

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK.

Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York.

Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.

E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CAPITAL, $5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S 7 3-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ THE ERIE LEAD CO., Orange County, have declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. This company (almost at our doors) are now in successful ride of operation, taking out from their mines large masses of 65 per cent. ore.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av., REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 16 East 38th-st. Winter Term commences Nov. 28. Dr. & Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The Winter Term of this institution will commence Nov. 28. A full collegiate course; the best masters in music and modern languages, and Dr. Dio Lewis' system of gymnastics are some of its attractions. For admission or circular, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40, Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS' CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM, No. 212 5th-av., corner 28th-st. Open Sept. 12.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st.

SPANISH.

A young foreign lady, having a few evenings at her disposal, wishes to engage them in instruction, in Spanish, to a few gentlemen. Can furnish the highest references, having taught her language for some time. Please address or call any day after 4 o'clock, on Sen rita ALZAMORA, St. Felix-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR TEN years past the best-sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State; brick buildings; fifteen Professors and Teachers; $107 pays for remaining two-thirds of academic year; Winter term Dec 8. Address for catalogues or rooms, JOSEPH H. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y. Thorough Commercial College course for $25.

AT PAINE'S, NO. 62 BOWERY—YOUNG men can pursue such studies as they prefer, at hours suiting, and progress as rapidly as their ability and retentive will permit. Brooklyn rooms, No. 283 Fulton-st. Terms.—A course of bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., $40.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE is desirous of giving private lessons to collegians and to young men preparing for College. He can give satisfactory references. Address Box No. 2,125 Post-office.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—REV. E. G. SPALDING, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of this first-class institution for both sexes opens Dec. 14. For circulars address the Principal.

MISS MULLER'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and German School for little girls and young ladies; second quarter to commence 1st December. Apply at No. 25 East 16th-st., from 9 to 10 o'clock.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent. Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS, PUPILS AND CORRESPONDENTS wanted to advance educational interests throughout the country: teachers, $400 to $2,000; pupils, $125 to $500; correspondents, $300 to $600. Address, with stamp, AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEment as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. R Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 184 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SALEM LEG, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

This is the leg which is steadily supplanting the many "best legs in the world."

The reasons for this may be learned from "CIRCULAR NO 5," just issued, which DESCRIBES the leg, sets forth its ADVANTAGES, and contains TESTIMONIALS and all other needful information.

Soldiers entitled to a government leg can receive the Salem Leg WITHOUT CHARGE. Address SALEM LEG CO., Salem, Mass.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY, No. 336 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G KEYS.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 11 cents per pound; cottons and woolens, 4 cents per pound; books and newspapers, 9 cents; old brass, 25 cents; copper and pewter, 18 cents; lead, 10 cents per pound; at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

A NEW PATENT BLASTING POWDER—without saltpetre, has been discovered, which practical use has proved equal to the best. Four men with apparatus, costing $500 to $750, can make 75 to 100 kegs per day, at about half the cost of common powder, with safety, returns quick, profits large. State rights for sale, by E. W. CARRYL, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS.—Priced catalogues sent gratis, by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 192 Chatham.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game and pastry; will assist in the coarse washing. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A MOST competent person, who thoroughly understands her business; has lived with the best families; is an excellent baker; has the best of references. Call at No. 431 4th av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress and light chamberwork; can do all kinds of French fluting; good city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of fancy work, with four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly and would assist in washing if required; best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 122 West 35th-st., top floor, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A faithful woman who has lived with the most respectable families in the city, to whom she can refer. Can be seen or heard from for two days by addressing C. K., No. 121 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN, TO cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework in a private family; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 126 Clinton-place, near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business well; can give the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do the waiting of a small private family; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 188½ East 25th-st., second floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook and excellent baker, in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best of city reference; four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; best city reference. Call for two days at No. 195 east 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands her business thoroughly; the best of city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 27 West 15th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 2, 1864

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON SEBASTIAN.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MILLY WHITE—ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGOON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—CORSICAN BROTHERS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 536 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 625 BROADWAY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The handsome victory won by our forces under Gen. THOMAS, in Tennessee, on Wednesday, was received and announced by the TIMES yesterday morning, several hours ahead of our cotemporaries. The details supplied by our special dispatch from Nashville are full of thrilling interest, and prove it to have been one of the most hotly contested battles of the war. The attack was made by the rebels under HOOD upon our fortified position at Franklin, and though the action was comparatively brief, yet it was very sanguinary and bloody. The rebels charged our ranks, and were met with terrible slaughter from our guns. Every attempt failed, and they suffered a loss of six thousand in killed and wounded, beside twelve hundred prisoners, among whom were one Brigadier-General and many Field officers. Our loss was less than 1,000 thousand, owing to our men being sheltered. During the night our forces retired a short distance, and took up a still stronger position, nearer Nashville, where, at the latest hour, Gen. THOMAS awaited HOOD'S renewed onset. Our correspondent, whose account is very graphic, and whose means of information are unsurpassed, assures us that entire confidence in, and satisfaction with, the situation prevails.

The latest intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN is that furnished through Savannah and Augusta papers, full files of which to Nov. 26 we have received from our enterprising correspondent with Col MULFORD'S exchange fleet in the Savannah River. It will be seen, however, that the intelligence from these papers does not throw much light upon Gen. SHERMAN'S position. All their reports, carefully analyzed, simply show that SHERMAN'S movements have been so mysterious that even the rebels cannot divine his intentions. It is quite evident, however, that up to the 25th, he had not crossed the Oconee River in force, nor had he met with any serious opposition, though the rebels report that KILPATRICK'S cavalry had been repulsed in an attempt to cross that stream. It would also appear to be the impression in Savannah and Augusta, that SHERMAN is moving directly for the former city, completely avoiding Augusta, and thus crossing the Altamaha River, below the Georgia Central Railroad. Rebel reinforcements were concentrating at Augusta with considerable rapidity. Gen. BRAGG was on his way from Wilmington with a force reported to be ten thousand strong. HAMPTON'S cavalry, from Virginia, had also arrived at Augusta. The Government works, powder mills, &c., had been removed from the latter place. Gov. BROWN is at Macon, and is thus cut off from the eastern portion of the State. Consequently an *acting* Governor has had to be appointed for that portion of the State.

Our special correspondent with the flag-of-truce fleet at Savannah writes, under date of Nov. 27, that the steamers were being filled with exchanged prisoners and sent to Annapolis from day to day. The most helpless among the prisoners are placed on board the *Baltic*, which was fitted up as a hospital ship, with every appliance and convenience for the alleviation of their distress. The flag-of-truce fleet was the innocent cause of a disaster to a bold blockade-runner on the 26th. He had succeeded in getting past the blockading fleet in the night, but took alarm on coming upon Col. MULFORD'S peaceful vessels, which he took for a new fleet of gunboats, and ran his vessel, a schooner, ashore. She was picked up in the morning, and proved to be a valuable prize.

The steamer *Matanzas*, from New-Orleans, November 23, brings intelligence that Gen. A. L. LEE has returned to Baton Rouge, from a successful raid into Mississippi, with 200 prisoners, including 29 officers. A battle had taken place at Liberty, Miss., in which the enemy were badly beaten.

It is understood that Major-Gen. W. F. (Baldy) SMITH is about to be appointed to a high command in the Southwest.

GENERAL NEWS.

Both boards of the Common Council met yesterday. The Aldermen concurred in the resolution to permit the "Masonic Mission" to erect a temporary building on the square at the Five Points, for the sale of coal and flour at cost prices. The Councilmen transacted nothing but routine business. Both boards adjourned to Monday, the Aldermen at 1, and the Councilmen at 2 P. M.

Last evening a meeting of the Union men of the Twenty-second Ward, was held in the hall corner of Forty-seventh-street and Broadway, for the purpose of celebrating the State and National victories, and ratifying the Union nominations for charter officers. There was a large attendance and several eloquent speakers addressed the meeting.

The Veteran Soldiers' Union Club held a spirited meeting last evening at the Academy of Music, to ratify the recent Union election triumphs.

Breadstuffs were quiet and cheaper yesterday. Provisions were depressed, especially Pork, which opened much lower, though closing more firmly. A moderate business was transacted in Petroleum, Whisky, Hay, Hops, Leather and Tobacco. Cotton was heavy and declining. Tallow was active, but at reduced prices. The principal Freight engagements were 2,500 hhds. Tobacco, for Liverpool, (within a few days,) at 15s. @17s. 6d.

The Banks of this City yesterday purchased $20,000,000 of U. S. 5-20 Stock from the Treasury, at the rate of 105 ₩ cent. The Government Stocks were generally firm and in demand at the Stock Exchange. The Gold Room fell to 225½ ₩ cent. on the victory in Tennessee, but subsequently rallied on secesh rumors from Georgia.

Several Boston newspapers, whose compositors are on a strike, have received help from very unexpected sources. In the *Traveller* office, two clergymen—one a Methodist and the other a Universalist—are working "at case," having volunteered their services to pull the paper through this trouble. In the *Herald* office the proprietor assumed the entire labor of the editorial department, while his editors and reporters set the type. A judge in one of the courts sent a message to the editors of the *Journal* that he was ready to read proof, or to work in any other position where his labor could be made available. The cashier of one of the leading banks in Boston offers "to go without his paper for a month, and pay for it, too," to help the newspaper proprietors. Two or three members of the Boston bar, who formerly handled "stick and rule," have also reported themselves ready for duty, if it shall be necessary to call upon them.

The Washington *Republican* of Wednesday says: "Gen. BANKS has received his orders and instructions from the President with reference to the military and civil government of the Department of the Gulf, and will return to New-Orleans forthwith and resume command of that department, and will carry out to its completion the policy of the Government, which he so ably inaugurated in bringing Louisiana back into the Union as a free State. Mrs. BANKS will accompany the General upon his return to New-Orleans. The General will leave this city in a few days, his delay being wholly caused by official matters."

It is stated that the President, in his forthcoming message, will recommend an advance of one grade in the navy similar to that given in the army by the appointment of GRANT as Lieutenant General. The new grade, it is said, will be that of Vice-Admiral, and immediately on its creation, the Navy Department will recommend, and the President will nominate to the Vice-Admiralty the Salamander of the Navy, Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* asserts that one of the last messages that passed over the telegraph wires to Atlanta, before the place was abandoned, was one of several thousand words in cypher, from GRANT to SHERMAN, embodying the final counsels and directions of the Lieutenant-General.

The Washington *Star* states that Major-Gen. JOHN POPE left Washington on Tuesday in the government dispatch boat *Keyport* for City Point. Report has it he goes to assume command of the Second Corps, lately commanded by Gen. HANCOCK, who has been assigned to the First Corps, which is to be organized in this District.

The Philadelphia *North American* states that Gen. MEADE'S commission as Major-General in the regular army bears date Aug. 19, the day when an expedition under his command captured Reams' Station, and destroyed a stretch of the Weldon Railroad.

Mrs. SHERMAN, wife of the General, left Cincinnati on Friday, for South Bend, Ind., where she is to spend the Winter, superintending the education of their children, who are inmates of the Catholic institution of that place.

Delusive Prospects of Peace.

There is something really melancholy in the propositions made by such men as Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, and Mr. J. T. LEACH, of North Carolina, for a convention of the States to agree on terms of peace in which the independence and separate sovereignty of each of them should be fully acknowledged; because they reveal an incapacity to comprehend the temper and opinions of the Northern people, and their object in prosecuting the war, which one can hardly help considering incurable.

Reunion secured, after all that has occurred, in any such way, would be based simply on an ordinary treaty of peace, such as, at this moment, maintains the good relations of Italy and Austria, or Russia and Turkey, violable, of course, whenever the inclination or convenience of either of the parties call for it.

No such agreement, we need hardly say, would constitute a proper basis either for public credit or for any other purpose needing united action. Nothing, as the history of the world shows, will secure what we seek, except a National Government, against which it shall be treason to rebel, and which nothing but successful revolution can overthrow. The South has long held that the Constitution was a treaty of alliance, and we see the result of that doctrine in the rebellion; and with that result before our eyes, what should induce us to enter into another treaty of alliance, to be broken probably in a few years, from causes very similar, and which have their root not in any institution whatever, but in human nature itself?

Therefore we shall have no convention of States; no treaty or arrangements of any kind with anybody in the Confederacy, which shall involve the smallest iota of a concession that any body of men in the South now in arms are aught else than citizens of the United States in revolt against the Government. To accord them any character of sovereignty or independence, would be to render all our fighting just as vain and useless as the acknowledgment of Confederate independence. It would prove one of two things—a dissolution of the Union, or a lengthened armistice. Either would be fatal to the existence of this Government.

It would be just as well, therefore, if the peace party at the South would give up at once and forever all idea of ever seeing a convention of "Sovereign States," in which those of the North will be represented. They could not even send delegates to such a convention, or enter into any agreement with any Southern State, on any subject whatever, without repudiating the Constitution the authority of which they have been fighting for four years to uphold. Section 10, of Article I expressly forbids any State from entering into "any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign Power." So that whether we regard the Confederate States as simply in revolt, or as independent Powers, all attempts to conclude any treaty or arrangement with them as separate States would be revolutionary. Can any sane Southern man believe, after due reflection on the evidences of Northern earnestness which he is daily receiving, and which he has received since 1861, that we would stultify ourselves to such an extent as to follow the example of the men we have been so long trying to punish as criminals, unless we were forced into it? The notion which the Southern reconstructionists seem to entertain, that the offer to throw DAVIS and his Government overboard, and each, as separate States, to negotiate, *as sovereigns*, for a peace, is an offer of compromise—is sheer delusion. We can no more treat with Georgia as an independent Power than we can with the whole Confederacy. As a State which has been in revolt, and is anxious to stop fighting, and come back to the Union, of course we should be delighted to meet her, but in no other character would meeting her be of any use, and through no other channel than the National Government established at Washington, could we have anything to say to her. This war has been from the outset maintained by delusions on one side or other. There will be peace only when they are destroyed, and there could not be a more mischievous one than the idea that the great majority of the Northern people see any resting peace short of reunion on the basis of the existing Constitution. As soon as the South abandons it finally, we shall be one step, and a long one, nearer the end.

The Fierce Battle in Tennessee.

The one-legged rebel HOOD has again put in practice the system of quick, furious, persistent and desperate assault by which he and Stonewall JACKSON have been distinguished on the rebel side; and he has met with the same bloody luck which befell him when he tried the same thing at Atlanta.

The battle between HOOD and THOMAS, on Wednesday afternoon, at Franklin, Tenn., eighteen miles south of Nashville, regarding which we have both official and unofficial dispatches, was indecisive. Only two of the four corps of the enemy are reported as being engaged, and so far as their repulse is concerned, it is eminently satisfactory. There is no difficulty, after reading the vivid dispatches of our special correspondent, in crediting the statements as to the enormous and disproportionate losses of the rebels in this battle. The gallant and conservative SCHOFIELD, who commanded on the occasion, states the rebel loss at five or six thousand, and our correspondent puts it at a still higher figure, while our own casualties were under a thousand. This disparity is accounted for by the circumstance that our men fought behind breastworks established in an open field, and by our wholesale use of grape and canister upon the enemy. It is reported that the rebels made four successive charges in columns four lines deep; but their furious assaults resulted in failure to carry the position. They were permitted to dash themselves against our works, and HOOD threw them forward with a recklessness of life equal to anything he has ever displayed during the four months he has had command of the rebel army in the Southwest.

In the course of the evening after the battle, Gen. THOMAS retired his army to the vicinity of Nashville. This we judge to be a strategic movement, very like what might have been expected from the imperturbable and far-seeing Gen. THOMAS, who looks to the final result and general summing up of a campaign more than to partial and brilliant victories. He knows HOOD of old, and understands his style thoroughly. He will effect two, and perhaps, three or four objects by planting himself behind the works of Nashville. He will combine his forces in a compact body, with the corps of Gen. A. J. SMITH, which has just arrived at Nashville. He will get into a position of far greater natural and artificial strength than Franklin—Nashville being one of the most elaborately fortified cities on the continent; and he may be able to draw HOOD up there and induce him to dash his army to pieces against our works.

Thus we view the situation in Tennessee, after reviewing carefully all the facts that have thus far come to hand.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE FLORIDA.—It is important that the discussions of a body, such as the New-York Chamber of Commerce, on such grave questions as the interpretation of international law, should be almost judicial in their temperateness. And we think we may well felicitate that body on its having reached a rational conclusion at its yesterday's session, in the matter of the communication of the merchants of Bahia respecting the capture of the *Florida*. To have returned that communication, as some ardent speakers recommended, because it came through the hands of the British Consul at Bahia, would not have well comported with the dignity of the chamber. And even the fact that the communication in question contained positive misstatements, could hardly be said to justify its summary rejection. The merchants of Bahia, doubtless, offered their remonstrance, believing that what they stated was true. And their employment of the agency of the British Consul does not appear to have involved anything beyond getting his official certificate for the genuineness of the signatures appended to the letter. It was, therefore, all things considered, a wise and judicious course to refer the letter to a committee, so that its allegations might be calmly considered, and an answer framed which should not discredit the character of the foremost commercial chamber on the continent. Passionate appeals or petulant decisions are but indications of weakness in any deliberative body. They could not emanate from a chamber of eminent merchants without a serious reflection on their discretion.

The Border Burglars and Pirates.

We believe we are correct in stating, that the visit of Attorney-General CARTIER, of Lower Canada, to Washington, led to a satisfactory understanding between the Government and the Provincial authorities in regard both to the mode of dealing with the rebel raiders now in custody, and to the best means of preventing thieving incursions by land or water with the Border States in future.

Mr. CARTIER has been in friendly consultation here with Maj.-Gen. DIX, and before his return to Quebec, there is no doubt that a common course of action will be agreed upon, which will give ample assurance for the assertion of the public authority hereafter on both sides of the line—whether the raiders take the character of "belligerents" or common thieves.

THE FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE SINKING OF THE FLORIDA.—For the credit of the service, an official report of all the facts connected with the sinking of the *Florida*, cannot be published an hour too soon. It is to the interest of rebels and the abettors of rebellion, that the destruction of the vessel should be made to appear, not a thing of accident, but of design. This surmise, however base may be its origin, must be removed beyond the point of cavil. We might possibly be able, under certain conditions, to afford to make an open quarrel over a disputed question of international right. But we cannot afford to have it advertised that insubordination rules in any branch of the national service.

In advance of the official details connected with the *Florida's* case, we have before us what appears to be at least a fair statement of the facts, from a source anything but friendly to the Administration. The correspondent of an Opposition morning journal, who was himself in part an eye-witness of the affair, supplies a very circumstantial account, the gist of which we shall endeavor to give in few words.

The *Florida* was coaling at Norfolk, and having got her supply, was preparing to move from her anchorage on the 19th of November, when the transport steamer *Alliance*, in crossing the bow of the captured vessel, struck her so as to knock off her head chains and booms, though otherwise, apparently, doing her no great damage. Indeed so slight was the collision that the *Florida* was considered in a safe enough condition to make for Newport's News. The prime trouble, indeed, was found to be, that the craft had been in a leaky condition from the day when she was captured in Bahia Bay—so much so, indeed, that since her capture her steam-pump had been kept almost constantly at work during her voyage northward. The collision at Norfolk, slight as it was, seems to have been sufficient to shake her timbers to a far more serious extent than was anticipated when she started to make the passage from Norfolk to Newport's News.

During that passage, the utmost exertions of the crew were used to stop the leakage, and with partial success. On reaching Newport's News, an additional pump from the ram *Atlanta* was put on board the *Florida*. Capt. WOODWARD, of the *Atlanta*, went himself on board the damaged vessel to see what measures could be devised to keep her afloat. And unless we are to suppose the officers in charge of both vessels to be men utterly devoid of honor and of truth, we are bound in fairness to believe their protestations, (already unofficially laid before the public,) that they did their utmost to prevent the destruction of the vessel.

This complexion of the case, we confess, we desire to see thoroughly officially confirmed. Our Naval service must be above even the suspicion of being privy to acts of questionable "smartness." And we have full confidence, from what is now before us, that in this case it will show a clear record.

THE REGISTRATION OF SOUTHERNERS.—The order issued by Major-Gen. DIX, in October, among other regulations, laid down this: "All persons from the insurgent States now within the department, or who may come within it on or before the 3d of November, proximo, are hereby required to report themselves for registry on or before that day." The order of last Saturday, requiring all new comers from the insurgent States to report themselves, does not at all exempt the older sojourners from this duty. We are glad to learn that the duty is to be enforced upon the thousands of the latter who have neglected it. Serious consequences will result to them from its further disregard. The public safety requires that the amount of the Southern population in our city should be known, and also what proportion of it recognize loyal obligations. It is certain that the rebel malice which lately attempted to lay the best portion of our city in ashes, still exists in all its intensity. Nothing short of the utmost precaution can guard against its further work; and, to that end, it is first of all important to learn who these rebel enemies in our city are, and where they keep themselves. Surely loyal Southerners—and we cheerfully recognize that there are some such—must be glad of an opportunity thus publicly to attest their real disposition, and to save themselves from being confounded with our public enemies. So far as concerns the latter, they would have no right to complain were the requirement ten-fold more severe. Nothing but extreme magnanimity tolerates them at at all within the loyal lines. Let them take heed.

THE INCENDIARIES.—The Military Commission now engaged in an inquest into the rebel plot for burning down the city, have sufficient evidence before them to show that the conspiracy which broke out here this day week is merely an extension of the rebel burglary operations on the Canadian frontier. It is feared that some of the more vicious of the gang have been able to make good their escape across the border.

It is of the utmost importance that, *pari passu* with the proceedings before the Military Commission, general registration of the Southern refugees should be enforced, without any nervous scruples as to its effect on the sensibilities of the parties concerned. The prime question is not what will inconvenience the skulking rebel population in our midst, but what will insure protection, effectual and permanent, against even the faintest attempt to repeat the dastardly plot of last week. We have to do more than punish the score or two of ruffians that may be convicted by the Military Commission. We have to *overawe* the gang against which direct evidence of criminality may be wanting. And this can only effectually be done by summarily treating as spies *all* who neglect to register, in conformity with the orders of the Major-General Commanding.

City Politics.

In the Fifth Aldermanic District, the Union candidate for Alderman is ALEXANDER H. KEECH, of the Ninth Ward. He is a practical printer, and an active politician. He has been a member of the Board of Councilmen, and performed the duties of the office with fidelity, ability and integrity. He is an honest, effective and worthy man, and deserves general support. The Democratic party have nominated two Democrats against him, and the Citizens' Association have added a third. We hope he will be elected.

The Union candidates for Councilmen in the Sixth Senatorial District (Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards,) commend themselves to the support of all who desire an honest and energetic administration of city affairs. The men selected are known to be men of integrity and capacity. Most of them have had considerable experience in the local Government, and not one of them is open to the least suspicion of unfaithfulness to any public trust. They all deserve a cordial support.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Don Sebastian" will be performed this evening in New-York, and to-morrow, (Saturday,) in Brooklyn, in the same splendid style and with the same cast as produced here.

PERSONAL.—Gen. HALBERT E. PAINE, Member of Congress elect from the Milwaukee (Wisconsin) District, is in town at the St. Nicholas.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-CREEK.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 1.

The recent capture of New-Creek, Va., by the rebel Generals ROSSER and PAYNE, was a complete surprise, reflecting no honor upon the commanding officer of that post. Most of our men who were captured escaped to the woods on the following night, and have returned to our lines. MERRITT'S division are in close pursuit of these marauders.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 1.

NEW POSTAL FACILITIES.

Assistant Postmaster-General MCLELLAN is making arrangements with the agents of different railroad lines between this city and New York, to insure one, if not two, through mail trains between the two cities. It is almost certain that a mail train will leave here at 5 every afternoon for New-York, with a postal car, on which letters can be mailed up to the time of starting.

FUNERAL OF AN EX-MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Hon. JACOB BROOM, formerly a prominent Pennsylvania politician and twice member of Congress from Philadelphia, was buried in this city yesterday. He was interred with Masonic honors.

PERSONAL.

Gen. FESSENDEN is here, suffering from hemorrhage caused by the amputation of his leg. Gen. EAGAN is also here. His wound is doing well, although his nervous system is prostrated. Gen. WAYNE, who commands of one the bodies of rebels in Georgia, is son of Judge WAYNE, of the Supreme Court.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac to-day indicate no movement in progress.

Special Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 1.

JUDGE HOLT DECLINES.

Yesterday, when the resignation of Attorney-General BATES took effect, the position was tendered to the Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, but that gentleman, while thanking the President for this expression of his kindness and confidence, declined the appointment.

THE REPORTS.

The report of the Postmaster-General is the only one as yet completely in type. It is expected that the reports of the other heads of departments will be printed by Sunday.

THE MESSAGE.

From present appearances no advance copies of the President's Message will be sent to the newspaper press, and therefore that document will be communicated to the country, as last year, by telegraph, probably on Monday.

THE INCENDIARY PLOT.

The Secretary of State directs that the following dispatch be made known in New-York and Philadelphia, by telegraph:

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.

A letter just received from Annapolis, at the office of the Baltimore *American*, from a paroled prisoner from Georgia, contains a statement which appears to be important in connection with the recent attempts to burn the city of New-York. I send you the substance of the letter. It is signed by JOHN H. RIPPLE, Thirty-ninth Illinois Veteran Volunteers. He says, when he passed through Savannah, on the 19th, he was informed by a professed Union citizen that he would hear of the greatest city burning on record if the rebels succeeded in the North, and that it was to come off in a very few days. The party went on to state that one Capt. MONTGOMERY, formerly of Baltimore, who before the war was in the livery business, was the agent charged with the duty of firing the Northern cities. MONTGOMERY, he said, intended to burn New-York, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. He further said that the rebels in Savannah were high in expectation of soon hearing of MONTGOMERY'S success, and that he was to receive a large sum of money if successful. The writer says he thought little of the statement until his arrival. He saw the accounts in the papers, whereupon he deemed it his duty to make this statement for publication. Deeming it proper that this information should be communicated to the Government, I take the liberty of sending you this dispatch. Respectfully.

PRYOR'S STATEMENT.

The statement which appeared in Wednesday morning's paper concerning the admission of ROGER A. PRYOR, in relation to Gen. SHERMAN'S movements, shortly after he was taken prisoner, was based on the narration of several gentlemen who conversed with him, and this fact was distinctly mentioned in the telegram. The denial of PRYOR simply raises a question of veracity between the parties to the conversation, without a reasonable prospect of an early adjustment.

VETERAN SOLDIERS' UNION CLUB

CELEBRATION AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Speeches by Gen. John Cochrane, Rev. W. H. Boole, Col. T. B. Van Buren and Major E. A. Newman.

The Veteran Union Soldiers' Club held a ratification meeting at the Academy of Music, last evening. On the stage, was a number of veterans who had been maimed and disabled in the service of their country, but whose brave hearts were left to rejoice over the defeat of all the enemies to the Union and the old flag. Two fine brass field pieces were placed at either end of the stage, for the special reason, we presume, of making these brave boys feel more at home.

The entertainment was under the auspices of the following patriotic committee of ladies: Mrs. Wm. E. Dodge, Mrs. Henry J. Raymond, Mrs. George Opdyke, Mrs. Wm. A. Darling, Mrs. John J. Astor, Mrs. John Cochrane, Mrs. F. Wells Fisher, Mrs. T. Van Buren, Mrs. A. L. Curtis, Mrs. Wm. D. Baker, Mrs. James H. Stephens, Mrs. Charles E. Strong, Mrs. J. K. Warren, Mrs. A. B. Mott, Mrs. J. C. Peters, Mrs. Edward Vanderpoel, Mrs. D. W. Dyer, Mrs. Anthony Allaire, Mrs. Frank S. Allen, Mrs. Wm. H. Boole, Mrs. Marshall B. Blake, Mrs. Lewis Francis.

The entire proceeds will be devoted for the benefit of the families of disabled soldiers. The house was not so full as it should have been, but we are happy to be able to say that large numbers of tickets were sold, so that the pecuniary success is certain. The fine music of DODWORTH'S band added much to the pleasure of the occasion.

The proceedings were opened by Dr. FIGGIS, who, in a few timely remarks, introduced Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, who said he came with no studied preparation, but to speak a few plain words of congratulation of the late great victories at home—victories unparalled in their effect for the prolongation of this nation's life; victories paramount to any won by our armies in the field. We may well, after the expression of the will of the people at the ballot-box, on the 8th of November last, take heart of grace and congratulate ourselves, as we look forward to the future of this nation. Men and all material forms may pass away, but principle shall remain until all earth shall pass away; and this people have shown that they mean to maintain the integrity of principle—they have spoken it with a loud voice. There had been different principles set before the people; there was a platform formed at Cleveland, and though it may have been withdrawn, its principles remain, and shall remain as long as a promontory of this earth maintains its position. There was another platform formed at Baltimore, and that portion of it which maintains the unity of this nation, the people have sworn shall stand, and they will uphold it even to the bitter death. [Applause.] There was still another platform, cunningly constructed and fashioned, but its real real effect was to give this nation over to the enemy. But the work of the builders was rejected [cheers,] and the platform became the scaffold of the party who dared to stand upon it. The people have declared that the nation shall live, even if we must secure peace by desolating war. The unity of this nation shall be preserved [cheers;] and when traitors have been crushed, then shall be raised the *fe Triumphe* of an emancipated people. The integrity of this great principle glistens from the bayonet of every soldier on his lonely beat. SHERIDAN [cheers] shadows it forth from his rushing battalions; THOMAS [cheers,] in the crushing blows as of old; SHERMAN (cheers) who, like a torpedo, pursues his way even to the uttermost darkness of the rebellion; GRANT (loud cheers), who holds his firm grip on the throat of that brute, the rebellion—these all proclaim peace, a peace that shall be secure and lasting and shall stand to all time (cheers). And yet the peace flunkies tell us that the waf is a failure and that the rebellion is not exhausted—notwithstanding the shrunken proportions of this once swollen treason, and with those bulldogs of war, GRANT (cheers), SHERMAN (cheers), THOMAS (cheers), SHERIDAN (cheers), tugging at its throat! We can see in the setting sun of the rebellion but the promise of a brighter dawn for the Union (cheers). The war a failure! My mutilated friend sitting here endued in the proud uniform of his country's cause, tells you another and a better story. [Great applause.] But though peace is certain and must speedily come, no peace can be accepted by this American people until the cause of this rebellion is crushed out. [Great applause.] Let the President call a special session of the new Congress, and in thirty days pass an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing this curse, and let the Governors of loyal States call their Legislatures together, and in twenty days ratify and accept this amendment, and by August next there will be inscribed upon the pages of this Constitution the glorious and immortal amendment that slavery is for ever prohibited within these United States. [Loud cheers.] Then and not before would he consent to a cessation of hostilities; then the nation shall be truly free. Mr. COCHRANE closed with an appeal for the families of these disabled men who have given their all for their country; in the name of this humanity, which Christ enobled, he appealed for these little ones who are here among us, and who are ours; and woe be to that man who shall turn his face away from them.

[Josephine Galop by the band.]

The Rev. WM. H. BOOLE was received with applause. Referring to the late victory, he said we had met the enemy and they were ours, horse, foot and artillery. [Cheers.] The people had met in contest, and on the morning of the 9th of November, the great Chicago army lay flat and stiffened upon the ground. [Applause.] We cannot calculate the great effects of this great triumph. It has turned the flank of European intervention, and by a Grant-like movement, tumbled them home upon their centres. It has given us also a Governor [cheers] to this great Empire State; a man true, and loyal and noble, who will occupy no equivocal position in this great struggle. SHERMAN [cheers] going forth in the boldest movement of the age, may feel that he has a solid base in the millions of free hearts at the North. One great thing in this movement is that this noble General may in his course liberate our noble men in southern prisons. When our flag shall float over every dismantled battlement of secession and peace shall be proclaimed—then may God bless this blood-cemented Union, may all the fields of the South be glad, may their harvests be doubled—all except that prison-hell of Andersonville—there may no grass grow and no flower shed its fragrance upon the air, may the efforts of the husbandman yield only thorns and thistles, until like a deserted desert of the East, it shall stand forth a memento of the indignation of an avenging and a righteous God. *Anathema Maranatha* be upon that place forever! [Applause.] This great victory sets the seal of approbation upon the Emancipation proclamation, [cheers] and declares that freedom shall be *real* throughout the land. It has also given satisfaction to all parties, even those who clamored for peace. They were dying for peace—they wanted peace at any price—and they have it; victory to the right, and peace to them in the quiet of a political grave. [Cheers.] They sleep, and if they sleep they shall do well. They rest from their labor and are at peace. [Laughter and cheers.]

The next feature of the entertainment was the singing of the famous *Brindisi* from, Lucretia Borgia by Mlle. MORENSI, which was received with the greatest applause by the audience, who were so pleased that they applaudingly insisted upon its repetition.

Col. T. B. VAN BUREN said, with those sweet notes lingering in the air, he felt like keeping silent; but must try to perform his part. He said that the late victories have declared that this nation shall be a free nation in truth and in fact. God has given us a great victory, and now expects something of us. We must not now falter in the path of duty so plainly marked out for us. But even if we do fail in our duty, slavery shall perish throughout the land, and God and the right shall triumph. [Applause.]

Next was a fantasia on the grand piano by Herr SCHNEIDER, received with loud applause. Capt. J. C. SMITH read an original poem, followed by selections from the opera of "Ione," by Dodworth's Band. "Kathleen Mavourneen," then sung by Mlle. MORENSI, was received with great applause.

Major E. A. SHERMAN, of Nevada, next addressed the audience. He said, coming from that far-off State, he felt most like a stranger. Although distant, Nevada was true to the Union and to the principles of our institutions; and they would always remain so, till this rebellion was crushed. They were ever ready to pour forth their treasure of gold and silver for the Union and for the needs of our brave soldiers; and it was true metal, with no trace of copper in it.

The "Star-Spangled Banner" was then sung by Mlle. MORENSI amid great applause, and the entertainment closed with a national medley by the band.

Twenty-Second Ward Union Mass Meeting.

Last evening a Union Mass Meeting was held in the Forty-seventh street Hall, corner of Broadway, for the purpose of celebrating the State and National Union victories, and to ratify the Union nominations for charter officers, viz: NATHAN C. ELY, for Alderman, JOHN W. BOOKMAN and others for Councilmen; Dr. ROBERT SEWARD for School Trustee, and Hon. JOHN WHEELER for School Commissioner. The large hall was filled by a highly respectable and enthusiastic audience.

The President, Mr. Geo. P. BRADFORD, opened the proceedings by congratulating the meeting on the present hopeful state of feeling as to our military position, and the great national triumph in the election of Mr. LINCOLN. He said that second in importance, so far as the city was concerned, was the election of good and efficient men to ed, was the election of good and efficient men for charter offices. They hoped their candidates would be elected.

Mr. ALEX. LAMONT then read a list of officers for the meeting.

Mr. JAMES CUSHING, Jr., was the next speaker introduced. He said it is settled that the nation must live, and drew a very graphic picture of the state our city to-day might be in, had the great and patriotic

soldier. Gen. WADSWORTH, been Governor of the State of New-York, instead of SEYMOUR. He then, in a few forcible remarks, showed the paramount necessity of the citizens of the ward in electing proper candidates for Charter offices, relating his own experience as School Commissioner. The system was corrupt, and it was their own fault if the present abuses were allowed to continue longer, by electing improper men to offices of trust, whose only concern was their pockets. Mr. CUSHING presented to the meeting for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That our profoundest thanks are due to Almighty God, for the victory with which he has crowned the exertions of the friends of Liberty and Union, in the triumphant election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON to the high offices of President and Vice-President of the United States of America.

Resolved. That we rejoice in the redemption of the Empire State from the misrule of a man elevated by treachery to the place that should have been filled by the patriotic, gallant, lamented WADSWORTH.

Resolved, That it is now the duty of all citizens, without regard to obsolete party issues, to unite in redeeming this metropolis from the rule of the corrupt and wicked men who have so long squandered our money without making adequate provision for the educational, commercial, sanitary or other interests of the people.

Resolved, That we will labor for the election of honest and patriotic men, and no others, to the various offices to be filled by the approaching charter election.

Resolved, That recognizing such qualities, in an eminent degree, in the joint nominees of the Union and Citizens' organizations, we cordially indorse and recommend to the suffrages of our fellow-citizens, Nathan C. Ely for Alderman, John W. Bockhorn for Councilman, Dr. Robert Stewart for School Trustee, and Hon. John Wheeler for School Commissioner; and that we promise to them our warmest support and our untiring exertions for their election.

The above resolutions were adopted by the meeting with great acclamation.

The Chairman then introduced GEORGE NOYES, Esq., who gave a very interesting account of his journey to the army under the command of Gen. SHERIDAN, in connection with the late Thanksgiving dinner, showing the feelings of gratitude our noble soldiers bore to their friends of New-York.

Various other speakers addressed the meeting, all urging their fellow-citizens to do their duty on Tuesday, first by voting for the candidates whose nominations they had ratified. The meeting then adjourned.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

MASS MEETING OF TAX-PAYERS.

Ratification of the Citizens' Association Nominations.

HONEST, CAPABLE MEN FOR CITY OFFICERS.

The Best Candidates Regardless of Politics.

Speeches by R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Hon. James R. Whiting, and Charles Tracy, Esq.

There was a respectable gathering at Cooper Institute, last evening,—as well those who pay taxes directly, as the artisans, shopkeepers and laborers who, not owning real estate, are none the less made to feel our heavy burdens, in the shape of increased rents and higher prices,—called by the Citizens' Association, to ratify the nomination of capable, honest, reliable men, chosen without regard to party, for Aldermen, Councilmen and School Officers. On either side of the platform was a banner, bearing the following inscription:

"The Citizens' Association proposes to carry power back to the people and enable them to select their own candidates, whom they know to be honest and capable."

"Work is king. *Politicians shall rule us no longer.* Help us save our city."

The meeting was organized by the nomination of R. B. ROOSEVELT for chairman, who was unanimously appointed.

SPEECH OF R. B. ROOSEVELT, ESQ.

Mr. ROOSEVELT said:

In thanking you for the honor you have done me, permit me to say, that the time has arrived in the history of our city, when the good, honest and true men must take charge of public affairs, or the most deplorable consequences, culminating in universal ruin, are inevitable. The corruption of party politics have gone on augmenting from year to year, till the City Government is only looked upon as a means of replenishing the treasury of party organizations, and greasing the wheels of the great machine. In fact, there is the same difference in the honesty of their parties as in the spelling of *Tweed and T. Weed*, [laughter,] *one has a little more capital than the other.* [Cheers.] The City Inspector has recognized this fact, and in order to propitiate the Democratic Scylla of the City Hall on the one hand, and the Republican Charybdis of Albany on the other, has parceled out his patronage equally between the two opposing elements. They may fight amongst themselves, but they will always combine to rob the public. As proof of this, refer to the candidates before the people at the coming elections. Tammany selects corrupt and submissive fools, and the other parties make a further selection among these, and indorse the most of them. A complete and extensive scheme was elaborated at a meeting of leaders presided over by the famous T. W., and in which the mythical Peter Griese took an important part, and in which all interests, except those of the city, were represented. The price of gas is to be raised from $2 75 a thousand to $5, the shopkeepers are expected to vote for this; the charge for street-lamps from $15 to $50; the railroad fares are to be increased from five cents to ten—the laboring classes that live up town are expected to vote for this. Railroads are to be run through Broadway, Fifth-avenue, and such other streets as the private necessities of public speculations may require. The terms of those incorruptible officers, the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel, are to be extended five years—a proposition that under any circumstances would receive two votes. [Cheers and laughter.] And finally, the Common Council is to be abolished, and the city governed by a commission composed exclusively of the Ring, and you are all invited to vote for this. [Applause.] To show how peculiarly appropriate is the extension of the terms of the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel, I will merely mention that judgments for nearly a million dollars have been lately rendered against the city, mostly on the signature of the Comptroller, by consent of the Corporation Counsel, many of them on claims considered by able members of the bar entirely illegal. The money, however, went to the benefit of strict party men, and perpetuated the influence of departments. We have tinkered at the charter in the vain hope that we could legislate honesty into the dishonest, till it is a patchwork deformity, a very sieve of public interests, with responsibility nowhere or opportunities everywhere. We give an office power because the incumbent happens to be honest, and we try to take it away when a corrupt man is substituted. No official can prevent peculation, but every official can peculate. We give our property into the care of thieves, and pass laws that they shall not steal; we select villains as the guardians of our dearest rights and read them homilies on virtue. Unless we take care they will prove to be our executors, and all that will be left of us will be a broken table of the Ten Commandments. [Applause.] There is but one cure. It cannot be found in legislation; it will not come of itself. [Cheers.] The people must take the matter up or ruin to our city, our principles, and our Government is before us. Already seven thousand lives are sacrificed yearly by the want of sanitary regulations, and incalculable sickness and suffering are entailed upon all classes. Already taxes devour one-half the income of real estate, and rents are driven up to fabulous prices. Now is the opportunity for reform. The parties are divided. We have Tammany, Mozart No. 1, Mozart No. 2, McKeon, the German, and two Republican organizations, and they are all busy from the leaders down to the rank and file selling out their own candidates. What a glorious opportunity for the good men to come to their own. Wrangling and quarreling are the order of the political day. WEED is abusing ORDWAY, BENNAN has attempted to oust BOOLE, and they have yet kissed and quite made up. The anti-emigration Mayor (himself the son of an emigrant,) is daily at loggerheads with the Common Council who are mostly "Simon Pure" emigrants; and OWEN W. BRENNAN is squabbling with JAMES B. TAYLOR for his share of profits. Altogether there is a healthy development of mutual animosity, and at this opportune moment the Citizen's Association offers you good men. It places before you candidates that you can not only vote for, but associate with; men of character, intelligence, of honorable public career or private record. I implore you and all other voters of our city to give to the candidates of the Citizens' Association your suffrages. [Loud applause.]

ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES R. WHITING.

The Chairman introduced Hon. JAMES R. WHITING, who was received with applause. He said we had just got through an august campaign at the ballot-box, to save the nation. Our business to-night was of a purely practical character—to secure the election of honest and capable men to administer the affairs of the City Government. To such an extent has not only robbery, but tyranny, been carried by the "Ring," that the present chief officer of the city had to be escorted to and from his office by a policeman, fearful of his life; and by threats, boldly made, the public money was extracted from him—an acknowledgment of his weakness and the relinquishment of the public treasury to their rapacity. Estimating the population of this city at one million, there is a tax of fifteen dollars upon every man, woman and child, and upon every voter $200. For every day of ten hours we are taxed $50,000. In 1830, with a population of 250,000, our city expenses were a trifle over $1,000,000. At the present rate of increase it will not be many years before there will be a confiscation of the income from the whole real estate of the city. At this moment there are over 2,000 men receiving pay from the treasury of the city who never perform one hour's work. Mr. WHITING quoted the language of a recent charge by Judge BARNARD, in regard to the Ring, giving it, as he said, a legal definition. Politically, we were its slaves, and there was no safety for us but in its destruction. But not only our money but (what is of more consequence) the health and lives of citizens were endangered. Instead of filling the Sanitary Department (which cost $140,000) with capable men, they put in as "Health Wardens" creatures picked up from groggeries and the lowest haunts of the city—simply political paupers and dependents upon the Ring—totally ignorant and careless of their duties. The city would be equally secure from the ravages of pestilence and epidemic if every man were out of the City Inspector's Department and the doors of that political plague-spot safely locked up. In the City of London, with a population of about three millions, the yearly average mortality to the million is about 21,000. In New-York City, with a population of one million, the mortality for the last year is about 26,000, and this in the face of the fact that the naturaal sanitary advantages of this city over those of London are estimated at 4 per cent. We are sacrificing at least 6,000 lives yearly that might and should have been saved. As an instance of the official "stealings," Judge WHITING named the Court House in the Park. Its original cost was not to exceed $100,000. Already in the name of that building, but partially erected, upward of a million has been filched from the treasury, and going on at this rate, it would cost five millions, if indeed any one present should live to see it completed. Also the Harlem Bridge swindle. Mr. WHITING gave a graphic sketch of the style of living of some of the officials—their splendid equipages, noble mansions, and wives bedizzened with jewels; and closed his remarks by calling upon the taxpayers and honest voters of the city to correct these most flagrant and wicked abuses, by uniting upon honest, capable men.

Mr. CHARLES TRACEY offered the following preamble and resolutions, prefacing them with some appropriate and forcible remarks:

Whereas, the unceasing corruptions of political parties, by degrading the character of their candidates, has introduced into many of the departments of the Municipal Government the most criminal negligence, inefficiency or downright mal-administration; which threaten, by driving away capital, oppressing labor, and impeding commerce, to bring serious injury, if not absolute destruction, upon our city; and by spreading from it throughout the country, to degrade republican institutions and endanger our form of government, we feel that the time has arrived when the good members of society must combine for their own protection, and take the management of public affairs into their own hands. It is therefore

Resolved, That in view of the wasteful, extravagant and corrupt expenditures of the City Government, it has become the duty of all men to lay aside party politics in our Charter elections and to vote for the best men for municipal office. That as these expenditures fall ultimately most heavily upon the honest and respectable laboring men, in raising rents and the prices of the necessaries of life, it is their direct interest to have them reduced, and to have good substituted for bad government, and that only men of honesty and capacity are fit exponents of the character and intelligence of the people under free institutions, and are the only persons entitled to represent the people in a Republican form of government.

That we will, therefore, select men solely for these qualities, and will vote for candidates whose past career, whether private or public, has entitled them to the confidence of the community—such men as are offered for the suffrages of the people by the Citizens' Association.

That we believe that these candidates are eminently qualified to take charge of the interests of the city, and that they will earnestly labor for the public good, and we therefore recommend them to our fellow-citizens.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation, and the meeting adjourned.

Chamber of Commerce.

A regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, President A. A. Low in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, Mr. DE WITT C. BLOODGOOD submitted a preliminary report on the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, which was read by Mr. STEVENS, the Secretary. The committee stated that they had prepared a voluminous report, but they thought it not advisable to present it to the Chamber until after the President's next message.

The preliminary report was, on motion, accepted, and ordered on file.

The Special Committee, appointed at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in October last, to take into consideration the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New-Orleans to the President of the United States, in respect to the Trade Regulations of the Government within the limits of States or parts of States declared to be in insurrection, reported unfavorably.

A communication was received and read from REID C. BURLAGE, Consulate-General of the Netherlands, with reference to the establishment of a new beacon on the island of Texel, and modification of the lights of the Islands of Terschelling and Vieland.

The following letter from Capt. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*, was then read:

ROXBURY, Nov. 25

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a diploma from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, tendering to me, the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge*, congratulations and thanks for the destruction of the steamer *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge*, under my command

Be pleased to convey to the Chamber of Commerce my thanks in behalf of the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge*, for the complimentary manner in which they have referred to our services.

The destruction of the *Alabama* is an event which I do not affect to say, under the attending circumstances, was of great importance in influencing our foreign relations at the time, aside from the benefit derived from ridding the ocean of the most destructive pest upon our commerce.

Reiterating my thanks to the Chamber of Commerce, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your onedient servant,

JNO. A. WINSLOW, Cap'ain U. S N.

A. A. Low, President of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York.

The following resolutions were then introduced by Capt. CHAS. H. MARSHALL:

Whereas, This Chamber must ever feel the deepest interest in everything that is calculated to protect our commerce, and to cripple and destroy those who would assail it, and must ever feel a just pride in those brave and skillful officers of our navy who devise plans and hazard their lives in executing the same; and,

Whereas, Since the last meeting of this Chamber the country has been electrified with the intelligence of the destruction of the rebel ram *Albemarle*; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York are hereby heartily tendered to Lieut. WM. B. CUSHING, of the United States Navy, for the great gallantry displayed by him and the brave men who accompanied him, on the occasion of the destruction of the rebel ram *Albemarle*, in the harbor of Plymouth, N. C., on the night of the 27th of October last; and that we have noticed with pleasure that this act is appreciated by the Naval Department at Washington, which proposes properly to reward the same.

Resolved, That the Chamber also takes much pleasure in associating with this event the name of Chief Engineer WM. W. W. WOOD, of the United States Navy, a native of the South, to whom much credit is due for the invention of the torpedo so skillfully and heroically applied on the above occasion. It is with peculiar pleasure that we recall to mind the fact that this officer, surrounded as he was by such wide-spread disaffection on the part of the Southern born officers of the navy, has never for one moment hesitated as to his duty to the service, his country, and its flag, and for his services and devotion we respectfully commend him to the Government.

After eulogistic remarks by Messrs. PETER COOPER, W. H. WEBB and Capt. EZRA NYE, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following communication was also read:

BAHIA, Oct. 10.

GENTLEMEN: Deploring the sad occurrence which has just taken place in this port, the Federal war-steamer *Wachusett* [breaking the neutrality of this Empire, and capturing and towing out of the harbor the Confederate steamer *Florida*, regardless of all international laws and the common laws of people, disregarding the intimation given them by the authorities of the place, who had the assurance from the American Consul that no conflict would take place in their waters, and considering that the said Consul appears to be implicated in the same sad occurrence, having abandoned the Consulate, and leaving the relations between this port and the United States entirely interrupted, to the detriment of the commercial interests of both countries, *we*, the undersigned, respectfully request the Chamber of Commerce of New-York to suround any act that might tend to reward the capturers, until a committee be appointed by the same Chamber to investigate the subject closely, and inform them of the precise means by which the seizure was accomplished, and the detriment thereby accruing to the commerce of New-York.

To the President and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York:

(Signed,)

T. W. Hermann & Co., Johnston, Saunders & Co., Johnston, Combert & Co., Schramm, Wylie & Co., Krabbe, Hubbert & Co., Simpson Brothers & Co., Oldach & de Haye, Decortert & Co., Lohmann & Co., Ryder & Co., Yates & Co., Schwind, Greenup & Co., G. E. Stevenson & Co., Harding & Mackay, H. de Wissel, Millar, Southall & Co., Shaw & Perry, Samuel M. Frost, Heffman, Laport & Co., H. B. Baines, Hasselman Brothers, Douglas, Latham & Co., Jose Yoagm, Machado, Ripo Sohnsener, Brun & Co., James Dwyer, G. H. Grinster & Co., Anto Francisco de Lacendo, J. M. Navono, Joag. de Loando, J. D. Benhardt, Wilson, Holt & Co.

I, B. B. BAINES, Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul for this city and Province, do hereby certify that the signatures to the foregoing address to the Chamber of Commerce of New-York is of the true and proper handwriting of the merchants established in this city.

An act whereof being required, I have granted this under my hand and seal of office, at Bahia, this 13th day of October, 1864.

(Seal.) H. B. BAINES, Acting Consul.

The President took occasion to say in reference to the above that there was a mistaken impression that the Chamber of Commerce had offered a reward for the destruction of the *Florida*. They had done nothing of the kind.

After transacting some business of minor importance, the Chamber adjourned.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader: and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This infallible remedy is composed of the *Honey* of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with *Tar-Balm*, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound *soothes and scatters* all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-Balm *cleanses and heals* the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. *Five* additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist and in healthful action. Let no prejudice hinder you from testing this sovereign remedy of an illustrious physician and chemist, who himself thoroughly tested it for years in his extensive private practice. It is safe, sure and pleasant, the Tar-Balm being entirely free from the offensive qualities of common tar.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,

No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

To All Using Steam Power.

Twenty-five per cent. in fuel saved and a perfect regulation of the motion effected by using "STEWART'S PATENT CUT-OFF AND GOVERNOR VALVE" for marine and stationary engines. No change is required in the engine or boiler for the application of this cut off.

All communications should be addressed to R. STEWART & CO., No. 31 Pearl-st., New-York, or to the Manufactory, Elmira, N. Y.

We refer all interested in steam power to the following parties, who are now using Stewart's cut-off:

Brunjes, Ockershausen & Co., Sugar Refiners, Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Washington-st

Trenton Locomotive Machine Manufacturing Company, Trenton, N. J.

Erie Railway shop, Port Jervis.

New-York Central Railway shop, Syracuse.

International Grain Elevating Association, No. 31 Pearl-st., New-York.

J. H. Van Riper, Superintendent Novelty Works, New-York.

Brownlee's Remedy for Neuralgia, Nervous Rheumatism and Tic Doloreux, cures in one application. For sale by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

It is Not a Dye.

Life, Growth and Beauty to the Hair.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Dressing arrests the fall and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color and produce a luxuriant growth.

For sale at Depot No. 198 Greenwich-st., and by all Druggists.

The Public Demur,

as it is natural they should do, to the

TREMENDOUS PRICES

which are demanded in some quarters for every article of personal wear. Under these circumstances, the

MODERATE FIGURES

affixed to every fabric, home manufactured or imported, AT GENIN'S EXTENSIVE HAT STORE, necessarily attract the attention of that large majority of the

PURCHASING PUBLIC

who desire to combine Economy with Fashion, and to gratify their tastes without bankrupting their pockets.

ONE HUNDRED NEW STYLES

of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, and Gentlemen's and Boys' Business Hats and Caps, are now ready at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Perry's

MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for *Perry's* Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

A Great Victory Won.

HOLIDAY HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

THE CHOICEST FURS for ladies, and the latest style Parisian Holiday HATS for gents, at WHITE'S.

Also, Carriage and Sleigh Furs in great variety. Military Goods of every description, at purchasable prices.

WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Family Knitting Machines.

For plain and fancy knitting—simple, durable and economical—invaluable to families, stores and charitable institutions. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO.

Office No. 537 Broadway, New-York.

Winter Boots.

LORIN BROOKS & SON,

No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

The best assortment and quality in the city at low prices.

Howard Association,—Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal and Urinary Organs. New and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 714 B'way, N. Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway. Wheeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents.—BLACK OR brown, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Dyspepsia and Fits!—A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on foreign and native herbal preparations, published by Dr O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia, and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent free to all on the receipt of five cents to prepay postage. Address Dr. O PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

It Is Passive Suicide to permit the Health to be undermined, the constitution broken, and the lease of life shortened by nervous complaints, constipation, biliousness, indigestion, chronic headache, or intermittent or remittent fevers, when it is a fact established by unquestioned evidence that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will prevent or remove these evils.

Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 69 Cedar-st.

Petroleum Oil Lands for Sale, in the New Oil Regions of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., on favorable terms. Address L. C. SCOTT, Box No. 1,940 Post-office, New-York, or C. SCOTT, Yorkshire, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 182 Centre-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Richmond.

REDUCED PRICES—NO HUMBUG.

Boots, Shoes, &c., at prices from 3 to 15 per cent. less than previous to Nov. 1. The best French work always on hand, and made to measure promptly. Also ladies' and children's work, ready made and to measure, at No. 150 Fulton-st., N. Y. C. C. RICHMOND.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Diamond Parlor Matches.—These Matches are the BEST IN THE WORLD, SURE FIRE, WITHOUT SULPHUR, and disagreeable smell, and a luxury and comfort to smokers and people with weak lungs. For wholesale and retail, by THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Is it possible that any Soldier can be so foolish as to leave the city without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS? Whoever does so will deeply regret it. These medicines are the only certain cures for Bowel Complaints, Fevers, Sores and Scurvy. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 45 per box or pot.

Piano-Fortes.—WM. B. BRADBURY'S New Scale Pianos have attained a popularity as a superior first-class piano, unprecedented in the history of the trade. After the most thorough and severe trials by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson, and many others of the most competent judges, they are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness, equality of tone, and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

President Petroleum Company, President, Venango County, Penn.—It will be seen that the Officers and Directors of this organization are of excellent commercial standing and influence. Liberal advantages are offered to subscribers, they getting the property at the first cost price, viz., in the neighborhood of $100 per acre for first-class oil territory. The territory is very ample and great prospects are entertained of large returns. Messrs L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., N. Y., supply pamphlets and all information. $100 paid in now secures $500 of the original stock.

Family Sewing of all Kinds Beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine by Mrs. S. FELTH, No. 935 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies' own material cut and made up in the latest styles.

Valentine & Butler, Alum Patent Fire, Burglar and Damp Proof Safes and Rotary Locks for dwelling-house doors. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Second-hand Safes, for Sale Cheap for cash, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

AUSTIN—McCOMB.—On Wednesday, Nov. 23, in Christ Church, Bloomfield, N. J., by Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, WILLIS ROGERS AUSTIN, of Philadelphia, and MARY MCCOMB, daughter of John McComb, Esq., deceased, late of New-York.

COWDREY—HARTLEY.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Mr. N. A. COWDREY and Miss M. JENNIE, daughter of Robert M. Hartley, Esq., all of this city.

GLADWIN—PURPLE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, SIDNEY M. GLADWIN and HELEN M., daughter of Samuel F. Phelps, all of Brooklyn.

PAWLING—BUNCE.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, by Rev. R. S. Howland, assisted by Rev. R. G. Quinnell, Mr. LEVI PAWLING and Mrs. SOPHIA P. BUNCE, eldest daughter of John H. Hazen, Esq., all of this city

DIED.

BALCH.—In Ludlow, Vt., on Monday, Nov. 28, of diphtheria, NELLIE MELVILLE, eldest daughter of Wm. Delos and the late Ellen M. Balch.

Believing in the unbounded goodness of our Heavenly Father, we have that blessed consolation that by our bereavement two angel spirits are now united in Heaven.

COLLAHAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 30, PATRICK COLLAHAN, in the 30th year of his age, from the town of Ballinaslow, County Galway, Ireland, at the residence of his brother, Martin Collahan, No. 415 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

Interment at St. Mary's Cemetery at 8½ o'clock Friday morning.

GREEN.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 29, at the residence of her father, in this city, ELLEN ANN, wife of Wm. W. Green, and eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Staunton, in the 32d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, this day (Friday,) 2d inst., at 2 P. M. Trains leave Hudson River Railroad depot, 30th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOGUET.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 1, of pneumonia, ELEANOR LOUISA, daughter of Anthony and Antoinette Hoguet, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 64 East 28th-st., on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

HENDERSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 30, ELIZABETH PEARSON, wife of Alexander Henderson, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brother, George Pearson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No 93 White-st.

JONES.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 30, HARRY W., son of Wm. P. Jones, aged 12 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock this day, (Friday,) Dec. 2, without further invitation, from his residence, No 17 West 24th st.

JAFFE.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 1, of inflammation of the lungs, CECILIA ISABELLA, youngest daughter of Alfred S. and Mary J. Jaffe, aged 2 years, 1 month and 11 days.

Funeral services this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of Vincent Kenyon, Esq., No. 166 West 32d-st.

NICHOLS.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, EMILY H., daughter of Dr Truman and Sarah E. Nichols, aged 6 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her parents, No. 267 East Broadway, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 1 P. M.

O'CONNOR.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, HANNAH, widow of Michael O'Connor.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, the 3d inst., at 10½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 53 10th-st. Requiem Mass will be celebrated at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., previously to interment in Calvary Cemetery.

SHELTON.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, Miss CAROLINE SHELTON, daughter of the late Dr. William Shelton, of Huntington, Conn.

Her friends, and those of her sister, Mrs. E. D. Barry, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 3, at 2½ P. M., from St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City.

THOMAS.—In this city, on Thursday, Dec. 1, DR WITT H. THOMAS, member of Union Theological Seminary, aged 23 years.

Funeral at Melrochin, N. J., at the residence of his father, Lewis Thomas, on Saturday, at 1 P. M. Cars leave Jersey City at 12 o'clock.

WELLS.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, of congestion of the lungs, CARRIE, daughter of T. Jefferson and Jeanie Wells.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

WILMERDING.—On Tuesday night, Nov. 29, of typhoid fever, HENRY A. WILMERDING, JR., son of Henry A. Wilmerding, in the 30th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends and relatives of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from Christ Church, corner of 35th-st and 5th-av., at 12 o'clock noon, this day, (Friday,) Dec. 2, without further notice.

Halsted's Life Pills and Liver Regulator are the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Fever and Ague, Fever and Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Humors, Female Complaints, Impurities of the Blood, Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Gravel, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Prostration, Hypochondria, Blues, Diseases of the Head, Throat, Nose, Skin, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Blood, Flesh, Nerves, Bones, Kidneys, Bladder, Sexual Organs, Urinary Organs, Children, Infants, Females, Males, Old Age, Worms, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Flatulency, Fullness, Pain in the Side, Back, Loins, Limbs, Joints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux

FINANCIAL.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

AND

POSTAGE STAMPS

for sale at a discount,

BY

W. L. WELLMAN & CO.,

No. 37 William-st.

THE PRESIDENT

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PRESIDENT,

VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

Organized under the laws of Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS:

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Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.

Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.

JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., General Resident Superintendent.

Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, New-York.

DIRECTORS:

AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.

EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.

FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.

J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.

L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., New-York.

ITS LANDS ARE PUT INTO THE COMPANY AT the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-boring territory, and forms its

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000

IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

200,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Parties subscribing in this Company will be entitled to an equal interest in two other Companies adjoining, without further charge.

THE LANDS OF THESE COMPANIES are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.

The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means unsurpassed inducements are offered. Persons investing in this Company get $5 stock and the above BONUS for each $1 invested, without further call or assessment.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,

L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,

No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

No subscriptions taken for less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

JOHN PONDIR,

NO. 33 PINE-STREET,

PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.

100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.

Subscription price $5 per share.

LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.

OFFICERS:

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.

WM. F. PHIPPS, Vice-President.

ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.

Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS of the Richmond County Loan of July 28, 1864, are hereby notified that said Certificates may be exchanged for Coupon Bonds on and after Dec. 1, at the office of D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 6 Wall-st., basement.

P. S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS

for the sale of the

"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS

OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

purchased, and on hand, for sale.

NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL 120,000 SHARES, OF $10 EACH.

This company was organized under the laws of the State of New-York, April 28, 1864. The mines of the company are located in the Sierra, Prince Royal and Humboldt Mining Districts, Humboldt County, Nevada, and embrace 6,000 feet of the "Tuscan," "Etna," "Inca" and "Arctic quarts lodes. The reports of the Superintendent, and further information in regard to the mines can be had on application to the Secretary, E. L. Boiles, Esq., No. 49 Exchange-place, or the President, Geo. Stevenson, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st. The company offer for sale a limited number of the shares of the working capital at par only.

GEO. STEVENSON, President, &c.

E. L. BOILES, Secretary.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, can be obtained by applying to

A. A. TAYLOR,

Actuary of the Company,

No. 153 Broadway,

from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.

The Hermetical Barrel is a new commercial discovery of great practical value. It positively insures against leakage, evaporations and odor of petroleum and other volatile fluids.

GOLD BONDS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1864.

We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.

Interest at ten per cent. in gold.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH STOCK.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY STOCK.

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All Telegraph and Express Stocks bought and sold on commission GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 45 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE—$300,000—COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS Central Railroad Company 7 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund bonds.

FORTY YEARS TO RUN—DUE 1904.

Length of Road, 206¾ miles, equipped and running, with large and increasing earnings.

First mortgage bonds.....$3,300,000

Second mortgage bonds..... 900,000

Stock..... 1,500,000

The Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway is the consolidation of the Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad.

Richmond and Covington Railroad.

Indiana Central Railway.

The above bonds are offered for sale for the purpose of providing additional equipment. Application may be made to the undersigned, or to WM. D. THOMPSON, Esq., at the Company's Office, No. 130 Broadway, Room No. 2.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

No. 44 William-st.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, } NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

CHOICE PETROLEUM LANDS AND leases for sale, selected by a competent and experienced agent. Correspondence is invited. Apply to or address D. C. STURGES & CO., McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

$1,600 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 7 per cent. on city real estate. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICES, NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,250,000

125,000 SHARES; VALUE $10 EACH.

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Vice-President,

WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON.

Treasurer,

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT.

Secretary,

ARTHUR B PROAL.

General Superintendent of Ohio and Virginia Properties,

ISRAEL R. WATERS, Marietta, Ohio.

Superintendent of Oil Creek Properties,

HERBERT KETTELL.

Attorneys,

PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.

Bankers.

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Trustees.

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FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of Messrs. Schchardt & Gebhard

J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Messrs. Foster & Thomson.

WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON, No. 52 Wall-st.

HENRY MORGAN, of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons.

WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Sons.

WILLIAM H. GUION, of Messrs. Williams & Guion.

DAVID GIBSON, of Messrs. David Gibson & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THOMAS T. C. BUCKLEY, of Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,

No. 52 William-street, New-York.

Beg leave to inform their numerous friends and the public that they buy and sell stocks at the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, OR OTHERWISE.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS ARE FOR SALE AT

NICOLAY & CO.'S'

STOCK SALES ROOMS,

No. 52 William-street.

First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,

NO. 44 PINE ST.,

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BUY AND SELL

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,

5-20 BONDS,

1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

and dealers in Government Securities,

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receive orders for the

NEW 7-30 LOAN

and have the notes always on hand for

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Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $400,000. PAR $5 PER SHARE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 50 PER SHARE FOR FULL PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable fee simple territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, wells going down and nearly finished:

No. 1. About 50 (fifty) acres on Cherry Tree Run in fee simple, boreable land sufficient to sink fifty wells. This territory is opposite the Daizell Petroleum Company, (Haye's Farm,) on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c., &c.

No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—3½ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.

No. 3. "Wild Cat." Flowing Well about 30 barrels per day on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company own the whole working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c., &c.

No. 4. "California Well" No. 1, on Oil Creek, down 600 feet, all ready to retube. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.

No. 5. "California Well" No. 2, on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.

No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, containing the above wells, with 15-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine-houses, &c.

No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one well down 400 feet, one-quarter interest (working) in this well and lease.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Books for ORIGINAL subscription are now open at our office for a few days, when closed the stock is to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a BONA FIDE dividend-paying, oil-producing Co., when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.

LEONARD & MANLEY, New-York Agents,

No. 58 Beaver-st.

SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers, Boston.

H. S. LEECH, Farquhar Buildings, Phila.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,

NO. 850 BROADWAY,

Near Bleecker-st.,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular

7.3-10 LOAN.

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.

Office No. 67 Wall-st.

100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,0000.

Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.

Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.

William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,

Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn.

Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.

John H. Rhodes.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,

U. S. 5-20 BONDS,

U. S. 6s, OF 1881,

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.

U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.

U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO.

LONDON,

DUBLIN and

PARIS.

For sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, } TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December next, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 14th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREGORY GOLD MINING CO., } No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GREGORY GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December, for the election of Officers of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

M. F. HAZEN, Secretary.

PETROLEUM STOCK WANTED IN EXchange for unincumbered lots, 15 minutes' ride of Green Point Ferry and five minutes' walk of depots on Long Island and Flushing Railroads; also in Mount Vernon, near depot. Address T. H. R., Box No. 527 Post-office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE in New-York or Brooklyn, first-class oil stocks, paying monthly dividends. Address Box No. 3,838 New-York Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4 first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.

ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The subscription books of this company will close on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Dec. 7, 1864, at the offices in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia.

LEONARD & MANLY,

New-York Agents, No. 58 Beaver-st.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,

Bos on Mass

H. S. LEECH,

Farquhar Buildings, Philadelphia.

BANK DEPARTMENT, } ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1864.

THE BANK OF ONTARIO (CANANDAIGUA) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of H. J. Messenger, No. 139 Broadway, in the city of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Importers' and Traders' Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT HAS stopped the conversion of the following Seven-Thirty Notes of the October issue, and all persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, viz. Numbers 1,334 to 1,392, inclusive, nine notes of $1,000 each, indorsed Solon Buffum; and numbers 12,638 and 12,639, of $500 each, indorsed by R. A Holden & Co. Information in regard to said notes may be left with Messrs. T. L. TAYLOR & REED, No 5 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF SHELDON AND COLUMBIA OIL CO., } No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.

SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Oil Company is forfeited for non-payment of instalment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 36, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, E. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Blake, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 10 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.

HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY } OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 Wall-st., 1st November, 1864.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at this office on the 4th day of December next, at 1 o'clock, to receive the report of the Managing Director for the season.

The attendance of stockholders is specially requested, as business of importance will be under consideration at the meeting.

C. S. SEYTON, President.

CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of the New-York and New-Haven Railway Company, Dec. 1, 1864, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons on and after said date, at the Bank of the Republic, or at the Company's Office, corner of 27th-st. and 4th av.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., } OFFICE NO. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.

A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 56 Wall-st.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., } No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) Per Cent., has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable less the Government tax, at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., } No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, NOV. 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the common stock of this company, payable on and after the 20th day of December next, at this office, on all stock registered in New-York, and at Toledo, Ohio, on the stock registered there.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 24th of December.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF "THE STOUT COAL CO.," } Room No. 44 Trinity Building, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of "THE STOUT COAL CO." held 22d ult., a dividend of Six Per Cent. (6 per cent.) was declared, payable Dec. 15, out of the earnings of the three months ending Oct. 31. Transfer books will be closed on 10th inst.

THOS. H. STOUT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HEYDRICK OIL COMPANY, } No. 7 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST MONTHLY DIVIDEND.—THE Heydrick Oil Company has this day declared a dividend of Two (2 per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 5th day of December next.

By order,

ROBT. S. BRAINE, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COTTON PLANTATIONS.—THE ADVERTIser was interested in working a plantation this year under the free-labor system, which has proved a success, and will leave in a few days for a crop next year. Additional capital would be acceptable. Several most respectable merchants are interested. For information address Box No. 586 New-York Post-office.

A LAWYER WISHES TO MAKE AN engagement or copartnership with some established lawyer or law firm, or will give partial services for desk room in a respectable office. Address W. B. ROBINSON, Box No 317 New-York Post office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SHOE-STORE, FINE grocery, well located, near the city; would exchange for a small farm. Persons having business transactions of any kind with the Government, and wishing information, will address GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—CONNECtion with the patent medicine business is desired or would buy out or rent a medical office in an approved location, in this city or elsewhere. Address HENRY J. BRIGGS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER desires a partnership in a house already established in the DOMESTIC HARDWARE TRADE; is acquainted with the business; has a moderate capital, and can influence considerable trade. Address A. W., Box No. 1,585

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STEAMTUG, SEVenty-five tons burden, with two 17-inch cylinders, 7½-foot wheel, built in 1855. The boat is now in running order, and engaged in harbor and sea towing. Apply at No. 168 South st., up stairs.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—FOR 20 YEARS, FROM MAY NEXT, with privilege of a second term, the premises now occupied by DELMONICO, corner Broadway and Chambers sts. Lot 50 feet 11 inches on Broadway. For full particulars apply to JOHN TOWNSEND, Jr., No 5 Beekman-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—IN FITZRAY-PLACE—with or without a stable, to be let for the Winter; a large, double, three story house, plainly furnished. For terms and permit to see the same, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A small, neatly furnished house; pay of rent taken out in board for one person. Call in 55th-st, one door from 3d-av., northeast corner, from 2 to 4 P. M.

TO LET.—PEW IN GRACE CHURCH—MIDDLE aisle. Rent moderate. Apply to SMITH & LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st.

OFFICE TO LET—FRONT OFFICE WITH FIXtures, water closet, and water-closet on second floor, at No. 184 Washington-st. Apply on premises.

OFFICES AND STORE TO LET—NO. 134 Reade-st. Inquire of P. F. PERK, front office, 2d floor.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY NEXT, A FIRST-CLASS furnished house, in South Brooklyn. Address S. & CO., Box No. 3,605 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERN, well-built not large house, and a few acres of land, in or near a village, in a healthy locality. Address H. F., No. 23 Fulton-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A COUNTRY PLACE—A good house, well furnished, and about 50 acres of land; must be convenient and within one hour of New-York. Address B. H. C., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

DESK-ROOM WANTED—IN PINE, WALL, Broad, William-st. or Exchange-place. Address DESK, Box No. 330.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

TO TOBACCONISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HOUSE'S PATENT TOBACCO MACHINE,

for manufacturing all kinds and grades of plug, fine cut chewing, smoking, granulated, kilnkinick, &c. These machines can be made all sizes, adapted for the largest factories or smallest retailers. One of these machines can now be seen in operation at the office of the undersigned, where the trade generally are invited to call and examine it.

M. RAIDER & SON, Agents,

No. 92 Wall-st., New York.

BERG & CO'S CELEBRATED PATENT CIGARETTOS.

Wholesale depot at

GAIL, AX & KUCHLER'S,

Nos. 173 and 175 Water-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal.

CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER ANNIE, consisting of

Cotton—519 bales cotton.

Tobacco—48 drums, 10 kegs, 20 boxes manufactured tobacco.

Spirits Turpentine—130 bbls. spirits turpentine.

Catalogues and samples of the cotton will be ready at No. 11 Pearl-st., three days previous to the sale.

Also, the prize steamer ANNIE, her tackle, apparel, furniture and chronometer, as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock Basin, Brooklyn.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 63 Liberty-st., Ancient and Modern Oil Paintings. In the collection may be found works of Shwelley, Holbin, J. Shaw, Salvator Rosa, P. Van Aurant, Fredk. Bob, Van Es, Prang, Stygo, Capaletti, A. Dumes, H. Richards, L. Fleury, Lefrecy, Paul de la Roche, Paul Veronese, Lutti, Williamson, Frozer & Mullin, Peather, Sir Peter Lely, Scanlan and other celebrated artists. They are now on exhibition with catalogue.

GEO COOK, Auctioneer

SUPERB FANCY GOODS,

BRONZE AND ORMOLU CLOCKS.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of superb furniture for parlors, chambers, libraries, dining rooms &c., en suite and in separate lots to suit, bronze and ormolu clocks, Parian and bronze groups of figures, vases, toilet sets, fancy articles, &c. Catalogues at sale

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF BRONZES.

SUPERB CLOCKS, BRONZE STATUETTES, SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES, PARIAN AND BISQUE GROUPS.

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE

SUPERB SILVER-PLATED WARE,

ORMOLU AND PORCELAIN GOODS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 2, at 10½ A. M., at No. 60 Liberty-st.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY C. COOK will sell on THIS DAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets and rugs, rosewood bedroom suites, sofas, chairs, brocatel curtains, elegant etageres, rosewood dressing bureaus, washstands, hatracks, feather-beds mattresses, parlor suites in brocatel, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF COTTON.

MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal,

TWENTY-NINE BALES OF COTTON.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 3 Nassau-st. opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at their sale-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed from a private residence for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantel French plate mirrors, rosewood parlor furniture, black walnut and mahogany bedroom furniture, cottage suites, glassware, crockery, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, by P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Superior Court, under the direction of Geo R. Bersh, Receiver, the assets, notes, and book accounts of the late firm of BURTIS & GREENE. Catalogues at the office.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS

For sale by

ALLEN & BROWN,

No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $5 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THOSE FIVE FOUR-story brown-stone houses, now in course of completion, on the north side of 42d-st., 200 feet east of 6th-av.—will be completed in a very superior manner about the 1st of February; the three-story brown-stone house No. 787 2d-av., 22 feet front and rear, by 50 feet deep, price of the, $9,000; also, the three-story house No. 116 West 30th-st., 20 by 50, price $10,000. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARLS, No. 30 West 43d-st., New-York

A COUNTRY SEAT AND FINE FARM OF 35 acres, a well house, 8 rooms, barn, &c., fine fruit; two hours from New-York, on the Erie road, two miles from depot; fine views, fine land, fine fishing and hunting also, a two-story store at the depot, fine place of business; must be sold; 10 other farms in Orange County. P. ZEGLIO.

No. 12 Centre-st., corner Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE IN the heart of Newark City, with numerous outbuildings and a large garden in fine order; very valuable if divided into city lots; will be sold on reasonable terms; situated 3 minutes' walk from railroad depot, fronting a public park. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN Westchester county, New-York, two hours by Harlem Railroad from New-York, for a modern dwelling and furniture between 8th and 34th sts, and 2d and 10th-avs. Sixty acres good land with two streams of water, good buildings, fine garden, fruit, young orchard fodder, stock, utensils, furniture &c., complete. G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THREE HUDSON RIVER FARMS, 150 acres; 23 do., 63 do. Farms at Pelham, Mount Vernon, New-Jersey. Elegant country seats near New-York.

Modern city houses—one, $8,000; one, $8,500; two, $9,000; four, $13,000; one, stone, $17,000, 25x50; one, 27x70, lot 125, $27,000; one, very spic ous, 40x100, lot 4 x150, large stable. JNO. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A CITY HOUSE—A desirable country residence at Nyack, on Hudson River, good frame house and outbuildings; five acres of choice fruit grounds. Apply to Mr. HALLIDAY, No. 74 Beaver-st., up stairs, at 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, finished in the best style, hard-wood doors, blinds, stairs, &c., and elegant site, corner of 28th-st and Lexington av. Inquire of GEORGE J. HAMILTON, Builder, No. 297 Lexington-av., nearly opposite.

FOR SALE—THE TWO FOUR-STORY BRICK buildings and lots in fee, Nos. 271 and 273 Greenwich-st, next adjoining corner Murray-st. Each building rents for $1,100 per annum; terms easy. Inquire of JOHN JAMISON,

No. 190 Washington-st., near Fulton-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT PORTCHESTER—Belonging to the estate of Dr. James Wilson, consisting of 65 acres, in good order, good barn, carriage-house and outbuildings, eligible building sites. 75 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

$1,600 WILL BUY A COTTAGE BEAUtifully located on Staten Island. Lot 40x103, containing five rooms, a choice selection of fruits; three minutes' walk from Factoryville Landing, cash $400. Address D., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE STEAM SAW, PLANing and grist mill, with superior engine; 300 feet wharf, 2½ acres land, handsome cottage, brick office, coal and lumber sheds; in immediate vicinity of the city; will be sold very low. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

$4,250—FARM 67 ACRES GOOD LAND, new buildings, fruit, &c., 27 miles on Staten Island; country residence and 12 acres of land, 14 miles in Jersey; good buildings

WELLING & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY GOTHIC HOUSE, large grounds, garden well fruited, near the depot, in Elizabeth, $2,500. Also, a perfect gem of a place, one hour by rail, $4,500. Six acres, small house, greenhouse, $600, JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 38th-st., a few doors from 8th-av., completely furnished, with immediate possession. Price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FACTORY FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, NEW-Jersey, suitable for manufacturing purposes; central and well lighted. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

FOR EXCHANGE—THE VALUABLE STORE property, No. 12 Bowery, for a first-class dwelling up town and furniture. If furnished, address Box No. 3,568 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs F. RAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris,) No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, } FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leaven

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,618	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,213	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,313	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan 21.
DAY STAR	Blunding	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 16 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of sta eroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 1,018 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,076, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

By special request the steamship GUIDING STAR, sailing from New York Dec. 17, will call at Havana to land passengers.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 3
CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 10
CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, or $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River

Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEO CROMWELL,
E. E. VAIL, Commander.
Will leave pier No 8, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 P M

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been elarged and elegantly furnished.

Passage first-class, $75.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on SATURDAY, Dec. 10.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BASCOM.

First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225; Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 5 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 5 years, one quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.

This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.

For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE UNITED STATES MAIL
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passengers for Havana and other ports may procure passports from A. C. WILMARTH, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 362 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—Having disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert fine sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. We guarantee to extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. Patients are delighted with the gas. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AT NO. 47 BOND-ST.—CHEAP, LIGHT AND durable sets of teeth with continuous gums, $15, $25. As permanent and life-like as a set valued $100 elsewhere. Teeth extracted without pain, and gratis, when others are inserted.

A SET OF TEETH MADE BY STEAM (something new) for $10; teeth extracted positively without pain by my new chemically purified chloroform; teeth plugged, and warranted. Dr. WAIT, No. 96 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Tickets, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, or the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
6:00 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M. Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hemstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (Except Hemstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:45 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
the elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER A choice lecture at Cooper Institute, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Peculiar People.* This is positively Mr. GOUGH'S last lecture in New-York this season. Tickets may be had at the following book and music stores: Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway; American Sunday School Union, No. 599 Broadway; Chas L. Jones, No. 843 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery; Brunton, No. 296 Bowery; Hallett & Bro., Photographers, Nos. 134 and 135 Bowery; Wm. H. Craft, shirt-store, No. 248 Bowery; and Chas. Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto. Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William G. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kittell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Calvin H. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Joseph H. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, D. Hollis Hunnewell, The Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company; J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappan, John S. Missroon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties hereto, by any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the court-house in the City of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady on the first Tuesday in January next, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.

CHARLES G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.
DATED Nov. 21, 1864.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASS. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—BLACK, with white feet; one of the most stylish seen; is of splendid build, great strength, perfectly sound, kind and affectionate; has been used in the Army of the Potomac in nearly all of the general battles, up to that of the Wilderness, and would prove one of the most acceptable holiday presents that could be made to an officer, or for an every way reliable saddle horse for our Park; his equal will seldom be met with; the horse is well worth $1,000 to any one needing such an animal, but will be sold to close the estate of the late Col. A. B. Chapman. Can be seen at Mr. Roylance's, No. 142 Mulberry-st.
L. CHAPMAN, Executor,
No. 9 Cedar st or No. 130 West 34th-st.

THREE HORSES FOR SALE.—ONE PAIR of Morgan bays, very gentle and very desirable for family driving; they are 8 to 9 years old; worth $400. Also a very fine iron-gray mare; perfectly gentle, with a beautiful snow-white flowing tail; kind and without a blemish, like a kitten, playful, showy, a very suitable beast for a lady to drive. She is coming 6 years of age, worth $300. Address Box No. 3,228 Post-office.

STABLE FOR SALE.—THE PRIVATE STABLE No. 128 West 25th-st., (80 feet in depth, lot 25 by 100,) containing extensive accommodations for carriages, harness, &c., and stalls for six horses, two box stalls, and in second story a suite of rooms completely finished, with all modern improvements. Apply between hours of 8 and 9 A. M. and 5 and 6 P. M., at No. 46 West 19th-st.

PERSONAL.

MR. E. T. LANIER CAN FIND HIS WIFE at Homesdale, Penn.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS. Priced catalogues sent gratis by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. FRIDAY.
141ST NIGHT OF THE GREAT PLAY OF
ROSEDALE.
The early hour at which the Comedy of
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY
is concluded, enables the Manager to announce for
SATURDAY, Dec. 3,
a programme of very great attraction.
In addition to the above Comedy, the very favorite piece of
RURAL FELICITY
will be given for the first time this season.
MONDAY—142d night of the great play of
ROSEDALE.
TUESDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
Mr. Boucicault's new Comedy will be produced during the week, with entirely new scenery, new appointments, furniture, &c.
Open at 7½; commence 7¾.

CLINTON HALL, 8TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
IN THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING.
ORATION.
"PROVIDENCE, THE TIMES AND GREAT MEN," BY DAVID GROTIUS, FRIDAY, DEC. 2.
The subject appeals to all American ladies and gentlemen, who will be entertained and instructed by the earnestness, the solemnity, the energy and the pathos of the subject. It becomes Americans to consider the importance of the times, to remember the Supreme Supervisor of American affairs, and to know what about great men.
ADMISSION.
Single gentlemen.....50 cents.
One gentleman and two ladies.....$1.
Three ladies.....$1.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets at the door.
DAVID GROTIUS will speak here again Dec. 7.

IRVING HALL. GRAND CONCERT.
THEO. THOMAS'
FIRST SYMPHONIE SOIREE.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 3, AT 8.
SOLOISTS, MISS FANNY RAYMOND.
(Her first appearance,)
MR. S. B. MILLS.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
Harpists, Messrs. A. F. FOULMIN and E. J. BROWN.
TICKETS $1 50 EACH.
Can be had at Steinway & Sons, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; at Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 98 Spring st.
Programmes containing full particulars can be obtained at the above-named places.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1864
LES FEMMES TERRIBLES.
Comedy in four acts by M. Dumanoir
Theatre office at No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

"PROVIDENCE, THE TIMES AND GREAT MEN."—Ladies and gentlemen go to Clinton Hall, 8th-st., near Broadway, in Mercantile Library Building, and hear the oration of DAVID GROTIUS, Dec 2, Admission, single gentleman.....$0 50
One gent and two ladies.....1 00
Three ladies.....1 00
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8 P. M.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.

The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelopes.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his specific experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin st., Call and send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it in secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by those contemplating marriage, as it is a permanent, Young men are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing with certainty periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each box—the price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5, containing from fifty to sixty pills.

Pills sent by mail promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the Proprietors. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
BUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
81 Cedar-st., New York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

WIDE WORLD FAMED TRIESEMAR—Protected by Patent Seals and European Diplomas. Triesemar No. 1 invigorates shattered constitutions, intemperance, inordinate indulgencies of delusive habits. Dr. H. A. RAMROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., between Macdougal-st. and Centre Building, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BEGINS AT 7¾—CONCLUDES AT 10¾.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
(In consequence of previous arrangements) of the very successful drama entitled the
CORSICAN BROTHERS,
produced after
VAST OUTLAY AND ELABORATE PREPARATION
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
FABIAN DE FRANCHI, } twin brothers } WM.
LOUIS DE FRANCHI, } Lords of Corsica } WHEATLEY.
MR. CHARLES POPE as CHATEAU RENAUD.
The cast in addition, will embrace the names of Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, Geo. Becks, J. Nunan, J. W. Blaisdell, K. B. Holmes, E. Barry, H. Danvers, &c., &c., &c. Mrs. Farren, Miss J. Freeman, Mrs. Skerrett, Miss Burke, Mrs. Reeve, Miss Everett, &c., &c., &c.
In the second act a
GRAND MASQUERADE,
introducing the celebrated
MARTINETTI FAMILY,
MADAME LINA WINDELAND A FULL CORPS DE BALLET.
The scenery, mechanical effects, costumes and appointments ALL NEW.
The incidents of the first act in Corsica and of the second act at Paris are supposed to occur at the same time. Third act, the Forest of Fontainbleau.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 5,
FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
the celebrated Comedians, and
ORIGINAL IMPERSONATORS
OF
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE.
The piece selected for the occasion will be the highly successful drama, by Charles Gayler, entitled
THE CONSCIE SOOGAH,
which will be presented with all its
ORIGINAL SPLENDOR.
Box book opens six days in advance.

EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN,
EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on this evening, and every evening until further notice, Mr. Edwin Booth will appear in his great role of Hamlet, a character in which he is universally acknowledged, in the language of the *Daily Times*, "to have no living equal." This play is the first of a series of representations to be produced under Mr. Booth's immediate direction, in which the effort that has already found such cheering sympathy, will be continued to place each play upon the stage in a style combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. Hamlet has been in active preparation for upward of three months, under the stage management of Mr. J. G. Hanly, and no expense or labor has been spared in the endeavor, by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play in the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art.

The scenery, music, costumes, properties and machinery are entirely new, and to give a perfect completeness to the cast, engagements have been made with MRS. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., one of the most gifted actresses who ever graced the stage; MR. EDWIN VARREY, C. KEMBLE MASON, the eminent comedian, THOMAS PLACIDE, who appear nightly in conjunction with Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Chester, Messrs. G. H. Andrews, C. Walcot, J. G. Hanley, Eberle, G. W. Chester, O. S. Fawcett, Duell, Burroughs, Burgess, &c. Doors open at 6½. Commence at 7½, precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS
of Coleman's comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
in which the far-famed
J. E. OWENS.....as.....OLLAPOD
has for nearly two weeks past given to audiences,
ENTIRELY CROWDING THIS FASHIONABLE THEATRE,
a most brilliant illustration of which
ARTISTIC AND UNCTUOUS COMIC ACTING,
83D AND 84TH NIGHTS
OF
FAR-FAMED "SOLON SHINGLE."
On MONDAY NIGHT, Buckstone's Comedy,
THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
These celebrated comedians and original impersonators of
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE,
will commence their regular New-York Winter engagement at
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,
when they will appear in their season's grand success,
Characteristic Irish Drama,
THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
produced in all its original splendor and completeness.
Box Office now open, where seats can be secured six days in advance.

ZENOBIA,
QUEEN OF PALMYRA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE,
BY
HARRIETT HOSMER,
is now on exhibition at the
FINE ART INSTITUTE,
DERBY GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway.
From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Single admission 25 cents.
Package tickets, five for One Dollar.

BENJAMIN K. BROWN, OF THIS CITY, having just returned from a WALK through that wonder of all modern wonders, THE OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA, at the request of many friends, will deliver a lecture at COOPER INSTITUTE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1864. Subject—*What He Saw and Heard There.* This Lecture will cont

[Continued from the First Page.]

and devastate the country, if not molested, and when pressed to the wall will make for the coast.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Nov. 25.

Several trains arrived on the South Caro ina Railroad during the night loaded with troops.

The Augusta Volunteer Artillery Company B, has gone into Winter quarters near this city.

We understand, from reliable authority, that *large reinforcements are expected in this city* this evening from Lord Island.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, Nov. 22.

We are informed Gen. BEAUREGARD will be in Augusta on Wednesday.

A large body of troops is on the way from the west. Some of them, we are told, will arrive here in a few days.

The Governor of South Carolina has ordered all the regulars in that State to rendezvous at Hamburgh, in order to repel any attack that may be made on that side of the river, or to assist the forces on this side in case of necessity. A large force had arrived last night, and some eight or ten thousand more it is expected will be on the spot soon.

Orders were received here last night to prepare rations *for some twenty thousand regular troops, which are on their way to this point.*

HOW THE GEORGIANS ARE FLYING TO THE RESCUE.

GOV. BROWN CUT OFF AND DISABLED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 21.

I. His Excellency Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State, *being cut off from communication with that portion of the State East of the Oconee River*, by the interposition of a hostile army, it becomes my duty, as President of the Senate and ex-officio Governor during the disability of the Governor, to assume command of all that part of the State thus left without the jurisdiction of the Governor; and as the prompt and faithful execution of the recent act of the Legislature providing for a levy en masse of the arms bearing people of the State is of vital importance; I do, therefore, issue this order revoking so much of the Governor's proclamation as provide for the reporting of *all* the troops raised under it to Maj.-Gen. G. W. SMITH, and do order that the men in all the counties east of the Oconee River, (except such as may be already reported to Maj.-Gen. WAYNE,) report immediately to me at this place, when arms and equipments will be issued by the proper officers.

II. The Aid-de-Camp in the districts east of the Oconee River will proceed at once to send on to this place all men liable to service under the aforesaid act.

III. A Medical Board will be established at this place for the examination of all men, when fitness for service may be considered by the Aid-de-Camp as doubtful.

IV. The emergency is such that a delay even of a single day will in no case be permitted—all must be sent forward at once. A. E. WRIGHT,

President of the Senate and ex-officio Governor during the disability of Gov. BROWN.

GEN. WRIGHT'S PROCLAMATION.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 24.

We direct special attention to the proclamation of Gen. A. R. WRIGHT, who, as President of the Georgia Senate, is ex-officio Governor during the disability of the regular Executive. We are pleased to have so respectable a Governor at last, and hope prompt attention will be given to his call in this important crisis.

HAMPTONS CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, Nov. 24, 1874.

To Commanding Officer, Augusta:

Please insert this dispatch in all newspapers in Augusta. All men of my command now in Georgia will rendezvous forthwith at Augusta, and those in South Carolina at Columbia, and wait orders.

WADE HAMPTON, Major-General.

GEORGIANS TO THE RESCUE!

From the Savannah News, Nov. 24.

I cordially solicit men of all ages, exempt from military law, to join me at once and form a company, to report to Maj.-Gen. G. W. SMITH for service in the field for forty days, in accordance with the proclamation of the Governor.

As it is apparent the emergency is upon us, better to die gallantly in the field, defending all that is dear to us as freemen, than to submit to the despot SHERMAN'S rule. Let the fate of Atlanta inspire every Southerner to defend his home. Tarry not till the gate is closed on us, and wait not to be brought out by officials, but enroll your names promptly at my headquarters at Navy Paymaster's office, over W. BATTERSBY & Co., on Bay-street. I leave on Thursday evening, 4 o'clock, for the front, with or without company. J. C. MOSES.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 22, 1864.

PERSONAL.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Nov. 22.

Gen. JOHNSTON is at present in our city. Gen. TAYLOR is at Macon; he is expected in this city. Gov. BROWN is in Macon.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov 23.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON is now in our city. Gen. BEAUREGARD is expected to-morrow.

From the Savannah News, Nov. 26.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON has arrived in Columbia, from Augusta. He intends, for the present, to make Columbia his home.

THE WEATHER.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Nov. 23.

The weather yesterday was exceedingly cold, with a slight sprinkle of snow in the morning; the thermometer was below 30 degrees, and the ground was frozen all day. Overcoats were drawn closely and felt comfortably.

The Charleston *Courier* of Nov. 23 announces a black frost on Tuesday, and says the physicians are advising all absent citizens that they can now return with perfect safety.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE INVASION.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Nov. 25.

The army of invasion drags its slow length along. This is not a country through which such an army, with its artillery and wagon-trains, can march very rapidly, and if proper measures be taken to obstruct its progress, it can be made to march still more slowly. Every road by which it can advance, every route it is likely to take, should be obstructed by felling trees, and every other device possible.

Speculation is rife as to the point on the seaboard at which SHERMAN is aiming. The Northern press indicates Savannah. But for that very reason, we should doubt this to be the real destination. There are reasons for supposing that Beaufort is the point. It is said that a large fleet of transports is now hovering off that port, indicating preparations to cooperate with SHERMAN in the event of his reaching it. Brunswick is, also, supposed by many to be SHERMAN'S point of destination.

We think that his present movements show that one of the three places named is the point aimed at. The enemy's forces, from all the information we obtain, have been bearing down on the Central Road, which they have succeeded in cutting. They would do this to protect their rear, in pursuing either of the routes suggested. The fact that they are pressing in that direction, indicates the design to strike for either Beaufort, Savannah or Brunswick.

Although the Northern press has hinted that SHERMAN might attempt to march to Charleston by way of Augusta, *recent developments, we think, show very clearly that such is not his design.* If this were his route, he would not be diverging from it so widely. He would have advanced directly upon Augusta. He would not have spent all this time moving with his whole force on the Central road, and so far out of his direct road.

SHERMAN'S programme when he started was to push for some point on the seaboard before a sufficient force could be concentrated to oppose him. The utmost speed, therefore, was essential to success; and he would avoid all unnecessary delay. He would not likely turn aside or loiter by the way to accomplish any minor or subordinate objects. *Unless Augusta were on his route, he would hardly waste the time necessary to capture it, for any advantages it would likely afford him.* If it be settled, therefore, that Charleston is not the point which he is aiming to reach, we do not think it probable that Augusta will at this time receive a visit from SHERMAN.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 24.

Silence, says the Charleston *Mercury*, of yesterday, has reigned in our city for several days. But the enemy have now in position on Morris Island some forty pieces of heavy ordnance, bearing on Sullivan's Island and Fort Sumter. They are busy in mortar mounting and preparations, and have brigade drills. They have buoyed out Bull's Bay, not far to the northward. They have a fleet of some dozen monitors at Port Royal, and somewhere on the Atlantic coast a dozen and a half more, including ships like the *Ironsides* and *Dictator*. These preparations indicate an attack on Charleston by the water approach. The signs are confirmed by the statements of Northern papers that Charleston is the point desired and aimed at. And the rapid advance of SHERMAN'S army upon Augusta, which is only some six days' march from here, tallies with all the rest, and warns us that no time is to be lost in preparing, to the best of our ability, to meet the issue which appears to be upon us. Are we ready for an attack and for a siege? The people of Charleston have seen danger more than once before, and are not subject to panics. Let the situation be calmly scrutinized now, with a view to the final result."

To the above magnificent preparations, set forth by the *Mercury*, we may add that large fleets are now assembled at Port Royal, Tybee, and Doboy, no doubt in preparation for SHERMAN'S arrival. Thus are they prepared to meet him at all points, showing perfect confidence in the success of his expedition.

And, with the *Mercury*, we would call upon our people to avoid everything like undue excitement, and with calm deliberation bring their minds to the great work before them. It is a time for manhood, for indecision and cowardly fear. We may have valuable use for all of good judgment and courage that we possess; let them not be neutralized by any thought or act unbecoming freemen engaged in a great struggle for liberty.

As regards SHERMAN'S expedition through Georgia to the coast, which the Yankees pronounce a grand military achievement, even after their great leader has told them he has *no enemy* to oppose him, we have a word or two to say. Even should he succeed in penetrating to the coast, what will he have achieved? Neither Savannah nor Charleston is of any great strategic importance to the Federals, and should they get there, our people will only close up the gaps, repair the damage in his rear, and stand ready to keep him there. He would have a ready water communication for his supplies, but wherein would his advantage differ from those of the Federal commanders who have footholds on the coast of Virginia and North Carolina? The great heart of the country would still be intact, and the "rebellion," instead of being "crushed out," would only be cemented and ready for more decisive blows. Twenty such "grand expeditions" would not quench the flames of Southern liberty, nor unnerve the sturdy arms that are bared in its defence. Our great trouble has been in this war, a multiplicity of points to be defended. It has scattered our forces and consequently weakened them. Concentrated in the interior, they would be stronger than ever before, and bid defiance to all the arts of their foes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Nov. 26.

Hon. W. R. W. COBB, the member of Congress who was expelled a few days ago, was killed recently in North Alabama, by the accidental discharge of one of his own pistols. He has for some time past been consorting with the Yankees, and was not long since in Nashville. His Yankee friends had presented him a pair of pistols, which he wore upon his person. One of them dropped to the ground and went off, the ball penetrating his bowels and coming out of his back, causing death.

DECIDEDLY SCARED.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 22.

The actions of some of the members of our State Legislature on leaving Milledgeville showed that they were only not scared—but "scared clean through" and a little more so. We are informed that several paid as high as a thousand dollars a piece for a conveyance to carry them eight miles. Either "Confederates" must be plenty in their neighborhood, or they must value themselves at a pretty high rate.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Nov. 25.

We understand that one of the Yankee deserters who took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government was captured Wednesday, while en route to join SHERMAN'S army. He gave his name as JOHN SMITH, and says he had eleven associates who escaped. He was dressed in Confederate uniform. People residing in Columbia, Warren, Hancock and adjacent counties would do their country a service by keeping a sharp lookout for, and arresting all parties going toward the enemy's lines.

FLORIDA.

From the Gainesville (Fla.) Cotton States.

Either the Yankees or tories placed a number of torpedoes on the Florida Railroad on Sunday. They were discovered in time to prevent the injury of the train. It was certainly a cold-blooded effort to murder innocent people. Such villains, if detected, should be punished with death.

The enemy have evacuated Magnolia on the St. John's River. This is owing, to a very great extent, to the vigilance of Capt. DICKINSON, in just such receptions as he is capable of giving the mongrels.

What the Richmond Papers Say.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 1.

Richmond papers of Tuesday, Nov. 20, received here to-day by the Philadelphia *Inquirer's* correspondent bring latest intelligence from Georgia. The theatre of war which now absorbs the attention of the whole country They break in some measure through their imposed reticence, on the pretence that SHERMAN has been baffled in his attempt to penetrate Georgia. The only instance, however, in which they actually localize his army, is in the statement that he is still on the west bank of the Oconee.

SHERMAN BAFFLED.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 29.

The fact that SHERMAN has been baffled thus far in his attempt to penetrate Georgia, has been well known in this city for several days, and further reticence on that score is unnecessary. He is floundering about now between the rapidly concentrating manœuvres of the State troops and such portions of the regular army as were not otherwise more advantageously employed, it having been deemed imprudent and, perhaps, unnecessary, to draw off troops from any of our frontier armies. Intelligence from Augusta on the 26th inst., states that the Macon train arrived on the previous night at the usual time, and that the rumor afloat, that the Central Road had been cut, was incorrect. Gen. HOOD, according to our last accounts, was already moving up into East Tennessee, and *rumor says he has encountered and defeated the opposing army.*

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 29.

The tenor of the news from Georgia, so far as it has reached us, is cheering. The *Examiner* closes a leader on the situation in Georgia with the following suggestion: "Why SHERMAN made his march southward an object to be gained by its reaching the seaboard. SHERMAN'S army was insufficient to garrison and occupy a wide extent of country. But it might be used against Charleston and Savannah, or at least it might be employed after junction with GRANT against Richmond. Now the nearest road to Savannah, or Charleston, or Richmond, is precisely the road he has taken. By a march to Beufort he reaches the fleet, which can land him without obstacle or danger on the banks of the James. In any event work for his army could onl be found by directing his steps to the sea. His blows are not aimed at in land villages, nor is the object of his march the separation of the Confederacy and those railroads which we can unite more rapidly than he can cut them."

The Incendiary Plot.

The investigation of the plot to burn the city is proceeding with the greatest vigor and secrecy.

Gen. DIX is closeted daily with the detectives and others who are engaged in this business.

The examination of prisoners has been going on before a military commission for the past two days, and those most conversant with the cases express great confidence that some of the malefactors will be detected and punished under Gen. DIX's order.

The city at this moment is under the strictest surveillance. Lists of arrivals from the Southjare sent daily from the hotels to headquarters, and all suspected persons who fail to report themselves will be summarily punished.

The leading hotel keepers are doing all in their power to aid the authorities, and are in constant communication with them.

It is indicative of the thoroughness and skill with which measures have been taken, that while the closest watch is kept throughout the city, the agents of the Government and their mode of operation are wholly unknown to the public at large.

The condition of things naturally excites much alarm among the Southerners in this city. Large numbers of them register themselves daily, and many have come forward to give what aid they can in detecting the plot. The number of these refugees has been much exaggerated. Those whose opportunities give them the best means of judging, estimate them at from ten to fifteen thousand only. Of these, a large proportion are women and loyal Southerners who have abandoned their property and fled to escape the tyranny of JEFF DAVIS.

All who register themselves are obliged to take the oath of allegiance. The only exception to this rule are those who, for reasons of public policy, are excused. Of course a very small fraction of the whole number.

The precautions taken are such that it is probable that the city was never so safe as at this moment.

The vigilance exercised is well illustrated by the discovery of the torpedo on board of one of the Sound freight steamers. It was a little paste-board box, only about four inches long, and was placed in a boat which carries out few passengers, and which afforded the best opportunities for such an enterprise. Notwithstanding these facilities, it was instantly discovered and removed.

For obvious reasons we still refrain from printing the names of the persons arrested.

Such information is precisely that most desired by their confederates still at large.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Curious Rumor About Capt. Semmes.

CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 1.

Information of a seemingly reliable character is to the effect that Capt. SEMMES, of the pirate *Alabama*, arrived at Bagdad, Mexico, on the 15th of October, on his way to Richmond via Matamoras.

It is reported that up to Nov. 20, there had been no quorum in the Arkansas Legislature.

Evening Exchange.

$55,000	Amer. Gold...	223¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts....	110¾
2,500	do.....	223¾	400	do.....	110¾
5,000	do.....	223¾	100	do.....b3	111
10,000	do.....s3	223¾	1000	do.....s30	10¾
10,000	do.....	223	500	do.....s30	10¾
300	Erie Railway.. s3	93¾	1500	do.....s10	110¾
100	do.....b3	91¾	400	Clev. & Tol....	108¾
300	M. S. & N. I....s3	69¾	200	Chi. & R. I....s3	104¾
200	do.....	69¾	100	Pal. & N. W.....	41
200	do.....	69¾	300	P. F. W. & C.....	104
100	Ill. Cen. R.....s10	128¾			

Stocks very dull. Gold steady. After the call stocks continued dull. At the close of the report, Gold stood at 223¾.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

The Latest from Colonel Mulford's Fleet.

Fifty-five Hundred Union Prisoners thus far Received.

THEIR CONDITION, TREATMENT AND SPIRITS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FLAG-OF-TRUCE STEAMER NEW-YORK,
SAVANNAH RIVER, Sunday, Nov. 27, 1864.

The flag-of-truce fleet of steamers, or at least a large part of them, are still at anchor in the Savannah River, above Fort Pulaski, receiving our released men as fast as the rebel authorities choose to deliver them. The aggregate number transferred to Lieut.-Col. MULFORD during the past ten days will not exceed 5,500, but it is believed that the end of this week will witness the completion of the work. The steamships *Atlantic, Blackstone, Gen. Sedgwick, Weybosset, Herman Livingston, Karnak* and *Constitution* have thus far been filled and dispatched to Annapolis, Md., and others will follow from day to day, as quickly as the complement can be got on board. Among the poor fellows who are brought to us are many whose condition is too bad to admit them upon the crowded transports with their less suffering comrades; and the most miserable are selected by the medical officers of the expedition for comfortable quarters on the steamship *Baltic*, which, with wise forethought, was fitted up as a hospital ship, having every appliance and convenience for the alleviation of their distress. The *Baltic* is capacious enough to carry about 600 of the worst cases, patients so helpless as to be compelled to keep their beds; and I am sorry to say that already she is nearly full of this class, so that in a day or two she will be sent North. Probably there have been twenty deaths among the number thus far placed in our hands. The last two or three lots of men returned from the prison-pens at Millen and Savannah are physically in much better condition than those at first brought down, although their appearance does not present an iota of improvement as regards the squalor and filthiness which I attempted to describe in my last letter.

The scene each day on the reception of the men loses none of its interest to the spectator; but having once described it for a newspaper, it is described always. There is invariably the greatest enthusiasm on the part of the men—exhibited in cheering, and singing, and dancing by those who are strong enough thus to express their thankfulness, and in the more touching, though less demonstrative, manner of the sick and feeble, whose wan faces are lighted with happy smiles, and whose eyes are suffused with grateful tears, as they find themselves again under the old flag on the way to *home*. As yet no officers have been brought to us; but I understand from Col. MULFORD that some are expected to-morrow.

Having conversed with a very large number of the prisoners respecting their prison life, I find the most perfect unanimity in their statements of the atrocious treatment of the rebel authorities. The refined cruelties and tortures to which they have been subjected could only have been inflicted by men whom slavery has transformed into tyrants and despots, or by savage and barbarian tribes. There is no room for doubt as to the truth of what these men assert, although, for the sake of a common humanity, the listener hopes that they may be exaggerations. No tongue can express a tithe of the hardships which, month after month, have been inflicted, and no pen can describe them. The revolting task I have been fortunately spared, in becoming the temporary custodian of the rebel official reports of the condition of the hospital and prison-pen at Andersonville, transcripts of which I forwarded for publication by the last mail. That black record stands boldly out, convicting the enemy of base inhumanity, and holding the rebel Government up to the indignation of an outraged civilization, more certainly than a thousand statements from the men who have been the helpless victims of its almost incredible cruelty.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

A rather remarkable incident occurred yesterday. Early in the morning a small schooner, painted lead color, with her sails set, was discovered adrift in the river, about a mile in the rear of the flag-of-truce fleet, and two miles above Fort Pulaski. The vessel was boarded from the steamer *Gen. Lyon*, and found to be abandoned. She proved to be a blockade-runner from Nassau, with a cargo of 500 sacks and 20 tierces of sugar, 3 crates of crockery, and a number of boxes of lemons and oranges. Subsequently it was ascertained that the schooner had passed the mouth of the river, unperceived by the gunboats on blockade and by the lookout at the fort; but on getting up to Col. MULFORD'S fleet, was deserted by her crew, on the supposition that the transports were a fleet of gunboats. Had her Captain not made this mistake, he would have passed on to Savannah unmolested, as it would have been a violation of the flag of truce for Col. MULFORD to have seized the vessel. But finding the schooner in a derelict condition, she was taken possession of in behalf of the United States Government, and towed by the dispatch steamer *Eliza Hancox* to Port Royal, and delivered to Major-Gen. FOSTER, commanding the department. The vessel is quite new, and her cargo valuable.

H. J. W.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

A CARD OF THANKS TO A UNITED STATES OFFICER.

From the Savannah News, Nov. 26.

We take great pleasure in laying the following before our readers, and take the occasion to add that all our prisoners who have had any business or intercourse with Col. MULFORD, speak of him as an honorable, humane and Christian gentleman:

Editors Morning News:

I desire through your columns to record an act of courtesy and kindness so seldom extended on the part of a Federal officer to a Confederate prisoner. The officer alluded to is Lieut.-Col. JOHN E. MULFORD, U. S. A., the Federal Commissioner of Exchange. When I was sent as a prisoner to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, my watch, jewelry and money were taken from me; and when sent to City Point, Virginia, for exchange, these articles, by some mistake, were not returned to me. Through the exertions of Col. MULFORD I have succeeded in obtaining them, to whom I feel grateful for his kindness; and I hereby return my sincere thanks to him for his exertions to procure them for me. Very respectfully,

S. A. BROCKINGTON,
Act'g Mast. Mate, P. N. C. S.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 1—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 9 bbls. Ashes, 16,664 bbls. Flour, 197 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 111 228 bushels Wheat, 8,434 bushels Corn, 85,166 bushels Oats, 22,216 bushels Barley, 3,153 packages Provisions, and 352 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quite nominal to-day.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at uniform rates, including Java at 49c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 41c.@44c.; Rio at 41c.@44c., St. Domingo at 41c.@43c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited demand, at drooping prices. Middling, $1 26@$1 28 ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 650 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, at a reduction of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last, amount to 11,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$9 80; poor to choice Extra State at $9 60@10 30, chiefly $9 90@$10; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11 25@$11 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 50@$9 80
Extra State	9 80@10 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 90@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	11 00@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 30@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 35@13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 45@15 00

Southern Flour continues heavy to-day. Sales since our last 1,100 bbls., at $10 60@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Premix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers; sales 550 bbls. Extra $9 90@$12 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour inactive, including fine and superfine, at $8 50@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $7 50@$7 75 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet at easier and irregular prices. Sales, since our last, 9,000 bushels, including Canada White at $2 55; and Chicago Spring, at $2 23 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in limited request at lower prices; sales since our last, 7,500 bushels at $1 91 for unsound Mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Oats are in less demand, at reduced prices; we quote Canada at 98c.@99c.; Western at $1 01@$1 02, afloat and in store; State at $1 ₱ bushel. Rye is in request at $1 75 ₱ bushel. Barley is in demand and steady; sales, since our last, 6,400 bushels Canada West at $2 10.

HAY—North River continues in request at $1 40@$1 45 for Government and shipping, and $1 50@$1 65 for small lots for city use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice, one year old, and 30c.@52½c. for new, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to-day, including New-Orleans, at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 87½c.@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 72½c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and heavy, including Resin, nominally, at $24@$38 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $10@$13 ₱ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine, at $2 35@$2 45 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been in limited request, including Crude Whale, at $1 47½@$1 52½; Crude Sperm, at $2 05@$2 12½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 30@$2 40; Linseed, at $1 40@$1 42; No. 1 Lard, at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in less demand at irregular prices. Sales have been made of 1,800 bbls. We quote Crude at 48½c.; Refined, in bond, at 68½c.; and Refined, free, at 87½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened very heavily at decidedly lower prices, but closed much firmer, with an active inquiry. Sales have been made of 6,850 bbls., at $32 50@$34 50, cash, and regular for 1863-4 Mess, closing at $34 50, cash, $32 for 1862-3, Mess, $34 25 for Prime Mess; $33 50 for Thin Mess, and $32@$32 50 for Prime, now held higher; sales were also made of 1,500 bbls. New Mess, March delivery, buyer's option, at $28; 500 bbls. do., for January, at $37; 500 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, deliverable this month, buyer's option, at $32 75; 1,000 bbls. do. do., same time, seller's option, $32 50 ₱ bbl. Stock of Pork to-day, 75 931 bbls. Cut Meats continue in demand at 16¾c.@18¾c. for Shoulders; 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 150 pkgs. Bacon has been more active; sales 500 boxes Cumberland Cut, January delivery, reported at 18½c.; 500 boxes Short Rib, same delivery, at 20¾c., ₱ lb. Lard is quite heavy and lower; sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls., at 21¾c. @23c., chiefly at 22¾c. for prime kettle-rendered, Western and City. Beef is in demand, at $22 50@$25 for New Extra Mess; $20@$22 50 for New Plain Mess. Sales 540 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive. Stock of Beef, 64,262 pkgs. Beef Hams continue in demand; 60 bbls. sold at $28 ₱ bbl. Butter is less sought after, closing at 44c.@56c. for poor to choice State, and 34c.@48c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive at 14c.@22½c. for poor to prime, ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W. STARIN & Co. notice thus:

We have no material change to report in the market for Butter during the past week. The receipts of fine Dairies were larger than usual, that being the result of direct purchases made of the Dairymen for New-York accounts, a large portion of which being for export. The recent advices from England show that their markets, like our own, are beginning to feel the effects of the diminished make of Butter, which is equal on both sides of the Atlantic, and the indications are that they will require all that we can spare. The demand for home consumption and coastwise trade continues quite active at full prices. Advices from California are still favorable, and a fair shipping demand prevails. Western Butters are still in very small supply and receipt, and good grades are much sought for—while a good fair demand prevails in this market for fine grades of Butter for the Western cities. The heavy movement in Butter for export has not yet taken place, although engagements to some extent have been made. The market closes with decided firmness, and our quotations are without change:

Orange and Sussex—fresh—pails, ₱ lb	55 @60
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails, ₱ lb	55 @60
Fine State Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	52 @54
Fair to Good State Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	48 @50
Fine State—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb	53 @55
Fair to Good State—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb	50 @52
Fine State Dairies—Welch tubs, ₱ lb	51 @53
Fair to Good State Dairies—Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	45 @48
Fine Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	48 @50
Fair to Good Penn. Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	45 @48
Fine Western Reserve—firkins, ₱ lb	45 @48
Fine Wisconsin, Michigan, &c.—firkins, ₱ lb	42 @45
Fine Fresh New-York State—firkins, ₱ lb	45 @55
Fine Fresh Canada—firkins, ₱ lb	42 @45
Ordinary Canada—firkins, ₱ lb	35 @37
Fair Ordinary Western—firkins, ₱ lb	35 @37
Common Western—firkins, ₱ lb	30 @34

The market for Cheese has been heavy and quiet during the week. The receipts have been light, owing to interruptions in the freight lines of the Erie Canal and Central Railroad, and the amount of stock offering is comparatively small. Some fine factories are held at prices outside of our quotations.

State Dairies—factory made—fine	21½@22½
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	20 @21
State Dairies—extra quality	19 @21½
State Dairies—fair to good	17 @18
Western Reserve—good to prime	16 @18
English Dairy—Eastern	20 @22
English Dairy—Western	18 @20
Pine-Apple	24 @28
Orange County—flat skimmed	14 @16

SUGARS—Are inactive and depressed. Sales since our last, 310 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 17¾c.@23c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet, at 24c@29c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 340,000 lbs., at 17c.@17¾c., chiefly at 17½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, but quoted firm.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,500 bbls., at $1 87@$1 89 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather more active. For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 tcs. Beef on private terms; 30 tons Bacon and 50 tons Tallow at 12s. 6d.; 14,000 bushels Wheat at 2½d.; and within a few days, 2,500 hhds. Tobacco at 15s. 3d.@17s. 6d. Also, by steamer, 250 bbls. Apples at 5s., and 150 boxes Bacon at 40s. For Pensacola, two ships from Philadelphia, with coal on Government account, at $9 50 ₱ ton.

[Advertisement.]

The Study and Analysis of Man, in all his Relations: Physically, Intellectually, Morally, and Socially, through the means of Science and Revelation, is one of the objects of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, published at $2 a year, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FIELD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Eagle, for Havana—E. B. Schneidler and wife, Miss Schneidler, Miss McKeige, L. Carricaburn and lady, Mrs. Yznaga, Mrs. Garescht, H. Gallol, Miss C. Blocker, J. Lynn, Wm. Lynn, D. P. Banton, S. P. Hamilton, H. Harding, G. A. Ditzler, W. Schmidt, C. B. Bridge and wife, C. K. Clapp, H. de Luynes, Miss Himelay, Miss Troya, Mrs Himelay, J. W. Bradley, T. Roses, Mrs. de Bauday, 2 children and nurse, John Thompson, N. Perez, Col. La Barta, R. Bolling, C. Favies, F. Girard, C. Matagrin, J. Sarmento, W. E. Albertson, Miss S. Summers, Mrs. T. Gaitarez, Mrs C. Mack, G. M. Longaere, G. A. Fesanot, Mrs. Ramos and daughter, A. Berhan and wife, J. Richard and lady, A. Van Uaier, S. Bucker, W. F. G. Muller, M. Kortiang, G. Muller, E. Claren and lady, P. de Yrada, O. Callaham, W. McCann, E. Avilac, Mrs. B. Cavagnara, L. J. Camacho, L. C. de Borden, lady and 2 children, Mme. P. Schneidam, J. Bedoya, wife and 2 servants, R. Massern, D. E. Allen, Mrs. C. Garbarino and son, A. Garbarino, A. Molinette, J. Ferutto and wife, Miss E. De Forrest, G. Jacobs, A. Gareis, T. Philipson, L. Sylvester, S. Borga, wife and child, Miss M Mouer, Miss M. Muzio and girl, Miss Martina, G. Barburi and wife, J. McCauley, B. Schlater, J. A. Ledon, A. Fing, G. O. Cook, G. Lyons, S. Martinez, J. J. Cordova, W. T. Miner, J. Acebo, A. Henry, M. Knowdel, Pierre A. Lavant, V. Spodafore, P. Britton, Miss D. Gallagher, J. Sullivan, R. Sullivan, F. Luige, Mrs. M. Levy, R. Gibbs, M. Mulhearn.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Matanzas, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Crowell, Frederic Pigeon, Pedro Olaragan.

In bark Marigo, from Rio Janeiro—C. V. W. Post, J. M. Melcher, wife and niece.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 05 | Sun sets..... 4 34 | Moon sets.. 8 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 04 | Gov. Island..10 53 | Hell Gate..12 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 1.

Cleared.

Steamship Cotopaxi, Codman, Valparaiso, Hargous & Co.

Steamer E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, W. J. Taylor & Co.

Ships Dr. Barth, (Hamb.) Meyer, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye; Staffone, (Br.,) Vickers, Bremen; Ruger Bros. Barks Oldenburg, (Russ.,) Wragge, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye; Fanny Ebler, Perkins, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie; Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados, J. T. Dwight & Co.; Winthrop, (Br.,) Mouiton, West End, St. Croix, Brett, Son & Co.,

Brigs Celestina, Bray, Port Royal, Peck & Church; Maid of Erin, (Br.,) Davis, Kingston, Jam., Brett, Son & Co; Grand Frederick, (Fr.,) Larny, Cette, Boyd & Hincken; H. C Brooks, Miller, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Alfaretta, (Br.,) Taylor, St. Pierre, Mar., P. I. Nevius & Son; Springbok, (Br.,) Smith, Demerara, D. R De Wolf.

Schooners C. Wood, (Br.,) McBride, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co; Mary A. Ivins, Walton, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Monmouth, Anderson, Northampton, Va., A. C. Havens, Leocadia, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Staten Islander, Palmer, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Clara Jane, Hayden, Salem, Jed Frye & Co; Ann Amelia, Hallock, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton, Newport, Turner, Berlin; C. A. Farnsworth, (Br.,) Crowell, Barbados, G. T. Smith; Gertrude, Caldwell, Eastport, Jed Frye & Co.; Quickstep, (Br.,) Cook, Moncton, N. B., D. K. De Wolf.

Arrived.

Steamship Matanzas, Liedegang, New-Orleans Nov. 19, and Havana 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Thos. Ascencio & Co.

U. S. steam transport Parthenia, Batius, Washington, and 40 hours from Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

C. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., via Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Johnson, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co.

Bark Mirage, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Merrill, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Rodocanachi & Franghiadi. Sid. in co. with Nellie Fenwick, for New-York.

Brig A. B. Cook, Speed, Port Royal 7 ds., with lumber and cotton to F. M. Bixby & Co. Nov. 26, lat. 31 26, lon. 78, was spoken by U. S. gunboat Santiago de Cuba, cruising. 28th, to the southward of Cape Charles, passed a number of bales of hay, water-casks and other wrecked stuff.

Brig Edward, (of Port Elizabeth,) Wilkins, Belize, Hond., 22 ds., with logwood, cedar, etc., to Dollner, Foster & Co.

Brig Clara Brown, (of Freeport, Me.,) Brown, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to Peter V. King Co. Came to this port for orders. Sid. in co. with brig Day Spring, for Boston.

Brig Aurora, (of Lunenberg,) Cashaw, Lingan, C. B., 9 ds., with coal, etc., to master.

Brig D. E. De Wolf, (of St. John, N. B.,) Covert, Maracaibo ds

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4117. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Grant.

THE OCONEE RIVER CROSSED.

Reports of Richmond Papers of Thursday.

The Success of Sherman's Campaign Admitted.

A REVIEW OF THE MOVEMENTS.

THE POSITIVE PROSPECT OF SUCCESS.

The Seacoast Probably Reached To-day.

[OFFICIAL.]

FROM LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT TO SECRETARY STANTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

CITY POINT, Va., Dec. 1, 1864.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The Richmond *Examiner* of to-day admits that SHERMAN will succeed in reaching the sea coast.

Other papers admit that he has crossed the Oconee.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 2—2 P. M.

A great load of anxiety has been lifted from the mind of President and people by the intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN, communicated by telegraph from Gen. GRANT's headquarters. This news is a day later than that published in the Richmond papers received here to-day, and appears in the rebel journals of yesterday. From these papers we learn that SHERMAN has successfully crossed his whole army over the Oconee River, the principal river he had to traverse before reaching Savannah. His cavalry, thrown out in advance, had already crossed the Savannah River, and was making for Beaufort to communicate with the fleet and announce the near approach of SHERMAN's triumphant columns. From the localizations of SHERMAN's position given by the rebel papers, it would appear that he has turned Augusta, just as he did Macon, leaving it off to the left, and striking for the railroad between Augusta and Savannah. The wisdom of this course is apparent, for he avoids the delays incident to the attack of a strongly fortified position, while he insures its capture by the severance of all the lines of communication on which it depends. The fall of Augusta will be one of the ripe fruits that SHERMAN will reap as the result of his general campaign, and such he intended it to be. As SHERMAN is now within forty miles of the seaboard, and as the Lieutenant-General had predicted his arrival on the coast by the end of this week, there is now the best assurance that his prophecy will be gloriously fulfilled.

The *Republican* of this afternoon adds the following:

"Dispatches are received in this city from Fortress Monroe, stating that the Richmond papers of the 1st inst. acknowledge that Gen. SHERMAN's army will reach the coast in safety. The Government has official dispatches announcing the same fact. This is truly glorious news, for which acknowledgment we are much obliged to the Richmond editors. Richmond papers of the 1st announce that Gen. SHERMAN's whole army successfully crossed the Oconee River, which, according to repeated rebel statements, it was believed he could not accomplish. This, it is conceded in military circles, gives Gen. SHERMAN the right of way to the coast."

BEARINGS OF SHERMAN'S MARCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 2.

The extraordinary fidelity with which the Richmond press has obeyed the dictate of the Confederate authorities, to preserve an entire silence in regard to the operations of Gen. SHERMAN through the heart of the Confederacy, does not prevent the entire cropping of allusions and indications, which give the assurance of the complete success of this grand campaign. After more than two weeks of almost unbroken silence, we find him localized at a point so proximate to his destination that imagination may catch the figure of his advancing columns as they near the coast; and his tired but triumphant army may, after an anabasis more wonderful than that led by XENOPHON, begin, like those old Greeks, to shout: "Thalassa! Thalassa!—the sea! the sea!"

During the season of darkness which the intimations of the rebel press only served to render visible, the only guide left to the blind was that faith which the Apostle calls "the evidence of things not seen"—faith in the genius of *the* Commander, and in his magnificent army of veterans; but even the most robust confidence has been put to a severe strain, and, as day by day elapsed, the fears of men increased, their faith diminished. Reflection will, I think, however, show that this mood of mind was the result, not of any failure on the part of Gen. SHERMAN in his achievement, but of his failure to work out his campaign in the way we expected. When Gen. SHERMAN, in his advance eastward from Atlanta, passed unheeding by Macon, leaving it off to his right, a certain disappointment was felt. People expected him to take Macon, and when he neglected to do so, the firstlings of victory seemed to have eluded his grasp. Then the popular imagination fastened itself on Augusta as his objective point, and eagerly anticipated its capture, but day after day passed without the intelligence of the expected prize. The rebels were able to affirm that neither Macon nor Augusta was captured, and that neither city had even been threatened—a further cause for weak souls to grow faint-hearted.

Now, however, that it appears to have been as little in Gen. SHERMAN's programme to take Augusta, as it was to take Macon: now that he actually turns up at a point much nearer his ultimate objective, than if he had taken the line by Augusta, perhaps our critical and captious public will be content to let Gen. SHERMAN conduct his campaign after his own method, trusting its plan to be justified by its results.

It needs but a slight appreciation of the nature of Gen. SHERMAN's task to justify his wisdom in not staying his march for the capture of places that must fall into his hands as ripe fruit on the accomplishment of his design. Such a procedure would only serve to exhaust his supplies and use up his ammunition, in the execution of minor results that are the necessary corollaries to the successful execution of his general plan.

SHERMAN aims at great ulterior results; when he shall have achieved his end, he will have permanently severed the Gulf States from those of the Atlantic seaboard. We shall hold the line of the Savannah River, and confine the main army of the rebellion within the limits of Virginia and the Carolinas.

What, then, has been the actual progress of Gen. SHERMAN thus far in the execution of his purpose? First, we know from the testimony of the Richmond journals of yesterday, that he has successfully transferred his whole army over the Oconee, the only river he had to cross ere reaching an outlet on the sea. We know, secondly, that he is moving far south of Augusta, on the line connecting that city with Savannah; and on which they both depend. We know, thirdly, that he had, at last advices, pushed forward so far that he was able to throw out a cavalry column to communicate with the fleet. We know, fourthly, both through the confessions of the Richmond and Georgia press, and through the declarations of GEN. GRANT, that the rebels have no hope of being able to thwart SHERMAN. This despair is strikingly manifested in the tone of angry comment which the Richmond press heap on JEFF. DAVIS for his policy in sending HOOD's army on a fruitless raid into Tennessee, instead of retaining it where it could check the advances of SHERMAN.

Says the *Enquirer* of Wednesday:

"Without sustaining any physical injury from SHERMAN's successful march to the coast, *our cause cannot escape a great moral defeat by a triumphant raid through the heart of the Confederacy.* It is neither proper nor profitable to inquire into the wisdom of the side-track strategy; but, at a future day, it will be well, if for nothing else, at least for curiosity, to find out who it was that so entirely succeeded in rendering absolutely useless the Army of Tennessee."

In like strain writes the *Whig*, of the 30th ult.:

"In the meantime, while we do not affect to be a judge of military matters, we cannot but regret the absence of HOOD. When he cut off SHERMAN's communications above Atlanta, we supposed he intended to fortify himself upon the railroad, and fight him when he came out to restore them. *If he should choose a bolder game, the game he is now pursuing, we thought, of course, Hood was to follow in his rear, and cut off all communication in that direction, while all Georgia was to rise in his front; we could see nothing better for Sherman's army than absolute annihilation.* But, it seems, that our calculations were all wrong. HOOD plays no part in this interesting drama; his army has been sent entirely off away across the Tennessee River, and at the last accounts was doing nothing most vigorously. We do not know who planned this campaign, nor are we competent to pronounce judgment on military matters. But it does appear to us that the policy pursued in this case marvelously resembles that pursued in several others of not very ancient occurrence, which sent a portion of BRAGG's forces to Vicksburgh just before he was attacked by ROSECRANS, and which dispatched LONGSTREET to Tennessee at the critical moment when GRANT had assembled all his forces, from all quarters, and was about to make his attack at Missionary Ridge. It may be a policy strictly military, but it is very much in opposition to common sense, which tells us that, "ceteris paribus," two men are stronger than one, and that if it be an object to defeat an enemy, it is certainly best to have as large a force as possible to do it with. HOOD's men have been for weeks without an enemy before them. In that time they might have been at Macon, in SHERMAN's rear, and were they there, SHERMAN's destruction would be inevitable, so at least it seems to us.

Let us, however, hope for the best, and, among other good things, that the President (JEFF. DAVIS) will stay at home when the Southern armies meet with any more bad luck. Let the men who have to fight the campaign plan it. Even NAPOLEON declined to make a General under his orders follow a plan he had sketched for him when he found he had one of his own. "Mine is the best," he said, "but it is better to let him follow his own." Let our Generals follow their own plans. If they are not fit to be trusted thus far, they are not fit to command the armies.

Such are the chief points in regard to SHERMAN's progress, we are allowed to gather from the reluctant confessions of the Richmond press. To our mind they are cheering, and we think they will be so to the public generally. They have removed a load of anxiety engendered by the doubt and ignorance in which we have been kept regarding the situation in Georgia, and by the contemplation of the inherent difficulties of the enterprise. Though they do not show us the end, they give assurance of its speedy realization, and inspire the same confidence expressed by Lieut. Gen. GRANT in his dispatch to President LINCOLN.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

Reports from Richmond Papers, Nov. 30.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 2.

It is said, by those who have seen Richmond papers of Wednesday last, that they contain only a repetition of the statement that Gen. SHERMAN is still "floundering" about in the interior of Georgia.

It is also stated that a detachment of Yankee cavalry, sent out in the direction of Beaufort, were all either captured, killed or dispersed.

THE REBEL FACTORIES.

THE MACHINERY ALL REMOVED.

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, Nov. 24.

The grand prize which was to be obtained in case Augusta was captured, has been removed. The powder works, arsenal, armories and machine shops located at this place have been completely dismantled, and the valuable portion of their machinery has been removed to a location of safety not threatened. The last car load, we understand, left to-day. The machinery was sent away merely as a matter of precaution.

Counterfeits.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 2.

The police have information that counterfeit five hundred dollar bills on the Bank of North America would be out in circulation to-day.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Position of the Opposing Armies.

NO FIGHTING SINCE WEDNESDAY

Hood Demonstrating Toward Murfreesboro'.

Further Details of the Battle of Franklin.

THE REBEL GENERAL CLEBURNE KILLED

The Rebel Loss Fully Six Thousand---Our Loss One Thousand.

GEN. THOMAS MASTER OF THE SITUATION

NASHVILLE, Friday, Dec. 2.

I have received full accounts of the late battle at Franklin, and its antecedents, which was one of the most brilliant in its general results of the war. For three days sharp skirmishing was kept up during the retirement of our army from Duck River to Franklin, during which time a multiplicity of exploits and successes resulted to the Federal arms.

Gen. COX conducted the rear guard, and on the 29th ult. achieved a splendid victory over the rebels at Spring Hill, while Gen. WILSON's cavalry gained a series of important successes over FORREST's advance, under RODDY, on the pike between Turner's and Spring Hill.

During the afternoon of the 30th ult. the rebel army was sorely pressed under Hood, who had CHEATHAM's and STEWART's corps, and a portion of DICK TAYLOR's command, numbering in all over 22,000 men. Owing to COX's gallant check at Spring Hill, a portion of the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps were enabled to gain Franklin early in the day, where they threw up a line of breastworks, extending from one end to the other of the curve in the river, behind which our entire infantry command took position.

At precisely four o'clock (afternoon) the entire rebel force made a charge, and succeeded in making a temporary break in our centre, commanded by WAGNER. With characteristic impetuosity the soldiers composing CHEATHAM's corps dashed into the breastworks, and cooperating with the attacking party on their left, attempted to envelop and destroy our right. In the nick of time the troops of WAGNER were rallied, and throwing their whole force on the rebel column, drove back the storming party in great disorder, capturing several hundred prisoners. Four hours after the rebels charged on these lines, but were repulsed as often with great slaughter.

The rebels numbered at least two to our one, as nearly half of the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps were in reserve. The rebel loss in killed is three times ours, while their wounded is at least six times as large as ours. The wounded of our men are mostly in the head, arms and body.

The artillery fire of the enemy was made with great precision, but their ammunition consisted chiefly of shot and shell, while for two hours immense quantities of more murderous missiles were hurled with fearful fury into the rebel lines. All the attempt of the rebels to gain a permanent advantage were frustrated, and at dark the Federal position was unchanged, while the rebels retired, under cover of the woods, south of the Columbia pike.

The rebel loss, as before stated, is fully 6,000, including over 1,000 prisoners, an unusual number of whom were officers. Our loss reached a total of about 1,000.

An artillery duel was kept up till nearly midnight, when our troops commenced crossing Harpeth River, bringing all our trains and paraphernalia over in safety before daylight.

The army then retired to within four miles of this city, at which point our front line confronts the enemy. The falling back of the army is in accordance with the programme, and the battle at Franklin, although of the most brilliant kind, was an impromptu affair, and brought about owing to the necessity of checking the rebel advance to secure a safe crossing of the river by our troops.

LATER.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Dec. 2.

Additional reports received increase the magnitude of the late victory at Franklin. Thirty stands of colors were captured by our forces. The Forty-ninth Indiana captured five, the Eighty-eighth Illinois three, REILLY's old brigade eight, and the Twenty-third corps captured four.

Gen. STANLEY, commanding the Fourth Corps, had a very narrow escape, having had a horse killed under him, and was shot in the right shoulder, the ball traversing the back and going out at the left shoulder. He is in the city, and though suffering considerably, is still attending to duty.

It is confirmed that Gen. CLEBURNE, of Tennessee, is killed.

Gen. KIMBALL, commanding the Second Division of Gen. STANLEY's corps, in the heat of battle passed a rebel Major-General, who told him he was mortally wounded. His men succeeded in carrying off his body.

It is believed that Hood's main army is threatening Murfreesboro. FORREST's rebel cavalry is demonstrating on our front and right flank.

Commander FITCH is here with a fleet of boats and iron-clads. Sufficient forces have arrived to insure not only the safety of Nashville, but another Union victory, in case of a battle, under any circumstances.

The military men all unite in the opinion that Gens. STANLEY and SCHOFIELD conducted the retirement from Pulaski in the face of the enemy with admirable skill, and crowning all with a magnificent Union victory at Franklin.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Dec. 2.

The *Journal* of this morning has the following:

Gen. THOMAS has abandoned his strong position at Franklin, and formed his line of battle within three miles of Nashville.

Yesterday evening the two hostile armies were engaged in heavy skirmishing, and the rattle of musketry could plainly be heard in the streets of Nashville.

A battle of terrible fury is imminent.

We do not believe that Gen. THOMAS has any fears for the result. He is not as weak as he would make the rebels believe.

He can offer battle to better advantage to himself in front of Nashville, than at any other point.

His left wing rests on Murfreesboro, and when strengthened by the forces at Chattanooga, it will be strong enough to close upon HOOD's rear, and cut off his retreat.

The rebel General is pressing blindly forward.

Gen. THOMAS has prepared a trap and the foe is too eager to nibble at the bait.

The lines are closing around the enemy, and each hour the threads of the net are being more completely woven.

We will not tremble for the result, but will feel strong and hopeful for the cause, and confidently look for victory to perch upon our banners.

Our troops are brave, and Gen. THOMAS is an able Commander.

We predict that the rebel arms will meet with a terrible disaster.

Gen. THOMAS has altered his plans, and will either capture or annihilate the rebel army.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Important Cavalry Reconnoissance.

LEE'S DEPOT OF SUPPLIES VISITED.

Capture of Stony Brook Station and Much Rebel Property.

No Signs of Rebel Troops Moving South.

Safe Return of the Expedition.

[OFFICIAL.]

CITY POINT, Va., Thursday, Dec. 1.

Gen. GREGG's cavalry was sent south this morning on a reconnoissance, more particularly to discover if the enemy were moving troops south. The following dispatch is just received in relation to it:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 1, 1864—8 P. M.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant:

I have just heard from Gen. GREGG. His dispatch is dated 3:45 P. M. He reports having captured Stony Creek Station, which was defended by infantry and cavalry, in works, with artillery. He captured two pieces of artillery, but had no means of bringing them off, so he spiked them, and destroyed the carriages. He had 190 prisoners, 8 wagons, and 30 mules. He burnt the depot, with 3,000 sacks of corn, 500 bales of hay, a train of cars, a large amount of bacon, clothing, ammunition, and other Government stores, and destroyed all the shops and public buildings.

The Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. GREGG commanding, had the advance, and is reported to have most gallantly carried the enemy's position.

Gen. GREGG is now returning to camp.

No information could be obtained of any troops passing southward, either cavalry or infantry. The bed of the branch road from Stony Creek was seen to be graded, but no rails were laid.

At Duval Station, south of Stony Creek, much property was destroyed, and a large amount of railroad iron found. An effort was being made to destroy it by fire when the staff officer who brought the dispatch left. The enemy showed signs of having concentrated, and were following, but the officer thinks Gen. GREGG will be in camp by midnight.

GEORGE B. MEADE, Major-General.

A Small Fight for the Entertainment of English Visitors—Tales of Deserters, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The utmost quiet has prevailed along the lines for several days past, until yesterday afternoon, when our batteries at Fort Hill opened fire for the entertainment of some English visitors. At first the enemy did not reply, but after a short time they opened from several points, and for a time a perfect shower of shot and shell fell in and round Fort Hill. Unfortunately, just at this time some of the troops on duty in the vicinity were being relieved, and several casualties occurred. Lieut.-Col. STAFFORD, of the Eighty-sixth New-York Volunteers, was wounded, and it is said he cannot recover.

Toward dark the artillery firing ceased, but the pickets kept up their exchanges all night. To-night they are briskly engaged in the same neighborhood.

Deserters continue to come into our lines daily. They all seem heartily tired of the war. They speak of the discontent and demoralization prevailing in the rebel ranks, and express their belief in the speedy disruption of the Confederacy.

Gov. BRADFORD and a number of prominent citizens of Maryland, arrived here to-day. They come to present flags to several of the Maryland regiments in the Fifth Corps, and the presentation is expected to take place to-morrow. W. D. MCGREGOR.

The North Star—No Tidings Yet.

The report published in yesterday's papers of the safety of the steamship *North Star*, and sent to us by our ship-news collector, he regrets to say, is entirely without foundation. It was communicated to him by a person on board the steamship *Empire City*, from New-Orleans, and it was the topic of conversation on that steamer's pier at the time, and being entirely probable, he sent it to us as an important fact.

The *North Star* sailed from New-York Nov. 3, and we have not heard of the arrival of her passengers at San Francisco, where they should have been due on the 27th or 28th of November, and it may be that if an accident occurred to her it was on the passage to Aspinwall.

The Great Incendiary Plot.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 2.

The party referred to in the statement of the paroled soldier from Georgia, as connected with the incendiary plot to fire the Northern cities, is understood here to be one MORRIS MONTGOMERY, a prominent participator in the secession movements in this city about the memorable 19th of April period. He was at that time an officer in the Maryland Guard, and left Baltimore during the first year of the war to join the rebel cause.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 28.

The rains have abated. Six inches of rain fell, giving the land a good soaking. Farming and mining operations will now be resumed.

The report of the sinking of the steamer *Antelope* is incorrect.

The mail steamer *Sacramento*, from Panama, arrived to-day.

Also, arrived ships *Atacama*, Valparaiso; *California*, New-York; *Argosy*, New-York.

The Boston Press.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 2.

The Boston papers appear to-day with their columns well filled as usual, the strike of the printers having failed. The proprietors will continue to pay good wages to competent hands, reserving the right to employ whom they please, and generally manage their business in their own way.

The Bavaria off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Dec. 2.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from Hamburgh via Southampton 16th inst., passed Cape Race at 4 A. M. to-day. No news anticipated.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the China with News to November 20.

THE EXECUTION OF FRANZ MULLER.

A Partial Confession on the Gallows.

Great Excitement in England and Germany.

Alleged Federal Enlistments in England.

Detention of the Ship Great Western with Alleged Recruits on Board.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE PIRATE SEMMES.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Mail steamer *China*, Capt. ANDERSON, which left Liverpool at noon on the 19th, and Queenstown on the 20th November, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The *City of Cork* reached Liverpool on the evening of the 17th; the *Louisiana* early on the morning of the 18th, and the *Glasgow* at noon on that day.

The American ship *Goschen*, from Labuan for Hong Kong, has foundered at sea.

The new screw-steamer *Cuba*, for the Cunard Mail service, had arrived at Liverpool, from the Clyde, after a very satisfactory trial trip. She sails for New-York on her first voyage on the 2d of December. The *Cuba* is the one hundred and twenty-eighth steamer built for her owners, and several others are now on the stocks.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Election—Case of the Florida, and Probable European Action—The Caroline—Federal Agents in Trouble—The Shenandoah—French and English Artillery—Execution of Muller—The Peace Memorial.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 19.

A heavy gale, blowing for the last twenty-four hours, has kept back the steamer, and we are still without news of the election; not that there is any doubt as to how it has gone. Everybody expects the reëlection of MR. LINCOLN, and there are few who do not hope it, also, or pretend to do so. MR. DAVIS may have desired the election of MCCLELLAN, but MR. DAVIS' friends, in this longitude, profess to prefer MR. LINCOLN. But while there seems to be but one opinion here, and the longest odds against MR. LINCOLN would scarcely find a taker, there is a great anxiety for news notwithstanding, from the vague expectation of what may follow the election.

There is another matter which in official quarters is looked for with more interest than the election—I mean the view taken of the *Florida* case at Washington. Should the Federal Government adopt the action of the Captain of the *Wachusett*, I cannot tell you what will be done, only what is threatened, which is, first, to forbid any Federal armed vessel entrance into any English or French port. It is expected, of course, that all the other Powers will join in the same system of exclusion—to refuse, in a word, the rights and privileges of neutrality, which they hold have been violated. It is stated that the Emperor, taking time by the forelock, has already sent instructions to his Minister at Washington to take very strong ground in the matter. Brazil is a weak Power; but in this case the cause of Brazil is that of every Power, weak or strong; for if the port of Bahia may be violated to cut out a Confederate steamer, why not to do the same thing to an English or French one?

The English do not say so much in this case as they would have done if they had not committed similar acts themselves, whenever it was convenient to do so. They cut out the *Caroline* at Schlosen during the Canadian rebellion in 1838, under very similar circumstances. They cannot very well condemn now what they justified then, but how can you justify now what you then so loudly condemned? MCLEOD was tried in New-York for an act of piracy and murder, in being engaged in the affair of the *Caroline*. An officer of the *Wachusett*, landing in Brazil, would be liable to be tried there for the same offences. England's official mouth may be closed, but the Government will doubtless join France and the other Powers in any action that may be determined upon.

Some of the recruiting agents in England and Ireland have been getting into trouble. Forgetting the maxim of TALLEYRAND, "*Point du zèle*," they have been so earnest in reaping the fertile fields of Lancashire and the Green Isle, that a few have fallen into the hands of the local authorities. The Government does not care how many people you can induce to emigrate from either country. The more you get away the less there will be to provide for at home. Not so local magistrates, who in nine cases in ten have Confederate sympathies, and would rather subscribe to furnish Capt. SEMMES with a sword or a ship, than see one recruit go to the Federal armies. An agent at Athlone, it is said, had got four British soldiers in a fair way to doff the red and don the blue, when one of them turned traitor to the flag he was about to adopt, and brought in the police. In Lancashire, the embarkation of some two hundred emigrants has been interfered with, on the ground that they were intended for the army, and not, as alleged, for the Jersey City Glass works.

We are informed officially—by the *Index*—that Lieut. WADDELL, of the Confederate States Navy, has hoisted his flag on a new steamer the *Shenandoah*. She received her crew, armament, &c., on the high seas, far from any neutral jurisdiction, and is said to be a better vessel than the *Florida*.

The newspapers to-day contain full details of the allied naval operations in Japan, but they do not state one very important fact, which may be of interest to you, as well as to Englishmen. This fact is the immense superiority of the French to the English artillery. ARMSTRONG guns were no where. The French guns were fired much more rapidly, with more precision and with far greater effect. The English officers were filled with astonishment at the French shelling, and with dissatisfaction at the performance of their own Armstrongs. If there were any glory in beating the Japanese, it would not make up for the mortification of being beaten in a fair trial by the French. The victory does not compensate for the defeat. It is the Crimea over again, where the English got all the disgrace and the French all the glory.

MULLER was hanged last Monday morning, in presence of a mob of 50,000; such a mob as no city in the world could furnish but this of London; such a mob as America entire could not gather—a mob of round-headed—"snake-headed" it is sometimes called—white-faced thieves and ruffians, which stood through the long, dark, rainy night, waiting for the hanging scene in the morning. During the night and up to the time the drop fell, all through this mob, every decent-looking man—every one worth robbing that came into it was robbed. His hat was jammed over his eyes, his pockets emptied, he was stripped of whatever those about him fancied, and if he made any resistance, he was kicked and beaten. The police was powerless. The noise, ribaldry, and obscurity are not to be described. The miserable convict in the condemned cell could not hear the exhortations of his ghostly adviser. MULLER bore himself with perfect composure, and only at the last instant confessed that he had done the deed for which he was hanged.

Yet the *Times* tells that private executions would not be tolerated; that the execution must be as public as the trial. So it might. In the wretched little English court-rooms, not more than two or three hundred, if so many ever witness a trial. That number might very well witness an execution within the walls of Newgate; and if the details of the execution were published in all the newspapers, every object of publicity would be fulfilled. There is nothing in Capt. BURTON's account of Dahomy which comes up to the barbarism of last Monday's execution in London.

SIR HENRY DE HOGHTON is waiting to hear the result of his peace memorial, which he sent to the American people, care of Gov. SEYMOUR. Of course he cannot expect an answer until after the election, unless he is willing to take the result of the election as an answer. Had there been such a thing as a Peace-party, with a peace candidate, the voters for such a ticket might have been considered as giving a favorable response to the appeal; but with only war candidates, pledged to the restoration of the Union at every cost and at all hazards, I am afraid Sir HENRY must wait awhile for his answer.

MONADNOCK.

ENGLAND.

THE EXECUTION OF MULLER

The *European Times* says:

FRANZ MULLER was executed in front of Newgate Jail on Monday morning, Nov. 14. Barriers were erected from Ludgate Hill to the top of the Old Bailey, and beyond Newgate-street into Giltspur street. They were formed of stout timbers, bound with hoop iron in form of about 20 feet square. Most of the shops in the Old Bailey were boarded up, so that there could be no climbing on the steps or railing on by the shutter bars; and all around St. Sepulchre's Church the railings were boarded. Heavy rain fell on Sunday night, and at 5 o'clock in the morning there were very few persons assembled. At that hour there could not have been, at the most, more than a couple of thousand persons present, and those principally of the lowest possible order. Toward 3 o'clock the crowd materially increased. Carpenters and workmen with crowbars began to fit to and fro, while the windows, especially those in the immediate neighborhood of the prison, became filled with occupants. Shortly before 4 o'clock the rumbling was heard in the press-yard, which indicated that the machinery for the execution was on the move. All eyes were turned to the gates from which the hue black box was to come. In a moment it appeared, drawn by two horses. The foundation of the gallows was soon got into its place, when an unearthly yell, such as is only heard at the foot of the gibbet, was raised. As each stage was completed, in fitting up the apparatus, there was a cheer, or a yell, or a groan, or a mingling of the three. Although the fixing of the scaffold was completed by 4 o'clock, still the clang of hammers in putting up barriers continued till day had dawned. At 5 o'clock a heavy drenching rain set in, which had the effect of driving the majority of those who, during the night, had taken up positions, from their strongholds, and to hastily beat a retreat to the now open public houses and coffee shops, as well as to other places offering anything like shelter. At this time there could not have been more than 500 people actually upon the scene. But at 6 o'clock the rain abated, and from this time the crowd was recruited by an increasing flow of new comers. It is estimated that, at the hour fixed for the execution, not fewer than 100,000 people had assembled. The occupants of "cheap seats" and "good accommodation" were particularly numerous. The windows of the several houses in front of the drop were well filled, whilst numbers were sitting on the roofs. Preachers of various sects were scattered about and worked with commendable zeal in the distribution of tracts. In one part a three-jointed fishing-rod was employed, to which was attached a scroll with the inscription, "Be sure your sins will find you out;" and in another instance, a party of men was stationed, one of whom held up a walking-stick with a text attached, while the others discoursed on Scriptural subjects and took part in reading and singing hymns. Another man, more conspicuous than the rest, was working his way through the crowd, with a bill placed before him as an apron, calling attention to the publication of a pamphlet issued by the City Gospel Hall, and called *Should Murderers be Put to Death?* There were a great many foreigners present, and to them selections from the New Testament, printed in the German and other continental languages, were presented.

The following account of the closing scene is from the *Times*:

From about 5 o'clock the Rev. Dr. LOUIS CAPPEL, minister of the German Lutheran Church, in Alie-street, Goodman's Fields, had been with the convict in his cell, and administered the sacrament to him. During their interview, which lasted nearly two hours, the convict frequently clung to him and embraced him, observing, with tears in his eyes, that he was the only friend he had then in the world, and expressing his fervent gratitude for all the kindness that he had shown to him. The conversation of the prisoner, at that and at previous interviews, whenever it touched upon the murder, appeared to be intended to produce an impression on Dr. CAPPEL that he was innocent. There were other sins of which the convict said he was guilty, but whenever he was pressed with reference to the murder, he evaded the subject in some way, or, to use Dr. CAPPEL's own words afterward in conversation with the sheriffs, "he hid that particular sin under his garment, as it were." On Sunday evening, about 10 o'clock, Mr. Sheriff DAKIN paid the prisoner a last visit in his cell, and again exhorted him, as he had done on previous occasions, not to leave the world with a lie in his mouth. Laying his hand upon a Bible which the convict had been reading, Mr. DAKIN reminded him that the promises of forgiveness it contained all assumed repentance and confession. MULLER listened kindly to the adjurations of the sheriff, but made no response. After Mr. DAKIN had gone, the convict remarked to one of the warders placed over him, that man had no power to forgive sins, and that it was of no use confessing to him. In this state of mind he denied the crime, even when the sacrament was about to be administered to him.

Shortly before 8 o'clock the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs, with Mr. JONAS, the Governor of Newgate, and Mr. GIBSON, the prison surgeon, proceeded from the session house to the jail. Pausing for a few moments in an open courtyard, they awaited the coming of the convict. A side door was opened, and MULLER presented himself, attended by a warder. He was pale, but marvellously calm and collected, and he walked briskly across the courtyard to the pressroom, followed by the authorities. There he was pinioned by the executioner, and underwent the ordeal with unshaken courage. While all about him were visibly touched, not a muscle in his face moved, and he showed no sign of emotion. He was docile withal, and respectful in his demeanor. Again and again Dr. CAPPEL approached him and sought to sustain him by the use of encouraging words. The convict, repeating the words after the Reverend gentleman, repeatedly said, in German, "Christ, the Lamb of God, have mercy upon me." The process of pinioning over, Mr. JONAS, the Governor, asked the convict to take a seat, which he declined, and remained standing until the prison bell began to toll which was to summon him to the scaffold. As he remained in that attitude, one could not help being struck with the remarkable appearance of physical strength which his figure denoted, and still more by his indomitable fortitude. Though short in stature, he was compactly and symmetrically made, and there were very striking indications of vigor about his chest, arms, hands, and the back part of his neck in particular. His clothes were well made, and he was dressed with remarkable neatness. When the executioner was removing his necktie and shirt-collar, in arranging which, much care appeared to have been bestowed, the convict held up his head to allow of his doing it with more ease. This was about the last of the preparations. A signal was given by the Governor, and Rev. Mr. DAVIS, the ordinary, led the way to the scaffold, reading as he did so, some of the preliminary verses of the burial service. He was followed by the convict and Rev. Dr. CAPPEL, and then by the Sheriffs and Under-sheriffs. He ascended the scaffold with a firm step, accompanied by Dr. CHAPPEL, and as he did so, the multitude, on his being confronted by them, raised a mighty and indescribable hum. At this moment the sun shone brightly, though rain had fallen more or less all through the night.

After the convict had been placed upon the drop, and the rope adjusted round his neck, Dr. CAPPEL, addressing him with great animation and solemnity, said, "In a few moments, MULLER, you will stand before God; I ask you again, and for the last time, are you guilty or innocent?" He replied, "I am innocent." Dr. CAPPEL said, "You are innocent?" repeating his own words in the form of a question. MULLER answered, "God Almighty knows what I have done." Dr. CAPPEL. "God Almighty knows what you have done?" again repeating the convict's own words: "Does God know

that you have done this execrable deed?" MÜLLER replied, "Yes I have—I speak again in German, I understand English too well to trust myself with it—I have done it, and I am glad I have done it." [illegible] Sheriffs, and the Governor, [illegible] Sheriffs, and the Governor, [illegible] Sheriffs, and the Governor,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 2, 1864.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	113	100	Erie Railway...b3	94
6,000	do	112⅞		do	93⅞
1,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s...R.	106⅜	30	do	93¾
25,000	do...5-20s...C. Small	106⅛	100	do...b30	94
7,000	do	106⅜	100	do...s60	93⅝
5,000	do	106⅛	100	do...s60	93¾
3,000	do...new iss.	107	50	Erie R. Pref	103
5,000	do...new iss.	106¾	5	Hudson R. R	118
15,000	do	106¾	50	do	118¼
100,000	do...new iss.	106⅜	100	do	118⅛
15,000	do...new iss.	106⅝	50	do	118
1,000	U. S. 10-40s...C.	98⅜	20	Sixth-Av. R	115
50,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Apr. & Oct...S.	115	1500	Reading R	136
20,000	do	117⅜	300	do	135¾
5,000	U.S.6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	200	do	135⅞
1,000	do	97⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R	129
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56	100	do...s30	129⅜
1,000	Mo. State 6s	61	22	N. H. & Hart. R	220
3,000	M. & Ian. to Pacific R	66	50	M. S. & N. I	70
4,000	do	66⅜	550	do	69¾
1,000	Cal. St. 7s	152	300	Ill. Cen. R	128
18,000	O. & M. Cer	96¾	300	do	129⅜
10,000	do	96¾	100	do	129⅝
8,000	Mich. Cen. 8's, New Loan	122	400	do	130
1,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M	102⅜	200	do	130⅝
5,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.	96	1000	Cle. & Pitts	112
6,000	Mar. 1st M. B	98	500	do	112⅛
1,000	Amer. Gold	232½	3500	do	112⅜
20,000	do	233	100	do...s15	110
5	Continental Bank	100	100	do...s15	108⅜
200	Cum Coal Pref	47⅛	12	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	180
700	do	47	300	Chi. & N. W	41¾
600	Amer. Coal Co	98	100	do...b10	41⅝
100	Quick. M. Co	98⅝	100	do...s10	41¾
300	Mariposa M. Co	36½	100	do...s10	41⅝
700	do	37	100	Chi. & R. I. R	104
500	do	36⅜	200	do	104⅛
100	Wyom. V. Coal	80	500	do	104⅜
200	do	79	100	Chi., Bur. & Q	117¾
100	Smith Farm. Gold	9	12	do	117
5	N. Y. Cen. R	119	25	M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	82
200	do	120	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref	69
225	Chi. & Alt	90	100	P., Ft. W. & C	104⅜
50	Chi. & Alt. R. Pr	83	300	do	104¾
			10	do	104

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	113	50	Quick M. Co	86
80,000	do	113¾	100	do	86¼
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	107⅛	700	Mar. Min. Co	35⅜
80,000	do	107⅜	100	Erie R	93⅛
40,000	do	107⅜	100	and. Riv. R	117⅜
85,000	U. S. 6s, 5-2⅞ C. New Issue	107⅛	1500	Reading R	135⅜
40,000	do	107	300	M. S. & N. I	69½
15,500	U. S. 10-40s...C.	99	700	Ill. Cen. R	129
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-2⅞ R.	107	100	do	129¼
2,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10	117	1000	Clev. & Pitts	112
20,000	U. S. & M. Cer	96	500	do...s20	108
5,000	do...s30	96	200	Chic. & N.W.R	40¾
10,000	do	96¼	100	C. & N. W. Fr	75⅜
5,000	Am. Gold	233½	200	do	75¾
100	Canton Co	33	200	Ch. & R. I. R	103¾
300	Mar. Coal Pr	46½	300	P., Ft. W. & C	103
800	Wyoming V.C.Co.	79	100	do...s30	103¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	Erie Railway...b3	93¾	200	Chi. & R. I. R	104
800	do	93¾	100	do	103⅞
100	Hudson R. R	118⅜	200	do...s10	103¾
100	do...s30	117¾	200	Chi. & N. W	41¾
700	Reading R...s3	136	100	C. & N. W. P. x-d10	76¾
300	do	136	200	do...s3	76
500	do...s30	136⅜	200	do...s10	76
500	M. S. & N. I. R. s3	69¾	400	P. F. W. & C...b5	104
800	do...b4	69½	100	do...s5	103⅞
200	do...b3	69⅝	5	00 Ohio & Miss. C	38
100	Ill. Cen. R...s10	129⅜	100	Comb. Coal...s3	46⅛
100	do	129⅝	100	Quick. Min. Co.s3	86
100	do...b10	130	100	Mar. Min. Co	36
100	do...b3	129⅞	100	do...b3	36
100	Cleve. & Pitts...s3	112¾			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Tra. N., 7-30s.b3	107⅛	200	do...s3	135⅜
100	Erie R	93⅜	100	Chi. & N. W...b3	40⅞
1000	do	93⅜	200	do...s30	40⅜
100	do...b5	93⅝	100	T. H. & Alt. R	81½
100	do...s5	93⅞	300	Chi. & R. I	104
800	Hud. Riv. R...b3	118	100	do...b10	104
100	M. S. & N. I...b10	69⅜	100	Clev. & Tol...s25	108½
100	do	69¾	200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C	104
500	Cleve. & Pitts	111¾	100	do	104½
200	do	111⅝	100	Quick. Min...b12m	95
300	do...s20	108	100	do	87
200	do...s30	109	100	Cum. Coal	46½
500	do	112	100	Mariposa Min	36⅛
200	Reading R...b3	135⅜	100	do...s3	35⅞

[FRIDAY, Dec. 2, P. M.

The Gold Room, which is now in control of the speculators for a rise, was rallied this forenoon to 233½, but subsequently returned to 230½ ₩ cent., as against 229 last evening. The least favorable construction is put on our victory in Tennessee, and the worst (and most ridiculous or improbable) rumors and predictions circulated about SHERMAN in Georgia, by what is now known as the "Ring" in the Gold Room. But the actual or published news of SHERMAN this afternoon was not so palatable. The present combination to force the market up is said to be a strong one and professedly confident, and includes, as usual, the numerous secesh sympathizers of the Room. The export demand for Saturday's steamers is on the usual scale as of late, though Exchange is in less request than for last week's packets, owing to the improved financial news from England. Bills on London 109⅜ and 110⅜ for 60 days and short sight, respectively.

Money is very easy, though a large amount of Currency was transferred to the Treasury Office to-day for the Bank purchase of 5-20 Stock noticed yesterday. The Stock has already advanced 2@2½ ₩ cent. on the advanced rate of 105 ₩ cent., and the dealings in 5-20s. and 1881s, at the Stock Exchange, increase in volume every day, as they are also doing with the Money Brokers on Wall-street by private bargains. The Railway speculation was firmer at the early Board, but lost part of the advance at the Afternoon session. The cash demand for Cleveland and Pittsburgh was large, at advanced prices, in preparation for the closing of transfers for the January election. A difference of 4 ₩ cent. was made over fifteen-day time contracts, indicating a strong contest for control of the election. The demand was also active for Illinois Central, and fair for Rock Island and Fort Wayne. The price of Mariposa Gold fell back 1 @1½ ₩ cent. from the highest sales of yesterday.

At the close of business this afternoon, the following quotations were made, as compared with the same hour yesterday. Gold, 231:

	Thur.	Frid.		Thur.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1881	112⅝	113⅜	Pittsburgh	110	112
U. S. 5-20s	106	107⅛	Northwest	40¾	40⅜
U. Certificates	97⅛	97⅜	N. West Pref	75¾	75¾
N. Y. Central	119	119⅛	Rock Island	103⅛	103¼
Erie	93½	93⅜	Fort Wayne	103¾	103¾
Hudson	118	117⅞	Cum'land Coal	45	46¾
Reading	134⅞	135⅜	Quicksilver	86	86¼
Mich. Southern	64¾	65⅛	Mariposa	36¾	35⅝
Illinois Cen	128⅜	129⅛	Ohio & M. Certfs	34¾	36¼

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of N. Amer	105
Merchants'	112	Metropolitan	119
Union	115	Shoe and Leather	100
America	135	Corn Exchange	106
Phœnix	102	Continental	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	St. Nicholas	100
Merchants' Exchange	98	Marine	150
State of New-York	113	Commonwealth	104
Commerce	112	Imp. and Traders'	104
Ocean	90	Park	139
American Exchange	119	Manf and Merch's	100
Coatham	112	Central National	100
Bk. of the Republic	100	Fourth National	90

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y Cen. 6s, '83	108	Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	108	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Real Es.	104	Han. & St. Jo. L. G	95
N. Y. L. Subscrips	104	Han. & St. Jo. con	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118	L. S. & W. 2ds	103
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	126	Del. L. & W. 1sts	110
Erie 1sts, '58	106¼	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	83
Erie 2ds, '59	119	Clev. & Tol. S. F	105
Erie 5ths, '60	106¾	New I. C. 1sts	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. '77	103¾	New I. C. 2ds	112
Hud. R. 1sts '60	107	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	111⅜
Hud. R. 2ds, S. F. '85	1 8	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Hud. R. Bonds '67	101	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 3ds	93
Harlem 1sts	105	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	103
Mich. Cen. '69 and '72	120	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds, con.	100
Mich. Cen. New 1sts	121⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	81
Chi. B. & Quincy	120	Miss. & Mo. L. G	55
Ill. Central '75	118	Dub. & Sioux convt	85
Alton & T. H. 1sts	103½	Peninsular R. R. B	90

The disbursements of the Treasury Office in this city through the month of November in Gold for Interest on the Public Debt, including twelve days prepayment on the 1st of January interest, amounted to only $4,032,956, while the fresh Customs receipts in Gold, in one of the lightest months of the year in Importations, amounted to $3,487,561. There is now the heavy sum of $8,045,133 in Gold to the credit of Interest account not yet called for by Coupon holders, besides a large additional sum in Gold to be paid for Registered 1st of January Interest, not yet audited, and for the principal of the Texas Indemnity five per cents, due at the same time. The Government would no doubt much prefer to have the past-due Coupons, as well as the Coupons ordered to be prepaid, more promptly presented. It has not met with much encouragement in the prepayment of interest, as heretofore directed, six weeks or two months in advance; and if the delay on the part of coupon holders should continue in the New Year, as it has through the present, the practice of prepayments may possibly be given over altogether, and the Gold balances in the Treasury transferred to interest only as it falls due and is called for.

We learn that the $1,000,000 First Mortgage of the Adirondack Company, advertised for award on 30th ult., were yesterday awarded to various New-York and Boston parties at and over 90 ₩ cent. from gross offers, amounting to nearly $3,000,000. Some of the successful bids ran up to 92@95 ₩ cent.

The question of the payment of a cash dividend out of the net earnings of the Reading Road, in addition to the 15 ₩ cent. just declared by the Board of Managers in scrip, (equal to about 18 ₩ cent. cash,) will probably come up at the annual meeting of the shareholders early in January.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, were as follows: Receipts, $10,541,294 22, including for Customs, $134,000; on account of Loan, $8,872,800; payments, $1,127,680 35; balance, $40,892,037 93.

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods were to the value of only $228,304, against $1,093,412 the same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	240	$59,131	45	$18,778	559	$231,707
Mf. of Cot'n	21	4,482	13	2,984	154	46,237
Mf. of Silk	123	64,219	8	3,465	60	58,574
Mf. of Flax	611	62,186	273	9,467	579	123,624
Miscellan's	49	10,913	61	2,929	140	46,460
Total	1,039	$190,901	153	$27,403	1,492	$505,322
		37,403				190,901
Total entered		$228,304		Total marketed		$696,323

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. TAYLOR & RIED, cautioning all persons against purchasing certain October 7-30 Treasury Notes, the conversion of which has been stopped.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York.

Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.
E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 2—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last 34 bbls. Ashes, 35,139 bbls. Flour, 16 bbls., and 4 600 bags Corn Meal, 149 650 bushels, Wheat, 12,485 bushels Corn, 13,476 bushels Rye, 174,795 bushels Oats, 9,374 bushels Barley, 1,060 bushels Malt, 1,530 packages Provisions, and 147 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quite dull and unsettled since our last.

BEESWAX—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,200 lbs. Western Yellow on P. T.

CANDLES—Adamantine are in demand and quite firm.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at buoyant prices, including Java at 49c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 41½c @44c.; Rio at 41½c.@44¾c.; St. Domingo at 42c.@43c. ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds, 48,976 mats and 77,405 bags, against 44,279 bags same time last year.

COTTON—Is in rather more demand at irregular prices. Middling, $1 28@$1 29 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 760 bales.

FISH—Is fairly inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at uniform rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more request to-day, at a partial advance of 10c. ₩ bbl. The receipts have been large, but receivers have not been eager to sell. The rise in gold strengthens the confidence of holders. Sales since our last, amount to 12,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 60@$9 90; poor to choice Extra State at $9 90@10 40, chiefly $10@$10 15; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11 10@$11 30 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 60	@$9 90
Extra State	9 90	@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00	@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 10	@11 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 35	@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 45	@13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50	@15 00

Southern Flour is doing better to-day. Sales since our last 1,250 bbls., at $10 65@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 500 bbls. Extra $10@$12 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including fine and superfine, at $8 50@$9 50 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $7 50@$7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric and Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 550 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and purchased, to-day, at decidedly firmer prices, especially for choice Winter. Sales since our last 68,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 60; Amber Western at $2 47@$2 50, the latter an extreme rate for choice; Red Western at $2 40@$2 47; Milwaukee Club at $2 25; Chicago Spring at $2 22@$2 24; Amber State at $2 48 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in more demand and decidedly dearer, to-day; sales since our last, 27,000 bushels at $1 94@$1 96 for Mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, at irregular prices; we quote Canada at 98c.@99c.; Western at at $1@$1 01½, afloat and in store; State at $1 ₩ bushel. Rye is in request at $1 77 ₩ bushel; sales, 6,100 bushels, Barley is in good demand and steady; sales since our last, 28,000 bushels, including Canada West (a small lot) at $2 08; Canada East, $1 76@$1 80, Maine, $1 95; and State at $1 85 ₩ bushel. Barley Malt has been inactive; 2,500 bushels, old changed hands at $2 05 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is moderately inquired for at $1 40@$1 45 for Government and shipping, and $1 50 @$1 65 for small lots for city use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice, one year old, and 30c.@52½c. for new, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have attracted more attention at uniform prices.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair request at buoyant prices.

LIME—Has been quiet and nominal.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, including New-Orleans, at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 87½c.@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 72½c.@99c. ₩ gallon. Stock of all kinds, 8,921 hhds. and 360 bbls., against 3,634 hhds. and 821 bbls. same time last year.

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Resin, nominally, at $24@$38 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $10@$13 ₩ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 25@$2 35 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been in stock request, and irregular in price, including Crude Whale, at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm, at $2 65@$2 12½; Bleached White Whale at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 30@$2 40; Linseed, at $1 41@$1 42; No. 1 Lard, at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in fair demand at advanced prices. Sales have been made of 2,600 bbls. We quote Crude at 49½c.@50c.; Refined, in bond, at 69c.@70c.; and Refined, free, at 88c@89c., ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened heavily at reduced prices, but closed briskly at advancing rates. Sales have been made of 7,400 bbls., at $32 25@$33 25 cash, and regular for 1863-4 Mess, closing at $33 25, cash, $32 for 1862-3 Mess; $36 (reported) for new Prime Mess; $33 for Thin Mess, and $32@$32 25 for Prime, now held higher; sales were also made of 500 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, deliverable all this month, buyers' option, at $32 50; 200 bbls. New Mess, January, same option, at $38; 2,000 bbls. do., January and February, and 500 bbls. do., February, seller's option, at $37 50; 2,500 bbls. do., January and February, buyer's option, at $37 50@38, chiefly at $38; and 1,000 bbls. Prime Mess, January, buyer's option, $27 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 16½c.@16¾c. for Shoulders; 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 370 pkgs. Bacon has been inactive, having been held above the views of buyers. Lard is active and higher; sales 2,350 tcs. and bbls., at 21¾c.@23¾c., chiefly at 22¾c.@23c. for prime kettle-rendered, Western and City. Beef is in demand, at $22 50@$25 for New Extra Mess; $20@$22 50 for New Plain Mess. Sales 500 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive. Beef Hams are unchanged; 120 bbls. sold at $28@28 25 ₩ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, closing at 44c.@56c. for poor to choice State, and 34c.@48c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 14c.@22½c. for poor to prime ₩ lb.

Stocks in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn:

PORK.

	Dec 1, 1864.	Nov. 1, 1864.	Dec 1, 1863.
Clear	.....	10	407
Mess	48,797	65,251	67,462
Thin Mess	136	118	2,843
Prime Mess	12,986	1,237	7,130
Blank	8	16	45
Prime	455	400	7,693
Rumps	1	25	381
Refuse mess	1,387	1,812	10,285
Refuse prime mess	110	84	4,737
Refuse prime	18	17	1,548
Other refuse	165	473	1,254
Uninspected	12,740	810	5,607
Grand Total, bbls	75,931	70,356	109,471

BEEF.

Repacked mess	3,579	1,330	3,274
Repacked Chicago mess	2,911	2,180	2,714
Railroad beef	249	381	662
Refuse mess	685	726	1,490
Other refuse	128	87	1,056
Prime mess, tcs	170	9	2,721
Country mess	7,788	1,533	8,548
Country prime	121	47	766
Uninspected tcs	11,755	373	13,561
Uninspected bbls	56,736	7,884	3,227
Grand totals tcs. & bbls	81,272	14,510	66,822

OIL CAKE—Sales, 120 tons Western This, at $79 @$80 ₩ ton.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand at irregular prices.

SEEDS—Have been in limited request, and unsettled.

SPICES—Have been quiet and unsettled.

SUGARS—Have attracted more attention at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 950 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19½c.@23c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in more demand at 24c.@25½c. ₩ lb. Stock of Sugars 30,935 hhds., 26 450 tbs., and 95,225 bags.

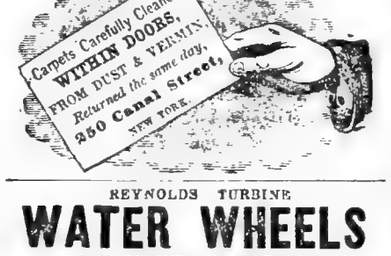
TALLOW—Sales since our last, 295,000 lbs., at 17¾c.@18c., chiefly at 17¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in very moderate demand at irregular prices.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 2,500 bbls., at $1 91@$1 93 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 7,000 bushels Wheat at 2d.; 600 bales Hay, 500 sides and 40 tons Bacon, &c., at 12s. 6d.@15s.; 100 tcs. Beef at 2s. 3d.; 900 boxes Cheese at 17s 6d. For London—14 hhds. Tobacco at 28s. 6d.; 70 boxes Bacon at 20s., and 14 packages Butter and Cheese at 29s. For Bristol—150 tons Oil Cake, &c., at 20s. For Rotterdam—75 casks of Ashes and 50 tcs. Lard at 25s.; 10,000 feet Oak Plank and 1,100 boxes Extract Logwood at 25s., and 70 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.

MISCELLANEOUS.



REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.
Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.
Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success—simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.	Cures	Price of single boxes—cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8	Cures Tooth-ache, Face-ache, Neuralgia	25
9	Cures Head-aches, Sick Head-aches, Vertigo	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12	Cures Profuse Periods and Leucorrhœa	25
14	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18	Cures Opthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	50
24	Cures General Debility or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28	Cures Involuntary Discharge and Nervous Debility	1 00
29	Cures Sore Mouth or Canker of adults and children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence and Wetting the Bed	50
31	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33	Cure, Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St Vitii	1 00

PRICE.
Case of thirty-five vials in morocco case, and book 10 00
Case of 20 large vials, in morocco, and book 8 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and book 6 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book 5 00
Case of Fifteen Boxes, Nos. 1 to 14, and Book 2 50
Case of any Six Boxes, Nos 1 to 15, and Book 1 00
Single Boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.
CAUTION.—Buy none having F. HUMPHREYS & Co. PHILLIP LEE on them. All such are old and worthless, or *counterfeits*.
☞ These REMEDIES by the case or the single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, as above, for all forms of disease.

CARSON'S
SILICH PATENT
SILVER CLEANING POWDER,
IS THE BEST IN USE.
For sale at Druggists, Grocers, and House-furnishing Stores. Wholesale, by
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.
WM. PARVIN, No. 1,204 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
O. TOMPKINS, No. 271 Washington-st., Boston.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Thames-st., Newport, R. I.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 11 cents per pound; cottons and woolens, 4 cents per pound; books and newspapers, 2 cents; old brass, 25 cents; copper and pewter, 18 cents; lead, 10 cents per pound; at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

A NEW PATENT BLASTING POWDER—without saltpetre, has been discovered, which practical use has proved equal to the best. Four men, with apparatus, costing $500 to $750, can make 75 to 100 kegs per day, at about half the cost of common powder, with safety; returns quick, profits large. State rights for sale, by E. W. CARRYL, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, corner Madison and Catherine sts., on SABBATH, 4th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Also preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M. Seamen and friends are invited. All seats free.

MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING, Irving Hall, corner 14th-st. and Irving place. SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 4, at 7½ o'clock. The managers of the New-York Sunday School Union, invite all interested in the 70,000 neglected children of our city to be present. Addresses by Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., Rev. H. Ganse, D. D., Rev. Mr. Bolton, W. E. Dodge, Esq. Singing by a choir of 300 Mission children.

WEST 44TH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 9th and 10th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. W. FREELAND, LL. D., of Houston-st. Church, at 10½ in the morning; by Rev. JAMES HARPER, of 7th-av. Church, at 3 in the afternoon, and by Rev. HUGH H. BLAIR, of Charles-st. Church, at 7½ in the evening. Collection will be taken up to assist in paying for recent repairs on the church. The public are earnestly invited to attend.

REV. JOHN MORGAN WILL PREACH (in behalf of St. Philip's Colored Church, which was occupied by U. S. soldiers during the July riots, and the interior seriously mutilated, on SUNDAY EVENING, in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., at 7½ o'clock. The friends of this object are invited to attend.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. P. CHURCH.—DIVINE service on SUNDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Rev. H. A. HUBBELL, Pastor, will preach on both occasions. Subject in the morning—*The Beauty of God Granted to His Worshippers.* Evening—*Jonah in a Storm at Sea.* Prayer services after sermons in the evening. Welcome all. Seats free to all parts of the church.

REV. J. L. HODGE, D. D., OF BROOKLYN, will preach for the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, Broadway and 47th-st., SUNDAY, Dec 4, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A course of sermons will be preached in the same place. Sunday afternoons and evenings, by the different pastors in the city, commencing the second Sunday in December.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—W. W. EVARTS, D. D., of Chicago, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY, Dec 4 and the pastor, Rev R. J. W. BUCKLAND, will preach at 7½ P. M., the second sermon to young men on the Book of Proverbs. Subject—*Temptations of Sinful Pleasures.*

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NO. 9 University place, (Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary.) Preaching by Rev. J. E. C. HAUBIGNY every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening service on THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Seats free.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., near Macdougal. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. The Sexton will be at the church every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 3, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Three Mammoth Fat Girls, Weighing One Ton! Three Giants. Two Dwarfs. Indian Warriors, French Automatons, &c. Dramatic Entertainments Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Don Sebastian.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Milky White—St. George and the Dragoon.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Poor Gentleman—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—Corsican Brothers.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 536 and 541 Broadway)—Day and Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performance—Matinee.

DODWORTH HALL—Artemus Ward.

HOPE CHAPEL—Glass-Blowers.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—Statuary.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening—Les Femmes Terribles.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 625 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(Afternoon)—Philharmonic Society.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Don Sebastian.

IRVING HALL—Grand Concert.

ARMORY—(14th-st.)—Promenade Concert.

WALLACK'S—Marry or Not to Marry.

CRAYSON ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—Paintings.

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The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the New-York Times, can be consulted in the Business Office of the Times. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have later and important intelligence from Gen. Sherman. An official dispatch from Gen. Grant, to Secretary Stanton, states that Richmond papers of Dec. 1, admits that Sherman's entire army is now east of the Oconee, and progressing toward the seaboard. This is the whole of the definite intelligence. Reports that Sherman was within forty miles of Savannah on the 24th, have no foundation beyond the merest rumor. Our special correspondent in the Savannah River had no such news on the 27th. It is said, however, that Gen. Grant expects Sherman to reach the seacoast to-day.

An important reconnoissance was made by the cavalry of Gen. Meade's army. On Thursday Gen. Gregg's Division advanced upon Lee's supply depots on the Weldon Railroad, for the purpose of discovering if there were any troops moving South. Arriving at Stony Brook Station, our cavalry most gallantly charged and captured the works, together with two pieces of artillery, one hunnred and ninety prisoners, and horses, mules and wagons. He burnt the depot, with 8,000 sacks of corn, 500 bales of hay, a train of cars, a large amount of bacon, clothing ammunition, and other Government stores, and destroyed all the shops and public buildings. Duval Station, further south, was also destroyed, together with a large quantity of railroad iron. Our troops returned safely to camp without loss.

The latest intelligence from Tennessee reports no further fighting, and the situation perfectly satisfactory to our military Commanders. Hood's forces were thought to be demonstrating in the direction of Murfreesboro, which caused no concern, as Gen. Steedman, with a powerful force of veterans from Chattanooga, would in that case close up on Hood's rear, while Thomas attacked him in front. Further details of the battle at Franklin are given, which show it to have been necessitated in order to get our trains safely across Big Harpeth River. The repulse of the rebels was most complete, and their loss fully as great as reported. One of their leading and most efficient Division Commanders, Major-Gen. P. R. Cleburne, was killed, and another general officer mortally wounded. In all quarters, Gen. Thomas is regarded as complete master of the situation.

Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher has reported for duty to Gen. Steedman, at Chattanooga, and the *Gazette*, of that place, says he "has been assigned to the command of a provisional division, composed of troops from the various corps, who, from whatever cause, did not accompany Sherman on his campaign."

Maj.-Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook has received orders to report to Maj.-Gen. Sheridan, and left Dayton on Nov. 29 to do so. Gen. Sheridan was the commander of a division in McCook's corps, during the Chickamauga campaign.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *China* at this port and the *Bavaria* at Cape Race, we have European news to the 19th ult. The ship *Great Western* was detained at Liverpool on suspicion that her passengers had been recruited by Federal agents for the military service of the United States. The *Great Western* had four or five hundred men on board, and was on the point of sailing when she was detained. The matter was referred to the authorities in London. The Liverpool *Post* of Nov. 18, says that Semmes was recruiting men in that city for a privateer, that he had already sent off a number, and was himself to start for Gibraltar in a few days. The Southern correspondent of the London *Times*, writing September 23, from Columbia, N. C., admits that the drain of the war on men in the South had been terrible, and was daily augmenting. The news of the Presidential election was awaited with the greatest interest in England. The capture of a British Navy officer in command of a blockade runner, has led to the issue of stringent orders from the Admiralty on the subject. The execution of Franz Muller, which took place Nov. 14, was attended by disgraceful scenes of violence about the jail. At least a hundred thousand of the lowest population of London gathered to witness the death of Muller, and our correspondent writes that every person worth robbing who entered the crowd was immediately lightened of everything valuable. A large number of persons were severely injured by the rabble. Just as the executioner drew the bolt, Muller uttered a few words which have been taken as a confession of guilt. His death caused intense excitement throughout Germany, and has led, it is reported, to diplomatic correspondence between the Courts of England and Prussia.

GENERAL NEWS.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a terrible tragedy took place in one of the prison rooms at the Tombs, whereby two prisoners named Wm. Kennedy and James McDonald lost their lives, and another prisoner named Wm. George was so badly injured that he cannot recover. These men, while asleep, were suddenly attacked by John Donovan, a fellow prisoner, who beat them with a heavy iron bar, on the head and body, until the two first named died, and George cannot survive. Donovan is a returned soldier, who had been drinking to excess for several days, and on Thursday last he was temporarily committed to the city prison, for gross intoxication. It is believed that he was afflicted with delirium tremens when he committed the deed.

Yesterday's statement that the *North Star*, from Aspinwall, had been spoken at sea, disabled and in tow of her convoy, was incorrect, as nothing has been heard of her, and there is much anxiety. A private telegram was received in this city yesterday from a passenger who sailed hence in the *North Star* on the 3d ult., which shows the detention was not on the *outward* voyage.

A banquet was given to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, at the Assembly Building, Philadelphia, on Thursday evening. Judge Kelly made a speech, and after Mr. Colfax had responded appropriately, Hon. Myer Strouse spoke, asserting that he always had advocated, and always would advocate, a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The regulations for the purchase of the products of insurrectionary States, which have been issued by the Treasury Department, have been approved by the President, and will speedily go into operation. A synopsis of the regulations will be found in our Washington dispatch.

Capt. Bell, who was before the magistrates at Toronto, for his connection with the Lake Erie seizure, was on Tuesday discharged from want of sufficient evidence to commit him for trial. He was then rearrested on charges of robbery and assault on the steamer.

Three royal proclamations have been issued at Copenhagen. The first releases the inhabitants of the ceded Duchies from their allegiance, the second is a farewell address to them, and the third is addressed to the Danes.

A collision occurred yesterday morning between a Government transport and one of the Catharine-street ferry-boats. But slight damage was done the vessel.

An insurrectionary movement of Garibaldians against Venetia was promptly put down by Italian troops in an engagement at Bagolino, in Northern Lombardy.

The business in U. S. Stocks was very large yesterday, at advancing prices. The Gold Room left off two ℔ cent. higher than on Thursday. The Railways were higher in the forenoon, but fell back, with one or two exceptions, to about Thursday's prices. Money very easy. There were heavy speculative purchases of U. S. 5-20's (new) on Wall-street.

An improved demand prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of Produce and Merchandise at, in the main, former prices. Receipts of produce, especially of Breadstuffs and Provisions, were quite liberal. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The Great March.

The intensity of the public anxiety to hear from the army of Gen. Sherman will be relieved, in great measure, this morning, by the brief but satisfactory dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Grant, and by the other telegraphic dispatches in our columns. It is twelve days since Sherman's advance of cavalry reached the Oconee River, and since that time we have had no definite intelligence of the whereabouts of his army, though we have learned of the appearance of small bodies of our troops at various towns east and west of that stream. The enemy have withheld all news from us, and no couriers from Sherman have arrived at any point within our lines, either on the seaboard or in Tennessee. The rebel press only made absurd but ineffectual attempts to play upon the fears of the North, by representing that the people of Georgia had risen *en masse*, and obstructed Sherman's advance by felling trees, burning bridges, and destroying supplies; that clouds of their cavalry were hovering around and harrassing his flanks and rear, and heavy bodies of troops were ready to contest the possession of Macon, Augusta and Millen, while a great army was being concentrated in his front upon the lower Savannah, prepared to demolish him utterly when he approached, if he were not utterly demolished long before he got anywhere near the seaboard. The rhodomontade of the rebels produced no adverse effect; for the people knew the power and mettle of an army of Western veterans led by an accomplished soldier like Sherman.

The hopes of the country bid fair to be justified. It seems that our whole army effected the crossing of the Oconee, the only difficult river in its entire line of march, and from thence bore southward upon the road leading to Savannah. The exact point it had reached at the middle of the week, we are not informed; but we may judge somewhat by the fact that Lieut.-Gen. Grant anticipates it will be at or near the seaboard by to-night. Amid the thick gloom in which the rebel press have attempted to envelop Sherman's host, we now see its gleaming lines. "We discover him at a point so near to his destination that imagination may catch the figure of his advancing columns as he nears the coast, and his tired but triumphant army may, after an anabasis shorter but more wonderful than that led by Xenophon, begin, like those old Greeks, to shout, 'The Sea! the Sea!'"

Sherman, it seems, has avoided, and wisely avoided, many of the towns that he thought it proper to threaten. He went neither to Macon nor Augusta, and why should he at this moment delay at either? The immediate object of his campaign is neither the occupation of rebel towns nor rebel territory. What its chief purpose is, the rebels will discover when completed. In the meantime they need not make fools of themselves any longer by attempting to withhold from us the news.

Sherman's Campaign Already a Success.

Savannah, it is supposed, is the terminus of Sherman's campaign, but it is by no means his chief "objective." Therein the public mind, we think, is making a mistake. It suspends its judgment concerning the success of the campaign till it sees whether or not he captures Savannah. The truth is that though Sherman may still, for aught we know, be scores of miles from Savannah, his campaign has already secured its most important end. *It has again bisected the Confederacy.*

Savannah in itself is not a position of vital importance. Completely shut out from the sea as it long has been by our occupation of Fort Pulaski, and by our blockading fleet, it does us no damage. The only advantage its occupation would give us above that of the occupation of any other port on that coast, would be such as might come from the navigation of the Savannah River to Augusta. But that navigation is long—three hundred and forty-seven miles—and difficult, and it is doubtful whether it could be kept open so as to serve any valuable purpose. It really is of no essential consequence whether Sherman finally makes his *débouché* at Savannah, or at Brunswich, or at Beaufort, or at any other harbor. It is enough that he can certainly, in his own good time, wind up his campaign at some point on the Atlantic, which will afford him a new base for subsequent operations. There is no reason why we should specially concern ourselves about his capture of Savannah. His chief work is already completed. He has completely severed all the Gulf States from the Atlantic States of the Confederacy—as completely as the Trans-Mississippi States had been previously severed by our conquest of that river. The only two lines of railroad running eastward are so thoroughly broken up that the rebels could not put them in running order again for months, and probably never at all with their present scant resources. The miserable means of transportation on the miserable common roads can be of little or no account for military purposes. In a military point of view, the two great portions of the Confederacy are fatally sundered. The Richmond division can draw no supplies from the Montgomery division, nor can the latter be reinforced with troops from the former. All interior communication by telegraph is also destroyed, so that the Government at Richmond, in respect to its functions in the Gulf region, is not only paralyzed, but, for the present, at least, made deaf, dumb and blind.

Gen. Sherman not only has effected this separation, but he is also burning the principal depots of military supplies in Georgia,—which, of course, were on the lines of railroad,—and making the State untenable by any army. He destroys not only the means of transporting the subsistence, but the subsistence itself. This is making thorough work. Instead of feeling impatient to see him close upon Savannah, we ought rather to take his delay as a guarantee that he is executing to the last point everything that he set out to do. We know that he has an energy which will not suffer him to be idle a day, and that the enemy has no force in Georgia to occupy that energy. Therefore, we may well assume that the longer he remains in the heart of the State, the more completely will the great objects of his campaign be secured. The rebel papers, it is true, talk loud about impeding his march with pitfalls and felled trees. But this amounts to nothing. With the splendid pioneer and engineer force attached to his army, Sherman could easily remove all hindrances as rapidly as they could be formed. Whatever delay is made, will be made by himself and not by his enemies, and to their cost, not his.

All loyal people then should understand that they can well afford to be patient—that the fact that Sherman is not yet in a position to be definitely heard from augurs well, and not ill. He is doing the grandest and probably the most decisive work of the whole war. Let there be no misgiving, even though he does not report himself for days yet. The rebels have told us enough about him to make it certain that he has already accomplished his prime ends. This ought to satisfy us abundantly.

Good for Evil.—Another instance is on hand of the different treatment we award to the rebels from that which they give to us. They have been cruelly silent respecting the movements of Sherman in Georgia, withholding all intelligence of his whereabouts, and only working upon our fears by vaguely and frequently hinting that our invisible army was being rapidly hacked to pieces and ruined, while a wretched remnant of it was floundering through Georgia, and into the arms and pens of "Hog Winder." They have tantalized us all in their power, by telling us that they possessed news of Sherman's fearful disasters, but would not give it to us.

Now, how do we take revenge for this, or rather how do we return kindness for this cruelty? They, too, have a great army in the Southwest, which is about as much beyond their sight as Sherman is beyond ours, and which is commanded by a wretch who has but one leg—to which rebel army we gave a great drubbing on Wednesday afternoon last. Now, do we hold back from them the news of this whipping? Do we play upon their fears or display hobgoblins to their vision? Not at all. We announce their defeat with double-leaded type, in clear and forcible language, and ornamented with display head-lines. We proclaim it immediately, and set it forth in detail. So that Jeff. Davis and the Richmond editors will this evening read the New-York papers of yesterday morning, containing all the facts and circumstances of Hood's defeat at Franklin on Wednesday.

How would they have liked it if we had treated them in this matter as they have treated us about the Georgia campaign?

Hood in Tennessee.

Gen. Hood, who is certainly one of the most daring of the rebel Generals, having met with a bloody repulse at Franklin, the question is, what will he do next? We have no idea, that he will undertake to attack Gen. Thomas, heavily reinforced by Smith's corps, and posted in one of the strongest Federal fortresses. Neither do we suppose he will attack Murfreesboro,' which is a most thoroughly-defended stronghold. Probably he will move to the south, cut the railroad to Chattanooga, burn the bridges over the Tennessee, raid through that portion of the State, and then, breaking loose from his base at Florence, turn easterly toward Knoxville. He can easily feed 30,000 men in the country at this season of the year, and when he reaches the region beyond Knoxville, he can have a new base in Virginia and unite with Breckinridge's victorious corps.

In East Tennessee, at two different periods, the large corps of Burnside and Longstreet were respectively fed on the country for months. Hood's army could be equally supported now, unless war has already swept away the harvests.

By the movement we have supposed, one of the great injuries inflicted by Sherman's advance would be repaired for the rebels, and Lee's and Hood's armies be put in connection, and, in fact, in nearer connection than ever.

The "Army of the Southwest" would reinforce the "Army of Virginia," while Lee forwarded forces to meet Sherman's victorious progress, or Hood and Breckinridge could combine for an invasion of Kentucky, which would supply the rebel commissariat with beef for the Winter.

Hood's army has been lamed, but probably not severely enough to prevent his making this movement across Central Tennessee. the country he would abandon by it. Northern Alabama and Mississippi is not worth defending. He would inflict immense damage on Tennessee, and, what is worse, would further the general strategic plans of the rebel campaign.

But there are, on the other hand, great and obvious dangers which may deter him, or which would threaten him, if he attempted this movement.

Thanks to Gen. Rosecrans, the line between Nashville and Chattanooga is a succession of fortresses. These he must take—which he has not time to do—or leave in his rear. Behind him will follow a choice army of veterans under Thomas, already victorious, and pressing him hard. Before him is a fortress—Knoxville—where ten thousand men could how a hundred thousand at bay for months. If he stops to besiege he must fight Thomas in his rear and be liable to sallies in front. The question of supplies may also become a serious one. Still we incline to the belief that Hood will attempt this combination with Breckinridge, and that he may succeed. East Tennessee will not improbably be the scene of heavy battles this Winter.

Reform in the City Government.

We are to have another charter election on Tuesday next. The various factions of the various political parties are in the field with their candidates as usual, and the Citizens' Association, aiming at the extinction of political differences, has also come forward with a ticket upon which it hopes to concentrate the wealth and respectability of the city. The association embraces in its list of members many very wealthy and influential names. Its objects are such as must commend themselves to general approval, and in certain districts of the city its efforts are likely to be crowned with a reasonable degree of success. Whether that success will suffice to change materially the practical working of the City Government, and to reform the manifold abuses which are so notorious and so damaging, remains of course to be seen. Our own expectations in that respect, we confess, are not very sanguine.

At all events, no one supposes that these will be all the reforms which our city will need. The machinery of our Municipal Government is defective. In many respects it is too complicated for efficiency, and in others there is not enough responsibility to prevent fraud and peculation. We shall have demands for new charters,—projects of various kinds for new distributions of power. The Legislature at Albany, which is the source of all local authority in the State, will be appealed to for relief. Its intervention hitherto, in spite of protests and complaints, has been on the whole advantageous. It has given us nearly all that we have left of energy, honesty and fidelity to public trusts in the administration of our municipal affairs. And this fact, naturally enough, will be made the basis for demanding new acts of legislation in the same direction. Indeed, one such demand is already made, so sweeping in its scope as to obviate the necessity for any other. Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times*, in an article which we copy elsewhere, calls upon the Legislature to abolish our present Municipal Government altogether, and to place the whole civil control of New-York City in the hands of a "commission of high-minded men,"—who should have absolute and complete authority over all departments and details of the City Government. This certainly would be a radical remedy for the evils we now experience, and there would be a possibility of its working well.

But we should be sorry to see any such sweeping scheme attempted. It is open to many objections of the most obvious and conclusive character. It would be such an arbitrary and high-handed exercise of external power as would inevitably enlist the active hostility of the great body of our people,—and the fact that it must be performed by one political party would insure the most vehement and finally successful opposition of the other. Beside this, the State cannot make this city so conspicuously an exception to the general principle which it adopts for municipal corporations. If it abolishes our charter and governs New-York by commission, it must treat Albany, Utica, Rochester and Buffalo in the same way. Any such attempt would inevitably break down. The exercise of so vast a power, entering into all the details of city administration, and controlling the enormous disbursements of city funds, would speedily corrupt the appointing power and multiply the evils it was designed to cure.

If we are to have any reforms that shall prove effectual and permanent, they must come by some system more gradual in its operation, and that shall have the advantage of experience and public support to begin with. We must *build up, enlarge and strengthen* those agencies that have already vindicated themselves in the public judgment by their practical operation. Take the Police Department, for example. After years of trial, the public is satisfied with the working of the present system. Let it be enlarged. Let the Legislature add to its functions and its powers. Nothing could be more appropriate or more practical than to give the police entire supervision of the streets. Their duties at present bring them directly under their constant observation. They know when they need repairs—repavement or cleaning. Why not commit to the Police Commission the entire control of street-cleaning and health inspection? In this way we could dispense with two or three departments of the City Government which are now notoriously the most inefficient, corrupt and useless of them all. So, too, the Central Park Board might have supervision of all the city parks, with whatever else might fall naturally under their control.

It seems to us that in this way, or by some such changes as are here suggested, a great deal may be done toward effecting valuable reforms in our City Government, without any violent invasion of local rights, and with the practical acquiescence and support of the great body of our people.

Muller, the Railway Murderer.

By the *China*, which arrived here yesterday, we have news—very disgusting in its details—of the execution of Muller, the German tailor. He seems to have kept his secret well up to the last moment—for all that went to support his conviction was purely circumstantial evidence. His nature, however, seems to have given way under the tangible influence of the hangman's rope; and a very vulgar and ordinary sort of murderer, who probably hoped to get a name by his crimes, broke down in his last effort (before a sympathetic audience) on the scaffold. A worthy German clergyman of the Lutheran Church attended Muller in his last hours, and to him the culprit made his confession at the last moment. Muller, in short, murdered poor old Mr. Briggs in a London Railway carriage for the sake of his watch and chain, which he first tried to steal, but, falling in that, robbed and murdered the unfortunate man.

Muller's countrymen, both in Germany and England, appear to have considered him a sort of victim offered up in the cause of Schleswig-Holstein.

The danger, we take it, in such cases as that of Muller, is not that the culprit shall be shorn of justice, but that those who desire to be sensational in their appeals to the public, are eager to make heroes of the most rubbishy material. So plain was the evidence against Muller adduced before Commissioner Newton here, that the Judge, sitting merely in the character of a committing magistrate, was compelled to put the terms of his certificate almost in the phrase of a verdict against the prisoner. To the injudicious defenders of Muller, we owe much of the vicious prominence which has been given to the history of a very ordinary and vulgar cut-throat. Muller simply saw a stout old gentleman sitting by himself in one of those cramped-up boxes which pass for railway carriages in England. He also saw that the old man had a gold chain and (presumedly) a gold watch on his person; and having paid a shilling or a sixpenny fair, the murderer jumped into the same box, pounced on his victim, got the better of him, secured the coveted trinkets, made the best concealment he could of his crime, and then took ship to America. That is the English of it. It might have been a better story if the wretch hadn't confessed on the scaffold. But, having confessed, he has spoiled no end of admirable theories on the aspirations of Schleswig-Holstein, and the true value of circumstantial evidence.

The London journals supply pictures of the scenes attending the execution of Muller, which to many here will appear unparelleled in the history of civilization. Glimpses of these scenes will be found in our news columns to-day.

A Change of Views.—We are glad to see that the result of the election, or further consideration of the subject, has led quite a number of prominent journalists and other public men to modify their views as to President Lincoln's position and purposes in regard to terms of peace. It may be remembered that when the letter "to whom it may concern" appeared, we ventured to contest the popular idea that it was intended as an *ultimatum* to the rebel States. The *National Intelligencer* refuted our views at very great length, and insisted repeatedly, and with rather more than its usual vehemence, that the President could not possibly assent to any peace which did not include the "abandonment of slavery," as well as the restoration of the Union.

We now find the following paragraph in the leading column of the *Intelligencer*:

"There can be no 'half-way ground of mutual compromise, concession and conciliation,' which does not proceed on the basis of the Union. *So soon as this premise shall be conceded* we do not doubt that the people of the South will be 'met with *liberal terms* on other substantial and collateral points.'"

We congratulate our venerable cotemporary on the more cheerful view of public affairs which it now seems inclined to take.

Art Notes.

Frankenstein's Paintings.—We mentioned, a few days since, that the distinguished artist, Frankenstein, had arrived in this city from the West, bringing with him his cabinet of beautiful small paintings; also, a large and remarkable picture of "Niagara." He has also several life-size portraits, some charming figure pictures, and a bust of the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Mussy, which proves that in sculpture he is equal to his power in paint.

His small pictures are truthful, vivid studies of Western prairies, forests, cabins, creeks and rivers. Their most striking characteristics are brilliancy and purity of color and tones, so accurately graduated, in relative proportion to nature, as to produce a wonderful stereoscopic effect.

His large picture of Niagara "Cave of the Winds" (6x7½) ushers in a new era in the art history of the world. It is a scientific as well as an artistic success. Its rocks are geological charts. Its plants and flowers the flora of that region at the season given. It is an elaborate study of the *action* of water falling, floating, rushing, dashing. The picture is like the subject, full of spirit, of power, of energy, of madness. The *jetting* motion of falling water with its multiform resultant, is here for the first time evolved. Our artists have all along been representing waterfalls as unbroken sheets of water. Frankenstein's "Niagara" is the truth stranger than fiction. The falling rocks at the foot of the cataract are laved with waves, dashed with spray and shimmering with irridescent tints. We prophesy for it an unprecedented success. It will be a sensation not ending with the season. It ought to be at once placed on exhibition in one of the best galleries in the city.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—"Don Sebastian" improves rapidly in public estimation. The performance last evening was the warmest in point of applause we have yet attended, and it was decidedly the best in every artistic sense. Signor Massimilian was in excellent voice, and sang his romanza—which it must be remembered ranges up to C, with great great power and sweetness. Segnor Bellini, too, was in thorough trim. Madame Zuccani sang—as she always does—like a true artist. The entire opera went smoothly and well.

To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, "Don Sebastian" will be given for the first time. The entire scenery of the Fourteenth-street establishment, and the auxiliary two hundred, will be transported to Brooklyn for this occasion only.

Orchestral Concert.—The first of Mr. Theodore Thomas' symphonic-soirées takes place at Irving Hall to-night. They are the most important entertainments of the season, not even excepting the Philharmonic concerts. Mr. Thomas intends giving five of these evenings, and will be assisted on each occasion by a picked orchestra of sixty performers, and such leading soloists as may be needed. The programme to-night is unusually attractive. The instrumental pieces are Beethoven's Symphony No. 8; the second part of Berlioz's symphony entitled "Romeo and Juliet," (first time in America,) and a suite by F. Lachner (also for the first time here.) Mr. S. B. Mills, the eminent pianist, plays two movements from Chopin's celebrated concerto in F minor, and Miss Fanny Raymond sings a couple of solos from Mozart and Mercadante. These entertainments are conceived in a liberal spirit, and with the intention of presenting classical novelties to the public. They are eminently worthy of the patronage of the public.

Banjo Concert.—The Dobson Brothers, who have made the *banjo* their favorite musical instrument for study and practice, propose to give a concert on Monday evening at the Cooper Institute. While this will be the leading instrument, the entertainment will be varied by the introduction of others. It will be worth attending.

How to Reform Our City Government.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, Dec. 3.

It is the general impression among our citizens, that the corporate functions which we possess under the city charter, inhere, as a right, to our municipal condition. The contrary, however, is the case. *The State is the source of all government within its limits;* and it is only when certain citizens, congregated at a spot, assure the State they can keep order among themselves, that the State, as an act of grace, will grant them the privilege to do so. This privilege is given through an act of Legislature which is called a charter, and the object of this charter is, to promote good government, insure an equality of rights, and to protect the liberties of the citizens applying for it. It is consequently always within the power of the Legislature, should it find its intentions defeated, good government impaired, and the rights of a large portion of the citizens practically subverted, *to withdraw the functions it conferred, and take the residents of the city again under its immediate protection.* This is the rescue we at present ask. Nothing less than the uprooting of the whole system springing from the City Hall, will rescue us from degradation, and restore us to an invigorated sense of our former dignity and manhood.

A great outcry will of course be raised at this proposal, as an invasion of democratic principles; and it will be said, with some ingenuousness of scorn, that the city cannot afford, by asking for such tutelage, to make the deplorable acknowledgment, she is incapable of governing herself. This, however, will be the outcry of the thimble-riggers and the highbinders; the howl of those only who hold the subjugated city by the throat—the protest purely of Tammany and of Mozart, those hereditary cloisters of our municipal nobility, and these must be expected to give tongue at the prospect of being wrested of their robber grasp. Those who will ask for help, however, will be that patient thirty thousand men, who stood forhours on the 8th of November at the polls to cast their ballot with the air of Christians at the sacrament. They who rejoice with them will be thousands within the pale of the Democratic party, whom an inexorable discipline has shut of their voices, and reduced to the condition of political slaves.

If the Legislature, which is now two-third Union, will but *grant us a commission of high-minded men*, who will close up the City Hall, after purging it of its foul occupants, those thirty thousand voters will feel, that they have a government of their own choosing; and instead of being disfranchised, can be truly felt in the councils of the municipality, for the first time. We yearn for this liberty, and must at least have rescue; and we put it to the property-holders of the city, that so far as they are especially concerned, it is high time they should act for municipal emancipation. The fifteen millions which the duffers and baggage-smashers of the City Hall now annually assess on property, will soon be enlarged to eighteen millions, and to twenty. Nay, there will be no limit to the rapacious increase, until popular disorders stem the tide; and the only way to avoid those and their train of horrors, is to take advantage of the present temper of affairs and obtain reform through a commission. The principle works well in relation to the Metropolitan Police, and to the Central Park; and a commission of seven distinguished men, with minority members of such character as Amasa J. Parker, Judge Daly and James W. Gerard, would be equally successful with the general City Government. Instead of the fifteen millions a year, which is now assessed upon the city property in the way of local tax alone, we should find that these gentlemen would run the whole municipal machine for seven or eight millions at the most.

There can be no good objection to this system, as contrasted with the dishonest, blackguard Government we have: except, indeed, it might be objected that it consolidated too much power in one set of hands. If, however, that should impress the Legislature as a matter of consideration, the commission could be supported by sub-commissions for the Street Department, for Wharves and Piers, and for the Department of Finance, as is the case with the Police and Central Park.

The first step toward effecting this reform, is for all good citizens to prepare themselves to unite in a monster petition to the Legislature, asking a reform of the City Government on the system we propose.

Evening Exchange.

$75,000	Amer. Gold	223¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.	130
15,000	do	s3 223⅞	500	Ill. Cen. R.	112⅜
5,000	do	s3 223⅞	300	Cleve. & Pitts	b3 111⅜
300	Erie R.	93⅜	200	do	111⅜
500	do	b10 93⅜	100	Rock Island R	104⅞
200	Reading R.	138¾	100	do	104
100	Mich. S. R.	69⅜	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	s3 104
300	do	b3 69⅜	200	Wyoming V. C. C.	80
100	do	s3 69⅜			

Stocks, after call, unusually dull. Gold steady, and not very active. After call, at close of report, stood at 231.

St. Phillip's Church.—To-morrow evening there will be preaching at the St. Stephen's Church, when a collection will be made in aid of the St. Phillip's (colored) congregation.

Call and See the Great

ELECTRIC GAS BRACKET.

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If the hair is falling off or becoming gray the use of the RENEWER will surely arrest its decay, and cause it to assume, in a short time, ALL ITS FORMER BEAUTY. It completely eradicates scurf and dandruff, kills hair eaters, is so destructive to the roots of the hair, and cures ALL diseases and humors of the scalp.

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SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

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R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Sole Proprietors.

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Wholesale Agents.

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FASHIONABLE WORLD

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DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR should be in everybody's house. It is an INFALLIBLE cure for inflammation of every kind; always heals burns WITHOUT SCAR; cures rheumatism, chilblains, corns, cuts and bruises. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents per box. General Depot No. 43 Liberty-st.

TO DEALERS IN TIMBER AND LUMBER. —The advertiser is the owner of a body of timber land, near the west branch of the Susquehanna River, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, in the County of Clinton, Pennsylvania. This body embraces about 5,000 acres, in contiguous tract, and readily accessible from railroad, river, and canal. A report of the various timbers, quality and quantity, together with the water-power, mill, and other improvements, soil, &c., can be seen at the office, No. 111 South 4th-st., Philadelphia. The owner is desirous of connecting with him responsible and good parties in a joint operation upon this tract. The property may be wholly purchased, or in part, with a view to an association. Apply to or address, E. WRIGLEY & CO., No. 121 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—GREAT REDUCTION in prices at NEELY'S Family Shoe Store, No. 384 Bowery, corner Great Jones st., who has on hand the largest, best and cheapest assortment of Fall and Winter goods in this city.

Ladies' Heavy Goat Balls, from.....$2 to $4
Gents' Boots and Balls, from..... 2 to 7

"Love adds a Precious Seeing to thee Ey."

THE SEER; OR, COMMON PLACES REFRESHED. By LEIGH HUNT.

"Leigh Hunt is a favorite of all leisurely readers, who can linger over his rich descriptions and bright fancies and subtle critical judgments, which he infuses into the minds of those who usually go through books with a rush, a portion of his own spirit of tranquil enjoyment. A collection of delicious essays, worthy of being domesticated among those choice family books, which while away leisure hours with agreeable thoughts and fancies."

We shall publish "The Seer" on SATURDAY, Dec. 3. The trade will please send in their orders for the balance of the first edition, now nearly sold.

In two elegant 16mo. vols., Turkey Cloth, Gilt Top. Price $3. ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers, Boston; and OAKLEY & MASON, New-York.

SPARKLING LITERARY FEATURES
IN
TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY.

WIT, HUMOR AND LOCAL ADVENTURE.

To-morrow's issue of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER will contain, in addition to the News of the World up to the hour of dawn, in every department of public intelligence, a delicious dish of TABLE TALK, including a capital hit at the EXTRA CENT FARE DIFFICULTY in the city cars; a convulsive account of the "WRECK OF CAPT. DONOVAN, OF THE BRIG VISION;" happy suggestions from the DISBANDED VOLUNTEERS and his friend, President Lincoln, for the prevention of Phosphoric and BLACK VALISE INCENDIARISM; and a great variety of spicy, funny and cauterising Art and Literary Notices and Personal Items.

An account of a LATE IMBROGLIO IN UNION-SQUARE, in which the perils of naughtiness are set forth *in terrorem* for the moral benefit of whom it may concern, will also appear, and it is hoped will have due effect upon sinners of all ages, sizes and classes.

The EDITORIAL MELANGE will be particularly piquant and interesting. Among its subjects will be THE DEMORALIZATION OF SOLDIERS' WIVES. The article under this head will present a curious picture of the style in which polygamy is progressing in the rear white slavery is going down in the van. A STRANGE DIVORCE CASE IN PHILADELPHIA will be shown up, and the whole of this department of the paper will be eminently instructive, satirical and amusing.

In brief, the whole paper will be worthy of the immense reputation of THE SUNDAY MERCURY, and of its popularity, as evinced by a CIRCULATION THREE TIMES GREATER than that of all its HALTING COTEMPORARIES COMBINED.

A STUPENDOUS LEGISLATIVE CONSPIRACY.

NEW-YORK CITY
TO BE
A PROVINCE OF ALBANY.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

has authentic intelligence of a conspiracy against the ELECTORAL RIGHTS of the Empire City, which is to be consummated at the next session of the Legislature. The particulars will be published in the Sunday Mercury of

TO-MORROW MORNING.

It appears from the disclosures that the Commercial Metropolis is to be put under the thumb of the Agricultural and Backwoods' interest—that she is not to have a voice in her own behalf. The propositions contemplate a COMPLETE REVOLUTION in our Municipal Government. The city is to be redistricted; the present Fire Department wiped out; the rank and file of the community practically disfranchised, and the Empire City to be cut up into slices, and sold to the highest bidders, by legislators, many of whom never saw the City Hall. The news, incredible as it may seem, is TOO TRUE. Let all who wish to obtain a full knowledge of one of the most atrocious schemes ever concocted for the ABASEMENT OF A GREAT CITY,
and the virtual abrogation of chartered rights,

READ THE SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW.

No pains have been spared to obtain and sift the facts connected with this shameful baseness, the object being to give the citizens of New-York
AUTHENTIC INFORMATION
at the earliest possible moment, in relation to a subject of such vital interest.

The CIRCULATION of the SUNDAY MERCURY—which is now THREEFOLD greater than that of all the Sunday papers combined—has been obtained by presenting the
LATEST, TRUEST AND FULLEST NEWS
touching all matters that nearly concern the interests of the city and of the people at large, and no expense is thought too great, no labor too arduous, that leads in any way to the accomplishment of this important object.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY'S
GRAND SPECIALTY
is the VERY LATEST NEWS published in this city on Sunday morning. In this respect it leaves all competitors lagging far behind. Dates from Washington up to FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M., and City News equally as late, appear every Sunday in its pages. Its telegraphic correspondence, transmitted from all quarters at an expense never before dreamed of by any weekly press, is at once copious and authentic. Twenty times, at least, during the last twelve months, its Military News has been later than that appearing in any other paper printed on the same day. Its Local Intelligence has never been equaled by any newspaper in America, daily or weekly. Nothing which any class cares to know, escapes the vigilance of its reporters. The shipping news in its columns is up to 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, and in fact as a NEWSPAPER it has no rivals at home, and few if any equals abroad. Its soldiers' letters, correspondence from the European capitals; Court news, Sporting news, Show news; Religious intelligence; Foreign intelligence; Table Talk, Humorous sketches; Serial stories, Poetry, Editorial Melange; reports of interesting trials; descriptions of public spectacles; reports of speeches, lectures, &c., &c., render it the most interesting of all public journals. Containing more matter than any three dailies or any two weeklies in the country, it is by far the cheapest paper extant, and its circulation, which triples that of all the other Sunday sheets of the city, is a sufficient evidence of its peerless popularity.

REMARKABLE COMBINATION
OF
EXCITING EVENTS.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW, DEC. 4.

will be one of the most important numbers of the paper issued since the war commenced.

THE GREAT SHERMAN MYSTERY

will be made clear by authentic evidence, and the Splendid Cavalry Operations of that distinguished General given in detail. Communications between Augusta and Savannah have been suspended, and the

FEDERAL FORCES
at the last accounts were
WITHIN THIRTY MILES OF THE SEA.

There is therefore reason to expect that

NEWS OF THE HIGHEST MOMENT

will reach Washington to-day or during the night, and in order to provide for such a contingency the columns of the SUNDAY MERCURY will be
KEPT OPEN UNTIL DAWN
to-morrow. Thus, at their Sunday breakfast tables the citizens of New-York will be enabled to read the freshest intelligence from the seat of war within three hours after it has been dispatched from the South.

The SUNDAY MERCURY outstripped all its cotemporaries years ago, and now stands at the head of the Weekly Press in this country. It is by all odds the
CHEAPEST JOURNAL IN AMERICA,
as it contains an amount of reading matter equal to the
CONTENTS OF THREE DAILIES
of the largest class, and twice the amount published in any other newspaper on this continent. It has invariably ONE TO TWO HOURS LATER NEWS than any other sheet issued on Sunday, and nothing of interest transpiring in the city or its environs, or within telegraphic distance, between Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning, can fail to be reported in its ample columns. Its reports are not mere paragraphs. They cover the whole ground, and the last lightnings that flash over the wires on the morning of publication are the EXCLUSIVE COURIERS OF THE GREAT NEWSPAPER OF THE DAY. For all these reasons, and many others, the SUNDAY MERCURY is held in honor, and the OPINION OF THE PEOPLE as to its deservedness, is expressed in its

UNRIVALED CIRCULATION,

which now more than ever triples, and bids fair soon to quadruple, that of all the other Sunday papers published in New-York.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

DR. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Colds and Asthma. John D. Herring, of Harrington, Bergen Co., N. J., testifies that he has been cured of a cough of ten years' standing by the Pulmonic Life Syrup, and refers to Mr. Wm. Devoe, of Tappantown, who recommended its use.

LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864.

Dr. Tobias:

DEAR SIR: I was cured of a severe cough, with inflammation of the lungs, by the use of your Pulmonic Life Syrup. I have suffered much from pulmonary complaints, and used many remedies, but have never found anything equal to your Syrup. BETSY HILL.

Mrs. Hill is sister-in-law to Capt. Hill, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers. Several hundred certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 75 cents. Sold by the druggists.

No. 3	**JUST WHAT WAS WANTED.**	No. 3
No. 3	TICKETS FOR ALL THE CITY RAILROADS.	No. 3
No. 3	For Sale at No. 3 PARK-ROW,	No. 3
No. 3	Opposite the Astor House, near the Museum.	No. 3
No. 3	Twenty tickets, $1 03. Forty tickets, $2 05.	No. 3
No. 3	P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,	No. 3
No. 3	Importers and Manufacturers of	No. 3
No. 3	NECK TIES, SCARFS, STOCKS, BOWS, &c.,	No. 3
No. 3	(No. 36 Warren-st.,)	No. 3
No. 3	have the pleasure of announcing to the	No. 3
No. 3	public that they have opened an extensive	No. 3
No. 3	RETAIL DEPARTMENT	No. 3
No. 3	AT NO. 3 PARK-ROW,	No. 3
No. 3	(terminus of all the City Railroads,)	No. 3
No. 3	where they offer, of their own manufacture,	No. 3
No. 3	FIVE THOUSAND DOZEN NECK TIES,	No. 3
No. 3	at one-half the usual retail prices.	No. 3
No. 3	Also, an entire assortment of	No. 3
No. 3	MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,	No. 3
No. 3	GLOVES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,	No. 3
No. 3	HANDKERCHIEFS,	No. 3
No. 3	UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,	No. 3
No. 3	at very attractive prices, without any	No. 3
No. 3	reference whatever to the price of Gold.	No. 3
No. 3	GENTS' FINE LINEN COLLARS,	No. 3
No. 3	$2 40 PER DOZEN.	No. 3
No. 3	PAPER COLLARS, 10 for 15 cents.	No. 3
No. 3	EVERYTHING IN SIGHT, AND	No. 3
No. 3	PLAINLY MARKED.	No. 3
No. 3	JOBBERS supplied as usual.	No. 3
No. 3	AT No. 36 WARREN ST.,	No. 3
No. 3	P. F. SMITH & FOWLER.	No. 3

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.

J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer of
CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.,
No. 293 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE, and sent to all parts of the country at the lowest trade prices.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer ETNA, and for the German States, via Bremen, per steamer BREMEN, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 3d day of December, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; stations E and F, 9½; station G, 9.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

NECKLACES FOR MISSES—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH WARD—NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION,
TAMMANY AND MOZART.
FOR ALDERMAN,
LEWIS B. RYERS.

Hon. D. V. FREEMAN, Chairman of Joint Convention.
BENJAMIN F. BOGERT, Secretary of Joint Convention.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION
FOR ALDERMAN:
LEWIS R. RYERS.
JOHN S. MILLS,
Chairman of Convention.
E. WASHINGTON TAYLOR, Sec.

UNION NOMINATION.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

At an adjourned meeting of the Union Convention of the Fifth Aldermanic District, held at No. 185 Spring-st., on Thursday Evening, Dec. 1,
Mr. ALEXANDER H KEECH
was unanimously nominated as the Union candidate for Alderman. ROBERT R. CARPENTER, Chairman.
JOHN RILEY, Secretary

SEVENTH WARD UNION NOMINATION.

For School Trustee,
WILLIAM H. THRALL.
WILLIAM G. TWAY, Chairman.
GEORGE TREWILLIGER, Secretary.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

At an adjourned meeting of the Union Convention of the Fifth Aldermanic District, held at No. 185 Spring-st., on Thursday evening, Dec. 1,
MR. ALEXANDER H. KEECH
was unanimously nominated as the

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHINS,
DEALERS IN
OIL STOCKS AND LANDS,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29.

1,000 shares OCEANIC, in lots to suit purchasers, will pay dividend, three per cent. per month.
500 shares McKINLEY, three per cent. per month.
1,000 shares NORTHERN LIGHT, three per cent. per month.
250 shares BERGEN COAL AND OIL COMPANY.
GERMANIA, EXCELSIOR,
HIGHGATE, CONSOLIDATED,
and other reliable Oil Stocks at the lowest market rates.
Stocks bought and sold, at the
PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD,
on commission.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 52 William-street, New-York.
Beg leave to inform their numerous friends and the public that they buy and sell Oil stocks at the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, OR OTHERWISE.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS ARE FOR SALE AT
NICOLAY & CO.'S
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.
☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

NO. 660 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
and the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
5-20 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the new largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bernheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bernheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

PETROLEUM STOCK WANTED IN EXchange for unincumbered lots, 15 minutes' ride of Green Point Ferry and five minutes' walk of depots on Long Island and Flushing Railroads; also in Mount Vernon, near depot. Address T. H. H., Box No. 627 Post-office.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
SECOND DIVIDEND. The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable Dec. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th Dec., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
The Board of Trustees of this Company have ordered an installment of Forty per cent upon its capital stock, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on Monday, December 5, during the usual bank-hours.
WILLIAM F. ALDRICH, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.
County bonds issued for bounties.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad bonds.
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad stock.
All descriptions of railroad stocks and securities not sold at the Stock Boards, bought and sold on commission.
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

OIL WELLS AND OIL LANDS,
For sale by
S. COCKCROFT,
No. 168 Broadway.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1864.
I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, to anticipate the payment of the Coupons maturing on the first of January next on the Public Debt of the United States, and will be prepared to make such payment on and after the 15th inst. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.
The interest on the registered bonds cannot be paid until the books of the Treasury are settled and schedule prepared.
JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

TO THE POLICY HOLDERS OF THE EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—Parties holding policies of the East River Insurance Company will please present them at their early convenience, at the office of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., to exchange them for policies of the latter company.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December next, preparatory to the annual election of Directors of the Company, ordered to be held on the 14th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREGORY GOLD MINING CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GREGORY GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December, for the election of Officers of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
F. HAZEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDON AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO.,
No. 72 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following Stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 15, 1864, and that the same will be sold, at public auction, at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 72 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 55, issued to W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Slimpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 53, Herbert Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Slate, jr., 25 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

$1,600 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 7 per cent. on city real estate; fee simple. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COM'Y.
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., Geol Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, N. Y.
DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., N. York
ITS LANDS ARE PUT INTO THE COMPANY AT the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-boring territory, and forms its
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.
Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS:
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories including over two thousand acres of the best oil territory along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.
Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS of the Richmond County Loan of July 28, 1864, are hereby notified that said Certificates may be exchanged for Coupon Bonds on and after Dec. 1, at the office of D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 6 Wall-st., basement.
P. S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The subscription books of this company will close on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Dec. 7, 1864, at its offices in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia.
LEONARD & MANLY,
New-York Agents, No. 58 Beaver-st.
SPENCER, VILA & CO.,
Boston, Mass.
H. S. LEECH,
Farquhar Buildings, Philadelphia.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.
All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the best rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft and interest allowed.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

GOLD BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1864.
THE BANK OF ONTARIO (CANANDAIGUA) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of H. J. Messenger, No. 139 Broadway, in the city of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Importers' and Traders' Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT HAS stopped the conversion of the following Seven-Thirty Notes of the October issue, and all persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, viz.: Numbers 1,384 to 1,392, inclusive, nine notes of $1,000 each, indorsed Solon Buffum; and numbers 12,038 and 12,039, of $500 each, indorsed by R. M. Holden & Co. Information in regard to said notes may be left with Messrs. T. L. TAYLOR & REED, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR,
No. 30 Wall-st., 1st November, 1864.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at this office on the 3d day of December next, at 1 o'clock, to receive the report of the Managing Director for the season.
The attendance of stockholders is specially requested, as business of importance will be under consideration at the meeting.
C. S. SEYTON, President.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of the New-York and New-Haven Railway Company, Dec. 1, 1864, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons on and after said date, at the Bank of the Republic, or at the Company's Office, corner of 27th-st. and 4th av.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1864.

TO BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—I am authorized to continue to exchange new for the old bonds, until the first day of January, 1865.
A. STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 10 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of Personal and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) Per Cent., has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable less the Government tax) at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 20th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF, Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the common stock of this company, payable on and after the 20th day of December next, at this office, on all stock registered in New-York, and at Toledo, Ohio, on the stock registered there.
The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 20th of December.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE HEYDRICK OIL COMPANY,
No. 7 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
FIRST MONTHLY DIVIDEND.—THE Heydrick Oil Company has this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 5th day of December next.
By order
ROBT. S. BRAINE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY will pay on demand a quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent., free of Government tax, at No. 257 Broadway.
J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.

GREENWOOD.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A full lot or tomb in this cemetery. Address C, Box Room No. 4, No. 25 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—CONNECtion with the patent medicine business is desired or would buy out or rent a medical office in an approved location, in this city or elsewhere. Address HENRY J. BRIGGS, Box No. 125 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER desires a partnership in a house already established in the DOMESTIC HARDWARE TRADE; is acquainted with the business; has a moderate capital, and can influence considerable trade. Address A. W., Box No. 1,585 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS STEAMTUG, SEVenty-five tons burden, with two 17-inch cylinders, 7½-foot wheel, built in 1855. The boat is now in running order, and engaged in harbor and sea towing. Apply at No. 168 South st., up stairs.

WANTED.—A PARTNER IN A VERY LUCRAtive business; also, territory for sale in a very valuable patent; or would sell one-half interest. Apply at No. 629 Broadway, second floor, back room.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelopes.

ADDRESSED TO INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM SCROFULA, ULCERS, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, &c.—To attempt a description of my suffering from the terrible agonies of a most extensive and destructive ulceration, covering the greater portion of my person, throat, &c., the terrible appearance and offensiveness would be impossible. While my money lasted I left nothing undone, but poverty compelled me to call in a dispensary physician, who, horrified at my appearance, consoled me that I would be consigned to Potter's Field in a few days. He returned shortly with Dr. Heine. This gentleman being apparently more used to such sights, pronounced me curable. He not only prescribed his medicines, but also furnished me with other comforts until I was perfectly cured. I would also state that all physicians who had previously attended me considered it impossible for me to recover. Dr. Heine's office is at No. 54 East 11th st., between 2d and 3d avs.
JOHN HOLMES.
Sworn before me, G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.
I saw JOHN HOLMES and know the above to be true.
W. HUBBARD, M. D., Pres. of Bowery Ins. Co.
Dr. Heine guarantees a perfect and lasting cure. He refers to hundreds he has been cured twenty-five years ago. His treatment is positively without fail in all scrofulous, hereditary and all other chronic diseases. Instead of spending months of misery under the care of other physicians, or in hospitals, or swallowing pounds of iodid potas, mercury, syrups, &c., you can be cured in a very short time by Dr. Heine's new treatment. Office No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. His practice in recently-contracted diseases as well as in constitutional taints is established, treating Ricord on any other, and is acknowledged by every scientific man to be the only reliable system, always guaranteeing a radical cure.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for the cases of a private character. In 18 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in one time at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of the r money and health call. It will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Gleet cured in a few days, without change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—he has never yet eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive a prompt treatment elsewhere, may rely on a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 81 Franklin-st., Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only certain one healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those with sensitive and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it in secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 15 Ann-st., and at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Private Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man are you subject to the nocturnal body destroyer? If so, beware! Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE is a perfect remedy. Sold by druggists. POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., 2d door from Broadway and 5th-st., New-York.

DR. SILL, THE MAN WHO TREATS NERVOUS diseases in this city, is the cause of a certain class, in which he has cured more than a thousand annually. His wonderful remedy is a mild grocery. DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases which require treatment and all other remedies fail; cures with more certainty and restriction in the rabble of the patent cures which have the disgusting and sickening effects of all other nostrums; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It proves out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is a vital, and can only be obtained genuine, any where than at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. A dozen separate rooms and a private entrance. Book for nothing.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and by druggists, or sent by mail, with full instructions, address box 2,358 N. Y. P. O.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, the result of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

3,000 AWFULLY AFFLICTED HUMAN beings have been cured during the past year by the New Treatment at the Humane Howard Institution, No. 493 Broadway.

EDWARD B. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, as cancer, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 49 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN.
On the morning of October 27, 1864, the safe of the subscribers, in their store at Hoosick, was broken open and robbed, among other property, of the following Rensselaer County Bonds, a portion of which belong to private individuals, and the remainder to Rensselaer County, having been left in the charge of Jonathan F. Armstrong, as Supervisor of the town of Hoosick. Those belonging to Rensselaer County are in blank, and have never been issued. Payment on all of the bonds has been stopped.
BONDS BELONGING TO RENSSELAER COUNTY.
Ten $50 Bonds, fourth issue, dated Aug. 5, 1864, due Feb. 5, 1870—Nos. 565, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577.
Four $500 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1880—Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50.
Two $100 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 18[illegible]—Nos. 197, 198.
One $100 Bond, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 18[illegible]—No. 199.
Four $50 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1880—Nos. 367, 368, 369, 370.
Seven $1,000 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1880—Nos. 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231.
BONDS BELONGING TO INDIVIDUALS.
One $100 Bond, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1887—No 208; belonging to Sanford Bovie.
Two $1,000 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1887—Nos. 113, 114; belonging to W. Wilcox.
Three $500 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1886—Nos. 40, 41, 42; belonging to Miss Lynda Sherwood.
Three United States Ten-Forty Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each—Nos. 18,327, 18,328, 28,565; belonging to Sanford Bovie.
ARMSTRONG & BALCUS.
HOOSICK, Oct. 28, 1864.

STOLEN—FROM THE WALPOLE, N. H., SAVings Bank, the following United States coupon bonds: 5 ten-forty bonds for $1,000 each, numbered 25,058 to 25,062 inclusive; 3 ten-forty bonds for $1,000 each, numbered 24,619 to 24,621 inclusive; 3 five-twenty bonds, second series, for $1,000 each, numbered 61,921 to 61,923 inclusive; 4 five-twenty bonds, third series, for $1,000 each, numbered 28,147 to 28,150 inclusive; a five-twenty bond, second series, for $500, numbered 27,656; two five-twenty bonds, second series, for $100 each, numbered 34,292 and 34,293; 3 five-twenty bonds, fourth series, for $100 each, numbered 7,094 to 7,096 inclusive, and 1 seven-thirty bond, new, for $500, numbered 20,609.
The public are cautioned against negotiating any of the above bonds.
Nov. 19, 1864.

LOST—100 SHARES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY stock. Certificate No. 13,512, in name of J. A. Underwood & Son.
All persons are forbid negotiating the above, the transfer having been stopped. JEROME RIGGS & CO.

LOST—NOV. 29, THE WHOLE (EIGHT) OF COUPONS January 1, '65, inclusive, belonging to Bond No. 3,641 of United States Six Per Cent. Loan of 1868. Parties are cautioned against negotiating for the same. L. L. WHITE, No. 56 William-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

A. H. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
At their new and elegant salesroom, Nos. 696 and 698 Broadway, corner of 45th-st.,
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock,
And the three following days at the same hour,
GREAT SALE OF BOOKS.
Affording an unusual opportunity to collectors for private and public libraries, as well as to the trade. The catalogue is now ready and comprises the issues of publishing houses of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other places; embracing standard works in all branches of literature, and the arts and sciences, in substantial and rich bindings; also, elegant gift books; a large assortment of juveniles; a great variety of bibles and prayer books, photographic albums, pictures, frames, &c., &c. All new and perfect stock.
To be sold, without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers.
Catalogues may be had on application.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer,
CLOSING SALE OF BRONZES,
SUPERB CLOCKS, BRONZE STATUETTES,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
BOHEMIAN GLASS-WARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, ORMOLU AND PORCELAIN GOODS
by EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Dec. 3, at 10½ o'clock at No 60 Liberty-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of Robert Murray, Esq., United States Marshal.
CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER ANNIE, consisting of
Cotton—519 bales cotton.
Tobacco—56 drums, 70 kegs, 89 boxes manufactured tobacco.
Spirits Turpentine—13 bbls spirits turpentine.
Catalogues and samples of the cotton will be ready at No. 115 Pearl-st., three days previous to the sale.
Also, the prize steamer ANNIE, her tackle, apparel, furniture and chronometer, as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock Basin, Brooklyn.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF COTTON.
MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal,
TWENTY-NINE BALES OF COTTON.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Sale from 37 Nassau-st. to 1 door to the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 1½ o'clock, at their store, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed from a private city residence for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantel French plate mirrors, rosewood parlor furniture, black walnut and mahogany bedroom furniture, cottage suites, sofas, wardrobes, crockery, &c., &c.

LIBRARY OF CHARLES CAVENDISH, OF LACY, HOLLINGTON.—This library, consisting of 6,000 to 7,000 volumes, comprises many scarce works, including a large collection of rare pamphlets, a complete set of Shakspeare, Scott, Byron, and the Waverley novels, histories, voyages and illustrated works. Catalogues can be had of C. Shepard, No. 446 Broadway, who will receive orders to sell the whole or in lots. On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, by GUION & CO., Auctioneers, Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE.

WHARF PROPERTY.
Valuable wharf property and water right for sale, together with half the block of ground between Houston and Canal-sts. on the west side of the block of land next to the proposed city market. Terms easy. Apply to
EDWARD GREEN, Executor,
No. 521 West-st.

FOR SALE—THE ABINGDON PLANTATION, without exception the most desirable and productive farm in Virginia, two miles from Washington, 500 acres, river front of one mile, good buildings, choice fruit, manure sufficient to last for years, title indisputable, investigation courted; a fortune to a man of enterprise. Send for particulars. Several beautiful country seats at Morristown, Milburn, Orange, Scotch Plains, Rahway and Woodbridge. Also, small farms within one hour by rail. A gem of a cottage, with full basement, in Elizabeth—large grounds, well fruited, $2,500; lovely large buildings brick; near depot, $4,500; six acres, splendid new, gravel house, choice fruit, only $4,000. Several splendid farms in Somerset county, the garden of New-Jersey; one of 185 acres, new buildings, 150 bearing peach trees; $11,000. A superior farm of 82 acres, on the Raritan River, $20,000. Twenty acres near the seashore, beautiful buildings, choice fruits, fishing and gunning. Twenty acres, good trout brook, fine running spring. Farms and country seats in every locality want d.
Parties seeking information as to Government contracts, passes to their friends in the army or any business with the different departments, will address
GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE and desirable country places at Irvington, N. J., with from 2 to 40 acres; good improvements, and suitable for the summer and winter residence of a large family. Hourly communication with the city by railroad. Address HERMAN, Box No. 1,557 Post-office.

AN ELEGANT AND SUPERIOR-BUILT residence, four-story, high-stoop, with or without coach-house, furniture of desired; finest location on Murray Hill; for sale at a bargain; possession. Others, $15,000 to $50,000 and upward.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING SEAT FOR SALE HORSE-RAISING AT CHESTER.—Belonging to the estate of Prof. John Wilson, consisting of 80 acres, in a delightful locality, good farm-house and outbuildings, eligible building sites for different commutators remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND Orange green variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season of year, by HENRY B. HACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FACTORY FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, NEW-Jersey, suitable for many manufacturing purposes; central and well lighted. Apply to A. B. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR EXCHANGE—THE VALUABLE STORE property, No. 12 Bowery, for a first-class dwelling up town and furniture, if furnished. Address Box No. 3,560 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A STORE ON WEST-ST., NEAR Washington Market, a very excellent business stand; will be sold very low and on easy terms.
THOS. WELWOOD, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 35 ACRES OF LAND, near White Plains, Westchester County, with dwelling, carriage house, barns, granaries, &c. Apply to JOHN M. CLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PARCEL OF SIX LOTS, ON 109th and 110th sts., near Third-avenue Railroad. Price $625 per lot. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING, STABLES AND 3 lots of land, corner of Broadway and 101st-st.; one of the most complete residences in the city of New-York. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, 2 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

TO RENT,
FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.
THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,
With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
known as
EVERETT ROOMS.
The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.
Apply at the hall,
or of E. D. LAWRENCE,
No. 65 West

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday. Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building....	3,613	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building....	3,200	.....
ERIN.....	3,038	Grace.
LOUISIANA.....	2,168	Pirowse.
VIRGINIA.....	2,078	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	2,072	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis..... Saturday, Dec. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following
WASHINGTON..... 3,284 tons..... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..... 3,284 tons..... 900-horse power
EUGENIE..... (Afloat)..... 900-horse power
FRANCE..... (Building)..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..... (Building)..... 1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON..... WEDNESDAY..... Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE..... WEDNESDAY..... Jan. 4.

First Cabin, (including table wine)..... $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 1 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR..... Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR..... Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR..... Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR..... Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR..... Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR..... Saturday, Jan. 21.
DAY STAR.....

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 16 North River, Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Cabin passage, $80 to $100, according to location of state-room. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 1,000 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,016, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
By special request the steamship GUIDING STAR, sailing from New York Dec. 17, will call at Havana to land passengers.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA..... SATURDAY.....Dec. 3
CITY OF EDINBURGH.... SATURDAY.....Dec. 10
CITY OF GLASGOW.... SATURDAY.....Nov. 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin..... $80 | Steerage..... $30
First Cabin to London..... 85 | Steerage to London..... 31
First Cabin to Paris..... 95 | Steerage to Paris..... 40
First Cabin to Hamburg..... 87 | Steerage to Hamburg..... 37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $1 5. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. Le Mesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passage money to Havana..... 50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on days before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 7 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Dec. 3..... NORTH STAR..... JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13..... COSTA RICA..... TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 23..... OCEAN QUEEN..... SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CALIFORNIA STEAMER.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of detention to steamer NORTH STAR the steamer CHAMPION will take her place, and sail from her usual berth, No. 3 North River THIS AFTERNOON, Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. Vail, Commander,
Will leave per No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M.
The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been elegant and elegantly furnished.
Passage first-class, $75.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.
The GEO. & WASHINGTON will follow on SATURDAY, Dec. 10.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN GULF, Capt. D. S. Baker.
First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225; Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 5 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 5 years, one quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.
This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no change for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering the greatly reduced rates.
For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 10th of every month.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 88 South-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. Bates, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP MORO CASTLE, Adams, Commander, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 10 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia, returning leave Vine at wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers st
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
4:00 P. M.—Way for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland, via Akron and G. W. Railway.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland, via Akron and G. W. Railway.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:3) and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers st. for Albany and Troy, and connect North and West 3:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:15, 10 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City or Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A M and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA NORWICH AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
at 5 o'clock, P. M.
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 19 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, the boats invariably make the passage on time. Staunch steamships and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 5 p. m. and 11 p. m., Sundays excepted.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO 135 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 11 o'clock.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn —on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German Cotillon. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

PECKER'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 663 5th-av.; classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER A lecture at Cooper Institute, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at o'clock. Subject—*Poor Poor*. This is positively Mr. GOUGH'S last lecture in New-York this season. Tickets may be had at the following book and music stores: Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway; American Sunday School Union, No. 599 Broadway; Chas. L. Jones, No. 643 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery. Brunton, No. 216 Bowery, Hallett & Bro., Photographers, Nos. 134 and 135 Bowery; Wm. H. Crait, shirt-store, No. 248 Bowery; and Chas. Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand-st.

MEETINGS.

A STATED MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK County Medical Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d-st and 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock.
ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D., President.
ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D., Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1847, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto. Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kirkland, Francis C. Gowenshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Calvin H. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Joseph H. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell, The Hope Insurance Company, The United States Insurance Company, The New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company; J. J. Abbot, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New Hampshire, George R. Samoson, Lewis W. Tappan, John S. Miswoon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the court-house in the City of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady on the first Tuesday in January next, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.
CHARLES G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.
DATED Nov. 21, 1864.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

HORSES BOARDED.—GOOD BOARD FOR several horses can be had for $15 per month at a farmer's stable near Newark, N. J. Inquire of Mr. E. HURD, No. 141 Chambers-st., New-York.

SHELLS—LAND AND MARINE.—FOR Sale, a valuable lot of specimens in conchology. Inquire of T. L. SMITH, United States Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S, SATURDAY.
TO-NIGHT,
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY,
revised and adapted to the present stage by
MR. LESTER WALLACK
With regard to this comedy, the proprietor begs leave respectfully to call attention to the following
EXTRACTS
from the notices of the press

The Herald.

A well-constructed play, with some very good situations, and a dialogue that is always good and often excellent. It was received with decided favor by a large audience.

The Tribune.

It is by such performances as that of Mrs. Inchbald's comedy, "To Marry or Not to Marry," which was revived last Monday evening, that the superiority of this theatre is attested. Nothing so thoroughly excellent and artistic can elsewhere be displayed. Other theatres have their special advantages, and use them liberally; but their representations know no such co-blending of agreeable qualities as those at Wallack's. It would have been difficult on Monday evening to discover a single occasion for critical disfavor. The action of the comedy was prompt and fluent from beginning to end, and totally free from those infelicities of "first nights," which we are so often entreated by managers to excuse. The characters were without exception, most happily personated. Of the entire manner of the production we can speak with unqualified satisfaction.
"To Marry or Not to Marry" is certainly one of Mrs. Inchbald's most entertaining drama'ic works, although she herself underrated it, and classed it among her inferior plays. It is full of grace, sprightliness and good feeling; and though the incidents are not bold, they are so pleasantly and naturally combined that no desire for stronger material is felt. The particular fault in the leading—the story being insufficient for a tissue of development of five acts—At Wallack's theatre this has been judiciously remedied. Two characters are omitted, the scenes in which they appear not being necessary to the principal purpose of the piece. The five acts are thus compressed into three, with a few alterations of stage business, all of which are well conceived and increase the effectiveness of the performance.

The Times.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The admirable qualities of the company at this house are never so pleasantly demonstrated as when an old comedy is revived. It is then that each member of the establishment seems to infuse his own spirit into the part assigned, and to endue it with fresh life and spirit. The task is not often an easy one. Many of the old comedies are so much dead the much evil has been spoken of them. Literature is the only thing that is not flattered when it descends to the tomb. To rush it up from the dreary abyss in which it enters, and to make it so presentable that it gives no offence to the spirits, this is sure y an office of no ordinary daring, and it is only what is done at Wallack's with unvarying success. Mrs. INCHBALD has just been brought to light in a highly satisfactory way. The feat was performed on Monday evening, when the comedy of "To Marry or Not to Marry" was offered to the public. Excision and purification have been practiced in a wholesale manner, and with charming effect. The comedy was heartily enjoyed by the audience. It is short and brilliant, well put upon the stage, and acted to perfection.

The World.

This comedy is among the assured successes of the season so far at Wallack's. The capital comic piece, (first time this season,) of

RURAL FELICITY.

will be given to-night, this entertainment comprising the whole strength of the company.
MONDAY—ROSEDALE.
TUESDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
And RURAL FELICITY.
WEDNESDAY—MASKS AND FACES.
THURSDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
And RURAL FELICITY.
FRIDAY—ROSEDALE.

Mr. Boucicault's new comedy is postponed for a few nights, in consequence of the great demand for seats to witness the present attractive performances.
Doors open at 7½; overture at 7¾.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chamber maid and laundress; understands hairdressing well, can give the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook washer and ironer; has the best of reference given from her last place; has no objection to the country. Apply at the front basement, No. 240 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 125 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT North of Ireland young woman, in city or country, as a very cook and baker; first rate laundress; has best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls, for general housework, &c., at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant as chambermaid or to take charge of children. Address M. W., No. 14 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; is a good baker, in a private family; good references. Call at No. 111 West 17th-st.

A COMPETENT HAIRDRESSER WISHES a few customers; terms $10 per month. Apply on Saturday, at No. 25 Commerce-st

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for city or country, can be procured, free of any charge whatever, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 104 West 14th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Ladies, your patronage is respectfully solicited. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, who has served in the field for three years, as an officer of one of our city regiments; has good health, fair business habits and energy of character to succeed in what he undertakes, if possible. I want a permanent situation where I can make myself valuable to myself and employer. Good references furnished, and, if required, security. Address HOWARD, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN A situation in a private family; has long experience in the city; has five years' reference from his last place; is a good four-in-hand driver and skillful groom. Address N. P., No. 744 Broadway, or Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT single man, as coachman, in city or country; he fully understands it in every respect; has excellent reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman; he has long experience; good city reference given. Address L. L., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a Protestant single man in city or country; refers to his last employers. Call or address for three days private stable No. 41 W st 13th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUation as coachman or groom, in city or country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 51 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman to go in the country. Address NEIL, Box No. 240 *Times* Office. Good reference.

A YOUNG MAN HAVING EVENINGS TO himself would like to devote them to copying or assisting in accounts. Address S. W., No. 358 West 15th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT NO. 109 FULTON-AVENUE, Brooklyn, a young man having a knowledge of the drug business; must be of temperate habits and willing to make himself generally useful; one from the country preferred. Call, for two days, before 10 A. M. or after 7 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY qualified as a druggist and apothecary, is wanted for an established house in Colorado. Those having first-class testimonials as to character and capacity may address, in own handwriting, Box No. 1860, Post-office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A TOY STORE, ONE who has had more or less experience in the business. Applicants must state their experience, age, references, salary expected and references. None will receive the less attention who do not comply with these requirements. Address Box No. 360 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS entry clerk in a wholesale bookstore; must be a good and quick writer, correct with figures, and having references as to integrity, &c., one acquainted with the trade preferred. Address Box No. 1,478 Post-office.

WANTED—A QUICK AND INTELLIGENT BOY about 14 or 15 years of age, in an office; one writing a good hand, and willing to be permanent position. Write to Box No. 4,806 Post-office, in own handwriting, with references.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, QUICK IN FIGures and a good penman; salary $30 per annum. Address, giving name and references, J. L., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY ABOUT 17 years of age, to learn the wholesale fancy goods business. One who can give the best of references can address Box No. 4,088 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN, 16 to 20 years of age, who can write a good hand. Address, with specimen of handwriting, and amount of compensation asked, P. P., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, ONE WHO UNDERstands his business; single man preferred; wages $35 per month. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock at French's Hotel

WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE, A SMART, active, intelligent boy, from 16 to 18 years old, who can come well recommended. Address Box No. 915, Post-office

PRINTING.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 46 Ann-st. and No. 119 Fulton-st. Political printing cheap for cash

WANTED—THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR March 1, 4, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 26, 1864. Address J. B. RANDAL, No. 21 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BEGINS AT 7¾—CONCLUDES AT 10¾.
Lessee and Manager..... WM. WHEATLEY.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
(In consequence of previous arrangements) of the very successful drama entitled the
CORSICAN BROTHERS.
produced after
VAST OUTLAY AND ELABORATE PREPARATION IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
FABIAN DE FRANCHI, } with brother
LOUIS DE FRANCHI, } Mr. and Miss FANNY WHEATLEY.
Mr. CHARLES P. PEL as CHATEAU RENAUD.
The cast includes, with each of the names of Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, Geo. Becks, J. Nunan, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, E. Barry, H. Danvers, &c., &c., &c. Mrs. Farren, Miss J. Freeman, Mrs. Sherrett, Miss Burke, Mrs. Reeve, Miss Everett, &c., &c., &c.
In the second act a
GRAND MASQUERADE,
introducing the celebrated
MARTINETTI FAMILY,
MADAME LINA WINDEL AND A FULL CORPS DE BALLET.
The scenery, mechanical effects, costumes and appointments
ALL NEW.
The incidents of the first act in Corsica and of the second act at Paris are supposed to occur at the same time. Third act, the Forest of Fontainbleau.
MONDAY EVENING IS A
FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
the celebrated Comedians, and
ORIGINAL IMPERSONATORS
OF
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE.
The piece selected for the occasion will be the highly successful drama, by Charles Gayler, entitled
THE COLLEEN BAWN; OR, THE SHONAGAH,
which will be presented with all its
ORIGINAL SPLENDOR.
Box book on main days in advance

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT
PROMENADE CONCERTS.
SECOND CONCERT, DEC. 3, 1864,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH-ST.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
MILITARY BAND.

1. March..... Nini Nul..... Pierfre
2. Grand Overture..... Nabucodonosor..... Verdi
3. Waltz..... Spring Sounds..... Labitzky
4. Pot Pourri... Old Friends With New Faces...Mallach

PART II.
ORCHESTRA.

1. Overture ..... Dichter und Bauer..... Suppé
2. Waltz..... Promotionen ..... Strauss
3. Romanza..... Don Sebastian..... Donizetti
4. Cavatine..... Lucia ..... Laurent
5. Galop..... Green Seal..... Lumbye

PART III.
MILITARY BAND.

1. Tableaux ....A Parade in Broadway....Helmsmüller
1. Introduction—Band approaching.
2. Fifth Regiment Cavalry.
3. Seventh Regiment Band and Drum Corps.
4. Seventy-first Regiment Band and Drum Corps.
5. Six-mile Regiment Drums and Fifes.
6. Twenty-second Regiment band and Drum Corps.
2. Shadow Dance..... Dinorah..... Meyerbeer
3. Galop..... Get Out Once More ....Helmsmüller
4. March..... Twenty-second Regiment.....
TATTOO.
Conductor..... F. B. HELMSMÜLLER
Tickets, 50 cents, to be procured at Crowen's book-store, No. 544 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Tiffany & Co., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway; at the armory and of members of the regiment

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½
FRIDAY and SATURDAY.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE. LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS BUT TWO. LAST NIGHTS
of Coleman's comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
in which the far-famed
J. F. OWENS as.....OLLAPOD
has for nearly two weeks past given to audiences
ENTIRELY CROWDING THIS FASHIONABLE THEATRE,
a most brilliant illustration of high
ARTISTIC AND UNCTUOUS COMIC ACTING,
53D AND 54TH NIGHTS
OF
FAR-FAMED "OLLAPOD SHINGLE."
On MONDAY NIGHT, Buckstone's Comedy,
THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
COOKE'S DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS.
THEY APPEAR
AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.
MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
YOUNG STICKNEY. YOUNG STICKNEY.
MISS EMMA STICKNEY, MR. S. P. STICKNEY.
THE CLOWN'S CAVALRY.
New pantomime by the French company of
REVEL PANTOMIMISTS.
MONSTER PROGRAMME.
BY THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.

IRVING HALL. GRAND CONCERT.
THEO. THOMAS
FIRST SYMPHONIE SOIREE.
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 3, AT 8.
SOLOISTS, MISS FANNY RAYMOND,
(Her first appearance,)
MR. S. B. MILLS.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
Harpists, Messrs. A. F. POULMIN and E. J. BROWN.
TICKETS $1 50 EACH.
Can be had at Steinway & Sons, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; at Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 98 Spring-st.
Programmes containing full particulars can be obtained at the above-named places.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
These celebrated comedians and original impersonators of
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE,
will commence their regular New-York Winter engagement at
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,
when they will appear in a first season's grand success,
Chas. Gayler's New Irish Drama,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
produced in all its original splendor and completeness.
Box Office now open, where seats can be secured six days in advance.

ZENOBIA,
QUEEN OF PALMYRA,
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE,
BY
HARRIETT HOSMER,
is now on exhibition at the
FINE ART INSTITUTE,
DERBY GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway.
From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Single admission 25 cents
Package tickets, five for One Dollar.

WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS exhibit EVERY EVENING, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. at Hope Chapel. See the glass steam-engines.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

OFFICE OF ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 52 William-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
Mr. CHARLES E. CLARK, Jr., of Buffalo, and Mr. GEORGE H. BALL, for the past ten years my chief clerk, have an interest in my business from this date, which is to be conducted under the firm name of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
NEW-Y

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Col. T. P. ANDREWS, Paymaster-General, has been placed on the retired list, after more than forty years active service. Major BARCH has been made Brevet Brigadier-General, and is still acting as Paymaster-General.

JUDGE HOLT.

Notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, Judge HOLT was tendered the position of Attorney-General, and positively declined it.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The President has not yet announced his decision in regard to the successor of the late Chief Justice TANEY.

NEW POSTAL FACILITIES.

At the request of Postmaster-General DENNISON, he leading officers of the railroads running North and West from this point, met at the Post Office Department to-day. Among them were Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT of the Pennsylvania Central, J. W. GARRETT of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, H. F. KENNEY of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and W. GATZMER of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. Several time schedules were discussed, and it was arranged that through mail trains shall leave Washington at 8 A. M., and [6 P. M., and New-York at 8 A. M., and 7:10 P. M. The time of running is to be reduced to ten hours. The meeting adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on Thursday next.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX arrived here to-day, and was congratulated by the President on his recent brilliant canvass in Indiana.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN TOWN.

As yet there are but about forty members of Congress in town, and the probability is that there will not be a quorum here on Monday.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Letters received to-day from the Army of the Potomac contain nothing of special interest.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 2.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PRODUCTS OF INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

The general regulations for the purchase of the products of the insurrectionary States on Government account, just promulgated, provides for the appointment of agents by the Secretary of the Treasury at the following designated markets or places of purchase, namely: New-Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Norfolk, Beaufort, N. C., Port Royal and Pensacola. The price to be paid for any of the products purchased shall be agreed upon between the seller and purchasing agent, but in no case to exceed the market value in the City of New-York, according to the latest quotations, which are to be daily forwarded to the agents, and to the Collector and Surveyor of Customs, less a sum equal to the internal revenue tax, the premium fee, and such deductions as will cover transportation, insurances and other expenses, and to such arrangements for payment as may be prescribed in special instructions. It is further provided, among other things, that the sales of products purchased may be made weekly at public auction to the highest bidder, not exceeding in quantity one-fifth of the amount received during the previous week, unless under peculiar circumstances. Any person bringing products for sale to the purchasing agent, desiring to repurchase and transport the same to a loyal State, may give notice to that effect at the time of making sales, when, under certain regulations, the accommodation will be granted; but the products sold shall not be resold until after transportation to a loyal State or to a foreign port, and shall be liable to forfeiture for breach of this regulation.

The President having approved the regulations, has issued an order upon the subject, in which he says all persons, except such as may be in the civil, military or naval service of the Government, having in their possession any products of States declared in insurrection, which the agents are authorized to purchase, and all persons owning or controlling such products therein, are authorized to convey the products to either of the places which have been or may hereafter be designated as places of purchase, and such products so destined, shall not be liable to detention, seizure or forfeiture while in transition or in store awaiting transportation. Any person transporting or attempting to transport any merchandise or other articles, except in pursuance of the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, or transporting or attempting to transport them, or articles contraband of war or forbidden by any order of the War Department, will be deemed guilty of a military offence, and punished accordingly.

The War and Navy Departments have issued general orders with a view to carry out the trade regulations of the Treasury Department.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Evening Star George Cromwell and George Washington—Details of Gen. Lee's Raid.

The steamers *Evening Star*, *George Cromwell* and *George Washington*, from New-Orleans Nov. 26th, arrived at this port yesterday within a few hours of each other. They bring the following news:

GEN. LEE'S EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Era.

BATON ROUGE, Wednesday Nov. 23.

One of the most important and successful cavalry expeditions of the war returned here day before yesterday, at 6 o'clock P. M. It was under the command and direct supervision of Brig.-Gen. A. L. Lee, who accompanied one of the columns in all its operations. I have obtained all the particulars of the movements executed by each of the columns dispatched from this post, and will give them in detail.

Col. FONDA, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, (mounted,) was placed in command of one column, and was ordered to leave here with his force on the evening of the 14th. He proceeded to Port Hudson during the night, and then took the road to Jackson. On the morning of the 16th, ten miles from Jackson, Col. FONDA surprised a rebel camp and dispersed it, capturing 25 prisoners, 200 stand of arms, 100 horses, 25 army wagons, and a large amount of various kinds of military stores. This camp was a very fine one, and was occupied by the Third Louisiana Cavalry, who were totally routed. Col. FONDA, as he was compelled now to move with great celerity, was forced to destroy all the captured stores and wagons he had taken. Having done this effectually, he moved forward and joined the main column, ten miles above Clinton.

This column, which Gen. LEE took immediate command of, started from here at dark on the 15th, and reached Clinton at daylight on the 16th. From this place, where there was a total surprise and capture of quite a number of prisoners, Gen. LEE, with his main column reinforced by Col. FONDA'S command, moved forward on the direct road to Liberty.

The last column was under the command of Lieut.-Col. MANSE, Second Illinois Cavalry, and left Baton Rouge at 2 P. M. on the 15th. He was ordered to cross over the Amite River at the nearest point, and advancing several miles beyond it, then to take the most direct and expeditious way of reaching Liberty, Miss. This movement, under Col. MANSE, succeeded most admirably, as he reached Liberty at 8 P. M. of the 16th, and totally surprised the rebel Gen. HOGE, in command there, who came very near being captured, but managed to escape by getting out of a back window at his headquarters, and riding away with all speed. All of the members of his Staff fought; I seized the shovel; Gleason took the other poker and advanced toward Donovan, but Donovan struck Gleason, and I struck him with the shovel on the right side of the head over the hear, but as my left arm was wounded, the blow was not heavy enough; Donovan then sallied up and down the hall; to escape the stove, and setting fire to the benches; Donovan cleverly dodged all the blows aimed at him; he sprang up and down the hall; the rest of the prisoners ran up the stairs in the hall leading to the upper story; Donovan taunted them, and dared them to come down; he said he would fire them out, so as to serve them the same way he did the others; he was afraid to come near the stairs, as myself and Gleason were on them commanding him fully with the shovel and poker; there was dense smoke; the prisoner struck the dying men several times; Donovan afterward went to the water-closet, into which two men had retreated; got hold of one man, and I struck him on the head; the other man got up-stairs; he staggered under my blow, but rallied and rushed on me; I stepped aside and struck him on the chin, which brought him down; he began to moan, dropping the bar, and sang out "Don't kill me," holding up his hands; I ran to the door, where there were several men, including the policeman, and called [illegible] to come in, and while shouting was shot in the right shoulder; the police then came in; policeman Crane shot me; Donovan was then secured; the police were outside the bar-door at the time, and could not see who was advancing; nobody but prisoners were in the room; there is no watchman or other officer present; the door is always locked.

Michael Gleason, of No. 344 Greenwich-street, who was also confined in the hall, corroborated last witnesses' evidence. He stated that he had been thirty-five times in the Tombs, and he was able to fight his own battles. Donovan at one time told witness before the occurrence that his pulse was gone, and that he did not care what became of him.

Mark Finley, deputy keeper of the city prison, being sworn, deposed; My tour of duty commenced at 6 o'clock, at the same time with Mr. Sparks, and lasts until morning: we go through the buildings on first commencing duty, but do not enter the cell; from the outside buildings, bells communicate with the place in the hall of the Old Prison.

Wm. H. Sparks, another keeper, corroborated the last witness's evidence.

Dr. John Simmons sworn, deposed as follows: I am resident physician of this prison; John Donovan was committed by Judge Dodge to the city prison, for examination for insanity; Mr. Cunningham reported to me at about 11 o'clock, a few minutes after the man was brought in; Commissioner Nicholson came in at the time, but he said let the man remain until morning; saw the man afterwards, but considered him only a little inebriated, and thought him fit for the ten days house; at 4 o'clock this A. M. was called by Mr. Finlay, who stated that two men had been killed in the Tombs; found two men; Donovan and another were lying on the floor, bleeding profusely; the men were placed in cells, and their wounds dressed; Geo. H. Hill, another prisoner, was accidentally shot with a pistol-ball by Officer Crane, while securing Donovan; the ball took effect in his right clavicle; saw Donovan since; he seemed perfectly rational, and says that he killed the men because they wanted to kill him; consider Donovan to be under the effect of liquor when examining him.

Dr. Wooster Beach, who made the external post mortem on the two men, gave it as his opinion that the death in both instances was caused by blows with an iron instrument in the hands of another person.

The Jury then went to the cell on the lower corridor of the Old Prison, where Donovan is confined. He was lying on a pallet, fastened down by strong straps and presented a horrible appearance. He appeared quite rational, and to the inquiries of the Jury made the following statement:

I served in the Ninety ninth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, in Company A, and live with my mother at No. 152 or 158 West Twenty-eight-street, near Eighth-avenue; I know I killed the two men; had a quarrel with one of them about a poker; I struck him first, then I gave it to the other one; both would strike me; I was locked up on the charge of a brother of mine, who charged me with being crazy, as I wanted to poison myself, for I felt miserable; I was never in the insane asylum.

The jury then retired, and after a brief absence returned the following verdict:

"We find that JAMES MCDONALD and EDWARD KENNEDY came to their death by injuries from blows with an iron bar at the hands of JOHN DONOVAN, on the 2d day of December, 1864 in the city prison."

Coroner NAUMAN thereupon put the usual interrogatories to prisoner, who stated that he was 23 years of age, a soldier, resided in West Twenty-eighth-street, and stated further: "I am guilty of the charge," and added, "If I could get poison I would poison myself now."

The Coroner committed him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The deceased men were both natives of Ireland, aged about 28 years. KENNEDY resided at No. 28 Baxter-street, and MCDONALD somewhere in Harlem, where he has a mother and sister. GEORGE, the one fatally injured, is an Englishman and resided in Chatham-street.

MISSION SCHOOLS.—The New-York Sunday School Union announce a public meeting in Irving Hall, corner of Fifteenth-street and Irving-place, Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of awakening a deeper interest in the religious culture of our poor and vagrant children. Eminent speakers will make addresses, and the exercises will be enlivened by singing by a Mission Sunday School choir of three hundred children.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.—These popular and favorite artists commence their regular Winter engagement at NIBLO'S Garden on Monday next, opening in GAYLOR'S new Irish drama, "The Connie Songah." Their universal popularity needs no indorsement from us, and we hear the box-sheet is fast filling.

[Advertisement]

TO NEUTRALIZE OFFENSIVENESS

in many forms we use disinfecting agents. Impure breath, caused by bad teeth, tobacco, spirits or catarrh, is neutralized by SOZODONT. 'Tis a healthful beautifier, and a great luxury as a dentifrice. The repulsive breath is by its use rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coloness by friends and lovers will be no longer noticed.

Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement]

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN.—Ethnology—Including the Manners, Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in the different Families, Tribes and Nations will be given in the *Phrenological Journal* for 1865. Monthly $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement]

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS
New styles at
KETTY'S, No 379 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.
Gold, Holland, &c.; new style Shade Fixtures, at reduced prices. G. L. & J. B. KELLY,
No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The method of protecting the windows and doors of our residences from burglary, by electricity, as suggested and introduced by Mr. E. HOLMES, Inspector of the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, 252 Broadway, is worthy of a candid investigation. It has been in operation in our own houses for several months, and we have the fullest confidence in its usefulness and efficiency. EDWARD DODGE, Clark, Dodge & Co., Bankers Wall-st. J. B. TREVOR, Trevor & Colgate, Banker, Wall st. H. A. TUCKER, Vanvleck & Tucker, Bankers, Broad-st. Gen. PHILIP S CROOKE, Fulton-st., Brooklyn. JOHN A. LOTT, Judge Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE JAPANESE POLISH.—Ladies who keep their Balmorals bright, in keeping with the season, use this article. It is easily applied, and is a superior article. It can be obtained at all the principal shoe dealers. Principal wholesale agency No. 75 William-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement]

The excellent lady who presides at our breakfast table, needing a new supply of Coffee, we ordered from our grocers a box of KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, to the infinite delight of the whole household. Price 28 cents per pound.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BERRIAN—BROWN.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, at the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. A. J. BERRIAN, Jr., and Miss ELIZA R. BROWN, only daughter of Archibald T. Brown, Esq., all of this city.

DOWNER—BANKS.—At Buffalo, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 26, by Rev. J. H. Knowles, Pastor of Grace Church, AVERY H. DOWNER, Esq., of this city, and Miss MARY A., daughter of Darius Banks, of College Point, L. I. No cards.

ELLIOTT—MUDGE.—At Rome, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 1, by Rev. William Knox, RICHARD COIT ELLIOTT, of New-York, and FANNY, daughter of Samuel W. Mudge, Esq., of Rome.

ES-SLETYN—THOMPSON.—At the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, by Rev. Charles S. Hageman, D. D., HERMAN V. ESSELSTYN, of Hudson, N. Y., and JEANNIE LIVINGSTON, daughter of Hon. Smith Thompson, deceased.

HOGINS—SMITH.—In Albion, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 30, by Rev. Mr. Jackson, H. HERBERT HOGINS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss MARION SMITH, of the former place.

SANDERSON—MATHER.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., by Rev. Dr. Rogers, JOHN W. SANDERSON and SAPHONIE P., youngest daughter of Hon. John C. Mather, all of this city.

WIGGINS—STEPHENSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, at the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 11th-st., by Rev. Andrew Stephenson, assisted by Rev. E. WIGGINS, D. D., WILLIAM J. WIGGINS and ISABELLA J., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

BURKE.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, FANNIE BEATRICE, daughter of Richard Burke, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 217 Madison-st., on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 9 o'clock. A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of St. Teresa, Rutgers-st., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

DE PEYSTER.—On Thursday night, Dec. 1, FRANCES GOODRICH DE PEYSTER, youngest daughter of James F. De Peyster, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, at Trinity Chapel, 25th st.

HOLDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 1, BENJAMIN JOHN HOLDEN, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, Dec. 3, at 9½ o'clock, at No. 311 Sackett-st., near Court.

HENDERSON.—On Friday, Dec. 2, suddenly, CARRIE, daughter of James and Ellenora Henderson, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, at 1 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, at No. 143 West Houston-st.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HARRINGTON.—At East St. Johnsbury, Vt., Tuesday, Nov. 29, of typhoid fever, GEORGE, youngest son of Madison G. Harrington, late of this city, aged 8 years and 10 days.

HOGUET.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 1, of pneumonia, ELEANOR LOUISE, daughter of Anthony and Antoinette Hoguet, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 64 East 28th-st., on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On Friday evening, Dec. 2, at her late residence, No. 161 West 11th-st., MARY ELIZA, wife of John Johnson, in the 53d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MONTEATH.—At Hoboken, N. J., suddenly, Wednesday, Nov. 30, EMILY MONTEATH, daughter of Wm. and Rhoda Monteath, of Buffalo.

Her funeral will take place at Albany, on Saturday, Dec. 3.

MELLON.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, after a lingering illness, THOMAS MELLON, a native of the City of Dublin, Ireland, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, George, Michael and John Mellon, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, George Mellon, No. 61 Elm-st.

☞ Irish, English and San Francisco papers please copy.

NICHOLS.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, EMILY H., daughter of Dr. Truman and Sarah E. Nichols, aged 6 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her parents, No. 267 East Broadway, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 1 P. M.

O'CONNOR.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, HANNAH, widow of Michael O'Connor.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, the 3d inst., at 10½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 53 10th-st. Requiem Mass will be celebrated at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., previously to interment in Calvary Cemetery.

POST.—On Friday, Dec. 2, JNO. A. POST, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house, at 10 o'clock, and at the Reformed Dutch Church, Passaic, at 10½ o'clock, on Monday, Dec. 5, 1864, without further notice. The cars leave foot of Chambers-st., 9.15 A. M.

PERRY.—At Tarrytown, on Friday, Dec. 2, at the residence of his brother, RODERICK BEERS PERRY, son of the late Charles B. Perry, and member of the firm of Samuel McLean & Co., of New-York.

His remains will be taken to Auburn for interment.

SUYDAM.—At Astoria, L. I., on Friday, Dec. 2, Miss ABBY SUYDAM.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Astoria, at 12 o'clock M., on Monday, Dec. 5, without further notice. Steamer *Meteor* leaves Peck-slip at 11.15 A. M.; returning, leaves Astoria at 1.30 P. M.

SHELTON.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, Miss CAROLINE SHELTON, daughter of the late Dr. William Shelton, of Huntington, Conn.

Her friends, and those of her sister, Mrs. E. D. Barry, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 3, at 2½ P. M., from St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City.

WOOD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 30, of disease of the heart, THEODORE T. WOOD, of Morristown, N. J., in the 52d year of his age.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Evening Star, from New-Orleans—Hon M. F. Bonzano, Hon. Rufus King Cutler and servant, Hon. R. W. Tallafero, Robert L. S. Hall, Mrs E. D. Hall, Mrs. A. J. Frazier, Mrs A. Campbell, Mrs. N. Dufufus, T. Terry, Miss M. Tierney, Mrs. J. J. Plumstead, J. H. McKee, J. E. Spear, H. H. Maloon, Alex Ross, H. Simons, R. M. Hogg, L. J. Caldwell, J. J. Holmes, J. Schwartz, E. Frank, and 8 in 2d cabin.

In U. S. steamer Adele, from Key West, &c.—George Street, Acting 3d Asst.-Engineer U. S. N., John Bedell, Paymaster's Clerk, do.; Edgar Pickering, Captain's Clerk, do.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 07 | SUN SETS..... 4 34 | Moon sets.. 9 16
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 56 | Gov. Island 11 45 | Hell Gate.. 1 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...FRIDAY, Dec. 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Bremen, (Russ.) Meyer, Bremen, Creugh & C.

Steamers H. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, ——.

Barks Edwin, (Br.,) Wardell, Matamoras, E. A. Hussy & Co., Gazelle, Buick, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge & Sons; Fannie, Carter, Philadelphia, ——.

Brigs Carl Johan, (Swed.) Peterson, Liverpool, Baetjer & De Vertu; Sarah Crowell, Br.,) Crowell, Kingston, Ja., Brett, Son & Co.; Amanda Jane, (Br.,) Dairymple, Campbellachy, J. E. Whitney & Co.; Henrietta, (Br.,) Howden, Bermuda, McCold. & Frith; J. H. A. Pitts, Penelope, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Mary, (Br.,) McRae, Washington, ——; Gentle Annie, (Br.,) Pitts Hamilton, D. R. De Wolf; N. Stevens, Barbour, Philadelphia, C. B. Swain; Thomas Owen, Pettingill, Machias, Thompson & Hunter.

Ship London, Robinson, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schrs. D. C. Higgins, Colman, Alexandria, Bentley, Smith & Co; Mary Shields, Waite, New-Bedford, Tennyson & Wood; D. S. Miller, Creley, Washington, ——; Wave Cole, do, ——; George Parker, (Br.,) McBride, Greenock, N. J., D. R. De Wolf; Lizzie Raymond, Low, Bristol, T. Kenny; John E. Daly, Wall, Baltimore, E. B. Hurlbur & Co.; Sarah Lavinia, Parker, Washington, Beasley, Smith & Co., Levant, (Br.,) Graham, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Nev, McNair, Washington, G. H. Kennedy; Ruth Halsey, Leary, Warham, H. C. Rackett & Son; Kossuth, Hayden, South Amboy, &c.; W. T. Brothers, Adams, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to J. A. Haynor. Passed in the river, bound up, ships Confidence and Commerce; at anchor outside the bar, ships R. C. Winthrop and Lisbon. 26th, 9 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Guiding Star, bound to New-Orleans. Nov. 30, off Wilmington, signalized gunboat R. R. Cuyler.

Steamship China, Anderson, Liverpool Nov. 19, Queenstown 20, 4.30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Had heavy gales most of the passage. Nov. 20, 4 P. M., passed steamship Canada, bound in to Queenstown. 23d, lat. 50, lon. 25 25, steamship Persia, bound E. 25th, lat. 48 52, lon. 32 31, bark A. W. Singleton, bound E., lat mst., lat. 40 33, lon. 67 07, steamship Australasian bound E.

Steamship George Washington, Gazer, New-Orleans Nov. 26 with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Passed in the river, bound up, steamships Arieland Oriental; on the Bar, bark Commerce of Newcastle, bound up, and ship Lisbon, of Bath, anchored. Nov. 30, lat. 32 50, lon. 78 40, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Pequot. Dec. 1, lat. 36 26, lon. 74 43, signalized steamship Eagle, hence for Havana.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 2d inst., 8.30 A. M., when coming down the East River, came in collision with the Catharine Ferry-boat Manhesseit, striking her amidships, and doing considerable damage to her. The C. had stem badly damaged.

U. S. steamer Adele, Lieut. A. L. Stodder, commanding, Key West Nov. 19, and Beaufort, N. C., 29th. She comes home for repairs, having been on the blockade for 18 months.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Samson, Havre Oct. 31, with mdse. and 292 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Nov. 19, lat. 43, lon. 50, saw ship American Union, 29th, off Block Island, spoke brig Delhi, of Yarmouth, N. S., for New-York; same day, took a pilot from No. 2.—Egra Nye.

Bark Antelope, Poute, Santa Cruz Nov 13, via Salt Cay, T. I., 20, with rum, salt, etc, to Roche Bros. & Coffee. No vessels at Salt Cay.

Bark Fannie, Carter, Key West 12 ds., in ballast to H. D. Brookman & Co. Nov. 22, off Sambro Cay, exchanged signals with Br. brig Persia, strg. S. W.

Bark American Eagle, Harford, Aspinwall 22 ds., with wool, etc., to J. F. Joy.

Brig Ocean Traveler, Freathy, Manzanilla, Cuba, 18 ds., with cedar, molasses, etc., to Owen & Carnegie. Nov 27, lat. 32 10, lon. 76 18, saw a blockade-runner (steamer) chased by a U. S. gunboat, which was about 2 miles astern, and gaining fast. Blockader-runner throwing over cotton. Picked up 18 bales.

Brig Cassandra, (of Whitstable, Eng.) Allen, Zante 68 ds., with fruit to Geo. F. Bulley. Experienced heavy west ely gales, sprung foremast, lost two topsails and split other sails.

Brig Henry Gilbert, (Br.,) Hills, New-Haven, in ballast to H. J. & C. A. Wolf.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Havana 11 ds. with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Nov. 29, lat. 32, lon. 77 30, fell in with a large quantity of cotton adrift; picked up 6 bales; same time saw brig Ocean Traveler picking up cotton.

Schr. Ellicott, Duncan, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., in ballast to Metcalf & Duncan. Left no vessels.

Schr. Lovett Peacock, Lingo, Stono 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Stephen Morgan, (3 mast,) Davis, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Anna C. Leverrett, Squires, Newbern 4 ds., with naval stores to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Charlie & Willie, Montgomery, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Maria L. Davis, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Pealing, Sagua 11 ds., with molasses to Peter V. King & Co.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Steamers Cotopaxi, Mariposa, Haze.
Ship Stratford.
Bark Fannie.
Brig Celestine.
Schr. Four Sisters.

Miscellaneous.

DISASTER.—Brig Caledonia, from Hillsboro, N. S., with coal, for Boston, struck on Broad Sound at 10 P. M., 1st inst., and sunk off Long Island Head. Crew saved.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Arr. steamer C. C. Leary, from New-York.

Below, bark Jarrett. Also, bark Emblem, Nickerson, from Cape Haytien; brig Lubea, ——, from ——. Also one steamer and one bark.

The steamer that collided with the C. C. Leary was the Louisburgh, from Boston, for Fortress Monroe. The lat. ter lost stem, and put into Newport.

WIND—N. W. light. Cleared, Thorn. 44.

NEW-BEDFORD, Dec. 1.—Arr. schrs. Albert Steel, Sea Flower and Cora from New York.

Dec. 2.—Arr., schrs. Ellen Rodman, Bowman, R. B. Smith, Nickerson and H. M. Grott, New-York.

HOMMES' HOLE, Nov. 30.—No arrivals. Sailed, schr. Jos. House.

Dec. 1.—Arr., barks St. Jago, Mountfort, Havana, of and for Portland; brig Sarah Goodman, Crowley, Philadelphia, for Boston; Milwaukee, Brown, Rondout, for do.; schr. J. C. Baker, (of Sacco,) Leavey, Havana 15th, for Portland; Fortune Thompson, Holmes, Dienna, Md., for Kennebeck; Nelly Potter, Shephard, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Bem Rock, Davis, Philadelphia for Calais; Mary Louisa, Gurkell, Elizabethport for Boston; Superior, Hatch, New-York, for do.; Captor, Reynolds, do. for Salem; Cherub, Bailey, do. for Gardiner; E. P. Newcomb, Henry, Hellifiat; Sanguin Bros., Howes, Kerwech for do.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla, Nov. 14, brig A. J. Ross, Small, for New-York in a week.

At Santa Cruz, Nov. 13, bark Princess Alexandra, Verden, for Sombrero; brig Nouvitas, dischg.

MEM.—The Almeda, at Dartmouth, lost foretop-gallant mast.

Honolulu, Oct. 20.—Arr. ship Island, Green, Boston, Sld., Nov. 5, bark Helen Mar, Woods, for Boston.

[PER CHINA.]

Arr. from New-York, Republic and Hornburg, at Bremen; Idiom, Maria, Ober, Foster, Laura and Adele, at Flushing; Nora and Louise, at Antwerp; Queen Victoria, at Kingston; Warder and Law, at Falmouth; Universe, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Portland, Me., Shibboleth, at Fayal.

[PER DAMASCUS.]

Arr, from New-York, 7th, Helene, at Lisbon; 13th, Max Emil, at Trieste; 16th, Nord, Louisa, Anna, Texas and Blue Nose, at Flushing; 17th, Adele, at Deal; 18th, Inconstant and Mannino, at do.; Raven and Atlantic, at Liverpool; Queen Victoria, at Kingstown.

LATER.—From New-York, 16, Mary Morton, at Venice; 12th, Winslow, at Havre; 13th, Wm. Frothingham, at do.; Ida, at Bristol; Ernest and Charles, at Antwerp; Ernst Brookelman, at Galway; 14th, Teutonia, at Cuxhaven; St. Mungo, at Falmouth; Missouri, at Greenock; 15th, Island Light, at Liverpool; 14th, Queen Mab and Laboramus, at do.; 15th, [illegible], at Queenstown; Victoria, at Broadstairs; Solo[illegible]shire and Cornelius Grinnell, at Deal.

Arr. from Philadelphia, 12, Dispatch, and Geestemunde, at Falmouth; 14th, Freede, at do.

Arr. from Bangor, Nov. 14th, Annie Camp, at Liverpool.

Arr. from St. John, 15th, Naples, at Broadstairs.

Arr. from San Francisco, Sept. 5, Isle of France, at Sydney, Decks awept, etc.

Arr, from New-Orleans, 14, Henrietta, at Havre.

Arr. from Manilla, Oct. 6, Worcester, at St. Helena, for New-York.

Sld. for New-York, 11th, Deodata, from Malta; 7th, Breeze and Argentine, from Gibraltar; 10th, Dover, from Belfast; 11th, Fawn, from Cardiff; 12th, S. D. Ryerson, from Havre.

Sld., for San Francisco, 12th, Agnes Banfield, from Liverpool.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4117. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PACIFIC PIRATES.

Their Scheme Completely Foiled.

SEVEN OF THE PARTICIPATORS ARRESTED

Vigilant and Energetic Action of the United States Officers.

HOW THE RASCALS WERE CAPTURED.

Full History of the Plot and its Results.

The Narrow Escape of American Commerce in the Pacific.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1864.

One of the most important captures of the war—a capture that has saved the whole of our extensive commerce on the Pacific from destruction—has just been made in these waters. On the 25th of last month information was received by Consul McKEE, at Panama, from THOS. J. SAVAGE, Esq., Acting United States Consul-General, which detailed with great particularity a plot of Confederate pirates to seize one of the ships of the Panama Railroad Company, the *Guatemala*, and with her to make war on our commerce generally on the Pacific. The 25th was the day appointed for the departure of the *Guatemala* for Central American ports, but it was the intention of the agent to hold her a couple of days for freight destined for the Great Fair of San Miguel, Salvador. Hearing that the conspirators were on their way from Aspinwall, and wishing to have a good look at them before they should embark, the agent came to the conclusion to send the *Guatemala* to sea at once, and let the pirates wait for the *Salvador*, of the same line, to sail on the 10th instant.

JEFF's gang reached Panama, and were much disappointed to find the *Guatemala* had left, but there being no help for it, they quietly settled down into the best hotels to wait. Here they were all recognized, from the description of the Consul-General, and a watch kept upon their movements. The leader purchased 300 pounds of cannon powder, saying it was for blasting purposes in Guatemala—had it put up in tins by advice of Mr. NELSON, commercial agent of the Panama Railroad Company, and agent of the steamer, and in due time shipped it and took his bills of lading. In the meantime, Admiral PEARSON, on board the steam corvette *Lancaster*, had been informed of the plot, and all the preparations made for the capture of the gang. It was arranged that sixty men should be ready in their boats and placed under the lee of the Pacific Mail Company's steamship *Sacramento*, which vessel was scarcely a stone's throw from the anchorage of the *Salvador*. That as soon as the passengers, who were embarked on the tug, should touch the deck of the *Salvador*, they should all be invited into the large upper saloon by Capt. DOUGLASS, to show their tickets, and there kept till the *Lancaster's* men could jump on board and surround it. All the doors were closed but one, and all the staterooms locked, so that no one could enter from the saloon to destroy papers, or throw them from the portholes. When the signal was given from the *Salvador* for the boats to come alongside, it was promptly responded to by Capt. DAVENPORT, whose boats were in an instant alongside the vessel, and in another instant the whole force was on deck, and had complete possession of the ship. The *Lancaster* had previously gone down the bay, leaving orders for the *Salvador* to follow her till both vessels should be at least three marine miles from a headland, which would take them a distance of about one hundred miles from Panama. As soon as the *Salvador* was under way, the list of passengers was read over, and it was found the following persons, comprising most of the leaders of the gang, were on board, viz:

T. E. HOGG, alias EASON, Acting Master and Commander of the expedition.

E. A. SWAIN, alias YOUNG, Acting Master's Mate and Executive Officer.

JOHN HIDDLE, Acting Chief Engineer.

T. J. GRADY, Acting Assistant Engineer.

J. L. BLACK, Acting Assistant Paymaster; R. B. LYON, Sailing-Master.

JOSEPH HIGGINS, (whose name is believed to be REED,) Paymaster's Clerk.

The baggage having previously been received, every suspicious person on board was thoroughly searched, including three or four gamblers who had been exercising their vocation in Panama, and who, it was believed, were in the league. Nothing was found on any one, however, except a few ugly-looking dirk-knives. But Capt. BRADBURY, of the *Sacramento*, who was on board the *Salvador*, had previously made a most important discovery—that of the papers of the chief, which had been hidden, on the first alarm, under the cushions of a sofa in the saloon. Among the papers were the duplicate orders of HOGG, signed by S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Confederate Navy, and a list of initials corresponding with the names of the gang, assigning the prize-shares to the parties, from the chief down to the cook. The plan of the pirates, as developed by these papers, was to take the *Guatemala*, then capture the *Salvador*, then intercept and capture the California steamers, then to proceed to the neighborhood of the Chincha Islands, capture all our vessels there, then to capture and destroy our Pacific whaling fleet, and after to destroy or molest our commerce generally on the Pacific.

At about thirty miles outside of Point Malo, at daylight on the 11th, the *Lancaster* and *Salvador* hove to, and the seven prisoners, with their baggage, which had been denuded during the night of lots of pistols, balls, caps, knives, handcuffs, &c., were transferred to the *Lancaster*, which immediately started back for Panama, while the *Salvador* proceeded on her voyage. Nothing but very strong suspicions having been fastened upon the gamblers and a few others, they were released, but a strict watch will be kept upon them by Capt. DOUGLASS during the voyage.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

The Panama *Star & Herald*, in the following, gives a correct account of matters that transpired after the capture, and of the plans of the pirates:

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE PIRATES.

We are enabled this morning to give some further particulars of the piratical attempt to seize the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador*, on the 10th instant, and of the future plans of the pirates, had they been successful; but prudence obliges us to withhold the full details of the plot for a few days longer, as, although the principal leaders are under arrest, and the conspiracy has been rendered harmless, still, there are many persons implicated in the affair who have not yet been reached. The United States steamer *Lancaster* returned on the morning of Saturday, 12th instant, bringing as prisoners seven of the persons who had taken passage in the *Salvador*. On several of the other passengers suspicion was very strong, but, on investigation, the evidence was not found sufficient to warrant their being taken to the United States. From all we can learn, the plot must have been quite a gigantic affair—of proportions sufficiently large, had it been successful, to have swept the United States commerce from the Pacific, and almost perfect in its concoction. From the orders of Mr. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate States, to Capt. HOGG, the leader of the party, and from other documents found, it appears that HOGG, acting according to instructions, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., for Havana, and at the latter port enlisted his associates; the paper containing their names and the oath to stand by each other until death, being dated at that place.

From Havana the party came to Aspinwall via St. Thomas, and the same steamer which brought them conveyed the full details of the plot, and the names of the conspirators from the United States Consul General at Havana, to the United States Consul in this city, and the latter immediately gave the news to the commercial agent of the railroad.

Capt. HOGG and his associates intended to take passage on the *Guatemala*, and when out at sea seize the ship. It is believed they have confederates on the coast or on a vessel near by, who were there to join them, and that there are also persons connected with the plot on both the California and Central American steamers.

The instructions were then to intercept the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sacramento*, on her way to this port from San Francisco, take possession of the treasure, which amounted to over $1 000 000, and if it could not be shipped safely across the Isthmus, to take it to Valparaiso, and there deposit it with some reliable British house, or to ship it on board a French man-of-war, if one could be found that would take it. With the guns, &c., to be found on board the *Sacramento*, the *Guatemala* might have been made a very dangerous vessel. The *Sacramento* carries one 100-pound and four 20-pound rifled Parrotts, a large amount of shot and shell, some three dozen Sharp's rifles, and other small arms. These, together with the two guns—12 and 24-pounders—and the supply of small arms already on board the *Guatemala*, would have given her quite a formidable armament. This, coupled with the facts that she is very fast, being able to steam ten and a-half or eleven knots an hour, and can carry sufficient coal to enable her to steam sixty days, shows that she would have been able to have captured or destroyed almost any merchant vessel under the United States flag on the Pacific.

As the programme of Messrs. HOGG & Co., for the capture of the *Guatemala* and *Sacramento*, fell through, they no doubt made up their minds to carry it out on the *Salvador* and the *Golden City*, due here on the 16th inst. During the two weeks' stay of the pirates in this city, they purchased 300 pounds of No. 7 blasting powder, suitable for cannon, had it put up in tins and shipped on board the *Salvador*, and marked for some port in Central America, expecting to use it when they got possession of the steamers.

The principal papers, consisting of orders from Secretary MALLORY, correspondence, &c., were not found on the persons of the prisoners, but were discovered in a small satchel lying on a sofa in the saloon, covered with a shawl, and were placed there by one of the parties, in hopes that he would have an opportunity of destroying them before they were discovered. The commissions were not found, but they are in existence, and it is known where they are deposited. In the baggage were found small arms of all kinds, amongst them were some fine French revolvers—11-shooters—handcuffs, &c. The cash book of the purser showed the expenses of the company from the start. The leaders finding that the papers discovered had revealed everything connected with the plot, made a clear confession of the whole affair a short time before coming into port.

The prisoners have not been placed in irons or close confinement on board the *Lancaster*. They are closely guarded on the gun-deck, and receive the rations of prisoners of war.

Capt. HOGG states that he is a Marylander, and hails from Baltimore. We understand he is an old hand at the sort of business in which he has just been detected. About four months ago he attempted to run the blockade at Wilmington, in the *Tristam Shandy*; he was then taken prisoner, but managed, before[and, to throw his papers overboard.

On the 12th inst. Rear Admiral GEORGE F. PEARSON, Commander of the United States Pacific Squadron, Capt. DAVENPORT and Paymaster RITTENHOUSE, of the United States frigate *Lancaster*, WILLIAM NELSON, Esq., Commercial Agent of the P. R. R. Co., Col. ALEX. MCKEE, United States Consul at Panama, and F. W. RICE, Esq., Consul at Aspinwall, called on the President of this State to ask permission to pass the seven prisoners, now on board the *Lancaster* in this bay, across the Isthmus in order to send them to New-York by the next steamer from Aspinwall. The permission asked for has been refused by the President on the ground that he is not empowered to grant it, but we presume the representatives of the United States Government will take the responsibility of sending their prisoners across the Isthmus notwithstanding.

The following is the correspondence which passed between Rear Admiral PEARSON and President CALANCHA in regard to this matter:

ADMIRAL PEARSON TO PRESIDENT CALANCHA.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP LANCASTER.
PANAMA BAY, Nov. 11, 1864.

His Excellency José Leonardo Calancha, President of the State of Panama:

SIR: Having received officially and from sources of undoubted authority, information that a band of pirates were congregating in this city, with the known intention of taking passage in the American steamer *Salvador*, and after leaving the Bay of Panama in that steamer, to capture her and convert her into a piratical cruiser, I determined, if possible, to put a stop to this foul attempt upon the commerce of the world.

The Commander of the *Salvador* requested my assistance in order to protect him and his passengers from harm, while in the act of examining the baggage of his passengers, that being the only sure way of identifying the desperadoes from the peaceful and worthy passengers on board his steamer. To this I most readily assented, and for the greater security of the *Salvador*, I proceeded in this ship beyond the legal jurisdiction of the Government of New-Granada, and then took from her seven persons who, with arms, powder and other munitions of war in their possession, and bearing written proof of their intentions, were on board of her, under feigned or false names, and with the known intention of becoming pirates of the sea.

I would most respectfully represent to your Excellency that this nefarious transaction has occurred in the venerable city of Panama, and but for the timely information I received, this band of desperate men leagued with others, would now, in all proability, have been in possession of the steamer *Salvador*, with the design of capturing one or more of the fine mail steamers of the Pacific Steamship Company. These pirates have been arrested by me upon the high seas, in the name of the Government of the United States, and I have to request of your Excellency permission to send them across the Isthmus, on their way to New-York, in season for the next steamer for that place.

I have the honor to assure your Excellency of the respect and high consideration of your obedient servant,

G. F. PEARSON,
Acting-Rear-Admiral, Commanding Pacific Squadron.

PRESIDENT CALANCHA TO ADMIRAL PEARSON.

The following is a literal translation of the reply of President CALANCHA to Admiral PEARSON:

U. S. OF COLOMBIA, SOVEREIGN STATE OF PANAMA.
PRESIDENCY OF THE STATE—No 201.
PANAMA, 12th of November, 1864.

To the Hon. G. F. Pearson, Acting-Admiral and Commander of the Squadron of the U. S. of North America, stationed in the Pacific:

From your hand I received yesterday the note, dated the 11th inst., on board the frigate *Lancaster*, which you were pleased to write to me, with two objects, in my opinion, of different significations.

The first one is to make known to the government of the State that you have prevented the accomplishment of an occurrence, which undoubtedly, could have had immense results for the commerce of the world, as is well indicated in the note, which with pleasure I am about to answer.

The Presidency congratulates the Admiral on the dexterous manner in which he has known how to avoid this occurrence, vast in disastrous consequences, and at the same time renders him the most formal thanks for the respect he has been good enough to pay to our sovereignty, by putting himself far from Columbian waters to execute the capture of the suspected individuals.

The second one confines itself to soliciting the permission of the Executive of the State to pass across the Isthmus the seven prisoners who are now on the *Lancaster*.

With regard to this point, I have to undergo the pain of giving to the Honorable Admiral a negative answer.

The National Constitution, in the 1st paragraph of the 17th article, reserves the Foreign Relations to the General Government; and article 89 prohibits all functionaries or public corporations to exercise any function or authority which has not been duly conferred on them.

In view of the expressed dispositions of the fundamental charter of Colombia, it is not allowed to me to grant the permission which the Honorable Admiral solicits.

I hope that the Hon. Mr. PEARSON, weighing the force of the reason which I expose, will do full justice to a refusal emanating from the want of power for granting the permission.

The Honorable Admiral, by the fact of asking for the leave, recognizes its necessity, based on the sovereignty of Colombia in the Territory, and on the principles of international law; and I feel confident that the honorable Commander, respecting the sovereignty of the South American Republics, continental sisters of the daughters of the great WASHINGTON, will renounce the idea of sending across the Isthmus the seven prisoners taken on the *Salvador*.

With sentiments of high consideration, I subscribe myself the Admiral's faithful and obedient servant,

JOSE LEONARDO CALANCHA.

One of the papers alluded to by the *Star & Herald*, was not discovered till a subsequent search was made of the Confederates' baggage on the *Lancaster*, after the *Salvador* had left. From this paper it was ascertained that the larger number of the gang had gone from Havana to ports in Nicaragua or Honduras on the Atlantic, with a view of crossing the country and intercepting the two steamers in the small Pacific ports at which they touch. The particulars of the proceedings of these fellows are given to the *Star* by Capt. DOW, of the *Guatemala* as follows:

"The arrival of the *Guatemala* puts us in possession of some interesting items in regard to the movements on the Central American coast of the Confederate pirates, accomplices in the nefarious plot discovered here a few days ago.

"Previous to the sailing of the *Guatemala* from this port on the 25th ult., her Commander, J. M. DOW, Esq., had been made aware of the conspiracy which had been entered into for the capture of his ship, and was therefore on his guard. On arriving at La Libertad on the 2d instant, Capt. DOW learned that several men were on shore at that place, waiting to take passage in his ship for San José de Guatemala, some, if not all of them having crossed the country via Omoa from Havana—this latter place seems to be the headquarters of the conspirators. The Captain at once concluded that these men were connected with the conspiracy, and deserved close watching. The last package of freight being in the launch alongside the ship, and the business of the vessel at that port being ended before the would-be passengers started from the shore to come on board, the Captain got up steam and left for Acajutla, being deaf to the hailoes of the pirates who had shoved off from shore a short time before the steamer commenced moving. The party, it was afterward learned, attributed their failure to the launchmen, and not to any intention on the part of the Captain to leave them behind. On the same day at 2 P. M., the *Guatemala* reached Acajutla. There was found that a couple of Englishmen calling themselves engineers, were on shore, intending to go on the steamer to San José. Toward evening they came on board the ship with their baggage, consisting of two saddles and a box of cigars, and appeared to take particular notice as to who was on board. On being asked by the Purser for their names and passage-money, they refused to give the former, and showed tickets which they had procured before embarking, at the same time stating that they expected a friend from shore with their baggage, and if he did not come off in time they would return to the land. Seeing a launch about to start from the ship, they took their traps and left without ascertaining whether or not the expected friend was coming off. The friend was undoubtedly a myth. It was the fact of their accomplices not being on board that scared them away. The conduct and actions of these two individuals whilst on board were such as to leave no doubt as to their designs. One of these fellows went by the name of SULLIVAN on shore. At San José no suspicious characters were discovered, but Captain DOW informed the authorities of the plot, so that, if any should turn up, they may be attended to. The steamer left San José on the 5th inst., on her return, and arrived at Acajutla same day. It was then revealed that a Mr. BRADSHAW, whose real name is JOHNSON, and who was third officer on board the P. R. R. Co.'s steamer *Columbus* when she was wrecked on this coast a few years ago, was at SONSONATE, a short distance in the interior, and is the ringleader of the gang in Central America. The two men who had tried to get on board the steamer at this port on her up trip, were also at Sonsonate, but professed to know nothing of BRADSHAW, and a man named THOMAS REYNOLDS who called himself a half brother of BRADSHAW, was in Acajutla, and intended embarking on the *Guatemala* for La Union, where he expected to meet his patron and accompany him to the fair of San Miguel. Capt. DOW having no knowledge of the affairs which had transpired at Panama after his departure, and not being properly prepared to defend himself from an attack, thought it best to keep clear of the scoundrels, and therefore, left without any of them. La Libertad was reached on the 6th instant, at 11 A. M., and on informing the Commander of the port of what had transpired, he stated that he had received orders from his Government, to arrest the parties there, on suspicion of their being emissaries of Gen. BARRIOS. The same day, the fellows left La Libertad for San Salvador, the capital, and as the Commandant followed that evening, they were no doubt arrested on their arrival at the capital. A guard had also been sent by the Salvadorian Government to Acajutla to secure any of the parties who may be found there on the original suspicion that they are emissaries of Gen. BARRIOS. What the Government will do with these fellows is not known, but it is at least certain that their power to do any mischief is gone.

At Punta Arenas the *Guatemala* met the *Salvador*, bound up, and Capt. DOUGLAS was informed of all that had taken place. We look forward with interest to the arrival of the next steamer from Central America."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Another party, under the command of a man calling himself MURDOCK, (probably F. M. HARRIS, Acting-Master Confederate Navy,) which went from Greytown, Nicaragua, bound to Realejo, had not yet reached the Pacific coast when Capt. DOW left, but would be taken care of by the authorities when they arrived. Capt. DOW managed his part of the business with great prudence and judgment.

WILLIAM NELSON, Esq., and Mr. RICE, Consul at Aspinwall, went down the bay on the *Salvador* and returned on the *Lancaster*. Capt. HOGG, finding that everything was discovered, was quite communicative to them and to Capt. DAVENPORT. He seemed very anxious to be considered as a prisoner of war, taken on a legal or honorable expedition. He had no commission with him, but averred that he had one in Richmond. His orders from MALLORY gave him authority to commission the officers under him, who, it appears, were nearly if not quite all picked up at Havana. He said he left Wilmington, in May last, for Havana, on the blockade-runner *Tristam Shandy*; that this vessel was captured in leaving the port, and he taken to New-York, where he was released on his claim of being an Englishman. He threw his papers overboard on the capture of the *Tristam Shandy*, and waited four months in New-York till he could get duplicate orders, and then left on one of the regular steamers for Havana. He says he was ordered to report to SEMMES, if practicable, but would not say where he expected to find the pirate of the *Alabama*. He, however, says that SEMMES was ordered, while on the African coast, to the Pacific, but that for some reasons unknown to him, he did not come. The money taken on the California steamers was to be shipped on British or French men-of-war to Europe. HOGG says the present was the fourth expedition fitted out for Panama, the three previous having been countermanded, for what reason he did not know. He spoke freely of the certainty of his quick exchange—said he should not try another Pacific expedition, but that he would soon be heard of in other quarters. HOGG is a man of good education and address, of gentle manners, apparently about 30 years of age, and is a Baltimorean.

From all that can be learned, the gang for Panama and the Central American States, under HOGG and HARRIS, consisted of twenty-three persons, beside their agents in these States. No doubt he had added several to his number on this ocean, and he would have found among the firemen and others on the steamers captured many willing assistants, and could have forced a larger number of the balance into his service. He said he intended to have run the *Salvador* into Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, and there landed her passengers. Among them was only one lady, who was on her way to Costa Rica. The *Salvador* had about $85,000 in specie on board and a cargo valued at $200,000.

The capture, under the direction of Capt. DAVENPORT, assisted by Capt. COHEN, of the Marine Corps, was conducted in an efficient manner. Admiral PEARSON has been fortunate in his advent as Commander of the Pacific fleet, in having so important a duty to perform.

I believe none of the parties here, concerned in the capture of this dangerous gang, claim any particular credit for having performed a plain duty—in which they incurred no risks to themselves; but certainly it seems to me Mr. SAVAGE, who was so active in getting the information that led to the seizure of the pirates, and who was so timely and so exact in imparting it, deserves not only the gratitude of all who have maritime interests on the Pacific, but the special notice of the Government.

NOV. 17.

It was generally expected the pirates would be sent forward by the *Augusta* (gunboat) to-day; but for reasons best known to the Admiral, they are detained. No doubt they will be dispatched by the convoy of the Costa Rica on the 26th.

SAVANNAH.

SHERMAN APPROACHING THE CITY

Capture of Millen, the Prisoners' Depot.

The Augusta and Savannah Railroad Cut.

ONE COLUMN THREATENING AUGUSTA.

Secret Expedition from Port Royal.

THE EFFECT OF SHERMAN'S MARCH.

Immense Destruction of Rebel Property.

DETAILS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 3.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph*:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 3—P. M.

The Government has received information that Gen. SHERMAN had captured Millen, on the Georgia Central Railroad, on the 29th ult. His army was concentrated, and it is thought has moved to Savannah before this.

NEWS VIA PORT ROYAL.

By the arrival of the steamship *Fulton*, we have intelligence from Port Royal to the 30th ult. We learn that the publication of newspapers at that place has been, for the present, prohibited, and that all citizens had been enrolled, and are now used for the protection of the place, as a movement of some unknown character had taken place, and the troops ordered away. An expedition had sailed from Port Royal previously, but no information could be gained relative to either of the above movements from the officers of the *Fulton*, as they were prohibited from making it public.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

CAPTURE OF MILLEN BY GEN. SHERMAN.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 1.

We believe it true that SHERMAN's army has reached Millen, and separated into two columns, one moving toward Savannah River, and another turning back toward Augusta. *The latter column and movement is without doubt intended as a feint* to protect his rear from attack.

It is too late to menace Augusta, and SHERMAN's main body is too far South.

He will do one of two things—either go straight to Beaufort and to Savannah to attack Charleston by land, or he will join GRANT in an attack against Richmond.

He has met with very little resistance in his march through Georgia.

FROM SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA.

We have files of Savannah and Augusta papers of Nov. 26 and 28 inclusive, from which we get the following particulars of SHERMAN's march. Though their information is rather meagre, it fully confirms previous reports that Gen. SHERMAN had crossed the Oconee, and that he was rapidly moving in the direction of Savannah:

SHERMAN MOVING EASTWARD.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 26.

We have information that the enemy's cavalry, 600 to 1,000 strong, is moving on Sparta. They encamped at or near Devereu's last Thursday night, the 24th, about seven miles southwest of Sparta.

Another column is moving from Milledgeville with artillery. *It crossed the Oconee and is pursuing the road leading through Washington County, by the way of Sandersville. This is a direct line to Savannah from Milledgeville.*

A column, supposed to be SLOCUM's numbering from two to three thousand infantry, is reported to be moving in conjunction with the cavalry above mentioned, on Sparta. At Sparta are two roads, one leading to Augusta via Mayfield, another to Sandersville. Should this audacious raiding party come this way, we are prepared to bestow a proper and becoming chastisement. It is probable, however, that, after ravaging the country about Sparta, it will combine with the column moving on the road to Savannah.

Everything tends to the belief that Augusta is to be given the go by. Nervous ladies and citizens with plethoric purses or stocks in trade may congratulate themselves that the track of this living simoon has passed them afar. But should SHERMAN give us the slip utterly and make fast lodgment at Brunswick, the scourge may be only suspended. A grand rally should be made to decimate him—to teach him a lesson that Yankeedom shall remember everlastingly. A successful enterprise of this character will invite many more; a crushing defeat will paralyze such invasions forever.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Nov. 25.

A gentleman connected with a scouting party up the road writes us from Greensboro', under date of November 23, as follows: There is no enemy north of the line of the Georgia Railroad, nor any on this side or east of the Oconee River. The people of Hancock County and lower down will do well to watch the crossing, and report any movement of the enemy, if made.

A party of Yankees passed through Green County on Sunday. This is the greatest number that has ever been seen *on this side of the Oconee.*

The rumor that the enrolling officer in Green County was killed is not correct.

About a thousand Yankee cavalry have been encamped for the past few days at Reid's Mill between Eatonton and Waller's Ferry. Negro scouts report that they speak of moving to another section.

Much property has been destroyed in Jasper and Putnam, such as mills, gin houses, and some corn cribs and dwelling houses.

It was thought in Sparta on Wednesday, that the enemy's cavalry and infantry were moving down the Oconee toward the coast.

It is the current opinion up the road that SHERMAN's army is moving down between the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers.

It is rumored that our cavalry are busy in destroying barns, cribs, and anything that may be of use to SHERMAN, in front of his main army, on the Ocmulgee River.

OPERATIONS AROUND MACON—A FIGHT AT EAST MACON.

From the Savannah News, Nov. 28.

For some days past we have had many rumors from the movements of SHERMAN, &c., most of which have been unfounded. We have obtained the following from sources which are entitled to the utmost reliance:

On Sunday, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., the enemy made an attack on East Macon, at the same place where SCOFIELD and his raiders made their attack. But it was principally an artillery battle, but small arms were also used. The enemy's shells fell in the yard of the workshops of the Central Railroad, but did no injury, and no one was hurt by it. The cannonading was quite active, and lasted some two hours. *During the time, the enemy captured one of our batteries*, but it was soon recaptured by our troops, and a number of prisoners taken.

About dark our forces succeeded in driving the enemy back, pursuing them about a mile and a half. They left their dead and wounded on the field. Their force we have not ascertained. They were dispersed and driven in the direction of Griswoldville. They appeared to be tired and frightened, and many of them left their ranks and wandered off beyond the range of our guns. *They tore up about three miles of the road beyond Walnut Creek bridge*, but it was soon repaired. While the engagement was going on the employes of the Central Railroad removed all the engines and cars from East Macon and run them into the city.

We regret to state that some of our troops behaved badly in East Macon, by plundering and committing other depredations after the enemy were driven off. We forbear to give details.

On Tuesday the enemy made their appearance at Griswoldville in some force, and before being attacked burnt all the buildings in the place except three. A fight took place, lasting some three hours, when the enemy were repulsed. Our wounded in this engagement arrived in Macon on Tuesday evening. We have not ascertained the extent of the loss in the engagement on either side.

Passengers who arrived this morning from Millen, (leaving there at 1 o'clock A. M.,) state that *a squad of the enemy's cavalry appeared at Sandersville on Friday morning last*, and that a brisk skirmish took place that afternoon between them and a portion of WHEELER's cavalry, in which the enemy were repulsed, leaving their dead on the field, and fifteen prisoners in our hands. They carried off their wounded. Our loss was two killed and a few wounded. The prisoners have arrived in this city.

It is reported that the Oconee bridge is burned, but whether by our forces or that of the enemy is not stated. On Thursday night a body of the enemy's cavalry attempted to cross the Oconee some twelve or fourteen miles below the bridge, where they were attacked and driven into the river. They threw away their arms and ran into the swamps to escape.

There is much straggling among the Yankee troops. Those picked up by our cavalry report that the army is worn down and almost destitute of provisions.

THE SITUATION.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 26.

Gen. SHERMAN was advancing from Atlanta—he was at Jonesboro—he was at Griffin—he was at Macon—he was on the Georgia Railroad—he was everywhere—he was nowhere in particular. He had 30,000—he had 50,000—he had 100,000—in fact, he had the universal Yankee nation at his heels. He had burned Atlanta, Marietta, Rome, Cassville—he had swallowed up Macon for lunch, and was preparing to make a full meal of Charleston and Savannah. Milledgeville, Madison, Greensboro and Augusta were small mouthfuls, the title to of war, to be taken up, *en passant*, on the point of a bayonet and gulped down without the process of chewing.

The scene has materially changed, and the question now is more frequently asked: "Where is this fellow SHERMAN, any how?" A few days more and the reply will be repeated in a different and louder and more significant tone. Our city is being filled with those who will not be satisfied to ask the question; but to answer it themselves, and answer it in the immediate neighborhood of the great Yankee colossus.

The whereabouts of this village burner and common pillager will be sought. The safety of this city is now assured. Troops are at it coming in, and the Georgia Militia will, with the veteran troops already here, present a tangible body to oppose the further progress of the Yankee leader, who but a few days since, by his colossal height, overshadowed the South. We snap our fingers in the face of the great raider. He will make no powder in Augusta.

Gen. BRAGG arrived in Augusta on the evening of Nov. 25.

Gen. HARDEE arrived in Savannah on the morning of the 28th.

GEN. HARDEE IN COMMAND AT SAVANNAH—HIS FIRST ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS SAVANNAH, Nov. 27, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. ——. The Provost-Marshal of Savannah will stop all soldiers and citizens arriving in or going from the city, and report them for duty to Capt. C. W. HOWARD.

By order of Lieut. Gen. HARDEE.
D. H. POOL, A. A. G.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—FOOD PLENTY AND THE ARMY FELT.

A correspondence of the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, who left Milledgeville the day the Legislature adjourned, going out by the way of Eaton, gives a very humorous description of the many mishaps of himself and his party on the way, trying to reach Madison. They took the woods, lay out day and night in the swamps, met the Yankee cavalry, lay concealed in the woods and looked at that portion of the army of SHERMAN which visited Madison as it passed by. They were out three days, during which time they subsisted on parched corn. The writer then proceeds:

"On Tuesday morning, the 22d, we determined to take the road and push on. Going to Mr. CRENDL's place we found his fine house in ashes, and his gin house burned, and every horse and mule gone. In his lot were about one hundred horses lying dead. *They looked like good stock, and were evidently killed to deprive planters of them.* A number of Mr. C.'s negroes were gone. Proceeding on, we found every plantation on the road similarly devastated, except that no other dwelling houses were burned until we reached the fine farm of Hon. JOSHUA HILL. This is a perfect wreck. A large gin house full of cotton, corn-cribs, dwelling—all a smouldering ruin. His loss was greater than that of any planter in this section. *Besides the cotton, several thousand bushels of corn, potatoes, several hundred of wheat, and much other valuable property, with every horse and mule and many negroes, are gone.* No farm on the road to this place, and, as far as we can hear, toward Atlanta, escaped their brutal ravages. They ravaged the country below here to the Oconee River. The roads were strewn with the debris of their progress. *Dead horses, cows, sheep, hogs, chickens, corn, wheat, cotton, books, paper, broken vehicles, coffee-mills, and fragments of nearly every species of property* that adorned the beautiful farms of this county, strew the wayside, monuments of the meanness, rapacity and hypocrisy of the people who boast that they are not robbers and do not interfere with private property.

In Madison, they burned the depot and one or two old warehouses, with the jail and market-house. They gutted every store, and plundered more or less on every lot. They fired the drug-store and several other houses, and their officers, with a show of magnanimity, aided to put out the flames. Many families have not a pound of meat, or a peck of meal or flour. *Many negroes were enticed away from homes of comfort to share the uncertain fortunes of a Winter march to the coast, and then*—freedom to starve. *Families of wealth have not a house seven left, and those who were the most trusted were often the first to leave.* The Yankees entered the house of my next door neighbor, an old man of over three score years, and tore up his wife's clothes and bedding, trampling her bonnet on the floor, and robbing the house and pantry of nearly everything of value. There was no provocation for any of these acts, for everybody treated them civilly, and offered them all they wanted to eat. Their excuse is that they cannot control their men. Many of them, including their officers, behave civilly; and my humble domicil escaped any serious depredations.

Those who, from any cause, chanced to be away, lost all. A lady on the Eatonton road, whose father is in the army, feeling afraid to stay at home, went to the house of a neighbor, and, on returning, found every plate broken, every knife and fork and spoon gone, and her own clothes stripped to shreds and scattered about the lot.

No definite estimate can be formed of the plans or future movements of the enemy, or of their numbers. Those who passed through here were said to consist of SLOCUM's corps, under command of Gen. WILLIAMS, and were estimated at 8,000 to 10,000. They were chiefly infantry, with three batteries of artillery. They had quite a large wagon train with pontoon bridges. They boasted that they were now wiping us out effectually; that they would destroy Macon, Augusta and Savannah, and then go into South Carolina, and end the war at Charleston. They evidently went through Milledgeville, and their other column has, doubtless, by this time reached Macon. From all that I can learn, they left Atlanta with four corps, of about 25,000 men, nearly half of whom are new drafted men, who have no stomach for war. They are being captured in the vicinity continually. Several have come in to-day, who have been lying in the woods until their rear guard left, in order to desert.

By the time they reach the barren pine belt below Milledgeville they will find Georgia a hard road to travel, and if we can confront them with a small force, and harrass their flanks vigorously, they will meet few ships to greet them when they reach the coast. It is a desperate game, and in this fertile belt they can play it successfully, but the swamps will be fatal to them. *They have unquestionably caused much suffering, and to-night families who had an abundance last week, have scarcely a day's subsistence. The greatest inconvenience is horses. There is plenty in the country yet, but there are no horses to haul it. Our citizens are in distress for wood for the same reason.*

GEORGIA NEWS VIA MISSISSIPPI.

The Grenada *Packet* contains the following dispatch:

MACON, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 23.

A severe fight occurred near Griswoldville to-day. Our troops attacked and drove the Yankees into their intrenchments, two miles on this side of the town.

Our forces behaved with great gallantry.

The militia fought like veterans.

Our loss was severe, amounting to between three and four hundred.

The picket line of the enemy is now three miles east of Griswoldville, and his infantry is still moving in the direction of Augusta.

We are now in position to repulse any attack the enemy may make on Macon.

THAT BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

From the Savannah News, Nov. 28.

On Friday night the British schooner *Bertha*, Capt. TESSEBOECK, from Nassau, laden with sugar, coffee and rope, passed through the blockading fleet off this port, and passed by Fort Pulaski. Soon after daylight Saturday morning, after turning a point of land, she suddenly found herself almost in the very midst of Col. MULFORD's vessels, engaged in carrying away Federal prisoners exchanged at this point. The Captain at once supposed Savannah had fallen, that escape was hopeless, and with the crew, hastily abandoned his vessel, without casting anchor or setting fire to her. She was thus left adrift, and the Federals from Fort Pulaski took possession of her with her entire cargo.

THE NORTH STAR.

Her Safe Arrival at Port Royal—The Detention Caused by an Accident to Her Convoy, the Gunboat Augusta.

By the arrival of the steamship *Fulton*, from Port Royal, Nov. 30, we learn that the steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall, about which so much anxiety has been felt, arrived at Port Royal, Nov. 28, short of coal, having in tow her convoy the United States steam gunboat *Augusta*, which vessel broke her piston-rod four hundred miles to the eastward of Port Royal.

Capt. JONES expected to receive a sufficient quantity of coal on board by noon of the 1st instant, and would then sail for New-York.

The *North Star* has on freight $500,000 in specie, mails, and 181 passengers.

Among her passengers is Ex-Senator LATHAM, and Judge FIELD, of the California Supreme Court.

FRANCIS W. RICE, Esq., United States Consul at Aspinwall, who arrived at Port Royal, on the *North Star*, on business with the State Department, connected with the *Salvador* pirates, came passage on the *Fulton*.

THE WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Trouble With Deserters and Conscripts—Fight at Timber Ridge, Penn.

MCCONNELLSBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Dec. 3.

A fight occurred at Timber Ridge, yesterday, between a portion of Company F of the Two Hundred and First Pennsylvania Mounted Infantry and some delinquent conscripts and deserters congregated at a shooting match.

The soldiers advanced. Provost-Marshal HOUPT went forward to hold a parley with the conscripts. They refused to listen to him, and immediately commenced to fire shots at him, none of which took effect.

The soldiers then opened fire, when a general fight ensued, lasting for about an hour.

The conscripts and deserters were finally driven over two hills, skirmishing being kept up the whole way.

The fighting was carried on principally in the woods. The casualties were slight.

The conscripts lost one man killed and two wounded. One wounded man was captured, the remainder being familiar with the country made good their escape into the mountains.

None of our men were injured.

More affairs of this kind may be speedily looked for, as it is determined to bring these outlaws to justice.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Orders of Gens. Washburne and Canby.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 2.

Gen. WASHBURNE has promulgated an order requiring a tax of a half per cent. a month to be levied and collected of all persons in Memphis who are in any way exempt from military duty, and hold trade permits. The tax will be upon the amount of business per month granted in the trade permits. The fund thus raised is to be devoted to defraying the expenses of the militia and paying for a permanent guard for each regiment.

By order of Gen. CANBY, the District of West Tennessee and Vicksburgh has been formed into one command, under Maj.-Gen. DANA, with headquarters at Memphis.

Gen. WASHBURNE has been assigned to the command of the Post and District of Vicksburgh, with its present limits.

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 2.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

CENT

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Anglo-Rebel View of Southern Affairs.

THE LAST DAYS OF FRANZ MULLER.

British Officers in Federal Camps

INTERESTING FOREIGN ITEMS.

From our late files of Foreign papers we make the following interesting extracts:

THE RESOURCES OF THE CONFEDERATES.

The Southern correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Columbia, South Carolina, on Sept. 25, referring to a letter of Brig.-Gen. SEYMOUR, lately a prisoner in Charleston, denies the statement therein that the Southerners were prepared to give up the contest on account of the exhaustion in men and material of war.

The fact is, he says, there lies a distance of over 600 miles between the two main armies the Confederates have contrived thus far to keep in the field. Between them there stretches a country not easily rivaled in point of fertility and power of production—a country which in extent equals the area of the Kingdom of Prussia. From this region the supplies have for one year past been furnished to these two great armies. It is, therefore, not likely that with this territory undiminished, and a harvest much more plentiful than that of last year, either the army or people will be in any way embarrassed for supplies. Even were this not so, a knowledge of the country yet untouched in resources in Virginia and Tennessee enables me to say that it would suffice to feed the army of Gen. LEE, while Gen. HOOD has at his back the States of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi almost entirely free from Federal invasion. This region is in extent nearly equal to the kingdom of Spain. But suppose the Confederates were driven from both Virginia and Georgia, and in their last effort either conquered or dispersed in South or North Carolina, there is still the magnificent domain of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, in extent vaster than the whole Austrian monarchy and the kingdoms of Italy and Greece combined, now likewise almost free from Federal invasion and full of resources, to which the Confederate Government is fully determined to repair should, what is quite improbable, its forces be overwhelmed east of the Mississippi. In point of materials of war, the Richmond Government has created foundaries, arsenals, and mills; indeed, besides numerous military manufacturing establishments throughout the country, the Confederates possess a powder mill at Augusta, which alone is capable of supplying the army and navy. Whoever, therefore, speaks of exhaustion with this wonderful people does not know the extent of the remarkable resources at command of the authorities, the vast stores of cotton and tobacco yet intact, entirely disregarded. *But the most obvious danger which threatens to weaken the military strength of the Confederacy is the decrease in men. The drain upon the population has been terrible, and is daily augmenting; 200,000 victims are estimated to have fallen in this four years' struggle, and everywhere cripples may be seen, whose forn haires us fy to the frightful carnage of the war and the power of modern projectiles.* Still, two great armies are maintained, with detachments and garrisons in many places, which combined would make a third. That this drain must eventually be seriously felt there cannot be a doubt; the natural increase of population under these circumstances has its limits, but this, it may be argued, affects the Northern fighting strength alike with the Confederates. Judging from the thronged appearance of every town and village where trade still flourishes, there seems to be abundant material at hand, for, mingling with the well to do, hardy men may everywhere be seen with apparently no tangible occupation. This fact is made the basis of attacks against the governments of Mr. DAVIS, who is accused of favouritism; it may be this is right; still it seems a cruel thing to suppose Mr. DAVIS capable of such conduct when his armies need reinforcements sorely, 140,000 ablebodied men are detailed to supervise the operations of their farms and plantations, 50,000 are exempted from service because they are state officers, and it is estimated over 100,000 young men between 17 and 18 years of age become liable to conscription in 1865, and whose enrolment has already been ordered by the Secretary of War. Looking, therefore, at these figures, which I have obtained from good authority, there is certainly no danger of exhaustion of men at present, and the armies of 1865, if, as the opposition papers call for, radical measures are adopted, must become vastly superior in strength to those of 1864. The second point Gen. SEYMOUR made was, the discontent which he says prevails among the people. This is answered by the fact of the late State election of a Governor of North Carolina, when a candidate of a "Peace party" was defeated by an overwhelming majority of 50,000 votes, because "peace on any terms" was his watchword. The Confederates ardently desire peace, but they are not willing to have it "on any terms." Negotiations with them short of complete independence would be futile. This Gen. MCCLELLAN, if elected, will find out to his cost. There cannot fail to be discontented persons; but their causes of complaint arise from their difference of opinion in regard to administrative details, and in no way affect the stability of the great cause the Confederates are fighting for, viz.: the independence of their country and the right to self-government. After a struggle of now nearly four years, the Confederates know too well that nothing but a strong bond, a bundle of *fasces* which nothing can break, is necessary to achieve the goal of their wishes; they would, indeed, be bad pupils in the school of adversity had they failed to master so simple a lesson taught by the history of every age.

CRIMPING AT NEW-YORK.

Capt. LABASTE, of the French ship *Winslow*, arrived at Havre from New-York, has addressed a long report to the *Journal du Havre*, relating the treatment he experienced from crimps during his stay at New-York. He says: "On arriving at New-York I was warned that a gang of renegades from France were in the habit of boarding all French ships for the purpose of carrying off their crews, and getting them enrolled in the American army, and that I had better be prepared for their visit. I, therefore, before arriving at the quay, exhibited a written placard in a conspicuous place with the words, 'No admittance on board without permission.' We had been scarcely two days at the wharf when, at 8:30 P. M., I was informed by my Mate that the fore-part of the ship was invaded by a set of fellows armed with revolvers, and the crew were being intimidated by them. I found next day that three of my crew had deserted. I got no assistance from the police or the wharf-keepers. The latter, on my asking them how it was they did not arrest the parties in question, said they would do so another time, provided I paid them for their trouble. I then drew up a complaint to lay before the French Consul, and, accompanied by Mr. BOYD, my consignee, went to the superintendent of police to know if I could rely on his protection. I was very politely received by him, and on my relating my grievance he expressed great indignation at the treatment I had received, and added, 'I am aware that for some time past the police have become corrupt; but I trust, Captain, in the event of a recurrence of similar outrages, and a refusal on the part of the police agents to render you assistance, that you will immediately take their numbers, and I assure you I will make an example of them in your presence. In the meanwhile I will see that your ship is protected, and should these miscreants dare to set foot on it again, you have a perfect right to consider yourself in a legitimate state of defence, and to fire on them just as you have the right to do if your own house is attacked by thieves and assassins, and I give you my word of honor that no proceedings will be taken against you for so acting.'

That evening and the following days police in plain clothes were placed on board my ship, and all was quiet until I reached Brooklyn, where I had to take in cargo. There I again became the victim of their depredations, and lost one of my apprentices, who deserted, taking away with him the binnacle watch and several other articles belonging to this ship. I repaired at once to the police-station to make my statement, and then went, accompanied by a policeman, to the house of a man named ADOLPHE OLIVIER, who had aided and abetted the deserter, and where the stolen property was found, which I immediately took possession of and carried back to the ship. Some hours later I was summoned to the aforesaid Police-station, and desired to return the articles I had seized, in order, as I was told, that they might be returned to this man, who, being on American soil, had become free. On my refusal I was threatened with imprisonment, but on my stating that I should hold him responsible for the delay of my ship, which was only waiting for me before getting under weigh, he telegraphed to the Inspector, and was told to apply to him. He at once recognized my right, and so the matter ended."

SUBJUGATION IMPOSSIBLE.

From the London Post, Nov. 17.

The subjugation of the Confederate States may be assumed to be impossible in any sense that is compatible with the ideas of civilization; and it is unnecessary to discuss the justice of the alleged right which the Northern Government claims to enforce their return into the Union. For all practical purposes it is enough to say that the Southern States assert another right, which, to refer only to recent occurrences, has been recognized in Greece, in Italy and in Mexico, and which right constitutes, in fact, the title of the so-called United States of America. In short, they have proclaimed their independence, and will again to-day invoke the blessing of Providence upon the cause they are resolved to uphold to the death. With more valid legal grounds for action than the people of Lombardy and of Naples had, they are contending for the prize those peoples have. It must be observed by the aid of foreign intervention, obtained; and the sympathy we cordially extended to the Italians cannot be denied to the Confederates. The English people may express in behalf of a nation speaking their own language, and bound to them by ties of kindred, the aspirations they have entertained for other nationalities have risen up to assert nothing more nor less than the united declaration of the Confederate States are now fighting for here. We may join in their prayers without intruding on our neutrality, and as Christians we must earnestly deprecate the hostility and coercion that can only be successful if resisted at the cost of humanity, and which, should that resistance, contrary to all reasonable expectation, prove unavailing, would reestablish a national supremacy over the grave of a gallant and devoted people.

GENERAL NEWS.

ENGLAND.

MULLER'S LAST HOURS.

From the London Star, Nov. 12.

The conduct of MULLER in the condemned cell is described by all who have visited him as being marked by perfect resignation. Whenever questioned, however, he as positively as ever declares his innocence. His friend HAPPA paid him his last visit yesterday, and thus describes the two interviews he had with MULLER yesterday and on Tuesday last;

"On Tuesday he asked me if I had got my chain or money back. I said, 'No, but don't speak of money; I only wish to know if you are guilty or innocent.' He replied, 'Well, HAPPA, most people believe it and you must do the same.' I then said, 'Are you guilty, then?' He said, 'No, certainly not; I am as innocent as any one can be.' He went on—'I have nothing on my mind. I know that I die innocent, and I am quite prepared to die—in fact, I wish Monday was here. I wish everybody had no more on their minds than I have' (alluding, as HAPPA believed by his peculiar expressive look, to some witness for the prosecution). 'How is it that MATTHEWS was allowed to make such different statements here from what he made in New-York, whereas the answers I gave about the watch and chain when suddenly questioned on board the ship always tell against me? I did not know hardly what I said—like everybody else would be—when suddenly accused. But ever afterwards I told the truth.' During the interview he said to me, 'I never traveled on that railway, (the North London). You know it is quite out of our way.' I asked him, 'What did you do with the money I saw you have the week before you went away?' He said, 'I bought the watch and chain with it. I did not show them to REPSCH, because he owed me money, and would have said, "You can pawn them for your fare." I thought if I did not let them know (REPSCH and MATTHEWS) that I had money, or what would get it, they would pay me what they owed me. As they did not pay me, I was obliged to pawn the chain I got from Mr. DEATH. He said further, that he expected a letter from his father, and was very desirous of getting it. (MULLER knows nothing of the present efforts of the German Society. HAPPA was cautioned each day by the Governor to make no allusion to anything going on outside the walls of the prison.) He asked me to come and see him again, and if I would come on the Monday morning. I said I would come if allowed."

Yesterday HAPPA saw MULLER again by MULLER'S special wish, and was with him nearly an hour. MULLER again said, and very earnestly, that he had never traveled on the North London line: "I know Fenchurch-street station very well, but not the other stations. I could not have found my way home from any station on the line." He again said he had no hand in this crime whatever. He added, "If the hat that was found in the railway carriage was one that MATTHEWS bought at WALKER'S, it was one of his own, not mine.

Last Tuesday, and again yesterday, he said he bought his hat at the Royal Exchange. HAPPA asked him if he was to come again on Monday morning, as MULLER had desired him to do on Tuesday last. MULLER said, "No, it will not be allowed for you to come to see me again." HAPPA said he thought it would if MULLER asked. He said, "No, I have already asked for it, and you will not be allowed to come in any more after to-day." He then said if he had a letter from his father he could die with pleasure. He said if he were set free he could not be happy again after they had stained his character and name. "So I am willing to die. I should not mind dying if it were not in this way. But, as it is the will of God, I must die so." HAPPA then bid him good bye. MULLER was deeply affected on taking his final farewell of HAPPA.

A Rev. Mr. BATTISCOMBE, who visited MULLER at the request of the German Protection Society, writes:

I said to him: Now, I will suppose you innocent of this awful crime, and that, instead of being condemned, you were acquitted; still, I address you as one guilty before God of other sins, for which your own conscience condemns you; and it is written, "The soul that sins shall die." He listened to me with the deepest attention and earnestness, and when I added, "But the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin," and said it is written, "Though your sins be as scarlet," he added, "They shall be as white as snow;" and I further said, "Though they be red like crimson," he added, "They shall be as wool." I then said, "What is the answer of Jesus to the dying thief on the cross, when he said, 'Lord, remember me when thou comest to thy kingdom?'" MULLER added, "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." And I was much struck with the earnest as well as ready way in which the above was spoken. I said, taking his hand in mine, and looking at him with intense interest, "MULLER, as a true penitent, and as a believer resting solely on the merits of Christ, my hope is, that I shall meet you at the right hand of God." He told me that he believed God had permitted all this to happen that he might be brought to a sense of the guilt of his past life—his disobedience to his parents—his entire neglect of prayer—his dissolute life—so that though he now was suffering so unjustly, yet through this heavy trial, this agonizing prospect, he had again been led to prayer, (for he said that as a child he used to pray, but had grown up in most sinful neglect of prayer.) "Since I have been here," he said, "I have prayed more than I ever did before, and I am happy. I have peace within. I expect to die, but I will write something, and it may please God after my death to bring the truth to light. I am happy to see friends here, but I do not want them. I like to be alone. This book I read, (putting his hand on the Bible,) I read this continually. Look at that beautiful hymn," he said. It was:

"Just as I am, without one plea,
But that Thy blood was shed for me,
And that Thou bidd'st me come to Thee—
O, Lamb of God! I come!"

Some friend had sent this with other hymns, which he pointed out to me. The frankness, simplicity, earnestness and devotional feeling with which he spoke, affected me most deeply. I felt "this man is as innocent of this crime as I am." "Ah!" he said, "had I lived in America, I fear I should have gone on in the same sinful way. But thus God has brought me to a sense of my sins; I am happy; I never was so happy." I referred him to the case of DAVID, who, through temptation, was led into the sins of adultery and murder, but was brought to the confession of his sins, and then received the blessed assurance that "the Lord hath put away thy sin; thou shalt not die." "But, mark, he confessed," "Now MULLER," I said, "if through covetousness, when you saw that gold chain, when you were in the railway carriage, you said to yourself, 'I must have it by some means, and there is no other means but this,' and then you struck the fatal blow. O, if it were so, still, as upon confession of his son David found mercy, so would you, confessing the sin for which you are condemned to die." "Oh," he said, "I would indeed confess, had I committed it, if for the sake of my parents only, that they should not think I could die with a lie on my lips; but how can I expect mercy through the Lord Jesus Christ if I were to deny this, while I confessed all, all my other sins; confession (he said) will not save me, but I would lose all hope of future mercy by refusing to confess this sin if I were guilty of it? No—I know nothing about it. How can I, to satisfy others, confess a crime I have not committed? If you want to know my character go, do go, to Mr. and Mrs. BLYTH. Pray go and ask them anything you wish about me. I like them very much, and told them that if I did not remain in America, when I returned I would come to them again." Oh, how much could I write about FRANZ MULLER! I never during my whole life have felt so intensely interested about any one as I have about him. I feel so assured of his innocence that, as I said to him, "MULLER, we may meet no more here, but it is my good hope we shall, by the Divine mercy, through the Lord Jesus Christ, meet at His right hand as pardoned through the blood of Christ, and sanctified by His Spirit." I said to him, "MULLER let us pray together. I will pray and wish you also to pray." I did, and the first time I saw him he said, "I can, in German," and only repeated, but with great devotion, and slowly, the Lord's Prayer. But the second time I saw him he prayed in English, specially that his prayer might come from his heart. I close these remarks by saying that I am thankful to have this opportunity of stating thus openly my feelings about FRANZ MULLER.

THE PAPER LEFT BY MULLER.

From the London Telegraph.

The paper left by the murderer MULLER has been opened and read by the Sheriffs of London, but it contained no confession. Its object was to account for the employment of MULLER'S time on the night of the murder, and the circumstances under which he became possessed of the watch and chain and hat, so as to appear consistent with his innocence, but it did NOT contain any statement suggesting the guilt of any party. As a confession was afterward made by the prisoner, the Sheriffs sealed up the paper on Monday morning, considering that its publication would not answer any needful purpose, but is a matter of so much importance they signed to avail themselves of the advice of their brother-magistrates. The Lord Mayor said that in reference to this subject an application had been made to him by Dr. CAPEL, the German clergyman who had been in attendance upon the prisoner down to the time of his execution, asking that any documents left by MULLER might be handed over to him. After some discussion the motion of the Lord Mayor was agreed to.

BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS IN AMERICA.

From the British Army and Navy Journal.

The American papers contain an account of, or rather a brief complimentary allusion to, the visit of Major-Gen. HASTINGS DOYLE to the Army of the James River, whose he was well received by Major-Gen. BUTLER. *In all probability the reception he got was due to the fact that Gen. Doyle abandoned the expense which distinguishes our officers when abroad in regard to uniform, made his appearance in full dress in the American camp.* Another officer, who has been in the Federal camp for the last two months, has had no reason to complain of lack of courtesy or hospitality, but he too went in his uniform as an artillery officer, and wore it every day whilst he was in the Northern army. Lord LYONS as a general rule, refuses to make any formal application to the American authorities for leave to visit the army when he is asked to go so by officers who come to Washington for the purpose. Mr. SEWARD is fond of showing his power by withholding any facilities at all. No one who wishes to avoid contact with a man of boorish manners and a coarse, vulgar nature will go near Mr. STANTON. If any officer desires to see what is passing in the American camps, we believe he can accomplish his object by simply presenting himself in proper uniform to any superior officer. Even Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER was civil to Maj.-Gen. DOYLE, and we are told "the latter was escorted round the lines accompanied by Gen. BUTLER and his staff, and introduced to the leading officers of the several corps." We do not know whether it is true or not that "Gen. DOYLE was pleased to express himself greatly surprised at the magnitude of our defences, and the astonishing extent of our war like preparations." There might have been some awkwardness in the capture of a British General in full uniform in company with Brig. F. BUTLER, if the Confederates had made a dash at the moment. A very considerable number of officers of our army have now visited the American camps, North and South; no instance of affront or annoyance offered to them has ever reached us, though the escapades of some of them in crossing from the lines of one army to the hostile country have been sufficiently remarkable. In the case in which an officer of Royal Engineers was insulted and knocked down at Baltimore by an American officer, he, a stranger, was unwise enough to enter upon a political discussion with an American in the midst of civil war, and did not wear anything to denote his rank or his military capacity.

DENMARK.

MESSAGE OF KING CHRISTIAN TO THE RIGSRAAD.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, Nov. 7.

The following royal message was read by the Minister President of the Council at the opening of the Danish Rigsraad:

"We, CHRISTIAN IX., by God's grace King of Denmark, &c., send the Rigsraad our royal greeting. The war which two great Powers have waged against us, and which has had so unfortunate a termination, has compelled us to consent to the hard conditions of peace in consequence of which a portion of the monarchy is to be given up. For this purpose the consent of the Rigsradd is requisite, by section 15 of the constitutional law of the 18th November, 1863. We have, therefore, summoned you to an extraordinary session, and reserve to ourselves further the right of having discussed the alterations rendered necessary by the peace in the settlement of affairs. We need not tell you with what feelings we ask the consent of the Rigsraad to the renunciation of a portion of the monarchy, for the same sentiments with which we do this must also penetrate you. But as we have been guided by the consciousness of what we owe Denmark's people and the future of the country, so will that same consciousness actuate you during the duty you have now to fulfil, and you will show with what manly self-mastery a great misfortune can be borne to obviate one still greater. We remain well inclined to the Rigsraad in royal good will, and commend you to God's providence.

(Signed,) CHRISTIAN, R.
(Countersigned,) BLUHME.

THE GEORGIA ENLISTMENT CASE

From the European Times, Nov. 12.

The case of the Queen *vs.* Jones and another, was before the Court of Queen's Bench on the 5th. This was the indictment, under the Foreign Enlistment Act, against two persons for causing and procuring men to be enlisted at Liverpool for the Confederate service. It was tried before the Lord Chief Justice at the late assizes at Liverpool, and it appeared that the men were engaged at Liverpool as the crew of a vessel for a voyage to Japan or China, and that when the vessel was off the coast of France a Confederate officer came on board and engaged some of the men for the Confederate service. It was contended that this was not enlistment in England, nor within the jurisdiction of the courts of England, and so not within the act. The Lord Chief Justice left to the jury in substance whether the men were engaged at Liverpool by the defendants with the object and intent that they should be afterward enlisted in the Confederate service, directing them that, if so, there was an offence within the act, and they should find the defendants guilty. The jury accordingly did so find, but the defendants were not sentenced, and it was arranged that if they were called up for judgment the point of law should be raised as reserved at the trial. Mr. BRETT, Q. C. (with Mr. MELLISH, Q. C.) for one of the defendants, stated that his learned friend Mr. TEMPLE, Q. C., (who was counsel for the other of them,) was coming down to court to move in the case, but was taken ill and had to return. Under these circumstances he begged that the case might be allowed to stand over—that the counsel for both defendants might move at the same time. The Lord Chief Justice said when the parties were called up for judgment the question of law could be raised. At present the matter could stand over.

COTTON.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Nov. 16.

The following note raises a conjecture as to the effect the arming of the slaves in the Confederate States may have upon the future supply of cotton. Most persons, however, are probably by this time convinced that, under any circumstances, the question of the cotton supply for the future may now safely be left to take its course. Supposing peace to be restored in the Confederate States, there can be little doubt that the impulse to an extended renewal of the cultivation of the old staple would be such as to induce adequate efforts to be made, by the introduction of free labor from the East or elsewhere, not only to make up for any diminution that may have occurred in the slave population, but also to insure at no very distant date an amount of production that should rival the best crops of former times:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.

SIR: In the recent accounts from America I observe the Richmond papers advise the arming of the slaves as an absolute necessity for the defence of Southern independence.

Perhaps some of your numerous readers can inform the public how such a circumstance will operate upon the future prospects for the cultivation of cotton in the Southern States.

It seems to me such a policy would, for years to come, render any large supply from that quarter very doubtful, and it is a question as to whether our colonies and other cotton-producing countries ought not to have their attention officially called to this, in order to provide for our manufacturers a supply of cotton independent of the Confederate states.

I observe it is stated upon authority that the extent of cotton lands under cultivation in India shows a diminution of 25 per cent as compared with last year, and I cannot help thinking this would not have happened, were the natives assured their produce would have found a ready market on this side

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, T. B.

THE WAR IN JAPAN.

PIRATICAL AND SAVAGE INSTINCT OF THE AMERICANS.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Nov. 10.

The *Moniteur* contains a succinct account of the forcing of the Straits of Simonoski, in Japan, by the Anglo-French and Dutch fleet. As was to be anticipated, the heavy guns of the European vessels speedily pulverised the Japanese batteries. A body of our marines who landed peculiarly distinguished themselves; they carried an intrenched camp, and suffered a loss of ten killed and about thirty wounded, among whom are mentioned the flag captain of the Admiral and two other officers. One part of the dispatch, however, requires explanation. It is stated that a Yankee ship, the *Ta-Kiang*, was permitted to take part in the expedition. It would be curious to know on what grounds the French and English Governments can justify an alliance, even temporary, with a country which is quite notorious for bad faith, treachery, and piratical and savage instincts, without having the same excuse.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—M. LOUIS BERTRAND, well known in the French sporting world, has addressed to the *France* the following particulars respecting the fine dog which is the travelling companion of the Emperor of Russia: "This animal is not of the Newfoundland breed, as stated, but a fine jet black setter of large size and beautiful form, with long silky hair. His name is Milford, and he is of the same breed as Black Rake, one of the spaniels which I last spring presented to the Egyptian Prince, HALIM PACHA. Milford was at one time an excellent shooting dog, but since his promotion to the rank of favorite he rarely does any work, except it may be occasionally to act as a retriever, and fetch any head of game his master may have shot. He is excessively gentle, and the inseparable companion of the Emperor, following him throughout the palace, and even into his cabinet. At night he always lies at the door of his master's chamber. The Emperor generally feeds the dog himself, and never allows any one but his personal aide-de-camp to give him any food whatever."

—At the last sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, a paper was received from Dr. BLANCHET on three curious cases of constitutional lethargic slumber. One of them was that of a lady 24 years of age, who, having slept for forty days at the age of 18, and fifty days at the age of 20, during her honeymoon, at length had a fit of sleep which lasted nearly a whole year, from Easter Sunday, 1862, March, 1863. During this long period a false front tooth had to be taken out in order to introduce milk and broth into her mouth. This was her only food; she remained motionless, insensible, and all her muscles were in a state of contraction. Her pulse was low, her breathing scarcely perceptible; there were no evacuations, no leanness; her complexion was florid and healthy. The other cases were exactly similar. Dr. BLANCHET is of opinion that in such cases no stimulants or forced motion ought to be employed.

A letter from Mexico in the *Siecle* mentions a single kind of lottery which is annually drawn in that capital, and gives a copy of the printed notes which has been posted up on the subject: "In the convent San Lorenzo, in this capital, there is drawn every year, on the eve of the Octave of the Ascension, a lottery of masses, which are sold on the following day for the souls of those who have gained prizes. The number of them is in proportion to the sum received, and a certain part of the masses are also applied to the souls of those who, having taken part in the lottery, have not gained prizes. Notice of the whole is afterward given to the public, that is to say, the list of the persons who have gained, and the number of masses applied to each of them. Those who wish to put any coin in the lottery may apply at the said convent. The entrance is half a real for each soul. The money is received by the porter."

—The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News*, is responsible for the following: "The two great treats of the Madridean, in the fish line, are cockles stewed in oil (whereby, I venture to think, their flavor is entirely destroyed) and cuttle fish done in a sauce produced by itself, which is really a delicacy. I don't know exactly to what to compare this latter dish, as we have nothing like it. Perhaps, if you could imagine your youngest printer's devil cut up into thin shred, and served for your editorial supper, with a bladder of ink for sauce, you may get the nearest idea (if not too cannibal) of this delicacy. You must imagine the ink, however, to be exceedingly piquant, and to give your bread something like the flavor of mushrooms on toast.

—The death took place a few days ago of the Countess of Nassau (*nee* Countess of Outtremont,) at her chateau of Rahe, near Aix-la-Chapelle. WILLIAM I., King of the Netherlands, appreciating the good qualities of the Countess, chose her as the companion of his later years, when, wearied with the affairs of state and of politics, he voluntarily abdicated the sovereignty to which he had been called. During the whole of the subsequent life of his Majesty the Countess showed that she was well deserving of the distinction which her august spouse had conferred upon her, and after she became his widow she never ceased in her endeavors to make the best use that she could of the wealth which his Majesty had left at her disposal.

—The Earl of DERBY has a translation of the Iliad of Homer, rendered in blank verse, in the press; Lord LYTTELTON has a volume of *Ephemera*; Earl GREY, a treatise on Parliamentary Government, with suggestions for the improvement of the British Representative system; Earl RUSSELL is ready with the third and concluding volume of his *Life of Charles James Fox*; and Lord BURY is to present the public with *Europe Beyond the Sea*, being an account of the progress of the Teutonic nations in America, illustrated by the social and political history of the English, French and Spaniards, on both sides of the Atlantic.

—The London *Reader* says: "On Friday, last week, an American story was placed in the hands of a London publisher, and, being approved, was forthwith sent to the printer. On Wednesday a letter was received from America, desiring that the republication in London should not take place, when it was discovered that London facilities had already enabled the printer to complete the work, which is ready for publication. Unless satisfactorily adjusted, the matter is likely to lead to extensive litigation."

—The *Universal German Gazette* is making war on the gaming-houses in Germany. It publishes a list of the suicides which have taken place at those residences. At Wiesebaden it gives the number as 7; at Nauheim, 3; at Homburg, 13, and at Wilhemsbad, 2. By adding to the above the suicides which have not precisely taken place in the gambling towns, but which have been caused by the effects of play, that journal brings up the number to 34.

—Steaks cut from bears, which are said to have been an invention of M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS, are not a chimera, at least in Savoy, for we read in the *Mont Blanc* of Annecy: "An enormous bear which had been killed in the mountain of Giez has been carried through the streets of this place. The hunters had been on his track for several days. The animal has been purchased by M. LAPERROUSEZ, one of our butchers, who will retail it at 4f. the kilo."

—Advices from Sarbruck, in Prussia, state that a terrible catastrophe has just taken place from an explosion of firedamp, which afterwards communicated to a quantity of gunpowder, in the coal mines of Reden. Of the workmen engaged at the time twenty-three were killed and sixteen injured, of whom several have since died. Later on the same day three others were suffocated while trying to rescue their comrades.

—The premature death, by excessive drinking of Capt. HOWARD, presumptive heir to the earldom of Wicklow, it is said by the English papers, will fall heavily on several of the best London assurance offices, they having granted assurances on his life to the amount of nearly £100,000. The whole of the policies we believe, are held by third parties for *bona-fide* considerations.

—An accident occurred at the theatre of Nimes (Gard) a few evenings since, during the performance of the "Pirates de la Savane." An actor who was performing the part of *Riberio* arrived on the stage on horseback, when the animal being frightened by the glare of light, became unruly and fell into the orchestra. Both the rider and horse escaped unhurt, and the damage was limited to the breaking of a few music desks. The performance continued after a short interruption.

—A melancholy incident has just taken place at an hotel in Baden. A young couple who had arrived in the evening were found dead in their room the following morning, having committed suicide with a poignard. They are said to be two lovers to whose union there were insurmountable obstacles. The female is said to belong to a respectable family at Carlsruhe, where her conduct had always been irreproachable.

—A communication from Flensburg has the following: "A huge block of granite, which is to form the funeral monument of the Danes who were killed during the assault on Düppel, was yesterday sent there from this place. It is a cube, on which is the following inscription: 'Here lie the bodies of 200 Danes.'"

—JOHN LEECH earned a great amount of popularity by his sketches of Mr. BRIGGS; and it is a curious circumstance that he left London for Homburg on the day when Mr. BRIGGS, of Hackney, was murdered, (the 9th of July,) and died on the day when MULLER was convicted of the murder of Mr. BRIGGS.

—WEAVER, the ex-pugilist and present preacher, was challenged by one of the congregation as to his remarks deprecatory of SHAKESPEARE and BURNS, favorable to KNOX; whereupon WEAVER, without replying, called upon the congregation to join him in prayer for the conversion of the sinner who had interrogated him.

—The Prince of WALES is said to have purchased, in Frankfort, two little dogs of a strange German breed. They are low in height, wonderfully long in body, and having the fore legs strangely bowed out at the knees. They are said to be chiefly used for drawing foxes out of their earth.

—Mr. TOULMIN SMITH writes a long letter to the *Times*, describing a book discovered somewhere on the borders of Wales, which he believes to be the "own prayer-book of SHAKESPEARE." Mr. SMITH says: "We may expect other books belonging to SHAKESPEARE to be yet found."

—The *Westmoreland Gazette* says the following curious announcement was last week nailed to a tree in the centre of the village of Meal Banks:

"J. ROGERS Will preech this evening at 8. O. clock in Meal Bank school ole his invited to cum the harvest is plentiful But the labers ar fue his my ernist wis J Rowlandson Oct 18th."

—While a number of persons were assembled in the rooms of the Park Temperance Society, in Sheaf-street, Sheffield, on the 30th, the floor suddenly gave way, and about one-half of the people present were precipitated into the room below. No one, however, was very seriously injured.

—The dinner to be given to M. BERRYER, the eminent French lawyer, was to take place on the 8th, and to be held in the magnificent hall of the Middle Temple, London. Sir ROUNDELL PALMER was expected to be chairman.

—Mr. GEORGE W. HASTINGS, of Malvern, writes to the London papers to correct a statement that the late Lord LYNDHURST was a believer in "spiritualism." His authority is a letter written by Lord LYNDHURST himself.

—The *Memorial de Vaucluse* states that the fruit on the dinner table at Avignon, when the Emperor and Empress of Russia passed, was so fine that their Majesties took the whole of it for their provision on the road.

—The complete works of BEETHOVEN have been published for the first time. The total number is 259.

—"*The Woman in Mauve*" is the title of a piece in which Mr. SOTHERN will appear before long.

—Mr. IRA ALDRIDGE has performed "Othello" with great success at Stavropol in the Caucasus.

—The principal item of the dietary of the Spanish soldier is "chick-peas."

—Mr. TENNYSON proposes to issue a cheap edition of his works.

THE COLUMBIA COUNTY (PA.) CONSPIRACY.—The trial of the Columbia County (Pa.) conspirators have come to a close. JOHN RANTZ, a ringleader in the disturbances, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, and to be imprisoned in Fort Mifflin for two years. SAMUEL KLINE has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and WM. APPLEMAN to pay $500 fine.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Recent Military Movement—Political Affairs—The Election—The Governor Elect.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1864.

The military interest in Missouri has died out in a great measure, but there is much business which will occupy the public attention for many months to come. In the first place it remains with the military authorities to finish up the business of the invasion by bringing to summary punishment the men who invited PRICE to invade the State, succored him while in it, flocked to his standard as it waved over their districts, but who now return to their homes since PRICE was driven forth dispirited and demoralized. In the last place, and especially since the loyal men gave Mr. LINCOLN a handsome majority, it remains for *them* to band together, and forgetting the political difference which have so long divided them more or less, for the great national and Christian purpose of freeing the State from the incubus of slavery.

Anyone who will take the pains to observe, will see that the duties enumerated will go hand in hand, for it is a fact beyond all question that rebellion against the United States Government is strongest and most eradicable wherever the pro-slavery sentiment is strongest or finds most advocates. This is true of the entire country as it is of this State, which, in the recent invasion, furnished innumerable proofs of the statement. Wherever PRICE went he attracted slaveholders. In the slave counties he found all the recruits he wanted, and they have given the military authorities the most trouble throughout the entire course of the rebellion thus far.

The future of Missouri is a glorious one, divested of slavery, but except that curse is removed she must remain as she has been, subjected to internal strife, rapine and bloodshed. There is little fear, however, that her people will much longer suffer the thraldom; but it is possible that there is among them conservatism enough to prolong it. Reduced then to a question of time, the struggle for freedom will be watched with increasing interest until its final triumph, which the good people of all nations will rejoice to see. The substantial men of Missouri know that without free labor the vast, almost exhaustless mineral resources of the State must lie, as they have hitherto, unavailable and valueless, and they know that no inducement, however great in the ordinary sense, will bring to it laborers sufficient to produce any adequate result, as long as labor is degraded to the level of the beast that perishes. As the enlightenment which our Christian civilization brings, spreads abroad, men who have acquired capital see plainly that slavery "don't pay," and, if for no other reason, readily consent to its abolishment. The contest, then, will be a political one, and the result is easily anticipated, but its speed is desired by the patriotic and loyal men of the State. The election of Mr. FLETCHER is no less a National success, as far as the State is concerned, than the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN; for nothing has so much held in check and retarded progress here as the miserable policy pursued by the Provisional Government. On the one hand it professed loyalty to the National Government and only did for it *what it was compelled to do;* while, on the other hand, it appointed notoriously disloyal men to office and gave military commissions to quasi-loyalists, upon whom it could rely, at least, for *inaction*, when the highest National interest called for vigorous and sustained effort. And it steadily opposed that true loyalty which stops not, nor hesitates to sacrifice mere temporary interests for those more lasting and permanent, although distant.

The governor elect is a young man, for the position, but he possesses the true metal for the contest before his people. He is fully up to the issues of the time, and will not go back—as did His Excellency of Kentucky, who even now occupies no position that any man can count upon. Mr. FLETCHER is a good type of the Western progressionist, and the people who elected him, after undergoing a very hell of trials and sufferings for three or four years past, feel every confidence that he will guide them to the goal of safety and prosperity which lies beyond the slough of slavery.

Judging from the circulation of a recent "circular" to District and Assistant Provost-Marshals, the military authorities here are determined to rid the State of demonstrative rebels, and make it so hot for their sympathizers that they must at least conceal their feelings and cease to give their expression in disloyal speech. The circular requires District and Assistant Provost-Marshals to furnish lists of all those who have followed PRICE, the names of their families, the amount and character of their property, and whether the latter is held by the men or by their families. The information is recommended to be collected through the assistance of county Committees of Safety, and this induces the inference that the movement has been recommended by the loyal people, who thus intend to assist the authorities of the Government to ferret out and bring to punishment those who have been most active in trying to overthrow it. In this connection I desire to state that there has not been a District Commander in the department who has so faithfully discharged his duty to the country as Brig.-Gen. THOS. EWING, Jr., recently in command of the St. Louis District. Gen. EWING commenced his military legislation in a moderation and temperance which called down the warmest denunciation of the extreme radicals whose views are always so extreme as to defeat their own object; but as the time went by and called for increased stringency of military rule, Gen. EWING grew with the growth, and was found strong to an extent that won the loudest plaudits from even the extreme radicals. This was specially the case when he caused the summary execution of six men of FREEMAN'S command who turned over Major WILSON and six of his men to the guerrilla Captain, JIM REEVES, for murder, and when Gen. EWING commenced to drive out from their homes and lurking-places the guerrillas who had skulked back after the defeat of PRICE by the gallant little PLEASONTON. The extremists applauded him to the echo. For some reason, however, EWING has been removed to the Rolla District, and PLEASONTON placed in temporary command of the St. Louis District. The Commander-in-chief may have good and sufficient reason for the change which sends EWING hence and gives us PLEASONTON, but without any reflection upon the latter, who has won the admiration of all, the people here would prefer EWING, perhaps because he is better known to them personally. If PLEASONTON will only fight civil rebellion as well as he has armed rebellion, he may weave new laurels and wear them with becoming grace, for to conquer the home rebels is now the paramount concern and purpose of the loyal people who gave Mr. LINCOLN a handsome majority, and saved the State from the disgrace under which her sister border slave State, Kentucky, must ever rest.

The interference of the President, or rather the interposition of his superior authority in the case of Maj. ENOCH O. WOLF, C. S. A., selected for retaliatory execution for Maj. JAMES WILSON, United States Volunteers, excited a great deal of feeling in this community. It is stated by those most conversant with such matters that had the President's respite arrived before the 8th inst., his clemency would have cost him the majority he gained in the State; for if ever an act met with the unqualified approval of the loyal people, it was the order

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Messages of Govs. Watts, of Alabama, and Vance, of North Carolina—Further from Mr. Boyce on Reconstruction—George D. Prentice in Richmond—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From our files of late southern papers we make the following extracts

ALABAMA.

MESSAGE OF GOV. WATTS.

Gov. WATTS sent in his message to the Alabama Legislature Nov. 17. We make the following extracts.

As a general rule, in time of peace, I should disapprove and refrain from considerations affecting our Federal or Confederate policy. But in midst of war, when the air is resonant with the clash of arms, we cannot if we would shut our eyes to the events transpiring around us, affecting the welfare, the maternal prosperity and the destiny of our own state. Our people are tired of war! We have never, from the beginning, put on the habiliments of war, except to avoid a greater evil than war itself. Our soldiers are citizens; and although inured to the hardships of camp life, and accustomed to the turmoil and excitement of battle, they are yet all longing for the quietude and comforts of peace. War has no charm for the soldier. It is a high sense of duty—duty to his wife and children—duty to his home and country—to honor and to liberty, which prompts him to take his life in his hands, and array himself in the dread panoply of war. The universal desire for peace has suggested many modes, other than the process of arms, for terminating the war. I do not intend to enter into a discussion of these different modes; neither shall I dispute the patriotism or soundness of those who may differ from the views here expressed. In respect to our present difficulties, I would have our people of one mind and one heart; for our destiny, for weal or woe, is one! Denunciations and vituperation never yet made a convert to truth. The calm appeal to reason, if it does not convince, will never irritate any honest mind.

One mode by which this so much desired peace is to be accomplished, that which now so much agitates the press and the people, is the one proposed by the Chicago Convention. In examining this scheme of a party convention; and the proposition is contained in a party platform made by politicians, who are seeking power in the United States by displacing those who now possess it. We should not forget that it comes from those who have been our enemies, with few exceptions, however much they now profess to be opposed to a further prosecution of the war against us; from those who, with unrelenting fury, have for near four years sought to destroy us as a people. We should, therefore, scan with more than ordinary care and circumspection the length and breadth of the proposition they make to us. It may have been intended as a delusion and a snare to us. It may have been intended to divide the people of the South into parties, and thus to destroy the strength which unity gives. It may have been intended as an adroit scheme to accomplish by wily strategy what the United States have, by force of arms, thus far failed to accomplish—our destruction as a nation, our subjugation as a people.

But suppose we accord to the makers of that platform an honest desire to bring about a permanent peace, still the proposition comes from those who have no authority to speak for the United States. LINCOLN and his party hold the reins of power, have the army and navy and all the resources of the United States at their command. He and his party make no such proposition. They refuse to offer or accept terms of peace, except such as no honest man in the South can honorably embrace, and no patriot can tolerate. But suppose the party making this proposition have all the power necessary to enforce, in the United States, acquiescence, if not approbation, till the proposition must be scanned. The proposition is that all the States united and Confederate States, shall meet in convention, for what purpose? and to what end? The platform itself declares to the end that, at the earliest practical moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States?" The meaning of this proposition cannot be mistaken. It is that the Constitution of the United States shall again cover all these States! It is that Massachusetts fanaticism, with all its horrible concomitants, is to be again tendered to the embrace of the people of the South. It is that Virginia, despoiled of her domain, shall meet with loving embrace the John Browns of the North. It is to forget the past four years of cruelty and carnage; to stamp with the brand of rebel and traitor the names of our sons, our fathers and our brothers, who have manfully struggled for rights sacred to freemen. It is to reconstruct with those, who for four years have vainly attempted to subjugate us, and who have broken into fragments in their own country, every landmark of constitutional liberty. To state the proposition is to reject it by every true-hearted Southern man.

But it is said by those who advocate, amongst us, such a convention of all the States, that the great thing to be attained is the cessation of hostilities: and that the convention when assembled, will make its own terms, and as an independent nation. By what sort of political legerdemain, such results are to be accomplished, through the heterogeneous delmenos which must oppose such a convention of States, is beyond my ken.

But how is such a convention or convocation of States to be assembled? By what authority are all the States, the Confederate and United States, to be assembled in one convention? Who has the potent voice to call them from the bloody arena of war to the calm council of peace? By what machinery are the States to be represented in such convention or convocation of States? If by delegates, who is to appoint them, and what powers will they possess when assembled?

The States composing the Confederate Government have formed a Constitution, and in that they have specified the powers delegated to the Confederate authorities and have defined the powers reserved to the States. The States, under our Constitution, can only be assembled together in convention on the call of three or more States, for the purpose declared in the fifth article of the Constitution, that of amendment. The President of the Confederate States has only such powers as are given him, either by the Constitution or by the laws in accordance with the Constitution; and whatever powers these may be, he has no right to transfer them from their constitutional depository. Congress have only such powers as have been delegated to them through the Constitution, and Congress cannot divest themselves of any powers with which the Constitution intrusts them. These are all trust powers, which must be exercised with scrupulous fidelity to the spirit of the Constitution. The Constitution of the United States is similar to ours in that respect. The President and Congress of the United States possess no more powers than the President and Congress of the Confederate States in respect to calling a convention of all the States composing that government. The President of the United States cannot call a convention of the United States. The Congress of the United States have no power to call a convention of the States of that Government for the purpose of making treaties. The President of the Confederate States has no power to call a convention of the Confederate States and the Congress of the Confederate States, except for the purpose named in the fifth article of the Constitution. The two Presidents combined, and the two Congresses combined cannot call together the States composing both Governments. The power to make treaties, that of peace included, is delegated by the States through our Constitution to the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The States, under the Constitution, have thus parted with the power to make treaties. The President has no right to transfer to the States, or to delegates appointed by the States, the power to make treaties. Congress cannot do so, because Congress possess no treaty-making power, and Congress cannot amend the Confederate Constitution; and Congress cannot confer power on the States. The States do not derive their powers either from the President or Congress.

The States themselves, in their highest sovereign capacity, cannot call a convention of all the States for the purpose of making a treaty, without abrogating the Confederate Constitution. The Constitution of the Confederate States is just as binding on the people of Alabama as is the State Constitution. The Constitution of the Confederate States is the "Federal Constitution for the State of Alabama." It was adopted by the same high authority, the sovereign people of Alabama, in conventions assembled, as was the State Constitution. Neither was ever submitted to the voice of the individual citizens for their ratification and adoption. In the history of the United States, the Constitution of the United States was never submitted to the individual citizens of any of the States for their ratification and adoption. No State Constitution of any of the States was ever submitted to the voice of the individual citizens until 1836. It was never, in the United States, deemed necessary or proper before that time. It was never deemed necessary or proper, until a species of Red Republicanism commenced its depredations on the pure republicanism of the fathers of the republic. A convention of delegates selected by the people of each State, was, down to that time, considered the highest known political power.

The Legislatures of the States have no power to appoint delegates to such convention of all the States. The Governors have, if possible, still less power. To attempt by Legislation would be revolution, and not constitutional action. To do so by legislative action would be to do what many persons have denied that the people of the States in convention assembled had power to do.

The question then comes back again, how is a convention of all the States to be legally and constitutionally called together? It can only be done, legally and constitutionally, by the sovereign people of each State in convention assembled. So long as the Confederate Constitution remains in existence, the Legislatures of each State are bound by it, and the States, through their legislative authority, cannot, by separate or conjoint action, make treaties or assemble in convention to make treaties. Such action is expressly forbidden in the 10th section, 1st article of the Confederate Constitution.

It necessarily follows that in order, legally and constitutionally, to assemble such a convention of the States, the people of each State must first be legally assembled in convention; they must then secede from the Confederate Government; declare their separate independence, and then select their delegates to meet others, selected in the same way by other States separately, in a convention of all the States.

The same proceedings must be had in the United States.

Thus, it will be seen, that to assemble such a convention or convocation of the States, the Constitution of the United States must be abrogated, and the constitution of the Confederate States annulled. Who is wild enough to dream that the people of the United States will consent to such proceedings? On our part, what does such convention or convocation of the States involve? The withdrawal of all our troops from the Confederate armies; the deposition of the President and all Confederate officers; the abolition of the Confederate Constitution and Government. We should then have no government common to all the States of the Confederacy, but in this respect we should be in a state of complete anarchy.

The proposition as made and advocated by gentlemen of distinguished ability, position and influence, is that the convention should be called to assure us peace and independence. I have shown that the first step to such peace leads over the broken fragments of our Constitution. What guarantee have we, that from such a scheme, we should ever have any peace, save that which would result from a reconstruction, or a subjugation of the Confederate States?

A reconstruction with the States from which we deliberately separated in the beginning of this contest! Who among us would advocate or propose it? Who in Alabama, however much he may have been opposed to Alabama's secession, would now, after three years' development of Yankee character and Yankee barbarity and despotism, entertain such a proposition? Who would desire a political union with those who have murdered our sons, outraged our women, and with demoniac malice wantonly destroyed our property, and now seek to make slaves of us? The voices from the graves of two hundred thousand fallen heroes, would blanch the cheeks of the recreant who would propose it. The hoarse shout of four hundred thousand living heroes now with arms in their hands, fighting for liberty and independence, would forbid it! If attempted by those at home, away from the danger and carnage of battle, the consequence would be fearful. A civil war, in fact would be inaugurated, and the red stream of eternal strife, swelling like the molten lava from some volcanic crater, through every avenue of these States, would flow, annihilating, deluging with its burning avalanche, every landmark of civilization. The horrors of this public war between two contending nations, (for ours is no civil war,) would be but twilight hour compared to cimmerian darkness. The midnight pall of despotism would forever envelope in its murky folds every spark of public liberty. But I forbear, the picture is too dark for contemplation.

But it is said, by some, that a necessity for such convention exists, because in making any treaty, boundary lines must be established, and that the Confederate and United States Governments cannot dispose of any portion of the territory of a single State without its consent. Admit this to be true, how will a convention of all the States mend the matter? The consent of each State, whose territory may be ceded, would be equally necessary to any treaty framed by a convention of all the States. So that the convention, in this respect, could exercise no more power than the constitutional authorities of the United States and Confederate States Governments.

It is said, by high authority, that the convention or convocation of States would be such a body as that of the Constitutional Convention of 1787! There is, in my judgment, no analogy in the case. That was a convention of States of the same Government. It was a convention called under the old articles of confederation, and there was nothing in these articles of confederation forbidding the States to assemble in such convention to make a Constitution, especially when done with the consent of the Congress. The proposition here is that the States, composing two separate Governments, shall assemble in convention to make a treaty of peace.

Our convention provides a mode by which peace can be made. Are we prepared to admit that our Constitution, in this respect, is a failure? The same provisions are found in the Constitution of the United States. This constitution was made in 1787. Was it a failure, and, at this late day, have we just discovered the failure? Our constituted authorities have evinced no opposition to peace, but on the contrary, have made propositions more than once. Their propositions have been scornfully rejected. We have the highest assurances that the powers of diplomacy and negotiation have not been, and will not in the future, be overlooked by those whose constitutional duty it is to make peace. To attempt to interfere without a knowledge on our part, of all the facts and circumstances which should control an enlightened judgment, would but retard, and defeat, for years, the accomplishment of a permanent peace. Let us have faith and confidence that our President and Senate will make every effort for peace, a lofty patriotism can demand. Let us nerve ourselves with the courage which fired the hearts of the heroes of 1776; and let us bear with patience and fortitude, the trials and the perils which await us, trusting in the justness of our cause—in the strong arms and stout hearts of our soldiers, and relying on God who rules the affairs of men and nations.

Regarding the arming of negroes, Gov. WATTS says:

"On the 17th of October, the Governors of North Carolina, Mississippi, Virginia and Alabama, on the invitation of the Governor of North Carolina, assembled for consultation in Augusta, Ga. They adopted several resolutions. I herewith respectfully present you with copies thereof. I was not present during the whole time of this convention, being suddenly called home by sickness in my family; but I approve all the resolutions passed, with the exception of the one in relation to the use of negroes in the army. I submit them to you for your consideration, and recommend that you take all necessary measures to carry out the sentiments of each, except the one which I have named.

The idea of using negroes in the army, except for teamsters, cooks, pioneer service, and for work on fortifications, and as nurses in hospitals, I think utterly indefensible in principle and policy. *To permit the Confederate Government to acquire property in them, and ultimately to emancipate such as faithfully perform service, would be as unconstitutional as it would be destructive to the interests of the States.* So far as Alabama is concerned, the Legislature is without power to aid in the accomplishment of such a purpose. Our State Constitution declares that no slave in the State shall be emancipated by any act done to take effect in this State or any other country."

NORTH CAROLINA.

MESSAGE OF GOV. VANCE.

Gov. VANCE commences his message by calling upon the present Legislature to unite with him in a co-operation for the public good, as sincere, and tempered with as much forbearance, as existed between the Governor and the last Legislature. The crops of the past season, he says, were fair, and in some places excellent. The enemy have made no further encroachments, save in the recapture of Plymouth and the consequent evacuation of Washington. The western border of the State is, however, subject to raids and depredations from bands of lawless men, who swarm in the mountain frontier, and murder, burn and destroy with savage cruelty. Some of the interior counties, also, are infested by deserters, representing nearly every State in the Confederacy, who lurk in the swamps and mountains, stealing, pluundering, and in many instances murdering the inhabitants. In some places they muster in such force as almost to amount to the suspension of the civil authority, aided and protected, as they are, by their relatives and friends.

The Governor says: "All of my efforts to abate the nuisance by offers of pardon having proved fruitless, *I see no remedy for the evil but to outlaw them and drive them from the State by the strong hand.* If my control over the militia for this purpose were unrestrained, I am confident I could easily rid the community of this pest. I also recommend that the law against harboring, aiding and abetting desertion, be amended so as to facilitate the making of the proof required to convict, and that it be made the duty of all civil, as well as military officers, to assist in their arrest, under such penalties as will enforce obedience. Too much importance cannot well be attached to this subject, since it has become not only of *great moment to the well-being of the army*, but also to the security of society and the execution of the laws."

The message recommends the punishment by confiscation of property or otherwise of such as have deserted the home guard and gone to the enemy. Those who seek the aid of enemies should share the fate of enemies.

The blockade-running operations of the States are at present pretty nearly suspended. The capture of the *Advance* is considered due to the seizure of her foreign coal for the use of the cruiser *Tallahassee*, compelling her to put to sea, with North Carolina coal. This being unsuited to her furnaces and machinery, rendered her incapable of making more than half of her usual speed, and left behind her a dense column of black smoke, by which she was easily followed and captured. He recommends that Congress be applied to for compensation for her loss.

The message objects to the use of a commercial port, like Wilmington, as a resort for cruisers.

"It has tripled the stringency of the blockade, has already caused the loss of many valuable steamers, and will ultimately provoke the utmost efforts of the enemy to capture Wilmington. It is no exaggeration to say that the *Advance* alone in solid benefits has been worth more to our Government than all the cruisers we have ever put afloat."

The regulations upon foreign commerce, imposed by the Executive, under the act of Congress, are strongly excepted to, and the repeal of the law authorizing them considered as desirable.

The beneficial effect of the commercial enterprise of the State is dwelt upon at some length. The soldiers from North Carolina have been abundantly supplied with necessaries, and many indispensable articles furnished to the people of the State at cost and expenses greatly to their advantage. The State has lost nothing—indeed, has made a profit by these operations.

The message recommends the maintenance of a small military force on State accounts, to enforce the laws, and break up the bands of deserters and outlaws who are pillaging and murdering the people. The expense of this will ultimately be defrayed by the Confederate Government.

The abolition of the Home Guard organization and the consolidation of the skeleton companies and regiments of the militia, is recommended. This would get rid of a large number of supernumerary officers, from whom no military service can now be obtained, and greatly increase the efficiency of the military force. The military age is also recommended to be extended to fifty-five years. Also the conferring upon the Governor, during the war, the power of summary dismissing militia officers for certain specified offences and delinquencies.

In commenting upon the proceedings of the Governors' Convention, it is affirmed that the arming of slaves was not in the contemplation of the resolutions adopted. The message takes strong ground against such a policy, as entirely inadmissible.

The decision of the courts having placed the rights of the States to the services of their civil officers on the highest grounds, Gov. VANCE commends it to the special and earnest attention of the Legislature to examine carefully whether there be not many who could, out of grace, be spared to the service of the country. He says:

"There are quite a number of our officers whose official services are not indispensable, and who are neither farmers nor mechanics. With the retention of such I do not sympathize, and think it a hardship that they should eat the bread of ease and comparative idleness, while others bear the heat and burden of the day. Should you not think proper to turn them over to conscription, then I think discretion should be vested in the Executive, when a less number than the whole of the militia, or home guard, is called for, to discriminate against those who are not producers or mechanics. And if in the reorganization of the militia the power was vested in the Governor to appoint as officers only farmers or useful mechanics, much good might be accomplished and much dissatisfaction removed from the army and people. My observation has been that it is not so much the number as the character of the exempted persons, many of whom were of speculators, which causes the dissatisfaction. A wise policy calls upon us to remove it, if not by the means I suggest, then in some other way.

Four thousand pounds sterling of the State funds held abroad are recommended to be devoted to the purchase of supplies for North Carolinians in captivity.

The salt works are recommended to be established at some other place than Wilmington, their operation there being impracticable. The State's Commissioner at Saltville, Virginia, is manufacturing about one hundred and fifty bushels per day.

The message closes with a glowing and well-deserved compliment to the patriotism of the people of North Carolina.

It is matter of sincere congratulation, however, that the good sense and conservatism of our people have rescued our State from the ruin of attempting to seek for [peace] by separate action. Their unparalleled unanimity at the polls has put to rest all our apprehensions on that score, and satisfied our enemies and our friends that North Caro ina will share the fate, for weal or woe, of her confederates.

FROM RICHMOND.

EXEMPTING.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

I have a paper now before me which shows to what extent the abuse of existing laws is carried by persons who desire to escape military service. It is the report of an inspecting officer who had first visited one of our Southern cities. Seeing a large number of men on the street, he made it his business to inquire who they were, and why they were not in the army. It appears that they all had proper papers and were exempt in some way or other. Prominent of this class was a notorious sporting character, who had been exempt to put down a telegraph line and keep it in working order, whereas he does not actually do anything of the kind. One man had been exempted because he was an Alderman in New-Orleans, and another because he had been an Alderman in Pensacola, and was employed in the Commissary Department. Another young man had joined a military band, which played occasionally on the public square, though it was only recently that he was known to possess musical talent. Another, employed nominally in the Quartermaster's Department, devoted most of his time to a hotel which he is keeping. In one instance, two persons, partners, had been exempted because they kept a drug-store. In another, a man was exempted as a telegraph operator, but he does not attend to the office, but has a boy to do the operating portion, while he "lies around." Another class remains in doors all day, and comes out at night; and of this class there is supposed to be five hundred in the city alluded to.

These are a few instances of the many thousands who keep out of the army and are exempted according to law, but under false pretences. It is a notorious fact that poor men, without influence, are never improperly exempted as in the case of those who have money and influential friends. Gen. BRAGG, the person alluded to in my letter as the only leading man I had seen among those actively engaged in the war who opposed the introduction of the negro into the army, grounds his opposition chiefly upon the belief, that if the conscript laws were faithfully enforced, and existing laws were revised so as to bring all able-bodied men into the field who are not rendering more important service at home, we should have a sufficient force to defend ourselves against the common enemy. It was from him I learned that about six hundred men have been detailed to work in the Nitre and Mining Bureau in one Congressional District in this State since last February. Indeed, I have seen the Inspector's official report to that effect. In many instances the men who strive hardest to keep out of the army four years ago were the noisest advocates of secession, and promised to do all the fighting, if the North should be silly enough to go to war.

Gen. COBB, in a late speech, said the Yankee was a sorry creature, but he knew a meaner, and that was the man who was willing to go back and live with him after this war. I know a meaner one than either; it is the furious advocate of secession, the minute-man who wore a cockade, who insulted others because they were not ready to plunge the country into war as he who promised that he, and those who thought with him, would do all the fighting, and who yet keeps out of the army, or hides away in safe places, and leaves other and better men to bear the brunt of the conflict. The meanest Yankee on Cape Cod is a perfect hero compared with such a wretch.

GRANT—EMPLOYING NEGROES.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

GRANT has shown considerable activity within the last few days. There is but little reason to doubt that he is preparing for fresh offensive operations. All furloughs heretofore granted have been revoked, and stringent orders have been issued for the immediate return to their respective commands of absent officers and men. It is reported also, and generally believed, that the greater part of SHERIDAN'S army is now being transferred from the Valley to the James or York River, and that a portion of it has already arrived. Whether these reinforcements will operate on the north side from the York River as a base, and move against Richmond from the northeast, or will be moved around and beyond Petersburgh, with the view to an advance upon the Southside and Danville railway, we have no means yet of determining. It may be that the object of SHERIDAN'S transfer to this part of Virginia is to prevent LEE'S sending reinforcements to Georgia, or if he should do so, of attacking him. Meanwhile the Confederates are not idle or unmindful of these movements. They continue to deliver a heavy fire upon the working party at Dutch Gap, and to strengthen and extend their works on the right and left. A detachment of our troops moved out last night against the picket line of the enemy in front of Chester Station, on the Richmond and Petersburgh railway, and captured over two hundred prisoners, with scarcely any loss on our part.

The resolutions, touching the employment of negroes as soldiers in the army, has not yet come up again in the House, and it is considered not improbable that it will be allowed to rest where it is; but if it should be called up, I have reason to believe that it will be immediately referred to the Committee of Military Affairs, and not the Judiciary Committee, as was inadvertently stated in a former letter. It is deemed advisable to give the subject such a direction as not to commit members in advance, and to leave them unpledged and free to give or withhold their votes when the necessity shall arise of determining whether we shall introduce the slave into the army and put a musket in his hands. That necessity, in the opinion of Congress, does not yet exist, and will it do arise. It is deemed best to take no action upon it and make no pledges. It may be stated positively that Gen. LEE and the Army of Northern Virginia generally are in favor of using the negro as a soldier. There is no objection on the part of the men, and whatever may be thought of the courage of the African in the abstract, no doubt is entertained that negroes will do to fight negroes.

From all I can learn, there is no disposition on the part of Congress to put printers in the army. Printing is considered an art, which requires much time to learn, and the disposition of members is to leave a sufficient number to enable newspaper proprietors to carry on their business. Everybody else about the office, however, including proprietors, editors, bookkeepers, &c., who are within the conscript age, will, it is believed, be treated as all other professions, and if able-bodied, be put in the army. It is maintained that a measure of this sort will in no respect touch upon the liberty or usefulness of the press. Men enough, it is contended, can be found over forty-five and among disabled soldiers, to conduct the editorial department of all the papers in the country. Indeed, it is very rarely that we see a man who does not believe he can edit a newspaper; whereas the truth is there are very few men who possess the requisite qualifications for that responsible and unenviable position. P. W. A.

POSITION OF MR BOYCE

Some days ago we published a long letter from Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, on the question of reconstruction, and subsequently stated that his course had been condemned by a meeting of his constituents at Columbia. We find the address which Mr. BOYCE made to the meeting in the Augusta *Chronicle* of Oct. 21, which reports the proceedings in full. He referred to his course before the outbreak of the war, showing how he had attempted to give pro-slavery men in the Northwest some ground to stand upon. He said:

I appreciated the power of the North, and *I did not wish to force you into the contest with too great odds against you.* I wanted to take all the chances. I will not now define what was that policy of moderation; but the idea involved *was to give to the Northwest new strength, so that, should war take place, we should have a party in that section, whose interest it would be to cry out for peace.* Well, fellow-citizens, the struggle commenced. That policy which I had advised, was not, in my opinion, carried out. The party with which we ought to have had most intimate relations, and which was especially strong in the Northwest, was broken up by the Charleston Convention. I thought it wrong; I believed that the question of Slavery in the territories was, as I said before, but a barren issue.

Mr. BOYCE says further, that after Gen. MCCLELLAN'S defeat on the Peninsula, he tried to get the Richmond authorities to adopt measures to divide the North. Alluding to the ill-judged tone of the Richmond papers and the extent to which they inflamed the North, he said:

"I will state further, that Gen. ADAMS, of Texas, a member of Congress, told me that he was with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM nearly a week, and that the latter said to him, *if it had not been for the course of your Southern press in reference to the peace party, Mr. Lincoln never could have undertaken the campaign against Vicksburgh.* 'Your press has cost you the death of many of your noblest men.' I protested against that policy, and asked, in God's name, why is this done? Have we no pity for our noble soldiers, who are dying daily? *Shall we try to consolidate the North against us? Shall we break down the peace party, and hurl scorn and insult in the faces of those who are our friends?*"

Then, with regard to his letter, Mr. BOYCE said: "My policy was to strike LINCOLN, and to represent that if he were removed, blood would cease to flow. I also sought to enforce upon the peace party the fact that, if they could carry the election, they would take a great step toward the termination of hostilities. Therefore, I said nothing about separate independence and nationality, as I might have done. *Writing for a specific object, I had to write as a diplomatist, and the letter itself was diplomatic.* I know, fellow-citizens, there are many, very many, persons who contend—and I believe the gentleman who acts as the Secretary of this meeting, the editor of the *Carolinian*, is among them—that it is our policy to have LINCOLN reelected. *My God, fellow citizens, what can prompt a man to desire that? Is there a man in the United States who more fully represents the fanaticism and war fury of the North? Is there a man whom we can fear more or from whom we can hope less?* Why gentlemen desire that that man continue in power, is passing strange to me. I have said it is our interest to have MCCLELLAN elected. Well, suppose LINCOLN be defeated, what then? Why, then *you have a condemnation of the war policy which Lincoln represents*—a condemnation of that fanaticism which has carried on the war on so gigantic a scale, and so nearly plunged the country into ruin. LINCOLN represents conflict of ideas. He represents all the anti-slavery feeling. He represents all that is gross and vile in the Northern political character. He represents the energy and the ferocity with which the struggle has been conducted; and you have, therefore, no reason to believe that the defeat of LINCOLN will not prove equally a defeat of the war policy that has been carried out under his administration.

A word now with reference to the Chicago platform, by which the succession of Mr. LINCOLN, if elected, will be guided when in power. What does that platform say? It says "negotiate," "negotiate;" and *though it does not give up the Union, you cannot expect it to do more. That platform has been carefully prepared, and the sentiments of the men who support it are known to us.* It is true that MCCLELLAN has indicated that he can't consent to peace unless based upon the idea of reconstruction; but *doubtless McClellan was playing for votes.* When the election has taken place and his success is achieved, the peace party will then dictate his policy. He himself declares that he will exhaust all the expedients of diplomacy before he resorts to war. "If, therefore, that party succeeds to power, *we may expect an armistice and temporary peace.* They will come to you and say we propose a cessation of hostilities; that the sword shall be sheathed. An armistice proposed by them, to us, *is an acknowledgement that the war is a failure*: that they have tried it for four years, spent four thousand millions of dollars, and lost immense numbers of lives, and at last they have come to that which they at first refused to entertain, peace and a talk. *The moral triumph of that proposition will be greater than a victory, gained by our army, and purchased by our blood.* They have said, we will meet you in convocation of the States; I do not mean a convention of States, under the Constitution of the United States, but a convention of States as independent sovereigns, each one to go there and see if they can make peace. Why, fellow-citizens, *what more could you ask?* Are you so infatuated with the horrors of war and death, that you would repulse a proposition of this kind? If so, I am surprised. In that convention of the States, although the majority do not control, each State being free, my opinion is that they will report back to the States as a whole, and that each State will then pass upon the question. Now, suppose that has taken place, what is the effect? The first thing is that *the independence and sovereignty of the States is acknowledged, the great principle without which we could not carry on the war.* For this reason, fellow-citizens, I have said we ought to agree to the proposition. We ought to be willing to agree to an armistice. Look at this armistice—peace by land, peace by water, and the blockade open! *Who can estimate the advantage of raising the blockade?* Why, gentlemen, time, for us, is victory. This, then, is the head and front of my offending, and you are called upon to condemn me for it.

I might say much more, but at this late hour it would be but trespassing upon your time. I thank you, therefore, kindly, for the attention you have paid to the remarks I have made. I thank you for the courtesy extended on this occasion. And whether my counsels or those of others be best, I hope the best counsels may be adopted, and that we may live to see at no distant day the end of the war, and our country peaceful, prosperous and independent. Then, when we look to the scenes through which we have passed, we may concede to each his share in the great work we have accomplished.

Col. CUNNINGHAM—I wish to ask the gentleman a question. If we go into a convocation of sovereign States, a majority is with the North, what then would be our fate?

Mr. BOYCE.—In going into this convention or convocation of sovereign States, this is one great advantage that will result. As we might expect the South would be a unit, because if we have been enabled to endure war without disturbing our integrity as a nation, it must be supposed that we would stand equally firm in peace. *It is the North that will be divided. Abolition New-England would then confront the conservative Northwest, and the principles of the two sections will then be brought into direct antagonism. We would then be in a position to say to the Northwest, it is these hell hounds of New-England that are making us both shed our blood.* We will make such treaties with you as will secure mutual advantage and prosperity, and let us both turn against these fanatical wretches and drive them into the ocean or Canada. And if in that convention, I could do no better, like the wise king Louis XI, I would take a box of gold; and if you cannot buy the Northwest, I certainly have very little respect for your diplomacy. If majorities are against us, we will retire, and having failed, we can at last only fall back and assume the condition in which we are at the present moment.

Col. CUNNINGHAM then asked, "If the Northern States are united against us in war, what guarantee can be furnished that they will not be united against us in peace."

To this Mr. BOYCE made a brief reply, which, in the confusion of the moment, escaped the ear of the reporter.

GEORGIA.

THE LEGISLATURE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 28.

It is very evident, from the following resolutions, adopted unimously by the Georgia Senate on the 12th, that Gov. BROWN and other statesmen of that class do not represent the people of Georgia:

"*Whereas*, the war waged against us during the past year has been marked by a fierceness and cruelty well calculated to try the courage of our people, and test the wisdom and ability of our Government; and whereas, under Divine Providence, the conduct of our armies in the field, no less than the general management of our civil affairs, has given the country renewed confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and virtue of our Chief Executive, JEFFERSON DAVIS; and whereas, an expression of the sense of our people on this subject is becoming and proper on the part of their representatives; be it therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of Georgia are due, and hereby rendered, to JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States, for his able, fearless and impartial conduct of our Government during the past year, and that our confidence in his wisdom, purity and patriotism is unshaken and without abatement."

HOW THE YANKEES GET NEWS FROM SHERMAN.

We do not know where SHERMAN is, nor do we pretend to know. The Yankees know all about him, and they make no mystery of their knowledge. How they got it, seeing that he is cut off from all telegraphic communication, we are not to inquire. We presume, however, that he has a corps of carrier-pigeons, drilled for the occasion—knowing birds, that can distinguish between a Yankee and a rebel, and never make the mistake of lighting in a camp of enemies when bound for a camp of friends.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SATURDAY, NOV. 26.—The House met at 12 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Dr. HOGE.

The House took up and resumed the consideration of an act to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States.

The bill as amended was passed.

An act to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the Confederate States shall conspire with intent to injure the Confederate States, to subvert, overturn or destroy, by force, the Government of the Confederate States, or to oppose, by force, the execution of any law of the Confederate States, or, by force to hinder, delay, or prevent the execution of any law of the Confederate States, or to seize, take, possess or destroy any property of the Confederate States, against its consent, or to prevent, delay or hinder, by force or fraud, the transportation of supplies or men to or belonging to the army of the Confederate States, or to destroy or injure any road, boat, engine or works employed in such transportation, or to hold any secret communication or intercourse with an enemy of the Confederate States, or to aid or to abet the enemy in his war upon the Confederate States, or persons in rebellion against the same, or to promote disobedience of lawful military orders, mutiny or desertion in or unauthorized absence from the army of the Confederate States, or annoy the soldiers in the military service, each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and, upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned with or without labor, not exceeding five years.

Provided, That for offences under this law persons belonging to the army or navy, or in the military service of the Confederate States, shall be tried by a military court or court-marshal, and citizens shall be subject to indictment and presentment, which shall entitle them to jury trial.

EFFECTS OF "APPLE BRANDY" IN THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 26.

Mr. SPARROW, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill, which was read three times, and passed:

"The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, that the general officer who may be assigned to command the reserves in each State be, and he is hereby authorized to order and assemble general courts-martial for the trial of all offences which may be committed by persons belonging to his command, and to revise the proceedings of said courts-martial and of the military courts by which said persons may be tried."

Mr. SPARROW, from the same committee, also reported back the resolution for inquiring into the "expediency of extending the time within which it is now provided that the act for the establishment and payment of claims for a certain description of property taken or informally impressed for the use of the army, shall cease." The committee ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject, on the ground that the matter has already been provided for by Congress. The request of the committee was acquiesced in.

Mr. SPARROW, from the same committee, to whom was referred the resolution inquiring into the causes of the recent reverses in the Valley of Virginia, reported the resolution back to the Senate. The committee ask to be discharged from the consideration of the subject, because they could not go into a full examination without receiving evidence, which would render it necessary for the committee to assume the character of a court of inquiry, and thus compel them to neglect their other legislative duties. The committee did not, however, deem the matter unimportant, or as not requiring investigation.

Mr. ORR said he regretted that the Committee could not spare time to make the inquiry called for. Congress had not been informed, and did not know whether the Executive had learned why it was that the gallant soldiers who had borne the Confederate banner in triumph on so many battle-fields, had recently met with reverses in the Valley. Rumors and publications in the newspapers had placed the blame first on one set of officers, and then on another. There must be some reason for these reverses, and Congress should know whether they are attributable to legislative action or to dereliction of duty on the part of the officers. Rumor had always charged dereliction of duty on the part of a certain officer near Petersburgh, that he did not come up to time.

The same officer has since been appointed to a command at Wilmington. Yet no investigation had been had. Justice has not fallen on a single officer for dereliction of duty since the war began. While the private soldier has been held to a strict account not a single officer has been court-martialed or cashiered for non-performance of duty. It becomes Congress to investigate these matters, and if drunken officers have failed to do their duty, let the corrective be applied. But, if a proper corrective cannot be applied, then let the abuse go on until a corrective shall come from a quarter less apprehended.

Mr. HILL (Ga.) sympathized with the movement of the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. ORR.) An investigation was due, as well to the army as to the country. He thought apple brandy had much to do with our reverses in the Valley. We had a statute on our books which provided against apple brandy having anything to do with the army. These statutes should be enforced. The weakest of all Governments was that which made laws and then failed to execute them. Such Governments soon fall into contempt.

Mr. SEWELL, of Louisiana, thought an investigation should be had. Drunkenness had been provided against by the legislation of the Government. Charges had been made of drunkenness, but as yet no one had been found to make any direct charge against any officer of the army. Unless charges are preferred by subordinate officers, investigations cannot be made by courts-martial. He hoped, however, as the matter had been mooted, that some means would be provided for an investigation, and the proper corrective applied to whatever abuses might be found to exist.

Mr. ORR said he had done his duty, and he hoped that in due time some corrective would be applied. Subordinate officers are deterred from making charges, by the fact that if they fail in substantiating them by any cause, they are selected as objects on which higher officers wreak their vengeance.

Mr. BARNWELL thought every provision against abuse had been made, and he did not believe further legislation on this subject would be of any use. It was clear that the commander of the army in the Valley was struck at. He (Mr. BARNWELL) had been at some pains to investigate this matter, and he had found that the misconduct complained of was not attributed to any action on the part of the officer aforesaid.

Mr. CAPERTON, of Virginia, said, in regard to the charge made by a correspondent of a Richmond newspaper, he had made some inquiry. He had ascertained that the editor of the paper who published the charge had, after further inquiry, come forward and made the *amende*, and stated that the charge was erroneous. It was possible, however, that the law might be made more effective.

The Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

A CHARACTERISTIC INCIDENT.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 28.

A gentleman who was on the train from this city to Petersburgh, a very cold morning, not long ago, tells us his attention was attracted by the efforts of a young soldier, with his arm in a sling, to get his overcoat on. His teeth, as well as his sound hand, were brought into use to effect the object; but, in the midst of his efforts, an officer rose from his seat, advanced to him, and very carefully and tenderly assisted him, drawing the coat gently over the wounded arm and buttoning it up comfortably, then, with a few kind and pleasant words, returning to his seat.

Now, the officer in question was not clad in gorgeous uniform, with a brilliant wreath upon the collar and a multitude of gilt lines upon the sleeves, resembling the famous labyrinth of Crete, but he was clad in "a simple suit of grey," distinguished from the garb of a civilian only by the three stars which every Confederate Colonel in the service, by the regulations, is entitled to wear. And yet he was no other than our chief, Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, who is not braver and greater than he is good and modest. On Gen. GRANT'S recent return from New-Jersey to the Army of the Potomac and James, by the detention of the train he was forced to stop in Philadelphia. Being recognized by a soldier, he was so crowded by the gaping multitude, ever ready in Northern latitudes to flonize every military hero of the hour, be he MCCLELLAN, HOOKER, BURNSIDE, POPE or GRANT, that he was forced to take refuge in the Mayor's office.

Well, Gen. LEE comes to Richmond, visits the War Department and the President, attends divine worship at St. Paul's almost every week, and though our people love him as our fathers did GEORGE WASHINGTON, yet he is never subjected to any annoyance, save a look from each passer-by, which silently says, "May God protect and bless you."

FROM THE VALLEY.

*From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 28

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 4, 1864

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The List of Letters.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. SHERMAN, this morning, is of a very important character. A dispatch from Washington says the Government has information that Gen. SHERMAN occupied Millen, seventy miles north of Savannah, on the 29th ult, and by this time he is believed to be in front of Savannah. The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Dec. 1, also admits the capture of Millen, and says SHERMAN has thus far met with very little resistance in his march. From our Savannah and Augusta files of the 26th and 28th inst., we also get information, which very plainly indicates that SHERMAN was fully as far advanced as has been previously reported. We also get some details of the effect of his march through the country. It seems he found supplies so plenty that great quantities of corn, wheat, &c., were burned, and horses, mules, sheep, swine, &c., killed on the roadside.

The news from Gen. THOMAS' army continues to be satisfactory. No further fighting had taken place up to last evening, and HOOD was thought to be demonstrating toward Murfreesboro. A rebel raid upon Gallatin, northeast of Nashville had carried off two hundred cattle. Further details of the battle at Franklin, give it a far greater degree of importance than has hitherto been attached to it. HOOD's whole force was repulsed by only a portion of ours.

We publish, this morning, the very important intelligence of the final result of the great piratical scheme to seize the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels, an account of the inception of which was exclusively given in the TIMES of the 18th ult. Referring to that account, our readers will remember that the plot was laid in Havanna, from which city the rebels proceeded to Panama and New Granada to carry out their villainy. Part of them arrived at Panama about Nov. 1, but found that the *Guatemala*, the vessel which they intended to seize, had sailed, and they therefore waited until the 10th ult., the day of sailing of the steamer *Salvador*. In the meantime everything had been got ready, the pirates were spotted, they were allowed to get aboard, and when thirty miles out, a guard of sixty marines suddenly appeared on the scene, and the parties were taken into custody. The details are given at length in our special account, and are very interesting. Our maritime interests on the Pacific have thus escaped a great calamity.

There are various outgivings in the Western papers that a gunboat expedition is moving up the Tennessee to cut HOOD's pontoon bridges at Florence. A letter, dated at Chattanooga, Nov. 26, hints at a coöperative expedition about starting from that point.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gov. JOHNSON has issued a proclamation declaring the Lincoln Electoral ticket successful in Tennessee.

The official canvass of the vote in Minnesota for President and members of Congress has been made. The total vote of the State is 42,534, of which LINCOLN received 25,097, and MCCLELLAN 17,437; Union majority, 7,660. In the First Congressional District WINDOM (Union) received 13,965, and LAMBERTON (Dem.) 9,092. WINDOM's majority, 4,873. In the Second District, DONNELLY (Union) had 10,874, and GILMAN, (Dem.) 8,211. DONNELLY's majority, 2,683.

The fall in Gold on Saturday depressed prices of domestic produce, in which transactions were restricted. Foreign merchandise was quiet, but held firmly. The Freight market was steady, with a moderate business reported.

We are indebted to Purser MCMANUS, of the steamer *Fulton*, for favors from Hilton Head.

The statement that Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, designed taking up his residence in Connecticut is authoritatively denied.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall Nov. 16, about which much anxiety has been felt, arrived at Port Royal Nov. 28, short of coal, having in tow her convoy, the gunboat *Augusta*, which had broken her piston-rod, several hundred miles off the coast. She will probably reach here to day. This intelligence is brought by the *Fulton*.

GALEN H. OSBORNE, a correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, died at Port Royal on the evening of Nov. 29. His body came home per the *Fulton*.

LUTHER E. TIBBETTS, of Fall Village, Coun., who created such a sensation last Summer by his crazy operations in the New-York Corn Exchange, finally stabbing a policeman in one of his "tantrums," was brought before the Boston Police Court, a few days ago, upon a charge of adultery with Mrs ELIZA M. NEAL, the family nurse, his wife being the complainant. The case resulted in the defendant's discharge—all of which, the Winsted *Herald* thinks, should and must greatly mollify Mrs. TIBBETTS' feelings.

The famous barn of the Shakers in Hancock, Mass., was burnt Thursday morning. It was one of the most complete agricultural structures in the country.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.—Those who read the account of the horrible scenes at MULLER'S execution, published in our yesterday's issue, probably doubt whether there is any parallel to them even in England. They *have been* paralleled very often. But on this occasion they have suggested to the London press the plain and rational question, whether executions might not as well take place within the walls of the prison. The trouble which arises before the "leading journal" in determining this question is that, "the countries in which private executions have at different times been adopted, have been those *in which the supreme power is vested in a single person.*"

This is intended to be peculiarly severe, no doubt, upon the United States, where, independently altogether of the Chief Magistrate's prerogatives, capital punishment is not necessarily made a public exhibition. It would probably be, in a genuine native Englishman's judgment, a sufficient objection to a change in the Newgate practice, of which this MULLER business supplies so horrible an example, that America furnished a different pattern. That is, at least, the *rationale* of the Englishman's adhesion to the system of substituting boxes for carriages on all his lines of railway. But for this peculiar conservatism, Mr. BAGGS might be alive to-day, and this wretched being they have hung in front of Newgate might be tailoring away as usual, instead of being the dead subject of newspaper articles.

The Lesson from the Rebel Cruelty.

It is remarkable that two such terrible instances of the barbarism of the rebels should have been presented at once, as were furnished by our columns of last Monday and the two previous days. The dreary tales of those sufferers in the prison-pens of Georgia, which filled such large portions of our sheet for two days, read like the story of another age and of a savage people. The patient and ingenious malignity which must have devised this slow agony for these unfortunate creatures; the hardness of heart which could allow thousands of human beings, once friends and neighbors, now disarmed and helpless, to die for want of fuel in a country of forests; which could permit such food to be furnished that even the rebel surgeons describe it as "alive with maggots;" the callous indifference and cruelty which could leave the sick for months on the damp ground, and suffer the camps with thousands of prisoners to be filled with excrement, and even the unburied bodies of the dead, decaying in a tropical atmosphere; the meanness which, in a country well supplied, as Georgia is, with corn and bacon, could starve these helpless captives—all these form such a combination of cruel and savage qualities and brutal actions such as we could hardly believe possible in this age and country.

We believe few Northerners could read that journal of misery contained in our issue of Monday—those histories of hopes deferred and bodies shattered, ending in lonely and despairing deaths, without groans and tears. We felt ashamed of our race, that men of such unspeakable barbarity could belong to it. To think that eleven thousand of our hopeful and gallant young men have been sacrificed in those rotting and nauseous prison-pens of Georgia, and that probably twenty or thirty thousand more are still suffering the same slow agony! There is no such fearful chapter of cruelty and savageness in modern history. Even the King of Dahomey, when he would get rid of his prisoners, sacrifices them at once to his idols, or gives them as a prey for his guards to hunt. There is no slow killing going on for months; there is no gradual wasting of the bodily and mental powers by disease, and hunger, and want, and miasma, as under these Confederate savages. How far more merciful to every one of these gallant young men would have been a quick death on the battle-field, inflicted by their captors, than this lingering murder!

But, as if this dreadful experience of the barbarity of rebeldom, (proved from their own documents,) were not enough, we have been favored with a specimen] nearer home—an elaborate plan, attempted to be carried out by various rebel conspirators, which, if successful, would have made Broadway an avenue of fire, in which hundreds of innocent women and children, of strangers, travelers and residents, would undoubtedly have perished. Property to the amount of millions and millions would have been destroyed, not in open and recognized warfare, but by this base arson and concealed crime. Assassination of persons, and the firing of property by stealth, have been thought unworthy of brave enemies since the days when Europe was occupied by savages; it has been reserved for the Southern rebels alone to wage war by midnight incendiarisms and by threatening the lives of women and children in a peaceful city. Nothing but a mind utterly devoid of honor, and hardened to the cruelty of a savage, could even purpose such things.

Why is it, then, that such depths of barbarism and cruelty have alone in modern times been revealed in our land and amid our Southern countrymen?

We hardly need reply; the cause is too well known; it is slavery, acting in its incredibly debasing influence on a race of the energy and intensity of the Anglo-American, which has developed this unspeakable inhumanity. The possession of irresponsible power is dangerous to all men of all races, but with a people like ours, doubly so. Slavery has gradually hardened the hearts of the Southern man and woman to human suffering. It has accustomed them from childhood to measures of fearful cruelty, where certain objects were to be secured. It has given them the habit of unbridled anger, and, as they have lived and their wealth has been wrung from the unpaid labor of the weak and the helpless, so the sense of honor and of humanity to the unfortunate—the true traits of the gentleman in all ages—have been almost entirely eaten out of their natures. The wrongs which cry to Heaven from the prison-pens of Georgia, are but another chapter of the unknown wrongs and agonies which have cried from a thousand slave plantations for more than a century. The Southern slaveholders are no more cruel to the sick and wounded and helpless soldiers of the Union, than they have always been to the unfortunate race which has been subject to them. The midnight havoc and murder which they planned in this city are no worse than the crimes which they have been daily committing for many years in the horrible slave-pens and among the auction gangs, through almost every Slave State of the Confederacy. They have learnt dishonor, and cruelty, and barbarism in a thorough school, and we only behold now how well the lesson has been acquired.

Shielding the Rebel Incendiaries.

Some of the Opposition prints are pretending that the late attempt to fire our city was no Southern work at all, but an Administration trick. This is carrying impudence into absolute senselessness. The abuse heaped upon Secretary SEWARD and Major-Gen. DIX, previous to the election, for their public notifications that rebel agents were scheming such attacks upon our cities, had some sort of an excuse in the party excitement of the day. It was possible that even honest men could imagine in the heat of that time, that these statements by public officials were put forth only to play upon the fears of the people, and make party capital. Of course, it was not very reasonable to suppose that public servants of such a personal character, and in such a position, would condescend to so low a game; but unreasonableness is too common at such times to be judged very harshly.

The present language of these newspapers forbids any such charity. In the first place, every sane man knows that the Administration could have no object in thus affrighting the public. It has just gained from the people a most emphatic vote of confidence. It has been given a new lease of power for four years, which nothing can take away. It is completely master of the situation, so far as relates to the Northern people, and can have no concern but how to finish its appointed work against the rebellion. In the second place, the outgivings of the rebel journalists in Richmond, and of the rebel coöperators in Canada, the unknown faces of all the men who simultaneously made their appearance with their black bags at the various hotels, the immunity extended to all of our hotels reputed to have a Southern leaning, the fact that no scrutiny of the police has been able to connect any of our town villains with the atrocity, and that every clue yet discovered is of a rebel color, make it morally certain that the plot was conceived and undertaken by none but rebels.

The intelligent mind of our city is free from the slightest doubt that this is a rebel piece of business. Yet these prints affront that intelligence, and outrage all decency, by trying to make it appear that the hotels were fired by the agents of Government. It is an amazing perversity. There is no possible way of accounting for it but on the supposition that these prints actually have a greater sympathy with the rebels than with their own Government, and would willingly cast odium upon the Government to clear it from the rebels. They act in complete accordance with the established system of all revolutionists, and sympathizers with revolution, in Europe. Let any Government there get wind of a conspiracy, and attempt to proceed against it, the invariable cry is, that it is all a device to alarm the public mind, and get new pretexts for new assumptions of power. There is no plot so black, or so clearly exposed, that its failure is not sure to be followed by just that clamor on the part of the enemies of the Government. This is not entirely a new thing here. It was seen to some extent in the protestations of many of our Opposition papers that the military trials of DODD and other "Sons of Liberty" in the West were all a cooked-up sham—that the guerrillas who went on to Chicago to release the Camp Douglas prisoners and burn the city were but Republicans in disguise—that the persons who revealed the schemes to swindle the New-York soldiers out of their votes, were but "stool-pigeons" of the Government.

But this sort of management is carried to a climax in this last pretext, that the attempt to burn our city was only a simulated one, made by the agents of the Administration to open the way for new encroachments upon the liberties of the people. The Richmond rebels themselves cannot beat that. They will very gladly admit that is an act worthy of the best of their kidney. We may expect to hear any day that the rebel Congress has testified its sense of such services by a special grant of the freedom of the Confederacy.

A FOREIGN LADY'S VIEWS OF THE REBELLION.—We published in last Sunday's TIMES the letter of a Southern lady, intended to give vent to the anguish she was compelled to smother in her domestic circle at witnessing the outrages committed upon her people in the prosecution of the war. We endeavored to show in as generous terms as possible wherein we thought our fair correspondent failed to appreciate the situation. But as we only went over a very limited ground, another fair correspondent comes forward this morning to supplement our easy commentary. Being herself a foreigner, the lady who speaks to-day, claims to do so without prejudice. Be this as it may, she certainly speaks out. Her subject is handled most assuredly without gloves. And her masculine English would do no discredit to an experienced political fencer of the other sex.

We cannot go over the ground traveled by our correspondent. But we do not see how her position can be effectually assailed when she says that the Southern rebels utterly scouted every term of settlement short of an appeal to the sword, laughed at the idea of invasion, jeered at Yankee cowardice, and defied the North to battle, before the North would consent to draw the sword; and that it is now too late in the day to make whining appeals about the devastation of Southern homesteads and so forth. We think, too, that our correspondent this morning aims well, and hits hard on the incendiary plots here. The letter altogether will be found worth reading, especially by such sympathizers as our correspondent, *Albemarle*.

Honors to an Eminent Lawyer.

The Bar of England have recently done themselves great honor, in the honors which they paid to the distinguished French advocate, M. BERRYER, on his visit to England, as the guest of Lord BROUGHAM.

The eminent position which M. BERRYER occupies and has so long occupied among the Bar of France, would have amply justified them in paying him all the honor which they did. But we notice, and we are pleased to notice, that these honors seem to have been bestowed with an enthusiasm which sprang not merely from the eminence of their guest, but from the peculiar characteristics of that eminence which should and always will make his name dear to every one who appreciates the true excellence and usefulness of the profession of the law.

At the Bar-dinner which was given him, to which more than four hundred guests sat down, among whom were the most eminent of England's lawyers and judges, speeches were made by the Attorney-General, by Lord BROUGHAM, Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, among others, and in all of them we find expressions in relation to the distinguished French lawyer, which our own lawyers may well lay to heart. Said the Attorney-General:

"When called on at the Bar he was always the dauntless and fearless advocate of every unfortunate man who needed his services. It is almost a volume of history to tell how this distinguished man was the advocate of LAMENNAIS, of CHATEAUBRIAND, of the present Emperor of the French, and many others. *Whatever their opinions were* when they needed a free word to be spoken for themselves, they went to M. BERRYER."

Lord BROUGHAM compared M. BERRYER with ERSKINE. "In both of them he had remarked that faculty of conducting cases with perfect skill and matchless eloquence; and in both, above all, he had noted *that indomitable courage, which, in the interest of their clients, quailed neither before Kings, nor Courts, nor Judges.*"

Lord COCKBURN added another excellence. "Much as I admire," said he, "the great abilities of M. BERRYER, to my mind his crowning virtue—as it ought to be that of every advocate—is *that he has throughout his career conducted his cases with untarnished honor.*"

And the Chancellor of the Exchequer chimed in by speaking of the life of M. BERRYER as one "which, great as it is by its achievements, is yet greater by its devotion to the indestructible principles which are involved in the constitution of a free and independent Bar, bound by the highest obligations to speak with the voice of truth under all circumstances."

These are lofty praises, and taken together, they form an ideal which no member of the bar can set before himself without profit. They have reference, it is true, not so much to the ordinary practice of the law, to the common controversies which in quiet days spring up among men as to those extraordinary contests which are most prominent in troublous times, in which the liberty and rights of the citizen and the just claims of the Government are involved. The speakers praised M. BERRYER because he never suffered his political feelings to sway him against standing to see that even an opponent's rights were secured to him; they praise him for courage and honor displayed at all times, and for devotion to the principles of truth. But if in contests which are not only legal, but political, where in addition to the ordinary temptations of a conflict before a court, there is added the stress of political feeling to sway on the one side or the other; if, in such fierce heats of strife a lawyer maintains this nobleness of character, we may be sure that he will not lose it in the smaller and more ordinary struggles of the bar.

And in these days, too, it may well be that these very qualities shall be especially needed. We shall probably come, before this rebellion is entirely overthrown, to a period when contests, similar in some respects to those in which M. BERRYER won such laurels, shall be frequent among us—when men shall stand before our courts against whom all our sympathies shall be arrayed; in the trial of whose cases there shall be a constant temptation to overthrow those bars of protection which the wisdom of ages has thrown around the life and liberty of even the vilest criminal. Such cases are not now altogether unknown among us, but as the rebellion goes to ruin, they are sure to be more frequent, and in such a time, we trust, yes, we are sure that the members of our Bar will show themselves, as they have always done, to be animated with the same spirit which has won such distinction for M. BERRYER, and which the Bar of England have honored in his person, and have thus done honor also to themselves, and to that profession whose "high privilege and duty it is," as the Attorney-General said, "to supply the just weights and balances of the scales of justice, by laying before justice all the considerations which ought to weigh on every side of every question, to stand forward for the weak and miserable, and upon great occasions, when public liberties are in question, to stand forward undaunted and assert the public right."

ENGLISH LIFE AND MANNERS.—The accounts of the scenes in London at MULLER's execution are very characteristic. Over a hundred thousand Cockneys were present, and we give here two glimpses at the crowd. The first glimpse is at its religious aspect. We are told that in the vast crowd—

"Preachers of various sects were scattered about, and worked with commendable zeal in the distribution of tracts. In one part a three-jointed fishing-rod was employed, to which was attached a scroll with the inscription, "Be sure your sins will find you out;" and in another instance, a party of men was stationed, one of whom held up a walking-stick with a text attached, while the others discoursed on Scriptural subjects and took part in reading and singing hymns. Another man, more conspicuous than the rest, was working his way through the crowd, with a bill placed before him as an apron, calling attention to the publication of a pamphlet issued by the City Gospel Hall, and called *Should Murderers be Put to Death?* There were a great many foreigners present, and to them selections from the New Testament, printed in the German and other continental languages, were presented."

The next glimpse is, perhaps, less religious than the above. We are told that the mob was

"Round-headed—'snake-headed' it is sometimes called—white-faced thieves and ruffians, which stood through the long, dark, rainy night, waiting for the hanging scene in the morning. During the night and up to the time the drop fell, all through this mob, every decent-looking man—every one worth robbing that came into it was robbed. His hat was jammed over his eyes, his pockets emptied, he was stripped of whatever those about him fancied, and if he made any resistance, he was kicked and beaten. The police was powerless. The noise, ribaldry and obscenity are not to be described. The miserable convict in the condemned cell could not hear the exhortations of his ghostly adviser."

Prussian Politics.

The glory and excitement of the Dano-German war have, for some time, thrown Prussian politics completely into the shade; but now that that war is over, and the season for the assembling of the Chambers at hand, the questions at issue between the King and the Deputies become once more of interest.

VON BISMARK won laurels in his controversy with Earl RUSSELL and in his conflict with the Danes, yet he must not be too sure of being equally triumphant in the struggle which he will presently have to engage in with the representatives of the people. The patience and loyalty of the masses, under the arbitrary sway of the Minister and during the recent war, have, it is said, made a deep impression on the mind of the Prussian monarch, and disposed him to desire earnestly to be reconciled with the nation. WILLIAM is weary, in fact, of the unseemly wrangle which he has been so long carrying on with the Lower Chamber, and is prepared to settle the matter by compromise if the Deputies will only make some concessions to him on the military question. This, it is generally understood, the majority of the Chamber are willing to do, but still there remains an obstacle in the way of reconciliation, which it may not be very easy to remove. Though the representatives are as anxious to have the differences at issue between them and the crown set at rest as His Majesty himself, and though they are ready to respond to the amicable advances of the King by making the required concessions, yet they are determined to enter into no peace with, to put no trust in, VON BISMARK, and therefore the Minister-President must be sacrificed, or there can be no compromise. Now the difficulty is, that WILLIAM is almost as little disposed to immolate his Premier as the Premier is *to* be immolated. If the Chamber persists, indeed, in making the dismissal of the obnoxious Minister a *sine qua non*, the King may ultimately yield, even on this point, to the importunity of the Deputies; but he certainly will not consent to do so till it has been demonstrated that his favorite's retention of office is incompatible with the quiet and well-being of the country.

Perhaps, however, the indiscretion of VON BISMARK may bring about a solution of the difficulty. Though his late successes in diplomacy and war have unquestionably added to his influence over the King, and though all that influence will undoubtedly be used to strengthen his position, and prolong his tenure of power, yet it is evident that, as WILLIAM desires a compromise, the insolence, the insults, the outrages, of the Premier cannot be repeated in the approaching session of the Lower Chamber. Either the Minister must adopt a new policy in accordance with the views of his master, and calculated to conciliate the Deputies, or he must resign, and give place to a statesman who will be willing to carry out the conciliatory measures of the monarch, to annul the arbitrary enactments of his predecessor, and to govern in obedience to the letter and spirit of the constitution. But it is not at all probable that a man of VON BISMARK's temperament will consent to adopt the new views of his sovereign, and to succumb to his old antagonists in the Lower Chamber; so he will have no other alternative than to retire, and thus the obstacle in the way of the reconciliation of the monarch and the nation will be at once removed—all danger of collision between the crown and the Chamber obviated, and the anticipated difficulty conclusively solved.

Japan.

The expedition of the combined Powers to open the passage to the Inland Sea, has proved successful. On the 5th of September the fleet appeared off Simonosaki, and immediately commenced an attack on the Prince of NAGATO's forts, two of which were destroyed before evening. Next day, at dawn, the attack was renewed, and a storming party having been landed from the ships, several of the other forts were quickly carried. This so intimidated the Prince that, shortly after the revival of the conflict on the third morning, he dispatched one of the Japanese envoys who had been in England, with a flag of truce to the assailants, tendered his submission, and begged a cessation of hostilities. The request was granted on condition that the Daimio would assent to the terms of the victors, and thus the attack was brought to a close. The loss sustained by the allied fleet did not exceed 100 killed and wounded, but its loss would not have been so trifling, nor its conquest so easy, had NAGATO been supported by his brother Daimio, the Prince of KOKURA, who rules over the country on the southern side of the strait.

Unfortunately, however, for the Japanese, those rival feudatories were then at enmity with each other, and KOKURA, so far from being disposed to cooperate with NAGATO, actually pressed the Europeans to allow him to complete the defeat and humiliation of his foe. This pleasure was denied him, yet he rendered very essential service to the strangers, and contributed materially to their success by keeping the guns of his forts silent, while they were bombarding the strongholds on the northern shore. The conduct of Prince KOKURA in this matter tends to demonstrate how feeble is the control which the Japanese Government can exercise over the great nobles, since even in defence of a sea that exposes to hostile attack the most vulnerable parts of the empire, it could not compel or induce those two Daimios to act together.

The conditions, by assenting to which NAGATO has averted utter destruction from himself and his capital, are: That in future the ships of all countries passing through the Straits of Simonosaki shall be treated in a friendly manner, and allowed to purchase coal, provisions, and all other necessaries; that no new forts shall be built, or old forts repaired, facing the strait, nor shall guns be mounted thereon; and that a ransom shall be paid to the victors by the Prince in consideration of the town of Simonosaki not having been burned, as well as all the expenses incurred by the Powers in fitting out the expedition.

Well, the condition which stipulates for the hospitable treatment of ships navigating the straits, and that which forbids the building of new forts, or the repairing of old ones, &c., and that which imposes the cost of the expedition on NAGATO, are all very proper, of course, and call for no comment; but the first clause of the last article of the convention is rather remarkable, and indicates that its framers harbored very peculiar ideas touching the ethics of war. It is commonly held that all wanton cruelty in war is wicked and odious to civilization. Yet here we have the representatives of the foremost Powers of Christendom coolly binding the vanquished Daimio to pay a pecuniary equivalent to the victors, because, forsooth, they did not destroy a town inhabited by thousands of innocent men, women and children, who had no more to do with obstructing the entrance to the Inland Sea than the denizens of Timbuctoo.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 3.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

It was stated in the press telegram of Tuesday, that Hon. JOSEPH HOLT had declined the appointment of Attorney-General, in the place of Mr. BATES, resigned. The report that Hon. JAMES SPEED, of Kentucky, has been tendered the office, is to-day confirmed by reliable authority. It is believed he will accept.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Up to this evening, probably not more than one-fifth of the Members of Congress have arrived here. These include some from the most distant States. There is, however, no doubt there will be a quorum present in both Houses of Congress on Monday, the larger number being now on their way to Washington.

THE MESSAGE.

The Message of President LINCOLN was fully considered in an extra Cabinet Council to-day. The usual caution is observed to prevent a premature exposure of its contents.

THE REPORTS.

So far only the reports of the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster-General have been printed.

PENSIONS FOR SAILORS.

At present soldiers who have been severely maimed have an advantage in respect to pensions over sailors who similarly suffer, and therefore one of the measures of the approaching session of Congress will provide a remedy for this manifest injustice or oversight in legislation.

THE NEW MAIL FACILITIES.

The new arrangements, perfecting the connections and rendering the entire mail service, North and West, more certain than heretofore, and for two trains a day between Washington and New-York, in ten hours, will go into effect on the 19th inst.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. EARLY'S FORCES.

From reports which have reached this city there seems to be no doubt that some of the forces of Gen. EARLY have been sent to Richmond within the past week by way of Madison Court-house.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Important changes take place to-morrow, in the time-table of this road.

THE MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Mme. DEMOREST's *Mirror of Fashions*, for January, is out. It contains a large quantity of interesting reading matter, with the usual quota of standard information regarding the fashions.

Escape of Criminals.

DANBURY, Conn., Saturday, Dec. 3.

WM. H. HANFORD, concerned in the abortion and death of HENRIETTA LELAND, of Brooklyn, L. I., in the case known as the Bridgeport Leland case, escaped the jail here to-day. It is supposed that an accessory unlocked the door and let him out.

GEORGE BROWN, another prisoner awaiting his trial for rape, also escaped.

Released Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 3.

A gentleman who arrived from Annapolis to-night, says that 5,000 exchanged prisoners have already reached that place from Andersonville, and the paymasters are busy settling their arrearages. More arrivals are daily expected. Those who recently came up in the *Constitution* and *Carnac* are comparatively in good health.

The Ohio Presidential Vote.

The official figures of the vote of Ohio at the late Presidential election are as follows:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.	Lincoln's majority.
Home vote	224,008	195,811	28,197
Soldiers' vote	40,977	9,756	31,221
Total	264,985	205,567	59,418

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Mexican advices per the *Sacramento* say that on the 13th of November the French landed troops at Mazatlan and took formal possession of the town.

The Governor of Mazatlan with his forces abandoned the palace the night previous, so that no resistance was offered to the landing of the French troops.

It is also reported that ALVAREZ had defeated an Imperial force marching on Acapulco.

Heavy and constant rains prevail throughout California, interrupting trade and travel.

Arrived, ship *Summerlee*, from Cardiff.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 2.

The first excursion train of the Union Pacific Railroad started from Wyandotte, Kansas, the Eastern terminus of the line, last Monday, and ran through to Lawrence, thirty-eight miles. Much interest was manifested by the people of the border on the interesting occasion.

A Foreign Lady's View of the Conflict.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days ago you published a letter from a Southern lady signing herself "Albemarle," and in reading that letter, I experienced sentiments which were the result of many expressions of feeling, and opinions uttered by Southern ladies in my hearing. If, in the expression of them, I depart in the least from the strict boundaries of womanly amiability, I trust, Mr. Editor, you will suppress this letter, or, at least, expunge whatever appears to be tinged with partiality or injustice. In dealing with stern facts, impartial witnesses are almost always accused of illiberality or bias, I know; but in my case, I have no interest, aside from the Christian feeling of humanity. No local attachment to sway my judgment, and the conclusions I have arrived at, seem to me to be unavoidable to all dispassionate lookers-on.

The first thing that has struck me is, the continual and persistent appeal of Southern ladies, as well as politicians and leaders, for sympathy, forbearance, kindness and mercy.

The war upon their part seems to be conducted upon the assumption that a mighty injustice—not only politically, but socially, morally—had been done them. But I have never yet seen the assumption reduced to a statement of facts. The only approach to it is in the declaration that the North has invaded their territories, and it seems to me that the North did this in obedience to (and reluctantly) a defiant challenge, and under the pressure, not only of a monstrous threat, but in accordance with the instinct of self-preservation.

At the breaking out of the strife, I well remember, when the improvident leaders of the rebellion were intent on war, that a note of generous and earnest warning rang all through the North. Everywhere in the Free States conservatism and radicalism breathed the same portentous advice: "Why do you madly wish to shift the gauge of ideas to the dread issue of war? We cannot tamely submit to theft, spoliation, dismemberment, anarchy, without resistance, and resistance on our part will be the desolation and misery of invasion to you. War, if you thus insanely make it, will bring upon you the numerical superiority of the Free States; all the vitality and wondrous energy now flowing peacefully in channels of industry will be distorted into grim and determined carnage. We shudder at the results which will overtake you."

Am I not right in saying that this was the general expression of the Northern people, and am I not right in saying that the South replied with bravado, that it could not be overrun, that war was preferable to Union, and that as for the horrors of invasion, the money making and heterogeneous population of the Free States, it they presumed to oppose Southern violence, would be overcome by Southern armies, distracted by Northern mobs and finally subjugated by the joint efficacy of Southern chivalry and foreign interference. They foolishly proclaimed themselves a martial people by education and impulse, and boasted most vain-gloriously of physical and intellectual superiority, but never did their self-elected spokesmen and leaders once appeal to Northern patriotism or affection to correct any of the wrongs under which the South suffered. They asked no love, no sympathy, no fraternity, no equality. War was the mad word that rang through the Sunny States, and vengeance in blood the only idea that found lodgment, in the insane moment, among their councils. They chose deliberately and defiantly the dread arbitrament, and from that time to the present their record reveals the melancholy but notjunexpected facts:

First—That instead of marching on to conquer they have been surrounded, pressed back, smitten with famine, routed on the field, driven from their strong-holds, and the torch that they themselves lighted has consumed their cities and fields of grain, and licked up with its insatiate tongues the wealth of mechanical industry that once made them prosperous.

Second—That upon the first dawning of the irrevocable and inevitable truth upon them that they were to be the sufferers for their own folly, they commenced the then-too-late policy of moral appeal. The devastation which was the unavoidable sequence of their appeal to arms against a powerful and virile Government was pointed to us as proof of Northern cruelty. See our people driven from their homes, they cried, behold our brothers slaughtered on the field, and our harbors closed to the world, while we suffer for the necessaries of life. Was ever barbarity like this witnessed, and we, too, of your own household?

Third—That while they continuously accuse the Government of inhumanity, for the infliction of consequences which reason and intelligence all over the world knew would be the concurrent results of their own acts, they themselves have gone on from inhumanity to fiendishness in steady progression.

BALZAC some where says, that woman is denied the power of logic. Perhaps, as a rule, this is true, but even a woman, not utterly lost in prejudice and passion, can surely see and understand the sophistry of two belligerent powers mutually waging war, and one of them, that does not scruple to call to its aid the savage and his tomahawk, the blood-hound and the torpedo, and who sends emissaries into a populous city to fire crowded hotels in the dead of night; who systematically heaps upon its prisoners the anguish of starvation, and denies to the sick and dying the common blessings of air and water—who has in the face of the nineteenth century dared to hoist the black flag and under its folds to massacre men after surrender, and first rob and then burn helpless coasting vessels—a belligerent, in a word, who has not scrupled to call to its aid the scalping-knife and poison, the ravisher, the midnight assassin and the incendiary, cries aloud that war in its most guarded conduct on the part of those who oppose it is a horrible, damnable cruelty, the like of which the world never saw. Surely, I say a woman, even, can see and detect the hypocracy of such logic.

Still this curious phase of character is all the more curious, when we reflect, that in hundreds of women, such as "Albemarle," it is *real* and honest. I have encountered them in the hospitals, and hotels, and their earnestness in behalf of the South, and to the confusion of common sense, assumes sometimes a grotesque indecency, which must, I think, be attributable to some malign, moral, or intellectual influence in Southern culture. Certainly, no other women that I have encountered in an extensive pilgrimage, ever disclose such bigotry of purpose, if I may be allowed that phrase.

It is the same in all the unfoldings of this dreadful war. When they assailed with shot and shell the little starved garrison at Sumter, it was called heroic and chivalrous, and the attempt of the Government to send provisions and help to the beleaguered stronghold, was denounced as a monstrous piece of aggressive impudence; and so all through, the planting of torpedoes and piles in their rivers and harbors is a clever defensive trick, but the attempt of the Government to close the harbor of Charleston was echoed through the world as the supremest piece of diabolism ever enacted on the planet.

The incursion of a band of robbers over the frontier to rob and murder in an innocent inland town is followed by a lawful attempt to arrest the perpetrators, whereupon they denounce the arrest as a before unheard-of breach of humanity, and the imprisonment of the desperadoes in the common jail would be another count against a fiendish Government.

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that your correspondent, "Albemarle," thought the raid upon New-York just and proper, as a retaliatory war measure, in which innocent women and children at the many hotels were to be the victims; but if the incendiaries are caught and sentenced to be hung, they will doubtless produce commissions from JEFF. DAVIS, and demand immunity under the law of nations, and their failure to exact mercy from an outraged law will call forth a piteous wail from these enthusiastic Southern women, in which denunciation of the inhuman Government will, curiously enough, mingle with appeals for love, and charity, and Christian forbearance. A. C. W.

Roger A. Pryor Invited to Hang Himself.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by the papers that the redoubtable poltroon and swaggering cavalier, ROGER A. PRYOR, has been consigned to the hospitalities of Fort Lafayette. Thinking that a little bit of history in connection with him may perish in oblivion, if not recorded, I seize the opportunity to give him the benefit of notoriety in your columns. So far as R. A. P. is concerned, his capture is of no more importance to the United States than any other rebel or gray-back; but as he loves the highest acme of infamy, and aspires to the position of a Catiline among traitors, I am anxious to accommodate him. When the State of Virginia was trembling in the balance, and the conspirators were uncertain as to the result, (the people not yet being ripe for disunion,) R. A. P. was sent, or went of his own accord, to Charleston, for the purpose of bounding on the South Carolinians, and, in their highfalutin phraseology, "firing the Southern heart." The result was the firing on Fort Sumter, the inauguration of war, and the consequent secession of Virginia. On his return from Charleston, he made a speech at the depot in Wilmington, N. C., in which he boasted of his share in the infamous plot, and exhorted North Carolina to share the fate of her coterminous States. In the midst of his treasonable harangue he took the following oath: That as for him, (me,) "so help me God, I never will live under a Black Republican Government," speaking of and meaning the loyal Government of his country. As he is now being entertained at the expense of this same Government, he is invited to make good his traitorous oath, and hang himself as speedily as possible.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Fifth-Avenue Odors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the stench that pervaded the atmosphere was so fetid, stifling and nauseous, that it made me sick at my stomach, while walking up Fifth-avenue, and the nausea continued some time after I reached my home. A lady who accompanied me was affected in the same manner. Almost every evening we have in our Ward, (Eighteenth,) the same sickening odor, proceeding from the gas-houses; more powerful when the wind is strong.

Cannot something be done to put a stop to this intolerable smell, so horribly disagreeable and, I am satisfied, so very unhealthy? Please call attention to it again, and oblige

ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Thursday, Dec. 1, 1864.

Suits Against Stock Brokers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your money article on the 28th ult. and again on the 30th, you notice the trial of a case at the Kings County Circuit last Friday, GEORGE W. MORGAN *vs.* JAUDONS. If the matter is of importance it may be well that it should be properly stated. We were defendant's counsel. The action was brought to recover from them about $2,500 held by them as margin on 300 shares of stock which they were to carry for him. A panic in the stock market set in April 15; his stocks depreciated below the margin, which was exhausted on the 18th, when he called at their office, and they informed him of the fact and notified him that he must make it good the next day or they would sell his stocks. He failed to comply with their request, and they sold his stock the next day, leaving him considerably in their debt.

Mr. MORGAN brought his suit in Kings County to get the benefit of the ruling of the court in that district in the case of "Brass *vs.* White," which is in substance as that between broker and customer, a sale at the Stock Board is not valid at law, but that the sale must be at public auction with certain formalities.

MORGAN *vs.* JAUDONS was tried twice—first in October before Judge BROWN and a jury, when the jury being unable to agree were discharged; and last Friday before Judge LOTT and a jury, when a verdict was rendered for plaintiffs. In his charge to the jury Judge BROWN said:

"Defendants owned the property as trustees for Mr. MORGAN, and were bound to deal with it as such; they had no right to sacrifice the property. They were also bound to sell at a time and place accessible to MORGAN, so that he could attend. It must be a public sale. If defendants sold in violation of the contract, plaintiff had two remedies," &c.

Judge LOTT said, in his charge to the jury

"Did the defendants give the plaintiff a reasonable notice? The jury are the judges of this question. *If the notice was a reasonable one, they had a right to sell at the board.*"

In the course of an hour the jury returned into court and stated that they could not agree upon a verdict. Upon being informed of the point on which they differed, the court further instructed them:

"That the plaintiff had all day of the 19th to make good his margin, and that in deciding upon the reasonableness of the notice they should not consider any evidence that had been given about the customs of brokers in this respect."

To this we took an exception, and we also took exceptions to the Judge's ruling upon several other propositions of law that we made in the course of the trial, which will probably be argued before Judge LOTT next month, when they will, no doubt, receive further consideration at his hands. One of them is, "That the customer is bound to inform himself of the customs of brokers."

It will be seen from this that sales at the Stock Board are held valid, *where the dealer is acquainted with the custom of brokers.* Mr. MORGAN admitted that he knew if he did not make his margin good, his stocks would be *sold at the board.*

The brokers can establish any *reasonable customs* they *choose*, and they will enter into and form a part of the contract between them and their dealers; but they should perhaps notify their customers of them at the time they begin their dealings. This may be done by printing them at the head of the receipts they give for margins, or by a verbal statement at the time. One notification will answer for all subsequent dealing.

We do not see anything very dangerous to brokers in the case of MORGAN against JAUDONS, and we feel very confident of an ultimate reversal.

GENETS & GOEPP,
Counselors-at-Law, No. 137 Broadway.

The Enrollment Lists.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that you are calling attention to the recent orders of Gen. FRY, relating to the correction of the enrollment lists in New-York. As this is a matter of great public importance, I wish to say that this order refers not only to New-York, but to every district and sub-district in the United States. There are over 12,000 sub-districts under the supervision of Provost-Marshals, and it appears almost impossible to make the lists correct unless the people will coöperate with the officers appointed by the Government for the purpose of obtaining a roll of the names of all parties liable to perform military duty as provided for by the Conscription Act and its various amendments. The opportunity is now afforded every man in the country who may know of any error in the enrollment lists, whether relating to himself or his neighbors, to come forward and have it corrected. If, after this invitation, errors shall still be found to exist, they must, of necessity, be the fault of the people themselves; and we should hear no more complaints of imperfect or excessive enrollments in the future. The officers have undoubtedly endeavored to perform their duties to the best of their abilities, and have made out lists which, under the circumstances, are, as far as can be ascertained, remarkably correct, and if the people, who are particularly interested, refuse or neglect to assist in the correction of any errors which may have accidentally occurred, they will have none to blame but themselves, if, in the event of another call for troops, the quotas of wards or townships should prove to be excessive, or names improperly enrolled or omitted. As there appears to be a great amount of ignorance amongst the people as to how claims for exemption should be made, of what would be sufficient grounds for exemption, I propose to furnish a few hints upon that subject for the benefit of your readers.

It will be noticed that besides calling upon the people to supply any names accidentally omitted, Gen. FRY requests any persons who may be improperly enrolled, or who know of names upon the lists of those not properly subject to perform military duty, to have such names removed from the lists at the earliest moment practicable. In this connection I would suggest that a committee appointed in each Ward or Township to look up such cases, and to correct the lists, would be much the most effective plan. Let this committee not undertake to decide upon any case, but in connection with the enrolling officer of such Township or Ward, revise carefully the lists, and present the results of their investigations to the Board of Enrollment of the district for its action. In all cases in which names are omitted, the enrolling officer would have authority to add them, and upon his certificate such names would undoubtedly be added to the original list. In all cases of names to be stricken off the lists, the certificate of the enrolling officer would be of value, and in some cases would be all that was necessary. The large majority of such claims, moreover, must be made personally to the Board of Enrollment of the district in which the party applying for exemption resides.

Names can be stricken off for the following causes, viz.:

1. *Alienage.*—For this the applicant must produce the affidavits of two respectable citizens of the Ward or Township, in addition to his own testimony, sworn to before a person authorized to administer oaths, that he is not a citizen, has never declared his intentions to become one, has never voted or attempted to vote, and has never held any public office within the United States. To this must be attached a five cent revenue stamp. It would be well to add that in this, as well as in all other claims for exemption, any fraud or perjury not only completely nullifies the claim, but renders the parties so offending liable to very heavy fine and imprisonment.

2. "*Non-Residence.*"—Requires the affidavits of the party applying, and two respectable citizens, heads of families, residing in the same ward and township with the principal, as to the facts of the case, and also the certificate of the Provost-Marshal in whose district the party resides, that he is properly enrolled and liable to draft in that district. These must also have the five cent revenue stamp attached.

3. "*Over or Under Age.*"—Affidavits of party applying and two respectable citizens as to the fact, and the family record, if it can be obtained, together with such other evidence as can be furnished.

4. "*Permanent physical disability of such a degree as to render the person not a proper subject for enrollment under the law and regulations.*"—It is not intended by this that all cases of disability shall be taken from the lists, but only such as are permanently and clearly or "manifestly" disabled in the sense in which that term is explained by the regulations. Such cases as the loss of a limb, loss of *all* the teeth of one jaw, loss of sight of *right* eye, *entire* loss of forefinger or thumb of *right* hand, epilepsy, insanity, hernia and some others of like character are exempt, but in cases where there is any reasonable doubt as to the performance or "manifest" character of the disability, it would be useless for any party to waste time to seek to obtain exemption. In fact it may be said that, in nine cases out of ten, where the applicant for exemption is not positive as to his disability being both "manifest" and "permanent," he will not be exempted. If the case is thus clear, the Surgeon of the Board can decide almost instantly as to its character, and there will be no difficulty whatever in having the name removed from the rolls. No Surgeon is allowed to use his own discretion as to such matters, but is guided entirely by paragraph 85, Revised Regulations, Pro. Mar. General Bureau. This paragraph can be published, if desired. It may be well to add that paragraph 88 provides as follows:

"No certificate of a physician or surgeon is to be received in support of any point in the claim of drafted men for exemption for military service, *unless the facts and statements therein set forth are affirmed or sworn to before a person authorized by law to administer oaths.*"

I would also state, that because the family physician of an enrolled man certifies that he considers him unfit for military service, it does not follow that the Board of Enrollment will exempt him, as the board is bound by specific instructions, and has only to carry out the orders and explanations thereof that may be received from Washington. Paragraph No. 89 specifies as follows:

"Persons claiming exemption from enrollment must furnish clear proof of their right to such exemption. They will be enrolled when the proof of their exemption is not clear and conclusive."

5. "Having served in the military or naval service of the United States for two years during the present war, and having been honorably discharged." The certificate of discharge and affidavit of party applying will usually be sufficient.

These are all the causes specified, but others might be found, and the board must decide them. As an instance, names of parties are enrolled, in which such persons have died since enrolment. In such instances, proper certificates would accomplish the removal of the name. Some have volunteered since since the names were taken, and there are other cases of improper enrollment, all of which can be rectified if people will only take the trouble to look after them in the proper spirit.

There is probably some important points omitted in this communication, but I trust I have said enough to start the people upon the right track; and I do hope, for their own interests, if not for the interest of the Government, that they will see to it that this most important matter shall be attended to, promptly and thoroughly. If I can give any further information upon this subject, I shall be happy to do so.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

HOSPITAL SCENES.

How the Soldiers Are Buried—How Their Remains May be Recovered.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Thursday, Nov. 17, 1864.

BURYING THE DEAD.

When a soldier dies, his body is washed, enshrouded in a clean shirt and drawers, and with naked hands and feet, is carried on a stretcher by the nurses to the dead-house and put in a plain, red coffin. The soldier's name, company and regiment are painted on the under side of the coffin lid, to identify the deceased in case of exhuming. At the hour appointed, the escort, drum corps, dead-cart, pall-bearers, and the Chaplain, all being assembled, the funeral begins by placing the encoffined dead in the cart, each one receiving the regular dead salute of a three-fold rapping of the drums and the shouldering and presenting of arms by the escort. We usually take five at a load, all covered over with the glorious old flag they died to honor and defend. All ready, with a slow step, graced with the solemn notes of the "Dead March," of fife and drum, we march to the graveyard, and with solemn silence consign them to the tomb.

We usually bury eight or ten at once—sometimes not more than five. When the last coffin is let down, all baring their heads, the Chaplain reads an appropriate passage of Scripture, makes a few remarks, often speaking of the dying words and requests of the deceased, and closes with prayer—and the escort, having fired three vollies over their graves, we leave them.

Retiring, the band plays a lively, patriotic air, and the solemn scene is all over, usually without a tear being shed, except when a relative is present.

The graveyard at Hampton, where all the soldiers who have died in Divisions 1, 2 and 4, of this General Hospital, now contains some 1,600 graves, is kept very neat and clean. A neat head-board, with the name, company and regiment of each soldier, and the date of his death, marks the spot where his mortal remains lie.

EXHUMING THE DEAD.

For the information of friends at home, we state that, to exhume a body, you must get a metallic case and a *permit* from Dr. E. MCCLELLAN, Surgeon in charge, which can be done by applying by letter at his office here. If you don't wish to come down, and he will have the body exhumed and sent home by Adams' Express Company. The cost of case and exhuming is $30; or, you can write to the Express Company at Fortress Monroe, and they will exhume the body and send it wherever desired. A great many bodies have been taken up this Fall. They go away daily, but not half as fast as we put them there. Such a grave-yard presents a solemn sight. Here lie the old, the young, the educated, the rich and the poor patriotic soldiers. The father recently exhumed the remains of his son, who left a fortune of $50,000, but who sacrificed his life for his country.

Preparations are making to neatly inclose this large depository of the patriotic dead. A. S. B.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Bleecker-st.

Valentine & Butler, Alum Patent Fire, Burglar and Damp Proof Safes and Rotary Locks for dwelling-house doors. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Nos. 73 and 80 Walker-st.

Burnz's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

Electricity Applied by Dr. Chamberlain, No. 50 Bond-st., for the cure of acute and chronic diseases.

DIED

NIDDS.—On Friday evening, Dec 2, RUSSELL C. NIDDS, son of Mary Ann and the late Wm. Nidds, in the 25th year of his age

His friends and the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday 4th inst., at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th av and 20th st., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

PORTER.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 3, after a lingering illness, which was borne with Christian resignation and fortitude, Mrs. ANN, wife of Mr. John V. Porter, aged 34 years 1 month and 7 days.

The funeral services will be held on Monday, Dec. 5, 1864, at 2½ o'clock P. M., in the Hanson-place M. E. Church. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

POST.—On Friday, Dec. 2, JNO. A. POST, in the 60th year of his age

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house, at 10 o'clock, and at the Reformed Dutch Church, Passaic, at 10½ o'clock, on Monday, Dec. 5, 1864, without further notice The cars leave foot of Chambers st., 9.15 A. M.

SUYDAM.—At Astoria, L. I., on Friday, Dec. 2, Miss ABBY SUYDAM.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Astoria, at 12 o'clock M., on Monday, Dec 5, without further notice. Steamer *Meteor* leave Peck-slip at 11.15 A. M.; returning, leaves Astoria at 1.30 P. M.

SCHOONMAKER.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 3, GERTRUDE SCHOONMAKER, relict of James Schoonmaker, in the 84th year of her age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the house of her son-in-law, Wm. C. Fowler, No. 34 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCOFIELD.—On Saturday morning, Dec 3, of scarlet fever, PERCY ANDREWS, only son of Samuel L. and Hannah Scofield, aged 9 months and 1 day.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 340 East 20th-st., on Monday, Dec. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

STEELE.—In this city, on Sunday, Nov. 27, WILLIAM P. STEELE, aged 47 years, 5 months and 23 days

His remains were taken to Lancaster County, Penn., for interment.

VAIL.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Dec 3, JACOB VAIL, of the firm of Wilson & Vail.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, at Plainfield, on Monday, Dec. 5, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The train leaves pier No. 2, North River, at 12 M.

WARD.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, Dec. 2, 1864, Mrs. ANN R., widow of Eight F. Ward, in the 67th year of her age

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1850, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

HURRAH FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
50,000 Children's Books at your price.
50,000 Photographic Albums, magnificent, at our price.
100,000 Young and old Men's Books, at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

BANKRUPT LAW.
All persons interested in the passage of the BANKRUPT LAW are requested to call on or address ORLANDO L. STEWART, Assistant District-Attorney, at his office, No. 271 Broadway.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,
New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS
of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS to SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FOR CHOICE OF PURSUITS, PHYSICAL and Intellectual Culture, Labor, Mental and Manual, Human Faces, "the Mad-House," Varieties of Character, Idiocy, Insanity—Causes and Cure. See Dec. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—20 cents by first post. Newsmen have it. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION CLUB.—AT A meeting of the above Club, held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at the Bleecker Building, Mr. WILLIAM P. BENSEL was unanimously nominated for Alderman of the 8th Aldermanic District

JAMES WEBB, President.
ELLISON HURD, Secretary

SPRING HORSES, CHILDREN'S CARriages, made and repaired: also, gigs altered to perambulators, at No 120 East 40th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION—FIFTH DISTRICT.
FOR ALDERMAN,
ALEXANDER H. KEECH.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Chairman.
CHARLES J. HOLDER, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD REGULAR UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
For Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District,
JAMES GREGORY.
For Councilman of the Sixth Senatorial District,
GEORGE McGRATH,
RALPH OGLE.
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
THOMAS LEVY.
MICHAEL SMITH.
ISAAC G. SEIXAS.
For School Commissioner,
ORLANDO P. SMITH.
For School Trustee,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr.
The above-named nominations have been made, indorsed and ratified by the following Democratic organizations in the Ward, viz.:
THE SIXTEENTH WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—GEO. STEVENSON, President; WM. H. SMITH, Vice-President; E. W. SPALDING, Secretary. THE SIXTEENTH WARD NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.—JOHN ROGERS, President; A. B. COSGROVE, Vice-President; THOS. LYMAN, Secretary. THE SIXTEENTH WARD (German) DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—JOHN GREMER, President; W. SHUTT, Vice-President; G. GOLLER, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
Nominations without distinction of party.
For Alderman, 15th District,
MARSHALL VOUGHT.
(Also adopted by the Regular Tammany, the McKeon, the German Democratic, the Republican, and the Constitutional Union organizations.)
For Councilmen—7th District, (12th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards),
CHAS. N. DECKER, WM. WALTER PHELPS,
GEORGE H. ROSS, JOHN W. BOCKHORN,
STEPHEN G. SEARLS, BROWNLEE BENSEL.
For School Commissioner—7th District, (20th and 21st Wards),
JAMES M. McLEAN.
For School Trustee, 21st Ward,
BENJ. B. ATTERBURY.

SIXTEENTH WARD—NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
At a meeting of the New-York DEMOCRATIC (McKeon) ALDERMANIC CONVENTION, held at corner of 14th st. and 8th-av., on Saturday evening, 3d inst., Mr. Michael Larkin appeared before the convention and withdrew from the canvass by consent of the delegates of the convention.
TO SAVE THE ALDERMANIC DISTRICT AND TO ELECT A DEMOCRATIC ALDERMAN
REPRESENTATIVE.
The convention then unanimously indorsed LEWIS R. RYERS, E.
BERNARD SMITH, Chairman.
B. CARMAN, Secretary

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
The nomination of FRANCIS R. TILLOU for Alderman in the Third Aldermanic District, is not declined by him, as has been asserted. He is yet a candidate, and will continue so until after the election.
THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE No. 813 BROADWAY, Dec. 3, 1864.
Hon. FRANCIS R. TILLOU, the regular and ONLY candidate nominated by the Nominating Committee of the Third Aldermanic District, will receive the support and influence of the association. N. SANDS.

SEVENTH SCHOOL DISTRICT—MOZART Hall nomination for School Commissioner, JAMES MONTEITH.
B. P. FAIRCHILD, 22d Ward, Chairman.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH WARD—NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION,
TAMMANY AND MOZART.
FOR ALDERMAN,
LEWIS R. RYERS.
Hon. D. V. FREEMAN, Chairman of Joint Convention.
BENJAMIN F. BOGERT, Secretary of Joint Convention.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION
FOR ALDERMAN:
LEWIS R. RYERS.
JOHN T. MILLS,
Chairman of Convention.
E. WASHINGTON TAYLOR, Sec.

UNION NOMINATION.
SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.

SEVENTH WARD UNION NOMINATION.
For School Trustee,
WILLIAM H. TERALL.
WILLIAM G. TWAY, Chairman.
GEORGE TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
At an adjourned meeting of the Union Convention of the Fifth Aldermanic District, held at No. 185 Spring-st., on Thursday evening, Dec. 1,
MR. ALEXANDER H. REECH
was unanimously nominated as the Union candidate for Alderman. ROBT. R. CARPENTER, Chairman.
JOHN RILEY, Secretary.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REGULAR TAMMANY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION
FOR ALDERMAN,
GEORGE A. BARNEY.
R. C. McINTIRE, Chairman.
JOHN HASSETT, Secretary.

THIRD SCHOOL DISTRICT, (IXTH AND XVITH WARDS.)
UNION NOMINATION.
For School Commissioner, JAMES W. PARR.
For School Trustee, GEO. SPENCER, Chairman.
ALANSON H. SCUDDER, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman,
ALEXANDER BRANDON.

CITIZENS' NOMINATION.
ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—XXth WARD.
For Alderman—JONATHAN MYERS.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman of the 15th District. (21st Ward,)
EDWARD C. JOHNSON.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOURTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT—SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—XIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst AND XXIIth WARDS.
For Councilmen.
MOSES E. CRASTO,
FRANCIS A. THOMAS,
AUSTIN A. FULLER,
WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.
JOHN W. BOCKHORN,
STEPHEN ROBERTS.

TWELFTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
At a special meeting of this association, held at Washington Hall, Harlem, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 29, 1864, Mr. WILLIAM B. HARRISON, the candidate of the association for Alderman of the 12th Ward, formally asked leave to withdraw from the canvass, and moved that Mr. BARTON W. VAN VOORHIS be substituted in his stead.
Mr. Van Voorhis was thereupon nominated by acclamation, as the candidate for Alderman of the 12th Ward.
ABRM. R. VAN NEST, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Secretary.

DR. J. W. SPOOR,
Celebrated Medical Electrician, has opened an office in the Madison-square Hotel, corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Dr. SPOOR applies electricity on the most scientific principles yet discovered, by which he is able, through his superior facilities, in the use of the most celebrated Galvanometers and Electro-Magnetic machines to cure all curable diseases more easily, more effectually and in less time than by any other system of practice. Call and see. Consultation free.

UNION NOMINATIONS
For Councilmen for the Sixth Senatorial District,
9th, 15th, 16th and 18th wards.
WILLIAM H. HOUSNER,
J. WILSON GREEN,
ABRAHAM LENT,
GEORGE McLEAN,
WILLIAM ATKINSON,
GEORGE M. VAN NORT.

NINTH WARD.
FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
AUGUSTUS F. DOW,
Nominated by the following organizations:
Citizens' Association, Draper Union,
Mozart Democracy, Constitutional Union,
Tax Payers' Association, True Democracy.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman, XXD WARD,
JAMES E. COULTER.
ADNA H. UNDERHILL.
President XXIId Ward Union Association.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary.

TO THE "CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION" OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, citizens and tax-payers of the Sixteenth Ward, representing, individually, Republicans and Democrats, fully realizing the importance of selecting capable and experienced citizens to represent us in our local Legislature, would respectfully but earnestly recommend for your consideration and indorsement, for Alderman of this District,
LEWIS R. BYERS, Esq.,
the present incumbent: believing sincerely that he has been a faithful, honest and valuable representative, every way worthy the confidence and support of the tax-payers and citizens of the Ward, without regard to party.
Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, J. D. HIRD.
I. B. COHEN, J. HAVEMEYER,
LEWIS W. PHILLIPS, (firm of Phillips & Oakley,) Coal Dealers, foot 20th-st., North River.
DOWNS & MERRIFIELD, Gas-meter Manufacturers, Nos. 512, 514, 516 West 22d-st.
WORTENDYKE & HOPPER, Ice Dealers. No. 273 West 17th-st.
J. & T. MELENEY, Grocers, No. 155 8th-av.
R. A. WILLIAMS, Merchant, No. 167 8th-av.
A. & W. CHAPIN, Lumber Dealer, foot of 23d-st., N. R.
THOMAS BELL, Lumber Dealer, foot of 23d-st., N. R.
JOHN P. BELL, Lumber Dealer, foot of 23d-st., N. R.
LEWIS MILLER, Grocer, No. 181 9th-av
L. A. ROSENMILLER, M. D., No. 173 8th-av.
DOHMAN & PIEPHA, Kindling Wood, 8th-av, and 24th-st.
WILLIAM BROWN, Builder, No. 261 West 18th-st.
J. H. McBRIDE, Merchant, No. 513 West 23d-st.
B. B. MERRILL, Merchant, No. 190 West 18th-st.
WM. JOHNSON, Builder, No. 284 West 19th-st.
KNIFFEN & BRO., Crockery, No. 171 8th-av.
Dr. J. GILBERT, No. 198 West 18th-st.

FIFTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at headquarters, No. 348 4th-st., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 7½ o'clock. ABM. LENT.
T. E. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION NOMINATION FOR SCHOOL COMMISsioner Seventh District—XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, JAMES MONTEITH, late Principal of Ward School No. 17, West 47th-st. B. FROST, Chairman.
WM. ALLEN, Secretary.

SEVENTH SCHOOL DISTRICT—NEW-York Democratic (McKeon) Organization for School Commissioner, JAMES MONTEITH.
THOMAS McSPEDON, 19th Ward, Chairman.

REGULAR NOMINEE OF UNION ASSOCIATION of Ninth Assembly District, Sixteenth Ward. For Alderman, JACOB A. CONOVER.
W. V. ALEXANDER, President.
C. A. CLARK, F. B. NORTHUP, } Secretaries.

SEVENTH SCHOOL DISTRICT—VAN Voorhies Association of the XIIth Ward, for School Commissioner, JAMES MONTEITH.
CONRAD SWACKHAMER, Chairman.

TWELFTH WARD GERMAN ORGANIZATION.—For School Commissioner,

THE REBEL RAIDERS IN CANADA.

A Curious and Impudent Application.

The Montreal *Gazette* publishes the following documents, which tell their own story:

PETITION TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Stanley Viscount Monck:

The petition of the undersigned, Bennett H. Young, Samuel Eugene Lackey, Squire Turner Tevis, Amanda Pope Bruce, Charles Moore Swager, George Scott, Caleb McDowell Wallace, James Alexander Doty, Joseph McGrorty, Samuel Simpson Greig, Dudley Moore, Thomas Bronsdon Collins, Marcus Spurr, and William H. Hutchinson, all citizens of the Confederate States of America, and officers or soldiers in the army of the said Confederate States, now confined in the common jail of the District of Montreal, on application from the Government of the United States of America, for their extradition.

Respectfully Sheweth:

That your petitioners are charged with having committed divers crimes at St Alban's, in the State of Vermont, on the 19th day of October last, and that the said Government of the United States, as your petitioners have been given to understand, have demanded of your Excellency the extradition of your petitioners by reason thereof.

That, in fact, whatever acts were done by your petitioners at St. Alban's aforesaid, on the said day, were so done under the orders of Lieut. Bennett, H. Young, one of your petitioners, holding a Commission from the said Confederate States, and under direct instructions to that effect from the said Government. That the said enterprise was planned, undertaken and partially carried out in retaliation for the atrocities committed by Federal officers and soldiers in the said Confederate States that it was not organized in Canada; that it was conducted without any breach of the neutrality laws of Great Britain or of Canada, and that the object of it was the sacking and burning of the principal banks and public buildings in the said town of St. Alban's; but without injury to women or children, or to unresisting unarmed citizens.

That your petitioners were unexpectedly compelled to take refuge in Canada, which did not form any part of their plan of operations; but that, in so doing, they believed that they became entitled to that protection which is accorded under the law of nations to belligerents taking refuge in neutral territory.

That notwithstanding such reasonable expectation, your petitioners have been imprisoned upon charges of robbery, murder and attempt to murder; that the evidence for the prosecution has been closed on one of the said charges, and your petitioners put upon their defence; and that your petitioners have been allowed till the 13th December next to procure testimony for such defence.

That the best evidence attainable and requisite for the defence of your petitioners, can only be procured at Richmond, in the said Confederate States, but that the communication with Richmond is interdicted by the Federal Government, and can only be obtained by penetrating the Federal lines, which is both hazardous and uncertain, and that in fact it is stated by Federal newspapers, and is probably true, that one of the messengers already sent for that purpose by your petitioners, has been arrested by the Federal Government.

That under these circumstances your petitioners throw themselves upon your Excellency's humanity and indulgence, believing that neither your Excellency nor the Government of Great Britain would desire the extradition of your Petitioners, which would result in certain death to them, unless such extradition is imperatively demanded by the conventional relations of Great Britain and the United States, and by the statutes passed in that behalf; but that your petitioners desire no other interference on their behalf, than such assistance as may lawfully be afforded them in their attempt to procure from Richmond aforesaid, evidence which will conclusively establish their innocence of any such crimes as are imputed to them by the said charges.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your Excellency will be pleased to send a Government messenger to Richmond aforesaid, (whose expenses and salary your petitioners will pay,) to be the bearer of an unsealed envelope, containing the evidence already taken on the said charges, certain newspapers exhibiting the present position thereof and of your petitioners, and an unsealed request for the transmission by the authorities at Richmond aforesaid, of the evidence thereon specified, copies of all which documents have already been transmitted to their Excellencies, Lord Lyons and the President of the United States.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Dated Nov. 18, 1864.

SAM. E LACKEY,	SQUIRE T. TEVIS,
C. M. SWAGER,	GEORGE SCOTT,
J. A. DOTY,	JOSEPH McGRORTY,
DUDLEY MOORE,	THOS. B. COLLINS,
A. P. BRUCE,	C. M. WALLACE,
S. S. GREGG,	MARCUS SPURR,
E. H. YOUNG,	W. H. HUTCHINSON.

REPLY.

Secretary's Office, Quebec, Nov. 28, 1864.

Gentlemen: I have the honor, by command of His Excellency the Governor-General, to inform you that His Excellency is advised not to grant the application, transmitted by you, of Bennett H. Young, Esq., and thirteen others, now confined in the common jail of the district of Montreal, praying that a Government messenger be sent to Richmond, in the State of Virginia, to be the bearer of an unsealed envelope containing certain documents, with a request to the authorities at Richmond for the transmission of certain other documents which the petitioners declare are requisite for their defence.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

[Signed) E. PARENT,
Assistant Secretary.

Messrs. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., R. Laflamme, Q. C., William H. Kerr, Montreal.

APPLICATION TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Montreal, Nov. 18, 1864.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America:

Mr. President: As counsel for Bennett H. Young, and thirteen other persons, now in prison here on a demand for their extradition to Vermont, on account of the attack on St. Alban's, in that State, in last month, we have the honor respectfully to solicit from your Excellency an order for a pass through the army of the United States for a messenger to Richmond, Virginia, to convey an application from Mr. Young, in behalf of himself and comrades, for certain documentary evidence to enable them to submit their case fully and fairly to the Judge now charged with the duty of adjudicating upon it. We have the honor to enclose to your Excellency printed copies of Mr. Young's application, and the papers accompanying it; and we venture to hope that in the interests of justice your Excellency will grant our request, and also direct that obstacles which might otherwise be interposed to our receipt of an answer to the application in due time be removed.

We have requested the Hon. James Mandeville Carlisle, Counsellor-at-law, Washington, to wait upon your Excellency for your decision upon this matter, and we would most respectfully solicit as early an answer as may be convenient to your Excellency, as the delay granted to the prisoners for the purpose of obtaining the desired evidence extends only to the 13th proximo.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your Excellency's most obedient servants,

J. J. C. ABBOTT, Q. C.,
R. LAFLAMME, Q. C.,
W. H. KERR, Advocate.

Besides these, there is an application to Lord Lyons to assist in procuring the permission requested; one to Mr. Carlisle, to undertake the mission, and one to J. R. Tucker and J. T. Daniels, from Bennett H. Young, to procure copies of the following papers:

1. A copy of my commission as First-Lieutenant Confederate States Army, dated 16th June, 1864, and a copy of my instructions same date. The originals given me are here, but properly authenticated copies may dispense with the proof of Mr. Sumner's signature, which may be attended with difficulty here.

2. A copy of the confidential instructions to me of the 20th of August, 1864, received at Chicago, Aug. 31, in cypher and deciphered.

3. A copy of my report and muster-roll, 31st August, at Chicago, if received by Adjutant-General.

Copies of any other documents at Richmond you may deem essential or useful to our defence.

All should be certified by the Secretary of War, and his signature and office by Secretary of State, under seals, and by Executive of the Confederate States under great seal, if there be such seal; and I am advised also by the Secretary of State and Governor of the State of Virginia, under the great seal of that State.

A Medal Claimed and Awarded.

HOW THE COLORS OF THE EIGHTH REGULARS WERE SAVED.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6, 1864.

Sir: Believing that I am entitled to receive a "medal of honor," as provided by the resolution of Congress, under date of July 12, 1862, to provide for the presentation of "medals of honor" to enlisted men of the army and volunteer forces who have distinguished or may distinguish themselves in battle during the present war, I have the honor to make the following statement:

At the outbreak of the rebellion the headquarters of the Eighth Infantry were stationed at San Antonio, Texas. I was a corporal of Company A of that regiment, and detailed as clerk at its headquarters. On the 23d of April, 1861, the officers and a few enlisted men at that time present at San Antonio were taken prisoners by the rebel troops under the command of Col. Van Dorn. All the officers, with the exception of Lieut. Edward L. Hartz, Adjutant Eighth Infantry, left a few days afterward for the States.

A few days subsequent, going to the former office of the regimental headquarters, the building then in possession and under control of the rebels, I met there Lieut. Hartz and Sergt.-Maj. Joseph K. Wilson, Eighth Infantry, (now Second Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry.) Our regimental colors being in the office, Lieut. Hartz proposed to us to take the colors from the staffs, conceal them beneath our clothes, and try to carry them off. We did so. I took the torn color the regiment had carried through the Mexican war, put it around my body under my shirt and blouse, and passed out of the building, which was strongly guarded by the rebels. Our good luck was that the rebels did not suspect what a precious load we had with us; if they had, our lives would not have been worth much. We put the colors in one of Lieut. Hartz's trunks, and next day left San Antonio for the North. On the route we guarded the colors with our lives, always fearing that the rebels might find out what we had taken away and come after us, but they did not. We arrived safe, with our colors, on the 26th of May, 1861, in Washington, and turned them over to the regiment. Under these circumstances, I think I am entitled to the honor of receiving a medal, as I believe Congress intended to award them to enlisted men who have done acts similar to mine. I, therefore, very respectfully request that I may receive one, believing that I have performed one of the highest duties of a soldier, "having saved the colors of my regiment." And it will always be a happy day for me if I can see my regiment marching, with their colors flying, and can say, "That color I have carried on my body, and have rescued it from the hands of the rebels."

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JNO. C. HESSE,
Formerly Corporal, Co. A, Eighth Infantry.

Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6, 1864.

I indorse the within statement as true.

EDWARD L. HARTZ,
Late Captain U. S. Army.

Note.—A medal has been awarded Corporal Hesse for his good conduct in rescuing the colors of his regiment.

Collision.—The steamer *Chesapeake*, Willetts, Portland, Me., with merchandise to H. B. Cromwell & Co., on the 2d inst., at 8¾ A. M., when coming down the East River, came in collision with the Catharine ferry-boat *Manhassett*, striking her amidships and doing considerable damage to her. The *Chesapeake* had her stem badly damaged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 3, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '67 ex-int	138⅜	400	N. Y. Cen. R.	119⅛
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	113¾	200	Erie Railway	93¼
10,000	do	113⅜	500	do	93⅛
32,000	do	114	450	do	93⅜
12,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s..R.	107¾	80	Hudson R. R.	117
15,000	do	107	200	do	126⅜
280,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	107⅜	100	do	60 116
28,000	do	107⅛	100	Reading R.	105¾
325,000	do...new iss.	107	200	do	13⅜
1,500	U. S. 10-40s .C. Small	100	500	Mich. Cen. R.	68
1,000	do	98¾	150	M. S. & N. I.	69
2,000	do	98⅞	800	do	69⅞
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R. ex-int	107	700	Ill. Cen. R.	125⅜
1,000	U. S 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	800	do	128
200,000	do	97⅞	250	Cle. & Pitts.	109
5,000	do	97⅝	180	do	1 03⅝
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	86	500	do	104⅛
2,000	Cal. St. 7s	103	400	Chi. & N. W.	40⅜
13,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	100	100	do	40⅛
5,000	M. & P. Du C. 1st.	110	300	do	40⅜
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	103	200	do	40
5	Bk. State of N. Y.	114	200	do	s15 40⅛
1	B'k of Commerce..	113	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	75⅜
10	Bank of the Repub	100	500	do	75⅝
20	Metropolitan Bank	120	200	do	s72 75
40	Fourth Nat. Bank.	93	50	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	103½
100	Canton Co.	33⅜	300	Cleve. & Tol.	106
100	Cen. Coal Co.	55	1500	Chi. & R. I. R.	103⅜
500	Cum Coal Pref.	46	300	do	s10 103⅝
300	Amer. Coal Co.	87	100	do	103⅜
300	do	86¾	100	Chi., Bur. & Q.	117⅜
500	do	87	100	M. & P. Du C. 2d Pr.	82
200	Quick. M. Co.	86	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	69
500	Mariposa M. Co	35⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	103⅛
100	do b3	35⅛	100	do	103¾
30	do	34⅛	100	do	103
600	Wyom. V. Coal	77	800	do	102⅝
200	do	76	100	Schuylkill Coal	6¼
200	do	75	200	Bruns. C. Land Co.	6

OPEN BOARD—1¼ P. M.

2,000	U.S 5-20s. old iss.	107¾	100 Mich. Cen. R. b3 12-⅜
400	Erie Railway	93⅜	100 Chic. & R. I. 103⅞
160	M. S. & No. Ind. R	69	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 102½
100	do b3	69⅛	10000 O. & Miss. Cer. s3 35⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts. s3	109⅜	10000 do 35⅞
1000	do c	109⅝	100 Quicksilver. s3 86
100	do c	109⅝	100 Mariposa Min. Co. 35
200	do c	109⅝	100 do 34⅞
100	do s9	109	

Saturday, Dec. 3—P. M.

The Gold Room ruled to-day 1@2 ℔ cent. lower than on Friday, the extremes being 231@228 ℔ cent. The export demand for the day's steamers for Europe amounted to $933,995, making for the entire week $1,523,255.

The activity in the United States Securities continued both at the Stock Exchange and on Wall street. There was a large demand on Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, Vermilye, Clark, Dodge & Co., Livermore, Clews & Co., and at the counter of the National Currency Bank, (late Thompson Brothers,) chiefly for the 5-20s. The old issue was wanted on European orders by the *China*, and the new was heavily dealt in for domestic investment and on speculation. The 6 ℔ cents. of 1881 rose to 114 ℔ cent. A large business was also done in Treasury Certificates. The Railway speculation was light and the market lower than Friday on Hudson River and Cleveland and Pittsburgh by 1¼@2 ℔ cent. There was no Second Board, and the following quotations were made outside at the close of dealings;

	Frid.	Sat		Frid.	Sat
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¾	114	Pittsburgh	112	109⅜
U. S. 5-20's	107⅛	107⅛	Northwest	40⅜	40⅜
T. Certificates	97⅛	97⅜	N. West Pref.	75⅜	74⅜
N. Y. Central	119¼	119	Rock Island	103⅜	103⅛
Erie	93⅛	93⅜	Fort Wayne	103¾	103
Hudson	117⅜	116⅜	Cum'land Coal	46¾	45⅝
Reading	135⅜	135	Quicksilver	86	86
Mich. Southern	69⅛	69	Mariposa	35⅝	35
Illinois Cen	129⅞	128¼	Ohio & M. Certfs	36⅜	36

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bk. of the Republic	100
Manhattan	130	Bank of N. Amer.	106
Merchants'	108⅜	Hanover	105
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Metropolitan	120
Mechanics'	110	Market	102
Union	113	Nassau	102
America	133	Shoe and Leather	100
Phœnix	105	Corn Exchange	106
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Continental	98⅜
Merchants' Exchange	98	Marine	150
State of New-York	113	Imp. and Traders'	110
Commerce	112	Park	139
Mercantile	115	Mant and Merch's	100
American Exchange	119¾	Central National	100
Chatham	110	Fourth National	93

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	108	Del., L. & W. 1sts	110
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118	Del. L. & W. 2ds	110
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	125	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie 1sts, '68	104	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	83½
Erie 2ds, '79	119	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	110
Erie 5ths, '88	106¾	Gal. & Chi. Extended	114
Buff., N. Y. & E. '77	104⅜	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	105
Hud. R. 2ds, S. F.	119	New J. C. 1sts	100
Harlem 1sts	105	New J. C. 2ds	112
Mich. C. '69 and '72	120	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	111
Mich. Cen. New 1sts, '82	123	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
Chi., B. & Quincy	120	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	93
Ill. Central	115	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	81
Alton & T. H. 1sts	100	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	53
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref	86¾	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	75	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	106
Chi. & N. W. 1st. S.	97	Chi. & Alt. Income	85
Chi. & N. W. 1sts	95	Alt. & G. W. 1st	97
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	95	Ohi. & Miss 1sts	92
L. & W. Bds	108	Peninsular R. R. B.	85

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,792,435 76; for Customs, $152,000; on account of Loan, $1,137,000; payments, $1,516,801 51; balance, $41,167,672 10.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Quartermaster's Office,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

Surgeon General's Office,
Washington, November 29, 1864.

NOTICE—MEDICAL OFFICERS OF NOT less than two years' service, who have been honorably discharged, and desire to receive appointments as Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons in the U. S. Army Corps now being organized at Washington, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials, and evidence of service, to the Surgeon General, without delay.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

$600 WILL FURNISH A THREE-YEARS' SUBSTITUTE—C. L. MORSE & CO., Tammany Hall and No 1,301 Broadway, New-York City, are prepared to furnish a three-year substitute for any county in the State for $600, at one day's notice.

C. L. MORSE & Co.,
Tammany Hall and No 1,301 Broadway,
New-York City.

SUPERVISORS TOWN COMMITTEES and individuals promptly supplied at reasonable prices with substitutes and volunteers, town and county bonds taken in payment; also bonds negotiated. Apply at the old established office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WE CAN NOW FURNISH SUBSTITUTES and volunteers for half the price which will be paid after the call for men. Country quotas filled by contract. Orders for substitutes supplied the same day. CLARK & VOULES, No. 30 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

Forage Department, No. 95 Cedar-st.,
New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. C. M., U. S. A.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 5,

3,000 DRESSES OF

PRINTED CASHMERE,

DELAINES,

ALPACCAS,

BAREGES,

REPS, PLAIDS AND CALICOES,

CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS, AND MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

N. B.—FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF CUSTOMERS, A SEPARATE COUNTER WILL BE SET ASIDE.

CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, FRENCH POPLINS, MERINOES, IRISH POPLINS, ALPACCAS, DELAINES, &c., &c.,

GREATLY UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION,

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (cor. Grand-st.,)

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.,)

HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, &c., &c.

Also at stores No. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

VELVET CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

AT REDUCED PRICES!!!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corr. Grand-st.)

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)

MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH FANCY AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS, including a choice assortment of rich Silks, suitable for carriage, dinner and evening wear.

Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES,

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.,)

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES,

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, LOOPS, BANDS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, LINENS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, COUNTERPANES and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.

NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.

Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate presents, especially for the approaching HOLIDAYS,

for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, antiquarians, virtuoso and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT (858) BROADWAY.

Just opened, unique French fans at every price. Chinese ditto; Indian Bird fans; Shaker fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.

A Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.

AMERICAN

SPOOL COTTON.

PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,

the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make

For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st.,
New-York.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 185 Pearl-st., New-York.

ELEGANT EVENING DRESS SILKS.

LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
AND THE FIRST IMPORTED,
suitable for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will largely replenish all their popular stocks of Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Furs, Cloaks, Shawls, &c., &c. Offering great inducements to parties selecting Christmas presents.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

DRY GOODS CHEAP—FOR CASH ONLY.—NOTICE THE PRICES.—Dark prints, fast colors, 31¼ cents; good shirting muslin, 37½ cents; extra, 45 and 50 cents; white flannel, nearly a yard wide, 50 cents; full a yard wide, 62½ cents—a great bargain; black alpaccas from auction lot 42½ and 75 cents, extra quality for $1, really worth $1 50. All kinds of domestic goods bought at the lowest cash prices two months since, are offered at great bargains. FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st., cor. Commerce-st

AT MME. E. G. EDWARDS, NO. 25 3d-av., near 12th-st., French embroideries to order; initials for handkerchiefs and table linen done in elegant style; silk embroideries and braiding to order; stamping done perfectly.

MADAME HUERSTEL HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT of velvet cloths, velvet and silk waisted cloaks, jackets, Parisian corsets and hoop skirts, etc., at No. 59 Bleecker-st

DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS—Large lots from auction. New styles at low prices. GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

FRENCH MERINOS AND COBURGS from auction, all shades, at very low prices.

GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant as chambermaid or to take charge of children. Address M. W., No. 14 West 23d-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT single man, as coachman, in city or country, he fully understands it in every respect; has excellent reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 125 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE, A SMART, active, intelligent boy, from 16 to 18 years old, who can come well recommended. Address Box No. 915, Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S

MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AT NO. 240 7TH-AV., A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen having any cast-off clothing, furniture, carpets, &c., will receive the highest price by calling on, or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. COE.

TIMOTHY McCARTHY, DEALER IN second-hand clothing, No. 497 Pearl-st., New-York. The highest cash price paid for gentlemen and ladies clothing, of every description. A line addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS. Priced catalogues sent gratis by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS. Priced catalogues sent gratis, by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

DR. STRINGER & CO. MAY BE CONSULTED in all cases of a private and confidential nature, incidental to gentlemen or ladies. Dr. STRINGER & CO., No. 377 Fulton-st., Rooms No. 5 and 6.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

TRUSTEES:

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 62 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Palmamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.
SECRETARY.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN.
COUNSEL.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, New-York.
ADAM C. ELLIS, New-York.
BANKERS.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., Philadelphia.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,

No. 62 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES.

AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

Stock subject to no further assessment.

50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

The New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has been organized with the greatest care by experienced capitalists of the two cities, whose names are united in its own. It will be managed

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE INTERESTS OF ITS STOCKHOLDERS.

No pains have been spared to place it on a genuine and substantial footing. Most valuable and extensive tracts of Oil and Coal land have been secured IN FEE, and leasehold PRODUCING INTERESTS in the heart of the Venango County, Penn, Oil region. Attention is invited to the following schedule of the company's property, including FEE SIMPLE TERRITORY, LEASEHOLDS, PRODUCING WELLS, and wells in various stages of completion

No. 1.—30 acres of bottom land, in fee, on the Allegheny river, having a water-frontage of near y one mile. New 10 horse power engine and fixtures. Two wells sunk to the depth of 300 feet and already filled with oil. Room for 40 more wells.

No 2.—320 acres of rich oil land, in fee, lying nearly opposite the above, having a mile of water-frontage on Prather and Bennett runs. Well supplied with timber.

No. 3.—Lease interest on the famous "Widow McClintock Farm." Oil creek. One well down and testing, another just ready to tune, a third just started. Two first-class engines. Tubing, tools, fixtures, team, wagons, &c.

No 4.—Same interest in lease on the well-known "HAMILTON McCLINTOCK FARM," Oil creek. One well now being tested, already yielding 12 barrels daily, and rapidly increasing, others going down. Two new engines, with fixtures complete.

No 5.—1-16 of two leases on the CLAPP FARM, near the great Williams and Canton 1.0 barrel wells. On this property is "Sherman Well, No. 2," now down 500 feet. Engine, &c., &c. Room for more wells.

No. 6.—1-16 of the fee in 57 ACRES OF COAL LAND, adjoining the Cranberry Coal Company's beds. This property is of the utmost value to our operations, supplying us with coal at all seasons, and when the works of other companies are found to be idle for want of fuel.

From these estates the Trustees are assured of their ability to declare LARGE AND REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS at an early day, and of the speedy appreciation of the shares to A MARKET VALUE FAR ABOVE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE sent from New-York and Philadelphia, whose favorable report is printed with the prospectus, speak in unlimited terms of the Company's property and prospects.

Books for ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION will be opened on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7,

at the offices of the Company, and at the New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston banking-houses, named below.

Prospectuses, maps, and detailed information at either subscription office.

The public are assured that, whether for investment or speculation, no better security than these shares can be obtained.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.

POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 62 William-st., New-York.

CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

J. G. MARTIN, Banker and Broker, Boston.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,

NO. 44 PINE-ST.,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BUY AND SELL

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.

5-20 BONDS,

1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS,

and dealers in Government Securities,

No. 38 Wall-st.,

receive orders for the

NEW 7-30 LOAN

and save the notes always on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7-30 LOAN.

And the entire commission of $2 60 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

H. J. MESSINGER,

BANKER,

NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,

U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81,
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

Office Wells, Fargo &, Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

The New-York Central Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Albany, Nov. 30, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December next, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 14th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

Office of the Gregory Gold Mining Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, Nov. 23, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GREGORY GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, on TUESDAY; the 6th day of December, for the election of Officers of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

M. F. HAZEN, Secretary.

Office of Shelden and Columbia Copper Co., No. 22 William-st., New-York, Nov. 29, 1864.

SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Shelden and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 30, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certific

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$133 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,118	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,186	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following
WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....800-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat).....500-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevards Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. 18EELIN & CO.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Benson	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan 21.
DAY STAR	Lunding	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 16 North River, (1 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—First cabin state rooms, $75 to $100, according to location; second cabin, $35.
The *Morning Star* is 1,086 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,0[illegible], the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. These passenger accommodations are not excelled by those in any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES E. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
By special request the steamship GUIDING STAR, sailing from New York Dec. 17, will call at Havana to land passengers.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 10
CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 24
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin to Liverpool.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to Queenstown.....80 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....87 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passenger also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at those rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Cash in gold (or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 1 Broadway.
Forwarding PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on France, Germany, &c., to suit.
ALEX. HOLLOWAY & CO., Proprietors

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Low and Fine Class United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON,
E. A. G. Gee, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M.
The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been elegant and recently furnished.
Passage first cabin, $75.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The FUNCHAL will follow.

FOR PORT ROYAL DIRECT.
CLYDE LINE.
The fine new steamship
GEO. SHERMAN,
CAREY, Master,
will sail as above from pier No. 6, East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No. 52 South-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following fine ocean side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....RUSSELL.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SHARPY,
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. Spong.
First Cabin, Saloon and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Decks Rooms, $300. Second Cabin, open berth, $225. Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 6 to 12 years, one-half rates. Children under 6 years, one quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 1 cent a pound.
This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no change of vessels on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.
For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
After this date, the return opposition sailing day will be the 6th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. R. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CORSICA, for Havana and Nassau, are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, on MONDAY MORNING, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER MORO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, will sail for the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 26th-av. and 36th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
4:00 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
6:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hemstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 10 A. M., and 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8, 9, 9:3, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 2:30, 4, 5:30, 7 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and place on North and West 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars instead from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.
Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
the ocean steamer
PILGRIM,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.), and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the finest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuously supper and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "Boats, palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 3 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. Also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 5 P. M. and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 30, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto, Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kittell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Calvin H. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins deceased; Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony De Brown, deceased; Joseph H. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell, The Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company; J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Parker, the Northern Railroad Company of New Hampshire, George B. Sumner, Lewis W. Tappan, John S. Missroon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties hereto, or to any or any of the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the court-house in the City of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady on the first Tuesday in January next, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.
CHARLES G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company
DATED Nov. 21, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
No. 19 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of VAN SCHAICK & MASSETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent
J. VAN SCHAICK, } General Partners.
S. F. MASSETT, }
W. R. TRAVERS, } Special Partners.
GEO. A. OSGOOD, }

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned has associated with him Mr. John F. Batchelder and Mr. James R. Nichols, and will continue the stock commission business at No. 19 William-st., under the name and firm of VAN SCHAICK & Co.
J. VAN SCHAICK.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of ARNTZ, WHITELY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business of the firm will be settled by Mr. S. MAYER, to whom the same has been transferred, and who is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
New-York, December 3, 1864.
CHARLES ARNTZ,
JAMES WHITELY,
FREDERICK WENDEL.

S. MAYER will carry on the business of Broker in Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Specie, strictly on commission, at No. 25 William-st.
S. MAYER

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold brokerage business, under the name and firm of ODDIE & GAMBLE, at 31 Broad-st.
ORVILLE ODDIE,
ARTHUR GAMBLE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership existing between the undersigned as builders under the firm of STEWART & HOWELL, has been dissolved by mutual consent
JAMES STEWART,
JOHN S. HOWELL.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1864.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-place, NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

PRINTING.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., and No. 119 Fulton-st. Political printing cheap for cash.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 10th of October, 1864, to the date of payment.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS.—HAVing disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 278 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $20; Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets good $5 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION OFFICE.—ORIGINATED the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. We guarantee to extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. Patients are delighted with the gas. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

A SET OF TEETH MADE BY STEAM (something new) for $10; teeth extracted positively without pain by my new chemically purified chloroform; teeth inserted and warranted. Dr. WAIT, No 98 6th-av., opposite 11th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 28th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 34th-st.

SPANISH.
A young foreign lady, having a few evenings at her disposal, wishes to engage them in instruction, in Spanish, to a few gentlemen. Can furnish the highest references, having taught her language for some time. Please address or call any day after 4 o'clock, on Señorita ALZAMORA, St. Felix-st., between Fulton and De Kalb ave., Brooklyn.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE is desirous of giving private lessons to collegians and to young men preparing for College. He can give satisfactory references. Address Box No. 2,125 Post-office.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A.M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial and French, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10¾.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and two figures of the German Cotillon. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STEAM TUG, SEVenty-five tons burden, with two 17-inch cylinders, 7½-foot wheel, built in 1855. The boat is now in running order, and engaged in harbor and sea towing. Apply at No. 105 South-st., up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of Robert Murray, Esq., United States Marshal.
CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER ANNIE, consisting of
Cotton—519 bales cotton.
Tobacco—98 drums, 70 kegs, 89 boxes manufactured tobacco.
Spirits Turpentine—13 bbls. spirits turpentine.
Catalogues and samples of the cotton will be ready at No. 125 Pearl-st., three days previous to the sale.
Also, the prize steamer ANNIE, her tackle, apparel, furniture and chronometer, as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock Basin, Brooklyn.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF COTTON.
MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal,
TWENTY-NINE BALES OF COTTON.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., No. 36 Pine-st., will offer for sale at auction, to close an estate, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., two tracts of land finely timbered, with red and white oak, consisting of 225 acres, situated on Stewart's Run, Allegheny township, Venango County, Penn., known as lots 210 and 230, 7 miles from Titusville, 6 from Plumersville, 4 from Tionesta. One tract of 1.5 acres has the stream running through it, and every indication of oil which has been found on the stream a short distance from it. The other tract in sight and within one mile of it.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON ROBERT BURNS.
Rev. A. B. JACK, of Newburgh, will lecture on Robert Burns at Westminster Church, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S, MONDAY,
142d night of the great play of
ROSEDALE.
TUESDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY
AND
RURAL FELICITY.
WEDNESDAY—First time this season, the popular play of MASKS AND FACES, with a novel distribution.
THURSDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY
AND
RURAL FELICITY
FRIDAY—ROSEDALE.
Mr. Boucicault's new comedy is postponed for a few nights, in consequence of the great demand for seats to witness the present attractive performances.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will shortly be repeated.
Open at 7½ o'clock; overture at 7¾ o'clock.

COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1864. First grand Banjo Concert of CHAS. E. DOBSON, the master banjoist of the world, assisted by his brothers H. C. and G. C. DOBSON.
A CARD.
The popular mind connects the banjo alone with negro minstrelsy. The Dobson Brothers claim that it ranks with the violin, piano or guitar, and on this occasion will prove by their wonderful manipulations of difficult compositions that the banjo is an instrument of great merit.
The following vocal and instrumental artists have been engaged for the occasion: Prof. Alex. R. Walsh, the eminent pianist, of Brooklyn; Miss Ella Sanborn, Miss Henrietta La Clare, Mr. Richard Bryson, baritone; Mr. Geo. Guy, tenor; Master La Clare, soprano; Mr. J. T. Logan, baritone; Mr. Geo. Dessoye, tenor; Mr. John T. Boyce, serio-vocalist; Mr. Philip Wheller, pianist; Mr. J. C. Palmer, falsetto, and Mr. Hebberd.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats for ladies.
Doors open at 7; entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATIONS.
At the Charter Convention held pursuant to call of the Union General Committee at headquarters, No. 654 Broadway, Nov. 28, 1864, the following candidates were nominated for support at the coming Charter Election:

ALDERMEN.

Dist.	
1 Samuel Hotaling.	11 Jonathan Myers.
3. Henry Fischer.	13 Nathan C. Ely.†
5	15 Charles C. Pinckney.
7..William H. Gedney.*	17..James E. Watson.*
9..Jacob A. Conover.‡	

COUNCILMEN.

Fourth Senatorial District.	
John J. Davidson,	Patrick H. Keenan,*†
Anthony J. Oliver,‡	James McGuire,*†
Chas H. Patrick,*‡	Isaac Robinson.*†
Fifth Senatorial District.	
Phillip Schella,	Edward M. Perley,
Henry A. Smith,*	Samuel P. Patterson,*
John Mudie,	Eli Taylor.*
Sixth Senatorial District.	
William H. Housenor,*‡	Charles J. Holder,
Abram E. Dater,	Asahel M. Denman,
John B. Hillyer,	William Atkinson.*
Seventh Senatorial District.	
Moses R. Cresto,	J. Solis Ritterbach.
Albert E. Rogers,	John W. Buckhurst,*†
Martin Thatcher,	Charles N. Decker ‡

COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOLS.

Dist.	
1 James B. Dunignne,*†	6 ———
2 William Gardner,‡	8 James M. McLean*†‡
3. John A. Dix,*‡	7..John Wheeler.‡
4 Robert A. Barry.*	

TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS.

Ward	Ward.
1 Robert D. Burke.	12 Wallace P. Birdsall. *
2 Gustavus Myers.	15 Isaac M. Phyfe.
5 John Vissel.	1 James Conlan.
8 William C. Hanna.	17..Henry L. Stone †
9 Augustus F. Dow.	20 Watts C. Livingston.*‡
10 John Hay, 2d.	21 Benj. B. Atterbury.*‡
11 Daniel D. Wright.	22 Robert E. Stewart ‡

* United "Union." † Adopted Democratic candidates.
‡ Citizens.

WILLIAM T. B. MILLIKEN,
President of Union Convention.
S. TOMKINS, Jr.,
President of Union General Committee.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
The attention of the citizens of the Twenty-first Ward is most earnestly called to the importance of electing good and competent men to the several positions to be filled at the coming Charter Election.
The Union Association of the Twenty-first Ward is therefore gratified to have it in their power to recommend to your suffrages, for the various positions to be filled, well known citizens of the Ward, of irreproachable character and rare capacity.
Mr. EDWARD C. JOHNSON, of the firm of Squire & Johnson, residing at No. 159 Madison-av., has been induced to consent to assume the duties of
ALDERMAN,
at the earnest solicitation of many of his fellow-citizens who desire to see the Ward represented in an honest and efficient manner.
Mr. Johnson is an old resident of the ward, is a landholder, and is equally concerned with those whose property is taxed to support our city. He has sterling business habits, and has held no public position, except that of a Trustee of Common Schools, in which he was distinguished for ability, economy and attention, and if elected will undoubtedly labor faithfully and incessantly to bring about salutary reforms in our City Government.
Mr. WILLIAM W. PHELPS, lawyer, residing at No. 197 Madison-av., has consented to assume the duties of
COUNCILMAN.
He is a well-known citizen of the ward, thoroughly acquainted with the details of the City Government, and has shrewdness, boldness and honesty to sustain him in his stirring reformatory measures.
JAMES M. McLEAN, President of the Citizens' Insurance Company, is recommended for
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
AND
BENJAMIN B. ATTERBURY
AS
TRUSTEE.
They have both been so long identified with the educational interests of the ward and the city, as to insure the votes of all citizens who desire to sustain intelligence and efficiency in our Public Schools.
We trust that the citizens of the ward will make strenuous efforts to redeem our city from misrule and incapacity, by exerting themselves to elect the estimable citizens above mentioned.
The election takes place on Tuesday, Dec. 6th, inst.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
ROBERT P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
TAMMANY AND MOZART.
At a convention held at the Adriatic, corner of Barrow and Hudson sts., on Thursday, Dec. 1,
JOHN McCOOL
was unanimously nominated for Alderman of the Fifth Aldermanic District.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
Chairman Tammany Hall Convention.
JOHN MACK, Secretary.
JOHN P. GAW,
Chairman Mozart Hall Convention.
SAMUEL BURHANS, Jr., Secretary.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
XVIIIth WARD.
For School Commissioner—S. WEIR ROOSEVELT.
For School Trustee—JOSEPH F. JOY.
For Councilmen.
JOHN FALCONER, CHAS. B. CORNELL,
J. WILSON GREEN, ABRAHAM LENT

GEN. THOMAS' ARMY.

The Situation before Nashville.

NO FIGHTING UP TO YESTERDAY.

Our Position Eminently Satisfactory.

A REBEL RAID ON GALLATIN.

Further Details of the Battle of Franklin.

Desperate and Fatal Charges of the Enemy.

THE LATEST FROM GEN. THOMAS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 3.

The latest official information from the army of Gen. THOMAS is that he has so concentrated his forces at the fortifications of Nashville as to be prepared for any movement which Gen. HOOD may venture to make.

REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Dec. 2.

Gen. WOOD succeeds Gen. STANLEY in command of the Fourth Corps, Gen. STANLEY being unable to take the field, his desperate bravery at the fight at Franklin mainly contributing to turn what threatened to be a disastrous repulse into a most glorious victory.

When part of Gen. STANLEY'S command had ran away before the charge of the rebels, he rushed to the front, had a horse shot under him, and was himself wounded, yet still he led on the charge, waving his hat in the air and calling on his men to follow him.

He succeeded in rallying his faltering troops, repelling seven successive charges made by the rebels.

Col. OPDYKE, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, commanding a brigade, specially distinguished himself in the engagement.

Col. SCHOFIELD, a brother of Gen. SCHOFIELD, and his Chief of Artillery, distinguished himself by the admirable positions in which he placed the artillery, and the manner in which he fought.

The great importance of the victory at Franklin cannot be over-estimated, as it checked Gen. HOOD'S onward course and gave the Federals time to make due preparations to meet him.

Gens. SCHOFIELD and STANLEY command corps in full.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NASHVILLE, Friday, Dec. 2.

There has been slight skirmishing between ours and the rebel cavalry all day.

A complete line of intrenchments encircle the city.

A portion of our cavalry force encountered the rebel cavalry, three miles from this city, on the Franklin pike.

The rebels could be plainly seen advancing toward them. Our troops then retired toward the city. Night coming on, but few occasional shots were fired.

It is rumored that Gen. HOOD is endeavoring to cross the Cumberland River with a large cavalry force.

Many experienced officers predict a heavy battle to-morrow.

Our forces occupy lines around the city, and are in line of battle.

Three soldiers were shot and killed by the guards in the streets of the city this evening. Their names are ARTHUR L. CHASEY, of the Eighth Kansas, JOHN MCCARTLY, of the Thirtieth Indiana, and JOS. BRUST, of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 3.

The *Journal*, of this city, has the following:

A letter from Nashville states that on Wednesday evening, CAFTON'S brigade of cavalry, consisting of the Fourteenth Illinois, the Seventh Ohio, the Fifth Iowa, and the Eighth Michigan cavalry regiments, was surrounded by the rebels, and only escaped by the most desperate fighting. They cut their way through the rebel lines, and joined Gen. THOMAS in the rear of Franklin. The number of men made prisoners, and the loss in killed and wounded, was not light.

The same evening a train of cars was captured by the rebels at Brentwood, nine miles from Nashville, on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad.

All citizens in Nashville engaged in no ostensible business have been ordered to leave the city.

Six hundred and ninety-one rebel prisoners, captured by Gen. THOMAS in the battle at Franklin, arrived here last night on the train from Nashville. They will be sent forward to Camp Douglas as rapidly as possible, in order to make room in the military prisons here for further captures that may be made.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 3.

Yesterday the rolling stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was ordered hither. To-day the order was countermanded.

A street rumor representing that the Federals were repulsed at Clarkesville, grew out of a dash of the rebels into Gallatin yesterday, where they captured two hundred head of beeves. Our forces are pursuing, and will probably capture the raiders.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 3.

The *Journal* contains the following special dispatch this afternoon:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Dec. 2.

The enemy has been wary to-day, and has demonstrated with great caution against our outer-line, which is carefully constructed and extends from river to river, with a radius of two and a half miles from the capitol, on the roads south of the city.

The enemy's cavalry have been in plain view all day on the Franklin Pike.

Just before dusk our cavalry pushed out toward the enemy's line, cautioning him to retire.

Afterward the rebels were reenforced. They then took up their own line at once and threw out skirmishers.

Some skirmishing subsequently occurred; neither party sustaining any loss.

No rebel infantry has yet been developed.

Some firing occurred this afternoon on the left. Only a few shots were fired.

The defences are being hourly strengthened, and no apprehensions need be felt for the safety of the city.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT FRANKLIN.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 3.

The correspondent of the *Gazette*, writing from Nashville, gives the following particulars of the battle of Franklin, Tennessee:

The plan of the battle was very simple. We had no time in fact to get up a complete plan, as the enemy pressed us too sorely and obliged us to fight him.

The original plan was to withdraw the force of Gen. SCHOFIELD until the meeting of our reinforcements, and then give battle in the vicinity of Nashville, but the over-sanguine rebels pressed us too hard, and when SCHOFIELD perceived he could not avoid a contest, he drew up his army in line of battle in front of Franklin.

At 2:30 the assault was commenced by the rebels. CHEATHAM'S corps was on the right, STEWART'S on the left and S. D. LEE'S in reserve, on the centre.

CHEATHAM threw his whole corps on WAGNER'S division with great impetuosity, and, after an hours' desperate fighting, he pushed WAGNER back on our second line, where WAGNER'S men became mingled with those of COX'S and RUGER'S on our left and centre.

The rebels encouraged by their success in driving back WAGNER with loud cheers, advanced on our second line.

Their order of advance was very peculiar—a semi-circle of two regiments deep extending all around our lines, and behind each alternate regiment was placed four others—so that the assaulting columns were six regiments deep.

Gen. HOOD appeared about 4 P. M. at the head of his command, and, pointing toward our lines, said:

"Break those lines, boys, and you have finished the war in Tennessee! Break them and there is nothing to oppose your march from Nashville to the Ohio River!"

Loud and ringing cheers answered the words of the rebel leader, while the whole space in front of our lines was crammed with the advancing enemy.

Capt. LYMAN, commanding an artillery brigade in the Fourth Corps, had placed his batteries in most favorable positions, and from these storms of shot and shell were hurled into the charging rebel ranks.

With the most reckless bravery still the rebels rushed on, and when within a few hundred yards of our works our boys opened upon them a terrible fire of musketry, that it seemed as if it was impossible for anything to live before it.

But no wavering was perceived in those advancing rebel lines. On they came to the very parapets of our works, and stuck their bayonets under the logs on our battlements.

On the Columbus Pike the pressure upon our lines was so great that some of COX'S and WAGNER'S men temporarily gave way.

Up to this time the brigade commanded by Col. OPDIKE, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, had been held in reserve.

Col. OPDIKE, by the orders of Gen. STANLEY, rushed forward with his brigade to restore our broken line.

The rebels who had crawled over our works, had not time to retire and COX'S and WAGNER'S men, who had broken away but a moment before, rallied and attacked the enemy on the flank, while OPDIKE charged on the front.

A desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued with bayonets and the but-ends of muskets.

A hundred rebels were captured here and the line was restored.

For two hours and a half the battle now raged all along our lines.

The men of the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps vied with each other in bravery.

RILEY'S brigade, of the Twenty-third Corps, fairly covered the ground in front of it with rebel dead.

The rebel Gen. ADAMS was killed. He and his horse fell into a ditch in front of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio.

Seventeen distinct attacks of the enemy were repelled.

At dusk the rebels were repulsed at all points, but the firing did not close until 9 o'clock at night.

At least 5,000 rebels were killed, wounded and captured, while our loss will probably reach fifteen hundred.

We have taken from the enemy thirty flags; some regiments, among them the Seventieth Ohio, taking half a dozen each.

Gen. SCHOFIELD directed the battle from the fort on the north bank of the stream, where some heavy guns and the batteries of the Twenty-third Corps were placed, and which did great service in damaging the enemy's right wing.

The Rebel Gen. Cleburne.

Major-Gen. PATRICK ROMAGNE CLEBURNE, C. S. A., was the second son of Dr. JOSEPH CLEBURNE, of the "Grange" Castle, Bellingham, Ireland. He pursued his studies at Trinity College, Dublin, and before their completion, entered the British army, but not finding a soldier's life congenial to his tastes, he resigned and turned his attention to the law. On the death of his father, CLEBURNE came to the United States and settled at Helena, Ark., where he commenced the practice of law under the auspices of his friend, Judge HANLY, of the Supreme Court of that State, and soon earned for himself quite a reputation at the bar of his adopted State. On the breaking out of the rebellion he volunteered as a private in the First Arkansas Infantry, in which regiment he was soon afterward elected Captain, and subsequently became its Colonel. Col. CLEBURNE commanded the rear guard of the retreating rebel forces at Bowling Green, and was commissioned a Brigadier General at Shiloh. He served with POLK at Perrysville, where he was severely wounded. On his recovery he succeeded to the command of BUCKNER'S old division, and after the invasion of Kentucky was made a Major-General. He has held his command in the Army of Tennessee ever since, and was considered by the rebels one of their most accomplished General officers. Gen. CLEBURNE, though an Irishman by birth, was an intense Southerner in feeling, considering the South much oppressed by the North, though, strange to say, his opinions were anti-slavery. A cousin of the General's resides in Philadelphia, and holds a commission as surgeon in the United States Navy. His brother, WM. CLEBURNE, Esq., for some time connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as Civil Engineer, is a man of high moral tone, and of great scientific attainments. He, together with his family, remains true to the flag which his rebel brother had so basely and ungratefully forsaken. It is said that Gen. CLEBURNE has shown great kindness to such of our men as have fallen into his hands.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Distinguished Visitors to Gen. Butler—A Ride Along His Lines—Gens. Grant, Meade, Warren and Crawford Visit the Canal—Experiments in Greek Fire—Capture of Roger A. Pryor—Delightful Weather—A Correction, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH CORPS, WELDON ROAD, Va., Sunday, Nov. 27, 1864.

Yesterday quite an interesting visit was made by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT to Gen. BUTLER'S lines, and he was accompanied by Major-Gens. MEADE, WARREN and CRAWFORD, besides a number of distinguished gentlemen from the North. The party, consisting of Gens. GRANT, MEADE, WARREN and CRAWFORD; Lieut.-Cols. LYMAN, DENT, COMSTOCK and BADEAU, and Messrs. JEROME, KING, AUSTIN, DELAFIELD, Senator NESMITH, and the veteran Col. MUNROE, Messrs. PEASE and MILLS, and Capt. HALSTEAD, all started from City Point in Gen. GRANT'S special boat, the *Martin*, at 9½ A. M., for the upper landing above the Aiken House, on the James River.

The visit was a purely unofficial one, and almost accidental. The presence of so many Generals and their Staffs, and they being accompanied by so many distinguished gentlemen, gave rise to a hundred wild rumors about the important results likely to come from the interview with Gen. BUTLER. It is only necessary to say, therefore, that the visit was simply one of pleasure and recreation, and no one need look for any developments in the future, as a sequence to the visit.

The trip up the James River was a very enjoyable one, and was one of great interest to Gen. GRANT'S civilian friends. All the principal and notable localities were noticed, especially that of Malvern Hills, which was pointed out by Gen. WARREN. The ruins of the houses standing at the time of the battle were viewed with considerable attention.

After a pleasant sail, the party landed at a point above Aiken's Landing, where ambulances and horses were found awaiting their arrival, having been provided by Gen. BUTLER. Gen. GRANT rode his favorite colt, *Lexington*, attended by the different Generals already mentioned, all superbly mounted. The celebrated "JEFF DAVIS pony" was among the equines. The ride to Gen. BUTLER'S headquarters was a very rapid one, the cavalcade striking out across the "Aiken Farm," and dashing through the mud at a terrific rate.

Gen. BUTLER was almost totally taken by surprise, having only received notice of the intended visit at a late hour. With his usual urbanity he made strenuous exertions for the comfort of his visitors. Dinner was soon served, and enjoyed heartily by the entire party. After a short rest, the party, escorted by Gen. BUTLER, rode along his lines to Fort Harrison, and then off to Dutch Gap, and examined, minutely, the canal. The lines were commented upon by the distinguished gentlemen as being remarkable for the difference between them and the works of the Army of the Potomac. But it was the canal at Dutch Gap that elicited their wonder and admiration. The canal, as your readers are already aware, is fast approaching completion, and at no distant day it is expected that this gigantic undertaking will be in full and successful operation.

A few shells were thrown into the canal from the rebel battery at the Howlett House, but as usual with the artillery practice of the Confederates, no damage was done, and even the gentlemen from New-York, seemed to feel the same derisive contempt for their impotent shells, as the army officers present.

On the return of the party to Gen. BUTLER'S headquarters, their departure was delayed until night in order to witness some interesting experiments in Greek fire. The experiments were conducted by Mr. BIRNEY, who was with Gen. GILLMORE at Charleston harbor. Not to go into any details, it will be sufficient to say that the difficulties experienced at Charleston in getting the shells to properly explode, has been entirely obviated. Several shots were fired, and each time the targets were set instantly on fire, and great results can now be confidently expected from this terrible weapon.

Wearied with the fatigues of the day, yet expressing themselves highly delighted with all they saw, the party retraced their steps and arrived at City Point about 10 P. M.

This morning an important capture took place on our picket line, the prisoner being no other than the redoubtable ROGER A. PRYOR, Ex-Congressman, Ex-Brigadier, and now plain Captain of Virginia scouts.

A little before noon, a horseman appeared in front of the picket line of Gen. POTTER'S division, of the Ninth Corps, and waved a paper. Owing to an occurrence that lately took place, and of which I shall speak presently, no papers were allowed to be exchanged on the front of the Ninth Corps, but after consultation, and as it evidently was an officer, a paper was waved in return. The party immediately dismounted and advanced, coming right over to our lines, without even pretending to stop at the half-way post or trading line, leaving his horse behind him.

On reaching our lines, the sentinel on post informed the officer that he was a prisoner, for not observing the customary rules. He seemed to take the matter very coolly, and he was forthwith forwarded to Gen. PARKES' headquarters. On being questioned, after his arrival, and asked his name, he gave it as ROGER A. PRYOR, Captain Confederate Scouts of Virginia. To those any way conversant with the Ex-Congressman's features, the truth of his statement was apparent. Tall, dark in complexion, hair long, and worn tucked up behind his ears, and prominent features, it was sure enough the redoubtable ROGER, the man who declined to fight POTTER, and who came to arrange the details of the surrender of Fort Sumter in 1861.

The brave and gallant Captain was dressed in a suit of pale bluish gray, no insignia of rank whatever, and only a simple row of buttons. He had on a pair of new and good high-top boots and new pants. Altogether, the Captain appeared to good advantage, and formed a remarkable contrast to the majority of the deserters that daily come over to our lines.

The Captain was sent to Gen. POTTER'S headquarters for safe keeping, and while there, an interesting incident occurred. Gen. CRAWFORD, who, it may not be generally known, was one of the famous and heroic garrison of Fort Sumter, having been Surgeon of that post at the breaking out of the war, happening to visit the Ninth Corps, heard of the capture, and immediately went to see the prisoner. The General and Major CUTTING entered the tent where the prisoner was, and Gen. CRAWFORD was at once recognized by the Captain, who immediately asked the General if a certain telegram, sent by PRYOR from Charleston for the General, had been received by his family.

During the conversation that ensued, Capt. PRYOR was very communicative, and freely acknowledged that SHERMAN'S march through Georgia was a triumphant success. He acknowledged that SHERMAN had captured Macon and Milledgeville, and that it was supposed that SHERMAN was on his way to Augusta and the Georgian coast. He claimed, however, that our cavalry had suffered a temporary reverse, but stated his belief that it would not materially interfere with the general success of the undertaking.

He represented the Southern people as terribly anxious about the result of SHERMAN'S operations, and said he thought the people of the North had proved themselves to be such a powerful and great nation that they could afford to let the South go. He was quite reticent regarding the views of leading men in the Confederacy, and while allowing it to be generally believed that he himself was tired of the war, carefully abstained from giving any one else's opinion. He said that he had resigned his Brigadiership some time ago, but did not say how he came to be a plain Captain.

He gave some interesting particulars of the capture and treatment of Capt. BURBRIDGE, who was captured in a somewhat similar manner to PRYOR. It appears that BURBRIDGE was in the habit of exchanging newspapers daily, and that three weeks ago he was refused a rebel paper, because the one he brought was of too old a date. Arrangements were then made to renew the negotiation, and a later hour specified. At the prescribed hour the Captain was on hand, when the rebels took him prisoner. He was taken before the rebel Gen. WILCOX, who could do nothing for him, and he was sent on to Gen. HEATH, who sent him to LEE, who being absent for two days did not see BURBRIDGE until his return. Gen. LEE said that the prisoner ought never to have been captured, but as the Northern papers had stated that the Captain had been dismissed the service for holding intercourse with the enemy, and as he had been so long inside the Confederate lines, he could not be returned. So the Captain remains a prisoner.

Some think that ROGER A. PRYOR deliberately deserted to our lines, and I must say, that to many the inference is natural. He conversed without restraint, asked after many of his acquaintances in our army, and spoke of the doctor (Gen. CRAWFORD) giving him the emetic that saved his life in Fort Sumter, and talked much of those early and momentous days of the war.

The weather we are now having is delightful, and the air is as balmy as in Indian Summer. While the fine weather lasts every one is asking his neighbor if there is any signs of a move? But everything remains quiet, and our lines repose in almost perfect rest.

I feel reluctantly compelled to correct a brother correspondent from this army, who writes, under date of Nov 23, to a cotemporary, as follows:

"Full preparations have been made for spending Thanksgiving DAY to-morrow as much in accordance with usages existing before the war as the present exigencies of the war and our situation will allow. It is already known that an immense consignment of turkeys and chickens has been sent to the army by remembering friends at home. This consignment, weighing fifty-nine thousand pounds, has arrived, and is to-day being distributed among the different corps. In addition to this wholesale feast of fowls, there will be religious services during the day, while the evening will be dedicated to merriment and 'commissary,' where it can be had, and toasts and speeches and songs."

Now, the fact is that no soldier received his share of the Thanksgiving donation until Friday night and Saturday morning, and the consignment did not arrive at City Point even, until Thursday morning, owing to the boat running aground. The paper in which the above paragraph was published is always bragging of its having news before anyone else. This time I can congratulate it on having succeeded in outstripping even the turkeys about which the paragraph speaks.

It is about time that conscientious and truthful correspondents performed their duty, and show up any flagrant act of "forestalling" like the above.

Newspaper readers are not fond of being deceived, and I for one prefer being seemingly in the rear than to be continually cutting off corners—*à la* Plum Gut—for in the end the writer's reputation for veracity sinks below par. Truth, they say, lies at the bottom of a well, at all events I find that it takes a deal of plumbing to get at the truth, and in search of her it is often a long time lost. But in general I like to follow Col. CROCKETT'S maxim, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead." GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

Remarkable Change in the Humor of our Pickets—Continuance of Good Weather—Departure of Gen. Hancock—The New Commander of the Second Corps—Transfer of Troops—Presentations, &c.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, WELDON ROAD, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1864.

Since the recent rain storm our pickets have changed their tactics, and now-a-days, instead of insanely and rather foolishly banging away at the rebel's outer lines, have remained very quiet. The apparent truce was not at all determined on by either party, but by mutual and tacit consent the waste of powder and ball has been put a stop to in a great measure. How long this state of affairs will remain it is impossible to say, but no doubt the present desirable state of affairs will last until some tempting opportunity presents itself to gobble up a few of either party, and then the boys will go at it again like madmen. The mortar practice, however, has not entirely ceased, for our artillerists keep constant watch on the enemy's line, and as soon as any working party shows itself, away goes a visiting card in the shape of a ten-inch shell, to inform the "Johnnies" that Uncle Sam's boys are still making calls.

The weather we are having at present is extraordinary—as pleasant as any June in warmth, and as salubrious as April. Out here fires have suddenly become obsolete. The army, accustomed to out-door life, is constantly abroad, tents are shunned and overcoats disdained. The delicious days and bright skies are eagerly taken advantage of by commanding generals, and brigade, regimental and company drills have again been resumed. All nature wears a pleasant aspect, and the different canvas towns appear to great advantage. Amusements are becoming quite the fashion, and animated groups may hourly be seen whiling away the tedium of camp life by some innocent game or sport. Let us hope that the beautiful spell of weather, we are at present blessed with, may long continue. As usual, when the sun shines, our "bayonets" are busy discussing the probabilities of a "move." The topic is an interesting one to the boys, for their lives and limbs hang in the balance. Ny sooner than the soldier find himself out of danger than he speculates upon the chances of the next engagement.

The gallant and well-beloved Commander of the Second Corps, Gen. HANCOCK, left his corps to take charge of his new command, on Sunday last. The General takes with him the regrets of his old companions in arms, and their sympathy for his sufferings from his wound, which incapacitates him from doing active duty. Gen. HANCOCK has been relieved at his own request, and has been assigned by the President to the command of the Veteran Invalid Corps and the Defences of Washington.

The Second Corps has had the good fortune to gain in their new commander, a General who has been identified with the Army of the Potomac from its earliest days, and one who bears a high reputation for courage, skill and perseverance. Gen. HUMPHREY, late Chief of Staff on Gen. MEADE'S Staff, has been given the command of this gallant corps, and entered upon the discharge of his arduous duties.

Of late there has been considerable changes in the localization of the different organizations of the armies operating against Richmond. The division of colored troops, formerly belonging to Gen. PARKE'S command, the Ninth Corps, have been transferred to Gen. BUTLER'S department, where a corps, composed entirely of colored troops, will be organized. A white division from Gen. BUTLER takes the position vacated by the darkeys. To-day the Second Corps commenced moving over to the left, being relieved by the Ninth Corps. The Second Corps has been doing a terrible amount of perilous and hazardous duty, and it is a move in the right direction when they were thus relieved and transferred to a more quiet part of our lines.

A very handsome division battle-flag has been presented to Major-Gen. AYRES, commanding the Second Division of the Fifth Corps. The banner was procured and presented to the General by the officers of the division. It is composed of blue silk, with the white Maltese cross in the centre, and the flag is fringed with rich yellow silk fringe. The whole affair is one of great beauty, and is considered one of the handsomest flags in the army, and reflects great credit upon the donors.

Brig. Gen. BARTLETT, commanding a Brigade in Gen. GRIFFIN'S Division of the Fifth Corps, has also been the recipient of a splendid charger, which was presented him by the officers of his command. The General values his superb gift highly.

Lieut. WARREN, (a brother of the General's) and A. D. C. on Gen. AYRES' staff, rather unexpectedly received, the other day, a valuable Maltese cross from Lieut. THEIMAN, Tenth Regulars, of Gen. WINTHROP'S brigade. The cross is necessarily of silver—to represent the color of the division, white—but is richly mounted in gold, and bears an inscription informing the reader that the cross has been bestowed upon the fortunate recipient as a mark of honor and esteem for gallant conduct in the field of battle, and that it is hoped that in the future both the donor and the owner will again fight side by side in defence of the flag and honor of our glorious country. To show how gratifying this gift must be to Lieut. WARREN, I merely mention that Lieut. THEIMAN is justly celebrated for his bravery and previous gallantry. Comrades in arms, as these two officers are, it is pleasant to observe an incident like this.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

Artillery Firing—Presentation of Colors.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1864.

A great deal of artillery firing has prevailed to-day in the vicinity of the Jerusalem road, but without any result worth ment oning.

At this hour an unusual stillness reigns along the entire line. The pickets seem to have become tired of their continual firing at each other.

This afternoon the Maryland brigade had new flags which were ordered for them by the Legislature of that State at its last session.

After the brigade had passed in review, Gov. BRADFORD made a speech to the officers and men, which was responded to in telling terms by Col. DENNISON, who commands the brigade.

The men composing this command have seen some of the hardest fighting of the war, and their thinned ranks and tattered colors show how hard a part they have borne in each engagement.

The new colors are very handsome. They are made of heavy blue silk, fringed with tassels of gold. On the flags are the names of the different battles the regiments of the brigade have participated in.

The entire affair was one of the most agreeable character, and will, no doubt, have a good effect on the men.

The Governor and Staff leave to-morrow for Gen. BUTLER'S Department, when the Maryland regiments there will receive their new colors.

W. D. McGREGOR.

Arrival of the Steamship Merrimac.

The steamship *Merrimac*, from New-Orleans, Nov. 27, arrived at this port last evening. There was no important news at the date she left.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ninth Aldermanic District—Sixteenth Ward.

Last evening a large meeting of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward was held at Headquarters, No. 245 Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of ratifying the following nominations, viz: Mr. ISAAC DAYTON for Alderman; Messrs. William H. Hauser, J. Wilson Green, Abraham Lent, George McLean, William Atkinson and George M. Van Nort for Councilmen; James W. Farr for School Commissioner and John De La Mater for School Trustee.

Mr. M. MARSH was called to the chair, and introduced as the first speaker, Mr. D. R. JACQUES, who said the candidates of the Sixteenth Ward Union Association would advocate the retrenchment of our city expenditures, resist and expose extravance and corruption, and faithfully exert themselves to promote the interests of their constituents. Mr. JACQUES was frequently interrupted during his remarks by applause. At the conclusion of Mr. JACQUES' remarks, Mr. S. LASAR offered, for the adoption at the meeting, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting cordially ratify the nomination of ISAAC DAYTON for Alderman of the Ninth District, of GEORGE MCLEAN as Councilman from the Sixteenth Ward, and of the other candidates on the Union Councilmanic ticket, of JAMES W. FARR for School Commissioner for the Third District, and of JOHN DE LA MATER for School Trustee of this ward.

Resolved, That we earnestly commend those candidates to the support of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, who have at heart the welfare of our city and the prosperity of our Common Schools.

The above resolutions were adopted by the meeting by acclamation.

Mr. DAYTON, the candidate for the office of Alderman, next addressed the meeting. He declared his intention, if elected, to do all in his power to aid in correcting the present abuses of our City Government. Mr. DAYTON was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his remarks.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, in his usual forceable and pointed style addressed the meeting, calling on all good Union citizens to give their support to the respective candidates whose nomination they had ratified. Several other speakers followed, after which the meeting adjourned.

Theft of Diamonds.

RECOVERY OF THE PROPERTY AND ARREST OF THE THIEF.

A man who gave his name as GEO. SMITH, about 36 years of age, was arrested yesterday afternoon, on the charge of having stolen about $2,000 worth of diamonds from Messrs. WM. W. CRANE & Co., of No. 10 Maiden-lane. It appears that SMITH entered the store and stated that he wished to purchase some diamonds to match some that he had with him. Two packages of diamonds were accordingly produced, and while SMITH was looking at them, one of the partners of the establishment entered, and took a survey of his customer. SMITH observing that he was closely watched, suddenly turned pale, became greatly agitated, and without saying a word, started for the door, upon reaching which, he ran rapidly down the street. Mr. CRANE followed him, and in Nassau-street with the aid of some citizens, he was taken into custody. Officer CARROLL, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, took him in charge, and went with him to Mr. CRANE'S store. When there, the proposition was made to search SMITH, whereupon the latter drew from one of his pockets a package of unset diamonds, valued at $2,000, which he had stolen from the counter of the establishment.

SMITH was taken before Justice HOGAN and committed to the Tombs for trial without bail. In his examination, he stated that he is a native of Scotland, and, by occupation, a machinist. Strange to say, the prisoner denied his guilt, although the stolen diamonds were found on his person.

The Homicide at the Tombs.

DEATH OF ANOTHER VICTIM.

WM. GEORGE, the third man who was beaten on the head with an iron bar in the hands of JOHN DONOVAN, in one of the rooms of the City Prison, on Friday morning last, died at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. A full account of this terrible homicide we published in the TIMES of yesterday. GEORGE did not rally after the fearful beating that he received. Upon an examination of his wounds, the surgeons were surprised that he should have survived so long. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on his body, and Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made a post-mortem examination. A verdict similar to that in the case of KENNEDY and MCDONALD was rendered by the jury. Deceased was a native of England, aged 28 years.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

STERN LOYALTY IN THE PULPIT.—The Thanksgiving sermon preached by Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNELIUS, Rector of All Saints' Church, has been published. We extract the following eloquent passage: "And yet there is something worse than war: national dishonor, cowardice, and selfishness: the decay of manly enthusiasm; the pusillanimity that shrinks from duty, because it is surrounded by peril. These are worse than war. If we must purchase peace at the price of dishonor; if peace means the cowardly relinquishment of every virtue and every right that makes man God-like; if we seek peace on the grounds that national prosperity and wealth consists in silk and cotton, in that thing men that call capital, rather than in noble, generous, high-souled hearts; if we must pay for peace with national virtue; if, to obtain it, we must surrender our manly spirit of heroic endurance, our conscientious convictions of duty and right; if this is the price at which it must be purchased, then give us war—war with a thousand battles, and shaking a hundred thrones." Better that men should die, than that they should degenerate. Better that every foot of our Republic should be stained with blood, than that American freemen should prefer life to duty, national wealth to national principal and integrity."

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a woman aged about 20 years who declined to give her name, applied for lodgings at the Great House, No. 44 New-Bowery. She was shown to a room, and a few hours after a chamber-maid discovered her on the bed in an insensible condition. Police Surgeon WATERMAN was promptly called, and on examination it became evident that she had taken a heavy does of laudanum, with the design, no doubt, of committing suicide. The Surgeon advised her removal to Bellevue Hospital. The unfortunate woman died from the effects of the poison before she reached the Hospital. It is not known what motive prompted her to commit the deed.

FLAG PRESENTATION TO THE NINETEENTH POLICE PRECINCT.—A very interesting ceremony came off at Jones' Wood Friday afternoon, on the occasion of the presentation of a new flag to the Nineteenth Precinct Police, by the citizens of the precinct. The flag is a very handsome representation of the "Stars and Stripes," and is intended to float from the flag-staff of the station house. Patriotic addresses were made by Capt. HAATT, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and others.

CAPT. WINSLOW IN NEW-YORK.—Capt. JOHN A. WINSLOW, the commander of the *Kearsarge*, is announced to be present at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening next, on the occasion of the meeting of the New-York Society for Promoting the Gospel among Seamen, commonly known as the "New-York Port Society."

SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—The rebel Admiral BUCHANAN, who was captured by Admiral FARRAGUT on board the *Tennessee*, in Mobile Bay, and subsequently brought to this city, and placed in charge of the authorities of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, was this morning conveyed to Fort Lafayette.

Evening Exchange.

$160,000	Amer. Gold..	227⅞	150	Hud. Riv. R....	b2	116⅜
5,000	do.....	228	800	Mich. S. R.	s3	69
25,000	do.....	227⅞	100	do.....	b3	69
5,000	do.....b3	227⅞	100	do.....	s10	68⅝
15,000	do.....s3	227⅞	100	do.....	s5	68⅝
5,000	do.....	227⅞	200	Pittsburgh R.....	b3	109⅛
50,000	do..... b3	228	500	do.....	b3	109⅛
4 0	N. Y. Cen. R.... s3	119⅛	100	Rock Island R....	s3	103⅜
9 0	Erie R..... s3	93⅛	100	do.....	s3	103⅜
100	do.....b3	93⅛	200	do.....	b3	103⅜
100	do.....	93⅛	100	Northwestern R	s3	40⅜
1000	do..... b3	93⅜	100	Fort Wayne R..	s3	102⅛
200	do..... ...s10	93⅛				

Stocks, dull. Gold steady. Sold down to 227 after call and at close of report, was selling at 227⅛.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Washington, from Havre—Mme. Dorsey and sa fille, Mr. Varaldi, sr. Gimbuhlet, Mme. Dumont, Mlle. Payne, Mlle. Pike, Mme. Hall, Mlle. Byler, Mme. Andry and son fils, Mr. Riera and sa fille, Mlle. Johnson, Mr. Banduys, Mr. Kohm, Mr. Caro, Mme. Burtsell, Jos. Henman, Mr. Bitter, Mr. Haronspoen, Mr. Nusbaum, Mr. Dreyfus, Mr. Selig, Miles. Aron, Cerf, Dreyfus, Mayer, Drill, Guedant, Marx, Gars, Grobet, Mme. Pinot, sa fille, Mr. Leblond and sa femme, Mr. Mullor, sa femme, sa filles and son fils, Mr. Levy, sa femme and ses deux demoiselles, Mr. Beer, sa femme and quatre enfants, Mr. Guedant, Mr. Chanteloube, Mr. Bare, Mr. Cale, Miles. Draper, Moerman, Strauss, Assier, Mmes. Metraud, Corey, Maes, Reinbold, Butralle, Morgand, Shulz, Vigne, Pallier, Bellange, Perroux, Mme. Hearmen, son fils and ses deux filles.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal.—F. W. Rice, U. S. Consul from Aspinwall; Major P. E. Dye, Paymaster U. S. A.; Capt. J. Lanahan, 3d R. I. Art.; Major S. Wales and servant, Rev. J. Hassan, Capt. N. P. Aspinwall, A. Q. M., Capts. J. Donaghty, R. P. Merrill, U. S. V.; Lieuts B. M. Whitemore, C. J. Swoope, E. L. McCauley, W. T. Boyd, B. H. Manning, J. G. Butler, Mrs. E. Fuller, J. P. Stetson, F. W. Turner, Asst.-Eng. E. J. Phillippi, U. S. N. V. Doherty, P. Osborne, E. T. Hancock, F. Reel, F. J. Baldwin, R. Bishop, W. H. Carnochan, W. C. Gunn, J. Bogert, G. W. Dawson, W. King, M. Robinson, D. Bennett, H. C. Bardwell, F. E. Wilder, W. S. Markham, C. S. Kuh. (cabin, 38; steerage, 58. Total, 96.

In U. S. steam transport Merrimack, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Atwood, Mrs. Dennins, Capt. Milton, Lieut. McIntosh, Lieut. T. A. Burt, Lieut. Mitchell, Lieut. Davis, P. H. Webster, P. W. Abbott, A. H. Cole, Col. Alexander, Col. Bacon, Major Ferguson, Major Perry, Major Whittley, Lieut. G. B. Lyon, Lieut. C. E. Shaw, S. A. Tracey, John Manning, Dr. E. H. Mesene, Lieut. J. L. Koome.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship George Cromwell, for New-Orleans—Mrs. C. H. Shute, Mrs. Eddy and son, Mrs. J. H. Pope, A. Smith, G. C. Quick, Miss H. C. Irving, Miss Irving, H. B. Allen, S. Marcks, Mrs. F. Brunnum, Miss B. Brunnum, Miss Titjen, Jacob Mahler and wife, Jno. Leys, Capt. E. E. Shelton, E. Rechart, F. Rechart, Mrs. Julia Rechart and 3 children, Miss L. Rechart, Mrs. Claren, 2 children and infant, Dr. Th. Hertzberg, Fredk. Cripps, Alexander Ingram, D. Sullivan, D. Jamieson, W. Pinkle, Gov. Solomon and son, J. Panforth Weaver, Mrs. W. S. B. Hopkins and child, Miss Rollowine, Mrs. M. J. Wood, Master Geo. McCleary, A. G. Cobb, Wm. Ford, F. Kennedy, wife and 3 children, Lieut. N. H. Camp and wife, Mrs. Himmel and 2 children, Mrs. V. R. Winburn, Alfred Moulton, wife, child and servant, Julius Whel, Wm. E. Poal, Miss C. Pearson, Mrs. —, P. Johnson, A. Loab, J. S. Loab, Mrs. Ryder and infant, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. G. W. Ebbs, Moses Adler, Wm. Simpson, Miss Emma Ford, Edwin Bradbury, Dr. Francis Tumblety, J. Wilson, H. W. Carey, A. B. Haywood, Miss V. R. Moser, A. DeB. Hughes, Sandford Bodwell, M. J. Farrall, M. Lizzardi, C. L. Merritt, Chas. Gaylor.

In steamship Bremen, for Bremen, &c.—Mrs. Isabel de Fernandez, New-Orleans; Fernand Vignier, Cuba; F. Ruhl, Bremen; Mrs. E. Howard, New-Orleans; M. F. L. Dommerich, New-York; N. Martins, Equador; Cleveland Ebbe, New-York; John B. Niemeyer, Freeport, Ill.; Mrs. Betty Wertheimer, New-York; Jacob Martin and son

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4118. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

ITS STEADY PROGRESS EASTWARD

Sherman Meeting with Little Resistance from the Rebels.

The Rebels Wonder where He is Going.

They Admit that he will Reach the Atlantic.

Making the Most of Favorable Rumors.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 4.

The special correspondent of the *American* at Annapolis telegraphs this morning the arrival of the steamship *Baltic* in Annapolis Roads, from Savannah, with 520 officers. Fifty-seven died on the passage, and more than two-thirds, it is thought, will never recover.

The latest news from SHERMAN was that he was within forty miles of Savannah. All Georgia is in alarm. The Savannah papers, of the 30th ult., while admitting this, say that his progress has been stopped.

LATER.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 4.

The *American's* Annapolis correspondent says:

"The Savannah *Republican*, of the 30th ult., states that Gen. SHERMAN's forces were a few miles beyond Millen, his cavalry having approached that place, but returned without molesting it. SHERMAN was resting his forces preparatory to his advance to the seaboard.

The United States forces which left Hilton Head under Gen. FOSTER, landed at Bird's Neck, about twenty miles up Broad River, on the 29th, and a portion had marched toward the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, in the direction of the Great Swamp, but returned after a skirmish. It was supposed that an attack to burn the bridge would be made on the 30th, and heavy firing on that day was heard, and a heavy smoke was seen in that direction.

FROM REBEL PAPERS.

[Some of the following important matters of intelligence were in our edition of yesterday morning.]

CAPTURE OF MILLEN BY GEN. SHERMAN.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 1.

We believe it true that SHERMAN's army has reached Millen, and separated into two columns, one moving toward Savannah River, and another turning back toward Augusta. *The latter column and movement is without doubt intended as a feint* to protect his rear from attack.

It is too late to menace Augusta, and SHERMAN's main body is too far South.

He will do one of two things—either go straight to Beaufort and to Savannah to attack Charleston by land, or he will join GRANT in an attack against Richmond.

He has met with very little resistance in his march through Georgia.

SHERMAN MOVING EASTWARD.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 26.

We have information that the enemy's cavalry, 600 to 1,000 strong, is moving on Sparta. They encamped at or near Devereu's last Thursday night, the 24th, about seven miles southwest of Sparta.

Another column is moving from Milledgeville with artillery. *It crossed the Oconee and is pursuing the road leading through Washington County, by the way of Sandersville. This is a direct line to Savannah from Milledgeville.*

A column, supposed to be SLOCUM's numbering from two to three thousand infantry, is reported to be moving in conjunction with the cavalry above mentioned, on Sparta. At Sparta are two roads, one leading to Augusta via Mayfield, another to Sandersville. Should this audacious raiding party come this way, we are prepared to bestow a proper and becoming chastisement. It is probable, however, that, after ravaging the country about Sparta, it will combine with the column moving on the road to Savannah.

Everything tends to the belief that Augusta is to be given the go by. Nervous ladies and citizens with plethoric purses or stocks in trade may congratulate themselves that the track of this living simoon has passed them afar. But should SHERMAN give us the slip utterly and make fast lodgment at Brunswick, the scourge may be only suspended. A grand rally should be made to decimate him—to teach him a lesson that Yankeedom shall remember everlastingly. A successful enterprise of this character will invite many more; a crushing defeat will paralyze such invasions forever.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Nov. 25.

A gentleman connected with a scouting party up the road writes us from Greensboro', under date of November 23, as follows: There is no enemy north of the line of the Georgia Railroad, nor any on this side or east of the Oconee River. The people of Hancock County and lower down will do well to watch the crossing, and report any movement of the enemy, if made.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT IN GEORGIA.

From the Dispatch.

The cavalry fight, in which we were victorious, took place in East Georgia on Tuesday. The Yankee cavalry, under KILPATRICK, were attempting to cross the Savannah River, when they were attacked by WHEELER, and, after an obstinate fight, driven back in the direction of Millen, losing very heavily. KILPATRICK, himself, was at one time so closely pressed as to lose his hat, which was recovered by one of our troopers. This trophy should be laid up in lavender with POPE's coat, WASHBURNE's pantaloons and DAHLGREN's wooden leg. SHERMAN's main army is moving toward the coast, and a battle is expected.

From the Examiner.

The War Department has allowed the fact to leak out that a cavalry fight has taken place somewhere in Georgia, probably in the vicinity of Millen, resulting in the defeat of the enemy and the capture of Gen. KILPATRICK's hat. This is all the information vouchsafed in "official circles," but outsiders, who seem to have access to State secrets, intimate to their less fortunate acquaintances, that the fight referred to was something more than a slight skirmish, though scarcely to be rated as a battle. They state further that our loss was about seventy killed, wounded and missing; whilst that of the enemy is reported to have been much greater. We have stated everything that has been developed relative to this affair, and hope that the enemy will neither derive information nor comfort from the narration. We will add, however, that the news of the New-York *Herald*, published yesterday, to the effect that SHERMAN's advance had reached Millen, is certainly untrue. None of the enemy's cavalry had reached Millen yesterday evening. Perhaps the fight above alluded to, and the loss of Gen. KILPATRICK's hat, had something to do with the delay.

We have already intimated our belief that GRANT had sent forces to Port Royal, with the intention to march up into the country and relieve SHERMAN from his embarrassments. We are now nearly certain that this advance has been attempted, and that it has resulted in complete failure. Details will first be heard from the enemy's journals. In the meantime, there is still much reason for us to hope that the last word has not been said in Georgia on the question whether SHERMAN shall reach the coast or not. We are satisfied that it will be difficult, if not impossible, for him to reach Beaufort or Savannah, and suppose now that he will aim at some point more to the southward.

THE ENEMY BADLY WHIPPED AT GRAHAMSVILLE, S. C.

From the Whig.

A dispatch was received last night, which stated that our forces had engaged and routed the Yankees at Grahamsville, S. C., driving them five miles. The Yankees left their dead on the field. Grahamsville is on the road from Savannah to Charleston, about thirty miles northeast from Savannah. The party beaten are evidently troops sent up from Port Royal.

SHERMAN'S PROGRESS.

From the Whig, Dec. 2.

We think it probable that SHERMAN will reach the Atlantic in comparative safety. His next move, in our opinion, will be by sea to Richmond. We do not believe that he can succeed in taking either Augusta or Savannah. Indeed, should he succeed in capturing the first-named place, it will do him no good, since he will find there nothing he was seeking. At the last-named he will have to fight, and that he is very well aware of, and does not wish to do before securing a base upon the sea. Charleston, for the present at least, we take to be entirely out of the question. Should he determine to secure himself on the sea, and thence issue during the Winter to ravage the country or to carry on a regular Winter campaign, he must be kept in, as we suppose he can. In the meantime, he abandons an immense tract of country in the interior, over which it is impossible that his army, situated on the ocean, and closely watched, can exercise any influence for good or evil. We do not see that SHERMAN's last exploits will have any effect upon the issue of the war; but, after having been told, by the highest authority in the Confederacy, that his retreat from Atlanta was to be more disastrous than the retreat of NAPOLEON from Moscow, it is a little vexatious to find him getting off so cheaply, burning and murdering as he goes.

From the Sentinel.

Our exchanges up to Saturday last, the latest date received at the time of writing this, are exceedingly communicative of movements of our own troops and Generals, but know comparatively little of the movements of SHERMAN. The situation of his main force is alleged to be positively a mystery. The movements that they chronicle seem to be but feints or feelers, and with small bodies. The suspicion they express is that these exhibitions upon his flank are intended by SHERMAN to mask his main army, and to conceal the march which they suppose it to be making upon Savannah or Brunswick. The latter town is on a fine harbor, upon the Atlantic coast, about twenty miles south of the mouth of the Altamaha. The forces which have come to the north of the Oconee are alleged to be very few in number, and to be limited in their operations to reconnoitering purposes. Meanwhile, SHERMAN is supposed to be moving down behind the Oconee, which he need not cross at all if Brunswick be his goal. His course in that case would be to cross the Ocmulgee near its mouth, and move down behind or south of the Altamaha.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

A gentleman connected with a scouting party up the Augusta and Atlanta rivers writes from Greensboro, under date of Nov. 28, as follows:

"There is no enemy north of the line of the Georgia Railroad nor any on this side or east of the Oconee River. A party of Yankees passed through Green County on Sunday. This is the greatest number that has ever been seen on this side of the Oconee. The rumor that the enrolling officer in Green County was killed, is not correct. About a thousand Yankee cavalry have been encamped for the past few days at Reid's Mill, between Eatonton and Waller's ferry. Negro scouts report that they speak of moving to another section. Much property has been destroyed in Jasper and Putnam, such as mills, ginhouses, and some corn cribs and dwelling houses. It was thought in Sparta on Wednesday, that the enemy's cavalry and infantry were moving down the Oconee towards the coast. It is the current opinion up the road that SHERMAN's army is moving down between the Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers."

From the Augusta Sentinel.

The enemy's destruction at Milledgeville is said to embrace the state-house, Executive mansion, penitentiary and depot and other buildings. The report that the asylum was destroyed is contradicted. The rumor in town that SHERMAN captured a lot of ammunition at Milledgeville, is incorrect. All ordnance stores were removed. Three car-loads of powder passed through this city on Friday, on the way to Columbia, S. C. It is rumored that our cavalry are busy in destroying barns, cribs, and anything that may be of use to SHERMAN in front of his main army on the Ocmulgee River.

SHERMAN EVERYWHERE.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Nov. 26.

Gen. SHERMAN was advancing from Atlanta—he was at Jonesboro—he was at Griffin—he was at Macon—he was on the Georgia Railroad—he was everywhere—he was nowhere in particular. He had 30,000—he had 50,000—he had 100,000—in fact, he had the universal Yankee nation at his heels. He had burned Atlanta, Marietta, Rome, Cassville—he had swallowed up Macon for lunch, and was preparing to make a full meal of Charleston and Savannah. Milledgeville, Madison, Greensboro and Augusta were small mouthfuls, the titbits of war, to be taken up, *en passant*, on the point of a bayonet and gulped down without the process of chewing.

The scene has materially changed, and the question now is more frequently asked: "Where is this fellow SHERMAN, any how?" A few days more and the reply will be repeated in a different and louder and more significant tone. Our city is being filled with those who will not be satisfied to ask the question; but to answer it themselves, and answer it in the immediate neighborhood of the great Yankee colossus.

The whereabouts of this village burner and common pillager will be sought. The safety of this city is now assured. Troops are still coming in, and the Georgia Militia will, with the veteran troops already here, present a tangible body to oppose the further progress of the Yankee leader, who but a few days since, by his colossal height, overshadowed the South. We snap our fingers in the face of the great raider. He will make no powder in Augusta.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Nov. 25.

No definite estimate can be formed of the plans or future movements of the enemy, or of their numbers. Those who passed through here were said to consist of SLOCUM's corps, under command of Gen. WILLIAMS, and were estimated at 8,000 to 10,000. They were chiefly infantry, with three batteries of artillery. They had quite a large wagon train with pontoon bridges. They boasted that they were now wiping us out effectually; that they would destroy Macon, Augusta and Savannah, and then go into South Carolina, and end the war at Charleston. They evidently went through Milledgeville, and their other column has, doubtless, by this time reached Macon. From all that I can learn, they left Atlanta with four corps, of about 25,000 men, nearly half of whom are new drafted men, who have no stomach for war. They are being captured in the vicinity continually. Several have come in to-day, who have been lying in the woods until their rear guard left, in order to desert.

By the time they reach the barren pine belt below Milledgeville they will find Georgia a hard road to travel, and if we can confront them with a small force, and harrass their flanks vigorously, they will meet few ships to greet them when they reach the coast. It is a desperate game, and in this fertile belt they can play it successfully, but the jawmps will be fatal to them. *They have unquestionably caused much suffering, and to-night families who had an abundance last week, have scarcely a day's subsistence. The greatest inconvenience is horses. There is plenty in the country yet, but there are no horses to haul it. Our citizens are in distress for wood for the same reason.*

OPERATIONS AROUND MACON.

From the Savannah News, Nov. 28.

For some days past we have had many rumors from the movements of SHERMAN, &c., most of which have been unfounded. We have obtained the following from sources which are entitled to the utmost reliance:

On Sunday, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., the enemy made an attack on East Macon, at the same place where STONEMAN and his raiders made their attack. But it was principally an artillery battle, but small arms were also used. The enemy's shells fell in the yard of the workshops of the Central Railroad, but did no injury, and no one was hurt by it. The cannonading was quite active, and lasted some two hours. *During the time, the enemy captured one of our batteries*, but it was soon recaptured by our troops, and a number of prisoners taken.

About dark our forces succeeded in driving the enemy back, pursuing them about a mile and a half. They left their dead and wounded on the field. Their force we have not ascertained. They were dispersed and driven in the direction of Griswoldville. They appeared to be tired and frightened, and many of them left their ranks and wandered off beyond the range of our guns. *They tore up about three miles of the road beyond Walnut Creek bridge*, but it was soon repaired. While the engagement was going on the employes of the Central Railroad removed all the engines and cars from East Macon and run them into the city.

We regret to state that some of our troops behaved badly in East Macon, by plundering and committing other depredations after the enemy were driven off. We forbear to give details.

On Tuesday the enemy made their appearance at Griswoldville in some force, and before being attacked burnt all the buildings in the place except three. A fight took place, lasting some three hours, when the enemy were repulsed. Our wounded in this engagement arrived in Macon on Tuesday evening. We have not ascertained the extent of the loss in the engagement on either side.

Passengers who arrived this morning from Millen, (leaving there at 1 o'clock A. M.,) state that *a squad of the enemy's cavalry appeared at Sandersville on Friday morning last*, and that a brisk skirmish took place that afternoon between them and a portion of WHEELER's cavalry, in which the enemy were repulsed, leaving their dead on the field, and fifteen prisoners in our hands. They carried off their wounded. Our loss was two killed and a few wounded. The prisoners have arrived in this city.

It is reported that the Oconee bridge is burned, but whether by our forces or that of the enemy is not stated. On Thursday night a body of the enemy's cavalry attempted to cross the Oconee some twelve or fourteen miles below the bridge, where they were attacked and driven into the river. They threw away their arms and ran into the swamps to escape.

There is much straggling among the Yankee troops. Those picked up by our cavalry report that the army is worn down and almost destitute of provisions.

GEN. HARDEE IN COMMAND AT SAVANNAH.

HEADQUARTERS SAVANNAH, Nov. 27, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. ——. The Provost-Marshal of Savannah will stop all soldiers and citizens arriving in or going from the city, and report them for duty to Capt. C. W. HOWARD.

By order of Lieut. Gen. HARDEE.
D. H. POOL, A. A. G.

Gen. BRAGG arrived in Augusta on the evening of Nov. 25.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Gen. Sheridan Gives the Citizens of Winchester an Audience—Something Historical.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1864.

Gen. SHERIDAN, on one or two occasions, recently, has given "audience" to the citizens of Winchester and vicinity, to hear whatever complaints they might have to make relative to matters in any way pertaining to the military occupation of the place. While the General is a hard fighter, he at the same time has that attendant quality which distinguishes all brave men—generous and human impulses. These audiences have delighted the hearts of hundreds, though, perhaps, a few only of the applicants obtained what they desired. Still, when the heart is burthened it is some relief to be able to pour out one's feelings in presence of the highest in authority, who has the power, if he deems it expedient, to afford relief. A majority of the visitors, I believe, were friends or relatives of those recently arrested for disloyal conduct, and sent to Washington or elsewhere. It is not at all improbable that many mistakes were made; that some citizens were sent away who had a right, strictly speaking, to remain, and that others were overlooked, or permitted to remain, who should, (had they received their deserts,) been sent away. In the hurry of the moment, and particularly in war times, such mistakes are always liable to be made. But, of one thing I feel assured, a majority of these oversights were on the side of mercy.

Aside from the immediate satisfaction afforded the citizens of meeting the Commanding-General face to face, these interviews have gone a great ways toward mollifying the bitter, rampant, unrelentless Secessionists, who saw in the necessary destruction of property in this valley, an opportunity to exasperate the bold and make bold the timid or lukewarm in the cause of secession. A personal interview has removed much of the natural prejudice existing, for they find the General, not only a human being, but one largely gifted with the noble qualities. I know of persons, indeed, that could not bear to hear the name of the Commander of this department mentioned, before an interview, who have suddenly become reticent, and would pass very well for non-combatants now. In a word, Gen. SHERIDAN has been exercising a little "wise statesmanship," but upon no dubious basis.

This once beautiful Valley, "now desolated by the ruthless hand of war," was the scene of many interesting events in our early colonial history. The first settlements west of the Blue Ridge were commenced about 1750, by stray Germans who mostly came from the land of WILLIAM PENN; but a few wandered to the then far western wilderness, from the more ancient settlement called Germanna, in Spottsylvania County. The settlers were a hardy, industrious race, and their Teutonic origin has given a character to the people of the whole Valley to this day, entirely different from that of any other portion of the State. Indeed, as a class, they more nearly resemble the people of some portions of Pennsylvania in habits and customs; and there is an absence of that intensely Southern feeling found among the degenerate sons of the old English cavaliers, so creditable to the Southron's heart at the expense of his head. Hence we find that the secession heresy has not taken such deep root here as elsewhere. In this connection I may state that there are more intense Secessionists to be found among the slave-catchers in the borders of the Free States than here, for the reason that they were, before the war, making a handsome thing out of slave masters, by hunting down runaways—the proceeds of which business, a certain class of greedy farmers counted upon as an annual income as regularly as they did a crop of wheat.

Of all the towns in this Valley, I believe Winchester claims the most historic honors. Here are to be seen to-day the early foot-prints of GEORGE WASHINGTON and others, who either took a distinguished part in colonial or revolutionary times, or both. Portions (the bastions) of old Fort Loudon laid out by Col. GEORGE WASHINGTON, and constructed by his regiment, are still to be seen in the northerly edge of the town. This fort was constructed in 1756, to protect the inhabitants against the French and their Indian allies, particularly the Shawnees. The well dug by WASHINGTON's regiment is in daily use now by Union soldiers. It is cut through solid rock to the depth of 103 feet, and has in it to-day about sixty feet of water. Winchester was the extreme frontier depot for the troops operating against the French and Indians on the Alleghany and Ohio; here WASHINGTON's regiment returned to recruit after the action of Great Meadow, July 4, 1754, and here again the troops were gathered after BRADDOCK's defeat. Immediately after the reduction of Fort Duquesne, WASHINGTON was elected to represent this county (Frederick) in the House of Delegates. In the graveyards of the town are to be found, among others of more or less revolutionary renown, the remains of that "thunderbolt of war," Maj.-Gen. DANIEL MORGAN, Gen. DANIEL ROBERDEAU and Maj. PETER HELPHISTINE. The house in which MORGAN died is still standing. Lord FAIRFAX was also buried in this place. The stone over MORGAN's grave has been much disfigured by curiosity hunters.

E. A. PAUL.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Heavy Skirmishing in Front of Nashville.

POSITION OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

A Reconnoitering Expedition --- No Rebels Across the River.

Surrender of a Blockhouse to the Rebels.

ANTICIPATIONS OF A GREAT BATTLE.

Rebel Views of Hood's Movement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 3.

After two days of wet weather, the clouds disappeared this morning, and the day has been magnificent. I have been on our right all day. Our line of battle extends around the suburbs of the city, our right and left, respectively, resting on the Cumberland River. The enemy's line of battle is just two miles from the city. Quite heavy skirmishing in front of Gens. A. J. SMITH and WOOD has been going on all the afternoon by sharpshooters on both sides. On the right of our centre, near Widow ACKLIN's place, the enemy's skirmishers became troublesome, taking refuge behind houses on Franklin, Granny White and Hillsboro pikes. Two houses were burned, several injured and ruined by our artillery.

We used considerable artillery this afternoon on our right and right centre, but elicited no reply from the rebel artillery. The supposition is that they are short of this kind of ammunition. Several of our men were killed to-day by their sharpshooters, including two members of the Sixth Ohio Battery.

The enemy's line can be seen quite plainly with the naked eye.

All railroading south of this city has ceased to exist. Murfreesboro, Bridgeport and Chattanooga are deemed safe. Events of some moment are anticipated to-morrow. It may be considered an impossibility for the rebels to cross the river either on our right or left, as Commodore FITCH is here with a fleet of gunboats.

Johnsonville has been evacuated. Everything was removed from all the railroads in safety. Thirty-three locomotives and trains were sent North this morning.

Nashville and the surrounding country for miles has been converted into a huge fortress. The destruction of rebel property in defence of the city will be almost incalculable. As almost all the rich property-owners hereabouts are rebel sympathizers, the rage manifested by this portion of the community at the approach of the rebel army, necessitating the destruction of their property, is unbounded.

Gen. FRANK CHEATHAM, commanding one of the rebel corps, has his headquarters at the house of Mr. EDMONSON, on the Murfreesboro pike, four miles from the city. He told EDMONSON that HOOD had orders to go to Nashville or to hell.

There is plenty of water in the river for boating purposes.

Vague rumors are afloat about FORREST crossing the river, and BRECKINRIDGE joining HOOD, all of which are untrue. The situation of our forces is considered perfectly satisfactory. BENJ. C. TRUMAN.

FURTHER DETAILS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, Dec. 4.

No new developments have taken place to-day, except that our army still encircles the city on the southeast, its wings resting on the Cumberland River. The enemy's lines are clearly to be seen from high points in the suburbs and from the capitol. They are intrenching themselves in a southwestern direction, about three miles from the city. During the day heavy skirmishing occurred on our left, and progressed along the line to the centre. Many persons witnessed the cannonading. Along the right of our lines nothing of importance transpired to-day.

The general opinion is that HOOD will attack the Federal forces in front of Nashville.

A Federal cavalry force has patrolled the north bank of the river at the fords to prevent cavalry from crossing, as numerous unsuccessful attempts have been made by them to cross since the 1st inst.

Johnsonville has been evacuated, and the road has been uninterrupted, and part of the trains from there are advancing to this point by land.

It is rumored here to-day that FORREST has placed a pontoon bridge across the river above the city, and that MARMADUKE has occupied Johnsonville. Both are without foundation.

The first block-house on the Chattanooga road, four miles from the city, defended by negroes, commanded by Col. JOHNSON, of the colored infantry, who surrendered Dalton, Ga., and was paroled, held out until this afternoon, when they surrendered, Col. JOHNSON and a portion of his men escaping on a train. The remainder were captured. The train was fired into. Several jumped from the train into the river and escaped, Col. JOHNSON among them, who is in the city to-night.

A reconnoitering party sent Thursday returned to-day, having gone eighty miles up the river. They report that no rebels were seen or heard of crossing the river, and none appeared upon the banks.

A rebel deserter, who came in to-day, reports that Gen. S. D. LEE published an order to his men Friday morning, complimenting them on their bravery, devotion, &c., thanking them for the victory won at Franklin, and assuring them that if true to themselves now in front of Nashville, they would be soon enabled to enter and take possession of a vast amount of stores contained there.

Two prisoners were brought in to-day, Lieut. HICKMAN, Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, four miles from the city, and C. H. GARDY, of FOAD's Forty-eighth Georgia Infantry.

The water on the shoals is nine feet deep, and still rising.

REBEL VIEW OF HOOD'S CAMPAIGN.

From the Sentinel.

The news from Tennessee through United States papers, is of further retrograde without fight on the part of the Federal General. This means, of course, further advance of the army of Gen. HOOD. By previous reports, Gen. FORREST was upon a flank movement. The next day tells the result. THOMAS fell back from Columbia to Franklin, twenty-five miles in twenty-four hours, a rapidity of movement which is a complement to his celerity, and evidence of the fright which hurried him. It was appropriately celebrated in New-York by a rise in gold. Franklin, at or near which point we are to suppose that HOOD had arrived, is only nineteen miles by rail from Nashville. Another flanker by FORREST, will send THOMAS behind the fortifications of the latter city. What may be HOOD's further movements, we can only conjecture, so can the enemy. It would be a small thing for FORREST to do, to swing around Nashville and cut its Northern connections. HOOD has probably but to place the city in his rear to frighten THOMAS out of it. It would seem very clear that HOOD has already accomplished enough to restore almost the whole of Tennessee to our side of the military lines. He has but to march upon East Tennessee to regain complete possession there without a blow. Lost by the treachery of the Commander at Cumberland Gap, it may soon be ours again. Isolated, cut off and unsupported, Chattanooga would then become utterly untenable by the enemy. This would restore to us our line of railway through Knoxville and Chattanooga to the Southwest. The campaign would indeed be glorious that should close with such an advantage to our cause; and yet it is a consummation which seems within our grasp. It may be that HOOD is striving for still more. It may be that Nashville is to be regained, and that the feet of his soldiers will press the soil of Kentucky here halt is called. We cherish large hopes from his enterprise, but trust that what is now in our grasp will not be too much imperilled in an effort at more. If it shall please Heaven to favor us with the success which it now seems reasonable to expect in Tennessee, it will be an overwhelming rebuke of the braggart SHERMAN, and hundredfold compensation for the pigs he may steal, and the corncribs he may burn, while running the gauntlet in Georgia. We wait with solicitude, and yet with cheering anticipations, for further tidings.

Gen. Stanley's Wound—The Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 3.

Maj.-Gen. D. S. STANLEY left here by the mail-boat for his home at Yellow Springs, Ohio, this afternoon. His wound is rather painful but not dangerous, and Col. SCOTT, the Surgeon-General of Kentucky, expresses the opinion that he will be able to re-enter the service within fifteen or twenty days.

Yesterday the rolling stock of the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad, consisting of large numbers of trains, was ordered to Louisville. The order was countermanded to-day.

The passenger train from Nashville has arrived three hours behind time.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Late Cavalry Expedition to Stoney Creek—Gallant Capture of Rebel Works—Great Destruction of Buildings and Supplies—Capture of 170 Prisoners—Retaliation on a Rebel Major.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Dec. 2.

From information obtained through scouts and deserters, it was ascertained that the rebels were constructing a branch railroad from Stony Creek station, on the Weldon Railroad, toward Dinwiddie Court-house, and that quite a large lot of supplies had been accumulated at that place. Orders were consequently given to Gen. GREGG's division of cavalry to proceed in that direction and destroy all property found. The column started at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning. On crossing the Rowanty Creek, our forces met the enemy's pickets, who at once retired. The command pushed on, passing Duvall's Mills, where the first brigade (Gen. DAVIES') were put in position to protect the flanks. The second brigade, Col. GREGG, commanding, advanced toward Stony Creek, where the enemy were found in strong position on the south side with three guns, sweeping open fields on this side. The Fourth, Thirtieth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiments took the advance and did most of the fighting. The Fourth formed in line at the edge of the woods, and, with loud yells, charged across the opening till within fifty yards of the creek, when they dismounted and, crossing the bridge, rushed up the banks and into the works before the rebels could get their guns to bear on the bridge. The enemy had previously torn up the planks on the bridge, making the crossing more difficult and tedious. Those who remained in the fort at once surrendered, while about one hundred attempted to escape. These were met by a squadron of the Fourth under Capt. EVERY, which had swam the stream at another point, and many of those trying to get away were killed or wounded.

Capt. EVERY has received great praise for the manner in which he executed this part of the movement. He received a severe wound in the arm.

The Sixteenth, Major SWAN commanding, meanwhile made a similar chase, and captured another work, taking a number of prisoners. The Thirteenth were also busily engaged, and captured six wagons and twenty-two mules. Three guns were found in the works, two of which were thrown into the creek, and the other, being too heavy to handle, was spiked. Had the bridge been in good condition, they would all have been brought away.

All the buildings at the station were then fired and burned to the ground, besides the following supplies: 1,200 new Enfield rifles; a large quantity of ammunition; 5,000 sacks of grain; 500 bales of hay; a quantity of corn and oats; 400 bushels of sweet potatoes; 50 barrels of coal oil; a quantity of bacon; the camp and garrison equipage; and the railroad bride, about 150 feet long.

The command was then ordered to fall back, which it did in excellent order. The enemy had by this time made their appearance in pretty strong force, and indicated an intention of making a flank attack, but were driven off by a few shells from Battery B, Second United States Artillery.

On reaching Duvall's Mills, orders were given to fire them, and in a few minutes they were one mass of smoke and flame. Here the rebel cavalry (BUTLER's brigade) again attempted another charge, but were received with a salute of the "seven-shooters" of our men, and a few well-directed shots from a battery, and they fell back quickly, leaving a number on the field. They afterwards rallied and followed the column, but notwithstanding the repeated efforts to annoy, did not inflict any damage.

The division returned to camp about 8 o'clock in the evening, with the loss of only twenty-seven killed and wounded, all of whom were brought away. They captured 170 prisoners and five officers. Among them was Maj. FITZHUGH, who will be remembered in connection with the raid into Maryland last Summer, when he took one of our Captains prisoner, and after taking his boots off, made him walk some twenty miles barefoot. To bring to his mind his conduct at that time, he himself was compelled to walk from Stony Creek to camp without his boots.

Gen. DAVIS was struck by a spent ball during the action, but suffered no injury. The enemy had quite a stretch of road graded, ties cut, and the rails on the ground ready to lay down, but it is believed they will abandon the project, as they have learned that our cavalry can, at any time, strike it in a few hours. It is said that HAMPTON's cavalry had nearly all been sent off to oppose SHERMAN, and that the stores found at the depot were for the supply of their horses, which are supposed to have been run off when our troops were found to be advancing. The entire affair was one of the most successful we have had during the campaign, and reflects great credit on all who were engaged. Capt. HAYS, who commanded the Fourth Pennsylvania, is highly spoken of for his gallantry on the occasion. He had one brother killed and another wounded in the action. Nearly a hundred contrabands came in with the column. They are of all ages and very poorly clad, but seem rejoiced to have reached our lines.

HEADQUARTERS, Saturday, Dec. 3.

The prisoners were sent to City Point yesterday to be forwarded to Washington. McGREGOR.

REPORTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 4.

We are indebted to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* for the following extracts from Richmond papers of Friday last:

THE NORTH SIDE OF THE JAMES.

From the Dispatch.

The report that GRANT was crossing troops to the north side was repeated yesterday, but we believed it to have been without any foundation. We think it far more likely that any movement which he will take advantage of this fine spell of weather to make, will be on his left, and not on his right. There has been no more fighting on Gen. PICKETT's lines. The shelling of Dutch Gap still continues. It was reported, some days ago, that from Howlett Battery, steamers could be seen on BUTLER's canal.

From the Sentinel.

Below Richmond quiet still prevails this side of the James, though there is a repetition of the report of a movement of troops toward our left. Mr. GRANT will find our troops on the alert, and prepared to receive him. There was the usual shelling at Dutch Gap. On the 25th, a shell from one of our batteries, struck the steam-dredge squarely amidships, and sunk it instantly, in water ten or fifteen feet deep. The dredging-machine had just been repaired, and is the only one the enemy have in the river. It will delay the completion of the canal.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

From the Sentinel.

There was some skirmishing on the right on Wednesday, but it did not amount to much. GRANT has ordered all citizens within five miles of his rear lines to move away, under penalty of imprisonment and loss of property. This is a most cruel order—driving from their homes, at this inclement season of the year, women and children, and other non-combatants. The laws of humanity, of civilized nations and of God, are all set at defiance and daily violated by the military authorities of the United States. There was heavy artillery and musketry firing in front of Petersburgh, commencing at twelve o'clock at night on Wednesday, and continued to 1 P. M. yesterday. We could not learn the result.

A FLANK MOVEMENT INDICATED.

From the Examiner.

All is quiet as usual along the lines of Richmond, but with strong indications of an approaching struggle on the right of Petersburgh, the old scene of GRANT's favorite evolution. He has issued an order driving all inhabitants living within five miles of his rear from their houses and homes. The amount of cruelty to helpless persons perpetrated by this and his brother miscreants, who degrade the name of General, and the sum of unhappiness which they have caused, will make the history of these days a page to sicken NERO. In the meantime, the Yankee newspapers are full of a wonderful wonder of wonders—a new gun, which they will get into position some time between the present date and Christmas, which will throw shell into Richmond, and infallibly burn us all up with a "mighty inflammable compound," lately invented. The nearest point to which they can bring this gun is Darbytown, seven miles off. The Armstrong 12-pounder is said to have thrown a ball six miles, but the country was a level plain, and the gun on a hillock. The enemy may have found artillery that will throw as far, but Richmond is on hills, and the country slopes downward to their lines. The humane expectation of New York will end in disappointment if the range of any gun is ever tried on Richmond, and even if they did throw shell into Richmond, "you uv it."

From the Shenandoah Valley.

From the Dispatch.

The two armies are quiet, with the exception of the cavalry, who are constantly on the alert. Last Monday the Yankee cavalry made a forward movement, but fell in with a portion of our infantry, who saluted him with an effective volley, whereupon they did not wait for further battle, but fled precipitately.

Two young ladies of Winchester, Miss BARBER and Miss SHERRARD, were lately sent out of the Federal lines by SHERIDAN, and have arrived in Richmond. Dr. BOYD, Messrs. WILLIAMS, CONRAD, BELL and others, who were sent North a short time since, are in Fort McHenry. They are as well as could be hoped for under circumstances. Their place of confinement is an old stable loft, a most infernal hole, where the greatest exertions and caution are necessary to keep clear of disease, filth and vermin, and where they are daily annoyed with call of roll by a Jew sergeant, and the presentation of a detestable oath.

From the Sentinel.

There is nothing of importance from the valley. The railroad from Harper's Ferry is finished to within a few miles of Winchester, and SHERIDAN threatens to arrest all Confederate citizens on the line of the road and in the neighboring counties, and send them prisoners during the war, and burn their property, if MOSBY attacks trains on the road.

From Mexico—Arrival of Capt. Semmes at Matamoras.

By the arrival of the brig *Emma Dean*, Capt. MOORE, we have received information that Capt. SEMMES, formerly of the rebel steamer *Alabama*, arrived at Matamoras, on the 10th ult., in the British schooner *Adder* from Havana, and crossing over to Brownsville, passed through Texas on his way to Richmond.

The Kearsarge Fund.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Treasurer of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, acknowledges receipt of the following contributions toward the "Kearsarge Fund," and will be glad if any of our merchants who have not been called upon, and who wish to give, will send their subscriptions to his office, No. 38 Burling-slip.

Atlantic Mut. Ins. Co.	$4,000	A. T. Stewart & Co.	$ 250
Columbian Ins. Co.	2,000	Hunt, Tillinghast & Co	250
Great West'n Ins. Co.	2,000	H. B. Claflin & Co.	250
Sun Insurance Co.	2,000	Edward Rowe	50
Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.	750	Galway, Cassard & Teller	50
Union Mutual Ins. Co.	500	E. Nye	25
New-York Mut. Ins. Co	500	W. A. Cowdrey	25
Orient Mut. Ins. Co.	250	E. H. Tracy	25
Washin'n Mar. Ins Co	250	J. Dowley & Isemonger	100
Metropolitan Ins. Co.	250	Spaulding, Hunt & Co	100
Mercantile Mut. Ins Co	500	Anthony & Hall	100
Phenix Ins. Co.	250	Lathrop, Ludington & Co.	100
N. L. & G. Griswold	250	Pacific Mail S. S. Co	500
A. A. Low & Brothers	250	Sprague, Cooper & Colburn	100
Grinnell, Minturn & Co	250	Sullivan, Randolph & Budd	100
Weston & Gray	250	Howland & Aspinwall	100
Howland & Aspinwall	250	Bucklin, Crane & Co	100
Bucklin, Crane & Co	250	Albinia & Bailey	25
Frothingham & Baylis	250	C. Adolph, Lowe & Co	50
Wm. H. Fogg & Co.	250	Geo. C. Ward	100
G. S. Stephenson & Co	250	Youngs & Co.	100
Fabbri & Chauncey	250	Jas G. Bennett	100
Wm. Whitlock, Jr.	250	Francis Skiddy	100
W. W De Forest & Co	200	R. W. Ropes & Co.	100
S. B. Chittenden & Co	250	Archer & Bull	100
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	250	H. A. Smythe	100
Sturges, Bennet & Co.	250	S. S. Jaffray & Co.	100
J. G. King's Sons	250	Sam. McLean & Co.	100
Spofford, Tileston & Co	250	J. J. Stuart & Co.	100
C. H. Marshall	250	J. A. McGaw	50
E. D. Morgan & Co.	250	N. M. Perry	50
John Caswell & Co.	100	K. Co

THE MAGAZINES.

—*The Atlantic Monthly*, Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS) opens its December number with "The Highlands: L. N.," a graceful posthumous paper of THOREAU's, on the Cape Cod region, bringing out its characteristics with the living fidelity that marked all his studies of nature. "English Authors in Florence," by Miss K. FREER is a curious example how "the whirligig of time brings about its revenges," the purport of the article being, mainly, a glorification of the Trollope family, not forgetting Mrs. Trollope herself, that "name of fear" to our fathers of thirty years ago; Mr GILLMORE's "Our Last Day in Dixie," is a valiant lorious apology for his Quixotic escapade at Richmond; this writer seems out of place in the *Atlantic*. The most noticeable feature of the number is unquestionably "England and America," by Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH. It is a powerful and well-reasoned plea for mutual friendship, explaining the cause of the adverse manifestations of feeling that hide and obscure the real interest taken by the great heart of the nation in the success of freedom and right. Every one must admire Prof. SMITH's eloquent, earnestness. The form of the paper will be, we think, the only objection to its universal reception. It is written in the first person, and in a tone decidedly didactic. Now, for one man to lecture a great nation is a service of delicacy, that even the consciousness of a good cau e is not always sufficient to insure success. "Ice and Equinaux," by D. A. WASSON, commences cheerily an account of a last Summer's amateur excursion to Labrador. Longfellow's Sonnet, on Translating the Divina Commedia" must not be overlooked. The other articles are readable, and, as Miss HOSMER's "Process of Sculpture" contain matter that should not be overlooked. The promise of the "Atlantic Monthly" for the New-Year is brilliant. A story to be continued for twelve months, by DONALD G. MITCHELL, (Ike Marvell) entitled "Dr. Johns."—some precious fragments from HAWTHORNE's papers—and contributions from Mrs. S. C. HALL, by A. SALA, and the author of "Ten Acres Enough," being only a portion of the forthcoming novelties.

— *Harpe 's Monthly Magazine*, (New-York, HARPER & BROTHERS.) presents us with a fresh instalment of CHARLES DICKENS' current work, "Our Mutual Friend." The interest of this story is still diffused over a great variety of scenes and persons, so that it is difficult to say what the author really intends to be the main plot or action of the book. A new character, "Fascination Fledgely," is introduced, and gives occasion for what artists might call some clever genre painting, and some of the older dramatis personæ develop their questionable plots and schemes; but on the whole there is a great want of reality about Mr. DICKENS' middle-class people; his strength lies in the exceptional and strongly marked personages most y found in lower life, where the all-assimilating force of respectability does not extend. WILKIE COLLINS' new story, "Armadale," is also commenced in the present number. With the skill of a practical constructer of plots, he plunges at once into business—a murder and a mystery are thrown in, off-hand. The ground-work is for a long series of adventures and complications, extending through more than one generation. "Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men," No. 1—a Military Adventure—by JACOB ABBOT, is dedicated to Gen. BURNSIDE and his exploits at Roanoke Inlet, &c. "After Petroleum," is the best account we have met with of the new El Dorado, the land of promise that now counts as numerous and devoted a body of pilgrims as ever paid their vows at an Eastern shrine. ROSS BROWNE's "Tour through Arizona," is in his customary lively vein. "Recreations of a Philosopher," undertakes, by help of his recent autobiography, to render intelligible to ordinary readers the principles of Mr. BABBAGE's calculating machine. There is a smaller supply of fiction than usual in the present number of *Harper*, but its place is well filled with matter of more sterling interest.

—The *United States Service Magazine* (New-York, C. B. RICHARDSON,) for November and December, now before us, shows that this excellent periodical is rapidly fulfilling its promise, by supplying a professional literature, adapted to the tastes and wants of our vast military and naval establishments. The more technical articles are relieved by a due proportion of lighter reading, as in war itself the grave and the gay are blended in accordance with the immutable exigencies of human nature. "The Red River Campaign," a severe criticism of that disastrous affair; "Great Battles in History;" "Ancient Naval Warfare;" "Expeditions;" "The New-York State Militia;" "Early Lake Navigation," an example of the first class of papers having an abiding historical and critical interest; "Popular Extravagance, its Remedies and their Limitations," by C. A. BRISTED; "How we Get Supper" a campaign Reminiscence, and "Vivandiers," will show how agreeably more general tastes are catered for. The magazine has become an undoubted "military necessity," to make use of a much-abused phrase, and may be counted a complete success.

The *Continental Mon hly*, (New-York, JOHN F. TROW,) continues Col. TOLLES' elaborate survey of "An Army, its Organization and Movements," for its first article; "The Ideal Man, for Universal Imitation, on the Sinless Perfection of Jesus: a Positive Reply to STRAUSS and RENAN," by Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF, is a thoughtful treatise, much above the ordinary average of magazine papers; "Shanghai, its streets, shops and people," by HENRY B. AUCHINCLOSS, introduces us to the heart of the Celestial Empire. ROBERT J. WALKER's Letter in favor of the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, though late, is still seasonable in its suggestions. We notice among the poetry some pretty verses, "Genius," credited to "RICHARD BOWEN"—they were written by R. H. HOXIE, author of "Orion," &c. The number is, on the whole, a good one.

—*The American Monthly, Knickerbocker*. New-York: J. HOLMES AGNEW. This veteran magazine is now, on the evidence of the title page, in its fifty-fourth volume. Its old age is a green one, and under the present management "Old Knick" appears to be renewing his youth. Some space is allotted to political discussion, the principles of the Editor being what is usually called a States rights Democrat. "Life and Times of the Megatheriam," by Rev. JAMES ORTON, is an interesting scientific sketch. Two or three serial stories testify to the prevailing fondness for narrative of the exciting kind.

The *Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature* (New-York, W. H. BIDWELL,) comes to us richly freighted with the choicest spoils of the English periodicals. With the range of such a wide field at command of the Editor, it would be strange, indeed, if he failed to make up an agreeable and instructive miscellany. By a new arrangement of the matter in the recent numbers, additional space is gained for reviews and literary and scientific intelligence of a miscellaneous character, in addition to the long articles which comprise the staple of every number. The *Eclectic* has the good taste to credit every paper to its original source, so that the reader can at once tell the stand-point, political or literary, of the writer he is perusing, unlike some magazines, in which no indication is given whether an article is original or a reprint adopted from some foreign channel. A fine portrait of GEO. BANCROFT is given in the October number; that for November contains some of the choicest articles from the late English reviews, and is illustrated with a portrait of the Queen of Bavaria.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE IN MASSACHUSETTS FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.—The Committee of the Executive Council, to whom was referred the returns of the votes for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, report the number of votes to be as follows: At large, EDWARD EVERETT, of Boston, 126,742; WHITING GRISWOLD, of Greenfield, 124,026; ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Boston, 48,745; ERASMUS D. BEACH, of Springfield, 48,586. It will be seen that the plurality of the Republican vote for Mr. EVERETT, who heads the ticket, over Mr. WINTHROP, who leads the Democratic ticket, is 78,000, lacking three votes. The vote for the District Electors is substantially the same, although in some instances several thousand votes were lost by a transposition of names of the candidates. For instance, ABRAHAM JACKSON, of Boston, the Democratic candidate in the Fourth District, received 13,017 votes as of the Third District; GEORGE L. DAVIS, the Republican candidate in the Sixth District, received 5,295 votes as of the Fifth District; JOHN G. WHITTIER the Republican candidate in the Fifth District, received 5 295 votes as of the Sixth District; 11,485 votes were cast for ANDREW PIERCE as of the Fourth District, instead of ANDREW PIERCE, Jr., the Democratic candidate in the Third District; 8,043 votes were cast for WM. D. SWAN as of the Second District, instead of for JOHN WILSON, the regular Democratic candidate, Mr. SWAN having died before the election. These errors were caused by those intrusted with the preparations of the ballots.—*Boston Journal, Nov. 30.*

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Condition of the Country—The Liberals Still Active and Troublesome to Maximilian—Imperial Attempts to Organize an Army—Discontent Among the Emperor's Adherents.

Correspondence of Le Messager.

VERA CRUZ, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1864.

If I were to speak as do the partisans of the Empire, I should say "peace reigns in the country," but I happen to be Liberal, and a partisan of the republican form of government. Besides I like truth for its own sake. I cannot, therefore, join in the chorus of the gentlemen of the *Estafette* and *L'Ere Nouvelle*, &c. Instead, then, of speaking to you of peace, of the biblical tranquillity of the country, I am going to tell you about DIAZ, GARCIA, ALVAREZ, REGULES, *à tutti quanti*, those last defenders of political freedom, and of the Liberal principles of the land of Anahuac.

You may know that DIAZ holds Oajaca with a few thousand men. In July last a force of French and Mexicans was sent against him from Puebla, but, after some actions, the latter was obliged to go back again, owing to the bad state of the roads, which did allow artillery and trains to follow the troops. The various regiments then, that made up the force, went back to their quarters—some to Mexico and others to Puebla, while a body stayed at San Martins, one of the first depots to be met on their way to Oajaca.

Now a second force is being formed to set out from Mexico, if it has not done so already. The Imperialists think they are marching to an easy victory; but the liberals raise their heads, and say that DIAZ, the old friend and countryman GEN. SARAGOZA, the hero of the 5th of May, 1862, is not the man to let himself be frightened by Imperial Bayonets, and that he is preparing to make of Oajaca a second Puebla. It is certain that he has plenty of means of defence. He can hold out for a long time behind the defences of the town. It will only be well, then, to wait a while before giving the expeditionary force credit for an easy victory.

In the interior of the country the state of things is hardly changed. It has remained the same for the last six months. The roads are not more secure than they were, and the guerrillas are bolder. Even the Valley of Mexico is not safe from their raids, and I shall not be surprised if, some of these days, they venture up to the very doors of the palace of Chapultepec.

At this hour the States of Colima, Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Tabasco and Chiapa are in the hands of the Republican party. In the State of Vera Cruz even the Liberal forces keep the field under the lead of ALEXANDRO GARCIA and PAYON, and other chiefs, who aid with all their power the guerrillas. The way to Mexico is three days out of four in the hands of the Republicans, and the mails are sent through very irregularly. Strong escorts are necessary to guard the convoys of goods sent to the coast. So we read the following in the *Sociedad* of Mexico:

GOODS CONVOY.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The Sub-Secretary informs me in an order dated yesterday, that the public ought to be apprised of the departure of a goods convoy for Vera Cruz, on the 20th inst., at 7 A. M. All the loaded wagons should be sent, on the evening before, to the San Lazars gate, from which they will be escorted by adequate force.

By order of the Administrator General,

MANUEL IRIART.

MEXICO, Oct. 20, 1864.

After three years of war, then, the system of escorts flourishes as in the best days of SANTA ANNA and MIRAMON. It was hardly worth so many millions to come to this negative progress.

If from the State of Vera Cruz we pass to those in the West, we will see Guerrero occupied by ALVAREZ, Guanajuato by VICTORIA, and Espinola, Michoacan by REGULES. Jalisco by ARTEAGA—while CANALES, CARVAJAL, CERDA, MENDEZ, and other chiefs are scattered all over the country. Those are the elements of which the Republicans can yet dispose. I think them great enough to trouble the sleep of the Imperialists, and I would not be at all surprised if a life of ease, so sweet in sunny lands, would never be the lot of MAXIMILIAN, his Generals and his partisans.

In the mean time the Government is taken up with the organization of its new army, of diverse elements, more or less disagreeable to each other, it ought naturally to have the germ of disunion in it, but this does not seem to have been seen by His Majesty.

I ought to have begun by speaking of the return of MAXIMILIAN to Mexico, and of the panic that the unexpected appearance of the Liberals at Venango had caused His Majesty and his escort, but it is never too late to do good, and here is an account of this curious incident.

MAXIMILIAN was at Guanajuato with a strong escort of French troops, which had come with him from Mexico and Morelia. From that place MAXIMILIAN sent out for Toluca. It was while on his way that he learnt that a force of Liberals had made an attack upon the post of Tenango, the town where he was to put up. The smell of burnt powder had likely nothing in it to attract His Majesty, for he at once turned about and returned to the capital.

Already the faithful subjects of the Hapsburgh believed—some say *hoped*—that the august prince had fallen into the hands of the Liberals. The return of MAXIMILIAN to the capital has dissipated all their—"fears."

The reports that had been spread in Mexico originated in a defeat that MARQUEZ had met with near Morelia, and his force was thought to be the escort of the Emperor. It was only a convoy of provisions for Morelia—a convoy which has been taken by the force under Gen. ROMERO. Most of the men of the escort were made prisoners by the patriots, and these have brought before a court-martial all the Mexicans taken with arms in their hands, who had deserted the cause. These men were sentenced to death, *and shot a little after, as traitors to their country!* After this defeat, MARQUEZ, also escaped, was relieved of his command in the State of Michoacan, and replaced by Gen. ZAVRA.

If we may give credit to certain liberal papers of the interior, the people of some districts are a prey to a fearful famine. The soil of Mexico, so famous for its fertility, seems to have been struck barren since the foreigner set foot upon it. On all sides, fires, devastation, pillage, have come to add their horrors to that of famine. At San Luis de Potosi and about, many deaths have taken place, and the cause was starvation. Again, at the time of the most bloody contests, between the factions of the Republic, such facts were never seen.

On closing, let me tell you a few words on the question of foreign relations with Mexico. On this matter the *Era* says:

"The Government has been informed of the coming of Mgr. NIGLIA, Nuncio from the Pope. The instructions of the Court of Rome are of the most ample kind, and they allow the serious questions as to the clergy to be definitely settled. It seems that the Holy Father has admitted the necessity of accepting the facts realized, and of not making demands that are incompatible with the new order of things. In consequence of this, his representative will establish the new concordat on a basis entirely conciliatory."

The clearest part of all this is that the Pope consents to grant the Emperor—that is, one of his own people—what he has always obstinately refused to the republic, that is to the people themselves. This is a new and edifying example of the good faith of the head of the church. The *non possumus* is laid aside to oblige MAXIMILIAN.

Public Economy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much has been spoken and written on the subject of *private* and *personal* retrenchment, exhorting individuals and families to abstinence from lavish expenditures on dress, furniture and table; and doubtless the warning has been timely, and the advice wisely given, resulting in a saving of millions to the wealth of the country. Agitation on this subject will continue to do good, therefore it is hoped your widely extended journal will reiterate the caution frequently.

But I desire to say a few words on the possibility and importance of greater public and official frugality. One of the planks in our Republican platform, it is true, calls for prudent economy in the public expenditures, but there is much reason to fear that the call is not always responded to by a hearty purpose and an intelligent carefulness to secure the public interest against needless cost and profligate waste. We need more than relief from official corruption; we want positive official integrity, and determined, rigid public economy.

I am not unmindful of the fact that the exigencies of the service may sometimes require purchases to be made in haste, which prevents due care and economy; but an upright purpose and a common-sense forethought on the part of the public functionaries, will do much to mitigate, if it cannot wholly avoid such necessities.

Now, I beg permission to make a few suggestions—the result of some observation, experience and reflection:

1. The same rigid economy which is urged, with good reason, upon individuals, should be illustrated in the practice of all departments of the public service. As needless extravagance in apparel and ornaments, in furniture and viands, is justly tabooed in the one case, so should unnecessary expensiveness of material and appurtenance of office and of service be avoided in the other. There was a time when our prosperity and affluence as a nation, justified a measure of indifference and even of extravagance in the public service for the credit of appearances; but it is not so now. These are solemn times. Not only is our national life in jeopardy, but our financial credit and safety are in imminent peril. As it is the part of common sense recognized by every prudent business man, that when he finds his expenditures exceeding his income he should at once stop all outgoes possible, and those which he cannot suspend, to curtail as far as may be: so in public affairs prudence demands, and it should be held to be the duty of every official in responsible station to see to it, that all articles, not absolutely essential to the service be dispensed with, and where really needful that the cheapest materials and appliances consistent with respectability and efficiency should be employed. I know that this has not been the case hitherto, nor will it be hereafte unless the heads of departments and of bureaus exercise a constant vigilance and are rigorously exacting on these points, but I am persuaded millions may be saved by a proper attention to this. A single illustration, for the sake of emphasis, will suffice. In the line of stationery, and especially in the items of writing-papers and envelopes—of which the government consumption is enormous—is there any need of every department being supplied with the *treble thick* and *super white and faultless* paper at $6 to $10 a ream, and envelopes at $10 to $20 per 1,000? When our first-class merchants supply their wants in small quantities at three to five dollars per ream and envelopes at similar price per 1,000, and when if they require official envelopes they obtain them at $5 to $8 per thousand!

Another practical suggestion is appropos to the subject of retrenchment. In advertising for proposals in any department, it is desirable that the want of the Government should in some way be brought to the notice of competing parties, and the more numerous these are, the better for Government interests. Newspaper advertisement is not sufficient, unless it embraces the several journals in every section of the country, and even then it would be better where practicable, as will frequently be the case, to send a notice also direct to manufacturers and dealers in the articles required.

It has been a matter of astonishment to me and others here in New-York, that we seldom have any knowledge of the wants of the Government in respect to many departments till we see it announced in the "correspondence from Washington" that the contract for supplying so and so to such a department has been awarded to ——, a party, perhaps, that gets its supply from second or third hands, and compels the Government to pay two or three profits!

In certain instances also the advertised want embraces so many lines and involves so large a contract, that only parties of great wealth and facilities can undertake the responsibility, in consequence of which the Government is often made to pay extortionate prices.

An instance of this is found in the advertisement of the Superintendent of the Department of Public Printing at Washington, in which single items were demanded in such large quantities as to amount to several hundred thousand dollars! This excludes the competition of parties of moderate means and facilities, comprising by far the larger number, and many of whom are perfectly reliable, and would gladly offer to contract for the supply of quantities within the measure of their facilities. Of course the Government suffers in such cases, and accepts the bids of a few capitalists or of a combination of shrewd contractors at extortionate prices, and the public treasury is depleted needlessly to enrich the few. I am convinced that the smaller the quantities included in a proposal the stronger will be the competition, and consequently the greater will be the advantage to the public treasury.

I hope, Messrs. Editors, you will commend this subject to the interested attention of Government officials, for there is much need of improvement in the management of our public affairs in these respects.

W. P. L.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1864.

Right of the Mayor to Suspend for Cause—The Opinion of the Corporation Counsel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent written opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the legal power of the Mayor to suspend the City Inspector upon charges preferred against that official, has been widely published and criticised. The paper in question invites criticism from the official connections of the Corporation Counsel with the monetary transactions of the City Inspector's Department, which, when understood, must have the effect to present the author of that opinion in the light of an interested party, if nothing more. I do not propose to examine into the legal accuracy of that decision, but the Corporation Counsel at the time of writing it, must have been aware that a different conclusion from the one he arrived at might have been attended with some inconvenience, if not of embarrassment to him as the legal officer of the Corporation. I infer this from the following facts: I find on record that the official in question has accounted to the city for judgments against the city for debts incurred by the City Inspector to the amount of $577,908 51 since June last. These judgments are as follows.

1864, June 17	$202,984 35
1864, July 21	103,992 77
1864, August 9	63,672 94
1864, September 19	67,566 89
1864, September 29	66,837 56
1864, November 3	72,854 00
Total	$577,908 51

I also find that these judgments were entered up in a few days after the suits were commenced, and in one instance, on the same day. The necessity for this unprecedented haste is not explained; but it is very evident that the Corporation Counsel could not have had the necessary time to examine the correctness or propriety of these claims which were created by the City Inspector without any authority or semblance of law. The question is how far did this fact—the confession of these judgments against the city—influence the decision of the Corporation Counsel in determining that the Mayor had not the power to suspend for cause? I do not wish to be understood as making the charge, but the idea that such might be the case, has suggested itself, and I have ventured to put it upon paper. While pronouncing the act of the Mayor for suspension, as being illegal, it is something more than strange that the same official has not yet discovered that it was illegal for the City Inspector to make away with $577,908 51 in six months, when there is no legal appropriation for the expenditure of this money. Nor do I find any explanation for his official conduct, in permitting these judgments against the city to go by default, when, as Counsel for the Corporation, he knew, or should have known, that the act was not only illegal, but in direct violation of all law.

The first five judgments were for claims for street, cleaning, removing garbage, &c. These claims, I repeat, were all unauthorized by law. By whose direction, then, did the Counsel consent to these several judgments? or does he claim the right to allow judgment to be entered up against the city by any person who may commence a suit, and for any amount that may answer his or their convenience. If the City Inspector had no legal right or authority to contract the debts sued for, surely the Counsel of the Corporation had no legal authority to authorize those judgments. This mystery requires explanation, and the public have a right to demand it. If the Counsel believes that the duties of his office are best administered by such a disposition, if not waste of the public moneys, wrung as they are from the people by severe taxation, permit me to say that, in my opinion, the people do not agree with him in this decision, at least.

In connection with this subject, I would state that the city is under no legal responsibility for payments for street-cleaning—even if appropriations were made for that purpose—for any sum above $279,000 a year, until after the expiration of the Hackley contract on the 28th of February next. For all over that amount, the securities of HACKLEY are responsible, and as this sum already exceeds a million of dollars since the suspension of the work by HACKLEY, why has not the Corporation Counsel entered proceedings against the securities for that amount? Such proceedings would not be "illegal," and by the payment of this money, the tax-payers would be relieved in the coming year from this additional tax, which must otherwise be imposed upon them.

AN OBSERVER.

A Plan to Capture Mosby.

TEMPORARY CAMP OF CAVALRY,
NEAR WINCHESTER, Va., Friday, Nov. 18, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

"MOSBY," the ubiquitous disturber of our army communications, located nowhere in particular, yet, everywhere round and about the "sacred soil" that may be unguarded between our army and its base of supplies.

Indulging in all the robbing whims and caprices, as one who feels perfect security, however perfectly constructed all endeavors for his capture may be, this guerrilla chief has carried on his system of destruction and appropriation scatheless ever since treason's first gun polluted our free air, and if we are to judge the future from the past, will continue so to do until the end.

With many he has become an inexplicable mystery, and already a touch of supernatural begins to surround this notorious chief of guerillas and bushwhackers.

That "MOSBY" has always been a thorn in the rear of the Potomac army, that he has been of immense damage to us, and of incalculable service to Gen. LEE, is beyond a peradventure, and that he is now doing great mischief to us in the Shenandoah Valley is equally true, so much so that a certain amount of importance attaches to any suggestion that may tend toward his capture.

A synopsis of our usual *modus operandi* to trap him amounts to simply this: "We go after this real *ignis fatuus*, either with too small a force, and are 'gobbled' up, or we make too great a display of cavalry and he quietly *vamooses*."

Nothing is easier than that he should either avoid or meet whatever may be in pursuit, as he feels inclined, for his perfect knowledge of the country, his facilities for information of any contemplated movement against him, and the ready assistance and sympathy afforded him, either voluntarily or through fear, by the inhabitants, have always been the security out of which he in comparative safety pursues his constant cruelties and depredations. Now the suggestion I make for his capture, or at any rate for a quietus being put upon this guerrilling in general is this:

Let pursuit of him, and guerrillas in general, be undertaken by individuals making it a *speciality*. Such individuals must not be well known scouts, or any ambitious Don Quixotes, who big with a ridiculous importance, mysteriously undertake to trap him, and who after a short absence quietly turn up rather the worse for wear, minus their horses, arms and trappings. Such individuals only furnish the means whereby guerrillas are enabled to arm and mount additional robbers.

For the purpose I suggest, it would be necessary to hire men of the KIT CARSON stamp, and such men can easily be found at the rendezvous and fitting-out places of the wagon-trains that start to cross the great prairies of the vast West toward the Rocky Mountains and golden shores of California—men who hire themselves to guide through the dangers and hardships of this difficult route. Such men, trained and practiced in Indian cunning, possessing, in an extraordinary degree, that wondrous acuteness of the senses as to be able to steal upon their enemies with the quiet and alertness of a cat, either to get information or destroy life—such men should be sought and employed as guerrilla-hunters, paid liberally, turned loose in the Shenandoah Valley, with orders to get information and make captures, rendezvousing at stated times at given places, as they might agree. If such a plan could be adopted by the Government, how long, think you, would this valley present the shameful fact of a notorious bushwhacker holding high revel over his stolen gains, under the very nose of SHERIDAN's noble army?

Yours, GEO. MOORE RODGERS,
6th N. Y. V., Cav.

German Emigration.

BADEN BADEN, Sunday, Sept. 27, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of August 6, article "Law for Encouraging Emigration," is the following passage: "In those countries of Central and Southern Germany, where such agencies would be most valuable, innumerable jealousies on the part of the authorities would have to be encountered, at least at the outset."

Whatever jealousies may exist, or be excited, and very probably there really are, and always will be, as it is but natural, the necessity for relieving this country of its superabundant population, is so exigent that it becomes paramount, and every feeling is in aneyance to that law which requires the number of inhabitants to be kept within what the resources of the land can support. In an excellent work published in Heidelberg, 1857, upon the statistics of Baden, is found the following:

"According to the fourth report of the Baden Society for German Emigrants, (1853,) from 1846 to 1853, inclusive, 40,996 persons emigrated. More accurate investigations make the number 60,000, as many left without permission of the authorities. In 1854, 21,560 emigrated; making, in seven years, 81,501, out of a population which in 1846 was 1,364,342, and in 1855, 1,314,637.* Such proportions are found not only in the Duchy of Baden, but everywhere in Germany and European countries where the population numbers over 4,000 to the (geographical) square mile. According to CROME, 3,000 to 3,500 should, in large territories, constitute the greatest number to the (geographical) square mile. We must not permit ourselves to conceal that the greater part of the German States, particularly the smaller, suffer from over-population, and in many parts a corresponding poverty exists. Yes, the *hemgertyphus*, particularly in 1854–55, in consequence of want and bad nourishment, appeared in many parts of Germany, and demanded its sacrifice. Mankind must, like other natural beings, bear a certain proportion to the superfices of the land. This proportion not only appears to be, but is, in reality, exceeded, and no longer bears comparison with the earlier circumstances of emigration.

The Duchy of Baden, in 1846, contained to the square mile, (geographical,) 4 910 persons; Wurtemburg, 5,024; Grand Duchy of Hesse, 5,578; Kingdom of Saxony, 6,760; Electorate of Hesse, 4,258; Nassau, 4,626; Austria, 3,415; Prussia, 3,639; Bavaria, 3,230; Hanover, 2 552."

The statistics of the present day, it is judged, would not vary much from the above, and a year like '54 and '55 would again increase the number of emigrants to a like proportion of those years. This year, in this neighborhood, the wine and potato crops are short, and it requires only proper measures to divert a vast majority of the emigrants to the United States.

In the appointment of agents too much care cannot be taken that they be properly qualified for the employment, as our Government is not always fortunate in the selection of its agents abroad. Two consecutive instances have occurred in one of the States of Southern Germany, of such dishonorable conduct on the part of the agents of the United States Government, that the authorities of the German States have determined that in future no executors will be granted to American agents, until they are satisfied that the character of the person is such as will justify his being permitted to occupy a public position near their Government.

I have the honor to remain, your obd't servant,
H. W. KENNEDY, M. D.,
Univer., Penn.

*The average yearly emigration from Wertemberg to the United States, from 1854 to 1863, was 4,000; in 1853 14,852; in 1854, 21,320. Even under the unfavorable circumstances of the war in the United States, the number in the month of May, 1863, amounted to 600; this, through fear of being pressed into the military service, was reduced, in September, to 150. It was at this time that the want of intelligent agents was most felt, to do away the impression so industriously propagated by our enemies in Europe, that emigrants were forced into the army.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 3, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '67.... ex-int	138⅜	400	N. Y. Cen. R....	118⅜
			200	do.....s60	118
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅜	200	Erie Railway	93⅜
10,000	do.....	113⅜	500	do.....	93⅜
30,000	do.....	114	450	do.....	93⅜
12,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s...R.	107⅛	800	Hudson R. R....	117
15,000	do.....	107	100	do.....	116⅜
250,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	107⅜	100	do.....s60	116
28,000	do.....	107⅜	100	Reading R.....	135⅝
325,000	do...new iss.	107	200	do.....	135⅞
1,500	U. S. 10-40s .C. Small.....	100	800	Mich. Cen. R....	129
			500	M. S. & N. I....	69
1,000	do.....	98⅜	800	do.....	68⅞
2,000	do.....	98⅝	700	Ill. Cen. R.....	128⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R. ex-int	107	100	do.....s10	128
			800	do.....	128
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅝	250	Cle. & Pitts.....	109
200,000	do.....	97⅝	100	do.....	109⅜
5,000	do.....	97⅜	500	do.....	109⅝
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	86	400	Chi. & N. W.....	40⅝
2,000	Cal. 8s, 7s.....	103	100	do.....s10	40⅞
11,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	100	300	do.....	40⅝
5,000	M. & P. Du C. 1st.	110	100	do.....s30	40
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	103	200	do.....s15	40⅛
5	Bk. State of N. Y.	114	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	75⅜
10	B'k of Commerce..	113	500	do.....	76⅛
10	Bank of the Repub	100	200	do.....s32	75
20	Metropolitan Bank	120	50	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	180⅝
40	Fourth Nat. Bank.	93	300	Cleve. & Tol.....	104
100	Canton Co.....	33⅜	1500	Chi. & R. I. R....	103⅜
100	Cen. Coal Co.....	55	200	do.....	s10 103⅜
500	Cum Coal Pref....	46	300	do.....	103⅜
300	Amer. Coal Co....	87	100	do.....	b30 103⅜
300	do.....	86⅞	100	Chi., Bur. & Q....	117⅜
500	do.....b15	87	100	M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	82
200	Quick. M. Co.....	86	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref..	69
500	Mariposa M. Co...	35⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	103⅜
100	do.....b3	35⅜	100	do.....	103⅜
200	do.....	34⅜	100	do.....	103⅜
600	Wyom. V. Coal....	77	800	do.....	102⅜
200	do.....	76	100	Schuylkill Coal...	6⅜
200	do.....	75	200	Bruns. C. Land Co.	6

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

3,000	U. S. 5-20s, old iss.	107⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R....	b3 128⅜
400	Erie Railway.....	93⅜	100	Chic. & R. I....	103⅜
100	M. S. & No. Ind. R	49	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	102⅜
100	do.....b3	48⅝	10000	O. & Miss. Cer.s3	35⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts.....s3	109⅜	10000	do.....	35⅞
1000	do.....c	109⅜	100	Quicksilver.....s3	86
100	do.....c	109⅜	100	Mariposa Min. Co..	35
200	do.....c	109⅜	100	do.....	34⅞
100	do.....s9	109			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$160,000	Amer. Gold.....	227⅜	100	Hud. Riv. R.....b3	116⅜
65,000	do.....	228	800	Mich. S. R.....	s3 69
25,060	do.....	227⅞	100	do.....b3	69
5,000	do.....b3	227⅜	100	do.....s10	68⅜
15,000	do.....s3	227⅜	100	do.....s5	68⅜
5,000	do.....	227	200	Pittsburgh R.....	109
50,000	do.....b3	228	500	do.....	b3 109⅛
400	N. Y. Cen. R....	s3 119⅛	100	Rock Island R....	103⅜
900	Erie R.....	s3 93⅛	100	do.....	s3 103⅜
100	do.....b3	93⅝	200	do.....	b3 103⅜
100	do.....	93⅜	300	Northwestern R.s3	40⅛
1000	do.....b3	93⅜	100	Fort Wayne R...s3	102⅜
200	do.....s10	93⅛			

MONDAY, Dec. 5—A. M.

The Foreign trade of the week was very light, both in the Import entries and Export clearances. Business is also on a moderate scale in Domestic, as well as Foreign merchandise, from store. The Fall trade, just closed, was by no means equal to the same season in 1863, and scarcely up to a fair average. The price of Gold, though fluctuating as usual 10@11 ₱ cent. through the week, left off at about the same figure as on Saturday of the week previous, and we notice that these fluctuations are less sensitively felt on the prices of merchandise than before the Presidential election. Money keeps very easy, and the Banks and Bankers during the week purchased $20,000,000 of 5-20 United States Stocks from the Government by way of employing their balances, and this Stock has since advanced 2 ₱ cent. With the exception of United States Securities, the business of the week on the Stock Exchange was dull, and speculation tame. Prices on the Railway list, however, were fairly supported, and on two or three descriptions an advance of 2@3 ₱ cent. was made.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	226 a 236 a 225 a 223¾ a 223¾
U. S. 6 ₱ cents., 5-20 years	106⅜ a 107⅛
New-York Central	119⅜ a 119¾
New-York and Erie	93⅜ a 93⅝
Erie Preferred Shares	101 a 102
Rock Island	102¾ a 103⅜
Michigan Southern	69¼ a 68⅜
Michigan Central	126 a 128
Toledo	108 a 108
Illinois Central	124¼ a 130 a 128¾
Hudson River	115¾ a 116¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	106 a 112 a 106⅝
Fort Wayne and Chicago	101 a 102¾
Chicago and North Western	41 a 40¼
Almaden Quicksilver	84 a 86
Mariposa Gold	31¾ a 37 a 35
Cumberland	43¾ a 46¾
Reading	135¾ a 135

The Gold Room ruled on Saturday 1@2 ₱ cent. lower than on Friday, the extremes being 231@228 ₱ cent. The export demand for the day's steamers for Europe amounted to $333,995, making for the entire week $1,523,255.

The activity in the United States Securities continued both at the Stock Exchange and on Wall street. There was a large demand on Messrs. FISK & HATCH, VERMILYE, CLARK, DODGE & Co., LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., and at the counter of the National Currency Bank, (late THOMPSON BROTHERS,) chiefly for the 5-20s. The old issue was wanted on European orders by the *China*, and the new was heavily dealt in for domestic investment and on speculation. The 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 rose to 114 ₱ cent. A large business was also done in Treasury Certificates. The Railway speculation was light and the market lower than Friday on Hudson River and Cleveland and Pittsburgh by 1¼@2 ₱ cent. There was no Second Board, and the following quotations were made outside at the close of dealings;

	Frid.	Mon.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	113⅜	114	Pittsburgh	112	109¾
U. S. 5-20's.....	107¼	107⅛	Northwest.....	40¾	40⅜
T. Certificates	97⅛	97⅛	N. West Pref....	75¾	74¾
N. Y. Central...	119⅛	119	Rock Island.....	103⅜	103⅜
Erie.....	93⅜	93⅛	Fort Wayne.....	103¼	103
Hudson.....	117⅜	116⅜	Cum'land Coal..	46⅜	45¾
Reading.....	135⅜	135	Quicksilver....	86⅛	86
Mich. Southern..	69

1,700 ingots English. We estimate the stock in first hands at 8,800 slabs Straits, 1,200 slabs Banca, and 55 pas English, equal to 1,200 slabs—total in Boston and New-York, 11,200 slabs. *Spelter*—Foreign entirely neglected, as the Domestic article had been sold far below the cost of the imported: 300@400 tons Lehigh sold at 13¾c.@14c.; no te: 300@400 tons Lehigh sold at 13¾c.@14c.; small lots Silesian, 15¾c. In addition to Lehigh, small quantities of Spelter are received from Illinois, which have been sold a little below Lehigh. Neither quality are esteemed equal to Silesian, but, to a certain extent, it supersedes its use. We have had an importation of 25 tons. Stock of foreign, 1,000 tons. *Copper*—In the first part of the month, 400,000@500,000 lbs. Lake 49c.50c., and 50c.@51c. for Minnesota. The price then declined to 48c. for Detroit and 47c. for Baltimore and Portage Lake, with a large business. During the last few days, 50 tons best selected English were sold at 47¾c.; 300,000 lbs. Baltimore at 48¾c., and 300,000 lbs. Detroit at 48¾c.@49c. The sales, estimated the last three weeks at 2,250,000 lbs., have been almost entirely for consumption, and the stock left is small. The Baltimore and Bergen Port Companies are engaged on contracts for future delivery, and are not sellers. The Lake Companies have mostly disposed of their Copper as it arrived, and have but little more to come. At the highest point of Gold, 200,000 lbs. of Baltimore Copper were bought for shipment to Bremen at 50c., less tax. On the other hand, 50 tons Chili, and 50 tons best selected, were imported from England. *Lead*—Has been dull. Manufacturers have continued to buy small parcels only, and their orders have been filled by receivers of Galena and by Foreign, which has been held on speculation. The price has ruled from 14¾c. to 15¾c.; 150 tons English were sold at 8¾c., gold, payment in 60 days. We quote to-day 14¾c.@15c. currency, and 8¾c. in gold. The bulk of the Foreign is not offered for sale. Imports of the month, 1,200 tons. We estimate the deliveries of Foreign at 600 tons, and the stock at 5,000 tons, against 3,600 tons on the 1st of December, 1863. The importations of September and October have been somewhat larger than the published reports. Since the 1st of January they amount to 27,800 tons, against 13,900 same period 1863.

MOLASSES—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including New-Orleans, at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 87½c.@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 72½c.@90c ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Resin, nominally, at $22 50@$37 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $10@$13 ₱ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Continue in slack request, and irregular in price, including Crude Whale, at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm, at $2 05@$2 12½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 30@$2 40; Linseed, at $1 40@$1 42; No. 1 Lard at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand and firmer. Sales have been made of 5,500 bbls. at $33 25@$33 75 cash, and regular for 1863—4 Mess, closing at $33 75, regular way, $32@$32 25 for 1862—3 Mess, $32 50 for Thin Mess, and $32@$32 25 for Prime. Sales were also made of 2,500 bbls. New Mess, seller's option, January, at $37 50@$38; 1,000 bbls. do., same option, January and February, at $38; 300 bbls. uninspected do., all this month, at $37; and 500 bbls. 1863—4 Mess, buyer's option, all this month, at $33 25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 16¾c.@18¾c. for Shoulders; 19c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 200 pkgs. Bacon is quiet; sales 100 boxes at 22c. for City Bellies, 21c. for City Cumberland, and 21c. for city long-cut Hams. Lard is about the same; sales 1,800 tcs. and bbls., at 21¾c.@23c. Beef is in demand, at $22 50@$25 for New Extra Mess; $20@$23 for New Plain Mess; sales 350 bbls. Tierce Beef is unchanged. Beef Hams are unchanged; 100 bbls. sold at $28 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand, closing at 44c.@56c. for poor to choice State, and 34c.@48c. for Western. ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate request at 14c.@22½c. for poor to prime ₱ lb.

RICE—Is inactive, but steady in price. Stock, 27,629 bags Cleaned, and 22,099 bags Uncleaned East India, making a total of 39,728 bags, against 30,145 bags same date in 1863.

SUGARS—Are in demand and buoyant. Sales since our last, 560 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19c.@23¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at 24c.@29¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales since our last, 378 hhds. Kentucky, at 12½c.@32½c. ₱ lb.; demand fair. The movements in this line during the past month, Messrs. M. Radda & Son review thus: "The past month opened with a fair demand and corresponding sales of Kentucky Tobacco, but was again interrupted by considerable ups and downs of gold; and only somewhat reanimated afterward by its advancing tendency, and a more liberal disposition of holders to meet purchasers. The sales amount to over 5,000 hhds., the greater part for foreign orders. The home trade are doing but very little, the manufacturing interests being seriously affected by apprehensions of further legislation on taxes in Congress, which assembles next week. The news from abroad generally is not favorable for the article, and, with large shipments going forward to the different Tobacco ports, an amelioration from those quarters is not likely to be expected. All this has made holders more disposed to entertain fair offers, and prices on low grades are easier than heretofore. Prices in currency having become rather uncertain as a base for exporters, many sales have been made for gold, and we give ruling quotations in both values. The receipts have fallen off very considerably, and may now be considered as drawing to a close, and prove that crop to be one of the largest ever made. This year's yield will likely reach the market at a later period than usual, as, with greatly diminished laboring force, it will take longer to prepare it for the market. Nor is it expected that it will be as well handled. Many of the planters at present here maintain that very little Tobacco can or will be set out next season in the best quality producing sections, and that therefore the present crop will be held at high prices. Receipts, 1863, 81,993 hhds.; 1864, 129,586 hhds. Stocks, 1863, 29,475 hhds.; 1864, 51,482 hhds. Quotations—Common and Frosted Lugs, 9¾c.@10c.; Sound Lugs, 11c.@17c.; Low Leaf, 13c.@21c.; Medium Leaf, 17c.@25c.; Good Leaf, 21c.@30c.; Fine Leaf, 26c.@36c.; Selections, 31c.@48c. Transactions in Seed Leaf Tobacco have been small. The tidings from Germany are very unfavorable for this article, and therefore no export demand. The trade here, for reasons previously stated, are doing very little. Prices for good wrapper grades continue firm, but low grades can only be realized at a decline from former quotations. Manufactured Tobacco was in good request at the beginning of the month, both for tax paid and bonded black work, but since then the demand has fallen off to a limited jobbing business. We notice the stoppage of work of a majority of Brooklyn factories, as well as several in the West, together with the offering for sale of two of our largest factories, with a view of giving up the business. Prices are firm, the general impression being favorable for a decided advance in the value of the article."

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in November:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Para Clen'fuegos	
Stock Nov. 1, 1864, bales	3,787	128	156	160
Received since	68	..	53	..
Total	3,855	127	209	160
Delivered since	83	..	..	..
Stock Dec 1, 1864	3,687	127	209	160
Stock Dec 1, 1863, bales	1,395	60	1,056	

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been transacted to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bales Hay on private terms, 14,000 bushels Wheat at 2d., 175 tcs. Lard and 50 hhds. Tallow at 12s. 6d. For London, 300 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d., and some Hogshead Staves at 75s. For Glasgow, 50 hhds Tallow at 12s. 6d. For Antwerp, 1,500 Hides and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 35s. For Bremen, 150 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.; 400 boxes do. at 17s. 6d. Total number of vessels of all classes in port, 448.

Movements of European Steamers.

		FROM AMERICA.	
Asia	Dec. 7	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre
Edinburgh	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
China	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
City of Glasgow	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Dec. 21	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre
		FROM EUROPE.	
City of Manchester	Nov. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Nov. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Nov. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	Nov. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
St. David	Nov. 24	Liverpool	Portland.
City of London	Nov 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Dec. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	Dec. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
		For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.	
*Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Nassau
*via Havana.			
		For California.	
Costa Rica	Dec. 13	New York	Aspinwall

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at 1:30, 2.20 and 6.15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails 5 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
Long Island 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Newport and Fall River 3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad 3 P. M.
North Mails 5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way 5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at 5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
NO. 41 FULTON-ST.,
Corner Pearl-st.

White, Scarlet and Mixed Merino
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

SHAKERS KNIT UNDERSHIRTS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
COTTON AND WOOL HALF HOSE,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
BRIGHTON CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS,
SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRT,
made to order, or ready made.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
GREAT CLEARING SALE AT
DAVIDSON'S
864 BOWERY, 864
CLOAK STORE,
Must be closed First of January,
PREVIOUS TO
EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS,
When it will be reopened, along with the adjoining premises

No. 264½,
under the firm of
DAVIDSON BROTHERS,
FORMING ONE OF THE
HANDSOMEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY.
Stock now on hand will be sold at the following
SWEEPING REDUCTION.

SACQUES! SACQUES! SACQUES!
Sacques worth $12 50 ..... Selling at $9 50.
Sacques worth $15 00 ..... Selling at $11 00
Sacques worth $20 00 ..... Selling at $15 50
Sacques worth $30 00 ..... Selling at $22 50

CIRCULARS! CIRCULARS! CIRCULARS!
Circulars worth $14 00 ..... Selling at $10 00
Circulars worth $18 00 ..... Selling at $13 00
Circulars worth $25 00 ..... Selling at $18 50
Circulars worth $35 00 ..... Selling at $27 00

BASQUES! BASQUES! BASQUES!
Basques worth $16 00 ..... Selling at $12 00
Basques worth $20 00 ..... Selling at $15 50
Basques worth $30 00 ..... Selling at $22 50

ESQUIMAUX AND MOSCOW BEAVERS,
IN BASQUES, CIRCULARS, and SACQUES,—Equally Cheap.

Mohair Black Silk Velvet $8 50
Lyons All Silk Velvet ..... $16 00—worth $20 00
SHAWLS! WOOL AND BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.
BLACK SILK FOR DRESSES, AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

C. A. DAVIDSON,
No. 264 BOWERY.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, FRENCH POPLINS, MERINOES, IRISH POPLINS, ALPACCAS,
DELAINES, &c., &c.,
GREATLY UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.,)
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES,
SCARFS, COLLARS, &c., &c.
Also at stores No. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

VELVET CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
AT REDUCED PRICES!!!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH FANCY AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS, including a choice assortment of rich Silks, suitable for carriage, dinner and evening wear.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.,)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, LOOPS, BANDS
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, LINENS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, COUNTERPANES and
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY.
Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.
A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

M. GREGG,
NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Would call the attention of the Ladies of New-York to her large assortment of
WINTER CLOAKS OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION.

R. H. MACY.
R. H. MACY. R. H. MACY.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
CLOSING AND CLEARING SALE OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FLANNELS
LACE CURTAINS,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOSIERY,
UNDER WEAR,
&c., &c., &c.
OUR CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES,
BEST QUALITY IMPORTED 50 CENTS A PAIR,
UNDER THE USUAL PRICE.
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.
Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate presents, especially for the approaching HOLIDAYS,
for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, antiquarians, virtuoso and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT (858) BROADWAY.
Just opened, unique French fans at every price; Chinese ditto; Indian Bird fans; Shaker fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.
A Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 789 Broadway, corner 9th-st.,
New-York.

DAMASK CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS,
to match all the different sizes, suitable for "Dinners" and "Suppers," of the best qualities and the newest patterns. Also Doylies, Lunch Cloths and Napkins, Chocolate Napkins, fine Red Linens and Towels, in great variety, just opened for the coming Holidays. Persons wishing to make presents in the above line of goods, will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec 5, their large and finely assorted stock of
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
To which they have just received large additions of the newest and richest styles in tapestry, velvet, embroidered, printed and damask, suitable for the approaching holidays.

FLOOR LINENS,
All widths, suitable for dancing cloths, made and put down, if required.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and fleecy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxons, Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 800 and 802 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

LYONS VELVET
BASQUES,
SACQUES
AND MANTILLAS,
at CAREY'S,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE,
READY FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AUCTION LOTS CLOSING OUT.
NEEDLEWORK AND LACE GOODS, CHEAP LOTS.
10,000 HANDKERCHIEFS OF EVERY KIND.
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
1,200 BOXES OF FLOWERS, CLOSING AN 50c. PER BOX.
LADIES' SCARFS AND TIES—NEW STYLES.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' CLOTH GLOVES, 25c., 31c., 44c., 50c.
LADIES' FINE LINED GLOVES, 20c UP
LADIES' FINE MERINO LINED GLOVES 20c UP.
GENTS' DRIVING GLOVES, 50c. UP.
1,000 DOZEN FINE GLOVES, EVERY STYLE, CHEAP.
20,000 PAIRS OF HOSIERY OF EVERY KIND, FROM 12c. PER PAIR UP.
WOOLEN GOODS.
FINE ASSORTMENT OF
BREAKFAST-SHAWLS, SONTAGS,
NUBIAS, HOODS, SCARFS, ETC., ETC.
10,000 SHETLAND NUB AS, FROM 50c. UP.
CHEAP LOTS THIS WEEK.
CLARK'S BEST 200 YARDS COTTON, 11c.
BEST WILLIMANTIC 200 YARDS, 9c.
10,000 PAPERS NEEDLES, 3c. PAPER.
BEST PINS, FULL PAPERS, 5c
FANCY-GOODS DEPARTMENT.
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS FROM EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE, FROM 1c. TO $300.
JEWEL-CASKETS, WORKBOXES.
ALABASTER AND PARIAN GOODS,
CHINA AND EBONY GOODS
BON-TONS OF EVERY KIND.
GAMES, LARGE AND SMALL.
ANIMALS OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS.
DRUMS, SWORDS AND GUNS.
BATTLES BY SEA AND LAND.
PIANOS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTES, DULCIMERS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY KIND.
DOLLS IN WOOD, CHINA, WAX, PARIAN AND PAPER MACHE; ALSO DOLLS' HEADS AND WILL NOT DRY, SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURERS.
CARS, STEAMBOATS, HOOK & LADDERS, EXPRESS-WAGONS, &c., &c.
WORKBOXES, FROM 1c. TO $25
PAIRS AND OUTFITS SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
JUST OPENING, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PARIS FANCY GOODS, CONSISTING OF NECKLACES, BRACELETS, HAIR ORNAMENTS, BUCKLES, CHAINS, NECKLACES, FANCY PINS AND EARRINGS.
PORTMONNAIES AND BAGS,
2,000 SETS OF FANCY COMBS, FROM 25c. TO $5.
SLEEVE BUTTONS, CHARMS, STUDS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BUTTONS, AND ORNAMENTS, ABOUT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
AT KINZEY'S,
NOS. 221 AND 223 EIGHTH-AV.
between 21st and 23d sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
We shall offer, at greatly reduced prices, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, our large stock of
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Consisting of all sizes ladies', gent's and children's tape-bordered, hemstitched, printed and embroidered, and of the newest and best styles, in great variety.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CLOAKS, DECIDEDLY NEW, ALSO OPERA, RECEPTION, AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS—MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S EMPRESS SUITS—LADIES' BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS.
No. 1,142 BROADWAY, corner 26th st.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
CONSISTING OF
Thread Lace Vails, Coiffures, and Barbes.
Thread and Guipure Laces
Real Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Thread and Guipure Lace Collars and Sets.
Valenciennes Laces, and Collars, and Sets.
Valenciennes Handkerchiefs, 2s and upward.
Tape-bordered and Hem-stitch Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Together with a splendid assortment of every article in Laces and Embroideries, all of which have been reduced much below gold valuation
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No 429 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS,
New designs, just received.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

MILLINERY.

M. T. HIGGINS,
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
AND
NEW BONNET ROOM,
NEW BONNET ROOM,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
No. 126 SIXTH-AV. (two doors from 10th-st.)
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 12 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 15 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 20 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 25 DOLLARS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS and TURBANS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS and TURBANS.
THE LARGEST VARIETY IN THE CITY.
ALL SIZES, SHAPES AND STYLES,
FROM FIVE DOLLARS EACH UPWARD.
M. T. HIGGINS'
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 126 6th-av., two doors from 10th-st.

ALL THIS WEEK—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices. The entire stock of Fall and Winter millinery will be sold regardless of cost of importation. Also, Jockey and Turban Hats, at SIMMONS', 637 Broadway.

MILLINERY, LACE AND LAWN GOODS and ladies' own materials made in the newest style. No. 671 Broadway, top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress, or general servant; washes and irons well; an excellent baker; wages $7, city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or the housework of a small family; city references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by an experienced woman, who understands her business in all its branches; the best of city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to sew by the day, week or month; is a good dress and shirt maker; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 99 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; city or country; good city recommendations. Call at or address No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 420 8th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., second floor.

WANTED—WORK BY AN ENGLISH DRESSmaker, to go out by the day; price moderate, with city reference. Address DRESSMAKER, at No. 119½ East 27th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant as chambermaid or to take charge of children. Address M. W., No. 14 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands it in all its branches; best of city reference. Call for two days, at No. 25 east 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as laundress. Can be seen at No. 49 West 18th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as nurse; fully competent of taking charge of a baby; best city reference. Call at No. 68 West 18th-st.

A LADY LEAVING THE CITY WISHES a situation for her cook and chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 75 East 35th-st.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—GOOD SERVANTS can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, proprietor.

A GOOD LAUNDRESS WISHES TO take, by the month or dozen, a family or gent's washing. Can give good reference as to ability, honesty &c. Call on or address Mrs. KELLY, 261 East 11th-st., on the first floor.

COLORED DOMESTICS—AT THE FREEDmen's Bureau, No 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, entrance on Joralemon-st., next door to Christian Commission Rooms

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; can drive four if required; understands the breaking and training of young horses, and the treatment of all diseases to which the horse is subject; has the best of city reference as to character and capability. Address J. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, in the country any distance; the man as farmer; is a good hand over horses and cows and can milk; the wife an excellent down stairs servant, understands managing milk and butter. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, or direct to Mrs. MANNING.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who has had long experience in the business; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has the best of city reference. Address, for one week, J. W., at Mr. Lowden's, harness maker, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY MAN as coachman; he has lived with some of the first families in the city for the last seven years; he can be highly recommended by his present and former employers as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address at the private stable, for one week, J. B., No. 104 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF SOME EXperience, a situation as assistant book-keeper, or some employment where he will not have to stand much. Call on or address ASA DAVIS, care C. L. Goddard, No. 3 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man; can give the best of reference, and has no objections to the country. Can be seen or heard from at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT single man, as coachman, in city or country; he fully understands it in every respect, has excellent reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a Protestant single man in city or country; refers to his last employers. Call or address for three days private stable No. 41 W st 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience with horses and carriages; the best of city references given. Address C. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 21 YEARS of age, a situation in a house where he can make himself generally useful; speaks French fluently. Address Box No. 5,819 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man who thoroughly understands his business, can give the highest city references. Call or address M. CAMPBELL, saddlery store, No. 514 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman; he is civil and obliging, good city reference. Address D., Box 197 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER AND GOVERNESS.—A young American widow lady, of refinement and high social standing, desires an engagement as housekeeper or children's governess. Address Mrs. C. L. ARNOT, Middletown, Conn.

HELP WANTED.

BOYS! BOYS! BOYS!
2,000 Jersey City, Hoboken, Williamsburgh, Greenpoint, New-York and Harlem boys wanted, with from 50c. to $1 capital, to make from $1 to $2 per day. Apply after 9 o'clock this A. M. to W. H. BENNETT, Room No. 7, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN IN A FIRSTclass boot and shoe house; none but those having a large and first class trade need apply. Address Box No. 4,704, with name.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE, A SMART, active, intelligent boy, from 16 to 18 years old, who can come well recommended. Address Box No. 915, Post-office.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS—one who understands hair dressing preferred. Apply at No. 63 5th-av., between the hours of 9 and 11 A.M.

FURNITURE.

A NEW REVOLVING CASTOR.
We have just examined, at the office of A. W. GOODELL, No. 197 Broadway, a new style of Castor, to be applied to household furniture. It is the invention of a Mr. Pedrick, of Washington, D. C., and is curiously composed of a glass ball, placed in a socket of wood or metal, the interior being so constructed as to overcome all friction. It cannot be doubted that this "Ball Castor," as it is termed by the ingenious inventor, will, before long, supersede the castors now in use. As an insulator for bedsteads, it must become deservedly popular, and when placed upon the legs of pianos and melodeons, it improves both the tone and strength of the sound marvelously. The curious and practical can examine this useful article by calling upon the agent above named.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

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REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
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DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—HAVing disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $4 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. We guarantee to extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. Patients are delighted with the gas. Office No. 13 Cooper Institute.

A SET OF TEETH MADE BY STEAM (something new) for $10; teeth extracted positively without pain by my new chemically purified chloroform; teeth plugged, and warranted. Dr. WAIT, No. 96 4th-av., opposite 11th-st

DR. VAN VLECK, NO. 47 BOND-ST.—THE cheapest Dentist in New-York. Call and see specimens of work. Teeth extracted without pain.

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Soldiers entitled to a government leg can receive the Salem Leg WITHOUT CHARGE. Address
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable German woman, immediately, in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing if required. Apply at No. 142 Forsyth-st., in the rear, second door up stairs, at Mrs. Kempmann.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and Ironer, or will do general housework, by a very experienced and trusty girl; is of most willing disposition; neat and economical in her kitchen, and will be found a valuable servant; prefers to her last place; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS (SUPERIOR servants), with excellent city references, situations in one family, in the city or country; one as first class cook; does the coarse washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, wages $10 and $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT person, to cook, wash and iron; prefers a steady place to the highest wages; city reference. Call at No. 219 West 18th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN cook, who is a professed French and American cook, and learned in pastry cooking, in a first-class house; best city reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROFESSED cook, understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game, desserts and pastry; best city reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will go out by the week or month. Call, for two days, at No 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of English, Irish, German, Scotch, American and colored cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, girls for housework, &c., city or country, at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY recommended young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as first-class laundress. Call or address No. 137 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by an English woman, as nurse and chambermaid, understands the care of children well; is a good chambermaid, and would be generally useful; has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESpectable woman, as chambermaid, and to take care of children; can be well recommended. Can be seen at her last place, No. 11 Lexington-av., Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT French and American cook, understands all kinds of pastry; has good reference. Apply at No. 242 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family; good city references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook in a private family; best city reference from her last place. Call at No. 952 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman a situation as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly and is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1864

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, AVERAGING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON SEBASTIAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MILEY WHITE—ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGOON.

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VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 536 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

BELLAER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 625 BROADWAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—PAINTINGS.

VAN NUCHI'S MUSEUM—(No. 600 Broadway,)—A WORK OF ART.

NEW STADT THEATRE—HAMLET.

COOPER INSTITUTE—BANJO CONCERT.

NIBLO'S—THE CONNIE SOOGAH.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The intelligence from Gen. THOMAS' army continues to be favorable. No new developments have taken place since the retirement of Gen. THOMAS to the vicinity of Nashville. Our lines extend around the city in the southeast, its wings resting on the Cumberland River. The enemy's lines are within three miles of the city, in a southeastern direction. Heavy skirmishing occurred yesterday on our left, without serious results to either side. It is supposed that HOOD will not long delay an attack on our lines. The north bank of the river was patrolled by Union cavalry to prevent a crossing by the rebels. A rumor that FORREST has placed a pontoon bridge across the river above the city is contradicted. A block-house, four miles from the city on the Chattanooga road, was surrendered to the rebels yesterday, after a brave but ineffectual resistance against greatly superior numbers.

The news from Gen. SHERMAN'S army is very satisfactory. There is little doubt, from the admissions of the rebel papers, that in his march through the heart of Georgia, he has met with but little opposition from the rebel forces, and that ere this he has probably reached the vicinity of Savannah. The rebel papers make the most of an alleged repulse of KILPATRICK, and the capture of his hat. The details of his progress, obtained from rebel sources, show the effect of his destructive march through the country. It appears that he found supplies so plenty that great quantities of corn, wheat, &c., were burned, and horses, mules, sheep, swine, &c., killed on the roadside.

We publish, this morning, the very important intelligence of the final result of the great piratical scheme to seize the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels, an account of the inception of which was exclusively given in the TIMES of the 18th ult. Referring to that account, our readers will remember that the plot was laid in Havanna, from which city the rebels proceeded to Panama and New Granada to carry out their villainy. Part of them arrived at Panama about Nov. 1, but found that the *Guatemala*, the vessel which they intended to seize, had sailed, and they therefore waited until the 10th ult., the day of sailing of the steamer *Salvador*. In the meantime everything had been got ready, the pirates were spotted, they were allowed to get aboard, and when thirty miles out, a guard of sixty marines suddenly appeared on the scene, and the parties were taken into custody. The details are given at length in our special account, and are very interesting. Our maritime interests on the Pacific have thus escaped a great calamity.

The details of the late expedition to Stony Creek show it to have been a most successful affair. A large amount of military supplies were destroyed, and a considerable number of prisoners captured. Our forces returned in safety, having sustained but trifling loss.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was a further large business in Government Stocks on Saturday. Gold fell to 226@227¾ per cent. The Railway dealings were light. Money easy.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall Nov. 18, arrived at this port last evening. She brings $367,269 35 in treasure.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, of the Inman line, with Liverpool dates to the 16th, arrived here yesterday. The *Edinburgh's* news is anticipated by the *China*.

REBEL RHETORIC.—The English *Law Times*, when commenting upon Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER'S remarkable defence of MULLER in this city, assigned the badness of Northern rhetoric as one of the excuses for secession. It said the "cultivated gentlemen" of the South could not stand it. We commend to its attention the following specimen of Southern rhetoric, extracted from the recent message of Gov. WATTS, of Alabama. The consequences, he says, of any attempt on the part of Southerners at home to make peace would be, that—

Civil war would be inaugurated, and the red stream of eternal strife, swelling like the molten lava from some volcanic crater, through every avenue of these States, would flow, annihilating, deluging with its burning avalanche every landmark of civilization. The horrors of this public war between two contending nations (for ours is no civil war) would be but twilight hour compared with Cimmerian darkness. The midnight pall of despotism would forever envelop in its murky folds every spark of public liberty. But I forbear. The picture is too dark for contemplation."

In this awful picture an "avalanche" flowing from a "volcanic crater" "deluges the landmarks of civilization." A red-hot avalanche deluging a landmark is one of those phenomena which rarely rise before the mind of anybody at the North, except gentlemen who are under the influence of a "red stream" of bad whisky flowing from the "volcanic crater" of a grogshop; and the comparison of "twilight hour" to "Cimmerian darkness" is also one with which the Northern imagination, rich as it is, is not familiar. It rarely occurs to any one here that there is any possible resemblance between six o'clock and deep gloom, or in fact between any point of time, and the entire or partial absence of light. "Enveloping" a "spark" in "the murky folds" of a "pall," is also an exploit of which we are satisfied even Mr. SHAFFER, in his most poetical moods, never dreamed. We are not surprised that Gov. WATTS himself should, after having mentioned it, have determined to "forbear." The picture certainly *is* pretty dark, and if he finds it "too dark for contemplation," how must we feel?

Congress.

Both Houses of Congress assemble in Washington to-day. The Houses being already organized, the public business will be at once proceeded with. The main business of the day will be to listen to the President's annual Message, if, as expected, it be sent in. The document is awaited with profound interest by the whole country.

Retrenchment—The Duty of Congress.

One of the most important questions which will come before the next Congress and the new Administration, will be the question of National Retrenchment. For the first three years of the war, the nation has conducted the struggle on the principle of immense outlays of money and men, to accomplish great results speedily. By the pouring forth of life and means in a profusion unknown in history, we have acquired a domain from the rebellion whose importance to us could never be estimated in money, and we have gone far toward crushing an outbreak which, under a different system of attacks, might have lasted a generation.

But we have now reached a new turn in the struggle. The Confederacy, as Lieut.-Gen. GRANT says, "is only a shell," and though we have not yet thoroughly cracked it, Gen. SHERMAN is rapidly proceeding with the effort. Immense levies of new troops are no longer so necessary to us. What we need now more, are compact, highly-disciplined armies of reasonable dimensions. SHERMAN'S Georgia army, at this moment, does not probably number over fifty thousand of all arms, and may be less. And yet a hundred thousand new levies could do nothing against it, and, in all probability, it will yet have the honor of giving the *coup de grace* to the rebellion. There will be, in the future, discharged veterans enough in the country to form new armies, which, though small, will be most formidable. It is possible that in many instances our Generals have had more men than they could fairly manage.

But however this may be, it is certain that the time has arrived for a strict national retrenchment. We are spending at a frightful rate. Our taxes are stretched almost to the extremity. The gold-bearing loans will soon come to an end, from the limit fixed by the gold returned in duties. New loans will be placed and readily taken, but they cannot meet probably one-half of our daily expenditure. Production itself—the measure of our wealth—is already feeling the effect of the loss of labor, and has diminished in the most important cereals about seven per cent. during the last year, instead of increasing, as we had hoped it would do. It is true that the most remarkable and fortunate development of our mineral resources during the last three years, in the produce of the mines of Colorado and Nevada, and the sudden discovery of petroleum in immense quantities, give us much hope for the future. Still we are spending on a gigantic scale. There is a limit even to the power of this nation in bearing a public debt. It should always be borne in mind that national bankruptcy is among the things possible. Of the crushing of the rebellion there can be no doubt, but it may be gained through the destruction of the public credit. Bankruptcy in the Free States would be a calamity, of which in all the material evils of this war we have never yet experienced even the resemblance.

We do not dwell on this aspect for the sake of alarming the public mind, but to impress on those who will influence the approaching Congress the vast importance of reducing expenses. We are convinced that the main departments of the Government have been managed with honesty, as all admit they have been with great energy; but in a vast administration such as is ours in this war, with a million men in the field, with immense navies and the whole surplus of the richest country on the globe piled up to the command of the Government, with employes without number, with purchases for millions continually being made, and contracts on a scale not witnessed since NAPOLEON'S wars, we may reasonably suppose that there must be here and there waste and leakage, and dishonest servants, and causeless expenditure, and extravagance, and useless outlay. Not the purest and most virtuous Administration in the world could entirely prevent all this. It is to this that Congressional investigation should be turned, and here the remedies for our financial evils must be applied more than to the legislation on gold and the regulation of the currency.

The problem is simple. We are spending perhaps four times our income. We have but two paths out of the difficulty: to borrow from the future, or to reduce our expenses. The latter, we believe, can now be done with safety. We must have compacter armies; reduce our navy; cut off that large number of private vessels under commission which are forever entailing expenses and doing nothing; draw in useless garrisons; cut off the thousands of now superfluous officers, and those drawing pay but performing no service. The various Government charities to white refugees and black freed people, should all be rigidly stricken off.

We believe a thorough and patient investigation and effort would stop up innumerable leaks over the whole country. The time has come for the most thorough revision of our war expenses. That the Government is cheated a great deal by contracts we doubt, for, according to our observation, the contractors' jobs with the Government have not been, generally, very profitable enterprises to their undertakers. But what we fear is, that the Governmental expenditure is on too large a scale for our means, and must, in some way or other, be reduced, or the whole nation will plunge into the abyss of bankruptcy. We invoke the early consideration of this vital subject by our legislators and public men.

Municipal Reform.

The *Evening Post* opposes with force and plausibility our suggestion that the scope and powers of the City Commissions, which, alike in their organization and practical workings, have earned public confidence, should be enlarged. It concedes that they have worked well, but thinks this is because they have little to do, and fears that, with more patronage and responsibility, they would lose their virtue. Possibly this might prove true; but the presumption is at least quite as strong the other way. The reason why our new police works better than the old one, is because it is more removed from party politics, more independent in its tenure of office, more directly responsible, and appointed in a way to secure better men at its head. The result of all these advantages is that it preserves better order than the old one. Would not the same reasons render it probable, at least, that it would also clean the streets better? Possibly it might fail there, but the chances are against failure; and the need of reform is so great as to warrant the risk. And so of other departments.

But the *Post's* objection to the plan is more fundamental. It distrusts the whole scheme of government by commissions, and insists upon the principle of governing ourselves by popular election, as the essential feature of our institutions which ought not to be abandoned. We agree thoroughly with the *Post* so far as principles of government are really involved in the question. But the matters we have mainly in view have really very little to do with *government* in any important sense of that word. The hiring of men to sweep the streets, for example, is simply a matter of business—involving no great principles, touching in no way personal rights or public liberties:—and it is no more essential to a free Government that this should be done by a popular vote than it is that the running of a railroad or the business of a bank should be done in that way. The same thing is true of very much of the detail of what is called city government. It is not "government" in any strict sense of the word—in any sense which implies any direct or close relation with the principles and fundamental ideas of civil rule and authority; and therefore it need not be regulated by any rigid adherence to those principles and ideas. We do not in any degree depart from the essential features of our popular institutions when we confide the cleaning of the streets, the sanitary control of the city, the care of the parks, or the preservation of public order, to bodies of men appointed by other agencies than a popular election.

The *Post* makes another plea in this matter, which deserves attention:

"Local self-government is the peculiar invention, badge, and, we may say, glory, of our race, and to abandon it would be to abandon the best part of free democratic institutions, *which is not their efficiency as means to ends*, as the direct machinery of government, but their *educative influence* in accustoming and training the whole body of the people to the intelligent self-control and restraint implied in the exercise of self-government."

To a certain extent this is true when applied to government in the large and exact sense of the word. But the direct object of local machinery for municipal regulation is more practical. The object of a police force is to preserve public order. The object of a department for cleaning streets is to clean them. The direct object of sanitary inspection is the preservation of the public health. And the worth of these departments of City Government is measured exactly by the degree to which each attains, practically and actually, its specific object. The "educative influence" of these agencies is altogether a subordinate matter. Their first and main value, their "best part," is to be found in the extent to which they serve as means to these practical and desirable ends.

The main reason why we are not likely to secure any effective City Reform, is that our people are more anxious to maintain a *theory* of government, than to attain the practical *ends* of government. There is always danger from this tendency, though, on the whole, it is a necessary safeguard for the defence of popular institutions. But it is a mistake, both of theory and practice, to apply it too rigidly to the affairs of municipal corporations. To a very great extent these bodies are for *business*, rather than government. They do not fall under the rules which regulate the distribution of political power. They have nothing to do with making laws which touch personal rights, or personal liberties; and, therefore, the principle which requires all such laws to emanate directly from the popular will, is not essential to them.

The Piratical Plot Against the Pacific Steamers.

On the 18th of November, the TIMES contained an exclusive account, derived from authentic sources, of a desperate scheme, matured by a band of rebel pirates, to capture one or more of the Pacific Mail Company's steamships, on the Panama coast. The full history of the plot, and all the particulars bearing upon its detection and frustration at Panama, were published (again exclusively) in our issue of yesterday, and may be read in our columns of to-day.

The first ground of felicitation suggested by the full report now before us is, that while the intended piracy was discovered in a neutral port, the United States officer, Admiral PEARSON, on whom its prevention primarily depended, maintained throughout a most scrupulous regard for the sovereign rights of the State of Panama. It will probably strike not a few of our readers that the Admiral's keen sense of honor almost carried him to the verge of weakness. And yet, we feel assured that the sober conclusion of men truly loyal to the Government will be that Admiral PEARSON has done credit to himself, credit to the service, credit to the country, not less in the capture of this gang of rebel ruffians, than in reaching his purpose by judicious means, such means as will need no revision by his Government.

The main facts connected with the plot are briefly these: The pirates, said to number in all twenty-three, were organized at Havana early in October. Their leaders were furnished with commissions from the "Confederate Navy," similar to those used by BRAINE and his North Atlantic pirate squad. Their plan was to reach Panama before the sailing of the steamer *Guatemala*, which was to leave on the 25th of October, to get on board after the manner practiced by BRAINE, and then get forcible possession of the vessel out at sea. They missed the *Guatemala*, and the same vessel which brought them from St. Thomas brought also to our Consul at Panama a full description of their persons, and ample details of their mission.

Before the steamer succeeding the *Guatemala*, therefore, took her turn, there was good time for preparation. The *Salvador* was advertised for the 10th of November, and the pirates, in perfect ignorance that their plot was known, went coolly to work and shipped a quantity of powder on board her as freight—avowedly for blasting purposes in the State of Guatemala. The Captain of the *Salvador* and Admiral PEARSON, commanding at the Pacific, meanwhile looked quietly on. The steam corvette *Lancaster* was anchored close to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sacramento*, and at a distance sufficiently convenient to the doomed vessel *Salvador* not to excite suspicion. After the passengers were all booked and on board, a force which had been detached from the *Lancaster* in small boats was put on board; the corvette herself having steamed out of the bay ahead of the *Salvador*, so that when the time for action arrived the capture should be made outside of Colombian waters. The arrangements were found perfect in all their details. They worked in fact like a charm. The ruffians were all secured before they knew that they were even suspected.

With the same regard to international obligations which marked his arrangements for capturing the pirates, Admiral PEARSON, it will be seen, has asked of the President of the State of Panama permission to transfer them to the east coast of the Isthmus overland. It seems this is a power which does not rest in President CALANCHA, but in the Colombian Confederation. Otherwise, there is no doubt it would have been granted.

The aim of this gang of Pacific pirates was primarily to take the *Guatemala*, with her secure the *Salvador*, intercept and capture the California steamers, then proceed to the Chincha Islands, capture the American merchantmen there, and wind up by a promiscuous raid among our Pacific whaling fleet. This is the desperate project Admiral PEARSON has thwarted with such admirable prudence and success.

City Politics.

In the First Aldermanic District SAMUEL HOTALING, the (Draper) Union candidate has withdrawn. THOMAS STEWART is the nominee of the Citizens' Association; he is the present Justice of the District Court.

In the Third District JAMES M. TUTHILL, is the Union and Citizens Candidate for Alderman. He is a wholesale merchant of well-known business character, an old resident of the Fifth Ward, and a citizen of well-known character and integrity. He has been for some time a member of the Board of Education, and will make a valuable and reliable member of the Common Council.

In the Fifth District ALEX. H. REECH, is the Union candidate. He is a man of sterling character, and deserves a general support. He has been a member of the other board, and has earned a high reputation for integrity and business ability. He is a practical printer, an active and public-spirited citizen, and will, we hope, be elected.

In the Seventh District WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, the Union nominee, is also a most excellent and worthy candidate. He is a man of character and position in the community, and of unspotted integrity. His business is that of a practical builder, and in the Ninth Ward, where he has long resided and is well known, no man is more highly esteemed. We trust he will have the hearty support of all who desire good men in office.

In the Ninth District ISAAC DAYTON, of the Sixteenth Ward, is the Republican candidate against two Democrats. He has been a member of the Board, and has shown himself a resolute and thorough-going opponent of every thing which he deemed corrupt or wrong. He has ability, industry and integrity, and ought to be elected.

In the Fifteenth District, (Twenty-first Ward,) the candidates on all sides are unusually numerous. The Citizens' Association have nominated an active Democrat, and the only Union candidate, we believe, is E. C. JOHNSON, Esq., who is well known as an active and effective Republican.

The Union nominations for Councilmen in the Sixth Senatorial District are of good and and reliable men. J. WILSON GREEN is a well-known lawyer, a citizen of the Fifteenth Ward, and a gentleman of character and ability; and Messrs. LENT, VAN NORT, and others on the ticket with him, are also worthy of general and cordial support.

JAMES W. FARE, the candidate for School Commissioner in the Third District, has already been mentioned by us as deserving a hearty support. He has had a good deal of experience in school matters, and is in every way competent for the efficient and satisfactory performance of the duties of the position. We hope, in the interest of the city, that he will be elected.

In the Fifth District (Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards) S. WIER ROOSEVELT, who is nominated by the Union and other associations for School Commissioner, is also an excellent candidate. His personal character is deservedly high, and the manner in which he has discharged the duties of the post on previous occasions, has commended him warmly to the favor of the district. No one has devoted more time and attention to the schools in his ward, and his habit of visiting the class-rooms and personally assuring himself of their condition, has given him unusual and extensive information in regard to the working of the system. He has filled a vacancy during the year in the Board of Education, where he moved the well known Fourth Ward resolution.

Amusements.

The "Daughter of the Regiment" will be given at the Academy of Music to-night, for the first time in two years. Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG interprets the *rôle* of the heroine, and will be supported by Sig. LOTTI and Sig. SUSINI. This charming opera could not be cast more acceptably. To-morrow (Tuesday) evening "Don Sebastian" will be repeated. It grows so steadily in public favor that a large attendance is already certain. The box-book-sheet is the best of thermometers.

Elsewhere we notice that Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS commence an engagement at Niblo's Garden to-night, appearing in the favorite drama of the "Connie Soogah;" at the Winter Garden Mr. EDWIN BOOTH continues his superb performance of "Hamlet." The tragedy has never been so well produced here, and never so well played; at the Olympic Theatre Mrs. WOOD plays in "St. George and the Dragoon," and her company in "Milky White;" at Wallack's "Rosedale;" at the Broadway Theatre Mr. J. E. OWENS essays a new rôle in BUCKSTONE'S two act comedy of "The Happiest Day of my Life," and repeats his truly grand rendering of *Solon Shingle* in the "People's Lawyer;" at the French Theatre (to-morrow night) "Les Poseurs;" at Barnum's Museum there will in future be three performances every day and evening; at the first, 11 A. M., the "Hole in the Wall;" at the second, 3 P. M., "Martin, the Privateer;" at the third, at 7½, "Deborah." The last-named piece is produced for the first time, and is a translation from MOSENTHAL'S celebrated drama of the same name. Miss BATEMAN made her great success in an adaptation of this drama, called "Leah," and the scenes are sufficiently effective to insure the success of the play, even in the absence of the talented lady in question. At Cooper Institute, to-night, Mr. CHAS. E. DOBSON, assisted by various artists, gives his first banjo concert. Mr. DOBSON is reputed to be one of the best performers on the instrument.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 4.

THE MESSAGE.

The President's Message is in print, and will be, in point of length, about the same as last year. The President takes a very hopeful view of the situation, both in regard to finances and military operations. He purposes that the expenses of the war be paid by direct taxation, thereby maintaining our National credit. He also advocates an amendment to the Constitution entirely abolishing slavery, and shows that so far as men are concerned, we have now a larger able-bodied population than when the war began; and that the country is far from being exhausted either in men or money.

The message will be delivered on Tuesday. The Treasury report is not yet completed, and will not be delivered to Congress for several days.

THE DRAFT IN KENTUCKY.

A delegation from Kentucky, consisting of Messrs. GEO. H. YEAMAN, W. P. D. BUSH, and Cols. ALFRED ALLEN and C. D. PENNEBAKER, have been here for some days for the purpose of obtaining an order to stop the draft in Kentucky. The result of their last conference on Saturday with the President, the Secretary of War, and the Provost-Marshal-General, was successful, and an order was issued stopping further drafting in that State.

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Hon. JAMES SPEED, of Kentucky, arrived here this morning. He has not yet formally accepted the tendered Attorney-Generalship, but will, undoubtedly, as he has been urged to do so to-day by prominent Kentuckians of all parties.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

The leading topic of discussion for the last few days is the Chief-Justiceship. Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR alleges that he is sure of getting the appointment. In the event of the failure of Gov. CHASE to receive the appointment, Judge DAVIS will probably get it. The President is understood to hold that Maryland is entitled to be represented on the Bench. If he adheres to that idea, Mr. BLAIR stands a pretty good chance of being appointed Associate Justice.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 4.

CONGRESS.

There is now nearly a quorum of Members of Congress in Washington. Many will come by to-morrow morning's train.

THE MESSAGE.

It cannot yet be ascertained with certainty whether the President's Message will be transmitted to Congress to-morrow or on Tuesday.

THE REPORTS OF THE SECRETARIES.

The only reports printed are those of the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster-General. That of the Secretary of the Interior will be placed in the printer's hands to-morrow. The reports of the other departments are not yet completed.

Escaped Union Prisoners.

KNOXVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 3.

The following named escaped prisoners have arrived here within the past three days: Capts. A. Grant, Nineteenth Wisconsin; A. S. Goodrich, New-York Cavalry; Lewis Nolan, Second Delaware Artillery; A. Robbin, Third Ohio. Lieuts. C. A. Brown, First Virginia Cavalry; C. B. Lewis, First New-York Dragoons; A. Powell, Forty-second Illinois; E. Gordon, Eighty-first Indiana; J. H. Cowan, First Virginia Cavalry; J. M. Thornbury, Kentucky Infantry; Sergt. Moses Crow, One Hundredth Pennsylvania; H. A. Scott, Twenty-first Wisconsin; and C. F. Pattoon, Eighteenth Connecticut.

They escaped from different prisons, and at different dates, and have been from one to two months making their way hither, traveling night and day through the swamps, thickets and mountains of the Carolinas and Georgia.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT royal.

EXPEDITION OF GEN. FOSTER.

Attempt to Tap the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

ITS PROBABLE SUCCESS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Fulton*, on Saturday evening, we have intelligence from Port Royal to the 30th ult. We learn that the publication of newspapers at that place has been, for the present, prohibited, and that all citizens had been enrolled, and are now used for the protection of the place, as a movement of some unknown character had taken place, and the troops ordered away. An expedition had sailed from Port Royal previously, but no information could be gained relative to either of the above movements from the officers of the *Fulton*.

HILTON HEAD, Wednesday, Nov. 30—11 A. M.
Correspondence of the New-York Times.

I have come round to Hilton Head this morning, and find that FOSTER'S expedition landed at Boyd's Point, on the Broad River, yesterday morning, and *were to strike the Savannah and Charleston Railroad at Grahamsville, twelve miles from the point of debarkation.* They marched out yesterday, finding nothing to oppose them but cavalry, who didn't oppose, but skedaddled. This morning I have heard heavy firing in the direction of the railroad. The Captain of the steam transport *Houghton*, just from the front, having left Boyd's Point at 9 30 A. M., says that the report was current when he left, that our forces had captured seven miles of the railroad, and were still advancing. He says the firing this morning is very heavy. I do not credit the story of the capture of so much of the railroad. The country is very impracticable for the movement of troops, and FOSTER could scarcely have got on so fast.

At Hilton Head we are all hopeful of FOSTER'S success in taking the railroad and holding it, thus cutting off communication between Charleston and Savannah.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Wednesday Nov. 30, 1864.

Yesterday morning at three o'clock, Major-Gen. J. G. FOSTER, commanding the Department of the South, sailed from Port Royal and proceeded up Broad River to Boyd's Point, five miles below Pocotaligo bridge.

Upon his arrival there the General ordered the disembarkation of his forces and succeeded in effecting a landing without opposition.

After landing and forming his columns the General ordered the troops to advance. Gen. J. P. HATCH, with his command, led the van, and Gen. FOSTER brought up the rear with his reserve corps.

The column had moved but a short distance when the advance detachment encountered seven rebel pickets, and after some successful manœuvring and a spirited charge captured the entire number.

The latest information received here from the scene of operations is to the effect that Gen. FOSTER made an immediate attack on Pocotaligo bridge, and after a sharp fight succeeded in capturing it, obliging the garrison to evacuate summarily and hastily.

By the capture of the bridge, large quantities of cotton fell into the hands of our forces. For want of sufficient transportation, the cotton is being destroyed.

Two former attempts have been made upon this position, but so persistent was the opposition of the enemy that both were abandoned. In the present instance Gen. FOSTER has succeeded in its capture without the loss of a single man.

FROM PANAMA.

Arrival of the Steamship North Star.

The Atlantic mail steamship *North Star*, Capt. A. G. JONES, sailed from Aspinwall Nov. 18, in company with convoy U. S. gunboat *Augusta*. While crossing the Caribbean Sea encountered strong northeasterly winds and head sea. Nov. 20, passed the steamer *Costa Rica*, hence for Aspinwall. After passing the West India Islands, had strong northerly gales, with heavy head sea. Nov. 26, owing to an accident to her machinery, the convoy made signals of distress, and being completely disabled, took her in tow for Port Royal, arriving there at 4 P. M. Nov. 28. After receiving on board an additional supply of coal and stores, left Hilton Head Dec. 1, and arrived here on Sunday at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIE LIST.

Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.	$15,280	J. Strauss, Bros & Co.	$60,000
A. R. Rosenbaum & Co.	16,900	Dunan, Sherman & Co.	34,556
Schoile & Bros.	30,600	Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	30,000
H. Cohn & Co.	35,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	67,000
A. Rich & Bro.	14,000		
J. B. Newton & Co.	45,000		
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	19,800	Total	$ 6?,?69

PANAMA, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The political news from Central America is not important. The yield of cotton in the States of Guatemala and Salvador will be very large, notwithstanding the extensive ravages made in the crops in some localities by the worm. The indigo crop in both States is said to be an average one, but the price is very high, from $1 12½ to $1 25 per pound being asked last month.

The steamer *Inca* arrived from Guayaquil on the 10th inst., but brought no news of interest. The revolution in Ecuador is completely annihilated. Several persons have been shot there lately on the charge of being connected with the late troubles.

F. W. RIVERS, Esqs., United States Consul at Aspinwall, leaves to-day for New-York.

The United States steamer *Lancaster* and sloop *St. Marys* are still here.

Return of Col. Yorke's Expedition—Heavy Capture of Rebel Arms.

CAIRO, Saturday, Dec. 3.

The steamer *Lima*, from Memphis on the evening of the 2d inst., has arrived here, and reports that Col. YORKE'S expedition had returned to Memphis, having succeeded in capturing 900 stand of arms at Osceola, which were on the way from Selma, Alabama, to Gen. PRICE.

The steamer *Continental* sunk at Devil's Island in the Mississippi River this morning. No particulars have been received as yet.

From New-Orleans.

The steamer *Merrimac* from New-Orleans, Nov. 27, brings no news. The steamer *Ariel* from New-York, and *Oriental* from Boston, arrived there on the 26th.

The New-Orleans cotton market was unsettled, and $1 25 was refused for middling.

Thirteen thousand four hundred barrels of flour, for transhipment to the North, arrived at New-Orleans from the West on the 26th ult.

The Wisconsin Election.

MADISON, Wis., Sunday, Dec. 4.

The official canvass of the election in the State of Wisconsin shows the following result:

Home vote, for LINCOLN, 68,906; for MCCLELLAN, 62,494. Union majority 6,412.

The soldiers' vote is not all in yet.

Brig on Fire.

WOOD'S HOLE, Mass., Sunday, Dec. 4.

A hermaphrodite brig in Wood's Hole has taken fire and burns rapidly.

SIX P. M.—She remains burning, and her masts have fallen.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Lieut. Governor elect of this city; Hon. J. E. English, Member of Congress from New Haven, Connecticut; Hon. A. Goodrich, Ex-Consul to Belgium from the United States; Lieut. Commander O. F. Stanton, United States Navy; Col. T. D. Johns, United States Army; and R. Biddle Roberts, Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House.

Commander Hitchcock, of the United States Navy, left the Astor House yesterday for West Point.

Several Members of Congress, who arrived in the city during the latter part of last week, from New-England and some of the Western States, proceeded to Washington on Saturday evening and yesterday morning.

Hon. J. B. Farnsworth, of Illinois, and J. J. Jackson, of Virginia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prisoners at Macon, Georgia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, for the information of those interested, to make a short statement of what came under my observation concerning Federal prisoners while I was recently imprisoned at Macon, Ga., and on my way to and from that place.

On the passage of a Government railroad train from Chattanooga to Nashville, Aug. 7, it was captured by guerrillas and destroyed. All persons on the train (19) were taken prisoners, but those who would take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy were released, and those who would not were held. This latter number included my husband, De Witt Parker, and myself; George De Mill, of Michigan; Albert Stevens, Eugene Baker and Wm. Dean of New-York, and Hiram Barker, of Pennsylvania. My husband, Geo. De Mill and Wm. Dean were wounded when the guerrillas fired into the train. We immediately started for Macon, passing through Decatur, Tuscaloosa, Opelika and Columbus, arriving Aug. 16. We were imprisoned in the jail, my husband until his death, Oct. 23, and myself until released, Oct. 26. About the 14th of October, James Saunders, of the Eighty-third Massachusetts Infantry, died of pneumonia. He was a graduate of Williams College, Mass. About Oct. 16 Frederick Hines, of the Twenty-third New-Hampshire Infantry, and James Sullivan, of the Fourth New-Hampshire Infantry, died of chronic diarrhœa. Oct. 18, Orin Fairchild, of the Eighth Michigan Cavalry, died of consumption, and a few days previous Wm. Gowen, of the Wisconsin Silver Greys, died.

Oct. 25, in company with George De Mill, of Michigan, and Wm. Dean, of Pennsylvania, I started for the North, and arrived in this city on the 24th inst. While at Macon I learned that a short time previous to my arrival there, an order had been issued prohibiting prisoners putting their heads out of the windows of the prison, under penalty of being shot. In violation of that order, Oscar White, of Iowa, and Richard Williams, of Missouri, lost their lives.

Yours truly, &c., MRS. FRANCES C. PARKER.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1864.

DECLINATION.—Mr. HAMLIN BABCOCK wishes to state that not having accepted the nomination for Councilman he is not a candidate.

ARREST OF SOUTHERNERS.—Yesterday morning the Dectective Police made a wholesale arrest of about forty Southerners, who had omitted to comply with the registry order. They were examined, but with what result the reporter had not learned at a late hour.

Of every million of Americans, 500,000 are more or less dyspeptic. But they are so of their own accord, for in that simple, agreeable, pure and harmless vegetable tonic, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, there is a balm for every variety of the "National Disease." Statistics prove that the cases diminish in number in a ratio with the consumption of the Specific. Sold everywhere. New-York Office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

It Is Not a Dye.

Life, Growth and Beauty to the Hair.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Dressing arrests the fall and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color and produce a luxuriant growth.

For sale at Depot No. 198 Greenwich-st., and by all Druggists.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Diamond Parlor Matches.—

These Matches are the BEST IN THE WORLD, SURE FIRE, WITHOUT SULPHUR, no disagreeable smell, and a luxury and comfort to smokers and people with weak lungs. For wholesale and retail, by
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 182 Centre-st.

Holiday Hats, Caps and Furs.

Seekers for desirable, durable and stylish HATS will do well to call on WHITE, THE HATTER, before purchasing.

Ladies in want of Furs will find a choice selection at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

N. B.—Also, Military Goods in great variety.

Richmond.
REDUCED PRICES—NO HUMBUG.

Boots, Shoes, &c., at prices from 3 to 15 per cent. less than previous to Nov. 1. The best French work always on hand, and made to measure promptly. Also ladies' and children's work, ready made and to measure at No. 150 Fulton-st., N. Y. C. C. RICHMOND.

Economical Housekeepers Use

PYLE'S SALERATUS.	PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR.	PYLE'S BLUEING POWDER.
PYLE'S BAKING SODA.	PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.

Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of JAMES PYLE,
Manufacturer, New-York.

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease, occasional doses of them will preserve the health, even under the greatest exposure. In the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box, free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Piano-Fortes.—WM. B. BRADBURY'S New Scale Pianos have attained a popularity as a superior first-class piano, unprecedented in the history of the trade. After the most thorough and severe trials by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Fradel, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, they are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness, equality of tone, and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Howard Association.—Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal and Urinary Organs. New and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway

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Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.— WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Lorin Brooks & Son, Winter Boots, Shoes and Balmorals in great variety, at low prices, No. 434 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 323 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

---

33 Second-hand Safes of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Hillis's Hair Dye, 50c., Black or Brown— Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Electricity Applied by Dr. Chamberlain, No. 130 Bond-st., for the cure of acute and chronic diseases.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This infallible remedy is composed of the *Honey* of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with *Tar-Balm*, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound *soothes and scatters* all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-Balm *cleanses and heals* the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. *Five* additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist and in healthful action. Let no prejudice hinder you from testing this sovereign remedy of an illustrious physician and chemist, who himself thoroughly tested it for years in his extensive private practice. It is safe, sure and pleasant, the Tar-Balm being entirely free from the offensive qualities of common tar.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. For sale by all Druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

To All Using Steam Power.

Twenty-five per cent. in fuel saved and a perfect regulation of the motion effected by using "STEWART'S PATENT CUT-OFF AND GOVERNOR VALVE" for marine and stationary engines. No change is required in the engine or boiler for the application of this cut-off.

All communications should be addressed to R. STEWART & CO., No. 31 Pearl-st., New-York, or to the Manufactory, Elmira, N. Y.

We refer all interested in steam power to the following parties, who are now using Stewart's cut-off:

Brunjes, Ockershausen & Co., Sugar Refiners, Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Washington-st.

Trenton Locomotive Machine Manufacturing Company, Trenton, N. J.

Erie Railway shop, Port Jervis.

New-York Central Railway shop, Syracuse.

International Grain Elevating Association, No. 31 Pearl-st., New-York.

J. H. Van Riper, Superintendent Novelty Works, New-York.

Dyspepsia and Fits!—A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on foreign and native herbal preparations, published by Dr. O. Phelps Brown. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent free to all on the receipt of five cents to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus."**

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name, Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

MARRIED.

ALDEN—MACY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev J. Clement French, Pastor of the Central Congregational Church, APOLLOS G. ALDEN, of Middleborough, Mass, and ANNIE CLARK MACY, of this city.

ESSELSTYN—THOMPSON.—At the Second Reformed Dutch Church Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, by Rev. Charles S. Hageman, D. D., HERMAN V. ESSELSTYN, of Hudson, and JEANNIE LIVINGSTON, daughter of Hon. Smith Thompson, deceased.

STEVENSON—BARCLAY.—In this city, on Thursday, Dec. 1, by Rev. J. R. Milligan, Mr. JOHN STEVENSON and Miss SARAH BARCLAY, youngest daughter of Samuel Barclay, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

BARNES.—On Saturday, Dec. 3, WILLIAM BARNES, in the 56th year of his age

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 126 Bank-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock.

BEACH.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 3, MAGGIE E., infant daughter of Henry N. and Martha C. Beach.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Barclay-st. Ferry at 11.30 o'clock A. M.

BEMAN.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 4, HESTER F., wife of Jefferson Beman, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further invitation, to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John W. Thorne, No. 30 Bank-st.

HYDE.—On Saturday, Nov. 26, on board the United States steam frigate *Wabash*, at Hampton Roads, Va., of inflammation of the brain, WILLIAM F. HYDE, aged 15 years, 9 months and 24 days, youngest son of James M. Hyde, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 61 St. Felix-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHNSON.—On Friday evening, Dec. 2, MARY ELIZA, wife of John Johnson, in the 53d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 161 West 11th-st.

LOCKWOOD.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on sixth day, twelfth month, 9d, AMY J., eldest daughter of Arthur and Josephine C. Lockwood, of Ottawa, Ill., in the 14th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on third day, (Tuesday,) 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandmother, Amy A. Lockwood, No. 21 Concord-st., Brooklyn

MEAD.—On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 4, suddenly, of inflammation of the lungs, ELLA JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of Rev. A. H. and Elizabeth A. Mead

The funeral services will take place at the house of her parents, 116th-st., third door east of 2d-av., on Tuesday afternoon, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MILLER.—At St. Luke's Hospital, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, of consumption, LAWRENCE MILLER, youngest son of Richard and Jane Miller, in the 34th year of his age.

His remains were interred at Rye.

PORTER.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 3, after a lingering illness, which was borne with Christian resignation and fortitude, Mrs ANN, wife of Mr. John V. Porter, aged 34 years 1 month and 7 days.

The funeral services will be held on Monday, Dec. 5, 1864, at 2½ o'clock P. M., in the Hanson-place M. E. Church. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBINSON.—On Saturday, Dec. 3, of croup, GEORGE S., only son of George and Margaret Robinson, aged 11 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 215 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SCOFIELD.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 3, of scarlet fever, PERCY ANDREWS, only son of Samuel L. and Hannah Scofield, aged 9 months and 1 day.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 330 East 30th-st., on Monday, Dec. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SCHOONMAKER.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 3, GERTRUDE SCHOONMAKER, relict of James Schoonmaker, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the house of her son-in-law, Wm. C. Fowler, No. 34 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEELE.—In this city, on Sunday, Nov. 27, WILLIAM P. STEELE, aged 47 years, 8 months and 23 days

His remains were taken to Lancaster County, Penn., for interment.

THURSTON.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 4, at Huntington, L. I., L. WARREN THURSTON, Jr., son of Louis M. and Elizabeth S. Thurston, aged 26 years.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Church, Huntington st., at 10½ o'clock Wednesday, Dec. 7.

UPTON.—On Sunday, Dec. 4, GEORGE B., infant son of Isaac H. and Mary A. Upton, aged 11 months and 6 days.

VAIL.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Dec 3, Jacob VAIL, of the firm of Wilson & Vail.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, at Plainfield, on Monday, Dec. 5, at 1¾ o'clock P. M. The train leaves pier No. 2, North River, at 12 M.

WARD.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 3, Mrs. ANN B., widow of Elijah B. Ward, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her brother in-law, No. 71 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh. Her remains will be taken to East Chester for interment Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, black, white and red, three, four and five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

This medicine has undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. It is compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contains nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and, if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium; it is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver and stomach and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretion, and expel all diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is the only medicine which operates in this way, it is obviously the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. This invaluable medicine, (each bottle accompanied by full directions,) is for sale by all druggists and dealers.

Dr. SCHENCK will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., for consultation and advice every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. His medicines can be obtained at his rooms at all times.

Prices for PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, each $1 25 per bottle, or six dollars the half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, wholesale agents for New-York City.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled Best Family. Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st., Factory No. 440 West-st.

WATER-PROOF CLOTHING,
Made from the
AMERICAN WATER-PROOF CLOTH COMPANY'S FLOCKED RUBBER GOODS.
GENTLEMEN'S TALMAS,
GENTLEMEN'S SACK COATS,
GENTLEMEN'S HATS, LEGGINS, &c.,
LADIES' CLOAKS.
Also,
HORSE COVERS.

The above named goods possess a fine cloth surface and are warranted water-proof.
For sale by
F. R. TAYLOR,
No 3 Barclay-st.

NEW
GAMES AND PUZZLES
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS
THE HOUSE OF WASHINGTON,
containing the great
Family Game
EUREKA,
which is played by persons of all ages, with eight other games, and fifty puzzles, $1 25.

Also, THE RABBITS THAT LIVED IN THE GARDEN OF FLOWERS, for little children $1.

Also, THE KINGS OF ENGLAND and the HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT. Nine games and nine puzzles, historical, for the young, from ten to twenty years.
OAKLEY & MASON,
No. 21 Murray-st., New-York.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE APPROACHING
So are the people, in crowds, toward our well-known Store, to purchase
FINE PLATED GOODS!
of the richest quality and latest patterns, for family use, and for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Though our present assortment is full, it is daily becoming—thanks to our patrons—"small by degrees," but not "beautifully less," nor less beautiful. We would suggest an early call on
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

CABINET FURNITURE.

In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk sts., Nos. 125 and 227 Rivington-st.

The Belt Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Colds and Asthma. JOHN D. HERRING, of Harrington, Bergen Co., N. J., testifies that he has been cured of a cough of ten years' standing by the Pulmonic Life Syrup, and refers to Mr. Wm. Devoe, of Tappantown, who recommended its use.

LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864.

Dr. Tobias

DEAR SIR: I was cured of a severe cough, with inflammation of the lungs, by the use of your Pulmonic Life Syrup. I have suffered much from pulmonary complaints, and used many remedies, but have never found anything equal to your Syrup. BETSY HILL.

Mrs. Hill is sister-in-law to Capt. Hill, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers. Several hundred certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 75 cents. Sold by the druggists.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.

Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.
J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer of
CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.,
No. 203 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE, and sent to all parts of the country at the lowest trade prices.

OPEN IN THE EVENINGS
During the month of December,
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS,
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-st.,
Brooklyn.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.

TWO, THREE, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, to TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HURRAH FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

50,000 Children's Books at your price.
50,000 Photographic Albums, magnificent, at our price.
100,000 Young and Old Men's Books, at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

BANKRUPT LAW.

All persons interested in the passage of the BANKRUPT LAW are requested to call on, or address OR LANDO L. STEWART, Assistant District-Attorney, at his office, No. 271 Broadway.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,

New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SCROFULA, CONSUMPTION, CATARRH, &c.—Nature's Sovereign Remedials from Plants, cure all inherited scrofulous, eruptive, mercurial, liver and kidney diseases, dropsy, diabetes, spermatorrhœa, female maladies and others. A treatise explanatory. Price one dime and stamp mailed.
WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, will open a Fair on Broadway and 26th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, which will continue until SATURDAY, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. Tickets of admission ten cents. The object of the Fair is to cancel debts incurred for supplies of the institution during the past Summer.

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE. The best in the world. Harmless, reliable. The only perfect restorative for gray hair. Sold by all druggists. Office, No. 10 University-place.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 25 cents.

THE CORRELATION AND CONSERVATION OF FORCES.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THE CORRELATION AND CONSERVATION OF FORCES:
A SERIES OF EXPOSITIONS
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This volume is devoted to the elucidation of a new Philosophy of Forces, and unfolds the sublimest and most harmonious views of the order of the Universe to which the human mind has yet attained. The authors are among the ablest men of Science in Europe, and their names are a supreme guarantee of the interests and authoritativeness of the work. The founders of the new doctrines are in this case also its expositors, and the book combines in an unparalleled degree the philosophy of the original discoverer with thorough simplicity and popularity of statement. Dr. Faraday says that the conservation of force is the highest law in physical science which our faculties permit us to perceive. Herbert Spencer says it is the highest law of all science. Prof. Tyndall says that these discussions open a region which promises possessions richer than any hitherto granted to the intellect of man. No one who cares to understand the great tendencies of modern thought and the majestic advance of science into new regions, can afford to be without this work.

D. A. & CO. HAVE NOW READY
A NEW EDITION OF
ESSAYS,
MORAL, POLITICAL, AND ÆSTHETIC.
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Author of "Illustrations of Progress," "First Principles of Philosophy." 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. $2.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

☞ The Illustrated edition of Enoch Arden will be ready on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at two dollars retail.
MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
beg to announce that their
ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF TENNYSON'S NEW POEM,
ENOCH ARDEN,
will be published on THURSDAY, Dec. 8
This edition is illustrated by LA FARGE, VEDDER, HENNESSY and DARLEY. It will be issued in one volume, small quarto, size of "Hymns of the Ages," printed on tinted paper, at the University Press, and beautifully bound in the new style of muslin, appropriately stamped, and with gilted edges.
THIS EDITION WILL CONTAIN
TWENTY BEAUTIFUL FULL-PAGE DRAWINGS ON WOOD,
engraved in the best manner by Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. MARSH, and other first-class engravers. It will also contain
TWO STEEL PLATES,
a portrait of the Author, and a representation of his home in the Isle of Wight.
The edition here announced is the Author's Edition, and should have a preference on this account as well as for its artistic and mechanical elegance.
TICKNOR & FIELD'S edition of "Enoch Arden" is illustrated by four of our best artists, LA FARGE, VEDDER, HENNESSY and DARLEY, and is carefully and beautifully executed in all its points.
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JOHN GODFREY,
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NEW NOVEL,
JOHN GODFREY'S FORTUNES,
will positively be published
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FOR CHOICE OF PURSUITS, PHYSICAL and Intellectual Culture, Labor, Mental and Manual, Human Faces, "The Mad-House," Varieties of Character, Idiocy, Insanity—Causes and Cure. See Dec, No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—20 cents by first post. Newsmen have it. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

EUREKA!
EUREKA!! EUREKA!!!
THE GREAT AMERICAN TOYS, GAMES AND PUZZLES,
NEW, BEAUTIFUL, INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING, IN THREE BOXES.
THE HOUSE OF WASHINGTON,
containing the great
FAMILY GAME
EUREKA,
which is played by persons of all ages; with eight other games, and fifty puzzles, $1 25.

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FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
MANUFACTURED BY
OAKLEY & MASON,
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POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION—FIFTH DISTRICT.
FOR ALDERMAN,
ALEXANDER H. KEECH.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Chairman.
CHARLES J. HOLDER, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

Nominations without distinction of party.
For Alderman, 16th District,
MARSHALL VOUGHT
(Also adopted by the Regular Tammany, the McKeon, the German Democratic, the Republican, and the Constitutional Union organizations.)
For Councilmen—7th District, (12th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards):
CHAS. N. DECKER, } WM. WALTER PHELPS,
GEORGE H. ROSS, } JOHN W. BOCKHORN,
STEPHEN G. SEARLS. BROWNLEE BENSEL.
For School Commissioner—6th District, (20th and 21st Wards),
JAMES M. McLEAN.
For School Trustee, 21st Ward,
BENJ. B. ATTERBURY.

SIXTEENTH WARD—NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the New-York DEMOCRATIC (McKeon) ALDERMANIC CONVENTION, held at corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., on Saturday evening, 3d inst., Mr. Michael Larkin appeared before the convention and withdrew from the canvass by consent of the delegates of the convention,

TO SAVE THE ALDERMANIC DISTRICT AND TO ELECT A DEMOCRATIC ALDERMAN
REPRESENTATIVE.

The convention then unanimously indorsed LEWIS R. RYERS, Esq. BERNARD SMITH,
B. CARGAN, Secretary. Chairman.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The nomination of FRANCIS R. TILLOU for Alderman in the Third Aldermanic District, is not declined by him, as has been asserted. He is yet a candidate, and will continue so until after the election.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 813 BROADWAY, Dec. 3, 1864.
Hon. FRANCIS R. TILLOU, the regular and ONLY candidate nominated by the Nominating Committee of the Third Aldermanic District, will receive the support and influence of the association. N. SANDS.

TWENTIETH WARD REGULAR UNION AND CITIZENS' NOMINATION.

For Alderman,
JONATHAN MEYERS.
For Councilman,
STEPHEN G. SEARLES.
For School Commissioner,
JAMES M. McLEAN.
For School Trustee,
THERON B. BUTLER.

SEVENTH SCHOOL DISTRICT—MOZART Hall nomination for School Commissioner, JAMES MONTEITH.
B. P. FAIRCHILD, 22d Ward, Chairman.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC AND PEOPLE'S nomination for Alderman, XXIId Ward,
JAMES E. COULTER.

TO THE UNION VOTERS OF THE FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—WILLIAM P. BENSEL, the candidate of the Citizens' Association for Alderman of the above district, has been assailed in a card emanating from a bogus Citizens' Association as a disloyal man. Those who know him believe and know that he is a thoroughgoing Union man, one who has never been tainted with Copperhead affiliations in any shape. Therefore, we confidently appeal to the respectable and responsible Union voters to cast their ballots for one who, being a taxpayer, is identified with their best interests. Mr Keech, Ex Councilman, who is in nomination, is well known for his "ring" proclivities, and should not receive the support of any honest man. Union men, vote for WM. P. BENSEL.
MANY UNION ELECTORS
of the Fifth District.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION CLUB.—AT A meeting of the above Club, held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at the Bleecker Building, Mr. WILLIAM P. BENSEL was unanimously nominated for Alderman of the 5th Aldermanic District.
JAMES WEBB, President.
WILLIAM HUBB, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION,

FOR ALDERMAN,

NATHAN C. ELY.

GEORGE P. BRADFORD, President.

HIRAM W. BARNEY, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD—NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION,
TAMMANY AND MOZART.
FOR AL

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK

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FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No 30 Broad-st., New-York
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

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OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,

No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES.

AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

Stock subject to no further assessment.

50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

The New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has been organized with the greatest care by experienced capitalists of the two cities, whose names are united in its own. It will be managed

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE INTERESTS OF ITS STOCKHOLDERS.

No pains have been spared to place it on a genuine and substantial footing. Most valuable and extensive tracts of Oil and Coal Land have been secured IN FEE, and leasehold PRODUCING INTERESTS in the heart of the Venango County, Penn., Oil region. Attention is invited to the following schedule of the company's property, including FEE SIMPLE TERRITORY, LEASEHOLDS, PRODUCING WELLS, and wells in various stages of completion.

No. 1.—30 acres of bottom land, in fee, on the Allegheny river, having a water-frontage of nearly one mile. New 10-horse power engine and fixtures. Two wells sunk to the depth of 300 feet and already filled with oil. Room for 40 more wells.

No. 2.—330 acres of rich oil land, in fee, lying nearly opposite the above, having a mile of water-frontage on Prather and Bennet runs. Well supplied with timber.

No. 3.—Lease interest in the famous "Widow McClintock Farm," Oil Creek. One well down and testing; another just ready to tube; a third just started. Two first-class engines. Tubing, tools, fixtures, team, wagons, &c.

No. 4.—Same interest to lease on the well-known "HAMILTON McCLINTOCK FARM," Oil Creek. One well now being tested; already yielding 12 barrels daily, and rapidly increasing; others going down. Two new engines, with fixtures complete.

No. 5.—1-12 of two leases on the CLAPP FARM, near the great Williams and Stanton 100 barrel wells. On this property is "Sherman Well, No. 2," now down 500 feet. Engine, &c., &c. Room for more wells.

No. 6.—1-16 of the fee in 57 ACRES OF COAL LAND, adjoining the Cranberry Coal Company's beds. This property is of the utmost value to our operations, supplying us with coal at all seasons, and when the works of other companies are found to be idle for want of fuel.

From these estates, the Trustees are assured of their ability to declare LARGE AND REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS at an early day, and of the speedy appreciation of the shares to A MARKET VALUE FAR ABOVE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE sent from New-York and Philadelphia, whose favorable report is printed with the prospectus, speak in unlimited terms of the Company's property and prospects.

Books for ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION will be opened on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7,

at the offices of the Company, and at the New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston banking-houses, named below. Prospectuses, maps, and detailed information at either subscription office.

The public are assured that, whether for investment or speculation, no better security than these shares can be obtained.

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FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
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CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
J. G. MARTIN, Banker and Broker, Boston.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 620 BROADWAY,
New-York, December 1, 1864.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $7 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 138 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81,
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 26, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December next, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 14th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREGORY GOLD MINING CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GREGORY GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December, for the election of Officers of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
M. F. RAZEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDON AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 20, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Monson, 50 shares; No. 20, John Stimpkins, 25 shares; No 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 65, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, who has served in the field for three years, as an officer of one of our city regiments; has good health, fair business habits and energy of character to succeed in what he undertakes, if possible. I want a permanent situation, where I can make myself valuable to myself and employer. Good references furnished, and, if required, security. Address HOWARD, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMP'Y.
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., Gen'l Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, N. Y.
DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., N. York.
ITS LANDS ARE PUT INTO THE COMPANY AT the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-boring territory, and forms its
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS are located on the Allegheny River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.
Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn.
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS:
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. S. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.
Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The subscription books of this company will close on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Dec. 7, 1864, at its offices in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia.
LEONARD & MANLY,
New-York Agents, No. 58 Beaver-st.
SPENCER, VILA & CO.,
Boston, Mass.
H. S. LEECH,
Farquhar Buildings, Philadelphia.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH STOCK.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY STOCK.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY STOCK
All Telegraph and Express Stocks bought and sold on commission GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

GOLD BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

ELECTION.
The annual election for Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 66 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 5th day of December, 1864. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 22, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 256, Laws of 1838, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CENTRAL COAL MIN'G & MAN'F'G CO.
ROOM 51 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1864.
A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company, will be held at the Company's office, in the town of Cumberland, Md., at 12 o'clock, M., on the 12th day of December, 1864; for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year. The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 2 to Dec. 15 inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y. R. R. CO.,
SYRACUSE, Nov. 19, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Syracuse, Binghamton and N. Y. R. R. Co., will be held at the Company's Office, in the City of Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December next, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
O. WELCH, Secretary.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT HAS stopped the conversion of the following Seven-Thirty Notes of the October issue, and all persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, viz.: Numbers 1,384 to 1,392, inclusive, nine notes of $1,000 each, indorsed Solon Buffum; and numbers 12,038 and 12,039, of $500 each, indorsed by R. A Holden & Co. Information in regard to said notes may be left with Messrs. T. L. TAYLOR & REED, No. 8 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFICE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING OF $25,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this company, to be paid in gold, on the 1st of January next, from the sinking fund, will take place on MONDAY, 5th inst., at this office, at 12 o'clock. Bondholders are invited to be present.
W. TITUS, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of the New-York and New-Haven Railway Company, Dec. 1, 1864, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons on and after said date, at the Bank of the Republic, or at the Company's Office, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1864.

CHOICE PETROLEUM LANDS AND leases for sale, selected by a competent and experienced agent. Correspondence is invited. Apply to or address D. C. STURGES & CO., McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW-YORK and NOVA SCOTIA GOLD COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 4 Hanover-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., on special business.
D. C. HEWSON, Secretary

$16,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 7 per cent. on city real estate, fee simple. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway

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COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 2.
The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on their capital stock for November, payable to New-York stockholders at the office of JAMES B. POST, Room No. 2, No. 20 Exchange-place, on and after the 15th inst.
G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OCEANIC PETROLEUM COMPANY
DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock ($2,000,000) will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 114 Maiden-lane, on the 20th inst., from the earnings of the Company to the 1st December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stocks, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) Per Cent., has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this company, payable (less the Government tax) at this office, on and after the 1st of December next, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the company's books at the close of business on the 26th inst., at which time the transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed, to be reopened on the 1st of December.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the common stock of this company, payable on and after the 20th day of December next, at this office, on all stock registered in New-York, and at Toledo, Ohio, on the stock registered there.
The transfer books will be closed on the 10th, and opened on the 24th of December.
A. BOODY, President

OFFICE OF "THE STOUT COAL CO.,"
Room No. 44 Trinity Building,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of "THE STOUT COAL CO.," held 22d ult., a dividend of Six Per Cent., (6 per cent.,) was declared, payable Dec. 15, out of the earnings of th. three months ending Oct. 31. Transfer books will be closed on 10th inst.
THOS. H. STOUT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HENDRICK OIL COMPANY,
No. 7 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
FIRST MONTHLY DIVIDEND—THE Hendrick Oil Company has this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 5th day of December next.
By order,
ROBT. S. BRAINE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY will pay on demand a quarterly dividend of two per cent., free of Government tax, at No. 227 Broadway.
J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, COST OVER $12,000,
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.,
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
at the elegant residence No. 152 West 21st-st. between 7th and 8th avs., comprising the entire rich parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture of the house, over 800 yards velvet and tapestry carpets, superb mirrors, four rosewood and walnut suites in brocatel and reps, silver, china, cut glass, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale rain or shine, without reserve
HENRY R. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CLOSING SALE OF BRONZES,
SUPERB CLOCKS, BRONZE STATUETTES, SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES, BOHEMIAN GLASS-WARE,
SUPERB SILVER-PLATED WARE,
ORMOLU AND PORCELAIN GOODS,
by EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock at No. 60 Liberty-st.

T. R. MISTIEN, Auctioneer
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of Robert Murray, Esq., United States Marshal.
CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER ANNIE, consisting of
Cotton—519 bales cotton.
Tobacco—88 drums, 70 kegs, 89 boxes manufactured tobacco.
Spirits Turpentine—13 bbls. spirits turpentine.
Catalogues and samples of the cotton will be ready at No. 115 Pearl-st., three days previous to the sale.
Also, the prize steamer ANNIE, her tackle, apparel, furniture and armament, as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock Basin, Brooklyn.

T. R. MISTIEN, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF COTTON.
MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal,
TWENTY-NINE BALES OF COTTON.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., No. 36 Pine-st., will offer for sale at auction, to close an estate, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., two tracts of land finely timbered, with red and white oak, consisting of 225 acres, situated on Stewart's Run, Allegheny township, Venango County, Penn., known as lots 210 and 220, 7 miles from Titusville, 6 from Plumersville, 4 from Tionesta. One tract of 125 acres has the stream running through it, and every indication of oil which has been found on the stream a short distance from it. The other tract in sight and within one mile of it.
E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—SPLENDID SET OF French crystal glassware—Included in my sale of TUESDAY, 6th inst., at No. 73 Murray-st., will be sold, as I o'clock, for the benefit of the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission, 130 pieces best cut glass, including goblets, wines, champagnes, liquors, decanters, fruit bowls, &c., cost $360, to which attention is invited.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
No. 19 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of VAN SCHAICK & MASSETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent
J. VAN SCHAICK, } General Partners.
S. F. MASSETT, }
W. R. TRAVERS, } Special Partners.
GEO. A. OSGOOD, }

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned has associated with him Mr John F. Batchelder and Mr James R. Nichols, and will continue the stock commission business at No. 19 William-st., under the name and firm of VAN SCHAICK & Co.
J. VAN SCHAICK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., Washington, D. C., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. G. FANT and RICHARD PETTIT withdrawing from the firm, and also from the Bank of Commerce, Georgetown, D. C.
C. E. RITTENHOUSE,
H. G. FANT,
SAMUEL FOWLER,
JOHN L. DUFIEF,
WM. T. HERRON,
RICHARD PETTIT,
SUSAN IRELAND.

The business will be continued in Washington, D. C., by the undersigned under the name and style of RITTENHOUSE, FOWLER & CO., and in Georgetown, D. C., under the name of the Bank of Commerce, as heretofore, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm and bank.
C. E. RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL FOWLER,
JOHN L. DUFIEF,
WM. T. HERRON,
SUSAN IRELAND.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1, 1864.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PART-NERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of ARNTZ, WHITELY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business of the firm will be settled by Mr. S. MAYER, to whom the same has been transferred, and who is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
New-York, December 3, 1864.
CHARLES ARNTZ,
JAMES WHITELY,
FREDERICK WENDEL.

S. MAYER will carry on the business of Broker in Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Specie, strictly on commission, at No. 25 William-st.
S. MAYER

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold brokerage business, under the name and firm of ODDIE & GAMBLE, at 31 Broad-st.
ORVILLE ODDIE,
ARTHUR GAMBLE.
NEW-YORK, Dec 1, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership existing between the undersigned as builders, under the firm of STEWART & HOWELL, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES STEWART,
JOHN S. HOWELL.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1864.

No. 63 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO

MEETINGS.

A STATED MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK [illegible] Society will be held at the College of [illegible], corner of 2d-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock.
ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D., President.
ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D., Secretary.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.
GREAT BARGAINS.

House and furniture, No 58 West 27th-st., three-story, brick	$11,000
East 36th-st., four-story, brown stone house and furniture	17,500
West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone house and furniture	17,500
East 36th-st., near Lex.-av., four story brown stone house	28,000
West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone house	25,000
Madison-av., extra large house	45,000
5th-av., corner house and stable	70,000

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WHARF PROPERTY.
Valuable wharf property and water right for sale, together with half the block of land between Horatio and Gansevoort sts., being the block of land next to the proposed city market. Terms easy. Apply to
EDWARD GREEN, Executor,
No. 521 West-st.

OIL WELLS AND OIL LANDS,
For sale by S. COCKCROFT,
No. 1-5 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3¼ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $5u per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ONE HUNDRED acres, in the best part of Berkshire County, Mass. House has sixteen rooms, and commands an extensive view of most beautiful scenery; five minutes' walk from railroad station post office and churches; large variety of choicest apples, pears, cherries, &c.; to be appreciated must be seen. Price, $15,000. Apply to the owner, FRANCIS WHITING, Great Barrington, Mass., or SHEPARD & BEACH, No. 31 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE HUDSON RIVER FARMS, 180 acres; 23 do.; 43 do. Farms at Pelham, Mount Vernon, New-Jersey. Elegant country seats near New-York.
Modern city houses—one, $8,000; one, $7,500; two, $9,000; four, $13,000; one, stone, $17,000, 25x50; one, 27x70, lot 125, $25,000; one, very spacious, 40x100, lot 40x120, large stable. JNO. H. POILLON, No. 32 Broadway

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FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE IN the heart of Newark City, with numerous outbuildings and a large garden in fine order, very valuable if divided into city lots; will be sold on reasonable terms; situated 3 minutes' walk from railroad depot, fronting a public park. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS, VILLAGE PROPERTY, OIL LANDS.—Wisconsin farms $1.40 worth double; one crop will pay the whole. New country seat on New-York Bay, water front.
WALTER W. WETMORE, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, finished in the best style, hard-wood doors, blinds, stairs, &c., and elegant safe, corner of 28th-st and Lexington av. Inquire of GEORGE J. HAMILTON, Builder, No. 297 Lexington-av., nearly opposite.

FOR SALE—THE TWO FOUR-STORY BRICK buildings and lots in fee, Nos. 271 and 273 Greenwich-st., next adjoining corner Murray-st. Each building rents for $1,100 per annum; terms easy. Inquire of
JOHN JAMISON,
No. 190 Washington-st., near Fulton-st

$20 AN ACRE IS THE PRICE OF FOUR farms, containing 15, 25, 50 and 75 acres each, 40 miles on the Long Island Railroad; all good level land, loamy soil, free from stone, and productive. E. A. BUNCE, the owner, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 38th-st., a few doors from 5th-av., completely furnished, with immediate possession. Price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FACTORY FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, NEW Jersey, suitable for manufacturing purposes, central and well lighted. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J

FOR EXCHANGE—THE VALUABLE STORE property, No. 12 Bowery, for a first-class dwelling up town and furniture, if furnished. Address Box No. 3,508 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A STORE ON WEST-ST., NEAR Washington Market; a very excellent business stand, will be sold very low and on easy terms.
THOS WELWOOD, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 35 ACRES OF LAND near White Plains, Westchester County, with dwelling, carriage-house, barns, granaries, &c. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PARCEL OF SIX LOTS, ON 109th and 110th sts., near Third avenue Railroad. Price $625 per lot. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES DESIROUS to remove, sell or rent furnished or unfurnished houses, will call on the subscriber, JOHN H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING, STABLES AND 21 lots of land, corner of Broadway and 101st-st.; one of the most complete residences in the City of New-York. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—FOR 20 YEARS, FROM MAY NEXT, with privilege of a second term, the premises now occupied by DELMONICO, corner Broadway and Chambers sts. Lot 50 feet 11 inches on Broadway. For full particulars apply to JOHN TOWNSEND, Jr., No. 5 Beekman-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—IN FITZRAY-PLACE—with or without a stable, to be let for the Winter; a large, double, three-story house, plainly furnished. For terms and permit to see the same, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A small farm with cottage-house and barn-house, on the East River, ten miles from the city. Rent only $500 and repairs, a year. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ROOMS TO RENT.—TWO VERY PLEASANT rooms, of medium size, may be had, with or without board, in a small family, at No. 28 University-place. Good reference required.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN and wife, on the second floor of house No. 203 East 23d-st.; rent $25 a month, including gas.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A HOUSE, or four or five rooms, in a respectable part of the city—east side preferred. Address G. B. E., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country, near and accessible to New-York by rail or boat, at a moderate rent; would lease for one or three years. Address Box No. 8,646 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A POSITION as companion to a lady where such services as she might render would be an

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,618	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,213	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
BERLIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, FOR HAVRE, will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY, 7th December. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Eldridge.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan. 21.
DAY STAR.....(Building).....

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Cabin cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of staterooms. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,056 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,000, the *Day Star* 2,775, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those of any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on days of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

By special request the steamship GUIDING STAR, sailing from New York Dec. 17, will call at Havana to land passengers.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF DUBLIN.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 10
CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 24

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to Londonderry.....85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg, Bremen or Antwerp.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg, &c.....37

Passengers are forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Fares from Londonderry or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $145 and $90. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

(Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received after 10 A. M. before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 7 Broadway.

Forward PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
by steam every week.
DRAFTS on Europe issued to suit.
A. BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and powerful United States Mail Steamship
WASHINGTON,
[illegible], Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been elegantly and recently furnished.

Passage [illegible].

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The STEAMER [illegible] will follow.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR ASPINWALL, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River

Dec. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Dec. 13.....CONSTELLATION.....TINKHAPUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN QUEEN.)
Dec. 23.....GOLDEN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)

For freight or passage apply to
[illegible] & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch from PIER NO. 3, NORTH RIVER, foot of Morris-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. [illegible].

First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225; Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 8 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 8 years, one quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.

This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no [illegible] on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.

For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

After this date, no regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BUSTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CORSICA, for Havana and Nassau, are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, on MONDAY MORNING, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable, to travelers, issued by J. B. SONES, Notary Public.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP MORO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

WINTER BOARD FOR HORSES—GOOD accommodations for four horses, where they will be well cared for, in Orange, N. J. Price, $20 per month. Apply to C. BRAMHALL, No. 268 Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
4:00 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland, via A. and G. W. Railway
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Bay Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. & 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (Except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Sup. erintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and Poughkeepsie North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMODORE VANDERBILT,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
the elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best boats that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features on these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. Also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31st, as revised and amended by the act passed for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made pursuant thereto. Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, George A. Kittell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Calvin H. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Joseph H. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell, The Hope Insurance Company, The United States Insurance Company, the New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Astor, Otis Bond, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New Hampshire, George H. Samson, Isaac W. Trapp and John S. Mesereau, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties hereto or to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court at or near said, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the court-house in the City of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady on the first Tuesday in January next, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.
CHARLES G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company
DATED Nov. 21, 1864

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broke to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November 29, 1864.

NOTICE—MEDICAL OFFICERS OF NOT less than two years' service, who have been honorably discharged, and desire to receive appointments as Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons in the U. S. Army Corps now being organized at Washington, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials, and evidence of service, to the Surgeon General, without delay.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

$600 WILL FURNISH A THREE-YEARS' SUBSTITUTE.—C. L. MORSE & CO., Tammany Hall and No. 1,331 Broadway, New-York City, are prepared to furnish a three-year substitute for any county in the State for $600, at one day's notice.
C. L. MORSE & CO.,
Tammany Hall and No. 1,331 Broadway,
New-York City.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DESIROUS OF availing themselves of the provision in the conscription law which allows them to furnish a substitute in advance of a draft, and thereby are exempted from liability to military duty, are requested to register their names and be immediately supplied with substitutes at the office of the Merchants, Bankers', and General Substitute Recruiting Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED IN THE U. S. NAVY for any part of the State, with the Provost-Marshal's order of each district where the principal resides, at No. 172 Chatham-st., Room No. 3.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn;—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.

Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 39 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 60 figures of the German Cotillon. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

WILD BEASTS,
AND RARE AND CURIOUS BIRDS,
FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE,
IN INFINITE VARIETY!
THE MOST COMPLETE COLLECTION EVER EXHIBITED.
A NEW ADDITION
from Asia, including
THE ISABEL BEAR,
THE ROYAL BENGAL TIGER,
SENEGAL LEOPARD,
SLOTH BEARS FROM HINDOSTAN,
RHAMAPHOOR BLOODHOUNDS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
ALSO
THE TWO LARGEST ELEPHANTS
IN THE WORLD,
HANNIBAL
AND
TIPOO SAIB.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
at 11¾ A. M., 3 and 8¼ P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
The latest New-York success, by John Sefton, Esq., called
ST. GEORGE
AND THE DRAGOON.
Previous to which the latest London success, by H. T. Craven, Esq., called
MILKY WHITE.
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC AND NEW SONGS
On MONDAY next will be produced the London sensation,
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
And a NEW FAIRY SPECTACLE is in active preparation.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
FOURTH WEEK OF
MR. HENRY COOK'S DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS.
MR. HENRY COOK'S
First appearance of the beautiful equestrienne,
MISS EMMA STICKNEY.
Continued triumph of the great tight rope artiste,
MLLE. MARIE ANGELINA PANFRETTA.
First time of the new and beautiful
GRAND CHINESE ENTREE.
Reappearance of the child wonder,
LE PETITE GIORGA.
Unprecedented success of the comic entree of
THE CLOWN'S CAVALRY.
The Great Horseback Juggler,
MR. AUSTIN.
The unparalleled Rider and Vaulter,
YOUNG STICKNEY. YOUNG STICKNEY.
New pantomime by the French company of
RAVEL PANTOMIMISTS
ALL THE GREAT STAR ARTISTS.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
THIRTY-FIRST WEEK
of
HELLER'S
REMARKABLE SUCCESS.
CONTINUOUS PROSPERITY.
CONSTANTLY CROWDED HOUSES,
and
HIGHLY-FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
HELLER THE CONJUROR.
HELLER THE PIANIST.
HELLER THE FUNNICIST.
HELLER THE CONTRA SCIRITUALIST.
THE SCARLET SPIRIT EVERY NIGHT!
HELLER'S PIANO-FORTE SOLOS.
SEDGWICK'S CONCERTINA PERFORMANCES!
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 3 P. M.
Startling Novelty in preparation for the Holidays.

NEW STADT THEATRE—MONDAY, DEC. 5.—DANIEL E. BANDMANN, TO-NIGHT, as HAMLET, by request of press and public. Commences at 7.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.

The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelopes.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases in private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Gyputhi cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to females. To all classes they are invaluable, including with certainty periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each box—the price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5, containing from fifty to sixty pills.

Pill sent by mail promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the Proprietors. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
31 Cedar-st., New York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COFFEE can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases, at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient, cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $2 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. A dozen separate rooms and a private entrance. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE, EXPRESLY for FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 1279 Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, address Box 2,389 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. STRINGER & CO. MAY BE CONSULTED in all cases of a private and confidential nature, incidental to gentlemen or ladies. Dr. STRINGER & CO., No. 377 Fulton-st., Rooms No. 3 and 4.

TO ADOPT—A BOY 19 MONTHS OLD, BORN of respectable parents. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, top floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S, MONDAY,
142d night of the great play of
ROSEDALE
TUESDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY
AND
RURAL FELICITY.
WEDNESDAY—First time this season, the popular play of MASKS AND FACES, with a novel distribution.
THURSDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY
AND
RURAL FELICITY.
FRIDAY—ROSEDALE.
Mr Boucicault's new comedy is postponed for a few nights, in consequence of the great demand for seats to witness the present attractive performances.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will shortly be repeated.
Open at 7½ o'clock; overture at 7¾ o'clock.

ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO
A MILE OF PICTURES,
FIVE SQUARE YARDS OF JOKES,
SIXTEEN CUBIC FEET OF FINE MORAL SENTIMENT,
FOUR ROOMS OF SAD AND BEAUTIFUL PATHOS,
A DOOR-YARD FULL OF BURNING ELOQUENCE,
A SMALL BLACK TRAVELING BAG containing
Phosphorescent Quips,
PETROLEUM OIL PAINTINGS by the HIGH OLD MASTERS, &c., &c., &c.,
ALL MOVING TO BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
AT
ARTEMUS WARD'S PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT OF LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS,
At DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
Every Evening at 8. "We are here." We think so, Ever of those!

COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1864, First grand Banjo Concert of CHAS. E. DOBSON, the master banjoist of the world, assisted by his brothers H. C. and G. C. DOBSON.

PROGRAMME.

The popular mind connects the banjo alone with negro minstrelsy. The Dobson Brothers claim that it ranks with the violin, piano or guitar, and on this occasion will prove by their wonderful manipulations of difficult compositions that the banjo is an instrument of great merit.

The following vocal and instrumental artists have been engaged for the occasion: Prof. Alex. R. Walsh, the eminent pianist of Brooklyn; Miss Ella Sanborn, Miss Henrietta La Clare, Mr. Richard Bryson, baritone; Mr. Geo. Guy, tenor. Master La Clare, soprano; Mr. J. T. Logan, baritone. Mr. Geo. Dessoye, tenor. Mr. John T. Boyce, serio-vocalist; Mr. Philip Wheller, pianist; Mr. J. C. Palmer, falsetto, and Mr. Hebberd.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats for ladies.
Doors open at 7, entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The Winter Term of this institution will commence Nov. 28. A full collegiate course; the best masters in music and modern languages, and Dr. Dio Lewis' system of gymnastics are some of its attractions. For admission or circular, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40, Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

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A young foreign lady, having a few evenings at her disposal, wishes to engage them in instruction in Spanish, to a few gentlemen. Can furnish the highest references, having taught her language for some time. Please address or call any day, after 4 o'clock, on Señorita ALZAMORA, St. Felix-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn.

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D. U. MARTIN, M. D.
REFERENCES—R. T. Trall, M. D.; Fowler & Wells.

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AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—REV. N. G. SPALDING, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of this first-class institution for both sexes opens Dec. 14. For circulars address the Principal.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE is desirous of giving private lessons to collegians and to young men preparing for college. He can give satisfactory references. Address Box No. 2,125 Post-

THE PACIFIC PIRATES.

Their Plot Completely Foiled—Seven of the Participators Arrested—History of the Plot and its Results—The Narrow Escape of American Commerce in the Pacific.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1864.

One of the most important captures of the war—a capture that has saved the whole of our extensive commerce on the Pacific from destruction—has just been made in these waters. On the 25th of last month information was received by Consul McKEE, at Panama, from THOS. J. SAYAGE, Esq., Acting United States Consul-General, which detailed with great particularity a plot of Confederate pirates to seize one of the ships of the Panama Railroad Company, the *Guatemala* and with her to make war on our commerce generally on the Pacific. The 25th was the day appointed for the departure of the *Guatemala* for Central American ports, but it was the intention of the agent to hold her a couple of days for freight destined for the Great Fair of San Miguel, Salvador. Hearing that the conspirators were on their way from Aspinwall, and wishing to have a good look at them before they should embark, the agent came to the conclusion to send the *Guatemala* to sea at once, and let the pirates wait for the *Salvador*, of the same line, to sail on the 10th instant.

JEFF's gang reached Panama, and were much disappointed to find the *Guatemala* had left, but there being no help for it, they quietly settled down into the best hotels to wait. Here they were all recognised, from the description of the Consul-General, and a watch kept upon their movements. The leader purchased 300 pounds of cannon powder, saying it was for blasting purposes in Guatemala—had it put up in tins by advice of Mr. NELSON, commercial agent of the Panama Railroad Company, and agent of the steamer, and in due time shipped it and took his bills of lading. In the meantime, Admiral PEARSON, on board the steam corvette *Lancaster*, had been informed of the plot, and all the preparations made for the capture of the gang. It was arranged that sixty men should be ready in their boats and placed under the lee of the Pacific Mail Company's steamship *Sacramento*, which vessel was scarcely a stone's threw from the anchorage of the *Salvador*. That as soon as the passengers, who were embarked on the tug, should touch the deck of the *Salvador*, they should all be invited into the large upper saloon by Capt. DOUGLASS, to show their tickets, and there kept till the *Lancaster's* men could jump on board and surround it. All the doors were closed but one, and all the staterooms locked, so that no one could enter from the saloon to destroy papers, or throw them from the portholes. When the signal was given from the *Salvador* for the boats to come alongside, it was promptly responded to by Capt. DAVENPORT, whose boats were in an instant alongside the vessel, and in another instant the whole force was on deck, and had complete possession of the ship. The *Lancaster* had previously gone down the bay, leaving orders for the *Salvador* to follow her till both vessels should be at least three marine miles from a headland, which would take them a distance of about one hundred miles from Panama. As soon as the *Salvador* was under way, the list of passengers was read over, and it was found the following persons, comprising most of the leaders of the gang, were on board, viz:

T. B. HOGG, alias EASON, Acting Master and Commander of the expedition.

E. A. SWAIN, alias YOUNG, Acting Master's Mate and Executive Officer.

JOHN HIDDLE, Acting Chief Engineer.

T. J. GRADY, Acting Assistant Engineer.

J. L. BLACK, Acting Assistant Paymaster; R. B. EVANS, Sailing-Master.

JOSEPH HIGGINS, (whose name is believed to be REED,) Paymaster's Clerk.

The baggage having previously been received, every suspicious person on board was thoroughly searched, including three or four gamblers who had been exercising their vocation in Panama, and who, it was believed, were in the league. Nothing was found on any one, however, except a few ugly-looking dirk-knives. But Capt. BRADBURY, of the *Sacramento*, who was on board the *Salvador*, had previously made a most important discovery—that of the papers of the chief, which had been hidden on the first alarm, under the cushions of a sofa in the saloon. Among the papers were the duplicate orders of HOGG, signed by S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Confederate Navy, and a list of initials corresponding with the names of the gang, assigning the prize-shares to the parties, from the chief down to the cook. The plan of the pirates, as developed by these papers, was to take the *Guatemala*, then capture the *Salvador*, then intercept and capture the California steamers, then to proceed to the neighborhood of the Chincha Islands, capture all our vessels there, then to capture and destroy our Pacific whaling fleet, and after to destroy or molest our commerce generally on the Pacific.

At about thirty miles outside of Point Malo, at daylight on the 11th, the *Lancaster* and *Salvador* hove to, and the seven prisoners, with their baggage, which had been denuded during the night of lots of pistols, balls, caps, knives, handcuffs, &c., were transferred to the *Lancaster*, which immediately started back for Panama, while the *Salvador* proceeded on her voyage. Nothing but very strong suspicions having been fastened upon the gamblers and a few others, they were released, but a strict watch will be kept upon them by Capt. DOUGLASS during the voyage.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

The Panama *Star & Herald*, in the following, gives a correct account of matters that transpired after the capture, and of the plans of the pirates:

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE PIRATES.

We are enabled this morning to give some further particulars of the piratical attempt to seize the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador*, on the 10th instant, and of the future plans of the pirates, had they been successful; but prudence obliges us to withhold the full details of the plot for a few days longer, as, although the principal leaders are under arrest, and the conspiracy has been rendered harmless, still, there are many persons implicated in the affair who have not yet been reached. The United States steamer *Lancaster* returned on the morning of Saturday, 12th instant, bringing as prisoners seven of the persons who had taken passage in the *Salvador*. On several of the other passengers suspicion was very strong, but, on investigation, the evidence was not found sufficient to warrant their being taken to the United States. From all we can learn, the plot must have been quite a gigantic affair—of proportions sufficiently large, had it been successful, to have swept the United States commerce from the Pacific, and almost perfect in its concoction. From the orders of Mr. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate States, to Capt. HOGG, the leader of the party, and from other documents found, it appears that HOGG, acting according to instructions, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., for Havana, and at the latter port enlisted his associates; the paper containing their names and the oath to stand by each other until death, being dated at that place.

From Havana the party came to Aspinwall via St. Thomas, and the same steamer which brought them conveyed the full details of the plot, and the names of the conspirators from the United States Consul General at Havana, to the United States Consul in this city, and the latter immediately gave the news to the commercial agent of the railroad.

Capt. HOGG and his associates intended to take passage on the *Guatemala*, and when out at sea seize the ship. It is believed they have confederates on the coast or on a vessel near by, who were there to join them, and that there are also persons connected with the plot on both the California and Central American steamers.

As the programme of Messrs. HOGG & Co., for the capture of the *Guatemala* and *Sacramento*, fell through, they no doubt made up their minds to carry it out on the *Salvador* and the *Golden City*, due here on the 16th inst. During the two weeks' stay of the pirates in this city, they purchased 300 pounds of No. 7 blasting powder, suitable for cannon, had it put up in tins and shipped on board the *Salvador*, and marked for some port in Central America, expecting to use it when they got possession of the steamers.

The principal papers, consisting of orders from Secretary MALLORY, correspondence, &c., were not found on the persons of the prisoners, but were discovered in a small satchel lying on a sofa in the saloon, covered with a shawl, and were placed there by one of the parties, in hopes that he would have an opportunity of destroying them before they were discovered. The commissions were not found, but they are in existence, and it is known where they are deposited. In the baggage were found small arms of all kinds, amongst them were some fine French revolvers—11-shooters—handcuffs, &c. The cash book of the purser showed the expenses of the company from the start. The leaders finding that the papers discovered had revealed everything connected with the plot, made a clear confession of the whole affair a short time before coming into port.

The officers have not been placed in irons or close confinement on board the *Lancaster*. They are closely guarded on the gun-deck, and receive the rations of prisoners of war.

Capt. HOGG states that he is a Marylander, and hails from Baltimore. We understand he is an old hand at the sort of business in which he has just been detected. About four months ago he attempted to run the blockade at Wilmington, in the *Tristam Shandy*; he was then taken prisoner, but managed, before long, to throw his papers overboard.

On the 12th inst. Rear Admiral GEORGE F. PEARSON, Commander of the United States Pacific Squadron, Capt. DAVENPORT and Paymaster RITTENHOUSE, of the United States frigate *Lancaster*, WILLIAM NELSON, Esq., Commercial Agent of the P. R. R. Co., Col. ALEX. MCKEE, United States Consul at Panama, and F. W. RICE, Esq., Consul at Aspinwall, called on the President of this State to ask permission to pass the seven prisoners, now on board the *Lancaster* in this bay, across the Isthmus in order to send them to New-York by the next steamer from Aspinwall. The permission asked for has been refused by the President on the ground that he is not empowered to grant it, but we presume the representatives of the United States Government will take the responsibility of sending their prisoners across the Isthmus notwithstanding.

The following is the correspondence which passed between Rear Admiral PEARSON and President CALANCHA in regard to this matter:

ADMIRAL PEARSON TO PRESIDENT CALANCHA.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP LANCASTER, }
PANAMA BAY, Nov. 11, 1864. }

His Excellency José Leonardo Calancha, President of the State of Panama:

SIR: Having received officially and from sources of undoubted authority, information that a band of pirates were congregating in this city, with the known intention of taking passage in the American steamer *Salvador*, and after leaving the Bay of Panama in that steamer, to capture her and convert her into a piratical cruiser, I determined, if possible, to put a stop to this foul attempt upon the commerce of the world.

The Commander of the *Salvador* requested my assistance in order to protect him and his passengers from harm, while in the act of examining the baggage of his passengers, that being the only sure way of identifying the desperadoes from the peaceful and worthy passengers on board his steamer. To this I most readily assented, and for the greater security of the *Salvador*, I proceeded in this ship beyond the legal jurisdiction of the Government of New-Granada, and then took from her seven persons who, with arms, powder and other munitions of war in their possession, and bearing written proof of their intentions, were on board of her, under real or false names, and with the known intention of becoming pirates of the sea.

I would most respectfully represent to your Excellency that this nefarious transaction has occurred in the venerable city of Panama, and but for the timely information I received, this band of desperate men leagued with others, would now, in all probability, have been in possession of the steamer *Salvador*, with the design of capturing one or more of the fine mail steamers of the Pacific Steamship Company. These pirates have been arrested by me upon the high seas, in the name of the Government of the United States, and I have to request of your Excellency permission to send them across the Isthmus, on their way to New-York, in season for the next steamer for that place.

I have the honor to assure your Excellency of the respect and high consideration of your obedient servant,

G. F. PEARSON,
Acting-Rear-Admiral, Commanding Pacific Squadron.

PRESIDENT CALANCHA TO ADMIRAL PEARSON.

The following is a literal translation of the reply of President CALANCHA to Admiral PEARSON:

U. S. OF COLOMBIA, SOVEREIGN STATE OF PANAMA, }
PRESIDENCY OF THE STATE—No. 209. }
PANAMA, 13th of November, 1864.

To the Hon. G. F. Pearson, Acting-Admiral and Commander of the Squadron of the U. S. of North America, stationed in the Pacific

From your hand I received yesterday the note, dated the 11th inst., on board the frigate *Lancaster*, which you were pleased to write to me, with two objects, in my opinion, of different significations.

The first one is to make known to the government of the State that you have prevented the accomplishment of an occurrence, which undoubtedly, would have had immense results for the commerce of the world, as is well indicated in the note, which with pleasure I am about to answer.

The Presidency congratulates the Admiral on the dexterous manner in which he has known how to avoid this occurrence, vast in disastrous consequences, and at the same time renders him the most formal thanks for the respect he has been good enough to pay to our sovereignty, by putting himself far from Columbian waters to execute the capture of the suspected individuals.

The second one confines itself to soliciting the permission of the Executive of the State to pass across the Isthmus the seven prisoners who are now on the *Lancaster*.

With regard to this point, I have to undergo the pain of giving to the Honorable Admiral a negative answer.

The National Constitution, in the 1st paragraph of the 17th article, reserves the Foreign Relations to the General Government; and article 89 prohibits all functionaries or public corporations to exercise any function or authority which has not been duly conferred on them.

In view of the expressed dispositions of the fundamental charter of Colombia, it is not allowed to me to grant the permission which the Honorable Admiral solicits.

I hope that the Hon. Mr. PEARSON, weighing the force of the reason which I expose, will do full justice to a refusal emanating from the want of power for granting the permission.

The Honorable Admiral, by the fact of asking for the leave, recognizes its necessity, based on the sovereignty of Colombia in the Territory, and on the principles of International law; and I feel confident that the honorable Commander, respecting the sovereignty of the South American Republics, continental sisters of the daughters of the great WASHINGTON, will renounce the idea of sending across the Isthmus the seven prisoners taken on the *Salvador*.

With sentiments of high consideration, I subscribe myself the Admiral's faithful and obedient servant,

JOSE LEONARDO CALANCHA.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Another party, under the command of a man calling himself MURDOCK, (probably F. M. HARRIS, Acting-Master Confederate Navy,) which went from Greytown, Nicaragua, bound to Realejo, had not yet reached the Pacific coast when Capt. DOW left, but would be taken care of by the authorities when they arrived. Capt. DOW managed his part of the business with great prudence and judgment.

WILLIAM NELSON, Esq., and Mr. RICE, Consul at Aspinwall, went down the bay on the *Salvador* and returned on the *Lancaster*. Capt. HOGG, finding that everything was discovered, was quite communicative to them and to Capt. DAVENPORT. He seemed very anxious to be considered as a prisoner of war, taken on a legal or honorable expedition. He had no commission with him, but averred that he had one in Richmond. His orders from MALLORY gave him authority to commission the officers under him, who, it appears, were nearly if not quite all picked up at Havana. He said he left Wilmington, in May last, for Havana, on the blockade-runner *Tristam Shandy*; that this vessel was captured in leaving the port, and he taken to New-York, where he was released on his claim of being an Englishman. He threw his papers overboard on the capture of the *Tristam Shandy*, and waited four months in New-York till he could get duplicate orders, and then left on one of the regular steamers for Havana. He says he was ordered to report to SEMMES, if practicable, but would not say where he expected to find the pirate of the *Alabama*. He, however, says that SEMMES was ordered, while on the African coast, to the Pacific, but that for some reasons unknown to him, he did not come. The money taken on the California steamers was to be shipped on British or French men-of-war to Europe. HOGG says the present was the fourth expedition fitted out for Panama, the three previous having been countermanded, for what reason he did not know. He spoke freely of the certainty of his quick exchange—said he should not try another Pacific expedition, but that he would soon be heard of in other quarters. HOGG is a man of good education and address, of gentle manners, apparently about 30 years of age, and is a Baltimorean.

From all that can be learned, the gang for Panama and the Central American States, under HOGG and HARRIS, consisted of twenty-three persons, besides their agents in these States. No doubt he had added several to his number on this ocean, and he would have found among the firemen and others on the steamers captured many willing assistants, and could have forced a larger number of the balance into his service. He said he intended to have run the *Salvador* into Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, and there landed her passengers. Among them was only one lady, who was on her way to Costa Rica. The *Salvador* had about $85,000 in specie on board and a cargo valued at $300,000.

The capture, under the direction of Capt. DAVENPORT, assisted by Capt. COHEN, of the Marine Corps, was conducted in an efficient manner. Admiral PEARSON has been fortunate in his advent as Commander of the Pacific fleet, in having so important a duty to perform.

I believe none of the parties here, concerned in the capture of this dangerous gang, claim any particular credit for having performed a plain duty—in which they incurred no risks to themselves; but certainly it seems to me Mr. SAVAGE, who was so active in getting the information that led to the seizure of the pirates, and who was so timely and so exact in imparting it, deserves not only the gratitude of all who have maritime interests on the Pacific, but the special notice of the Government.

Nov. 17.

It was generally expected the pirates would be sent forward by the *Augusta* (gunboat) to-day; but for reasons best known to the Admiral, they are detained. No doubt they will be dispatched by the convoy of the Costa Rica on the 26th.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Charter Election—Apathy in Regard to the Result—List of Candidates.

The Charter Election takes place to-morrow, but so little interest is manifested in it by the public, that it is hardly mentioned outside of political circles, and nobody seems to care who is nominated, unless it be the nominees themselves.

The prospects are, that a light vote will be polled, one-half of our voting population being too careless of the result to go to the polls, and the reign of municipal corruption, speculation and incompetency will thus be perpetuated by the very class of men who will be the sufferers by it.

The candidates are so numerous that each voter can choose from the list according to his own judgment. There are some very good men in nomination, some indifferent ones and some very bad ones. Of these, the bad stand the best chance of being elected, and the good men, in most cases, no chance at all.

The principal contest will be for the election of Aldermen, and the candidates embody all classes of men. Nearly every faction of the Democracy has a separate candidate, and in some cases the Union party has more than one in the same district.

In the First District there are five candidates. JOHN BATTERSBY has the Union nomination, and would undoubtedly be a competent and honest official should he be elected. The Union nominees in the Third, Fifth, and Seventh Districts are all good men, and if well supported, may slip in between the candidates of the Democratic factions. In the Ninth District the contest is between Ex-Alderman DAYTON and the present incumbent, LEWIS R. RYERS. Mr. DAYTON is well known as a lawyer of ability and irreproachable character. Mr. RYERS is one of the leading members of the present Board of Aldermen, and is also a man of ability and integrity. In the Eleventh District there is a sharp contest between the two Democratic candidates, and the Unionists entertain strong hopes of electing CORNELIUS ACKERMAN, who would make an excellent Alderman. In the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Districts, the Union candidates are both good men, and will probably be elected.

The candidates for Councilmen and School officers are numerous, comprising both worthy and unworthy men. Some of them are well known and respectable citizens; others are entirely unknown except to the convention that nominated them.

We append a list of all the candidates, as far as known, with the exception of School Trustees:

FOR ALDERMEN.

UNION.

Dist.	
1.	John Battersby,
3.	Henry Fischer.
5.	Alexander H. Keech,
7.	William H. Gedney,
9.	Isaac Dayton,
11.	Cornelius Ackerman,
13.	James E. Coulter,
15.	Edward C. Johnson,
17.	James E. Watson.

DRAPER FACTION.

Dist.	
1.	Sam. Hotaling,
3.	Henry Fischer,
5.	Alexander H. Keech,
7.	William H. Gedney,
9.	Jacob A. Conover,
11	Johnathan Myers,
13	Nathan C. Ely,
15.	Charles C. Pinkney,
17	Robert C. Brown.

TAMMANY DEMOCRACY.

Dist.	
1.	John Moore,
3.	George A. Barney, Charles Riley,
5.	John McCool, Ignatius Flynn
7.	John G. Haviland,
9.	Lewis R. Ryers,
11.	John Brice,
13.	Peter Masterson,
15.	Alexander Brandon,
17.	B. W. Van Voorhis, John McQuade.

WOOD MOZART.

Dist.	
1.	John Moore,
3.	Michael Norton,
5.	John McCool, Ignatius Flynn,
7.	John G. Haviland,
9.	Lewis R. Ryers,
11.	John Hardy,
13.	James Makewen,
15.	James O'Brien.
17.	B. W. Van Voorhis.

ANTI-WOOD MOZART.

Dis.	
1.	James Fitzgerald,
3.	Patrick Kehoe,
5.	Chas. Riley,
9.	James Gregory,
11.	John Brice,
15.	Samuel Webb.

M'KEON.

Dis.	
1.	Thomas Stewart,
3.	Michael Norton,
5.	Ignatius Flynn,
7.	Wm. Cooper,
9.	Michael Larkin,
11.	John Hardy,
13	James B. Brady,
15.	George W. Varian,
17.	B. W. Van Voorhis.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

Dis.		
1.	Thomas Stewart,	
3.	Francis R. Tillou,	
4	John Hecker,	
5.	William P. Bensel,	
7.	William Cooper,	
9.	Isaac Dayton,	
	Draper Faction.	Citizens'.
11.	Jonathan Myers,	John Falconer,
13.	Nathan C. Ely,	J. W. Green,
15.	Marshall Vought,	Abraham Lent,
17.	Barton W. VanVoorhis.	J. McCullough, C. B. Cornell, Wm. Hawks,

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION.

Dis.	
1.	John Moore,
3.	Michael Norton,
5	William P. Bensel,
7	William Cooper,
9.	Lewis R. Ryers,
13	Henry Moore,
15.	Marshall Vought,
17	Barton W. Van Voorhis.

GERMAN DEMOCRAT.

Dis.	
5.	Ignatius Flynn,
9.	Lewis R. Ryers,
11.	John Hardy,
13.	Peter Masterson,
17.	Bar. W. Van Voorhis.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Union.	Draper Faction.
Robert B. Hill,	John J. Davidson,
Chas. H. Patrick,	Anthony J. Oliver,
Isaac Robinson,	Chandler H. Patrick,
John Stacom,	Patrick H. Keenan,
P. Keenan,	James McGuire,
James Hayes.	Isaac Robinson.
Citizens.	**Tammany Democracy.**
John J. Davidson,	Edwin M. Hagerty,
Anthony J. Oliver,	John Healy,
Chandler H. Patrick,	John Stacom,
John Comerford,	Patrick H. Keenan,
Chas. A. Viemeister,	Isaac Robinson,
James McGuire.	James Hayes.
Mozart (Wood)	**McKeon Democrats.**
Thomas P. Powers,	Anthony J. Oliver,
Richard Fitzpatrick,	Chas. A. Viemeister.
Michael Madigan,	Edward B. Cunnion,
Michael Brophy,	Patrick H. Keenan,
Samuel L. Houghton,	Thomas Sinnott,
James Hayes.	James McGuire.
German Association.	**People's and Citizens'.**
Edwin M. Hagerty.	Henry C. McLean,
John Healy,	Isaac Robinson,
John Stacom,	Charles H. Patrick,
Patrick H. Keenan,	Richard Fitzpatrick,
Isaac Robinson,	Ebenezer W. Morgan,
James Hayes.	John Prendergast.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Union.	Draper Faction.
William H. Taylor,	Philip Schella,
Henry A. Smith,	Henry A. Smith,
Eli Taylor,	John Mudie,
Simon Hazelton,	Edward M. Perley.
John White,	Samuel A. Patterson.
S. R. Patterson,	Eli Taylor,
Citizens'.	**Tammany.**
William H. Taylor,	James G. Brinkman,
Charles J. Dodge,	Joseph Bellesheimer,
Peter P. Larremore,	Edward Costello,
Charles Koster,	Thomas Brady,
Samuel A. Patterson,	Bernard Kenney,
George Snyder.	Samuel Lauterbach.
Mozart.	**McKeon.**
Edward Welsh,	Edward Welsh,
John McKelkessen,	John McKelkessen,
Jeremiah Heffernan,	Jeremiah Heffernan,
Charles Koster,	Charles Koster,
Charles H. Whalen,	Charles H. Whalen,
Prosper J. Blinn.	Prosper J. Blinn.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Union.	Draper Faction.	Citizens'.
H. Housener,	W. H. Housner,	John Falconer,
Geo. McLean.	A. E. Dater,	J. W. Green,
Wm. Atkinson,	J. H. Hilliard,	Abraham Lent,
Wm. Drummond,	C. J. Holder,	J. McCullough,
J. W. Green,	A. N. Denman,	C. B. Cornell,
G. M. Van Vort,	W. Atkinson.	Wm. Hawks,
Tammany.		**McKeon.**
John Houghtalain,		John Houghtalin,
Geo. McGrath,		Isaac G. Selxas,
Thomas Leary.		Thos. Leary.
		Ralph Ogle,
		Daniel Murray,
		Frederick L. Vulte.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Union.	Draper Faction.
Hamlin Babcock,	Moses E. Crasto,
Austin A. Fuller,	Albert E. Bogert,
William Walter Phelps,	Martin Thatcher
John W. Beckhorn,	J. Solis Ritterband,
James W. Welsh.	John W. Bockhorn
	Charles N. Dacker.
Citizens'.	**Tammany.**
Charles N. Decker,	Thomas O. Callahan,
George H. Rose,	William Joyce,
Wm. Walter Phelps,	Valentine Cooke,
Stephen G Searles,	David Fitzgerald,
John W. Bockhorn,	Patrick Russell,
Brownlee Bensel.	Hugh Reilly.
Mozart.	**Citizens'.**
Thomas O'Callahan,	William McCeller,
William Joyce,	Frank McElroy,
Valentine Cooke,	William Sinclair,
David Fitzgerald,	Thomas O'Callahan,
Patrick Russell,	John U. Gent
Hugh Reilly,	Patrick Horan.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Dist.	Union	Joint	Draper.
1.	James B. Duplignac,	1.	James D. Duplignac,
2.	William Gardner,	2.	William Gardner,
3.	James Farr,	3.	John Dreamterl,
4.	Robert A. Barry,	4.	Robert A. Barry,
6.	James M. McLean,	6.	James McLean,
7.	James Monteith	7.	John Wheeler.

ANOTHER HORROR.

Midnight Murder in a Cell—Three Colored Women and One Irishwoman in the Sixth Precinct Dungeon—The Irishwoman's Brains Dashed Out.

On Saturday night and Sunday morning, Capt. Jourdan's men arrested and took to the Sixth Precinct Station-house the usual number of drunken and disorderly persons, eleven of whom were taken in between midnight and 2 o'clock in the morning. Among these were Margaret Peters, of No. 19 Baxter-street; Sarah E. Williams, of No. 19 Mulberry-street; Sarah Savocoe, of Baxter-street, corner of Leonard, and Mary Bean, a pauper. The three former are colored, and aged from 18 to 22 years; but the latter was an Irishwoman, aged 92. Neither of the four seemed disposed to be quarrelsome, but all at the time of their examination before Sergeant Kennedy appeared to be grossly intoxicated and harmless; and one by one, as they were taken in by the patrolmen of the precinct, they were sent into a cell for females. Savocoe, however, recovered from her stupor soon after her incarceration, and when, at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the aged Irishwoman Bean appeared and became one of her companions, she became enraged, and perceiving that abusive epithets had no effect upon her new cellmate, she resorted to blows, and knocked her to the floor, and beat and kicked her until life had fled. Her companions, meantime, shrieked in vain for aid; but their cries were not heard by the watchman. The officers of the cell were called, and the murderess was removed to another cell and kept until the arrival of Coroner Naumann and a jury. Testimony was then taken as follows:

Margaret Peters, sworn—I was arrested and brought here last evening with Saran Williams and the prisoner; we were all placed in one cell; afterward deceased was put into the cell with us; the prisoner asked me whether the deceased was white or black; she pulled deceased off the bench on which she was sitting and took the seat herself; deceased said something to the prisoner, when the latter took hold of her head, pulled her back to the floor, and stamped on her head with her feet; she continued to stamp on her five or ten minutes and went away, but attacked her again; I attempted to call the doorman, when she struck me and knocked me against the door; she said if I didn't shut up she would serve me the same way; the doorman came along soon afterward; I called out to him that I believed deceased was dead; he opened the door and came in and examined her; before he came I felt of deceased and found that she was cold.

Sarah E. Williams, another inmate of the cell, was next examined. Her testimony corroborated the statement of the last witness.

Capt. John Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, was next called. He said that last night, about half-past eleven o'clock, I ordered Policeman Shehan and Cuddel to bring in the three women present; two of them were quarreling in Park-street, near Mission-place; the prisoner was standing in Baxter-street, near Park, talking to a white man; she afterward came to where I was, and I told her to go about her business; when the officers took away the two women, the prisoner followed them; I afterward saw the prisoner in the cell with the women; she called me, and said that she had done nothing, and asked why she was locked up; at that time there was such a noise in the prison that one could hardly hear one's own voice; I told the doorman to put the quiet prisoners together as far as he could, and the disorderly ones in cells by themselves; this morning, at 6 o'clock, I heard that deceased was dead; I asked the prisoner how she took her life, and she replied that a policeman had hit deceased with a club.

Dr. Wooster Beach, Jr., sworn: I have made a post-mortem examination, and found several deep cuts on the face and scalp; a ruptured blood vessel was found in the cranial cavity; the hemorrhage and consequent compression of the brain were the immediate cause of death.

Other immaterial testimony was taken, when the case was submitted to the jury, and upon their verdict Coroner NAUMANN committed the prisoner, ELIZABETH SAVACOE, to the Tombs, and sent the principal witnesses to the House of Detention.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part* 1—2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2527, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2849, 2851. *Part* II—Nos. 2514, 684, 1918, 1140, 626, 1994, 2012, 2030, 2046, 1470, 1552, 1560, 998, 2084, 2052, 1242, 828, 916, 520, 1386. *Part* III—2029, 1340, 1660, 2526, 2230, 579, 2601, 1915, 268, 2749, 1867, 3004, 2607, 484, 2715, 2513, 2769, 2611 1901, 1998.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part* I—4007, 3465, 3809, 3043, 1743, 3199, 2797, 3305, 3453, 56¾, 5511, 3449, 3313, 989, 2128, 3301. *Part* II—3312, 3790, 4406, 4014, 4606, 4614, 4616, 848, 636, 4532, 4336, 4345, 2274, 3782, 2274.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part* I—799, 757, 746, 414, 792, 912, 207, 539, 630, 593, 619, 752, 900, 797, 906. *Part* II—537, 259, 623, 490, 381, 668, 636, 198, 642, 581, 310, 667, 439, 209.

THE BORDER PIRATES.

Trial of the Lake Erie Pirates and St. Albans Burglers—The Case of Bennett G. Burleigh—Examination of Witnesses—The Prisoners Fully Identified—The Case Adjourned till Wednesday Next.

From the Toronto Globe.

The case of Bennett G. Burleigh came up before the Recorder in the Court-house yesterday morning, at ten o'clock. The examination was continued all day, the court room being filled all the time with an interested crowd of listeners.

Mr. Patterson appeared for the Crown, Mr. M. C. Cameron, Q. C., for the defence, and Mr. Alfred Russell, District Attorney, for the Eastern District of the State of Michigan, appeared on behalf of the United States Government.

We give the evidence, taken in full, by which it will be seen that the prisoner was clearly identified. The following is the evidence:

Walter O. Ashley, sworn and examined by Mr. Russell, said: I am a resident in the city of Detroit, Michigan; I am a citizen of the United States; in September last I was clerk of the steamer *Philo Parsons*; the vessel was then owned by Walter O. Ashley, Simon Fox, Peter Fox, Henry G. Fox and Geo. L. Caldwell, all citizens of the United States; the same parties own the vessel still; the vessel was in September plying between Detroit and Sandusky; she touched at Amherstburgh regularly, and at other Canadian ports occasionally; the vessel was registered in and hailed from the port of Sandusky.

Mr. Cameron objected to proving anything regarding the vessel in such a manner. Why were not the papers produced?

Mr. Russell—I will account for that by asking the witness a question. Witness, why were not the vessel's papers produced?

Witness—Because they were captured from the boat; they were taken by the persons who captured the steamer; a person calling himself Capt. Bell took them; the tonnage of the vessel was 220 tons burden, Custom house measurement; our vessel was a passenger-boat; I know the prisoner; I first saw him on the 19th day of September, 1864, about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, on board the steamer *Philo Parsons*, then lying at Trowbridge, Chip & Rowe's dock, in the city of Detroit; I was alone in the cabin of the steamer when the prisoner came in in a careless easy manner, and, with the address of a gentleman, inquired for Mr. Ashley; I said my name was Ashley; he then said: "I intend to go down with you in the morning;" I think he said to Sandusky; he said three friends of his were going with him, and requested that the boat would stop at Sandwich and take them on; I remarked that it was not customary for the boat to stop at Sandwich, and he said it would be more convenient for them to get on there than to come up to Detroit, and asked me as a personal favor to call for them at Sandwich; I told him if he would come with me in the morning by the boat from Detroit, I would agree to call for his friends, if he was sure they would be ready to go with us; he then went away; next morning, Sept. 19, the boat left Detroit at eight o'clock for Sandusky, with freight and passengers; just as she was swinging away from the dock, the prisoner came up and asked me if I remembered him requesting me to call at Sandwich for his friends; I said I did, and then gave Capt. Atwood orders to call for them, which was done, and the persons were taken on; Atwood is Captain of the boat; his full name is Sylvester F. Atwood; there were three persons at Sandwich who got on; they had no luggage; they had tickets for Sandusky; they were well dressed in Canadian citizen's dress, and were all very gentlemanly in appearance; the prisoner said he and his friends were taking a little pleasure trip and would probably stop at Kelly's Island, about which place they made some enquiries; I had considerable conversation with them during the day, and found them social and pleasant; on arriving at Amherstburg, about twenty men came on board; they were roughly dressed; they paid their fare for Sandusky; we had for about a month previous been in the habit of taking on such parties, composed principally of men who had run away from the draft and were then returning home; the only luggage the parties brought with them was one very old trunk, tied up with cord; it was carried on board by two of the roughest-looking subjects of the party; it was placed in front of the luggage-room, and there remained all day, no one paying any attention to it; it usually takes about nine hours to run from Detroit to Sandusky; that day we would have reached Sandusky at about half-past five if the vessel had not been captured; the prisoner and most of the others took dinner; the prisoner did not speak to any of the party that got on at Amherstburgh; he was very intimate with the persons who got on at Sandwich; we reached Kelly's Island about half-past three; Kelly's Island is in the State of Ohio; it is five miles from the American shore, and is in Lake Erie; in going from the Island to Sandusky we sail nearly south; shortly after leaving Kelly's Island an event took place; there was about eighty passengers on board, some thirty or forty of whom were ladies; I was standing on the main deck in front of my office when three men came up to me, and presenting revolvers at me, said if I offered any resistance, I was a dead man; the passengers at this time were nearly all in the upper cabin; two of these men belonged to the Sandwich party, and the other might have been one of the Amherstburgh party—I am not certain about him; just as the men were at me the prisoner came from forward aft, followed by the whole gang, numbering about thirty; prisoner had a revolver in his hand, and he levelled it at me, and told me to get into that cabin, meaning the ladies' cabin, or he would shoot me; he then commenced to count "One, two three;" by the time I was probably inside the door. (Loud laughter.) From the cabin I observed the whole party gathered around the old trunk; the cords were cut, the lid taken off, and the whole party armed themselves with revolvers from the trunk; most of them had two revolvers each, and a belt around their waist with a revolver in it; some of them carried a hatchet; the revolvers were large; two men were without to guard the doorway where I was standing; the prisoner then with an axe which he found on the boat smashed the luggage-room door open; I do not know for what purpose; I saw nothing taken out of the room; he then went forward and smashed the saloon door in the same manner; he next smashed a trotting sulky, and it was thrown overboard; he had charge of the main deck, and for about an hour took charge of the vessel; after smashing the sulky he took general charge of everything, and ordered the freight to be thrown overboard; the freight consisted of thirty tons of pig iron; I saw them commence to throw the iron overboard; just then I asked the two men who were guarding me, what they intended doing, and they said they were going to capture the U. S. steamer *Michigan*; I asked them what they were going to do with our boat, and one said that, in all probability, after they were through with her, we would get her again; I said I thought it was useless to throw the iron overboard, and they said they thought so too, "but," said one of them, pointing to the prisoner "that man is in charge;" I requested them to allow me to go out on deck, as I wanted to speak to the prisoner; I was allowed to go under guard, and went to the ottsoner, who was forward in charge of the men who were throwing the iron overboard under his orders; I asked him why he was throwing the freight overboard, and he said that was none of my business, and ordered the two men who had charge of me to take me aft and watch me; I was then taken aft and kept there; I did not see the prisoner again for some time; about an hour and a half after the capture of the boat a messenger came and said some ladies in the cabin wished to see me; I was allowed to go there and saw the prisoner ordering men to get the small boats ready to "lower away;" I next saw the prisoner after the boat had reached Middle Bass Island, near Kelly's Island; the boat's crew had been changed; Middle Bass Island is in the State of Ohio; I next saw the prisoner a short time after the seizure of the *Island Queen*; the passengers of the *Island Queen* were put in the cabin of the *Philo Parsons* and guarded; the male passengers were then taken and placed in the hold of the *Parsons*; the prisoner placed himself near the doorway leading to the main deck, and said, "March your prisoners down and put them into the hold three at a time;" under his superintendence this was done, and all the male passengers of both boats were thus placed in the hold of the *Philo Parsons*; just after this I was allowed to go into my office; there were two ladies and a young man from Sandusky there; I had been there but a short time when the person called Capt. Bell came to the door; the prisoner is not Captain Bell; Captain Bell said, "Ladies, you will have to leave and go ashore as we are going to use this boat

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4119. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

MEETING OF CONGRESS

A Quorum Present in Both Houses.

The President's Message to be Read To-Day.

Readiness for Business in Both Branches.

The Ways and Means Committee Instructed to Report a Tax on Liquors on Hand.

CONTENTS OF THE MESSAGE

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

THE ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress assembled to-day, and transacted such preliminary business as was necessary. A committee was appointed to wait upon the President, who informed them that he would communicate his message to Congress to-morrow. Both the Senate and House were quite full.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Speculation has been rife to-day as to the contents of the President's Message, and more particularly as to that portion of it which will refer to the question of peace. While the message will not be presented to Congress until to-morrow, yet it may not be improper to give the most prominent rumors in reference to the views of the President as therein expressed. It is said that the President will advocate, as he has always done, the vigorous prosecution of the war until it shall have been successful in suppressing the existing rebellion. While he will make no proposals of peace to men in arms against the Government, yet he will deal liberally with any combination of men in the South who may throw down their arms and express a desire to return to their allegiance. By the recent election, the President considers that the people decided in favor of carrying on the war to a successful issue, without regard to men or treasure. As the servant of the people, he proposes, so far as he is concerned, to conform to this expression of the popular will.

THE LOUISIANA MEMBERS.

The credentials of the five members elect from Louisiana, signed by Gov. HAHN, were laid before the House and referred to the Committee on Elections. Pending the decision of their case, these members will be allowed the privilege of the hall.

THE SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

A Senatorial caucus was held to-day, for the purpose of arranging the Standing Committees for the present session. The whole subject was referred to a Select Committee of five, consisting of FOSTER, Chairman; HARRIS, SHERMAN, TEN EYCK, and LANE, of Indiana.

LORD LYONS TO SAIL FOR EUROPE.

Lord LYONS sails for Europe in the course of a few days. He leaves on account of his health, and will not return for some time; perhaps not at all.

A LIVELY CONTEST.

A lively contest is going on for the vacancies on the Ways and Means Committee, from the State of New-York. Although there are two vacancies, New-York will probably get but one, and that will be filled by Mr. LITTLEJOHN.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The contest for the Chief-Justiceship is waxing hotter and hotter every hour. The friends of Gov. CHASE are confident of his receiving the appointment. The Montgomery Blair interest are conveying the impression that he, Mr. BLAIR, is already appointed. Judge DAVIS' chances, however, are believed to outweigh all others.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT OF MISSOURI.

Col. FLETCHER, the new Governor elect of Missouri, arrived to-day, and was warmly congratulated by the Republicans on the floor of the Senate and the House.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The report of the Treasury Department is finished, and will probably be presented to-morrow.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

THE MESSAGE TO BE READ TO-DAY.

Both Houses of Congress to-day appointed a committee to wait upon the President and inform him they were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. But they adjourned before the committee had time to return with an answer, it being understood among the members that the Message would not be sent in to-day. It is ascertained from one of the committee that the President informed them he would transmit it to Congress to-morrow at one o'clock.

MEETING OF THE SUPREME COURT.

At noon to-day, the hour for the meeting of the Supreme Court, Associate Justice WAYNE, senior member of the Bench, announced, as no quorum was present, no business could be transacted, and the court adjourned till to-morrow. There were present Associate Justices WAYNE, of Georgia; GRIER, of Pennsylvania; CLIFFORD, of Maine; SWAYNE, of Ohio; and MILLER, of Iowa. The absentees were Associate Justices NELSON, of New-York; DAVIS, of Illinois (seriously ill;) and CATRON, of Tennessee. To-morrow there will be a meeting of the Bar to prepare resolutions on the death of Chief-Justice TANEY, which will be presented at the opening of the court. No appointment of Chief-Justice has yet been made.

BILLS TO BE INTRODUCED.

Various gentlemen to-day, in the House, gave notice, under the rules, of their intention to introduce bills on the following-named subjects:

By Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, providing for the forfeiture of the fee of rebel land, holders, and prescribing an oath of loyalty to all persons practicing law in the rebel States.

By Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, to regulate the value of money; to prohibit the exportation of gold and silver coin; to prevent gold and silver coin and bullion from being paid or accepted for greater value than their real current value, and preventing any note or bill issued by the United States from being received for a smaller sum than is therein specified; also, a bill supplemental to the act of June 30, 1864, so far as the same affects tobacco and cigars.

By ELIJAH WARD, of New-York—To repeal so much of section 7 of the Internal Revenue Act of March 7, 1864, as imposes an additional tax of 40 cents a gallon upon spirits imported prior to the passage of that law.

By Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio—Providing for the establishment of a navy-yard at Cleveland, Ohio, and a bill appropriating a share of the public lands for the benefit of such soldiers and sailors in the regular and volunteer service of the United States as shall have rallied around the flag of the Union in the war of the rebellion, whether natives, naturalized citizens, or aliens; and a bill to prescribe a more impartial mode of impanneling jurors in the Federal courts.

DRAFTING IN WASHINGTON.

Drafting was resumed in Washington to day, to fill the deficiency in the quota. S. P. HANSCOM, editor of the *Republican*, and O. R. HARRIS, reporter for the same paper, are among those drafted.

THE SALVADOR PIRATES.

The Navy Department has received a lengthy report from the Commmander of the sloop *Lancaster*, of the attempt of the pirates to capture the steamer *Gautemala*. Great credit is given to Commander DAVENPORT for the efficient manner in which he conducted the arrest.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances was placed in the printers' hands to-day.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock noon, by Mr. CLARKE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) President *pro tem.*

The following Senators were present:

Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Hicks, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougal, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Ramsay, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson and Willey.

A prayer was then made by the Chaplain, Mr. BOWMAN, of Indiana.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to inform the House that the Senate was ready to proceed to business.

Resolution adopted.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM MAINE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) presented the credentials of Mr. NATHAN A. FARWELL, appointed by the Governor of Maine to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. FESSENDEN.

The credentials were read, and Mr. FARWELL was duly sworn in as Senator from Maine.

WAITING ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. FOOTE offered a resolution that a Committee of three be appointed to join a Committee to be appointed by the House, and wait upon President LINCOLN, to inform him that a quorum is present in both Houses, and that they are ready to proceed to business.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. FOOTE offered a resolution that the hour of meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock until otherwise ordered.

Resolution adopted.

Mr. MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House, here appeared and informed the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business, and had appointed a committee to wait on the President.

Mr. FOOTE's resolution was taken up and passed.

The Senate then appointed Messrs. FOOTE, CONNESS and HENDRICKS, to act with the House Committee, to wait upon the President.

REVENUE CUTTERS ON THE LAKES.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) offered a bill to authorize the purchase or construction of revenue cutters on the lakes.

The bill provides as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to construct, not exceeding six steam revenue cutters for service on the lakes, and for that purpose the sum of one million dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary, is appropriated."

RELIEF OF KANSAS MILITIA.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, introduced a bill for the relief of the militia of Kansas in repelling the invasions of the rebels under PRICE. Ordered to be printed.

RECESS.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union) moved that the Senate take a recess for one hour.

Motion carried.

The Senate reassembled at half-past one o'clock, and the committee appointed to wait on the President not having returned, on motion of Mr. SUMNER adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

The House assembled at 12 o'clock noon.

The galleries are densely crowded.

All the members are in the best possible humor, and are exchanging salutations with each other.

The Speaker called the House to order, when a prayer was offered up to the Throne of Grace by Chaplain CHANNING.

The roll of members was called, and upward of 150 members answered to their names.

A quorum was announced as in attendance.

PROCEEDING TO BUSINESS.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that a quorum of the Senate had assembled and were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) a resolution was adopted that the Senate be informed that a quorum of the House was assembled and ready to proceed with business; also a resolution which was adopted that a committee of three be appointed on the part of the House to join a committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses was assembled and ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. WASHBURNE, PENDLETON and PENTON as the committee for the House.

Mr. ORTH, of New-York, (Dem.,) introduced Mr. DWIGHT TOWNSEND, reëlected in place of Mr. STEBBINS, of New-York, resigned, and he was sworn in.

Mr. CHARLES D. POSTON, Delegate from ARIZONA, was also introduced and qualified.

THE LOUISIANA MEMBERS.

The Speaker laid before the House the credentials of five gentlemen of Louisiana, signed by MICHAEL HAHN, Governor, purporting to be elected members of the House in pursuance of the recently adopted Constitution of that State.

The credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The privileges of the hall were accorded to them while the question of their credentials was pending.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) presented a protest from Louisiana against their being admitted as members. It was referred to the Committee on Elections.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for an amendment of the Constitution, providing that so much of the ninth section of the First Article of the Constitution, as declares that no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State be, and and the same is hereby annulled.

CHOICE OF SEATS.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered a resolution, proposing that the members draw for the choice of seats; but it was laid on the table.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered the following resolution

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate, if not incompatible with the public interest, the report made by Col. THOMAS M. KEY, of an interview between himself and Gen. HOWELL COBB, on the 11th day of June, 1862, on the banks of the Chickahominy, by the authority of the War Department, on the subject of the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, objected to the subject. Lies over.

REDUCING THE TARIFF.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means, with a view to lessen the cost of the necessaries of life, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tariff upon coffee, sugar, tea, and similar articles, either by the payment of all customs in the proper currency of the Government, instead of Gold, or by the modification of the tariff so that an ad valorem, and not a specific duty, be laid upon said articles.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the resolution was tabled by a vote of 63 yeas against 49 nays.

YEAS.—Messrs. Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blanc, Boutwell, Bronwell, Cobb, Cole, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Frank, Garfield, Grinnell, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburt, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Longyear, McBride, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Morrill, Leonard, Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Shannon, Sloan, Spalding, Stevens, Starr, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Wheeler, Williams and Wilder—63.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alison, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Blair, Bliss, Boyd, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Ambrose W. Clark, Freeman Clark, Coffroth, Cox, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Finck, Holman, Kalbfleisch, Law, Le Blond, Loan, Marcy, Middleton, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Noble, Odell, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Pruyn, Radford, Rice of Maine, Rogers, Smithers, Stiles, Strouse, Sweat, Dwight, Townsend, Ward, Whaley, Wilson, Windom, Wood, Yeaman—48.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a sinking fund, at an early day, for the gradual extinguishment of the public debt.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) offered a resolution that in any amendment to the Revenue Bill, to be reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, the said committee be instructed to lay a tax on all stocks of domestic liquors on hand.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Disagreed to—47 yeas against 63 nays.

The resolution was then agreed to by a vote of 53 yeas to 51 nays.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arnold, Baldwin of Michigan, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Beaman, Blair, Boutwell, Brown of Wisconsin, Chandler, Clark, Cobb, Colfroth, Coles, Dawes, Dawson, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eden, Eliot, Farnsworth, Frank, Grinnell, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Jenckes, Julian, Kalbfleisch, Kellogg of Michigan, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morrison, Norton, Odell, Perham, Pike, Price, Radford, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Maine, Rollin of New-Hampshire, Scofield, Sloan, Spalding, Steele of New-York, Tracy, Upton, Washburne of Massachusetts, Williams, Wilson, Windom and Wood—53.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Ashley, Baxter, Blaine, Bliss, Blow, Brooks, Brommall, Cox, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Denison, Finck, Garfield, Harrington, Holman, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Ingersoll, Kelly, Law, Le Blond, Longyear, Marcy, McBride, Middleton, Morrill, Morris of Ohio, Leonard, Myers, Noble, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, O'Neill of Ohio, Orth, Patterson, Perry, Pruyn, Rice of Massachusetts, Schenck, Scott, Shannon, Smithers, Starr, Stevens, Bliss, Strouse, Townsend, Van Valkenburgh, Ward, Whaley, Wheeler and Wilder—51.

THE MESSAGE.

The Speaker said that he understood that the message would not be communicated to-day. The House then, on motion of Mr. HOLMAN, at twenty-five minutes to two o'clock adjourned.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Interesting Ceremony at Sheridan Hospital —Flag Presentations—Promotions, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1864.

There is nothing of importance in the way of military news, except such as under the new order might be considered contraband.

There was an interesting, because unusual proceeding, at Sheridan Hospital, in Winchester, to-day, nothing less than the presentation of a flag to the hospital by the *loyal ladies of Winchester*. The flag was presented by Medical Director HAYDEN, in a neat speech in behalf of the ladies, and was received by Surgeon BARRY, in charge of the hospital, who responded in a manner appropriate to the occasion. There was a goodly attendance of ladies, and the flag was raised with the usual honors. Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen. EMORY, and a large number of staff officers were present, as well as a large sprinkling of Surgeons, representing nearly every division in the army. Seated in positions of honor were a score or more of maimed soldiers, some of whom have lost one leg, several both legs; others one arm, and two, at least, had lost both arms. At the close of the proceedings Gen. SHERIDAN spoke words of kindness to these veterans of many battle-fields.

This hospital is one of the best regulated camps of the kind I recollect ever having visited, and reflects great credit upon Surgeon BARRY, who is in charge.

A few days ago the personal friends of Medical Director HAYDEN, presented him with a splendid silver pitcher, valued at $30, as a token of their personal esteem, as well as respect for his professional skill.

Promotions for merit, perhaps, are not so rare in the army as many suppose; it rarely occurs, however, that the claims of a whole batch of deserving men are recognized in one regiment, as was the case yesterday in the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, when the following promotions were made:

Major JAMES PATCHELL, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.
Capt. J. D. Kirk, promoted to Major.
Sergt. S. Matthews, Co. L, promoted to Capt. Co. C
Sergt. George Hanbury, promoted to Capt. Co. L
Sergt. A. D. J. Hastings, promoted to Capt. Co. M
Sergt. James Porter, Co. F, promoted to First Lieut. Co. B.
Sergt. George W. Harper, promoted to First Lieut. Co. C.
Sergt. A. Myers, promoted to First Lieut. Co. D.
Sergt. B. F. Hunnewell, promoted to First Lieut. Co. E.
Sergt. H. W. McIlwayne, promoted to First Lieut. Co. F.
Sergt. J. D. Forrester, promoted to First Lieut. Co. G.
Sergt. J. A. Paten, promoted to First Lieut. Co. I.
Sergt. J. Vance, promoted to First Lieut. Co. K.
Sergt. J. F. Brill, promoted to First Lieut. Co. L.
Sergt. J. Aikens, promoted to First Lieut. Co. M.

This is one of the old Iron regiments of the Second Division, Sixth Corps.

Weak-kneed troopers are shown no mercy in this army. There is a certain class of men who never get into a fight. Generally their horses break down after the first struggle with the enemy. This class of shirkers are now set to guarding trains, acting as foot soldiers and the effect is almost magical.

For several days now we have had delightful weather—warm and pleasant as May. Indeed the roads have got to be quite dusty again and windows and doors are thrown open and fires extinguished.

E. A. PAUL.

The Soldiers' Thanksgiving.

ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH, CAMP OF THE NINETIETH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIV., NINETEENTH A. C., NEAR NEW-TOWN, VA., Nov. 30, 1864.

Far away from the home and friends we so dearly love, exposed to hardships, danger and death, 'tis pleasing to us to know that we are still remembered in the prayers, sympathies and kindness of the loyal hearts of our noble States. When in the language of the song we are asked "Do they think of us at home?" our own hearts can willingly and gladly respond "They do." The recent Thanksgiving present to the army is but one more evidence that we are not forgotten, nor can we ever forget those who, while they are enjoying all the comforts of home and plenty, still think of, and by their noble deeds testify that they remember the soldier.

We, the undersigned officers who were invited by Lieut. JOHN HAZEN to partake with Company K of a rich feast, consisting of turkeys, chickens, cakes, and fruits, which we were told were sent to the company by Mrs. HAZEN and other kind ladies, would, for ourselves, and in behalf of the company, return grateful acknowledgments and thanks to the donors, with our earnest wish and prayer that they may be rewarded in their hearts and by the God of mercy.

Job Gardner BASS, Chaplain Ninetieth New-York Volunteers; W. T. Woolley, Adjutant Ninetieth New-York Volunteers; A. Henry Ward, Lieut. and A. Q. M. Ninetieth New-York Volunteers; Lieut. Philip Lumbreven, Company E, Ninetieth New-York Volunteers; Fred. T. Jones, Second Lieutenant Company A, Ninetieth New-York Volunteer Battalion; Arnold Steele, Assistant Surgeon Ninetieth New-York Volunteers; Wm. H. Ireland, R. Q. M. Ninetieth New-York Volunteers.

THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

Reports from Savannah to December 2.

Sherman's Cavalry within Six Miles of the City.

Citizens of all Classes in the Trenches.

REBEL REPORTS OF SHERMAN'S POSITION

Boastful Predictions of His Defeat.

The Alleged Repulse of Our Forces Near Millen.

Hardee Claims to have Repulsed Gen. Foster.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

The very latest intelligence from the theatre of war in Georgia and South Carolina, is brought by the Richmond papers of Saturday, the 3d inst., received here to-day. The tone of their talk grows more boastful than ever. No longer content with predicting that SHERMAN will have accomplished nothing, even if he should get out to the coast, they now brag that he never will reach the seaboard at all, or if he does, it will, we are told, be with a loss of half his army.

The following is the *Examiner's* editorial on the "Situation in Georgia," in its issue of Saturday, Dec. 3:

"All the news from Georgia is extremely encouraging. A few days ago, when the Yankees were reported to have reached Millen, there was reason to believe they would reach the coast easily, but the report was ill-founded. They were whipped before Millen, and the column of relief (FOSTER's, from Port Royal) has also been beaten completely. The aspect of affairs has been much changed. If SHERMAN gets through now, which is doubtful, he will do so with a loss of half his army."

These bombastic predictions will be taken for what they are worth. But the position in which the rebel dispatches show SHERMAN still to be, hardly justifies the hope that he will get through to the seaboard as soon as had been anticipated. It appears from the latest Southern advices that he has not taken Millen, which is about seventy miles from Savannah. The rebels allege that he met a repulse near Millen, but only a portion of his force could have been engaged. SHERMAN's main body, it appears, is still on the west bank of the Oconee, and between the Ocmulgee and that river. If the rebels have destroyed everything in front of SHERMAN's line of march as completely as they pretend, that circumstance would account, in a measure, for the delays in his march.

"The column of relief" which the Richmond papers claim to have "beaten completely," is the expeditionary force under FOSTER, the preliminary movements of which we have already learned direct from the coast. All that was known of it through our own sources, was what transpired up to the 30th ult., when the steamer left Port Royal. The rebel version of the sequel is given in the following official dispatch from Gen. HARDEE to BRAGG, JEFF. DAVIS' Chief of Staff, who is now at Augusta.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 3.

AUGUSTA, GA., Friday, Dec. 2, 1864.

The following dispatch has been received from Lieut.-Gen. HARDEE, dated yesterday, Dec. 1, at Savannah.

I have just returned from the front the enemy under FOSTER was badly whipped and has retired to the Coosahatchie. Another point on the railroad is threatened but I don't apprehend a serious attack.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

The *Republican*, of this city, in an extra, publishes the following:

"By the arrival of the Government transport at Fortress Monroe last evening, the Government has received advices from Savannah to the 2d of December, that when the steamer left, information had reached Savannah that SHERMAN's advance cavalry was within six miles of that city."

This does not conflict with the news brought by the steamer *Belle*, which arrived on Saturday night, that the Savannah papers of the 30th of November announced that SHERMAN's army was within forty miles of that city. These papers do not state at what date he was that distance from the city.

A gentleman recently from Savannah informs us that there are no important defences on the West side of Savannah.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 5.

The *American* has the following special correspondence:

"Advices from Fortress Monroe of last evening, report the arrival there of the steamer *General Lyon* with 750 released prisoners."

At the time the *General Lyon* left Savannah, (last Thursday night,) the latest news received there was to the effect that Gen. SHERMAN occupied Millen, Ga., and that his cavalry was scouting several miles out from the town, meeting with but little resistance.

Every effort has been made for the defence of Savannah.

Our prisoners report that boys of thirteen years, and even women, were assisting in the trenches and earthworks.

SHERMAN was slowly but surely advancing to the coast, and no doubt of his success need be entertained.

REPORTS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Dec. 4.

The propellor *Gen. Lyon*, Capt. WARD, from the Savannah River, Thursday, 1st inst., with 743 Union prisoners, arrived this evening. The prisoners are in good condition. A sergeant, who was with them, reports SHERMAN's cavalry within six miles of Savannah on the 30th of November. Savannah was being fortified as rapidly as possible. Every negro and every cart in the city was at work on the fortifications. Four trains loaded with rebel soldiers had arrived on the Gulf Railroad. There was no report of disaster to any portion of SHERMAN's forces. He says the railroad was cut just after the train he came through to Savannah on, had passed through. He came from Florence.

The Savannah Republican of Nov. 30, contains no telegraphic news from any quarter. The following are editorial items on the situation:

"Reliable advices, received yesterday, indicate that SHERMAN has made battle or no progress with his army during the last day or two. *He is still on the railroad, some distance beyond Millen, ann apparently replenishing his commissaries for the journey before him.* His men and animals must be desperately jaded by this time, and but little prepared for the trials to come. We still believe that his intention is to reach the coast if possible by that route which presents the least danger of a fight. There was no enemy between here and Millen yesterday, and although a party of SHERMAN's cavalry had been near the battle place, everything remained untouched. Another fight is reported between WHEELER and KILPATRICK on Monday, with the usual result. The latter was decently thrashed and driven back in the direction of the infantry. It is reliably reported that a force of about 1,000 landed yesterday afternoon from the Yankee fleet at Boyds Landing on Broad River in South Carolina, and some eight miles distant from the Savannah and Charleston Railroad. A portion of this command approached the railroad later in the day, but subsequently retired. Preparation, believed to be ample, has been made to meet them should they attempt to cut the road, which it was believed they would do last night. We still believe SHERMAN has no serious thought of incumbering Savannah with his jaded columns, but will attempt to make his way to the coast by the most practicable route. He will find it difficult to strike one that has no lion in his path. Our military authorities, though, we are glad to see, are acting on the sound principle that the surest plan for keeping him away from the city is to make it impossible for him to get there. Pursuant to a resolution of the General Assembly, Governor BROWN before leaving Milledgeville made a proposition to the convicts in the penitentiary of a pardon if they would volunteer and prove themselves good soldiers. Nearly all volunteered; but a few of the notoriously bad were rejected. The company organized is 100 strong, and the celebrated Dr. ROBERTS has been elected Captain. Gen. TAYLOR is in Savannah, and has been ordered to take temporary command of all Confederate reserves in Alabama and Georgia. It is stated that the Georgia militia has been turned over to the Confederate service.

Gen. BUCKNER is appointed Lieutenant-General.

Our loss at Greenwoldville the Macon *Telegraph* sets down in killed, wounded and missing, as follows: Second Brigade, 109; Third Brigade, 103; Fourth Brigade, 158; State line, 53. Total, 614.

The enemy in their recent march destroyed everything on Gen. COBB's plantation, with the exception of his negro cabins.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Friday, Nov. 25.

To Mr. Collins, Mayor of Macon:

SIR—Our citizens have been utterly despoiled by the Yankee army. *Send us bread and meat, or there will be great suffering among us.* We have no mules or horses. *What you send must be brought by wagon trains. The railroad bridge, and the bridge across the Oconee have been burned.* The State House, Executive Mansion and Factory are still left us. Send us relief at once

R. B. DEGRAFFENREID, Mayor of Milledgeville.

What the Richmond Papers of Saturday Say.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 5.

The *American* has Richmond papers of Saturday, but they do not appear to have as late Georgia news as that received by steamers from Savannah, except the following from Gen. BRAGG, which refers to an engagement subsequent to the capture of Pocotaligo Bridge by Gen. FOSTER's forces.

The Richmond papers say:

"The Yankees who landed at Port Royal, and moved into the interior with the expectation of meeting SHERMAN's advance, encountered a body of Confederate troops at a place called Grahamsville. The enemy were badly beaten, and driven from the field, leaving their dead on the ground. The telegram conveying this information does not state the direction in which the enemy were driven, but we presume they were driven back toward Beaufort."

LATER.

The following dispatch has been received from Lieut.-Gen. HARDEE. It is dated yesterday at Savannah:

I have just returned from the front. The enemy was badly whipped, and has retired to the Coosawatchie. Another point on the railroad is threatened, but I do not apprehend any serious attack.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

Grahamsville, where we are reported as having been repulsed by the rebels, is one of the stations on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. It is thirty-four miles northeast of Savannah and seventy miles from Charleston. Our forces, however, are evidently still above Grahamsville, holding a position on the Coosawatchie.

It will be remembered that news already published from Hilton Head says that Gen. FOSTER had captured Pocotaligo Bridge, which is further inland than Grahamsville, being forty-nine miles from Savannah and fifty-five from Charleston.

The Richmond Enquirer on the New-York Incendiary Plot.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 5.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Saturday last, has an editorial article on the late fires in New-York, ridiculing the affair and concluding as follows:

"Of course it was a rebel incendiary plot! Did not they fire on Fort Sumter where floated the 'Old Flag?' A morality that does not restrain violence to the emblem of the 'best government, etc., etc.,' will hardly be proof against the sin of burning hotels. Nothing can be clearer than the proof of the complicity of Mr. DAVIS in the burning, or attempts to burn some half dozen hotels in New-York. We have never read anything more truly 'Yankeefish' than this whole affair. We are very glad to see that all the Southern refugees are required to register themselves. If General DIX will hang them he will do a service to our cause. A set of cowardly sneaks who have deserted their country are not above burning hotels. We hope General DIX will hang every mother's son of them."

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 1.

The weather is settled and pleasant.

Honolulu dates of Nov. 9 have been received. Forty-five whalers had arrived, and ten were expected there. The general result of the whaling season is not so favorable as last year, the catch having averaged about 600 barrels per vessel. The most of the fleet cruised in the Arctic, and report whales scarce and small. The Ochotsk whalers make more favorable reports, and expected arrivals from there would probably bring a general average of about 800 barrels per vessel.

The Sandwich Island Legislature had been in session twenty days, and had passed an act licensing distilleries, which caused much excitement among the missionaries and teetotalers. The Legislature had also passed an act licensing the Donna House, and an act establishing reformatory and industrial schools for orphans and virtuous children.

Savings Bank at Norfolk for Colored People.

Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER has just established at Norfolk, through the agency of Maj. GEO. J. CARNEY, A. D. C., a Savings Bank for the benefit of the 75,000 freedmen in his department. Within a few weeks over $24,000 had been placed on deposit for the benefit of colored people. The above amount was received before the bank was in full operation. The following officers have been appointed: President, Maj. CARNEY; Vice-Presidents, Capt. O. Brumidient, Maj. CARNEY; Vice-Presidents, Capt. O. Brumidient, Maj. CARNEY; Vice-Presidents, Capt. O. Brumident

FROM NASHVILLE.

November Snow—From New-York to Nashville—Difficulties and Discomforts of the Route—Masses of Soldiers in Transitu—Baby Passengers and their Mamas—A Remedy not yet Practiced—Perils of Railroad Traveling—Returned Voters—The Election and its Fruits.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 22, 1864.

now in Nashville in November is an event very rarely to be chronicled. To-day, however, has witnessed several sharp fleecy showers, whitening the suburban hills, and with the surly penetrating blasts accompanying them, making one feel as if an early Northern Winter had prematurely begun its reign in this section. Coming from the banks of the Hudson lately, where the winds of Autumn blew soft, and the rains that fell were warm, it seemed a strange transition, after traveling southward for over a thousand miles, to find the first real foretaste of Winter here. I know not what the weather-wise seers predict as to the complexion of the coming cold season in this latitude. Judging from the snow and cold of to-day, however, were they to announce a season of such severity as to cast into the shade, even the extraordinary cold of last Winter, I should fully justify them in the said decision.

Getting to Nashville from the North is a matter of no little difficulty just now, and I may add, peril. The disorganization in the mass of soldiers, increased largely by furloughs, waiting at every point to be carried forward, Newly enlisted regiments hurrying to the front, and soldiers returning from their brief election furlough, form the throngs which burden the railroads along every principal line. The capacity of the trains is too little for the urgent pressing demand. The cars are fairly packed with troops, scores blocking up the passages, and in their ardor to get a long, only too glad to get room enough to stand.

As the journey's end grows nearer, the throng grows denser. At Indianapolis, where several roads converge, numbers were left at the depot, utterly unable to find a standing-place inside of a car, and this has been repeated for several days. At Louisville, on Saturday, the pressure was fearful. The Friday cars from Nashville, had not come in, owing to a part of the track having been torn up by guerillas the night before. Only two cars left the Louisville Depot on Saturday morning for Nashville, and between two and three thousand were panting to be transported. Of course, but the tithe of a tithe could find accommodation. The baggage-car, with other truck, was put in requisition, and "brave men," if not "fair women," smiled in supreme happiness to find themselves really *in*, and rolling toward Nashville, seated on a trunk or box—a surly disappointed crowd eyeing them enviously as the tantalizing train moved off.

In the crowding, about 700 of the 3,000—this is no Falstaffian exaggeration—of which lucky number your correspondent was one, were borne Nashville-ward, and the residue I presume are getting forward at this moment as fast as circumstances and "military necessity" will permit. The scene at the depot, while this one-shall-be-taken-and-another- left-process was going on, requires a more graphic pen than mine to give it fairly. The rush, the squeeze, the excitement, the lugging of huge trunks to get them checked, the massed multitude, seemingly interminable, still pouring in of blue coats with knapsacks, the crowds besieging the car-doors while passes were grimly inspected, discordant voices of entreaty and objurgat on, mingled with angry oaths, formed a picture which HOGARTH would have reveled in, though his skill had failed to reproduce it adequately. The traveler, forced to pursue his way in these circumstances, might well exclaim in Hudibrastic phrase:

"Ah me, what perils do environ
People who journey on cold iron."

Among these perils that is not regarded as the *greatest*, consists of simple collision or the hurling of a deeply loaded train from the track.

The number of babies traveling on these roads always excites my astonishment. I defy a person to enter a Western train without finding at least a score of these innocents being transported somewhere. They add sorely to a traveler's troubles. At a station a woman with baby in arms, will enter a car already crammed, and make appeal, sometimes mute, sometimes audible, for a seat where a dozen standing passengers have been looking long for a vacant one, in vain. Mother and baby's appeal moves compassion and is promptly responded to. We give her our seat and meekly take her stand, hoping that she is only going to the next station, and that this station is not far off. She seats herself with *nonchalance* but without acknowledgment perhaps, as if it were her unquestioned right, and the dispossessed party were really the favored party. She plants herself firmly, like the fat English lady of fifty whom HAWTHORNE describes in his last book, seeming to say with FITZ JAMES—

"Come one, come all, this *seat* shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I!"

She is evidently resolved on going with the cars as far as the cars go, and that there shall be no forfeiture of session till the last mile is run.

Then the crying chorus formed by her own and other babies present, filling each pause the roaring car-wheels make, commences making a "concord of sweet sounds" which no passenger could be brought to listen to, except "on compulsion." It leads one to long for the cars to move on again with their drowning roar, and even for the music of the engine's whistle. Had the author of *A Bachelor's Complaint Against Married People* lived to travel in our cars, he would have found—gentle Eila—a fresh count here to his trenchant indictment.

There is a remedy we think of, and a very simple one, which we submit to the consideration of our railroad corporations. There should be a special car provided for these melodious imndcents. The "sleeping-car," the "eating-car" and the "smoking-car" should be supplemented by the "crying-car," to which all people traveling with babies should be inexorably consigned. A "fellow-feeling" in the grown-up occupants of *that* car would make them "wondrous kinc" to one another. Able to give all due care to their progeny without embarrassment, knowing that their darlings annoyed nobody that they ought not to annoy, and that a little Babel here is a great order and peace elsewhere, they would find the "crying-car" a decided promoter of their own comfort as travelers. All the non-baby-holding traveling public would applaud the device for their relief. Surely, the railroad "powers that be" should not disdain to look at this.

But the perils of our railroads are far more serious than the discomforts. A traveler is really in jeopardy every hour. Accidents, of late, involving loss of life, have been frightfully numerous. The press may well lift up its potential voice, as it has recently done, to point out the danger and its cause, and to demand a remedy for existing evils. The three things which the traveling public expect from railroads, and have a right to claim, are: speed, comfort, and safety. The first is sometimes gained, on certain routes, at least. The second is found, on most roads, only in subordinate measure. While the last has grown so precarious that it may be said to exist only contingently. The travel on most of the thoroughfares has grown to be enormous, and, while huge gains are grasped, the comfort, rights, and even lives of passengers seem to be regarded as of very small consequence. Twice, during half a year, in a journey from Pittsburgh west, and within fifty miles of the town, your correspondent came near sharing a disaster that has proved fatal to others. A collision, in the first instance, breaking both engines, but fortunately no bones; in the other, a running off the track by the sleeping-car, which stopped on the very verge of a high embankment, resulted in no other damage than a delay of nine hours, causing, however, a two day's delay in reaching the journey's end. The packing of people in cars so that the conductor finds difficulty in passing through, is a crying evil, and a growing one. The only remedy perhaps is a law, absolutely exempting a passenger, who cannot find a seat, from paying. This would be strictly just, for he who pays for a seat is entitled to a seat, or if a man is forced to stand for miles he should go free. Seats for all will be sure to be furnished, just so soon as strict law fixes the condition "no seat no pay." This will at once multiply the number of cars and abate, except in some extreme cases, the imposition of forcing passengers to keep their legs, if they can, while the cars rush along. Law too, must and can compel the constant rigid scrutiny of all roads, tracks, cars, engines, &c., without which the safety of life and limb in traveling by rail is a thing of mere accident or good fortune. This, public sentiment must demand with an earnestness, that the law-makers cannot and dare not gainsay, or disregard. The good fruits of such a demand, when made, will very speedily be seen.

But this digression on railroads has carried me off laterally further than I had thought it might. I am too lately returned to have picked up much of local or other interest, and my recent *riding* experiences are too fresh not to be something uppermost. All else I have to say in this letter I will throw in a little batch together. We know, as yet, no more than you of Gen. SHERMAN'S precise whereabouts, nor the point he is preparing to strike. We believe him fully competent to carry out successfully what he has boldly begun. The country will hear from him favorably before long. Gen. THOMAS has his headquarters here, honored by all men as a sagacious and expert commander and exemplary soldier, so wedded to his duty to country that nothing has been able to tempt him from his post for a day since the rebellion began. Troops have been flocking to his standards from the North. He is fully ready for any force that may assail him. Dr. CLENDENIN, Medical Director at this post, who has won golden opinions from all sorts of people, has gone home for a season to recruit his health, impaired by a too unremitted devotion to the arduous duties of his office. Dr. BACHE is acting for him during his absence. The hospitals south of Chattanooga have been mostly broken up, and their inmates sent further North. Many of the patients are here filling the hospitals of Nashville. Preparations are in progress to give the soldiers of all the hospitals a generous Thanksgiving dinner, as a token of the high appreciation put upon their services by the whole loyal country, and a mark of the warm interest felt by friends at home in their comfort and welfare. The sudden cold of to-day has taken the hospitals by surprise, and found them unprovided with fuel sufficient to make the inmates comfortable. This defect will be remedied shortly.

Those who have been home to vote and returned, find warmth enough in their feelings of joy at the triumphant reelection of "Father ABRAHAM" to defy a keener cold than this. This joy, in fact, is warming and inspiriting everywhere. True civilians feel it as well as true soldiers. The loyal heart of Tennessee is made buoyant and doubly strong by the propitious issue. I have not yet seen ANDY JOHNSON to congratulate him, but have read the earnest, manly words he has spoken on several occasions since his election, to the crowds that waited on and *would* hear him. He will do the State faithful and true service in the high position he will occupy. The defeat of HORATIO SEYMOUR is hardly less cheering to the Unionists here than that of MCCLELLAN. His course in playing into the hands of the rebellion, and clogging the wheels of the Government, with his ability and the influence of his position, made him to be looked upon as the most dangerous leader of a party seeking power by sacrificing the country to conciliate rebels in arms. They rejoice here, too, over FERNANDO WOOD'S defeat, and for the like reason. The election of Mr. DARLING, and, I may add, I hope without indelicacy, that of Mr. RAYMOND, whose unflagging and influential support of the Administration, all recognize here, add to the people's satisfaction. They say that even New-York City is beginning to show signs that the malady of not knowing, or caring to know, how to choose fit men to represent her, may some day be cured.

The people's vote this year is indeed a sublime achievement. It has brightened the nation's sky, as nothing since the war began has brightened it. The great measures of his Administration, approved by overwhelming majorities, both Houses of Congress, with nearly all the State Legislatures, staunchly true to his policy for bringing the war to a propitious close, the popular heart confiding in his integrity of purpose, and supporting him with strong wishes and prayers, the course of the President is plainer and smoother than it has ever been before. That he will follow it bravely, God guiding him, no one that knows him will doubt. That speedy success, such as the nation longs for, will be the result, is what Hope and Faith look forward to as sure.

C. V. S.

IMPORTANT TREASURY CIRCULAR.

General Regulations for the Purchase of Products of the Insurrectionary States.

We have already published an abstract of the following important regulations issued by the Treasury Department to govern the purchase of products of the Insurrectionary States:

First.—Agents shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to purchase for the United States, under special instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, products of States declared to be in insurrection, at places hereinafter designated, or that may from time to time be designated as markets or places of purchase.

Second.—The following places are hereby designated as such markets or places of purchase, to wit: New-Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Norfolk, Beaufort, North Carolina, Port Royal and Pensacola.

Third.—Before entering upon the discharge of their duty, each of the agents so appointed shall execute a bond, with sureties in the prescribed form, in a penal sum, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty; and that he shall not engage, directly or indirectly, in the purchase of products on private account, nor be in any way interested in the products purchased by him, or the proceeds or profits arising therefrom.

Fourth.—The price to be paid for any of the products so to be purchased, shall be agreed upon between the seller and purchasing agent; but shall in no case exceed the market value thereof at the time and place of purchase, nor exceed three-fourths the market value thereof in the City of New-York, according to the latest quotations known to the agent purchasing at the date of the delivery of the products, less a sum equal to the internal revenue tax and the permit fee prescribed in the regulations concerning commercial intercourse, dated July 29, 1864, and also subject to such other deductions to cover transportation, insurance, and such other expenses, and to such arrangements for payment as may be prescribed in special instructions to the several purchasing agents.

Fifth.—The proceeds of all sales made by the several agents, together with such funds as may be transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be deposited in the most convenient depository to the credit of the "purchasing fund," to be disbursed as hereinafter directed.

Sixth.—Proper instructions shall be given whereby daily quotations and prices current in New-York shall be forwarded to the several agents and to the Collector or Surveyor, as the case may be, of customs at the several markets or places of purchase, by mail, every day, or as often as there shall be mail communication with such agents and Collectors or Surveyors.

Seventh.—The purchasing agent shall, to the extent of the funds at his command, and in pursuance of his instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury as to price and terms of payment, purchase all products offered to him of the character or description which, by such instructions, he is authorized to purchase; but no liability of any character shall be authorized or assumed by any agent for or on account of Government previous to the actual delivery of the products other than a stipulation in the form hereinafter prescribed to purchase products owned or controlled by applicants at a price to be agreed upon at the place and date of delivery.

Eighth.—Whenever any person shall make application to the purchasing agent, in writing, setting forth that he owns or controls products, stating the kind, quantity and location thereof, or the date at which they will be delivered at some specified location, accessible to transportation, the purchasing agent, if authorized by special instruction to purchase such products, shall give a certificate that such application has been made, and request safe conduct for such party, with the necessary transportation, to the location specified and for himself and products *in transitu* from the points named to such purchasing agent. (See form No. 1, appended to these regulations.)

Ninth.—Parties having sold and delivered products, shall, upon their request, be furnished by the purchasing agent with a certificate of the facts, which certificate shall state the character and quantity of the articles purchased, the price paid therefor, the aggregate amount of payment, the place where and the route by which it was transported. (See form No. 2, appended to these regulations.)

Tenth.—All bills or invoices of purchase shall be made in triplicate after the products purchased shall have been actually delivered to the purchasing agent, their weight, quantity and rating ascertained and determined by sworn weighers, measurers or experts, and such bills or invoices shall be certified thereon as to their correctness by such sworn weigher, measurer or expert, and the whole, as to prices and other stipulations expressed therein, certified by the purchasing agent, together with the date of the latest New-York quotations known to the agent at the time of the purchase. The products, with such triplicate bills or invoices, shall then be delivered to the collector or surveyor of customs at the place of delivery, who, on satisfying himself of their correctness, and that the products correspond with the statement set forth in the bills or invoices, shall endorse thereon, over his own signature, a certificate of the facts, which certificate shall authorize payment of the bills to be made by such depository or other disbursing agent, at such time and in such manner as shall have been agreed upon in writing between the purchasing agent and seller; taking care to authorize payment at a date sufficiently remote to be certain that the proceeds therefrom may be realized, and such bills, duly receipted, shall be paid by the depository or disbursing agent named in the certificate as therein stipulated. One of the triplicates so paid shall be immediately transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by the disbursing agent named in the certificate as therein stipulated. One of the triplicates so paid shall be immediately transmitted to the Treasury by the disbursing officer, one retained by him, and the other transmitted to the First Auditor, with his monthly accounts, for settlement.

Eleventh.—Purchasing agents shall keep a full and accurate record of all their transactions, including the names of all persons from whom they make purchases, the date of the purchase, a description of the products purchased, the quantity thereof, specifying the number and character, whether bundles, boxes, hogsheads or bales, or packages and their weight, if in pounds, or gallons, if in liquids, &c., and their quantity as ascertained and certified to by sworn experts, weighers, &c. A transcript of this record will be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury on the first day of each month.

Twelfth.—Sales of products so purchased may be made weekly, at public auction, to the highest bidder, after due notice, at Memphis and New-Orleans, and other places hereafter designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding in quantity one-fifth of the amount received during the previous week, unless in the opinion of the purchasing and disbursing agent, and the collector or surveyor, as the case may be, the condition of the purchasing fund shall require larger sales than one-fifth; then sales of such further quantities as they may determine to be necessary are hereby authorized; but in no case in such amounts as unduly to affect the market. Such additional sales, and the reason therefor, must be promptly reported to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Thirteenth.—The sales herein authorized shall be made weekly, at public auction, to the highest bidder, after due notice, at Memphis and New-Orleans, and other places hereinafter designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Not exceeding in quantity one-fifth of the amount so sold shall be delivered by the collector or survey, as the case may be, to the parties purchasing them, upon the presentation to him of the bill of sale, certified by the agent, designating the lot, character and quantity of the products sold, and the price and amount to be paid therefor, together with a certificate from the depository that the proceeds of such sale have been duly deposited with him, and the products so sold shall be allowed transportation to any desired port or place in a loyal State, free from the payment of any taxes or fees other than such as have been paid under regulation four.

Fourteenth.—Any person bringing products for sale to the purchasing agent desiring to repurchase and transport the same to a loyal State, may give notice thereof at the time of making sale to the purchasing agent, and the agent may, after they shall have been rated, weighed, &c., as provided above, sell and dispose of such products to the party applying, at prices not less than the market rates at place of purchase, not less than the last quotations from New-York known to the purchasing agent at the date of the transaction; from which shall be deducted a sum equal to the reduction of purchase price which may have been made by the agent, to cover transportation and other expenses. The products so sold shall not be resold, either at public or private sale, until after transportation to a loyal State or to a foreign port, and shall be liable to forfeiture for breach of this regulation. All products purchased by purchasing agents, the sale of which is not provided for in these regulations, shall be disposed of in such manner as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Fifteenth.—All products of insurrectionary States, which the purchasing agent is authorized by his instructions to purchase, moving with or without a permit, shall, on arrival at a place where there is a purchasing agent, be sold and delivered to him, except captured and abandoned property, and such as may have been produced within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States, by the labor of the person transporting or of freedmen or others employed and paid by him, pursuant to rules relating thereto established under proper authority, prior to July 2, 1864, and were being transported in conformity with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1864.

INDORSEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 24, 1864.

The foregoing rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, having been seen and considered by me, are hereby approved.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER RELATIVE TO THE PURCHASE OF PRODUCTS OF INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 24, 1864.

First—Congress having authorized the purchase for the United States of the products of States declared in insurrection, and the Secretary of the Treasury having designated New-Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Pensacola, Port Royal, Beaufort, N. C., and Norfolk, as places of purchase, and, with my approval, appointed agents and made regulations under which said products may be purchased, therefore

Second—All persons, except such as may be in the civil, military, or naval service of the Government, having in their possession any products of States declared in insurrection, which said agents are authorized to purchase, and all persons owning or controlling such products therein, are authorized to convey such products to either of the places which have been hereby, or may hereafter be designated as places of purchase, and such products so destined shall not be liable to detention, seizure, or forfeiture, while in transitu or in store, awaiting transportation.

Third—Any person having the certificate of a purchasing agent, as prescribed by Treasury regulation number eight, is authorized to pass, with the necessary means of transportation, to the points named in said certificate, and to return therefrom with the products required for the fulfillment of the stipulations set forth in said certificate.

Fourth—Any person having sold and delivered to a purchasing agent any products of an insurrectionary State, in accordance with the regulations in relation thereto, and having in his possession a certificate setting forth the fact of such purchase and sale, the character and quantity of products, and the aggregate amount paid therefor, as prescribed by regulation nine, shall be permitted by the military authority commanding at the place of sale to purchase from any authorized dealer at such place, or any other, in a loyal State, merchandise and other articles not contraband of war, nor prohibited by the order of the War Department, nor coin, bullion or foreign exchange, to an amount not exceeding in value one-third of the aggregate value of the products sold by him, as certified by the agent purchasing, and the merchandise and other articles so purchased may be transported by the same route, and to the same place, from any by which the products sold and delivered reached the purchasing agent, as set forth in the certificate, and such merchandise and other articles shall have safe conduct, and shall not be subject to detention, seizure or forfeiture while being transported to the places and by the route set forth in the said certificate.

Fifth—Generals commanding military districts and Commandants of military posts and detachments, and officers commanding fleets, flotillas and gunboats, will give safe conduct to persons and products, merchandise and other articles duly authorized as aforesaid, and not contraband of war or prohibited by order of the War Department or the orders of such Generals commanding or other duly authorized military or naval officer made in pursuance hereof, and all persons hindering or preventing such safe conduct of persons or property will be deemed guilty of military offence and punished accordingly.

Sixth—Any person transporting or attempting to transport any merchandise or other articles, except in pursuance of regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated July 29, 1864, or in pursuance of this order, or transporting or attempting to transport any merchandise or other articles contraband of war or forbidden by any order of the War Department, will be deemed guilty of a military offence, and punished accordingly; and all products of insurrectionary States found *in transitu* to any other person or place than a purchasing agent and a designated place of purchase, shall be seized and forfeited to the United States, except such as may be moving to a loyal State under duly authorized permits of a proper officer of the Treasury Department, or prescribed by regulation thirty-eight concerning commercial intercourse, dated July 29, 1864, or such as may have been found abandoned, or have been captured, and are moving in pursuance of the act of March 12, 1863.

Seventh—No military or naval officer of the United States, or person in the military or naval service, nor any civil officer except such as are appointed for that purpose, shall engage in trade or traffic in the products of insurrectionary States, or furnish transportation therefor, under pain of being deemed guilty of unlawful trading with the enemy and punishment accordingly.

Eighth—The Secretary of War will make such general orders or regulations as will insure the proper observance and execution of this order; and the Secretary of the Navy will give instructions to officers commanding fleets, flotillas and gunboats, in conformity therewith. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The War and Navy Departments have issued general orders with a view to carry out the trade regulations of the Treasury Department.

The New-Haven Railroad.

To Isaac Hinckle, Esq., Railroad Commissioner from Connecticut.

DEAR SIR,—Without any acquaintance with yourself and therefore without any personal prejudice, I address you in answer to your testimony before the coroner's jury, for the purpose of saving, if possible, some of the valuable lives that are daily transported over the New-Haven Road. When you state the road to be in a safe condition, I can arrive but at one of two conclusions: first, that you have not examined the road between Mount Vernon and Stamford, or, second, that you have mistaken your occupation and are incompetent to give an opinion. I undertake to say the road is not, nor has it been for a year, fit to run a passenger-train on between the points named, with a trifling exception where repairs have been made within a few months.

To back up my opinion I will deposit $500—you to do the same—in the hands of a third party, to abide the decision of three practical men—railroad superintendents; you to choose one, I, myself, one, and they together one; and if their opinion does not fully sustain mine and prove in opposition to your own, I will forfeit the deposit and pay the expenses of the referees—you to do the same if the decision be against you.

This portion of the road is in notoriously bad condition, and is the subject of remark by passengers daily, who have examined the track; and when a good Providence shall longer cease to care for the passengers, and a host of valuable lives are sacrificed to the cupidity of the company, then they will find such an amount of testimony from intelligent witnesses (though not Railroad Commissioners) as will be overwhelming. Such an opinion as you have given, in a semi-official capacity, I feel is a great wrong to the traveling community, and for the safety of my own life and those near and dear to me, I challenge the investigation herein referred to.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY A. KELLEY, Rye, N. Y.

New-York City and San Francisco City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Believing the mass of the people of this city are desirous of an economical reform in the administration of municipal affairs, permit me to call your attention to a plan adopted by the Legislature of California to accomplish that result in San Francisco. We were there laboring under excessive taxation, and were in the hands of a "Ring," as you are here, when Mr. HORACE HAWES proposed in the State Legislature a new charter, consolidating the city and county, and now known as the "Consolidation Act," which reduced the expenses of the City Government nearly 75 per cent. The main features were these: The city and county was divided into twelve districts. In each a Supervisor and School Director were elected. In the city at large, a President of the Board of Supervisors, City Auditor, Treasurer, Sheriff and other necessary general officers. The Supervisors received no pay. The salaries of the other officers were fixed, and all fees were paid into the County Treasury. The charter also specified exactly what amounts could be devoted to sustaining the charitable and criminal institutions. In fact, every amount the Common Council could appropriate, was especially designated. The Common Council have no power to contract any indebtedness. "Pay as you go," was the rule. A certain per centage of taxation was permitted, and if any surplus was on hand, after meeting all appropriations, then over this fund the Common Council had control. In fact, the charter was a power of attorney to do certain things, and the authorities could not go beyond it. Of course there were many details which I have omitted, but if those interested will get a copy of that charter, they will be struck by its great advantages. Yours, C. W. BOND,
Ex-Supervisor City and County of San Francisco.

The Capture of the Steamship Roanoke—Letter from Capt. Drew.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1864.

I will not trespass on your columns by giving a detailed statement of the capture of the steamship *Roanoke*, as the public are familiar with the facts; and this communication is merely intended as a brief reply to some statements contained in the letter of the Havana correspondent of the 14th ult. "to the Associated Press," and published in most of the New-York papers.

Many of your readers are doubtless under the impression that passengers are landed and received at Havana, as in New-York, but such is not the fact.

All merchant steamers entering the port of Havana pass the city and anchor about three quarters of a mile above, in the habor, where passengers employ what are known as "shore boats" to take them to the city; and on their departure they come aboard in the same manner.

On the trip of the 29th of September, when about midway between my anchorage and the city, I was hailed by two boats containing three passengers, whom I took aboard, all of them having tickets from the office and regular passports, as I was informed by the Purser, I being on the upper deck at the time, and then one-quarter of a mile, if not more, above the city.

I have often taken on board, between my anchorage and the city, passengers who were belated, and all Havana steamers are in the habit of doing the same.

Your correspondent expresses great disgust at the statement of the "Ex-Purser of the *Roanoke*, and especially where he states that Capt. DREW was not notified of the intended piracy."

In this statement the Purser merely intended to say that I was not notified that I had aboard passengers who intended to seize my ship, as he and all of my officers were fully aware that myself, as well as all masters of American steamers, had been notified by the American Consul several voyages previous, and on several occasions, that he believed there were parties in Havana who intended to attempt the capture of one of the New-York steamers. These facts were duly reported by me to the agents in New-York City, and every necessary precaution was taken by arming the officers.

As to the warnings repeatedly given both to myself and other masters, your correspondent is correct but he goes further, and says:

"I most solemnly swear that Capt. DREW not only knew of this intended piracy, but that he knew of a similar intention for the previous trip." This is a base and unqualified falsehood, and the perjured scoundrel should meet the just penalty of the law. Your correspondent makes some other statements which are equally false. First, that there was an attempt to run the ship into Wilmington, and that she was driven off; secondly, that there was a proposition made to me by the passengers to recapture the ship; and, thirdly, that I had received "nine unknown passengers" (as if a captain knew all his passengers) in the Gulf stream. They are all unmitigated falsehoods. I received no passengers after those above referred to, who came aboard between the anchorage and the city.

The New-York city papers which published the letter of the Havana correspondent above referred to will please copy this communication, and oblige,

F. A. DREW.
Late Commander of the steamship *Roanoke*.

Another Statement by the Purser of the Roanoke.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Herald* of the 3d inst., I notice Capt. DREW states, "We took on board three passengers who had tickets from the office and passports, as I was informed by the Purser."

This is not true. One of the three, Lieut. BRAINE, *alias* JOHNSON, had a passport vized by the American Consul; the other two paid their passage as persons have frequently done before, with the Captain's knowledge, and when he asked me "if all was right," I answered "yes."

During my sixteen months' employment on the *Roanoke* neither the company or the Captain have given me orders not to take passengers without passports, therefore no blame can possibly be attached to me.

As to my previous statement, which was perfectly correct, though some may censure and condemn, I can conscientiously say, I ever acted for the interest of my employers and Captain, and also endeavored to do my duty in the position I occupied.

In justice to myself I am obliged to trouble you to insert this.

Respectfully yours, F. E. HAWLEY,
Ex-Purser steamer *Roanoke*.

Duties of Provost-Marshals.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is not the Provost-Marshal required by law to strike off from the enrollment list the names of parties furnishing substitutes in advance of a draft, and which parties are consequently exempt for the term for which said substitutes are enlisted?

Respectfully, &c., J. H.

[We do not know that there is any provision of law in this matter, but we should think it would be advisable for the Provost-Marshal to make provision for adopting the course spoken of.—ED. TIMES.]

Appeal in Behalf of Mission Sunday-Schools.

Irving Hall was crowded Sunday evening with a most respectable audience, composed in great part of ladies, brought together to listen to appeals made in behalf of the Mission Sunday-Schools, for poor children in this city. The meeting was presided over by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, President of the American Sunday-School Union, and able addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. BOLTON, Rev. H. D. GANSE, WM. E. DODGE, Esq., and Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D. At 7½ o'clock the exercises were opened with prayer, and the reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, after which a choir of about fifty children selected from the various mission schools sang an appropriate hymn, accompanied by a musical professor on the piano. Rev. Mr. BOLTON was then introduced. He narrated his varied experiences as a missionary whose labors had been mostly devoted to the cause of Sunday schools for poor children throughout the city, and made an urgent appeal on their behalf to the sympathies of the auditory. The inadequacy of proper accommodations for establishing these schools he dwelt on at some length, and alluded with much force to the existing and constantly increasing scarcity of teachers, urging all who professed to be followers of the Divine Master, to come forward and aid in this great work. He directed the attention of the wealthy classes to the necessity devolving on them to forward the pious movement by extending "material aid," and called on professional men and those who had capacities and opportunities for imparting religious instruction, to improve the opportunities now presented them in every quarter of the city, to show by their devotion to the cause of poor children, how highly they valued the teachings of that Christianity of which they professed themselves the adherents.

Rev. Mr. GANSE followed in an effective appeal to the audience, each and all, to give themselves, heart and soul, to this great work; not to wait until others had commenced to labor in this fruitful vineyard, nor to depend on the necessary work being done by their neighbors, but each for himself to consider the Divine Master appealing to him in behalf of these desolate little ones, and to reply: "Here I am; send me." The reverend gentleman showed the vast amount of work to be done, and earnestly urged the necessity of doing it quickly, if it were desired that the seventy thousand children, in this city, who have now no means of receiving religious instruction, should grow up to be honest, law-abiding and respectable citizens, and an honor to the American Church and country, instead of criminals, law-breakers, and men who feared neither the commands of God, nor the injunctions of the State.

After similar addresses had been delivered by WM. E. DODGE, Esq., and Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, and singing by the children, a collection was taken up. It proved that the appeals of the speakers had made an impression on the audience, for the pecuniary response was most liberal. The children then sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," after which Rev. Dr. FERRIS pronounced the benediction, and the audience retired.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I*—2811, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889. *Part II*—2587, 2747, 2577, 1912 2809 2634 1863, 1860, 2114, 1972, 1742, 7h, 2258, 2278, 2286, 2288, 2336, 2412, 1422, 1764. *Part III*—73 Duane-street, 2526, 268, 2749, 3004, 2715, 2911, 1911, 2734, 1458, 2477, 2191, 2225, 2227, 843, 2287, 2293, 775, 745, 967, 2375.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I*—3199, 3465, 3043, 1743, 3453 563, 3449, 3313, 3128, 3301, 3.99, 3500, 3502, 4619, 3343. *Part II*—2990, 4406, 4014, 4614, 4016, 848, 4336, 2774, 702, 4348, 3728, 2522 726, 3465 4142.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—779 787, 414, 792, 339, 593, 619, 752 800, 797, 806 1491, 609, 217, 98. *Part II*—76, 685, 682, 581, 494, 777, 295, 635, 414, 582, 270, 572, 518.

The Butler Attachment Suit—Denial of the Motion to Remove it to the U. S. Courts.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Samuel Smith et al. vs. *Benjamin F. Butler.*—In the motion to remove this cause from the State to the United States Courts, a decision was rendered this morning. The following is the opining of the court:

CARDOZA, J.—"The 12th section of the act of Congress passed Sept. 24, 1789, provides that if a suit be commenced in any State Court against an alien, or by a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought against a citizen of another State, it may, if it involve more than $500, and certain things be done by the defendant, be removed to the U. S. Court."

The present motion is based on that act, and as its provisions are seldom invoked, it is not surprising that they are but little understood and very generally misapprehended. The proofs before me, establish that the plaintiffs *are not citizens of this State*. They are citizens of Louisiana, temporarily sojourning here. As, therefore, this suit, though brought against a defendant, who is a resident of another State, is *not* prosecuted by a *citizen of this State*, the case is not within the statute, either in terms or in spirit.

Probably the object of the statute was to guard against the possibility or the suspicion of bias in the State Court in favor of its own citizen against a non-resident, but no such bias could be presumed to exist when the litigation was between non-residents.

The motion must be denied, with $10 costs to the plaintiff, to abide the event of the action.

John K. Hackett for motion; Ex-Judge Pierrepont opposed.

United States Circuit Court—Dec. 5.

Before Judge Nelson.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury came into Court, this morning, with indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *Casper Hollenbeck.*—Three indictments against the defendant for making false claims against the Government of the United States.

The United States vs. *John Buzzee.*—An indictment for uttering counterfeit fractional notes of the denomination of fifty cents.

The United States vs. *David Ashcroft.*—An indictment for larceny at the Navy-yard, in stealing an iron chain.

The United States vs. *Julian K. Larke*—An indictment for embezzling and destroying a letter before delivery.

The United States vs. *Isaac Henderson.*—Two indictments for sending to the Government vouchers for a greater sum than he had paid as disbursing officer of the United States.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 5, 1864.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	113⅜	100	Erie Railway	93⅜
35,000	do	113⅜	200	do	93
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. Small	107	100	do	93⅜
10,000	do	107	300	do	93⅜
15,000	do	107⅛	200	Hudson R. R	116⅜
50,000	do	107⅜	100	do	116⅛
50,000	do new iss.	107⅜	800	do	116⅜
20,000	do new iss.	107	600	Reading R.	135⅜
10,000	do new iss.	107⅛	500	do	135
15,000	U. S. 5s, '74 C. Indorsed	102	200	do	135⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s R.	100	400	do	133⅜
30,000	U. S. 10-40s C.	99	250	do	136
30,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s. Apr. & Oct. S.	117	500	do	136⅜
3,000	do	116⅜	1000	do	136⅜
1,500	do F. & A. ind	114	100	Mich. Cen. R.	128
11,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.	69⅛
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	35⅛	300	do	69⅜
10,000	do	35⅜	200	do	69⅜
10,000	do	35⅜	200	do	68⅞
10,000	do	35⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	122⅜
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	200	do	129⅜
1,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M	100	300	Cle. & Pitts.	109⅛
10,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	95⅜	200	do	109⅛
1,000	do	95⅜	1200	do	110
7,000	McGr. & W. 1st M.	77⅜	200	do	85 110
24	Mer. Ex. Bank	98	700	Chi. & N. W.	40⅜
25	Hanover Bank	104	200	do	40⅜
17	Metropolitan Bank	120	100	do	40⅜
24	do	121	300	do	40⅜
10	Shoe & Leath. B'k	100	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	75⅜
10,000	Amer. Gold	228	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	103⅛
5,500	do	228⅝	400	do	104
200	Canton Co.	32⅛	100	Cleve. & Tol.	109
100	Cen. Coal Co.	56⅜		& Chi., Bur. & Q.	118
300	Amer. Coal Co.	90	250	do	117
500	do	88	200	M. & P. du C. R.	49
100	Schuylkill Coal	63⅛	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	103⅜
1000	Mariposa M. Co.	36	100	do	103
50	do	36⅛	200	do	103
50	Pac. M. S

rely for a month or two on selling the new issue of 7-3-10 Treasury notes.

A good many descriptions of these notes have been given, but from the repeated inquiries in relation to them, we see that it is proper to repeat the information.

The new 7-3-10 Treasury notes are all dated Aug. 15, 1864. They have three years to run from that date. They are in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s. Each note has five coupons, and the sixth half-year's interest is payable with the note itself on the 15th of August, 1867. A coupon is payable every six months, to wit, on the 15th of February and August in each year. This interest is two cents per day on every $100, and is in currency. Hence they are sometimes called *Currency* 7-3-10 notes. When they mature, the holder can take the money, or he can convert them into the 5 20 six per cent. gold-interest bonds.

In revolutionary and uncertain times like these, this option to take the money in August, 1867, or to take the 5 20 bonds, is a privilege not to be lost sight of.

These notes produce in the three years they have to run, $21 90, in currency, on every $100.

A 5-20 bond produces $18 in gold. Then the uncertain question is, how high will gold range or average during the three years?

If gold averages 200, a $100 5-20 bond nets, in currency, $36, or $14 10 more than a 7 3-10 note; but if gold shall average only 150 for the three years, then a 5-20 bond will yield in currency only $5 10 more than the 7 3-10 note. Therefore, the premium on a 5-20 bond must be estimated according to the estimated price of gold from now to August, 1867.

Were we to express an opinion as to how much a 5-20 bond is worth more than a 7 3-10 note, we should say 10 ₱ cent. This makes the bond a little less than 9 ₱ cent. premium, for, in buying it, the purchaser has the benefit of the accrued interest from Nov. 1, while the purchaser pays the back interest on the 7 3 10 notes. It is true that the purchaser of these notes gets a rebate of ⅜ commission.

After making all these allowances, we still say that the 5-20 bonds at 110 and the 7 3-10 notes at Government price (par and interest less ⅜ commission,) are equally advantageous investments.

Should the President in his message and the Secretary of the Treasury in his report foreshadow the discontinuance of gold interest bonds, as is confidently asserted, 5 20 bonds will rise to 110 and upwards, and the new 7-30s will be taken at the rate of from two to two-and-a-half millions per day.—*Thompson's Bank Note Reporter.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York,
Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.
E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 5—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, 3 bbls. Ashes, 48,342 bbls. Flour, 87 bags Corn Meal, 256 139 bushels Wheat, 21,702 bushels Corn, 11,553 bushels Rye, 82 826 bushels Barley, 19,122 bushels Malt, 242,033 bushels Oats, 18,666 packages Provisions, and 919 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive and unsettled.

COFFEE—Has been in demand at full prices, including Java at 50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 41c.@44c.; Rio at 41¾c.@44c.; St. Domingo at 42c.@43c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues in moderate demand at about previous prices. Middling, $1 27@$1 29 ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 380 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request at a shade lower prices, closing irregularly. Sales since our last amount to 10 650 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 40@$9 75; poor to choice Extra State at $9 50@$10 30, chiefly $9 90@$10, and for January and February delivery at $10 4.@$10 60; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 90@$11 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 40 @$9 75
Extra State	9 80 @10 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 90 @13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 90 @11 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 20 @13 25
Extra Genesee	11 40 @13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 40 @15 00

Southern Flour continues heavy to-day. Sales since our last 1,400 bbls., at $10 55@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers; sales 480 bbls. Extra, $9 85@$12 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, including fine and superfine, at $8 50@$9 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $7 50@$7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at rather lower prices; sales since our last, 47,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 45; Red Western at $2 40; Milwaukee Club at $2 25@$2 26; Chicago Spring at $2 18@$2 24, ₱ bushel. Corn has been dull and heavy; Mixed Western held at $1 92@$1 93 ₱ bushel; none sold. A sale of 2,300 bushels White Southern was reported at $2 08 ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, at unsettled prices; we quote Canada at 95c.@96c.; Western at $1@$1 02½, afloat and in store; State at $1@$1 01 ₱ bushel. Rye continues in request; sales 7,400 bushels at $1 75 ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive; sales since our last, 3,100 bushels State, at $1 97 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive; 1,500 bushels changed hands at $2 08 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in fair request and held firmly at $1 45@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 55@$1 75 for small lots for city use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and firm at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice, one year old, and 30c.@35c. for new, the latter rate for fancy, ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in limited demand, at former rates.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand, including New-Orleans, at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 87½c.@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 72½c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, including Resin, nominally, at $22 50@$37 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $10@$13 ₱ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Continue in stock request, and irregular in price, including Crude Whale, at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm, at $2 05@$2 12½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 30@$2 40; Linseed, at $1 35@$1 40; No. 1 Lard at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been held with more firmness, and has been in moderate request. Sales have been reported of 1,850 bbls. We quote Crude at 48c. @49c., Refined, in bond, at 68c.@69c.; do., free, at 98c.@99c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork was more sought after at rising prices early in the day, but closed heavily, with a downward tendency. Sales have been made of 5 400 bbls. at $33 25@$34 25 cash, and regular for 1863-4 Mess, closing quite dull at $34, regular way, $32 50 for 1862-3 Mess, $32 50 for Thin Mess, and $32 @32 50 for Prime ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,500 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, all December delivery, buyer's option, at $33 75@$34; 500 bbls. New Mess, December and January, seller's option, at $37 50; 1,000 bbls. do., January, buyer's option, at $37 50; 1,000 bbls. do., same month, seller's option, at $37; 500 bbls. do., February, buyer's option, at $38 50; and (reported as having been sold late on Saturday) 1,000 bbls. New Mess, January delivery, buyer's option, at $38 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 16½c. @18½c. for Shoulders; 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 210 pkgs. Bacon is quiet yet steady. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls. at 21¾c.@23c., and small lots at 23½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand, at $22 50@$25 for New Extra Mess; $20@$23 for New Plain Mess; sales 400 bbls. Pierce Beef is in demand and firm; sales 350 bbls. part Prime Mess, at $20, and India Mess at $44 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are more active; 400 bbls. sold chiefly at $28 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, closing at 44c.@56c. for poor to choice State, and 24c.@48c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 14c.@22½c. for poor to prime ₱ lb.

SALT—Sales, 4,200 bushels Curacoa, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in request and buoyant. Sales since our last, 430 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19½c.@23½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at 24c.@29½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 230,000 lbs., at 17¼c.@18½c, chiefly at 17¾c.@18c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more active and firmer. Sales, 3,400 bbls., in lots, at $1 93@$1 95 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 1,200 bbls. Flour, at 9d.; 500 tcs. Beef, at 2s. ¾d.; 75 tons Bacon, &c., at 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d.; also by steamer, 1,000 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, at 45s. For London, 600 bbls. Oil Cake, at 1s. 6d. For Bristol, 50 tons Tallow, &c., at 12s. 6d. For New-Orleans, a bark with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $12.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec. 1, 1864.

Present—John S. Henry, Esq., President. Aldermen Fox, Jones, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

MOTIONS.

The minutes of November twenty-one and twenty-eight were read and approved.

Alderman Jones moved to take up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Petition of Masonic Mission for permission to erect a temporary shed for the purpose of furnishing coal and flour to the poor at the actual cost thereof, with presamble relative thereto, and resolution that the society be granted permission to erect and maintain, during the pleasure of the Common Council, a suitable temporary shed or building on the piece of unoccupied ground belonging to the city, situated and lying in the Sixth Ward there fenced and bounded as follows, to wit: Worth, Baxter, Park and Little Water streets, such building or property to be used by the said society for the purpose of furnishing to the poor coal and flour, in small quantities, at the actual cost thereof.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to G. Adolphe to exhibit goods in front of his store, number one hundred and twenty-two Leonard-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to E. L. Conlin to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number eighteen Peil-street, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Communication from the Comptroller relative to amending ordinance making annual appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, with resolution that the ordinance making the annual appropriations for the support of the Government of the City of New-York for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, approved by the Mayor May ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be amended by striking out the words and figures following, to wit

"CLEANING STREETS.—For sweeping and keeping clean and in order the streets and avenues of the city, and removing dirt, ashes, and other refuse matter, three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000.)"

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution that permission be given to Mrs. M. Donald to keep a stand on the south side of Vesey street, she having obtained permission from the Trustees of St. Paul's Church, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that a gas lamp be placed in front of number two hundred and fifty-five Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Henry H. Morgan to exhibit a sign from the building number one hundred Broadway, now occupied by him, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council

Which was concurred in.

Communication from His Honor the Mayor, relative to the recent attempt to fire the city, with resolution that His Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby respectfully requested to offer a reward of twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of those engaged in the attempt to fire the city.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to Robert J Orr to erect a small wooden shed in front of number six hundred and twenty Grand-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John G. Otto, for the sum of sixty-one dollars, being for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Russian officers, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs

Resolution, that permission be given to John Welsh to erect a stand in James slip, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Oliver Miller to exhibit "Views of the War" in Burling-slip, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Michael Maher to erect a recruiting tent in the City Hall Park, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved that the Street Commissioner cause gas mains to be laid in Fifty-ninth street, from Tenth avenue to the Hudson River, forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved that permission be given to E. Georgie to place and retain a sign in front of his premises, No. 27 West Eighteenth street, such permission to be during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved that permission be given to Wm. H. Stiger & Co., to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, No. 161 West street; such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to William C. Clark to place an iron lamp-post and lamp in front of his restaurant, at the southwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William McKenna for the sum of one hundred and sixty-six dollars and nineteen cents, to enable him to pay an assessment on lot ward number twenty, said amount being paid in error by said McKenna for an assessment for building a sewer in Fifty-third-street, between Fifth and sixth avenues, on lot ward number twenty-two, in lieu of ward number twenty, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Shannon moved to discharge the Committee on Ordinances from the further consideration of an ordinance to amend section thirty-four, article three, chapter five, also article four, chapter five, of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Which was carried and the paper laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Sewers presented a resolution concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to build a receiving-basin and culvert in Twenty-third-street, four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given, to Albert D. Fitch, to place a lamp-post and lamp in front of his premises at number six hundred and seventy-eight Broadway, the same to be at his own expense, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Streets, to pave Twenty-second-street from Sixth-avenue to the Fourth-avenue with Belgian pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Long—10

Report of Committee on Sewers, concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to raise or rebuild the basin and culvert in Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street.

Which was lost by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Long—7.

Negative—Alderman Shannon—1.

A quorum not being present, the paper was ordered to be laid over, and the President declared the Board adjourned until next Monday, the fourth instant, at ten o'clock A. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec. 1, 1864. } 2 o'clock, P. M. }

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Present—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

The minutes of the meetings held November seventeen, twenty-one and twenty-eight, were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Russell—

Petition of Thomas Harper, for correction of assessment.

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

By Councilman Jaques—

Petition of Children's Aid Society for a donation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Russell—

Petition of Patrick O'Brien, to be remunerated for loss of horse

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Gross—

Remonstrance of property-owners on Avenue A, between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-ninth streets, against opening said avenue, between said streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By the same—

Remonstrance of property-owners on Sixty-ninth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River against opening said street between those points.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By the same—

Remonstrance of property-owners on Sixty-sixth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River, against opening said street, between those points.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

RESOLUTIONS

By the President—

Resolved, That Barclay-street, from College-place to West-street, be paved with belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be borne by the property-owners, and the other half by the city, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place a gas-lamp opposite number six hundred and twelve Broadway, corner of Houston-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Haggerty—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Alexander Matthew to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises southwest corner of Greenwich and Barclay streets, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted

By Councilman Riley.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles V. Lewis to retain sign in front of his premises, number seventy-one Hudson-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-sixth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in East Thirty-ninth-street, between the First and Second avenues, commencing at the crown or highest point of grade in said street, and running westerly to the Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Bell, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two to the passage of this resolution, for lumber furnished for building house for Engine Company number Thirty-one.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee of Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Ralph Boyt, Pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, for the sum of four hundred and five dollars, to enable him to pay an assessment on the property of the said church, for the work of paving Fifty-fourth-street, from the Second to the Third-avenue, with Belgian pavement, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for "Donations."

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of petitions of property-owners in Sixty-fifth-street, to build a sewer at their own expense.

Which was carried.

Councilman Russell moved that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, That permission be granted to John Gerence to place a small show-case on the sidewalk in front of his premises, Number One Hundred and Ten Sixth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to procure a suitable Court-room for the use of the Fifth Judicial Court.

Which was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Resolution, That gas lamps be placed in the Eleventh-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth streets.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That permission be given to R. & J. Mowbray to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, Number Eighty-two Vesey-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to repair and replace the sluice across Catharine-street, between Cherry and Water streets, said work to be done immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Greenwich-street, from Laight to Hubert-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, That a receiving-basin and culvert be built at the northeast corner of Watts and West streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding the inner portion of Pier Number forty-three, North River

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the low and sunken lots on the block bounded by the Seventh and Eighth avenues, One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, from the sewer in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third-street, to meet the sewer now built between Fifth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Resolution that the Board of Councilmen) that permission be given to Michael Welsh to erect a tent in the Park for the purpose of recruiting, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council

[By] Board of Aldermen, November twenty-eight, amended by adding the following words "Provided, that all men recruited by him shall be credited to the City and County of New-York.")

Which was concurred in.

Report of Joint Committee on Public Ground, in favor of adopting resolution that that part of the square known as Hamilton-square, lying between the Third and Fourth avenues and Sixty-sixth and Sixty-ninth streets, be and is hereby set apart and appropriated for the use of the First Division New-York State National Guard, as a parade ground.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that a receiving-basin be built on the southeast corner of Watts and West streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Street Openings, in favor of adopting resolution, that One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River; also One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, from the Hudson River to the Harlem River, also One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, from the Hudson River to the Harlem River; also Avenue B, from Seventy-first-street to Eighty-third-street; also Avenue A, from Fifty-ninth-street to Seventy-ninth-street; also Sixty-ninth-street, from Fifth avenue to the East River, and from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to the Hudson River; also Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; also One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also Fifth avenue, from One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street; also One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Seventh-avenue to Lawrence-street, and from Manhattan-street to the Bloomingdale Road, be opened according to law, and that the Corporation Council take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect

Councilman Opdyke moved to amend by striking out all relating to Sixty-sixth and Sixty-ninth streets and avenue A.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Meirath, Schaefer, Cook, Brice, Russell and Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke and Jaques—2.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Eleventh-avenue, from the sewer in Forty-seventh street to the south side of Forty-eighth street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health

Affirmative—Councilmen Riley, Hays, Webster, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, McGrath, Opdyke, Jacques, Schaefer, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—14.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Hagerty—2.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-fifth-street, from the termination of the present sewer in said street, to connect with the sewer in Sixth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Riley, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Hagerty—2.

(Councilman Opdyke was here called to the Chair.)

An ordinance for the better regulation of the Firemen of the City of New-York.

The President moved to amend section eight of said ordinance by adding after the words "one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five," the following "and every three years thereafter."

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Keenan called up a report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Solomon Jenner, President of the Board of Managers of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, for the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said hospital, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hagerty, Opdyke—2.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the resolution, granting the permission heretofore granted to ——, to erect and continue a stand for the sale of newspapers on the northeast corner of Essex and Grand streets be and the same is hereby rescinded, the said grantee not having accepted the permission of the lessee and occupant of the premises fronting the said locality.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors for the Eleventh Regiment New-York State National Guard, at a price not exceeding the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John F. Henry, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen, James Hayes, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen, Lewis R. Ryers, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, and John Brice, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Finance of Board of Councilmen, each for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Webster moved to discharge the Committee on Donations and Charities from the further consideration of petition of the Children's Aid Society for a donation.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built on the west side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-first-street to connect with the sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn

Which was carried,

Whereupon (pending the consideration of the above paper) the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Monday, December fifth, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, December, 5, 1864.

Present—Aldermen Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Farley—4.

The President being absent, on motion of Alderman Chipp, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President pro tem. declared the Board adjourned until Thursday next, eighth instant, at one o'clock, P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

SHEET-IRON.—COMMON "R G." AND BEST Philadelphia charcoal refined iron for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.
Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.
Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 336 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally JESSE G. KEYS

DROWNED—FROM BOAT W. S. KING, NEAR West Point, on Sunday, 4th instant, at 5 P. M., EDWARD DICKERSON, of Buffalo, aged twenty years. His body has not yet been recovered. Any person finding the body and notifying his brother, WM. DICKERSON, at No. 7 Coenties-slip, will be suitably rewarded. Buffalo papers copy.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 11 cents per pound; colors and woolens, 4 cents per pound; books and newspapers, 9 cents per pound; old brass, 25 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 35 cents per pound; lead, 10 cents per pound; at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

AT NO. 210 7TH-AV., A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen having any cast-off clothing, furniture, carpets, &c., will receive the highest price by calling on, or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. COH.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERNSH, No. 192 Chatham-st.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS. Priced catalogues sent gratis by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS.—Priced catalogues sent gratis, by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

TO ADOPT—A BOY 19 MONTHS OLD, BORN of respectable parents. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, top floor.

SHEET-IRON.—"ALAN WOOD & CO'S." BEST "A" Patent Polished Imitation Russia Sheet-Iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., at Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 18, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—3,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, November 29, 1864.

NOTICE—MEDICAL OFFICERS OF NOT less than two years' service, who have been honorably discharged, and desire to receive appointments as Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons in the U. S. Army Corps now being organized at Washington, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials and evidence of service, to the Surgeon General's office without delay.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

$600 WILL FURNISH A THREE-YEARS' SUBSTITUTE.—C. L. MORSE & CO., Tammany Hall and No. 1,301 Broadway, New-York City, are prepared to furnish a three-year substitute for any county in the State for $600, at one day's notice.
C. L. MORSE & CO.,
Tammany Hall and No. 1,301 Broadway, New-York City.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DESIROUS OF availing themselves of the provision in the conscription law which allows them to furnish a substitute in advance of a draft, and thereby are exempted from liability to military duty, are requested to register their names and be immediately supplied with substitutes at the office of the Merchants, Bankers', and General Substitute Recruiting Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED IN THE U. S. NAVY for any part of the State, with the Provost-Marshal's order of each district where the principal resides, at No. 172 Chatham-st., Room No. 3.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 55 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—HAS BEEN in many battles; is one of the most stylish seen; sound and kind. Will be sold to close the estate of the late Col. A. B. Chapman. Can be seen at Mr. Roylance's No. 142 Mulberry-st. L. CHAPMAN, Executor, No. 9 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A SQUARE-BOX WAGON AND A double harness; both of best city make. Apply at COGSWELL'S stable, corner Lexington-av. and 33d st.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF BLACK CARRIAGE horses—stylish, kind, and good travelers. Inquire of CAPE, CULVER & CO., No. 14 Leonard-st.

WINTER BOARD FOR HORSES.—GOOD accommodations for four horses, where they will be well cared for, in Orange, N. J. Price, $25 per month. Apply to C. BRAMHALL, No. 268 Canal-st.

FURNITURE.

AMERICAN BALL CASTOR MANUFACTURING CO.—A new and most useful castor may be seen at the office of Messrs. HULL & GOODELL, manufacturers' sole Agents, No. 197 Broadway, Room No. 4. This castor is the invention of a Mr. Pedrick, of Washington, D. C., and is curiously composed of a glass ball, placed in a socket of wood or metal the interior being so constructed as to overcome all friction. It cannot be doubted that this "Ball Castor," as it is termed by the ingenious inventor, will, before long, supersede the castor now in use. As an innovator for bedsteads, it must become deservedly popular; and when placed upon the legs of pianos and melodeons, it improves both the tone and strength of the sound marvelously. The curious and practical can examine this useful article by calling upon the agent above-named.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 27 Canal-st.

REMOVALS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
The GENERAL OFFICES of the AMERICAN EXPRESS

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 6, 1864

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The Price of the Tri-Weekly is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

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Two copies 1 year.....5 00

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One copy 1 year.....$2 00
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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON SEBASTIAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MILLY WHITE—ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

WALLACK'S—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY—RURAL FELICITY.

NIBLO'S—THE CONNIE SOUDAN.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening—LES FOURBERS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 536 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 625 BROADWAY.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—PAINTINGS.

VAN NUCHI'S MUSEUM—(No. 600 Broadway,)—A WORK OF ART.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. SHERMAN this morning is both meagre and contradictory in its character. The steamer *Gen. Lyon*, which left the Savannah River on Thursday night last, Dec. 1, and which arrived at Fortress Monroe on Sunday evening, reports that the latest intelligence in Savannah was that SHERMAN'S cavalry was scouting within six miles of the city. Much excitement prevailed, and every effort was being made for the defence of the city. Even boys of 13 and women were at work on the fortifications. On the other hand the Richmond papers of Saturday are more boastful than ever, and represent that SHERMAN'S forces are being generally used up! The Richmond *Examiner* predicts that if Gen. SHERMAN now gets through it will be with the loss of half his army. All this must be taken for just what it is worth.

The dispatches from Nashville report no change in the military situation before that city. HOOD is intrenching his position within half a mile of ours, and his line of battle can be seen from elevated positions in the city. He has thus far declined to attack our troops in their position, but may be preparing to do so by first securing a fortified line to fall back upon in case of a defeat.

We have intelligence from Louisville to the effect that Gen. BURBRIDGE, with his command, has reached Bean Station, in East Tennessee, and that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, apparently declining battle, has fallen back toward Virginia.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress assembled yesterday at noon. The Senate was called to order by Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, President *pro tem.* After prayer by the Chaplain, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Secretary of the Senate to inform the House that the Senate was ready to proceed to business. The credentials of Mr. N. A. FARWELL, of Maine, appointed by the Governor of that State to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. FESSENDEN, were presented by Mr. MORRILL, and Mr. FARWELL was sworn in. A committee was then appointed to wait upon the President, in conjunction with a committee from the House, and inform him that Congress was ready for business. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered a bill to authorize the purchase or construction of revenue cutters on the lakes. A bill was introduced by Mr. LANE, of Kansas, for the relief of the militia of Kansas.

The House was called to order by the Speaker. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. CHANNING, the House Chaplain. A communication was received from the Senate announcing that a quorum of that body had assembled. A committee of three was then appointed to wait on the President, and inform him that both Houses were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. The credentials of five gentlemen from Louisiana, signed by Gov. HAHN, purporting to be elected members of the House, were presented and referred to the Committee on Elections. Pending the decision of the committee, the privileges of the hall were accorded to them. A protest from Louisiana against their admission was presented by Mr. DAVIS of Maryland, and was referred to the same committee. The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for an amendment of the Constitution in relation to taxes or duties on articles exported for any State. A resolution calling for information in regard to the exchange of prisoners was laid over. A resolution, offered by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tariff upon certain articles, was tabled. On motion of Mr. MORRILL, it was resolved that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a sinking fund, at an early day, for the gradual extinguishment of the public debt. A resolution offered by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, that in any amendment to the Revenue Bill, to be reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, the said committee be instructed to lay a tax on all stocks of domestic liquors on hand, was adopted.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a Grand Jury was impanneled, of which LEVI APGAR was Foreman. In charging them, Recorder HOFFMAN referred particularly to the recent incendiary plot to burn the city, and to the large increase of crime, exhorting them to be earnest and vigilant in bringing offenders to justice.

In the United States Commissioner's office a colored man named PRINCE BAILEY was examined yesterday on a charge of stealing Government property. BAILEY was wardroom steward on board the United States steamer *Cuyahoga*, and was detected in the act of carrying away a valuable pistol, part of the armament of the vessel. Not being able to account for his conduct he was committed for trial.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The Mayor sent in the resignation of GEO ELLIOTT as Marshal in the Fifth Judicial District, and nominated LEOPOLD RINDSKOPF to fill the vacancy. The Board accepted the resignation and confirmed the nomination. A number of vacancies of election officers were filled, and the Board adjourned subject to the call of the President.

Neither Board of the Common Council had a quorum yesterday. Both Boards stand adjourned to Thursday, the Aldermen at 1 and the Councilmen at 2 P M. The Aldermen meet that day at 12 M., as City Canvassers.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH is in town, and is a guest of Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT. Prof. SMITH will read a paper this evening at the regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society, on the "History of the University of Oxford." After the meeting, the usual social gathering will take place in the library and galleries of the Society. Prof. SMITH is to sail on the 14th.

The British steamship *Virginia*, Capt. LEWIS, from Liverpool Nov 16, arrived yesterday morning, bringing 1,030 passengers in the steerage.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday says: "In the United States Circuit Court, Associate Justice GILES this morning delivered an elaborate opinion in the case of the Mayor and City Council against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The action was brought to recover the sum of $18,000, the amount of the three per cent. internal revenue tax for two years, paid to the collector of internal revenue on the interest ($300,000 per annum) due by the company to the city on the bonds issued by the latter. These bonds are known as the five-million loan, and were issued to enable the company to effect certain improvements, including tunneling, &c, on the main branch of the road. The suit was also to recover the further sum of $2,250 per quarter, extending to the year 1890. His Honor treated the question at length, and decided that the company had the right, under the Internal Revenue Act of 1862, sections 81 and 91, to withhold the amount of tax on the interest payable either to the city or bondholders, and pay it to the Collector of Internal Revenue."

An informal meeting of the members of the Indiana Legislature was held at Indianapolis on Wednesday last, to take into consideration the propriety of an extra session for the purpose of providing for the payment of the January interest, which falls due before the regular session; the increase of compensation of the members, and the increase of compensation of the Governor. After a long debate, the members adopted a resolution that they were unable to come to any conclusion, and therefore submitted the question to the Governor without any expression of opinion.

The following vessels of the South Atlantic Squadron, Admiral DAHLGREN commanding, are in a position to be made available at a moment's notice for cooperative movements with Gen. SHERMAN: Iron-clads *Lehigh, Nantucket, Passaic* and *Sangamon*. Other vessels: *Cimmerone, Wissahickson, Flag, Winona, South Carolina* and a dozen others, beside two picket boats with torpedo attachments.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Dec. 1, says: "So far from releasing any prisoners, SHERMAN has increased our already large number by several hundred that have already been reported at Augusta, but when SHERMAN sends his own account it will be full time for a double-leaded leader."

The Albany *Journal* says: "GOV. FENTON will take his seat in the House of Representatives at the opening of the session, and will not probably come to this city before the middle of the month. He will resign his seat in Congress before the 1st of January."

The demand for Government Stocks yesterday was active at firm prices. The transactions were very large, and a good portion on speculation for a further rise in prices. The Railways rather better than on Saturday. Money easy. The Gold Room comparatively quiet. Transactions chiefly between 229@228 per cent.

Trade in Breadstuffs yesterday was restricted; prices favored buyers. Provisions were in demand; Pork opened buoyantly, but closed quite heavily. A very moderate inquiry prevailed for Oils, Hides, Cotton, Groceries and Naval Stores. Whisky was active and on the advance; the demand having been mainly from speculative buyers. Light freight engagements were reported.

Congress.

Our daily columns are again to be graced by the reports of the proceedings of Congress. Both Houses met in the National Capitol at noon yesterday, and proceeded very promptly with regular business. The President's Message was not delivered, but both Houses and the public will have it this afternoon.

The Only Real War Issue.

An anti-slavery correspondent protests against our article which maintained that the real and only issue in this war is that between national authority and rebellion. He is greatly exercised by the fancy that we are turning our back on the Baltimore platform, and going to take slavery to our embrace. Perhaps if he will take a little more pains to discriminate, he will not think us so inconsistent.

In abhorrence of slavery, and determination to use all legitimate means to destroy the last vestige of it, we yield to none. Our correspondent can say nothing against it that we will not repeat with an emphasis. Nevertheless we again affirm that the question of slavery has nothing to do with the question of continuing this war. To imagine this is to confound essentially distinct principles.

This war was begun by our Government against rebels, not against slaveholders. It has been so continued. It will so end. The instant the rebellion ceases, that instant the war will cease, whether slavery is still left breathing or not. If it is left breathing, the question may arise what shall be done with it? We shall go for knocking it in the head by a constitutional amendment; but that is a distinct business which has nothing to do with the question of continuing the war.

In our judgment, it would be not only contrary to the constitutional principle of the war, but unnecessary, and therefore the most enormous of crimes, to continue this war upon human life one day beyond the proffered submission of the rebels, for the mere sake of annihilating slavery. That annihilation can be completed by peaceful means.

Our correspondent mixes up incidents with essentials, means with ends. The sole object of the Government has been to put down the rebellion. To facilitate this, and for no other purpose, it has sought to weaken the rebellion by turning against slavery. This was done through the emancipation proclamation; and that it was effectually done we have the testimony of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS himself, who, in his last letter, published by us last week, declared that it was the Emancipation Proclamation alone which had prevented the recognition of the Confederacy by the European Powers.

The proclamation was a war measure exclusively. The sole authority of the President to issue it was derived from his war powers. This was universally recognized by its advocates at the time. We say it is monstrous to undertake to transform a war measure, or a war incident, into an end, which shall be a reason for continuing the war when the original cause of the war has ceased. To prolong the war after the rebels submit, in order to keep up the operative force of the Proclamation, would be just as absurd as to prolong the war in order to keep up the blockade. The Emancipation Proclamation and the blockade alike were subordinate to the ends of the war, and neither an end in itself.

Though the operation of the proclamation as a military measure must cease when the war against the rebellion ceases, it by no means follows that the anti-slavery policy of the Government must cease. That policy is simply transferred from the military to the civil arena. The Baltimore platform declared that civil policy in its explicit declaration for a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the whole land. President LINCOLN, in accepting that platform, pledged himself to the support of that measure; and the people, in reelecting him, signified their approval of it. It has become the established civil policy of the Government, and will be carried through all the same, whether this war ends to-morrow, or three years hence. When the rebellion succumbs, the war will stop; and with it, all military measures and appliances. What then is left of Slavery will be disposed of, not by military, but by civil methods.

Our correspondent treats this war as if it were a moral crusade—a John Brown raid on a gigantic scale. It is just such loose talk that has driven tens of thousands of true Union men into opposition to the war. But it is all utterly groundless. The war was not undertaken because slavery is a moral wrong. We should have had no more right to do that than to to make war upon a foreign nation because of its internal immoralities. It was no moral question at all that impelled our Government to take up arms, nor will it be a moral question at all that will prevent it from laying down its arms. The only question was a civil one. The war sprung alone from a *civil* necessity of maintaining constitutional authority; and when that civil necessity is met by universal submission to that authority, the war will cease. The Government once made war upon the Mormons of Utah, not because of their Mormonism, but because they had undertaken rebellion. When the Mormons submitted, the war ceased, though the abominable Mormonism remained. To recognize any other principle than that wars, whether domestic or foreign, are to be waged for no other than civil grievances, would soon make the whole civilized world an Aceldama.

We repeat, the business, and only business, of this war is to put down rebellion, and to promote that, all means known to the laws of war, whether emancipation proclamations, or whatever else, should be employed. When the rebellion is put down, the war must cease. As for this accursed thing of slavery, let its last remnant be broken on the wheel of the Constitution it has defied.

The Objects of Sherman's Invasion.

We are not of those who expected vast advantages from Gen. SHERMAN'S advance through Georgia, viewed merely as a *raid*.

Georgia is undoubtedly the granary of the Confederacy, and to destroy its harvests will cripple LEE'S army this Winter. The carrying off of cattle and horses will beside lame the transporting power of the rebel Confederacy. All these are benefits of some importance which we shall derive from SHERMAN'S invasion.

But, on the other hand, the Confederacy is essentially an agricultural State. Vast breadths of land in South Carolina, Eastern Georgia and North Carolina, formerly planted with cotton, have been, during the last year, sown with wheat and corn. It will be exceedingly difficult to starve out such a community.

Again, a destructive invasion of this kind creates a vast number of new enemies. Every man robbed and stripped by the tempest of destruction now sweeping through Georgia, is henceforth a hundred-fold more bitter hater of the North and the Union than ever before. All doubtful and lukewarm Southerners in that State have undoubtedly become now intense Secessionists. It is just as it would be here if LEE should sweep the banks of the Hudson in a broad track of desolation from Albany to New-York, leaving nothing but blackened homesteads and wasted farms. There would be but one effect. Every Copperhead would become at once a violent Unionist, even perhaps a "black Abolitionist." Patriotism, hatred of the invader, would be tenfold more strong; for there is a certain limit, beyond which, if you injure a man, nothing is left but hate and despair. Every raid into South or North has a tendency, without question, "to encourage enlistments" on the other side.

Still, these are the necessary evils of war. It solidifies each side. A people like the Anglo-American could never be reduced to submission by burning their barns or plundering their houses.

The sole and the grand importance of the invasion of SHERMAN we hold to be its *military aim*. The cities on his line of march are of no consequence to him, unless he can destroy their depots of supplies and their arsenals. Savannah itself is of little importance, in a military point of view. The great ends gained by his bold movement will be the bisection of the great Southern railroad system, the large force of able-bodied negroes he may acquire, both for further military and pioneer purposes, and, above all, the influence he will at once exert on the Virginia campaign.

Gen. SHERMAN, we may be sure, with his long head, is aiming at something more than burning towns, grain, corn-cribs, or capturing useless cities. He is, beside, only a lieutenant of Gen. GRANT; his movement is merely part of the great strategic plan which covers the whole country.

Having gained a new base on the Georgia coast, reprovisioned his trains, renewed his ammunition and rested his men, we may confidently expect that his next movement will be northward. He may even pass by Savannah and Charleston both, make a new base at Bull's Bay, and a secondary base at Branchville, and then easily hold both lines of the rebel railroad system—the upper and lower. From this point he could easily operate toward North Carolina, sweeping the country before him, until he had formed a new base on the North Carolina coast, and begun his grand final march into Virginia and the rear of LEE.

This would be the closing act of the rebellion, and LEE would be placed in even a worse position than was CORNWALLIS at Yorktown.

One *contretemps*, however, might occur, which these supposed movements could not prevent. If HOOD should break through into East Tennessee, there would be a new link of communication found between the Eastern and Western sections of the Confederacy. LEE could be reinforced from the West, or he could retreat to the mountains, and transfer the war to Tennessee and Kentucky. We must hope that Gen. THOMAS will put a stop to any such concentration, and that that important mountain region will still be held by our forces.

The City Railroads.

We spoke on Saturday of the proposed plans for the reform of the City Government, and suggested, instead of delivering it over body and soul, to a Commission appointed by the State Legislature, that the powers of Commissions already in existence be enlarged.

One of the powers which ought undoubtedly to be lodged in the hands of the Police Commissioners is that of dealing summarily with the conductors and drivers of city conveyances, and in fact with the whole matter of street railroads and omnibuses. It is well known that the ordinary remedies against them for wrongs are of no avail whatever. The common law action for damages against them for negligence and carelessness is, for the bulk of those who travel by them, the merest farce. There are very few persons who have the leisure, or the courage, or the means of contending, in courts of law, with the corporations who own them. The latter generally hire a lawyer by the year, who defends them against every claim, no matter what its nature; and, in the present state of legal procedure, even if the injured party gets satisfaction, it comes too long after the injury, and has cost him too much, to possess the slightest moral effect.

We have already more than once called attention to the fact, which is becoming every day more startling, that corporations, and especially railroad corporations, are all over the country acquiring, in their relations with the public, the character of a powerful and utterly conscienceless aristocracy. It is safe to say that there is no aristocracy of modern times half so unscrupulous, or half so indifferent to public opinion. The worst duke or prince has a soul to be saved, and a personality of his own to become the object of popular hatred. But our corporations offer no such guarantees for their good behavior. Nobody is responsible for their acts. The officials shift it off on the shareholders, and the shareholders are as impalpable as a ghost; and yet there is a power in every great company, which is exerted with a disregard to the public feeling or convenience, such as, we venture to say, has never been wielded by any body of men in any country, even nominally free. They control the Legislatures and Common Councils, and, by dint of money and chicane, they paralyze the courts of law. They have got a monopoly of the means of locomotion, and supply the smallest possible amount of comfort and safety for the largest amount of money that can be exacted without diminishing traffic.

They have now taken possession of nearly every street in this city, have almost rendered them useless for other vehicles than their own, and have begun to fix their own fares. The Eighth-avenue Railroad is, we believe, at this moment charging eleven cents to Harlem, without the smallest warrant or authority beyond the company's order to its conductors, and the helplessness or supineness of the traveling public. And the arrangement made by the other companies to sell their tickets, with the Government tax added to the price, only at places where nobody can procure them without great trouble and inconvenience, is a very good example of the cynical contempt for the popular feeling which now animates them, and which they now take no pains to conceal.

This cannot go on very long. Something must be done to protect the people against these organizations. If the City Government were better than it is, or is likely to be, the proper remedy for the abuses and defects of the city railroads would be to hand them to the municipality to be worked by municipal officers on account of the city; but that is a change which, in the present state of affairs, we cannot recommend. And until some better arrangement is devised, the summary powers of the police with regard to both them and omnibuses ought to be increased. The Police Commissioners ought to be charged with the duty of inspecting them, and of licensing the employes, and be made responsible for their good behavior.

MORE VICTIMS OF REBEL CRUELTY.—The transport *Baltic* which arrived Sunday at Annapolis, left Savannah with five hundred and twenty of our released prisoners. Of this number *fifty-seven* died on the passage. And two-thirds of the remainder, it is said, will never recover. There is something too horrible almost for contemplation in this practical record of Southern savagery. The only mitigating feature is that it is a record which must soon be closed. The strong grip of SHERMAN will be on the conspirators before many more days shall have elapsed, and we shall witness a retribution which will make rebeldom quake to its centre.

Our Public Offices.

We find the following in several of our exchanges;

"WILLIAM EVERETT, son of EDWARD EVERETT, is understood to be an aspirant to the position of Secretary of Legation at London, or, failing to obtain that, some other diplomatic position. He will doubtless be appointed, although Mr. EVERETT now has a son-in law at the head of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department, and a nephew, who was appointed at his earnest solicitation, Consul-General to Egypt."

What a terrible calamity and injustice it would be if EDWARD EVERETT should receive such an accumulation of honors and rewards at the hands of the Government. The oldest, most accomplished and best known American publicist and diplomatist living—the most finished orator, the most high-toned and polished gentleman now in public life,—the man who more than any other of his age and position in the country has thrown his whole heart and soul into the cause of the Union against the rebellion, who has written and spoken more, and more eloquently, than almost any other,—what presumption in *him* to ask public position abroad for his son, when he already has a son-in-law and nephew holding office? How it must shock the pure, disinterested patriotism of the day to be obliged to contemplate such grasping political avarice.

Seriously, such a fling at such a man as that copied above is disgraceful to the press that circulates, and to the public sentiment that tolerates it. There is no office in the gift of the President, at home or abroad, that would not be honored by having EDWARD EVERETT fill it—none in which the country would not be infinitely the gainer by his services. HENRY A. WISE, his son-in-law, an accomplished gentleman and a naval-officer of skill and experience, is at the head of a bureau in the Navy Department, and gives the country tenfold the cost of his services in the ability and knowledge which he bestows upon its duties. Mr. HALE, the "nephew" who succeeded Mr. THAYER at Alexandria, earned that or any other good place by editing, with ability, courtesy and good taste the *Daily Advertiser*, and by thus doing the country far more good than the office can possibly do him. And if Mr. EVERETT has a son who desires the position of Secretary of Legation abroad, the Government cannot do an act at once more graceful and more serviceable to itself, than by tendering it to him without waiting for "solicitations" from any quarter.

This whole matter of appointment to posts of responsibility and public trust, is becoming quite too much a matter of ostentatious charity for the credit of the country. It would be much better every way if the Government could understand, and act upon the understanding, that it needs good men in office quite as much as such men need place, and that they are not likely to be secured by the methods now in vogue.

Fine Arts.

The Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, contains at the present moment an unusually fine collection of Dusseldorf pictures—the finest, in many respects, that has ever been seen in this country. There are works by Carl Huebner, F. S. Lachenwitz, Von Wille, Lot, Von Franken, Keis, Becker, Aloys Schmidt, and other well-known names. The exhibition is free, and we know of no better place where an hour can be pleasantly and profitably passed. We shall take an early opportunity of speaking in detail of many of the important pictures.

The Election To-Day.

The Board of Education, under the new School Law, will have the spending the ensuing year of more than *a million and a half* of the people's money, and it behooves taxpayers to see that competent gentlemen are sent to the Board of Education.

FEMALE STUDENTS AT MEDICAL COLLEGES.—We have received a communication written on "behalf of several ladies who are students in the Medical College for Women," complaining that the twenty or thirty lady students who are permitted to attend the clinical and other lectures in Bellevue Hospital College, are not properly treated by their fellow-students of the other sex. If our correspondent will modify his language and permit the publication of his proper name to his communication, we will give him a hearing on behalf of the ladies; but when he expresses his "burning desire to avenge the studied and deliberate, yet brutal and beastly insults leveled at wives, daughters and sisters, by a large portion of the male students then and there assembled," we must ask him to consider and reconsider the style of his words, and the gravity of his charges; and if he chooses to "inform the miscreants that they are watched," he must adopt some other medium than this for his information. He further asserts that "the Professors have been appealed to, to stop these outrages, but they have declined," which statement we must decline crediting.

☞ The proposed "Society for the Advancement of Science and Art" holds an adjourned meeting at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, this evening. It is understood that the Society is to be connected with the Cooper Institute. We hope that now, at the time of its organization, it will rigidly exclude from membership all scientific humbugs.

American Railways and their Defects—Views of a Civil Engineer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

With reference to the large number of accidents that have lately occurred, I think the following remarks will assist those who know little about railways in coming to a proper conclusion as to their management. If it helps railway managers as well, additional good will be done; but, in either case, I trust it will be seen that the interference of the Legislature will not be out of place, for the benefit of railway companies themselves, as well as the public safety. I intend here referring principally to the construction of "Permanent Way"—a rather absurd name to give it, I think—and its effect on the rolling stock.

To commence therefore at the road-bed. The most superficial observer knows that with insufficient ballast a road can never be made solid, and give it the least title to the name of "permanent." If the ballast is also unevenly laid, some sleepers must sink more than others, and so cause the road to follow their undulations. A well ballasted road, moreover, can be properly drained, and so preserve the sleepers, which otherwise soon decay, as the impression made by the sleeper itself forms a place to harbor water, and thus hastens its decay. Railway companies would also find it much more economical to spend a small proportion of the original cost of their sleepers in some known good method of preserving timber, such as the injection of creosote, as all timber—whether for sleepers or bridges—would last very much longer, and therefore save the cost of more frequent renewal, as well as the cost of the renewed timber. It is, of course, a matter of choice with railway managers as to whether they should spend money to preserve their timber, but whether they do or not, they should be compelled to remove all that is rotten or defective.

Evidence was given on some recent inquests to show that a continual hammering on the rails destroys their tenacity; but it is evident that on a well-laid road comparatively no "hammering" will take place, but an uniform rolling motion, that will allow the rails to be worn out without injuring their fibre.

I also consider it a very false economy for railroad companies to buy their iron in the cheapest market, simply because it is cheap, as they must get a quality so poor as to require no hammering to destroy its fibre, having comparatively none to destroy. Any maker of iron will tell you that he can supply a better quality of rails if he got a better price for them; as it is, he makes a quality according to the price he gets. I do not wish to institute comparisons but I cannot help mentioning that I have seen in European iron works iron intended for the American market that would not be used on European roads, and this solely because of the American demand for *cheap* iron. A really good quality at a comparatively small advance in first cost would wear out two or three of the rails now used by most companies.

With regard to the method of fastening the rails to the sleepers, bolts or wood screws should be used. It is only necessary to watch a train go over all places where spikes are used, to see them stick up above the flange of the rail, leaving only the point in the sleeper to hold the rail in its place. On almost any—and I might say all—of these roads, you can pull many of these spikes out with your fingers in a few yards. This ought to be entitled a *loose* instead of a *permanent* way.

Another thing that causes a good deal of hammering on the rails, is the india-rubber springs used on freight cars. You cannot pass a loaded freight train where these springs are used, but that you can see some of them burst out, flattened, and in all conceivable shapes, and of as much practical use as none. The hammering would, however, be immensely reduced by the use of good springs that would ease the weight when any sudden blow or jolt occurred.

The result of a bad road-bed, badly laid roads, poor iron, and bad or no springs, causes a large additional outlay to the railway companies themselves to keep the road in good order, and also, perhaps, double the cost of renewing and repairing rolling stock; for it must not be lost sight of that locomotive engines and cars would last much longer running over good roads, than those that at present exist. This economical view of the question is, perhaps, no business of the public, and the public would care little about it, so long as they had safe and comfortable traveling; but the contrary being the case, it is necessary that they should know that a mean and illiberal spirit—that is the mildest way of putting it I know—prevents railway companies from first making good roads, and then keeping their bad ones in repair. Your obedient servant.

A CIVIL ENGINEER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

"The Only Issue, the Only Solution."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have perused and reperused your leading article under the above caption in the TIMES of Thursday last, and I can agree neither with its premises, its argument, nor its conclusion. I think it opposed to the ancient principles of the Republican party, to the Baltimore platform, to the policy of the Administration, and to the interests of the country. The Baltimore platform pronounces slavery to be contrary to justice and perilous to our country, and Mr. LINCOLN, in his letter "to whom it may concern," declared the abolishment of slavery a prime condition of reunion. His reelection was effected on this platform, and on these terms, and on this ground he has received and will retain the support of the country. You assert that slavery was the "occasion" of the war. But it was more than that. It was the *cause* of the war; and until slavery is destroyed, we can have no assurance of permanent peace. Slavery we must at all hazards destroy, and though I long for the end of the war as much as any man, I do not see that it can logically terminate until universal freedom exists in all our domain. There is a moral principle involved in this war, and on a moral basis we must achieve a truly moral end.

ANTI-SLAVERY

Carrier-Pigeons.

TORONTO, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Feeling a deep interest in the successful and speedy termination of the rebellion, I wish to throw out through your columns, for the benefit of the War Department, the suggestion that they might use carrier-pigeons on such expeditions as the one which SHERMAN is now prosecuting, to communicate to Washington news of its progress which might, of course, be of the utmost utility. Yours truly.

A NATIVE CANADIAN.

A Card from Charles Fox, Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to state through your columns that the use of my name to a circular advocating the election of Councilman BRANDON as Alderman of the Twenty-first Ward, is unauthorized. As the Citizens' Association have withdrawn their candidate, I shall support EDWARD C. JOHNSON.

DEC. 5, 1864. CHARLES FOX.

The Registry of Southerners.

ARRESTS FOR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE ORDERS.

The late order of Gen. DIX, requiring all persons from the rebel States, resident, or arriving in this city, to register their names at the office of Gen. PECK, is to be carried out to the letter. For a few days subsequent to the issuing of the order there was quite a rush of Southern men and women to Gen. PECK'S office, but lately the applicants have been few and far between, and it was evident that those for whom the order was more especially intended had kept in the background, under the impression that no steps would be taken to enforce the order, and that after the excitement attending the discovery of the plot to burn the city had died away they would be left to resume their disloyal schemes unmolested.

Some of these persons have already found out their mistake, and others will discover it in due time, if they continue to remain in the city without registering their names.

The first movement toward enforcing the order was made on Sunday, when nineteen persons (not sixty, as was stated in some of the morning papers,) were arrested at various hotels in the city, and taken to Gen. DIX'S headquarters. The arrests were made through the detective police, and a much larger number would have been arrested, had they not, by some means unknown, got wind of the movement, and incontinently fled the city. Among those arrested were three suspicious characters, who are supposed to know something of the late incendiary attempt; but as no positive evidence could be obtained against them, they were released upon promising to register their names. Two of them were from New-Orleans, and one from Kentucky. The other sixteen showed that they were loyal men and had not been in the rebel States since the beginning of the war, and were accordingly discharged. Yesterday several more arrests were made, and it is the intention of the military authorities to continue to arrest all persons arriving in the city from the rebel States, unless they promptly register their names and prove their loyal intentions at Gen. PECK'S office. For prudential reasons the authorities decline to give the names of persons arrested, but it is well that Southerners resident here and those arriving, should understand that since the rebel attempt to burn our city, they have been looked upon with suspicion, and their movements watched, and all whose intentions are legitimate should register their names without delay.

The examination of witnesses relative to the late incendiary plot is still going on before the Military Commission appointed for the purpose, but the evidence taken, as well as the names of the witnesses, continues to be kept secret. We are informed, however, that the evidence thus far obtained is not sufficient to hold any parties at present in the city. Those engaged in the plot undoubtedly left the city immediately after making the attempt, but it is by no means certain that the scheme has been abandoned. On the contrary, the large number of Southerners who were known to have left their hotels just before the recent arrests were made is proof sufficient that they continue to make this city their rallying point, and are, doubtless concocting measures for carrying that or some other equally diabolical plot into execution.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS.—A series of protracted meetings have been commenced in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader: and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news or interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

To All Using Steam Power.

Twenty-five per cent. in fuel saved and a perfect regulation of the motion effected by using "STEWART'S PATENT CUT-OFF AND GOVERNOR VALVE" for marine and stationary engines. No change is required in the engine or boiler for the application of this cut-off.

All communications should be addressed to R. STEWART & CO., No. 31 Pearl-st., New-York, or to the Manufactory, Elmira, N. Y.

We refer all interested in steam power to the following parties, who are now using Stewart's cut-off:

Brunjes, Ockershausen & Co., Sugar Refiners, Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Washington-st.

Trenton Locomotive Machine Manufacturing Company, Trenton, N. J.

Erie Railway shop, Port Jervis.

New-York Central Railway shop, Syracuse.

International Grain Elevating Association, No. 31 Pearl-st, New-York.

J. H. Van Riper, Superintendent Novelty Works, New-York.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Has proved itself to be the best preparation ever presented to the public—a fact to which thousands who have used it are ready to testify.

A few applications of it will change brash, dry and wiry hair to the most

BEAUTIFUL SILKEN TRESSES.

If the hair is falling off or becoming gray, the use of the RENEWER will surely arrest its decay, and cause it to assume, in a short time, ALL ITS FORMER BEAUTY. It completely eradicates scurf and dandruff, kills hair eaters, too destructive to the roots of the hair, and cures ALL diseases and humors of the scalp.

As a hair dressing, the

SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

is unequaled. It is purely vegetable.

We offer it, KNOWING that it will bring back the hair to its original color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it, unless the person is very aged. This is not like other preparations, making the hair dry and brashy, but will keep it moist, soft and glossy. Any one who has used the Renewer will testify to the truth of our statement in regard to it.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Sole Proprietors.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York,
Wholesale Agents.

N. B.—Be very particular to ask for HALL'S SICILIAN RENEWER, as there is a worthless imitation in the market.

It is Not a Dye.

Life, Growth and Beauty to the Hair.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Dressing arrests the fall and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color and produce a luxuriant growth.

For sale at Depot No. 198 Greenwich-st., and by all Druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," (repeated six times)

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

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Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

New Sewing Machines

To Rent AND For Sale.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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REDUCED PRICES—NO HUMBUG.

Boots, Shoes, &c., at prices from 3 to 15 per cent. less than previous to Nov. 1. The best French work always on hand, and made to measure promptly. Also ladies' and children's work, ready made and to measure at No. 15a Fulton-st., N. Y. C. C. RICHMOND.

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health, even under the greatest exposures. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box, free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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An Article of True Merit.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market, which are really but weak imitations of the genuine Troches.

Burnett's Preparations are among the best class of people, and are pronounced incomparable.

President Petroleum Company,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

It will be seen that the Officers and Directors of this organization are of excellent commercial standing and influence. Liberal advantages are offered to subscribers, they getting the property at the first cost price, viz: in the neighborhood of $100 per acre for first-class oil territory. The territory is very ample and great prospects are entertained of large returns.

Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., 64 Cedar-st., New-York, supply pamphlets and all information.

$100 paid in now secures $500 of the Original Stock.

The great Sir Astley Cooper said no human being ought to know from his sensations that he had a stomach or liver. Let all who would not be painfully reminded of the existence of those organs by dyspepsia and biliousness, fortify and invigorate them with occasional doses of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold everywhere. New-York office 59 Cedar-st.

Galvanic Metallic Insoles, for Cold Feet, Rheumatism, &c. LORIN BROOKS & SON, No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st. Winter boots and shoes in great variety.

Musical Boxes—Playing from 1 to 24 tunes and costing from $3 50 to $750, very desirable HOLIDAY PRESENTS. M. J. PAILLARD, importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

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POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION

FOR ALDERMAN

LEWIS R. RYERS.

JOHN T. MILLS,

Chairman of Convention.

E. WASHINGTON TAYLOR, Sec.

UNION NOMINATION.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

For Alderman.

WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.

SEVENTH WARD UNION NOMINATION.

For School Trustee.

WILLIAM H. THRALL.

WILLIAM G. TWAY, Chairman.

GEORGE TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

At an adjourned meeting of the Union Convention of the Fifth Aldermanic District, held at No. 185 Spring-st., on Thursday evening, Dec. 1,

MR. ALEXANDER H. KEECH

was unanimously nominated as the Union candidate for Alderman. ROBT. R. CARPENTER, Chairman.

JOHN RILEY, Secretary.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

REGULAR TAMMANY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN.

GEORGE A. BARNEY.

R. C. McINTIRE, Chairman.

JOHN HASSETT, Secretary.

THIRD SCHOOL DISTRICT, (IXTH AND XVITH WARDS.)

UNION NOMINATION.

For School Commissioner, JAMES W. FARR.
CHAS. S SPENCER, Chairman.

ALANSON H. SCUDDER, Secretary

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

For Alderman,

ALEXANDER BRANDON.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOURTH CONCILMANIC DISTRICT—SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—XIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst AND XXIId WARDS.

For Councilmen

MOSES E. CRASTO,
FRANCIS A. THOMAS,
AUSTIN A. FULLER,
WILLIAM WALKER PHELPS,
JOHN W. BOCKHORN,
STEPHEN ROBERTS.

UNION NOMINATIONS

For Councilmen for the Sixth Senatorial District, 9th, 15th, 19th and 18th wards.

WILLIAM H. HOUSNER,
J. WILSON GREEN,
ABRAHAM LENT,
GEORGE M'LEAN,
WILLIAM ATKINSON,
GEORGE M. VAN NORT.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

For Alderman, XXD WARD,
JAMES E. COULTER.
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
President XXIId Ward Union Association.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary.

REGULAR NOMINEE OF UNION ASSOCIATION of Ninth Assembly District, Sixteenth Ward. For Alderman, JACOB A. CONOVER.

W. V. ALEXANDER, President.
C. A. CLARK, F. B. NORTHUP, } Secretaries.

UNION NOMINATION—FIFTH DISTRICT.

FOR ALDERMAN,
ALEXANDER H. KEECH.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Chairman.

CHARLES J. HOLDER, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

Nominations without distinction of party.

For Alderman, 15th District,
MARSHALL VOUGHT.

(Also adopted by the Regular Tammany, the McKeon, the German Democratic, the Republican, and the Constitutional Union organizations.)

For Councilmen—7th District, (12th, 15th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards.)

CHAS. N. DECKER, WM. WALTER PHELPS,
GEORGE H. ROSS, JOHN W. BOCKHORN,
STEPHEN G. SEARLS, BROWNLEE BENSEL.

For School Commissioner—4th District, (20th and 21st Wards),

JAMES M. McLEAN.
For School Trustee, 21st Ward,
BENJ. B. ATTERBURY.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC AND PEOPLE'S nomination for Alderman, XXIId Ward,
JAMES E. COULTER.

HENRY FISCHER, OF NO. 196 WEST 20th-st., is not the candidate for Alderman of the Third District.

SHOES. SHOES. SHOES.

SHOES SHOES.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS,
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SIX MONTHS AND OVER,

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NEW-YORK COMMITTEE.

Cash acknowledgements since Oct. 12, 1864:

Received from W. S. Gilman	$100 00
Received from J. R. Hurd	25 00
Received from Friends at Newark, N. Y.	30 00
Received from A Mite for the Soldiers	2 00
Received from Rev. C. L. Van Dyck	10 00
Received from Mrs. Nelson Sammis	10 00
Received from Miss Jane Van Dyck	2 00
Received from Mrs. George Colgate	50 00
Received from Edward Colgate	25 00
Received from Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.	28 75
Received from J. P. Morgan	25 00
Received from Presbyterian Church and Society, New-Haven, Oswego County, N. Y.	32 50
Received from G. E.	5 00
Received from Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 11th-st., New-York	192 88
Received from J. C.	15 00
Received from Jas. McKeen	10 00
Received from Union Meeting, Cornwall, N. Y.	8 55
Received from Rev. A. N. Gilbert	19 30
Received from a Soldier's Mother, Mayfield, N. Y.	2 00
Received from Miss Augusta Skinner	2 00
Received from Miss Josie C. Wilder	21 00
Received from Mrs. Harris	5 00
Received from Mrs. F., per G.	50 00
Received from Dr. Thos. F. Cock	25 00
Received from John J. Duncan	10 00
Received from First Presbyterian S. S., Stamford, Conn.	5 02
Received from a Lady	5 00
Received from Mrs. Lydia Hall	5 00
Received from a Poor Widow	5 00
Received from Albany.	2 00
Received from J. Millbank	100 00
Received from D. Olyphant Vail	100 00
Received from Adie Joiner	1 00
Received from Rev. Alvin Robbins	1 00
Received from a Sorrowful Mother	5 00
Received from M. A. Ruland	3 00
Received from a lady	20 00
Received from a little boy's offering	2 40
Received from Donor	4 00
Received from John Faulden	3 00
Received from People of West part of Town of Aries, Cayuga County, N. Y.	55 05
Received from Rev. A. H. Ferguson	2 84
Received from a Soldier's Thanksgiving	1 00
Received from Mrs. Wm S. Whitlock	50 00
Received from Proceeds of Fair held at Rye, N. Y.	275 00
Received from Ladies of Gaillardsville	4 00
Received from M. E. Church, Port Jervis, N. Y.	13 20
Received from H. A. Crouch	2 00
Received H. R. Bishop	100 00
Received from Friends in Hackensack, N. J.	135 00
Received from Baptist Church, Somerville, N. J.	62 25
Received from Wallow Congregational Church S.	8 43
Received from Sunday-School of First Presbyterian Church, Stamford, Ct.	8 25
Received from Baptist Church North Egremont, Mass.	15 00
Received from John H. Earle	100 00
Received from S. W. Brewster	30 00
Received from Mrs. Albert Comstock	2 00
Received from Minnie Wotherspoon	3 00
Received from a Friend in England	25 00
Received from Mrs. Henry H. Ogbe	7 55
Received from Earl Bancroft	10 00
Received from Allie E. Cowley	1 00
Received from Mrs. Ann E. F. Smith	10 00
Received from Mrs. James Journeay	25 00
Received from Class No 1, Baptist S. S., Huntington-street, New London, Conn	2 00
Received from Congregational Church, New-Milford, Conn	68 90
Received from A friend 10s. sterling; sold for 219 per cent.	5 30
Received from Methodist Church at Summit, New-York	11 00
Received from L. M. St. John	5 00
Received from Mrs. K. Robbins	3 00
Received from John Heaming	10 00
Received from Mrs. Alex. Smith	100 00
Received from one third proceeds Fair held by Ladies' Sewing Society, Tarrytown, New-York	1,554 75
Received from Isaac Lord	5 00
Received from a Lady	5 00
Received from Mrs. Matthew Jamison	5 00
Received from Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Bergen Point	111 73
Received from A. G. Ludlow	5 00
Received from M. G.	5 00
Received from St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, New-York	33 31
Received from M. S. S.	5 00
Received from Mary Brinckerhoff	5 00
Received from Widow Allen	5 00
Received from Mrs. Cornelius Adler and Mrs. Aymong, Gorham, N. Y.	5 00
Received from C. D. Easton	12 00
Received from Union Thanksgiving service, New-Rochelle	67 50
Received from M. E. Church, Orange, N. J.	12 55
Received from Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.	28 25
Received from Reformed Dutch Church, Bergen, N. J.	77 30
Received from Jane-street M. E. Church	32 50
Received from Presbyterian Church and Ladies' Missionary Society, Hanover, N. J.	80 00
Received from Jane-street M. S. Church	24 77
Received from Jane-street United Presbyterian Church	29 35
Received from Presbyterian Church at Rye, New-York	143 50
Received from Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Lafayette, N. Y.	81 05
Received from Chelsea Presbyterian Church	77 00
Received from Union Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, 4th-av., N. Y.	25 45
Received from First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Hoboken, N. J.	16 58
Received from Presbyterian Church, Westfield, N. J.	55 70
Received from Union Meeting at Depoit, N. Y.	3 00
Received from Union Meeting at Canandaigua	10 43
Received from Union Services at Tompkinsville, S. I.	35 20
Received from Collection in the Congregational Church, Orient, N. Y.	23 00
Received from a Friend	5 00
Received from Presbyterian Church, Shrewsbury, N. J.	45 00
Received from Thanksgiving Service, Millerton Town	15 00
Received from T. N. B.	5 00
Received through Q. J. Collier, Washington Hollow	5 00
Received from Reformed Dutch and Methodist Church, Leeds, N. Y.	12 10
Received from Union Meeting at Stone Ridge N. Y.	36 00
Received from St. Ann's Church, Morrisiana	37 00
Received from Union Meeting at Fishkille, N. Y.	49 85
Received from Union meeting at Roudout, N. Y.	77 00
Received from Trinity Chapel, Factoryville, S. I.	19 03
Received From St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I.	37 55
Received from German Reformed Dutch Church, Norfolk-st	7 00
Received from Rev. W. F. Morgan, Rector St. Thomas' Church, N. Y.	50 00
Received from Mrs. A. L. Sloat	1 00
Received from Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church	300 15
Received from Isaac S. Runyon	5 00
Received from John-street District M. E. Church	10 00
Received from Rev. Mr. Loundsberry's Church Cold Spring	30 30
Received from Mr. Daniel Rowe	5 00
Received from M. E. Church, New-Canaan, Ct.	10 10
Received from 86th-st. Presbyterian Church	52 00
Received from East and West Methodist Churches, Oswego	30 50
Received from a Poor Widow	2 00
Received from Mrs. Nancy Hastings	2 00
Received from Mrs. Sally Hyde	1 00
Received from Wm. B. Hyde	2 00
Received from Congregational Church, New-Lebanon Springs	51 20
Received from the Reformed Dutch Church at Upper Red Hook	17 05
Received from Baptist Church at Covert, N. Y.	26 25
Received from United Congregations at Peru, N. Y.	18 50
Received from First Presbyterian Church, Windsor, N. Y.	17 00
Received from Rev. Alpheus Winter	5 00
Received from First Methodist Episcopal Church, Delhi, N. Y.	12 00
Received from United Evangelical Churches of Newark, N. Y.	75 00
Received from Central Presbyterian Church, Mayfield, N. Y.	6 50
Received from Churches at Wolcott, N. Y.	35 89
Received from Baptist Church at Vestal, N. Y.	6 00
Received from Congregational and Presbyterian Churches, Chester, N. J.	26 00
Received from Citizens of Trumansburgh	54 00
Received from St. John's Church, Framingham, Mass	30 00
Received from Eas. Cameron Baptist Church	29 00
Received from S. E. B.	10 00
Received from People of Cranbilla, N. Y.	15 55
Received from Reformed Dutch Church, Cuddebackville, N. Y.	23 00
Received from Thanksgiving Service at Homer, N. Y.	100 00
Received from Congregational Church, Southport Ct.	65 35
Received from Parish Sheppardson	2 00
Received from Union Meeting, Morrisiana	11 50
Received from Roseville Presbyterian Church Newark, N. J.	36 00
Received from Wm. Newton	1 00
Received from Grace Church, West Farms	16 35
Received from O. R. Newton	5 00
Received from Union Meeting, First Congregational Church, Norwalk, Conn.	60 15
Received from Congregational Church, Walton N. Y.	100 00
Received from Presbyterian Congregation, Jewett, N. Y.	25 70
Received from Baptist Church, Rose, N. Y.	33 00
Received from South-street Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J.	150 00
Received from Baptist Church, Howard, N. Y.	31 00
Received from M. E. Church, White Plains	30 00
Received from M. Coates and family	2 50
Received from Parish St. Paul, Windsor, Vt.	2 00
Received from Baptist Congregation, Clifton Park	34 45
Received from Reformed Dutch Church, New Paltz	40 50
Received from United Congregations, Gorham	21 45
Received through Rev. H. Fletch, Burlington Flatts	5 00
Received from Congregational Church, Orient, N. Y.	2 00
Received from Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist Churches, Wellsville	28 15
Received from First Presbyterian Church, Aurora, N. Y.	202 15
Received from Rev. Luthern Church, Churchtown, N. J.	52 25
Received from Crawford First Congregational Church, Ballsville	10 25
Received from Churches of Ballston Spa	26 15
Received from Grace Church, Orange, N. J.	120 30
Received through L. Hallock, Stony Brook	7 16
Received from Church of the Redeemer, Morristown	65 71
Received from Church of West New-Hempstead	16 72
Received from Union meeting at Coventry, New-York	23 65
Received from two Congregational Churches of Norwich, Conn.	200 00
Received from Washington Presbyterian Church, Tubby Hook	70 46
Received from Churches at Catskill, N. Y.	165 50
Received from citizens of Shrewsbury	60 00
Received from Church of the Ascension	343 00
Received from Rye M. E. Church	96 50
Received from East Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Brooklyn	31 76
Received from House of Refuge, Randall's Island	6 50
Received from Second-st. M. E. Church	100 00
Received from Union meeting, Patchogue, L. I.	25 25
Received from Rev. J. Bradshaw, Croton Point	11 00
Received from Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Fishkill on Hudson	94 45
Received from J. M. Morris	2 50
Received from Rev. G. S. Corwin	10 00
Received from Miss Margaret Merritt	5 00
Received from Fourth German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, N. Y.	13 00
Received from Presbyterian Church, 5th-avenue, corner 19th-st.	1,919 11
Received from Abyssinian Baptist Church	12 00
Received from a friend to the Soldier	1 50
Received from John C. Baldwin	225 00
Received from Presbyterian Church, 5th-avenue, corner 12th-street, additional	100 00
Received from Presbyterian Church, Richford, N. Y.	16 00
Received from Soldiers' Relief Society, Wayne, N. Y.	42 00
Received from Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist Church, Potsdam	41 00
Received from Congregational Church, Lewis, N. Y.	19 00
Received from M. E. Church, Cazsackie	2 00
Received from Union Services at Franklin, N. Y.	32 55
Received from Rev. Mr. Delbut's Church, Guilford, N. Y.	25 00
Received from St. John's Church, Kingston, N. Y.	50 35
Received from M. E. Church, Copenhagen	20 50
Received from S. W. Brewster	45 00
Received from Theodore Gilman	50 00
Received from U. Presbyterian Mission Church, Harlem	32 75
Received from Union of Churches, Canterbury, N. Y.	15 00
Received from Church s at Catskill, additional	10 00
Received from Citizens of Sennett	29 00
Received from G. E. Densmore	2 00
Received from Presbyterian Church, Moscow, N. Y.	29 02
Received from First Baptist Church, Burlington, Vt.	23 37
Received from Rev. J. R. Williams, New Berlin, N. Y.	7 90
Received from Congregational Church, Paramus	15 75
Received from First Presbyterian Church, Medham, N. J.	28 00
Received from Presbyterian Church, Moscow, additional	8 00
Received from friends at LeRaysville, Penn.	12 86
Received from St. Mark's Church, Tarrytown	10 00
Received from a friend	60 00
Received from Hedding M. E. Church, Jersey City	158 50
Received through Rev. Noah Thomas, Maryland, N. Y.	27 00
Received from Union Meeting at Hamilton, N. Y.	42 26
Received from Reformed P. D. Church at Boardville, N. J.	8 00
Received from Reformed P. D. Church at Athens, N. Y.	20 00
Received from Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, Bedford, Westchester County	1 00
Received from People of Caton, N. Y.	15 00
Received through Rev. Joel Jewell, West Newark, N. Y.	25 00
Received through Rev. J. M. Morris	10 00
Received through Rev. J. Ayre	5 00
Received from Reformed P. Dutch Church, Germantown	10 25
Received from M. E. Church at Gilbert's Mills, N. Y.	5 10
Received from Rev. Wm. Harris	1 00
Received from L. G. Harris	1 00
Received from Theron Cooper	3 00
Received from M. E. Church, Homestead, L. I.	4 75
Received from Congregational, Baptist Churches, Greene, N. Y.	31 00
Received from Baptist Church, Coventry in Greene	26 00
Received from Hiram Taylor	11 00
Received from St. James' Church, Southtown, L. I.	12 00
Received from M. E. Church, Little Falls, N. J.	3 60
Received from Samuel Hall's Son & Co	100 00
Received from Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Reformed Dutch congregations, Cold Spring	42 02
Received from Thos. Elder, M. M. Everts, Lisbon	19 00
Received from Baptist Church, Stone Creek	5 53
Received from Baptist Church, Greenville, N. Y.	7 50
Received from M. E. Church, at Bakersfield, Vt.	20 00
Received from sixth-st. Presbyterian Church, Schodack	5 00
Received from Presbyterian and M. E. Church, Montgomery, N. Y.	23 80
Received from Congregations of Stamford and South Gilboa, Conn.	27 15
Received from Jane-st. U. P. Church, additional	1 60
Received from Rev. Dr. Hutton's Church	133 50
Received from Ladies' Christian Commission, Fishkill on the Hudson	25 75
Received from Ladies' Christian Commission, Paterson, N. J.	122 00
Received from Ladies' Christian Commission, Tarrytown, N. Y.	25 00
Received from Ladies' Christian Commission, Cuyler, N. Y.	127 80
Received from Ladies' Christian Commission, Passaic, N. J.	31 00
Received from A Friend	5 00
Received from A Lady	2 00
Received from Reformed Prot. Dutch Church, Tappan, N. Y.	22 02
Received from W. N. Seymour & Co	20 00
Total	$12,881 35

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1864.
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It does not dry up the cough, but loosens it, and cleanses the Lungs of all impurities.
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ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElhenny farm," the two "Hamilton farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.
Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York.

MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DUCHIEN RAILWAY.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS.
Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund October 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the trust deed, $60,500 of said Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, viz:
Nos. 42, 93, 121, 199, 231, 273, 286, 287, 300, 332, 336, 403, 406, 420, 479, 494, 496, 498, 506, 547, 608, 631, 665, 705, 716, 736, 823, 828, 907, 923, 944, 945, 977, 1104, 1184, 1236, 1249, 1263, 1276, 1292, 1370, 1396, 1405, 1442, 1594, 1631, 1656, 1711, 1850, 1861, 1921, 2007, 2110, 2810, 2816, 2826, 2827, 2828, of $1000 each and 2478, 2599, 2633, 2654, 2667, 2623, 2681, of $800 each.
The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.
The above bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1865. The next payment will be due April 1, 1865.
W. SCHALL,
By A. J. GRISWOLD, Att'y, } Trust's.
N. A. COWDREY.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The subscription books of this company will close on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Dec. 7, 1864, at its offices in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia.
LEONARD & MANLY,
New-York Agents, No. 56 Beaver-st.
SPENCER, VILA & CO.,
Boston, Mass.
H. S. LEECH,
Farquhar Buildings, Philadelphia.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
The Board of Trustees of this Company have ordered an Installment of Forty per cent upon its capital stock, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on Monday, December 5, during the usual bank-hours.
WILLIAM F. ALDRICH, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.
County bonds issued for bounties.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad bonds.
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad stock.
All descriptions of railroad stocks and securities not sold at the Stock Boards, bought and sold on commission.
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

GOLD BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1850, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank at Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, by six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1864.
I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, to anticipate the payment of the Coupons maturing on the first of January next on the Public Debt of the United States, and will be prepared to make such payment on and after the 15th inst. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.
The interest on the registered bonds cannot be paid until the books of the Treasury are settled and schedule prepared.
JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

TO THE POLICY HOLDERS OF THE EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—Parties holding policies of the East River Insurance Company will please present them at their early convenience, at the office of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, No. 12 Wall-st., to exchange them for policies of the latter company.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1864.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT HAS stopped the conversion of the following Seven-Thirty Notes of the October issue, and all persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, viz.: Numbers 1,384 to 1,392, inclusive, nine notes of $1,000 each, indorsed Solon Bulfum; and numbers 12,039 and 12,029, of $500 each, indorsed by R. A Holden & Co. Information in regard to said notes may be left with Messrs. T. L. TAYLOR & REED, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of the New-York and New-Haven Railway Company, Dec. 1, 1864, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons on and after said date, at the Bank of the Republic, or at the Company's Office, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1864.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW-YORK and NOVA SCOTIA GOLD COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 3 Hanover-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. on special business.
D. C. HEWSON, Secretary.

$16,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 7 per cent. on city real estate; free simple. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY [illegible] States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. [illegible] Over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and ave the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 660 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 129 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

150 SHARES
British American Coal Company Stock. Par value $50. Subscription price, full paid stock, $25. For sale by
KRUGLER & WIGGINS,
No. 58 Beaver-st., corner of William-st., New-York.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OIL WELLS AND OIL LANDS.
For sale by S. COCKCROFT,
No. 105 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 90, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1097, 1164, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 21st day of December, at 12 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz. Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREGORY GOLD MINING CO., No. 44 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GREGORY GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Officers of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
M. F. HAZEN, Secretary.

A RARE CHANCE OFFERED COMMISsion stock or banking houses to obtain the services of a thoroughly experienced and competent man of integrity and first-class connections. Would prefer out of door duties as far as possible, though perfectly able to superintend office labors of a financial character. First-class and responsible parties treated with, especially such as offer more inducements than an ornamental position to a talented and steady worker. Address TAX, Times Office, Box No. 115.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, who has served in the field for three years, as an officer of one of our city regiments; has good health, fair business habits and energy of character to succeed in what he undertakes, if possible. I want a permanent situation, where I can make myself valuable to myself and employer. Good references furnished, and, if required, security. Address HOWARD, Box No. 168 Times Office.

COTTON PLANTATIONS.—THE ADVERTIser was interested in working a plantation this year under the free-labor system, which has proved a success, and will leave in a few days for a crop next year. Additional capital would be acceptable. Several most respectable merchants are interested. For information, address Box No. 566 New-York Post-office.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $579,161 21
Average amount of Specie and Lawful Money.. 184,704 27
Average amount of Deposits..... 390,293 76
Average amount of Circulation..... 192,000 00

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT TRACT OF OIL land, located in Venango County, Penn., including interest in wells now producing. This property is worthy the attention of intending companies and others. Particulars of WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 132 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OCEANIC PETROLEUM COMPANY
DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock ($2,000,000) will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 134 Maiden-lane, on the 20th inst., from the earnings of the Company to the 1st December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
SECOND DIVIDEND. The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable Dec. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th Dec., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 50 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the common stock of this company, payable on and after the 2d day of December next, at this office, on all stock registered in New-York, and at Toledo, Ohio, on the stock registered there.
The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 24th of December.
A. BOODY, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY will pay on demand a quarterly dividend of two per cent., free of Government tax. at No. 2 Broadway.
J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—WANTED AN INTELligent, able partner, American, in a drygoods commission house, at a liberal compensation. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, M., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STEAMTUG, SEVenty-five tons burden, with two 17-inch cylinders, 7½-foot wheel, built in 1855. The boat is now in running order, and engaged in harbor and sea towing. Apply at No. 168 South-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER-SHOP, DOING A good business, with a five years' lease. Inquire at No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 3, up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.
DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
BY D. M. SEAMAN, NO. 14 PINE-ST.
27TH-ST.—Near 6th-av., 3-story brick, (immediate possession,) $10,000.
26TH-ST.—Near Lexington-av., 3-story brick, $13,000.
42D-ST.—Near Broadway, 4-story brown-stone, $30,000.
47TH-ST.—Near 7th-av., 4-story brown-stone, $30,000.
52D-ST.—Near 9th-av., three 3-story brown-stone, each $11,000.
6TH-ST.—(Albion-place) 4-story brick, $14,000.
ST MARK'S-PLACE.—Extra large house and stable on 9th st., $22,000.
15TH-ST.—Near Stuyvesant-square, 3-story, $95,000.
LEROY-ST.—2-story and attic, $6,000.
23D-ST.—Near 2d-av., 3-story brick, $6,500.
19TH-ST.—Three lots and factory, engine, &c., (rents for $7,000,) $40,000.
ROOSEVELT-ST.—No. 17, brick buildings, $11,500.
BROADWAY.—Near 37th-st., 4-story brick, $15,000.
2D-AV.—Near 37th-st., houses and furniture, $6,750.
4TH-AV.—Corner 49th-st., 4-story brick, $15,000.
6TH-AV.—A corner, west side, above 23d-st., $22,500.
6TH-AV.—Near 4th-st., 3-story brick, $8,500
8TH-AV.—Near 28th-st., 4-story brick, $11,000.
WOOSTER-ST.—Near Bleecker, 3-story brick, $12,000.
WANTED.
Bowery property. Also, first-class and medium houses.
Real Estate, Stocks, &c., sold at auction, and private sales on favorable terms.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of Robert Murray, Esq., United States Marshal.
CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER ANNIE, consisting of
Cotton—519 bales cotton.
Tobacco—66 drums, 70 kegs, 89 boxes manufactured tobacco.
Spirits Turpentine—13 bbls. spirits turpentine.
Catalogues and samples of the cotton are now ready.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF COTTON.
MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal,
TWENTY-NINE BALES OF COTTON.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., No. 76 Pine-st., will offer for sale at auction, to close an estate, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., two tracts of land finely timbered, with red and white oak, containing 225 acres, situated on Stewart's Run, Allegheny township, Venango County, Penn., known as lots 219 and 220, 7 miles from Titusville, 6 from Plumersville, 4 from Tionesta. One tract of 125 acres has the stream running through it, and every indication of oil which has been found on the stream a short distance from it. The other tract in sight and within one mile of it.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE—SPLENDID SET OF French crystal glassware—Included in my sale of TUESDAY, 6th inst., at No. 73 Murray-st., will be sold, at 10 o'clock, for the benefit of the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission, 130 pieces best cut glass, including goblets wines, champagnes, liquors, decanters, fruit bowls, &c., cost $350, to which attention is invited.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (TUESDAY) DEC. 6, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
5 bales Walnuts.
5 cases Citron.

FOR SALE.

WHARF PROPERTY.
Valuable wharf property and water right for sale, together with half the block of land between Horatio and Gansevoort-sts., being the block of land next to the proposed city market. Terms easy. Apply to
EDWARD GREEN, Executor,
No. 521 West-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON THE HEIGHTS, a good three story, high-stoop brick house, 25 feet wide, with a vacant lot one side, suitable for a stable. This is a good opportunity for any gentleman wishing to have a genteel residence, with stable, for a low price. Price, $14,000. Terms easy. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY-FIVE ACRES, in Queens County, Long Island, about 9 miles from New-York, on the Long Island Railroad; a new house and barn on the premises. The farm is in good working order, and many acres are under good cultivation; rest heavily timbered; there are two good farm-houses, good outbuildings, &c. Price $125 per acre. Permits of WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE beautifully located on 6th av. (Murray Hill), containing all the latest modern improvements and recently fitted up in a most complete manner. Price $38,000. Possession immediate. Permits of WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ONE OR SIX FIRST-CLASS PHILAdelphia brick houses, three stories high, with basement, hot and cold water, low taxes, &c., on 37th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Possession at once. Will exchange for Rural Farm Or Stock. S. LEVEY, No. 5 Pine-st., or J. C. SAUNDERS, No. 102 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country rents and houses to let for the season or year. Inquire of HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 9 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M. No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone front houses, finished in the best style, hard-wood doors, blinds, stairs, &c., and elegant site, corner 42d-st. and Lexington-av. Income of GEORGE J. HAMILTON, Builder, No. 257 Lexington-av., nearly opposite.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SMALL GOTHIC house, with 2½ acres of land, at Spring Valley, Rockland County. This is a beautifully located place, and worthy of attention. Price $5,500. Apply to
WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWELVE LOTS IN 74TH-ST., NEAR 11th-av., having a fine view of the Central Park; will be sold low if applied for immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & Co., Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FACTORY FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, NEW Jersey, suitable for many manufacturing purposes; central and well situated. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR EXCHANGE—THE VALUABLE STORE property, No. 12 Bowery, for a first-class dwelling up town and furniture, if furnished. Address Box No. 3,568 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 35 ACRES OF LAND near White Plains, Westchester County, with dwelling, carriage-house, barns, granaries, &c. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PARCEL OF SIX LOTS, ON 109th and 110th sts., near Third-avenue Railroad. Price $825 per lot. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SIX VERY DESIRABLE RESIdences, all the modern improvements, 2d av., and vicinity of St Mark's Church.
JNO. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

$3,500.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND 12 acres of good land, beautifully located 14 miles in Jersey, good buildings, plenty of fruit, &c.
WELLING & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING, STABLES AND 21 lots of land, corner of Broadway and 71st-st., one of the most complete residences in the City of New-York. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—FIVE-story high stoop, in West 18th-st., in perfect order, immediate possession; house and furniture $11,000. Permits of PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 2 x 50, West 40th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to COL. R. DIBOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

TO RENT,
FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,
With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
known as
EVERETT ROOMS.
The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.
Apply at the hall,
or of E. D. LAWRENCE,
No. 55 West 33d-st.

TO LEASE—FOR 20 YEARS, FROM MAY NEXT, with privilege of a second term, the premises now occupied by DELMONICO, corner Broadway and Chambers-sts. Lot 50 feet 11 inches on Broadway. For full particulars apply to JOHN TOWNSEND, Jr., No. 5 Beekman-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-story brown-stone house, 17 feet wide, in perfect order, elegantly furnished, on Murray Hill, to a small private family without children; to rent for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—IN FIFTY-FIRST-PLACE—with or without a stable, to be let for the Winter; a large, double, three-story house, plainly furnished. For terms and permit to see the same, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, WITH immediate possession—A large front and back parlor and extension room (or back parlor and extension room and kitchen if required), very suitable for a doctor or dentist. Apply on the premises, No. 74 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 57TH-ST. HOTEL, a first-class four-story house, 26 feet wide, and the furniture for sale. House elegantly furnished throughout; possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A small farm with cottage-house and barn-house, on the [illegible] road, ten miles from the city. Rent only $500 and repairs. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 10 WOOSTER-STREET. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 331 9th-av. Possession immediately.

TO LET—TWO HORSES, TOGETHER WITH eight-horse engine in building, No. 125 av. D. Inquire of A. MILLS.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN and wife, on the second floor of house No. 203 East 23d-st.; rent $25 a month, including gas.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A HOUSE, or four or five rooms, in a respectable part of the city—east side preferred. Address G. B. E., Box No. 138 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF a house, unfurnished, in a respectable neighborhood. Address, stating terms, O. W., Box No. 1503 Times Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country, near and accessible to New-York by rail or boat, at a moderate rent; would lease for one or three years. Address Box No. 5,649 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 10, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:
ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders are to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 1,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.
No additional per cent. age will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required will be as follows:
On Route No. 1.....$100,000
On Route No. 2.....200,000
On Route No. 3.....60,000
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," "2," or "3," as the case may be; and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a line of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. HODGES, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

[No. 15.] CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with
Company Officers, for Infantry, army standard.
Hospital Tent Poles, sets, army standard.
Wall Tent Poles, sets, army standard.
Hospital Tent Pins, large, army standard.
Hospital Tent Pins, small, army standard.
Wall Tent Pins, large, army standard.
Wall Tent Pins, small, army standard.
Company Order Books, army standard.
Company Descriptive Account Books, army standard.
Company Descriptive Rolls, army standard.
Company Morning Report Books, army standard.
Post Order Books, army standard.
Post Morning Report Books, army standard.
Post Letter Books, army standard.
Post General Report Books, army standard.
Regimental Order Books, army standard.
Regimental Letter Books, army standard.
Regimental Descriptive Books, army standard.
Regimental Morning Report Books, army standard.
Samples of the articles bid for may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1864, and preference will be given to bidders agreeing to complete their deliveries within three months from date of commencement.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope, "Proposal for (here insert the name of the article offered)," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, 12TH AND GRAND STS., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:
HOSPITAL TENTS AND FLIES, Army Standard. The Tents to be made of 2½-inch Cotton Duck, to weigh 12 ounces to the linear yard. The Flies to be made of 2½-inch Cotton Duck, to weigh 10 ounces to the linear yard.
SHELTER TENTS, Army Standard. To be made of Cotton Duck, 63½ inches wide, to weigh 8 ounces to the linear yard.
Hospital Tents and Flies to be made according to the specifications adopted by the Quartermaster's Department.
Bonds, with sureties, to be guaranteed by two responsible persons who are citizens of the United States, and certified to as being good and sufficient, each for a sum not exceeding the value of the articles contracted for, will be required of successful contractors, and those that do not fulfill their contracts with the requirements of the advertisement will be [illegible] prosecuted.
Bids for furnishing the articles mentioned in this advertisement will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th day of December next, for supplying the Institutions under their charge with fresh beef and mutton of the first quality, for a period of one year or less, as they may determine, commencing on the 1st of January, 1865. Specifications setting forth fully all the requirements of this department, and all information that parties proposing to contract may desire, will be furnished on application at their office.
S. DRAPER, President.
ISAAC BELL, Secretary.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, } Commissioners.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,218	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,313	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $126 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, FOR HAVRE, will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY, 7th December. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Shannon.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR.....Shannon.....Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan. 21.
DAY STAR.....Building.....Saturday, Jan. 28.

At 3 o'clock P. M.
From Pier 16 North River, foot of Pike above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Cheerful in staterooms, $75 to $125, according to location of staterooms. Second cabin, $50.
The Morning Star is 2,088 tons, the Evening Star 2,015, the Guiding Star 2,016, the Day Star 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

By special request the steamship GUIDING STAR, sailing from New York Dec. 17, will call at Havana to land passengers.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known, first-class steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 10
CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Dec. 24

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg, &c.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg, &c.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $85; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. Le Mesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Dec. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 4 Bowling Green

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 7 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe, in sums to suit.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEO. WASHINGTON,
E. V. GLOR, Commander,
Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M.
The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been altogether elegantly furnished.
Passage, first-class, $75.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
A. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The JUNIATA will follow.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River
Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TIMLEDAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 23.....ORIENTAL QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
For passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1865, the Reduced Rates of Passage by the ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TRANSIT COMPANY will be as follows: On MONDAY, Dec. 5, at noon, from Pier No. 20, foot of Beach-st., the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. Babcock.
First Cabin, saloon, and Deck Rooms, $225; First Cabin, Berth Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $125; Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 6 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 6 years, one quarter rates. 350 pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.
This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.
For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 5th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. Ray, U. S. N., Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP MORO CASTLE, Adams, Commander, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE one or two gentlemen, who would be willing to room together, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays. House pleasantly located near 4th st. Good references required. Apply at No. 59 West 10th-st.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, for one, two or three gentlemen, not above 14th-st. Address, stating terms, G. W., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE adults in the vicinity of Fifth or Madison-ave., from the 10th or 20th inst.; references exchanged. Address Box No. 5,040 Post-office.

AT 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER ST., six blocks west of Broadway, pleasant rooms, with excellent board, from $6 to $12; families accordingly.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

FARE, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 10 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia, returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
4:00 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Cunandaigua, and for Cleveland, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NEW AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent and
COMMODIOUS
PALACE STEAMERS
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The new steamer
PILGRIM
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 10 O'CLOCK P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 1, North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, straightest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNING, 9:30 to 11:30.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn.—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for beginners are now forming. send for a circular, that gives a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 64 figures of the German Cotillon. Sent for 25 cents for a copy.

FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 161 5TH-AV.
Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M. Quarter commences from the day of entry.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES.—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., young ladies' classes and masters on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Ladies and gentlemen at 7½ P. M. New classes forming.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 5, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto. Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kittell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Calvin H. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph H. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell, The Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New England Marine Insurance Company, E. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Gilley, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappan, John S. Sherman, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the court-house in the City of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady on the first Tuesday in January next, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.
CHARLES G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company
DATED Nov. 21, 1864

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—HAVing disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No 25 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets, gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. We guarantee to extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. Patients are delighted with the gas. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. VAN VLECK, NO. 42 BOND-ST.—THE cheapest Dentist in New-York. Call and see specimens of work. Teeth extracted without pain.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and kinds. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chamber-st. ferry.

SHELLS—LAND AND MARINE.—FOR sale, a valuable lot of specimens in conchology. Inquire of T. L. SMITH, United States Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. TUESDAY.
Fourth time of Mrs. Inchbald's attractive comedy, revised and adapted by Mr Lester Wallack,
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY,
and Buckstone's laughable piece
RURAL FELICITY.
WEDNESDAY—First time this season, and with a novel distribution, the popular play of MASKS AND FACES.
THURSDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY, and RURAL FELICITY.
FRIDAY—143d night of Mr. Lester Wallack's great play, ROSEDALE.
Mr. Boucicault's new comedy is postponed for a few nights, in consequence of the great demand for seats to witness the present attractive performances.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will be repeated shortly.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; overture at 7¾ o'clock.

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Mlle. EUGENIE BARNETCHE'S
GRAND CONCERT.
On THURSDAY, DEC. 8,
The following eminent artists:
Mme. KLENA D'ANGRI,
Mr HENRY MOLLENHAUER, and
Signor ABELLA, will assist
Mlle. BARNETCHE.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH,
including a reserved seat, may be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

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REMARKABLE SUCCESS,
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CONSTANTLY CROWDED HOUSES,
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HIGHLY-FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
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THE SCARLET SPIRIT EVERY NIGHT!
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The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
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ADDRESSED TO INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM SCROFULA, ULCERS, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, &c.—To attempt a description of my suffering from the ignorance of a most exquisite and destructive ulceration, covering the greater portion of my person, throat, &c., the terrible appearance and offensiveness would be impossible. While my money lasted I left nothing undone, but poverty compelled me to call in a dispensary physician, who, horrified at my appearance, consoled me that I would be consigned to Potter's Field in a few days. He returned shortly with Dr Heine. This gentleman being apparently more used to such sigh as presented me curable. He not only prescribed such medicines, but also furnished me with reports until I was pronounced cured. I would also state that persons who had previously attended me considered it impossible for me to recover. Dr. Heine's office is at No. 24 East 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.
JOHN HOLMES.
Sworn before me, C. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.
I saw John Holmes and know the above to be true.
WM. BEARD, M. D., Phys. of Bowery Inf. Co.
Dr. Heine guarantees a perfect and lasting cure. He refers to hundreds that have been cured in the last five years. This treatment is positively without mercury, laudanum, and all other poisonous drugs. Instead of spending months in the city under the care of other physicians, or in hospitals or swindling parents of their pay, you can be cured in a few days, and return to your homes. Dr. Heine's treatment is the only one that will cure Syphilis in all its stages, even if of 20 years' standing. Also, all chronic diseases, as well as the most inveterate cases of Scrofula and Ulcers. He has had over twenty years' experience in the treatment of these diseases, and is acknowledged by every scientific man to be the only reliable system, always guaranteeing a radical cure.

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TUESDAY, DEC. 6, 1864.
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THE GREAT COMEDIANS,
and original impersonators of
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE,
MR. AND MRS BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who will appear in Charles Gayler's very successful Irish drama, entitled
THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
produced with all its
ORIGINAL SPLENDOR AND COMPLETENESS.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
as "Corney McGrath" and the "Connie Soogah," with the songs of "Ellen Astore" and "Welcome All."
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS as the Jumpin Jewel.
Miss Freeman, Mary Wells, Andrews, Reeves, Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, J. Nunan, George Becks, E. B. Holmes, H. Danvers, J. W. Blaisdell, E. Barry, &c., &c.
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THE ISABEL BEAR,
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SLOTH BEARS FROM HINDOSTAN,
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Previous to which the latest London success, by H. T. Craven, Esq., called
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NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC AND NEW SONGS.
On MONDAY next will be produced the London sensation,
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
And a NEW FAIRY SPECTACLE is in active preparation.

ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO
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FIVE SQUARE YARDS OF JOKES,
SIXTEEN CUBIC FEET OF FINE MORAL SENTIMENT,
FOUR ROODS OF SAD AND BEAUTIFUL PATHOS,
A DOOR YARD FULL OF BURNING ELOQUENCE,
A SMALL BLACK TRAVELING BAG containing Photographs, Quips,
PETROLEUM OIL PAINTINGS by the HIGH OLD MASTERS, &c., &c., &c.,
ALL MOVING TO BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.
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ARTEMUS WARD'S PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT
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At DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY.
Every Evening at 8. "We're here!" We think so, Ever of thee.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 537 and 539 4th-av.

THE SEIZURE OF THE FLORIDA.

Letter from Gen. James Watson Webb to the Brazilian Government—Apology and Reparation Promised—The Course of Brazil and of England toward the Rebels Renewed.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 14, 1864.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note of this date from his Excellency Senor JOAN PEDRO DIAS VIEIRA of the Council of His Majesty the Emperor, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which he calls the attention of the undersigned to an alleged violation of the neutrality of Brazil and the offence thus given to its sovereignty by the Commander of the United States corvette *Wachusett*, in capturing in the port of Bahia an armed vessel, which, under the name of the *Florida*, is styled a vessel of war, belonging to certain States of the Federal Union that are now, and have been for three years, in rebellion against the Government of the United States, and a vessel which the said Government declares has no nationality, and insists, in all respects and for all purposes, that she is a pirate.

The undersigned has no official information in regard to the alleged capture and violation of the neutrality and sovereignty of Brazil beyond that contained in the note of his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He accepts, however, the exposition of his Excellency as exact in all its particulars, reserving, nevertheless, the right to amend any errors which may have occurred in the statement, from the fact that it is only an exparte relation from the authorities of Bahia.

The undersigned, before entering upon graver international questions to which his attention has been called, judges that it is competent for him, as an act of justice to his Government and his country, to make some observations as to whether the people who rebelled against the United States are actually a belligerent power, and not a band of rebellious traitors against the Government to which they owe allegiance; of which they always formed a part, and from which, for purposes of war or peace, they were never separated. The facts of the case in regard to their pretensions to constitute a belligerent power against the United States, are here considered. The war now waging between the Government of the United States on the one part, and the Southern people on the other, commenced on the 12th of April, 1861, and was known in England about the 1st of May in the same year. Six days afterward, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared in the House of Commons that probably the English Government would recognize these rebels as a belligerent Power, and fifteen days after the English Government received notice that a rebellion had broken out in our country—a misfortune to which all nations are subject, and from which neither England nor Brazil is exempt—the Queen of England, by proclamation, recognized those in rebellion against the Government at Washington as a belligerent Power, and as possessing in her ports all the rights and privileges of belligerents; thus considering them, in every respect, equal to those against whom they rebelled. In brief, England degraded the Government of the United States to the level of those who are in open rebellion against its authority, and elevated the rebels to a position of equality with a powerful nation, with which she had professed a disposition to entertain the most friendly relations, both commercial and political.

This act of the British Government was as much a *casus belli* as would have been the recognition of the independence and sovereignty of the so-called Confederate States. It would unquestionably have been so considered, if France and other European Powers had not immediately sustained the great injustice of England, to which Brazil also, as soon as possible, gave her sanction and approval.

The undersigned does not undertake to say that, by adopting such a course, Brazil was actuated by any hostile sentiment to a neighboring and always friendly power, and one which has always recognized the obligations existing between herself and the States of this continent, to sustain reciprocally the American system of politics as distinct from that of Europe. It is quite probable that she so proceeded, because it is the custom of Brazil to follow a policy in accordance with that recognized by the European Powers. Nevertheless, I cannot but regard the act as precipitate, badly inspired, and a manifest injustice to a neighboring and friendly power. Let your Excellency now ask yourself what would have been the sentiments of Brazil, if, after learning of disturbances and rebellion in the interior of the Brazilian empire, the Government of the United States, without examining into the nature of the rebellion, and ignorant alike of its cause or its justification—if any such existed—should unite itself with European Powers to acknowledge as belligerents the rebellious Provinces, and thus elevate its rebels to a position equal to that of the Imperial Government, giving them equal rights in their ports as belligerents, and making them in every respect the equals of the Government against which they rebelled?

Without the least doubt such a proceeding would have been considered as a most flagrant act perpetrated by the maritime Powers against a weaker but friendly nation, and as a good *casus belli*. Unquestionably, Brazil would have so considered it; but, if she did not judge it expedient to declare war against the United States for the perpetration of this outrage, she would still have the right to remonstrate against it as an unfriendly and unjust act, to which she submitted only because she was not able to repel it.

This is precisely what the United States was obliged to do—not being able to declare war against the whole world, and, at the same time, repress a gigantic rebellion. If she had thus acted, she would, on the one hand, have secured to the rebels the triumph of the rebellion, and, on the other, involved the dismemberment of a great American power whose existence is so important for the development of constitutional representative government, and so necessary to protect the States of the American Continent against European intervention. There is no doubt that the intention of Great Britain in acknowledging the rebels as belligerents—if we consider their principal journals and the speeches of their principal men, both in and out of Parliament, as interpreters of her views—was to achieve by indirect means what she could not attain by methods more direct.

England had as much right to declare that our Government was obliterated and the Union dissolved by acknowledging the sovereignty and independence of our rebels within two weeks after having heard of the rebellion, as she had to concede to them the rights of belligerents. But she lacked the courage to make this declaration in the face of Europe, and to meet the just indignation which would have fallen upon her. Instead of this, she struck us a blow which she well knew might justly be made a cause of war, but which she also knew we were not in a position to resent, and the consequences of which she nevertheless might well believe—as our rebels certainly did—would be the dismemberment of the great American Republic.

Great Britain being the first commercial and maritime Power of the world, the other nations of Europe, followed by Brazil on this continent, were very naturally led to adopt her proclamation without perceiving its tendency to place the greatest part of our commerce in the hands of our only commercial rival, and also without the least intention on their part to do an injustice to the United States, or to assist the rebels to protract or even, possibly, to consummate the triumph of the rebellion.

Such was, however, the effect of the unjust policy inaugurated by Great Britain. It was adopted without reflection by all the Powers of Europe, friends of the United States, and also on the American continent by her steadfast friend, Brazil. It was not only an unjust proceeding on the part of those Powers, but it had even been the act of a single country it would still have given a stimulus to the rebellion. If the other nations had entertained for us the least part of the kindness and toleration that we have always had for others, and if they had shown he same respect for international rights which thy have displayed toward rebellion and civil war, the rebellion, in the absence of foreign intervention, would have been suppressed more than two years ago with but a small portion of the sacrifice which we have been obliged to make, and there would have been no occasion for the undersigned to express his profound regret for the unfortunate occurrence which provoked the note of your Excellency and compels the present reply.

The Government of the United States, by the intervention of the undersigned, protests against the right of Brazil to acknowledge our rebels as belligerents, and to concede to them the rights and privileges of belligerents. The same Government directed similar protests to all the Governments that were induced to follow the example of England in their ignorance of the tendency of such an acknowledgment. This protest was also sent to Brazil and other friendly powers.

[Here follows a quotation.]

The Government of the United States particularly instructed the undersigned to make manifest to Brazil its confidence and friendship. Their sentiments had their origin in the similarity of their respective Constitutions, the general disposition of their respective peoples, and the political obligations on the part of each as neighbors—they being the two principal Powers on the American Continent.

Animated by such sentiments for Brazil, the Government of the United States will feel regret at learning that a Commander in the navy, without any instructions or authority whatever, took upon himself the responsibility to capture one of the piratical cruisers of our rebels while she was anchored in the port of Bahia; and the undersigned believes himself to be authorized to assure your Excellency that all the reparation which honor and justice exact will be very freely offered, and much more freely and promptly than if the act had been committed by an American cruiser in the waters of the most powerful nation of the world. But, while making this reparation, the Government of the United States will offer, without doubt, her *amende honorable* under protest. She will say to Brazil that she denies in toto any nation or nations, as soon as rebellion breaks out in the dominions of any friendly power, and without any examination or investigation whatever, and without knowing or pretending to know the merits of the contest, the right to declare that the rebels constitute a belligerent power, and by means of a proclamation open to them all the ports of the world on terms equal to those conceded to the nation against which they rebel. She will maintain that inasmuch as the [illegible] cannot clothe their ships with the nationality necessary to give them the character of men-of-war. All their vessels, consequently, are neither more nor less than pirates. She will proclaim, as heretofore, that a ship constructed in English ports, and by English mechanics, and with English funds, armed and equipped by Englishmen, with an English crew to navigate and fight; which goes out of an English port with the English flag, with the avowed purpose of destroying the commerce of a friendly Power—perhaps her commercial and political rival—and which undertakes to capture and destroy the commerce of the friendly Power under the ridiculous pretense that she is a man-of-war belonging to the rebels—without ever having entered a rebel port—is neither more nor less than a pirate which the nation whose commerce she molests, according to all the principles of equity and justice recognized by civilized and Christian communities, has the right to pursue and destroy in any quarter of the world.

But the Government of the United States will say, at the same time, to Brazil that the Powers of the world being in accord against her—though certainly without intention of wrong—and being denied her international rights in consequence of this accord, she finds herself obliged to submit to what she cannot resist, as she has stated to all the nations, including Brazil, of whose desire to act justly she does not doubt. Submitting, however, as she does, because she is obliged to do so, and recognizing the right of those pirates to enjoy protection in the ports of England and France simply because she cannot resist it, the Government of the United States will not withhold from Brazil one iota of that reparation which, under the same circumstances and in her present embarrassed relation, she would be obliged to concede to England.

The United States, while submitting to the great injustice which has been done her, observes the strictest neutrality towards all; and being constrained to acknowledge before the European Powers the new doctrine which, by a glance of the eye and a stroke of the pen, converts the rebel of yesterday into the belligerent of to-day, with all the rights, immunities, honors and privileges of the Power against which it rebels, acknowledges also, but under protest, the new doctrine in relation to Brazil, and will hasten to give her all the necessary reparation for the alleged violation of neutrality which has happened to this Empire.

Neither the United States nor the undersigned are directly or indirectly responsible for this occurrence. It was not ordered or authorized either by the Government of the United States or by the undersigned, and it will be by his Government as it is by the undersigned, a source of sincere regret, that if such an accident was necessarily to happen, it did not occur in the waters of a Power which, in fifteen days after being informed of the rebellion in the United States, encouraged our rebels by granting them belligerent rights—an act which her people approved of, and which our rebels considered as calculated to bring upon us all the evils which have since resulted from it, and which might have brought about the dissolution of the American Union.

Thus replying to the note of your Excellency, and accepting as facts the statements of which the undersigned has no knowledge, the undersigned very frankly, in his own name, and also in behalf of his Government, under the circumstances already stated, disavows, with his force, the capture of the pirate *Florida* in the waters of Brazil. In the dispatches which he has sent to Washington, he has always expressed his desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two principal nations of the American Continent.

Such being, as the undersigned has no doubt, the feelings and intentions of Brazil, as also of the United States, he does not apprehend in the least that these sentiments can be disturbed by the acts of the commander of one of our vessels-of-war, or by those of an excited people, smarting under what they regard as a national injury.

In the perfect conviction that the Government of the United States will promptly do all that is consistent with its proper dignity and the honor and dignity of Brazil, the undersigned asks your Excellency to excuse this hasty note, and renew the expression of his distinguished consideration.

JAMES WATSON WEBB.

The First Army Corps.

OFFICIAL ORDER REGARDING ITS ORGANIZATION.

[CIRCULAR No. 86.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1864.

ENLISTMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE FIRST CORPS.

First—Persons desiring and qualified to enlist in the First Army Corps, Gen. HANCOCK commanding, under General Orders No. 287, current series, from this office, are hereby authorized to present themselves to any United States District Provost-Marshal, who, if the applicant or party be qualified, will furnish a free transportation pass to Washington, D. C., where recruits will be duly enlisted and mustered into the service of the United States. The applicant must satisfy the Provost-Marshal that he is an able-bodied man, fit for military service, and that he has been honorably discharged after the expiration of two years' service, by exhibiting his discharge, or in the necessary absence of that paper, by presenting such other evidence as the Provost-Marshal may require. No person will be forwarded until he has satisfied the Provost-Marshal that he is acting in good faith, with a view to enlistment. In case of doubt as to the physical fitness, he will not be forwarded until he shall have been certified to be fit by the surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, which certificate shall be retained by the Provost-Marshal, and a copy forwarded to the Adjutant-General by the Provost-Marshal. Surgeons of the Board of Enrolment shall examine any applicant sent to them by the Provost-Marshal, and give a certificate as to his fitness for military service; and any surgeon refusing or neglecting to make such examination, will be dismissed. Provost-Marshals will be prepared to furnish qualified applicants promptly with information and with transportation. Any person falsely representing himself as a recruit, and as designing to enlist in the First Army Corps, and failing to offer himself as such recruit, or by any means fraudulently procuring transportation, shall be deemed guilty of defrauding the Government, and will be punished by court-martial or military commission.

ENLISTMENTS, MUSTERS AND CREDITS.

Second. All enlistments and musters will be made at the rendezvous near Washington, by the Corps Commissary of Musters and his assistants, specially assigned to that duty, and in accordance with the recruiting and mustering regulations of the army. Recruits will be credited to the district in which they or their families are domiciled. As evidences of place or domicile the affidavit of the recruit will be required. If it shall be subsequently ascertained that the place of domicile has not been correctly given, the credit will be taken from the place to which it was erroneously assigned, and transferred to the proper place of domicile of the recruit. Credits will be reported as for an army corps in the field, and as directed in circular No. 52, current series, from this office.

ORGANIZATION.

Third.—The organization of the corps will be by successive regiments—that is, one regiment must be fully recruited before another is commenced. Each regiment will be recruited in like manner by successive companies. The organization of regiments and companies must conform to that prescribed for the infantry arm by paragraph 82 mustering regulations.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—APPOINTMENTS AND MUSTERS.

Fourth, Applicants for appointments as officers will address and forward their applications in writing to the "Adjutant-General of the army, Washington, D. C." At least two years service will be necessary, and the applicant must give his military history in full, embracing therein as follows: First, date of original entry into service, second, regiment or organization in which services have been rendered; third, rank at date of entry into service; fourth, if out of service, date and cause of discharge, rank at date thereof, and organization in which service was last rendered; fifth, the applicant's address must be clearly stated in all cases. Applicants must be able to pass examination before a board of examiners. Officers appointed will receive the necessary instructions. The appointment will be subject to revocation in case the requisite number of men is not enlisted to perfect the organization, and will be subject to the approval and confirmation of the Senate.

Fifth. On application by the Governor of any State recruiting officers will be designated for such State.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brutal Assault and Robbery.

FIVE MEN UNDER ARREST.

MR. HIRAM TIBBETS, residing at No. 203 West Twenty-seventh-street, appeared before Justice LEDWITH yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Ponce Court, and made complaint against five young men, named John Cannon, Peter Rooney, Robert Johnson, John Darcy and John McGuire. These persons are charged by TIBBETS with having made a felonious assault on him, and with having robbed him of a gold watch and chain valued at $150. From the testimony it appears that TIBBETS went into a saloon on Seventh-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, kept by the prisoner JOHNSON. He there called for a drink and paid for it. While he was drinking, he was suddenly struck a powerful blow in the face, and another in the left eye, by one of the accused, but which one TIBBETS does not know. The result of these blows was to fell TIBBETS to the floor, and rendering him partially insensible. While he was lying thus, he was robbed of his gold watch and chain, which have not been recovered. As soon as he was able, TIBBETS gave the alarm, and Officers McGOWEN, KENNEDY, TRAINOR, GAMBLING and CORNER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, were promptly on hand, and arrested all of the persons above named. Justice LEDWITH, after an examination, committed each of the accused, in default of $1,500 bail, for trial.

The Steamer Corsica Detained—A Suspected Southerner Taken from Her—Beauregard's Son Said to Be on Board.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the sailing of the *Corsica* from New-York to Nassau, but she was detained in port for a short time, in order to discover if any Southerners were on board who might be implicated in the recent fires, or were anxious to escape the military surveillance now being exercised over all suspected persons in the city.

At noon, precisely, the *Corsica* left her wharf in Jersey City, and steamed to the centre of the stream. While there, officers deputed by Surveyor WARDMAN appeared on the dock, and signaled the steamer to stop—a request which was immediately complied with. The officers, in company with some detectives from Marshal MURRAY'S office, then sailed in a boat to the steamer, on which they embarked.

The passengers were subsequently examined, and one of them, while attempting, as stated, to escape from the vessel in a boat to the New-York side, was promptly captured, the officers bringing him in the boat to this city. He was taken to Marshal MURRAY'S office, preparatory to being sent before Gen. DIX.

It was rumored about the Cunard docks that a son of Gen. BEAUREGARD was on board the *Corsica*, but had escaped. The steamer, having been detained about an hour, then departed.

The arrested Southerner is said to be a prisoner on parole.

The New-York Police Fund—The Treasurer's Statement.

Inspector DANIEL CARPENTER, Treasurer of the New-York Police Fund, has transmitted to the delegates of that fund the following account of its condition:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

To the Delegates of the Police Soldiers' Relief Fund:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit the following semi-annual report of the above fund of receipts and disbursements from May 1 to Dec. 1, 1864:

Dr.		Cr.	
Paid out May	$1,108 65	Bal. on hand May 1	$163 34
Paid out June	1,003 00	Received May	1,149 40
Paid out July	926 00	Received June	1,024 50
Paid out August	973 00	Received July	1,022 15
Paid out September	956 00	Received August	1,022 71
Paid out October	935 00	Received September	1,005 35
Paid out November	834 00	Received for other purposes	565 55
		Received November	52 05

There are at present thirty-six families receiving relief from the above fund, at an average of $22 19 for each per month. Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL CARPENTER, Treasurer.

The Late Metropolitan Fair.

From the annexed documents it will be seen that the late Metropolitan Fair, held in this city, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, has proven to be a pecuniary success, far in advance of what was anticipated by its warmest advocates. The Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Fair Association has just paid over to the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission the sum of one hundred and seventy-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-one dollars and sixty-eight cents, the affairs of the whilom "institution" being now finally settled up. The following is a copy of the Treasurer's receipt for the same:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.

Received from Mr. JOHN H. GOURLIE, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Metropolitan Fair Association, $178,151 68, for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission.

(Signed) GEO. T. STRONG,
Treasurer of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

This shows the nett results of the fair to have been $1,180,091 27. The following is the report of the committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.

The undersigned, a committee appointed to examine and audit the accounts and books of the Finance Department, JOHN H. GOURLIE, Chairman, and Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Fair, report: That they have carefully examined the same from the date of the last examination, May 18 1864, to the present date, and find them correct in every respect.

(Signed,) J. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. T. BLODGETT,
C. H. OGDEN.

Mr. GOURLIE, in the following, expresses his thanks to his assistants in settling the accounts of the Fair: "I desire to express my very great obligations and those of Mrs. ALLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer, to Mr. HAMILTON WILLS and Mr. GEO. TUTHILL, for their valuable and efficient aid in the Treasury department.

I congratulate the public on the noble results of their generosity in aid of the soldiers of our army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. GOURLIE.
Ch'm Finance Com. Metropolitan Fair."

THE BROADWAY FIRE—STATEMENT OF INSURANCES.—The following is a complete list of the insurances on the stock of Messrs. HALSTEAD, HAINES & Co., dry-goods merchants, whose premises were damaged by fire on Sunday night:

Equitable Ins. Co.	$10,000	Nassau, Brooklyn	$5,000
Germania	5,000	American Exch'ge	10,000
Commerce	5,000	Mechanics' & Trad.	5,000
Continental	5,000	America	10,000
Broadway	5,000	Hanover	10,000
Security	10,000	Jefferson	10,000
Manhattan	10,000	Standard	10,000
Howard	10,000	International	10,000
Lamar	5,000	Columbia	10,000
Gallatin	5,000	Importers' & Trad.	5,000
Hartford	10,000	Relief	5,000
National	10,000	Sterling	10,000
Etna, N. Y	5,000	Croton	10,000
Arctic	5,000	International, (2d policy.)	10,000
Humboldt	5,000		
Merchants'	10,000	Yonkers & N. Y.	10,000
Columbia	5,000	Clinton	15,000
Market	5,000	Lamar, (2d pol.)	15,000
Niagara	10,000	Spring'field	10,000
Park	10,000	East River	10,000
Commercial Mut'l	10,000	Niagara, (2d pol.)	10,000
Home	10,000	City	10,000
Etna, of Hartford	5,000	Howard	5,000
Washington	10,000		
Total			$385,000

The aggregate loss on stock will not fall far short of $100,000. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary. Fire Marshal BAKER and the police are engaged in making an investigation as to its origin. The building is owned by Mr. WM. B. ASTOR. The damage to it is about $10,000; said to be fully insured in city companies.

Twenty-second Regiment Concert.

The Twenty-second Regiment National Guard, gave a promenade concert at their armory, on Saturday night. The music was furnished by the Regimental Band, and was unusually fine. These concerts are very pleasant affairs, and the public seem to appreciate their agreeable features by largely attending them.

Large Arrival of Emigrants.

The British steamship *Virginia*, Capt. LEWIS, from Liverpool, Nov. 16th, via Queenstown Nov. 17th, arrived yesterday morning, and brings 1 030 passengers in the steerage. She belongs to WILLIAMS & GUION'S line of Liverpool steamers.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' TESTIMONIAL.—This elegant piece of art, recently exhibited in the Governor's Room, at the City Hall, by request, has been again placed on exhibition, this time at No. 544 Broadway, free to the public.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—The fast steamship *Geo. Washington* is to leave on Saturday next for New-Orleans. As will be seen by our advertising column, the rate for first-class passage by her is $75. Her accommodations for passengers are unsurpassed.

THE NEW-YORK AND PORTLAND LINE.—The line known as Cromwell's New-York and Portland Steamship Line has been disposed of to the New-England Screw-steamship Company of Portland. The new company have arranged to increase the line, and two new steamers are understood to be under contract. All the principal merchants in Portland and the Grand Trunk Railway are interested in and identified with the new company. H. B. CROMWELL & Co. are agents of the line in this city as heretofore.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH BEFORE THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The distinguished Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, of England, who is now a guest of Mr. BANCROFT, the historian, in this city, will read a paper before the Historical Society at its monthly meeting this evening, on "The History of the University of Oxford." Prof. SMITH sails for Europe on the 14th of the present month.

Evening Exchange.

$55,000 Amer. Gold	222⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.	s10	128
55,000 do	223⅛	100	do		128¼
20,000 do	b3 223½	100	Clev. & Pitts.	s3	119⅜
15,000 do	b3 223½	100	do		119⅜
100 Erie R.	b3 93⅜	200	Chi. & R. I.	s3	103¾
500 do	b10 93⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.		40⅝
800 do	93¼	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.		75⅛
100 Reading R.	135⅜	300	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.		101¾
1200 M. S. & N. I.	s3 69⅛	100	do	s10	102⅝
100 do	68⅜	100	Cum. Coal	b5	46
100 do	b10 69⅜	100	Mariposa Min.		35⅜

Stocks dull. Gold steady; selling at 222⅝ after the call.

ENOCH ARDEN AGAIN.—Still another edition of this exquisite poem is in press by Messrs. J. E. TILTON & Co., and will be ready in a few days. It has fewer illustrations than their edition just published, but it includes all the late poems of TENNYSON, and will be furnished at a much lower price. It is smaller, but quite as beautiful in its way as the full illustrated edition so much admired. One wants the two as much as either.—*Boston Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
New Styles at
KELTY & Co.'s 326 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUME BREATH AND PEARLY TEETH

Are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—The Brain and its Functions, the Temperaments, Location of the Organs, Choice of Pursuits, etc., given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1865—monthly, $2 a year—by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DANVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GARGO—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE WINTER HAT—BUY IT AT KNOX'S.—By so doing, you secure an elegant and becoming article, that the first storm you chance to be caught in will not destroy, for KNOX'S fabrics are made to wear, as well as to sell. Strangers sojourning at our hotels should visit KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
Boys from $10 to $20.
Men's from $20 to $45
I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av., Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARR'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.
Gold, Holland, &c., new style Shade Fixtures, at reduced prices. G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 35 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CASE—GILES.—At Gloucester, Mass., on Thursday, Dec. 1, by Rev. Mr. Fletcher, JONATHAN S. CASE, of Brooklyn, L. I., and MARIA O., daughter of Samuel J. Giles, Esq., of the former place.

CIED.

BRAISTED.—On Sunday, Dec 4, ANN ELIZABETH, wife of Jacob Braisted, aged 49 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Edward J. Eagle, Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock. Train leaves Hackensack at 11:45 A. M.

BERRIAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 4, HESTER F., wife of Jeffers Berrian, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further invitation, to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John W. Thorne, No. 30 Bank-st.

BARNES.—On Saturday, Dec. 3, WILLIAM BARNES, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 126 Bank-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock.

BEACH.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 3, MAGGIE E., infant daughter of Henry N. and Martha C. Beach.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Barclay-st. Ferry at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

CRANE.—On Saturday, Dec. 3, JACOB G. CRANE, of Elizabeth, N. J., in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth.

DEMAREST.—At Andersonville, Ga., on Friday, Sept. 30, Sergt. HARTMAN V. DEMAREST, Co. M, 2d New-York (Harris Light) Cavalry, in the 22d year of his age, son of David M. and Margaret D. Demarest, of this city.

FISHER.—In the Confederate prison hospital at Andersonville, Ga., on Thursday, Oct. 27, CHARLES P. F. FISHER, 124th Regiment N. Y. Vols., in the 20th year of his age.

GRACIE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 5, ELIZABETH DAVIDSON, wife of Archibald Gracie, in the 56th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GUION.—At Mount Hope, on Monday, Dec. 5, HENRIETTA GUION, wife of Alexander Durand, aged 24 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church at Fordham.

HAYE.—On Saturday, Nov. 26, on board the United States steam frigate *Wabash*, at Hampton Roads, Va., of inflammation of the brain, WILLIAM F. HAYE, aged 15 years, 9 months and 24 days, youngest son of James M. Hyde, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 6 St. John-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock M.

LOCKWOOD.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on sixth day, twelfth month, 2d, AMY J., eldest daughter of Arthur and Josephine C. Lockwood, of Ottawa, Ill., in the 15th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on third day, (Tuesday,) 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandmother, Amy A. Lockwood, No. 21 Concord-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

MEAD.—On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 4, suddenly, of inflammation of the lungs, ELLA JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of Rev. A. H. and Elizabeth A. Mead.

The funeral services will take place at the house of her parents, 18th-st., third door east of 5th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MUNRO.—On Sunday, Dec. 4, of inflammation of the brain, SUSAN MORGAN, youngest daughter of Thomas and Isabella Munro, aged 2 years, 8 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 186 East 21st., to Greenwood Cemetery.

A little rose, just budding forth,
Now hidden from the eye;
Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky.

MCELRUN.—On Monday morning, Dec. 5, of chronic diarrhœa, DAVID MCELRUN, in the 21st year of his age, only son of Jane and the late David McElrun.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Alexander Metur, No. 147 West 20th-st.

☞ Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy.

MARBLE.—On Monday, Dec. 5, MANTON J., twin son of Addison and Mary A. Marble, aged 8 months and 12 days.

His remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester County, for interment, on Wednesday, Dec. 7.

PARKER.—On Monday, Dec. 5, MARGARET H., wife of E. S. Parker, in the 25th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, Mrs. C. H. Keyser, No. 385 West 21st-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

SUMMERS.—Near Lesser Cross Roads, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 3 after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH L., wife of Alexander B. Summers.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the receiving vault at Greenwood Cemetery this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M.

TAFT.—At Barrytown, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Dec. 4, NATHAN P. TYLER, Esq., aged 81 years.

☞ St. Louis, Mo., and Schoharie County, N. Y., papers please copy.

THURSTON.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 4, at Huntington, L. I., WARREN THURSTON, Jr., son of Louis M. and Elizabeth S. Thurston, aged 26 years.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Church, Huntington, at 10½ o'clock Wednesday, Dec. 7.

UPTON.—On Sunday, Dec. 4, GEORGE B., infant son of Isaac H. and Mary A. Upton, aged 11 months and 6 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 321 East 30th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M.

VAN NESS.—At Northampton, Mass., on Saturday, Dec. 3, RALPH GRANGER VAN NESS, son of the late John Ray Van Ness, of Albany, N. Y., and grandson of the late David C. De Forest, of New-Haven, Conn.

His remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

WATMOUGH.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 30, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, at the residence of her son-in-law, M. Russell Thayer, Mrs. MARIA C. WATMOUGH, aged 65 years.

Passengers Sailed

In steamship Corsica, for Nassau—Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Webb and child, Nassau; Miss Rafail, New-York; Miss G. A. Henry, Nassau; Mrs. M. K. Sammis, New-York; H. Bouleynet, Philadelphia; R. Rafail, New-York; M. de la Pena, Spain; C. Behre, Nassau; W. Lamb, Jersey City; Thos. Flaherty, New-York; S. Steadman, Kentucky; Wm. Stokes, C. Mira, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. G. Underwood, Missouri; Mrs. Lock, New-York; Mrs. George Johnson and child, Nassau; C. Cubita, Brooklyn; Rev. R. F. Holman, Canada; Geo. Goodall, England; Mme. Masserau and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Darling, Henry Adderley, Jr., Edward Adderley, Nassau; Capt. Waters, F. Moore, England; R. G. Moody, Chas. Babson, Jno. Stevenson Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. B. Harris, Wm. Eckert, 2 (2) Hopper, A. A. Snyder, N. Y.; Mr. Brooke, England; J. L. Farrington, Nassau; W. H. Onderdonk, N. Y.; B. Aikin, Mo., Mrs. and Miss Onderdonk, J. F. Pickering, N. Y.; J. H. James, C. H. Van Schwarts, Nassau; R. W. H. Weech and friend, Nassau; R. D. Fisher, Baltimore; J. T. and T. C. Darling, Nassau; Mr. Gould, Mrs. James, Mrs. E. Austin, J. N. Butler, N. Y.; Jno Wm. Scobb, Nassau; Henry Rowes, Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. J. Butler, Jr., and servant; A. H. Rowell, Evans, N. Y.; Gov. Fawson, Mrs. Rawson, 5 children, governess, 2 maidservants and 2 men servants, Miss C. Mesmyer, Chicago; Mrs. D. Davis, Jr., Canada; Mrs. G. B. Stoddard, New-York; W. Hunt and servant, New Haven; G. W. Higgs, Nassau; Wm. Murrow, Brooklyn; Mrs. Lamb, New-York; Mrs. Forrest, St. John's; Miss A. Leslie, New-York; A. Forrest, St. Johns; Thos. Reynolds, England; Ramon Rivas y Lamar, Mrs. Rivas, Miss Rivas, M. Rivas, Cuba; Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop, Mrs E. Forss and infant, Mrs. Holeman, M. A. Ford, Porto Rico; S. O. Johnson, Nassau; W. H. Phillips, Quebec; W. Forss, Sweden; S. F. Domas, Cuba; Robert Jack, T. M. Burns, Esq., E. Taylor and son, Nassau; A. Gray, London; D. Davis, Jr., Canada; W. H. Jones, New-York; H. L. McDugal, Henry Ellis, Charles Webb, L. Schuchoot, F. A. Hoddom, W. H. Raky, New-York; John Lee, England; Wm. Winans, Scotland, J. Booth, R. Wellmor, J. Oliver, John Morrison, John Cunningham, B. Faye, M. Gall, John Brown, P. McKenna Dennis, John Brown, Andrew Reed, John Connolly, Henry Farse, James Looker, D. Donavan, John O'Neil, D. Thompson, S. Hutchinson, D. Reilly, J. Jennings.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 5—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool*—Mr. McCullum, Jane McCollum, C. E. Hargwood,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4120. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Executive's Views and Recommendations.

An Increase of Naval Force on the Great Lakes.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS SATISFACTORY

The Constitutional Abolishment of Slavery Recommended.

The War to Cease when Those who Began it Lay Down Their Arms.

Attempts to Negotiate with the Rebel Leaders Declared Useless.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Again the blessings of health and abundant harvests claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God.

The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory.

Mexico continues to be a theatre of civil war. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time strictly maintained neutrality between the belligerents.

At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, a competent engineer has been authorized to make a survey of the River San Juan and the port of San Juan. It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties, which for a moment excited some political apprehension and caused a closing of the inter-oceanic transit route, have been amicably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the route will soon be reopened, with an increase of capacity and adaptation. We could not exaggerate either the commercial or the political importance of that great improvement. It would be doing injustice to an important South American State not to acknowledge the directness, frankness and cordiality with which the States of Colombia have entered into intimate relations with this Government. A claims convention has been constituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its session in 1861.

The new liberal Constitution of Venezuela having gone into effect with the universal acquiesence of the people, the Government under it has been recognized, and diplomatic intercourse with it has been opened in a cordial and friendly spirit.

The long deferred Aves Island claim has been satisfactorily paid and discharged. Mutual payments have been made of the claims awarded by the late Joint Commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Peru. An earnest and cordial friendship continues to exist between the two countries; and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstanding and avert a threatened war between Peru and Spain. Our relations are of the most friendly nature with Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bolivar, Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador and Hayti. During the past year no differences of any kind have arisen with any of these Republics. And, on the other hand, their sympathies with the United States are constantly expressed with cordiality and earnestness.

The claim arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig *Macedonian*, in 1821, has been paid in full by the Government of Chili.

Civil war continues in the Spanish part of San Domingo, apparently without prospect of an early close.

Official correspondence has been freely opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that Republic. It may be expected to derive new vigor from American influence, improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States.

I solicit your authority to furnish to the Republic a gunboat at a moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by installments. Such a vessel is needed for the safety of that State against the native African races, and in Liberian hands it would be more effective in arresting the African slave-trade, than a squadron in our own hands. The possession of the least organized naval force would stimulate a generous ambition in the Republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by furnishing it would win forbearance and favor toward the colony from all civilized nations.

The proposed overland telegraph between America and Europe by the way of Behring's Straits and Asiatic Russia, which was sanctioned by Congress at the last session, has been undertaken under very favorable circumstances by an association of American citizens, with the cordial good-will and support as well of this Government as of those of Great Britain and Russia. Assurances have been received from most of the South American States of their high appreciation of the enterprise and their readiness to cooperate in constructing lines tributary to that world-encircling communication.

I learn with much satisfaction that the noble design of a telegraphic communication between the Eastern Coast of America and Great Britain has been renewed, with full expectation of its early accomplishment. Thus it is hoped that with the return of domestic peace, the country will be able to resume with energy and advantage her former high career of commerce and civilization. Our very popular and estimable representative in Egypt died in April last.

An unpleasant altercation which arose between the temporary incumbent of the office and the Government of the Pacha, resulted in a suspension of intercourse. The evil was promptly corrected on the arrival of the successor in the consulate and our relations with Egypt, as well as our relations with the Barbary Powers, are entirely satisfactory.

The rebellion, which has so long been flagrant in China, has at last been suppressed, with the cooperating good offices of this Government, and of the other Western commercial States. The judicial consular establishment has become very difficult and onerous, and it will need legislative requisition to adapt it to the extension of our commerce, and to the more intimate intercourse which has been instituted with the Government and people of that vast empire. China seems to be accepting, with hearty good will, the conventional laws which regulate commerce and social intercourse among Western nations.

Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan and the anomalous form of its Government, the action of that empire in performing treaty stipulations is inconstant and capricious. Nevertheless, good progress has been effected by the Western Powers, moving with enlightened concert. Our own pecuniary claims have been allowed, or put in course of settlement, and the inland sea has been reopened to commerce. There is reason also to believe that these proceedings have increased rather than diminished the friendship of Japan toward the United States.

The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola have been opened by proclamation. It is hoped that foreign merchants will now consider whether it is not safer and more profitable to themselves, as well as just to the United States, to resort to them and other open ports, than it is to pursue, through many hazards and at vast cost, a contraband trade with other ports which are closed, if not by actual military operation, at least by a lawful and effective blockade.

For myself, I have no doubt of the power and duty of the Executive, under the law of nations, to exclude enemies of the human race from an asylum in the United States. If Congress should think that proceedings in such cases lack the authority of law, or ought to be further regulated by it, I recommend that provision be made for effectually preventing foreign slave-traders from acquiring domicile and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country.

It is possible that if it were a new and open question, the Maritime Powers, with the light they now enjoy, would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, destitute as they are and always have been, equally of ships and of ports and harbors. Disloyal emissaries have been neither less assiduous nor more successful during the last year than they were before that time in their efforts, under favor of that privilege, to embroil our country in foreign wars. The desire and determination of the Maritime States to defeat that design are believed to be as sincere as, and cannot be more earnest than our own. Nevertheless unforeseen political difficulties have arisen, especially in Brazilian and British ports and on the Northern boundary of the United States, which have required and are likely to continue to require the practice of constant vigilance and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the United States, as well as of the nations concerned and their Governments. Commissioners have been appointed under the treaty with Great Britain on the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies in Oregon, and are now proceeding to the execution of the trust assigned to them.

In view of the insecurity of life in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, by recent assaults and depredations committed by inimical and desperate persons, who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months, the period conditionally stipulated in the existing arrangements with Great Britain, the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament upon the Lakes, if they shall find that proceeding necessary. The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration in connection with the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of imports, which were temporarily established by the Reciprocity Treaty of the 5th June, 1854. I desire, however, to be understood while making this statement, that the colonial authorities are not deemed to be intentionally unjust or unfriendly toward the United States, but on the contrary, there is every reason to expect that with the approval of the Imperial Government they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursions across the border.

The act passed at the last session for the encouragement of emigration has, as far as was possible, been put into operation.

It seems to need amendment, which will enable the officers of the Government to prevent the practice of frauds against the immigrants while on their way, and on their arrival in the ports, so, as to secure them here a free choice of avocations and places of settlement. A liberal disposition toward this great national policy is manifested by most of the European States, and ought to be reciprocated on our part, by giving the immigrants effective national protection. I regard our emigrants as one of the principal replenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the ravages of internal war and its wastes of national strength and health. All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present fullness, and to that end the Government must in every way make it manifest that it neither needs nor designs to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in our country.

The financial affairs of the Government have been successfully administered during the last year. The legislation of the last session of Congress has beneficially affected the revenue. Although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effect of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing increased taxation, the receipts during the year, from all sources, upon the basis of warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, including loans, and the balance in the treasury on the 1st day of July, 1863, were $1,394,796,007 62, and the aggregate disbursements upon the same basis, were $1,298,056,101 89, leaving a balance in the treasury, as shown by warrants, of $96,739,905 73. Deduct from these amounts the amount of the principal of the public debt redeemed, and the amount of issues in substitution therefor, and the actual cash operations of the Treasury were: Receipts, $884,076,646 77; disbursements, $865,234,087 86, which leaves a cash balance in the treasury of $18,842,558 71. Of the receipts, there were derived from customs $102,316,152 99; from lands, $588,333 29; from direct taxes, $475,648 96; from internal revenue, $109,741,134 10; from miscellaneous sources, $47,511,448 10; and from loans applied to actual expenditures, including former balance, $623,443,929 13. There were disbursed for the civil service, $27,505,599 46; for pensions and Indians, $7,517,930 97; for the War Department, $660,791,842 97; for the Navy Department, $85,733,292 79; for interest of the public debt, $53,685,421 69, making an aggregate of $865 234,087 86, and leaving a balance in the Treasury of $18,842,558 71, as before stated.

For the actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year, and the general operations of the Treasury in detail, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of the moneys required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war, derived from taxation, should be still further increased; and I earnestly invite your attention to this subject to the end that there may be such additional legislation as shall be required to meet the just expectations of the Secretary. The public debt on the 1st day of July last, as appears by the books of the Treasury, amounted to one billion, seven hundred and forty thousand million, six hundred and ninety thousand, four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents. Probably should the war continue for another year, that amount may be increased by not far from five hundred millions. Held as it is for the most part by our own people, it has become a substantial branch of national though private property. For obvious reasons the more nearly this property can be distributed among all the people the better. To favor such general distribution, greater inducements to become owners might perhaps, with good effect and without injury, be presented to persons of limited means. With this view, I suggest whether it might not be both expedient and competent for Congress to provide that a limited amount of some future issue of public securities might be held by any bona fida purchaser exempt from taxation and from seizure for debt under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against abuse of so important a privilege. This would enable prudent persons to set aside a small annuity against a possible day of want. Privileges like these would render the possession of such securities to the amount limited most desirable to any person of small means, who might be able to save enough for the purpose. The great advantage of citizens being creditors, as well as debtors, with relation to the public debt, is obvious. Men readily perceive that they cannot be much oppressed by a debt which they owe themselves. The public debt on the 1st day of July last, although somewhat exceeding the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury made to Congress at the commencement of last session, falls short of the estimate of that officer made in the preceding December, as to its probable amount at the beginning of this year, by the sum of $3,995,079 33. This fact exhibits a satisfactory condition and conduct of the operations of the Treasury.

The National Banking system is proving to be acceptable to capitalists and to the people.

On the 25th day of November, 584 National Banks had been organized, a considerable number of which were conversions from State banks. Changes from the State system to the National system are rapidly taking place, and it is hoped that very soon there will be in the United States no banks of issue not authorized by Congress, and no bank-note circulation not secured by the Government; that the Government and the people will derive general benefit from this change in the banking systems of the country can hardly be questioned. The national system will create a reliable and permanent influence in support of the national credit and protect the people against losses in the use of paper money. Whether or not any further legislation is advisable for the suppression of State bank issues, it will be for Congress to determine. It seems quite clear that the Treasury cannot be satisfactorily conducted unless the Government can exercise a restraining power over the bank-note circulation of the country.

The report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents will detail the campaigns of the armies in the field since the date of the last Annual Message, and also the operations of the several administrative bureaux of the War Department during the last year.

It will also specify the measures deemed essential for the national defence, and to keep up and supply the requisite military force. The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of that department and of the naval service. It is a subject of congratulation and laudable pride to our countrymen that a navy of such proportions has been organized in so brief a period, and conducted with so much efficiency and success.

The general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction on the 1st of December, 1864, shows a total of 671 vessels, carrying 4,610 guns, and 510,396 tons being an actual increase during the year, over and above all losses by shipwreck or in battle, of 83 vessels, 167 guns, and 42,427 tons. The total number of men at this time in the naval service including officers, is about 51,000. There have been captured by the navy during the year, 324 vessels, and the whole number of naval captures since hostilities commenced is 1,379, of which 267 are steamers. The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property thus far reported amounts to $14,396,250 51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication, and yet to be reported. The total expenditure of the Navy Department of every description, including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into existence from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 1st of November, 1864, are $238,647,262 35. Your favorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, especially in regard to a navy-yard and suitable establishment for the construction and repair of iron vessels, and the machinery and armature of our ships, to which reference was made in my last Annual Message.

Your attention is also invited to the views expressed in the report in relation to the legislation of Congress at its last session, in respect to prize on our inland waters.

I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary as to the propriety of creating the new rank of Vice-Admiral in our naval service.

Your attention is invited to the report of the Postmaster-General for a detailed account of the operations and financial condition of the Post-office Department.

The postal revenues for the year ending June 30, 1854, amounted to $12,468,253 78, and the expenditures to $12,644,786 20; the excess of expenditures over receipts being $206,652 42.

The views presented by the Postmaster General on the subject of special grants by the Government in aid of the establishment of new lines of ocean mail steamships, and the policy he recommends for the development of increased commercial intercourse with adjacent and neighboring countries, should receive the careful consideration of Congress.

It is of noteworthy interest that the steady expansion of population, improvement and governmental institutions over the new and unoccupied portions of our country, have scarcely been checked, much less impeded or destroyed, by our great civil war, which, at first glance, would seem to have absorbed almost the entire energies of the nation.

The organization and admission of the State of Nevada has been completed, in conformity with law, and thus our excellent system is firmly established in the mountains which once seemed a barren and uninhabitable waste between the Atlantic States and those which have grown up on the coast of the Pacific Ocean.

The territories of the Union are generally in a condition of prosperity and rapid growth. Idaho and Montana, by reason of their great distance, and the interruption of communication with them by Indian hostilities, have been only partially organized; but it is understood that these difficulties are about to disappear, which will permit their Governments, like those of the others, to go into speedy and full operation as intimately connected with and promotive of this material growth of the nation, I ask the attention of Congress to the valuable information and important recommendations relating to the public lands, Indian affairs, the Pacific Railroads, and mineral discoveries contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith transmitted, and which report also embraces the subjects of patents, pensions, and other topics of public interest pertaining to his department. The quantity of public land disposed of during the five quarters ending on the thirtieth of September last, was 4,221,342 acres, of which 1,538,614 acres were entered under the homestead law. The remainder was located with military land warrants, agricultural scrip certified to States for railroads, and sold for cash. The cash received from sales and location fees was $1,019,446. The income from sales during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, was $678,007 21, against $136,077 95 received during the preceding year. The aggregate number of acres surveyed during the year has been equal to the quantity disposed of, and there is open to settlement about 133,000,000 acres of surveyed land.

The great enterprise of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific States, by railways and telegraph lines has been entered upon with a vigor that gives assurance of success, notwithstanding the embarrassments arising from the prevailing high prices of materials and labor. The route of the main line of the road has been definitely located for one hundred miles westward from the central point at Omaha City, Nebraska, and a preliminary location of the Pacific Railroad of California has been made from Sacramento, eastward, to the great bend of Mucker River in Nevada. Numerous discoveries of gold, silver and cinnebar mines have been added to the many heretofore known, and the country occupied by the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains and the subordinate ranges now teems with enterprising labor, which is richly remunerative.

It is believed that the products of the mines of precious metals in that region has during the year reached, if not exceeded, $100,000,000 in value. It was recommended in my last Annual Message that our Indian system be remodelled. Congress at its last Session, acting upon the recommendation, did provide for reorganizing the system in California, and it is believed that under the present organization the management of the Indians there will be attended with reasonable success. Much yet remains to be done to provide for the proper government of the Indians in other parts of the country, to render it secure for the advancing settler, and to provide for the welfare of the nation. The Secretary reiterates his recommendations, and to them the attention of Congress is invited.

The liberal provisions made by Congress for paying pensions to invalid soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and to the widows, orphans and dependent mothers of those who have fallen in battle or died of disease contracted, or of wounds received in the service of their country, have been diligently administered.

There have been added to the Pension Rolls during the year ending the 30th day of June last, the names of 16,770 invalid soldiers, and of 271 disabled seamen, making the present number of army invalid pensioners 22,767, and of navy invalid pensioners 712. Of widows, orphans and mothers, 22,198 have been placed on the Army Pension Rolls, and 248 on the Navy Rolls. The present number of army pensioners of this class is 25,443, and of navy pensioners, 793.

At the beginning of the year the number of revolutionary pensioners was 1,430. Only twelve of them were soldiers, of whom seven have since died. The remainder are those who, under the law, receive pensions because of relationship to revolutionary soldiers.

During the year ending the 30th of June, 1864, $4,504,016 92 have been paid to pensioners of all classes.

I cheerfully commend to your continued patronage the benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia, which have hitherto been established or fostered by Congress, and respectfully refer for information concerning them, and in relation to the Washington Aqueduct, the Capitol, and other matters of local interest, to the report of the Secretary.

The Agricultural Department, under the supervision of its present energetic and faithful head is rapidly commencing itself to the great and vital interest it was created to advance. It is peculiarly the People's Department, in which they feel more directly concerned than in any other. I commend it to the continued attention and fostering care of Congress.

The war continues. Since the last Annual Message all the important lines and positions then occupied by our forces have been maintained, and our armies have steadily advanced, thus liberating the regions left in the rear, so that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of other States have again produced reasonably fair crops.

The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year, is General SHERMAN'S attempted march of three hundred miles directly through an insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength, that our General-in-Chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy, and yet to detach a well appointed large army to move on such an expedition. The result not yet being known, conjecture in regard to it cannot here be indulged.

Important movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of molding society for durability in the Union, although short of complete success, it is much in the right direction that 12,000 citizens in each of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana have organized loyal State Governments with free constitutions, and are earnestly struggling to maintain and administer them.

The movement in the same direction more extensively, though less definite in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee should not be overlooked.

But Maryland presents the example of complete success. Maryland is secure to Liberty and Union for all the future. The genius of rebellion will no more claim Maryland. Like another foul spirit, being driven out, it may seek to tear her, but it will woo her no more.

At the last session of Congress a proposed amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States passed the Senate but failed for lack of the requisite two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives. Although the present is the same Congress, and nearly the same members, and without questioning the wisdom or patriotism of those who stood in opposition, I venture to recommend the reconsideration and passage of the measure at the present session. Of course, the abstract question is not changed, but an intervening election shows almost certainly that the next Congress will pass the measure if this does not. Hence there is only a question of time as to when the proposed amendment will go to the States for their action, and as it is to go, at all events, may we not agree that the sooner the better. It is not claimed that the election has imposed a duty on members to change their views or their votes any further than as an additional element to be considered. Their judgment may be affected by it. It is the voice of the people now for the first time heard upon the question. In a great national crisis like ours unanimity of action among those seeking a common end is very desirable, almost indispensable; and yet no approach to such unanimity is attainable unless some deference shall be paid to the will of the majority. In this case the common end is the maintenance of the Union, and among the means to secure that end, such will, through the election, is most clearly declared in favor of such constitutional amendment. The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is derived through our popular elections. Judging by the recent canvass and its result, the purpose of the people within the loyal States, to maintain the integrity of the Union, was never more firm nor more nearly unanimous than now. The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters met and mingled at the polls, give strong assurance of this. Not only all those who supported the Union ticket (so called,) but a great majority of the opposing party also may be fairly claimed to entertain and to be actuated by the same purpose. It is an unanswerable argument to this effect, that no candidate for any office whatever, high or low, has ventured to seek votes on the avowal that he was for giving up the Union. There has been much impugning of motives and much heated controversy as to the proper means and best mode of advancing the Union cause, but in the distinct issue of Union or no Union, the politicians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the people. In affording the people the fair opportunity of showing one to another and to the world this firmness and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the national cause. The election has exhibited another fact not less valuable to be known—the fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of the national resources. That of living men—while it is melancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves and caused mourning to so many hearts, it is some relief to know that compared with the surviving the fallen have been so few. While Corps and Divisions and Regiments have formed and fought and dwindled and gone out of existence, a great majority of the men who composed them are still living. The same is true of the naval service. The election returns prove this. So many voters could not else be found. The States regularly holding elections both now and four years ago, to wit: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin, cast 3,982,011 votes now against 4,870,222 cast then, showing an aggregate now of 3,398,211, to which is to be added 33,762 cast now in the new States of Kansas and Nevada, which States did not vote in 1860—thus swelling the aggregate to 4,075,773, and the net increase during the three years and a half of war to 145,751. A table is appended showing particulars. To this, again, should be added the number of all soldiers in the field from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois and California, who, by the laws of those States, could not vote away from their homes, and which number cannot be less than 90,000. Nor yet is this all. The number in organized territories is triple now what it was four years ago; while thousands, white and black, join us as the national arms press back the insurgent lines—so much is shown affirmatively and negatively by the election. It is not material to inquire how the increase has been produced, or to show that it would have been greater but for the war, which is probably true; the important fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than we had when the war began; that we are not exhausted nor in process of exhaustion; that we are gaining strength, and may, if need be, maintain the contest indefinitely. This as to men.

COMPARATIVE VOTE—1860 AND 1864.

	1860.	1864.
Kentucky	146,216	*91,300
Maine	97 918	115 141
Maryland	92.502	72 703
Massachusetts	169,533	175.487
Michigan	154 747	162,413
Minnesota	34.799	42.534
Missouri	165.538	*90.000
New-Hampshire	65 953	69.111
New-Jersey	121.125	128.680
New-York	675 156	730,664
Ohio	442.441	470.745
Oregon	14.410	†14.410
Pennsylvania	476.442	572,697
Rhode Island	19.931	22.187
Vermont	42 844	55.811
West Virginia	46.195	33.874
Wisconsin	152.180	148,513
Total	3,870,223	3,982,011
Kansas		17,234
Nevada		16,528— 33,762
Total		4,015,773

*Nearly. †Estimated.

Material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever. The national resources then are unexhausted, and, as we believe, inexhaustible. The public purpose to re-establish and maintain the national authority is unchanged, and, as we believe, unchangeable. The manner of continuing the effort remains to choose. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept of nothing short of the severance of the Union. His declarations to this effect are explicit and oft-repeated. He does not attempt to deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. We cannot voluntarily yield it. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war, and decided by victory. If we yield we are beaten. If the Southern people fail him, he is beaten; either way it would be the victory and defeat following war. What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause, is not necessary true of those who follow. Although he cannot reaccept the Union, they can. Some of them we know already desire peace and reunion. The number of such may increase. They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution. After so much the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, courts and votes. Operating only in constitutional and lawful channels, some certain and other possible questions are and would be beyond the executive power to adjust, as for instance, the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money. The Executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeiture, however, would still be within Executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised, can be fairly judged of by the past. A year ago general pardon and amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all except certain designated classes, and it was at the same time made known that the excepted classes were still within contemplation of special clemency. During the year many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time, also special pardons have been granted to individuals of excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied.

Thus practically the door has been for a full year open to all, except such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still so open to all, but the time may come, probably will come when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in lieu, more vigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted.

In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents, as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, and that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation. Nor shall I return to Slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress.

If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an Executive duty to reënslave such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it.

In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.

(Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

In presenting to Congress his annual report on the state of the finances, in obedience to the requirements of law, the Secretary of the Treasury feels that, while there is no occasion to distrust the ability of the people of the United States to bear the great and increasing burdens imposed upon them by the arduous and prolonged struggle for national existence in which they are engaged, there is nevertheless much in the financial condition of the Government which requires careful and anxious consideration. Among the serious duties devolved upon him, the Secretary recognizes a full and clear exposition of that condition as first in importance, in order that the wisdom of Congress may provide a remedy for existing evils, and guard against the recurrence of similar evils in the future. The Secretary's assumption of office was so nearly coincident with the commencement of the present fiscal year, that he would be naturally impelled to begin by stating the exact condition of the Treasury upon that day. Before proceeding to do so, however, a brief review of the financial measures adopted since the outbreak of the rebellion, and of their operation and effect, may not be without value in endeavoring to arrive at just conclusions with regard to the future.

On the fourth day of March, A. D., 1861, the national debt was comparatively so inconsiderable as hardly to deserve the name. Accustomed to a degree of prosperity heretofore unexampled in the history of nations, the people of the United States had grown rich and powerful without being conscious of national burdens, and equally unconscious of their own vast and increasing ability to sustain a weight which, could it have been anticipated, might have seemed altogether beyond their strength. Unaccustomed for a long course of years to great national efforts, it was fortunate that their power of endurance should be tested only by degrees, as the struggle which Providence had prepared for them, developed its vast proportions and the necessity of great and long-continued effort becoming apparent. Had it been then foreseen that what was believed to be a contest for months was to be continued for years, and that hundreds of millions of public debt would be swollen into thousands of millions before the close of that contest, it may well be doubted whether ignorant as they were of their own immense resources, the people might not have shrunk appalled from an uncertainty, which contemplated a sacrifice so far exceeding all former experience.

In his first report to Congress, made on the 4th day of July, 1861, my predecessor estimated the whole amount required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, at $318,519,581 87. To meet this anticipated expenditure, Congress, by an act approved July 17, 1861, authorized a loan of $250,000,000, which with the ordinary revenues was considered an ample provision for the exigencies of the year. By an act approved Aug. 5, 1861, Congress further authorized a direct tax of $20,000,000 and a direct tax of 3 per centum on the excess of all incomes over $800 per annum. It was not anticipated, however, that any revenue derived from these last-mentioned sources would be available within the year. Experience proved that the estimate of the Secretary, though founded on what seemed to be reliable data, was a most inadequate, and in his report of Dec. 9, 1861, he was compelled to ask Congress to provide for a probable deficiency of $213,904,427 62. In the same report he estimated the expenditures of the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July, 1862, at $475,331,245 51; on the 30th of December, 1861, and soon afterward, most of the State banks suspended specie payments. In view of this condition of affairs, and of the large appropriations called for to meet the public wants, Congress passed various laws, which need only be alluded to. It had become manifest that while much the largest portion of the amount required must be provided by loans in some form, resort must be had to a wider and more stringent taxation in order to preserve the credit of the Government. Accordingly, the Act of July 1, 1862, called the Internal Revenue Law, was passed, providing for a levy of duties on various domestic manufactures, upon trades and occupations, and also providing a system of stamp, income and other duties. This important measure, it was hoped, would, in connection with the duties on imports and the sums derived from their sources, furnish such a proportion of the revenue needed, as would place the national credit upon a stable foundation. Through the evidence thus afforded of a readiness to impose on the present a reasonable show of public burdens, leaving to the future no more than in justice it ought to bear. If these hopes were not realized the disappointment was, perhaps, imputable, to a great degree, to the fact, that the system adopted was one to which people had not been accustomed; that the machinery was complicated; the officers who went to execute inexperienced; and that sufficient allowance was not made for the important element of time which alone can give to any such system the requisite efficiency.

With a like view to increase the revenue and to sustain our own industry under the burden imposed by the internal revenue law, Congress, by an act approved July 14, 1862, largely increased the duties on imports.

It was justly believed that these measures could hardly fail to inspire confidence in the ability and purpose of the Nation to meet all its obligations in the present and the future.

The necessities of the Treasury were, however, immediate. To raise money in large amounts by taxation, and even by loans, requires more time than can always be afforded, with large armies in the field and great navies afloat.

The demands of war are imperative, and cannot await the slow process of financial negotiations, to meet a demand thus urgent.

Congress, by acts of Feb. 25 and July 18, 1862, saw fit to authorize the emission of United States notes to the amount, including $60,000,000 of Treasury notes previously authorized, which were to be redeemed and cancelled, of $300,000,000, as a substitute for coin—declaring them a legal tender for debts, public and private, and clothing them with all the requisites of currency.

These notes were convertible at the will of the holder into bonds of the United States, paying interest at six per centum semi-annually, in coin, to secure, which the revenue from customs, also payable in coin, was specifically pledged. The same act of February 25, 1862, authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of $500,000,000, increased subsequently to $511,000,000, redeemable after five years and payable twenty years from date.

Notwithstanding the ample provision supposed to be made by Congress for the expenditures of the fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June, 1863, the report of the Secretary submitted on the 4th of December, 1864, showed a deficiency for the current year of $276,912,517 66, while the estimated amount of expenditure over receipts from ordinary sources, for the succeeding year, was $322,368,186 56. To provide for the aggregate of these amounts, Congress, by an act approved March 3, 1863, authorized a loan of $500,000 000 for the then current, and of $600,000 000 for the then next fiscal year. By the second section of the same act, the Secretary was authorized to issue, as a part of said loan, $400,000,000 in amount of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per centum per annum, payable in lawful money, which notes, payable at periods expressed on their face might be made a legal tender at their face value. By the third section, $150,000,000 of United States notes of a like character with those previously issued under the provisions of former acts, were authorized as a part of said loan.

It will be seen that by the several acts of Congress referred to, Government paper, as a substitute for coin, under the respective denominations of United States notes and Treasury Notes might be issued to the amount of $650 000 000; viz., United States Treasury notes, not bearing interest, to the amount of $450,000,000, but of which $50,000,000 were to be held in reserve for the redemption of temporary deposits, and to be replaced as soon as possible, thus leaving the whole amount intended for circulation but $400,000 000, and $200,000,000 of Treasury notes bearing interest, and which it was hoped, and believed would not remain in circulation as money, but could be made legal tender only for the face value without interest.

In the preceding enumeration of the several acts passed by Congress, with a view to provide the ways and means required to meet annual expenditures to a period including the fiscal year of 1863, no reference has been made to the usual auxiliary measures debas been made to the usual auxiliary measures designed to meet the exigencies of the hour, but neither designed to meet the exigencies of the hour, but neither emerging nor diminishing the amount required, and emerging nor diminishing the amount required, and asserting no other purpose than a mere temporary resource.

Of a somewhat similar character, from its necessarily limited amount, is the fractional currency authorized by the fourth section of the Act of March 3, 1863.

The object of the Secretary in calling attention to these various acts of Congress in connection of the estimates of his predecessor is to show

First—The utter impossibility, in times like the present, of ascertaining, with a degree of certainty, the prospective demands upon the Treasury. Estimates on the most liberal scale may be, as they have been, found inadequate. Hence arise large defi-

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

THE DEPARTMENTS.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

[illegible] the year [illegible] 75, and the expenditures [illegible] during the same period were [illegible] an excess of the latter of $2,[illegible]. The annexed tables, Nos. 1, [illegible] and exhibit [illegible] from 1854 to 1864, from which it will be seen that the [illegible] receipts of the Department [illegible], inclusive, were $8,745,2[illegible]62, and the [illegible] expenditures to the same period were $14,452,[illegible]41, showing an average annual excess of expenditures over receipts of $5,736,729 82; and the average annual receipts from 1862 to 1864, inclusive, were $10,871,530 97, and the expenditures $11,[illegible]5,75[illegible]72, showing an average annual excess of expenditures over receipts of $823,251 75.

The excess of receipts in 1861 over 1861, the first year of the rebellion, was $[illegible]55,057 38.

Although the proportion of receipts as against the expenditures has, doubtless, been increased on account of the suspension of the postal service in the insurrectionary States, the above exhibit furnishes the evidence of an improved financial condition of the department, highly creditable to the administration of my immediate predecessor.

The estimate of expenditure for 1864 was fixed at $13 000,000, in which was included the sum of $1 000,000, specially appropriated for the overland mail service, being $355,213 80 more than the amount actually expended.

On the other hand, the revenues of 1864 were estimated at an increase of five per centum on those of 1862, making $8 711 000 which [illegible] actually reached $12,428 253 78, or $3,721,[illegible]53 78 more than the estimate. This increase equals [illegible] per cent.

The increase of expenditures in 1864, compared with those of 1863, is 11 [illegible] per centum, and the increase in the revenues for the same year 11[illegible] per cent.

This exhibit promises an increase of the revenues for 1865 over the estimate submitted in the report of last year.

Estimates for 1866

The expenditure of all kinds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, (see table No. 2,) are estimated at	$14,098,500 00
The gross revenue for the year 1866, including foreign postage and miscellaneous receipts, is estimated at an increase of six per centum on the revenue of 1864, making	13,184,547 79
Estimated deficiency of revenue compared with estimated expenditures	913,952 21
From this sum must be deducted the amount of the permanent appropriations to compensate the department for carrying free mail matter, under acts of March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851	700,000 00
by which the estimated deficiency is reduced to	213 952 21

The grants for the transportation of free mail matter for the last two fiscal years have not been expended. Assuming that the amount of $700 000 for the last year is still available, no appropriation for any deficiency in the revenue will be required.

In making the estimate of probable expenditures for 1866, the amounts actually expended under the several heads during the past fiscal year have been taken as a basis; but an increase in several of the items named has become necessary, particularly in the appropriation for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, the estimated cost of the latter being increased, by an act of Congress, to correspond with the terms of the contract elsewhere referred to in this report.

The whole number of drafts and warrants issued during the year to creditors of the department, in payment of balances reported to be due by the Auditor, was 16[illegible]08. The warrants were drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, five assistant treasurers and seven designated depositaries—and the drafts on sixty-five post-office depositories, and on the Postmasters at three hundred and sixty-one draft offices. Of the above-named post-office depositories, forty-five were established on January 1, 1864.

About 80 per cent. of the net revenue of the department for the year, or $7,083,179 81, was concentrated in the hands of the above-named depositaries and at draft offices. Of this amount, $5 327,761 was disbursed during the year, leaving subject to draft on July 1, 1864, $1,755,418 81.

The remainder of the revenue was collected by means of orders issued by the Auditor on postmasters at collection offices, and through payments made by postmasters to special mail carriers and mail messengers.

During the fiscal year 334,054,610 postage stamps, of the value of $10,177,327; 26 644 300 stamped envelopes, amounting to $765, 512 50, and 1,574 500 newspaper wrappers, amounting to $31,490, were issued. The total value of these issues was $10,974,329 50, which, compared with the issue of the previous year, ($10,338 769,) shows an increase of $635,559 50, or about 6[illegible] per cent. The value of the stamps and stamped envelopes sold, was $10,776 589 55, and the amount used in the prepayment of postage was $9,-875,155 61.

Notwithstanding this enormous issue, the losses of stamps in the mails amounted only to $1,206, and of envelopes to $21 80. This result may be in part attributed to the system of registering each package of stamps and envelopes mailed, and to the fact that route agents and postmasters at separating offices are also instructed to keep a record of all such packages passing through their offices. During the year 1859, (the year immediately preceding the adoption of this system of registration,) the value of postage stamps issued amounted to $5,279,405, whilst the losses in transmission during the last six months of that period were $4,373. Since that time the losses have decreased, although the issue has increased about 9[illegible] per cent.

The number of packages of stamps sent out during the year was 58,500, of stamped envelopes 16,688, and the claims allowed for deficiencies in the number of stamps amounted to only $29, and in the stamped envelopes 80 cents, showing great care on the part of those intrusted with this branch of the business.

Postage stamps are regularly supplied to the armies of the Potomac and Cumberland, through special agencies of the department located at or near the headquarters of each. Since the inauguration of the present [illegible]e—about the first of July last—the agent at [illegible] City Point, Virginia, has sold stamps to the amount of $20 773 95, and the agent of the army at [illegible] a $5 210.

At the last session of Congress a bill was passed [illegible] the contract for furnishing the [illegible] with stamped envelopes and newspaper [illegible] under the provisions of which the existing contract expired on September 11, 1864, when a [illegible] contract was made, to expire December 31, 1[illegible] at an advanced rate for stamps and envelopes.

After the award of the contract above referred to, the Department and the contractor received a protest from a party in New-York claiming to be the patentee of newspaper wrappers, with notice that he should enforce his rights. Under these circumstances, and in view of the enormous advance in the contract price of the article, the department decided to discontinue its issue for the present.

Notwithstanding the advance of every article used in the manufacture of stamps, and the large increase in the number required by the department, the National Bank Note Company, of New-York, have fulfilled, in a satisfactory manner, all their obligations. It is due to these contractors to add that they receive for postage stamps but twelve cents per thousand, whilst the contractors for internal revenue stamps receive thirty-three cents per thousand.

Seven temporary clerks have been employed for several years, who are paid out of the appropriation for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, as they constitute a portion of the necessary force of the department. I suggest the propriety of providing for them by law.

CONTRACTS.

Table A (No. 5) exhibits the service as it stood on the 30th of June last, in the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kentucky, California, Oregon, Kansas, and the Territories of New-Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, Dakota, and Nevada, at which time there were in operation in those States and Territories 6,683 mail routes, the number of contractors being 5,953. The length of these routes was 139,173 miles, and the service as follows, viz:

Railroad, 22,506 miles, steamboat, 7,275 miles; "celerity, certainty and security," 109,278 miles—costing $5,818,469, divided as follows, viz.: Railroad, 23,301,942 miles of transportation at $2,567,044, about 11 cents a mile; steamboat, 2,142,131 at $253,274, about 12 cents a mile; "celerity, certainty and security," 30,901,281 at $2,998,151, about 9 7-10 cents a mile.

The length of routes was decreased 425 miles, while there was an increase in the annual transportation of 89,342 miles, and in the cost of [illegible],803.

The aggregate compensation of route agents, local agents, mail-messengers, baggage-masters in charge of express mails, and agents employed on steamers conveying mails to Southern ports, was $546,753 48, which, added to the cost of service in operation on 30th June, last ($5,818,469) makes the total cost of mail transportation at that date $6 365,222 48.

The [illegible] for the middle section, comprising [illegible] of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio, expired on the 30th of June [illegible] the new term commenced on the 1st of July following. The service under these lettings, for the first quarter of the contract, ended Sept. 30, 1864, is exhibited in the annexed statement, viz:

	Miles.	Miles of annual transportation.	Cost.
Railroad	[illegible]	7,334,761	$[illegible],349
Steamboat	[illegible]	215,[illegible]8	17,[illegible]33
"Celerity, certainty and security"	21,[illegible]	6,845,[illegible]6	407,071

Notwithstanding an express provision of law, (section 29 of act of July 2, 1836,) which provides "that no person whose bid for the transportation of the mail may be accepted, shall receive any pay until he shall have executed his contract according to law and the regulations of the department," but few of the railroad companies engaged in carrying mails [illegible] a contract, and the practice of running [illegible] service from quarter to quarter has been necessary for a series of years, to enable the Auditor to issue orders in favor of the companies, for the collection of moneys in the hands of Postmasters on the routes, and the adjustment of accounts for services rendered.

Attention has been called to this subject by my predecessors, for the purpose of securing additional legislation investing the head of this department with power to compel compliance with the law by withholding payments except on executed contracts. The matter is discussed by Postmaster-General Hoge in his report of Dec. 3, 1859 and again alluded to Dec. 1, 1860, and also by my immediate predecessor in his reports of Dec. 2, 1861, and Dec. 1, 1862; but, believing that the law is sufficiently explicit as it now stands, I do not propose further legislation, in the hope that the several railroad companies will no longer refuse to enter into the obligations assumed by all other persons contracting with the Government. Should I be disappointed in this reasonable hope, I shall not fail to call upon Congress for such legislation as the necessities of the service require.

In the last annual report, attention was called to the unsettled accounts of persons employed to convey mails by sea to the military and naval forces and inhabitants at New-Orleans, Pensacola and other ports, rendered necessary by the insurrection in the Southern States, and also for service performed in steamships on the North Pacific coast during the Winter of 1862, when the usual land routes were interrupted by extraordinary floods. These services were necessary to provide for communication with the soldiers and sailors engaged in the defence of the country, and the people, isolated by an act of Providence, and were authorized by several acts of Congress. The Auditor of the Treasury for this department, adjudging the contracts illegal, declined acting on the accounts of contractors and orders of the Postmaster General, rendering an appeal to Congress necessary. This resulted in the legislation contained in the fifth section of the "Act to provide for the conveyance of mails to foreign ports, &c.," approved March 25, 1864, under which the sum of $18,050 has been paid to several parties for the sea service, performed by order of the Postmaster-General on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico, to the 30th of September last.

The claim made by the steamship owners for service on the North Pacific coast, during the floods of 1862 on the land, was at the rate of $6,000 per month for three months, but the amount deemed adequate by the department was $8,642 for the whole service, and this was the sum reported to the Auditor as due the claimants; but Congress having fixed the sum to be paid for this service at $1,500, which they declined to receive, the claim is still unadjusted.

Paper and document mails for the Pacific coast are to be carried by sea, via New-York and Panama, temporary arrangements having been made for their conveyance, within the sum named in the law of March 25, 1864, viz.: $160,000 per annum, making the whole expense of territorial and Pacific mails not over $910,000 per annum, or $90,000 less than under the former contract.

The contract for the California and Oregon route—Sacramento to Portland—terminating Sept. 16, 1864, proposals were invited for the continuance of the service to 1866 and 1868. But one bid was received, that of the California Stage Company, at $250,000 per annum, which was deemed extravagant for the the service required, and accepted to June 30, 1865, only, with a view to again invite competition, which has been done.

The topographer of the department having been instructed by my predecessor to prepare a set of maps, by States or groups of States, designed to show all the permanent routes, distances and Post-offices thereon in the United States, with other statistical information, I have to communicate that progress has been made in their preparation. It is found, however, that in consequence of the enhanced price of all articles purchased through the contingent fund, chargeable with the expenses that the fund, as previously estimated, will be insufficient, having regard to other demands upon it, and I therefore recommend that an appropriation of $40 000 be made for preparing and publishing these maps. It is believed that the proceeds of the sale of such as will not be needed for the use of this department will eventually more than reimburse the entire outlay, leaving a surplus which will diminish, to that extent, future appropriations for contingent purposes.

The net amount of fines imposed and deductions made during the year from the pay of mail contractors, for failures and other delinquencies, was $44,375 55.

Inquiry has been made of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT relative to the existing arrangements for supplying our armies with mails, with the assurance of my earnest purpose to cooperate with him in carrying into effect any desired improvements of that service; and I am gratified to learn from his reply, that the system of receiving and forwarding mails now in operation is entirely satisfactory; and that "our soldiers receive their mail matter with as much regularity and promptness as is possible for armies in the field, and with perhaps as much celerity and security as the most favored portions of the country." He also informs me that the policy originally adopted of excluding civilians from the mail service within the lines of the army, and detailing for that duty enlisted men of intelligence and reliability, will be continued.

For many years the regulations of this department have required that every post-office should mail letters direct to every other office not on the route to any distributing office, and that all other letters should be mailed to the first distributing office on the route to their destination, involving considerable expense and delays in the transmission of the mails. This subject has been frequently referred to in the reports of this department. Elaborate distribution schemes have been proposed to improve the existing system, which is still considered defective.

The majority of letters are now subjected to delays, while the expense attending the work in twenty-two distributing post-offices amounted, during the fourth quarter of 1864, to nearly two hundred thousand dollars, being at the rate of eight hundred thousand dollars per year, or about sixty-two per centum of the whole expense of clerk-hire in all offices.

The mailing of all letters *direct* from one office to another, however situated, in so vast a territory as that embraced within the United States, is objectionable. The ordinary distributing post-offices not meeting the necessities of the service, experiments have been commenced with railway or traveling post-offices. The requisite cars for the purpose are prepared for one daily line between Washington and New-York, and by means of clerks taken, temporarily, from the post-offices at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, letters intended for distribution at either of those points are distributed in the cars, and so arranged that they can be despatched without delay on connecting routes. Thus it is found that the transmission of letters is expedited from twelve to twenty-four hours, being the time usually lost in distributing offices. Similar experiments have been made on the routes from Chicago, Illinois, to Clinton, Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa, with equally satisfactory results.

Attention has been given to the putting in operation the railway distribution to other prominent points, and the companies which have been asked to furnish the necessary car facilities have generally responded favorably. On the great eastern and western routes to Cleveland, as well as between Washington and New-York, the size and the importance of the mails and the amount of distribution to be done are such as to require accommodations to the extent of an entire car. West of Cleveland only a portion of a car will be used on each route.

In order to make the work of railway post-offices effectual, a change in the mode of mailing letters is necessary. All offices cannot mail *direct*, neither can all mail to a railway office. The work will, therefore, be divided between head offices and route offices, the former being those which are the initial or terminal points of routes, and the latter those offices or stations on the direct line of a road from which there are no post-roads diverging. Additional clerks, as well as superintendents and traveling postmasters, will be required, for whom I recommend provision be made by law.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE

The statistics of the foreign service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1864, are fully exhibited in the tables prepared by the Auditor of this department, also in statement No. 7, annexed to this report, and show the following general results, viz:

The aggregate postage (sea, inland and foreign) upon the correspondence exchanged with Great Britain, Prussia, France, Hamburg, Bremen, and Belgium, amounted to $1,399,605 69, being an increase of $174,930 48, as compared with last year, and $21,458 37 in excess of the largest amount realized in any previous fiscal year. The collections in this country amounted to $881,720 68, and in Europe to $517,875 01: excess of collections in the United States $363,855 67. This result is significant and gratifying, showing a largely increased correspondence with Europe, notwithstanding the civil troubles agitating the country, and the interruption of postal communications with the Southern States.

The transatlantic mail transportation was performed as follows:

By the foreign steamships of the New-York and Liverpool, Canadian, Bremen and Hamburg lines, $770 365 01.

By British contract mail packets of the Cunard and Galway lines, $629,240 68.

The amount paid by this department for mail steamship service to and from Europe, was $371,740 44—the steamships employed receiving the sea postage on the mails conveyed as compensation for the service. Of this amount the Liverpool and New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company received $[illegible]4 34, for fifty-two outward and fifty-three inward trips, between New-York, Queenstown and Liverpool, the Canadian mail packets, $77,175 30 for fifty-three round trips between Portland and Liverpool, and Quebec and Liverpool; the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, $16,[illegible]0 for sixteen outward and fifteen inward trips, and the New-York and Hamburg Steamship Company, $45 501 18 for thirteen outward and twelve inward trips, between New-York and Southampton.

The total postages on the correspondence exchanged with British North American Provinces during the year amounted to $3 7[illegible]1 33, being an increase of $81,628 09 over the [illegible] last year, and of $129,618 88 over that for the previous fiscal year. The postages collected in this country amounted to $168,755 74, and in the provinces to $138,015 64; excess in favor of the United States $30,140 10. This extraordinary increase of correspondence is probably partly owing to the fact that large numbers of rebel agents, sympathizers and refugees have taken up their temporary abode in Canada and the other provinces.

The total postages on the mails conveyed to and from the West Indies amounted to $59,990 18, and the cost of transporting the same to and from Havana and other West India ports was $40,337 03, being $19,653 15 less than the United States postages on the mails conveyed. Heretofore the steamers employed in this service received as compensation the gross amount of United States postages upon the correspondence transported, without allowing for the inland service, but as no contracts were executed with the department, calling for the performance of a specified number of trips, according to a fixed schedule of sailing days; and as the mails they conveyed received no greater care or attention while in transit than is ordinarily given to first-class freight, it was considered by my predecessor not proper that the compensation for the sea portion of the service should be so adjusted as to prevent loss to the postal revenues, and arrangements were accordingly concluded by him with the proprietors of all the steamship lines, except two, plying between New-York and Havana, for a fixed compensation by the trip of $125 each way, or $250 per round trip, if not exceeding the United States postages on the mails conveyed. The proprietors of two of the steamship lines in question declined to accede to this rate of compensation, claiming that they were entitled to the gross amount of postages under the provisions of the 4th section of the act of June 15, 1860, which authorizes the Postmaster General to cause the mails to be transported between the United States and any foreign port or ports, by steamships, allowing therefor the sea and inland postage if by an American vessel, and the sea postage only if by a foreign vessel. The provisions of this section have not been construed by this department as *requiring* the Postmaster General to allow the sea and inland postages on the mails conveyed, to all American vessels, but simply as limiting the compensation in any case to that amount.

The payment of $250 per round trip, limited to the postages, having been generally accepted by the proprietors as ample remuneration for the steamship service between New-York and Havana, no reason occurs to me why it should not be adopted as the uniform compensation for all the steamships employed on that route.

The United States postages upon the correspondence exchanged with Central and South America, via Aspinwall and Panama, amounted to $14,208 51, all of which was paid to CORNELIUS VANDERBILT for the sea and isthmus transportation.

The provisions of article 3 of the United States and Canada postal convention have been so modified, by agreement between the respective post departments, as to abolish the international letter postage of fifteen cents per single rate, heretofore levied upon letters passing between Canada and California, Oregon and Washington Territory, thus establishing a uniform international postage for letters of ten cents the single rate, prepayment optional, between Canada and all parts of the United States, without regard to distance or route of conveyance; and the benefit of the same uniform international rate of ten cents has also been extended to the correspondence exchanged with the Province of New-Brunswick.

Our arrangement with Canada adopts the principle of optional prepayment, in both countries, of the combined rate of international postage, each country retaining all the postage which it collects. It is the most simple form of international postal arrangement, inasmuch as it dispenses entirely with accounts between the respective post departments, and has been adopted with all the other Provinces except Newfoundland. With the view of securing uniformity in our postal relations with those Provinces, a recent effort was made to obtain the concurrence of Newfoundland in a like arrangement, which I regret to say, was unsuccessful; the British Post Department declining to give its assent to the measure, on account of the additional British packet postage of four pence sterling, which is levied for the sea service to and from the island, and accrues to Great Britain.

The initiatory steps taken to conclude similar postal arrangements with the Colonies of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, referred to in the last annual report, have not as yet been attended with the success anticipated.

Additional articles to the United States and British postal convention have been agreed upon, constituting the British packet agency at Colon an office for the exchange of mails with the post-office of New-York, by means of the United States packets plying between those ports; the object being to prevent the delay to correspondence forwarded from the United States to ports and places on the Atlantic coast and interior of New-Granada, previously caused by its transit across the Isthmus to and from Panama. A copy of these articles is annexed, (No. 8.)

An arrangement has also been concluded for expediting the transmission to destination of unpaid letters addressed to the United States, received at Panama by British packets from countries on the west coast of South America; this department agreeing to collect, and account to Great Britain, through the office of the British packet agency at Panama, for the unpaid postage charged thereon.

An additional article to the United States and Bremen, and to the United States and Hamburg Conventions, respectively, was executed on the 28th of March last, authorizing the conveyance of the international correspondence in time of war, or threatening war, by steamships sailing under neutral flag, whenever the same cannot be safely conveyed by United States, Bremen or Hamburg steamships, in view of the apprehension then felt that the war pending in the north of Europe might interrupt the mail service so long and advantageously performed by the Bremen and Hamburg lines of mail packets, steps were taken to ascertain whether the neutrality of the said steamers might not be secured by means of diplomatic correspondence; but this department has not been advised of the result. Our postal conventions with Great Britain and Mexico, respectively, recognize the principle that, even in time of war between the contracting parties, their respective mail packets shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation until six weeks after a notification given by either of the two Governments, and delivered to the other, that the service is to be discontinued; and as all Governments have a common interest in claiming exceptional treatment for mail packets in case of war, to the end of maintaining regularity in international postal communications, it is a subject worthy of consideration whether, by treaty stipulations between nations or otherwise, a like principle might not be established between all Governments, with proper safeguards against the transportation of persons or articles contraband of war.

During the past year a new line of French mail packets has been established between France and the United States, the steamships plying, for the present, direct between Havre and New-York, and making regular departures from each port, on Wednesday of every fourth week. The United States exchange offices of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, dispatch and receive mails regularly by means of this line, corresponding with the French exchanging offices of Paris and Havre, and with the French mail agent embarked on board of each packet.

A correspondence has been opened with several of the post departments represented by commissioners at the Paris International Postal Conference, having for its object the negotiation of postal conventions, on the basis of the Paris resolutions, with those countries on the continent of Europe with which the United States has hitherto sustained no direct postal relation, as well as for the revision and amendment of existing postal conventions, so as to make them conform as nearly as practicable to the liberal principles of postal progress recommended by that conference as the basis of international arrangements. Favorable responses have been received from the several post departments interested in this subject.

In conformity with the provisions of the act "to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil," approved May 22, 1864, an advertisement was issued inviting proposals for carrying the mails of the United States by a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, between a port of the United States north of the Potomac river, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and at Pernambuco and Bahia, in Brazil, for a contract term of ten years, to commence on or before the first day of September, 1865, and to date from the day the first steamship of such line shall leave the United States with the mails for Brazil.

Three proposals were received for this service, the lowest and accepted bid being that of the New-York, Nuevitas and Cuba Steamship Company, with THOMAS ASSENCIO & Co. and MANUEL J. MORA, of New-York, as guarantors for the performance of the service, at the sum of $240,000 per annum, to be divided equally between the two Governments.

The act authorizing the establishment of this line of American steamships was the beginning of a new era in the history of our ocean mail service, which is being performed principally by steamers sailing under foreign flag. The Government by this measure adopted the policy of cooperating with the individual enterprise of our citizens in establishing a direct mail steamship communication with the principal country of South America, with the object of providing a reliable and speedy transmission of correspondence, and developing a profitable commerce, legitimately belonging to us by reason of our geographical position, but which has been diverted into other channels by means of regular steamship communications with other countries not so favorably situated as ours for conducting an extensive trade with Brazil.

At present our only regular and reliable route of postal communication with Brazil and adjacent South American States is by the circuitous route via Great Britain or France, each of those countries maintaining a subsidized line of mail steamers plying to and from Rio de Janeiro, established nominally for postal purposes, but really in the interest of commerce, which is fostered and developed by regular mail steamship communication.

There are other ocean routes besides the one to Brazil, which can be safely and profitably occupied by American lines of mail steamers, among which the route between San Francisco, Japan and China, at present unoccupied by foreign mail packets, is perhaps the most important in a commercial point of view, and may be made available in securing to us a large participation in the commerce of the East, the greater portion of which is now enjoyed by Great Britain through her mail steamship connections, via Suez, in the Indian Ocean and China seas.

The central position of the United States between Eastern Asia and Western Europe, affording routes but little longer, if any, than those now traversed between these distant regions, aided by the superior expedition of railway transportation between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, will furnish such facilities as will make their adoption a practical necessity for the commercial intercourse between Europe and the various cities of Eastern Asia. These considerations, and others which will readily suggest themselves, render it important that the Pacific routes properly belonging to us, should be occupied by American mail steamers, the profits of which, with the addition of a small subsidy for the mail service, would justify the establishment of one or more steamship lines, which would be remunerative to the proprietors.

Experience has demonstrated the impolicy of appropriating large sums of money out of the public treasury to gratify a spirit of national emulation in the support of expensive mail service upon routes the profits of which are shared by the steamships of other nations, and without regard to the compensatory benefits to be derived from the development of our national resources; instead of granting the dental aid to such projected steamship lines to neighboring countries as promise to be self-supporting after their establishment, and open up to our citizens new avenues of profitable trade and commerce.

The principle adopted in the law authorizing mail steamship service to Brazil, by inviting competition for the service, is in such harmony with the spirit of our commercial policy, and promises so beneficent results, as to commend itself to my approval as one that should be invariably adhered to. But if there be a departure from this policy, it may be well to consider the expediency of adopting the plan of using a portion of the large number of Government vessels that will be unemployed upon the restoration of peace, in the forming of mail lines with the principal commercial marts of the world in such manner as will promote the interests of commerce in the transportation of persons and property.

APPOINTMENTS.

Including the suspended post-offices, the whole number on the 30th June, 1864, was 28,878; of which 19,976 are in the loyal, and 8,902 in the disloyal States. The number of Presidential offices is 705, and 28,173 are under the appointment of the Postmaster-General.

During the year, 619 post-offices have been established, 788 discontinued, and 211 changes made of names and sites. The number of cases acted upon was 5,579. Four thousand seven hundred and thirteen postmasters have been appointed, of whom 3,028 were to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations; 674 by removals; 259 by death; 133 by change of names and sites, and 619 on establishment of new offices.

Under the provisions of the act approved July 1, 1864, "to establish salaries for postmasters, and for other purposes," the salary of the postmaster of New-York, and of the postmasters at offices of the first, second and third classes, have been fixed as provided by law.

The 5th section of the act above referred to authorizes the Postmaster General to allow at the office of New-York, and at the office of the first and second classes, a reasonable sum for the cost of rent, fuel, lights and clerks. No authority is given to allow for other necessary items, such as repairs of furniture, cleaning, stationery, printing, and other incidentals, required in large offices, and I beg leave to suggest that the necessary authority be given to appropriate a reasonable amount out of the revenues of the respective offices to meet such contingencies.

At the close of the fiscal year there were twenty special agents, whose salaries amounted to $34,100; four hundred and fourteen route agents, receiving $312,915; fifty-three local agents, $32,009; and one hundred and five baggage-masters in charge of through and express mails, $6,780.

The free delivery of mail matter by carriers has been introduced at sixty-six offices, employing, at present, 685 carriers, at an aggregate annual compensation of $317,061 22.

DEAD LETTERS.

The number of dead letters of every description received and examined during the year was 3,508,-825, being an increase of 958,409 over the preceding year, attributable mainly to the return of large numbers of army and navy letters which it was found impracticable to deliver.

During the year there were registered and remailed to the respective owners, as containing money, 25,752 letters, containing an aggregate of $131 611 24, of which number 20,059, containing $104,065 84, were delivered; 4,412 letters, containing $20,455 49, were returned to the department, being addressed chiefly to soldiers and sailors, and persons transiently at places of mailing or address.

The number of dead letters containing papers of value, other than money, as deeds, bills of exchange, drafts, checks, &c., received, registered and returned for delivery to the owners, was 12,436, and the nominal value of the inclosures therein was $1,615,694 75, being an increase over the previous year of 4,104, or about fifty per cent., while the increase in the value of the inclosures was about $71,416 94. The number of these letters delivered was 11,378, or ninety per cent.

During the year 45,389 letters and packages were received containing photographs, daguerreotypes, and articles of jewelry. Of this number, 29,099 were sent out for delivery, 26,607 of which contained photographs and daguerreotypes, 1,410 articles of jewelry, and 1,982 other miscellaneous articles. Of the whole number sent out, 18,213 were delivered to either the senders or parties addressed, the postage on which amounted to $1,944 24.

In May last a large number of packages containing miscellaneous articles which had been accumulating for several years, were classified and sold at public auction, the proceeds amounting to $1,175 27.

The number of valuable dead letters registered and sent out for delivery was 68,187, being 23,574 more than the preceding year, and there were returned to the adjutant-general's, quartermaster-general's, and other public offices, 11,116 letters and packages containing muster-rolls, descriptive lists, and soldiers' discharge papers; 66,691 letters containing postage-stamps and money in less sums than one dollar, or articles of less than one dollar in value were returned to the senders.

The number of letters which it was found impossible to forward from the offices where deposited, or to deliver to the parties addressed, because of the postage being unpaid, or on account of being illegibly directed, and which were, in consequence, sent to the dead letter office, was 115,812. Of this number, 72,074 were "held for postage," being addressed to foreign countries, to which the prepayment of postage is compulsory, or to those countries with which the United States have no postal arrangement; 38,068 of the number were "misdirected," or so imperfectly or illegibly addressed, that their destination could not be ascertained. A large number of this last class were without any address whatever, and in many instances contained inclosures of value.

During the year there were received at the department 5,112 applications for missing letters, for all of which examinations were made and the applicants notified of the result.

A large number of letters addressed to rebel localities have been returned from various sources to the dead letter office, amounting in the aggregate to 31,423, of which number 28,421 were of domestic, and 3,002 of foreign origin. They were all indorsed "mails suspended," and returned, the domestic to the writers, and the foreign to the countries in which they originated.

The gross revenue derived from the dead letter postage collected on the letters sent out and delivered, amounted to $23,558 28, out of which were paid the clerks employed in redirecting them, &c.

The number of domestic letters of all descriptions sent out from the dead letter office during the year, was 1,403,998. In addition to these large numbers of letters bearing requests for their return to the writers if unclaimed a specified time, are returned by postmasters without passing through the dead letter office, and constant efforts are made to promote this mode of return.

The number of letters returned unopened to foreign countries during the year, was 162,591, the amount of unpaid postage on which was $9,161 53. The number received from foreign countries in the same condition, during the same period, was 62,427, and the amount of unpaid postage thereon $2,088 57.

During the first year of the rebellion, the number of letters which passed between the United States and European countries decreased, while at the same time the ratio of letters returned increased. Each subsequent year the correspondence has been increasing, while the ratio of dead letters returned to Europe has decreased.

By authority of an act of Congress, the unclaimed money from dead letters is used to promote the efficiency of the dead letter office, by providing temporary clerks to assist in the examination and return of letters. The fund thus realized was $5,083 47, to which was added the proceeds of the sale, hereinbefore referred to, $1,175 27, making a total of $6,258 74. Deducting the amount expended for clerks, $2,966 82, and incidental expenses, $32 80, a balance remained, June 30, 1864, of $3,259 12.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The act approved May 17, 1864, authorized the Postmaster-General to establish, "under such rules and regulations as he may find expedient and necessary, a uniform money-order system at all post-offices which he may deem suitable therefor;" and it further provided that this system should be put into operation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.

A superintendent and assistant have been appointed, one hundred and forty-one post-offices have been designated as money-order offices, and the operation of the system commenced on the first instant.

The maximum amount for which a money-order can be issued is fixed by law at $30, the object of the system being to afford a cheap, immediate and safe agency for the transfer through the mails of *small sums* of money. The tendency of the system is to exclude money from the mails, the presence of which in letters is a frequent cause of the loss of correspondence, even when the letter does not contain money. The limit of $30 is believed to be sufficiently large to include all that class of remittances now sent in money through the mails, but in exceptional cases more than one order can be procured. The average amount contained in each money letter received at the dead letter office during the fiscal year 1862 was $4 53; during 1863 it was $4 20, and in 1864, $5 18—showing that, as a rule, money remittances by mail are made in small amounts.

The mode by which safety in the transfer of money is secured, consists in leaving out of the order the name of the payee or party for whom the money is intended. In this respect a money-order differs from an ordinary bank draft or check. When a money-order is applied for, the postmaster will furnish the applicant with a printed form of application, in which the latter will enter all the particulars of amount, name, address, &c., required to be stated in the money-order and advice. From the items contained in such application the postmaster will fill up the money-order and also the corresponding form of advice. The order, when completed, is handed to the applicant, upon payment of the sum expressed therein, and of the fee chargeable thereon. By the mail immediately following the issue of a money order, the postmaster transmits the corresponding advice to the postmaster at the office upon which it is drawn. The latter is thus furnished, before the order [illegible] be presented, with the means by [illegible] to detect fraud, if any should be attempted. A money-order is rendered invalid, unless it is presented to the postmaster on whom it is drawn within ninety days from its date; but the Postmaster-General can issue a new order, on the application of the payee, upon the payment of a second fee. The same course is to be pursued should the order be lost. In this case, the payee is to furnish a statement under oath, that the order has been stolen or destroyed, accompanied by the certificate of the postmaster that it has not been paid, and will not be paid if thereafter presented. The payee may transfer his order to another party by his indorsement to that effect; but more than one indorsement is prohibited. Persons, therefore, residing at places in the vicinity of those designated in the list of money-order offices can generally avail themselves of the system.

In commencing the money-order business, it has been deemed expedient to begin with the larger offices, and extend it to others as rapidly as possible. Measures will also be taken for its introduction in the army.

The establishment of the system in this country will no doubt lead to arrangements for the interchange of international money-orders with the several foreign countries with which we have direct postal relations.

By the eleventh section of the act above referred to, postmasters are prohibited from depositing in any bank money order funds of which they have the custody. I would respectfully suggest that the business would be facilitated by enabling the postmasters having moneys from this source to deposit in the national banks designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public moneys, to their own credit, and at their risk, and thereby relieve the department from the necessity of furnishing vaults and safes. Substantial advantages would also result to the public interests by permitting all deputy postmasters to deposit in these banks any public moneys in their hands, under like conditions; and I recommend such modification of the law as will authorize such deposits to be made under the direction of the Postmaster-General.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM DENNISON,

THE PRESIDENT. Postmaster-General.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The Senate met at the regular hour, Mr. CLARK, President *pro tem*, in the Chair.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Union,) in behalf of the committee appointed yesterday to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to proceed with business, reported that the committee had performed its duty, and the President would send in his message to both Houses at 1 o'clock.

Petitions and bills were called for, and none being offered, the Senate, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, took a recess until 1 o'clock.

The Senate reassembled at 1 P. M.

The Message of the President was received and read by Mr. JOHN W. FORNEY, Secretary of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, it was ordered that the usual number of copies of the Message be printed.

Reports from the Secretaries of the Treasury and of the Navy were received and laid upon the table.

Mr. SUMNER, by unanimous consent, introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if in his opinion not inconsistent with the public interest, to furnish the Senate with any information in possession of the Department of State concerning any proposition or overture recently made by British subjects in aid of the rebellion."

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) from the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the latter would send in his message at 1 o'clock to-day.

The committees were called for reports, but none were made.

THE EXPORTATION OF SPECIE.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania (Union), in pursuance of notice, introduced a bill to prohibit the exportation of gold and silver coin.

Mr. STEVENS also introduced a bill to prevent gold and silver coin from being paid or accepted for a greater value than their real or current value, and for preventing any note or bill issued by the United States from being received for a smaller sum than is herein specified.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Mr. STEVENS also introduced a joint resolution in relation to the tax on tobacco.

These bills were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

TAXES ON INHERITANCES.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania (Union), submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws of the United States imposing taxes on inheritances, as to exempt from such taxation all estates and interests of widows in the estates of their deceased husbands.

THE RED RIVER CAMPAIGN.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) it was resolved, that the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the causes of the disastrous issue to the Red River campaign, under Major-Gen. BANKS, and to report at their earliest convenience.

AN OATH OF LOYALTY.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Union,) introduced a bill prescribing an oath of loyalty to all persons practicing law in any of the States declared to be in rebellion.

Mr. JULIAN also introduced a bill providing for the forfeiture of the fee of rebel land-holders.

These bills were referred to the committee of the judiciary.

TRADE WITH REBELLIOUS STATES.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, introduced the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military affairs consider the expediency of reporting a bill prohibiting the transit of goods, wares or merchandise to any portion of the territory of the United

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 6, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115	200	N. Y. Cen. R	120
5,000	do	115¼	100	Erie Railway	93¾
25,000	do	116	200	do	93⅝
10,000	do	116¼	50	do	93¾
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	108¾	50	Hudson R. R.	115⅝
210,000	do...new iss.	107¾	400	do	115⅛
100,000	do...new iss	107¾	200	do	b30 115
150,000	do...new iss.	108	100	do	114¾
50,000	do...new iss	108¼	300	do	114⅝
2,000	U. S. 10-40s, C.	99¾	300	do	114⅞
10,000	do	100	500	do	114
500	Treas. N. 7 3-10s.		10	Cin., Ham. & Day. R	122
	Aor. & Oct., S.	116	25	Reading R	136
5,000	do	117¾	400	do	135⅛
50,000	do	117¾	300	Mich. Cen. R	128
10,000	Ill. C. Bs, '79	99⅞	200	M. S. & N. I	69
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1881	95⅝	300	do	69¼
1,400	do	95	1000	do	69⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	1000	do	69¼
5,000	Goshen Br. B	102¾	100	do	b30 69⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	116	100	do	69⅞
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	96	200	Cle. & Pitts	110
1,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	106	100	do	111
1,000	M. & P. Du. C. 1st.	112	500	Chi. & N. W	41
5,000	At. & G. W. 1st M., Ohio Div	99	8	Chi. & N. W. Pr	78
45,000	Amer Gold	230¾	200	do	75⅝
25	Metropolitan Bank	120⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R	s10 128
100	Shoe & Leath. B'k.	100¾	400	Chi. & R. I. R	104¼
100	St. Nicholas Bk	100	200	do	104⅛
85	Del. & Hud. C. Co	200	500	do	b30 106
50	do	b30	100	do	104⅞
100	Cen. Coal Co	58	100	Chi., Bur. & Q	117⅜
200	Amer. Coal Co	88	100	do	117
300	Quick. Min, Co	86⅜	700	P., Ft. W. & C	103¾
600	do	b10 86⅝	100	do	b30 103⅞
60	Canton Co	32⅜	300	do	103¾
200	Mariposa M. Co	35¾	100	do	s15 103⅝
300	do	35⅜	50	Han. & St. J. R. Pref	46
300	do	b10 35⅝	100	Alt. & Terre H	51
100	Wyoming V. C. C.	76			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R. ex-int	108¼	400	Reading R	136
30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅜	200	do	s10 136
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.	108⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R	129
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	108¾	100	do	s30 129⅜
44,000	do	109	100	do	129¾
50,000	do...new iss.	108¾	100	Ill. Cen. R	129
325,000	do	108¾	100	do	129⅜
300,000	do	109	100	M. & R. du C. R	50¾
30,000	U. S. 10-40s, C.	100⅛	200	M. S. & N. I	71⅜
10,000	Treas. N., 7-30s, April & Oct	117⅜	200	do	71¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅞	100	do	71⅝
3,000	Mo. State 6s	65	100	do	72
11,000	do	66	400	do	72⅜
5,000	O. & M Cer	36⅛	100	do	b5 72⅞
40,000	do	38	300	Chic. & N. W R	42
300	Com Coal Pref	86¾	100	do	42¼
300	Quick M. Co	87	400	C. & N. W. Pr	77
100	do	86¾	200	do	s10 76⅞
100	do	b10 87	500	Ch. & R. I. R	106
100	do	86⅞	100	do	106⅛
500	N. Y. Cen	120¼	300	do	106⅛
1000	Erie R	94⅜	500	P., Ft. W. & C	105
150	Bud. Riv. R	115¾	400	do	104⅜
100	do	s10 115¼	100	do	b7 104¾
100	Clev. & Tol	109			

TUESDAY, Dec. 6—P. M.

The Annual Message of the President of the United States was not made public in Wall-street to-day until after regular business hours; nor was anything definitely known of the financial recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

At the Stock Exchange to-day there was increased activity in the Government Gold-bearing Stocks, with a further rise of 1¼@2 ₩ cent. in prices. The orders to buy were widely distributed through the Board, and the prominent sellers of yesterday less disposed to meet the market with freedom. Other sellers, however, came in with lots of $50,000@$100,000 of the new 5 20s, at 107¾@108¼ at the First Board, and 108¾ @109 ₩ cent. at the Second Board. The 1881s were not abundant, and some orders to buy advanced the price to 116@116¼ ₩ cent., inciuding 1st January coupon. The Registered 1881s were 108¼@109, ex-January interest. The 10-40 years' 5 ₩ cent. Stock brought 100@100⅜ for Coupons, and par for the Registered, including accumulated interest from 1st September. Treasury Certificates, 97¼@98 ₩ cent. On Wall-street there was a large additional business in the new 5-20s, and sales made up to 109@109¼ ₩ cent., free of Broker's commission.

The buoyancy in Government Stocks communicated itself to the Railway speculation in the course of the forenoon, and at the Second Board there was marked eagerness to buy New-York Central, Erie, Reading, and a good portion of the Western Roads, at an advance of 1@2 ₩ cent. from yesterday's figures, and there was also a partial recovery from the decline in Hudson River, which was done this morning as low as 114 ₩ cent.

The Gold Room was started up this forenoon on various pretexts, embracing military, political and financial rumors from Washington. Each speculator had his own interpretation of the cause of the rise of 2¼@4 ₩ cent. from Monday, as well as his own interpretation of what the President's Message and the Treasury Report are to foreshadow or recommend, though neither document had yet appeared. The range of sales was 230½@232¾ ₩ cent.

At the close of dealings this afternoon Governments were steady, and the Railways not quite so buoyant as at the Second Board. Gold 232½ ₩ cent.:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	114	114¾	Pittsburgh	109¾	110¾
U. S. 5-20's	107¼	109	Northwest	40¾	41¾
T. Certificates	97¾	97⅞	N. West Pref	75¼	76⅜
N. Y. Central	119¾	120¾	Rock Island	103¾	106
Erie	93⅜	94¾	Fort Wayne	103	104⅜
Hudson	116	115	Cum'land Coal	45¾	46¾
Reading	135¾	[illegible]	Quicksilver	86¾	86⅞
Mich. Southern	69¾	72⅛	Mariposa	36	35¾
Illinois Cen	128	129¾	Ohio & M. Certs	35¾	36

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Mercantile	120
Manhattan	135	American Exchange	118
Merchants'	110	Chatham	110
Mechanics'	110	Bk. of the Republic	100
Union	112	Bank of N. Amer	106
America	135	Hanover	105
City	155	Metropolitan	120
Phœnix	107	Peoples'	105
Tradesmen's	113	Shoe and Leather	100
Chemical	600	Corn Exchange	105
Dry Dock	110	Continental	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Marine	150
Mechics' & Traders'	120	Commonwealth	102
National	106	N. Y. County	150
Merchants' Exchange	99	Imp. and Traders'	105
State of New-York	113	Park	137
Commerce	112	Fourth National	92
Ocean	90		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y Cen. 6s, '83	110	Del. L. & W. 2ds	110
Erie 2ds, '79	118	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie 6ths, '88	106¾	Tol. & W. Ext	100
Huff N. Y. & E. '77	108	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	83
Harlem 1st, '69 & '72	105	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	112
Mich C. '69 and '72	123	Clev. & Tol. S. F	105
Mich. Cen. New 1sts, '82	123	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	111¾
Chi. B. & Quincy	140	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
N. J. C. Lease	103¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	94¼
Ill. Central, '75	116	Miss. & Mo. L. G	56
Alton & T. H. 1sts	100	Chi. & Alt. S. F	100
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref	85	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	106
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Income	75	Chi. & Alt. Income	87
Chi. & N. W. 1sts	96	At. & G. W. 1st	99
L. & W. Bds	108	Ohi. & Miss 1sts	92
Del. L. & W. 1sts	119	Peninsular R. R. B	86

The November earnings of the Michigan Central Road are:

In November, 1864	$405 509
November, 1863	339,793
Increase	$65.716
From June 1 to Dec. 1, 1864	$2,100,560
Same time in 1863	1,638,448
Increase	$462,112

The November earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Road are:

In November, 1864	$220.208
November, 1863	134.563
Increase	$85,645
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1864	$1,785,167
Same time in 1863	1,328,658
Increase	$456,509

The Chicago and Rock Island Road earned:

In November 1864	$319.816
November, 1863	191 969
Increase	$127,847

The following is a statement of coal transported on the Deleware and Hudson Canal:

	For the week ending Dec. 3, 1864.	For the season
Del. and Hud. Canal Co	19,940	831,436
Pennsylvania Coal Co	7,075	492,754
Total tons	27,015	1,324,090
	For the week.	For the season
Del and Hud. Canal Co	19,123	824.378
Pennsylvania Coal Co	13,909	652,017
Total tons	33,032	1,476,395

The following is a detailed statement of the business of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for November, 1864, and for the eleven months of the fiscal year of the Company:

Acres Con truction Lands sold	10,845 72 for	$127,446 86
Acres Interest Fund Lands sold	681.24 for	10,200 84
Acres Free Lands sold	2,212.00 for	27,118 81
Total Sales during the month of November, 1864	13,758.65 for	$164,866 51
To which add Town Lot Sales		1,900 65
Total of all in November		$166,767 16
Acres Sold since Jan. 1, 1864	215,562 46 for	$2,674,627 84
Cash collected in November		$ 66,218 71
Cash collected since 1st January, 1864		$2,588,891 33
Construction Bonds canceled		$3,548,000 00
Traffic from Passengers		$299,467 83
Traffic from Freight		391,885 00
Traffic from Mails		6,358 43
Traffic from Rent of Road		4,500 00
Traffic from other Sources		6,000 00
Total Receipts in month of Nov, 1864		$617,711 16
Total Receipts in month of Nov. 1863		437,679 51
Total Receipts since Jan. 1, 1864		$5,157,259 94
Total Receipts in corresponding period of '63		$4,146,497 73

The following new National Bank Associations were authorized by the Comptroller last week:

Name.	Location.	Capital.
First	Malden, Mass.	$100,000
Essex Bank	Haverhill, Mass.	100,000
Fall River Bank	Fall River, Mass.	400 000
National Exchange	Columbus, Ohio	100 000
Girard Bank	Philadelphia	1,000 000
National Bank	Chambersburgh, Penn.	260 000
First	Danvers, Mass.	150 000
People's Bank	Roxbury, Mass.	150,000
Claremont Bank	Claremont, N. H.	100,000
Farmers' Bank	Lancaster, Penn.	450,000
Bank of N. America	Philadelphia	1,000 000
Washington Bank	Boston	750,000
Franklin Bank	Columbus, Ohio	150,000
First	Three Rivers, Mich.	50,000
Total new capital		$4,760,000
Previously authorized		110 950,870
Aggregate		$115,710,870
Whole number of Banks		601
Currency issued during the week		7,972,770
Previously issued		63,535 070
Present circulation		$70.507,840

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,766,973 16; for Customs, $241,000; on account of Loan, $730,000; payments, $11,414,188 56; balance, $32,484,780 08.

The week's export's of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $3,998,585.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,

Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York,

Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.

E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 6—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last 24 bbls. Ashes, 12,212 bbls. Flour, 347 bbls. and 2,700 bags Corn Meal, 78,268 bushels Wheat, 3,823 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Rye, 800 bushels Barley, 7,006 bushels Malt, 202,932 bushels Oats, 7,519 packages Provisions, and 265 bbls. Whisky.

COTTON—Is in demand at uniform prices. Middling, $1 27@$1 29 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 350 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in more request at, a partial advance of 10c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 15,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$9 80; poor to choice Extra State at $9 85@$10 40, chiefly $9@$10, and for January and February delivery at $10 60; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11 00@$11 20 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 50 @$9 80
Extra State	9 85 @10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00 @13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	11 00 @11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25 @13 25
Extra Genesee	11 45 @13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50 @15 00

Southern Flour is doing better to-day. Sales since our last 1,600 bbls., at $10 60@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills ₩ Canadian Flour, favors sellers; sales 600 bbls. Extra, $12 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, including fine and superfine, at $6 50@$9 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 133 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet at $7 50@$7 75 for Jersey, and $6 75 for Caloric and Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 80 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel; sales since our last, 30,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 47; Red Western at $2 42; Milwaukie Club at $2 25@$2 26; Chicago Spring at $2 20@$2 25, ₩ bushel. Corn has been dull and heavy at $1 90@$1 94 ₩ bushel for Mixed, Western, in store and afloat; sales, 15,000 bushels. Oats are in fair demand, at advanced prices; we quote Canada at 96c. @98c.; Western at $1 03@$1 05, afloat and in store; State at $1@$1 02 ₩ bushel. Rye continues in request at $1 75 ₩ bushel. Barley is inactive; sales since our last, 7,300 bushels State, at $1 95@$1 98 ₩ bushel. Barley Malt is dull and nominal.

PETROLEUM—Has been at irregular prices in moderate request. Sales have been reported of 2,100 bbls. We quote Crude at 48c.@49c., Refined, in bond, at 69¾c.; do., free, at 89c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand and firmer. Sales have been made of 5,100 bbls. at $33 75 @$34 50 cash, and regular for 1863-4 Mess, closing quite dull at $34 50, regular way, $32 50@$32 75 for 1862-3 Mess, $36@$36 50 for New Prime Mess; $32 50 for Thin Mess, and $32 50 for Prime ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 500 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, all December delivery, buyer's option, at $33 75; 1,000 bbls. New Mess, January, buyer's option, at $38; 2,000 bbls. do., February, buyer's option, at $38 50@$39; and 1,000 bbls. do., March, buyer, at $39 50@$40 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 16¾c.@18¾c. for Shoulders; 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 260 pkgs. Bacon is quiet; 100 bxs. City Cumberland were sold at 21c. Lard is rather firmer; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls. at 21¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at $23@$25 for New Extra Mess; $20@$23 for New Plain Mess; sales 550 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet, to-day. Beef Hams are unaltered; sales 250 bbls. sold chiefly at $28 ₩ bbl. Butter is in more demand, closing at 41c.@56c. for poor to choice State, and 34c.@48c. for Western. ₩ lb. Cheese is attracting more attention at 14c.@23c. for poor to choice, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 264 000 lbs., at 16¾c.@18¼c. for very inferior to prime, 23 000 lbs. Brown Grease, at 16c.@16¾c., and 10,000 lbs. Stearine, at 22c.@22½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,500 bbls., at $1 90@$1 95, closing firm at $1 93 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 600 tcs. Beef, at 2s. 3d.; 1,000 Hides, at 12s. 6d.; 35 tons Tallow, at 15s.; also, by steamer, 500 bbls. Apples, at 5s.; 550 bales Hops, at ¾d., 3,200 pkgs Butter and Cheese, at 40s., and 2,000 bxs. Bacon, &c., at 30s.@35s. For London, 1,300 bbls. Oil Cake, at 1s. 3d., and 30 tons Cedar, at 12s. 6d. For Antwerp, 500 bags Coffee, and 200 hhds. Tallow, at 25s. For Hamburgh, 275 cases Tobacco, and 1,200 bxs. Logwood, at 17s. 6d.

DRY GOODS.

E. H. MACY.

R. H. MACY. R. H. MACY.

OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY

CLOSING AND CLEARING SALE OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FLANNELS,
LACE CURTAINS,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOSIERY,
UNDER WEAR,
&c., &c., &c

OUR CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES, BEST QUALITY IMPORTED 50 CENTS A PAIR, UNDER THE USUAL PRICE.

R. H. MACY,
NOS 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY.

Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.

A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.

Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate presents, especially for the approaching HOLIDAYS,
for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, antiquarians, virtuoso and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT (858) BROADWAY.

Just opened, unique French fans at every price; Chinese ditto; Indian Bird fans; Shaker fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.

A Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st., New-York.

DAMASK CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS,
to match all the different sizes, suitable for "Dinners" and "Suppers," of the best qualities and the newest patterns. Also Doylies, Lunch Cloths and Napkins, Chocolate Napkins, fine Bed Linens and Towels, in great variety, just opened for the coming Holidays. Persons wishing to make presents in the above line of goods, will find it to their advantage to examine our stock. PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec 7, their large and finely assorted stock of
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
To which they have just received large additions of the newest and richest styles in tapestry, velvet, embroidered, printed and damask, suitable for the approaching holidays.

FLOOR LINENS,
All widths, suitable for dancing cloths, made and put down, if required.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
We shall offer, at greatly reduced prices, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, our large stock of
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Consisting of all sizes ladies', gent's and children's tape-bordered, hemstitched, printed and embroidered, and of the newest and best styles, in great variety
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CLOAKS, DECIDEDLY NEW, ALSO OPERA, RECEPTION, AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS—MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S EMPRESS SUITS—LADIES' BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS.
No. 1,142 BROADWAY, corner 26th-st.

LACE CURTAINS,
New designs, just received.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and fleecy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxons, Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

M. T. HIGGINS,
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
AND
NEW BONNET ROOM,
NEW BONNET ROOM,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
No. 126 SIXTH-AV. (two doors from 10th-st.)

ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 12 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 15 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 20 DOLLARS.
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 25 DOLLARS.

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS and TURBANS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS and TURBANS.

THE LARGEST VARIETY IN THE CITY.
ALL SIZES, SHAPES AND STYLES.
FROM FIVE DOLLARS EACH UPWARD.

M. T. HIGGINS'
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 126 6th-av., two doors from 10th-st.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
You can undoubtedly purchase the cheapest goods in the city. We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
Our stock of Felt and Beaver Bloomers cannot be equaled. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND LADIES' BONNETS at L. BINNS' millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Prices reduced one-third this week. Black velvet bonnets, and all kinds of jockey hats. Old bonnets made fashionable. Ribbons, feathers.

ALL THIS WEEK—GREAT REDUCTION in prices. The entire stock of Fall and Winter millinery will be sold regardless of cost of importation. Also, Jockey and Turban Hats, at SIMMONS', 637 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER; no incumbrance, understands well the management of servants, and bringing up youth in Christian principles, also, can cut and fit, and embroider. A pleasant home more desired than high salary. References exchanged. Address M. C., Box 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or to do housework, in the city or country; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 185 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY YOUNG GIRL AS plain cook, washing or ironing, or would be willing to do the work of a small family; no objection to do chamberwork or waiting; can give good city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No 171 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; one who understands soups, meats, game, pastry and desserts; is fully capable to serve dinner and suppers, and can give the best of city reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A highly respectable woman, is a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, sends up her dinners in the first style, can be recommended by the first families of the city. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, is capable of bringing up a baby from its birth, on the bottle, can give unexceptionable references from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 327 East 16th-st., from 10 to 5

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SUPERIOR first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a private boarding house. Apply at her present employer's, No 101 Lexington-av Can be seen for two days

WANTED—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to procure work by the day, or would take washing to her own house. Can be highly recommended, by the highest families in the city, as to honesty and capability. Call or address No. 427 3d-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress, or would take charge of grown-up children; would go with a family to Europe. Call at No. 140 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do gen-ral housework in a small private family, has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 76 3d-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress, can do all kinds of family sewing, has three years' reference from her last place, would go out to sew by the day or week. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT PROTestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and millinery, can work on W. & W. Machine, has good city reference. Call at No. 165 West 15th-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A Protestant woman fully capable to hold the situation of infant or small children; city reference. Call at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid, or to do housework in a small family, or to take care of children. Apply at No. 761 Washington-st., for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid; best of city reference if required. Call at No 132 East Houston-st, in the rear, third floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man; he is a first-rate gardener, and would be willing to make himself otherwise useful; has the very best of city reference. Can be seen at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 68 Liberty-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT single man, as coachman, in city or country, he fully understands it in every respect; has excellent reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A steady, reliable Englishman; best of city reference from the family he has just left. Can be seen at or address T. A., private stable, No. 47 Great Jones-st., can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable man; understands his business thoroughly, and has good city reference. Call at No. 952 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., in the book and stationery store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE, to engage with a good plain family as coachman and waiter, or nurse; are competent and reliable persons; first-class city reference. Address COACHMAN, Station F, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man who understands his business in all its branches. Can give several years of the highest city recommendation. Address P. N. CAMPBELL, saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, can also tend a small garden, and milk, if required; is strictly temperate, ten years' good reference. Call or address M. GALE, No. 9 City Hall-square, N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN BOY FROM THE country, to attend to a doctor's horse and drive, or a situation in a shop at some business. Address GEORGE ROBERTSON, No. 211 Centre-st., fourth floor, frame-shop

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of 20 years of age in a wholesale boot and shoe house. Salary not so much an object as a situation. Address SITUATION, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman in a private family; can produce satisfactory reference; country situation preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN as coachman and gardener, the best of reference; no incumbrance, and 11 years' experience. No. 15 Johnst, Thorburn's seed-store, F. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant man; has first-class city reference, will be found obliging. Address C. B., Box No 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESpectable young man as waiter in a private family; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 25 4th-av., 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single man, has good city reference; understands his business thoroughly. Address J. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN who understands the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best references. Address W. D., for two days, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; best of reference from last and former places. Address Daniel O'Leary, harness-maker, No. 436 6th-av., for P. H. F., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GERMAN COACHman, by a young man with good references, a competent coachman. Apply at No. 1,361 Broadway, corner 37th-st., up stairs.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of city reference. Address J. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; the best of reference from last and former place; can milk cows; country preferred. Address J. M. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 21 YEARS of age, a situation in a house where he can make himself generally useful; speaks French fluently. Address Box No. 5,619 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE, A SMART, active, intelligent boy, from 16 to 18 years old, who can come well recommended. Address Box No. 915, Post-office

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED COLORED COACHman and waiter; those that have the best references need apply, at No 66 Exchange-place. Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, 10 till 3.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL, TO DO UP-STAIRS work and assist with children; city reference required. Call for two days at No 41 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS who understands hair-dressing preferred. Apply at No. 858 6th-av., between 50th and 51st sts.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, GENTLEMANLY AND reliable boy in a lawyer's office. Apply this morning between 9 and 10, at No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 6.

BOOK-KEEPER—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY competent double-entry book-keeper. Address, stating particulars of previous occupations and salary expected. Post office Box No. 3,429

PORTER WANTED.—WANTED AN INTELligent, able porter, American, in a dry goods commission house at a liberal compensation. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, M., Box No. 4,810 Post-office, New-York

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SALEM LEG,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE
OF THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

This is the leg which is steadily supplanting the many "best legs in the world."

The reasons for this may be learned from "CIRCULAR NO 5," just issued, which DESCRIBES the leg, sets forth its ADVANTAGES, and contains TESTIMONIALS and all other needful information.

Soldiers entitled to a government leg can receive the Salem Leg WITHOUT CHARGE Address
SALEM LEG CO., Salem, Mass.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1864

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Three Mammoth Fat Girls, Woman with One Tooth, Three Giants, Two Dwarfs, Indian Warriors, French Automatons, &c. Drama, Curiosities, Entertainments Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Performance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Milky White—St. George and the Dragon.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Poor Gentleman—The People's Lawyer.

WALLACK'S.—Masks and Faces.

Front.

NIBLO'S.—The Connie Soocah.

WINTER GARDEN.—Hamlet.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.—(Nos. 536 and 541 Broadway)—Day and Evening.

HELLER'S.—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON.—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performance—Variety.

DODWORTH HALL.—Artemus Ward.

HOPE CHAPEL.—Glass-Blowers.

DERBY GALLERY.—(No. 625 Broadway)—Statuary.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.—No. 625 Broadway.

CRAYON ART GALLERY.—(No. 756 Broadway)—Paintings.

VAN SCHAICK'S MUSEUM.—(No. 600 Broadway.)—A Work of Art.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The occupation of the wires for the transmission of public documents yesterday reduces the usual amount of news this morning. From the various military fields but little interest is reported. Affairs in the Army of the Potomac remain very quiet. There is nothing further from Gen. SHERMAN.

Our special dispatch from Washington announces that Gen. ROSECRANS has been relieved from the command of the Department of Missouri. His successor is not mentioned. Gen. STEELE, commanding the District of Arkansas, has been relieved by Major-Gen. REYNOLDS.

GENERAL NEWS.

The President's Message, the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, and a comprehensive abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, are given in our columns this morning. The documents are all of much importance, and will command unusual attention. The pressure upon our columns defers the publication of Secretary WELLS' report in full until another day.

The Stock Exchange was more generally firm yesterday, active speculation extending to the Railways as well as to Government Stocks. The Gold Room was 2¼@4 ₱ cent. higher than on Monday. Money easy.

The steam transport *California*, GODFREY, Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 30, via Folly Island, Dec. 3, arrived at this port yesterday. 5th inst., 11 A. M., lat. 37° 15′, lon. —, passed a wreck sunk in sixteen fathoms water; supposed to be a schooner. On the night of the 1st inst, a blockade-runner side-wheel steamer was sunk in Charleston Harbor, by our gunboats, while attempting to run the blockade. All the crew were captured except the Captain and pilot, who made their escape.

Flour, Wheat and Oats were in demand and firmer yesterday. Corn was heavy and lower. Provisions were in more request, at buoyant prices. A fair business was reported in Tallow, Hay, Hops, Leather and Petroleum. Whisky was less active and unsettled. The Freight Market exhibited more animation. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The steamship *Costa Rica*, from Aspinwall Nov. 28, arrived at this port last evening. Her treasure list amounts to $380,000. The *Salvador* pirates were still held at Panama, awaiting the application to the Government of New-Granada for their transfer across the Isthmus.

The Live Stock markets continue to be well supplied, while the dressed-meat and poultry markets are so overstocked as to sensibly lessen the demand for live stock. About 3,600 beeves were offered at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, 200 of which were taken by Government. The sales were slow at last week's prices for good stock, and a small decline for common cattle, of which there were too many, besides some too poor for anything but dog's meat. Stock not all sold, and many carried. Sheep are selling a little quicker, and prices about 25c. ₱ head better. The supplies still large. Hogs are about ½c. ₱ lb. lower, owing to free receipts, soft weather, and cheap poultry and mutton.

A Prussian named ERNEST GULDENFUSS, *alias* Louis Gotfried, was arraigned before United States Commissioner WHITE, yesterday, on a charge of committing extensive forgeries in Prussia. He was arrested on Friday, near Troy, in this State, on a process issued by Judge NELSON, founded on a warrant of extradition granted by the President, on the application of the Consul-General of Prussia. It appears he was connected with a mercantile house in Halle on the Saale; he had a wife and child there, and he was trusted by his employers with the transaction of important business. In this manner he obtained facilities, it is alleged, for committing various forgeries upon houses in Prussia, and in other German States; and with bills and funds amounting to about 40,000 thalers, and with a young and handsome woman, whom he married, he fled to this country. His forged bills of exchange he converted into currency, receiving $85,000, and went to Troy, where he purchased an elegant residence. A safe which he had at his house, and which contained the title-deed to his estate, as well as other property, including money, was taken to Troy by consent of GULDENFUSS, who, it appeared, proposed to surrender all his effects. Mrs. GULDENFUSS, who, it appears, refuses to believe her husband guilty, is expected to arrive here this afternoon, and will attend him during his imprisonment, if permitted. He denies that he has two wives, though he says he has a child in Prussia. His first wife, he declares, is dead. The Prussian authorities contradict his statements.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—The Secretary of the Navy asks credit, and we think it may be given to him, considering how much money he might have spent in his department, for having disbursed in the last three and a half years, for men-of-war, iron-clad and wood rams, monitors, speculative naval abortions, munitions, provisioning, refitting, salaries, and so forth, a sum of only two hundred and thirty-eight odd millions. For this outlay the Secretary shows to-day 671 craft of most promiscuous character and quality, and over 50,000 seamen. The Secretary has a gross tonnage for his money of 510,396 tons, and he has 4,610 guns. Besides this, he has been capturing blockade-runners at a rate exceeding one a day for the last three and a half years—1,379 in all—of a gross value exceeding $14,000,000.

The department built during last year over 80 vessels of different classes, added 107 guns to the navy's artillery, and increased its tonnage to the tune of 42,427 tons. There is, of course, much room for congratulation in these facts. A notable feature in the report is the proposal to create the new rank of Vice-Admiral.

The President's Message.

The President's Message is brief, yet very comprehensive and explicit. It presents a satisfactory view of our foreign relations and of all the great departments of our internal administration. The exhibit thus officially authenticated, may well inspire the people with new confidence, though they were already prepared for its general outlines.

The President shows in a very forcible way the undiminished strength of the country in respect to adult males, the first necessity in war. In spite of the havoc made by battle and camp diseases during this mighty war, the number of voters at the last election in the loyal portion of the country, he declares, is greater than was the number in 1860, by 145,000, without including the ninety thousand soldiers who could not vote, or the largely augmented population in the Territories. This is a remarkable fact. Nothing like it, we believe, can be found in the previous annals of the world. Of course this supply of the drain made by the war has come largely from foreign immigration; but this does not make the increase of strength any the less positive. How different, in this respect, is the condition of the Confederacy, as presented in the late Message of JEFF. DAVIS The rebel leader directly admitted a most serious diminution of fighting material, and made this a strong point in his bold suggestions respecting the expediency of obtaining soldiers from the servile population. The prime want of the rebellion—that which, if nothing else, must in due time bring ruin to it—is the want of able-bodied men whereby to keep its armies up to a capacity for resistance. The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, though committed to the rebellion by every prejudice, and writing under all the restraint of the rebel capital, did not hesitate, in one of his late letters, to declare that this deficiency, if the war should continue, must sooner or later bring the South to a condition of helplessness. What a volume of meaning is contained in this simple showing by the President that the North is growing stronger, while the South is thus confessedly growing weaker. What stronger incentive could be presented for our perseverance in the war until the rebellion shall sink, and the National Government, with its invigorating power, be reëstablished throughout the length of the land.

The most salient feature in the Message is the emphatic declaration of the President that he recognizes but one single condition for peace—and that, the return of rebels to their allegiance. He says: "They can at any time have peace simply by laying down their arms, and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution." The President neither insists upon, nor looks for, any stipulation in advance in respect to the abandonment of slavery. His only claim is for an abandonment of armed resistance. This makes good precisely what we have contended was the true construction of the famous missive, "To whom it may concern." It puts beyond further dispute the President's absolute singleness of purpose, and his determination to maintain the war solely on a constitutional basis for constitutional ends. It is true, that he takes occasion here to repeat that he will not attempt either to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation. Yet in this he is perfectly consistent. That proclamation was a war measure, authorized by the war power involved in the duty prescribed to the Executive by the Constitution, to enforce the laws. Its operative force must continue while the war lasts. When the war ceases, itself must cease as a war measure. It can have no further continuing effect, though the effect already consummated, whatever the courts may decide that to be, cannot be undone, and must remain unchanged. The President holds to the Proclamation in just the right manner. He treats it as an instrument for war, but in no way interposes it against peace. The rebels can get peace at any time without touching it. All that is required of them is that they shall in good faith bow to the Constitution.

But the President, nevertheless, holds to the civil necessity of purging the nation from the evil which has been proved so damaging to its security. He strenuously urges a constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery throughout the land, and makes a fervent appeal to the minority in the present House of Representatives to permit the question to be submitted to the States for such action upon it as their legislatures may see fit to take. We most earnestly hope that this appeal will be received in the same liberal spirit in which it is made.

Though the minority of the present House may not personally like the proposed amendment, yet it is only the initiative they are asked to join in. The Constitution makes it the part of Congress only to *propose* constitutional amendments. The final responsibility concerning their adoption or rejection does not rest with it, but with the State Legislatures. All that is asked is, that these immediate representatives of the people should have an opportunity to carry out the will of their constituents, one way or the other, upon this mighty question. Surely, nothing could be more anti-democratic than to refuse the people this opportunity to declare their will in the way provided by the Constitution. This refusal would have no permanent effect, for the next Congress would be sure to propose the amendment. The only effects of the refusal would be to make injurious delay, and to bring new popular odium on the party whose representatives should thus seek to baulk the popular will.

The President renews his liberal offer of amnesty to the rebels, but this time accompanies it with a significant intimation that "the time may come, probably will come, when public duty shall demand that it be closed." The public mind of the North will receive this language with satisfaction. There is a limit beyond which clemency loses its character of magnanimity and sinks into weakness. That limit is nearly reached, in the dealings of our Government toward persistent rebels. The time has nearly come when expedients which have not yet been applied in any serious way should be visited upon the seat of the rebellion in all their rigor. There is no lack of human precedent, and, what is infinitely more, there is an unquestionable divine one. The first man who made fratricidal war was stripped of his possessions, and made a vagabond on the face of the earth. It would be a fit retribution for all men who persist in the same crime.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given, in his able and comprehensive report, a lucid and satisfactory exposition of the financial condition of the Government. Admitting that there is much in that condition which requires careful and anxious consideration, he holds that there is no occasion to doubt the ability of the people to bear the heavy and increasing burdens of the war, and to carry the Government safely through the prolonged struggle for national existence.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.—The report of the Postmaster-General, which we lay before our readers this morning, is, in its most essential features, a satisfactory record of the operations of the department for the year. Its brevity is altogether commendable. The public want the facts, being, usually, able to supply the rhetoric for themselves. Gov. DENNISON has seized manfully on this truth, and the consequence is an admirable compendium of appreciable facts. The department stands well financially. It shows an *apparent* deficit of only two hundred odd thousand dollars, against *seven millions* in the times of JAMES BUCHANAN. But even this deficit of two hundred thousand dollars would be wiped out were the department not burdened with the franking system. If Gov. DENNISON took credit for the Congressional vote which is supposed to commute the franks, he would have half a million on hand after paying all his debts. And these financial results have been reached at a crisis when the cost of mail carriage, the price of labor, and all that enters into the outlay of the Department, have enormously increased, —with *no increase* whatever in the rates of postage. The extraordinary fact, moreover, is presented in the report, that the department got nearly four millions more money during the year than it had estimated, at the same time that the miles of travel for the year had increased by over eighty thousand.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S opera of "Don Sebastian" was repeated last evening, with complete success. The work gains in public favor, and is evidently destined to become a leading feature of Mr. MARETZEK'S repertoire. To-night, "Ill Poliuto."

The *Herald* yesterday, in its usual editorial on the subject of operatic matters, went out of its way to attack "Don Giovanni," "Faust," and the "Daughter of the Regiment," supposing, with its customary fatuity, that these operas were played too often, and that "La Traviata" would be a preferable substitute. Mr. MARETZEK has written a reply, which we publish below. It is only necessary to add that the operas referred to are precisely those in which Miss KELLOGG appears, and that the article is not aimed at Mr. MARETZEK, but at the lady in question. Every two or three weeks the *Herald* slobbers out something about independent criticism—a subject with which it is totally unacquainted. Miss KELLOGG—the most talented and charming artist that America has ever produced—is the special victim which this valiant journal selects for its illustration of independence. Her name is not allowed to be mentioned in the paper. Afraid to attack her personally, the *Herald* thinks that by attacking the operas in which she is the acknowledged attraction, it will obtain its end. We mistake the public and Mr. MARETZEK if it have this effect. At all events, we are glad that there is at last a chance of bringing up this matter to the bar of public opinion. Properly discussed, we shall know why Miss KELLOGG is not allowed to be mentioned in the *Herald*, and why Signor BELLINI is never, by any accident, referred to in that valuable sheet.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Dec. 6, 1864.

To the Editor of the Herald:

In answer to your editorial of this morning I take the liberty to state that, during the first eight weeks of this season of Italian opera, the following operas have been presented: Trovatore, Traviata, Lucrezia, Lucia, Ballo in Maschera, Faust, Poliuto, Martha, Don Giovanni, Rigoletto, Linda, Don Sebastian and Figlia del Reggimento. As your critic has undoubtedly been in Europe, he will know that two or three of the above-named operas would have sufficed for the same space of time in many of the principal theatres, and in Italy would have done for an entire season.

After five weeks of preparation, Don Sebastian has been produced in such a style, as would have taken as many months in the best established opera-houses in Europe, and even those where Government subvention prevails. The other novelties promised by me in the inaugural programme are intended for the entire Fall, Winter, and Spring season, extending over seven months; and if the other new operas are also to be brought out with new scenes, dresses, appointments, etc., and are to be well rehearsed, no reasonable person can expect or believe, that the necessary work can be accomplished without adequate time.

Finally concerning the recommendation to give Traviata in preference to Don Giovanni and Faust, I can only say that this is a question of taste. The public, however, does not seem to share the preferences of your correspondent, if I may judge from the enormous difference in the receipts of the above-named operas, which sometimes, if not always, is the true standard of criticism with managers.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours very truly,
MAX MARETZEK.

CHAS. PETERS' BENEFIT.—To-morrow (Thursday) afternoon and evening, this deservedly popular comedian, who was recently severely injured by being run over by a horse-car, and who will probably never again be able to appear upon the stage, will receive a benefit at the Academy of Music, tendered him by his brethren of the dramatic profession. Mr. PETERS, during his long residence among us, has, by his ready appreciation and excellent rendition of the many humorous characters he has sustained, made himself a universal favorite. His *Binney*, in the "American Cousin," will be remembered as one of the finest pieces of acting of the kind we have ever had in this city. The bill offered for his benefit—"London Assurance" at the matinée, and in the evening the "School for Scandal," each with a cast of unusual excellence—forms an attraction sufficient in itself to fill the Academy to its utmost capacity. The New-York public, proverbial for its generosity, will certainly not miss this opportunity to prove their appreciation and remembrance of an old favorite.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

(*Continued from Eighth Page.*)

securities bearing interest in currency, convertible into bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin. Notes bearing an increased rate of interest, payable in currency, redeemable in three or five years, and convertible at maturity into 5-20 bonds, would be preferable, in the judgment of the Secretary, to any other form of security. Bonds at long dates, the interest of which is payable in currency at the usual rate, would be less attractive, and, in the end, involve a much greater sacrifice.

The seven-thirty notes authorized by the act of June 30, 1864, and now offered to the public, present as many advantages as any form of currency security, uniting a high rate of interest with convertibility. At the period of their maturity, it may be confidently believed that the country will have been restored to a state of security and peace, with all disturbing elements quieted, and resources increased and increasing—its strength confirmed, and with ample ability to meet all its obligations from its ordinary resources.

In the report of the Comptroller of the Currency will be found statements of the number of National Banks organized since his last annual report, the States and Territories wherein organized the amount of capital paid in, circulation, and bonds deposited. The statement exhibits a large and rapid increase, and demonstrates the popularity of the system. The rapid and extensive conversion of State institutions of established character, conducted through a long series of years by men of recognized financial ability, into banks organized under the new system, could not have taken place unless after full and careful consideration as to its safety and superior advantages. If it should be said that perhaps these advantages may be rather to those individually interested than to the community at large, the reply is that a single uniform currency, possessing the same value throughout the whole country, has been too long a general object of desire to have its importance questioned. If to this great and obvious good be added the benefit to Government in its financial operations, of being freed from all the uncertainties and embarrassments arising from a currency over which it can exercise no control, the advantage of any system which will effect these objects can admit of no debate. The Secretary was not among the first to approve the plan adopted by Congress, and which seems to be receiving the popular sanction. Time and observation of its effects have, however, convinced him that the system, if not without defect, is based upon sound principles, and is entitled to all the benefit of a fair trial, and it is quite apparent that the good to be hoped cannot be fully realized so long as another system at war with the great objects to be attained shall continue to exist, unchecked and uncontrolled. While, therefore, the Secretary would not advise the adoption of unfriendly or severe measures, likely to embarrass the business of the country, especially when indications are so favorable that the national will soon replace all of a merely local character, he is yet of the opinion that such discriminating legislation should be had as will induce the withdrawal of all other circulation than that issued under national authority, at the earliest possible moment.

For a statement of the transactions of the Treasury during the past year you are respectfully referred to the report of the Treasurer. The labors of that officer are largely increased by the number of depositories which have been designated under the Act to Provide a National Currency. The labors of the Treasurer, and also of the Assistant Treasurers in the principal cities and the depositories designated under the act of August 6, 1846, are necessarily proportionate to the vast amounts passing through their hands, and the pecuniary responsibilities of some are such as few men whose character and capacity would justify so important a trust, are willing to assume. Necessarily obliged to surround themselves with a large number of assistants, for whose care and integrity they must be answerable, and to give bonds in amounts that few private fortunes would meet, a high degree of courage is required to endure the perplexities and incur the hazards of such an office. In view of these facts, and of the much better compensation readily paid to such men for labors much lighter, and responsibilities far less important, I cannot but recommend that the salaries of the Treasurer and of the Assistant-Treasurers, and of some of the designated depositaries, be increased within the current year. The Assistant-Treasurer at New-York having been compelled by ill health to resign, after long and most useful and honorable service, it became necessary to find a person qualified by his knowledge of business and financial affairs, by spotless character and acknowledged ability, to discharge the duties of that most important position. This the Secretary found to be extremely difficult, principally because the great pecuniary risk deterred men who had anything to lose, while the compensation allowed by law was much lower than is customarily paid for similar but far inferior service.

The office was most reluctantly occupied by the present incumbent, who relinquished an honorable position, with a much higher salary, at the urgent solicitation of the Secretary, purely from a sense of patriotism. Impelled by the same honorable feeling the Assistant-Treasurer at St. Louis, consented to withdraw his resignation, which had been tendered to the department. Not only justice but the best interests of the Government require that such compensation be paid to all public officers as will enable them to discharge important trusts freed from the harrassing cares and anxieties attendant upon inadequate incomes and bearing a just proportion to the nature and amount of service. The difficulty of inadequate compensation has occasioned much embarrassment in other operations of this department. Many persons of experience and skill, and who could readily command higher pay elsewhere, have resigned their places in the department. These places it has been found extremely difficult to fill, although there has been no reason to complain of a lack of applicants for employment. But in the vast and complicated affairs of the Treasury Department many persons are required possessing a higher order of ability, derived both from study and experience, and without whose aid these affairs could not be well and speedily transacted. Such persons cannot be expected to remain in the public service, and be content with a compensation too small for the daily wants of themselves and families, when solicited and accepted in other situations, and justify and even liberally remunerated. While, therefore, the Secretary does not favor high salaries, and feels as strongly as any one the necessity of strict economy, he is compelled to state this condition of things for the consideration of Congress.

The high rates of duties on imports imposed by recent laws afford such temptation to smuggling, and such facilities are presented for successful attempts to evade the revenue laws by the extent and nature of our sea-coast, and more especially of our frontier, that the necessity of strenuous efforts to prevent and punish offenses of this kind is impressed upon the Department with daily increasing force. The attention of Congress is particularly invited to so much of the report of the Commissioner of Customs as relates to this very important subject. The "act to prevent smuggling and for other purposes," approved June 27, 1864, contains important provisions which, if properly enforced, will, it is believed, prove highly efficient. Sufficient time, however, for all the preparation necessary to carry all of these provisions into effect has not, as yet, been afforded. In the meantime, a careful preliminary inspection has been made by the Commissioner, under instructions from the Secretary, along our sea-coast and frontier lines, and the result of his observations leads to the conviction that preparations on a large scale are in progress for extensive and systematic operations in smuggling across our northern and north-eastern borders. To prevent, or even to check these operations, an increase of preventive force will be absolutely necessary, and means should be placed at the disposal of the Department for that purpose, to be expended in such manner as the exigency may require. From the report of the Commissioner, and the nature of the case, it is no less obvious that an increase in the number of revenue boats, especially on the lakes, is not only expedient, but necessary; and the appropriation for that object should also be increased so as to meet the wants of the service.

The act approved July 2, 1864, entitled "An act in addition to the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in States declared in insurrection," modified in several important particulars preëxisting laws upon the same subject. So much of the Act of July 13, 1861, as authorized the President to permit commercial relations in insurrectionary States and sections, was repealed, except in certain specified cases. The rules and regulations with regard to commercial intercourse, previously adopted, have been modified accordingly. The second rather largely extended the powers and responsibilities of this Department by placing in its charge abandoned lands, houses and tenements in insurrectionary States, for the purposes of occupation and lease, and still further by directing that provision should be made "in such leases or otherwise for the employment and general welfare of all persons within the lines of national military occupation within said insurrectionary States formerly held as slaves, who are or shall become free. This clause is regarded as placing all such persons under the protection of this Department, through which their general welfare is to be provided for. In framing rules and regulations to carry the provisions of this act into effect as directed in section eleven, such as were deemed essential to the proper execution of the powers conferred in relation to freedmen were made and approved by the President as required. It was, however, found necessary to suspend their operations for a time. This class of persons had been and were yet under the protection of the War Department, and the necessary provisions for their welfare had been afforded under military authority and supervision. The arrangements made for this purpose contemplated a continuance of the system adopted through the current year. It was deemed advisable, therefore, to defer action in this regard until the time should arrive for commencing the operations of a new year, and in the meantime to allow the freedmen to remain, as they had been, under military protection. The 5th section of said act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to appoint agents to purchase, on certain specified terms, any products of States declared in insurrection.

The amount of funds placed at the disposal of the Secretary for that purpose was, however, so limited that large operations on a cash basis were out of the question. In fact, the proper execution of the authority conferred by this provision of the statute has been attended with great embarrassment. After much consideration, however, a series of regulations was framed and approved, and several agents have been appointed, who have commenced operations under the laws, but their appointment is so recent that no sufficient time has elapsed to afford a basis for any reliable opinion of the probable result. The Secretary is, however, of the opinion that whether the hopes which may have been indulged of a considerable revenue to the Government from this source are realized or not, the incidental advantages of getting to market a considerable supply of the products referred to would compensate any effort made by the Government in that direction. A copy of the rules and regulations as received, together with those relating to abandoned lands, homes and tenements, providing for the care and employment of freedmen and for the purchase of products, are appended to this report. The Secretary has great satisfaction in stating that all expenses connected with executing the several acts restricting commercial intercourse have been much more than paid by fees arising under the regulations heretofore adopted. While the Secretary has great pleasure in stating that so far as his personal knowledge extends, and so far as he is informed, the affairs of this department have been well and satisfactorily conducted during the past year. An incident has occurred of a painful character, involving a possible loss to the Government, and tending to excite suspicion as to the the integrity of some person or persons employed in conducting its operation. On the 5th of June last, Mr. P. BAILEY, Chief Clerk and Superintendent of the Loan branch, connected with the Secretary's office, addressed a letter to the Secretary, stating that one hundred bonds, partially prepared for issue under the acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861, of $1,000 each, were missing, and no trace of them could be found. The bonds were numbered from 34,301 to 34,400 inclusive, and were a part of one thousand transmitted by the National Bank Note Company on the 26th of September, 1863. In his letter to the Secretary, Mr. BAILEY states: "I have exhausted all the resources at my command in endeavoring to find them, and nothing is left for me but to report the facts." A strict inquiry as to all the facts connected with the affair was immediately instituted, but no light was obtained further than to show that, on the 29th of September previous, Mr. BAILEY sent the bonds in an open basket, with a weight placed on them, by two messengers, one of whom was an old clerk of established character, to the register's office, and there offered them to the clerk who usually received the coupon bonds in the register's room, who objected to taking charge of them on the ground that there was no place in the office where they could be safely kept, and requested that they might be taken back to the loan branch, where they were good safes. Mr. BAILEY was sent for, and after some consultation as to the proper place of deposit, consented that they should be taken back and deposited in the safe in his office, and they were accordingly carried back by the same messengers, taken out of the basket, laid on the table, and in the course of the day placed in the safe, where they remained, as was supposed, until called for by the Register. They were called for and delivered from time to time, from March 17 to June 5, 1864, when the loss was discovered. The character of all parties concerned is reported as above suspicion, and nothing has since transpired to elucidate the matter, or to furnish any indications as to what has become of the missing bonds. As they had not been signed by the Register, or sealed, they cannot be negotiated. The coupons, however, were sealed and complete, and payable to bearer on January and July 1st in each year. A careful examination was made of the January coupons paid on bonds of that issue, but it does not appear that any of them had been paid. These would be known by their numbers. Instructions were given to watch carefully for these coupons, but nothing further has been elicited. No other steps have been taken, as none appeared likely to be attended with any effect. With this exception I am not aware that any loss has occurred in the department.

For the detailed operations of the Mint and its branches, I respectfully refer to the report of the Superintendent of the Mint. The total value of the bullion deposited at the Mint and branches during the last fiscal year was $24,020,808 47, of which $23,986,989 92 was in gold, and $933,818 55 in silver. Deducting the re-deposits, there remain the actual deposits, amounting to $24,012,741 49. The coinage for the year was: In gold coin, $21 649,345; gold bars, $2,333,403 31; silver coin, $546,214 10; silver bars, $301,872 69; cents, $463,800, total coinage, $25,296,635 30. The number of pieces of all denominations coined was 46,983 396. Of this coinage, $3,500 436 40 in 45,114 276 pieces was at Philadelphia; $12,534,809 02 in 1,869,120 pieces at San Francisco, and $1,876,377 04 in gold and silver bars at New-York. The Branch Mint at Denver has confined its operations to melting, refining, assaying and stamping bullion. The number of bars thus stamped was 582, of the value of $486,329 97. The cost of transportation from the Denver mint to the seaboard, coupled with the disturbed condition of the Indians on the route, have operated thus far to prevent the free development of the usefulness of this branch mint. I have hopes that the efforts now making may prove successful so far as to obviate in great part the difficulties referred to. A question of title to the proposed site of the branch mint at Nevada, authorized by Congress, has intervened to prevent any further steps from being taken toward its establishment, and no further steps can be taken until Congress shall have perfected the title. As soon as proper information can be obtained, the necessary measures will be taken for the establishment of a branch mint at Dalles City, Oregon, in pursuance of the act of July 4, 1864. Preliminary examinations and reports have been ordered relative to a new building for the mint at San Francisco, authorized by the act of July 9, 1864.

As, in preceding years, the great value of the Coast Survey is constantly impressed upon the Government, while its operations upon the Northern coast have been continued without interruption, details of its officers have continued to be furnished to the army and navy, who have rendered service of great importance in the conduct of the war, and contributed largely to the success of various military and naval operations, not only upon the coast, but in the interior, as frequently testified by the officers in command. The light-houses and buoys in charge of the Light House Board have been maintained at their recognized standard of excellency. Some suggestions are made by the board tending to render the system still more efficient, to carry out which, estimates have been submitted. The restoration of lights, injured or destroyed by the rebels, has been proceeded with as rapidly as the territory has been brought within the control of the United States forces, and it is believed that the same unbroken chain which was exhibited before the war will soon be reëstablished along the whole coast of the United States.

The Secretary refers with satisfaction to the reports of the heads of the several bureaus and officers, as exhibiting the onerous duties devolving upon them, and the great amount of labor performed, all of which has been, with few exceptions, bestowed cheerfully and assiduously. An increase of force is required in the bureaus of the Second and Third Auditor, and the Second Comptroller, to prevent a vast accumulation of business injurious to claimants and embarrassing to the Government.

The lease of the premises now occupied as a Custom House in New-York, will expire on the first of May next, but may, under the provisions of the contract of lease, be purchased by the Government for $1,000,000, if notice to that effect be given three months before its termination. The premises are suitable and convenient for custom-house purposes, and of greater value than the sum named. If the purchase is to be made, the Secretary should be seasonably authorized to give the stipulated notice, and the necessary appropriation made before the adjournment of Congress. This purchase has been heretofore recommended in two successive reports, and in that recommendation the Secretary fully concurs. In closing this report, the Secretary feels that he cannot but follow the example of his predecessor in gratefully acknowledging the obligation he is under to the Assistant Secretaries and other officers of the Treasury Department, not only for the cheerfulness and devotion with which their own peculiar duties have been discharged, but for the kindness and zeal with which they have striven to lighten his labors and enable him to sustain, however imperfectly, the weight of a most onerous and embarrassing position. (Signed,)

W. P. FESSENDEN, Sec'y of the Treasury.

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy opens with a statement of the measures adopted by the present Administration, on first coming into power, to create a navy adequate to the requirements of the blockade of over three thousand miles of coast. Foreign squadrons were recalled, new vessels were built, the merchant service was called upon for steamers available as war vessels, the capacity of our navy yards was increased, the foundries and workshops of the country were put in requisition for supplies of ordnance and machinery, the number of seamen was greatly augmented, and the deficiency of officers supplied by judicious selections of experienced shipmasters from the commercial marine. The Secretary dwells upon the results of these labors, as represented by the stringent blockade of the Southern coast, and the victories achieved by STRINGHAM, DUPONT and FARRAGUT. He also refers in terms of eulogy to the exploits of our navy on the Mississippi and other inland waters, which are now patrolled by a fleet of more than one hundred vessels. The Secretary states that it has always been the policy of the department never to permit the efficiency of the blockade to be impaired. Hence no large squadrons have been maintained on foreign stations. Cruisers have been sent out from time to time, to protect American shipping, and to watch the predatory vessels of the rebels.

The Secretary details the measures which have been taken to insure the effectual blockade of Southern ports—all of which have been closed except Wilmington, which offers remarkable facilities to blockade-runners. He refers in this connection to the fact that almost every vessel employed in violating the blockade has been constructed in England.

The operations of the Western Gulf Squadron comprise the demonstrations against the Texas ports, and the short-lived occupation of Brownsville, and the capture of the fortifications on the bay of Mobile by Admiral FARRAGUT, on the 5th of last August. The capture of these forts was all that was contemplated, as the capture of the city itself would not render the blockade more effectual than it is at present.

After a brief reference to the services of the East Gulf Squadron, which have been limited mainly to incursions for the destruction of Salt Works on the Florida Coast, the Secretary narrates the operations of the South Atlantic Squadron, which comprises within its limits the ports of Savannah and Charleston. No formidable independent operations in the form of naval combats have taken place during the year. The blockade of Charleston has been steadily enforced. The withdrawal of Gen. GILLMORE, with a large portion of his command, to another field, in February last, devolved the duty of maintaining the blockade chiefly on the iron-clads, and these vessels have since then kept their position off Morris Island, to the great injury of the blockade-running business of Charleston. Early in the Summer an attack upon Fort Sumter, with the iron-clads, was planned, but afterward abandoned as unadvisable.

The North Atlantic Squadron, in the number of vessels and officers and men exceeds every other, and its operations are of the first importance. In addition to blockading the only remaining port of commercial intercourse in the rebel States, on this squadron has devolved the duty of guarding and holding possession of the great inland waters of North Carolina and Virginia, and an extensive coöperation with the armies which are threatening Richmond and its vicinity. The operations of this squadron on the James River, and in the sounds of North Carolina, are referred to at length, and the gallant action of Lieut. CUSHING, in assailing and destroying the formidable rebel ram *Albemarle*, is commended in fitting terms. The Secretary details the difficulties of keeping up the effectual blockade of Wilmington. Rebel forts command the channels, and none of our ships with heavy broadsides cannot approach them on account of the shallowness of the water. The coöperation of a land force is therefore necessary to the reduction of the place. Notwithstanding the facilities for running the blockade at this port, sixty-five steamers, the aggregate value of which, with their cargoes, will scarcely fall short of $13,000,000, have been captured or destroyed in endeavoring to enter or escape from Wilmington. Over fifty such results have occurred since Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN anchored his monitor fleet inside of Charleston bar and closed that port to commerce.

The operations of the Mississippi Squadron include the expedition up the Red River, which, owing to the unusually low stage of water, might have resulted in a terrible disaster to Admiral PORTER'S fleet, but for the genius and engineering skill of Lieut.-Col. BAILEY. The exploit of this officer in throwing a dam across the river below the bar at Grand Ecore, thereby raising the water on the bar sufficiently to enable the fleet to escape from their dangerous position, will be remembered as one of the most remarkable incidents of the war.

The Potomac flotilla, at present under command of Commander FOXHALL A. PARKER, has been chiefly employed in arresting the contraband trade on the Potomac, and in guarding the Rappahannock. It has been found impossible to prevent wholly the contraband traffic on these rivers.

There has been no material change in the strength of the Pacific Squadron within the past year. No hostile craft has made its appearance in the Pacific, and our commerce has been carried on in its usual channels without interruption, other than that necessarily caused by the measures of foreign Powers in an attitude of hostility toward each other.

The West India squadron, as an organization, has ceased to exist, the principal object for which it was created being no longer prominent. The vessels of this squadron have given convoy to the California steamers over the most exposed section of their route. This convoy has been since, when expedient, extended over the entire route, by detailing an armed vessel to accompany each steamer.

The piratical depredations of the English built rebel cruisers are detailed at length by the Secretary. The capture of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge* is justly viewed as a most gallant and creditable action. The Secretary briefly alludes to the career of the *Florida*, the seizure and release of the *Georgia*, and the depredations of the *Tallahassee* along our coast.

A tabular statement is given of the number of vessels of every class constructed or in process of construction since March 4, 1861. The number of vessels in the navy, including those under construction, is 671, with a total tonnage of 510 396 tons, and 4,610 guns. The addition to the navy from December, 1863, to December, 1864, is 109 vessels. The navy contains 62 iron-clad vessels, mounting 189 guns.

In reviewing the construction of naval vessels, the Secretary argued that the necessities of the blockading service required weight of armament rather than speed. The demand for small, heavily armed propellers has been supplied by the construction of twenty three gunboats, of which the *Unadilla*, *Pawnee* and *Wissahickon* may be taken as the type. These gunboats continue to maintain a good reputation, and their steam machinery gives satisfaction. Well adapted as they are for guarding our coast, a larger description was needed for ocean service, and four vessels of the class of the *Ossipee*, mounting each two guns of eleven inches, were built. There were, also, four vessels of sightly less tonnage constructed, carrying the same armament, of which the *Kearsarge* is the type. The *Shenandoah* is the type of six vessels, mounting each three eleven-inch guns, all of which sustain a high reputation. The heavy guns mentioned constitute the principal armament of the several classes named, but they each have in addition from two to six guns of less caliber. The Secretary alludes to the *Puritan* and the *Dictator* as among the experiments which the exigencies of the time have imposed upon the Navy Department. Several large and imposing vessels-of-war, of which the *Ammonoosuc* is a representative, are in process of construction. The question of machinery for naval purposes is discussed at some length. Nothing, says the Secretary, has been left undone in the way of ascertaining and putting in use all valuable improvements in steam machinery, and no occasion neglected of experimentally determining the data necessary for correct opinion.

The Secretary alludes to the great necessity of a navy-yard for the exclusive construction of iron-clad vessels and their machinery. He says this matter is still delayed, and urges, with much force, the immediate necessity of establishing such a yard and depot.

All of our present navy-yards, it will be remembered, were established for the construction and repair of wooden sailing vessels. Steam and armored vessels have superseded these, and the inability of our present establishments for the work imposed by this war has been the source of inexpressible anxiety and often of great disappointment and public injury. To relieve the navy-yards from work which they have but limited means to execute, and to secure necessary repairs, the department has been compelled to establish stations for machinery, and means of refitment at Mound City, Memphis, New-Orleans, Ship Island, Pensacola, Key West, Port Royal, Beaufort, Norfolk and Baltimore. But these and all the private establishments of the country, besides other calls upon them, have been insufficient to keep the present navy in necessary order. The Secretary decides that it is necessary for the preservation of iron vessels that they should be laid up in fresh water in time of peace, and he therefore thinks League Island, in the Delaware River, the best point for

sidered in a like sense. The law, as it now stands, seems to prohibit such consideration.

In regard to supplies for the navy, the Secretary says: "The present contract system is open to many and serious objections. Whatever may have been its merits when originally established, the condition of the country and of trade has so changed as to render essential modification necessary, if not the abrogation of the system itself. The instability of prices, and a rising market during the progress of the war, have made it difficult, and, in some instances, almost impossible to procure offers for contracts to furnish yearly supplies for the navy from honest and reliable contractors at a rate which does not contemplate the highest market price of gold, as well as long delay in the time of payment. Any change for the better in the condition of the country or the market, will be a gain to the contractor who has an annual contract, and a corresponding loss to the Government. It is, therefore, recommended that supplies be hereafter purchased in open market, by agents whose fidelity and probity have been tested through long years of service. Immense sums might thereby be saved to the Government. Contracts are made under the operation of existing laws, which cannot be honestly fulfilled; and under the practice that has prevailed, the whole system has become tainted with demoralization and fraud, by which the honest and fair dealer is too often driven from the market. Articles inferior in quality and deficient in quantity are delivered and passed. Bribery and other improper practices are resorted to, to induce persons in the employment of the Government to aid in these frauds.

The Secretary reluctantly recommends that the salaries of the clerical force be increased until the close of the war.

The total appropriations for the department year ending June 30, 1864, were $115,765,587 70. The expenditures of the department for the same time were $85,733,292 78. The total available resources of the department for the year 1865 are $139,289,969 47. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, the sum of $112,187,663 28 is estimated to be necessary. The reports of the various bureaus show a satisfactory condition of affairs. The chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting states the *personnel* of the navy at about 6,000 officers and 45,000 men. Under the operation of the acts of Congress, giving seamen the same bounties as soldiers, and crediting their enlistment upon the quotas of towns, the naval deficiencies have been filled. The consumption of coal this year will be about 500,000 tons. The ropewalk at the Charlestown Navy-yard furnishes all the large sizes of rope required, but the facilities at the Washington Navy-yard are entirely inadequate to supply the needed quantity of cables and anchors, and additional establishments are recommended. The Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery states the number of casualties reported during the year to be 171 killed and 351 wounded. Total number of cases of sickness under treatment, 61,239; of which number 1,048 died, 58,070 were returned to duty or discharged, leaving 2,111 under treatment at the close of the year. The total number of deaths is 1,560. He suggests a reorganization of the medical department so as to place it in better harmony with the growth and expansion of other branches of the service.

GEN. FOSTER'S OPERATIONS.

The Fight at Grahamsville—The Rebels Admit a Drawn Battle—Foster Still on the Railroad, and Receiving Reinforcements.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The *Savannah Republican*, of Dec. 1, says it mentioned in a previous issue that a force of Federals had landed in Broad River, and were advancing on the railroad in the direction of Grahamsville. During the night the Confederates had transported an effective force to that point, which, uniting with that already on the ground, marched forward, on the 30th of November, under the command of Gen. GUSTAVUS SMITH, of the Georgia State troops, to meet them.

The *Republican* says the Federal troops numbered 5,000 men, with 16 pieces of artillery. SMITH was attacked at a place called Honey Hill, three miles from Grahamsville. The Confederates had only 1,400 muskets, and seven pieces of artillery.

The fight lasted till dark. We, the paper says, repulsed every attack, and finally drove the enemy's right and centre, but the left stood unmoved at the close of the action. The rebels received reinforcements, but notwithstanding their boastings, admit it was a drawn battle.

Last night (30th,) the *Republican* says, seven or eight transports, loaded with troops, were rapidly going up Brood River, which gives assurance that the fight will be renewed to-day.

The *Republican* says that WHEELER managed KIL PATRICK with all ease.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Steamer Costa Rica—The Salvador Pirates still Retained.

The steamer *Costa Rica*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall Nov. 29, arrived at this port last evening. The following is the specie list:

SAN FRANCISCO.		Leese & Waller	$50,000 00
J. B. Newton & Co	$28,000 00	Order	1,878 41
H. Cohn & Co	24,300 00	Total	$78,878 41
DeWitt, Kittle & Co	3,000 00	ASPINWALL. Peregr. Flamm & Wells, Fargo & Co	126,437 10
		Oberris	$1,370 00
A. Rich & Bros	6,500 00	S. Lisanes & Asch	40 00
A. S. Rosenbaum	19 10 00	Ribon & Munoz	1,116 0
Schelle Bros	23,000 00	Ramon Vallerino	500 00
J. Strauss Bros & Co	47,000 00	Total	$190,514 54

By the *Costa Rica* we learn that the pirates caught on board of the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador* are yet held on board the *Narragansett*. They were not sent forward by last steamer in charge of Consul RICE, because the Government of the State opposed it. It was, however, understood that they would be sent home by this with Capt. COHEN, which will not be done on account of lack of convoy. The United States steamers *Narragansett* and *Saginaw* are the only American war vessels in Panama Bay.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

NO LATE REBEL NEWS FROM SHERMAN.

Richmond papers are received here on the third day of publication, and, as they have no Sunday issues, we are to-day without our usual rebel intelligence of Gen. SHERMAN's whereabouts and movements. It is proper to infer that the rebel papers of Monday contain nothing more definite from SHERMAN than what we have already received, or else Gen. GRANT would have telegraphed their contents to-day to the President, which he had not done up to a late hour this evening.

ROSECRANS RELIEVED.

Gen. ROSECRANS was to-day relieved from the command of the Department of Missouri. Gen. STEELE also understood to be relieved by Gen. REYNOLDS.

THE SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES CHANGES.

The Senate Committee to arrange standing committees, reported their action this morning to the Senatorial caucus. Several changes were reported by committee. They deposed Senator HALE from the Chairmanship of the Naval Committee, and put Senator GRIMES in his place. This action of the committee, was the occasion of a lively debate which came to no definite conclusion before the adjournment of the caucus, which meets again to-morrow, when the subject will be finally disposed of. Senator SHERMAN has been placed at the head of the Finance Committee, and relieved from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Agriculture. Several other changes were made by the committee, but beyond the above they were unimportant.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. CHASE.

Late last evening the President determined to appoint Hon. SALMON P. CHASE to the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This morning the appointment was sent to the Senate, Mr. CHASE having been a member of that body, according to the usual practice in such cases, the nomination was not referred to the committe on the judiciary, but immediate action was taken and it was unanimously confirmed.

Chief Justice CHASE was informed to-day of his appointment, and will soon be here to accept this honorable office.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

After the meeting of the Supreme Court to-day, the members of the Bar passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice TANEY. Several eulogies were pronounced, the best of which was that of CHARLES O'CONNOR, Esq., of New-York. REVERDY JOHNSON, in endeavoring to explain away the odious opinion of TANEY, that a negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect, stated that the late Chief Justice alluded to the revolutionary period.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE will deliver his discourse on PETER THE GREAT, and some of his celebrated national lyrics, before EASTMAN'S Business College in Poughkeepsie, this evening.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

All Quiet in the City---A Small Vote Polled ---The Result.

The election for municipal officers passed off, yesterday, with almost perfect quietness. But little interest seemed to be manifested by the citizens generally as to who should be the controlling parties in our city government. The vote polled was not more than one-half that polled at the late Presidential election. The following are the candidates elected.

ALDERMEN ELECTED.

Districts.

1—John Moore—Tammany, Mozart and McKeon.
3—Michael Norton—Mozart and McKeon.
4—(To fill vacancy) John Hecker—Citizens' Association.
5—Ignatius Flynn—McKeon Democrat.
7—William H. Gedney—Union.
9—Lewis R. Ryers—Tammany and Mozart.
11—John Brice—Tammany and Mozart.
13—Peter Masterson—Tammany.
15—James O'Brien—Tammany and Mozart.
17—Barlow W. Van Voorhis—Tammany, Citizens', and McKeon.

COUNCILMEN ELECTED.

First District.	
Edwin M. Haggerty—Tammany.	Pat. H. Keenan—Tam.
John Healy—Tam.	Isaac Robinson—Tam. & Union.
John Stacom—Tam.	James Hays—Tam.
Second District.	
Bernard Kenney, Tam.	Sam. A. Patterson, Union
Charles Roster, McK. & Cit. Asso.	and Cit. Asso.
Thomas Brady, Tam.	Jas. G. Buckman, Tam.
	W. H. Taylor, Cit. Asso.
Third District.	
Abraham Lent—U. and C.	Wm. Atkinson—Union.
J. Wilson Green—Cit.	Geo. M. Van Nort—Union
Thos. Leary—Dem.	John Houghtalin—Dem.
Fourth District.	
Patrick Russell—T. & M.	David Fitzgerald—T. & M.
T. O'Calaghan—McKeon.	Henry W. Bookhorn—U.
Wm. Joyce—Tam. & Moz.	Valentine Cook—T. & M.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS ELECTED.

Dist.	Dist.
1.—Jas. P. Dupignac, Union and Dem.	5.—Jas. W. Gerard, Tam. and Citizens'.
2.—John Hayes, T. & McK.	6.—James M. McLean, Union and Dem.
3.—Jas. W. Farr, Union.	
4.—John T. Turner, Tam. and McKeon.	7.—William Hitchman, Tammany.

The Electoral Vote of New-York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The electors of President and Vice-President met in the Senate chamber at the capitol at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Hon. CHAUNCY DEPEW, Secretary of State, called the college to order, and administered the constitutional oath to each member.

There being a full attendance, on motion of Hon. PRESTON KING, Hon. HORACE GREELEY was chosen President, after which Mr. WM. BRISTOL and Mr. HIRAM HORTON were appointed Secretaries.

The college then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 6, 1864.

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$100,000	Amer. Gold	232⅝	900	M. S. & N. I	73
180,000	do	233⅛	100	do	72⅞
40,000	do	240	500	do	73
60,000	do	234	500	do	73
110,000	do	240	500	do	73⅛
50,000	do	239⅞	100	do	73⅛
3,000	do	238	100	do	73
10,000	U. S. 6.25s C.		500	do	73
	Old Issue	103⅜	200	do	73⅛
50,000	do	103⅝	200	Ill. Cen. R	130
50,000	do new iss	103⅜	100	do	130
50,000	do	103⅝	200	do	129⅞
50,000	do	103⅜	200	Cleve & Tol	103⅜
30,000	do	103⅛	100	Chi. & R. I.	103⅜
20,000	N. Y. Cen. R	121⅛	100	do	43⅛
100	do	95	100	Chi. & N. W	43⅛
100	Erie R	56⅜	500	do	42⅞
100	do	95	100	do	42⅞
400	do	95⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	77⅜
2000	do	830	95⅜	400	do	77⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R	116	100	do	77⅛
100	do	116	100	Central Coal Co	60
100	do	115⅞	500	Pitts. Ft. W. & C	105⅛
500	Reading R	137	100	do	105⅛
200	do	137	400	do	105⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R	122⅝	200	do	105⅛
100	do	123	400	do	105
100	Quick. Min	87	100	Mil. & P. Du C	51
100	Mariposa Min	36	100	Cum. Coal	46⅛

The stock market was very active and strong on the call. Government stocks were in great demand. Gold, after the call, touched 237½, but soon vailied to 238, at which figure it stood at the close of report

[Advertisement.]

PHYSIOGNOMY—Or, "The Human Face Divine." A New System. Eyes, Ears, Nose, Lips, Mouth, Head, Hair, Hands, Feet, Skin, Complexion, with all "Signs of Character," and "How to Read them," given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for 1865. Monthly, $2 a year. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

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{ Boys from $10 to $20.
{ Men from $20 to $45.

I. V. BROKAW, No 204 4th-av.
Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FIOTT'S Patent Cigarlined iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

All who enter their names this month at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 776 Broadway, will be received at half prices. Lessons to be completed by May 1. Penmanship, Book-keeping and business affairs

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.
Gold, Holland, &c.; new style Shade Fixtures, at reduced prices. G. L. & J. B KENTY.
No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Members of Congress use KENT'S EAST INDIA CURRIES with great relish. Sold by all grocers, at 28 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

A HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCE—Perry's Japanese Boot and Shoe Polish. Ask your shoemaker for it. Principal wholesale agency, No. 75 William-st., New-York.

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The stock of Fancy Hats for Ladies, Misses and Children, at GENIN'S establishment, embraces all the new, dashing and Debonnaire styles for Winter that have been announced in Paris, beside a great variety of original novelties, and the figures affixed to the fabrics will be found as satisfactory as the fabrics themselves. There is no just reason why the

FASHIONABLE WORLD

should pay twice the sum for an article than it is intrinsically worth; and feeling that is neither to the interest nor to the credit of the merchant to be exacting, the undersigned is determined to sell at such rates as will afford a fair margin of profit, and nothing more.

GENIN.

Perry's

MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty to either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

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33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

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FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This infallible remedy is composed of the *Honey* of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with *Tar-Balm*, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound *soothes and scatters* all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-Balm *cleanses and heals* the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. *Five* additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist and in healthful action. Let no prejudice hinder you from testing this sovereign remedy of an illustrious physician and chemist, who himself thoroughly tested it for years in his extensive private practice. It is safe, sure and pleasant, the Tar-Balm being entirely free from the offensive qualities of common tar.

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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
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Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health, even under the greatest exposures. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box, free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 58 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in the city. His stock of goods consists of every variety of style for Ladies', Misses' and Boys' and Children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

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Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles—Wm. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

MARRIED.

POMEROY—MACK—At Lockport, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 1, by Rev. Wm A. Matson, GEORGE V. POMEROY, Jr., of New-York, and HELEN L., daughter of the late Charles S. Mack, Esq., of the former place.

PRIOR—KNAPP—On the 6th inst. 12th month, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Rosslyn, L. I., according to the order of the Society of Friends, JOHN A. PRIOR, of Jersey City, and ELIZABETH, only daughter of Thomas Kusmore.

DIED.

BARNES.—On Saturday, Dec. 3, WILLIAM BARNES, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 126 Bank-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock.

BALCH.—In Ludlow, Vt., on Monday, Nov. 28, of diphtheria, NELLIE MELVILLE, eldest daughter of Wm. Delos and the late Ellen M. Balch, aged 6 years. Also, on Sunday, Dec. 4, CHARLES DELOS, only son of the above, aged 4 years.

The bodies will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery on Thursday.

Let God's will be done.

Believing in the unbounded goodness of our Heavenly Father, we have this blessed consolation that by our bereavement three angel spirits are now united in Heaven.

ABBY—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, after a short illness, J. EDWARD ABBY, aged 43 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family, the members of Atlantic Lodge No. 178, F. and A. M., and Company H, (8th,) 7th Regiment, N. G., are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 171 17th-st., near 7th-av.

CHASE.—At Derby Line, Vt., Hon. LUCIEN B. CHASE, aged 45 years

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 481 5th-av., on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DWIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, CATHARINE, relict of the late Rev. Maurice W. Dwight, D. D.

FROST.—On Monday, Dec. 5, CLARA HITCHCOCK, only daughter of George W. and Rosalie H. Frost, aged 2 years.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, 32d-st., between 3d and 3d avs., this day, (Wednesday,) Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock.

GUION.—At Mount Hope, on Monday, Dec. 5, HENRIETTA GUION, wife of Alexander Durand, aged 24 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church at Fordham.

GRACIE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 5, ELISABETH DAVIDSON, wife of Archibald Gracie, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, on Thursday, Dec. 8, at ½ o'clock P. M.

GAYNOR.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 6, MARY, widow of John Gaynor, in the 86th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, from the Third Universalist Church, Bleecker-st.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

HUGHES.—At his residence, Rossville, Staten Island, on Monday, Dec. 5, JASPER WARD HUGHES, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 P. M. Conveyances will be in readiness at the railroad depot Pleasant Plains, to meet the 9 A. M. train from New-York. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment, on Thursday, the 8th inst.

Carriages will be in waiting at Whitehall on the arrival of the 10 A. M. boat from Staten Island.

☞ Auburn papers please copy.

MORRELL.—At Williamsburgh, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, after a short illness, ABM. V. MORRELL, aged 37 years. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 81 South 4th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Dec. 7, at 2 P. M.

NICHOLS.—On Monday, Dec. 5, CHARLES W. NICHOLS, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers Walter and John T. E. Nichols, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Brooklyn City Hospital, Raymond-st.

PARKER.—On Monday, Dec. 5, MARGARET H., wife of E. S. Parker, in the 25th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, Mrs. C. H. Keyser, No. 238 West 21st st., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

WATMOUGH.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 30, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, at the residence of her son-in-law, M. Russell Thayer, Mrs. MARIA C. WATMOUGH, aged 65 years.

POST.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, of typhoid fever, GERARDUS POST, aged 22 years, eldest son of William and Margaret Post.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 16 East 23d-st., on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SUTTON.—In this city, on Second Day evening, at the house of a relative, No. 133 West 36th-st., PHEBE JANE, only daughter of Allen and Jane Sutton.

The body will be removed to Westchester County. The interment to take place Fifth Day, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Friends' Meeting-house. Purchase.

VAN WINKLE.—In Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, JACOB D. VAN WINKLE, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, in Academy-st., Bergen, on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

CHEVALIER'S

LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

Manufacturers of

SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled Best Family. Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st

IMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,

(A protected solution of the protoxide of iron) supplies the blood with its Vital Principle or Life Element, IRON, thereby infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR AND NEW LIFE into all parts of the system. Pamphlets free. J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, OLD SORES, &c.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,

a real Pain Extractor. It reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations as if by magic; heals OLD SORES, WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, &c., in a surprisingly short time.

Sold by J. P. DINSMORE, No 491 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

WATER-PROOF CLOTHING,

Made from the AMERICAN WATER-PROOF CLOTH COMPANY'S FLOCKED RUBBER GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S TALMAS,
GENTLEMEN'S SACK COATS,
GENTLEMEN'S HATS, LEGGINS, &c.,
LADIES' CLOAKS.
Also,
HORSE COVERS.

The above named goods possess a fine cloth surface and are warranted water-proof.

For sale by F. R. TAYLOR, No. 3 Barclay-st.

CABINET FURNITURE.

In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,

between Eighth and Norfolk sts., No. 125 and 227 Rivington-st.

The Grand Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Dr TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP is warranted superior in any other for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Colds and Asthma. John D. Herring, of Harrington, Bergen Co., N. J., testifies that he has been cured of a cough, of ten years standing by the Pulmonic Life Syrup, and refers to Mr. Wm. Devoe, of Tappantown, who recommended its use.

LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864.

Dr. Tobias:

DEAR SIR:—I was cured of a severe cough, with inflammation of the lungs, by the use of your Pulmonic Life Syrup. I had suffered much from pulmonary complaints, and used many remedies, but have never found anything equal to your Syrup. BETSY HILL.

Mrs. Hill is sister-in-law to Capt. Hill, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers. Several hundred certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the Depot, No. 36 Cortlandt-st. Price 75 cents. Sold by the druggists.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.

Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

of all descriptions FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,

Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

OPEN IN THE EVENINGS

During the month of December,

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES.

THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,

New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' MEMORIAL.

The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on FREE EXHIBITION, by order of the Special Committee having charge of the same, at the piano warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., No. 546 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. J. W. SPOOR,

Celebrated Medical Electrician, has opened an office in the Madison-square Hotel, corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Dr. SPOOR applies electricity on the most scientific principles yet discovered, by which he is able, through his superior facilities, in the use of the most celebrated Galvanometers and Electro-Magnetic machines to cure all curable diseases more easily, more effectually and in less time than by any other system of practice. Call and see. Consultation free.

A MERCHANT AND GENTLEMAN DESIRES a traveling companion for his son, who, though not an invalid, is advised by physicians to take one or more voyages, and purposes visiting California, Japan and India, (seventeen years of age.) A man of integrity and properly recommended, would find a good opportunity for travel and liberal remuneration. Address, with recommendations, A. G. P. D., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF ATLANTIC Lodge No. 178, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to assemble at the Lodge Room, on THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, J. EDWARD ABBY. The members of the fraternity in general are respectfully invited to attend. GEO. W. SMITH, M.

CHAS. W. ST. Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, will open a Fair on Broadway and 6th-av., between 36th and 36th sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, which will continue until SATURDAY, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. Tickets of admission ten cents. The object of the Fair is to cancel debts incurred for supplies of the institution during the past Summer.

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE. The best in the world. Harmless, reliable. The only perfect restorative for gray hair. Sold by all druggists. Office, No. 10 University-place.

A ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

TRUSTEES

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, P

FINANCIAL.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 13 PINE-STREET.
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPY.
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS.
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ITS LANDS ARE PUT INTO THE COMPANY AT the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-boring territory, and forms its
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.
Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
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NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
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NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
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WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 34 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.
Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The subscription books of this company will close on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Dec. 7, 1864, at its offices in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia.
LEONARD & MANLY,
New-York Agents, No. 58 Beaver-st.
SPENCER, VILA & CO.,
Boston Mass.
H. S. LEECH,
Farquhar Buildings, Philadelphia.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.
All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the best rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft and interest allowed.
THOS. L. TAYLOR. THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

GOLD BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH STOCK.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY STOCK.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY STOCK.
All Telegraph and Express Stocks bought and sold on commission GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 2.
The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT on their capital stock for November, payable to New-York stockholders at the office of JAMES B. POST, Room No. 25, No. 20 Exchange-place, on and after the the 15th inst
G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1864.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 5TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:
JAMES H. FONDA, JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
JOHN RANDALL, MASON THOMPSON,
RALPH MEAD, WYLLIS BLACKSTONE,
MELANCTON M. FREEMAN, WM. M. VERMILYE,
NATHANIEL W. CHATER, EZRA R GOODRIDGE,
EDWARD A. QUINTARD.
And the following Inspectors of the next election:
ISAAC LABAGH, JAMES A. DEGRAUW,
JOHN ENGWER.
At the regular meeting of the board, held this day, JAMES H. FONDA was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.
The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM CO., No. 52 William-st., N. Y.
BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE capital stock of this company will be opened THIS DAY. Subscriptions received by the following parties:
POLHAMUS & JACKSON,
No. 43 Exchange-place.
FRANCIS A. PALMER,
At Broadway Bank.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 52 William-st.

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement, the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (E.D.) will be held at the office of said Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY the 14th of December, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, who has served in the field for three years, as an officer of one of our city regiments; has good health, fair business habits and energy of character to succeed in what he undertakes, if possible. I want a permanent situation, where I can make myself valuable to myself and employer. Good references furnished, and, if required, security. Address HOWARD, Box No. 155 Times Office.

CHOICE PETROLEUM LANDS AND Leases for sale, selected by a competent and experienced agent. Correspondence is invited. Apply to or address D. C. STURGES & CO., McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $600,000; collections made in all parts of the West. E. AIKEN, President.
E. E. BRASTED, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, N. P.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

$50,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 7 per cent. on city real estate. Inquire of HOZER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS AND LANDS,
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHINS,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 20,
FOR SALE
1,000 shares NORTHERN LIGHT, J. HOWLAND, President.
500 shares CONSOLIDATED, paid its fifth dividend
250 shares BERGEN COAL AND OIL COMPANY.

LANDS IN OHIO.
60 acres, 80 acres, 24 acres, 40 acres, 33 acres, on branches of the Muskingum River.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.
2,200 acres, 1,400 acres, 200 acres, all in the best Oil Districts
200 acres on the Ohio River, near Parkersburgh, very valuable, and can be sold low, if taken at once.

OIL CREEK, PENN.
Some valuable Farms and Interests on Oil Creek.
STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 129 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON.
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 622, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1087, 1188, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on an after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares. No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares, No 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OCEANIC PETROLEUM COMPANY
DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock ($2,000,000) will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 134 Maiden-lane, on the 20th inst., from the earnings of the Company to the 1st December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 18 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared their Sixth Monthly Dividend of One Per Cent. of the Capital Stock, clear of State tax, payable at the office of the Company, Philadelphia Bank Buildings, Philadelphia, on and after the 15th inst.
G. E. FRYER, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1864.

THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, of this city, have this day declared their eighth monthly Dividend of One per Cent. on their capital of $5,000,000, payable on the 15th inst., at their office, No. 10 Pine-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst. JAMES BISHOP, President.
☞ WED W. CLARKE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY will pay on demand a quarterly dividend of two per cent., free of Government tax, at No. 237 Broadway.
J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE most stylish seen. 16¾ hands high, perfectly sound and kind, and would grace one of the most acceptable presents to an officer, or for our park use; has been in many battles, and is well worth $1,000. To save time and trouble, his groom will call upon any one wishing to purchase, and show the action of the horse, or can be seen at No. 149 Mulberry-st. Will be sold to close an estate.
L. CHARMAN, Executor, No. 9 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA FINE COUPE HORSE, with harness complete. The horse is seven years old; the harness quite new. The present owner believes it the best turnout of the sort in this city. Can be examined at the private stable No. 49 West 44th-st., from 8 o'clock till 10 o'clock A. M., until sold.

FOR SALE—A SQUARE-BOX WAGON AND A double harness, both of best city make. Apply at COGSWELL'S stable, corner Lexington-av. and 33d st.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF BLACK CARRIAGE horses, stylish, kind, and good travelers Inquire of CAPE, CULVER & CO., No. 18 Leonard-st.

WINTER BOARD FOR HORSES.—GOOD accommodations for four horses, where they will be well cared for, in Orange, N. J. Price, $20 per month. Apply to C. BRAMHALL, No. 208 Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 8 and 9, at 7½ o'clock each evening,
At the old DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 518 Broadway, next door to Tiffany & Co.
Large sale of very choice OIL PAINTINGS of the highest class, being three entire private collections, with others just received from Europe, comprising works of

B. C. Koek Koek,	H. Sacry,	B. Schaep,
A. Cornet,	Leickert,	M. Koek Koek,
Carabain,	Vander Waerden,	Vermeren,
Merry,	David Col,	Van Hove,
Louis Meyer,	Terburg,	Hulks,
Karsen,	Scheers,	Hekhout,
Natscher,	Verschnur,	Opdenhoff,
Lommens,	Conturier,	N. Piazzi,
Gia. Connucci,	Peluso,	Saltelli,
In Crisolto,	Alfano,	Pappaceno,
Vertunni,	De Nigris,	Discanno,
Matini,	De Gregori,	Hartagno,
Bencelari,	Petruce li,	Sacilano,
Rosso,	Filippo Folferi,	Mich Cammarano,
Du Ry e,	Toma,	Mancini,
A. F. Tait,	James Hart,	David Johnson.

Wm. M. Brown.
They will be on exhibition on and after FRIDAY, Dec. 2, and two evenings previous to the sale, from 7 to 10 o'clock each evening.

AUCTION SALE OF $12,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, COSTLY PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT WORKS OF ART &c.
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK, PRECISELY,
At the elegant residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising the entire rich parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture of the house, velvet tapestry, carpets, superb mirrors, four rosewood and walnut suites in brocatel and reps, silver, china, cut glass, &c., rosewood chamber furniture, hair matt'r ses, &c Catalogues at the house. Rain or shine without reserve. HENRY R. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
By GEORGE COOK, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at sales-rooms No. 111 Broadway very an erb household furniture of every kind, for parlors, chambers, libraries, dining-rooms, halls, &c., in suites and in spare ate lots to suit, some superior marble and bronze clocks, Parian and bronze statuary; china and other vases, cologne sets, &c Also, one mahogany piano-forte, one rosewood piano-forte, one gold watch and two watch chains. By order of Alrick Benkin and John Hahn, Administrators of Henry Jurgens, deceased.

T. R. MISTORN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of Robert Murray, Esq., United States Marshal.
CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER ANNIE, consisting of
Cotton—519 bales cotton.
Tobacco—98 drums, 70 kegs, 89 boxes manufactured tobacco.
Spirits Turpentine—13 bbls spirits turpentine.
Catalogues and samples of the cotton are now ready.

T. R. MISTORN, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF COTTON.
MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal,
TWENTY-NINE BALES OF COTTON.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Executors of Geo S. Fox deceased, about 42 acres of land situate in the town of West Farms, on the road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, about nine miles from the City Hall, and three miles from the Central Park, New-York. This property has a fine front on tide-water, and is bounded by the estates of B. F. Whitlock, E. Spofford, and Fox. Its accessibility, and the character of the surrounding neighborhood, render this property in every way desirable for gentlemen wishing to procure first-class sites for suburban residences. Leggett's Creek affords every facility for boating, fishing and bathing The property also commands a fine view of the Sound and East River. It will be sold in plots of from three to five acres. There is on the premises a modern-built dwelling-house, greenhouse, boat-house and all necessary outbuildings. Topographical maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., No 36 Pine st., will offer for sale at auction, to close an estate, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., two tracts of land finely timbered, with red and white oak, consisting of 225 acres, situated on Stewart's Run, Allegheny township, Venango County, Penn., known as lots 210 and 220, 7 miles from Titusville, 6 from Plumersville, 4 from Tionesta. One tract of 125 acres has the stream running through it, and every indication of oil which has been found on the stream a short distance from it. The other tract in sight and within one mile of it.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
LARGE SALE OF WINES, BRANDIES, liquors, champagnes cordials, &c., being the entire stock of the old established house of Abraham M. Bininger & Co., No 376 Broadway, who retire from the business. The sale will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 12, at 10 o'clock, and continue daily until the whole stock is disposed of, sold under guarantee as to quality and positively without reserve.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
No. 19 William-st., New-York, Dec. 1, 1864.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of VAN SCHAICK & MASSETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent
J. VAN SCHAICK, } General Partners.
S. F. MASSETT, }
W. R. TRAVERS, } Special Partners.
GEO. A. OSGOOD, }

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned has associated with him Mr. John F. Batchelder and Mr. James R. Nichols, and will continue the stock commission business at No. 19 William-st., under the name and firm of VAN SCHAICK & Co
J. VAN SCHAICK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., Washington, D. C., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. G. FANT and RICHARD PETTIT withdrawing from the firm, and also from the Bank of Commerce, Georgetown, D. C.
C. E. RITTENHOUSE,
H. G. FANT,
SAMUEL FOWLER,
JOHN L. DUFIEF,
WM. T. HERRON,
RICHARD PETTIT,
SUSAN IRELAND.

The business will be continued in Washington, D. C., by the undersigned under the name and style of RITTENHOUSE, FOWLER & CO., and in Georgetown, D. C., under the name of the Bank of Commerce, as heretofore, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm and bank.
C. E. RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL FOWLER,
JOHN L. DUFIEF,
WM. T. HERRON,
SUSAN IRELAND.
WASHINGTON, D. C, Dec. 1, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold brokerage business, under the name and firm of ODDIE & GAMBLE, at 31 Broad-st.
ORVILLE ODDIE,
ARTHUR GAMBLE.
NEW-YORK, Dec 1, 1864.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED
LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS, POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
6.6 BROADWAY, New-York
☞ Direct Importations from our London House large stock constantly on hand

AN AMERICAN CHRISTMAS STORY.
A beautiful little sketch, which must bring increase of love and charity, and appreciation of the zest and geniality of the happy Christmas time to many hearts in city and country homes.
To be published on MONDAY, Dec. 12, by MOHUN, EBBS & HOUGH, No 189 Broadway.

DIARIES FOR 1865.
All kinds, from 25 cents to $8 each, for sale by the Publishers. FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-Lane.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY and Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS—Furnishing an attractive, entertaining, useful and artistic Magazine, surpassing all rivals, and in completeness the finest monthly in the world. Price 35 cents. Yearly, $3, with a valuable premium of a package of Patterns or a large engraving to each subscriber. Also, splendid Premiums for Clubs, consisting of Albums, Dress Elevators, Gold Pens, Godey's, Peterson's and Arthur's Magazines, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, Melodeons and Organs. Specimen copies mailed free on receipt of price. Office of publication, No 29 Beekman-st., New-York. The splendid January No., with an artistic Poem by Theodore Tilton, now ready.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE "Nurse and Spy," a new highly exciting and richly embellished work, embracing the adventures and experience of a woman in hospitals, camps and battle fields as "Field Nurse" and "Spy." Just the book the people want. Energetic persevering men, teachers, ladies and especially returned soldiers, will find a rare opportunity to make money by engaging in the sale of this thrilling work. For terms, which are very liberal, apply to or address W. S. WILLIAMS & Co., No. 152 Asylum-st., Hartford, Connecticut.

FAIRS.

A FAIR FOR THE FREE CHURCH OF the Good Shepherd, 35th-st., near 3d-av., Rev. R. Hoyt, Rector, will commence on TUESDAY, Dec. 6, in the school-room of the church. Patronage and contributions are respectfully solicited.

FOR SALE.

OIL WELLS AND OIL LANDS,
For sale by S. COCKCROFT,
No 165 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
A number of lots on the east and west sides of the Central Park, beautifully located. Apply to MOLLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY LOTS FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.
One with 200 acres, an elegant place.
One with 15 acres, fine house.
One with 20 acres, good house.
One with ¾ acres, large house.
One with 2 acres, new house.
One with 3 acres, large house
All the above places have an abundance of fruit and shade, and some of them water and gas.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 614 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect, price $5 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires a lumber lot, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 3 2 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ONE HUNDRED acres, in the best part of Berkshire County, Mass. House has sixteen rooms, and commands an extensive view of most beautiful scenery; five minutes' walk from railroad station, post-office and churches; large variety of choicest apples, pears, cherries, &c.; to be appreciated must be seen. Price, $15,000. Apply to the owner, FRANCIS WHITING, Great Barrington, Mass., or SHEPARD & BEACH, No. 1 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE IN the heart of Newark City, with numerous outbuildings and a large garden in fine order; very valuable if divided into lots will be sold on reasonable terms; situated 3 minutes walk from railroad depot, fronting a public park. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY-FIVE ACRES, in Queens County, Long Island, about 15 miles from New-York, on the Long Island Railroad, a new house and barn on the premises. The farm is in good working order, soil loamy and free from stone, terms easy. For further particulars inquire of RICHARD D. ALLIGER, Lenox Fire Insurance Co., No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OR SIX FIRST-CLASS PHILADELPHIA brick houses, three-stories basement, and cellar; gas, water, Beebe range, &c., on 12th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Possession at once. Will exchange for Rond Farm or Stock. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or J. C. SAUNDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY AND BASEment house No. 366 West 35th-st., furnished with modern improvements. Lot 20x100, house 20x50. Price $8,000, perfect title, no incumbrances, good investment. For terms and permit, to view the premises apply at No. 123 West 47th-st., to GALEN TERRY.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let, for the season or year, by THOS. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM, 90 ACRES, finely timbered, watered, fruited, &c., neat buildings, house two-story, 12 rooms, 40 minutes from city, on rail New Jersey railroad, for sale low. Also residences and farms all sizes, prices and locations
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, finished in the best style, hard-wood doors, blinds, stairs, &c., and elegant site, corner of 38th-st. and Lexington av. Inquire of GEORGE B. HAMILTON, Builder, No. 297 Lexington-av., nearly opposite.

FOR SALE—$20,000—SPLENDID PATENT RIGHT for the United States. This is a complete monopoly; all other inventions must retire before it. A rare opening for a large fortune. Apply at No. 61 Chatham-st., Room No. 3.

EXTRA NICE PLACE ON STATEN ISLAND; Lot 40x163, five rooms, in Union-st., Factoryville, five minutes from landing; large grape arbor; pears, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, quinces; price $2,600 cash. Map of lots at No. 6 Chatham-st. No. 3.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDID FARM, BEAUTIFUL building site, [illegible] superior farms near Rhinebeck, and all descriptions; choice farm on Raritan River. Fine property on Walker-st. to exchange for farm. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWELVE LOTS IN 74TH-ST., NEAR the 9th-av., having a fine view of the Central Park. will be sold low if applied for immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & Co., Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A MILL AND two dwelling-houses, with two hundred acres of good land and immense water power, eighty miles from New-York city. JAMES M. MILLER, No. 25 Pine-st.

FACTORY FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, NEW-Jersey, suitable for manufacturing purposes; central and well lighted. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR EXCHANGE—THE VALUABLE STORE property, No. 12 Bowery, for a first-class dwelling in town and furniture, if furnished. Address Box No. 3,696 Post-office.

FARM $5 PER ACRE—BARGAIN—N. W. Wisconsin, 160 acres, wheat, grass, cattle, wood. Other farms at a sacrifice. Owner, WALTER W. WITTMORE, No. 55 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 38th st., a few doors from 5th-av., completely furnished, with immediate possession. Price $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV. LOTS.—PLOTS OF LOTS ON 8th-av. for sale Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COL. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A NEW FIRST-CLASS 3-story brown-stone house, 17 feet wide, in perfect order, elegantly furnished, on Murray Hill, to a small private family without children; to rent for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—IN FITZRAY-PLACE—with or without a stable, to be let for the Winter; a large, double, three-story house, plainly furnished. For terms and permit to see the same, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 5TH-AV. HOTEL, a first-class four-story house, 25 feet wide, and the furniture for sale; house elegantly furnished throughout; possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A small farm with cottage-house and barn-house, on the East River, ten miles from the city. Rent only $300 and repairs, a year. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—THE ENTIRE SECond floor to rent, en suite or singly, to gentlemen, without board, in a private house. No. 29 Washington-square, north. Gas, hot and cold water. Reference required.

TO LET—HOUSE NO 10 WOOSTER-STREET. Rent, $650 per annum. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 331 9th-av. Possession immediately.

TO LET—TWO LOFTS, TOGETHER WITH eight-horse engine in building, No. 125 av. D. Inquire of A. MILLS.

A COTTAGE AND SIX ACRES OF LAND at Flushing, L. I., to let, furnished. For terms, &c., apply to S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN and wife, on the second floor of house No. 203 East 23d-st., rent $25 a month, including gas.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE AND FURNITURE WANTED.—Any party desirous of giving up housekeeping, and wishing to dispose of their furniture and lease of house, can find a cash customer, providing the terms and location are satisfactory, by addressing, with particulars, GRAY, Box No. 135 Times Office.

WANTED

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$133 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,313	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,372	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 43, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. IRELAND & CO.

STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, FOR HAVRE, will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY, 7th December. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nye.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR.....Nye.....Saturday, Jan. 21.
DAY STAR.....(Building)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,045 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,410, the *Day Star* 2,775, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not exceeded by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

By special request the steamship GUIDING STAR, sailing from New York Dec. 17, will call at Havana to land passengers.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are despatched as follows:

CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 10
CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY.....Dec. 24

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....$85 | Steerage to London.....$31
First Cabin to Paris.....$95 | Steerage to Paris.....$40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....$90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....$37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75; Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $30. These tickets to send for their friends can only be had at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESS RIVOL, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.

Forward PACKAGES, VALUABLES and MONEY, to any part of EUROPE,

By steamer every week.

DRAFTS on Europe to suit to suit.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class United States Mail Steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, E. V. GAGE, Commander,

Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been elegant and elegantly furnished.

Passage first-class, $75

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The U. S. mail will follow.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River

Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 23.....GOLDEN GATE.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates if is trip.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on SUNDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BABCOCK.

First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $3 0; Second Cabin, open berth, $225. Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 6 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 6 years, one quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound

This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 758 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.

For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander.

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable, to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 105 Canal-st. opposite Wooster. Established 1840.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 261 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. DOUGELEMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Fort Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Marshfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

M. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st

7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
5:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
4:00 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hemstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (Except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5:30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent Steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
In elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 19 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Ag nt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New Haven and Hartford Railroads, also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3 15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 9, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto. Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, George A. Kittell, Franc B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Calvin H. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Joseph H. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Holt & Hannewell, The Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the Howard Insurance and Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Bacon, Richard Lathrop, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New Hampshire, George B. Stephens, Lewis W. Tapp n, John S. Missroon, the Northern Railroad Company, and to all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties hereto or may become liable by the present order, in respect to either of the mortgages hereinbefore recited to the Supreme Court, that application will be made to the Supreme Court, at the General Term thereof, to be held at the Courthouse in the City of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady, on the first Tuesday in January next, if the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.

CHARLES G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company
DATED Nov. 21, 1-64.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM H. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part, PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand and five hundred dollars being the principal of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unredeemed by the United States, with interest thereon from the twenty-sixth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1-64.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1-64

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of William Henry Grant, late of the town of Amenia, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Jane A. Grant, executrix of said estate, at her residence in the town of Amenia, on or before the 29th day of May next, or, in default thereof, their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executrix out of said estate. Dated Nov. 18, 1864.

JANE A. GRANT, Executrix.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000—FOR SALE—SPLENDID KNOB-turning shop, 5th st.; old and fine shop; circular saws, turning machinery complete, splendid grocery and liquor store in Yonkers, best in that town, $12,000. Apply at No. 61 Chatham-st., Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STEAMTUG, SEVenty-five tons burden, with two 17-inch cylinders, 7½-foot wheel, built in 1855. The boat is now in running order, and engaged in harbor and sea towing. Apply at No. 158 South-st., up stairs.

WANTED—PARTNER, WITH $2,000, IN A very lucrative business; don't call unless you have means, and want business. No. 629 Broadway, second floor, back room.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER SHOP, DOING A good business, with a five years lease. Inquire at No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 3, up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FIRST
GRAND MONTHLY CONCERT
OF THE
NATIONAL PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION,
AND
CONSERVATORY FOR MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
HALL OF THE UNION,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1864.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

See announcement in Thursday's *Times*.

EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN.
EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET

Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on this evening, and every evening until further notice, Mr. Edwin Booth will appear in his great role of Ham et, a character in which he is universally acknowledged, in the language of the *Daily Times*, "to have no living equal." This play is the first of a series of representations to be produced under Mr. Booth's immediate direction, in which the effort has already found such cheering sympathy, will be continued to place each play upon the stage in a style combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. Hamlet has been in active preparation for upward of three months, under the stage management of Mr. J. G. Hanly, and no expense or labor has been spared in the endeavor, by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play in the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art.

The scenery, music, costumes, properties and machinery are entirely new, and to give a perfect completeness to the cast, engagements have been made with MRS. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., one of the most gifted actresses who ever graced the stage, MR. EDWIN VARREY, C. KEMBLE MASON, the eminent comedian, THOMAS PLACIDE, who appear nightly in conjunction with Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Chester, Messrs. G. H. Andrews, C. Walcot, J. G. Hanley, E. Eberle, C. W. Chester, O. S. Fawcett, Buell, Burroughs, Burgess, &c. Doors open at 6½. Commence at 7½, precisely.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
THIRTY-FIRST WEEK
of
HELLER'S
REMARKABLE SUCCESS,
CONTINUOUS PROSPERITY,
CONSTANTLY CROWDED HOUSES,
and
HIGHLY-FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
HELLER THE CONJUROR.
HELLER THE PIANIST.
HELLER THE FUNNICIST.
HELLER THE CONTRA-SPIRITUALIST.
THE SCARLET SPIRIT EVERY NIGHT!
HELLER'S PIANO-FORTE SOLOS.
SEDGWICK'S CONCERTINA PERFORMANCES
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 3 P. M.
Startling Novelty in preparation for the Holidays.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.

The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.

Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelopes.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 18 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Disease and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call. It will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience of this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most limited time. Recent cases of gonorrhœa and gleet cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently, and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive home treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin st., Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st., also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to females. To all classes they are invaluable, imparting vigor and certain periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each box—the price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5—sent by mail from fifty to sixty pills.

Pills sent by mail promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the Proprietors. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors.
81 Cedar-st., New York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most perfect confidence, in private, at his elegantly conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness and all concealed diseases treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent, being exactly what are you ambition to that sound and body destroying disease, secret habits. Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. FOWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best now known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr FOWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

DR. H. A. BARROW'S UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS in treating disease is truly encouraging to those without hope of finding relief. Office No. 194 Bleecker-st., between Macdougal-st. and Cottage-place, New-York.

DR. STRINGER & CO. MAY BE CONSULTED in all cases of a private and confidential nature, incidental to gentlemen or ladies. Dr. STRINGER & CO., No. 377 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on DR. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst case of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Read what his wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, will do; skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, known as DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient, cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in new cases in less than six hours, cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. BUCHANAN'S CORDIAL cures nervous debility, incorrhœa, loss of virile power, $1 a pint. Book gratis.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—HAVing disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $1 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. We guarantee to extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. Patients are delighted with the gas. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. VAN VLECK, NO. 47 BOND-ST.—THE cheapest Dentist in New-York. Call and see specimens of work. Teeth extracted without pain.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S, WEDNESDAY, (first time this season) the favorite three act Comedy, by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade.

MASKS AND FACES

Triplet.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Charles Pomander.....Mr. W. R. Floyd
Mr Ernest Vane.....Mr. Norton
Colley Cibber.....Mr. John Sefton
Quin.....Mr. G. Holland
Snarl.....Mr. Young
Hussletown.....Mr. Browne
Soaper.....Mr Mac Intyre
Colander.....Mr. Williamson
James Burdock.....Mr. Pope
Lysimachus Triplet.....Miss Emma Le Brun
Pompey.....Master McCormack
Peg Woffington (first time).....Miss Madaline Henriques
Mabel Vane (first time).....Mrs. Jennings
Mrs. Triplet.....Mrs. Maurice
Kitty Oliver.....Miss Mary Barrett
Roxalina.....Miss C. Maurice
Maid.....Miss Green

THURSDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY, and RURAL FELICITY.

FRIDAY—133d night of the great play, ROSEDALE.

SATURDAY—MASKS AND FACES

Mr. Boucicault's new comedy has been some time in preparation, and will be produced

MONDAY, Dec. 12,

with entirely new scenery, dresses, furniture and appointments. It is entitled

HOW SHE LOVES HIM,

and will be given with a

POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will be repeated shortly.

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REPORT OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

(Continued from the First Page.)

ciencies, occasioned by an unexpected increase of military force in the first place, and upon a rise of prices of material, invariably consequent upon military operations conducted upon a gigantic scale, even if the currency could be maintained in a sound and natural condition.

Secondly—The difficulty of fixing upon any policy not subject to the contingencies of the hour. It is, in the Secretary's judgment, not only difficult, but impossible to apply fixed rules to a condition of affairs constantly changing, or to meet contingencies which no human wisdom can foresee, by a steady application of general laws, especially in a Government, and with a people where public opinion is the controlling element, and that opinion is not under the direction of those who may happen to administer public affairs. Accordingly, it has been seen that the attempt to conduct financial operations on so immense a scale upon a specie basis soon proved impracticable. Resort to some other species of currency of a national character became unavoidable, as was unanswerably demonstrated by my predecessor in his report of December, 1862.

Fraught with danger, as Government paper has almost invariably proved, there was, under the circumstances, no other resource.

Of course the danger increases with enlarged demands upon the Treasury, growing out of increased expenditures, a rise of prices occasioned by an increase of taxation on articles of consumption, the withdrawal of labor from productive pursuits, accompanied by an aggravated demand for products and material incident to a state of war.

The problem to be solved is, how to mitigate the evil if it cannot be fully avoided. If loans can be negotiated at reasonable rates, and the Treasury can be kept in a condition to meet current demands, it is not difficult to restrain the circulation of Government paper within safe limits. But this, not always certain in a time of peace, though, with abundant resources, it always should be, is often found impossible when war upon a large scale and long continued has created distrust. Hence it has followed that, under the acts referred to, our bonds have assumed various forms to suit what was supposed to be the choice of lenders.

Our notes have shown a similar diversity of character. While it has been found impossible to avoid the necessity of using them to an extent which could not but aggravate the troubles incident to the necessities of our condition; yet, though forced to resort to the issue of paper for the time, the idea of a specie basis was not lost sight of, as the payment of interest on long loans in coin was amply secured; and though in several of the acts authorizing the issue of bonds not long periods, payment of the principal, at maturity, in coin, is not specifically provided, the omission, it is believed, was accidental, as there could have been no intention to make a distinction between the different classes of securities in this regard, it is respectfully recommended to remove all doubt upon this point by proper legislation. Although the wisdom of thus securing the payment of interest on bonds in coin has been questioned, and the pledge of the receipts from customs to be collected in coin for that purpose has perhaps facilitated the operations of those disposed to enhance the price of gold for speculative purposes, the Secretary is of the opinion that these measures were not only wise, but necessary at the time, and greatly aided in sustaining public credit.

The expenditures for the preceding fiscal year so slightly exceeded the estimates of the department, that at the last session of Congress, it was not considered necessary to increase the amount authorized to be borrowed by existing laws. Experience had shown, however, that some changes of form were advisable.

By an act approved March 3, 1864, authority was given to the Secretary to issue bonds to the amount of $200,000,000, in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the act of March 3, 1863, redeemable after any period not less than five years, and payable not more than forty years from date. At a subsequent period of the session, June 30, 1864, the authority conferred by the first section of the Act of March 3, 1863, was repeated, except so far as it affected an amount of seventy-five millions then advertised, and power was given to borrow five hundred millions of dollars in bonds redeemable after five years, and payable not more than forty years from date. By the second section of the same act, authority was conferred to issue in lieu of the same amount of bonds two hundred millions in Treasury notes, which might be made a legal-tender on their face value, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 7 3-10 per centum, payable in lawful money and convertible at the pleasure of the Secretary into bonds issued under the authority of said act.

The Secretary was further empowered to substitute for Treasury notes, issued under former acts, an equal amount of notes, such as were therein authorized.

A table is appended to this report, showing the amounts issued under the several acts hereinbefore referred to, to the beginning of the present fiscal year, from which it appears that by the laws in force on that day, the Secretary had authority to borrow on the credit of the United States the amounts following, viz.:

First—Under the Act of March 3, 1863, so much of $75,000,000 advertised previously to June 30, 1864, as had not been awarded to bidders, $32,459 700.

Second—Under the act of March 3, 1864, so much as had not been subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, viz: $127,603,520.

Third—Under the act of June 30, 1864, $400,000,000.

Fourth—Amount of Treasury Notes issued under former acts, which had been redeemed and cancelled, and which the Secretary was authorized to replace by notes issued under the act of June 30, 1864, $62 191,400.

Total available resources under laws authorizing loans $622,284,625.

To this may be added the actual balance in the Treasury July 1, 1864, $18,849,588 71.

Total, $641,127,213 84.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures, estimated and actual, for the year ending June 30, 1863, will show how this balance in the Treasury is obtained, and the increase of the public debt during the year, viz.

RECEIPTS.

	Estimated.	Actual.
Customs	$72,562,018 42	$102,316,152 99
Lands	436,182 09	588,333 29
Miscellaneous	5,641,154 29	47,511,548 10
Direct tax	.....	475,646 98
Internal Revenue	77,599,713 50	109,741,134 10
Total	$156,239,456 17	$310,632,717 44
Add balance, July 1, '63	5,329,044 21	5,329,044 21
Aggregate	$161,568,500 35	$265,961,761 65
Est. receipts from loans	594,060,000 00	618,114,884 92
Total	$755,628,500 35	$884,076,646 57

EXPENDITURES.

	Estimated.	Actual.
Fiscal Service	$34,267,811 52	$2,755,899 46
Pensions and Indians	7,840,314 81	7,517,930 97
War Department	385,479,511 11	690,791,843 97
Navy Department	112,799,186 66	85,733,292 77
Interest on Debt	59,165,136 38	53,635,421 69
Total	$1,099,731,960 42	$865,234,087 86
Deduct estimated	360,000,000 00	.....
	$749,731,960 42	
Estimated Balance	5,826,639 83	$18,842,558 71
From actual receipts from loans	.....	$618,114,884 92
Deduct balance on hand July 1, 1864	.....	18,842,558 81
It shows the amount received from loans supplied to the service of the year ending June 30, 1864	.....	599,272,326 21

The statement may be more intelligible in another form, as follows:

Actual expenditures for the fiscal year	$865,234,087 86
Deduct receipts from ordinary sources and balance from preceding year	265,961,761 65
Balance provided from loans applied to the service of the year	$599,272,326 21

The amount derived from loans specifically stated, is as follows:

Five-Twenty bonds, Act Feb. 25, 1862	$321,557,262 31
Fractional currency exceeding amount redeemed	2,702,421 25
Six per cent. bonds, Act July 11, 1861	30,565,975 45
Ten Forty Bonds, Act March 3, 1864	7,337,850 00
Twenty Years' Six Per Cents, Act March 3, 1861	4,140,771 05
United States Notes, Act Feb. 25, 1862	43,859,821 46
One Year Six Per Cent. Notes, Act March 3, 1863	44,820,000 00
Two Year Five Per Cent. Notes, Act March 3, 1863	152,884,803 00
Three Year Six Per Cent. Compound Interest Notes	15,000,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness exceeding amount redeemed	4,098,758 35
Whole amount	$730,642,410 97
Of which amount there was applied to repayment of public debt	112,527,526 05
Which deducted, it leaves applicable to expenditures	$618,114,884 92
Deduct balance July 1, 1864	18,842,558 71
Balance applied to the service of the year	$599,272,326 21
The public debt, as stated by my predecessor in his report of Dec. 10, 1863, was	$1,098,793,181 37
To this amount should be added amounts paid into the Treasury previous to July 1, 1863, for which evidences of debt were subsequently issued	23,782,423 20
Amount of debt July 1, 1863	$1,122,575,604 57
Add amount of loans applied to actual expenditures as above, and balance in the Treasury July 1, 1864	618,114,884 92
It gives the amount of public debt July 1, 1864	$1,740,690,489 49

The very large comparative receipts from miscellaneous sources require explanation. They are accounted for as follows, viz.:

From captured and abandoned property	$2,146,715 09
Premium on gold shipped from San Francisco to London	2,799,829 64
Sales of prizes due to captors	4,098,111 42
Internal and coastwise intercourse fees	5,819,287 20
Premium on sales of gold coin	16,498,975 49
Commutation money	12,451,896 13
All other sources	3,716,342 11
Total	$47,511,446 19

The Secretary is of the opinion that not over $25,000,000 can be safely calculated upon as likely to accrue from similar sources during the current year.

The item of "premium on gold shipped from San Francisco to London" may also require further explanation. In March, 1863, it became necessary to transmit a considerable amount of funds to London for a special purpose, for which an appropriation had been made by Congress; and it was thought advisable to deposit a certain amount of our securities with an eminent London Banker against which bills might be drawn. Five-twenty bonds to the amount of ten millions were accordingly placed in the hands of two distinguished citizens, to whose care the negotiation was committed. The negotiation failed and the ten millions were returned to the Treasury and disposed of. It was thought advisable that the amount of four millions should remain, and that exchange should be drawn against it and the bonds disposed of abroad, if a favorable market should be found. It appears, however, that very nearly this amount of issue is in excess of the five hundred and eleven millions authorized by existing loans, $510,756,900 having been disposed of, any bonds known as five-twenties remaining unsold. It is at least questionable whether by this clause, power is conferred to dispose of an amount beyond that fixed by existing laws. Additional legislation may remove that doubt, should Congress think it advisable—otherwise they may be cancelled. Exchanges having been drawn, it became necessary to provide funds to meet the bills at maturity, which was accomplished by shipments of gold from California.

The expenditures for the current fiscal year were estimated in the last report of the Secretary as follows, viz.:

Estimated balance of former Appropriations	$350,000,000 00
For the Civil Service	27,973,194 81
For Pensions and Indians	9,631,303 73
For the War Department	536,204,127 77
For the Navy Department	142,618,786 40
For Interest on the Public Debt	85,387,677 15
Aggregate	$1,151,815,089 86
Deducting as likely to remain unexpended on the 30th of June, 1864	400,000,000 00
Leaving to be provided for	751,815,089 86
And the receipts from ordinary sources were estimated, in the aggregate, at	206,830,539 93
Leaving to be provided by loans	544,977,549 93

This estimate, like all all others of a similar character, was necessarily based on past experience with regard to unexpended balances and upon estimates from the different departments, which in a time of war must be liable to great uncertainty. Additional information enables me to state the probable expenditure with a nearer approach to accuracy. As corrected by including so much of the actual balance of former appropriations as is liable to be used during the year, those made at the last session of Congress, the additional amounts called for to meet probable deficiencies, and reducing the balance of unexpended appropriations at the end of the year, as from amounts expended during the first quarter would seem necessary, the estimate is as follows, viz.

Actual unexpended balances as above	$350,000,000 00
For the War Department	525,945,741 15
For the Navy Department	110,047,459 86
For the Civil Service	21,396,572 60
For Pensions and Indians	6,680,689 13
Indefinite appropriations	9,152,007 11
Total	$1,153,821,820 57
Add interest on public debt	91,810,215 18
Total	$1,245,629,035 75
Add public debt matured and maturing during the year, viz	
Certificates of Indebtedness	$120,729,000 00
Texas Debt	2,[illegible] 00
Loan of 1842	196,[illegible] 45
Treasury Notes under Act of March 2, 1861, and prior thereto	278,511 64
Total	$1,849,982,455 84

The amount of certificates outstanding on the 1st of November, 1864, was $238,593,000. This being a much larger amount than the market ought to bear, it would not be wise to calculate upon these securities as available for the service of the year beyond $75,000,000. The available probable resources for the current year may then be stated as follows:

From Customs	$70,272,032 96
From Lands	641,185 84
From Internal Revenue	249,5[illegible] 92
From Miscellaneous sources	24,0[illegible] 44
From Direct Tax	10,079 86
From Certificates of Indebtedness	75,[illegible] 00
Total	$4,9[illegible] 02
To this should be added probable unexpended balance June 30, 1864	$35[illegible] 00
Balance of cash July 1, 1864	1[illegible] 71
Total resources	$[illegible] 73
Which deducted for expenditures, leaves balance to be provided for by loans	$620,727,508 11

If, however, an additional sum of fifty millions should be realized as proposed by the Commissioner, from internal duties, the amount to be raised by loans would be

	570,727,508 11
From this should be deducted the public debt redeemed	$8,353,320 09
Leaving as increase of public debt at the close of the year	$[illegible],374,188 02

Stated in the usual form, by taking the actual receipts and expenditures of the first quarter as a distinct basis of calculation, the result is the same, viz.

For the first quarter of current year, ending Sept. 30, 1864, the actual receipts as shown by the books of the Treasury, were as follows:

From Customs	$19,271,091 96
From Lands	34,[illegible] 84
From Direct Tax	10,079 86
From Internal Revenue	46,702,[illegible] 92
From Miscellaneous sources	9,020,171 44
Total Receipts	$75,212,389 02
Add balance in Treasury July 1, 1864	18,[illegible] 71
Receipts from all sources, excepting Loans	$9[illegible] 73

For the three remaining quarters, ending on the 30th of June, 1865, the estimates are:

From Customs	$61,000,000 00
From Internal Revenue	23,000,000 00
From Lands	30,000 00
From Miscellaneous sources	15,000,000 00
Total	$[illegible],300,000 00
Total receipts from ordinary sources actual and estimated, with balance on hand July 1, 1864	$[illegible],354,947 73

The expenditures the first quarter ending Sept. 30, 1864, were as follows:

Civil Service	$3,812,422 51
Pensions and Indians	4,035,179 21
War Department	286,[illegible],288 52
Navy Department	33,292,916 49
Interest on Public Debt	19,921,654 48
Total, exclusive of principal of public debt	$[illegible],861 31

For the three remaining quarters the estimated expenditures, based upon appropriations and estimated deficiencies, are:

For the Civil Service	$26,[illegible],489 47
For Pensions and Indians	6,516,595 72
For War Department	677,479,384 39
For Navy Department	9,929,644 16
For Interest on Public Debt	71,896,160 70

Total of Expenditures, Actual and Estim'd. $1,245,729,135 75

These estimates include all unexpected appropriations from former years, and there may be deducted, as a probable unexpended balance at the close of the year, $350,000,000; leaving the total amount, actual and estimated, for the current year, $895,729,135 75.

Deducting from the total of expenditures, actual and estimated, there will remain $512,374,188 02.

If Congress should adopt the measures for increasing the internal revenue at an early day, the Secretary believes there may be added to the receipts from that source $50,000,000, which being deducted, there would remain to be provided $462,374,188 02.

The public debt, matured and maturing during the year, is, as before stated, $163,353 320 09. From this may be deducted, as likely to be provided for by new certificates of indebtedness, $75,000,000. Add this sum ($88,353,320 09) to the balance to be provided for the expenditures of the year, viz., $462,374,188 02, and it makes the whole amount to be provided from loans, $570.727.508 11. But as this would include so much of the existing public debt as would be redeemed, exceeding certificates issued within the year, viz., $88,353,320 09, this sum is to be deducted from the amount to be obtained by loans, viz., $570,727,508 11, showing the probable increase of the public debt during the year to be $482,374,188 02, which, added to $1,740,690,439 49, would make the public debt on July 1, 1865, $2,223,064,677 51, subject to such increase as may be occasioned should Congress not provide for additional revenue, or should the income from ordinary sources fall short of the estimates submitted.

Any estimate which may be made of the probable receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year must necessarily be liable to still greater uncertainty. This remark applies more particularly to expenditures, for while, if existing laws remain unchanged, the amount of revenue may be calculated with reasonable certainty, it is impossible to anticipate what the exigencies of war may require. On the one hand, this may call for increased effort, and on the other it may be confidently hoped that the great struggle is near its termination, and that, consequently, the estimate now submitted will prove far beyond the wants of the year. While any doubt remains, however, it would be unsafe to assume any other basis of calculation than one predicated upon the existing state of affairs. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1866, are estimated as follows:

From customs	$70,000,000
Internal duties	300,000,000
Lands	1,000,000
Miscellaneous sources	25,000,000
Aggregate	$396,000,000

The expenditures are estimated as follows:

Balance of unexpended appropriations	$350,000,000
For the civil service	3,[illegible]82,497
Pensions and Indians	14,196,050
The War Department	631,758,191
Navy Department	112,218,008
Interest on public debt	127,000,000
Aggregate	$1,168,250,005
But from this aggregate there may be deducted as likely to remain unexpended at the close of the year	350,000,000
Total	$818,250,005

Deduct estimated receipts from ordinary sources, $396,000, there will remain to be provided for by loans $422,256,005. To this should be added for redemption of excess of certificates of indebtedness $47,365,000, making the whole amount to be provided for by loans $469,624,005. Assuming the correctness of these estimates, the whole debt on the first day of July, 1866, would be found by adding the foregoing amount of $422,256,005 to the estimated debt on July 1, 1865, $2,223,064,677, giving $2,645,320,682 as the

* NOTE.—In addition to the liabilities before stated, it may be mentioned that the seven-thirty notes, now called the issue of 1861, and the one-year five per cent. legal-tenders, amounting to $43,555,000, also become payable during the current year. The conversion of the former being provided for, however, by the act of August, 1861, and the latter by a power of substitution, under the act of June 30, 1864, they have been excluded from this estimate. The amount of seven-thirty notes redeemed in money to Nov. 1, 1864, is only $63,500, charged to current expenditure, while the whole amount converted to that date is $126,[illegible],000

amount of the debt at the close of the next fiscal year.

This calculation is made on the same basis of receipts as that assumed for the current year. It is quite probable, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that $300,000,000 may be received in another year from that source, without the additional legislation suggested by him. Should this supposition be verified, and the new taxes proposed for this year be laid and continued, an additional fifty millions might be expected from internal revenue. The Secretary has, however, thought it wiser to name $300,000,000, as all that would probably be realized.

It will be observed that the actual receipts from ordinary sources for the last fiscal year varied materially from the estimates, particularly from customs and internal revenue. This variation is imputable, in great part, to the legislation of Congress at its last session, increasing largely the rates of duty on foreign and domestic articles. It is apprehended, however, that similar results will not follow for the residue of the present year in both these particulars.

The increase of duties on imports under the act of June 30, 1864, has already had the effect to decrease importations to a considerable extent, and the same effect will be likely continue. So that estimating the receipts of the three remaining quarters by those of the first in the light of former experience, it will not be safe to calculate upon revenue from customs much exceeding $70,000,000 for the current year. In the judgment of the Secretary this disadvantage in a financial point of view is more than counterbalanced by the stimulus afforded to domestic industry and the consequent increased revenue from that source.

From internal revenue a different and far more favorable result may be anticipated. It will be noticed that instead of $77,599,703 50, there was received from this source in the past year $108 260,320 57, under the same law which in ten months of the preceding year yielded only $37,640,787 95. The new law, which went into operation on the 1st of July last, largely increasing these duties, although it will probably fail to produce the amount of revenue hoped for, may, if not materially changed, together with the special income tax imposed by the joint resolution of July 2, 1864, be safely estimated to produce the sum of $25,000,000, should the business of the country be ordinarily prosperous. The same causes which, under preceding laws, produced so large an increase in the second year, would be likely to have a similar effect, to some extent, under the new law, so that at least the amount of $25,000,000 may be expected from it in another year without the aid of a special income tax.

But this amount is not, and ought not to be, satisfactory. Three hundred millions at least should be received from internal duties. It is for Congress to select the sources and devise the modes in which this most desirable result can be obtained, and the Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is referred to for his views on this important point, as well as for many valuable suggestions having reference to the same general subject.

The Secretary will venture, with great deference, to remark, that in his judgment a commission, properly constituted for the purpose, of inquiring as to available sources of revenue, and devising improvements in the modes of its collection, might, in a country of such varied production, and among a people of such diverse industrial pursuit, elicit much information which would materially assist the deliberations of Congress and lighten its labors upon a subject so new to legislative experience on this continent. As, however, a resolution pointing to this end did not meet the approval of Congress at its last session, the Secretary did not feel authorized to institute an inquiry through such instrumentality, and he has been unable to accept other effective measures for the same purpose. After much reflection and a careful revision of his opinions heretofore expressed in another place—to which under the circumstances he may be pardoned for referring—the Secretary feels obliged to say that he sees no other resource for raising the additional revenue so necessary to the national credit than those pointed out by the commissioner. He is aware of the great difficulties attending the collection of the duties proposed, and feels all the force of the objections heretofore made in their imposition. He nevertheless believes that a tax on tobacco, in the leaf or unmanufactured, if it can be enforced, is the only mode by which a duty on the article can be collected fairly and equally, and through which an adequate amount of revenue can be obtained from it. He believes also that although a tax on sales would probably fail of collection to some extent, yet, by applying to it stringent rules, requiring frequent periodical returns, verified by oath, coupled with the power to compel an exhibit of books of account, it might become a very large and important item of revenue.

The Secretary would further suggest whether the income tax should not be collected upon all, without exemption, as the law, as it is, opens the door to innumerable frauds; and, in a young and growing country, the vast majority of incomes are small, while all participate alike in the blessings of good government. The adoption of a scale augmenting the rate of taxation upon incomes as they rise in amount, though unequal in one sense, cannot be considered oppressive or unjust, inasmuch as the ability to pay increases in much more than arithmetical proportions as the amount of increase of income exceeds the limit of reasonable necessity. From the results of experience, as well as from all the information received, the Secretary is well convinced that much revenue was not collected through an imperfect execution of the law, and more through a fraudulent evasion of its provisions. Time and effort will, it is hoped, remedy these evils in a great degree, and the confident expectations of those who framed it be realized. In the meantime no effort should be spared to perfect it, as far as possible, and no experiment to increase its efficiency, of which there is a reasonable hope of success, should be left untried.

In connection with the subject of increased taxation and the necessity of providing additional revenue from ordinary sources, the Secretary cannot but call attention of Congress to our public domain, and more especially to that portion of it abounding in the precious and other metals, which, by the policy of the Government, has been reserved to the nation. He can add little, however, on these points to what has been heretofore so ably set forth by his predecessor. The agricultural region has, through the operation of the Homestead Law, almost ceased to afford a direct revenue. Whatever might be the opinions of the Secretary as to the good effects of this law, either in a State or national point of view, it is not probable that any expression of those opinions would tend to effect any material change or modifications. Possibly, had the struggle in which the nation is now engaged been foreseen or even apprehended, Congress might have deemed it prudent not to adopt a system which renders so large a portion of the public domain unavailable as a basis of credit, either by way of pledge of its proceeds or an appropriation of these proceeds permanently to the creation of a sinking fund for the ultimate redemption of the public debt. In either aspect that domain might have been made to render material aid; but it may still fairly be questioned whether and to what extent such aid has not been afforded by the inducements offered to an immigration which is daily augmenting the resources and power of the Republic. With regard to its mineral lands the question is freed from this embarrassment. These are still the property of the nation, and may be disposed of as Congress shall determine. That they should yield a revenue to the owner independent of the collateral advantages derived from individual enterprise in extracting the precious metals would seem to admit of no dispute. On the one hand it may be said that to sell them absolutely is to part with an unequalled and inexhaustible source of wealth and power, the control of which should always remain in the hands of the Government. On the other, that all attempts hitherto to realize any considerable amount of revenue from any system of rents has proved unsuccessful. It is to be hoped that Congress may be able to devise some mode by which these lands may be made available to an extent in some just measure proportionate to their yearly production. The question is one involving a knowledge of the subject which the Secretary does not now possess, and requiring an amount of study and reflection which thus far he has been unable to bestow. The attention of Congress is invited to a paper on that subject, prepared by direction of the Secretary which accompanies this report, and will repay an attentive perusal.

The act of Feb. 25, 1862, provides that the coin received for duties on imports shall, after paying interest on bonds and notes, be appropriated to the purchase of one per centum of the public debt, to be set apart with its accruing interest as a sinking fund, as the Secretary might, from time to time, direct. All experience has proved that in a time of war, when expenditures must largely exceed receipts from ordinary sources, and large sums are borrowed in each year, the attempt to establish a sinking fund invariably fails. It is, in fact, simply borrowing to lend again. For this reason, no attempt to carry out this provision has yet been made. As the time is approaching, however, when the present unnatural condition of affairs may be expected to terminate, it is well to consider whether some legislation, postponing for a time the operation of the provision referred to, and designating a board of officers as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, under proper regulations, may not be advisable—their duties to commence at such time as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate. Such legislation should at least show that the provision for a Sinking Fund is not intended to remain a dead letter upon the statute book. When peace shall return, and with it the power to render that provision effective, should any further aid be necessary, the Secretary would respectfully suggest whether such income as may be received from the public domain, from sale or in the shape of rents and royalty, may not be beneficially appropriated to the same purpose. From preceding statements, it appears that, exclusive of the receipts from ordinary sources, the amounts following are to be provided for, viz.: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, $570,727,508 11; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, $469,624,005 17—total, $1,040,318,513 28. Deduct amount now authorized and balance in the Treasury July 1, 1864, $590,063 [illegible] 02, it leaves a balance to be provided for by additional legislation of $450,255,325 26. It will be observed that this balance is predicated upon contingencies which may not occur, and calculations which may prove deceptive. It would be unsafe, therefore, to limit so closely the provisions to be made by Congress for meeting the expenditures of this and the succeeding years. To raise a large portion of the amount necessary to meet these authorized expenditures, it is obvious that recourse was to be had to loans which have been already in part negotiated. The necessities of former years have led to many expedients, as it is apparent from the diversity of forms which our securities present. As the debt increases from year to year, borrowing becomes more difficult. Embarrassed as the country is with two systems of banking, and obstructed as the Government is by a currency wholly beyond its control, it is manifest that to push its own circulation far, if at all beyond its present limit, could only be justified by absolute necessity. To thrust our securities upon the market in such amounts as it is not able to bear, and to retain no check upon stock-jobbing combinations, must exercise a disastrous effect upon public credit, and operate injuriously upon large numbers who have heretofore invested their means liberally and confidingly in Government issues. The Secretary is not unmindful that in the opinion of many persons conversant with financial matters, a recourse should be had to foreign markets, and in two acts of Congress, one of which is still in force, authority has been given to negotiate a foreign loan. This, if practicable at all, on terms which the Secretary could feel justified in accepting, would, in his opinion, at the present time and under existing laws, be so inconsiderable in amount that its effects would be merely temporary, and would afford an alleviation rather than a relief. Our bonds have already, to a considerable amount, been sought for abroad, and to that extent the home market has been relieved and strengthened. Communication with Europe is now so easy and regular, intelligence is transmitted so rapidly, business facilities are so abundant, that foreign markets are almost at our own doors, and a demand abroad is felt almost at the moment and supplied without injurious delay. To effect a foreign loan would not, as it seems to the Secretary, add much if at all to the whole amount of sales unless stimulated by efforts and inducements which our financial condition has not as yet called for, and though a certain advantage might be gained in the power to control in some degree the foreign exchange by the deposit of a large sum to be drawn against as occasion might require, the possible benefit thence to be derived has not seemed sufficient to counterbalance other and opposing considerations. The nation has been able thus far to conduct domestic war of unparalleled magnitude and cost without appealing for aid to any foreign people. It was chosen to demonstrate its power to put down insurrection by its own strength, and furnish no pretence for doubt of its entire ability to do so, either to domestic or foreign foe. The people of the United States have felt a just pride in their position before the world. In the judgment of the Secretary, it may well be doubted whether the national credit abroad has not been strengthened and sustained by the fact that foreign investments in our securities have not been sought by us, and whether we have not found a pecuniary advantage in self-reliance; but however this may be, it seemed to the Secretary that even if inclined to attempt the negotiation of a foreign loan, the time was inauspicious, and the difficulties attending such a negotiation, while exchange was subject to rapid and violent fluctuations impossible. Whatever risk was to be incurred must necessarily fall upon the Government. He thought it wiser, therefore, to wait until events should have more fully demonstrated the inevitably favorable result of the contest in which the nation is engaged, which time, he believes to be near at hand, before it invested upon an experiment which, if successful, could afford but temporary relief, and a failure, in which might be attended with evils of a very serious character. Believing the country can, if it will, sustain for a long time to come any burden which the war is likely to impose, the Secretary has deferred an undertaking which seemed to him so doubtful of success and so questionable in its results. It may be added to these considerations that to have the interest on our public debt payable at home, and to our own rather than to a foreign people, are advantages the value and importance of which, can hardly be too highly estimated.

The whole amount of national circulation not bearing interest, exclusive of fractional currency and of notes issued by National Banks, is limited to $400,000,000, subject to slight occasional increase from the fifty millions held in reserve for the payment of temporary deposits. Of five per cent. interest-bearing notes there were outstanding on the 1st of November last, $120,519 110. To a considerable extent, these notes have been, and will continue to be, used as currency. Those with coupons have been found particularly objectionable. As though withdrawn to a certain extent, while the interest was maturing, they are liable to be periodically rushed upon the market. In consideration of this feature, a large amount—viz., about ninety millions of the original issue of $150,000,000 of these coupon notes—have been withdrawn and destroyed, and their places occupied by notes payable in three years bearing interest at six per centum, compounded semi-annually. This believed to be the best form of interest bearing legal tender notes, as being more likely to be withdrawn and held until maturity as an investment. Of these $15,000,000 in amount were issued under the act of March 3, 1863, and about $90,000,000 under the act of June 30, 1864. The total amount of interest-bearing notes outstanding on the 22d of November last was $210,222 670. What proportion of these may be considered as an addition to the circulation I am unable to determine. To that extent, whatever it may be, they contribute to the amount of the currency, and thus in some degree occasion, and in a still greater degree sustain, an increase of the prices and depress values.

The amount of bills issued to the national banks, as appears from the books of the Comptroller of the Currency, was up to the 22d of November inclusive, $[illegible],109,210. As these banks have absorbed capital which might otherwise have been invested in State corporate institutions, and in many instances have taken the place of those institutions by conversion, these issues cannot be regarded as so much addition to the body of currency. The returns on file at the department show that the whole circulation of the State banks on the 1st of January, 1864, was $149,926,129, while the whole circulation of such banks for the month of July, 1864, returned to the Internal Revenue Bureau, and which embraced, with a few trifling exceptions, all of these institutions outside of the rebellious States, was only $126,196 066 72. The diminution is $43,729,522 28, which deducted from $[illegible],109,210, leaves $21,436 687 72 as the amount of increase to November 22, 1864.

On the supposition that the circulation of State banks has not been enlarged since July, the subsequent returns, though incomplete, would tend rather to show a diminution since that date. Arguing from the fact that the notes of State banks have almost ceased to be current in some of the Northwestern States, it may be doubted whether, under the limitations of the law authorizing National Banks, the establishment of these institutions has not had the effect rather to limit than to increase the whole amount of circulation. It is observable that, notwithstanding the apparently large circulation of paper money issued under the authority of the various acts of Congress, before enumerated, its scarcity in the market has occasioned no slight embarrassment in the negotiation of loans. This can be accounted for only upon the supposition that large amounts are carefully held by the people, thereby exhibiting their confidence in its character and value, and that the impetus given to trade of every description by the large and increasing wants of Government, require a largely increased amount of the circulating medium. A rise of prices tends proportionately in the same direction. Believing, however, that with the large addition made to the volume of currency by State banks, through their various forms of credit, the whole amount far exceeded the limit of necessity, it was with extreme reluctance that the Secretary felt himself compelled to replace the five per cent. coupon notes, which had been withdrawn, by an issue of six per cent. compound interest notes, under the Act of June 30, 1864, and even to exceed that amount to a small extent. But the necessity of the hour left him no choice, and he will now proceed to state the condition of financial affairs, which, in his judgment, rendered such action imperative. On assuming office upon the 5th day of July last, the Secretary found his condition peculiarly embarrassing. The cash balance in the Treasury was, on the 1st of July, as before stated, $18,842,558 71; the unpaid requisitions on the 5th were $71,814,000; the amount of certificates of indebtedness outstanding was $161,796,000. The daily expenditures could not be calculated at less than $2 250,000. The larger portion of unpaid requisitions was for pay to the army, and the Secretary was obliged to look forward to an increase from the same quarter of over fifty millions on the 1st of September. Thus situated he could not avoid scrutinizing, with some anxiety, his probable means of meeting these most pressing claims upon the Treasury, and also providing for the additional daily expenditures. He could look nowhere but to the receipts from ordinary sources, and to the power to borrow money under existing laws. From customs he could expect no substantial aid, and the returns for the first quarter of the current year will show that, beyond the revenue pledged to pay the interest upon bonds issued, and to be issued during the year, comparatively little assistance could be derived from this source.

With regard to internal revenue, the Secretary felt more encouraged. Congress had wisely provided for a large increase of internal duties by a law which went into operation on the 1st day of July. Under former laws the amount received had been steadily increasing during the three preceding months, and in the month of June had reached very nearly fifteen millions of dollars. The Secretary confidently hoped that for July and the succeeding months it would reach, if it did not exceed, the daily average of three quarters of a million; but this hope, if realized, would still leave him with a very large deficiency, to meet which, in part, he might issue certificates of indebtedness to public creditors. It was desirable, however, to avoid, could other means be found, increasing the amount of these securities. He might have recourse to the power conferred by the act of June 30, 1864, to put an additional two hundred millions of legal-tender notes upon the market, and even increase that amount by some sixty millions in substitution for five per cents issued under the act of March 3, 1863, which had been destroyed or were ready to be destroyed. Flushed as the money market was with circulation sufficiently at least to meet the necessity of business, he was anxious, if possible, to avoid so doubtful an expedient. The prospect of negotiating a loan in the ordinary way was by no means flattering, so the notice for a loan of thirty-three millions advertised on the 23d of June had been withdrawn on the 2d of July, the Secretary having reason to believe that such loan would not be taken on terms which it would be for the interest of the Government to accept. Under these circumstances, the Secretary thought it advisable, in order to meet growing emergencies, to borrow upon bonds or notes, and authorized by the various acts referred to, $50,000,000 of the banks in the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and met the representatives of a large number of these institutions in New-York, for the purpose of effecting that object. The result proved, however, that, notwithstanding a professed, and, as the Secretary was convinced, a real desire to aid the Government, these institutions were not able to furnish the assistance required upon the terms which, under existing provisions of law, the Secretary felt authorized to accept. He had no other alternative than to issue legal-tender notes to a very large amount, or again to advertise for a loan, and he had no hesitation as to what course should be adopted. Accordingly, on the 25th of July, he issued proposals for a national loan under the act of June 30, 1864, upon notes payable in three years, with semi-annual interest at 7 3-10 per centum per annum, in lawful money. He incurred a considerable expense in advertising this loan, believing that it should be as widely diffused and as generally understood as possible, and offered liberal inducements to stimulate the efforts of corporations and individuals to dispose of the notes. His success, though not what he hoped for or contemplated, has been such as not to diminish his confidence in the disposition and ability of the people to relieve the wants of their Government. A serious obstacle to greater success has been, the Secretary believes, the amount of other desirable national securities pressing upon the market and presenting more favorable opportunities for investment. Failing to raise the means required in the ordinary mode, and urged by the conviction that the large amount of suspended requisitions—swollen to more than $130,000,000—should be reduced, the Secretary resolved to use all the means at his command to pay so much at least as was due to our brave soldiers, who were suffering from the long delay in satisfying their just claims, but still continuing to serve their country with unflinching courage and uncomplaining devotion. To effect this object he was compelled to replace the whole amount of five per cent notes which had been cancelled, amounting in the whole to more than eighty millions of dollars, and even slightly to exceed that sum. More fully to accomplish his purpose, the Secretary resolved to avail himself of the wish expressed by many officers and soldiers, through the paymasters, to offer, to such as desired to receive them, seven-thirty notes of small denominations. He was gratified to find that these notes were readily taken in payment to a large amount, our gallant soldiers in many instances not only receiving them with alacrity, but expressed their satisfaction at being able to aid their country by loaning money to the Government. The whole amount of notes thus disposed of exceeded $20 000,000, and the Secretary has great great satisfaction in stating his belief that the disposal thus made was not only a relief to the Treasury, but proved a benefit to the recipients, in affording them a safe and valuable investment and an easy mode of transmitting funds to their families. To meet other pressing demands the Secretary again offered to put in competition bonds issued under the act of March 3, 1863, amounting to about $32,000,000. This offer was most favorably received, the bids reaching nearly $70,000,000, and the whole amount offered being taken at a premium of 4 per centum and upward, the Treasury receiving, premium included, the sum of $33,179 614 33.

Subsequently, on the 1st of October, the Secretary advertised for another loan of forty millions upon five twenty bonds, issued under the act of June

The New-York Times.

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SHERMAN'S PROGRESS.

Rebel Reports of His Whereabouts.

His Cavalry on the Savannah River.

Where He will Probably Cross that Stream.

REBEL FEARS AND SPECULATIONS.

Port Royal, Savannah, Brunswick, or Darien? Which Point?

How the Georgia Militia Charged Sherman's Veterans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

Richmond papers of Monday, Dec. 5, are recorded here to-day at the office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The following details of military operations in Georgia and elsewhere will be found of interest:

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 5.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 1st inst. contains the following: "Telegraphic communication with Millen has been reopened. WHEELER was still engaged in fighting the Federals on Wednesday. Results unknown. It is reported that a party of SHERMAN's scouts visited Demara's Ferry on Sunday. They remained sometime in the vicinity, taking observations. It is thought that SHERMAN will endeavor to cross the Savannah River at that point. Gentlemen from SHERMAN's rear state that his line of march is marked by dead animals, broken wagons, bodies of men, stragglers, &c. When Gen. WHEELER struck KILPATRICK's raiders at Big Creek, they killed over three hundred head of horses to prevent them from falling into WHEELER's hands. Yesterday morning the train on the Georgia Railroad brought down about one hundred prisoners who were said to have been captured somewhere in the neighborhood of Warrenton. They are supposed to be a portion of SHERMAN's army that had straggled away from the main body and fell an easy prey to our forces. They were all hearty-looking men. Trains run up on the Georgia road as far as Greensboro. The work of repairing the road to Atlanta will be commenced. *It is stated, on reliable authority, that the Yankees appropriated over two thousand horses and mules in Glascock and Warren Counties.*

The Richmond *Whig* copies the following from the Savannah *News* of the 13th ult.: "SHERMAN seems to be making no progress in his invasion of the State. He is no nearer the coast than he was several days ago. He appears to be hesitating and acting altogether as though he were caught in a bad box, and don't know how to get out. Afraid to go forward and cannot go back, his men tired and hungry, with our forces rapidly closing in around him. All these things excite the liveliest hopes of his utter destruction." The Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel* says: "It must be confessed that for the past week SHERMAN has been very successfully acting the part of an "artful Dodger," *confounding all calculations, and exciting general apprehensions by his eccentric movements.* The latest reports indicate that he is moving toward the Savannah River, but there is little reliance to be placed in any indication of his intentions as yet. Until he shall get out of the triangle in which he has been manœuvring since he left Atlanta, we can infer nothing with certainty from any of his movements as to his ultimate course. He may turn Augusta and seek to force his way through South Carolina, or he may push for Savannah or Brunswick." The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 30th says: "It is very generally conceded that SHERMAN, avoiding both Augusta and Macon, has gone on his winding way either to Savannah, Brunswick or Port Royal. To reach either Brunswick or Savannah, he has to traverse a barren waste of land, to meet, as he approaches his destination, swamps impenetrable to an army, save by the causeways, which could easily be destroyed, before him. One good road, indeed, is at his option; but then he may find upon that road opposition which he little dreamed of, and which may change his march. Should he attempt to reach Port Royal, he will probably cross the Savannah at Sister's Ferry. On the South Carolina side, immediately opposite this ferry, the soil is porous and marshy. There, too, may possibly encounter masked batteries and other obstacles too numerous to mention. Somehow we are, in common with our fellow-citizens, strongly of the opinion that SHERMAN and his robbers are marching to doom. We know some very good news, and see some very excellent signs. Be patient. The fruit is not yet ripe.

THE BATTLE OF GRESWALDVILLE.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 5.

We have already copies from the Georgia papers. Some particulars of the battle with HOWARD's Corps at Greswaldville, nine miles east of Macon on the Central Railroad. The Confederate force consisted of three Brigades of Militia two Regiments of State line troops and the Athens and Augusta battalions, all under the command of Gen. PHILLIPS. He attacked the enemy about 12 o'clock, on the 22d inst. The enemy fell back one mile on the Central Railroad, toward Savannah, where they had erected three lines of fortifications. Gen. PHILLIPS pursued them to their breastworks, when he ordered a charge, driving the enemy from their defences. The enemy made several desperate efforts to recapture the works, but were repulsed each time with heavy loss. Gen. PHILLIPS held his position. The enemy withdrew during the night.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec, 5.

The only telegraphic dispatches received at the War Department last evening, except dispatches relating to the disposition of troops, was a telegram from Macon, stating that the Yankee force which had been operating in the vicinity of that city had been withdrawn, and gone in the direction of the main body. *The indications are that SHERMAN will direct his course towards Darien or Brunswick.*

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

A letter from Princeton, Mercer County, states that Col. WISEMAN had just returned from an expedition into the enemies' lines in Western Virginia. He destroyed three forts, two block houses, two steamboats, captured many prisoners, about one hundred horses, three or four hundred fine beef cattle, one piece of artillery, a large amount of stores, and brought out three or four companies of recruits, besides many absentees, and lost only two men.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Bristol *Register* learns from Morristown that on the 26th ult., the Yankees attempted to scout this side of Strawberry Plains, but were driven back across the river, since when all has been quiet at the front.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

NEW-YORK ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Electors reassembled at the Capitol, today, and cast the thirty-three electoral votes of the State for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

JAMES TERWILLIGER, of Syracuse, was appointed messenger to Washington, and L. W. BRADLEY, to the Judge of the Northern District of New-York.

A committee of three was appointed to deposit a copy of the official record, directed to the Vice-President, in the Post-office.

Then after brief remarks by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, congratulating the college and the country on the tone of President LINCOLN's Message, the college adjourned *sine die.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Electoral College of this State convened in the Senate chamber to-day, and was called to order by Mr. MCMICHAEL.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth was introduced with the returns of the election, and he reported as elected the Union Electors; all of whom reported except JOHN WISTAR.

Mr. MCKIM offered a preamble and resolution, reciting the fact that Mr. WISTAR was in Europe, and nominating JOHN B. CLARK in his stead.

JOHN B. CLARK was unanimously elected in place of Mr. WISTAR, and commissioned by the Governor.

The College then proceeded to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States by ballot, which resulted in a unanimous vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

VERMONT ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Electoral College of Vermont met in this place to-day and cast their votes for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. Hon. A. L. CATLIN was elected Messenger to convey the vote of the college to Washington.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

BOSTON, Mass., Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Electoral College of this State reassembled to-day and cast the twelve votes of Massachusetts for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, for President, and ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, for Vice-President of the United States.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Electoral College, after casting the vote of Massachusetts for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, adopted a resolution of thanks to Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, its president. Eloquent speeches followed from Ex-Gov. LEVI LINCOLN and Mr. EVERETT. SOLOMON B. STEBBINS was chosen messenger to Washington. The College then adjourned *sine die.*

VOTE OF THE ELECTORS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Electoral College met here to-day and cast the five votes of New Hampshire for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

THE VOTE OF THE ELECTORS OF CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Connecticut electors met to-day. OLIVER F. WINCHESTER, of New-Haven, was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of JOHN P. ELTON. The six votes were cast for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. EDWARD P. CHENEY, of Litchfield, was chosen messenger to convey the vote to Washington.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Chief Justice CHASE unexpectedly arrived in town last evening, and was unaware both of his appointment and confirmation as Chief Justice until an hour after his arrival, when a friend had called to congratulate him. He will not take his seat upon the bench until Monday next. In the meantime, however, there being a quorum present, the court will continue its daily session. Chief Justice CHASE's appointment, as sent to Senate, was written entirely in the handwriting of the President. Chief Justice CHASE, upon being officially notified of his appointment, addressed a letter of thanks to the President, and this morning had an interview with Mr. LINCOLN.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Senatorial Committee to-day resumed consideration of Standing Committees, but did not come to any conclusion in the case of Senator HALE, who had been deposed from the Chairmanship of the Naval Committee. The subject was postponed until to-morrow, when the caucus again meets.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORS.

As soon as the Standing Committees are announced, the question of admission of Senators and members from Louisiana will be discussed. A formidable protest against their admission from citizens of Louisiana has been forwarded. It being wholly a judicial question, it will doubtless be referred to the Judiciary Committee, who are understood to be adverse to the admission of any portions of States which have been in rebellion against the Government.

UNEMPLOYED GENERALS.

The House Military Committee, through its Chairman, intend to bring forward at once the bill to dismiss all unemployed Generals.

THE WAYS AND MEANS.

As soon as the Committees are announced by the Speaker of the House, the Ways and Means Committee intend to take up the question of additional taxation, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report. The Chairman of the committee will also bring forth, at an early day, a loan bill, in accordance with the Secretary's views.

MR. STEVENS' BILL.

The House to-day not being in possession of the views of the Secretary in reference to "gold speculation," laid Mr. STEVENS' bill upon the table by a very large vote.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN CUBA.

From information received from Cuba, it appears that a petition signed by over a hundred planters of that island was presented to the Captain-General, urging him to use his best offices with the Queen of Spain for the abolition of slavery on that island. He received the petition, and remarked that he would wait before he took any action in the matter until after the Presidential election in the United States, as that contest would, in his judgment, decide the future of the slavery question in the United States.

SERENADE TO GOV. FENTON.

Gov. FENTON was serenaded last evening by Excelsior Union Club.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

THE PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

Hon. NATHAN TARGENT, Commissioner of Customs, who recently made a tour of the Northern borders, has returned to Washington. His object was to give effect to the law to prevent smuggling across the lines, and as far as possible to apply a corrective to existing abuses.

FLOUR BIDS.

Sealed proposals were opened to-day, at the Subsistence Department, for flour. The bids ranged between $11 70 and $12 80 a barrel for cash, and from 20 to 25 cents additional if payable in certificates.

THE SUPREME COURT CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

This afternoon six of the Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court, (all now present in the city,) but representing a quorum of the Court, made the annual formal call upon the President. The interview was brief and of a very social and agreeable character. Chief-Justice CHASE not yet having taken the oath of office and entered upon his duties, was not present.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) introduced a bill to authorize the holding of a special session of the United States District Court of Indiana, which was ordered to lie upon the table until the announcement of the committees, and then be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) presented a bill to extend the time for the completion of the Metropolitan Railroad of Washington, two years. Ordered to lie upon the table.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORS.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from Gov. HAHN, of Louisiana, accompanied by the proceedings of the General Assembly in the election of R. KING CUTLER and CHARLES SMITH, as Senators from that State.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) presented a remonstrance numerously signed by citizens of Louisiana on the subject of the election of Messrs. CUTLER and SMITH as Senators from that State.

GEN. E. A. PAYNE AT PADUCAH.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate a report of the proceedings of the court-martial appointed to investigate the conduct of Gen. E. A. PAYNE, while commanding at Paducah, Kentucky.

The resolution was ordered to lie upon the table until the announcement of the committees.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORS AGAIN.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) here rose and said: "I desire to present the credentials of CHARLES SMITH and R. CUTLER KING, as Senators elect from the State of Louisiana. I do not propose that these persons be now sworn in as members of this body. The Senate will be much better informed and qualified in relation to all the proceedings connected with the election after they shall have been carefully examined and reported upon by a committee of this body. I shall therefore propose when the committee are appointed, that the credentials of the gentlemen be referred to the Judiciary Committee."

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union)—I understand that the papers just submitted by the President *pro tem* are copies of the proceedings of the General Assembly of Louisiana, and are somewhat voluminous. As it is not proposed to take any action at this time, I move they be ordered to be printed.

Mr. WADE—There are arguments on the subject also submitted. I move that all documents on the subject be printed.

The motion was carried.

THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.

The President *pro tem.* presented to the Senate copies of the laws of the Territory of Nebraska.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, the Senate, at 12:30 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

MR. STEVENS' GOLD BILL.

Mr. BLAINE of Maine, (Union,) said the House yesterday referred to the Committee of Ways and Means the bill of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) to prevent gold and silver coin and bullion from being paid or accepted for a greater value than their real current value, and for preventing any note or bill issued by the United States from being received for a smaller sum than is therein specified. He moved to reconsider the motion of reference. In the twenty-four hours since this bill was introduced, great mischief has been done, and every day and hour this bill remained where it was, still greater mischief will result in raising the price of gold. It indicts three States of the Union, and makes every man guilty of a misdemeanor, and every clause of it commits the House to an impossibility.

Gold rose yesterday twelve per cent., for no other reason than this extraordinary bill.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) did not agree with the gentleman that this bill put up the price of gold. He rather thought the President had played the "bull" by his message.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) in reply to Mr. BLAINE, said the action he proposed had been exercised by the most distinguished statesmen for several ages. There ought to be some check put to gambling when gold was put up to twice and a half its value. This could not be prevented unless by legislation in some way. It was just the legislation England adopted during the great wars with NAPOLEON. He moved to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. STEVENS' motion was negatived—51 against 68.

The vote by which the bill was referred was reconsidered—65 against 41.

The question then recurring on the question to refer the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. STEVENS moved to postpone its consideration for ten days.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, moved to lay the bill on the table.

This was carried, 73 against 52.

YEAS.—Messrs. James C. Allen, Alley, Allison, Ames, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Blaine, Bliss, Boutwell, Brooks, Broomall, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Coffroth, Cox, Dawes, Dawson, Denison, Eden, English, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Griswold, Hale, Harding, Harrington, Holman, Hubbard of Iowa, Hulburd, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, Lane, Leblond, Marcy, McBride, Middleton, Miller, Morris of New-York, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Noble, Norton, Odell, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Perham, Pike, Price, Ritter, Radford, Rice of Massachusetts, Rogers, Schofield, Scott, Starr, Steele of New-York, Stiles, Stroude, Stewart, Sweat, Townsend, Thomas, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Wheeler, Wilson, Williams, F. Wood and Yeaman —73

NAYS.—Messrs. Ashley, Bailey, Baxter, Beaman, Blair, Blow, Boyd, Brandegee, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Davis of Maryland, Dixon, Donelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Frank, Garfield, Grinnell, Hooper, Hubbard of Connecticut, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Morrill, Leonard, Myers, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Maine, Schenck, Shannon, Sloan, Smithers, Spalding, Stevens, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Whaley, Wilder—52.

MAIL LINE WITH CHINA.

Mr. COLE, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill for the establishment of an ocean steamship mail service between the United States and China.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Mr. SLOAN, of Wisconsin, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending section 2, article 1 of the Constitution, that Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to their respective number of qualified electors, and report by bill or otherwise.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Connecticut, (Dem.,) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to report to the House what obstacles have prevented a full and early exchange of prisoners of war.

The resolution lies over.

NATURALIZATION OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a bill amendatory of an act for the naturalization of soldiers, so as to include sailors within its provisions. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SALE OF MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, providing for the sale of mineral lands.

ENLISTMENT OF SOLDIERS FOR UNEXPIRED TERMS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation is necessary to do justice to the soldiers who enlisted for unexpired terms, but who have been held for three years.

NAVY-YARD AT CLEVELAND.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill establishing a navy-yard at Cleveland, Ohio. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which lies over, calling, if compatible with the public interest, for copies of all communications not heretofore published in relation to the exchange of prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD FRAUDS.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered a resolution providing for a select committee to examine into the alleged frauds at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said that the preamble to the resolution stated as a fact, things which the House have no knowledge, therefore the preamble should be notified.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that he took it for granted that when men are locked up in prison that some crime has been committed.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the proposition on the table unless it should be modified.

Mr. CHARLES, O'NEILL of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said that he was not prepared to vote either way at this time—hence he hoped the resolution would lie over.

Mr. RANDALL modified his proposal as follows:

Whereas, Alleged frauds have been discovered in the Philadelphia Navy-yard and Arsenal, and furthermore many persons holding important positions therein, and heretofore supposed to be of character and honesty, have been placed in confinement for complicity; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of nine members be appointed to investigate said alleged frauds, and any others which may be discovered, with power to send for persons and papers; and it shall be the duty of the said committee to report to this House the result of their inquiries.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) unsuccessfully requested his colleague (RANDALL) to include allegations as to other Navy-yards so as to make a general inquiry.

The House refused to second the demand for the previous question on the passage of Mr. RANDALL's resolution, by a vote of 52 against 62.

Debate rising, the subject went over.

DISPENSING WITH BOUNTIES.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of dispensing with bounties to soldiers enlisting, and raising their pay to compensate therefor.

TAX ON SALES OF MERCHANDISE.

On motion of Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) the Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of fixing an ad valorem tax on all sales of merchandise of every description.

The House then, at 1:30 o'clock, adjourned.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Heavy Skirmishing Near Nashville.

The Rebels Trying to Erect Batteries.

Hood Proposes an Exchange of Prisoners.

The Offer Declined by General Thomas.

The Garrison of Johnsonville Arrived at Clarksville.

FIRST DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Capt. M. FORREST, of the rebel cavalry corps, was recognized by some of his former companions to-day taking observations of our works at or near Fort Gillem. He was dressed in citizen's clothing.

Another member of the Tenth Tennessee Cavalry was captured this morning while in the act of deserting to the rebels.

The rebel cavalry have possession of the residence of Mrs. A. V. BROWN, and are intrenching themselves on this side.

The rebels have also taken possession of a hill near the Hyde Ferry road, and are planting a battery upon it.

There has been heavy cannonading since 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The guns of Fort Negley are shelling a rebel force in their front to prevent the enemy erecting batteries.

Two of our men were wounded to-day by rebel sharpshooters, near the residence of Mrs. ACKIN.

The river is six and a half feet deep on the shoals, but is falling.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Very little of interest transpired yesterday.

Artillery skirmishing continued through the day.

The daily routine was varied by the reception of a flag of truce, sent in by Gen. HOOD, which was received by our pickets on the Franklin pike, at about 11 o'clock this morning.

The bearer of the flag of truce had the following letter from Gen. HOOD:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, GA., IN THE FIELD, Dec. 5, 1864.

To the Commanding Officer of the United States Forces, Nashville, Tenn.

GENERAL: I have now in my possession a large number of Federal prisoners, captured during the recent campaign, which I propose to exchange with you for an equal number of Confederate prisoners belonging to this army, in accordance with the cartel used by Major-Gen. SHERMAN and myself, in the exchange of prisoners which took place in September last at Jonesboro, Ga. Should you agree to this proposition, an officer of my Staff will meet any one that you may designate, upon the Franklin pike, between the lines of the two armies, to arrange the place, time and other necessary details connected with this exchange. Very respectfully, your Obedient Servant,

J. B. HOOD, General, C. S. A.

To this letter Gen. THOMAS sent the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, Dec, 5, 1864.

Gen. J. B. Hood, Commanding Confederate Forces on the Franklin Road.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this date, making a proposition for the exchange of prisoners of the army of the United States now in your possession, for a like number of Confederate prisoners belonging to your army in my hands. In reply I have to state that, although prisoners from your army, they have all been sent North, and are consequently now beyond my control. I am, therefore, unable to make the exchange proposed by you.

Very respectfully yours, etc.,

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

All sorts of rumors prevailed all over the city when the news that a flag-of-truce had come in got abroad.

The general supposition was that Gen. HOOD had demanded the surrender of Nashville.

Gens. MILROY and ROUSSEAU are at Murfreesboro, which is amply garrisoned and defended against any rebel force which may attack it.

Yesterday a body of rebels attacked block-house six and seven, near Murfreesboro'. They were gallantly fought by the garrison, and soon a body of troops was sent by MILROY from Murfreesboro', who attacked the rebels with such effect that they were driven off in confusion, losing six pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners.

Matters at the front to-day are quieter than usual.

No artillery that can be seen, has yet been placed in position by the rebels.

The headquarters of Gen. HOOD are said to be at Bentwood, six miles south of this city, on the Franklin pike.

Capt. ALEX. MARSHALL, of Battery G, First Ohio Artillery, was injured in the recent battle at Franklin.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The Louisville *Journal* learns that Gen. COOPER's brigade of white and a brigade of colored troops, the latter of which garrisoned Johnsonville, prior to its evacuation, both of which were cut off from the main army when Gen. SCHOFIELD retreated from Franklin, have arrived at Clarksville.

The Nashville train arrived here on time this evening.

Passengers who left Nashville at 6 o'clock this morning, report that all was quiet there at that time. There had been some slight skirmishing the previous night.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 5, 1864.

SIR: In submitting the annual report of the transactions of this department and of the navy, with those of the several bureaus for the year, it affords me pleasure to assure you that the condition of affairs is satisfactory, and that the discipline and efficiency of the service continue to be faithfully maintained. After many years of peace and comparative inactivity, the officers and sailors of our navy were suddenly called to the performance of extraordinary and exacting duties, and during nearly four years of exhausting civil war, they have manifested their attachment to the Union and their fidelity to the national flag, by rigidly enforcing a gigantic blockade of our coast, by vigilantly patrolling the great national rivers of the interior, and by a succession of ocean and coastwise expeditions, achievements which have not only added to our naval renown, but greatly promoted our national integrity and strength.

When the change of administration took place in March, 1861, the war had already been virtually begun—the forts, and arsenals, and custom-houses, and mints, and navy-yards, and national property within the rebel States had been seized without resistance. The retiring administration manifested its inability to assert the national authority, and its disinclination to vindicate the national supremacy, and closed its term, and that of the thirty-sixth Congress, without any preparatory measures for the tremendous convulsion which was even then shaking the Union to its centre, and threatening our existence as a nation.

In six weeks after I had entered upon the administration of this department, a blockade, extending over more than three thousand five hundred miles of our coast, was ordered; and for this stupendous work, pronounced to be impracticable by the highest foreign authorities, we had a feeble navy, reduced to the lowest peace establishment, composed largely of sailing vessels, most of which were dismantled or dispersed abroad. Of the limited number of seamen authorized by law, only about two hundred were available at all our naval stations and receiving-ships. Many of the officers became demoralized and deserted. In this enfeebled condition, without men, or ships, or ordnance, or resources placed at its disposal, the department was called upon to establish and enforce the most extensive blockade that was ever undertaken to be effectually maintained by any nation.

To make available every naval vessel, to recall our foreign squadrons, to increase our force by building new vessels, and by procuring for naval purposes, from the merchant service, every steamer which could be made a fighting vessel, to enlarge at once the capacity of the navy-yards, to put in requisition the foundries and workshops of the country for supplies of ordnance and steam machinery, to augment the number of seamen, and to supply the deficiency of officers by selecting experienced and able shipmasters and others from the commercial marine, were among the important and responsible duties which were precipitated upon the department at that exciting and interesting period.

The measures promptly and energetically adopted caused an immense navy to spring into existence, not to carry on a maritime war, for the rebels had no navy to stimulate our sailors to glorious deeds, nor commerce to reward their activity; but men, and ships, and ordnance, and supplies were speedily collected for the onerous naval duties needful to sustain our national unity and preserve our national rights.

Besides instituting the extensive blockade of the coast, naval expeditions were organized at the earliest possible period to assert and restore the national authority at important points within the insurrectionary region. The first of these expeditions was organized and sailed from Hampton Roads in August, under the command of Rear Admiral STRINGHAM, and resulted in the capture of Hatteras, and was the first re-conquest of a strong position which was effected on our coast. This was followed, a few weeks later, by the victory of Rear Admiral DUPONT at Port Royal, which secured a commodious harbor for the ships of the South Atlantic squadron. The achievements on the lower Mississippi, where Rear Admiral FARRAGUT dashed upon the gates of the passage to New Orleans, and restored to the Union the commercial metropolis of the South, were accomplished the following Spring. Those three important expeditions, comprising, in each case, a larger fleet than had ever been fitted out on this continent, and two of them seldom surpassed in naval annals, were planned, organized and carried into execution in the first year of the war, in addition to an immense blockade, which was at the same time so vigilantly and rigorously enforced that the rebels even then felt and complained of its exhausting severity. Other harbors and places have from time to time been seized and occupied, the last being the bay of Mobile and the fortifications at its entrance, effected by the same distinguished officer who had thrown open the lower Mississippi to uninterrupted navigation two years before. Nor have the prowess and skill of our navy in this unhappy contest, involving the integrity of the Union and our national supremacy, been felt upon the seaboard alone. On our inland waters, at Fort Henry, at Donelson, at Shiloh, at Island No. 10, at Memphis, at Arkansas Post, at Vicksburgh, at Port Hudson, and at almost every important place on the Mississippi, the Cumberland, the Tennessee and other rivers of the Southwest, the navy has been active in reëstablishing the national authority. A fleet of more than one hundred vessels has been put afloat on those waters, and most of them are now patrolling those rivers in the national cause.

It has been the policy of this department, rigidly adhered to under all circumstances, and from which it has not allowed itself to be diverted, never to permit the efficiency of the blockade to be impaired during these domestic troubles. Hence no large squadrons have been maintained on foreign stations. Cruisers and men-of-war have been sent out or ordered to important points to protect American interests, and capture or destroy the few predatory rovers which, from time to time, have ventured abroad to depredate on our commerce.

THE BLOCKADE.

The blockade of a coast line of three thousand five hundred and forty-nine miles in length, greater in extent than the whole coast of Europe from Cape Trafalgar to Cape North, is an undertaking without precedent in history. During our last war with Great Britain, when that Power had eight hundred naval vessels in commission, not a single port of the United States was thoroughly closed. The most serious attempts of the great maritime Powers have consisted in endeavors to interdict trade at a few of the principal ports of a belligerent. Immediately after closing the ports of the States in rebellion, and giving that act the character of a blockade, the efforts of the department were directed toward securing several harbors at comparatively equidistant points, as bases of operations for the several squadrons, where our naval vessels could receive their supplies and maintain themselves at their stations and on their cruising ground, without returning to Northern ports for repairs and refitments. To have done this would not only have endangered the efficiency, but in some instances might have involved an abandonment of the blockade. To this end there were set on foot various coast expeditions which have resulted in our taking possession of or closing all the ports excepting Wilmington. From various causes, Cape Fear River is more difficult to blockade than any port on the coast of the United States. The two main entrances are forty miles apart, and these two are subdivided into several others, each of which affords an entrance to vessels. The water shoals gradually and regularly to the shore-line, and numerous isolated batteries are erected along the coast, so that a blockade-runner of light draught is not under the necessity of making directly for the entrance, but can, by the lead, run close under the land protected by the batteries, and pass in over the bar at leisure. When coming out, a steamer will select her own time, thus securing every advantage, and she can pass either up or down the coast before making an offing, or she may proceed straight out to sea, trusting for her escape to the night and favoring darkness and mists, and the fact that she is under full speed, whilst the steamers blockading must have low steam.

Almost every vessel employed in violating the blockade has been constructed in England with great skill, regardless of cost, and with sole reference to engaging in this illicit trade, the profits of which are almost as remunerative as those attending the slave-trade, a kindred traffic, that all Christendom discountenances, and the most powerful maritime nations have combined by vain to suppress; yet the slave-trade is carried on within limits which measure but a fraction of our extended blockade. The cupidity of English merchants aided by their vast resources, together with the advantages derived from those triangular depots of blockade-runners and of rebel supplies—the ports of Halifax, Bermuda and Nassau, ports which will always be in sympathy with the enemies of this country—has induced them to engage in this trade. The illicit traffic with the rebels, who are making war upon our Government, belongs to that code of commercial morals which prompted the smuggling of opium into China, and the rule of those who engage in it is to trade, legally or illegally. If it be illegal, it is the business of the Chinese and Americans, not of Englishmen, to prevent it.

Many who have failed to make themselves acquainted with the facts connected with the Wilmington blockade have been free and severe in their censures of the manner in which it has been conducted. The intelligent officers of the naval and merchant service who have labored with untiring zeal and assiduity, and watched with sleepless vigilance through weary months of winter and summer, and in all weathers, stimulated by the hope of benefiting their country and receiving its thanks, as well as by every inducement to fame and pecuniary reward, if successful, do not concur in the opinion that the port of Wilmington can be entirely closed by blockade.

Convinced, as the department always has been, that it is necessary to take possession of the entrances, so as to permit our armed vessels of light draught to go inside, no opportunity has been omitted to impress the necessity of joint naval and military operations for that purpose. The navy has been at all times ready to perform its part in such an expedition; but the army has not yet been able to unite in a conjoint movement. Neither branch of the service can expect to be successful in an attack upon this position independent of the other. Were there deep water at Wilmington, as at New Orleans, Mobile, and Port Royal, either of those operations could have been repeated at that point, but by reason of the shoalness of the water, an exclusively naval operation cannot be relied upon to be successful.

WESTERN GULF SQUADRON.

An object earnestly cherished by the navy, but which has been delayed for army coöperation, was the possession of the bay of Mobile. In anticipation that this would receive early attention, Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT rejoined his squadron in January, but the operation was still further postponed for military demonstrations in Texas and on Red River.

After referring to the causes of delay in the War Department, the Secretary says:

Military coöperation was secured in the early part of August, and two iron-clads from James River and two from the Mississippi having reached him, Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, at 5.40 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of August, got his fleet under way and entered Mobile Bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines. Silencing their guns as he passed, he encountered the rebel squadron, which by 10 o'clock was dispersed, captured, or destroyed. This engagement, in many respects one of the most remarkable on record, and which added new lustre even to the renown of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, was not without serious loss on the part of his fleet. The most serious of there was the destruction of the iron-clad *Tecumseh*, one of his most formidable vessels, by a torpedo, early in the action, and the loss of her gallant commander, T. A. M. CRAVEN, and nearly all of her brave officers and crew. It was from the *Tecumseh* that the first shot was fired at Fort Morgan. The total casualties, not including those of the *Tecumseh*, were fifty-two killed and one hundred and seventy wounded. * * * *

The capture of Forts Powell, Gaines and Morgan, and the destruction of the rebel fleet, gave us possession of the bay, and closed the port to all ingress or egress of blockade-runners. This was all that was contemplated. Possession of the City of Mobile could not make the blockade more effectual, and without a sufficient coöperating land force, which could not then be spared to take and hold the place, further demonstration was not advisable.

To obstruct naval operations, the bay had been strewn with torpedoes, and as late as the 13th of September Rear Admiral FARRAGUT wrote the Department that he was still engaged in removing them. One hundred, it was reported, had been placed in the bay by the rebels.

EAST GULF SQUADRON.

The limits of the Eastern Gulf Squadron have been extended so as to embrace within its cruising grounds the waters of the Bahamas and the vicinity of Cuba.

On the 7th of August Acting Rear-Admiral BAILEY, whose health was suffering from the debilitating influence of the climate, turned over the command of the squadron, by permission of the department, to Capt. THEODORE P. GREENE, the officer next in rank, and came north. Capt. GREENE continued in command until the 12th of October, when he was relieved by Acting Rear-Admiral C. K. STRIBLING.

Notwithstanding the sanitary precautions adopted for the health of this squadron, many of the vessels failed to escape the infection of the yellow fever, so much and so justly dreaded, and had to seek a northern climate during the Summer. The system of promptly ordering vessels to a healthier locality the moment they became infected has been in its effects salutary, the ravages of the disease having thereby been checked, and the ship's complement soon restored to the usual standard of health.

Although the squadron was temporarily reduced by these withdrawals, no serious interruption took place in the disposition of the blockade, which had continued to be effective. Less frequent captures, and other indications, demonstrate that the traffic and communication with the Florida coast had pretty much ceased.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The coast under blockade by the South Atlantic squadron is about three hundred miles in extent, and a considerable portion of it is a network of inlets and sounds. Within the limits of this command are two of the chief seaports of the insurgents—Charleston and Savannah—cities of wealth and marts of commerce in other days, but the war which they commenced, and which they still continue to wage against the Union, has caused each of them to be sealed up, and has destroyed their wealth and prosperity.

After reviewing the operations against Charleston and Savannah, in the Spring of this year, the Secretary says:

Intelligence that the rebels were strengthening Fort Sumter, building bomb-proofs and mounting heavy guns on the channel faces, led Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN early in the summer to entertain the thought of attacking that fortification and attempting the passage with his iron-clads. It was a question of great responsibility, for the assault, if made, would draw upon the vessels the concentrated fire of many powerful batteries; he therefore called a council of his officers in command, and after a full discussion, a large majority deemed it, under the circumstances, unadvisable. It was consequently

crew, and sunk her. Only himself and one of his party remained [illegible]

The [illegible] explosion of the [illegible] series [illegible] of the [illegible] With [illegible] to Fort [illegible] and [illegible] sion of the place, [illegible] two [illegible] and

...newal, in whole or in part, of the machinery of a very large number of other vessels.

The Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting states the *personnel* of the navy at about 6,000 officers and 45,000 men. Under the operation of the acts of Congress, giving seamen the same bounties as soldiers, and crediting their enlistment upon the quotas of towns, the naval deficiencies have been filled. There are now about 250 apprentice boys on the school-ship *Sabine*, and the system, as well as the proficiency of the pupils, is well spoken of. The consumption of coal this year will be about 500 000 tons. The ropewalk at the Charlestown Navy-yard furnishes all the larger sizes of rope required, but the facilities at the Washington Navy-yard are entirely inadequate to supply the needed quantity of cables and anchors, and additional establishments are recommended.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance presents a resume of the history and economy of our naval ordnance. The constant demands of the navy during the year for ordnance and ordnance stores have been promptly met, and at the same time full attention has been given to the many new and important ordnance questions of the day. Among other suggestions, is that of the removal of our large magazines from their present locations to more secluded situations. The importance of the permanent organization of a gunnery-ship, as a school for the instruction of officers and men, preparatory to being placed on board cruising vessels, is again presented. Owing to the great increase of ordnance work, and the accumulation of material at the New-York Navy-yard, more room is needed. To meet this requirement, the bureau has commenced the filling up of the unoccupied marsh adjacent to the con-dock, which, when completed, will afford ample accommodations, as well as furnish a park for two thousand cannon, with all appliances for fitting them for service.

The Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing recommends a new arrangement of storehouses, and that they be entirely disconnected from the navy-yards. Also, the establishment of two Government bakeries, and the preparation by the Government of the preserved meats and desiccated vegetables, which now form a part of the navy ration. He also recommends an increase in the number of paymasters and assistant paymasters in the regular service, and the establishment of the grade of Passed Assistant Paymaster. The extraordinary rise in the price of provisions and clothing, and the increased number of men in the service, render additional appropriations necessary.

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation submits the usual reports of the Naval Observatory, Nautical Almanac Office, and the general administration of his department. Nearly all the nautical instruments used in the navy, which, prior to the war, were procured abroad, are now of American manufacture, not excepting chronometers and comparing watches. The same gratifying advance cannot be stated with reference to material for flags, as we still sail under foreign bunting. Notwithstanding the large quantity used by the army, the navy, and the commercial marines, scarcely any progress has been had in inducing American establishments to undertake its manufacture.

The Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery states the number of casualties reported during the year to be 171 killed and 351 wounded. Total number of cases of sickness under treatment, 61,229; of which number 1 048 died, 58,070 were returned to duty or discharged, leaving 2,111 under treatment at the close of the year. The total number of deaths is 1 560. He suggests a reorganization of the medical department so as to place it in better harmony with the growth and expansion of other branches of the service, and to adapt it more efficiently to present wants. With the existing organization and pay, it is found impossible to procure the requisite number of medical officers, the superior inducements held out to enter the land service attracting many in that direction who would otherwise prefer service in the navy. The statistics forming a part of the report show the large number of resignations, as well as the large proportion of those now in the volunteer service who decline positions in the permanent corps. Since January, fifty-two resignations have occurred, and quite a number are now before the department unaccepted, simply because of the impossibility of filling the vacancies. It is suggested that the only remedy is to make the medical commission more desirable in pay and position. The subject is commended to the attention of Congress. Additional appropriations are required for the completion of hospitals, and an alteration of the law of March 3, 1851, relating to the value of rations of sick transferred to hospitals, is suggested. Authority to purchase the balance of square No. 948, in the city of Washington, for a naval hospital, is also requested. The Government already owning a portion of the land makes it desirable, on many accounts, that the remainder (some 14,000 feet) should also be under control of the department.

The colonel commandant of the marine corps reports his command in a good state of discipline. Although its number is now fully equal to the quota authorized by law, he is unable to comply with all the requisitions for guards for sea-going vessels. The reports from the several squadrons and vessels of the service show that, in the gallant deeds of the navy, the marines have borne an honorable part.

* * * * * * *

If in the prosecution of duties so arduous, complicated and exacting, the trust confided to this department shall appear to have been faithfully and fully discharged, then, certainly my acknowledgments are still due, as they have been heretofore expressed, to the gentlemen associated with me in its management, to the whole clerical force, to the several Chiefs of Bureaus, and especially to the invaluable services of the Assistant Secretary and the Chief Clerk of the department.

But it is to the officers and men of our naval service that the great renown of what has thus been done, and is doing, justly belongs. The best administration of this department can do little more at any time than to give them the adequate means and the right opportunity of action. To them, therefore, first and always, be the honor, when their own country and the world shall recognize in this expansion and these exploits of our naval power a spectacle of patriotic and virtuous heroism worthy of the cause in which it is displayed, and of the national life which it illustrates and defends.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.
To the PRESIDENT.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 7, 1864.

$5.000	U. S. 6s, '81 .C.	118	20	Pac. M. S. Co.....	315
28.000	do.....	117⅝	100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	121⅜
10,000	do.....	117⅝	100	do.....	121⅝
18.000	do.....	118	100	do.....	122
26,000	U.S.6s,5-30s..C.	110	100	do.....s30	121⅝
150,000	do.....	109⅝	50	do.....	122⅛
20,000	do.....b10	110	400	Erie Railway.....	95⅞
30,000	do.....	109⅜	100	do.....b30	96
850,000	do...new iss.	109⅝	200	do.....b10	96
10,000	do.. new iss.	109⅞	200	do.....b10	96⅛
20,000	U.S.6s,10-40s R.	100⅞	100	do.....b10	96⅜
[4,000	C. S.s,10-40s.C.	101⅜	200	do.....s10	96
9,000	do.....	101⅜	1300	do.....	96⅛
5.000	do.....	101⅞	500	do.....	96⅛
1,000	U. S.6s, '74...C. Indorsed.....	105	1000	do.....	96⅛
50,000	Treas. N.7.3-10s. A. & O..Small.	118	30	Erie R. Pref.....	105
10,000	do.....	118⅛	1000	Hudson R.....	117
45,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅞	100	do.....s30	116
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	56⅜	100	do.....	116⅛
8,000	do.....	56	500	do.....b30	116⅜
2,000	N. Car. 6s.....	60	2000	Reading R.....	137⅜
2,000	Ind. War Loan.	92⅜	200	Mich. Cen. R.....	129⅛
4.000	do.....	94	100	do.....s30	129
9.000	Mo. State 6s ..	64⅜	1000	M. S. & N. I..	73⅛
5,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H.&N.S.J.R....	65⅜	200	do.....	73⅜
1,000	City 6s, '87.....	110	1500	do.....	73⅜
30,000	U. S. 6s, Cer....	96⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.....s10	130⅜
20,000	do.....	96⅛	100	do.....	131
50.000	do.....	96⅜	100	do.....b10	131
3,000	Erie 3d M. 8s..	115	100	do.....s30	130
10,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	97	500	Cle. & Pitts.....	110⅜
1,000	Gal & C. 1st M.	85	2 0	do.....b10	111
5,000	C., Ft. W & C 2d.	103	100	do.....	85	110⅝
29	Bk State of N. Y	115⅜	200	do.....	110⅞
44	Bk of Commerce..	111	500	Chi. & N. W.....	43
100	do.....	111⅛	100	do.....b10	43⅛
25	Am. Ex. Bank....	121	200	do.....	43⅜
10	Metropolitan Bank	122	200	do.....	43⅜
19	Market Bank.....	105	100	do.....s10	43⅜
50	Canton Co.....	34⅜	300	do.....	43⅛
100	do.....	34	300	do.....	44
29	Del. & Hud. C. Co...	200	100	do.....b30	44⅛
20	Can. Coal Co.....	60	1100	do.....b10	44
850	Nic. Transit....	5	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	78⅝
200	Schuylkill Coal...	7	1000	do.....	78
200	Cum. Coal Pr.....	47⅜	600	Clev. & Tol.....	110
200	do.....	47⅜	800	Chi. & R. I. R....	107½
100	do.....s30	47	300	do.....	107¼
100	do.....	47⅛	300	do.....	107
600	do.....	47	100	do.....b10	107
100	do.....b30	47⅛	300	Chi., Bur. & Q....	117⅛
200	Quick. Min. Co....	87⅜	1000	P., Ft. W. & C....	106
100	do.....b10	87⅜	300	do.....	106¾
200	do.....b10	87⅜	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref..	72
500	Mariposa M. Co ..	38⅝	60	Han. & St J. R. Pref	45
200	do.....	36	100	Ashburton Coal....	18

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7—P. M.

The Gold Room continued to advance yesterday, after regular 'Change hours, to 235 ℔ cent. At the Evening Exchange the speculators for the rise advanced the bidding to 237¼@240 ℔ cent., and in the Gold Room this forenoon 243½ ℔ cent. was at one time made. There was a subsequent reaction to a fraction below 240 ℔ cent. before 3 o'clock.

The public documents from Washington are construed by the speculators in the Gold Room as looking to the prolongation of the War and the increased employment of Legal-Tender Currency, but the truth is that neither the President's Message nor the Secretary of the Treasury's Report changes the previously understood military or financial position in the direction in which these enterprising gentlemen would have the Gold Market and the Stock Exchange run. The President has not closed the door to a general amnesty; on the contrary, he declares that it is still open, and his readiness to end the war, whenever the party in rebellion, who began it, return to their obligations under the Union and the Constitution. It is a weak as well as untruthful invention of the Gold Room to assume that popular disappointment will follow the avowal of the President that there can be no peace on the basis of a dissevered Union. And it is equally false to assume that he is less desirous of peace, or less kindly disposed to a general amnesty than was anticipated from his antecedent declarations and his independent position, now that he has been reelected for a second term. On the contrary, the present Message repeats the offer of amnesty, in its broadest terms, and with the warning, suggested by his solicitude for an early settlement, that if such offer be not availed of soon, it may be withdrawn altogether for the purpose of ending the war by a more summary and more vigorous process. Such a warning, coupled with such an offer, we believe the country will construe in a very different sense from the Gold Room.

In like manner the most gratuitous, not to say absurd, interpretations, have to-day been given to certain passages in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, as though he desired to open anew the flood-gates of paper money, in the very act of urging the raising of money for the future exigencies of the war by rigid taxation, and on Treasury Bonds, *neither Legal-Tender*, present nor prospectively, *nor Gold-bearing*, until after the close of the war, or at the end of three or five years, when the attractive privilege of conversion into 5-20 Gold-bearing and Gold-interest Stock can be availed of.

We make the foregoing remarks in no expectation of ending the exaggerations of the speculative arena about either of the documents which have, yesterday afternoon and to-day, been made the subject of misconstruction and the pretended cause of putting up Gold. We had as soon undertake to correct or put an end to the daily rumors of disaster in the field which are circulated in the same quarter, not for their semblance of truth or probability, but because, as one of the ring said to a bullion broker a few days ago, "*we can make money out of it while the rumor lasts.*"

On the Stock Exchange and on Wall-street the demand for the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States continued active, and there was a further rise of ⅛@1 ℔ cent. on the 5-20's, and 1¼ @2 ℔ cent. on the 6 ℔ cents of 1881 on yesterday's sales. At the Second Board, after a very large business through the forenoon, the extreme advance was not sustained on the new 5-20's, though the old continued firm on discretionary orders from the other side, which are coming into the market as Exchange advances.

There was a heavy increase of business at the Stock Exchange. On the Railway speculation, which was suddenly reawakened, but whether in sympathy with the rise in Gold or because the suspense about the meeting of Congress, and the appearance of the public documents is at an end, is not yet so clear. A good many of the Brokers ascribed the new movement to-day to the rise in the Gold Room, exclusively. The rise from yesterday was 1@2 per cent. at the early Board, making from 2@3 per cent. since Monday. At the Second Board and after, the market was not so strong. The Miscellaneous Shares advanced 1@1¼ per cent., and there is a decided rise in Missouri State 6 per cents.

At the close of dealings the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday afternoon. Gold 240@240¼ ℔ cent. The Railways rather weak; Governments steady.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	116⅛	117⅛	Pittsburgh.....	110⅛	110⅜
U. S. 5-20's.....	109	109	Northwest.....	41⅛	43⅛
T. Certificates..	97⅛	97⅜	N. West Pref....	76⅜	77⅜
N. Y. Central...	120⅛	121⅛	Rock Island....	106	106
Erie.....	94⅛	95¾	Fort Wayne.....	104½	105
Hudson.....	115	116⅜	Cumland Coal..	46¾	47⅜
Reading.....	136	136⅞	Quicksilver.....	86⅞	87
Mich. Southern..	72⅜	72⅝	Mariposa.....	35¾	36⅜
Illinois Cen.....	129⅜	130⅛	Ohio & M. Certs	36	36⅝

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	115	Imp. and Traders'...	104
Manhattan.....	136	Park.....	137
Merchants'.....	112	Central National...	101
Mechanics'.....	110	Fourth National....	92
Union.....	115	Mercantile.....	120
America.....	139	American Exchange.	121
City.....	155	Chatham.....	110
Phoenix.....	166	Bk. of the Republic.	103
North River.....	107	Bank of N. Amer....	106
Chemical.....	600	Hanover.....	104
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Metropolitan.....	123
Mech'cs' & Traders'	120	Grocers.....	112
Merchants' Exchange	98⅛	Nassau.....	101⅜
State of New-York..	113⅜	Shoe and Leather....	100⅜
Commerce.....	115	Corn Exchange.....	105
Mechanics' Bking As.	95	Continental.....	100
Ocean.....	93⅛	St. Nicholas.....	95
N. Y. County.....	140		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y Cen. 6s, '83.....	103	Tol. & W. Ext.....	100
Y. N. Cen. 7s, '76.....	118	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	83
Erie 1st mort, '68.....	104	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	110
Erie 7s., 1st mort. '79...	118	Gal. & Chi Extended..	114
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	113	New J. C. 2ds.....	108
Erie 7s, 2d mort. '89	106	Pitts. Ft. W & C. 1sts.	111⅜
Fluid. 7s, 2d mas'r '95.	117	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101
Harlem 1st, '89 & '72....	105	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 3ds	94
Mich. Cen. New 1sts '62	124	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds.....	105
Chi. B. & Quincy 1sts..	120	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds. con	100
N. I. G. Line.....	102⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.....	82¾
Pacific R. 7s	56	Miss. & Mo. L. G.....	57
Ill. Central. 7s	118⅜	Chi & Alt. 1sts.....	105⅜
Alton & T. H. 1sts.....	98	Chi. & Alt. Income	87
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref	86	Alt. & G. W. 1st.....	98
Alt. & T. H. 3ds. Income	76⅜	Ohi. & Miss 1sts.....	92
Chi. & N. W. 1sts.....	96⅜	Peninsular R. R. B	87
Del. L. & W. 2ds.....	110	Mil. & St. Paul 1sts....	82
Tol. & Wab. 1sts.....	100		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $6,215,189 56; for Customs, $106,000; on account of Loan, $980,550; payments, $6,204,789 08; balance, $32,495,180 56.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,

Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York.

Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.

E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 789 Broadway, corner 9th-st., New-York.

DAMASK CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS,
to match all the different sizes, suitable for "Dinners" and "Suppers," of the best qualities and the newest patterns. Also Doylies, Lunch Cloths and Napkins, Chocolate Napkins, fine Bed Linens and Towels. In great variety, just opened for the coming Holidays. Persons wishing to make presents in the above line of goods, will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec 5, their large and finely assorted stock of
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
To which they have just received large additions of the newest and richest styles in tapestry, velvet, embroidered, printed and damask, suitable for the approaching holidays.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
We shall offer, at greatly reduced prices, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, our large stock of
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Consisting of all sizes ladies', gent's and children's tape-bordered, hemstitched, printed and embroidered, and of the newest and best styles, in great variety.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
New designs, just received.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

LACE CURTAINS
New Persian Styles, Just Received.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.
Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate presents, especially for the approaching HOLIDAYS,
for Americans, European and Cubans, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, antiquarians, virtuoso and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT
858 BROADWAY.
Just opened, unique French fans at every price. Chinese ditto; Indian Bird fans; Shaker fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash
A Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Garnets, Coriolis, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.
Ladis' Embroidered Chemises, Night wns, Yokes. Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Furred Cloks.
Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos 8-0 and 8-2 Broadway, 14th-st., east side.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER; no incumbrance; understands well the management of servants, and bringing up youth in Christian principles; also can cut and fit, and embroider. A pleasant home more desired than high salary. References exchanged. Address M. C., Box 116 *Times* Office

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY OF EXPERIence, a situation as housekeeper, either in a private family or hotel; satisfactory references; no objection to leave the city. Call on, or address HOUSEKEEPER, Gramercy Park House.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands the cooking thoroughly; is an excellent baker; no objection to do a little washing; good reference. Can be seen at No. 148 17th-st., between 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress by a Protestant young woman, who has the highest references from her last place, where she has lived for the last four years. Address by note, or call at No. 84 West 26th-st. for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED French cook or housekeeper, by a woman, who cannot be excelled in serving dinners in the first style, having lived in the first families for a number of years. Call at No. 181 East 17th-st., this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress and to take care of grown-up children or would do light chamber work. Is a Protestant. Call at No. 140 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by an honest and trustworthy woman, in a private family; understands her business well, is an excellent baker; references in the city. Can be seen at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress and chambermaid; is willing to assist in the washing; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for a few days, at No. 25 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN girl, 17 years of age, to do light work in a private family; wages not so much an object as a good home. Address C. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE, WITH excellent city reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; takes charge of an infant; makes children's clothes; wages, $8. Call at No. 142 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of city references from her last place. Apply at 169 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress and chambermaid; has excellent city reference; can be seen for two days at No 13 East 14th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent city reference, a situation in the city; understands poultry, game, pastry, soups, and jellies. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; is a good bread and pastry baker; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly, and would go in washing if required; best of city reference. Can be seen at No 19 East 14th-st., near 4d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give good city reference. Call at No. 99 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; no objections to go in the country; best of city references from her last place. Call at No. 240 West 17th-st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook in a small private family, has good city reference. Call at No. 264 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid or laundress or waitress; has good city reference. Call at No. 147 East 32d-st.

WASHING.—WANTED, FAMILY WORK OR gentlemen's. Apply at No 119 West 24th-st., top floor.

TO THE PUBLIC.—ALL BOOK KEEPERS, clerks, photographers and teachers, male and female, looking for employment, should notice that G. KONYSBERG does not charge a deposit for recording names, as other intelligence offices do. G. K charges 10 per cent. on one month's salary after holding the situation for one month. Those looking for situations should guard against offices when a charge is made of from $1 and upward for registering names. It is my interest to furnish situations for those who do not pay in advance. Employers requiring help would do well to call on G. KONYSBERG, as he intends to furnish none but well-recommended and capable help. Clerks now employed will please direct their employers to G. KONYSBERG, No. 713 Broadway.

FAMILIES OR EMPLOYERS WHO DESIRE any service, except housework, which can be performed by women, are invited to send notice of their wants to the office of the Working Women's Protective Union, No 11 Chambers-st., and thus benefit a large number of worthy and industrious women, many of whom are soldiers relatives, who need employment to support themselves and dependent families

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—GOOD SERVANTS can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No 161 West 34th-st., between 6th av. and Broadway. J. E WEIR, proprietor

HOUSEKEEPER AND GOVERNESS.—A young American widow lady, of refinement and high social standing, desires an engagement as housekeeper or children's governess. Address Mrs. C. L. ARNOT, Middletown, Conn.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SMART MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands the business in all its branches; is a practical hand at pruning fruit trees and grape vines and putting them in good condition of bearing; would go for moderate wages this winter; would be willing and belonging. Address THOS. LALLY, No. 38 Bright-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young single man; is perfectly acquainted with the care and management of green-houses, graperies, (both hot and cold,) as well as flowers and vegetables; has first-class city references. Address MORRIS WHITE, at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or, Morrisania Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man; thoroughly understands his business; understands the driving and care of horses in city or country; has the best of references. Address M. Y., Box No 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom in a private family; best of city reference can be given. Address J. R., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, or can be seen at the chalk factory, No. 52 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, all day.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT man, a situation as coachman, &c.; can tend garden, cow, &c., if required; never used tobacco, &c.; ten years good reference. Call or address M. G., No. 9 City Hall-square, New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A very respectable man; he thoroughly understands his business in every respect; best of references can be given. Can be seen at No. 24 East 2-th-st., private stable, or a note addressed to S. M. R., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE young man, as groom and coachman, who has lived with some of the most respectable families in this city, can show several years of the highest city references. Address D. N., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY ENGLISH PROTESTant man a situation as first-class cook; good city references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the business; has first-class city references; will be found obliging. Address E. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER in some first-class mercantile or shipping house, by a young man of the highest respectability, or as general clerk. Apply at No. 61 Chatham-st., room 3, two days

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN as coachman and gardener; the best of reference; no incumbrance, and 11 years' experience No. 15 Johnst., Thorburn's seed-store, F. C.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable reference, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 64 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE PROTestant man, as coachman and gardener; can milk or do any kind of work. Good references; wages no object. Call or address, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION. A gentleman wishes to procure a situation for a thorough coachman and groom. Address J. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND HIS wife; the man as coachman, and his wife as seamstress, and understands dressmaking; good references can be given. Address M. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 20 years of age in a wholesale boot and shoe house. Salary not so much an object as a situation. Address SITUATION, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GERMAN COACHman; is a young man with good references, a competent coachman. Apply at No. 1,364 Broadway, corner 37th-st., up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM MANAGER. A MAN IS wanted who can properly attend to the management of a small farm and gentleman's residence, within 30 miles of this city. He must be without children and not lately married. Irishmen need not apply. Best recommendations required. Address, "Country Farm, Post-office, New-York City."

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH PROTestant woman as nurse and seamstress; must have good city references. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-place, from 8 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country to take care of two horses and make himself useful about the place. Apply at No 203 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE, A SMART, active, intelligent boy, from 15 to 18 years old, who can come well recommended. Address Box No. 915, Post-office

WANTED—A BRIGHT, STEADY GENTLEMANly boy, in a lawyer's office, at No 132 Nassau-st., Room No 6.

WANTED—IN A BANKERS' AND BROKER'S office, an intelligent boy, a good penman, and who resides with his parents. Address I. Z., Post-office.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD HOSIERY salesmen. BENNETT & VAIL, No. 736 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPER—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY competent double entry book-keeper. Address, stating particulars of previous occupations and salary expected, Post-office Box No. 3,429.

PORTER WANTED.—WANTED AN INTELligent, able porter. American, in a dry-goods commission house, at a liberal compensation. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, M., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

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A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low
Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings
Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally JESSE G. REYS

SHODDY, SHODDY, SHODDY.
11,500 pounds dark blue army cuttings for sale, by A. F. HARD, wholesale paper dealer, No. 43 Beekman-st.

I AGREE TO TEACH LADIES TO COLOR photographs until they are perfect, for a week, month or year, for $50, and furnish all necessary materials, and give work out after two weeks' instruction, if capable. It is my interest to teach them as quickly as possible, as I should be under expense. I will give each lady a trial lesson, if not capable, will be objected to. Ladies wishing to learn this art as an accomplishment will be taught free. No work given out G. KONYGSBERG,
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CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 11 cents per pound; colors and woolens, 4 cents per pound; books and newspapers, 2 cents per pound; old brass, 25 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 35 cents per pound. Lead, 10 cents per pound; at No. 18 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt st.

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SHEET-IRON.—ALAN WOOD & CO.'S BEST A. Parcell (planished) imitation Russia Sheet-Iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., at Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

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15,000 SUBSTITUTES WANTED FOR THE ARMY,

IN PLACE OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF CITIZENS:

FIRST—For citizens enrolled and liable to draft.

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TO SUBSTITUTES.

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For One Year	$200
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PREMIUM, CASH DOWN.

For One Year Man	$20
For Two Years' Man	30
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TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as the authority exists for the enlistment of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1864

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The price of the TRI-WEEKLY is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

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Two copies 1 year.....5 00

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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
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E. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MILKY WHITE—ST. GEORGE AND THE DRA-GOON.

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NIBLO'S—THE CONNIE SOOGAH.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 536 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 625 BROADWAY.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—PAINTINGS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GRAND CONCERT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(Afternoon)—LONDON ASSURANCE. Evening—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

WALLACK'S—MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY—FELICITY.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest news from Nashville still represents the two armies of THOMAS and HOOD confronting each other south of that city. The rebels seem to be vigorously engaged in planting batteries and throwing up earthworks. On Tuesday Gen. HOOD sent in a flag of truce to Gen. THOMAS conveying a proposition to exchange prisoners. Gen. THOMAS responded that the prisoners he had captured had passed beyond his hands, and he could not, therefore, comply with his request. On the same day a body of rebels attacked block-house six and seven, near Murfreesboro. They were gallantly fought by the garrison, and soon a body of troops was sent by Gen. MILROY, from Murfreesboro, who attacked the rebels with such effect that they were driven off in confusion, losing six pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners. One brigade of white and another of colored troops, which garrisoned Johnsonville prior to its evacuation, and which were cut off from the main army when Gen. SCHOFIELD fell back from Franklin, have reached Clarkesville in safety.

The latest intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN is derived from Savannah papers of the 1st inst., and Augusta papers of Nov. 30. These journals do not definitely locate SHERMAN, evidently because they do not know just where he is. His cavalry are reported to have appeared at several points on the Savannah River, as if for the purpose of selecting a point to cross, but the movements of SHERMAN'S main body are so thoroughly masked that the rebels are as ignorant of them as we are.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated Monday says a flag of truce appeared on Sunday in front of the Second Division of the Second Corps, bearing a dispatch addressed to Gens. GREGG, HUMPHREY and FOSTER. The flag was brought by a Captain, First, Second and Third Lieutenants, and a Sergeant, all staff officers. The dispatch was received and forwarded as directed. The nature of the dispatch has not transpired, nor is it known what answer was returned, if any. The most positive orders have been issued against any intercourse whatever with the enemy, on any pretext whatever, and particularly against exchanging newspapers, and the men along the line have orders to shoot any one who attempts to pass outside the pickets.

A dispatch from Detroit announces that information of a most positive character has been received that a raid upon that city is being organized by the rebel refugees in Canada. In consequence of the receipt of this information, the civil and military authorities are making every preparation to receive the raiders. A large number of special policemen have already been enrolled, and other active and vigorous measures are being taken for the protection of the city.

Our special correspondent at Fortress Monroe furnishes us the details of a raid upon an unarmed tug and schooner in the James River, by a party of armed rebel, who came on board in the darkness and fog, and ordering the persons on the tug into a barge, they proceeded to burn the tug and schooner. They took no prisoners, and disappeared as misteriously as they came.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. LANE, of Indiana, introduced a bill, which was ordered to be referred to the Judiciary Committee, to authorize the holding of a special session of the United States District Court of Indiana. The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from Gov. HAHN, of Louisiana, relative to the Senators from that State. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate a report of the proceedings of the court-martial appointed to investigate the conduct of Gen. E. A. PAYNE, while commanding at Paducah, Ky. The resolution was ordered to lie upon the table until the announcement of the committees. Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, presented the credentials of the Senators elect from Louisiana, proposing to refer the papers to a committee. Mr. WADE moved that all documents relating to the subject be printed. The President *pro tem.* presented to the Senate copies of the laws of the Territory of Nebraska. An adjournment then took place.

In the House, the vote by which the bill presented by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, to prevent gold and silver coin and bullion from being paid or accepted for a greater value than their real current value, and for preventing any note or bill issued by the United States from being received for a smaller sum than is therein specified, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, was, after some debate, reconsidered, on motion of Mr. BLAINE, of Maine. The question then recurring on the question to refer the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. STEVENS moved to postpone its consideration for ten days. Mr. BLUNT moved to lay the bill on the table. This was carried, 89 against 52. Mr. SLOAN, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending section 2, article 1 of the Constitution that Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to their respective number of qualified electors, and report by bill or otherwise. A resolution relative to the exchange of prisoners was offered by Mr. ENGLISH, of Connecticut. It lies over. A bill to amend the act for the naturalization of soldiers, so as to include sailors, was introduced, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation is necessary to do justice to the soldiers who enlisted for unexpired terms, but who have been held for three years. Mr. RANDALL, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution that a committee of nine members be appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the Philadelphia Navy-yard. A debate arising, the subject went over. A resolution relative to soldiers' bounties was adopted. On motion of Mr. ODELL, of New-York, the Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of fixing an advalorem tax on sales of merchandise of every description. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room was stimulated yesterday, on false constructions among the speculators, many of whom are anything but friendly to the Government, of the President's Message and the Treasury Report. The highest figure made was 243¾; the market at 3 o'clock about 240. The Stock Exchange higher on the Railways, and again very active for Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States.

Influenced by the rise in Gold, yesterday, domestic produce was generally much firmer, and the leading articles, such as flour, wheat, pork, lard, butter, cheese, tallow, petroleum and whisky, were in brisk request. Foreign merchandise was held higher and attracted more attention. The freight engagements were much heavier, especially in the line of provisions, tallow and apples for British ports. There were 472 vessels of all classes in port.

The *Bavaria*, from Hamburg, via Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She left the latter port on the 14th. Her news is anticipated.

The mails by the steamer *Damascus*, at Portland, from Liverpool 17th, reached this city yesterday morning.

The blockade-runner *Vixen* has been captured by the *Rhode Island*. The *Vixen* was laden with small arms, blankets, &c.

It is reported that one of the largest houses in Montreal has failed. The name of the house has not transpired.

The Northampton (Mass.) *Gazette* of the 6th inst. says that Mr. HOWARD, ticket agent of the canal company in that town, had $2 in silver quarters paid him by a well dressed American lady, one day last week, with the request that he would give her a $2 greenback in return. She appeared to believe the exchange an accommodation to her. The occurrence was so singular that a watch was kept on the lady for fear she might be a runaway from some insane asylum.

Rumors are circulating in the country papers to the effect that the proprietors of a popular medicine, in the New-York Sixth District, have been detected in large frauds on the internal revenue, and their establishment is in the officers' hands.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that on Thursday of last week two ladies from Tennessee came before the President, asking the release of their husbands, held as prisoners of war on Johnson's Island. They were put off until Friday, when they came again, and were again put off until Saturday. At each of the interviews one of the ladies urged that her husband was a religious man, and on Saturday, when the President ordered the release of the prisoners, he said to this lady: "You say your husband is a religious man; tell him when you meet him that I say I am not much of a judge of religion, but that, in my opinion, the religion that sets men to rebel and fight against their Government, because, as they think, that Government does not sufficiently help *some* men to eat their bread in the sweat of *other* men's faces, is not the sort of religion upon which people can get to heaven."

A largely attended convention of Tobacco Manufacturers and Dealers was held yesterday in Cooper Institute. The object of the meeting was to petition Congress to place the tax upon the raw material instead of the manufactured article.

The New Appointment to the Chief-Justiceship—How Received.

The appointment of SALMON P. CHASE to the Chief-Justiceship of the Supreme Court gives very general satisfaction. Even his political opponents—those of course excepted whose judgment is palsied by old prejudice—cheerfully concede that the President could have made no better selection. We can recall no instance of one transferred from the political arena to the Supreme Bench with so little animadversion. It is a remarkable contrast to the storm of wrath raised by Gen. JACKSON'S appointment of his immediate predecessor.

We consider this fact very significant. It is one of the most notable tokens we have had that the Republic has indeed entered upon a new era. There is no public man in the country whose anti-slavery record has been longer, or more consistent, or more decided than that of SALMON P. CHASE. Twenty-eight years ago, he was seen in the Ohio courts pleading with great power in behalf of fugitive slaves. He took the most determined ground against the entire system of fugitive slave surrenders. The same intense anti-slavery spirit which always controlled him professionally attended his political life from the very first. One of the founders of the "Liberty party" in Ohio in 1841; an active member of the Buffalo Liberty Convention in 1843; again an active member of the second Liberty National Convention in 1847; elected to the United States Senate by the Democratic Legislature of Ohio in 1849, on distinctly avowed anti-slavery grounds; a most earnest opponent of Mr. CLAY'S compromise measures of 1850; repudiating the Democratic party because it indorsed these measures in its Presidential platform of 1852; one of the foremost advocates of the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854, adhering to his anti-slavery principles with the same tenacity as when Governor of Ohio in the slavery period of BUCHANAN'S Administration; still uncompromising and unflinching as member of the Peace Convention which assembled in Washington on the eve of the great rebellion, known as the head of the radical wing of President LINCOLN'S Cabinet and the special favorite of the so-called radical portion of the Union party or the next Presidency, he yet is now made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, with the almost universal approval of both of the great parties. There are but one or two living public men in the country upon whom, in time past, the Democratic party has poured out contumely so bitter and so incessant, and yet now all this is either hushed into soft silence, or else positively converted into honeyed commendation.

This new leaning toward Mr. CHASE on the part of his old political opponents, cannot be imputed to a satisfaction that he has quitted the political arena forever. Everybody knows that in his judicial capacity he will be required to pronounce upon many momentous questions affecting the interests of slaveholders, and intimately connected with old party issues. There is no danger that he will step out of his proper judicial province to do this, in imitation of the conduct of his predecessor in the Dred Scott case; but he cannot avoid these questions if he would. In conjunction with his brethren on the bench, he will have to settle most important points of constitutional law, growing out of the Emancipation Proclamation, the confiscation acts of Congress, and other enactments that have been passed, and are yet to be passed, for the suppression of the rebellion, and the reëstablishment of constitutional rule. Yet for all that, almost every body trusts him.

The simple truth is, that the terrible discipline of this war has wrought a complete change in the temper and sentiment of even the Democratic party, in respect to the South. This change has gone on in spite of even the fierce excitement of the late Presidential canvass. It asserted itself in the cheerful acquiescence, we may almost say the positive satisfaction, with which the reëlection of President LINCOLN was received by the great body of the party. It again asserts itself in this easy concurrence in the eminent fitness of the appointment of SALMON P. CHASE to be Chief-Justice. The Democratic party, in spite of all of its old habits, cannot help recognizing that the old order of things is at an end, and that the nation is passing into a new stage of being. It is more and more realizing the necessity of conforming to this transition; and submits, with a grace never felt before, not only to the transition itself, but to those public agents who guide it, however obnoxious these may have been in other days. This happy adaptation bespeaks an end of faction, and is a most propitious augury.

The Treasury Report.

Secretary FESSENDEN acquits himself with marked credit in his first formal report to Congress. He has grapsed the financial situation with the ability of a business-like statesman, and the candor and plainness of his statements certainly imply more experience in his new and difficult office than a brief practical administration of its vast figures and complicated and embarassing duties of only five months service imply. He manifests no disposition to over-estimate the resources of the country to supply the sinews of war, ample as they confessedly are, but at the same time does justice to their intrinsic and increasing magnitude, and is not slow to appreciate the readiness of the people to bear the burden of the public debt. If Congress should, as promptly, show an equal confidence, we have reason to hope that the Secretary's estimates of the amount to be raised in the next year and a half, by loan, in place of taxation, will be materially lessened. From the experience of the past three years, on the other hand, and the merchant-like budget of the present report, we have no ground to think that these estimates will be materially, if at all, exceeded.

The increase of the public debt since the war, has been singularly well foreshadowed from term to term in the statements of the late Secretary, and there is, in the present figures, and the exceedingly lucid way in which they are placed by Mr. FESSENDEN, internal evidence that the country is not to be misled in the future of the war—assuming its continuance—any more than in the past. There were no concealments on this particular subject with Mr. CHASE, and no disappointments to the public creditors in the actual yearly results following his estimates, though the embarrassments which the late Secretary was repeatedly forced to encounter, and suddenly provide for, from the delays in and reverses to the early military campaigns in Virginia, might have well excused mistakes of estimates of hundreds of millions, had they really occurred. Their very correctness may possibly have rendered more desperate and unprincipled the misrepresentations by the enemies of the Administration and of the war, of the magnitude of the public burdens; but this is simply the work of faction—or something worse—not the fault of a straightforward candor and moral boldness to estimate in advance, and for the information of the country and the guidance of Congress, and to State at the end of each fiscal term, the true condition of the case. These misrepresentations placed the public debt at two thousand millions long before it reached *one*, and magnified it to *four* thousand millions long before it reached *two*, while the facts in the present report show an actual progression of the public debt, so close to the estimates of the Department, that the country may rest assured that deception has been and is no part of either Secretary.

The total Public Debt of all classes stood:

On 1st July, 1863	$1,122,575,604
On 1st July, 1864	1,740,690,489

And it is estimated in the present report to stand

On 1st July, 1865	$2,223,004,677
On 1st July, 1866	2,645,320,682

—assuming the active continuance of the war through the remainder of the present and the whole of the next fiscal years.

For the fiscal year ending June 30 last, the reliance of the department upon loans of all descriptions, before the Internal Revenue system was in thorough operation—exceeding only $109,841,131 last year, in place of $249,562,869 actual and estimated for the current year—amounted to $618,114,884. For the present year, ending 20th June, 1865, this reliance will be reduced to $482,374,188; and for the succeding year, when the internal taxes will reach $300,000,000, if not made by the revision of the system to considerably exceed this sum, the new loans acquired will be only $422,256,005.

The Secretary is averse at this late day in the war to change the policy of the *self-reliance* of the country for raising its own loans. He has followed his predecessor in recognizing *this* as the best, as well as the most independent resource, and has entered upon no foreign negotiations, although the bonds have found a large market abroad, without the agency of the Government, or even the solicitations of its friends on this side among our own bankers. The President's Message also indorses this distribution of all loans, principally among our own people.

In like manner, Mr. FESSENDEN encourages the spirit of economy in the consumption of Foreign Merchandise, already manifest by diminished and diminishing importations. The Gold Customs from this source are still ample for the Gold Interest thus far pledged on the Public Debt; but as he estimates for only $70,000,000 this year, and the same next year, without regretting the cause of a scale so moderate, as against $102,316,152 last year, he proposes to make his future loans mainly on 7-30 per cent. Currency Interest Notes, at three years date, with the privilege to throw Notes of conversion at maturity into 5-20 Gold-bearing Bonds, when the present unnatural state of things shall have given place to peace and a regular healthy trade and currency, foreign and domestic.

Mr. FESSENDEN is opposed to the further inflation of the legal-tender Currency. He would have the regulation of this Currency, as between plain and interest bearing Notes, and the amount of each, placed more in the discretion of the head of the Treasury than they are left in the Act of July last. The Gold gamblers in William-street, yesterday, seized upon this suggestion as evidence that the Secretary contemplates an early resort to more legal-tender currency to put up the price of Gold, but no such purpose can fairly or reasonably be drawn from the context, as the mode of raising money on 7-30 per cent, convertible—*but not legal-tender*—notes, so emphatically advocated in the report, abundantly shows.

The Secretary respectfully urges upon Congress a revision and increase of the Internal Tax system, and in this connection suggests a uniform tax upon all sales and resales of merchandise, real estate, &c. This important and productive, as well as thoroughly impartial source of revenue, has already been widely discussed and approved among the people. We hope that Congress will lose no time in giving it their consideration and the early sanction of law.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

In the brief note which our space yesterday enabled us to make on the report of the Navy Department, we could only point to the general results in the most summary form. The Secretary, we think, might, without serious loss, have rested his case where we left it. But those who think otherwise may consult the report at length. It will be found, in all its integrity of rhetoric and of logic, to be the most formidable State paper of modern times. We give up some nine columns of our space to its reproduction this morning, not without some misgivings that even herein we fail of doing it complete justice.

Looking to the generalizations in which Mr. Secretary WELLES indulges, one is struck with the superabundance of excuses which are presented in the mitigation of certain failures laid, either justly or unjustly, at the door of the Department. The parallel which the French find between *excuse* and *self-accusation* is forcibly suggested in sundry pages of this report. We can understand why the Secretary should enlarge upon the peculiar topography of the Coast of North Carolina, the dangers of navigation at the entrance of Wilmington Harbor, and so forth. We can almost appreciate the feeling which prompts him to put the slave-trade and blockade-running precisely in the same category. We follow him, without an extra effort of imagination into his comparison between the British gunpowder traffic with the Confederacy and the British Opium Trade with China. But, without the least desire to appear impertinent, we are tempted to ask, how is it that the Secretary runs foul of the War Department almost from beginning to end of his reviews of naval operations on the Atlantic coast? At the Rio Grande in Texas; at the Red River in Louisiana; in Charleston Harbor; on the coast of North Carolina, there is the same steady and persistent complaint that military coöperation was withheld by the authorities at Washington, just at the very crisis of action. The only exception to this is in the record which the report supplies of operations in Mobile Bay. As it so happened that the genius of FARRAGUT, and the pluck, energy and enterprise of the United service *there*, achieved a success, the War Department escapes both censure and comment. In every other case, whatever failures have fallen to the lot of the Navy Department, are turned over with the most perfect *sangfroid* to the military bureau.

It may reasonably be urged, however, that these flagrant blemishes in the report, form no reflection upon the naval service itself. The record of the year is one of the most brilliant in naval history. Even those who are put down as "enemies of the United States," in Mr. WELLS' report, have been the foremost, not only to credit our naval service with almost unparalled achievements—such, for instance, as the destruction of the rebel ram *Tennessee*, mainly by a United States *wooden* man-of-war—but they have eagerly copied from us in the matter of construction, and naval ordnance. What we complain of is, *not* that the naval record of the year has been a failure, so far as regards the actual service itself, but that this ponderous discussion of its labors and successes which Mr. WELLS has given to the public, does injustice to the service in many most material points. When the President solemnly announces to the world that his relations with foreign Powers are friendly, and, in the main, satisfactory, it is not in good taste for any of his subordinates to talk of the "*foreign enemies*" of the United States. When the President proclaims his satisfaction with the administration of the War Department—as well he might—it is in execrable taste for the head of any other department to pronounce judgment on the military administration.

ENROLLMENT FOR THE DRAFT.—We do not know whether the County Volunteer Committee are correct in their surmise that we are to have another draft at an early day. But we do know that the suggestions they make in the statement which appears in our advertising columns are most practical and seasonable. They simply desire that the citizens resident within the city and county should (each for his own individual interest) coöperate with them in seeing that the enrollment is correct, so that it is placed at a proper standard. Or, in other words, that the quota of New-York shall not be hereafter—what it has always been heretofore—*excessive*.

Male citizens, therefore, who are over or under the military age, who are aliens and have not voted, who have furnished substitutes, or who are physically disabled, are simply asked to look at the Provost-Marshal's lists in their own particular districts and get their names stricken off. There is nothing very hard in this. It is work which may be done ordinarily at a cost of about half an hour's time. We earnestly urge those interested to remember that this is their own peculiar business as individuals, and that they should go about it now, to-day.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The President in his Message, disposed in one paragraph, of the smallest possible dimensions, of the so-called Boundary Commission, between the United States and Great Britain. It appears to be a question of browsing on some piece of bush land on the Pacific line, between the Hudson's Bay Company—a wealthy corporation of squatters—and some of our settlers, on the coast. There is nothing national, international, commercial, diplomatic or mysterious about it. It is a question of grab between certain speculative pioneers. The Hudson's Bay Company have got their own attorney appointed, officially, to represent their interests—or rather their pretensions. The affair is altogether essentially *nisi prius* in its character, and we are all relieved by knowing, from the mouth of the President, that on neither side is any one likely to be hurt.

Obituary.

GERARDUS POST, ESQ.

The bar of New-York has met with a loss in the death of one of its youngest but most promising members, GERARDUS POST, Esq., of this city. Mr. POST graduated at Columbia College in the Class of 1862, and immediately entered the law school of the college, from which he received a diploma as Bachelor of Laws, and the prize medal for superior proficiency in legal acquirements. He was subsequently admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in this city. He died on the outset of a career of brilliant promise, in the morning of a life devoted to a profession which would have been honored by his name. His studious nature, his finished scholarship, his high aims and love for his profession, led those who knew him to look upon him as one destined to occupy an eminent position at the bar, and deepen their sorrow for his unexpected loss.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS commenced their regular engagement here on Monday evening. The house was crowded to its greatest capacity, and the reception of these favorite artists was all that they possibly could desire. Mr. CHAS. TAYLOR'S effective drama of the "Connie Soogah" was the piece performed.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A version of BUCKSTONE'S comedy, called "The Happiest Day of my Life," was produced here on Monday evening. Mr. OWENS played the comic part (*Gillman*) very successfully. His drunken scene was excellent, and throughout he neglected no opportunity of completely presenting the comic side of the character. He received no support from the company. After the "comedy" Mr. OWENS gave his remarkable impersonation of *Solon Shingle*—the greatest eccentric characterization on the American stage; and after many weeks, still justly and deservedly popular.

MUSICAL.—The Choral Festival at Trinity Church ends to-night. The performance yesterday exceeded the expectations of those present, and it will of course be better to-night. We are requested to state that the doors will be opened at 6 o'clock, and that tickets can be procured in Trinity Building, (next to the Church,) from 9 A. M.

SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—An adjourned meeting of citizens for the purpose of organizing an institution to be called "The Society of Associates of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art," Dr. J. H. GAISCOM in the Chair, was held at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at which a set of rules regulations and conditions for their future government were adopted, after a spirited debate, during which the sections were separately considered. Thus a new scientific and art association is about being established in this city, under the most favorable auspices; enjoying in full the magnificent bequest of PETER COOPER and his associates, the Trustees of the Cooper Union, founded for the advancement of science and art. A meeting will be held at the same place on Monday next, Dec. 12, at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of electing permanent officers of the association.

CAPT. WINSLOW, OF THE KEARSARGE, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The New-York Port Society will hold a meeting at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening next, on which occasion Capt. WINSLOW has consented to be present, and is expected to address the audience. See advertisement.

LECTURES BY PROF. DORREMUS.—Our readers will remember the enthusiasm excited by the lectures which this gentleman gave in the Cooper Institute last year, illustrated as they were by a series of magnificent and brilliant experiments. He will give another course of five lectures on "Pneumatic Chemistry," to be illustrated in the same style, in the Cooper Institute, commencing next Saturday evening. Prof. DORREMUS has the rare faculty of rendering science clear to the popular understanding, and at the same time giving it the charm of novelty and

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

A FLAG OF TRUCE.

Positive Orders Against Irregular Intercourse Between Pickets.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Monday, Dec. 5, 1864.

A flag of truce appeared yesterday, in front of the Second Division of the Second Corps, bearing a dispatch addressed to Gens. GREGG, HUMPHREY and FOSTER.

The flag was brought by a Captain, First, Second and Third Lieutenants, and a Sergeant, all staff officers.

The dispatch was received and forwarded as directed.

The nature of the dispatch has not transpired, nor is it known what answer was returned, if any.

Picket firing is still kept up in the vicinity of Fort Sedgwick—better known as Fort Hell—but not so persistently as formerly.

A member of the Thirty-ninth New-Jersey Regiment was shot through the head yesterday while sitting in his tent some half mile in the rear of our line.

Casualties occur there almost daily.

The most positive orders have been issued against any intercourse whatever with the enemy on any pretext whatever, and particularly against exchanging newspapers, and the men along the line have orders to shoot any one who attempts to pass outside the pickets.

W. D. McGREGOR.

ANOTHER RAID.

Projected Attack on Detroit from the Rebels in Canada.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, Dec. 7.

Information of a most positive character has been received that a raid upon this city is being organized by the rebel refugees in Canada.

In consequence of the receipt of this information, the civil and military authorities are making every preparation to receive the raiders.

Col. HILL, the military commander, in a note to Major BARKER, published this morning, recommends that immediate measures be taken to organize and arm the militia regiments for local protection.

A large number of special policemen have already been enrolled, and other active and vigorous measures are being taken for the protection of the city.

Meeting of Philadelphia Merchants.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

At a large meeting of the merchants of this city, held at the Room of the Corn Exchange to-day resolutions were adopted presenting the name of JOHN W. FORNEY, as the candidate of Pennsylvania for a position in the Cabinet in the event of a reconstruction. Delegations of Pennsylvanians have gone to Washington to urge the appointment of Col. FORNEY as Secretary of the Interior, in the event of Judge USHER'S going upon the bench, or as Secretary of the Navy, in case Secretary WELLES should accept the Embassy to France.

The Battle of Franklin—Steamers Captured and Recaptured.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

A special dispatch dated Nashville, Dec. 6, says the rebels lost at Franklin ten general officers, among whom were Gens. GORAN and QUARLES, not previously reported. Gen. CHEATHAM escaped capture only by the fleetness of his horse.

The steamers *Prima Donna*, *Prairie State* and *Magnet*, captured yesterday on the Cumberland River, were recaptured to-day by the gunboat *Carondelet*.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 2.

Heavy rains are falling again. Business is still interrupted. The prices of produce are falling. The stock of merchandise in warehouse, foreign and domestic, in the main, is very large. The receipts of bullion for the last ten days were over $1,700,000. Currency bills are selling for $1 10; telegraphic transfers, 4½; commercial bills, 2½@3.

There have been no arrivals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 3.

The mail steamer *Sacramento* sailed to-day for Panama, carrying a small number of passengers and $765,934 in gold. Of this, only $160,741 is for New-York. The remainder is for England and Panama.

The Burleigh Case

TORONTO, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

BURLEIGH was again before the court to-day. Evidence was offered showing that he belonged to the Confederate service, which defence will be strongly urged by his counsel. His case was adjourned until to-morrow.

Sailing of the Asia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The steamship *Asia* sailed, to-day, with 52 passengers for Liverpool and 16 for Halifax, taking out $2,200 in specie for the former place, and $1,700 for the latter.

The Public Debt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please correct a mistake occurring in the President's Message, as it appears in all the morning papers, and in the editorials of some.

The national debt, July 1, 1864, is stated at $1,740,000,690,489 49; which amount it would reach at the rate of increase of the last four years, in about 4,000 years. By striking out the word "thousand" before the word "millions," will leave the statement correct, according to the French system of notation as appears by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to wit, $1,740,690,489 49.

The misstatement is, very obviously, a mere accident on somebody's part; but those who have, with evil intentions, persistently placed the national debt twice and more what it actually is, ought not to be able to point to the message and to loyal editors as for authority for their perversions of facts. Yours, &c., ALBERT SMITH, No. 7 Beekman-street.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, 1864.

THE REBELS IN CANADA.

More About the "Georgian"—A Gun-Carriage and Ammunition Seized.

From the Toronto Globe, Dec 5

Some time in the early portion of last week a number of men arrived at Collingwood by the Northern Railway, and took up their quarters at the "Railway Hotel." They remained there for a day or two, during which time they acted in a manner so peculiar as to excite the suspicions of the authorities. They could give no satisfactory account of why or for what purpose they were there, and not being engaged in any open business considerable excitement and curiosity was occasioned as to who or what they were. The propeller *Georgian*, of which so much has already been said, was expected to arrive at Collingwood, and the only conclusion that could be arrived at was that these men were waiting for the purpose of joining her. They had in their possession very little weight or luggage, and this consisted of one or two boxes which they seemed to protect and watch with more care and interest than if they contained ample articles of a legitimate and proper nature. These boxes were kept in the bed-rooms of some of the party, and were never without some one or two of the men near them—during meal times some of the party invariably remained in the rooms with the boxes, and kept a close watch that none of the servants around the house or other persons could have an opportunity of examining them. These circumstances being communicated to the authorities it was decided to make an inquiry into the case. Accordingly on Wednesday last, the Custom-house officials at Collingwood seized the boxes, and on making an examination they were found to contain a gun-carriage, with canister, grape-shot, &c., for a 100 pounder guns. These were at once taken possession of by the authorities, and are still in their hands.

The party of men shortly after left the place and up to Saturday had not returned, and no information of their whereabouts had been received. The *Georgian* is hourly expected at Collingwood, and the suspicion is, the former circumstances connected with the vessel being taken into consideration, that these men were there awaiting her, and that the articles were for her use. Up to a late hour on Saturday night the *Georgian* had not arrived. We believe it is the intention of the authorities to search her and watch the movements of her crew closely as soon as she arrives.

The *Georgian* at Collingwood.

COLLINGWOOD, C. W., Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The steamer *Georgian* arrived here this evening.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Capture of the Blockade-Runner Vixen—An Arrival from Port Royal—A Flag of Truce.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 5, 1864.

A blockade-runner, reported to be the *Vixen*, captured by the *Rhode Island*, off Wilmington, was towed into Hampton Roads to-day. She is a well-shaped craft, painted white, has two smoke-stacks, and is, altogether, a valuable prize. Both of her wheels are badly damaged, which fact would indicate that her captor gave her a raking fire.

The steamer *Gen. Lyon*, from Port Royal, arrived at Fortress Monroe at a late hour yesterday afternoon. Her Captain reports that it was circulated at Hilton Head on the day he left that information had been received establishing the advance of SHERMAN'S forces some distance east of Millen.

A force had been sent out by Gen. FOSTER to co-operate with SHERMAN.

It was expected that SHERMAN would touch the coast at Beaufort.

There is nothing of importance to communicate respecting the fleet in Hampton Roads.

The arrival of Col. MULFORD at this point is looked for daily.

A flag-of-truce train was recently dispatched to Suffolk, as a good number of persons were sent across the lines. WHIT.

Capture a Tug-Boat—Destruction of the Tug and a Schooner—Curious Proceedings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1864.

Intelligence reaches here this afternoon of the destruction of the tug-boat *Lizzie Freeman*, and a cutter schooner on the James River, by rebels at an early hour this morning.

The pilot of the tug reports that his vessel having in tow an empty barge, left Fortress Monroe at about 7 o'clock last evening, and when off Day's Point, which is distant from Newport News six miles, he came to anchor in consequence of the prevailing fog and darkness. At about 11 A. M., the party on the tug were suddenly surprised by the appearance on the deck of twelve armed rebels who immediately took possession of the boat, and ordered all hands save the engineer and firemen, to take quarters on the barge, where they were ordered into the hold, and the hatches were closed upon them. The party thus confined consisted of eight, including the Captain and pilot of the tug, and Quartermaster SAWYELLS, who was proceeding up the river on business connected with his department. After remaining in the hold for a period of twenty minutes, the pilot ventured to force the hatch, when the party ascended to the deck, and, after making a cautious survey, and discovering that the rebels had fled, concluded it would be safe to compare notes, and make arrangements for getting back to the Fortress. They did not succeed, however, in leaving the barge till a late hour this morning. They were taken off by the steamer *Matilda*, which they hailed while on her passage down the river, and which conveyed them to Norfolk.

The party of twelve rebels were commanded by an officer wearing a Captain's straps. It seems that before boarding the tug, the rebels had seized a schooner laden with sutler's goods and forage, which was anchored off White Shoals, a point not far from Day's Point. After reveling on board the schooner for two hours, they left one man in charge, to guard the prisoners, numbering twelve, including some passengers who were on the way to City Point, while the others, as before-mentioned, struck out for the tug.

All the officers, crew and passengers, save the engineer and the firemen, were subsequently placed on board the barge.

At 3 o'clock, the schooner was discovered to be on fire. The vessel and everything on board, with the exception of a few articles that the rebels took away with them, was consumed.

This morning all that could be seen of the tug was her smokestack, which appeared above the water at a point not far from where the schooner was anchored last night. The engineer and fireman are expected to arrive here within a short time, as it is not thought that any prisoners were taken.

The rebel Captain said he and his men formerly belonged to the *Florida*, and they were determined to destroy a sufficient amount of property to pay for the destruction of that vessel.

When on board the tug, the rebels killed one colored soldier and wounded two others; also slightly wounded the mate. They were armed with pistols and bowie-knives. The Captain was heard to give an order to shoot the negroes, but spare the white men. The rebels robbed every one of all the valuables they possessed.

The following orders will be of interest to the public:

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, FLAG OF TRUCE LETTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
FORT MONROE, VA., Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1864.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING "FLAG OF TRUCE LETTERS," ESTABLISHED BY MAJ.-GEN. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

1. No letter must exceed one page of a letter sheet, and must relate purely to domestic matters.
2. All letters, (including prisoners) must be sent with five cents postage inclosed, if to go to Richmond, and ten cents if beyond.
3. Every letter must be signed by the writer's name in full, and post-office address.
4. All letters must be inclosed to the Commanding General of the Department Virginia and North Carolina, Fortress Monroe, indorsed, ("via flag truce.")
5. No money will be forwarded, except to "prisoner's of war."
6. All letters sent to Fortress Monroe without a strict compliance with these rules, will be transmitted to the dead letter office.

Papers throughout the country are requested to copy these rules. WHIT.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 5.

The recently-captured blockade-runner *Vixen* arrived here yesterday afternoon from the blockading fleet off Wilmington. The *Vixen* was captured by the United States gunboat *Rhode Island*, while endeavoring to run into Wilmington. Her cargo is a very valuable one, consisting of medicines, rifles, ordnance stores, and blankets of superior English manufacture.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Just on the Market—A Little Wonder!—The beautiful new $10 PATENT SEWING MACHINE, a perfect gem, working like a charm; just spennable to every family, dressmaker, milliner, seamstress, &c. For sale at McIntosh's cheap store, No. 497 Broadway, New-York, where the little prodigy may be seen in operation. An exquisite present for the holidays. Exporters please notice. J. P. RICHTER, Wholesale Agent, No. 497 Broadway, New-York.

The Weather does seem to Interfere with the rush at WHITE'S, as every gentleman of taste is sure to call there for a Hat; and the ladies really do appreciate his Furs, the variety of which stock exceeds all others. WHITE, the Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Musical Boxes—Playing from 1 to 24 tunes and costing, from $3 50 to $750 00, very desirable HOLIDAY PRESENTS. M. J. PAILLARD, importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, upstairs, New-York.

Family Sewing of all Kinds Beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine by Mrs. S. FRITH, No. 938 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies' own material cut and made up in the latest styles.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for Banks and Dwellings never should their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50c., Black or Brown—Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 508 Broadway, N. Y.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which, in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief.

President Petroleum Company.
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

It will be seen that the Officers and Directors of this organization are of excellent commercial standing and influence. Liberal advantages are offered to subscribers, they getting the property at the first cost price, viz: in the neighborhood of $100 per acre for first-class oil territory. The territory is very ample and great prospects are entertained of large returns.

Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., 64 Cedar-st., New-York, supply pamphlets and all information.

$100 paid in now secures $500 of the Original stock.

A Card.

We, the employes of the C. C. RICHMOND BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 150 Fulton-st., respectfully tender our thanks for the courteous manner in which he advanced our wages 15 per cent, and which reflects great credit on Mr. C. C. RICHMOND.

C. HAMILTON, President.
J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1864.

Exercise is a Good Tonic.—The want of it produces disease and debility, unless the circulation is gently stimulated and the secretions kept in due activity by other means. Of all such means, there is none so efficacious, so absolutely free from every drawback as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Let all engaged in sedentary callings bear this fact in mind.

Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

The First Premiums for the Best Sewing Machine, and the best machine work, were awarded to the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine Company, at the Montgomery County, Penn., Fair this Fall.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Has proved itself to be the best preparation ever presented to the public—a fact to which thousands who have used it are ready to testify.

A few applications of it will change brash, dry and wiry hair to the most

BEAUTIFUL SILKEN TRESSES.

If the hair is falling off or becoming gray, the use of the RENEWER will surely arrest its decay, and cause it to assume, in a short time, ALL ITS FORMER BEAUTY. It completely eradicates scurf and dandruff, kills hair eaters, so destructive to the roots of the hair, and cures ALL diseases and humors of the scalp.

As a hair dressing, the

SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

is unequaled. It is purely vegetable

We offer it, knowing that it will bring back the hair to its original color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it, unless the person is very aged. This is not like other preparations, making the hair dry and brashy, but will keep it moist, soft and glossy. Any one who has used the Renewer will testify to the truth of our statement in regard to it.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Sole Proprietors.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York,
Wholesale Agents.

N. B.—Be very particular to ask for HALL'S SICILIAN RENEWER, as there is a worthless imitation in the market.

It is Not a Dye.

Life, Growth and Beauty to the Hair.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Dressing arrests the fall and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color and produce a luxuriant growth.

For sale at Depot No. 198 Greenwich-st., and by all Druggists.

Burnett's Preparations so among the best class of people, and are pronounced incomparable.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Sewing Machines
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

Winter Boots and Shoes.
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.
The best assortment and quality in the city, at reduced prices.

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health, even under the greatest exposures. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box, free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BATTIE—WHITTINGHAM.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Cox, CHARLES M. BATTIE and ANNA M. WHITTINGHAM, both of this city.

CRISSEY—YOUNG.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, by Rev. A. Birkey, SYLVANUS D. CRISSEY and JENNIE YOUNG, both of this city.

☞ Sunday papers please copy.

WOODRUFF—HUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., FRANKLIN WOODRUFF and Mrs. PHEBE J. HUNT, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ADAMSON.—At Croton Dam, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, Mrs. CATHARINE ADAMSON, wife of Daniel Adamson, Esq., aged 59 years.

Her remains will be taken to Dale Cemetery, Sing Sing, for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice.

ABEY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, after a short illness, J. EDWARD ABEY, aged 43 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family, the members of Atlantic Lodge No. 178, F. and A. M., and Company H, (6th,) 7th Regiment N. Y. N. G., are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 171 13th-st., near 7th-av.

BLIGH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, of disease of the heart, CAMPBELL, only son of John W. and Meta Bligh, aged 8 years and 4 months.

Funeral services will be held on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 48 West 17th-st.

BRYAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 7, of bilious fever, ANNIE M. COLGAN, wife of William Bryan, aged 27 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

FENNY.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, MAGGIE, the youngest child of Dr. Joseph and Mary Feeny, aged 8 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 76 Grand-st., Jersey City, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CHASE.—At Derby Line, Vt., Hon. LUCIEN B. CHASE, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 461 5th-av., on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GRACIE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 5, ELIZABETH DAVIDSON, wife of Archibald Gracie, in the 56th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, this day, (Thursday,) Dec. 8, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

GAYNOR.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 6, MARY, widow of John Gaynor, in the 76th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this Thursday morning, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock, from the Third Universalist Church, Bleecker-st.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

GRAY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, MARY, wife of Abraham Gray, aged 54 years.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 13 Beach-st., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 1 P. M.

JENNINGS.—At Newburgh, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, LEWIS JENNINGS, Esq., in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MATCOWICK.—On Friday, Nov. 25, at the residence of A. B. Powers, of Brooklyn, Mrs. ANTONIO MATCOWICK, aged 68 years.

OWEN.—Of chronic diarrhœa, OWEN EVAN OWEN, aged 76 years, born near Barmouth, Wales.

The friends of deceased and family are invited to attend the services, to be held on Friday next, between 12 and 1 P. M., at the Welsh Congregational Church, No. 33 East 11th-st., preparatory to his interment in Greenwood.

POST.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, of typhoid fever, GERARDUS POST, aged 23 years, eldest son of William and Margaret Post.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 16 East 23d-st., on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock.

PARSONS.—At Colchester, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, SARAH, wife of Ezekiel W. Parsons, M. D.

PINE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, ELIZABETH F., wife of James Pine, of Rye, N. Y.

Funeral from her late residence, on Friday, Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Westbrook, Conn., for interment.

RANNEY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, of typhus fever, Dr. MOSES H. RANNEY, Superintendent of New-York City Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.

Notice of time and place of funeral services will be given in the evening papers of to-day.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

VAN WINKLE.—In Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, JACOB D. VAN WINKLE, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, in Academy-st., Bergen, on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN ANTWERP.—At Minneapolis, Minn., on Sunday, Nov. 27, MARY L. LOCKWOOD, wife of N. Van Antwerp.

Funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church in Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

WATMOUGH.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 30, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, at the residence of her son-in-law, M. Russell Thayer, Mrs. MARIA C. WATMOUGH, aged 65 years.

WISWELL.—At Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, MARY M., only daughter of W. J. Wiswell, aged 17 years, 1 month and 16 days.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock.

☞ The members of Pyramid Lodge No. 490, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to attend a communication, to be held on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, JOHN FALLACH. By order of the M.

THOMAS H. GOLDNEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

TRUSTEES:
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.
SECRETARY.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN.
COUNSEL.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, New-York
ADAM C. ELLIS, New-York.
BANKERS.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., Philadelphia.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.
CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES.
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
Stock subject to no further assessment.
50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

The New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has been organized with the greatest care by experienced capitalists of the two cities, whose names are united in its own. It will be managed
EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE INTERESTS OF ITS STOCKHOLDERS.

No pains have been spared to place it on a genuine and substantial footing. Most valuable and extensive tracts of Oil and Coal Land have been secured IN FEE, and leasehold PRODUCING INTERESTS in the heart of the Venango County, Penn., Oil region. Attention is invited to the following schedule of the Company's property, including FEE SIMPLE TERRITORY, LEASEHOLDS, PRODUCING WELLS, and wells in various stages of completion.

No. 1.—30 acres of bottom land, in fee, on the Allegheny river, having a water-frontage of nearly one mile. New 10 horse power engine and fixtures. Two wells sunk to the depth of 1,300 feet and already filled with oil. Room for 40 more wells.

No. 2.—320 acres of rich oil land, in fee, lying nearly opposite the above, having a mile of water-frontage on Prather and Bennett runs. Well supplied with timber.

No. 3.—Lease interest on the famous "Widow McClintock Farm," Oil Creek. One well down and testing; another just ready to tube, a third just started. Two first class engines. Tubing, tools, fixtures, team, wagons, &c.

No. 4.—Same interest in lease on the well-known "HAMILTON McCLINTOCK FARM," Oil Creek. One well now being tested, already yielding 12 barrels daily, and rapidly increasing; others going down. Two new engines, with fixtures complete.

No. 5.—1-12 of two leases on the CLAPP FARM, near the great Williams and Stanton 100 barrel wells. On this property is "Sherman Well, No. 2," now down 500 feet. Engine, &c., &c. Room for more wells.

No. 6.—1-16 of the fee in 57 ACRES OF COAL LAND, adjoining the Cranberry Coal Company's beds. This property is of the utmost value to our operations, supplying us with coal at all seasons, and when the works of other companies are found to be idle for want of fuel.

From these estates, the Trustees are assured of their ability to declare LARGE AND REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS as an early day, and of the speedy appreciation of the shares to A MARKET VALUE FAR ABOVE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE sent from New-York and Philadelphia, whose favorable report is printed with the prospectus, speak in unlimited terms of the Company's property and prospects.

Books for ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION will be opened on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7,

at the offices of the Company, and at the New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston banking-houses, named below.

Prospectuses, maps, and detailed information at either subscription office.

The public are assured that, whether for investment or speculation, no better security than these shares can be obtained.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
McLLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' MEMORIAL.

The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on
FREE EXHIBITION,
by order of the Special Committee having charge of the same, at the piano warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., No. 546 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.
J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer of
CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.,
No. 203 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE, and sent to all parts of the country at the lowest trade prices.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

LADIES' GILT COMBS.

NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF ATLANTIC Lodge No. 178, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to assemble at the Lodge Room, on THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, J. EDWARD ABEY. The members of the fraternity in general are respectfully invited to attend. GEO. W. SMITH, M.
CHAS. W. ST. SECRETARY.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR should be in everybody's house. It is an INFALLIBLE cure for inflammation of every kind; always heals burns WITHOUT SCAR; cures rheumatism, chilblains, corns, cuts and bruises. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents per box. General Depot No. 43 Liberty-st.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED!
HIORRENE,
OR
LIFE REJUVENATOR.

The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES,

This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; H. T. HEMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

A FANCY GOODS, NOTION AND HOSIERY STOCK FOR SALE.

The undersigned contemplate retiring from business on the 1st of January next, and offer for sale their entire stock of Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Stationery, &c., with all fixtures necessary for carrying on the business. An excellent opportunity is here offered to any party desirous of succeeding to a well established, lucrative business. Address CYRUS J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, No. 63 Chambers-st., New-York.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

No. 3	JUST WHAT WAS WANTED.	No. 3
No. 3	TICKETS FOR ALL THE CITY RAILROADS. For Sale at No. 3 PARK-ROW, Opposite the Astor House, near the Museum.	No. 3
No. 3	Twenty tickets, $1 03. Forty tickets, $2 05.	No. 3
No. 3	P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, Manufacturers and Importers of NECK TIES, SCARFS, STOCKS, BOWS, &c., (No. 36 Warren-st.,) have opened an extensive and novel RETAIL DEPARTMENT AT NO. 3 PARK-ROW, where they offer, of their own make, FIVE THOUSAND DOZEN NECK TIES, at about one-half the usual retail prices. Also, an attractive assortment of GLOVES, UNDERCLOTHING, HOSIERY, &c. without reference to the price of Gold. GENTS' FINE LINEN COLLARS, $2 40 PER DOZEN. PAPER COLLARS, $1 50 per hundred. SCARF PINS, IN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT, VASTLY BELOW BROADWAY PRICES. EVERYTHING IN SIGHT, AND PLAINLY MARKED. WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, No. 36 Warren-st.	No. 3

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

FURNITURE.
$300,000.
DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices,
AT NO. 87 BOWERY.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

FURNITURE FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
FR. KRUTINA,
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

WINTER.

If you want Overcoats, also good warm Winter Clothing, in every variety, and at prices less, also Children's Clothing, go to
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the city.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

SHOES. SHOES. SHOES.
SHOES. SHOES.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS,
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS,
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS,
The Cheapest and Most Durable Shoe ever made.
These Shoes have only been recently introduced, and only need to be worn to be appreciated; require no mending or repairing, and will wear
SIX MONTHS AND OVER,
keeping the feet dry and warm, and without injury, as the foot does not come in contact with the rubber. The Company are making over 3,000 pairs per day, and meeting with the greatest success ever known. For sale by all the Shoe-stores. Ask for the RUBBER-SOLE SHOES, and take nothing else. Try one pair, ladies, and you will wear no other kind.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

NEW
GAMES AND PUZZLES
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS
THE HOUSE OF WASHINGTON,
containing the great
Family Game
EUREKA,
which is played by persons of all ages, with eight other games, and fifty puzzles, $1 25.
Also, THE RABBITS THAT LIVED IN THE GARDEN OF FLOWERS, for little children, $1.
Also, THE KINGS OF ENGLAND and the HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT. Nine games and nine puzzles, historical, for the young, from ten to twenty years.
OAKLEY & MASON,
No. 21 Murray-st., New-York.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.,
One door west of Nassau-st.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 401 Broadway,
Corner of Walker-st., New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

1.—JOHN GODFREY'S FORTUNES. Related by himself. A story of American Life. By BAYARD TAYLOR, Author of "Hannah Thurston," "El Dorado," &c., &c. 1 vol., crown 8vo. Price $2 25.
TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

2.—A YEAR IN CHINA: With an Account of the Voyage, the Capture of the Vessel by a Confederate Cruiser, &c., &c. By Mrs. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, with an introductory preface by Wm. Cullen Bryant. 1 vol., crown 8vo. $2
NEARLY READY.

3.—AUTUMN LEAVES. A Series of Essays. By the late SAMUEL J. GARDNER. 1 vol., crown 8vo. $2.

4—THE FIRE ON THE HEARTH IN SLEEPY HOLLOW—A Christmas Poem of the Olden Times. By EDWARD HOOPER. 1 vol., neat 16mo. with vignette title. Bound in extra cloth gilt side stamp. Price $1 25.

5—MY OWN STORY. By MARIAN LEIGH. 1 vol., 12mo. $2.

6—GOOD LITTLE HEARTS: or, Stories about Children who tried to be Good and do Good. By AUNT FANNY, Author of the "Nightcap Stories," &c., &c. 4 vols. 16mo. Price of each 90 cents, or in a neat box $3 60.

For sale by all booksellers.

Sent by mail on receipt of prices annexed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW BOOK,
BY THE AUTHOR OF
"Cudjo's Cave," "Neighbor Jackwood," &c.,
Called
THE THREE SCOUTS.
THE FIRST EDITION
WILL BE ISSUED
Monday, Dec. 12,
FOR TEN YEARS
NO BOOK IS SOLD SO ENORMOUSLY
AS
CUDJO'S CAVE,
Amounting to
25,000 IN A FEW WEEKS!!
All the books of this writer are successful.
THE PRESENT VOLUME IS
Said to be of
GREATER INTEREST
And introduces some old friends.
A GREAT SALE IS CERTAIN!
Special terms will be made on advance orders before publication.
Price $1 75.

.*. This book is large and could not be offered at this price, but for the certainty of great sales. Booksellers are invited to order of us an assortment of our attractive holiday books. Special inducements will be made to those ordering large quantities direct, and show bills furnished.

J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston,
Publishers.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

J. E. TILTON & CO. PUBLISH THE FOLLOWING valuable Books, most of which are JUST ISSUED, and all are for sale by the principal booksellers and newsmen everywhere:

Dora Darling, the Daughter of the Regiment	$1 50
The Life-Boat	1 50
The Tailor Boy	1 00
The Little Rebel	1 00
Willard Prime	1 00
Dick Onslow's Adventures among the Redskins	1 50
The Drummer Boy	1 50
The Bobbin Boy	1 50
The Printer Boy	1 50
Biography of Self-Taught Men	1 50
Fourteen Pet Goslings. Illustrated Stories of Little Boy's Pets	75

Beside the above, they publish some elegant large colored TOY BOOKS, on paper, and also cloth untearable, and have an immense collection of the best Juveniles, English and American, wholesale and retail.

DEALERS FURNISHED WITH SHOW-BILLS AND SPECIAL TERMS
IF THEY BUY IN QUANTITIES FOR HOLIDAY SALES DIRECT OF US.
NO. 161 WASHINGTON-ST.,
BOSTON.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 25 cents.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF THIS week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

READY TO-DAY.
SYRIA THE JEWESS;
SYRIA THE JEWESS;
SYRIA THE JEWESS;
SYRIA THE JEWESS;
SYRIA THE JEWESS;
OR,
THE MAGICIAN OF TOLEDO,
THE MAGICIAN OF TOLE

FINANCIAL.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 32 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPY.
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS.
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., Gen'l Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, N. Y.
DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., N. York.
ITS LANDS ARE PUT INTO THE COMPANY AT the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-boring territory, and forms its
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE,
Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.
Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. H. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS:
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. E. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of useful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.
Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7-3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2.60 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

GOLD BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
SECOND DIVIDEND. The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable Dec. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway. The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th Dec., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.
County bonds issued for bounties.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad bonds.
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad stock.
All descriptions of railroad stocks and securities not sold at the Stock Boards, bought and sold on commission.
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 48 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1864.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 5TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:
JAMES H. FONDA, JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
JOHN RANDALL, MASON THOMSON,
RALPH MEAD, WILLIAM LAKSTONE,
FRANCIS M. FREEMAN, WM. MIVERMEYE,
NATHANIEL W. CHATER, EZRA R GOODRIDGE,
EDWARD A. QUINTARD.
And the following Inspectors of the next election:
ISAAC LABAGH, JAMES A. DEGRAUW.
JOHN KNOWER.
At the regular meeting of the board, held this day, JAMES H. FONDA was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK,
Nov. 17, 1864.
I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, to anticipate the payment of the Coupons maturing on the first of January next on the Public Debt of the United States, and will be prepared to make such payment on and after the 15th inst. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.
The interest on the registered bonds cannot be paid until the books of the Treasury are settled and schedule prepared.
JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 6, 1864.
THE BANK OF COMMERCE, OF PUTNAM COUNTY, (Carmel,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of MANUEL & COOKE, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of MANUEL & VAN DUZER, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1861.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December next, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 14th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement, the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (L. D.) will be held at the office of said Trustees, No. 44 Wall-st., in the city of New-York, on WEDNESDAY the 14th of December, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, who has served in the field for three years, as a member of one of our city regiments: has no success in whatever undertakes, if possible. I want a permanent situation, where I can make myself valuable to myself and employer. Good references furnished, and, if required, security. Address HOWARD, Box No 1,358 Times Office.

$150,000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage on a new first-rate building on a large property in the middle of the city. Also, $100,000 wanted over $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$16,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 7 per cent on unincumbered real estate, fee simple. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY.—Shares of Spring Mountain Coal Company's stock for sale. Address Box No. 3,165 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM.
CLARK & CO., OIL LAND ASSOCIATION, embracing nearly 600 acres of oil lands, located on the best Oil territory on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Sugar Creek and Walnut Bend, Alleghany River.
Ten new wells are now in process of boring, with good show of Oil, besides those already in operation and producing.
The lands have been selected with great care by Capt. J. S. CLARK, during three years of extensive experience in the oil regions of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and promise to yield immense returns to capitalists investing.
SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.
No. 1.—The one undivided half of fifty-seven acres of land on Sugar Creek, Sugar Creek township, Venango county, known as the Sanders Farm. This farm is flat land, extending from bluff to bluff, embracing the whole valley. One engine and tools, derricks, engine-house. Well going down. Fee simple.
No. 2.—One lease of three lots of ground on Cherry Run, bottom land, within one hundred feet of the sulphur spring on the McFate Farm. This property is most desirably located of any on the Run, being a short distance above the celebrated Read Well, Yankee, Auburn and other wells, now flowing from 25 to 250 barrels per day. Working interest five-twelfths of the oil. One engine, derrick, engine-house. Well going down.
No. 3.—One-tenth interest in a lease on Blood Farm, on Oil Creek. One well down, now pumping from 10 to 15 barrels per day. Room for two more wells. Same interest in engine, derrick and fixtures.
No. 4.—A one-fourth interest in a lease on the Steel Farm, better known as the Widow McClintock Farm, lying on the creek, directly above and adjoining the celebrated Hammond Well, and lease. One well down, pumping 10 barrels per day, and another well down about 400 feet (new well.) This interest includes the one-eighth of all the oil, and the one-quarter of two engines, one air pump, together with tubing and fixtures for two wells, complete.
No. 5.—One-sixteenth interest in Lot No. 7, on Steel Farm, known and numbered on plot of said farm as Lot No. 23, and as Perry Well. This property has one well now down, with room for three more wells. The well now down has not been tested, but is thought to be a good well.
No. 6.—One-sixteenth interest in Lot No. 7, on Steel Farm, as per plot of said farm. This property has one well down, producing 15 barrels per day, with room for four more wells, together with one engine, tubing, sucker, rods, tanks, gas pipe for conducting gas from well to engine, and all the fixtures for continual operation.
No. 7.—One-sixteenth working interest in Lot No. 11, on Steel Farm, with one-sixteenth interest in one engine, 500 feet of tubing, tanks, house, derrick, &c., with one well now going down; present depth, 450 feet, with a flattering show of oil; room for four more wells. All the above property on this farm, viz. Nos 4, 5, 6 and 7, is of the most valuable oil-producing territory on Oil Creek, with wells on a joining lots producing from 15 to 240 barrels per day each.
No. 8.—The one-fourth working interest in a lease on the Carr Farm, with the one-fourth of engine, tubing, tanks, &c., necessary for operating. One well going down. This interest claims one-eighth of all the oil.
No. 9.—The one quarter interest in well and lease on Walnut Bend, opposite Horse Creek, Allegheny River, one well in operation, producing from 10 to 15 barrels per day, lease large enough to put down several more wells.
No. 10.—Lease of one acre of land on Cherry Tree Creek, adjoining the Kempsey Farm. All flat land, lying on both sides of the creek. This interest receives three-quarters of all the oil. One engine, derrick, engine-house, and the necessary fixtures for operating.
No. 11.—One lease on Dempsey Farm, known as Lot No. 25, according to survey of said farm. This interest includes the whole working interest, being one-half of all the oil. One derrick, engine, and all necessary fixtures for putting down a well. Well going down.
No. 12.—A lease of five acres on Sugar Creek, Oakland Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, and known as the David Reynold's lease, which lease extends for the term of 20 years from the 16th day of September, A. D. 1864. This lease is situated on the bottom lands of Sugar Creek, and without doubt will be in a short time valuable property, as there are a number of wells being bored in the immediate vicinity by Philadelphia companies. This lease carries three-quarters of all the oil.
No. 13.—A lease of ten acres of land on Sugar Creek, all flat land, and known as the Arthamer Davison lease. This property is leased for forty years, giving the landholders one-seventh of the oil only. There are a number of wells now going down in the immediate vicinity of this farm, some of which have good shows of oil.
No. 14.—A lease of sixty acres of land, lying on a branch of Sugar Creek, below Cooperstown, leased for the term of forty years, lease drawing seven-eighths of all the oil. This lot of land is known by the name of the Wheeland Farm, situated very favorably on a branch of Sugar Creek, and by experienced oil men is considered valuable for oil territory.
No 15.—Three-fourths of the working interest of half an acre on Cherry Run, on farm known as Hogg Farm, and is most favorably situated, being but a short distance above the celebrated Read Well, Yankee, Auburn and other good flowing wells, producing from 25 to 250 barrels each per day. The above interest carries with it three-quarters of the derrick, engine-house, engine, and all necessary fixtures for operating. Well now going down. Room for three more wells on lease.
No. 16 is a lease of a piece or parcel of land situated in Franklin Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, it being the farm formerly known as the John L. Rhodes Farm, containing about 65 acres, more or less. This property is situated on Elk Creek, already a number of derricks being erected in the vicinity, prospecting for oil now commenced. There were some three wells sunk in the township in 1860 to the depth of two hundred feet, with good show of oil, and now considered good oil territory. Lease is one-half of all the oil produced.
No. 17 is a leasehold of piece or parcel of land situated in Gudgenville, Girard Township, Erie County, State of Pennsylvania, and bounded by L. C. Kent, Cortecy and others, containing sixty-four (64) acres, more or less. This property is situated on a tributary of Elk Creek, and is considered good oil territory, running in a gulf about one mile from the above named creek, carrying with it one-half of all the oil found. There are a number of oil springs in the immediate vicinity.
No. 18 comprises a leasehold of piece or parcel of land situated in Fairview Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, containing about ten (10) acres. This property is situated on Elk Creek, favorably located, and carries with it one-half of all the oil produced.
No. 19 is a leasehold of a piece or parcel of land situated in Girard Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, known as the Wilcox Farm, containing about one hundred and eighty acres. This property is located on Elk Creek, in the above township, embracing all the flat land lying between the bluffs on each side of the creek, for about one and one-half miles, on which there are good surface indications of oil in gas and oil springs. This lease carries one-half of all the oil.
No. 20 comprises a piece or parcel of land in Franklin Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, situated on a branch of Elk Creek, known as the Gulf, and part of the Howard Farm. This property carries with it one-half of all the oil produced. Has one well, and is 1,650 feet level, to the depth of 250 feet, with a good show of oil. Oil can at any time be collected from the well.
No. 21 is a leasehold, situated in Franklin Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania. This lease contains forty-one acres, and is known as the Pettis Farm. This territory is located on a branch of Elk Creek, known as the Gulf, and is considered some of the best oil territory in the county. There is a celebrated oil spring but a short distance above it.
No. 22 is a leasehold of a farm situated in Franklin Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, known as the Howard Farm, on lot No. 59, as surveyed by H. J. Hellcooper, containing forty-five acres. This territory is located on the branch of Elk Creek, known as the Gulf, embracing the land on both sides of the creek. There are wells going down in the vicinity. This lease claims the one-half of all the oil produced.
No. 23 is a leasehold of a piece or parcel of land situated in Fairview Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, containing five acres, being part of the John Struth Farm. This territory is located on Elk Creek, embracing the land on both sides of the creek, from bluff to bluff. The location is considered as one of the best on the creek. This lease claims one-half of all the oil.
No. 24 comprises a piece or parcel of land situated in Franklin Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, lying on Elk Creek, containing 29 acres of land, more or less; known as part of L. D. Allen's Farm. This property is favorably situated on the creek, and all flat land. There are surface oil indications in this tract; in the judgment of oil men will form good oil-producing territory. This lease carries with it one-half of all the oil produced.
Books for original subscription will be opened immediately and schedules of the properties on file at
R. H. WISHART & CO'S.
Petroleum Exchange,
No. 71 Broadway,
New-York.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 298, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 746, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 950, 1047, 1152, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDON AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO.,
No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1864.
SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 23 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz. Certificate No. 23, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares. No. 29, John Simpkins, 25 shares. No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares, No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States 6s's per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PETROLEUM OIL LANDS.
In Venango, Erie, Warren and Crawford Counties, Penn.
In Wirt, Pleasants, Richie, Calhoun Counties, and on Hughes River, Burning Springs, West Virginia.
In Washington, Morgan, Noble, Athens Counties, on Duck Creek, Little Muskingum, Cow Run, Eight Mile Run, in Ohio. In fee or on leases. The subscribers can offer the best terms to capitalists and parties desirous of forming companies. The lands have been personally inspected by us. Maps exhibited and every information given, by applying to
HARWOOD & CO., No. 71 Broadway,
Empire Buildings, Room No. 64.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OCEANIC PETROLEUM COMPANY
DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock ($2,000,000) will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 134 Maiden-lane, on the 20th inst., from the earnings of the Company to the 1st December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Transfer Books.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 73 SOUTH FRONT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per Cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase IN OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF "THE STOUT COAL CO.,"
Room No. 44 Trinity Building,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of "THE STOUT COAL CO." held 22d ult., a dividend of Six Per Cent., (6 per cent.) was declared, payable Dec. 15, out of the earnings of the three months ending Oct. 31. Transfer books will be closed on 10th inst.
THOS. H. STOUT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared their Sixth Monthly Dividend of One Per Cent. of the Capital Stock, clear of State tax, payable at the office of the Company, Philadelphia Bank Buildings, Philadelphia, on and after the 15th inst.
G. E. FRYER, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1864.

THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, of this city, have this day declared their eighth monthly Dividend of One per Cent. on their capital of $5,000,000, payable on the 15th inst., at their office, No. 10 Pine-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst. JAMES BISHOP, President.
WM. W. CLARKE, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., Auctioneers—No. 5½ Pine-st.
AUCTION NOTICE.
Maps of the property at West Farms, belonging to the estate of Geo. S. Fox, to be sold at auction on Dec. 15, 1864, are ready for distribution.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec 8 and 9, at 7½ o'clock each evening,
At the old DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany & Co.
Large sale of very choice OIL PAINTINGS of the highest class, being three entire private collections, with others just received from Europe, comprising works of

B. C. Koek.	Koek, Bleyry,	B. Schaep.
A. Cornet.	Herbert.	M. Koek Koek.
Carabain.	Vander Waerden.	Vermeiren.
Merty.	David Col.	Van Hove.
Louis Myer.	Terburg.	Hulk.
Karsen.	Scheers.	Kekkoot.
Natscher.	Verschuur.	Oudenrod.
Lommens.	Couturier.	N. Pinzel.
Gia Cornucci.	Feluso.	Satelli.
Di Criscito.	Alfano.	Pappacino.
Vertunni	De Nigris.	Diacabou.
Manni.	De Gregori.	Bartagno.
Benedetti.	Petrucelli.	Sacilano.
Russo.	Filippo Folferi.	Mich Cammarano.
Del Rye.	Toma.	Mancini.
A. F. Tait.	James Hart.	David Johnson.
Wm. M. Brown.		

They will be on exhibition on and after FRIDAY, Dec. 2, and two evenings previous to the sale, from 7 to 10 o'clock each evening.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will hold their regular auction sale of securities THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-st. The list will embrace a variety of first-class stocks and bonds, including Gebhard, Indemnity, Brevoort, Corn Exchange, International, Jefferson, Security, Goodhue, Knickerbocker and Kings County Fire Insurance Companies Stocks; British American Coal and U. S. Telegraph Stocks; Mechanics' Bank, of Brooklyn, Grand and 42d-st. Dry Dock, and Battery, Broadway and 7th-av., Raritan and Delaware Bay, and New-York and New-Haven Railroad Stocks; Kings County, New York County, Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Railroad, U. S. 7-3-10 Treasury Notes and New-York and New-Haven Railroad Bonds, &c., &c.
Regular Stock Sales MONDAYS and THURSDAYS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF COTTON.
MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal,
TWENTY-NINE BALES OF COTTON.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., No. 36 Pine-st., will offer for sale at auction, to close an estate, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at Merchants Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., two tracts of land finely timbered, with red and white oak, consisting of 225 acres, situated on Stewart's Run, Alleghany township, Venango County, Penn., known as lots 210 and 240, 7 miles from Titusville, 6 from Plumersville, 4 from Tionesta. One tract of 126 acres has the stream running through it, and every indication of oil which has been found on the stream a short distance from it. The other tract in sight and within one mile of it.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CENTERFIL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 321 West 12th-st., all the Furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood piano-forte, rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, mattresses, palliasses, crockery and glassware. Also the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 37 Nassau-st. opposite the Post-Office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, a large collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, most of which are from a private collection. Also, a number recently received from Europe. The collection comprises landscapes, figures, fruits and house-pieces, marines, &c., &c., many of which are original, and will be sold without reserve.
The above are now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
LARGE SALE OF WINES, BRANDIES, Liquors, champagnes, cordials, &c., being the entire stock of the old established house of Abraham M. Bininger & Co., No. 575 Broadway, who retire from the business. The sale will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, and continue daily until the whole stock is disposed of, sold under guarantee as to quality and positively without reserve.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, DEC. 9, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Sale-rooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, rosewood pianos, 5 pier glasses, parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, mattresses, feather beds, carpets, stoves, gas fixtures, sewing-machines, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

OIL WELLS AND OIL LANDS,
For sale by S. COCKCROFT,
No. 165 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.
One with 200 acres, an elegant place.
One with 16 acres, fine house.
One with 20 acres, good house.
One with 3½ acres, large house.
One with 2 acres, new house.
One with 9 acres, large house.
All the above places have an abundance of fruit and shade, and some of them water and gas.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—PARTIES IN SEARCH OF GOOD productive farms in Somerset County, the garden of New-Jersey, will read the following from the Somerset Unionist:—"Mr. Jaques is well and favorably known in this section of the country, having been a resident here, and he not only has unusual facilities for selling, but he is well qualified to judge the value of farms in Somerset County." Beautiful farm, 83 acres, on Raritan River; 90 acres near Middlebush; 111 and 150 near Millstone; 152 near Peapuck; 100, 189, 70 near Somerville; 70, 44 near Boundbrook, and many others; 60 acres near Railway; two splendid farms near Rhinebeck, no better in the State. Farms wanted.
GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY-FIVE ACRES, in Queens County, Long Island, about 15 miles from New-York, on the Long Island Railroad; a new house and barn on the premises. The farm is in good working order; soil loamy and free from stone; terms easy. For further particulars inquire of RICHARD DALLIGER, Lenox Fire Insurance Co., No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With rear two-story house, wing attached (all filled in with bricks), barn, &c.; good water, plenty of fruit, 1¼ acres of land; 10 minutes' walk from two railroads to the city. Also, a new two-story house and barn, with about five lots of ground, about 3½ miles from the city. Will be sold, or exchanged for a farm near the city. Apply to JOHN KOLYER, Newtown, L. I.

FOR SALE—ONE OR SIX FIRST-CLASS PHILADELPHIA brick houses, three-stories basement, and cellar, gas, water, Beebe range, &c., on 125th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Possession at once. Will exchange for Rigid Farm Oil Stock. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or J. C. SAUNDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON THE HEIGHTS, a good three story, high-stoop brick house, 25 feet wide, with a vacant lot one side, suitable for a stable. This is a good opportunity for any gentleman wishing to have a genteel residence, with stable, for a low price. Price, $14,000. Terms easy. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FURNISHED BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE.—Four story, English basement, all modern improvement, in splendid order, the neighborhood of the line fully and handsomely furnished, from top to bottom. Price $31,000. Address A. WHITEHEAD, Box No. 419 Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWELVE LOTS IN 74TH-ST., NEAR the 7th-av., having a fine view of the Central Park; will be sold low if applied for immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & Co., Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSES, FROM $8,000 $21,000; two country seats, Hudson River, cannot be excelled for scenery.
JNO. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

FACTORY AT NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE, large brick building, with engine and boiler, in fine order, near Market and Broad sts. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FACTORY FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, NEW-Jersey, suitable for manufacturing purposes; central and well lighted. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR EXCHANGE—THE VALUABLE STORE property, No. 12 Bowery, for a first-class dwelling up town and furniture, if furnished, Address Box No. 3,508 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 38th st., a few doors from 5th-av., completely furnished, with immediate possession. Price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV. LOTS.—PLOTS OF LOTS ON 8th-av. for sale. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x60, West 45th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply to CORK & DIDSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO RENT,
FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,
With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
known as
EVERETT ROOMS.
The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.
Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE,
Under the hall.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STONE-front house, No. 32 East 17th-st., fronting Union-square; the building is 44 feet by 85, substantially built and elegantly decorated, and is suitable for a first-class restaurant or club-house. Apply to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 62 South-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-story brown-stone house, 17 feet wide, in perfect order, elegantly furnished, in Murray Hill, to a small private family with no children, to rent for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A small farm with cottage-house and barn-house, on the East River, ten miles from the city. Rent only $600 and repairs, a year. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO LOFTS, TOGETHER WITH eight-horse engine in building, No. 125 av. D. Inquire of A. MILLS.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN and wife, on the second floor of house No. 203 East 23d-st.; rent $25 a month, including gas.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A HOUSE, or four or five rooms, in a respectable part of the city—east side preferred. Family of three, two adults and one child. Address G. B. E., Box No. 138 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF a house, unfurnished,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,304 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan. 21.
DAY STAR.....Manning.....

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin state rooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,777, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

By special request the steamship GUIDING STAR, sailing from New-York Dec. 17, will call at Havana to land passengers.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 10
CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Dec 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 24
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $145. Steerage $40. These who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan 2.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 23.....GOLDEN GATE.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN GATE.)
Jan. 3.....COLUMBIA.....WILSON.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. D. AGEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 7 Broadway.

Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEO. WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGE, Commander,
Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been elarged and elegantly furnished.

Passage, first-class, $75.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 26, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BABCOCK.

First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225, Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 1 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 1 year, one-quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.

This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.

For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
MORO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
MORO CASTLE, Adams, Commander, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE most stylish seen. 15¾ hands high, perfectly sound and kind, and would prove one of the handsomest equestrian presents to an officer, or for our park use. Has been in many battles, and is well worth $1,000. To save time and trouble, his groom will call upon any one wishing to purchase, and show the action of the horse. Can be seen at No. 142 Mulberry-st. Will be sold to close an estate.
L. CHAPMAN, Executor, No. 9 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A SQUARE-BOX WAGON AND A double harness, both of best city make. Apply at COGSWELL'S stable, corner Lexington-av. and 33d st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STABLE, WITH FIVE stalls above ground, $1,000 for the season, near the 8th-av Hotel. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF BLACK CARRIAGE horses, stylish, kind, and good travelers. Inquire of CAPE, CULVER & CO., No. 18 Leonard-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Fort Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the west.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
4:00 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland, via A and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight trains daily.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:00, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5:30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage in time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 5 o'clock P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 5 P. M. and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto. Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kittell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Calvin H. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Joseph H. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell, The Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company; J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New Hampshire, George R. Stimson, Lewis W. Tapp n, John S. Sherman, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons if any there be, who have been made parties hereto or to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in relation to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the court-house in the City of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady on the first Tuesday in January next, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.
CHARLES G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.
DATED Nov. 21, 1864

SUPREME COURT—STEUBEN COUNTY.—SAMUEL P. CURTIS against ANN E. HALLETT, Ellen Hallett, Margaret K. Hallett, Robert L. Hallett, S. Irving Hallett, Marcellus Massey, Joseph Pettit, Jr., Stephen K. Rathborne, Receiver of the Bank of the Republic, Amos Robins, Eli Robbins, David C. Hartshorne, The President, Directors and Company of the Seneca County Bank, Berthol mew Skaats, The Bridgeport City Bank, David D. Bradley, Thomas S. Beals, Executor of Thomas Beals deceased, Addison G. Jerome, William G. Barnick, Constant Cook, William H. Hurlbut, Silas Fenz, John Cochrane, Attorney-General of the State of New-York, S. Josephine McDowell, Charles L. Curtis, Alfred W. Davidson, The President, Directors and Company of the Agawam Bank, The Nantucket Pearl Fishing Company.—United States Internal Revenue Stamp 50 cents, and cancelled.) To the above named Defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Samuel F. Curtis, plaintiff, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of Steuben County, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at Bath, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
W. B. RUGGLES,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Bath, N. Y.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in Steuben County Clerk's office, Oct. 14, 1864.
W. B. RUGGLES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.

Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 23 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and the figures of the German Cotillon. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 5TH-AV.

Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M. Quarter commences from the day of entry.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES.—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st. Young Ladies, Misses and Masters on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Ladies and gentlemen at 8 P. M. New classes forming.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOLDSMAN, formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris. No. 659 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN.
EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET

Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on this evening, and every evening until further notice, Mr. Edwin Booth will appear in his great role of Hamlet, a character in which he is universally acknowledged, in the language of the *Daily Times*, "to have no living equal." This play is the first of a series of representations to be produced under Mr. Booth's immediate direction, in which the effort, that has already found such cheering sympathy, will be continued to place each play upon the stage in a style combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. Hamlet has been in active preparation for upward of three months, under the stage management of Mr. J. G. Hanly, and no expense or labor has been spared in the endeavor, by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play in the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art.

The scenery, music, costumes, properties and machinery are entirely new, and to give a perfect completeness to the cast, engagements have been made with MRS. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., one of the most gifted actresses who ever graced the stage; Mr. EDWIN VARNEY, C. KEMBLE MASON, the eminent comedian, THOMAS PLACIDE, who appear nightly in conjunction with Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Chester, Messrs. G. H. Andrews, C. Walcot, J. G. Hanley, E. Eberle, C. W. Chester, O. S. Fawcett, Duell, Burroughs, Burgess, &c. Doors open at 6½. Commence at 7½, precisely.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

WILD BEASTS,
AND RARE AND CURIOUS BIRDS,
FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE,
IN INFINITE VARIETY!
THE MOST COMPLETE COLLECTION EVER EXHIBITED.
A NEW ADDITION
from Asia, including
THE ISABEL BEAR,
THE ROYAL BENGAL TIGER,
SENEGAL LEOPARD,
SLOTH BEARS FROM HINDOSTAN,
RHAMAPHOOR BLOODHOUNDS,
ETC., ETC., ETC
ALSO
THE TWO LARGEST ELEPHANTS
IN THE WORLD,
HANNIBAL
AND
TIPOO SAIB.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 15 CENTS.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
at 11¾ A. M., 3 and 8¾ P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
The latest New-York success, by John Sefton, Esq., called
ST. GEORGE
AND THE DRAGOON.
Previous to which the latest London success, by H. T. Craven, Esq., called
MILKY WHITE.
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC AND NEW SONGS
On MONDAY next will be produced the London sensation,
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
And a NEW FAIRY SPECTACLE is in active preparation.

ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO
A MILE OF PICTURES,
FIVE SQUARE YARDS OF JOKES,
SIXTEEN CUBIC FEET OF FINE MORAL SENTIMENT,
FOUR ROLLS OF SAD AND BEAUTIFUL PATHOS,
A DOOR YARD FULL OF BURNING ELOQUENCE,
A SMALL BLACK TRAVELING BAG containing
Phosphorescent Vulpe,
PETROLEUM OIL PAINTINGS by the HIGH OLD
MASTERS, &c., &c., &c.,
ALL MOVING TO BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
ARTEMUS WARD'S PICTURIAL ENTERTAINMENT
O LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS,
At DODWORTH HALL, NO. 805 BROADWAY.
Every Evening at 8. "We are here." We think so. Ever of those

THE CRAYON ART GALLERY.
NO. 756 BROADWAY, CORNER 8TH-ST.,
now contains on exhibition, admission free, a valuable collection of Paintings, by Dusseldorf and other artists. Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

SIGNOR VICTOR, (EDUCATED IN ITALY,) the first of artistes, whether as musician, comedian, master of arms or immeasurable utility, justly, and without flattery, pronounced the greatest ornament to his species the generous hand of Nature (assisted by Art) has ever produced, has arrived, and will enter into negotiations with managers of leading establishments only. Silence a negative. Address Signor A. Z. L. V., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, immediately.

WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS exhibit EVERY EVENING, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. at Hope Chapel. See the glass steam-engines.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 28th-st.
Open Sept. 12

HYGEIO THERAPEUTIC GYMNASIUM.
In Metropolitan Hall, Nos. 93 and 95 4th-av. First class for ladies and children to commence Dec 9, at 4 o'clock P. M. A class for ladies and gentlemen to be formed at 7½ o'clock P. M. Dec 8. D. C. MARTIN, M. D. Reference—R. T. Trall, Fowler & Wells.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, AT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial and French. No. 128 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent. Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 11 West 30th-st.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY OF SUPERIOR qualifications, desires a reengagement as resident governess in an American family. She teaches, besides her own language and French, the usual English branches, music and drawing. Unexceptionable city references. Address J. F., Box No. 2,868 Post-office.

TUTOR—A GENTLEMAN OF TACT AND SEVeral years' experience in teaching, desires to give tuition in English, Classics and Mathematics; reference, Rev. Dr. Crosby. Address ADELPHOS, Station D, New-York.

A GERMAN TEACHER WHO HAS BEEN educated in Paris, and has resided a great many years in England as governess, would like to find a few more pupils for private lessons. Direct No. 376 4th-av.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER, COMpetent to instruct boys in the ordinary English branches. R. HOLDEN, Trinity School, No. 101 West 14th-st.

TEACHER OF PENMANSHIP, BOOK-keeping &c., wanted in a commercial school. Address for one week, B. B. B. Brooklyn.

MEETINGS.

CAPTAIN WINSLOW, OF THE KEARSARGE, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The N. Y. Port Society will hold a meeting at the Academy of Music, Saturday evening, December 10, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion Capt. Winslow has consented to be present and is expected to address the audience.

The meeting will also be addressed by the Rev. Drs. Bill Scudder, T. L. Cuyler, R. R. Booth, Rev. Chas. J. Jones, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and others.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents each, may be procured of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway, Messrs. Robert Carter & Bro., No. 540 Broadway, Mr. Nathan Lane, No. 69 Wall-st., and at the Academy of Music, on the 10th inst.

NINETEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 7½ P. M., at Livingston Hall, corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NEW CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st., will be opened for divine service, sermon and the holy communion on SUNDAY MORNING next, the 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING of the same day, divine service and sermon to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PRINTING.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—S. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., and No. 119 Fulton-st. All kinds of Printing cheap for cash.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S, THURSDAY,
TWO COMEDIES.
To commence with (6th time) Mrs. Inchbald's attractive three-act comedy of
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
revised and adapted to the present stage by Mr. Lester Wallack
Hester, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, in consequence of the indisposition of Miss MARY GANNON.
To conclude with Buckstone's laughable piece
RURAL FELICITY.
FRIDAY—143d night of Mr. Lester Wallack's great play, ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—MASKS AND FACES
Mr. Boucicault's new comedy, which has been some time in preparation, will be produced on MONDAY, Dec. 12, with entirely new scenery, dresses, furniture, and appointments. It is entitled
HOW SHE LOVES HIM,
and will be given with a
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION,
including the names of Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, W. R. Floyd, Norton, John Sefton, Moore, Browne, Williamson, and Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will be repeated shortly.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock, overture at 7¾ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, DON SEBASTIAN.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 9, at 8.
(Sixteenth Subscription Night.)
will be presented Donizetti's grand opera
DON SEBASTIAN,
IN THE MOST GORGEOUS STYLE,
with entirely New Scenery, New and Brilliant Costumes, Properties and Stage Effects,
INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
and the following most complete cast
ZAIDA (the African).....CAROZZI-ZUCCHI
SEBASTIAN (King of Portugal).....MASSIMILIANI
CAMOENS (the Poet).....BELLINI
GIOVANNI (Grand Inquisitor).....SUSINI
ABADIALOS (an Arab Chief).....LORINI
Conductor.....Mr CARL BERGMANN
The Incidental Ballet will be executed by
MLLE. ERNESTINE and MLLE. AURIOL.
ON SATURDAY NEXT—GRAND MATINEE.
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT
In active rehearsal, and will be shortly produced,
FRA DIAVOLO.
Seats may be secured for any of the above-named performances at the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine-sts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at 7, Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1864,
FOURTH APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF
THE GREAT COMEDIANS,
and original impersonators of
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who will appear in Charles Gaylor's very successful Irish drama, entitled
THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
produced with all its
ORIGINAL SPLENDOR AND COMPLETENESS.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
as "Corney McGrath" and the "Connie Soogah," with the songs of "Ellen Astore" and "Welcome All."
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS as the Jumpin Jewel.
Miss Freeman, Mary Wells, Andrews, Reeves, Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, J. Nunan, George Becks, E. B. Holmes, H. Danvers, J. W. Blaisdell, E. Barry, &c., &c.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
whose brilliant personations of
SOLON SHINGLE and JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
HENRY DOVE and DR. OLLAPOD,
have, within the past four weeks of his memorable engagement, been so many successive triumphs, will present for the first time hereon
MONDAY, Dec. 5, AND DURING THE WEEK,
Buckstone's delightful two act Comedy, from the French,
THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
Mr. Gillman.....Mr JOHN E. OWENS
55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th and
☞ 90th night ☜
of glorious old
SOLON SHINGLE.....in.....PEOPLE'S LAWYER
SPECIAL NOTICE.—For the convenience of city and suburban patrons, the performances, as now arranged, will close by 10½ o'clock.
Seats should be secured in advance.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¾.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
MR. HENRY COOK'S MR. HENRY COOK'S
DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS.
MISS EMMA STICKNEY,
MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
GRAND CHINESE ENTREE.
THE CLOWN'S CAVALRY.
The Great Horseback Juggler, N. AUSTIN.
YOUNG STICKNEY. YOUNG STICKNEY.
New pantomime by the French company of
RAVEL PANTOMIMISTS
ALL THE GREAT STAR ARTISTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 8,
POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME,
FAUST. FAUST. FAUST.
with its new and brilliant costumes and scenery, increased chorus, orchestra and military band, and the very complete cast.
The sale of secured seats commences THIS MORNING in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, and in New-York at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S SALOON,
Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance opens with a statement of the increase in the numbers of guns for the navy during the year ending Nov. 1, 1864. The work of fabricating cannon has steadily progressed during this period of time, and 1,522 guns of the different calibre were added to the grand total. Few guns have been surrendered or abandoned to the enemy, nearly all the losses have been by the inevitable accidents of battle, as in the case of the *Tecumseh* and *Commodore Jones*. In the grand total should be added seven 15-inch solid-shot guns, and three 13-inch Dahlgren guns. There are in process of fabrication a new class of 32-pounders and 8-inch smooth-bore guns, for the broadsides of light vessels. In regard to the composition of batteries, the general rule in arming our ships of war has been to place on board of them the very heaviest and most effective guns they can bear with safety. Nine inch guns are generally used for broadside; 10-inch and 11-inch and the Parrott guns in pivot, the 15-inch for the monitor turrets, and the bronze howitzers and rifles for boat and deck service in shore. The efficiency of combining heavy pivot guns with broadside guns has been fully established. Whether a battery consisting entirely of heavy pivot guns would be more formidable than one of broadside alone, the aggregate weights being equal, has not yet been tried, the only effort of the kind being that of the *Niagara*, which has a battery of twelve 150-pounder rifles mounted in pivot, and no regular broadside guns. The decisive power of the heavy gun in pivot was strikingly exemplified in the fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*.

The number of foundries engaged in the fabrication of cannon for the navy has been reduced by the withdrawal of the Portland Company from their contract. The constant demands of the navy during the year for ordnance have been promptly met. Three foundries have now completed all the arrangements necessary for the process of hollow casting, and have contracts for the 15-inch gun. No difficulty whatever is anticipated in the fabrication of these very large cannon; for the irons now used by the respective foundries are known to be of the very best quality for the purpose. The primary and most important element being thus assured, the remainder of the task is entirely within the mechanical ability of the founders, and it is no idle boast that the cannon of the United States Navy, made exclusively from American irons, are unsurpassed by those of any other nation; and this will continue to be the case so long as the enterprise of our citizens is left untrammeled, and full opportunities are afforded for the exercise of their skill in this most important art. The cast-iron banded rifles of Mr. PARROTT, made at West Point Foundry, are still the only kind used in the navy, except the bronze 12-pounders and 20 pounders of Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN. Since November of last year there have been added to the stock of these rifles on hand at the depots and in service 385 of the different calibres, including twenty new 60-pounders, making a total at present available of 1 005 guns, after deducting twenty-three lost or disabled by the accidents of battle. Of these thus lost or disabled, six gave way at the breech, four were broken by the explosion of shells near the muzzle, three were cracked in the body, two were condemned for excessive enlargement of vent, seven were lost by wreck, and three captured by the rebels. The percentage of loss by rupture and enlargement is therefore very small.

During the past year, experiments have been quietly and systematically made with both shells and shot, from smooth bores and rifles, of all the heavier calibres. The power of the guns belonging to the navy, and in common use in the batteries of our ships, have been fairly tested against both solid and built-up plates, and the conclusion reached is wholly in favor of the guns and their solid projectiles—the spherical shot for smooth bores being, however, immeasurably superior to the elongated rifle shot in every form. No manner or thickness of iron or steel armor that could be carried on the hulls of sea-going ships will resist the impact of solid spherical shot fired from the heaviest calibres of the navy, at close range, with appropriate charges of cannon powder. It was generally accepted as an established fact that it was impossible to cast a spherical shot of large diameter which would be *solid* throughout. It is now known, however, that it is easy to cast a XV-inch or 20-inch shot which will be perfectly sound and solid from circumference to center of figure, and one of the former has resisted, without breaking, 222 continuous blows of an eight ton steam hammer.

During the present year it has been necessary, for service and experimental practice, to purchase and manufacture 1,325,000 pounds of powder, and 575 tons of nitre. The chief of the bureau recommends that Congress be requested to make more special provision for the encouragement of the production of nitre, for a supply of which we are in a great measure dependent upon foreign countries. He also calls attention to the results said to have been recently obtained in Europe with gun cotton prepared in a peculiar manner. The bureau is ready to make a trial of its projectiles, as compared with gunpowder, whenever the samples ordered are received.

No part of the ordnance equipment of our navy has been so little changed from the old designs as the ordinary wooden broadside carriage. In all its essential features it is the same to-day as in the year 1750. The only modifications consist in the removal of the rear trucks, and substituting a vertical friction-piece on the brackets, to resist the movement of recoil; and the appliance of a breast-sweep, as a pivot in lateral training. The material is objectionable on account of its inevitable decay, liability to warp and shrink, and the disabling effects of its flying splinters when struck by shot or shells. Last year the attention of the Navy Department was called to the subject of *iron* carriages, and to the results obtained with those of the *New Ironsides*. Since then, a broadside carriage of iron has been constructed and subjected to the proof firing at the Washington Ordnance yard, and the experiment shows that for all practical purposes, and especially on the score of economy, carriages made of iron can be safely introduced. The Bureau of Ordnance has accordingly ordered the construction of fifty 9-inch carriages, and also a sufficient [illegible] to mount the improved class of 8-inch and 32-pounder guns. During the recent naval [illegible] in Mobile Bay, a chock, designed by Capt. ALDEN, to assist in checking the recoil of the 9-inch guns under the action of heavy charges, was tried on board the *Brooklyn*, and has been recommended for general use. The pivot carriages, as at present arranged, seem to meet fully the requirements; the recoil of the guns is easily controlled by the compressors, while the movement in training is steady and readily performed. Wood for these carriages is also quite as objectionable as for those of broadside, and the bureau contemplates changing them for iron ones upon the plan of those on board the *Ironsides*, with, however, some important modifications, especially in the manner of compressing. The detail of manufacture in the broadside carriage is quite simple, and not more expensive when made of iron than of wood. But in the pivot carriage, the difference in cost is somewhat in favor of wood, and the exorbitant price of iron has hitherto prevented the Bureau from making the necessary purchases; while the stock of timber on hand for these carriages is large, and cannot be economically used for other purposes, as it is all cut to dimensions. The iron carriages of the monitors still continue to work satisfactorily, and are no doubt strong enough to sustain any amount of protracted firing.

In respect to small arms for the navy, the Bureau has instituted diligent inquiries for the purpose of obtaining an arm which would combine the several qualities of range, accuracy and sufficient weight of ball, together with endurance, simplicity in use, and perfect adaptability to the varied circumstances under which it would be most likely to be brought into action. The difficulty in making a good selection has not been found in the paucity of models, for these have been presented in almost every conceivable form that the ingenuity of inventors could design, each claiming certain extraordinary qualities for his plan over all others. Between muzzle-loading and breech-loading muskets, the advantages are held to be with the latter, the chief points of advantage being: 1st, facility of loading; 2d, Certainty and rapidity of fire; 3d, lightness, and consequently less weight to be carried in marching; 4th, impossibility of multiplying the loads under any circumstances.

The establishment and maintenance of a thoroughly organized gunnery-ship, for the training of officers and men in all the details of gunnery, is earnestly recommended by the Bureau.

The Chief of the Bureau strongly urges the removal of our large magazines of powder and deposits of nitre to more secluded localities, where an explosion would be attended with as little damage as possible. He also states that owing to the great increase of ordnance work, and the accumulation of material at the New-York Navy-yard, more room is needed. To meet this requirement the Bureau has commenced the filling up of the unoccupied marsh adjacent to the cob-dock, which, when completed, will afford ample accommodations, as well as furnish a park for two thousand cannon, with all appliances for fitting them for service.

Gen. Sherman's Guide.

Gen. SHERMAN has with him in his Georgia campaign one of the best and most reliable scouts or guides in the Southwest—an old man, a native Georgian, and a wealthy planter and slaveholder at that. It would not be proper, of course, to mention his name, but he is well known to all who were in the habit of visiting headquarters a year ago. When the war broke out he denounced the Southern leaders, and in consequence of his Union sentiments was compelled to leave his home near Macon, between two days. His neighbors missed him, and suspecting, rightly, that he had gone off to join the Yankees, they followed him so closely that he was obliged to hide in the mountains in the northern part of his State for several weeks.

They have since organized all kinds of raids for no other purpose than to catch this one man. After being in the service some time, he volunteered his services to Gen. BUELL, but that officer didn't need much Southern "guidance." Next he received a position as volunteer aid to Gen. ROSECRANS, to whom he was of great service in the campaign terminating at Chattanooga. He has been with Gen. SHERMAN since last June. There is not a highway or byway in the interior of which he is unacquainted, and scarcely a town or village in which he is not known.

He used to say that with a brigade of cavalry he could find cotton and niggers enough within a hundred miles of Atlanta to liquidate the national debt. He is one of the few rich men of the South who have remained faithful to the Union cause when they knew that to do so was to lose their property, their homes and their comfort. On his present trip he carries with him a black list of those who took pleasure in persecuting him four years ago. He thinks he will make it more than even with them before he gets through.

A GREAT MAIL ROBBERY.

A Mail-bag Containing Six Hundred Letters Stolen—The Bag Rifled of Drafts to the Amount of $14,000—Arrest of the Robber.

From the Chicago Journal, Dec. 5.

About the 1st of November a through mail from Galesburgh, Ill., was dispatched for Chicago on the regular night train from the former to the latter place, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. This through mail, comprising about six hundred letters and the usual variety of newspapers, circulars, etc., in a single bag, failed to reach this city, and the makers of drafts contained therein, failing to receive anything in the shape of acknowledgements, began to address letters of inquiry to the Postmasters at Chicago and Galesburgh.

On Saturday afternoon BOWEN BROTHERS, of this city, informed Superintendent of Police TURTLE that a man had presented a $400 draft to them, which they were suspicious was not all right. Superintendent TURTLE had heard of the missing mail affair, and learning that the draft was drawn in Galesburgh, at once decided upon his course. He procured the arrest of the man who had offered the draft, and upon searching him found seventeen letters, containing as many drafts, upon his person, and memoranda of considerable value to the detectives. Following the trail, his room at the Hatch House was entered, and an examination of the trunk revealed twenty-two other letters, each containing a draft, making in all thirty-nine drafts, representing $14,000.

Superintendent TURTLE then sent for Postmaster SCRIPPS, and the latter was astonished at the revelations which were then made to him. The Postmaster at Galesburgh, was notified, and he arrived yesterday morning. The joy of the latter knew no bounds, as he had been greatly annoyed by the complaints and unjust reflections that had been directed against him. He was profuse in his compliments to the skill and success which had marked Superintendent TURTLE's action.

The name of the robber is JOHN B. ZIMMERMAN, a young man of 25 or thereabouts, of respectable appearance and considerable intelligence. He is well known about Galesburgh. Finding himself lost beyond a hope he yielded to the advice and made a "clean breast of it." He got upon the train at Galesburgh, and stepped into the baggage-car. Seeing the mail-bag not very far from the side door, he continued to push it nearer and nearer the door, unperceived by the baggage-master, who was stowing away the baggage. Watching his opportunity, the thief kicked the bag out of the car and jumped after it. By this time the train had reached a short distance this side of Galesburgh, and was under such rapid headway that he was considerably bruised by his daring leap. He secured the bag and concealed it. A week afterward he broke it open, took all the letters and left it, together with the newspapers, &c., in a place of concealment, from which Detective Officer WEBB will shortly return with it. Coming to this city, and hiring a room in the Hatch House, the robber selected the valuable letters and burned the others.

The public will be surprised to learn that these through mails are sent in the care of irresponsible baggagemen, instead of route agents, with approved bonds to the Government, as they should be. Such matters call for Congressional investigation.

DEATH OF MAJ. GEORGE S. DAWSON.—Maj. GEORGE S. DAWSON, of the Second New-York Heavy Artillery, died at his father's residence in this city, at 11 A. M. to-day. He was wounded in the leg while gallantly leading his men in an assault upon the rebel works before Petersburg in early June last. Refusing to be carried off the field, but urging his comrades to press on against the foe, he was left in the rear, where he lay all night. He was picked up next morning and carried into hospital. It was at first hoped his limb might be saved, but subsequently an amputation was deemed necessary, which was performed three days after he was wounded above the knee. He was afterward conveyed to Washington, and put into hospital, where he was joined by his family. He lay for a long time in a most critical condition; indeed, his life was almost despaired of for many weeks; but courage and good nursing obtained at last a partial mastery over disease. By the end of September he was well enough to be brought home, where he continued for some time rapidly to recover. Some five weeks ago, however, there were indications of fresh trouble; the limb became excruciatingly painful; and a large abscess was developed. This was followed by two others, while it was subsequently found that the bone was seriously affected. It became apparent that he could not long sustain the drain upon his system, and he rapidly sank under the violence of disease.

He bore his long suffering with remarkable fortitude. He did not utter a groan on the operating table; while he endured the painful process of dressing with a cheerfulness that never deserted him for a moment. His courage never flagged; his buoyancy of spirits had become a proverb in the hospital. The annals of war furnish no more signal instance of that stern manliness that proves superior to pain.

A braver man never faced danger. He was a stranger to fear, and was always coolest when the leaden shower of death fell thickest. He was promoted for gallant conduct in the battle where he fell; and in every encounter with the foe proved himself every inch a hero. He had social qualities that endeared him to all who knew him well. He was popular with his brother officers and idolized by his men, and his last days were sweetened by messages of love and regard from his comrades in arms. The news of his death will send a thrill of grief through the regiment, and "the Boys" will mourn and think tenderly of him long after his form has crumbled into dust.—*Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 1.*

The Soldier's Thanksgiving Dinners.

REPORT ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TURKEYS IN THE ARMY.

THEODORE B. BRONSON, special agent of the committee appointed to see to the proper distribution of turkeys in Gen. GRANT's army, makes the following interesting report:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1864.

Col. George Bliss, Jr., Secretary:

Having had the honor to be appointed by your committee to take charge of the distribution of the Thanksgiving dinner to the soldiers of the Armies of the Potomac and James, I beg to express my sense of the confidence reposed in me by you, and to thank you for the opportunity of coöperating in so noble an expression of the sympathy of the North with our brave soldiers in the field. The new propeller *Charles C. Leary*, Capt. JAMES SULLIVAN, having been placed at the disposition of your committee by the Government, was loaded and dispatched on her errand of good-will on Sunday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M. The weather was stormy, with heavy head sea during the entire passage, and our arrival at Fortress Monroe was thereby much delayed, as we did not reach there until Wednesday evening. The usual trip is thirty hours. We remained at anchor during the night, and started for City Point at daylight on Thursday morning, and arrived there at about 6 P. M. The navigation of the James is very difficult, hence our detention at Fortress Monroe until daylight.

On our arrival at City Point I immediately reported at headquarters to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, and on my particular request facilities were afforded me to discharge our cargo at once, which I was very anxious to do on account of the perishable nature of the same and our unusual detention. Accordingly, Capts. THOMPSON and AMES, Depot Commissaries, were deputed to aid me, and to these officers I desire to express my thanks for the hearty and prompt coöperation afforded by them.

We commenced at 7 P. M. with a large gang of negroes, and by dint of the most active exertion finished discharging the cargo by A. M. Thanksgiving Day. To Messrs. J. OWEN ROUSE and HENRY A. GREEN, of Jersey City, who accompanied me on behalf of the ladies of that city to superintend their special contributions, I beg to tender my thanks for their most efficient aid. Fortunately, the weather had become very cold, which tended much to the preservation of our cargo. The negroes worked with great spirit, and enlivened the scene by their own peculiar songs, our gangs were renewed during the night, so that the greatest dispatch was insured.

I superintended in person the work during the entire night, and found that I was kept sufficiently occupied in watching the negroes, as some of them were inclined for a premature Thanksgiving Dinner, while others would secrete themselves behind the cases in order to be more fully prepared, therefore, by a refreshing slumber. One of them gave it as his opinion "that there was going to be a big ball somewhere." As soon as we had our freight all upon the dock, the work of putting the same on the cars commenced, and here let me remark upon the utter impossibility of making other than the distribution we made.

Our contributions in kind were quite as large as the purchases made by your committee, and the contents miscellaneous—peanuts, pickles, newspapers, tapioca, turnips and tracts, these, with turnips, pies, ducks, geese and chickens, made a total which defied the four rules of arithmetic. On consultation with Capts. THOMPSON and AMES, it was decided to assort the varieties as much as possible, and distribute in bulk.

"There were numerous packages sent to individuals; these were forwarded as directed as far as possible, although your instructions to me were clear on that point, viz: 'You will find many parcels directed to particular individuals or regiments. In all cases we have refused to undertake to deliver these as directed. If convenient to do so, of course we will; but do not delay on that account.'

A part of our cargo found its way to its final destination on Thanksgiving Day. At 12 M. I telegraphed to your committee the progress made, and at the same time hearing nothing of the *James T. Brady*, which was to bring the balance of our cargo, I telegraphed to Fortress Monroe, but being informed by the operator at Lieut.-Gen. GRANT's headquarters that he had heard from the operator at Jamestown, that there was a steamer ashore below there loaded with Thanksgiving dinner for soldiers, application was immediately made to Col. BRADLEY, who at once placed a steamboat at my disposal to go to her assistance. We left at 2 P. M., and reached the *Brady* at 6 P. M., finding her ashore at Hog Island Shoals, about fifty miles below City Point, on the James River; after toiling for three hours unsuccessfully to get her off, in company with the tugboat *Pierce*, I took her freight and headed for City Point, and reported, on my arrival, to Capt. THOMPSON at 3 P. M. Friday. Our freight was all discharged by 11 A. M.

Meantime, the freight of the *Leary* had all been distributed, and the trains and boats were again in requisition for the freight of the *Brady*. Some of the packages being broken, particularly several large boxes of poultry, the same were carefully repacked in barrels. Many of the boxes required renailing and hooping; this was promptly done, as some half-dozen coopers were placed at my disposal.

I have been thus explicit in this report as I am anxious that no blame should attach to the Committee on account of the delay, which is, I think, satisfactorily accounted for.

Here follows the report of Capt. THOMPSON to me:

CITY POINT, VA., Nov. 30, 1864.

T. B. BRONSON—*Dear Sir:* I submit for your information the following items in regard to the distribution of poultry, &c., sent by the people of the North for a soldiers' Thanksgiving dinner. It was distributed to the officers designated to receive it in amounts as follows:

Four car loads to Lieut.-Col. Jos. S. SMITH, C. S., Second Corps; four car loads to Capt. S. R. STEELE, C. S., Fifth Corps; four car loads to Lieut. D. S. TOMPKINS, Ninth Corps; two car loads to Capt. E. A. FORBS, C. S., Cavalry Army of Potomac; one car load to Capt. J. R. COXE, C. S., Headquarters Army of Potomac.

An amount equal to four car loads was sent to Jones' Landing for the Army of the James, under charge of Capt. R. W. THOMPSON, Jr., C. S., besides a large amount sent to Capt. W. P. MARVIN, C. S., at Bermuda Hundred, for distribution to detachments in that vicinity. One car load was sent to Wilson's Wharf for that place, Harrison's Landing and Fort Powhatan. Besides these amounts, I distributed to troops at City Point—comprising the Engineer Brigade, Twentieth New-York State Militia, Tenth and Twenty-eighth United States Colored Infantry, General Hospital, guard and troops at Gen. GRANT's headquarters, detachments, batteries and employés, a liberal allowance. I hear from all quarters that the articles were received and enjoyed as soldiers alone can enjoy such munificence. I am informed by the Chief Commissary of the Army of the Potomac that that army has been bountifully supplied, and have as flattering reports from different sections of the army that the bounty has everywhere been thankfully received. Very truly yours,

GEORGE F. THOMPSON, Capt. and C. S.

On Saturday, November 26, I started on my visit to the front, and was greatly gratified to find that the promptness of the distribution had exceeded my anticipations. Our freight had reached its final destination, in all cases that came under my observation, in good order. This fact, which I learned on particular investigation, was very satisfactory. Several of the soldiers of one regiment remarked that "They had plenty of turkey—just as much as they wanted—It made them feel good; but the fact that they were remembered by those at home made them feel better;" and I feel confident that this glorious outpouring of the heart of the North, the kindly contributions of the farm-yard and the fireside to those loved ones now standing by the camp-fire and on the picket line, will be more than appreciated, and that their arms will be nerved for even braver deeds.

Respectfully yours,

THEODORE B. BRONSON,
Special Agent Com. on Thanksgiving Dinner.

Convention of Tobacconists.

Yesterday morning a largely attended convention of manufacturers and dealers in tobacco in the United States, having for its object the adoption of such measures as might be deemed advisable to secure uniformity in the operations of the internal revenue law, as it affects the sale of cigars—was held in Cooper Institute. Speeches were made and steps were taken to secure the object of the meeting.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The stated meeting of the managers of this society was held on Thursday, the 1st inst., at the rooms No. 116 Nassau-street, Rev. Dr. HISCOX, President of the Board, in the chair, assisted by LISPENARD STEWART, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Board. The various reports presented as to the state of the treasury, and economy in the transaction of business, and the present condition of the society were most favorable and encouraging. Grants of Scriptures were made in answer to applications from Virginia, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, New-York, New-Jersey and District of Columbia. The circulation of the Scriptures among our soldiers and sailors, among freedmen at the South, in prisons and hospitals, was reported as largely on the increase. Two hundred dollars was ordered to be sent to Rev. Mr. GOBLE, now in Japan, to aid in publishing Scriptures in the Japanese language, and $1,000 to Rev. Mr. CROSS, for Burmese Scriptures. The board also voted, upon recommendation of a committee previously appointed, to take immediate measures for the establishment of a Bible press in Burmah, India, which shall be the property of the society, and under its exclusive control. In connection with this, it was directed that a special fund of several thousand dollars should be raised without delay for the purchase and equipment of one or more presses for Bible printing in that far-off country. The attendance of members was large, and the meeting deeply interesting.

THE END OF THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This institution, which has been kept in operation for some eleven years by the liberality principally of Mr. J. W. DEGRAUW and several other citizens interested in horticulture, dissolved at the last meeting. The affairs were placed in the hands of a Committee, and the Society, as such, ceased to exist. The direct cause was want of interest and coöperation by outside parties. The expenses last year were $1,715 59, and the receipts some $26 less than that sum. The President delivered an affecting valedictory, and the Society adjourned without day.

COLLISIONS IN THE EAST RIVER.—Yesterday, during the fog, the schooner *Regalia*, while laying at anchor in the East River, abreast of the South Ferry, was run into by the ferry-boat *Pacific*, carrying away bowsprit, &c. The steamboat received no damage. The bark *Ellingwood*, lying at anchor opposite Wall-street ferry, East River, was run into by the ferry-boat *Exchange*, and had her bowsprit and cutwater carried away. The ferry-boat lost part of her ladies' cabin.

FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—To-day the Feast of the Immaculate Conception will be observed in all the Catholic Churches in this city. The ceremonies in the Church of Immaculate Conception, on Fourteenth-street, will be specially imposing.

THE STEAMER BREMEN.—The steamer *Bremen*, having been in dock and thoroughly overhauled, will resume her voyage for Bremen via Southampton, on Saturday, the 10th inst.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A Mrs. BROUGH, wife of HENRY J. BROUGH, of Hartford, Ct., while engaged in writing a letter to her husband in New Jersey, on Monday evening, was burned to death in a few moments by a kerosene lamp being overturned and setting her clothes on fire. Her screams brought one of the neighbors to her room, who burst open the door and threw a pail of water on what he supposed to be a burning carpet, but which he found to be the blackened body of Mrs. BROUGH. Her hair was all gone, and all her clothes except a few under-garments, her stockings and gaiters. Mrs. BROUGH was about twenty-two years old, and leaves one child.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I*—Nos. 2,801, 2,893, 2,895, 2,897, 2,899, 2 901, 2,903, 2,905, 2,909, 2,911, 2,913, 2,915, 2,917, 2,919, 2,921, 2,923, 2,925, 2,927, 2,929, 2,931. *Part II*—Nos. 2,811, 2,777, 2,809, 1,863, 2,514, 998, 1,536, 1,978, 2,474, 2,516, 1,958, 1,890, 2,552, 1,910, 1,775, 1,870, 2,574, 1,338, 2,896, 2,000. *Part III*—Nos. 2,749, 3,004, 2,715, 2,611, 1,901, 2,734, 1,488, 2,477, 843, 1,458, 745, 967, 2,375, 2,680, 2,775, 1,381, 1,883, 1,885, 2 397, 1,151.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I*—Nos. 3,199, 1,743, 3,453, 3,449, 3,391, 3 299, 3,300, 3,302, 3,391, 4,411, 3 995, 3,373, 3 339, 3,337, 4,611. *Part II*—Nos. 4,336, 2,574, 3,405, 636, 752, 764, 2,944, 4,324, 3,400, 4 338, 2,250, 3,544, 4,190, 4,562, 4,612.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*—Nos. 779, 757, 414, 792, 339, 5w3, 619, 800, 797, 149, 809, 98, 759, 808. *Part II*—Nos. 581, 276, 158, 683, 94, 732, 772, 776, 778, 779, 631, 564, 492, 640, 450.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.—The January number of this popular work exhibits many decided improvements, which cannot fail to be highly appreciated by the ladies. THEODORE TILTON furnishes a very fine and artistic poem, which is beautifully illustrated. The engravings, as well as the literary matter in this magazine, are of a superior order.—*Sunday Mercury.*

A NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF "CUDJO'S CAVE," "NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD," &c.—A book by this author is sure of success, and *The Three Scouts*, the coming volume, is said to have special merit and interest. The publishers, anticipating large sales, make the price much lower than could be afforded on a book in moderate demand.—*Boston Traveller.*

[Advertisement.]
HOLIDAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
Boys from $10 to $20.
Men's from $20 to $45
I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av.,
Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
New Styles at
KELTY'S, No 329 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
MOST REMARKABLE
In its effects, and most useful in its application, the Fragrant SOZODONT has become the most popular dentifrice in existence. 'Tis used and praised by everybody.
Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

[Advertisement]
THE HUMAN SOUL—Its Nature, Office and Condition in Life and Death: Man's Spiritual State in the Here and in the Hereafter, given in the *Phrenological Journal* for 1865. Monthly, $2 a year. Please address Messrs FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
DANVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.
DR. WM. H. GERGG—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DEWITT.
Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]
A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]
McCORMICK'S
COAL YARD,
Nos. 204 and 206 East 32d-st. First quality red and white ash coal, viz
STOVE, RANGE,
GRATE,
FURNACE,
delivered to any part of the city at
$10 75 PER TON.
Yard Nos 204 and 206 East 32d-st. between 2d and 3d avs

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
WINDOW SHADES.
Gold, Holland, &c.; new style Shade Fixtures, at reduced prices. G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
BANVARD'S CELEBRATED PAINTING, "THE ORISON," is to be sold to-night, by Leeds, at the Dusseldorf Gallery

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 7, 1864.

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	117⅜	300	Hud. Riv. R.	115⅝
20,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s. C.	109⅛	100	do.	s10 115⅛
20,000	do...new iss.	109	850	Reading R.	137
20,000	do...new iss.	108⅜	400	do.	136⅜
5,000	do...new iss.	108⅞	200	M. S. & N. I.	73⅜
30,000	U. S.6s,10-40s. C.	101⅜	500	do.	73⅜
10,000	do.	101⅜	400	do.	73⅜
15,000	Treas. N...7-30s. April & Oct.	119	100	do.	s10 73⅜
35,000	U.S.6s, 1yr. Cer.	97⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts.	110
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	98⅛	600	do.	110⅜
50,000	do.	98⅜	500	do.	111
200	Canton Co.	34	400	do.	s5 110⅜
300	Cum Coal Pref.	47⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	129
100	do.	47⅞	500	Ill. Cen. R.	130
300	do.	47⅜	300	do.	130⅛
500	Quick M. Co.	87	530	do.	b10 130
500	do.	87⅛	500	Chic. & N. W. R.	43½
500	do.	87⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	77⅜
100	do.	b10 87⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol.	110
100	Mar. Min. Co.	36⅜	300	Ch. & R.I. R.	106⅜
200	do.	36⅝	100	do.	106⅜
50	N. Y. Cen.	122⅜	100	do.	106⅜
100	do.	122	100	M. & P. Du Ch.	52
500	Erie R.	95⅜	100	do.	52⅜
500	do.	95⅜	100	do.	53
500	do.	95⅜	100	do.	53⅛
400	do.	s10 95⅜	50	do.	53⅜
50	Alt. & Terre H.	85	500	P., Ft. W. & C.	105⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$35,000	O. & M. Cer.	36⅞	200	Chi. & N. W.	b3 44
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	122⅜	200	do.	s3 44
300	Erie Railway.	b3 96	100	do.	44
1100	do.	96	200	do.	s10 43⅜
300	do.	s5 96	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	110⅜
700	do.	b3 96⅛	200	C. & N. W. Pref.	x-d 77⅜
200	do.	c 96	100	do.	77⅜
400	M. S. & N. I. R.	74⅜	200	do.	77⅜
100	do.	b3 74⅜	400	P. F. W. & C.	s3 105⅜
300	do.	74⅜	100	do.	c 105⅜
200	do.	s10 74⅜	200	do.	b3 105⅜
100	do.	c 74⅜	700	Nic. Transit Co.	s3 5
300	do.	b3 74⅜	100	Canton Co.	34
200	Ill. Cen. R.	131⅜	500	do.	s3 34
200	do.	c 131⅛	100	Cum. Coal Co.	47⅛
200	do.	131⅛	100	do.	47
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	s3 110⅜	100	Quick. M. Co.	87⅛
1100	do.	110⅜	400	Mar. Min. Co.	b3 36⅜
200	do.	s5 110	100	do.	s30 36⅜
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	b3 107⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	36⅞	200	Chic. & R. I.	s5 105⅜
100	N. Y. Cen.	121	100	do.	b3 106⅛
400	Erie R.	b3 95⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.	43⅜
800	do.	95⅜	100	do.	43⅜
100	do.	b10 95⅜	200	C. & N. W. Pr.	x-d 77⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.	115⅜	200	do.	b3 77⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.	74	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	105⅜
500	do.	74⅛	100	do.	105
200	do.	s3 74	100	Central Coal Co.	61
200	do.	74	100	Cumb. Coal	47⅛
200	do.	b3 74⅞	300	do.	b5 47⅜
200	do.	72⅞	100	do.	b3 47⅜
100	do.	b10 73	100	Quick. Min. Co.	87
700	Cleve. & Pitts.	111	800	do.	87⅛
200	do.	s3 111			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$10,000	Amer. Gold.	239⅛	100	M. S. & N. I.	73
100,000	do.	239	100	do.	s3 73
20,000	do.	239⅛	100	do.	73⅛
30,000	do.	239⅛	100	do.	b3 73⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s. C. New Issue.	108⅞	100	do.	b3 73⅛
100,000	do.	108⅞	200	do.	73⅛
500	Erie R.	s3 95⅞	100	do.	73⅛
200	do.	95⅞	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	110⅜
200	do.	b3 95⅞	500	do.	s10 110⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.	s3 115⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.	109⅝
100	Wyoming V.C.Co.	77⅞	400	Chi. & N. W.	43⅜
200	Chi. & R. I.	106⅛	100	Cum. Coal	47⅜

Gold, after the call, sold up to 241⅛, and at the close of report was selling at 240. Stocks were stronger after the call, with a disposition to buy.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue inactive and unsettled.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand at buoyant prices, including Java at 52c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43½c.@46c.; Rio at 43c.@46½c.; St. Domingo at 42c. ℔ lb. Week's receipts of Rio 3,725 bags; sales of Rio, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON: "18,544 bags, including 3,584 ℔ *Konigsberg*, 2,000 balance ℔ *Hans Egade*, 2,000 balance ℔ *Psyche*, 4,020 ℔ *Volkyrien*, 4,400 balance ℔ *Paladin*, (resale,) and 2,500 balance ℔ *Julie*, (resale,) 2,000 ℔ *Dan* and 1,457 ℔ *Eric Andreas*, have been taken on speculation. The market closes very firm. Stock of all kinds, 116,064 pkgs.

STOCK OF RIO.

Dec. 3, Baltimore, bags	5 500
Dec. 3, Philadelphia, bags	1.000
Dec. 6, New-York, bags	41.888
Grand total, bags	48,388

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at firmer prices. Middling, $1 27@$1 29 ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, at an advance of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 18,350 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 60@$9 90; poor to choice Extra State at $9 95@$10 40, chiefly $10@$10 15; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11 10@$11 30 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 60 @$9 90
Extra State	9 95 @10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4122. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

LATER NEWS FROM SHERMAN.

His Army between the Ogechee and Savannah Rivers.

A Severe Fight on Sunday Last.

The Rebels, as usual, Claim the Advantage.

BUT SHERMAN MARCHES ON.

A Heavy Fight Expected this Week.

PROBABLE ATTACK ON SAVANNAH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 8.

Richmond papers of Tuesday, Dec. 6, received here at the office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, contain the following information of SHERMAN'S movements:

From the Richmond Whig, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

We have reason to believe, from all we have heard, that SHERMAN'S army has united and *is marching with measured pace toward the Atlantic coast, south or southwest of Millen. We also have reason to anticipate a battle at some point north or northwest of Savannah ere the close of the present week.* We learn that an official telegram, received last night, states that Gen. WHEELER had inflicted another severe blow upon the enemy. The locality of this fight is not given for sufficient reasons. It occurred last Sunday morning. One corps of the enemy and KILPATRICK'S cavalry, attacked WHEELER in a strong position. They came up boldly to the attack, and made several charges, all of which were repulsed by WHEELER'S men, who, though largely outnumbered, maintained their ground and raked down the foe. The dispatch states that the enemy lost heavily, and it was reported that KILPATRICK was wounded.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Dec. 2.

The two wings of SHERMAN'S army united at Milledgeville, where they staid three days. *The enemy were under strict discipline, and when privates were found depredating on private property, they were severely punished by order of Gen. Sherman.* Of course, stragglers committed depredations with impunity.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 6.

The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 2d says there is much straggling among the Yankees, and prisoners report the men greatly exhausted by their marchings. SHERMAN'S force is estimated at thirty thousand infantry and five thousand cavalry. The situation, as indicated for SHERMAN, places him between the Ogeechee and Savannah Rivers, in the neighborhood of Millen, near the junction of the road from Augusta with the road from Savannah to Macon. Millen is seventy-nine miles from Savannah, and fifty-three from Augusta. SHERMAN'S situation is a very difficult one for a forward movement in any direction. *He seems rather to have thrown himself out of the road to any point south of Savannah.* But if he march on that city or attempt to cross the Savannah River and strike for Beaufort, he will encounter difficulties which we can scarcely suppose he would voluntarily confront. His road will be through marshes and easy of obstruction. The Savannah River is ours, and the ferries are guarded. Whether he will attempt to break through these obstacles, or encounter others scarcely less formidable, it may be further south, this week will probably determine. Meanwhile we are picking up his men and wearing out his army.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 6.

If the Lieutenant-General has already sent to Hon. E. M. STANTON the information which we communicated to him on yesterday, that "SHERMAN passed by Millen," we hope he will be fair to that statesman and send another to-day, stating how the Richmond *Examiner* now denies that "SHERMAN'S army had passed by Millen." This it does do positively. The information furnished by the Government last night renders it certain that the announcement was premature, to say the least, for official dispatches from Georgia, received yesterday, give an account of another fight by WHEELER'S cavalry with the enemy. They drove the Yankee cavalry upon their infantry, and attacked the infantry about midnight Saturday. On Sunday morning one corps of infantry and KILPATRICK'S cavalry advanced and attacked WHEELER'S position. They made several charges, all of which were repulsed by fire from behind breastworks, and counter charges. The enemy's loss was very heavy. Gen. KILPATRICK was reported wounded. WHEELER'S officers and men behaved most gallantly. The fight took place somewhere between Milledgeville and Millen. So far, SHERMAN'S army had not then, at least, passed by Millen.

LATER.—The *Examiner* continues to admit that SHERMAN may reach the sea coast. If he does so, the fleet will find him and the remnant of his army in the neighborhood of Brunswick, where "the wild Altahama murmurs to their woe."

GEN. FOSTER'S OPERATIONS.

THE BATTLE OF HONEY HILL.

Important Operations on Broad River and in Inland South Carolina by Gen. Hatch—Expedition to Assist Sherman—Desperate Attack on a Rebel Fort—Our Forces in Excellent Position.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL Saturday, Dec. 3, 1864.

Although we have not been here in such constant communication with SHERMAN as we suppose have the departments to the North of us, we have learned enough of his movements and intentions to be aware that it might be possible to serve him very effectually by making from this point a raid, or an attack on whatever force the Confederates might have congregated for the protection of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

An expedition was accordingly planned, the main object of which was, of course, to divert from before the front of HARDEE, in his attempt to occupy Savannah, as many rebel troops as possible, and to so hold them away from his line of advance as to in some degree make his success more certain and easy.

The cutting of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad was also one of the operations contemplated by the demonstration, though it was not by any means the main or leading intention of the General commanding.

Accordingly, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 29, a fleet of transports conveying troops under charge of Brig.-Gen. JOHN P. HATCH, for the purpose of proceeding up Broad River, and landing at a convenient point, and thence making an attack on whatever force of rebels might be in the vicinity, with the ultimate view of drawing from Savannah and Charleston whatever troops they could spare from their defences. Every man withdrawn from the forces marshaled to oppose SHERMAN would, of course, be a positive help to that gallant officer, and in some measure would constitute to his ultimate success. Hence the movement from this point possesses a real importance, which at first glance seems hardly to belong to it.

Gen. L. G. FOSTER, who has the command of this Department, who went with the troops to the point of landing, but did not take command. He was accompanied by the following officers of his staff. Capt. W. L. BURGER, Capt. GERAUD, Maj. GRAY, Maj. ANDERSON.

Gen. E. E. POTTER, commanding one brigade, had with him, Capt. W. C. MANNING, and Capt. SILVA, with other officers whose names I do not now remember aside from the regular staff.

The expedition consisted of an effective force of about 3,500 fighting men, and it left Hilton Head in transports at about 11 o'clock P. M. The intended point of disembarkment is a narrow peninsula, or point known as Boyd's Neck, which is situated on Broad River, about eighteen miles distant from Port Royal or Hilton Head, the point of departure. The fleet consisted of about twenty (exact particulars purposely omitted) transports, which were required for the various duties of conveying soldiers, together with the requisite ordnance, commissary and Quartermaster's stores. They were conveyed by certain gunboats, of which not the least formidable was the well-known sixteen-gun ship *Pawnee*.

Hardly had the vessels left wharf, when a fog came sweeping up the river, so rapidly and of so dense a *texture* (?) as almost instantly to envelop the ships and render it utterly impossible to see either each other, or to watch the landmarks and shore points, by which alone could the pilots hope to steer clear of the innumerable bars and shoals which beset the route at almost every rod. This mist was the first installment of botheration the Fates had in store for us, and in order to avoid grounding the entire fleet, it was deemed expedient to lie by at anchor till morning. At sunrise the various crafts again got under way, and in a few hours the advance ships reached the neck. Pontoon boats and scows had been provided and towed up, by means of which, and with the aid of the regular boats belonging to the gunboats, the disembarkment of the soldiers was at once commenced.

A platoon of the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts colored troops were the first to land, and they being joined by others were immediately deployed as skirmishers, and ordered to press forward into the "bowels of the land," for half a mile or so, to establish a line of observation, and to also give timely notice should there seem to be any demonstration by the rebels of a disposition to oppose our landing. This precaution was by no means a needless one, as we had noticed several cavalry scouts most carefully observing our movements, and following us along the edge of the stream, evidently with the desire of discovering data upon which to found an estimate of our strength. Here, however, our old enemy, the fog, did us one good turn, for it had detained more than half our force some miles in the rear, and the rebels rode away, having seen not more than half our men, but evidently supposing they had discovered and estimated our entire force.

Owing to the forementioned fact that some of our boats were stuck fast in the mud in the fog, we were compelled to lose a tide before we could succeed in getting our men all on shore and in marching order. As soon, however, as a column of sufficient strength could be formed, the line of march was taken up and the invaders proceeded inland, the marines and sailors of the Naval Brigade having the advance, with nine pieces of artillery of varying calibre. As the road was sandy and very dry, and as the boys had to drag the pieces by man-power, the horses not having as yet arrived, the labor was very severe.

We proceeded directly inland, about two miles and a half, where we struck a cross-road, from which point marches were made in various directions, none of which, however, resulted in discovering for us that night the immediate object of our search, which was the direct road to the little town of Grahamsville.

This is a little village on or near the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, which we had hoped to reach and destroy before daybreak. The guide employed by Gen. POTTER proving either faithless or ignorant, we found ourselves, at 1 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, in a marsh, about four miles and a half from anywhere. To retrace our steps was the only course, and we countermarched a few miles, and bivouacked for the small remainder of the night, at a cross-road, near a small and primitive building, that had doubtless been invented to answer as a church, but which was at once turned from its peaceful vocation, and suddenly transformed into a sort of theologico-warlike headquarters for staff officers. Later in the day, the same edifice underwent another metamorphosis, and became a field hospital.

It was known that the enemy were not far away, so it was forbidden to light fires, and the wearied men were obliged to consume their hard-tack and salt pork without the soldier's solace, "hot coffee."

Pickets were thrown out, but remained unmolested until daybreak, when a few straggling shots reminded us that the "Johnnies" were not all dead yet. The shots sounded ominous, and for a minute or two it was feared that they were merely the promontory symptoms of a daybreak charge on the camp, an exercise of which the rebs seem to be inordinately fond, and which has, more than once, stood them in good turn. Our men, who had slept on their arms, needed but an instant to join in this and prepare to greet their expected visitors with a reception that would unquestionably have proved much more harm than welcome. However, the picket shot were not followed up, and our men were permitted to prepare and "gobble up" their breakfasts unmolested.

The Engineer having now ascertained the right road to Grahamsville, the column was once more put in motion, and at nine o'clock was fairly under way. The road led for miles through a thick swamp, through which our flankers and our skirmish line had the greatest difficulty in penetrating. Owing to this very trouble, and as it was of course necessary to have the skirmishers precede the main body, our advance was slow. The road was little more than a causeway through a swamp, and was so narrow that our regiments were compelled to march by the flank, and to keep well closed up that no time might be lost. This arrangement, which, owing to the nature of the ground, could not be bettered, gave our enemies almost perfect control of, or power over our men. We were marching in solid column along a narrow road from which we could not escape on either flank without the greatest difficulty—the road stretched away in front of us, as straight as a line, and as level as a table, and the universal comment of the officers on the position, was a sort of wondering astonishment the rebs did not plant a battery in the road and shell the advancing column. It certainly appeared that even a single gun, properly served, could cut our line to pieces in a very few minutes. Col. W. AMES, our Chief of Artillery, was lost in military wonder at the failure of the foe to take instant advantage of a position, and of a set of circumstances, which, to his trained eye, seemed to promise for them an almost certain success, and for us a disaster that would have been irretrievable. And they at last waked up to the state of facts; and behold! the long-expected fight battery made its appearance in the road, and began to pay its iron compliments to our advancing column, in the unwelcome shape of Kotchkiss' shell and 12-pounder round shot. They failed, however, to get the exact range, and the men were constantly advancing, but few were hurt.

Gen. POTTER immediately ordered forward a section of the Third New-York Artillery, and in a few minutes Col. AMES had two of his 12-pounder brass guns pitching shell into the battery. About thirty minutes sufficed to silence the two rebel guns, and they were withdrawn, and our troops marched on for a mile or so unmolested.

Suddenly the head of an advancing column was saluted with another installment of shell and 12-pounder round shot, when the line was ordered forward at once, and in a very few minutes the entire front of the column was closely engaged. It was discovered that the enemy had an enclosed fort mounting four heavy guns, which completely command ed the road up which our men had marched, and also the road which it would be necessary for them to take to reach Grahamville. They had also on the outside of their fort a line of rifle-pits from which they poured in upon us a heavy fire, while in the woods on our right, they also had infantry posted, so that as our men advanced they were met by a concentrated fire of musketry from the rifle-pits and the lower front of the fort and the woods, while from the parapet of the fort they were being mowed down by continuous charges of grape and canister. The fire was terrible, but our men stood it bravely and returned volley for volley, while the artillery was rapidly brought into position and the fort was vigorously shelled.

A charge was ordered and the Thirty-fifth United States Colored Infantry went in with a cheer. They, however, found it impossible to hold their ground under the tremendously destructive fire, and they were compelled to retire after a gallant fight in which they suffered severely. It was now discovered that there was not solid ground enough to admit of the advance of more than a single regiment at a time, and that it was impossible to assault the works from the flanks, owing to the swampy ground. However regiment after regiment was sent in in the hope that they might be able to carry the fort by sheer bull-dog bravery.

Here Col. HARTWELL, of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, who commanded the Second Brigade, was struck by a musket-ball and fell into the swamp, which just here was covered with water, through which the men were obliged to wade. Col. HARTWELL would have drowned had not one of his Lieutenants seized him and assisted him from the field. While he was being carried off he was struck twice more.

At this point Gen. PATTEN had his horse shot under him.

When Col. HARTWELL fell, his place was instantly taken by Col. GURNEY, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York, who sprang to the head of the brigade, and throughout the remainder of the action, handled the men in the most gallant and effective style. Lieut.-Col. WOODFORD, who led the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh into the fight, had a very narrow escape, a minié ball taking off a strip of skin from his face.

The fight at this point lasted from about 1 o'clock P. M. till dark, when our forces fell back to a safe position about three miles from the Landing, where they entrenched themselves, and which they can hold against any force that can be brought against them. It would not be proper to state what movements are in contemplation, but it is safe to say that our forces will not be long idle, and that they will doubtless so manœuver as to afford material aid to SHERMAN in his daring march to the sea coast.

The steamer sails now in a few minutes, and I have only time to append a list of casualties and some extracts from the total Georgia paper. Will keep you advised of future movements. ELDRIDGE.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Erection of a Rebel Battery on the Cumberland River—An Attack on the Battery Unsuccessful—A Reconnoissance.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 8—3:30 P. M.

Matters at the front present no change from that of several days past.

There has been less cannonading to-day than usual.

The rebels have established a battery on a bluff fourteen miles down the river.

Last night seven gunboats went down and engaged this battery, but without dislodging the rebels from their position.

The gunboats returned to-day, one of them considerably damaged.

A reconnoissance was made to-day by our forces between the Lebanon and Nashville pikes.

After proceeding a short distance, the rebels were discovered in considerable force. Our troops charged upon the hill which the rebels occupied, and drove them off. Two or three of our men were killed, seven severely wounded, and a few slightly.

Col. JOHNSON, who escaped from Block House No. 2 so providentially, was slightly wounded by a rebel bullet to-day.

Two prisoners were brought in this morning. They belonged to Tennessee and Arkansas regiments.

The river at this point is five feet deep. The water on the shoals is scant and falling.

A Rumor About Forrest—Probable Movement of the Rebels into Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The Nashville *Press* of yesterday says:

"Shelling the rebel lines and their working parties was kept up on the 6th inst., but hardly so vigorously or persistently as the day before.

The rebel Gen. FORREST, with his command, is said to be across the Cumberland River. We cannot vouch for the truth of this statement, but give it as we hear it.

The impression gains strength among both our soldiers and citizens that the rebels are evacuating, and if this be so the march on Kentucky may be said to have commenced. We think this is quite possible—indeed, probable."

A Rebel Battery Planted at Harpeth Shoals.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, Dec. 7.

A dispatch from Paducah states that a report had reached there that the rebels had planted a battery at Harpeth Shoals, Tennessee River, and that a gunboat had been sent to that locality. In the meantime transports are not permitted to proceed above Smithland.

Lieut.-Gens. Scott and Grant.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes the following:

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 2, 1864.

Hon. E. B. Washburne

MY DEAR SIR: I heard a short time ago that some one had informed Lieut.-Gen. GRANT that I had spoken slightingly of him as an officer.

As it is possible that your frank may enable a letter to reach him, I beg leave to say, through you, that I have never uttered an unkind word about him. The inquiry has frequently been addressed to me: "Do you know Gen. GRANT?" I have answered, that he made the campaign of Mexico with me, and was known considered by me, and I suppose by his brother officers in commission, a good officer, and one who attained special distinction at Molino del Rey. Of his more recent services, I have uniformly spoken in terms of the highest admiration, and added that, in my opinion, he has richly earned his present rank, and trusted he might speedily put down the rebellion. Very truly yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

REPLY

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., July 23, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.

MY DEAR GENERAL.—Your letter of the 2d inst., addressed to the Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, in which you inform him that you had heard that some one had told me that you had spoken slightingly of my appointment to my present rank, is just received. Allow me to assure you, General, that no one has ever given me such information. I have never heard of any speech of yours in connection with the present rebellion, which did not show the great interest felt by you, both in our eminent success and in the success of all our commanders. In fact, all that I have heard of your saying in relation to myself has been more flattering to me than I probably deserve.

With assurance of great esteem for you personally, General, as well as for the services you have rendered our country throughout a long and eventful public career, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. General, U. S. A.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 8.

INQUIRY INTO THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War will proceed to-morrow with the investigation of the Banks' Red River expedition. Gen. BANKS will probably be the first witness examined, as he is now in the city. It will take some time for the committee to procure all the witnesses in the case, as some of them are in New-Orleans and along the Mississippi, including both military and naval officers.

A BATCH OF NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day communicated to the Senate a large batch of nominations of Collectors and Assessors of internal revenue, and also several Consular appointments made during the recess.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The nomination of Attorney-General SPEED was referred to-day to the Judiciary Committee, and will be reported to the Senate at the next Executive session. The committee are understood to be nearly unanimous in his behalf.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

The Senate caucus in the case of Senator HALE this morning, concurred by a large majority in the report of the Select Committee, deposing him from the chairmanship of the Naval Committee. Senator GRIMES was made Chairman by a unanimous vote.

THE VACANCY IN THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

There is quite a contest among the Democrats for the vacancy in the Ways and Means Committee, Speaker COLFAX having decided to appoint a Democrat from New-York. The candidates for the place are Ward, Brooks, Odell, Townsend, Griswold and Fernando Wood.

THE PROPOSED DISCHARGING OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

The action of the House Military Committee, in unanimously reporting a resolution discharging all general officers not on duty three months prior to the passage of the act, has caused quite a consternation in military circles. It is the intention of the Military Committee to have this law operative onward from February.

MRS. GEN. GRANT VISITS HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Gen. GRANT, accompanied by Col. DENT and several ladies, left the city this evening to visit her husband at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

GEN. LOGAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN called upon the President this morning. He is on his way to join his corps in Gen. SHERMAN'S army.

PURCHASE OF COTTON IN REBEL TERRITORIES.

Congress will soon discuss the propriety of permitting the purchase of cotton from rebel territories; some are of opinion that it would be beneficial even to pay gold for a supply of cotton for home consumption and exportation.

SERENADE TO GOVERNOR FENTON.

The Governor elect of New-York was serenaded this evening by the sick and wounded soldiers of the hospitals about the city. He responded to the compliment in a neat speech.

QUALIFICATIONS OF PAYMASTERS.

To-morrow a Board of Examiners, composed of Col. ANDREWS, late Paymaster-General, and Majors JUDD and ALLISON, meet to inquire into the qualifications of Paymasters, in accordance with a recent act of Congress.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 8.

BRITISH AID TO REBEL PRISONERS.

The President to-day sent a message to the Senate, in reply to Mr. SUMNER'S resolution, calling upon him, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish to the Senate any information in his possession relative to a proposition of British subjects to give aid to the rebellion. Lord WHARNCLIFFE informs Mr. ADAMS that the Liverpool Bazaar produced about £17,000, and asks permission for an accredited agent to visit the military prisons within the Northern States, and distribute aid to their inmates. He denies that any political end is aimed at, or any imputation that Confederate prisoners are deprived of such attentions as the ordinary rules enjoin. He says: "The issue of the great contest will not be determined by individual suffering, be it greater or less, and you whose family name is inteworen with American history cannot view with indifference the suffering of American citizens, whatever their State or opinions." Mr. ADAMS replied that it has never been the desire of the Government to treat with unnecessary or vindictive severity any of the misguided individual parties in this deplorable rebellion, who have fallen into its hands in the regular course of the war, and that he should greatly rejoice if the effects of such sympathy could be extended to ministering to their mental ailment, as well as their bodily suffering, thus contributing to put an end to a struggle which otherwise is too likely to be only procastinated by their English sympathizers.

Mr. SEWARD replies as follows to the application received through Mr. ADAMS:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1864.

SIR: I have received your dispatch of the 18th of November, No. 807, together with the papers therein mentioned, viz: A copy of a letter which was addressed to you on the 12th of November last, by Lord WHARNCLIFFE, and a copy of your answer to that letter. You will now inform Lord WHARNCLIFFE that permission for an agent of the committee described by him to visit the insurgents detained in the military prisons of the United States and to distribute among them seventeen thousand pounds of British gold, is disallowed. Here it is expected that your correspondence with Lord WHARNCLIFFE will end.

That correspondence will necessarily become public. On reading it the American public will be well aware that, while the United States have ample means for the support of the prisoners, as well as for every other exigency of the war in which they are engaged; the insurgents, who have blindly rushed into that condition, are suffering no privations that appeal for relief to charity either at home or abroad. The American people will be likely to reflect that the sum thus insidiously headed in the name of humanity, constitutes no large portion of the profits which its contributors may be justly supposed to have derived from the insurgents, by exchanging with them arms and munitions of war, for the coveted productions of immoral and enervating slave labor, nor will any portion of the American people be disposed to regard the sum thus ostentatiously offered for the relief of captured insurgents as a too generous equivalent for the devastation and dissolution which a civil war promoted and protracted by British subjects, has spread throughout the States, which before were eminently prosperous and happy. Finally, in view of this last officious intervention in our domestic affairs, the American people can hardly fail to recall the warning of the Father of our country directed against two great and intimately connected public dangers, namely: Sectional faction and foreign intrigue. I do not think the insurgents have become debased, although they have sadly wandered from the ways of loyalty and patriotism. I think that in common with all our countrymen, they will rejoice in being saved by their considerate and loyal Government from the grave insult which Lord WHARNCLIFFE and his associates, in their zeal for the overthrow of the United States, have prepared for the victims of this unnatural and hopeless rebellion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE WAR ON THE BORDER.

The Provost-Marshal-General to-day issued the following circular:

"Reliable information has been received that a large number of evil-disposed persons, consisting of rebel sympathizers, secessionists, marauders and other outlaws, who have collected in Canada, with a view to enter the commercial cities of the North, and particularly those on the Canadian frontier, with the ostensible purpose of seeking employment, but who are in reality intent upon the destruction of life and property, will shortly arrive in the United States. All officers of this bureau are instructed to place all persons suspected to be of this class under strict surveillance, and to arrest such as evidently belong to it. Provost-Marshals will confer with the municipal authorities with a view to preventing the mischief contemplated, and will aid the civil authorities in discovering these persons and causing their arrest.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

The following general order was also to-day issued from the Quartermaster-General's Office:

"1. The Government has received information that numbers in the British Provinces on our northern border have removed, with the intention of obtaining employment at the depots of military stores, for the purpose of incendiarism. The plots by which some months since many steamboats on the Western rivers were fired and destroyed by rebel agents, have now been extended, with the intent to attempt the destruction by fire of military stores, shipping, manufactories, and public and private property, at various points throughout the loyal States.

2. The strictest vigilance and greatest care in guarding against incendiarism are enjoined upon all officers in charge of the property of this department.

3. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department will employ at all depots where valuable stores are kept no persons who have at any time within the last six months been living in Canada as refugees from the disloyal States, or as fugitives from the draft.

4. Officers of this department will require from those whom they may employ at depots, in positions which could facilitate access to stores or storehouses, satisfactory evidence, not only of loyalty, but of residence within the loyal States, in addition to the usual oath of allegiance.

5. At posts within or near the field of active operations, rebels coming from the rebel territory, upon presenting satisfactory evidence of loyalty, will be employed, if needed; but great caution must be exercised in employing such persons.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-Gen.

ANOTHER BLOCKADE-RUNNER CAPTURED.

The Navy Department has advices from Admiral PORTER of the capture and arrival at Hampton Roads of the Confederate steamer *Armstrong*, of six hundred and thirty tons measurement, a beautiful vessel, very fast, and new, captured by the *Cuyler* and *Gettysburgh*, on the 4th of December, with a cargo of 450 bales of cotton. The larger part was thrown overboard in the chase.

SERENADE TO GOV. FENTON.

Mr. FENTON, Governor of New-York, was serenaded to-night by a large party of convalescents and wounded of several of the hospitals.

THE CONFIRMATION OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL DENNISON.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Ex-Gov. DENNISON as Postmaster General.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Dec. 8.

PEACE PROPOSITION.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—I wish to give notice that on to-morrow I will introduce a joint resolution, for the restoration of the Union and peace, and for the vindication of the Constitution, and the guaranties of the rights of the citizens of the several States.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union)—I move that the Senate proceed to the election of the Senate Standing Committees. Carried.

Mr. ANTHONY—I move that the rules which require the election of Standing Committees by ballot be suspended, and that the following committees be chosen:

Foreign Relations—Mr. Sumner, Chairman; Messrs. Foster, Doolittle, Harris, Davis, Johnson, McDougal.

Finance—Mr. Sherman, Chairman; Messrs. Howe, Cowan, Clark, Van Winkle, Conness and Henderson.

Commerce—Mr. Chandler, Chairman; Morrill, Ten Eyck, Morgan, Sprague, Saulsbury and Lane of Kansas.

Agriculture—Mr. Lane of Kansas, Chairman; Harlan, Wilson, Powell and Farwell.

Military Affairs and the Militia.—Mr. Wilson, Chairman; Messrs. Lane of Indiana, Howard Nesmith, Morgan, Sprague and Brown.

Pensions.—Mr Foster, Chairman; Messrs. Lane of Indiana, Van Winkle, Saulsbury, Buckalew Foote and Brown.

Revolutionary Claims.—Mr. Wilkinson, Chairman; Messrs. Chandler, Wilson, Nesmith and Wright.

Claims—Mr. Clark, Chairman; Messrs. Pomeroy, Howe, Anthony, Morrill, Hicks and Davis.

District of Columbia—Mr. Hale, Chairman; Messrs. Dixon, Morrill, Wade, Walley, Henderson and Richardson.

Patents and the Patent Office—Mr. Cowan, Chairman; Messrs. Ten Eyck, Lane of Indiana, Ramsey and Saulsbury.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Foot, Chairman; Messrs. Trumbull, Grimes, Farwell and Hendricks.

Territories—Mr. Wade, Chairman; Messrs. Wilkinson, Morgan, Sprague, Hale, Lane of Kansas, Carlile, Davis and Richardson.

The Pacific Railroad—Mr. Howard, Chairman; Messrs. Collamer, Johnson, Harlan, Trumbull, Sherman, Morgan, Conness and Brown.

Manufactures—Mr. Sprague, Chairman; Messrs. Morgan, Riddle, Wilkinson and Hendricks.

Judiciary—Mr. Trumbull, Chairman; Messrs. Foster, Ten Eyck, Harris, Foote, Powell and Johnson.

Post-offices and Post Roads—Mr. Collamer, Chairman; Messrs. Dixon, Ramsey, Conness, Buckalew and Pomeroy.

Public Lands—Mr. Harlan, Chairman; Messrs. Pomeroy, Foote, Harding, Carlile, Hendricks and Wright.

Private Land Claims—Mr. Harris, Chairman; Messrs. Sumner, Howard, Riddle and Harding.

Indian Affairs—Mr. Doolittle, Chairman. Messrs. Wilkinson, Lane, of Kansas; Harlan, Nesmith, Brown and Buckalew.

The following are the Joint Standing Committees:

Joint Committee on Printing—Mr. Anthony, Chairman; Messrs. Morgan and Powell.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Mr. Howe, Chairman; Messrs. Cowan and Hicks.

Joint Committee on part of the Library—Mr. Collamer, Chairman; Messrs. Johnson and Howard.

Select Committee on Slavery and the Treatment of Freedmen—Mr. Sumner, Chairman; Messrs. Howard, Carlile, Pomeroy, Buckalew, Brown and Conness.

The above were agreed to.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORS.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) asked that the credentials of the Senators from Louisiana, presented yesterday, be referred to the Judiciary Committee; and it was so ordered.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

Mr. RAMSAY, of Minnesota, (Union,) presented a memorial in relation to foreign immigration, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN.

Mr. MORGAN—I desire to present a petition, signed by William C. Bryant, Henry W. Longfellow, John A. Dix, U. S. Grant, Peter Cooper, Henry J. Raymond, Horace Greeley, and many others, asking an appropriation for a fund for the support of a National Home for totally disabled soldiers and seamen of the Army and Navy of the United States. In consideration of the importance of the subject, and the character of the memorialists, I ask that the paper be printed and referred to the Military Committee. It was so ordered.

REVENUE CUTTERS ON THE LAKES.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) asked for the reference to the Financial Committee of the bill introduced by him on Monday for the construction of revenue cutters on the lakes. It was so ordered.

REFERENCES.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, moved that all bills and memorials now before the Senate be referred to their appropriate committees. Carried.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union) moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday. Carried.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union) offered the following, which was agreed to.

REFERENCE TO THE MESSAGE.

Ordered that so much of the President's Message as relates to financial affairs be referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE KANSAS MILITIA.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union) it was ordered that the bill introduced by him, in relation to the Kansas Militia, be referred to the Military Committee.

THE CONDUCT OF GEN. E. A. PAYNE.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Democrat) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution introduced by me yesterday, that the Secretary of War be directed, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate the proceedings of the military commission appointed to investigate the conduct of Gen. PAYNE in Kentucky.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union) would like to inquire if the Senator from Kentucky is aware of the character of the report which he has asked to be brought before the Senate. I know the resolution leaves it in the discretion of the Secretary of War to furnish it or withold it, and I have faith in the judicious exercise of that discretion. I do not suppose he would communicate anything which it would be improper to have before the public. I would like to inquire if this report of the commission is a report made by a commission of which Gen. PAYNE had any notice; or whether it is merely a private report of some officer in the field, making some inquiries in regard to General PAYNE'S conduct in Kentucky, and reporting it to the Secretary of War for his private information. Is it the report of a commission that Gen. PAYNE never knew anything about, and never had any opportunity to appear before? If it is a report of that character, I presume the Senator from Kentucky is as far removed as any other Senator from wishing to publish a report made in the dark to reflect upon any one; therefore I think the resolution ought to go to the committee on military affairs and let them inquire. I myself, am very much opposed and think it unjust to the character of any officer that a report regarding his conduct made out by a commission of which he had no knowledge, *ex parte*, and in the dark, should be published.

Mr. POWELL.—It would afford me very great pleasure to give the Senate all the information I have on the subject. I do not know what is in the report. I have heard some persons who claim to know, state what was in it. I have understood from persons in that locality who ought to have some knowledge of the character of this report, that it has such evidence in it as convicts this man of the most heinous barbarities and cruelties ever inflicted upon any people or any civilized communities. And not only Gen. PAYNE engaged in these, but some of his subordinate officers and some citizens outside.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union)—I would like to know what Gen. PAYNE the Senator refers to.

Mr. POWELL—Gen. PAYNE, of Illinois.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—There is a Gen. PAINE from my own State. I would not like to have any misapprehension go out as to the identity of the officer, of whom the Senator is speaking.

Mr. POWELL reiterated that Gen. PAYNE had been notified of the session of the commission. He understood he had since resigned and his resignation had been accepted.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had voted for resolutions of inquiry, and was as much in favor of exposing improper conduct as the Senator from Kentucky; but it appears that the Senator from Kentucky is not informed at all, except by the rumors he has heard, that Gen. PAYNE had notice from this commission. He (POWELL) admits that Gen. PAYNE was not before the commission; understand that Gen. PAYNE knew nothing about the commission, but that this was a private secret report of some officers inimical to him. The Senator from Kentucky has heard reports prejudicial to the character of Gen. PAYNE. I have heard a very good account of Gen. PAYNE, and the only complaint I have ever heard in regard to him, from any source, came from the enemies of the country, that he dealt with traitors and rebels in Kentucky as they deserved and protected Union men. He was too severe upon the enemies of the country, in the opinion of the enemies of the country. I do not propose to discuss Gen. PAYNE'S merits. I am not sufficiently advised to do so. He is from my own State, and is regarded as an estimable citizen. I think it unjust to him that a report should be published reflecting upon him—if it does reflect upon him—if it was made by men acting in secret, who gave him no opportunity for defence. I move the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.) advocated the views of Mr. POWELL.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session.

THANKS TO CAPT. WINSLOW AND LIEUT. CUSHING.

The doors were opened in a few moments, when a message from the President, recommending a vote of thanks to Capts. WINSLOW and CUSHING, was read; also a message in answer to Mr. SUMNER'S resolution, relative to, and furnished by British subjects, to the rebellion, which, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 8.

THE DUTY ON CIGARS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the joint resolution explanatory of so much of the Internal Revenue Act as refers to the duty on cigars, an abstract of which was printed in the papers of Wednesday morning.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that the Secretary of the Treasury had recommended that the tax be laid on the leaf, and he now wished to know whether the Committee of Ways and Means intended to change the duty on tobacco.

Mr. STEVENS replied that he had given the subject some consideration, but did not know what the conclusion of the committee would be.

Mr. BROOKS suggested that the bill be postponed for a few days for further examination.

Mr. STEVENS replied that, in the opinion of those best instructed, the department had lost millions of dollars by the constructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. BROOKS said, that in the opinion of a large number of manufacturers, it was quite impossible under the principle of the law ever to have honest manufacturing of cigars. The temptation was so great, the duty so immense, and the punishment so severe as to render it almost impossible to prevent fraud by the measure now before them. There was no doubt, from the best information, that the best way was to attach a one-cent stamp to each cigar sold, and this would produce a larger revenue than the principle in the bill.

Mr. STEVENS explained, that all the committee had done was to put a proper construction on the law, in contradistinction to a very erroneous decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said that some of the manufacturers had stopped nearly entirely in consequence of this very singular construction of the law. The construction went even beyond the law itself. He thought something more than a simple joint resolution was necessary to remedy the defects. He hoped his friend from Pennsylvania, (STEVENS,) would be patient in clearing up the "smoke" which surrounds the subject.

Mr. STEVENS then proceeded to show that nine-tenths of the cigars manufactured since Congress adjourned had paid but three dollars instead of eight dollars a thousand, owing to the construction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The measure pending was, he repeated,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 8, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, '81 C.	115⅜	10	Quick. Min. Co. b7	87⅛
10,000	do	115⅜		do	87⅛
10,000	do	115⅜		do	87⅛
5,000	do	115⅜		Marihona M. Co	36⅛
2,000	U. S. 7-30 Notes	105⅛		do	36⅛
10,000	do	105⅛		do b15	36⅛
$8,000	do	105⅛	200	Pac. M. S. Co	315
20,000	do	105⅛	4	N. Y. Cen. R	122
8,000	do...new iss.	105⅛	100	do	122⅛
50,000	do...new iss.	105⅛		Erie Railway...b30	99
$5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	101⅛	200	do b10	98
5,000	do	101⅛	200	do	98
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr, Cer.	97⅛	200	do	99⅛
2,000	Ky. State 6s	101	500	do	98⅛
2,000	N. Carolina	60	500	do b30	98⅛
2,500	Ohio 6s '81	103	400	do	98⅛
$9,000	O. & M. Cer	36⅛	100	do b15	98⅛
40,000	do	37	200	do b10	98⅛
80,000	do	36⅞	300	Erie R. Pref	103⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen 6s	109	100	Hudson R. R	116¾
3,000	Erie 3d M. 8s	115	200	do	116
1,000	do	116	100	Reading R	136⅛
7,000	Erie 5th M	107	400	do	136⅜
3,000	B. N. Y. & E. 1st	104	1200	do	137
4,000	Hud. R. 8s '67	101	200	do b10	137
5,000	Hud. R. 2d M.	120	200	Mich. Cen. R	130
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	97	100	M. S. & N. I	74⅛
5,000	Cl. & To. S. F. B.	107	800	do	74⅛
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	[illegible]	1000	do	74⅜
10,000	Union Pac. R., E Div. Kansas, 1st M. L. G. Bs.	88	200	do	74⅝
30	Mechanics' Bk	114	100	do b15	75
30	Rich. & Dryv. Bk	130	100	do b7	74⅛
25	Bk. State of N. Y.	116	200	do	74⅛
110	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	101	500	do b30	74⅛
40	B'k of Commerce	115⅛	200	do	74⅛
10	do	116	300	Cle. & Pitts	111
100	Fourth Nat. Bank	94	500	do 85	111
50,000	Amer. Gold	242⅜	600	Chi. & N. W	44
1,500	do	242	800	do	44⅛
100	Canton Co	34	200	do	44⅜
200	do	34½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	77
100	do b30	34⅜	400	do	77⅛
40	Del. & Hud. C. Co	108	500	Chi. & R. I. R	106⅜
900	Cum. Coal Pr	47⅜	400	do	106⅜
100	do	48	200	do	106⅜
100	do	48⅛	200	do	107
100	P., Ft. W. & C	105½	200	Mil. & Pr. Du C	54⅛
300	do	105⅞	500	do	54
255	do	106	200	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	69
200	do	106⅛	40	Rome & Water'n R.	108
100	Alt. & T. H.	85	100	Chi. & Alt. R. Pr	94

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	108⅜	100	Prud. Riv. R	115⅜
10,000	do b10	109	300	do b30	117⅛
50,000	do ...new iss.	108⅜	400	do	115
10,000	do ...new iss.	108⅜	400	Reading R	136⅛
50,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s R.	100⅜	100	M. S. & N. I	73
20,000	Treas. N. 7-30s.	103	900	do	72⅝
	April & Oct	118⅜	500	do	72⅝
12,000	do	118⅜	100	do b30	73
50,000	do	119	300	Clev. & Pitts	111
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	200	do	111⅛
3,000	Mo. State 6s	63⅜	500	Chic. & N. W. R	43⅝
50,000	O. & M. Cer	36⅜	300	do b30	43⅝
40,000	do	36⅜	200	do	43⅝
20,000	do b10	36⅜	400	C. & N. W. Pr	77⅜
20	Canton Co	33⅜	100	do b30	77⅜
200	Cum. Coal Pref	46⅛	200	do	77⅜
600	Quick M. Co	87⅛	1000	Ch. & R. I. R	106⅛
300	do	87⅛	2 0	do b30	106⅜
50	Mar. Min. Co	36	200	do	106⅛
1800	Erie R	95	1200	do	106
200	do	94⅞	100	M. & P. Du Ch	53⅛
200	do	94⅜	100	do	54
100	Ill. Cen. R	130⅜	500	P., Ft. W. & C.	105⅜
100	do	130⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$30,000	U. S. 5-20s reg	108⅜	1500	Cleve. & Pitts	111
600	Erie Railway	95⅜	200	do	110⅜
400	do c	95⅛	600	do c	110⅜
400	do b3	95⅛	200	do	110⅜
1200	do c	95⅛	3 0	Chi. & R. I. R	106⅛
800	do b3	95⅞	200	do b3	106⅜
100	do c	95⅞	100	do c	106⅜
1800	do b3	95⅞	50	do b10	106⅜
100	do c	95⅞	100	do c	106⅜
500	Hudson Riv. R b3	113⅜	100	Chi. & N. W b3	43⅜
200	do b60	117	2 0	do b3	43⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. R	73⅞	100	do	43⅜
700	do b3	74	100	C. & N. W. Pref. x-d	77⅜
300	do b3	74	2 0	do b3	77⅜
200	do	74	200	do	77⅜
200	do b30	73⅞	500	do b30	78
200	do b3	73⅞	100	do b3	77⅜
200	do c	73⅞	100	P. F. W. & C	106
100	do b3	73⅜	600	do b3	105⅜
300	Ill. Cen. b1	131	100	do b3	105⅜
100	do b5	131	100	Canton Co	34⅜
100	do b10	130⅜	500	Cum. Coal Co	48⅜
100	Wyom. V. Coal	77⅜	100	do	48⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$1,500	Treas. N. 7 3-10	119	300	Chic. & R. I. b5	106⅜
11,000	do	120⅛	200	Chic. & N. W	43⅝
10,000	Am. Gold	239	400	do	43⅛
100	Erie R. b10	95	100	do b3	43⅝
100	do b3	95	200	do b3	43⅝
10,000	M. S. & N. I	73	100	C. & N. W. Pr x d	77⅜
200	do c	72⅞	200	do	77⅜
200	do b3	73	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. b3	105⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. b3	121⅜	100	Canton Co	34⅜
300	Hud. Riv. R	116	200	do b5	34⅜
200	Cleve. & Pitts	111⅜	100	Cumb. Coal	48⅜
200	do b5	111	200	Nic. Transit	6⅜

THURSDAY, Dec. 8—P. M.

The heavy purchases of United States Stocks within the last six or eight days by the Associated and National Banks, chiefly to employ their surplus balances, and the activity in the same securities at the Stock Exchange and among the leading Money Brokers on Wall-street, have partially influenced the Money market to-day. There is less general ease to Brokers, who borrow at call, and larger differences are being paid to carry Stocks for 30@60 days. The Gold-bearing Stocks of the Government being the favorite collateral with Money lenders, and a present favorite also with a large circle of speculators for a further rise later in the season, the other securities of the Stock Exchange are not borrowed upon on quite as easy terms, though there is no scarcity of Money at 7 ℘ cent. The transactions for settlement yesterday and to-day are unusually heavy, and million and half million checks on Bank passing between the Brokers dealing in United States Stocks quite common.

At the Stock Exchange the market for Government Stocks was again active, but not quite so buoyant as yesterday and the day before; especially in the 5-20s, old issue, because of the absence of later orders from Europe. There was not much yielding in price, however, for either the old or new issue The 6 ℘ cents. of 1881 were 1 ℘ cent. less firm, while the old 7-30 ℘ cents., worth for conversion about 2@2¼ ℘ cent. more than the 1881's, appeared neglected yesterday when the 1881's touched 118 ℘ cent. The Treasury Certificates steady at 97¾ ℘ cent. for late dates, about 12 months to run, and 98¼@99 for Certificates falling due next Spring and Summer. The 10-40 Gold-bearing 5 ℘ cents have advanced to 101¼@101¾ ℘ cent. and are in demand. The Railway and Miscellaneous Shares opened better than the closing prices of yesterday, but not up to the best sales of that day. Between the Boards there was a lower range of prices, while at the Second Board there was a fair degree of steadiness.

After the Second Board the Gold Room, which had been made to work between 242¾@241 through the forenoon, fell off to 239 ℘ cent. on various military rumors; and the Share market was also somewhat unsettled, closing as follows, as compared with Wednesday afternoon;

	Wed	Thur.		Wed	Thur.
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	115⅜	Pittsburgh	110¼	111¾
U. S. 5-20's	[illegible]	105⅜	Northwest	43¼	43⅜
U. S. Certificates	97⅞	97⅝	N. West Pref	77⅜	77⅜
N. Y. Central	121⅛	121⅜	Rock Island	106	106
Erie	95¾	95⅞	Fort Wayne	105	105⅞
Hudson	115¾	115	Cumberland Coal	47¾	47¾
Reading	136⅝	136⅞	Quicksilver	8⅞	8⅞
Mich. Southern	72⅜	72⅛	Mariposa	36⅛	36⅛
Illinois Cen	130¼	130¼	Ohio & M. Certs	36⅜	36⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Chatham	110
Manhattan	135	Bk. of the Republic	110
Merchants'	111⅛	Bank of N. America	105
Mechanics'	112	Hanover	101
Union	115	Metropolitan	142⅛
America	138	Peoples'	105
City	150	Market	104
Phenix	106	Nassau	103
North River	106	Shoe and Leather	101
Tradesmen's	113	Continental	100
Greenwich	170	St. Nicholas	100
National	107	Commonwealth	103
Merchants Exchange	99	Imp. and Traders'	105
State of New-York	114	Park	159
Commerce	115	Central National	100
Ocean	91	Fourth National	93
American Exchange	141		

And the following bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	104⅜	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	86
N. Y. C. 6s, 8 subscript	[illegible]	[illegible] & N. W. 1sts	90⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118	[illegible] & St. Jo. L. G	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, coup. '76	124	[illegible] & St. Jo. con.	85
Erie 7s, 2d mort. '79	114⅜	[illegible] & W. 2ds	96
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	116	[illegible] & W. 1sts Ext	100
Erie 7s, 1st mort., '88	107	[illegible] & W. 2ds	84
Hud. R. 6s, 1st mort. '65	101	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	110
Hud. R. 7s, Bonds, '67	101	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	111⅛
Harlem 1st, '69 & '72	105	New J. C.	114
Mich. S. & N. I. '69 & '72	121	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	111⅛
Mich. Cen. New 1sts '62	128	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105
Cl. & P. B. & Quincy 1sts	120⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	[illegible]
[illegible] & Chic. 6s	102	Miss. & Mo. R. 1sts	85⅜
[illegible] & N. W. S. F.	108	Chi. & Alt. R. 1s	100
Illinois Central 7s	119	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	105
[illegible] & T. H. Regular	85	[illegible] & C. Pref. 1sts	94
[illegible] & T. H. 2ds, Income	76		

Earnings of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad for the month of November, 1864.

November, 1864	$74 621 14
November, 1863	38 159 12
Increase	$36,462 02

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $4,205,384 86; for Customs, $164,000; on account of Loan, $3,084,500; payments, $1,735,003 82; balance, $34,965,561 60.

The following sales were made at ALBERT M NICOLAY & Co.'s special auction sale of Stocks, Bonds, &c.:

50 shares Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Co., $100 each 90⅛
100 shares Grand-st. Ferry and 42d-st. R. Co., $100 each 112⅝
10 shares B'way and 7th-av R. Co., $100 each 92
10 shares N. Y. and N. H. R. Co., $100 each 130
30 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co., $50 each 82½
20 shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co., $50 each 8⅜
75 shares International Fire Ins. Co., $100 each 81⅛
100 shares British American Coal, $50 each $20⅛
50 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co., $30 each 187½

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York,
Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.
E. SOOFIELD, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, which as maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ TO BANKERS. ☜
Wanted, a competent and active Bank Teller in a National Bank located in a neighboring city; one who thoroughly understands the business and can present satisfactory references. A young man preferred. Address, giving full particulars, P. O., Box No. 3,286, New-York Post-office.

☞ SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL CO,
Fifty shares Spring Mountain Coal Co. Stock for sale. Address B., Box No. 3,185 Post-office.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 8—6 P. M.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 181 bbls. Ashes, 26,517 bbls. Flour, 2,666 bags Corn Meal, 300 bushels Wheat, 25,443 bushels Corn, 29,297 bushels Oats, 3,046 packages Provisions, and 378 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Are scarce and quiet at irregular prices.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand, and held with much firmness.

COTTON—Is attracting more attention, at buoyant prices. Middling, $1 28@$1 30 ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last 850 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, at a further advance of 10c. ℘ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 19,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 70@$10 00; poor to choice Extra State at $10 10@$10 50, chiefly $10 15@$10 25; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11 20@$11 40 ℘ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$9 70 @$10 00
Extra State.....10 10 @10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.10 15 @13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.10 20 @11 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.11 45 @13 50
Extra Genesee.....11 50 @13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....10 70 @15 00
Southern Flour is in demand and firmer to-day. Sales since our last 1,150 bbls., at $10 80@$11 85 for poor to good, and $11 90@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Premix Mills, ℘ bbl. Canada Flour is doing better; sales 650 bbls Extra, $11 90@$12 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, including fine and superfine, at $8 50@$9 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 175 bls. Corn Meal is more active at $7 70 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric and $8 80 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Also, 50 puncheons Brandywine at $41 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand at an advance of 3c.@4c. ℘ bushel. Sales since our last, 93,000 bushels, including White Canada (smutty) at $2 50; Canada Club at $2 32; very choice White Michigan (300 bushels) at $3; a fancy price. Amber Western at $2 50@$2 52½; Red Western at $2 45@$2 47; Amber Spring at $2 35; Milwaukee Club at $2 29@$2 32½; Chicago Spring at $2 24@$2 30 ℘ bushel. Corn continues heavy and nominal at $1 90½@$1 93 ℘ bushel for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; small lots Jersey Yellow (new) sold at $1 65@$1 66. Oats are in brisk demand, at advanced prices; we quote Canada at 97c.@98c.; Western at $1 04@$1 06, afloat and in store; State at $1 03 ℘ bushel. Rye is quiet. Barley is inactive. Barley Malt is dull. Beans are in better request. Sales 500 bbls. at $2 60@$2 75 for medium and marrow flat ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River is in demand at $1 40@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 55@$1 65 for small lots for city use, ℘ 100 lbs.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair demand and dearer. Sales have been reported of 2,650 bbls. We quote Crude at 49c.@49¾c.; Refined, in bond, at 71c.@72c.; do. free, at 90c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unusually active, to-day, especially 1863-4 Mess, which has been eagerly purchased on speculation at much higher prices. The market closed much less buoyantly. Sales have been made of 15,100 bbls. at $37 25@$38 50, cash, and regular for 1863-4 Mess, closing quite dull at $37 87@$38, cash, regular way, $35@$36 for 1862-3 Mess, $39 for New Prime Mess, $35 75@$36 for Thin Mess, and $34@$35 50 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,000 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, December delivery, seller's option, at $37 50@$38 50; 500 bbls. do., same delivery, buyer's option, at $38 50; 100 bbls. New Mess, January delivery, seller's option, at $39 75; 1,500 bbls. do., same delivery, buyer's option, at $40; 500 bbls. do., February delivery, seller's option, at $40, and 1,000 bbls. New Prime Mess, January delivery, seller's option, at $37 50@$38 50. ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in moderate demand at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Shoulders, 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 210 pkgs. Bacon is less active but rather firmer; sales equal to 150 bxs. Short Clear City at 22½c. on the spot, and 22¾c. deliverable January 15. Lard is in fair demand and dearer; sales 2,750 tcs. and bbls. at 21c.@24c., and 650 bbls. New, (MITCHELL & LADD's,) deliverable in January and to Feb. 14, seller's option, at 24c. ℘ lb. Beef is in demand at $22@$25 for New Extra Mess; $20@$23 for New Plain Mess; sales 470 obls. Tierce Beef is rather heavy; sales to day 50 tcs. at $38 for Prime Mess. ℘ tierce. Beef Hams are drooping; sales 250 bbls. at $27@$28 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand at 45c.@56c. for poor to choice, and 56c.@60c. for fancy State, and $36@$50 for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in request at 15c.@24c. for poor to choice, ℘ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W. STARIN & Co. review thus: "We have no material change to note in the market for Butter, during the past week. Receipts have been a fair average, but notwithstanding the continued unfavorable weather for trade, the demand for export and home trade has proved amply sufficient to prevent any accumulation of stock, and to sustain our quotations of last week unchanged. Our latest advices from Liverpool and London are of a favorable character, and give evidence that a good demand must prevail for fine quality of American Butter during the balance of the season. Messrs. GEO. F. BRADO & Co., of San Francisco, in their latest advices, note that Eastern Butter is firm and active at 37½c. ℘ lb., gold price. The demand for shipment to California continues active at full prices. As the season advances, and the movement of the crop of Butter takes place, the diminished amount of stock is more clearly shown, which aids in giving greater tone to the market, and forbids any hope of lower rates. Our advices from all portions of the Western States demonstrate that the major portion of their Butter make has come to market and is consumed, consequently very small supplies can be looked for from that quarter. Therefore the demands of this market must be supplied from the dairy districts of this State and Northern Pennsylvania, and our correspondents are all the supply back in inadequate and far from an average. At the close of the week's trade a sharp advance in gold has again stimulated the market, and caused more activity in the export demand. We quote:

Orange and Sussex—fresh—pails, ℘ lb	55@60
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails, ℘ lb	55@60
Fine State Dairies—firkins, ℘ lb	52@54
Fair to Good State Dairies—firkins, ℘ lb	48@50
Fine State—half firkin tubs, ℘ lb	52@55
Fair to Good State—half firkin tubs, ℘ lb	50@52
Fine State Dairies—Welch tubs, ℘ lb	52@53
Fair to Good State Dairies—Welsh tubs, ℘ lb	48@48
Fine Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ℘ lb	48@50
Fair to Good Penn. Dairies—firkins, ℘ lb	45@46
Fine Western Reserve—firkins, ℘ lb	45@46
Fine Wisconsin, Michigan, &c.—firkins, ℘ lb	42@45
Fine Fresh Nova Scotia—firkins, ℘ lb	—@45
Fine Fresh Canada—firkins, ℘ lb	42@45
Ordinary Canada—firkins, ℘ lb	35@37
Fair Ordinary Western—firkins, ℘ lb	35@37
Common Western—firkins, ℘ lb	30@34

SUGARS—Continue in fair request, at advancing prices. Sales, since our last, 730 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 18¾c.@23c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in more demand, at 24¾c.@25¾c ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 254,000 lbs., at 17¾c.@19c, the latter rate for choice; also, 20,000 lbs. Grease, at 17c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $1 92¼@$1 94¾ ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been pretty brisk, and rates tending upward. For Liverpool the engagements include 1,800 bbls. Flour at 10¾d.; 500 tcs. Beef at 2s. 3d.; 50 tons Oil Cake at 6s.; 75 tons Tallow at 15s.; also, by steamer, 2,000 pkgs. Butter and Cheese at 35s.; 500 bxs. Bacon at 30s. For London—25 tons Bacon at 20s.; 50 tons Cheese 25s.; 25 tons Zinc at 15s. For Havre—25 tons Tallow, &c., and 1,500 Hides at 35f. For Cadiz—An Italian bark, with Staves, at $37 50 for light and $32 50 for heavy. For Pernambuco—A Prussian bark, with 2,200 bbls. Flour, at $1 ℘ bbl. in gold.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Unclaimed in the New-York Post-office, Friday, Dec. 9, 1864.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "Dec. 9's advertising," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Marie Louise Miss
Ahl-lom Louisa Mrs
Aiken Catharine Miss
Allen Sarah Miss
Allen Lucy Mrs
Allison Miss
Alden James L Mrs
Alexander W F Miss
Alexander Frances W Miss—2
Angell A H Mrs
Anderson Margaret A
Anderson Rachel
Anderson Harriet
Anderson C Miss
Archer L Mrs
Acker Mary
Armstrong Louisa Mrs
Arnold Lemuel Mrs
Arnold Kate Mrs
Arnold Matilda Miss
Ashley Annie Mrs
Aston W Mrs

B

Baker Mary Miss
Baker Emma Mrs
Baldwin Hiram Mrs
Baldwin Annie Miss
Barks Marina
Blaisdell Daniel Mrs
Brady Moriah A Mrs
Brant Jane Mrs
Branagan Anna Mrs
Branagan Anna Mrs
Bradley G Mrs
Bradley Lewis Miss
Barrell Mary Miss
Barlow E C Mrs
Barton Emily A Miss
Bard Maggie Mrs
Barstow Eliza Mrs
Barrey Matilda Miss
Barry Mary Mrs
Barry Kate Mrs
Barret Mary E Miss
Bartlet C S Mrs
Bartlett Jennie Miss
Bates Ardilla P Mrs
Batchelor Mary A
Bussford Sarah J Mrs—2
Bannenstitch Paul Mrs
Blasee Cath Mrs
Blydenburgh Rudolph G Mrs
Beaty M D Miss
Blair Mary Mrs
Beaumont Eliza Miss
Becket Charlott
Beck Frank Mrs
Bench Ann S Miss
Benker Katharine Mrs
Berger Katharine
Berry Sophia E Mrs
Breaison Maggie
Bies
Bilderbee Sarah Miss
Billings Fannie C Miss
Binder Mary Mrs
Birch Eliza Miss
Biron Lucy Miss
Bisher S N Mrs
Bishop Maria Mrs
Brien Mrs
Bridges C D H Mrs
Brittee Thomas Mrs
Bowles Cecelia C
Brown Alex Mrs
Brown Jenny
Brown Mary Miss
Brown Harriett
Brown Hannah Miss
Brown Anne
Brown Josephine Miss
Brown Mary A
Brown M Miss
Booth Mary L
Bissell Miss
Bosse Cath Miss
Bosworth Emma C Miss.
Bowen Susan Mrs
Bower Anne Miss
Boyle Ann Miss
Boyle Elizabeth
Bogg Mary S Miss
Bogg Catharine
Brogan Ann Miss
Brogan Annie
Bronson Isabella Miss
Brooks F Mrs
Buchanan Sarah
Buckley Mrs
Buckman Ellen L
Bunce S P Mrs
Bunker Fanny Mrs
Burton Abby M
Burnham Bell Miss
Bushbrook Sarah
Butch Catharine Mrs
Butts M O Miss
Butterworth Samuel M Mrs
Byrn Margret Miss
Brust Mina
Brunavan Mary
Bryan Mary A Miss

C

Cahil Mary Mrs
Caldwell W S Mrs
Cameron Mary Miss
Cameron E Mrs
Camp C Mrs
Campbell Margaret Mrs
Cannon John J
Champion John E Mrs
Carroll Jane Mrs
Carroll Bridget Miss
Carroll Mrs
Carren Mrs
Carey Hannah Miss
Carranher Annie Miss
Carelton J B Mrs
Carters Margrit Mrs
Carson Libbie Miss
Casey Honora Miss
Casey Hattie S Mrs
Casedy Rosana Mrs
Chapman [Annie
Clark Elizabeth H Mrs
Clark Mary Jane Miss
Clark Nelly Miss
Clark Sarah
Clark Samuel Mrs
Clark Mary Miss
Cecise [Elizabeth
Chapman Robert Mrs
Cleary Elizabeth Mrs
Cleary Johanna
Chipman Louis Mrs
Clifford J B Mrs
Clifton Clara Mrs
Clifton Julia Miss
Chippendale Alfreda Mrs—2
Chilson Mary Mrs
Chicking S M Mrs
Cochran Cassey
Cody Mary
Coffield Maggy Miss
Coleman Hettie
Colt Mrs
Condon Mrs
Connor Willie Miss
Connley Lissy
Conroy Annie
Condaig Thomas Mr
Cone Mrs
Conant Emily
Conklin Lissie M
Conklin Ann
Conlon Anne
Cooper Mary Miss
Cooney Mrs
Corbyn Louisa Miss
Corgan Eliza Miss
Corcoran Cath'e
Costello Margaret Mrs
Cotters Mary Mrs
Courtney Julia Mrs
Covent Alice Miss
Coyle Margret
Coyle Julia Miss—2
Crowley Cath
Crooks William Mrs
Cunningham Cath
Cunningham Miss
Cunningham Lissie
Cunningham Mary Mrs
Curry C F Mrs
Curtis Annie M
Curtin Mrs
Cushing Julia L Mrs
Cunningham Caroline E Mrs
Cruger Douglass
Cruse The Misses

D

Daly Thomas Mrs
Darlin Mary Miss
Dates Mary
Davis Geo H Mrs
Davis Geo Mrs
Davis Ida
Davis Horatio N Mrs
Davis Jane Miss
Deering Thomas Mrs
Delany Kate
Dennis M L Miss
Deucher Annie C Mrs
Denaille Mary D Mrs
Densmore Annie M Mrs
Devlin Jane Mrs
Devlin S Mrs
Drew Sarah E Miss
Drew E W Miss
DeLeucy Pet Miss
DeMumble Victoria Mrs
Dettich Anna Mrs
Degnan Cecelia Mrs
Divine Kate
Dodd Laura Mrs
Dallinger Pauline Miss
Donaldson S M Mrs
Donavan Eliza
Doran Ann
Dorr Lydia Mrs
Downey Elizabeth Miss
Dowling Jane
Domain Georgiana
Doyl Libbie Miss
Doyl Julia Mrs
Dubois Harriett Mrs
Duckworth Annie
Duggan John Mrs
Duglas Maria Estella Mrs
Domas M Miss
Dunnven Mary Ann Miss
Dunn Mrs
Duncan Thos Mrs
Durfee John P Mrs
Drum Mary Mrs

E

Egan Miss
Edwards Henry W Mrs
Easerman Mrs
Eldredge Mary Miss
Ellinger Wilhelmina Miss
Emma Miss
Ennigs Louiser
Evans Ellen Miss
Estrello Albino
Ginerosa Mine
Evans Rebecca Mrs
Evans Carrie Mrs
Eveleth E Mrs

F

Falk Constance Miss
Falion Mary Miss
Falkenberg Adelhaiel Mrs
Farrel Bridget
Farring Cath Miss—2
Farley Cath Miss
Feuner Lissie H Miss
Fletcher Mary
Fleming Margaret Mrs
Fleming Cath Miss
Fields S Miss
Field Julia A Miss
Finegan Ann Mrs
Finegan Bridget
Fisher A H Mrs
Fish Sarah Ella Miss
Fitzsimons Mrs
Fitzsimins Hetta Miss
Freedman Theresa Miss
Foley Mrs
Foate D T M Mrs
Forster S Mrs
Forster Sophia Mrs
Foster Henry Mrs
Fox E Miss
Fryl A W Mrs
Furer Louise Miss

G

Gais Caroline Mrs
Galaiae Cath
Gannon Caroline Miss
Gaynor Sarah Mrs
Gaylord Lydia Mrs
Gaule Anastacia
Gladel Susie L Miss
Graham Cornelia
Graham Mary Mrs
Graton Katy Miss
Graff Anna Miss
Grubbs J Mrs
Garrett Benjamin Mrs
Gedney S J Miss
George Mary Mrs
Getchill Sarah Jane Mrs
Gleason Maria Miss
Grealy Annie
Green S Dana Mrs
Green Anna F Miss
Green H Miss
Grey J A Miss
Gibson Sarah Miss
Gibbs T Mrs
Gillen Isabella Mrs
Gipson Susan Mrs
Gibson Simon Mrs
Gillmore Ann Miss
Gildersleve Emeline Miss
Giles Wm Mrs
Gilbert Wm Mrs
Gilbert Elizabeth Mrs
Gleason Maria Miss
Gilmore Ann Miss
Gergan Ellen
Gilmary E Miss
Geroux Mrs
Girbardt Emma Miss
Gledden Rosa Miss, 3
Griffin Louisa F Miss
Griston Abbie Miss, 2
Godwin Lucy Miss
Goodwin Agustus Miss
Gumpert Mina Miss
Gruber E Mrs
Grumman Mattie E Miss
Gough Patrick
Gould F A
Goulin Oliver M
Glefer Samuel R
Guest J W
Guthrie T R
Guthrie E M
Guthrie L T

H

Hackett J H Mrs
Hackett Mary
Hacket Lucina Miss
Hacker Geo Mrs
Hacker Geo H Mrs
Hall Sarah Miss
Hall D Mrs
Hargraves M A Mrs
Hale Nettie W Mrs
Hallock Joseph Mrs
Hallett Abby Mrs
Hallett A E Mrs
Hamilton Ellen Mrs
Halin Margaret
Harnett Anne A Miss
Harding Henry H Mrs
Harding Joseph Mrs
Hastings Flora E Mrs
Hatch Eliza Mrs
Havens L Miss
Hawkins Hannah Miss
Hawkins Helen
Hawkins Mary Mrs
Hawkins Emaline
Hayes Ellen
Hawkins Alex Mrs
Hawkins Jenny
Hawkins Mary Miss
Hawkins Harriett
Hawkins Hannah
Hawkins Louiser
Hawkins Caroline
Hawkins Jane
Hawkins Julia
Hawkins Ardilla
Hawkins Mary A
Hawkins Emma
Hawkins Ellen
Hawkins Sarah J
Hawkins Ann Mrs
Hawkins Rachel
Hawkins Harriett
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Randall Capt H R
Randell F W
Ranney Dr H D
Raster Herman
Rath Henry M
Raven Henry W
Rawson, Bridge-land & Co
Ray Chas
Ray Paul
Ray Paul G
Raycraft John
Raymond George
Raymon Joseph
Read & Co
Read Thos H
Reagley E
Read Herbert
Read John
Redfield Robert
Red A B
Reilly Owen
Reiser & Baker
Remond Mr
Renner Henry C
Requa Isaac
Requa, Austin & Co
Reynolds James
Richardson J A
Richardson & Bam T
Riddle Rev M B
Ridgely J W
Rigby Patrick
Riley J J
Rines J M & Co
Ritzler H F
Rixford George C
Roach Rev Dr
Roach John
Robbins Peter
Robbins Alexander
Robbins H F
Roberts Lt John
Robbins & Co
Robbins Charles E
Robbins Geo Lyman
Robbyns Peter
Robinson Chas W
Robinson S G
Robinson H & Co
Robinson Robert
Lombard
Robinson W R
S
Saame Moses
Stein Dres
Steinart J
Snell Chas R
Stellman Hinrich
Sheldon M S
Semmell John
Schenk Dr
Spencer J W
Shepherd FM&EA
Stern D
Stern Henry
Sherwood Edward
Sherwood George
Sherwood James
Sherwood Samuel
Sherry James
Shoolbred Wm C
Sperry John A
Settle Wm
Steven William
Stevens Lyman
Stewart Alex D
Seymour Geo W
Seymour Harry
Sevmour W L
Scriber Peter E
Sieber Herrmann
Strie y Rev M E
Snieler Christof
Still John W
Silverman E
Sikey, Ricker & Co
Smillie & Derrauer
Smith David
Smith Benjamin
Simon Moses
Simmonds George
Simpson John
Simpson Capt John
Simpson L P
Smith Daniel
Smith Benjamin
Smith Edwin J
Smith Geo S
Smith Henry
Smith Rev
Smith Jno A
Smith Jno Cotton
Smith J H
Smith Jno W
Smith Julius T
Smith Robert B
Smith Peter & Co
Smith Thos B
Smith F W
Smith William
Smith & Patrick
Singleton Thos
Shipman (Executor)
Seymour Joseph
Sutter E
Snyder Chas
Snyder Edward
Snyder & Holcomb
Sylvester ——
Snyder ——
T
Tallor Henry A
Tatle Samuel H
Talman Albert M
Tallon James
Talbot I P
Talbot Muson
Tainz & Co
Taylor & Co
Taylor Henry A
Taylor John W
Lt. Col. & Q. M.
Taylor, Bubbell & Co
Thetin T A
Tees James
Tillen A H
Tempter Wm
Teppl J F
Terren B F
Theri & Chas J
Terry Charles M
Terry & Taylor
Thurreb ——
Tice Sidney
Tisball Col. Wm L
Triest & Friedlander
Tiffany Chas L
Tillman Peter
Tillson Wm C
Tinkham H B
Twimann John H
Tinsley Walter T
Tinson W H
Tisdall FitzGerald
Tri- ram Patrick
Titus C M
Teddy Joseph
Tomes Robert M J
Thomas Christian
Thomas J K
Thomas Peter
Thomas Wm
Thomas Wm V
Thornt Thorn
Tomlinson Edward
Tomlinson G W
Tomlinson N E
Thomson D
Thomson Frank & Jacob
Thomson Daniel
Thomson George
Thomson Jno N
U
Utter Horace
V
Vache Thomas
Vane C H
Vie le
Veasy Hiram
Vega J
Veron Geo K
Vickers Chas
Vlet & Bro
Vincent C R
Vincent Jno H
Vogel Andrew
Voree W S
Van Brun Thos H
Van Burgh H
Vanderbilt Capt. Geo
Vandenhoff George
Van Dorn Rev. L H
Vandusen D
Vaumann Henry
Van Norman Jas
Vantine ——
Van Rensalier J C
Van Sickler, Ken & Forley
W
Warner Chas
Wagner Gustave
Wagner Col G
Wakman L
Wa the Dr
Walshe Edward
Wallace Robert
Wallace Wm Hy
Wallace & Scofield
Walden John
Walker Capt Lewis
Walker Saml G
Walker Wm
Walker W B
Walker Wise & Co
Walley Joel R
Walbridge N
Walling Edward P
Wallis Charles
Waldron John
Walcott Edward
Walbourn Joseph C
Ward Robert H
Ward Wm A
Ware Stephens & Co
Warren Gardner
Warren Micheal
Warner Dr A
Wharton John A
Wasserchild J
Wat s Wm S
Watts Given & Co
Watson J
Watson Wm F
Watmough R P
Wheaton Erastus
Webb Jno W
Webster Hon Daniel
Webster W A
Whee ock John W
Wreford John
Weidman & Mead
Weickert Frederic, Houston-st
Weigel J M
Weilbacher P
Weinbaum Michl
Welsh Joseph
Walsh Richard
Wells Chas
Wells F C & M D
Watt Phillip
Wall Bros
Wertheim Jonas
West M D
Westcon Thomas
Wetzlar Joseph
Wetherbee H A
Wethereth Wm
Wetmore H P
Wetmore H S
Wickham D C
Wilford ——
Wight H
Wright D
Wright E J
Wright Geo W
Wright J J & Co
Wright Richard R
Wright Robert
Wiggins J
Wyiley James
Willis John R
Willoughby J S
Willoughby J D
Wilbur Jas M
Wilbur T M
Williams Benjamin
Williams Chas W & Co
Williams Edward
Williams E A & Bro
Williams E S & Co
Williams Francis
Williams F D
Williams George A
Williams Henry
Williams J H
Williams Jas L
Williams Jno
Williams Jno
Williams Jos
Williams Robt
Williams Wm
Williams Winthrop D
Y
Yale William L
Yanco Nicholas C
Yard Alex A
York Henry
Youmans Prof E L
Young C S
Young Geo
Young John
Young & Bro
Young C H
Yelby Jno Jr
Yerbe J
Yeigler Carl
Yipps Henry O

French, Italian and Spanish Letters.

1—Arcoli Josephine
2—Accetta Ricardo T
3—Andibert A
4a—Bare A
4o—Brancher C
5—Brazimo Ramon Valerius
6a—Bernard Charles
6b—Bechtel P E
7—Bossai Euphrosine
8—Bonange Hector
9—Luceba Ramon
10—Buginard Alphonse
11a—Bicher Arnould
11b—Brunet Marie
12—Carra Dumfart
13—Cappe Benj
14—Caerke H
15a—Cortilton P
15—Co Thorn A
17—De Geoffroy —
18—Delesclure H
19—De Alva Guillermo
20—Dreytuss R Sufferd
21—D Olcere H
22—Da Verge Astyx
23—Du Verge L A Rathier
24—De Souza J P
25—Del Valle R P
26—Deferrari Agostino
27—De Tolstoy Alexander
28—De Curria Marquez de Valero
29—De Nunes Francisco Hernandez
30—De Arnould L
31—De ——
32—De Olivia Severianno Lousto
33—De Villarri Anto Jose
34—De Andrade Blase
35—De Dorman Forrestier
36—Fonicase —
37—Fuentes Jesus
38—Garcia J Pastor
39—Geisnar Henry
40—Gitto —
41—Gouders Joseph Talleur
42—Gonzales Antonio C
43—Guerard Alexandre
44—Guilherme Joso
45—Grand Francisco y Carrens
46a—George Le Comte
46b—Junnet Directeur du Theatre Francais
47—Laumont Emile
48—Labruyere Jean
49—Laby Isaac
50—Lopez Pecro Nunes
51—Loviggi Lamberti
52—L hospital Henry
53—Lopez Harmony y
54—Loning C E
55—Lions Ludovic
56—Margani Domenico
57—Monso (or Marso) Luis
58—Masi Leopoldine
59—Martinez A
60—Mostaer Paul
61—Molina Neandro
62—Minazzi Carlo
63—Moreau —
64—Mondon, libraire
65—Nates Alanzi
66—Nigol Fes B Broadway
67—O'Farrell Anna
68—Paez Jose Antonio
69—Pierini Francesco
70—Pinchon Madame
71—Ponisignon Jean Pierre
72—Rachicion Antonio
73—Sanchez Manuel
74—Santrillon —
75—Sanguinetti Alessandro
76—Sandot Emile
77—Thavon Leontine
78—Tournier Paul
79—Teremeyet Eugenie
81—Teiller Pere Rev
81—Trinon Martin F, Pearlst
82—Torres Teresa
83—Verrolles H
84—Villar Jose M
85—Yrivley (or Yrrieley) Sona Bruno

SHIP LETTERS REMAINING IN NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE, DEC. 8, 1864.

French, Italian and Spanish Ship Letters.

1—Barque Bargantin
Jo ne Piera Cap
Barque Francstra del Padre Pian
2—
Cap Pephare Ouilet
3—L Montes, leu navire Capt for ale
5—Principe Umberto fregate Bernavino Tasso
4—Neroide Brick
N Cellegri

Ships' Crews' Letters.

A Hutchinghe
Robert M Paxson
John Schwerse
J L Rogers ship
Walter Davies
Thomas Ryan

Aurelia Priest bark
Capt Robt E Jones
Artisan ship
Capt Geo Pollard
Beedford ship
James Thompson
Belle Wood ship
John McKenna
Brilliant bark
Joseph Gemmel
B Young brig
Capt Wm S Gibson
Ligia Brown brig
Capt Peter H Brown
Harris Fogg
Harry Moore
Charles Thomas sg
Thomas R Hand
Ceres brig
Charles Morris
Chesapeake brig
Capt Wm Robert Newall
Chief sh
Maurice Ludlam
City of Brooklyn
Albert G Plummer
City of Montreal ship
Frank E Baker
or S W Baker
City of Norwich sts
Henry L Tracy
Congress ship
Jas Litchfield Cook
Constellation ship
George Henshaw
Coral brig
McMellin
Cuba brig
Capt John Mackie
Crusoe bark
Capt Briggs
Edith bark
Thomas Kimbley
Peter Carlson
Elizabeth Sesar schr
Wm Hoyt
Eva H Fiske bark
Capt Moses Fisk
Exchange shr
Capt Geo R Sylvester
Fawn ship
John Paine
Harvest Queen ship
Edward Youngs
James Chester ship
Capt C E Bryan
J W Drisko schr
E K Bucknam
"John Cockrel"
Henry, second of Kenilworth ship
John Davies
Liberty str
Joseph Nichols
Lindia bark
Wm Haman
London Swallow ship
Capt Moore
Lucy Church schr
Charles W Baskus
M A Gould schr
Smith Hopkins
Maggie Chester bark
Peter Lumsden
"Mary Sandford"
Fred Hammer
Melrose ship
Wm T Macomber
Merchant ship
Albert Lewis
"Miantinoma"
Wm Rainier
Mohican ship
James Willcock
Moro schr
Thomas Willard
Nicobar ship
Capt Wm Remmond
Panama str
Capt C Soule
Phebe schr
Thomas I. Holt
Perit sh
Robert Montgomery
Prince Albert str
Wm McCrackin
Robert & Alexander bark
H Maypee
Rosa schr
W H Riversmith
"Sallie Bonsall"
Geo Rose
S R Spaulding str
Rose
Typhoon schr
Charles W Perry
Union schr
Capt J W Post
United States str
John Manning
Vandalia Nortamtonton ship
James Dunn
Washington ship
Mathew Smith
Wild Hunter ship
Isaac W White
Wm Crawford schr
Benjamin F Smith
W P Phillips schr
Capt Samuel R Smith
Wm R Vangilder schr
Capt David Williams

Navy List.

Anderson A Ensign George
Bell Master Edmund
Butler James
U S R Str Vermont
Clapp A A Paym C W
Bark Gemsbock
Coffin A Mast Peter F
Cooney Thos, U S Rec S N
Carolina
Demetrius Marco Thos, U S
Lorraite Constellation
Fullerton Jno. U S Lancaster
Hart A A Paym Edwin M
Huston Robert, U S Str Admiral
Kennedy James, U S Frigate Potomac
Lewis A A Surgeon Wm B, U S Str Monongheela
Lux Frederick, U S Rec Str Vermont
Maxwell Dr Chas D Surgeon
Magawin Nathan T, U S Naval Hosp
Morris George, U S Gunb Pembina
McKay Wm, U S Sloop Pensacola
Nielson John, U S Str Augusta
Pindell Dr W Nick
Rowe Joshua N, Act Master U S Sloop-of-war St Louis
Rouland Lt John H
Sands A A Paym Lewis
Spencer Joseph, late U S Gunb P mona
Stevenson A A Paym John N, U S Str Pensecola
Schmidt, Jon George, U S S Florida
Tobin Thomas, U S Rec S Vermont
Van Horn Williams, Pilot U S S Augusta

Letters Returned from Naval Hospital.

Antoine Charles
Bolton Jno H
Crocker Geo C
Davenport Geo
Dobar Thomas
Downy John
Duval James
Flake Geo E
Fisher Albert H
Green William
Hatt James
Hayden Charles
H han Thomas
Hught James
Jackson Melvin F
Johnson Enoch P
Kelly Geo F
Kelly William
kenny Alel C
Lynch ——
Lynch Martin
Mullin P
McGinnis Fergus
Nicholson Levi
Smith Wm J
Strong R L
Van Nelsor Edward
Willet Thomas
Williams Edward W
Wool Geo P

Army List.

Ansenan Jacob 6th N Y H Arty
Benson Major
Bistoff Corp Gustav, U S Gen Hosp
Brown Wm, Co I, 24th N Y Cav
Bulsley Capt C S
Castle Col E B
Cheney Alonzo J
Clifford Patrick, Battery C, 3d Regt R I Arty
Dorman Payen O M
Egan Gen Thos W
Farrell Capt J F, Co H, 5th Regt Artillery N Y V
Fardella Col E, commanding 85th Regt N Y V
Fitch Dr, late Surgeon 29th Regt N Y V
Flynn John, Co D, 99th Regt N Y Vols
Guenzel Th, Drum Major 96th Regt N S M
Hall James K, 3d N Y Arty, Co G
Henry Lieut Robt, 131st N Y
Kennedy James, Co D (recruit)
Lyon Capt D E, A A Q M Dept R of D
Mallon Henry, Co A, 2d N Y Harris Light
Maggi Lieut Col, 39t N Y V
Miller A B
Miller Chas D, N Hosp
Miller James 5th N Y V
Mitchell Capt Robt, late 12sth Regt N Y V
Morrison Lieut Henry, A R O M 99th N Y V
Murray Lieut-Col Ed, 5th N Y H Arty
McCarthy Sergt Daniel, Co H, 4th U S Arty
McIntyre Capt S B, C S Vols
Patrick Capt Fich, Co H, 139th, 18th Army Corps
Rosencrans C L, 29th Battery N Y V Lt Arty
Swartwout Robt U S A Gen Hosp
Selden Corp J H U S Gen Hosp
Sickles John Henry, 20th Regt. Co H
Simpkins Lieut E, 40th N Y Vols
Smith James, Co D, 18th U S Infy
Schoreck Capt Chs, N Y V
Thompson Charles B, 20th N Y Battery
Waterbury Robt L, Surg'n 83d Regt N G S N L
Wolf Christian, Sergt of Co K, 175th Regt

Letters Returned From Governor's Island.

Amorth John
Betts Mrs James
Bryant Lincoln
Cribbins Wm
Cook James
Duffy John
Eelles Ephraim
Everett Peter
Fuller Isaac
Gardner Geo H
Gilroy Martin
Jaden V B
Lusk Patrick
Melues Jacob H
Moody Benj A
McKenney James
Norton John
Pitcher William
Reynolds Thos
Roose Mathias
Sheaffe Ephraim G
Street Henry
Stewart Jno W
Thompson Chas B
Wadleigh Jno G
Weller Hamilton
Winn Hugh

Miscellaneous Letters.

American Artist Union
American Fur Co
American Oil Mining Co Secty of
American Patent Agency
American Petroleum Oil Co Secty of
American Publication Society
American Sewing Machine Co
Aster Burning Spring, West Va, Pres or Secty of
Atlantic Oil Co Secty of
Bh and Loan Co
Blood Farm Co Pres of
Beekman Oil Co Secty of
Bergen Oil and Coal Co Secty of
Bucanan Oil and Rettfying Co Secty of
Burning Spring, West Va, Oil Co Secty of
Central Oil Co Secty of
Clerks Registry Office
Cunningham & Easter Carriage Manufactory
"Chr Messenger"
Eagle Square Co
Executor or Administrator of the Estate of Com Dekay
Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 5 and 7 B'way
Hudson River Cement Co
Independent Comb Co
Jewish Messenger
Merchants Clerks' Agency
Mordant Gold Pen Manufactory
Nassau Iron and Steel Co
New-Orleans & R Co
N Y Citizens
N Y Dental Journal
N Y Journal of Medicine
N Y Novellette
North American Oil Co Secty of
Oceanic Oil Co Secty of
Oil Creek Co Secty of
Sexton of Church corner of 4th-av. and 14th-st.
Union Soap Works
Washington Iron Works
Weekly Art Journal

Letters Remaining at Station M, Dec. 9.

Abbot Maria
Baney Mary
Bodine E A
Brogan Mary
Cole N
Bryan F H
Bentley J
Buckley Daniel
Brower Mrs
Davis J L
Eakins Maria
Elliot Jared L
Enwright M J
Forsyth Elizabeth
Flyder Ann
Gilbert G A
Husted Julia
Hanery Patrick
Lynch Maria
Lamond Margaret
Lane Mrs Malby
McAvoy Joseph
Mitchell C W
McMahon Mary
McManus Bernard
Price Mrs Henrietta
Price Mrs Emma
Russ Mrs J D
Rowland Sarah A
Robinson Mary A
Stark Bridget
Story H H
Timson R H
Wilmington Richardson
White E

List of Letters Uncalled for at Station K, Manhattanville, Dec. 10, 1864.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Bailey W S Rev
Bride Geo
Duffey John
Doyle Dominick
Ellsworth John
Fenton Chas
Gilfon James
Illingworth John
Johnston Wm
Lumb S
Mirth James
Mellare Michael
Osborne W W
Weed Christopher
Wicks Wm
Williams G Stephen

LADIES' LIST.

Bergen Bridget
Quilligan Mary
Conway Katty
Conway Kate
Davison Mrs
Glennan Maggie
Hurd A M
Leak W G
Mitchell Mrs
Seligman Fanny

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariel, from New-Orleans—Mr. and Mrs. Deagle, nurse and children, Mr. De Channal, Mr Cusman, Mrs. and Miss Penwyer, H. H. Stone, C. F. Harris, Miss Else Mulford From Havana—Adolph Arnold, Isaac Arnold, E. Bach, H. J. Dennis, L. Dexter, M. Durand, Adam Joseph, Jean M. Lorende, B. Levison, Rev. J. A. O. Harramus, Paris; M. von Heppell, B. Rewbardt, Wm. Starke, Manuel Rivera, E Teah, Chas. F. Williams.

Dec. 9—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow*—E. B. Bright, Thos. Thompson, Edward Peele, Wm. Mc Bride, John McBride, Alex. Nelson, D. Smart, P. G. Labbes, F. McKean.

In schr. Mary Harris, from Nassau—C. McDonald, F. Boyd, J. Harrison, D. F. Gleason.

In schr. Vigilant, from Nassau—D. Colquhoun, R. Newton, J. H. Hermans, C. Postley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 13 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon sets.. 3 04
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 48 | Gov. Island . 4 37 | Hell Gate.. 5 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 8.

Cleared.

Steamers Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs, F. W. Brun, Roger, Baltimore.
Ships Adler, (Russ.) Weake, Bremen, Unkart & Co.
E. C. Scranton, Williams, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.
Barks W. Murtagh, Staus Camden: Mathilde, (Br.,) Baltimore; Mary Campbell, Campbell, Camden. Mary Lucretia, Horton, Cadiz. T. H. Maxwell; St. James, (Br.,) Moss, Gibraltar. Bolivar, Harbeck & Co., Return, (Br.,) Killam, London. Boyd & Hincken; Eliza Young, Br.,) Hatfield, Havre. Boyd & Hincken. Prince Oscar, (Swed.,) Olury, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Cartolla, (Br.,) Wilkins, Buenos Ayres. Dallett & Bliss.
Brigs Arcturus, (Br.,) Stiles, St. John, N. B., P. I Nevins & Son. H. Gilbert, (Br.,) Hill, Halifax. J. F. Whitney & Co.; Emma, (Br.,) Howe, Havana, W. W. Russell Bro. & Co.
Schooners Caroline C., Pomeroy, Boston, J. W. McKee; Liverpool, (Br.,) Albury, Dunmore, J. W. Albury; Star, (Br.,) Dagle, St. John, N. F. C. B. Swain, Ellcott, Duncan, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; J. L. Gerety, Deary, Boston, Thompson & Hunter. C. L. Scull, Scull, Virginia, T. G. Benton's Sons; Ocean Bird, Conley, Baltimore, Beasley, Smith & Co., Rio Grande, Nelson, Baltimore, T. A. R. Webster & Co; C. Lawton, Snow, New-Haven. Annie, (Br.,) Dixon, Gaudaloupe. H. A. Vatable & Son; Reno, Lambert, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co., Belle, (Br.,) Wood, St. Pierre, Mart., H. A. Vatable & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Crale, Glasgow Nov. 19, with mdse. and 153 passengers to J. Macdonald. Experienced heavy westerly gales, with squalls and heavy head sea, all the passage. Had 3 deaths, (children.)
Steamship Ariel, Russell, New-Orleans Nov. 29, at 8 A. M., and Havana 3d inst., at 8 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to D. B. Allen. Has 3,000 packages of freight. U. S. steam transport Columbia, Marshman, Washington 48 hours, to U. S. Quartermaster.
U. S. steam transport Trade Wind, Babbidge, Hilton Head, S. C., 2d inst., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.
Brig Onesiphorus, (of St. John, N. B.,) Card, Antwerp Aug. 10, via Portland, 18 ds., with mdse. to Edmiston Bros. Oct. 23, lat. 23, lon. 35, in a hurricane from westward, sprung both topmasts, broke main cap and sprung head of mainmast and maintopsail-yard; split foretopsail, and received severe injury to the lower rigging and back-stays, and was obliged to throw part of the cargo overboard to save the vessel.
Brig Musca, (Oldsng,) Oldmann, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to order. Came to this port for orders.
Brig Asia, (of Burncoat, N. S.,) Gandin, Matamoras 22 ds., with cotton to J. F. Whitney & Co.
Brig Caroline, (of Barbados,) Willson, Sisal 15 ds., with cotton, hemp, etc., to master. Left no vessels.
Brig Eleanor, (Swed.,) Brockmann, Penang Aug. 21, passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 25. St. Helena Oct. 15, with coffee, sugar, etc., to order.
Brig Forest, Strout, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Vigilant, (of Nassau,) Wicks, Nassau 9 ds., with cotton and rags to R. E. Hutchinson & Co.
Schr. Sarah A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mary Harris, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Gaskill, Nassau 11 ds., with cotton, etc., to Mitchell & Barrow.
Schr. J. G. Huntington, Hinckley, Boston, for Poughkeepsie.
Schr. Brainnall, Vicker, Portland 7 ds., with heading to master.
Schr. Alcorn, Foster, Machias 5 ds., with laths to Thos. Mayhew
Schr. Caroline Knight, Fanning, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Seth Frye & Co.
Schr. Shooting Star, Marshall, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to master.
Schr. Wm. Crawford, Higgins, Portland 7 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.
Schr. Charles Dennis, Nichols, Boston, for Fortress Monroe.
Schr. Exchange, Sylvester, Gloucester, for Baltimore.
Schr. Francus, Connell, New-Haven.
Schr. Wm Arthur, Loring, New-Haven.
Schr. John Jones, Ward, Norwich.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence.
Schr. Hampton Belle, ——, Hampton, for Baltimore.
Schr. Isabel Blake, Jones, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Pauline, Freeman, Wellfleet, with fish.
Schr. Emeline Haight, ——, Provincetown, with fish.
Schr. Benj Brown, Carr, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Romp, ——, Jonesport, with spars to master.
Schr. P. L. Smith, Strout, Elizabethport, for Boston.
WIND—Sunset, W. N. W., fresh.
SAILED—This morning, from Quarantine, ship Belle Wood.

Below.

Ship Eastward Ho, from Siam. Is anchored on the bar, and will probably tow up to-day. (9th.)

Spoken, &c.

Concord—brig, from Philadelphia for Beaufort, N. C., Dec. 2, off Cape Hatteras.
Golita Juan—Span. brig, from Liverpool for Cardenas, Nov 7, lat. 50, lon. 60.
Santa Anna—Span. brig, from Antwerp for Havana, Nov. 9, lat. 19 30, lon. 53.
Tubal Cain—brig, bound W., Nov. 26, off Doubleheaded Shot Key
Theodore—ship, from Matamoras for Liverpool, Nov. 29, lat. 29 56, lon. 79 40
Vesta—U. S. bark, bound to Key West, Nov. 24, lat. 24, lon. 84 10.

MILLINERY.

M. T. HIGGINS,
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 126 SIXTH-AV., (two doors from 13th-st.)
NEW BONNET ROOM,
NEW BONNET ROOM,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,
No. 126 SIXTH-AV., (two doors from 13th-st.)
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 12 DOLLARS,
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 15 DOLLARS,
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 20 DOLLARS,
ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS FOR 25 DOLLARS,
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS AND TURBANS,
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS AND TURBANS,
THE LARGEST VARIETY IN THE CITY,
ALL SIZES, SHAPES AND STYLES,
FROM FIVE DOLLARS EACH UPWARD,
M. T. HIGGINS'
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 126 SIXTH-AV., (two doors from 13th-st.)

CHILDREN'S HATS AND LADIES' BONNETS, at L. BINNS' millinery, No. 557 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Prices reduced one-third this week. Black velvet bonnets, and all kinds of jockey hats. Old bonnets made fashionable. Ribbons; feathers.

ALL THIS WEEK—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices. The entire stock of Fall and Winter millinery will be sold regardless of cost of importation. Also, Jockey and Turban Hats, at SIMMONS', 637 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY,
Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.
A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
We are offering our entire stock of
ROYAL AXMINSTER,
ENGLISH VELVET,
BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING,
At much less than cost of importation or manufacturing.
SMITH & LOUNSBURY.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON.
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st., New-York

DAMASK CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS,
to match all the different sizes, suitable for "Dinners" and "Suppers," of the best qualities and the newest patterns. Also Doylies, Lunch Cloths and Napkins, Choc late Napkins, fine Red Linens and Towels in great variety, just opened for the coming Holidays. Persons wishing to make presents in the above line of goods, will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS,
New designs, just received.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. F. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York

FLOOR LINENS,
All widths, suitable for dancing cloths, made and put down, if required.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.
Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate presents, especially for the approaching HOLIDAYS,
for Americans, European and Cubans, at
WHILDIN'S, PHILADELPHIA!
This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, antiquarians, virtuosos and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT
BROADWAY.
Just opened, unique French fans at every price: Chinese silks, Indian Bird fans, Shaker fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash
A Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and fleecy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxons, Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELDER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec 5, their large and finely assorted stock of
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
To which they have just received large additions of the newest and richest styles in tapestry, velvet, embroidered, printed and damask, suitable for the approaching holidays.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
We shall offer, at greatly reduced prices, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, our large stock of
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Consisting of all sizes ladies', gent's and children's tape-bordered, hemstitched, printed and embroidered, and of the newest and best styles, in great variety
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SALEM LEG,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE
OF THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
This is the leg which is steadily supplanting the many "best legs in the world."
The reasons for this may be learned from "CIRCULAR NO 5," just issued, which DESCRIBES the leg, sets forth its ADVANTAGES, and contains TESTIMONIALS and all other needful information.
Soldiers entitled to a government leg can receive the Salem Leg WITHOUT CHARGE Address
SALEM LEG CO., Salem, Mass.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnish d when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
A very valuable and expensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 600 horse-power. Water-power fully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low
Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.
Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

HENRY'S HEALTH PILLS,
ARE UNEQUALED FOR THE CURE OF
Headache, dizziness, nausea, biliousness, constipation, pains in the side and back, dyspepsia, pale or yellow skin, dimness of sight, and spots before the eyes, pimples on the face and cutaneous eruptions, chills and fever, bad breath, erysipelas, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. THEY ARE USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE FIRST PHYSICIANS IN NEW-YORK AND ELSEWHERE, and are constantly growing in favor.
Also
Henry's Excelsior Liniment, superior to all others.
Sold by all first-class druggists.

CARSON'S
SCOTCH PATENT
SILVER CLEANING POWDER,
IS THE BEST IN USE.
For sale at Druggists, Grocers, and House-furnishing Stores. Wholesale, by
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.
WM. PARVIN, No. 1,204 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia
O. TOMPKINS, No. 271 Washington-st., Boston
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Thames-st., Newport, R. I.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Dutch-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G KEYS

SEWING MACHINES.
All the best Sewing machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H DIAMOND, No. 535 Broadway, N. Y.

SHODDY, SHODDY, SHODDY.
11,000 pounds dark blue army cuttings for sale, by A. P. HARD, wadding and paper dealer, No. 44 Beekman-st.

COTTON PLANTATIONS—THE ADVERtiser was interested in working a Plantation this year under the free labor system, which has proved a success, and 1 leave in a few days for it, crop sent, additional capital would be acceptable. Several first-rate responsible merchants are interested. For information address Box No. 886 Post Office, New-York.

AT NO. 210 7TH-AV., A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen having any cast-off clothing, furniture, carpets, &c., will receive the highest price by calling on, or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. COH.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 11 cents per pound, colors and woolens, 3 cents per pound, books and newspapers, 2 cents per pound, old brass, 25 cents per pound, copper and pewter, 35 cents per pound; lead, 10 cents per pound, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt st.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS. Priced catalogues sent gratis by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS.—Priced catalogues sent gratis, by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

9 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD newspapers and old books, 11 cents a pound paid for white rags, 4 cents a pound for colored and woolen rags, at No. 23 Elm-st.

WILLIAMS & STEVENS, BROADWAY, offer for a short time a rare Flemish fruit-piece for $100. It would make a beautiful Holiday Present. Connoisseurs are invited to call and examine it.

TO FARMERS.—A QUANTITY OF CHARCOAL will be sold cheap, if removed immediately from the lumber-yard No 392 Washington-st.

DAMAGED FLOUR, MEAL AND BRAN.—200 bbls. suitable for family use; also a large lot of flour, wheat and bran suitable for feed, &c., for sale at No. 17 Albany-st., New-York city.

SHEET-IRON.—"ALAN WOOD & CO'S" BEST "A" Patent Polished Imitation Russia Sheet-Iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., at Nos. 215 and 223 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—CHARCOAL AND COKE TIN and terne plates for sale at the lowest market rates by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 223 Water-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—ASSORTED NUMbers for sale by A. A. THOMSON & Co., Nos. 215 and 223 Water-st.

SHEET-IRON.—COMMON "B G." AND BEST Philadelphia charcoal refined iron for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 223 Water-st.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.—NOS. 12 TO 26, assorted widths and lengths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 223 Water-st

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVERplated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 192 Chatham

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; she understands soups, meats, pastrys a d desserts; is an English Protestant; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 115 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., rear house.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, a situation in a gentleman's family; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Best city reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 9, 1864

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

The Price of the Times to Mail Subscribers or Post Offices.
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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year $3 00
Two copies 1 year 5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year $2 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00
Post-masters may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON SEBASTIAN.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MILKY WHITE—ST. GEORGE AND THE DRA-GOON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE CONNIE SOOGAR.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 538 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Richmond papers of the 6th, and Augusta (Ga.) papers of the 2d, furnish us with some important information from Gen. SHERMAN. From their statements, it would seem that SHERMAN'S army, on the 4th inst., was between the Ogeechee and the Savannah Rivers, in the neighborhood of Millen, and evidently moving upon Savannah. The rebels report a considerable fight on Sunday, the 4th, between the rebel cavalry under WHEELER and our cavalry under KILPATRICK. The latter officer is reported to be wounded, but that is merely a rebel surmise. The rebels, of course, claim the advntage, but they have been regularly whipping this same KILPATRICK ever since he left Atlanta, and yet he has pushed the rebels back to the Savannah river. The rebels predict a heavy battle north of Savannah this week. If it occurs some of the rebel bombast with which we have been regaled for three weeks will be exploded, and we shall have direct news from Sherman.

The latest news from Nashville reports an attempt by the rebels to blockade the Cumberland River fourteen miles below Nashville. Several gunboats were engaged on, Wednesday and Thursday, in an effort to dislodge the battery, but did not succeed. A rumor prevailed in Nashville on the 7th that FORREST'S command had crossed the Cumberland, but it was not confirmed. A reconnoissance was made yesterday on the Lebanon pike, south of the city, and the enemy was discovered in force. An impression prevails among military men in Nashville that Hood will soon move into Kentucky.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steam-transport *Trade Wind*, from Hilton Head, S. C., we have advices to the 3d inst. The residents at that place were all under arms and doing extra duty, in consequence of Gen. FOSTER having taken all the available troops to cooperate with Gen. SHERMAN, who was expected soon to make his appearance on the sea coast. Gen. FOSTER has met with considerable resistance on his advance, and a number of his wounded were brought into Hilton Head. The effort to cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad at Grahamsville had not yet succeeded, the points being strongly defended by rebel earthworks. A considerable engagement had occurred, but both parties held their original position at its close. Our loss was said to be about six hundred.

In view of the numerous incendiary attempts to destroy public property and military stores, originating among rebel refugees and sympathizers on the Canadian frontier, the Provost-Marshal-General and Quartermaster-General have issued circulars requiring especial vigilance from all officers in charge of such property. The employment of persons who have recently resided in Canada, or who have fled thither to escape the draft, is prohibited. The oath of allegiance will be administered in all cases, and satisfactory evidence of loyalty will be required.

In the news from Washington this morning, will be found a letter from Secretary SEWARD to Minister ADAMS, in reply to an application to the latter from Lord WHARNCLIFFE, a British rebel sympathizer, who asked for permission to send an accredited agent among the rebel prisoners confined at the North, for the purpose of distributing the proceeds of the Southern Bazaar lately held at Liverpool, amounting to £17,000. Secretary SEWARD very properly refuses the request, and takes occasion to administer an appropriate rebuke to this new manifestation of British sympathy with the rebellion.

The Navy Department has received advices of the capture of the new and beautiful blockade-runner *General Armstrong*, on the 4th inst., by the steamers *R. R. Cuyler* and *Gettysburgh*. She had 450 bales of cotton on board, the rest having been thrown overboard in the chase. The steamer belonged to the rebel Government.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, gave notice that he would introduce a joint resolution for the restoration of the Union and peace, and for the vindication of the Constitution, and the guarantee of the rights of the citizens of the several States. On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, the rules which require the election of standing committees by ballot were suspended. The committees were then reported and agreed to. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, then moved the consideration of the resolutions introduced by him, calling for an investigation into the conduct of Gen. PAYNE. After a brief debate, without taking action in the matter, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the joint resolution explanatory of so much of the Internal Revenue Act as refers to the duty on cigars. After a brief debate, further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday. A message was received from the President, recommending that Capt. WINSLOW and Lieut. CUSHING each receive a vote of thanks, this action of Congress being necessary under the law, in ordered that these officers may be advanced one grade. The Message was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the various branches of the President's Annual Message were referred to the appropriate Committees. A bill to drop from the rolls unemployed navy officers was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A resolution relative to denationalizing persons who go abroad in order to escape the draft, was adopted. The House then adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The price of Gold, yesterday, ruled 241@242¾@ 239 ₩ cent., about the same as on Wednesday, with less excitement. At the Stock Exchange there was less buoyancy in some of the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States. Railway Shares firm in the morning, but unsettled at the close of the day. The Brokers report less ease in the market for money

The Leavenworth *Conservative* states that the majority for Mr. LINCOLN in Kansas is 9,810. The increase of the vote in the State is large. There were polled in 1862, 15,418 votes; increase near 3,000, and this too in the face of the large number of soldiers now in the field. There were more votes cast for Governor than for the Presidential electors. For the former there will be near 18,000; for the latter, say 17,000, with all the counties in. This difference arose wholly from the refusal of a few German radical friends to vote for Presidential electors.

Flour and Wheat were in fair demand and firmer yesterday. Oats were brisker and dearer. The Provision trade exhibited more animation, especially in the line of 1863-4 Mess Pork, which was freely bought, chiefly on speculation, at much higher prices. Cotton, Petroleum and Whisky were in request, and buoyant. Tallow was less active. The transactions in Foreign Merchandise were restricted by the increased firmness of holders. Liberal Freight engagements were reported, consisting mainly of Provisions for British ports.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday. The Board of Aldermen received and referred a communication from Chief-Engineer DECKER, stating that the appropriation for the Fire Department is exhausted. The Councilmen adopted a resolution by Mr. JAQUES, requesting the Corporation Counsel to report a list of the judgments obtained against the city since May 1, of this year. They also concurred in the resolution setting aside Hamilton-square for a regimental parade-ground. The Aldermen adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, and the Councilmen to 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Aldermen, as a Board of City Canvassers, to canvass the returns of the late Charter election, met by law at noon yesterday, organized by choosing Alderman CHIPP as chairman, directed the Sergeant-at-arms, Mr. T. P. SMITH, to hunt up some missing returns, and then adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

On Wednesday night last, no less than four highway robberies were perpetrated in this city. Some of them were of the most daring and atrocious nature. Mr. ANDREW WOODS, of Ulster County, while quietly walking up Greenwich-street, was suddenly assaulted, knocked down and beaten seriously, after which they rifled his pockets of his wallet, containing $27. The three highwaymen were subsequently arrested, and when taken to the Tombs they gave their names as PETER RIELY, WM FERGUSON and JOHN GRECHAN. At about the same time, WM. RAYNOR, of Hempstead, L. I., while coming out of a saloon, corner of the Bowery and Hester-street, had the arm of a stranger familiarly thrown around his neck, and in that condition he was forced to go around the corner, on Hester-street, where a number of persons began to push and jostle him about with rudeness. After a time they all suddenly left, when Mr. RAYNOR found that he had been robbed of $300 in Treasury notes. One man, who gave his name as WM. GREGORY, was arrested and committed to the Tombs. JOHN B. SCOTT, of Massachusetts, stopping at Earle's Hotel, was robbed of a valuable gold watch and chain by LEWIS CLARK, who followed him from the hotel for the purpose. CLARK was arrested and locked up, bail being refused by the Justice. In the fourth instance, WM KROP, of No. 44 Clinton-street, was robbed in the street of $135, by three men named WM. WANTZ, FREDERICK SWEITZER and JOHN KIEBOK. These robbers have also been taken into custody. The stolen property has not been recovered in any of the above cases.

In reference to President LINCOLN'S use of the word billion in his message, applied to our national debt, the *Journal of Commerce* says: "The English authorities, all, we believe, define a billion to be 'a million millions;' while the French use the word billion to express 'a thousand millions.' Some American writers of more recent date have inclined to the French system of notation, in preference to the English, until the words 'billion, trillion,' have come to have no precise meaning, unless explained by the connection in which they stand. If we adopt the French definition, we shall blunder greatly in reading the old English authors, while the indiscriminate use of the phrase is quite bewildering. The best plan is, therefore, to discard these terms altogether, since they can be made to serve no useful purpose. If we make this change, however, in the message, and omit this word altogether, it does not at all relieve the difficulty of the statement, since the 'seven hundred and forty thousand million' left would still be incomprehensible."

Advices from Bermuda state that the pirate *Chickamauga* arrived at St George's Nov. 9, and left again on the 16th. When she left Wilmington, the mouth of the inlet was blockaded by ten Federal gunboats, which commenced firing on her as soon as she had crossed the bar. She was chased for two hours, but escaped by superior speed. The following day she was in chase of a supposed Yankee ship, under sail, when a cruiser hove in sight. Capt. WILKINSON wore round, and after another sharp chase, again got off by the swiftness of his vessel. The captures made on his passage here were—as we stated last week—seven. The *Chickamauga* mounts three rifled guns on traversing platforms, namely: a twenty-pound Parrott on the poop, a thirty-two-pound banded rifle on the topgallant forecastle, and a twelve-pound rifle on deck, between the forward funnel and the foremast. She musters one hundred and twenty officers and men. Her crew, when on shore, were guilty of infamous outrages, of which the police took no notice.

Lord LYONS, the British Minister, proceeded from Washington to New-York on Monday, in a special car furnished by the Government.

The steamship *Ariel*, S. G. RUSSELL, Master from New-Orleans Tuesday morning, Nov. 29, at 8 A. M., via Havana Dec. 1, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings the United States mails, 58 passengers, and 3,000 packages of freight. The military news in the Department of the Gulf was unimportant.

Col. C. VARELA of the Mexican army, has written us a lengthy card, giving expression to his gratitude and that of his companions, consisting of seventeen officers of the Mexican army who had been taken prisoners to France, and subsequently set adrift, by the French Government, in this country, for the great hospitality and important services they received from various official and unofficial gentlemen in the Department of the Gulf—especially from Mr. GEORGE BROTON, Commander of the gunboat *Itasca*, from Mr DAVY, Colonel and Commander of Brazos de Santiago, Maj.-Gen. HURLBUT, Mr. HARRY ROBINSON, and the Provost Marshal of New-Orleans. Col. VARELA expresses his gratitude with great warmth and profuseness of language.

Last evening the second lecture of the present Course before the New-York Historical Society, was delivered by WM. C. PRIME, Esq., in the hall of the society. Subject, "The Burial Places of Egypt and the Holy Land."

A meeting of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening in their new rooms, No. 161 Fifth-avenue. A large number of ladies and gentlemen was present, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS, and Rev. Dr. SCHAFF, of the German Branch of the Association.

By the arrival of the steamer *Ariel* we have received Havana news to the 2d inst. The intelligence from Mexico is interesting. MAXIMILIAN, in his return to the Capital, on the 30th of October, is said to have received an enthusiastic popular ovation, although he had expressly forbidden any demonstration that might offend the people. Immediately on entering his palace, he issued a series of instructions to the prefects of the empire, which constitute the programme of civil administration. The instructions have been most favorably received by the people. Coscatland, in the department of Oajaca, was attacked on the 30th of October, by 300 Juarists under ZIGUERRA and other leaders, and after a stout defence was captured. LOPEZ, the commander of the post, cut his way through the assailants and had arrived at Tehuacan. A military expedition under Gen. CASTAGNY had left for Chihushua. Some of MEJIA'S troops were left to garrison the former place. A meeting of merchants and land-owners was held on the 13th of October to consult on the construction of a railroad between Guanajuato and Morelia. The Emperor, Empress, and Ministers have all taken shares in the enterprise. Five hundred and ninety Belgian soldiers had arrived at Vera Cruz, to serve as a guard to the Empress.

Gold Speculation and the Public Credit —Mr. Stevens' Bill.

Mr. THAD. STEVENS' extraordinary bills, prohibiting the exportation of specie, and forcing the public to take Government paper at par value, have been extinguished; but it is very little to the credit of Congress that they should, after the experience of last year, to say nothing of any other consideration, have been referred to a committee, and that they should not have been thrown overboard till the rise in gold in New-York reminded everybody of their folly. What is, however, more extraordinary than this, is that there should have been fifty-two members found to vote against their rejection. It only proves what a large number of gentlemen persist, in spite of the gravity of the crisis, in sitting, speaking and voting in Congress, without bestowing on the questions before them either study or reflection.

Mr. STEVENS' defence of his bill was worthy of the measure itself. He only proposed to do "what had been done by the most distinguished statesmen for ages;" an odd argument to come from an American, considering that political economy, though it has now been studied for nearly a century, is still in its infancy.

If we are to take the most "distinguished statesmen of all ages" for our models in all things, we shall make some very curious experiments. Amongst the devices to which they have resorted in order to "raise the wind," have been the clipping and debasing of coin; the issue of illimitable quantities of paper money, payable at the pleasure and convenience of the issuer; the confiscation of the property of rich or obnoxious persons; the seizure of such goods as the Government might stand in need of; the monopoly of particular articles, and the sale of the monopoly to other parties.

Amongst the means which they have employed for the encouragement of industry have been, the enforcement of regulations fixing the kind of material and the kind of machinery the manufacturer was to use; the number of men and boys he was to employ; the quantity and quality of ingredients to be used in his processes, and the very number of the hours and minutes to be devoted to each stage in it; and to carry out these regulations, they employed a whole army of spies and inspectors. The "great COLBERT" owed much of his greatness to the ingenuity displayed in the construction and execution of a code of this sort.

For the promotion of religion and morality the "distinguished statesmen" of past ages have burned, hanged and tortured witches, Jews, heretics and infidels, or confiscated their property, or driven them into exile. In order to foster economy, they have fixed the cut of people's clothes, and the kind of material they were to put into them, and the length of time they were to wear them. In order to protect capital they have fixed the rate of wages, and in order to protect labor they have fixed the price of corn; and have taken one step toward a community of goods, by conceding the right of every man to have work found for him by the Government.

In short, there is hardly any conceivable folly in this branch of the art of Government which "distinguished statesmen" have not perpetrated. The spread of political and economical knowledge has, however, exploded most of their delusions. Is it not passing strange, that after having been driven from nearly every other civilized country, after having become the laughing stock of most men of education in England, France, Italy and Germany, they should find a refuge in the Congress of the United States?

One of Mr. STEVEN'S arguments is, that in the war with NAPOLEON England did what he proposes to do. We deny it. But supposing it to be true, what of it? We are getting sick of having the example of England cited in defence of every outrage or absurdity which any portion of the American public takes it into its head to perpetrate. No sooner does any officer of the Government, or anybody else in the United States, commit any act, or make any proposition more than usually indefensible and foolish, than a host of industrious antiquarians and scholars go to work to see if at some time or other England has not been guilty of something of the same kind; and if it appears that she has, they flourish the precedent in our faces with an air of triumph, as if that settled the question. Some people really seem to be under the impression that our national career is a sort of race in rascality with England, in which our sole object is to keep abreast with her or only one step behind her, and that it makes no difference what we say or do as long as we can show that she has said or done something as bad or as absurd. But we surely have a code of honor and morality of our own. Surely the exposures of her various delinquencies which we constantly hear from the press and platform, are intended to serve some other purpose than to furnish models for imitation to our own fools and knaves. Her history has in it much that is instructive, but by far the larger portion of it instructs rather by warning than by example.

Sherman's March—The Topography of Georgia.

It will be seen that the Richmond *Examiner* of Tuesday last rather facetiously remarks that "If the Lieutenant-General (GRANT) has already sent to Hon. E. M. STANTON the information which we (the *Examiner*) communicated to him on yesterday, that SHERMAN had passed by Millen, we hope he will be fair to that statesman, and send another dispatch, stating how the Richmond *Examiner* now *denies* that SHERMAN'S army had passed by Millen. This it does positively," from information furnished by the Confederate Government. We suppose, therefore, that in this case and on this matter we must credit the Richmond *Examiner* and the Confederate Government, and believe that Millen, which is 80 miles from Savannah, was not captured by Gen. SHERMAN up to Monday night or Tuesday morning of the current week.

It appears, however, from our other extracts from rebel papers as late as the 6th, that at the beginning of this week SHERMAN'S army was not far from Millen—it might even be south of that point—and was marching toward the seaboard along the strip of country, some twenty miles in width, that lies between the Ogechee and Savannah rivers. The rebels allege with assurance that SHERMAN will have a battle before he reaches Savannah, which we think not at all unlikely; and they further assert that he will be whipped, which we think extremely unlikely.

SHERMAN, if he be where the rebels locate him, is now in a section of Georgia where the march of an army is attended with difficulty. A well-informed correspondent furnishes some information as to the topography of this and the other parts of Georgia, which are of interest at this moment, and which we condense. There are three very distinct divisions of the State. 1. The mountain region, which embraces the northwest corner, and comes down to the Kenesaw Mountain, near Marietta. 2. Where it opens into a gentle, undulating country, extending 120 miles east to Macon, about the same distance northeast to Augusta, and, south to Columbus. 3. Below those points the piney woods, low, sandy, level, with wide swamps bordering all the streams, and extending from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles to the sea or the gulf. It is in this latter division that Gen. SHERMAN'S army is now moving.

The mountain region is for farming—almost exclusively for grains and grapes. Wheat is usually a good crop. The middle region, from Atlanta to Macon, is a mixture of corn and cotton. It will produce very little of the smaller grains and no grass. It is cut up into small plantations, and occupied by men of moderate means, with thriving villages at the county seats. The third division, the low country, is almost exclusively in possession of large planters, and cotton is the staple, although it will grow corn, but no small grain or grass. Doubtless the lands are cultivated in cereals as far as practicable at this time. So that Gen. SHERMAN has a productive region of a hundred miles round him from which he can draw supplies. The railroad from Atlanta to Macon runs one hundred and one miles on the dividing ridge between the waters of the Atlantic and the Gulf, and has not a bridge, not even a *culvert*, in the whole distance, scarcely an embankment or excavation. All the destruction either army can do to that is to the rails and ties and water tanks. The road to Augusta crosses numerous streams and ravines, and can be broken in many places by destroying bridges. These roads are of one gauge. It will be seen that General SHERMAN already controls the regions of the small grains and the ores. Their chief iron works are at Etowa, Rome and Atlanta, and all are dependent on the mountain region for ore. The whole country is open, well settled, and the roads good below the Kenesaw Mountain. From these facts may readily be seen the prospect of gathering colored soldiers from SHERMAN'S Department. The mountain country has scarcely any negroes. The rolling country consists of plantations worked by five, ten, twenty, sometimes fifty negroes. The cavalry raids in those regions will gather up many, but the great bodies of them are below Macon, Augusta and Columbus.

It is evident from all our news, that the rebel forces gathered together in Georgia have not, up to the latest dates, been able to seriously obstruct his progress. If they are able to do anything at all, they must do it this week.

THE NATION'S DEVELOPMENT—REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—The report of the Secretary of the Interior, with the single exception of those portions of it which relate to the troubles with the Indians, may fairly be said to be unusually satisfactory. It is fortunately put before us in a business-like shape, and without any effort we get an appreciable view of the progress of settlement on the national domain during the year; of the extent of territory prepared for settlement by public survey; of the allocation of the lands which have been alienated by the National Government during the year; of the prospects of mining operations and of railroad enterprises in the extreme West; of Indian barbarities; of public pensioners; of patents, and of the census. Along with this we have suggestions for certain amendments in branches of the Interior administration, which must more or less commend themselves to the attention of Congress. The public lands alienated during the year reached over three and a quarter million acres. Pioneers took hold of and paid in cash for something less than half a million acres; military warrants swallowed up more than half a million additional; over two hundred thousand were located with agricultural scrip; the States received above eight hundred thousand for railroads, and the Homestead Law carried off about a million and a quarter. The receipts in fifteen months came up to one million and nineteen odd thousand dollars. This was fully seven times more than the receipts during the first year of the war.

The Secretary presents a satisfactory summary of mining operations. And while he urges, what had often been urged before, that a special mining tax, or "royalty," as it is called in monarchical countries, should be imposed, he strongly recommends, as a compensation for this, that public lands should be at once appropriated for opening up communication between such mining Territories as Arizona, New-Mexico, &c., and either the Pacific or Atlantic States.

The Pacific Railroad naturally comes in for a friendly word, although the progress which the Secretary is enabled to report is not of the most exciting character.

The family of national pensioners, it will be seen, has grown to over fifty-one thousand, who received in cash last year over four and a half million dollars, besides two hundred and eighty-six odd thousand acres of land. All but one million of this money outlay went to the sufferers by this rebellion.

The mechanical ingenuity of the country finds some illustration in the fact that nearly seven thousand patents were applied for during the year, and that the receipts of the Patent Office reached over a quarter of a million.

The satisfactory moral of the report is the remarkable material progress of the country in this period of terrible war.

LORD LYONS.—We presume that no one outside of the circle of Southern sympathizers in New-York even feigns to believe that Lord LYONS has retired from his mission from any motive arising out of the relations of the two countries. Nearly twelve months ago Lord LYONS, feeling the approach of the disease from which it is feared he is a hopeless sufferer, asked to be relieved. And we learned that he then expressed, informally, the wish that some one who had become familiarized with the existing crisis by a residence here, should be his successor. This suggestion would naturally point to some late or present member of the Legation at Washington as the probable successor. Lord LYONS' personal desire was unquestionably in favor of maintaining the same friendly relations that characterized his own incumbency as British Minister. And it was natural that he should look with special hopefulness on the appointment of some one that had graduated under his own teaching. It has been reported in tolerably well informed circles that the Hon. WILLIAM STUART was indicated in Lord LYONS' suggestions. Mr. STUART is a traveled man. He comes of a good, sound, Scotch stock; and he is neither a snob nor a fool. The appointment—if it should happen to be made—would be highly acceptable.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—A committee of responsible citizens, appointed by the United States Sanitary Commission, have made a formal report upon the financial condition of that organization. This report was needed; not to clear away any doubt entertained of the perfect integrity of the commission, but to show, as far as such a report could show, that the commission has been prudent as well as honest.

From its first incorporation in June, 1861, down to the 1st of October last, the enormous sum, in round figures of *three million and eighty thousand dollars* had been intrusted to the commission; and at the last-named date the balance on hand was, roundly, six hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. At the beginning of the current month this balance was reduced to three hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars. In looking over the items of this large account, we discover comparatively few that are open to criticism, even on grounds of taste, judgment or speculative opinion. But as the commission have put forward their statement for the express purpose of eliciting criticism, we will frankly say that an item of nearly forty thousand dollars for publishing what are called "Medical Monographs," is an item which, we believe, the benevolent contributors to the fund never thought of. Most people of ordinary intelligence know that monographs on medical and surgical subjects usually mean simply a ventilation of the theories of particular medical schools. That sort of business was not, as far as we understand it, included in the powers which the President conferred on the commission in 1861. The item for agencies to procure pensions is also one of those things which we would rather not see figuring in such an account.

But these are not matters reflecting even the shadow of a doubt upon the honest administration of the commission's funds. They are simply points on which, we believe, the judgment of the executive officers of the body may be liable to be called in question.

We must also take leave to say that the newspaper press of the country has given the amplest scope to all the really valuable reports of the commission without charge, and that the less of special pamphleteering they indulge in the better. It is costly. Not one reader sees the pamphlet, for a thousand that see and read the daily newspaper. These are points on which amendment may clearly be made.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The eminently successful opera of "Don Sebastian" will be given here to-night.

CHORAL FESTIVAL.—The attendance last evening at Trinity Church was so large that it has been found necessary to repeat the Festival to-night (Friday.) Tickets can be procured in Trinity Building. Doors open at 6 o'clock.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON.—The equestrian and gymnastic entertainments at this model circus continue to attract large and well-pleased audiences, owing to their constantly varied character and the artistic excellence of the performers engaged in their representation. Young ROBERT STICKNEY and his pretty sister EMMA, have been added to the company. The former is a most daring equestrian, and the latter a most graceful one. The comic entry of "The Clown's Cavalry" is an immensely funny affair.

THE BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

Details of the Battle at Franklin—Our Glorious Victory—Movements Before and After the Battle

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1864.

It has pleased an all-wise and beneficent Creator to grant us another brilliant victory. The tranquility of the little town of Franklin, Tenn., on Wednesday, Nov. 30, about 4 P. M., was suddenly interrupted by a tremendous clash of arms; and in two short hours the National forces, under General SCHOFIELD, had achieved one of the most glorious victories of the war, over the enemy commanded by Hood in person. The fullness of authentic detail glowingly exhibits the magnitude and splendor of the battle, without materially interfering with the tenor of the multiplicity of transmissions dispatched over the wires.

On the 26th ult., sharp skirmishing was kept up all day in the neighborhood of Columbia, resulting in trifling loss. On Tuesday, the 29th, our army had orders to resume its movement toward Nashville, with Gen. COX in reserve with his own division of the Twenty-third Corps, and Gen. WILSON'S cavalry upon both flanks. Early in the afternoon the enemy attempted to press COX, while FORREST and RODDY employed themselves in harrassing our flanks. This sort of thing was kept up for some time, when COX turned his command upon BATES' rebel division; WILSON pitched into FORREST and RODDY, and got up quite a little fight of their own making, killing and wounding two hundred of the enemy, and compelling him to temporarily postpone his peculiar operations. At Spring Hill the enemy again crowded COX and WILSON in an obnoxious manner, and again these two officers pitched into the rebel advance with about the same results as before.

During the retrograde movement from Columbia to Franklin, there was more or less skirmishing all the time. Our loss in all was somewhat less than two hundred, while the rebel killed and wounded approximates, it is believed, close on to double that number. On Wednesday, the 30th ult., after a little skirmishing at Spring Hill, our army fell back to Franklin, and took a position in an open field near the Columbia pike, and formed a line of battle, with both flanks resting upon Harpeth River, which makes a curve like a horse-shoe at this point. To guard against disaster, at such a critical point, while waiting to get the immense trains over the river, a hurriedly-constructed line of breastworks and rifle-pits were thrown across the field, a few yards from the pike, from river to river.

The spade and axe had hardly finished their performance, when our skirmish line was driven in, and almost simultaneously a mass of moving men came down four lines deep and banged away at the whole Federal column. This was precisely at four o'clock P. M. The weight of this assault was felt considerably upon the Federal right, but most particularly upon our centre, which was composed in part of raw recruits, and belonged to a brigade of WAGNER'S division. The rebels came up to the scratch, as they always do, with great impetuosity, and a portion of WAGNER'S division broke and run. The rebel column operating upon our centre perceived this, and rushed right over the works at a charge bayonet, carrying everything before it, and causing one entire brigade of WAGNER'S division to scamper to the rear in a thousand directions.

These fellows threw down their guns, and in many instances their cartridge-boxes, and other portions of their equipage, which might retard or discommode them in their flight, and went into and behind houses, through bars and over fences, pell-mell, helter-skelter, down the banks of the river, as though the minions of darkness were at their heels.

At this juncture, fully realizing their advantage, the rebels dashed upon our right and centre with fearful vociferations and curses, and with that uniform gallantry which has so often characterized their performances upon a field of action, their intention being to pierce and crush the centre and envelop the right wing. This was where the excessive slaughter of the Confederates took place. For, somehow or other, three batteries upon the left got in a raking fire of grape and canister, the most destructive of all of the missiles of war, and at one clip knocked the daylight out of a hundred men and disabled five times that number. The whole rebel line wavered, and after receiving another treatment of the same course, fell back across the pike in great disorder.

While this was transpiring, WAGNER had succeeded in rallying a large portion of his men, who came up to their old position and behaved like veterans during the balance of the engagement, notwithstanding the rebels subsequently made three vicious charges within thirty yards of our works.

The second charge of the enemy was directed against our right wing, which staggered, but never gave way. The battle was waged with unexampled fury and activity, the green troops in the centre evidently emulating the glorious conduct of their comrades upon the right.

About 5 P. M., the artillery firing was quite heavy and continuous, and most damaging. Indeed, to the rebel side, who acted chary in the use of ammunition. The enemy threw nothing but shot and shell, while our artillerymen hurled into the rebel ranks every conceivable missile of destruction known. At 5½ the enemy made another terrific charge upon the centre and right, which was particularly heavy against the former. They succeeded not in their attempt to again dislodge a portion of our raw troops. By some rebel mistake, at this juncture, Gen. GORDON got into a canari, the consequence of which was that he and about two-thirds of his brigade, in a few moments afterward, found themselves in custody in our rear.

The rebels made one more charge—this time on our left. A regiment of Floridians attempted to carry off a section of artillery belonging to the Fifth United States, and got badly cut up during the performance.

This battle, by all odds, may be pronounced one of the most gallantly fought of the war, while the results are of a substantial character indeed. The fight proper lasted just two hours, although slight firing by artillery and small arms was kept up until midnight.

The contest, in many respects, resembled the battle of Peach-tree Creek, fought on the 20th of July, in front of Atlanta, except that our loss in this fight is not near so heavy as that sustained at Peach-tree Creek. The behavior of the rebels elicits universal commendation, while they are the recipients of the unbounded sympathies of every true soldier. Their consummate valor and intrepid dash is the theme of conversation. Our own men never acted more gloriously; but the safety of a portion of our army, an immense train, and all the paraphernalia of camp, depended upon this check given to the enemy at Franklin. The battle was strictly impromptu, our forces never stirring out of their works during its unavoidable progress.

Maj.-Gen. STANLEY, commanding the Fourth Corps, received a severe wound. He was struck upon the right side of the neck, the ball passing around over his back, and coming out on the left side. He is a gallant and reliable officer, and one of the best soldiers in the army. Although his wound was extremely painful, he did not leave the field during the action. Gen. BRADLEY, a very fine officer, commanding a brigade in the First Division, Fourth Corps, was severely wounded in the arm by a minie ball. He will not lose his arm, however.

The enemy's loss is not placed less than six thousand, including over a thousand prisoners and a Brigadier-General—GORDON. Our total loss will not exceed one thousand. But all of our wounded were shot in the head, arms or body. This great disparity is owing to the terrible distribution our artillerists made of their grape and canister, which they threw into the rebel ranks with awful effect. Besides, our men engaged were behind a good breastwork, while the rebels fought in an open field.

With the invaluable assistance of such General officers as STANLEY, COX, RUGER, WAGNER, OSTER, WOOD and KIMBALL, Gen. SCHOFIELD made a splendid fight, and during the night, after caring for our dead, fight, and during the night, after caring for our dead, wounded and prisoners, retired our army to Nashville, according to the precis of Gen. THOMAS.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Maximilian's Official Letters—The Campaign—Expedition against Mazatlan—Arrival of Belgian Troops—Departure of Distinguished Persons for Europe—Proposed New Railroad—&c., &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1864.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN'S return to his capital, Mexico City, has been inaugurated by the promulgation of two official documents from his own imperial hand. The first, which is called a circular, and which is addressed to the various public functionaries of the Mexican empire, is in reality an important official paper, as in it matters of the highest nation l importance are made the subjects of discussion, and the real opinions of the new Imperial ruler upon the manner in which his new empire is to be governed, are openly revealed; in fact, this so-called circular is to be the future rule by which all the subordinate Imperial authorities are hereafter to be guided during what is called the present abnormal state of affairs.

The other paper is a letter addressed by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to his Secretary of State, VELASQUEZ DE LEON, in which the new Emperor expresses his determination to carry on the war against his adversaries in a different way from which it has been as yet waged. The guerrillas, when taken, are to be punished as bandits; and the Emperor tasks of protecting his people with an arm of iron.

The newspapers of Mexico City are jubilant at the appearance of these Imperial documents, and openly declare that the return of the Emperor is to be the beginning of a more decided action.

As a commencement of this new iron era, an order has been issued at Puebla, that the sentences of death pronounced by court-martial will hereafter be put into effect within the following four-and-twenty hours, without appeal.

On the 5th ult., six individuals, found guilty of robbery by court-martial, were executed at Puebla. The Franco-Mexican papers say that they belonged to Mesco's gang; and on the 9th ult., two others, found likewise guilty by court-martial in Mexico City, were executed in the square of Mixcalo.

The Emperor presided at a Cabinet Council on the 7th ult., when the portfolio of Minister of Justice was accorded to D. PEDRO ESCUDERO, who took possession of his post on the following day.

On the morning of the 9th ult. there left the capital, for the interior, 256 convicts, sentenced to labor on the public works. They are to be employed in the formation of a road from Queretaro to Tampico.

The Secretary of the Prefecture of Zacatecas has addressed a memorial to the Emperor on the contraband trade in silver on the Pacific coast, by preventing which the customs in those districts would be augmented 20 per cent., as at present all the silver from the mines of Sonora and Sinaloa leaves the country, without paying any duty, contrary to the existing laws. In the same manner, the silver is exported from Durango and Zacatecas in bars, without being coined, by which not only the revenue suffers, but also the lessees of the mints or establishments for coining.

In the meanwhile, the country continues in the same unsettled condition, and on the departure of the French auxiliary army, guerrillas will again swarm as thick as mosquitos, up to the very gates of the Imperial palace. It is only a short time ago that the Empress was exposed to insults in the public thoroughfares, and it was found necessary to detail a strong escort for her protection. In the same manner the guerrilla chief ROMERO is laying waste all the lands and estates about Tenango, without the Government being able to prevent it. A force of soldiers was sent from Toluca on hearing of this devastation, to put a stop to them, but their labor was in vain; they returned to Toluca, without having been able to come up with the enemy. Marshal BAZAINE, who lately left Toluca for the capital, had arranged, it was supposed, for an active pursuit of these guerrillas while he was at the former place.

It is not worth while to enumerate all the depredations committed by the guerrillas in the various engagements that take place between them and the Imperial troops, as recorded by the Franco-Mexican papers, according to which the latter are always victorious. They are victories of no importance, and produce no decided results in the pacification of the country. The real state of things is continually made apparent by the newspapers in support of the Government, notwithstanding their efforts to paint everything *couleur de rose*. For example, we read in the *Sociedad*, that Guadalajara has been placed by the French Military Governor, the Baron NIEGL, under strict martial law. The gates of the city are to be closed at 9 P. M., and to be opened on the following morning at daybreak. The reasons assigned by its Military Governor for doing this are "on account of the actual circumstances and the departure of a great part of the troops."

With regard to the regular war, the Franco-Mexican papers boast that the campaign in Jalisco is proceeding properously. Gen. RIVAS' division, which, like that of Gen. TOLAN, operates in conjunction with the French troops, was attacked whilst at Ameca, or on leaving it, by the guerrilla force of SIMON GUTIERREZ, amounting to 800 men, infantry and cavalry, with two mountain pieces of artillery. As GUTIERREZ'S movements were known beforehand by the Imperialists, a French force sent from the line of advanced posts by their Colonel, GAILLET, arrived at the scene of battle when it had already begun. GUTIERREZ was entirely defeated, leaving one hundred killed and fifty prisoners, besides one of his cannon. The Imperialists, as the Government papers, had only eleven killed and six wounded.

So far away from the place of engagement, it would be difficult to say whether the above account is true or not, particularly when the same papers that give it state that the public report at Guadalajara was on the contrary, that the Imperialists had been whipped.

A letter from Morelia, dated the 11th ult., states that Colima had been occupied by MARQUEZ'S division. They are said to have crossed the defiles leading to the city by the pass called "Novillo," and entered the city after a slight engagement with the enemy, a great part of whom broke their ranks, throwing away their muskets, and abandoning the cannon and other warlike material.

MARQUEZ was in pursuit of the main body of the fugitives, who had fled in the direction of Coalcoman, and it is said that about a thousand had gone over to the ranks of the Imperialists.

The *Era* says that from what has lately occurred in Oajaca, that district is likely to submit to the Imperial rule without the necessity of fitting out a military expedition. This was founded on a report in circulation that DIAZ'S forces had revolted in favor of the empire, but this was not the case; a meeting had certainly taken place, and twenty superior officers or more left DIAZ'S command and went to join another Republican Commander, CUELLAR, who had his headquarters at Amapa, but was sick at the time with the *calenture*. DIAZ, who had left Oajaca temporarily, was compelled to return on this account.

A correspondent in favor of the empire, writing from Vera Cruz, says: "If the party of JUAREZ, in emigrating to Chihuahua, and leaving behind them various bodies of guerrillas, thought that they were going to light up a permanent civil war in the States of New-Leon and Coahuila, they are disappointed, because all the towns on the frontier are unanimous as to supporting the cause of order and aiding the authorities. CASTAGNY'S division was to join the expedition against Chihuahua, and at last accounts received at Vera Cruz he was expected at Durango. On his leaving Monterey, the Mexican troops of the empire, a portion of MEJIA'S division—formed the garrison, and Gen. FLORENTINO LOPEZ was the Military Governor of the department. A permanent councilor had been appointed at Monterey to judge malefactors, and an order had been issued by the Military Governor that all persons going on a journey armed, should on returning to their places of abode, present themselves to the authorities and take the oath of fidelity to the empire, under pain of being held as spies."

The assertions of the Vera Cruz correspondent with respect to the wealth of the inhabitants of the States of New-Leon and Coahuila, are, however, far from being the exact truth, for we are informed that the communication between Durango and Chihuahua is entirely broken. At the former place the crop of cotton will turn out bad on account of the so-called depredations of the guerrillas. The latter swarm all about the above named districts. The Imperialist accounts state that they attempted to get possession of the town of Linares, Bustamente, Aldama, &c., but were driven off by the inhabitants, who armed themselves. On account of their attacks, detachments of troops had been sent to various places by the Imperial Military Governors, and volunteer forces organized, so that the states of New-Leon and Coahuila cannot be said to be entirely tranquil as the friends of the Imperial regime would wish the world to believe.

On the 25th of October, an Imperial expeditionary force, consisting of 3,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, was ready at Tepic to set out for Sinaloa—their ultimate destination being the port of Mazatlan. The cavalry and part of the infantry were, it was thought, to go by land, passing through the northern part of the State of Jalisco. The rest of the force would, most likely, go to San Blas, where 150 Algerine soldiers had lately arrived, from Acapulco, the rest of their regiment being likewise expected. Of the three vessels in which the above-named troops arrived at San Blas, two returned to Acapulco to bring the rest, and the other, the steamer *Diamant*, proceeded direct to Mazatlan, to be followed a few days after by all the other vessels of the Pacific fleet, with the Algerine and Mexican troops from Acapulco and San Blas. The *Estafette* was of opinion that the fleet must have been, on the 12th October, in sight of Mazatlan.

At Mazatlan there had occurred a revolution. The Governor, GARCIA MORALES, having been abandoned by his troops, who joined the citizens, was obliged to surrender himself a prisoner, and left on the 16th ult. in the American steamer for Guaymas. Col. SANCHES, who headed the movement, assumed command of the city, and the revolution concluded without any serious results. An English war-vessel that was lying in the port landed three hundred of its crew, to protect the property of British subjects.

Two other places in which the same disorders occurred, Agua caliente and Presidio, were not so fortunate as Mazatlan. Both were sacked by the revolutionists, and the commercial classes of the port, fearing a similar misfortune, secured their property wherever they could find shelter for it.

The towns and villages of Costa-chica, including Buantepec, Ayutla, Cuos Grande, Cuauculeguitlichan, Miaguichan, Concordia, Cuspinola, Zoyatlan and Jucutlan, have proclaimed the Empire, D. FELIX PIZA, who commanded over those places, having been seized, as well as D. CAYETANO GONZALEZ, the chief of the republicans of Pinala, who happened to be at Ayutla. The imperial troops set out immediately for Ometpec.

A part of the French Ninety-ninth Regiment of the line, the first that came to Mexico with Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIER, arrived lately at the capital from the campaign in the interior, and proceeded immediately for Vera Cruz, en route to France.

The high-road from Vera Cruz to Mexico, which travelers agree as being in a most dilapidated condition, is to be completely repaired. The Minister of the Interior and a civil engineer, were to leave the capital immediately to make arrangements for this desirable work.

By the French mail steamer which arrived at Vera Cruz on Oct. 13th, there came 590 Belgian soldiers, intended to act as a body-guard to the Emperor. The Vera Cruz papers praise their personal appearance, both of officers and privates. They were received by the Count DE BOMBELLES, and left immediately for the capital.

MIRAMON, the family of Señor MARCOCHO, the Mexican Ambassador at Rome, the Countesses LICHY and KOLLONICH, who return to Austria, were among the passengers who left for Europe in the French mail steamer of the 18th of October.

On the 10th of October the town of "Jicotencal del Sur," in the State of Tamaulipas, published its act of adhesion to the empire.

A mail carrier from Tlacotulam was apprehended lately, when, from examination of the letters that he had with him, and the confession of the woman who sent them, several persons of both sexes were put in prison.

The woman who dispatched the mail carrier, and who was likewise put in prison, has been condemned to death by court-martial, but the execution of the sentence was deferred until the Emperor's determination was known.

On the recommendation of the Imperial Government, it is proposed to construct a railroad from Guanajuato to Morelia, and meetings of the property owners and merchants in both cities have been held for that purpose. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN has subscribed for two hundred shares, the Empress for one hundred, and the Secretary of the Interior will take five hundred.

At Calagan, D. FRANCISCO VEGA, the chief of the Republicans in the neighborhood, had given in his adhesion to the empire at the head of seven hundred men.

LARA.

The Emperor Maximilian's Letter to the Mexican Secretary of State.

MY DEAR MINISTER VELASQUEZ DE LEON: On returning from my laborious journey into the departments of the interior, during which I have received, in every city, town and village, the sincerest proofs of sympathy and the most cordial enthusiasm, I have derived two important truths. The first is, that the Empire is a fact firmly based upon the firm will of the immense majority of the nation, and that in it there is depicted a form of government of real progress, and one that suits best the wants of the people. The second is, that this immense majority is desirous of peace, tranquility and justice; blessings that it expects and anxiously asks of my Government, and which I, keeping in view my sacred duties to God and the people who have chosen me, am resolved to give them.

Justice will have for its foundation institutions suitable to the epoch, and in which I am laboring with unceasing zeal. To reestablish peace and tranquility through all this fine, extensive country, and to promote with speed its prodigious riches, my Government is determined to employ all its efforts and energy. If until now it has shown forbearance to its political adversaries, to allow them time to know the national will and unite themselves to it, henceforth it is under the imperious obligation to combat them, for their banner no longer bears a political creed, but is only a pretext for robbery and slaughter. My duties of sovereign oblige me to protect the people with an arm of iron; and in order to correspond to the wishes loudly expressed from all parts, we declare, as head of the nation, with a full consciousness of our sacred mission and of the duty imposed upon us, that all the gangs of armed men who still infest some parts of our beautiful country, desolating it, disturbing and threatening the hard-working citizen in his labor and liberty, must be considered as bands of banditti, and fall, in consequence, under the inflexible and inexorable severity of the law. We, therefore, command all functionaries, mag strates and military commanders of the nation to pursue and destroy them with all their power. If our Government respects every political opinion, it cannot tolerate criminals who break the first of liberties which it is called upon to protect—that of the person and that of property.

Given at the Palace of Mexico, the 3d of November, 1864. MAXIMILIAN.

From New-Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

The steamship *Ariel*, S. G. RUSSELL, Master, from New-Orleans Tuesday morning, Nov. 29, at 8 A. M., arrived at this port this morning. She brings the United States mail, 28 passengers, and 3,000 packages of freight.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

From the True Delta, Nov. 29.

This court was yesterday reopened by the Marshal, Hon. E. H. DURELL being present.

The following prize cases were, after proceedings had, condemned as lawful prizes of war:

The schooner *Emma* and cargo, captured on Oct. 19, 1864, by the United States steamer *Mobile*.

The schooner *Louisa* and cargo, captured on Oct. 12, 1864, by the United States steamer *Chocura*.

The schooner *John* and cargo, caught running the blockade off the coast of Texas, by the United States steamer *Augusta Dinsmore*.

Schooner *Annie Virden*, captured by the United States steamer *Mobile*.

Steamer *Isabel* and cargo, captured on 28th May, 1864, by the United States steamer *Admiral*. The *Isabel*, while on her way to New Orleans, stopped at the quarantine station, and there sunk. A part of her cargo was saved, worth about $20,000, and sold some time since, under an interlocutory order of court.

The iron-clad ram *Tennessee*, captured by our squadron on the 5th August last, in Mobile bay, was also condemned, and will be taken by the United States at her appraised value, which is, we understand, $85,850 20.

There were also the following salvage cases disposed of:

Eighty-three bales cotton, picked up at sea by the United States steamer *Sciota*.

Sixty-one bales cotton, picked up at sea by the United States steamer *Mobile*.

Thirty-eight bales cotton, picked up at sea by the United States steamer *Aroostook*.

The judgments in which read: One-half of nett proceeds to be paid over to captors, and the other half to remain in the registry of the Court for a year and a day, unless sooner claimed by the owner; and if not claimed within that period, the Court will make such further decree as the circumstances of the case may require, and the law will permit.

A number of cases, exceptions and rules, were fixed for trial, during the week, by RUFUS WAPLES, Esq., United States District Attorney, who has opened the business of the session of court with the evident determination to expedite business by every possible means.

THE CONDITION OF GEN. CANBY.

From the New-Orleans Times, Nov. 29.

We are happy to announce that Maj.-Gen. CANBY has so far recovered as to be able to sit up several hours each day, and, should the pleasant weather continue, we understand that he will soon be able to ride out.

Two of our cotemporaries were in error in stating that the General had been under the charge of Dr. WARREN STONE, of this city. He has been treated since his arrival here by Dr. WATERS, U. S. A., a member of his staff; and while it is true Dr. STONE has occasionally visited the General, in company with Dr. WATERS, the responsibility of the case throughout has rested with the latter gentleman.

The Revision of the Enrollment—Co-operation of the People Needed.

The County Volunteer Committee have commenced the great and important work of revising the enrollment lists of persons liable to draft in New-York County. They have hired the first and fourth floors of the large building No. 73 Duane-st., where nearly four hundred clerks are employed in transcribing the records of the District Provost-Marshals. When this work is done the work of correcting them will begin, and every effort will be made by the committee to make the revised enrollment as near perfect as possible, but their success depends in a great measure upon the hearty cooperation of the citizens of New-York. Whether a draft is impending or not every man, woman and child in the county has a deep interest in this movement, which, when carried through, will give to the authorities a new basis for declaring the quota of the county. Private interests and public justice require that it should be done thoroughly and well, that in case a call is made New-York may furnish her just share of the men required, but no more. The committee desire every person knowing himself to be exempt to go to the Provost-Marshal of his district, state his cause of exemption, produce his proofs, and have his name stricken from the list. It will be very little trouble to any man to do this; it can be done much quicker and easier than after a draft, and it is an act of justice to one's neighbors. Any person who knows that any enrolled man is exempt, should hand in the name and the probable cause of exemption to the Provost-Marshal of the district in which the exempt lives, and the committee will then send and obtain the proper proofs required to make the correction. This is not informing of a friend, but is in reality doing him a kindness.

The following are the recognized causes of exemption:

1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of a draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having been drafted and paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent disability.
8. Being now permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the army or navy during the present war, and being honorably discharged.

In all these cases, except on application for exemption for physical disability, the enrolled man can present his papers and have his name stricken off on the spot. In the case of physical disqualification, the disability is sometimes so apparent, as in the case of lameness, that no surgical examination will be necessary, and it can be attended to with equal dispatch. In any case, the advantages of the correction to the enrolled man himself and to the public are so great, that no one should grudge the little personal trouble it will require to effect it.

Convention of Tobacconists.

The Convention of Manufacturers and Dealers in Tobacco reassembled at Cooper Institute yesterday morning, WM. A. LAWRENCE presiding. The principal business of the meeting was to indorse the action of the convention on Wednesday relative to the wish of tobacconists that Congress should tax the raw material and not the manufactured article. After several speeches by members of the convention, the Committee on Organization reported in favor of the following permanent officers of the National Convention of Tobacconists:

President—Wm. E. Lawrence. Vice-Presidents—Joseph Hall, New-York; David C. McCammon, Pennsylvania; Christian Ax., Maryland; David Campbell, New-Jersey; F. N. Brown, Connecticut; Isaac A. Brewser, Massachusetts; W. S. Huntoon, Rhode Island; H. Crane, Missouri; Mr. Schotl, Ohio; James F. Power, District Columbia. Recording Secretary—F. A. Schroeder, New-York. Corresponding Secretary—Edward Burke, New-York. Treasurer—David A. McAlpine, New-York.

Admiral Farragut Coming Home.

We learn from good authority that Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT is now on his way to New-York on the flagship *Hartford*, and that the command of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron has been turned over temporarily to Commodore JAMES S. PALMER. In all probability, the Admiral, who has been recommended for the new rank of Vice-Admiral, will not return again to the scene of his glorious exploits.

President Petroleum Company,

PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

It will be seen that the Officers and Directors of this organization are of excellent commercial standing and influence. Liberal advantages are offered to subscribers, they getting the property at the first cost price, viz: in the neighborhood of $100 per acre for first-class oil territory. The territory is very ample and great prospects are entertained of large returns.

Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., 61 Cedar-st., New-York, supply pamphlets and all information.

$5.00 paid in now secures $5 0 of the Original stock.

Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Let your First Attack of Indigestion be the last. Rouse the dormant energies of the stomach with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The tone thus imparted it will retain. You will no more be troubled with flatulence, nausea, heartburn, gnawing pains in the epigastrium, lassitude, and intestinal pains and irregularities. The Bitters are a preventive and panacea for all these difficulties.

Sold everywhere. New-York office No. 59 Cedar-st.

It is Not a Dye.

Life, Growth and Beauty to the Hair.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Dressing arrests the fall and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color and produce a luxuriant growth.

For sale at Depot No. 114 Greenwich-st., and by all Druggists.

The First Premiums for the Best Sewing Machine, and the best machine work, were awarded to the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine Company, at the Montgomery County, Penn., Fair this Fall.

Perry's

MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Liver Spots or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty of the face, and anything that will effectually remove them with safety, and bring the skin to texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face with out injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WELLS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Bargains in Fine Carriages.

WOOD BROTHERS offer at their temporary warerooms, "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th av., a large stock, latest styles.

CLARENCES,
FAMILY BROUGHAMS,
COUPES,
LANDAUS,
PARK PHAETONS.

Also, all the fashionable varieties of Sleighs, made by James Goold & Co., Albany, and other celebrated builders.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Diamond Parlor Matches.—

These Matches are the BEST IN THE WORLD. SURE FIRE, WITHOUT SULPHUR, no disagreeable smell, and a luxury and comfort to smokers and people with weak lungs. For wholesale and retail, by
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 182 Centre-st.

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health, even under the greatest exposures. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box, free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st. and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Musical Boxes—Playing from 1 to 24 tunes and costing from $3 50 to $750 00, very desirable HOLIDAY PRESENTS. M. J. PAILLARD, importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never would their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This infallible remedy is composed of the *Honey* of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with *Tar-Balm*, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound *soothes and scatters* all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-Balm *cleanses and heals* the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist and in healthful action. Let no prejudice hinder you from testing this sovereign remedy of an illustrious physician and chemist, who himself thoroughly tested it for years in his extensive private practice. It is safe, sure and pleasant, the Tar-Balm being entirely free from the offensive qualities of common tar.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. For sale by all Druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 511 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Ladies' Polish Boots, Balmorals, White Satin Slips and Gaiters; Boys' and Misses' Boots and Shoes. Ladies, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

At Old Prices—Wedding, Visiting and Ball Cards—EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

A Large Assortment of Imported Boots, Slippers and Venitiens, to be sold cheap to close the stock. Quilted Slippers for Holiday presents. No. 571 Broadway. M. L. HILL.

Second Hand Safes for Sale Cheap for CASH AT No. 100 MAIDEN LANE.

Hill's Hair Dye. 50c., Black or Brown—Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

HAVEMEYER—MOLLER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, at St. James' Lutheran Church, by Rev. Charles F. E. Stohlman, HENRY HAVEMEYER and JENNIE, eldest daughter of William Moller, Esq., all of this city.

MORSE—CROSS.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, assisted by Rev. Mr. Cook, Rev. J. H. Morse, of Charlestown, Mass., and Sophia V., daughter of James M. Cross, Esq., of New-York.

SCHOONMAKER—RYDER.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, at the Reformed Dutch Church at Gravesend, L. I., by Rev. M. G. Hutcheon, STEPHEN B. SCHOONMAKER, of Flatbush, and AGNES RYDER, only daughter of the late Jacobus Ryder.

DIED.

AVILA.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, SAMUEL AVILA, in the 61st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, Dec. 9, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, John Avila, No. 134 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

ADAMSON.—At Croton Dam, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, Mrs. CATHARINE ADAMSON, wife of Daniel Adameon, Esq., aged 50 years.

Her remains will be taken to Dale Cemetery, Sing Sing, for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice.

BARKER.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Dec 7, EMMA L., daughter of Joseph D. and Rebekah A. Barker.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 10, from the M. E. Church, Tuckahoe, at 11 o'clock. Harlem Railroad cars leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 8 15 A. M. Conveyances at the depot, Tuckahoe, to convey the friends to the house and church. Will be interred at White Plains.

BENELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, of consumption, at the residence of his brother-in-law, George W. Whitmore, LE ROY BENELL, of Company E, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, aged 21 years, 9 months and 20 days, son of the late Capt. Benjamin and Elizabeth Benell.

His friends and relatives, and those of his brother-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 219 State st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BROWN.—Of croup CHARLES ARTHUR BROWN, son of Robert J. and Mary C. A. Brown, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 207 East 24th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

EDWARDS.—At Beaufort, S. C., on Tuesday, Nov. 22, Capt. GEORGE EDWARDS, 1st Regiment N. Y. Vol. Engineers, aged 37 years, son of George Edwards, No. 745 Broadway, New-York.

GRAY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, MARY, wife of Abraham Gray, aged 54 years.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 13 Beaver-st., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 1 P. M.

JENNINGS.—At Newburgh, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, LEWIS JENNINGS, Esq., in the 58th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LAWRENCE.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 8, at the Fifth avenue Hotel, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, Esq., in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Grace Church, on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Newtown, L. I., for interment.

MOLINE.—On Monday morning, Dec. 5, of chronic diarrhœa, DAVID MCHARRIS, in the 61st year of his age, only son of James and the late Isabella Moline.

Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

NEXSEN.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, GEORGE W. NEXSEN, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 331 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

OWEN.—Of chronic diarrhœa, OWEN EVAN OWEN, aged 35 years, born near Barmouth, Wales.

The friends of deceased and family are invited to attend the services, to be held on Friday next, between 12 and 1 P. M., at the Welsh Congregational Church, No. 23 East 11th-st., preparatory to his interment in Greenwood.

TUTTLE.—On Thursday, Dec 8, Mrs. ELIZA F., wife of Herman F. Tuttle, aged 55 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 352 Bowery, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

WHITTESLEY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, GILBERT B. WHITTESLEY, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 9th inst., from the Second Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, at 2 P. M. Interment at the Evergreens Cemetery.

WILLIAMS.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, CLARIS A FRANCELIA, wife of George Williams, and youngest daughter of the late Simon R. and Clarissa Mersereau, in the 25th year of her age.

The remains were interred at Tarrytown, Westchester County.

CRESCENT LODGE, No. 402, F. & A. M.—The members of Crescent Lodge No. 402, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned and requested to be at their Lodge room, No. 8 Union-square, on Friday morning, Dec. 9, at 9½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral service of our deceased brother, Dr. MORTIMER RAMSEY, late resident physician of the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island. The service will be held at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES N. PIPER, W. M.
WM. G. TAFT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' MEMORIAL.

The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on

FREE EXHIBITION,

by order of the Special Committee having charge of the same, at the piano warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., No. 181 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S
J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer of
CHOICE WINES, CIGARS, LIQUORS, ETC.,
No. 203 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS BEING PURE, and sent to all parts of the country at the lowest trade prices.

SAVE LABOR! SAVE YOUR COAL!

If you want a stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fire in the season, give your entire moist attention to it, and use COAL, for which it is adapted, at the sign of the Golden Stove, No. 200 Canal-st., corner of Broadway.
JOHN SUGDEN.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
now sold by
GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 116 Broadway,
one door north of Cedar-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

CAPTAIN WINSLOW, OF THE "KEARSARGE," AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The N. Y. Harmonic Society will hold a meeting at the Academy of Music, Saturday evening, December 10, at 7½ o'clock, at which occasion the Kearsarge has consented to be present and is expected to address the audience.

The meeting will also be addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Bill Sunday, T. L. Cuyler, R. R. Booth, Rev. Chas. D. Jones, Rev. F. D. Murphy, and others.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents each, may be procured of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway; Scott & Co., Carter & Bro., No. 530 Broadway; Mr. N. Dupuy, No. 59 Wall-st., and at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the meeting.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 532 Broadway. Hours 8 till 5.

A FANCY GOODS, NOTION AND HOSIERY STOCK FOR SALE.

The undersigned contemplate retiring from business on the 1st of January next, and offer for sale their entire stock of Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Stationery, &c., with all fixtures necessary for carrying on the business. An excellent opportunity is here offered to any party desirous of succeeding to a well established, lucrative business. Address CYRUS J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, No. 53 Chambers-st., New-York.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

ESTABLISHED 1609.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family. Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

DIPTHERIA, COUGH, COLDS, AND ALL Throat Affections. J. C. RUSHTON'S TROCHES, pleasant to the taste and highly recommended by physicians. J. C. RUSHTON, Chemist and Druggist, No. 41 Broadway, corner Canal-st., N. Y.

NEW
GAMES AND PUZZLES
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS
THE HOUSE OF WASHINGTON,
containing the great
Family Game
EUREKA,
which is played by persons of all ages, with eight other games, and fifty puzzles, $1 25.
Also, THE RABBITS THAT LIVED IN THE GARDEN OF FLOWERS, for little children, $1.
Also, THE KINGS OF ENGLAND and the HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT. Nine games and nine puzzles, historical, for the young, from ten to twenty years.
OAKLEY & MASON,
No. 21 Murray-st., New-York.

THE WONDERFUL CANTERING HORSES.
EVERY BOY AND GIRL WANTS ONE
INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS.
Price $20 to $50. Call or send stamp for circulars.
S. W. SMITH, No. 496 Broadway.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS AND LANDS,
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29.
FOR SALE

1,000 shares NORTHERN LIGHT. J. HOWLAND, President.

500 shares CONSOLIDATED, paid its fifth dividend

250 shares BERGEN COAL AND OIL COMPANY.

LANDS IN OHIO.

60 acres, 80 acres, 24 acres, 40 acres, 33 acres, on branches of the Muskingum River

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

3,200 acres, 1,400 acres, 200 acres, all in the best Oil Districts.

200 acres on the Ohio River, near Parkersburgh, very valuable, and can be sold low, if taken at once.

OIL CREEK, PENN.

Some valuable Farms and Interests on Oil Creek.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., Gen'l Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, N. Y.
DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., N. York.
ITS LANDS ARE PUT INTO THE COMPANY AT the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-bearing territory, and forms its
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS are located on the Allegheny River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks. MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.
Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York,
Or at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway.

NOBLE AND DELAWATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
120,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $360,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbos, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Tres. J. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbos, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS:
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.
Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York.

LIVERMORE, LECWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 6-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 620 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7-30 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH STOCK.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY STOCK.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY STOCK.
All Telegraph and Express Stocks bought and sold on commission
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 2.
The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on their capital stock for November, payable to New-York stockholders at the office of JAMES B. POST & Co., No. 25, No. 20 Exchange-place, on and after the 15th inst.
G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

GOLD BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1864. }
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 5TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:
JAMES H. FONDA, JOHN T. B MAXWELL,
JOHN RANDALL, MASON THOMSON,
RALPH MEAD, WILLIS BLACKSTONE,
MELANCTON M. FREEMAN, WM. M. VERMILYE,
NATHANIEL W. CHAIER, EZRA R GOODRIDGE,
EDWARD A. QUINTARD.
And the following Inspectors of the next election:
ISAAC LABAGH, JAMES A. DEGRAUW,
JOHN KNOWER.
At the regular meeting of the board, held this day, JAMES H FONDA was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 6, 1864.
THE BANK OF COMMERCE, OF PUTNAM COUNTY, (Carmel,) has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of MANUEL A. CODGE, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of MANUEL & VAN DUZER, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 1, 1851
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement, the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the late Central Mississippi Railroad Company, (E.D.) in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY the 14th of December, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon.
ARCHAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, who has served in the field for three years, as an officer of one of our city regiments, has good health, fair business habits and energy of character to succeed in what he undertakes, if possible. I want a permanent situation, where I can make myself valuable to myself and employer. Good references furnished, and, if required, security. Address HOWARD, Box No. 150 Times Office.

CHOICE PETROLEUM LANDS AND Holdings for sale, selected by a competent and experienced agent. Correspondence is invited. Ability to or aid, and to C. STURGES & CO., McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums of from $5,000 to $20,000. Apply to A. A. YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISH & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.
TRUSTEES:
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Pelhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No 35 Broad-st, New-York
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.
OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.
SECRETARY.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN.
COUNSEL.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, New-York.
ADAM C. ELLIS, New-York.
BANKERS,
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., Philadelphia.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.
CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES.
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
Stock subject to no further assessment.
50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
The New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has been organized with the greatest care by experienced capitalists of the two cities, whose names are united in its own. It will be managed
EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE INTERESTS OF ITS STOCKHOLDERS
No pains have been spared to place it on a genuine and substantial footing. Most valuable and extensive tracts of Oil and Coal Land have been secured IN FEE, and leasehold PRODUCING INTERESTS in the heart of the Venango County, Penn., Oil region. Attention is invited to the following schedule of the company's property, including FEE SIMPLE TERRITORY, LEASEHOLDS, PRODUCING WELLS, and wells in various stages of completion.
No. 1.—30 acres of bottom land, in fee, on the Allegheny river, having a water-frontage of nearly one mile. New 10-horse power engine and fixtures. Two wells sunk to the depth of 300 feet and already filled with oil. Room for 40 more wells.
No. 2.—320 acres of rich oil land, in fee, lying nearly opposite the above, having a mile of water-frontage on Prather and Bennett runs. Well supplied with timber.
No. 3.—Lease interest on the famous "Widow McClintock Farm," Oil Creek. One well down and testing, another just ready to tube; a third just started. Two first-class engines. Tubing, tools, fixtures, team, wagons, &c.
No. 4.—Same interest in lease on the well-known "HAMILTON McCLINTOCK FARM," Oil Creek, One well now being tested, already yielding 15 barrels daily, and rapidly increasing, others going down. Two new engines, with tanks complete.
No. 5.—1-12 of two leases on the CLAPP FARM, near the great Williams and Stanton 100 barrel wells. On this property is "Sherman Well, No. 2," now down 500 feet. Engine, &c., &c. Room for more wells.
No. 6.—1-16 of the fee in 67 ACRES OF COAL LAND, adjoining the Cranberry Coal Company's beds. This property is of the utmost value to our operations, supplying us with coal at all seasons, and when the works of other companies are found to be idle for want of fuel. From these estates, the Trustees are assured of their ability to declare LARGE AND REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS at an early day, and of the speedy appreciation of the shares to A MARKET VALUE FAR ABOVE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.
The INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE sent from New-York and Philadelphia, whose favorable report is printed with the prospectus, speak in unlimited terms of the Company's property and prospects.
Books for ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION ARE NOW OPEN
at the offices of the Company, and at the New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston banking-houses, named below.
Prospectuses, maps, and detailed information at either subscription office.
The public are assured that, whether for investment or speculation, no better security than these shares can be obtained.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
MELLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.
STEWART & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864. }
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., }
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1864. }
SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares, No. 20, John Simpkins, 26 shares, No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares, No. 85, Herman Brahe, 26 shares, No. 73, James M. Shaw, Jr., 50 shares, No. 77, John Richardson, 26 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, }
COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR, P. O. BOX, No. 4,458. }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will stand closed on and from the 16th to 31st December, instant, both days inclusive, for the purpose of taking the vote on the question of proposed lease of McGregor Western Railroad, as stated in circular of the President of 6th December.
None but registered holders can vote.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS ARE made by prominent stockholders for the consideration of all the stockholders of the Maryland Copper and the New York and Passaic Copper Companies. First—That measures be taken to have their stock declared free from future assessments. Second—That the mines be worked with greater energy, to the end that small annual dividends may be made. Third—That our property has increased in value by the new Constitution making Maryland a free State. Fourth—That, if practicable, the two companies be consolidated. Fifth—That stockholders favorable to the move use their great exertions for the furtherance of any or all the points named.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 37 and 39 Pine-st. }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1864. }
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at No. 37 and 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864. }
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), at the hour of eleven in the forenoon.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, }
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 273, 319, 400, 421, 464, 552, 608, 6 2, 749, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1,087, 1,188, 1,217, 1,316, 1,372, 1,2c3, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, }
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York. }
Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in various amounts. Apply to PARSONS & WARD No 81 Cedar st.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OCEANIC PETROLEUM COMPANY
DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock ($2,000,000) will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 154 Maiden-lane, on the 20th inst., from the earnings of the Company to the 1st December. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 2 th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., }
OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST., }
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 5 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose interest, registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERM.-GEN'L, }
No. 9 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864. }
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 13th st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in Checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-seven dollars each.
GEO. T. LEE DWIGG,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, }
Dec. 1, 1864. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, EXclusive of the Government Tax, which will be paid by the Company, has been declared, payable to Registered Stockholders in New-York immediately after the 10th inst. On their request to that effect addressed to the undersigned, Checks will be forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as may be desired.
S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE D. L. ZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared their Sixth Monthly Dividend of One Per Cent. of the Capital Stock clear of State tax, payable at the office of the Company, Philadelphia Bank Buildings, Philadelphia, on and after the 8th inst.
G. E. FAYER, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has been declared on the capital stock of the New-York and New Haven Railroad Company, payable on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865, to those who shall be stockholders on the 15th day of December inst., when the transfer books will close, and reopen again on the 3d day of January next.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1864. W. H. NEWELL, Treas.

THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY of this city have this day declared their eighth monthly Dividend of One per cent. on their capital of $2,000,000, payable on the 15th inst., at their office, No. 10 Pine-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst.
JAMES BISHOP, President.
WM. W. CLARKE, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS OF THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 8 and 9, at 7½ o'clock each evening,
At the OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 518 Broadway, next door to Tiffany's,
Large sale of ABOUT 150 OIL PAINTINGS of the highest class, being parts of the private collections of gentlemen who have recently relinquished business, and who have determined to realize at once. Among the artists represented in this sale are the following:

A. Achenbach,	Leickert,	M. Koekkoek,
Carabain,	Vander Weyden,	Verboeckhoven,
Maris,	David Col,	Van Severdonck,
Louis Meyer,	Tenburg,	Hulk
Kaiser,	Schiers,	Leu Gall,
Natscher,	Verschuur,	Ogden,
Lommens,	Couturier,	N. Piuzzi,
Gio Comucci,	Peguso,	Salelli,
Di Criscito,	Affano,	P. Pergonno,
Verturini,	De Nobili's,	Dibandon,
Matini,	De Gregori,	Hartagno,
Benedetti,	Petrucelli,	Sacilano,
Russo,	Filippo Folferi,	Mich Cammarano,
Del Rve,	Tomis,	Mar. ini,
A. F. Tait,	James Hart,	David Johnson,
Wm. M. Brown.		

They will be on exhibition on and after FRIDAY, Dec. 2, and two evenings previous to the sale, from 7 to 10 o'clock each evening.

TO BOOK-BUYERS.
Book trade Salesrooms, No. 498 Broadway. GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, by J. E. COOLEY. Consignments solicited.
DAY SALE
Dec. 13, 14, 15 and 16, at 6½ o'clock P. M.,
OF
SPENCER'S LIBRARY
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ENTIRE, ON THE ABOVE DATES.
This library is the property of a Southern gentleman, collected during many years without regard to cost, and contains some 5,000 volumes of the choicest works in all departments of literature, adapted to the library of a
GENTLEMAN OF TASTE AND LEISURE.
In the catalogue are many very rare, curious, elegant and recherche books, and which cannot readily be obtained elsewhere.
Books may be examined and catalogues obtained at the salesroom.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF COTTON.
MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock at Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal,
TWENTY-NINE BALES OF COTTON.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock M. at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Executors of Geo S. Fox, deceased, a tract of 12 acres of land, situate in the town of West Farms, on the road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, about nine miles from the City Hall and three miles from the Central Park, New-York. The property has a fine front on the water, and is bounded by the estate of B. F. Whitlock, E. Faile, F. Spofford and others. The neighborhood, and the character of the surrounding neighborhood, render this property in every way desirable for gentlemen wishing to procure first-class suburban residences. Leggett's Creek affords very facility for boating, fishing and bathing. The property also commands a fine view of the Sound and East River. It will be sold in lots of one acre, more or less, as there is on the premises a modern built dwelling house, greenhouse, barn-house and all necessary outbuildings. Topographical maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 58 Lime-st., New York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 37 Nassau-st. opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock, at their sale-room, a large collection of ancient and modern oil paintings, most of which are from a private collection. Also, a number recently received from Europe. The collection comprises landscapes figures, fruits and house-pieces, marines, &c., &c., many of which are original, and will be sold without reserve.
The above are now on exhibition.

By T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 9, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,
2,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
700 boxes new Raisins.
Cases Citron.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE OFFERED COMMISsion stock or banking houses to obtain the services of a thoroughly experienced and competent man of integrity and first-class connections. Would prefer out of door duties so far as possible, though perfectly able to superintend office labors of a financial character. First-class and responsible parties treated with, especially such as offer more inducements than an ornamental position to a talented and steady worker. Address TAX, Times Office, Box No. 115.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER-SHOP, DOING A good business, with a five years' lease. Inquire at No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 3, up stairs.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—HAVing changed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they will continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $100. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $4 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. We guarantee to extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. Patients are delighted with the gas. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. VAN VLECK'S CHEAP DENTISTRY, No. 47 Bond-st. No pain need be without teeth at his prices. Teeth extracted without pain.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman ROSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OFDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HESSERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD.
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE.
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

TWO ENGINES, NEW AND SECOND hand, 1x10 inch, also a quantity Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys, 1¼, 2, 2½ inches. Shafting sent at No. 15 Broadway; price 10 cent. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, dealer in Machinery.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, }
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS. }
November 10, 1864. }
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 21st day of December, 1864, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following route:
ROUTE No. 1—From forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the said year in the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of the Platte river, to such points in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Montana, and the latitude 46 degrees north, and east of longitude 110 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores from each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 2.—From forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Lyon, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders are to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any point or points that may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated by the Quartermaster-General in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of long. 24 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1; 1,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.
No additional per cent. age will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, hay or oats.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence. All each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required will be as follows:
On Route No. 1 ..... $100,000
On Route No. 2 200,000
On Route No. 3 60,000
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," "2," or "3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and easily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. HODGES, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

[No. 15.] CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Nov. 30, 1864. }
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—
Camp Chests, for Infantry, army standard.
Hospital Iron Bedsteads, army standard.
Wall Tents, 10 feet, army standard.
Hospital Tents, large, army standard.
Wall Tents, small, army standard.
Company Order Books, army standard.
Company Clothing Account Books, army standard.
Company Descriptive Books, army standard.
Company Morning Report Books, army standard.
Last Order Books, army standard.
Post Morning Report Books, army standard.
Post Letter Books, army standard.
Post Guard Report Books, army standard.
Regimental General Order Books, army standard.
Regimental Letter Books, army standard.
Regimental Descriptive Books, army standard.
Regimental Index Books, army standard.
Record Target Practice Books, army standard.
Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under this proposal.
Bids will be opened on WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Thursday, December 15, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envel

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....50 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,112	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,118	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,864	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,372	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following

WASHINGTON	3,724 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,724 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 2 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan 21.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock P. M.
From Pier 43 North River, 30 feet above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Cabin cabins & staterooms, $50 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 2,844 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

By special request the steamship GUIDING STAR, sailing from New York Dec. 17, will call at Havana to land passengers.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN.—CORK HARBOR.—The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's Ocean Line carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows
CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Dec 10
CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Dec 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Dec 24
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg, &c.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg, &c.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $70, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on days before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
Jan. 3.....NORTH STAR.....WILSON.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.
Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEO. WASHINGTON,
E. V. GOSS, Commander,
Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M.
The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been elarged and elegantly furnished.
Passage first-class, $75
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 57 West-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BARCOCK.
First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225. Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 4 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 4 years, one-quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.
This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 700 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.
For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
After this date, the regular opposition sailing days will be the 20th of every month

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
MORO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec 14, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 55 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, ——, Master, will succeed the MORO CASTLE and leave on December 21.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,
No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE most stylish seen. 15¾ hands high, perfectly sound and kind, and would prove one of the most acceptable presents to an officer, or for our park use, has been in many battles, and is well worth $1,000. To save time and trouble, his groom will call upon any one wishing to purchase, and show the action of the horse, or can be seen at No. 142 Mulberry-st. Will be sold to close an estate
L. CHAPMAN, Executor, No. 5 Comer-st.

TRUCKS AND WAGONS.—LIGHT AND heavy trucks, express, grocery and business wagons, open and top buggies, constantly on hand and made to order, at HAZZARD'S carriage factory, corner 13th-st. and 3d-av. All warranted.

CARRIAGES.—ONE SECOND-HAND SIX-SEAT close quarter Rockaway, on platform springs; two full-plated Mexican coaches; one six-seat ambulance.
ISAAC MIX, Jr., No. 598 Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STABLE, WITH FIVE stalls above ground. $1,000 for the season, near the 5th-av. Hotel. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia, returning, leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the west.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, Jr., General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Hanoma Ferry:
7.00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8.30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10.00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4.00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5.00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8.00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., and on Saturdays at 3 P. M. Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hemstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (except Hemstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and place-North and West at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M., 3.40, 6, and 10.30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10.30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5.40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7.15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 8.10, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M. and 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 9 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5.30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.15 A. M., 12.15 P. M., 4.22 P. M., and 6.05 P. M. The 9.15 A. M. and 4.22 P. M. run to Nonsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
the magnificent Steamer
C. VIBBARD,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
in elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Fort Pitt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, straightest and most comfortable boats that have ever run on American waters. All seasons and in all weather, they are safe, invariably making the passage on time. Sumptuously-appointed and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked (ladies') "Bath Saloon."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New York, and at No. 7 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 1 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Sanford, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, and Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken on board as usual.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and rail route in connection at New-Haven. Steamer leaves pier foot of Canal-st. at 11 P. M. Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to allow said Company to execute a mortgage upon its property and franchises, as revised and amended by chapter —— that passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York made in pursuance thereof, notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees of the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, George A. Kittell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Calvin H. Goss, Executor of the last will and testament of Mary J. Bryan, deceased, Executrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Butler, late of the County of New Hampshire, deceased, Samuel Reynolds, Jr., Alanson S. Minot, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the court-house in the City of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady, on the first Tuesday in January next, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter upon file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof,
CHARLES G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.
DATED Nov. 21, 1864.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY
NO. 5 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., BROOKLYN.
Class for beginners meets on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Send for a circular, containing a complete description of the schools, and full-length figures of the German Cotillon Figures, 25 cents by mail.

FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 161 6TH-AV.
Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M. Quarter commences from the day of entry.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

DE CARMO'S DANCING CLASSES.—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st. Young Ladies, Misses and Masters on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Ladies and gentlemen at 8 P. M. New classes forming.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
No. 19 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of VAN SCHAICK & MASSETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent
J. VAN SCHAICK, } General Partners.
S. F. MASSETT, }
W. R. TRAVERS, } Special Partners.
GEO. A. OSGOOD, }

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned has associated with him Mr. John F. Batchelder and Mr James R. Nichols, and will continue the stock commission business at No. 19 William-st., under the name and firm of VAN SCHAICK & Co.
J. VAN SCHAICK.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of J. & C. WHITFIELD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES M. WHITFIELD will continue the business at No. 262 Water-st.
JAMES M. WHITFIELD.
CHAS. H. WHITFIELD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between HOLBROOK and GIBBS was dissolved on the 19th day of October.
HOLBROOK & GIBBS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1864.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN,
EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET

Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on this evening, and every evening until further notice, Mr. Edwin Booth will appear in his great role of Hamlet, a character in which he is universally acknowledged, in the language of the *Daily Times*, "to have no living equal." This play is the first of a series of representations to be produced under Mr. Booth's immediate direction, in which the effort that has already found such cheering sympathy, will be continued to place each play upon the stage in a style combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. Hamlet has been in active preparation for upward of three months, under the stage management of Mr. J. G. Hanly, and no expense or labor has been spared in the endeavor, by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play in the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art.
The scenery, music, costumes, properties and machinery are entirely new, and to give a perfect completeness to the cast, engagements have been made with Mrs. John W. WALLACK, Jr., one of the most gifted actresses who ever graced the stage; Mr. EDWIN VARREY, C. KEMBLE MASON, the eminent comedian, THOMAS PLACIDE, who appear nightly in conjunction with Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Chester, Messrs G. H. Andrews, C. Walcot, J. G. Hanley, E. Eberle, C. W. Chester, O. S. Fawcett, Duell, Burroughs, Burgess, &c. Doors open at 6½. Commence at 7½, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, 1864.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
THE GREAT COMEDIANS,
and original impersonators of
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
who will appear in Charles Gaylor's very successful Irish drama, entitled
THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
produced with all its
ORIGINAL SPLENDOR AND COMPLETENESS.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
as "Corney McGrath" and the "Connie Soogah," with the songs of "Ellen Astore" and "Welcome All."
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS as the Jumpin Jewel.
Miss Freeman, Mary Wells, Andrews, Reeves, Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, J. Nunan, George Becks, E. B. Holmes, H. Danvers, J. W. Blaisdell, E. Barry, &c., &c.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE

A PRESENT FOR EVERYBODY.
THE SALESROOMS OF THE NEW YORK MANUFACTURING JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION, NO. 544 BROADWAY, AND NO. 23 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE PARK,
WILL REOPEN ON
MONDAY, DEC. 12,
WITH A FRESH STOCK OF GOODS, DESIGNED EXPRESSLY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
WHERE TICKETS FOR THE EIGHTH AND NINTH CONCERTS CAN BE PROCURED.
THE BEST MUSICAL TALENT HAS BEEN SECURED FOR THESE CONCERTS, WHICH ARE TO BE GIVEN IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THE EVENING OF DEC. 24TH AND 31ST.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
E. H. ELIAS, Actuary.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
MISS EMMA STICKNEY,
MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
GRAND CHINESE ENTREE,
LE PETITE GLORIA,
THE CLOWN'S CAVALRY,
The Great Horseback Jockey Race, by AUSTIN, YOUNG and STICKNEY.
New pantomime by the Free Lances, consisting of
TRAVEL, PANIC, MISTAKE,
ALL BY THE GREAT STAR ARTISTS.

SIGNOR VICTOR, (EDUCATED IN ITALY,) the Rival of Rarey, who has astonished the world by his wonderful power over the horse, will exhibit his unparalleled system of training at the Hippotheatron, 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, this and every evening. Ladies and gentlemen will be instructed free of charge. Signor Victor has never been equalled by any horse trainer in the world, and will center into ecstasies the most fastidious. Success guaranteed in all cases. Signor Victor's Address, Signor A. Z. L. V., Box No. 177 Times Office, immediately.

WOODCOCK'S HOHLMAN GLASS-BLOWERS exhibit every evening, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. at Hope Chapel. See the glass stem-engines.

LECTURES.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURES.
REV. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D.,
will deliver the second lecture in the course at
IRVING HALL, Irving place,
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Subject—"Jerusalem as I saw it."

PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS
WILL GIVE A COURSE OF
FIVE LECTURES
ON
PNEUMATIC CHEMISTRY,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 10, 12, 17 and 21, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21,
COMMENCING SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.
Each of the lectures will be illustrated by a series of BRILLIANT AND INSTRUCTIVE EXPERIMENTS, made on the largest scale
Tickets for the course, $2. Single tickets, 50 cents. Tickets for the course, with reserved and numbered seat, $3. For sale at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; Miller & Mathews's, 770 Broadway; American Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau-st., and at Dr. Cheever's office, No. 13 Cooper Institute.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
N. B. No reserved numbered seats will be sold at the door on the evening of the lectures.

OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—GEN. K. BROWN will positively lecture on this interesting subject at Clinton Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec 15.

FAIRS.

FAIR.
The Magdalen Benevolent Society are now holding a Fair in the building at the junction of Broadway and 42d-st., where they offer to their friends and the public a variety of useful and fancy articles at very moderate prices, hoping by their efforts in this way to meet their current expenses. To continue to SATURDAY EVENING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN AMERICAN CHRISTMAS STORY.
CHRISTMAS AT UNDER-TOR.
A beautiful little sketch, which must bring increase of love and charity, and appreciation of the best and genial-ity of the happy Christmas time to many hearts in city and country homes.
To be published on MONDAY, Dec. 12, by MOHUN, EBBS & HOUGH, No. 179 Broadway.

IT WAS MY MOTHER'S VOICE!
Oh, mother dear, I had a dream,
No sad and yet so bright.
When wounded on the battle plain,
I lay at dead of night,
A gentle strain fell on my ear,
That made my heart rejoice—
So soft and sweet it seemed to me,
It was my mother's voice!
Song and chorus, 25 cents. "Just after the Battle." "Young Eph's Lament." "Sunlight within my heart." "Soldier's Happy Return Mazurka." Each 30 cents.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 29 Bowery.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
Every size and style for sale.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED
LEATHER GOODS, ALBUMS, DESKS,
POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.
BYRNE & SPOTTISWOODE,
68 PROADWAY, New-York
☞ Direct Importations from our London House.
Large stock constantly on hand.

DIARIES FOR 1865.
All kinds, from 25 cents to $5 each, for sale by the Publishers. FRANCIS & LOUREL,
No. 45 Maiden-Lane.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE "Nurse and Spy," a new highly exciting and recently embellished work, embracing the adventures and experience of a woman in hospitals, camps and battle-fields as "Field Nurse" and "Spy." Just the book the people want. Energetic persevering men, teachers, ladies, and especially returned soldiers, will find a rare opportunity to make money by engaging in the sale of this thrilling work. For terms, which are very liberal, apply to or address W. S. WILLIAMS & Co., No. 152 Asylum-st., Hartford, Connecticut.

NEW MUSIC.—"THERE'S REST FOR ALL IN Heaven," song or duet, with chorus a beautiful piece for concerts. "Our Dear New-England Boys," song and chorus, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst; "Beautiful Annie," song and chorus, and "The Voice of the Army," by Jas G. Clark, the poet and vocalist; "Maryland's Free," ballad with chorus, by M. Fortune. Price 30 cents single four for $1, mailed free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS, suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents, Scott's Works, Picturing Poets, Chiswick Poets, Cowper's Works, Dickens' Works, all in extra binding. Illustrated books, English and American editions. For sale cheap by ROBT. N. JOHNSTON, No. 17 Ann-st.
New American Cyclopedia for sale.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 261 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S, FRIDAY,
ROSEDALE.
Mr. Lester Wallack's great play will be acted for the ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD TIME.
SATURDAY—MASKS AND FACES.
Mr. Boucicault's new comedy, which has been some time in preparation, will be produced on MONDAY, Dec. 12, with entirely new scenery, dresses, furniture, and appointments. It is entitled
HOW SHE LOVES HIM,
and will be given with a
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.
Including the names of Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, W. R. Floyd, Norton, John Sefton, John Moore, G. Brown, Williamson, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, and Mrs. Maurice.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY—The New Comedy.
THURSDAY—ROSEDALE.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will be repeated shortly.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock, overture at 7¾ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.
WILD BEASTS,
AND RARE AND CURIOUS BIRDS,
FROM EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE,
IN INFINITE VARIETY,
THE MOST COMPLETE COLLECTION EVER EXHIBITED,
A NEW ADDITION
from Asia, including
THE ISABEL BEAR,
THE ROYAL BENGAL TIGER,
SENEGAL LEOPARD,
SLOTH BEARS FROM HINDOSTAN,
RHAMAPHOOR BLOODHOUNDS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
ALSO,
THE TWO LARGEST ELEPHANTS
IN THE WORLD,
HANNIBAL
AND
TIPOO SAIB,
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
The latest New-York success, by John Sefton, Esq., called
ST. GEORGE
AND THE DRAGOON.
Previous to which the latest London success, by H. T. Craven, Esq., called
MILKY WHITE.
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC AND NEW SONGS.
On MONDAY next will be produced the London sensation,
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
And a NEW FAIRY SPECTACLE is in active preparation.

ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO
A MILE OF PICTURES,
FIVE SQUARE YARDS OF JOKES,
SIXTEEN CUBIC FEET OF FINE MORAL SENTIMENT,
FOUR ROOMS OF SAD AND BEAUTIFUL PATHOS,
A DOOR YARD FULL OF BURNING ELOQUENCE,
A SMALL BLACK TRAVELLING BAG containing
Thousands of Quips,
PETROLEUM OIL PAINTINGS by the HIGH OLD MASTERS, &c., &c., &c.,
ALL MOVING TO BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
AT
ARTEMUS WARD'S PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT of LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS,
AT DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
Every Evening at 8. "We are here." We think so, Ever of those!

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 37 and 39 49th-av.
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The Winter Term of this institution will commence Nov. 28. A full collegiate course, the best masters in music and modern languages, and Dr. Dio Lewis' system of gymnastics are some of its attractions. For admission or circular, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40, Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 33d-st.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—REV. N. G. SPALDING, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of this first-class institution for both sexes opens Dec. 14. For circulars address the Principal.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those living from home preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial and French, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., and 113 Wall-st., Brooklyn.
GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars apply to the Superintendent.
Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day School for young ladies and children, at No. 11 West 20th-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, (G

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Report of Secretary Usher.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Dec 5 1864.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your information, and the consideration of Congress, the following synopsis of results attained during the past year in those branches of the public service which have been placed by law under the supervision and control of this department.

From the foundation of the Government to the present time the management and disposal of the public lands have engrossed a large share of the public attention. Of the two thousand millions of acres emoraced in the territorial extent of the United States, one thousand four hundred millions belonged to the public domain.

By a liberal policy in granting and selling lands, about one-third of this vast patrimony has been disposed of, leaving about one thousand millions of acres still the property of the government. About one fourth of all the laws that have been enacted by Congress relate to the public lands, and to the settlement of the land claims derived from the governments which formerly had jurisdiction of the soil.

At some periods of our national history, a considerable income to the treasury was derived from sales, and at others, the cash receipts declined to a sum but little exceeding the cost of administering the land system. During the first sixty years of the present century, the average income from sales was two and three quarter millions of dollars per year, and the quantity disposed of by sales, and for military bounties, was about two hundred and five millions of acres.

During the last ten years the income from lands was less than during the preceding decade. This was occasioned by the large quantities of land—granted for internal improvements and for military and other purposes—which have competed, in the market, with the lands of the United States; and, more recently, by the passage of the Homestead law, under which large quantities have been entered at nominal rates. The annual receipts from ordinary sales for four years past have been as follows:

For the year ending June 30, 1861.....	$884,887 30
For the year ending June 30, 1862.....	123,048 30
For the year ending June 30, 1863.....	136,077 95
For the year ending June 30, 1864	678,007 21

The depressing influences of civil war have been felt during the last three years, but the results for that just closed demonstrate a revival of the annual demand for the public lands, particularly for settlement and cultivation.

During the year ending June 30, 1864, public lands have been disposed of as follows:

Acres sold for cash.....	432,773-90
Acres located with military warrants.....	515,900-00
Acres located with agricultural scrip.....	214,418-14
Acres certified to States for railroads....	857,180-87
Acres taken under the Homestead law....	1,261,592-62
Acres disposed of during the year.....	3,281,865-52

During the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1864, the aggregate quantity taken for the same purpose was..... 939,476 90

Making a total of..... 4,221,342-42

The cash receipts for sales, homestead and location fees for the same five quarters, were $1,019,446 44.

The aggregate quantity of public lands surveyed, but not disposed of, was, on the 30th September last, 133,517,587 acres. This has been the average quantity for several years past. The amount surveyed annually has been about equal to that disposed of annually.

Nineteen States have accepted the provisions of the acts donating lands "for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," and have received land and land-scrip amounting to 4,050,000 acres.

The jurisdiction conferred on this department by the act of Congress of March 3, 1851, for the definite location of confirmed private land claims in California was taken from it by an act approved June 14, 1860, but has been recently restored under the act approved July 1, 1864. The quantity of land embraced in all the confirmations to the present date is 4,360,974 acres; of which 2,430,906 60 acres have been finally surveyed and patented. What remains to be done, in the important work of severing the private from the public lands in that State, will be prosecuted with diligence, and brought to completion as rapidly as possible.

Under the acts of Congress of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, making grants of land to aid the construction of railroad and telegraph lines to the Pacific coast, the initial point of the main line of railroad from the Missouri river westward has been fixed at Omaha, Nebraska, and the general location of the road for one hundred miles west from that point has been approved by the President. The route of the Pacific Railroad of California has been selected and a map of the preliminary location thereof, from Sacramento eastward to the great bend of the Truckee River, in Nevada, has been filed in this department. The lands along these routes for twenty-five miles, on both sides, have been withdrawn from market, pursuant to the requirements of the act of 1862.

In the administration of the laws regulating the grants of swamp lands to the States, and authorizing the allowance of indemnity in certain cases, where swamp lands have been sold by the United States, a liberal construction has been adopted and a generous policy pursued. No alteration of these laws is demanded by principles of justice. An extension of the indemnity, or of the time prescribed by law for selecting swamp lands, would, in my opinion, be prejudicial to the interests of the United States.

The claim of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to lands at the dalles of the Columbia River, in Oregon, based upon the first section of the act of Congress approved Aug. 14, 1848, having been brought before this department upon appeal on the 27th of April last, I requested the advice of the Attorney-General of the United States touching the law arising upon the facts disclosed by the papers in the case. On the 27th of May I had the honor to receive his reply, stating that, in his opinion, the question presented was "purely judicial, and not proper to be determined by any executive officer." In deference to this opinion, the department declined making a decision in that and a similar case then before it. Proceedings in all such cases under that act have been suspended in the General Land Office, and in the subordinate offices in Oregon.

For further details in reference to the public lands, I respectfully refer to the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

MINERAL LANDS.

During the past year additional discoveries of precious metals, particularly of silver, have been made in the region flanking, on the eastward, the extended mountain ranges of the Sierra Nevada. A vast belt of some one or two hundred miles in width, and eight or nine hundred in length, embracing portions of Idaho, Nevada and Arizona, is rich in silver ore. Owing to the remote locality of these mines, and the difficulty of transportation thereto, but little machinery well adapted to the rapid and economical reduction of the various ores has been introduced. In that portion of Nevada, through which the Pacific Railroad will pass, many rich veins have been found, and it is estimated by persons familiar with the subject, that, if the mines now opened there were supplied with the proper machinery, they would yield $10,000,000 per month. In the same region vast beds of salt have also been found, which, from its value in the process of separating the silver in the ores, has given a fresh impulse to mining. When we reflect that the region of country in which deposits of the precious metals abound, includes large portions of three States and six Territories, and that the richest veins of ore heretofore discovered are as yet but slightly developed, whilst new discoveries are constantly made, it will be perceived that the annual product of the mines in the United States must soon reach a magnitude without precedent in the history of mining operations.

The wealth imbedded in the rocks of that extensive region is actually inexhaustible, and it will furnish, in future years, indirectly, a principal part of our means of liquidating the debt contracted by the Government for the overthrow of the great rebellion. As a measure tending to accelerate the reduction of these vast mineral deposits into available wealth, and to strengthen the public credit by an authentic publication of our vast resources, I respectfully recommend that provision be made for the appointment of experienced and skilful mineralogists to make a scientific examination of the principal mining localities, and of the mineral regions generally, and to report the results. Their reports should be printed and widely circulated. An appropriation would be required for these purposes. Much interest has been manifested in favor of the establishment of a bureau of mines and minerals, to which the administration of all details in respect to this important subject should be committed. I am satisfied that such legislation will, before many years, be found necessary, if it has not already become so.

The attention of Congress has frequently been called to the importance of securing an income to the national treasury from the products of the mines and placers. By the laws of Spain and Mexico, and according to the principles generally accepted in civilized countries, the property in these precious deposits is vested in the Government exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction over the soil.

The first annual report from this department contained a number of suggestions relating to the protection of this property, and to securing a revenue from the annual products. Since that time, the same subject has been frequently mentioned in the annual reports of this department, but Congress has never taken legislative action. Sound policy dictates the propriety of levying a revenue tax upon those who are engaged in gathering individual wealth from this national property. The Bureau of Internal Revenue, recently established in the Department of the Treasury, furnishes a ready and suitable instrumentality for collecting it. The requirement of a moderate license fee from each person engaged in placer mining upon the public domain, and a reasonable tax upon the products of all mines, which might be graduated according to the cost of production, would be just to the Government, and satisfactory to the mining interest.

When it is considered that a nominal tax of one per centum upon the present product of the mines would yield a larger income than is now derived from the sales of the public lands, with an expense of collecting it comparatively small, and that the prospective revenue from this source is so great, the importance of granting the mines and mineral lands in fee, without consideration, must be apparent to all. It should, however, be borne in mind that the business of developing the mineral resources of those regions is yet in its infancy, and that all legislation bearing upon it should have for its object the increase of the annual products of the precious metals, and should, in its inception, be directed to the encouragement of the miner, by affording him security in his possessions, and stability to his business, rather than to obtaining an immediate income to the treasury.

With the prospect of returning peace, and the consequent increase of migration to the mining regions likely to ensue, it seems to be demanded of Congress that the rights of miners should be defined and secured by law, and the prosperity of those regions and the preservation of good order therein thus insured.

The mines of New-Mexico and Arizona are probably not inferior in richness to any within the limits of the United States. Owing to their inaccessibility they are indifferently wrought. All efforts to make them available must necessarily be feeble, and attended with but partial success, until roads shall been constructed through those Territories from the Atlantic States, or from the navigable waters of the Pacific. Since the acquisition of this portion of our domain, now a period of seventeen years, the United States have received no income from the sale of lands within it, and but an inconsiderable sum for the sale of lands in southeastern California. It is believed that the larger portion of the land in that section, adapted to agriculture, is covered by Spanish and Mexican grants, or set apart for Indian pueblos. There is, therefore, but a slight prospect that anything will be realized from sales of the lands, or that they will ever be located by homestead settlers. The wants and habits of the population are not such as to give any assurance or afford any expectation that they will undertake, from their own means, to prosecute to a successful completion the roads necessary to the development of the vast mineral riches of the country.

A further discouragement to the settlement of Arizona and Southern California has been continued drouth, which has prevailed for the last two years, and from which most of the herds of cattle and sheep, accustomed to graze there, have perished.

The desert of California, known as the Colorado Desert, covering a territory of near one hundred miles in extent, was evidently at one time watered by the Colorado River. Being for the most part depressed below the bed of that river, it is susceptible of reclamation from its present condition, by means of dams and acequias, the construction of which, although not difficult, is, without substantial aid from Congress, beyond the means of the inhabitants. These combined difficulties render it probable, nay, almost certain, that the Government will, under existing circumstances, derive no benefit either from the barren lands or from the mineral wealth which abounds in those Territories.

RAILROADS.

There can be no doubt that the public resources would be much increased by the immediate working of the mines to the extent of their capacity, and by the settlement of those regions by an enterprising and industrious population, though no direct income should be derived from the sale of the lands. It is, therefore, worthy of consideration, whether it would not be expedient to grant all, or such portions of the lands, as are requisite to insure the construction of the necessary railroads, and the conversion of the sterile lands to a condition of fertility. The benefits resulting from such roads would not be confined to the product of the mines. A new highway, at all times exempt from obstruction by snow, would be open to the Pacific. Passing by the valley of the Rio Grande to El Paso, it would receive a large portion of the rich commerce of Central and Western Mexico. These benefits are so obvious and of such surpassing importance, that I do not hesitate in expressing my earnest conviction that the Government should embrace any suitable opportunity which may be offered to secure the completion of a railroad upon the terms suggested.

It appears from a communication of Gen. Dix, the President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, that it has, since the adjournment of Congress, expended more than half a million of dollars upon the main line of the road leading westward from Omaha, of which one hundred miles have been permanently located, and forty miles are in process of construction.

The company has surveyed lines to Salt Lake City, through the South Pass, Laramie Plains, Bridger's Pass, by way of Timpanagos and Weber Rivers, to determine the most feasible route. Parties have also been engaged in explorations in Colorado Territory, through Berthoid's Pass and up the Cache la Poudre River; and also in examining the topography of the country in the vicinity of the 100th meridian of longitude, and in locating the line from Omaha to Fort Kearney. Considering the limited time which has elapsed since the action of Congress enabled the company to prosecute the work with energy, satisfactory progress has been made, and the country has been spared any tardiness in the prosecution of this great enterprise.

The progress made in the construction of the branch road in Kansas, known as the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, has not met the reasonable expectations of the public. There was just reason to believe that the second section of forty miles of that road would have been rapidly approaching completion, if not actually completed by this time; instead of which, forty miles only of the track are laid, and that not yet in a condition to be examined by the Commissioners appointed by the President to inspect and report upon the work.

For this unexpected state of affairs the company is not altogether without excuse. The assassination of its contractor in July last, soon after the adjournment of Congress, the continued insurmountable difficulties of obtaining the necessary materials, either by river or rail, from causes known to all, prevented them for a time from prosecuting the work. Since these difficulties have been partially removed, a commendable energy has marked the conduct of the company. The first section of the road to Lawrence, to which place the track is laid, will undoubtedly be open to the public and in use within a few days. The company in California is also making satisfactory progress with its portion of the road.

The President has appointed George Ashmun of Massachusetts, Springer Harbaugh of Pennsylvania, Charles T. Sherman of Ohio, Jesse L. Williams of Indiana, and Timothy J. Carter, of Illinois, to be Directors, on the part of the United States, in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and these gentlemen have accepted the appointment. The wisdom of Congress in providing for the appointment of such officers cannot be questioned.

Being impressed with the conviction of the importance of securing the interest of the Government in the roads connecting with the main line, and the faithful compliance by the companies constructing them, with the terms and conditions upon which they are entitled to the munificent bounties offered by Congress, I should not hesitate to recommend, if it were deemed practicable, that such directors should be *ex officio* members of the board or other governing authority of each of such companies. I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, with the hope that some means will be devised, by which a supervisory control over the action of such companies may, within proper limits, be conferred upon the directors on the part of the United States.

THE INDIANS.

The management of the Indians during the past year has been attended with difficulty. In addition to the war against that portion of the Sioux that committed the massacres in Minnesota in 1862, and who are yet unpunished and unsubdued, military operations have been carried on against the combined bands of the Sioux of the plains of the Upper Missouri, as well as against a considerable portion of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, particularly those who have been accustomed to inhabit the country of the Upper Platte River, and who were parties to the treaty of Fort Laramie. It is not necessary to inquire whether, by adopting conciliatory measures these military operations might not, to a great extent, have been avoided. Those who desire to investigate the subject may, with advantage consult the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The question of interest is, what course shall hereafter be pursued with these Indians, in order to reduce them to sunjection, and to afford all needful protection to our citizens. The overland mail to Colorado, and to the States and Territories west thereof, as well as a large proportion of the carriers of goods, and of the emigrants to those regions, passes over the Laramie plains, which are infested during a large portion of the year by these Indians. The route of the Pacific Railroad passes through the same country, and the Government is, by act of Congress, under obligation to extinguish the Indian title. The Government has but one treaty—that of Fort Laramie—with the Sioux (of Dakota) and with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes between the fords of the Platte River, which these latter Indians have ever acknowledged. This treaty was ratified by the Senate with amendments, and its benefits to the Indians, by virtue of the limitations imposed by the Senate, are about to terminate. A sufficient reservation for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes has been established on the Upper Arkansas, in the vicinity of Fort Lyon, and efforts have been made which promise success, to make it a suitable and permanent home for them. The treaty referred to forbids the occupation of the Platte country by the whites, and only permits their transit through it.

To enable the Union Pacific Mail Company to establish its line of road through this country, it is necessary that the United States shall have the unmolested possession of the route, and much of the adjacent country. I assume that on act, however I do not think it important that any further [illegible] should be made with these Indians. Their violation of the existing treaty, in making war [illegible] people, renders this unnecessary, if the views [illegible] hereinafter expressed shall be approved [illegible] As the most expeditious mode to accomplish [illegible] ject, it is recommended that the agency at the [illegible] Platte be abolished, and that the number [illegible] posts along the line of the railroad and overland [illegible] route be increased sufficiently to protect it and exclude the Indians therefrom.

This department will make provision for such Indians, as will submit to its authority and locate upon the reservation. Those who resist should be pursued by the military and punished.

With these Indians—the Sioux—and all others in hostility with the United States, trade and intercourse should be interdicted, until they yield to the will and direction of the Government. To this end, I recommend that a law be passed, making it a penal offence for any person to carry goods, or supplies of any kind whatever, into their country, for traffic, and that all persons, or white or Indian, shall be prohibited from trading or trafficking with them while they are in a state of hostility.

Much has been said, and the public mind has lately been agitated, against the policy of the Government in making treaties with Indian tribes, and some persons in authority advise an abrogation of all existing treaties; but it is presumed that, while this nation is governed by the rules of civilization, such a proposition will not be entertained to the injury of all the tribes and nations of Indians who are in amity with the United States. Where the Indians have kept faith with the Government, no question of expediency or policy will justify a violation of its pledges to them. There are, however, many Indians within the domain of the United States, with whom the Government has no treaties acknowledging the primary right of soil in the tribes; with these, possibly, with some exceptions, it would be wise to abstain from making any treaty recognizing such right. Suitable reservations should be selected for them, and means adopted to establish them thereon, and to enable them, by their own industry to sustain themselves. This policy has already been introduced successfully in the management of the Indians in California, and may properly be applied, to a considerable extent, in the neighboring States and Territories. In negotiating new treaties, where good policy or existing engagements will admit of that course of action, stipulations for the payment of money annuities should be avoided.

The propriety of the removal of the Navajoes of New-Mexico and Arizona to the Bosque Bedóndo Reservation has been a subject of much contrarity of opinion. This department with the best information at its command, consented to their removal. As the reservation has been set apart, and a large sum of money expended by the military authorities in the endeavor to permanently establish the Indians there, great fickleness of purpose would be manifested in abandoning the enterprise before it shall have fully and fairly tested. I am strongly inclined to the opinion, notwithstanding all that has been urged against it, that, if the scheme receives a fair and just support, it will prove a success, and these Indians, so long the foes of the Government, will become its faithful supporters.

For further and detailed information on the subject of Indian affairs, I respectfully refer to the elaborate report of the Commissioner.

PENSIONS.

The liberal provisions of law for the payment of pensions to soldiers and seamen who have been disabled in the service of the country, and to the widows, orphans, and dependent mothers and sisters of such, as have fallen in battle or died of disease or wounds, have been administered with industry, fidelity and promptitude.

The very interesting and instructive Report of the Commissioner of Pensions affords valuable information, and presents important suggestions in which I fully concur.

Of those patriots, to whom pensions for services in the Revolutionary War had been awarded, five still survive at very advanced ages. At the beginning of the year, twelve were living, and 1,415 widows of Revolutionary soldiers were receiving pensions, making 1,450 pensioners of this class—the aggregate of whose yearly stipends was $115 217 43.

The number of army pensioners (other than Revolutionary) who were paid during the fourteen months ending the 30th of June last, was 22 767, and of widows, (other than Revolutionary,) orphans and dependent mothers, 25 434.

The total number of persons who received pensions during that period was therefore 48,201, and the amount paid for army pensions during the year ending June 30, was $4,3,0 268 60.

The number of navy pensioners who were paid during the fourteen months preceding the date mentioned, was 1,505; and the amount of money paid them during the year was $161 247 92. The whole number of pensioners on the 30th June last was 51 135, requiring for their annual compensation $4 595,376 33."

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1864, 1,812 bounty land warrants were issued, requiring 256,960 acres of land to satisfy them.

The act of Congress, approved July 14, 1862, entitled "An act to grant pensions," is believed to be one of the wisest and most munificent enactments of the kind ever adopted by any nation. Its beneficial provisions extend to the disabled survivors, and to the widows, orphans, dependent mothers, and dependent orphan sisters of the deceased soldiers and seamen of every grade and rank.

During the year more than $7,500 000 have been paid for pensions granted on account of disability or death ensuing from service in the war of the rebellion. During the continuance of the war, no reliable estimate can be made of the amount of money that will be required eventually to meet the obligations thus assumed by the Government to our soldiers and sailors.

The list of pensioners is constantly undergoing both increase and diminution, and at present, and for months to come, it must be rapidly augmented, even should peace be restored without further hostilities. It is estimated that more than $7,000,000 will be required to satisfy the claims accruing under the pension laws during the current fiscal year.

In fixing the grade of the fifty of invalid pensioners, and in discriminating as to the connection of the causes of disability or death with the service, the Pension Office is often involved in doubt and uncertainty.

It is believed that a commission of experienced surgeons might devise and mature such a scale of causes of disability and death, in cases where pensions have been and are claimed, as would greatly aid the Pension Office in reaching correct conclusions in discriminating between those cases, where the cause should be regarded as incident to the service, and those in which the cause has no relation to, or connection with, military or naval duty. Whilst it is conceded that, in cases of great doubt and uncertainty, conclusions should be in favor of claimants, all must agree that a wise precaution should be taken to guard against mistakes, and that every means of enlarging information upon the topic suggested must be promotive of justice due to claimants and to the Government.

The Report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows the importance of the provisions of law, requiring periodical examinations of invalid pensioners, and contains a list of the names of the examining surgeons.

This department has been recently advised that, under the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 1, 1864 the sum of $5,000,000 of the navy pension-fund has been invested in registered bonds of the United States.

I commend to the consideration of Congress the suggestion of the Commissioner, that an appropriation for pension purposes should be made out of a portion of the proceeds of abandoned and [illegible] property on land. It occurs to me as equitable [illegible] that some of the means derived from these sources should be applied to the establishment of homes for those who have been, or may hereafter be, permanently disabled and rendered helpless by reason of their service during the existing war.

It was recommended to Congress at its last session, that an act be passed requiring the national banks to discharge the duties of pension agents. It was believed that by that instrumentality the convenience of the pensioners would be greatly promoted, and the expense attending the employment of agents avoided. Since the adjournment of Congress, communications have been received from most of those banks expressing a willingness to perform the duty without charge to the Government. I renew the recommendation that a law be passed charging the banks with the payment of pensions, whenever it shall be the pleasure of the department to require it of them.

Since the last annual report of this department, seven additional agencies for paying pensions have been established, and it is believed that the number now in operation will be sufficient to transact the business, should the present system of payments be continued.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The business operations of the Patent Office for the year ending Sept. 30 last have been very satisfactory. During the period above named, 6,740 applications for patents and 989 caveats were filed, 29 applications also were made for the extension of patents previously granted. During the same period 4,813 patents, including reissues and designs, were issued, and 40 extensions granted. The number of applications awaiting the payment of the final fee required by law before patents can be issued has largely increased, numbering now over 1,000. The finances of the office are in a prosperous condition, as appears by the following short statement:

The balance in the treasury to the credit of the patent fund on Oct. 1 1863, was $37 732 63. The receipts of the office to Sept. 30, 1864, amounted to $230,538 60, making a sum total of $268,271 23. The expenditures during the same period were $212 453 81, leaving a balance of $56,117 39 on hand Oct. 1, 1864, being $18,384 76 more than the balance as exhibited on Oct. 1, 1863.

Matters pertaining to the regulation of the District of Columbia are treated to considerable length, but are not of general interest. The Report closes thus:

THE CENSUS.

The clerical force employed in the compilation of the statistics of the census becomes gradually less with the progress of the work devolving upon it, and its duties should be completed at an early period. The volume on population has been printed and distributed, and meets with favor throughout the country. That on agriculture is nearly ready for distribution, and the subsequent volumes will appear in succession; the whole presenting a complete exhibit of the material interests and progress of the country up to the period of the rebellion.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The numerous demands of States, departments, members of Congress, and individuals for statistical information, illustrate the importance of the organization of a permanent bureau of statistics, heretofore recommended to Congress. The maintenance of such a bureau, charged, among other duties, with that of compiling the census returns and superintending the publication thereof, will not, it is believed, be attended with any additional expense to the Government.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

The building occupied by the United States for the use of the courts in the city of New-York is held under an expired lease. Notice has been given by the lessor that it is their intention to sell the premises unless the fair value can be obtained therefor. The attention of Congress to this subject is earnestly solicited, and an appropriation is recommended adequate to the purchase of a building adapted to the service.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The enforcement of the measures adopted by Congress for the suppression of the African slave-trade has been attended by the most auspicious results. It is believed that in no part of the United States has a vessel been fitted out to engage in that nefarious traffic. Several prizes have been taken before the mixed courts of justice sitting at Sierra Leone and the Cape of Good Hope, but the result has not yet been communicated to the department.

I am, Sir, respectfully your obedient servant.

J. P. USHER, Secretary.

To the President of the United States.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AID FOR THE FREEDMEN.—A large number of valuable contributions have recently been received from the Society of Friends in England by the National Freedmen's Association that has its office at No. 1 and 3 Mercer-street. The following is a list of packages, which came by the steamship *Edinburgh*, according to the invoice: 1 crate clothing, 1 bale clothing, 1 box clothing, 1 box clothing, 1 box clothing, 1 cask clothing, 1 bale clothing, 1 cask clothing, 1 box clothing, 1 bale clothing, 1 chest books, 1 cask shoes, 1 box new clothing, 2 boxes clothing and toys, 8 casks clothing and boots, 1 bale clothing, 1 box clothing, 1 bale 80 yards black cloth, 1 cask clothing and sundries, 1 box clothing and sundries, 1 box clothing and some books, 1 cask boots with laces, 1 cask spoons, pins, fancy buttons, toys, pens, 1 cask netting, pins, buttons, spectacles, beads, worsted, &c., 1 pierce clothing, and new and second-hand material for clothing, 1 box fleecy hostery, and 7 hats. There are also fifteen boxes, bales, crates and other packages of goods—all of excellent quality.

OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—Messrs. LEEDS & MINER will commence the sale at auction this evening at No. 548 Broadway, of three collections of oil paintings, chiefly by Italian artists. Prominent among them is a large picture representing an incident of the revolution of 1799, in the kingdom of Naples, when ALTAMIRA had just fallen into the hands of the adherents of the BOURBON party. This picture is one of the three executed by order of the Italian Government. The collection also includes a number of American subjects painted by Italian artists. Among them are many battle-pieces, including Antietam, Lookout Mountain, and Fort Donelson, by CAMMARANO and RE.

NEW STEAMSHIP.—The new and elegant steamship built by Capt. DEARCOR arrived in this city on Sunday afternoon from Troy, where she received her engines. The vessel is said to be one of the finest of the kind ever built, drawing less water than any steamship of the same tonnage afloat. The trial-trip, which is soon to be made, will undoubtedly be one of great interest. The name of the vessel has not yet been announced, but it is believed she will prove most creditable to Capt. DEARCOR and his builders.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I—Short Causes*—Nos. 2740, 2847, 3011, 1181, 8245, 4813. *Part II*—Nos. 2 [illegible] 2514 958, 1 536, 1,018, 1,570, 1,900, 2,030, 2,210, 1,438, 1,180 2,042, 2,075, 2,078, 1,088 2,094, 2,100 2,076, 2,706. *Part III*—Nos. 2,739; 3 091, 745, 2,715 579 2,045 9 3, 2,069 2 553 529, 2,601, 2,603, 2,605 2,075, 1,981, 1,553, 2 711, 457, 2,147, 483.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I*—Nos. 3,199, 1,743, 3 453, 3,419, 3,391, 4,007, 4,091, 4,629, 4,637, 3,761, 3 783, 4,017, 3,137, 4,649, 4 651. *Part II*—Nos. 4,336, 764, 2 914, 4 018, 4,020, 516, 3,402, 3,994, 3,998, 4,000, 4,016, 4,021, 2,258, 3,258, 4 360.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*—Nos. 799, 757, 414, 492, 339, 503, 615, 806, 797 149 819, 98, 759, 808. *Part II*—Nos. 270, 159, 94, 564, 604, 101, 4,0, 269, 682, 381, 518, 40, 612, 813, 816.

Trial of Luther C. Tibbetts for Felonious Assault.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The people vs. Luther C. Tibbetts.—The prisoner in this case was indicted in March last for assaulting the Janitor of the Produce Exchange with a knife, and inflicting upon him a dangerous wound. A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., District Attorney, appeared for the people, and in opening the case stated that this prosecution differed from most of the cases brought in criminal courts, in this, that it was a case actually brought by the people, the Grand Jury having found the indictment of their own volition, without the usual complaint from the individual who had been wronged. The first witness called was Mr. Vanderbilt, the Janitor of the Exchange, who testified that on the 8th of February last, Tibbetts presented himself at the entrance of the room used by the Exchange Board, and attempted to enter. Tibbetts had previously been suspended by the board from membership, and the janitor had been instructed to exclude him from the room. Prisoner had in his hands some paper boxes, containing samples of corn. As prisoner was about to enter, witness stepped up to him, and was about to speak to him, raising his hand at the same time. Tibbetts instantly dropped the sample boxes, put his hand into his pocket, drew out some sharp instrument, and stabbed witness in the shoulder and left side. Witness was unable to see what kind of an instrument Tibbetts had in his hand, but subsequently saw him on a table in the room brandishing what appeared to be a knife. A knife was afterwards picked up on the floor and given to the witness. In his cross-examination witness stated that the wound was a slight one, that Mr. Tibbetts appeared to be excited, [illegible] quick in his motions. He neither said or [illegible] anything to Mr. Tibbetts before the stabbing. Had never seen any dough or corn thrown at Tibbetts at the Exchange, before this occurrence. Prisoners were occasionally did such things as that among themselves.

John A. Morris, clerk of the Produce Exchange, was [illegible] examination, testified that he saw the occurrence at the Produce Exchange in February last. I saw Mr. Tibbetts coming up the stairs and went to meet him and gave him a copy of the order of the Board suspending him from membership; Mr. Vanderbilt stood near me; Tibbetts made no reply but stopped for a moment, but afterwards tried to pass. Tibbetts finding that the janitor did not give way, dropped his boxes, put his hands in his pockets, took out a knife, opened it with both hands and made a pass at Vanderbilt with the knife, after the first blow the knife partially closed and prisoner opened it by striking the blade on the stairs; witness then went for an officer; Tibbetts did not say a word to either of us; there was room to pass on the other side of us.

Cross-examined.—We did not intend to allow him to pass; the knife was something like the one now shown me, but I cannot describe it minutely.

The prosecution here rested, and Mr. Mollard opened the case for the defence, stating that the prisoner was temporarily insane at the time of the alleged assault.

Eliza M. Niell, sworn as a witness for the defence, testified that she had known Tibbetts for some three years past; about the time of this occurrence, prisoner acted very strangely; refused to eat anything for several days; he complained that he had been ill-treated, and acted in a violent manner.

Oliver Lonell, sworn for the defence, testified that for several days prior to the 8th of February last, had noticed something strange about Tibbetts. Witness stated that he belonged to the New Jerusalem Church, and that both Tibbetts and the last witness were Spiritualists, and believed that the spirits of departed friends reappeared on earth.

Addison C. Fletcher, sworn for the defence, testified that he was in the employ of Tibbetts; some time ago Tibbetts held corn to the amount of four or five hundred thousand bushels; Tibbetts dictated to witness a letter which he wished written to his wife, in which prisoner stated that he was ready to lay down his life to vindicate his character, and in case he should be killed, begged her to come to the city with her children and go on 'Change to sell corn, in quantities of not less than a load at a time.

Dr. Simons, of the City Prison, testified that he saw Tibbetts at the time of the assault, and considered him to be temporarily insane.

Dr. John A. Wears testified that from his knowledge of the case, he should consider the prisoner to have been insane at the time.

At this stage of the case the court adjourned until this morning.

The Opdyke Libel Case.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mason.

George Opdyke vs. *Thurlow Weed.*—This case was ready for trial yesterday, and the witnesses were in attendance, but Mr Evarts, counsel for defendant, asked a postponement on account of his own personal engagements elsewhere. The request was granted, and cause set down for Tuesday next.

Evening Exchange.

$40 000	Amer. Gold...	23⅝	250	Reading R	136
40,000	do.....	23⅝	100	M. S. & N. I....b3	73
10,000	do.....	23⅝	100	do s10	73
20 000	do	23⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts	111⅛
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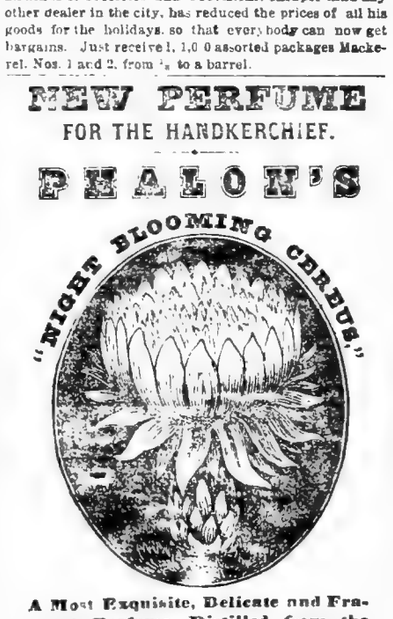

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THE CELEBR

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4123. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS

OUR ARMY NEAR SAVANNAH.

The Rebels are Reticent No Longer.

Important Admissions from the Richmond Papers.

Savannah Probably Reached Yesterday.

Sherman Fills His Trains with Provisions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 9.

By the arrival of the mailboat from City Point, we learn that in the rebel lines it was reported on Wednesday evening that SHERMAN'S advance was within six miles of Savannah. At this point he had halted and was awaiting the arrival of certain portions of his command which had been sent in different directions for the purpose of misleading the enemy. Deserters who gave this information also state that there is great dissatisfaction in the rebel ranks because correct information of SHERMAN'S movements is withheld from them. Especially is this so among the Georgia troops. They also report that many of our prisoners have escaped from their confinement and joined SHERMAN. It was also evident from the conversation of these deserters that LEE had detached troops from his army and sent them to Georgia to assist in arresting SHERMAN'S advance. It is not too great an inference to draw from the above facts that ere this SHERMAN has thundered at the gates of Savannah, and most probably with success. Up to a late hour this evening, the Government had no later advices from him than those contained in the Richmond papers of Wednesday. News of his arrival on the coast is, however, daily expected by our authorities.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 9.

The Richmond papers of the 7th, received here at the office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, contain the following important items from Georgia:

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 7.

The military situation is culminating—is becoming intensely, and to this part of the Confederacy, vitally interesting. The advance of SHERMAN'S army, since he crossed the Oconee, has been slow and cautious, his intention evidently being to mystify our military authorities, but the delay and slow movement has been to gather in supplies of forage, contracted as his territory is becoming from the movements of WHEELER'S cavalry. SHERMAN has not for a moment hesitated in our humble judgment as to the point to be attacked, or the road to take. If our readers will take the map, and notice the positions, they will find it very interesting. From Fen's Bridge, on the main branch of the Ogeechee River, where SHERMAN crossed to Louisville, where the main body of his army is now supposed to rest, is fifteen miles; and from Louisville to Millen, it is thirty miles. Now we make up this campaign for him as the most reasonable, the most feasible, if he hopes to accomplish anything, and the most natural one: When his forage and provision trains are full, he will mass his entire force at Millen, throwing his cavalry to the rear. With his wagon-train between the two wings of his army, he will move in compact columns, steadily, but cautiously, on the City of Savannah, with no fear of an attack on either flank. The Ogeechee and its few crossings and terrible swamps on his right, and the Savannah River and its equally swampy banks on his left, both flanks will be most securely covered—a grand desideratum in army movements. And thus situated, he has a march of something over 80 miles to Savannah. SHERMAN left Atlanta on the 12th of November, and reaching Millen on the 2d of December, he has traveled 165 miles in twenty days—an average of eight miles per day. Traveling at the same rate, *he would reach Savannah on the 9th inst.*, or if he goes to Darien, may be expected there about the 15th, provided he meets with no delays by the way.

[SHERMAN did not leave Atlanta until Nov. 14—his last column on the 15th.—ED. TIMES.]

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 7.

The military drama in Georgia is drawing rapidly to its denouement. Gen. SHERMAN is at last approaching the coast, whither he has been traveling twenty-three days. Whether he will complete the journey or not depends very much upon certain events which will occur this week. *There are troops in his front who will resolutely dispute his further advance toward Savannah or Darien, after he passes a certain point.*

It is reported that his advance was skirmishing, yesterday, with our outposts. We do not know what SHERMAN will do when he finds a formidable force in his front, but are disposed to believe that he will discard strategy and attempt to break through the lines of his opposers. Let him do what he will, he will certainly feel that never was General in a more critical situation.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 7.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 3d inst. says that just before going to press, it was informed that the enemy's main body had passed Millen, en route for the coast or destruction. In a paragraph previously written, it says: "SHERMAN, from all reliable sources, seems to have halted recently, in order to grind corn. As he tend towards the barren countries of the South, it became necessary to make the proper provision. His foraging parties are constantly driven in by our cavalry, and compelled to hug the main body. His forage is reported to be short."

ATLANTA.

From the Macon Confederate.

We learn that an order has been issued to repair the railroad and telegraph line to Atlanta at once. Many of the citizens of this deserted city are returning to their homes, and it is to be hoped not soon to leave them. It is impossible to ascertain the exact amount of damage done to this city by the Federals when leaving it, but the prevailing opinion seems to be, that nothing but public property was destroyed, and that private residences are still standing.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 9.

OUR EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

Up to the present time five thousand of our prisoners paroled at Savannah have arrived at Annapolis, all of whom have been mustered and are now receiving their back pay. SHERMAN'S movements have evidently interfered with the exchange, as there have been no arrivals at Annapolis since Monday last of any boats with prisoners from Savannah.

ENLISTMENTS FOR GEN. HANCOCK'S CORPS.

Enlistments in Gen. HANCOCK'S corps are progressing very favorably. Large numbers of letters from veterans in all parts of the country, seeking information, are daily received, and the indications are that in a short time the corps will receive its full complement of men.

THE TRIAL OF COL. NORTH.

Owing to the delay in procuring the depositions of some thirty witnesses in New-York, the trial of Col. NORTH has been postponed till the 20th of the present month.

NEW RANK IN THE NAVY.

The rank of Vice-Admiral in the navy will undoubtedly be created during this session of Congress. This will be a rank in the navy corresponding with that of Lieutenant-General in the army. Rear-Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT is most favorably spoken of for the position.

CASHIERED.

First Lieut. F. A. YOUNG, of the Twentieth Veteran Corps, and First Lieut. A. W. WHITE, of the Union Light Guard, have been cashiered, the former for drunkenness on duty, and the latter for breaking arrest.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 9.

ANOTHER BLOCKADE-RUNNER GONE.

Rear-Admiral PORTER, writing to the Navy Department from on board his flagship *Malvern*, off Norfolk, Va., under date of Dec. 7, reports that on the morning of the 3d inst., the United States steamer *Emma* drove a large two smoke-stack steamer on shore, off the entrance to Cape Fear River. The blockade-runner was afterward destroyed by the guns of a portion of the fleet at that point.

COL. NORTH'S TRIAL POSTPONED.

The trial of Col. NORTH, New-York Military State Agent, is further postponed till the 20th December, at the instance of the Government's counsel.

THE WAR REPORT.

The report of the Secretary of War is not yet ready for transmission to Congress.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The Standing Committees of the House of Representatives, appointed at the first session, continues throughout the Congress.

SNOW IN WASHINGTON.

There was a slight fall of snow here to-night, commencing at 8 o'clock.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

An Important Movement on Foot.

The Second and Fifth Corps March on Stony Creek.

THE TROOPS IN HIGH SPIRITS.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 9.

The *Press* has a special from City Point, Dec. 8, stating that the Second and Fifth Corps massed on Tuesday afternoon and night near Jerusalem Plank-road, and on Wednesday morning marched toward Stony Creek station. Our troops are very enthusiastic. Our main army having been fully reinforced recently, the advance of the corps does not weaken it.

The Affair at Stony Creek—Extracts from the Petersburgh Papers—Extracts from Private Letters.

From our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, VA., Saturday, Dec. 3, 1864.

The brilliant little affair at Stony Creek, on Thursday last, the details of which will have been sent you by your correspondent at the front, has put me in possession of three captured letters and a Petersburgh *Express* of a later date, from which I am permitted to make some very interesting and significant extracts, directly bearing upon military affairs in Richmond and Petersburgh.

In the local column of the *Express* occurs the following passage:

STILL LEAVING.—Young men, residents of Petersburgh, who have thrived upon the wants of the community, are still leaving us and making their way to the Yankee lines. The exit must be an easy one, that so many should make their escape and so few be caught. There are evidently ample means furnished them through Sussex County, as we have undoubted reason for believing that most of them take that route. Cannot this injurious practice be prevented, at least to some measure? Do not the interests of the country suffer largely by it? Information is certainly carried to the enemy, of the condition and numbers of our army; for a man who runs away in this secret and underground manner is not too good to give a parting kick to the ship he deserts.

Stung by the demoralization which it is thus forced to blazon in its own columns, the *Express* treats us to the following editorial homily on the bitter subject:

GOING TO THE YANKEES.—Such, says the Richmond *Evening Courier*, is the caption of *an almost daily article in the city journals*. Persons attempting to escape are arrested and lodged in Castle Thunder, to await a military trial. The *Courier* adds: "It has long been our conviction that it would redound to the interest of the country were all disaffected persons, desirous of rushing to the arms of the Yankees, allowed a month or six weeks to leave, and those who did not do so within that time, and were caught attempting to force the lines, dealt with in a summary manner. The disaffected will never make good soldiers, but assist to demoralize the army, and desert on the first opportunity. Such nuisances are better out of than in the Confederacy. A thousand willing, patriotic men are worth a hecatomb of discontented and—as the phrase goes—'disloyal spirits.'"

This is a very fair and wise proposition, but the only difficulty is, that the rebel authorities would never dare to put it into execution. Only let JEFF. DAVIS call his people, in and out of the ranks, around him to-morrow, assure them that all those who have no stomach for fighting, or who are tired of it, may lay down their arms and clear out to the Yankees, with their families; that there will be no cruel reprisals against them, nor willful destruction of their property, &c., and any one might safely venture a dukedom to a denier that there would not be one man out of six left in the defences of Richmond or Petersburgh twenty-four hours afterward.

Lest my assertion be deemed unreasonable, let us see how far the three aforesaid letters—the *only* three that came into my hands, out of a whole captured mail—allow us to get a peep behind the scenes. The sincerity of this testimony cannot be doubted, for these letters were certainly never intended for Yankee perusal; one being confidentially addressed to a brother, and the other two to ladyloves. Of course, I forbear all names and addresses, as nothing could be gained by bringing the individuals into trouble; and throw aside all matters of private interest, thinking that domestic feelings—even among the most revengeful enemies—are far too sacred to be tampered with.

The first letter is dated near Stony Creek, Nov. 29, 1864, from some member of the Fifth North Carolina Cavalry to his brother at Henderson Post-office, N. C. The writer ought to be a man of some little property, judging from the instructions he gives about it. Alluding to the war, he says:

"I have no news to communicate *from* camp. We are expecting a big fight here soon. To be candid with you, *I am afraid the Confederate cause is about gone up*, though I still have a glimmer of hope. But one thing I feel almost certain of, and that is, *Slavery is done*. I would not give much for a negro at this time, to buy. I want to get DICK'S note paid, and then I think I can make a good trade out of him *in another way*."

This DICK—or DICK ORR, as he is called elsewhere—is evidently a slave of some consequence, as his name appears frequently, once as a creditor of his master, orders being given to sell some cotton to pay his note.

In another part of the same letter occurs this significant passage:

"SUSAN ORR, DICK'S wife, I understand wants to live with Jo. next year, and if I thought it would be of any advantage in keeping Jo company and keeping her at home, I would consent."

Perhaps all your unsophisticated readers were not before aware that, among the many patriarchal and divine attributes belonging to slaveowners, was included the power of giving men's wives away to "live with" other men.

The second letter is also from a member of the North Carolina Cavalry, is dated Stony Creek, Nov. 30, 1864, and addressed to a young lady in North Carolina. It says:

"We have been looking for two or three days for your father to come up to see us, as we heard that he was going to be disbanded and was coming to see us before he went home. We have been anxiously looking for us to be disbanded, but all in vain. I fear, yet I hope not. We are having quite a time of it now. We have roll-calls of mornings at 3 o'clock, and get breakfast and have our horses saddled by daybreak, and be in readiness for a fight. The impression is that we shall have another big fight in a few days, and if it does not rain I am very certain we will. *I want to see it rain the worst in the world.* We have not had any fighting since BATTS was wounded, but I am sure we cannot rest much longer before we have one. *My boys are all much disheartened at Lincoln's being reflected*; they don't seem to think they can stay in the war four years more. *I expect we shall have to take the bushes, but I hate to have to do that.*"

The third letter is evidently from a well-educated man, is dated Stony Creek, Nov. 29, 1864, and addressed to a lady in Virginia, to whom he signs himself, her "most true and devoted lover." This letter says:

"The weather continues very fine, and a general engagement is looked for every day. *God grant it may never take place!* I have been engaged for the last four days in surveying a railroad from this point to Petersburgh—a distance of twenty five miles—to run in the rear of our army. The work has already commenced and will be completed by Christmas."

This last bit-bit of information is somewhat important—but who knows whether it was not to interfere with this very game that our ever-active Commanding General sent the reconnoitering force to Stony Creek, which was attended by such good success, on Thursday last? J. R. HAMILTON.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Burning of Two Schooners on the James River—Precautionary Measures.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1864.

Capt. CROPPER, of the steamer *Wyoming*, which vessel left City Point yesterday morning and arrived here at midnight, reports that when passing Day's Point on the James River, at about 10 P. M., he observed two schooners aground on the shoal, one of which was on fire. After proceeding on his course down the river a short time, he looked back and discovered another vessel, which he took to be the second schooner, ablaze. As the Captain had important dispatches for Admiral PORTER, which he was anxious to deliver immediately, he did not stop to ascertain the cause of the conflagration, although he was inclined to the belief that it was the work of rebels who had boarded the schooners from the shore, made prisoners of the crews, and then applied the match to the vessels.

Capt. CROPPER also reports that he saw between forty and fifty picket fires on the south bank of the river.

At the present writing the names of the schooners are not known, but fears are entertained that they may have been two of three schooners in tow of the steamer *Patuxant*, which left the fortress for the front early last evening. The names of the schooners in tow were the *A. Cowdery*, laden with coal, and the *Magellan* and *Rawley* with cargoes of hay. Should it prove that either one or two of the above-named vessels were those destroyed, it is natural to suppose that the remaining schooner, also the steamer *Patuxant* shared a like fate.

A steamer has been dispatched to Newport's News to gather what information may be obtained at that point.

In my dispatch of last evening I made mention of the destruction by the rebels, off Day's Point, on Monday night, of the tug *Lizzie Freeman*, and the schooner *Zimmerman*, loaded with sutler's stores. In all probability, the same party were the authors of the cowardly deed committed last night.

Admiral PORTER has been informed of the rebel presence at Day's Point, and will take such measures as to prevent molestation or attacks on our vessels in future.

The rebel thieves, marauders and vessel destroyers that infest the bank of the James at Day's Point, are perhaps what they claim themselves to be—a part of the *Florida's* crew.

Later.—A dispatch from an officer at Newport News, received by Quartermaster JAMES about an hour ago, conveys the impression that the steamer *Patuxant*, with her tow, has passed up the river in safety. Then the mystery of the burning of the vessels, as reported by the Captain of the *Wyoming*, is by no means solved. WHIT.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

It is still raining. There are splendid agricultural and mining prospects for the year.

FREDERICK D. KOHLY, formerly Alderman of the Sixth Ward of New-York City, died in this city today.

There have been no arrivals.

News meagre.

Marine Disasters.

OSWEGO, Friday, Dec. 9.

The brig *S. J. Harvey*, bound from Milwaukie to Ogdensburgh, with a cargo of wheat, dragged her anchor and went ashore yesterday afternoon about 14 miles below this port. A terrific gale and blinding snow-storm prevailed at the time of the disaster. The captain was frozen to death in the rigging; the remainder of the crew were taken off in a boat from Port Ontario.

The Gale at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Friday, Dec. 9.

About 100 feet of the East Pier, at the entrance of Oswego Harbor, was carried away by the gale yesterday.

The Weather at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 9.

The weather is very cold. The thermometer was as low as 17 before dark. It has since moderated, and was snowing at 9 o'clock

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Temporary Interruption of the Exchange of Prisoners.

Its Resumption at Charleston Determined On.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, SOUTH CAROLINA, Monday Evening, Dec. 5, 1864.

By a casual opportunity, I hasten to send a line giving the situation of affairs in this department, and what I say must be the briefest summary, as the steamer will leave here in about half an hour.

First, respecting Col. MULFORD'S operations. There had been nearly a week's detention of the remaining vessels of the flag-of-truce fleet in the Savannah River, in daily expectation of receiving the remainder of our sick and wounded prisoners, when, on Thursday last, Capt. HATCH, the rebel agent of exchange, brought word to Col. MULFORD that the business must be suspended in the Savannah River, assigning the reason that SHERMAN'S and FOSTER'S operations had interfered with the forwarding of troops.

Col. MULFORD at once suggested Charleston Harbor, and arrangements are now perfected to resume business at that point to-morrow. Yesterday the preliminaries were perfected, and the siege of Charleston will be stopped until our released men are brought delivered.

Capt. YOUNG, of the army gunboat *Mayflower*, has informed me of the capture, this morning, by his vessel, of a rebel battery at Port Royal Ferry. One gun was brought off and three others spiked and rendered unserviceable. There was no loss on our side.

From SHERMAN there has been no definite news received for more than ten days. Rumors are thick, however. The last is said to be founded on the statement of a rebel lieutenant, who deserted this morning and was brought down to Hilton Head from Gen. FOSTER'S expedition up Broad River. He says that, yesterday, SHERMAN'S advance was within eight miles of Savannah. I do not place much credit upon this, but I know that Gen. FOSTER and everybody else here is anxiously expecting every moment to hear the sound of SHERMAN'S guns.

Rebel papers are *mum* on the subject. H. J. W.

Affairs in Front of Nashville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Dec. 9.

The *Journal's* Nashville specials of the 8th, say there is no change in the general situation. Skirmishing had been going on in front of the Fourth Corps, and the enemy was driven back to his old line. But few casualties resulted.

Prisoners reported that CHEATHAM commanded the rebel right, LEE the centre, and STEWART the left. They say that LEE has four batteries of four guns each in position.

A rebel brigade had left in the direction of Murfreesboro. It is not known whether for foraging or to attack Murfreesboro.

One of our batteries on STEADMAN'S front opened this morning, but elicited no reply. Gen. L. J. WOOD retains command of the Fourth Corps. Gen. COUCH takes command of a division in the Twenty-third Corps.

A dispatch dated the 9th says: "There is no change in affairs around the city."

Gen. BURBRIDGE and his command were at Bean's Station on the 6th and in good spirits. This movement of Gen. BURBRIDGE upon BRECKENRIDGE'S flank has compelled the latter to withdraw his force beyond Bulls' Gap, except a small cavalry detachment. VAUGAT was reported at Chucky Bend with cavalry, and BUSHROD JOHNSON at Jonesboro', both reports are considered doubtful.

LATER.

NASHVILLE, Tenn, Friday, Dec. 9.

The weather is bitterly cold.

There is nothing new on our front to-day, save some sharp musketry firing in front of the Fourth Corps. There were several wounded on both sides.

The gunboat fleet went down the river again to-day. No report has been received from them since their leaving, save that they engaged the enemy some thirty in number. The water on the shoals is forty-four inches deep, and is falling.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Dec. 9.

The weather is very cold. A heavy storm of snow and hail has prevailed all day.

The rebel line in our front appear intact. There are no indications of an attack, or of their running away. The excitement in town has nearly subsided. No apprehensions for the safety of the city need be felt.

The gunboats went down the river again to-day to a point where rebel batteries are located, engaged them, drove the rebels back from the river, silenced their guns and returned to the city.

Very little cannonading or skirmishing has occurred to-day. The rebels are still throwing up earthworks. A considerable defence of that character is being erected by them in front of the Fourth Corps.

Deserters who came in to-day say that Hoop's forces are soon to attack the Union troops.

The water on the shoals is four feet deep, and is rising.

Affairs in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday Dec. 9.

There was considerable excitement here yesterday from the arrest of gamblers and the impressment of the horses. The street cars were temporarily stopped for the want of motive power.

A gang of GENTRY'S men took possession of Lagrange yesterday afternoon, injuring the railroad so as to disarrange the track for a day or two

The *Journal* says it is our impression that BRECKINRIDGE will turn up in a new and unexpected quarter before long.

Affairs at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 9.

In view of the recent charges against the Department Commander here, Col. JOSEPH DARR, Jr., Assistant Paymaster of the Department of Missouri, under date of the 7th, tenders his resignation, which is accepted. Lieut. C. W. DAVIS, of the Fifty-first, is temporarily assigned to duty in the office.

The Raid on Detroit.

DETROIT, Friday, Dec. 9.

Positive information is in possession of our authorities that a rebel raid on this city is contemplated. The plot was to have culminated last night, but was frustrated by timely warning and vigilance. Large numbers of special policemen are on duty, and the City Military Companies patrolled the city during the night. At a citizens meeting today, active measures were taken for the public safety.

The Case of Burley, the Pirate.

TORONTO, Friday, Nov. 9.

BURLEY'S application for a month's postponement of his trial, to get evidence from Richmond, is granted.

Weather very cold.

The Canada.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 9.—8 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *Canada* Weather fine.

MORE OF THE PACIFIC PIRATES.

Additional Captures Probable—Expense Account of the Gang.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1864.

The *Times* has already, in its account of the arrest of Commander HOGG'S gang of pirates at Panama, New-Granada, noted the fact that a number of the persons engaged in the plot to capture United States mail steamships in the Pacific, had gone to ports on the west coast of Costa Rica, Salvador and Nicaragua, with the expectation of rejoining their comrades there on arrival of the vessel marked for their first prize.

I learn that the Navy Department has received dispatches from Admiral PEARSON, at Panama, announcing that he has dispatched an armed cutter from the U. S. frigate *Lancaster*, to Central American ports, to demand the surrender of these parties, some of whom are already reported to have been arrested by the local authorities. Of course, the demand cannot be enforced against the will of the Central American Governments, but they have suffered so much in the past from the filibusterism and the presence of restless foreigners, who stimulate and take part in political disturbances in that region, that there is reason to hope they will be only too glad to turn them over to us.

If any objection is made to that course, it will probably grow out of the fact that many of the piratical gang took out British passports before leaving Havana, and may claim and receive succor at the hands of the British authorities, as subjects of the Queen. If these authorities, however, believe there is any sincerity in the British proclamation of neutrality, and are disposed to vindicate and maintain it, their proper course certainly would be to refuse to screen from punishment men who are accused of violating that neutrality, and who have thus forfeited their right to protection. These men are nearly all known and easily identified. How many of them went to other Pacific ports than that of Panama, may be seen from the following account current, captured in the trunk of WM. BLACK, Purser of the expedition, a copy of which is on file in the Navy Department.

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Aug. 10	Passage three men from Nassau to Cardenas	$65 00
10	Spanish Consul at Nassau, passports for three men, at $4	12,00
14	Landing permits at Cardenas for three men, at $2	6 00
14	Expenses at Cardenas	6 00
15	Freight on baggage and railroad fare to Havana	30 50
15	Board for 14 men 26 days, at $1 50	546 00
20	Two flags	70 00
20	Seven sailors for deserting S. S. "L," each $40	280 00
20	Permit for six men to leave Havana, at $4	24 00
21	Medical attendance and medicine for two men	42 50
21	Clothing for three men	87 00
Sept. 7	Charter of schooner from Nassau to Matanzas	350 00
7	Spanish Consul in Nassau, passports for three men, at $4	12 00
7	Expenses one man (Swain) in Nassau	15 00
14	Landing permits in Matanzas for three men, at $2	6 00
14	Expenses in Matanzas for three men	7 50
14	Railroad fare to Havana for three men	12 75
16	Belcher expenses	150 00
16	Fifty pistols and belts, $23	1,150 00
16	Fifty holsters, at $1 50	75 00
16	Five hundred pounds powder, at 28 cents	140 00
16	Twenty-five pounds rifle powder, 40 cents	10 00
16	Five pounds percussion caps for rifles, at $1 25	6 25
16	Five pounds percussion caps for pistols, at 75 cents	3 75
18	For moulding 1,000 pistol bullets, at $2 per 100	20 00
18	Fifty pistol powder flasks, at 30c.	15 00
20	Twenty cutlasses, at $2 25	45 00
20	Twelve dozen common navy buttons, at 25 cents	3 00
20	One chart	5 50
23	Two hundred pairs spring handcuffs, at $1 50	300 00
23	Twenty-five heavy blue flannel shirts, at $2	50 00
23	Twenty-five pairs heavy blue flannel pants, at $1 75	43 75
23	Twenty-five blue jackets, at $2	50 00
23	Twenty-five pairs heavy top-boots at $2	80 00
23	Twenty-five blue caps, common, at 50 cents	12 50
23	Fifteen blue caps, fine, at $1	15 00
23	One chest assorted medicines	75 00
25	Permits for eight men to leave Havana, at $4	32 00
25	Fifteen British passports, at $5	75 00
27	Twenty-seven days board for six men, at $1 50	243 00
27	Twenty-seven days board for two men, at $2	54 00
27	Railroad fare for eight men, from Havana to Batamano, at $4 25	34 00
27	Gave to Bradshaw to transport himself and seven men from Batamano, Cuba, to Central America, from thence across to Pacific, including steamship fare on Pacific	1,400 00
28	Twenty-eight days board for five men, at $1 50	210 00
28	Twenty-eight days board for one man, at $2	56 00
28	Passports for six men to leave Havana, at $4	24 00
28	Gave Murdock to transport himself and five men from Havana to Greytown, Nic., from thence to Pacific, including steamship fare on Pacific	850 00
29	Two men's board in Havana, seventeen days, at $2	68 00
29	Gave to Clark to pay passage for himself and one man to Panama via New-York	425 00
Oct. 8	Passage from Havana to Aspinwall for seven men, at $110	770 00
24	Passage on railroad across Isthmus, for seven men, at $25	175 09
8	Incidental expenses for self and party	113 50

From the above it will be understood that the party rendezvoused at Havana from different points at which they had been landed by blockade-runners, and that they added to their numbers seven men whom they induced to desert a steamship—probably the *Liberty*—by the payment of $40 each.

It further appears from the above that BRADSHAW (once an officer on a Panama Railroad steamer) and seven men proceeded direct from Batamano, Cuba, to Central America, and that one MURDOCK and five men went from Havana to Greytown, Nicaragua. Thus fourteen of the gang, in all, are supposed to be waiting their comrades at ports north of Panama. We may expect to hear something interesting in regard to them by the next arrival from Aspinwall. The fellow CLARK, who figures in the account current as the recipient of $425 for expenses from Havana to Panama, via New-York, is also spotted, having spent some time on the Isthmus engaged in initial movements for the piratical expedition, and then proceeding to San Francisco, where it is hoped he has been arrested before this in pursuance of information sent to the United States authorities there. Either his real name, or an alias by which he sometimes goes, is MANN.

Secretary WELLES is in excellent spirits over the breaking up of the piratical expedition, as well he may be, for, had it succeeded, HOGG and his men might have swept American commerce from the Pacific coast months before the department could have provided means to even embarrass their movements. It is but just to say that the chief credit of breaking up the enterprise is due to Acting-Consul SANFORD, at Havana, who discovered the plot, and sent to our consuls on the Isthmus the information which enabled them, together with our naval authorities at Panama and officers of the Panama Railroad Company, to concert the completely successful measures taken to secure the offenders and conclusive proof of their guilt.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Hansa at this Port.

Reported Wreck of the Rebel Pirate Sea King.

The Result of the Presidential Election.

"NO REASON FOR ALARM."

Great Britain Safe in the Hands of Mr. Lincoln.

Unabated Demand for our Bonds in the German Market.

THE FLORIDA CASE—GEN. WEBB'S LETTER.

The steamship *Hansa*, on the 23d of November from Southampton, with three days' later news from Europe, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Canada*, with news of the result of the Presidential election, arrived at Roaches Point Nov. 21, at 2:45 A. M.

On Sunday morning, during a heavy northwest gale and heavy sea, the *Canada* rescued the crew of the water-logged bark *England*, of Newcastle, from Quebec, timber laden. Three of her crew were washed overboard during the passage.

The *Celia*, from New-York, passed Deal Nov. 22.

The *Hibernia* arrived at Queenstown Nov. 22.

A rumor, the basis of which will be found below, had gained currency in Liverpool to the effect that the rebel pirate *Sea King*, Capt. SEMMES' new vessel, had been wrecked off Funchal, Madeira.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Florida—Opinions of the Press—Mr. Lincoln's Re-election.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 18, 1864.

The abuse of the secession press in regard to the seizure of the *Florida*, has been suddenly stopped by an article of the *Opinion Nationale*, giving the reason for the seizure. Up to the moment of this explanation the rebel organs were having things all their own way, and even the papers friendly to the Union cause had, in part, taken strong grounds against the validity of the seizure. The protest of the local authorities of Bahia, the articles from the journals of that city, and the report of the officers of the *Florida*, were published in the *Moniteur*, and gave to the event such an air of authenticity as to easily lead astray those who desired to judge it impartially. The *Opinion Nationale* points out the cases in which the rebels violated the neutrality of the Brazilian waters, and quotes sufficiently from the correspondence which took place on the subject between the American and Brazilian authorities to show exactly where the question stands. It is shown that the Brazilian Government allows its inability to enforce the neutrality of its water-frontier; and that the American Government, in view of this fact, gave notice of its intention to take the reparation of its wrongs in its own hands. The *Opinion* also cites the very striking case of the *Gen. Armstrong*, an American vessel seized by England in Portuguese waters, and for which the American Government demanded reparation from Portugal. In this case the arbitration of NAPOLEON III. was asked, and this monarch decided the case, in 1852, against the United States.

The publication of the article of the *Opinion Nationale* naturally produced a sensation, for it took the public by surprise; and what was worse, it demolished whole pages of legal argument which had been spent on the subject, as well as many columns of denunciation against the "unprecedented and brutal act." The two friendly papers, the *Presse* and the *Débats*, which had characterized the act as only worthy of the age of barbarism, and counselled the immediate repudiation of the conduct of the naval officer and the Consul at Bahia, appear to have been struck dumb, for they have not referred to the subject since. The two other friendly papers, the *Siècle* and the *Temps*, have since contained leading articles, which entirely approve of the conduct of the Federal officers, and pronounce the seizure justifiable. With one exception, the secession papers have been struck as dumb as the *Presse* and *Débats*, and that exception is made by the especial organ of the rebel agents, the *France*. Even this paper, whose duty it is to defend the rebel cause *quand même*, has been almost reduced to silence, and has only attempted a defence of its side with those "glittering generalities" which betray the weakness of the cause. Thus it may be considered that on this side the question is judged, and that no serious objection will be made to the seizure. It is to be regretted, however, that on account of the relations between the Orleans family and the Government of Brazil, this family may be brought into an antagonistic position with the Government of the United States. A violent article in the *Journal des Débats*, the organ of this family, against the validity of this seizure, was hailed with pleasure by the Secessionists and their sympathizers as an indication of a rupture, or at least of a promise of a rupture, between the Orleans party and the Government at Washington.

The reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN has been a severe blow to the rebels and their friends abroad. They pretended that it made no difference which of the two candidates was elected; but the perspective of another four years' war, which they predict, cannot be a very agreeable one. Many Secessionists were exhausting their fortunes abroad by remaining until a new man, friendly to their cause, should be elected President of the United States; many on-the-fence men were also here, professing neutrality, so as to preserve property on both sides of the line; and, finally, many Copperheads, of the class who did not wish to place themselves on record at the election, were here, and all these are terribly disappointed at the result of the election. They cannot understand how the people of the North could be so blind to the true interests of the country as to vote thus almost in a mass for Mr. LINCOLN; while we, on the other hand, cannot understand how men who were born American citizens can so far go astray in the elementary principles of patriotism. If they would only make themselves Englishmen or Frenchmen, there would be no room for surprise or indignation: but these are the very people, unfortunately, who cry their nationality on the housetops and on the corners of the streets, and who arrogate to themselves, in the presence of foreigners, the exclusive right to comprehend and expound American affairs. It is to be hoped that the overwhelming majority given to Mr. LINCOLN—the most striking and most significant event in the political history of any country—will close for a while their unnatural and libelous mouths.

The journals have not yet had time to express their opinions on the result of the election, at any length. The friendly journals are of course delighted, while

the rebel ... [illegible] ... have declined by the ... and bloody war. We ... Materials. Pressure ... the ... and whether there ... any change of policy on that account.

Capt. SEMMES, of the *Florida*, is still here, and his friends ... seem to have another chance. It is ... that Capt. SEMMES has gone South ... does not intend to go upon the ocean.

Subscribing the above, the dispatch of Col. WEBB to the Brazilian Government on the subject of the seizure of the *Florida*, has been published at London, probably by Mr. ADAMS, and we there see that the American Minister does not take exactly the same ground he did when the *Alabama* seized the *Florida* ... in Brazilian waters. It would seem as if Mr. WEBB could hardly be sustained in his present position by the Government at Washington.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE REBEL PIRATE SEA KING.

HER REPORTED LOSS OFF FUNCHAL.

From the London Star, Nov. 23.

Yesterday afternoon a notice was posted at LLOYD'S announcing the loss of the *Sea King*, screw steamship, on the rocks near the Desert Isles, off Funchal, in the Island Madeira. This is the steamer that is believed to have been taken up for the service of Capt. SEMMES, late of the *Alabama*. She was a fine new vessel, built in the Clyde last year, and made one voyage to China, arriving in London two or three months since with a valuable cargo of the first of the season's teas. She cleared out from London on a voyage to, as stated, Bombay, and it is represented that the *Laurel* steamer was dispatched out with stores and men to meet her. The African mail steamer *Calabar*, which arrived in the early part of last week, had on board 36 men who had refused to serve in the *Sea King*, which was reported to have had her name changed to *Shenandoah*, and had hoisted the Confederate flag, and that Capt. SEMMES had been pointed out as the commander of the steamer. The intelligence of her loss has come from Gibraltar, a newspaper of that place announcing that the *Sea King*, Capt. CORBETT, had been wrecked near the Desert Isles, and that 42 of the crew had been picked up in two boats. It is thought just probable, however, that some mistake may have been made as to the picking up of the boats and the fate of the ship. The reported wreck of the steamer and the rescue of the hands may be another version of the story of the men who left and came home in the *Calabar*. The *Sea King* is stated to have been insured for upward of £30 000.

THE RE-ELECTION OF MR. LINCOLN.

GREAT BRITAIN SAFE.

From the London Times, Nov. 2.

No one who has given himself the trouble to compare the conditions under which the present election of a President for the United States is carried on with the position of affairs when the same momentous event took place four years ago, will find the least difficulty in accounting for the event we yesterday announced as almost certain—the return of Mr. LINCOLN for a second time as President of the United States by a very large majority. * * *

The question which concerns us now is not how he came to this second elevation as what influence that elevation is likely to have on our own relations with the United States. *On this point we see no reason for alarm; nay, it may probably be that we are safer in the hands of Mr. Lincoln than we should be in the hands of any one else. As regards foreign States, ourselves in particular, we may reasonably believe that he has sown his wild oats, he has gone through the course of defying and insulting England, which is the traditional way of obtaining the Irish vote, and we may not unreasonably hope that he is unlikely to repeat the experiment.* Ever since he found himself firmly established in his office, and the first effervescence of national feeling had begun to subside, we have had no great reason to complain of the conduct of Mr. LINCOLN toward England. His tone has been less exacting, his language has been less offensive, and, due allowance being made for the immense difficulties of his situation, we could have parted with Mr. LINCOLN, had such been the pleasure of the American people, without any vestige of ill-will or ill-feeling. He has done, as regards this country, what the necessities of his situation demanded from him, and he has done no more. A new President might possibly feel called upon for a demonstration of more hostile spirit. It is an ordeal through which all American politicians must pass, and we may deem ourselves fortunate in having to deal with one who has passed through it already.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Monday Evening, Nov. 22.

The news of Mr. LINCOLN'S reelection was so generally anticipated that it cannot be said to have created any impression in Paris. On one point alone the public here are anxious to be enlightened, and on that point the telegram supplies no information, it says nothing as to the manner in which the large minority (for 400,000 votes out of the whole Northern States—even admitting that they were not procured by such means as Mr. LINCOLN'S electioneering agents unquestionably resorted to—forms but a small number in such a number of voters) have received a decision which places their lives, their property, and their persons at the mercy of the most unscrupulous clique that has been in the possession of power since the French revolutionary era of 1793.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

GEN. WEBB'S LETTER.

From the London Times, Nov. 22.

It is fortunate for the peace of the world that the English nation is not easily moved by unseemly language, but, content with resistance to acts of wrong, allows words, however offensive, to pass by without regard. Happily, our steady resolve to abstain from interference in the affairs of an agitated continent will never be weakened by any taunts or invectives coming from Americans, however highly placed. For this reason we may regard the answer of Mr. WATSON WEBB, the United States Minister at Rio Janeiro, to the Brazilian Government in the matter of the *Florida*, *as a matter of not the slightest political importance, and as only showing the temper in which certain men, representing the most powerful section of Americans, are accustomed to think and talk of us.* The capture of the *Florida* in the harbor of Bahia was an outrage for which no ability could find a justification, the wrong was so gross and palpable that Mr. WEBB could not but repudiate complicity in it. He says, with great propriety, that he has heard of the affair with regret, and he takes upon himself to assure the Brazilian Government that every reparation will be offered to it that honor and justice require. But the zealous diplomatist, dreading probably the effect of these concessions on his own popularity at home, cannot stop here. He chooses to add, "more promptly and friendly than if the same act had been perpetrated in a harbor of the most powerful maritime nation in the world." Why a just and well-meaning Government should regulate its promptness and frankness in doing justice for an obvious wrong by any considerations of the relative strength of foreign Governments Mr. WEBB does not explain, for the sentence is only introduced to allow the writer to digress at once into a matter with which Brazil has nothing to do, and to give utterance to the bitterness which he feels toward the English nation.

OUR SECURITIES IN GERMANY.

From the London Times (City Article.)

The advices from Frankfort mention that United States bonds continue firm at three to four per cent. above New-York prices, as no new remittances thence can be expected in the next steamers, owing to the previous bad accounts sent out, and to the circumstance of the floating supply in the German markets having for the moment been exhausted by investments and foreign orders. "The election of LINCOLN," it is said, "would be considered favorable by our speculators, as they think it more probable that the South, or some of the Confederate States, will give in before a decided than before a vacillating will. Still many of our large capitalists and people better acquainted with American affairs think that the real interests of American bondholders will only begin with the peace."

GENERAL NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: We understand the Duke of SOMERSET, in compliance with the expressed wish of the Admiralty, has given his sanction to Capt. COLES' construction entirely new ship on his cupola principle.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* corroborates the statement, in a late letter, about the Budget being now before the Council of State. This, however, is only the "ordinary Budget," the "extraordinary Budget" will be forthcoming later.

ITALY.

A telegram from Turin, of Nov. 19, says:

"The discussion on the transfer of the capital in the Lower Parliament was resumed to-day. Signor SAN DONATO proposed the transfer of the capital to Naples, which was opposed by several Neapolitan deputies, and the proposition was withdrawn. Gen. DELLA MARMORA, in opposing the proposition of Signor DE SANCTIS, said: 'King VICTOR EMMANUEL was enthusiastically received on the occasion of his last visit to Naples, and I can affirm that FRANCIS II. has now no influence whatever. Of this fact he himself is aware.'

PRUSSIA.

A telegram from Berlin, of Nov. 21, says: Lord NAPIER had an audience of the King to-day, and presented his credentials as British Ambassador to the Prussian Court. His Excellency afterwards visited Herr VON BISMARK. Count KAROLYI has also been received by the King. The official *Staatsanzeiger* contradicts a leading article respecting the Federal execution in Holstein, published by the *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*.

SPAIN.

The Duke of Rivas, President of the Council of State, has resigned, and is succeeded by the Marquis VILLUMA.

The *Epoca* says: "It is the duty of Spain to defend the Papacy, by endeavoring to come to an understanding on the subject with France.

Senor MON has accepted the post of Ambassador to the French Court.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Oct. 29.

Gray Shirtings unchanged. Mule Twist quiet. Exchange on London, 2s. 1½d. Freights advancing.

CHINA.

CANTON, Saturday, Oct. 15.

Gray Shirtings and Water Twist lower. Tea declining. Exchange on London, 4s. 10d.

SHANGHAI, Sunday, Oct. 9.

Gray Shirtings lower. Tea declining. Silk active but declining; settlements, 1,500 bales; exports, 14,500. Exchange on London, 6s. 11d.

DENMARK.

A telegram from Hamburg, of Nov. 20, says: "Intelligence received here from Veile states that the King and Queen of Denmark intend visiting Jutland after the evacuation of that province by the German troops is completed."

JAPAN.

A telegram from Shanghai of October 9, says: Prince NAGATO has agreed to open the Straits of Simonoseki, not to rebuild the demolished forts, and to pay the expenses of the allied expedition. The British merchants have addressed Sir R. ALCOCK, calling attention to the violation of the treaty in the stoppage of the silk trade by the Japanese authorities.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday evening, Nov. 21st.

The fact that discount transactions are now taking place at 6½ to 6¾ per cent., and that short loans are offered in the Stock Exchange at 4¾ per cent., have imparted increased animation to the English funds to-day, and Consols have closed at a further improvement of a ¼ per cent. Consols are quoted at 91¼@91½. The American news, and the consequent rally of ½d.@2d. ₩ lb. in the Liverpool Cotton market seemed to exercise no influence on the funds. Confederate Loan shows a rally of an eighth on the news of Mr. LINCOLN'S reelection, and the further violent fluctuations in the price of gold. Erie Shares (paid up) relapsed 1d., and Illinois Central Shares declined ½d. The Egyptian Loan is ¼d. to ½d. premium There were no gold operations at the Bank. The accounts from Paris continue to describe great flatness on the Bourse, and the belief is still stated to prevail that there will soon be a public loan in some shape. The suspension has been announced of Messrs. J. LOWRIE & Co., merchants, chiefly engaged in the oil trade, with liabilities of about $30,000.

The *Times'* city article of Wednesday, Nov. 22, says: Consols closed at the same price as on Monday, 91¼@¾.

At the Bank there was a total cessation of demand for discount, and in the open market the rates for the best paper continue at 6¾@7 ₩ cent. Confederate Loan is advanced 1 ₩ cent, 62 to 64. The movement is attributable to the rally in cotton at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—NOV. 21.

Demand for cotton has been of unusual magnitude, all classes of buyers eager to purchase. Sales 20,000 bales—10,000 on speculation and for export. Better description of American has advanced 1¼d. to 2d. ₩ lb.

TUESDAY, Nov. 22.

The demand continues unabated. Sales amount to fully 15,000 bales, 7,500 on speculation and for export. Holders are willing sellers at the advanced rates of yesterday.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, NOV. 22.

Wheat firm at the prices of this day week. Flour was neglected but firmly held. With some pressure to sell, Indian Corn declined 6d ₩ qr.

LONDON CORN MARKET, NOV. 21.

The market was dull and unchanged.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET, NOV. 22

Sugar dull and 6d. lower. Tea firm at 1d. ₩ ℔ advance. Coffee unchanged. Tallow steady at 41s. 6d.

NEW BOOKS.

ARIZONA AND SONORA. THE GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND RESOURCES OF THE SILVER REGION OF NORTH AMERICA. By SYLVESTER MOWRY of Arizona, Lieutenant Third Artillery United States Army, late United States Boundary Commissioner, &c. Third Edition Revised and Enlarged, 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Though the present is nominally the third edition of this work, it appears by the preface that the two former impressions were brought out in California, and probably scarcely a single stray copy has found its way to the shores of the Atlantic. The book is, therefore, in reality, as new as it is authentic. Lieut. MOWRY is, perhaps, the first living authority on the actual condition and mineral resources of Arizona, Sonora, Chihuahua and the entire regions of Northern Mexico, an immense district, formerly under the Spanish *regime* the seat of remunerative and well-directed industry to a degree not generally understood, but now abandoned in a great measure to desolation, and awaiting its political and social resurrection under the fostering care of the United States Government. Nor is this care and protection a matter of difficult attainment; the security of life and property is the only thing required. Once let this be assured by the repression of Indian outrages and ordinary police regulations, and the steady flow of population attracted by the mineral riches of the territory is certain beyond all dispute. So large a portion of information respecting the mines, their produce, methods of working, &c., as this small work affords, has never been accessible to the public in any other shape. Sonora and the adjacent regions have been untrodden ground for the traveler. They now acquire additional interest from the great probability that the development of their untold mineral wealth is among the schemes of the French Emperor, who looks forward to a foothold there as not the least advantage of his Mexican operations. However this may be, it is ascertained that the country is too rich naturally to remain much longer unoccupied, and Lieut. MOWRY reports very favorably of the disposition of the existing government toward American settlers. The omission of the United States to secure possession of a seaport on the Gulf of California, at the time when the Gadsden purchase was made, which would have brought this region into direct communication with California is much regretted, and has retarded more than any other circumstance the settlement of the Territory. A multitude of facts are adduced to show that the popular impression of the barrenness of Arizona and the neighboring districts are entirely unfounded, and that, though mining industry will always be the first interest, the agricultural resources are very great, and sufficient of themselves to attract the notice of emigrants. From this portion of the United States will undoubtedly be derived a great part of the world's future supply of silver and copper, to say nothing of gold. All who are concerned in knowing the "whereabout" of these attractive commodities must read Lieut. MOWRY'S book. It is awkwardly put together, and shows no literary skill in its arrangement, but the facts are there, and will easily be discerned by interested eyes.

GEMS FROM EUROPEAN PICTURE GALLERIES. One Hundred Engravings on Steel after the best Paintings of the most celebrated Artists, ancient and modern. London and New-York: L. W. DEMPLE.

This elegant collection, furnished at a moderate price and presented in a shape at once attractive and convenient, will minister powerfully to the growing taste in this country for the fine arts. The masterpieces of every school, from RAPHAEL to REYNOLDS and WILKIE, are here brought home to our drawing-room centre tables and firesides. For a sum perfectly insignificant in these days of unlimited expense, any one may here supply themselves with a gallery of art that will bring them into communion with the finest pictorial works of the mighty minds of old, and their worthy successors of the present day.

HISTORY OF THE PROCESSES OF MANUFACTURE AND OF THE STATUS OF PRINTING, GAS-LIGHT, PORCELAIN, GLASS AND IRON. With nearly one hundred Illustrations. From the Encyclopedia Britannica. 12mo. New-York: JOHN LEARNING.

Any addition to the scanty literature of the economic arts is always welcome. Inventors and mechanics too rarely take the pen in hand, though the works of Mr. SMILES show how deeply exciting the annals of discovery may become when properly treated. Much invaluable information of the kind perishes for want of a historian and a record. The treatises contained in this volume are by Messrs. FAIRBAIRN, TOMLINSON and HANSARD—true "masters of arts," each an indisputable authority in his respective sphere. No youth can read the volume without imbibing a love for the mechanical processes it describes, and their great results.

THE OCEAN WAIFS: A STORY OF ADVENTURE ON LAND AND SEA. By Capt. MAYNE REID, Author of *The Desert Home, The Boy Hunters*, &c. With Illustrations. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Capt. MAYNE REID, the indefatigable, is again afloat on the element where he seems equally at home as when we lately saw him, "high and dry," with *The Plant Hunters*, on the peaks of the Himmaleh Mountains. Happy in addressing an ingenuous audience, who drink in with unquestioning delight the wonders he so lavishly offers them, Capt. REID needs no passport to secure the attention of his readers. The illustrations to *Ocean Waifs* are clever and spirited.

EMILY CHESTER. A Novel. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELD.

Unannounced and unheralded by the name of any well-known author, this book was launched silently into the sea of letters. It has made its own way, by no extraneous artifice, to a high position among contemporary works of fiction. A novel of society and every-day domestic life, it is redeemed from the mass of similar productions by a psychological purpose, clearly conceived in the mind of the writer, and carried out, through the medium of the characters and incidents of the story, with no inconsiderable skill. This purpose may be briefly stated as a vindication of the supremacy of the affections over the counter claims of the intellect, and the certain misery that results from the attempt to subvert the relative position of each, when it is allowed to become a moving power, constraining woman's action in the most important concern of her life. Character, therefore, more than scenery or incident, becomes the chief concern of the story, though the book shows a familiarity with European life, and gives continued evidence of a cultivated taste. The readers of *Emily Chester* will be on the watch for the reappearance of its authoress.

THE JOURNAL AND LETTERS OF SAMUEL CURWEN, AN AMERICAN IN ENGLAND, FROM 1775 TO 1783, with an Appendix of Biographical Sketches. By GEORGE ATKINSON WARD. Fourth Edition. 8vo. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

The words "Fourth Edition," on the title-page of this handsome volume, show that it has met with a popularity rarely enjoyed by publications of family papers and documents of private concern. This may be accounted for by the fact that to Americans its contents are interesting, as a faithful picture of the pursuits, hopes and feelings of that respectable but misguided body of men, the Loyalist refugees of the Revolutionary era, as portrayed by one of themselves—while to Englishmen it is curious and attractive, as a true representation of society and public opinion in London during the Revolutionary War. Partly as a relaxation from anxiety, Mr. CURWEN'S curiosity seems to have led him everywhere. Like strangers generally, he saw much more of the country than most of its natives ever did, and all he saw was daily noted down for the information of his family at home, during a weary nine years' sojourn in a foreign land. The duty of the editor, Mr. WARD, has been carefully performed. He has added explanatory notes and biographical sketches of SAMUEL CURWEN'S associates—sufferers in a like cause with himself. In connection with SABINE'S *American Loyalists*, recently published in uniform style by the same house, (as lately noticed in this paper,) a large amount of information has been put on record that well deserves the gratitude of the future historian, and, with our present means of information, quite exhausts the subject of the checkered fortunes endured by the partisans of the crown, during the progress and after the termination of the colonial struggle for freedom.

SPECTROPHIA, OR SURPRISING SPECTRAL ILLUSIONS, Showing Ghosts Everywhere, &c. 4to. New-York: JAMES G. GREGORY.

This little work will undoubtedly add to the amusement and merriment of the family circle, gathered around the fire at Christmas time. It is founded on a curious optical principle, which is fully explained in the illustrations and accompanying directions. Though now brought forward for the recreation of young and old, it probably affords a key to much that is usually considered inexplicable in stories of spectral appearances, and as such, merits the attention of the philosopher.

MEMOIRS OF LIEUT.-GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, LL.D. Written by Himself. 2 vols. 12mo. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

Whatever is written by a man in the position of Gen. SCOTT is as truly history as the deeds that have earned for him the gratitude of his countrymen. Speaking with the authority of one placed in the front rank of public affairs for nearly fifty years, his words have all the weight that an active participation in the great events of the period can bestow. The task of reviewing the transactions of a long and busy life, and condensing, in moderate dimensions, the lessons it affords for the instruction of the coming generation, and the vindication of his own just fame, is an arduous one when undertaken at seventy-eight years of age. The spirit of the veteran, however, has not shrunk from the effort, and the result is now before us. How large a space of our political and national history is included in the span of a single life, is forcibly brought home to us by the fact that when the future Lieut.-General was losing his first circuit as an "incipient man of law," he was attracted to Richmond to witness the trial for high treason, of AARON BURR. From that day to the present time, his personal and professional labors have been unintermitted. A principle of selection, therefore, in the choice of events to be narrated was unavoidable. On this ground the work may disappoint some who look for details on any special topic, but it must be regarded rather as material for the right understanding of the author's career—sketches of the great landmarks of his life, and of the men he came in contact with, rather than a collection of the minute facts, that the pious care of the biographer brings together in illustration of his subject, but which it would be impossible for an autobiographer to furnish. Independently of the personal charm attaching to the incidents of his early life, perhaps the most valuable portion of Gen. SCOTT'S work are the pages devoted to a history of his campaign in Mexico. Many particulars are here placed on record, essential to the proper comprehension of the position of the commanding officer, and the principles that guided him in the arduous duties imposed by the very military successes that are the crowning glory of his labors as a soldier. Though some passages in the memoirs would intimate that Gen. SCOTT is not in harmony with the great mass of his countrymen, in relation to the present contest in our midst, it is greatly to his credit as a man, that an unfeigned horror of war and its ghastly accompaniments, that no charm of success can hide from the experience of a veteran, is the feeling now most prominent in his mind, coloring all his views of the political situation of the country. We need say no more to testify our sense of the value of this work. Its place is already fixed in the library of American history. The volumes are embellished with two fine portraits of Gen. SCOTT, and by their appearance do credit to Messrs. SHELDON & Co's. establishment.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CENTRAL PARK CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Commissioners of the Central Park are almost daily in receipt of donations from persons interested in the progress of the great work under their charge. A group of figures representing "Auld Lang Syne," the work of a Scotch artist, has been presented by a number of gentlemen, residents of this city. The following animals have been received: From R. C. M. HOYT, United States Consul at Minatitlan, Mexico, two animals, male and female, known as the Ant Bear. They are very playful and tame, and in their native country roam along the banks of the rivers in droves. From Mrs. ROOSEVELT, eight splendid Bantams; from Geo. R. BROOKS, three English Rabbits; from D. G. PIPER, one Hawk; from Gen. ASBOTH, one Florida Black Bear; from Alex. M. C. SIETSON, two Guinea Pigs; from T. F. TRENOR, two Bluejays and one Robin; from Miss BESSIE GREENFIELD, one Grey Squirrel.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—Rev. Dr. TYNG preaches to-morrow evening the first of a series of sermons, to be continued on every Sunday evening, in the Unitarian Church, Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. This building has been rented for Sunday evenings through the Winter by the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., is Rector. It is a novelty in church-work. The building in course of erection on the corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, for the Church of the Holy Trinity, will be ready early in February.

FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—The feast was celebrated yesterday morning at the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Fourteenth-street. The church was very well filled, and the music, rendered by a full choir, was excellent. High mass was celebrated by Rev. Dr. MORROGH, after which Rev. Father MEAGHER, of the Society of Jesuits, delivered an eloquent sermon on the ancient observance of the feast.

LAW REPORTS.

Conviction of Tibbetts.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Before Judge Russell

James Brannegan, who plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, was sentenced yesterday to imprisonment for life. The trial of Luther C. Tibbetts for felonious assault on the Janitor of the Produce Exchange was resumed. The evidence being all in the counsel for the prisoner summed up for the defence, followed by Mr. Hall for the People. The case was then submitted to the Jury, who brought in a verdict of guilty of an assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily harm. Mr. Tibbetts has not yet been sentenced, and in the meantime will be permitted to go upon bail.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT

Before Surrogate Tucker

The following is the list of wills admitted during the week past: David P. Bramhall, Nancy Benedict, Justina Kurtz, Abraham F. Layte, Charles C. Harrison, William Conley, Joseph P. Davis, Ann Hagan, Margaret Piring, Mercy Yerk, Elizabeth Dwyer, Henry W. Sheffer, John B. Schmelzer, John Horan, Mary A. Van Winkle, Caroline Adriance. The will of Caroline Adriance bequeathes to the Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Dutch Church the sum of $700; also, to the Woman's Union Missionary Society $300. None of the others contain anything of public interest.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 9, 1864.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	116⅜	100	Cum. Coal Pr....		48¾
30,000	do....	116⅜	3:0	do....		49
2,000	do....	116⅜	3:0	do....		49⅜
1,000	do....Small	115⅜	100	do....		49⅜
40,000	U.S.6s,5-20s...C.	108⅜	100	Amer. Coal Co....		85
10,000	do....	108⅜	300	Quick. Min, Co....		88
50,000	do.. new iss.	103⅜	100	do....		88⅜
75,000	do.. new iss.	103¾	300	do....		88¾
20,000	U.S.5s,10-40s C.	101¼	700	Mariposa M. Co....		36
10,000	do....	101⅛	200	N. Y. Cen. R.		121⅜
20,000	do....	101	100	do....	s15	121
10,000	Treas. N. 7-30s, A. & O...Small.	120⅜	100	do....		121⅜
60,000	do ...Small	120	100	Erie Railway..b30		96⅜
50,000	do....Small	119	200	do....	s10	96⅜
15,000	do....	121⅜	800	do....		95
60,000	do....	121	100	do....	b10	95
10,000	do....	120⅜	300	do....		94⅞
110,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cr.	97⅜	100	Chi. & Alt. R.Pr..		94
10,000	Ohio 6s, '75....	100	100	do....		94⅛
1,000	Ill. C. Bs.'70 ...	101	100	Erie R. Pref.		103⅜
10,000	Ill. War Loan	99	100	Hudson R. R....		115
10,000	Ohio 6s, '81.....	102	100	do....	s15	116
10,000	Mo. State 6s.....	63	3:0	do....	b60	116
20,000	O. & M. Cer.....	30½	200	do....		115⅜
50,000	do.....	b30	30⅜	200	do....	s30	115
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65.	117⅜	400	do....		115⅛
5,000	Erie 4th M	108	100	do....	b30	115⅜
1,000	Al. & T. H In...	78	1000	Reading R....		130
1,000	L., Ft. W. & C 1st	112	300	do....	b30	130⅜
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	95	300	Mich. Cen. R. ..		130
500	Clev. & Pitts. M.	92	1000	M. S. & N. I....		73
150	Bk. of Commerce..	116	100	do....	b30	73⅛
5	Am. Ex. Bank	120	200	do....		73⅛
12	Del. & Hud. C. Co...	207	100	do....	b15	73⅜
30	do....	208	100	do....	b10	73⅛
5	Fourth Nat. Bank.	94	100	do....	s30	73
31	Merchants' Bk	113	100	Dl. Cer. M.....		150⅜
100	Mechanics' Bk....	115	400	Cle. & Pitts.....		111⅜
200	Canton Co.....	34½	100	do....	s10	111⅜
100	do....	b30	35	200	do....	s10	110⅜
100	do....	b15	36	10	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	112
100	Wyoming V. C Co.	76½	100	Chi. & N. W....		43⅜
50	Nic. Transit Co ..	5⅜	100	do....	b30	43⅜
5	do....	6	100	do....	s10	43⅜
500	Cosake Iron M	5⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr		77
100	Schuylkill Coal...	7⅜	2:0	do....	b30	77⅜
100	do....	8	200	Chi. & R. I. R....		106⅜
25	Cin., Ham. & Day. R	122	100	do....		106⅜
14	Western Un. Tel..	70	100	Chi., B. & Quin...		118
175	Penn. Coal Co....	197	50	Mil. & Pr. Du C....		84
100	Cen. Coal Co....	64	300	do....		84
300	P., Ft. W. & C	102⅜	1000	Hud. & N. J. R. Pr.		80
50	do....	b30	106	100	New-Jersey Cen..	176
100	do....	s10	105⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,500	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	116⅜	800	Cum Coal Pref...		M
3,000	do....	116	50	do....		50¼
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.	108⅜	1:0	do....		50⅝
10,000	do....	108⅜	100	do....	b30	50¼
10,000	do.... new iss.	103⅜	300	Quick M. Co....		89
30,000	do.... new iss.	103	2:0	do....	b60	89
10,000	do.... new iss.	103⅜	200	Erie R....		94⅜
15,000	Treas. N. 7-30s, April & Oct .	120⅜	200	Hud. Riv. R.....		114⅜
500	do....	121	100	do....		115
2,000	Mo. State 6s	64⅜	100	do....		116¼
17,000	O. & M. Cer.....	30	400	Reading R.....		130¾
20,000	do....	35⅞	500	M. S. & N. I....		72⅜
20,000	do....	35⅝	700	Clev. & Pitts....		111
10,000	do....	35⅛	50	Chi. & N. W. R.	b15	43
200	Mar. Min. Co....	35⅜	200	C. & N. W. Pr		76⅜
100	Canton Co	34⅞	100	do....		76¾
100	do....	35	300	Clev. & Tol. R. ..		101
100	P., Ft. W. & C. .	105	300	do....		110¼
300	do....	105⅜	100	Chi., Bur. & Q....		118
100	Ch. & R. I. R.	105⅜				

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, 20s. C. New Issue	s3	104	1000	Cleve. & Pitts	s3	111⅜
1,000	O. & M. Cer	30⅝	400	Chi. & N. W....	s3	42⅝
15,000	do....	b15	6	100	do....		42¾
500	Erie Railway	94⅝	800	do....	s10	42⅝
500	do....	c	94⅝	100	do....	c	42⅞
600	do....	s3	94⅝	100	do....	b3	42⅝
700	do....	b10	94⅞	200	C. & N. W. Pref.	s3	76⅜
100	do....	c	94⅞	100	do....	s3	76⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R ..	111	100	do....	s10	76¾
300	do....	s3	72⅜	200	do....		76⅜
100	do....	b3	72⅜	100	do....	b5	76⅜
100	do....	b5	72⅜	100	do....		76⅜
100	do....	s10	72⅝	100	P. F. W. & C.....		105
100	Ill. Cen. R.		123⅜	200	do....		104⅜
900	Chi. & R. I. R.		105⅜	100	do....	c	104⅜
100	do....	s3	105⅜	100	Cum. Coal Co...	b3	50
100	do....	s3	105⅜	100	do....	b3	49⅞
200	do....	c	105⅜	200	Quick. Min....		88
500	do....	c	105⅜	200	Mariposa Min...	s3	35⅜
600	do....		105⅜	100	do....		35⅜
1100	do....	s3	105⅜	100	do....		35⅜
700	do....	b10	105⅜	400	do....		35⅜
100	do....	s10	105⅜	180	do....	b3	35⅜
500	do....	s10	105⅜	200	Nic. Transit ..	blu	6

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

600	Erie R.....	94⅝	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	d b10	76⅜
800	do....	s3	94⅝	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	s3	105
300	Hud. Riv. R....	s3	115	200	do....	b3	105
300	M. S. & N. I....		72⅞	100	do....	s10	104⅞
100	do....	b3	72⅞	200	do....	s10	105
100	do....	b3	73	100	do....		105
300	do....		73	100	do....	s10	104⅞

Total receipts, $4,850,570 27; including for Customs, $1,44,000; on account of Loans, $2,37,800; payments, $4,826,713 27; balance, $ 0,118 60.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK.

[illegible] Broadway and Wall-st., New-York.

[illegible] and specially in Government securities, Foreign Bills, Gold's, Bonds and Slips of Uncurrent Stamps, Specie and Stock Money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.

E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

TO BANKERS.

Wanted, a competent and active Bank Teller in a National Bank located in a neighboring city, one who thoroughly understands the business and can present satisfactory references. A young man preferred. Address, giving full particulars, P. O. Box No. 5,285, New-York Post-office.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 9—6 P. M.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 38 bbls. Ashes, 21,754 bbls. Flour, 95 bags Corn Meal, 20,200 bushels Wheat, 2,260 bushels Corn, 37,460 bushels Barley, 60,565 bushels Oats, 3,830 packages Provisions, and 634 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and irregular in prices.

COFFEE—Is in request and held with increasing firmness.

COTTON—Has been more sought after at buoyant prices. Middling, $1 30@$1 32 ₩ ℔; sales and resales since our last, 675 bales.

FISH—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds at full rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in lively demand, partly on speculation, at a further partial advance of 10c. ₩ bbl. The main speculative inquiry has been for Extra State brands, the available supply of which is now very moderate. Sales since our last amount to 21,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$10 10; poor to choice Extra State at $10 20@$10 60, chiefly $10 25@$10 35, Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11 30@$11 50 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$9 80 @$10 10

Extra State.....10 20 @10 60

Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.10 25 @13 25

Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.11 30 @11 50

Extra Ohio, trade and family brands 11 50 @13 50

Extra Genesee.....10 65 @13 25

Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....10 75 @15 00

Southern Flour is in good demand at rising prices. Sales since our last 1,800 bbls., at $10 90@$12 for poor to good, and $12@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@

is small. Extra Prime Pork [illegible] at 25 75, closing steady. Short rib Middles [illegible] at 18c. for December delivery. Cut Meats [illegible] Long cut Hams inactive and nominal at 17 @ 17½c. Packed. Dry Salted Shoulders at 11@c@11½c. packed. Sweet pickled Hams in barrels and tierces, quiet at 14@c.@ [illegible] Shoulders in tierces at 14c. The Lard market is [illegible] but not active. Prime kettle-rendered is generally held at 21c., though small sales of choice [illegible] kettle-dried have been made at [illegible] Grease [illegible]

BEEF—Last week's [illegible] We quote Mess Beef $18. Extra Mess [illegible] Beef Hams at $22 @ $23. Prime Tierces [illegible] Freight by sail to New-York $1 [illegible] Per bbl. All rail to Boston and Portland, $1 [illegible] Freight by rail to New-York $1 [illegible] Per bbl. All rail to Boston and Portland, $1 [illegible] Freight by rail to Baltimore and Erie Railway, $1 25—via Pittsburgh and [illegible] $1 37½. The Cincinnati Price-Current, Dec. 7, says:

The receipts of hogs during the week, by the various [illegible], for the season, were as follows

Total for the week	57,370
Previously reported	110,221
Total for the season	167,591
Same time in 1863	253,213
Same time in 1862	235,362
Same time in 1861	225,259
Same time in 1860	225,259
Same time in 1859	212,745
Same time in 1858	223,265
Same time in 1857	167,591

The receipts during the week corresponding with the above, last season, were 60,535, and in 1862, 71,000. Drovers and packers talk of short crops, &c., and some say the supply of pork cannot be over one half that of last year, but such opinions must always be taken with great allowance. We have no reason to change our estimate, which is that there will be as many pounds of pork packed the current season as was last season, but that the supply of pork will, notwithstanding, be much less because of the large stock of old meat which was on hand at fall. Still there will be a better supply of spring and summer pork next year, than was last spring and summer, which will make no the difference in supply somewhat. As a general thing, the packing is behind last season."

RICE—Is in moderate request at unchanged prices

SEEDS—Are inactive and unsettled.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at full and buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 640 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 12c. @ 12½c. P lb. Refined Sugars are in demand, at 24½c. @ 25½c. P lb.

TALLOW—Sales 224,000 lbs. at 13c. @ 13½c., the latter rate for choice city; also, 40,000 lbs. Grease, at 10½c. @ 11½c. for brown and white.

STEARINE—Sales have been reported of 60,000 lbs at 12½c. @ 13c. P lb.

TEAS—Have been in more demand and held higher.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,640 bbls., in lots chiefly at 91 @ 93c. P gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements include 300 boxes Bacon, 5 tierces Tallow at 15s., 200 bbls. Tobacco at 20s. For Glasgow, by steamer, 200 bbls. Apples at 5s., 1 case Shoes, Pump at 6d.; 100 bbls Pork at 4s. 6d.; 1 boxes Bacon at 25s.; 4,500 boxes Cheese and Hogsheads, Butter at 45s. For Antwerp, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.; 100 tons Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d. @ 25s. For Australia, ship *Patrick Henry*, (just purchased, and about to be placed under the British flag,) on private terms.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 9—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen*—H. A. Lakemann, C. L. Rosenthal, J. Fried and wife, A. Schwarz, [illegible] Hinrichsen and daughter, Col. McRea, G. Kusel and child, Dr. Dreyer and children, S. Windmuller and wife, D. Schmidtsky, L. Rothschild, G. A. Osborne, F. Mayer, C. T. Kentzen, Emilie Farnbacher, L. G. Hoffmann, A. Hoffmann, H. Wurth and wife, Ch. Amend and family, L. Burgdorf, A. Meyer, H. Leopold, Caroline Demmler, G. Asdiner, Miss Waldner, Miss Seely, Mr. Jacomitz, G. Kirkalfie, J. J. Claaz, L. Schnoble, F. F. Lembrecht, A. Pfertsch, Catharine Wagner, L. Gurnig, E. Meyer, Marie Beyer, E. Baker, Mr. Dyer and servant, Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. Tho. M. C. Rankin and servant.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 14	Sun sets	4 33
Moon sets	4 11		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 48	Gov. Island	5 37
Hell Gate	6 59		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 9.

Cleared.

Ships Notre Dame des Victories, (Fr.,) Picard, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; D. H. Watjen, (Brem.,) Genoa, Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Sarah, (Hamb.,) Bardua, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Watch-mate, (Br.,) Roddy, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Volant, (Br.,) Gage, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.; Export, Br.,) Bent, Matamoras, J. C. Jewett & Co.

Schooners R. H. Darley, Saunders, Providence, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Hattie Dunkerman, Slocum, W. S. Brown; Boston, (Br.,) McNeily, St. John, N. B., A. E. Smithers; Hope, (Br.,) Carroll, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Matamoras, (Br.,) Russell, Matamoras, O. K. King & Co.; Harriet, Smith, Chitcoteague, A. C. Haven; M. Holmes, Ireland, Fortress Monroe, Thomas & Holmes.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen Nov. 30, via Southampton 2d inst. with mdse. and 305 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had heavy westerly gales and rough weather the entire passage. Nov. 24, off Portland, saw a steamer bound E., same day, lat. 49 57, lon. 7, spoke ship Quadem, from Milford Haven, bound W. Dec. 4, lat. 44 50, lon. 47 50, saw bark Western, bound E.

Steamer John Gibson, Bowen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. J. Taylor & Co.

Ship Eastward Ho, for (Quebec,) Nickerson, Bangkok, Siam, July 3, with rice to K. W. Cameron. Passed Anger Sept. 3, Cape of Good Hope Oct. 14. Aug. 30, in the Java Sea, Mr. John F. Odell, of Greenpoint, L. I., died of consumption, aged 26 years. Was buried at sea.

Brig Whitaker, Look, Columbia, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Humming Bird, (Br.,) Stevens, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr Maria Louisa, Robinson, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Maguire, St. Stephen's 14 ds., with lumber to G. B. Lardman.

Schr. R. H. Dexter, (Br.,) Dexter, Windsor 10 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. T. R. Jones, Stewart, Machias 24 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot.

Schr. Union, Foss, Franklin 14 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Madonna, Coombs, Bangor 14 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Franklin, Allen, Lubec 6 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Antietam, Stanley, Millbridge 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Vernon, (Br.,) Stanwood, Glace Bay, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. A. Sawyer, Beam, Cow Bay, C. B., 30 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Preston, Davis, Shulee, N. S., 20 ds., with spars to Peck & Church.

Schr. Fairdealer, Young, Machias, with lumber to Thos. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Gen. Banks, Ryder, Ranger, with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Louisa, Haskell, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. D. T. Willets, Sheffield, Elizabethport, for Stonington.

Schr. B. R. Hull, Holmes, Georgetown 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Wm. A. Crocker, Bearse, Fortress Monroe.

Schr. H. Curtis, Haskell, Newburgh, for Boston.

Schr. President, Hall, Kingston, for Westerly.

Schr. C. & C. Brooks, Jones, Greenport.

Schr. Brandywine, Corson, Providence.

Schr. F. A. Hoyt, Marvin, Saybrook.

Schr. Glenroy, Meady, Gardner, for Washington.

Schr. Red Rover, West, Belfast, for Manhattanville.

Schr. Adelaide, Crowell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Marcellus, Gray, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Vandalia, Cousins, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Wm. A. Brown, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Lucinda Coombs, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Lady Church, Adams, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, N.

Sailed.

Dec. 9—Steamers Cahawba, Monterey, Fulton, Louisburgh, Ashland, B. R. Mount

Ships Star of the West, Grahams Polly, Perseverance, Adelaide, Hunter, Conqueror.

Barks Sallie Bursall, Jupiter, Ocean Home, Wm. H. Wall, Eliza Stevens.

Brigs John Sanderson, Branch, J. Hathaway, Thos. Owen, Eastern Star.

Schooners Arctic, E. H. Ellis, Mary C. Town, Mountain Home, W. H. Rutan, Dundee, C. J. Miller, Alfred Fields, G. Wilfey, John Warren, John Williams, J. F. Garland, Julia Franklin, Free Wind, Banyard, George Emery, R. Kirk, Wm. F. Burden, F. Walter, Constitution, Lafayette, Willie.

Dec. —Steamer S. R. Spaulding.

Ships St. Paul, Matengasen, Alice, E. C. Scranton, Banks John Fyfe, Prinz Oscar.

Brig Jane Kelly.

Schooners Rio Grande, T. F. Wolf, R. H. Gadrich, M. Frechmore, H. Whiting, Anne, A. D. Hart, E. Pratt, M. Chase, Celestia, F. Randolph, Liverpool, D. Brown, G. P. Hubbard, E. Slade, J. Bernice, Francis, Mary Jane, C. Carroll, Creole, Anna, My Rover, Narrow.

Miscellaneous.

The French brig Jeanette Rousin, cleared hence Nov. 30 for York, and sailed from the Lower Bay Dec. 8, having put back from sea on the 7th on account of bad weather.

A [illegible] unknown, while coming through Hell Gate [illegible] day, during the blow, had her mainmast blown away.

The [illegible] ship Oneida, from New-York for Liverpool, put into Stornoway N. S., on the 8th inst., leaky.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Dec. 8—Arr. brig Iza, from St. Martins.

Dec. 9—No arrivals [illegible] ship, one bark, [illegible] Wells, and clear.

NEW-BEDFORD, Dec. 8—Arr. schr. E. Perkins, from New-York. Cld. ship Mary, [illegible]

PORTLAND, Dec. 8—Arr. [illegible] Trinidad; Mechanic, Hutchinson, Card, Fla Marsh, Bailey, Fortress Monroe; schrs Adele, [illegible] Hayes, [illegible] Young, Trout, Matanzas. Arr. 9th, Estelle, Gertie, Crichton, and Picton, Gordon, Boston.

Foreign Ports.

St. John, N. B.—Arr. Dec. 5, schrs. Trouble, Reed, Newport; Pioneer, Hatfield, N. [illegible] Cutter, Parker, [illegible] Snow, London. Put in, ship Julia Crosby, from [illegible] for Liverpool, leaky.

Movements of European Steamers.

ARRIVED.			
Europa	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
China	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Kron [illegible]	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
City of Glasgow	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Dec. 21	Boston	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Dec. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre
Africa	Jan. 4	Boston	Liverpool
Australasian	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
[illegible]	Nov. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
St. David	Nov. 24	Liverpool	Portland
[illegible] London	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
[illegible]	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Dec. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	Dec. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Columbia	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	Dec. 10	New-York	New-Orleans
Gen. Washington	Dec. 11	New-York	New-Orleans.
Mary Caskie	Dec. 14	New-York	Havana
Southern Star	Dec. 17	New-York	New-Orleans.

*Via Havana.

For California.

Costa Rica	Dec. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.
[illegible] Sud	Dec. 19	New-York	Nicaragua.
Queen City	Dec. 23	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Batavia*, via Southampton, will close at 10 30 A. M., on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland by the *Etna*burg, will close at 10 30 A. M., on Saturday.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *George Washington*, will close at 1 30 P. M., on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

Post Mail close at [illegible] 1 30, 2, 3 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails 5 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
Long Island [illegible] 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Newport and Fall River [illegible] 3 00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad [illegible] 3 P. M.
North Mails [illegible] 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
North Mail, Way [illegible] 6:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at [illegible] 5 A. M., 4 30, 5 and 10 30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. S. K. LOTHROP, D. D., (UNITARIAN, of Boston, will deliver his lecture on *Charles Wesley*, brother of Rev. John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, at Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th inst. This lecture is characterized by great ability and learning, and the religious public of New-York will be pleased to enjoy the opportunity afforded them of hearing Dr. LOTHROP on so interesting a subject.

C. C. LEIGH,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

AT THE LAIGHT ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick-sts., (St. John's Park,) the twenty-second anniversary of the church will be held on SUNDAY, the 11th inst. The morning services will be conducted by Rev. WILLIAM LEMMON, of Dana, Mass. The evening services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. EVARTS, of Canandaigua, the first Pastor of the church, who will deliver the anniversary sermon. All the old friends of the church and Dr. EVARTS are cordially invited to be present on the occasion.

REV. DR. TYNG, RECTOR OF ST. George's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING in the Unitarian Church, 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs. The service will commence at 7½ o'clock. This Church will be occupied on Sunday and every succeeding SUNDAY EVENING through the winter by the Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity. MORNING and AFTERNOON services at Rutgers Institute Chapel, corner of Rutgers-st., between 41st and 42d sts.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. Dr. DYER in the AFTERNOON. An evening service will be held hereafter in the Unitarian Church, 40 h-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. TYNG, of St. George's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURDY, on SABBATH, 11th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. CHAMBERS, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; and preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 7½ P. M. Seamen and friends cordially invited. Seats free.

A FAREWELL MEETING WILL BE held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., SUNDAY EVENING, 11th inst., on the occasion of the early departure of Rev. Dr. HAINES for England as the representative of the National Freedmen's Relief Association. Addresses by Dr. HAINES and others.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—AN ADJOURNED meeting of the Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 53 West 13th-st. All members of the Association, and all in sympathy with the cause, and any persons desiring information as to the objects or affairs of the Association, are desired to attend.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., near Mac'ougal. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sexton will be at the church every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

SEXTON.—A YOUNG MAN, AT PRESENT OCcupying the position in an Episcopal Church in the lower part of the city, is desirous of obtaining the position in an up-town church. Episcopal preferred. Unexceptionable references given as to respectability and qualifications. Address SEXTON, Box No. 191 Times Office, for one week.

AN AMERICAN'S AMEN TO THE WORD OF GOLDWIN SMITH.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Free lecture by Rev. S. IRENEUS PRIME, D. D., Editor of the *Observer*, on "*Turkey and the Turks*," at the new rooms of the Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 12th instant, at 8 o'clock. The public are invited.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Bible Class, under the leadership of Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, will be commenced on THURSDAY EVENING, the 15th instant, at 8 o'clock, at the Association rooms, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. Young persons are invited.

MISSION CHAPEL, NO. 108 WEST 24TH-St., S. CURRY, Pastor.—Preaching three times on SUNDAY, and on WEDNESDAY EVENING the annual gathering of the friends of the Pastor will take place, when an appropriate address will be delivered by JOSEPH T. CURRY.

REV. C. D. W. BRIDGEMAN, OF THE Pearl-st. Baptist Church, Albany, will preach TOMORROW (Sunday) at the Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock. The Sunday School will occupy the galleries in the evening, and take part in the singing.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Pre ching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES S. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject, evening, in continuation of the course, "*An hour with Christians.*" Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

BANK-ST. M. E. MISSION, NO. 17 and 19 Bank-st., between Greenwich and Washington-sts. Preaching every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Preaching TOMORROW by the Rev. JOEL CROPP, of the Jane-st. M. E. Church, and on the following Sabbath by STEPHEN MASKEY, Jr.

ALL SCRIPTURE "THEOPNEUSTIC."—Prof. MATTISON will preach on SUNDAY EVENING on the *Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures—Its Nature, Extent and Evidences*. Morning sermon by Rev. Dr. MITCHELL. Sunday School anniversary on WEDNESDAY EVENING next.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverly-place. Rev. CHARLES M. BAIRD, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock. Seats free. A special collection in aid of the Christian Commission will be made at each service.

BEEKMAN-HILL M. E. CHURCH—East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The Pastor, Rev. S. Halsted, Esq., leader, will hold religious services on SUNDAY, during the day and evening. Services 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D. OF Pittsburgh, formerly of this city, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, cor. Houston and Thompson-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 11th inst. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. J. W. BOUGHAM, Pastor, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The third discourse on the Proverbs in the evening.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Forsyth-st., near Division st.—Rev. G. A. HEBARD, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Welcome all. Seats free to all parts of the church. Prayer services after evening sermon.

REV. JOSEPH SCUDDER, LATE OF THE Arcot Mission, India, will preach in Wesleyan Fra-by-ter-ian Church, corner Broome and Eldridge sts., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, WEST 17TH-ST., near 6th-av.—Services LORD'S DAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by CHAS. C. BREWER. Subject morning and evening: "*The Prodigal Son.*"

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by the Rev. Bishop JANES, and in the EVENING by Rev. Dr. HAINES, Agent of the National Freedman's Relief Association.

"INSPIRATION."—PROF. MATTISON IS TO preach on SUNDAY EVENING upon *The Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures—Its Nature, Extent and Evidences*. Morning sermon by Dr. MITCHELL. Sunday-school anniversary on WEDNESDAY EVENING next.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av., corner East 35th-st. Rev. C. [illegible] Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Strangers will be provided with seats.

REV. THOS. ARCHITAGE, D.D., WILL preach in the Academy of Music, Fourteenth-st., between Irving-place and 4th-av., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D., WILL preach in the First United Presbyterian Church, corner of Bloomfield and 7th sts., Hoboken, N. J., on SABBATH, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock. New Hymn Book in use. Same place, MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the E. D. Church in 20th-st., between 11th and 12th sts., N. Y. See advertisement in this paper.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BETHANY, No. 6 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY, by elder JOSEPH L. CHRISTY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Just fifteen days to Christ's Advent.* At 7½ P. M.—*The Second Coming of Christ.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KELLEY, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Daily union prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

AT TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, (BERRY-Co urth st., between 5th and 6th avs.) SUNDAY, Dec. 11, Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. A. D. [illegible]

THE JUDGMENT.—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES will deliver a lecture upon the above subject, in the Church of the New-Jerusalem, corner of 4th and Lexington-avs., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

ALL SOULS' [illegible] EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 5 [illegible] Henry and Scammel sts.—SUNDAY, Dec. 11, Rev. [illegible] will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. [illegible] Assistant Minister of Zion Church, at 7½ P. M. Seats free all.

REV. J. C. BUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 11th instant, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commence at 10½ in the MORNING, and 7½ in the EVENING.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Rev. Dr. EVARTS, of Chicago, will preach for the above Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Mr. JACKSON in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in the new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

NOTICE.—PROF. W. HENRY GREEN, OF Princeton, N. J., will preach in the Presbyterian Church, in Twenty-second-st., late Dr. Potts', on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 3½ o'clock in the afternoon.

REV. A. FRANCIS BAUM WILL PREACH in Christ Baptist Church, [illegible] SUNDAY, A. M. Subject—"[illegible]" Lecture to working men in the evening by Rev. H. G. WESTON, D. D. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES—9th-av. and 28th-st. Open every SUNDAY for a third service at 4 P. M. Seats free. Sermon next Sunday by Rev. [illegible]

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st. Rev. R. C. SMEDLEY, Minister.—Subject for MORNING, 10½ o'clock—*Life and Immortality.* EVENING, 7½ o'clock—*The Parables.* Seats free.

MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in Hope Chapel, N. Y., 3d Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"*The Day of Consummation.*"

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st.—Rev. WM. F. STOWE, of Lexington, Mass., will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ELDER JOSEPH T. CREY WILL LECture in Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Will the Jews return to Palestine as a nation?*

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, Pr 13-ay and 120th-st. [illegible] Preaching SUNDAY Dec. 11, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev Mr. Hawkis, of Ithaca, N. Y. Sunday-school at A. M. and 2 P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. W. H. DAMMON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and DAVID NEVIUS at 3 o'clock AFTERNOON at 3 P. M. Communion. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. On SUNDAY Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½, and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.; the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. H. A. NEELY at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGton-av. and East 69th-st.—Divine Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

REV. C. S. PERKINS WILL PREACH IN the First Free Baptist Church, in 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. PROF. SMYTH WILL PREACH in the large lecture room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, service commencing at 7½. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 45 Broadway, near Grand-st.
We are offering our entire stock of
ROYAL AXMINSTER,
ENGLISH VELVET,
BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING,
At much less than cost of importation or manufacturing.
SMITH & LOUNSBURY.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON
FORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st.,
New-York

DAMASK CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS,
to match all the different sizes, suitable for "Dinners" and "Suppers," of the best qualities and the newest patterns. Also Doylies, Lunch Cloths and Napkins. Chocolate Napkins, fine Bed Linens and Towels, in great variety, just opened for the coming Holidays. Persons wishing to make presents in the above line of goods, will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS,
New designs, just received.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

FLOOR LINENS,
All widths, suitable for dancing cloths, made and put down, if required.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.
Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate presents, especially for the approaching HOLIDAYS,
for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, and ourselves, virtuoso and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that can be found.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT (858) BROADWAY.
Just opened, unique French fans, at every price; Chinese ditto; Indian Bird fans; Shaker fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.
A Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 12, their large and finely assorted stock of
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS
To which they have just received [illegible] of the new and beautiful designs [illegible] printed and damask, [illegible] holidays.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
We shall offer, at greatly reduced prices, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, our large stock of
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Consisting of all sizes ladies', gents' and children's tape-bordered, hemstitched, printed and embroidered, and of the newest and best styles, in great variety.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

[illegible]
[illegible] Sec. [illegible]
[illegible] E. KELTY, No. 639 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO 657 BROADway—Silk suits of Children's Cloaks and Sacks, Dresses, Pinafores, Pagodas, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waist, Aprons, Bibs, Hussars &c.
Turkish, Knitted, Jersey Chemises, Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' Fancy Goods, Embroidery, Cuffs, Collars, Braids and Cords of All Colors, Embroidered on Hand Kerchiefs, Table Linen, Bands, [illegible] &c.
Ring, Hair, [illegible] &c.
Stamping of [illegible] &c. [illegible]

DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW STYLES IN Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons received from Paris. A large assortment of Velvet Ribbons and Trimmings [illegible] Velvet and Tassel Ornaments, Nos. 8 [illegible] Broadway, between Prince and Houston-sts., East side.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND LADIES' BONnets, [illegible] Millinery, No. 61 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Prices reduced one-third to a week, which [illegible] and all kinds of hosiery Hats. Old bonnets made fashionable. Ribbons, feathers, &c.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. HAUCH and P. GOLDSMAN, [illegible] graduated by the Faculty of Paris, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, who understands the general housework or cooking, washing and ironing in any kind of a family, and has the best of city references. Call at No. 1,285 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK BY THE day, to cut and make boys' clothes, also cloaks, basques, &c. MRS. L., 181 St., No. 151 East 4th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, (colored,) washing, (gentlemen's preferred,) can give the best of references as to character and capabilities. Apply at No. 150 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, situation as first-class cook; good city reference, no objection to the country. Apply at No. 138 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, A situation to do general housework in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 210 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waitress, or chamberwork and sewing. Can [illegible] Residence No. 116 West 15th-st., in the basement.

FAMILIES OR EMPLOYERS WHO DEsire any service, except housework, who can be perfectly satisfied, can find good and most of their wants to the office of the Working Women's Protective Union, No. 17 Chatham-st., and there [illegible] a large number of worthy and industrious women, many of whom are sold-[illegible] parents, who need employment to support themselves and families.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—GOOD SERVANTS can be procured, free of charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WHALL, proprietor.

COLORED DOMESTICS FROM THE South, and experienced Northern servants, at the Freedmen's Employment Bureau, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn; entrance on Joralemon-st.

HOUSEKEEPER AND GOVERNESS.—A young American widow lady, of refinement and high social standing, desires an engagement as housekeeper or children's governess. Address Mrs. C. L. ARNOT, Middletown, Conn.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, by a young man [illegible] Eastman's business College, Poughkeepsie, New-York. Would [illegible] be required attention to business. Would [illegible] a small salary. Can be highly recommended. Address H. C. T., Box No. 151 Post-office, Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, SINgle man, as coachman or gardener, or porter. Can [illegible] and is well versed in the business. Is [illegible] and can be highly recommended. Address M. G., No. 9 City Hall square, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man as groom and [illegible] in city or country. He fully understands it in every respect; has the very best of reference. Address COACHMAN, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, good reference can be given. Address J. W. C., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as book keeper, assistant, or clerk in any capacity; reference A No. 1. Call or address D. F. W., office of Merrick's Museum, No. 111 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife, as groom and cook; no incumbrance; best reference given. Apply at the stables, 61 West 3 th-st.

HELP WANTED.

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The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company want a number of experienced railroad men to run upon its numerous freight trains, on its five several divisions between Baltimore and Wheeling and Parkersburgh. The best wages will be paid and regular employment given to such men as will report to either of the following agents, who are authorized to take them on duty:

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BALTIM

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 10, 1864

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &C. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MILEY WHITE—ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGOON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE CONNIE SOOGAH.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 586 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening—LA JOIE DE LA MAISON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(To-day)—LA FIGLIA DE REGIMENTO.

WALLACK'S—MASKS AND FACES.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebel papers now keep us pretty well informed of SHERMAN'S movements. According to Richmond papers of the 7th, SHERMAN had rested his army four days in the vicinity of Louisville, thirty miles north of Millen, which is eighty miles north of Savannah. The region where SHERMAN stopped is one of the richest in Georgia. Richmond, Glasscock and Jefferson Counties abound in provisions and forage, and the Richmond papers say that SHERMAN was busily engaged in gathering a full supply. On the 2d inst., he had passed Millen, and at the rate he had been moving he would be before Savannah by yesterday or sooner. From the tremulous tone of the rebel reports, it is evident they have no positive faith in their ability to hold the city against such an attack as SHERMAN'S invincible army will make.

A dispatch from Philadelphia makes mention of an important movement begun on Wednesday by the Second and Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. These columns moved against Stony Creek, on the Weldon Railroad, LEE'S communications, and important news is hourly expected.

Our special correspondent with Col. MULFORD'S Exchange Fleet informs us that, the exchange of prisoners having been interrupted at Savannah, arrangements had been made for the continuance of the exchange at Charleston.

We have news from Gen. FOSTER'S Department to the 5th inst. At that time his forces were still in their old position, Broad River. The army gunboat *Mayflower* had captured a rebel battery of four guns at Port Royal Ferry.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hansa*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Southampton, Nov. 23, brings the important rumor that the rebel pirate *Sea King* has been wrecked near the Desert Isles, off Funchal, in the Island of Madeira. The news of the reelection of President LINCOLN made a profound impression in Europe. The London *Times* regards his reelection as likely to have a good influence in the relations between the United States and Great Britain. Gen. WEBB'S letter on the seizure of the *Florida* excited considerable comment in English and French papers. The demand for our bonds in the German market was unabated. The general news from the Continent is unimportant.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room closed yesterday 239¼. The sales through the day ranged about the same as on Thursday, 242¼@239¼. At the Stock Exchange Governments steady on old 5-20s, and a fraction easier for the new and for 6 ₩ cents of 1881. Money in good request. Railways steady at the close of the day.

The extradition case of ERNEST GIELDENFUSS was heard before United States Commissioner WHITE yesterday. The defendant is demanded by the authorities of Prussia under charges of forgery committed at Halle and Leipsic by means of which GIELDENFUSS obtained some $60,000. The depositions taken in Europe were read, and the case was then adjourned until Tuesday next.

Flour was in good demand yesterday, partly on speculation, at firmer prices. Wheat was held higher, but was less active. Oats were freely purchased at advanced rates. Cotton, Petroleum and Linseed Oil attracted more attention at rising figures. Provisions were less freely dealt in; Pork and Beef were heavy; Lard and Bacon buoyant. A moderate demand prevailed for the principal kinds of foreign merchandise at irregular prices. The freight market was less active.

The ship *Arcole*, of this city, from New-Orleans Oct. 20, was captured Nov. 3, 60 miles off Sandy Hook, by the rebel pirate *Olustee*. The first information of the fact is received through a letter from the Captain to his wife. The Captain is a prisoner at Florence, S. C.

Yesterday the Board of City Canvassers met to canvass the Fourth, Sixth and Nineteenth Wards. A large number of errors were discovered, and several returns sent back for correction.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday, the Councilmen pursuant to adjournment, at 1 o'clock P. M., and the Aldermen by special call at 4 P. M. The Councilmen took a recess till 4, so that both boards met at the same hour. The important business transacted was the passage by both boards of a railroad grant to GEO. H. PURSER, WM. J. PECK, WM. M. TWEED and others, the route to be from the northern limit of Avenue C, through that avenue, Second-street, Avenue A, Essex, Grand, Greene, Canal and West streets to Cortlandt-street Ferry, and return through West, Canal, Mercer, Grand, Norfolk and Hester streets and Avenue C. The grant is made under the General Railroad Act of 1850. The rate of fare is to be the same as now charged, or that may hereafter be charged by roads now running in the city. The Aldermen adjourned to 1 P. M. to-day, and the Councilmen to 2 P. M. on Monday.

The funeral of Dr. RANNEY, who was for seventeen years resident physician of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, took place yesterday at Calvary Church, and was largely attended by his friends and brother physicians.

British Impertinence Fitly Rebuked.

Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch, published in our last issue, in reference to the application of Lord WHARNCLIFFE for permission to aid the rebel prisoners in our hands, is pat to the purpose. It hits this new malapertness point blank. Lord WHARNCLIFFE, is told that these prisoners are suffering no privations that need relief—that, if it were so, the American Government has the ability to furnish such relief—that his funds in hand, ostensibly proffered in the name of humanity, came in no small part from profits made by furnishing the rebels with arms and munitions of war to take our lives, and in exchange for the products of the toil of slaves; and it is added that even the rebels themselves probably have yet American spirit enough to rejoice in being saved from the gross insult of this last officious intervention in our domestic affairs.

This Lord WHARNCLIFFE is the President of the famous "Southern Independence Association" of England. We published last May, our readers may remember, a list extending over several columns, of the meetings of the members of this precious society. It comprised many members of the House of Peers, many members of the House of Commons, baronets, magistrates, clergymen, lawyers, merchants—men prominent in every social and every business sphere. The mere fact of such a banding of Englishmen against our nation's existence was in itself an outrage. Were there established a similar league in this country, made up from members of Congress, from our public functionaries, from our wealthy merchants, from our aspiring politicians, styling itself the "Irish Independence Association," and working with zeal to further the ends of the Fenian Brotherhood, the world would ring with the denunciations of the British press against American lawlessness and rascality. But our press has said little about this British combination. It was quietly spotted, and then left in contempt.

Two or three months since Sir HENRY DE HOUGHTON, a prominent member of this association, headed a memorial to our Government to stop the war, to which, through his efforts, and those of his fellows, English and Irish signatures were obtained to the number of three hundred thousand. Gov. SEYMOUR was asked to take charge of it, and, to his credit, declined to touch it. Its bearer then repaired to Washington to present it to the Secretary of State or the President; but was told that he could have no interview with either on the subject. He is now airing his heels on Pennsylvania-avenue, at a loss where to go with his lumber. This our people treat as simply laughable.

But it becomes a shade more serious when the leader of this combination asks a chance here to dine and wine his rebel friends. This is fraternizing with our public enemies in a new fashion. We wonder if these folks fancy there is no limit to American equanimity? Was it not enough to supply the rebels with material for keeping up their war upon our Government, and then remonstrate with our Government upon the uselessness of trying to subdue them? We should suppose that this would have satisfied even British effrontery, without the further solicitation to come upon our own ground to regale and pamper the traitors we have caught. The impudence is all the grosser in view of the fact that the comfortable condition of these prisoners is as well known as is the terrible starvation visited upon our own soldiers in the hands of the rebels. Yet the affront does not disturb us much. It hardly excites as much indignation as disdain. Mr. SEWARD expresses the feeling very aptly.

This quiet spurning of British impertinence is one of the best indications that the full self-poise of conscious strength has at last been attained by our people. The time was when Englishmen could not have taken a tithe of this liberty toward us without its exciting a universal ferment. Our public presses of all parties would have bubbled and frothed as if 'twere some mortal grievance. And yet when we know that we have ten times the strength, we bear it with ten times the composure. Not only all the insults of the British people, in their individual capacity, are coolly borne with, but the more positive injuries of the British Government itself, particularly the depredations upon our commerce, committed through its default by British-built ships, manned by British crews, and sailing often under the British flag. We know that we possess the power, without taking away a single soldier now facing the rebels, to brush away Canada like gossamer; and without taking a single vessel from our blockade, to sink every ship in the British navy as if they were but cockle-shells. Yet we take little or no trouble to put England and Englishmen on their better behavior. Whatever does not seriously damage us we let pass with but a scornful word or two. Whatever does seriously damage us, we quietly reserve for future settlement.

Not even Englishmen can be so obtuse as to mistake this composure for pusillanimity. They can't help understanding that a people which, of its own free will, as just attested at the ballot-box, maintains a war of this unexampled magnitude year after year, at a cost of untold blood and treasure, has considerable spirit. Having some perception of this, they should reflect more than they do upon its possible consequences. They must not presume, because most of their indignities do not now even chafe us, that there may not be wrongs for which redress will be demanded. Let there be no presumption because an immediate reckoning is not demanded. Old scores are always the hardest to settle.

Sherman in Southern Georgia.

We have news of SHERMAN'S army from Richmond papers of as late a date as Wednesday. It confirms the accounts we had yesterday of the march of SHERMAN toward Savannah, along the narrow strip of country that lies between the Ogechee and Savannah Rivers. The formation of this stretch of land is peculiar—there being extensive and continuous marshes along the banks of both rivers, with an elevated ridge of land running about equidistant between them. Thus while our troops march along the ridge, both their flanks are protected by the marshes. It was given out, last Saturday, that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT calculated SHERMAN would reach the seaboard by that day; and now the Richmond editors calculate that he will reach Savannah today. GRANT'S calculation was not far from accurate, or at least would not have been, had SHERMAN marched without stoppage; but it seems by rebel accounts that he halted his army for four days at Louisville, a little place about 110 miles from the seaboard, in order to gather in such forage and supplies as he required. The rebels still proclaim that he will have a fight before he gets Savannah. We suppose it likely that when they found he had passed by Augusta without assailing it, they removed the troops which had been hastily gathered there, under Gen. BRAGG, WADE HAMPTON and the local Militia Generals, and hastened them forward by the railroad to Charleston and thence to Savannah, to confront SHERMAN. Beside the officers we have mentioned, there are at Savannah Messrs. HARDEE, DICK TAYLOR and GUSTAVUS W. SMITH. It is not unlikely that the troops under COBB, whom SHERMAN found at MACON, have been running a race to reach Savannah before our forces. They could take railroad from Macon as far as Loyola, and thence march to the Southern Georgia road, which would carry them to Savannah. In the meantime, we have not heard a word lately of BEAUREGARD, who announced to the people of Georgia, twenty-two days ago, that he was hastening to their relief. We should think that with BEAUREGARD, COBB, BRAGG, HARDEE, SMITH, TAYLOR, HAMPTON, WAYNE, WHEELER, and the score of other great Confederate Generals, who are gathered together to stop SHERMAN'S march, they would make some strenuous efforts to prevent his getting into Savannah. We hope they will soon let us know what success they meet with.

Rebel Vessels With English Registers.

The Secretary of the Navy, in that part of his report which refers to the depredations of the rebel privateers, speaks of the *Tallahassee* as "an English-built blockade-runner from Liverpool," and adds;

"I am not aware that any valid transfer of ownership of this vessel has taken place, and am induced to believe that she is now, while depredating on our commerce, registered as a British vessel, in the Custom House at Liverpool."

We do not know what were the special grounds for the Secretary's belief in this case; but if the fact be as he believes, it is certainly not the only case of the kind. The *A. D. Vance* was exactly such another.

She was a vessel engaged in the rebel service, not indeed as a privateer, but in the preliminary capacity of a blockade-runner, in which capacity the *Tallahassee* also had served her time under the name of the *Atlanta*. Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, in his late message to the State Legislature, spoke of her services in comparison with those of the *Tallahassee*, deprecating the latter's use of Wilmington as a place of refuge, because it increased the stringency of the blockade, and had led to the capture of many steamers, while, said he, "It is no exaggeration to say that the *A. D. Vance* alone, in solid benefit, has been worth more to our Government than all the cruisers we have ever put forth."

In another part of his message he says: "The blockade-running operations of the States are at present pretty nearly suspended. The capture of the *A. D. Vance* is considered due to the seizure of her foreign coal for the use of the cruiser *Tallahassee*," and he recommends that application be made to the rebel Congress for her loss.

This vessel was then thoroughly a rebel vessel. Her capture suspended "the blockade-running operations of the State," and North Carolina is to be remunerated for her loss by the rebel Congress; and yet this vessel, when captured, was found to be running under a British register, issued in Dublin in September, 1862, on which was a certificate, indorsed by the Register at Greenock, on the 21st of May, 1864, that Capt. WYLLIE had that day been appointed her master, and Capt. WYLLIE was master of the vessel when she was captured.

There was nothing in this to save the vessel from condemnation as a prize, because she was captured while running out of Wilmington, and the breach of the blockade was sufficient cause for her forfeiture, whatever were her ownership. But suppose she had been overhauled on a voyage from Nassau to Greenock, bound thither for repairs, or to be fitted out as a privateer, or for any other purpose. Her master might perhaps have claimed her discharge under this British register, as a neutral vessel on a lawful voyage; and if our officers had refused to allow this register to shield so notorious a rebel craft, we might have been treated to another chorus of complaints and abuse, and held up again, as we have been before, by English newspapers, as "the pest of the ocean."

It seems to us that a due regard to good neighborhood among nations would lead to the prevention of such things. They are provocative of difficulties even when they occur in the blockade-running business. But if they are extended also to privateers, they certainly will lead to trouble. Our claims for damages done by these vessels, English-built, English-manned, armed and equipped, and navigated by English crews, who if any accident befalls the vessel immediately betake themselves "home" to England, will call loudly for reparation some of these days. If the vessels also sail under British registers, with what face can those claims be resisted?

TO OUR OLD SOLDIERS.—We learn from Washington, where Gen. HANCOCK has his headquarters, that enlistments in the new First Veteran Army Corps are progressing favorably. The order of the War Department for the organization of the corps provided that it should consist of twenty thousand men, who had already served honorably not less than two years, and that enlistments should commence on the 1st day of December, and continue until the first day of January next. It will thus be seen that, to be up to time, enlistments should average about six hundred and fifty men per day. We should think that, taking the whole country over, and considering the large number of men there are of the class referred to, and the great inducements offered, and the short term of service required, that this number might easily be reached. There is a liberal bounty of three hundred dollars to the volunteer, payable on being mustered in, and only one year of service.

We are convinced that the thousands of old soldiers throughout the land, who still desire to take a hand in delivering the last blow to the great rebellion, and who still hope to see the Union restored and the flag under which they have fought triumph, only need that the subject be brought before them, to induce them to join the fine and gallant corps, at whose head is the finest and most gallant of our commanders, Major-Gen. HANCOCK.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S opera of "Don Sebastian" was most successfully repeated here last evening. The artistes were all in fine voice, and the performance in every respect was admirable.

To-day there will be a matinee performance of "La Figlèa del Reggimento," in which Miss KELLOG will appear as *Marèa*. The caste includes also the names of Signor LOTTI, Signor SUSINI, &c.

CONCERT.—Madame DE LUSSAN will give a grand concert at Irving Hall to-night.

The Rebel Plunderers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If a party of Federal officers, *not in uniform*, should be taken prisoners, within the rebel lines, it is probable that they would be immediately executed as spies. To present their commissions, when captured, would only make the matter worse for them, as it would be proof of their guilt.

Why, then, should the United States treat with such lenity the disguished vagabonds who come into our territory, and onboard our ships, to plunder, destroy, and murder? N.

Public Gas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can nothing be done to check the *waste* of *gas* which annoys one's nasal organs and lungs so much at this time in the evening? I cannot leave my house (in Nineteenth-street) without experiencing a sense of suffocation, and even within, the odor is unendurable. There is a leak, and a *big* one, somewhere.

Ought not the authorities to see to it? Not only offensive is it, but positively injurious to health. L.

The So-called Capt. T. Eginton Hogg.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Has it never occurred to you that T. E. HOGG, who was seized in the attempt to capture the Pacific mail steamer, is the very person who, about a year ago or more, took passage in company with some others who, like himself, pretended to be mere passengers, in a schooner from Matamoras or Brownsville, bound to the North, and stole the schooner and cargo and carried her to Honduras, or somewhere on that coast, whence some of them went to England? He is the same HOGG. INQUIRER.

Independence Bell.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The minds of the patriotic citizens, in anticipation of an honorable peace, naturally inquire in what manner the event can be commemorated most appropriately. Why may not a fac-simile of that relic of the revolution, the Independence Bell, be used to celebrate the restoration of peace as the original bell is unfit for use. I would respectfully suggest the propriety of opening a subscription here for the purpose, through some of our leading citizens. Let the subscriptions be for a certain sum, say one or two dollars, that all may lend a helping hand, and let a plan also be adopted to receive sealed proposals, the highest bidder to have the honor of first ringing the bell on the occasion named, the balance of the funds to be appropriated for the benefit of our soldiers. Our sister city, Philadelphia, has the matter under way, and is prosecuting it with zeal. Let us not be behind. S. R. BURRELL, No. 71 Broad st.

FARE ON THE BROOKLYN RAILROADS.—The Common Council Committee having the matter in charge, it is understood, have agreed to recommend to the board an increase in the rate of fare per passenger on the city railroads from five to eight cents. The report of the committee will probably be presented at the next meeting.

RECRUITING.—The County Volunteer Committee are hard at work, and under their auspices recruiting is progressing quite briskly. Yesterday nearly fifty men enlisted, and the number increases almost daily.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.—Very much sensation pervaded our business community, yesterday, when it began to be noised about that an officer of Maj.-Gen. DIX'S staff was in town, with peremptory orders to arrest a number of our most wealthy and highly esteemed business men, and take possession of their counting-rooms, and the books and papers therein. The order was executed at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, so far as to seize the counting-rooms and to arrest one of the parties, who was sent on to report to Gen. DIX yesterday afternoon. Other parties sought were out of town, and may have been arrested elsewhere. These persons are charged with "furnishing supplies to the enemy," and the case has something to do with the outfitting of the steamer *Ella Warley*, (which was run down by the *North Star*, off Sandy Hook, many months ago,) and other vessels sent into the Gulf about the same time. Gen. DIX has arrested in New-York a number of persons known to be engaged in nefarious trafficing with the rebels. These persons, it is understood, seek to palliate their detected guilt by implicating parties in this city who have heretofore stood at the head of the business men of Rhode Island, and whose honor and loyalty have never been challenged. The investigation is not completed, and the authorities deem it proper to withhold the names and details of the case for the present.—*Providence Journal, Dec. 9.*

Funeral of Dr. Moses H. Ranney.

The funeral of Dr. RANNEY, who died on Wednesday evening last of typhus fever, a disease he contracted while in the discharge of his duties, and after one of his assistants, Dr. A. FALLS MARVIN, had been carried off by it, took place yesterday morning from Cavalry Church, and was largely attended by his friends and brother physicians, among whom were Collector DRAPER, Commissioners BELL, NICHOLSON, GRINNELL, and several members of the New-York Academy of Medicine. Crescent Lodge of the Order of Freemasons, of whom deceased was a member, was also in attendance, and after the funeral service, which was conducted by Rev. Messrs. CRAWLEY, WALKER and PETERS, took charge of the body, which they escorted to the Hudson River Railroad depot en route for Stockbridge, Vt., where they will be interred.

Dr. RANNEY was born in Stockbridge, Vt., on the 16th of August, 1814. He studied medicine and graduated at the Berkshire Medical Institute in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1838, settled in Saulsbury, Vt., and there practiced for seven years. The Doctor came to this city in 1845, and received the appointment of Assistant Physician of Bellevue Hospital under Dr. HASBROUK. After six months service at Bellevue, Dr. RANNEY entered upon his studies as Assistant at the Asylum. Shortly after he was appointed Resident Physician of that institution, succeeding Dr. STEWART, and he held that position to the time of his death. Dr. RANNEY was a member of the New-York Academy of Medicine and of the New-York Pathological Society. He was for 17 years Resident Physician of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, and from his experience and close application to the care of insanity was accounted as authority, and as such his opinions were frequently made the basis of judicial decisions.

The Prussian Extradition Case—Guldenfuss Before U. S. Commissioner White.

Yesterday the Consul-General of Prussia, JOHN WILLIAM SCHMIDT, and the representatives in this country of the institutions in Prussia which have sustained losses by the alleged forgeries of ERNST GULDENFUSS, *alias* GIRARD, appeared before United States Commissioner WHITE as witnesses in the action for the extradition of GULDENFUSS. The prisoner since his arrest in Troy a few days since has been kept in confinement in this city, awaiting an examination of his case. It would seem, from his own confession, there is but little doubt of his guilt, and the question of his rendition to the Prussian authorities turns only upon technicalities of law.

Messrs. A. J. DITTENHOEFER and ROBERT L. HOLMES appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and Mr. H. D. LAPAUGH for the applicants for extradition.

Mr. DITTENHOEFER, at the beginning of the investigation, raised the point that there was no existing treaty between the Government of the United States and Prussia; that by the terms of the convention between the contracting Powers, the treaty entered into in 1852 had long since expired by its own limitation.

The point was argued at considerable length by the respective counsel, and the Commissioner decided that the section referred to as limiting the time of the treaty could not legally be construed, as the counsel for the accused insisted.

Mr. LAPAUGH offered in evidence the Executive mandate for the arrest of the accused, also the proceedings taken before the Royal District Court of Halle, authenticated by the American Minister.

Mr. ROBERT D. HOLMES insisted that the certificate of the American Minister was not sufficient, in that it did not describe the tribunal before which the proceedings were had, and whether it had proper jurisdiction. This question was argued at considerable length by all the counsel in the case.

For the purpose of enabling the Commissioner to determine whether the papers should be admitted as evidence, they were, by permission, read by Mr. LAPAUGH. They were very long, embracing all the proceedings before the Prussian courts.

After another argument they were admitted as evidence.

Consul-General SCHMIDT was the first witness examined. He testified that he had officially the supervision of the case for the extradition of GULDENFUSS, and that among his dispatches in relation to the case, he had received a letter with the signature of ERNST GULDERFUSS.

The letter referred to purports to be a confession of guilt on the part of the prisoner. EMIL GRIEFF, who was next called, identified GULDENFUSS. After some further testimony of minor importance, the counsel for the prisoner said that he wished the case to be adjourned until Tuesday. The papers had been studiously kept from the prisoner's counsel, and it would be necessary to give them time to re-examine the papers.

The case was adjourned until Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION! — Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs. Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs. Dr. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial has made more cures of Consumption than all the remedies ever discovered in the world. New-York has hundreds and thousands of persons that have been cured when they were, to all appearances, beyond the reach of medicine. The healing properties of the Tar Cordial act upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrates to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation, and restoring the lungs to a healthy action. Let all Consumptives use the Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence. Sold at Dr. WISHART'S office, No. 10 North Second-street, Philadelphia. N. B.—All consultations and examinations free of charge. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, next Metropolitan Hotel, and by Druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

DANVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,

J. F. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The ghosts of the defunct Beavers, Moles and Silkworms that KNOX, the Hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, has slaughtered in his many years of fashionable experience, will hold a spiritual circle for the benefit of customers every day.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.
Gold, Holland, &c.; new style Shade Fixtures, at reduced prices. G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Members of Congress use KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE with great relish. Sold by all grocers, at 28 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
{ Boys from $10 to $20. }
{ Men's from $20 to $45 }
I. V. BROKAW, No 34 4th-av.,
Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
New Styles at
KELTY'S, No 359 Broadway.
[Advertisement.]

Musical Boxes—Playing from 1 to 24 tunes and costing from $3 50 to $750 00, very desirable HOLIDAY PRESENTS. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Family Sewing of all Kinds Beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine by Mrs. S. FOTH, No. 295 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies' own material cut and made up in the latest styles.

Knitting Machines—For Plain or Fancy Knitting, different sizes and gauges; the best in use. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 537 Broadway

At Old Prices—Wedding, Visiting and Ball Cards—EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Military officers and soldiers should have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough.

Oil Wells.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 56, New-York.

The Company are now ready to grant leases on liberal terms to parties who wish to sink wells. Their lands, underlaid by oil-bearing rock, are situated on the Allegany River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks, embracing an area of ten and one-half miles of

SUPERIOR BORING TERRITORY,

and present great inducements. For terms and particulars apply to JOHN M. CLAPP, Resident Superintendent at President, Venango County, Penn., or at the office of the Company, as above.

AMORY EDWARDS, President.
J. E. CLEANT, Secretary

A Useful Holiday Present for $1 50.—D. BARNUM'S SELF-SEWER, for ALL sewing-machines, is received with marked favor. It enhances the value of the sewing-machine itself. They were sold at, and for the benefit of the Sanitary Fairs, donation and commission, as follows: Chicago, $72; New-York, $971; Pittsburgh, $202; Philadelphia, $108; Sailors' Fair, Boston, $350. Some of the sewing-machine companies order them twenty gross at a time. It has received premiums at EVERY STATE OR COUNTY FAIR WHEREVER EXHIBITED, as follows: New-York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Illinois, Michigan, &c., American Institute, New-York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, Md. The inventor having been attending fairs since March, is now prepared to give personal attention to agents or others, at his headquarters, Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing-machine office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 50, with directions. A large discount to agents. No machine complete without it. Sent by mail free.

The Miseries of Despondency, growing out of a disordered condition of the liver are hard to bear. They are well described in the phrase: "He looks upon all things with a jaundiced eye." Nothing will relieve the gloomy despairing feelings engendered by a bilious habit so quickly as that most extraordinary of all antibilious stimulants, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Its operation upon the liver is direct, salutary and powerful.

Sold everywhere. New-York office No. 59 Cedar-st.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Has proved itself to be the best preparation ever presented to the public—a fact to which thousands who have used it are ready to testify.

A few applications of it will change brash, dry and wiry hair to the most

BEAUTIFUL SILKEN TRESSES.

If the hair is falling off or becoming gray the use of the RENEWER will surely arrest its decay, and cause it to assume, in a short time, ALL ITS FORMER BEAUTY. It completely eradicates scurf and dandruff, kills hair eaters, is so destructive to the roots of the hair, and cures ALL diseases and humors of the scalp.

As a hair dressing, the

SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

is unequaled. It is purely vegetable

We offer it, KNOWING that it will bring back the hair to its original color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it, unless the person is very aged. This is not like other preparations, making the hair dry and brashy, but will keep it moist, soft and glossy. Any one who has used the Renewer will testify to the truth of our statement in regard to it.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Sole Proprietors

DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York,
Wholesale Agents.

N. B.—Be very particular to ask for HALL'S SICILIAN RENEWER, as there is a worthless imitation in the market.

Burnett's Preparations go among the best class of people, and are pronounced incomparable.

The Reign of Bonnets

seems to be over, and in order to meet all tastes in
ELEGANT FANCY HATS,
GENIN
opens the Winter season with the most extensive and diversified display of those piquant and dashing fabrics ever brought out on this side of the Atlantic. His assortment for the Winter season comprehends more than
FIFTY NEW STYLES
for Ladies, Misses and Infants, and is characterized by TWO STRIKING NOVELTIES,
viz.: almost unlimited variety and satisfactory prices.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL,
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address R. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

New Sewing Machines

To RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome st.

Economical Housekeepers Use

PYLE'S SALERATUS. | PYLE'S C. E. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR. | PYLE'S BLUE NO POWDER.
PYLE'S BAKING SODA. | PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.

Articles designed for all who want the best goods full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of JAMES PYLE,
Manufacturer, New-York.

Bargains in Fine Carriages.

WOOD BROTHERS offer at their temporary warerooms, "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., a large stock, latest styles,
CLARENCES,
FAMILY BROUGHAMS,
COUPES,
LANDAUS,
PARK PHAETONS.
Also, all the fashionable varieties of Sleighs, made by James Goold & Co., Albany, and other celebrated builders.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st. and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Attention, Soldiers!—Protect your Health! No sensible man will leave the city without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Wounds, Bruises, Sore Throats, Fevers and Dysentery these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other people's make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Just on the Market—A Little Wonder!—The beautiful new $10 PATENT SEWING MACHINE, a perfect gem, working like a charm; and specially to every family, dressmaker, milliner, seamstress, &c. For sale at McIntosh's cloak store, No. 497 Broadway, New-York, where the little prodigy may be seen in operation. An exquisite present for the holidays. Exporters please notice. J. P. RICHTER, Wholesale Agent, No. 497 Broadway, New-York.

The Cold Weather of To-day Reminds the ladies of New-York and vicinity the necessity of preparing for December chills, by purchasing a set of beautiful Furs at WHITE'S, the Hatter, where a choice selection of rich and rare Furs, at purchasable prices, can always be found, with obliging and gentlemanly clerks to show them.

President Petroleum Company,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

It will be seen that the Officers and Directors of this organization are of excellent commercial standing and influence. Liberal advantages are offered to subscribers, they getting the property at the first cost price, viz: in the neighborhood of $100 per acre for first-class oil territory. The territory is very ample and great prospects are entertained of large returns.

Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., 64 Cedar-st., New-York, supply pamphlets and all information.

$100 paid in now secures $500 of the Original stock.

Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

It is Not a Dye.

Life, Growth and Beauty to the Hair.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Dressing arrests the fall and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color and produce a luxuriant growth.

For sale at Depot No. 198 Greenwich-st., and by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

BRUNDAGE—YOUNG.—On Thursday Dec. 8, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, MINTHORNE T. BRUNDAGE and C. AMELIA, daughter of John S. Young, Esq., all of this city.

HOLLISTER—TROWBRIDGE.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, at the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th av., corner of 29th-st., by Rev. George P. Tyler, D. D., of Brattleboro, Vt., SAMUEL W. HOLLISTER and HENRIETTA KELLOGG, daughter of G. A. Trowbridge, both of this city.

HAVEMEYER—MOLLER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, at St. James' Lutheran Church, by Rev. Charles F. E. Stohlman, HENRY HAVEMEYER and JENNIE, eldest daughter of William Moller, Esq., all of this city.

SHEPARD—PALMER.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, by Rev. E. S. Foster, D. D., WILLIAM SHEPARD, Jr., of Virginia City, Nevada, and FANNY, daughter of William Palmer, of this city.

☞ California papers please copy.

WICKS—EASTON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. J. B. Flagg, D. D., GEORGE J. WICKS and ANNIE MILNOR, only daughter of the late James S. Easton.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—At Flatbush, L. I., at 3 o'clock Friday morning, Mrs. MARY ARMSTRONG, aged 60 years.

BARKER.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Dec 7, EMMA L., daughter of Joseph D. and Hannah A. Barker.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 10, from the M. E. Church, Tuckahoe, at 10 o'clock. Harlem Railroad cars leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 8:15 A. M. Conveyances at the depot, Tuckahoe, to convey the friends to the house and church. Will be interred at White Plains.

BEDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, of consumption, at the residence of his brother-in-law, George W. Whitmore, LE ROY BEDELL, of Company E, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, aged 21 years, 8 months and 26 days, son of the late Capt. Benjamin and Elizabeth Bedell.

His friends and relatives, and those of his brother-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 259 State st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COOKE.—On Friday morning, Dec. 9, very suddenly, SAMUEL WALDEN COOKE, eldest son of Rev. Dr. Cooke, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, and a member of the Senior Class of Columbia College.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRAWFORD.—DANIEL HOWELL, son of John W. and Christina Crawford aged 2 months and 25 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, this day, (Saturday,) the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, 65th-st. and Broadway.

CROW.—On Friday, Dec 9, of congestion of the lungs, SARAH, widow of Samuel Crow, of Woodbridge, N. J., in the 76th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her son in-law, Mr. J. H. Foillon, at Morrisania, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken, on Monday, to Woodbridge, N. J., for interment.

GRAY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, MARY, wife of Abraham Gray, aged 54 years.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 13 Beach-st., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 1 P. M.

HUBBELL.—At Wilton, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 8, JULIA A. LYNES, wife of Wakeman Hubbell, aged 55 years.

HUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 9, SAMUEL HUNT, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the Church of the New-Jerusalem, 35th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on Sunday, Dec. 11, immediately after the morning service.

HAMLIN.—On Sunday, Dec. 4, Mrs. SARAH HAMLIN, in the 81st year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Tivoli for interment.

LAMBERT.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 8, DUDLEY P., eldest son of Robert and Martha Lambert, in the 17th year of his age.

Funeral on Monday next, at 11 A. M., from the First Presbyterian Church. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

MOOD.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, CATHARINE MOOD, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her nephew, Francis Speir, South Orange, N. J., this day, (Saturday,) the 10th inst., at 2 P. M.

MARTIN.—On Friday, Dec. 9, MARGARET, widow of Maurice Martin, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral service on Sunday, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. — East 19th-st., near 4th-av.

MARSH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, at Georgetown, Conn., FRANKLIN G., eldest son of Benjamin F. and Mary C. Marsh, aged 11 years, 4 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, William A. Gregory, No. 66 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

NELSEN.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, GEORGE W. NELSEN, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

PINCKNEY.—On Friday, Dec. 9, JULIA E., infant daughter of Henry A. and Sarah M. Pinckney.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, 44th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

PIKE.—At her late residence, in New-Providence, N. J., SARAH, widow of the late E. Spanin, Duke, N. C.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Daniel and Gardiner Pike, are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of the latter, No. — East 19th-st.

PLESTIS.—On Friday morning, Dec 9, WILLIAM PLESTIS, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, C. C. Thomas, and F. D. Fowler, and James Gibbons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. — West 14th-st., on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROOME.—In this city, suddenly, on Friday morning, Dec. 9, LOUISA ROOME, in the 59th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her uncle, P. Sumner, No. 157 Bleecker-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

SANDFORD.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, of consumption, CHARLES SANDFORD, aged 31 years, (upholsterer,) formerly member of the Fire Department.

Will be buried from the house of A. D. Farrell, No. 83 8d-st., to-day (Saturday), at 10 o'clock.

TYSEN.—On Thursday, Dec 8, Mrs. ELIZA F., wife of Herman F. Tymme, aged 55 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 354 Lowery, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1850, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

NEW
GAMES AND PUZZLES
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS
THE HOUSE OF WASHINGTON,
containing the great
Family Game
EUREKA,
which is played by persons of all ages, with eight other games, and fifty puzzles. $1 25.

Also, THE RABBITS THAT LIVED IN THE GARDEN OF FLOWERS, for little children. $1.

Also, THE KINGS OF ENGLAND and the HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT. Nine games and nine puzzles, historical; for the young, from ten to twenty years.

OAKLEY & MASON,
No. 21 Murray-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Colds and Asthma. John D. Herring, of Harrington, Bergen Co., N. J., testifies that he has been cured of a cough of ten years' standing by the Pulmonic Life Syrup, and refers to Mr. Wm. Devoe, of Tappantown, who recommended its use.

LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864.

Dr. Tobias:

DEAR SIR: I was cured of a severe cough, with inflammation of the lungs, by the use of your Pulmonic Life Syrup. I have suffered much from pulmonary complaints, have used many remedies, but have never found anything equal to your Syrup. BETSY HILL.

Mrs. Hill is sister-in-law to Capt. Hill, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers. Several hundred certificates from whom cures can be seen at the Depot, No. 10 Bowling Green. Price 75 cents. Sold by the druggists.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' MEMORIAL.

The memorial lying in state by order of the Corporation of this city, previous to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on EXHIBITION,

by order of the Committee having charge of the same, at the Warerooms of Jules Bien & Co., No. 841 Broadway, corner of Astor Place and Fourth-sts., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S

J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer of
CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.,
No. 203 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE, and sent to all parts of the country at the lowest trade prices.

LADIES' GILT COMBS.

NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN FIFTEEN AND TWENTY DOLLARS each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!

YOUTH TO THE AGED

BIOKRENE,

OR

LIFE REJUVENATOR

The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial, it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES,

This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; H. T. HEMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York

A FANCY GOODS, NOTION AND HOSIERY STOCK FOR SALE.

The undersigned contemplate retiring from business on the 1st of January next, and offer for sale their entire stock of Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Stationery, &c., with all fixtures necessary for carrying on the business. An excellent opportunity is here offered to any party desirous of succeeding to a well established, lucrative business. Address CYRUS J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, No 63 Chambers-st., New-York.

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES.

SHOES. SHOES.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS,
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS,
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS.

The Cheapest and Most Durable Shoe ever made.

These Shoes have only been recently introduced, and only need to be worn to be appreciated, require no mending or repairing, and will wear

SIX MONTHS AND OVER,

keeping the feet dry and warm, and without injury, as the foot does not come in contact with the rubber. The Company are making over 3,000 pairs per day, and meeting with the greatest success ever known. For sale by all the Shoe Stores. Ask for the RUBBER-SOLE SHOES, and take nothing else. Try one pair, ladies, and you will wear no other kind.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,

(A protected solution of the protoxide of iron) supplies the blood with its Vital Principle or Life Element, IRON, thereby infusing

STRENGTH, VIGOR AND NEW LIFE

into all parts of the system. Pamphlets free.

J. P. DINSMORE, No 491 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by all druggists.

WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, OLD SORES, &c.

KEDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,

a real Pain Extractor. It reduces the most angry-looking Swellings and Inflammations as if by magic, heals OLD SORES, WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, &c., in a surprisingly short time.

Sold by J. P. DINSMORE, No 491 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

The great panacea for every affection of the THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

It does not dry up the cough, but loosens it, and cleanses the Lungs of all impurities.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York
S. W. FOWLER & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston
And by druggists and apothecaries generally.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF DEC. 2.

Nos.	Prizes	Nos.	Prizes	Nos.	Prizes	Nos.	Prizes	Nos.	Prizes
65	$5,000	6919	$500	1431	$100	1552	$50	5870	$12
2	200	5128	100	11826	4	10502	500	24455	200
120	100	6756	100	13425	200	15	50	4	24535	200
210	200	5807	100	11226	4	15545	4	23764	200
213	200	910	400	11564	200	15998	200	24857	200
27	200	5140	400	11924	400	260	4	24178	200
417	200	6001	200	11431	4	10451	400	24741	200
434	4	6203	100	11	100	16	50	10	24176	100
471	400	6419	100	11961	200	16	4	400	24775	200
475	200	6471	200	12159	10	16	50	5	24214	400
500	100	6488	4	12227	50	16	4	200	24	100
523	50	6496	100	12262	50	16	50	500	22214	100
551	100	6512	200	12472	50	16	4	200	22214	5,000
555	100	6574	50	11023	4	16	24	2	22250	4
595	200	6611	100	12105	4	16	4	200	22108	200
1055	100	6665	4	11	4	16	24	5	22	200
1	200	6701	200	12	4	16	24	5	22	200
1370	200	6800	50	12	4	16	24	200	22	200
1	100	6	4	12	4	16	24	5	22	200
1	200	6	4	12	4	16	24	5	22	200
1	4	6	4	12	4	16	24	5	22	200
1	200	7	4	12	4	16	24	5	22	200
2

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. [illegible] & Co.,
No. 44 [illegible]
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.
5-20 BONDS.
1 YEAR CERTIFICATES.
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.
TRUSTEES
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 42 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.
OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT,
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER,
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.
SECRETARY,
EDMUND C. STEDMAN.
COUNSEL,
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, New-York.
ADAM C. ELLIS, New-York.
BANKERS,
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., Philadelphia.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.
CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES.
AT THE NUMINAL PAR VALUE OF SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
Stock subject to no further assessment.
50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

The New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has been organized with the greatest care by experienced capitalists of the two cities, whose names are united in its own. It will be managed EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE INTERESTS OF ITS STOCKHOLDERS.

No pains have been spared to place it on a genuine and substantial footing. Most valuable and extensive tracts of Oil and Coal Land have been secured IN FEE, and leasehold PRODUCING INTERESTS in the heart of the Venango County, Penn., Oil region. Attention is invited to the following schedule of the company's property, including FEE SIMPLE TERRITORY, LEASEHOLDS, PRODUCING WELLS, and wells in various stages of completion.

No. 1.—30 acres of bottom land, in fee, on the Allegheny river, having a water-frontage of nearly one mile. New 10-horse power engine and fixtures. Two wells sunk to the depth of 300 feet and already filled with oil. Room for 40 more wells.

No. 2.—320 acres of rich oil land, in fee, lying nearly opposite the above, having a mile of water-frontage on Prather and Bennett runs. Well supplied with timber.

No. 3.—Lease interest on the famous "Widow McClintock Farm," Oil Creek. One well down and testing; another just ready to tube; a third just started. Two first-class engines. Tubing, tools, fixtures, team, wagons, &c.

No. 4.—Same interest in lease on the well-known "HAMILTON McCLINTOCK FARM," Oil Creek. One well now being tested, already yielding 12 barrels daily, and rapidly increasing; others going down. Two new engines, with fixtures complete.

No. 5.—1-12 of two leases on the CLAPP FARM, near the great Williams and Stanton 1,0 barrel wells. On this property is "Sherman Well, No. 2," now down 500 feet. Engine, &c., &c. Room for more wells.

No. 6.—1-16 of the fee in 57 ACRES OF COAL LAND, adjoining the Cranberry Coal Company lands. This property is of the utmost value to our operations, supplying us with coal at all seasons, and when the works of other companies are found to be idle for want of fuel.

From these estates, the Trustees are assured of their ability to declare LARGE AND REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS at an early day, and of the speedy appreciation of the shares to A MARKET VALUE FAR ABOVE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE sent from New-York and Philadelphia, whose favorable report is printed with the prospectus, speak in unlimited terms of the Company's property and prospects.

Books for ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION ARE NOW OPEN at the offices of the Company, and at the New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston banking-houses, named below. Prospectuses, maps, and detailed information at either subscription office.

The public are assured that, whether for investment or speculation, no better security than these shares can be obtained.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
MELLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.
STEWART & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

H. J. MESSENGER,
MANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS,
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.
County bonds issued for bounties.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad bonds.
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad stock.
All descriptions of railroad stocks and securities not sold at the Stock Boards, bought and sold on commission.
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF SHERMAN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—The following stock in the Sherman and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz. Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 54, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 5 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR, P. O. BOX, No. 4,456, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will stand closed on and from the 16th to 31st December, instant, both days inclusive, for the purpose of taking the vote on the question of proposed lease of McGregor Western Railroad, as stated in circular of the President dated 30th December.
None but registered holders can vote.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking House of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 24 TUESDAY next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 191 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 3d day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), at the hour of eleven in the forenoon.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

CHOICE PETROLEUM LANDS AND [illegible] selected by a competent and experienced [illegible] experience is invited. Apply to or address E. & CO., McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN FONDIR,
NO. 13 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., Gen. Ticket and Superintendent, Cornell, Meigs, CLAPP, GRAND & BUCKLEY, N. Y.
DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Pardessus, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., N. York.
ITS LANDS ARE PUT INTO THE COMPANY at the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre. The lowest ever known for oil-bearing territory, and forms its
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS are located on the Allegheny River, and on Hemlock, Pea Vine and Mellora Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.
Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York,
Or at the office of the Company, No. 12 Broadway.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 57 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares, Par Value $100.00.
Stock full paid and not liable to assessments.
This Company has in fee simple 50 acres of rich oil land, with an interest in the new large flowing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS.
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bembemer, Treas. J. D. Kerr, Secretary.
William Noxon, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bembemer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Scales.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $2 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS:
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McClintock farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.
Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,338, New-York.

THE MANHATTAN SLATE AND TILE COMPANY,
For the Mining and Manufacturing of RED SLATE, in Washington County, New-York.
Capital.....$200,000
Shares.....$20 each
THORNTON M. NIVEN, New-York, President.
JOHN B. NORRIS, New-York, Secretary.
CHAS. A. MEIGS, New-York, Treasurer.
TRUSTEES.
THORNTON M. NIVEN, New-York.
CHAS. A. MEIGS, New-York.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, New-York.
WILLIAM A. SEAVER, New-York.
CHARLES P. WEATHERBY, New-York.
GEORGE W. KNOWLTON, New York.
OSCAR MEARS, New-York.
JAMES M. MATTHEWS, New-York.
JOHN B. NORRIS, New-York.
Subscription books will be opened at the office of CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 61 Exchange-place, New-York, on Monday, Dec 12, 1864, at 12 noon.

LIVERMORE, LEWIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL U. S. SECURITIES
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 13-1.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.
All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the best rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft and interest allowed.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 2.
The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on their capital stock for November, payable to New-York stockholders at the office of JAMES B. POST, Room No. 27, No. 20 Exchange-place, on and after the the 15th inst.
G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

GOLD BONDS.
New-York, Nov. 10, 1864.
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds of PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1864.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 6TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year, viz.
JAMES H. FONDA, JOHN C. B. MAXWELL,
JOHN RANDALL, MASON THOMPSON,
RALPH MEAD, WYLLIS BLACKSTONE,
MELANCTON W. FREEMAN, WM. M. VERMILYE,
NATHANIEL WEAVER, ELIZA P. GOODRIDGE,
EDWARD A. QUINTARD.
And the following Inspectors of the next election:
ISAAC LABAGH, JAMES A. DEGRAUW,
JOHN KNOWLES.
At the regular meeting of the board, held this day, JAMES H. FONDA was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.
W. CHANDLER, Cashier.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 1st, 1864.
THE BANK OF COMMONWEALTH OF PUTNAM COUNTY, [illegible] office, a notice of the [illegible] CLINTON L. & COOKE, in the City of New-York, [illegible] redemption of its circulating notes [illegible] of the appointment of MARTIN [illegible] as such agent, agreeable to the [illegible] amend the several acts relating to [illegible] Banking Associations and Individuals, [illegible] April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement, the annual meeting of the owners of the Scrip issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Trustees, No. 48 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY the 14th of December, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, who has served in the field for three years, as an officer of one of our city regiments; has good health, fair business habits and energy of character to succeed in what he undertakes, if possible. I want a permanent situation, where I can make myself valuable to myself and employer. Good references furnished, and if required, security. Address HOWARD, Box No. 168 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the [illegible] of Wall, Eve of the [illegible] for redemption [illegible] 41,234,203, [illegible] 1,172, Nos. 3, were drawn by lot, and will be [illegible] on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption after this drawing. [illegible] of the Loan.
Dated [illegible]. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 1, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, that the Quarterly and First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due on the first day of January next, will be paid in gold, by the Treasurer of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
Dated 8th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in various amounts. Apply to LAWSON & WARD, No. [illegible]

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OCEANIC PETROLEUM COMPANY
DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the Company will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 141 Main-st., on the 20th inst., from the subscription of the Company to the 1st December. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 3, 1864.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM [illegible]
SECOND DIVIDEND NO. [illegible] Trustees of the [illegible] have this day declared a dividend of [illegible] CENT., payable [illegible] of Government [illegible] their [illegible] Wednesday, the 21st inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst.
[illegible] T. HUBBARD, Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 30, 1864.

[illegible] PETROLEUM COMPANY.
OFFICE [illegible]
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of this company will declare on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, a Dividend of [illegible] CENT., payable on and after that day.
The Dividend of Ten per cent. on common and preferred stock of the National and State Bank has been declared payable on common stock on the 1st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders who have unanswered [illegible] to the New-York [illegible] at the farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 50 Wall-st.
S. PRADDOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LITTLE MIAMI AND C. CO. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, [illegible]
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax of the Government, and which will be paid by the Company, has been declared, payable to East-side Stockholders, in New-York funds, on and after the 20th inst. On their request to that effect addressed to the undersigned, a check will be forwarded by mail or otherwise, as may be desired.
S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared their Second Quarterly Dividend of Ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the 20th inst., inclusive.
Dated 5th Dec., 1864.
E. B. FAHNESTOCK, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1864.
OFFICE OF "THE STOUT COAL CO.," Room No. 41 Trinity Building, New-York, Dec. 1, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of "THE STOUT COAL CO.," held 2d inst., a dividend of SIX Per Cent. (6 per cent.) was declared, payable Dec. 15, out of the earnings of the three months ending Oct. 31. Transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst.
THOS. H. T. [illegible]

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.
BOUNTIES FOR THE THREE-YEAR RECRUITS

County	$ [illegible]
Government	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS

County	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS

County	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

[illegible] AND COUNTY [illegible]
For [illegible]
For [illegible]
For [illegible]
THE NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, having fixed the [illegible] Bounties now under [illegible] of the Board of Supervisors, recommend [illegible] meeting any future [illegible] to [illegible] Recruits will be received at [illegible] from the [illegible] Provost-Marshal's office, at [illegible] Court [illegible] Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., on the Battery.
The following are the various Provost Marshals' offices:
Fourth District—Capt. John E. Erhardt, No. 141 Liberty-st.
Fifth District—Capt. Henry A. West, corner of Broome and Crosby-sts.
Sixth District—Capt. Carter, corner of sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.
Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Warner, No. 63 Third-avenue.
Eighth District—Capt. Peter F. Mayerey, No. 1,302 Broadway.
Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.
All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments, one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island, one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service, and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., New-York, June 21st, 1864.
I will purchase 10,000 CAVALRY HORSES, at this city, during the ensuing year. Horses will be received for inspection at the Government stables, corner of Fourth and 26th streets, this city, until further notice.
Payments will be made in cash, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five (165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for each that passes inspection. The horses must be sound, in every particular, from 5 to 8 years old, and not less than 15 hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the government stables, 26th-st., between 10th and 11th-aves.
SAKWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

$600 WILL FURNISH A THREE-YEARS SUBSTITUTE.—C. L. MORSE & CO., [illegible] and No. 1,363 Broadway, New-York, are prepared to furnish a three-year substitute in any county in the State for $600 at the day's notice.
C. L. MORSE & CO.,
[illegible] Hall and No. 1,363 Broadway,
New-York City.

NAVAL SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED. Now call and see us. Warm private sheet of reference given by ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, United States Naval Shipping Office, No. 1 Spruce-st., New-York.

ARMY OFFICERS DISCHARGED OUT OF the service can obtain their pay in full on settlement of their ordnance and quartermaster's accounts by L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 98 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, OATS AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A [illegible] IRON FOUNDRY AND [illegible] with [illegible] about 12 miles from this city [illegible] and [illegible] established over thirty years [illegible] business [illegible] a stock of patterns [illegible] consisting of [illegible] raw material and manufactured [illegible] worth from [illegible] to $15,000; lathes, [illegible] planing-machines, [illegible] real estate, buildings [illegible] Address W. J., [illegible] & Post-office.

[illegible]—TO START A MEN'S [illegible] on a small scale, in [illegible] of the business, of good character [illegible] desirable opening [illegible] capital required, undoubted [illegible] giving name [illegible] and required. Address and where an interview can be had, P. S. C. Box No. 155 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A [illegible] in a good business, with a [illegible] No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 3, up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

T. B. MERSEREAU, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF COTTON.
MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock at Francis E. Winslow's wharf, foot Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of CHARLES W. RAY, Esq., United States Marshal,
TWENTY-NINE BALES OF COTTON.

Adam H. Muller, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. H. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of [illegible] M. Cox, deceased, about 42 acres of [illegible], situate in the town of West Farms, on the road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, about three miles from the City Hall, and three miles from the Central Park, New-York. This property has a fine front on Tiffenneker, and is [illegible] by the [illegible] B. F. Whitlock, E. G. Faile, P. Stoffregen, and [illegible] Isaac Bebbington, and the character of the surrounding neighborhood. Under this property in every way favorable for residences wishing to procure [illegible] Bronx Soldiers' Depot's Creek affords very facility for boating, fishing and bathing. The property also commands a fine view of the Sound and East River. It will be sold in lots of 6 or more to five acres. There is on the premises a modern-built dwelling-house, greenhouse, stable and all necessary outbuildings. Topographical maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 51 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell, at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store No. 98 Liberty-st., a pair of bay and gray carriage horses, about 15 hands high, 8 and 11 years old, in good condition; also, two sets of double and one set of single harness, one open stage, and one top stage.

COAL.

$10 50—FIRST QUALITY COAL DELIVERED [illegible] to any part of the city. Lowest cash and [illegible] prices of furnace $10, from the Wharves foot of [illegible]-st., foot of 24th-st., and foot of 44th-st., North River.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ASHLEY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE OF THE DEPUT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 10, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of December, 1864, for the transportation of the following supplies from the depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the several posts in the District of the Upper Arkansas, during the year 1865, viz.:
[illegible] pounds of Subsistence Stores.
[illegible] pounds of Forage.
[illegible] pounds of Quartermaster's Stores.
[illegible] pounds of Ordnance Stores.
[illegible] pounds of Clothing and Camp Equipage.
[illegible] pounds of Hospital Stores.
[illegible] pounds of Medical Stores.
[illegible] pounds of Engineer Stores.
[illegible] pounds of Signal Stores.
[illegible] pounds of Ordnance Ammunition.
[illegible] pounds of Small Arms.
[illegible] pounds of Ordnance

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$133 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for. $ ..

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,213	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,376	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	500-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. HELLIS & CO.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S.
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan 21.
DAY STAR.....(building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Cherished staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,088 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,116, the *Day Star* 2,715, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

By special request the steamship GUIDING STAR, sailing from New-York Dec. 17, will call at Havana to land passengers.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman Line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 10
CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 24
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....31
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg, &c.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg, &c.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River

Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINSLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 22.....H. CHAUNCEY.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN GATE.)
Jan. 3.....NORTH STAR.....WILSON.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN GATE.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. L. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.

Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEO. WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGE, Commander,
Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

Passage, first-class, $75.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip.

THE CENTRAL AM. ROAD TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BABCO K.

First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225; Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 8 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 8 years, one-quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.

This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.

For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
MORO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, LAWRENCE, Master, will succeed the MORO CASTLE, and leave on December 21.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing from New-York weekly. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain the money to the old country, cheap and so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No 86 South-st.

NOTICE.—THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, Lewis, Commander, for Liverpool, will leave Pier No. 47, North River, foot of Spring-st., SATURDAY, the 10th inst. Passengers are required to be on board by 12 M. Letters received at the office of the subscribers until 11½ A. M.
WILLIAM GUION, No. 71 Wall-st,

SKATING.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

O. F. OAKMAN respectfully announces that he has associated with him in the management of the pond, Col. M. S. VANDYKE.

Season tickets for gentlemen.....$5.
Ladies' tickets.....3.
Season tickets for masters'.....$3.
Single admission for gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies 25.
Sale of season tickets will commence MONDAY, Dec 12, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and at the office at the Pond.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINK SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being equipped, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Lavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., and on Saturdays at 3 P. M. Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and place North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:30, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5:30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
C. VANDERBILT,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
from pier 4 north river,
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, the boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous supper-parties and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 128 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER PILGRIM leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 1 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken at the usual wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamer and express train connect at New-Haven. Steamer leaves Peck-slip, at 5 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to enact certain powers and duties appertaining to the property, rights, and liabilities of the said Company," passed April 5, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made January 5, 1864, Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees to the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, George A. Kittell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Calvin H. Gibbs, Executor of James B. Hyde, deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Joseph Palmer, William Thomas, J. S. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hicks Hunnewell, The Tapscott Line of Steamers, the Charter Oak Insurance Company, the New England Marine Insurance Company, Daniel Ricard, Daniel Ricard and Peter Lyle, the Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George R. Sorin, Lewis W. Tappan, John S. Masefield, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been and parties hereafter to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the court-house in the City of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady on the first Tuesday in January next, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.

CHARLES G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company
DATED Nov. 21, 1864.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE most stylish seen in Hyde Park, perfectly sound and kind, and would prove one of the most acceptable presents an officer, or for any park use has been in many battles, and is well worth $1,000. To save time and trouble, his groom will call upon any one wishing to purchase, and show the action of the horse, or can be seen at No. 142 Mulberry-st. Will be sold to close an estate
L. CHAPMAN, Executor, No. 8 Cedar-st.

TRUCKS AND WAGONS.—LIGHT AND heavy trucks, express, grocery and business wagons, open and top buggies, constantly on hand and made to order, at HAZZARD'S carriage factory, corner 61st-st. and 3d-av. All warranted.

CARRIAGES.—ONE SECOND-HAND SIX-SEAT close quarter Rockaway, on platform springs; two full-plaited Mexican coaches; one six-seat Jumbo coach.
ISAAC MIX, Jr., No. 598 Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STABLE, WITH FIVE stalls above ground. $1,000 for the season, near the 4th-av. Hotel. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

AMERICAN HALL CASTOR MANUFACTURING CO.—A new and most useful castor may be seen at the office of Messrs. HULL & GOODELL, Manufacturers' sole Agents, No. 197 Broadway, Room No. 4. This castor is the invention of a Mr. PEDRICK, of Washington, D. C., and is curiously composed of a glass ball, placed in a socket of wood or metal, the interior being so constructed as to overcome all friction. It cannot be doubted that this "Ball Castor," as it is termed by the ingenious inventor, will, before long, supersede the castor now in use. As an insulator for bedsteads, it must become deservedly popular, and when placed upon the the legs of pianos and melodeons, it improves both the tone and strength of the sound marvelously. The curious and practical can examine this useful article by calling upon the agent above-named.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE BEST HOLIDAY [illegible] WATCH [illegible] made [illegible] and closes goods, [illegible] days [illegible] selling in [illegible] 8 YORK [illegible] COLE, [illegible] New-York City [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN.
EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on this evening, and every evening until further notice, Mr. Edwin Booth will appear in his great role of Hamlet, a character in which he is universally acknowledged, in the language of the *Daily Times*, "to have no living equal." This play is the first of a series of representations to be produced under Mr. Booth's immediate direction, in which the effort that has already found such cheering sympathy, will be continued to place each play upon the stage in a style combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. Hamlet has been in active preparation for upward of three months, under the stage management of Mr. J. G. Hanly, and no expense or labor has been spared in the endeavor, by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play in the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art.

The scenery, music, costumes, properties and machinery are entirely new, and to give a perfect completeness to the cast, engagements have been made with MRS. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., one of the most gifted actresses who ever graced the stage; MR. EDWIN VARNEY, C. KESSLER MASON, the eminent comedian, THOMAS PLACIDE, who appear nightly in conjunction with Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Chester, Meers, G. H. Andrews, C. Walcot, J. G. Hanley, L. Eberle, C. W. Chester, O. S. Fawcett, Duell, Burroughs, Burgess, &c. Doors open at 6½. Commence at 7½, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ALTERATION OF TIME
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 10, 1864.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
THE GREAT COMEDIANS,
and original impersonators of
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who will appear in Charles Gaylor's very successful Irish drama, entitled
THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
produced with all its
ORIGINAL SPLENDOR AND COMPLETENESS.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
as "Corney McGrath" and the "Connie Soogah," with the songs of "Fill-a-tore" and "I Welcome All."
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS as the Pumpkin Jewel.
Miss Freeman, Mary Wells, Andrews, Reeves, Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, J. Nunan, George Becks, E. B. Holmes, H. Danvers, J. W. Blaisdell, E. Barry, &c., &c.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

A PRESENT FOR EVERYBODY.

THE SALESROOMS OF THE NEW YORK MANUFACTURING JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION,
NO. 544 BROADWAY, AND NO. 533 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE PARK,
WILL REOPEN ON
MONDAY, Dec. 12,
WITH A FRESH STOCK OF GOODS,
DESIGNED EXPRESSLY FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
WHERE TICKETS FOR THE
EIGHTH AND NINTH CONCERTS
CAN BE PROCURED.
THE BEST MUSICAL TALENT HAS BEEN
SECURED FOR THESE CONCERTS,
WHICH ARE TO BE GIVEN IN THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THE EVENING OF DEC. 24TH AND 31ST.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
E. H. ELIAS, Actuary.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS SATURDAY EVENING,
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY.
MISS EMMA STICKNEY,
MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA
GRAND CHINESE ENTREE,
LE PETITE GIORGA,
THE CLOWN'S CAVALRY,
The Great Horseback Juggler, N. AUSTIN
YOUNG STICKNEY. YOUNG STICKNEY.
New pantomime by the French company of
RAVEL PANTOMIMIST,
ALL THE GREAT STAR ARTISTS

IRVING HALL.
SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1864, at 8 o'clock P. M.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
GIVEN BY
ARTISTS' SOCIETY
Madame DE LUSSAN, Soprano, Mlle. L. KROLIKOWSKA, Pianist, Signor G. FOSSATI, Basso Cantante, Senor A. FILLINI, Basso, Senor CARLOS SALAS, Violinist, and Senor RICARDO LANIN, Director
Musical Director.....Mr. WM. DRESSLER.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra.

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF FIVE lectures will be delivered at Cooper Institute, by Rev. E. C. CHAPIN, On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec 16, *The Old and the New*, second lecture Dec 23, Poem and Concert by Mr. DE COVOVA, *The Sea Kings*, with Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Third Lecture Jan. 20, 1865, by Rev Mr. WILLETTS, *Shakspeare*. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Course tickets, $2; single tickets 50 cents. Tickets can be had at Horace Waters', No. 481 Broadway; G. L. & J. B. Kellys', No. 359 Broadway, Miller's, Wallaces', No. 767 Broadway; Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures.

SIGNOR VICTOR, (EDUCATED IN ITALY) the first of art stars, whether as musician, comedian, master of arms or humane surgeon, flys, jests, and without battery, pronounced the greatest ornament to his species the generous hand of fame ever lavished by Art has ever produced, has arrived and will enter into negotiations with managers of leading establishments only. Silence and time arrive. Address Signor A. Z. L. V. Box No. 177 *Times* Office, immediately.

LECTURES.

PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS
WILL GIVE A COURSE OF
FIVE LECTURES
ON
PNEUMATIC CHEMISTRY,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE
On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 10, 14, 17 and 21 and MONDAY, Dec. 26,
COMMENCING SATURDAY EVENING, Dec 10.

Each of the lectures will be illustrated by a series of BRILLIANT AND INSTRUCTIVE EXPERIMENTS, made on the largest scale.

Tickets for the course, $2. Single tickets, 50 cents. Tickets for the course, with reserved and numbered seat, $3. To be had at Hall's, No 481 Broadway; Miller & Mark's, the Journal of Commerce and 8th-st., Jones's, No. 843 Broadway; Abraham Wright's, No. 156 Nassau-st., and at Dr. Doremus's office, No 16 Cooper Institute.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. JAMES FREESTEEL, D. D., WHO returned from an Eastern tour in 1863, will deliver two lectures, without charge, for the benefit of the First Unit Presbyterian Church of Hoboken, N. J. First lecture—*Scenes of a Tour in the East*, and Thursday Dec. 15 at 8 P. M. Subject to be announced. Second lecture Dec. 19, first, in the Church corner of Bloomfield and 5th sts., Hoboken; the second—*Knights Abroad on Horseback*, on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., in the U. P. Church, 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., New-York. Tickets 25 cents each, for sale at the door.

LECTURE ON UNION NEXT MONDAY EVENING.—In the large Lecture-room of Clinton Hall (Astor-place and 8th st.), on MONDAY at 8 P. M., doors open at 7½.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN.

On the morning of October 27, 1864, the safe of the subscribers, in their store at Hoosick, was broken open and robbed, among other property, of the following Rensselaer County Bonds, a portion of which belong to private individuals, and the remainder to Rensselaer County, having been left in the charge of Jonathan P. Armstrong, as Supervisor of the town of Hoosick. Those belonging to Rensselaer County are in blank, and have never been issued. Payment on all of the bonds has been stopped.

BONDS BELONGING TO RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Ten $500 Bonds, fourth issue, dated Aug. 5, 1863, due Feb. 5, 1876—Nos. 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577.

Four $500 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1887—Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50.

Two $3 0 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1887—Nos. 197, 198.

One $100 Bond, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1887—No. 199.

Four $500 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8 1864, due March 8, 1887—Nos. 365, 366, 369, 370.

Seven $1,000 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1887—Nos. 226, 230, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231

BONDS BELONGING TO INDIVIDUALS.

One $100 Bond, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1887—No 208; belonging to Sanford Bovie.

Two $1,000 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1887—Nos. 113, 114; belonging to W. Wilcox.

Three $500 Bonds, fifth issue, dated Sept. 8, 1864, due March 8, 1866—Nos. 40, 41, 42; belonging to Miss Lynda Sherwood.

Three United States Ten-Forty Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each—Nos. 18,327, 18,328, 26,565; belonging to Sanford Bovie.
ARMSTRONG & BAUCUS.
HOOSICK, Oct. 28, 1864.

LOST—THE GENTLEMAN WHO SO ADROITLY possessed himself of my POCKETBOOK while standing upon the platform of one of the Broadway and Grand-st horse cars, on the evening of the 8th inst., is earnestly requested to keep the few greenbacks that were in it, as a slight token of my admiration for his skill; and to return the papers and old gold ring, (a family relic,) which have no value, to No. 169 Water-st., up stairs. By complying with this, I promise to give him a chance for a larger haul the next time we meet.

LOST.—ON TUESDAY, DEC. 6, ON BOARD THE boat going from Cortlandt-st. to Jersey, a POCKET-BOOK, containing $20 and a pair of sleeve-buttons. It belongs to a poor girl. The finder will please return it to No 173 East 2d-st., New-York, or address a note to the same place, stating where it can be found.

LOST OR STOLEN—A NOTE, DRAWN BY W. & C. K. Horrick, New-York, dated June 30, 1864, at six months, for $169 62, payable at the Atlantic Bank, to the order of F. Muyer & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above note.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, DEC. 8, CORNER OF Allen and Grand sts., a POCKETBOOK, containing $5, with North Shore ferry ticket. The owner is a poor girl. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to MACDONALD, No. 166 Fulton-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—THE FOLLOWING UNITED STATES 5 20 BONDS: No. 11,880, $500, new issue; No. 4,408, $100, new issue. The public are cautioned against negotiating the above.
J. R. BAYLEY,
Care of Livermore, Clews & Co.

LOST—100 SHARES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY Stock, Certificate No. 13,512, in name of J. A. Underwood & Son.
All persons are forbid negotiating the above, the transfer having been stopped. JEROME, RIGGS & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S, SATURDAY.
Second time this season,
MASKS AND FACES.
Mr Boucicault's new comedy, which has been some time in preparation, will be produced on MONDAY, Dec. 12, with entirely new scenery, dresses, furniture, and appointments. It is entitled
HOW SHE LOVES HIM,
and will be given with a
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS,
including the names of Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, W. R. Floyd, Norton, John Sefton, John Moore, G. Brown, Williamson, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, and Mrs. Maurice.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY—The New Comedy by Boucicault.
THURSDAY—ROSEDALE
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY and SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will be repeated.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock, overture at 7¾ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.
WILD BEASTS,
AND RARE AND CURIOUS BIRDS,
FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE,
IN INFINITE VARIETY.
THE MOST COMPLETE COLLECTION EVER EXHIBITED
A NEW ADDITION
from Asia, including
THE ISABEL BEAR,
THE ROYAL B. NGAL TIGER,
SENEGAL LEOPARD,
SLOTH BEARS FROM HINDOSTAN,
RHAMAPHOOLOGLOHOUNDS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
ALSO
THE TWO LARGEST ELEPHANTS
IN THE WORLD,
HANNIBAL
AND
TIPOO SAIB.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
at 12½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
The latest New-York success, by John Sefton, Esq., called
ST. GEORGE
AND THE DRAGOON.
Previous to which, the latest London success, by H. T. Craven, Esq., called
MILKY WHITE.
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC AND NEW SONGS
On MONDAY next will be produced the London sensation,
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
And a NEW FAIRY SPECTACLE is in active preparation.

ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO
A MILE OF PICTURES,
FIVE SQUARE YARDS OF JOKES,
SIXTEEN CUBIC FEET OF FINE MORAL SENTIMENT,
FOUR ROOMS OF SAD AND BEAUTIFUL PATHOS,
A DOOR-YARD FULL OF BURNING ELOQUENCE,
A SMALL BLACK TRAVELING BAG containing
Phosphorescent Quips,
PETROLEUM OIL PAINTINGS by the HIGH OLD MASTERS, &c., &c., &c.,
ALL MOVING TO BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
AT
ARTEMUS WARD'S PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT OF LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS,
At DODWORTH HALL, NO 806 BROADWAY.
Every Evening at 8. "Where here?" We think so, Ever of Those!

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 34th-st.

$100 TO $200. SCHOOL YEAR—FORTY weeks; for board and English branches. Piano, $10 a quarter—ten weeks. We have now some vacancies; we have accommodations for thirty. The past year has had our full number, mostly of N. Y. City patrons, town and weather. School year in general harmony. Extra charge to those that rein in simplicities in the same proportion. Address for circulars, with particulars,
AB. H. WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those ever in motion, before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

**BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y

SOMETHING TO READ

AND THINK ABOUT.

A New Era.

The hour is coming—and it is a fearful and solemn hour, even to the wisest and the best—when we must bid adieu to the scenes which please us, to the families we love, to the friends we esteem. Whether we think, or whether we think not, that body, which is warm and active with life, shall be cold and motionless with death. The countenance must be pale, the eyes must be closed, the voice must be silenced, the senses must be destroyed, the whose appearance must be changed by the remorseless hand of our last enemy. We may banish the remembrance of the weakness of our human nature; but our reluctance to reflect upon it, and our attempts to drive it from our recollections are in vain. We know that we are sentenced to die; and though we sometimes succeed in casting off for a season the conviction of this unwelcome truth, we can never entirely remove it. The reflection haunts us still; it lies down with us at night, it awakes with us in the morning. The irrevocable doom is passed upon us, and too well do we know it. "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return."

Part First.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

We hereby notify the public that Prof. R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., the most celebrated Liver, Lung and Blood Physician of this or any age, has, after an experience and success unparalleled in the History of Medicine, for over a quarter of a century, demonstrated the fact that the Liver is the main purifier or strainer through which the blood and fluids of the body are cleansed from all poisonous qualities; and that obstructions and derangements in the natural action of this vital organ, is the first and primary cause of all abnormal conditions of the system of a general nature.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness or drowsiness, with frequent headache; bitter, or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat, and internal heat; palpitation of the heart; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, sour stomach, with a raising of the food and choking sensation in the throat, which is often attributed to worms; sickness and vomiting; distress; heaviness, or a bloated and full feeling about the stomach and sides, which is often attended with pains and tenderness; aggravating pains in the sides, back, or breast, and about the shoulders; restlessness at night, with a tired and sore feeling of the whole body on rising in the morning; colic, pain and soreness through the bowels, with heat; constipation of the bowels, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness; all-gone feelings; thick, turbid or high-colored urine; coldness of the extremities; rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs, especially at night; tenderness and fullness in right side, which often extends to the left; cold chills, alternating with hot flashes; female weakness and irregularities; fainting spirits, &c.

Another very prominent and common symptom is the peculiar lowness of spirits and gloomy forebodings of the unfortunate sufferer; persons of naturally buoyant and cheerful dispositions are often changed to dull, morose and desponding hypochondriachs; those before amiable and sprightly, become peevish, irritable and unsociable; in short, undertake an entire change of manner and character.

It depends much upon the length of time the difficulty has been existing, organization of the particular system affected, climate, general habits, occupation, sex, &c. Of course, the longer the derangement, the more numerous the symptoms of internal discord. If nature, in her salutary struggles to relieve the blood from its poisonous qualities, throws or deposits the greater portion of it upon the Lungs, there is at once more or less cough, with, eventually, all the long train of symptoms of Consumption. If the bowels receive most of the poisonous deposit, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Piles, Bilious Colic, &c., are the result. If the stomach receive it instead, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, and Pains in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Heartburn, and other unpleasant symptoms. If the bilious matter is thrown to the skin, all kinds of eruptions and skin diseases is produced. It is a law of the animal economy that to be natural and free, the body must throw off all worn-out and poisonous, irritating materials, by the process called secretion and excretion as fast as it takes on new particles by assimilation and nutrition. Now I have ascertained by experiments that the majority of all this worn-out bilious matter taken up by the blood from the system is separated from it by the Liver when in a healthy condition, and then thrown into the bowels, and passed off with the excretions. By this you see the moment the Liver becomes affected from any cause, it fails to separate this offensive matter from the blood and fluids, to an extent proportionate to the torpidity or disorder of the organs; consequently nature seeks other outlets through which she can rid the blood of its unhealthy mass, when it is thrown to the surface through the pores of the skin, which it irritates, and if the unnatural process is continued long, various forms of rashes, blotches, eruptions, sores, ulcers, boils, swellings, &c., are induced such as are seen in different persons and localities of the globe.

So with all kinds of fits and nervous diseases; the same poison matter that is naturally, and should be taken up by the liver, is left in the blood, and if the brain and nervous system is weakened by overaction, or any cause, they are thrown in a negative position, which renders them incapable of resisting the accumulation, and the consequence is, irregular action of the brain and nervous system takes place, and in their efforts to free themselves of the offending substances, convulsions or fits of various kinds are produced, in all degrees of severity, from the slightest fainting fit to the most dangerous cases of Apoplexy or Epilepsy. Should the irritation settle, and be confined to the general nerves of the system, Neuralgia, and all grades of nervous affections supervene, from the most intense pains and irritability to the simple restlessness so often found in females of a delicate and imperfect organization. Restlessness is at night produced from the same; and Nervous Headache, Drowsiness, Heaviness, Dizziness, Roaring, Buzzing and Singing in the Ears and Head, Dimness of Sight, Deafness, Throbbing or Darting Pains in the Head. If the bilious matter should settle upon the mucous membrane that lines the stomach, throat and bowels, then we find the following symptoms or manifestations of the internal disarrangement, viz., Waterbrash, Heartburn, Sickness and Vomiting, Colic, Pains in the Sides, Stomach, Bowels, Back or Breast, Sick Headache, Palpitations of the Heart, Wind in the Stomach, with Distress and Fulness, Choking Spells, Heat and Dryness in the Throat, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Canker in the Mouth and Throat, Bad Breath, Thirst, Cold Chills, alternating with Hot Flashes, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus, Sour Stomach, with raising of the food, Unsteady Appetite, Constipation of the Bowels, All-gone Feelings, Piles &c. Every one of the above symptoms will often be found to increase where there appears to be a natural susceptibility to affections of this nature.

Part Second.

CONTINUATION OF PROF. HAMILTON'S THEORY.

Hoarseness, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, or Phthisic and Consumption are produced by the same cause. The bilious material is thrown upon the delicate membrane that lines the air passages—Irritation, with cough; more or less severe Soreness through the throat, breast, sides, back, or shoulders, or pains of various degrees of severity, and unless something is done immediately to relieve Nature, inflammation will supervene, followed by ulceration, night sweats, cold chills, hectic fever, raising of matter, with perhaps a little blood, diarrhœa, sore mouth and throat, &c., which are indications of a powerful effort of Nature to relieve the system of poisonous, bilious material which has fastened itself upon the most delicate and sensitive organ in the human system—the Lungs and air passages.

In connection with the above cause, we have another which is not understood by physicians, and that is, a superabundance of action of the lungs, or, in other words, they have been compelled to labor too hard. That the machine may run well, all parts must be kept well oiled and properly balanced. Thus it is with the human system. God, whose hands so daintily fashioned this wonderful machine, has allotted to each organ a specific amount of labor, which, if properly and faithfully performed, will cause the machine to run smoothly and easily through life. But the moment one organ attempts to shirk its usual amount of labor upon a neighboring organ, that moment the harmony of the system is destroyed, and the organ, overtasked by its increased action, becomes, as a natural consequence, enfeebled, and, no longer able to perform even its ordinary amount of work, fails into decay.

Suppose, for instance, that the action of the heart—the tiny seat of life—has become impaired, and instead of performing its customary amount of labor, it now performs only half as much as it should do—what is the result? In all cases where there is a lack of action in the liver, digestive organs and heart, the lungs are necessarily brought into powerful action, and are obliged to perform the work of their neighbors as well as their own proper functions.

The labor imposed upon the lungs is therefore greatly in excess of what it should be in a normal condition, producing irritation, inflammation, and ultimately ulceration, general prostration and consumption. In brief, the above are the causes that produce all cases of lung diseases, throat affections and catarrh. Now, the natural and proper treatment for the full and permanent cure of all such complaints is simple, safe and reliable. Instead of applying remedial agents to the lungs exclusively, we have by vast experience learned that other organs should be aroused to action at once, and be compelled to perform as much exertion as the lungs have been compelled to perform.

Prof. R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., having for many years given his whole time to the treatment and investigation of Chronic Diseases, more especially of the Liver and Blood, and having been long and favorably known in every State and Territory of the Union as the most skillful and successful physician in the cure of chronic diseases, being formerly Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Pharmacy, Medical Botany, and Diseases of Females and Children, in Central Medical College; also, Physican to the New-York College of Health and the Central City Hospital, &c., has placed opportunities within his reach of no mean importance, and have added largely to his skill and experience.

Remember, Prof. R. L. Hamilton is the only physician in the world that has made Liver, Lung, and Blood diseases a specialty for a whole lifetime, and the only one that has written a full and true theory of the origin and certain cure of such complaints. Prof. H. has now perfected a class of New Specific Remedies, that does not fail to cure, speedily and permanently, where the system has not entirely broken down.

Part Third.

OF PROFESSOR HAMILTON'S NEW SYSTEM.

Have you a sallow or yellow skin?
Have you brown spots on the face, or any part of the body?
Have you a headache?
Are you dull, heavy or sleepy?
Have you a bitter or bad taste in the mouth?
Have you cold chills or hot flashes?
Have you irritation or dryness of the throat?
Have you palpitation of the heart?
Have you a dry, teasing cough?
Is your appetite unsteady?
Is your stomach sour?
Do you raise or spit up your food?
Have you any choking spells?
Are you troubled with sickness and vomiting?
Do you feel bloated about the stomach?
Have you pain or tenderness about the stomach?
Have you pain in the sides, back or shoulders?
Have you a tired or sore feeling on rising in the morning?
Do you have colic pains?
Have you constipation of the bowels?
Have you attacks of diarrhœa?
Have you wind in the stomach and bowels?
Have you Piles or Fistula?
Do you have nervous and all-gone feelings?
Have you scanty or dark-colored urine?
Have you cold feet and hands?
Have you a rush of blood to the head?
Have you a numbness of the limbs?
Have you dizziness of the head?
Have you uneasiness in lying on the sides?
Have you fainting or epileptic fits?
Have you female weakness?
Have you monthly irregularities?
Have you great lowness of spirits?
Have you gloomy forebodings?
Are you peevish and easily irritated?
Do you feel unsociable at times?
Has your entire manner and character changed?

Dear reader, if you have any or all the above-mentioned symptoms, Prof. Hamilton has remedies that will strike at the root of them as by magic. There is no such word as fail in his treatment. By them the Liver and Stomach are speedily changed to an active, healthy state, the appetite regulated and restored, blood and secretions thoroughly purified and enriched, and the whole system renovated and built up anew.

After having successfully treated over ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND CASES OF LIVER, LUNG AND BLOOD DISEASES throughout the United States and British North America, the people can have no excuse for doubting our skill and ability to cope with all diseases to which the human family are subject. THE NAME AND FAME OF PROFESSOR R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D., HAS BECOME A HOUSEHOLD WORD THROUGHOUT THIS CONTINENT, and the mere mention of his name is a sufficient guarantee that the public may place full confidence in its worth and reliability. By the new system of treatment adopted by PROF. HAMILTON, all chronic diseases are FULLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED, with more speed and certainty than any other known method. In a majority of cases, CURES ARE MADE IN ONE QUARTER THE TIME usually required by other systems, and also there is another advantage to be gained, which is of great benefit to the laboring classes, and that is, we use NO MINERAL OR POISON REMEDIES. Consequently patients are in no danger of exposure, and need not be kept from work, or compelled to change diet or general habits of everyday life.

From the Troy Times, July 25, 1861.

PROF. R. L. HAMILTON.—We invite the particular attention of our readers to this distinguished physician. Prof. Hamilton is well known in this city and vicinity, where he has effected many wonderful and permanent cures. He presents a host of responsible testimonials from ladies and gentlemen upon whom he has operated with remarkable success. These must be convincing to all who may have been skeptical heretofore of the Professor's infallible remedies. The diseases which he treats have been thoroughly overcome by a steady and persistent use of his medicines, and we feel prepared to say that no case which he has taken hold of with any hope whatever of success, has been abandoned until a perfect cure was effected. The maladies over which he has attained such perfect control are consumption, diseases of the liver and lungs, catarrhal complaints, and all affections of the throat. These are the principal ones, the mastery of which has given him the great success he now enjoys. There are many other maladies as the testimonials will show, in the treatment of which Prof. Hamilton has been eminently successful. The testimony presented is the more convincing because it emanates from responsible parties. There is no humbug about it. They are genuine certificates, and corroborate to the fullest extent the experience of all who have ever placed themselves under Prof. H.'s treatment. His skill as a practicing physician has never been questioned, and as a proof of his popularity, he has been obliged to change his location in New-York City to more commodious apartments, in order to accommodate the crowds that throng to him for relief from the many "ills that flesh is heir to." The unlimited and unceasing success of Prof. Hamilton is the best guarantee of his skill as a physician, and of the efficacy and soundness of his medicines. The medical records of the country do not present an instance where real merit had been so nearly allied to the most flattering success. Prof. H. has made the study of the lungs and liver the business of a lifetime. He has solved the problem of their various changes and diseases with immense satisfaction, and appears before the public with a full and complete explanation both of the disease and its remedy. He will tell you whether your lungs or liver are diseased, and, if so, how badly. If you are beyond cure he will frankly tell you so. Confidence in his skill and medicines are, of course, essential to a perfect cure. And with such a multiplicity of testimonials to establish his reputation, and the past successful experience of the Professor in this vicinity, we would advise all who are afflicted with the diseases of which he is master, to visit Prof. Hamilton without delay, or write to him.

From the Boston Daily Traveller, Oct. 21, 1864.

HIDDEN MYSTERIES.—It may not be generally known, with the sudden and extreme changes which the atmosphere undergoes in this northern climate, at this season of the year, that the human system also experiences the most vital and important changes, and if the functions of the liver and digestive organs are not in a healthy and active condition, the blood loses its vitality and the system easily falls a prey to the ravages of consumption and decay. In this connection, we ask our readers—as they value life and health—to be sure and read the valuable essay, which we publish to-day from the pen of the highly celebrated and far-famed Prof. R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., of No. 546 Broadway, New York, who is now doing more business than any other physician in that city, having made this class of complaints a specialty for a quarter of a century; and also having been a Medical Professor in one of our leading Medical Colleges for several years, places Prof. Hamilton in the front rank of his profession. One peculiarity of the Professor, is his ability to tell at a glance the seat, nature and curability of all chronic diseases, in which fact, we think, consists his most remarkable success in making the wonderful cures he performs. Therefore, our advice to the afflicted is, one and all, call upon Prof. R. L. Hamilton, or try him at once.

TAKE NOTICE.

All that wish for treatment or advice, please answer the following questions, by letter, and add any further information necessary to give me a full description of each case.

QUESTIONS.—*Give your name, age, residence, occupation, married or single; have you headache or dissiness, cough, asthma, loss of voice or hoarseness, catarrh; expectorate much, raise blood, fever or night sweats, sleepless or frightful dreams, chills; confined to bed or house, palpitation of heart; rheumatism, dropsy, nervous fits, palsy, dys; epsia, sickness, sourness, wind or distress at stomach, bowels regular, bloated or sore, costiveness, diarrhœa, appetite good, poor or craving, are you thirsty, is the tongue coated, if so, what the color and appearance, or is it very dry or cracked; have you piles, fistula, gravel, urine scanty or otherwise; have you scrofula, cancer, or any humor, if so, how does it affect you? Are you naturally strong or delicate, lean or fleshy, straight or stooping? What, if any, change in these respects? To what complaints are your family most subject? If a lady, married or single had any children, any female complaints, irregularities, pains and weakness in the back and limbs, had any bad fits of sickness, taken much medicine, &c.*

ALL SICK PERSONS MUST REMEMBER THAT IF THEY WISH TO BE PUT UPON A COURSE OF TREATMENT WHICH WILL CURE THEM, THEY CAN WRITE AND ANSWER THE ABOVE QUESTIONS. I CAN, IN EVERY INSTANCE, PRESCRIBE FOR THEM JUST AS WELL AS THOUGH I SAW THEM; FOR I HAVE CONSTANTLY THOUSANDS UNDER MY TREATMENT IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD WHICH I NEVER SEE; ALL OF WHOM I CURE AS SPEEDILY AND SAFELY AS THOSE I SEE IN PERSON. IN FACT, SOME OF THE BEST CURES I EVER MADE I HAVE PERFECTED IN CASES I NEVER SAW.

IMPORTANT AND RELIABLE.

NEW TESTIMONIALS

IN FAVOR OF PROF. R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON'S GREAT SUCCESS IN CURING CHRONIC DISEASES.

VERNON, Sussex Co., N. J.

R. L. HAMILTON, M. D.—*Dear Sir:* It is with pleasure that I communicate the result of the use of your medicines. When I first visited your office in New-York, I could scarcely walk from the cars before your door into the office, without exhaustion. With all your prestige as a successful physician, I had but little hope that you could cure me. There was nothing strange in this. Four years and four months had passed away, and during that period I had suffered constantly with chronic diarrhœa and piles. I had some of the best physicians, and used everything I heard of that I could procure, but all in vain. Why should I think that you could do more than others? But, Sir, justice and gratitude compel me to say, that after the use of your medicines for a few months, the result was a complete cure. I ceased the use of your medicine about the first of September, and had no return of diarrhœa until the twenty-fifth of January, 1864, and that attack I could trace to its cause; indeed, Sir, I cannot expect to be freed from liabilities to attacks of disease more than other men. I wish I had the voice of seven thunders, and could assemble the sick in the world, I would direct them to you, Sir, as one fully competent to heal, and whose generous and noble nature would not allow of exorbitant charges. Yours, truly.

Rev. GEO. H. JONES,

Of the Newark Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Gravel Cured.

Mr. Geo. W. Vaughan, of Grand Rapids, Wood Co., Wis., writes: "In the Fall of 1852 I was taken with a severe affection of the kidney and bladder. My strength rapidly gave way to the ravages of my disease, until I was literally nothing but a walking shadow. For the first five years of my disease my water was of a cherry red color. At times substances the size of a bean, resembling clotted blood, would pass off, and at others something resembling coarse sand. My sufferings were well nigh intolerable. I had taken your medicine only two weeks, when I felt a decided change for the better. In four weeks I had so far regained my strength that I was able to engage in light work; and now (only two months since I commenced the use of your wonderful medicine) I consider myself a well man. It seems hard to suffer so long, and doctoring with so many physicians, and paying so much money, that I should be entirely cured in so short a time, and at such a trifling expense; yet such is the case, as all my friends and neighbors can testify. Your practice in this vicinity will be unlimited. Many are astonished at such a wonderful cure, and are daily applying to you for relief. Long may you live to bless your race."

The above is a correct copy of the statement transmitted to us. It can be seen by calling at our office. Mr. Vaughan will be most happy to recommend us to any that doubt our ability to cure gravel and affections arising from diseases of the kidney and bladder.

Incontrovertible Testimony—The Case of Mrs. Palmer—A Complete and Perfect Cure.

Mrs. L. H. Palmer, of Bedford, Hillsboro County, N. H., in a series of letters under different dates, gives a history of her case, which, as she says, "was so remarkable, that strangers went many miles to see her, the same as they would a great curiosity." "I seem (she writes) to have all the complaints a person can have and live. Indeed, I seem to live but to suffer. I have headache, sore throat, with a general disorganization of the system; am touched with a dry, tight cough, short breath, very costive; have night sweats, and at times afflicted with the piles, which are intolerably painful. Now I suffer with the cold, and again feel burning with heat. I have not had a menstrual discharge in fifteen months: have sharp running pains in my hips and kidneys, and my liver is apparently perfectly torpid and inactive." The medicines needed by Mrs. P. were at once forwarded; and the benefit derived from them is apparent from the following extract from one of her subsequent letters: "Although I had begun to be encouraged by the slight improvement, yet I felt that a crisis was coming—one which I dare not contemplate. You can imagine my agreeable surprise, when I passed the critical period with less pain than I ever felt in my life. From that time I began to improve rapidly; nature seems to have been aroused under the magical influence of your remedies; my strength returned; my mind appeared to be relieved of all melancholy, and again the pathway of life opened brightly before me. * * * Only last week I returned to my native place, from whence I was taken years ago on my bed, hardly expected by my friends to reach my journey's end alive. When my old acquaintances saw me returning comparatively well, they could hardly believe that such a miracle could be wrought by medicine; they say it seems "like one raised from the dead," to see me moving round again. As long as I live I shall be a walking advertisement of your truly wonderful healing powers. * * * Words cannot speak my gratitude. Once more I find happiness in living. If I ever succeed in accomplishing any good, I shall attribute it all to you.

A Wonderful Cure.

KINYRE, Winnebago County, Ill.

DR. HAMILTON: —My Dear Friend: Believing a statement of my case a benefit to the public, or more especially to those similarly diseased, I give you a full and complete history of my sufferings. I was taken sick at Camp Douglas, Chicago, (having volunteered in the 65th Illinois Vol. Infantry) with what the doctors called Pneumonia, or Lung Fever. I grew worse all the time until May, at which time I got a little better. On the 17th of the month, I received a furlough of ninety days to go home, after which time I was taken down more than ever, so I called Dr. R., of Rockford, Ill., a practicing physician, who examined me, and said my case was incurable, as my right lung was all gone, and he could do me no good whatever. I coughed and raised a quart of pus and matter in twenty-four hours. I could not rest night or day, but coughed all the time and sweat at nights, and in the morning would be dripping with perspiration, and was so weak I could not turn in the bed. I called some of the best physicians in our town, and county, but they all said they could do me no good. I grew worse all the time, and suffered more than pen or tongue can express. I, too, thought I could not get well, and so did all my friends. I was under the treatment of Dr. S. C., of Rockford, for seven months. He had other doctors come to see me, but they could do me no good. After suffering eighteen months in this way, the doctors declared they could do no more for me. I chanced to get hold of one of your papers from a friend, and I read it and concluded to try your remedies. But all of my friends told me it was of no use, and my doctors said "what humbugs and impostors you were." But against all their united influence I wrote to you in July, and you replied that my case indeed was very critical, but you thought you could (if it was the will of God to bless the means) cure me. You sent the medicine, and I used it as directed. I raised more pus than ever for a few days, after which time I was able to get out of bed and go out doors. I was a complete skeleton. I got weighed the first chance I could—having recruited some time—and my weight at that time was but 90 pounds. I now weigh 155 pounds, and my health is as good as ever, but do not feel quite as strong; yet I am going back to join my regiment and fight the rebels. Now, those doctors that gave me up to die, think my lungs are good yet; and if any of them doubt it, and want to run me a foot race, I am ready; and I will bet $5 that I can outrun any of them 40 or 50 rods, or a mile if they say so. And it is to you, Dr. Hamilton, I owe my life, for I heartily believe had I not begun your treatment, I would have been this day in my grave. I will ever remember you. May He "who doeth all things well" watch over and prosper thy hands in every good work for the restoration of suffering humanity. I sincerely advise all the sick, no matter how apparently hopeless their case may be, to apply to you; for I do believe, if their case is curable, you will, by the blessing of God (in whom you both put your trust), cure them. May God bless you both is my sincere prayer. NIEL WATSON.

A Remarkable Case.

It affords us pleasure to place before the public the following statement of Mrs. Jennie Duncan, a highly respectable lady residing at Bargettstown, Washington County, Penn. Such a testimonial, emanating from a source so worthy, is deserving of a careful perusal: "I not only claim it a privilege, but consider it a duty I owe my fellow-mortals, to tell them what the valuable remedies of Dr. HAMILTON have done for me. It is hoped that some doubting, suffering mortal will, through the perusal of this, be led to apply to those who deservedly rank "honorable as men and scientific as physicians." For some eight or ten years previous to April, 1862, I suffered severely from a pain in my back, underneath the right shoulder-blade, sometimes extending into the right side. When my side thus ached I could not bear an article of clothing fastened around me. I had headache constantly, palpitation of heart, and was so very nervous that a strange footstep, or an unusual noise, would startle me, and cause me to tremble like a leaf, my heart beating audibly. But the most horrible of all my sufferings was a smothering sensation—I could not get my breath. Oftentimes I have started from my bed and ran to an open window for relief. Indeed I was often afraid to lay my head upon the pillow lest I should smother. All the temporary relief I could get from this feeling was in being bled, and my blood was so thick and black that it would not run a drop unless placed in hot water. These, with many other ailments, rendered me truly a miserable being. During this time I was running up heavy bills with eminent physicians. I had swallowed enough medicine to fill one corner of a drug-store, (at least so it seemed to me.) My back was blistered, plastered, cupped, and cold water applied, until I was heartily tired of it. Yet the pain was there, and there it would stay. About this time I was handed a paper containing the theory of Professor Hamilton's new mode of treatment. It seemed reasonable, and was corroborated by so many "Testimonials" that, although discouraged, I was induced to try it. I sent them a statement of my case, and in due time received their terms and diagnosis of my case. I enclosed the requisite fee, and received a course of their treatment. Before I had been under it two weeks I was relieved. No pain—action of heart, no smothering sensation, no headache. Improved appetite, sweet and refreshing sleep. In a-vise, nay entreat, all those afflicted, especially those whose symptoms are similar to those enumerated in my case, to at once apply to Dr. Hamilton and get relief."

A Clergyman's Testimony.

Rev. J. Wesley Quinlan, (Troy Conference,) of Peru, Clinton county, N. Y.

"I am better in health this fall than I have been before in five years; my stomach is getting quite strong, my appetite is *steady and powerful*, my habits are twice as full as they used to be; instead of being all *pinched up*, I am getting to be quite corpulent; I have never worked so hard, or preached so much, as this fall; I have labored two months in a protracted meeting; preached most every night; some sixty souls converted! to God be all the praise. I shall have to write out a statement of my case one of these days, and the great benefit derived from your prescriptions; they have done more for me than all the remedies I ever took. In fact they are the only medicines that have benefited me.

Confidence not Misplaced—The Outpourings of a Truly Grateful Soul—Read and be Convinced.

Mrs. Caroline M. Romney, of Mantua, Portage County, Ohio, writes: "I placed great confidence in your medicines, and am not disappointed, for their effects are more than satisfactory. I have taken one-half the package you sent me, and am better in every respect. I think another small package will cure me. It seems almost incredible that your medicines should affect me so beneficially in such a short time. Would that I could sound your praise through the length and breadth of the land. May God bless you!"

Remarkable Testimony.

Mr. Sherman B. Allen, of Ossian, Ind., writes Prof. HAMILTON:

"With gratitude I place before the public my testimony in favor of your new remedies, having been confined to the house and to my bed most of the time for eighteen months, and finding no relief until after taking two courses of your delightful 'Liver and Blood' remedies. I can now ride in my carriage, and walk half a mile at a time; I urge upon all who may be suffering from a deranged state of the liver and digestive organs to consult Prof. Hamilton without delay, or it may be too late."

Dyspepsia and Constipation Cured.

Mr. S. S Parker, of Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y., writes:

"My wife has wholly recovered since using your medicines. Previous to applying to you she was unable to take the least food or drink, except corn starch and bread coffee. Her bowels would not move for eighteen days at a time, and then forced by the most unpleasant efforts. Since the third day after taking your medicines she has taken her ordinary meals of rationable food with very little inconvenience, and her bowels move regular and easy. Her feet and limbs, which previously required a jug of hot water, day and night, for a long time to keep them warm, are now warm enough of themselves. Her nervous debility, which was past endurance, is much better, and she once more enjoys her nights in sweet sleep. She sits up all day, whereas she was only moved from one bed to another, for making and change. May God bless and cause you to live long, and bless with your remedies the thousands of poor invalids that are suffering for want of proper medical treatment."

Another Case of Consumption Cured.

Mr. Wm. S. Blakeslee, of Windham Centre, Greene County, N. Y., writes, Jan. 10, 1863: "Five weeks ago my friends thought I was in the last stage of consumption. After taking your medicines for a few days, I began to feel much better, and am now able to be around and attend to my business. I anticipate a permanent cure. I owe everything to you for your great wisdom in treating this disease, that has hitherto been considered incurable."

An Editor and Postmaster Testifies.

Mr. Lewis Leslie, Postmaster at Oquaka, Henderson Co., Ill., and editor of the Oquaka *Plaindealer*, one of the most able and reliable journals in the Northwest, writes:

"I find your remedies all that could be desired. I never felt so well in my life, as last Summer, when using your medicines. I verily believe they have been the means of saving my life." I afterwards advertised in his paper. In the issue of June 11, 1863, in the local column, the editor thus refers to the advertisement: "See the advertisement of Prof. R. L. Hamilton, in another column. Read it! Believe whatever he says, and if you are troubled with a derangement of the liver, send to him for medicine. We know what we are recommending. We are *personally* known to the efficacious effects of the doctor's remedies. They are all that he claims for them. They are the best we ever knew, and his charges are moderate."

I Have told the Truth.

Wm. McStrong, of North Manchester, Conn., writes: "I am in possession of your circular, in which you propose to cure epilepsy or fits. You have certificates of several persons cured. I wrote to Mr. Freeman, of Detroit, N. Y., in reference to the validity of the statement published by you. He at once answered me, stating the case was as reported, and had proved permanent, there having been no return of the fits up to the present time."

Emphatic Testimony.

J. B. Watson, of Denmark, Me, writes: "The medicine for my sister came to hand in due time, for which you have my thousand thanks. My sister took the remedies as directed and got well, for which she feels most grateful. I have so much faith in you that I believe your remedies will cure almost any disease. * * * * * * * * * Many of my friends and acquaintance have been cured by you medicines. That's so."

Another Case of Consumption Cured.

Caleb B. Heath, a well-known citizen of Glen's Falls, N. Y., writes: "I was afflicted with a very severe cough, which was rapidly undermining my health and weakening my lungs, and was so failing that my friends began to think my recovery doubtful, having tried several kinds of remedies without relief. By the recommendation of a friend I was induced to try your treatment. I did so, and with pleasure can inform you that one course completed the cure. I consider your remedies invaluable, and do not feel disposed to be without a supply on hand."

Catarrh, Liver and Kidney Disease Cured. The Testimony of a Postmaster.

W. Stearns, Esq., Postmaster at West Braintree, Vt., writes:

"I have taken all the medicines you sent me; the pain in my heart and left side has left me; I feel like a new man. There was almost everything ailed me when I commenced taking your medicines, viz.: Catarrh, Liver and Kidney complaint. I am feeling so well that I do not know whether you think it necessary for me to take any more medicines or not. Your medicines, thus far, have proved the right sort for me."

Saved His Life.

Mr. Jacob C. Mateer, of Shellsburgh, Benton County, Iowa, writes: "This is to inform you that I am doing all I can for you in circulating the papers you sent me among the sick, and think it no hardship to spread your fame, and the wonderful cures you have performed, throughout the land, for I was at your mercy and you saved my life; and, therefore, if there is anything I can do for you, it will be done with the greatest pleasure. I want you to send me all the circulars and papers you can to distribute among the sick about here, May God give you a long life on earth."

Piles, Fistula and Female Complaints Cured.

Mrs. Phœbe Cunard, West Greenville, Mercer County, Penn., writes: "I now seat myself to let you know how I am getting along. I find my health greatly improved. The last remedies that you sent had a very good effect; I now have no 'Piles,' no 'Fistula,' no 'Female Complaints,' as I had before taking your medicines; all have vanished, while my nerves are much stronger, and I am constrained to believe that you can do all you promise, and I hope that God will reward you in time and through eternity."

Proof "Strong as Holy Writ"—Two Young Ladies Cured—Letter from a Happy Mother.

Extract from a letter written by Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, of Cassville, Monogahela County, W. Va.: "I write to inform you that my two daughters are about cured; I think they need no more medicine, for they are now enabled to do as much work as ever. I feel very thankful for your beneficent power for the good of mankind, and may God assist you in your noble works, and when we are done with this world, may we meet in Heaven, where we can rest from all our labors. May God bless you is my earnest prayer."

Strong Talk! Read this and be Convinced.

Mrs. Eliza Milroy, of Cranberry, Venango Co., Penn., writes:

"Dear Doctor: I have used your medicine as directed, and am astonished at the wonderful cure it has performed in my case. Language is inadequate to express my sufferings before I commenced taking your medicine, and after suffering twenty-five years, I am now comparatively well. I attribute my very existence to your great professional skill—indeed, I owe you a debt of gratitude that I can never pay. I am prepared to say to the sick and afflicted, apply to Dr. Hamilton, and he will give you comfort. In saying this, from *experience, I know* whereof I affirm. May Heaven's best blessings ever be showered upon the greatest benefactor of his race—*Prof. R. Leonidas Hamilton.*" ELIZA MILLROY."

Important Testimony from Hon. F. James Fitch, one of the most Popular and Celebrated of Judges in the State, in Favor of Prof. Hamilton and his Unparalleled Treatment of Diseases.

CATSKILL, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.

Having long and favorably known Prof. R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., (formerly a partner in the practice of medicine with a brother of mine,) it gives me pleasure to recommend him as a learned and skillful physician. He has, by means of his new theories and remedies, been eminently successful in the treatment of all liver, blood and other chronic diseases of a lingering and obstinate character. Dr. H. is a man perfectly reliable, and of strict integrity. F. JAMES FITCH,

County Judge of Greene County.

A Very Critical Case Cured.

Mr. H. F. Dopge, of Newfane, Niagara county, N.Y., writes:

"I have just received a package of your papers, i.e., the *N. Y. Atlas*, and am very much pleased, as I feel anxious and consider it my duty to distribute and make known the great benefits derived by the use of your remedies, for God knows I feel thankful for the changes in my case. It being a very critical one, as you will recollect from my symptoms, and it will have great influence upon the minds of my friends and the public generally, in this vicinity."

A Supposed Impossibility.

Mr. H. B. Herrick, of Russelsburgh, Pa., writes: "The medicine last ordered came to hand in due season, and I have used as directed, and it has done that which I never supposed medicine could do. I have accomplished more work than I have in the same length of time for *six years* previous to applying to you; I consider myself cured."

A Clincher.

Hon. J. B. Olney, Esq., Dist. Attorney of Greene County, N. Y., and one of the most staunch and eminent lawyers in this country, comes forward and places his testimony upon record *gratuitously*, in appreciation of the great and lasting benefit he has received from Prof. Hamilton's treatment.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."—In accordance with this sentiment, allow me to add my evidence to the many thousands that are showered gratuitously upon Prof. R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., from all sections of the country, in appreciation of his eminent and superior abilities and qualifications in the speedy and safe removal of *diseases of the Liver and Blood*, and other hitherto considered incurable ailments, by the use of his new and improved theory and remedies. Having myself been successfully treated by him for a *scrofulous* affection of the blood, which he quickly removed after all other treatment had utterly failed.

After having treated, with the most unparalleled success, over *twenty thousand patients*, afflicted with chronic or lingering diseases, within a short period of time, it can be no longer denied that his theory and remedies are the only ones that should be generally adopted.

It further gives me great pleasure to assure the afflicted public that in Prof. Hamilton they have a *true friend*—one in whom they can place the most *unbounded confidence* in skill, exemplary character and honesty of purpose. JAMES B. OLNEY.

Hear what the Celebrated Dr. Thomas Fitch says of Prof. R. Leonidas Hamilton's Great Success in Curing all Diseases.

DR FITCH is a graduate of the Philadelphia University Medical College, one of the most celebrated Medical Schools in the world; also has having been Physician and Surgeon for many years of the New-York and California line of passenger steamships, is a sufficient guarantee that he is a man capable of judging in these matters fully. Hear him!

PRATTSVILLE, N. Y

I am glad of an opportunity to place before the public my testimony in favor of Dr. R. L. Hamilton, and having formerly been associated with him in the practice of our profession, I can speak as "one having authority." His skill in the treatment of all chronic diseases, of whatever name or nature, is unsurpassed. His theory is correct; his combinations of medicines scientific, and his skill in adapting them to each particular case, truly wonderful. None need despair, unless afflicted with *organic diseases* that are utterly incurable. He is a man of honor and strict integrity, and every way worthy of the confidence of the afflicted public.

THOMAS FITCH, M. D.

The Testimony of a Physician—A Most Remarkable Cure.

A lady has a snake in her stomach, causing fits. She is cured, and the snake removed. Dr. L. W. Feuner, Plainwell, Alleghan County, Mich., writes:

DEAR DOCTOR: I am happy to say that you were right in your conjecture that the young lady's fits were caused by worms or some foreign substance in the stomach. *It proved to be a small* SNAKE. After using your medicine, prepared for its removal, for a few days, the snake was expelled without serious results or any unnatural effects. Since that time she has not had a fit or any symptoms. She has improved in strength and flesh rapidly, and is now, seemingly, well. She desires me to make known her grateful feelings for relieving her of this horrible disease, produced, as it was, by so unnatural a cause. I consider it one of the most remarkable cures on record. I will be greatly obliged if you will reply at length to this letter, and state to me what there was in the symptoms I gave you that led you to suppose the true cause—that there were worms, or something of the kind, that caused the fits. I am using several of your different specifics in my practice, and the result of their use has, in all cases thus far treated, been entirely satisfactory. I think your Blood and Liver Pills the best in use. If you will give me a recipe for preparing them, I will endeavor to benefit you as much in some other way. Very truly yours,

L. W. FEUNER, M. D.

Wonderful and Important Testimonials.

ROME, ONEIDA CO., N. Y.

PROF. R. L. HAMILTON: I will, for the benefit of suffering humanity, say that your new remedies and treatment have fully cured my wife of the most dangerous liver complaint and nervous disease that mortal man ever endured, having raised her from the very grave; it is here considered the most wonderful cure ever made, and will add vastly to your great reputation and success in this State. All inquiries will be

The New-York Times.

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THE SITUATION.

Important from the Army of the Potomac.

A Heavy Force under Gen. Warren Moving Southward.

The Nottoway River Crossed on Pontoons.

VIGOROUS CAVALRY RECONNOISSANCE.

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

Richmond Papers of Thursday in the Dark.

THE SITUATION BEFORE NASHVILLE.

Cessation of Hostilities on Account of the Weather.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1864.

Yesterday morning at daylight, the Fifth Corps, with the Third Division of the Second and two brigades of GREGG's cavalry, started South.

They were heard from yesterday afternoon, and had crossed the Nottaway River, on the Jerusalem road, without meeting opposition of any consequence.

They crossed on pontoons, which they took up after doing so.

Deserters who came into our lines this morning state that MAHONE's rebel division was sent off yesterday to meet our advancing force, but as no firing has been heard in that direction to-day, it is not believed that any engagement has taken place.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9—Morning.

A reconnoitring force of cavalry went out on the left yesterday afternoon, striking the rebel pickets on the Vaughn road, driving them to Hatche's Run, a distance of over two miles, where they had breastworks erected, and where they made a stand.

Skirmishing continued for some time, when the object of the movement having been fully accomplished, the expedition returned.

Our loss was seven men wounded—that of the enemy is not known.

Some of those who accompanied this party report that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Stony Creek, which indicate that fighting was going on between Gen. WARREN and the enemy.

Reports are current that the evacuation of Petersburgh by the rebels may be looked for at an early day.

The Movement Against Stony Creek—Preliminary Particulars.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

CITY POINT, Va., Thursday, Dec. 8, 1864.

It cannot be contraband now to state that a movement of an important character was commenced upon the left yesterday. On Monday afternoon the Fifth and Second Army Corps, commanded by Gens. CRAWFORD and HUMPHREYS, received orders to be prepared to move at a moment's intimation. Instantly a scene of bustle and excitement ensued in the camps, and the men gave vent to their enthusiasm by dancing, singing, and whistling; for the prospect of a fight after such a long inactivity, was more cheering to their hearts than the news that another feast of turkeys was en route for them could possibly have been. The idea of deserting their comfortable Winter quarters at this variable season of the year was not quite so palatable to some of the officers who had become endeared to their cozy little log-cabins, and blazing fires in the snug chimney-places, but the order had to be obeyed, and accordingly all began to pack up, with a jest or a lugubrious smile. Tuesday afternoon came the order to move, and in ten minutes after its reception the regiments of the Fifth Corps were in motion to the rear. The order directed the two corps to mass between the Halifax and Jerusalem plank-roads. These two roads run in the same general direction as the Weldon Railroad, the former being to the left, and the latter to the right of it. Here the troops were encamped for the night, of course without any other protection from the weather than their blankets and overcoats afforded. In a little while, however, the camp grounds were lit up with hundreds of fires, which, crackling and sparkling amid the cedar boughs, made a brilliant and picturesque scene. As to their destination, the most contradictory opinions were held among officers and men. The favorite idea seemed to be, that they were to march down to Savannah and reinforce SHERMAN. Others held to the opinion that Wilmington, N. C., was to be the "objective point," and others talked of Weldon. But all were wrong.

Early yesterday morning the men were wakened by a drenching shower of rain, which, extinguishing their camp fires, made them utterly miserable for a little while, until they stirred about and warmed themselves with exercise. Long before daybreak they took up their line of march, and not toward the Southside road, where all would have chosen to go, but southward, toward Stony Creek Station. The roads were in a shocking condition, but they made excellent progress, and although the rain fell pitilessly, the ardor of the men seemed to be but little cooled.

The apprehensions of the rebels of another advance against Stony Creek, now a vital point to the enemy, have thus been confirmed, and, doubtless, they have dispatched troops to the threatened point, even before our movement was commenced. The arrival of EARLY from the Valley has enabled them to do this without weakening their lines in our front. Meanwhile, our lines have not been weakened, for the army has been materially reinforced of late, and is to-day, perhaps, as strong as it ever was.

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 10.

Richmond papers of Thursday, the 8th inst., say nothing new has been received at the Confederate War Department regarding SHERMAN's movements.

No exchanges or Georgia papers had been received of a later date than the 3d of December.

MOSBY has been promoted to the rank of Colonel.

FROM CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Exchange of Prisoners Resumed at Charleston—An Arrival at Annapolis—Heavy Firing Heard in the Direction of Savannah on the 7th.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 10.

The following special dispatch has been received at the *American* office:

ANNAPOLIS, Saturday, Dec. 10—P. M.

The steamer *Victor* has just arrived from Charleston, where all of Col. MULFORD's fleet is now lying. The exchange of prisoners being changed from Savannah to Charleston, Gens. SHERMAN and FOSTER having interrupted the exchange at the former city.

When the *Victor* sailed, (on Wednesday last,) heavy firing was heard in the direction of Savannah, being either an attack on that city or on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah.

All agree that Savannah must fall.

Savannah—Its Defences—Strength of the Rebel Works.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has received from H. M. DAVIDSON, who was made prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, and released in the late exchange at Savannah, the following description of the fortifications of Savannah:

Our trip down the Savannah on truce-boats to our fleet showed us the rebel fortifications at Fort Jackson. The river at that point is lined with huge siege guns; from the boat, I counted thirty six. They command the channel. The river is blockaded with heavy timbers laid up in the shape of a log-house, the interior of which is filled with stone and brick, and these obstructions are all fastened to one another with heavy cable chains, leaving only one passage, wide enough for a boat. Just above this entrance lie two iron-clads, pretty well manned. Above these, at intervals, are torpedoes; their situation is known by the sharp-pointed projection of a log about six inches from the surface. At one place, in particular, there are four of these logs side by side; these all point down the river.

"There was not a man to be seen at or near the fortifications. The guns seem to be mounted on the bank, and then earthworks thrown up for the protection of the men. The magazines are built on the surface, and then dirt enough thrown up to cover them. At first sight, they would seem to be the spot to look for the guns; but the guns are ten feet below these earthworks.

"Off from the river, half a mile or more before you reach Fort Jackson, is an extensive fort. Whether this is considered as a part of Fort Jackson, I could not ascertain. It has been built for some time, for the weeds and sea grass have grown so high that unless one was looking for a fortification, he would not notice it. I should judge that this fort covers several acres; but where the black war dogs look over its earthworks, the grass and weeds are cut down.

"BEAUREGARD has spent many an hour in laying the foundation and getting the range of this point of the river.

These guns, together with the obstructions in the river, are well intended to crush anything that attempts to come up. But for its protection from a land force from the direction of Savannah, it offers but little resistance.

SHERMAN, no doubt, will meet with but little difficulty if this point be his aim. The swamps will impede his progress more than anything else.

The force at Savannah is very small, consisting of old men, little boys and crippled officers. Business of all kinds in the city is stopped, and it looks like Sunday all the time. On the 1st of September there was an immense quantity of cotton lying at Savannah, but when we were sent through there the last time it had been removed from the railroad.

The citizens greeted the men who were sent through first well, bringing eatables of all sorts. There was no guard but those that came after. Upon arriving at Savannah they were guarded, so that the citizens could not find the prisoners; thus showing that a Union sentiment prevails, and all they want is an opportunity. I see in some of the papers that it is expected that Gen. SHERMAN will release a large number of prisoners, but that is a sad mistake. Long before SHERMAN's force gets to them, they will be shoved off, and for the last three months that has been their chief business.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Our Loss in the Battle of Franklin—Gen. Cheatham Shelled Out—Deserters—Hood About to Make a Movement of Some Sort.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Dec. 10.

The Federal loss in the battle of Franklin, as ascertained by official reports, is greater than at first supposed.

In the Second Division of the Twenty-third Corps the loss was thirty-four officers and 588 men, killed, wounded and missing.

In the Second Division of the Fourth Corps, the loss was 49 officers and 1,191 men killed, wounded and missing.

In the Third Division of the Fourth Corps, 27 officers and 276 men were killed, wounded and missing.

A large proportion of the slightly wounded are in the hospitals.

The loss to residents living near the line of the two armies, is estimated at over half a million of dollars.

Gen. CHEATHAM, whose headquarters were at the residence of Mr. A. V. BROWN, was shelled out from there yesterday by our batteries. The residence is reported as completely destroyed.

On Sunday last, a small party of Confederates, about fifty in number, succeeded in crossing the Cumberland River, this side of the Shoals. Three of the number were captured and brought in yesterday. They claim that the whole party deserted from the rebel lines, and were making their way to their homes. Another prisoner was captured yesterday, and four deserters came into our lines to-day. The latter report that Gen. HOOD is about to make a movement of some sort.

Gen. COOPER's brigade, in its march from Johnsonville to Clarksville, was terribly harassed by guerrillas. Sixteen men of the Thirteenth Indiana were captured, thirteen killed and three wounded. One of the latter, left for dead, escaped, and reported the above facts.

The weather is very cold. About two inches of snow fell at Nashville yesterday and last night.

The river is five feet deep on the shoals, and rising.

The Latest from Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 10.

The situation of affairs remains unchanged.

In front of the Fourth Corps not a shot was fired up to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Since then some slight skirmishing has occurred.

Owing to the slippery state of the ground, the men find it impossible to move about.

The rebels can be plainly seen from the front of the Fourth Corps standing about their camp fires.

Hostilities may be said to have ceased on account of the bad weather.

Deserters who come in say that the rebels have strong intrenchments, with two rows of *chevaux de frise*, with wires stretched around to strengthen them.

Col. LORIS JOHNSON, instead of Col. G. M. S. JOHNSON, commander of the Forty-fourth Colored Infantry, has received from the General-Commanding the highest praise for the manner in which he fought his troops at Mill Creek Station No. 2, having gallantly kept the enemy at bay for sixteen hours, and finally fought his way out, and reached Nashville with the loss of one hundred and fifteen men, killed and wounded.

No report has yet been heard from the gunboats which went down the river yesterday morning. No cannonading has been heard here since their departure.

The river is three feet deep on the shoals, and falling.

The Evacuation of Johnsonville—A Disorderly Retreat.

From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 8.

Prior to its evacuation, Johnsonville, on the Tennessee River, was garrisoned by a brigade of colored troops. It appears that the retreat from that place was hasty and somewhat disorderly. A large amount of Government property was destroyed by our troops, and the march from the Tennessee River to Clarksville, on the Cumberland, was marked with great demoralization. The wagon train was loaded down with stores, plunder not worth the hauling, and negro women and children. The officers placed no restraint upon the actions of their men, and they were allowed to straggle, pillage, burn and destroy. We are informed that every house standing near the line of march was fired and burned to the ground. A guerrilla force hovered upon the rear and flanks of the brigade, and proved a great annoyance in the retreat. About forty of the black soldiers were killed and wounded by these partisan rangers. The officers took no precautions to keep off the enemy. In the confused straggle, the soldiers were bushwhacked by the wary enemy with the greatest ease. The brigade consisted of five regiments, and yet the troops were unable to protect their train. A number of the wagons were captured and burned by the guerrillas. Our officers ordered the destruction of a portion of the train to prevent it from falling into the hands of the bushwhackers. It is estimated that the destruction of private and Government property on the retreat will exceed a million dollars. If the facts are as they were related to us, the officer in command of the Colored Brigade should be held to a strict responsibility for the conduct of his men. There was no necessity for a panic-stricken, disorderly retreat, for, after leaving the Tennessee River, no enemy followed in pursuit, except a handful of mounted guerrillas. Gen. COOPER's brigade of white troops, which was cut off from the main army when Gen. THOMAS retreated from Franklin, has also arrived at Clarksville. For several days great fears were entertained for the safety of Gen. COOPER and his command. Both brigades were at Clarksville yesterday morning, making preparations to move up and join the main army at Nashville.

Affairs at Nashville.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

NASHVILLE, Saturday Evening, Dec. 3, 1864.

Everybody went to bed last night with the expectation of being roused from their slumbers at an early hour by the roar of artillery. But they were disappointed. The forenoon passed; 12, 1, 2 o'clock came, and still all was quiet on the Cumberland. A few moments afterward, however, an artillery firing commenced, which lasted till dark. It extended along the line from the left to right centre, chiefly in front of Gen. SMITH's corps, which occupies the right instead of the extreme left, as I reported yesterday.

There was a little skirmishing, but there were few casualties. It is confidently stated that the enemy will open the battle to-morrow morning. All our Generals were out in person examining the position on the right, where the enemy are heavily massed and where it is believed the great struggle will take place.

Col. JOHNSON, of the colored Forty-fourth regiment, came in this morning. He fought from 11 o'clock in the forenoon till 3 next morning. He had two hundred and seventy-five men when the train was attacked by the rebels. He made his way to a block house, in which thirty men were stationed, and disposed his forces around it. For sixteen hours the unequal fight was kept up. "Brave as they fought and well," and what more can be said of the conduct of this officer at Dalton, he nobly redeemed his reputation for personal courage in his long fight yesterday. From the position of the ground, it was impossible for the rebels to charge him without exposing themselves to a deadly fire, and as every one of our officers would have been shot and each of their men enslaved, had they been captured, they would have given the assailants a desperate reception had the attempt been made. The firing on them was entirely by artillery. They made one charge on a portion of the besiegers, and dismounted several of them. They lost in killed, wounded and captured nearly 100 men—about 80 wounded, and 20 killed and 20 captured. It will be remembered that Gen. THOMAS would not recognize the parole of these officers, as it was not in accordance with the cartel, but it is not likely that Gen. FORREST would have seen it in that light had he captured the new regiment. The old regiment is believed to be at Mobile, working on the fortifications.

A deserter who came within our lines yesterday informed the authorities that LEE had issued an address congratulating his men on their brilliant victory at Franklin, and assuring them that if they evinced the same devotion to their country and an equal courage, they would soon possess Nashville and its vast stores of supplies.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Sinking of the Florida—Admiral Porter's Fleet—Gen. Grant in Norfolk—Public Education in Eastern Virginia.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1864.

The principal theme of conversation and comment both here and at Norfolk, is the mysterious sinking of the pirate *Florida*. The direct cause of the disaster is not generally known, and furthermore it perhaps never will be. All that can now be seen of the vessel is the tops of two masts which project from the water a short distance. That she has finally been disposed of is a matter which elicits the gratification of all loyal people among us. Very few trouble themselves as to the particulars of the sinking, it is sufficient for them that the hated craft has touched bottom.

The rebel editors seem to have been greatly exercised of late with regard to the movements of Admiral PORTER's fleet. What a pity for them that some good secesh friend cannot manage to obtain the coveted information and transmit the same across the lines. I will assure them, however, that the Admiral will favor their inquiring propensities in his own peculiar manner, when, in his own judgment, the proper time arrives.

For the past few days several of the larger vessels have been practicing their guns. As a general thing the shots are excellent, the target having been struck a number of times.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT was in Norfolk yesterday, and in the evening he visited the theatre, occupying, in company with other military dignitaries, one of the proscenium boxes. The performance had progressed through two acts before it was circulated among the audience that Gen. GRANT was present. At the conclusion of the piece three cheers were called for the hero, and given with emphatic will. The piece enacted on the occasion was the "Seven Sisters," and it is due to the manager, Mr. S. W. GLENN, to state that the entertainment was excellent in every respect. The house was crowded to excess, and several times during the evening the audience testified their hearty delight with rounds of applause.

Gen. BUTLER was in Norfolk on Monday. The object of his visit has not transpired, although it is thought by some to have reference to the establishment of a more complete school system. A general order has been issued detailing Post Chaplain CHAS. A. RAYMOND as Superintendent of Public Education in the District of Eastern Virginia, and directing the Provost-Marshal at Norfolk to cause the buildings heretofore appropriated to public schools to be put in order. All the white children between the ages of five and sixteen are required to attend school at least thirty hours each week, holidays excepted, and in case the parents have not the means of purchasing the proper books, the children will be supplied by the Government. All white boys under the age of ten, and all white female children, will be instructed by female teachers. A boys' school for children above that age will be established in Norfolk and Portsmouth, under the direction of a male teacher. The amount of salaries for the several teachers will be fixed in the future. It is made obligatory upon every parent to cause every child to attend school regularly. Children above the age of sixteen (16) and under the age of twenty (20) may, at their request or that of their parents or guardian, be admitted to the Public Schools upon the condition of good behavior, furnishing their own books, and paying such money as may be thought proper by the Superintendent, for their tuition.

There is no provision made for colored children in the order as they are already being educated through the humane benevolence of the charitable people of the North.

Brig.-Gen. SHEPLEY, commanding the District of Eastern Virginia, is charged with the proper execution of the order, and as soon as the estimates for the necessary expenses of maintaining these schools can be prepared, he will cause an equal direct tax upon all the taxable property in the District to be benefitted thereby, to be levied, to reimburse the United States for the sums expended under the order, and to pay further expenses of this system of education.

There is nothing decisive as yet as to who will be the successful claimant or applicant to the Norfolk collectorship. A number of parties in town who were formerly in the custom house have caused their names to be presented to the proper authorities at Washington.

The steamer *Arrance*, which collided with the *Louisiana* on the night the latter was sunk, has come North for repairs.

The transport *Constitution*, from Port Royal, called at this port at early hour this morning. No news was gathered respecting the progress of the exchange of prisoners which will not be known to you before this dispatch reaches its destination.

WHIT.

The Gunboat General Grant.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Dec. 10, 1864.

The gunboat *General Grant* and steamship *Rapidan*, on a trial-trip from Boston to New-York, put into Newport last night.

"Raiding" in the Andersonville Prison.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF OUTRAGE AND ITS PUNISHMENT—SIX MEN HUNG.

From the Boston Journal.

We have received from Rev. J. M. CLARK, one of the delegates of the Christian Commission, the following particulars of the execution of the prisoners at Sumter Prison who were tried and condemned by their fellow-prisoners for robbery and murder. The statement is made by LEROY L. KEY, who acted as Chief of Police, and under whose direction the execution took place. He says:

When I arrived there were some 4,000 prisoners, but the number increased till in September there were from 32,000 to 35,000. In August and September the deaths were from 75 to 125 per day. For a time the prisoners treated each other decently, but there were some bad fellows among them. These bad men increased in number, and began a series of atrocious wrongs against their fellow-prisoners.

They would decoy men into their tents with the promise of a blanket or an extra ration, or something desirable, and then rob and plunder them, and all resistance was in vain, as they had the victim fully in their power, in their own tent.

2. They would go out in a body, and meeting a man in the street, would demand of him his money, or whatever he had. If he would not give it up, it was forced from him. If he resisted, they beat him so that he would die of his injuries. The Surgeon declared that not less than 75 men died from this cause alone.

3. Spotting a tent in the daytime, they would go out at night, five or six in number, enter the tent, and with a knife or razor threaten the victim till he "shelled out." Some men were thus severely wounded before they would "shell out."

4. Many men traded to make a little money to get an extra ration. These "raiders," going to these petty traders, inquired of them how they got along in their business, and then demanded of them a tax, saying "in two hours you must pay us $100, or more." If the man refused, they beat him.

These things run on and became worse and worse, until we could bear it no longer. "Raiders" numbered, about the 20th of June, 150 or 200, and it became absolutely necessary for the other prisoners to take some measures for defense; for the "raiders" swore that by the 4th of July they would have every cent in camp or kill the resisters.

Up to this time the Confederate authorities kept no order or discipline within the lines. I spoke to a few of my friends to organize a band of protectors against these raiders. We began to organize, and had proceeded to the formation of thirteen companies, with thirty men and a captain in each. Before the organization was complete, I was one day walking on the north side of the camp, when I saw ahead of me the chief of the raiders, and in pursuit of me five men on the "double quick," with knives in their hands. The chief slapped me on the shoulder and turned me round, saying to me, "I understand that you are getting up a band to clear out the Irish." I replied, "The report is false and you are mistaken." "Well, you are getting up a band for some purpose; what is it for, if not to clean out the Irish?" Meanwhile the five men closed around us, forming a ring around CURTIS and myself.

He again demanded to know the object of the band. Said I to him, boldly, "we are organizing a band to clean out the 'raiders,' and if you are one of them we intend to clean you out." They did not proceed to violence, but the leader put his knife into his left hand and with his right hand offered to shake hands with me. They then let me go. That night much rallying was done in the camp, and we heard in various quarters the cries of men, "help! murder!" The cook-house was on the outside of the camp, on the stream above, and men were detailed from the prisoners on parole of honor to do the cooking. All rations were drawn into the lines of the stockade in wagons—rations of corn-bread, a small piece of pork or beef; sometimes a pint of cooked beans to a man, not amounting in all to enough for one meal a day. Soup was probably allowed once a week, but we did not get it oftener than once in three weeks, and then it was nothing but a little grease on a chip.

The condition of the prisoners was somewhat relieved by the arrival of some men captured at Plymouth, who had just been paid off, and who brought into camp thousands of dollars. By trading and bartering round, most of the men got some of this money. I regard it as an act of merciful Providence that those men were captured and sent to Sumter Prison, for otherwise many more men must have died from starvation.

The day after CURTIS stopped me in the street, word came that no more rations would be sent into camp until we delivered up the raiders into the hands of the rebel authorities; for they had raided upon the wagons, and had stolen the rations belonging to a detachment on the south side of the camp. We then perfected the organization of our band, and commenced seeking for and arresting the raiders. We had hold of 150 or 200 men, who were known to be engaged in raiding, and turned them over. Out of the number, the worst cases, twenty in all, were retained outside the camp under guard, and the rest returned within the stockade. The arrests within were continued, until the number of bad cases sent out was about 100. Capt. WIRZ selected twenty-four Sergeants from those that knew most of the matters in dispute, and out of this number appointed twelve jurymen and a Judge-Advocate. The attorneys on both sides were appointed by the Judge-Advocate, whose name was PLIER MCCOLLAR, of the Eighth Missouri.

The accused had a fair and and just trial, and eleven men were proved guilty, but the chief criminality laid upon six men, of whom CURTIS was the leader. These men were sentenced to be hung, and Gen. WINDER approved of the sentence, and ordered me to erect a scaffold and superintend the execution. I procured the lumber where I was directed, and with a detail of men erected the scaffold and made all ready. The time fixed for the execution was Monday, 4 o'clock P. M., July 11, 1864. When the men were brought in and turned over to us, Capt. WIRZ took his guards outside and left the prisoners, the convicted criminals, in our charge. My guards were armed with a stout club, fastened to the right wrist by a cord. Six men were appointed executioners, and each took his stand upon the stage behind the criminal.

Most of the criminals were Roman Catholics, and a Priest came in to attend them. He requested us to have mercy upon the men, and earnestly pleaded for them; and after he had got through CURTIS asked me to spare him as he had never done me any harm. I told him it was not for me to pardon him, I was appointed to see that the men were hung, but if he had anything to say, I would hear his confession on the scaffold. Then he said he would not stand it, and made a break for the lines, and ran about the camp until he was recaptured. He was brought back perfectly exhausted.

While CURTIS was absent, the other criminals were taken on to the scaffold, and the ropes placed around their necks, the executioners standing behind them. Immediately after CURTIS was brough back, he was delivered to the executioner, and taken on to the scaffold likewise. No confessions were made, but the men disposed of their property, and CURTIS gave his watch to the priest, Father WHALEN.

A vast number of the 33,000 prisoners-of-war were assembled around the scaffold. At length the order was given to pull the trigger, when five of them swung off and met their death. One rope broke and the prisoner was injured by the fall. He was brought up again, the rope adjusted, and as the drop was disarranged he was pushed off and met his death.

This terrible example put an end to raiding, and the prisoners were no more troubled with the assaults and depredations of the high-handed scoundrels. There was, however, a large number of men who still owed out the trial and execution, from whom trouble was anticipated, and it was feared that at the execution a crowd would arise and attempt to rescue the criminals. A stillness as of death pervaded the entire camp. The influence of a breath of wind would have let loose the sympathizers with the raiders, and prevented the execution. But the deed of terrible justice was immediately completed. The Chief of Police and executioners were immediately removed beyond the lines, and a new Chief of Police appointed.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK.—Joliet, Illinois, was excited on Nov. 30, by the discovery of a determined and skillful effort to plunder the Joliet City Bank. The officers of the institution on opening the bank found that the burglars had been vigorously at work in the vault at LILLIE's chilled iron-safe but that they had failed in effecting an entrance. Upon the premises was found as complete and formidable set of tools as perhaps was ever used by burglars, consisting of two pointed heavy steel bars, about three feet long, as well as "jimmy," a ratchet drill, a hand-brace, with several peculiar shaped drills, which had been unsuccessfully used, a heavy blacksmith's sledge, chisels, &c., also a quantity of powder and a coil of fuse. The powder had been used, but with no effect whatever upon the safe. The appearance of the safe, as well as the tools, showed how had been severely used.

Suspicion rested on [illegible] some fellows who had been [illegible] the town. Fifteen arrests were made, the whole number reduced in all. On the rest as they were brought out for examination, as one of the most discharged.

BOY FATALLY INJURED BY A BLOODHOUND.—HENRY CAREY, ten years old, who resided at Gloucester, N. J., was attacked by a bloodhound, about a fortnight ago, and was so terribly injured that he died soon after. Accompanying the boy was a small dog, which attacked the savage animal and fought him desperately in defence of the child, but was terribly torn himself. The child was tossed about in the field for some time, spectators supposing it to be a dead animal till they discovered that it was a human being, when they went to the child's rescue. Both ears were torn off, and the scalp entirely taken from his head. The flesh was torn from his face, beside inflicting other injuries.—*Trenton Gazette.*

OUR WOUNDED AND SICK SOLDIERS.

VISITS AMONG ARMY HOSPITALS,

At Washington, on the Field, and here in New-York.

General Interest in the Wounded—Their Numbers—Scenes at First Fredericksburgh—Return to Washington Hospitals—Campbell, Patent-Office, Armory-square and Others—Case of a Pennsylvania Soldier—Scenes After Chancellorsville—The Wounded Arriving at Night—June, July, &c., 1863—Death of a New-York Soldier—Winter of 1863-4 at Culpepper and Brandy Station—Return Again to Washington—Picture of One of the Great Government Hospitals—Spring and Summer of 1864—Wounded from Wilderness, Spottsylvania, &c.—Assistance from Home—Characteristic Scene in a Ward—Fall of 1864—Hospitals in New-York and Brooklyn—Government Always Ready and Liberal to Care for Wounded—Forms of Wounds and Diseases—Human Sympathy as a Medical Agent—The Army Surgeons, &c., &c.

As this tremendous war goes on, the public interest becomes more general and gathers more and more closely about the wounded, the sick, the great Government Hospitals, the Surgeons, and all appertaining to the medical department of the army. Up to the date of this writing, (Dec. 9, 1864,) there have been, as I estimate, near 400,000 cases under treatment, and there are to-day, probably, taking the whole service of the United States, 200,000, or an approximation to that number, on the doctors' lists. Half of these are comparatively slight ailments or hurts. Every family has directly or indirectly some representative among this vast army of the wounded and sick.

The following sketch is made to gratify the general interest in this field of the war, and also for a few special persons through whose means alone I have aided the men. It extends over a period of two years, coming down to the present hour, and exhibits the army hospitals at Washington, the camp hospitals in the field, &c. A very few cases are given as specimens of thousands. The account may be relied upon as faithful, though rapidly thrown together. It will put the reader in as direct contact as may be, with scenes, sights, and cases of these immense hospitals. As will be seen, it begins back two years since, at a very gloomy period of the contest.

CAMP HOSPITALS, FREDERICKSBURGH, NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.

Began my visits (Dec. 21, 1862,) among the camp hospitals in Army of the Potomac, under Gen. BURNSIDE. Spent a good part of the day in a large brick mansion, on the banks of the Rappahannock, immediately opposite Fredericksburgh. It is used as a hospital since the battle, and seems to have received only the worst cases. Out doors, at the foot of a tree, within ten yards of the front of the house, I notice a heap of amputated feet, legs, arms, hands, &c., about a load for a one-horse cart. Several dead bodies lie near, each covered with its brown woolen blanket. In the door-yard, toward the river, are fresh graves mostly of officers, their names on pieces of barrel-staves or broken board, stuck in the dirt. (Most of these bodies were subsequently taken up and transported North to their friends.)

The house is quite crowded, everything impromptu, no system, all bad enough, but I have no doubt the best that can be done; all the wounds pretty bad, some frightful, the men in their old clothes, unclean and bloody. Some of the wounded are rebel officers, prisoners. One, a Mississippian—a Captain—hit badly in leg, I talked with some time; he asked me for papers which I gave him. (I saw him three months afterward in Washington, with leg amputated, doing well.)

I went through the rooms, down stairs and up. Some of the men were dying. I had nothing to give at that visit, but wrote a few letters to folks home, mothers, &c. Also talked to three or four, who seemed most susceptible to it, and needing it.

DEC. 22 TO 31.—Am among the regimental, brigade and division hospitals somewhat. Few at home realize that these are merely tents, and sometimes very poor ones, the wounded lying on the ground, lucky if their blanket is spread on a layer of pine or hemlock twigs, or some leaves. No cots; seldom even a mattress on the ground. It is pretty cold. I go around from one case to another. I do not see that I can do any good, but I cannot leave them. Once in a while some youngster holds on to me convulsively, and I do what I can for him; at any rate, stop with him and sit near him for hours, if he wishes it.

Beside the hospitals, I also go occasionally on long tours through the camps, talking with the men, &c. Sometimes at night among the groups around the fires, in their shebang inclosures of bushes. I soon get acquainted anywhere in camp, with officers or men, and am always well used. Sometimes I go down on picket with the regiments I know best.

As to rations, the army here at present seems to be tolerably well supplied, and the men have enough, such as it is. Most of the regiments lodge in the flimsy little shelter tents. A few have built themselves huts of logs and mud, with fire-places.

I might give a long list of special cases, interesting items of the wounded men here, but have not space.

VIA AQUIA CREEK, UP THE POTOMAC.

Left Falmouth, January, 1863, by Aquia Creek Railroad, and so on Government steamer up the Potomac. Many wounded were with us on cars and boat. The cars were just common platform ones. The railroad journey of ten or twelve miles was made mostly before sunrise. The soldiers guarding the road came out from their tents or shebangs of busties with rough hair and half-awake look. Those on duty were walking their posts, some [illegible] others down far below the road [illegible] the track. I saw the large cavalry [illegible] at Aquia Creek Landing were [illegible] wounded going North. While I waited some three hours, I went around among them. Several wanted word sent home to parents, brothers, wives, &c., which I did for them, (by mail the next day from Washington.) On the boat I had my hands full. One poor fellow died going up.

COMMENCE WITH WASHINGTON HOSPITALS.

Am now (January, February, &c., 1863,) in and around Washington, daily visiting the hospitals. Am much in Campbell, Patent Office, Eighth-street, H-street, Armory-square and others. Am now able to do a little good, having money, (as almoner of others home) and getting experience.

I would like to give lists of cases, for there is no end to the interesting ones, but it is impossible without making a large volume, or rather several volumes. I must, therefore, let one or two days' visits, at this time, suffice as specimens of scores and hundreds of subsequent ones, through the ensuing Spring, Summer and Fall, and indeed, down to the present week.

SPECIMENS OF HOSPITAL VISITS.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 25.—Afternoon and till 9 in the evening, visited Campbell Hospital; attended specially to one case in Ward 1, a very sick with pleurisy and typhoid fever; young man, farmer's son; D. F. RUSSELL, Company E, Sixtieth New York; downhearted and feeble; a long time before he would take any interest; soothed and cheered him gently; wrote a letter home to his mother, in Malone, Franklin County, N. Y., at his request; gave him some fruit and one or two other gifts; enveloped and directed his letter, &c. Then went thoroughly through Ward 6; observed every case in the ward, (without, I think, missing one;) found some cases I thought needed little sums of money; supplied them; (sums of perhaps 30, 25, 20 or 15 cents;) distributed a pretty bountiful supply of cheerful reading matter, and gave perhaps from twenty to thirty persons, each one some little gift, such as oranges, apples, sweet crackers, figs, &c., &c.

THURSDAY, Jan. 29.—Devoted the main part of the day, from 11 to 3:30 o'clock, to Armory Square Hospital; went pretty thoroughly through Wards F, G, H and I; some 50 cases in each ward. In Ward F supplied the men throughout with writing paper and a stamped envelope each; also some cheerful reading matter; distributed in small portions, about half of it in this ward, to proper subjects, a large jar of first-rate preserved berries; also other small gifts. In Wards G, H and I, found several cases I thought good subjects for small sums of money, which I furnished in each case. The poor wounded men often come up dead broke, and it helps their spirits to have even the small sum I give them. My paper and envelopes all gone, but distributed a good lot of amusing reading matter; also, as I thought judicious, tobacco, oranges, apples, &c. Some very interesting cases in Ward I; CHARLES MILLER, bed No. 19, Company D, Fifty-third Pennsylvania, is only 16 years of age, very bright, courageous boy, left leg amputated below the knee; next bed below him, young lad very sick; gave the two each appropriate gifts. In the bed above, also amputation of the left leg, gave him part of a jar of raspberries; bed No. 1, this ward, gave a small sum; also to a soldier on crutches, sitting on his bed near.

Evening, same day, went to see D. F. R., Campbell Hospital, before above alluded to; found him remarkably changed for the better; up and dressed, (quite a triumph; he afterward got well and went back to his regiment.) Distributed in the wards a quantity of note paper, and 40 or 50 mostly paid envelopes, of which the men were much in need; also a four-pound bag of ginger-snaps bought at a baker's in Seventh-street.

FIFTY HOURS LEFT WOUNDED ON THE FIELD.

Here is a case of a soldier I found among the crowded cots in the Patent Office—(they have removed most of the men of late and broken up that hospital.) He likes to have some one to talk to, and we will listen to him. He got badly wounded in the leg and side at Fredericksburgh that eventful Saturday, 13th of December. He lay the succeeding two days and nights helpless on the field, between the city and those grim batteries, for his company and regiment had been compelled to leave him to his fate. To make matters worse, he lay with his head slightly down hill, and could not help himself. At the end of some fifty hours he was brought off, with other wounded, under a flag of truce.

We ask him how the rebels treated him during those two days and nights within reach of them—whether they came to him—whether they abused him? He answers that several of the rebels, soldiers and others, came to him, at one time and another. A couple of them, who were together, spoke roughly and sarcastically, but did not act. One middle-aged man, however, who seemed to be moving around the field, among the dead and wounded, for benevolent purposes, came to him in a way he will never forget. This man treated our soldier kindly, bound up his wounds, cheered him, gave him a couple of biscuits, gave him a drink of whisky and water; asked him if he could eat some beef. This good secesh, however, did not change our soldier's position, for it might have caused the blood to burst from the wounds where they were clotted and stagnated. Our soldier is from Pennsylvania; has had a pretty severe time; the wounds proved to be bad ones. But he retains a good heart, and is at present on the gain.

It is not uncommon for the men to remain on the field this way, one, two, or even four or five days.

METHOD OF VISITS, ENLIVENING, ETC.

I continue among the hospitals during March, April, &c., without intermission. My custom is to go through a ward, or collection of wards, endeavoring to give some trifle to each, without missing any. Even a sweet biscuit, a sheet of paper, or a passing word of friendliness, or but a look or nod, if no more. In this way I go through large numbers, without delaying, yet do not hurry. I find out the general mood of the ward at the time; sometimes see that there is a heavy weight of listlessness prevailing, and the whole ward wants cheering up. I, perhaps, read to the men, to break the spell; calling them around me, careful to set away from the cot of any one who is very bad with sickness or wounds. Also, I find out, by going through in this way, the cases that need special attention, and can then devote proper time to them. Of course, I am very cautious among the patients, in giving them food. I always confer with the doctor, or find out from the nurse or ward-master, about a new case. But I soon get sufficiently familiar with what is to be avoided, and learn also to judge almost intuitively what is best.

WRITING LETTERS BY THE BEDSIDE.

I do a good deal of this, of course, writing all kinds, including love-letters. Many sick and wounded soldiers have not written home to parents, brothers, sisters, and even wives, for one reason or another, for a long, long time. Some are poor writers, some cannot get paper and envelopes; many have an aversion to writing because they dread to worry the folks at home—the facts about them are so sad to tell. I always encourage the men to write, and promptly write for them.

AFTER CHANCELLORSVILLE.

As I write this, in May, 1863, the wounded have begun to arrive from HOOKER's command from bloody Chancellorsville. I was down among the first arrivals. The men in charge of them told me the bad cases were yet to come. If that is so I pity them, for these are bad enough. You ought to see the scene of the wounded arriving at the landing here foot of Sixth-street at night. Two boatloads came about half past seven last night. A little after eight, it rained a long and violent shower. The poor, pale, helpless soldiers had been debarked, and lay around on the wharf and neighborhood anywhere. The rain was, probably, grateful to them, at any rate they were exposed to it.

The few torches light up the spectacle. All around on the wharf, on the ground, out on side places, &c.,

the men are lying on blankets, old quilts, &c., with the bloody rags bound round heads, arms, legs, &c. The attendants are few, and at night few outsiders also,—only a few hard-worked transportation men and drivers. (The wounded are getting to be common, and people grow callous.) The men, whatever their condition, lie there, and patiently wait till their turn comes to be taken up. Near by the ambulances are now arriving in clusters, and one after another is called to back up and take its load. Extreme cases are sent off on stretchers. The men generally make little or no ado, whatever their sufferings. A few groans that cannot be repressed, and occasionally a scream of pain as they lift a man into the ambulance.

To-day, as I write, hundreds more are expected; and to-morrow and the next day more, and so on for many days.

JUNE, JULY, ETC.—THE HOSPITALS FULL.

The soldiers are nearly all young men, and far more American than is generally supposed—I should say nine-tenths are native born. Among the arrivals from Chancellorsville I find a large proportion of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois men. As usual, there are all sorts of wounds. Some of the men are fearfully burnt from the explosion of artillery caissons. One ward has a long row of officers, some with ugly hurts. Yesterday was, perhaps, worse than usual. Amputations are going on—the attendants are dressing wounds. As you pass by you must be on your guard where you look. I saw, the other day, a gentleman, a visitor, apparently from curiosity, in one of the wards, stop and turn a moment to look at an awful wound they were probing, &c. He turned pale, and in a moment more he had fainted away and fallen on the floor.

I buy, during the hot weather, boxes of oranges from time to time, and distribute them among the men; also preserved peaches and other fruits. Also lemons and sugar, for lemonade. Tobacco is also much in demand. Large numbers of the men come up, as usual, without a cent of money. Through the assistance of friends in Brooklyn and Boston, I am again able to help many of those that fall in my way. It is only a small sum in each case, but it is much to them. As before, I go around daily and talk with the men, to cheer them up.

My note books are full of memoranda of the cases of this Summer, and the wounded from Chancellorsville, but space forbids my transcribing them.

AMBULANCE PROCESSION.

As I sit writing this paragraph, (sundown, Thursday, June 25,) I see a train of about thirty huge four-horse wagons, used as ambulances, filled with wounded, passing up Fourteenth-street, on their way, probably, to Columbian, Carver and Mount Pleasant Hospitals. This is the way the men come in now, seldom in small numbers, but almost always in these long, sad processions. Through the past Winter, while our army lay opposite Fredericksburgh, the like strings of ambulances were of frequent occurrence along Seventh-street, passing slowly up from the steamboat wharf, from Aquia Creek.

DEATH OF A NEW-YORK SOLDIER.

This afternoon, July 22, 1863, I spent a long time with a young man I have been with considerable, named OSCAR F. WILBER, Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New-York, low with chronic diarrhœa, and a bad wound also. He asked me to read him a chapter in the New Testament. I complied, and asked him what I should read. He said: "Make your own choice." I opened at the close of one of the first books of the Evangelists, and read the chapters describing the latter hours of Christ and the scenes at the crucifixion. The poor, wasted young man asked me to read the following chapter also, how Christ rose again. I read very slowly, for OSCAR was feeble. It pleased him very much, yet the tears were in his eyes. He asked me if I enjoyed religion. I said: "Perhaps not, my dear, in the way you mean, and yet, may-be, it is the same thing." He said: "It is my chief reliance." He talked of death, and said he did not fear it. I said: "Why, OSCAR, don't you think you will get well?" He said: "I may, but it is not probable." He spoke calmly of his condition. The wound was very bad; it discharged much. Then the diarrhœa had prostrated him, and I felt that he was even then the same as dying. He behaved very manly and affectionate. The kiss I gave him as I was about leaving, he returned fourfold. He gave me his mother's address, Mrs. SALLY D. WILBER, Alleghany Post-office, Cattaraugus County, N. Y. I had several such interviews with him. He died a few days after the one just described.

VISITS CONTINUED—HOSPITAL WISDOM.

AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, &c.—I continue among the hospitals in the same manner, getting still more experience, and daily and nightly meeting with most interesting cases. Through the winter of 1863-4, the same. The work of the Army Hospital Visitor is indeed a trade, an art, requiring both experience and natural gifts, and the greatest judgment. A large number of the visitors to the hospitals do no good at all, while many do harm. The surgeons have great trouble from them. Some visitors go from curiosity—as to a show of animals. Others give the men improper things. Then there are always some poor fellows in the crises of sickness or wounds, that imperatively need perfect quiet—not to be talked to by strangers. Few realize that it is not the mere giving of gifts that does good: it is the proper adaptation. Nothing is of any avail among the soldiers except conscientious personal investigation of cases, each one for itself, with sharp, critical faculties, but in the fullest spirit of human sympathy and boundless love. The men feel such love, always, more than anything else. I have met very few persons who realize the importance of humoring the yearnings for love and friendship of these American young men, prostrated by sickness and wounds.

CULPEPPER AND BRANDY STATION.

FEBRUARY, 1864.—I am down at Culpepper and Brandy Station, among the camps of the First, Second and Third Corps, and going through the division hospitals. The condition of the camps here this Winter is immensely improved from last Winter near Falmouth. All the army is now in huts of logs and mud, with fireplaces; and the food is plentiful and tolerably good. In the camp hospitals I find diarrhœa more and more prevalent, and in chronic form. It is at present the great disease of the army. I think the doctors generally give too much medicine, oftener making things worse. Then they hold on to the cases in camp too long. When the disease is almost fixed beyond remedy, they send it up to Washington. Alas! how many such wrecks have I seen landed from boat and railroad, and deposited in the Washington hospitals, mostly but to linger awhile and die, after being kept at the front too long.

The hospitals in front, this Winter, are also much improved. The men have cots and often wooden floors, and the tents are well warmed.

MARCH AND APRIL, 1864.

Back again in Washington. They are breaking up the camp hospitals in MEADE's army, preparing for a move. As I write this in March, there are all the signs. Yesterday and last night the sick were arriving here in long trains, all day and night. I was among the new comers most of the night. One train of a thousand came into the depot, and others followed. The ambulances were going all night, distributing them to the various hospitals here. When they come in, some literally in a dying condition, you may well imagine it is a lamentable sight. I hardly know which is worse, to see the wounded after a battle, or these wasted wrecks.

I remain in capital health and strength, and go every day, as before, among the men, in my own way, enjoying my life and occupation more than I can tell.

SPECIMEN OF THE ARMY HOSPITALS NOW IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

There are thirty or forty of them. I am in the habit of going to all, and to Fairfax Seminary, Alexandria, and over Long Bridge to the great Convalescent Camp, &c. As a specimen of almost any one of these hospitals, fancy to yourself a space of three to twenty acres of ground, on which are grouped ten or twelve very large wooden barracks, with, perhaps, a dozen or twenty, and sometimes more than that number, of small buildings, capable altogether of accommodating from five hundred to a thousand or fifteen hundred persons. Sometimes these large wooden barracks or wards, each of them, perhaps, from a hundred to a hundred and fifty feet long, are ranged in a straight row, evenly fronting the street; others are planned so as to form an immense V; and others again are ranged around a hollow square. They make altogether a huge cluster, with the additional tents, extra wards for contagious diseases, guard-houses, sutler's stores, chaplain's house, &c. In the middle will probably be an edifice devoted to the offices of the Surgeon in Charge, and the ward Surgeons, principal attaches, clerks, &c. Then around this centre radiate or are gathered the wards for the wounded and sick.

These wards are either lettered alphabetically, Ward G, Ward K, or else numerically, 1, 2, 3, &c. Each has its Ward Surgeon and corps of nurses. Of course, there is, in the aggregate, quite a muster of employes, and over all the Surgeon in Charge. Any one of these hospitals is a little city in itself. Take, for instance, the Carver Hospital, out a couple of miles, on a hill, northern part of Fourteenth-street. It has more inmates than an ordinary country town. The same with the Lincoln Hospital, east of the Capitol, or the Finley Hospital, on high grounds northeast of the city; both large establishments. Armory-square Hospital, under Dr. BLISS, in Seventh-street, (one of the best anywhere,) is also temporarily enlarged this Summer, with additional tents, sheds, &c. It must have nearly a hundred tents, wards, sheds, and structures of one kind and another. The worst cases are always to be found here.

A wanderer like me about Washington, pauses on some high land which commands the sweep of the city, (one never tires of the noble and ample views presented here, in the generally fine, soft, peculiar air and light,) and has his eyes attracted by these white clusters of barracks in almost every direction. They make a great show in the landscape, and I often use them as landmarks.

Some of these clusters are very full of inmates. Counting the whole, with the convalescent camps, (whose inmates are often worse off than the sick in the hospitals,) they have numbered, in this quarter and just down the Potomac, as high as fifty thousand invalid, disabled, or sick and dying men.

WOUNDED FROM WILDERNESS, SPOTTSYLVANIA, ETC.

My sketch has already filled up so much room that I shall have to omit any detailed account of the wounded of May and June, 1864, from the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, etc. That would be a long history in itself. The arrivals, the numbers, and the severity of the wounds, outvied anything that we had seen before. For days and weeks the melancholy tide set in upon us. The weather was very hot; the wounded had been delayed in coming, and much neglected. Very many of the wounds had worms in them. An unusual proportion mortified. It was among these that, for the first time in my life, I began to be prostrated with real sickness, and was, before the close of the Summer, imperatively ordered North by the physicians, to recuperate and have an entire change of air.

LAMENTABLE DEFICIENCIES AFTER HEAVY BATTLES

What I know of first Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, &c., makes clear to me that there has been, and is yet, a total lack of science in elastic adaptation to the needs of the wounded, after a battle. The hospitals are long afterward filled with proofs of this.

I have seen many battles, their results, but never one where there was not, during the first few days, an unaccountable and almost total deficiency of everything for the wounded, appropriate sustenance—nursing, cleansing, medicines, stores, &c. (I do not say surgical attendance, because the surgeons cannot do more than human endurance permits.) Whatever pleasant accounts there may be in the papers of the North, this is the actual fact. No thorough previous preparation, no system, no foresight, no genius. Always plenty of stores, no doubt, but always miles away; never where they are needed, and never the proper application. Of all harrowing experiences, none is greater than that of the days following a heavy battle. Scores, hundreds of the noblest young men on earth, uncomplaining, lie helpless, mangled, faint, alone, and so bleed to death, or die from exhaustion, either actually untouched at all, or with merely the laying of them down and leaving them, when there ought to be means provided to save them.

ASSISTANCE—MORE ABOUT HOSPITAL VISITING AS AN ART.

The reader has doubtless inferred the fact that my visits among the wounded and sick have been as an Independent Missionary, in my own style, and not as agent of any commission. Several noble women and men of Brooklyn, Boston, Salem and Providence have voluntarily supplied funds at times. I only wish they could see a tithe of the actual work performed by their generous and benevolent assistance, among those suffering men.

He who goes among the soldiers with gifts, &c., must beware how he proceeds. It is much more of an art than one would imagine. They are not charity-patients, but American young men, of pride and independence. The spirit in which you treat them, and bestow your donations, is just as important as the gifts themselves; sometimes more so. Then there is continual discrimination necessary. Each case requires some peculiar adaptation to itself. It is very important to slight nobody—not a single case. Some hospital visitors, especially the women, pick out the handsomest looking soldiers, or have a few for their pets. Of course some will attract you more than others, and some will need more attention than others; but be careful not to ignore any patient. A word, a friendly turn of the eye, or touch of the hand in passing, if nothing more.

ICE-CREAM TREAT.

One hot day toward the middle of June I gave the inmates of Carver Hospital a general ice-cream treat, purchasing a large quantity, and going around personally through the wards to see to its distribution.

CHARACTERISTIC SCENE IN A WARD.

It is Sunday afternoon, (middle of Summer, 1864,) hot and oppressive, and very silent through the ward. I am taking care of a critical case, now lying in a half lethargy. Near where I sit is a suffering rebel, from the Eighth Louisiana; his name is IRVING. He has been here a long time, badly wounded, and lately had his leg amputated. It is not doing very well. Right opposite me is a sick soldier boy, laid down with his clothes on, sleeping, looking much wasted, his pallid face on his arm. I see by the yellow trimming on his jacket that he is a cavalry boy. He looks so handsome as he sleeps, one must needs go nearer to him. I step softly over, and find by his card that he is named WM. COSS, of the First Maine Cavalry, and his folks live in Skowhegan.

DEATH OF A CASE FROM SECOND BULL RUN.

Well, poor JOHN MAHAY is dead. He died yesterday. His was a painful and lingering case. I have been with him at times for the past fifteen months. He belonged to Company A, One Hundred and First New-York, and was shot through the lower region of the abdomen at second Bull Run, August, 1862. One scene at his bedside will suffice for the agonies of nearly two years. The bladder had been perforated by a bullet going entirely through him. Not long since I sat a good part of the morning by his bedside, Ward E, Armory-square. The water ran out of his eyes from the intense pain, and the muscles of his face were distorted, but he uttered nothing except a low groan now and then. Hot moist cloths were applied, and relieved him somewhat. Poor MAHAY, a mere boy in age, but old in misfortune. He never knew the love of parents, was placed in his infancy in one of the New-York charitable institutions, and subsequently bound out to a tyrannical master in Sullivan County, (the scars of whose cowhide and club remained yet on his back.) His wound here was a most disagreeable one, for he was a gentle, cleanly, and affectionate boy. He found friends in his hospital life, and, indeed, was a universal favorite. He had quite a funeral ceremony.

CONVALESCENT CAMP.

Through Fourteenth-street to the river, and then over the Long Bridge, and some three miles beyond, is the huge collection called the Convalescent Camp. It is a respectable sized army in itself, for these hospitals, tents, sheds, &c., at times contain from five to ten thousand men. Of course, there are continual changes. Large squads are sent off to their regiments or elsewhere, and new men received. Sometimes I found large numbers of paroled returned prisoners here.

LATTER PART OF 1864 IN NEW-YORK.

During October, November and December, 1864, I have visited the military hospitals about New-York City; but have not room in this article to describe these visits.

I have lately been (Nov. 25) in the Central Park Hospital, near One Hundred and Fourth-street. It seems to be a well-managed institution.

During September, and previously, went many times to the Brooklyn City Hospital, in Raymond-street, where I found (taken in by contract) a number of wounded and sick from the army. Most of the men were badly off, and without a cent of money, many wanting tobacco. I supplied them, and a few special cases with delicacies, also repeatedly with letter-paper, stamps, envelopes, &c., writing the addresses myself plainly, (a pleased crowd gathering around me, as I directed for each one in turn.) This Brooklyn hospital is a bad place for soldiers, or anybody else. Cleanliness, proper nursing, watching &c., are more deficient than in any hospital I know. For dinner on Sundays, I invariably found nothing but rice and molasses. The men all speak well of Drs. YALE and KISSAM for kindness, patience, &c., and I think, from what I saw, they are also skilful young medical men. But in its management otherwise, this is the poorest hospital I have yet been in, out of many hundreds.

HOSPITAL, ASYLUM, ETC., AT FLATBUSH, L. I.

Among places, apart from soldiers', visited lately, (Dec. 7,) I must specially mention the great Brooklyn General Hospital and other public institutions at Flatbush, including the extensive Lunatic Asylum, under charge of Drs. CHAPIN and REYNOLDS. Of the latter (and I presume I might include these county establishments generally) I have deliberately to put on record about the profoundest satisfaction with professional capacity, completeness of house arrangements to ends required, and the right vital spirit animating all, that I have yet found in any public curative institution among civilians.

READING, INTERESTING THE MEN, ETC.

In Washington, in camp, and everywhere, I was in the habit of reading to the men. They were very fond of it, and liked declamatory poetical pieces. Miles O'Reilly's pieces were also great favorites. I have had many happy evenings with the men. We would gather in a large group by ourselves, after supper, and spend the time in such readings, or in talking, and occasionally by an amusing game called the game of Twenty Questions.

WOMEN NURSES.

Middle-aged women and mothers of families are best. I am compelled to say young ladies, however refined, educated and benevolent, do not succeed as army nurses, though their motives are noble; neither do the Catholic nuns, among these home-born American young men. Mothers, full of motherly feeling, and however illiterate, but bringing reminiscences of home, and with the magnetic touch of hands, are the true women nurses. Many of the wounded are between 15 and 20 years of age.

GOVERNMENT CARE FOR WOUNDED

I should say that the Government, from my observation, is always full of anxiety and liberality toward the sick and wounded. The system in operation in the permanent hospitals is good, and the money flows without stint. But the details have to be left to hundreds and thousands of subordinates and officials. Among these, laziness, heartlessness, gouging and incompetency are more or less prevalent. Still, I consider the permanent hospitals, generally, well conducted.

LITTLE GIFTS OF MONEY.

A very large proportion of the wounded come up from the front without a cent of money in their pockets. I soon discovered that it was about the best thing I could do, to raise their spirits and show them that somebody cared for them, and practically felt a fatherly or brotherly interest in them, to give them small sums, in such cases, using tact and discretion about it.

WOUNDS AND DISEASES.

A large majority of the wounds are in the arms and legs. But there is every kind of wound in every part of the body. I should say of the sick, from my experience in the hospitals, that the prevailing maladies are typhoid fever and the camp fevers generally, diarrhœa, catarrhal affections and bronchitis, rheumatism and pneumonia. These forms of sickness lead, all the rest follow. There are twice as many sick as there are wounded. The deaths range from six to ten per cent of those under treatment.

SURGEONS, THE YOUNG MEN.

I must bear my most emphatic testimony to the zeal, manliness, and professional spirit and capacity, generally prevailing among the surgeons, many of them young men, in the hospitals and the army. I will not say much about the exceptions, for they are few; (but I have met some of those few, and very foolish and airish they were.) I never ceased to find the best young men, and the hardest and most disinterested workers, among these surgeons, in the hospitals. They are full of genius, too. I have seen many hundreds of them, and this is my testimony.

AMOUNT OF THE TWO YEARS' VISITS.

During my two years in the hospitals and upon the field, I have made over 600 visits, and have been, as I estimate, among from 80,000 to 100,000 of the wounded and sick, as sustainer of spirit and body in some slight degree, in their time of need. These visits varied from an hour or two, to all day or night; for with dear or critical cases I watched all night. Sometimes I took up my quarters in the hospital, and slept or watched there several nights in succession. I may add that I am now just resuming my occupation in the hospitals and camps for the winter of 1864-5, and probably to continue the seasons ensuing.

HUMAN MAGNETISM AS A MEDICAL AGENT.

To many of the wounded and sick, especially the youngsters, there is something in personal love, caresses and the magnetic flood of sympathy and friendship, that does, in its way, more good than all the medicine in the world. I have spoken of my regular gifts of delicacies, money, tobacco, special articles of food, nick-nacks, &c., &c. But I steadily found more and more, that I could help and turn the balance in favor of cure, by the means here alluded to, in a curiously large proportion of cases. The American soldier is full of affection, and the yearning for affection. And it comes wonderfully grateful to him to have this yearning gratified when he is laid up with painful wounds or illness, far away from home, among strangers. Many will think this merely sentimentalism, but I know it is the most solid of facts. I believe that even the moving around among the men, or through the ward, of a hearty, healthy, clean, strong, generous-souled person, man or woman, full of humanity and love, sending out invisible, constant currents thereof, does immense good to the sick and wounded.

CONCLUSION

To those who might be interested in knowing it, I must add, in conclusion, that I have tried to do justice to all the suffering that fell in my way. While I have been with wounded and sick in thousands of cases from the New-England States, and from New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and from Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and the Western States, I have been with more or less from all the States North and South, without exception. I have been with many from the border States, especially from Maryland and Virginia, and found far more Union Southerners than is supposed. I have been with many rebel officers and men among our wounded, and given them always what I had, and tried to cheer them the same as any. I have been among the army teamsters considerably, and indeed always find myself drawn to them. Among the black soldiers, wounded or sick, and in the contraband camps, I also took my way whenever in their neighborhood, and did what I could for them.

WALT WHITMAN.

— A new novel, by the author of *Court Life in Naples*, will be published during the season.

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

Thanksgiving Day in Nashville—Churches, and Who Attend—Soldiers' Thanksgiving Dinner—Quartermaster Irvin's Proclamation—How Order Reigns in Nashville—The Louisville Journal—The Shadows of Great Coming Events.

From Our Own Correspondent

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1864.

In the brightness of the day and the genial softness of the weather, the great Thanksgiving anniversary just past was an exact copy of its predecessor of last year. The bells rang out their usual invitations to citizens and soldiers to gather where the vow might be performed, and public thanks rendered to Him whose mercy has loaded the land with good gifts, in spite of war's alarms and desolations, made the mountain of our safety to stand still strong, and opened for the future brighter prospects than have cheered the national heart at any time since the rebellion began.

Several of the churches were well filled with earnest and attentive worshipers. The soldiers greatly outnumbered the citizens in attendance, as has always been the case since Nashville became occupied by the Union troops. The people of Nashville do not take kindly or cordially yet to services conducted by Union preachers. Their own preachers, before the evacuation of the city, were, many of them, at least, the most vehement and venomous of all enemies of the North, and the influence of their counsel and teaching, urged home with all the force of religious sanction, is not easily undermined. Many of those religiously taught to hate the Union, remain here, and have taken the oath of allegiance, but scrupulously shun, for the most part, churches where the Union element has come to be strongly infused. There are a few churches which have remained open during all the rebellion, and exempted from hospital use, have continued to offer facilities for worship to the former faithful, who will be found there, if anywhere within church doors. The rebellion, however, has debauched the religious sentiment, as it has the political. Scores and hundreds of churches in this war-scathed region have been broken up, and their people scattered abroad. Multitudes, who, before the rebellion, were esteemed good christian people, fail to go to church at all, though they are thrown, many of them, within easy access of the worshiping assembly. They allege the unrest, suffering and sorrow which the war has occasioned, as ground for neglecting what, in other times, they prized and enjoyed. The rebellion has proved, in truth, a frightful source of woes, civil, social, religious, individual, to all who have had part or lot in procuring it. It is sad that so many innocent must suffer with the guilty. But what great war, springing from lust of supremacy or empire, and spreading desolation over smiling countries, has ever limited its bloody inflictions to the heads of the guilty alone?

The hospitals in Nashville, all of which are now full, from the breaking up of the hospitals south of Chattanooga, consequent upon the operations of SHERMAN, enjoyed a sumptuous Thanksgiving dinner. The liberal provision made for the solders, by the enterprising home folk, reached even here. Grateful memories of home and absent friends deepened the pleasure with which the thousands of war-worn and suffering enjoyed the good things provided for them. How slight is the trouble, how trifling the outlay to procure a feast like this, compared with the amount of pleasure given, of gratitude awakened, of strength for present suffering and future toils, and sacrifices imparted. The country owes the soldier more than ever it can repay him. All kindly acts, showing him to have a warm place in the hearts of the people, make him wear his harness lightly, and nerve his arm for the blows that bring success.

Quartermaster C. H. IRVIN, who is in charge of the corrals, public animals, workshops, &c., issued a proclamation through the papers, giving all the employes of his department "a general holiday," to use Gov. SEYMOUR's words, on Thanksgiving Day. They were enjoined, moreover, to observe the day in a manner becoming its august design. Not many of them, I doubt, swerved much in *their* observance, from the strict idea contained in the word "holiday." Ten thousand men, belonging to this single department, enjoyed liberty from labor on this day. From this number, an idea may be formed of the hosts of men employed in the whole Quartermaster Department, having headquarters in the city. The importance of this department is immense, its never-ceasing activity prodigious. The details of its many hundred operations, furnish ample materials for another "war picture," which should your army correspondent here fail to undertake, I may be tempted to try my own hand upon presently. On every unoccupied spot in and about the city, rough and unadorned, but commodious and adapted structures are constantly going up, with Aladdin-palace-like rapidity, all bearing the coinage of the Quartermaster's mint. A waggish fellow, remarked the other day, that one-half the Quartermasters' men are all the time busy building houses for the other half to occupy. "Military necessity" certainly has a tremendous maw, whose demands seem insatiable. It could not well be otherwise, situated as Nashville is, and has been since the beginning of 1862. It is well that the sources keeping Uncle Samuel's purse plethoric, are copious still, if not inexhaustible. While the popular spirit, temper, and will, remain as the late election has, on a grand scale, demonstrated them to be, the rebellion can put no greater strain upon our resources, than will be buoyantly and successfully borne.

Here is a little extract from a late Louisville journal, containing an excerpt that will hardly give readers abroad a flattering picture of Nashville, as a place where either order or security reigns:

"MURDERS IN NASHVILLE.—Nashville is decidedly a fast place. From the *Union* of yesterday we learn that four fatal shooting affrays occurred in that city on Sunday and Monday. Yesterday's *Dispatch* thus sums up the questions: 'We believe the fact that our city is infested with gangs of desperate men, robbers and murderers, is generally conceded. The question now is, what ought to be done by the civil and military authorities under the circumstances? One of our cotemporaries suggests an increase of the police and the arrest of all persons found upon the streets without passes after 9 o'clock at night. The pass system has been tried, and proved to be one of the best arrangements for burglars ever invented. Indeed, on one night all passes having been revoked without public notice having been given, a portion of the night-police were arrested and confined during the night, while the balance of the force remained in their quarters all night. Experience has proved that burglars and robbers cannot only obtain passes in abundance, but the countersign also.' A delightful state of affairs, indeed! How comfortable one must feel in promenading the streets of Nashville after dark! Let the military and civil authorities go to work and purge the city of the scoundrels."

Nothing here is overstated. Hardly a day has elapsed in a month that has not heralded its bloody assaults, often resulting fatally—sometimes two or three in a night. Peaceably disposed citizens have grown afraid to walk the streets after dark. To pass an unfrequented alley is to tempt the bullet of the prowling assassin, perhaps a rebel lier-in-wait. Drunken soldiers on a carouse have contributed to the disorder, masses of troops lying in and around the city, and many contriving to find freedom to roam. It is a crying reproach to the authorities, and all law-and-order-loving people are clamorous against the slackness of the military arm, which has power to abate the evil, but does not. There is force enough here to make law respected, and to strike dismay into the whole ruffian crew, who seek plunder and blood. Even in New-Orleans, all-bit under BUTLER's energetic rule, life was not specially imperiled to those walking abroad, by night or day. That it should be in a little city like this, proves that "a screw is loose some where." Where it is, will probably soon be seen, for a reform in provost and police regulations, that shall render life secure at all hours to those traversing the streets, is a "necessity" which neither official negligence nor incompetence can long postpone.

Speaking of the Louisville *Journal*, what a change indeed has come over it since the election. No paper was more McCLELLAN mad and Chicago platform mad, more remorselessly trenchant in its cut and thrust warfare against the Administration, its doctrines, acts and policy, than it. Now, the grand contest decided, it not only yields with its accustomed grace, but what is cheering to all loyal souls, pronounces frank, manly, heroic words of resolve to stand by the Government, giving it, in accordance with the popular verdict, a whole-hearted support in carrying on the war till the rebellion is crushed. Mr. SHIPMAN, a late associate editor of the *Journal*, arrested for treasonable utterances, but very soon released by order of the President, is understood to have been the main Jupiter Tonans in the interest of the Peace party. His withdrawal from the paper for "irreconcilable differences" between him and his associates, is a relief which will, no doubt, serve to keep it unequivocally true to its old loyal bearings. It is pleasant to find the *Journal* restored to its right mind, and striking blows in downright earnest, and with all its force, for the Union and against the rebellion. Its vivacity and spirit, its taste, wit and information, its rare literary culture, and ability to treat high themes of public interest with attractive power, have given it a position and influence second to those of no paper in the Southwest. The "peculiar institution" has blurred a little its otherwise clear vision. But the stern march of events is swiftly opening wide eyes hitherto half closed, and cutting many a social and political knot, not otherwise to be untied. The *Journal* is beginning to know this, and will not be the last to acknowledge it.

We are in daily—I may say hourly—expectation here of startling news from our armies. The chief interest just now is centering on HOOD, who is reported drawing gradually near Nashville, from the direction of Columbia, our forces falling back slowly before him. The city is full of rumors, some of them rather exciting to people of a certain temperament. All is bustle and activity, while the sounds of warlike preparation are heard everywhere. A division under Gen. A. J. SMITH, from the Mississippi and Red River, passed through our streets to-day—a weather-beaten, war-toughened, hardy and resolute body of veterans, seeming eager for any impending fight, and not satisfied without one. They may soon find what they seek. It is not unlikely that a desperate effort may be made upon Nashville, and that, within a day or two, another Stone River battle may be delivered, for the possession of the city, within sight of the capitol. We feel no tremors here as to the result. With the utmost confidence in Gen. THOMAS and the noble army he commands, we shall look to chronicle a victory, in case HOOD resolves on attacking, that will electrify the national heart, and extinguish the last rebel hope of gaining a permanent foothold in Tennessee.

C. V. S.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Letter From an Exile From Texas—How Union Men are Expelled—Feeling of the South—Dangers of an Early Peace.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE, MEXICO, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1864.

I used to write you occasionally from Texas. Now I am an exile here, with scores of others. My crime is the report of sending word to the United States troops of the number and condition of a company of rebels, who were guarding a train of cotton teams, (250 bales.) My sentence: "Exclusion from the Confederacy." It would have been hanging without trial, if I had been taken in season.

The work of imprisoning and hanging Union men is going on there with great vigor. The rebels are defiant, now that the United States troops are taken from the coast, and those who showed them any favor, or expressed any interest in them, are now suffering the consequences. Refugees are arriving here daily, who report that arrests, imprisonment—work in the "chain-and-ball-gang"—banishment and hanging are the penalties. Some of the escaped ones go on to the States, under the protection of the United States troops, by whom they are kindly treated and helped in their destitution. 'As soon as a man is arrested, or leaves to escape arrest, his property is taken and used by the soldiers indiscriminately, not regularly confiscated by any authority, civil or military. A majority of the arrests and banishments are made by deserting and discharged soldiers, and not by any authority whatever. These rengades from the army march up to a man suspected of Union sentiments, and either tell him to leave the country in so many hours, or arrest and confine, or hang him, as they feel disposed at the moment. In some cases, the victims receive an intimation of an intended attack in season to escape. Such are counted fortunate.

There are in this place some scores of these exiles, who, like the writer, have escaped with their lives, leaving families and everything else behind, often without even the chance of saying farewell, and with next to no chance to communicate with those families. It is hard, but we count ourselves fortunate in saving our lives and such liberty as we have. We wait here, and hope the day will come when we can go back and, at least, save our families.

It was a sad thing for the troops to come on our coast, promise protection, and then all leave. It developed Union men; and now those men are pining in prisons, waiting in exile, or their bones are bleaching in the "chapparals." We do not, however, complain at the Government. We believe in the policy of concentrating the army till the work is finished in and about the rebel capital. That should have been done years ago. We only beg that when they send troops again, they will send them to stay, to conquer, to protect. This is of vital necessity.

If there is a loyal man here who does not hope for and expect the reelection of President LINCOLN to day, I have yet to see that man. We only wish we could vote for him, not that we suppose it at all needed, but to show our good will, and to express our settled conviction of the vast importance of the event. It is no time now to throw the pilot overboard. Any change of policy in such an emergency would be very unwise. The proposed change would be simply disastrous; so every truly loyal man here deeply feels. But we do not anticipate such an event. We do not believe that any majority of men at the North will, or can, do so fatal a thing. We confidently expect to hear of Mr. LINCOLN's triumphant election by nearly every State. We count this settled.

What we do fear is that there will be too early a peace. This may seem a strange fear to exiles, waiting and longing to get home. But it is not strange. We expect when Richmond is captured, and the President elected, the rebels will propose to yield, and the clamor for peace then will make you all in haste to accept it. Nay, it may be, safe then. But west of the Mississippi, the rebels have been severed from Richmond since the capture of the river. They have collected the taxes, carried the mails, (what little there were) appropriated the property, and carried on the war themselves. One year or six months ago they would have yielded easily, or ran away. They were starved and without clothes, and the United States troops were coming in, apparently in force. I have it on the best authority that they went into the Red River fight in April, expecting, after a show of resistence, to run or surrender, (some one and some the other,) and if the United States troops had not commenced retreating so early, they should; that the hasty and continued flight of the Federals changed the whole programme. They found food and clothes, and chased "the enemy." Now it is all different. The crops are as good in Texas as they were bad last year. They are getting through this port loads on loads of clothing, ammunition and other supplies. I don't know whose failure it is, but the fact is notorious. The United States troops have abandoned all the coast except Brassas Santiago. The rebels are occupying the fortifications and houses they left. They are now exultant and defiant. The troops who came in last year could easily have taken and held the State of Texas, in the condition the rebels then were. But now it is another matter. It will really take more men and more fighting now. They might not count themselves included in any peace made at Richmond. But if they did, if the army was disbanded and the soldiers went home, they would be even more dangerous than they are now. Let the paper terms of peace be what they might, no Union man would be left alive. Not one in exile would dare return. It is the deserting soldiers who are the terror now. Those that are kept under some sort of discipline are comparatively harmless. Let them all loose, and no one that was suspected of Union proclivities would be safe a moment. Until they are really conquered, subdued or driven off, (many of them will run off before they would yield,) there can be no peace, no protection, no safety to property or persons. This is said in no spirit of revenge, but it is a stern fact—a fact it would be fatal to overlook.

Anxious then as we are to return home, we are simply afraid a peace may be made too soon. We are content to wait for a safe peace; nay, we are compelled to wait for it. No exile will care to go back till those rebels are subdued or banished; till the country is occupied and held. It may not take long. It probably would not. But the work must be once thoroughly done. This needs no illustration. We only hope the anxiety of our friends for peace will not make them accept it too soon. Let the rebellion be everywhere subdued, slavery *abolished*, authority established, protection given, and then welcome, thrice welcome peace. Let us have the work thoroughly finished now, so it will *stay finished*.

FROM CITY POINT.

An Incident—The Ulster Guard—Farewell of Col. Gates—Thanksgiving.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY POINT, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1864.

The daily routine of camp life at this grand entrepôt of men and material of warfare, was this day varied by an incident calculated to excite feelings of a painful nature in the breasts of both officers and men forming one of the oldest and staunchest regiments among the many such of which the Empire State can so justly boast.

The Twentieth New-York State Militia, fondly known among the citizens of that county as the "Ulster" Guard, was organized at the very commencement of the war still raging. This regiment, among the names of very many minor although bloody engagements, number upon their record the world-famed battles of Manassas, Antietam, Fredericksburgh and Gettysburgh, in each of which their valor was attested by their thinned ranks. At the first-named of these hardly-contested engagements, the Twentieth Regiment received, indeed, a severe loss in the mortal wounds of its gallant young Colonel, GEORGE W. PRATT, son of Hon. Z. PRATT, who first led them into action.

Col. PRATT was succeeded by Col. THEODORE B. GATES, who has ever since maintained the command, leading the van in every onslaught, encouraging his troops by his noble daring in the fight, while in hospital and camp their welfare and comfort were always insured by his sympathy and forethought.

It is of the parting of Col. GATES with the soldiers, between himself and whom so strong a bond of union had so long existed, that we have now to speak.

A "dress parade" having been ordered at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of a formal although, comparatively, an impromptu leave-taking, the available force of the regiment was turned out for review, under the orders of Lieutenant-Col. J. B. HARDENBERGH, upon whom the command of the Twentieth Regiment now devolves. Shortly afterward Col. GATES, accompanied by Rev. THOS. W. STREET, Chaplain, appeared upon the ground; and, at about the same time, the venerable features but martial form of Brigadier-General PATRICK, Provost-Marshal General of the Armies operating against Richmond, were likewise observable. A hollow square was now formed by the troops, the centre being occupied by Col. GATES and Rev. T. W. STREET, when an eloquent and feeling address was read by the latter gentleman, in the names of the officers and men, in which a respectful and affectionate farewell was tendered by them to their commanding officer. At the conclusion of the reading, Col. GATES, hat in hand, proceeded to reply to the kind and laudatory sentiments embodied in the address; and while his noble form exhibited a tremor, which no enemy confronting him ever witnessed, he expressed, in manly phrase, the pride he had always felt in the men he had so long commanded; the painful sensations which he experienced on being at length compelled by circumstances to separate himself from them; his kindly acknowledgments for their good wishes to him and his, which he will carry with him in his retirement to his family and citizen's home, and his longings to meet them all, his whilom companions in arms, on the return to loved ones at home, after the establishment of an honorable peace—their unsullied weapons gleaming in the sun, and victory written upon their banners!

Toward the conclusion of an eloquent speech, the Colonel took the opportunity to pay a high tribute to the services of the rank and file, as well as staff and field officers of his late command, and to congratulate the regiment, that his place would be henceforth filled by so worthy a successor as Lieut.-Col. J. B. HARDENBERGH, to whose charge he now consigned them with the utmost reliance.

The gallant Colonel having concluded his remarks, three cheers were called for, and the time given by Col. HARDENBERGH. The response was both universal and enthusiastic, and among the heartiest of all cheers was distinguished the ringing voice of Gen. PATRICK, who, with his head bared to the cutting wind, thus tendered an affectionate farewell to a companion in arms with whom intimate relations had long existed.

By the way, I am just reminded that to-morrow, the 24th inst., is set apart as a day of National Thanksgiving for the many victories and other blessings which have been vouchsafed to our favored country. From the bountiful contributions of our Northern friends—embracing, as I learn, a single item of something like 50,000 turkies—the liberal amount of *eight* have been set apart for the 800 men comprising the Twentieth New-York State Militia. What a pity the poor birds have been already plucked! Such being the case, however, and no possibility remaining of dividing the feathers, I can see no means by which anything like a fair apportionment to the soldiers can be ascertained.

The Way in which the Interest on the Public Debt can be Paid in Coin.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That our national debt is at the present moment over two thousand millions, and that it is yet to be largely increased, are patent facts.

That it is the duty, as well as the desire, of our Government to pay now the interest on this debt, and ultimately the debt itself, in coin—the standard of value thro

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Nov. 28, 1864.

From the interior of the Republic of the United States of Columbia, we have no later dates than those forwarded you by the last mail. From the State of Bolivar, however, we have dates to the 15th inst. The brig *Bogota*, from Carthagena, arrived at Aspinwall on the 17th. She brings intelligence to the effect that a collision had taken place in that city between the Government forces and the people on the 11th. It originated, according to most reliable information, from a personal difficulty between an officer of the army and another gentleman, who also makes arms his profession. Capt. ELGUERO met Señor ZUNIGA in the *plaza*, on that day, and, after exchanging some hard words, Capt. ELGUERO fired a pistol shot at Señor ZUNIGA, which, however, did not hit him. The people who are much opposed to the present Administration of Señor NIETO, and who have been preparing to see that no force be brought into play at the next elections, were well prepared with arms and cudgels. These, it is said, would not have been brought into play, had not Capt. ELGUERO's act remained unpunished. But, the people seeing that such was the case, rose *en masse* to revenge the deed. During the row, Gen. NIETO asked Gen. GONZALES CARAZO into the palace, ostensibly to make arrangements. (You will bear in mind that this gentleman is the peoples' candidate for the next President of the State.) After getting him in the palace, however, Gen. NIETO told him that he was his prisoner. On the people hearing of this, they were so excited, that it was found necessary to send guerrillas about the streets. Of these guerrillas, the people killed Capt. ELGUERO, F. PERRETT and T. ANGULO. From this it appears that it is not a fact, that this was meant as a revolution against the present Administration, but rather an accident, brought about by the excitement occasioned by the supposed interference of the Government in the coming election. At last dates, it is said, that Gen. GONZALES CARAZO was in the plains of Corozal, and Gen. SANTO DOMINGO VILA in Barranquilla, with some forces. The Government candidate, Señor ESPERILLA, does not appear to stand much chance of election.

CAPT. COHEN, of the Admiral's ship *Narragansett*, goes home on leave by this steamer; also, Mr. WINSLOW, chaplain of same ship.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Monday, Nov. 28, 1864.

The P. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Chili* arrived at her moorings in this bay late on the evening of the 19th inst. She brings dates from the South coast as follows: Valparaiso, to the 2d inst.; Callao, to the 13th; Bolivia, to the 9th; and Guayaquil to the 17th. Also, from Montevideo to the 30th September, and Buenos Ayres to the 2d October.

ECUADOR.

From Ecuador we learn that the movement against the Administration of Señor GARCIA MORENO had turned out a complete failure. Everything seems quiet at present.

PERU.

The Hispano-Peruvian question continues to be the order of the day. Preparations were going forward for the immediate expulsion of the Spanish fleet from the Chinchas. The old frigate *Callao*, that has been submerged for so many months, has been at last raised by contract with Messrs. CROSBY & RENTON, who, without saying by your leave, have taken themselves off with the contract money. The fitting up of the vessel, however, is rapidly progressing. The machinery is mostly put in. The machinery for rifled cannon has, also, been put up in Callao. It will be able to turn out two cannons per day. Bombs are being made to the amount of fourteen hundred. They will be ready for use in two or three weeks.

The steamer *Loa* is nearly all iron-clad, and the monitor *Victoria* has already a 60-pounder on board. The turret is being put up. Much energy is being displayed in getting ready for the attack on the Spanish fleet. This last remains stationed at Paracas, excepting the *Vencedora*, which was sent to the Chinchas, at the request of several Captains of the vessels loading guano, to prevent trouble.

The South American Congress had held preparatory sessions during the last week of October. Its meetings have been held in a very cautious manner, and very little has transpired of their deliberations. One of its first acts, however, was to send a commissioner to Admiral PINZON, intimating that if he did not give up the Chinchas, the Hispano-Peruvian question would become an American one. His answer was that he had not the power to do so.

Admiral PAREJA is expected to replace Admiral PINZON, with new instructions and ample powers to act in any emergency.

The Plenipotentiary to the Spanish-American Congress for the United States of Colombia has resigned his post, on account of limited powers from his government. It is generally supposed that his resignation will not be accepted.

On the 31st of October twenty-six members of the Peruvian Congress proposed a bill providing for immediate declaration of war against Spain. It had its first reading on the 3d instant.

The Continental Congress was to be installed on the 14th instant, with much public rejoicing.

CHILI.

In this Republic everything seems to be at a stand still, owing to the indecision of the Peruvian Government with regard to the Spanish question. There is also quite a lull in the market, on account of the increased tariff that was introduced on the 11th of October. Heavy purchases were made before that date, which seem yet sufficient to supply the demand.

Congress would not be called together until the early part of November.

Proposals for the construction of the railway between San Fernando and Curico would be received by the Government on the 1st of December proximo. Much interest is also felt in the realization of the road from Chillau to Talcahuano.

The Government had issued a decree to the effect that a general adoption of the French metric system shall take place throughout the country, on and after June 1, 1865.

Señor LASTARRIAD was expected to start for the Republic of Buenos Ayres. He goes as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of that country, as well as those of Brazil and Uruguay. It is hoped that this talented gentleman, with the aid and good will of the Government of Buenos Ayres, will be able to settle the question of limits between the two Republics in the wild of Patagonia.

No decision had yet been made by the courts with regard to the salvage of part of the cargo of the American ship *John Cottle*. The case stands like this: She put into the bay of Valparaiso on the 21st of September, and while there caught fire during the latter part of October. As all the efforts made to save her were noticed to be useless at first, a number of speculators went to work and succeeded in stopping the fire and towing the vessel into safe quarters. They then commenced discharging the cargo, to which, on complaint, the authorities put a stop to. The persons who had saved the vessel and cargo then made a claim before the Tribunal of Commerce for their share of salvage, and as the case is not provided for by the laws of Chili, a person was named to overlook the discharge and storing of the guano, until it is decided what right they have, if any, to part of the cargo saved.

The Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad continues to do good business. During the month of September no less than twenty-three thousand passengers had traveled over it.

BUENOS AYRES.

From Buenos Ayres—Its Present Condition and Future Prospects—South Americans and the Sanitary Commission—Preparation of Beef by an American Company—The Wool Crop—Increased Quantity and Quality—A Successful Agricultural Year Republicans Aping Royalty—Railroads—Immigration, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1864.

The preparation of a supplemental mail gives me the chance to send you news two days later than the regular mail.

The great political question of this valley is the settlement of the Paraguayan question. That country is torn by a revolution which must be suppressed, nor can it succeed [illegible] leave the land a prey to ambitious neighbors. [illegible] comes to come in and annex. Paraguay [illegible] any other assault on Uruguayan independence. Several European countries are thinking of a protectorate, and this, it is understood, is seriously proposed. In any event, the country is on the verge of ruin, and its future condition is a bad problem.

The United States Sanitary Commission held a public meeting at the United States Legation last week, to report funds collected. The whole sum remitted to Dr. [illegible], in exchange, will not about $16,000 in greenbacks. Perhaps nearly half of it has been contributed by other than citizens of the United States. The chief part of the money, other than by subscriptions by Americans, came from the proceeds of an opera and of an amateur theatrical performance in this city.

The preparation of beef by an American company has been progressing, and success is claimed for the plan. But as over four hundred experiments have been made, and all have failed, we cannot award success here until numerous cargoes are sold in Europe. It can be prepared, but it may not cross the equator. We shall see.

With the beginning of this month, sheep-farmers began shearing, and although some wool has been sold, none has arrived. So good has been the grass that wools are going to come to market of better fibre, cleaner and of heavier fleece than ever before. Wools of finer quality, also, will be produced. The introduction of thousands of the finest sheep in the world during the last three years already begins to affect the value of the wool-crop. Rams are sometimes sold for one thousand silver dollars.

After two or years of drought, this year bids fair to be highly prosperous in every way.

On Oct. 1, the National Congress was adjourned by the President, in person, with such imposing ceremonies and display as we read of in the adjournment of the British Parliament. The display of gold-lace and feathers by the President, his Staff, his Cabinet and by all foreign Ministers and Consuls, was more in keeping with royalty than republicanism.

A very extensive plan for the steam navigation of these rivers and coasts has been approved by Congress, and Capt. GUSTAVUS HARRISON, formerly of the United States Navy, has obtained the contract. The concession is for three years.

The action of the United States Congress, approving the project for connecting Rio de Janeiro with some port north of the Potomac, gives great joy here. Brazilian lines will probably extend the route to this city.

The railroad toward Chascomus is going forward rapidly. Construction trains run ten miles or so, and ships are here so numerous that iron and heavy materials are coming ashore for weeks together at the rate of over 100 tons a day.

Still larger works are in progress on the line of the Argentine Central, connecting Rosario and Cordoba. It is going on at the rate of completion, 270 miles, in two years. This will be the best road and the richest company in South America.

It appears from the report of the Minister of the Interior that since the earthquake in Mendoza, March 21, 1861, there has been collected for the sufferers $95,000, silver. Of this, about half has been distributed to the needy, and the rest lies in the bank. It will, perhaps, be given to the erection of churches and court-houses, or other improvements of the new city. The probable destination of the sum in bank is only my own supposition. We shall see.

Of immigrants in 1863 there were only 10,468. The half of 1864 terminating with June shows an increase of 20 per cent. over 1863. The proportion of men, women and children is respectively, of 100 persons, 66, 16 and 18. Exactly one-half of the immigration is from Italy, next in numbers are French, then the Spanish. The Government will not give free passage to immigrants.

The mortality of this city for 1863 was less than 3 per cent.

A North American (Canadian) professed conversion last week to the Roman faith, and on Saturday last was baptized in the cathedral. An immense crowd gathered to see this son of uncovenanted mercy enter the bosom of Mother Church. The next day he was married to a beautiful and wealthy native lady, and proceeded at once to russicate at one of his father-in-law's farms of this province. It was not notoriety that he sought, but his name is GUSTAVUS HOWE and the bride was Senorita CARANZA.

During this month, millions of sheep will be sheared, and as early as the 20th we shall see new wools in market. Twelve vessels under the stars and stripes are waiting, and several others are under way for this port. For two years so many have not been here at once.

The value of ounces is $458, paper, and they are rising.

Two missionaries have just sailed from England, via Buenos Ayres, for Patagonia. The society having charge of that work owns a fine farm among the Falkland Islands, a schooner, and has two or three mission stations. It has lost twelve or fifteen men by starvation and by massacre, and yet has not yet converted one indian. One of the pupils was lately killed in the act of horse-stealing. The have a sterile soil on which to plant a mission.

The American Church here is extending itself not only into this but the adjoining provinces. It has a very flourishing school, which admits the public once a month or so to its lectures, or other public exercises, and at such times the church is full. The Sunday congregations also, I am told, are larger than ever before in its history.

The immigration of Americans has been greater this year than for any year since 1840, and they are generally a good class of people, usually persons of intelligence and capital.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

The Fall of the present year has been one of the most sickly since the settlement of this valley. The chief of the mortality has fallen upon children of from one to two years old, the disease appearing to be a compound of dyspepsia, dysentery and canker, and resulting in a gradual wasting away of the flesh, and often in death. Instances are not rare of parents losing a child for two and three successive Falls by the above disease. The notices of deaths are far more numerous than those of marriages in the newspapers. This abundant mortality in this reputedly healthy region is fraught with a melancholy interest, and the more so as the ratio appears to increase fast.

The prices of flour and other breadstuffs have been declining for two or three weeks, having fallen from $22 per hundred to $15 in some instances, and the demand dull at that. In Cache Valley, however, a hundred miles nearer the gold-fields of the north, it is affirmed that $15 in gold is obtained from persons freighting to the mines. It is confidently predicted that the figures will degenerate to $10 in this city before Christmas, with the full expectation, though, of a material rise in the Spring.

The item of fuel is going up rapidly, the present demand for wood being $20 to $30 per cord, with no prospect of decrease. Eggs, butter, cheese and bacon show a tendency to rise, and butter, it is prophesied, will shortly be $2 per pound. The wages of laborers and of mechanics, excepting workers in iron, tin and a few other materials, do not rise in proportion, so it may be readily imagined that this city will be anything but a paradise to such persons during the next six months. Many of the mechanics and laborers have already been forced out of the city, or at least, they have chosen to go out and take up land, rather than to stay in and take the chances. True, there are worse places than this to beg in, but most people would be pretty far gone before they could put on the face to beg.

The Mormon emigration this year did not all get in until near the close of October. They had not been so late since the unfortunate hand-cart expeditions in 1856, the last of which arrived in an emaciated condition on the last day of November. There appears to have been some scarcity of food among them the present season on the plains, and more than usual sickness, which last extended to the cattle. The sickness and fatality among the people was chiefly from dysentery, and among the cattle "the murrain."

As the emigration had suffered somewhat in the mountains from the lateness of the season, considerable exertions were made by some of the more prominent Mormon citizens and "bishops" to alleviate their wants on arrival, and procure situations for them. And it was needed, for a long and hard Winter was before them, and prices higher than many of them had dreamed of.

The very narrow valleys of the Rio Virgen and the Santa Clara, in the extreme south, are the Utah cotton region. "Elder" ERASTUS SNOW, at the October Conference, made such a disclosure of the state of the settlements there—to the effect that one-half of the inhabitants of the principal city, St. George, had little bread to eat, and the other half were not able to help them—that extraordinary measures were at once undertaken to strengthen the settlements and about a hundred of the well-to-do men of the community were called upon to assist with their means. The result has been the organization of the Deseret Mercantile Association, with the object of building a warehouse at the head of navigation on the Colorado, and developing that route for the carrying of merchandize to this city. It is presumed that small flat-bottomed boats can navigate that somewhat lonesome river to within a hundred miles of the southern boundary of the territory, and the interest in that route is considerable and growing.

A favorite project of Gov. A. CUMMING was that of supplying Utah by way of the Missouri and the Yellowstone, but there seems to be no prospect of success that way. The Colorado route is all the rage now, and, if successful, will be until the railroad is made, which will then distance all competitors. Recent surveys for this railroad across the continent have proved that the great Rocky Mountain range is not such a bugbear as it was supposed to be. The Wasatch range east, and the Sierra Nevada west, can both be crossed with a maximum grade of 116 feet to the mile.

Among the many things which the march of improvement has introduced in this city of late, may be noticed the first billiard-table seen here. It is in full blast nightly, appearing to have plenty of patrons.

Mr. T. D. BROWN has opened a lending library of the works of standard novelists, one-fourth of the value of a volume being asked for the perusal thereof.

Two domestic revolutions are progressing in this community—the one is the burning of coal instead of wood, and the other is the burning of coal-oil instead of sperm or tallow. "Everybody" has bought a lamp this Fall, but "everybody" will not have the pleasure of using it this Winter, for the stocks of oil have all been snapped up in no time, so that it can scarcely be bought now. The price is $7 to $8 per gallon, when it can be got.

Boring for an artesian well is being prosecuted with vigor in the upper portion of the city.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The Knowledge Grant and Lee have of Each Other—Lee's Strength—The Importance of Wilmington.

Some days since we published a remarkable letter from the Southern correspondent of the London *Times*, dated Richmond, Oct. 8. A comparison between that letter, and one which has since appeared, dated Wilmington, Sept. 22, will show that the correspondent in question was compelled to modify his views regarding LEE's army, after reaching the rebel Capital. He writes:

It is possible that many of your readers, taking their impressions from Mr. SEWARD's recent speech at Auburn and from the tone of the Northern journals, may believe that GRANT's army is growing from day to day and from week to week, while LEE is suffering from disease, desertion, and depression to the extent represented in the same veracious chronicles. I am in a position to throw some light upon this subject, and I may here remark that the extent of information possessed by Gen. LEE as to the movements and numbers of his enemy (and, as I doubt not, possessed also by Gen. GRANT on the same subject) is probably unexampled since armies first faced each other in the field. This may probably be attributable to the fact that no such war between men speaking the same tongue has been witnessed; and also to the light imparted to the Governments and Generals upon either side by the journals issuing daily from Richmond and New-York, and interchanged almost before the ink with which they are printed is dry. *There is not a transport or war vessel which goes up or down the James River, whose name, armament, tonnage, cargo, and (if she carries troops) number of jaw negros are not as promptly known to Gen. Lee.* It is not necessary that I should state more than that GRANT had last week five army corps in front of LEE. It is a liberal computation to estimate each of these corps at ten thousand men. If LEE regarded his troops as GRANT views his army, and were disposed to sacrifice them with analogous callousness, I do not hesitate to concur in the opinion of most of LEE's inferior officers, that GRANT would have been in full retreat before the 1st of October. The Weldon Railroad, now held with head [illegible] of self-laudation by WARREN's Fusileers, could, *in Gen. Beauregard's judgment, be regained with a loss of at most fifteen hundred Confederates.* But it is felt that while the end of this war, or Southern independence, is being slowly reached by the gradual inertness of resistance which bars the door to Richmond, it is little less than murder to throw troops against intrenchments which it will serve no purpose for the Confederates to carry. The conditions under which this war is carried on by North and by South vary essentially in this respect. If the South stands still she is every day a gainer; with the North it is emphatically true that *non progredi est regredi.* From the very first the constant effort of the journals in Mr. LINCOLN's interest has been to prove that the Union troops are always gaining ground, and many a General (as, for instance, BURNSIDE at Fredericksburgh) has been goaded on to his ruin by the cry, "Defeat is better than inaction." That GRANT is no nearer to the capture of Richmond than he was when he crossed the Rapidan is the counter assertion of the Richmond journals every week. With the exception of the inevitable weariness incident to so unremitting a campaign as LEE's troops have sustained since the 4th of May, his strength at this hour, thanks to his careful economy and judicious handling of his men, compares very favorably with his strength on the first day of this year's campaign. It will be seen, therefore, that LEE's ability to hold Richmond and (if it seem desirable) Petersburgh throughout the Winter hinges upon the two questions whether he can supply his army as well as the inhabitants of the two principal cities of Virginia; and, secondly, whether the army of Gen. GRANT during the Winter months can be reinforced to the extent of from 100,000 to 150,000 men. Less than the former number, added to GRANT's present force, will have no chance against the earthworks which girdle Richmond, and which I have so often described.

It is the universal belief of thoughtful men in the South that Virginia will be the chief scene of Mr. LINCOLN's efforts during the remainder of this year. Large bodies of Federal troops have lately been withdrawn from the Mississippi River—as, for example, the troops in Northern Mississippi, which have been held in check in the neighborhood of Tupelo and Oxford by Gen. FORREST for the last six months—and it was at first believed that they would be added to the strength of Gen. SHERMAN. But there is reason now to suppose that SHERMAN's force has been diminished rather than increased, and that these reinforcements are designed for Virginia, and are on their road to GRANT or SHERIDAN. One result of the withdrawal of this Federal force from Northern Mississippi will be to liberate the ablest, most active, and most efficient cavalry captain whom the Confederate States have as yet produced. Gen. FORREST is a rough, uncultivated Western man, but in force of character, in promptitude of action, and in adaptation to the wild and fatiguing warfare in which he is engaged, it is doubtful whether a more formidable guerrilla chief ever drove spur into a horse's flank. It is said that since the commencement of the war he has had thirty horses killed under him. I never entertained much expectation of the achievements which Gen. WHEELER and the Confederate horsemen under his charge would accomplish, but I shall be surprised if Gen. FORREST does not exert a disturbing influence upon SHERMAN's communications.

But a point of greater interest either than Richmond or Atlanta seems likely before long to be the very spot from which I am now writing. *It is doubtful whether any other town in Secessia, not even Richmond or Augusta, with its contribution of 10,000 lbs. gunpowder per diem, has exercised such an influence upon the fortunes of this war as the insignificant little port of Wilmington, from which before the war only one shipment of 200 bales of cotton direct to Europe had ever been made, but from which the sinews of war, in the guise of cotton bales, have flowed out uninterruptedly to England for three years past, while an amount of war material and of supplies of all kinds has been sucked in through the same gate to an extent of which your readers have little conception.* There is no other port which existed in 1861 so favorable to blockade runners as Wilmington and the mouth of the Cape Fear River. The astonishing want of enterprise which characterized the Yankee navy during the first twelve months of the war led to the disregard of a river, the mouth of which was for many months defended only by two or three small field-pieces, with half a dozen rounds of ammunition to each. If, instead of indulging the spite of Boston against Charleston, in April, 1863, the whole power of the Federal navy had been turned against Wilmington, the course of this war might have been more influenced than by burning ten cities like Charleston, or capturing a half dozen Vicksburgh. As matters now stand, the capture at present of Wilmington (were it possible) would, for reasons which it is not necessary to state, produce no result; and secondly, Wilmington, long unmolested, has grown into such a fortress as to defy the utmost efforts of the Yankees from the sea. I have in vain urged upon your readers the importance to England of being represented by one or two of her admirable engineers, to learn aright the lessons of this war. [illegible] *from the Yankee vessels all round, and Capt. [illegible] set them firing upon each other, and in blind and perplexing confusion, long after he had slipped away from their vicinity and was safely anchored under the guns of Fort Fisher.*

In spite of the pæans in the Northern journals as to the vast reinforcements which are going forward to GRANT, it is the universal opinion here that tens of thousands, not only of men, but of efficient soldiers, will be required to prevail against a system of defence upon which LEE has lavished all the resources of his science. It is hard to say what will be the result if, during the whole of next year, the Federal Government can command men by the hundred thousand who are willing to surrender life in order that the Union may be resuscitated; but I see no reason to think that there will be any change in the position of affairs before Petersburgh during the coming Winter unless it be possible that LEE may fall back to the west bank of the Appomattox, and hold the fine defensive position afforded by the hills which line the left bank of that stream. There is abundant cause for thinking that WILMINGTON is the great thorn in the flesh of the Federal at this moment, and that we shall witness a desperate attack upon this place within the next seven weeks. It is hardly possible that operations against it could be conducted in the Winter, as the coast of North-Carolina is notoriously dangerous of approach at that season.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

The Re-election of President Lincoln in England—Comments on the Florida Case—The Great Western Detention Case—Jeff. Davis' Message.

A LIBERAL VIEW—THE DOOM OF SLAVERY.

From the London Star, Nov. 22.

We hail the result mainly because it is a triumph of the anti-slavery principles which the English people have long professed, and which have now been proclaimed by a popular vote to be the only principles upon which the Government of the United States can be conducted. Slavery in that great country dies hard. * * * Mr. LINCOLN has been elected by a party, which declares that slavery shall be extinguished, and they have returned to Congress the requisite two thirds majority to carry the proposed amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery forever on the soil of the United States. The war must now continue, as it would have done under the Presidency of McCLELLAN, but for higher and nobler purposes. It is for no more perpetuation or restoration of the Union, with all the enormities of slave-breeding, slave-trading, and slave labor which formerly shocked humanity. The rebellion will doubtless be subdued, and in place of the fire and sword which usually follow in the track of conquest, the South will gain the blessings of free labor, the crack of the slave-driver's whip will cease throughout the land, and under the benign influence of completed emancipation the Southern people will reap a prosperity of which they have scarcely dared to dream. Each [illegible] is only great as these the Northern [illegible] not have been as the Southern [illegible] aggressive war, but since the Southern people have taken the field and the combat has begun to trample their foot upon the constitutional rights and to destroy the most cherished privileges of the people of the North, they would have been false to themselves and humanity had they not resolved to smite slavery—that master spirit of civil discord and social wrong—to the earth, so that the Republic might never more be subject to its malignant influence. Mr. LINCOLN has undoubtedly deserved well of his country. Few men could have grasped the helm with so firm a grasp during a civil conflict so appalling as that which now rages. He is, it is true, neither distinguished by hereditary descent nor by personal accomplishments; he was a bargeman and a day-laborer, and slowly rose to be a provincial lawyer by dint of those qualities of perseverance and clearness of intellect which have been conspicuously displayed during the last four years. He has been caricatured in this country by pen and pencil in a style reflecting disgrace upon the caricaturists, but which has failed to shake the popular belief in the thorough honesty of his character, the sincerity of his love of freedom, and the humanity of his disposition. His policy toward this country has been characterized by the utmost frankness and the strongest desire for peace, and no statesman worthy of conducting the affairs of this country but must be convinced that our best allies on the American continent are men professing the principles which ABRAHAM LINCOLN avows, and in consonance with which he has hitherto directed the foreign policy of the Republic.

HOW THE TORIES LOOK AT IT.

From the London Herald, Nov. 22.

Mr. LINCOLN owes his reelection to the strength of his party and to his own lawless abuse of executive power, not to the belief of the people that no better man could have been chosen, or that he deserves the distinction of a second term of office. His predecessors were gentlemen; men of some experience either in military, diplomatic, or political life; men at least of average intelligence and of unquestioned personal integrity, yet they were thought, and rightly thought, not to have merited reelection. Mr. LINCOLN is a vulgar, brutal boor; wholly ignorant of political science, of military affairs, of everything else which a statesman should know. He has not connived at peculation; but he has allowed the public to be robbed to an indefinite extent by his ministers, he has shielded them from punishment, continued them in office, and in the only case in which the scandal was too bad to be hushed up at home he appointed the guilty party to a highly ornamental embassy. * * * * * * *

For our own part, we rejoice heartily in the defeat of Gen. McCLELLAN, as a prelude to the defeat of the North. We rejoice that the cause of oppression, robbery and injustice is intrusted to the hands of a vacillating, helpless imbecile, rather than to those of an able, resolute and efficient soldier. Nor do we think that the hopes of peace have been seriously impaired by Mr. LINCOLN's success. Peace depends not on the wishes of a man, but on the disposition of the nation. So long as the North was resolute in the prosecution of the war, neither Gen. McCLELLAN, nor even Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, could have made peace. So soon as the North shall be heartily sick of the war, convinced that victory is impossible, and eager for a compromise even on the basis of Southern independence, peace will have become necessary to Mr. LINCOLN, and could not be long delayed, even by a SUMNER or a BROWNLOW. We believe that nothing could tend more strongly to bring about such a state of things as will effectually discourage the war party, and dispose the North to abandon its hopeless enterprise, than the continuance of Mr. LINCOLN's rule; and, in that belief, we hail his reelection as an event of excellent augury for the interests of the South and of mankind.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

A FRENCH VIEW.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, the semi-official organ of the French Foreign Office, contains in its number of the 20th inst. an elaborate article on the cutting-out of the *Florida* in the port of Bahia, and denouncing that gross outrage on neutral rights. The writer concludes in these terms:

What strikes us as extremely grave in this outrageous proceeding is the apparently fixed determination of the Washington Government to set at nought many universally-recognized doctrines and duties of international law, which, although they are not laid down in any written code, have acquired all the force of law, are pronounced sacred by humanity and reason, and are consecrated by usage and the adhesion of every civilized nation. We had occasion in our publications of the 20th December and 27th March last, to demonstrate how, in the seizure and confiscation of the British bark *Springbok*, the marshal in contempt of the United States Prize Court set at defiance the best-established doctrines of international law, and we pointed out the dangers which neutral powers would incur if they permitted such a precedent to pass without protest, as it might hereafter be invoked against them.

We feel it our duty again to direct attention to that danger. The rights of neutrals repeatedly trampled under foot by the United States, have, in the case of the *Florida*, been violated in an unprecedented manner. Never since the introduction of international law has a grosser outrage been perpetrated. The midnight attack on the *Florida*, the murder of her crew, and the cutting out of that vessel within the port of Bahia, and under the Brazilian batteries, is unparalleled in modern maritime warfare. The perpetration of that audacious outrage implies a gross contempt for the rights and power of neutral nations, as well as a total disregard of every international obligation."

A LIBERAL VIEW.

From the London Star.

The dispatch of Mr. WEBB, United States Minister at Rio, recalls to mind the one of two years ago about the cow which gave good milk, but a wash returned the pail. Mr. WEBB has done a handsome thing in the most handsome manner. That such act of a naval officer having given cause of offence to the Government of Brazil, Mr. WEBB thus erases in his dispatch itself. The wrong should be fully repaired, [illegible] reparation," says Mr. WEBB, "which honor [illegible] will be most frankly tendered—more frankly and more promptly than if the same act had been committed by an American cruiser in the waters of the most powerful maritime nation of the world." Why did Mr. WEBB extend his letter beyond the few sentences which contain this manly and honorable utterance? Had he confined himself to this assurance he must have been acknowledged by every one a worthy representative of the dignity and magnanimity of one of the greatest nations on the earth. But in an evil hour Mr. WEBB chose to make his dispatch a mere [illegible] of accusation against Brazil, [illegible] well for him in the circumstances [illegible] to [illegible] in the case of good taste and dignity. When a strong Power is making an act of just reparation toward a much weaker State the honor of the former is best consulted by [illegible] the reparation [illegible] as possible. But in this instance [illegible] Mr. WEBB's lecture is directed [illegible] Brazil. Writing to the Foreign Minister [illegible] American empire, Mr. WEBB takes up the greater part of his dispatch with a vehement [illegible] attack upon the Government, the policy, the [illegible] and the people of England. Now, we venture to say that all who have the slightest knowledge of the manner in which diplomatic correspondence is usually conducted will admit that under no possible circumstances could such a proceeding as this become justifiable. It is simply not to be defended. Brazil has no right to be lectured for the doings of England. An American diplomatist has no excuse for conveying a furious attack upon England through the medium of a dispatch addressed to the Brazilian Government. Talking at a third party by means of a discourse addressed to a second can hardly ever be made a dignified or manly performance. It is certainly a performance which, under whatever circumstances, ought to be confined to the transactions and the squabbles of private life. To scold at England, while addressing only Brazil, is a course of conduct which probably no diplomatist but one in the service of the United States could possibly be led to accept.

THE CASE OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

From the London Times, Nov. 22.

Yesterday morning the Mayor of Liverpool received a letter from the Home Secretary, stating that the case of the *Great Western* had been laid before the law officers of the Crown, and that the depositions of the men had been placed in their hands. A subscription is being made to enable the poor fellows still remaining to return to their homes.

From the London Times, Nov. 23.

Information was received in Liverpool yesterday to the effect that Government has instructed the Solicitor to the Treasury to make a thorough investigation into the facts of this case, and to detain the ship in the meantime. The Solicitor to the Treasury has placed the matter in the hands of Messrs. BATESON, ROBINSON and MORRIS. Mr. F. S. HULL has got 126 men back from the ship, and has sent 106 home again.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE.

From the London Star.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS disapproves of a general levy and arming of the slaves. He has doubtless felt the pulse of the assembled slaveholders at Richmond preparatory to the reopening of Congress, and finding them hostile to the measure, he feels himself compelled to drop the desperate expedient urged upon him by the Richmond press and by the Governors of several States. * * * * * * *

The only change which Mr. DAVIS proposes in the existing arrangements is, that in place of the Government impressing slaves for brief periods to labor for the army, some 40,000 slaves should be purchased, and regularly trained as an army works corps, the slaves to have their freedom, not when purchased by the Government, but only after their period of service has expired. The general levy of slaves is postponed until the alternative is subjugation or the adoption of this extreme step be more pressingly presented than the Southern President professes to believe it to be at present. * * * * * * *

Viewed from the standpoint of the planters, their objections to the manumission scheme are well founded. There cannot be a doubt that the negroes are in favor of the North. Crushed down and degraded as they are, destitute of education, of newspapers, of all trustworthy information, they have yet learned enough from the conversations of their masters to know that the cause of the rupture was the future destiny of the negro race. They knew when ABRAHAM LINCOLN was first elected that he was their friend; they have learned of his Proclamation of Emancipation, and now the negro marches proudly in the Northern armies, subject to the same laws, earning the same pay, and treated in all respects on an equality with the white soldiers. Wherever the Northern armies penetrate the negroes flock to them as to deliverers, and the most trusty scouts, spies and pioneers throughout the war have been liberated slaves. Is it possible therefore to imagine any other result from the arming of he negroes than that they would refuse to fight their brethren in the Union armies? Although they might be compelled by force to march to the field, they would take the earliest opportunity to change sides and to fight against their former oppressors? When the South is so far driven to extremity as to try such a desperate expedient, the Confederacy may be reckoned as among the dead. The sole cause of quarrel would be removed, and the very planters who had most bitterly advocated secession, in the hope of perpetuating slavery, would rather be the citizens of a great united country than the denizens of a Confederacy from which the distinctive feature had been crushed out by the remorseless hoof of war. They know that they had the most perfect independence before the rebellion, and that a Confederation without slavery would not be worth one drop of blood.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

List of Burials at the U. S. General Hospital, City Point, Va., During the Months of October and November, 1864.

NINTH CORPS.

October.

2—Martin Weaver, Co. D, 51st N. Y.—chr. diarr.
4—Seth Wilcox. Co. I, 37th Wisconsin.
8—John T. Wright. Co. A, 36th Wis.—rem. fever.
9—Jos. Kramer, Co. A, 2d Md.—typhoid fever.
12—Isaac Foster, Co. K, 179th N. Y. Vols.—typhoid fever.
14—James Cady, Co. H, 2d Penn. Arty—chr. diarr.
19—Samuel B. Hoyt, Co. B, 59th Mass. Vols.—typhoid fever.
27—Wm. Kenney, Co. K, 51st Penn—typ. fever.
27—Isaac Wade, Co. G, 50th Penn.—typhoid fever.
28—Wm. Snyder, Co. K, 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery—typhoid pneumonia.
29—Abraham Mann, Co. B, 60th Ohio—gunshot wound.

November.

10—Wm. E. Barnes, Co. B, 37th Wis.—typ. fever.
15—Lewis G. Hilburn, Co. G, 6th N. H.—typ. fever.
15—C. G. Shelley, Co. 10th, 8. S. 6th Ohio—typhoid fever.
15—James M. Davis, Co. H, 31st Me.—typ. fever.
15—Elisha T. Baldwin, Co. A, 60th Ohio—typhoid fever.
23—A. J. Havens, Co. C, 45th Penn—bloody flux.
23—Richard Prother, Co. G, 38th Wis.—chr diarr.
24—A. Otterson, Co. C, 186th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
26—John Knowd, Co. A, 79th N. Y.—chr. diarr.
27—Francis Walker, 19th N. Y. Batry—rem. fever.
27—Lawrence Tompkins, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery—typhoid pneumonia.
29—Charles P. Brown, Co. I, 37th Wis.—hemor'ge.
30—Francis L. Augsburgh, Co. E, 186th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
30—Giovanni Gualia, 15th N. Y. Eng.—chr. dys'y.

FIFTH CORPS.

October.

1—Jacob Kendig, Co. H, 198th Penn.—chr. diarrhœa.
2—Alfred C. Gold, Co. I, 155th Penn.—gunshot—left breast.
2—Corp. Oliver French, Co. D, 20th Me.—gunshot—left breast.
3—Samuel Green, Co. D, 15th N. Y. H. A.—gunshot—abdomen.
3—James Durlc. Co. B. 104th N. Y.—ch. dysentery.
3—Isaac Seaman, Co. E, 1st Mich. S. S.—gunshot—abdomen.
3—James Sunden, Co. F, 1st Md.—gunshot—abd'm.
3—Q. M. Sgt. W. C. Hunter, 190th Penn.—ch. diar.
4—Sergt. James Horton, Co. H, 20th Me.—gunshot—right leg.
4—James Hutchins, Co. E, 91st Penn.—ch. dysen.
4—David Skeels, Co. B, 83d Penn.—gunshot—neck.
5—Chas. Kepp, Co. B, 15th N. Y. H. A.—chr. diarr.
5—Sergt. Christian Schlieff, Co. E, 15th N. Y. H. A.—chr. diarr.
7—Sergt. Joseph Smith, 18th Mass. L. B.—gunshot.
8—Corp. John Wakefield, Co. D, 157th Penn.—gunshot.
8—Isaac Liverngood, Co. C, 149th Penn.—heart dis.
9—Pvt. McConnell, Co. M, 21st Penn. C.—chr. diar.
10—Edward Ford, Co. G, 4th Del.—rem't fever.
13—Edward Nashot, Co. E, 83d Pa.—shell wound.
13—Lewis Carl, Co. F, 20th Me.—gunshot (head.)
15—Sergt. Thos. O'Connor, Co. G, 11th U. S.—gunshot.
17—Sergt. Geo. Ramsdell, Co. K, 20th Me.—gunshot.
17—Corp. A. J. Hartwell, Co. I, 1st Mich.—chronic diarrhœa.
23—Peter Brazee, Co. K, 20th N. Y. Vols.—chronic diarrhœa.
23—Adam Noise, Co. G, 107th Pa. Vols.—typhoid fever.
24—John Smith, 44th N. Y.—chronic diarrhœa.
24—Peter Lasher, Co. I, 115th N. Y. Vols.—consumption.
24—Joseph Collins, Co. C, 4th Md.—remittent fever.
26—John Banker, Co. F, 104th N. Y.—chronic diarrhœa.
26—Michael Fitzpatrick, Co. G, 5th N. Y.—chronic diarrhœa.
26—Thomas Dunn, Co. I, 19th Pa.—intermittent fever.
28—Edward McCaffrey, Battery E, 1st R. I.—chronic diarrhœa.
28—Amos Lamb, —, 159th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
28—W. Gandenen, Co. B, 155th Pa. V.—chronic diarrhœa.
29—Corp. Elias Tubbs, Co. I, 143d Pa. V.—chronic diarrhœa.
29—Joshua Bryant, Co. E, 155th Pa.—chronic diarrhœa.
29—Amos W. Gould—Co. A, 188th N. Y.—gunshot.

November.

3—Henry Slade, Co. K, 15th N. Y. H. Art.—chronic diarrhœa.
3—George W. Frost, Co. I, 16th Me.—chronic diarrhœa.
3—James H. Roe, Co. E, 61st Mass.—typhus fever.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 11, 1864

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

On the morning of the 7th, at daylight, the Fifth Corps, with the Third Division of the Second, and the brigades of cavalry, broke camp in the Army of the Potomac, and started south. During the same afternoon they crossed the Nottoway River on pontoons, and then took them up and moved on. On the afternoon of the 8th heavy firing was heard in the direction of Stony Creek Station, on the Weldon Railroad, and deserters who came in that day stated that MAHONE'S rebel division had been sent out to meet our forces. The exact destination of our troops was unkown. Gen. WARREN commanded the force. A cavalry reconnoissance was made on Thursday afternoon, which drove the rebels to their breastworks on Hatcher's Run, where they were developed in force. Reports were current that the evacuation of Petersburgh might be looked for at an early day.

There is nothing new in regard to SHERMAN. Richmond papers of the 8th are ominously silent; they say not a word has been received at the rebel War Department about affairs in Georgia. They had received no Georgia exchanges later than the 3d. An arrival at Annapolis, from Charleston harbor, Nov. 7, reports that heavy firing was heard that day in the direction of Savannah, believed to be the guns of either FOSTER or SHERMAN.

The Syracuse *Journal*, of the 9th inst., says: "A report has reached us, through reliable private sources, which explains the reason why Gen. ROSECRANS was lately relieved from the command of the Missouri Department. That eminent officer, by order of the War Department, has proceeded down the Mississippi, in order to assume the leadership of a large force which is designed to operate in the rear of HOOD. We shall hear good news from Tennessee directly. Concerning this the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* remarks: "It is not true that an order has been issued removing Gen. ROSECRANS from the command of Missouri, though it is quite probable that such an order may be issued. His superedure need not be regarded as an indication of official disapproval with him, for if superseded he will next be heard from in a situation calculated to display his admirable qualities as a field officer."

A dispatch from Vicksburgh, dated Dec. 4, says, Maj.-Gen. DANA, by a successful expedition destroyed the Mississippi Central Railroad for thirty miles above the Big Black River crossing, including the long bridge at that place. He found the enemy in force, but the work was thoroughly done. Our troops then returned to Vicksburgh, with the loss of five killed and forty-one wounded and missing. He also destroyed 2,500 bales of Confederate cotton, and about $300,000 worth of other public property.

The dispatches from Nashville represent nothing new in the military situation before that city. The bad weather had partially put a stop to hostilities, and the rebels were shivering in their rags around their camp-fires.

GENERAL NEWS.

The storm on Saturday checked business. Produce and merchandise were in very moderate request; the changes in prices were not important. The freight market was inactive, with 471 vessels of all classes in port.

The prize-steamer *Susanna*, which arrived off the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Thursday night, is 178 feet long and 18 feet beam, and has one engine of 150-horse power. She is about 300 tons, and, at the time of her capture, had on board 270 bales of cotton. She was captured by the United States steamer *Metacomet*, after a chase of four hours, during which she threw overboard considerable of her cargo. The *Susanna* had sailed from Galveston for Havana. Her captors found no colors on board. Capt. JOUETT, of the *Metacomet*, ordered her to be taken to Key West, to be coaled, after which she was sent to Philadelphia. The prize-master of the *Susanna*, H. C. NIELDS, is an officer of the *Metacomet*, belonging to Pennsylvania. He distinguished himself in the fight in Mobile Bay, and was favorably noticed by Admiral FARRAGUT. The *Metacomet* has been very successful as a blockader. The *Donegal* and the *Kate Dale* were among her captures, both of which are in the Government service. At the time the *Susanna* sailed from Galveston, two vessels were there, ready to run the blockade—the *Denbigh* and the *Zephyr*—both loaded with cotton.

The Board of City Canvassers have not counted any votes so far for either Mr. ECKER, for Alderman in the Fourth District, where there is a vacancy, or for the candidates who ran to fill the vacancy of School Commissioners in the Tenth Ward. Both matters have been laid over for consideration on the final day of the canvass.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, but the business they transacted was altogether of routine character. The board adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

The Philadelphia *Age*—very poor authority in such matters—asserts that the construction of the Dutch Gap Canal has been abandoned. The Confederate artillerists have succeeded in breaking the enormous dredging machines that are employed in the execution of the canal, and now, the *Age* mournfully adds, "nothing can be done."

With the recent change of proprietorship in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the price of that paper advanced from one cent to two cents per copy.

WM. C. BROWN, of Paterson, N. J., a dyer by occupation, was found badly mangled on the railroad on the morning of the 9th, and utterly unconscious. He was brought home and lingered till about eleven o'clock, when he expired. The circumstances connected with this tragic affair, says the Paterson *Press*, are unaccountable. He went out with his dog about eight o'clock, to take his usual morning walk, proceeded down the railroad to the cut, which is barely a quarter of a mile from the built-up part of the place. It was not known that he was sick or under great depression of spirits. That he was struck by the cars is almost certain, since both arms were found broken, yet the track there is perfectly straight, and he must have been seen by the engineer or fireman. The train did not stop, nor is there any known source of information as to how the event happened. More suspicious still is the fact that, when brought home, his watch and money had disappeared, the pocket and fob being turned inside out. Some person must have relieved him of them either before or after the accident.

Col. MOODY, of Ohio, recently returning from Catlettsburgh, Ky., met on the boat a ferocious gentleman (?) of the Southern persuasion. The dweller in Dixie began to vilify the fighting preacher, and ended by drawing a revolver upon him, with a threat to shoot. The Colonel in his wrath is perfectly leonine. Swift as lightning, he launched himself upon the insulting traitor, hurled him into a corner of the boat, and wrested the revolver from his grasp. The doughty minister still retains the repeater; but he has a heart as big as his body, and can forgive as well as he can preach and fight; consequently he announces himself as willing to return the pistol so soon as a manly apology shall be made.

Steamship *Golden Rule*, D. S. BABCOCK, Esq., Commander, from Greytown 2d inst., with mails, passengers, and treasure to the Central American Transit Company, arrived last evening. The *Golden Rule* has experienced strong northerly winds for the last three days.

Dr. MARY E. WALKER has received the appointment of Acting Surgeon in the army, and has assumed duty as surgeon in the female military prison in Louisville.

A merchant who arrived at Washington on Wednesday, from Richmond, after having failed thirteen times previously, says that the Union fires never burned brighter in the hearts of the middle classes in the beleagured city than they do at present. He states that almost the entire foreign population is for the reconstruction of the Union. JEFF. DAVIS has his house guarded day and night. Serious alarm is felt in all circles, but it does not partake of a panic.

Among the fruits of Gen. MERRIT'S visit to Loudon Valley, last week are about two thousand head of cattle, one thousand sheep, ane somd horses, all of which have been turned over to to Gen. SHERIDAN'S Quartermaster at Stevenson's Depot. The portion of the valley visited by our forces has been completely stripped of stock for at least five miles on eaeh side of the road traveled, and all the hay and forage has been burned. The losses in many instances will, undoubtedly, fall upon innocent parties, but the measure was deemed a necessity, in order to strip the country of subsistence for MOSBY'S and other guerrilla gangs.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* of December 4, has information, from what it deems reliable sources, that "PRICE, with all the force with which he succeeded in getting across the Arkansas River, is on his way to Texas or the Red River country. The fatal disasters with which he met in the series of conflicts with BLUNT and CURTIS, were quite sufficient to satisfy the rebel General and his followers. They have no desire to engage in any further adventures this side of the Arkansas. It is true, however, that the forces of STAND WAITIE, COOPER and GANO, are this side of the Arkansas and in the Indian Territory, for the purpose of capturing our supply trains. This is the same force that captured the large train at Cabin Creek in August last; also the same that burned the hay at Fort Gibson."

Gen. HANCOCK'S new corps is recruiting rapidly. The General is much encouraged by the course of New-Hampshire in offering extra bounties for recruits, and desires other States to do likewise.

The Legislature of Virginia, (as contra-distinguished from West Virginia,) now in session at Alexandria, have elected JOSEPH SEGAR to fill the vacancy in the United State Senate, occasioned by the death of Mr. BOWDEN, and JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, at present United States District Judge, in place of Senator CARLILE, whose term expires on the 4th of next March.

Lord LYONS' *ménage* and stock of wines were sold at auction in Washington, on Friday. The wines and brandies, about a thousand bottles, were purchased mostly by an agent of the Metropolitan Club, of Washington, at moderate prices.

The Loss of Liberty in America.

One of the bugbears which continually haunt the English mind in regard to this country, is the dreadful oppression to which personal liberty, and especially the liberty of the press, has been exposed since the beginning of our war. According to the British idea, free citizens are daily snatched away from their peaceful avocations and consigned to the "American Bastile" in Fort Lafayette, without trial or accusation, while any journal that should breathe a word against Mr. SEWARD or Mr. LINCOLN would be at once suppressed at the point of the bayonet!

The truthful and exhilarating pictures presented weekly by the veracious correspondent of the London *Times*, of American liberties, strengthen these notions, which have now become fixed facts in the minds of most solid and sensible Britons. What may be called the "*Saturday Review* fallacy" has now fixed this opinion of American freedom as a dogma in nearly the whole British press for the upper classes. This fallacy consists in the now well-known and ingenious method of first telling a downright falsehood about a foreign nation in the form of a "rumor," and then reasoning from it as a probable occurrence, next basing an important argument on it as a well-settled fact, and finally casually alluding to it, in reasonings on other matters, as a universally admitted axiom.

By this acute process, the "intelligent English mind" is convinced to the depths of its being of the most unfortunate mental and personal slavery of the American people. To our foreign critics who take this cheerful aspect, we commend the phenomena of the recent Presidential campaign. During that struggle, they would have beheld this oppressed and enslaved population calling its "despotic Administration" by every name of opprobrium known to political calumny, and this with perfect impunity. They would have seen "the fettered press" filling column after column with the most atrocious abuse of its "tyrant," and exposing every weakness of, and inventing every possible scandal against, the "despotism at Washington;" and, through it all, not a tongue silenced by a Government which had 500,000 bayonets at its command, nor a press (outside of the limits of military or martial law) suppressed, or even censured by an Administration which, according to them, was all-powerful, and regardless of every personal right.

Our critics may, however, reply that this forbearance was displayed during a struggle between two parties, where the slightest disregard of law manifested by the one would have given the victory to the other.

Leaving out of view the singular and unheard-of nature of this tyranny, which could be thus easily overthrown, we call the attention of our foreign censors to the remarkable phenomena now presented in a portion of the press of this city.

We have just finished a political contest in which the present Administration is supported by an enormous popular majority through the Union. It was never so strong as it is at this moment. It commands the devotion and the votes of hundreds of thousands of veteran soldiers. Even the patriotic Opposition would support it in the most vigorous measures to uphold the Government. At this time, a fiendish plot is laid, by rebel agents, to burn the largest city of the Union. A portion of the Opposition press of the city, (which may justly be called "the rebel press,") laughs at the threatened calamity, as the "phosphorus panic," and now attempts to charge the Administration with the ingenious purpose of firing a dozen different hotels, for the sake of scaring the Democracy of New-York! But more than this, one of these sheets, in the very agony of the nation's struggle and sacrifice, sneers at all our costly offerings of life and means, belittles every victory, persistently magnifies every rebel success, is cast down at each Union triumph, and is manifestly cheerful, not to say mocking, over our disasters,—slanders our Generals, reviles our officials, does its utmost to discourage enlistments, and in every way, is bitterly opposed and hostile, not alone to Mr. LINCOLN and his Administration, but to the national life.

This journal and its congenial associates are never checked for a moment; not a word is spoken by the Government against them; not an edict leveled at them. The soldiers they revile, and the brave men whose cause they trample on, continually pass their offices each day, and never even offer an insult. They are evidently and plainly—if not all, at least in individual instances—*organs of Jeff. Davis*; and still they are allowed to live in the commercial metropolis of the nation. If this is not "Liberty of the Press," with a vengeance, we should like to know what is? We think it liberty which has become license, and of a dangerous kind, too.

We would not have Governmental measures against these journals, but we do hope that such a public tone will be aroused by their course, as will alarm even them, and at least silence the treason which a sense of public decency should cause them to conceal.

Our Three Armies.

The indications are, that there will be a culmination this week of more than one of the three great campaigns which are now in progress—that of SHERMAN in Georgia, that of THOMAS in Tennessee, and that of GRANT in Virginia. Whatever may be the exact point at which SHERMAN is aiming, there is no doubt that by this time his army is very near to the seaboard, and if it is going to have a serious action with the enemy at all, the event must be close at hand. In Middle Tennessee, again, it would seem as if matters could not remain long in their present state. HOOD is closely menacing the defences of Nashville, while he has planted batteries on the Cumberland River, northwest of the city, and his forces have also been found to the eastward. If he proposes to assault, his opportunity has come, and if he proposes to march into Kentucky, he could not find a better moment, though events may prove he could not have chosen a worse one. Beside the assault on the city, and a movement north of it, there is but one other operation in which he can have any hope—a march into East Tennessee. If he accomplish neither of these, the rebel campaign will stand confessed a terrible failure, and no hope for HOOD in the future. In Virginia, as well as in the far South and Southwest, our columns, this morning, bear witness that activity is again to be the order. The object of the movement begun by Gen. WARREN on our left rear on Wednesday last, has not yet been fully developed, but we shall presently learn its magnitude, bearings and issue.

Mail Carriage North and South---How the Account Stands.

From the Report of the Postmaster-General, we learn that the accounts between the Treasury and the Department for the past year, show a balance of about half a million in favor of the Post-office, provided we give credit, as we are bound to do, for the sum which represents the commutation of the franking privilege.

Ten years ago the deficiency in the annual balance was over a million and a half. And the year before the rebel States announced their purpose of defying the Government, the balance against the Department had approached close to the enormous sum of seven millions.

There is more in the financial statement than appears on the face of it. The sparse settlements in some portions of the South, which have been excluded from participation in the mail arrangements of the General Government since the war broke out, were a serious but inevitable burden on the tax-paying public of the North. They were always understood to be so. Their proper share of the impost had necessarily to be borne in part by the people resident in the more populous districts. And we can, therefore, easily understand how there might be a difference of nearly a million and a quarter between the financial balances of 1854 and 1864 in favor of the latter year. But when we find that, within the six years immediately preceding the rebellion, *under a pure and simple Democratic Administration*, the annual deficit of the department had actually quadrupled, we have to pause in order to find the precise economic theory by which to account for the strange disparity between the income and outlay.

The perplexity is not lessened in looking to the fact, that the same year in which the deficit of the Department was greatest, the ocean mail service of the United States had been crippled to the last degree by the withdrawal of the subsidy from the North Atlantic line and by the curtailment of the subsidies which had hitherto been paid to the Southern coasting lines. By so much, indeed, as the foreign mail facilities were diminished, by so much the balance against the Department seems to have grown. To-day our postal expenses are less than they were seven years ago. To-day our postal revenues are two-thirds greater than they were seven years ago. There is a notable story in these simple figures. Granted (on the debit side) that we have a shorter distance to carry our mails, by virtue of the partial occupation of the country by armed rebels, how comes it that we can collect, to-day, twelve and a half millions within the loyal States for the eight odd millions we scraped up, North and South, seven years ago?

That is a point which those who are doleful over the financial prospect may, with great advantage, consider. We can all see at a glance why we should expend less, proportionately, for mail carriage, than we did before COBB and FLOYD carried off the public funds. But it needs more reflection to see how, *without* the contributions of seven or eight Southern States, we actually draw in more money than we did when the Union, under purely Democratic rule, was in the heyday of prosperity. It seems as if a community not above the influence of common schools—even if they are, here and there, *very common*—has in it certain properties which the public Postmaster cannot afford to despise. It appears as if States that put no ban upon intelligence, however poor and despised may be those in search of it, have in them certain productive qualities which cannot appertain to communities where common schools for half the population are interdicted under the severest penalties.

In this bare abstract of one section of the postal record of the year may, we think, be read the ultimate triumph of our cause. To be really productive, the South must be *free*. Intelligence must be free. The expression of opinion must be free. Otherwise we return to the old Post-Office deficits of seven millions annually, and to many other bad things besides.

The Commercial and Financial Prospects of the British American Confederation.

The Finance Minister of the Canadian Provinces has put into what may be called a popular form, a number of interesting facts and statements bearing on the commercial and financial condition of the Provinces which are about to be federally united. The statement is naturally rose-colored; but we are interested in looking at its main points.

The Quebec Conference agreed to transfer the aggregate revenues of the separate Provinces to the Federal Government with the exception of certain local funds—amounting in the Maritime Colonies to about a quarter of a million dollars annually, and in the Western Provinces to something over a million and a quarter. These purely local revenues, it was further agreed to supplement by an annual vote of 80 cents *per capitum* from the federal treasury, to enable each Province to provide for the expenses of local legislation and government—making an aggregate of about four and a half million dollars. This disposition of petty local revenues, along with the eighty cents *per capitum* subsidy, it is reckoned would still leave the General Government a balance—estimated on the present resources of the separate Provinces, of over nine millions and a half. The exact figures of the Finance Minister are these:

Gross revenue receipts..	$14,223,320
Local revenue and subsidy	4 860,892
Balance for General Government	$9,362,328

The public debt of the Canadas is a little over sixty-seven millions; of Nova Scotia, something under five millions; of New-Brunswick, about five and three-quarter millions; of Newfoundland, almost one million; and of Prince Edward Island, nearly a quarter of a million. The gross debt of the Confederation at starting would thus be a fraction less than eighty million dollars. That runs close up to $25 a head of the population. There is nothing alarming in this, provided the separate Provinces do not proceed to run up an individual score for themselves. If, however, they are unable to carry on this local machinery with the petty revenues left to them and the 80-cent (per head) subsidy, they will either have to make up the deficiency by an income-tax, raised in addition to the burdens imposed by the General Government, or become borrowers independently of the Confederation. That sort of arrangement might soon make a wonderful difference in the aggregates of the Finance Minister.

Without taking once into account the immense fluctuations in the trade of a country whose exports include lumber and ship-building to so large an extent, the incumbent of the Canadian Treasury makes up a flourishing trade report from the returns of certain years which have been most unusually prosperous in both the lumber and ship-building trade. We are satisfied that the results he reaches—having a regard to the averages—are altogether fallacious. But such as they are, we lay the sum of them before our readers. The gross yearly trade, export and import, of the five Provinces is made to show the vast figure of one hundred and thirty-seven and a half millions—Canada giving a return of nearly eighty-eight millions, New-Brunswick about seventeen millions, Nova Scotia eighteen and a half millions, Prince Edward Island over three millions, and Newfoundland eleven millions and a quarter.

This estimate, we say, is founded upon the returns of a year unusually prosperous for both the lumbermen and shipbuilders. The decline in the present year alone, as every business man familiar with the country knows, would reduce the aggregates at least from fifteen to twenty per cent.

From the statement in which these estimates and facts are presented, we learn, for the first time, that the vast Crown domain of the Provinces is not to become the property of the Confederation, but to remain a bone of contention for the local Governments and speculators, repelling, rather than inviting, emigration, and opening innumerable avenues for petty larceny and general plunder.

The Italian Premier on the Recent Convention.

The most important and interesting speech made in the Italian Parliament during the debate on the Franco-Italian Convention, was that of Gen. LA MARMORA, the chief of the new Government. The candid, honest tone of the Premier's address, has inspired the nation with confidence in himself, and in the treaty under consideration. The terms of that treaty were not originally approved by the Minister; he was conscientiously opposed to them from an apprehension that they might tend to mar the work of Italian unity; but when he assumed office, and found the obnoxious instrument already completed and signed, he determined, after mature deliberation, and weighing of the arguments for and against it, to give the provisions thereof his cordial support. However repugnant the said convention may be to ardent patriots, there can be no doubt, argues the General, that it will prove, on the whole, beneficial to Italy. It will remove the French garrison from the Subalpine peninsula, and ultimately leave the solution of the Roman question to the inhabitants of the "Eternal City." The Italian Government and people will faithfully abide by the terms of the convention, and, in the opinion of the Premier, the party in the chamber who suspected that the Emperor NAPOLEON would not do likewise, did his French Majesty great injustice. LA MARMORA assured the House that the Emperor was at heart well disposed toward Italy. True, that personage once entertained doubt, touching the possibility of Italian unity, but now he is convinced that that unity is irrevocable, and accepts it as a virtually accomplished fact. Nor does it become Italians to be unmindful of the important services which NAPOLEON has rendered to their cause. Let it not be forgotten that it was he who promoted the discussion of the Italian question at the Congress of Paris—that it was he who drove the Austrians out of Lombardy—that it was he who initiated that great movement which resulted in the expulsion of those petty despots that formerly oppressed them. And, after such evidences of his friendship, is it generous, is it prudent, asks the Premier, to harbor undue distrust of his Majesty's designs? If Italians honestly discharge the obligations which the treaty imposes on them, the French Emperor, continues the Minister, will withdraw his troops from Rome within the period specified, and not only do so, but aid Italy, perhaps with all his moral and diplomatic influence, to recover Venice.

Such is the pith of the Italian Premier's argument in favor of the acceptance of the September convention, and in defence of the French Emperor. Of course, LA MARMORA'S expectation that NAPOLEON will yet coöperate with Italy in attempting to rescue Venice from the clutches of Austria, may or may not be realized; but if that astute ruler will only act up to the spirit and the letter of the treaty about Rome, the Italians will be satisfied.

The people of Italy, however, don't admire the qualifications and reservations of the French Foreign Secretary touching certain future contingencies. They are willing, after the withdrawal of the French garrison, to refrain themselves from all intermeddling in Roman politics; but, if they do so, it must be on condition that, in the event of a rupture between the Pope and his subjects, the French Emperor will rigidly observe the doctrine of nonintervention, and leave the Roman Pontiff and the Roman people to arrange their differences in whatever way they please.

Maximilian and the Mexicans.

MAXIMILIAN has completed his tour through the provinces of his Empire, and has once more established himself in its Capital. The reception which he met with during his travels, has inspired him with confidence and audacity. While away, his Majesty became cognizant of two important facts, of which, we presume, he would have remained ignorant had he not gone. The first is, that "the Empire is firmly based on the firm will of the immense majority of the nation:" the second, that "that immense majority is desirous of peace, tranquillity and justice." These discoveries have convinced MAXIMILIAN not only that he is securely seated on his throne, but that it is his duty to confer on the Mexicans those blessings which they so ardently yearn for. Yet how can "peace, tranquillity and justice" be reëstablished in his dominions, if those wretched incendiaries who still persist in standing up for republicanism, liberty and autonomy, are not put down? Hitherto the Emperor has shown that forbearance toward them that honorable adversaries are entitled to, but now the Emperor declares that he will keep terms with them no longer, and that henceforward all bands of armed men infesting the country shall be regarded and treated as banditti; which means that they are to be tried by court-martial and shot, or hung, within twenty-four hours after sentence. This mode of dealing with gangs of robbers is, of course, well enough; but it seems rather premature for a sovereign that owes his throne to violence and intervention, to doom to the gallows all men found in arms against his authority.

The power of MAXIMILIAN is at present in the ascendant, and he has made up his mind to give his opponents no quarter. Nay, he has become an imitator of the policy of his French patron, and has set about establishing a perfect despotism in the country, which will keep the people in perpetual pupilage, and leave him absolute master of their destinies. This is evident from his recent instructions to the Prefects of the empire, by which these functionaries are transformed into so many local tyrants, who are authorized to relax or restrict the rights of the inhabitants at pleasure. What measure of liberty the press is to enjoy under the new *régime*, will suffice as an illustration of the whole system. "The Prefects," says the Imperial circular, "will also give their attention to the press, which ought to operate on the basis of law. Writings, however, which overstep the limits of the law, and direct *attacks against our creeds, against good manners*, against individuals, against the *institutions of our country, ought not, under any circumstances, to be tolerated.*"

MAXIMILIAN purposes to put a straight waistcoat on the Mexican Press, in order to compel it to observe the proprieties—chief among which will be a prudent reticence touching the acts and ordinances of the Imperial Administration, which must not be alluded to save in terms of eulogy. The liberty of the Mexican press and people in the future will, indeed, be pretty much on a par; and Mexico will gain as little by the abandonment of her republican government for a despotism, as the frogs did by exchanging King Log for King Stork.

BRITISH COLONIAL ORGANS.—As a rule no one here notices what the Southern organs in Canada have to say upon human events. But the English organ of the Canadian Government in Montreal surely ought not to constitute itself an apologist for the rebel incendiaries here. In the latest issue before us, this organ points out as an excuse for the ruffians who attempted to burn down the City of New-York, that

"the Federals not only attempted but actually destroyed houses tenanted by harmless women and children in the valley of the Shenandoah. Was that," the organ asks, "an offence too rank for language to characterize. Of course not, the poor wretches were beastly, brutal 'secesh.'"

Mr. Attorney-General CARTIER was here the other day on a friendly mission. The journal we quote from is his organ. It may be incapable of doing harm. But we submit, whether, in the present critical condition of affairs, the Attorney-General of Lower Canada might not, with advantage, call off his hounds.

A FAIR ESTIMATE—The Richmond *Courier* a journal lately started in the rebel Capital, says: "A thousand willing, patriotic men are worth a hecatomb of discontented, and, as the phrase goes, 'disloyal spirits.'"

By "willing, patriotic men," the *Courier* means the rebels pure and simple; and by "disloyal spirits," those Southerners who wish an end put to the rebellion. A "hecatomb" is literally a sacrifice of a hundred oxen, and, in a wider sense, a *hundred men*, so that by the *Courier's* figures a thousand genuine rebels are worth only a hundred men who would gladly return to the Union. Confederate men in Richmond would seem to have depreciated in about the same ratio as Confederate money, which at the latest dates was rated at $10 for $1 in "greenbacks."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 10.

THE OLD SEVEN-THIRTIES.

On application to the Secretary of the Treasury and Gen. SPINNER, we are informed that the report that he intends to receive the old seven-thirties in payment for Customs duties is without any foundation.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 10.

SHERMAN.

The Government has received no information other than what appears in the Southern papers in relation to SHERMAN'S movements.

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

Five or six merchants of Washington, charged with selling goods to blockade-runners, who were at large on parole, have been recommitted to the Old Capitol Prison by order of the Secretary of War.

LORD LYONS' AFFAIRS.

The horses, carriages, &c., and liquors belonging to the establishment of Lord LYONS have been sold at auction. The wines ranged from $30 to $40 a dozen and the brandies at $7 50 a bottle. This disposition of his property indicates that Lord LYONS will not soon return to this country, if at all.

A LOYAL SHIP AND A LOYAL CREW.

Commodore CRAVEN, of the United States ship *Niagara*, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated Antwerp, Nov. 22, says:

"On receiving the announcement of the re-election of President LINCOLN this vessel was immediately dressed, with our national flag flying at her mast-heads. We consider this to be the greatest and most important contest of the war, and most glorious in its result. I have again dressed the ship today, and at noon fired a salute of twenty-one guns. It is, I believe, the first time since our national existence that such a demonstration was made by any of our ships-of-war, but the occasion seems so momentous and all-glorious to me that I could not resist the impulse to thus manifest my joy."

REFUGEES FROM LYNCHBURGH.

Seven men, five women and four children, refugees from Lynchburgh, Va., presented themselves at the Provost-Marshal's office to-day. They were comfortably clad, and said they came North on account of the scarcity and high price of provisions.

THE DERELICT MERCHANTS.

The Military Commission in session in this city this morning took up the case of CHARLES E. WATERS, hardware merchant in Baltimore, in which PARDON WOOLLEY was the principal witness for the Government. He is accused of selling goods to blockade-runners, to be carried into the rebel lines.

DESERTERS FROM LEE'S ARMY.

The mail steamer *Cossack*, from City Point today, brought about fifty deserters from Gen. LEE'S army, who suffered much from the cold, being in most instances thinly clad and without blankets.

TAX ON CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

The following is the joint resolution introduced by Mr. STEVENS, that the true construction and meaning of so much of the act to provide internal revenue approved June 30 last, as refers to the tax or duty on cigars shall be as follows; The tax shall be assessed on the real value; and the price for which the same shall have been sold, or alleged to have been sold, or offered for sale, shall only be an item of evidence to enable the Inspector and Assessor to ascertain the true value. The assessed value shall never be less than such alleged price or value.

Whenever the owner or possessor or agent of cigars shall fix the value thereof, or allege a certain price for which he pretends to have purchased them, or offers them for sale, if the inspector or assessor shall deem such price below the real value, he shall be at liberty to take the same at that price for the use of the Government, giving the owner or agent a certificate of the value, who shall be paid the same on presenting it to the Treasurer of the United States, or his deputy. The returns relative to the kinds of cigars required by the 90th section of the act may be made monthly or bi monthly, instead of weekly, as may be decided by the assessors. Manufacturers of cigars shall be allowed to have their cigars inspected and stamped, and to return and pay the tax upon the same at any time before as well as at the time of sale. The stamp shall always indicate the actual amount of the tax paid or payable.

Marine Disasters.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 10.

The schooner *Telegraph* is ashore at Long Branch. She is tight. Crew saved.

A bark is ashore at Deal. Name unknown. Crew saved.

A schooner, name unknown as yet, sunk six miles from this place at 11 o'clock this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

SUNDRIES.—It rarely happens that New-York is so well supplied with side-amusements as at the present time. Ordinarily, the theatres absorb the entire attention of the public, but it is certainly not so now People who have a prejudice against theatrical entertainments are for the first time adequately provided for, and the patronage bestowed upon "side shows" seems to promise that they will become permanent institutions in our midst. We have at various times explained their scope, and will do so once more for the benefit of our readers. VAN AMBURGH'S Menagerie is one of the best-regulated establishments we have ever had in the city. It is situated at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway. The collection includes all the better known birds and beasts, and many specimens that are rare and curious. Recent additions have been made to it. The exhibition extends uninterruptedly from morning until night. Three special performances in the arena and dens take place at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M. The building is so constructed that from almost any part of it the entire performance can be witnessed. Next to the menagerie, in the order of its claims on natural history, is the Hippotheatron, a bomb-proof establishment in Fourteenth-street, built for the special uses of equestrianism, and excellently managed by Mr. NIXON. If it were not uncivil, we should prefer to call it a circus—for these new-fangled names rob us of the pleasant memories of our youth. But in Fourteenth-street, and right opposite to the stockholders' entrance of the Academy of Music, we must be genteel or it is preferable that we should perish. The Hippotheatron, then, gives nightly performances, and, on Wednesday and Saturday, additional ones in the afternoon. The riders are good; the vaulters the best that any country can produce; the clowns as funny as the youngsters require them to be; the tight-rope and slack-rope and jumping-rope people are all delightfully daring; the band is quite heavenly, (oh! for the privilege of playing the side-drum or the piccolo-flute in such a supreme combination!) and the female riders ravishing beyond the conception of poets. As a diversion from the powerful emotions of the regular business of the ring, Mr. NIXON has, for the moment, provided an entertainment of dog and monkey actors. It is impossible for these droll caricatures to drive Her image from the youthful breast, but in a lofty and sacrificial way they may be tolerated, yes—horrid mockery—even laughed at and enjoyed until She skips into the ring, and treading softly on Mr. Merryman's hand (thrice happy buffoon,) rises like a zephyr to the pad and begins whirling through the air in a celestial dress, composed mainly of scarf and riding-whip. Thenceforth it is only possible to think of Miss STICKNEY, and in rapturous meditation to consume the weary hours and the remaining peanuts. Mr. NIXON'S establishment, in truth, is full of bright and happy visions for old and young. We are glad that as a mere commercial speculation it is prospering. From the natural to the supernatural is but a step; rather a long one in this instance, for it must take us all the way from Fourteenth-street to No. 585 Broadway. Here ROBERT HELLER, Professor of the Black Art, nightly performs his devilities. He, too, is to be found on Saturday afternoons, and it has seemed to us that his sternest critics are then present—the youngsters being much more difficult to satisfy than their seniors. HELLER is a conjuror, and performs tricks with cards, rings, boxes, pistols, drums, and other things. He plays also upon the pianoforte, and the English language—producing agreeable sensations from both. One of his most remarkable tricks is to borrow several half dollar pieces from the audience and return them. He is said to be the only man in America who does it. Another famous trick is with the Scarlet Spirit—an imp that vanishes through tables and floors, and appears mysteriously, but a little out of wind, in the gallery and parquet, bolting through the audience, an ardent spirit, it may be said, and a regular scarlet-runner. Mr. HELLER explains everything in the most satisfactory manner. All that he requires is punctual attendance. With this he guarantees in a few years to teach all his tricks to the public, even to the borrowing of silver half dollar pieces. As a matter of information, we may add that Mr. HELLER'S establishment is neatly and brightly fitted up, and that it is patronized by the best people in the city. Precisely the same may be said of Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, now occupied by ARTEMAS WARD. This celebrated Mormon delivers a lecture on the manners and customs of Salt Lake City—a humorous lecture, be it understood, and therefore to be taken *cum grano salis*. Portraits of Mr. WARD'S wives are exhibited in front of the hall, and he informs us that "ever of those" he is fondly dreaming. Mr. WARD has very original views on the subject of saints. They are painted by two clever artists, and exhibited every night. As a lecturer, the gentleman is distant but friendly; opposed to merriment himself, but not unwilling to see it in others. Generally speaking, he encores his own jokes, and abides by the consequences. His presence of mind in the midst of the fearful scenes that ensue is truly remarkable. We advise our readers to remember ARTEMAS WARD. Here then we have four admirable side places of amusement. Another may be added to the list, namely the Exhibition of Bohemian Glass Blowers at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. These gentlemen manufacture all sorts of things out of the brittle substance, and afterward bestow the articles on the audience. It is impossible to be imposed upon by such pieces for they can be seen through at once.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS may be congratulated on the success of his first "Symphonie Soirée." It took place on Saturday evening, and Irving Hall, notwithstanding the bad weather, was extremely well filled. We were glad to notice among the audience many *habitués* of the Philharmonic concerts. It is pleasant to find that the non-performing members of that drowsy society manifest an appetite for other music than that which constitutes their annual feast. Mr. THOMAS' soirée was mainly instrumental. Out of six pieces, four were for the orchestra. The remaining two were vocal, and interpreted by a lady whose natural gifts are good enough, but whose artistic qualifications do not justify her in appearing before the public. The first number on the programme was BEETHOVEN'S Symphony No. 8, a work celebrated for a graceful and piquant *scherzando*, and the very powerful *allegro vivace* with which it ends. Otherwise it does not compare favorably with the third, the fifth, the seventh, or the ninth symphonies. These, however, are often played, and it was as much a matter of curiosity as of pleasure to find the eighth once more on the programme. A "suite" by LACHNER was the next orchestral piece. The composer is well known, and he has displayed good taste in choosing a modest title for a pretentious work. There are many social places in Germany where this sort of music is appropriate, and we should be glad if there were many places here where no worse could be heard. It is a little graver than dance music and a great deal more trivial than that which bears the symphonic name. There are four movements, but, so far as we could detect, there is no sequential necessity for this number. The object of the author seems to have been to compose a series of strong pieces, popular and melodious in their subjects, and calculated to bring out the executive skill of the performers. In this he has succeeded, but his success does not cause us to desire another "suite" from his pen. Of a far different character is BERLIOZ' dramatic symphony, opus 17, called "Romeo and Juliet." The great French composer not only brings out all the skill of the performers, but he makes them skillful. This particular work abounds in peculiarities that demand the closest attention and the most resolute determination to conquer their meaning. We regard it as the best that we have yet heard from BERLIOZ. The picture is perfect, and the colors most vivid. One can tell how much the "school of the future" has borrowed from BERLIOZ in hearing this remarkable composition. The opening, descriptive of *Romeo* sadly straying in the garden of his beloved, is eminently in the style of the future, but the finale, with its massive treatment and broad, appreciable and splendid theme, is far beyond anything that LISZT or WAGNER have yet accomplished. All these works were excellently played by the orchestra. We were glad to notice that Mr. THOMAS had two harpists for the symphony just named. It is only the Philharmonic Society that refuses to employ the proper instruments in the performance of such works. We have saved for the last a notice of one of the most enjoyable features of the entire evening: the performance of the *Larghetto and Finale*, from CHOPIN'S Concerto in F minor, opus 21, by Mr. S. B. MILLS. We have never heard a clearer, more intelligent or admirable performance of this superb work. Mr. MILLS was the first to introduce it to our public, and we shall be mistaken if he have a successor who can remove the impression he has created. He is without doubt the most perfect artist in America, and never demonstrated this fact more thoroughly than on Saturday evening. It is but just to add that the piano he played upon—STEINWAY Grand—responded to every suggestion of his masterly touch.

Railroad Accidents and their Prevention.

The unhappy recurrence of accidents on our principal lines of railroad has naturally directed the attention of the public to the subject of safety. Any proposition for securing that desirable element of travel will be accepted and examined with particular interest at this time. It has been remarked, and with perfect justice, that the proverbial ingenuity of the country has been less displayed in the matter of railroad conveyance than in many subjects of far less importance. The explanation is found in the fact that the companies who have control of these great interests are generally more occupied in engineering their stock than in looking after the safety of their passengers. It is only when neglect is attended with its inevitable consequence—serious disaster to life and limb—that outside pressure is heeded, and the demands for the adoption of some plan insuring greater safety, are listened to. It is obvious that the present system is radically defective. The appalling accidents which we are daily called upon to record, occurring, as they do, in various parts of the country and on many lines, show that it is the system that is at fault, not any particular management. We have attained to a considerable degree of comfort in the matter of cars, but we have not learned the proper mode of running them so as to insure safety and speed. The defect, it is understood, is in the running-gear. The majority of accidents arise from injuries inflicted on the rails, whereby the wheels of the carriages are thrown out of place and the train is exposed to the danger of instant destruction. These injuries commence with the first day and steadily get worse. Out of the many accidents that have occurred within the last six months, involving the loss of over two hundred lives, only one of the number has been traced to other causes. The condition of the rails in every other instance was the immediate cause of the disaster, and this condition, it is now seen, cannot be permanently improved without a radical change of system. The rails are so slightly secured to the ties, that the powerful lateral vibration of a heavily-laden train puts more pressure upon them than they can bear, and it is only a wonder that they are not more frequently broken or displaced. The wheels run from side to side, and not only grind away the track rapidly, but, from the immense weight they support, they strike every little inequality with something more than sledge hammer force, and swing and bump the cars with power enough at times to break the rails, the axles and the cars in pieces. Any trifling defect speedily becomes enlarged, and the end is that the car, no longer being kept in its place by the flange of the wheel, runs off, and an accident ensues. This swinging and grinding from side to side is not only the most destructive to the cars and track, but it is also most unpleasant to the passengers. It is with satisfaction, therefore, that we refer to a plan by which it is entirely obviated. Mr. S. B. DRIGGS, whose name is well known in mechanics and engineering, and whose bold and radical ideas on the subject of the piano-forte have led to an entire change in the mode of constructing that instrument, is the inventor of the improvement in question. He claims that it remedies all the defects we have referred to, and it is certainly so simple that the happiest results may be anticipated from its adoption. Mr. DRIGGS does not propose to change the present construction of the car, but merely to establish a different system of running gear, and a different plan of connecting it, by which all lateral motion is entirely obviated, and the customary jerking and jumping in starting and stopping a train rendered absolutely impossible. The wheels, instead of occupying their present position, are connected with a compound and flexible truck, bearing the entire weight of the car, and so arranged as to protect it from all vibration. This truck is provided with guides, so that in turning curves it *must* keep parallel with every radius of whatever circle is run. Two objects are hereby gained. The track cannot be injured or the passengers annoyed by lateral movement; the cars cannot run off the rails, however great the speed at which they are running, or whatever curve they may happen to be turning. We have seen the plans, and believe that safety and speed are secured by Mr. DRIGGS' very admirable improvement. We need not enforce the importance of safety, but in view of the rapid growth of the city, and, the increasing necessity, and inclination for suburban residence, it is of vast importance also to travel quickly. It is evident that we cannot do so by the present plan, and railroad corporations owe it to themselves and the public to see if this or some better one cannot be adopted. At present it takes thirteen or fourteen hours to reach the National Capital—a distance of two hundred and forty miles. Mr. DRIGGS believes that it could be covered, were his running-gear adopted, in half that time.

The Female Medical Students at Bellevue Hospital College.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, NEW-YORK CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appears in to-day's TIMES an article in *"Behalf of several ladies who are students in the Medical College for Women,"* who claim to have been improperly treated by a large portion of the students of this college, an assertion which is entirely untrue, and is undoubtedly intended, first, to grossly reflect upon the character of the faculty and students; and, second, to obtain a degree of notoriety which they would otherwise be unable to do. The general tenor of the communication, judging from the inelegant style of some of the extracts, reveals a spirit of malignancy certainly not characteristic of ladies. Let me first examine the position which these females have assumed, and then I will submit to any candid mind whether this class of students have been "improperly treated." They have defiected themselves from the sphere in which nature's laws have fitted woman alone to excel, and are endeavoring to force themselves into a condition which is repugnant to the sentiments of polite society, and by so doing have necessarily lost that command for gallant attentions, which all gentlemen are so ready to accord to the fairer sex. Grant that they, or any other females, have the perfect right to pursue public medical studies, or any other course of inquiry, but they must reconcile themselves to the inevitable consequences of the *equality* to which they aspire. They must not expect to be entitled to any favors that are not extended to medical students in common. "Front seats" in a hospital amphitheatre, where every variety of surgical operations upon both male and female are performed, are not generally "reserved for ladies." If a student of the male "persuasion" requests information in proper medical subjects of his near neighbor of the feminine gender, she should not get into a high dudgeon thereat—he regards her the same as other medical students.

The statements that any ladies have been insulted by "students here assembled," and that our professors connive at such a thing, is a gross libel. It is hardly necessary to add that none entertain a more sincere respect for the ladies than medical men generally. But if they leave their natural element, and thrust themselves into our professional circles, they must not expect any reservation in open discussion of any subjects connected with the structure, condition, phenomena, or laws of human nature.

BELLEVUE STUDENT.

A LADY STUDENT'S VIEW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to depart from the policy adopted by the students in the Medical College for Women, by saying a few words to the public with reference to the article alluded to in your issue of Dec. 6, and of our position as students of medicine. Whatever may have been your motive, we thank you that you refused to publish an article, the spirit of which misrepresents our feelings. Its author necessarily fails to express our views, because he cannot look upon the question from our stand-point. Yet, while we wish that he had been more wise, we cannot forget that his is the first voice raised in our defence.

That "brutal and beastly insults are leveled at wives, daughters and sisters," is perfectly true; that they are offered by a large portion of the male students is not true; although we have no proof that all do not approve the treatment we receive.

With regard to the failure of our Professors to stop these outrages, he is mistaken. They teach us that we go to Bellevue as students, having neither eyes or ears for aught that has not direct bearing on our science. How difficult it is to do this may be imagined when it is remembered that we go with all our natural feeling of delicacy, made doubly sensitive by the trying circumstances under which we are forced to suffer every indignity suggested by inferior intellect, whose medium of animal organization lacks the better attributes that characterize irrational creatures. No motive less inspiring than our devotion to our cause could enable us to suffer in silence. We believe that we are right. If we are, God will prosper us; and the opposition of a few lawless school-boys or even of mature and dignified men, will prove as futile as history shows all opposition to be when suffered by the few who inaugurate each advancing step in the world's progress.

To our opponents at Bellevue, I would say, that when they bring the blood to our cheeks with their vile words, it returns to our hearts fired with a determination that we *will succeed*; and the lives of our fellow-creatures shall not always be in the hands of men who thus show themselves incapable to conceive of the high character that should stamp practitioners of medicine.

STUDENT.

General Winder.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The manner in which the Union prisoners have been treated by the rebel authorities is so different from anything in modern, or even in ancient times, that no word has yet been found to characterize it.

Gen. WINDER was not perhaps the author of this system of treatment, but he is a man of education and ability, who has devoted three years of his mature life to the execution of it, and it appears to be therefore an act of simple justice to give his name to the system.

The epithets which have heretofore been applied to it were not sufficiently appropriate. It has been called *savage*, but this is unjust to the savages, who, when they torture their victims, at least allow them to die the death of men and of warriors. It has been called *inhuman*, but this is unfair to the beasts, who never torture their victims for weeks and months. It has sometimes been called a *murderous* policy, but death does not appear to be the object, although a natural consequence of the deprivations which these prisoners are subjected to.

But to say that a man has been *Windered* would convey at once a clear and definite idea, or rather train of ideas, to thousands of mourning families, and so long as the history of this rebellion is remembered, the infamous name of WINDER should be connected with the part he has taken in it.

FRANCIS C. LOWELL.

Slavery and the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

Your correspondent "Anti-Slavery," of Dec. 6, excepts to your statement, in your paper of the 1st inst., of the issue involved in our civil contests, taking the ground that "slavery was the cause of the war, and until slavery is destroyed we can have no assurance of permanent peace." Now, I propose to grant the truth of this proposition in the fullest and widest sense that your correspondent can possibly give to it. It is a proposition or form of words which has been often used before, and on hearing it I am always disposed to ask, Well, what follows? And I must say that, as yet, I have been unable to believe that, even in the minds of those of our friends or any friends, for so I consider them, anything follows. It always then occurs to me that we should be more likely to arrive at some understanding with our friends who speak thus, if we could agree to lay aside all figures of speech and prosopopeias. The word slavery, as indicating a legal condition, is a term we all understand, at least, though it may be hard to define it critically. But when we come to speak of slavery as a person, an enemy, &c., we grow poetical. The term expresses an abstract idea, as does murder, intemperance, vice, virtue, &c. We have seen wars conducted against the foe intemperance, and the war against slavery, that is war in the same source, had been going on long before Mr. LINCOLN was thought off. But our friends who now propose to treat slavery as a foe; to hurt, ruin, and destroy it, mean, I take it, something more than such moral and intellectual warfare. I wish some of them would explain how, from the proposition, that slavery is somebody's foe, or may be treated by somebody as an enemy, or may be destroyed by somebody, any legal or even moral right, in any body, that is in any particular person or persons, may be deducted of taking any particular and definite physical or material measure whatever in respect to any slaveholder or any slave, or, if you please, in respect to any white man, or any black man living in any one house, town, country or state, anywhere. I make my meaning plainer by a parallel problem. Granted, that intemperance is the deadly foe of a community. How can it be made to appear that a legal or moral right exists, in some particular person, of taking any physical or material measures in respect to any man or woman, or any quantity of spirituous liquors located in the place occupied by that community, or anywhere else?

J. C. H.

Christmas Turkeys.

FORT HAZLETT, NEAR PORTSMOUTH, VA., Thursday, Dec. 8, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Most of the New-York regiments in the field were remembered by their friends at home about Thanksgiving, and received turkeys, &c., &c. Other New-York regiments, as well as this, the Thirteenth New-York Artillery, composed, to quite a large extent of veterans, who have served two years before, and after being mustered out, are again in the service now more than another year—but did not receive from the contributions made in New-York, a single turkey. I would suggest to the patriotic and soldier-loving wealthy gentlemen of New-York, that those regiments be remembered at Christmas. Nothing cheers up and encourages a soldier more than to feel that at home he is not forgotten.

Gas Meters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a gas consumer, I wish to know whether there is not a law of this State which prohibits the gas companies from charging consumers for the use of meters. I find they have resumed the old practice of charging not one regular price, but, for instance, for the month of October, 25 cents, and for November, 30 cents for the same; also for the Government tax, 25 cents per 1,000 feet.

Proceedings at the Dedication of Mount Union College—Gov. Chase's Oration.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MOUNT UNION, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1864.

A large and appreciative audience, having assembled on the first inst., in the new and magnificent edifice of Mount Union College, the meeting was called to order by Rev. O. N. HARTSHORN, LL.D., President of the College, and the organization was perfected by electing Col. HARRIS, editor of the *Ohio Farmer*, President, Col. S. C. Porter, Col. Stedman, Col. E. Ball, and Judge Ambler, Vice-Presidents; and J. T. Brooks, Esq., Hon. J. K. Rukenbrod and Prof. J. O. Chapman, Secretaries. After music by the Mount Union Choir, and Prayer by Rev. Dr. REID, of Cincinnati, Hon. S. P. CHASE was introduced, and proceeded to deliver a very appropriate and truly masterly oration, in a manner eloquently impressive. His theme involved the nature, means and value of education, and its importance to the preservation and prosperity of our country. He traced the remote causes of the insane and fiendish rebellion in our country to the radical defects in Southern education. He demonstrated that our free republican institutions could not prosper nor long exist without fondly cherishing and liberally supporting our common schools and colleges. He argued the paramount claims of science and higher education, and that every boy and girl of the land is equally and justly entitled to thorough primary and collegiate instruction in the same schools, at the expense of the State, and that under the fostering patronage of the Christian Church, more than one-third of the endowment funds of the colleges of Ohio, have been obtained during the past year. The speaker then compared the relative objects, growth and usefulness of American and European Colleges, and closed by referring to the history, character and success of Mt. Union College, and by evoking upon its brightening future the continued munificence of an appreciating public, and the protection of an Allwise Providence.

The meeting took a recess until evening, when the people reassembled to hear addresses from Rev. J. M. REID, D. D., editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, and late President of Genesee College, N. Y., and from Hon. E. E. WHITE, A. M., State School Commissioner of Ohio. At the close of these addresses, which were of a very high order, and delivered with a marked and happy effect, the religious Dedicatory services, appropriate to this rejuvenating occasion, were conducted by Rev. Dr. REID, and the Benediction pronounced by Rev. J. N. BAIRD, D. D., of the Pittsburgh Conference. During the interim of the afternoon and evening addresses, Rev. JOHN MCCARTY, the College Agent, sold scholarships, amounting to between three and four thousand dollars, besides the reception of some very acceptable donations. The College is located in a very *moral, healthy*, and enterprising community, near Alliance, Ohio, and is now engaged in securing a permanent endowment of three hundred thousand dollars, and has already received amounts indicative of entire success.

S. D. HARRIS, President.
J. O. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
MT. UNION, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1864.

Rambling Letter from a Sprightly Cavalryman.

CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS, NEAR WINCHESTER, SHENANDOAH VALLEY, Friday, Nov. 25, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

Thanksgiving Day broke beautifully upon us, clear, fresh, invigorating.

Thanksgiving sun shone brightly o'er us, warm, hopeful, cheering.

Thanksgiving turkies (anatomically dissected with infinitessimal rations) were dealt, in place of pork, out to us, tender, plump, but homœopathic. We truly thanked the Author of all good for His multitudinous blessings. We truly appreciated the unusual privilege of drawing turkey rations, but years of hardship and fatigue, without damping our patriotism, has made us earnestly hope for less war, and given us stomachs for more turkey.

In foreign climes, surrounded by all that is beautiful in nature and art, constant variety and attractive changes of life, scenes and character, how immediately any little home peculiarity that meets the eye thrills through me, and how instantly fancy goes dancing on the miles of waves that toss between, and brings it at to one that home with its cluster of dear faces and fond memories. Nothing but desolation meets the eye, nothing but war and hardship engages the attention of the soldier of the Republic, battling in distant treason-land, yet how ever present to him is the home he left and the loved ones, whom the battle chances are he may never see again.

Years ago Genius led through the deep, blue soundings of ocean a heart-string, o'er which the thoughts, wants and affections of Old and New World might find interchange, that heart-string still undulates in Atlantic's surges, though it no longer vibrate to the messages of separated ones, so the deep, strong, home love of the soldier throbs in recollections and emotions, though scenes of battle and carnage may have checked its pulsations to the home shore for years.

On such days as Thanksgiving, Christmas and the like, when the absent one knows he must be more than ever missed, how impossible to check the flood of memories that come tumbling over us. We see the hospitable old homestead, with its quaint, old-fashioned surroundings, the grand old fire-place, round which fancy clusters the loving old folk and lovable young folk, then memory lingers in our hearts, delight, and we recall the last good night; now the little trembling loved one, whom we, perchance, might never see again, and from whom it was most impossible to part, stood, trembling, near us, one little hand tight prisoned in our own.

So sweetly she had whispered
A soft "good night,"
Her lover must go
For the morning light.
Was brushing the shadows of darkness away,
And the golden East would soon herald day
The old folk were waking
From slumbers deep,
And sounds of life
Came from the village street
"Ah, why will my lover linger so
Good night," yet her wi some cy pleads no.
The closing hands tighten.
One kiss and away.
Ah! cupid's a coward
In light of day.

All this fancy painting of our past delights serves for a moment to light up the desolation of our present, and it takes some such domestic institution as Thanksgiving to produce the wand. Yours, &c.,

GEO. MOORE RODGERS, Sixth N. Y. Cav.

A Cavalryman on the War.

NEAR WINCHESTER, SHENANDOAH, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

"CONSUELO"

"Why, soldiers, why, whose trade it is to die, should we be melancholy, boys?" Yet it is difficult to check sad feelings when one comes upon the little "mounds" that are scattered here and there—here and there—over the once fair harvest fields of lovely "Shenandoah," sad evidences of many contending passions.

As one deciphers the rude carving that some comrade has graven on the simple wooden headboard, it is impossible to forget that each life, thus nobly given for our country, had some little world of its own, some one to love, some one that loved, and now, perchance, mourns in anguish unceasing. To such stricken one I would say:

Mourn not your dead, who life have given,
To snap the chains of slavery,
Rich the reward that due in heaven
Such sacrifice and bravery.

Mourn not your dead, who nobly fell,
'Mid the wild charge and maddening strife.
What need that tears their fate should tell?
They died to give their country life.

Mourn not your dead; far happier they
In the bright realms of peace above.
Grieve not, ye stricken ones, but pray,
And find comfort in God's soothing love.

Yours, &c.,

GEO. MOORE RODGERS, Sixth N. Y. V. C.

A Card.

JOHN N. GENIN, in view of the immediate advent of the Fur Season, would draw the attention of the fashionable world and the public to his extensive stock of

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS,

and to the moderate prices which he has determined to affix to them. The assortment, manufactured expressly for an approaching season, comprises the popular fancy furs of the day, together with many superb sets of Royal Ermine and Russian and Hudson Bay Sable.

The stock of Sleigh Robes, besides the usual variety, includes magnificent specimens of Arctic Fox Robes, white as the Polar snow and of ample dimensions. Also, ladies' fur hoods and foot muffs, gentlemen's fur collars and gloves. The entire exposition, which is now complete, is remarkable for its variety and beauty.

JNO. N. GENIN,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

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MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Just on the Market—A Little Wonder!—The beautiful new $10 PATENT SEWING MACHINE, a perfect gem, working like a charm; and spensable to every family, dressmaker, milliner, seamstress, &c. For sale at McIntosh's cloak store, No. 497 Broadway, New-York, where the little wonder may be seen in operation. An exquisite present for the holidays. Exporters please notice. J. P. KICHTER, Wholesale Agent, No. 497 Broadway, New-York.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

A Large Assortment of Imported Boots, Slippers and Vesitsens, to be sold cheap to close the stock. Quilted Slippers for Holiday presents. No. 571 Broadway. M. L. HILL.

Sleighs!! Sleighs!!
WOOD BROTHERS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.,
LATE SANITARY FAIR BUILDING,
are offering cheap—a full assortment,
FAMILY SLEIGHS,
PONY SLEIGHS,
CUTTERS,
JUMPERS,
PORTLAND CUTTERS.

WOOD BROTHERS are also agents for GOLD'S celebrated Albany sleighs.

A few bargains left in fine carriages, slightly damaged by the late fire.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock, JACOB HERRICK, infant son of Elisha H., Jr., and Julia A. Allen.

BEATTY.—On Saturday, Dec. 10, after a short but painful illness, ELIZA, the beloved wife of Jno. Beatty, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the 27th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on Monday, Dec. 12, at 10 A. M.

COOKE.—On Friday morning, Dec. 9, very suddenly, SAMUEL WALDEN COOKE, eldest son of Rev. Dr. Cooke, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, and a member of the Senior Class of Columbia College.

The relatives and friends, the members of the congregation, the faculty and students of Columbia College, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's Church, the corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and pall-bearers will meet at the house, No. 60 West 11th-st., at 3 o'clock.

CROW.—On Friday, Dec. 9, of congestion of the lungs, SARAH, widow of Samuel Crow, of Woodbridge, N. J., in the 76th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. H. Poillon, at Morrisania, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken, on Monday, to Woodbridge, N. J., for interment.

CARTER.—On Saturday, Dec. 10, suddenly, LEE WEBSTER, only son of Oliver G. and Sarah H. Carter, aged 6 months and 18 days.

DEXTER.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 10, Mrs. SUSAN A. DEXTER, daughter of the late Chester Clapp, Esq., of Northampton, Mass., in the 43d year of her age.

Funeral notice in Monday's *Times*.

JAGGAR.—On Friday, Dec. 9, after a lingering illness, WALTER F., son of Walter and Julia Ann Jaggar, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, Flushing, this day, (Sunday,) the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains will leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., returning, leave Flushing at 4:30 P. M.

ORMSBEE.—At Easton, Penn., on Friday, Dec. 9, HANNIBAL D. ORMSBEE, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral service on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 30 South 10th-st., Williamsburgh. Remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

PLESLIN.—On Friday morning, Dec 9, WILLIAM PLESLIN in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, C. R. Delamater, D. H. Fowler and James Black, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 296 West 12th-st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PAINE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 8, of consumption, ALICE IDA, youngest daughter of Phebe Ann and the late Capt. J. Paine, aged 16 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her mother's residence, No. 162 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

REID.—On Friday night, Dec. 9, at her late residence, No. 88 West 21st-st., MARY JANE, wife of James Reid, in the 54th year of her age.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock, from St. Joseph's Church, Albany.

WHITMORE.—In this city, on Saturday, Dec. 10, after a protracted illness, HENRY WHITMORE, son of J. C. Whitmore, aged 24 years.

The funeral will take place from his residence, No. 269 Lexington-av., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

WAGSTAFF.—On Friday, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock, of scarlet fever, AMELIA, twin daughter of Thomas H. and Henrietta Wagstaff, aged 10 months and 21 days.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

A FANCY GOODS, NOTION AND HOSIERY STOCK FOR SALE.

The undersigned contemplate retiring from business on the 1st of January next, and offer for sale their entire stock of Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Stationery, &c., with all fixtures necessary for carrying on the business. An excellent opportunity is here offered to any party desirous of succeeding to a well established, lucrative business. Address CYRUS J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, No 53 Chambers-st., New-York.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' MEMORIAL.

The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on FREE EXHIBITION,

by order of the Special Committee having charge of the same, at the piano warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., No. 141 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., from 9 A. M to 8 P. M.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.

J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer of
CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.,
No 203 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE, and sent to all parts of the country at the lowest trade prices.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

PAY OF PRISONERS OF WAR COLLECTED for the wife and widowed mother. L. BROWN & CO., No 2 Park-place, Broadway Bank.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 25 cents.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD—10,000 Photographic Albums, at our cheap price. 50,000 Children's Books, at your price. 100,000 magnificent books, morocco, at any price. 500,000 Photographic Stereoscopic Pictures, almost given away.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No 119 Nassau-st., Near Beekman-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PROF. W. HENRY GREEN, OF Princeton, N. J., will preach in the Presbyterian Church, in University-place, date Dr. Potts', on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 3½ o'clock in the afternoon.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL preach in 6th-st. Baptist Church, No. 211 6th-st., on SUNDAY, A. M. Subject—*Metropolitan Evangelization*. Lecture to workingmen in the Evening by Rev. H. G. WESTON, D. D. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES—Corner 9th-av. and 28th-st. Open every SUNDAY for a third service at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sermon next Sunday on *The Man of Sin*.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister.—Subject for MORNING, 10½ o'clock—*Life of Christ*. EVENING, 7½ o'clock—*The Parables*. Seats free.

MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Doom of Christendom*.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st.—Rev. WM. F. STOWE, of Lexington, Mass., will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ELDER JOSEPH T. CURRY WILL LECture in Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Will the Ungodly have a Future Conscious Existence*.

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 47th-st. Hall. Preaching SUNDAY, Dec. 11, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. HARRIS, of Ithaca, N. Y. Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7 o'clock. AFTERNOON at 3 P. M., Communion. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. On SUNDAY Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.; the latter service for deaf mutes. And Rev. H. A. NEELY at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-av. and East 30th-st.—Divine Service at 10½ A. M. by and 7½ P. M. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

REV. C. S. PERKINS WILL PREACH IN the First Free Baptist Church, in 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. PROF. SMYTH WILL PREACH in the large lecture room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, service commencing at 7½. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**AT THE LAIGHT-ST. BAP

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 10.—P.M.

$150 U. S. 6s, '67	133	200	Quick. Min. Co.		91
700 U. S. 6s, '81 C.		100	do.		9 3/8
Small	115	100	do.		90¾
2,000 do.	1 15/16	500	do.		91
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	1	500	do.		91⅛
500 do.	10⅝	600	do.		9 3/8
80,000 do. new iss.	8⅝	800	do.		91
20,000 do. new iss.	10 7/8	100	do.		91⅛
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	100⅜	100	Mariposa M. Co		3⅝
10,000 Treas. N, 7-3-10s,		100	do.		3⅝
A. & O., small	110	100	N. Y. Cen. R.		121
5,000 do.	120	100	Erie Railway, b10		94
10,000 do.	119⅝	1000	do.		94
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅞	100	do.	s15	93⅞
20,000 do.	97⅝	100	Hudson R. R.		115
17,000 Ill. War Loan	99⅞	200	do.		114⅝
3,000 N. Car. 6s	60	100	do.		115
5,000 Mo. State 6s, b10	63⅝	100	Reading R.		135⅞
25,000 O. & M. Cer.	35⅝	800	do.		136⅛
5,000 do. b10	35⅝	50	M. S. & N. I.		72⅜
75 Fourth Nat. Bank	93	100	do.		72⅜
100 Canton Co.	38⅜	300	Ill. Cen. R.		122⅜
25 do.	35	200	do.		123⅜
400 Qu'z Hill G. M. Co.	6	200	do.	s60	129
67 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	209	1000	Cle. & Pitts.		111
100 do.	210	50	Chi. & N. W.		42⅜
400 Cum. Coal Pr.	51⅜	100	do.		42⅜
100 do. b10	52	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.		70⅜
200 do. b30	52	100	Cleve. & Tol. b10		110⅜
500 do.	52	300	Chi. R. I. & P. R.		106⅛
300 do. b10	52⅜	100	do.		106⅞
200 do.	52⅜	100	Chi., B. & Quin.		117⅜
400 do.	52⅜	200	do.		117⅜
100 Amer. Coal Co. b15	85	100	Tol. & Wab. R.		67⅜
25 Cin., Ham. & Day. R	123	600	P., Ft. W. & C.		104⅜
300 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	53⅛				

SATURDAY, Dec. 10—P. M.

The Gold-Room fell to 239@237 ₱ cent, to-day, the speculation being comparatively tame. The supply of Gold for cash delivery was quite free, and holders in some cases met the market at the decline rather than borrow money over Sunday. The export demand for this day's steamers amounted to $889,425, making for the week $1,072,507.

At the Stock Exchange there was a reduced business in Government Stocks and in the Railways, while there was some shew of a decided speculative rise on the Miscellaneous Shares; two or three ₱ cent. on Cumberland Coal and Quicksilver Mining, and ⅛@1 ₱ cent. on Canton Company. The dullness and rather lower figures on United States Stocks were subsequently recovered from on Wall-street, and the 5-20s of both classes sold higher than on Friday, and ⅛@1 ₱ cent. above the Morning Board sales.

There was no second meeting of the Stock Exchange Board. After the adjournment of the morning session, Quicksilver shares brought 92½ @93 ₱ cent. The general market closed about as follows:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	116⅛	116	Pittsburgh	110⅞	111
U. S. 5-20's	108⅛	108⅜	Northwest	43	42⅛
T. Certificates	97⅜	97⅞	N. West Pref.	76⅛	76⅜
N. Y. Central	120⅜	121	Rock Island	105⅜	105⅛
Erie	94⅜	94	Fort Wayne	104⅞	104⅝
Hudson	115	114⅝	Cum'land Coal	50⅛	54⅜
Reading	136	135⅜	Quicksilver	88⅜	92⅛
Mich. Southern	73	72⅜	Mariposa	35⅜	35⅜
Illinois Cen.	129⅜	129⅛	Ohio & M. Certs	35⅛	35⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113¼	Bank of N. Amer.	106
Merchants'	112	Hanover	105
Mechanics'	113	Irving	105
Union	113	Metropolitan	124
America	138½	Grocers'	112
Phœnix	105	Market	105
Tradesmen's	113	Shoe and Leather	101½
Chemical	600¼	Corn Exchange	107
Butchers & Drovers	130	Continental	100
Mech'cs' & Traders'	127	St. Nicholas	100
Merchants' Exchange	99½	Marine	150
State of New-York	115	Commonwealth	103
Commerce	116	N. Y. County	140
Broadway	170	Imp. and Traders'	107
Ocean	91	Park	140
Mercantile	120½	Central National	101
American Exchange	120¼	Fourth National	94½
Chatham	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y Cen. 6s, '83	108	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	108	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	104	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	95
N. Y. C. 6s, Sub. Script.	104	L. S. & M. S.	108
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Del. L. & W. 2ds	113
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	113	Tol. & W. 1sts, Ext	99
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80	107	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	85
Erie 7s, 5th mort. '83	107	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	111
Buff. N. Y. & E. '77	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107
Bud. R. 1sts '69	107	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 1sts	111
Bud. R. 7s, 2d m. s. f. '96	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Harlem 1st, '69 & '72	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	94¼
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c., '69 & '72	123	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	93
Mich. Cen. New 1sts, '82	123	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds, con	100
Chi. R. & Q. 8 p c., 1m	120	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	83
Mich. S. 2ds, 7 p c.	96	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	85
L. S. & N. I. S. F.	106	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	107
Pacific R. ext.	80	Chi. & Al. Income	85
Ill. Central 7 ₱ c. '75	115	At. & G. W. 1sts	98
Alton & T. H. 1sts	100	Peninsular R. R. B	87
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	83½	Mil. & St. Paul 1sts	92
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	78	Marietta & Cin., 1sts	96
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	97		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, was as follows: Total receipts, $1,163,419 67; including for Customs, $95,000; on account of Loan, $43,350; payments, $5,777,751 20; balance, $32,328,787 07.

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods were to the value of only $308,704, against $1,188,379 the same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED.	Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	415	$96,404		40	$18,753		147	$61,723
Mf. of Cot'n.	40	11,290		10	3,547		30	10,381
Mf. of Silk.	32	28,123		6	6,662		1	15,934
Mf. of Flax.	355	94,419		32	8,437		137	36,101
Miscellan's.	68	28,774		26	16,175		135	36,942
Total	919	$257,130		114	$51,574		470	$161,081
		51,574						257,130
Total entered		$308,704	Total marketed					$418,194

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TO BANKERS. ☜

Wanted, a competent and active Bank Teller in a National Bank located in a neighboring city; one who thoroughly understands the business and can present satisfactory references. A young man preferred. Address, giving full particulars, P. O., Box No. 3,286, New-York Post-office.

The Alleged Frauds.

Among the statements industriously paraded before the public by the opposition papers to prove that frauds were perpetrated by the Union men in the Indiana election, is one that the soldiers of the Massachusetts Sixtieth Regiment voted, and voted repeatedly in different precincts. This calumny is effectually refuted in the following letter by Col. Wass, of that regiment:

BURNSIDE BARRACKS, CAMP MORTON, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28, 1864.

SIR: Yours of the 21st has been received, and in reply would say that the charge against the Sixtieth Regiment of voting in the recent election in this State is unfounded, and that Gov. Morton reviewed the regiment and afterward addressed them on the morning of the election, is false.

The facts of the case are simply these: Having accidentally met Gov. MORTON, some time previous to the election, I invited him to visit the camp, at evening parade, after which at my request he addressed the men, but not one word was uttered in regard to the (then) coming election, or politics. His remarks were confined entirely to words of encouragement to them as soldiers, on account of the recent victories, and complimenting them on their quiet and soldier-like conduct while on duty in this city.

The day (Monday) previous to the election I went to Chicago on business. On my return I heard the rumor that my regiment had polled 4,000 votes for Gov. MORTON. On inquiring into the matter, the only foundation I could find for it was the columns of the *Sentinel*, a Copperhead paper, published in this city, who went so far as to accuse the regiment of voting in districts too remote for them to arrive in season to do so.

The last Legislature having defeated the bill allowing the soldiers from this State to vote in the field Gov. MORTON used all the means in his power to have those regiments whose term of service had expired, home in season to exercise their elective franchise. Among these were the 100 days regiments, of whom eight or ten were in the same camp as the Sixtieth. These regiments, (Indiana,) together with the conscripts and substitutes who were furloughed for the same purpose, were nearly all strangers in this vicinity, and as they were uniformed the same as the Sixtieth, it was very easy for the opposition to console themselves by attributing the overwhelming majority of the loyal party to fraudulent means. The main strength of my regiment has been, and was that day, doing guard duty at Camp Morton (rebel prison) and also at Camp Carrington.

The various rumors about the matter here have died a natural death, even the opposition papers, from which they had their origin, have been effectually silenced by their opponents, and they cannot bring the least particle of proof to sustain them in their charges against a regiment which came here only for the purpose of affording them protection to the most treasonable and dangerous [illegible] that ever existed, of which H. H. DODD, [illegible] recently escaped from confinement after hearing the damnable evidence brought against him, was the chief.

Such, my dear sir, are the sources from which spring these absurd stories. But it has made friends for the regiment. Every honest and loyal man totally denies the charge, and looks upon the regiment as the means of saving them, their families and property from destruction. I am, dear sir,

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
ANSEL D. WASS,
Col. Comd'g 60th Reg't Mass. Vols.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
City of Glasgow	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Dec. 21	Boston	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Dec. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre
Africa	Jan. 4	Boston	Liverpool
Australasian	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	Nov. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
St. David	Nov. 24	Liverpool	Portland.
City of London	Nov 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Dec. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	Dec. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Moro Castle	Dec. 14	New-York	Havana.
*Guiding Star	Dec. 17	New-York	New-Orleans.

*Via Havana.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
(Between Leonard and Franklin sts.)

Are now offering their large stock of DRESS GOODS, bought principally at auction, at a great sacrifice on the cost of importation—consisting in part of

SILKS, in great variety,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IRISH POPLINS, PLAID POPLINS,
MERINOES, VALENCIAS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
PRINTED DELAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

Also, the largest assortment of fine quality

KID GLOVES,

At half the cost of importation, having purchased at auction the entire stock of several importers.

Fine quality LADIES' UNDRESSED KID GLOVES at $1, worth $1 75.

MANCHETTE KID GLOVES at $1 25, worth $2 25.

MANCHETTE WHITE, BLACK and assorted colors.

EVENING WHITE AND BLACK, $1 50, worth $2 50.

WOOL GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS for Ladies, Gent'emen and Children, at half price.

GENTLEMEN'S KIDS in White and assorted colors, at $1 50, worth $2 50.

ALSO,

HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND SCARFS at low prices.

Also, will put up several thousand

DRESS PATTERNS,

With prices marked in plain figures, on separate counters, for the convenience of customers.

SHAWLS

In every variety of quality and price.

VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS

Of the newest and most fashionable styles,

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

AT REDUCED PRICES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner Grand-st.)

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, LOOPS, BANDS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, LINENS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, COUNTERPANES, and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

In every variety.

Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET. And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, FRENCH POPLINS, MERINOES, IRISH POPLINS, ALPACCAS, DELAINES, &c., &c.,

GREATLY UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION,

AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st..

HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, &c., &c.

Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET, And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

VELVET CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS, CASIMERES.
A Choice Assortment
AT REDUCED PRICES!!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
10,000 CHEAP DRESSES
PUT UP IN DRESS PATTERNS FOR CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
&c., at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
Also Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
Our entire stock of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-street,)
Nos. 255 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE STREET.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-street,)
MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH, FANCY AND PLAIN, DRESS SILKS,

including a choice assortment of RICH SILKS suitable for carriage, dinner and evening wear.

Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET, And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS.
No. 169 Broadway, corner 9th-st., New-York.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 180 Pearl-st., New-York.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.

Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate presents, especially for the approaching HOLIDAYS,
for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, and unusually attractive and offers, who are welcome to inspect the very rich and most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT
858 BROADWAY.

Just opened, unique fire clothing at every price. Chinese ditto; Indian Bird fans; Shaker fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.
A Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Real India and Frenchcamel's hair shawls, cloth silk and velvet cloaks, Russia sable, mink and ermine fur capes, collars, muffs, cuffs, &c., together with an extensive variety of novelties in silks, dress goods, real lace shawls, embroideries, &c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-street

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have largely replenished all their
POPULAR STOCKS,
With additional and attractive novelties suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
5 cases PRINTS, FAST COLORS,
at 20 cents per yard.
10 cases PRINTS, SPRAGUE and PACOFEE,
at 26 and 28 cents.
5 cases BEST AMERICAN DELAINES,
at 37½ and 40 cents.
10 cases HEAVY CANTON FLANNEL,
at 43., 5s, and 5s. 6d.
500 pairs HEAVY BLANKETS,
at $10 and 10 50.
AT
M. ROBERTS', No. 131 8th-av.

RICH GOODS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
RICH PAISLEY SHAWLS,
RICH BROCHE SHAWLS,
RICH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
RICH CLOTH AND VELVET PLUSH CIRCULARS,
SACQUES
and BASQUES.
RICH PLAIN, FIGURED AND FANCY SILKS,
AND AN
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT
M. ROBERTS', Jr., No. 181 8th-av.

AT MME. E. G. EDWARDS, NO. 75 3d-av., near 12th-st., French embroideries to order; initials for handkerchiefs and table linen done in elegant style; silk embroideries and braiding to order; stamping done perfectly.

INDIA SHAWLS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS—A choice assortment in black, white and red centred squares; black, white and red centred long. I. RUSSELL, No 232 Wooster-st.

MME. HUERSTEL HAS A FINE ASSORTment of velvet of all the silk and velvet wadded cloaks, jackets, Parisian corsets and hoop-skirts, at No. 59 Bleecker-st

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FAMILIES OR EMPLOYERS WHO DESIRE any service, except housework, which can be performed by women, are invited to send notice of their wants to the office of the Working Women's Protective Union, No. 13 Chambers-st., and thus benefit a large number of worthy and industrious women, many of whom are solely the relatives, who need employment to support themselves and dependent families.

HOUSEKEEPER AND GOVERNESS.—A Young American widow lady, of refinement and high social standing, desires an engagement as housekeeper or children's governess. Address Mrs. C. L. ARNOT, Middletown, Conn.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, by a young man 22 years of age, just graduated at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New-York. Would like a place where, by strict attention to business, he hopes to gain a reputation, which, with him, is all the capital he can invest. Good references furnished. Address H. C. T., Box No. 16, New-Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man as groom and coachman in city or country; he fully understands it in every respect; has the very best of reference. Address COACHMAN, No 125 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

FREIGHT CONDUCTORS AND BRAKEMEN WANTED.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company want a number of experienced railroad men to run upon its numerous freight trains, on its five several divisions between Baltimore and Wheeling and Parkersburgh. The best wages will be paid and regular employment given to such men as will report to either of the following agents, who are authorized to take them on duty:

A. J. FAIRBANK, Agent First Division, Mount Clara Station, Baltimore City, Md.
D. DARBY, Agent Second Division, Martinsburgh, one hundred miles from Baltimore.
J. F. WALL, Agent Third Division, Piedmont.
W. CARR, Agent at Grafton for the Parkersburgh road; and
J. B. FORD, Agent at Wheeling for the Fourth Division.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 8, 1864.
W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT ERRAND BOY about 13 years old, in an office; must write a good hand; situation permanent. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 4,086 City Post-office. Wages $2 50 per week.

CLOCK MAKER WANTED—A COMPETENT man, who thoroughly understands the business, to take charge of the French clock department of a large importing house. Address Box No. 1,054 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Dr. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, formerly employed by Mr. Soemmering, Paris. No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—AN UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILER of 20-horse power, in good order. Apply to E. R. BENNET, No. 162 Greenwich-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE most stylish, warm, 15¾ hands high, perfectly sound and kind, and would prove one of the most acceptable presents to an officer, or for our park use. Has been in many battles, and is well worth $1,000. To save time and trouble, his groom will call upon any one wishing to purchase. I show the action of the horse on the lawn at No. 142 Mulberry-st. Will be sold to close an estate. H. HAZEMAN, Executor, No. 54 Christ-st.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS
FOR SALE BY
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st

FOR SALE—OIL CREEK TERRITORY—A FREE or royalty interest in one of the most valuable tracts of OIL LAND on OIL CREEK, VENANGO COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. It lies at the junction of OIL CREEK and CHERRY RUN, and covers about 100 acres of ground, upon which are numerous horses with over 10 wells thereon, either in full flow or in progress and nearly finished. The lessees are daily beginning other wells on sites yet unoccupied, so there is room for one hundred additional wells. Tools in use are both flowing and pumping wells, one of which has reached one thousand barrels per day. The working interest of one of the new wells sold last week among the operatives themselves at the rate of $124,000 for the seventh and three acres reserved by the original lessee. The last residence sold also at the rate of $100,000. Such an opportunity, it is believed, has not been recently offered and would make a producing basis of such value as to afford an immense capital. Apply to C. B. DUNCAN,
No. 426 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—SPLENDID AND DESIRable property for sale, situate on the Elizabeth River, two miles from Elizabeth, consisting of a handsome, elegant family residence, in the highest state of repair in all its appointments, and well adapted for a gentleman's residence; also, a large and commodious building, fitted and arranged with all the modern improvements, and well adapted for a first-rate hotel and boarding-house. The present is a rare opportunity as the property is offered for sale in consequence of the owner desiring to purchase a farm. It is valuable, and in every respect desirable property. Terms easy. Apply to A. D. MCDONALD, No. 21 Broadway, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY-FIVE ACRES, in Queens County, Long Island, about 15 miles from New-York, on the Long Island Railroad; a new house and barn on the premises. The farm is in good working order, and in every respect desirable property. For further particulars inquire of RICHARD D. ALLIGER, Box 5,124 Fire Insurance Co., No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—SEVEN DESIRABLE THREE-STORY BASEment and under-cellar dwelling-houses, in 54th-st., near Lexington-av., will be sold separately or together, if together, at a great bargain, to close an undivided interest. The houses are just finished. Possession immediately. Size 18x63; lot 100 feet. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE OR SIX FIRST-CLASS PHILAdelphia brick houses, three-stories basement, and cellar; gas, water, double range, &c., on 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Possession at once. Will exchange for most Farm Or Stock. S. EODY, No. 5 Pine-st., or J. C. SAUNDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASE OF THE property No. 566 Broadway—new marble store. It will be finished on or before the 1st of March. Size 5x20 feet. For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS FOR SALE IN ULSTER AND Sullivan Counties, N. Y. Descriptions sent on the receipt of 3 cents. Inquire at Lovejoy's Hotel, from one to two P. M., for three days, or address WOODBURN, Sullivan County, N. Y. M. I. MORSE.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5. No commission allowed.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TENEMENT House, rental of $1,558 per annum. No. 119 3d-av. JOHN GLASS, owner. No. 830 2d-av

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STONE-front house, No. 32 East 17th-st., fronting Union-square; the building is 44 feet by 85, substantially built in the most superb manner, and is suitable for a first-class restaurant or club house. Apply to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 2 South-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A small farm with dwelling and barn-house, on the East River, in Westchester County. Rent only $500 and repairs, a year. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, A DESIRABLE cottage, five minutes' walk from the landing, partly furnished. Possession immediately. Apply to HENRY A. DARRIN, No. 1 State-st.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN and wife, on the second floor of house No. 203 East 23d-st., rent $25 a month, including gas.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A PART OF A HOUSE, OR FOUR OR five rooms, in a respectable part of the city—east side preferred. Family of three, two adults and one child. Address G. B. E., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, IN a private family, a room with board, between 38th and 5th sts., and 3d and 7th avs. Terms not to exceed $8 50. Address C. C. C., Station G, New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO LADIES AND one gentleman, in a private boarding-house, on the west side of the city or Brooklyn, E. D. Terms low, or not address H. R. S., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A PLEASANT HALL BEDROOM, SOUTHern exposure, suitable for a single gentleman, (dinner at 6 p.) family private. No. 34 West 29th-st.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six Per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and save the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 13 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 30 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next, being the second Tuesday of the month, at the hour of eleven in the forenoon.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO 2.
The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO ½ PER CENT on their capital stock for November, payable to New-York stockholders at the office of JAMES R. POST, Room No. 25, No. 20 Exchange-place, on and after the the 15th inst.
G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
THOS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Scholarie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

OFFICE OF SHELDON AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE Scrip with stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of: W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Sampkin, 25 shares; No. 5, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 58, Hermann Brahse, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR, P. O. BOX, No. 4,458. NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will stand closed on and from the 16th to 31st December, instant, both days inclusive, for the purpose of taking the vote on the question of proposed lease of Milwaukee Western Railroad, as stated in circular of the President of the 6th December.
Only one but registered holders can vote.
G. E. TAINTOR, Trans er Agent.

FOREIGN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 5TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year, viz.: JAMES H. FONDA, JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
JOHN RAN

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,613	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,300	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Crowes.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,973	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 10.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,704 tons.....950-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,704 tons.....950-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$150
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $40

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to

NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan. 21.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
DAY STAR.....Fielding.....

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 45 North river, 34 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Ivy King Star* 2,013, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,776, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River

Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKERPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
Jan. 3.....NORTH STAR.....Wilson.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

For freight or passage apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,

No. 72 Broadway.

Forward PACKAGES
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.

DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors

REGULAR LINE.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT, THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP

LIBERTY,

built expressly for this trade,

THOMAS WHITRIDGE, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 45, North River, for the above port, On SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, apply to

HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

The next trip will be on Jan. 14.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESS ESQ., will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY Jan. 2, MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold, or equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class Union Steamship

CITY OF ILE,

J. HUNTINGTON, Commander,

Having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at three o'clock P.M. precisely.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 31

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 4 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

VIA NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip, THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BABCOCK.

First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225; Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 8 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 8 years, one quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.

This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.

For passage apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP

MORO CASTLE,

R. ADAMS, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 2 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, LAWRENCE, Master, will succeed the MORO CASTLE, and leave on December 21.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE IRON FOUNDRY AND machine-shop, situate about 70 miles from this city on the line of a railroad; established over thirty years; doing a large business; has a stock of patterns costing over $30,000, stock of raw material and manufactured goods on hand worth from $10,000 to $15,000; lathes, tools, &c., worth $10,000, beside the real estate, buildings, &c. Price for the whole, $40,000. Address W. J., Box No. 3,819 New-York Post-office.

A MERCHANT FROM AN INTERIOR city, whose health seems to require a residence here, desires employment for himself and his capital in a respectable business. He can command fifty thousand dollars or more if desirable. None but those of the highest standing and responsibility need apply. Address, for few days, INTERIOR, Madison-square Post-office, with real name, appointing an interview.

COTTON PLANTATIONS—THE ADVERtiser was interested in working a Plantation this year under the free labor system, which has proved a success, and will leave in a few days for a crop next year, additional capital would be acceptable. Several most respectable merchants are interested. For information address Box No. 386 Post Office, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7.00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10.00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4.00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5.00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset, at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hemstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (Except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 4:45, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 20 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Asst. Supt.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:45, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5:30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:27 P. M., and 5:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany, Troy and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT

AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH"

The magnificent steamer,
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
the elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 19 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weathers, these boats (warmed by steam the passage of time. Sumptuous supper, and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and staterooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 19 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. STIMSON, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New Haven and Hartford Railroads, also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 5 P. M. and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 25, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 19, 1864, and in order of the Supreme Court of the state of New-York, made pursuant thereto. Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the bolders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kitteil, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; Daniel H. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Higginbotham, deceased; Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph B. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell, The Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, John L. Otis, Daniel Richard Tilton, Builder, the Northern Railroad Company of New Hampshire, George B. Sumner, Lewis W. Tappan, John S. Missroon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court at Oswego, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady on the first Tuesday in January next, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.

CHARLES G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.

DATED Nov. 21, 1864

AUCTION SALES.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF COTTON.

MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal,

TWENTY-NINE BALES OF COTTON.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Executors of Geo S. Fox, deceased, about 42 acres of land, situate in the town of West Farms, on the road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, about nine miles from the City Hall, and three miles from the Central Park, New-York. This property has a fine front on tide-water, and is bounded by the estates of B. F. Whitlock, E. G. Faile, P. Spofford, and Kitchen. Its accessibility, and the character of the surrounding neighborhood, render this property in every way desirable for gentlemen wishing to procure first-class sites for suburban residences. Leggett's Creek affords every facility for boating, fishing and bathing. The property also commands a fine view of the Sound and East River. It will be sold in plots of from three to five acres. There is on the premises a modern-built dwelling-house, greenhouse, boat-house and all necessary outbuildings. Topographical maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 58½ Fine-st., New York

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 45TH AND 46TH STS.—P. B. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building), N. Y., by order of G. Prince, Joseph Kissam and Geo. Kissam, Executors of Samuel Kissam, deceased.

45TH-ST.—Six lots on the north side of 45th-st., commencing 243 feet 10 inches east of 3d-av., each 25 feet by 100 feet 5 inches.

46TH ST.—Six lots on the south side of 46th-st., adjoining above on the rear, each 25 feet by 100 feet 5 inches

The above lots are desirably located, free from rock, and offer an inducement to capitalists and builders.

Full particulars can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Fine-st., N. Y.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, DEC. 12, AT 12 o'clock M., the elegant household furniture of a private family, at their residence, No. 119 West 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of an elegant rosewood piano-forte, three elegant parlor suites, over 50 yards of velvet Brussels and ingrain carpets, all kinds of parlor, bed-room and dining-room furniture, glass, china and silver ware and table cutlery. Sale positive.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,

No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Open Sept. 12.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY—No. 923 Broadway.—Instruction given in penmanship, book-keeping, drawing, painting and arithmetic. Application to be made before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, AT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial and French.) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 11 West 36th-st.

TEACHERS.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.—WANTED, A graduate of West Point Academy, to take charge of the military department, and to teach mathematics, in a first class boarding school. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 196 *Times* Office

WANTED—A DISCIPLINARIAN FOR A boarding-school, must be a Frenchman or speak French fluently, and have the best recommendations. Apply at the Polytechnic Institute, Weehawken Heights, N. J.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEment as governess. Her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. R. Hoyt, 34th st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER, COMpetent to instruct boys in the ordinary English branches. R. HOLDEN, Trinity School, No. 131 West 14th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman ROSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. ONDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No 6 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD.
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN GEGE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

SKATING.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

O. F. OATMAN respectfully announces that he has associated with him in the management of the pond, Col. M. M. VAN COTT, late

Season tickets for gentlemen, $5
Ladies' misses and masters', $3.
Single admission for gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies 25c

Sale of season tickets will commence MONDAY, Dec 12, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and at the office at the Pond.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

CIRCULAR.—PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—The firm of BILLINGS, ROOP & CO., of this city and New-York expired this day by limitation. The business of the said firm will be settled by either of the undersigned: J. M. BILLINGS, S. W. ROOP, S. W. ROOP, Executor of W. P. Washington, H. R. KIBBE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, successors of Billings, Roop & Co., in Philadelphia, will continue the importing and commission business at Nos. 24 and 26 Bank-st.

S. W. ROOP, H. R. KIBBE,
C. J. TROTT, J. C. ROOP. ROOP & KIBBE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned successors of Billings, Roop & Co., in New-York, will continue the importing and commission business at No. 38 Warren-st

J. M. BILLINGS,
E. J. CHAPIER. J. M. BILLINGS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of J. & C. WHITFIELD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES M. WHITFIELD will continue the business at No. 262 Water-st

JAMES M. WHITFIELD,
CHAS. H. WHITFIELD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 305 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

MEETINGS.

WORKING WOMENS' PROTECTIVE UNION.

MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 1864,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Hon. CHARLES P. DALY,

And other gentlemen will address the public on behalf of the Working Women of New-York City

Doors open at 7½ P. M.
Admission free.

TO THE MEMBERS OF METROPOLITAN LODGE NO. 273.—You are hereby notified to attend a special communication of the Lodge, to be held at the Lodge rooms Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Dec 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother HANNIBAL D. OLNEY, without further notice. By order of the Master.

JOHN E. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

The fraternity are respectfully invited.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN HAVING FINISHED HIS professional studies, desires to correspond with some young woman of health, wealth and a good education, with a view to matrimony. Address G. ADCATE, Union Hill, N. J., with photograph inclosed.

PRINTING.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., and No. 119 Fulton-st. All kinds of Printing cheap for cash.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.

NEVER ACTED IN AMERICA.

Mr Boucicault's new comedy, in 4 acts, which has been some time in preparation, will be produced with entirely new scenery, dresses, furniture and appointments. It is entitled

HOW SHE LOVES HIM,

and will be given with the following

POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

Vacil.....Mr Lester Wallack.
Dick Hartley.....Mr. Charles Fisher.
Sir Richard English.....Mr. John Gilbert.
Captain Yawley.....Mr. W. R. Floyd.
Diogenes, servant to Sir Richard.....Mr. Norton.
Dr. Minimum.....Mr John Sefton.
Dr. Zkwartz.....Mr. John Moore
Sir Jericho Maximum.....Mr. Browne.
Dr Sparks.....Mr. Williamson.
Handicap.....Mr. Pope.
Forctop.....Mr. Ward.
Atalanta Cruiser.....Miss Mary Gannon.
Mrs. Vacil.....Miss Madeline Henriques.
Lady Selina Rafletickat.....Miss Fanny Morant.
Mrs. Tucker, Housekeeper to the Sanatorium,
Miss Carman.
Tipret.....Mrs Maurice.

The New Scenery by Isherwood and Ingalls, will consist of

ACT I.
Exterior of Sir Richard's Villa, with entrance to the Sanatorium Grounds, and View of the Sea-shore.
ACT II
Drawing-Room in Sir Richard's Villa.
ACT III
Exterior of the Villa.
ACT IV

SCENE 1—The Drawing-Room SCENE 2—Hall in Sir Richard's Villa. SCENE 3—Vacil's Apartment in the Sanatorium

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY—"How She Loves Him," the New Comedy, by Boucicault

THURSDAY—ROSEDALE.

EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE

AT THE
WINTER GARDEN.
EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET

Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on this evening, and every evening until further notice, Mr Edwin Booth will appear in his great role of Hamlet, a character in which he is universally acknowledged, in the language of the *Daily Times*, "to have no living equal." This play is the first of a series of representations to be produced under Mr. Booth's immediate direction, in which the effort, that has already found such cheering sympathy, will be continued to give each play upon the stage in a style combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. Hamlet has been in active preparation for upward of three months, under the stage management of Mr. J. G. Hardy, and no expense or labor has been spared in the endeavor, by a more artistic pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of illustration to carry out the spirit of the play in the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art

The scenery, music, costumes, properties and machinery are entirely new, and to give a perfect completeness to the cast, engagements have been made with MRS. J. W. WALL, Jr., one of the most gifted actresses who ever graced the stage; Mr. EDWIN VARNEY, G. K. BELDEN, the eccentric comedian, THOMAS HADAWAY, musical director, fully in conjunction with Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Forrester, Meyers, G. H. Andrews, C. Walcot, J. G. Shanesy, F. Tabele, C. W. Chester, O. S. Faucett, Mrs. Hartwell, Mrs. Burgess, &c. Doors open at 6½. Commence at 7½, precisely.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT

PROMENADE CONCERT.

THIRD CONCERT FRIDAY EVENING, DEC 16, At 8 o'clock, at the Armory, in 14th street.

Tickets 75 cents, to be procured at Johnston's State Cravat Establishment, No. 513 Broadway; at Lee & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Hall, Clarke & Co.'s, No. 550 and 552 Broadway, at the Armory and of members of the regiment.

No tickets will be sold at the door on the evening of the concert.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN AMERICAN CHRISTMAS STORY.

CHRISTMAS AT UNDER-TOR.

A beautiful little sketch, which must bring increase of love and charity, and appreciation of the rest and geniality of the happy Christmas time to many hearts in city and country homes.

To be published on MONDAY, Dec. 12, by MOHUN, EBBS & HOUGH, No. 189 Broadway.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c

Every size and style of binding.

ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS, POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.

EVRT & SPOTTISWOODE,
630 BROADWAY, New-York

☞ Direct Importations from our London House. large stock constantly on hand

DIARIES FOR 1865.

All kinds, from 25 cents to $3 each, for sale by the Publishers. FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 15 Maiden-Lane.

NEW MUSIC.—"THREE'S REST FOR ALL IN Heaven," song or duet, with chorus, a beautiful piece for one or two. "Our Dear New-England Boys," song and chorus, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst; "Beautiful Annie," song and chorus, and "The Voice of the Army," by Jas G. Clark, the poet and vocalist; "Maryland's Free," ballad with chorus, by M. Fortune. Price 30 cents single copy, or $1, mailed free. HORACE WATERS Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y

FAIRS.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection will be held at the large room No. 806 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., commencing on MONDAY, 12th inst., at 7 P. M., with a promenade concert. Music by the band of the Seventh Regiment (Grafula's.) Admittance on that evening, 50 cents

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 86 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS

CITY AND COUNTRY STORES CAN BE supplied with William Earle's Water-proof Leather Preservative, his Paste and Liquid Blacking. Can be had at Benjamin Odell's, No. 30 Vesey-st.; Wm. E. Stibell's, No. 5 Wall-st.; T. Gregg's, No. 64 Vesey-st.; Floyd & Cortelyou, No. 71 Vesey-st., New-York, and J. C. D. Wilbeney, No. 20 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Manufactured by WM. EARLE, No. 39 Attorney-st., two doors from Grand-st., New-York.

SORE THROAT, DIPTHERIA, COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL THROAT AFFECTIONS.—J. C. Rushton's

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.

MEETING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WELCOME TO CAPT. WINSLOW.

HIS ADDRESS.

Speeches by Rev. Mr. Jones, Rev. Dr. Scudder, Capt. Brown, U. S. N., Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Thompson, and Others.

The Society for Promoting the Gospel among the Seamen in the Port of New-York, known as the Port Society, seized upon the opportunity afforded by the presence among us of that brave and noble sailor, the Commander of the *Kearsarge*, at once to enable our citizens to give him a hearty welcome, and at the same time to make his appearance subserve the objects of a society whose work must commend itself especially to one who takes so deep an interest in the welfare of seamen as Capt. WINSLOW. Doubtless the severe storm alone prevented as large an attendance as might have been anticipated from the claims of the society, combined with the promised attraction of seeing the hero of the *Kearsarge*, but still there was a very respectable assemblage, many of them ladies, whose enthusiasm, both for the cause and the man, enabled them to brave the weather.

WM. WALKER, Esq., President, occupied the Chair. The proceedings opened with a prayer by Rev. Mr. HASTINGS.

Mr. WM. D. HARRIS read selections from the annual report, showing the encouraging fact that a debt of $10,000, under which the society labored last year, has been entirely removed. The Treasurer has received for the last nineteen months, $28,360—the disbursements have been about $28,000,—leaving a small balance on hand. The society has now pursued its labors without intermission for forty-six years. Among the means used have been the preaching of the Word by the Pastor of the Mariner's Church, corner of Madison and Catharine-streets, now under the pastoral charge of Rev. E. D. MURPHY, and upon vessels in harbor, lecture and prayer meetings, bible classes and Sabbath school instructions, a reading-room for seamen open daily for themselves and families, loan libraries on vessels, and efficient missionaries who devote all their time to the work. Also, during the past year, two very important missionary enterprises have been established; one in the commodious church on Madison, corner Gouverneur-street, now under the pastoral charge of Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, and the other at the corner of Dover and Water-streets. At these points the Gospel is regularly preached. These and other means have been greatly blessed. The present number of members of the Mariner's Church is over 600, representing all parts of the world, and at this hour bearing to all parts of the world the influence of the Gospel of Christ. This noble enterprise has always been sustained by voluntary subscriptions; with strongest reasons, therefore, the society feels that the enlargement of its plans and means are demanded.

Rev. CHAS. J. JONES was then introduced, and said LONGFELLOW had used the expression that "all things are not what they seem." He thanked God that what he saw to-night was an evidence of the interest felt in the condition and welfare of the seamen of this metropolis. The greater the enterprise, the less we sometimes seem to think about it. Looking at this great city, its wealth, its commerce, and the manner in which that wealth has been garnered up, we are at once led to think of those men who, passing to and fro on the earth, from North to South, from East to West, ever bear with them that which brings wealth into the coffers of the merchant and prosperity to our land, and the value of the sailor appears in somewhat of its true proportions. Great as was the service our sailors were doing for us in putting down this rebellion, should there ever come a war with the great Naval Power of Europe, then would we in a far greater degree begin to understand and appreciate the value of the American sailor. The speaker then considered the religious influence of the sailor—his work as a missionary to other lands and distant ports.

REV. DR. SCUDDER

was the next speaker. He paid a high tribute to the American sailor, as the true interpreter of the national character. Our commercial marine had compassed every sea, and in every port men had learned to admire the quick eye, the ready hand, and the trim sail of the Yankee Captain. In this war, our brave sailors had effected a complete revolution in naval warfare. He was in England when, in Hampton Roads, was fought the great naval duel of the world. What our sailors are, that are we, to a considerable extent, in the eyes of the world. Who had done more to interpret the American character for bravery than Capt. WINSLOW. [Loud applause and cheers for Capt. WINSLOW, who was observed in the rear of the platform, where he had, with a sailor's modesty, quietly taken his place, unnoticed until his presence was made known by the allusion and action of the speaker.] The *Alabama* and *Florida* had perished. "So let all thine enemies perish, O Lord!" But let them that love the cause of liberty and of right be as the sun when he goeth forth in his strength! [Applause.] Since the American navy breeds such boys as CUSHING and such men as WINSLOW and FARRAGUT, and the long list of our naval heroes, who will dare to say that American sailors did not contribute anything to national character. [Cheers.] The decks of our sailors constitute the medium through which shines much of our national character upon the world. But much as he loved the bravery of the sailor, he loved still more his devotion to the Lord Jesus Christ, upon his loyalty to country and devotion to duty. Graft loyalty to the Saviour, and you make him all that could be desired for him now and for eternity.

CAPT. GEO. W. BROWN, U. S. N.,

of the Mississippi Squadron, said he could speak from experience of that which the Christian sailor had to endure, as well as of his influence, when converted in the mission work. He spoke of the advantages and blessings resulting from the work of the Port Society, and the good effected by a friendly hand and kindly word extended to the sailor while in harbor. When on the Red River expedition, commanding one of the vessels there, he addressed a soldier, after the defeat of BANKS, whose knee was shattered, "Oh! Sir," said he, "I would not mind that if we had not lost our guns." So it was with our sailors. He had seen many badly mutilated, but never heard them complain. Their only complaint was, if guns were lost or the flag struck. Thank God! very few American flags had been struck on sea since this war began. [Applause.] It was a great mistake of some to think that the love of God and of the Saviour made men less brave in battle. From experience he could say, give me the Christian soldier to fight with. [Applause.]

REV. DR. ADAMS

said he loved sailors, but he hated going to sea. He dwelt in a humorous vein upon the horrors of a landsman's experience on the briny element, and said the Bible, which had words to suit every condition, had one verse applicable to sea-sickness: "Their soul abhorreth all manner of meat." The best part of going to sea was getting home, and of this sentiment the learned Doctor made a practical application in enforcing our duty to the sailor, when he arrived in port after a voyage, and in doing just the work which this society was engaged in.

REV. M. MURPHY,

present pastor of the Mariner's Church, spoke in regard to the nature of the work, as distinct from that of the Seamen's Friend Society, which was engaged more in a foreign field, while the Port Society took care of the sailor in our own harbors. When the sailor became a christian, he retained his character for boldness; he was not afraid to let people know he was on the side of the Lord, but became a bold ambassador and stood up for Jesus.

Mr. MURPHY was followed by

REV. DR. THOMPSON,

who paid an eloquent tribute to our army and navy, and spoke of the sailor's claim, not upon our sympathy merely, but upon our admiration and gratitude.

After reciting what had been accomplished, he continued: But it were in vain that we blockaded every port of the rebellion as long as there roved the sea, built of British wood, in a neutral British port, with neutral British gold, laden with neutral British ammunition, and manned by neutral British men, a pirate on a pirate's errand. The time must come when that odious rebellion on the sea must be quelled if the rebellion on the land is to be conquered, and when at last the good Providence of God had brought the time, the good Providence of God had also provided the man and the ship. [Applause.] I rejoice that that fight terminated in every way just as it did. There stood, face to face, not merely two ships almost equally mated in metal and men; nay, there stood the rebellion and piracy incarnate on one side, and on the other, freedom and Christian civilization, challenging her to the contest. It was well, too, that the *Alabama* went down, leaving no wreck or fragment or trace behind; that when the fight was over there was nothing there but the broad sea, the *Alabama* down in its depth, and the *Kearsarge* riding above. It was a type of the destruction of the rebellion itself, which must go down at last so effectually, under the pressure of this great nation, that it shall leave no trace behind. [Applause.] We were happy to greet here, to-night, as a guest, the great Christian patriot and navel hero who was the instrument, under God's Providence, in that great and memorable achievement.

Dr. THOMPSON then introduced Capt. WINSLOW to the audience. The gallant Captain was greeted with a perfect storm of applause, the assembly rising, cheering and waving hats and handkerchiefs, for several minutes. When quiet was restored, he said:

SPEECH OF CAPT. WINSLOW.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am truly thankful to you for your warm greeting, but it reminds me that I am treading on a sphere which I have been unused to—that of public speaking. It may be expected of a sailor that he will talk to sailors, and when a squall comes upon the ship, that they may roll up the sail and furl sails or something of the like, but to stand before so many ladies and gentlemen is not the custom of the sailor. Therefore I am reminded that I am like a sailor embarking on a new sea without compass or chart. But, notwithstanding all this, I could not resist the application of this society, when they pressed upon me their desire and wish that I should appear before you, at the same time stating that my appearance would have the effect of benefitting this great and noble cause. Now, ladies and gentlemen, there is nothing in the world to me more interesting than a sailor; for we are all selfish, and I am a sailor myself. [Cheers and laughter.] I recollect, a few years since, saying to some good people who were friends of mine, and who were interesting themselves about the condition of orphans, "Why is it you do not do something for the sailor?" Their reply was, that they had just commenced that work, and I see now the work did commence then, and is going on; and this society is evidence of it. When my predecessor here, who is in the navy, referred just now to the fact of his experience upon the Mississippi River that he had seen no Bibles or Prayer-books there among the men—I wished he had been in my ship; for it has been my pleasure ever to have had services on board; and not only that, but my endeavor has been to worm myself round the sailor, so as to make him my friend. [Applause.] And I believe that I have succeeded, for I continued not only the services, but continued from Sunday to Sunday explaining to him parts of the Bible. Such has been my course during the time I have held command of the *Kearsarge*; and notwithstanding our friend, who hates the sea so much, [Rev. Dr. ADAMS,] and who has described it somewhat in the same manner as Dr JOHNSON did: "That he saw nothing in a ship except a prison, with the chance of being drowned in it." [Laughter.] Notwithstanding that, I can say that I believe only two Sundays passed in which we did not have service. It has been my custom to have the bell tolled for church to allow the men to come. And my cabin has been nearly always filled with sailors on these occasions. Now human nature is so constituted that there is a soft spot in the heart of everybody, and it is more particularly exemplified in Jack than in any other constitution I have ever seen. I assure you if you only touch it in the right place, you will find a response that will more than pay you for anything you can do for him. [Applause.] The first thing with the sailor is to make him feel you have an interest in his welfare. Make him believe you are his friend, and you are sure of his gratitude and confidence. I am sure that on board the *Kearsarge* there is not a man who does not feel that I am not only a friend, but (to use their own expression) a father to them, and I were I in any part of the world, and to call upon these men, I am sure they would flock to me just exactly like children, [applause,] for, without being egotistical, I may say they have that confidence in me, that whether in the tempest or under fire, in action or anywhere else, as long as the Captain is on deck they feel the ship is right. [Apolause.] It was a great pleasure to me to take up any part of the Scripture and endeavor to illustrate it; more particularly to instruct them upon points in which the Prophecies were verified. As soon as the interest of Jack was awakened upon these points, new scenes were opened to him; he began to reason, and I am sure indeed that in the end he thanked and blessed me for even the instruction I had given him. Now when I come to consider the obligations commercial societies are under to the sailor—when I look back to the past history of Tyre, Athens, Venice, the Hanseatic towns; when I look at the more recent cities of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and our own City of New-York, and see all of you abounding in wealth, with all the comforts of civilization, and all the products of the earth, which, without Jack, you could not possess, it does seem to me that gratitude should induce you to give and do something for the sailor, since he has done so much for you. I desire that you will all go with heart and soul into this work which the Port Society has been engaged in; because, independent of your duty as Christians, as laborers in the harvest of the Lord, the simple sentiment of gratitude to men who have done so much for you, demands that you should do something for Jack. Therefore, I ask you to give all your assistance to the Port Society; and I would to God that my old lamented Admiral (FOOTE) were here to solicit your efforts in more earnest words than my own.

Three cheers were given for Capt. WINSLOW, three cheers for the American Navy, and after a hymn by the choir of the Mariner's Church, under the leadership of Mr. PITT, (which had enlivened the proceeding by singing several airs) the meeting was dismissed with a benediction by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON.

HONORS TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Meeting of Prominent Citizens.

THE ADMIRAL EXPECTED TO ARRIVE HERE—PROPOSED RECEPTION—LETTER FROM MRS FARRAGUT.

A considerable number of prominent citizens met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Collector's office, to consider measures for tendering honors to Admiral FARRAGUT. The meeting was called to order by the Collector, and organized by the appointment of MOSES TAYLOR as Chairman, and SAMUEL SLOAN as Secretary.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Recognizing the illustrious service, heroic bravery and tried loyalty which have distinguished the life of Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT in the cause of his country—especially the lofty spirit of devotion by which he has been animated during all the period of the present war, and the signal victories achieved by him over the utmost skill and effort of rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of fifty citizens, to be named by the Chair, with power to add to their number, be appointed to receive Admiral FARRAGUT on his arrival, now soon expected, at this port.

Resolved, That a Federal salute be fired in honor of the arrival of the flagship *Hartford* with Admiral FARRAGUT on board.

Resolved, That the City of New-York, following the example of the great free cities of the world, in doing honor to their illustrious countrymen, honors itself by tendering to Admiral FARRAGUT an invitation to become a resident thereof, and that the committee be instructed to devise the best mode of carrying this resolution into effect, so that the man, his achievements and his fame may belong to the city.

Resolved, That we see with the highest satisfaction that the President, in his annual message, and the Secretary of the Navy, recommend the creation of a higher grade of naval rank, with the designation of Admiral FARRAGUT as the recipient, as a national recognition of distinguished service and exalted patriotism.

Resolved, That the offer made by the Collector, of a revenue cutter for the use of the committee in meeting the flagship *Hartford*, be accepted with thanks.

Resolved, That it be respectfully recommended to the Municipal authorities to confer the freedom of the city of New-York on Admiral FARRAGUT.

The Chairman subsequently appointed the following-named gentlemen as the committee, to make arrangements for the reception:

Moses Taylor,	John A. King,
Jona. Sturges,	John A. Dix,
A. A. Low,	Edwards B. Pierrepont,
Simeon Draper,	John C. Green,
J. J. Astor,	Henry G. Stebbens,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joseph Laurence,
M. H. Grinnell,	H. A. Smythe,
Geo. Opdyke,	Ezra Nye,
Edwd. Minturn,	W. C. Bryant,
J. J. Phelps,	F. B. Cutting,
A. T. Stewart,	P. M. Wetmore,
Sam. Sloan,	J. J. Cisco,
R. D. Lathrop,	John Steward, jr.,
Isaac Bell,	Horace Greeley,
S. B. Chittenden,	Robt. L. Stuart,
R. S. Hone,	Geo. Bancroft,
C. H. Marshall,	H. J. Raymond,
W. C. Prime,	J. B. Nicholson,
Edwin Crowell,	James G. Bennett,
Marshall O. Roberts,	

and others.

The Collector has received the following letter from Mrs. FARRAGUT:

No. 5 LONDON TERRACE,
WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, Dec. 9, 1864.

Hon. Simeon Draper:

DEAR SIR: Mr. CROSSWELL has just informed me that you request to know from me when the Admiral may be reasonably expected to arrive in New-York, and it gives me great pleasure to say I am daily awaiting his arrival in his dear old flagship, the *Hartford*, having been most kindly apprised by the Navy Department that orders had been sent to bring him in her. Yours very truly,

VIRGINIA L. FARRAGUT.

The Citizens' Association.

Mr. R. B. ROOSEVELT, the Secretary of the Central Council of the Citizens' Association, has sent us a card on the result of the late Charter Election. It says:

"The Citizens' Association congratulate their fellow citizens upon the results of the recent Charter Election. By this test the power of the Association is established, its permanency secured, and the amount of its influence ascertained. It has polled about ten thousand votes, and has shown that it can cast these votes for the candidates of either political party, except, perhaps, for extreme partisans, those that are popularly known as Abolitionists or Copperheads, and in the future, if parties are divided as at present, which is reasonable to be hoped, it will hold the balance of power. It has elected six members of the Council Board, which result, if there happen to be three honest men among the other eighteen members, a fact that strict inquiry renders probable, will secure one-third of the Board at first, and at the passage of corrupt measures over the Mayor's veto, either in that Board or the Board of Aldermen, only a two-third vote.

"The Association has also elected a number of its candidates for school officers, and by the fear of its more extended success, has, in many instances, compelled the political parties to make respectable nominations.

"In the Fifteenth Ward, which has a Republican majority, it elected a Democrat, and in the Eighteenth, which has a Democratic majority of seven thousand, it elected a Republican, and in the district composed of the two wards, it elected its Commissioner against a very popular man, who was the only candidate of the Democratic party. There is every reason to believe that the schools will be well managed during the ensuing year.

"With its candidates for Aldermen the Association has not succeeded, and some of the worst possible men are elected. The Board will be almost powerless for evil, not having the control of two-thirds of the Council Board.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Thanksgiving Dinner.

The Secretary of the Committee on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Thanksgiving Dinner makes the following final report to the Committee concerning contributions received:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1864.

You have already published the reports of Capts. BRONSON and NOYES, showing the distribution of the Thanksgiving contributions to the armies of the Shenandoah, the Potomac and the James. I now beg to inclose you the report of Mr. CHAPPELL, showing the distribution to the sailors, together with a letter from Admiral PORTER.

I take the liberty of summing up, in a few lines, what the committee did

Collected in money, $56,505 83.
Expended for poultry, $51,502 93.
Expended for cooking, $1,162 77.
Expended for apples, $500.
Incidental expenses, $2,154 27.
Balance in hand, $1,208 86.
Sent to Army of Shenandoah, as per Lieut.-Col. KELLOGG's receipt—turkeys, 49,814.
Sent to North Atlantic Squadron—turkeys, 30,300.
Sent to Armies of Potomac and James, not less than 3,500 packages, containing at least 225,000 pounds of poultry, besides a vast amount of doughnuts, cakes, apples, pickles, prepared fruit, cheese.
Sent to Newbern, by steamer *Ellen E. Terry*, 100 barrels apples, 162 bundles sundries.

The following supplies were sent to posts and hospitals in this city and vicinity:

New-England Rooms, 30 boxes and barrels sundries.
Willett's Point, through Rose Hill Ladies' Society, $50 in money, 1,200 pounds poultry, and eight boxes and barrels sundries.
St. Luke's Hospital, four boxes and two barrels.
Fort Richmond, eighteen boxes and two barrels.
Fort Lafayette, eight boxes and two barrels.
Fort Hamilton, two boxes and two barrels.
McDougall Hospital, Fort Schuyler, twenty-four boxes and barrels.
Transh Hospital, Battery, eight boxes and barrels.
Central Park Hospital, seven boxes and barrels.
U. S. S., Newbern, nine boxes and barrels.
Bedloe's Island, six boxes and barrels, ninety turkeys, sixty-six ducks, apples, cakes, &c.
Governor's Island, twenty-six boxes and barrels.
Navy-yard, twenty-one boxes and barrels.
Provost-Marshal, two boxes and barrels.
Ship *Vermont*, thirty four boxes and barrels.
Steamer *Dictator*, eleven boxes and barrels.
Sandy Hook Battery, 200 pounds poultry.

Many of the donors sent letters with their gifts to the soldiers. These have elicited replies many of which are in the possession of the committee. They will be glad to receive others for preservation or publication in a pamphlet report which is in course of preparation.

At the outset of our work apprehension was expressed in some quarters that improper articles or insulting communications might in this way be sent to the soldiers. But a single instance of this seems to have occurred. A soldier brought to Major Gen. MEADE a letter found in one of the boxes forwarded, which was a disgusting mixture of blasphemy, indecency and insult to the soldiers. The letter is dated at Albany. Your obedient servant,

GEO. BLISS, Jr., Secretary.

DISTRIBUTION IN THE NAVY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1864.

Col. George Bliss, Jr., Secretary New-York Thanksgiving Committee

DEAR SIR: In pursuance of your instructions of the 18th inst., I proceeded on Fortress Monroe on board the United States steamer *Kensington*, having on board the Thanksgiving dinner for the sailors attached to the fleet commanded by Admiral PORTER.

I arrived at Fortress Monroe on the morning of the 23d inst., and reported to the Admiral, and at his request, and in pursuance of orders received from him, distributed the poultry to the paymasters of the various vessels, according to the number of the crew reported on board them, respectively.

I also, in pursuance of orders received from the Admiral, forwarded to York River one thousand nine hundred and fifty pounds of poultry for the crews of the vessels there stationed. On the 23d inst. I proceeded to Norfolk, and there distributed, by the direction of the Admiral, the remainder of the poultry, with the exception of about four hundred pounds, which I turned over to the Admiral to be distributed to the crew of any vessel that might arrive.

I regret being obliged to report that Admiral PORTER thought it not advisable not to attempt to supply the crews attached to the more southern vessels of the squadron. The weather was warm and rainy, and the Admiral thought, if he attempted to forward any of the poultry to them, it might become tainted before reaching its destination.

I regretted this conclusion the more, as I knew it was precisely these vessels which you most desired to reach. The receipts herewith show a distribution to sixty six vessels specified. This is exclusive of a large amount sent to the vessels in the York and James Rivers for which my receipts are in gross without specifying vessels.

In conclusion, I desire to return my thanks to Capt. JNO. L. ROBERTS of the *Kensington*, and to the various officers attached to the vessel, for the assistance rendered me in distributing the poultry, and for the kindness and attention shown me during my trip.

The poultry was received with great satisfaction by the sailors, who more than once broke out into cheers for the donors.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEROME CHAPPELL.

LETTER FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

FLAG-SHIP MALVERN,
HAMPTON ROADS, VA., Nov. 29, 1864.

To the Committee of the Union League Club of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have to thank you in behalf of the officers and men of this squadron for the bountiful supply of poultry sent them for their Thanksgiving dinner. It is to be regretted that the weather forced a distribution to the vessels in this vicinity only, those on the blockade and in the sounds of North Carolina being at too great a distance to receive their supply.

An attention of this kind to the seamen of our navy never occurred before, and in offering my thanks for the kind thoughtfulness of the Union League, who have thus evinced their appreciation of the arduous duties this squadron are now engaged upon, and the desire that there should be no sailor in the North Atlantic Squadron who does not receive tangible evidence that those for whom he is peradling his life remember him, I feel that I but faintly evince the feeling of gratification and satisfaction of the men whose services as a class have been so little appreciated.

The officers and men of the sounds and on the blockade, though receiving none of the benefits of your kindness, appreciate most fully the intention, and rejoice that though they lost, their more fortunate comrades come in for a double share.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding North Atlantic Squadron

New-York Historical Society—Lecture of Wm. C. Prime, Esq.

The second lecture of the course now before the New-York Historical Society was delivered by WM. C. PRIME, Esq., the well-known Eastern traveler and author of *Boat Life in Egypt*.

The subject was the "Ancient Burial Places of Egypt and the Holy Land." The ancient people who possessed the latter country under God's promise to Abraham passed away, and their posterity long ago ceased to dwell there except as pilgrims. Yet we are familiar with their names, their families and their history, for their letters are preserved to us, both scriptural and profane. Physically, however, they have left to us only a few empty graves.

But in Egypt we find scarcely anything but graves, in one form or another. Of its ancient inhabitants and all that concerned them we know little or nothing through their letters; we can read them only in their graves. It appears that they used phonetic characters, and it is probable that Moses used them. In Palestine a great many generations of the same family were deposited in a single burial-place. Long lines of priests or of Kings were entombed in one sepulchre. They were literally "gathered to their fathers." But of all those graves rendered sacred and interesting by Biblical history, there are only three that can be found. They are the Cave of Macphela, where Abraham buried Sarah, the tomb of Joseph, and the grave of his mother, Rachel. And these are known only by the unmistakable description of their locality given in Scripture. The authenticity of Jacob's well cannot be questioned. Over Rachel's grave there is a pile of stones and a small dome. On the site of the Cave of Macphela stands a Mohammedan mosque, under the floor of which, we are told, is the cave. But no European knows whether this be true, for the assurances of the Arabs are worthless, and by them this mosque has always been rigidly guarded, to the exclusion of all but Mohammedans. One other sacred antiquity, which may be regarded as *probably* genuine, is the tomb of Lazarus. Beyond this we can obtain nothing satisfactory. The so called tomb of David is a Mohammedan notion; that of Absalom is of recent date; so is the tomb of Solomon's Egyptian wife. In short, every other sacred relic to be found in the Holy Land is apochryphal. From the three certain graves above mentioned, we pass over a vast sweep of time, including the Christian Era, soon after which are the graves of HELENA, an eastern princess, unknown to fame—and of GODFREY, the King. Thereafter, not a grave can be identified till those of comparatively modern times.

Ever since the Hebrews were scattered abroad from Palestine, pilgrims from among them have returned thither to find their everlasting repose in the Valley of Jehosophat, and they do so to this day. We cannot fully sympathize with them; we are a young race, knowing nothing of historical graves. The vessel on which the lecturer was a passenger to Palestine carried also one of these Hebrew pilgrims. When questioned, he replied in solemn and pastoral utterance that he was *going to Yerusalem*. He spoke it as if it was the city of peace, where he longed to be at rest. His father and his father's father went there to be buried. "At the brook Kedron"—which is entirely dry except in the rainy season—and around Mount Moriah, they wait for death. The silent Valley of Jehosophat has been buried over and over again with the bodies of Hebrew pilgrims. The ancient Egyptians are known only through their graves. Yet from this strange basis of sepulchre, the lecturer proceeded to show, vividly, their character, education, and even their home life. He said they were a busy people; that they hated and loved as we do, only perhaps more intensely. He showed a wreath of lotos leaves taken from the breast of a female mummy; it was the same home story. In that land of sunshine, the nodding lotos leaves were to them, as to us, an emblem of repose; and so they laid them on her breast and gave it to time; and here we dig up their old love. He showed the sandal of a male mummy, on the bottom of which was contemptuously painted the figure of an evident enemy; there was hatred cherished and carried to the grave with him. He showed linen from an undertaker's shop, and other dry goods, with the cost mark and selling mark on the corners. The Egyptian ladies evidently went shopping. The paintings and sculpture on their tombs baffle description. From their minuteness everything can be read; the art of tanning leather there represented: That it was tanned on one side or on both; that they used a knife for splitting it, like the knife used now for the same purpose. Thus hundreds of trades such as civilized nations are now engaged in, were painted in detail. Their paintings also tell of wars. We are much given to boasting, but their enlightenment at least equaled ours. If nothing be left of us but our graves, how poorly shall we be read in ages to come. Mr. PRIME thinks that the learning of Greece never attained to what had been forgotten in Egypt before SOCRATES was born. It appeared that the Egyptians worshipped one God, in spirit and in truth. In no other land had so much light and grandeur come to naught. Egypt holds the burnt-out brand that once illumined the Eastern world. The succession and names of a few monarchs is all that is left of her history. Of the millions of mummies, only one has been found whose name is known, viz: CHEOPS; but who was he? Their great sacred burial-place was Thebes. Its hills, one thousand feet high, are almost penetrated with tombs, side by side, twenty deep, with no space between. There are many millions of them, to state it without bounds.

The lecturer drew the moral that there is no inherent power of right over wrong; that constant moral vigilance is necessary to make civilization of any avail, or it will work only to outward power and progress.

Fire in Greenwich-street.

THREE PERSONS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF ARSON—A SPECIAL DEPUTY SHERIFF IN TROUBLE.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the liquor-store of JAMES FITZPATRICK, on the first floor of No. 440 Greenwich-street. The damage to the stock, fixtures and building was about $500. Mr. FITZPATRICK is insured for $1,500 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The building is owned by Mr. J. FISHER, of No. 149 West Twenty-third-street. Fire Marshal BAKER made an investigation relative to the origin of the fire, and the result was that FITZPATRICK and his barkeeper, named JAMES M. DONALY, were taken into custody on suspicion of having been guilty of setting fire to the building. Two or three barrels, in which were deposited some sacks and old rags saturated with alcohol, were found in front of the platform. A quantity of combustible material was found in flames between some casks in the liquor-store. HUGH RILEY, upon whom was found the badge of a special deputy sheriff, was also arrested, charged with being connected with the arson. The three men were committed by Justice DOWLING to the Tombs to await a further examination.

Acknowledgment.

The managers of the Patriot Orphan Home desire to return their thanks to the officers and members of the Twelfth Regiment National Guard, N. Y. S. M., for their liberal donation of $1,050, presented through Col. W. G. WARD.

Mrs. EDWARD FITCH, Corresp'g Sec'y.

The One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

ENCAMPMENT ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V., Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

Mr. L. A. PAUL'S correspondence, published in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, of Nov. 1, 1864 has been read with some dissatisfaction by the members of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

The Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, is made particular mention of, as well as its commander, Col. MCCAULEY, and also his successor, Lieut.-Col. ALFRED NEAFIE. Both deserving men. But at the same time a casual reader could not help being wrongfully impressed, from the reading of that article, of the part performed in that day's operations, by Lieut.-Col. ALFRED NEAFIE. Mr. PAUL says "Lieut.-Col. NEAFIE was Division officer of the day, and on the picket-line when the firing commenced." He also speaks of him as Col. MCCAULEY'S successor, and then again as regimental commander. In part these statements are true. Lieut.-Col. NEAFIE was "Division Officer of the Day," being detailed as such on the day previous; but by this detail he was relieved from the command of the regiment, which now devolved on Capt. JAMES J. HOYT, (who has been an acting field officer more than a year,) and who, I am proud to say, proved himself equal to the emergency, not only as an efficient, but a brave officer. Amidst the hottest of the action he could be seen, sword in hand, encouraging his men, not only by words, but by his own exemplary conduct. At the head of his regiment, he was one of the first to fall. A minie ball pierced his shoulder, passing through, and coming out under the shoulder-blade, inflicting a serious and very painful wound, from which, I am happy to learn, he is slowly recovering.

The correspondent is in error when he states that the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers occupied a position on the extreme right of the brigade. The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteers held the extreme left of the Third Brigade line, and it was owing to this position in line that the regiment suffered so severely in killed, wounded and prisoners. In relating incidents of the day, in order to show the desperate character of the conflict at this point, he says "The Georgia Fifty-third Regiment, of BRYAN'S brigade, came up, when Lieut. DAVIS, of Company E, of that regiment, and private J. GUEST, of Company F, same regiment, planted the regimental colors upon the breastworks. At about the same time, they seized the colors of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteers (Col. NEAFIE), and a desperate struggle took place over them. The enemy actually got hold of the flag-staff and demanded its surrender. The contest occupied either side of the breastwork, the enemy having hold of the spear, while the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth color-bearer held the other end." It's in this poetical strain Mr. PAUL relates an incident.

The facts of the case are simply these: Our colors were borne in the action, near Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, by corporals of the color guard. The National flag by DANIEL T. RONE, the State color by C. T. GREEN. The color-sergeant, JAMES A. BRINE, being absent in hospital suffering from two severe wounds received in the engagement, near Winchester, Virginia, Sept. 19. The colors referred to in the "incident" was the one presented to the regiment by the State of New-York. Corp. GREEN, from the concussion of a shell or some other cause to me unknown, fell with the colors. Sergt. PHILIP DECKER, Co. E, of the same regiment, supposing Corp. GREEN had been hit, immediately, upon seeing the colors in this unprotected condition raised them from the ground, and with color in one hand and musket in the other, floated them defiantly over the heads, as it were, of the enemy, for by this time the rebs were close upon us. The order was given to fall back, but Sergt. DECKER had not proceeded many yards, in obedience of this order, before he fell severely wounded. Capt. ALFRED COOLEY, (having succeeded Capt. HOYT, was in command of the regiment,) being near by when Sergt. DECKER fell, saw the perilous condition of the colors, and as the surest way of saving them stripped them from the staff. With vile epithets the enemy demanded its surrender. But the Captain "didn't see it," but as the only way to avoid being captured did *see* a way to the rear, in which direction all were skedaddling at a double-quick step.

The flag tells its own history. Torn, riddled and blood-stained it has been sent home, and will be presented to the War Department at Albany.

Yours, &c. JUSTICE.

LAW REPORTS.

Statute of Limitations—Renewal of Obligation.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge JAMES

T. C. Clark vs. Henry Dean.—This action was brought to recover a balance of account on a grocer's bill, the last item in which accrued in November, 1857. The defendant plead the statute of limitations as a bar to the action. Plaintiff put in evidence a note from defendant, dated in 1861, and claimed to have been received in that year, which acknowledged the debt, and promised payment. Defendant denies that the note was sent in 1861, and alleged that it was sent in reply to a dunning letter from plaintiff, in December, 1857. His Honor charged jury that if they found that this note was sent in 1861, it amounted to a renewal of the obligation and took the case out of the statute. Verdict for the plaintiff for $770 81 and interest.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

The United States vs. the steamer A. D. Vance.—This vessel was captured at sea on Sept. 10, 1864, by the *Santiago de Cuba*, and was sent to this port for adjudication. No one appeared to defend her in the suit. When captured she had on board a British certificate of registry issued at Dublin Sept. 26, 1862, to Joseph Royce, and others. She was then called the *Lord Clyde*. She was built at Greenock, and a certificate of the appointment of James Wylie, as master, was indorsed on her register at Greenock, May 21, 1864. No shipping papers, crew list, charter, manifest or logbook, or any paper relating to her voyage when captured were found on board of her. The Master, Joannes Wylie, the Purser and Second Engineer were examined *in preparatorio*. They were all subjects of Great Britain. The Master testified that the vessel was owned by Power, Law & Co., of Wilmington, N. C., who appointed him Master. She had been running between Bermuda and Wilmington for full twelve months, and had on board when captured a cargo of cotton and turpentine with which she had run out of Wilmington. The other witnesses corroborated his statements. Vessel and cargo condemned as prize.

The United States vs. The Steamer Annie.—This vessel was captured at sea Oct. 31, 1864, off the coast of North Carolina, by the United States steamers *Wilderness* and *Nyphon*, and was sent to this port for adjudication. No one appeared in her behalf in the suit. The deposition of the Master of the steamer, ALBERT CONNOP, proved the capture of the vessel, after being chased by the *Wilderness* and *Nyphon*, she having attempted to escape. Twenty-five or thirty shots were fired at her during the chase. She was English built, and owned by Alexander Coolie, of London. Her voyage began at Halifax, and was to have ended at Nassau. She had carried a cargo of provisions to Wilmington, N. C., and taken on board a cargo of 560 bales of cotton, 30 tons of tobacco and 8 barrels of turpentine, and $50,000 in specie. The Captain did not know who owned the cargo. Her previous voyage had been from Bermuda to Wilmington, and thence to Halifax. The specie and the bills of lading of the cargo were thrown overboard during the chase.

The Captain's testimony was corroborated by the first-mate and chief engineer.

Held by the Court.—That the testimony is unequivocal; that the vessel was studiously and openly employed in violating the blockade when captured.

Vessel and cargo forfeited as prize.

The United States vs. The steamer Lady Stirling.—This vessel was captured October 28, 1864, by the *Calypso* and the *Eolus*, off the port of Wilmington—was sent to this port for adjudication. No one appeared to defend the suit. The Master, Chief Mate and Chief Engineer were examined *in preparatorio*. The Master was appointed to the command of the vessel at London in August, 1864. She was built and fitted out by Thomas Sterling Begbie, of London, for a voyage to Halifax, Wilmington and Nassau. Her owner, Master and crew knew that the voyage was meant to violate the blockade; and the records of the court show that the Master was Commander, about two years before, of another English vessel condemned for violation of the blockade of Charleston. No papers relating to the ownership, voyage or employment of the vessel were found on board, all having been destroyed by the Master during the chase.

Vessel and cargo condemned as prize.

United States Circuit Court—DEC. 10.

Before Judge SHIPMAN.

A large number of criminals were brought up this morning for arraignment:

Patrick Doyle, *alias* Patrick McLay, indicted for passing altered Treasury notes, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Frederick Boomer, indicted for procuring soldiers to desert, and for harboring deserters, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to ten months imprisonment and a fine of $100.

James Norris, William Rogerson and Asa Marvin, indicted for having in their possession plates to counterfeit fractional currency, with intent to use the same, were arraigned and pleaded not guilty, and their trials were fixed for next Wednesday. Norris pleaded guilty to an indictment for having counterfeit notes in his possession.

David Ashcroft, indicted for stealing from the Navy-yard, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment.

Richard A. Garvin, indicted for larceny on the high sea, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned four months.

William Wagner and Charles Fornez, indicted for having in their possession counterfeiting plates, with intent to use the same, pleaded not guilty, as also to an indictment for making counterfeit fractional notes.

Patrick McNamara, indicted for procuring a soldier to desert and carrying him away, pleaded not guilty.

Julian K. Larke, indicted for opening a letter, pleaded not guilty.

John Buzzee, indicted for uttering counterfeit notes, pleaded not guilty.

John Farrell, indicted for enticing soldiers to desert, pleaded not guil

The New-York Times.

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ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Destination and Object of the New Movement.

Admissions and Surmises of the Rebel Press.

Our Forces Strike the Weldon Railroad Thirty-two Miles South of Petersburgh.

Steady Advance in the Direction of Weldon.

Richmond Communications South to be Severed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

The fact that Gen. GRANT had begun a new operation became known to the public on Saturday last, but beyond the simple announcement nothing was made known regarding the aim or direction of the movement.

The Richmond papers of Friday, however, bring us pretty full intelligence respecting both. It appears that the present operation is directed against none of the great objectives at which Gen. GRANT has so long been aiming, looking neither to the capture of Richmond, Petersburgh nor the Southside Road, but to the possession of Weldon and the railroads centreing there.

From the statements of the Richmond press it seems that the expedition started as early as Tuesday night last. The expeditionary forces, said to be under command of Gen. WARREN, moved down the Jerusalem Plank road, and were reported on Wednesday morning to be at Proctor's Mill, twenty miles south of Petersburgh.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Friday, says: "Information reached the city yesterday morning, Thursday, that a force from GRANT's army had struck the Petersburgh and Weldon Road at Jarratt's, 32 miles south of Petersburgh, and were proceeding toward Weldon."

The same journal in a postscript marked "Later," adds:

"Latest information from the enemy on the Weldon Railroad, is that they were still moving toward Weldon, and were provided with such an amount of stores as to induce the belief that they were preparing for a long march—at all events for a long absence.

It is useless to speculate upon their plans, which will be fully known in a day or two. It is probable that the primary object of the movement was to occupy the road, or so injure it as to prevent our sending any reinforcements to our forces operating against SHERMAN."

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1864.

Yesterday morning at daylight, the Fifth Corps, with the Third Division of the Second and two brigades of GREGG's cavalry, started South.

They were heard from yesterday afternoon, and had crossed the Nottaway River, on the Jerusalem road, without meeting opposition of any consequence.

They crossed on pontoons, which they took up after doing so.

Deserters who came into our lines this morning state that MAHONE's rebel division was sent off yesterday to meet our advancing force, but as no firing has been heard in that direction to-day, it is not believed that any engagement has taken place.

Reconnoissance to Hatcher's Run.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9—Morning.

A reconnoitring force of cavalry went out on the left yesterday afternoon, striking the rebel pickets on the Vaughn road, driving them to Hatcher's Run, a distance of over two miles, where they had breastworks erected, and where they made a stand.

Skirmishing continued for some time, when the object of the movement having been fully accomplished, the expedition returned.

Our loss was seven men wounded—that of the enemy is not known.

Some of those who accompanied this party report that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Stony Creek, which indicate that fighting was going on between Gen. WARREN and the enemy.

Reports are current that the evacuation of Petersburgh by the rebels may be looked for at an early day.

Another Reconnoissance to Hatcher's Run—The Enemy's Videttes Driven Across the Run—Capture of Rebel Breastworks—They are Held by Our Forces.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Dec, 9—P. M.

Another reconnoissance was made this morning along the Vaughan road toward Hatcher's Run, over the same route the cavalry, went yesterday. The force consisted of detachments of several regiments of cavalry under Col. KIRWIN, of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania, and three brigades of the First Division of the Second Corps, under Gen. MILES. The videttes of the enemy were driven across the Run, when a sharp fire was opened on the advance from a line of breastworks on the opposite side.

After some skirmishing to discover the strength of the enemy, a charge was made across the run and the works carried by assault, but not till the rebels had made good their retreat up the "south side."

Our men took position in the captured intrenchments, while skirmishers were thrown out on both flanks. Soon after a report came that the enemy were moving up and across the run, half a mile west of the road where our troops were. On evincing an intention to attack on the right flank, Gen. MILES at once disposed his command to receive them. He also sent back for reinforcements, which were given him at once, but the enemy did not make their appearance during the afternoon, and it is believed they fell back to a stronger position, at Armstrong's Mills, a mile and a half west. The impression is, they had no large force in the vicinity, otherwise more stubborn resistance to our advance would have been made.

Our loss in the charge was 17 men wounded, among them Lieut. WARD, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry. The loss of the enemy is not known. If they had any they carried them off, for none fell into our hands.

Later in the afternoon reports came that the enemy were moving toward the left in heavy force. Arrangements were made to meet them, but up to this hour (midnight) they have not appeared.

In my dispatch a few days ago, giving a list of promotions by brevet, I included the name of Gen. MEADE, as being make Brevet Major-General. This was incorrect. He was made a full Major-General in the regular army to date from August 18, 1864, to rank next to SHERMAN. This promotion was conferred at the special request of Gen. GRANT, for services during the present campaign.

W. D. McGREGOR.

From Fortress Monroe—A Severe Storm.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 9.

The weather, which has for the past few weeks been comparatively mild for this season, to-day assumed the garb of Winter. A bitter wind from the northwest has been prevailing, accompanied with a slight sprinkling of snow, and with every prospect of increasing in severity.

The harbor is crowded with schooners, transports and all classes of vessels.

Several marine disasters of a slight nature have been reported.

The mail steamer *Cossack*, which arrived from the front this afternoon, reports everything as quiet, and that very little firing along the lines has occurred of late.

VIEWS OF A REBEL GOVERNOR.

Annual Message of Governor Smith, of Virginia.

THE EXEMPTION LAWS DENOUNCED

A Wholesale Conscription Recommended.

The Policy of Arming Negroes Endorsed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 11.

On Thursday last "Extra Billy" SMITH, formerly member of our Congress, and now rebel Governor of Virginia, sent in his annual Message to the Virginia Legislature. The document is a very long one, and is printed in all the Richmond papers of Friday last. Gov. SMITH begins with a review of last year's campaign in Virginia, as follows:

"I shall not undertake to detail the series of bloody battles which were fought on the road to Richmond, nor tell how the enemy, although continually strengthened by heavy reinforcements, was compelled to leave that city to his right, until finally he crossed the James, and undertook, by a *coup de main*, to carry the city of Petersburgh; nor how, after nearly a seven months' campaign of unexpected slaughter of his men, he still finds himself with hope deferred, and but little prospect of realizing the expectations so confidently entertained for the last three years. Suffice it to say that you, gentlemen, are here in safety; here in calm deliberation; here to digest those measures which are still required by the dangers we have yet to meet."

After an earnest appeal to the Legislature to make every provision for the success of the Confederate arms, Gov. SMITH says that the first duty of the Legislature will be:

"To adopt measures to bring into the field all able-bodied men who are not necessary to the State Government. It is utterly impossible for me to understand the logic which exempts State officers who are not necessary for the State Government; and yet it is a fact that Judges are undertaking to turn loose from the grasp of military authority men without any duty to perform, upon the ground that they are officers provided by the Constitution and laws. There are some forty or fifty counties of Virginia, within the enemy's lines, most of them under the regular Government of the enemy. The State officers therein have been—they were loyal, of course—expelled from office, and are refugees; most of them have acquired new homes, and have formed new social and business relations, and may not return to their counties until this war shall terminate. Many will never return even with peace; and it may be a question, if they should do so, whether they would have the right to resume their offices, under the laws and the Constitution. These counties will average about sixty officers, furnishing within the enemy's lines a number equal to about two thousand, constituting a force sufficient, it may be, to turn the tide of a great battle, yet according to the decisions of some of our judges, these officers would be exempt from military duty, although without civil duties to perform, and with the great probability that they will have none during the continuance of the war.

The Governor then enters into a long argument of three columns, in which he reviews the subject of exemptions. He declaims against the Judiciary, because they have dared to exempt men from the Confederate service who the Legislature of Virginia had decided were amenable to it. Only those officers absolutely necessary to the State Government ought to be exempted, since the Confederate Government has a right to the services of every citizen within its limits. Particularly is Gov. SMITH severe upon the justices of the peace, who have all claimed exemption from military service, and on the subject of general exemption he says:

If all officers designated in the Constitution, and in laws made in pursuance thereof, are to be exempted because they are State officers; if all justices of peace, who, by the bye, were never exempted until the 1st of October, 1862, having from the Revolution to that period been required to perform military duty; if all sheriffs and clerks and their deputies, all commissioners of the revenue, all surveyors and commonwealth attorneys, all constables and overseers of the poor, all county agents for the supply of soldiers' families, all salt agents, commercial agents, &c., all employes of banks, cities, towns, &c., are to be exempt indiscriminately, and without reference to their necessity; then, indeed, in the language of the decision so frequently quoted, "The spectacle might be presented of a nation subjugated and destroyed at a time when it had within its limits citizens amply sufficient to defend it against all assaults of its enemies, but whose services could not be commanded, because, forsooth, the Government had contracted with them, that they should not be required to serve in the army."

So far, in this State, the number of exempts is comparatively small, but in other States, we are told, it is widely different. At this time a powerful army of the enemy is sweeping over the State of Georgia, in which, under the doctrine contended for, there is now an army of exempts, exempt because they are officers and employes of the State Government."

After a long argument to prove that the Legislature and Executive, and not the judicial power have the right to declare who shall be exempt, Gov. SMITH says:

"recognizing in the Confederate Government the right to the whole military power of the States, except to the extent of such persons as are necessary to the preservation of the State Government and the execution of her laws, I have uniformly confined my certificates of exemption or claim to such persons as I regarded necessary therefor. In the case of Justices of the Peace, I did not and do not believe that the number authorized by law was necessary to the execution of the duties imposed upon them. I know perfectly well that three, instead of four, are amply sufficient for all purposes of State, and I aimed, as a general rule, to confine myself to that number. I recognized the right of all, however, to be commissioned, and deeming such to be my constitutional duty, commissioned those who had been duly elected by the people."

In reference to Justices of Peace he says.

"I respectfully suggest for your consideration the passage of a law which will diminish the number of these officers, and restrict their selection to persons of an age usually beyond the period of military service. I propose the passage of a law diminishing the number of districts in the several counties, and confining the election of magistrates to persons over 45 years of age."

Gov. SMITH appears to be arguing throughout his message for a wholesale conscription. Those men whom the Legislature may exempt from the Confederate service, SMITH urges should be put into the State service, and that Virginia should have as large a force of "Reserves" as Georgia. For this purpose he says:

"I most respectfully urge, in this dark hour of our fortunes, that the entire male population of our State may be embodied for the purpose of cooperating in our great struggle."

After a tirade of abuse on those Virginians who have gone North to escape the privations of war and live in Yankee lines, he says;

"I earnestly recommend the passage of a law authorizing the issue of a proclamation warning all citizens of Virginia now in foreign parts to return without delay to the State, failing in which, beside personal penalties, their property of every description should be confiscated, and their families sent into the enemy's lines."

He commences "to agitate," by the following paragraph, which introduces "Sambo."

"Our free negroes are very disorderly, many of them doubtless disloyal. In towns, and especially in Richmond, they are guilty of many outrages upon persons and property, full proof of which it is difficult to procure. They are found cooperating with the enemy, and occasionally indulging in the utterance of treasonable sentiments and threats against our fellow-citizens. The laws are inadequate to their proper management, and will, I hope, be made to cover such cases."

Having, as he supposes, shown that free negroes are a nuisance to be abated, he ventures upon the question of using all negroes somewhat cautiously, as follows:

"When this war began, it was confidently believed by our enemy that it would be of short duration. Relying upon this vast superiority in numbers and material of war, he expected to overrun us with facility and ease. But the result of a single year's operations corrected this expectation, and impressed him with the conclusion that he had on hand a contest of great magnitude, full of danger and difficulty. Having soon exhausted his floating population, he openly recruited his armies on the continent of Europe. Not satisfied with this, he seized our slaves, and, in violation of all civilized war, armed them against us. Under every disadvantage, the war has been protracted deep into its fourth year, and we find ourselves looking around for material to enlarge our armies. Whence is is to come? The laws of natural accretion will not furnish a sufficient supply of men. Foreign countries are, in effect, closed against us. Recruiting from prisoners we capture will not, except to a limited extent, supply our wants; and public attention naturally turns to our own slaves as a ready and abundant stock from which to draw. This policy, however, has given rise to great diversity of opinion. Some consider it as giving up the institution of slavery. Others declare that to put our slaves in the ranks will drive our fellow-citizens from them, and diffuse dissatisfaction throughout the country. In reply, it is said that this policy will effectually silence the clamor of the poor man about this being a rich man's war; that there is no purpose to mingle two races in the same ranks, and that there cannot be a reasonable objection to fighting the enemy's negroes with our own; that, as to the abandonment of slavery, it is already proclaimed to be at an end by the enemy, and will undoubtedly be so if we are subjugated; and that, making it aid in our defence, will improve the chance of preserving it."

Having thus admitted the hopelessness of their cause, if they are not saved by their slaves, he says:

"I repeat, the only question is, has the time arrived? Are we able, beyond question, to wage successful war against a Power three times our own in numbers, with all Europe from which to recruit, and who unhesitatingly put arms in the hands of our own negroes for our destruction? I will not say that under the providence of God we may not be able to triumph; but I do say that we should not, from any mawkish sensibility, refuse any means within our reach which will tend to enable us to work out our deliverance. For my part, standing before God and my country, I do not hesitate to say that I would arm such a portion of our able-bodied slave population as may be necessary, and put them in the field, so as to have them ready for the Spring campaign, even if it resulted in the freedom of those thus organized. Will I not employ them to fight the negro force of the enemy, aye, the Yankees themselves, who already boast that they have two hundred thousand of our slaves in arms against us? Can we hesitate, can we doubt, when the question is whether our enemy shall use our slaves against us, or we use them against him. When the question may be between liberty and independence on the one hand, or our subjugation and utter ruin on the other?"

He then reviews the recent caucus of Southern Governors, and saying that slavery is in the last stages of dissolution, he concludes the subject as follows:

"I am aware that a clamor has been raised against the policy of putting negroes into the army, by good and loyal men, because, they say, "the end is not yet; that our army of citizen soldiers is still competent to make good our defence." No one would advocate the policy of thus appropriating our slaves, except as a matter of urgent necessity; but as public opinion is widely divided on this subject, does not common prudence require us to fear that those opposed to this extreme measure may be mistaken? Suppose it should so turn out. How deep would be their responsibility to the country, to freedom and independence everywhere. I know it is the opinion of some of the highest military authorities that the time has come when we should call our slaves to our assistance, and I hold it to be clearly the duty of every citizen, however much he may doubt the wisdom and necessity of the policy, to cooperate in strengthening, by every means, our armies. I repeat, I know this policy is looked to with anxiety by some of the ablest military men of the age, who believe that it is of the last importance that it should be adopted without delay; I, therefore, earnestly recommend to the Legislature that they should give this subject early consideration, and enact such measures as their wisdom may approve.

After a long dissertation upon subsisting people, and preventing extortion by speculators, he says:

"While, however, the people of the State have acquiesced in the prices fixed by the public commissioners, others have been unwilling to accept them, in consequence of higher prices being offered by speculators and others. This very naturally produces discontent on the part of the more liberal and patriotic portion of the people, while others resort to boarding, hiding, and other disreputable shifts and evasions, to avoid their contribution to the support of our gallant army. This state of things is very demoralizing, and may, I think, be easily corrected by the establishment of a state maximum, which, taking the Confederate maximum as a basis, shall be extended to all productions of human industry.

After enumerating many local topics, his message concludes with a column devoted to whiskey, brandy and salt. Of the former he says:

"Strong disposition has been evinced, from time to time, to suppress the distillation of grain, &c.; but unfortunately the distillation of undried fruits was not included in the prohibition. The recent crop of apples was the most abundant we have had for many years, and would have furnished a large amount of healthy succulent and an ample supply of vinegar, so essential as an anti-scorbutic for our soldiers. But frenzy, almost, seems to have seized upon our people for converting this fine crop into brandy, which, in its effects upon our army, is most pernicious. I earnestly recommend that the law may be enlarged, so as to comprehend an inhibition of distillation of all fruit.

He goes elaborately into the salt question, commencing:

"Difficulties still exist in connection with State salt works and transportation to and from them. It is very much to be regretted that this gift of God to man cannot be enjoyed in peace. North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, through their agents, complain of their treatment in relation to their trains, and believe that they do not obtain that liberal justice which they think comity between States should give them. This impression originates, from what I can learn, in the manner in which transportation is conducted on the Virginia and Tennessee road, and in the belief that the private salt of the State superintendent is transported thereon contrary to the spirit of acts in relation thereto.

After narrating present causes of troubles he adds:

I respectfully submit, that we, the State of Virginia, ought not to embarrass, in any respect, the trains of our sister States, strictly engaged in the transportation of their own salt, which we have authorized them to make.

He concludes with the following:

Let us, gentlemen, remember, in the eloquent language of our Court of Appeals, that "the obligation of the citizen to render military service, is the paramount social and political duty," and pass all laws which are necessary to give military organization to our whole people,

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

RICHMOND PAPERS OF FRIDAY.

Continued Boastings of the Rebel Organs.

Assertions that He can Never Reach Savannah, and that He has Reached It.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 11.

A careful scanning of the latest received Richmond papers, those of Friday last, discloses no fresh intelligence in regard to SHERMAN. They only confirm what was known on Saturday, viz.: that he is or rather was, at last advices, between Millen and Savannah.

The Richmond papers generally agree that he is aiming at the latter place, but boastfully predict that he will be defeated if he attempts to attack.

The *Examiner*, of the 9th, says:

"We hope he will attack Savannah, *but the hope is faint*. When he reaches the neighborhood and gets some clear information as to what Savannah is, he will turn his steps in another direction.

The dispatch of the same date says:

"We hear nothing from SHERMAN. Whether he is crossing the Savannah on pontoons or sailing down the Ogeechee on rafts and flat boats, is equally unknown to us. We only know, and we rejoice much in the fact, that Central Georgia is relieved of his presence, and our railroad lines of communications are being rapidly constructed in his wake."

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 11.

Rumors from the Army of the Potomac, brought into our lines by rebel deserters, have reached Washington, that part of SHERMAN's advance cavalry reached the neighborhood of Savannah on Friday, and that there had been skirmishing near the city. Gen. BRAGG is said to be in chief command, while BEAUREGARD is supervising the defences.

REBEL SPECULATIONS.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 8.

It is not to be wondered that SHERMAN moves slowly, dubiously and capriciously. His original plan has not only failed, so far as concerns the objects to be accomplished on his way, but the point of coming out has been made to depend on circumstances as they develop. It is still uncertain what particular destination he will attempt. The opinion of lookers-on is yet divided whether Darien, Savannah or Beaufort is the point aimed at. We should suppose Savannah, if the capture of that place, after reaching it, were not so unpromising of accomplishment. We think Beaufort, after Savannah, is his choice, and will be his object if he can find means to cross the Savannah. If that proves impracticable or perilous, he will, perhaps, attempt Darien or Brunswick, just as a mariner is glad to gain any port in a storm

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 8.

We contend that, even if successful in its immediate object—that of getting through to the coast—the Confederate cause will be vastly the gainer, and the Yankee cause vastly the loser, in the general results of the campaign. It restores to us all the lines of communication we held at the opening of the year, yields up to us a vast and important section which had been wrested from us, frees a large portion of our people from the dominion of their enemies, and just to that extent increases the strength and resources of the Confederacy. In effect it puts the Yankees back instead of putting them forward, and forces them to try a new experiment—that of operating from the coast to the interior—a system which they have hitherto refused to adopt, and shows that they abandon as hopeless their former plan, so persistently adhered to during four years, of conquering the country by a gradual descent from the mountains. If he do not recover that line, we shall not be worse off than we were last year, and the Yankees will have expended nearly a thousand millions dollars, sacrificed thousand of lives, and thrown away the fruits of fifty imaginary victories, and a half a dozen real ones, only for the sake of trying their luck at a different point. And, after all, there is no certainty that SHERMAN will get through.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Dec. 4.

The ascertained fact that the advance of SHERMAN's army has reached Millen, settles the question as to the general direction of his movements. It is toward Savannah or its vicinity, as foreshadowed by Northern intimations. The route or routes to be pursued, and the disposition of his forces, are matters yet to be cleared up.

He may move his whole army direct to Savannah by the old road from Augusta, which runs with the Central Railroad. Or he may move across Screven County and Beaufort District, in South Carolina, crossing the Savannah River, so as to form a junction with FOSTER's reinforcements from the coast, at Grahamsville, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Or, again, he may divide his army and march a section by each route.

FOSTER's advance on Grahamsville, and the fact of his throwing up signal rockets, and balloons with calcium lights attached, for some days past, seem to indicate that he expected SHERMAN to join him there, that this was the original programme, but that SHERMAN has failed to come to time.

The point to be gained by reaching Grahamsville would be, to cut off the reinforcements which might be sent from this and other points for the relief of Savannah, and to secure a base of supplies. Commanding the railroad before the arrival of those reinforcements, Savannah might be at SHERMAN's mercy. He would then have Port Royal for a base, from which he could obtain ammunition, with all other supplies, and also reinforcements, before proceeding to the accomplishment of the ultimate object of his campaign—the capture of Savannah, or perhaps Charleston.

The obvious advantages to be gained render it highly probable that Port Royal is the point at which SHERMAN is now aiming, and has been since he left Atlanta. The abortive attempt of FOSTER to reach the Charleston and Savannah road at Grahamsville strongly confirms this view. Placing the map before him, the reader will see that SHERMAN has been pursuing almost a straight line from Atlanta to Grahamsville.

SHERMAN would hardly be willing to risk a battle before Savannah, with only the supplies he might have left at the end of his march to rely upon. He knows that the casualties of battle might deprive him of these, and leave him without resources. His known caution and skill as a General, would, therefore, lead us to expect that he would provide against such a risk, by first securing a base of supplies within his reach, which would be Grahamsville and Port Royal.

In view of all these considerations, the most probable conjecture is that SHERMAN, whatever feints he may make, will aim to reach the point where FOSTER is now waiting for him. This, too, is his shortest and most practicable route to the coast, and the country through which he would pass would afford an abundant supply of forage and provisions.

MILITARY AND LOCAL NOTES.

From the Savannah News, Dec. 3.

The brave and gallant WHEELER is fast using up the cavalry of SHERMAN's army. He is ever vigilant, and confronts the enemy in every direction.

From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 3.

When Gov. BROWN left Milledgeville, he took with him all of his own property of every description, including his furniture, carriage and horses, poultry, and even the cabbages that grew in his garden. The train was loaded with these individual assets, and all sent safely to one of his extensive plantations in Southwestern Georgia. He took good care of himself.

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Was he equally diligent in looking after the affairs and property of the State? Take a few other facts in illustration of this point. *All the powder of the State at Milledgeville was left behind* to make room for the "collards" and chickens, and was sent forward the next day by persons who felt greater interest in the property of the State than the Governor.

Three thousand stand of arms were also left behind as insignificant when compared with the Governor's "plunder," *and these were all destroyed by the enemy.*

These facts reach us from sources of the first respectability.

From the Macon Confederate, Nov. 29.

We are glad to notice that many of our stores have reopened and the city again resumed something of its business appearance. Refugees are rapidly returning, and before the week closes we expect everything will be working as they did before SHERMAN began his march.

From the Augusta Sentinel, Dec. 4.

The Central Railroad Company have gone to work in earnest, with a large force, to repair their road, which is now in running order from Macon nearly to Gordon. We learn that it is the purpose of the company to go to work immediately and repair the West Point Railroad, which, it is thought, can be completed in one month's time. The Etowah Iron Works will also be reëstablished at once."

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 11.

Dispatches received by the Government from Gen. THOMAS represent the position of affairs at Nashville unchanged. Gen. THOMAS says that the recent storm has interfered with army movements on either side for several days at least.

Reports from Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 10.

The situation of affairs remains unchanged.

In front of the Fourth Corps not a shot was fired up to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Since then some slight skirmishing has occurred.

Owing to the slippery state of the ground, the men find it impossible to move about.

The rebels can be plainly seen from the front of the Fourth Corps standing about their camp fires.

Hostilities may be said to have ceased on account of the bad weather.

Deserters who come in say that the rebels have strong intrenchments, with two rows of *chevaux de frise*, with wires stretched around to strengthen them.

No report has yet been heard from the gunboats which went down the river yesterday morning. No cannonading has been heard here since their departure.

The river is three feet deep on the shoals, and falling

The Situation in Middle Tennessee—Relative Positions of the Two Armies—Further Particulars of the Franklin Fight.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, Dec. 4, 1864.

THE SITUATION

The most splendid military exhibition of the war in this section may be witnessed, as I write, from Capitol Hill. The entire Federal lines of battle, almost from right to left, may be plainly seen with the naked eye. Over fifty thousand troops occupy our lines, which is just five miles. A. J. SMITH's corps is on the right, resting on the river, on low ground, on what is known as the John Harding pike—a branch road of the Charlotte pike. What is known as the right wing extends east to within a hundred yards of the Franklin pike. Then comes the Fourth Corps, temporarily commanded by Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD, in place of Gen. STANLEY, who was wounded at Franklin. Gen. WOOD's headquarters is at the Widow ACKLIN's, on the Granny-white road. Our line of battle just escapes the exquisite grounds of this lady, although all of her "nigger huts," walls and fences have been torn down for breastworks. The centre extends east to beyond the Murfreesboro pike; then comes the left—the Twenty-third Corps—under Gen. SCHOFIELD, which extends to the river, Gen. STEEDMAN, with his command from Chattanooga, filling in, and in reserve, upon a high bank of the river, a few hundred yards south of the reservoir. Our extreme left rests upon a bank 76 feet above high-water mark. The rebel line of battle is plainly visible, about two miles from town. It is believed that DICK TAYLOR's forces, numbering nearly ten thousand strong, are in reserve, and it may be that this corps is operating near Murfreesboro. Gen. FRANK CHEATHAM is commanding the enemy's right wing. He has three divisions—Gens. GEORGE MANEY'S, BATES' and ANDERSON'S. It is a curious fact that these three General officers, commanding divisions, and the corps Commander, (CHEATHAM,) are citizens of Nashville. CHEATHAM was a "sporting man;" MANEY was a lawyer, rather a fast young man; BATES was Attorney-General of the State when the war broke out, and was not universally admired; ANDERSON was Postmaster of this city, and is not considered a man of extraordinary mind. STEPHEN D. LEE's corps is in the centre, and STEWART commands a corps on the enemy's left. STEPHEN D. LEE's corps is composed of three divisions, and STEWART has four. In LEE's corps, PATRICK CLEBURNE (if not killed) commands a division, and so does Gen. STEVENSON. In STEWART's corps, QUARLES and WALKER command divisions. Gen. BATTLES, of this county, commands a brigade in GEO. MANEY's division. PAT. CLEBURNE, of Arkansas, (a native of Ireland,) is one of the most earnest and intrepid commanders in the rebel army, and is generally found conducting the enemy's rear upon all critical occasions. Teere are many rumors in regard to his death. Gen. GORDON, a prisoner, says that before he was captured, a report was rife that either CHEATHAM or CLEBURNE was killed. CHEATHAM has his headquarters at the residence of Mr. EDMUNDSON, on the Murfreesboro pike, four miles from town. He can't very well be dead, of course. Mr. EDMUNDSON was in the city yesterday, and says that FRANK insists that Hood's destination is Nashville; that he has orders to take this city or go to hell. This is all rebel blow, at any rate, and may be the inventions of FRANK himself. But, many of the prisoners report CLEBURNE killed, and venture a description of his fall. The story which would seem to most earnestly urge his death is told by our General, KIMBALL, and reiterated by his staff officers. Gen. KIMBALL says that during the thickest part of the Franklin fight he saw a rebel General upon the ground, and that he gasped "I'm mortally wounded." Before he could order his removal, WAGNER's division gave way, the line was changed, and the wounded man removed by rebel soldiers. I give you this as I hear it from various sources, but will add that I did not hear Gen. KIMBALL tell the story. It seems pretty generally believed, by the way, that either CLEBURNE or some other general officer was killed in the battle of the 30th ult. FORREST has command of the entire rebel cavalry, and has two divisions upon each flank. Gen. WILSON, late of the Army of the Potomac, commands all our cavalry, and is one of the most pertinacious soldiers in the service. His military skill and his bravery are a match for FORREST's cunning and intrepidity.

Commodore FITCH commands upon the Cumberland, and assists in protecting our flanks to a considerable extent. He has one iron-clad up the river, above the position of our left wing, and another down the river near Hyde's Ferry, watching the enemy upon our right. There are, also, several other gunboats, of various shapes and sizes, patrolling the river from Carthage up to Clarksville down. At the latter place is a turreted craft, not unlike the ocean monitors. From Carthage to Clarksville, then, it will be almost an utter impossibility for the rebels to cross the river. As fast as HOOD advanced, after leaving Pulaski, he destroyed the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, running from this city to Decatur. This would urge the belief that it was his intention to either cross the river and strike for Kentucky, or fall back toward Bridgeport, along the line of the Chattanooga road, if he fails to attack this place. On our left, quite a large body of our cavalry are across the river, but the enemy are wholly upon the Nashville side.

THE FIGHT AT FRANKLIN.

I must put in a little word for The TIMES in this connection. It was the first newspaper in the country, of course, (in this case,) that had the news of this fight, and my dispatch was the first one and the only one sent anywhere over the wires Wednesday night, 30th ult. I had previously sent you a dispatch that Gen. THOMAS intended to draw the enemy to this point. Subsequently I went to a party, and was returning home about 12 o'clock Wednesday night. As I arrived at the St. Cloud I met Gen. MILLER, who informed me that Gen. THOMAS had just received intelligence of a great victory at Franklin. I went into Gen. THOMAS' rooms, and he permitted me to send the news North.

Well, speaking about the fight at Franklin, I will reiterate that it was, beyond a doubt, one of the most gallantly-contested battles, and the cleanest victory (won in an open field) of the war. Had HOOD succeeded in whipping us, he would have captured our entire wagon trains, and routed a large portion of our army. The real fight lasted just one hour and forty minutes, in which time six thousand of the enemy were placed *hors du combat*, while our own loss falls a little below a thousand. This dreadful check may be the cause of the delay in rebel demonstrations in our front, if that, indeed, is the programme. The enemy really at Franklin, was at least one-third stronger than our own forces. They fought us with two whole corps and part of another, while less than half of both the Fourth and Twenty-third were engaged upon our side. They charged, as if every man was iron-clad, four times against our works, and, with the exception of the first charge, were driven back in great disorder. Our artillery, too, made prodigious havoc in their ranks, actually mowing the brave men down or scattering them in confusion. I have one or two quite interesting items in connection with this fight, which I have omitted to mention We lost two battle-flags, which were captured from WAGNER's division, during the panic which temporarily existed in that body, and we captured thirty-two stand of colors, the Twenty-third Corps getting the credit for twenty-two of them, and the Fourth Corps for ten. Many of these trophies are now to be seen at SCHOFIELD's headquarters. Gen. GORDON was captured by a stalwart fellow of the Sixteenth Kentucky, who grabbed him by the coat-collar, actually "yanking," or "Yankeeing" him, square off his feet. Gen. STANLEY, Commanding Fourth Corps, was evidently a target for both rebel artillery and infantry. He was actively engaged in rallying WAGNER's division, and the enemy's sharpshooters got a sight at him. He was twice (slightly) wounded in the neck, while two bullets passed through his clothes. A cannon-ball sent his horse to thunder, it going one way and its rider the other. Gen. BRADLEY was shot in the arm while upon the left of his brigade, leading his men back to a position from which they had wavered a little. I tell you what it is, it's mighty queer work, sometimes, fighting these fellows, especially when they get right well warmed up. Their demonstrations upon certain occasions are fearfully demoralizing. At such times a gill of "fight" is a quart of courage "every pop." The ladies of Franklin, most of whom are rebels, and beautiful rebels too, some of them are, assisted *en masse*, in caring for our wounded. Mrs. CARTER and her daughters contributed in this holy work. Mrs. Dr. CLIFT, a Union lady of renown, and Mrs. WILLIAMS, an estimable woman, threw open their houses for the reception of sufferers. Miss FANNY COURTNEY, decidedly loyal from the commencement, although she has two brothers in CHEATHAM's corps, made herself useful. Her sister, formerly Miss OCTAVIA COURTNEY, was some time ago married to Lieut. COCHRANE, son of the merchant of that name in Cincinnati. She is an elegant lady, and waved a string of red, white and blue ribbons when Gen. NEGLEY entered Franklin nearly three years ago. When BUELL's retrograde movement took place, a little over two years ago, Miss FANNY COURTNEY, upon the approach of the rebel columns, saddled a horse, forded Harpeth River, and came to this city alone during night. FANNY is all right—I know her; she is pretty, too. You may recollect that, in a letter of mine, within a couple of weeks ago, in which I gave your readers a brief description of several towns along the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, I stated that Franklin, of all other towns, had been most first in the hands of our forces and then in the possession of the enemy, and so on. Of course, just now, it is again in the Southern Confederacy. If the citizens of Franklin had been compelled to take the oath of allegiance to every Government that came along, they would have become frightfully profane by this time, and might practice swearing for a living. It is rumored that ISHAM G. HARRIS, the nomandic Governor of Tennessee, is with the advance of Hood's army. He is enjoying, at least, all the felicity that Moses did—he can look into Nashville. KING ISHAM, as Governor JOHNSON calls him, has been a wanderer upon earth for a long time. Should he ever again visit the capital during the rebellion, he will no doubt bring with him the State archives, but it is rather hinted that he might forget that million-dollar school fund, which disappeared from Nashville just about the time ISHAM did. However, in all probability, HARRIS will not come, this trip.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Great Excitement—Another Panic and Another Horse Impressment.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1864.

There is great excitement here to-day: prospects of another panic. All sorts of rumors are afloat about HOOD, FORREST and guerrillas generally. Many apprehend we are to have a FORREST raid at least as sweeping as "Old Pap PRICE's" in Missouri. If FORREST is in Kentucky, he may not leave till he does a great deal of damage, and gathers up a great deal of plunder. He and his force are far more formidable than was JOHN MORGAN, or any raiders that have as yet cavorted west of the Alleghanies. Fears are expressed for the public property, even about the Falls of the Ohio. We have plenty of earthworks, but hardly ready for use. There seems to be a lack of system, energy, vigilance and wise precaution. The rebels are ever and everywhere active and on the alert; we should be likewise, otherwise we will continue to suffer surprises and temporary backsets. We are often spasmodically active at the eleventh hour. Every horse in town is being impressed, and a $140 to $160 voucher given the owner. There is much grumbling, of course, but it can't now be helped. Every available four-legged beast, whether in or out of harness, wherever found, is nabbed. I shouldn't be surprised if all of us two-legged animals also are impressed and put in the trenches within a week.

HOOD must have supplies, whether he gets Nashville or not. But he'll never get Nashville. If his infantry force crosses the Cumberland, it is all over with him. His movements are a diversion, they can do no permanent harm.

PONTIAC.

—The new steamer *New-York*, built by JOHN SIMONSON for CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, is to be purchased and converted into a gunboat.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 10, 1864.

$		133	100	Quick. Min. Co.	90
		1		do	91⅝
		1		do	91⅝
		1		do	91⅝
		1		do	91⅝
		1		do	91⅝
		1		do	91⅝
		1		do	91⅝
		1		do	91⅝
		1	100	Mariposa M. Co	9⅝
1,000	Treas. 6-7 3-10s		100	do	35
	A. & O., Small	133	100	N. Y. Cen. R	121
5,000	do	110	100	Erie Railway, b10	54
1,000	do	11⅜	100	do	54
26,000	U. S. 6s, 1st Cer.	97⅛	100	do	54⅛
5,000	do	97⅛	100	Hudson R. R	115
11,000	Ill. War Loan	98	200	do	114⅛
7,000	N. Car. 6s	60	100	do	115
5,000	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 6s, b10	93⅜	100	Reading R	135⅞
25,000	O. & M. Cer	88	200	do	135⅞
5,000	do	35⅛	50	M. S. & N. I	72⅛
7,000	Fourth Nat. Bank	95	400	do	72⅜
100	Canton Co	35⅞	300	Ill. Cen. R	124⅜
200	do	35	300	do	124⅜
4,000	Gilt Hill G. M. Co	6	200	do	129
17,000	Del. & Hud. C. Co	209	1000	Cle. & Pitts	111
100	do	209	50	Chi. & N. W	42⅜
800	Cum. Coal Pr	51⅜	100	do	42⅜
100	do, b10	52	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr	76⅜
200	do, b30	52	100	Cleve. & Tol., b10	110⅜
800	do	52	300	Chi. & R. I. R	106⅜
300	do, b10	52⅛	100	do	106⅜
200	do	52⅜	100	Chi., B. & Quin	117⅜
600	do	53⅛	100	do	117⅜
250	Amer. Coal Co, b15	85	100	Tol. & Wab. R	57⅜
36	Cin., Ham. & Day. R	123	600	P., Ft. W. & C	104⅝
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C	83⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$40,000	U. S. 5-20s, New Issue	107⅜	100	Chi. & N. W	c 41⅛
5,000	U. S. Treas. 7 3-10s	121	800	C. & N. W. Pref	c 76⅛
7,500	do	121⅛	100	do	c 76⅜
17,000	U. S. 7-30s, Small	11⅜	100	P. F. W. & C	b3 101⅜
4,000	do	11⅜	100	Canton Co	b3 35⅛
100	Erie Railway	54	100	do	35⅜
400	do	54⅛	30,000	O. & M. Cer	35⅛
400	do	54⅛	10,000	do	35⅛
200	do	54	20,000	do	b10 35⅜
300	Hudson Riv. R	115	100	Cum. Coal Co	b10 54
400	do	115	100	do	54
200	do	115⅛	1300	do	54⅛
100	M. S. & N. I. R	72⅜	300	do	54⅜
200	do	72⅜	300	do	b5 54
200	Reading R	136	100	do	b3 54
1200	Cleve. & Pitts	111	400	do	54⅛
700	do	109⅜	200	Quick. Min	91⅜
300	Chi. & R. I. R	105⅞	100	do	s30 91⅜
200	do	105⅞	100	do	92⅜
200	do	105⅜	100	Mariposa Min	36⅛
200	do	105⅜	100	do	35⅜
100	Mil. & P. Du C	84			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$300,000	Amer. Gold	234	200	Pittsburgh R	111
200,000	do	233⅜	200	do	110⅜
60,000	do	233⅜	100	Rock Island R	b3 105⅜
5,000	do	233⅜	200	do	105⅜
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, Old Issue	103⅜	100	do	b5 105⅜
20,000	do New iss	103	100	Fort Wayne R	s3 104⅛
30,000	do	103⅜	100	do	b3 104⅛
30,000	do	103⅜	200	do	b4 104⅛
45,000	U. S. 7-30s	121⅛	10,000	Ohio & M. C	b30 36
20,000	do	122	300	Cum. Coal	53⅜
100	Erie R	s3 93⅜	100	do	b3 53⅜
800	do	s10 93⅜	300	Quick Min Co	b5 93
400	do	s3 93⅜	200	do	93
100	do	b3 93⅜	100	do	b3 93
700	Old Southern	72⅜	100	Mar. Min. Co	35⅛
200	do	s3 72⅜	100	Quarts Hill	71⅜
100	do	s10 72⅜			

Stocks steady. Gold selling at 234⅜ at close of report.

MONDAY, Dec. 12—A. M.

The following figures of the Gold product and other Gold movements of the past four years, dating from the first trouble with the insurrectionary States, soon after the Presidential election of 1860, are highly interesting and significant at the present moment, when hostile criticism and unfounded inferences and representations of the public debt of the United States, and the resources of the country to sustain it, as set forth in the recent report from the Treasury, are so freely indulged. Our tables make no estimate of the product of Colorado and Idaho, or of that considerable portion of the product of Nevada, Arizona and California, which finds its way overland to the Atlantic States and in the hands of passengers via the Isthmus. For our figures from the Pacific States, we have relied mainly on the San Francisco *Shipping List*, as in all our previous tables.

It will be noticed that the country at large now holds at least $18,185,638 in Gold and Silver coin *more than at the outbreak of the War*, and that of this excess, $6,716,755 is now held in the old Banks and Sub-Treasury Office in this city.

GOLD MOVEMENT OF UNITED STATES—FOUR YEARS.

Drawn from Pacific States (new product)		$183,012,998
Added to Pacific circulation	20,917,267	
Imported from Foreign States	79,340,301	
Total supply since war		$283,270,566
Exported to Jan. 1, 1861	$177,955,016	
From New-York since, to Dec. 1	44,142,000	
Since from San Francisco to Oct. 1	31,987,282	
Estimated from San Francisco to Dec. 1	8,000,000	262,084,928
Gain in supply of Gold		$18,185,638

The gain to the 1st of January last, or at the end of the first three years of our troubles with the States in rebellion was $39,552,361
Since drawn from Pacific States to 1st of October $43,732,559
Estimated to 1st December 10,000,000
Added to Pacific Circulation ..... 5,000,000—58,732,559
From Europe, Mexico, British Columbia, &c 7,000,000
Together $105,314,920
Exports of eleven months 87,129,282
Leaving gain to Dec. 1, 1864, as above $18,185,638

Four years ago the Banks and Sub-Treasury in our city held in Gold and Silver as follows:

Dec. 1, 1860, in Bank	$18,541,762
In Sub-Treasury Office	3,700,751
Together	$22,241,513
Dec. 1, 1864, in Bank	$20,273,919
Sub-Treasury	5,057,345—25,901,258
Increased Stock of Gold in New-York	$3,716,755

The Foreign Trade of the past week largely increased in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and fell off half a million in the shipments of Gold. The former reach nearly four millions, Currency value. The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise are again very light. There is a moderate business doing from store in Foreign and Domestic Goods, but the trade is not as satisfactory as last December. The Customs Gold Revenues at this port, where three-fourths the entries for the whole country are now made, are largely in excess for the calendar year over 1863, but since the 1st July, when the current fiscal year 1864–5 began, the falling off has been marked each month, except for August. To be on the safe side, the Secretary of the Treasury, we notice, counts upon only $70,272,000 for the whole country for the present fiscal year, though the first quarter's actual receipts, $19,271,000, would indicate $77,084,000. The Secretary, last December, counted upon only $72,000,000, although his first quarter's actual receipts, $22,562,000, would have justified a calculation of $90,248,000, and he actually received, for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1864, $102,316,000 by reason of the heavier Winter and Spring importations than was anticipated, and heavier than proved profitable to the importers. It is every way desirable that no such state of things should follow this Winter and Spring, and the present moderate estimate of the Secretary answers, he received as safest for the healthy and economical consumption of Foreign Goods, and as most prudent for the regulation of any immediate increase of the Gold Interest: Funded Loan. We believe that by the time the popular 7-30 per cent. Loan, now before the public for subscription at par, the interest on which is payable in Currency for three years, passes into a Gold bearing 6-20 years 6 per cent., the Customs Revenue in Gold will more than justify an increase of $500,000,000 or even $600,000,000 of the Gold-bearing Public Debt. The first series of the new 7-30 per cents. will pay into 5-20's on the 15th August, 1867; the second series on 15th February, 1868; the third on 15th August, 1868, and the fourth on the 15th February, 1869. The amount of each series is not, of course, yet determined, but the popular signs are that the Secretary can rely upon this form of Loan, made highly desirable as it is, by the convertible privilege, for a large portion of his future wants as a borrower, and nearly or quite $400,000,000 per annum additional from Taxation and Customs. The temper of Congress, we believe to be in favor of making this last resource doubly certain, and the readiness of the people to be taxed for the support of the war, is assuredly more than equal to the yearly sum just mentioned. We understand that new machinery and additional agencies are soon to be put in operation by the Department for the distribution of the Popular 7-30 Loan, while the present agencies of the National Banks are already, since the last negotiation of 5-20s, increasing their daily subscriptions. New measures are also to be taken for the more thorough and prompt assessment and collection of the Internal Revenue, which measures, it is believed, are much needed in some of the New-York City Collection Districts.

The course of the Gold Room during this week was from 227½ to 243, and back to 234½ ℔ cent. The rise was aggravated by the ill-advised movement of Mr. STEVENS to regulate the value of Gold, which was soon killed off by the House of Representatives; and it was also pretended to be justified by the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the unfair criticisms and unfounded conclusions upon which we have noticed above. The export demand was but slightly in excess of the receipts from California, by the overdue and regular steamers, and the supply of Gold for cash delivery at the close of the week created a willingness on the part of speculators to meet the market at lower figures.

There was some stir at the Stock Exchange on the first large advance in Gold, on the Railway Shares, but the market subsequently became dull, and lost most of the advance in prices. The Government Gold-bearing Stocks were the general favorites, and, notwithstanding the ease in the Money market, was partially disturbed on Thursday and Friday by the magnitude of the transactions in the 5-20's, prices left off on Saturday at an advance of two ℔ cent. on the highest of the previous week, making the rise 4 ℔ cent. since the distribution by the Treasury of $25,000,000 to the Banks at 105 ℔ cent.

An active speculation was noticed at the close of the week in Cumberland Coal and Almaden Quicksilver Shares, the latter on the largely increased yield of the mine this year and the calculation upon an early Dividend in Gold—the entire sales of the Quicksilver in California, both for consumption on the Pacific and for export, being for Gold.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	227⅞@230
[illegible] Certificates, 6-per cents	101⅜@101⅝
New-York Central	[illegible]
New-York and Erie	80⅝@80⅞
Erie Preferred Shares	1⅜@1⅝
[illegible]	104⅜@104⅝
Michigan Southern	68⅜@69
Illinois Central	125@125⅜
[illegible] do	10@10⅜
[illegible] Central	124⅜@125
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	110⅛@110⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅜@104⅝
Chicago and North Western	40⅜@40⅝
Almaden Quicksilver	8@8⅜
Mariposa Gold	35@35⅜
Cumberland	53⅝@54⅜
Treasury [illegible]	135@135⅜

The Gold-Room fell to 229@227 ℔ cent. Saturday, the speculation being comparatively tame. The supply of Gold for cash delivery was quite free, and holders in some cases met the market at the decline rather than borrow money over Sunday. The export demand for the day's steamers amounted to $889,425, making for the week $1,072,507. At the Evening Exchange, Gold fell to 234@233⅜, and closed at 234⅛.

At the Stock Exchange there was a reduced business in Government Stocks and in the Railways, while there was some show of a decided speculative rise on the Miscellaneous Shares; two or three ℔ cent. on Cumberland Coal and Quicksilver Mining, and ⅛@1 ℔ cent. on Canton Company. The dullness and rather lower figures on United States Stocks were subsequently recovered from on Wall-street, and the 5-20s of both classes so d higher than on Friday, and ⅛@1 ℔ cent. above the Morning Board sales.

There was no second meeting of the Stock Exchange Board. After the adjournment of the morning session, Quicksilver shares brought 92½ @93 ℔ cent. The general market closed about as follows:

	Frl.	Sat.		Frl	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	116⅛	116	Pittsburgh	110⅞	111
U.S. 5-20's	108⅜	108⅜	Northwest	43	43½
U. S. Certificates	97⅜	97⅜	N. West Pref	76⅜	76⅜
N.Y. Central	120⅜	121	Rock Island	105⅜	105⅜
Erie	94⅜	94	Fort Wayne	104⅜	104⅜
Hudson	113	113⅜	Cumberland Coal	50⅜	54⅜
Reading	135	135⅞	Quicksilver	88⅜	92⅜
Mich. Southern	73	73⅛	Mariposa	35⅜	35⅜
Illinois Cen	125⅜	125⅜	Ohio & M. Certs	35⅜	35⅜

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115¼	Bank of N. Amer	105
Merchants'	112	Hanover	105
Mechanics'	113	Irving	105
Union	113	Metropolitan	124
America	13⅜	Grocers'	112
Phœnix	105	Market	105
Tradesmen's	113	Shoe and Leather	101⅜
Chemical	600¼	Corn Exchange	107
Butchers & Drovers	150	Continental	100
Mechics' & Traders'	127	St. Nicholas	100
Merchants' Exchange	99⅜	Marine	150
State of New-York	115	Commonwealth	103
Commerce	116	N. Y. County	140
Broadway	170	Imp. and Traders'	107
Ocean	91	Park	140
Mercantile	120⅜	Central National	101
American Exchange	120⅜	Fourth National	94⅜
Chatham	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	108	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	108	Chi. & N. W 2ds	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	104	Han. & St. Jo. L. G	95
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscript	104	L. & W. Bds	104
Harlem, 1st '69 & '72	113	Del. L. & W. 2ds	113
Harlem, 2d short, '83	113	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext	99
Harlem, 7th short, '80	107	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	85
Harlem, 4th short, '85	107	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	111
Hud. R. M. & R. '77	103	Clev. & Pitts. S. F	107
Hud. R. 1sts '69	107	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	112
Hud. R. s. f. 1 m. s. f. '65	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Harlem 1st, '69 & '72	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	94⅛
North Cross Cut, '69 & '72	123	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	103
Cent. Com. New 1sts '62	123	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds, con	100
Cent. R. & Q. pref., Ltm	120	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	83
Mich. So. 2ds '72	95	Mil. & Mad. L. G	85
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F	106	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	107
Ind. R. 1st	50	Chi. & Alt. Income	55
Ill. Cen. 1sts '75	115	Alt. & G. W. 1sts	90
Ill. Cen. 1st, 1sts	1	Peninsular R. R. B	87
Ant. & Mis. 1sts, Pref	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1sts	92
Ant. & Mis. 2ds, Income	70	Marietta & Cin., 1sts	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st B	87		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, was as follows: Total receipts, $1,163,419 67; including for Customs, $95,000; on account of Loans, $1,000; payments, $5,777,751 20; balance, $7,028,777 07.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,014,944, against $2,920,738 the corresponding week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,998,585, against $3,505,610 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,073,000, against $1,409,000 same week last year. The Customs of the week, $890,000.

The Import Entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 10th December, instant, by our weekly statements, amount to $201,921,455
Against 1863 (monthly) 176,713,712
Increase to date $25,207,743

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, amount, from 1st January to 7th December, 10 ..... $202,122,277
Against same time, 1863, (monthly) 164,770,523
Increase to date $37,351,754

The export of Gold and Silver from New-York, from 1st of January to 10th December, Amounts to $16,149,000
Against same time, 1863 15,675,000
Increase to date 474,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York specially pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 10th December, amount to $65,036,935
Against same time, 1863 55,009,763
Increase at New-York alone $10,007,172

Mr. WILLIAM H. MARSTON, Stock and Money Broker, of Wall street, has been admitted to membership in the New-York Stock Exchange. Mr. EDWARD DELAFIELD has also been admitted to membership.

Mr. F. SCHUCHARDT has been elected a Trustee of the Gunnel Gold Company of Colorado, in place of Mr. F. C. GEBHARD, and Mr. W. F. ROELOFFSON in place of Mr. A. W. MOUSE, resigned. The new Trustees have been made President and Treasurer of the Company.

The subscriptions to the popular 7 30 ℔ cent Loan last week, through the First National Bank, amounted to $610,000.

We have the following report of a case determined in our courts, involving the question of Broker's Margins:

SUPREME COURT—BEFORE JUDGE JAMES AND A JURY.—The evidence on the part of the plaintiffs, Scharff & Abrahams, who were gold brokers, showed that in May, 1864, the defendants, Heyman & Soper, gave the plaintiffs an order to sell $10,000 gold "short," deliverable in three days, seller's option. Gold rising instead of falling, the defendants ordered the plaintiffs to "keep it out" or to "turn" it. It also appeared by the evidence that nothing was said at the time the original order was given about margin, though it was shown that when the usual notice of sale was handed to the defendants a margin was demand by the plaintiffs.

No margin was ever deposited or demanded by the defendants.

The plaintiffs kept "turning" the gold meanwhile, often demanding the margin until gold had risen about thirty per cent., when, as the defendants still failed to put up the margin, the plaintiffs demanded the gold of the defendants for delivery. The defendants refusing to deliver, the plaintiffs bought in the gold and delivered it, and closed the transaction. Their loss being the differences actually paid out by them, amounted to $2 300.

The plaintiffs' counsel maintained that the defendants were bound to take notice of the usual custom among brokers requiring margin to be put up—that the contract must be considered as having been made with reference to that custom, and that the plaintiffs upon failure of the defendants to put up the margin had a right, after demanding the gold of the defendants, to buy it in and deliver it and close the transaction, even though not ordered to do so by the defendants, and to hold the defendants liable for the loss. The defendants denied all this. Verdict for the plaintiffs for $2 558 68, the full amount claimed, with interest.

J. Buchanan Henry and Joseph W. Howe for plaintiffs; Barnby Butler and Parsons for defendants.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York.
Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sizes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.
E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; coupons, warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 10.

Markets dull and little business transacted. The better qualities of TOBACCO are in steady demand, but without notable change in price. COTTON buoyant; low Middling, $1 17; good Middling, $1 25. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT firm but unchanged. OATS firmer at 91c. HOGS stiff; prices better; 1,000 head sold at 10¾c.@11¼c. There is not much demand for PROVISIONS, but holders ask higher prices; 100 bbls. Country Mess Pork sold at $37. Country kettle-rendered Lard at 21c.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I*—NOS. 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2971, 2973, 2975. *Part II.*—Nos. 2509, 2314, 1978, 1570, 1490, 1060, 2094, 2281, 1424, 2046, 2081, 520, 1912, 2412, 2596, 720, 1734, 2738, 2714, 2722. *Part III.*—Nos. 2749 3064, 797, 2047, 1931, 2843, 811, 1340, 1915 1807, 2715, 2611, 943, 2752, 1063, 1753, 2077, 2189, 2839, 2575.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos 3199, 1743, 3391, 4007, 4539, 3629, 4511, 2545, 2655, 4279, 3751, 2593, 4328, 2299, 3099, 4617. *Part II.*—Nos. 4406, 4360, 3776, 1348, 3820, 3946, 3312, 3782, 450, 2546, 4614, 1813, 2944, 1946, 4514.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 757, 414, 339, 619, 800, 797, 140, 869, 98, 759, 808, 513, 887, 740, 816. *Part II*—Nos. 158 281, 316, 94, 564, 439, 682, 40, 118, 557, 490, 668, 310, 667, 76.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA

China	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
City of Glasgow	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Dec. 21	Boston	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Dec. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New York	Havre
Africa	Jan. 4	Boston	Liverpool
Australasian	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Nov 19	Liverpool	New-York.
G. Arow	Nov. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
St. David	Nov. 24	Liverpool	Portland
City of London	Nov 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Dec. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	Dec. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Moro Castle	Dec. 14	New-York	Havana.
*Building Star	Dec. 17	New-York	New-Orleans.

*Via Havana.

For California.

Costa Rica	Dec. 13	New York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Dec. 19	New-York	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Dec. 23	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

Fast Mails close at	1.30, 2.20 and 6.15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A.M. and 4 15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A.M. and 2 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	6.0 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4 30, 6 and 10 30 P. M.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF Dwarnard manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. FRASER'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Worcester Kimball's.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF LAST Week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

FANCY CHAMBER FURNITURE—Elegant assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors, styles, woods and ornament; plain and ornamented chamber suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 217 Canal-st.

PRINTING.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—G. A. SMITH & CO., No. 42 Ann-st., and No. 119 Fulton-st. All kinds of Printing cheap or cash.

A NOVELTY.—THE SILICIAN STOVE—AND being the great leading medium of economy with great simplicity, the most elegant stove for offices, parlors, bath and bed rooms, hotels, &c., where gas is used. A cooking stove, burning coke or coal. SILICIAN STOVE CO., No. 30 Cedar-st., N. Y., front office. Agents or stove dealers supplied with stoves, castings or rights.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 1st State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF LAST week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th ave.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

THE IMPENDING DRAFT SHOULD ADmonish every man not prepared to step into the ranks as a soldier, to get a substitute at once.
M. F. SANFORD & CO., No. 174 South-st., New-York, are now ready to furnish, on call, two and three years' naval substitutes, at $75 less than is demanded in the army, and no delay in waiting for your papers, the papers are on hand and ready to credit. The best of reference given.
M. F. SANFORD,
H. P. BERDMAN,
E. C. LONGLEY,
No. 174 South-st. New-York.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November 29, 1864.
NOTICE—MEDICAL OFFICERS OF NOT less than two years' service, who have been honorably discharged, and desire to receive appointments as Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons in the U. S. Army, to be now being organized at Washington, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials, and evidence of service, to the Surgeon General's office without delay.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF LAST week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

A CARD.—SUPERVISORS, TOWN COMMITTEES and individuals can be promptly supplied with substitutes or volunteers for $500 (three years' men) by the UNION REPRESENTATIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 25 Chambers-st., Room No. 5. References to bankers and merchants of the highest standing.

M. T. SANDFORD & CO., NO. 174 SOUTH-st., are in want of 100 substitutes and volunteers, this day, to which the largest bounties will be paid. Agents liberally dealt with.

THREE YEARS' SUBSTITUTE FOR $500, by depositing that amount with VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway, who will become responsible therefor. JOSEPH NELSON.

ARMY OFFICERS MUSTERED OUT OR resigned, can obtain through us a speedy settlement of their ordnance and quartermaster's account.
L. BROWN & CO., No 2 Park-place.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chamber-maid and nurse, or chamber-maid and laundress; thoroughly understands her business in either capacity; has excellent city references. Can be seen at the Protestant Office, No 125 4th-av., near 12th st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant office, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RE-spectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or would do chamber work; good plain cook, good washer and ironer; good reference, city or country. Call at No. 61 Bleecker-st.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF LAST week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A German Protestant woman, who is an experienced monthly nurse, but desires a more permanent situation; would take charge of an invalid; city references. Apply at the furniture store, No. 216 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of English, Irish, Scotch, American and colored cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waitresses, girls for housework, &c. City or country. At RAYMONDS, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, A SITuation; has had much experience in the care of infants and grown children; is also a good seamstress; a Protestant. The most satisfactory city reference. Apply at No 84 West 17th st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, with best references, in city or country, as down stairs servant or as general servant; is an excellent washer and ironer, a good cook and baker. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress; understands all sorts of family sewing; good city reference given. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls, for general housework, &c., at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL—an orphan—a situation to take charge of children, or to attend an invalid lady. Address A. E. D., Station F, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of city reference. Can be seen at No 23 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF LAST week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as ladies' maid; understands dress making; also, hair-dressing and shirt-ironing; good references can be given. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION AS general servant; washes and irons well; or as chambermaid and waitress in a private or boarding-house; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS with excellent city reference, a situation in the city or country; does fluting and shirt-ironing in excellent style; wages, $10. Call at No. 192 1 last 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young widow as wet nurse. Call at No. 107 West 29th-st.

FAMILIES OR EMPLOYERS WHO DESIRE any service, except housework, which can be performed by women, are invited to send notice of their wants to the office of the Working Women's Protective Union, No. 13 Chambers-st., and thus benefit a large number of worthy and industrious women; many of whom are soldier's relatives, who need employment to support themselves and dependent families.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF LAST week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER AND GOVERNESS.—A widowed American lady, of refinement and high character, desires an engagement as housekeeper or governess. Address Mrs. C. L. ARNOT, Middletown, Conn.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, by a young man of 22 years of age, just graduated at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New-York. Would like a place where attention to business would be rewarded by a reputation, which in this all the capital he can invest. Good references furnished. Address H. C. T., Box No. 16, New-Hartford, Conn.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF LAST week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; the man as coachman, or would take the full care of a farm; his wife take care of children and all sorts of family sewing and washing and ironing; good reference given. Address M. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man, as a thorough groom and driver. Can bind with a horse; ten years good references. Call or address M. CALE, No 9 City Hall-square, New-York.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF LAST week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and can be highly recommended by his employer. Address [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED. [illegible] & CO. wish to engage [illegible] clerk, one who has been [illegible] and eight years' business [illegible] ences. No. 351 Broadway.

WANTED—AN [illegible] about 13 years of age, [illegible] hand. Inquire at [illegible] Box No. 4, [illegible] to [illegible]

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF LAST week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

HELP WANTED

FREIGHT CONDUCTORS AND BRAKEMEN WANT

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, DEC. 12,
TWO CASES OF
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA,
WITH BORDERS FROM 6 TO 18 INCHES WIDE,
IN
RED, WHITE, BLACK AND GREEN CENTRES,
ALSO,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
SCARFS.
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner Grand-st.)
LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, LOOPS, BANDS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, LINENS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, COUNTERPANES, and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
In every variety.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET, And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, FRENCH POPLINS, MERINOES, IRISH POPLINS, ALPACCAS, DELAINES, &c., &c.,
GREATLY UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, &c., &c.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET, And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

VELVET CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS, CASIMERES.
A Choice Assortment
AT REDUCED PRICES!!
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET, Nos 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
10,000 CHEAP DRESSES
PUT UP IN DRESS PATTERNS FOR CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
Also Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
Our entire stock of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-street.)
Nos. 255 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-street,)
MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH, FANCY AND PLAIN, DRESS SILKS,
including a choice assortment of RICH SILKS suitable for carriage, dinner and evening wear.
Also, at stores Nos. 225 to 261 GRAND-STREET, And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

R. H. MACY,
R. H. MACY. R. H. MACY.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
CLOSING AND CLEARING SALE OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FLANNELS,
LACE CURTAINS,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOSIERY,
UNDER WEAR,
&c., &c., &c.
OUR CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES,
BEST QUALITY IMPORTED 50 CENTS A PAIR,
UNDER THE USUAL PRICE.
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON,
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 760 Broadway, corner 9th-st., New-York.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY,
Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.
A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
5 cases PRINTS, FAST COLORS, at 20 cents per yard.
10 cases PRINTS, SPRAGUE and PACIFIC, at 25 and 28 cents.
5 cases BEST AMERICAN DELAINES, at 37½ and 40 cents.
10 cases HEAVY CANTON FLANNEL, at 4s., 5s, and 5s. 6d.
500 pairs HEAVY BLANKETS, at $10 and 10 50.
AT
M. ROBERTS', No. 181 8th av.

RICH GOODS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
RICH PAISLEY SHAWLS,
RICH BROCHE SHAWLS.
RICH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
RICH CLOTH AND VELVET PLUSH CIRCULARS,
SACQUES
and BASQUES.
RICH PLAIN, FIGURED AND FANCY SILKS,
AND AN
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT
M. ROBERTS', Jr., No. 181 8th-av.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS. CLOAKS.
LAKE & MCCREARY, NO. 471 BROADWAY,
ALL THE NEW STYLES
OF ENGLISH WHITNEY
CHINCHILL, CASTOR, FROSTED MOSCOW,
AND OTHER BEAVER
CLOTH CLOAKS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO A GREAT VARIETY
OF MISSES AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and deecy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Sixons, Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Cuffs and Sets. Soap store, Nos. 886 and 888 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

TO CLOAK AND SHAWL MEN.—WANTED, to take charge of an established cloak and shawl department, with every facility for a first-class business, a man thoroughly master of by practical experience. To such, a liberal engagement will be offered. Address, with name and reference, Box No. 2,001 New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
LIGHTHAVENUE CHEAP STORE.
MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
THOUSANDS OF COLLARS, SETS, VAILS, HANDKERCHIEFS AND LACE GOODS.
RIBBONS, VELVETS, AND TRIMMINGS.
1,500 SCARFS, NEW STYLES.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
20,000 PAIRS OF GLOVES, OF EVERY STYLE AND DESCRIPTION, FROM 10c. PAIR TO $3.
WOOLEN GOODS.
NUBIAS, SHAWLS, SONTAGS, HOODS, SCARFS.
CHEAP LOTS OF HOSIERY.
FANCY GOODS, DIRECT FROM PARIS.
2,000 SETS FANCY COMBS, 20c. UP.
1,500 FANCY HAIRPINS, 5c. UP.
2,000 FANCY BRACELETS, NEW STYLES
SCARF AND BREASTPINS, CHAINS, LOCKETS, BUCKLES, EAR RINGS, &c., &c., &c.
12,000 PORTMONNAIES AND BAGS.
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
THE MANUFACTORIES OF FRANCE, ENGLAND, GERMANY, CHINA, SWITZERLAND, AMERICA, AND JAPAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE ASSORTMENT.
IMMENSE BAZAAR
OF CURIOSITIES, AND NO CHARGE FOR ADMISSION.
BARNUM OUTDONE.
SHIRTS FLOATING ON THE WAVES.
REVOLVING MUSICAL TREES
JOURNEYS BY SEA AND LAND.
BARNUM AND COMMODORE NUT.

ELEPHANTS,	PARROTS,	CATS,	DOGS,
REINDEERS,	HORSES,	BEARS,	RATS,
MENAGERIES,	SHEEP,	LIONS,	DUCKS,
MONKEYS,	TURTLES,	BIRDS,	COWS,
RABBITS,	SWANS,	GEESE,	FISH.

SANTA CLAUS IN UNIFORM,
BATTLES BY SEA AND LAND.
BOX TOYS,
RAILROADS, MENAGERIES, TEA-SETS, DINNER-SETS, FURNITURE, SOLDIERS' ENCAMPMENTS, VILLAGES, FARM-YARDS, BUILDING BLOCKS, &c., &c.
BABIES THAT CRY, THOSE THAT TALK,
CIRCULARS! CIRCULARS! CIRCULARS!
IN EVERY SIZE AND KIND.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GAMES.
MAGNETIC TOYS OF EVERY KIND.
FAIRS AND SCHOOLS SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

STEAMBOATS,	STAGES.	CAR-TRAINS,
HOSE-CARRIAGES,	CARS,	MONITORS,
MILK-WAGONS,	CARTS,	MERRIMACS,
EXPRESS-WAGONS,		FOUNTAINS.
BLEATING SHEEP,		
CROWING ROOSTERS,		
CRYING BABIES,		
	CONTRABANDS,	GUNS.
SWORDS,	DRUMS, ACCORDEONS.	FLUTES,
FIFES, CLARINETS, TRICKS, PUZZLES, LOTTERIES.		

WORK BOXES FROM 10c. TO $25
PARIAN, ALABASTER, CHINA, EBONY GOODS,
WATCH STANDS, CIGAR STANDS,
JEWEL BOXES, PARIAN VASES,
PERFUMERY CASKETS, INKSTANDS,
PARIAN BUSTS, TOILET GLASSES,
AND THOUSANDS AND ONE OTHER THINGS NOT MENTIONED, FROM 1c. TO $100.
WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR CUSTOMERS TO VISIT US EARLY AND NOT LEAVE PURCHASING UNTIL THE LAST, WHEN IT WILL BE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO GET PROPERLY WAITED UPON. THE STORE WILL BE OPEN UNTIL THE FIRST OF JANUARY, FROM 8 A. M. TO 9 P. M.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 AND 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
between 21st and 22d sts.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
GREAT CLEARING SALE AT
DAVIDSON'S
36 BOWERY, 364
CLOAK STORE,
Must be closed First of January,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS
When it will be reopened, along with the adjoining premises
No. 261½,
under the firm of
DAVIDSON BROTHERS,
FORMING ONE OF THE
HANDSOMEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY.
Stock now on hand will be sold at the following
SWEEPING REDUCTION.

SACQUES!	SACQUES!	SACQUES!
Sacques worth $12 50		Selling at $9 50
Sacques worth $15 00		Selling at 11 00
Sacques worth $20 00		Selling at 15 50
Sacques worth $30 00		Selling at 22 50
CIRCULARS!	CIRCULARS!	CIRCULARS!
Circulars worth $14 00		Selling at $10 00
Circulars worth 18 00		Selling at 13 00
Circulars worth 25 00		Selling at 18 50
Circulars worth 35 00		Selling at 27 00
BASQUES!	BASQUES!	BASQUES!
Basques worth $16 50		Selling at $12 00
Basques worth 20 00		Selling at 15 50
Basques worth 30 00		Selling at 22 50

ESQUIMAUX AND MOSCOW BEAVERS.
IN BASQUES, CIRCULARS and SACQUES—Equally Cheap.
Mohair Black Silk Velvet.....$5 50
Lyons All Silk Velvet.....$14 00—worth $20 00
SHAWLS! WOOL AND BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, BLACK SILK FOR DRESSES, AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
C. A. DAVIDSON,
No. 264 BOWERY.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
Five shilling plaid ribbons 3s. 6d. per yard.
Six shilling plaid ribbons 3s. 6d. per yard.
Dollar plaid ribbons 5s. and 6s. per yard.
Richest broad plaid sash and scarf ribbons 12s per yard and upward.
We have also purchased from auction and balance of a jobber's stock, several hundred cartoons of plain, broche and satin bonnet and sash ribbons, which will be ready this day at prices far below cost of importation. Every fashionable shade from narrow to widest. Also, 250 cartoons of the cheapest black ribbons offered this season.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st., fifth block east of the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
New line of black silk bonnet velvets, cheap. Every shade in colored velvets, commencing at $1 50 per yard and upwards. Also, choice plaid silk velvets at $2 50 per yard. Our uncut and royal velvets are $1, $1 50 and $2 per yard. Every shade cheap bonnet silks, maline and other millinery laces under regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW OSTRICH FEATHERS.
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS.
Large lots of cloak and dress trimmings, sets, ornaments, buttons, sets, buckles, beltings and every other necessary dress appendage.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st
Entrance to flower and trimming departments No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND ST. CHEAP STORE.
We commence clearing out our whole stock of felt and silk beaver hats, bloomers, bonnets and Fall straws, Monday, Dec 12
Felt nats, caps, saratogas, orioles, waterfalls, napoleons, turbans, floras, sheridans, at 5c., 10c., 14c., 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c., and $1 each.
Our three dollar silk hats are now two dollars.
Our five dollar silk hats are now three dollars.
All warranted new silk plush, every shape
Clearing our three dollar velvet and plain turbans for infants at $2. Each bound with plaid and other silk velvets.
All the straw stock less than half-price.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
Full line of Alexandre's ladies' colored and black kid gloves, at prices below any house in this city.
For the holiday trade beautiful styles in cashmere and French cloth gloves for children, ladies and gentlemen, at 50c., 75c., 88c., $1 and $1 25. Our own importation, and very much under regular prices.
EMBROIDERIES, COLLARS AND SETS.
Full line of linen plain and embroidered handkerchiefs. Over fifty styles in linen collars, cuffs and sets, cheap. Hosiery in variety.
LADIES' AND GENTS' WOOLEN SCARFS.
Also, handsome line of woolen hoods, shawls, nubias, sontags, breakfast caps, &c., &c., all to be sold at half price. Customers will bear in mind that while we have never rated our goods below gold at 25, we are now giving them an opportunity before closing this season, to purchase a good portion of our stock very slightly advanced above prices three years back. We are able and willing to do this, for reasons best known to ourselves.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF LAST week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETI-CO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, NO. 274 BOWERY.
Will offer this week,
A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
consisting of CASHMERE, HAIR, INDIA, CASHMERE, BROCHE, and WOOLEN SHAWLS, purchased at a great sacrifice, at auction and at private sale.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, NO. 274 BOWERY.
HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, OTTOMANS, VELOURS A SOIE, PLAID and STRIPED CRETONNES, VALENCIAS, WOOL PLAIDS, &c., &c. &c.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, NO. 274 BOWERY,
have now opened an entirely new stock of BLACK and COLORED SILKS, JUST BOUGHT at AUCTION, at very
DECIDED BARGAINS
BLACK GROS DE RHINE SILKS, at $1 25 to $1 75.
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, at $1 62½ to $2.
RICH TAFFETA DRESS LYONS, at $2 50, worth $3 50.
HEAVY GROS GRAIN SILKS, at $2 50 to $3.
TAFFETA IMPERIAL, Paris quality, at $3 50 to $4; cost to import from $4 75 to $4 90.
COLORED SILKS—new and fashionable colors—at $1 50, $1 75 and $2—worth from $2 25 to $3 a yard.
EVENING SILKS—choice colors—very cheap.
PEYTON & JOHNSON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF LAST week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETI-CO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, NO. 274 BOWERY.
WILL OFFER THIS WEEK
3 CASES OF NEW DRESS GOODS at 50c. per yard.
Cold earlier in the season at 87½c.
LADIES are particularly invited to examine this last and only GREAT BARGAIN in Dress Goods we have purchased this Fall.

DRY GOODS.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
CONSISTING OF
Thread Lace Vails, Collares, and Barbes.
Thread and Guipure Laces.
Real Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Thread and Guipure Lace Collars and Sets.
Valenciennes Laces and Collars, and Sets.
Valenciennes Handkerchiefs, 2s. and upward.
Tape-embroidered and Hem-stitch Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Together with a splendid assortment of every article in Laces and Embroideries, all of which have been reduced much below gold valuation.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 429 Broadway.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.
Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate presents, especially for the approach ing HOLIDAYS,
for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, antiquarians, virtuoso and others, who are welcome to inspect, or have their own the most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT (858) BROADWAY.
Just opened, unique French fans at every price. Chinese duties; Indian Bird fans; Shaker fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.
A Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.

PEYTON & JOHNSON, NO. 274 LOWERY, will offer this week,
300 dozen LADIES' CLOTH GLOVES, (from auction,) at 75c. pair.
100 dozen LADIES' CLOTH GLOVES, super quality, (from auction,) at 88c. pair.
60 dozen LADIES' CLOTH GLOVES, best imported, $1.
200 dozen WHITE AND COLORED KID GLOVES, at $1 25 and $1 50.
60 dozen GENTS' CLOTH GLOVES, at $1 and $1 25, worth $1 75 to $2.
Ladies will find the above well worthy of their immediate attention.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, NO. 274 BOWERY,
Will sell during the present week their immense stock of
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,
At $9 50, $10, $11 50, $13 and $14 50 a pair.
(Former prices $12 to $20.)

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, NO. 274 BOWERY,
Will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 12,
to close out at "SACRIFICING PRICES" the balance of their stock of FLANNELS, MUSLINS, LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS and COVERS, TICKS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, CURTAIN LACES, WHITE QUILTS, TOWELS, &c., &c. It is our desire to close this branch of our business by the first of January, 1865.
Ladies will find "SPECIAL BARGAINS" for a few weeks.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF LAST week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETI-CO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

AT MME. E. G. EDWARDS, NO. 75 Broadway, near Bond, French embroideries to order; initials for handkerchiefs and table linen done in elegant style; silk embroideries and braiding to order; stamping done perfectly.

MILLINERY.

CLEARANCE SALE OF
TRIMMED BONNETS AND JOCKEYS,
TRIMMED BONNETS AND JOCKEYS,
AT
M. T. HIGGINS',
M. T. HIGGINS'
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 126 6th-av., (two doors from 10th-st

AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.—The Treasurer of the American Union Commission acknowledges the receipt of the following sums in behalf of the suffering refugees of the South up to the 9th inst. Very pressing calls continue to be received; supplies are nearly exhausted, and the coming on of winter adds terrible urgency to the appeals to save life and prevent suffering, large donations will be required, money, and of clothing and shoes for women and children, which may be marked "For Refugees," and sent to No 14 Bible House:

June 13, from Peter Cooper, N. Y.	$100 00
June 14, from A. C., Tarrytown, N. Y.	2 00
June 16 from Mrs. Horace Brooks, through W. A. Booth N. Y.	25 00
June 16, from Mrs. H. B. L., through Livermore, Clews & Co., N. Y.	60 00
June 20, from O. H. Perry, Southport, Conn.	50 00
June 20, from Wm. Mackay, N. Y.	25 00
Sept. 20, from Schiefflin Brothers, N. Y.	20 00
Sept. 20, from Miss E. Hinds, Boston, Mass.	5 00
Sept. 20, from Samuel B. Caldwell, N. Y.	25 00
Sept. 22, from N. R. Rowley, Hudson, Mich.	10 00
Sept. 22, from A. Otis, Mount Port, Mass.	1 00
Sept. 22, from Hiram Crocker, Mount Port, Mass.	1 00
Oct. 20, from Bronfway Tabernacle Church, through W. B. Holmes, Treasurer.	451 10
Oct. 24, from Miss Elliott, through B. N. Martin, N. Y.	10 00
Nov 1, from 34th-st. R. P. Dutch Church.	137
Nov. 2, from John W. Field, Boston, Mass.	50 00
Nov. 4, from Rev. N. G. Bonney, Peru, Mass.	7 00
Nov. 15, from L. B. B.	2 00
Nov. 15, from J. F.	2 00
Nov. 18, from A. E. A., Stamford, Conn.	50 00
Nov. 19, from W. James, through B. N. Martin.	50 00
Nov. 21, from Mrs. C. Butler, No. 13 East 14th-st., N. Y.	50 00
Nov. 21, from Amelia G. Laidlew.	10 00
Nov. 21, from a Friend.	20 00
Nov. 21, from P. R. W.	2 00
Nov. 21, from two ladies and a gentleman.	12 00
Nov. 21, from L. M.	10 00
Nov. 21, from Mrs. Betsey Addison, Brooklyn, N. Y.	20 00
Nov. 22, from E. A. Nichols, Saugerties, N. Y.	50 00
Nov. 22, from ladies in a Mission Sabbath School.	1 00
Nov. 23, from J. G. P., Fayetteville, N. Y.	10 00
Nov. 23, from a former member of Church of Holy Communion, N. Y.	2 00
Nov. 23, from one who only regrets inability to do more	2 00
Nov. 23, from a Friend in Hartford, Conn.	10 00
Nov. 24, from W. Alexander Smith, N. Y.	100 00
Nov. 24, from Rev. Philip Peet.	5 00
Nov. 25, from R. Laury, No. 5 Hanover-st., N. Y.	50 00
Nov. 25, from Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn.	100 00
Nov. 25, from Congregational Church, New-Canaan, Conn	28 65
Nov. 25, from George Hood, Princeton, N. J.	2 50
Nov. 25, from Mrs. J. P. F., Baltimore, Md.	5 00
Nov. 25, from W. H. E., Baltimore, Md.	5 00
Nov. 25, from a Friend, Derry, N. H.	3 00
Nov. 25, from L. Sherman, Hoboken, N. J.	10 00
Nov. 25, from Mrs. Blair, Hoboken, N. J.	3 00
Nov. 25, from Mrs. Kruse, Manville, N. Y.	1 00
Nov. 25, from Mrs. J. Bishop, Manville, N. Y.	50 00
Nov. 25, from Rev. G. M. Adams, collected by Miss Martin, Portsmouth, N. H.	61 00
Nov. 25, from Perry G. Macomber, New-Bedford, Mass	5 00
Nov. 25, from Mrs. G. M. Lawrence, Palisades, N. Y.	1 00
Nov. 25, from two Ladies of Congregational Church, Bristol, N. H.	5 00
Nov. 25, from H. T. Crosby, Jewett City, Conn.	1 00
Nov. 25, from Chas. D. Easton, Onondaga, N. Y.	10 00
Nov. 25, from Mrs. D——, Lockport, N. Y.	5 00
Nov. 25, from Mrs. Cornelia Miller and Mrs. C. Woodhouse, Yorkshire, N. Y.	5 00
Nov 25, from George Junkin, D. D., No. 1,510 Pine-st., Philadelphia, Penn.	5 00
Nov. 25, from Admiral S. L. Breese, New-York.	25 00
Nov. 25, from Spring-st. Presbyterian and Greene-st M. E. Churches.	30 04
Nov. 25, from St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood, L. I.	55 00
Nov 25, from Disciples Church, 17th-st., through Aiyan Hall.	55 03
Nov. 25, from Baptist Church, Tarrytown, N. Y., per Wm. H. Wines' Pastor.	40 00
Nov 25, from 7th-av. Presbyterian Mission Chapel, New-York.	6 25
Nov. 2, from James Caseidy, N. Y.	25 00
Nov. 25, from W. Dusting, Plainfield, N. J.	1 00
Nov. 26, from M., N. Y.	10 00
Nov. 2, from Mrs. Brown, N. Y.	100 00
Nov. 26, from the Presbyterian, Methodist and Episcopal Churches of Ira's Falls, N. Y.	85 00
Nov. 26, from all sorts.	1 00
Nov. 26, from Liberty-st. Presbyterian Church, (colored) Troy, N. Y.	5 50
Nov. 2, from Rev. A. J. Buell's Congregation, Jefferson, N. Y.	27 00
Nov. 26, from 61st Church, Pelham, N. Y.	25 00
Nov. 26, from Congregational Church, Saugatuck, Conn	5 62
Nov. 26, from various churches in Gloversville, N. Y., through Rev. T. A. Griffin	75 75
Nov. 26, from St. Paul's Church, Holyoke, Mass	15 70
Nov. 26, from Presbyterian Church, Scottstown, N. Y.	10 00
Nov. 2, from Congregational Church, Aquebogue, L. I.	8 35
Nov. 26, from A. Jadraw, N. Y.	20 00
Nov. from Congregational Church, Stratford, Conn.	85 07
Nov. 26, from West Dresden, N. Y., Thanksgiving collection, through E. W. Brown	5 23
Nov. 26, from Two Ladies, N. Y.	7 00
Nov. 26, from the Methodist, Reformed Dutch, and Presbyterian Churches, Nassau, N. Y.	105 50
Nov. 26, from the M. E. Churches in Albany, N. Y., through Rev. A. A. Parr.	62 07
Nov. 26, from the Presbyterian Church, Marathon, N. Y.	15 41
Nov. 26, from Central Church, Bridgeport, N. J.	20 00
Nov. 26, from a friend in Great Barrington, Mass.	5 00
Nov. 26, from Christ Church, Delaware Water Gap, Penn.	8 05
Nov. 26, from Mrs. S. W., Newburyport, Mass.	50 00
Nov. 26, from Miss E. B. B., Newburyport, Mass.	25 00
Nov. 26, from W. H. B., Newburyport, Mass.	5 00
Nov. 26, from Christ Church, Mission Chapel, Brooklyn, N. Y.	6 00
Nov. 26, from First Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn.	78 75
Nov. 2, from the various Churches in Kingston, N. Y.	148 61
Nov. 26, from the State-st. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.	20 00
Nov. 26, from the Broadway Tabernacle Church, per W. B. Holmes, Treasurer	640 40
Nov. 26, from the Lamington Congregation, Elizabeth, N. J.	30 00
Nov. 26, from Congregational Church, Darien, Conn	20 08
Nov. 26, from Congregational Church, Manchester, Vt.	57 39
Nov. 26, from J. T. Rhodes, Flatbush, N. Y.	10 00
Nov. 26, from Wm. Cooper, N. Y.	100 00
Nov. 28, from a Widow.	10 00
Nov 28, from "Edward's" Little Boy," N. Y.	10 00
Nov. 28, from Bethlehem Baptist Church Trenton, N. Y.	17 85
Nov. 28, from a lady	5 00
Nov. 28, from Mrs. W. P. Dodge	50 00
Nov. 28, from Mr. Welch, Dodge	10 00
Nov. 28, from "A few Parishioners" of Christ Church, Gowanus, Brooklyn.	25 00
Nov. 28, from "A Thank Offering."	5 00
Nov. 28, from M. N. Y.	2 00
Nov. 28, from the Methodist Churches of Worcester, Mass achusetts.	70 91
Nov. 28, from H. Dodd Chench, Aiken, Penn	19 25
Nov. 28, from Trinity Church, Newark, N. J.	11 30
Nov. 28, from Presbyterian Church New Rochelle, N. Y.	57 63
Nov 28, from St. Barnabas' Church, Reeville, N. J.	6 80
Nov 28, from St. John's Church, Catharine, N. Y.	7 50
Nov. 28, from A. Wood and Wife, Wayfell, N. Y.	3 00
Nov. 28, from Fresh Pond Church, Silver Creek, N. Y.	60 00
Nov. 28, from the Union Evangelical Society of Kinsbeer Mt.	5 00
Nov. 28, from various Churches in Dryden, N. Y.	33 45
Nov. 28, from Congregational Church, Spring Creek, Penn.	9 00
Nov. 28, from Baptist Church, Lake Aurora, N. Y.	10 00
Nov. 28, from United Churches of Malone, N. Y.	41 00
Nov. 28, from Baptist Church, Lewis Centre, N. Y.	6 00
Nov. 28, from W. E. Dunkee, New Hampton, N. H.	20 00
Nov. 28, from Citizens of Hacken valley, N. Y.	18 00
Nov. 28, from Chas. Redfield, Troy, N. Y.	10 00
Nov. 28, from J. White, Albany, N. Y.	5 00
Nov. 28, from Lewis, Auburn, N. Y.	20 00
Nov. 28, from United Congregations of Baber and Read, N. Y.	20 10
Nov. 28, from Mrs. Jane A. Pattison, Onondaga, N. Y.	2 00
Nov. 28, from Mrs. Gardner, W. Granville, N. Y.	5 00
Nov. 28, from W. E. Church and Congregational Church, West Lamatowns, Mass.	70 10
Nov. 28, from L. G. Mann, Natick, N. Y.	20 00
Nov. 28, from Rev. T. S. Beehler's Congregation, Palmyra, N. Y.	640 00
Nov. 28, from the First Baptist Church, Oswego, N. Y.	15 00
Nov. 28, from Rev. Mr. Frothingham's Society, N. Y.	111 00
Nov. 28, from the Reformed and Free Will Baptist Churches of North Pomfret, N. Y.	26 00
Nov. 28, from a friend in Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 00
Nov. 28, from Presbyterian Church, Londonderry, N. H.	12 57
Nov. 28, from the Presbyterian Church of Clinton, N. Y.	100 00
Nov. 28, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Florida, N. Y.	21 00
Nov. 28, from the Baptist Church of Greene, N. Y.	12 75
Nov. 28, from L. Whitmore, Greene, N. Y.	20 00
Nov. 28, from E. D. Chapman, Cincinnatus, N. Y.	10 35
Nov. 28, from the Baptist and M. E. Churches of Cassadaga, N. Y.	17 00
Nov. from the Presbyterian Church of Geneva, N. Y.	57 05
Nov. 28, from "A Friend," Cincinnati, Ohio	2 00
Nov. 28, from C. C. Spencer, New-York	300 00
Nov. 28, from J. Caseidy, Lansingburgh, N. Y.	5 00
Nov. 28, from the Baptist Church of Clark's Green, Penn.	11 30
Nov. 28, from the Presbyterian Church, Cambellton, N. Y.	55 00
Nov. 28, from "The Family of a Soldier who has fallen in defence of his Country," Colchester, Ct.	11 75
Nov. 28, from the Congregational Church, Goshen, Conn	32 00
Nov. 28, from the Presbyterian Church Union ville, Penn	15 63
Nov. 28, from the Presbyterian Church, Circleville, N. Y.	10 00
Nov. 28, from the Congregational Church of West Stockbridge, Mass	15 15
Nov. 28, from the Mission Church, Morristown, N. Y.	5 00
Nov. 28, from the Christ Church, Boston, Mass.	25 25
Nov. 28, from "Two Forgotten Sinners," N. Y.	5 00
Nov. 28, from the German Church of Bloomfield, N. J.	9 50
Nov. 28, from Rev. R. A. Wilson, Clyde, N. Y. proceeds of a Union service	41 34
Nov. 29, from the Central Congregational Society, of Brooklyn, N. Y.	118 05
Nov. 29, from a collection at Union service in Bloomfield, N. Y.	75 13
Nov. 29, from the Broadway Tabernacle Church, N. Y.	6 00
Nov. 29, from the proceeds of Union meeting, Springwater, N. Y.	10 00
Nov. 2, from the General Hospital, Portsmouth Grove, R. I., by A. Prendle Chaplin, U. S. N.	50 00
Nov. 29, from Rev. T. S. Beehler's Congregation, Palmyra, N. Y.	640 00
Nov. 29, from "A Mite" from a Gentleman.	1 00
Nov. 29, from F. L. James, N. Y.	5 00
Nov. 29, from First Presbyterian Church, New Vernon, N. J.	18 00
Nov. 29, from citizens of Treetonhollow, N. Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 12, 1864

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WALLACK'S—HOW SHE LOVES HIM.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE CONNIE SOCIAL.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

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DERBY GALLERY—(No. 636 Broadway)—STATUARY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Richmond papers of Friday the 9th inst., afford a glimpse of Gen. GRANT'S movement directed against the Weldon Railroad. They say that on Thursday, the 8th, the Union forces struck this railroad at Jarrotts, thirty-two miles south of Petersburgh, and at last accounts were proceeding in the direction of Weldon. It was thought at Richmond that the object of this new movement was to prevent the dispatch of reinforcements to the rebel forces operating against Gen. SHERMAN.

Another reconnoissance on the Vaughn road, toward Hatcher's Run, was made on the morning of Dec. 9. The force consisted of detachments of several cavalry regiments under Col. KIRWIN, of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania, and three brigades of the First Division of the Second Corps, under Gen. MILLS. The videttes of the enemy were driven across the Run, and our forces crossed and captured the rebel breastworks on the opposite side. Our loss was slight; that of the enemy was not ascertained. The captured breastworks were held by our forces.

The Richmond papers of Friday last disclose no fresh intelligence in regard to Gen. SHERMAN'S movements. They only confirm what was already known on Saturday, viz.: that he was, at last advices, between Millen and Savannah.

Admiral PORTER communicated to the Navy Department information of the destruction, on the 4th inst., of the blockade-runner *Ella*, off Wilmington. She was from Nassau, bound to Wilmington, and loaded with arms and ammunition.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Friday night to burn the Moselle Bridge, on the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad. The incendiary was shot be the guard.

Guerrillas are endeavoring to obstruct travel on the line of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, but thus far no considerable damage appears to have been done by the rascals.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Canada* at Halifax, yesterday, we have four days' later European news. The *Canada* left Liverpool on the 26th and Queenstown on the 27th ult. The steamship *Glasgow* also arrived at Halifax yesterday, having put into that port short of coal. The *Glasgow* left Liverpool on the 23d ult. The news by the *Canada* is not of political importance. The London *Globe* expresses the opinion that Lord LYONS will be absent from his post for six months, having, as it alleges, obtained leave of absence for that term on account of his health. There are reports abroad in London that important papers were found on board the *Florida*, implicating certain persons of eminence. The *Great Western* emigrant-ship had been detained in the Mersey by order of the Government, on a charge of having recruits on board. The vessel, however, was subsequently released, but was still detained by stress of weather. There had been numerous shipwrecks on the east coast of England, attended with serious loss of life.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gold fell to 234½ on Saturday. The Stock Exchange was lower in the forenoon for Government Securities, but they were subsequently in demand on Wall-street, and fully recovered the decline. Railroads steady, the miscellaneous shares advanced on Cumberland and Quicksilver.

Several marine disasters took place off the coast during the heavy snow-storm of Saturday. The saddest case was that of the schooner *Lion*. She was wrecked about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, on Nahant Beach, and before assistance could be rendered went to pieces, and all on board were lost.

Hon. R. E. FENTON, Governor elect of this State, has resigned his seat in Congress. The resignation is to take effect Dec. 20. The Speaker will probably appoint Hon. D. C. LITTLETOHN to fill the vacancy in the Committee of Ways and Means, created by this resignation.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN KENTUCKY.—The question of slavery is beginning to demand decisive action at the hands of the people of Kentucky, as it must in every slave State sooner or later. The Louisville *Journal* is pressing the slaveholders of the State to give it their attention. Under the existing state of things labor is rapidly leaving the State, and will continue to do so as long as slavery exists by law. The State Constitution prohibits the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, or without paying their value in money and removing them from the State. The *Journal* therefore urges the owners to consent to their emancipation, and to their retention in the State until labor shall become more abundant. Kentucky will speedily be compelled, by her industrial necessities, to follow the example of Maryland, and so will every other slave-holding State, even if slavery should not be abolished by an amendment of the National Constitution.

The Consolidation of the Union Party.

President LINCOLN'S appointment of Secretary CHASE to the office next to his own in responsibility and dignity, will, we trust, make an end forever of the invidious distinctions in the Union party, between the so-called conservatives and the so-called radicals. Mr. LINCOLN has been somewhat complained of, by one portion of the party, for supposed conservative tendencies; Mr. CHASE, by another portion, for supposed radical tendencies. It is useless now to dispute whether there was any just ground on either side for these complaints.

Our own view is, that the terms conservative and radical, as employed, really involved no *essential* difference of principle or purpose. The questions related rather to method and to time of action, than to objects and ends. Mr. LINCOLN has been every whit as much opposed to *conserving* the institution of slavery, the great cause of this war, as Mr. CHASE, or any other man in the country. But he has believed that the steady prosecution of the war against the rebellion would of itself substantially break down the institution, and has avoided embarrassing the progress of the war by extraneous and unnecessary anti-slavery action. His Emancipation Proclamation, so far as it did or can operate, was a military measure, designed to weaken the rebellion, by breaking up its internal means of subsistence, and by averting foreign intervention. So far as our armies, in their advance, leave any remains of slavery, Mr. LINCOLN'S civil policy is such as invariably to consummate the war work upon the institution. In no instance has recovered rebel territory sought to reorganize itself, except on a Free State basis. The practical result of Mr. LINCOLN'S moderate course has been as fatal to slavery, so far as it has been within our reach, as could have been the most extreme and summary plan that could possibly be devised.

But even if this is controvertible, the fact that Mr. LINCOLN has taken, in his message, the firmest ground for a constitutional amendment which shall abolish slavery throughout the land, should put at rest all concern upon the subject. Surely there can be no more radical treatment of this curse than this complete excision of it at a single stroke. Not only Mr. LINCOLN himself is committed to the furtherance of this work, but the entire Union party, by its special recommendation in the Baltimore platform. We have nowhere heard of a single murmur of dissent from any person in the party. It is a unanimously accepted measure—all-comprehensive, thoroughly effective, yet universally satisfactory. It renders utterly absurd all further attempts to keep up the distinction of conservatism or radicalism in the Union party, in reference to Slavery.

Mr. LINCOLN has shown that he so regards it, by his making Mr. CHASE Chief Justice. He thereby buries in oblivion all the past differences in the party concerning slavery, and all the efforts which have been made to produce therefrom special connections and interests against him. It is calculated to knit the great party of this Union in new and firmer concord, and to prepare it for the great civil work of recopstruction, which will soon devolve upon it. There has been no harder problem about the war than the problem which is to follow the conclusion of the war; how soonest to reinspire a loyal spirit in the Southern heart, and restore the normal working of our constitutional system throughout the land. The first step toward this has already been determined upon. The absolute and final extinction of slavery by a constitutional amendment will make an end of what has been the chief hot-bed of treason. Yet this is but a work of destruction. There must needs be measures and policies positively regenerative. To settle upon such as shall be most efficacious will tax the best wisdom of the party. Singleness of purpose and a harmonious spirit will be more than ever necessary.

House Rents in New-York—One of the Minor Social Evils.

Social economists are very far from agreeing upon the proportion which the householder's income should bear to the rent he pays his landlord. In some parts of Europe one-eighth of the income is supposed to represent a reasonable rental. Mr. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, if we remember rightly, puts the proportion about this figure. But we are accustomed in this country—strange as it seems—even in healthy times, to much higher rentals, having regard to income. There are various reasons for the difference. But we may sum them up under two heads. In almost every city of Continental Europe and the British Islands, the landlord is content to get a smaller return for his capital than would satisfy him here. And, again, the respectable trader on the other side of the Atlantic is content with a far less pretentious domestic establishment (looking to his income) than the same class of citizen is here.

It is no unusual thing in New-York to find householders who could not honestly show an income of two thousand dollars a year, either as the profits of their trade or as professional earnings, living in suburban houses of five and six hundred dollars yearly rental. Of course it may be that the ordinary expenses of the family are in some cases curtailed to meet this extravagance of outward show for mere shelter. As, for instance, the matron of the family may knit, and sew and scour, and do the domestic washing with little outside help, in order to advertise the family as one perfectly entitled to social recognition by an indifferent neighborhood. And many other savings of the husband's earnings may be put down to the credit side of the account, without any outsider being a bit the wiser for it. But when all is said and done, the social arrangement which brings the incomings of a household portion a portional relation of one-fourth or one-fifth with the landlord's quarterly or monthly account, is not healthy. It is altogether most unhealthy.

Landlords, especially on this island, have acquired notions of the returns which house property ought to bring them, which are altogether extravagant. They speculate on the desire for show which is all-pervading in a very large class of the housekeeping community. They speculate, as well, on the narrow limits of the island. But in both respects, we think, they take a contracted view of their own ultimate interests. Of course, there is no absolute law to regulate individual cases. But we are satisfied that the present rate for tenements of the commonest kind, the total inadequacy of the house accommodation for the wants of the present population of New-York, and, above all, the reservation of large tracts of land within the city purely for speculative purposes, are evils which must necessarily remedy themselves. We do not look for any immediate revolution. We do not expect to coerce the owners of unimproved real estate on the island to build cheap houses, or to build houses of any sort, for the accommodation of anybody but themselves, but we say that the natural laws of supply and demand must bring about a radical change before long. There is not a habitable dwelling from Castle Garden to Harlem River unoccupied to-day, excepting the few that are kept in the market for speculation. From Eightieth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street—between which the largest number of private houses have been built during the year—almost every tenement has been taken before the plaster on the walls had begun to dry. They have been taken too at rates from thirty to forty per cent. above those of last May. And the rates of Spring were fully fifty per cent. higher than those of last year. Houses in the upper end of the island, that could be had readily in 1863 for $300 per annum, are not to be had at $500, and in many cases at $600 now.

The remedy for this will be found in some way. The majority of working-people in New-York, from the professional man down to the day laborer, prefer living on the island as a matter of convenience. But it simply wants a quick and cheap line of road to be run through the city to Westchester County, to remedy all the crowding and gouging of which the poorer classes, and even the moderately well-to-do residents are the victims. A decent house, fit for any respectable tradesman's family, can be had in Manchester, England, (which is the only city we can well compare with New-York in population,) to-day, for thirty pounds sterling. The same house here would bring a rental of six hundred dollars. This sort of thing is not to be perpetual. There is plenty of room, and capital will find its way into our suburban districts for house-building, just as soon as we find cheap, and easy, and *speedy* access between those districts and the city. And a stimulus hereto will be found in the frightful growth of taxation within the corporation limits.

A Bankrupt Law—Necessity for Immediate Action by Congress.

The general Bankrupt Bill will be up before Congress to-morrow. And we desire at the earliest moment to express an earnest hope, that it will receive thorough and prompt consideration. From one cause or another the bill which was brought before the House last session by Mr. SPAULDING of Ohio, had, apparently, no chance from the moment of its introduction. It was, however, a carefully prepared measure, and had the assent, unquestionably, of a large portion of the mercantile community of the land. But, what with the absorption of the time of Congress in settling the questions of taxation, conscription, the currency, and debating an endless variety of speculative measures, from the amendment of the Constitution to the girdling of the globe with telegraphic wires, the loud and all but universal demand for a bankrupt law was left practically unanswered when the dog-days had arrived. It was into June before the Select Committee had made their report. And, *then*, the measure, except by a small minority of practical men, was taken up in a half-hearted manner. The very opening debate was disgraced by personal altercations, which were renewed on other occasions when the subject was before the House, and which showed that the majority were disposed to let the thing go by default.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade distinguished itself by early petitioning the Senate against a bankrupt law. But we hardly suppose that the protest of that body had much to do with the ultimate rejection of the measure. It is more likely that the question was ruled out by the sheer indifference or ignorance of members.

To justify the demand for a bankrupt law, we need go no further than the commercial revolution which necessarily followed the revolt of the Southern States. By that revolt our loyal merchants in the North lost no less than three hundred million dollars. New-York City alone lost much more than half this amount. And even secondary cities like Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia were losers to the tune of from seventeen to twenty-five millions each. It is not possible, perhaps, to show accurately the number of honest, fair-dealing and prudent business men that were made insolvent by the rebellion and the rebel confiscation laws, which involved this sacrifice of property. But it has been estimated—and we think the estimate is not excessive—that out of the one hundred and twenty-five thousand Northern traders who now ask the relief which only a bankrupt law can afford, at least one-half were reduced to insolvency by the rebellion. Whatever, then, may be the abstract views which members of the national legislature cherish as to insolvent or bankrupt measures of relief, we say that the class of traders who have been the victims of rebel confiscation laws, and whose insolvency is clearly due thereto, have a *right* to demand instant and favorable action. It is outrageous that thousands of the most upright and loyal citizens of the North should be prevented from prosecuting their business because DAVIS and his fellow-conspirators have seized their property and spent it in drenching the land with blood. If there is a Congressional majority in the present House stolidly indifferent to the wisdom of legislating for the relief of honest debtors generally, it surely might be expected that the class of insolvents to which we refer, and who form so considerable a proportion of those who ask for relief, would not make their appeal in vain.

Congress, moreover, it might be thought, would take into account that the mere loss in taxation alone from maintaining trading disabilities on so large a class, is enormous. For ten dollars that the unrelieved insolvent now contributes to the national treasury, he might with ease contribute a thousand under a relief act, which would enable him to turn his industry and enterprise to account. There is no experienced commercial man who can doubt this. Indeed, if there were no more urgent demand for such a measure than that which may be founded on the fiscal exigencies of the Government, it ought to have immediate and practical consideration. If we are ever to avoid insolvency as a political community, we shall have to see to it that every industry of the country has the utmost scope for its development, that we do not permit the hands of enterprising and upright citizens to be tied up for want of the legislative protection which the same class have secured in other countries, as conspicuous for commercial integrity as the United States.

There should be care exercised, of course, that no legislation shall be provided of which the fraudulent and dishonest trader could avail himself. The bill prepared by the Select Committee of last year, we believe, was carefully considered in this regard. The creditor's interest has to be as carefully weighed as the debtor's, if we are to avoid a dangerous kind of class legislation. But as the law now stands it is all for the creditor. The debtor has no share in it at all. Let us hope then, that Congress will at last waken up to its duty. The passage of a good general bankrupt law would be accepted as some atonement for much of the legislative folly, with which the expiring House stands charged at this hour before the country.

The Mineral Development of Colorado.

It has been a most fortunate and remarkable advantage for this country, in its terrible losses through the present war, that a sudden development of its mineral resources is making up for what would have been otherwise a vital diminution in its wealth.

Just when our cotton export was cut off, when we were losing the fruit of the labor of a million of men, and wasting immense property in war, the bowels of the earth seemed to open and offer us new and untold amounts of treasure. It was as if the inanimate mountains sympathized in this mighty struggle for the moral future of the continent, and contributed their long-hoarded wealth to the many offerings made in this tremendous struggle.

For ages the springs of oil had been lying unknown in the ancient deposits, and now, when most we needed them, some enchanter touched the rock, and they gush forth to give light to the whole world. It is not an improbable supposition that the export of petroleum alone will eventually reach in value that of the whole export of cotton, before the war. In a few years, it has risen from nothing to $26,000,000, and will continually increase.

Five years ago, Nevada Territory was hardly known, except as the refuge of grisly bears and a wild district in our far western domain. Now it contains the richest silver mines, perhaps, in the world. In 1863, it exported $30,000,000 of silver, and companies, with an aggregate capital of $25,000,000, are now working the mines.

COLORADO is an equally remarkable instance of rapid material development. A little more than five years ago the first pioneers pitched their tents on the banks of one of its streams. In its centre the great backbone of this continent, the Rocky Mountains, divides the vast plains which stretch westward from Kansas from the parks and savannas, reaching away toward the Sierra Nevada. Its eastern limit is nearly 600 miles west of the terminus of our railroad communications. It was supposed that this distant country, with its immense plains and barren uplands, would never be anything more than a pastoral region, where cattle-traders, with their flocks, would roam, as do the pastoral tribes over the plains of Asia. Where cattle could pasture the entire Winter, there surely must be the homes of a pastoral population. But in the solid granite of the mountain sides, were discovered signs of that which speedily calls together a settled population and attracts capital and lays the foundation of a permanent society—*gold*. Unlike the California gold regions, the Colorado mountains show the gold in veins or *lodes*, in the granite walls, mixed with quartz, iron pyrites, copper and other metals. So that here we have the "lode mining" rather than the "placer mining," where gold has been washed down from the hillsides in river beds, and requires especially the action of water to separate it from its earthy admixture. As a consequence, the Colorado mining is more associative and less individual—requiring more capital and machinery—a circumstance which is probably fortunate for the future of this important district. During these five years more than 200 quartz mills have been erected in different parts of the Territory, at the cost of nearly a million of dollars. Five coach roads have been constructed over the mountains; canals of miles in length have been built; villages and towns have sprung up, and all the sounds of busy industry are heard, where five years ago only the solitary sounds of a desolate wilderness rose.

From reports of the Philadelphia Mint we gather the following figures, showing the increased yield of the Colorado gold regions since their first discovery:

1859.....	$4,000	1862.....	6,000,000
1860.....	600,000	1863,(estimated)	15,000,000
1861.....	1,000,000		

Hon. H. P. BENNET, delegate in Congress from the Territory of Colorado, in a speech delivered before the House of Representatives, makes the following estimate:

"Judging from what I know of the undeveloped resources of this country, from what I am told by practical miners who are well informed upon this subject, I say here to-day, before this House and before this country, to be placed upon the records and read of all men, that within five years' time, and by the year 1869, the gold fields of Colorado Territory will produce $50,000,000 annually, and even then its full resources of mineral wealth in gold alone remain not wholly developed. I speak from the united testimony of many practical miners who have spent several years in the mines of California, when I say that the gold-bearing region of Colorado is far more extensive, quite as inexhaustible, and the gold-bearing quartz of a much richer quality than in California."

Labor is meeting here naturally with immense reward, and common day-laborers have been earning $8 a day this last Summer.

Some of the "lodes" are worth now from $500 to $1,000 a foot, though three years ago they could have been purchased for from $1 to $5 a foot. A single claim (which bears the euphonious name of "Bobtail Lode") was purchased by a company for $7,000. In two years they expended on the lode $50,000 and took out $250,000!

Among the valuable claims are that of the SMITH & PARMLEE, (dividend-paying,) who hold 8,000 feet, valued at $2,000,000; that of the Black Hawk Co., with 4,272 feet, in developed mines, and 10,000 feet of undeveloped claims; the Eagle Co., with a capital of $1,000,000; the Hope Co., with 2,200 feet of the Gold Dirt Lode; the Bullion,(just forming,) with 1,500,000 feet, mostly, we believe, of undeveloped claims, and various others, which we have not space to enumerate.

Mining, as has been the experience in California and South America, is beginning also in Colorado to develop agricultural resources. The pioneer has learned already to make use of the plentiful streams flowing through the cañons of the mountains, for the irrigation of the parched plains, thus making up for the want of rain, peculiar to that dry climate. On the bottom-lands of the Platte River bountiful harveats have already been obtained.

When it is remembered that there are thousands and thousands of square miles of this territory, probably stocked with the precious metals, never visited by the white man; that its yield of gold has increased in five years from $4,000 to probably $20,000,000 in the past year; that it has been settled by a most intelligent and orderly population; that it is but six days from the Missouri River by a regular line of stages, and that the emigrant laboring man can reach it in a month, at an expense of less than a hundred dollars from the seaboard, we can judge how attractive a field it holds out for future emigration. We see not why there should not be a current of the best laboring population flowing into it, even from Europe, and why it should not become one of the richest sources of the mineral wealth of the Union.

THE FIRST ARMY CORPS.—It will not be creditable to the spirit of the veterans of New-York, who have completed their military term, if Gen. HANCOCK'S magnificent offer to organize a corps exclusively of honorably discharged soldiers, fails to meet a prompt and hearty response. The inducements, we desire to point out once more, are of no common kind. The Commanding General is himself one of the most popular leaders in the service. The subordinate officers are to be commissioned from such as have honorably served not less than two years. Recruits will be credited to the districts in which they or their families are domiciled, and immediately on being mustered into service, will receive, in addition to the regular Government bounty, a special bounty of three hundred dollars. The term of service is for one year.

It would be a graceful recognition of Gen. HANCOCK'S services, if those of our citizens who are now paying a handsome premium for substitutes, were to direct their efforts to procure the class of recruits Gen. HANCOCK is in search of. With the amount of the private substitute-money, added to Gen. HANCOCK'S large bounty, the bonus would be immense. It could not possibly fail, we take it, to fill the ranks within the twenty days to which recruiting for the First Corps is now limited.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The Common Council of Detroit are in favor of allowing the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the neighboring Provinces to stand as it is, until commissioners are appointed to make a formal report upon the subject. There is a fair share of sound sense in this. The treaty needs revision; but hasty action on a question with which the interests of the great Northwest are so intimately bound up, is strongly to be deprecated. Detroit, in this matter, we have no doubt, speaks for Chicago and Milwaukee as well.

Resignation of Hon. R. E. Fenton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 11.

Gov. FENTON has addressed the following note to Speaker COLFAX, which will be laid before the House on Monday at noon:

WASHINGTON, Dec 10, 1864.

I have resigned my seat in Congress, to take effect on the 20th inst. I will leave for Albany on Monday next, and as it is not probable that I shall return in the meantime, I now tender my resignation as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and also of the Committee upon the Rebellious States.

R. E. FENTON,
Thirty-first District, New-York.

To Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker House of Representatives.

The Speaker will probably appoint Hon. D. C. LITTLETOHN to fill the vacancy on the Committee of Ways and Means created by this resignation.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 11.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Chief Justice CHASE will be sworn in to-morrow at 11 o'clock, the ceremony to take place in the Supreme Court-room.

THE TAX ON CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A delegation of cigar manufacturers from New-York are here for the purpose of conferring with the Ways and Means Committee in regard to the tax on cigars and manufactured tobacco. The Committee intend to take up the tax bill to-morrow and refer the whole subject to a sub committee. There are several financial schemes which have been submitted for their consideration. It will be some days before they will have the measure matured.

MR SPEED TO BE CONFIRMED

The Senate Judiciary Committee have unanimously reported upon the nomination of Mr. SPEED as Attorney-General. He will be confirmed to-morrow

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

It is asserted that several of the McClellan members from the Border and Central States will go for the Constitutional amendment, with reasonable compensation to loyal owners, and some might do so with a proviso that the freedmen shall not become citizens or electors of States contrary to State laws. It is believed that compensation cannot pass in any form.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 11.

DESTRUCTION OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Admiral PORTER communicates to the Navy Department information of the burning and destruction of the blockade runner *Ella* off Wilmington, by an expedition from the United States steamer *Emma*. She was loaded with arms and ammunition, and bound to Wilmington. She was run ashore under the guns of the batteries, on the 3d, and subsequently destroyed. From papers found on board she must have sailed from Nassau some time in the latter part of November. The expedition was composed of six men under charge of Acting Ensign SAMSON, assisted by Acting Third Assistant Engineer CHURCHILL. Much praise is accorded them for the creditable manner in which they performed their work.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 11.

ENLISTMENT OF SUBSTITUTES IN THE FIRST CORPS.

In response to many inquiries, it is stated that substitutes for enrolled men may be enlisted in the First Corps, Major-Gen. HANCOCK commanding, and the principals will be exempt from draft, but such substitutes will not receive the Government bounty. They should be forwarded to Washington for enlistment. Representative recruits may be enlisted in the corps, and these will receive the Government bounty.

Marine Disasters—Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 11.

During the thick snow-storm of Saturday the schooner *Lion* went ashore on Nahant Beach. She struck at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and before assistance could be rendered the vessel went to pieces and all on board perished. The life-boat from Swampscott made several attempts to go to the aid of the schooner, but could not reach her, owing to the violence of the storm. From papers found, she is supposed to be a Maine vessel with a cargo of plaster. The crew numbered five or six persons.

The schooner *Lion*, Capt. FURBISH, sailed from Rockland Dec. 2 for New-Bedford, and is doubtless the vessel lost.

The schooner *Alcyone*, Capt. COLLAMER, from Bangor for Dorchester, Mass., with lumber, also went ashore on Winthrop Beach. The sea makes a complete breach over her. All hands were taken off by the life-boat from Deer Island in an exhausted condition.

The schooner *Grecian*, Capt. CRABTREE, from Franklin, Me., for Boston, with lumber, is high and dry on the spit in Boston Harbor. All hands are safe.

Attempt to Burn a Railroad Bridge in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 10.

Maj. GREGORY, commanding the post at Franklin, reports that an attempt was made last night to burn the Moselle Bridge, on the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad. When discovered by the guard, the incendiary was sitting on the bridge, trying to kindle a fire with a brand he had with him. He was a man dressed in rebel uniform, unrecognizable by the citizens of the vicinity. Six balls passed through him, causing instant death.

The crew of the steamer *Ike Davis*, captured some time since by the rebels and run into Galveston harbor, arrived at New-Orleans on the 2d.

Guerrillas in Kentucky—Non-Arrival of the Nashville Train.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 10.

The passenger train on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, going West, was thrown from the track near Pleasureville, a rail having been displaced by guerrillas. Nobody was injured.

Another party of guerrillas, while endeavoring to remove a rail near Beard's Station, was fired on by the guard of a freight train which was standing at Beard's Station. A man from Shelby County, named ELLIS, was badly, if not mortally wounded. Three others are reported to have been wounded by persons living in the neighborhood.

MIDNIGHT.—The passenger train from Nashville has not arrived. It is overdue 6½ hours. The cause of its detention is unknown.

The New-York State Vote.

ALBANY, Sunday, Dec. 11.

The State Commissioners have declared the vote cast at the recent election for the State ticket. For Governor, REUBEN E. FENTON received 369,557 votes; HORATIO SEYMOUR, 361,264. For Lieutenant-Governor, ALVORD, 368,365; JONES, 361,849. For Canal Commissioner, ALBERGER, 369,367; LOMB, 361,642. For Inspector of State Prisons, FORREST, 369,428; MCNEIL, 361,313.

Anticipated Raid on Buffalo

BUFFALO, Sunday, Dec. 11.

Information has been received here that a raid is contemplated on Buffalo immediately.

The Weather.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Dec. 11—10 A. M.

About six inches of snow fell last night. The weather is cloudy and calm; sloppy under foot.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 11.—Raining; therm. 36°.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Dec 11.

A very severe storm commenced this forenoon. The wind is blowing a gale and snow is falling.

ALBANY, Sunday, Dec. 11.

Snow has been falling here, with occasional intermissions, since yesterday morning, and is now six inches deep. All the railroad trains have been delayed by the storm.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 11.

The schooner *Grecian*, from Franklin, Me., for Boston, with lumber, is ashore on Deer Island. She will be got off.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. GILMORE, accompanied by the members of his staff, arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, from Concord, N. H., at an early hour yesterday morning. They will proceed to Washington in a day or two on important business.

Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Governor elect of this State, arrived at the Astor House yesterday morning from Albany.

Senator Tarfield, from Ohio, made a flying visit from Washington to this city yesterday, stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. H. F. Sweetser, Penn.; Judge Hastings, Cal.; and Geo. P. Adams from the Cosmopolitan Hotel, San Francisco, are among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. James Terwilliger, Syracuse; Hon. T. A. Alburger, Buffalo; Hon. J. B. Stonehouse, Albany, and Wm. E. Bridges and G. E. Hubbell, U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Wm. Merritt, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Frothingham, U. S. Army, and C. H. DuBois, Boston, are at the Hoffman House.

Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, and Capt. Follett, U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel

Amusements.

Mr. MARETZEK's second season is drawing rapidly to a close. It will end, so far as the subscribers are concerned, with the present week, but it is Mr. MARETZEK's intention to give a few extra performances in order that he may produce AUBER's celebrated opera of "Fra Diavolo." We anticipate for the work an unmistakeable success. It has always been a favorite in its clumsy English dress, and certainly must gain in popularity by the taste, scenery and costumes that will be bestowed upon it at the Academy. The past week was not a good one for amusements. The weather has been too much unsettled. Nevertheless the Fourteenth-street house has been well attended, and the performances have given very general satisfaction. On Saturday the "Daughter of Regiment" was repeated at the Matinée, and attracted a good audience, notwithstanding the snow-storm. Miss KELLOGG sang admirably, so much so that the *Herald* has taken back all that it said against her in a recent editorial. Nothing can exceed the variety of that journal's opinions, except their wildness. Signor SUSINI's *Sergeant Sulpice* is a very amusing and somewhat vociferous performance. Signor LOTTI was in good voice, and prudently avoided those upper regions, where disaster not unfrequently is encountered. To-night "Il Trovatore" will be repeated for the last time. The distribution is remarkably good. There will be no opera to-morrow night, the Academy being required for a full rehearsal of "Fra Diavolo." On Wednesday, "Don Sebastian" will be given for the last time this season, and on the following night, (Brooklyn Academy) "Don Giovanni."

—A new comedy by BOUCICAULT, called "How She Loves Him," will be produced to-night at Wallack's Theatre. It is being played with great success in England, and is said to be unusually sparkling in the matter of dialogue. Last week the comedy of "Masks and Faces" was revived at this house. It has always been a deserved favorite with the regular Wallackian audience, and proved to be so on the present occasion. Miss HENRIQUES was the *Peg Woffington*, and acquitted herself with marked ability. Miss JENNINGS assumed the *rôle* of *Mabel Vane*, and was also excellent. In other respects, the cast was the same as heretofore. At the Olympic Theatre, a new version of the "Poor of New-York" is to be produced. Mr. BOUCICAULT claims this as his own production, but the fact might be disputed. Three gentlemen besides Mr. BOUCICAULT were engaged in preparing that well-known cotemporary drama for the stage. The distribution at Mrs. WOOD's establishment is excellent. At the Winter Garden, Mr. BOOTH continues to draw overwhelming houses to witness his superb rendering of SHAKESPEARE's immortal conception—*Hamlet*. The tragedy has never been so well produced in this country. It bids fair to run for several weeks. At the Broadway Theatre, "The Happiest Day of My Life" and the "People's Lawyer." Mr. OWENS plays in both pieces. At Niblo's Garden, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are delighting their patrons with the "Connie Soogah." At the French Theatre, in the concert-room of the same establishment, M. JUIGNET's company repeats to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, the eminently successful comedy of "Le Gendre de M. Poirier." At Barnum's Museum, the Bard informs us that there are three performances daily.

At 11 A. M., performance for the throngs;
The panorama, Indians, and a song;
At 3 P. M., (success to it belongs,)
'Deborah; or, the Jewish Maiden's Wrongs.
At half-past seven, 'Martin the Privateer,'
And a very comic dance by M. Tonie Denier."

THE FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Formation in Regard to Enlistment and Muster—How Application for Commissions Must be Made.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 2.—In reply to the numerous letters of inquiry from persons desiring to enter the First Corps, now being raised, the following is communicated as embodying all the information yet obtained:

I.—AS TO ENLISTED MEN.

1. All enlistments and musters are to be made in this city.

2. Any veteran, who has served two years, has been honorably discharged, and is physically qualified, may enlist in the corps for one, two, or three years.

3. Those enlisting will receive from the Government a bounty of $300 as soon as they are mustered in; and, in addition, the regular installments from the Government, in proportion to the period of enlistment, as follows: $100 for one year's service, one-third paid on enlistment; $200 for two years' service, one-third on enlistment; $300 for three years' service, one-third on enlistment.

4. They will be credited to the quota of the district in which they or their families may be domiciled, and will, therefore, be entitled to local bounties.

5. Free transportation will be furnished them to Washington by any Provost-Marshal. It is only necessary that the applicant should satisfy the Provost-Marshal that he comes under the provisions of paragraph 2, and that the application is made in good faith.

6. On arriving in Washington and reporting at the Soldiers' Rest, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, veterans will be cared for, and enlisted and paid promptly. They will be sent to the camp of organization at Camp Cliff burne, and will be formed into companies and regiments as they arrive—personal preferences being regarded when the good of the service will permit.

7. The best arms in the possession of the Government will be furnished these troops, and they will be allowed to retain their arms when honorably discharged.

II.—AS TO OFFICERS.

1. Persons desiring commissions must make application to Brig.-Gen. L. THOMAS, Adjutant General of the Army, setting forth their Post-office address the date of original entry into service, and with what rank, the organization in which service was rendered, the date and cause of discharge, and the rank at the time of discharge. Testimonials from Commanders may accompany such applications.

2. Should the papers be favorably considered, the applicants will be severally notified, by mail or telegraph, when to appear before the Examining Board established by the War Department, and will receive appointments to such grades as the War Department may determine.

3. As soon as the letters of appointment are given, officers may be detailed to secure the enlistment of a certain number of veterans—their commissions, with rank and pay from date of acceptance of appointment, being given when the men are secured. It should be understood that the enlistments are to be consummated here, and an officer can do no more than to use his influence in persuading the men to come here and enlist.

Officers awaiting action on their papers can occupy their time in this way, and collect parties and send them on, securing a statement as to the number from the Provost-Marshal. The proper credit will in all cases be given such officers.

The actual and necessary expenses of such officers will be refunded to them. By order of
Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK,
FINLEY ANDERSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar—A certain cure for coughs, colds, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Ladies of New-York and Vicinity desiring to purchase choice and elegant FURS, can do so by calling up at WHITE's, the hatter. Gents can also test the superiority of his holiday hats, by purchasing at No. 216 BROADWAY, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter.—Styles Unsurpassed. Executed in the best manner only. Shaving 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st.

First Class Cartes de Visite, price reduced to $1 50 per dozen, at GUTTELOF'S, Nos. 803 and 805 Broadway, near 11th st.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—Wm. M. WELLING, No 511 Broadway, and at the Golden Elephant.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for office and dwelling never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No 265 Broadway

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Sleighs!! Sleighs!!
WOOD BROTHERS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.,
LATE SANITARY FAIR BUILDING,
are offering cheap—a full assortment,
FAMILY SLEIGHS,
PONY SLEIGHS,
CUTTERS,
JUMPERS,
PORTLAND CUTTERS.
WOOD BROTHERS are also agents for GOLD's celebrated Albany sleighs.
A few bargains left in fine carriages, slightly damaged by the late fire.

President Petroleum Company,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
It will be seen that the Officers and Directors of this organization are of excellent commercial standing and influence. Liberal advantages are offered to subscribers, they getting the property at the first cost price, viz: in the neighborhood of $100 per acre for first-class oil territory. The territory is very ample and great prospects are entertained of large returns.
Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., 64 Cedar-st., New-York, supply pamphlets and all information.
$100 paid in now secures $500 of the Original stock.
Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Dyspepsia and Fits!
A SURE CURE FOR
These distressing complaints is now made known in a treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be be found in any drug store. Sent free to all on the receipt of five cents to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Oil Wells.
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 56, New-York.
The Company are now ready to grant leases on liberal terms to parties who wish to sink wells. Their lands, underlaid by oil-bearing rock, are situated on the Allegany River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks, embracing an area of ten and one-half miles of
SUPERIOR BORING TERRITORY,
and present great inducements. For terms and particulars apply to JOHN M. CLAPP, Resident Superintendent, at President, Venango County, Penn., or at the office of the Company, as above.
AMORY EDWARDS, President.
J. E. CONANT, Secretary.

As Autumn Passes into Winter and Chilling fogs arise, Fever and Ague, that punctual scourge of so large a portion of our territory, makes its dreaded appearance. To escape it, infuse strength and vigor into the digestive organs and muscular and nervous systems by a course of the purest vegetable tonic in existence, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 69 Cedar-st.

It Is Not a Dye.
Life, Growth and Beauty to the Hair.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Dressing arrests the fall and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color and produce a luxuriant growth.
For sale at Depot No. 198 Greenwich-st., and by all Druggists.

New-York Medical Institute,
No. 8 Union-square, opposite Washington's Statue.
MEDICATED ELECTRICITY
ADMITTED TO BE THE GREATEST OF ALL
HUMAN DISCOVERIES.
This new science, destined not only to supersede, but condemn to oblivion the old-school theories both of the past and present age, is now so thoroughly perfected and scientifically applied by the faculty of the New-York Medical Institute, as to create the most profound astonishment by
THE WONDROUS CURES IT EFFECTS,
where all previous medical treatment has entirely failed, of which the most remarkable instances are on record and can be personally verified. This Institute has been founded and established with the express view of treating all forms and types of disease, in the most complete and thoroughly organized manner,
BY MEDICATED ELECTRICITY,
and affording a new and unconquerable
BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.
The Institute enjoys the confidence and recommendation of the most eminent members of the medical profession, who continuously send their patients of either sex to it for treatment. The most improved electrical and galvanic apparatus alone are used, and the most newly discovered auxiliary remedies supplied. "Medicated Electricity" may be truly described as
THE GREAT RECUPERATOR OF VITAL POWER.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. All correspondence strictly confidential) to be addressed to the Secretary of the Institute.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.
Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in the medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Economical Housekeepers Use
PYLE'S SALERATUS. | PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR. | PYLE'S BLUING POWDER.
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Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of
JAMES PYLE,
Manufacturer, New-York.

Bargains in Fine Carriages.
WOOD BROTHERS offer at their temporary warerooms, "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., a large stock, latest styles,
CLARENCES,
FAMILY BROUGHAMS,
COUPES,
LANDAUS,
PARK PHAETONS.
Also, all the fashionable varieties of Sleighs, made by James Goold & Co., Albany, and other celebrated builders.

Diamond Parlor Matches.—
These Matches are the BEST IN THE WORLD, SURE FIRE, WITHOUT SULPHUR, no disagreeable smell, and a luxury and comfort to smokers and people with weak lungs. For wholesale and retail, by
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

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MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfective known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Winter Boots and Shoes.
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.
The best assortment and quality in the city at reduced prices.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

Attention, Soldiers!—Protect your Health! No sensible man will leave the city without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Wounds, Bruises, Sores, Fevers and Dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other people's make. 35 cents, 85 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st. and commenced this business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers to be found in this city. Also a lot of goods comprising every variety of styles for ladies' misses, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Just on the Market—A Little Wonder!—The beautiful new $10 PATENT SEWING MACHINE, a perfect gem, working like a charm; indispensable to every family, dressmaker, milliner, seamstress, &c. For sale at McIntosh's cloak store, No. 497 Broadway, New-York, where the little prodigy may be seen in operation. An exquisite present for the holidays. Exporters please notice. J. P. BICHTER, Wholesale Agent, No 497 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office is at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
No 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock, JACOB HERRICK, infant son of Elisha H., Jr., and Julia A. Allen.

BRIGHAM.—On Saturday, Dec. 10, MARIA E., widow of Rev. J. C. Brigham, D. D., late Secretary of the American Bible Society.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 3 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, E. D., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice.

BEATTY.—On Saturday, Dec. 10, after a short but painful illness, ELIZA, the beloved wife of Jno. Beatty, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the 27th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on Monday, Dec. 12, at 10 A. M.

COOKE.—On Friday morning, Dec. 9, very suddenly, SAMUEL WALDEN COOKE, eldest son of Rev. Dr. Cooke, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, and a member of the Senior Class of Columbia College.

The relatives and friends, the members of the congregation, the faculty and students of Columbia College, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's Church, the corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and pall-bearers will meet at the house, No. 60 West 11th st., at 3 o'clock.

CARTER.—On Saturday, Dec. 10, suddenly, LEE WEBSTER, only son of Oliver G. and Sarah H. Carter, aged 6 months and 18 days.

DEXTER.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 10, Mrs. SUSAN A. DEXTER, daughter of the late Chester Clapp, Esq., of Northampton, Mass., in the 65d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 47 London-terrace, 23d-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains to be taken to Boston.

FURMAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 11, GROVER COE FURMAN, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Bedford-av., corner Morton st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

HARRISON.—On Saturday, Dec 10, of consumption, JAMES HARRISON in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his brother Henry, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HERRING.—On Sunday, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M., ISABEL, daughter of James and Emily C. Herring.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, on Tuesday, the 13th, at 2 P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 340 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

HENDERSON.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Saturday evening, Dec 10, ROBERT S. HENDERSON, eldest son of John C. Henderson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting to meet the Quarantine boat that leaves the South Ferry at 11 o'clock.

LEWIS.—At Morrisania, Westchester County, on Saturday, Dec 10, in full hope of a glorious immortality, WM. N. LEWIS, Sr., aged 64 years and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Morrisania Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, also the Masonic fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock P. M., from the M. E. Church, Morrisania.

LOUNSBURY.—On Sunday, Dec. 11, Mrs. JANE M. LOUNSBURY, widow of Stephen Lounsbury, aged 60 years.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

ORMSBEE.—At Easton, Penn., on Friday, Dec. 9, HANNIBAL D. ORMSBEE in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral service on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 30 South 10th-st., Williamsburgh. Remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

PLESLIN.—On Friday morning, Dec 9, WILLIAM PLESLIN, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, C. H. Delamater, D. H. Fowler and James Black, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 West 12th-st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PRATT.—On Friday, Dec. 9, at her residence in New-Providence, N. J., SARAH, widow of the late Benjamin Pike, Sr., in the 87th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Daniel and Gardiner, are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 89 East 15th-st.

REQUA.—On Saturday, Dec. 10, MARIA LOUISA, daughter of the late James Requa, Esq., of Albany.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M.

Exchange—Albany and Philadelphia papers please copy.

TRAINER.—On Sunday forenoon, KATE ISABELLA, only daughter of Peter and Kate M. Trainer, aged 4 years, 7 months and 11 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 53 West 29th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 1 P. M.

TYSON.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 11, after a short illness, GRACE L. TYSON, daughter of Susan and the late Wm. Tyson, in the 18th year of her age.

The friends, relatives and acquaintances of the family, and of her brothers George and William, and also of her brothers-in-law, W. L. Pooley and J. N. Hayward, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 63 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

WHITMORE.—In this city, on Saturday, Dec. 10, after a protracted illness, HENRY WHITMORE, son of J. C. Whitmore, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place from his residence, No. 265 Lexington-av., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

OBITUARY.—*Whereas*, It has pleased Almighty God in His Divine wisdom to take from among us our friend and classmate, SAMUEL WALDEN COOKE, be it

Resolved, That while bowing with resignation to His blessed will, we do deplore the loss of one who was so highly esteemed by us all, as well for his talents as for that laudable ambition and diligent application to his studies which secured to him the high position he held in his class.

Resolved, That we feel a sad feeling pleasure in the recollection of those kindly relations which existed between us through out our college career and which so strongly bring before us our departed friend in the character of a Christian gentleman.

Resolved, That it is a source of consolation to reflect that although at his early age he was so suddenly summoned to the presence of his Creator, his life was one which would fit him to become "an heir of the Kingdom of Heaven."

Resolved, That to his afflicted family we tender our heartfelt sympathies, knowing well how great a loss they have sustained in the death of so dutiful a son and so affectionate a brother.

Resolved, That we do attend his funeral as a class, and that we wear the usual symbol of mourning for thirty days. (Signed,) R. B. SEYMOUR,
D. W. BURNHAM,
T. R. JONES,
Committee of the Senior Class of Columbia College.

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SOCIETY OF ASSOCIATES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—A meeting of this society will be held in the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on MONDAY, Dec. 12, at 7½ o'clock P. M. All interested in the movement are invited to attend, and those members to whom the above proposed society, by order of the Committee on Organization.
LORENZO SHERWOOD, Chairman.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 50, 116, 141, 242, 263, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 613, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 980, 1087, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 6th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on an after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 6th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the three above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.

SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 3d day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz: Certificate No. 32, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 90, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No 95, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR, P. O. BOX No. 4,458.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on and from the 16th to 31st December, inclusive, for the purpose of taking the vote on the question of proposed lease of McGregor Western Railroad, as stated in circular of the President of 6th December.
None but registered holders can vote.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 2 and 4 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking House in this City, No. 2 and 4 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 5TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year, viz:
JAMES H. FONDA, JOHN I. B. MAXWELL,
JOHN RANDALL, MASON THOMSON,
RALPH BEARD, WYLLIS BLACKSTONE,
MELANCTON M. FREEMAN, WM. M. VERMILYE,
NATHANIEL WEAVER, EZRA R. GOODRIDGE,
EDWARD A. QUINTARD.
And the following Inspectors of the next election
ISAAC LABAGH, JAMES A. DEGRAUW,
JOHN KNOWER.
At the regular meeting of the board, held this day, JAMES H. FONDA was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
J. CHANDLER, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 26, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December next, and are to remain so to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 14th day of the same month, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

CHOICE PETROLEUM LANDS AND [illegible] selected by a competent and experienced [illegible] correspondence is invited. Apply to or [illegible] C. SICKLES & CO., McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS AND LANDS.
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, Room No. 29.
FOR SALE.
McKINLEY—Pays 3 per cent per month.
EXCELSIOR—Pays 4 per cent. per month.
OHIO—Pays 3 per cent. per month.
CONSOLIDATED—Pays 1 per cent per month.
NORTHERN LIGHT,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL COMPANY.
All the leading dividend-paying stocks.
ALSO,
LANDS in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, and 60 acres on Oil Creek Lake, Pennsylvania. Also, one-sixteenth interests in Wells going down on Cherry Run.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.
TRUSTEES
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.
PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia
CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES,
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
Stock subject to no further assessment.
50,000 SHARES, $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
A large majority of the shares of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.
NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,

NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.

5-20 BONDS.

1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
NO. 130 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 18-1
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No 318 Broadway, on the 16th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), at the hour of eleven in the forenoon.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 2.
The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on their capital stock for November, payable to New-York stockholders at the office of JAMES B. POST, Room No. 25, No. 20 Exchange-place, on and after the 15th inst.
G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,

BANKERS.
NO. 12 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

MAPS.

WESTERN VIRGINIA AND OHIO OIL TERRITORY.
The most reliable map of the great oil region of Virginia and Ohio, printed in good style, for sale by
ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 6, 1864.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, OF PUTNAM COUNTY, (Carmel), has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of SAMUEL E. COOKE, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of SAMUEL & VAN DUZER, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 3, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement, the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the late Board of Delegates and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 58 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY the 11th of December, 1864, at 12 o'clock.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN 25 years of age, who has served in [illegible] years, as an officer of one of our city [illegible] has good health, fair business habits and energy of character to succeed in what he undertakes, if possible. I want a permanent situation, where I can make myself valuable to my employer and employer. Good references furnished, and, if required, security. Address HOWARD, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the [illegible] National Bank will be held at the Bank on the 16th day of January, 1865, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.
C. DARLING, President.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums of from $10,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

A fine list for sale, comprising Stocks in some of the oldest and best Companies, viz. City, Home, Howard, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Equitable, Washington, Niagara, Peter Ix, Metropolitan, Germania, Hope, Yonkers and New-York, Astor, Jersey City, Central Park, Republic, Gallatin, International, Indemnity, Columbia, Astor, Pacific, Brevoort, Corn Exchange, La Fayette, Commonwealth, &c., &c. Also, American Express Stock, City Rail road, Telegraph and Oil Stocks, by
D. M. SHAMAN, No. 16 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OCEANIC PETROLEUM COMPANY

DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock ($2,000,000) will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 134 Maiden-lane, on the 20th inst., from the earnings of the Company to the 1st December. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 24th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH FOURTH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable on common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 66 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI,
Dec. 7, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT EXclusive of the Government Tax, which will be paid by the Company, has been declared, payable to Eastern Stockholders, in New-York immediately after the 15th inst. On their request to that effect addressed to the undersigned, a check will be forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as may be desired.
S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TARR FARM PETROLEUM CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

THE SECOND MONTHLY DIVIDEND of One Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid by JAMES WADSWORTH & CO. at their office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York, on and after the 1st of December, to stockholders of that date.
JAMES WADSWORTH, President.
CHAS. V. WARE, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has been declared on the capital stock of the New-York and New Haven Railroad Company, payable on and after the 15th inst. 3, 1865, to those who shall be stockholders on the 15th day of December instant, when the transfer books will close, and reopen again on the 21st day of January next.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864. WM. H. NEWELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared their Sixth Monthly Dividend of One Per Cent. of the Capital Stock, clear of State tax, payable at the office of the Company, Philadelphia Bank Building, Philadelphia, on and after the 15th inst.
G. E. FRYER, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL CO.,
Room No. 23 Tribune Building,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of THE STOUT COAL CO., held this day, a dividend of Six Per Cent., in par cash, was declared, payable Dec. 15, out of the earnings of the three months ending Oct. 31. Transfer books will be closed to 15th inst.
THOS. H. TOTTEN, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 13 and 14,
At 6½ o'clock P. M., at the Central Sale-room, corner of Willough y and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn,
LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF STATUARY, CARARA MARBLE GROUPS, &c.
Pure white Carara statuary groups and figures, vases after the Grecian, Roman, Etruscan, Florentine and other antique styles, carved mantel slabs, tazzas, Parian busts, and other specimens of Italian marble and alabaster stone, tazzas, centre pieces, antique animals, &c. &c., comprising the best collection of statuary and ornamental work in the marble ever offered in this city, and may be examined on Monday, the day previous to sale, at the Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Brooklyn.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF COTTON.

MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at Francis E. Pleasants' wharf, foot of Beekman-st., East River, by order of REUBEN RICHARD, Esq., United States Marshal, TWENTY-NINE BALES OF COTTON.

SEE "HARPER'S" WEEKLY OF LAST week for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETI-CO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MILLER, Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MILLER WILL sell at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, and every succeeding day until the entire stock is disposed of, the extensive assortment of Dry Goods, &c., belonging to the estate of the late firm of Messrs. A. M. INNES & BRO., No. 21 Broadway, N. Y.
Large stock of choice wines, brandies, liquors, old and choice cognacs, in bond, the entire stock of Messrs. Alex. M. Binninger & Co., who propose closing out their business, the entire stock will be sold without any reserve, comprising all the well-known brands, quality and vintages—many are as old as any to be found in this country.
Brandies include all the most celebrated brands and of the oldest vintages.
Whiskey—This stock is of the very finest quality, a large portion of it cannot be duplicated in this country.
Gin—All the favorite brands imported into this market.
LIQUORS AND CORDIALS of the finest description, and in fact, everything usually sold in a large first class establishment, including CIGARS.
The samples will be ready on the days of sale, and the goods sold in lots to suit the wants of purchasers. The well-known character of the stock, and the firm under whose guaranty the sale is made, offer a rare opportunity for purchasers to select choice wines for their own use, which has never occurred in the trade.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Executors of Geo S. Fox, deceased, about 42 acres of land, situate in the town of West Farms, on the road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, about one mile from the City Hall, and three miles from the Central Park, New-York. The property has a fine front on tide-water, and is bounded by the estates of B. F. Whitlock, E. G. Faile, P. Spofford, and Kitchen. Its accessibility, and the character of the surrounding neighborhood, render this property in every way desirable for gentlemen wishing to procure first-class sites for suburban residences. Leggett's Creek affords a very facility for boating, fishing and bathing. The property also commands a fine view of the Sound and the East River. It will be sold in plots of from three to five acres. There is on the premises a modern-built dwelling house, greenhouse, boat-house and all necessary outbuildings. Topographical maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

SEE HARPER'S WEEKLY OF LAST week for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETI-CO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

THOMAS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 25TH AND 26TH STS., E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of G. Prince and Joseph Kissam and Geo. Kissam, Executors of Samuel Kissam, deceased.
25TH-ST.—Six lots on the north side of 25th-st., commencing 243 feet 10 inches east of 3d-av., each 25 feet by 100 feet 5 inches.
26TH-ST.—Six lots on the south side of 26th-st., adjoining above on the rear, each 25 feet by 100 feet 5 inches.
The above lots are desirably located for first-class residences, and offer an investment to capitalists and builders.
Full particulars can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON LEXINGTON-AV., 97TH AND 98TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York.
LEXINGTON-AV.—The lot of ground, with the three-story brick house thereon, on the west side of Lexington-av., 75 feet 5 inches south of 97th-st. Lot 25 by 90 feet.
Also, two lots on west side of Lexington-av., adjoining above, and 25 feet 5 inches south of 97th-st., each 25 by 90 feet.
97TH-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot No. 325 97th-st., 313 feet east of Avenue A. House 20 by 40 feet 3 inches. Lot 25 by 75 feet.
141ST-ST.—The six-story brick house and lot No. 261 East 141th-st., 251 feet east of Avenue A. House 25 feet by 87 feet 6 inches. Lot 25 feet by 103 feet 3 inches. Title indisputable.
Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF LAST week for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETI-CO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 2 acres of land, belonging to Henry Lloyd, and situated on Lloyd's manor, Queens County, L. I., distance from New York 35 miles, and is on the north side of Long Island, steamboat dock on the place, and two lines of railroads to pass near; desirable in every respect. Full particulars by applying to Auctioneers, No. 37 Cedar-st. Reference permitted to R. Lawrence, Esq., No. 8 Pine-st., Dr. L. Sallman, Jives, [illegible] Bank, Bergen-st., Alley Palmer Starrs, Hon. John A. [illegible] James A. Lee, Messrs. Bunker & Co., No. 19 Jauncey Court, Gunning S. Bedford, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS, CHAMPAGNES, CORDIALS, &c., &c., BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MESSRS. ALEX. M. BINNINGER & CO., WHO RETIRE FROM THE BUSINESS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MILLER will sell at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, and every succeeding day until the entire stock is disposed of, the extensive assortment of Wines, Liquors, &c., belonging to the estate of the late firm of Messrs. A. M. INNES & BRO., No. 21 Broadway, N. Y.
Large stock of choice old wines, brandies, liquors, old and choice cognacs, in bond, the entire stock of Messrs. Alex. M. Binninger & Co., who propose closing out their business, the entire stock will be sold without any reserve, comprising all the well-known brands, quality and vintages—many are as old as any to be found in this country.
Brandies include all the most celebrated brands and of the oldest vintages.
Whiskey—This stock is of the very finest quality, a large portion of it cannot be duplicated in this country.
Gin—All the favorite brands imported into this market.
LIQUORS AND CORDIALS of the finest description, and in fact, everything usually sold in a large first class establishment, including CIGARS.
The samples will be ready on the days of sale, and the goods sold in lots to suit the wants of purchasers. The well-known character of the stock, and the firm under whose guaranty the sale is made, offer a rare opportunity for purchasers to select choice wines for their own use, which has never occurred in the trade.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—MIRRORS, AXMINSTER, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on CLOSE DAY Dec. 10, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. 113 Second-st., a portion of the superb assortment between 1st and 2d avs., of the furniture, &c., contained in said house, viz.: Rich carved rosewood parlor suites in figured hair cloth and brocatel, marble-top pancy tables, carved chairs and French plate pier mirrors, rich lace curtains, mahogany sofas and easy chairs in hair-cloth, decorated china vases, clocks, fine rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash tands, bronzed lamps, palliasses, mattrasses, pillows, oak extension tables, engravings in gilt and painted frames, china and glassware, rich Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, &c., together with the kitchen utensils.
Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers, 3 Pine-st.

E. ROSE, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, DEC. 12, AT 10 o'clock P. M., the elegant household furniture of private family, at their residence, No. 119 West 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of an elegant rosewood pianoforte, three elegant parlor suites, over 500 yards of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, all kinds of parlor, bed-room and dining-room furniture, glass, china and silver ware and table cutlery. Sale positive.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.

The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain in its action, for removing all irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and arising on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $4 and $6. Sold by dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in close envelopes.

A WORD OF CAUTION TO INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM SECRET DISEASES, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, BAD HABITS, &c.—To attempt a description of my suffering from the terrible agonies of a most active and destructive ulceration, covering the greater portion of my person, throat, &c., the terrific appearance and offensiveness would be impossible. While my money lasted I left nothing undone, but poverty compelled me to call in a distinguished physician, who, horrified at my appearance consented that I would be consigned to Potter's retreat on Wards Is. He received shortly with Dr Horton, Tobias and Hand being apparently more used to such cases, who kindly undertook the cure. He not only prescribed for me, but also furnished me with other remedies, which was perfect cures. I am ready to state that I paid no fee for the services of Dr. Horne's cure is at No. 7 East 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
JOHN HOLMES.
Sworn before me, G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.
I saw John Holmes after he was cured, and he is now in perfect health.
Dr. Horne's [illegible] Pine-st., Dr. Bailey's Liquid Cure, [illegible] Dr. Horne's Cure [illegible] Dr. Horne's Cure [illegible] Dr. Horne's Cure

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed therein are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,613	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,138	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Pearse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $126 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	900-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

Will sail as follows:

Ship.		
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
DAY STAR	(Building)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,094 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,116, the *Day Star* 2,775, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 28.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
Jan. 3.....NORTH STAR.....WILSON.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.

Forward
PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of
EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe to amounts to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT, THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LIBERTY,

built expressly for this trade,
THOMAS W. WILSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 45, North River, for the above port,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 9 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

The next trip will be on Jan. 14.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, ANDERSON Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock, A. M.

The CUBA will sail on the 28th inst.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY Jan. 2, MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first class United States mail steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at three o'clock P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Dec 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Dec 31
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$36
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	38
First Cabin to Paris	96	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	80	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $86, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. WILCOX.

First Cabin, State-room Berths, $225; First Cabin, Between Decks, $190; Second Cabin, open berth, $125; Third Cabin, forward berth, $100. Children 5 to 12 years, one-half rates. Children under 5 years, one-quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.

This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 760 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.

For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
MOSES CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 1 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock, precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
STODDARD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 22 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship MORNING STAR, E. LAWRENCE, Master, will succeed the MOSES CASTLE and leave on December 21.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,
No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports procured for travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Secretary of State.

PERSONAL.

IF THE GENTLEMEN WHO SAW AND assisted the conductor in a disturbance with a drunken Irishman on the Grand Street car on Thursday Evening, December 8, will call at the office of the Company, they will confer a great favor on the conductor by giving their address at the time of the occurrence, as they will be required as witnesses in the case.

MISS MANNIE SLIPPER.—THERE IS A reply to your note of Thursday at the New-York Post-office. Please call for it immediately.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Arschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selection.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock, A. M., thence by Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with trains for all principal cities in the West.

The road is being expended, and will soon be in complete running order to Marshfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st, via Pavonia Ferry:

7 00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

9 00 A. M.—Mail and Way Train, daily, for Dunkirk.

10 00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4 00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5 00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6 00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

12 00 Night—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington. For Winfield, Jamaica, Hemstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations (except Hemstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and Saratoga and North at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping-cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6, 7:30, 8:45, 9:3, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 3:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5:30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4 22 P. M., and 6 05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Tickets and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3 15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 5, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto. Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kittell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Calvin H. Gibbs, Executor, in the County of Sullivan deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Joseph H. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Barnhart, Israel Whitney, H. Wells Hubbell, The Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. S. Abbott, Otis Pond, Richard Hayes, Peter Shafer, the Northern Railroad Company of New Hampshire, George Stimson, Lewis W. Hall and Ira S. Mistrom, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be who have been made parties hereto or to any of the proceedings in the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages hereinbefore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court at the General Term thereof, to be held at the Court-house in the City of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady, on the first Tuesday in January next, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its property to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order to that purpose on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can peruse the same.

CHARLES G. MYERS,
Attorney for the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.

DATED Nov. 21, 1864.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

New Scale Pianos have attained a popularity as a superior, first class piano, unprecedented in the history of the trade. After the most thorough and severe trials by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Fradel, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson, and many others of the most competent judges, they are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness, equality of tone, and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Warerooms, No. 427 Broome-st, one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

POPULAR CONSERVATORY
FOR MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.
FIVE DOLLARS PER QUARTER
IN ANY BRANCH OF MUSIC
THE BEST OPPORTUNITY AND LOWEST TERMS EVER OFFERED.

The Directors of the NATIONAL PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION of the city of New-York are happy to announce that they have established an Institute wherein *every one* will be enabled to obtain the best instruction, and from the most celebrated Artists in the country.

The rapidly increasing taste and talent for Music in general, renders it really necessary to establish a well organized institution of this kind in order to prevent the many musical quacks, who unfortunately infest our country, from ruining the taste and talent of the rising generation.

After the most urgent solicitation, and at great expense, we have secured the services of

Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, the great Violinist and Composer,

Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, the celebrated Cornet player,

Mr. HENRY MOLLENHAUER, the eminent Violoncellist, and

Herr GROSCHEL, the famous Singing Master, (and formerly Chef-d'Orchestre to His Highness the Prince of Sigmaringe.)

After mentioning the above names, it is almost useless to say that the instruction in all branches of Music will be given with the utmost care and in the most thorough and scientific manner, so that the pupil may aspire to the highest degree of excellence as a thorough musician.

All pupils of the Conservatory are entitled to free admission to the grand monthly Concerts of the Association, for themselves and families, during the term of their subscription.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

VIOLIN, PIANO and SINGING—EDWARD MOLLENHAUER.
THEORY, SINGING, PIANO—Herr GROSCHEL.
VIOLONCELLO—HENRY MOLLENHAUER.
CORNET and all Brass Instruments—LOUIS SCHREIBER.
FLUTE, CLARIONET, &c.—Proffs. GROSCHEL and SCHREIBER.

Further information may be obtained at the rooms of the Conservatory or at the Warerooms of the National Piano-forte Association," No. 1 Cooper Institute.

N. B.—After a sufficient number of pupils shall have been obtained, a Social Class for the accommodation of Amateurs will be formed for practical instruction in Classical Orchestral Music.

The next quarter will commence
MONDAY, DECEMBER 19,
And subscriptions must be paid on or before the 15th inst.

WORCESTER'S HINGED PLATE

PIANO FORTES are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Berge, Fradel, and others, as possessing double the volume of tone and musical quality of piano of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary plan. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av., N. Y.

TESTIMONIAL FROM THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
TO STEINWAY & SONS.

The piano forte grands square and upright manufactured by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS have received for themselves world-wide reputation. Their Pianos have, in our high opinion, attained these requirements generally, for power, both in parts and in full chords, combined with sympathetic quality of tone, and perfect equality throughout the entire scale, elasticity of touch, and every other quality to be desired in a first-class instrument.

Among the many pianos we have tried, those of Steinway & Sons are unquestionably the best. Their system of overstringing, combined with the use of the full length of the strings, and other improvements introduced by them, produces a result in power, quality and equality of tone throughout the entire scale, which we have never seen equaled in any other pianos. The touch is elastic, and responds to the slightest wish of the performer, allowing the most rapid execution with perfect ease. In these respects, as well as in the thorough and even workmanship throughout, we consider Steinway & Sons' pianos unsurpassed by those of any other manufacturers in this country or Europe, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all who are in search of a first-class instrument.

We have also much pleasure in expressing our opinion regarding the square pianos of various makers, all of which we have recently had occasion to examine, either in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

WILLIAM MASON,
THEODORE THOMAS,
CARL ANSCHUTZ,
JOHN ZUNDEL,
MAURICE STRAKOSCH,
GIOVANNI SCONCIA,
and many others.

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS, BOTH GRAND AND SQUARE, IN COMPETITION WITH THE SUPERIOR PIANOS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS,

S. B. MILLS,
ROGER HELLER,
ROBERT GOLDBECK,
WILLIAM MASON,
F. L. RITTER,
HENRY C. TIMM,

JOHN N. HATTISON,
GEO. W. MORGAN,
ALBERT H. PEASE,
MAX MARETZEK,
CARL BERGMANN,
THEO. THOMAS,

WAREROOMS, 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., Between Union-square and Irving-place, N. Y.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS,
at reduced prices. Wholesale and retail.
HAINES BROTHERS,
No. 753, Broadway, up stairs.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY inform either that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and, effected other arrangements for the larger and more rapid manufacture facilities. They therefore call attention, respect to the above-mentioned instruments, for their UNEQUALED ORGANS promptly, without that annoying delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the need of workmen. Each year past the demand has greatly exceeded the number of instruments left to orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-octave Pianos, $175. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $50 to $90. All above instruments tuned, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Blank sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 18 cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New York.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE for sale at a sacrifice. Overstrung bass, carved legs; made by city makers, cost $675—for $400; including stool and cover. Also, parlor, chamber and dining room furniture. Apply at No 44 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th ave.

IMPORTANT.—ALL WHO WISH TO BUY FIRST-class new Pianos at very moderate prices, will find it greatly to their interest to call immediately at No 103 Mott-st., between Grand and Broome-sts., in the forenoon only. Also a fine Boehm Flute for sale.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!—A VERY fine stock at very low prices. Call and examine. S. D. CHAMBERS, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the most reliable pianos made, with the best modern improvements, wholesale and retail, at moderate prices. Nos. 211, 213, 215, 217 and 219 26th-st., near 8th-av.

GRAND SQUARE AND COTTAGE SQUARE Pianos, and Upright or Cabinet Pianos, excellent in quality, moderate in price, by CHAMBERS & GAEBLER, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House. Please send for a circular.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Felonbet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

A FINE ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO for sale low, in use one year. S. D. CHAMBERS, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME SEVEN-octave rosewood piano, by a family having no further use for it. Apply at No. 7 57th-st.

IMPROVED IRON FRAMES SQUARE PIANOS at REDUCED cash prices.
J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, AT greatly reduced prices, at No. 726 Broadway.
CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 157 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.

Call for a circular.

C. B. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the latest fashionable quadrilles and the figures of the German Cotillion. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF LAST Week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETI-CO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES.—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st. Young Ladies, Misses and Masters on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Ladies and gentlemen at 8 P. M. New classes forming.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE IRON FOUNDRY AND machine shop, situate about 7 miles from this city on the line of a railroad, established over thirty years, doing a large business, has a stock of patterns of the value of about four hundred thousand dollars, and manufactured goods on hand worth from $50,000 to $75,000; lathes, tools, &c., worth $10,000, beside the real estate, buildings, &c. Price for the whole $70,000. Address W. J., Box No 2819 New-York Post-office.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF LAST Week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETI-CO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

A MERCHANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA, whose health seems to require a residence here, desires employment for himself and his capital in the speculative business. He can command fifty thousand dollars or more, desirable. Some business of the highest standing and responsibility preferred. Address, for a few days, INTERIOR, Madison Square Post-office, with real name, appointing an interview.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S, MONDAY.

NEVER ACTED IN AMERICA.

Mr. Boucicault's new comedy, in 4 acts, which has been some time in preparation, will be produced with entirely new scenery, dresses, furniture and appointments. It is entitled

HOW SHE LOVES HIM,

and will be given with the following

POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

Vacil.....Mr. Lester Wallack.
Dick Hartley.....Mr. Charles Fisher.
Sir Richard English.....Mr. John Gilbert.
Captain Yawley.....Mr. W. R. Floyd.
Dingenes, servant to Sir Richard.....Mr. Norton.
Dr. Minimum.....Mr John Sefton.
Dr. Zkwritz.....Mr. John Moore
Sir Jericho Maximum.....Mr. Browne.
Dr Sparks.....Mr. Williamson.
Handicap.....Mr. Pope.
Foretop.....Mr. Ward.
Atalanta Cruiser.....Miss Mary Gannon.
Mrs. Vacil.....Miss Madeline Henriques.
Lady Selina Ratleticket.....Miss Fanny Morant.
Mrs. Tucker, Housekeeper to the Sanatorium.
Miss Carman.
Tiptet.....Mrs. Maurice.

The New Scenery by Isherwood and Ingalls, will consist of

ACT I.
Exterior of Sir Richard's Villa, with entrance to the Sanatorium Grounds, and View of the Sea-shore.
ACT II.
Drawing-Room in Sir Richard's Villa.
ACT III
Exterior of the Villa.
ACT IV.

SCENE 1—The Drawing-Room. SCENE 2—Hall in Sir Richard's Villa. SCENE 3—Vacil's Apartment in the Sanatorium.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY—"How She Loves Him," the New Comedy, by Boucicault.
THURSDAY—ROSEDALE.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF LAST Week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETI-CO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN,
EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on this evening, and every evening until further notice, Mr. Edwin Booth will appear in his great role of Hamlet, a character in which he is universally acknowledged, in the language of the *Daily Times*, "to have no living equal." This play is the first of a series of representations to be produced under Mr. Booth's immediate direction, in which the effort that has already found such cheering sympathy, will be continued to place each play upon the stage in a style combining splendor of production with strict historic correctness. Hamlet has been in active preparation for upward of three months, under the stage management of Mr. J. G. Hanly, and no expense or labor has been spared in the endeavor, by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the scenery, many stage accessories, and the fullest appropriateness and superior execution of the several necessary scenic illusions to carry out the spirit of the play in the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art.

The scenery, house, costumes, properties and machinery are entirely new, and to give a perfect completeness to the cast, engagements have been made with MRS. J. WALLACE, (nee Clarke,) one of the most gifted actresses who ever appeared on the stage; EDWIN ADAMS, as HAMLET; MASON, the eminent comedian, THOMAS PLACIDE, who appear nightly in conjunction with MRS. F. S. CHANFRAU, Chester, Hesser, G. H. Andrews, C. Wardell, Jackson, Fisher, C. W. Clarke, D. S. Lawrence, Mrs. Hartwell, Burgess, &c. Doors open at half-past 6. Commencing precisely at 7.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½

Immediately in the Academy of Music.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec 12,
And every evening during the week,
ENGAGEMENT OF THE CELEBRATED
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
FIRST APPEARANCE
Of the world-renowned Equestrienne, Madame
LOUISE TOURNAIRE.

The great living exponent of the "Haute Ecole" of Manege and Bareback Horsemanship—who will appear with her celebrated Manege horses,

AT EVERY PERFORMANCE

In her lessons of Central Park Equestrianism.
Concluding triumphantly the peerless
QUEEN OF THE FIGHT ROUTE ARTISTES,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
In her new and startling feats
NEW GRAND ENTREE OF STAR RIDERS.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF M. VERREES,
The renowned performer on the Trapeze.
YOUNG STICKNEY,
THE BEAUTIFUL EMMA STICKNEY,
F. SIEGRIST AND LE PETIT GIORGA.
GRAND DOUBLE SOMERSAULT ACT,
THE FRENCH CHAVEL BROTHERS.

New feats, Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic, by THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The new grand "Christmas Pantomime," which has been months in preparation, will be produced with new scenery, dresses, decorations and magical tricks and transformations, on Monday, Dec. 19.

BALLET WANTED—Twenty first class ladies of the Ballet, and fifty supernumeraries, for the pantomime. Apply at the stage door between 10 and 2 o'clock.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT
PROMENADE CONCERT.

THIRD CONCERT, FRIDAY EVENING, DEC 16, At 8 o'clock, at the Armories, in 14th-street.

Tickets (reserved), to be procured at Jones' (late Crowen's) Bookstore, No. 413 Broadway; at Ewer & Schirmer's, No. 171 Broadway; at Hilliard & Co's, No. 5 and 552 Broadway; at the Armories and of members of the regiment.

No tickets will be sold at the door on the evening of the concert.

SEE HARPERS' WEEKLY OF LAST Week, for the splendid illustration of the ÆSTHETI-CO-NEURALGICON, the greatest invention of the age.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.

TO-NIGHT
AND EVERY NIGHT,
LOUCA LOVES
GREAT LOCAL SENSATION DRAMA,
THE SECRETS
OF NEW-YORK

This play is now the sensation in London, and will be produced here with new scenery, new music, and a most powerful cast. The new comic songs, duets, &c., by the Union Square Band, just left THE FIRE!

IF YOU WOULD BE HAPPY AND CONTENTED you should visit the Bohemian Troupe of Glass Blowers. They will give you splendid presents and show

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada and Glasgow at Halifax.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS.

THE LONDON PRESS ON LORD LYONS.

Reports of Important Papers Found on the Florida.

WRECKS ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

An Emigrant Ship with Recruits Detained.

The Cunard steamship *Canada* arrived yesterday at Halifax, bringing four days later news than the *Hansa*. The steamship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool on the 23d, also arrived at Halifax yesterday, having put in for coal.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Dec. 11.

The royal mail steamship *Canada*, which left Liverpool, at 8 A. M., of the 26th, and Queenstown 27th of November, arrived at Halifax at 6 P. M., today, with 37 Halifax and 45 Boston passengers.

The *Canada* experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. She was detained off the harbor since last night by the heavy snowstorm and thick weather. She reports, Dec. 8, A. M., lat. 45° lon. 51°, passed the *Etna*, bound east.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 25th.

The steamship *Persia* arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 25th.

The London *Globe* says: "Lord LYONS has not resigned, but is about to return home on six months' leave on account of ill health."

The *Daily News*, in an editorial on the proposed arming of the slaves in the South, doubts if it will be done; but is satisfied with the mere proposal as an earnest of the approaching end both of the war, and of the sin and curse which generates it.

It is stated that as the *Florida*, on her seizure at Bahia, was taken entirely by surprise, everything on board was secured by the captors; and among the papers was much important information, which, it is said, may implicate some of foreign officials of high rank in active sympathy and aid in favor of the rebels.

The *Daily News* publishes a letter from Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, dated Boston, Nov. 9, on the Presidential election. He extols the tranquility with which the contest was conducted, and looked in vain for evidences of the tyranny of the majority. He could scarcely conceive a nation in the midst a great political struggle, more temperate, orderly or respectful of each other's rights. He regards the defeat of the Democrats as a great escape from danger for both America and England, as the Democrats would have adopted a strong foreign policy, particularly against England, to balance the concessions they would have made to the slave-owners.

An importation of fresh-grown grapes from New-York is noted as an experiment in London.

General "Tom Thumb," wife and suite had been received at the Marlboro House by the Prince and Princess of WALES.

Mr. SPOONER, for many years the well-known Protestant leader in the House of Commons, is dead.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin had been giving a banquet to the new Lord Lieutenant, who, in a speech, bore testimony to the undoubted recovery and progress of Ireland.

Frequent and disastrous gales continue around the English Coast. There had been numerous wrecks, accompanied by loss of life. Two steamers were wrecked, and a large number of the passengers and crew were drowned.

The Canadian steamship *St. David* left Liverpool on the 24th for Portland. The following summary of her news was received by the *Canada*:

Mr. COBDEN addressed a great meeting of his constituents at Rochdale on the 23d. Mr. BRIGHT was also to have been present, but was prevented by domestic affliction. Mr. COBDEN spoke at great length, his leading theme being non-intervention in either European or American affairs. He adverted to the war in America, and asked why the South, as in other cases of rebellion, had not put forth a list of its grievances. The reason, he thought, was, they had but one. They wanted to consolidate perpetuate and extend slavery. Instead of stating their grievance they simply ask to be let alone, and it is this cry that has secured so much European sympathy for the insurrection. He regarded the peaceable Presidential election as one of the most sublime spectacles in the whole history of the world, and said, a people that could do that had given to the world a spectacle such as never was presented before by any other people. They had resolved, notwithstanding their great sacrifices, that slavery should be abolished. He reiterated his belief, and with far greater emphasis than before, that he did not believe he should live to see two independent states on the continent of North America. He considered the geographical difficulties in the way of separation to be absolutely insuperable. He took leave of the American subject by deprecating the ignorance which prevailed in England in regard to the geography, resources, &c., of the country and by declaring that he wanted nothing done to carry out his opinions, but was simply desirous by his observations to turn the scales so as to prevent undue preponderance in favor of the other side.

The *London Index* publishes the copy of a note dated Nov. 11, signed by SLIDELL, MASON, and MANN, addressed to M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, formally presenting to the French Government the manifesto adopted by the rebel Congress at its last session.

The Commissioners invite attention to this manifesto, the terms of which they briefly recapitulate, and add that since it was issued the war has continued to be waged by the North with even increased ferocity, a more signal disregard of all rules of civil warfare, and a more wanton violation of the obligations of international law. The identical note was presented to all the Cabinets of Europe, Constantinople excepted.

A protracted and extraordinary divorce case, in which Admiral CODDINGTON sought a dissolution of his marriage, has terminated with a verdict in his favor, and the divorce was granted.

It is reported that THOMAS HALL GLADSTONE, of the bankrupt firm of JOHN GLADSTONE & Co., and chairman of the Intercolonial Bank, has absconded to New-York, taking with him a box containing $300,000. A reward is offered for his apprehension.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash on hand of over 24,000,000 francs. The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent.

The Bourse, on the 25th, was flat and lower. Rentes 64fr. 85c.

The *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats* construe the result of the Presidential election as evidence that the war is to be prosecuted with redoubled vigor until the South is completely subjugated. The former says it heralds forth the approaching reëstablishment of the Union and the final extirpation of slavery.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies had adopted the bill reducing the emoluments of public functionaries.

The Senate had also passed the Financial Bill by 108 to 27.

SPAIN.

The election returns show results favorable to the Ministers, at the rate of four to one.

AUSTRIA.

In the Reichsrath, M. VON SCHMERLING declared that no bill making Ministers responsible to the Reichsrath would be introduced at present, and intimated that any measure of the kind would be premature until the work of the constitution should extend over the whole empire.

PRUSSIA.

An official Berlin paper regards Lord NAPIER'S appointment to the Court of Berlin as favorable to the future friendly intercourse of Prussia and England.

COMMERCIAL PER CANADA.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 122,500 bales, including 47,000 to speculators and 14,000 to exporters. The market has been excited and 1d.@2d. higher for American, and 1-16@3d. higher for other descriptions, closing quieter. The authorized quotations are, Fair Orleans 28½d.; Middling Orleans 27½d.; Fair Mobile 28d.; Middling Mobile 27d.; Fair Uplands 27½d.; Middling Uplands 26½d. The sales on Friday were 8,000 bales, the market being quiet and unchanged. The stock in port is estimated at 370,000 bales including only 15,000 American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester Market is quiet and prices tend downward, Tuesday's advance being barely maintained.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bank rate of interest has been reduced to 7 ₱ cent. Its bullion has increased £278,000 in the week.

Consols closed on Friday at 91@91⅛ for money.

Funds on the 27th opened firm and closed weak. The demand for discount at the bank was moderate at the reduced minimum of 7 ₱ cent. The open market was rather less easy and supply less abundant; best paper, 6⅛@6¾.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and BIGLAND, ATRYA & Co. report FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm; Red Western, 7s. 6d.@8s. White Western, 8s.@8s. CORN dull and tending downward; Mixed, 29s.; White, 30s.@31s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: BEEF dull and unchanged, PORK quiet and steady. BACON quiet and steady. LARD inactive: sales at 51s. 6d.@53s. TALLOW tends downward; sales at 38s. 6d. @40s. 6d. CHEESE declined 1d. under large arrivals.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Broker's Circular reports: ASHES steady. SUGAR dull, and some qualities 6d. lower. COFFEE steady. RICE still advancing. LINSEED firm and 6d. higher. LINSEED OIL active and 1d. higher. COD OIL inactive. RESIN very dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Small sales at 6s. 6d.@6s.

BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report: PETROLEUM steady and in better demand; Refined, 1s. 10d.@1s. 11d. ₱ gallon. Crude, £15 15.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S circular reports Breadstuffs quiet and steady. IRON quiet. SUGAR very dull and 6d. @1s. lower. COFFEE firm and partially, 6d.@1s. 6d. higher. TEA steady. RICE firmer. LINSEED tends downward. LINSEED CAKES steady. LINSEED OIL firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE easier: sales at 6ls. PETROLEUM quiet at £16 10s. for Crude, and 1s. 11½d. for refined. SPERM OIL steady at £84 10s. TALLOW dull at 41s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES quiet and sales small; United States Five-Twenties' 40@41.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 26—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to day only 2,000 bales, market flat and prices declined ⅛d. on the *Persia's* news.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged except, LARD, dull and easier

PRODUCE steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 26—P. M.

CONSOLS closed at 90⅞@91 for money.

Illinois Central Shares 50@51 discount. Erie Shares 39@40.

SUGAR easier.

VERY LATEST BY THE CANADA.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, from New-York arrived at Queenstown yesterday, and reached here this forenoon.

Political news to-day is unimportant.

Distressing details are published of wrecks and serious loss of life on the Eastern coast of England. No American ships are mentioned.

The ship *Great Western*, which was detained at Liverpool on account of alleged recruits among the passengers, has been released by the Government and allowed to proceed with the alleged agents on board. It is reported that the evidence that enlistments had been made proved weak. It is also rumored that the owners of the vessel intended to claim damages from the Government for the detention. The vessel is now detained by stress of the weather.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 26.

The Bourse is steady. Rentes closed at 64f. 85c.

Arrival of the Steamship Glasgow.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Dec 11.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool 23d, and Queenstown 24th, arrived at 12 o'clock. She put in for coal. She has 19 cabin and 376 steerage passengers.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Flag Presentation to the Randall's Island Boys.

On Thursday last, the members of the Cataract Association, of this city, accompanied by their lady friends and many invited guests, paid a visit to Randall's Island for the purpose of presenting to the boys of the Institution a very beautiful silk regimental color. The Commissioners of Police having placed the police boat at their disposal, they embarked on board of it, from the foot of West Tenth-street, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Arriving at the island, they were received at the landing by the boys and Warden STEVENS, and were warmly welcomed.

They were then shown all the various departments of the building, and the boys favored them with a specimen of their drill. The excellence of all the arrangements and the proficiency of the boys called forth many expressions of satisfaction and gratification from all, particularly from the ladies. The boys were then assembled in the drill-room, when HENRY WILSON, Esq., Ex-President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, made the presentation, and briefly addressed the boys. His speech was just such a one as the occasion required. He kept the entire and earnest attention of the little fellows throughout, and it was evident that many of them were deeply impressed with the sound advice he gave them, and given, too, so plainly that the smallest of them could understand him. Master EDWARD MCLAUGHLIN, on behalf of the boys, received the flag, and in an excellent speech returned their thanks to the donors.

The flag is a very large and beautiful one, made of blue silk and trimmed with yellow fringe. On one side it bears the coat-of-arms of the State and the following inscription: "Randall's Island Light Guard," and on the reverse the coat-of-arms of the New-York Fire Department, and the words: "Presented by the Cataract Association, Dec. 8, 1864."

The painting of the flag is very excellent; it is much handsomer than any the boys have ever before received, and pleased them greatly.

After the presentation a nice collation was served, after which the company returned to the city, greatly pleased and gratified with their visit.

Among the gentlemen present were Ex-Judge QUACKENBUSH, Alderman STARR, Fire Commissioner THOMAS LAWRENCE, whose jolly face and fat figure was quite an addition, and whose genial humor added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion; Fire Commissioner THOMAS FLEMMER, who took a very active interest in the affair and helped it along greatly; Engineer LAW, DANIEL CONOVER, Esq., and many other well-known citizens.

Capt. Winslow in New-York.

The society for promoting the Gospel among the seamen in the port of New-York, known as the Port Society, held a meeting on Saturday evening in the Academy of Music. That brave and noble sailor, Capt. WINSLOW, the commander of the *Kearsarge*, being announced to be present, the opportunity was seized upon to enable our citizens to give him a hearty welcome, and at the same time to make his appearance subserve the objects of a society whose work must commend itself especially to one who takes so deep an interest in the welfare of seamen as Capt. WINSLOW.

WM. WALKER, Esq., President, occupied the Chair. The proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. HASTINGS. After the reading, by Mr. WM. D. HARRIS, of a selection from the annual report, showing the encouraging fact that a debt of $10,000 under which the Society labored last year had been entirely removed and short speeches by Rev. Dr. SCUDDER, Capt. GEO. W. BROWN, United States Navy, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Rev. M. MURPHY and Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, Capt. WINSLOW was introduced. He said, after the storm of applause which greeted him had subsided:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am truly thankful to you for your warm greeting; but it reminds me that I am treading on a sphere where I have been unused to—that of public speaking. It may be expected of a sailor that he will talk to sailors, and when a squall comes upon the ship, that they may roll up to gallant sails or something of the like; but to stand before so many ladies and gentlemen is not the custom of the sailor. Therefore I am reminded that I am like a sailor embarking on a new sea without compass or chart. But, notwithstanding all this, I could not resist the application of this society, when they pressed upon me their desire and wish that I should appear before you, at the same time stating that my appearance would have the effect of benefitting this great and noble cause. Now, ladies and gentlemen, there is nothing in the world to me more interesting than a sailor; for we are all selfish, and I am a sailor myself. [Cheers and laughter.] I recollect, a few years since, saying to some good people who were friends of mine, and who were interesting themselves about the condition of sailors, "Why is it you do not do something for the sailor?" Their reply was, that they had just commenced that work; and I see now the work did commence then, and is going on; and this society is evidence of it. When my predecessor here, who is in the navy, referred just now to the fact of his experience upon the Mississippi River—that he had seen no Bibles or Prayer-books there among the men—I wished he had been in my ship; for it has been my pleasure ever to have had services on board; and not only that, but my endeavor has been to worm myself round the sailor, so as to make him my friend. [Applause.] And I believe that I have succeeded, for I continued not only the services, but continued from Sunday to Sunday explaining to him parts of the Bible. Such has been my course during the time I have held command of the *Kearsarge*; and notwithstanding our friend, who hates the sea so much, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS,) and who has described it somewhat in the same manner as Dr JOHNSON did: "That he saw nothing in a ship except a prison, with the chance of being drowned in it." [Laughter.] Notwithstanding that, I can say that I believe only two Sundays passed in which we did not have service. It has been my custom to have the bell tolled for church to allow the men to come. And my cabin has been nearly always filled with sailors on these occasions. Now human nature is so constituted that there is a soft spot in the heart of everybody, and it is more particularly exemplified in Jack than in any other constitution I have ever seen. I assure you if you only touch it in the right place, you will find a response that will more than pay you for anything you can do for him. [Applause.] The first thing with the sailor is to make him feel you have an interest in his welfare. Make him believe you are his friend, and you are sure of his gratitude and confidence. I am sure that on board the *Kearsarge* there is not a man who does not feel that I am not only a friend, but (to use their own expression) a father to them, and were I in any part of the world, and to call upon these men, I am sure they would flock to me just exactly like children. [applause,] for, without being egotistical, I may say they have that confidence in me, that whether in the tempest or under fire, in action or anywhere else, as long as the Captain is on deck they feel the ship is right. [Applause.] It was a great pleasure to me to take up any part of the Scripture and endeavor to illustrate it; more particularly to instruct them upon points in which the Prophecies were verified. As soon as the interest of Jack was awakened upon these points, new scenes were opened to him; he began to reason, and I am sure indeed that in the end he thanked and blessed me for even the instruction I had given him. Now when I come to consider the obligations commercial societies are under to the sailor—when I look back to the past history of Tyre, Athens, Venice, the Hanseatic towns; when I look at the more recent cities of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and our own City of New-York, and see all of you abounding in wealth, with all the comforts of civilization, and all the products of the earth, which, without Jack, you could not possess, it does seem to me that gratitude should induce you to give and do something for the sailor, since he has done so much for you. I desire that you will all go with heart and soul into this work which the Port Society has been engaged in; because, independent of your duty as Christians, as laborers in the harvest of the Lord, the simple sentiment of gratitude to men who have done so much for you, demands that you should do something for Jack. Therefore, I ask you to give all your assistance to the Port Society; and I would to God that my old lamented Admiral (FOOTE) were here to solicit your efforts in more earnest words than my own.

Three cheers were given for Capt. WINSLOW, three cheers for the American Navy, and after a hymn by the choir of the Mariner's Church, under the leadership of Mr. PERRY, (which had enlivened the proceeding by singing several airs) the meeting was dismissed with a benediction by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COUNTERFEIT TENS ON THE STATE BANK AT NEWARK.—An Irish laborer, named THOMAS CAMPBELL, aged 52 years, living at No. 44 Clarkson street, was arraigned yesterday, before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with passing spurious $10 bills on the State Bank at Newark, N. J. Mr. ANTOINE BAUER, a butcher, doing business at No. 390 Hudson-street, the complainant in the case, testified that a day or two since, CAMPBELL came to his shop, and purchased 68 cents worth of corned beef, in payment for which he gave complainant a $10 bill on the above-named bank, and the latter gave him $9 32 in change. Soon after the butcher learned that the bill was worthless. On Saturday, CAMPBELL went to BAUER'S shop again, bought some more corned beef, and tendered another counterfeit $10 bill of the same bank. BAUER then detained CAMPBELL until the arrival of Officer GIBBONS, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who took him into custody. After an examination he was committed for trial in default of $1 000 bail. In answer to the question as to his guilt, he stated that he found the money in the street.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out on the third floor of the building No 469 Broadway, in that portion of the premises occupied by G. GEBBERT, shirt manufacturer. The damage to Mr. G.'s stock was about $500. The stock on the first floor of the building, occupied by MORTON & Co., dealers in hosiery, was considerably damaged by water. Fire Marshal BAKER is making an investigation as to the origin of the fire.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the water at the foot of Franklin-street. Deceased had been in the water about two weeks. He was well dressed in dark clothes, and had a pair of good boots on his feet. He was apparently about 40 years of age.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT THE BROOKLYN GAS WORKS—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF COAL—DAMAGE $50,000.—About 12 o'clock Friday, a fire broke out in the coal shed attached to the works of the Brooklyn Gas-Light Company, at the foot of Hudson-avenue, resulting in the destruction of a large amount of property. The fire, it is supposed, originated by spontaneous combustion on Tuesday last, and efforts have since been made to suppress it. There being no more evidence of fire yesterday, all was thought to be safe, but last night it burst forth anew in different places, proving that the entire pile was ablaze. The firemen have been engaged upon it from the time it broke out until noon to-day (Saturday.) The works were saved, but the supply of gas was cut off for three hours. Operations have since been resumed, and the supply will no more be suspended. The quantity of coal inclosed in the shed—which covers three-fourths of an acre—was 20,000 tons. It was imported from Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, being peculiarly adapted for gas making. It is bituminous, soft, and highly inflammable. Much of the coal will be saved. The actual loss is estimated at $50,000. The supply on hand was expected to last for five months. The insurances are as follows:

Firemen's Fund	$5,000	Merchant's	$2 500
Baltic, New-York	5.000	Park	2 500
Mecanics' & Traders'	2,500	Crofon	2 500
Central Park	2,500	Jefferson	2.500
Total			$35.000

The firemen are deserving of great credit for their ceaseless and successful exertions in saving neighboring property.

The fire at the Brooklyn Gas Works is still burning with the apparent certainty that every ton of coal on the premises will be consumed. The roofing of the northeasterly shed caught fire on Saturday and ignited the coal beneath, so that the entire twenty thousand tons has become ignited. The Fire Department, with three steamers, aided by five ferry boats provided with engines, were at work Saturday night and last night, being relieved in the day time by other steamers and hand engines. The cost of the coal used by the company is twenty dollars per ton, and the entire loss would therefore amount to two hundred thousand dollars, upon which there is an insurance of only twenty-five thousand dollars. The works are still in operation, but citizens are advised to use gas sparingly for the present.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 132, of which 40 were men, 20 women, 42 boys, and 30 girls. The principal diseases were: consumption 17, inflammation of the lungs 11, croup 9, dropsy 8, debility 7, small-pox 5, scarlet fever 5, diphtheria 3, measles 2, brochitis 2, typhus fever 1, varioloid 1, &c. Under 1 year of age, 31. Natives of United States 96, Ireland 20, England and Germany 5 each, British America 2. Other nationalities 4.

THE ARREST OF PHYSICIANS.—Several physicians, who were arrested on the charge of violating the city ordinance in neglecting to report small-pox cases to the Health Officer, appeared before Justice PERRY on Saturday, but the examination was postponed until Friday next.

IN GENERAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT.—The General Term of the Supreme Court, Second District, will commence in the Brooklyn City Hall this morning. The first twenty cases on the calendar will be taken up.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A fire occurred in the dwelling-house No. 260 Bridge-street, occupied by JOHN O'DONNELL, on Saturday night, causing damage to the amount of $50. It originated from the flue.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Missing "Aphrodite" Men.

The return of Assistannt BAILEY HASCALL enables us to furnish a list of the missing from the chartered steamer *Aphrodite*, which was lost on the coast of North Carolina, some weeks since. Of the draft of men, numbering some 500, only six or eight were drowned, and only one of this number was washed ashore so that he could be identified. There were supposed to be some twenty who deserted to the North Carolina shore, but it is impossible to give their names or to separate them from the lost. The following, however, are missing: Seamen—John McClean, Thos. Parron, James Devine, Andrew McLean, Richard Smith, Charles Worrell, John Woods, James O'Donnell, Chas. Story, Thos. Wilson, Geo. Frye. Ordinary Seamen—Samuel Beasley, John Cullen, John Lantry. Landsmen—James Murray, E. L. Davis, Charles Benjamin, John Myer, Alfred Stuart, J. A. Farrell, Jas. Johnston. First-class boy—Jas. Baker. Second-class fireman—M. Courtney. Coal-heavers—Wm. Commington, Henry L. Cox. Drowned—landsman John Rolf. In addition to these, the Navy Department has information that landsmen Jas. F. Rudd and Wm. Belcher were drowned, and that the fate of John F. Taylor still remains in doubt. This list of names will no doubt serve to put at rest the many anxious minds who have been sorely troubled lest their loved-ones should be among the list of missing. The balance of the 500 men are now distributed in the various Atlantic and Gulf Squadrons.

The Dictator.

The *Dictator*, Commodore JOHN RODGERS commanding, made a short trial trip to the lower bay on Tuesday, and expended some fifteen rounds of shot and shell in testing the friction gear on the gun carriages. The results obtained are said to be very satisfactory. The difficulties experienced in steering the vessel have been entirely overcome, and if no unfavorable weather prevents she will take her departure from here at the close of the week, and will proceed direct to Hampton Roads, the *Hydnetus* and *Pontoosuc* acting as her convoys. It is said that the Navy Department are very anxious to have the *Dictator* at Hampton Roads as soon as possible, as there is something for her to do.

Miscellaneous Items.

IRON DOUBLE-ENDERS FOR THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.—It is currently reported that the new iron double-end side-wheel gunboats *Mohongo* and *Muscoota* will be sent into the Pacific as soon as they are completed, the Navy Department, no doubt, feeling that the time has arrived when that squadron should be augmented, and, as vessels are being rapidly completed, they can be spared for such foreign service. The Pacific Squadron now consists of the flagship *Lancaster*, steam-sloop *Saranac*, steamer *Saginaw*, sailing sloops *St. Mary's* and *Cyane*, steamer *Wateree*, and storeship *Fredonia*, lying at Callao. The *Narragansett* has been detached, and is now en route for Philadelphia. The *Fawallones* is attached to the squadron as coal and storeship. Before the coming year closes our navy abroad will, doubtless, be represented by some of the new screw sloops now building.

PERSONAL.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenants EDWARD CONROY, commanding United States ship *Union*; W. B. EATON, commanding United States ship *Fort Morgan*; and P. GERAND, late commanding United States ship *Mobile*, have passed their examination for promotion to the rank of Volunteer Lieutenant Commanders. Acting Master's Mate PETER W. FAGAN, of the United States ship *St Louis*, has been promoted to an Acting Ensign, and transferred to the United States ship *John Adams*, off Charleston, S. C.

THE APPRENTICE SYSTEM.—There are about thirty apprentice boys now on board of the instructing ship *Savannah*, waiting for transportation to the school-ship *Saratoga*, at Norfolk, Va. The apprentice system is fast becoming a popular institution, and promises great success and grand results for our navy.

REVENUE CUTTER TOUCEY.—The revenue cutter *Toucey* is now stationed at Castine, Me., with cruising grounds between Cape Elizabeth and Passamaquoddy. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, F. Martin; First Lieutenant, W. King; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Eaton.

—The *Wampanoag* will probably be launched from the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Wednesday next.

The New-York *Observer* says, of the new book "Dora Darling, the Daughter of the Regiment:"

"A tale of the war, romantic and thrilling, with stirring incidents that illustrate the power of human sympathy, woman's tenderness, and Christian effort. It carries the reader through the battle-field, among the wounded and dying, and holds his attention with increasing force, until the close. It is one of the many volumes that the war has produced, and will be many readers in the camp and at the home fires de."

[Advertisement.]

THE CHOICE OF PURSUITS.—How to select the pursuit for which a person is best adapted, clearly explained, in the Learned Professions of Law, Medicine and Divinity; in Trade, Mechanics, Agriculture; Manufacturing; Commerce—in short, all the interests of civilized society receive our careful attention in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Monthly. Only $2 a year. Please address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate we cannot "Trust will not mention it and you must experience it yourself. Try and a radical cure is effected by the use of "Lyon's Kathairon" as a dentrifice, or hair preserver. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all the pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARR'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
Boys' [illegible] to $20.
Men's [illegible] to $45
At No. 34 4th-av., Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]

DRY PACKS THIS MONTH.—All who enter their names at Gaskill's Shorthand Institute, 656 Broadway, prior to [illegible] of half prices. Lessons to [illegible] May 1. Telegraphing, Book-keeping, and [illegible].

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and nominal; Pots, $11 50@$11 75, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 603 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in limited request, but very firm today, including Java at 52c; Rio at 44c.@48c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 45c.@47½c.; St. Domingo at 42c.@43c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in demand, and is buoyant. Middling, $1 32@$1 34 ₱ lb.; sales and resales since our last, 650 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, to-day; prices have not varied materially. Sales since our last amount to 14 250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 80@$10 10; poor to choice Extra State at $10 20@$10 60, chiefly $10 25@$10 35; Round-Hoop, Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11 30@$11 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 80@$10 10
Extra State	10 20@10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 25@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 30@11 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 50@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 65@13 25
Fancy to choice Extra Missouri	10 75@15 00

Southern Flour is in less demand at former prices. Sales since our last 900 bbls., at $10 90@$12 for poor to good, and $12@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales 400 bbls. Extra, $10 25@$12 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including fine and superfine, at $8 50@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $7 70@$7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric and $8 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 430 bbls. Also 100 puncheons Brandywine to arrive, at $41 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been scarce and quoted firmer, but has been quiet, to-day. Sales since our last, 23,000 bush., including Western at $2 45; Red Western at $2 45; Amber Spring at $2 35; Milwaukee Club at $2 37; Chicago Spring at $2 30@$2 35; Red State at $2 52½ ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet and heavy at $1 90 ₱ bushel for Mixed Western; sales 30,000 bushels; small lots Jersey Yellow (new) sold at $1 70@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand partly on speculation at full prices; we quote Canada at $1; Western at $1 07½@$1 08, afloat and in store, State at $1 03½@$1 05, ₱ bushel. Rye has been dull and nominal. Barley has been inactive; 4 200 bushels Canada Western sold at $2 05 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is quiet to-day at $1 45@$1 55 for Government and shipping, and $1 55@$1 70 for small lots for city use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in demand within a range of from 30c.@52½c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts, only 770 hides; sales and resales, 26,900 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEITZEL & NEIDMEYER, 8,500 Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., at 35c.@36c., cash, usual selection; 1,000 Monte Video, 21 lbs., at 35c., cash, usual selection; 2,500 California, 22 lbs., at 32c., cash, usual selection; 1,400 Mexican, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1,600 Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Western, 20 lbs., at 25c., cash, usual selection; 7,500 Domestic Slaughter, ox, 65@75 lbs., at 14c.@14½c., cash, rejected bad hides; 4,000 Domestic Slaughter, cow, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@12½c., cash, rejected bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands; 355 400 Dry Hides, and 1,000 bales East India Hides. The stock comprises 163,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 52,000 Rio Grande, 10,000 California, &c., 60,000 Orinoco, 1,200 Porto Cabello, &c., 1,300 Maracaibo, 8,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 4,500 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 7,000 Tampico and Matamoras, 5,500 Savanilla, &c., 3,900 Bahia and Pernambuco, 1,000 West Indies, 38,000 African Kips, 1,000 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole has ruled moderately active throughout the week, and sales to a fair extent have been made, principally to Eastern manufacturers and dealers, a number of whom have been personally in the Swamp; the usual amount of business has also been done on orders from all sections. Prices during the week have advanced fully ½c.@1c. on most descriptions, and at the close are firm with the tendency toward still higher rates. The receipts from the tanneries continue up to the average, but are fully equaled by the sales, leaving the stock very little altered. There is in the market a fair assortment and supply of all kinds, except prime and damaged of heavy average, which are scarce, and sought after. For Oak Tanned there is a fair demand, and prices are strong, with an upward tendency at the close of the week. Rough Upper continues in moderate inquiry only at unchanged rates." We quote Oak Sole Slaughter and salted, good light, 50c.@52.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 52c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 52c.@54; Oak light Cropped, good, 54c.@56c.; Oak middle Cropped, good, 56c.@58c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 38c @39c.; Hemlock Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 40c.@41c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good heavy, 41½c.@42½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 40c.@41c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 41c.@42c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 36½c.@37½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, & B. A. damaged all weights, 35c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco & B. A. poor all weights, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, slaughter in rough, 36c.@39c.; Oak, slaughter in rough, 46c.@52c, cash ₱ lb.

PETROLEUM—Is in fair request at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 2,380 bbls. We quote Crude at 52c.@52½c.; Refined, in bond, at 72c.@73c.; do. free, at 92c.@92½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, to-day, without any very remarkable changes in prices. Sales have been made of 2,850 bbls. at $37 75@$38 cash, and regular for 1863-4 Mess, closing at $38 cash and regular way; $36 25@$36 50 for 1862-3 Mess, $39 for New Prime Mess, $36 for Thin Mess, and $34@$35 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 500 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, buyer's option, January delivery, at $38 75; 2,000 bbls New Mess, same time and option at $40 50@$41; 1,000 bbls, Prime Mess, January, seller's option, at $39 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand at 16c.@18c. for Shoulders, 17¾c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 190 pkgs. Bacon has been in fair request at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 100 bxs. Long Clear, deliverable last week of December and first week in January, buyer's option, at 22½c.; 500 bxs. Cumberland Cut, January delivery, at 19¼c.; 250 pkgs. Long Cut Hams, same delivery, at 20¾c.; 1,000 boxes Cumberland Cut, Long Clear and Short Rib, January and February delivery, seller's option, on terms not to be published. Lard is in less request, but held with much firmness; sales 2,700 tcs. and bbls. at 21c.@24c.; 250 tcs., to arrive this month, at 24¼c., and 500 bbls. New, deliverable in January and seller's option, at 24½c. ₱ lb. Beef is heavy, at $21@$24 for New Extra Mess; $19@$22 50 for New Plain Mess; sales 350 bbls. Tierce Beef continues heavy; sales to day 75 tcs. at $38 for Prime Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are depressed; sales 150 bbls. at $27 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 45c @ 56c. for poor to choice, and 56c.@60c. for fancy State, and $38@$50 for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is less active at 15c.@24c. for poor to choice, ₱ lb.

SKINS—For Goat, the demand from near-by manufacturers is small, who buy only to supply immediate wants. There has been some inquiry from Philadelphia dealers for East India stock, and quite large sales are reported made on private terms. At auction, 3,000 damaged Matamoras realized full figures. There continues a moderate demand for Deer from manufacturers, who buy quite freely when they can do so at what they consider fair figures. The stock remaining on the market is composed principally of undesirable parcels, held at extreme rates.

SUGARS—Are less active, but firmer. Sales, since our last, 435 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19c @ 24c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand, at 25½c. @29½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 238,000 lbs., at 17¾c.@19c., the latter rate for choice city; also, 11,000 lbs. Grease, at 16¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales, since our last, 171 hhd. Kentucky, at 12½c.@30c.;

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4125. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

HIS APPROACH TO SAVANNAH.

He Was Only 25 Miles from that City on Dec. 7.

News of an Attack Hourly Expected.

THE EFFECT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Provisions in Abundance and to Spare.

Bitter Complaints of the Apathy of the Georgians.

THEY DON'T "COME TO THE RESCUE."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 12.

There is nothing new from Gen. SHERMAN, excepting the reports received via City Point, in Richmond papers of the 10th, to the effect that on the 7th he was within 20 miles of Savannah. It is believed here that SHERMAN has already made a demonstration on that city, and the news is hourly expected.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12,

A dispatch from City Point, dated Dec. 11, says:

The latest news contained in the Richmond papers of yesterday, (10th Dec.,) states that on the 7th Gen. SHERMAN was east of the Ogechee River, twenty-five miles from Savannah, moving on that city.

Gen. SHERMAN had marched his army on the 6th eighteen miles.

THE EFFECT OF SHERMAN'S MARCH.

WARREN AND GLASSCOCK COUNTIES,
Correspondence of the Augusta Constitutionalist.
WARRENTON, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1864.

An account of recent observations upon the enemy in this portion of the State may not be uninteresting to your readers, so I venture a brief summary of events, the most of which came under my own notice.

On Friday, Nov. 25, a portion of SHERMAN'S cavalry force crossed the Ogeechee River at the shoals, and subdivided into marauding parties, going through public and settlement roads, *to every farm in the Southern portion of Warren.* The mills at the shoals were burned by a small party who could have been captured, had a small cavalry force of our own stood long enough to have ascertained their strength; *but they stampeded,* and have not been heard of since—at least in this section. JEWELL'S factory, though visited, was saved; he suffered no loss. The valuable mills of SIMPSON & STEVENS, higher up, were not honored with a visit. Dividing, a portion took the Shoals and Augusta road, and another went through Gibson, in Glasscock county. At Dr. GIBSON'S on the county line, they stopped and found him, as they said, the only *man* who stood by his premises; and they robbed him of horses and mules, rifled the house, in search of gold and other valuables, took his watch, which an officer afterward promised to restore, if it could be found. The officer told him that robberies of houses and house-burnings were against orders, but horses and mules they *must* have. At SAM. HARP'S, a mile or two below, they committed inhuman atrocities; burned all of his outbuildings, except his kitchen, stole his negroes, (men,) insulted him grossly, pillaged his dwelling, and ordered his aged wife to prepare dinner for them. This was promptly done, and after the meal was over, the table was kicked over and the crockery broken to pieces, and knives and forks pocketed and carried off. This kind old citizen of sixty odd Summers, with his aged wife, are left without a carriage, which was burned, and without an animal to ride. Passing on to Major NEAL'S, they robbed him of his horses and mules, a number of negroes, robbed the negro cheats, and carried away the Major into captivity. Taking his boots from his feet and his watch from his pocket, they set him upon an unbroken colt, without saddle, and compelled him to ride several miles on the route, when they released him. Passing down the river, they destroyed SEALS' mill, robbed his person and house, and hastened over to Mrs. USRY'S mill, which was laid in ashes, and the house searched and robbed. At Gibson they burned their stores, and scattering through the vicinity, robbed and plundered indiscriminately. A poor man of God was assaulted and robbed of his watch and horse, which was about his all. A few squads came up within three or four miles of Warrenton, not numbering more than eight or ten, which was at once magnified into a terrible army with banners. Mr. JOHN F. KINSEY, McCRARY, Col. BEALL, W. M. NEAL, and many others in Warrenton have lost heavily by the little raid. The former lost much of the fruit of his valuable vineyard, and all of his wearing apparel. The poor log hut, as well as the more pretending dwelling, alike suffered from their relentless ravages.

Getting up a small company of scouts, your correspondent followed on their flank and rear, to ascertain, if possible, whether this flank of "the grand army" intended to pioneer the way toward Augusta. Below Gibson the different detachments concentrated, and when reaching the neighborhood of Pope Hill, in Jefferson County, the force numbered about four thousand, with many fresh horses, and numerous "contrabands," for the most part under the yoke, but some willing instruments and accomplices in their villanies. On Saturday, traveling day and night, they were struck by WHEELER at Bigham's, and driven on to Way's Church, where they were reinforced to some extent. After this invasion let no one traduce the military genius of WHEELER. On this march, for rapid concentration and celerity of movement he has not been excelled by any Commander. At Sandersville he struck the advance of a large force of the enemy, drove back the mounted force upon its infantry; *fell back;* crossing over to notify WAYNE of his danger of a flank in time to save him and his command; heard of KILPATRICK on another route moving toward the Quaker Road for Waynesboro; overtook and fought him with brilliancy and vim, and drove him in a gallop beyond Waynesboro', the result of which is at this time here unknown. The fight and pursuit was made under great disadvantage. Unfortunately, our people on that long line of travel, and in a wealthy country, *failed to get off their horses and mules;* these supplied the places of the horses worn out in the chase, and none were left for the pursuers. Again the enemy, *after resting and feeding their stock out of the abundance of the barns and cribs, destroyed the balance by fire, leaving but little for Wheeler;* but notwithstanding these great disadvantages, on he pressed with great speed and energy, from the first battle ground to the last point arrived at by this party. The country was one vast scene of desolation and ruin, in many places nothing but dwellings are left upon the farms. One lady remarked to us that she had not a morsel of provisions left, and this was but the day before the abode of luxury and wealth! During the pursuit they always had time to pilfer and rob; what clothing and bed furniture they could not carry off, was burned or torn up. The infamous wretches even snatched finger rings and watches from delicate females treating with insult.

It is a shame to us that a few squads of these thieves and robbers should be permitted to traverse every corner and cross road in this wide tract of country with impunity. Fifty resolute armed men could have done much, but alas for the country *when most needed they were not to be found not even for the defense of their own homes.*

This invasion among other things has demonstrated one fact and that is, the general devotion of our slaves to their owners. Often upon the route in the rear of the advancing armies, large groups of faithful slaves could be seen shouting with joy upon being able to escape and return to "Old Massa and Misses." These nigger lovers with unspeakable meanness, robbed the poor creatures of all the money they had, and in some instances of hats and shoes. SCOUT.

SHERMAN'S ARMY IN MILLEDGEVILLE.
Correspondence of the Macon Confederate and Telegraph.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1864.

For public information we drop you a line or two from this point, that it may be known what the Federal army has done in passing through this place. The first appearance of SHERMAN'S cavalry in our city was on the 20th, not more than twenty men first making their appearance. They lingered on the outskirts of the town, cut the telegraph wires, and after inquiring if any of WHEELER'S men were here, and being answered in the negative, advanced through the streets with cocked pistols and carbines, seizing horses and exciting no little consternation and alarm. By Monday afternoon STOCUM'S corps began to come in by way of Social Circle, Madison and Eatonton, and the other divisions under him by way of Monticello. SHERMAN'S forces came in by the way of Clinton on Tuesday and Wednesday. The columns visiting Milledgeville composed the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, and it is thought numbered some twenty thousand muskets, with corresponding artillery and several thousand wagons. These wagons were mostly loaded with provisions, the army subsisting on what they found on their way in the country. *They spread desolation broadcast—taking everything in their way in the breadth of about 20 miles. Corn, fodder, meal, flour, horses, mules, hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry of every description, servants that could be enticed and forced off, and these in great numbers.* The last of the army left on Friday forenoon, destroying in its rear the bridge over the Oconee at this place, having previously *burnt the Arsenal, with three thousand stand of arms in it,* blown up the Magazine and burnt the Railroad Depot. The Penitentiary was burnt by some of the convicts, said to be the women. The railroad has been destroyed for about two and a half miles from this toward Gordon, and for about four miles from Gordon in this direction.

We are informed that the road between this and Eatonton was undisturbed except the bridge across the Little River, which was burned with the depot at Eatonton. The State House, the Executive Mansion, the Factory and the Asylum are left standing, though all but the latter dismantled. The Churches were entered and materially damaged. The only private residences burnt were those of JOHN JONES, State Treasurer, and Mr. GIBBS', formerly Col. CAMPBELL'S. This was done, it is said, by a mob of the soldiers, because he was a South Carolinian. All his household furniture was burnt, and his silver ware taken to the amount of about $20,000. The city being one vast camp, fences become fuel, gardens and private yards become highways for horses and men—hence our city now presents a forlorn appearance.

The materials of the *Southern Recorder* and *Confederate Union* were successfully concealed in the country, but some time must elapse before the officers can be again put in operation. We have now no real facilities except by couriers to your city.

As your city has been spared, we hope some method may be adopted by which the distressed with us may be supplied with provisions, as the community are left without food or means of transportation.

We need not undertake to describe the scenes of the past week. God grant they never be repeated.

R. M. ORME, SR.

N. B. We hear of a great many private dwellings, gin houses, *and much cotton being burnt* by the enemy on their different routes—some within sight: also that several private citizens were shot. It is, however, due to the Federals to say that they respected families in our city, within doors, but at the same time robbed them of all without. In the country, families were frequently ill-treated, and their houses also sacked.

I omitted to state in the proper place that the State House and Executive Mansion were, after consultation on the part of SHERMAN and other Generals, left standing, on the ground that Georgia, *within six months, would be again part of the United States through State action.* A staff officer repeatedly asserted that they knew that the State would go back. We believe they are mistaken, for judging of the effect or their Vandalism on Milledgeville, we believe the State will be a unit, as we are, in increased hatred to them. Loss of property has only united and bound us more closely in determined resistance, even unto death. R. M. O.

SHERMAN AT CLINTON.
Correspondence of the Macon Telegraph & Confederate.

CLINTON, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 26.

I snatch a moment to advise you of the destruction committed by the enemy here. *Many of us are utterly ruined—hundreds of our people are without anything to eat—their stock of cattle and hogs are killed;* horses and mules with wagons are all taken off—all through our streets and commons are to be seen dead horses and mules—entrails of hogs and cattle killed, and in many instances, the hams only taken—oxen and carts taken away, so that we are not able to remove this offensive matter—our school-houses and most of the churches burned—Capt. BOWERS' beautiful residence in ashes, together with everything of his that could be found, destroyed. He was from home. Atrocities most heinous were committed—MORGAN'S tannery, with a quantity of Government leather, destroyed, and his family, like many others, deprived of all food—clothes taken off the backs of some of the contrabands, and female servants taken and violated without mercy, by their officers, and in some instances when they were reared as tenderly as the whites. But I cannot recapitulate in detail the many outrages—residence of J. MCGRAY, Dr. BLOUNT, J. H. BLOUNT and others burned.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

WHAT THE PRISONERS SAY.
From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun.

Yankee prisoners captured at Clinton, Nov. 24, report that SHERMAN has with him four corps, amounting to at least, 50,000 infantry, beside cavalry. They state that no private property has been destroyed, except by accident, that no negroes had been stolen, no corn-cribs burned, and nothing taken except such as was necessary for subsistence. They state that SHERMAN'S army had been on quarter rations, except when they could take supplies on the route. They state that there are about 1,400 wagons to each corps, that the stock is very poor, and that they had taken better stock wherever it could be found and used it in place of their own. All kinds of machinery, mills, etc., had been destroyed on the route.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.
From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Dec, 4.

We learn this road will be complete and in running order to Atlanta in forty days, if not interrupted.

We think it due to the public that the Government should have every assistance requisite to the earliest possible completion of the road, in view of the fact that thousands of exiles may then return to their long lost homes.

MAILS.

An arrangement has been made by which the mails will be carried, as usual, from hence westward.

A CAPTURE.

We regret to learn that this gentleman, of the First Louisiana Regulars, was captured by the enemy near Mayfield.

THE COLUMBIA PRISON.

Escaped Yankee officers from Columbia confess that the guard at that place is very susceptible to bribery. Somebody wants ventilating.

QUERY.

CHARLES XII. and NAPOLEON failed in undertakings similar to that of SHERMAN. Are Georgians less brave and patriotic than Cossacks, or is W. T. SHERMAN a greater man than the royal Swede or the Imperial Corsican?

THE TOOMBS.

This distinguished gentleman is Chief of Staff to Gen. G. W. SMITH.

THE ABSQUATULATING LAWMAKERS.

We are much better pleased when we have it in our power to praise rather than censure. We take particular delight in chronicling that the following gentlemen, members of the Georgia Legislature, are now in camp performing military duty:

S. D. BLACKWELL, Senator Thirtieth District.
S. C. STARKE, member from Elbert County.
THOS. BARKSDALE, member from Wilkes County.
JAMES BARKSDALE, member from Lincoln County.
All honor to them!

UNION PRISONERS.

Capt. BALTZELL, our polite and efficient Provost-Marshal, has furnished us with the following list of Yankee officers recently captured and sent to this post:

Capt. C. Kronegen, 62d New-York; E. M. Van Buren, 6th New-York; J. H. Payne, 2d Indiana; W. R. Kitt, 113th Illinois; C. Common, 13th Massachusetts; E. Grant, 1st Vermont. Lieutenants—W. A. Robins, 4th Maine; S. E. Carey, 13th Massachusetts; I. Davis, 6th New-York, W. C Adams, 21 Kentucky, L. W. Little, 2d Kentucky; Geo. Curan, Quartermaster 2d Kentucky; I. Davidson, 6th New-York Artillery; J. W. Whitney, 2d Rhode Island; J. C. C. Norcasy, 2d Missouri; A. Zelgler, 7th Pennsylvania; H. Bader, 20th Missouri; H. E. Holliday, 2d Indiana; J. E. Weatherly, 51st Ohio, E. M. Knowles, 2d Indiana; C. P. Stone, 1st Vermont; H. B. White, Adj. 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, E Holden, 1st Vermont Cavalry, A. C. Pherson, 85th New-York, R. Cooper, 7th New York; E. M. Rose, 1st Kentucky, L. J. Mommgo, 62d New-York; G. M. Martin, 6lst Pennsylvania Cavalry; D. M. Misnander 2d Pennsylvania Artillery, H. L. Dixley, 9th Maine, E Swift, 74th Illinois; G. M. Meyer, 37th Indiana, H. Hubbert, 119th Illinois; A. P. Bradley, Q. M., 45th New-York; W. J. Barnes, 33d New-York; J. L. Leslie, 18th Pennsylvania; H. Wilson, 18th Pennsylvania; G. R. Darge, 53d Illinois; L. B. Fortescue, 29th Pennsylvania; B. S. Robinson, 95th Ohio; J. C. Stoner, 9th Ohio; J. W. Wilshire, 54th Ohio; L. Cary, 53d New-York. N. A. Robinson, 43d Maine. Total—8 Captains, 38th Lieutenants.

Capt. BALTZELL has received and sent forward nearly 500 privates, captured by citizens and scouts. Gens. WHEELER and FERGUSON have sent their prisoners to Savannah and Macon.

[The Augusta paper endeavors to convey the idea that the above-named officers were captured from SHERMAN'S command. It will be noticed that they are mainly from regiments in the Army of the Potomac.—ED. TIMES.]

GENERAL BEAUREGARD.
From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 5.

The whereabouts of this distinguished officer has of late been a mystery. Four days ago he was certainly in Macon, Georgia.

"HOG WINDER"
From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 3.

By a general order No. 84. Brig.-Gen. JOHN H. WINDER, in command of the prison post in Georgia, has been constituted Commissary General of Prisoners of War, a new office in the Confederacy, and similar in duties to the office of the Federal Commissary General of Prisoners, of which Gen. HITCHCOCK is the incumbent. Gen. WINDER, in his new sphere of duty, is to have control of the disposition and discipline of all the Yankee prison posts held east of the Mississippi.

SHERMAN COMING.

THE MARINE BANK OF GEORGIA,
SAVANNAH, NOV. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO 74.—The directors of this bank have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable in notes of the Confederate States, on demand. *Stockholders are requested to call for their amounts promptly.*

W. P. HUNTER, Cashier.

GEN. FOSTER'S OPERATIONS.

CAPTURE OF POCOTALIGO BRIDGE.

The Savannah and Charleston Railroad Cut.

SAVANNAH COMPLETELY ISOLATED.

Foster's Scouts Said to be in Communication with Sherman.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 12.

The *Bulletin* has the following important intelligence:

The steamer *Donegal* arrived here this afternoon from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, having left Port Royal on the 7th inst.

The joint naval and land expedition, under Admiral DAHLGREN and Gen. FOSTER, proceeded from Beaufort, up the Broad River, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, the object being to destroy the Pocotaligo Bridge, on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah.

The *Donegal* accompanied the expedition to Telefaney Creek, but did not accompany it further.

There were seven gunboats in the expedition, and soon after reaching a proper position, a heavy fire was opened by them.

A force was landed, and action commenced.

Before evening, Pocotaligo Bridge was reached and destroyed.

Our troops were then intrenched for such future operations as might be needed,

The *Donegal* came down to Port Royal the same evening, but could not bring any details of the losses on either side.

Of the success of the grand object of the expedition, however, there can be no doubt.

Our informant speaks in the highest terms of the energy and activity of Admiral DAHLGREN in organizing and directing the movements of the naval brigade in this important affair.

When the *Donegal* left to come down Broad River on the evening of the 6th, shells were seen flying and exploding, which indicated that our forces were determined to drive the enemy out of any position they might have taken after being driven from the bridge.

Gen. FOSTER'S scouts had communicated with Gen. SHERMAN'S forces, which were marching on Savannah. The belief was that Gen. SHERMAN would be in Savannah on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

The Pocotaligo bridge is about thirty-five miles from Savannah. That bridge having been destroyed, and SHERMAN having cut the other railroad communications, Savannah cannot be relieved by reinforcements from any point north of the city.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OFF FORT SUMTER, CHARLESTON, S. C.,
Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1864.

The steamer *Victor* goes hence to-day with a few hundred released soldiers from the prison-pen at Florence, S. C. They were delivered to Col. MULFORD yesterday, and the aggregate number thus far received by us foot up 6,500. The remainder of the *ten thousand* are promised just as fast as they can be brought to Charleston, and Col. MULFORD hopes to close up the business here by the end of the present week, provided that the weather is favorable for the transhipment of the men in the open roadstead, near the ruins of Fort Sumter. Many of the released men are in the most deplorable condition, from sickness and privations.

Of SHERMAN'S movement I can send you no news. The latest Charleston journals say that on Friday last he had passed through Millen, Ga., and there was no longer room to doubt that Savannah was his destination. I forward the latest news of Charleston and Savannah journals. H. J. W.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 5.

The flag-of-truce steamers from both sides met off Sullivan's Island at 12 30 P. M. The interview of the respective Commissioners lasted till 3 o'clock. We have not learned any particulars of the result, but believe that this harbor has been agreed upon as the point for the continuance of the exchange of prisoners recently begun in the Savannah River, but now, for obvious reasons, broken off at that point.

From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 6.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. HATCH and his Assistant, Capt. M. J. O'BRIEN, of the Exchange Bureau, lately on a visit to Savannah, arrived in Charleston on Saturday afternoon. They were accompanied by Drs. BROCK and WILLIAMS, and the whole delegation, with Mr. JOHN EDDIS, Chairman of the Richmond Ambulance Committee. At 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, a flag-of-truce boat steamed down the harbor, in charge of Lieut.-Col. HATCH, to the outer buoy, where he was met by Lieut.-Col. MULFORD. The interview of the Commissioners lasted till 2 o'clock.

The *Courier* says arrangements were made for a continued exchange of prisoners off this harbor. Col. MULFORD'S fleet, comprising some eight or ten vessels, are now lying outside of the harbor, preparatory to receiving prisoners. Another flag of truce will go down on Tuesday, with a number of Yankee prisoners. A number of officers, confined in Fort Pulaski, will probably be exchanged and returned to us at the same time. Under arrangements made with Col. MULFORD, there will be no shelling of the city during the stay of the Exchange Commissioner, which will probably be from two to three weeks. Col. HATCH has already turned over to Col. MULFORD, at Savannah, 5,500 prisoners, and will exchange about 5,000 more at this point.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE ON HONEY HILL.

From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 3.

In our account of this affair, in Thursday morning's issue, we spoke of it as a "drawn battle," both armies having continued the fight until dark. We wrote with the official dispatch of Gen. SMITH before us, in which his modesty, which is equal to his merit, led us into error by withholding the true character of the contest and the real magnitude of the victory, for such it was, and, for the numbers engaged, one of the most brilliant and important of the war. It was clearly a movement on the part of the enemy to cooperate with SHERMAN; so large a force would never have been sent simply to cut the Charleston Railroad, when the Yankees believed it to be defended only by a company of cavalry.

Honey Hill is about two and a half miles east of the village of Grahamsville, Beaufort District. On the crest of this, where the road or highway strikes it, is a semi-circular line of earthworks, defective, though, in construction, as they are too high for infantry, and have little or no exterior slope. These works formed the centre of our lines on Wednesday, while our left reached up into the pine lands without protection, and our right along the line of fence that skirts the swamp below the batteries. They commanded fully the road in front as it passes through the swamp at the base of the hill, and only some fifty or sixty yards distant. Through the swamp, during the winter months, runs a small creek, which spreads up and down the road for some thirty or forty yards, but is quite shallow the entire distance. Some sixty yards beyond this creek the main road turns off to the left, making an obtuse angle, while another and smaller road makes off to the right from the same point.

The enemy came by the former road and turned the angle apparently before they were aware of the presence of an opposing force. They consisted of four regiments of whites and the same number of blacks. Prisoners, of whom ten or twelve are in our possession, state that this force was commanded by Gens. POTTER and HATCH; some of them say Gen. FOSTER was also present as chief of command. The negroes, as usual, formed the advance, and nearly reached the creek when our batteries opened upon them down the road with a terrible volley of spherical case. This threw them into temporary confusion, but the entire force, estimated at five thousand, was quickly restored to order, and thrown into a line of battle parallel with our own, up and down the margin of the swamp. Thus the battle raged from 11 A. M. till dark. The enemy's centre and left were most exposed, and suffered terribly. Their right was posted behind an old dam that ran through an old swamp, and it maintained its position till the close of the fight. Our left was very much exposed, and an attempt was once or twice made by the enemy to turn it by advancing through the swamp and up the hill, but they were driven back without a prolonged struggle.

The centre and left of the enemy fought with a desperate earnestness. Several attempts were made to charge our batteries, and many got nearly across the swamp, but were, in every instance, forced back by the galling fire poured into them from our lines. We made a visit to the field the day following, and found the swamp and road literally strewn with their dead. Some eight or ten bodies were floating in the water where the road crosses, and in a ditch on the roadside just beyond, we saw six negroes piled one on top of the other. A Colonel of one of the negro regiments, with his horse, was killed whilst fearlessly leading his men across the creek in a charge. With that exception, all the dead and wounded officers were carried off by the enemy during the night. Many traces were left where they were dragged from the woods to the road and thrown into ambulances or carts. We counted some sixty or seventy bodies in the space of about an acre many of which were horribly mutilated by shells some with half their heads shot off, and others completely disemboweled. The artillery was served with great accuracy, and we doubt if any battle-field of the war presents such havoc among the trees and shrubbery. Immense pines and other growth were cut short off or torn into shreds.

From all indications it is estimated that the loss of the enemy is fully five or six hundred. This is the lowest estimate that we have heard. Many officers are of the opinion that their loss cannot be less than one thousand. Ours was eight killed outright and thirty-nine wounded, three or four mortally. The enemy fought to some disadvantage, as they fired up hill and most of their shots ranged too high.

Our infantry behaved with the greatest valor. Throughout the protracted struggle, there was little or no straggling, nearly every man standing firmly to his post of duty. The Georgia Brigade was commanded by Col. WILLIS, whose behavior on the field is highly commendable. The Athens Battalion, under Maj. COOK, and Augusta Battalion, Maj. JACKSON, stood manfully to their work. The South Carolina Artillery also acted most handsomely, and served their guns with the skill of veterans. Great praise is bestowed by the ranking officers on Capt. STEWART, of the Beaufort Artillery (five guns,) and on EARLE'S and KANAPAUX'S batteries, each of which had a gun in action.

As before stated, the general command was vested in Major Gen. GUSTAVUS SMITH, of the Georgia State forces, though the line was immediately under the direction of Col. COLCOCK, whose conduct on the occasion is spoken of as beyond all praise. The gallant Col. GONZALES was an active participant in the fight, and might have been seen everywhere along the line posting the guns and encouraging the troops.

So much for the battle of Honey Hill. The enemy were whipped long before its close, but they waited for night to save themselves from disaster in their retreat. Soon after dark they made off with all possible speed, and, as the evidences show, with the wildest fright and confusion. Nearly everything was thrown away in their flight. The road and woods for miles was strewed with clothing of every description, canteens, cooking utensils, etc., etc., whilst in their camp, about two miles from the battle-field, they left everything. Any quantity of provisions, bottles of liquor, preserved meats, blankets, overcoats, etc., were abandoned in their hasty retreat. With the exception of shelling from their gunboats next day, which was harmless, nothing has been heard of them since their galling defeat and inglorious flight.

FROM THE LINE OF THE SAVANNAH RAILROAD.

From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 5.

We have nothing additional of interest from the coast below. Passengers by the Savannah train which came in last evening reported that a fight was going on somewhere near Pocotaligo as they passed that point; but we were unable to gather any definite details in regard to the progress or result of the reported action.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Reconnoissance to Hatcher's Run—No Fighting—Warren's Progress.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Saturday, Dec. 10.

The demonstration made yesterday toward Hatcher's Run, by a division of the Second Corps and some cavalry, did not result in bringing on an engagement, with the exception of a skirmish at the crossing on the Vaughn road, and another in the afternoon, near the Armstrong House. No fighting of consequence took place, the rebels falling back as our troops advanced. The object of the move was evidently to keep them from sending a force to intercept WARREN, and it is believed to have been successful. Our loss in the affair amounted to about one hundred and twenty-five in killed and wounded.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the command was ordered to return, and brought the troops all back in their old camps.

Nothing positive has yet been heard from WARREN. Rumor has it that he has had a fight at Garrett's Station, on the Weldon Railroad, in which he gained a victory, and was pursuing the enemy.

The troops suffered much last night from the change of weather. Yesterday afternoon a severe storm of hail, rain and snow set in, freezing keenly this morning. The entire country was covered with a sheet of ice. To-night it is raining, and the roads are in a very bad condition. It is believed that Gen. WARREN will have no difficulty in reaching his destination, notwithstanding the weather. W. D. McG.

THE ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.—The proper authorities have certified to the election returns of Kentucky for Presidential electors at the late ballot. The highest Democratic and Union poll is as follows:

Democratic	64,301
Union	27,786
Democratic majority	36,515

The vote of the soldiers, included in the above, was:

Democratic	2 823
Union	1,194
Democratic majority	1,629

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

REBEL ATTACKS ON MURFREESBORO.

Repeated Repulse and Route of the Enemy.

The Railroad from Murfresboro to Chattanooga All Right.

List of Rebel Generals Killed in the Late Engagements.

The Rebels Suffering From the Cold Weather.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Dec. 12.

Official reports are just received from Gen. ROUSSEAU, at Murfreesboro, concerning the recent battle. The railroad south of Murfreesboro is believed to be uninjured, as also the road between Murfreesboro and Orville Creek. Five miles north from there to Orville, the road is destroyed.

Block-houses Nos. 5 and 6 were abandoned by Col. MORRISON'S forces, the enemy surrounding them, but they bravely fought their way out, and reached Murfreesboro without loss.

On Sunday, the 4th, Blockhouse, at Orville Creek, was attacked by Gen. BATES'S rebel division, with a battery of artillery. Seventy-four shots were fired at it, doing, however, no damage. The same afternoon three regiments with a section of artillery went from Murfreesboro under Gen. MILROY. The enemy's force was unknown. Our troops attacked and routed the enemy. The Federal loss was four killed and forty wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown. Night coming on, our forces returned within the fort. On Monday last the enemy was reinforced by two brigades of infantry and 2,500 cavalry under FORREST in person. During Tuesday and Wednesday the enemy demonstrated against the fort at Murfreesboro' and the town, coming up within one mile of the fort and skirmishing heavily. On Wednesday the enemy's infantry moved around to Wilkinson's pike, about one mile and a quarter northwest of the fortress, near where NEGLEY'S command was formed at the battle of Stone River.

Seven regiments and a battery were sent out on the Salem pike where they encountered the enemy near Wilkinson's pike, entrenched behind breastworks of logs and rails. We attacked and utterly routed the rebels, who were drawn off in great confusion, FORREST'S cavalry making a race against time in their hurry to escape. Our loss in this engagement was thirty killed and one hundred and seventy-five wounded. The enemy's loss largely exceeds ours. In this fight we captured two hundred and seven prisoners, including eighteen commissioned officers. Two guns and twelve-pounder Napoleons were captured, and one is now in position on the fort.

Just previous to Gen. MILROY'S attack on the rebels, BUFORD'S division of cavalry attacked Murfreesboro' and entered the town, shelling it fiercely and destroying many houses.

Gen. ROUSSEAU, with one regiment of infantry and artillery, drove them out of the town.

In these encounters, the rebels were in every instance badly whipped, and have not made their appearance since.

Our troops are highly complimented by Gen. ROUSSEAU for their unflinching bravery and courage.

Gen. R. S. GRANGER is reported all right at Stevenson, Ala.

Rebel prisoners report the following loss of their generals in the late battle at Franklin: Killed—Maj.-Gen. Cleburne, Brig.-Gen. Gist, Brig.-Gen. Strapols, Brig.-Gen. Adams, Brig.-Gen. Carter, Brig.-Gen. Blanberry. Three others were wounded.

The *Artizan*, of Murfreesboro, says: Gen. BATES was killed on the 7th inst., and the report is generally believed here.

The weather is exceedingly cold, and no movement has taken place among the troops here.

Persons from the rebel lines report intense suffering among the rebel troops. All the carpets have been torn up in the whole neighborhood, and made into blankets.

Among those who are entertaining rebel general officers, either by force or pleasure, are Gen. HARDING and Mrs A. V. BROWN.

A report seems to be gaining ground that the Tennesseeans in Hood's army are willing to fight here, but will not again leave the State.

Rebel sympathizers say Hood got worsted at Franklin, on account of a lack of artillery and ammunition.

Notwithstanding the cold weather, our soldiers do not suffer much. They are well clothed and have a good supply of blankets and tents.

The river is rising, with six feet of water on the shoals.

Excitement at Memphis—Beauregard Reported to be Marching on Fort Pillow—Osceola Occupied by the Rebels—A Rebel Trick—Four Thousand Rebels Marching into Kentucky.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Dec. 11.

The *Republican* has the following special dispatch from Cairo:

Considerable excitement existed at Memphis on the 9th inst. over the report that Gen. BEAUREGARD was marching on Fort Pillow with a strong force.

No heavy guns are supposed to be used by the rebels to blockade the Cumberland River.

Osceola, Ark., has been occupied by a small force of rebels.

About twenty-five rebels appeared on the river bank opposite Memphis, waved their hats and hurrahed lustily for JEFF. DAVIS.

A force of about one hundred and fifty negroes were immediately placed on board a steamer, which moved a mile lower down the river. Here the negroes were landed, and when they filed out on shore, the rebels broke and ran apparently in the greatest consternation. They were hotly pursued by the negroes, until they came to a thick, bushy place, where the rebels had a large force secreted, who suddenly rose and fired.

The negroes then fled in the greatest consternation, hotly pursued by the rebels, who slaughtered them at a dreadful rate.

A number of the negroes rushed into the river and were drowned.

One report says that only seven negroes returned, but another report says that more of them got back.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Saturday, Dec. 10.

On the 9th inst., the rebels under Gen. LYON, captured the Government transport *Thomas E. Tutt*, at Cumberland City, on the Cumberland River, twenty miles above Fort Donelson. The *Tutt* was used for crossing the river.

The rebels are on the march into Kentucky. Their force is estimated at 4,000 men.

The *Tutt* was loaded with Government forage and was burned to the water's edge after the rebels had crossed the river.

The steamer *Maria*, from St. Louis for Cairo, exploded at Carondelet, six miles below St. Louis, early this morning.

The pilots, clerks and other employes say that while the boat was laying without steam in the boiler an explosion took place in the larboard side of the boat, carrying everything upward and making a large hole in the boiler deck, through which several persons fell. They say that the explosion was caused by a box of ammunition, placed in the hold by eighty soldiers belonging to the Third, Fourth and Tenth Wisconsin Cavalry Regiments.

There were one hundred and eighty-seven horses, with a number of mules, on board the boat.

The soldiers positively say that the explosion was caused by an insufficiency in the boiler.

The boat was cut loose and grounded on the bar, where she was entirely consumed by fire.

All the horses and mules were lost.

It is reported that twenty-five men were killed and thirty wounded. Twelve soldiers are missing.

The soldiers lost everything.

The boat was entirely new and valued at forty thousand dollars.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

There are so many points of the theatre of war from which important military intelligence is hourly looked for, that the absence of a single gleam of light from any quarter has produced an impatient anxiety to-day. As might be expected, this state of facts has given rise to multiform and multiplied rumors of disasters. There is no doubt that the severe storm last week will have somewhat affected operations both by land and sea, but it is not believed that it will have produced more than a temporary delay in any of the important movements on foot. Moreover, while the late storm has thwarted some of our own designs, by retarding aggressive operations, it has also worked so far in our favor that it has prevented the enemy from assuming the offensive at points where he seems to have meditated doing so. It is understood that HOOD had already begun his movement across the Cumberland for the invasion of Kentucky, when he was compelled to lay to by stress of weather. There are, indeed, reports that he has once more renewed the attempt in that direction, but nothing has been made public officially yet. We are still left in darkness in regard to SHERMAN'S army. The latest Richmond papers received afford no additional light. There are sanguine persons who, estimating that SHERMAN was but forty-five miles from Savannah when last heard from, and making him march the appointed fifteen miles per day, think that he must now have reached his destination. But sober judgment of facts does not support this anticipation. For it is perfectly obvious that if SHERMAN means to strike directly at Savannah, he will have to fight a battle for the possession of that place, as there is no longer a doubt that the rebels have a very respectable force concentrated at that point. If, on the other hand, it lies in his intention to avoid Savannah, and come out on the coast either above or below, he will have to make a considerable detour to do so. It will, therefore, be probably the end of the week before we be a anything definite.

NOMINATION FOR DISTRICT JUDGE OF INDIANA.

The President, to-day, sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. MACDONALD, an eminent lawyer of Indianapolis, as United States District Judge of Indiana, *vice* WHITE, deceased.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE NOT YET QUALIFIED.

Quite a disappointment was occasioned to-day in the Supreme Court Room, by the non-appearance of Gov. CHASE to be sworn in as Chief-Justice. The Attorney-General's office having failed to make out his commission, he could not be sworn in until he had received it.

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Finance Committee hold their first meeting to-morrow. They intend to take up the recommendations of the President in his Message and the Treasury Report, and dispose of them at once.

THE CIGAR AND TOBACCO QUESTION.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to-day, decided to postpone all action upon the cigar and tobacco question, until all the interests affected by it could be heard.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

It was principally through the instrumentality of Hon. Mr. JENKS and the New-York Committee, that the county is indebted for the passage of the Bankrupt bill. To-day Senator FOSTER, from the Judiciary Committee, has matured a similar bill, which will soon become a law.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 12.

THE HOME COMMITTEES.

The Standing Committees of the House remain as they were during the last session, with the exception of two changes in the Committee of Ways and Means which, as now constituted, stands as follows:

Messrs. Stevens of Pennsylvania, (chairman,) Morrill of Vermont, Pendleton of Ohio, Littlejohn of New-York, Hooper of Massachusetts, Mallory of Kentucky, Blow of Missouri, Kasson of Iowa, and Pruyn of New-York.

There is also one change in the Committee on the rebellious States, which is now composed of Messrs. Davis of Maryland, (chairman,) Boulwell of Massachusetts, James C. Allen of Illinois, James M. Ashley of Ohio, Davis of New-York, Holman of Indiana, Smithers of Deleware, Blow of Missouri, and English of Connecticut.

Mr. DWIGHT TOWNSEND, of New-York, is appointed member of the Committee on a Uniform System of Coinage.

The above are the only changes since last session, and were occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. STEBBINS and FENTON as members of the House.

THE OLD SEVEN-THIRTIES.

Secretary FESSENDEN gives notice of the readiness of the Treasury Department to redeem on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The amount [illegible] by the act of July 1, 1862 [illegible] exceeded the estimate [illegible] ing the tax upon [illegible] from twenty to sixty cents per gallon the [illegible] were produced at least [illegible] 000, besides [illegible] more than the estimate of [illegible] ary, and $15,000,000 beyond the [illegible]

[illegible] with the monthly receipts [illegible] to which date no separate ac-

[illegible] ipts were	$4,363,895 02
[illegible] were	3,455,411 99
[illegible] were	5,295,967 18
[illegible] were	5,604,201 35
[illegible] receipts were	6,136,205 43
October, 1863, receipts were	9,514,768 64
November, 1863, receipts were	7,953,983 08
December, 1863, receipts were	9,034,501 01
January, 1864, receipts were	9,177,765 25
February, 1864, receipts were	9,355,094 63
March, 1864, receipts were	8,149,053 14
April, 1864 receipts were	10,945,111 95
May, 1864, receipts were	12,098,402 16
June, 1864, receipts were	14,094,366 77

The Commissioner expresses the opinion that the law as it stood June 20, 1864, would have yielded $[illegible],000,000 for the current fiscal year. The act of June 30, 1864, has not thus far proved more productive than the law it repealed. This is owing to several causes. In some kinds of production the stock accumulated was large and considerably beyond the immediate demand. The price of raw cotton has advanced since July, while the market value of manufactured articles for some time suffered a marked decline, from which they have not yet wholly recovered. The increase of taxes, moreover, always has the effect to decrease, temporarily, production, and to abate the activity of inland trade.

Revenue in August was, thus but.....$15 712 066 84
Revenue in September..... 15,819 970 72
Revenue in October..... 13 625,350 04

These receipts, however, do not represent the average receipts which may be reasonably expected for the remaining eight months of the fiscal year. The stock of spirits on hand in July has been considerably reduced, and an additional supply will soon be needed for the demand. The same may be said of tobacco.

The commissioner proceeds to show the reasons on which he founds his opinion as to the revenue for the current year.

It appears that the amount of income tax collected last year was $23 656 033 98. He believes this figure to represent pretty fairly what a levy of three per cent. under the provisions of the late law would produce. On this basis he figures $34,956,035 21 as the amount which a five per cent. tax would yield. In some respects this estimate, he says, will not be maintained, but on the whole he believes the product under the joint resolution levying a special five per cent. tax on income of 1863 will not be less than $35,000,000.

Apprehensions that Congress may, at the coming session, reduce the tax on spirits, or levy a tax upon the stock on hand, are exercising an unfavorable influence on production, though consumption goes on at the usual rate. If those engaged in the manufacture and sale of spirits were satisfied of the permanency of the law, and that the market would not be excited by the agitation of the subject in Congress, the business would soon find its proper channels. The Commissioner presses earnestly and at length upon the frequent changes in any law, and adds that it would have been better to improve the whole additional duty at once on all articles, rather than at different periods, for the replacement to accumulate stocks, to await the operation of the additional tax on the 1st of January, still one [illegible]; and if the prospect of a market warrants an early resumption of distribution, the market will be stimulated into activity again for a short period, to be followed by a corresponding period of depression. This inevitable effect of irregularity which might be avoided by immediately [illegible] additional tax at once, instead of postponing it early day, but on the whole, the Commissioner seems to think it would be as well that it be understood by the country what the expenses of the war for Congress in the last session, [illegible] No article made contributes a fair subject of expense, and none that will produce so much revenue will occasion less suffering to the taxpayer. If the laws [illegible] remain as introduced as to their rate of taxation, they would produce [illegible] more than $10 000 000 within the remaining seven months of this fiscal year from spirits, and double the amount in the course of the next year.

The aggregate receipts for the months of July, August, September, October and November, are $75[illegible]859 17. Taking all things into consideration, the Commissioner believes the receipts, exclusive of the $[illegible],000,000 from spirits and the $35,000,000 from special war tax, on incomes of 1865, will not be less than $115,000,000; or an aggregate of $265,000 000 as the revenue from excise for the year ending June 30, 1865.

With some changes in the administrative parts of the law, he believes it will yield, in the year ending June 30, 1865, the sum of $300 000,000.

The product for the present year falling $25,000 000 short of the $300,000,000 demanded by the Secretary's arrangement, the Commissioner recommends a tax on sales, not as a permanent arrangement, but as a temporary expedient.

Figures from various authorities are supported by an extended argument, the conclusion of which is, that the amounts of sales of merchandise and products in a year will be about $1,100,000 000, on which a tax of one-half of one per cent. will produce $25,000,000.

The tax of one-half of one per cent. on sales of merchandise, produce and other articles of traffic, except real estate, stocks, securities for money, coin and bullion, already provided for, to go into operation in time to embrace the transactions of January next, and to continue for one year, will supply within the current fiscal year the greater part of what will be needed to make up the total yield of excise to the $300,000,000 required; and will within the calendar year, under conditions of trade and business ordinarily favorable, produce the whole balance and a surplus sufficient to secure the Treasury [illegible] the recurrence, at the end of the fiscal year of 1865-6, of a deficiency similar to that for which it is necessary now to provide.

He then argues that this method of supplying the deficiency is preferable to a direct tax or a supplementary income-tax.

The Commissioner then states at length the difficulties encountered in attempting to execute the provisions of the law which impose duties on cigars; and recommends that a change in this part of the law be immediately demanded, and suggests that an advalorem scale be adopted.

He adds however, that it appears a question well worthy of consideration whether it be not advisable to tax the whole tobacco product in the leaf. By the adoption of such a measure frauds can be more readily guarded against than now, and the annoyances to which the manufacturer is necessarily subjected by any efficient scheme of assessment and collection will be obviated. A light duty on the leaf, accompanied by an ad valorem duty reduced below the present rates, would answer a good purpose; and by its existing the temptation to evasion would facilitate collection. Either measure would be an improvement upon the present law. The Commissioner adds that there is a general concurrence of opinion among collectors and assessors in these views.

It is shown that the effect of the tax on mineral coals has been to encourage the importation of coal from Nova Scotia, whence, under the reciprocity treaty, it comes free of duty. The Commissioner suggests that if the tariff on coal was made to apply to coal imported from the British provinces as it would on a recision of the treaty, it would secure the market to our own producers and add to the revenue of the Government.

Numerous facts and arguments are adduced to show that a large amount of Indian corn is shipped to Canada, free of duty of course, under the reciprocity treaty, there distilled, and then sent back in the form of spirits. Also that tobacco in the leaf is [illegible] there manufactured, and then sent back again. The Commissioner then adds that a recision of the treaty would probably be quickly followed by an [illegible] on the tobacco and corn now entering free, and the effect of which would be to check illicit border traffic, and save to the Government several [illegible] of dollars.

The Commissioner suggests that the assaying of gold [illegible] people be done at Government offices, [illegible] appointed for that purpose. To this end the [illegible] duty be taxed such as that assaying on private [illegible] would become impossible. The Government [illegible] even purchase the bullion at a discount [illegible] into consideration a reasonable tax. Some such [illegible] would secure to the miner a fair price for [illegible] and perhaps check its importation.

He suggests a tax of two or [illegible] cents per gallon on crude petroleum oil. [illegible] that the imposition of such a tax, with the [illegible] tax on refined petroleum from twenty-five [illegible] gallon to fourteen or fifteen cents, would [illegible] revenue than is now received and also be [illegible] to small distillers.

He states at length the difficulties in the way of realizing the partly to be taxed for the manufacture of oil cakes, and says some change in this part of the law is necessary.

He then discusses the question of taxing railroads, and [illegible] that the receipts for the year ending June, 1864, from [illegible] were $[illegible] the amount made in this country; that our own mills are able to make all we need, and suggests whether the conditions which [illegible] importations of an article which [illegible] employment so largely to our own skill and capital do not demand legislative action in support of the interests of the revenue, especially in view of the decreased home production which they indicate.

A rule requiring the tax on real estate to be assessed on its rental value would be conveniently practicable, and would obviate the necessity of the vexatious inquisitions now required in ascertaining the comparative value of five stocks at different periods of the year. The Commissioner is unable to see why a man who consumes his income should not be taxed for it as well as one who saves it; nor why one who lives in his own house should not be taxed on its rental value as much as if he let it to another and put the rent in his purse. If it be deemed right to allow the occupant of his own homestead such a portion of its rental value unassessed as would suffice to [illegible] rental of a mod rate dwelling, the excess of [illegible] of the homestead above that sum [illegible] taxed. An abatement of $300 or $400 might [illegible] unreasonable, while the same amount should be allowed to a lessor of real estate for rent actually paid.

The Commissioner recommends a revision of the schedule of stamp duties, so as to reach some new objects and equalize the duties already imposed.

The want of a summary and inexpensive process for the recovery of small penalties and for procuring judgment of forfeitures of small lots of contraband goods seized by collectors, is much complained of; and he suggests the enactment of provision for these cases.

The repeal is recommended of the proviso in the 164th section, to the effect that when any imported articles mentioned in schedule C are sold in the original package, the person so selling shall not be subject to the penalty for want of proper stamps.

He recommends the extension of the provision for removal of goods under transportation bonds and for warehousing for exportation to other products than spirits, oil and tobacco.

Questions as to the time and manner of making returns are discussed at length, and changes recommended in portions of law bearing upon this subject, so that no tax-payer may be required to make returns oftener than once a month.

Various changes in the administrative portion of the revenue law are suggested or recommended, and numerous instances pointed out wherein the law is at variance with itself.

The Commissioner urges an increase of the salaries of some or all of the employes of his office, saying that several of his best clerks have recently resigned, because of the inadequacy of the pay. The salaries of the Deputy Commissioner and the Cashier are recommended for an increase of $1,000 each, and those of the chief clerk and heads of divisions to $2,500, with general increase of salaries of all persons in the Bureau.

The Commissioner closes with a statement showing that if the war were to end leaving us a debt of four billion of dollars, and an annual expenditure of fifty per cent. more than in the year preceding the war, our present revenue law would yield enough to pay the current expenses of the nation, including the six per cent. interest on our debt, and leave a surplus which would extinguish the debt in ninety years, even with our present production and population; and in half of that time at our present prospective increase of production and population. This rate of taxation is cheerfully borne by a patriotic people during the great struggle for the nation's life; but on every reasonable theory of the future. It is far beyond all probable needs, and may with safety be considerably reduced when the war is ended, if that end be soon.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

All Quiet on the Opequan—The Late Cavalry Reconnoissance Across the Blue Ridge—An Incident in the Life of an Irish Soldier.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1864.

There is no military news with which to burden a letter to-day: all along the front quiet has prevailed for several days, and, as nearly all the guerrillas have left for parts unknown, it is difficult to realize—what is supposed to be truth—that we are liable to be attacked at any time by a smaller or larger force. Since the last cavalry demonstration, MOSBY has entirely disappeared, and there remains behind, so far as is known, only a few of McNEIL's bushwhackers, who rendezvous in the North Mountains, ready to pounce upon careless foragers who wander too far away from camp. The road between Winchester and Martinsburgh is but little used, now that the Charlestown Railroad has been completed to Stevenson's Station, and this change has naturally interrupted guerrilla operations.

In the recent cavalry reconnoissance over the Blue Ridge, repeated attempts were made to bring MOSBY to a fight, but in every instance failed. One morning, while a dense fog prevailed, MOSBY himself appeared suddenly in front of the First Michigan Cavalry, when a demand was made to what regiment he belonged. He wheeled his horse and rode off at a rapid rate—unfortunately unscathed by either one of a dozen bullets sent after him. The advance guard, Col. MAXWELL, charged after the retreating force, and succeeded in capturing MOSBY's colorbearer—a sergeant—and his battalion flag. This was found concealed in the prisoner's saddle blanket. His story is that the flag is only used when the whole command is brought together. The names of the men who captured this flag are Sergeant DECKER, Privates ZEIZER, and H. D. SMITH, First Michigan Cavalry. The flag was immediately divided into three pieces, each of the captors taking a part as a trophy.

In burning the wheat and hay stacks many guns and some shells were exploded, concealed in the stacks by the enemy to prevent them falling into our hands.

The work of destruction was not carried on without resistance. True, MOSBY did not interfere, but, in some places, the women did. At Philimont the Ninth New-York Cavalry, Col. NICHOLS, seized a lot of cows (under orders) belonging to the residents of that strongly secesh village. The few men present of course offered no resistance, but the women, after exhausting all their powers of persuasion upon Col. NICHOLS to secure the release of their cows, next resorted to that favorite weapon of the sex, their tongues, and failing in this also, they seized upon stones and clubs and released their lacteal quadrupeds by force. One Amazon threw a large boulder at the head of a soldier, at short range, which would have resulted fatally, had it hit him, as intended, but fortunately seeing the threatening aspect of affairs, he ducked his head in time to save his life. For a few minutes matters looked very squally—stones, brickbats and clubs flew in glorious confusion, and the men began to think that they had encountered a New-York mob. When patience had ceased to be a virtue, the soldiers drew their sabres, and after driving off the women drove the cows away in triumph!

One day, as Lieut. CARRIGAN, of Company M, Ninth New-York Cavalry, was superintending the destruction of a field of cornstalks, a man dressed in citizens' clothing, called out to him, "You had better look out, MOSBY will be after you." The Lieutenant thought the voice sounded familiar, and riding up, he recognized a member of his own company, named DONOHUE, who had been missing for some sixteen months. DONOHUE was immediately ordered to fall into his old company, and is now on duty again as if nothing had ever occurred to interrupt his service in the Ninth New-York Cavalry. His story is, that just after Gettysburgh, when the cavalry had moved down the valley in advance of the army as far as Salem, he was placed on picket, and was there abandoned by his command when it moved on. Finding employment in the vicinity, he went to work upon a farm, and has thus remained ever since. MOSBY, during this time, he saw frequently, and an effort had been made to induce him to join that band of marauders; but, according to his own account, this he persistently refused to do. He had taken care by timely flight to elude the vigilance of the conscription officer, but had never been able to escape from rebeldom.

E. A. PAUL.

Continuance of Fine Weather—Report of Property Captured and Destroyed by the First Cavalry Division.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1864.

The fine weather still continues, and there is no enemy near. What there is in the valley of Early's command, is more than thirty miles away. Bushwhackers continue to hover about our camps and make occasional dashes upon small parties when the utmost vigilance is not used. Of important military news there is none.

[illegible], Provost-Marshal [illegible] Cavalry [illegible] the following [illegible] [illegible] the First [illegible]

Horses	[illegible]
Mules	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]
Swine	[illegible]

PROPERTY DE[illegible]

Barns	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mills	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Factories	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
Distilleries	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton Gin	[illegible]	17,620	[illegible]
Bushels of wheat	5,400	26,500	2[illegible]
Bushels of corn	[illegible]	57,500	[illegible]
Bushels of oats	[illegible]	2,000	[illegible]
Hay	9[illegible]	131	[illegible]
Wheat stacks	[illegible]	57	[illegible]
Tanneries	1	[illegible]	1
Stacks of grain	104	[illegible]	104

Estimated value of property destroyed and captured by

First Brigade, Col. Stagg	$867,715
Second Brigade, Gen. Devin	1,270,530
Reserve Brigade	411,526
Total	$2,549,760

E. A. PAUL.

A Daring Outrage—An Old Gentleman Garroted and Robbed in the Daytime.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a respectably-dressed elderly gentleman was passing down Frankfort-street, and when nearly opposite the *Leader* office, he was met by a man who gave his name subsequently as THOMAS ROBERTS. The latter suddenly threw his arm around the neck of the old gentleman, and choked him so tightly that he nearly fell to the walk. While he was in that condition the ruffian slipped his hand into the pocket of his victim, drew forth his pocket-book, and with it ran swiftly down the street, shouting "Stop thief, stop thief." The whole affair occupied but a few moments of time, and although several persons were eye-witnesses, the outrage was so startling that no effort was made by any of them to arrest the robber until he started to run. Then Senator JOHN J. BRADLEY, who had seen the whole proceeding, pursued, and with the aid of others, soon succeeded in taking ROBERTS into custody. He was taken before Justice HOGAN, and on the complaint of Mr. BRADLEY he was locked up for examination. When search was made for the gentleman upon whom the outrage was committed, he could not be found. He is earnestly requested to appear at the Tombs Police Court this morning, for the purpose of giving his testimony, and thereby securing the punishment of ROBERTS.

City Railroad Tickets.

No. 36 WARREN-STREET, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1864

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appearing in your editorial columns on the 6th inst. does injustice, in at least one respect, to several of our city railroads. You say: "And the arrangement made by other companies to sell their tickets with the Government tax added to the price, only at places where nobody can procure them without great trouble and inconvenience," &c., &c.

On the contrary, we have for several weeks been selling the tickets of city railroads, at that price, at our retail department, No. 3 Park Row, but a few steps distant from the terminus of each of the principal lines, which fact has been extensively advertised in the TIMES and other city dailies.

The President and other officers of the Third-avenue Road have shown a very commendable anxiety that every facility should be afforded for the public to obtain their tickets.

The Sixth-avenue Road has also furnished us with a full supply of their tickets, and we have made arrangements by which we purchase and keep for sale the tickets of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Line.

Very respectfully, &c.,
P. F. SMITH & FORSTER.

LAW REPORTS.

Criminal Prosecution of the Editors of the Express for Libel.

Before Hon. John T. Hoffman, Recorder of the City and County of New-York.

On Friday last Mr. Peter B. Sweeny appeared before the Recorder, and complained of James Brooks and Erastus Brooks, editors, publishers and proprietors of the New-York *Evening Express*, charging them with maliciously publishing, in the columns of said newspaper, false and defamatory matter of and concerning the said complainant.

The Recorder duly issued his warrant against the accused and placed the same in the hands of Officer Jacobus, of the District Attorney's office, who arrested Mr. Erastus Brooks at the *Express* office, on Friday, noon, and took him before the Recorder, who admitted him to bail. Mr. James Brooks was absent and was not, therefore, taken in custody.

The affidavit of Mr. Sweeny is very lengthy, and after setting forth that the complainant is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of the State of New-York, and of the Democratic Republican General Committee of Tammany Hall, in the city of New-York, as also of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Republican State Central Committee of the State of New-York, and that the accused are the editors, proprietors and publishers of the New-York *Evening Express*, and that James Brooks was a candidate for the position of Representative in Congress from the Eighth District,—details the alleged libellous publications, which are six in number. The first is stated to have been made on the 8th day of October, 1864, and was contained in a comment on an article published in the New-York *Leader* of the week previous, in relation to Mr. Barr, the candidate nominated by Tammany Hall in opposition to Mr. Brooks, whom Mr. Sweeny charges the accused intended and meant to convey to the public the idea that the complainant had been instrumental in defeating the nomination of the said James Brooks by a certain convention called to nominate a candidate for Representative in Congress, for the Eighth District, and that the complainant had sought to defeat such nomination and had effected the nomination of Thomas J. Barr, because the said James Brooks would not pay to the complainant a pecuniary consideration for refraining from attempting to defeat his nomination as such candidate, and for securing the nomination of said James Brooks as such candidate; all of which the complainant avers to be untrue.

The second alleged libellous publication was contained in the issue of the *Express* of the 19th day of said October, and was in the following words:

"A private caucus was held at the Astor House about two o'clock this P. M., at which were present Thurlow Weed, Fernando Wood, John E. Develin, Peter B. Sweeny and Thomas J. Barr."

And the complainant charges that it is wholly false and untrue that any such caucus or meeting was held at the time in the said article mentioned, or at any time whatever.

The third alleged libelous publication appeared in the *Express* of the 5th of November last, and was in the following words and figures:

"CITY POLITICS—T. J. BARR AND THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.—We have information which is positive that Mr. Sweeny has made arrangements with the Republican State Committee to receive $2500, to be used in the Eighth Congressional District to defeat Mr. Brooks, which charge the complainant avers to be wholly false and untrue, and a gross and malicious libel on him."

The fourth alleged libelous publication was made on the 9th of November, and was in the following words and figures:

"CITY POLITICS—ATTEMPT TO COUNT BROOKS OUT.—Brooks has a plurality of 159 over Dodge, from the canvass last night, taken by reliable messengers. The police returns will be something different from the canvass, and elect Mr. Dodge. The Barr-Sweeny men created the Inspectors of Election, and excluded all others but Republicans. It looks as if an attempt was being made to count Brooks out of his 159 majority over Dodge."

Whereby the complainant alleges the accused falsely and maliciously attempted to convey the impression to the people of the city of New York that the complainant, acting in concert with Thomas J. Barr and William C. Dodge, had controlled the Inspectors of Election in the several election districts of the Eighth Congressional District so to change the records of the votes as to prevent the said James Brooks from receiving such votes as had been cast for him, or some of them, thus to make it appear that the said Dodge was elected as such representative in Congress over the said James Brooks, which matter and charge is wholly untrue. The fifth alleges a libelous publication was contained in the *Express* of the 12th day of said November, and is in the words and figures following:

"MORE LIGHT—$15,000.—The details of the bargain by which certain politicians and jobbers of this city agreed to betray the Democratic party for the benefit of its opponents are gradually being exposed. One of the most striking facts to those going behind the returns of the previous to the election, Thomas J. Barr received the sum of $15,000 at the house of a very prominent Republican, who, at the recent election, acted as the friend of Mr. Dodge.

"The money was paid to Mr Barr in consideration of a remaining in the field as a candidate against Mr. Brooks.

"In view of the family and political relations existing between Mr Barr and Peter B. Sweeny and part cularly of the concealment of fact that Mr. Barr was nominated solely because Mr. Sweeny said he must be, the public will regard this payment as made not merely to Mr. Barr, but to Mr. Sweeny. The honest Democrats of Tammany Hall believe Mr. Sweeny is a member of the General Committee, and that Democratic managers in the State, who have seen Mr. Sweeny as a member of the State Committee, will now perceive that the charge [illegible] against him in the *Express*, that Mr Sweeny was betraying the Democracy to Thurlow Weed & Co., was fully warranted.

"That Mr Sweeny designed to betray the confidence of the [illegible] by which he [illegible] is manifest from the fact that although a large number of soldiers were [illegible] in the field for ordinary Congressional ticket, the vote for Dodge in the district is more than 200 larger than that for Lincoln. Those who were in the county say that the Republicans ran Barr to catch Democratic votes, while they themselves voted for Dodge.

"The truth is, that this conspiracy was more extensive than has been supposed, and, for the purpose of securing to the pretended Democrats engaged in it a share in the railroad arrangements of the coming session, it embraced the defeat of [illegible] SEYMOUR. The vote of a number of the districts in Wards where the conspirators had some strength, which can and will be cited, clearly establishes the fact.

"Knowing [illegible] only when and where the money was paid to Mr. Barr, but who were present at the time when it was paid at the house. If Mr. Sweeney and Mr Barr will [illegible] coming on their part give us the benefit of their [illegible] and the weight of their influence to ferret out the truth of what we charge in the most positive manner."

The sixth statement the complainant avers to be a malicious libel upon him. The sixth and last of the alleged libelous publications was contained in the issue of the 16th day of said November and consisted of a letter signed by a Democrat, and the editorial comments thereon in reference to the article published on the 12th of November, and referred to the contents thereof, to [illegible]

The complainant avers that the charges [illegible] therein is false and untrue, and that all of said publications were made by the accused to [illegible] and defame the complainant.

[illegible] accused on the 21st day of November, [illegible] ment, and which was published at [illegible] which letter Mr. Sweeny characterizes [illegible] these misrepresented publications, gross, malicious [illegible] notifying the accused [illegible] commence criminal proceedings [illegible] There is also a civil suit pending [illegible] Brooks in the Court of Common [illegible]

[illegible] and A. R. Lawrence, Jr., appear [illegible] Mr. Sweeny.

Sales of Brands by Bahaman Wreckers.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The Sun. &c. Insurance Company vs. *Jas. M. Farrington*.—Motion to vacate an order of arrest obtained against the defendant, who is an auctioneer doing business in the Bahamas. It appears that in September last, the brig *Charles*, of this port, with a cargo consisting of 150 puncheons of rum, went ashore on a reef near Falkland Island, Bahamas. The master of the brig made an arrangement with the wreckers by which they were to receive two thirds of the value of the cargo *for* salvage, and she was turned over to them. The cargo was taken out in good order, taken to Falkland Island and sold by the defendant. Farrington then made a return to the owners, and after deducting commissions and paying the amount due the wreckers, he remitted them $900 as their share of the proceeds. The vessel having been abandoned to the underwriters, this action was brought to set aside the sale, and Farrington having come to New-York he was arrested. It is alleged that the vessel was wrecked through collusion between the wreckers and her master, that defendant was the real purchaser of the rum, and that the whole transaction was a fraud. Decision reserved.

The Baldwin & Jaycox Judgment against the City set aside.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Baldwin & Jaycox vs. *the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York.*—The plaintiffs in this case recovered a judgment against the city for $70,000, for furnishing the water-gates to the new Croton Reservoir. A motion was made to vacate, and the following decision was rendered yesterday morning.

The act of 1860, so far as it relates to the subject under consideration, being unconstitutional, every proceeding in pursuance of it is utterly void. The judgment must be vacated and all proceedings under it, together with the order of reference must be vacated. $10 costs of motion.

Anglicising Proper Names—Is it Misnomen to do so?

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Henry Eagle vs. *Catharine Eagle*.—This is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery. It appears that the names of the parties, in German, is "Adler," and not Eagle, but when anglicised, it becomes "Eagle."

The question was now raised, on a motion to set aside the summons, whether it was *misnomen* to bring the action by the name in English—Eagle, instead of Adler—German. The court held it was not and denied the motion.

T. W. Osborn, for motion; A. H. Reavey, opposed.

Court of Common Pleas—Special Term.

Before Judge Daly.

Hugh Smith and John Kerr vs. *Charles Lamb*.—Motion for injunction and receiver granted.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

In the matter of the arbitration between Baldo Garcia, et al. Arbitration is void for uncertainty.

In the matter of the last will of Lucretia Wells on the petition of George Cabet, executor. Order granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Mason.

Renton, Trustee, vs. *John Kelly Sheriff*.—The plaintiff claimed to own as trustee a large amount of machinery and tools which were upon the premises in Elm-street formerly belonging to Andrew Carnobel. The Elizabethport Manufacturing Company recovered a judgment against Campbell, and the Sheriff, under their execution, levied upon and sold the property. The property on the 4th of April, 1860, had been mortgaged to John J. Merritt by Campbell, and arrangements were then made between Merritt and Thompson for carrying on the business, which continued until May 24, 1860, when a new arrangement was made, whereby the property was conveyed upon trust to Renton, for the benefit of Campbell's creditors, the ruling Merritt, subject to the lien of Merritt's mortage. The deed of trust, it was contended by defendant's counsel, was void upon its face, as it authorized a sale on credit, and authorized the trustee to carry on the business of manufacturing presses for eighteen months, and excluded creditors from the benefit of the trust estate who would not signify in writing their assent to the agreement, and also contained other trusts which have been condemned by the Courts. It was also contended that the plaintiff did not acquire the rights of Merritt under his mortgage, as by the agreement the lien of the mortgage was saved. The Court, on motion of the defendant's counsel, based on the foregoing grounds, dismissed the complaint; allowance of $100 to defendant's attorneys.

For plaintiff, B. F. Dunning and Mr. Howe. For defendant, A. J. Vanderpoel and Mr. Culver.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2849,2720, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999 3001, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3015, 3019, 3021, 3023. *Part II.*—Nos. 1533, 1570, 1660, 2284, 2506, 1734, 2722, 1863, 1958, 1870, 1372, 2591, 2725, 2730, 2742, 2578, 2748, 2752, 2751, 2760. *Part III.*—Nos. 2734, 2749, 3004, 861, 1340, 2715, 2611, 2753, 1003, 2189, 2691, 2515, 953, 643, 1912, 2537, 1649, 1541, 2761, 2762

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1743, 4004, 2545, 2249, 989, 3995, 3373, 4641, 3651, 4001, 3503, 1975, 4011, 4093. *Part II.*—Nos. 1348, 3312, 3782, 2546, 2944, 1996, 3050, 636, 4338, 4408.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.* Nos. 757, 414, 339 619, 800, 797, 149, 809, 98, 759, 501, 813, 587, 740, 816, 812. *Part II.*—Nos. 518, 94, 564, 439, 682, 643, 81, 494, 382, 583, 584, 776, 244, 495, 76.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 12, 1864.

$115,000 U. S 6s,'81.C.	116¾	500 Quick. Min. Co....	94
20,000 U. S 6s,5-20s..C.	109¾	300 do	94⅜
15,000 do	109¾	200 do	94⅜
5,000 do	109¾	200 Gen. Coal Co..b15	63
205,000 do	109	100 Nic Transit	7
50,000 do new Iss.	109¾	300 Schuylkill Coal	73⅝
20,000 do	109¾	300 Amer. Coal Co	84
20,000 U. S 5s,10-40s C.	101⅜	320 Canton Co	35½
25,000 do	101⅝	200 do.....830	36
1,500 do	102	100 do.....b15	36
70,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10s, A. & O..Small.	121	15 Del. & Hud. C Co...	215
6,000 do.....Large	121¾	200 Mariposa M. Co	35¾
40,000 do	121¾	100 N. Y. Cen. R	120⅝
10,000 do	121⅞	50 do	121
87,000 do	122	100 do.....s15	120⅝
5,000 U. S 6s,1yr.Cer.	97⅞	100 Erie Railway..b15	89¾
10,000 N. Car. 6s	60	25 do	89¾
1,000 Br'k. Pub. Park.	100	800 do	89⅞
75,000 O. & M. Cer	38½	15 0 do	89⅞
40,000 do	38	100 Hudson R. R	115¾
6,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	200 do	116
22,000 Erie 4th M	107	10 Sixth-Av. R	110
8,000 Mich. Cen. 8's, New Loan	124	1000 Reading R	136
10,000 Al. & T. H.In..	78	400 do.....b30	136⅜
10,000 do	80	100 do	136⅜
3,000 Dl. Lac & W. 1 M	114	200 do	136⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. Scrip	97	500 M. S. & N. I	72⅜
5,000 To. & W. 2d M.	85	800 do	72⅜
5,000 Cler & P. 4th M.	83	100 Ill. Cen. R	129⅞
4,000 do	83	100 do.....s10	129⅝
400 M. & P. Du C. 1st.	93	500 Cle. & Pitts	111⅜
1,000 Ft. W. & C. 1st	112	200 do.....830	108
1,000 Am. Gold	234	300 do.....s10	109⅜
100 Cum. Coal Pr	83¾	100 Chi. & N. W	42¾
600 do	83⅞	100 Chi. & N.W. Pr	76⅞
400 do	83⅞	33 Mil. & P. Du C	82
400 do	82⅝	50 P., Ft. W. & C	104⅝
600 do	82⅝	450 do	104⅜
400 Chi. & R. I. R.	105¾	500 do	104⅜
50 Del., L. & Wes. R.	225		

SECOND BOARD.

50,000 Treas. N., 7-30s, April & Oct	122⅛	100 Reading R	136⅞
3,000 do	122⅛	200 Mich. Cen. R	130
5,000 U. S 6s, 5-20s. C.	109⅞	100 do	131
2,000 O. & M. Cer	36	100 M. S. & N. I	74
20,000 do	36⅜	500 do	72⅜
10,000 do.....b10	36	700 do	73⅜
200 Erie R	94⅝	100 Ill. Cen. R	130
50 Erie R. Pref.	104⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts	111⅜
200 Hud. Riv. R	119	1000 Chic. & N.W. R	43¾
300 Canton Co	35¾	300 C. & N. W. Pr	76⅜
200 Quick M. Co	95	400 Clev. & Tol. R	109⅜
100 do.....830	96	500 Ch. & R. I. R	107
100 do	95⅞	300 do.....s10	107
400 do	95	1300 P., Ft. W. & C.	105¾
50 Alt. & T. H	65	200 do	105¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$30,000 U. S 6s, 5-20s C. New issue..b1	109¾	1700 Cleve. & Pitts	111⅝
5,000 O. & Miss Cer..	35¼	100 do	111⅝
100 N. Y. Cen	120⅜	300 Chi. & R. L. R	107⅛
10 Erie Railway	94⅜	100 do	106¾
600 do.....b4	94⅜	100 do.....s3	106⅝
400 do.....s10	94⅜	100 do.....s	106⅝
200 do.....b7	94⅜	100 do.....s3	106⅝
100 do.....b[illegible]	94⅜	100 do.....s5	106⅜
200 Hudson Riv. R	119	400 Chi. & N. W	43
100 do.....s10	119⅜	300 do.....s3	43
100 do.....b1	117	300 P. F. W. & C	105
100 do.....c	117⅜	100 Mil. & P. Du C	85
100 do.....s1	117⅜	100 Canton Co.....b10	35¾
100 Marine R.....s13	30⅜	100 do.....s	35¾
100 Mich. Cen R	129⅜	100 Cum. Coal Co. b10	81⅛
100 M. S. & N. I.	72⅜	100 do	81⅛
500 do	72⅜	100 do	81⅛
100 do.....b	72⅜	100 do.....b3	81⅛
200 do.....b4	72⅜	400 do	81⅛
100 do	72⅜	100 Mariposa Min	35
100 Ill. Cen. R	130⅛	100 do.....s3	35⅜
200 Quarts Hill Min	10	100 do	35¼
200 Quick. Min	95⅜		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$11 500 Treas. N., 7-30s, April & Oct	122⅝	200 Cleve & Pitts	111⅜
50 do	122⅝	200 do	112
1,500 do	122⅝	100 Chic. & R. I	107⅜
200 Erie R	94⅜	50 do	107⅜
100 do.....s10	94⅜	400 do	107⅜
100 do	94⅜	500 do.....b10	107⅜
100 do.....s5	94⅜	100 do	107⅜
200 Hud. Riv. R.....b3	119⅜	100 do.....b10	107⅜
300 do	119⅜	100 C. & N. W. Pr	76⅞
200 do	119	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C	105⅜
100 do	119⅜	200 do	105⅜
100 do.....b3	119⅜	200 do.....s3	105⅜
100 do	119⅜	200 do.....s3	105⅜
200 Reading R	136	1200 M. & F. Dutch	66
200 Mich. Cen. R	131⅜	100 L. H. & Alt. R	64
100 M. S. & N. I	73⅜

rected to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keenan moved to discharge the Committee on Printing and Advertising from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. Gaunt, proprietor of Wall Street Paper, for the sum of three hundred dollars, for publishing the official city canvass for 1863; also, in favor of C. Mathews, proprietor of the New-Yorker, for the sum of two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and the amount of the Board of Aldermen on the committee's finding which amount to be charged to the case out of the contingencies.

Which was agreed to

The paper was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved to discharge the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, from the further consideration of report of Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding the inner portion of pier number forty-three, North river.

Which was carried

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Brice moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of resolution to pay Reporters of Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen for services in reporting proceedings of said Boards.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Brice moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen to compensate the Clerks of said Board for extra services to Committees, and with amendment of Board of Councilmen to compensate the Clerks of said Board for extra services to Committees.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that when the Board adjourned it do so to meet to-morrow, the ninth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Albert D. Fitch to place a lamp-post and lamp in front of his premises at number six hundred and seventy-eight Broadway, the same to be at his own expense, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Arts and Sciences, with resolution that the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated for the purpose of procuring a portrait of Ex-Vice George Opdyke, to be placed in the Governor's Room when completed; the same to be done under the direction of the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Which was laid over.

Bill of John C. Carson, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Eleventh Election District, Ninth Ward, for December election

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given S. F. Storm to exhibit goods in front of his store, number one hundred and seventy-nine Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

The paper was laid over.

Councilman Cropsey moved to discharge the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, from the further consideration of report of Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding the inner portion of pier number forty-three, North river.

Which was carried

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Brice moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of resolution to pay Reporters of Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen for services in reporting proceedings of said Boards.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Brice moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen to compensate the Clerks of said Board for extra services to Committees, and with amendment of Board of Councilmen to compensate the Clerks of said Board for extra services to Committees.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that when the Board adjourned it do so to meet to-morrow, the ninth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Albert D. Fitch to place a lamp-post and lamp in front of his premises at number six hundred and seventy-eight Broadway, the same to be at his own expense, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Arts and Sciences, with resolution that the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated for the purpose of procuring a portrait of Ex-Vice-Governor Opdyke, to be placed in the Governor's Room when completed; the same to be done under the direction of the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Which was laid over.

Bill of John C. Carson, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Eleventh Election District, Ninth Ward, for December election

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given S. F. Storm to exhibit goods in front of his store, number one hundred and seventy-nine Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be granted to John Bentley to erect a small booth and keep a newspaper stand at the southwest corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, the permission hereby given to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Lake & Shaw to erect and keep a small office opposite premises number one hundred and seventy-one Reade-street, the permission hereby granted to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Frederick Rock to keep a stand on the corner of West and Barclay streets, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Twenty-second-street, from Lexington-avenue to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay half of the expense and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the flagging and sidewalks on the northeast side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between the First avenue and a point about two hundred and seventy-five feet east of the same, be repaired and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Seventy-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be regulated, graded and curbed, and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets

Resolution, that One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged a space four feet wide though the middle of the sidewalks of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

GENERAL ORDERS

Bill of C. S. Grafulia, for music furnished on the occasion of the funeral of the late Colonel Grover, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. S. Grafulia, for the sum of two hundred and ninety dollars, in payment of the annexed bill for music furnished at the funeral of Colonel Grover.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hays, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Opdyke—1.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John T. Henry, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen, James Hayes, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen, Lewis R. Ryers, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, and John Bryce, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen, each for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Bell, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to the passage of this resolution, for lumber furnished for building house for Engine Company number Thirty-one.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—22.

Resolution, that the portion of the street in front of the ferry-house at the foot of Hoboken-street and the intersecting portion of Hoboken-street, east of West-street, necessary to be raised, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution, that Third-street, from Avenue A to Avenue C, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, one-half at the expense of the city, the other by the property-owners, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Resolution, that Barclay-street, from College-place to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one half the expense thereof to be borne by the property owners, and the other half by the city, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Conn lman Opdyke moved that the paper be laid over

Which was carried

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Ralph Hoyt, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, for the sum of four hundred and five dollars, to enable him to pay an assessment on the property of the said Church, for the work of paving Forty-fourth-street, from the Second to the Third avenues, with Belgian pavement, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for "Donations"

Which was concurred by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hays, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Opdyke—1.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John T. Henry, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen, James Hayes, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen, Lewis R. Ryers, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, and John Bryce, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen, each for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Bell, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to the passage of this resolution, for lumber furnished for building house for Engine Company number Thirty-one.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—22.

Resolution, that the portion of the street in front of the ferry-house at the foot of Hoboken-street and the intersecting portion of Hoboken-street, east of West-street, necessary to be raised, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution, that Third-street, from Avenue A to Avenue C, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, one-half at the expense of the city, the other by the property-owners, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Bill of John W. Tyler, for decorating Jefferson Market Drill-rooms, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John W. Tyler, for materials furnished and services rendered in decorating Jefferson Market Drill-rooms, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-six dollars, as per bill hereto annexed

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Bill of John W. Tyler, for decorating Jefferson Market Drill-rooms, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John W. Tyler, for materials furnished and services rendered in decorating Jefferson Market Drill-rooms, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-six dollars, as per bill hereto annexed

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Garvey for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, upon his filing a release of all claims against the city for damages sustained in changing the grade of Lexington-avenue, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was laid by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—13.

Negative—Councilmen Brophy, Koster, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer—5.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Bill of Louis Goelle, amounting to eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, for flags furnished for the use of the City Hall.

(By Board of Aldermen, October 10th, ordered to be paid.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—22

Resolution, that the portion of the street in front of the ferry-house at the foot of Hoboken-street and the intersecting portion of Hoboken-street, east of West-street, necessary to be raised, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution, that Third-street, from Avenue A to Avenue C, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, one-half at the expense of the city, the other by the property-owners, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Resolution, that Barclay-street, from College-place to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one half the expense thereof to be borne by the property owners, and the other half by the city, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Conn lman Opdyke moved that the paper be laid over

Which was carried

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Ralph Hoyt, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, for the sum of four hundred and five dollars, to enable him to pay an assessment on the property of the said Church, for the work of paving Forty-fourth-street, from the Second to the Third avenues, with Belgian pavement, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for "Donations"

Which was concurred by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hays, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Opdyke—1.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn

Which was carried.

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned till 1 o'clock, P. M., to-morrow, the ninth instant.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
City of Glasgow	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Dec. 17	New-York	Southampton
Canada	Dec. 21	Boston	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Dec. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Cuba	Dec. 28	New-York	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec 31	New-York	Liverpool,
Lafayette	Jan 4	New York	Havre
Africa	Jan. 4	Boston	Liverpool
Germania	Jan. 7	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Nov 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	Nov. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
St. David	Nov. 24	Liverpool	Portland
City of London	Nov 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York
Cuba	Dec. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	Dec. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Moro Castle	Dec. 14	New-York	Havana.
*Guiding Star	Dec. 17	New-York	New-Orleans.
Creole	Dec. 21	New-York	New-Orleans.
Montezuma	Dec 22	New-York	Tamaria.

*Via Havana.

For California.

Costa Rica	Dec. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Dec. 19	New-York	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Dec 23	New-York	Aspinwall.
North Star	Jan. 4	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *China*, will close at 7 A. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for the German States, by the *Bavaria*, will close at 10.30 A. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Europe, by the *Damascus*, via Portland, will close at 1 30 P. M on Friday.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Hansa*, will close at 10:30 A. M on Saturday

The mails for Ireland, by the *Glasgow*, will close at 10 30 A. M. on Saturday.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Costa Rica*, will close on Tuesday, at 10 30 A. M.

The mails for Nicaragua, by the *Golden Rule*, will close on Monday, Dec 19, at 11 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

Fast Mails close at	1 30, 2.30 and 6-15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M, and 4 15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M, and 2 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 "0 A. M and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4 30, 6 and 1 10 30 P. M.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS

FOR SALE BY

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st

ELIZABETH, N. J.—SPLENDID AND DESIRable property for sale, situate within 2 miles of Elizabeth; elegant family mansion on the property, complete in all its appointments, and in perfect order, having all the modern improvements. Fifty-three acres of land in first-rate cond tion: ten acres fire-wood. The above is such an opportunity as is seldom offered to parties desiring to purchase a most valuable e, and in every respect desirable property, terms easy. Apply to A. D. MULFORD, No. 211 Broad-st, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—SEVEN THREE-STORY BASEment and under-cellar brown-stone front houses, in 54th-st., near Lexington-av., will be sold separately or together, if together, at a great bargain, to close an undivided interest. The houses are just finished. Possession immediately. Size 16x45, lot 100 feet. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON THE HEIGHTS, a good three story, high-stoop brick house, 25 feet wide, with a vacant lot one side, suitable for a stable This is a good opportunity for any gentleman wishing to have a genteel residence, with stable, for a low price Price, $14,000. Terms easy. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE.—Four story, English basement, all modern improvements, in splendid order; the neighborhood very fine; fully and handsomely furnished, from top to bottom. Price $16,000. Address A. WHITEHEAD, Box No. 419 Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OR SIX FIRST-CLASS PHILAdelphia brick houses, three-stories basement, and cellar; gas, water, Reebe range, &c., on 125th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Possession at once. Will exchange for Rynd Farm Oil Stock. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or J. C SAUNDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and 2d sizes to let for the season or year. Apply to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A M., No. 49 Main-st, Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID COUNTRY PLACE near Elizabeth, beautiful place in Railway, very cheap. Also, fine places at Scotch Plains, Somerville, Plainfield, Morristown, Milburn, Orange and Newark, fine farms at Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck and Binghamton. Farms wanted. JAQUES, No 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

FACTORY AT NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE, large brick building, with engine and boiler, in fine order, near Market and Broad sts. Apply to TARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A TWELVE-HORSE STEAM-ENgine, and a lot of machinery, saw-tables, &c., all in running order. W. H. ANDERSON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TENEMENT house; rents for $2,556 per annum. No 119 3d av. JOHN GLASS, owner. No. 630 2d-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT,

FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.,

THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,

With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,

No. 579 Broadway, corner 34th-st.,

known as

EVERETT ROOMS.

The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.

Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE,

Under the hall,

TO LET AT MANHATTANVILLE, WITHin five minutes' walk of Hudson River Railroad Depot, and near the terminus of 8th-av, Railroad, a part or whole of a large house, furnished or unfurnished. To a desirable tenant would be let cheap, with grounds adjoining. Apply on the premises, corner 125th-st and 11th-av.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A farm with cottage-house and barn house, on the East River, ten miles from the city. Rent only $50 and repairs, a year. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine st.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN and wife, on the second floor of house No. 206 East 23d-st.; rent $25 a month, including gas.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A PART OF A HOUSE, OR FOUR OR five rooms, in a respectable part of the city—east side preferred. Family of three, two adults and one child Address G. B. E., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN THE vicinity of Union or Madison squares—possession immediately—for a private family; reference will be perfectly satisfactory. Address T. V. J., *Times* Office

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A small family in a good locality, one partially furnished would answer. Address C. S. M., Box No. 4,018 New-York Post-office.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

BERG & CO.'S CELEBRATED PATENT CIGARETTOS

Wholesale depot at

GAIL, AX & KUCHLER'S,

Nos. 173 and 175 Water-st., New-York.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris, No. 949 Broadway New-York

PERSONAL.

MISS MINNIE SLIPPER.—THERE IS A reply to your note of 28th ult., at the New-York Post-office. Please call for it immediately

USE WILLIAM EARL'S WAIER-PROOF PASTE. To preserve and soften leather, nothing can excel it, and his Paste-Blacking is equal to any in the world for a splendid polish. Can be had at the bootand shoe and grocery stores. City and country stores supplied by R. Udell, No. 80 Vesey st., Wm. Sibell, No. 5 Wall-st., and No. 68 and 74 Vesey-st. Manufactured at No. 29 Attorney-st., New-York, by WILLIAM EARL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seam tress who understands making all kinds of children's clothes and is a good dress-maker, and all kinds of family sewing; would go by the day or week; has the best of reference from families where she has worked for the last ten years; could take work in her own house. Can be seen at No. 174 East 124th-st., near 2d-av., second floor, for one week.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN would like to engage with a family to travel to Australia or California, or would make an engagement to go as stewardess to any part of South America, will be highly recommended by a family in this city who has known her for several years. Can be seen at 164 East 20th st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A highly respectable woman is a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and can go up her duties in the first style, can be recommended by the first families of the city. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A PROTestant, a situation as nurse; is competent to take care of an infant from its birth; can furnish good city references. Also a situation for a young girl who can do light housework and assist in the nursery. Can be seen at No. 199 West 21st-st

WANTED—HEAD COOK'S SITUATION IN A HOtel, first-class private family, or other large establishment, by one who can not be excelled in making of French, German and English cooking, and fine serving of dinner for parties, having lived in first-class places. Can be seen at No. 151 East 1 th-st., between 1st and 2d ave

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A German Protestant woman, who is an experienced month's nurse, but desires a more permanent situation; would take charge of an invalid; city references. Apply at the furniture store, No. 210 4th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as seamstress, lady's maid or nurse; can do all kind of family sewing, cut or fit ladies' or children's dresses. Can be seen at No. 824 6th-av., between 50th and 51st sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly and would assist in washing if required; best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 135 West 35th-st., third floor, near Broadway

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's or family's washing, by the piece or month; is a very good laundress, or would do plain sewing. Call at No. 76 East 12th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS JUST LOST her babe, would take an infant of reputable parents to wet nurse at her own house, for which a proper compensation would be required; references exchanged. Apply at No. 28 Bond-st., near Dean, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give good city reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to assist with the washing; has good city references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 154 7th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH lady's maid and seamstress. A Parisian desires a situation as above; understands dressing hair perfectly, making dresses, &c.; has good ree mmendations. Apply at 8 BEDELL'S, No. 314 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady in some respectable family, as general assistant or housekeeper; salary no object, if she can have her child, 16 months old, with her. Address for two days, Mrs. T., Box No 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family to go a short distance in the country; the best of references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 426 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF English, Irish, Scotch, American and colored cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waitresses, girls for housework, for the city or country, at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business perfectly well. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 East 17th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and has good city recommendations Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 314 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, OR to do general housework, by a competent, respectable woman; good city references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 250 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation, no objection to the country; the best of city references can be given. Call at No. 241 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, would assist with fine washing if required; City reference. Call at No 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as good cook and an excellent washer and iron, who has the best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 494 2d-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook and good baker, and would assist in the washing and ironing; best of city reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., upstairs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Apply at No 170 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, between Fulton and Atlantic avs

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, game and pastry; the best of city reference from her last place. Call at No. 25 East 12th-st., near University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman, as first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking, meat, pastry, boned and ice; is desirous &c. Good reference, city or country. Call at No 61 Bleecker-st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands her business; best of city reference, no objection to the country. Call at No. 63 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, or chamberwork and washing and ironing, can be seen for two days, from her last place, at No. 3 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER GOING OUT BY the day would like to have a few more customers, none but private families need apply. Address E. ALBERT, Station D, Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL—an orphan—a situation to take charge of children, or to attend an invalid lady. Address A. E. D., Station F, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent city reference, a situation as cook, makes pastrys, soups, jelli es and all kinds of fancy dishes; wages $10 to $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook; has no objection to do a part of the washing and ironing; has the best city reference. Call at No. 146 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK BY THE day, to cut and make boys' clothes, also, cloaks, basques, &c. Mrs. L. WISE, No. 151 East 56th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TIDY GIRL who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, as general servant; washes for a baby or wait on a lady Wages, $6. Call at No 193 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman, in city or country, as chambermaid and nurse; understands the care of children in all its branches; has best references. Call all No 318 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress to go out by the day or week. Call at No. at 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Call for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH GIRL a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; city reference. Call at No 5 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Scotch girl, as waitress or chambermaid; good city references. Apply at No 402 4th-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT waitress, with the best of city reference. Call, for two days, at No 3 East 2-th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; the best of city reference. Call at No. 134 West 27th-st., Room No. 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; is willing to assist with the washing. Call at No. 61 4th-av., near 9th-st

FAMILIES OR EMPLOYERS WHO DESIRE any service, except housework, which can be performed by women, are invited to send notice of their wants to the office of the Working Women's Protective Union, No. 13 Chambers-st., and thus benefit a large number of worthy and industrious women, many of whom are sold ers relatives, who need employment to support themselves and dependent families.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—GOOD SERvants can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 40th-st., between 6th av. and Broadway J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

HOUSEKEEPER AND GOVERNESS.—A young American widow lady, of refinement and high accomplishments, desires an engagement as housekeeper, or children's governess. Address Mrs. C. L. ARNOT, Middletown, Conn

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, by a young man of 25 years of age, just graduated at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New-York Would like a good reference, by strict attention to business, he hopes to gain a reputation which, with him, is all the capital he can invest. Good references furnished. Address H. C. T., Box No. 16, New-Hartford, Conn

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young man, to take charge of a gentleman's place a short distance in the country; understands the care and management of horses, making and plain garden work, &c., &c., or would make himself useful on a farm; will hire at moderate wages. Apply to Mr Christopher, No. 19 Cherry-st., Brooklyn

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN MAN and his wife; he is a first-rate farmer, gardener and coachman; she is a good general hous worker; both are willing and obliging. Call at No. 188 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, in a dry goods store, otherwise at the post-office. Can bring the best of city reference Address W. H., No. 116 12th-st., corner of 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, without incumbrance, situation on the country, the man as farmer and gardener, the woman as cook, &c., or to take care of a dairy and poultry; have good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant office, No. 125 4th av., near 14th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of city reference. Address J. H., at 21st Carriage factory, corner of 10th-st and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR farmer, understands the care of cows, is a good coachman. If required, by a married man fully competent. Address V. M., *Times* Office two days, best of references.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS Swiss coachman; is middle-aged man with good reference, wishes a situation; speaks English, German and French. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by an experienced single man, a Protestant; has the best of reference. Address R. I., at Mr. Keppler's, No. 282 4th-av., corner 20th-st

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as coachman, gardener, &c.; can do general work; has years' unexceptionable references. Call, or address M. G., No. 9 City Hall-square

WANTED—A PORTER'S SITUATION, UNDERstands driving and caring for horses, if required; has good references. Address A. B., Box No 2003 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN BOY AGED 15, a situation to learn a trade or any business where he can be useful. Address GEORGE ROBERTSON, No. 211 Centre-st., fourth floor

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as book-keeper, assistant or clerk in any capacity reference A No 1. Address, for two days, D. P. W., Box No. 120 *Times* Office

WANTED—

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 1864

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR Cents.
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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG. THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S—HOW SHE LOVES HIM.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE CONNIE SOOTHE.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

BIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening—LE GENDRE DE MONS. POIRIER.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM—BENEFIT OF LITTLE EFFIE PARKHURST.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The only positive information received since yesterday morning, regarding Gen. SHERMAN, is from Richmond papers of the 10th, which say that on the 7th inst., he was within twenty-five miles of Savannah. This being the case, news of an attack on that city may be expected at any hour.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamer *Donega'*, at Philadelphia, from Port Royal, Dec. 7, we receive intelligence of the complete success of Gen. FOSTER'S operations against the Savannah and Charleston Railroad. On the 6th a vigorous attack was made on Pocataligo Bridge, which resulted in its capture and destruction. Our forces at once intrenched their position, as a base for further operations. A fleet of gunboats participated in the attack. The same vessel also brings a report that Gen. FOSTER'S scouts had communicated with Gen. SHERMAN, and that he expected to reach Savannah on the 14th inst. This action of Gen. FOSTER completely isolates Savannah, and prevents its reinforcement from any point. In this case it must fall.

A batch of rumors come to us in a Memphis and Cairo dispatch, two of the most active panic-brewing localities in the country. One of these reports is to the effect that BEAUREGARD is marching on Fort Pillow with a strong force. It will be seen by our extracts from late Georgia papers that BEAUREGARD, at latest accounts, was at Macon, speculating upon how he should reach Savannah. Two dozen rebels lately appeared on the bank of the Mississippi, opposite Memphis, hurrahed for JEFF. DAVIS, when 150 colored soldiers crossed over to chastise them, and pursued them vigorously, when our men were ambushed, and nearly all killed, wounded and captured. A small Government transport was captured by the rebels, on the 9th inst., on the Cumberland River, twenty miles above Fort Donelson. A force of rebels, estimated at 4,000 men, are said to be on their march into Western Kentucky. But the report comes from Cairo.

Dispatches from Nashville give the particulars of the recent rebel attacks on Murfreesboro. The place was repeated y assaul'ed by rebel infantry and cavalry, but under the able management of Gens. ROUSSEAU and MILROY, the rebels were repulsed with severe loss. In these fights we captured over 200 prisoners and two guns. Since the fight, the rebels have not made their appearance before the town. The railroad from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga is believed to be all right. Gen. R. S. GRANGER was in command at Stevenson, Ala.

The dispatches from the Army of the Potomac do not give any further details of Gen. WARREN'S movement. A rumor prevailed on Saturday that he had engaged a force of the enemy at Jarratt's Station, thirty-two miles south of Peteraburgh, and had achieved a success. His destination is believed to be Weldon. The movement of our forces to Hatcher's Run did not bring on any engagement. They retired to their former position on Saturday.

News from New-Orleans to Dec 9, via Cairo, confirms the reported arrival of the pirate SEMMES at Matamoras, en route for Richmond. It is said he is proceeding thither to stand his trial for the loss of the *Alabama*. Gen. CANBY has so far recovered from his wound as to be able to walk with the aid of crutches. Gen. ULLMAN has relieved Gen. LAWLER from the command of the post at Morganzia, La.

A report from the Mississipi River says that the rebel citizens of Alexandria, La., recently gave a dinner to Gen. BUCKNER and the Prince DE POIGNAC, where "confusion to the Union and Old ABE was drunk in flowing bowls." The dispatch then adds that the Red River was very "high." So were BUCKNER and POIGNAC, we supposed.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SHERMAN, of Oh., presented a petition from the members of the Western Associated Press, asking for a reduction of the duty on imported paper, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, offered the House resolution, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend money out of the contingent fund of the Army Department, to enlarge the Navy Department building. The petition of Maj.-Gen. WEITZEL and four hundred and seventy other officers of the Eighteenth Army Corps, praying for increase of pay, was presented by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts. It was referred to the Military Committee. A resolution that the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the propriety of the immediate passage of an act to increase the revenue by an additional tax on sales of real estate, &c., was referred to that Committee. Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, according to previous notice, introduced a series of resolutions for the restoration of peace, union, &c. Mr. FARWELL introduced a bill to regulate the admeasurement of the tonnage of ships, and to prescribe the charges to the same, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Speaker presented a letter from Hon. R. E. FENTON, Governor-elect of this State, resigning his seat in Congress, to take effect on the 20th inst. Messrs. PRUYN and LITTLEJOHN to fill the vacancies in the Committee on Ways and Means, occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. FENTON and STEBBENS. The consideration of the bill in regard to the duty of tax on cigars was postponed until Thursday next. The bill relating to the tax on tobacco was also postponed until Thursday. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported last session in relation to the selection of a site for a Navy-yard and Depot for iron-clads. The matter was debated at some length, but without coming to any conclusion, the House proceeded to take up the Bankrupt Bill, which at the former session had been postponed. He suggested that the bill take effect June 1, 1865. This was agreed to. The bill was then passed, 76 yeas to 56 nays. A bill autnorizing the Hudson River Bridge Company to build a bridge over the Hudson at Albany was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads. The House adjourned at 3½ o'clock.

GENERAL NEWS.

A daring assault and robbery was perpetrated upon an elderly gentleman, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Frankfort street. A man, who subsequently gave his name as THOS. ROBERTS, met the victim on the walk, suddenly threw one arm round his neck, and choked him so seriously that the old gentleman nearly fell to the ground. While he had him in that position, the robber slipped his hand into the pocket of the other, took his pocketbook and ran down the street, shouting the familiar words of "Stop thief! stop thief!" Several persons witnessed the whole proceeding, but it was so startling in its nature, and so speedy in its execution, that for the moment every one seemed unable to render the gentleman any assistance. Senator BRADLEY and others, who were eye-witnesses, pursued the outlaw, had him arrested, taken to the Tombs and locked up for examination. When inquiry was made for the victim of the outrage he could not be found. He is earnestly requested to appear and give his testimony before Justice HOGAN, this morning, at the Tombs Police Court.

At the session of the Board of Canvassers yesterday, Alderman JONES reported that a Canvasser of the Fifth District of the Fourth Ward, in making alterations of returns called for by the board, to specify the different terms of office for which votes were cast for School Trustees, took the liberty of altering some of the figures. This palpable offence, it was directed, shall be sent before the District-Attorney for prosecution. The figures altered by the other two District Canvassers were counted. In canvassing the returns from the Eleventh Ward, Alderman KELLY announced that he had no returns from the Sixteenth District. The clerk said none had been filed with him. Soon after Alderman KELLY found a return upon his desk, it having been mysteriously placed there. The matter was laid over for the consideration of the full board.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday, but the business they transacted was chiefly routine. They have now begun in earnest to clear off their accumulated calendars, in order to pass upon all papers now before them before they adjourn *sine die*. Among the papers passed by the Board of Aldermen were two reports of the Finance Committee, making donations of $2,500 each to the Prison Association and the Woman's Infirmary. Both Boards adjourned to 4 P. M. to-day.

A dispatch from this city to the Boston *Herald* states that it is considered more than probable that two very fast vessels, which sailed from this port during the past week, were intended to be converted into Mexican privateers, to destroy vessels flying the French flag. The fact that large numbers of the Juarez family were, with some of his high military officers in the city, apparently with plenty of money, seen moving about in commercial circles recently, gives sufficient weight to the rumor to warrant our Government in placing detectives on their track. Instructions have also been sent to our naval officers in the Gulf relative to the course to be pursued by them should the escaped privateers show themselves in that latitude. The French Minister has had an agent in this city watching the movements of Mexican refugees for months past.

The Live Stock markets are scantily supplied with all kinds of animals, and the weather is keen and cold. About 3,300 beeves were on sale at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, 200 of which were taken by Government. The market opened at ¼c. to 1c. advance, and rather stiffened up during the day, closing firm. A number of the best bullocks brought 20c. per lb. net, and no first-class cattle went below 18c. Very few sales of even rough oxen and cows were made at less than 12c. The prospects for the closing day are favorable for owners. Sheep are very scarce and have advanced fully 1c. per lb. Fat lots are worth 10½@10½c per lb, live weight. Hogs, too, are selling quickly at 12½c.@13½c.

The Gold Room was weak early in the day yesterday, but partially rallied on adverse military rumors, none of which had substantial or even plausible importance, through the afternoon press dispatches. The range of sales was 233½@232½ @236½@234½ ₩ cent. Government Stocks were up again at the Stock Exchange, and there was something of a revival in the Railway speculation Money less active than at the close of last week.

Business was less animated yesterday in most kinds of produce and merchandise, in view of the fall in gold. Pork was dearer; most other articles favored buyers. A fair amount of freight engagements was reported.

Little Rock advices, Nov. 30, state that PRICE crossed the Arkansas River at a point twenty miles above Fort Smith, fording that stream at a place in the woods, where he cut down banks for the purpose. On the arrival of his forces at the river, the discontent which had long been brooding among the Arkansas troops composing FAGAN'S division, broke out into open mutiny. FAGAN, who is a favorite with his troops, made a speech to them, and by fair promises and a grant of furloughs to the whole division till the 10th of December, the mutiny was quelled. Accounts agree that PRICE did not have over 10,000 men at the crossing of the river, of whom not over 6,000 had arms, and less than that number mounted. The troops were in a wretched condition, except some of PRICE'S favorite Missouri regiments, which are charged by the Arkansas men with having been favored by him in gathering and distributing plunder. Nearly all the new recruits from Missouri had deserted, the hardships of the retreat having been too much for them. The farm-houses on the route from the battle-fields in Missouri are filled with wounded and sick rebels, and the roads strewn with dead horses and mules, burned wagons and arms. SHELBY was the only commander who brought off any guns—he had three Parrott's and a mounted howitzer, the last of eighteen pieces that PRICE took with him to Missouri. MAGRUDER had withdrawn his forces, apparently to the line of the Red River, and Arkansas is now more quiet and free from guerrilla operations than at any time since the occupation by our forces.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Thursday last says: "The rumor which has been circulating in the city for several days regarding the removal of Gen. ROSECRANS from the Department of the Missouri, is confirmed as a fact by telegraphic announcement from Washington City. He is superseded by Maj.-Gen. DODGE, of Iowa. Gen. ROSECRANS goes to Cincinnati, to report from there to Washington by letter."

THE ADVOCATES OF NON-INTERVENTION.—No one doubts the perfect good faith with which Mr. COBDEN argues the question of non-intervention in presence of his countrymen. And as little can any one doubt the consummate ability which marks his public utterances on international questions generally. Mr. COBDEN has been addressing his constituents at Rochdale, on American as well as other affairs; and we shall all gather instruction from his arguments. But the mere intimation of the delivery of such a speech clearly suggests one pertinent fact as to non-intervention here. It is this—and many of our friends abroad are apt to overlook it—that the loyal people of the American Republic would as cordially resent an intervention in their favor, as they would an open or a secret alliance of the rebellious States against the Union. The strong and stout arm of the North can be upheld only by the brave hearts which cling with true faith and unshaken courage to the cause of a free Republican Government. When the freemen of these States begin even to whisper a desire for intervention in their own behalf, the cause of the Republic is gone hopelessly. The sentiment was well put in Mr. SEWARD'S note on the Wharncliffe charity fund. Americans North and South, be they loyalists or rebels, the Secretary hoped, had too much self-respect to invite the commiseration of Europe. If this was giving too much credit to the rebel leaders, it was certainly no incorrect interpretation of the universal feeling among the masses of the population of this Continent, from Labrador to the Southern Cape, *to be let alone by Europe*, no matter under what guise intervention is proffered.

The Message of the Rebel Governor of Virginia—Arm the Slaves or Perish.

There is after all no such trustworthy information concerning the actual state of Dixie as is afforded by its official documents. The newspapers aim chiefly to keep up the public spirit by clap-trap and buncomb. The few private individuals who escape have only had a very narrow field of observation, and their report concerning that narrow field is apt to be more or less incorrectly colored by their personal feeling. But the public officials, of the higher class, have a complete view of all affairs as they actually are, and they have the strongest motives to represent them truly. Official responsibilities and necessities weigh upon them which cannot be satisfied by any sort of humbug. The war against them is a terrible reality. They cannot stand up against it for a day, except with solid means. These means can be had only from the people, and the representatives of the people. Therefore they must publicly declare, under the penalty of ruin, just what their dangers and their wants are.

JEFF. DAVIS was simply obeying this necessity when he plainly told the people of Georgia that two-thirds of the men on his military rolls were not in the military service. The six Southern Governors, at their conference in Augusta, in October, obeyed this necessity, when they resolved that owners of slaves should "freely yield them to their country, that the authorities may appropriate such part of them to the public service as may be required." The Governor of Virginia now obeys it, when he not only declares that "it is the first duty of the Legislature to bring into the field *all able-bodied men*, who are not necessary to the State Government," but also boldly avows the necessity of arming the slave population, and testifies that "this policy is looked to with anxiety by some of the ablest military men of the age, who believe that *it is of the last importance that it should be adopted without delay.*"

This is the strongest form of language. It is language running directly counter to the very strongest of popular prejudices. Can any sane man here in the North believe that it could have been uttered except under a constraint of resistless necessity? JEFF. DAVIS in his recent message to the rebel Congress, while ostensibly disapproving of the slave-arming project, carefully shaped his language so as to convey the impression that it might soon be expedient, and suggested trying the expedient by putting arms in the hands of forty thousand, specially selected. His whole treatment of the subject showed that he was conscious of being in a great strait between an inexorable military necessity and the fiery wrath of the people. Even wary as he was, he drew upon himself no little reproach; and the popular branch of his Congress, always the first to shrink from popular displeasure, speedily hushed up all debate on the subject. But Gov. SMITH has no idea of possibly bowing in that way before the coming destruction. He makes bold to name in plainest English the last terrible resort, and to aver, not only on his own responsibility, but on that of some of the ablest Generals in the Confederacy, that the time has come when this resort must be tried.

Now, we do not care to discuss whether this resort would or would not afford any relief. On that point there is much diversity of opinion both in the South and in the North. Some consider that slaves cannot be made to do any effective fighting for their old masters, even with the promise of their freedom—that they would desert to the Northern armies at every opportunity, and that these who could not desert would throw down their arms on every field of battle, and allow themselves to be made prisoners. Others are strong in the belief that military training, which has such a wonderful effect on other dispositions, making even good Union men, when once in the ranks, fight vigorously for the Confederate flag, may render even slaves as good soldiers for the Confederacy as our own black soldiers are for the Union. Grant that this can be settled only by the actual test, yet the fact none the less stands that even the advocates of the measure in the South admit it to be an *extreme* resort. This is a practical admission of the executive managers of the Confederacy, that the Confederacy itself is at an extremity.

It is obvious how it presents itself to the Southern mind. The war against the Government was begun for the behalf of slavery. Every Southern man, however ignorant, knows that his leaders went into the secession movement for no other ostensible object. But now it begins to be proclaimed that in order to sustain the movement, this original object must be sacrificed,—for it comes to just this. The war cannot be carried on without arming the slaves, and the slaves cannot be used without giving them their freedom, and with it that of their wives and children. It is not strange that while the leaders, who have staked every earthly hope on the success of the rebellion, are fast making up their minds to try this last desperate expedient, the people themselves are staggered by the monstrous inconsistency of sacrificing the very object of the war for the sake of maintaining the war. It brings the question home to them with tremendous force, why the Slaveholding States should keep up this desperate conflict against the Union, at a stage when the very process will compel them to cast away all the interests for which they cast away the Union.

It is easy to see that this question of arming the slaves is going to occasion a new and very vehement agitation in the South. It is not one of these questions which the powers at Richmond can settle at their own pleasure. Slavery is the one inviolable thing in the Confederacy which they dare not touch without State permission. It seems to be almost universally conceded that the preliminary sanction by the State Legislatures will be necessary. But this will never be obtained without the fiercest controversies and dissensions, which, in all probability, will do as much to weaken the cohesion of the Confederacy as any fighting of the slaves could do to strengthen it, even if this fighting should prove to be all that its strongest advocates claim. We look for the further developments on this question with no little interest. They must manifest themselves soon. The case is a desperate one, and what is done must be done quickly.

OUR ARMIES.—There are a number of military and naval movements in progress at present—of some of which the public are partially informed, and of others they are in ignorance—which seem greatly involved and totally disconnected; but which, we think, will soon be found to be parts of one great and comprehensive plan. Four extensive operations, ranging across four great rebel States of the Atlantic slope, each operation having a bearing upon the others, and all looking to results of magnitude, are pretty sure to meet their consummation before Christmas. Of the object of Gen. WARREN'S movement in Virginia, the public are as ignorant as they are of the whereabouts of Gen. SHERMAN in Georgia; but WARREN'S movement is as assuredly connected with other great operations, which will in due time be developed, as FOSTER'S movement on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad was connected with the great march of Gen. SHERMAN. By the way, we may remark that it now appears that FOSTER'S late movement was not as entire a failure as it seemed at first sight. He was repulsed at Grahamville, but he destroyed the bridge ouer the Pocotaligo, which was one of the main objects he had in view. We learn but little additional of SHERMAN, but the public will almost certainly be gratified this week by good news from him.

The war, with the exception of the bye-play of HOOD in Tennessee, is now confined to the Atlantic slope; and it will be a superb warlike spectacle to see all our military and naval forces, from the James to the Savannah, coöperating harmoniously and successfully.

Political Personalities.

The Union party, it seems, is to be treated to its annual display of "dirty linen." Now that the election is over, and votes are, therefore, not to be immediately affected by it, parties who deem themselves aggrieved come before the public in hot pursuit of "satisfaction." As a general thing, these performances are old friends with new faces,—old quarrels under new pretexts. Ex-Surveyor ANDREWS resents his wrongs by printing two columns of vehement vituperation on that venerable offender THURLOW WEED, upon whom he charges the "deep damnation" of his removal from office. Ex-Mayor OPDYKE has sued the same political marplot for libel, and the courts commence to-day an inquest into the alleged offence.

We wish our officials and ex-officials had a little higher estimate of the proprieties of public life and of their own position than these proceedings indicate. They may gratify their resentments for the moment by hurling epithets and accusations at the men who have aroused them; but they seldom enhance their own claims on the public for respect or consideration. They certainly do not establish on their own behalf any special or exclusive devotion to Union principles by thus assailing, for personal reasons, those with whom they have been coöperating in their support. Mr. ANDREWS receives high praise from a leading Republican journal for having forborne so long to pour out the vials of his wrath upon the head of Mr. WEED. We cannot help thinking that he would have deserved still higher praise if he had foreborne altogether.

Mr. WEED is the oldest active politician in the State. He wielded for a longer time a greater degree of political power than any other man in it. His influence through a long and busy life has been felt in conventions, in executive and legislative councils, and in the popular canvass. Naturally enough he has made mistakes, committed faults and multiplied enemies; and just as naturally, he is now paying the penalty of his long career of prosperity and power. It is not, however, a very edifying spectacle to see men, who but for him and his active efforts never would have been heard of in public life, elbowing one another in frantic competition for the final stab at his character and career.

We have differed widely from Mr. WEED in some of his views concerning the rebellion and the war, and have thought especially that he has been altogether too despondent as to the results of departing from the policy which he deemed essential to the salvation of the country. But he has erred in the one direction no more widely than some of his assailants have in the other. If he resisted Mr. LINCOLN'S renomination, so did they, and with at least just as little reason and in quite as bad a temper. Both finally acquiesced in it, however, probably because they could not help themselves, and both, we do not doubt, labored with equal zeal, sincerity and effect in securing his reëlection. Both certainly rejoice in that result, and we would fain hope from the same patriotic and disinterested motives; and both, it seems to us, would display good judgment, as well as good temper, by sparing the public the spectacle of further heated and intemperate wranglings.

Undoubtedly they contribute somewhat by them to the public entertainment. A very considerable portion of the community is always edified by personal brawls and contentions, whether in print or in the street. But the actors in these scenes may be cheered without being admired—and the applause they receive is often purchased at the cost of their personal dignity. We don't suppose our philosophy will carry much weight with the parties involved—but it may at least form our excuse for not opening our columns to the displays in question.

The Tariff on Imports and the Public Revenues.

Everybody in and out of Congress is just now cudgeling his brains about the best means of raising enough revenue, to meet the public liabilities and pay the expenses of the war; and we shall probably have during the next month or two a host of expedients and devices presented for our consideration.

It is proposed by some to raise the income tax, already enormous; by others to increase some of the excise duties; and most people, we believe, counsel both of these measures. We dare say they will prove very effectual as far as they go, but these will not suffice. It must not be forgotten that in direct taxation the difficulty of collection increases, after a certain point, in the ratio of the increase of the tax itself. When we begin to call on people for a proportion of their income, the loss of which seriously inconveniences them, we at once create temptations to fraud and evasion, which grow strong and stronger as the tax grows heavier.

Moreover, it is not at all difficult to raise the rate to such a point as will destroy, among a large part of the industrial classes, the hope, and with the hope, the desire of saving. Nothing makes people more reckless than the knowledge that they cannot retain the surplus of their incomes, over and above the means of living as they have been accustomed to live. It may seem strange to persons of enthusiastic temperament, but it is true, that the desire of helping the Government is never strong enough, in the mass of the most patriotic community, to lead them to accumulate for the mere purpose of handing over their accumulations to the tax gatherer.

We must, in devising schemes of taxation, take men as they are, and adapt our requirements to human nature. Those who see no limits to the amount of the revenue tax which may be imposed, have evidently taken nothing into account except the physical power of collecting it. But the real problem is not how to lay hands on the money, but how to lay hands on it in such manner as not to discourage or impede the public in making more.

There is one expedient, about which nothing has as yet been said, but which would, we venture to assert, if tried, prove as fertile, if not more so, than any—and that is lowering the duties on foreign imports. Congress and the public were so busy last Winter in devising means of "keeping down the price of gold," that the means of putting money in the Treasury seems to have been in a great degree overlooked. To keep out foreign goods, and to keep gold from leaving the country, was the great object of most of the financial measures of last session. The bearing of all this on the gold-bearing bonds was apparently not then thought of. But it is now discovered that it would be very desirable indeed if the Government were in receipt of twice the quantity of gold it now receives at the custom-house. The way, and the only way, to increase the customs receipts, however, is to lower the duties on articles of general consumption. That lowering duties has this effect, has been placed beyond all question by European experiments; and it is now better established than almost any other law of finance.

The objection to it is that it "discourages native industry," meaning the production and sale of manufactured articles. But it will certainly not discourage the export of metals, petroleum and agricultural produce, on the sale of which, it is now beginning to be clearly seen, will depend in a great measure on our ability to meet the enormous liabilities which we are piling up. To encourage the demand for these abroad ought to be the great aim of our financiering, and though we may readily reach the limit of foreign ability to purchase and pay for them in money, there is no limit to the quantity for which they will pay in goods.

It is not necessary to argue now the policy or impolicy of building up native manufactures, and shutting out foreign competition. The great and only question now before us is not how to "keep money in the country," or make our own silks and satins, but how to get most money into the National Treasury with least inconvenience or suffering to the public. It is with reference to this, and this solely, we submit, that the tariff should now be considered. For it will profit us little if there be silk and cloth manufactories in every village, and the Government finds itself bankrupt, or the war breaks down for want of funds.

We ought therefore to seek to discover the rate at which the tariff will produce the largest amount of revenue, and leave the question of the effect it will have or ought to have in stimulating certain branches of home industry, to take care of itself for the present.

Honor to Admiral Farragut.

Yesterday afternoon an adjourned meeting of citizens was held at the Custom-house, to determine upon what measures should be adopted to honor Admiral FARRAGUT, whose arrival here is hourly expected. The resolutions and proceedings on Saturday were read and approved.

The question of presenting a testimonial to Admiral FARRAGUT was spoken to by Messrs. RICHARD SCHELL, Capt. MARSHALL, SAMUEL SLOAN, A. A. LOW, the Chairman, and others.

The sentiment of the meeting was that no honor which it was possible to confer would be beyond the deserts of the Admiral.

On motion of Mr. Low, it was decided to appoint a committee of twenty to raise money for the purpose of carrying out the object of the meeting. Mr. TAYLOR was by request of Mr. Low, made Chairman.

Rear-Admiral Farragut.

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 12.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The anticipated arrival of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT very properly awakens among his countrymen a desire to render homage to his character as a man, his services as a sailor, and his devotion as a patriot. Among the suggestions I have seen is one that contemplates the presentation of a "local habitation" to the veteran who has achieved for himself a glorious name. This would make him a citizen of our great metropolis.

I have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Admiral FARRAGUT, and know how eminently worthy he is of the confidence of his Government and the gratitude of his country.

Should the idea of presenting the Admiral a mansion take form, I desire to become a contributor, and with this view I beg that you will give the inclosed check the proper direction.

Truly yours, THURLOW WEED.

H. J. RAYMOND, Esq.

[A check for the sum of $500 accompanied the note of Mr. WEED.—ED. TIMES.]

SOLDIERS' FAIR IN JERSEY CITY.—A fair for the benefit of the families of volunteers and the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, will be held at the City Hall, in Jersey City, commencing this evening at 7 o'clock. The fair is held under the auspices of the Ladies' Relief Society of Jersey City, an organization that has already performed a vast amount of good work for soldiers and their families. Under their skillful direction the hall has been fitted up in elegant style, and the display of articles for sale is very extensive and tempting. The object is one that commends itself to the good wishes of every one, and we trust that the fair will prove a decided success.

From North Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 8.

A refugee from the enemy's lines, who has just arrived here, states that some of the opposition papers of this State intimate that SHERMAN'S infantry has captured Augusta, Milledgeville and Macon, and that his cavalry had captured Milen, while the rebel papers, which claim to speak officially, deny that he has made any such progress.

Gen. WILD, of the African Brigade, has arrived here with dispatches, and to look out for the interest of the families connected with his command.

By the way of Roanoke Island we have Southern dates to the 4th inst.

The departure of rebel troops to the assistance of Georgia, leaves North Carolina nearly destitute of an armed force.

The opposition papers in North Carolina speak of SHERMAN'S undertaking as unparalleled in history, and intimate that he will doubtless sweep everything before him, and plant his victorious standard upon the coast.

The reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN, accompanied with SHERMAN'S prospect of success, is a new incentive to the opposition party of this State, who are now fearlessly advocating immediate steps for the cessation of hostilities, and the acceptance of such terms as the Federal Government may feel disposed to grant. The recent bold steps taken to this end by her delegation in the rebel Congress, are sustained by a large majority of the people, who from all parts of the State are sending their letters of approval to these representatives, who are urged to withdraw in a body from Richmond and return to North Carolina and assist in the movement of separate State action for peace.

The yellow fever has entirely disappeared from Newbern and Beaufort since the severe frost. Notwithstanding the weather is now very warm, no apprehensions are entertained of the reappearance of the disease this season.

Municipal Elections.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

The municipal election here to-day, Mayor LINCOLN was reelected by 4,141 majority over Mr. AMORY, opposition. The Republicans elect a full Board of Aldermen and a large majority of the Council.

In Roxbury, Mayor LEWIS is reelected. Hon. J. S. SLEEPER was the opposition candidate. Little interest was manifested and a light vote was polled.

In LYNN, the main question was on the removal of the railroad depot, and resulted in the election of Mr. NEAL for Mayor by 1,049 votes against 811 cast for Mr. USHER. This settles the question that the depot shall remain where it is for the present.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

In LOWELL, JOSIAH G. PEABODY, Republican, was elected Mayor by 550 majority over A. W. BERTRICK, Citizens' candidate. The City Council elect are all Republicans.

In Worcester, PHINEAS BALL, Republican, was elected Mayor by 79 majority over Mr. LINCOLN, the present incumbent.

The Steamships Canada and Glasgow.

HALIFAX, Monday, Dec. 12.

The steamship *Canada* sailed this morning for Boston.

The steamship *Glasgow* sailed about 12 o'clock, noon, for New-York.

We had a heavy southwest gale last night, accompanied with rain. The weather is fine this morning.

Confirmation of Attorney-General Speed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

Hon. JAMES SPEED was confirmed by the Senate to-day, in Executive session, as Attorney-General of the United States.

CORRECTING THE ENROLLMENT LIST.—The building hired on Duane-street by the County Committee on Volunteering, has proved to be too small for the accommodation of the clerical force engaged in correcting the enrollment lists of this city and county. The committee are about erecting a wooden structure in the City Hall Park, fronting on Broadway, which will contain every convenience and ample accommodations for all the clerks employed. This building is to be over 300 feet in length. It is thought that the whole work of correcting the lists can be completed in ninety days.

PROMOTION OF BRIG.-GEN. POTTER.—Brig.-Gen ROBERT B. POTTER, of this city, commanding the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps, has been promoted to be Major-General by brevet, "for distinguished and gallant conduct in the several actions since crossing the Rapidan," to take rank Aug. 1, 1864.

ASSAULTED AND ROBBED BY HIGHWAYMEN.—EDWARD WITHERELL, living at No. 44 Pike street, was assaulted and robbed by a gang of ruffians on Sunday night in Monroe-street, near Market. One of the robbers suddenly placed his hand over Mr. WITHERELL'S mouth, while the others took from him his watch valued at $40. Officer PIKE, of the Seventh Precinct, yesterday arrested a man named PATRICK MALONE, who was identified by Mr. WITHERELL as one of the men who assaulted and robbed him. He was committed by Justice BRANDRETH for examination.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Il Trovatore"—the most permanently popular opera, with the single exception of "Don Giovanni," that has ever been produced in New-York—was repeated here last evening to more than an average house. ZUCCHI, MORENI and BELLINI were excellent. The same—with the reservation of a solitary moment, when the weather had its way—may be said of Signor MASSIMILIANI, who, in the latter portion of the opera, was in fact admirable. The performance generally gave complete satisfaction.

On Wednesday next, DONIZETTI'S grand opera—grand in every sense of the word—of "Don Sebastian" will be played for the last time. No modern work appeals more completely to the eye and ear than this. Every seat in the house will be taken, and those who need them would do well to apply early. There will be no performance at the Academy to-night. The house is needed for the rehearsal of "Fra Diavolo."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BOUCICAULT'S new petite comedy of "How She Loves Him" was produced here last evening in admirable style, and with complete success. Every character was well played. We reserve for another notice a further consideration of this enjoyable piece.

CONCERTS.—A grand benefit concert will be given at the Brooklyn Atheneum this evening to little EFFIE PARKHURST. A number of prominent artists and a double quartet of amateurs assist. On Thursday evening, at Niblo's Saloon, (N. Y.,) a grand complimentary concert will also be given to Mr. FREDERICK MOLLENHAUER, an artist of unquestionable merit, and a gentleman whom misfortune has sorely overtaken. Mr. MOLLENHAUER is blind. He will be assisted by Miss CLARA LANG, Herr WEINLICH, Mr. S. B. MILLS, the Arion Society, Mr. CHARLES BERGMANN, Mr. MATZKA, Master EMIL MOLLENHAUER, Mr. GEORGE CARNINCKE, Mr. SCHREINER and Mr. HUNTER.

READINGS.—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. FROBISHER will give an evening of readings and recitations at Clinton Hall on Wednesday next.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. MCCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, reports that during the past year two hundred and eighty-two new National Banks have been organized, and one hundred and sixty-eight State banks changed into National ones. The whole number of National Banks now in existence is five hundred and eighty-four, divided among twenty-seven States and Territories, as follows:

Maine	18	Michigan	15
New-Hampshire	9	Indiana	34
Vermont	10	Illinois	38
Massachusetts	67	Wisconsin	15
Rhode Island	3	Minnesota	4
Connecticut	20	Iowa	20
New-York	100	Missouri	7
New-Jersey	16	Kansas	1
Pennsylvania	109	Nebraska Territory	1
Delaware	1	Kentucky	1
Maryland	3	Tennessee	3
District of Columbia	2	Louisiana	1
Virginia	1		
West Virginia	2	Total	584
Ohio	84		

The following table shows the capital, circulation and bonds deposited in the National banks:

State.	Capital Stock Paid in.	Circulation.	Bonds
Maine	$2,749,000 00	$1,887,000	$2,224,500
New-Hampshire	1,120,000 00	572,700	641,000
Vermont	1,450,000 00	1,311,400	1,636,000
Rhode Island	700,000 00	414,300	580,000
Massachusetts	25,979,000 00	12,536,850	16,898,050
Connecticut	5,177,438 00	4,084,050	4,626,500
New-York	29,599,175 03	12,584,956	14,06 ,000
Pennsylvania	21,124,118 88	10,138,830	14,964,100
New-Jersey	2,141,949 00	1,756,170	2,011,000
Delaware	30 ,000 00	200,000	250 00
Maryland	1,560,000 00	1,245 000	1,400,000
Dist. of Columbia	600,000 00	477,000	531,000
Virginia	98,025 00	95,000	112,000
West Virginia	286,550 00	182,000	224,000
Ohio	10,035,165 88	7,567,280	8,741,050
Kentucky	20 ,000 00	142,000	184,000
Indiana	4,261 671 26	3,144,400	3,523,100
Illinois	4,147,837 25	3,306,560	3,714,500
Michigan	1,168,000 00	797,800	943,500
Wisconsin	1,040,277 00	774,500	901,000
Minnesota	590,000 00	442,000	513,000
Iowa	1,215,000 00	945,000	1,092,000
Nebraska Territory	40,000 00	27,000	30,000
Kansas	176,000 00	49,000	55,000
Missouri	1,621,530 00	722,000	865,000
Tennessee	340,000 00	234,340	280,000
Louisiana	586,000 00	180,000	209,000
Total	$108 964,597 28	$65,864,650	$81,961,450

The Comptroller says that the apprehension of a too rapid increase of National banks have been much lessened by the recent action of many State banks. The legislature of Pennsylvania, following the example of the legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut, &c., has recently authorized the banks of that State to reorganize, and the indication are now unmistakeable, that the time is not far distant when the people of the United States will be everywhere relieved of a bank note circulation of limited credit and uncertain value, and supplied with one of uniform credit and as solvent as the nation. It has been the earnest wish of the Comptroller that this desirable result should be brought about through the agency of existing banks, rather than by the organization of new ones, so that the national calculation might be introduced with as little increase of banking capital as possible.

The Comptroller adds:

"It is an interesting fact, that this great change is taking place—this great financial revolution, if I may so call it, is being accomplished, without disturbing the business of the country. State banks, whose conversions are facilitated by enabling acts, are being daily reorganized without a curtailment of discounts, or even a temporary derangement of their affairs. Nearly all the banking capital of Philadelphia has been recently nationalized with scarcely an interruption of the business of the banks for a single day. In States where no enabling legislation has been obtained, the change from the State to the national system is attended with more difficulty. But even in these States, by the organization of National banks by the stockholders of State banks, and the transfer of the assets of the latter to the former, the change has been already, in many instances, effected without loss to the owners, and with very little practical inconvenience to the managers.

It is also an interesting fact that the stock of State banks which have been changed into National associations has not been depreciated by the change; on the contrary, the shares of most of them have been appreciated, and I know of no instance in which their real or market value has been seriously affected by it. This fact sufficiently refutes the charge, sometimes urged against the system, that it was being forced upon the country to the prejudice of the stockholders of State institutions.

It may be proper for me to state another fact in this connection of interest to the public, which is, that the National Banks are, without any known exceptions, in safe, although some of them are in inexperienced hands; and that the fears that the national banking system would be the means of filling the country with banks of fictitious capitals, and be a reproduction, on a large scale, of the stock-banking systems of States in which they have proved to be a failure, if not a fraud, are, from present indications, without a real foundation."

The Comptroller remarks that he is institut. g a system of examinations which will do much to expose and check improper practices on the part of the bankers, and violations of the wholesome provisions of the law. Of the banking interest generally, he says:

"The banking interest of the United States is an important one; it has grown with the business of the country, and has been largely instrumental in developing the national resources and in increasing the national wealth. Banks of issue, badly and dishonestly as many of them have been managed, and disastrous as have been the failures which bad management and dishonesty have produced, have still been of unquestionable advantage to the people. The capital of the country has been largely, and in good faith, invested in them, and thousands of stockholders depend upon the dividends upon their bank stock for support. It is an interest which has stood by the Government in its struggles with a gigantic rebellion; and now, when it is indispensable that the Government should control the issues of paper money, there has been created a national banking system, not to destroy the State banks but to absorb them, and that, too, without prejudice to their stockholders."

Of the tendency to inflation, he speaks as follows:

"But while the national currency act is restrictive in its general provisions, and is expected, when generally adopted to prevent expansions, there is still danger that too much capital will be invested under it during the suspension of specie payments, and in the existing unsettled condition of our political and financial affairs. When money is plenty, and fortunes are being rapidly acquired, the country is always in a feverish and unhealthy state. This is especially true at the present time. The enormous expenditures of the Government, and the great advance in prices since the commencement of the war, have made many persons suddenly rich, and, upon fortunes suddenly acquired, have followed reckless expenditures extravagance, waste. Speculation is taking the place of sober and persevering industry, and the thousands are deluded with the notion that the wealth of the nation is being increased by the increase of its indebtedness. The inauguration of a system of banking, under such circumstances, is peculiarly hazardous, and I have been, from the time of my appointment, more apprehensive that too many banks would be organized, than that the system would not be sufficiently attractive to induce capitalists to become connected with it. The Government is the great borrower. Its obligations compose a large portion of the discount line of the banks, which are making large profits on Government securities at little apparent risk and the danger is, that the national banking system, with all its restrictions may, during the suspension of specie payments, and the continuance of the war, add to the plethora of paper money; and that, when the war is over, the banks, deprived of the existing means of investment in Government obligations, and finding no legitimate use for their capitals, may be tempted to use them in encouraging operations that will eventually prove to be as unprofitable to themselves, as they will be injurious to the country. For the double purpose, therefore, of keeping down the national circulation as far as it has seemed possible to do it, consistently with the establishment of the system throughout the country, and preventing an increase of banking capital, that might hereafter be instrumental in keeping up the inflation and retarding the resumption of specie payments, or prove unprofitable to its owners, I have felt it to be my duty to discourage, in many instances, the organization of new banks, and in more instances to refuse my sanction to the increase of the capital of those already organized. In doing so, I may seem to have exercised a power not warranted by the act; but if not sustained by its letter, I have been by its spirit, and I am willing to let the future decide, as to the correctness or incorrectness of my course."

Amendments of the Currency act are recommended, in order that it may be fully accommodated to the wants and business of the country. The Comptroller says:

"The provisions in regard to the lawful money reserve and the distribution of the assets of insolvent banks require modification.

I am still of the opinion that the rates of interest to be charged by the national banks should be fixed by Congress, and not by the States.

"There are too many points at which the banks may redeem their notes. All, with the exception of those in Philadelphia and Boston, should redeem in New-York. The banks ought to be compelled by law to retain a part, if not all the coin received by them, for interest on their gold-bearing bonds, in order that they may be prepared to lend their influence in favor of a return to specie payments, and some provisions should be introduced by which, when specie payments are resumed, excessive importation of goods may be checked and dangerous exportations of coin may be prevented.

It is of the greatest importance that the national currency system should be independent of politics and free from political influences. To effect this, and to facilitate the business of the banks with the Comptroller, I am clearly of the opinion that the bureau should be made an independent department, and removed from Washington to Philadelphia or New-York."

Gen. Hancock's New Corps.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

Arrangements are rapidly being made to put the new First Corps of Gen. HANCOCK into the field at the earliest moment. Many old and tried officers will be placed in command, and their names will be announced in a few days. Steps are being taken which will induce each State to forward veterans to form this corps. Arrangements are, it is said, in progress by which State and other local bounties may be paid here to a veteran recruit, who may have himself credited to any particular locality he may prefer.

For any veteran sent to Washington, to be accredited to any locality, a certificate will be given. It is the interest of all localities to send on as many veterans as possible, as they are not subject to the draft, and yet can be properly credited to particular localities. The Government bounties given to the veterans of the First Corps are given to no others, and superior inducements are therefore offered to enlist in this corps. The time to put it in the field is short, and localities must be prompt to forward men, and thus take advantage of the Government bounties to fill their quotas. It is only necessary to take the veteran recruit to a Provost-Marshal, who will forward him, free of expense, to Washington. Let it be remembered that these veteran soldiers are not subject to the draft, and any one enlisted is a clear gain on the quota of any future draft.

Weather.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

Clear; strong N. W. wind; thermometer 24°.

THE LIFEBOAT OF R M. BALLANTYNE.—A book of extraordinary interest and power, and well fitted to do a good deal in awakening efforts to provide ways and means to save life in case of shipwreck on the coast. In the way of a tale, introducing some of the finest characters as Box, Guy and some of the very worst as Denham and Orlich, it exhibits the great value of the lifeboat, the improvement in its construction, and the need of multiplying them, and other appliances, all along the coast.—*New-York Observer.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Coughs.—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards COUGH REMEDY. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation, which induces coughing, giving instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, dresses the hair perfectly, and renders it soft and glossy. There are worthless imitations of which the public should beware.

A Card.

JOHN N. GENIN, in view of the immediate advent of the Fur Season, would draw the attention of the fashionable world and the public to his extensive stock of LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS, and to the moderate prices which he has determined to affix to them. The assortment, manufactured expressly for the approaching season, comprises the popular fancy furs of the day, together with many superb sets of Royal Ermine, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable. The stock of Sleigh Robes, besides the usual variety, includes an elegant collection of Arctic Fox Robes, which, for richness and ample dimensions. Also, ladies' Muffs and boa muffs, gentlemen's fur collars and gloves. The entire exposition which is now complete, is remarkable for its variety, and beauty.

JNO. N. GENIN,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Bargains in Fine Carriages.

WOOD BROTHERS offer at their temporary warerooms, "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., a large stock, latest styles,
CLARENCES,
FAMILY BROUGHAMS,
COUPES,
LANDAUS,
PARK PHAETONS.
Also, all the fashionable varieties of Sleighs, made by Jas. Gould & Co., Albany, and other celebrated builders.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Attention, Soldiers!—Protect your Health! No sensible man will leave the city without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Colds, Bruises, Sores, Fevers and Dysentery these medicines are the best in the world. Every regiment should provide itself therewith. If the reader of this has a friend in the army, send him a box of Pills or Ointment from this store. His place, not him, will be filled. No. 80 Maiden-lane. Inside the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many deaths will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on people's make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. DOREL, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old stand, 9 Fulton-st., and concentrated it to business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods and prices every variety of boot or shoe for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Just on the Market—A Little Wonder!—The great fall new $10 PATENT SEWING MACHINE is now working like a charm; is easily operated by every lady, seamstress, milliner, dressmaker, &c. For sale at wholesale, at store, No. 427 Broadway, New-York, where orders for the good may be seen in operation. An especial invitation for the holidays. Exhibition purchase solicited. J. P. HOLMES, Wholesale Agent, No. 427 Broadway, New-York.

Sleighs!! Sleighs!!
WOOD BROTHERS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.,
TE SANITARY FAIR BUILDING,
are offering cheap—a full assortment,
FAMILY SLEIGHS,
PONY SLEIGHS,
CUTTERS,
JUMPERS,
PORTLAND CUTTERS.
WOOD BROTHERS are also agents for GOLD'S celebrated Albany sleighs.
A few bargains left in fine carriages, slightly damaged by the late fire.

President Petroleum Company,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

It will be seen that the Officers and Directors of this organization are of excellent commercial standing and influence. Liberal advantages are offered to subscribers, they getting the property at the first cost price, viz: in the neighborhood of $100 per acre for first-class oil territory. The territory is very ample and great prospects are entertained of large returns.

Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., 64 Cedar-st., New-York, supply pamphlets and all information.

$100 paid in now secures $500 of the Original stock.

Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Oil Wells.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 56, New-York.

The Company are now ready to grant leases on liberal terms to parties who wish to sink wells. Their lands, underlaid by oil-bearing rock, are situated on the Allegany River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks, embracing an area of ten and one-half miles of

SUPERIOR BORING TERRITORY,

and present great inducements. For terms and particulars apply to JOHN M. CLAPP, Resident Superintendent, at President, Venango County, Penn., or at the office of the Company, as above.

AMORY EDWARDS, President.
J. E. CONANT, Secretary.

It is Passive Suicide to permit the Health to be undermined, the constitution broken, and the lease of life shortened by nervous complaints, constipation, biliousness, indigestion, chronic headache, or intermittent or remittent fevers, when it is a fact established by unquestioned evidence that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will prevent or remove these evils.

Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 69 Cedar-st.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Has proved itself to be the best preparation ever presented to the public—a fact to which thousands who have used it are ready to testify.

A few applications of it will change brash, dry and wiry hair to the most

BEAUTIFUL SILKEN TRESSES.

If the hair is falling off or becoming gray the use of the RENEWER will surely arrest its decay, and cause it to assume, in a short time, ALL ITS FORMER BEAUTY. It completely eradicates scurf and dandruff, kills hair eaters, so destructive to the roots of the hair, and cures all diseases and humors of the scalp.

As a hair dressing, the

SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

is unequaled. It is purely vegetable.

We offer it, KNOWING that it will bring back the hair to its original color, promote its growth and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it, unless the person is very aged. This is not like other preparations, leaving the hair dry and trashy, but will keep it moist, soft and glossy. Any one who has used the Renewer will testify to the truth of our statement in regard to it.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Sole Proprietors.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York,
Wholesale Agents.

N. B.—Be very particular to ask for HALL'S SICILIAN RENEWER, as there is a worthless imitation in the market.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL,
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

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Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address S. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New York.

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To RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, JR., No. 468 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability. Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

A Large Assortment of Imported Boots, Slippers and Vestsiens, to be sold cheap to close the stock. Quilted Slippers for Holiday presents. No. 571 Broadway. M. L. HILL.

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AFFECTION AND CHARITY
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH
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No. 429 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

First Class Cartes de Visite, price reduced to $1 50 per dozen, at GROTECLOF'S, Nos. 803 and 805 Broadway, near 11th-st.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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33 Second-hand Sewing Machines, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Weed Sewing-Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines No 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes—The best fire-proof Safes in the world.
DEPOT NO 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Hill's Hair Dye. 50 Cents. Black or Brown—Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

BROWN—WEST.—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. George Brinckhurst, Mr. RICHARD BROWN, of New-York, and Miss EMMA WEST, of Philadelphia.

BROWN—PROVOOST.—At St. John's Church, Buffalo, on Thursday evening, Dec. 8, by Rev. Geo. Morgan Hills, of Syracuse, assisted by Rev. O. Wilcox, Jr. Mr. EDWARD BROWN and HELOISE, second daughter of Samuel A. Provoost, Esq., of Buffalo.

DIED.

BOCKEE.—At Ramapo, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 11, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, MARIA LOUISA LA RUE, wife of A. W. Bockee, and daughter of the late Col Henry D. Hartman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Ramapo, without further invitation. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st., via Erie Railway, at 10 A. M. for Sufferns, where conveyances will be in attendance.

BRUSH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday Dec. 11, JARVIS C., son of MARY ANN and the late Jarvis Brush, in the 19th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, 13th inst., at Lyceum, at 2 P. M., at the house of his grandfather, John B. Brush, West Hills, L. I. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BREWSTER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec 11, JAMES, eldest son of Henry Brewster, of this city, and grandson of James Brewster, of New-Haven, Conn., aged 13 years.

Funeral services will take place on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Calvary Church 4th-av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

COVENTON.—On Monday morning Dec. 12 MARY WHEATON, wife of Samuel Conkling and eldest daughter of the late Asbel D. Pearce, of Providence R. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Dec 14, at 12 M., from her late residence, No. 62 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Interment at Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, R. I.

DE WITT.—At the residence of her brother, J. V. L. De Witt, Potsdam, Penn., on Saturday, Dec. 10, MARIA DE WITT, formerly of Jersey City, aged 61 years.

DEXTER.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 10, Mrs SUSAN A. DEXTER, daughter of the late Chester Cimp, Esq., of Northampton, Mass., in the 44d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 47 London-terrace, 23d-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains to be taken to Boston.

FURMAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 11, GROVER COE FURMAN, in the 22d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Bedford-av., corner Morton-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

HERRING.—On Sunday, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M., ISABEL, daughter of James and Emily C. Herring.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, on Tuesday, the 13th, at 2 P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 340 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

HARDING.—At Washington, D. C., on Saturday, Dec. 10, EDWIN A. HARDING.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's house, No. 7 East 11th st., at 1 o'clock this day, Tuesday, 13th inst.

HRABOWSZKY.—At the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, of consumption, LEWIS HRABOWSZKY, an Hungarian exile, aged 34 years.

LEWIS.—At Mott Haven, Westchester County, on Saturday, Dec 10, in full hope of a glorious immortality, WM. N. LEWIS, Sr., aged 64 years and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Morrisania Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, also the Masonic fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the M. E. Church, Morrisania.

MCKINLEY.—On Sunday, Dec. 11, at the Institution for the Blind, of consumption, MARIA MCKINLEY, aged 22 years and 6 months.

The friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services, at the Institution, corner 9th-av and 34th-st., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MILLER.—On Monday, Dec. 12, Mrs. MARY P. MILLER, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 127 East 19th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 14, at 1 o'clock.

PENFOLD.—On Monday, Dec. 12, at his residence in this city, JOHN PENFOLD, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 9 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.,) on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Newtown, L. I., for interment.

RANDOLPH.—At Jersey City, on Monday, Dec. 12, FANNY, infant daughter of Theodore and Fanny F. Randolph.

SAVAGE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 12, CHARLES DUNHAM, only son of Charles C. Savage, aged 17 years.

His funeral will be attended from the First Reformed Dutch Church, in Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, (Rev. Dr. Willetts',) on Wednesday, Dec 14, at 2 P. M.

SIMONDS.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 11, ALFRED FRANCIS, son of Frederic W. and Sophia Simonds, aged 10 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 3½ o'clock.

SPANIER.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, Mr. LOUIS SPANIER.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 119 East 13th-st., on Tuesday morning, Dec 13, at 10 o'clock.

TRAINER.—On Sunday forenoon, KATE ISABELLA, only daughter of Peter and Kate M. Trainer, aged 4 years, 7 months and 11 days.

The friends and natives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 53 West 28th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 1 P. M.

TYSON.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 11, after a short illness, GRACE I. TYSON, daughter of Susan and the late Wm. Tyson, in the 13th year of her age.

The friends, relatives and acquaintances of the family, and of her brothers George and William, and also of her brothers-in-law, W. I. Pooley and J. N. Hayward, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 63 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

WAKEFIELD.—On Monday morning, Dec. 12, CHARLES E. WAKEFIELD, aged 40 years, 2 months and 12 days.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday evening, 13th inst., at 7 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 501 Grand-st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. His remains will be taken to Darien, Conn., on Wednesday morning.

☞ Portland, Me., papers please copy.

FURNITURE.
$300,000.
DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices.
AT NO. 57 LOWERY.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 390, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st and 4th-av. Sold by druggists.

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Between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

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If you want Overcoats, also good warm Winter Clothing, in every variety, and at prices less, also Children's Clothing, go to
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The largest assortment and store in the city.

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The great panacea for every affection of the THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
It does not dry up the cough, but loosens it, and cleanses the Lungs of all impurities.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.
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J. P. DINSMORE, No. 451 Broadway, New-York.
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CLARK'S
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
Nos. 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY,
$6 BUSINESS COATS.
6 BUSINESS COATS.
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$10 OVERCOATS.
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10 OVERCOATS.
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The balance of our Wholesale Stock is to be closed out at a reduction of
25 PER CENT.

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SHOES SHOES.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS,
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The Cheapest and Most Durable Shoe ever made.
These Shoes have only been recently introduced, and only need to be worn to be appreciated, require no mending or repairing, and will wear
SIX MONTHS AND OVER,
keeping the feet dry and warm, and without injury, as the foot does not come in contact with the rubber. The Company are making over 3,000 pairs per day, and meeting with the greatest success ever known. For sale by all the Shoe stores. Ask for the RUBBER-SOLE SHOES, and take nothing else. Try one pair, ladies, and you will wear no other kind.

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EVERY BOY AND GIRL WANTS ONE!!
INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS.
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We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.
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Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park Row.
Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

HANDSOME DECORATED DINNER SETS, $9 to $60.
100 VARIETIES.
Positively the largest and best assortment we have ever offered.
Also, Bronze and Marble Mantel Sets, Glassware, Silver and Plated Ware, &c.
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I.

QUEENS OF SONG. Being memoirs of some of the most celebrated Female Vocalists who have performed on the lyric stage from the earliest days of opera to the present time. To which is added a chronological list of all the operas that have been performed in Europe. By ELLEN CREATHORNE CLAYTON. Illustrated with portraits of Mrs. Billington, Madame Pasta, Madame Sontag, Madame Garcia Malibran, Madame Giulia Grisi, Madame Clara Novello, Madame Viardot Garcia, Malame Marietta Alboni, Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt and Madame Marietta Piccolomin. 544 pages, 8vo. Cloth. Price $2.

"Miss Clayton's diligence has been great and her reading extensive, and of the materials which she has collected, or which have been placed at her disposal, she has made a very good use. She appears also to be possessed of considerable knowledge of music; her critical opinions are well expressed, and with respect to the composition of her work no possible objection can be made. According to the programme set forth in the title-page, the list of "Queens of Song" begins with Katherine Tofts and Margarita de l'Epine, at the commencement of the last century, and—taking every operatic celebrity that intervened—closes with the name of Mlle. Tietjens, the "bright, particular star" of the year 1863. The book abounds in anecdote, and is very interesting."—*London Examiner.*

"A pleasant book."—*London Athenæum.*

II.

DAS ZWEITE BUCH CER REALKENNTNISSE. The Second Book of Nature (in the German Language.) An Elementary Introduction to the Natural Sciences, including Geography and History. Translated from M. Wilson's Readers for the use of German Schools and Families, by G. BREMER. Illustrated by 318 Engravings on Wood. 12mo, $1 25.

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

CAPT. HALL'S ARCTIC RESEARCHES AND LIFE AMONG THE ESQUIMAUX. Arctic Researches and Life among the Esquimaux; being the Narrative of an Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, in the years 1860, 1861 and 1862. By CHARLES FRANCIS HALL. With Maps and 100 Illustrations, beautifully engraved from designs by CHARLES PARSONS, HENRY L. STEPHENS, SOL. EYTINGE, W. S. L. JEWETT and GRANVILLE PERKINS, after sketches by Mr. HALL and photographs. 8vo, Cloth, $4 50; Half Morocco, $6.

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FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. GRISWOLD & SON,
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MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DUCHIEN RAILWAY.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund October 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the trust deed, $60,500 of said Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, viz:

Nos. 46, 93, 101, 199, 321, 323, 326, 367, 300, 322, 336, 402, 420, 423, 473, 494, 495, 495, 504, 547, 630, 631, 688, 705, 710, 735, 763, 828, 907, 932, 944, 945, 977, 1104, 1184, 1238, 1242, 1253, 1255, 1286, 1379, 1388, 1402, 1451, 1605, 1631, 1666, 1711, 1850, 1883, 1901, 2011, 2110, 2310, 2315, 2318, 2322, of $1000 each and 2478, 2503, 2533, 2554, 2567, 2623, 2681, of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 48 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1865. The next payment will be due April 1, 1865.

W. SCHALL,
By A. GOETTELLE, Att'y, } Trust's.
N. A. COWDREY, }

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
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will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

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MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1849, that the circulating notes issued to the late Incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said late bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, NOV. 9, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), at the hour of eleven in the forenoon.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 2.
The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on their capital stock for November, payable to stockholders at the office of JAMES B. POST, Room No. 35, No. 20 Exchange-place, on and after the 15th inst.
G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
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GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
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MAPS.
WESTERN VIRGINIA AND OHIO OIL TERRITORY.
The most reliable map of the great oil region of Virginia and Ohio, printed in good style, for sale by
ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec 7, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first MONDAY of January next, until the 16th day of said month inclusive, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
That interest then due, and not called for prior to the said 16th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.
The Bonds of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, with Coupons exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE OF SHELDON AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., No. 72 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 72 William-st., on the 21st day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 39, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 8, 1864.
THE BANK OF COMMERCE, OF PUTNAM COUNTY, (Carmel,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of MANUEL & COOKE, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of MANUEL & VAN DUZER, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement, the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (R. D.) will be held at the office of said Trustees, No. 48 Wall-st., in the City of New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th of December, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 26 years of age, who has served in the field for three years, as an officer of one of our city regiments; has good health, fair business habits and energy of character to succeed in what he undertakes; if possible, I want a permanent situation, where I can make myself valuable to myself and employer. Good references furnished, and, if required, security. Address H. W. Box No. 1,211 Times Office.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1864.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING for election of directors will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865, from 10 to 11 A. M.
C. DARLING, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor, Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT NORTHERN OIL COMPANY, No. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
THE GREAT NORTHERN OIL COMPANY.
Office No. 67 Exchange-place, near Broadway, and No. 24 Broad-st., New-York.
Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
200,000 shares at $10 each, issued for lands and other property.

OFFICERS
President,
JOHN BRYAN, NEW-YORK.
Vice-President,
JACOB S. ATWOOD, NEW-YORK.
Secretary and Treasurer,
J. A. WISNER, NEW-YORK.
Superintendent,
E. E. HENDRICK, FRANKLIN, PENN.
General Agent,
WM. N. MARCUS, NEW-YORK.
TRUSTEES.
John Bryan, of Arkenburgh & Bryan, No. 35 Broad st., New-York.
Daniel Devlin, of Devlin & Co., Nos. 258 and 459 Broadway, New-York.
H. S. Pierce, President First National Bank, Carbondale, Penn.
Henry L. Hoguet, of Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., No. 112 Duane-st.
Jacob S. Atwood, New-York.
COUNSEL:
Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.
Manufacturers and sole proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR,
Also, dealers in
Sperm, Lard, Whale, and other Oils.
Reference, by permission, can be made to the following parties, who have used and are using the Hendrick Lubricator:
CHAS. P. WURTS, Esq., Engineer Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Scranton, Penn.
WATTS COOKE, Esq., Supt. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, Scranton, Penn.
H. A. FONDA, Esq., Supt. Lackawanna and Bloomsburgh Railroad, Kingston, Penn.
Messrs. JAMES ARCHBALD & BROTHERS, Scranton, Penn.
JOHN W. SCOTT, Esq., Supt. Pennsylvania Coal Company, Dunmore, Penn.
J. BENJAMIN & CO., Foundry and Machine Works, Carbondale, Penn.
E. JONES & CO., Coal Operators, Olyphant, Penn.
EUGENE T. HENRY, Esq., Supt. L. I. & Coal Company, Scranton, Penn.
HASWELL BROTHERS, No. 100 West-st., New-York.
W. K. MUIR, Esq., General Supt. Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, Detroit, Mich.
CERTIFICATES.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., } CARBONDALE, Penn., June 12, 1861.
We have had Mr. E. E. Hendrick's LUBRICATING OIL in use for somewhat more than a year upon our Coal, Passenger and Freight Cars (about 10,000 journals) upon our Stationary Engines—more than twenty in number—and in our Machine Shop, and find it entirely satisfactory. Our engineers and machinists all concur in recommending it as superior to any lubricator we have heretofore used. It is fully equal to the best sperm.
I will also state that, in my opinion, it has no equal for use upon a sewing machine, as I have witnessed its effects in my own house. CHAS. P. WURTS,
Sup't D. & H. C. Co.
We have been using Hendrick's LUBRICATOR for nearly two years past, for cars and other machinery, and can recommend it as very superior.
JOHN B. SMITH,
DUNMORE, 13th June, 1-63 Sup't Penn Coal Co.

We fully concur in the foregoing statements of Messrs. C. P. Wurts, Esq., and John B. Smith, Esq., in regard to the superior quality of HENDRICK'S LUBRICATOR, having used it in our works for about two years.
J. BENJAMIN & CO.,
Foundry and Machine Works, Carbondale, Penn.
E. JONES & CO.,
Coal Operators, Olyphant, Penn.
EUGENE T. HENRY,
Sup't L. I. & Coal Co., Scranton, Penn.
COE F. YOUNG,
Honesdale, Penn.

PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, E. W. CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., Genl Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, N. Y.
DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., N. Y.
ITS LANDS ARE SITUATED IN THE COMPANY AT the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-bearing territory and forms its
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IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS are located on the Conewango, Allegheny River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.
Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
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No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.
Or at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway.

NOBLE AND DELAMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

THE MANHATTAN SLATE AND TILE COMPANY,
For the Mining and Manufacturing of RED SLATE, in Washington County, New-York.
Capital.....$200,000
Shares.....$50 each
THORNTON M. NIVEN, New-York, President.
JOHN B. NORRIS, New-York, Secretary.
CHAS. A. MEIGS, New-York, Treasurer.
Trustees.
THORNTON M. NIVEN, New-York.
CHAS. A. MEIGS, New-York.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, New-York.
WILLIAM A. SEAVER, New-York.
CHARLES P. WHATHERBY, New-York.
GEORGE W. KNOWLTON, New-York.
OSCAR TIBBALS, New-York.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, New-York.
JOHN B. NORRIS, New-York.
Subscription books will be opened at the office of CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York, on Monday, Dec. 12, 1864, at 12 noon.

LIVERMORE, LEGWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7-3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 118, 131, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 767, 765, 842, 887, 915, 990, 1087, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 21 day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds are drawn and must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board,
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR, P. O. BOX, No. 4,458, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will stand closed on and from the 15th to 31st December, instant, both days inclusive, for the purpose of taking the vote on the question of proposed Lease of Mellen & Western Railroad, as stated in circular of the President of 6th December.
None but registered holders can vote.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors at the three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $5 per share.
LANDS SITUATED EXCLUSIVELY
ON
OIL CREEK.
OFFICERS
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President,
WM. L. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
RUSSELL BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.
Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,938, New-York.

PETROLEUM
HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.
A limited portion of the Stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, can be obtained by applying to A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary of the Company, No. 153 Broadway, from whom licenses and all information can be obtained on the subject. The hermetical barrel is a new commercial discovery of great practical value. It positively insures against the leakage, evaporation and odor of PETROLEUM and other volatile fluids.
VALENTINE'S FREIGHT EXPRESS AND THROUGH TICKET OFFICE, No. 168 BROADWAY, CORNER OF DEY-STREET (OIL DEPOT, JERSEY CITY). NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1864.
A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary, No. 153 Broadway:
We received at our depot, Jersey City, on the 13th of October last, an invoice of petroleum from Titusville, Pa.; of which were four barrels having the brand of the "Hermetical Barrel Company, Robbins patent." A careful examination of these barrels shows them to be in perfect order, no evaporation or leakage. The outside of the wood of the barrels is as dry as before they were filled. We understand the above shipment was three weeks on the road and was transhipped three times. Since they have been in our depot they have been subject to considerable rough treatment and exposure to sun and rain. A few days ago they were gauged and found to contain all the oil they originally received, and not one. The loss of petroleum from leakage and evaporation between here and Oil Creek amounts to from 8 to 20 per cent. We have no doubt the Robbins Hermetical Barrel would save this waste, as well as all losses of petroleum when on storage. E. H. VALENTINE, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK, Dec. 7, 1864.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held at its office, No. 66 Wall-st., on the 5th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:
SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, URIAH J. SMITH,
WILLIAM H. COLE, DANIEL B. FEARING,
JOHN C. WEE, THOS. H. FALE,
DAVID D. BENJAMIN, EDMUND PENFOLD,
THOS. W. PEARSALL, HENRY W. HALL,
HENRY R. REMSEN, EDWARD SANDS TUCKER,
CHARLES N. TALBOT, FRED. W. MEYER,
THOS. W. GALE, JOHN H. SWIFT,
CHAS. M. CONNELLY, JAMES R. TAYLOR,
HENRY J. SCUDDER.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1864.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 5TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year, viz:
JAMES H. FONDA, JOHN J. B. MAXWELL,
JOHN RANDALL, MASON THOMSON,
JOHN MEAD, WILLIS BLACKSTONE,
MELANCTON W. FREEMAN, WM. H. MACY,
NATHANIEL W. HATER, EZRA R. GOODRIDGE,
EDWARD LA QUINCARD.
And the following Inspectors of the next election
ISAAC LABAGH, JAMES A. DEGRAUW.
JOHN KNOWER.
At the regular meeting of the board, held this day, JAMES H. FONDA was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OCEANIC PETROLEUM COMPANY
DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock ($2,000) now will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 154 Maiden-lane, on the 20th inst., from the register of the Company to the 1st December. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1864.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
SECOND DIVIDEND. The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT., payable Dec. 15, free of conversion or tax, at their office, No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH FOURTH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books will be closed on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, and reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 1865.
Stockholders of record on the 13th inst. will receive checks for the dividend, payable in Philadelphia or New-York, at the option of the holder, on and after the 1st proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 50 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TABB FARM PETROLEUM CO., OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
THE SECOND MONTHLY DIVIDEND of One Per Cent on the Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid by JAMES WADSWORTH & CO. at their office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York, on and after the 15th of December, to stockholders of that date.
JAMES WADSWORTH, President.
CHAS. V. WARE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared their sixth Monthly Dividend of One Per Cent. of the Capital Stock, clear of State tax, payable at the office of the Company, Philadelphia Bank Buildings, Philadelphia, on and after the 15th inst.
G. E. FRYER, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman ROSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE M. GRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES KELLY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall, on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. CROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE most stylish seen. 15¾ hands high, perfectly sound and kind, and would prove one of the most acceptable presents to an officer, or for our park use; has been in many battles, and is well worth $1,000. To save time and trouble a groom will call upon anyone wishing to purchase and show the action of the horse, or can be seen at No. 142 Mercer-st. Will be sold to close an estate.
No. 142 MERCER-ST. HAPMAN, Executor, No. 8 Cedar-st.

FAST HORSES FOR SALE.—ONE CAN trot in 2.35—and is pole, one imported race mare, five years old; best stock in Europe; one thorough-bred colt, three years old; two extra fine saddle horses. For further particulars inquire at the stable in Hester, or apply at MINER & SOMERVILLE'S, No. 37 Nassau-st. If not previously sold, will be sold on SATURDAY, the 16th, at auction, at 12 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

HARRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 16, at one o'clock, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of estate of Peter Schenck, deceased:
20 shares Bank of America.....par $100
6 shares Bank State of New-York.....par 100
10 shares Bank of Commerce.....par 100
[illegible] shares Mechanics Bank.....par 50
12 shares N. Y. Insurance and Trust Company...par 100
5 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company.....par 25
5 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Company.....par 100
28 shares Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company.....par 40
13 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Company.....par 50
6 shares Republic Fire Insurance Company.....par 100
2 shares Greenwich Fire Insurance Company.....par 100
6 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Company.....par 100
6 shares Warren Railroad Company.....par 50
10 shares New-York Central Railroad Company.....par 100
5 shares New-Jersey Railroad Company.....par 50
10 shares Del. Lackawanna and Western R.R. Co.par 50
14 shares Del. and Hudson Canal Company.....par 100
$10,000 United States Registered Bonds...of 1881
9,000 Brooklyn City 6's Water Bonds.....of 1875
5,000 Jersey City 7 per cent Corp. Bonds.....of 1866
12,500 Jersey City Water Loan Bonds.....of 1869
1,000 Del. Lackawanna and West. R. R. Bonds...of 1875
1,000 N. Y. Central Railroad Co. Bonds.....of 1883
7,000 Erie Railroad 6th Mortgage Bonds of 1890
1,000 Indiana State Bonds.....of 1869
Catalogues, &c., at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS, CHAMPAGNES, CORDIALS, &C., BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MESSRS. A. M. BINNINGER & CO., WHO RETIRE FROM THE BUSINESS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 12, at 10¾ o'clock, and every succeeding day until the entire stock is disposed of, the establishment of Messrs. A. M. BINNINGER & CO., No. 161 Broadway.
A large stock of choice old wines, brandies, liquors, champagnes, cordials, &c., being the entire stock of Messrs. Abm. M. Binninger & Co., who retire from business. The entire stock will be sold without reserve, comprising all the well-known brands and qualities and vintages; many are as old as any to be found in this country.
Brandies include all the most celebrated brands and of the oldest vintages.
Wines—As this stock is of the very best quality, a large portion of it cannot be duplicated in this country.
Gins—All the favorite brands imported into this market.
LIQUORS AND CORDIALS of the finest description, and, in fact, everything usually sold in a large first class establishment, including CIGARS.
The samples will be ready on the days of sale, and the goods sold in lots to suit the wants of purchasers. The well-known reputation of this house is a guarantee that under whose guardianship the stock is sold it will afford an opportunity for purchasers to select from assortments for their own use, which has never before been offered.

ISAAC SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL AND SEPARATE SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, by order of Messrs. ANDREW & [illegible].
SUPERB CLOTHS, ORMOLU AND GILT GOODS, BRONZE AND PARIAN STATUETTES AND STATUARY, CUTLERY, COLORED CRYSTAL FLOWER BOWLS, &c.
TILDEN'S.
Just arrived from Havre per ships [illegible], WILLIAM NEW, and [illegible] BIRMINGHAM, by order of Messrs. ANDREW & [illegible], WILL BE SOLD, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 15 and 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the saleroom, No. 59 Liberty-st. The above is the largest and most important sale of French goods that has ever taken place in this city. The above will be on exhibition on MONDAY, the 12th inst., and catalogues and the price are earnestly invited to examine them as the sale is positively
GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Bronze and ormolu clocks, fancy goods, &c.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at sale-rooms No. 111 Broadway, superb parlor spaces, library, chamber and dining room furniture, hall stands, extension dining-tables, sideboards, bureaus, easy chairs, mirrors, [illegible] clocks, bronze and Parian figures and groups, China and Parian vases, fancy articles, &c.

CHAS. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, E. H. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Executors of Geo. S. Fox, deceased, about 42 acres of land situate in the town of West farms, on the road leading from West Farms to Hunt's [illegible] about one mile north of the City Hall, and three miles from the centre of New-York. This property is admirably adapted for [illegible] and is bounded on the east by the [illegible] of Mr. E. H. Whitlock, on the south by the estate of Mr. Lorillard Kitchel, on the west by [illegible], and the remainder of the surrounding property, all of which property is in every way desirable for [illegible] purposes, and is now occupied by [illegible] as tenants. [illegible] will be sold in [illegible] to suit purchasers. [illegible] will be given on the day of sale, and the property will be [illegible] possession of the purchaser on the 1st of May next. It will be sold in lots of from [illegible] to suit purchasers. There is on the premises a [illegible] dwelling-house, [illegible] and all necessary out-buildings. Plans, surveys and [illegible] can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON & Co., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 59 Liberty-st., by order of Henry Isbell and Samuel Isbell, of Long Island, Queens County, [illegible] from New-York, [illegible] and in addition to this [illegible] Island steamboat dock on the place, and two other railroads to pass near; desirable in every respect. Full particulars by applying to Auctioneers, No. 59 Liberty-st. Reference permitted to R. Ogden Doremus, Esq., No. 8 Pine-st.; Dr. L. Silliman Ives, No. 25 Chambers st.; Rev. Father Starrs, Hon. John A. King, Jamaica, L. I.; Messrs. Bunker & Co., No. 19 John-st.; Canning S. Bedford, Esq., No. 21 Nassau-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 67 West Warren, between Clinton and Henry-sts., Brooklyn, a large assortment of handsome furniture, bookcases, wardrobes, bureaus, bedsteads, hair and spring mattresses, bedding, mahogany marble-top tables, pillar extension tables, rich china dinner sets, cut glass ware, oil cloths, &c., &c.
Also, at 4 P. M., one close coach, one open phaeton, sets double harness, blankets, robes, &c., &c.
Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers, 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, DEC. 13, AT 10 o'clock P. M., at the Central Sales Rooms, Willoughby, cor. Pearl-st., Brooklyn.
Large and valuable collection of Statuary, Carrara Marble Figures, Vases, Fauns, Card-receivers, Groups of Animals,

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the present are the following:

WASHINGTON ..... 4,000 tons ..... 800-horse power
LAFAYETTE ..... (About) ..... 800-horse power
EUROPE ..... (About) ..... 900-horse power
FRANCE ..... (Building) ..... 1,100-horse power
NAPOLEON III ..... (Building) ..... 1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Feb. 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $165
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. REILLIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,418	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,168	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brockrog.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Lewis ..... Saturday, Dec. 31.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR ..... Nelson ..... Wednesday, Dec. 21.
GUIDING STAR ..... Knapp ..... Saturday, —
EVENING STAR ..... Bell ..... Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR ..... Knapp ..... Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR ..... Nelson ..... Saturday, Jan. 21.
EVENING STAR ..... Bell ..... Saturday, Feb. 4.
DAY STAR ..... (Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $125, according to location of staterooms. Second Cabin, $65.

Meals and Stewards fee included.

The *Morning Star* is one of the *fast sailing Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The MORNING STAR will call at Havana to land passengers.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $122 50
Second Cabin Passage $80

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage $75

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.

THE STEAMSHIP SAXON,
LAVENDER, Master,
Will leave as above on
THIS DAY, Dec. 13,
at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No. 82 South-st.

HE...LAR LINE.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP

HENRY,

built expressly for this trade, THOMAS [illegible], Commander,

will leave Pier [illegible], North River, for the above port, On SATURDAY ..... at 2 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage apply to

LAMBERTON & CO.,
No. 53 South-st.

The next trip will be on Jan. 14.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock, A. M.

The CUBA will sail on the 28th inst.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "ORINOCO," Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY Jan. 2, 1865, SUNDAY, Jan 30.

Passage money to Nassau $15
Passage money to Havana 50
(Available in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on board before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first [illegible] steamer

[illegible]

Having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Jay-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at three o'clock P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage apply to

L. DIAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 6 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA

The following first-class full-powered wheel steamships will be dispatched from Pier No. 3, North River:

Dec. 13 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINSLEY, Jr.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 23 ..... [illegible] ..... SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
Jan. 4 ..... [illegible] ..... WILSON.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

For freight or passage apply to

[illegible] & Co.,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN to land passengers, the well known, first-class steamships Liverpool, Capt. [illegible], Saturday, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Rates of passage: First Cabin, $80 and $100, according to location of state-room; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35. These steamers are celebrated for the speed, safety and comfort they afford to passengers. Their cabins are amidships, where the motion is least perceptible. Their Second Cabin accommodations are unsurpassed by any steamers. Their Steerage accommodations are unequalled. Their rates are lower than by any other first-class line. Prepaid certificates at these rates. Children under 12 years, half rates. Infants under one year, $5. Drafts for any amount at current rates. Experienced surgeon on board. Baggage allowed. Meals and stewards' fees included.

The following are the sailing dates of the steamers of this line:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY ..... Dec. 17.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY ..... Dec. 24.
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin $80
First Cabin to Paris $100
First Cabin to Hamburg, by steerage to Hamburg $85
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these prices.

For further information apply at the company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, &c.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch from Pier No. 1, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North river, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. [illegible].

First Cabin, Saloon and Deck Rooms, $300; First Cabin, Between Decks Rooms, $250; Second Cabin, open berth, $200; Third Cabin, forward of the wheels, $125. Children 8 to 12 years, one-half rates. Children under 8 years, quarter rates. Servants, [illegible] rates. Extra baggage, 2 cents a pound.

This is the only steamer that touches at Aspinwall (Panama). There is no change between the steamer and the train, and this is the only opposition line, at greatly reduced rates.

[illegible] apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. [illegible] Washington-st., corner of Warren-st.

After the [illegible] no further opposition sailing can will be established.

FOR [illegible] AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

[illegible]

Will leave Pier [illegible] WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1864, at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage [illegible]

The new and splendid [illegible]
Master, will succeed the Montana, as the [illegible] December 21.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
DIRECT.

The first-class steamships of LONDON and LIVERPOOL LINE sail from this port every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, so as to avoid [illegible] delay:

First Cabin $80
Second Cabin $60
Steerage $30

Children under 12 years, half price. Infants under one year, $5.

TAYLOR, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 5 South-st.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF MANUFACTURE.

Catalogues furnished on application.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. VANSWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7.00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10.00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4.00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5.30 P. M.—Night Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6.30 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND After MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and place North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7.15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6.10, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., and 2.20, 4.20, 5.30, 6.30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5.30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.15 A. M., 12.15 P. M., 4.22 P. M. and 6.05 P. M. The 9.15 A. M. and 6.05 P. M. run to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
the elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.), and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest and most commodious and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats are admirably suited for passage on time. Sumptuously supplied and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked by the "floating palaces."

Tickets and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 10 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Providence Railroads, also the Shore Line to New-London. For freight or passage apply on board.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Pier 28, at 11 and 11 P. M. Sundays excepted.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 37? and 37? 4th-av.,

REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS
AT THE
PRIVATE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 606 Broadway,
Established and conducted by C. C. MARSH, author of the popular works on Book-keeping. Circulars, with terms and forms for private lessons on application.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 33th-st.

TEACHERS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS woman to purchase a furnishing day school for boys, in New-York City. A gentleman for English and vocal music, and a lady for boarding school, both city residents preferred for Western public school; principal for Seminary, Delaware; assistants for schools, &c. Females, lady for vocal music, West; Episcopalian lady for English, French and music, for family on Hudson; lady, experienced, for Brooklyn public school; French lady, for city; one for Philadelphia; one for Canada, and one for Central New-York. All who seek positions should apply. Any reliable school Institute's application from J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AFFORDS [illegible] best advantages for a classical, scientific, [illegible] and musical education. French conversation [illegible] Fifteen instructors. Winter [illegible] Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., [illegible] Clerk, Co. D, N. Y.

PROFESSOR'S COMMERCIAL AND ART [illegible] No. 522 Broadway—Instruction given in plain writing, ornamental penmanship, drawing, [illegible] &c. Application to be made before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, NO. 176 FIFTH-AV.—Madame DON BERNARD nee de ROCHEFOUCAULD'S French Institute for young ladies is in session at the above number for boarding and day pupils received. French classes from 9 to 11.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Principal. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, AT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty years select, young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial and French. No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND [illegible] Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 11 West 38th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M. DAILY, [illegible] to be held in New-York City an experienced teacher [illegible]. The applicant must forward testimonials as to character, scholarship and success in teaching, addressed to No. [illegible] Station G, New-York City, before Saturday noon.

A LADY FROM PARIS, WHO HAS CONsiderable experience in teaching, is desirous to obtain a situation to instruct in the French language, in which she is a native, and can confer the highest references. Terms low. Box No. 20 Godfrey's [illegible] No. 485 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS FURTHER APpointments for organ, piano, singing, literary assistance, distribution, English branches, French, drawing, [illegible] references. Terms low. Box No. 20 Godfrey's [illegible] No. 485 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGE[illegible] Her testimonials are unexceptionable as to character, and she makes no objections to a salary moderate. Address [illegible] Care of Rev. R. Hoyt, 64 h st., near Broadway.

MUSICAL.

TO THE MUSICAL PROFESSION OF NEW-YORK
TO WM. B. BRADBURY.

We have examined with much care Mr. Wm. B. Bradbury's new scale piano-fortes, and it is our opinion that in power, purity, richness, equality of tone and thorough workmanship, Mr. Bradbury's instruments excel

We find great brilliancy, and a beautiful singing quality of tone most happily blended.

We have rarely seen a square piano combine so many of those qualities so essential to a PERFECT INSTRUMENT.

WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILES,
GEO. W. MORGAN,
THEO. THOMAS,
W. BERGE,
JOHN N. PATTISON,
CHARLES FRADEL,
ROBERT HELLER,
CHARLES GROBE,
STRAKOSCH,
CLARE W. BEAMES,
MAX MARETZEK,
CARL ANSCHUTZ,
E. M. CARRINGTON,
THEO. HAGEN, editor New-York *Musical Review*,
JOHN ZUNDEL, organist in H. W. Beecher's church.

HARRY SANDERSON,
CHAS. WELLS,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,
A. BAGIOLA,
GUSTAVE R. ECKHARDT
GEO. H. CURTIS,
H. E. MATTHEWS,
F. L. RITTER,
F. H. NASH,
THEO. MOELLING,
JOHN H. ICKLER,
ROBERT STOEPEL,
HENRY C. TIMM
T. E. PERKINS.

An assortment of these magnificent pianos now on hand.

Warerooms, No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway

WM. B. BRADBURY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of this day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

TESTIMONIAL FROM THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
TO STEINWAY & SONS.

The piano forte grand square and upright manufactured by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, have established for themselves so marked a reputation that it is hardly possible for us to add anything to their just value. Having thoroughly tested and tried these instruments personally, we feel it a public duty we owe to the [illegible] our unbiased and fairly given opinion, regarding their [illegible] and pronounce them to be of the highest excellence, combining with a rare and truly [illegible] and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and above all a surpassing [illegible] of the most singular quality which [illegible] of powerful [illegible] Steinway & Sons' pianos in the Steinway Warerooms, [illegible] in all parts by the best interpreters of the art in this country or Europe, have unanimously and excusively awarded to them the highest [illegible] and we recommend them unreservedly to the [illegible] as

[illegible]

in all parts by the best interpreters of the art in this country or Europe, have unanimously and exclusively awarded to them the highest [illegible] and we recommend them unreservedly to the [illegible] as

[illegible]

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS, BOTH GRAND AND SQUARE, INCONTESTABLY SUPERIOR TO [illegible]

S. B. MILES, JOHN N. PATTISON,
ROBERT HELLER, GEO. W. MORGAN,
[illegible] GILDEMEISTER, ALFRED PEASE,
WILLIAM MASON, MAX MARETZEK,
F. L. RITTER, CHAS. H. MASON,
HENRY C. TIMM, THEO. THOMAS,

WAREROOMS, 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., Between Union-square and Irving-place, N. Y.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTES,
No. 726 Broadway, New York.

In these instruments are to be found the embodiments of those great qualities—volume, richness, purity and sweetness of tone which have so often made for the highest commendations of the leading artists throughout the country, and yet they are offered to the public at prices, from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than any other of equal quality.

Every instrument warranted for five years.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now confidently claimed to be unequalled as to any country, having received the highest Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal merits claimed for these pianos are superior overall strength, by the thorough [illegible] of the [illegible] bearing, by the use of [illegible] invented by the makers, and found [illegible] of which all the known improvements, which [illegible] in this and other countries, are first proved before they are introduced in manufacture. Warerooms No. [illegible] and 482 4th-st., between Union square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

No. 96 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS,
at reduced prices. Wholesale and retail.
HAINES BROTHERS,
No. 756 Broadway, up stairs.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the [illegible] of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other [illegible] which, in a large measure, facilitate the manufacturing [illegible] They [illegible] to expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that [illegible] which [illegible] purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for many months a very [illegible] number of these instruments [illegible] quality which [illegible] of powerful [illegible] Steinway & Sons' pianos in the Steinway Warerooms, [illegible] in all parts by the best interpreters of the art in this country or Europe, have unanimously and exclusively awarded to them the highest [illegible] and we recommend them unreservedly to the [illegible] as

[illegible]

We have at the same time received [illegible] opinion regarding [illegible] and various makers, but freely and unhesitatingly pronounce

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS, BOTH GRAND AND SQUARE, INCONTESTABLY SUPERIOR TO [illegible]

S. B. MILES, JOHN N. PATTISON,
ROBERT HELLER, GEO. W. MORGAN,
[illegible] GILDEMEISTER, ALFRED PEASE,
WILLIAM MASON, MAX MARETZEK,
F. L. RITTER, CHAS. H. MASON,
HENRY C. TIMM, THEO. THOMAS,

WAREROOMS, 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., Between Union-square and Irving-place, N. Y.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTES,
No. 726 Broadway, New York.

In these instruments are to be found the embodiments of those great qualities—volume, richness, purity and sweetness of tone which have so often made for the highest commendations of the leading artists throughout the country, and yet they are offered to the public at prices, from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than any other of equal quality.

Every instrument warranted for five years.

DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms, No. 91 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Mercer-st.

The [illegible] of these instruments [illegible] in their [illegible] in tone, touch, workmanship, finish and [illegible] Application to be made before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

DECKER'S GRAND PIANO-FORTES, FLUTES, VIOLINS, VIOLINCELLOS, and musical instruments of every description. Send stamp for price list. Violin, guitar and banjo strings, 10c. per set. Mailed.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 13th-st., New-York.

IMPROVED COTTAGE ORGANS, THE best in use, also Pianos and Melodeons at bargains. GEORGE G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

A FINE 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-forte for $250, at No. 726 Broadway.
CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!—A VERY fine stock at very low prices. Call and examine. S. J. CHAMBERS, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

WANTED—SOME GOOD BOYS FOR THE CHOIR of an Episcopal Church up town; stipend according to services rendered. Apply at No. 9a West 34th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

CIRCULAR.—PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED—The firm of BILLINGS, ROOP & CO., of this city and New York exploding Company, is this day dissolved. The business in the said firm will be settled by either of the undersigned.

J. M. BILLINGS, Sole Surviving Partner.
ROOP, Executor of W. [illegible], Washington, D. C.
S. W. [illegible], Executor of [illegible], Washington, D. C.
[illegible], Executor of [illegible], Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, successors of Billings, Roop & Co., in the business of manufacturing and importing sewing machines, have removed to Nos. 23 and 25 Bank-st.

C. J. [illegible], J. C. ROOP, ROOP & KIBBE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned successors of Billings, Roop & Co., in New-York, will continue the importing and [illegible] business at No. 25 Warren-st.

J. C. ROOP,
J. M. BILLINGS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP UNDER THE firm name of ALLEN, VAN BUREN & DUCKEY is dissolved this day, Nov. 25, 1864.

Mr. FRANK S. ALLEN will hereafter be at No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 2?

No. 58 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S. TUESDAY.

SECOND NIGHT OF

Mr. Boucicault's new comedy, in 4 acts, which has been some time in preparation, with entirely new scenery, dresses, furniture and appointments. It is entitled

HOW SHE LOVES HIM,

and will be given with a

POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

WEDNESDAY—"How She Loves Him."

THURSDAY—140th night of ROSEDALE.

FRIDAY—"How She Loves Him"

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, and TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY will shortly be repeated.

Doors open at 7½; Overture at 7¾.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7½

Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, 1864,
SECOND WEEK AND CONFIRMED SUCCESS
of those distinguished artists and original impersonators of
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who will appear in Charles Gayler's great drama, which must positively
BE WITHDRAWN AFTER SATURDAY NEXT,
DEC. 16,
to give place to other novelties.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS WILL APPEAR
as "Corney Mc[illegible]" and the "Connie Soogah," with the songs of "Erin Agore" and "Welcome All."
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS as the Jumpin Jewel,
SUPPORTED BY THE FULL COMPANY.
The piece is presented with
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
ORIGINAL MUSIC
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.
OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M. DAILY.
This colossal establishment now contains
THE MOST ENORMOUS COLLECTION OF
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
to be found in any similar institution in the world, comprising numerous
EXTREMELY RARE VARIETIES
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED
in this country, and forming the
GREATEST CONGREGATION OF THE BEASTS
AND BIRDS OF EVERY CLIME
the public have ever had an opportunity of beholding, while
NEW ADDITIONS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING
enable the management to present an
UNCEASING SUCCESSION OF
ZOOLOGICAL NOVELTIES.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
are given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., introducing
EXTRAORDINARY FEATS BY HIGHLY TRAINED
PONIES, MONKEYS, MULES, ELEPHANTS,
LIONS, TIGERS AND LEOPARDS.
First week of SIGNOR VICTOR,
SIGNOR VICTOR,
SIGNOR VICTOR,
(EDUCATED IN ITALY,)
THE MOST WONDERFUL PERFORMING MONKEY
IN THE WORLD!
who will display his varied accomplishments as a Musician, a Comedian, a Danseur, a Pantomimist, a Dancing Master, and as a Sharpshooter, forming a most comical exhibition, and one designed for the
ESPECIAL DELIGHT OF THE JUVENILES.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS NO HALF PRICE.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 565 BROADWAY.
LAST SIX NIGHTS
and
LAST 144 HOURS.
OF
HELLER'S
THIRD PROGRAMME,
which having accomplished its design in achieving 100 representations, will positively be withdrawn for the production of [illegible]
CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

ARAMIS WARD'S
HIS ENTERTAINMENT,
DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY,
Next to Grace Church and opposite 11th-st.
ARTEMUS WARD,
HIS EVENINGS IN UTAH.
Every Evening at 8 ..... Doors open at 7½

ARTEMUS WARD'S FIRST MATINEE,
OR, AFTERNOON MORNING PERFORMANCE,
ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, at 3 P. M.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M.
TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1864
LE GENDRE DE MONS. POIRIER.
(Original of MY NOBLE SON IN LAW.)
Comedy in 4 acts, by Emile Augier.
Theatre Office, No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT TO LITTLE EFFIE PARKHURST, the young vocalist, to be given at the Brooklyn Athenæum, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1864, by the following talented artists:—Mrs. Mozart, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. James G. Clark, Master Emilio Bischoff, the Young Violinist, Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, and others. Prof. John M. Loretz, Pianist and Conductor. Tickets, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. For sale at the principal Music and Drug Stores in Brooklyn and Music Stores in New-York. Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 157 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for children on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and for ladies and gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock, at both Academies.

Call for a circular.

C. B. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 7 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for children and adults are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a [illegible] containing a complete description of the [illegible] and figures of the German. Price [illegible] cents for a copy.

J. H. AND A. INGS'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 49 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes for misses, masters and couples, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES.—AT the Academy of [illegible] Culture, No. 50 West

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

The Senate was called to order by Mr. CLARK, President *pro tem.*

PETITION FOR STENOGRAPHERS.

Mr. WADE presented the petition of thirty-six law-ye... practicing in the Supreme Court of the District, ask... that they be allowed to employ a stenogra... T... was referred to the Committee on the District of C... BIA.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

Two private claims were presented and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Private petitions were presented by Messrs. DOOLITTLE and JOHNSON.

MEMORIAL OF WILLIAM CORNELL JEWETT.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) presented the memorial of WILLIAM CORNELL JEWETT, praying for the favor of Congress to an international just tribunal to decide upon the points at issue in the present war.

Mr. JOHNSON said the Senate might do as it pleased with the above, either refer it or order it to lie upon the table.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts (Union), moved that it lie upon the table, and it was so ordered.

THE DUTY ON IMPORTED PAPER.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio (Union), presented a petition from the members of the Western Associated Press, asking for a reduction of the duty on imported paper, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

PETITIONS FOR DISCHARGE FROM SERVICE.

Mr. HARLOW, of Iowa (Union), presented the petition of citizens of Iowa, asking to be discharged from the service at the expiration of the time of service of the regiments in which they enlisted. This was referred to the Military Committee.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, (Union,) from the Committee on Public Buildings, offered the House joint resolution, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend money out of the contingent fund of the Army Department, to enlarge the Navy Department building.

PETITION FOR INCREASE OF PAY.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the petition of Major-Gen. WHITTEL, and four hundred and seventy other officers of the Eighteenth Army Corps, praying Congress to increase the pay proper of army officers $20 per month, fix the commutation price of the ration at fifty cents, instead of thirty cents, as at present, and allow $16 per month.

Mr. WILSON said the price of provisions had more than doubled since the commencement of the war, which made it very hard for army officers, especially for the line officers. Captains and lieutenants were with difficulty enabled to support themselves, owing to the great rise in the price of provisions and clothing. The condition of the treasury made it very difficult to increase the pay of these officers of the line, and he would commend the subject to the serious consideration of the Military Committee, to whom he moved a reference of the petition; and it was so ordered.

THE PAY OF COLORED TROOPS.

Mr. WILSON presented the petition of Col. HIGGINSON, praying for an amendment to the act of last session, limiting the increase of pay to those colored soldiers who were free on and after April 19, 1861. The petition was referred to the Committeejon Military Affairs.

TAXES ON SALES—BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) offered the following, which, on his motion, was referred to the Finance Committee:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the propriety of the immediate passage of an act to increase the revenue: First, by an additional tax of one per cent. on all sales of real estate and personal property, including also all bargains for the sale of merchandise, produce, gold and silver coin and stocks of every description; second, by an additional tax of twenty-five per cent. on the gross receipts to be added to the present rates of all railroad fares, including street railroads, steamboats and ferries, to be collected by the companies or persons running the same, for the use of the Government, and that said committee be further instructed to inquire into the propriety of the passage of a law to prevent the further expansion of the currency by the organization of any new Banking Associations, except where they may... take the place of some existing State Banks; and that said committee be further instructed to inquire into the propriety of redeeming all the outstanding interest-bearing legal-tender notes by issuing in their stead other notes in denominations not less than fifty dollars, each bearing a uniform interest from the first day of January in each year, 3 65-100 per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, to be paid out and made legal tenders for their face with interest added.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, it was ordered that so much of the President's Message as refers to Foreign relations, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

LAND GRANTS TO MINNESOTA RAILROADS.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced a bill to extend the time for completing certain land grants to railroads in Minnesota. This was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

AMERICAN BOYS ON VESSELS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Mr. FARWELL, of Maine, (Union,) introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law, that vessels engaged in foreign trade shall employ or take on board American boys, at least one for every five hundred tons measurement.

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF COAST TRADE.

He also introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the propriety of consolidating the three great districts and for providing that licensed vessels may trade to ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, without clearances and entry at the Custom-house.

MR. DAVIS' RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) according to previous notice, introduced a series of resolutions for the restoration of peace, Union, &c.

The resolutions propose a convention of all the States as the agency by which these ends are to be attained, and they then propose to refer to the consideration of such convention as a basis of settlement of all difficulties among the States, numerous amendments to the Constitution, arranged in eleven separate paragraphs. The first paragraph proposes to form the States of Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont into one State; the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut into one State; the States of Maryland and Delaware and the Eastern shore of Virginia into one State. The second provides that the officers, President and Vice-President, be chosen alternately from the free and slave States, but both never at the same time, either from the free or slave States, for the term of four years; and that any person who may have filled the office of President shall be forever ineligible to it. The third provides that all the States, in the month of January next before the expiration of the Presidential term, shall present candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency—the free States for the one office and slave States for the other, as they may be respectively entitled to the one and the other office, and shall certify severally to the two Houses of Congress and to the Supreme Court the names of the persons so chosen and for which office they have been chosen; and on the first Monday in February following the Supreme Court, in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, shall select from the persons whose names have been certified for the Presidency a President, and then a Vice-President from the names which have been certified for that office. The Justices of the Supreme Court to be ineligible to any other office. The fourth provides that the President shall have power to remove from office the heads of the State, Treasury, Navy, War and Interior Departments, the Attorney-General, all diplomatic officers and Secretaries of Legations. All other civil officers, except those who hold office during good behavior, whom he is required to nominate to the Senate, he may suspend from their offices. The fifth asserts the absolute right to the writ of habeas corpus, in all places and under all circumstances, to trial by jury, according to the mode prescribed by the Constitution; the freedom of religious opinion and worship, of the press and speech; exemption from arbitrary arrests, and the right to hold and bear witness for their own defence. The sixth provides that each State shall have the exclusive right and power to establish within its own borders on what subjects there shall be property, and all its local and domestic institutions, and to make all laws and regulations concerning them. The seventh provides that private property shall not be taken for public use, except to subserve some constitutional operation of the Government, nor until the owner shall have received or secured from the Government, according to law, a full and fair compensation.

The eighth, that necessity shall not originate or confer any power, except within the actual line, and to supply the ordinary military wants of each military force, unless essential to the public service immediately originating and so urgent as not to allow the delay, which would be required for the action of the civil authority, and to be exercised exclusively by the officer present, and in command of the force in which it arise, the United States to be bound for full indemnity for all damages arising from the exercise of the power.

The ninth, that no negro shall be a citizen of the United States.

THE TONNAGE OF SHIPS.

Mr. FARWELL introduced a bill to regulate the admeasurement of the tonnage of ships, and to prescribe the charges to the same, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate went into Executive session. Half an hour afterward the doors were reopened.

THE CASE OF GEN. PAYNE.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to refer the resolution of Mr. FOWELL, calling for the record of the commission in the case of Gen. PAYNE, of Illinois, to the Military Committee.

Mr. POWELL demanded the yeas and nays.

They were announced—Yeas, 30; nays, 58.

The resolution was referred.

ANOTHER EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, the Senate again went into Executive session.

At 1¼ o'clock the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

RESIGNATION OF MR. FENTON.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor-elect of the State of New-York, resigning his seat as member from that State, to take effect on the 20th inst. He says he shall not return to Washington.

VACANCIES FILLED.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. PRUIN and LITTLEJOHN to fill the vacancies in the Committee of Ways and Means occasioned by the resignations of Messrs. FENTON and STEBBINS.

THE DUTY ON CIGARS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) at the request of several gentlemen, and in order to give further opportunity for the examination of the bill giving a true construction and meaning to so much of the Revenue Act as refers to the tax or duty on cigars, moved its postponement until Thursday next.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) read a note from the President of the National Tobacco Association, asking for a suspension of the consideration of that bill for two weeks, when the association will present a mode of taxation, which it is believed will be satisfactory to the Government.

Mr. STEVENS feared that Congress would not be in session at that time, as it would adjourn over the holidays.

The question was postponed until Thursday.

THE SITE FOR A NEW NAVY-YARD.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported last session from the Committee on Naval Affairs, directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a competent engineer to designate and survey the necessary amount of land near New-London, Conn., for a navy-yard and depot for the construction, docking, and repair of iron-clad and other naval vessels.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) at the last session had introduced a substitute for the above, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept from the city of Philadelphia the title to League Island, and, if the said title was found perfect, to establish thereat a navy-yard and depot for the construction, docking and repair of iron-clads.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said that it was not the policy of the Government to increase the number of navy-yards and stations. It had simply asked a recognition of a new age of iron vessels propelled by steam, and to enlarge and furnish such facilities as would meet the exigencies of the times. The City of Philadelphia offered League Island as a free gift. New-London did not possess the essential qualifications for such a site, while all were found in a greater degree at the point indicated in the substitute than at any other point, not only in our broad country, but in the civilized world. He then proceeded to show the superior advantages of League Island over New-London, not only as to water but as to mineral products and skilled labor. League Island was far less exposed to foreign assault than New-London. In a word, New-London, all things considered, had not a single one of the essential elements for such a station. It was not proposed by the substitute to increase the number of naval stations—not to add to the already great expense of staffs of officers. It was not proposed to purchase a site without a fund adequate to make large improvements. The City of Philadelphia had offered the free gift of League Island. This being on fresh water, it afforded a cheap infirmary or hospital for vessels on board of which disease had been contracted while lying off the mouth of the Sound, in salt water, protecting the City of New-London. He repeated that League Island was a safe position, where supplies of all kinds were abundant.

Mr. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut, (Union,) referred to the action of the Naval Committee on this subject, who believed that a navy-yard for iron-clad vessels had become a national necessity, our navy now numbering 559 steamers and 71 iron-clads. Steam, it was known, had revolutionized naval architecture the world over. As a measure of economy, the establishment of the yard at New-London would be a saving of money year by year, for we are now in the hands of private contractors. In the course of his remarks, Mr. BRANDEGEE said, that the commission appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, composed of three gentlemen of Pennsylvania, one of New-York, one of New-Jersey, and the Engineer of the Department, decided by resolution, after two months' examination, that the public interests would not be promoted by the selection of League Island, but would be promoted by the selection of New-London.

Mr. KELLY denied that three of the commission were appointed from Philadelphia.

Mr. BRANDEGEE said the Naval Committee personally visited those sites. They started out with a prepossession in favor of League Island; but finally reported that in their opinion League Island was entirely unadapted to the purposes of the Government. He reviewed the subject at length in support of this position.

Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) in reply to Mr. BRANDEGEE, said that while the Board of Commissioners tried to decide in favor of New-London, they, by their admissions, in effect, favored League Island as the very point, considering the three requisites for an iron-clad Navy-yard at that point—namely, fresh water, defensibility, and nearness to the articles to be used.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Without concluding his remarks, Mr. O'NEILL gave way to

Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, who called up the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, which at the former session had been postponed until to day. He said an alteration had become necessary, and he suggested that the bill take effect on the 1st of June, 1865.

This was agreed to.

The bill was then passed by yeas 76; nays 56, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin of Michigan, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chandler, Ambrose W. Clark, Cole, Creswell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Eliot, English, Farnsworth, Frank, Gatson, Gooch, Grinnell, Griswold, Herrick, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Jenckes, Kasson, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Kelly, Kernan, King, Knox, Littlejohn, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, Morris of New-York, Norton, Odell, Pike, Pomeroy, Pruyn, Radford, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of Missouri, Scofield, Scott, Shannon, Spalding, Sweat, Thayer, Townsend, Upton, Van Valkenburgh, Ward, Washburne of Massachusetts, Webset, Williams, Windom, Benjamin Wood—76.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen, William J. Allen, Bailey, Blaine, Blair, Bliss, Boyd, Cobb, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Denison, Eckley, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, Finck, Garfield, Grider, Harding, Harrington, Holman, Ingersoll, Lazear, Le Blond, Loan, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McClurg, McDowell, McKinney, Morrill, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Leonard Myers, Noble, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, O'Neill of Ohio, Orth, Pendleton, Perham, Price, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Rogers, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Ross, Schenck, Smithers, Steele, Stevens, Tracy, Wadsworth, Whaley, Wilson—56.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE HUDSON AT ALBANY.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a bill declaring it lawful for the Hudson River Bridge Company at Albany to construct and maintain a bridge over the Hudson River at Albany, in accordance with an act of the New-York Legislature, and that when said bridge is constructed it shall be a lawful structure, and also a post-route for the transmission of the mails of the United States.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Post-office and Post Roads.

THE CASE OF MR. BURBRIDGE.

Mr. COLE, of California, Union, asked leave to offer a preamble setting forth that Mr. BURBRIDGE had been deprived of his contract for carrying the overland mail, by the late Postmaster General, who had given it to Mr. BEN. HOLLIDAY; and followed by a resolution calling upon Postmaster General DENNISON to furnish copies of all the statements and contracts in that case.

Objection was made to the reception of the proposition.

The House at 3.30 o'clock adjourned.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The steamer *Golden City* arrived this morning, with the mails and passengers that left New-York Nov. 11.

Advices from Acapulco render it possible that the French will evacuate that place, which is threatened by ALVAREZ.

Advices from Honolulu to Nov. 26 mention the loss of the whaling bark *Mary* on the coast of Siberia. The officers and crew had mostly reached Honolulu.

The steamer *Brother Jonathan*, from Portland, Oregon, brings nearly half a million in gold from the northern mines.

Rains continue throughout California, and travel is very difficult. The streams are high, and floods are feared.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The monitor *Camanche* steamed up to-day for the first time. Her engines worked satisfactorily. She will be ready for a trial-trip by January, and could now be brought into service at short notice in an emergency.

The Overland Mail is three days behind the steamer's mail.

The official vote of California, without the soldiers' vote, gives LINCOLN a majority of 15,691. This is a slight gain on last year, though the total vote is less than that of last year.

Nevada's official Union majority is 3,233. She re-elects the entire Union State and Legislative ticket.

Annual Election of the New-York Fire Department.

The annual election for President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and three Trustees of the New-York Fire Department, took place last evening at Firemen's Hall. It was the most exciting election of the kind which has taken place in the department for many years, and involved principles of vital interest to every fireman. The result was most satisfactory; the gentlemen elected are men of character and position, and will doubtless prove an honor to the noble department to which they belong. The retiring officers have performed their duties well, and deserve the thanks of their comrades and the public.

At 7½ o'clock the meeting was called to order, the President, Mr. ALBERT J. DELATOUR, in the chair, Mr. JOHN R. PLATT, Vice-President, and Mr. CHARLES A. GRAY, Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which was submitted the Sixty-sixth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees for 1864.

To the Representatives of the Fire Department of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with their duties, laid down in the Charter, your Trustees present to you a statement of the financial affairs of the Department, for the past fiscal year; and while the demands on the fund continue large, and have increased beyond that of former years, nevertheless your Trustees deem it but just that they should reiterate their grateful acknowledgments to those who have so kindly cooperated with them in alleviating the wants of so many worthy of their benevolence, by the interest they have practically manifested, we have been enabled to meet the demands at all times made. We still ask of those who have been blessed with an abundance of worldly gifts to extend a generous hand to this noble charity that is dispensed, without prejudice, to all properly entitled thereto.

While endeavoring to sustain those who immediately depend upon them, the firemen of New-York are actuated by no selfish motives, but stand ready to assist in all that appertains to the pride of our city. As an example, can we not point to the efforts of those whose names are identified in aiding the Sanitary Commission, to relieve and comfort those brave men who have rallied around their country's flag to preserve our beloved Union? We are well aware that these efforts are appreciated, and it gives renewed confidence to your Trustees, when appealing in behalf of the widows and orphans of those who have sacrificed their lives in battling against the devouring elements.

Each and every year brings additional demands on the fund, and we respectfully ask your aid in developing new sources of revenue.

By referring to the annexed Report of the Treasurer, you will find on the last Annual Report there was a balance in the Butchers and Drovers Bank to the credit of the Department, amounting to six hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty-seven cents ($658 47). Since that time there has been paid to the Treasurer the sum of fifty-six thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars and five cents ($56,355 05.) Making in the aggregate the total amount of fifty-seven thousand and thirteen dollars and fifty-two cents ($57,013 52.) In the above amount, there was received for bonds and mortgages canceled, eleven thousand six hundred dollars ($11,600.) and for sale of United States securities, three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars ($3,250.) also the sum of two thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents ($2,968 29) from ALFRED PELL, Esq., Resident Secretary of the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, England, who anticipated the two per cent. premium on policies, which would be payable in February, 1865.

This amount enabled your trustees to discharge the current disbursements. Although the Honorable Common Council made a donation of three thousand dollars in aid of the fund, but the appropriation for donations was exhausted for the year. The same, no doubt, will be paid during the ensuing year.

Your attention is also called to the receipt of $3,323 39 from Mr. ASA BIGELOW, agent of several foreign fire insurance companies. Prior to the amendment to the law relative to foreign fire insurance companies doing business in this city, suits were commenced against several parties for taxes due the department, and, up to a short time, have been the subject of litigation, your Trustees, under the advice of their counsel, as well as in their own judgment, deemed it to the best interest of the department to effect a settlement, inasmuch as, under the new law, all agents promptly comply with the requirements of the law, and a litigation on this subject ceased, also being one of the *largest sources of revenue to the fund.* The amount received from this source, including the above, for the fiscal year, being $.0,925 54, an increase of $4,658 on the previous year.

The disbursements for the same period have amounted to $56,424 67

In the above amounts were reinvested on bonds and mortgages $1,000,

Reinvested in Government securities, $10,250, making the actual disbursements for the fiscal year the sum of $40,574 67, leaving a balance, in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the department, the sum of $658 85.

The permanent fund is the same as last report, $100,000, invested as follows: $82,000 on bonds and mortgages, $17,750 in Government bonds, $250 in Manhattan Bank stock.

* * * * * * *

Received from JOHN DECKER, Esq., Chief Engineer, for certificates, during the past year, the sum of $6 440; from ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer of the Firemen's Ball Committee, $5,224 07. During the period of thirty-five years the department has received from this source the total sum of $88,667 95. The last ball, netting more than any previous one, must be a source of much gratification to the gentlemen who so kindly and successfully gave their attention to the sacred cause of charity. To the proprietors of the *Herald* and *Sun*, we are again under obligations for the receipt of the full amount of their bills. The amount received from Mr. N. HILL FOWLER, Corporation Attorney, for violations of the Hoistway Ordinance, was $600.

On information received from the law officer of the Department for the survey and inspection of buildings, no money has been received by him for violation of the building law during the past year.

The Fuel Committee have expended the sum of $6,697 51.

The School Committee have expended, for shoes for the widows and orphans, the sum of $1,888 41.

Before we close our report we would call your attention to the efforts now making to substitute a paid Fire Department in place of the present volunteer system. Are you prepared to acquiesce in the change? This is a subject that should claim your earnest attention. With no better argument can you confront the advocates of a paid department than exposing the defects and eradicating the evils which may at present exist. It is gratifying, even at this late day, to know that the department have adopted the suggestion of your Trustees, made in their report in 1862, that if any change or reorganization is requisite, it should emanate from the firemen themselves, not from those who are opposed to it and have no interest therein.

With this report closes the official connections with one who, for twenty-three years, has been the financial officer of the Department. Entering on the discharge of the duties when the Permanent Fund was hardly above the amount of our present annual disbursements, how pleasant must be his feelings on his retirement, when he leaves to his successor a Permanent Fund, in 1864, of $100,000, in place of the amount intrusted to his care in 1841, of about $33,000. Is it not an honor for a faithful officer to be proud of? Is it not an honor to those who, for twenty-three consecutive years, have placed him there? Few, if any, of the officers of the department at the present time, or of your body, were members of the Board of Representatives when he was first elected Treasurer. May you, for the interest of our sacred charity, be ever governed by the same judicious action in your selection of his successor.

* * * * * * *

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JONAS N. PHILLIPS, President.

GEORGE F. NESBITT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

The Committee on the Sanitary Fair then reported, as the results of the efforts of the department in this noble effort, a nett receipt of $30,280 65. On motion, both reports were accepted. After some routine business, the President stated that the next business in order was the election of officers. He wished first, however, to say that he was not a candidate for reelection. He had served for two years as Vice-President, and two years as President, and now wished to retire from office. He should, however, always take an interest in the New-York Volunteer Fire Department, particularly in its charitable fund, which he believed to be one of the noblest of charities, and he wished them every possible success. His speech was listened to with marked attention throughout, and at its conclusion a vote of thanks was offered to him for the able manner in which he had presided over the board for the past two years, which was passed without a dissenting voice—a deserved compliment to a worthy man and officer. The election of officers was then declared in order and the following gentleman appointed tellers: To receive the votes of Engine and Hook and Ladder Companies, Messrs. W. J. HUDSON, of Engine No. 4, A. R. PURDY, of Hose No. 23, and G. H. CARROLL, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 13; to receive the votes of Hose Companies, Messrs. J. A. MAY, of Hose No. 35, G. KELLEY, of Hook and Ladder No. 13, and G. CANFIELD, of Engine No. 40. The total vote cast for President was 243, of which JOHN R. PLATT received 149; HARRY HOWARD 92; blank 1. Mr. PLATT was therefore duly elected. The total vote cast for Vice-President was 238, of which SYLVANUS J. MACY received 134; CHARLES A. GRAY 103; blank 1. Mr. MACY was therefore declared duly elected.

The total vote cast for Secretary was 229 votes, of which Samuel Conover received 147, James E. Wells 71, Thos. R. Ackland 11. Mr. Conover was declared duly elected. The total vote cast for Treasurer was 232, of which John S. Giles received 151, James L. Miller 81. Mr. Giles was declared duly elected. The following gentlemen were then elected Trustees to serve for three years: Messrs. James Y. Watkins, Wilson Small and William Hitchman. Mr. David Theall was then reelected Collector; after which Mr. DELATOUR, the retiring President, introduced the newly-elected officers, and the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

Prof. Post on Medical Monographs.

NEW YORK, Friday, Dec. 9, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial, published in your paper of today, it seems to me that you have done injustice to the Sanitary Commission. In speaking of their publication of a series of medical monographs, you say, "Most people of ordinary intelligence know that monographs on medical and surgical subjects usually mean simply a ventilation of the theories of particular medical schools." Having been a practitioner and teacher of surgery for more than thirty years, I claim to have, at least, ordinary intelligence on the subject of which you speak, and I will venture to express the opinion that there is no class of medical writings as little theoretical, and as purely practical as the class of medical and surgical monographs. And if you will examine the list of monographs, published under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission, I think that you will be satisfied that they are eminently practical in their character. They were designed, and well adapted to supply a deeply felt want, in a concise statement of the results of experience in military surgery, for the guidance of our volunteer army surgeons, many of whom were necessarily men of but little experience, and all of whom were deprived of the opportunity of consulting voluminous works of reference. I have no doubt that, through the information thus imparted, much suffering has been averted, and that many lives and limbs have been saved. And I am doubtful whether the same amount of money could have been expended by the commission in any other way, in which it would have contributed more largely to the health and comfort of our soldiers. Yours, respectfully,

ALFRED C. POST, M. D.

Gas Meters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, under the head of "Gas Meters," in your issue of the 11th, expresses but a small part of the injustice done to gas consumers by the present tax levied upon meters.

Before gas can be used in any house, the consumer is obliged to deposit $10 with the company as security for the meter; said sum to be returned, with simple interest, when the meter is given up and all dues for gas have been paid. A meter costs from $10 to $12.

Now, mark the injustice! The consumer wholly, or very nearly, pays for the meter. The company receives the money, allows him, it is true, simple interest, but is itself able to employ the amount at, at least, compound interest, and yet taxes him for the same at the rate of 30 cents a month, which is equivalent to at least 30 per cent. a year on the cost.

Upon complaining of this injustice at the office, I am coolly informed by one of the officials, that the company resorts to this method for the purpose of saving itself from loss dependent upon the high price of coal; and that as soon as the Legislature permits an increase in the price of gas, this tax will be removed.

According to this code of morality, John Smith, who for many years has been doing a most lucrative business, has a right, during hard times, to put his hand in his neighbor's pocket, to compensate himself for loss. Unfortunately for the public, but fortunately for themselves, corporations have no character to lose, and nobody who can be incorporated within four stone walls. Once again, is there no remedy for such outrage? B.

Deaths in U. S. General Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., During Week Ending Dec. 10.

J. H. White, Co. H, 100th New-York.
T. June, Co. K, 58th Pennsylvania.
J. W. Walker, Co. K, 9th Maine.
W. A. Blair, Co. G, 16th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
A. Joiner, Co. D, 36th U. S. Infantry.
W. H. Connevan, Co. A, 22d U. S.
C. C. Lukes, Co. C, 3d N. Y. Cavalry.
C. F. Randall, Co. E, 4th Mass. Cavalry.
T. Bowers, Co. G, 155th Pennsylvania.
J. Chronister, Co. B, 200th Pennsylvania.
J. M. Wilson, Co. E, 4th U. S. Infantry.
J. Rowe, Co. C, 5th U. S. Infantry.
J. Soulder, Co. E, 2d U. S. Infantry.
G. Dorsey, Co. G, 5th U. S. Infantry.
A. Frazier, Co. F, 29th U. S. Infantry.
T. D. Stout, Co. A, 18th U. S. Infantry.
M. Harman, Co. D, 7th Connecticut.
E. Cleaveland, Co. F, 85th New York.
H. Towl, Co. C, 9th Vermont.
L. Martindale, Co. C, 5th Penn. Cavalry.
E. Ouvmit, Co. I, 6th Connecticut.
J. J. Burton, Co. G, 16th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
B. F. Rragdon, Co. B, 193d Pennsylvania.
H. S. Emery, Co. D, 9th Vermont.
W. Ferguson, Co. D, 1st U. S. Light Artillery.

The mortality is still decreasing.

Lake Disaster.

TORONTO, Monday, Dec. 12.

The steamer *George N. Tutt* was wrecked yesterday, near Bowmanville, a total loss.

Evening Exchange.

$56,000	Amer. Gold	232¾	300	M. S. & N. I.	s3	73⅛
30,000	do	s3 232⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts	s3	111⅜
10,000	do	232⅝		Chic. & R. I.		107
10,000	do	s7 232⅝		do		107⅛
80,000	do	232⅝	100	do	b3	107⅛
10,000	do	s7 232⅝	100	do	b3	106⅞
125,000	do	233⅛	300	do	b3	106⅞
11,000	do	233⅛	100	Chic. & N. W		43⅛
10,000	do	s3 233⅛	100	do	s3	42⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		100	Chic. & N. W. Pr		78⅜
	New issue	109¾	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.		105
10,000	do	109¾	100	do	b3	105⅝
5,000	U. S. Tr. N. 7 3/10s		100	Canton Co.	b3	36⅛
	A. J. & Co.	122¾	200	do	b3	36⅛
800	Erie R.	94	100	Cumb. Coal		52⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R.	117⅞	100	do	s3	52⅝
100	do	b3 117⅞	100	Quick. Min. Co.	b3	96⅜
200	Reading R.	137⅛	100	Mar. Min. Co.		36
100	Qu'k Hill G. M. Co.	9⅜	100	do	s60	36
100	do	b10 9⅜	100	do	s3	36
400	do	9	500	do	b3	36

[Advertisement.]

NO LADY'S TOILET COMPLETE

Unless there be the fragrant SOZODONT: unto the breath sweet odors it imparts, the gums a ruby redness soon assume, the teeth quick rival alabaster tint, and seem as pearls set in a coral vase.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 8 Union-square, opposite Washington's Statue.
MEDICATED ELECTRICITY
ADMITTED TO BE THE GREATEST OF ALL HUMAN DISCOVERIES.

This new science, designed not only to supersede, but consign to oblivion the orthodox theories both of the past and present age, is now so thoroughly perfected and scientifically applied by the faculty of the New-York Medical Institute, as to create the most profound astonishment by

THE WONDROUS CURES IT EFFECTS,

where all previous medical treatment has entirely failed, of which the most remarkable instances are on record and can be personally verified. This Institute has been founded and endowed with the express view of treating all forms and types of disease, in the most complete and thoroughly organized manner,

BY MEDICATED ELECTRICITY,

and affording a new and inconceivable,

BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

The Institute enjoys the confidence and recommendation of the most eminent members of the medical profession, who continuously send their patients (of either sex) to it for treatment. The most improved electrical and galvanic apparatus alone are used, and the most newly discovered auxiliary remedies supplied. "Medicated Electricity" may be truly described as

THE GREAT RECUPERATOR OF VITAL POWER.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. All correspondence (strictly confidential) to be addressed to the Secretary of the Institute.

[Advertisement.]

PETROLEUM.

Our readers will find elsewhere an advertisement of the New-York and Liverpool Petroleum Company. Daniel S. Dickinson is the President, and he is associated with gentlemen of experience in the business. A careful study of the prospectus will reveal the advantage of the investment. The discovery of petroleum is so recent, and the necessary demand so large and increasing, that this company may be said to proceed upon a permanent basis. Their prospectus speaks frankly and fairly, and the name of Mr. Dickinson, who has, of late, we believe, for the first time associated his name with any corporate enterprise, should satisfy the inquirer that it is not a mere speculation. All of the funds paid in forms the working capital of the company, and no one connected with it is interested in selling the company land or property at a fictitious value or at any profit. Stockholders are mutually interested in all the profits of the company. A limited number of shares are offered at a subscription price of five dollars per share, without further tax or assessment, which is but half the par value. Several of the trustees are located in the oil region, and have acquired their wealth and experience in the business, and have a personal supervision over the company's affairs, and it is expected that large quarterly dividends will be regularly paid from the 1st of January. Subscriptions at the price indicated will only be received during the present month.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
{ Boys from $10 to $20. }
{ Men's from $20 to $45 }
I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 6th-av., Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Disease of the *Prostate Glands*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION! — Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs. Dr. WISTAR'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial has made more cures of Consumption than all the remedies ever discovered in the world. New-York has hundreds and thousands of persons that have been cured when they were, to all appearances, beyond the reach of medicine. The healing properties of the Tar Cordial act upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrates to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation, and restoring the lungs to a healthy action. Let all Consumptives use the Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence. Sold at Dr. WISTAR'S office, No. 10 North Second-street, Philadelphia, N. B—All consultations and examinations free of charge. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, next Metropolitan Hotel, and by Druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray hair without dyeing. It is superior to any liquid preparation. Sold by all druggists at 35 and 70 cents a bottle. Depot, No. 81 Barclay-st.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 16 | SUN SETS..... 4 33 | MOON rises. 5 22
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 23 | Gov. Island.. 8 12 | Hell Gate... 9 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 12.

Cleared

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, ——.
Barks A. E. Sherwood, (Br.,) Smith, Malaga, Harberter & Hinsley, Voyager, (Br.,) Wylie, Malta, Thayer & Sargent.
Brigs Estefana, (Br.,) Welch, Tampico, H. E. Brown & Co.; Mathilde, (Ban.,) Winschien, Mayaguez, P. R., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Hermes, (Venez.,) Jockman, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett & Bliss; Adelaide, (Br.,) Douglass, St. John, N. F., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; B. F. Nash, Laney, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Victoria, (Br.,) Carmichael, Cienfuegos, J. F. Whitney & Co.
Schooners Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport, L. Kenny; Geo. Thomas, Jackson, Georgetown, Mott Bedell; Enchantress, (Br.,) Conley, Para, J. Bishop & Co.;

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4126. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SAVANNAH.

SHERMAN BEFORE THE CITY.

His Army in Line of Battle on Monday.

AN ATTACK HOURLY EXPECTED.

Official Dispatch from General Grant.

Reports of the Richmond Papers of Monday and Tuesday.

[OFFICIAL DISPATCH.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—8 P. M.

To Maj-Gen. Dix, New-York:

The Richmond papers of yesterday report Gen. SHERMAN at Bloomingdale, fifteen miles from Savannah, on Saturday. He is reported by this morning's Richmond papers, as will be seen by the following telegram from Gen. GRANT, to be in line of battle not five miles from Savannah:

CITY POINT, Va., Dec. 13.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Richmond papers of to-day contain the following: The Richmond *Dispatch* says: 'SHERMAN is near Savannah, probably not five miles distant. He has not yet made an attack. It is still doubtful whether he will do so or make for the coast southeast of the city. It is very certain he has not yet opened communication with the coast, though he may do so very soon.''

LATER.—A telegraphic dispatch from below Charleston states that SHERMAN was in line of battle (we will not say where), confronted by a strong Confederate force.

Another paper states, "There has been no direct communication with Savannah for several days, but we apprehend the wires have been cut between that place and Charleston." U. S. GRANT.

The severity of the weather has prevented any important movements by either side at Nashville.

Nothing of importance is reported to-day from the Armies of the Potomac or of the Shenandoah.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

TRADING WITHIN THE REBEL LINES.

The recent trade regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting trade in cotton and other products of the insurgent districts, still remain inoperative as to that particular portion which permit one-third of the purchase price to be paid in goods or supplies. The Secretary of War not yet having decided which particular supplies are contraband of war and which are not, it is possible that the Secretary may decide that all supplies which would naturally be in demand to exchange for products, are contraband, since nothing could more efficiently enable the rebels to protract the war than supplies of clothing, food and medicines, which would be furnished them under this legalized trading. This subject of trading within the rebel lines is also before the Military Committee of the House, and though no official report has been made on the subject, yet, knowing the opinions of several of the individual members, it is probable that they will initiate legislation that will effectually stop the whole thing.

THE TAX ON CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

The Ways and Means Committee had under consideration to-day the question of the tax on cigars and tobacco. Commissioner LEWIS was before the committee for some time, for the purpose of explaining the construction which he puts upon the law of the last Congress touching this subject. The committee are, however, of the opinion that Commissioner LEWIS has erroneously construed the law. No definite action will be had until parties from New-York and other cities shall have a hearing before the committee.

THE NAVY-YARD FOR IRON-CLADS.

The subject of building an iron-clad navy-yard either at League Island, Chester, or New-London, has received its quietus for the present, as to-day the bill thus providing for a new navy-yard was laid by the House upon the table. The reason for this action was the damaging arguments advanced against both sites by either side, and the opinion of many members that an iron-clad navy-yard is not needed at present.

THANKS TO CAPT. WINSLOW AND LIEUT. CUSHING.

The House Naval Committee, at their meeting to-day, unanimously agreed to report a resolution of thanks to Capt. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*, and Lieut. CUSHING, of torpedo fame, in accordance with the recommendation of the President.

GUNBOAT FOR LIBERIA.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs have decided to give to the Liberian Government, on credit, one of our gunboats for the purpose of assisting in stopping the slave-trade now carried on on the Liberian coast, contrary to the will of that Government. The Secretary of the Navy is empowered to select the vessel, and to make all other arrangements necessary to give effect to this liberal purpose.

PROPOSED NAVY-YARD AT CLEVELAND.

The committee also considered the question of a navy-yard at Cleveland, but final action on the subject was postponed until the next meeting.

THE BANKRUPT BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have determined to report at once the Bankrupt Bill which passed the House yesterday.

THE VACANCIES IN THE SENATE.

Messrs. DIXON, of Connecticut; WINDOM, of Minnesota, and YEAMAN, of Kentucky, will be presented by their friends for seats in the Senate, becoming vacant from their respective States.

PROMOTION BY BREVET.

Major B. F. FISHER, Chief Signal Officer of the Army of the Potomac, has been brevetted a Lieutenant-Colonel, to rank from the 1st of August, for faithful and meritorious services upon the field.

MR. M'DONALD CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed Mr. MCDONALD as United States District Judge for Indiana.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of DAVID MCDONALD to be Judge of the United States Court for the District of Indiana; —— PIKE to be District-Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, and CHARLES W. SHRIVER to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania.

SINKING OF THE GUNBOAT OTSEGO.

Information reached at the Navy Department this morning that the United States gunboat *Otsego*, Commander ARNOLD, was sunk a few days ago by a rebel torpedo in the Roanoke River, six miles above Plymouth, N. C. The torpedo was attached to a log and floated in the river, and as the *Otsego* was moving up the river on a reconnoissance, she struck the torpedo, which exploding, caused her to sink. There is only six feet of water in the Roanoke River, where she went down. She will be raised and repaired. No person on board was injured.

MORE BLOCKADE-RUNNERS CAPTURED.

The Navy Department to-day received a dispatch from Rear-Admiral PORTER, dated Fort Monroe, in which he reports the capture of the blockade-runner steamer *Emma Hendry*, with a cargo of 700 bales of cotton, by the *Cherokee*, and the schooner *Mary*, with 80 bales of cotton, by the *Mackinaw*.

RETURNS OF COLLECTORS FOR THE RELIEF OF SEAMEN.

The Secretary of State communicated to the House to-day the returns made by the Collectors of Customs, pursuant to the act of 1796, for the relief and protection of American seamen registered in United States ports in 1864. Of the whole number, (2,760,) 1,079 are returned from Maine, 13 from New-Hampshire, 1,417 from Massachusetts, 81 from Rhode Island, 1 from Connecticut, 40 from New-York, 97 from Pennsylvania, and 32 from Florida.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The original joint resolution in relation to the Reciprocity Treaty was reported by Representative ELIJAH WARD, of New-York, from the Committee on Commerce, last April. The preamble only was at that time acted on; and this, among other things, declares that nearly all the articles which Canada has to sell are admitted into the United States free of duty, while heavy duties are now imposed upon many of those articles which the people of the United States have to sell, with the intention of excluding them from the Canadian markets; and, further, that the President of the United States during the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress caused to be submitted to the House an official report, setting forth the inequality and injustice existing in our present intercourse with Canada, subversive of the true intent of the treaty, owing to the subsequent legislation of Canada. With the view of carrying on commercial intercourse reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory to both parties, a resolution was appended authorizing and requiring the President to give notice to the British Government that it is the wish and intention of the Government of the United States to terminate the treaty, unless a new convention shall before the end of ten years from the negotiation of this treaty, be concluded between the two Governments, by which the provisions shall be so modified as to be mutually satisfactory to both Governments; also, authorizing the President to appoint three commissioners for the revision of the treaty, and to confer with other commissioners duly authorized therefor, whenever it shall appear to be the wish of the Government of Great Britain to negotiate a new treaty. The preamble having been adopted last session, the question to-day recurred on the adoption of the resolution, but this was superseded by a substitute offered by Representative MORRILL, merely requesting the President to give to the Government of Great Britain and Ireland, the notice required for the termination of the treaty, without any reference whatever to a new one. The Senate has yet to act upon the subject.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

HANCOCK'S CORPS.

Gen. HANCOCK, aided by his efficient staff, has got to work vigorously and systematically on the organization of his new corps. It is gratifying to learn that his progress thus far is most satisfactory. Letters are received from all parts of the country, which reveal a deep and wide-spread enthusiasm in the work. By the opening of the Spring campaign, Gen. HANCOCK will have raised a full corps of trained veterans. Such care is exercised in the selection of officers and men for this command, that when formed it will truly be a *corps d'elite*. The experiment now being tried by Gen. HANCOCK, is one of the most interesting of the war, and his success should stimulate like movements elsewhere. It is perfectly evident that we shall require a great addition to the force now in the field, and now is the time to raise this army of reserve. By Spring we should have at least three hundred thousand fresh men. It is estimated by statisticans, that within the limits of the Confederacy one hundred and fifty thousand persons will arrive at the military age during the coming year 1865. There is not the least doubt that this whole force will be drawn into the armies of the Confederacy. We should be prepared to match this formidable reinforcement with at least double the number.

GEN. CLEBURNE.

Among the killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., there appears the name of the rebel Maj.-Gen. CLEBURNE. The history of this man is rather curious. He was the son of a doctor at or near Ballincolig, Ireland. At the age of seventeen he ran away from home and enlisted in Her Majesty's Forty-first regiment of foot, in which he served three years as private and corporal. He then bought his discharge and emigrated to Arkansas, where he studied law, and, eschewing politics, he got a good practice as a lawyer. At the outbreak of the rebellion, he was elected Captain of his company, then Colonel of his regiment, and afterwards, by distinguished services in all the campaigns of the south-west, rose to the command of a division, the highest rank attained I believe by any foreigner in the Confederate service. Col. FREMONTE, of the Coldstream Guards, who met CLEBURNE last Summer in Tennessee, mentions in his interesting little book entitled "Three Months in the Confederate States," that CLEBURNE told him he ascribed his advancement mainly to the useful lessons which he had learned in the ranks of the British army. "He pointed with a laugh," says FREMONTE, "to his General's white facings, which he said his forty-first experience enabled him to keep cleaner than any other Confederate General." FREMONTE adds, "he is [was in 1863] thirty-five years of age, but his hair having turned grey, he looks older. Gens. BRAGG and HARDEE both spoke to me of him in terms of the highest praise, and said that he had risen entirely by his own personal merit."

GEN. BANKS.

Major-Gen. BANKS returns immediately to New-Orleans. It was believed that he would be detained here some time longer, as the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War have taken up the investigation of the Red River campaign. Gen. BANKS has, however, obtained permission to submit his testimony on that affair in writing after his return to New-Orleans. Gen. BANKS will relieve Gen. HURLBUT, who has been in command of the department during the absence of Gen. BANKS—a time brief enough in itself, but long enough to muddle things considerably there.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock noon, Mr. CLARK, President *pro tem.*, in the chair.

LOST CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced he petition of Messrs. LAKE BROTHERS, bankers, of Boston and New-York, in which they set forth that they were the owners of certificates of indebtedness to the amoun of $10,000; that these certificates were lost; that evidence was furnished the Treasury Department of the loss of the certificates, but that they had not received full compensation for the same. They pray Congress to provide a remedy in their special case, and also by further legislation to protect the interests of persons in such situations.

As the question involved in the petition concerned the finances of the country, Mr. SUMNER wished the subject referred to the Committee on Finance, and it was so referred.

RELIEF WANTED.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) introduced a petition from the Collector of the port of Detroit, praying for relief from the operation of the joint resolution of the last session, increasing the rate of duties on imported articles fifty per cent.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A GUNBOAT FOR LIBERIA.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President of the United States to transfer a gunboat to the Republic of Liberia.

The bill provides that any one of the gunboats of the United States navy may be transferred to the Liberian Government upon a valuation to be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy, who is authorized to enter into a contract with any person duly empowered by the Liberian Government, by which that Government shall engage to pay to the United States the value of the same in annual installments, not exceeding ten in number, with interest at six per cent. per annum.

REVENUE CUTTERS ON THE LAKES.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Finance Committee, reported a bill authorizing the construction of six revenue cutters for service on the lakes, and appropriating one million of dollars, or so much as is necessary for that purpose. He asked that the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury be read:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., requesting information as to the number of revenue cutters now on the lakes, their efficiency and the necessity of their increase. The number of cutters heretofore maintained on the Northern Lakes was six. They are sailing vessels, and of such build and rig as to prevent certain navigation efficiency. In lieu five of them were directed to be brought down the St Lawrence to the Atlantic coast, in the hope that they might be used advantageously in the preventive service. One was left upon the lakes, but found to be worthless and sold. During the last Winter a contract was made with parties to build an efficient steamer for revenue service on Lake Erie, which vessel is so nearly completed that her trial has been ordered for to-day. She is the only steamer belonging to the Government applicable for revenue purposes on all the lakes. The necessity, however, for preventing smuggling along our Northern frontier, which the Government has satisfactory evidence, is carried on to a great extent, induced the Secretary to charter two steamers for temporary service—one on Lake Erie and one on Lake Ontario. One of these was lost on entering the Cleveland harbor, and the charter of the other has expired, and she has gone out of service. I therefore recommend that authority be given to build or purchase five efficient vessels, for the use of the Revenue Department, on the Northern lakes, which, in addition to the one just completed, will make the number of cutters the same as previously employed. It is possible that the number here recommended may not be all that will be required. The great length of the coast to be guarded, and, in some parts, its close proximity to the Canada shore, demand constant vigilance, and the proper authority should be conferred to meet contingencies. If possible, such vessels should be completed and commissioned by the opening of navigation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. P. FESSENDEN.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) asked if the vessels provided for were armed vessels.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that he understood that revenue cutters were usually armed with pivot guns only. They were not vessels of war.

Mr. FOSTER said that by an arrangement between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, entered into in April, 1817, there was a stipulation in regard to the armed force which the Government of the United States should keep on the lakes.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the Finance Committee had carefully considered that arrangement before taking action on the bill. It did not interfere with it in any way.

The bill, as reported, was then passed.

THE WIFES AND CHILDREN OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution to encourage enlistments in the army by making free the wives and children of colored soldiers, now held as slaves in the South.

The resolution provides that the wife and children, if any he have, of any person, that has been or shall be in the service, shall be forever free; and in determining who is the wife and who are the children of the enlisted person, evidence that he and the woman, claimed to be his wife, have lived together, associated as husband and wife, and so continued to live and associate at the time of enlistment, or that a form of marriage, whether the same was or was not authorized or recognized by law, has been celebrated between them, and that the parties thereto thereafter lived together and associated as husband and wife, and so continued to live and associate at the time of the enlistment, shall be deemed sufficient proof of a marriage, and the children of such marriage shall be deemed and taken to be the children mentioned in this act.

The above was referred to the Military Committee.

REFERENCE OF THE MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) it was ordered that so much of the President's Message as relates to foreign immigration, be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

A message was received from the House, announcing the passage by that body of a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee and ordered to be printed.

MR. ANTHONY'S CREDENTIALS.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, here moved that the Senate adjourn, but subsequently withdrew his motion to permit Mr. SPRAGUE of Rhode Island (Union,) to present the credentials of Mr. ANTHONY, as Senator from Rhode Island, for six years, commencing March 4, 1865.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and on the opening of the doors adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a resolution declaring that the State of Louisiana may resume its political relations with the Government of the United States. Which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LAND AID TO CALIFORNIA RAILROADS.

Mr. COLE, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill granting lands to certain railroad companies in California. Which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A MINING DEPARTMENT.

Mr. COLE also introduced a bill to establish a mining Department, with a Commissioner and the necessary clerks and mineralogists for the purpose of collecting and diffusing useful information throughout the United States. Mr. COLE moved that the subject be referred to a select committee of seven.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) said he would have no objection, if, at the same time, an inquiry be directed as to the mode and means of obtaining revenue from the mines.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) said he was opposed to the whole scheme.

Objection then being made, the subject went over.

THE CASE OF LOUISIANA AGAIN.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. ELIOT'S proposition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He wanted it to be sent to the Committee on the Rebellious States.

It was read for the information of the House. It proposes to admit Senators and Representatives in Congress under the new Constitution of Louisiana.

The reference was reconsidered.

Mr. ELIOT remarked that when he designated the Committee of the Judiciary, it was because that Standing Committee was the proper one for the examination of the question, and because a bill looking to the same end had been heretofore referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He did not suppose that the subject would receive anything but kindness from the Committee on the Rebellious States; nor had he any reason to believe that that Committee was opposed to this resolution. He would have no objection to such reference.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on the Rebellious States.

THE TAX ON COALS.

Mr. CHANDLER, of New-York, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on mineral coals.

NAVAL DEPOT ON THE LAKES.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) asked leave, but objection was made, to introduce a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee of seven members, to whom shall be referred all resolutions, petitions, &c., relative to a naval depot on the lakes, and whose duty it shall be to select the most suitable site, and report by bill or otherwise.

WITHDRAWAL OF GOODS FROM BOND.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) asked leave to introduce a bill, with the view of putting it on its passage, extending time for the withdrawal of goods from any public stores or bonded warehouses in cases where the three years' time allowed by the act of July 1862 has been interfered with by any order of the President of the United States.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) objected.

THE IRON-CLAD NAVY-YARD.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish an iron-clad navy-yard at New-London.

Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) resumed his remarks from yesterday in favor of League Island for a navy-yard for iron-clads, &c. The Secretary of the Navy had risen above local prejudices in favoring that point, looking only to the interests of the country and the promotion of the efficiency of the naval service. Mr. O'NEILL proceeded at length to show the superior advantages of League Island, and remarked that everything required for such navy-yard was within easy distance of procurement. Neither Pennsylvania nor Philadelphia came here to ask for this location as a boon or as a favor. He urged such selection because, among other reasons, there was fresh and deep water; an adjacent population which could furnish all the required mechanic skill, and all the material in abundance. League Island was the proper place, and no argument had been advanced to show that there was any other possessing equal advantages.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania (Union), offered a substitute providing that the President shall appoint a commission of seven scientific and practical men, three of whom shall be officers of the navy not below the rank of captain, who shall select a site for a navy-yard for iron-clad vessels, having in view fitness of location, as well as convenience of construction. A majority of said commission is authorized to report. If the report be confirmed by the President, the Secretary of the Navy shall forthwith procure the title to such site, to be vested in the United States, and adopt measures for the immediate commencement of the work.

Mr. BROOMALL, while preferring League Island, said his object in offering his substitute was that all places should be properly examined, and the best site selected.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Union,) said that all we have to do with the navy is to keep the present force in repair. We have 671 vessels, which suffice for all the purposes of this war. Why should we enter upon this enlarged expenditure for the purpose of creating additional monsters to avoid some possible future foreign war, and at a time when the country was so heavily taxed, and there was an absolute necessity to provide means for military purposes? He moved to lay the whole pending subject upon the table.

The motion was agreed to by yeas 80, nays 53.

YEAS—Messrs. Ahley, Allison, Ames, Ashley, Baldwin of Michigan, Baxter, Beaman, Blair, Blow, Boutwell, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Cox, Craines, Davis of New-York, Driggs, Eckley, Eden, Eldredge, Elliot, Farnsworth, Fink, Ganson, Gooch, Grider, Grinnell, Harding, Herrick, Higby, Holman, Hubbard of Iowa, Hulburd, Kellogg of New-York, Kernan, Knapp, Knox, Leblond, Littlejohn, Long, Longyear, Mallory, Marcy, McDowell, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Noble, Odell, O'Neill of Ohio, Orth, Patterson, Pernam, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Rollins of Utah, Ross, Scott, Shannon, Sloan, Steele of New-York, Stewart, Sweat, Townsend, Tracy, Van Valkenburgh, Wadsworth, Elijah Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Maine, Whaley, Wilson, Benj. Wood—80.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Arnold, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Blaine, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomall, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Dawson, Deming, Dennison, Edgerton, English, Frank, Hooper, Hubbard of Connecticut, Ingersoll, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Law, Loan, Marvin, McAlister, McBride, McClurg, Miller of Pennsylvania, Moorhead, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Pendleton, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rice of Massachusetts, Schenck, Scofield, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Starr, Steele of New-York, Strouse, Stiles, Thayer, Upson, Webster, Wheeler, Williams, Wilder, Windom, Yeaman—53.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The House then took up the joint resolution reported last session by Mr. ELIJAH WARD, of New-York, from the Committee on Commerce, authorizing notice to be given by the President to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain, and to appoint Commissioners to negotiate a new treaty, based on the true principles of reciprocity, as affecting the trade between the United States and the British North American Provinces.

The question pending from last session was on the passage of the resolution.

This was now reconsidered, when

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) offered a substitute, setting forth that the terms of the treaty are not reciprocal and satisfactory, providing for the adjustment of any matters of difference between the two Governments, and requesting the President to give to the Government of Great Britain and Ireland the notice required by the fifth article of the Treaty of June 5, 1854, for the termination of the same.

Mr. MORRILL'S substitute having been agreed to, Mr. ELIJAH WARD moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Michigan, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Brooks, Broomall, C. W. Clark, Cole, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Dixon, Eckley, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ganson, Gooch, Grinnell, Higby, Holman, Hooper, Horton, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Kernan, Knox, Loan, Marvin, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, Odell, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maryland, Robinson, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Schofield, Scott, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Yeaman—58.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Arnold, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Cox, Darling of New-York, Denison, Donnelly, Edwards, Edgerton, Eliot, Finck, Frank, Garfield, Harding, Harrington, Herrick, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Littlejohn, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McDowell, McIndoe, McKinney, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Radford, Rogers, Ross, Seymour, Shiel of New-Jersey, Stiles, Stewart, Sweat, Townsend, Wadsworth, Ward, Wheeler, Wheeler, Fernando, Wood—51.

This was decided to be by 45 against 84.

The original resolution, as amended by Mr. MORRILL'S substitute, was then passed by yeas 85, nays 51.

Adjourned.

Captain Winslow.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

Capt. WINSLOW received visits from a large number of citizens at the Exchange Rooms to-day at noon.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAID.

RELEASE OF THE ROBBERS

The Judge Decides that he has No Jurisdiction.

Queer Conduct of the Canadian Authorities.

EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The case of the St. Alban's raiders was reopened to-day before Justice COURSAL. The court-room was well filled with spectators. The appearance of the prisoners was much the same as at their last appearance.

At the commencement of the proceedings, Mr. KERR objected that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case. He denied *in toto* His Honor's right to sit there at all on this investigation.

Mr. DERLIN said that after having granted a delay of a month, they had now met to hear evidence for the defence, not to listen to a legal argument.

After a few words from the court, and from Mr. JOHNSON, Q. C., Mr. KERR was allowed to go into the argument as to the jurisdiction of the court in the premises.

After some discussion between the counsel, the court said this was a matter of most grave importance, involving his right of jurisdiction, and consequently, the validity of these proceedings from their commencement. He should, therefore, take time to consider it before proceeding further, and for this purpose the court would adjourn until 2 o'clock P. M.

The court reassembled at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and was densely crowded.

Mr. Justice COURSAL, on taking the bench, said the matter in question was most important, since his authority had been denied. He had given the argument on both sides his most serious consideration, and had come to the conclusion that the case came under the Imperial Act, and that he was bound to obey the Imperial authority. In a national question, like the one under consideration, the Imperial Act was absolutely supreme, and must be his guide. Our own provincial act to carry into effect the Ashburton Treaty had not received the special royal sanction requisite. The case was a most exceptional one, and being a treaty matter between the two nations, he could do no other than allow our own act to give way before that of the Imperial Legislature. The revised imperial act must rule herein; and that act required that the warrant under which the prisoners were arrested should be signed by the Governor-General. If the court could have reserved the point for a higher tribunal, it would most gladly have done so. But since the liberty of the subject was involved, there admitted of no delay; and since he had not had the warrant of the Government, he had come to the conclusion that the court possessed no jurisdiction in the case, and he must order the immediate release of the prisoners.

This announcement was received with applause by a number of persons present, but the demonstration was instantly checked.

Mr. DERLIN then arose, and, in a most impassioned speech, implored His Honor not to discharge the prisoners upon the remaining indictments, but, in fairness and justice, both to the counsel for the United States and for those of the private prosecutors, the banks, to allow of a hearing. He contended that the prisoners could be discharged only on this one particular indictment, and the court owed it to the counsel to be heard on the others. Should it be said in an English court of justice, that the Judge, having decided in favor of the prisoners in one case, he immediately discharged them in six others? What would be said outside? The counsel for the defence themselves knew that the course which the court had taken was unprecedented. Had not His Honor issued six warrants, and yet he had but one warrant before him. He called solemnly on the court to hesitate. He (Mr. DERLIN) could not remain silent while thirteen men, charged with robbery and even murder, were allowed to go at liberty without their several cases being investigated. Our good name for justice and fair play was at stake, and though some among us might be sympathizers with the prisoners, he had yet to learn that they set at naught the jewel, fair play. He again called upon the court to hesitate before discharging these men, and give the counsel for the prosecution a chance of being heard; for here the most important interests of all were at stake, viz: international ones. He again implored the court not to order this wholesale delivery. He would put it to the court, was it treating the counsel for the defence with fairness? If the court should persist in doing this, then we must be prepared to take the consequences. No country had dealt fairer with England in extradition matters than had the United States. Their judges combined to give effect to the Extradition Treaty. The Judges of our Supreme Court had concurrent jurisdiction with His Honor, and had the counsel known of the probable course of His Honor, they would have desired the court to allow these judges to have a seat on the bench along with him. Mr. DERLIN again, for the last time, besought His Honor to hesitate before he finally ordered the liberation of the prisoners.

Mr. JOHNSON, Queen's Counsel, arose and said, that both those who represented the United States, and those who represented the private interests in this affair, had upon them a grave responsibility. But he thought Mr. DERLIN was mistaken in the view which he took of the judgment of the court. The court meant the prisoners were discharged on the one charge which had been investigated.

The court here said Mr. DERLIN had understood the judgment right. The prisoners were discharged in every case before him.

Messrs. KERR, ABBOTT and LAFLAMME, counsel for the prisoners, objected to any calling in question of the judgment.

Mr. ROSE, counsel for the United States, wished to speak. He said he did not intend to call His Honor's judgment just delivered in question.

The court declined to hear further, saying that if he had no right to arrest these men on one charge, as he held that he had not, then neither had he a right to detain them on any other. These men had been arrested on magistrates' warrants, upon his own, and then on motion of the police, and now, when His Honor's own jurisdiction was called in question, because his warrants were null and void, he saw that he had been mistaken. And it was the duty of every British Judge, on finding that, to rectify his errors. The court, therefore, ordered that the prisoners be immediately discharged, and was prepared to incur the responsibility of its own act.

Applause again broke forth in the court, but it was again instantly checked.

In a few minutes the prisoners walked through the court-room, and were congratulated by a few of their acquaintances, and after they emerged from the building a few voices were raised in something meant to be a cheer. They then separated, looking pleased at their enlargement, and the crowd at once dispersed.

Excitement at Toronto.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The St. Albans' raiders were again before the court at Montreal to-day, and discharged on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction. The result causes much excitement.

Mayoralty Elections.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

CHARLES ROBINSON GAINES was elected Mayor of Charlestown, yesterday, by 678 majority, over Mr. STONE, the present incumbent. Both gentlemen are Republicans.

In Newburyport, GEORGE JACKMAN, the recent Mayor, was reëlected without opposition. He is a Democrat.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. WARREN.

Fifteen Miles of the Weldon Railroad Destroyed.

The Bridge over the Nottoway River Burned.

The Rebels in Strong Force near Hicksford.

Strong Rebel Works on Both Sides of the Meherrin River.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Dec. 11, 1864.

The movements in this department which have been in course of execution the past few days, have finally been developed, and now the objects intended to be accomplished may be given to the public, as well as the results attained.

It was known that the enemy were procuring large supplies for their troops, by way of the Weldon Railroad to Stony Creek, whence they were wagoned to Petersburgh.

The cavalry force sent there some ten days ago, not being able to effectually stop the rebel operations, the Fifth Corps, with GREGG'S cavalry and the Third Division of the Second Corps, were detailed to effectually put a stop to it by destroying the railroad as far South as Hicksford, and, if possible, that station also.

At daylight, on Wednesday morning, the column started South on the Jerusalem road, the cavalry taking the advance.

On arriving at a point nineteen miles from Petersburgh they diverged from the road about a mile to the right, where they reached the Nottaway River, and the command at once commenced crossing. They bivouacked on the south side for the night.

At 7½ o'clock, on Thursday morning, the pontoons were taken up and the column started, leaving a cavalry detachment to pick up stragglers and return with them.

On reaching a point two miles beyond Sussex Court-house, some cavalry were encountered and driven back to where the Weldon Railroad crosses the Nottaway.

About noon a small force of the enemy made a dash in between our cavalry and the advance of the infantry, but were soon routed with slight loss on both sides.

Here a cavalryman was found who had evidently been murdered and stripped of everything, even to his boots.

The advance then commenced the destruction of the railroad by burning the bridge across the Nottaway, and continued on to Jarrett's Station, bivouacking at that place on Thursday night.

On Friday morning an early advance was made, and in the afternoon the advance reached a point near Hicksford, where the enemy were found to be in some force, and having a battery in position, with strong works on both sides of the Meherrin River.

After the position had been examined, an attack was deemed impracticable, on account of the strength of the works and the difficulty of approaching them, particularly with artillery.

Therefore it was determined to carry the line of works on this side and destroy the depot, which was successfully done.

During this charge Col. SARGENT, of the First Massachusetts, is said to have been killed.

Troops were seen moving into position at this point as though they had just arrived, and the fire from the rebel batteries soon after showed that they had been reinforced.

It now got dark, and began raining, snowing and freezing.

The troops camped in the vicinity for the night, and in the morning started on their return, reaching Sussex Court House and halting there Saturday night.

The rebel cavalry, and a small body of their infantry, followed, and endeavored to annoy our rear-guard, but each time they were driven back with loss.

This afternoon the Nottaway River was reached, and the entire command crossed in safety, where they met a part of the Ninth Corps, which had started to their aid in case of an engagement.

To-morrow they will all be back in their old position in front of Petersburgh, ready for the next move against the enemy, in whatever direction the Commander-in-Chief may deem most effectual.

The move may be considered one of the most successful of the campaign and reflects the highest honor not only on the originator of it, but also upon those to whom its execution was entrusted.

A most effective blow has been dealt the enemy by the destruction of some fifteen miles of the railroad, which they were extensively using, some one hundred cars passing over it every day loaded with supplies.

The track was torn up, and the ties piled in heaps with dry wood from the adjacent fences, and set on fire. The rails were placed on the top of the fire, bending and twisting them into every shape.

All the depots along the route were burned, as well as numerous mills, barns and dwellings, from which the occupants had fled, or from the cover of which guerrillas had fired on our troops.

One guerrilla was caught with a gun near where a shot had just been fired, and it is said the troops hung him near the Nottaway River.

Our loss in the entire trip will not exceed forty or fifty in killed or wounded, beside a few stragglers who were captured.

The severity of the weather was the principal difficulty, the troops had to encounter, but as there was considerable wood on the line of march and plenty of work for them to do, they managed to keep themselves from suffering severely on this account.

Nothing has transpired in front of Petersburgh to-day worthy of notice.

The weather to-night has changed, and a cold wind storm prevails.

Two men, named EDWARD ROWE and DANIEL C. SMITH, members of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteers, Second Division, Ninth Corps, were executed yesterday for the crime of desertion.

They were hardened criminals, not seeming to care in the least for themselves or any one else. One of them mounted the scaffold smoking a cigar, and taking hold of the rope with the most perfect nonchalance, gave it a pull to see if it was strong enough to hold him.

W. D. MCGREGOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Mississippi by the Gunship Star.

The New Orleans mail steamer City Bridge Star, which was captured by pirates in Hampton Roads, has safely reached her destination.

Just before reaching Fortress Monroe, the passengers on board the Gunship Star held a meeting, Gen. A. L. Lee presiding, and N. Barnett Secretary, and passed resolutions highly complimentary to Capt. Johnson of the Calahoun, for the assistance which he rendered the Star. It is probable that some substantial testimonial will be given Capt. Johnson by the passengers.

The papers by this arrival contain very little news of interest.

FROM BRAZOS SANTIAGO.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

Brazos Santiago, Nov. 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. Pile, of Missouri, has arrived here and assumed command of the United States forces at Brazos Santiago. The General is a man who has made his mark as an able officer in this war. He is known as the "Fighting Parson." Before the war he was, and is now, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When the war broke out he was appointed Chaplain of the First Missouri, commanded by Frank Blair, was at the battle of Boonville, Missouri, and performed some daring deeds. One of which was, with two other men, capturing and disarming twenty-five rebels and marching them into camp prisoners of war. For his gallant conduct at Boonville he received the thanks of Gen. Lyon. At the battle of Wilson's Creek he fought all day, and more than one rebel felt the power of his revolver. For his gallant conduct he was appointed Captain of a battery in the First Missouri Artillery, and served through the Corinth campaign under Gen. Pope. He was afterward authorized to raise a regiment, and was appointed Colonel of the Thirty-third Missouri; was in the battle of Helena, in command of his regiment, losing a great many men in killed and wounded in the defence of the place. On the 26th of December last he was appointed Brigadier-General, raising four regiments of troops in Missouri, and last Summer was ordered to report to Maj.-Gen Canby for orders. If we are attacked here, the rebels can rely on getting gospel measure of "shot and shell."

His staff is composed of the following officers:

Major David Le Roy, Surgeon-in-Chief.
Captain Edward Hemenway, A. A. G.
Captain Wm. Durkee, Sixty-second Missouri, A.I.G.
Captain F. Jordan, Ninety-first Illinois Volunteers, A. A. Q. M.
Captain Chamberlain, A. C. Subsistence.
Lieut. Henry M. Kidder, Provost-Marshal.
Lieut. D.G. Fenno, A.D.C., Sixty-second Missouri.

Lieut. Kidder, Provost-Marshal, is a son of the Rev. Mr. Kidder of Chicago; is a fine officer, and, for a minister's son, is what you might call a "broth of a boy."

Considerable reinforcements have arrivrd here since my last letter, and we feel strong enough for any force the rebels may muster against us.

Gen. Slaughter, of Brownsville, the commander of the rebels on the Rio Grande, made up his mind the other day to come down and capture us, and sent an invitation to Gen. Mejia, of Matamoras, the Maximilian commander of the Mexican forces of Tamaulipas, to come and see him take the Yankee invaders of the "sacred soil" captive. Gen. Mejia went down to Bagdad, and he and nearly all Bagdad were on the house-tops for two days anxiously looking for Gen. Slaughter to capture the Yankees.

The rebel General, to the great disgust of his Mexican friends, backs out and gives up the job, waiting for reinforcements. Said he was afraid of the gunboats. I do not wonder he should be afraid of our gallant tars as well as our boys on shore, since the capture of Fort Morgan.

There is a large amount of cotton coming to Matamoras via Brownsville, and immense supplies are sent back into Texas and Louisiana of all kinds to the rebels. It is now the only port open to them.

L. Pierce, Jr., American Consul to Matamoras for the last three years, has resigned. He was a faithful officer, and many a poor refugee can testify to his kindness as they have applied to him for relief and protection.

Mr. Erchinson, of Maryland, is appointed Consul of Matamoras. He passed through here yesterday, en route to Matamoras, and from his appearance I have no doubt will make an efficient officer.

Gen. Cortinay, after his appointment of Brigadier-General in Maximilian's army, was sent up the Rio Grande to quell any disturbance the occupation of the country by the Imperial forces might occasion. At a small town near Camargo he encountered Col. Canales levying a forced loan, *a la Mexicana*, and attacked him, fought all day, driving Canales and his forces over the Rio Grande, losing quite a number of men and five or six officers.

The United States steamship *Planet* sailed from this port a week ago, and returned the same day, leaking badly.

The rebels keep themselves very quiet. Occasionally about one hundred will approach our lines, but a shot from Lieut. Hill's 24-pounder makes them "get up and get."

The health of the troops here is very good. For the last two weeks we have been having a succession of "Northers," making it quite disagreeable out of doors.

The fortifications are rapidly progressing toward completion, and when done, this island will be the "Gibraltar" of the South.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE PRIZE COURT.

From the New-Orleans Era, Dec. 3.

The United States District Court—Judge Duell.—The court was reopened on Monday by the United States Marshal, Judge E. H. Duell being present.

The following prize cases were after proceedings had, condemned as lawful prizes of war:

The schooner *Emma* and cargo, captured on the 19th of October, 1864, by the United States steamer *Mobile*.

The schooner *Louisa* and cargo, captured on the 12th of October, 1864, by the United States steamer *Chicora*.

The schooner *John* and cargo, caught running the blockade of the coast of Texas, by the United States steamer *Augusta Dinsmore*.

Schooner *Annie Virden*, captured by the United States steamer *Mobile*.

Steamer *Isabel* and cargo, captured on the 28th of May, 1864, by the United States steamer *Admiral*. The *Isabel*, while on her way to New-Orleans, stopped at the Quarantine Station, and there sunk. A part of her cargo was saved, worth about $20,000, and sold some time since, under an interlocutory order of the court.

The iron-clad ram *Tennessee*, captured by our squadron on the 5th of August last, in Mobile Bay, was also condemned, and will be taken by the United States at her appraised value, which is, we understand, $535,860 29.

There were also the following salvage cases disposed of:

Eighty-three bales of cotton, picked up at sea by the United States steamer *Scioto*.

Sixty-one bales of cotton, picked up at sea by the United States steamer *Mobile*.

Thirty-eight bales cotton picked up at sea by the United States steamer *Aroostook*.

The judgments in which read: One-half of nett proceeds to be paid over to captors, and the other half to remain in the registry of the court for a year and a day, unless sooner claimed by the owner; and if not claimed within that period, the court will make such further decree as the circumstances of the case may require, and the law will permit.

A number of cases, exceptions and rules, were fixed for trial, during the week, by Rufus Waples, Esq. United States District Attorney, who has opened the business of the session of the court with the evident determination to expedite the business by every possible means.

MAJ. GEN CANBY.

From the New-Orleans Times

This distinguished officer is rapidly recovering from his unfortunate wound. He is now able to leave his room, with the assistance of a crutch. His mind has been constantly employed in the direction of his department, and with the aid of his most capable Staff, at the head of which is that able officer, Col. Christensen, it has gone on well and smoothly. Maj.-Gen. Hurlbut, Commanding Department of the Gulf, has also been with Gen. Canby every day, giving increased assurance that the conduct of military affairs in this quarter has not suffered during the illness of the General. In a few weeks, at furthest, we are glad to be able to announce, our honored Commander of the Military Division of West Mississippi will be at his headquarters, as formerly.

The arrival here of Mrs. Canby about the time the General received his dangerous wound, was a most fortunate occurrence. Her assiduous and unremitting care, aided by the best medical attention, has contributed immeasurably to the fortunate recovery of her husband—a recovery which will be hailed with delight by every one who honors true worth and noble soldierly bearing.

FROM FORT MORGAN.

We extract the following from a letter to the *Era*, dated at Fort Morgan on the 30th ult.:

"The nearest reported rebel force to this point is said to be at Fish River, fifteen miles up the Mobile Bay. Even this is nothing more than an advance outpost. They remain very quiet on the defensive.

With the exception of an occasional shot from the rebel batteries at our gunboats, usually to get range in either case, nothing of importance has transpired within the past week.

A new rebel ram has come down the Tombigbee River, and is now at Selma, having her armor and plating put on. She is reported to be a very formidable engine of war, after the pattern and style of the ram *Tennessee*, captured by us during the Fort Morgan bombardment. She is expected to arrive in Mobile at an early date. There are said to be seven rams and gunboats inside the obstructions, besides some water batteries.

The obstructions are of a very strong and almost impassable nature, with large piles driven into the earth some eight feet beneath the water, torpedoes in great abundance, and numerous sunken vessels. It will require skill and daring to overcome these rebel means of defence. But the gallant tars who produced the surrender of Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines will also humiliate the defiant enemy now secure in his inner works.

It is said there are no less than four or five blockade-runners at Mobile, all laden with cotton, and eagerly awaiting the chance to escape.

The Mobile papers of a late day report Sherman moving in two columns toward the seaboard, and that one of these had reached Jackson, Miss., on the 15th inst. Great excitement prevailed in Mobile. The Home Guards were being called out and sent to the interior, perhaps to counteract the movements of the daring Federal General.

A JUBILEE.

A meeting of congratulation over Mr Lincoln's reelection was held in New-Orleans, Dec. 1. Gov. Hahn spoke, and, in conclusion, he alluded to the proposed amendment of the Constitution respecting slavery. This amendment would certainly be passed. It was better that slavery should forever disappear. He would say to all men who were not prepared to sacrifice pecuniary interests that were invested in slavery, let 'em slide. He alluded to the proposed proclamation of general amnesty. Pardon the rebels in ranks, of course; but Slidell, Wigfall and that ilk—well, the people would settle them. He knew that thousands of rebels in arms were praying to be restored to the United States Government; let us welcome them back. We were willing to fight out this contest. He believed this to be the sentiment of the people. The people were willing to give more money—enough to carry on the war for seventy-five years more. He believed the North to be undivided. The conspirators were so insignificant as to be unworthy of consideration. The North proclaims to the whole world their adherence to the principles of liberty and equality of man. Hereafter, the man who raises his voice against this principle, a heavy hand will be laid on him.

Correspondence with Mr. Fenton, Governor-Elect.

New-York, Nov. 25, 1864.

Hon. Reuben E. Fenton:

Sir: Your long-continued and faithful public services, devoted always to the promotion of the industrial interests of the country, have been, in the judgment of the undersigned, fully recognized in the recent election in this State.

Commercial communities, of necessity, direct their careful attention to the course of those to whom legislative trusts are confided; and especially have the vast interests involved in the action of Congress, at a period of imminent national peril, awakened unusual solicitude in regard to the conduct of public affairs.

Your career in this great emergency has been marked by rare intelligence and unflinching fidelity to duty. The moral effect of your influence and the beneficial result of your action have been felt at all times in support of the measures of Government, in maintaining the public credit, and in promoting the welfare of all engaged in the patriotic duty of preserving the National honor.

These considerations vindicate the decision of the people to intrust to you the management of their public affairs as their Chief Executive Magistrate of the State.

Earnestly sympathizing in this expression of the public will, the undersigned, while offering you their congratulations, respectfully ask that you will meet them at dinner at any time most agreeable to yourself, and thus afford them an opportunity for expressing more fully their sense of your many claims to public regard.

And they remain your obedient servants,

George Opdyke,	S. Draper,
Waldo Hutchins,	Moses Taylor,
J. J. Astor, Jr.,	John A. Stewart,
R. D. Lathrop,	M. H. Grinnell,
B. W. Bonney,	Marshall O. Roberts,
Charles H. Marshall,	Leonard W. Jerome,
Robt. H. McCurdy,	Wm. C. Bryant,
Henry E. Davies,	John E. Williams,
Chas. H. Russell,	Erastus C. Benedict,
Henry Clews,	John J. Phelps,
A. R. Eno,	James Wadsworth,
Henry J. Raymond,	Rufus F. Andrews,
John A. C. Gray,	Benjamin E. Manierre,
S. B. Chittenden,	Nathe Hayden,
Charles Gould,	Joseph Monle,
Abram Wakeman,	John H. White,
Henry M. Taber,	Thomas McGrath,
Timo. G. Churchill,	Benj. Babcock,
Henry A. Smythe,	George C. Ellison,
Wm. K. Strong,	James W. White,
Thomas C. Acton,	John H. Almy,
Ethan Allen,	W. T. B. Milliken,
Elliot C. Cowdin,	George W. Hatch,
Edwin P. Cowles,	Chas. S. Spencer,
E. Riggs,	John Cochrane,
Frank E. Howe,	Parke Godwin,
Elliott F. Shepard,	Homer Franklin,
Charles L. Benedict,	Willis Gaylord,
Cyrus W. Field,	Cephas Brainerd,
Wm. Lambeer, Jr.,	Joseph Lee,
John H. Griscom,	D. Van Nostrand,
Henry C Bowen.	Orison Blunt,
A. J. Bleecker.	S. S. Wyckoff,
Alex. Wilder,	C. O'B. Bryant,
D. Dudley Field,	James Kelly,
A. J. Duganne.	Henry A. Bowen,
R. J. Vanderburg,	Prosper M. Wetmore.
Shepherd Knapp,	

ANSWER.

Jamestown, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1864.

Gentlemen: I would be very happy to meet you at dinner in accordance with the invitation contained in your letter of 25th instant, but my public duties are such as to place it beyond my power to comply with your kind request.

While cordially thanking you for your generous expressions of confidence and respect, I am not certain that they are well merited. In my official conduct I have been guided by what has appeared to me to be the public interests. How well I have sustained those interests, the people must decide. I can safely say, however, that I have endeavored to discharge the duties that have devolved upon me with strict fidelity, and if I have not always succeeded in my purposes, the fault is in the judgment rather than in the will.

To be chosen chief magistrate of the great State of New-York is a high honor, at any time; but at this period, when the nation is struggling for existence—when the weight of her influence should be felt upon the side of the country, to be placed at the head of the executive affairs, is indeed a mark of distinction of which any citizen may be proud. I shall bring to the discharge of the duties of the high station to which I have been called an earnest purpose to fulfil its obligations with a single eye to the public good.

Thoroughly appreciating the value of our institutions as they have come down to us from our patriotic ancestors, all the ability which I possess will be exerted to maintain and perpetuate them.

No State has a greater interest in the preservation and welfare of the Union than New-York, and no city is more deeply concerned in securing that object than your own great emporium of trade and commerce. Neither the city nor the State can afford to occupy a position other than that of a resolute and patriotic support of the Union in the great contest wherein the life and integrity of the nation are imperilled. It is unnecessary to argue the question. The rebellion must be put down—the American Union must be preserved—and the great Empire State will be, as she should be, constant and unwearied in rendering assistance in the accomplishment of these results.

This I understand to be the verdict of the people at the recent election. Whatever else has been decided, I think there is no question that they desire the integrity of the Union and life of the nation to be preserved for ourselves and posterity—and I may add that it will afford me the highest honor and satisfaction to give effect, so far as lies in my power, to their patriotic determination.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your warm assurances of personal and public regard, I remain, very respectfully yours. R. E. FENTON.

Hon. George Opdyke and others, New-York City.

NEW BOOKS.

THE SKETCH BOOK OF GEOFFREY CRAYON, GENT. Artists' Edition. Illustrated with one hundred and twenty engravings on wood, from original Drawings. Small 4to. New-York: G. P. Putnam, Hurd & Houghton.

This beautiful work of art stands alone at the head of American illustrated literature. It has been conceived and executed in a spirit of thoroughness as valuable as it is rare. The lifelong devotion of the publisher, Mr. George P. Putnam, to the fame of Washington Irving, has found its most appropriate and graceful expression in a work that may be accepted as a representative specimen of the highest tide-mark yet reached among us in the mechanical and artistic pursuits connected with the *materiel* of book making. Every step of the book's progress—from the careful selection of the stock employed in the preparation of the paper, to the details of its rich and substantial binding, has been superintended with the same attention. The cost of the press-work alone has been more than *ten times* the sum ordinarily paid. So much for the mechanical part. The artistic portion of the volume displays a galaxy of talent never before united for the illustration of one work. The most honored names in American art, Leutze, Kensett, Huntingdon, Gray, Dolle, and a multitude of others, are all found worthily represented in sketches made in a true *con amore* spirit. The production of a similar volume in this country, would, a few years since, have been simply impossible. Even now, the enormous expense and labor implied in its perfection, will, for a long time, continue to make the "Artists' Edition" of the *Sketch Book* unique in American publishing.

HYMNS OF THE AGES. THIRD SERIES. 12mo., Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

This pleasing and carefully selected anthology is characterized by the same qualities that have caused the success of the two preceding series. Though the field of selection is narrowed by each successive gleaning, enough good fugitive poetry of a devotional cast remains to furnish a goodly volume, where the sonorous old Latin hymns of the mediæval church are found in assimilating antiquity with the inspiration—kindred in spirit, if diverse in form—that flows in the verse of Charles Wesley, Watts and Toplady. It is needless to say that "Hymns of the Ages" is beautifully printed.

The Sinking of the Florida.—A Naval commission is now in session on board of the *Colorado*, having for its object the elucidation of all the facts and circumstances connected with the sinking of the *Florida*.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3025, 3027, 3031 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071; 3079 3081, 3083. *Part II.*—Nos. 1680, 2284, 2596, 1734, 2722, 1863, 2748, 872, 2676, 2809, 1978, 2940, 994, 2762, 2766, 2776, 2778, 2784, 2786, 2790. *Part III.*—Case on. No calendar.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.* Nos. 757, 339 619, 600, 797. 149 809, 98, 759, 813, 587, 740, 102, 576, 787. *Part II.*—Nos. 94, 564, 776, 244, 495, 76, 439, 682, 494, 582, 583, 564, 631, 768, 46.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1742, 4325, 2349, 3995, 3809, 4439, 4617, 2777, 171, 3619, 4615, 3060½, 4661, 4663, 4665. *Part II.*—Nos. 3312, 2944, 1496, 636, 4328, 2724, 4540, 4348, 2574, 4178, 4628, 4000, 4410, 4426, 4438.

The Libel Suit Between George Opdyke and Thurlow Weed.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Mason.

George Opdyke vs. *Thurlow Weed.*—The trial of this somewhat notorious case was commenced yesterday morning in Part 3 of the Supreme Court. Beside the parties themselves and their respective counsel, quite a number of individuals, more or less distinguished in political life, were in attendance as spectators or witnesses. The amount of damages claimed by the plaintiff is $50,000 for injury to his character by alleged libelous publications. A long list of witnesses having been called over, counsel proceeded to the examination of jurymen.

Charles B. Cornell was the first juror called. Mr. Evarts stated what the nature of the present suit was, and asked him if he knew anything about it or about either of the parties, or had formed any opinion in regard to the merits of the controversy. Mr. Cornell was accepted.

Benjamin Cushman was the second juror accepted.

Thomas Warren was asked the same question, and was also accepted.

Benjamin Way was the fourth juror.

Thomas Wayne had formed no opinion, no more than he had about all political affairs of that kind. On further questioning, he thought his mind was a little biased, and he was set aside.

Hans Hanscom, William Holden, John Drinker, H. R. Bull, Henry Harris, Marcus Clinger, Edward M. Leaman and Casper Westervelt were then called, and accepted.

This completed the panel, and Ex-Judge Pierrepont, counsel for the defendant, addressed the court, saying that a dispute had arisen between counsel for the different parties as to the right to the opening. The complaint alleged two libels published in the Albany *Evening Journal*.

The answer admitted the publication as alleged in the complaint, and claimed that the charges contained in the articles were true. Nothing in the complaint was denied by the answer, therefore the plaintiff had nothing to prove, but the defendant had alleged the truth of the publication in justification, and the affirmative was clearly with him; the onus resting upon him of proving the truth of the charges against the plaintiff contained in the alleged libelous articles. If the defendant did not prove their truth, then the jury must give a verdict against him; if he did prove them, then the verdict must be against the plaintiff. In this case, the plaintiff had nothing to prove; his whole case was admitted; he claimed no special damage, and he alleged no malice; he could and must go to the jury without evidence. Ex-Judge Emmet, in reply, claimed that they had a right, not only to show the amount of damage sustained, but also to show the spirit in which the publication was made, and the malice of the writer.

The character of the paper in which the publication was made, the extent of its circulation and its class of subscribers, would all be matters of evidence as bearing upon the question of the amount of injury to the character of the plaintiff.

Mr. Evarts, for the defendant, replied in an able argument on the law governing the question, citing many authorities to sustain the defendant's claim to the affirmative of the case.

The court held that the plaintiffs had the right to open the case, and introduce such evidence as was proper under the pleadings and rules of law.

The defendant excepted to the ruling, and Ex-Judge Emmet proceeded to open the case for the plaintiff.

He said that the condition of this court-room today attested the amount of interest felt in the controversy now brought to an issue. The standing and positions of these parties rendered it almost impossible the jury should not be acquainted to some degree with the gentlemen here opposed. He wished to disabuse their minds of the idea that this was a political quarrel, although it singularly enough happened that the parties were prominent in political life and both in the same party. It was not a political struggle, but it involved a question of the personal integrity of one of the parties, which had been grossly assailed by the other. Mr. Opdyke had been charged in largely circulated journals with being a swindler—a man who would sell his soul for gain, while others were burning with patriotism—a bargainer with the necessities of his country. These libels the defendant came here announcing that he was ready to justify; and they, on their part, were ready and glad to meet them. The defendant was well known as a politician and a journalist. He wielded a powerful pen; he was one of the builders of a party which now controlled the destinies of this country, and which had its influence upon the entire world. Not only had he published these articles, but he had boldly affixed to them his initials, thus giving them a wider notoriety.

These charges began with this, "That George Opdyke, the plaintiff, had made more money out of the war, by secret partnership and contracts for army clothes, than any fifty sharpers in New-York." The next charge was more specific. None of the living could fail to remember the circumstance of the riots in July, 1864. At that time Mr. Opdyke had an interest in a manufactory of carbines. This factory building was an especial object to the fury of the mob. It was totally destroyed by them, with the books, papers, vouchers and everything connected with it. The county was responsible by law for the damage and a claim was made for the value of this building and its contents. The claim was made in the name of a Mr. Farley, who was the managing partner in the concern, and was allowed by the Board of Supervisors. In relation to this, the defendant in these articles alleged that Mr. Opdyke, as Mayor, got his associates in the City Government to approve this claim, and concealed his interest in the matter; that he had already been paid by the Government for some $35,000 worth of guns, for which he was also paid by the county as having been destroyed. Next he charged Mr. Opdyke with appropriating $2,500,000 of Mariposa stock wrung from the necessities of Gen. Fremont, then about to run for President. The next charge was specifically made, and was that of selling to the Government shoddy blankets.

The last charge was the most malicious of all; it was that Mr. Opdyke had sold the office of Surveyor of the Port for the sum of $10,000—sold his influence, believed to have been controlling, for that sum. Counsel said if Mr. Opdyke was guilty of these acts, what was he? He was a thief, a perjured official, a swindler of both his country and his friends, and a corrupt trafficker in public offices, and never had a publication been seen in which such charges had been so grouped together. A verdict was asked, as a sense of the outrageous conduct of the defendant, and of the atrocity of the libels. Counsel then put in evidence the articles complained of, and read from the columns of the Albany *Evening Journal* of July 18, 1864, several extracts embodying the alleged libels as set forth in his opening.

The first witness was then called.

Philip Tenbroeck, sworn for the plaintiff: I am and was in June, 1864, one of the publishers of the Albany *Evening Journal*.

Q.—Was Mr. Weed in any way connected with that paper at that time? A.—He was not one of the editors.

Q.—Was he one of the proprietors? A.—No Sir; he had no interest in the paper; the Albany *Evening Journal*, the Semi Weekly, and the Weekly, were all published in that office.

Q.—What was the extent of the circulation of those papers? A.—23,000 to 25,000; the circulation was mainly in the State of New-York, it circulated here to a limited extent; the exchange list included nearly every prominent paper in the country; 17,000 of the circulation was weekly, about 2,500 semi-weekly, and the remainder daily; it is sent to public officers if they are subscribers; it is sent to the Government and to the State officers; I am not one of the editors.

Cross-examination—The paper was only sent to subscribers, except as an occasional favor to individuals.

Re-direct—It is not sent free to the members of the Legislature. It is yet in dispute whether it is the State paper or no.

Alexander Wilder, sworn for the plaintiff—I am a resident of this city, and am employed in the *Evening Post*; my duties lead me to Albany every Winter; the *Journal* I have known ever since I was a boy. I have seen it in the hands of respectable people generally, it circulates principally among Republican Whigs and sometimes with leading Democrats; the *Journal* was a leading paper and stood among the first class papers in the State; I know nothing of its circulation out of the State; I have found it taken by most of the State officers at Albany.

Cross-examined.—Q.—You say you are on the staff of the *Evening Post*. What do you mean by that? A.—I am sometimes correspondent, and have been reporter about the city, in police and other matters; I am now employed to the office; I was Assistant Health-Warden last year; I do not think I was appointed by the Mayor; I think it came from the City Inspector, but suppose I was confirmed by the Mayor.

Q.—Were you at that time employed on the *Evening Post*? A.—I was.

Manton Marble sworn for the plaintiff: I am the Editor of the *World*, and was so in June last; it is a daily paper; I know Mr. Weed.

Q.—Have you read the articles complained of, and portions of which have been read to the Jury?

Objected to. Objection sustained, and question ruled out. Plaintiff excepted. This being all that was desired of Mr. Marble, he stepped aside.

Plaintiff then announced that he rested his case, and by agreement the opening of counsel for the defence was deferred until this morning, to which time the court then adjourned.

David D. Field, Ex-Judge Emmott and Jenkins Opdyke & Ackerman for the plaintiff.

Hon. William M. Evarts, Ex-Judge Pierrepont and R. M. Blatchford for the defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 13, 1864.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	117¾	500	Mariposa M. Co...	36½
50,000	do....	117¾	500	do....	36¾
30,000	U.S.cs.5-20s. C.	109½	200	do....	b10 36¾
3,5,000	do...new iss.	109¾	300	do....	36¾
18,000	U.S.6s.10-40s C.	101½	400	Amer. Coal Co....	85
1,500	do....	102	100	Atl. M. S. C....	165
5,000	U. S. 6s, '74 ..C. Indorsed.....	110	200	N. Y. Cen. R	121
19,000	Treas. N. 7-10s. A. & O...Small.	121	100	Erie Railway..	b30 94
35,000	do....Large	121	630	do....	94
40,000	do....	122	100	do....	93⅝
30,000	U S 6s, Org'n W. Loan, yearly..	112	100	do....	b10 93⅝
10,000	U. S 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	100	Hudson R. R....	117⅜
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H. & St. J. R....	86	200	do....	b60 118
55,000	O. & M. Cer....	35½	200	do....	117⅜
5,000	do....	35⅝	400	do....	117¾
3,500	do....	36⅛	100	do....	117
10,000	U. S 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	100	do....	b30 117
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H. & St. J. R....	86	400	Reading R....	137¾
55,000	O. & M. Cer....	35½	800	do....	137
5,000	do....	35⅝	600	do....	137⅜
3,500	do....	36⅛	350	Mich. Cen. R....	131
2,000	Erie 1st M. Bs.	105	200	M. S. & N. I....	73
1,000	Erie 2d M.. '79	119	100	do....	73
6,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	104	100	do....	630 72¾
1,500	Hud. R. 1st M..	108	500	do....	72¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	126	200	do....	72¾
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	97¾	100	do....	72¾
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	112	100	do....	s10 72¾
1,000	do....	112¾	100	do....	s20 72¾
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	93	300	do....	b15 73
2,000	McGr. & W. 1st M.	88	8	M. S. & N. I. G....	142
5,000	Evans'v'le & Crawfordsville Bs..	106	300	Ill. Cen. R....	129¾
5	B'k of Commerce..	116	100	do....	s16 129⅜
35	do....	116	100	do....	s30 129⅝
10	Am. Ex. Bank....	125	100	Chi. & Ft. Wa....	110
10	Bank of Republic.	104	100	Chi. & N. W....	42¾
50	Fourth Nat. Bank.	98	100	do....	b30 42¾
300	Canton Co....	36	200	do....	s10 43
50	do....	36⅛	200	do....	43¾
200	do....	b30 36¾	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	76⅜
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co...	218	200	Chi. & R. I. R....	107
100	Penn. Coal Co....	199	600	do....	107⅜
167	do....	200	300	do....	107¾
300	Cum. Coal Pr....	52	500	do....	b10 107¾
200	do....	51¾	100	do....	b30 107¾
50	do....	51¾	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R....	117¾
300	Quick. Min. Co....	95⅝	50	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	64
200	do....	95¾	100	do....	64¾
300	do....	95¾	100	New-Jersey Cen..	175
50	do....	95	500	P., Ft. W. & C....	105
100	do....	s30 95¾	100	do....	s30 104¾
300	Nic. Transit....	7	400	do....	104¾
800	Quartz Hill Min....	9	100	do....	s10 104¾
200	do....	9¼	100	Alt. & Terre H....	54¾
100	do....	9¾	15	Cin., Ham. & Day. R	123
500	do....	9¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s. C.	109¼	800	Reading R....	137
30,000	do...new iss.	109	200	do....	136⅞
10,000	U. S 5s, 10-40s. C.	101¾	400	Mich. Cen. R....	134
4,000	do....	101¾	90	do....	s30 132⅛
25,000	Treas. N.. 7-30s. April & Oct...	121½	500	Cb. & R. I. R....	107¾
2,000	U.S.6s. 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	100	do....	107¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s....	63¾	100	M. S. & N. I....	73
10,000	O. & M. Cer....	35⅝	200	do....	73⅛
200	Canton Co....	36⅛	200	do....	73⅛
400	Cum Coal Pref....	51¾	100	Ill. Cen. R....	130
100	Quick M. Co....	95	1200	Olev. & Pitts....	112
50	do....	94¾	200	C. & N. W. Pr....	76⅜
500	Mar. Min. Co....	35⅜	300	M. & F. du C. R....	64
500	Erie R....	93⅞	200	do....	b60 65
750	do....	94	200	P., Ft. W. & C....	105
300	do....	s10 93⅞	30	C., B. & Q. R....	118

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	U.S 6s, 5-20s. C. New issue .b3	109¾	100	P. F. W. & C....	105⅛
10,000	do.... b10	109¾	100	Canton Co....	s30 36
10,000	O. & Miss. Cer..	35¾	100	do....	36⅛
200	Erie Railway..	s10 93¾	100	do....	38⅛
100	M. S. & N. I. R..	c 73	100	do....	b3 36⅝
100	do....	b3 73	100	Cum. Coal Co....	b3 51⅝
100	do....	s3 73	100	do....	51½
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	107¾	100	do....	c 51⅝
200	do....	c 107¾	100	do....	51⅝
100	do....	s5 107¾	100	Quick. Min....	b3 95⅛
100	Chi. & N. W....	42⅜	200	Mariposa Min....	b3 36
100	C. & N. W. Pref..	c 76¼	100	Nic. Transit Co....	6⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. C. New issue b3	109	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	43
10,000	Ohio & M. C b3	35¾	100	C. & N. W. Pr....	x d. 76⅛
190	Erie R.... s3	94½	200	Cum. Coal....	51¾
200	Hud. Riv. R...	s10 117½	100	do....	b3 51¾
100	M. S. & N. I....	73	1000	Quick. M. Co....	93
100	do....	b10 73⅛	100	do....	92⅞
100	Chic. & R. I....	s3 107⅛	100	do....	b3 93

Tuesday, Dec. 13—P. M.

There is a good measure of ease in the supply of Money restored to the market this week, and the Stock Brokers are well accommodated at 7 ₩ cent., as the rule of the Street, with exceptions in favor of Government securities at 6 ₩ cent.

The Gold Room ranged to-day between 233 @235½ ₩ cent., standing about 234½ at the close of regular 'Change hour. Bills on London for the Cunarder to-morrow are quoted 109½@109¾ ₩ cent. for Gold, first-class Bank and Bankers' signatures. There is only a moderate export demand for Gold for the present steamer.

The Stock Exchange was fairly active at the early Board. A large business was done in the United States Gold-bearing Stocks at the full rates of yesterday, but there was hardly so much activity in them, by private sale, on Wall-street. At the Second Board the 5-20s and 6s of 1881 were each a fraction easier. The same course of prices, with two or three exceptions, is notable in the Railway speculation. There was a good disposition to buy in the forenoon, and prices fairly supported, notwithstanding the absence of any combined or determined *Bull* movement, inside or outside the Board. Indeed, a number of the prominent speculators incline to the opposite party but without pressing heavy contracts on the market. At the Second Board there was a further rise in Michigan Central, and a free demand for Cleveland and Pittsburgh at 112 ₩ cent, for the cash Stock, but otherwise the Railway list was dull, and the Miscellaneous Shares not so firm as in the morning.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with Monday afternoon. Gold, 233½@⅝ per cent.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	117	116⅞	Pittsburgh.....	111⅜	111⅜
U. S. 5-20's.....	108⅜	109	Northwest.....	43	42⅜
T. Certificates...	97⅞	97⅞	N. West Pref....	76⅜	76⅜
N. Y. Central...	121⅜	120⅝	Rock Island....	107⅜	107
Erie.....	94⅜	94	Fort Wayne.....	105⅜	105
Hudson.....	116½	117	Cum'land Coal..	52⅝	51⅝
Reading.....	137	136⅞	Quicksilver.....	95	93
Mich. Southern..	73¼	72⅞	Mariposa.....	36¾	35⅜
Illinois Cen.....	130⅛	129⅜	Ohio & M. Certs	35½	35⅜

It is intimated on the Street to-day that the subscriptions to the 10-40 years 5 ₩ cent. Gold-bearing Stock of the United States, which have been open to the public since last Spring, at par and accumulated interest from the last dividend term, (say 1st March or 1st Sepsember,) the back interest to be counted at the rate of 150 ₩ cent. for Gold, are soon to be withdrawn by the

from Fourth-avenue to the Hudson River; also Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; also One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, also Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to the Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, also One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Seventh-avenue to Lawrence-street, and from Manhattan-street to the Bloomingdale road, be opened accordingly to law, and that the Corporation Counsel take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Seventh-avenue, from the sewer in Forty-seventh-street to the south side of Forty-eighth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the resolution granting the permission hereinfore granted to

to erect and continue a stand for the sale of newspapers on the northeast corner of Essex and Grand streets, be rescinded, the said grantee not having received the permission of the lessee and occupant of the premises fronting the said locality.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution to build sewer in Forty-fifth-street, to connect with sewer in Sixth-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Seventy-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences, in favor of adopting resolution, that the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated for the purpose of procuring a portrait of ex-Mayor George Opdyke, to be placed in the Governor's Room when completed, the same to be done under the direction of the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen to raise or rebuild the basins and culverts on Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the flagging and sidewalks on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between the First-avenue and a point about two hundred and seventy-five feet east of the same, be repaired and relagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution that One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the sidewalks of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Streets to regulate, grade, &c., Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Tyler for the sum of ninety dollars, being the amount due for furnishing flags to decorate the Jefferson Market Reception-room.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

On motion, the board adjourned, and the President announced that the board stood adjourned until next Monday, the eleventh instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
China	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
City of Glasgow	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Dec. 17	New-York	South'ton.
Canada	Dec. 21	Boston	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Dec. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Cuba	Dec. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre
Africa	Jan. 4	Boston	Liverpool
Germania	Jan. 7	New-York	South'ton.
Australasian	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	Nov. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
St. David	Nov. 24	Liverpool	Portland.
City of London	Nov 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Dec. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	Dec. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Moro Castle	Dec. 14	New-York	Havana.
*Guiding Star	Dec. 17	New-York	New-Orleans.
Creole	Dec. 21	New-York	New-Orleans.
Montezuma	Dec. 22	New-York	Tamaria.

*Via Havana.

For California.

Costa Rica	Dec. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Dec. 19	New-York	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Dec. 23	New-York	Aspinwall.
North Star	Jan. 4	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *China*, will close at 7 A. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for the German States, by the *Bavaria*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Europe, by the *Damascus*, via Portland, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Friday.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Hansa*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Glasgow*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Costa Rica*, will close on Tuesday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Nicaragua, by the *Golden Rule*, will close on Monday, Dec 19, at 11 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails. 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....3 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SALEM LEG.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE
OF THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

This is the leg which is steadily supplanting the many "best legs in the world."

The reasons for this may be learned from "CIRCULAR NO. 5," just issued, which DESCRIBES the leg, sets forth its ADVANTAGES, and contains TESTIMONIALS and all other needful information.

Soldiers entitled to a government leg can receive the Salem Leg WITHOUT CHARGE. Address
SALEM LEG CO., Salem, Mass.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 NAVY-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.

Cash advances in some cases made to the construction of buildings.

Apply at the office of TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

CARSON'S

SCOTCH PATENT
SILVER CLEANING POWDER,
IS THE BEST IN USE.

For sale at Druggists, Grocers, and House-furnishing Stores. Also, wholesale by
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.
WM. POWERS, No. 1,204 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., No. 271 Washington-st., Boston.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Thames-st., Newport, R. I.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, for black ink, flows freely and is unsurpassed for fine lines. Sold at No. 5 Dutch-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE D. REYS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAPES, GRAPES.

PENINSULAR VINEYARD, OHIO.
CATAWBA GRAPES.

The subscriber is in full supply of these celebrated grapes of the following brands: D. Alexander, Gridson and Rossiter, in fine order. Very suitable for holiday presents. The trade supplied at the depot in lots to suit.

HARRISON PRICE, Commission Merchant.
No. 92 Murray-st.

AT A MEETING OF THE GRADUATES of the Class of 1864, of the "Columbia Law School," the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, with unfeigned sorrow, the members of this class lament the untimely death of their classmate, GERARDUS POST. On the very threshold of his career, in the strength of his youth and in the vigor of his intellect, his death will be deplored as a loss to the entire community; while the qualities of his heart, his generous disposition, high sense of honor and sterling integrity will cause his classmates and more immediate friends to mourn his loss as a personal calamity.

Resolved, That in the brief but promising and honorable career of our departed brother, the class has much to excite our admiration, that while we feel our bereavement, we should cherish those high qualities which he cultivated, and that we will always associate with his memory the character of a true friend, a diligent student and a scholar of signal ability.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and published in the New-York *Times* and New-York *Observer*.

JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., Chairman
WILLIAM A. CURTIS, BRICKMAN, EUGRAIL HOFFMAN, JAMES GEDDES DAY, } Committee.

TRUSTEE ROOM OF THE HEBREW MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, New-York, Dec. 14, 1864.

FUNERAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF this society are requested to meet at the Broadway Synagogue, corner 30th-st., THIS DAY, at 9½ o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of their late lamented Vice-President, GEORGE GODFREY.

A. S. VAN PRAAG, President.
B. BILDERSEE, Secretary.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 11 cents per pound; colors and woolens, 4 cents per pound; books and newspapers, 9 cents per pound; old brass, 25 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 35 cents per pound; lead, 10 cents per pound; at No. 15 New-Rowery, corner of Roosevelt st.

TEACHERS' HOLIDAY WORK, WHICH makes money, and does good, is offered for Saturdays and vacations; is selling in neighboring districts; several new and useful articles for schools. Address N. COLE, Box No 4,509 New-York City Post-office.

CUTLERY, TEA TRAYS, KNIVES AND Forks, Carvers, Coal Hods, Fire Irons, Skates, Tools, Hardware, &c., adapted to the season, at LITTLE'S Hardware-store, No. 54 Dutch-st., between Cliff and Gold sts., east of Broadway.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FREE TRUSTees of the Greenwood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 76 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS.—Priced catalogues sent gratis, by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS. Priced catalogues sent gratis by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY.

Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.

A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,

RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
Five shilling plaid ribbons 3s. 6d. per yard.
Six shilling plaid ribbons 3s. 6d. per yard.
Dollar plaid ribbons 5s. and 6s. per yard.
Richest broad plaid sash and scarf ribbons 12s. per yard and upward.

We have also purchased from auction and balance of a jobber's stock, several hundred cartoons of plain, broche and satin bonnet and sash ribbons, which will be ready this day at prices far below cost of importation. Every fashionable shade from narrow to widest. Also, 200 cartoons of the cheapest black ribbons offered this season.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

New line of black silk bonnet velvets, cheap. Every shade in color of velvets, commencing at $1 50 per yard and upwards. Also, choice plaid silk velvets at $2 50 per yard. Our uncut and royal velvets are $1, $1 50 and $2 per yard. Every shade cheap bonnet silks, maline and other millinery laces under regular prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND ST. CHEAP STORE.

NEW OSTRICH FEATHERS.
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS.

Large lots of cloak and dress trimmings, sets, ornaments, buttons, sets, buckles, beltings and every other necessary dress appendage.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand st.

Entrance to flower and trimming departments No. 66 Allen-st.

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND ST. CHEAP STORE.

We commence clearing out our whole stock of felt and silk beaver hats, bloomers, bonnets and Fall straws, TO-DAY.

Felt hats, caps, saratogas, orioles, waterfalls, napoleons, turbans, florss, sheridans, at 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c., and $1 each.

Our three dollar silk hats are now two dollars.
Our five dollar silk hats are now three dollars.
All warranted new silk plush, every shape.
Clearing our three dollar scotch and plain turbans for infants at $2. Each bound with plaid and other silk velvets.
All the straw stock less than half-price.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Full line of Alexandre's ladies' colored and black kid gloves, at prices below any house in this city.

For the holidays, beautiful styles in cashmere and French cloth gloves for children, ladies and gentlemen, at 50c., 75c., 88c., $1 and $1 25. Our own importation, and very much under regular prices.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS

Full line of linen plain and embroidered handkerchiefs. Over fifty new styles in linen collars, cuffs and sets, cheap. Hosiery in variety.

LADIES' AND GENTS' WOOLEN SCARFS.

Also, handsome line of woolen hoods, shawls, nubias, sontags, breakfast capes, &c., wholesale and retail. Customers will bear in mind that while we have never rated our goods beyond gold at 225, we are now giving them an opportunity, before closing this season, to purchase a good portion of our stock very slightly advanced above prices three years back. We are able and willing to do this, for reasons best known to ourselves.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.

NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.

Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate presents, especially for the approaching HOLIDAYS,
for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, antiquarians, virtuosos and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT
858 BROADWAY.

Just opened, unique French fans at every price. Chinese ditto; Indian Bird fans; Shaker fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.

A Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

We shall offer, at greatly reduced prices, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, our large stock of
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Consisting of all sizes ladies', gent's and children's tape-bordered, hemstitched, printed and embroidered, and of the newest and best styles, in great variety.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

DAMASK CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,

to match all the different sizes, suitable for "Dinners" and "Suppers," of the best qualities and the newest patterns. Also Doyles, Lunch Cloths and Napkins, Chocolate Napkins, fine Bed Linens and Towels, in great variety, just opened for the coming Holidays. Persons wishing to make presents in the above lines of goods, will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

FLOOR LINENS.

All widths, suitable for dancing cloths, made and put down, if required.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,

No. 341 Broadway.

Will offer on MONDAY, Dec 5, their large and finely assorted stock of
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS
To which they have just received large additions of the newest and richest styles in tapestry, velvet, chenille, printed and damask, suitable for the approaching holidays.

LACE CURTAINS,

New designs, just received.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

MACHINE NEEDLES.

BAND NEEDLES
HARTLETT'S Needle Factory, No. 442 Broadway.
BACKLE PINS,
GILL PINS, &c., &c.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and dressing-length in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Scarfs, Saxona Yarn, &c. Also, Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers, Ladies' Undressed Kids, at HOWARD'S, No. 481 Broadway, near Prince-st.

R. H. MACY,

R. H. MACY. R. H. MACY.

OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.
OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
CLOSING AND CLEARING SALE OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FLANNELS,
LACE CURTAINS,
WHITE GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOISERY,
UNDER WEAR.
&c., &c., &c.

OUR CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES, BEST QUALITY IMPORTED 80 CENTS A PAIR, UNDER THE USUAL PRICE.

R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

AMERICAN

SPOOL COTTON,
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.

For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st., New-York.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

MILLINERY.

CLEARANCE SALE OF

TRIMMED BONNETS AND JOCKEYS,
TRIMMED BONNETS AND JOCKEYS,
AT
M. T. HIGGINS'
M. T. HIGGINS'
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 155 Fulton-st., two doors from Nassau-st.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

you can undoubtedly purchase the cheapest goods in the city. We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down town jobbers sell whole pieces.

Our stock of Felt and Beaver Hats cannot be equaled. Call.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

CHILDREN'S BONNETS AND VELVET BONNETS, at L. BINNS', Millinery, No. 727 Broadway. Jockey Hats for Holiday Gifts. Reduced prices this week. Our $40 Velvet Bonnets are worth $55. Children's hats at $10 worth $15.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; can operate on two sewing-machines. Has excellent city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 12 4th-av., near 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—HEAD COOK'S SITUATION IN A hotel, first-class private family, or other large establishment, by one who cannot be excelled in all kinds of French, German and English cooking, and the serving of dinner for parties, having lived in first-class places. Can be seen at No. 161 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A German Protestant woman, who is an experienced mon thly nurse, but desires a more permanent situation; would take charge of an invalid; city references. Apply at the furniture store, No. 210 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress in a private family; has five years' city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 26th-st., corner of 6th-av., over the butcher's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 7 Desbrosses-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to go out by the week or month as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; also understands cutting and making boys' clothes. Can be seen at No. 26 West 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; the best of city references can be given. Call at No. 241 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a small private family, as chambermaid, and to assist in washing; or would do cooking; has good city reference. Call at No. 119 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands baking; is willing to assist in washing, or to go a short distance in the country; city reference. Call at No. 10 Union-court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as a plain cook, washing and ironing, or chambermaid and fine washing; over four years' city reference from her last place. Apply to No. 15a 3d-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress and chambermaid; the best city reference. Call for two days, at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, EMployment by the week or month, understands dressmaking, all kinds of family sewing, and is willing and obliging. Call at No. 342d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG American Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of children; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at 372 Canal-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing; best of city reference. Call at No. 25 West 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; has the best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 149 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take full charge of an infant from birth; can show the best city reference. Call at No. 229 West Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 191 19th-st., near 8th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN WISHES to engage in a young ladies' seminary as governess; has a thorough knowledge of the branches; good city references. Apply for three days to A. S., No. 45 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook and good baker, and would assist in the washing and ironing; best of city reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 23d and 23d sts., up-stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls, for general housework, &c., at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS who cuts, fits, and finishes in fashionable style, a situation as dress and cloak-maker, by the week or month; good reference. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands laundry, baking, pastries, soups, &c.; good city recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 31 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK BY THE day, to cut and make boys' clothes; also cloaks, basques, &c. Mrs. L. WISE, No. 151 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; the best of city reference. Call at No. 134 West 27th-st., Room No. 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; most excellent city references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HEALTHY young woman, German, with a fresh breast, as nurse. Apply at No. 56 Christie-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker, to engage by the day or week. Call at No. 231 7th-av.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, in families, hotels, or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids and waiters, girls, coachmen, waiters, clerks, porters, errands, farm hands, gardeners, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the large Employment House, No. 178 Fulton-st., corner 6th-av.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—A LADY WISHES to find a home where her services as governess, or companion to a lady or gentleman, would be esteemed sufficient remuneration for board, &c. Unexceptionable references. Address Mrs. EVERETT, Station D.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE. GOOD SERvants can be obtained at the Protestant Private Servants' Institute, No. 108 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. J. R. WHITE, Proprietor.

HOUSEKEEPER AND GOVERNESS.—A young American widow lady, of refinement and high accomplishments, desires an engagement as housekeeper or children's governess. Address Mrs. C. D. ALLEN, Middletown, Conn.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the treatment of horses, carriages, and is a good driver; long experience in the business, and is a good careful driver; willing and obliging; has no objection to the country. The best of city references can be given. Call for two days. Address J. C., No. 246 Broadway, corner of Bleecker.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, A SITUATION BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; can give the highest city reference, and can be found that he has lived with in the city. Can be seen at No. 8, Campbell's Harness Store, No. 50 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, intelligent single man, English, as coachman, groom, &c., can be of good standing. Security if required. Never used tobacco. Age, 30 years; good references given. Call or address M. G., No. 9 City Hall-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, in a dry goods store, otherwise at the pawnbroking. Can bring the best of city reference. Address "W. B.," No. 118 12th-st., corner of 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A NEW-YORK house by a young man, where he can make himself useful; good references. Address WALKER, Box No. 4,689 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as book-keeper, assistant or clerk in any capacity; reference A No. 1. Address, for two days, D. P. W., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man as groom and coachman in city or country; he fully understands it in every respect; has the very best of reference. Address COACHMAN, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT, book-keeper or clerk, in any capacity, by a young man of good character, with unexceptionable references. Address W. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE groom, in a first-class livery stable or private family, or any one who may want the like sober and steady. Address J. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, MAN AS coachman and gardener, wife as cook and laundress; has good reference. Address, for two days, M. L., Box No. 198.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman, who understands his business, and can furnish good city references, town or country. Address or apply to T. H. F., No. 142 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman or groom. Inquire at No. 85 West 19th-st., second floor, for two days.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WHO can give the best references, or security if necessary, would like a place as night watchman in some building in New-York or its vicinity. Address C. W. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN OR MAN AND wife (the man to be a gardener and generally useful; able bodied and willing to work; the wife, cook and laundress; must be well recommended; no Irish need apply. Address, stating wages, to A. Z., Box No. 103 Times Office.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH-HOUSE, ONE or two experienced salesmen; also, an active and strict cash selling trader. Those who have been in the employ of good houses and who can bring well recommended. Apply to WALKER, RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED—TWO DRY GOODS CLERKS, BY experience, who can influence a fine trade. CUNNINGHAM, FROST & DU... 71 and 73 Worth-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN AS COACHman; single preferred. Address stating names, references, from what country and age, Box No. 4,685 Post-office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN IN A private family as cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 151 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, between Atlantic and Fulton avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS A COMBEN, dress and seamstress; must give the best of city references. Apply at No. 7 West 30th-st., before 1 o'clock on Wednesday and Thursday.

WANTED A COACHMAN—ONE THAT UNDERstands the business; single man preferred; wages $25 per month. Call at French's Hotel, between the hours of 12 and 2.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook, and to assist with the washing. Apply at No. 122 6th-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS COOK washer and ironer in a private family. No. 154 Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE LEGAL COPYIST—A young man preferred. Apply to A. L. D., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 32? and 325 4th-av.,

REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The Winter Term of this institution will commence Nov. 28. A full collegiate course, the best masters in music and modern languages, and Dr. Dio Lewis' system of gymnastics are some of its attractions. For admission or circular, address J. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40, Lim-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

BOOK-KEEPING

AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS
AT THE
PRIVATE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 578 Broadway,

Established and conducted by C. C. MARSH, author of the popular works on Book-keeping. Circulars, with terms and hours for private lessons, on application.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 28th-st.
Open Sept. 19.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1864

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VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

DERBY GALLERY—No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

CLINTON HALL—READINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. SHERMAN this morning is highly important. An official telegram from Secretary STANTON to Gen. DIX gives the contents of a dispatch from Gen. GRANT, which announces that Richmond papers of Monday and Tuesday, state that Gen. SHERMAN'S army was drawn up in line of battle only five miles north of Savannah. No engagement had occurred up to Monday, so far as was known; but telegraphic communication with Savannah was interrupted, and the rebels, therefore, could scarcely know what was going on there.

The movement of Gen. WARREN, from the Army of the Potomac southward, has been concluded, and we have the details. The expedition was for the purpose of destroying the Weldon Railroad, and inflicting damage upon LEE'S line of communications to a point as far south as was practicable. The force penetrated as far as Hicksford, on the Meherrin River, 48 miles south of Petersburgh, completely destroying the railroad the entire distance, burning bridges and ties, bending the rails by heat, &c. The troops safely returned to camp on Sunday and Monday.

The public will be startled to learn that the St. Alban's raiders, for some time past undergoing examination at Montreal, were suddenly and entirely discharged yesterday, by Judge COURSOL, on the ground that his court had no jurisdiction. A full report of the proceedings is given elsewhere. They have a very queer look.

The New-Orleans mails by the *Guiding Star*, which was compelled to put into Hampton Roads, disabled, reached this city yesterday. Gen. PILE had assumed command of the United States forces at BRAZOS, Santiago. A letter from the latter point says there is a large amount of cotton coming to Matamoras, *via* Brownsville, and immense supplies are sent back into Texas and Louisiana, of all kinds, to the rebels. It is now the only port open to them. L. PIERCE, Jr., American Consul at Matamoras for the last three years, has resigned. Gen. CANBY has so far recovered as to be able to move about with the aid of crutches. The iron-clad ram *Tennessee*, captured by our squadron on the 5th of August last, in Mobile Bay, has been condemned in the Prize Court at New-Orleans, and will be taken by the United States at her appraised value, which is $883,880 29.

The rebel Gen. LYON is reported to have crosse the Cumberland River, with his command, on Saturday, at Yellow Creek, about twenty miles below Clarksville. His force is reported to be about twenty-five hundred. When last heard from, he was moving toward Hopkinsville, Ky., and threatening that place. If he attacks, the garrison being small, it will be compelled to fall back to a stronger and more formidable point.

Late advices from Mobile say that a new rebal ram has come down the Tombigbee River, and is now at Selma, having her armor and plating put on. She is reported to be a very formidable engine of war, after the pattern and style of the ram *Tennessee*, captured by us during the Fort Morgan attack.

In regard to the operations between Savannah and Charleston, the Charleston *Mercury*, of the 8th inst., says: "We have received no definite intelligence of any further fighting on the coast We hear, however, that the enemy is quite active in that quarter. His main demonstration will probably be next made against Coosawhatchie, while, by feints at Pocotalico and Grahamsville, he will endeavor to divide our forces and distract the attention of our officers."

The Secretary of War telegraphs that the severity of the weather has prevented military operations in front of Nashville for the last few days.

The prize-steamer *Armstrong*, Ensign B. P. CLOUGH commanding, arrived yesterday morning in 48 hours from Norfolk. She was captured, 4th instant, 80 miles off Wilmington, by the steamers *R. R. Cuyler* and *Gettysburgh*, after an exciting chase of eight hours, during which nearly one hundred shot and shell were fired, one of the shells striking her on the starboard quarter, thus bursting and setting her on fire. The fire was extinguished before any serious damage was done. The *Armstrong* is very fast and averages fourteen miles per hour. She is an iron sidewheel steamer, of 700 tons burden, and is four months old. She has a cargo of cotton, and is lying at the Navy-yard.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SUMNER reported a bill authorizing the President of the United States to transfer a gunboat to the Republic of Liberia. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, reported a bill, which was passed, authorizing the construction of six revenue cutters, for service on the lakes, and appropriating one million of dollars, or so much as is necessary for the purpose. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Military Committee, to encourage enlistments in the army by making free the wives and children of colored soldiers, now held as slaves in the South. A message was received from the House, announcing the passage by that body of a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee and ordered to be printed. The credentials of Mr. ANTHONY, as Senator from Rhode Island, for six years from March 4, 1865, were presented by Mr. SPRAGUE, of that State. The Senate then went into Executive session, and on the openeng of the doors adjourned.

In the House Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution declaring that the State of Louisiana may resume its political relations with the Government of the United States. Which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The reference was afterwards rescinded, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Rebellious States. Mr. CHANLER, of New-York, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on mineral coals. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a navy-yard for iron-clads at New London. After some debate, in which the claims of various sites were discussed, the whole subject, on motion of Mr. PIKE, of Maine, was laid upon the table. The joint resolution reported last session to authorize the President to give notice to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain, and to appoint Commissioners to negotiate a new treaty, was then taken up, slightly amended, and passed by a vote of 85 yeas to 57 nays. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Live Stock Markets are very favorable to owners and speculators this week, and drovers have generally made money, cold weather making a brisk demand for butcher's meats. The total receipts for the week are, 6,245 beeves, 1,393 calves, 18,165 sheep and lambs, and 24,267 swine. This is a good supply, but all kinds show a marked advance in price, and more stock could readily be sold. The recent snow-storm doubtless reminds butchers that the supply is liable to be cut off by a blockade of the railroad, while the severe cold creates a greater consumption of meat. Under this stimulus the demand is such that holders easily obtain much higher rates. Beef has advanced a full cent. ℔ lb. on all but the fancy, which were at the topmost before, and on inferior grades the rise was still greater. Whole droves are reported sold at 17c @18c. ℔ lb., estimated net weight, and one lot of 25 at 20c, with single bullocks in several droves at the same figures. Sheep and lambs are selling quickly at an advance of more than $1 ℔ head Fat lots are worth 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb, live weight, with a scant supply. Live Hogs are going off finely for owners, prime lots selling readily at 13¼c.@14c., and more are wanted.

The fluctuations in the Gold Room yesterday were 232@235¼@234 ℔ cent. The Government Stocks were largely dealt in at the First Board of the Stock Exchange, but were partially dull in the afternoon. The Railways left off steady. Money easy.

Produce and Merchandise were in rather more demand, yesterday, but at irregular prices. The Freight engagements were limited, and rates somewhat unsettled.

Gens. ROBERT B. POTTER and EDWARD FERRERO, both of this city, and formerly Colonels of the Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, the Shepard Rifles, have been breveted as Major-Generals by the President, for gallant conduct and meritorious service in the campaigns before Richmond and Petersburgh. Their many friends in this city will be pleased to learn of the bestowal of these deserved honors.

Mr. J. BUTTS has retired from the Rochester *Union* after having been connected with it for twenty years. Messrs. WM. PURCELL, GEO. G. COOPER and LORENZO KELLY succeed him.

Capt. HUTCHINSON, of bark *Sarah B. Hale*, arrived at Portland, on Saturday, from Sagua, 19th ult., reports that he passed in the Gulf Stream, off Cape Fear, a side-wheel blockade-runner, Clyde built, painted white. She was standing across the gulf, with the gunboat *Santiago de Cuba* in pursuit, some four miles astern and to windward, using both canvas and steam. The blockade-runner was in the trough of the sea, and the gunboat was gaining on her.

At the election for officers, held by the senior class of the College of New-Jersey, on the 10th inst, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected: Class Orator, S. P. RANKIN, New-Jersey; Class Poet, T. RAFFERY, Ireland; Historian, C. F. RICHARDSON, New-Jersey. To deliver the "English Oration," W. D. WETHERILL, Philadelphia. The presentation speech, S. P. KELLY, New-Jersey; editors of the *Nassau Quarterly Magazine*. E. D. SCOTT, Pennsylvania; M. H CALKINS, New-York; J. B. CONVERSE, Philadelphia, and A. BREESE, Illinois.

Both boards of the Common Council met yesterday, but neither board transacted any business of special importance. Both boards adjourned to 4 P. M. to-day.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The Comptroller sent in his estimates of expenditures on county account for 1865, which were reported. The total sum is $6,784,866 46, of which, it is calculated $68,700 will be derived from fines, fees, &c. The county expenditures in 1863 were $5,385,562 26, and the expenditures this year, to Dec. 1, were $4,888,252. The Comptroller's estimates of county expenditures for 1864 were $5,484,963 65. The county appropriations as finally made for 1864 were $6,045,257 65. The board adjourned to 12 A. M. to-day.

During Monday evening and early yesterday morning, no less than three most disgraceful fights took place among some of the firemen of this city. The companies implicated are Engine Companies Nos. 40 and 53, and Hose Companies Nos. 16 and 45. Knives, pistols, cartridges, stones, &c., were freely used. Several persons were seriously shot, but it is thought that none of the injuries will prove fatal. The police succeeded in making but one arrest, and even he was discharged when taken before Justice HOGAN.

The guerrilla ADAM JOHNSON passed through New-Albany on Thursday, on his way to Virginia to visit his wife. The New-Albany *Ledger* says JOHNSON is totally blind. The ball with which he was wounded entered his left eye at the outside corner, passed through under the nose, and came out at the outer corner of the right eye, cutting out both eyes as completely as though it had been done with a knife in the hands of a skillful surgeon.

That she-guerrilla, SUE MUNDY, and some of her male consorts, visited one day last week a small town in Central Kentucky, and went to the house of a man named JOHN WETHERTON, and without cause or provocation murdered him in cold blood. Mr. WETHERTON was trying to pacify the alarms of his wife, who was at the time sick and in a delicate condition, when SUE MUNDY, with some two or three of her cowardly brigands, rushed into the sick room, and shot the unfortunate man down in the arms of his wife. At last accounts, Mrs. WETHERTON was considered in a dangerous condition, owing to the crushing shock which so suddenly tore from her the only protector she had. Mr. WEATHERTON was a shoemaker by trade, and a poor man. They afterward went to the house of a man named LEE, and in cold blood murdered him by shooting some three or four bullets in his head and body. He had hid in a closet, but the hellhounds hunted him up, and killed him, while crouched in his hiding-place. When dragged from the closet, he was cold in death. The reason they gave for killing Mr. LEE was, that he fired on them when they dashed into town. Mr. LEE was a wagon-maker by trade, and a poor man.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, remarking upon the removal of Gen. ROSECRANS, says: "The removal of Gen. ROSECRANS from the command of the Department of Missouri is accompanied by directions to report by letter to the Adjutant-General, from this city. This appears to indicate that, if it has been determined to give the General an important command, there has been no decision as to which one he is to have. It will be remembered that the President appointed Gen. ROSECRANS to command the Department of Missouri upon his own responsibility, and in opposition to the wishes of Gen. HALLECK and Secretary STANTON; and we presume it is through STANTON and HALLECK that the influence exerted for the removal of ROSECRANS has been operating. It is not discreditable to the General that he has failed to please the Radicals of Missouri."

The steamer *Cumbria*, from New-Haven, which struck on a rock in Hell Gate Monday, having on board fixe hundred soldiers, has been floated off. No lives were lost, and but slight damage done to the vessel.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, from New-Orleans, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Sunday, disabled, in tow of the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, having broken her shaft when about twenty miles to the northward of Chincoteague. The *Guiding Star* brings a large number of passengers, and dispatches from Gen. CANBY. All the passengers came North by the mail-boat to Baltimore, the condition of the steamer rendering it impossible for her to proceed to sea without assistance.

The National Bank System—Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

One of the grand facts of this war is, that it compels the Government to discharge its constitutional duty of regulating the currency. It is one of the strangest incidents of our past history that this clear obligation was, for so long a period, neglected.

Every other constitutional Government recognizes the securing of a sound and uniform currency to be one of its prime necessities. A safe and steady circulating medium, having fixed relations to permanent values, and a real and substantial representative of property, is of the utmost importance to all internal traffic; yet we, the most trafficing nation in the world, have least possessed it.

This default of our Government was never designed by the framers of our Constitution. In fact, one of the great objects in forming a National Government was to get clear of the depreciated paper currency which covered the old Confederation almost ankle-deep. The evil was so flagrant that our fathers thought it quite sufficient to *empower* the new Government to remove it, without absolutely enjoining it as a duty. They gave Congress exclusively the right to "coin money and regulate the values thereof," and prohibited States from emitting bills of credit and making anything but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts; and they imagined their end secured. They did not, in so many words, prohibit the establishment of State banks, for the simple reason that there was but one such bank then in existence—the Bank of North America—and that almost solely a bank of deposit. The framers of the Constitution had little or no conception of banks of discount, as we understand them. A bank note, to them, was simply a certificate of just so much gold behind it. Thus it was enough for them to use the general terms they did on the subject of the currency. Justly construed, these terms would have forever prevented all State banks. The prohibition to the States to emit bills of credit, legitimately disabled them from establishing corporations which should issue bills of credit—for bank notes are such bills to all intents and purposes. Again, the grant to Congress of the exclusive power of regulating the metallic currency of the country, actually involves the power and the duty to exclude all substitutes which should interfere with it; but practically those substitutes, supplied by the State lands, constituted the greater portion of the currency, and at times—during the suspension of specie payments—its totality. The consequence has been that from the commencement of our national existence, we have never had a uniform currency, or one which has not been more or less unsound and disordered. The industrial and social evils that have flown from this have been incalculable.

The war is effecting a radical and permanent cure. The financial necessities of the Government attending the war have compelled it to issue current notes of its own, and also vast amounts of bonds, the credit of which must be sustained. It has had no alternative but to establish a banking system of its own, based on its own securities. The system, with all its novelty, has wonderfully succeeded thus far. Mr. MCCULLOCH, its Comptroller, reports that the number of National Banks now in existence is *five hundred and eighty-four*, located among twenty-Seven States and territories; that these banks have a capital stock paid in of $108,964,597, and a circulation of $67,864,650, based on National bonds, amounting to $81,961,450. For a system that has been in practical operation hardly more than two years, this is an extraordinary development. At this rate, the time cannot be far distant when it will overshadow and absorb all the State banks, even without any special legislation against these banks. What makes this peculiarly satisfactory is, that it has all been accomplished without any appreciable disturbance of the business of the country, and without any injustice to vested interests in any form. Our wisest statesmen in other days deplored the fact that the Government had suffered the power of regulating the currency to pass from its hands, but considered the evil utterly irremediable without upheaving the whole business of the country, and entailing general ruin. But the process is now going on without the least tremor or harm. It is countenanced and furthered not only by the States themselves, but by very many of the institutions which it was designed to supersede. During the last year not fewer than one hundred and sixty-eight State banks have voluntarily transformed themselves into national ones. They have done this without loss to their stockholders, or injury of any kind to their business.

Of course, this transition from the old system to the new must continue to be watched with care, but it has already proceeded far enough to give assurance of complete success. The Government will regain this important attribute of sovereignty which it had so unfortunately, and, as was supposed, so irretrievably slipped from its hands; and the result will be an immense advantage both to itself and to the people.

Admiral Farragut in New-York.

Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, the foremost of American naval heroes, and the greatest of modern, if not of historic sailors, arrived in this city yesterday. He comes to us from the scene of his marvelous exploits, triumphant, honored and laureled. The acclamations of the people saluted him in advance, and with enthusiastic greetings we now welcome him to the Empire City.

We would not undervalue or decry any of the means or methods which have been suggested in the way of honors to FARRAGUT at this time on this occasion. Civic receptions and public ovations, popular testimonials, or gifts from leagues or associations, are well. We rejoice to behold appreciation of greatness, in whatever way it manifests itself—from the boy tossing up his hat to the millionaire contributing of his gold. But there has been one good and practical suggestion made as applicable to this as well as to many similar cases, which we hope will not be overlooked, nay, which we should hope would be attended to first, before the public feeling expends itself in less worthy ways. It is true that the testimonial to present to such men as FARRAGUT is not a sword, or a service of silver, or a gold snuff-box, or a golden model of his flagship, or anything of this kind, but a substantial homestead—a home to which he can in due time retire, and which will long remain as a public evidence of the appreciation of his great services by his cotemporaries and countrymen.

This movement, which first assumed practical shape yesterday, in the contribution, through this journal, of five hundred dollars by Mr. THURLOW WEED, is one which we hope to see quickly and handsomely consummated. Beside Mr. WEED'S contribution for purchasing what he called a "local habitation to the veteran who has already achieved for himself a glorious name," we yesterday received another check for five hundred dollars, from Mr. GEO. F. NESBIT, of this city. We do not doubt that it only needs that the public attention be called to this matter, and that they be convinced of its feasibility, to secure its entire success on brief notice. We hope a proper committee will at once be appointed, and that our richer citizens will come forth liberally with their contributions. One hundred thousand dollars, at least, ought to be raised, and an elegant, comfortable home and grounds be procured for FARRAGUT in the name of the people. We do not conceive any other testimonial as worthy as this. It has been done in other cases in this country, in the case of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and it has often been adopted in Great Britain, in honoring popular benefactors or heroes.

We like the way in which this movement has begun—by large subscriptions. We have said that the richer citizens ought to take the matter in hand; but the great body of our loyal people will doubtless be eager to share in the honor of testifying, by however small a contribution, to the honor in which they hold their brave and noble countryman.

The Soldiers' Vote in New-York.

We find the following note in a morning journal:

ALBANY, Nov. 15, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of yesterday, I would state I have no doubt in the least, thousands of honest soldiers' votes were lost by the course pursued in Washington in arresting our agents without cause. *The proceedings had the effect to intimidate our agents everywhere, and nearly suspended all operations in taking Democratic votes.* Added to that, the delay to forward our votes by mail until after election was such as to make a difference of thousands more. On a fair vote, I have no doubt we had at least 20,000 Democratic majority in this State. Yours, &c., AMASA J. PARKER.

Judge PARKER *may* believe all this, but his faith must be stimulated somewhat by his party zeal. While at Washington he saw enough to convince him that the charge of fraud in the forgery and manufacture of soldiers' votes was substantially true. The evidence produced would not leave room in any candid man's mind on this point. Judge PARKER must know that the arrest of "our agents" in Washington, therefore, was not "without cause." Why it should have "intimidated" others we do not perceive, unless those others were engaged in the perpetration of similar frauds. That it had the effect of arresting the conspiracies by which New-York was to be flooded with fraudulent votes, we have no doubt. It doubtless *did* intimidate the "agents" in that conspiracy. And if those detected had not been arrested, if the Government had ignored the whole matter as none of its business, and quietly turned it over to the action of Gov. SEYMOUR, we presume Judge PARKER is right in thinking that the Democrats would have carried the State by "at least 20,000 majority."

The fact is, the action of the Government exploded and defeated a deliberate and systematic fraud by which the Democratic leaders intended to carry this State. It was well devised, and up to the time of its detection, had been carried out with very great skill and ingenuity. If no exposure had been made of it, there would not have been the slightest difficulty in polling 50,000 fraudulent votes in the different sections of this State, and that would have been quite enough to override and overbear the honest majority. As it was, we have no doubt that the Democratic vote was swelled from 15,000 to 20,000 by this means.

We take it for granted that the Government intends to prosecute to the end the proceedings already commenced against the parties supposed to have been concerned in these frauds. If they are guilty, they deserve the severest punishment which the law can inflict; if they are innocent, that fact can only be made to appear after a full and impartial trial. To release them without trial now, would be equivalent to a confession, either that there was no good ground for the original arrest, or else that the imputed fraud ceased to be a crime when the danger of its affecting the result of an election had passed away. The country is greatly indebted to the War Department for the energy and decision with which it acted when the conspiracy was originally revealed. We hope it will act with equal firmness in carrying the inquiry to its legitimate conclusion.

Discharge of the St. Alban's Burglars.

There is an end to the St. Alban's burglar trial in Montreal. Mr. Justice COURSOL has discharged the accused on the technical ground that the court over which he presides has had, from the first, no jurisdiction in the premises.

It appears that, on the reassembling of the court yesterday at Montreal, the counsel for the prisoners raised the question of jurisdiction, and that, after deliberating for some time, Judge COURSOL summarily assented to the arguments of the counsel, and decided that, as the case came under the Imperial Extradition Act, by virtue of its involving a question of national policy, and as the Provincial Act, intended to give effect to the Ashburton Treaty in the Colony, had never received the royal sanction, he must allow the Colonial Act to give way before that of the Imperial Legislature. The British Act, according to the Judge's ruling, required that the warrant under which the prisoners were arrested should be signed by the Governor-General. The Judge even found it impossible to hold the prisoners for trial before a higher tribunal, inasmuch as "the liberty of the subject" was involved; and the instant discharge of the prisoners, in spite of the protest of one of the counsel acting for the United States, was therefore ordered, amid the loud applause of a crowded court.

Not the least singular part of this business is that the counsel acting for the Crown, (Mr. JOHNSON) and one of the counsel acting for the United States (Mr. ROSE) appear to have thrown up the prosecution without even the semblance of a protest; both of these gentlemen apparently giving an instant and unquestioning assent to the correctness of Judge COURSOL'S ruling.

In the absence of a full report of the arguments, we cannot, of course, undertake to meet the points of municipal or international law which the case involved. The telegraphic abstract is altogether too meagre to present the basis for an intelligent opinion. But, on the face of it, we can readily accept Judge COURSOL'S assurance that "the case was a most exceptional one." We have greater difficulty in understanding how the Judge, with six separate indictments standing against the prisoners, found it so absolutely incumbent upon him to discharge them absolutely on the single count thus far embraced in the trial.

The matter, apart from its judicial bearings, is one altogether of a dangerously unpleasant kind. It will be hard to convince the people who are exposed to these border robberies, that there is not a species of connivance between the robbers and those who so heartily applaud their release in a Canadian court of justice.

Our Next Governor.

A large number of our most prominent and honorable citizens engaged in commercial, financial and public life, have united in an address of congratulation to Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, upon his election as Governor of the State of New-York. They refer to his patriotic career in Congress—to the rare intelligence and unflinching fidelity which he displayed in the nation's great emergency—to his faithful devotion to the industrial and commercial interests of the country—to the moral effect of his influence in maintaining the public credit, and in promoting the welfare of all engaged in the patriotic work of preserving the national honor. In order that they may have an opportunity for expressing more fully their sense of the many claims to public regard of the Governor-elect, they invite him to meet them at a public dinner. To this invitation and to these graceful, just, and well-merited compliments, Gov. FENTON has replied. His public duties place it beyond his power to comply with the invitation. He warmly, though modestly, alludes to the expressions of confidence and respect uttered by his distinguished correspondents, briefly refers to his past public conduct, and promises that in the honorable position to which he has been chosen, of Chief Magistrate of the great State of New-York, he will bring to the discharge of his duties an earnest purpose to subserve the public weal, and maintain and perpetuate the institutions that have come down to us from our patriotic ancestors. Gov. FENTON truly says—what the people of this city cannot have too frequently called to their attention—that:

"No State has a greater interest in the preservation and welfare of the Union than New-York, and no city is more deeply concerned in securing that object than your own great emporium of trade and commerce. Neither the city nor the State can afford to occupy a position other than that of a resolute and patriotic support of the Union in the great contest wherein the life and integrity of the nation are imperiled. It is unnecessary to argue the question. The rebellion must be put down—the American Union must be preserved—and the great Empire State will be, as she should be, constant and unwearied in rendering assistance in the accomplishment of these results.

This I understand to be the verdict of the people at the recent election. Whatever else has been decided, I think there is no question that they desire the integrity of the Union and life of the nation to be preserved for ourselves and posterity; and I may add that it will afford me the highest honor and satisfaction to give effect, so far as lies in my power, to their patriotic determination."

It will doubtless be a cause of regret to the gentlemen who sent the invitation to Gov. FENTON that it is out of his power to meet them publicly in the great commercial emporium. Gov. FENTON is a native, a citizen, a resident, and heretofore representative of the westernmost county of the State, and is less generally known in this section and city than he deserves to be, though his patriotic and honorable services in Congress have given him a reputation wide as the nation, and have especially endeared him to the hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens who wear the army blue and stand up for the flag in the trenches.

The people of this State have hardly thus far realized the great importance of the Union triumph achieved in the election of Gov. FENTON. His influence on the conduct of affairs, in the prosecution of the war, on the sustaining of our armies and our credit, and on the position to be assumed in the present hour and in history by the Empire State, cannot be overrated. We confidently believe that his entire administration will redound to the honor of the State and the glory and welfare of the nation.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.—The action of the House on the Bankruptcy Bill deserves emphatic commendation. The measure was brought over from last session for action on Monday. The members, or, at least, a most respectable majority, had discernment to see that the country would no longer be trifled with on a question of such vital moment, and, with no needless discussion, the bill of last session, which had been thoroughly sifted by a select committee, was passed by the respectable vote of 76 to 56. The yeas and nays were recorded in our last issue, and may be scanned with profit. The action of the Senate hereupon will be watched with no common interest. That body is naturally, to a degree, removed beyond merely popular influences; but we venture to hope that a measure, which has been so thoroughly weighed, not only as to its principle, but as to its minutest details, as the bill which has passed the House will not meet at least with an unreasoning opposition in the higher legislative body. The Senate will do well to consider that its revisory power on a question of such immediate practical account to a vast number of loyal and honest citizens, should be limited by the simple consideration of whether positive injustice is done by the measure to any opposing class in the community. We venture to think that, at this point New-York may speak with some degree of authority. And we have yet to hear that any large body of those who come under the class of creditors here, seek to throw obstacles in the way of such a measure of relief as the House bill provides for.

THE SCOPE OF CRIME IN THE CITY.—For two full years after the war commenced, New-York was almost as peaceable and well behaved as a rural village. The contrast of this time is fearful. Our columns, day after day, show that we are either getting a terrible influx of population from among the dangerous classes of other communities, or that we are breeding among ourselves a criminal population unprecedented, as to its numbers and daring, in the annals of the city. Garroting has become an established mode of assault, and mid-day robbery on the public streets is one of the latest phases of the outbreak. We can probably explain to ourselves how citizens may be waylaid at night in out-of-the-way streets, and robbed of their personal effects. But we are daily reporting robberies of a different kind, which show that crime is stalking abroad in a more dangerous form than we have heretofore known it. On Monday, at an hour when the streets were thronged almost to their utmost, a respectable person was knocked down and robbed in Frankfort-street, within sight of Broadway, and but for the promptitude and courage with which a private citizen, who witnessed the assault and robbery, acted on the occasion, the robber would have escaped. Passers-by have not always the nerve to do this sort of work. Indeed, it may as well be said bluntly, that people pay liberally to have it done for them. We know not who is to blame, or if any one, supposed to be responsible, *is* to blame for the almost total impunity with which these outrages are perpetrated. But surely it is high time that some one were held responsible.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—By our Washington news report, it will be seen that the House, by a vote of eighty-five to fifty-seven, have adopted a resolution giving notice of an intention to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty. It is, of course, competent for the House to pass such a resolution; but, if we mistake not, the time and mode of giving the notice indicated in the House resolution are matters of purely Executive action, in which—as in relation to the invasion of Mexico, and kindred questions—the House may properly suggest, but does not necessarily assume to *dictate*, a policy for the guidance of the Executive. The character, moreover, of the vote taken on this question, will show it to have been a vote of an almost entirely sectional character. These, we take it, are hardly the times to create new *geographical* parties in the National Legislature. The Treaty in question most assuredly needs revision in the interest of the manufacturers of the Northeast. But its abrogation at this time would simply be a new *sectional* triumph among ourselves. Is this wanted?

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.

Bold Performance of a Revolutionary Exile—Extraordinary Strategy.

By the arrival of the barkentine *Teresa*, Capt. AVERY, from Maracaibo, we have intelligence from that place to the 20th ult. Gen. POULGA, the revolutionary exile, visited that place on the 14th of November, in a British schooner, having a crew of only twelve men, and while off the bar, she was boarded by a boat from a Government schooner lying in the mouth of the harbor. The officers and boat's crew were immediately made prisoners. Gen. POULGA then sent word to the Government schooner, purporting to be from the Captain of the vessel that he was in, informing them that Gen. POULGA was a prisoner on board, when a second boat was sent, and they also made prisoners. Gen. POULGA having thus weakened the force of the Government vessel, easily forced them to surrender, and took charge of her. He then went ashore to a battery, drove away the garrison, and spiked the guns; after which, he proceeded on board the vessel he had taken, fired into a Government steamer near by, killing one man and wounding the Captain, and then proceeded to sea, taking with him his prisoners. He lay off the port until the 18th, when he disappeared. The vessel that Gen. POULGA came in had no armament, the crew being simply armed with revolvers and side-arms. The town of Maracaibo was in the greatest state of alarm, fearing that the place would be bombarded, and, as a result, would be surrendered. The *Teresa* was detained three days in consequence. No pilot could be found who would venture to take her to sea until all fears were allayed.

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Card.

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A FANCY GOODS, NOTION AND HOSIERY STOCK FOR SALE.

The under-signed contemplate retiring from business on the 1st of January next, and offer for sale their entire stock of Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Stationery, &c., with all fixtures necessary for carrying on the business. An excellent opportunity is here offered to any party desirous of succeeding to a well established, lucrative business. Address CYRUS J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, No 53 Chambers-st., New-York.

CLOTHING.
CLARK'S
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
Nos. 338, 340 and 342 Bowery.

$6 BUSINESS COATS
6 BUSINESS COATS
6 BUSINESS COATS.
6 BUSINESS COATS
6 BUSINESS COATS.

$10 OVERCOATS.
10 OVERCOATS.
10 OVERCOATS.
10 OVERCOATS.
10 OVERCOATS

$15 BEAVER OVERCOATS.
15 BEAVER OVERCOATS
15 BEAVER OVERCOATS
15 BEAVER OVERCOATS
15 BEAVER OVERCOATS.

The balance of our Wholesale Stock is to be closed out at a reduction of
25 PER CENT

IMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.

(A protected solution of the protoxide of iron) supplies the blood with its Vital Principle or Life Element, IRON, thereby infusing
STRENGTH, VIGOR AND NEW LIFE
into all parts of the system. Pamphlets free
J. P. DINSMORE, No 491 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by all druggists

WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, OLD SORES, &c.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

a real Pain Extractor. It reduces the most angry-looking Swellings and Inflammations as if by magic, heals OLD SORES, WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, &c., in a surprising short time.

Sold by J. P. DINSMORE, No 491 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

DR TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Colds and Asthma. John D. Herring, of Harrington, Bergen Co., N. J., testifies that he has been cured of a cough of ten years' standing by the Pulmonic Life Syrup, and refers to Mr. Wm. Devoe, of Tappantown, who recommended its use.

LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864.

Dr. Tobias:

DEAR SIR: I was cured of a severe cough, with inflammation of the lungs, by the use of your Pulmonic Life Syrup. I have suffered much from pulmonary complaints, and used many remedies, but have never found anything equal to your Syrup. BETSY HILL.

Mrs. Hill is sister-in-law to Capt. Hill, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers. Several hundred certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the Depot, No. 10 Cortlandt-st. Price 75 cents Sold by the druggists.

OPEN IN THE EVENINGS,
DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

A VERY LARGE STOCK, AT LOW PRICES,
OF
BEAUTIFUL DINNER AND TEA SERVICES,
BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
GROUPS AND FIGURES.
Glass Engraved on the premises.
Sets of Glass Made and Cut to Order.
OVINGTON BROS.,
Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

CABINET FURNITURE.

In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk sts., No. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.

The Bell Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.,
One door west of Nassau-st.

PAY OF PRISONERS OF WAR COLLECTED for the wife and widowed mother. L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, Broadway Bank.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY
OF
DR SCHENCK'S OWN CASE,
WHILE LABORING UNDER CONSUMPTION, AND
HOW HIS PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED
TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS, ACT
ON THE SYSTEM IN CURING
THAT DISEASE,
AND THE
GREAT SUCCESS ATTENDING IT.

Many years ago, while residing in Philadelphia, I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hopes of my recovery being dispated, I was advised by my physician, Dr. Parrish, to remove into the country. Moorestown, N. J., about nine miles distant, being my native place, I was removed thither, occupying two full days in the transition. My father and all his family had lived and died there—and died of Pulmonary Consumption. On my arrival at Moorestown I was put to bed, where I lay for many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Thornton, who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness, was called to see me. He thought my case entirely beyond the reach of medicine, and decided that I must die, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. He had seen all my family die of consumption, and therefore concluded that death from the disease which had carried all my kindred to the grave would also take me there. In this apparently hopeless condition, I heard of the remedies which I now make and sell. It seemed to me that I could feel them working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre and tissue of my system.

My lungs and liver put on a new action, and the morbid matter, which for years had accumulated and irritated the different organs of the body, was eliminated; the tubercles in my lungs ripened, and I expectorated from my lungs as much as a pint of yellow offensive matter every morning. As this expectoration of matter subsided, the fever abated, the pain left me, the cough ceased to harrass me and the exhausting night-sweats were no longer known, and I had refreshing sleep to which I had long been a stranger. My appetite now began to return, and at times I found it difficult to restrain myself from eating too much. With this return of health, I gained my strength, and now am fleshy. I am now a healthy man, with a large healed cicatrix in the middle lobe of the right lung and the lower lobe hepatized with complete adhesion of the pleura. The middle lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right one is in a comparatively healthy condition. A consumption at that time was thought to be an incurable disease by every one, physicians as well as those who were unlearned in medicine, especially such cases as were reduced to the condition I was in. This induced many people to believe my recovery only temporary. I now prepared and gave the medicines to consumptives for some time, and made many wonderful cures, and the demand increased so rapidly that I determined to offer them to the public, and devote my undivided attention to luxuriating in health. I was next induced to go, for people would send for me far and near, to ascertain whether their cases were like mine. Having once been to examine many cases of lung ailment, I was prompted to invent the instrument called "Schenck's Respirometer," which materially assists me in detecting the various stages of lung disease.

For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been making regular professional visits to New-York, Boston, Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

For seventeen years past I have made as many as five hundred visits monthly weekly with the "Respirometer." For such examinations a charge is made of $5, and it can be seen at once by each patient the true condition of his disease, and if he has only what he will get well.

One of the greatest of theories I have with patients afflicted with consumption is to convince them to avoid taking fresh cold. Many times they have been entirely broken up in their cures by careless; they may be about the house for a week or two, and then, while walking in the open air, get a fresh cold, which will settle on the lungs, and undo in one hour the work of months. Many of them were those of persons who were confined to their beds, and could not take cold; and by this careful avoidance of cold the cure was effected. Physicians advise their patients to go out and inhale the fresh air, but do they cure by so doing? Let the hundreds of deaths by consumption in every city answer the question.

I would rather risk a patient in a tight, ill-ventilated room, than have them go out and take a slight cold. Many who have been cured by my medicines while the air was cold, damp and offensive that one could barely remain in the room and yet they got well without exposure to the open air.

The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop the night sweats, to relieve, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive system, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient dies. What I do is to first make a careful examination with my respirometer, and if I find lungs enough left, I direct the patient how to use the three remedies, and thus cure him. I know very well that it is impossible to make new lungs, or even restore into position that is destroyed, but I know at the same time that cavities in the lungs, and inflammations in the larynx and bronchial tubes, can be healed, and just such cases are cured by the proper use of Schenck's "Pulmonic Syrup," "Seaweed Tonic" and "Mandrake Pills," whilst they are dying daily under the ordinary treatment of physicians.

It is a great mistake, common among many intelligent persons, that there are medicines which will purify the blood. When the blood is diseased it cannot be purified; it is then the same as other diseased matter in the system, and will have to be carried out of the system by the organs which are appointed for that purpose, and replaced by new blood, which can only be had by improving the nutritive functions and setting the digestive apparatus in good working order. The stomach, liver and bowels once restored to a healthy condition, then an abundance of good, nourishing food, will make new blood, which will push out, as it were, and take the place of that which is diseased, and thus supply the want of the body.

THE PULMONIC SYRUP is one of the most valuable medicines known. It is a tonic and powerful stimulant and clearing in itself. It is readily digested and absorbed into the blood, to which it imparts the cleansing properties. I know of no medicine that has done or can do as much to build up and strengthen the system, and enable it to throw off disease.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC is distilled from seaweeds collected with such a tonic and alterative roots and herbs, in such a manner as to make a decidedly pleasant medicine, having a powerful tonic effect, without the terrible and disastrous results arising from the use of alcoholic stimulants. The Seaweed Tonic produces lasting results, thoroughly invigorating the stomach and digestive system, and enabling it to change, as it should, into healthy blood, the food which may be used for that purpose. It is so wonderful in its effects that a wine-glass full will digest a hearty meal, and a little of it taken before breakfast will give a tone to the stomach which few medicines possess the power of doing.

THE MANDRAKE PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions, producing all the good results that can be obtained from calomel or any of the mercurial medicines, and without any of their harmful or injurious results. They carry out of the system the feculent and worn-out matters loosened and dissolved by my Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup. It will be seen that all three of my medicines are needed in most cases to cure consumption, and, in fact, my large experience enables me to convince that they have cured more cases of that disease than any combination of medicines known to man.

In the various editions of pamphlets I have published, many of the most wonderful cures of Pulmonary Consumption are on record. Persons, many with both lungs affected, some with large cavities in one lung, healed over by my medicines, are now living and enjoying excellent health. I will give a few cases, and select them from different parts of the country, so that those who wish may visit or write to them for more positive information. Mr. John C. Green, of Jacony, Philadelphia, Penn. When he commenced using my medicines, he was confined to his bed with Pulmonary Consumption, and his death was looked for daily. They would have to fan him frequently to keep him in life. He commenced using my medicines; the phlegm began to rise, and he began to breathe easier. They felt encouraged, and sent for me. On examination, I found one lung deeply diseased, but the other in a tolerably healthy condition. The matter had loaded the bronchial tubes, so that he was dying for breath, and certainly could not have lived much longer without different treatment from what he was getting. I have his certificate, with testimonials of his neighbors and the Odd-Fellows' Lodge of Holmesburgh, of which he was a member.

Richard S. Reed, of Evesham, Burlington County, New Jersey, was confined to his bed for a long time with Bronchial Consumption, and given up by Dr. Spencer. As a last resort he tried my medicines. He had been many weeks taking my Pulmonic Syrup, without much change apparently in him, but the medicine was doing its work; an abscess broke in one lung, and discharged large quantities of the most offensive matter that can be imagined. The neighbors who sat up with him say that it was impossible to remain in the room with him long at a time. For some days he lay, and it was impossible to change his shirt. His lungs would seem to collapse, and he would sink. He is now a fat, hearty man. A minister wrote to me that he went to see him and prayed with him, and when he left he never expected to see him again, and to his great astonishment on the time of his call I found him walking into his church. He could hardly believe his own eyes. This is evidence that Consumption can be cured without pure air.

Charles G. Johnson, of Bristol, Pa., who was pronounced incurably fixed in the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption by two skillful physicians, and at the time of commencing with these medicines, says: "I was enduring sufferings that made life burdensome, experiencing great pain in coughing, expectorating from a pint to a quart of nauseous matter every twenty-four hours, gradually sinking under the weakening process of my disease, and had fallen away in flesh from one hundred and seventy seven pounds to one hundred and twenty-one. I was entirely cured, and at this time after many years of hard labor at the Bristol rolling mills weighed over two hundred pounds. I have not had a day's sickness for a long time."

E. T. Frambes, residing at No. 227 North 6th-st., was attacked, while sitting in Franklin-square, with bleeding from the lungs, and lost over a gallon of blood before he could be removed to his home, only a few yards off. His physician said he could not possibly recover, and after exhausting his skill, Dr. Schenck was sent for, and completely cured him. He is now a healthy a man as is possible to be.

Mrs. Barlow, residing then at No. 107 Houston-st., New-York. Her husband called upon me at my rooms, No 32 Bond-st., and wished me to call and see her. He said that I could do no good, that he had had all the best medical attendance, and all said she was too far gone with consumption to be cured; but she had heard of some great cures I had made, and he desired to gratify her wishes. I called, and found her lying confined to her bed in the last stage of bronchial consumption, and without doubt, must have died soon. I examined her lungs, found both bronchial tubes very much affected, but no cavities had formed. Her cough was very severe. The spit-box was half full of thick pus. Pulse 140; legs swollen very much, and worse than all, she had chronic diarrhœa. Her bowels had been moved eleven times that day. I told her that she had lungs enough to be cured, but that this diarrhœa had been of long standing, and her stomach was in such an ulcerated condition that I was afraid nothing could be done. She insisted I should try and do what I could for her, observing that she would not last long in the condition she was in, and I could not make her any worse. I gave her first a dose of my Mandrake Pills, and the Tonic and Syrup freely. That was on Tuesday, and by the next Sunday, the diarrhœa was carried off, her appetite had returned, and she could sit up in bed and eat her dinner. She is now well, and gave me a long certificate, certified to by Rev Dr. Downing.

Mrs. Bartholomew, No. 93 West 45th-st., (New-York, came to my rooms with a tumor on her liver. She was low-spirited, skin sallow, tongue coated, bowels costive, no appetite, and fast sinking into the grave. The said tumor had been running for over fourteen years. I gave her Syrup, Tonic and Pills, and told her to take them just as the directions were printed. She came back to my rooms, No 32 Bond-st., in two weeks, somewhat better; her tongue had begun to clean a little around the edges, her skin whiter, and her eyes brighter, and the tumor discharging very offensive matter, much faster than it had ever done before. She kept gradually improving, and in about two months she came to my rooms very much frightened, saying that the tumor had nearly stopped running, and was healing up, and that every doctor had told her that if it ever healed up it would cause her death. I told her that the disease had all left her system, and nature would heal this ulcer up. They are now healed, and have been for about a year, and she is as hearty and robust a woman as you would find in a day's walk. She is glad for any one to call on her, and takes great pains to visit any one that she hears has anything like her case, and tries to get them to come and see me.

Miss Scofield, of Stamford, Ct., was brought to me at my rooms in New-York, by Mrs. Bartholomew, apparently in the last stages of Pulmonary Consumption. She was much emaciated with a distressing cough, raising large quantities of blood. I examined her lungs with the respirometer, and in all my practice never found one with one lung so far gone and the other so sound. I could not give much encouragement. I thought she would die, but to my astonishment the Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills all seemed to go right to work. The lung is all healed over, leaving a cavity as large as a goose egg, good appetite, fine spirits, and has gained some thirty-five pounds in weight. Occasionally she visits my rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, and I take pains to show her and explain her case to my patients and get them to listen to the lung that was so badly diseased and now healed over. The air passing through the cavity has such a roaring sound that it must convince any one that it is hollow, and the difference between the sound of the two lungs, connected with the healthy, rosy appearance and expression of her countenance, they go away satisfied.

Rev. Henry Morgan, a minister of high repute in the city of Boston, and well-known over the United States as a man of great ability, was cured by taking my medicines, after all other treatment had failed. He has often been written to with regard to the facts in his case, and always answers, "I am the man." A full statement of his state may be seen in my pamphlet. He had profuse hemmorrhage of the lungs, and was very much emaciated.

Robert H. Deacon, of Burlington, N. J., was cured of Scrofula and Mercurial disease. At the time he commenced using the medicine he was almost a mass of sores. He is now perfectly well, and attributes his cure entirely to my medicines.

Martin Koch, farmer, living near Petersburgh, Mahoning County, Ohio, was a very bad case of Pulmonary Consumption, and was entirely cured by my medicine. He is well known in that community, and has been the means of inducing a great many persons in Ohio to use those remedies,

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISKELL & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.

5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7 3-10 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

Invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring to make investments to our assortment of United States Six per cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81,
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881,
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 LONDS,
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS,
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.
All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the best rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft, and interest allowed.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 2.
The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on their capital stock for November, payable to New-York stockholders at the office of JAMES B. POST, Room No. 25, No. 20 Exchange-place, on and after the the 16th inst
G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. E. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY D. DURAND.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec 7, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first MONDAY of January next, until the 18th day of said month inclusive, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
The interest then due, and not called for prior to the said 16th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds with Coupons exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE OF SHELDON AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1864.
SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 37, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares: No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, Charles M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &, CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS,
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Room, No. 318 Broadway, on the 16th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), at the hour of eleven in the forenoon.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1037, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on an after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.
The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR, P. O. BOX No. 4,994, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will stand closed on and from the 16th to 31st December, instant, both days inclusive, for the purpose of taking the vote on the question of proposed lease of McGregor Western Railroad, as stated in circular of the President of 6th December.
None but registered holders can vote.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28 and 29 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at No. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of the same day.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 8, 1864.
THE BANK OF COMMERCE, OF PUTNAM COUNTY, (Carmel), has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of MANUEL E. COOKE, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a request for the appointment of MANUEL E. COOKE as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1864.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865, from 10 to 11 A. M., for the election of directors.
C. DARLING, President.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET,
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

THE GREAT NORTHERN OIL COMPANY.
Office No. 67 Exchange-place, near Broadway, and No. 24 Broad-st., New-York.
Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York.
CAPITAL $2,000,000.
200,000 shares at $10 each, issued for lands and other property.
OFFICERS
President,
JOHN BRYAN, NEW-YORK.
Vice-President,
JACOB S. ATWOOD, NEW-YORK.
Secretary and Treasurer,
J. A. WISNER, NEW-YORK.
Superintendent,
E. E. HENDRICK, FRANKLIN, PENN.
General Agent,
WM. N. MARCUS, NEW-YORK.
TRUSTEES:
John Bryan, of Arkenburgh & Bryan, No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Daniel Devlin, of Devlin & Co., Nos. 258 and 459 Broadway, New-York.
H. S. Pierce, President First National Bank, Carbondale, Penn.
Henry L. Hoguet, of Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., No. 112 Duane-st.
Jacob S. Atwood, New-York.
COUNSEL:
Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.
Manufacturers and sole proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR,
Also, dealers in
Sperm, Lard, Whale, and other Oils.
Reference, by permission, can be made to the following parties, who have used and are using the Hendrick Lubricator:
CHAS. P. WURTS, Esq., Engineer Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Scranton, Penn.
WATTS COOKE, Esq., Supt. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, Scranton, Penn.
H. A. FONDA, Esq., Supt. Lackawanna and Bloomsburgh Railroad, Kingston, Penn.
Messrs. MATTHEWS & BROTHERS, Scranton, Penn.
JOHN B. SMITH, Esq., Supt. Pennsylvania Coal Company, Dunmore, Penn.
J. BENJAMIN & CO., Foundry and Machine Works, Carbondale, Penn.
E. JONES & CO., Coal Operators, Olyphant, Penn.
EUGENE T. HENRY, Esq., Supt. L. I. & Coal Company, Scranton, Penn.
HASWELL BROTHERS, No. 100 West-st., New-York.
W. K. MUIR, Esq., General Supt. Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, Detroit, Mich.
CERTIFICATES.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., CARBONDALE, Penn., June 12, 1863.
We have had Mr. E. Hendrick's LUBRICATING OIL in use for somewhat more than a year upon our Coal, Passenger and Freight Cars (about 15,000 journals), upon our Stationary Engines—more than twenty in number—and in our Machine Shop, and find it entirely satisfactory. Our engineers and machinists all concur in recommending it as superior to any lubricator we have heretofore used. It is fully equal to the best sperm.
I will also state that, in my opinion, it has no equal for use upon a sewing machine, as I have witnessed its effects in my own house. CHAS. P. WURTS,
Sup't D. & H. C. Co.
We have been using Hendrick's LUBRICATOR for nearly two years past, for cars and other machinery, and can recommend it as very superior.
JOHN B. SMITH,
DUNMORE, 13th June, 1863. Sup't Penn Coal Co.
We fully concur in the foregoing statements of C. P. Wurts, Esq., and John B. Smith, Esq., in regard to the superior quality of HENDRICK'S LUBRICATOR, having used it in our works for about two years.
J. BENJAMIN & CO.,
Foundry and Machine Works, Carbondale, Penn.
E. JONES & CO.,
Coal Operators, Olyphant, Penn.
EUGENE T. HENRY,
Sup't L. I. & Coal Co., Scranton, Penn.
COE F. YOUNG,
Honesdale, Penn.

PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., Gen'l Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, N. Y.
DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN S. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., N. York.
ITS LANDS ARE PUT INTO THE COMPANY AT the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-bearing territory and forms its
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
$20,000 SHARES FOR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS are located on the Allegheny River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.
Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.
Or at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway.

THE MANHATTAN SLATE AND TILE COMPANY,
For the Mining and Manufacturing of RED SLATE, in Washington County, New-York.
Capital.....$270,000
Shares.....$25 each
THORNTON M. NIVEN, New-York, President.
JOHN B. NORRIS, New-York, Secretary.
CHAS. A. MEIGS, New-York, Treasurer.
TRUSTEES.
THORNTON M. NIVEN, New-York.
CHAS. A. MEIGS, New-York.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, New-York.
WILLIAM A. SEAVER, New-York.
CHARLES P. WEATHERBY, New-York.
GEORGE W. KNOWLTON, New-York.
OSCAR TIBBALS, New-York.
JOHN D WING, New-York.
JOHN B. NORRIS, New-York.
Subscription books will be opened at the office of CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York, on Monday, Dec. 12, 1864, at 12 noon.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbos, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bembeimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbos, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bembeimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

LIVERMORE, LECWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier

SHELDON & LEFFERTS,
NO. 40 PARK-ROW, (TIMES BUILDING) NEW-YORK
MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKERS
and Collectors, Bureau of Army and Navy Information. Officers' pay rolls, soldiers' pay, pensioners' pay, State and United States bounties collected. Clearances for officers obtained, &c.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December next, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 14th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age. I would prefer a situation where by strict attention to business I can make myself generally useful myself. I am perfectly familiar with business habits, and always try to act with economy. If any party in want of such a person will call on me, they will leave or send their address to C. H. ARD, Box No. 158 Times Office.

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE deed of trust, the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, is to will be held at the office of said Trustees, No. 58 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY the 14th of December, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

CHOICE PETROLEUM LANDS AND Leases for sale, a great bargain. A competent and experienced agent. Correspondence is invited. Apply to or address C. STURGE & CO., McConnellsville, Morgan county, Ohio.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY—No. 5 Beekman-st., room No. 8, first floor, over the Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS AND LANDS.
WAGSTAFF & GUERNSEY,
No. 71 BROADWAY, Room No. 23,
FOR SALE.
McKINLEY—Pays 3 per cent. per month.
EXCELSIOR—Pays 4 per cent. per month.
OHIO—Pays 3 per cent. per month.
CONSOLIDATED—Pays 1 per cent. per month.
NORTHERN LIGHT.
BERGEN COAL AND OIL COMPANY.
All the leading dividend-paying stocks
ALSO,
LANDS in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, and 600 acres on Oil Creek Lake, Pennsylvania. Also, one-sixteenth interests in Wells going down on Cherry Run

COAL AT $3 PER TON,
FOR THE BEST QUALITY OF
LOCUST MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH COAL.
COAL AT FIRST COST.
THE NEW-YORK
MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
Number of Shares.....20,000
Par Value of each Share.....$25
Working Capital, in Cash.....50,000
Each share entitles the holder to receive every year, for fifteen successive years, one ton of first quality Locust Mountain White Ash Coal, at cost; also a cash dividend every six months of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.
Shareholders who do not desire to receive their coal may have their proportion sold by the company, for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends to which they are entitled.
Shareholders may order their coal in any of the usual sizes, viz: lump, broken, egg, stove, or nut coal, at the actual cost price, delivered at the dwellings, or at other places within the city of New-York or Brooklyn. Manufacturers' coal delivered in cargo.
Coal will be supplied to the shareholders immediately. The Trustees have already secured one of the largest, most reliable and best-equipped collieries in Pennsylvania, including double breaker, engines, miners' houses, slope works, railroad tracks, cars, mules, and all the necessary machinery, implements, lumber, &c., the whole in perfect working order, and NOW IN FULL OPERATION, having been in use but eight months.
The Colliery is located near Ashland, in Schuylkill Co., Pa., and the coal produced from it is of the *very first quality of "Locust Mountain,"* and is the same as now recommended by all the coal dealers, and used by families in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and is mined under the most favorable circumstances, and at the least possible cost, as the coal is taken from the mine above the water level, and can be mined at all times of the year. This coal is taken from the celebrated "Mammoth" vein, which, with the "Skidmore," "Primrose," and other celebrated veins, extend within the lines of the company, equal to three miles in length.
A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of this Company, over which the coal is now daily brought to market. One of the best and most reliable facilities have already been secured for the transportation of the company's coal to this market.
This company being the "pioneer" in the "coal at cost" enterprise in this State, and being exclusively a New-York company, for the accommodation of its citizens, and as the price of each share is within the reach of every body, it is fully expected that our citizens will come forward and subscribe for the stock without delay.
Books for subscription are now open at the office of each Trustee in the City of New-York, where any additional information can be furnished.
TRUSTEES.
R. C. ROOT,
Of the firm of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., corner of Nassau and Pine-sts.
HENRY A. RICHARDSON,
Of Richardson, Boynton & Co., No. 231 Water-st.
JOHN C. SCHOOLEY,
No. 30 Pine-st.
D. C. HYDE,
Of Hyde & Conklin, No. 143 Water-st.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.
TRUSTEE
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No. 20 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.
OFFICERS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York,
President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia
Treasurer.
A. V. STOUT, President Second Leather Bank, New-York.
OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New York.
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia
CAPITAL STOCK . . . 500,000 SHARES.
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
Stock subject to no further assessment.
50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
A large majority of the shares of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.
NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.

THE WYOMING ROCK OIL COMPANY,
OF
ENNISKILLEN TOWNSHIP,
LAMBTON COUNTY, CANADA WEST.
CAPITAL $1,000,000, 100,000 shares of $10 each.
Office of the Company, No. 6 Broadway, New-York.
PRESIDENT,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER.
VICE PRESIDENT,
GEO. W. WILLIAMSON.
TREASURER,
HENRY SWIFT.
SECRETARY,
WM. A. FOWLER
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
GEO. W. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,
HENRY SWIFT.
JOHN R. MOREWOOD.
SUPERINTENDENT,
DONALD McDONALD.
ENGINEER, GEOLOGIST AND CHEMIST,
CASPIAN C. SPARKS.
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS
BURTON, SADDLER & BRUCE, Hamilton, C. W.
D. B. WILLIAMSON, No. 20 Nassau-st. New-York.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS.
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, "the McIlhenny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.
Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,308, New-York.

PETROLEUM
HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.
A limited portion of the Stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, can be obtained by applying to A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary of the Company, No. 153 Broadway, from whom incences and all information can be obtained on the subject. The hermetical barrel is a new commercial discovery of great practical value. It positively increases not the leakage, evaporation and odor of PETROLEUM and other volatile fluids.
VALENTINE'S FREIGHT EXPRESS AND THROUGH DESPATCH OFFICE, No. 163 BROADWAY, CORNER OF DEY-STREET. OIL DEPOT, JERSEY CITY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1864.
A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary, No. 153 Broadway
We received at our depot, Jersey City, on the 13th of October last, an invoice of petroleum from Titusville, Pa.; of which were four barrels having the brand of the "Hermetical Barrel Company, Robbins' patent." A careful examination of these barrels shows them to be in perfect order, no evaporation or leakage. The outside of the wood of the barrels is as dry as before they were filled. We understand the above shipment was three weeks on the road, and was transhipped three times. Since they have been at our depot, they have been subject to considerable rough treatment and exposure to sun and rain. A few days ago they were gauged and found to contain *all the oil that it was originally put in them.* The loss of petroleum from leakage and evaporation between here and Oil Creek amounts to from 5 to 20 per cent. We have no doubt the Robbins Hermetical Barrel would save this enormous waste in all cases of petroleum when on storage.
VALENTINE, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Sinking Fund, seven per cents, Bonds, principal and interest payable by the
G. S. [illegible] & SON, No. 21 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG AND SHORT MORTGAGE—in sums of from $5,000 to $50,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OCEANIC PETROLEUM COMPANY
DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock ($2,000,000) will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 134 Maiden-lane, on the 20th inst., from the earnings of the Company to the 1st December. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TARR FARM PETROLEUM CO., OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
THE SECOND MONTHLY DIVIDEND of One Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid by JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., at their office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York, on and after the 15th of December, to stockholders of that date.
JAMES WADSWORTH, President.
CHAS. V. WARE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent (free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Bank, payable on and after the 3d January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to 4th prox.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has been declared on the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865, to those who shall be stockholders on the 24th day of December inst., when the transfer books will close, and reopen again on the 3d day of January next.
W. BEMENT, Treas.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1864.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executors of estate of Stephen Whitney, deceased.
9 shares Bank of America.....par $100
6 shares Bank State of New-York.....par 100
10 shares Bank of Commerce.....par 100
5 shares Mechanics' Bank.....par 25
15 shares N. Y. Insurance and Trust Company.....par 100
15 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company.....par 25
5 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Company.....par 100
25 shares Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company.....par 40
15 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Company.....par 50
6 shares Republic Fire Insurance Company.....par 100
2 shares Greenwich Fire Insurance Company.....par 25
6 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Company.....par 100
6 shares Ward's Island Railroad Company.....par 50
10 shares Harlem Railroad Co. common.....par 50
5 shares New-Jersey Railroad & Transportation Co.....par 100
10 shares Del. Lackawanna and Western R.R. Co.....par 50
14 shares Del. and Hudson Canal Company.....par 100
$10,000 United States Registered Bonds.....of 1881
9,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Bonds.....of 1875
5,000 Jersey City 6 per cent Corp. Bonds.....of 1865
12,000 Jersey City Water Loan Bonds.....of 1883
1,000 D. L. Lackawanna and West. R. R. Bonds.....of 1875
1,000 N. Y. & Greenbush Railroad Co. Bonds.....of 1883
7,000 Erie Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds of 1859
1,000 Indiana State Bonds.....
Catalogue, &c., at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine st.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE
ON FOREIGN ACCOUNT,
by order of Messrs. ANDRE & COLLET of Paris,
BRONZES, FINE SEVRES VASES,
ELEGANT DINNER AND TEA SETS,
SUPERB CLOCKS, ORMOLU AND GILT GOODS,
BISQUE AND PARIAN GROUPES AND STATUETTES,
COLORED CRYSTAL PUNCH BOWLS,
TOILET SETS.
Just arrived from Havre per ships
WISCONSIN AND WM. FROTHINGHAM,
by EDWARD SCHENCK, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 14th, 15th and 16th inst., at 10½ A. M., at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st. The above is the largest and most superb sale of French goods that has ever taken place in this city. The above will be on exhibition from MONDAY, the 12th inst., and ladies and the public are earnestly invited to examine them as the sale is peremptory.

AUCTION SALE
OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND VALUABLE WORKS OF ART,
COST OVER $12,000.
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
at the elegant residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising the entire rich parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture of the house. Over $1,000 of velvet and tapestry carpets, mahogany mirrors, rosewood and walnut suites in brocatel and French reps, silver, china, cutglass, &c. Catalogue at the house. Sale positive. Without reserve.
HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS, &c.—AT PAGNES, CORDIALS, &c., BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK, IN MESSRS. ALEX. M. PINKNEY & CO., WHO RETIRE FROM THE BUSINESS.
HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY F. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, and every afternoon thereafter, until the entire stock is disposed of, the establishment of Messrs. A. M. PINKNEY & CO., No. 55 Broadway.
Large stock of choice old wines, brandies, liquors, champagnes, cordials, &c., being the entire stock of Messrs. Alex. M. Pinkney & Co., who retire from the business. The entire stock will be sold without any reserve, comprising all the well-known brands, quality and vintages. Many are as old as any to be found in this country.
Private Invoice of all the most celebrated brands and of the oldest vintages.
WHISKIES—The stock is of the very finest quality, a large portion 10 years old, and is the duplicated in this country.
GINS—All the well-known brands imported into this market.
LIQUORS AND CORDIALS of the finest description, and not to be found usually sold in a large first class establishment, and not to be duplicated.
The samples will be ready on the days of sale, and the goods sold in lots to suit the wants of purchasers. The well-known reputation of this House, established in 1778, under which we guaranty the stock is sold, will afford an opportunity for purchasers to select choice articles for their own use, which has never occurred in this city.
HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Executors of Geo. S. Lee, deceased, about 42 acres of land, situate in the town of West Farms, on the road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, about one mile from the City Hall, and three miles from the Central Park, New-York. This property has a fine front on tide-water, and is bounded by the estates of B. F. Whitlock, E. G. Faile, P. Spofford, and Kitchen. Its accessibility, and the character of the surrounding neighborhood render this property in every way desirable for gentlemen wishing to procure first-class sites for suburban residences. Leggett's Creek affords every facility for boating, fishing and bathing. The property also commands a fine view of the Sound and East River. It will be sold in plots of from three to five acres. There is on the premises a modern-built dwelling-house, greenhouse, boat-house and all necessary outbuildings. Topographical maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.
MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—MESSRS. AXMINSTER CARPETS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. 60 East 14th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square, between 3d and 4th avs., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house viz.: Richly carved rosewood parlor suites in green and gold, and blue and gold silk brocatel, marble-top tary tables, Turkish chairs, fine French plate pier mirrors, rich lace curtains, mahogany sofas and easy chairs, in Bar-tan cloth, colored china vases, clocks, fine rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash stands, bookcases, pianosses, mattresses, pillows, oak extension table, dining chairs in plush, oil paintings, china and glass ware, rich Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, &c., together with the kitchen utens

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,824 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,304 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,618	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 31
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $126 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Wednesday, Dec. 21.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, ——.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
DAY STAR	(Building)	———

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $60.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,275, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The MORNING STAR will call at Havana to land passengers.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.
THE STEAMSHIP SAXON,
LAVENDER, Master,
will sail as above on
FRIDAY, Dec. 17,
at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage
apply to
WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No 52 South-st.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT, THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LIBERTY,
built expressly for this trade,
THOMAS W. WILSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No 45, North River, for the above port,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.
The next trip will be on Jan. 14.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River
Dec. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY,
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
Jan. 4.....NORTH STAR.....WILSON,
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAM,
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA.
FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, ANDERSON Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst.
Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock, A. M.
The CUBA will sail on the 28th inst.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, No. 1 Jersey City, on MONDAY Jan. 2, MONDAY, Jan. 30.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States mail steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at three o'clock P.M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER...SATURDAY.....Dec. 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE...SATURDAY.....Dec. 31
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BABCOCK.
First Cabin, Saloon and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225; Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 5 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 5 years, one-quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.
This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.
For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
MORO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 1, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, LAWRENCE, Master, will succeed the MORO CASTLE, and leave on December 21.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,
No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

ASTROLOGY.

MISS SECOR, CLAIRVOYANT, MAKES known to you all lost or hidden treasure; brings those long separated together; has got the genuine Egyptian secret for causing speedy marriages and the married happy. Delay not to consult her, at No 100 West 27th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Fort Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7.00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8.30 A. M.—Buffalo Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10.00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4.00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5.00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
6.00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3.40, 6, and 10.30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.
J. M. TOUCEY, Asst Supt.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6.40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7.15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6.10, 7, 8, 9.30, 9.3, 11.30 A. M., and 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5.30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.15 A. M., 12.15 P. M., 4.22 P. M., and 6.05 P. M. The 9.15 A. M. and 4.22 P. M., run to Nyack.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PILGRIM ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 1, North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, also the Shore Line to New-London. Freight taken all day on wharf.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3 15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Children's Play-houses, of different sizes, for sale at No. 57 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL DISPLAY of HOLIDAY GOODS,
such as toys, games, glasswaie, porcelain bronzes, &c., AT
HINRICH'S,
late Werckmeister,
No. 150 Broadway, up stairs,
is now ready for the inspection of my customers and the public generally, who are respectfully invited to call soon.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS SHOULD BE sent by the Harnden Express, No. 65 Broadway, as they have unsurpassed facilities for forwarding to any address—North, South, East or West.
They will send wagons for goods if word is sent (by mail or otherwise) to their office, No. 65 Broadway New-York.

HOLIDAY TRADE.—JUST RECEIVED FROM Paris—Elegant Morocco Traveling Toilet and Shopping Bags, for ladies and gentlemen's use. Wholesale and Retail. JOHN CATENACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 57 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—AN ELEGANT stock of Ladies fine Gold Hunting Case Watches, as low as $65 in greenbacks; beautifully enameled cases at $75: Silver Watches for boys, $20; good time keepers, heavy cased levers, $25. Original L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

CHEAP PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—An immense stock of fine plated jewelry, 50,000 different patterns, pins, brooches, sleeve buttons, scarf-pins, vest chains, lockets, chatelaines, bracelets and other articles from 50c. and upward. Original L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—FANCY GOODS briarwood and Meerchaum pipes, portmonnaies, cigar-cases, silver-plated spoons and forks, table cutlery, all from auction, at half price. Original L. JACOBS' No. 407 Broadway.

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BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 386 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, Bedding, Looking-Glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

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CALIFORNIA DIAMOND JEWELRY.—New designs, with the new style double United stone, made extremely for the holidays, set in solid 18 karat gold, as brilliant as the real diamond, and less than one quarter the price. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No 407 Broadway

A SOLITAIRE CALIFORNIA DIAMOND Ring, $5, a cluster, $7 50, a pair solitaire knobs, $5, a cluster pair, $7 50; ladies' set, pin and knobs, handsomely enameled, $18, all mounted in solid 18-carat gold. Must be seen to be appreciated. Original L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

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HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
Every size and style of binding.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED
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☞ Direct Importations from our London House. large stock constantly on hand.

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All kinds, from 25 cents to $3 each, for sale by the Publishers. FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
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BERG & CO.'S CELEBRATED
PATENT CIGARETTOS.
Wholesale depot at
GAIL, AX & KUCHLER'S,
Nos. 173 and 175 Water-st., New-York.

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THE MUSICAL PROFESSION OF NEW-YORK
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We have examined with much care Mr. Wm. B. Bradbury's new-scale piano-fortes, and it is our opinion that in power, purity, richness, equality of tone and thorough workmanship, Mr. Bradbury's instruments excel
We find great brilliancy, and a beautiful singing quality of tone most happily blended.
We have rarely seen a square piano combine so many of those qualities so essential to a PERFECT INSTRUMENT.

WILLIAM MASON,	HARRY SANDERSON.
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JOHN N. PATTISON,	GEO. H. CURTIS,
CHARLES FRADEL,	H. E. MATTHEWS,
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CHARLES GROBE,	F. H. NASH.
STRAKOSCH.	THEO. MOELLING.
CLARE W. BEAMES,	JOHN H. ICKLER,
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An assortment of these magnificent pianos now on hand.
Warerooms, No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 739 BROADWAY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
TO STEINWAY & SONS.
The piano-fortes, grand, square and upright, manufactured by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, have established for themselves so world-wide a reputation that it is hardly possible for us to add anything to their just fame. Having thoroughly tested and tried these instruments personally for years, both in public and private, it becomes our pleasant duty to express our candid opinion regarding their unquestioned superiority over any other piano known to us.
Among the chief points of their uniform excellence are: Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and above all a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch. This peculiarity is found exclusively in the Steinway Piano, and, together with the matchless precision, elasticity, and promptness of action, always characterizing these instruments, as well as their unequaled workmanship under the severest trials, is truly surprising, and claims at once the admiration of every artist. We, therefore consider the "Steinway" pianos in all respects by far the best instruments made in this country or Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves, in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.
We have at different times expressed our opinion regarding the piano-fortes of various makers, but freely and unhesitatingly pronounce
MESSRS. "STEINWAY & SONS" PIANOS, BOTH GRAND AND SQUARE, INCOMPARABLY SUPERIOR TO THEM ALL.

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WILLIAM MASON,	MAX MARETZEK,
F. L. RITTER,	CARL BERGMANN,
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MANUFACTURERS
OF
GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTES,
No. 720 Broadway, New-York.
In these instruments are to be found the embodiments of those great qualities, volume, richness, purity and sonority of tone, which have so often met with the highest commendations of the leading artists throughout the country, and yet they are offered to the public at prices, from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than any other of equal quality.
Every instrument warranted for five years.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now confidently pronounced in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862, and Paris, 1867.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all the scales, improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
Is admitted the best piano-forte made because the maker, besides being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mill, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Gundle, Maurice Strakosch, G. Vapi, Scotia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 135 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN & BACON,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will find it to examine our stock and prices before making their selection.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $500 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-0 octave Pianos for $150. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, prices from $50 to $400. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS,
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IMPORTANT.—ALL WHO WISH TO BUY FIRST-class new Pianos at very moderate prices, will find it greatly to their interest to call immediately at No 163 Mott-st., between Grand and Broome sts., in the forenoon only. Also a fine Boehm flute for sale.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the most reliable pianos made, with the best modern improvements, wholesale and retail, at moderate prices, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 20th-st., near 8th-av.

GRAND SQUARE AND COTTAGE SQUARE Pianos, and Upright or Cabinet Pianos, excellent in quality, moderate in price, by CHAMBERS & GABLER, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House. Please send for a circular.

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IMPROVED IRON FRAMES SQUARE PIANOS at REDUCED cash prices.
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CHORISTER WANTED—TENOR OR BARITone, who can lead the congregation and instruct in vocal music. Apply at No. 1 East 29th st.

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PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!—A VERY fine stock at very low prices. Call and examine. S. J. CHAMBERS, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

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NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 29TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 157 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 5 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY
NO. 23 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and the figures of the German Cotillon. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 29 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES.—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st. Young Ladies, Misses and Masters on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Ladies and gentlemen at 7½ P. M. New classes forming.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S, WEDNESDAY.
THIRD NIGHT OF
Mr. Boucicault's new comedy, in 4 acts, which has been some time in preparation, with entirely new scenery, dresses, furniture and appointments. It is entitled
HOW SHE LOVES HIM,
and will be given with a
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS:
WEDNESDAY—"How She Loves Him."
THURSDAY—144th night of ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—"How She Loves Him."
SATURDAY—"How She Loves Him."
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, and TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY will shortly be repeated.
Doors open at 7½; Overture at 7¾.

EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN,
EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on this evening, and every evening until further notice, Mr. Edwin Booth will appear in his great role of Hamlet, a character in which he is universally acknowledged, in the language of the *Daily Times*, "to have no living equal." This play is the first of a series of representations to be produced under Mr. Booth's immediate direction, in which the effort, that has already found such cheering sympathy, will be continued to place each play upon the stage in a style combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. Hamlet has been in active preparation for upward of three months, under the stage management of Mr. J. G. Hanly, and no expense or labor has been spared in the endeavor, by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play in the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art.
The scenery, music, costumes, properties and machinery are entirely new, and to give a perfect completeness to the cast, engagements have been made with MRS. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., one of the most gifted actresses who ever graced the stage; MR. EDWIN VARNEY, C. KEMBLE MASON, the eminent comedian, THOMAS PLACIDE, who appear nightly in conjunction with Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Chester, Messrs. G. H. Andrews, C. Walcot, J. G. Hanley, E. Eberle, C. W. Chester, O. S. Fawcett, Duell, Burroughs, Burgess, &c. Doors open at 6¾. Commence at 7½, precisely.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY
FOR
MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
IS NOW OPEN.
Five Dollars per quarter in any branch of vocal or Instrumental Music, under the best masters in the country.
VIOLIN, PIANO, CORNET,
and all Wind and Stringed Instruments, and in
SINGING,
THOROUGH BASS,
and all higher branches of
VOCAL MUSIC.
The next quarter commences
MONDAY, Dec. 19, 1864,
and subscriptions must be paid at the
Warehouse of the
NATIONAL PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION,
No. 30 Cooper Institute,
on or before the 15th inst.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¾
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEE TO DAY.
FIRST APPEARANCES
Of the world-renowned Equestrienne, Madame
LOUISE TOURNAIRE.
The greatest living exponent of the "Haute Ecole" of Manege and bareback horsemanship,
AT EVERY PERFORMANCE
In her lessons of Central Park Equestrianism.
THE QUEEN OF TIGHT ROPE ARTISTES,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
YOUNG STICKNEY.
THE BEAUTIFUL EMMA STICKNEY,
F. SIEGRIST AND LE PETIT GIORGA.
GREAT DOUBLE SOMERSAULT ACT.
THE FRENCH RAVEL TROUPE
THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY.
NOTICE.—The new grand "Christmas Pantomime," which has been months in preparation, will be produced with new scenery, dresses, decorations and magical tricks and transformations, on Monday, Dec. 19.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.
BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	300
Total	$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$200
Government	200
Total	$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS

County	$100
Government	100
Total	$200

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM

For three-year recruits	$50
For two-year recruits	30
For one-year recruits	20

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on the Battery.
The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices
Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.
Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts.
Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.
Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Warner, No. 63 Third-avenue.
Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway
Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.
All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments: one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island, one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service; and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 1 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this city, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when se

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT IN NEW-YORK.

Greeting on Board the Flagship Hartford.

RECEPTION AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Pursuant to the programme laid down at yesterday's meeting of the Merchants' and Citizens' Committee, appointed to receive and do honor to Rear Admiral FARRAGUT, the sub-committee, appointed to escort, embarked on the revenue cutter *Bronx*, Capt. CONSTABLE, and proceeded down the harbor about noon yesterday.

It was known, through the note received by Collector DRAPER from the Admiral's estimable lady, that our gallant guest would arrive in the "dear old flagship *Hartford*." On this intimation, the escort-committee made their harbor-trip on a venture, but it proved eminently opportune; for the *Hartford* was met this side of the bar, and at two o'clock our citizen's had the pleasure of saluting the naval hero of New-Orleans, Vicksburgh and Mobile.

Admiral FARRAGUT and Commodore DRAYTON appeared together on the *Hartford's* deck, with the broad pennant of the Admiral flying over them at the masthead.

Cordial cheers and acclamations of welcome greeted the representatives of our navy, and a spontaneous enthusiasm appeared to animate all on board the vessels. Proceeding to the principal cabin, the preliminaries of reception were entered upon by a speech from Collector DRAPER, who addressed the Admiral as follows:

Admiral FARRAGUT—It becomes my pleasing duty to inform you, in behalf of a committee which we here represent, that arrangements have been made to tender to you a reception somewhat worthy of your great services to the country, and in order that I may perform my duty acceptably to the gentlemen who commissioned me, I have to state that they are ready to give you a cordial welcome on your arrival in the city. They fully appreciate the honor which you have bestowed on the flag and the country which you have so often successfully defended.

You justly hold a prominent place in the affections of the city, which is preëminently proud of your services. On your arrival you will be received by a meeting of the leading citizens, who will be ready to congratulate you on your visit to the city, and to show their appreciation of your great efforts in support of the nation.

The Admiral replied, by briefly and modestly returning his sincere thanks for the manner in which his services had been mentioned. He felt that he had done no more than his duty, but expressed his gratitude for the tokens of appreciation bestowed on him.

The citizens then took the old sea-king literally in hand, with plenty of heart in it, and the trip to the city was passed in pleasant conversation.

But a more extensive reception was in waiting at the Custom-house, where the Admiral and suite arrived about 4 P.M. The Collector's rooms were crowded with representative men of New-York City, and a welcome, such as our city knows how to give, was here inaugurated, to be followed up by substantial movements of appreciation and esteem.

Admiral FARRAGUT and Commodore DRAYTON were tendered our people's hospitalities by a second speech of welcome from Mr. DRAPER, who said: "At the request of the Chairman of the Merchants' Committee, I have the pleasure, Admiral FARRAGUT, of reading to you the proceedings of the meeting held at this place yesterday evening:"

Recognizing the illustrious service, heroic bravery and tried loyalty which have distinguished the life of Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT in the cause of his country—especially the lofty spirit of devotion by which he has been animated during all the period of the present war, and the signal victories achieved by him over the utmost skill and effort of the rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of fifty citizens, to be named by the chair, with power to add to their number, be appointed to receive Admiral FARRAGUT on his arrival, now soon expected, at this port.

Resolved, That a Federal salute be fired in honor of the arrival of the flagship *Hartford* with Admiral FARRAGUT on board.

Resolved, That the City of New-York, following the example of the great free cities of the world, in doing honor to their illustrious countrymen, honors itself by tendering to Admiral FARRAGUT an invitation to become a resident thereof, and that the committee be appointed to devise the best mode of carrying this resolution into effect, so that the man, his achievements and his fame may belong to the city.

Resolved, That we see with the highest satisfaction that the President, in his annual message, and the Secretary of the Treasury, recommend the creation of a higher grade of naval rank, with the designation of Admiral FARRAGUT as the recipient, as a national recognition of distinguished service and exalted patriotism.

Resolved, That the offer made by the Collector, of a revenue cutter for the use of the committee in meeting the flagship *Hartford*, be accepted with thanks.

The reading of these resolutions was received with hearty applause. At the conclusion, Collector DRAPER said:

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: Thus far we have fulfilled the duty which has been assigned to us. The sub-committee have met the *Hartford*, and found on board her honored Commander, Admiral FARRAGUT, [cheers,] and his Captain. [Applause.] We have performed that duty, on behalf of the committee, with feelings of pride and satisfaction; and, as representing a generous community, have endeavored to exhibit the gratitude of the entire nation, as expressed through this city, for the services and gallantry of the noble Admiral who is now before us. I shall say nothing more, Admiral FARRAGUT, than to repeat what I have said to you this morning, that all our citizens, of every age and condition, receive you with open arms and heartfelt gratitude.

ADDRESS OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The Admiral arose and responded as follows:

MY FRIENDS: I can only reply to you as I did before, by saying that I receive these compliments with great thankfulness and deep emotions. I am entirely unaccustomed to make such an address as I would desire to do upon this occasion; but if I do not express what I think of the honor you do me, trust me, I feel it most deeply. I don't think, however, that I particularly deserve anything from your hands. I can merely say that I have done my duty to the best of my abilities. I have been devoted to the service of my country since I was eight years of age, and my father was devoted to it before me. I have not specially deserved these demonstrations of your regard. I owe everything, perhaps, to chance, and to the praiseworthy exertions of my brother-officers serving with me. That I have been fortunate is most true, and I am thankful, deeply thankful for it, for my country's sake. I return my thanks to the committee for their resolutions, especially for the one in regard to the creation of an additional rank. [Great applause.]

The modest address of the Admiral was received with immense enthusiasm. Three cheers were given for him; three more for Capt. DRAYTON; and three more for the fleet that captured Mobile.

Mr. DRAPER next introduced Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE, who recited the subjoined thrilling ballad, rehearsing from the lips of a sailor, the bold flag-officer's naval exploits. It was heard with breathless interest, and is a fitting and beautiful tribute to the man whom the people now "delight to honor,"

Shipmates! together met,
Now the first watch is set,
Drain we a can to-night;
God keep good sailors all!
Rest to the brave who fall;
God bless our Admiral,
Leading the van to-night!
Soon from yon rebel spars,
Wearing the traitor's bars,
We shall fling out the stars,
Bedzoned with stripes again:
High over battle-scars,
Liberty's types again!
Now, may the song I bring
Loud, like a bugle, ring:
FARRAGUT's name I sing—
Fill up your pipes again!

Down drops the setting sun;
Swift rolls the darkness on;
Shipmates! the Night cometh;
Silent are trump and drum—
Silent are shot and bomb—
All the dark fleet is dumb,
Dumb, till the fight cometh.
Messmates! we'll fill the can:
Life 's but a little span;
Yonder 's our battle-van—
Yonder is FARRAGUT:
Drink to the Iron Man—
Drink to bold FARRAGUT!
Shells be the cups we plight—
Cannons our beakers bright;
Blood be our wine to-night:
Fill up to FARRAGUT!

Tell us, ye planets true!
Tell us, ye waters blue!
Whither do eagles fly?
Out of what ocean's foam,
Out of what breaker's comb,
Born from what coral home,
Soar up the sea gulls high?
Then shall our answer rise,
Higher than eagle flies,
Higher than sea-gull sies,
Upward with FARRAGUT;
Upward, through Glory's skies,
Sailing with FARRAGUT!
Hz from the seas arose,
Grand with their deep repose;
White with their silver snows;
God bless old FARRAGUT!

Out of war's baptism,
Tempered with fire-chrism,
Glory reveals her own;
Thus, like his namesake bold,
David, renowned of old,
Boyhood the man foretold:
Glory but seals her own.
Scarce had twelve Summer-suns
Passed him, like halcyons,
When with immortal ones
Mingled young FARRAGUT;
Breasting the British guns,
Battled young FARRAGUT!
Read ye our hero's scroll,
Shrined in the Capitol:
Fifty years back, its roll
Bears the name—FARRAGUT!

Shipmates' ye saw the man,
Leading our battle van,
Calm and unfaltering:
Under Fort Jackson's hail—
Storming Saint Philip's mail—
Fronting the rebel gale,
Stern and unaltering!
Groping through shadows gray,
Fought we our daring way.
Up, through that gauntlet-fray,
Led by bold FARRAGUT:
Castles and ships at bay,
Pounding on FARRAGUT!
O! what a deed was done,
When the next morning sun
Told us Orleans was won—
Won by our FARRAGUT!

Shipmates' ye 've seen the waves
Building, from tropic caves,
Columns gigantic;
Heard the great waters roar,
Where, on the angry shore,
Storm-ridden Labrador
Braves the Atlantic:
But the seas never woke,
Never the thunder spoke,
Wild as the storm that broke
Over bold FARRAGUT;
Fierce as the battle-stroke
Hurled against FARRAGUT!
When, from those rebel moats,
Up, from those rebel floats,
Six score of cannon-throats
Roared against FARRAGUT!

O! how men's hearts were chilled,
When the low word—"He's killed,"
Some one had muttered;
Every pale mouth was shut,
Yet, with one meaning mute,
Asking for FARRAGUT,
Every lip fluttered,
Quickly, to calm the doubt,
"FARRAGUT's here!" we shout;
Then what a cheer rang out—
"FARRAGUT! FARRAGUT!"
High o'er the rebel rout—
"Three cheers for FARRAGUT!"
Clear as our battle-cry,
Pealing up, wild and high,
Rending the murky sky—
"Thank God for FARRAGUT!"

Mates! ye have heard, full oft,
How, when he climbs aloft,
Under the risen stars;
Soon, through the misty top,
Making our pulses stop,
Strange voices seem to drop
Down from the mizzen-spars;
There, with bold PORTER, rides
HULL, of the *Ironsides*;
There, brave DECATUR glides,
Close to our FARRAGUT!
High o'er all battle tides,
Talking with FARRAGUT!
Though the wild typhoon pipes,
Though the fierce norther gripes,
Under the Stars and Stripes,
There sits old FARRAGUT!

So, when, from blazing ports,
Hurtling at rebel forts
Cannon blows thunderous,
Down on Mobile he led,
War-ships, like dragons red,
While all the deep sea fled,
Quaking, from under us;
Where the blue rockets flashed,
Where the hot shell was dashed,
Where the shot madly crashed,
There we saw FARRAGUT;
High, at the masthead, lashed,
There was old FARRAGUT.
Castles once more we pass'd,
Ships on the shore we cast;
Lashed to our banner-mast,
Still was bold FARRAGUT!

Messmates! at morn we fight!
This may be our last night!
Fill up the can again!
If we must bravely fall,
God keep our dear ones all!
God shield the Admiral,
Leading our van again!
When, o'er yon channel bars,
Stream out the rocket stars,
Then to the signal spars
Up will climb FARRAGUT!
Listening to cannon-jars,
There will be FARRAGUT!
Wrapped in his battle-cloak,
Woven from fire and smoke—
God bless his heart of oak—
There we'll see FARRAGUT!

Among the gentlemen present, were Francis Skiddy, Judge Davies, Isaac Bell, Theodore Stuart, James Wadsworth, Gen. Waloride, Gens. Cochrane and Richard Busteed, Waldo Hutchins, Moses Taylor, and George Opdyke.

FARRAGUT.

[The following noble poem is from the pen of Gen. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER.]

HARK, Odin's voice! he calls,
And vast Valhalla's walls—
Palace of Immortality and Fame—
Rock as he thunders forth a glorious name,
FARRAGUT! FARRAGUT!
Who 'mid death and flame
Skill unsurpass'd display'd in war's dread game.

Ye Scalds your harps bring forth,
To Vikings of the North
Sing Sea Chief peerless,
In battle fearless,
On river, sea, achievements past outvying,
Wears rostrate crown, all perils known defying.

What CAROS was to Romans, upon the "Narrow Seas,"
At Salamis to Persians, Athens' THEMISTOCLES,
CONSTANTIUS to the Franci, off Cadiz, coast of Spain,
That fatal spot to Frenchmen, Trafalgar o'er again,
What ROLLO was to Gallia, when up Seine swarmed his fleet,
Blind DANDOLO to Byzance, KIUPERLI to Crete,
What TROMP, with broom at masthead, and "Pope of Ocean," RUTTER
To despot foes of Holland, who to dust would smite her,
What NELSON to NAPOLEON, Great Britain's great Sea-Fighter,
Is FARRAGUT to rebels.

He never yet has failed;
But spite of forts, rams, iron-walls, victoriously sailed.

Ye Sea-Kings in Valhalla' he lives, your worthy peer,
And Odin's gates will open when hither he shall steer,
As flew the chain asunder when thro' the waiting foe
His flagship *Hartford's* pennon wav'd o'er the hell below,
Fort Jackson and Fort Phillip triumphantly defied,
When sunk the Rebel navy 'neath Mississippi's tide,
Whose wreck and corpse-strewn current dread tokens bore to sea,
That onward to New-Orleans to FARRAGUT was free.

Yes, onward ever victor, the starry flag stream'd North,
For every greater danger his greater skill call'd forth.
Until, from Vicksburgh fallen, remain'd on stream and shore
Nor pirate craft nor battery to hinder Commerce more.
And then with fleet refitted, he steam'd through Mobile Bay,
And brush'd the Rebel iron-clads like stingless wasps away.
High bound unto the mast, he stood, that while he lived his sight
Might mark the phase of battle and regulate the fight,
Fort Gaines first struck her colors, Fort Morgan, batter'd, fell,
Oh! was there ever Admiral perform'd his task so well?

To FARRAGUT all glory! The Sea-Kings' worthy peer,
Columbia's greatest Seaman, without reproach or fear,

To FARRAGUT all honor! to him the rostrate crown,
Who from her place of strength and pride, the Rebel flag tore down,

To FARRAGUT be endless praise, the hero, sailor, man,
The boldest Captain trod a deck since history began.

Sketch of Admiral Farragut.

Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT is a native of the State of Tennessee, and is now about sixty-two years of age. From his boyhood he has been connected with the navy of the United States, his warrant as midshipman bearing date Dec. 17, 1810. He was adopted by the late Commodore DAVID PORTER, from whom he received his baptismal name, and with whom he served on board the *Essex*. In the memorable engagement between that vessel and two British sloops, the *Phœbe* and *Cherub*, off Valparíso, in 1814, he greatly distinguished himself, and very narrowly escaped with his life. For his brave deportment on that occasion he was specially commended to the Department. During the years 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, he was employed in cruising after pirates in the Caribbean Sea, and distinguished himself by most efficient service and gallantry. He was for some time in command of the *Brooklyn*, at the Vera Cruz station, at the time of the mission of Mr. MCLANE to Mexico. He has been twice married in Norfolk, Va., and is stated to be the owner of large property in that city; but before the outbreak of the rebellion, he removed his family to a cottage on the Hudson, from whence he was called to active duty in suppressing the rebellion. On March 19, 1862, Capt. FARRAGUT was confirmed by the Senate to be a flag officer in command of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron. His history since that time is fresh in the minds of our readers. The unparalleled naval battle in April, 1862, on the Mississippi River, the passage of the Port Hudson batteries with his "iron hearts in wooden ships," the glorious passage of the forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay, the capture of the formidable ram *Tennessee*, and the almost utter destruction of the rebel fleet in those waters, and the other noble deeds that he has accomplished, do not need to be recapitulated here. He is, doubtless, the most daring and successful naval officer of the modern age. He is very modest, always cheerful and affable, and warm friend to his friends.

Arrival of the Hartford.

The United States flag-ship *Hartford*, Rear-Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT, from Mobile Bay, via Pensacola, Nov. 30, and Key West Dec. 5, arrived yesterday afternoon and anchored in the North River. She had moderate weather and light winds to Key West: from thence had fine weather until the 6th, when she encountered a gale from the north-east, which lasted two days, the sea being so high that she rolled her waist-boats under and lost one of them. On the 12th anchored outside the Hook. Annexed is a list of officers:

Rear-Admiral, DAVID G. FARRAGUT; Captain, Percival Drayton; Lieut.-Commander, Lewis A. Kimberly; Lieutenants, J. Crittenden Watson, H. B. Tyson, La Rue P. Adams; Ensigns, Wm. H. Whitney and G. B. D. Glidden; Acting-Master's-Mates, Geo. R. Avery, W. H. Hathorne, J. J. Tonelli, James Morgan, Charles Brown; Boatswain, Robert Dixon; Gunner, John S. Staples; Acting-Vol.-Lieutenant, George D. Upham; Surgeon, Philip Landsdale; Assist.-Surgeon, Wm. Commons; Paymaster, Wm. T. Meredith; Chief-Engineer, Thomas Williamson; First Assistant-Engineers, E. B. Latch, F. A. Wilson; Second Assistant-Engineers, Isaac De Graff and H. L. Pickington; Third Assistant-Engineer, James E. Speights; Secretary to Commander of Squadron, Alexander McKinley; Acting-Ensign to Commander of Squadron, Wm. Bourne; Paymaster's Clerk, Horatio N. Wood; Carpenter, Hiram L. Dixon; Sailmaker, Theodore C. Herbert; Captain Marines, Charles Heywood.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night DONIZETTI'S opera of "Don Sebastian" will be played for the last time this season. The announcement is rendered necessary by the forthcoming production of AUBER'S "Fra Diavolo," and not by any lack of interest in the work first named. Of the many productions that have taken place in New-York—and nearly all have been at the expense and under the direction of Mr. MARETZEK—few have been more creditable than this. Considering the uncertain duration of our operatic seasons, and the fact that there is no kind of reliable support extended to the *impressario*, it is really remarkable to find that one can be found who is willing to incur the risk of bringing out first-class artists from Europe—who may fail, and yet have to be engaged for a stated period—and of expending many thousands of dollars in the *mise-en-scene* of a single opera, which, after all, may not be acceptable. No man has done so much in this way as Mr. MARETZEK, and rarely with better tact taste than this season. The scenery, costumes and appointments of "Don Sebastian" are of unparalleled splendor. This fact alone will cause the opera to take a prominent place in the repertoire; and the music will not quickly be forgotten by those who have other tastes to gratify than that of mere spectacle. "Don Sebastian" is not likely to be again played for many months, for, after next week, Mr. MARETZEK goes to Boston. To-night, then, is, for a large class of people, the last chance. "Fra Diavalo" has undergone the tedious process of rehearsal for many weeks, and will probably be produced on Monday.

The *Herald's* article, yesterday, anent the new opera house and Mrs. VAN ZANT, was not free from inaccuracies. The lady is already a member of Mr. MARETZEK's troupe, and is, we believe, engaged for a year, with the privilege of renewing the contract. Clearly, then, she is not in the market for any other *impressario*. As for the new opera house, it is—unless two are contemplated—intended for Mr. MARETZEK. Several weeks ago he was desired to select a spot up town that would be suitable for an establishment similar in its proportions and designs to the Tacon Theatre in Havana. Gentlemen of influence and wealth are ready at any moment to provide the necessary funds, and the matter unquestionably rests with Mr. MARETZEK—a prudent and watchful man, who will undoubtedly seize the right moment for carrying the scheme into execution. Whilst in the enjoyment of the affluence which the past few weeks are supposed to have brought to him, it is natural that he should be graciously contented and even affably indolent. But we are strongly of opinion any other manager will have a "hard time of it" in getting into a house that is intended and intended only for him.

MR. HARRY SANDERSON.—It is not altogether a happy conjunction of circumstances that induces this well-known pianist to seek, each returning Winter, both profit and health in the torrid regions of the West Indies. At most, it is but fortunate that his talents enable him thus to affect two objects at once, for without health there are no riches. Mr. HARRY SANDERSON sails to-day for Havana, and in all friendliness we wish him good speed. He is in every respect a remarkable artist. Without possessing the routine-technical ability of the schools, he yet commands a facility of his own that is almost unattainable by others. His execution is as singularly brilliant as it is original. No one who has heard Mr. SANDERSON play his "Study in Octaves," can withhold from that gentleman the largest measure of applause and astonishment. It is in passages where this speciality can best be exhibited that he takes the conceit out of more pretentious performers, but it is not alone here that he is meritorious. His touch is good, and in certain compositions of his own he plays with a certain small-muscled American vigor and vivacity that are thoroughly irresistable. Wherever Mr. SANDERSON exhibits his powers he captivates the audience at once, and has never, to our knowledge, failed in obtaining an *encore*. This, we are aware, is no criterion of his merit, but it illustrates at all events the dash and spirit of his style, and how happily it accords with the desire for those qualities. As a composer, Mr. SANDERSON has already attained a leading position. His ideas are clear and good, and his inborn sense of effect enables him to express them in the best possible manner. The "Electric Polka" is one of the most brilliant pieces of the kind ever published. The subject is catching, yet elegant, and the elaboration bold and commanding. Among other works which we have only time to mention, but which we hope will become better known, are "A Lullaby," a "Transcription from Rigoletto," the "Irving Quickstep," and the "Bridal Eve Polka."

Mr. SANDERSON's personal qualities are known to his friends and appreciated by them. It is a large circle and we join them in the hope that this amiable young American artist may speedily return to us rich both in health and in pocket.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The grand opera of "Don Sebastian" is announced to be performed for the last time this evening at the Academy of Music, with its great cast including ZUCCHI MASSIMILIANI, BELLINI and SCHINI and others.

To-morrow, Thursday, the company will perform "Don Giovanni" in Brooklyn.

ARTEMAS WARD'S FIRST MATINEE.—To-day, (Wednesday,) Dec. 14, at 3 P. M. Doors open at 2. Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, next to Grace Church.

Fine Arts.

The Brooklyn Art Association gave their first reception of the season last evening at the Academy of Music. The attendance from an early hour became overwhelming, and by nine o'clock the majority of those present gave up the hope of examining the pictures, and resorted to the congenial occupation of flirting with the pretty girls—for which timely diversion the body of the house seemed to be providentially reserved, and a band of music especially engaged. Nearly all the best artists of this City and Brooklyn were represented on the walls, the number of pictures exhibited being 162. Many of these were of large size and of true artistic importance. Indeed, from the largest to the smallest, we have rarely seen a collection that possessed such an average of merit. Landscapes and marines were in abundance—for it is in these branches that our artists most excel. There were also many *genre* pieces—most of them betraying a leaning to the French school—of which, by the way, there was a superb specimen in the room by MERLE. In addition to the pictures, an extremely interesting series of designs for illustrations to LONGFELLOW's poem of "Miles Standish" was exhibited. They were executed by pupils (male and female) of the Graham Art School—an institution which, judged by its results, is certainly fulfilling its mission in an exceedingly satisfactory way. The exhibition will remain open until Saturday.

WILLIAMS & STEVENS.—The wayfarer down town does not entirely leave the precincts of art when he has passed the emporium of GOUPIL, the store of SHEDDICOR, the establishment of SCHAUS, and the Gallery of Dusseldorf artists. Years ago, art commenced where it now ends, namely, at No. 353 Broadway. Some of the best pictures that have ever seen the light were there exhibited for the first time; and though in the upward march of social life the place is now, like its neighbors, rather utilitarian than artistic, it is still true to its early traditions, and honorably exhibits its trophies. We were reminded of this fact yesterday afternoon, by noticing in the windows of Messrs. WILLIAMS & STEVENS a very excellent fruit piece. There are many painters of such subjects, and a few who have attained to eminence. But the plan of their compositions has always in some way been borrowed from European models. Here, however is a work thoroughly American. The fruits are the familiar products of our clime. They exhale the hot Autumnal odors of a generous sun that ripens all it touches, and kills rather than contaminates. The picture is by Mr. S. W. FULLER, of Saratoga, an artist unknown to us, but who, we are glad to hear, is shortly to join the brotherhood of painters in our city. What we want are artists who stick to America as their theme—not ignoring what has been done before, but studying and applying it, as mere knowledge to the wants of our country. Painting is half mechanical and half instinctive. He who tries to learn, without help, what others can teach who have had it, doubles his own troubles and ends by being an excited traveler over a worn-out and tedious path. There are in all schools of art certain methods which, by use, have become the common property of the world. They are intended merely to facilitate execution, not to retard it. When dexterity to the extent of any of these schools has been attained, the painter, poet, or singer, is certain that he may fall back on himself and produce from the huge—and purely impressional, memory of genius that vivid reflex of what it knows and feels which with the public means truth, and with the critic art—the essence of all truth. We see something of study and much of instinct in this picture of Mr. FULLER's. His fruit has a good ripe texture; the colors are well distributed, and above all they (the fruits) are eminently American. We could easily sneer at other painters in thus simply complimenting a new comer, but it is far more grateful to simply say that Mr. FULLER has done well and that more is expected of him.

WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.

MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Speeches by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, A. Oakey Hall and James T. Brady.

Last evening, Cooper Institute was well filled with a most respectable and intelligent audience, who had assembled to hear the report of the workings of the Union during the past year, and, by their presence and voice, to cheer and support the managers of this excellent institution, and encourage them to continue in their good work. At about 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by

HON. CHARLES P. DALY,

who said the attendance upon so cold and uninviting an evening was proof of the interest taken in the movement, started a year ago, and now again brought before the public for its support. When the movement was started, a painful statement of facts was presented, showing the wants of a large class of women in the city, not engaged in household labor, who maintain themselves by their labor. It was then obvious that something should be done, but how to do it was yet to be learned. This society had now been in existence one year, and its fruits had proved its worth, and how strongly they had exerted themselves to supply this want. The persons most worthy of help are those who are willing to help themselves, and this is particularly true of women, whose field of labor is so limited. The best means to prevent poverty and crime is to provide labor, and the society had worked with this object in view. The better to provide this labor to all the society had opened a public office, accessible to every one. It had also been in existence one year, and had been presided over by a lady well known to many by her good works. She had labored hard and faithfully, had been in almost constant attendance, and by her advice and influence had assisted the society greatly. He knew the lady would not like to have her name mentioned, but as such examples but seldom presented themselves, he would mention it. It was Mrs. BROOKS. [Applause.] A philanthropic member of the New-York Bar had also rendered them very much and valuable assistance, and his actions would be long remembered by the many who had been benefited by his services. He closed with a request to all who felt disposed to assist them, to subscribe the sum of $10 each, and thus become members of the society for one year.

Mr. BEACH then read the Superintendent's report, which was quite lengthy but very interesting, and contained much valuable information.

The Chairman next introduced

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,

who was very well received. He divided the different ages, as respecting women, into three classes. First, the age of chivalry, in which women were queens and men knights. Second, the age of chivalry, in which she was a lady and the men gentlemen, and, said he, we have now come to the last period, which is the era of Christian kindness to women,—not to the lady, duchess, or queen; nor to goddess, nor fairy,—but to woman, in the plain democratic sense of the word. As Christianity was developing itself we were coming more and more to the idea that we must support women because they are women. In great cities the suffering was doubtless greater than in the country, and indiscriminate temporary assistance would be of no avail. To produce good results it is necessary to have a judicious and systematic method of action. He was glad to know that one feature of the Union was the endeavor to create a better feeling between the employer and the employe. This he believed to be the only correct plan, for they were certainly each dependent on the other. The way to assist working-women was not to bestow charity upon them, but to put them in a way to help themselves. He was in favor of the extension of the fields for woman's labor, and believed in permitting them to do anything which they could do well, and in a pure and womanly manner. He was attentively listened throughout, and was followed by

MR. HENRY MORFORD,

who then read a very beautiful poem, composed by him, called "A Christmas Appeal for the Working-women." After which the chairman introduced

A. OAKEY HALL,

who said he thought it a shame that in this great city and in this civilized age it should be found necessary to form a union for the protection of women against the rapacity and abuses of man and society; but such was the fact. He was glad to see, however, that now a new movement was underway which promised an entire change. This he said is the practical age of emancipation as is shown in many cases, and in this again the emancipation of women from the many wrongs she has suffered. There were two kinds of working women; one, whom it might be said, were born to labor and were educated to it; these were much better able to take care of themselves than the other class who, by misfortune, were suddenly brought to the necessity to work, unfitted for it and ignorant how to commence; this class it was which suffered most, were most imposed upon, and thus, more frequently than the others, were obliged to call upon the society for help and advice. He continued for some time his interesting speech, and at its close the chairman introduced

JAMES T. BRADY,

who said that after all that had been said by the gentlemen who had preceeded him, he scarcely knew what to say, but that through the kindness of Mr. MOSES S. BEACH and some other gentlemen, he had just been furnished with that which was very valuable to a lawyer, and which he hoped would be furnished in liberal quantities to the managers of the association, and that was notes, copious notes. He then commenced a very witty and entertaining speech, interspersed with many beautiful touches of sentiment, paying a high compliment to the heroism of women, the hardships many of them have to endure, their struggles against poverty and for virtue, and called upon every man to come forward now, and help them to help themselves. He kept the individual and earnest attention of his audience from the commencement of his speech till the close. Just before ending it, he presented to Mr. DANIEL S. WOLFORD, in the name of the ladies of the Association, a very beautiful basket of flowers. Mr. WOLFORD is a hard-working man, who has been untiring in his efforts to aid the society, and this was presented to him by the ladies as an expression of their appreciation of his kindness.

The officers of the association are—Hon. C. P. Daly, Judge Court of Common Pleas, President; W. R. Roberts, Secretary; Moses S. Beach, Treasurer; Mrs. C. M. Brooks, Superintendent; Charles H. W. Keller, Attorney for the Union.

Executive Committee—Hon. C. P. Daly, Hon. A. C. Kingsland, Hon. D. A. Kingsland, Gen. John Ewen, Mrs. C. M. Brooks, Wm. Mackellar, Moses S. Beach, Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, Myndert Van Schaick, Geo. W. Matsell, W. R. Roberts, Daniel Walford, President Carpenters' Association, President Dry Goods E. C. Association, Jos. P. Beach.

Evening Exchange.

$185,000 Amer. Gold..	234½	100	Chic. & N. W....b3	63
110,000 do.....	234½	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr....	76½
10,000 U.S. Tr. N.. 7-30s, Apl. & Oct..b2	121¼	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C....	104¾
500 Erie R.....s3	94	100	do.....b3	105
100 do.....b3	94½	100	Mil. & P. Du C..b3	84¾
100 do.....s10	94	200	Cumb. Coal.....	51
200 Rud. Riv. R.....	116¾	100	Quick. Min. Co....	93
100 do.....	116¾	400	Ott. Hill G. Min..	9
9 Ill. Cen. R.....	130	100	Mar. Min. Co.....	86¾
		100	Chi. & R. I.....	107¾

J. E. TILTON & Co. have published a choice little volume under the name of "Poetry of the Age of Fable." The collection is made by THOMAS BULFINCH. It contains poems from all the best English writers, and these relate to all the fables of the classic and heroic age, the myths of Greece, the tales of the Middle Ages, &c., &c. The book is, in reality, a companion to the "Age of Fable," a work by the same author, in which these old stories are told in the most entertaining manner. This volume is printed and bound exquisitely, and the book is as dainty a work as one could wish to take in hand.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

[Advertisement.]

A SPECIAL NOTICE.—GOLDSMITH'S Penmanship and Bookkeeping, No. 756 Broadway. All who enter their names prior to the Holidays, will be received at half prices for the term ensuing. Lessons may be extended to May 1. A great opportunity.

[Advertisement.]

THE SPLENDID MAJORITY.—The public voice has again declared in favor of the KNOX Hat, which is beyond question the handsomest fabric manufactured. Those who want a Winter hat, agreeable to the eye, and exceedingly comfortable, and which takes the purse lightly, should not fail to make their purchase at KNOX'S well known and popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

OVAL PIANO-FORTES.

Two magnificent pianos, unsurpassed for power and brilliancy of tone, for sale at half price. Guaranteed for five years. Apply to J. B. PECK, No. 579 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
{ Boys from $10 to $20. }
{ Men's from $20 to $45 }
I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av., Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S RUBBER SOLE BALMORALS, warranted the cheapest and most durable shoe in the market. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 17 | Sun sets..... 4 34 | Moon rises. 6 19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 7 12 | Gov. Island.. 9 01 | Hell Gate..10 23

MARRIED.

PULIS—VAN GIESON.—At the house of the bride's father, on Thursday evening, Dec. 8, by Rev. Zelotes Grenell, of Sussex, N. J., Mr. JAMES C. PULIS and Miss NELLIE VAN GIESON, both of Paterson, N. J.

ROWAN—INGRAHAM.—At Ashwood Plantation, Miss., on Thursday, Oct. 6, 1864, by Rev. Dr. C. B. Dana, JANE CRAIG, daughter of Alfred Ingraham, Esq., and JAMES ROWAN, M. D., all of Claiborne County.

WARWICK—ADAMS.—On Monday, Dec. 12, at No 197 West 13th-st., by Rev. James Thompson, Mr. DAVID WARWICK and Miss MARY ADAMS.

DIED.

BOYD.—On Tuesday, Dec. 13, WILLIAM BOYD, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 156 Elm st.

BROOKS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 13, after a short illness, Mr. HENRY BROOKS, in the 58th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

BOCKEE.—At Ramapo, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 11, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, MARIA LOUISA LA RUE, wife of A. W. Bockee, and daughter of the late Col Henry B. Hagerman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Ramapo, without further invitation. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st., via Erie Railway, at 10 A. M. for Sufferns, where conveyances will be in attendance.

CONCRON.—On Monday morning, Dec. 12, MARY WHEATON, wife of Samuel Concron, and eldest daughter of the late Earl D. Pearce, of Providence, R. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 62 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Interment at Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, R. I.

CRAGIN.—At Mason Village, N. H., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, FRANCIS B. CRAGIN, aged 37 years.

DAVIS.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 12, EDITH MORISON, youngest child of Charles M. and Maria F. Davis, aged 2 years and 26 days.

DOWLING.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 12, at his late residence, No. 410 Atlantic-st., MICHAEL DOWLING, in the 34th year of his age.

His body will be taken to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Debevoise st., on this day, the 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., where a Requiem High Mass will be celebrated. From there his remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, for interment. His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

GODFREY.—At St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday morning, Dec 7, after a brief illness, GEORGE GODFREY, of New-York, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Adelphi Lodge No. 23, and Dirigo Lodge No. 30, F. & A. M., Columbia Council of Select Masters, and Ancient Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., and the fraternity in general, are requested to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock, from the Congregation Halls of the "Gates of Prayer," in Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., without further notice.

GODFREY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, at St. Louis, Mo., GEORGE GODFREY.

For particulars of funeral see special notice.

KERR.—On Tuesday, Dec. 13, MATILDA C. KERR, beloved wife of Thomas Kerr, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 134 East 26th-st.

LYMAN.—In Boston, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, MARIA CORNELIA RITCHIE, aged 43 years, wife of Dr. Geo. H. Lyman, and only daughter of Hon. James T. Austin.

MILLER.—On Monday, Dec. 12, Mrs. MARY F. MILLER, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 127 East 19th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 14, at 1 o'clock.

PENFOLD.—On Monday, Dec. 12, at his residence in this city, JOHN PENFOLD, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No 9 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.) on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Newtown, L. I

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4127. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SAVANNAH.

From Sherman's Army Direct.

ARRIVAL OF A SCOUT AT PORT ROYAL

He Left the Army on the 9th Ten Miles from Savannah.

Sherman Advancing to Attack on the 10th.

Heavy Cannonading Heard on That Day.

The Army in the Highest Spirits.

It Has Met No Resistance on the March.

It Lives on the Country and Accumulates Supplies.

Communication Opened With the Fleet.

Interesting Dispatch from General Howard.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Foster to Gen. Halleck.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

The following telegram has been received at the War Department:

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Monday, Dec. 12, 1864, via FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

To Major-Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Capt. DUNCAN, of Gen. HOWARD'S Scouts, has just come in from Gen. HOWARD, having descended the Ogeechee River in a small boat. He left the army on the evening of the 9th. Gen. SHERMAN'S whole army was then within ten miles of Savannah, advancing to attack it.

The enemy's works, five miles from the city, were probably attacked yesterday, as heavy firing was heard in that direction.

Capt. DUNCAN represents the army to be in the best spirits possible, and the most excellent condition. Very little opposition had been met with on the march, as the enemy could not tell what routes were to be taken.

The army has lived off the country, and has accumulated a considerable number of horses and cattle. It was also well supplied. The following is a copy of the dispatch brought by Captain DUNCAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, NEAR SAVANNAH CANAL, Dec. 9, 1864.

To the Commander of the United States Naval Forces in the vicinity of Savannah, Ga.:

"SIR: We have met with perfect success thus far. The troops are in fine spirits, and near by.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD.
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.
Right Wing of the Army.

Another dispatch brought by Capt. DUNCAN, directed to the Signal Officer of the fleet, from Gen. HOWARD'S Chief Signal Officer, requests a good lookout to be kept for signals.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General Commanding.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Arago at Fortress Monroe—Important Reports via Port Royal—Encouraging Progress of the Army—The Railroads all Destroyed—The Sources of Rebel Supplies Cut Off.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The steamship *Arago*, Capt. GARDNER, arrived here last evening, having in tow the United States gunboat *Augusta*, broken down from Port Royal with mails, passengers and important dispatches from Gen. FOSTER, commanding the Department of the South.

The latest advices from SHERMAN at the time the *Arago* left on the 8th, was that his advance troops, comprising mostly cavalry and light artillery, had reached a point forty miles from Savannah, and was steadily feeling his way toward the latter town with every prospect of capturing it with very little loss to his army. He had succeeded in severing the railway communication leading to and from Savannah, and had cut off the most important routes of supplies for the troops that were hastily assembled for the defence of the city.

The bombardment of Charleston had been suspended, and Col. MULFORD was rapidly pushing forward his arrangements for the exchange of the residue of Union prisoners in the hands of the rebels at that city.

The most intense consternation is said by our men recently exchanged to prevail not only in Savannah, where the authorities were hourly expecting to hear the thunder of the guns of SHERMAN'S van guard, but also in Charleston, where the fears of the populace are with great difficulty allayed, so great is their dread that that city may be the object of SHERMAN'S campaign.

The exchange of prisoners is progressing very favorably, considering the state of affairs at Charleston, and no doubts are entertained that Col. MULFORD will fill the remaining vessels of the fleet with released men.

The rebel authorities allow no papers to be exchanged, so that it is almost impossible to obtain any idea of Gen. SHERMAN'S situation or progress, or next probable point of attack.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 6th, has the following and only item of intelligence respecting the movements of Gen. SHERMAN:

"LATEST FROM SHERMAN.—By our telegrams it will be seen that WHEELER had a successful encounter with part of SHERMAN'S force on Sunday last. The troops that engaged WHEELER were probably the rear guard of the Yankee column. At last accounts, SHERMAN'S advance is reported to have occupied Station No. 6, on the Central Railroad, about sixty miles from Savannah, and was still moving in the direction of that city. We get the following items from the Savannah *Republican* of yesterday morning:

Sherman's army is proving a scourage wherever it goes. No attention is paid by his troops to the general order at the outset of his expedition. Throughout the whole line of march the country is desolated by pillage and fire. We trust a righteous detribution awaits the vandals.

A gentleman who reached here yesterday from the up-country, reports that he crossed a Yankee telegraph wire, running through the swamp in the direction of the Savannah River. The other end reached probably to their camp above Millen. He tried hard to break it, but did not succeed, having no convenience at hand for that purpose. Our informant says the country in the rear of SHERMAN'S army is literally swarming with deserters and stragglers, who are either begging at or pillaging every house. He thinks an active regiment of cavalry would be able to pick up a thousand of these cutthroats per day. He was a prisoner for one day in the midst of the Yankee army. He says many of the officers and men are disgusted with the expedition and the war, and openly express their desire for peace. He heard a Lieutenant say, if he had his pay, he would break his sword to pieces, and go home, perfectly satisfied to have the independence of the Confederacy acknowledged. SHERMAN had with him 300 or 400 negro men and boys, but no women or small children. They were unarmed, merely marched along with the Yankees, and were frequently leaving and going home. The Yankee officers spoke freely of their plans. They said SHERMAN did not intend to risk an engagement, as he had no ammunition to spare. They seemed to content to make their way peacefully to the coast at the most practicable point, without a fight."

NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

The Rebels Report Him in Close Proximity to Savannah, and Marching on—Beauregard in Command of the City.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Richmond papers of Monday last are received. They report Gen. SHERMAN to be moving on, and in close proximity to Savannah.

Gen. BEAUREGARD is in command of the defences of the city, assisted by Gens. HARDEE, SMITH, and probably TAYLOR.

A battle, the rebel papers say, may be progressing to-day, and they express themselves as confident of success.

Gen. BRAGG was in Augusta at last accounts.

[This dispatch, it will be observed, does not give as late, by one day, as that embodied in Gen. GRANT'S telegram, published yesterday morning.—ED. TIMES.]

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Richmond papers of the 12th, received here at the office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, contain the following items:

SHERMAN'S POSITION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 12.

Our last advices from Georgia represented that SHERMAN was advancing toward Savannah by three parallel roads. He must be in the vicinity of the city by this time. It is unnecessary to repeat what has been so often said about the preparations which have been made to repel the the Yankee hordes. Gens. BEAUREGARD, HOOD, SMITH, and we believe, TAYLOR, are in command of our forces. Under their leadership we are not justified in only hoping for, but confidently expecting the most satisfactory results. BUELL was at Augusta at last accounts.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Since the bloody repulse of FOSTER and DAHLGREN at Honey Hill and Coosawhatchie, these worthies have remained quiet. At least we have nothing of interest from that quarter. The Yankee accounts of the battle at Honey Hill concede that their casualties amounted to 810. The Confederate loss we know, was 8 killed and 39 wounded.

OPERATIONS AROUND RICHMOND.

RECONNOISSANCE BY GEN. LONGSTREET.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 12,

Gen. LONGSTREET, on Saturday morning, made a reconnoissance on the Darbytown and Williamsburgh roads for the purpose of discovering the strength and position of the enemy. The reconnoissance was satisfactorily accomplished, and Gen. LONGSTREET now reoccupies his old position. Our loss was one man killed and several wounded. We lost no prisoners. A number of the enemy's pickets were capture, and some killed and wounded.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Dec. 10.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Gen. HAMPTON, after driving the enemy's cavalry upon his infantry, on the afternoon of the 8th, recrossed the Nottoway and reached Bellfield at daylight yesterday. In the afternoon the enemy attacked the position, but were successfully resisted. This morning the enemy is reported retiring and HAMPTON following. The bridge over the Meherrin was saved. Our loss as far as known is small. The garrison under GARNETT and the Reserves behaved well.

R. E. LEE, General.

[Bellfield is on the north bank of the Meherrin River, where crossed by the railroad from Petersburgh to Weldon. It is in Greenville County, forty miles south of Petersburgh, and twenty-three miles north of Weldon.]

UNSUCCESSFUL MOVEMENT OF THE ENEMY ON OUR RIGHT.

The following dispatch tells of an attempt of the enemy to gain ground on our right, below Petersburgh, and of the repulse of that attempt, and of the reestablishment of our lines:

HEADQUARTERS A. N. Va., Dec. 10.

Hon. Jas. A. Sedden, Secretary of War.

About noon, yesterday, the First division of the second corps of the enemy, supporting the cavalry, forced back our cavalry pickets on the Vaughn road, south of the Appomattox, and advanced toward Dinwiddie C. H. To-day our cavalry, reinforced by infantry, drove them back across Hatcher's Run, capturing a few prisoners, and reëstablishing our lines.

R. E. LEE.

A UNION RAID IN MISSISSIPPI

OSYKA, MISS., Thursday, Dec. 1.

A Yankee raiding force, of at least *five thousand* cavalry, with twelve pieces of artillery and ninety-six loaded wagons, the rest with pontoons, and commanded by Gen. DAVIDSON, reached Tangipahoa, from Baton Rouge, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Last evening, after burning the conscript camps and some outbuildings, gutting the stores, pillaging the inhabitants and burning bridges, they left in the direction of Franklinton, La., which is the direct route to Pearl River. They carried with them Capt. MURRY, Enrolling Officer, the Postmaster, (WILLIAMS,) the hotel-keeper, and all the citizens they could catch, young and old. Some of their pillaging was very brutal, there being no forces of ours to retard them in any way. Their destination is unknown, though they themselves positively said it was Mobile. Their horses appeared much jaded. All is uncertain conjecture as to their further movements.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec 13.

Vessels bound here for a harbor report a severe gale as prevailing all the way along the coast, from Boston to the capes of Virginia. No disasters of any consequence to the shipping have been reported. The schooner *Sea Lion*, loaded with forage, on Government account, arrived to-day, having experienced the gale off Fire Island, and had her fore main sails, together with the jib, blown away, and lost a man, TOM SHEIER, overboard. The schooner *R. P. King* put into this port, last evening, in a sinking condition, having been run into while beating down Chesapeake Bay by an unknown brig. The weather continues wintry, with the wind from the northeast, shifting occasionally around to the westward.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, which broke down off Chincoteague a few days since, will be towed to New-York by the steamship *Arago*, as soon as the weather permits.

By the arrival of the mail-steamer *Cossack*, from City Point, this afternoon, intelligence has been received of the sinking of the schooner *A. Cordery*, DOUGHTY, master, loaded with forage, having been run into by the transport steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, while lying at anchor in the river.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Gen. BANKS was before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, to-day, upward of two hours. He gave a detailed statement of the Red River expedition, and his connection with it. The committee have summoned a large number of witnesses, some of whom are in Arkansas and New-Orleans, and it is thought that most of the session will be consumed in this investigation.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN THE REBEL STATES.

The House Judiciary Committee have under consideration a bill for the reconstruction of civil government in the rebel States, drawn up by Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky. It simply requires that a civil government, republican in form, and compatible with the Union and the Constitution, shall be established or administered by the people, and leaves the effect and validity of acts of Congress and of Presidential proclamations to the judgment of the courts. It does not prescribe the *modus operandi* of putting the machinery in motion, but leaves that to the people, only requiring a loyal government.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORS.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, at their meeting, to-day, had under consideration the question of the admission of the Louisiana Senators. The subject was discussed at length, but no conclusion was arrived at.

THE PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The Senate Military Committee held their first meeting to-day, and considered the subject of increasing the pay of army officers. A lengthy memorial, signed by officers of the Eighteenth Corps, urging an increase of their pay, was laid before the committee. No definite action, however, will be taken on this subject at present.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON LEAF TOBACCO.

The Committee of Ways and Means have still under advisement the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury to tax leaf tobacco. Representatives of tobacco-growing States are strenuously opposing any tax upon the raw material. No conclusion will be reached upon this, or any other subject, until after the holidays.

RESIGNATION OF MAJ.-GEN. CRITTENDEN.

Maj.-Gen. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, has resigned his commission in the army, and his resignation has been accepted.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

OPERATIONS OF THE NAVAL FORCES IN TENNESSEE.

Acting Rear-Admiral LEE reports to the Navy Department, under date of Dec. 8, that Lieut.-Commander FITCH defeated and drove the left wing of HOOD'S army on the river on the 4th inst., with heavy loss to the rebels, including several of their prominent officers; and also recaptured two transports from the enemy. No casualities are reported on our side.

THE RELEASE OF THE ST. ALBAN'S RAIDERS.

The pretext upon which the St. Alban's raiders have been set at large, and their plunder restored to them, is, that it was necessary under the act of the British Parliament for the Governor-General of Canada to have issued his warrants for their arrest. This is believed to be the first among the many cases of extradition which have taken place wherein this rule has been applied. The Canadian acts of the 30th of May, 1849, and the 18th of May, 1861, were passed expressly to provide for the contrary. They contain the following words:

"And whereas, certain provisions of the act passed by the Parliament of Great Britain for the apprehension of certain offenders have been found inconvenient in practice in the Province, and especially that provision which requires that before any such offender as aforesaid shall be arrested, a warrant shall issue under the hand and seal of the person administering the Government," etc.

PRISONERS DECLARED EXCHANGED.

It having been officially reported that Mr. OLDS, rebel Commissioner of Exchange, had declared without consulting the authorities of the United States that all the rebel prisoners declared for exchange on parole by the United States Government up to Nov. 25, 1864, were exchanged, the War Department has ordered that all Federal prisoners of War of the army and navy, and all civilians on parole for exchange up to Nov. 25, 1864, be declared exchanged. All paroled officers and enlisted men declared exchanged, who are in camp will be immediately forwarded by the commandants of camps to their regiments and commands and will be reported to the Commissiary-General of prisoners accordingly. Those who are absent on leave will on the expiration of their leaves repair forthwith to their parole camps at Annapolis, Md., and Columbus, Ohio.

ALLEVIATION OF THE CONDITION OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

A general order of the War Department states that Brig.-Gen. JAMES HAYES, United States Volunteers, and Col. STEPHEN M. WELD, Jr., Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, prisoners of war, are selected by the United States as the officers to be placed on parole, agreeable to the arrangement entered into between Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and Commissioner OLDS, to receive and distribute to United States prisoners of war such articles of clothing and other necessaries herein mentioned as may be issued by the Government or constituted from other sources. Should either Gen. HAYS or Col. WELD be unable to perform these duties, Col. THOMAS H. BUTTERS, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, and Lieut.-Col. JOHN A. MEANS, Two Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, are designated as their alternatives.

The United States Government will forward to its prisoners of war in the South the following articles:

Uniform hats, caps, coats, and jackets; flannels, shirts, drawers, bootees, stockings, blankets, woolen blankets, gum, and commissary stores.

The friends of the prisoners of war confined in the South are permitted to forward them, by flag of truce or other authorized channel, the following articles: Coats, pants, vests, undercloths, socks, hats, caps, shoes, handkerchiefs, suspenders, looking-glasses, towels, brushes, combs, clothes' brooms, buttons, tape, thread, sewing cotton, pins and needles, scissors, pocket-knives, paper, envelopes, steel pens, lead pencils, penknives, postage stamps, tobacco, cigars, pipes, snuff, crushed sugar, syrups, family soap, butter, lard, smoked beef, beef tongue, bologna sausages, corn meal, nutmegs, pepper, mustard, table salt, salt fish, crackers, cheese, pickles, sauces, vegetables, dried fruits lemons, nuts, apples, matches, yeast, powder, crockery, glassware, tinware, meats and fish in cans. All articles for prisoners of war will be forwarded to Col. JOHN E. MULFORD, agent for the exchange of prisoners of war at Fort Monroe, Va.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Sanitary Commission sent four relief agents and two four-horse wagons, loaded with hospital supplies, with the expedition to the Weldon Railroad under Gen. WARREN.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

A large number of nominations for promotion in the navy have been sent to the Senate for confirmation.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Chief-Justice CHASE has not yet taken his seat on the Supreme Court bench.

THE LOUISIANA MEMBERS.

The House Committee on Elections were to-day occupied with the examination of the election cases from Louisiana. Their investigation threatens to consume much time.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

The Senate assembled at noon, with Mr. CLARK, President pro tem. in the chair.

AN ARSENAL IN OREGON.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Union.) presented the memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, praying for the establishment of a manufactory of arms in that State.

THANKS TO CAPTAIN WINSLOW.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. JOHN A. WINSLOW, of the United States Navy, in accordance with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. GRIMES said it was not necessary for him to say anything as to the merits of this case. The facts were well known to the Senate. He moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution, and asked unanimous consent to do so.

Consent was given, and the resolution was considered and passed.

THANKS TO LIEUT. CUSHING.

Mr. GRIMES reported from the Naval Committee a similar resolution in the case of Lieut. WILLIAM B. CUSHING, which was also passed.

INCREASE OF OFFICERS' PAY.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the petition of several line officers in the army, asking for additional compensation. Which was referred to the Military Committee.

FREEING THE FAMILIES OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution offered by him yesterday, declaring free the wives and children of colored soldiers, with the recommendation that it pass. It was read for the first time.

REPORTS FROM THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a number of private petitions.

Mr. TRUMBULL also reported a bill authorizing the holding of a special session of the United States District Court in Indiana.

The bill was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL then asked that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of lawyers in the Supreme Court of the District asking permission to employ a stenographer.

The Committee was discharged.

A ROD IN PICKLE FOR JOHN BULL.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,)—I see in the morning papers the following announcement from Toronto: "The St. Alban's raiders have been discharged for want of jurisdiction." I desire to offer a couple of resolutions this morning bearing upon this subject, one of them particularly—but I do not expect to make the Senate understand the state of feeling existing on the border. I have a great number of letters in my possession from gentlemen living on that border. In my own city, which is within musket range of the Canadian border, thousands of citizens have been under arms for a long time. We have been in a continual state of alarm from incendiaries, burglars and robbers. From this announcement it would seem that the Canadian authorities have made up their minds to protect these robbers. As I understand it, a man comes from the South with a commission purporting to be issued by JEFF. DAVIS. He enlists his robbing parties, crosses the border, murders and robs whom he pleases, and returns to Canada, where he is protected. These letters which I have in my possession are all bearing upon this point. The one in my hand now is from one of the most respectable citizens of Detroit, a gentleman of great wealth and high political and social position, who earnestly desires to avoid any difficulty with Great Britain at this time. He says: "The anxiety growing out of the mist and doubt encircling every rumor that reaches us is not to be endured, and if upon some slight provocation our people shall be found engaged in Canada in some act that the Canadian Government will say is wrong, sooner or later war will be the result." He says, also: "Will you give this subject your immediate attention, for I think it involves, sooner or later, if not properly managed, war with Great Britain." Mr. President, I have no expectation of making the Senate comprehend the state of excitement thus announced, and the state of feeling on that border. Vermont may, for ought that I know, quietly submit to have her towns robbed and her citizens murdered, but the Northwest will not. I offer this resolution:

Whereas, Recent raids have been organized in the Canadas and Nova Scotia, and men enlisted in said British Provinces by men purporting to hold commissions from the rebels of the United States, for murdering and robbing peaceable citizens of the United States, for burning cities and villages, for piratically capturing merchant vessels and murdering their crews, and for a general system of murder, arson, robbery and plunder of peaceable and unarmed citizens of the United States; and,

Whereas, the people of the British Provinces seem disposed to protect these thieves, robbers, incendiaries, pirates and murderers, not only in their individual capacities, but by the quibbles of the law, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of organizing an army corps to watch and defend our territory bordering on the lakes and the Canadian line, from all hostile demonstrations and incursions.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.)—I object to the resolution.

The President *pro tem.*—The resolution will lie over, objection being made.

Mr. CHANDLER.—I had hoped there would be no objection to it. I will now offer another resolution, which I ask to be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The resolution was read and is as follows:

Whereas, At the commencement of the present rebellion the United States were at peace with all the Governments of the world, and upon terms of comity and good will with Great Britain; and

Whereas, That nation, before the arrival on her soil of our Minister accredited to the Administration of President LINCOLN, precipitately acknowledged the rebels as belligerents, thus recognizing their flag upon the ocean, without which recognition it would have been regarded and treated as piratical by all other powers; and,

Whereas, She then proclaimed perfect neutrality between a Republic with which she had entertained friendly relations for upward of half a century, and its treasonable subjects; and,

Whereas, Numbers of her subjects, with the full knowledge of her authorities, commenced fitting out fast-sailing British ships, loaded with munitions of war, for the purpose of running into our blockaded ports to the rebels, thus furnishing them the means of organizing and continuing the rebellion, and without which it could not have sustained itself for six months, and,

Whereas, In addition to the above, and with the knowledge of the Government, British subjects and members of Parliament engaged in the manufacture of piratical English ships, owned by British subjects, manned by British seamen, and sailing under British colors, for the purpose of burning, destroying and utterly driving from the ocean all peaceful vessels sailing under the United States flag; and

Whereas, Many private and unarmed American ships have been burned and destroyed by these pirates from British ports, thus causing great loss and damage to the citizens of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to make out a list of each ship and cargo thus destroyed, with a fair and equitable valuation thereof, together with six per cent. per annum from the date of each loss or destruction to the date of presentation to Congress; that he demand the same from the British Government, and that all such ships or cargoes destroyed as aforesaid.

Mr. JOHNSON objected to the resolution, which lies over.

TAXATION.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) wished to have the resolution in relation to taxation, offered by him on Monday taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said: I desire to call the attention of the members of the Committee on Finance to the special points mentioned, without at all entering into a discussion. The resolution instructs the committee to inquire into the propriety of a tax on all sales of both real and personal property, according to the best estimate that can be made. The smallest amount that would be produced by this tax would be seventy-five millions of dollars a year. It not only proposes a tax upon sales actually made, but upon all bargains to sell stocks, gold and produce. It will have more of a restraining effect on speculations in gold than any good bill which can be passed which shall make it a penal offence to sell gold in the market, or make any distinction between gold and paper currency. It also proposes that the committee shall inquire into the propriety of adding a tax of twenty-five per cent. to all the railroad fares of the country, including street railroads, steamboats and ferries, making such companies tax-gatherers for the benefit of the Government. Here is a source of income and revenue which is the most immediately accessible of any the Government can lay its hands upon, which would be received in large quantities from powerful companies whose revenue would become immense. This is the time when we should seize hold of these means which will produce revenue, for the money we must have. Another point in the resolution is simply to inquire whether it is or not best to prevent the organization of any new banking companies, allowing at the same time these banks now in existence to withdraw their circulation, and so go into operation under the general banking law.

Mr. DOOLITTLE then explained the fourth provision of his resolution, in reference to the substitution of other interest-bearing notes for those now in circulation.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union.)—Before a vote is taken I would like to say a word or two. I have no objection to the reference of the resolution, but will state that the Committee on Finance have already this subject under consideration, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, and by the President of the United States in his annual message. All the points at issue will be considered in the Committee without any resolution on the subject.

Mr. SHERMAN explained further that while it was well enough for Senators to express anxiety on the subject, all bills to raise revenue must originate in the House of Representatives. The Senate should remember that at the last session, it passed resolutions for a special income tax, and the House sent it back on the ground that all such measures should originate in the House. He thought that this resolution would create a controversy with the House, which he desired to avoid. The Senate must await their action.

Mr. SHERMAN believed there was a necessity for increased taxation. There were several reasons for it. The soldiers were now serving in the field and enduring the hardships of military service, while citizens were reaping rich profits from the war by engaging in business, and were doing better than they had done during any previous year. He thought it was but right that they who are reaping the profits of the war should pay liberally in taxes. If we increase our National debt, and put those taxes upon future generations, we compelled these soldiers who had fought our battles to bear the expenses of the war. This would be unjust.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union.)—I have no objection to the reference of this resolution to the Committee on Finance, if it was introduced simply for getting forth the views entertained by the Senator from Wisconsin. (Mr. DOOLITTLE,) of indicating the direction in which he thought inquiry should be made, but if it is going to that committee by general consent, and is to be taken as any indication that the Senate concurs in the suggestion made, I shall, for one, say that I differ very widely in regard to the policies he has indicated, and the effects to follow from that which he recommends. I will add but one more word, and say this, that I think gentlemen are, perhaps, mistaken in regard to the extent to which taxation can be carried, and that we are, perhaps, nearer to the point at which it can properly be borne than many persons imagine.

Mr. BROWN continued his remarks, advocating a reduction of expenditures in the conduct of the Government.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I agree with the Senator from Missouri entirely, in what he says about the necessity of reducing expenses in every possible way. I will go with him in in any effort to reduce them, and to compel the Administration in every department of the Government to exercise the strictest economy possible; at the same time our necessary expenses are so great, and must be so great, that we are compelled to seize hold of every source that will certainly bring us revenue. I do not expect, of course, that these resolutions shall go forth as expressing the views of the Senate upon the points I have presented; still the points are of sufficient interest and importance to be well considered by that committee.

Mr. FOSTER—I do not rise to prolong this discussion, I only wish to say one word; that is, that one of the most certain modes of promoting economy is to pay as we go.

The resolution was then referred without objection.

Mr. CHANDLER moved that the resolutions offered by him to-day be printed. Which was carried.

THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL.

Mr. BROWN offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing a part of Congress, of March, 21, 1861, entitled an act to remove the United States Arsenal from the city of St. Louis, and to provide for the sale of the lands on which the same is located.

REFERENCES.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) moved that all bills, petitions and memorials, which were pending at the close of the last session of Congress, be referred to their appropriate committees. This was carried.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

A joint resolution from the House was announced, giving notice to Great Britain of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. FISHER, of Connecticut, (Union,) moved to refer it to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) thought it ought to go to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was on motion so referred.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

PAY AND ENROLLMENT OF OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill amendatory of the act of July 17, 1862, to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army, &c., so as to read that any alien of twenty-one years and upward who shall have enlisted in the volunteer or regular army, or navy, or marine corps, and have been honorably discharged, may become a citizen, without any previous declaration, and shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence.

The bill was passed.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill making appropriations for diplomatic and consular expenses, and a bill making appropriations for invalid and other pensions, both of which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

NIAGARA FALLS SHIP CANAL.

The bills for a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, and for a ship canal from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan were further postponed until the 23d of January next.

PROTECTION OF THE CANADIAN FRONTIER.

On motion of Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) it was resolved that the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire into the expediency of providing, by treaty or otherwise, for the protection of our Canadian and provincial frontier from murder, arson and burglary on the pretence of rebel invasion.

UNEMPLOYED GENERAL OFFICERS.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that all Major-Generals and all Brigadier-Generals in the military service of the United States who, on the 15th of February, 1865, shall not be in the performance of duty or service corresponding to their respective grades or rank, and who shall not have been engaged in such duty or service for three months continuously prior to that date, shall then be dropped from the rolls of the army, and all the pay and emoluments, or allowances of such general officers so dropped, shall cease from that date, and the vacancies thus occasioned may be filled by new promotions and appointments as in other cases. But no officer is to be considered as included in the foregoing provision whose absence from duty shall have been occasioned by wounds received, or disease contracted in the line of his duty while in the military service, or by his being a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy, or under parole, and any Major-General of volunteers, or Brigadier-General of volunteers who may have been appointed from the regular army under the authority given in section four of the act approved July 22, 1861, to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," and the acts amendatory thereto, who shall be so dropped from the rolls, shall not thereby be discharged from the service of the United States, but shall be remitted to his position and duty as an officer of the regular army.

Second—Thereafter, continuously, until the termination of the existing war of the rebellion, on the last day of each month after the 15th day of February, 1865, the provisions of the foregoing section shall be made applicable to any general officer in the military service of the United States who shall not on said last day of any month have been engaged in the performance of duty or service corresponding to his proper rank for three months consecutively then next preceding.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, inquired of his colleague what had become of a similar bill introduced here at the last session?

Mr. SCHENCK replied, that having passed the House, it belongs in the Senate.

Mr. COX saw no necessity for the passage of such a law, as the President now has the power to drop officers for inefficiency or incompetency. He asked why the Senate has not acted on the old bill?

Mr. SCHENCK replied that he could not tell his colleague the reason for the Senate's non-action on the subject. As the case had been fully discussed at the last session, he (SCHENCK) would now merely move the previous question.

This was seconded, and under its operation the bill was passed by a vote of 95 against 38.

REVENUE.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution pending from July last, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint three commissioners to inquire and report at the earliest practicable moment, as to the best and most efficient mode of raising by taxation the necessary amount of revenue for supplying the wants of the Government, having regard to the sources from which derived, with power to take testimony, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The above resolution was tabled by a vote of 68 yeas to 66 nays.

LAKE REVENUE CUTTERS.

The House took up and passed without debate the Senate bill, authorizing the purchase or construction of six steam revenue cutters on the lakes, and appropriating one million of dollars for that purpose.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, with Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, in the Chair, who announced that the President's Annual Message was now open to consideration.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) asked whether it would be in order to discuss the question of taxing whisky on hand.

The Chairman replied that it was too early in the day. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) then addressed the Committee. He said that there were in the Message two starting points—the first, that the war must go on, without attempting any negotiations; and the second, that it must be prosecuted until slavery was universally abolished. As slavery seemed to be the great stumbling-block in the way of peace, he asked why it should be so, under a form of government like ours, which was created to tolerate the widest differences on matters far more important than slavery, viz.: religion. He would advise and beseech the House not to be too intolerant on the subject of slavery. He warned them not to enter into any crusade or civil war in the spirit of intolerance. The Saviour of the world was not intolerant on that subject; and why should we not be tolerant on the essential principles of the Constitution. We are tolerant to the Jews, who do not believe in the Saviour; and we exhibit the extraordinary spectacle of tolerating polygamy, which is prohibited in the New, but not in the Old Testament. There is rising among us a Mormon State of now some 125,000 inhabitants. While tolerating this, we keep up a war on slavery, which the Old Testament especially sanctions and the New Testament permits.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) here interrupted by asking the gentleman whether he did not know that the Scriptures said that "at these times of ignorance God winked at"——

Mr. BROOKS replied that he did not know whether this was a wiser age than that of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. If we followed the fathers of the Church we would be wiser and better and disseminate the sublime principles of christianity. He repeated that the Saviour and the Apostles sanctioned slavery and tolerated it through the fathers of the Church over a thousand years. It was said that homogeneity of institutions was necessary to preserve the Government. But no such homogeneity now existed or ever did exist among the great nations of the earth. He instanced Russia and Austria, and showed in the Catholics of Canada, the Seapoys of India, the Brahmins, the Hindoos, the Caffres, &c., the greatest diversity of institutions under the British Empire. Even in Great Britain now, a man in a day could meet with dozens of different dialects, customs, habits and institutions. The great British Empire is kept up by toleration. The vast Roman Empire was an empire of all kinds of religious and all kinds of local institutions. Even to conquered Greece were left her archons, ephori, etc., with many other confederations besides the Amphyctionic autonomy. Non-homogeneity was the general law of Rome. If this homogeneity be persisted in, peace can be had only after the subjugation of the South. There are two errors ever prevalent with the Administration: First, that an earnest civil war like ours would be short; second, that the conquest of one race of men by an equal race, over such a vast territory as ours, is possible. The Peloponnesian war of Greece lasted twenty-seven years, and ruined Greece. The York and Lancaster civil war of our ancestors lasted thirty-seven years. Our Revolutionary war seven years, and then Great Britain gave up the contest. The subjugation of such a territory and such a climate as we are fighting in is impossible, even if inhabited by only one-half of the there existing people.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) asked—Suppose the Government adopted a plan for ending the war, and it failed, would the gentleman be ready to wage war until the rebellion was crushed, or would he acknowledge the independence of the South?

Mr. BROOKS replied he never would acknowledge the independence of the South. God had made us one people.

Mr. WILSON repeated—If all means should fail, would the gentleman wage war for the suppression of the rebellion?

Mr. BROOKS replied—God made the country for one people. But war was not the civilized remedy for the disease. Our first duty was to try civilization. He then cited at length the resolutions moved in the British Parliament from 1774 to 1787 by CHATHAM, BURKE, FOX, and others, to show that these great men were for compromise and honorable concession; and what they begged to be given at the start Lord NORTH had to offer in the middle, while in the end independence had to be granted. The lesson was one for us now. History was but repeating itself. If we attempt negotiation, and the South refuse to hear, the South will be divided and the North united; the war will be by the ballot-box in the Southern country. Our remedy is not the sword and the cartridge-box. This is a Christian era; we are a Christian people and prefer Christianity; and when we differ, we should refer our disputes to delegates in convention with a view to conciliation. When a convention failed to secure peace, then he would be ready to mark out the course he would pursue. He desired this voice to be heard in the South as well as in the North. If the Union could not be restored as it was in the same words and letters, he was prepared for some other bargain satisfactory to all sections of the country.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, asked whether, in any event, he would be in favor of maintaining the Union by war?

Mr. BROOKS replied, as for himself, under no circumstances of which he could conceive would he consent to the severance of the old Union of States. He would never agree to show a passport to visit Mount Vernon, Monticello, or ask one to visit Bunker Hill. He would never surrender the free navigation of the great rivers and gulfs. But, in a Government of States, he thought the North might have what it wanted, viz.: peace and reunion, and the South what it wanted, peace, with honor, and without degradation.

During a colloquy with Mr. WILSON, Mr. WILSON said whenever the South refused all proffers of peace once and forever, he was ready

NEW BOOKS

FROM DAN TO BEERSHEBA; Or, THE LAND OF PROMISE: ... NOW AT PEACE.—Including a Descrip... Inhabitants, Industry, Agriculture, Animals, ... Natural History, Botany, Mineralogy, etc., etc. ... illustrations of the remarkable ... by one of the Oldest Writers in the ... Illustrated by Maps and an ... Engravings. By J. T. ... New-York: HURLBUT & BROTHERS.

The copious title-page just transcribed intimates with sufficient exactness the objects of this work. These it effects satisfactorily, though a cursory exa... of it has failed to discover any remarkable peculiarities of treatment or information that remove it from the ordinary conditions fulfilled by records of clerical visits to the Holy Land. Still the world is always ready for books on Palestine, and the last of these must, in some respects, naturally be the best. The tour described by Dr. NEWMAN was undertaken in March, 1861. His book is mainly an expansion of a series of letters, published in the *Methodist*, during the progress of the journey. The party landed at Joppa, and from thence visited Jerusalem, the Dead Sea, and Southern Palestine, as far as Hebron, returning from thence through the coast region of the Philistines, to the central district of Palestine, the Lebanon and Damascus. Dr. NEWMAN is a careful and accurate delineator of the scenes worthy of notice, that occur at every step of the pilgrim's progress through the promised land. His references to biblical story, and the later sources of historical information are very full, and carefully prepared; they form, indeed, a digest of Scriptural History and topography that may advantageously supply, for ordinary readers, the want of larger and more extensive works. The use he makes of the standard sources of information is so ample, that it is not always easy to divine whether he writes of particular scenes and subjects from personal experience, or from the testimony of his predecessors. On the vexed questions of the authenticity of the sacred sites at Jerusalem, and other disputed points, Dr. NEWMAN'S observations are moderate and judicious. He occupies the middle ground between those who reject, off-hand, every tradition as the offspring of monkish knavery, and the opposite party, whose abject credulity puts faith in the most obvious inconsistencies and impostures. Dr. NEWMAN was so fortunate as to be allowed to explore the Temple area, including the Mosques of Omar, and El-aksa, their subterranean caverns and passage-ways, on two separate occasions—a thing formerly to be attained by Christians only at the risk of life, but now, through the decay of oriental fanaticism, simply a matter "both difficult and expensive." His detailed account of these sites is the most valuable part of his volume. The conclusion of his tour brought the author in the immediate neighborhood of the Damascus massacres, a short time after their perpetration. His account of a visit to Abd el-Kader is full of interest. The illustrations of the volume are numerous and good, and they add greatly to its merits as a popular manual.

LEGENDS OF THE MONASTIC ORDER, AS REPRESENTED IN THE FINE ARTS. By Mrs. JAMESON. Corrected and enlarged edition. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

This second series of "Sacred and Legendary art" is indispensable to all who would understand the pictorial representations bequeathed to us by the Middle Ages. The Lives of the Saints were the Iliad and Odyssey of the day, from whence the subjects of painters and sculptors were drawn, and, until the publication of Mrs. JAMESON'S volume, on no topic was information so difficult to procure in the English language. This work alone, covers the whole question, and should be an indispensable companion for all who study Art historically, and would enter into the inmost soul of its manifestations in different ages,

CHRIST AND HIS SALVATION; in sermons variously related thereto, by HORACE BUSHNELL. 12mo. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

When, five years ago, Dr. BUSHNELL relinquished his pastoral relations with his congregation from ill health, he was far from resigning himself to inactivity, but has rather, through the press, since addressed a wider audience, and undertaken a more varied and discursive charge, as his succeeding volumes testify. The present collection of sermons is distinguished by great mental activity. Dr. BUSHNELL displays a heat and fervor of conception that despises the trammels of set creeds and confessions of faith. The truth, as realized in the writer's whole soul, is set forth with a noble independence of consequences, distasteful, perhaps, to line and rule heresy-hunters, but gratifying in the highest degree to all who can sympathize with the vigorous play and exercise of an intellect remarkable for its vivacity, acuteness and analytical power. Many passages in these sermons rise to true eloquence. They are all marked with an individuality as peculiar as it is fascinating, and have no superior among the homiletic works of the day.

HOW TO GET A FARM, AND WHERE TO FIND ONE, showing that homesteads may be had by those desirous of securing them, with the public law on the subject of free homes, and suggestions from practical farmers, together with numerous successful experiences of others who, though beginning with little or nothing, have become the owners of ample farms, by the author of "Ten Acres Enough." 12mo. New-York: JAMES MILLER.

In this work utility has been the main object of the author. The title page, given above is sufficient to show the writer's plan. In its execution he has made available, materials gathered from every authentic source that presented itself. The book consequently wants the charm of personal experience that proves of so much attraction in "Ten Acres Enough," but the practical good sense displayed in that work is conspicuous in every page of "How to get a Farm." Its lessons are addressed to a wider range and cannot but prove generally beneficial.

RELIEF OF SICK SOLDIERS.—A Bazaar for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, will be held at the Everitt Rooms, corner Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, from the 16th to the 22d of December, inclusive. The supply will consist of rich fancy and useful articles, and a well-selected assortment of children's toys. The refreshment-room will form an attractive feature, being amply supplied with the delicacies of the season. Donations are respectfully solicited for either of the departments.

The City Railroads.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have the sincere thanks, I do assure you, of a railroad-ridden community for your efforts to put a stop, if to that gantic encroachments and impositions of these monstrous monopolies. The poet SAXE says of it, this is pleasant riding on a rail." But it is found, and the people have found, that it is as ... pleasant" to have the "rail" riding on us ... as it is riding over the public roughshod, is ... to the most unobservant eye.

It is too true that the residents of the Twelfth Ward, west side, after waiting and watching, and longing and praying for ten long years, have at last the delightful privilege of riding over the Eighth-avenue road by paying more than double the fare the charter of the road allows. And if a murmur of dissent is uttered, the unlucky wight is hustled out of the car, neck and heels; and a policeman stands ready to help the conductor and driver, if anything more formidable than a woman confronts these servants of the higher powers.

These things I know to be true, as I have seen them with my own eyes, and on one occasion have felt this un-"holy imposition of hands" on my own person. Yours, with much respect, S. G. W.

The New-Haven Railroad.

To Henry A. Kelley, Esq., Rye, N. Y.:

SIR: The arrogance exhibited by you in an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES, of the 6th inst., addressed to me as "Railroad Commissioner from Connecticut," relative to my testimony before the coroner's jury, upon an investigation into the disaster upon the Harlem Railroad, exceeds anything I have met with recently. You say that you "can arrive at but one of two conclusions—that I have not examined the road between Mount Vernon and Stamford, or that I have mistaken my occupation," &c. I had supposed that my testimony at the time referred to, was sufficiently explicit for the comprehension of ordinary intellects; but perhaps I am mistaken in regard to boundaries. I therefore beg that you will inform me if Port Chester, Rye, and Mount Vernon are in Connecticut; if they are, I am mistaken, for I supposed Byram River to be the boundary between the two States; if so, it would locate those places in the State of New-York. I distinctly stated in my testimony before the jury, that I knew nothing of the condition of that portion of the New-York and New-Haven road, from personal examination, which is located in the State of New-York. And I think it would have been more becoming if you had informed yourself in regard to what I did say, before indulging in such severe strictures as you have in the article addressed to me.

You, I am told, are a commuter from Port Chester to New-York, and undoubtedly ride upon that portion of the road more than the eastern portion. You refer to a kind Providence caring for us. I sincerely hope that may be continued. We, in Connecticut, have realized that kind care. From January, 1854 to January, 1864—ten years—there were thirty millions of passengers transported on the railroads in Connecticut, and but one of that number killed.

There have been accidents upon railroads that have come under my observation, that I believe no human foresight could have prevented. Possibly, however, could you have examined the result would have been different.

I have no disposition to cover neglects of railroad companies, or deceive the public in a "semi-official capacity," as you have been pleased to term it; but would do all in my power to have the railroads kept in a condition that *would carry "you and your wife and dear ones" in safety.*

Fearing that I have already occupied too much space in the TIMES.

Very respectfully, yours, JOHN GOULD,
Fairfield, Conn.

[The publication of the foregoing reply to Mr. KELLEY'S letter, which appeared in the TIMES of Dec. 6, has been accidentally postponed until the present time.]

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3097, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131. *Part II.*—Nos. 2284, 2596, 1734, 2722, 1863, 872, 2940, 994, 2766, 1869, 2191, 483, 2642, 1528, 3253, 2514, 1931, 1407, 967, 2079. *Part III.*—Case on. No calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4007, 743, 4325, 2249, 3995, 4437, 4617, 3660¾, 3337, 4279, 3681, 4665¾, 4167, 4669, 4671. *Part II.*—Nos. 3312, 2944, 1496, 626, 4338, 2724, 4540, 4248, 2574, 4178, 4410, 4616, 726, 4406, 3450.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Case on. *Part II.*—Nos. 664, 776, 684, 682, 768, 494, 293, 687, 171, 794, 788, 817.

The Weed-Opdyke Libel Suit—Second Day.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Mason.

George Opdyke vs. *Thurlow Weed.*—The trial of this noted cause was resumed yesterday morning, and the court-room was again crowded with spectators. The plaintiff having closed his case on the first day, Judge Pierpont opened for the defence, saying that he felt, like Hamlet, that there was a special providence even in the fall of a sparrow. He had never struggled before to avoid the trial of a cause. He had sought to avoid the public scandal, the disgraceful exhibition of the immorality of public men which this trial must show. Mr. Weed had said that it was his duty, and he shrank not from it. There came a time in the history of all nations when the misdeeds of men in high offices had to be exhibited to the world. It would have been impossible to prevent the trial of this cause. It was one of those things that must come to pass. We had reached a degree of vileness and corruption in public offices, which made it necessary that something must come to pass to bring it to the light, and this trial was to be the means of uncovering the corruption of public men. He should exhibit there to-day a state of corruption in our public officers in this city that would be the beginning of a revolution here. God grant that it might be bloodless; but they would see there such a state of public morals that the necessity of a change would be apparent. Judge Pierrepont then read the libels, and stated that Mr. Weed had not made these statements without carefully considering the matter; that if he did not this day substantiate the statements, his witnesses would fall far short of their written testimony, sworn to before the trial.

Mr. Opdyke's own friends had advised him not to let this trial go on. Two passions actuated the plaintiff; one of them was avarice, the other was malice. His own partner, who would be here as a witness, had said that Opdyke was actuated by avarice; that he hoped to get money out of Weed; that he was so governed by avarice that he had let his own house on Fifth avenue, and gone to a boarding house, although Opdyke had told this partner that he was worth $2,000,000. That partner would be here to-day, and testify to these facts. This crowded court-room attested the interest that the people felt in this trial, but there would be no room in the case; it would be an inquest over the dead body of public morals and the corpse of private virtue. Both parties had risen from humble life. Mr. Opdyke had made some money in his business, and he sought political distinction. He was elected to the Legislature, and there he sought the acquaintance of Mr. Weed, who had obtained an eminent political power. Mr. Opdyke had been a Democrat, but he then became a Republican. He had at that time these two passions, ambition and the love of money, and the first thing he did was to introduce a bill repealing the usury laws of this State. Mr. Weed went to him and expostulated with him, but Opdyke said "No, repeal the law and the rate of interest would fall." Every one knew that this was not so, and that the men who wanted to repeal the law were the men who wanted to use it. Mr. Weed opposed this repeal in his paper, and by personal influence. Then came an article in the *Herald*, attacking Mr. Weed, which article was written by Mr. Opdyke. But the day after this attack, Opdyke called on Mr. Weed at the Astor House and apologized to him for this publication, asking for a reconciliation. It was accorded to him, and the two gentlemen sat down in Mr. Weed's private room and had a strictly private conversation about the state of their party and the means of raising money for political purposes. They parted, and the next morning that private conversation appeared in the public prints. From this hostilities commenced, and from that day to this Mr. Weed had not spoken to him, and never would.

When our troubles commenced, and it was feared that European nations would recognize the South, it was deemed advisable to send to them some wise and experienced ambassadors if possible to prevent it. The late lamented Archbishop Hughes and Thurlow Weed were selected. They accomplished their object and returned to this country. The Common Council of New-York voted the freedom of this city to Mr. Weed, but Mayor Opdyke vetoed that resolution, although it was immediately passed over his head. The jury had all probably read in the public prints a letter, full of abuse of Mr. Weed, written by one Rufus Andrews, and published just two days before the trial of this case was commenced. Mr. Andrews says in that letter, that these occurrences that he complains of took place last Summer, yet he only publishes his letter when this trial is about to come on. Andrews says that Mr. Weed had said something about Mrs. Lincoln, and Andrews ran off the same day and told her of it. He further says that Weed went on to Washington and made his peace, but the tale-bearer had never made his peace. He was at once removed from office, and he had not got another one yet. Mr. Opdyke came before the people for trial. His counsel dare not fail to put him on the stand; the law allowed him to testify in his own behalf, and we could hear his story under oath. They made a charge against him—a charge of obtaining money from the city by fraud. Mr. Gibbs did say that there was a large swindle in these gun factory claims, and they should put Mr. Gibbs on the stand to show how it was done. Another libel complained of is that it was alleged that Mr. Opdyke sold the office of Surveyor of the Port. They should put Mr. McNiel on the stand to prove the facts about this transaction. Mr. Opdyke wished to raise money to pay his expenses in running for Mayor. There were two candidates for the office of Surveyor of the Port. Andrews was then in pawn as a third man, and was asked by a friend of Opdyke's what he would give. Andrews offered to assess the employees of his office $10,000 to pay Opdyke's expenses as a candidate, provided Opdyke would use his influence in his favor for the Surveyorship. Andrews got the office and did raise the money by assessment, and it was paid over to Mr. Opdyke and his committees. Counsel then proceeded to review the matter of the destruction of the gun factory, showing that it had been for some time before the riots a losing concern to its owners, and that the whole property had been valued at about $97,000, and that on the first day of the riots some twenty or thirty policemen were stationed in the factory; that they were well armed, and easily beat off the mob when they made their first attack, but in the course of the day the police were withdrawn by *somebody's* orders, and the building, being left without protection, was destroyed by a few rioters; that in the claim made on the city, there was a fraud amounting to some $65,000, which fraud counsel alleged was concocted by Mayor Opdyke in his own private room in the City Hall. Judge Pierpont also read extracts from Mr. Opdyke's card, published in the newspapers, in which he stated that he had no interest at all in the claim, although in a suit between McNiel and Opdyke for a share in the profits of this gun factory, Mr. Opdyke had sworn in his answer that he was a chief owner of the concern, and two weeks ago Opdyke had paid McNiel $11,000 to stop the suit and to stop McNiel's mouth; but it would not stop his mouth, for he would come upon the witness stand and testify to these facts. Judge Pierpont then re-read the beginning of Opdyke's printed card, which was in the form of a letter, to Senator Harris, and commenced by thanking him for his kindness in writing a letter to Opdyke about these alleged libels, and the defendant's counsel stated that Senator Harris never had written any letter to Opdyke on the subject, but that at the time he sent his card for publication he wrote to Hon. Ira Harris asking him to allow his name to be used in this way. That letter to Harris was in court and would be produced on the trial and read in evidence. Defendant's counsel then explained what they expected to prove in relation to the Mariposa business, and how it was that Opdyke had obtained from Fremont $800,000 in Mariposa stock, and how David Dudley Field came to receive a counsel fee of $200,000.

Judge Pierpont's opening address occupied over three hours in delivery, and was listened to with great interest. At its conclusion the court took a recess. After the recess the defence called their first witness.

James Watson, sworn for the defence—I am County Auditor; I have with me the papers in the case of Farley against the city; [papers handed to Counsel] I identify this check as the one drawn in payment for that claim; the check was then read in evidence and purported to have been drawn in favor of G. M. Farley for the sum of $197,700, and signed by Opdyke Comptroller Brennan and Young, the clerk of the Board of Supervisors; the voucher was also produced showing that it had been paid.

Cross-examined—The check is in the usual form; The papers consist of a memorial to the Board of Supervisors, containing statement of the claim, accounts, &c,

J. B. Young, sworn for the defence—I am the Clerk of the board of Supervisors, and have with me the records of the board from July to December, 1863. Record identified and handed to counsel.

Cross-examined—This claim was passed on the 20th of October, 1863, and approved by the Mayor on the 23d.

Lorin Jones, sworn for the defence—I reside at No. Forty-eight Beach-street, and have lived there for six years past; in the Summer of 1863 I was engaged in the armory in Twenty-first-street; I bought the supplies, delivered the guns to the Government, and superintended the business; I remained there until the destruction of the building by the mob; I had an interest to the amount of seventy-five cents upon each gun sold; I had a salary besides; I commenced there one year before the destruction of the factory, and it was a part of my business to see to things about the establishment, as if it was my own; my daily duties were to procure whatever material was required, and to looking over the establishment; I was there seven days in the week and thirteen hours in every twenty-four; the first month after commencing my duty was simply to see that the foreman was supplied with whatever he wanted; Mr. Marston was bought out by Opdyke in December, 1862; on the 1st of December, 1862, when the $65,000 had been advanced, there had been no investigation into the books; an inventory was made by parties selected by Mr. Opdyke and Mr. Marston, respectively; the amount paid was $97,093 31; some $65,000 had already been advanced and Mr. Opdyke assumed the debt and instructed Marston to draw on him; Mr. Opdyke had a foreman who was turned away; the business was not conducted under him satisfactorily; subsequent to June, '63, a mere footing up of the accounts and stock was made, to see how matters stood; I did it myself with Mr. Opdyke; there were no definite footing up further than to ascertain that the work was not proceeding satisfactory; he said he would sell out at $25 000; no one took that offer; the new Superintendent came in, in the month of January; the new Superintendent was J. W. King, who continued till July 13, '63; 1,050 guns had been delivered to the Government, and have been paid for; there had been advanced about $183 000 by Mr. Opdyke on the day of the destruction of the armory; I went to the armory at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 13th of July 1863; I went down town; did not see Mr. Opdyke; went back between 12 and 1 o'clock and found twenty-four policemen there who said they came there to protect the property; they were furnished with arms and ammunition by Mr. King and myself; they were in the lower part of the building; by their advice we discharged our men as they would protect the building; soon after an attack was made by the mob, who were headed by a man with a large sledge-hammer; they were fired on by the police, and the leading man was killed instantly; the mob left immediately, as though they never expected to come back again; after this it was perfectly quiet, and they kept at a respectful distance; I was in the office when an order came requiring the police to leave; I went to see Capt. Cameron, to find why this order was given, I then went to the Mayor's office; Mr. Farley told me Mr. Opdyke was at the St. Nicholas Hotel, with Governor Seymour and Gen. Wool. I went to the St. Nicholas Hotel, and found him; I told him of the withdrawal of the police, he said he had no power to control the police; on the way down stairs, he said he would go in and get some dinner; nothing more was said; I saw the building in flames; I know nothing more; I saw Mr. Opdyke some three weeks after at the Mayor's office; I found no one there but the Mayor; he was sitting at the table; this was the first time I had talked with him since the fire; I took a seat at the table; I asked Mr. Opdyke how he proposed to make out his claim against the city; he said he would make out his claim from his books, he knew of no other way; he only wanted what was due him; I suggested to him whether a different mode of making out the account was adjustable; I said that as the police had taken possession, it was a case in which the city ought to pay the damage; he said that was justice; he asked me how to make out the claim so that it would be a just and equitable claim; I then put into his hand a statement to charge the Government price less the expense of completing the guns, thus adding in the profit that would have been made; this was the first 500, and the others in such proportion, as the different parts might be completed; it was all made up on this principle; I reminded Mr. Opdyke that the books showed what money was paid out; McNiel had advanced money there; I thought I was entitled to something, and to add those claims would take about all he could get from the city; he asked me to see Mr. Farley and talk with him about it; Mr. Opdyke told me I might find Farley at his office in Wall street, at Mr. Ketchum's or Mr. Hoey's office; he understood Mr. Farley to say that he understood it; the claim for the guns amounted to $110.700; the whole together amounted to $197,700, (the check;) the guns could have been duplicated for $14 for a finished gun, that is, for $45,000; it would have cost $16 in our establishment; I went to Newark, Hartford, Windsor Locks, Boston, here in this city, and wrote to Mr. Remington Ilion; I obtained from these the actual cost of making the guns from $12 to $15; the estimate was made and deducted from Government price; I had nothing to do in making up the claim.

Q.—How do you make your estimate of $22 73? A.—By deducting the $2 necessary to complete the gun; Mr. King made up the formal account; I have not been paid nor have I had any conversation with Mr. Opdyke about it, I have a joint suit with McNiel against him; the amount of profit accruing to Mr. Opdyke by this estim te would be about $10 70 per gun, if their basis was $14.

Cross examined—There would have been a profit of $3 000 by the destruction of the 3,000 guns, Opdyke never received a dollar of it.

The court here adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Counterfeiting.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

William Rogerson and Asa Marvin were put on trial under an indictment for having in their possession counterfeit fractional currency, with intent to pass it.

They had been indicted with one James Norris, who pleaded guilty.

A detective in the employ of the Treasury Department named Clarvoe was put on the stand and testified to having made an agreement with Norris at Port Jervis to purchase plates and a press for the manufacture of counterfeit currency, that he was also introduced to the defendants under the name of Alexander, and they explained to him the process of manufacture. Witness agreed to pay $5,000 for the articles, which were packed up by the accused in a trunk which was taken to the depot of the railroad, where the parties were arrested, and that after Marvin was arrested he told witness that he had with him counterfeit currency.

Three police officers also testified to the arrest of the defendants, and to finding in the house in which they lived materials for counterfeiting and counterfeit fractional notes.

The only evidence given for the defence was as to character, and that only as to Marvin.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were remanded for sentence.

For the Government, District Attorney Smith and Mr. Andrews; for defence, Mr. Ashmead, Mr. Walre and Mr. Curtis.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEITING CASE.

William Wagner, indicted with Charles Tornez, for having in his possession a plate on which to counterfeit currency, with intent to use the same, was put on trial separately. Mr. Phillips appeared for the defence. The evidence for the Government was that of the police officers, who arrested the accused at a house in Brooklyn in Broadway. The doors were locked, but the officers broke in and found Wagner and Tornez there, the latter being in bed in the front room. Wagner was at a workbench in the rear room, second floor. The officers demanded the plate which Wagner pointed to on the bench. They asked for fractional currency, but he said he had none. He said the plate did not work well, and showed some imperfect impressions. The plate for the other side of the note, he said, was not there, it had been taken away. The officers asked how he came to be engaged in that business, to which he replied that he had been made a prisoner there.

Five witnesses as to good character were called for the defence, but no other testimony was offered in his behalf.

The jury found him guilty, and thereupon Tornez, who was indicted with him, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty.

The prisoners were remanded for sentence.

HENDERSON'S BAIL.

Mr. J. C. Henderson, the late Navy Agent, this morning perfected his bail. The bail was given in the sum of $20,000, executed by W. C. Bryant and W. A. Hall.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 14, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C. Small	118	
5,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	108¾	
1,000	do	108⅞	
30,000	do...new iss.	108⅝	
50,000	do	108⅜	
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	108¾	
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s...C.	101⅞	
15,000	do	101⅝	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅞	
14,000	do	97⅝	
2,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H. & St. J. R.	85	
25,000	O. & M. Cer.	36¾	
5,000	do	35⅞	
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	97	
500	Am. Gold	235½	
100	Metropolitan Bank	107	
100	Canton Co	35	
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co	216½	
10	do	215	
50	do	216	
50	do	215½	
50	Penn. Coal Co	206	
200	do	206	
250	Nic. Transit	7	
1,000	Smith Par. Gold	6	
200	Schuylkill Coal	73¾	
1,000	Amer. Coal Co	85	
200	Quick. M. Co...b10	93	
200	do	92¾	
500	do	92½	
100	do...b10	92⅝	
100	do...s30	92½	
200	do	92¾	
50	H. & St. J. R. Pref.	56¾	
500	Cum. Coal Pr.	57¼	
300	do	56	
10,000	Mariposa M. Co	35½	
100	do...b10	35¾	
5	Pac. M. S. C.	315	
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	120¼	
100	Erie Railway	94¼	
525	do	94⅜	
100	Hudson R. R.	111⅝	
1500	Reading R.	136¾	
300	do	136⅞	
550	M. S. & N. I.	73¾	
500	do	73⅝	
200	Mich. Cen. R.	133	
10	Second-av. R.	60	
100	do...s10	130¼	
300	do	130⅜	
200	do	130½	
200	Cle. & Pitts.	112	
500	do	112⅛	
200	do...s30	109	
200	do	112¾	
200	do	113	
600	Chi. & N. W.	43⅝	
100	do	43¾	
500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	76⅞	
200	Chi. & R. I. R.	107¾	
1000	do	107⅞	
200	do	107⅞	
200	do	107⅝	
200	do...s30	107⅜	
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	64⅜	
30	New-Jersey Cen.	165	
400	P., Ft. W. & C.	105¼	
200	Chi. & Alt.	92½	

SECOND BOARD.

$560	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	117	
1,000	do	116¾	
10,000	do	116⅞	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	108¾	
10,000	do ...new iss.	108⅝	
8,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	101½	
10,000	U. S 5s, 10-40s R.	101⅜	
5,000	Treas. N., 7-30s, April & Oct.	119	
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56	
1,000	Mo. State 6s	63¾	
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	36	
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	97	
200	Canton Co	36¾	
500	Cdm Coal Pref.	56½	
100	Quick M. Co.	94¾	
200	M. Y. Cen.	120	
100	do	120⅝	
100	do	120¾	
200	Erie Railway	94¾	
1200	Reading R.	137	
400	do	137¼	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	130	
100	M. S. & N. I.	73¾	
200	do	73¾	
200	do	73⅝	
100	do	43¾	
156	C. & N. W. Pr	76¾	
100	do	76⅝	
1000	Ch. & R. I. R.	108	
200	do	108	
600	M. & P. du C.	55	
500	do	54¾	
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	105¼	
200	do	106¼	
1500	Reading R.	136¾	
2700	do	136⅞	
300	do	105¾	
200	do	105⅝	

PEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	O. & Miss. C. b3	36	
30,000	do...s10	36	
500	Erie R.	94⅜	
400	do...s3	94⅝	
200	do...c	94⅝	
400	do...b3	94¾	
200	Hud. Riv. R. b3	118	
400	Mich. Cen. R. b3	132	
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	73⅜	
500	do...b3	73⅝	
500	Cleve. & Pitts...s3	111⅝	
200	do...c	112⅜	
100	Chi. & R. I. R. b5	108	
100	do...b10	108	
100	do...s5	108⅛	
300	do	108⅜	
200	do...s10	108⅝	
100	do...b3	108⅜	
100	do...b10	108⅜	
100	Chi. & N. W.	43⅞	
100	do	43⅞	
200	Clev. & Pitts.	111⅝	
1300	Chi. & N. W.	44⅛	
200	do	43⅞	
150	C. & N. W. Pr	76⅝	
100	do	76⅝	
1000	Ch. & R. I. R.	108	
200	do...s15	108	
500	M. & P. du C...b10	55	
500	do	54¾	
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	105¼	
200	do	106¼	
200	do	106¾	
300	do	105¾	
200	do	105⅝	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie R. ...s10	94⅜	
100	do...b3	94⅜	
100	do...b5	94⅛	
100	Hud. Riv. R.	117¾	
100	do	117⅝	
200	Reading R. ...b3	137⅜	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	130	
200	M. S. & N. I. ...s3	73¾	
200	Cleve. & Pitts. s10	111⅜	
200	do	111¾	
100	Chic. & R. I.	108¾	
100	Chic. & N. W R	44⅞	
1100	do...b3	44⅝	
200	do	44⅜	
200	do...b10	44¾	
500	Chi. & N. W Pref. ex-div.	77	
100	T. H & Alt. R.	55	
200	Canton C	36¼	
100	Cum. Coal Co	51	
100	Mariposa Min...b3	36	

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in the following circular to the National Banks, intimates his purpose to rely upon the Popular 7-30 ℔ cent. Convertible Loan as his main resource for raising money. He repeats his unwillingness to make further immediate issues of the Gold-bearing Debt; offering, in lieu, the strong attraction of a Currency Loan for only three years, to then pass into a 6 ℔ cent. Gold-bearing Stock. We believe that this appeal to the people, through the National Banks, will be liberally responded to. If the 10-40 years 5 ℔ cent. Gold-bearing Stock be preferred at par and back interest from 1st September, (at the rate of 150 for Gold,) the subscriptions to this loan to the extent of $18,000,000, to fill up the first series of $100,000,000, are still open:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 13, 1864.

SIR: Desiring to avoid any further issue of bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin, or any further increase of paper circulation, I ask your special attention to the seven three-tenths notes now offered to the public. It is believed that these notes present advantages which should recommend them to all who have money to invest. The interest offered is, at present rates of other Government securities, such as to render them attractive, and their convertibility into gold-bearing bonds gives them an additional value. It is only necessary that people should understand the advantages afforded by this class of securities to insure sales in sufficient daily amounts to meet the current demands upon the Treasury, in extending to national banks and others authority to obtain subscriptions, and the offer of liberal commissions for services performed, it was expected that the national banks, especially connected as they are with the Government, and profiting by that connection, would have been stimulated to such exertions as would insure success. I regret to say that the results thus far have not been satisfactory. Before resorting to other agencies, I therefore again appeal to the national Banks, in the hope that they will undertake this most necessary work with a spirit and energy which will demonstrate that the recognized fiscal agents of the Government may, at all times, be relied on for adequate exertions to procure the means necessary to its daily wants.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The slight uneasiness in the Government Stocks noticed at the Second Board yesterday was again felt through the early dealings to-day, but by 2 o'clock the Street demand for 5-20s increased, and at the Second Board the market was active and prices steadier. The 6 ℔ cents. of 1881 were 116⅛@117 ℔ cent., and the 10-40s 101⅛ ℔ cent.

The Gold Room was steady through the day at about yesterday's range of prices, 233½@235⅛ ℔ cent. The Room and the Street were comparatively free from military rumors. The shipment by the *China* was $602,000.

The Signs of increased speculation on the Railway list at the Stock Exchange, partially developed yesterday, were more prominent to day, and a fair amount of business was done at both Boards at gradually advancing figures. The strong upward speculation in Cleveland and Pittsburgh is probably due to the closing of transfers on Friday, 16th inst, for the annual meeting of the Company. The market appears to have been largely oversold through the past few weeks, and the cash stock, for delivery, near the closing of transfers thus rendered scarce. The party buying for the yearly election is understood to be a strong one. Another movement is developing itself in Chicago and Rock Island, on the very important increase of 60 ℔ cent. in the traffic of the line since the beginning of the current fiscal year, April 1, 1864, and the previous large surplus to income account from the moderate division of profits for several years past. The sale of dividends has been 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, whereas the scale of traffic and net earnings would have justified 8 ℔ cent., even before the present increase, which for eight months is $796,000, or say, in gross, $2,190,000 as against $1,384,000, same period for the first eight months of the last fiscal term. The Capital of the Company is $6,000,000; the Funded Debt, $1,380,000, and Lease of the Bureau Valley Branch, $125,000 ℔ annum. Nearly all the Western Roads were in better favor yesterday and to-day, than last week, and the New-York lines in steadier demand, and Hudson and Erie higher. The half-yearly Michigan Central Dividend is 6 ℔ cent., declared to-day at Boston. Some few parties were encouraged to look for another extra Dividend as in June, but the present rate makes 18 ℔ cent. for the year.

The Miscellaneous list recovered this afternoon on Quicksilver, and was steady for Canton, Cumberland and Mariposa.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with Tuesday afternoon:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	116¾	116⅞	Pittsburgh	111¾	113
U. S. 5-20's	109	108⅞	Northwest	42¾	44¼
T. Certificates	97⅞	97¼	N. West Pref.	76¼	76¾
N. Y. Central	120⅛	121¾	Rock Island	107	108¾
Erie	94	94¼	Fort Wayne	106	105¾
Hudson	117	117⅞	Cumberland Coal	51¾	51
Reading	136¾	137¼	Quicksilver	93	94¾
Mich. Southern	72⅞	73¾	Mariposa	36¾	35¾
Illinois Cen.	129¾	130¾	Ohio & M. Certfs	35¾	36

The City Bank Shares are in general good demand, but too firmly held to admit of much business:

New-York	115¾	American Exchange	124
Merchants'	113	Pacific	165
Mechanics'	116	Chatham	110
Union	115	Bank of the Republic	104
America	138	Bank of N. Amer	107
City	155	Hanover	104
Phenix	110	Irving	100
North River	106	Metropolitan	124
Tradesmen's	115	Citizens'	100
Chemical	650	Peoples'	105
Fulton	140	Market	105
Dry Dock	110	Shoe and Leather	103
Greenwich	140	Corn Exchange	106
Butchers' & Drovers'	131	Continental	102
Mech'cs' & Traders'	124	St. Nicholas	100
National	110	Marine	156
Merchants' Exchange	102	N. Y. County	140
Leather Manufact'rs	140	Imp. and Traders'	107
State of New-York	115	Park	140

ring with the Board of Aldermen to build a sewer in Eighty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report concurring with the Board of Councilmen to build a sewer in Forty-third-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over,

MOTIONS.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to discharge the Committee on Sewers from the further consideration of a report from the Board of Councilmen, to build a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, to connect with sewer in Sixth-avenue.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the paper be transmitted to His Honor the Mayor for approval, the paper having inadvertently been transmitted to the Board from the Board of Councilmen, it having originally passed the Board of Aldermen

Which was carried.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to discharge the Committee on Assessments from the further consideration of a petition of property-owners to build a sewer in Sixty-fifth street, between First and Second avenues, at their own expense.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Which was carried.

Alderman Ryers moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the consideration of an ordinance from the Board of Councilmen, with resolution amending the appropriation for cleaning streets by striking out the figures three hundred thousand dollars.

Which was concurred in, and the paper was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Louis Grette for the sum of four thousand two hundred dollars, for sets of colors furnished to the New-York city regiments, as per bill annexed, and charge the same to the appropriation for City Contingencies, or any appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favoring of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the Canal-street Presbyterian Church for the sum of three hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty cents, as a donation to enable them to pay the taxes on the church property for the present year, the same to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following-named persons, for the amounts set opposite their names, for materials and services furnished on the occasion of the funeral of the late Alderman James McMahon, as per bills hereto attached:

Alexander T. Stewart & Co., for three hundred and twenty-four dollars

N. & R. Conklin, for two hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents

W. Carroll, for two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

George W. Roome, for two hundred and sixty-eight dollars

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alex. T. Stewart and Company, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents for gloves and crape furnished on the occasion of the funeral of the late Alderman Mitchell; also in favor of N. and R. Conklin for the sum of ninety-four dollars and fifty cents for coaches furnished for the funeral above-mentioned.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution, that Fortieth-street from the Fourth to the Fifth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curbed and guttered, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted, and all authority heretofore granted to individuals or corporations to perform such work is hereby repealed.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Jones, The President McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Which was subsequently reconsidered.

And Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend by striking out the following words:

"And all ordinances and all authority heretofore granted to individuals or corporations to perform such work is hereby repealed."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Preamble (from Board of Councilmen) reciting that a misapprehension appears to exist in relation to the proper construction to be placed upon the resolution providing that the one hundred days militia regiments from this city shall participate in the benefits intended to be conferred upon the families of volunteers from this city serving in the army of the Union; and that it was intended by the city authorities that such families of the one hundred days' militia should receive such benefits, so intended to be conferred, for a period of one hundred days, that being the term of the enlistments of such militia regiments; with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to continue the relief to such families of the one hundred days' militia for a period of one hundred days, to date from the term of the first payment to the said families of such militia, any ordinance or resolution of the Common Council heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, to amend ordinance relative to relief of families of volunteers so as to embrace families of those credited to New-York living in Kings County.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—16.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, to pay the widow of the late Joseph A. Scoville the salary as reader up to and including December thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

RESOLUTION RESUMED.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Fortieth-street, between First and Second avenues, be regulated, graded, curbed and guttered, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution permitting Hay & Nearing to receive and deliver goods in front of the premises number one hundred and seventy-eight Chambers-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution to lease the premises occupied by the Second District Court for a period of ten years.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

Resolved, That permission is hereby given to Edwin R. Bennett, Daniel Sloat, John A. Dempsey, Burr Wakeman, John W. Murray, Benjamin Wood, William H. Mansfield, Walter W. Price, William J. Peck, George H. Purser, John M. Hedek, William M. Tweed, and those who may hereafter become associated with them, have the authority and consent of the Common Council, and permission is hereby granted to them to lay tracks for a railroad in the following streets and avenues Commencing from the northerly limit Avenue C; thence along avenue C to Second-street; thence along Second-street to avenue A; thence along avenue A to Essex-street, thence along Essex-street to Grand-st; thence along Grand-street to Greene-street; thence along Greene-street to Canal-street; thence along Canal-street to West-street, to the Cortlandt-street Ferry; returning from the Cortlandt-street Ferry through West-street to Canal-street, thence along Canal-street to Mercer-street, thence along Mercer-street to Grand-street, thence along Grand-street to Norfolk-street, thence along Norfolk-street to Houston-street, thence along Houston-street to avenue C, thence along avenue C to the northerly limit of avenue C.

Such track or tracks to be laid on such grades as are now established, or may hereafter be established by the Common Council, that they run cars thereon, each and every day, both ways, and as often as the public convenience may require, under such prudential directions as the Common Council may from time to time prescribe.

Further, that they run a car thereon, each and every day, both ways, as often as every fifteen minutes, from five to six o'clock A. M., every four minutes from six o'clock A. M. to eight P. M.; every fifteen minutes from eight P. M. to twelve A. M., and as much oftener as public convenience may require, under such directions as the Common Council may from time to time prescribe, also, that the said passage on said railroad shall not exceed a greater sum than is now charged or may hereafter be charged by the other City Railroad Companies for the entire length of said railroad. And, also, that said track or tracks shall be laid upon a good foundation, with an improved rail, even with the surface of the street through which they may pass and also, that in the construction, operation and use of such railroad, should the said parties above named, or their assigns, deem it necessary or proper to run upon, intersect, or use any portion of any other railroad tracks now laid upon any of the streets or avenues above named they are hereby authorized to run upon, intersect and use the same; and, in case they cannot agree with the owner or owners thereof respecting the compensation or payment to be made therefor, then the amount of such compensation or payment shall be ascertained and determined in the manner provided by subdivision six of the twenty-eighth section of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of Railroad Corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, and should any real estate or interest therein be required for the purpose of constructing said railroad on said route or routes, as above specified and authorized, for which the said persons above-named, or their assigns, shall be unable to agree with the owner or owners for the use or purchase thereof, they may acquire the right to use the same, or to purchase the same, in the manner specified in the first, fifth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, sixty-first sections of the said Act, and twenty-first and twenty-second sections of the Act entitled "An Act to amend chapter three hundred and fifty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled 'An Act to authorize the formation of Railroad Corporations and to regulate the same,' passed April 2, 1850," and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this section, or with any of the proceedings for any of the purposes authorized by this section, it shall not be necessary for the said parties to apply to the Supreme Court or any Judge thereof, previous to any incorporation, capital stock to be organized, or of the filing of any certificate or maps, or the commencement of the use of said streets and avenues for the purposes of said railroad, as herein authorized, shall be considered one of the matters which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said city should require streets and avenues, with also that the association shall not be deemed dissolved by the death or act of any associate, but his successor in interest shall stand in his place, and the rights of such associate shall depend on his own fulfillment of the condition imposed upon him by these resolutions, or the articles of association and bylaws of association, and in case of his failure to fulfill the same, the right shall be forfeited to and devolve upon the remaining associates after twenty days' notice of such failure from the secretary of the association, specifying the particulars of his delinquency, which notice may be served by depositing the same in the post-office, addressed to such associate, at his last known place of residence, and the Secretary shall make an affidavit of the service of such notice, and file the same with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and the Clerk shall enter the same in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and the affidavit shall be prima facie evidence of the service of such notice, and the Secretary shall also publish a notice of such delinquency in the City Record, and in two daily newspapers published in the city of New-York, for the space of twenty days, and the said railroad shall be completed within two years from the passage of this act, and the said railroad shall be operated by steam power, and the cars shall be run at a speed not exceeding twelve miles per hour, and the said railroad shall be subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on railroads," passed April 17, 1854, and the Act amendatory thereof, passed April 17, 1857, and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1864

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Amusements this Evening.

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WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE CONNIE SOUDAN.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

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BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have very important news from Gen. SHERMAN'S army this morning. The first direct communication from that army since it left Atlanta is received through Gen. FOSTER, in a dispatch to Gen. HALLECK, from Hilton Head, Dec. 12, in which he announces the arrival there of Capt. DUNCAN, one of Gen. HOWARD'S scouts, who left the army on the 9th inst., and, descending the Ogeeche in a small boat, communicated with the fleet. A dispatch from Gen. HOWARD to the Commander of the fleet, reports the army within ten miles of Savannah on the 9th, and advancing to attack that city. The troops were in fine spirits and excellent condition. No opposition of any moment had been enconntered in the march through Georgia. The army had lived on the country, and, in addition had accumulated supplies of horses and cattle. Gen. FOSTER adds that the first line of works, five miles from Savannah, were probably attacked on the 11th, as heavy firing was heard in that direction.

Gen. WARREN'S expeditionary force is back again in its old camps. Richmond papers of the 12th contain Gen. LEE'S official dispatch in regard to WARREN'S operations, in which that officer conceals the real facts from his benighted subjects, with that expertness for which he long ago became notorious. He says not a word about the immense damage done by WARREN to his line of communication, when he knew that it was such as must take months to repair. But lying is what the Confederacy has always thrived on best.

BEAUREGARD, who, on the 30th ult., was reported in Macon, is now reported by rebel papers to be in command at Savannah, together with HARDEE, GUSTAVUS SMITH, DICK TAYLOR, &c.

The military situation at Nashville remains unchanged. No new developments are apparent on either side.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, presented the memorial of the Legislature of Oregon praying for the establishment of a manufactory of arms in that State. Joint resolutions of thanks to Capt. WINSLOW and Lieut. CUSHING were reported and passed. A petition from several line officers in the army, asking for additional compensation, was presented and referred to the Military Committee. Mr. WILSON reported back the joint resolution offered by him on Tuesday, declaring free the wives and children of colored soldiers, with the recommendation that it pass. It was read for the first time. Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, offered a resolution that the Military Committee be directed to inquire into the expediency of organizing an army corps to watch and defend our territory bordering on the lakes and the Canadian line, from all hostile demonstrations and incursions. Objection being made, the resolution lies over. Mr. CHANDLER then offered a resolution asserting the complicity of Great Britain with acts of rebel privateers and instructing the Secretary of State to make out a list of each ship and cargo thus destroyed, and to demand from the British Government payment in full for them all. The resolution of Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, in relation to taxation, offered last Monday, was taken up, and after some debate, referred to the Committee on Finance. A joint resolution from the House, giving notice to Great Britain of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

In the House, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, reported a bill relating to the pay and emoluments of officers, and providing that any alien of twenty-one years and upward who shall have enlisted in the volunteer or regular army, or navy, or marine corps, and have been honorably discharged, may become a citizen, without any previous declaration, and shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence. The bill was passed. On motion of Mr. BROOKS, of New York, it was resolved that the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire into the expediency of providing for the protection of our Canadian and provincial frontier from rebel incursions. Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, reported a bill, which was passed, providing for dropping unemployed General officers from the rolls. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution pending from July last, authorizing the appointment of a committee to inquire into the most efficient manner of increasing the revenue. The resolution was tabled. The Senate bill authorizing the purchase or construction of six steam revenue cutters on the lakes, and appropriating one million of dollars for that purpose was passed without debate. A long debate then took place on the question of the President's Message which referred to slavery, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Stock Exchange was more animated on the Railway Stocks yesterday. The Governments were dull and partially lower in the forenoon, but the demand was renewed on the Street and at the Second Board. The Gold Room ranged 233½@ 235¼ ₱ cent. Money easy.

An important inquiry prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of Produce; prices of Flour, Wheat, Pork, Bacon, Cotton, and Whisky, favored sellers. Corn, Rye, Oats, Beef, and Tallow, were declining. The Freight market was somewhat brisker.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the building No. 71 Bowery, occupied by Messrs. INGERSOLL, WATSON & Co., as a chair manufactory. Owing to the combustible nature of the material stored in this six-story building, the fire spread with great rapidity, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, and in a short time five buildings, extending through to Christie-street were wholly destroyed. Six other houses, situated on the Bowery and Christie-street, were so badly damaged that they will have to be rebuilt. The aggregate loss by this conflagration is estimated at over $200,000. The origin of the fire is at present unknown. Fire Marshal BAKER is engaged in making an investigation.

Yesterday afternoon another disgraceful fight took place between firemen at the corner of Canal-street and the Bowery. When some of the members of the Tenth Precinct Police interfered to put a stop to it, they were beaten by the fireman in a horrible manner. The appearance of Capt. DAVIS, of the Tenth Precinct, on the ground, had the effect to speedily quell the disturbance, but not until both policemen and firemen had been badly injured. No arrests were made.

The Board of Supervisors failed of a quorum yesterday, and stand adjourned without date.

Both Boards of the Common Council were in session a short time yesterday. The Aldermen passed no papers of special interest. In the Board of Councilmen there was a spirited discussion over a resolution to donate $5,000 to the Children's Aid Society. Messrs. HAGERTY, GROSS and FITZGERALD contended that the institution was improperly conducted, and that the managers forcibly obtained possession of children from other like institutions, to lead their minds into a different religious bearing than they would otherwise take. Messrs. JACQUES and ORDYKE defended the institution and its managers from these charges. The subject was finally referred to a special committee for inquiry. Both boards adjourned to 4 P. M. to-day.

Lord LYONS left for England yesterday in the *China*.

The Monitor *Dictator*, will sail to-day for Hampton Roads.

By the arrival of the steamship *Eagle* from Havana, Dec. 10, we are in receipt of later Mexican news, the most important item of which is the reported defeat of the Mexican Gen. ARTEAGA, at Iquilpan, on Nov. 22. The account, which is very Frenchy, represents the Mexican loss at 400 killed, *several* wounded, twelve pieces of artillery and many prisoners captured. Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast, has been occupied by the French. JUAREZ was again reported, on French authority, to have abdicated the supreme authority in Mexico, in favor of the Judge of the Mexican Supreme Court.

The *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall Dec. 6, arrived at this port last evening, with intelligence from Central and South America. The new custom-house law of Chili opens the coasting trade of the Republic to vessels of all nations, and abolishes all tonnage, anchorage and light dues, as well as wharf charges. On the 14th ult., the plenipotentiaries of the Argentine Republic, Chili, Bolivar, Peru, Ecuador, the United States of Columbia and Venezuela, met at Lima, and opened the South American Congress by appointing the representative of Peru as the first President of the Congress. The greatest harmony prevailed. The Congress closed its session on the 21st ult. On the night of the 26th ult., the *Trumfo*, the flagship of the Spanish squadron at the Chinchas, was totally destroyed by fire at her anchorage. Several accomplices of the Pacific pirates were arrested on the 1st inst. by the Government of Salvador, but no evidence being found against them they were released.

The Newly Developed Powers of the Constitution.

One of the great works of this struggle for national life is its bringing out the undeveloped powers of the Constitution. All of the national history before the rebellion was comparatively a halcyon period. The ship of State floated along about as carelessly as CLEOPATRA'S barge—all rejoicing in the golden streamers and the purple sails, but few knowing or caring where were the ribs, or what the keel. Now that the hurricane is upon us in the high seas, we, for the first time, begin fully to comprehend the solid oak and the matchless build.

How indefinite, for instance, was the general idea, before the war, concerning the constitutional power to suppress a rebellion when sanctioned by States. The constitution imposes upon the Government an *unqualified* obligation to maintain it, and the enactments made under it, as "the supreme law of the land," and yet people generally imagined that this obligation would somehow lose its power, if what was called a "Sovereign State," or a combination of "Sovereign States" should repudiate it, and cut loose from it. Even as close an observer as DE TOCQUEVILLE did not hesitate to write: "If any of the States choses to withdraw its name from the compact, it would be difficult to dispute its right of doing so; and the Federal Government would have no means of maintaining its claims directly, either by force or by right." There is not in the constitution a syllable declaring or implying that a State, within "the land" has any more right to discard "the supreme law" than an individual. And yet an indefinite notion always prevailed that there was somehow a difference. It has taken the great rebellion to teach us the meaning of the word "supreme."

So of the war powers, with which the Constitution armed the Government for its protection. The Constitution requires that the Executive "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and to that end makes him Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia in actual service. This, in conjunction with the unrestricted power given Congress to raise and support armies, and to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, makes the Government an absolute master of all military means requisite for its preservation and protection—as completely so as is the strongest Government in Europe. And yet how vague before the rebellion was the general idea concerning the extent of this constitutional right. When the suggestion of a compulsory draft into the national armies first began to be heard, it struck the great body of the people as an expedient utterly inconsistent with our free institutions—an invention derived from the despotic systems of Europe. And yet it is found that the Government has this power as clearly as any in the Constitution; and compulsory requisitions for men, to an extent beyond anything known in European history, are submitted to without a murmur respecting their constitutionality.

So, too, in respect to the military power of the Government to arrest and confine dangerous persons without interference from the civil tribunals. It is now understood, as it was not before, that the great personal rights which are so carefully enunciated in the constitution, are not absolute and unconditional, but may, under peculiar circumstances, be abridged, under the sanction of the constitution itself. It is seen that the right, expressly conferred upon the Government by the constitution, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, in case of rebellion or invasion, thus makes not the individual right, but the public safety, the supreme law. It is comprehended also that the constitution in authorizing war, makes the laws of war, for the time being, as much a part of itself, as are any of its civil regulations. It is true that a political party has denied this power to subject the citizen to military rule, and has made its exercise a subject for unmeasured denunciation. But the constitutional power has been certainly settled, both judicially and by the verdict of the people. The Supreme Court of the United States decided after full argument, that the arrest of VALLANDIGHAM by military authority was legal, that the military commission which tried him for a military offence was legally constituted, and that there was no legal authority in our civil courts to reverse or revise its judgment. The people have ratified this declaration of constitutional law, first by an overwhelming defeat of VALLANDIGHAM himself, when candidate for Governor of Ohio, and afterward by the reelection, by an unexampled majority, of President LINCOLN, who had exercised the military power. That this constitutional authority should be exercised with extreme care, no friend of the constitution would deny. But its existence, as a reserved Executive force in time of rebellion, when the Government is imperilled, is in itself a mighty fact. Before this rebellion, it had lain half hidden and hardly thought of; now it stands out in bold relief, a terror to all disloyal men, and to all wise men a new proof of the self-perpetuating resources of the Constitution.

We might also instance the newly recognized power of the Government over the currency. Before the rebellion this power was almost universally considered to be limited. Mr. WEBSTER, who certainly had as clear a view of the Constitution as any of our modern statesmen, denied that Congress had the power to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender. Yet it is impossible to find in the Constitution any such restriction. It says simply, that "No *State* shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." The act of Congress which makes Government notes a legal tender has been again and again judicially decided, since this rebellion began, to be perfectly constitutional. It is most difficult to believe that the power could have ever been denied or doubted. The maintenance of a nation's credit is one of its vital necessities; and that credit is essentially connected with its currency. To restrict the power of the Government over the currency is to limit its power to save its credit, and would expose it to bankruptcy and ruin, whenever war, or any extraordinary cause, should strain its credit. The absolute control of the currency is a necessary attribute of national sovereignty, and it was meant to be secured, in all its breadth, to our own Government, by the constitutional grant of the power "to coin money, and regulate the value thereof."

Thus it is that the present emergency of the nation brings out the full capacities of its organic law. We are at last attaining a complete comprehension of the work of our fathers, and are realizing, as never before, that they fitted us, at all points, to be an indestructible nation.

GEN. WARREN'S EXPEDITION.—The *Post* takes exception to a remark made by somebody that Gen. WARREN'S expedition, last week, was a "complete success." It says:

"He had scarcely gone before certain writers and telegraphers began to insinuate that his destination was Weldon, and possibly Wilmington. Having got half way to his presumed point, Gen. WARREN turns back, and then we are told of 'the complete success of his enterprise.' Now that was not a complete success; it was only a partial success. This expedition has no doubt inflicted a deal of damage to the rebels; but he did not reach Weldon, neither did he secure a permanent lodgment on any of the lines of their communication. With this result we ought to be abundantly gratified, but it is not the result we were led to anticipate."

Now, it is true enough that "certain telegraphers" alleged WARREN'S destination to be Weldon, and possibly Wilmington; but why, on that account, should the conclusion be reached that the expedition was not a complete success? Was the statement as to his destination made upon the authority of Gen. WARREN, or Gen. GRANT, or the War Department, or upon the authority of anybody who knew the facts, or was authorized to proclaim them? It is not now the custom, as it was in the early part of the war, to make general announcement beforehand, by authoritative sanction, of all the facts as to the present and prospective purpose and destination of an expedition, and the plans to be pursued, with all the particulars of the magnitude and composition of the force to be employed. Because certain telegraphers gave out when SHERMAN marched out of Atlanta, a month ago, that he was striking for Lynchburgh, Montgomery, Mobile, Pensacola, Charleston, Columbia, Beaufort and Savannah, we shall certainly not imagine his great campaign an incomplete success if he should not turn up at either one of these points.

It is often difficult, in a great war like this, to see or comprehend the real object and scope of such movements as that of WARREN and that of SHERMAN, till long after they are completed; and so obscure to the public eye may be the bearings of one operation upon others, that expeditions often appear at the time to be failures, or but partial successes, which subsequent events show to have been, in reality, important and perfect successes.

We do not see any reason whatever to believe that Gen. WARREN, when he set out on Tuesday last, intended to go either to Weldon or Wilmington. We have good reason for believing that he had a very important work to accomplish on the line of the Weldon road and elsewhere—work whose value and significance will very probably be discovered between now and Christmas; and we have every reason for believing that that work has been well done.

The Border Thieves—The Canadian Decision and Gen. Dix's Order.

It concerns the people of the neighboring Provinces more than us, whether the Colonies shall become a base of operations for organized bands of burglars, to rob and murder at will in the border towns. Gen. DIX'S order, which appears in another column, is the first formal intimation of the purpose of the United States Government to stop this business. It is hardly possible to over-estimate the significance of this document. Gen. DIX speaks at once by direct authority of the War Department and with the perfect cognizance of the National Executive. His words imply no threat, but they convey, in explicit language, the purpose of the Government of this country to perform—if need be—police duty beyond the frontiers of these States.

The decision arrived at by Mr. Justice COURSOL, of Montreal, on Tuesday last, even if it perfectly conform with the relationship of Colonial to Imperial legislative enactments, forms in itself a confession that there is no municipal law within the Provinces for the prevention of hostile incursions into the United States.

If Mr. Justice COURSOL found that his jurisdiction in questions of an international character were limited by the terms of the Extradition Treaty, his discharge of the prisoners may not be liable to be called in question. But if the *Executive* authorities of the Province have become entirely indifferent to the vindication of their own municipal laws, and if this indifference render it necessary for us to protect ourselves at the expense of their territorial sovereignty, it is well that we should know where the responsibility for the disagreement primarily rests.

Let us accept Mr. Justice COURSOL'S decision as technically correct. The Imperial act, as he puts it, may over-ride the local enactments for the guidance of committing magistrates in the colony—which, strangely enough, never received the sanction of the Crown. If so, well. But the power of the Province to compel obedience to its own municipal laws, will hardly be questioned by a partisan Provincial Judge. The same decision which has constituted the St. Alban's burglars offenders against international law, and by which their acquittal has been secured, determines their criminality as offenders against the common municipal law of the Province. In his haste to throw aside judicial responsibility, as an interpreter of the Ashburton Treaty, it appears to us that Mr. Justice COURSOL made out a clear case against the prisoners as violators of the common municipal law of the colony. But, be this as it may, the responsibility of which the Provincial judiciary desire to divest themselves, the military authorities here are prepared to assume. And Gen. DIX'S order shows that this assumption of power will not remain a dead letter one hour behind the time when action shall be deemed expedient or necessary.

When Mr. CARTIER, the chief legal adviser of the Crown for the Province, was in Washington, the other day, his professed mission was to confer with the Government on the best means of preventing these raids. A mounted police force, paid by the Provincial Government, was to patrol the more exposed parts of the frontier, under an experienced commander. Gen. DIX proposes to supplement this arrangement, when the necessities of the crisis demand it. It would have been a more gracious arrangement if the colonists had had the business entirely in their own hands.

So far as this country is concerned, the case is in a nutshell. If Judge COURSOL'S action in this case defines the position and action of the Canadian Government, then Southern rebels are quite at liberty to organize raids on Canadian soil against the United States. That simply converts Canada, so far as the war is concerned, into rebel territory; and our Government, by Gen. DIX'S order, promptly declares its purpose so to regard and treat it in case of necessity. In this position it will be heartily sustained by the great body of the people.

Pay of Government Clerks.

We trust favorable consideration will be given to the application of certain classes of persons in the employ of the Government for an increase of their salaries. As a general thing, these salaries are now precisely what they were three years ago, while house-rent, clothing, food, and all other necessaries of life, have doubled in price. Either their salaries were too high originally, or they are too low now; as nobody has ever held the first of these positions, the second must be true. The salaries of our Government functionaries have always been small, not only compared with the scale adopted in other countries, but in view of the labor performed and the qualifications required. But, under the present exceptional and temporary state of things, it is absolute injustice to require them to live on what barely sufficed to support them three years ago. It is an injustice, moreover, which neither governments nor individuals permit themselves to commit in other cases. The wages of labor have increased, mechanics in all departments receive higher pay, officers and soldiers in the army have had their pay enhanced, and in every department of active labor prices have been advanced to meet the increased cost of living. Why should a special exception be made in the case of Government clerks?

It is said, in reply, that there are plenty of persons ready to take their places at present prices. Possibly there may be,—because they would take them with the *hope*, at least, of an increase of salary. Both those who are in and those who seek to get in cherish the hope of ultimate justice and fair-dealing at the hands of the Government. Besides, there are always many persons out of employment who are only too anxious for some place, however pitiful the rewards which it offers. But the Government should not make the necessities of its employes the measure of justice in its dealings with them. It should never pay less than fair, just, living wages to those who give it their time and labor. It can afford to do this, if it can afford to exist at all.

It is suggested that the proper remedy for low wages is, not their increase, but an improvement in the currency. "Make greenbacks equal in value to gold,—and *then* the present rate of wages will be high enough." Very true; but what is to be done *until* then? That does not seem to be a perfectly easy task for the Government; at least it is one that requires time for its performance, and meantime clerks are starving or running in debt without means, present or prospective, of payment. It would be just as sensible to say reduce the price of food, clothing and house-rent, and *then* the present rate of wages will be high enough. The Government can do one just as easily and just as quickly as the other; indeed both come to precisely the same thing.

It is objected, further, that if salaries are once raised, they will never be lowered. Then make the advance *temporary* in its terms, so that when the time expires they will lower themselves. That difficulty certainly is easily obviated. We can see, indeed, no valid objection to the application in question. It is unreasonable and unjust to require persons to work for the Government now for the same nominal salaries they received three years ago. And there is nothing in the condition of the country which requires the Government to be unjust to any class of persons in its employ.

LARGE FIRE IN THE BOWERY.

Total Destruction of Five Buildings—Six Others Badly Damaged—Estimated Loss $200,000.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the block bounded by Bowery, Canal, Chrystie and Hester streets, and in the course of two hours five buildings were entirely destroyed and six others were very badly damaged, beside several others that took fire and were materially injured.

The flames were first discovered issuing from the chair manufactory of Messrs. INGERSOLL, WATSON & Co., situated at No. 71 Bowery. This was a six-story building and was throughout largely stored with chairs and cabinet furniture, all of a highly combustible nature. From this building the flames spread with great rapidity through to Chrystie-street, and Nos. 49 and 51 Chrystie—two stories in height—a two-story building in the rear of No. 71 Bowery, a five-story building known as No. 73 Bowery and No. 51 Chrystie-street, and a two-story building in the rear of No. 47 Chrystie-street, were wholly destroyed. Nos. 53 and 55 Chrystie-street are dwelling-houses. They were very much damaged both by fire and water. No. 47 Chrystie-street, occupied as an engine-house, was crushed in by the falling of a rear wall. No. 73 Bowery was nearly destroyed, and No. 75 on the same street was so badly damaged that it will have to be rebuilt.

When the fire was first discovered, it seemed to be in the engine house or vicinity. It is quite remarkable, when the location is considered, that no more of the adjoining buildings have suffered by this conflagration. Fire-Marshal BAKER and Chief Engineer DECKER were early on the ground, and, notwithstanding the confusion and recklessness that reigned among the crowd, they, with the aid of the police, soon restored order, and, through their efforts, a vast amount of property was saved.

The following is a statement of the losses and insurances so far as we have been able to gather them from the most authentic sources:

The loss of Messrs. INGERSOLL, WATSON & Co., chair manufacturers, on stock and machinery, is estimated at $60,000; insured for $27,500, chiefly in city companies. The buildings which they occupied they also owned. The loss of these will amount to $50,000, insured for $22,500 in city companies. No. 73 Bowery, first floor and basement, were occupied by S. D. WILSON, dealer in Yankee notions; loss on stock about $7,000, insured for $11,000. A great portion of his stock was removed by the Insurance patrol and the police, before any damage had been sustained.

The second floor of this building was occupied by KIRBY & DAVIS, rule makers; stock totally destroyed; loss about $1,000. The loss to building is estimated at $2,000; insured.

No. 75 Bowery.—The first floor and basement were occupied by JOHN F. CORNISH, tobacco manufacturer; loss on stock and machinery about $65,000; insured for $20,000, as follows: Lenox, $5,000; Firemen's, $5,000; Citizens', $5,000; Rutgers, $5,000, and Home, of New-Haven.

The upper floors were occupied by H. KRAUSE as a photographic gallery and dwelling. Loss about $2,000; insured for $27,000 in the Beekman and another company.

The building is owned by WM. S. MOODY. It is damaged to the amount of $4,000; insured.

No. 77 Bowery.—This building is occupied as a German fruit and grocery-store, by F. WAGNER. A rear addition to the store was crushed by the falling of a wall. Loss on stock, etc., $2,000; insured for $10,000 in the Germania, St. Nicholas and other city companies.

The building (No. 77) is owned by ISAAC O. BARKER, and is damaged to the extent of $2,000; insured.

No. 135 Canal-street.—This is an extensive tenement house, occupied by a large number of families. The building was damaged to the extent of $500 by the rear windows taking fire. It is owned by CHARLES FISHER.

No. 47 Chrystie-street.—This was a two-story brick house, owned by the city, and occupied by Jefferson Engine Company No. 31. It was partially demolished by the fall of one of the rear walls of the factory; loss about $2,000. The company saved nearly all their effects.

No. 53 Chrystie-street—A two-story and attic front building, with a two-story rear building, occupied by WILLIAM PARTENHEIMER as a German boarding-house. Loss on furniture $2,000; insured for $1,500 in the Germania Insurance Company. The loss on the buildings, which are owned by A. M. ALLERTON, will amount to $3,500. Insured.

No. 50 Chrystie-street.—This house is occupied as a boarding-house, by —— MAZINNE; loss on furniture, $1,000; insured for $2,700 in the Relief and another company. The building is damaged to the extent of $500; insured.

No. 57 to 59 Chrystie-street.—This is the extensive brewery of Wm. B. Miles, the rear of which is damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured.

Capt. DAVIS, of the Tenth Precinct Police, with his command, aided by reserves from the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Precincts, rendered efficient service in saving and protecting property, and aiding the Fire Department in their efforts to extinguish the flames.

Commissioners of Emigration.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, the following report was presented:

No. of emigrants arrived to Dec. 7, '64				178,107
No. of emigrants arrived since to Dec. 14, '64				2,433
Total				180,540
To same date in 1863				151,850
	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
No. of inmates in Institution Ward's Island	1016	823	643	767
Balance, Jan. 1, 1864				$25,666 07
Aggregate receipts to Dec. 7			$495,144 96	
Rec'd since to Dec. 14, for commutation of passengers, &c.			5,561 88—$500,706 84	
Total				$526,372 91
Disbursements as per previous account to Dec. 7			$498 741 50	
Payments on Dec. 7			15,000 00—$513,741 50	
Balance in Bank				$12,631 41

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH.

Failure of Davis' Plan in Hood's Movement—Sherman's Successful March—His Object—His Success—His Future—Rebel Decline.

THE BRECHES, Friday, Dec. 9, 1864.

Throughout this war I have had a high respect for the military spirit, conduct and knowledge of the rebels; but, I confess, this is exceedingly diminished by the recent plans and operations of Messrs. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD. I can hardly imagine a more foolish experiment than that of HOOD; first putting himself on SHERMAN'S communications, without the power to stay there, and next butting himself on Nashville; even if he could go to the Ohio, it would be utterly useless, as every rebel raid yet made has been. The strength of the rebels consists in their power of concentration on interior lines, which they having control of, with the Southern seaboard, has enabled them to make a long defence with inferior forces. As long as these interior lines can be maintained by the rebels, and they can raise men, (which has now almost ceased,) they can continue to make defence. Our problem, then, was to permanently destroy their lines and maintain our positions. Hence it was, that from the beginning I looked upon the practical problems to be, first, to take the line of the Mississippi; second, to take the line of Memphis, Nashville, and Chattanooga, and Knoxville, which commanded all the lines passing into Kentucky, and the great Southwestern line through the Valley of Virginia and Atlanta to the Gulf; and third, to destroy or command the great South seaboard line through Augusta and Savannah. The two first problems are solved and effectually. The rebels cannot cross the Mississippi, and they can send no troops down the Valley via Knoxville. This practically reduced the Confederacy to one-half its former dimensions; but the most important line through the Atlantic South via the Georgia and Central Railroad, remained to be taken. This was SHERMAN'S problem, and it could not be solved till Atlanta was taken, and SHERMAN'S army was free. Had JOHNSTON commanded the rebel army, and been permitted to pursue his Fabian tactics, SHERMAN would not have got through Georgia before next July. But DAVIS, who is the author of the scheme to send HOOD to perform the magnificent operation of cutting the line from Allatoona to Chattanooga—a feat which SHERMAN would have done for himself—announced that in *thirty days* (a period expired a month ago) SHERMAN would be driven away in retreat, and HOOD advanced to the Ohio. What is the fact? SHERMAN is on the Savannah, having devastated Georgia, and HOOD is breaking his head on the Cumberland, where he can be of no possible use to the Confederacy. DAVIS is therefore proved a most shallow military man—a character which those acquainted with his military career always gave him. BEAUREGARD, (an excellent engineer officer,) is no better as a General. Read his ridiculous proclamation to the Georgians, promising them his indomitable power, when he could neither go himself or send troops. The editors of the Richmond papers cannot be supposed to equal JOMINI in their criticisms, but they have far exceeded all the military strategy of newspapers yet exhibited, in the supreme of folly. They have assumed that SHERMAN could be resisted by militia, stopped by cutting down trees, thrown back, cut off, was forced from Macon, Augusta, &c., &c., and that it would require a long line of posts to hold the communications, &c. The fact seems to be, that SHERMAN has not been impeded a day longer than he chose to be; that he has moved with deliberation, and destroyed what he pleased; that the Georgia people did not turn out in mass, and that he moved on a direct line to the place he intended to go to, which was either Beaufort, Savannah, or some point in that vicinity, from which he could communicate with the fleet. At Millen, he could command any of these points, and probably did communicate with the Government, through some of the sounds between the Ogeechee and the Savannah. So far, then, the march through the very heart of the South, and its richest State, destroying its communications, has been accomplished, and two great accomplished facts stand out in bold relief, which must have everywhere a great moral effect: 1. That we can march through the rebel country in any direction, which is the first process in that work of destruction, which is the only alternative to a voluntary submission to the constitutional Government of the country. 2. We have demonstrated the truth of what GRANT said—that the Confederacy is only a hollow shell. Take away LEE'S and HOOD'S armies, and there is nothing remaining capable of making any resistance. All that remains can be done in a very short time.

I come now to an observation I have heard made, with some force, though, in fact, very short-sighted. It is asked: "Suppose SHERMAN has marched through Georgia, which is certainly a very splendid affair, what can he accomplish? What will he do?" I have answered this question substantially above; but, to put it in a clear point of view, I must substantiate it by practical examples. Suppose Gen. LEE were on the banks of the Hudson with 60,000 disciplined and well-supplied troops, with the object of cutting off communications between New-England and the West, by cutting off the Central and Erie Railroads, how are you to prevent it? You have garrisons at West Point and Albany; you have an army besieged in Boston, and you have another inferior one trying to take St. Louis—now what are you going to do? Albany is on the road, and if it is necessary for LEE to take that point, perhaps a siege is necessary. But what is to hinder his taking Schenectady or Utica—he having a line of ships on the Hudson? This is the precise case of SHERMAN, if he reaches Beaufort. In marching there he has already commanded and can keep the Savannah roads without any difficulty, and can take Savannah without difficulty *whenever he pleases*. Now, on the other side, from Augusta east, there is but *one line* of communication, and that line can be *reached and maintained permanently at any point* SHERMAN selects. From the centre of South Carolina north to the Virginia Valley, there is a continuous range of mountain country, through which there is no railroad. The road through the valley, via Knoxville, we command, and hence, if we put a fortress at every point on the railroad from Augusta, through to Carolina, we command all communications between the part of the Confederacy east of the Savannah and that west of it, and put the Gulf States beyond any power of assisting the Confederacy at Richmond. When that is done, SHERMAN may continue his march to the Roanoke, and complete the investment of Richmond. This is the answer to *cui bono?* What is to prevent it? Only one thing can prevent it: that is, to put in South Carolina an army equal to LEE'S, commanded by a first-

rate General. This *they cannot do*. Here is the point where their *exhaustion* begins to be fearfully felt. They know it at Richmond, and feel it throughout the whole Confederacy. We have one army too many for them, and their's are bleeding to death. DAVIS says the largest part of their men are deserters and refugees, while all the passionate appeals from Richmond have been unavailing to bring out the people of Georgia and Alabama. I want no other evidence than what they furnish themselves, to convince me that though the struggle has been long and hard, and though the rebels have fought with a strength and endurance, which I think none but Americans could have exhibited, their heart is dying—faint, fearful and exhausted.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

Release of Confederate Pirates—Burning of a Spanish Frigate—New Commercial Treaty Between Peru and Bolivia—The Congress at Lima—Protest Against the Decree Prohibiting Spanish Vessels From Coaling in Chilian Ports.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, which left Aspinwall Dec. 6, arrived at this port last evening.

SPECIE LIST PER OCEAN QUEEN.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		Wells, Fargo & Co....	46,000
Order	$17,573	Lees & Walker	51,731
J. R. Coghill	6,240	J. A. Stewart	500 00
C. R. Grant	10,100		
J. B. Newton & Co.	35,000	Total	$791,517
J. Strauss Bros. & Co.	42 00	FROM ASPINWALL.	
H. Cohn & Co.	33 50	Tiffany & Co.	$800
A. Rich & Bro.	5,000	J. R. de la Espriella	250
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	10,000	Ribon & Munos	758
Duncan, Sherman & Co	34,413	Wells, Fargo & Co.	1,800
Total	$3,608		
	791,517		
Whole amount	$795,125		

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1864.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador* arrived from Central American ports on the 30th ultimo. The news brought us by this arrival is of little importance.

From Salvador we learn that the Governor of Sonsonate had been examining into the cases of the suspicious characters, JOHN BRADSHAW and THOMAS REYNOLDS, who tried to get on board the steamer *Guatemala* on her last trip up. JOHN BRADSHAW, the chief, as appears, of the pirate gang, says: "That by order of the Secretary of State of the Confederate States, he came to Central America with the object of meeting some Confederate vessels, in order to make war on the Federal Government." THOMAS REYNOLDS declares that he was ordered by the same authority to come to Omoa on the Atlantic, and cross to the Pacific with others, to do all the harm they could to North American commerce.

These men have since been set free, because the laws of the country do not provide for their case.

The Fairs of Chalatenango and San Miguel were very well attended, both by natives and foreigners. A great deal of trading was done. Indigo commanded quite a good price, though not so good as in years before. This is attributed to the fact that there was abundance of the article, though it was expected to be scarce.

Security and quiet is felt everywhere. A great deal of money has been carried over the public roads to the fairs, without any attempts at robbery. "This is to show," says a cotemporary, "that the stories told abroad about the present insecure state of the country have no truth in them."

The cotton plant looks very promising in all the departments especially that of San Miguel; but in that of Sonsonate, the worm had destroyed the greater part of it, though it is hoped that some will blossom again, and give a small harvest in April.

Fears were entertained of a filibustering expedition, under Gen. BARRIOS, from the "States."

In Honduras, President MEDINA had issued a decree to the effect that a Constituent Congress might meet at Comayagua on the 12th of October.

Heavy storms had occurred in Guatemala, doing some injury to its seaports.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1864.

By the steamer *Bogota*, from the South coast, we are in possession of dates from Valparaiso to the 17th November, and from Callao to the 28th of same.

PERU.

On the day before the sailing of the *Bogota* from Callao, intelligence had reached that port by several vessels direct from Chinchas, to the effect that the Spanish frigate-of-war *Triumfo* had been accidentally burnt up and completely lost. The fire commenced about seven o'clock on the night of the 25th ultimo, by a quantity of turpentine being ignited, when they perceived that it could not be stopped, one of the smaller vessels towed the frigate about six miles out, in order to prevent further mischief. The powder magazine exploded eight hours after the fire begun. The sight is said to have been sublime.

Congress should have closed its sessions on the 27th, but on account of the peculiar condition of the country, it has been prorogued for fifteen days more.

On the 26th, Congress passed a resolution, in which the Executive is ordered to take immediate measures for the dislodgment of the Spaniards from the Islands, and not to celebrate any treaties of any kind with the Cabinet of Madrid until the Spanish fleet leaves the islands, either of their own free will or through the forces of the republic. As only eight days were allowed the Executive for action, it was expected that the Peruvian fleet would sail for the Chinchas on the 29th or 30th of last month.

Señor P. M. GARCIA, Minister of Finance, has tendered his resignation, and Señor J. G. URRUTIA has been appointed in his place. It is said that a general change in the Cabinet will take place.

The special contract entered into by the Government of Peru with the guano consignees, in April last, with the object of raising funds, have been disapproved by the House of Representatives, they being illegal.

A new commercial treaty, entered into between Peru and Bolivia, has been ratified by Congress. It appears liberal. The leading points are: free and absolute liberty of trade between the two countries; free transit through Peruvian territory of every class of produce and articles for the consumption of Bolivia, in fine, to suppress the Custom-house on the Bolivian frontier, allowing Peru to collect dues on all merchandise on her side of the line. In compensation for which, Peru will give Bolivia an annual subsidy of $450 000.

On the 14th ultimo, the American Congress was solemnly installed in Lima. There were seven members present, respectively representing the Argentine Republic, Chili, Bolivia, Ecuador, United States of Colombia, and United States of Venezuela. Later on, Gen. HERRON has taken his seat as Plenipotentiary of Guatemala.

It was generally agreed that the representative of Peru, Señor PAZ SOLDAN, would preside on the opening of the sessions. This gentleman made the proper speech, and declared the Congress open. It has held several sessions since, but its proceedings have not been made public.

CHILI.

The situation in Chili has changed very little, if any. The same political and commercial suspense is noticed in all circles. They wait for the solution of the Hispano-Peruvian question with anxiety.

In this connection, I take note of the communications exchanged between the Minister-Resident of H. C. M., in Chili, and the Secretary of Foreign Relations. The Spanish Minister protests against the decree prohibiting Spanish armed vessels from coaling or refitting or repairing in Chilian ports. The answer of the Chilian Government is lengthy and to the point. The Secretary maintains (with English precedents,) that coal may or may not be considered contraband of war. As regards refitting and repairing, she will allow the same privileges to both belligerents. He also claims, that though no war has been declared, a war *de facto* nevertheless exists, and she sees fit to be neutral.

The Mesalliones question with Bolivia, and that of Patagonia with Buenos Ayres, are still creating trouble between these countries and Chili.

Congress met on the 2d of November in extraordinary session. The Minister of Finance reports that the three million loan has not been effected, on account of high rate of interest in Europe. On account of the abolished duty of exportation on copper and disappointment in the proceeds of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, there will probably be a deficit of $200,000 at the end of the year.

The new Custom-house regulations were to be enforced on the 19th ultimo, except those relating to import and export duties and storage due on goods reshipped. These will take effect on May 1, 1865. The coasting trade will be open to the flags of all nations. All port charges will also be abolished. I can only give you now a list of those articles which will be free of duty after May 1. They are raw cotton, foreign plants and animals, fire-engines, artisans' tool-chests, cereals of every class, articles used in Divine worship and those belonging to diplomatic corps, luggage, fragments of wrecked ships, fresh fruit, wheat flour, printing machines, scientific instruments, slates and pencils, firewood, printed books, (bound,) machines that in the opinion of the Government promote agriculture, mining and the arts and sciences, printing ink, gold in dust or bullion, and a few more.

The silver mines are not just now in a very prosperous condition, but the copper and coal mines are every day more so. It is to be regretted that the latter are in the hands of a small circle.

From Buenos Ayres we hear that Congress had adjourned; and from Uraguay that Brazil is bound to take possession of that part of the country north of the Rio Negro.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1864.

The English steamer *Tyne*, from Santa Martha and Carthagena, arrived at Aspinwall on the evening of the 3d inst. Her dates from the capital of the Republic are to the 18th of November, and from the Atlantic States, Santa Martha to the 24th November, and Carthagena to the 1st inst.

Nothing of interest is going on in the interior. A decree had been issued by President MURILLO for the reopening of the Military Academy. This and the enthusiasm of the opera-goers, are about the only things I can see in the local newspapers. Congress will meet on the 1st of February.

Progress is being made in the State of Cauca, on the road to connect Cali with the Pacific port of Buenaventura. About eighty men are now at work, and it is intended to send to the State of Antioquia for 800 or 1,000 laborers. To this last idea there is some opposition, since it is thought that there may be some political interest in introducing that number of men, by the board, who, it appears, are mostly conservatives inimical to the Government. But I trust that Gen. MOSQUERA, who is much interested in carrying out this cart-road to the Pacific, and, withal, a first-rate hand at gordian knots, will manage to make matters go.

The Convention of the State of Magdalena is now in session, but has done nothing as yet, though much is expected of it.

In the State of Bolivar, the revolution against the Nieto administration, which, as I told you in my last, was so prematurely brought about by a personal difficulty, continues in full blast. Five provinces had come out in favor of GONZALES CARAZO.

The forty-third anniversary of the Isthmus has been celebrated this year with much enthusiasm. For four consecutive days the people gave themselves up to feasting and rejoicings in the way of racing and bull-baiting. The usual accidents of the season followed, in the form of an accidental shot and some broken limbs.

On the second of this month, the American bark *Oseola*, from New-Bedford, arrived in port with oil for the Panama Railroad. She is still here, as also the United States steamers *Lancaster* and *Saginaw*.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The performance of "Don Sebastian," last evening, attracted one of the finest houses of the season. The artists were in excellent voice, and all went pleasantly.

On Friday "Faust" will be given for the last time this season.

CONCERT.—The concert in aid of Mr. F. MOLLENHAUER takes place to-night.

ARTEMUS WARD.—This popular lecturer devotes to-night to a kindly object. A well-known draughtsman, Mr. MULLEN, is in sickness, and needs the friendship of all who know and appreciate him. ARTEMUS WARD is one of the number, and with an alacrity which does credit to him as a man and an artist, he at once sets aside an evening for his disabled comrade. This simple statement will, we are sure, suffice to fill the house.

From Nassau.

By the arrival at this port of the brig *E. Miller*, from Nassau 3d inst., we learn that the celebrated steamer *Alexandra* had arrived at that place from England. She is apparently fitted out as a blockade-runner, but it is thought by a great number that it is intended to fit her out as a privateer.

(PROPOSED BOUNTIES FOR TROOPS.—At the meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City, on Tuesday night, Alderman DENISE offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Enlistments, to offer a bounty not exceeding $500, for recruits and substitutes, payable in one-year 7 per cent. city bonds. Action on the resolution was deferred for one week.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payment invariably in advance.

Of every million of Americans, 500,000 are more or less dyspeptic. But they are so of their own accord, for in that simple, agreeable, pure and harmless vegetable tonic, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, there is a balm for every variety of the "National Disease." Statistics prove that the cases diminish in number in a ratio with the consumption of the specific. Sold everywhere. New-York Office, No. 58 Cedar st.

To Consumptives.

Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN has lately published a Treatise on Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and General Debility, of forty-eight octavo pages, beautifully illustrated with Colored Plates, containing a prescription for the positive and speedy cure of FITS and DYSPEPSIA. This work will be sent free to all on receipt of five cents, to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No 19 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

No Sewing Machine complete without D. BARNUM'S "self-sewer." Price only $1 50 with directions. Inventors office, No. 608 Broadway, New-York. Sent by mail.

President Petroleum Company,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

It will be seen that the Officers and Directors of this organization are of excellent commercial standing and influence. Liberal advantages are offered to subscribers, they getting the property at the first cost price, viz: in the neighborhood of $100 per acre for first-class oil territory. The territory is very ample and great prospects are entertained of large returns.

Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., 64 Cedar-st., New-York, supply pamphlets and all information.

$100 paid in now secures $500 of the Original stock.

Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Oil Wells.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 58, New-York.

The Company are now ready to grant leases on liberal terms to parties who wish to sink wells. Their lands, underlaid by oil-bearing rock, are situated on the Allegany River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks, embracing an area of ten and one-half miles of

SUPERIOR BORING TERRITORY.

and present great inducements. For terms and particulars apply to JOHN M. CLAPP, Resident Superintendent, at President, Venango County, Penn., or at the office of the Company, as above.

AMORY EDWARDS, President.

J. E. CONANT, Secretary.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Has proved itself to be the best preparation ever presented to the public—a fact to which thousands who have used it are ready to testify.

A few applications of it will change brash, dry and wiry hair to the most

BEAUTIFUL SILKEN TRESSES.

If the hair is falling off or becoming gray, the use of the RENEWER will surely arrest its decay, and cause it to assume, in a short time, ALL ITS FORMER BEAUTY. It completely eradicates scurf and dandruff, kills hair eaters, (so destructive to the roots of the hair, and cures ALL diseases and humors of the scalp.

As a hair dressing, the

SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

is unequaled. It is purely vegetable.

We offer it, KNOWING that it will bring back the hair to its original color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it, unless the person is very aged. This is not like other preparations, making the hair dry and brashy, but will keep it moist, soft and glossy. Any one who has used the Renewer will testify to the truth of our statement in regard to it.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Sole Proprietors.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York,
Wholesale Agents.

N. B.—Be very particular to ask for HALL'S SICILIAN RENEWER, as there is a worthless imitation in the market.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL,
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Are objects of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Sutter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at O. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 341 BROADWAY, N. Y.

They are All There.

Not a description of fashionable fur, not a new style of fur cape, collar, cloak, mantilla, muff, hood, cuffs or gloves that will not be found in GENIN'S choice holiday assortments. The exposition is worth seeing, and as to the prices—well, they are conscientious and not calculated upon the principle that the public should be mulcted to the full extent that they will bear.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Extra Police in force called at
NO. 216 BROADWAY,
to facilitate the safe ingress and egress of purchasers at WHITE'S.

THE RUSH FOR HIS HOLIDAY HATS is UNPRECEDENTED IN THE ANNALS OF TRADE. No Hats of the season have given so universal satisfaction. WHITE has distanced all competitors, and borne off the palm in the STYLE AND ELEGANCE of his HOLIDAY HATS. Hence, to wa'd the cry of the beau monde is for WHITE'S FOR WHITE'S the

FAMOUS BROADWAY HATTER.
NO. 216 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

Bargains in Fine Carringes.

WOOD BROTHERS offer at their temporary warerooms, "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th av., a large stock, latest styles.

CLARENCES,
FAMILY BROUGHAMS,
COUPES,
LANDAUS,
PARK PHAETONS.

Also, all the fashionable varieties of Sleighs, made by James Goold & Co., Albany, and other celebrated builders.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

New Sewing Machines

TO RENT AND FOR SALE
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome st.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address H. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Attention, Soldiers!—Protect your Health! No sensible man will leave the city without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Wounds, Bruises, Sores, Fevers and Dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other people's make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st. and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar—A certain cure for coughs, colds, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Musical Boxes—Playing from 1 to 24 tunes, and costing from $3 50 to $250, very desirable HOLIDAY PRESENTS. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Keep Your Feet Dry—
with a pair of BROOKS' water-proof boots. Reasonable prices. LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Hill's Hair Dye. 50 Cents. Black or BROWN. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay st. Sold by all Druggists.

"A Holiday Present of a Livelihood for life, for $10 to $100. WILCOX & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines.
No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Knitting Machines—For Plain or Fancy Knitting, different sizes and gauges, the best in use. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 537 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, sick elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

First Class Cartes de Visite, price reduced to $1 50 per dozen, at GROTECLOSS', Nos. 805 and 805 Broadway, near 11th st.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." The demulcent ingredients allay Pulmonary irritation, and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, dresses the hair perfectly, and renders it soft and glossy. There are worthless imitations of which the public should beware.

The Holiday Present most acceptable to a Lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year.

MARRIED.

LANDON—PRUDHOMME.—In this city, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. H. B. Ridgeway, GARDNER LANDON, Jr., and CLARA E., youngest daughter of J. F. E. Prudhomme.

SHAY—PICKERING.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, by Rev. MORGAN DIX, WALTER A. SHAY, of Chicago, and MARY E. PICKERING, daughter of the late William L. Pickering of New-York.

☞ Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Wednesday morning, Dec 14, Mr. GEORGE ANDREWS, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father-in-law, Stephen Conover, Esq., No. 110 Leonard-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Winchester, Conn., for interment.

KADIE.—On Wednesday morning, Dec 14, JESSIA SUTHERLAND, relict of the late James Maxwell Kadie.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. White, No. 3-2 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. on Friday, the 16th inst.

☞ Montreal, C. E., papers please copy.

GODWIN.—On Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 14, SAMUEL BOOTH GODWIN, youngest son of Joseph and the late Martha D. Godwin, aged 14 months and 24 days.

Funeral services at his father's residence, No 95 Vandam-st., on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GRIFFITHS.—On Tuesday, Dec 13, JAMES E. E. GRIFFITHS, the beloved son of S. M. Griffiths, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 217 Wooster-st., at 2 P. M. this day, (Thursday,) 15th inst.

HAZZARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, W. H. HAZZARD, son of W. H. and ROSA HAZZARD, aged 5 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from M. E. Church, corner Clinton and Pacific sts., at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Thursday,) the 15th inst.

KENNEDY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, CORNELIA VAN RENSSELAER, wife of James L. Kennedy, and daughter of the late Henry Van Rensselaer, Esq.

KERR.—On Tuesday, Dec. 13, MATILDA C. KERR, beloved wife of Thomas Kerr, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 124 East 26th st.

LYMAN.—In Boston, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, MARIA CORNELIA RITCHIE, aged 43 years, wife of Dr. Geo. H. Lyman, and only daughter of Hon. James T. Austin.

LITTLE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec 14, EDWARD B. LITTLE, of this city, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway, on Friday, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

PRICE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, in the 86th year of her age, Mrs. ANN PRICE, widow of the late Rev. Elphalet Price.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. T. B. Coddington, No. 141 West 14th st. Her remains will be taken to New-Hamburgh for interment.

PYNSON, At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 13, CHARLES, second son of Charles and Libby Paulson, aged 11 years and 27 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, at 2 P. M. on Friday, the 16th inst.

REES.—In this city, on Wednesday, Dec 14, HANNAH, relict of James Rees, aged 63 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 73 North Moore-st., on Friday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ English papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Dec. 13, at South Bergen, N. J., after a short illness, MATILDA, wife of Charles Henry Smith, and sister of E. H. Paston and Dr. J. Payton.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the papers.

STUART.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, of jaundice, CHARLES J., son of Charles A. Stuart, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 158 West 15th st., on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

WILKINSON.—In Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Dec 12, WM. WILKINSON, aged 54 years.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATED GOODS,
BOY'S SLEIGHS, SKATES AND TOOL CHESTS.

The largest assortment of ENGLISH SKATES in the city for ladies and gentlemen

W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.
No. 4 Chatham-square.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY.
Vest Chains, Chatelaines, Bracelets, Brooches, Buckles, Charms, Rings, &c., &c. Also,
INDIA-RUBBER TOYS, BALLS, DOLL HEADS AND FANCY ARTICLES
in great variety, for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. COMPANY,
NO. 205 BROADWAY, NEAR FULTON-ST.

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES.
SHOES SHOES.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS.
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS.
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS.

The Cheapest and Most Durable Shoe ever made. These Shoes have only been recently introduced, and only need to be worn to be appreciated; require no mending or repairing, and will wear
SIX MONTHS AND OVER,
keeping the feet dry and warm, and without injury, as the foot does not come in contact with the rubber. The Company are making over 3,000 pairs per day, and meeting with the greatest success ever known. For sale by all the Shoe stores. Ask for the RUBBER-SOLE SHOES, and take nothing else. Try one pair, ladies, and you will wear no other kind.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.
J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer of
CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.,
No. 203 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE, and sent to all parts of the country at the lowest trade prices.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' MEMORIAL.
The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on
FREE EXHIBITION,
by order of the Special Committee having charge of the same, at the piano warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., No 514 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE FOR PRESENTS.
Spoons and forks, cups, napkin rings, fruit-knives, butter, pie, and fish-knives, soup, gravy and sugar ladles, salt-cellars, sugar-spoons, card-baskets, cake-baskets, castors, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all description
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DIAMOND RINGS
of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS to SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,
New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, four, five, seven, eight, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five to seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HANDSOME DECORATED DINNER SETS, $90 to $700.

100 VARIETIES.
Positively the largest and best assortment we have ever offered.
Also, Bronze and Marble Mantel Sets, Glassware, Silver and Plated Ware, &c.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

OSCAR COLE'S LODGE, NO. 211, F. & A. M.—A special communication of this Lodge will be held in the Lecture Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on THURSDAY AT TWELVE NOON, Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock.
JAMES H. BUNTING, Master.
H. C. PARKS, Secretary.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES, JUST RE-ceived—Two, three, four, five to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW styles; black, white and red, three, four, and five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PAY OF PRISONERS OF WAR COLLECTED for the wife and widowed mother. L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, Broadway Bank.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED
BIOKRENE,
OR
LIFE REJUVENATOR

The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES,

This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; H. T. HEMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

DEVLIN & CO.
Having determined to carry over no heavy Goods, beg to announce their usual
WINTER REDUCTION
ON ALL
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
to continue in its operation until the close of the year.

As the present indications favor an additional rise in the value of all Woolen Fabrics, we would commend this opportunity to the attention of all buyers of WINTER WEAR.

This REDUCTION will apply alike to the CUSTOM, READY-MADE AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS of both our stores.

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

A FANCY GOODS, NOTION AND HOSIERY STOCK FOR SALE.
The undersigned contemplate retiring from business on the 1st of January next, and offer for sale their entire stock of Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Stationery, &c., with all fixtures necessary for carrying on the business. An excellent opportunity is here offered to any party desirous of succeeding to a well established, lucrative business. Address CYRUS J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, No 53 Chambers-st., New-York.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUN-BURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. If used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 393, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st and 4th-av. Sold by druggists.

CLOTHING.
CLARK'S
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
Nos. 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY.

$6 BUSINESS COATS.
6 BUSINESS COATS.
6 BUSINESS COATS.
6 BUSINESS COATS.
6 BUSINESS COATS.

$10 OVERCOATS.
10 OVERCOATS.
10 OVERCOATS.
10 OVERCOATS.
10 OVERCOATS.

$15 BEAVER OVERCOATS.
15 BEAVER OVERCOATS.
15 BEAVER OVERCOATS.
15 BEAVER OVERCOATS.
15 BEAVER OVERCOATS.

The balance of our Wholesale Stock is to be closed out at a reduction of
25 PER CENT.

FURNITURE.
$300,000.
DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices.
AT NO. 87 BOWERY.

FURNITURE FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
FR. KRUTINA,
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

WINTER.
If you want Overcoats, also good warm Winter Clothing, in every variety, and at prices less, also Children's Clothing, go to
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the city.

WAX FLOWERS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM,
WITH NEW RULES FOR SHEETING WAX, MOULDING FRUIT, &c.

This is the ACCUMULATED EXPERIENCE of teachers for the past twenty years, in Europe and this country. Any person with taste can, from the common Beeswax, (following the directions here given) learn to sheet, color and prepare wax, and also make the flowers, fruit, &c., as well as the most experienced teachers. It not only teaches how to make flowers, fruit, &c., but teaches how to make the materials.

Price, elegantly illustrated, $2.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston.

THE USEFUL AND THE BEAUTIFUL COMBINED.—Beside books, albums, pictures, microscopes, &c., Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York, have busts of different sizes of Psyche, Sabrina, Apollo, Diana, Flora, Clytia, Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Burns, Byron, Plato, Homer, Virgil, Socrates, Raphael, Schiller, Goethe, Washington, Webster, Franklin, etc. Suitable for the library, reading-room, public hall or drawing-room.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR should be in everybody's house. It is an INFALLIBLE cure for inflammation of every kind; always heals burns WITHOUT SCAR; cures rheumatism, chilblains, corns, cuts and bruises. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents per box. General Depot No. 43 Liberty-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILKIE COLLINS
AND
CHARLES DICKENS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR JANUARY, 1865
CONTENTS

A TOUR THROUGH ARIZONA.—(*Fourth Paper.*)
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Cocospera Cañon—Imuris—The Prelect of Magdalena—Church at Magdalena—Waiting for Something to turn up—Dona Inez—Mission of Cocospera—The Fast

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7 3-10 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

Call the attention of Banks and parties desiring safe investments to our assortment of United States Six per cent Gold Certificates. We have them on hand five days every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS.
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 18-1.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
SECOND DIVIDEND. The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable Dec. 15, (free of Government tax.) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th Dec., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1864.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held at its office, No 66 Wall-st., on the 5th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE,	URIAH J. SMITH,
WILLIAM M COUCH,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
JOHN D. WOLFE,	THOS. E. FAILE,
MEIGS D. BENJAMIN,	EDMUND PENFOLD,
THOS. W. PEARSALL,	HENRY W. T. MALI,
HENRY R. REMSEN,	RICH. SANDS TUCKER,
CHARLES N. TALBOT,	FRED. W. MEYER,
THOS. W. GALE,	JOHN H. SWIFT,
CHAS. M. CONNELLY,	JAMES R. TAYLOR.
HENRY J. SCUDDER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec 7, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first MONDAY of January next, until the 16th day of said month inclusive, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
The interest then due, and not called for prior to the said 16th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds with Coupons exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNES,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE OF SHELDON AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1864.
SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares. No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 64, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &, CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Room, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), at the hour of eleven in the forenoon.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 592, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1087, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 45 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR, P. O. BOX No. 4,458.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will stand closed on and from the 16th to 31st December, instant, both days inclusive, for the purpose of taking the vote on the question of proposed lease of McGregor Western Railroad, as stated in circular of the President of 6th December.
None but registered holders can vote.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 10, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE readiness of this Department to redeem, on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds, as authorized by law, the Three-Years Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per centum, issued under act of July 17, 1861. Interest on any of such Treasury Notes not so presented after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases.
W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 14, 1864.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to a semi-annual settlement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall then be terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of the same by next, and a statement of all claims for losses thereon, and a statement of all claims for losses thereon, and a statement of all claims for losses thereon

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,724 tons.....400-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
EUROPE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....1,100-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,188	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,856	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 31.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows

MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Wednesday, Dec. 21.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday,
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan 21.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $45.

The *Morning Star* is 1,044 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 3,015, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The MORNING STAR will call at Havana to land passengers.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.

THE STEAMSHIP SAXON,
LAVENDER, Master,
will sail as above on
FRIDAY, Dec. 17,
at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage
apply to
WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No 52 South-st.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT, THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LIBERTY,

built expressly for this trade,

THOMAS W. WILSON, Commander,

will leave Pier No 47, North River, for the above port, On SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o clock precisely.

For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

The next trip will be on Jan. 14.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Dec. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY,
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
Jan. 4.....NORTH STAR.....WILSON,
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TYRRELL.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY Jan 2, MONDAY, Jan 30.

Passage money to Nassau.....$47
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class United States mail steamship
CROLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

Having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at three o'clock P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
TUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No 115 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Limited) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Dec 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Dec 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Dec 31

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....31
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....39
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passenger also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam. An experienced surgeon on board. Cattle, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BALCOM.

First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300. Second Cabin, open berth, $225. Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 6 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 6 years, one quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage in gold at a premium.

This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no change of vessels on the Transit, and it is the only line offering such greatly reduced rates.

For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
Capt. LAWRENCE,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 2 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Barton, Master, will succeed the MORO CASTLE, and leave on December 31st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAYSCOTT'S

favor the lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAYSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 2 South-st.

PERSONAL.

TO V. H. FARIEN, RICHMOND, VA.—Arrived in New-York Dec. 4th. All well. GEO. HERE.
JOHN H CAPITAINE.
Examiner, Dec 6th and Inquirer copy.

A SALE OF PEWS IN THE NEW CHURCH of the Ascension will be held at the church, Madison-av. corner 10th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock precisely. Immediately after the sale, the renting of the unsold pews will be begun.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 9 A. M. (Sunday excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE:

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with rail roads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Crestline, Clayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry

7.00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.30 A. M.—Mail and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10.00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4.00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh

5.00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hemmstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7 30 and 11 30 A. M., 3 00, 6, and 10 30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freights train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Asst Supt.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5 40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6 10, 7 30, 8 30, 9 30, 11 30 A. M., and 2 20, 4 20, 5 30, 6 30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock, TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5 30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9 15 A. M., 12 15 P. M., 4 42 P. M., and 6 05 P. M. The 9 15 A. M. and 4 42 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 30th-st. depot at 10 A. M and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
the splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 1, North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuously appointed and luxuriously furnished state rooms are inserted features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3 15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS at 1 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. in Room No 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen, will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE M. GRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES REILY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M. in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall, on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

CIRCULAR.—PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—The firm of BILLINGS, ROOP & CO., of this city and New-York expired this day by limitation. The business of the said firm will be settled by either of the undersigned.

J. M. BILLINGS, S. W. ROOP, S. W. ROOP, H. R. KIBBE.

The Executor of W. F. Washington, H. R. KIBBE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, successors of Billings, Roop & Co., in Philadelphia, will continue the importing and commission business at Nos. 24 and 26 Bank-st.

S. W. ROOP, H. R. KIBBE.
ROOP & KIBBE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, successors of Billings, Roop & Co., in New-York, will continue the importing and commission business at No. 40 Warren-st.

J. M. BILLINGS,
E. [illegible],
J. M. BILLINGS & CO.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Commission business, in Stocks, Bonds, and Government Securities, under the firm of

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,

and have taken the offices No. 17 Wall-st.

A. G. NORWOOD,
JOHN F. LOCKWOOD.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1864.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

PRINTING.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., and No. 119 Fulton-st. All kinds of Printing cheap for cash.

MUSICAL.

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION OF NEW-YORK

TO WM. B. BRADBURY.

We have examined with much care Mr. Wm. B. Bradbury's new-scale piano-fortes, and it is our opinion that in power, purity, richness, equality of tone and thorough workmanship, Mr. Bradbury's instruments excel

We find great brilliancy, and a beautiful singing quality of tone most happily blended.

We have rarely seen a square piano combine so many of those qualities so essential to a PERFECT INSTRUMENT.

WILLIAM MASON, S. B. MILLS, GEO. W. MORGAN, THEO. THOMAS, W. BERGE, JOHN N. PATTISON, CHARLES FRADEL, ROBERT HELLER, CHARLES GROBE, STRAKOSCH, CLARE W. BEAMES, MAX MARETZEK, CARL ANSCHUTZ, E. M. CARRINGTON, THEO. HAGEN, editor New-York *Musical Review*, JOHN ZUNDEL, organist in H. W. Beecher's church.

HARRY SANDERSON, CHAS. WELLS, GEO. F. BRISTOW, A. BAGIOLA, GUSTAVE R. ECKHARDT GEO. H. CURTIS, H. E. MATTHEWS, F. L. RITTER, E. H. NASH, THEO. MOELLING, JOHN H. ICKLER, ROBERT STOEPEL, HENRY C. TIMM, T. E. PERKINS.

An assortment of these magnificent pianos now on hand.

Warerooms, No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway

WM. B. BRADBURY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,

MANUFACTURER OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.

WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,

NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of this day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT

SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,

No. 759 BROADWAY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS

TO STEINWAY & SONS.

The piano-fortes, grand, square and upright, manufactured by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, have established for themselves so world-wide a reputation that it is hardly possible for us to add anything to their just fame. Having thoroughly tested and tried these instruments personally for years, both in public and private, it becomes our pleasant duty to express our candid opinion regarding their unquestioned superiority over any other piano known to us.

Among the chief points of their uniform excellence are Greater possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and above all a surprising duration of sound, the future and only advantage of many of which never obtained under the most patient care and powerful touch. This peculiarity is found exclusively in the Steinway Piano, and, together with the matchless grace, facility, and promptness of action always characterizing these instruments, as well as their unequaled durability under the severest trials, is truly surprising, and claims at once the admiration of every artist. We, therefore, consider the "Steinway" pianos in all respects by far the best instruments made in this country or Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves, in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

We have at different times expressed our opinion regarding the pianos of various makers, but freely and unhesitatingly pronounce

MESSRS. "STEINWAY & SONS" PIANOS, BOTH GRAND AND SQUARE, INCOMPARABLY SUPERIOR TO THEIR ALL.

S. B. MILLS, ROBERT HELLER, ROBERT GOLDBECK, WILLIAM MASON, F. L. RITTER, HENRY C. TIMM, WAREROOMS, 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., Between Union-square and Irving-place, N. Y.

JOHN N. PATTISON, GEO. W. MORGAN, ALFRED H. PEASE, MAX MARETZEK, CARL BERGMANN, THEO. THOMAS.

CUMMINGS & JENNY'S,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,

No. 726 Broadway, New-York

In these instruments are to be found the embodiments of those great qualities, volume, richness, purity and sonority of tone, which have so often met with the high-est commendations of the leading artists throughout the country, and yet, they are offered to the public at prices, from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than any other of equal quality.

Every instrument warranted for five years.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medals at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

WORCESTER'S HINGED PLATE

PIANO FORTES are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Berge, Fradel, and others, as possessing double the volume of tone and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary plan. Warerooms, 481 Fifth-av. and 52d-st., N. Y.

STODDART PIANOS.

Known and established as one of the BEST PIANOS manufactured, and for years have been used by the most highly cultivated musical people, and who will have none other. Reference is made, in all cases, to parties who have the instrument, (and they number thousands in this city alone,) as to their qualities as a perfect Piano in every respect. A fine assortment, recently from our factory, at our warerooms, No 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel

STODDART & MORRIS.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

EXCELSIOR MUSIC FOR VIOLIN, FLUTE, FIFE OR CORNET.—Only popular and newest tunes. "Dark Girl Dressed in Blue," "Daisy Dingle Schottisch," "I'm a Young Man from the Country," "A Donkey off the Track," etc. Eight books, 25c. two numbers, 25c

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, prices from $50 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HIRAM WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES—SEVEN-OCTAVE, ROSEwood cases, overstrung bass, full iron frame, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices, for the holidays, style and quality unsurpassed. Every piano fully warranted for five years.

ILSLEY & CO.,
No. 430 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway.

IMPORTANT.—ALL WHO WISH TO BUY FIRST-class new Pianos at very moderate prices, will find it greatly to their interest to call immediately at No 103 Mercer-st., between Grand and Broome sts., in the forenoon only. Also a fine Boehm Flute for sale

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 34 Walker-st., New-York

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other House.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms.
No. 191 East 12th-st., New-York.

IMPROVED COTTAGE ORGANS. THE best in use, also Pianos and Melodeons at bargains. GEORGE G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York

CHORISTER WANTED—TENOR OR BARITone, who can lead the congregation and instruct in vocal music. Apply at No. 1 East 19th st.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!—A VERY fine stock at very low prices. Call and examine. S. J. CHAMBERS, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 12TH INST., last Delmonico's, in 14th-st., or from there to Sixth-a single DIAMOND SHIRT-STUD. The finder will be liberally rewarded by bringing it to H. RIFFLAND, No. 39 Vesey-st.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating bonds of the twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., in favor of H. R. De Mill, the same having been stolen. Payment is stopped.

H. R. DE MILT.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S. THURSDAY.

ROSEDALE.

The highly celebrated play, by Mr. Lester Wallack, for the

134TH TIME.

FRIDAY—FOURTH NIGHT OF

Mr Boucicault's new comedy, in 4 acts, which has been some time in preparation, with entirely new scenery, dresses, furniture and appointments. It is entitled

HOW SHE LOVES HIM.

One of the greatest successes ever achieved in this theatre, and will be given with a

POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS:

SATURDAY—"How She Loves Him."
MONDAY—"How She Loves Him."

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, and TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY will shortly be repeated.

Doors open at 7½. Overture at 7¾.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7¾

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 15, 1864.

POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE CONNIE SOOGAH,

In which those distinguished artists and original impersonators of

IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

will appear.

CONNIE McGRATH AND THE CONNIE SOOGAH, with the songs of "Ellen Astore" and "Welcome All."

MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

"THE JUMPIN JEWEL."

MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

SUPPORTED BY THE FULL COMPANY.

The piece is presented with NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, ORIGINAL MUSIC &c.

MONDAY, Mr and Mrs. WILLIAMS will appear in THE FAIRY CIRCLE AND CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.

Seats secured six days in advance

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M. DAILY.

This colossal establishment now contains
THE MOST ENORMOUS COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS

to be found in any similar institution in the world, comprising numerous

EXTREMELY RARE VARIETIES
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED

in this country, and forming the
GREATEST CONGREGATION OF THE BEASTS AND BIRDS OF EVERY CLIME

the public have ever had an opportunity of beholding, while

NEW ADDITIONS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING

enable the management to present an
UNCEASING SUCCESSION OF ZOOLOGICAL NOVELTIES

THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,

are given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., introducing EXTRAORDINARY FEATS BY HIGHLY TRAINED PONIES, MONKEYS, MULES, ELEPHANTS, LIONS, TIGERS AND LEOPARDS.

First week of SIGNOR VICTOR,
SIGNOR VICTOR,
SIGNOR VICTOR,
(FOUNDED IN ITALY.)

THE MOST WONDERFUL PERFORMING MONKEY IN THE WORLD,

who will display his various accomplishments as a Musician, a Comedian, a Dancer, a Pantomimist, a Fencing Master, and as a Sharpshooter, forming a most comical exhibition, and one rendered

ESPECIAL DELIGHT OF THE JUVENILES.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO HALF PRICE.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERTS.

THIRD CONCERT, FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 16, 1864, At the Armory, in 34th street.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.
MILITARY BAND

1. Grand March.....Pfeifer
2. Storming of Rappel.....Pfeifer
3. Overture, "La Sirene".....Auber
4. Waltz, "Rubinstein".....Kuhner
5. Introduction and Chorus, "Tannhauser".....R. Wagner

PART II.
ORCHESTRA

1. Overture, "Lestocq".....Auber
2. Waltz, "First Flirtations".....Strauss
3. Pot Pourri, "Marche".....Meyerbeer
4. Tableaux, "A Ride to Harlem," (by request).....Gungl

PART III.
MILITARY BAND

1. Grand Pot Pourri, "Ballo in Maschera".....Verdi
2. Polka, "Bohemienne".....Juell
3. Romanska, "Gipsy Life".....Lieder
4. March, "Enchantress".....Balfe

CONDUCTOR.....F. B. HELMSMULLER

Tickets 50 cents. To be procured at Jones' Gate Crawen's Bookstore, No. 13 Broadway; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Hillary Hall's, Nos. 570 and 1,552 Broadway; at the Armory and of members of the regiment. No tickets will be sold at the door on the evening of the concert.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¾

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2¾.

MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
in her Lesson in Central Park Equestrianism,
AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.

MARIETTA ZANFRELTA, M. AVERREKE,
MR ROBERT AND MISS EMMA STICKNEY,
F. SIEGRIST AND LE PETITE GIORGA.
GREAT 1000 BLE SOMERSAULT ACT.
THE FRENCH RAVEL TROUPE
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.

NOTICE.—The new grand "Christmas Pantomime," which has been months in preparation, will be produced with new scenery, dresses, decorations and magical tricks and transformations, on Monday, Dec 19

"THE MESSIAH."

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will give their Thirteenth Annual Performance of Handel's grand Oration "THE MESSIAH," at the church of the Puritans, Broadway, corner of 15th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, DEC 26, 1864. Single tickets $1. Family tickets, admitting three persons, $2 25, to be had at the following music stores: F. S. Berry, Nos. 478 and 593 Broadway; Wm Hall & Sons, No 543 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond, No. 547 Broadway; Firth & Son, No. 563 Broadway; Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 759 Broadway, and at the piano warerooms of F. J. Ilsley & Co., corner Broome and Crosby sts. No family tickets will be sold at the door on the evening of the performance.

SKATING.

Instruction and practice in the art of skating at Mr. HENRY GELSBARD'S large and good ventilated Hall, No 161 4th-av., corner 22d st. Ladies meet every morning from 10 to 12 o'clock. Children from 2 till 6 o'clock P. M. Special arrangements made with private classes. Apply for circulars at the Gymnasium.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—twenty-third season, 1864-'65. Second Concert at the Academy of Music, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec 17, 1864. Orchestral pieces Mendelssohn's Symphony, "Scotch," Overtures to "Magic Flute, Mozart and King Lear, Berlioz Conductor, Mr. P. Bergner. Violoncello, Carl Bergmann. Leader, Theodore Eisfeld. Extra members tickets for sale at the usual places. Tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert, $1 50 each. Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

L. SPIER, Secretary.

THE GRAND CONCERT, COMPLIMENTARY TO FREDK MOLLENHAUER, will take place THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Dec. 15, 1864, at Niblo's Saloon, No. 576 Broadway. Tickets and checks can be obtained at the box-office, Niblo's Saloon, on THURSDAY, Dec. 15

THE FRONTIER.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. DIX.

Rebel Marauders to be Pursued Into Canada.

Li iptured, Not to be Surrendered, but Sent to New-York for Military Trial.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, }
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 14, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 97.—Information having been received at these headquarters that the rebel marauders, who were guilty of murder and robbery at St. Alban's, have been discharged from arrest, and that other enterprises are actually in preparation in Canada, the Commanding General deems it due to the people of the frontier borders to adopt the most prompt and efficient measures for the security of their lives and property.

All military commanders on the frontiers are, therefore, instructed, in case further acts of depredation and murder are attempted, whether by marauders or persons acting under commissions from the rebel authorities at Richmond, to shoot down the perpetrators if possible while in the commission of their crimes; or if it be necessary, with a view to their capture, to cross the boundary between the United States and Canada, said commanders are hereby directed to pursue them wherever they may take refuge, and if captured they are, under no circumstances to be surrendered, but are to be sent to these headquarters for trial and punishment by martial law.

The Major-General commanding the department will not hesitate to exercise to the fullest extent the authority he possesses, under the rules of law recognized by all civilized States, in regard to persons organizing hostile expeditions within neutral territory and fleeing to it for an asylum after committing acts of depredation within our own, such an exercise of authority having become indispensable to protect our cities and towns from incendiarism, and our people from robbery and murder.

It is earnestly hoped that the inhabitants of our frontier districts will abstain from all acts of retaliation on account of the outrages committed by rebel marauders, and that the proper measures of redress will be left to the action of the public authorities.

By command of Major-Gen. DIX.

D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Heavy Firing on the James River.

Warren's Corps Back in their Old Position.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Passengers by the mail-boat to-day report that while on the James River yesterday morning, six or eight miles from Dutch Gap, they heard heavy firing in the latter direction.

All of Gen. WARREN'S command are now safely back to their quarters from their late expedition.

GEN. WARREN'S MOVEMENT.

Complete Destruction of the Weldon Road to Meherrin.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Sunday Night, Dec. 11, 1864. }

Gen. WARREN'S great movement is to-night an accomplished fact; its objects have all been attained without loss or damage to us, and to-night the gallant boys of the Fifth and Second Corps, and GREGG'S Cavalry, are again within reach of our main army around Petersburgh, bringing back with them a consciousness of duty done that has enabled them to bear not only with patience but cheerfulness the rigors of a Winter march.

Viewed as a raid the expedition swells into colossal proportions and will live in history as the Great Raid of the war. Probably no troops in modern war have been called upon to undergo such extraordinary changes and severity of weather as Gen. WARREN'S column has experienced. Starting out Wednesday morning, in the midst of a driving rain, that ceased during the afternoon only to pour down with increased volume during the night. Thursday morning came clear but bitter cold. In the afternoon it moderated, but continued severe until Friday night. Then occurred one of the most violent hail-storms this latitude has ever known. Saturday brought the soldier's worst misery, bad roads, and bad roads were never worse for the foot than Saturday and to-day. Through mud, slush and water over ankle deep, our gallant boys have trudged for two days. That Gen. WARREN has brought back his force intact through all these difficulties, stamp him as an executive soldier of the highest capacity.

Preliminary to the great raid various movements took place on the first two days of the week, which, at the time, were sufficiently puzzling to the uninitiated. The Fifth Corps and Mott's Division of the Second Corps were withdrawn from the lines around Petersburgh, and massed in the vicinity of the Avery House.

The force thus massed for the expedition consisted of the First, Second and Third Divisions of the Fifth Corps, commanded respectively by Brevet Major-Gens. GRIFFIN, AYRES and CRAWFORD; the Third Division of the Second Corps, Brevet Major-Gen. MOTT, and the Second Cavalry Division, Brevet Major-Gen. GREGG; the whole under the leadership of Major-Gen. WARREN.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7.

At daylight, Gen. WARREN got promptly under way, despite the rain, and moved off from our lines on the Jerusalem plank-road. Gen. WARREN'S first object was to interfere with any pursuit of his columns by the enemy from Petersburgh, and to accomplish this he moved with the utmost rapidity down the Jerusalem road till he neared the Nottoway River, when, bearing off to the right, he reached that stream at a point known as Freeman's Bridge. In the better days of Virginia, before she became a vagrant in search of her rights, there was a bridge there, but no such structure being now apparent, Gen. WARREN soon had a pontoon thrown over the river, and during Wednesday night transported his army to the south bank, and bivouacked there.

Up to this point no enemy had been seen by the infantry. Gen. GREGG'S bold troopers being well to the front and flanks, occasionally encountered cavalry patrols, who fled at their appearance. Thus passed the first day.

THURSDAY, DEC 8.

The dawn of day found us again in motion. Taking up the pontoon, and leaving a cavalry guard at the river, to go back to the lines and take with them all stragglers found on the road, Gen. WARREN still making forced marches, early in the day passed through Sussex Court-house, an old-time Virginia village, of some thirty houses, which was found to be almost entirely deserted, the inhabitants having evidently taken to the woods on our approach. Our troops passed through the deserted town without committing any depredations upon it, and just beyond the village Gen. GREGG encountered a cavalry skirmish line of the enemy, covering the road to Nottoway Bridge, on the Weldon Railroad, which turns to the right from Sussex Court-house. Driving this line steadily before us our column reached Nottoway Bridge about midday. Our arrival was an unfortunate event for Nottoway Bridge, for our boys soon manufactured a magnificent bonfire of it, and a comparatively few minutes numbered it among the things that have been but are not. It was a substantial structure, 200 feet in length, by which the Weldon Railroad crosses the Nottoway.

The destruction of this bridge insured WARREN against molestation by any force from Petersburgh, unless it brought pontoons with it, which was not likely, therefore all his energies were bent to the fulfilment of his orders in the demolition of the Weldon road, south from Nottoway bridge. So work, that during the day and evening they had utterly annihilated the road a distance of eight miles, to near Jarrett's Station. Never, probably, was a railroad so completely destroyed. The track was bodily lifted up, ties, rails and all, and being heaped in huge piles and fired, the road bed, during the night, looked like the trail of the mighty fiery serpent.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9.

The third day of the great raid came bitter cold, to give an additional zest to the making a bonfire of the enemy's railroad. Early in the morning, our troops warmed themselves at the flames of Jarrett's Station, which was totally consumed.

From Jarrett's the work of destruction was continued steadily southward, and was prosecuted in the same thorough manner in which it was commenced. During the day, two bridges, each of sixty feet, spanning small streams, were encountered, and, of course, both were involved in the general wreck.

During all of Friday but little was seen of the enemy's soldiery, and but few female inhabitants of the country were found. The rebel cavalry could occasionally be seen hovering upon our flanks, and retiring before our advance, apparently dumbfounded by the work of destruction going on before their eyes, but attempting no interference with it. At intervals during the day shots were exchanged between these amazed rebels and our advance, but, strictly speaking, we met no opposition whatever.

By nightfall we had reached Belifield Station, near Meherrin River, and to that point from as far north as Nottoway Bridge, a distance of twenty miles, the Weldon Railroad had ceased to be, almost as completely as though it had never been.

A reconnoissance to Meherrin River having developed the enemy posted at Hicklord, on the southern bank, in considerable force, covering the approaches to Meherrin Bridge, with ten pieces of artillery, his orders being limited and his rations nearly exhausted, Gen. WARREN determined to return without the satisfaction of destroying that structure. Accordingly, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10

He turned his face Northward again, having in three days marched his column fifty-three miles, and destroyed twenty miles of railroad more thoroughly than such work had ever been done before.

In starting homeward every precaution was taken to prevent straggling. A brigade was specially assigned to the duty of urging forward all laggards, and behind them again was a body of cavalry scouring both sides of the road, and gleaning the road itself of the few who escaped the infantry. The ambulances were sufficient to take up all the wounded and foot-sore, and by these means Gen. WARREN left very few, if any, of his men behind.

On nearing Sussex Court House on its return the army met a sight that of itself would prevent straggling. As has been noted, the troops passed through the town on the march down without inflicting any damage upon it. But notwithstanding this the inhabitants, returning after we had passed, set upon the few laggards from the column. Three of these were discovered upon our return murdered and stripped, and their naked bodies placed in ostentatious bravado upon the roadside just beyond the town. The sight sealed the fate of Sussex Court House; our army giving its dastardly citizens such a lesson in retribution as they will not soon forget. The town was fired, and we shall long enough to make sure that it would not in the future give shelter to cowardly murderers.

Bivouacking last night just this side of the smouldering ruins of Sussex, Gen. WARREN has, during to-day pushed his army to Hopkinsville, twelve miles distant, and halts there to-night.

The country through which the troops passed was found to have abundant supplies, especially of corn and live stock.

The starry flag of freedom streaming for a day over those benighted counties of Virginia, the negroes flocked beneath its folds and followed it, as the Israelites followed the pillar of fire, and the clouds that led them from their bondage to their promised land of liberty.

There are myriads of these blacks—how many it is impossible now to say. They are of all ages and sizes, from the child in arms to the old man who walked his three-score years before the bow of promise appeared to his longing eyes. All these are safe within our lines, and the enemy is short just so much of the sinew that has prolonged this war.

Of prisoners Gen. WARREN has received but few, a result due to the fact that he encountered but little opposition, and that those of the enemy he did meet "snuffed the battle afar off," and not liking the odor decamped in time to prevent any close contact with the Yankees.

Our losses have been very slight indeed, during these four great days. In the skirmishing near Nottoway GREGG lost some four killed and fifteen wounded; some few straggled were murdered or captured, but they were very few, and these are all we are called upon to lament.

Thus ends the great raid in the complete attainment of its aim, such destruction of the Weldon Railroad as would render it useless to the rebels. It is known that they have been building a branch road from Stony Creek Station, on the South Side road, and that in the interim they have been wagoning large supplies from the break in the Weldon road to Petersburgh, via the Boylton Plank-road. This game is now blocked. They are now cut off entirely from Eastern North Carolina and the side counties of Southeastern Virginia. It is unnecessary to dwell upon this fact to show how much the problem before us here has been simplified.

To-day has been sepulchrally quiet. Yesterday afternoon Gen. MILES was withdrawn from Hatcher's Run, and reoccupied his old lines. Last night the Ninth Corps was withdrawn, and as a precautionary measure was started down the Jerusalem road to the support of WARREN, but finding him all right and only harrassed by such force of the enemy as a few shots from his artillery served to keep in check, the Ninth proceeded no further than Hopkinsville, and to-day returned to its cantonments.

We have another satisfaction connected with recent events, the rebels have been thoroughly puzzled by them. The evidence is sufficient to show that HILL'S Corps was started off in a hurry the same day WARREN left, but HILL never got near him. The Rebel Corps was reported, on Thursday night, at Dinwiddie Court-house, but whether there or not, or wherever it went it must return with the meagre satisfaction that attended the King of France with his ten thousand.

FROM KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Jesse's Guerrillas Routed—Affairs in Front of Nashville—Murfreesboro all Right—Advance of the Rebel Gen. Lyon.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Capt. BRIDGEWATER, with 125 men, went into Newcastle, Ky., and drove out the guerrilla JESSEE, with a loss to the latter of thirteen killed and wounded. BRIDGEWATER chased the guerrillas through Port Royal, and was only eight minutes behind at that place. It is thought the rebels would be captured by BRIDGEWATER'S forces.

Col. JOHNSON telegraphs that the rebel Gen. LYON'S advance is moving on Russellville, Ky. His main force, 2,500 strong, is at Elkton.

A special dispatch from Nashville, 13th, says the weather had considerably moderated. All our forts have done more or less firing to-day, but apparently with little damage to the enemy. Skirmishing between the lines was renewed, to-day, with greater earnestness than for some days past. The enemy yesterday fell back to his main line, but to-day was reinstated a force in his outer lines.

Dispatches fully confirm our success at Murfreesboro. The rebel Gen. BATES' Division is within three miles of Murfreesboro.

Nothing has been heard from the rebel brigade that crossed the Cumberland yesterday at Cumberland City.

A dispatch received to-day from Gen. ROUSSEAU says Murfreesboro is all right, and he expressed confidence in his ability to hold the place against any force the enemy has at his command.

The Louisville *Democrat* says: "We are informed that Gen. LYONS' rebel forces burned the depot and several sheds at Hattonsville, on the Memphis Branch Railroad, yesterday. A lot of bacon stored in the depot, and a large lot of tobacco under the sheds, awaiting shipments to this city, were destroyed. The rebels are conscripting everybody they can find.

The Latest from Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Yesterday afternoon a reconnoissance was made by three regiments from Gen. STEADMAN'S corps, near the Murfreesboro pike. Sharp skirmishing occurred during the afternoon. There were no losses on the Federal side, except some half dozen wounded.

Deserters who came in yesterday report that HOOD had altered his lines somewhat. Later and more reliable information, however, asserts that the rebel forces are still in their former position. HOOD has been reported sick at Franklin with typhoid fever, but the reports are not credited. He is undoubtedly with his troops within a few miles of Nashville.

A lot of Government wood was destroyed by a party of rebels ten miles up the river yesterday.

A portion of the rebel Gen. LYON'S command are reported to have burned some trestle work on the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad, seventeen miles above Springfield, Tenn.

The weather is moderating. There was a heavy rain last night.

The water on the Shoals is eight feet deep, and is rising rapidly.

Arrival of the Steamer Arago at Fortress Monroe.

The following is the report of the Purser of the *Arago*:

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GARDNER, commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., 8th inst., with the United States steamer *Augusta* in tow, arrived at Fortress Monroe at 5:30 P. M., on Monday, the 12th inst. On her passage she encountered severe easterly gales, on account of which she was obliged to put back on the 9th inst. 100 miles. Sixty miles southwest of Hatteras passed the United States steamer *Canandaigua*, steering southwest.

Among the passengers by the *Arago* are some escaped Union officers from Columbia, S. C., and some officers wounded at the battle of Honey Hill.

The exchange of prisoners under Col. MULFORD was going on in Charleston harbor.

THE WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

Arrival of the Steamship Eagle—Later News from Mexico—Further Successes of the Imperialists.

The steamship *Eagle*, from Havana on the 10th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to her purser for the prompt delivery of our news packages and correspondence.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, Friday, Dec. 2.

The Emperor is in the City of Mexico, and great preparations are being made to celebrate with pomp the national feast of Guadaloupe on the 9th, and in January intends coming to the City of the True Cross. The roads between this city and Mexico are in an awful condition, and it is only at the risk of life that the journey is made.

The Papal Nuncio Monsignor MEGLIA and suite arrived on the 29th ultimo by the English mail packet *Solent*. The Emperor sent the State Counsellor, Mr. SCHERZENBLECHNER, to receive him. Salutes were fired by the vessels of war, the Castle and the Bulwarte of Conception, and, amid the ringing of bells, &c., he made his entrée on the 30th. After High Mass he was taken on an excursion to Medellin, was dined on his return and serenaded, and on the morning of the 1st started on his journey to the Capitol.

By the same steamer came the Baron WETTERSTEDT, the Minister Plenipotentiary from Sweden and Norway, to Washington, but now on his way to Mexico on a special mission to recognize the new Emperor.

Count THUN, the Austrian Envoy, was also expected, but will arrive on the 27th.

On the 29th the *Eco del Comercio*, published an extra, announcing the complete defeat of the division of ARTEAGA at Iquilpan, on the 22d, and published per order of the Political Prefect. Little reliance can be placed on French official news, and this is especially Frenchy. I translate it, however, for your readers.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE OF MEXICO. }
DISTRICT OF VERA CRUZ, NOV. 28, 1864. }

SIR PREFECT: Be kind enough to have published in the *Eco del Comercio* of to-morrow the following official news

The army of ARTEAGA, composed of 4,000 men, was destroyed on the 22d inst., at 5:30 in the morning, by the column of Col. CLINCHANT in Iquilpan. The enemy had 400 killed, among them two Generals. We have taken a large number of prisoners, among them Gen. ESPINOLA and all his staff. Twelve pieces of mountain artillery, arms and ammunition have fallen into our hands.

Be pleased to accept, Sir Prefect, the assurances, &c., &c. Superior Commandant,

(Signed.) H. MARECHAL.

Gen. MIRAMON, it seems, really was conspiring against "the new order of things," and was sent by the French steamer to St. Nazaire. He is to go to Bremen to study artillery. This is nothing less than banishment. He left this country on the 16th ult.

On the night of the 30th ult. PIERRE SOULE arrived from Mexico, and, I believe, goes to Havana by the steamer which carries this letter. It is said that MAXIMILIAN has not granted him a single audience, and that, having failed in his diplomatic mission, he now reports that his journey was one of a purely private nature, and in regard to the Tehuantepec Railroad.

The health of this place is now good. The immigration is immense. There are ten hotels here—always crowded—and still a large proportion of the arrivals go to the interior.

The *Espana* arrived at Havana yesterday, with 500 troops for Santo Domingo. There is no news from that place.

The blockade-runner *Will-of-the-Wisp* sailed on Saturday last. The *Coquette* is still here. I heard a report the other day that she would sail with about forty men, and would meet a brig at some out-of-the-way place on the island, and receive from her coal and arms and forty more men, and then would commence a piratical cruise. The *Ptarmigan*, the three-funnel steamer, is still here.

EX-GOV. WM. T. MINER, of Connecticut, arrived in the steamer *Eagle*, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties as Consul-General of the United States for Havana. Mr. SAVAGE, the Vice-Consul-General, leaves next week for New-York, to have a few months relaxation from the laborious duties of the Consulate, which he has so ably discharged for the last twenty-one months.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Defeat of Arteaga—Mazatlan Occupied by the Imperialists—Landing of Federal Troops at Brazos—The Imperialists Routed at Chilapa—Guerrilla Fighting—Pierre Soule at Havana.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1864.

A telegraphic message received in the Mexican capital on the 28th ult., gives as certain the defeat of the Juarist Gen. ARTEAGA by the Imperial forces. According to the above, which is official, Col. CLINCHANT'S column came up with ARTEAGA early on the morning of the 22d ult., at a place called Iquilpan, southeast of the lake of Chilapa. ARTEAGA had 4,000 men. Col. CLINCHANT, according to the official account, arrived on the field of battle with only 250 infantry of the First Regiment of Zouaves, a squadron of the Twelfth Chasseurs, and two pieces of mountain artillery. The dispatch says that the victory of the Imperialists was decisive. The Republicans had nearly 400 killed and several wounded, leaving in the possession of the Imperialists twelve pieces of mountain artillery, with other arms and military effects. Gens. LEONARDO, ORNELAS and RIOSECO were killed. Gen. ESPINOSA and his Staff were taken prisoners. The rest of the Republican army fled in the direction of Quitupan, pursued by Col. POTIER, of the Eighty-first Regiment of the French regular army.

The official dispatch states that the loss on the side of the Imperialists was one officer and five Zouaves killed and 15 Zouaves wounded. Col. CLINCHANT lost his horse, which was killed by a musket-ball, and he also was wounded in the leg in a similar manner. Maj. LALANNE also lost his horse, which was killed in the engagement by the enemy.

The *Estafette* states, on the authority of private letters, that Mazatlan fell into the power of the Imperialists on the 12th ult., the occupying force consisting of 400 Egyptian troops. On the appearance of the French ships the Republicans evacuated the city, taking the direction of Cosala. The Imperialist force, which took the land route against Mazatlan under Gen. LOSADA, and which left Tepic on the 30th of October, was, according to the same accounts, still distant several days' journey from Mazatlan.

The acquisition of Mazatlan is deemed by the Imperialist organs of great importance, as it will bring in large pecuniary resources to the treasury, and likewise deprive the Republicans of the same.

It was believed that the port of Guaymas, being, as it were, now isolated, would now give in its adhesion to the empire.

According to a Matamoras paper of the 6th ult., 2,000 Federal soldiers landed on the 25th of October in the road of Brazos Santiago, which, in conjunction with 3,500 other Federal troops, were there in garrison, and other reinforcements that will shortly arrive, were to occupy Brownsville, from which the Confederates would be obliged to withdraw, on account of the numerical superiority of the enemy. The object of the Federals, says the same paper, is to stop the trade between Mexico and Texas.

Other accounts from the same quarter considered it doubtful whether the Federal troops would reoccupy Brownsville, as they were not considered sufficiently strong to occupy the line of the Bravo River.

If, however, they should occupy Brownsville, it was judged that the Confederates could fortify themselves in the City of Rio Grande, opposite Camargo, in Laredo, or Pato del Aquila, and carry on, as before, the trade with the frontiers of Mexico. As, however, the Matamoras people have an interest in keeping the trade with Texas open, little confidence can be placed in their reasonings, which are based upon selfishness and prejudice.

JUAREZ is again reported, by the partisans of the empire, to have abdicated the supreme power in favor of the Judge of the Mexican Supreme Court. As this is not the first time that a similar rumor has been circulated by his opponents, it must be received with the necessary caution.

On the 5th ult. the French General, DONAI, joined Gen. MARQUEZ at Colima, which the latter entered on the 2d. Respecting its occupation, the *Nouvelle Ere* says, that the occupation of Colima has been the result of a series of well-combined movements, actively put in execution, forcing ARTEAGA to evacuate successfully all the positions in which he flattered himself that he would be able to stop the advance of the Imperial forces.

As a counterpoise to the success of the Imperial arms over ARTEAGA, the Franco-Mexican paper, the *Sociedad*, acknowledges that the Imperialists under Gen. VICARIO, who were besieging Chilapa, suffered a reverse on the 12th ult. The report is, says the above-named paper, that Gen. VICARIO, being aware that a Republican force was coming to the relief of the besieged town, sent a division against it, under the command of Col. CANACHA, which was routed by the enemy, and that whilst the latter was advancing against Gen. VICARIO'S camp, the Juarist forces in the besieged town sallied out, so that the Imperial troops, being placed between two fires, were again routed. No further particulars of the affair had been made public in the Capital; only it was known that additions of French troops had left immediately for the South.

DIAZ still maintains his position at Oujaca. The French Gen. COURTOIS D'HURBAL had left the Capital for Oujaca, with artillery and a squadron of chasseurs.

The *Estafette* gives, upon the authority of an individual recently from Tepic, that in the State of Sonora a movement is on foot to proclaim the empire. The Imperialist party, it says, who are beginning to arm themselves, have, as their leader, GANDARA, a former Governor of the State. This is only given as a report.

The French troops at Vera Cruz have been lately busy in hunting down the guerrillas that infested the neighborhood of the city and the surrounding country. It seems that for some time past the robberies committed by the so-called banditti, or guerrillas, under the command of FERRER, MARIETTA, BARRADAS and DOMINGUEZ, in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz, had excited universal terror. It being therefore known as certain that they were about to attack a convoy on the railroad, the military commander of Vera Cruz, MARECHAL, determined to put a stop to their intentions, and accordingly left the city on the night of the 17th ultimo, with a force, having previously made arrangements that various other detachments should join him at Tolome on the road to Jalapa.

The combined movements were successfully carried out, and in the afternoon of the following day, the 18th, the French troops reached the summit of the mountain, from where was seen Paso de Ovejas. The Mexicans, says the account, who did not expect the enemy, had scarcely time to flee, leaving their position, their arms, and a part of their horses. Paso de Ovejas was found almost in ruins, and its inhabitants in the most abject fear of the guerrillas, who, it seems, often occupy that place.

The Imperialists continued the pursuit until they arrived at a ford of the river Antigua, called Tres Pasos, where their passage was disputed by the guerrillas, who were, after a sharp contest, put to flight with the loss of fifty men killed and wounded, as well as of a large number of horses. The Imperialists boast that they had only one man killed and three wounded, with two horses killed and four wounded.

The *Nouvelle Ere* contains a letter from MORELIA, which says: "The forces that maintain the so-called Republican Government installed at Uruapan, do not exceed 2,000 men, incapable of fighting, but very capable of ruining the State, the towns of which cannot defend themselves, devoid as they are of resources and assistance, and imbued with terror."

Uria, at Colima, gave in its adhesion to the empire on the 24.

The reported journey of MAXIMILIAN along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and to Yucatan, which, it was believed, would take place this Winter, is indefinitely prorogued.

The Vera Cruz papers mention the arrival at that port, by the English steamer, of Monsignor MEGLIA, the Nuncio of the Pope, and the Baron METTERSTEDT, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the king of Sweden. The newspapers of the the capital say that a grand reception was being got ready for the Ambassador of the Pope.

An Imperial order has been issued to discontinue the discount of 50 per cent. on Custom duties allowed since the 1st of May, 1863, the previous tariff to be again put in force. This is to take place after the date of publication of the order, (Nov 23,) one month for steamers from American ports, two months for steamers from Europe and other ports, and for sailing vessels, one month and a half and three months, according to their places of departure, or for steamers.

The Emperor has addressed a note to his Minister of the Interior ordering him to make inquiries as to the best means of encouraging the cultivation of coffee, cotton, sugar, and other tropical products in Mexico, as well as of other articles, such as flax, silk, &c., for which the climate is adequate.

The above news was brought by the English steamer *Solent*, which arrived here a few days ago, and among whose passengers for this port, from Vera Cruz there is to be reckoned the well-known Confederate politician, PIERRE SOULE, who is now sojourning in this city. LARA.

Storm at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

A heavy southwest gale prevails, with rain, to-day.

ARREST OF EX-PRESIDENT BARRIOS.—Ex-President BARRIOS was arrested on Tuesday by Marshal MURRAY and was subjected to a brief detention. He was on board the *Costa Rica*, with his wife, bound for Porto Rico, when, through an unfounded report that he had shipped and was taking with him one thousand stand of arms, he was put to the annoyance of having to go ashore with the Marshal. The matter was amicably and satisfactorily explained by the Consul for Costa Rica, and the General was again put on board by the Marshal's gig.

DESERVED PROMOTION.—Capt. S. L. BROWN, A. Q. M., who has, for a year past, been in charge of the forage department of the Quartermaster's Bureau in this city, has been promoted to a Colonelcy in the Quartermaster's Department, and assigned to the charge of the Fifth Division of the Quartermaster-General's office in Washington, which has charge of the forage business for all the armies of the Union. Col. BROWN will soon take charge of his new position.

Evening Exchange.

$5,000 Ohio & M. C....	36	200	Hud. Riv. R....	s3	118
$10,000 Amer. Gold..	230⅝	100	do.....		118¼
10,000 do.....	230⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.....b3		73⅞
10,000 do.....	230	100	do.....		73⅞
10,000 do.....	s10 230⅜	200	Cleve & Pitts		114⅜
5,000 do.....	230	200	Chi. & R. I. R		105⅝
$15,000 do.....	s7 230⅜	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.		105⅝
500 Erie R.....	91¼	200	do.....		105⅝
100 do.....	s3 91¼	100	Canton Co.....		39⅝
100 do.....b10	91⅝	100	Mar. M. Co.....s10		35¼
200 Ill. Cen. R.....	131	100	do.....		36⅛

Willard Prime, by the author of *The Little Rebel*. Plymouth Rock series. Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co., 1864. Though designed for youth of both sexes, the delineations of New-England life and manners in this little volume will be appreciated by more mature readers. Indeed, we are glad to see that our writers for youth are fast beginning to forsake namby-pamby and baby talk, boys and girls being now among the things that have been. The readers of *Willard Prime* are presented in the last chapter with a generous slice of wedding-cake.—*Boston Traveller.*

[Advertisement.]

CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION!—Lungs. Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs. Dr. WISTAR'S Cherry Cordial has made more cures of consumption than all the remedies ever discovered in the world. New-York has hundreds and thousands of persons that have been cured when they were, to all appearances, beyond the reach of medicine. The healing properties of the Tar Cordial act upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrates to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation, and restoring the lungs to a healthy action. Let all consumptives use the Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence. Sold at Dr. WISTAR'S office, No. 10 North Second-st., Philadelphia. No fee for consultations and examinations free of charge. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, next Metropolitan Hotel, and by Druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Disease of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and I am now more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live, and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH.
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the same soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
{ Boys from $10 to $20. }
{ Men's from $20 to $45 }
I. V. BROKAW, No. 36 4th-av., Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]

A merry Christmas cannot be expected unless the family board is graced with KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Sold by all grocers, at 28 cents per pound. Ask for "KENT'S." General Depot, No. 151 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S RUBBER SOLE BALMORALS, warranted the cheapest and most durable shoe in the market. CANTRELL, No. 512 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE GEM OF THE TOILET.

The world says, is Sozodont. It renders the teeth pearly white, gives to the breath a fragrant odor, extinguishing the ill humors which usually flow from a bad and neglected set of teeth. Sozodont is so convenient, and produces a sensation at once so delightful, that it makes it a pleasure to use it.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

In proof that "Epileptic Fits" can be cured, read this day's issue (Thursday, Dec. 15) of Henry Ward Beecher's paper, the *Independent*, and be convinced.

[Advertisement.]

A REMARKABLE COMBINATION.—It is universally admitted that in the new style of Hat for the Fall season, introduced by KNOX, the hatter of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., there are combined beauty of material, exquisite finish, elegant style and a peculiar becomingness—qualities which render it highly popular.

[Advertisement.]

OVAL PIANO-FORTES.

Two magnificent pianos, unsurpassed for power and brilliancy of tone, for sale at half price. Guaranteed for five years. Apply to J. B. PECK, No. 579 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 14—*In steamship China, for Liverpool*—J. Holsmeyer, New-York; Miss Kate Walker and servant, New-York; E. C. Furney, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Tuthill and child, California; E. J. Hanley, B. E. Hanley, New-York; Mr. and Mrs G. Gontur and servant, Hoboken; W. Anderson, Quebec; Thos. B. Nyren, Chicago; W. J. Roe, Newburgh; W. H. Beare, A. Lawson, New-York; G. Behrend, New-York; M. de Chanal, M. Guyman, Paris; L. R. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Herring, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Levey, 2 children and servant, Miss Strickland, Quebec; Mrs. Wm. Lovell, New-York; Mr. and Mrs H. Haynes, Quebec; Prof. G. Smith, England; Mr. and Mrs. Thos Aspden and 3 children, R. Ingham, Edwardsburgh; Mr and Mrs. Hy. P. Borie, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Miller, New-York; W. T. Carter, Philadelphia; T. Bourne, New-York; S. Bebas, Charles Trask, G. H. Booth and son, New-York; Lord Lyons and servant, George Sheffield and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson, England; Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Forman, New-York; Hy. H. Taylor, Sheffield; Wm. Bristol, Edward Sully, Hy Simson, New-York; Mrs P. Holland, P. Holland, Montreal; A. Briggs, Providence; Jas. Clapp, Chicago; M. Moncher, M. Laland, France; C. A. Hass, G. Goetz, M. B. Jenkins and servant, R. B. Smith, Philadelphia; Th. Bald, Paris; George Smith, England; Mr and Mrs. J. Crosby Brown, New-York; Mrs. A Duncan, Miss Duncan and maid servant, England; Mr. and Mrs F. S. Wenamoyer, San Francisco; Rev D C Barnes, Brooklyn; L. M. S. Haynes, Oswego; H. B. Claflin, Jr., New-York; Thos. Breeze, San Francisco; Jno D. Hatch, New-York; C. Quesnel, Havre; J. W. Cross England; R. R. Davis, New-York; J. M. Perry, England. Mr. and Mrs. MacKenzie, Galt, C. W.; T. Latham, California; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Lees, New-York; Hy. B. Benners, Philadelphia; A. Urquhart, Montreal; R. B. Rickard, New-York; G. Lippold, Paris; Mrs. W. C. Shrobird, J. Errington, California; A. Phillips, Connecticut; J. B. Plait, France; James Ken, New-York; Geo Lox. B. Hughes, Toronto; G. H. Furter, Toronto. Mrs Moore and infant, England; A. Becker, London; F. Fulton, New-York; W. Kennedy, Toronto; E. Cumming, Connecticut. Rev H. Relanger, France. W. F. Freeman, S. H. Winkley, Boston.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Col. A. S. Hartwell, Col. G. A. Pearce, Major T. B. Jayne, Maj Steele, Lieut. Burns, Mrs. Mary Palmer, Mrs. Charles Fenwick, Mrs. E. Winchell and child, Capt. Sears, A. W. Ficke, Lieut. Day, Schaumberg, H. S. Morey, G. O. Birch, Auchmoody and Wallace; Mr. Henry A. Robbins, S. L. Dall, F. J. Goldthwait, J. S. Carnes, Chaplain; C. M. Hobbs, Lieut. Churchill, Capts. Crowell and Peacock, Messrs Morgan, Wurnell, Terry, Crawford, Whitaker, Lieut. Stokes, C. B. Pray, U. S. N.; J. E. Price, Capt. Whitaker, Lieut. Davis and 136 others in steerage.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—L. J. Hammond, Mrs. D. W. Cheeseman, B. Herold, C. B. Gray, S. E. Clapp and wife, E. W. Teakle, J. B. Shaefer, R. D. Golfrey, S. Mowry and servant, J. C. McIntyre Rev. T. H. Plaine and wife, T. A. Walton, J. P. Earle, J. C. Barney, Wm. B. Le Count, J. M. Spence, J. B. At kinson, Mrs E. Le Gar, H. A. Worthington, C. S. Bunk er, H. Hough, J. B. Church, Geo. B. Gammans, Mis Mark Walker, Geo. W. Shoemaker, wife and children, J. K. Roberts.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—E. Cleave, W. H. Sargent, S. Barreros, J. Lepraan, J. Rivera, J. Mora, J. Romer and family, A. Moulton, P. M. del Monson, Mrs. Heron, Thos. Gleeson and lady, Charles Eddowes, J. R Boyle, James Kerr Fisher, J. H. E. Figarol, Mrs. H. Doutres, Mrs. W. Keller, Mrs. S. Keller, Miss Eliza Logan, J. H. Balls, M. Von Enstein, Alfredo Dougert and lady.

In brig E. Miller, from Nassau—J. R. Scrimshaw, G. B. Stoddard, A. B. Clark, Wm. Philcox, Geo. Allen, M. Coughrin, John Mackey, J. W. Montgomery, Wm. Allison, Jno. Wiley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 17 | SUN SETS..... 4 34 | Moon rises. 7 19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4128. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NASHVILLE.

A GREAT BATTLE YESTERDAY.

GEN. THOMAS DEFEATS HOOD.

The Rebels Driven from Their Intrenchments.

Their Left Wing Pushed Back Five Miles.

THEIR CENTRE DRIVEN THREE MILES.

Seventeen Guns and Fifteen Hundred Prisoners Captured.

The Whole Day's Action Splendidly Successful.

THE BATTLE NOT YET OVER.

Official Dispatch from the War Department.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 15—11:30 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

The Department has just received unofficial dispatches from Nashville, announcing that Gen. THOMAS, with the forces under his command, attacked Hood's army in front of Nashville at nine o'clock this morning, and although the battle is not yet decided, the whole action to-day is described as splendidly successful.

Our line advanced on the right five miles. The enemy were driven from the river, from their intrenchments, from the range of hills on which their left rested, and forced back upon his right and centre, and the centre was pushed back from one to three miles, with the loss of seventeen guns and about fifteen hundred prisoners, and his whole line of earthworks, except a mile of his extreme right, where no serious attempt was made to dislodge him.

Our casualties are reported to be light.

Hood's whole army, except the cavalry and a small force near Murfreesboro, were engaged.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A New and Formidable Expedition.

Its Departure from Fortress Monroe on Tuesday.

WHERE IS IT GOING!

From Our Special Correspondent.

OFF CAPE HENRY, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1864.

A large naval fleet, accompanied with land forces in transports, left Hampton Roads this morning, steering in a southerly direction.

The major portion of the army transports left during the night.

At this writing the flagship *Malvern* and several of the larger vessels of the fleet, are in the Roads, but as the sailing orders have been signaled, they will probably get under way in a short time.

The iron-clads attached to the fleet were the first to move. The single-turreted monitors go out in tow of steamers. The *New Ironsides* and the double-turreted monitor, *Monadnock*, propel themselves.

Thus far we have been favored with fine weather—a light wind blowing from off shore—although indications seem to point to a northeaster before we arrive at our journey's end.

Our place of destination will be made known to the public at the proper time. Suffice it to remark, that ample preparations have been provided to warrant a vigorous and formidable attack upon the enemy's works.

In all probability a few days hence will give me an opportunity of sending you full and interesting details of the expedition.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Steamer United States with Paroled Prisoners—Reports About Sherman.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

The steamer *United States* arrived this morning from Port Royal, with a large number of returned prisoners, estimated at between seven and eight hundred. The exchange of prisoners, under Col. MULFORD, was progressing favorably. Nothing definite in relation to Gen. SHERMAN's movements could be learned by the prisoners who came on the *United States*, but the firing of his guns in the direction of the Savannah River was distinctly heard for several days prior to her sailing from Port Royal, and the forces that the rebel Government have been able to assemble, have been placed in the intrenchments surrounding Savannah and Charleston, so that Gen. SHERMAN will meet with very little resistance until he reaches the suburbs of Savannah, where the rebels say they have made great preparations to give him a bloody reception in case he assaults the city.

The blockade-runner *Emily Hrudry* arrived in Hampton Roads this morning, in charge of Ensign JOHN SMALL, Jr., of the United States gunboat *Cherokee*, having been captured on the 8th inst., in long. 26° 42' W., lat. 34° 25' N., while on the way to Bermuda, with a valuable cargo of 610 bales of cotton, and a large quantity of spirits of turpentine. The Dutch Consul, wife and three daughters were on board at the time of the capture. She is a new boat, and had just made her first trip successfully into Wilmington a short time previously, with a cargo of Enfield rifles and blankets designed for the use of the rebel army, having been shipped by agents in England.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Dispatches from Admiral Dahlgren.

How Communications Were Opened with Shernan.

Savannah Probably Fallen.

REPORTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Kilpatrick Rumored Mortally Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The following telegram was received from Fortress Monroe last night:

[Telegram in cipher, received at Washington at 10 P. M., Dec. 14, 1864, from Port Royal Harbor, via Fortress Monroe:]

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have just received a communication from SHERMAN's army. He is a few miles from Savannah, and in fine spirits. I shall bring all my available force into connection with the army.

A dispatch is forwarded with this.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral.

A bearer of dispatches from Admiral DAHLGREN arrived in this city this morning, with the following important dispatch for the Secretary of the Navy:

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., Dec. 12, 1864

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: It is my happiness to apprise the Department that Gen. SHERMAN, with his army, is near Savannah, and I am in communication with him.

In view of his probable arrival, I had stationed several steamers at different points, and had come down from the Tilafinney yesterday, in order to be at hand. I had not to wait many hours.

This morning, about 8 o'clock, the *Dandelion* arrived with Capt. DUNCAN and two scouts, Sergt. MYRON J. CORMICK and GEORGE W. QUIMBY, bearing the following lines from Gen. HOWARD:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, NEAR SAVANNAH CANAL, GA.

To Commander of the United States Naval Forces in Savannah, Ga.:

SIR: We have met with perfect success thus far. Troops in fine spirits and near by.

Respectfully,

(Signed,) O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

Capt. DUNCAN states that our forces were in contact with the rebels a few miles outside of Savannah.

He says that SHERMAN's army are not in want of anything.

Perhaps no event could give greater satisfaction to the country than that which I announced, and I beg leave to congratulate the United States Government on its occurrence.

It may, perhaps, be exceeding my province, but I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the department will commend Capt. DUNCAN and his companions to the Hon. Secretary of War for some marks of approbation, for the success in establishing communications between Gen. SHERMAN and the fleet.

It was an enterprise that required both skill and courage.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed,) J. A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral, commanding S. A. B. Squadron.

That Gen. SHERMAN had captured Savannah before the steamer which brought the above dispatch had fairly got out of the harbor of Port Royal, is probable from the fact that the messenger who reached here this morning says that, when coming out of the harbor and when too late to communicate by signals, the whole fleet began to fire a salute.

Upon looking toward the vessels they were been gaily decorated with flags in honor of some great victory.

The opinion that prevailed on board the steamer was that since she left the wharf news had reached the Admiral of the fall of Savannah.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 15.

There is no positive news of the fall of Savannah. It is merely probable.

A PHILADELPHIA RUMOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The Evening *Telegraph* has just received the following special dispatch;

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Another scout has arrived from SHERMAN's army with dispatches to the President. He reports Savannah captured on the 10th inst.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Our active correspondent with Col. MULFORD's exchange fleet, in Charleston harbor, furnishes us with full files of Southern papers to the following dates:

Charleston, S. C.	Dec. 10
Columbia, S. C.	Dec. 8
Augusta, Ga.	Dec. 9
Savannah, Ga.	Dec. 7

No railroad or telegraphic communication had been had between Savannah and Charleston between the 7th and 10th.

SHERMAN'S PROGRESS.

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, Dec. 10.

SHERMAN'S army is reported still moving toward Savannah. We learn that the affair at Station No. 2, on Thursday, was simply some slight skirmishing. The opinion seems to prevail that SHERMAN intends to attack Savannah, but that if he attempts it he will be badly defeated. A report was in circulation yesterday that, on the arrival of his forces at No. 2, he had turned off in the direction of Sister's Ferry, which would indicate an intention to cross into South Carolina. The enemy near Pocotaligo were reported shelling the road Friday. About one hundred prisoners from SHERMAN's army arrived in the city yesterday.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Dec. 9.

SHERMAN's columns are very much scattered. At last accounts, HARDEE was skirmishing with the enemy's advance in Effingham County, while WHEELER was hacking and pegging away at the rear guard, no less than forty miles this side. A corps of the enemy is foraging on the west side of the Ogeeche. From this disposition of forces, it will be seen that the hostile corps are sprawling over a large space, and not a little demoralized. We take it, that now is the golden opportunity for HARDEE to strike. If he should dally much longer, *Sherman will have ample time to consolidate his fragmentary divisions, and deal us a solid blow.*

The impression prevails that an attempt to cross the Savannah River, at or below Sister's Ferry, will be made. Precautions of a novel and formidable character have been taken to prevent the execution of such a design.

The end is rapidly culminating. *By the first of next week Sherman will have terminated his eventful march.* Whether successful or not, the future alone can demonstrate.

SHERMAN'S POSITION.

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, Dec. 9.

It is rumored in the streets this morning, that SHERMAN's main force is at Number Two and a Half, on the Central Railroad. This is about twenty-five miles from Savannah. If this be correct, both armies are now within about ten miles of each other. Brisk times ahead.

FROM BELOW.

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, Dec. 9.

A gentleman who has just come up the river about eighty miles, informs us that no Yankees have crossed the river between this city and the point from which he came. He reports that the Federals are burning everything in their way.

No Yankees have been at Demera's Ferry, or the vicinity.

It is stated that the telegraph operator at Station Two and a Half, fell back to Station Number Two.

AN ATTACK BY HARDEE.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 9.

A report prevailed in the city, yesterday, that Gen. HARDEE had met and attacked the enemy at Station Number Two and a Half. The portion of SHERMAN's army engaged was reported to be SLOCUM's corps. No results were given.

From the Savannah News, Dec. 7.

We learn that a fight occurred yesterday at the front, in which the enemy were defeated and severely punished. It is said that a strong force of infantry and cavalry attacked the command of Col. FISHER, which is stationed on the outposts, who has not more than a fourth the number of men opposed to him, but most handsomely repulsed the foe, who thought, no doubt, to run over him and his little squad of men.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Dec. 8.

Our only advices from the progress of the enemy consist of rumors that they are crossing the Savannah River, at Sister's Ferry, in Effingham County, about fifty miles above Savannah.

Our scouts on yesterday brought in several prisoners, captured near the river, some forty miles below this city. One of them was a Captain, and a dashy-looking fellow.

The *quid nuncs* were busy last night speculating on the appearance of a balloon in the direction of the coast, which passed toward the southwest. Some with keen optics declared that it was as big as a house. It is possible that it was a signal from SHERMAN to the fleet.

WHEN SHERMAN OCCUPIED MILLEN.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Dec 3.

The enemy occupied Millen yesterday evening at 6 o'clock.

The telegraph office was removed to Station No. Seven, nine miles below.

GEN. KILPATRICK.

From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 9.

Yankee prisoners report that KILPATRICK was shot through the head and mortally wounded in the fight, on Sunday, at Walker's Bridge.

BEAUREGARD.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Dec. 9.

General BEAUREGARD arrived in Charleston, Wednesday evening, by the South Carolina Railroad, and immediately pushed on, in a special train, to the scene of hostilities on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF GEN. FOSTER'S OPERATIONS.

From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 10.

We are without any further intelligence from the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. *The mail and passenger train due last evening from Savannah, did not arrive, and it is believed that the train did not even leave Savannah.*

We believe that all was quiet along the road, except that the enemy was, at intervals, shelling our positions near the track.

THE ST. ALBAN'S ROBBERS.

EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.

Prompt Action of the Canadian Authorities.

JUDGE COURSEL'S ACTION REPUDIATED.

The Re-arrest of the Raiders Ordered.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The discharge of the St. Alban's raiders surprised the members of the Government, and the ground of the discharge is pronounced ridiculous. The magistrate is likely to be severely dealt with. New warrants have been issued by a Superior Court Judge for the rearrest of the raiders, and constables are in pursuit. An efficient military force is to be sent to the border towns immediately, to prevent further depredations.

THE FEELING IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The conduct of COURSOL, the magistrate, and LAMOTHE, the Chief of Police, is denounced. LAMOTHE is accused of complicity. An investigation is going on by the Council. It is thought that LAMOTHE will be dismissed.

THE EXCITEMENT IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Thursday, Dec. 15.

There is a profound sensation in regard to COURSOL's decision in the case of the raiders. The best legal authorities pronounce it contrary to law, and it meets with general condemnation.

LATER AND IMPORTANT.

A Meeting of the Cabinet—The Magistrate's Action to be Repudiated and Denounced—The Queen's Sanction of the Extradition Act.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The Cabinet had a long session to-day, and it is understood that the members unanimously denounced the act of Judge COURSOL, discharging the St. Alban's raiders. The pretence was that the Canadian Extradition Act of 1861 was not in force, because it had not been assented to by the Queen in council. If the Judge had inquired of the Government, he would have found that Her Majesty had specially assented to that act. He made an assertion against the validity of the act of the Canadian Legislature, without proof. It turns out that his assumption was false.

The Attorney-General, it is understood, advised the issue of new warrants on the same night by the Judge of the Superior Court of Montreal, for the rearrest of the raiders, some of whom have gone East, to Halifax, and some West. Officers are on their tracks, and they cannot escape if they remain in Canada.

The Canadian Government has no legal right to act directly, as the courts have independent jurisdiction. If the judges refuse to do their duty, or act corruptly, they may be suspended, or in some cases dismissed. It is probable Mr. COURSOL will be dismissed.

Parliament, which usually meets in February, will be summoned to assemble in the middle of January, when laws will be passed to meet the exigency of the great change of public feeling toward the Confederates since they have shown an intention of embroiling the two countries in war.

FROM MONTREAL.

The Attorney-General Decides the Magistrate's Action Illegal—The Re-arrest of the Raiders Ordered.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The Attorney-General decides that the magistrate's decision was wrong in the case of the St. Alban's raiders, and orders their re-arrest and the money to be given up.

A Meeting in Order to Indorse Gen. Dix's Order.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 15.

A public meeting has been called, to be held in Troy, to-morrow, Friday evening, for the purpose of indorsing the late order of Major-Gen. DIX in reference to rebel raids from Canada, and to suggest or adopt such other measures as will insure the protection of our frontier.

The names of Gen. WOOL and Mayor THORN head the list of signers

THE UNION MARTYRS.

Their Delivery in Charleston Harbor.

Progress of the Release of the Ten Thousand.

THE WORK NEARLY FINISHED.

More of the Cruelties of the Rebel Savages.

The Officers' Camp at Columbia, South Carolina.

Loud Demand for an Immediate and Sweeping Exchange.

Arrival of Paroled Officers at Annapolis.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FLAG-OF-TRUCE BOAT NEW-YORK, OFF FORT SUMTER, CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Dec. 12, 1864.

The work of Col. MULFORD's mission in these waters, for the reception of our sick and wounded prisoners, approaches its end; and not before everybody connected with it has become heartily tired of the tardiness which the rebel authorities have shown in delivering the men. It was reasonably hoped by us that not more than two weeks would pass after the arrival of our fleet in the Savannah River, ere the vessels would return with the entire complement of the released prisoners, but we are now in the fifth week, and up to last night the aggregate number delivered was only *nine thousand*. To-day and to-morrow we shall, probably, obtain fifteen hundred more, and the business will be done. The detention is attributed by the rebels solely to the fact that the movement of Gen. SHERMAN through Georgia compels the use of their railroad transportation for military purposes, and there is no reason to doubt the truth of the assertion. With them, the expedition for the exchange of prisoners is now a secondary matter altogether, and, indeed, they were quite willing to stop the delivery ten days ago, when they notified Col. MULFORD that the Savannah River was no longer convenient on their part for the further carrying on of the work. At that time we had obtained 5,500 of our men; and feeling emphatically unwilling to leave his humane operations unfinished, to say nothing of the fruitless expense involved in bringing a half dozen or more large steamships here and sending them back empty to the North, Col. MULFORD proposed to the rebel authorities to receive the remainder of the prisoners at Charleston. This proposition was contingently accepted, and a few days of necessary delay followed, before the flag of truce could be transferred and established off Fort Sumter. Gen. FOSTER had to be consulted, and his consent obtained to a suspension of the seige operations in front of the "cradle of treason," and Admiral DAHLGREN had to be seen to get his sanction to a cessation of hostilities on the part of his fleet. These preliminaries having been settled, a compact was agreed upon between the authorities on both sides, including in its stipulations that, during the continuance of the truce, no military work, such as building and repairing fortifications, should be done by either party, and that quiet should reign supreme, except so far as blockade-running might be concerned. Of course, as no one here has the power to raise the blockade of the port of Charleston for a single moment, all vessels attempting to enter or come out of the harbor are subjected to the same risks as before the flag of truce was established.

CHARLESTON AND ITS HARBOR.

With these rules governing our action on Tuesday last, the vessels of Col. MULFORD's fleet crossed Charleston bar and anchored within easy musket shot of the ruins of Fort Sumter—ruins, by the way, which are said to be stronger in their present state, as a *defensive* work, than the fort was before its shape was marred by the heavy artillery of the Morris Island batteries. From the point where we are at anchor we get an excellent view of the city, which is not so distant that those of us who have visited the place before the war, are unable to name streets and localities, aided in our conclusions by the spires of St. Michael's and St. Philip's, and the still standing tower of the burnt Catholic Cathedral. The harbor is lined with batteries, which are as plainly visible to the garrison of our forts on Morris Island as they are to us, and, therefore, I don't violate the sanctity of the flag of truce by making the fact public. Sullivan's Island beach, on our right, is strewn with the wrecks of four blockade-runners, that mutely testify to the vigilance of our navy; and one of them—a large white steamer—seems to have but recently gone on shore, as her decks are scarcely submerged. On two or three occasions I have seen a boat-load of enterprising rebels stealthily go to this stranded Anglo-Rebel vessel, and remain for a few hours, doubtless profitably employed in fishing out the cargo—an occupation which the monitor on picket duty, a mile or more away, has as yet shown no signs of interrupting.

TERRIBLE CONDITION OF THE PRISONERS.

Thus far since we have been off Charleston Bar the rebels have brought us nearly four thousand men, the large majority of whom are from the prison-pen at Florence, the remainder being less than a couple of hundred officers from Columbia. The condition of these men is not a shade better than those received from Andersonville and Millen. The same gaunt, famished features, the same wretched rags and indescribable misery mark the poor creatures who come to us from "chivalrous" South Carolina as from the other prisons in Dixie where there is less claim to the possession of generosity and magnanimity. Several of these victims of Southern barbarities have died in transit from the rebel boats to our own, and the condition of others is so pitiable that hundreds will scarcely reach their homes to die among their friends. Many of these half-starved and naked wrecks of humanity cry for food like babies as they step on board our vessels, and it is as impossible to exaggerate the facts as it certainly is impossible to convey a truthful idea of the deplorable state to which cruelty has reduced them. I wish the people of the North could look just once upon an average thousand of these squalid, emaciated soldiers of the Republic, as they pass from the rebel boats to our receiving-vessel, or that a procession of the wretched crew might march up Broadway by day light, then I am sure that the sympathies of the nation would be so aroused by their misfortunes that there would be no cessation of the prayers and demands that would follow until the release of their forty-thousand comrades from their hideous captivity had been effected.

AN APPEAL FOR THE RELEASE OF THE CAPTIVES.

The sufferings of Union prisoners in the terrestrial hells of the South have reached a point which makes it the duty of the relatives of the sufferers and of all humane persons in the North, to unite in calling upon the Government to adopt toward our unhappy compatriots a policy whereby the demands of humanity may be satisfied without detriment to the military interests of the country. In order to cripple the Southern armies, is it necessary, or are parents and relatives willing that rebel prisoners should be pampered in Northern prisons, while dear sons and relatives are abandoned to starvation and death in Southern prisons? This question has not been duly considered by the people, and it can be satisfactorily solved in the interest of humanity and good government without the sacrifice of an iota of principle. It is a question that seems not to have been duly weighed by the War Department, else it would scarcely allow fifty thousand of its brave defenders to rot and die in the loathsome prisons at the South, without an effort to release them. Longer delay in this matter cannot be justified on the ground of military expediency, or for any other conceivable reason. The rebel authorities, I am informed, have officially announced their willingness to exchange prisoners, man for man. *Having a large excess of Southern soldiers in its hands, the United States Government, by accepting the proposition, could procure the exchange of every white Union soldier now in captivity, and yet be enabled to retain of the rebel prisoners an amply sufficient number to be held as hostages for the few negro soldiers now in the Southern prisons.* If this be true, as I am persuaded that it is, why should there be any longer hesitation on the part of the War Department to accept the terms? There would be no surrender of principle involved. The undoubted right of the negro soldier to protection, equally with the white soldier, would not be vitiated in any degree. Then the cartel of 1862 might be again carried out on both sides, and, as men were captured, they would be paroled as speedily as possible, while the number of rebel hostages for our colored soldiers could be increased as often as necessary, or until the rebel authorities choose, as doubtless they soon would, to recede from their unjust position as regards the refusal to exchange captured negro troops. Common justice and common humanity alike demand this course on the part of a powerful and enlightened Government. If there be any possible way, without a sacrifice of dignity and principle, of opening the prison doors to release the dying patriots in the hands of the barbarians of the South, in the name of a merciful God, the miserable captives implore that they may be released. Let mercy, too, be swift on her errand, or the rigors of Winter will put thousands beyond the reach of human aid.

THE PRISON-PEN AT COLUMBIA.

I turn now to the proof of rebel barbarity as furnished by the officers who have just been released from Columbia, and I am particularly indebted for my facts to Col. JOHN FRASER, of the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Regiment, formerly the accomplished Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, who was among the paroled prisoners. To the number of fourteen hundred the Union officers were removed from Charleston on the 5th of October, and on the 7th of the same month were taken to the neighborhood of Columbia, S.C., where they have ever since been confined in camp "Sorghum," so called from the extraordinary large proportion which sorghum molasses bears to the rest of the rations issued to them. The camp is situated on a hill about two miles to the west of Columbia, and lies upon a gentle slope, at the foot of which runs a perennial but nameless rivulet of good water. The portion of the camp occupied as quarters covers about four acres, and at the time the prisoners were placed in it, had a sparse growth of dwarfish pines. *The limits of the camp are marked off only by portions of small pine branches, about eighteen inches long, and placed at intervals of fifty or sixty feet apart.* THAT LINE OF PINE STICKS FORMS THE "DEAD LINE." Any officer who intentionally or thoughtlessly passes that terrible line is liable to be shot. *The camp is guarded by a battalion of reserves and a pack of blood-hounds.* The *human* guards are posted at short intervals from one another, along a line from ten to twenty paces outside of the "dead-line," and are encouraged to strictness in the discharge of their duty by the assurance of a furlough of thirty days to every sentinel who shoots a "Yankee" who may be found, or who may be supposed to be found, outside of the "dead-line" without permission from the prison authorities. Several guards have already enjoyed their furlough for having shot "Yankee" officers. At the time (Dec. 9) when the present paroled officers left Camp Sorghum, it was a matter of speculation among the prisoners whether the *human* guard who shot, or rather murdered, Lieut. G. F. TUBAYNE, Sixty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, on the morning of Dec. 4, would be commissioned or furloughed. Two officers who were present at the time are prepared to give their affidavits that Lieut. GEORGE F. TUBAYNE was shot four or five feet *within* the dead-line. Great indignation was manifested by the officers on account of what they justly considered a cold-blooded murder, but the *assertion* of the guard, who stated that he believed Lieut. TUBAYNE was shot *outside* of the "dead-line," was accepted by the prison authorities in preference to the statement of officers who declared upon their honor that he was shot four or five feet *within* the dead-lines. And Lieut. TUBAYNE's was not the only case of murder. On the night of October 21, about 9 o'clock, Lieut YOUNG, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was seated at a camp fire, conversing with his messmates of friends at home, when a musket was discharged on the guard-line, and the ball entered Lieut. YOUNG's right side, passing through his body, and causing death almost instantly. The explanation vouchsafed by the prison authorities, was that the affair was accidental, and no other satisfaction could be obtained. Under such circumstances there was no security felt among the officers for their lives, even though they complied strictly with the harshest of the rules imposed upon them by their jailors. These are but two instances of very many of like character that have occurred within the past few months. The *canine* guards were chiefly used for tracking officers who attempted to effect their escape. On the 7th of December, two of these blood-hounds accidently got loose and strayed into camp. It is needless to say they did not get out again alive.

In Northern prisons there always has been, and in Southern prisons there *used to be*, an inclosure or *stockade* which served at once to confine and *protect* the prisoners. But in Camp Sorghum there is not the humanity of a stockade or fence to caution and protect the captives against the danger of passing, however thoughtlessly, the line of death.

DESTITUTION OF THE PRISONERS.

As to the internal arrangements of the camp, the prison authorities have given themselves no concern about it. *They have not provided shelter, even of the poorest kind, for the accommodation of the officers.* When first brought to Camp Sorghum, the prisoners naturally gathered with a rush, and squatted around the dwarfish pines, already alluded to, to get protection from the sun by day and from the dews by night. It is these scattering pines, together with the rights of squatter sovereignty, which have determined the very irregular distribution of the rude shelters which have slowly enough made their appearance, and which now have rendered the proper policing of the camp an impossibility. Not a broom or wheelbarrow has been provided by the prison authorities, *for* policing quarters. The ground has become honeycombed with holes out of which clay has been dug to roof or daub shelters, and it is now very difficult by day and very perilous by night to walk over the camp. From the want of policing implements these holes have become the receptacles for filth. If these officers should be confined in this camp during the warm season, the Andersonville tragedy, in all its horrors, will inevitably be reënacted. It is difficult to enable northern citizens to realize the pressure of prison life as actually felt by the sufferers. The following statement of facts may serve to throw some light on the condition of prisoners at Camp Sorghum:

SORGHUM, RICE AND MEAL.

Not an ounce of meat was issued from Sept 27 up to the time (Dec. 9.) *when the present paroled prisoners left camp.* The usual daily allowance of rations consists of one pint of unsifted corn meal, one half pint of sorghum molasses, one-tenth of a pint of rice, one-fourth of a table spoonful of salt, and *sometimes* about one-fifth of a pint of shorts, or of very bad flour. To cook these materials the prisoners are not supplied with one-tenth part of the utensils necessary. Not a single culinary utensil was issued from Oct. 7 to Dec. 9. The only utensils which the prisoners possessed were a few which, with great trouble, they had carried with them from other prisons, together with a few very rude ones, which they had manufactured out of stove-plates which fell into their hands at Charleston. The owner of a piece of flat iron for baking cakes, found it necessary to keep a *written* list of the messes which were, in turn, to be accommodated with the use of it. Kind-hearted matrons, experienced in the culinary art are alone prepared to appreciate the trials undergone by experienced officers who had to work over green pine fires which smoked profusely, and very reluctantly yielded a feeble heat, with unsuitable utensils, for the use of which they had to wait patiently for hours. Some messes could cook only one meal a day on account of the scarcity of cooking utensils.

Who but a prisoner can realize the terrible monotony of diet. Unsifted corn meal, sorghum molasses and rice! Rice, sorghum molasses and corn meal! Monsieur SOYER would be horrified at the elaborate blunders perpetrated in the desperate attempts to satisfy appetite and sustain life, by exhausting all the possible combinations of these ingredients.

MORE INHUMANITY.

For the first ten days of their imprisonment in Camp Sorghum, the prisoners were not allowed free access to a sink. From sunrise to sunset (for nature was not supposed by the Confederate authorities to work in "Yankees" by night) they were permitted to go under guard outside of the "dead-line," at a particular point, to relieve themselves, in squads of five at first, afterward of twelve at a time. A very large number suffered from diarrhœa. This barbarous treatment was attended with results which, in about ten days, shocked even Confederate inhumanity, and induced the prison authorities to provide sinks to which the prisoners now have access at all hours.

The greatest suffering was caused by the want of shelters. The Confederate authorities had provided none, and the prisoners were thereupon obliged to supply themselves. With, at first, eight very unserviceable axes, which the rebels had subsequently increased to twenty, among fourteen hundred officers, the work of erecting shelters progressed very slowly. The necessary wood could be procured only from the neighboring forest, distant from a fourth to one-half a mile. In these woods, with blunt axes and under guard, the officers were obliged to cut very hurriedly the wood necessary for fuel and cabins, and to carry the material on their backs into camp. While the slow process of erecting shelters was going on, very many officers, weak from long confinement, and afflicted severely from diarrhœa and chills and fever, with ragged clothes, worn-out shoes and blankets, suffered hardships beyond their power of endurance, exposed, as they were, to drenching rains and severe frosts, and occasionally to scorching heat. The hospital accommodations are shockingly defective. All the patients are kept in bed on the ground, without any stoves, and even this poor treatment was not given to all the sick.

Add to these physical grievances a few others which I shall mention, and you will barely have the approximate idea of prison life at Camp Sorghum. There is a uniform delay in the distribution of letters, breathing love and comfort, from home. Many officers, who wrote frequently during the past half year, have not during that time received a single letter from friends who were never known to neglect them before. In aggravation of these hardships we must not forget that the rebels detain all moneys sent to the prisoners, while rebel capitalists are permitted to loan money at the usurious rate of five or six Confederate bills for *one* dollar in Northern gold.

From these horrors, four to five hundred officers have attempted to make their escape, in squads of from two to five, passing the guards by stealth, and more often by bribery. These fugitives are now roaming over South Carolina, Georgia and North Carolina. Some of them, through the invariable hospitality and guidance of the negroes, have already reached our lines in safety, and it is hoped that at least one-half of the number will get through.

I might go on indefinitely with the proof of rebel barbarity toward our officers, but for the present I forbear. My letter has already exceeded the limits I had proposed. I shall at once forward you a list of several thousand names of deceased soldiers at Florence, Savannah, and elsewhere, with additional evidence of the inhumanity of the enemy.

H. J. W.

LIST OF OFFICERS PAROLED AT COLUMBIA, S. C., DEC. 9, WHO ARRIVED AT ANNAPOLIS, FROM CHARLESTON, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Col S M Weld, 56th Mass.
Col S J Crook, 2d N Y C.
Col E G Marshall, 14th N Y Artillery.
Col John Fraser, 140th Pa.
Col John Bedell, 3d N H.
Col Frank C Miller, 147th New-York.
Col Pennock Huey, 8th Pa Cavalry.
Lt-Col M P Buffum, 4th R I.
Capt J Norris, Co B, 2d Pa Artillery.
Capt S U Sherman, Co A, 4th R I Infantry.
Capt J N Hetsler, 9th Ohio Cavalry.
Capt Oscar Eastmond, 1st North Carolina.
Capt J T Piggott, Jr, Co D, 8th Penn Cavalry.
Capt H G Hamilton, 140th New-York.
Capt H B Hoyt.
Capt B W Olcott, 134th N Y.
Capt S F Murry, 2d U S S S.
Capt W F Pickerill, 5th Iowa.
Capt R G Hutchinson, 8th Mich
Capt L R Davis, 7th Ohio
Capt J L Green, A A G
Capt W C Beck, 62d Penn
Capt A Heer, 28th Ohio
Capt J Krause, 3d Penn Art
Capt Nat Rollins, 2d Wis
Maj W L Parsons, 2d Wis
Lt and A D C, G H Sterling, 52d Penn
Lt G H Lindsey, 18th Conn
Lt K L Palmer, 5th N Y
Lt B S Calef, Lt and A D C
Lt C G A Peterson, 1 NH Cav
Lt H C Potter, 18th Pa Cav
Lt W A Dailey, 8th Penna Cav
—— Phifer
Lt T H Stewart, 51st Md
Lt H H Pierce, 7th Conn
Lieut W E Roach, 49th N Y.
Lieut W H Smyth, 16th U S
Lieut R P Wilson, 5th U S Cavalry.
Lieut Oscar Rahn, 6th Pa.
Lieut D W Hakes, 18th Ct.
Lieut D D Van Valzah, 12th United States.
Lieut C Van Rensselaer, 148th New-York.
Lieut H F Crawford, 2d Ills Cavalry.
Lieut S A Faye, 85th N. Y.
Dr. D H Warren.
Lieut W Willis, 51st Ind.
Lieut G F Barclay, 149th Pa.
Lieut H Richardson, 19th Indiana.
Lieut R C Gates, 18th U S.
Lieut E A Tuthill, 104th N Y.
Lieut N D Madera, 6th Va Cavalry.
Lieut H D Grant, 117th N Y.
Lieut W A Merry, 106th N Y.
Lt-Col J B Cunningham, 53d Pennsylvania.
Lt-Col H E Stoughton, 2d U S S S.
Lt-Col O Moulton, 26th Mass.
Lt Col Wallace, 47th Oh o.
Maj W H Forbes, 2d Mass C.
Maj T A Smith, 7th Tenn C.
Maj Wm P Hall, 6th N Y C.
Maj M Dunn, 19th Mass.
Capt J D Wheeler, A I G.
Capt S Ten Eyck, 18th U S.
Capt W A Robinson, 77th Pennsylvania.
Capt John Christopher, 16th United States.
Capt J A Richley, 73d Ind.
Capt And Stewart, A A G.
Capt Geo Urwiler, 67th Pa.
Capt M R Baldwin, 3d Wis.
Capt S C Judson, 16th N Y.
Capt J R Wright, 4th Ohio Cavalry.
Capt J L Hume, 19th Mass.
Capt Cyrus Newlin, 7th Penn Cavalry.
Lt W H H Wilcox, R Q M, 10th N Y
Capt B F Campbell, 36th Ill
Lt P Krohn, 5th N Y Cav
Lt L L Stone, A Q M
Lt R Bartlett, Signal Corps
Lt W H Maynadier, 1st U S Art
Lt H W Baldwin, 2d N J
Lt W W Hays, 34th Ohio
Lt E M Fay, 42d N Y
Lt C H McHenney, 85th N Y
Lt Webster Jones, 17th Iowa
Lt J O Ladd, 35th U S
Lt J Casey, 42d N Y
Capt W W Ogan
Lt W L Malambra
Lt R H Chute, 56th Mass
Lt E DeC Loud, 2d Penn Art
Lt S Harris, 5th Mich Cav
Lt M C Causter, 19th U S
Lt J Swendnee, 5th Md
Capt E M Lee, 5th Mich Cavalry.
Capt O Powell.
Lieut W J Morris, 5th Md.
Lieut E L Schroeder, 5th Md.
Lieut J Kubcer, 5th Md.
Lieut W G Duttera, 67th Pa.
Lieut J Kay, 18th Ohio.
Lieut G D Bisbel, 16th Ills.
Lieut T H Ward, 59th U S.
Lieut G W Reis, 18th Conn
Lieut G A Barker, 1st R I Cavalry.
Lieut H G Lumbard.
Capt T Handy, 7th Ills.
Lieut C Sutten, 39th N Y.
Capt W A Swayzie, 3d Ohio.
Lieut H Capple, 1st Md Cav.
Lieut J McGovern, 75th Pa.
Lieut M D Pullion.
Lieut F T Bennett, 18th U S.
Lieut W H Bricker, 3d Penn Cavalry.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Unclaimed in the New-York Post-office, Friday, Dec. 16, 1864.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the party must call for "Foreign List," and state the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Abrams Miss Hannah
Adamson Miss Sarah
Aide Jane C Miss
Albright Miss Hellen
Allen Carrie
Allen Miss
Anderson Mrs.
Anderson Susan
Andrews Miss
Arthur Mary Miss
Arthur Mrs.
Versimio Miss
Ariel Marie Mrs
Asa Anna Mrs
Assay H Miss
Atwater Elizabeth Mrs (2)

B

Baas Mrs
Backer John Mrs
Bacler Carl Mrs
Bainbridge Phibe Mrs
Bailey William R Mrs
Bailey Georginna Miss
Baker Marie Mrs
Baker (Gertrude Miss
Baker Ellen Miss
Baker Ann Miss
Blake Ann Miss
Black Margred
Bamon Mary Ann Miss
Banks Elizabeth
Brady Rose Miss
Bracken Susan
Bradley Ann
Bradford H A Mrs
Barker Sue R Mrs
Bartlett Bet y Mrs
Babett Mary Miss
Barrip Eliza
Barnes Emma A Miss
Barnes Cath Mrs
Bang Mary Miss
Bang James Mrs
Barton Julia C Miss
Barton Martha V Mrs
Babkwin C A Miss
Bayer Georgina Miss
Bradt Barbery Mrs
Braton Bell Miss
Beards Miss
Beardslee, Miss
Beardslee, Mary E
Bell Euphemia
Bell J Mrs
Bellons S D Mrs
Bellmont A Mrs
Bencen Ella Mrs
Benson Ella Miss
Berkins Mrs
Betts S A Mrs
Bev Nillie Mrs
Breuer Ellen
Breuer Cyinthie
Miss
Bruse Alice Miss
Bruse H Ien Mrs
Bunclev Thebe Mrs
Bogley Margs Miss
Bridel Susie Miss
Bissel Maria Mrs
Bixby Bel a Miss
—— Mrs
Brown Jeonie Mrs
Brown George Mrs
Brown H Mrs
Brown C R Mrs
Brown Nalel Mrs
Brown Mallie Miss
Brown Geo W Mrs
Brown Mary Mrs
Brown Mary G Mrs
Brown M G Mrs
Brown Josephean
Brown Sarah Miss
Bodley Jane Mrs
Basom Francia Mrs
Bonhotal Rose Ma-demoiselle
Bosworth Emma C Miss
Boggo William Mrs
Bowers Ada Mrs
Bosenf-ld Isna Mrs
Bloomfield Jane Miss
Broud Ellen Mrs
Brocken k Mrs
Bortigurle M E Madam
Buchan Lattie Miss
Bullard Penelope Miss
Bunell Lattie Miss
Bunell M A Miss
Burnie Mary E Miss
Burns Anna Miss
Burns Kate Miss
Burton Deborah Mrs
Benton Nellie Miss
Benton Belia Miss
Butler Helen E Mrs
Bruce Helen Miss
Brummond Bridget Miss
Bryant Ellen Mrs
Brumbage Conelia
Bruce Helen Miss
Madam

C

Calhoun Sarah A Miss
Cannader Harriet Mrs
Cadey Annie Miss
Capron Sarah J Mrs
Campbell Sarah Miss
Campbell Josephine Miss
Campbell Mary Mrs
Campbell Jane Mrs
Cahel Miss
Calhoun Ellen Miss
Callaghan Mary Miss
Cammel Ellen Miss
Chadwrick Clarissa Miss
Chendler, Isabella Mrs
Chandler Eliza A Mrs
Chappell Mary E Mrs
Chapman Mrs
Chamberlin Jennie Miss
Clansy Mary Miss
Crane Louisa Miss
Crandal H V Mrs
Carroll Mrs
Carroll Ellen Mrs
Carr Ann E Mrs
Carmichal Eliza Miss
Castle Sarah Miss
Castleman Fannie
Caldwell Miss
Carver Mary M
Caurber Ann Miss
Carven Bridget Mrs
Clark Bridget Miss
Collins Annie Miss
Crocket M S Mrs
Coulon Virgenia Mademoiselle
Cooper Sarah Mrs
Collo Vacame
Cooley Elizabeth Mrs
Cregs Annie Miss
Clinton Frank Miss
Clinton Cath Mrs
Conels Mary Miss
Clifford Amilea
Cooper Bridget
Connoisy Kate Miss
Conway Cath Miss
Conary Mary
Connoley Fanny
Cooper Mary A
Cole Lottie Miss
Cole Mary A Mrs
Cole Margret Miss
Conway Mary Miss
Conait Jenny
Conn Anastalia
Conway Mrs
Conroy Cate Miss
Colohan B Mrs
Conaway Mrs
Clifton Seraphine
Miss
Corbet Anna Miss
Cromwell Sissie Mrs
Corcoran Mary
Corcoran Bridget
Conway Miss
Conaley Bridget
Cox Margaret Mrs
Cone Thomas Mrs
Croke Mary
Corcoran Mary
Cormer Maria Miss
Cook Samuel A Mrs
Cooper Louisa Miss
Creighton Cath
Crozier Mary Ann
Cregan Mary
Cunningham Mrs
Curtis Mary Miss
Cornell Mary Miss
Cowan Mrs
Cowan Jose Miss
Goose Anne Miss
Cowans Jos Mrs
Coughlin E A Miss
Curthrie Maggie Mrs

D

Davis Josie Mrs
Davis Amanda —2
Davis Sophia M Miss
Dana Myra A Miss
Day Albert Mr
Day Maggie Miss
Dardis H V Mrs
Davin b G Miss
Day Mrs
Dayton Mary Miss
Dawes S E Mrs
Daly William Mrs
De more Alice Miss
Demarsh Mary J Mrs
Demarest Ellen C Mrs
Denton Eva
Delany L Miss
Delany Julia Miss
Denning Maggie L Mrs
Davis Mary Miss
Decursey Ann
Delaney Mary
Dehmel Helen
Dewitt Mary Miss
Dermon George H
Dewey Miss
Dewey Eliza Miss
Dewey Rob Mrs
Dewey Jeonie Mrs
Dewey Mrs
Dewey Rebecca Mrs
Dickson Ella Miss
Dillon Mrs
Dillon Mary Miss
Dillon Margaret
Dunn Mrs
Dunlap Harriet B
Dugan Rose Miss
Dugan Bridget Miss
Dunne Mrs
Dudgeon Adam
Dowell Mary, Miss
Dowell Mary A
Dolan Peter
Dolan Bridget Mrs
Dolan Ella
Dolan Pat
Dolan Peter
Donohue Henry
Donahue John
Donnelly J P
Donick G
Donovan Joseph
Donovan Timothy
Dorrance Mrs L
Douglas D
Douglas F E
Dougherty Francis
Dew Albert S
Druba ——, Pearl-st
Dullon Solomon
Dudley & Caldwell
Duffy Thomas H
Dugan John A
Duncan Ralph H
Dunbar Dr Geo H
Dunnigan Francis
Dunbar John
Durkan John
Durfee S
Dutton John
Dynes Jacob
Dwyer Patrick
Dyett M A

E

Earl Dr W M
Eos lake Chas
Eastman Wm Litt
Earo J B
Edwards Claude B
Edwards J S
Edwards Orlando B
Edes Peter
Edmond Jr
Eddy Asm M D
Egan Thos
Egan Thomas
Egan D & Ychoenberg
Ellias M
Ellis Jno
Ellis Mary
Ellis Patrick
Ellis Wm
Ellis Walker
Ely Geo P
Ely E S
Emery A H
Ebe D L
Ernst George
Ervin A
Erwin Thos or Richard
Every P A
Evans Dwy Perj E
Evans Jno B
Evans W M
Ever Michael
Everett Silas A
Everett Milo
Everitt & Co
Everson George
Every E
Ewers Ibram S

F

Fahrestock J
Fairbanks David
Farce oth F M
Fates Dr Levi S
Faikenstine Henry
Frank A S
Frank Henry
Finnigan J J
Farrar & Jenkins
Farrell M A
Farrell P
Fairjeon —Nassau-st
Forbes Jno W
Farley Michael J
Flattery Dr J
Fanoty R G L
Fay E H
Favarox George
Feeany Wm
Fredrick Francis
Freedman Le pold
Freemans D M
Freemans Geo H
Freemans Capt Joshua A
Freeman M
Freedenthal C A
Feuchs
Feisel Henry
Fleming Gen Augustus
Fleming Patrick J
Fenn F F
French Mr & Mrs Ab
Fisher Thomas
Fitzpatrick Catharine
Fitzpatrick Mary
Fuller H A Mrs
Fitchett Susie Mrs
Fitch Maggie Mrs
Free Chas Mrs
Fye Mary Miss
Foley Annie Miss
Fuller Mrs
Fuller Dr A Mrs
Forrester Madam
Frost Addie
Frost Mrs
Frothingham Caroline
Fisher May
Fitzgerald Mrs—2
Fortescue Mary Mrs
Forrester Mrs
Flint William H Mrs—2
Fullerton Mary Mrs
Fuller Dr Mrs
Furniss Edwin Mrs
Fuller Mrs
Fuller Wm Mrs
Fuller Mrs
Fuller Miss
Fuller Mrs
Fuller Mrs
Fuller Mrs

The City Railroads.

No. 36 WARREN-ST., Dec. 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: An article appearing in your editorial columns of the 6th inst. did injustice, in at least one respect, to several of our city railroads.

You say: "And the arrangements made by other companies to sell their tickets, with the Government tax added to the price, only at places where nobody can procure them without great trouble and inconvenience," &c.

On the contrary, we *have* been selling tickets for the city railroads, since the change in fare, at our store, No. 3 Park row, which is but a few steps from the terminus of each of the principal lines, and have advertised the fact extensively in the TIMES and other city dailies.

The President and other officers of the Third-avenue road have shown a very commendable anxiety that every facility should be afforded the public in the sale of tickets. The President has also directed the conductors to accept the tickets of other lines for fare, which is certainly a great convenience to passengers on that road.

The Sixth-avenue line has also furnished us with an ample supply of their tickets, and we have made arrangements by which we purchase and keep for sale the tickets of the Seventh avenue and Broadway roads. Very respectfully, &c.,

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER.

Gas.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice an article in your paper from "One of your Subscribers," in which he complains of the intolerable smell proceeding from the gas-houses, and inquires if something cannot be done to put a stop to it.

I am happy to be able to state that a plan is being developed, which will, when generally adopted, entirely abate the nuisance complained of.

PURIFIER.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 15, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67....	137	50	Pac. M. S. C....	316
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	116⅜	400	do.....	315
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	106⅞	300	N. Y. Cen. R....	120⅝
$1,000	do.....	106	200	Erie Railway....	94⅛
20,000	do...new iss.	106⅞	400	do.....	94⅜
2,000	do...new iss.	108⅛	200	do.....s30	94⅜
7,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	102	88	Erie R. Pref.....	104
5,000	do.....	101⅞	400	Hudson R. R.....	118
30,000	U. S. Tr. N. 7-30s, Apl. & Oct....	120	200	do.....	117⅜
7,000	do.....	119⅜	400	do.....b30	118⅜
150,000	C. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	100	Reading R....	137½
2,000	M. 6s ins. to Pacific R....	68	200	do.....b3	137⅝
2,000	Mo. State 6s....	64	600	do.....b15	137⅞
20,000	do.....	64⅜	500	do.....	138
10,000	O. & M. Cer....	38¾	300	do.....	138⅛
10,000	do.....b30	38	100	Mich. Cen. R....	130
1,000	Erie 1st M. Bs .	104⅝	100	do.....	130⅜
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	104	100	do.....s30	129
1,200	do.....	103½	100	do.....	129
3,000	Harlem 1st M....	106	600	M. S. & N. I....	72¾
6,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B.	106	50	do.....b15	74
6,000	do.....	105	100	do.....b30	73⅝
9,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	97⅛	300	do.....s10	73
1,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.....	123	100	M. S. & N. I G....	145
20,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d.	103⅞	500	Ill. Cen. R.....	130⅝
10,000	do.....	104	100	do.....	130⅜
3,000	Clev. & P. 3d M.	100	700	Cle. & Pitts.....	112⅝
18,000	McG. & W. 1st. b30	78	100	do.....	112¾
500	Am. Gold.....	237	100	do.....s10	110
70	Merchants' Bk....	102⅜	23	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	160
200	Canton Co.....	36¾	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	76¾
200	do.....b30	37	100	do.....	76⅞
100	do.....	36⅝	250	Chi. & N. W.....	44
34	B'k of Commerce..	116	200	do.....b30	44¼
34	do.....	116	400	do.....	43⅝
50	Cen. National Bk.	105	100	do.....	43⅞
10	Man. Gas. Co....	218	400	Chi. & R. I. R....	108
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co...	216⅜	100	do.....	107⅜
200	do.....	216⅜	800	do.....	107⅞
200	Penn. Coal Co....	205	200	do.....b10	108
200	Cum. Coal Pr....	50⅜	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R....	117⅝
200	do.....	50¾	100	do.....	118
300	do.....	50⅞	100	do.....b30	118⅜
700	Amer. Coal Co....	86	350	Mil. & P. du C....	56
200	Quick. M. Co...b10	95	214	P., Ft. W. & C....	105
700	do.....	95	100	do.....s5	104⅞
100	do.....	94⅞	300	do.....s30	104⅞
100	do.....	94⅜	100	do.....s15	104¾
120	Mariposa M. Co..	36⅜	300	do.....	104⅞
400	do.....	36¾	100	Chi. & Alt. R. Pr..	94⅝
100	Wyoming V. C. Co.	75	100	H. & St. J. R. Pre....	50
200	Smith & Par. Gold	9	50	do.....	51
200	New-Jersey Cen...	175			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	109⅜	100	Erie Railway.....	94⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	116⅞	150	do.....	94
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	109	300	Hudson Riv. R....	117⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	109	500	do.....	117⅜
14,000	do.....	109⅜	400	Reading R.....x-d	120
10,000	do...new iss.	109	200	Mich. Cen. R....	129
20,000	do...new iss.	108⅜	400	Clev. & Pitts....s3	109
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102⅜	300	do.....b3	111
17,000	Treas. N., 7-30s, April & Oct....	120	100	M. S. & N. I. G....	146
4,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.....	72⅜
2,000	Mo. State 6s....	64⅜	100	do.....	73
10,000	O. & M. Cer....	38⅝	150	Ill. Cen. R.....	130⅝
10,000	do.....	38⅝	500	Chi. & N. W.....	43⅝
500	Mar. Min. Co.....	38⅜	200	do.....	43¾
50	Quick M. Co.....	93⅜	200	C. & N. W. Pr....	76⅞
400	Canton Co.....	36¾	300	Clev. & Tol.....	112
100	do.....	36⅞	100	Ch. & R. I. R....	108
200	Cum Coal Pref....	50⅜	200	do.....	107⅞
200	do.....	50¼	200	do.....	108⅛
100	do.....b30	50⅜	100	M. & P. du C....s30	54⅜
200	do.....	50	200	P., Ft. W. & C.s15	104⅜
200	Pac. M. S. Co.....	317	200	do.....b30	105⅛
300	N. Y. Cen.....	120	100	Alt. & T. H.....	54⅜
100	do.....	119⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. New issue...b3	109	100	Chi. & N. W.....	44
200	Erie R.....b3	94⅜	100	do.....s3	43¾
200	Hud. Riv. R....b3	118	200	do.....b3	44
200	Reading R.....s3	137⅛	300	do.....b10	44
200	Mich. Cen. R....b3	129	100	do.....c	44
100	do.....b3	128⅝	100	do.....	43⅞
200	M. S. & N. I. R....	73¼	300	P. F. W. & C.....	104⅜
200	do.....	73⅜	300	do.....b3	104⅜
200	Cleve. & Pitts....s3	111	100	do.....	104⅜
200	Clev. & Tol....	111⅜	100	Cum. Coal.....	50⅜
100	Chi. & R. I. R..b3	108⅛	100	do.....b3	50⅛
100	do.....	108⅜	400	do.....s3	50⅛
100	do.....b3	108⅝	500	do.....b3	50⅜
100	do.....s30	108⅛	100	do.....s3	50⅜
100	do.....s10	108	200	Quick. M. Co.....	93⅜
100	do.....b3	108⅜	500	do.....b3	93⅜
100	do.....s3	108⅜	100	do.....b5	93⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co..b30	36⅛	100	do.....s3	93⅜
100	C. & N. W. Pr..x-d.c	76⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie R.....b3	94⅜	100	Chic. & R. I.....	107⅝
200	M. S. & N. I.....b3	73	300	Canton Co.....	36⅜
100	Chic. & N. W. B....	43⅜	200	do.....b3	36⅜
100	do.....	43⅞	100	do.....s30	36⅝
100	do.....b3	43⅜	100	do.....b3	36⅜
500	Cleve. & Pitts..b3	110	100	Cum. Coal Co.....	50
100	Ill. Cen..... b3	130⅞	100	do.....s3	50
100	Mariposa Min..b10	35⅞	100	do.....b3	49¾
100	do.....	35¾	200	do.....	49⅝

THURSDAY, Dec. 15—P. M.

The Annual meeting of the New-York Central Railway Company was held at Albany yesterday, when the Report on the Traffic and Finances of the Road for the Railway year, ending 30th of September, was presented. From this Report we have compiled the following interesting tables. After the reception of the Report, the meeting reelected the old Board of Directors without opposition:

TRAFFIC OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL—SEPT. 30.

October	$1,041,621	April	$1,105,663
November	1,045,471	May	1,004,435
December	1,074,699	June	1,029,726
January	921,630	July	1,055,793
February	936,586	August	1,273,116
March	1,059,028	September	1,450,075
Total for year			$12,997,889
Against previous year			10,897,631
Gain in Gross Traffic			$2,100,258
Dividends paid, 1864, 9 ₱ cent.			2,193,450
Interest paid on Debt, 1864			1,026,765
On Sinking Fund and Lease			171,182
For United States Taxes			170,282
Total			$3,562,679
Against, 1863—			
Dividends, 7 ₱ cent		$1,680,006	
Interest		998,140	
Sinking Fund and Lease		172,860	
United States Taxes		50,406—	2,900,600
Difference in net payments			$661,479
Gross Traffic, 1863			10,897,631
Operating Expenses, &c			6,842,632
Leaving net 37½ ₱ cent., or			$4,054,999
Gross Traffic, 1864			$12,997,889
Operating Expenses, &c			9,346,184
Leaving net, 28⅞ ₱ cent., or			$3,651,705
Expenses to Gross Traffic, 1863			62½ ₱ cent.
Expenses to Gross Traffic, 1864			71⅞ ₱ cent.

INCOME ACCOUNT NEW-YORK CENTRAL, SEPT. 30.

Balance Sept. 30, 1863		$3,765,243
Passenger receipts	$3,923,161	
Freight receipts	8,543,378	
Mail receipts	96,790	
Miscellaneous receipts	435,577—	$12,997,889
Gross total		$16,763,133
Expenses of maintaining and operating road		9,346,184
Coupons and interest		1,026,765
Dividend No. 21, February, 1864, 5 ₱ cent		$1,315,450
Dividend No. 22, August, 1864, 4 ₱ cent	975,400	
United States tax on same	—5,723—	$2,279,173
Future income Debt certificate sinking fund		111,182
Rent of the Niagara Bridge and Canandaigua Railroad		60,000
United States tax on earnings		4,959
Net balance, Sept. 30, 1864		3,851,897
Gross total		$16,763,133

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, SEPT. 30

	Sept. 30, 1863	Sept. 30, 1864
Outlay on Road	$32,714,000	$32,857,251
Consolidation Premiums	7,224,163	6,956,643
Cost of Road	$39,964,171	$39,874,894
Cash Means	1,392,258	983,265
State Line Stock, &c	791,965	712,945
Fuel and Supplies	519,828	491,756
Bills and Miscellaneous	191,606	213,143
Total	$42,859,880	$42,275,999
Capital	$24,209,000	$24,386,000
Debt	13,779,618	13,211,341
Total Stock and Debt	$37,988,618	$37,597,341
Bills Payable	244,410	52,588
Accrued Interest and Expenses	821,577	771,211
Undivided Income	3,765,243	3,854,857
Total	$42,859,880	$42,275,999

STATEMENT OF STOCK AND DEBT, SEPT. 30, 1864.

	1863.	1864.
Debt Certificates, less amount of Sinking Fund	$7,146,103	$6,917,597
Bonds payable in 1864	2,949,200	
Debts of the former Companies	253,569	221,920
Bonds for funding old Co. debts	1,448,000	1,288,000
Bonds for Railroad Stocks	663,000	663,000
Bonds for Real Estate	165,000	165,000
Bonds to B. and N. Falls R. Co.	78,000	78,000
Bonds of B. and N. Falls R. Co.	24,000	
Bonds and Mortgages	235,776	235,853
Convertible Bonds, 1876	781,000	604,000
Bonds 1867 (to renew 1864)	38,000	2,925,000
Total amount Funded Debt	$13,779,648	$13,211,341
Capital Stock	24,209,000	24,386,000
Total Funded Debt and Stock	$37,988,648	$37,597,341

The Gold Room ranged to-day between 237¼@234¼ ₱ cent., closing 234¾@235 ₱ cent., about the same as yesterday at 4 o'clock. The intermediate upward movement last night and early to-day was on the Canada trouble, but was not sustained, as the public at large are far from construing Gen. DIX's order as significant of war with Great Britain. On the contrary, this timely preparation is rather calculated to avert than provoke serious international trouble.

There was much steadiness in Government 6 ₱ cent. Gold-bearing Stocks to-day, and a largely increased demand for the 10-40 years 5 ₱ cents, both at the Stock Exchange Board and by original subscription to this Stock through the National Banks, at par and interest from 1st September. A heavy business was also done in Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness on Wall-street, at 97⅛@⅜ for the new, and 98½@99 for the old dates.

The Railway Shares opened with a fair degree of firmness at the morning Board, but before the dealings were through on the Western list the demand showed some weakness, and at the Second Board prices were scarcely as good as yesterday afternoon. Some seller's options were put out on Fort Wayne, and others offered on New-York Central. The sales of Reading were ex-dividend of 15 ₱ cent. in scrip, equal to 17 ₱ cent. in cash. The Miscellaneous Shares closed dull.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday afternoon. The general market left off tame.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881	116⅞	116⅞	Pittsburgh	113	111
U. S. 5-20's	108⅞	109	Northwest	44⅜	43⅝
T. Certificates	97⅛	97¾	N. West Pref.	76¾	76
N. Y. Central	120⅜	119⅝	Rock Island	108⅜	108
Erie	94⅞	94¼	Fort Wayne	105⅜	104¾
Hudson	117	117¼	Cumberland Coal	51	50
Reading	137½	*120	Quicksilver	94¾	93⅛
Mich. Southern	73⅛	73	Mariposa	35⅞	35⅜
Illinois Cen	130⅜	130⅜	Ohio & M. Certfs	36	35⅜

*Ex-Dividend.

The City Bank Shares continue in demand, including the new National Bank Stocks, which, with the old Associated Bank Stocks about to pass into the new system, are rapidly on the advance. The Ninth National has just declared a half-yearly dividend of five ₱ cent., payable Jan. 3, reserving a large surplus out of the profits of the six months:

New-York	116	Mercantile	121
Manhattan	138	American Exchange	125
Merchants'	115	Pacific	165
Mechanics'	115⅛	Chatham	110
Union	116	Bank of the Republic	105⅛
America	135	Bank of N. Amer	110
City	155	Hanover	106
Phenix	105	Irving	100
North River	106	Metropolitan	120¼
Tradesmen's	114	Market	105
Fulton	150	Nassau	102
Dry Dock	110	Shoe and Leather	106
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Corn Exchange	108
Mech'cs' & Traders'	125	Continental	100
National	114⅜	St. Nicholas	100
Merchants' Exchange	102⅛	Marine	150
Leather Manufact'rs	140	Commonwealth	104
State of New-York	121	N. Y. County	152
Commerce	116	Imp. and Traders'	107
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso	90	Park	140
Broadway	201	Central National	105
Ocean	92⅛	Fourth National	97

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	97⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	124	Del. L. & W. 1sts	114
Erie 1sts, '68	104⅜	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	120	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext.	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	116	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	84
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	107	Clev. & Tol. S. F	108
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '88	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	113⅜
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st m., '77	103⅜	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	103⅜
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m. s f '65	119	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	94⅜
Hud. R. 7s bonds '67	101	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	102
Harlem 1st, '59 & '72	106	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds, con	97
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c., '69 & '72	123	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	91
Chi., B. & Q. 8 p. c., Lm.	122	Miss. & Mo. L. G	86
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	50	Chi. & Alt. Income	85
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref	86	At. & G. W. 1sts	98
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	78	Ohio & Miss 1sts	92
Chi. & N. W. S. F	106	Peninsular R. R. B	85
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	96		

The subscriptions to-day at the First National Bank to the 7.30 ₱ cent. Popular Loan amounted to $135,000, and to the 10-40 years 5 ₱ Cents $100,000.

The Second regular report of the Mendota Lake Superior Copper Mine has just been made to the Shareholders. The Capital is $500,000, divided into 100,000 shares of the par value of $5 each. The practical Copper yield of the present fiscal year, say from 1st Sept., 1864, to 31 Aug., 1865, is estimated at 500 tons, of the value of $400 per ton, say $200,000, at a cost for operating the property of $75,000; leaving $125,000, or 25 ₱ cent to the Capital. The Company have in land $29,383 cash means, and 9,500 shares of the stock not yet appropriated for working capital, and own, in addition, $50 000 in the Canal and Harbor Improvement, connecting their works with the Lake. The latest sales of the revenue stock, (originally 25,000 shares,) were made at an average of $6 77. The President of the Company is Mr. CHARLES S. SEYTON, (of SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, No 32 Wall-street,) to whom applications for the pamphlet reports (first and second) can be made. The Stock of the Mendota Company is called at the Regular Stock Exchange Board.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of United States, was as follows: Total receipts, $70,017 31; payments, $2,903,-874 80; including for Customs, $87,800; on account of Loan, $159,600; balance, $27,556,171 40.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

No. 140 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

This Bank is now receiving city accounts, and when desired, will issue deposit receipts bearing three and four per cent interest in lieu of the ordinary bank book.

ITS LOANS AND DISCOUNTS are exclusively on Government paper, and on which its regular dealers are always accommodated.

REGULAR AGENCY for all Government Loans, and Bonds always ready for delivery.

CITY AND COUNTRY ACCOUNTS and purchasers of Government Bonds are invited to this bank.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

☞ NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CARD FROM THE TRUSTEES.

No. 52 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

To the Subscribers to the Stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company:

It is advertised that 50,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be reserved as WORKING CAPITAL. To prevent misconception the management desire to state that ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in cash, ($100,000,) will be deposited with the company's bankers, to be used only in the development of the magnificent property belonging to the company, and for the legitimate contingent expenses.

A large majority of the stock having been taken, the books will soon be closed.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
for the Trustees.

E. C. STEDMAN, Secretary.

NEW YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7-30 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 15—6 P. M.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 4 bbls. Ashes, 6,693 bbls. Flour, 45 bbls. and 4,520 bags Corn Meal, 1,725 bushels Corn, 625 bushels Malt, 2,422 bushels Oats, 7,808 packages Provisions, and 214 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive and nominal.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand, including Java, at 51c.@52c.; Rio at 45c.@48½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 45½c.@48½c.; St. Domingo at 43c.@44c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate request, at irregular prices. Sales and resales since our last, 700 bales, including Middling, at from $1 31@$1 33 ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand and firmer, to-day. Sales since our last amount to 18,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 85@$10 20; poor to choice Extra State at $10 30@$10 70, chiefly $10 35@$10 50; Round-Hoop, Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11 35@$11 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 85 @$10 20
Extra State	10 30 @10 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 35 @13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	11 35 @11 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 50 @13 50
Extra Genesee	10 70 @13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50 @15 00

Southern flour is in fair demand at rising prices. Sales since our last 1,500 bbls., at $10 90@$12 for poor to good, and $12@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 450 bbls. Extra, $10 40@$12 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including fine and superfine, at $8 50@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited demand at $7 70@$7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Chloric and $8 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl; sales 100 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand, at advancing prices. Sales, since our last, 33,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 58; Red Western (Winter) at $2 35@$2 40 for inferior; Chicago Spring at $2 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy to-day, at $1 90@$1 99½ ₱ bushel for Mixed Western; sales, 41,000 bushels; small lots Jersey Yellow (new) sold at $1 73@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Oats are in less demand, at reduced prices; we quote Canada at 99c.@$1; Western at $1 05@$1 06, afloat and in store; State at $1 02@$1 03 ₱ bushel. Rye has been heavy and nominal. Barley is in demand. Sales since our last, 8,500 bushels, including State at $1 87@$2 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in request and firm at $1 45@$1 55 for Government and shipping, and $1 55@$1 70 for small lots for city use, ₱ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand, including New-Orleans, at $1 10@$1 27½; Porto Rico, 90c.@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 70c.@92½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in good request and advancing. Sales since our last, 3,400 bbls.; including Crude at 55c., refined, in bond, at 75c.@76c., and do. free, at 95c.@96c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very active demand, to-day, at much higher prices, chiefly on speculation, but the transactions quite heavily, as was to have been expected from the suddenness of the rise. Sales have been made of 13 200 bbls., at $40@$41 50 cash, and regular for 1863-4 Mess, closing at $41 25 regular way; $40 50@$42 62 for New Mess; $40@$41 for New Prime Mess; $41 50@$41 75 for Thin Mess, and $37@$37 75 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 6,750 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, December and January delivery, at $41 50@$42 50, closing for January, seller's option, at $41 75; 5,250 bbls., New Mess, January and February delivery, at $42 50@$43 50, and 150,000 bbls., New Prime Mess, January delivery, buyer's option, at $41 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in active demand at 16c.@18c. for Shoulders, 17½c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 585 pkgs. Bacon has been in fair demand, but the high prices claimed by sellers check transactions. Sales, included 550 boxes, part to arrive, at 21c.@21½c., for Western and City Cumberland Cut, and 21¾c. for long rib Middles; also 100,000 lbs. dry salted Shoulders, January and February delivery, at 18c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs continue in lively request, and prime quoted up to 18c. for dressed, and 15c.@15¼c. for live, ₱ lb. Lard is doing better; sales 3,100 tcs. and bbls. at 21c.@24¾c., and very choice at 24¾c.@24¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues neglected, at $20 50@$23 for New Extra Mess; $18 50@$21 50 for New Plain Mess; sales 650 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet. Beef Hams are in active demand; sales 1,050 bbls. at $27@$28 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 45c.@56c. for poor to choice, and 56c.@60c. for fancy State, and 38c.@50c. for Western. ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request, at 15c.@21c. for poor to choice, ₱ lb. The week's business is in Butter and Cheese. Messrs. M. W. STARRS & Co. report:

"The receipts of good to fine State and Pennsylvania dairies of Butter, since our last report, have been quite light, for the season, but is what we estimate as a full proportion of the stock remaining in the dairy districts. The receipts of Western Butter continue very small, and must soon cease for lack of stock. The demand for the English Export Trade was quite active during the early part of the week, but was checked toward the close by the fall in the rates of gold. The demand for California continues active, and is only checked by the advanced pretensions of receivers of fine Firkins. The demand for Home consumption is unusually heavy, particularly for strictly fine goods, and a full supply is not on the market. The market closes firm and buoyant, at an advance over last week's quotations, and also with a light stock offering. Fresh Print Butters are out of market, and Fall made Tubs take the place. Roll Butters is arriving in small quantities and sells promptly at quotations. We quote

Orange and Sussex Co. Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	55	@60
Orange and Sussex Co—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb	60	@65
Fine State Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	54	@56
Fair to Good State Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	49	@52
Fine State—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb	54	@55
Fair to Good State—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb	49	@52
Fine State Dairies—Welch tubs, ₱ lb	51	@53
Fair to Good State Dairies—Welch tubs, ₱ lb	48	@50
Fine Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	50	@54
Fair to Good Penn. Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb	45	@48
Fine Western Reserve—firkins, ₱ lb	45	@48
Fine Wisconsin, Michigan, &c.—firkins, ₱ lb	42	@45
Fine Fresh New-York State—firkins, ₱ lb	—	@56
Fine Fresh Canada—firkins, ₱ lb	42	@45
Ordinary Canada—firkins, ₱ lb	35	@37
Fair Ordinary Western—firkins, ₱ lb	35	@37
Common Western—firkins, ₱ lb	32	@34
Roll Butter, Fine State, ₱ lb	—	50
Roll Butter, Fine Western, ₱ lb	—	48

The market for Cheese has been unsteady during the week, and reliable quotations are out of the question. Receipts have been moderate, and the stock on this market is not heavy for the season. The reports of a fall in the English markets, and the anticipation of larger receipts from the country tend to depress and unsettle market rates here. The demand for exports is light. But holders of fine dairies are firm in their views. Our quotations are nominal.

State Dairies—factory made—fine	23½	@23¾
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	21	@22
State Dairies—extra quality	23	@23½
State Dairies—fair to good	20	@21
Western Reserve—good to prime	17	@19
English Dairy—Eastern	23	@26
English Dairy—Western	20	@22
Pine-Apple	24	@28
Orange County—flat skimmed	14	@15

SUGARS—Are in fair demand, at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 740 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19c.@23½c. ₱ lb. Refined sugars continue in fair request at 25¾c.@29½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 267 000 lbs. at 18c.@19c., 53 000 lbs. Grease at 17c.@17½c ₱ lb.; 12,000 lbs. Stearine, at 23c.; 3,000 gallons Lard Oil, at $2 10.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 3,100 bbls. in lots, chiefly at $1 95 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included only 300 tcs. Beef at 1s. 6d.; 75 tons Tallow at 7s. 6d. @ 7s. 9d.; 940 hhds. Tobacco at 12s. 6d. @ 22s. 6d.; 400 pkgs. Cheese at 20s. For London—300 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; 350 bags cloves and 25 tons Sperm Oil at 25s.; 50 tons Wood and 1,000 Hides on private terms. For Bremen—75 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. For Hamburgh—25 tons Measurement Goods, (Dimes, &c.,) at 40s. For Havana—A foreign bark, (480 tons capacity,) at $2,500 in gold.

Movements of European Steamers.

		FROM AMERICA.		
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
City of Glasgow	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Dec. 17	New-York	Southampton
Canada	Dec. 21	Boston	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Dec. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Cuba	Dec. 28	New-York	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Dec. 31	New York	Liverpool.
Erin	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New York	Havre
Africa	Jan. 4	Boston	Liverpool
Germania	Jan. 7	New York	South on.
Australasian	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool
		FROM EUROPE.	
City of Baltimore	Nov 19	Liverpool	New York
Glasgow	Nov. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
St. David	Nov. 24	Liverpool	Portland
City of Limerick	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York
City of Cork	Nov 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Dec. 1	Liverpool	Quebec
Cuba	Dec. 3	Liverpool	New York.
Louisiana	Dec. 6	Liverpool	New York
Kangaroo	Dec. 7	Liverpool	New York.
Africa	Dec. 10	Liverpool	Boston
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

*Guiding Star	Dec. 17	New-York	New-Orleans.
Creole	Dec. 21	New-York	New-Orleans
Montezuma	Dec. 22	New-York	Tama

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC 16, 1864

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S.—THE CONNIE SOOGAH.

WINTER GARDEN.—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S.—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON.—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL.—ARTEMUS WARD.

DERBY GALLERY.—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

HOPE CHAPEL.—BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FAUST.

ARMORY.—14th-st.—PROMENADE CONCERT.

CLINTON HALL.—READINGS.

CRAYON ART GALLERY.—PAINTINGS.

WALLACK'S.—HOW SHE LOVES HIM.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Nashville this morning is of thrilling interest. An official dispatch from the Secretary of War announces that Gen. THOMAS attacked HOOD at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and an action resulted which lasted all day, and though not concluded, was splendidly successful, the left wing of the enemy having been driven back five miles. and his centre from one to three miles, with a loss to the rebels of seventeen guns and 1,500 prisoners. They were driven from their intrenchments, from the river, and from the crest of hills which they had occupied. The news is cheering, indeed.

The news from Gen. SHERMAN published yesterday, is fully confirmed this morning by a dispatch from Admiral DAHLGREN, whose naval forces are in communication with Gen. SHERMAN. It was believed at Port Royal on the 12th that SHERMAN had already captured Savannah, and such a report comes from Washington via Philadelphia, but both are mere surmises. We have files of Charleston and Augusta papers as late as the 10th. forwarded by our correspondent with Col. MULFORD'S fleet, but they are very bare of information concerning SHERMAN'S movements, and show very plainly that all communication with Savannah was suspended. We may expect important news any hour.

Our able correspondent with Col. MULFORD'S Exchange Fleet at Charleston harbor, Mr. H. J. WINSER, furnishes us with another thrilling account of the release of the martyred captives of the Union. The whole number released up to the 12th inst. was 9,000, and the delivery of the entire ten thousand would be soon complete. Col. MULFORD had also effected the release of a large number of officers, a list of whose names are given elsewhere. We have also received from the same correspondent a very long list of deaths of prisoners at various points in the South, which we shall publish as soon as we can find room for it.

An immense coöperating expedition of naval and militaay forces has gone from Fortress Monroe, to strike at some point on the Southern coast. The naval portion is composed of most of the large vessels that have rendezvoused at Hampton Roads during the past two months, and is led by Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER. The fleet left on Monday. On Wednesday the army transports went out. Of this branch of the expedition Maj.-Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL has active command. Gen. BUTLER also has gone with the army, having left Fortress Monroe with his staff on Wednesday, on the steamer *Ben. Deford*. It will be heard from in a very few days.

The action of Judge COURSOL, in discharging the St. Albans raiders is very promptly repudiated by the Canadian authorities. A dispatch from Quebec announces that at a meeting of the Cabinets yesterday, the action of the magistrate was denounced, and it was ascertained that the act under which Judge COURSOL pretended that he could not hold the prisoners, because of the lack of the Queen's assent, had expressly received that assent upon its passage. The Attorney-General of the Government, the Hon. Mr. CARTIER, decides Judge COURSOL'S action wrong, and orders the rearrest of the raiders.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to lay before the Senate any information on the files of the Department of State, in regard to the treaty with Great Britain, relating to the naval force on the lakes. Mr. LANE, of Kansas, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of War to inquire into the truth of certain charges, that large numbers of disloyal persons are in the employment of the Government in the navy-yards, Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments, etc., of the country, to the exclusion of loyal men, with power to send for persons and papers. After a brief debate the resolution was adopted. Mr. CHANDLER called up the resolutions offered by him on Wednesday, relating to the Northern Frontier. They were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A resolution looking to the reorganization of the militia system, offered by Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, was adopted. On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the House bill to regulate commerce among the several States, was made the special order for the first Wednesday in January. The bill to transfer a gunboat to Siberia was taken up and passed. Mr ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the facts connected with the assault on Petersburgh, on the 30th of July, 1864. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

In the House, Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, introduced a resolution, directing the Secretary of War to furnish a copy of the order issued December 21, 1863, in regard to troops enlisted on condition that they should be discharged when the regiments were mustered out of service; also the order dated December, 1863, addressed to the Governor of Massachusetts, in regard to troops to fill up old regiments; and also to inform the House whether the principles therein announced have been applied to all soldiers mustered to fill up old regiments. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. COX, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of State to furnish the House all communications on file in his office, with reference to the difficulties on the Northern borders, and which have not been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting sailing vessels of five hundred tons and upward from the two per cent. tax in the ninety-fourth section of the internal revenue act of 1864. The Senate joint-resolution of thanks to Capt. WINSLOW and Lieut. CUSHING was taken up and passed. A bill to require persons applying for public lands to make oath that they are not deserters from the army, resisted the draft, or discouraged enlistments, was introduced and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, introduced a resolution relative to the authority of Congress to prescribe the foreign policy of the country, was laid on the table by a vote of 69 to 63. Mr. DAVIS then asked to be relieved from service on the Committee on Foreign Relations After a long and interesting debate, the House refused to accede to his request. Mr. SOHLEY, of Ohio, gave notice that on the 6th of January next he would call up the pending joint resolution from the Senate, proposing a Constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery throughout the country, and that he would demand a vote upon the resolution the Monday following. The House, after passing a resolution to adjourn on the 22d December to Jan. 5, and several appropriation bills, adjourned till Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room closed at 4 o'clock yesterday, 234¼@235 per cent. Government Stocks steady. The 10-40 years, 5 per cents, in demand at par and interest since 1st of September. The Railways dull and lower than onWednesday.

EDWARD BURNS, who was convicted of highway robbery in the Court of Sessions, having been a partner of HENNEMAN in his attack on Mr. OLCOTT, was sentenced yesterday by Recorder HOFFMAN to ten years and six months confinement in the State Prison. HENNEMAN was previously sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

The demand for Produce was more animated yesterday at firmer prices, especially for Pork, which advanced materially, but closed heavily. Foreign Merchandise was also in rather more request. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The flagship *Hartford* left her anchorage in the North River at 2 P. M. yesterday, and proceeded to the Navy-yard.

The New-York oil "diggings" promise in time to become as remunerative as those of Pennsylvania or West Virginia, and Cattaraugus County is fast becoming the Mecca of those who hasten to be rich. Several companies have been formed to develop the resources of that region, and they are vigorously boring for the coveted product, with good prospects of success. The land in the vicinity of the oil territory has all been bought up, and is now held at high figures.

KOSSUTH writes to Secretary SEWARD, under date of Sept. 16: "It was always my conviction that nothing but the sword can decide between the conflicting principles of freedom and slavery in the United States. The time has come for the bloody but unavoidable arbitration. I pray to God to give his blessing to your endeavor, that the curse and stain of slavery be forever removed from your country, and the Democratic principle shall not be found wanting in the trial to which we see it exposed."

The *Wampanoag*, first-class sloop-of-war, was successfully launched, yesterday forenoon, from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

About 5 o'clock last evening, PETER SOMERS, a brakeman, fell off the platform of a down train on the Harlem Railroad, at the corner of Ninetieth-street and Fourth-avenue. Two wheels of a car passed over him, crushing him to death instantly. The body was conveyed to the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house, where an inquest will be held this morning.

Both Boards of the Common Council were in session yesterday. The Aldermen did nothing but pass upon routine papers. The Councilmen concurred in overruling the Mayor's veto on the resolution to contract with E. JONES & Co. for the Corporation printing at the prices heretofore paid. Mr. JAQUES opposed the resolution vigorously, but on the vote he stood alone in the negative. The Councilmen also passed the ordinance some time ago proposed by the representatives of the Fire Department, for the regulation and government of that department. Both Boards adjourned to 3 P. M. to-day.

The United States Supreme Court met yesterday as usual, when Chief-Justice CHASE appeared and took his seat. After taking the oath of office, the Court proceeded to business.

A RETIRED DEMOCRATIC EDITOR.—We see it announced that ISAAC BUTTS, Esq., has retired from the Rochester *Union & Advertiser*, of which he has been the editor and part proprietor for many years. We are glad to know that he retires upon a handsome fortune, the result of the energy, enterprise and ability by which his conduct of the *Union* has been marked. The paper has been intense and not always over-scrupulous in its partisan hostility to the Administration and its friends, though neither have suffered very materially, as results show, from its vigorous and vehement warfare.

What change the retirement of Mr. BUTTS is to cause in the conduct of the *Union*, we are not aware; but we trust it is not to deprive it of the personal and political attacks upon the Editor of the TIMES, which have constituted for the last two or three years its most conspicuous feature. Scarcely a day has been suffered to pass without something of this sort, backed up by copious citations from our files and garnished with italics, capitals and exclamation points in the very highest style of that peculiar art. We have seldom referred to the matter hitherto, but we should be sorry to have it supposed that these attentions have not been appreciated. In the midst of our most arduous labors, we have had the consolation of knowing that, however others might neglect us, we were sure of one attentive, diligent and critical reader. We hope Mr. BUTTS has not carried into retirement with him the files of the TIMES, from which such liberal contributions have always been drawn for the columns of the *Union & Advertiser*, for we are sure they would be much more missed, and perhaps we may add regretted, by the readers than he will.

Mr. BUTTS has our best wishes in his new position. He has earned repose, as he has earned the fortune which will enable him to enjoy it.

The Hostility of Canada—The Anglo-Rebel Alliance.

Judge COURSOL, as we learn from an official source, not content with simply discharging the rebel raiders, returned to them the moneys stolen from the St. Alban's banks; and Montreal brokers have converted the funds into gold. This crowns the rascality. There is a report that the Canadian authorities have ordered the re-arrest of the gang. It matters little whether this is true or not. There is little probability that such an order even if issued, would be executed, for the raiders would not stay to be caught. There is less probability that even if executed, it would lead to either extradition to our Government, in accordance with the Ashburton Treaty, or to punishment by the Canadian Government for a violation of the laws of neutrality. The display of Canadian honor and justice already given in this case, is proof that they are mere snares.

It is useless to mince matters. No charity can soften the facts. The Canadian people have given shelter and friendship to men who have robbed and murdered American citizens. Their court has barred the operation of the Ashburton Treaty against these criminals, by interposing technicalities which were just as applicable to any case that has occurred during the twenty-two years' history of that Treaty, and yet were never before dreamed of; and it has not only set the outlaws free, but has secured them their plunder. It is impossible to make anything else of this than that Canada has been turned into a regular base of rebel operations against our Government and people—and a base more advantageous than any other, because more secure, being under the protection of a professedly neutral flag.

This state of things is deplorable, yet it must be met, not with the cries of children, but by the action of men. We must with our own hands apply the remedy. Canadian territory must be respected no more than Virginia or South Carolina territory. The guerrillas which attack us at the North must be hunted down with the same vigor of pursuit as when they attack at the South; and the British flag must not deter us one whit more in the one case than the Confederate flag deters us in the other. By every law, human and divine, men are privileged to protect themselves from robbery and assassination, It is more than a privilege; it is a duty.

It may be said that this will lead to a war with England. So it may. But if it must come, let it come. Not ours the guilt; it will belong only to English malignity and lawlessness. We were never in better condition for a war with England. We have no commerce on the high seas for her to pillage, thanks to the piratical vessels she has built and manned for the rebels. But her own commerce whitens all the seas, and we could speedily make a clean sweep of it. We are fast completing the occupation of the rebel coast, so that the blockade will no longer have to be maintained. We have six hundred vessels that will need employment; and none could possibly be more profitable than scouring from pole to pole for British prizes. As for the British navy, it is a pasteboard sham. There is not a vessel that one of our prime iron-clads could not send to the bottom in fifteen minutes. There is not a gun that would be better than a swivel when pitted against our fifteen and twenty inch Parrotts. What there is of the British army is on the other side of the world, and is obliged to remain there to keep the stolen territory. Not a British soldier would ever tread a foot of American soil. The red squads that are in Canada would be, before one of our corps of veterans, like yellow leaves before the whirlwind. There is nothing in Canada that could offer us serious resistance. So, too, of the British West Indies, which might be made invaluable appendages of our great Republic. Moreover, Ireland, if we pleased, could be detached from the British crown, or at least made worthless to it. Let war once be declared and an Irish expedition once be named, a half million of Irishmen would spring to arms and crowd every transport to avenge Ireland's wrongs on Ireland's own soil. There is already an organization of Fenian Brothers, numbering more than a hundred thousand picked men, who are anxiously awaiting just that opportunity.

We might dwell with reason upon the policy of a war with England, as a means of arousing the dormant American spirit of the Southern people, and attracting them to the old Government. Our rebels have been glad of British aid, but we will do them the justice to say that they have the intensest scorn of British meanness. They know full well that all the favor they have got from England has come from her selfishness; and that it was the lack of courage alone that deprived them of the favor they were led to expect, and did not get. There are no Americans on this continent that hate and despise England more than do the rebels whom she has been serving in, her way. If there is one thing more than any other which would light up the eyes of the dying rebellion with a gleam of satisfaction, it would be the tidings that England was writhing in the same grasp that had crushed its own life.

But let all this pass. It is hardly meet to talk in this connection of what we can do, and of the advantage of doing it. The case, as now made by the Canadians, leaves us no alternative. One simple statement covers it all. If the Canadians persist in allowing these murderous incursions into our territory, we *must* protect ourselves, whatever be the consequence. Submission to such outrage would stamp us the most abject of men. Every principle and every instinct alike cry out against it.

THE SUPPLIES FOR OUR PRISONERS.—We are quite sure that the order yesterday promulgated by the War Department, under which special supplies for our loyal and long-enduring soldiers still in captivity at the South, must have carried joy to many a Northern fireside. Let us here repeat, in a word or two, the essential points of the order as given in our Washington dispatches. Col. MULFORD, who has been acting as the Union agent for the exchange of prisoners, and whose address is Fortress Monroe, is named for the special duty of forwarding supplies. And the list of articles which the agent is authorized to forward the loyal sufferers, include almost everything that can be supposed to minister to their material comforts. We are sure that we need not urge the importance of seeing to the immediate performance of the duty which this order makes at once practicable. There are thousands of households among us to respond with alacrity at the bare suggestion of an opportunity of communicating with the absent loved ones. And it is unnecessary for us, we feel assured, to do more than indicate the agency through which supplies can be sent to the military prisons and camps of the South.

The Battle of Yesterday at Nashville.

We have an official dispatch recounting briefly the facts of a heavy battle which opened at Nashville at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and continued up to last evening, with great success on our part; but even at night the battle was undecided. Gen. THOMAS, who has been quietly waiting his opportunity in Nashville for a fortnight past, began the attack on HOOD'S forces lying around the city, and before nightfall our line had advanced five miles on the right, and the enemy had been driven from the Cumberland River, from their intrenchments, from the range of hills on which their left rested, and in general had been forced back one to three miles, with heavy loss. HOOD'S whole army was engaged in the action.

We fully expect that to-day the gallant and wary THOMAS will complete the work which he so well began yesterday. It would seem, from the brief dispatches we have, that the heaviest part of his work is already done, in driving them from the intrenchments which they have been busy for a fortnight in throwing up.

Sherman at Savannah.

The news which we were enabled to give yesterday direct from the army of Gen. SHERMAN, was very refreshing and exhilarating after the rubbish, rhodomontade and lies which the rebels have been sending us about him daily for the last thirty days. We have placed no credence upon the reports which they gave us so plentifully as to the fearful punishment they were inflicting upon him, and the terrible disasters that were befalling him. We had no means of detecting the falsehood in each particular case, or in any of the cases; but still, amid the dense cloud of rebel lies, we could see that SHERMAN'S two great columns were steadily advancing from one point to another, were passing across one county and another, over one river after another, along one and another railroad, onward, ever onward and forward, to his destination on the Atlantic seaboard. Even the whinings and screamings and complainings in the rebel newspapers led us to believe that SHERMAN was doing very effective work in destroying the rebel resources, and was finding good stock of supplies and forage for the use of his army.

The rebel stories about his disasters were either too large to be true, or too trifling to have any significance, or too absurd to call forth anything but irrepressible cachination. We predicted, when SHERMAN left Atlanta, just one month ago, that the heavy columns of the Richmond newspapers would demolish his entire army at least twenty times before he got to Savannah. The Richmond *Examiner* facetiously remarked upon this that they only intended to demolish him once, but that they would do it so thoroughly that nothing further would be needed. That journal accordingly began by "ruining" his entire army in its columns when he had been out but six days; but, after all, it was not able to stop with this; for it has kept on ruining him, in the gross and in detail, almost every day since then, as the extracts copied into our own issues will show. WHEELER has defeated KILPATRICK at least forty times, although the latter was usually aided by from one to three brigades of infantry; and we should not be surprised if, on the total result of all these defeats, KILPATRICK'S Cavalry should reach the seaboard nearly as strong as when it left Atlanta. In like manner, the Georgia militia (or "melish," as our men call them,) have been playing havoc, in detail, with SHERMAN'S infantry corps, which, however, has not prevented him from reaching Savannah with his army intact twelve days before he expected to reach it when he set out on his great march.

It was on Friday last that Gen. HOWARD, commanding the "Army of the Tennessee," or SHERMAN'S right wing, reached the immediate neighborhood of Savannah. Whether our army has yet all come up, and closed in upon and attacked the city, the rebels have not, so far, seen proper to inform us.

Our Prisoners Once More—The Exchange and its Continuance.

We give to-day another letter from before Charleston from our special correspondent, who accompanied the fleet that went down to bring North the ten thousand Union prisoners for whom a special exchange has been effected. It appears that we have now succeeded in bringing back nearly the whole of the ten thousand.

The picture given of the condition of the ship-loads of released men must recently brought away, and of the condition of the officers and men who still remain in rebel hands, is of the same heartrending character as the description we had a fortnight since of the first load just brought to us from Savannah. There is no cessation, no mitigation of the rebel cruelty, and we fear there will be none as long as they have Union soldiers to torture, or as long as they are allowed to do it with impunity.

The rebels still hold about forty-five thousand of our men as prisoners, and there are about fifty-five thousand rebel soldiers now prisoners in our hands. The bulk of these captive Union officers and soldiers are at present confined at Florence and Columbia, in South Carolina; at Salisbury, in North Carolina, with small bodies at other points in these and other States.

We do most earnestly hope that liberation will not stop with the ten thousand we have now received. We most earnestly trust that negotiations will immediately be entered upon to secure a general exchange of all prisoners. The rebel authorities, it is understood, offer to exchange all our white soldiers man for man with theirs; and even those of our black soldiers who were freemen before the war they desire to exchange. The main difference of opinion between the parties is as to the exchange of those negroes enlisted in our armies who are claimed as slaves by the rebels. There are minor disputes, we believe, in reference to the Vicksburgh prisoners and other matters; but they really seem to us unworthy of being weighed for a moment against the lives of the thousands and tens of thousands of our brave soldiers who have been, and still are being, sacrificed, and subjected to all sorts of inhuman tortures of body and soul, by the rebels. Besides, we have a balance of ten thousand prisoners in our favor, and in our hands; and these we can hold till the rebel authorities do justice in the matters in dispute.

We favor a renewal and continuance of the exchange, and a general exchange. No man who understands the merits of the case as it now stands—no man who has a heart sympathetic with his suffering fellows, and who read the letters from before Savannah published in our issues of the 20th and 28th ult., or the letter which we publish to-day from before Charleston—can do otherwise. If any cold-blooded man thinks differently, and would continue to interpose quibbles in such a tragical matter, we are sure he would very quickly change his opinion if he were for one week to take the place of any one of our poor prisoners in the horrible camps of the Confederate rebels.

Amusements.

"DON GIOVANNI IN BROOKLYN."—Despite the inclemency of the weather, an immense audience—one of the largest ever gathered in Brooklyn—attended at the production of "Don Giovanni," last night. The occasion seemed a fit one for the admirers of Miss KELLOGG to indulge in most extravagant demonstrations of regard and appreciation, her rôle being made a triumphal scene from the opening to the close. BELLINI, Mme. ZUCCHI and Mlle. MORENSI were in admirable voice, and the opera passed off with entire success. On Thursday next, "Don Sebastian."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 15.

INSTALLATION OF CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

The Supreme Court-room was crowded this morning by Senators, Representatives, officers, members of the bar and ladies, to witness the installation of Chief-Justice CHASE. When the Judges had taken their seats, Justice WAYNE handed a written copy of the official oath to Chief-Justice CHASE, who read it aloud. The Clerk of the Court then read Mr. CHASE'S commission, and the business of the court proceeded. Before entering the court-room, Judge CHASE took the new oath of allegiance prescribed at the last session of Congress.

GEN. BURNSIDE BEFORE THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Gen. BURNSIDE has been summoned here to testify before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, concerning the attack on the fortifications of Petersburgh in July last.

UNEMPLOYED GENERAL OFFICERS.

The House Military Committee, a few days ago, reported a bill, which passed the House by a nearly unanimous vote, dismissing all general officers who have been unemployed for the last three months. That bill is now before the Senate Military Committee. The following named officers will be affected by the operation of this bill, according to the report of the Adjutant-General's Office: Maj.-Gens. David Hunter, Ambrose E. Burnside, Franz Sigel, Samuel P. Heintzelman, Daniel E. Sickles, James S. Negley, John M. Palmer, Julius H. Stahel, Carl Schurz; Brevet Maj.-Gens. Wm. W. Averill, George J. Stannard; Brig.-Gens. George W. Morrell, Samuel D. Sturgis, Eleazer A. Paine, Adolph Von Steinwehr, Jacob G. Lanman, Speed S. Fry, Mahlon D. Manson, Fitz Henry Warren, Francis B. Spinola, Alfred W. Ellett, Thomas W. Sweeny, Robert O. Tyler, Alexander Schimmelfennig, Frank S. Nickerson, Gabriel R. Paul, Walter O. Gresham, James B. Ledlie, A. B. Underwood, Cyrus Bussey, Wm. F. Bartlett, John B. McIntosh, Geo. H. Chapman, Eli Long, Selden Connor.

THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The House Military Committee to-day authorized their Chairman to report a bill for the better organization of the Subsistence Department. This provides that Chief Commissaries of geographical divisions and departments of more than one army corps, shall rank as Colonels while performing duty. It also provides for the appointment of six inspectors, who shall rank as Lieutenant-Colonels, and for various other promotions. The bill requires that two-thirds of these appointments shall be made from Commissaries on volunteer service.

REMUNERATION FOR LOSSES.

The House Naval Committee to-day had before them several parties who are petitioning Congress for remuneration for losses sustained owing to the enhanced price of materials in the construction of vessels for the navy.

THE NORTHERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

The Senate Judiciary Committee are considering the question of reporting a bill dividing the Northern Judicial District of New-York.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 15.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAIDERS.

The Government is officially informed that fresh warrants have been issued for the apprehension of the St. Alban's raiders, who were recently discharged pursuant to a decision of a Canadian Court, and that the police in that quarter are making every effort to prevent their escape.

THE TAX ON CIGARS.

The House to-day passed in the precise form, it was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, the joint resolution giving the terms, construction and meaning of so much of the internal revenue act as refers to the tax or duty on cigars. It is to be assessed on the real value. The price for which the same shall have been sold, or alleged to have been sold or offered for sale, is only to be an item of evidence to enable the Inspector and Assessor to ascertain the true value.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The organization of the House has already been [illegible] those of a private

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour, Mr. CLARK, President *pro tem.* in the Chair.

THE NAVAL FORCE ON THE LAKES.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to furnish to the Senate any information on the files of the department of State concerning the paper published in the volume of treaties, and entitled "An arrangement between the United States and Great Britain, between RICHARD RUSH, Esq., acting as Secretary of State, and CHARLES BAGOT, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, relating to the naval force to be maintained upon the American lakes.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union.) presented a memorial from citizens of the District of Columbia asking an amendment of the charter of the District.

The petition was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE CIGAR TAX.

Mr. COWAN of Pennsylvania, (Union,) presented a petition from the cigar makers of Philadelphia asking that the tax be taken off the manufactured article and put on the raw material.

This was referred to the Committee on Finance.

PETITION FOR INCREASED PAY.

Mr. WILSON of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a petition from officers of the army of the James asking for an increase of pay, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DISLOYAL PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire as to the truth of the alleged charges that large numbers of disloyal persons are in the employment of the Government in the navy-yards, Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments, etc., of the country, to the exclusion of loyal men, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. LANE, of KANSAS.—I desire to make a statement that was made in my presence last night before a large assembly of gentlemen, in a public speech, that a few days ago the son of a soldier who died of starvation in a rebel prison applied at the Philadelphia Navy-yard for the employment which was necessary for the maintainance of the family left by this soldier who had died of starvation. He was refused, while at the moment of his refusal there were thousands of disloyal men in the employment of that navy-yard. I make that statement in the hearing of the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and call his attention to it. I ask for the passage of the resolution.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) suggested that as the Committee on the Conduct of the War had as much before it as it could possibly do between now and the 4th of March, the resolution had better be referred to a special committee.

Mr. LANE said that his object was to have the investigation made and the report upon it before the installation of the new Administration. If there was such an evil as spoken of, it should be made known, and the policy of the Administration should be changed in its installation. He was one of those who believe that no government could be successfully administered unless it surrounded itself with office-holders in sympathy with it. He wanted the report before the 4th of March next.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) did not know that he had any more confidence in the Administration than the Senator from Kansas, but he had no doubt the President would see to it that the offices were filled by loyal men. Whatever might be said as to the loyalty of the navy-yard employes, it was a fact that they all voted for Mr. LINCOLN. He did not believe the Senate had any right to interfere in this matter, which, he thought, was one pertaining to the Executive Department of the Government. Suppose the investigation turned out as the Senator from Kansas anticipated, what could the Senate do? Nothing but express an opinion which could have no legal binding whatever upon the President, and he might or might not disregard it, either because he thought it to his interest to do so, or because he did not concur in the conclusion of the Senate on the subject. He was opposed to the resolution.

The resolution of Mr. LANE was then passed.

THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

Mr. CHANDLER asked to call up the first resolution offered by him yesterday. He wished it to be referred to the Military Committee without debate.

Mr. SUMNER suggested that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. If it took that direction he would have nothing to say, otherwise he should speak on it.

Mr. CHANDLER was willing that it should go to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was so referred.

Mr. CHANDLER then called up the second resolution offered by him yesterday, and it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE MILITIA SYSTEM.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union) offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia be and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act of Congress of March 8, 1792, entitled "An Act to more effectually provide for the National Defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States, and the several acts amendatory of the same," as shall provide for the enrollment of all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, resident in the respective States, without respect to color, and also to submit such other provisions as may tend more efficiently to organize the militia system of the United States, and report by bill or otherwise

COMMERCE AMONG THE SEVERAL STATES.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the House bill to regulate commerce among the several States, was made the special order for the first Wednesday in January.

THE GUNBOAT FOR LIBERIA.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill to transfer a gunboat to the Government of Liberia, was taken up.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.) was opposed to the bill. He did not believe the Government of the United States ought to sell gunboats to other Governments.

Mr. SUMNER said that the bill was drawn up in accordance with the recommendation of the President in his Message, and read the passage in the Message which relates to the subject.

The yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. POWELL.

The bill was passed by yeas 33, nays 9.

Messrs Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Harding, Powell, Richardson, Riddle and Wright were those who voted in the negative.

ADJOURNMENT TILL MONDAY.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Union,) moved that when the Senate adjourn, it be until Monday next.

The motion was carried.

MILITARY BILLS REFERRED.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the several military bills which passed the House last session, were taken up and referred to the Military Committee, among them one to define the rank and pay of Chaplains in the army.

THE ASSAULT ON PETERSBURGH.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the facts connected with the assault on Petersburgh, on the 30th of July, 1864.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 15.

MILITARY ORDERS CALLED FOR.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish a copy of the order issued Dec. 21, 1863, in regard to troops enlisted on condition that they should be discharged when the regiments were mustered out of service; also the order dated December, 1863, addressed to the Governor of Massachusetts, in regard to troops to fill up old regiments; and also to inform the House whether the principles therein announced have been applied to all soldiers mustered to fill up old regiments.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) objected to the consideration of the resolution unless it were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, which, he said, now had that subject under consideration, and had already obtained information concerning it.

Mr. HOLMAN'S resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE CASE OF LIEUT.-GOV. JACOBS.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to communicate all papers bearing on the arrest and imprisonment of Lieut.-Gov. JACOBS and Col. WOLFORD, the latter one of the Presidential electors of Kentucky, by whose order arrested, and where they are imprisoned.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) objected.

SPECIAL TERM OF COURT FOR INDIANA.

On motion of Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, (Union,) the House took up and passed the Senate bill providing for a special term of court for the District of Indiana.

THE PENSION LAWS.

On motion of Mr. GRISWOLD, of New-York, (Union,) a resolution was passed directing an investigation of all the facts as to the practical operation of the pension laws, as a system of permanent relief, and to inquire into the actual condition of the present invalids, and what measures should be passed to secure to them employment independent of pensions.

THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Secretary of State, if not incompatible with the public service, communicate to the House all communications on file in his office, with reference to the difficulties upon the Northern borders, and which have not been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. COX said this information was desired with a

view to some action of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and for the elucidation of the questions committed to them.

TAXES ON SAILING VESSELS.

On motion of Mr. BLAKE, of Maine, (Union,) the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting sailing vessels of five hundred tons and upward from the two per cent. tax imposed in the 94th section of the Internal Revenue act of 1864.

NAVY-YARD AT OSWEGO.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of New-York, (Union,) offered a resolution which was referred to the Committee of Commerce, directing an inquiry as to the establishment of a Navy-Yard at Oswego, New-York.

THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SCHENCK reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, a bill for the better organization of the Subsistence Department.

THANKS TO CAPT. WINSLOW AND LIEUT. CUSHING.

On motion of Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the House took up and passed the Senate joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Capt. WINSLOW and Lieut. CUSHING, the one for destroying the *Alabama* and the other for destroying the *Albemarle*.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, (Union,) introduced a bill to require all persons applying for the benefit of the preemption and homestead laws, to make oath that they had not deserted from the army, or resisted the draft, or secreted themselves to avoid being enrolled or drafted, or discouraged enlistments, and providing that whenever such offences could be proved, the land claimed should revert to the Government.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

FOREIGN POLICY.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) from the Committee on Foreign affairs, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That Congress has a Constitutional right to an authoritative voice in declaring and prescribing the foreign policy of the United States, as well as in the recognition of new Powers as in other matters, and it is the Constitutional duty of the President to respect that policy, not less in diplomatic relations than in the use of the National force when authorized by law, and the propriety of any declaration of foreign policy by Congress is sufficiently proved by the vote which pronounces it, and such proposition, while pending and undetermined, is not a fit topic of diplomatic explanation with any Foreign Power.

Mr. DAVIS moved the previous question on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved that the resolution lie on the table, which was decided in the affirmative by Yeas, 69; Nays, 63; as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blair, Butwell, Boyd, Broomall, Ambrose W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Gooch, Grinnell, Hale, Higby, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbard, Ingersoll, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Littlejohn, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Scofield, Shannon, Smith, Spalding, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Whaley, Wheeler, Wilson, Windom and Woodbridge.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Allison, Ancona, Ashley, Baldwin of Michigan, Baxter, Bliss, Blow, Brooks, Brown of West Virginia, Chanler, Cox, Cravens, Davis, of Maryland, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, Finck, Gan on, Garfield, Griswold, Harding, Herrick, Holman, Hubbard of Iowa, Jenckes, Johnson, of Pennsylvania, Kalbfleisch, Kiernan, King, Knox, Law, Leblond, Loan, Maliery, Murray, McAllister, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris, of Ohio, Morrison, Noble, Odell, O'Neill of Ohio, Orth, Pendleton, Perry, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Schenck, Sloan, Smithers, Starr, Steele, of New Jersey, Steele of New-York, Stevens, Stiles, Stuart, Sweat, Townsend, Wadsworth and Yeaman.

Mr. DAVIS of Maryland, when the result of the vote was announced, asked to be relieved from service on the Committee on Foreign Relations. He desired to take all the responsibility connected with any service which the House might put upon him—but when in the course of the discharge of his duties he found himself to differ from the opinion of the majority, he thought he should no longer hold any such position. The House at the last session, on his motion passed a resolution touching the foreign policy in relation to the Republic of Mexico, and it was accepted unanimously. It was sent to the Senate, and there it still lies. It has been passed by the House only a very few days, when the officer charged with the foreign correspondence of this Government received our representative a rebuff virtually to appeal to the French Government for the resolution passed by the representatives of the American people, asserting, in effect, that this House had gone beyond its just jurisdiction in undertaking to prescribe to the President the rule by which he should be guided. Such correspondence was in the subject of a circular to all the foreign Governments, to let them understand that Congress has no right to speak with regard to the foreign affairs with the Government, & that nothing was to be regarded but what came with the Selection of the Executive branch of the Government. The correspondence of the Secretary of State was in its inception disrespectful to the dignity of a member of the House of Representatives. The Secretary of State [illegible] the President of Europe, snubbed the House [illegible] the latter, in his official position with the French government, and asked what use was her it would not to-day assert its own dignity.

Mr. COX said if the House should excuse the gentleman from Maryland, he, himself, would ask to be excused from further service on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The House sent this resolution on French intervention to the committee. The gentleman examined with great deliberation and much learning, as the report in the case would show. That report challenged the admiration of every one, excepting those who are not intelligent enough to read the proceedings of Congress or who do not understand the diplomatic history of the subject.

Mr. BLAINE said a parallel of history was sometimes worth looking at. The foreign correspondence with France had brought this question before the House. Three-quarters of a century ago we had a difficulty with this same nation, and this difficulty resulted in giving us a precedent. The very same objections and sneers were made during the Administration of WASHINGTON by GENET and pressed upon JEFFERSON, then Secretary of State, and he called attention to the facts, (reading them from the life of JEFFERSON.) GENET and JEFFERSON held suppressed a friendly proposition which GENET had brought with his own nation and said it ought not to be adopted without consulting Congress. GENET having grated on a more moderate to JEFFERSON stopped [illegible] the Government, and even if Congress were in session it could not be here for a year. GENET asked "If Congress was not Sovereign," and JEFFERSON said "No," and "that Congress was sovereign only in making laws, the Executive in executing them, and the Judiciary in construing them." Said the Citizen GENET: "Congress forces us to treaties and their observance." Jefferson said: "No, there are very few cases arising out of treaties of which Congress can take cognizance." GENET was satisfied. We have [illegible] Constitution which existed at that day. He could not see anything more mischievous than for Congress to plant itself on this resolution. By it we absolutely deny a concurrent power on the part of the Executive. It overturns the entire history of our Government, and sets out on an entirely new course. He thought the House justified its self respect by laying the resolution on the table.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said he was so obtuse that he failed to see the east and occident between the case cited by the gentleman from Maine. JEFFERSON very properly told GENET that Congress had no right to interfere with treaty stipulations, for treaties, by the Constitution, are the supreme law of the land. This is the whole extent of the precedent. He could not see that it had any bearing on the question before them. Suppose Congress should pass a law not permitting any foreign power to establish a monarchy on the continent of North America. Has not Congress power to say we will not suffer thrones to be erected within our domains? If we can enforce it, well. He was now speaking of the power of Congress. If it led to war, Congress alone has power to make the declaration. How then could it interfere with the Executive authority, when the House proposed a joint resolution that a certain line of policy should be the law of the land? It is as clear as the sun at noonday, unless we are willing to stul ify ourselves. Last session we passed a resolution protesting against the interference by France in the affairs of Mexico. Have gentlemen now a rake to a sense of their error on that occasion? One branch of this Government—the Executive—in rebuking this body, tells foreign nations that we are an impertinent set of meddlers, and the Executive pays no attention to this body. He (STEVENS) had no censure to bestow on this body. Did it not become Congress to say: "Get out of the way, Mexican heretics, and do not interfere with the grand policy of the Republics of the continent?" And were they to pause because foreign Governments found fault, and because gentlemen say here these questions mean nothing, and the representatives of the people are nothing, that their sense of duty means nothing, and we need not trouble ourselves about it, for the Secretary of State will take care that these impertinent boys shall do no harm? [Laughter.] It was the duty of the House to look after the dignity of the country, and to vindicate it from the down cuts to which it has sunk. When an opportunity could be afforded, he would endeavor to introduce the resolution in a modified form, asserting back to the duty of the Executive Department to respect the policy. He was opposed to excusing the gentleman from Maryland from service on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he voted with the majority to lay the resolution on the table. He could not see that the vote of the majority was a reflection on the gentleman from Maryland. No gentleman enjoys to a fuller extent the respect of this House than he does. He therefore hoped the gentleman would not be excused. It was well known that at the last session of the House passed a resolution affirming the Monroe Doctrine, which was not sustained by the Senate. Hence the resolution could not be taken as an expression of the sense of Congress. It merely expressed the will of this House. The resolution which the House has laid upon the table is peculiar on this point. It asserts that Congress, not the House, has a Constitutional right to an authoritative voice in declaring and preserving the foreign policy of the United States, as well in the recognition of new powers as in other matters. If the resolution had stopped there, no gentleman would have questioned its propriety; but it went further, and declared that "it is the Constitutional duty of the President to respect that policy, not less in diplomatic negotiations than in those of the national forces when authorized by law." This part of the resolution conveys the impression that the President is acknowledged to obey Congress in the exercise of Constitutional rights.

Mr. FARNSWORTH explained that he made the motion with no intention of disrespect toward the gentleman from Maryland, but purely from a sense of duty. He hoped the gentleman would not be excused.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. SPALDING, of Ohio, DAWES, of Massachusetts, COX, of Ohio, and LITTLEJOHN, of New-York.

The question was then taken, and the House refused to excuse Mr. DAVIS from further service on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE HOLIDAYS.

Mr. STEVENS offered a resolution, that, the Senate concurring, the House will adjourn on Thursday, the 22d inst., to Jan. 5, 1865. He said it was perfectly clear the House would gain nothing by refusing to adjourn over the Holidays.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE REBELLIOUS STATES.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill to guarantee to certain States, subverted or overthrown by rebellion, a republican form of Government, which was ordered to be printed.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT ERIE, PENN.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Marine Hospital at Erie, Pennsylvania.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Mr. ASHLEY gave notice that on the 6th of January next he would call up the pending joint resolution from the Senate, proposing a Constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery throughout the country, and that he would demand a vote upon the resolution the Monday following.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House passed the bill making appropriations for invalid and other pensions, and the bill making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular establishments. Also the joint resolution, giving the true construction and meaning to so much of the Internal Revenue Act as relates to the tax on tobacco and cigars, and in addition to the above, passed a bill providing that, in computing the three years allowed by the twenty-first section of the act entitled: "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1862, for the withdrawal of goods from any public store or bonded warehouse for exportation to foreign countries, or transhipment to any part of the Pacific or western coast of the United States, if such exportation or transhipment of any goods shall enter for the whole or for any part of the said term of three years, have been prevented by reason of any order of the President of the United States, the time during which such exportation or transhipment of such goods shall have been so prevented as aforesaid, shall be excluded from the said computation.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

Loss of the Schooner R. B. Howlett, of Philadelphia.

The Sole Survivor of the Crew Picked Up at Sea.

Himself and a Dead Man Adrift on a Fragment of Wreck.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OFF CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1864.

In the course of my wanderings for the TIMES, I have met with varied adventures by "flood and field," and had supposed that as far as I was concerned, the entire stock of sensations was exhausted, —that there was "nothing new under the sun." This was a vain notion, for there yet remained for me to witness the thrilling incident I am about to describe —an incident showing in a signal manner the interposition of Divine Providence in the rescue from death of a shipwrecked man out at sea, who had been floating for days, with a dead comrade, on a fragment of wreck, at the mercy of the angry waves. I was on board Col. MULFORD's dispatch steamer *Fleet Hancox*, Capt. POST, this afternoon, on the way from Port Royal to Charleston, having been detained at Hilton Head two days by as heavy a northeast gale as has been experienced on the coast for years, leaving old Ocean's mane to-day lashing furiously. No sun was visible, and a dense fog shut in our horizon to very narrow limits. We arrived off Edisto Island about 9½ o'clock, having passed on the way up immense pieces of wreck, which were significant of a recent disaster at sea.

Just as darkness was closing around us, pilot HARDIE, of the *Hancox*, discovered off to seaward a large fragment of the wreck than any we had yet seen, and made the suggestion that we should run down to it and ascertain if it supported a human being. Capt. POST acceeded, and we had scarcely changed our course when a thrill of joy passed through all on board, at the sight of a poor creature running frantically around his narrow raft like an imprisoned animal in a cage, and waving his hands imploringly. Ever and again the man would be hidden from our view as a mighty wave with curling crest, curved over his frail support. The *Hancox*'s boat was lowered and gallantly manned by volunteers from the crew, who did not weigh the risk to themselves in braving the angry sea, while they sturdily pulled toward the shipwrecked sailor. With some difficulty they laid the boat alongside the raft, with not only getting the living man on board, but, in obedience to their humane impulse, bringing off the ghostly corpse that lay bound to the wreck beside him.

The boat returned in safety to the *Hancox*, and after the rescued man had got the chills out of his bones, by the aid of hot coffee and warm clothes, he told the following story

His name he gave as JOHN R. CRUSE, of Dorchester, N. J., and said that he was a hand on the schooner *R. B. Howlett*, of Philadelphia. The vessel had been lying two months or more inside Charleston bar, with a cargo of coal for the blockading fleet, and had recently been anchored in the channel-way, and used as the inside lightship. Her crew list was as follows:

Captain—JAMES BREWER, of Absecom, N. J.

Mate—A. H. DEAN, who hailed from some port "Down East."

Crew—Chas. Winslow, of Port Richmond, Penn.; Lewis Mulcolt, of Millville, N. J.; John R. Cruse, of Dorchester, N. J.. Enoch Turner and another seaman had left the schooner a day or two before.

CRUSE, continuing his narrative, said that on Friday morning, about 9 o'clock, they experienced the full fury of the hurricane. The stock of the anchor which held the schooner, broke through the force of the gale, and the vessel began to drag. An attempt was then made to let go the other anchor, but the chain fouled at the hawse hole after 2½ fathoms had run out, and it was impossible to extricate it. In this plight the vessel began to drive toward the northern bar, when Capt. BREWER made an effort to get her under sail, but she would not "wear," owing to the dead weight of the anchor, and nothing further could be done to save her from going ashore. Presently she struck, and the first blow knocked her stern completely out. Heeling over on her bilge, the second blow snapped all her lee timbers like pipe stems, and in half an hour afterwards she was broken to pieces. The entire crew got on the foremast while it remained standing, and when it fell all managed to secure small pieces of the wreck, but the sea ran so high, and an ebb tide setting off shore, made it impossible for a human being to long escape drowning under such circumstances.

For an hour or more CRUSE and his companions buffetted the waves, gradually becoming separated by the angry sea, and the last that he saw of them convinced him that not one could hold out a great while longer.

DEAN, the mate, was on a piece of the poop deck, and CRUSE drifted near him, succeeded in getting upon it, thus obtaining a better support than the deck plank which he had seized when the vessel went to pieces. Upon this small piece of the deck he and his companion were carried out to sea, passing through the breakers off Stono Inlet, where they were several times washed off. DEAN had been severely bruised on the head by a plank when he was thrown into the water, and only survived the injury and his desperate circumstances until 10½ o'clock on Friday night. For hours before his death he was senseless and helpless, and CRUSE's strength was nearly exhausted in his attempt to hold him on the raft. After the decease of his companion, CRUSE divested him of his clothing, to add to his own comfort, and lashed the corpse to the wreck, having already contemplated the horrible necessity of feeding upon it, if another day passed without relief came to him. When we rescued CRUSE he had been thirty-three hours without food or drink.

The remains of DEAN were placed in a coffin, (of which there were about thirty on board the *Hancox* for the burial of deceased soldiers released by the rebels,) and will be interred on Morris Island. Col. MULFORD intends to send the survivor of this frightful disaster home by the steamer *United States*, which leaves on Monday with released prisoners for Annapolis.

The *Hewlett* was built in Baltimore about four years since. She was a strong vessel of 120 tons measurement. H. J. W.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or newssummary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Oil Wells.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY, } No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 56, New-York. }

The Company are now ready to grant leases on liberal terms to parties who wish to sink wells. Their lands, underlaid by oil-bearing rock, are situated on the Allegany River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks, embracing an area of ten and one-half miles of

SUPERIOR BORING TERRITORY,

and present great inducements. For terms and particulars apply to JOHN M. CLAPP, Resident Superintendent at President, Venango County, Penn., or at the office of the Company, as above.

AMORY EDWARDS, President.

J. E. CONANT, Secretary.

The great Sir Astley Cooper said no human being ought to live who finds his sensations that he had a stomach or liver. Let all who would not be painfully reminded of the existence of those organs by the dyspepsia and biliousness, fortify and invigorate them with occasional doses of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Sold everywhere. New York office No. 59 Cedar-st

The Holiday Present most acceptable to a lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year.

Is Rapacity wood Policy?

If it is, GENIN does not see it in that light, for, in full view of Broadway, he has marked down the price of his choice assortment of fancy furs for ladies—including muffs and boas, cloaks, velvets, royal ermine, minks, squirrels, &c., marking the cloth fully cased mantillas, of last, cost to manufacturers, 50 dollars. There is no finer stock in the country, and the opportunity for cheap purchases is a rare one.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Perry's

MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blood less than brunettes, but they contribute readily in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WELKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Bargains in Fine Carriages.

WOOD BROTHERS offer at their temporary warerooms, "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th av., a large stock, latest styles.

CLARENCES,
FAMILY BROUGHAMS,
COUPES,
LANDAUS,
PARK PHAETONS.

Also, all the fashionable varieties of Sleighs, made by Jas. S. Goold & Co., Albany, and other celebrated builders.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous; no ridiculous tints. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all newsdepots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Second-Hand Safes for Sale,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 182 Centre-st.

Attention, Soldiers!—Protect your Health! No sensible man will leave the city without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Wounds, Bruises, Sores, Fevers and fly-stings, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other people's make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

We would call the attention of our Readers to the great sale of Stocks and Bonds, by order of the Executors of the estate of Stephen Whitney, dec'd, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO MORROW, (Friday,) Dec. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) Lists at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Musical Boxes—Playing from 1 to 24 tunes, and costing from $3 50 to $750 00, very desirable HOLIDAY PRESENTS. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Hill, Inimitable Hair-Cutter.—Styles suitable. Executed in the best manner only. Shaving 10c. No. 1 Barclay-st.

First Class Cartes de Visite, price reduced to $1 50 per dozen, at GROTEGLOSS', Nos. 803 and 805 Broadway, near 11th-st.

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 35 cents a bottle.

President Petroleum Company,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

It will be seen that the Officers and Directors of this organization are of excellent commercial standing and influence. Liberal advantages are offered to subscribers, they getting the property at the first cost price, viz: in the neighborhood of $100 per acre for first-class oil territory. The territory is very ample and great prospects are entertained of large returns.

Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., 64 Cedar-st., New-York, supply pamphlets and all information.

$100 paid in now secures $5 0 of the Original stock.

Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Keep Your Feet Dry—
with a pair of BROOKS' water-proof boots. Reasonable prices. LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Old Prices—Wedding, Visiting and Ball Cards. EVERDELL'S elegant styles. No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BROWNSON—WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 13, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., JAMES S. BROWNSON and H. ELIZA, daughter of Coleman Williams.

COOKE—PHARO.—At Tuckerton, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 14, by Rev. Charles D. Cooper, of Philadelphia, ELIJAH L. COOKE and M. VIRGINIA, of New-York, daughter of the late Joseph W. Pharo, formerly of New-York.

DOWNS—LONG.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, by Rev. Andrew Stevenson, ROBERT A. DOWNS and ELINOR M., daughter of the late Jacob A. Long.

HENDRICKSON—WORLEY.—On Thursday, Dec. 15, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, at the residence of the bride's father, DAVID W. HENDRICKSON and Miss SARAH E., eldest daughter of Nathan Worley, Esq., all of the City of New-York.

HOWE—PECK.—At the residence of Elias Howe, Jr., Esq., Fairfield, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 12, by Rev. J. M. Willey, STEPHEN A. HOWE, of Fairfield, and Miss ELEANOR E. PECK, of Bridgeport.

MEILEN—HOUSEWORTH.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, JULIUS MEILEN and MARTHA C., daughter of Thomas Housewerth, Esq.

DIED.

EADIE.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 14, JESSIE SUTHERLAND, infant daughter of the late James Maxwell Eadie.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. White, No. 162 Lee Street, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. this day, (Friday,) the 16th inst.

Edinburgh and Montreal, C. E., papers please copy.

FARNHAM.—On Thursday, Dec. 15, at No. 321 West 35th-st., in this city, ELIZA W. FARNHAM, aged 49 years.

The funeral services will take place at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Milton, Saratoga County, N. Y., for interment.

GREGG.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 15, WILLIAM GREGG, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Police Department, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Nelson Aldrich, No. 523 West 23d-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, at Burlington, N. J., SAMUEL ROOSEVELT, only child of Rev. Wm. Allen Johnson, aged 3 years and 4 months.

KENNEDY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, CORNELIA VAN RENSSELAER, wife of James L. Kennedy, and daughter of the late Henry Van Rensselaer, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway, on Friday, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

PRICE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, in the 86th year of her age, Mrs. ANN PRICE, widow of the late Rev. Elipha-let Price.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. T. B. Coddington, No. 14 West 11th-st. Her remains will be taken to New-Hamburgh for interment.

PATTISON.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 13, CHARLES, eldest son of Charles and Libya Paulson, aged 11 years and 27 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, at 2 P. M. on Friday, the 16th inst.

REES.—In this city, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, HANNAH, relict of James Rees, aged 69 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 79 North Moore-st., on Friday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ English papers please copy.

STUART.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, of jaundice, CHARLES J., son of Charles A. Stuart, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 139 West 13th-st., on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Thursday, Dec. 15, EDWARD SMITH, aged 30 years and 4 months.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, James Guthrie, No. 1 Hudson-place, West 13th-st.

Ed. Caledonian and West Troy papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Sunday, Dec. 11, at South Bergen, N. J., after a short illness, MATILDA, wife of Charles Henry Smith, and sister of E. H. Layton and Dr. J. Payson.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the residence, on West Road, South Bergen, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will leave the ferry at Jersey City, at 1½ o'clock.

SNEDEKER.—On Thursday, Dec. 15, JANE SNEDEKER.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, John Skidmore, Jamaica, at 1 o'clock on Saturday, the 17th inst.

YOUNG.—On Thursday, Dec. 15, ELIZA A., daughter of the late Paul Young.

Her friends, and those of her brothers Edwin and James B. Young, are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 231 West 26th-st., on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATED GOODS.
BOY'S SLEIGHS, SKATES AND TOOL CHESTS.
The Largest assortment of ENGLISH SKATES in the city for ladies and gentlemen
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO
No 4 Chatham-square.

HOLIDAY GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO.,
570 BROADWAY,
nearly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel

FANS, NEW STYLES.

Just received from Paris, TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal st

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.

TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES.

THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,

FINE GOLD—New Styles—SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS

of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS to TWO THOUSAND each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS,

New Styles—Just received. THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SORE-THROAT, DIPTHERIA, COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL THROAT AFFECTIONS.—J. C. Rushton's Troches pleasant to the taste, beneficial and highly recommended by eminent physicians. J. C. RUSHTON, Chemist and Druggist, only at No. 417 Broadway, cor. Canal-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall st.

DEVLIN & CO.

Having determined to carry over no heavy Goods, beg to announce their usual

WINTER REDUCTION
ON ALL
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING,

to continue in its operation until the close of the year.

As the present indications favor an additional rise in the value of all Woolen Fabrics, we would commend this opportunity to the attention of all buyers of WINTER WEAR.

This REDUCTION will apply alike to the

CUSTOM, READY-MADE AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS

of both our stores.

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 802 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES

For sale and to let at No. 918 Broadway, corner 22d-st., up stairs, by J. T. ELLIS.

Mr. J. T. ELLIS has long been in the employ of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and is well known. His establishment will be found a great convenience in supplying the necessities of those who use the machines in the upper part of the city, while to those purchasing machines he will be a competent instructor.—*Tribune.*

During the past year, as above, the press of the city have been liberal in their notices of the only place up town where Wheeler & Wilson's Machines are to be obtained. While we solicit the continued patronage of our old customers, all about ordering are invited to call and examine before purchasing. Machines carefully repaired. Silk, cotton, needles, &c. Machines and operators sent into families. Brown's Baby-Tender supplied. "Superior to most human baby-tenders."—*Tribune.*

J. T. ELLIS.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES,
Pearl Mottled Best Family. Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 449 West-st

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHO

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. [illegible]
BANKER AND DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUYS AND SELLS
QUARTERMASTERS' CLAIMS AND VOUCHERS.
5-20 BONDS.
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. and Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and save the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

R. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81,
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first MONDAY of January next, until the 16th day of said month inclusive, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the said 16th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, with Coupons exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE OF SHELDON AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.

SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 39, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 19, Broadward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brabe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.

HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &, Co., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), at the hour of eleven in the forenoon.

W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 484, 562, 606, 612, 748, 767, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1087, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.

Dated 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on an after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.

Dated 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR, P. O. BOX, No. 4,458.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will stand closed on and from the 16th to 31st December, instant, both days inclusive, for the purpose of taking the vote on the question of proposed lease of McGregor Western Railroad, as stated in circular of the President of 6th December.

None but registered holders can vote.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 14, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

KNOX COUNTY, OHIO.—ALL OVER-DUE coupons on bonds issued by Knox County, Ohio, to stockholders in the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of America, in the city of New-York, within twenty days.

DEC. 15, 1864.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 650 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1864.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING for election of directors will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865, from 10 to 11 A. M.

C. DARLING, President.

CHOICE PETROLEUM LANDS AND Leases for sale, selected by a competent and experienced agent. Correspondence is invited. Apply to or address D. C. STURGES & CO., McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beakman-st., Room No. 3, first floor over Park Bank.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sums of from $1,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE GREAT NORTHERN OIL COMPANY.

Office No. 67 Exchange-place, near Broadway, and No. 23 Broad-st., New-York.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Original shares at $10 each, issued for lands and other property.

OFFICERS
President,
JOHN PRYAN, NEW-YORK.

Vice-President,
JACOB S. ATWOOD, NEW-YORK.

Secretary and Treasurer,
J. A. WISNER, NEW-YORK.

Superintendent,
E. E. HENDRICK, FRANKLIN, PA.

General Agent,
WM. N. MARCUS, NEW-YORK.

TRUSTEES
John Bryan, of Arkenburgh & Bryan, No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Daniel Devlin, of Devlin & Co., Nos. 258 and 459 Broadway, New-York.
H. S. Pierce, President First National Bank, Carbondale, Penn.
Henry L. Hoguet, of Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., No. 112 Dune-st.
Jacob S. Atwood, New-York.

COUNSEL
Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

Manufacturers and sole proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR,
Also dealers in
Sperm, Lard, Whale, and other Oils.

Reference, by permission, can be made to the following parties, who have used and are using the Hendrick Lubricator
CHAS. P. WURTS, Esq., Engineer Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Scranton, Penn.
WATTS COOK, Esq., Supt. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, Scranton, Penn.
H. A. FONDA, Esq., Supt. Lackawanna and Bloomsburgh Railroad, Kingston, Penn.
Messrs. MATTHEWS & BROTHERS, Scranton, Penn.
JOHN B. SMITH, Esq., Supt. Pennsylvania Coal Company, Dunmore, Penn.
J. BENJAMIN & CO., Foundry and Machine Works, Carbondale, Penn.
E. JONES & CO., Coal Operators, Olyphant, Penn.
EUGENE T. HENRY, Esq., Supt. L. L. & Coal Company, Scranton, Penn.
HASWELL BROTHERS, No. 100 West-st., New-York.
W. K. MUIR, Esq., General Supt. Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, Detroit, Mich.

CERTIFICATES.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
CARBONDALE, Penn., June 13, 1863.

We have had Mr E. E. Hendrick's LUBRICATING OIL in use for somewhat more than a year upon our Coal, Passenger and Freight Cars (about 15,000 journals,) upon our Stationary Engines—more than twenty in number—and in our Machine Shop, and find it entirely satisfactory. Our engineers and machinists all concur in recommending it as superior to any lubricator we have heretofore used. It is fully equal to the best sperm.

I will also state that, in my opinion, it has no equal for use upon a sewing machine, as I have witnessed its effects in my own house.

CHAS. P. WURTS,
Supt D. & H. Co.

We have been using Hendrick's LUBRICATOR for nearly two years past, for cars and other machinery, and can recommend it as very superior.

JOHN B. SMITH.
DUNMORE, 13th June, 1863. Supt Penn Coal Co.

We fully concur in the foregoing statements of C. P. Wurts, Esq., and John B. Smith, Esq., in regard to the superior quality of HENDRICK'S LUBRICATOR, having used it in our works for about two years.

J. BENJAMIN & CO.,
Foundry and Machine Works, Carbondale, Penn.
E. JONES & CO.,
Coal Operators, Olyphant, Penn.
EUGENE T. HENRY,
Supt L. L. & Coal Co., Scranton, Penn.
COE F. YOUNG,
Honesdale, Penn.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN

TRUSTEES
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.

VICE-PRESIDENT
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.

TREASURER
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES.
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

Stock subject to no further assessment.

50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.

PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., Gen'l Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, N. Y.
DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., N. York.

ITS LANDS ARE PUT INTO THE COMPANY AT the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-bearing territory, and forms its

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE

Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made

20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York,
Or at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway.

THE MANHATTAN SLATE AND TILE COMPANY,
For the Mining and Manufacturing of RED SLATE, in Washington County, New-York.

Capital.....$20,000
Shares.....$20 each

THORNTON M. NIVEN, New-York, President.
JOHN B. NORRIS, New-York, Secretary.
CHAS. A. MEIGS, New-York, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.
THORNTON M. NIVEN, New-York.
CHARLES A. MEIGS, New-York.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, New-York.
WILLIAM A. SEAVER, New-York.
CHARLES S. WEATHERBY, New-York.
GEORGE W. KNOWLTON, New-York.
OSCAR TIBBALS, New-York.
JOHN D. WING, New-York.
JOHN B. NORRIS, New-York.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of CHAS A. MEIGS & SON, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on Monday, Dec. 12, 1864, at 12 noon.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock fully paid, no future assessments
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES
John J. Morris, Henry C. Gibbs,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry C. Barker,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $3 50 on each $1,000 allowed 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age. I would like a situation where by a strict attention to business, I can make it of advantage to my employer and myself. I am temperate, of fair business habits, and always try to succeed in what I undertake. If any party is in want of such a person, I will call on them, if they will leave or send their address to HOWARD, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

BEST QUALITY
LOCUST MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH COAL
AT FIRST COST.
THE NEW-YORK
MUTUAL COAL COMPANY,
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

Number of Shares.....20,000
Par Value of Each Share.....$25
Working Capital, in Cash.....50,000

Each share entitles the holder to receive every year, for fifteen successive years, one ton of first quality Locust Mountain White Ash Coal, at cost, also a cash dividend every six months of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Shareholders who do not desire to receive their coal may have their proportion sold by the company, for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends to which they are entitled.

Shareholders may order their coal in any of the usual sizes, viz: lump, broken, egg, stove, or nut coal, at the actual cost price, delivered at the dwellings, or at other place within the city of New-York or Brooklyn. Manufacturers' coal delivered in cargo.

Coal will be supplied to the shareholders immediately. The Trustees have already secured one of the largest, most reliable and best equipped collieries in Pennsylvania, including double breaker, engines, miners' houses, shops, works, railroad tracks, cars, mules, and all the necessary machinery, implements, lumber, &c., the whole in perfect working order, and NOW IN FULL OPERATION, having been in use but eight months.

The Colliery is located near Ashland, in Schuylkill Co., Pa., and the coal produced from it is of the *very best quality of "Locust Mountain,"* and is the same as now recommended by all the coal dealers, and used by families in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and is mined under the most favorable circumstances, and at the least possible cost, as the coal is taken from the mine above the water level, and can be mined at all times at a profit. This coal is taken from the celebrated "Mammoth" vein, which, with the "Skidmore," "Primrose," and other celebrated veins, extend within the lines of the company, equal to 30 miles in length.

A branch of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's road is now being built to the mines of the above company, over which the coal will now daily be brought to market. The very best and most reliable facilities have already been secured for the transportation of the company's coal to this market.

This company being the "pioneer" in the "coal at cost" enterprise in this State, and being exclusively a New-York company, for the accommodation of its citizens and as the price of coal is within the reach of everyone, a liberal patronage from our citizens will come forward and buy our stock without delay.

Books for subscription are now open at the office of each trustee in the City of New-York, where any additional information can be furnished.

TRUSTEES.
R. C. ROOT,
Of the firm of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., corner of Nassau and Pine-sts.
HENRY A. RICHARDSON,
Of Richardson, Boynton & Co., No. 230 Water-st.
JOHN C. SCHOOLEY,
No. 30 Pine-st.
D. C. HYDE,
Of Hyde & Conklin, No. 143 Water-st.

THE WYOMING ROCK OIL COMPANY,
OF
ENNISKILLEN TOWNSHIP,
LAMBTON COUNTY, CANADA WEST.
CAPITAL $150,000. 150,000 shares of $1 each.
Office of the Company, No. 6 Broadway, New-York.

PRESIDENT
WM. F. HAVEMEYER.
VICE PRESIDENT
GEO. W. WILLIAMSON.
TREASURER
HENRY SWIFT.
SECRETARY
WM. A. FOWLER
TRUSTEES
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
GEO. W. WILLIAMSON
FRANCIS SKIDDY
JOHN C. HENDERSON,
HENRY SWIFT,
JOHN R. MOREWOOD.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited amount of the stock at the office of Morewood & Co., Brussels, corner Will am and Cedar sts.; John C. Henderson, No. 63 Broadway; Henry Swift, No. 117 Broadway; W. A. Fowler, No. 6 Broadway; Francis Skiddy, No. 101 Wall-st.

SUPERINTENDENT,
DONALD McDONALD.
ENGINEER, GEOLOGIST AND CHEMIST,
CASPIAN C. SPARKS.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
BURTON, SADDLER & BRUCE, Hamilton, C. W.
D. B. WILLIAMSON, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE,
SONOMA QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, of California. Capital, $—,000,000. Par value, $100. President, DUDLEY BARNES. For Sale—Fifty shares at $2. Subscription price, $25. Apply to, or address, JAMES B. JOB, Room No. 8, No. 19 Nassau-st. Box 2,052 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

OCEANIC PETROLEUM COMPANY.
DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock ($5,000,000) will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 124 Maiden-lane, on the 20th inst., from the earnings of the Company to the 1st December. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 19th inst.

W. M. H. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 73 SOUTH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 1, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1865.

A Dividend of Three per cent., on the common and preference stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose shares are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 36 Wall-st.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent, free from Government tax, out of the profits of the Bank, payable on and after the 3d January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 31st prox.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

A DIVIDEND OF THIRTY DOLLARS PER share free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865, to those who shall be stockholders on the fifth day of December inst., when the transfer books will close, and reopen again on the 3d day of January, 1865.

M. BENEDICT, Treas.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1864.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 263 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 2d day of January, 1865. The transfer books close on the 24th inst., to reopen Jan. 3, 1865. By order of the Board,

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 27 to 31 January, inclusive.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO 17 THIRD-AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of SIX Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to 5,00, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $ 00, will be payable on and after the 31st of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entered thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 5 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—
No. 1 THIRD-AV.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

CIRCULAR.—PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—The firm of BILLINGS, ROOP & CO., of this city and New-York expired this day by limitation. The business of the said firm will be settled by either of the undersigned. J. M. BILLINGS, S. W. ROOP, S. W. ROOP, Executor of W. F. Washington, H. R. KIBBE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, successors of Billings, Roop & Co., in Philadelphia, will continue the importing and commission business at Nos. 24 and 26 Bank-st.

S. W. ROOP, H. R. KIBBE.
C. J. TROUT, J. C. ROOP.
ROOP & KIBBE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned succe-sors of Billings, Roop & Co., in New-York, will continue the importing and commission business at No. 38 Warren-st.

J. M. BILLINGS,
E. J. CARVER.
J. M. BILLINGS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business, in Stocks, Bonds, and Government Securities, under the firm of NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD, and have taken the offices No. 17 William-st.

A. G. NORWOOD,
JOHN F. LOCKWOOD.

NEW-YORK, Dec 13, 1864.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS.—Priced catalogues sent gratis, by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS

FAMILY AID FUND BONDS NO. II.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers Family Aid Fund Bonds No. II," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed Nov. 29, 1864, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers Family Aid Fund Bonds No. II," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NOVEMBER, 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF [illegible],
NEW-YORK, November [illegible], 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the [illegible] day of [illegible] next, for the Transportation on Government Steamers during the year [illegible] of the following Troops, Supplies, &c., from [illegible] to the points named, viz.:

From [illegible] to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Fort Riley, Kansas, Fort Ellsworth, Kansas, Fort Lincoln, Dakota, and other points on the Upper Missouri River, during the season of navigation.

From [illegible] to Fort Union, New-Mexico, and other points on the Upper Missouri River, during the season of navigation.

From [illegible] to Fort Benton, Idaho, during the season of navigation.

From [illegible] to Fort Benton, Idaho, during the season of navigation.

From [illegible] to Fort Benton, Idaho

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following

WASHINGTON	3,724 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,724 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	4,000 tons	900-horse power
FRANCE	4,000 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	Building	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE.

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows

ERIN—Lewis ..... Saturday, Dec. 31.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having their value expressed therein are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Wednesday, Dec. 21.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, ——.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan 21.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 16 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Cabin cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,015 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The MORNING STAR will call at Havana to land passengers.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 60 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.

THE STEAMSHIP SAXON,
LAWSON, Master,
will sail as above on
THURSDAY, Dec. 17,
at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No. 82 South-st.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT. THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS IRON SCREW STEAMSHIP

LIBERTY,

Built expressly for the trade,

A. W. ADDISON, Commander,

will leave her berth in North River, foot of Jay-st., for the above port,

On SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, apply to

CARGOUS & CO.,
No. 56 South-st.

The next trip will be on Jan. 14.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 43 North River

Dec. 23 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
Jan. 4 ..... NORTH STAR ..... WILSON.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 17 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TUCKER.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The first and New American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new iron screw steamship Miss Gertrude will sail from her berth, foot of Warren-st., Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.)

No free gold received on board.

For freight or passage apply to

No. 1 Bowling Green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

The first-class steamship

JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

Having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Warren-st., direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at three o'clock P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage apply to

DELAMAR, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 2 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.

The first-class steamship

will leave for the above port on

Philadelphia (touching at Queenstown) on the following days, the Liverpool agents are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW ..... SATURDAY, ... Dec 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... SATURDAY, ... Dec. 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY, ... Dec. 31

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin to Liverpool $130
First Cabin to London $140
First Cabin to Paris $150
First Cabin to Hamburg $150
Passenger accommodated to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, &c., at the same low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown to New-York, $75, $80, $90 and $100. Steerage, $30. Those wishing to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates:
For the above ports apply at the company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE TO PANAMA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

The only reduced rate steamship line.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the first magnificent steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BATES.

First Cabin, Saloon and Deck Rooms, $150; Fore Cabin, Between Decks Forward, $100; Children 5 to 12 years, one-half price. Children under 5 years, one dollar. Infants, $5. Pounds of baggage free, extra baggage, 10 cents per pound.

This is the only route to San Francisco by 750 miles. There is no change of cars on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.

For passage apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP

EAGLE,

Capt. LAWRENCE,

Will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and fast iron steamship COLUMBIA, Barton, Master, will succeed the MORO CASTLE, and leave on December 21.

UNITED STATES SPORT BUREAU,

No. 225 Broadway, ... Sporting and reliable information to travelers furnished by ..... Notary Public.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF Every kind of manufacture. Also, parlor, library, dining, and walnut chamber suites, plain and rich, in the best and most fashionable styles. Call at H. F. FAY & SON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., 3 doors above Wooster. Established 1843.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, Bedding, Looking-Glasses, &c., cheaper than at W. SNOW'S, No. 293 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, warranted chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, when sold and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $3. Excursion Ticket, $5, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 o'clock A. M. Sundays excepted.

☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st, via Pavonia Ferry:

7.00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.30 A. M.—Mail and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset, at 10.30 A. M. and 3 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and place—North and West at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M., 7.40, 6, and 10.30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10.30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily. J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Supt.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5.40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7.15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6.10, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 1, 2.30 A. M., and 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5.30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.15 A. M., 12.15 P. M., 4.22 P. M., and 6.05 P. M. The 9.15 A. M. and 4.22 P. M. run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
CAPT. JOHN ROGERS,
will leave Pier No. 1, North River, foot of Main-st., Brooklyn, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, at 4.30 o'clock P. M.

ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, at 4.30 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 1, North River, (foot of Fort and 1st-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, the boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous uppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are insured. Tickets and staterooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 214 West-st., New-York and at No. 5 Washington-st., Boston.

M. K. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WESTERN MOUNTAINS—Steamboat and Rail Route, direct connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave New-York at 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY TO-DAY

MUNRO'S TEN-CENT NOVEL, NO 29.

SCAR-CHEEK, THE WILD HALF-BREED.

This is a romance of the woods, full of the most attractive and exciting incident. It abounds in adventures and hairbreadth escapes, which dazzle while they fascinate the reader. No reader of romance should neglect to read it, as well as all Munro's Ten-Cent Novels, which are

No. 1 The Hunters. 2 The Trapper's Retreat. 3. The Patriot Highwayman. 4. The Hunter's Feast. 5. The Rock of Ages. 6. The Scalp Hunters. 7. Charlie Ingoldsby. 8. The Death-Face. 9. The Indian Slayer. 10. Seeing is believing. 11. The Hunter's Home. 12. The Indian Queen. 13. The Long Scalp. 14. Zeke Bernam, the Union Heart of Steel. 15. The Scourge of the Seas. 16. The Captive's Maiden. 17. Lord Ingelwood. 18. The Demon of the Deep. 19. The Child Spy of the Mountain. 20. The Forest Rangers. 21. Red Jacket. 22. The Snake Doctor. 23. The Rover of the Delaware. 24. Richard Turpin, the Highwayman. 25. The Smuggler's Cave. 26. The Privateer's Fate. 27. Jack Ingot. 28. Lightfoot, the Scout. 29. The Gold Ship of Frazer Hill.

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The American News Company, wholesale agents

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On the conclusion of the above trial we shall publish in next week's number a full report of proceedings.

As the case will create great excitement throughout the country, and will probably soon be decided, dealers may rely upon it that we shall send their orders at once to

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GEMS OF EUROPEAN PICTURE GALLERIES ..... HANDSOMELY FINISHED ENGRAVINGS ..... Size after the best paintings of the most celebrated masters, ancient and modern, viz: Rubens, Carlo Dolci, Raphael, Van Dyck, Gerard Dow, Hergel, Schalcken, Correggio, Teniers, Murillo, Paul Veronese, Guido, Murillo, Georgione, Van de Velde, Giorgione, Del Sarto, Correggio, Rembrandt, etc., etc. Sent in a neat portfolio, $5.00. The same, with 50 engravings, $4 50. Just received and for sale by all booksellers.

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The January Number, now ready, contains New-Year's Music, New-Year's Stories, New-Year's Engravings, New-Year's Receipts and Presents for New-Year's and Balls, New-Year's Dresses, and a Grand Literary Entertainment for New-Year's. Sold everywhere. Mailed free on receipt of the price.

NO 39 BEEKMAN ST.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COTTON PLANTATIONS.—THE ADVERtiser was interested in working a Plantation this year under the free labor system, which has proved a success, and will now have over twice the crop next year, additional capital would be most acceptable. Several first class responsible merchants are interested. For information address Box 5,202 Post Office, New-York.

A PERSON WITH CASH CAPITAL AND long business experience, desires to form a business connection with an established house, or with parties about starting a new concern. Address Box No. 345 Post Office, stating ways with real name, good reference required and given.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD MAN WITH $500 or $600 may call and examine a near, honorable and profitable business. No. 599 Broadway, Room No. 51, top floor.

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ASHLAND HOUSE.—17TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.—One flat floor on the avenue to let, front room 18x24, rear room 10x12, communicating with two chamber sets, bath-room, &c., adjoining. The fine parlors on 24th-st. will be let to a family who have no children, on favorable terms. Also, accommodations for man and wife from $15 to $18 per week. Board $3 per day.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,

MANUFACTURER OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.

WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY

NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

TESTIMONIAL FROM THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS

TO STEINWAY & SONS.

The piano-forte, a grand square and upright manufactured by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, have established for themselves so world-wide a reputation that it is hardly possible for us to add anything to their just praise. Having thoroughly tested and tried these instruments personally, for years, both in public and private, it becomes our pleasant duty to express our candid opinion regarding their unquestioned superiority over any other piano known to us.

Among the chief points of their uniform excellence are: Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and above all a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch. This peculiarity is found exclusively in the Steinway Piano, and together with the matchless precision, elasticity, and promptness of action, always characterizing these instruments, as well as their unequaled durability under the severest trials, is truly surprising, and claims at once the admiration of every artist. We, therefore, consider the "Steinway" pianos in all respects by far the best instruments made in this country or Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

We have at different times expressed our opinion regarding the pianos of various makers, but freely and unhesitatingly pronounce

MESSRS. "STEINWAY & SONS" PIANOS, BOTH GRAND AND SQUARE, INCOMPARABLY SUPERIOR TO THEM ALL.

S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
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WAREROOMS, 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., Between Union-square and Irving-place, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

RAVEN & BACON,

PIANO MANUFACTURERS,

No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The musical profession having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers in this city, each firm claiming superiority for their instruments from the indorsement of the same distinguished artists, we fear the innocent public unconversant with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves mystified as to where to select the best piano for their holiday gift.

We would state that our pianos have been favorably known to this market for nearly forty years, it has not been necessary for us to obtain the opinion of the profession in regard to their quality, the instruments speaking for themselves. We are continually introducing improvements in our pianos, and they are up to the age in every particular. Parties desiring pianos will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

MINSHALL & CO.,

Manufacturers of overstrung grand and square pianos, would respectfully invite all who are in want of purchasing pianos of a first-class instrument to call and examine ours before making one of the best instruments in New-York—which is saying much, for New-York Pianos are the best in the world. But we are willing our work should bear its own testimony, and can compare our pianos with other first-class makers, and then compare prices, which will satisfy the most economical. CARPENTER'S PATENT HARMONIUM ATTACHED, the most complete ever made, can be seen and tested. We refer our customers to the musical profession generally, and especially to Messrs. Schuetzenberg & Lewis, S. B. Mills, J. H. Pattersen, Robert Heller, and a host of others.

Warerooms, No. 12 West 4th-st., near Broadway, New-York. MINSHALL & CO.

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MANUFACTURERS

OF

GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,

No. 726 Broadway, New-York.

In these instruments will be found the embodiments of the great improvements, richness, purity and sonority of tone which have won for them the highest recommendations of the leading artists throughout the country, and yet they are offered to the public at prices from 20 to 30 per cent lower than any other of equal quality.

Every instrument warranted for five years.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

STODART PIANOS.

Known and esteemed as one of the BEST PIANOS manufactured, and for years have been used by the MOST HIGHLY CULTIVATED MUSICAL PEOPLE, and will still have no other.

Preference is made in a case-to parties who have the instrument and they number thousands in this city alone, as to the use of the PERFECTION ATTACHMENT every piece. A free assortment recently from our factory, at our warerooms, No 521 Broadway opposite St. Nicholas Hotel STODART & MORRIS.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted to be the finest piano ever made by the maker, beside being a [illegible] of experience, is also [illegible] and durability, and warrants [illegible] with [illegible] Such is the verdict of [illegible] Warerooms No 1 West [illegible]

WILSON & PAULIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the completion of their enlarged factory, and erected other buildings to the large increase of their manufacture of pianos. They also continue their exportation of their well-known ORGANS promptly, with our usual attention, by which purchasers have ensured to them the fact that for more than 8 years they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $600 to $1,000 may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-octave Pianos for $175. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, prices from $50 to $200. All the above instruments let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 5 cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT.—ALL WHO WISH TO BUY FIRST-class new Pianos at very moderate prices, will find it greatly to their interest to call before purchasing at No. 163 Mercer-st., between Grand and Broome-sts., in the forenoon only. Also three B cabinet Pianos for sale.

GRAND SQUARE AND COTTAGE SQUARE Pianos of the first order of Cabinet finish, excellence in quality, moderate in price, by CHAMBERS & GAGLER, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House. Please send for circular.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the most reliable pianos made, with the best modern improvements, wholesale and retail, at moderate prices. Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 29th-st., near 8th-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, —Sole depot for Pelouze's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 210 Broadway, New-York.

IMPROVED IRON FRAMES SQUARE PIANOS at Reduced cash prices.

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BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANOS.—An elegant present for the holidays. Call at the depot, No. 745 Broadway.

CHORISTER WANTED.—TENOR OR BARItone, who can lead the congregation and instruct in vocal music. Apply at No. 1 East 20th-st.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!—A VERY fine stock at very low prices. Call and examine. S. CHAMBERS, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN FINDING THE evenings lonely solicits a correspondence with some kind, genial young lady. Address S. P. E., Box No. 184 Tribune office.

THE ADVERTISER, A GENTLEMAN OF wealth and respectability, desires to become acquainted with some young lady possessing wealth, beauty and amiability, with a view to matrimony. Address CLARENCE WILLIS, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

TO V. B. FARIEN, RICHMOND, VA.—Arrived in New-York Dec 5th. All well. Go at home.

JOHN H CAPITAINE.

Examiner, Dispatch and *Inquirer* copy.

A PRACTICAL COLLECTOR OF DEBTS Able services to physicians and others. First class references given. Address W. F. E. S., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S, FRIDAY.

FOURTH NIGHT OF

Mr. Boucicault's new comedy, with entirely new scenery, dresses, furniture and appointments,

HOW SHE LOVES HIM.

One of the greatest successes ever achieved in this theatre, and will be given with a

POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS,

Including the names of Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, W. R. Floyd, Norton, John Sefton, John Moore, G. Brown, Williamson, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, and Mrs. Maurice.

SATURDAY and MONDAY—"HOW SHE LOVES HIM."

Doors open at 7½; Overture at 7¾.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M. DAILY.

This colossal establishment now contains
THE MOST ENORMOUS COLLECTION OF
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
to be found in any similar institution in the world, comprising numerous
EXTREMELY RARE VARIETIES
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED
in this country, and forming the
GREATEST CONGREGATION OF THE BEASTS
AND BIRDS OF EVERY CLIME
the public have ever had an opportunity of beholding, while

NEW ADDITIONS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING
enable the management to present an
UNEQUALLED PROFUSION OF
ZOOLOGICAL NOVELTIES
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
are given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8 P. M., introducing
EXTRAORDINARY FEATS BY HIGHLY TRAINED PONIES, MONKEYS, MULES, ELEPHANTS, LIONS, TIGERS AND LEOPARDS.

First week of SIGNOR VICTOR,
SIGNOR VICTOR,
SIGNOR VICTOR,
(EDUCATED IN ITALY,)

THE MOST WONDERFUL PERFORMING MONKEY IN THE WORLD!

who will display his varied accomplishments as a Musician, a Comedian, a Dancer, a Pantomimist, a Fencing Master, and as a Sharpshooter, forming a most comical exhibition, and one destined for the

ESPECIAL DELECTATION OF THE JUVENILES.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS—NO HALF PRICE.

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Instruction and practice in the art of skating at Mr. HENRY GEBBARD'S large and good ventilated Hall, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Ladies meet every morning from 10 to 12 o'clock. Children from 2 till 5 o'clock P. M. Special arrangements made with private classes. Apply for circulars at the Gymnasium.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMING DRAFT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO ALL WHO ARE ENROLLED AS
LIABLE TO DRAFT.

The New-York County Committee on Volunteering have reason to believe that a further call is likely soon to be made by the President for men.

Hitherto, great complaint has been made that the quotas demanded of the County of New-York have been excessive.

As all quotas are based upon the enrollment, it is evident that no relief can be expected except by a reduction of the enrollment into proper standard.

Although ample facilities have hitherto been made to citizens to correct the enrollment, there has been little or no disposition shown by the public to discharge its duty in this particular.

It is evident that this duty must be performed by the public authorities, or it will not be performed at all.

The consent of the War Department and the advice of the Governor, the New-York County Committee on Volunteering has determined to undertake the herculean labor of correcting the Enrollment of this County.

No means will be spared to make this correction thorough and satisfactory both to the people and the Government.

Our only object is to correct the enrollment and place it at a proper standard, and every citizen owes it alike to himself and his neighbor to assist in this work.

In addition to other means which will be brought into requisition for the accomplishment of this object, a complete copy of the Enrolling Lists of each Ward or Election District will be printed and furnished to every enrolled citizen of the Ward or Election District.

This will prevent the excuse which so many who are exempt have made, that they did not know they were enrolled, and hence did not attend to having their names taken from the roll.

It will also afford the opportunity for every man enrolled to see whether or not his name has been enrolled, and enable him to secure that those liable and not enrolled shall be put down.

Every person enrolled is requested to aid in the gigantic labor which we have undertaken, by complying with the following conditions:

I. Whenever a name appears of any person who is not enrolled but liable, notice of the fact should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District, by any person who may be cognizant of the fact, in order that the same may be recorded.

II. When never a name appears of any person who has removed, notice of the fact should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll of that District and recorded where it properly belongs.

III. Whenever a name appears which is known to be fictitious, or any one is aware that the person indicated is not a resident as described, notice should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

IV. Whenever cause of exemption exists for any reason, notice should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District by any exempt person himself, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

The following are the recognized causes of exemption:

1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Having actually served and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having furnished and paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the Army or Navy during the present War, and been honorably discharged.

In addition to the above, every person liable, every enrolled man who is waited upon personally by authorized agents, or invited to ascertain the liability of any enrolled men, to have those improperly enrolled taken off, and to add those not on, but who should be enrolled.

As this is an effort to correct and not to increase the enrollment, it is to the interest of every person to give correct and true answers to any and all questions which may be put to them, and any person found disposed to answer wrongfully, false answers render themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.

This is probably the last attempt which will be made to secure a correct enrollment of the County of New-York. To be successful the co-operation of every resident of this city and county is required.

The Government officials have evinced a disposition to afford us every facility to attain the object in view. In fairness through the public position and quality of the public who are most concerned, it is effort to correct the enrollment prove abortive our further exemptive quotas are demanded of us, however of the incorrectness of the enrollment, the people of this city and county will be the needless sufferers thereby, and they will have none but themselves to blame.

Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1864.

C. GODDARD, Chairman.
GEO. HEBERT, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
WM. M. TWEED, Senator.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. F. SWEARAR, Supervisor.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of Enrolling Bureau.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HALAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

**THE COMMITTE

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This D[ay].

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Short causes—Nos. 3091, 3.66, 1151, 2207, 3036, 3038. *Part II.*—Nos 1863, 672, 991, 2770, 1[illegible], 2150, 2[illegible], 2[illegible], 2[illegible],

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4129. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SAVANNAH.

VERY IMPORTANT SUCCESS

CAPTURE OF FORT M'ALLISTER.

Sherman Carries it by Storm on the 14th.

THE OGECHEE RIVER OPEN

The Army Well Established on the Coast.

SAVANNAH SURE TO FALL.

Reported Capture of the City via Charleston.

Reports from Richmond Papers of Yesterday.

Official Dispatch from the War Department.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16, 8.30 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

Richmond papers of to-day state that on Wednesday Gen. Sherman carried Fort McAllister, commanding the entrance to the Ogeechee River, by storm, and that the capture of this position puts Sherman in communication with the Yankee fleet, and necessitates the reinforcement of Savannah.

The *Lispatch* has the following:

"Official intelligence was received yesterday that the enemy on Friday carried Fort McAllister by storm. The garrison of the fort consisted of a hundred and fifty men. Fort McAllister is on the Ogeechee River, fifteen miles southwest of Savannah, at the point where the river is crossed by the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, and about six miles from the Ossabaw Sound. The capture of this position puts SHERMAN in communication with the Yankee fleet.

Without attempting any military criticism, we cannot withhold the opinion that the exposing of one hundred men to the assault of SHERMAN'S whole army, was a piece of extravagance that our present military resources do not seem to warrant."

The *Examiner* has the following:

"Fort McAllister commands the entrance to the Ogeechee River, and has prevented the enemy heretofore from ascending the river. We believe there are other works further up the stream, which would render the navigation of the stream by the enemy extremely uncomfortable. The fall of Fort McAllister does not by any means involve the loss of Savannah, but will necessitate the reinforcement of the troops defending that city."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

REPORTED FALL OF SAVANNAH.

Arrival of the Steamer Varuna at Annapolis—Reported Capture of Savannah via Charleston Harbor.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 16.

The *American* has just received a dispatch from Annapolis, stating that the steamer *Varuna* had just arrived from Charleston with the news that Gen SHERMAN had captured Savannah, with 1,100 prisoners, after eight hours' fighting.

LATER.

THE CAPTURE RE-AFFIRMED.

ELEVEN THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 16.

The correspondent of the *American* at Annapolis telegraphs as follows:

The steamship *Varuna* left Charleston bar on the 14th inst. at 8 o'clock in the morning.

The report had reached there by the flag-of-truce boat that SHERMAN was in possession of Savannah, after an eight hours' fight, capturing eleven thousand prisoners.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16.

The President to-day received a dispatch from headquarters at City Point, containing the announcement from Richmond papers of to-day that Gen. SHERMAN has captured fort McAllister. This settles the question of the triumphant issue of SHERMAN'S magnificent march, the possession of fort McAllister opens up the Ogeechee River in the rear of Savannah, and gives him command of the railroad leading south from that city. This completes the circle of investment of Savannah, and places in the hands of SHERMAN every railroad leading to or from that point, his army being already planted on the Central Georgia Railroad. And the line between Savannah and Charleston being cut, nothing, in fact, could be more admirable that the position in which SHERMAN'S army is now placed; for while hold Savannah in siege, he he has an open line of water communication by the Ogeechee to Ossaban Sound.

This avenue of approach to the rear of Savannah has for three years been guarded by Fort McAllister, a powerful sand fort, mounting eight heavy guns *en barbette*. Admiral DUPONT, in the Spring of 1863, made two attempts, with his formidable iron-clad fleet, to take this fort; but after a protracted bombardment, failed—several of the monitors being disabled in the attack. It would appear that SHERMAN has swung round his right wing, resting it on the Ogeechee, and capturing the fort at the same time. This insures the capture of Savannah, if it be not already in our possession. The highest delight is felt here at this successful continuation of the Georgia campaign.

Fort McAllister.

Fort McAllister, which was captured on the 14th inst. by Gen. SHERMAN, is a very strong earthwork situated on the Ogeechee River, about sixteen miles south of the mouth of the Savannah River, and about six miles from the mouth of Ossabaw Sound. This part of the coast of Georgia is of that amphibious character which marks so much of the Southern coast in general—the raveled and unfinished ends of nature's web, where sea and land keep up a mutual warfare. The ocean breaks in between Great Wassaw and Ossabaw Islands, forming Ossabaw Sound, and into this estuary flow the Great and Little Ogeechee and the Vernon Rivers. The land or rather the march on each side of the Ogeechee, is almost *à fleur d' eau*, certainly hardly rising a foot above the level of the river, while at times it is entirely submerged. For miles and miles on every hand there is nothing to be seen but these low and level islands and islets, covered with reeds and rank grasses, save where a lustier vegetation has pushed up in occasional clumps of trees called "hummocks."

About six miles from the mouth of Ossabaw Sound, near where the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad crosses the Ogeechee, the river jets out into a promontory named Point Genesis, covered by one of these hummocks of more than ordinary size. Behind this, hidden from the river, lies Fort McAllister, an earthwork of immense strength, erected by the rebels early in the war. Its batteries completely commanded the river.

Fort McAllister, which has just succumbed to an attack from the land side, had previously bid defiance to two attacks from our naval forces. The first of these took place nearly two years ago. On the 27th of January, 1863, the monitor *Montauk*, commanded by Capt. WORDEN, bombarded its earthen walls for nearly six hours, without either receiving or doing much damage. Each appeared to be invincible against the other. The second and more important attack was made on the 3d of March, 1863. The vessels employed in this engagement were the monitors *Montauk*, *Passaic*, *Patapsco* and *Nahant*, and the gunboats *Seneca*, *Wissahickon* and *Dawn*, and several mortar-schooners. This formidable force rained a storm of shot and shell upon the fort for one whole day, with no more damage to the rebels than the dismounting of a gun or two. Late in the afternoon the fleet was withdrawn uninjured, and the vessels dropped down the stream, the rebels coming out on the parapets and cheering a defiant adieu.

Near Fort McAllister the blockade-runner *Nashville* was destroyed on the 28th of February, 1863, by the *Montauk*.

SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA

Great Raid by Burbridge and Stoneman.

The Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Destroyed.

Bristol, Abingdon, and Marion Captured.

MOVEMENT UPON THE REBEL SALT WORKS.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16—8.30 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

The Richmond papers of to-day confirm the reported capture of Bristol, by an expedition supposed to be under command of STONEMAN and BURBRIDGE; also the surprise and capture of the Glade Spring Depot, on the railroad, thirteen miles south of Abingdon, Va.

FROM CITY POINT.

CITY POINT, Va., Friday, Dec. 16.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of to-day, after fully confirming the previous reports of the capture of Bristol, states:

"The enemy then advanced up the railroad toward Abingdon, which we presume fell into their hands, though we have no information of the fact. The next we hear of them, they had at 9 o'clock yesterday morning pounced down on Glades Spring, a depot on the railroad, thirteen miles this side of Abindon, taking every one there by surprise and capturing all of the railroad employes except one, who managed to escape to tell the tale. At last accounts the enemy were pushing up the railroad in the direction of Marion, which is 27 miles on this side of Abingdon. This is a raid in BRECKINRIDGE'S rear. The raiders, leaving his forces somewhere in the neighborhood of Knoxville, came up the north side of the Holston River and crossed over to Bristol. It is probable the raiders separated, one party proceeding to Bristol, and the other to Abingdon. If unchecked, it is likely they will come up the railroad even as far as Salem, and thence escape to the Kanawha by the route followed by HUNTER, last Summer. It is unknown who is in command of this expedition, but it looks very much like some of STONEMAN'S galloping work. None of the dispatches received say anything about Saltville. If it is unprotected, it has doubtless been visited by the enemy. If, however, there were any troops there, the Yankees were apt to fight shy of it, and confine their operations to the railroad.

At Glade's Spring the enemy captured an engine and fourteen flats, with some railroad hands. On these a party of men were mounted, and sent up the road toward Marion, and a dispatch from the operator at that place on yesterday, tells us that they were, at two o'clock, within a mile of that place. Their object is easily divined. It is to burn the bridge over the Holston River, and break the road to prevennt troops from being sent down the line by steam to reinforce Saltville. To Saltville, the main body will undoubtedly go, and in all human probability has already gone. There are some fortifications at Saltville and some reserves, whose numbers we do not know. If these can check them by any sacrifice, reinforcements will soon put the place out of danger. At present it is certainly in great danger."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Morning Star.

The *Morning Star*, Capt. HORATIO NELSON, from New-Orleans Saturday Dec. 10, arrived at this port Thursday afternoon. Sailed in company with steamship *Fung Shuey* for New-York. Passed in the river, bound up, United States gunboat *Octorora* and a steam transport, with troops. We are indebted to Purser FULLER for late files.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 9.

Gold is quoted here at 228@229. Cotton, low middling, $1 20. Good fair Sugar, 21½c.

Gen. DAVIDSON'S great raid from Baton Rouge has been heard from. Gen. DAVIDSON reached Tangipaho on the 30th ult., burned a conscript camp, destroyed all the stores and dwellings, captured large numbers of horses, and carried along with him immense numbers of negroes. Mobile papers of the 4th inst. say he was marching on that city. He has a force of 5,000 cavalry.

PRICE claims to have accomplished all he intended in Missouri, and returned at his leisure with immense stores.

A large meeting was held here last night to make arrangements for the reception of Gen. BANKS, who is daily expected here.

Gen. CANBY'S wound is gradually healing, and he attends to all the important business of his office.

Lieut. EARL'S men have captured Gen. KIRBY SMITH'S Adjutant-General.

The rebels are moving large quantities of cotton toward the river.

The Electoral College of Louisiana met on the 7th, cast their vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and appointed a messenger to convey their vote to Washington.

The French corvette *La Megre* has arrived from New-York.

Railroad Accident.

DETROIT, Friday, Dec. 16.

GEORGE W. MILLER, mail agent, was the only person killed by the collision on the Grand Trunk railroad. Several were severely injured. No detention of the trains on the road was caused by the collision.

NASHVILLE.

THOMAS' GREAT VICTORY.

THE BATTLE RENEWED YESTERDAY.

Our Army Everywhere Successful.

Large Captures of Men and Guns.

HOOD ENDEAVORING TO RETREAT

THOMAS PRESSING WITH VIGOR.

The Fighting Very Desperate.

Hood's Official Report of the Battle of Franklin.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—10:30 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

The Western telegraph lines are working very badly on account of the rainstorms prevailing. The following unofficial dispatches have been received:

NASHVILLE, Dec. 16—(Hour not stated.)

"Just returned from the battle-field. Battle severe and terrific. Our forces victorious."

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 16—2 15 P. M.

Hood has fallen back, and is apparently doing his best to get away, while THOMAS is pressing him with great vigor, frequently capturing guns and men. Everything, so far, is perfectly successful, and the prospect is fair to crush HOOD'S army.

These is nothing since my last dispatch from any other quarter. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Thomas—The Rebels Driven Eight Miles—Capture of Sixteen Guns, and the Headquarters and Train of the Rebel Gen. Chalmers.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—9.15 A. M.

Major-Gen. John A. Dix:

The following official report of the battle before Nashville, has been received from Major-Gen. THOMAS:

NASHVILLE, Tenn. Dec. 15—9 A. M.

Attacked the enemy's left this morning, and drove it from the river below the city very nearly to the Franklin pike, a distance of about eight miles. Have captured CHALMER'S headquarters and train, and a second train of about twenty wagons, with between eight hundred and one thousand prisoners, and sixteen pieces of artillery. Our troops behaved splendidly, all taking their share in assaulting and charging the enemy's breastworks. I shall attack the enemy again to-morrow, if he stands to fight, and if he retreats during the night, I will pursue him, throwing a heavy cavalry force in his rear to destroy his trains if possible.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major-General.

An unofficial dispatch gives the following details:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 15—10:30 P. M.

Our line advanced and engaged the rebel line at 9 this A. M. The line was formed thus: SHERIDAN on the left; T. J. WOOD, with the Fourth Corps next; A. J. SMITH next, with COX in reserve next, and the cavalry under WILSON, fighting dismounted, occupying the extreme right, aided by gunboats on the river. The artillery practice has been fine, and at times the musketry firing continuous and heavy, and though the casualties have been light, the results are very fair. The left occupied the same ground as in the morning, but the right has advanced five miles, driving the enemy from the river, from his intrenchments, from the range of hills on which his left rested, and forced it back upon his right and centre.

His centre was pushed back from one to three miles, with a loss in all of seventeen guns, and about fifteen hundred prisoners, and his whole line of earthworks, except about a mile on his extreme right, where no serious attempt was made to dislodge him.

The whole of HOOD'S army is here, except the cavalry and one division, which has been detached to threaten or attack Mufreesboro.

The whole action of to-day was splendidly successful.

The divisions commanded by Gen. KIMBALL of the Fourth Corps, by Gen. GARRARD of the command under Gen. A. J. SMITH, and the cavalry division under Gen. KNIPE, were under my observation, and I have never seen better work. Gen. KIMBALL'S division carried two fortified positions by assault, with very slight loss, capturing at one point four hundred prisoners and six guns.

No doubt the other part of the line did as well I only speak of what I saw.

No intelligence has been received from Gen. SHERMAN'S army later than the published dispatches transmitted by Gen. FOSTER and Admiral DAHLGREN.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GEN. CANBY'S CO-OPERATION.

Successful Expedition in Mississippi—Hood's Communications with Mobile Severed—Great Loss of Rebel Officers in the Battle of Franklin.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—8:15 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, New-York:

Official dispatches from Gen. CANBY have been received to-day, showing the complete success of an expedition sent by him from Vicksburgh to cooperate with Gen. SHERMAN'S operations, and cut Hood's communications with Mobile.

Gen. CANBY also reports the probable success of another expedition from Baton Rouge, under command of Gen. DAVIDSON, the details and object of which it is not proper now to disclose. When last heard from, DAVIDSON was reported as having caused quite a panic in Mobile, and to be devastating the country generally. Lieut.-Col. EARL, commanding a special party, was severely wounded, and fell into the hands of the enemy at Fayette, Miss.

Richmond papers of to-day contain Gen. Hood's official report of the battle of Franklin, in which he acknowledges the "loss of many gallant officers and brave men," among whom he enumerates Maj.-Gen. CLEBURNE, Brig.-Gens. JOHN WILLIAMS, ADAMS, GIEST, STROHL and GRANBERRY, killed; Maj.-Gen. JOHN BROWN, and Brig.-Gens. S. CARTER, MANIGAULT, QUARLES, COCKERILL and SCOTT, wounded, and Brig.-Gen. GORDON captured.

The dispatches of Gen. CANBY, so far as is proper for publication, and the extracts from the Richmond papers giving Hood's official report of the battle, and our success in Southwestern Virginia and in Georgia, are subjoined:

GEN. CANBY'S REPORT.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 9, 1864.

On the 25th ult. I reported that movements coöperative with Gen. SHERMAN'S operations, would be made from Vicksburgh and Baton Rouge, for the purpose of cutting Hood's communications with Mobile. The expedition sent from Vicksburgh, and consisting of about 2,000 cavalry and eight pieces of artillery, under the command of E. D. OSTRAND, of the Third Colored Cavalry, returned on the 4th inst., having met with complete success. After an admirably executed movement on Jackson, on the 24th ult., the expedition started for the Big Black bridge, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, which was reached on the 27th, and after a stubborn resistance, they captured and destroyed it.

This cuts Hood's army off from the large quantities of supplies and stores accumulated at Jackson, Miss., and makes that railroad, which was his main reliance, unavailable to him for some months to come.

Besides this important bridge and trestle work, the following property was completely destroyed: Thirty miles of track, including culverts, the wagon bridges on the Big Black, Vaughn, Pickett and Goodman Stations, with all the railroad depots and buildings; twenty-six hundred bales of cotton, two locomotives, four cars, four stage-coaches, twenty barrels of salt, and $160 000 worth of stores at Vaughn's Station.

The expedition was considerably harassed on its return by large bodies of the enemies forces, but suffered no material losses, and brought back more recruits than its entire loss in effective men. Maj. J. B. COOK, commanding the Third (colored) Cavalry, distinguished himself and his regiment greatly, by the gallantry with which the force guarding the Big Black bridge were driven from behind their strong stockades on the opposite side of the river. Our men had to charge across the bridge dismounted, with nothing but railroad ties for a path, and in the face of a sharp fire.

I have announced Major COOK in general orders as promoted to the vacant Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment, subject to the approval of the President.

(Signed.) E. R. S. CANBY, Major-General.

HOOD'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 16.

Gen. Hood's official report of the battle of Franklin has at last been received. It will be seen that our reported extraordinary loss of general officers is but too true. The following is Gen. Hood's dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, SIX MILES FROM NASHVILLE, Dec. 8, 1864, VIA MOBILE Dec. 9.

To Hon. J. A. Seddon:

About 4 o'clock P. M., Nov. 30, we attacked the enemy at Franklin and drove them from their centre line of temporary works into the inner lines, which they evacuated during the night, leaving their dead and wounded in our possession, and retired to Nashville, closely followed by our cavalry. We captured several stands of colors and about 1,000 prisoners. Our troops fought with great gallantry. We have to lament the loss of many gallant officers and men. Maj.-Gen. CLEBURNE and Brig.-Gens. JOHN WILLIAMS, ADAMS, GIEST, STRAHL and GRANBURY were killed. Maj.-Gen. JOHN BROWN and Brig.-Gens. S. CARTER, MARIGNAULT, QUARLES COCKERELL and SCOTT were wounded. Brig.-Gen. GORDON was captured.

(Signed.) J. B. HOOD, Gen.

A subsequent telegram from Gen. Hood says that our loss of officers was excessively large in proportion to the loss of men.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE NAVAL PART OF THE FIGHT.

Official Dispatch from Admiral Lee.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16.

The following has been received at the Navy Department:

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 16—10 A. M.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy

Gen. THOMAS' attack yesterday upon Hood's left, supported by the Tenth Division of this squadron, resulted in the capture of CHALMER'S headquarters' train, with papers, 1,000 prisoners, and sixteen pieces of artillery. The probable loss to the army will not exceed 500 killed and wounded.

The attack will be resumed this morning.

S. P. LEE, Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Capture of a Large Amount of Commissary Stores—The Expedition up Roanoke River—Loss of the Gunboat Otsego and Picket-boat No. 5—Reported Capture of Kinston and the Railroad Bridge.

NEWBERN, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The expedition sent from Roanoke Island to Pitch Landing, on the Roanoke River, on the 3d inst., under command of Col. CLARK, met with complete success. Nearly a million dollars' worth of rebel commissary stores were destroyed, and 83 bales of cotton, and a number of prisoners, mules and army wagons were captured.

News from the Union expedition, now moving up the Roanoke River, has been received. The gunboat *Otsego*, when above Jamestown, ran into a torpedo, by which she was blown up and totally destroyed. The picket-boat *Basly*, No. 5, met with the same fate. Only two lives, however, were lost. The expedition proceeded on to its destination.

It is reported here, this morning, that our forces have captured Kinston, where they have struck the railroad, and are still moving on into the interior.

THE ST. ALBAN'S ROBBERS.

FROM QUEBEC.

Another Cabinet Meeting—Parliament to Meet in January—Magistrates Appointed Specially to take Cognizance of Breaches of International Laws.

QUEBEC, Friday, Dec. 16.

Another cabinet meeting was held to-day. Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 19th of January. Stipendiary magistrates have been appointed on the frontier especially to take cognizance of breaches of the international laws, and they are to be aided by a strong police force.

The *Journal de Quebec* to-night says Gen. Dix's proclamation is disapproved by the Washington Government.

FROM BOSTON.

Panic in Canada—The Commercial Interests Alarmed at the Prospect of Non-Intercourse.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 16.

A private dispatch from a reliable source at Montreal, states that there is a perfect panic in Canada amongst railway managers, in anticipation of non-intercourse with the United States, which is expected, unless the Government takes prompt action to allay the excitement on the borders.

At 5 o'clock P. M. to-day nothing was known at Montreal of the Confederate raiders, nor were there further developments in relation to the restoration of the money stolen from the St Alban's banks.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 16.

WM. M. STEWART was elected U. S. Senator on the first ballot by the Legislature of Nevada to-day. He is a son-in-law of ex-Governor FOOTE, but is a strong Union man nevertheless. The other Senator is not yet chosen.

Nothing is stirring in California.

Arrived bark *Sierra Nevada* from Remedios, via New-York.

Sailed ship *Belvidere* for Boston.

THE PRISON PENS IN THE SOUTH

Necrology of the Union Captives.

The Dead at Savannah, at Florence and at Andersonville.

Leaves from a Diary Kept at Florence, South Carolina.

Glimpses of Life in the Hospital and Life in the Stockade.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FLAG-OF-TRUCE STEAMER NEW-YORK, OFF FORT SUMTER, CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Dec. 12, 1864.

In fulfillment of the promise made in the closing paragraph of my last letter, I send herewith a long list of names of the soldiers deceased at Savannah, Florence and Andersonville. I have no heart, for the present at least, to write further details of the revolting cruelties practiced upon our captives in the South, and shall thus spare your readers for a time the perusal of what must be a dismal, soul-sickening record. Surely the facts already presented have been convincing enough even for the most charitably inclined persons, to believe that the deliberate charge of "barbarity" I have made against the rebel authorities was founded in truth.

DEATHS IN THE SAVANNAH PRISON HOSPITALS.

The following is a list of Union prisoners who died in the prison hospital at Savannah Georgia, from the 12th of September to the 14th of November, 1864, inclusive. It is taken from the official register, and, consequently must be correct. When the prisoners were removed from Savannah to Millen, there were 350 patients in the hospital, of which one hundred were able to bear the fatigue of transportation. Of the fate of the remaining two hundred and fifty I have no information:

J Calcher, Co D, 13th Ind—died Sept 12
C Secondchost, Co I 2d N Y Cavalry—Sept 12
C Grimes, Co C, 1st Penn—Sept 12
C Brooker, Co G, 2d Wis—Sept 12
J R Richards, Co F, 1st Col Vol—Sept 12
Joseph Grim, Co K 48th N Y Vols—Sept 13
F Ellenburg, Co K, 16th N Y Cav—Sept 16.
J M Bacchuhus, Co A, 8th Iowa—Sept 8.
Corp Jno Beren, Co F, 7th Tenn Cavalry—Sept 8.
D Dwyer, Co D, 15th Mass—Sept 8.
D F Elliott, Co F, 3d N Y Cav—Sept 8.
F Cosmell, Co M, 2d R I—Sept 8.
H H Scott, Co A, 15th N Y Sept 8.
Wm Folday, Co G, 9th Ill—Sept 8.
Wm Bynum, Co F, 7th Tenn—Sept 19.
D Maugrahan, Co G, 57th Penn—Sept 19.
C Burnham, Co F, 4th Vt—Sept 21
A Thurston, Co C, 1st Mass Artillery—Sept 21.
O H West, Co A, 16th N Y—Sept 27.
Jno Mitchel, Co A, 49th Penn—Sept 27.
Sergt W H Lyons, Co B, 19th N Y—Sept 28.
C Stone, Co C, 1st Mich Cav—Sept 28.
C Brock, Co A, 103d Penn—Sept. 29.
W H Bradley, Co K, 16th Conn
W D Thom, Co E, 2d Ohio Cavalry—Oct 1.
A E Davis, Co K, 32d Maine Oct 1.
W H Jones, Co K, 7th Tenn Cavalry—Oct 1.
G F Hankucge, Co C, 22d N Y—Oct 2.
Daniel Tabes, Co E, 11th U S—Oct 2.
Corp J E Hamilton, Co E, 10th N Y Cavalry—Oct 2.
J D Frederick, Co K, 9th Minnesota—Oct 2.
C Steer, Co E, 95th Penn—Oct 2.
L Richards, Co F, 74th Ill—Oct 2.
J Lattie, Co D, 1st Delaware—Oct 4.
J P Hogan, Co F, 7th Ill—Oct 3.
J W Smith, Co M, 7th Tenn Cavalry—Oct 3.
A M Crouse, Co A, 14th Va—Oct 4.
Corp Wm King, Co G, 1st Mass Artillery—Oct 4.
Wm Merrill, Co F, 3d Me—Oct 4.
D Smith, Co G, 7th Mich Cavalry—Oct 5.
Chas Ayer, Co F, 32d Me—Oct 5.
Sergt T V Bailey, Co C, 11th Penn Cavalry—Oct 5.
Capt D T Thorn, Co K, 63d Ohio—Oct 6
C D Larkin, Co F, 6th Conn—Oct 5.
H L Burton, Co E, 1st Mass Cavalry—Oct 6.
S Fraxler, Co C, 100th Ohio—Oct 6.
T Norse, Co D, 75th N Y—Oct 7.
Jas A Ace, Co G, 10th Ohio Cavalry—Oct 7.
C F Allen, Co E, 164th N Y—Oct 7
C Stevenson, Co B, 2d Mass Cavalry—Oct 7
O Chase, Co L, 1st Mass Art—Oct 7.
C Gorden, Co H, 72d Ohio—Oct 7.
E W Workman, Co M, 7th Tenn—Oct 8.
E James, Co I, 4th Penn—Oct 8.
S St Clair, Co A, 1st Va Cav—Oct 8
H Winters, Co A, 98th Ohio—Oct 8.
M O Brien, 6th N Y Art—Oct 8
W R Bennett, Co I, 7th Tenn Cavalry—Oct 8.
J F Hunt, Co K, 55th Penn—Oct 8.
M W Denydeny, Co H, 7th Tenn—Oct 8.
P Aikman, Co H, 14th Conn—Oct 8.
S S Benons, Co K, 96th N Y—Oct 8.
M Conaway, Co E, 69th N Y—Oct 8.
P Collins, Co B, 145th N Y—Oct 8.
W Swart, Co G, 14th Ill—Oct 9.
Jno B Way, Co I, 6th Mich—Oct 9
F Rom-haw, Co C, 22d N Y Cavalry—Oct 9.
H Clark, Co F, 32d Ohio—Oct 9.
W H Johnston, Co H, 10th Coun—Oct 9.
J H Horton, Co D, 2d N Y Cavalry—Oct 9.
S Overeyers, Co C, 72d Ohio
J McAdams, Co F, 14th Ill Cavalry—Oct 9.
H Hewitt, Co B, 4th Mass—Oct 9.
J Gilbert, Co I, 116th Ohio—Oct 9.
S Rivers, Co L, 11th Vt Art—Oct 9.
J McCabe, Co A, 25th Ohio—Oct 9
E H Holmes, Co K, 7th N Y Artillery—Oct 9.
R Townsend, Co C, 13th Penn Cavalry—Oct 9.
G Myer, Co B, 11th N Y—Oct 10.
J West, Co H, 32d Ohio—Oct 10
W Ward, Co B, 13th Penn—Oct 10.
M E Smith, Co F, 1st Mass—Oct 10.
H W Jordan, Co I, 3d N H—Oct 10.
G Davis, Co E, 50th Penn—Sept 13
Thos Stacy, Co K 63d N Y Vols—Sept 14
A Thomas, Co D, 7th Tenn Col—Sept 14
H E Leitz, Co C, 26th Mass—Sept 14
A O Hammon, Co E, 2d Mass Cav—Sept 15
C Cunningham, Co E 108th N Y Vol—Sept 16
D Smith, Co K, 18th Penn Cav—Sept 21.
J Rice (citizen.—Sept 21.
F Keller, Co C, 4th Me—Sept 21.
J Spaulding, Co C, 5th Penn Cav—Sept 21.
G W Sherman, Co D, 2d Mass—Sept 22.
J Bailey, Co G, 13th N Y—Sept 22.
S Lutz, Co E, 24th Ohio—Sept 24.
Sergt C H Potter, Co B, 2d Michigan Cavalry—Sept 4.
A Taylor, Co L, 2d Mass—Sept 26.
W H Billingsby, Co H, 2d Va—Sept 26.
F Godfred, Co H, 47th N Y—Sept 26.
Corp C Putzler, Co I, 1st Va Cav—Sept 27.
J Fitch, Co K, 169th N Y—Oct 16.
J Evens, Co K, 34th N Y—Oct 17.
Sergt Saml Moore, Co G, 2d Del—Oct 17.
F Slader, Co B, 2d N Y—Oct 17.
J S Holdman, Co H, 1st Vt Cavalry—Oct 17.
J W Fink, Co L, 16th Ill—Oct 18.
Thos Riley, Co H, 25th Mich—Oct 18.
P Newland, Co L, 1st Mich Cavalry—Oct 18.
R Gorden, Co B, 13th Penn Cavalry—Oct 18.
H Kusin, Co M, 2d Mass Cavalry—Oct 19.
F Rosencrantz, Co K, 44th N Y—Oct 20.
Corp J St Lawrence, Co I, 102d N Y—Oct 20.
Jno Riley, Co B, 7th Conn—Oct 20.
J G Canfield, Co H, 114th Ill—Oct 21.
U Fritz, Co F, 142d Penn—Oct 21.
J Keerin, Co C, 51st Penn—Oct 21.
R Dunkin, Co L, 1st Mich Cavalry—Oct 21.
Corp J D Roe, Co B, 7th Tenn Cavalry—Oct 21.
D Hutchinson, Co B, 100th Penn—Oct 21.
D Sliters, Co M, 7th Ohio Cavalry—Oct 21.
S Lovell, Co D, 16th Maine—Oct 21.
J Brown, Co G, 111th N Y—Oct 21.
Corp W H Wight, Co L, 1st N J Cavalry—Oct 21.
J C Berry, Co C, 72d Ohio—Oct 21.
F Carsin, Co E, 5th Penn Cavalry—Oct 21.
R McAuley, Co H, 27th Mass—Oct 21.
Corp M C Allen, Co C, 147th N Y Cavalry—Oct 21.
S Bishop, Co C, 96th Penn—Oct 22.
Corp S A Bau, Co A, 3d Va Cavalry—Oct 22.
A Darby, Co K, 16th Conn—Oct 22.
John Coon, 49th Penn—Oct 22.
Sergt G S Jupp, Co C, 7th N Y Artillery—Oct 22.
Corp Jas Bryan, Co H, 42d N Y—Oct 22.
Sergt R F Robing, Co E, 7th Ill—Oct 22.
L Griffin, Co D, 103d Penn—Oct 23.
H M Perry, Co M, 7th Tenn Cavalry—Oct 23.
Wm Rinker, Co A, 82d Penn—Oct 24.
G K Anderson, Co K, 7th N H—Oct 24.
N D Sherrard, citizen, Ohio—Oct 24
Isaac Boner, Co A, McLaughlin Sqd—Oct. 24.
Sergt G G Porter, Co C, 5th Penn—Oct 25.
A Schutt, Co H, 6th Conn—Oct 25.
U Blair, Co A, 2d N Y—Oct 25.
F McCool, Co A, 54th N Y—Oct 26.
N White, Co C, 3d Iowa—Oct 26.
W R Shipley, Co F, 2d Md Cavalry—Oct 26.
H Farrell, Co F, 164th N Y—Oct 26.
S R White, Co M, 4th Iowa Cavalry—Oct 26.
F Dooley, Co B, 2d Mass—Oct 27.
P K Shaw, Co B, 7th Ohio Cavalry—Oct 27.
T Smith, Co E, 38th Ind—Oct 27.
G W Husk, Co A, 14th Va—Oct 27.
Sergt Maj A W Letteer, 77th Penn—Oct 27.
Sergt Thos Morton, Co B, 11th Tenn Cav—Oct 28.
C Moore, Co B, Battery 1st U S Artillery—Oct 28.
Sergt H McCaulden, Co K, 1st Minn—Oct 28.
Corp Johnston, Co I, 1st Maine Cavalry—Oct 28.
P Wise, Co I, 140th Penn—Oct 28.
J H Townsend, Co E, 7th Tenn—Oct 28.
Jno Masterson, Co B, 47th N Y—Oct 29.
T Grimes, Co E, 11th Conn—Oct 29.
Wm Brooks, Co E, 7th N Y Heavy Artillery—Oct 29.
F J Butler, Co B, 7th Tenn—Oct 29.
J Brenttinger, Co E, 40th Ohio—Oct 30.
F Miller, Co I, 1st N Y Art—Oct 30.
James Ellis, Co K, 16th Ill Cavalry—Oct 30.
A Coyle, Co G, 2d Ohio—Oct 30.
R Bevins, Co I, 20th Penn Cavalry—Oct 30.
N Dwyer, Co D, 16th U S—Oct 31.
J Staple, Co D, 1st Tenn—Nov 1.
W Albert, Co E, 7th Tenn—Nov 2.
D Calkin, Co E, 7th Ill Cav—Nov 2.
Jas Wilson, Co H, 7th Mass—Nov 3.
J Shell, Co C, 2d Virginia—Nov 3.
Jas Smith, Co I, 15th Mass—Nov 4.
L J Burnham, Co D, 14th U S—Nov 5.
Orderly-Sergt A A Vanderevarts, Co B, 14th Va—Nov 5.
E Hilton, Co F, 32d Mass—Nov 6.
A Hass, Co D, 11th U S—Nov 6.
Corp Jos Kier, Co C, 14th Penn Cavalry—Nov 7.
R F Green, Co I, 7th Tenn Cavalry—Nov 8.
Geo Barnard, Co I, 5th Mich Cavalry—Nov 8.
C Fibun, Co D, 7th Mich Cavalry—Nov 8.
J Crune, Co E, 91st Ohio—Nov 11
Patrick Shields, Co C, 5th N Y Artillery—Nov 12
C J Dalton, Co E, 24 Maine—Nov 13.
Corp T P Zelker, Co B, 27th Mich—Nov 13.
D Simpson, Co C, 47th N Y—Nov 13.
J B Basbore, Co F, 4th Ohio—Nov 14.

PARTIAL LIST OF DEATHS AT FLORENCE.

Your readers will remember, as I have stated the fact in previous letters, the mortality among the thirty thousand prisoners confined at Andersonville, Geo., became so frightful—averaging *one hundred* a day during the month of August—that the rebel authorities were compelled, in their efforts to defend the neighborhood from a pestilence, to break up that dreadful prison. Part of the captives were temporarily transferred to Savannah, where they were treated with comparative kindness by the women of the city, who are spoken of as having contributed generously to the comfort of the sick. From Savannah, after a sojourn at that place of about a month, these prisoners were transferred to a pen at Millen, which had been stockaded for their reception. The other portion of the Andersonville prisoners—about 15,000—were sent to Florence, S. C., where their sufferings were only alleviated so far as this, that the prison-grounds were healthier, and there was more room to move about. The deaths at Florence from scurvy and diarrhœa, during the three months since the camp was established at that place, are estimated to have reached the aggregate of *sixteen hundred*. Here, as at Andersonville, there appears to have been no pretence on the part of the prison authorities of keeping a correct list of the deceased, and probably hundreds have been buried in unknown graves. Indeed corpses are said to have sometimes remained for as long a period as two days in the stockade before the small cetail of negroes appointed for the purpose by the rebels found time to remove them for burial, uncoffined, in the pits they had carelessly prepared. An appeal was then made by Sergt. M. HILEMAN, Company H, Ninety-sixth Illinois Regiment, to Col. IVERSON, of Georgia, who had charge of the prison, for permission to superintend the interment of the dead. This was granted, and from that time the burials were conducted with some decency. Instead of the bodies being thrown as higgledy-piggledy in the pits, they were placed regularly, side by side, and covered with pine boughs before the earth was thrown over them, and, as far as possible, the prison numbers of the deceased was plainly marked on a piece of wood, and placed at the head of the grave. Sergt. HILEMAN also made efforts to obtain the names of the dead, which he preserved to the extent of his ability, and has handed the list to me for publication. As paper was almost impossible to procure, these names are written on scraps—fragments of newspapers, and diaries, and pieces of envelopes and book-covers. They are inscribed with pencil, and some are now almost illegible. I have copied them as accurately as possible, marking as unknown *thirty-three* which I failed to decipher. Of the entire correctness of some that I have given I cannot certainly vouch.

T Felton, Co G, 44th Ohio.
G Finkbone, Co G, 40th Oh o.
T C Jeffis

THE OPDYKE-WEED LIBEL SUIT.

Continuation of the Proceedings Before the Supreme Court.

On [illegible] of the court, the cross-examination of the witness [illegible]Neil was continued by Mr. Field, as to [illegible] in the bargain for the purchase of Marston's interest, witness acted on behalf of his wife in trying to get Marston to sell out to Mr. Opdyke for the price Mr. Opdyke offered; witness succeeded by giving his note for $—000; the transfer was made to Mr. Farley for Mr. Opdyke's benefit; witness had no interest in the transfer any further than $2 per gun; understood nobody had any interest in it except Mr. Opdyke; witness did no business particularly in the concern after that time, and especially after the foreman was removed; witness was to have $2 a gun, less 20 cents, as Mr. Opdyke had invested $135,000; witness made this bargain with Mr. Farley; Mr. Opdyke afterward asked witness, and witness told him he had made such a bargain; Opdyke then said he had reprimanded Farley for making such a bargain, and asked witness to rescind it, and not consider it a bargain; witness said: "No, I could not do it, for everything had been done according to that agreement; the mortgage had been canceled before that; witness' wife had insured before that, and it was all in Mr. Opdyke's name, and I certainly should not do anything of the kind;" before this bargain was made, witness' wife's name was in the policy of insurance, and afterward it was removed, afterward he saw Mr. Opdyke at his own house and he denied Mr. Farley had ever told him he made such a contract; "why," said witness, "what did you recommend Mr. Farley for?" he replied, "I never recommended Mr. Farley, I reprimanded you;" said the witness, "what for?" he replied, "because you asked him to make such a bargain;" witness then called him the name he did, of course; witness did say Mr. Opdyke was a rascal; witness supposed counsel had read the testimony.

Counsel (Mr. Field) made some remarks, and the court remarked that counsel should not provoke the witness.

Witness did say Mr. Opdyke was a liar and a rascal; it was not for that he called Mr. Opdyke a swindler at Congress Hall, but because he did not give witness the money; Henderson has not paid over any money to witness, but has paid some to his wife, the next day, he believed, after he got it; the first interview witness ever had with any person on the subject of the Surveyorship was with Mr. Andrews at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway; it was about two weeks before he got the appointment; did not think they met by appointment the first time; it was in the outer saloon; witness did not own the saloon; had no interest in it; did not borrow money to fit it up; this meeting was in the evening; did not recollect having met him up stairs in a committee-room; Mr. Andrews asked witness if he would use his influence with Mr. Opdyke to get him the appointment of Surveyor of the Port of New-York; witness said: "Mr. Opdyke is working for a man by the name of Stanton, and I do not know whether he will be willing to leave his friend and go for you;" Andrews said: "I think you can make it all agreeable with him, and I will do anything that he asks;" witness said: "What object will you make it to Mr. Opdyke if he does drop Stanton to go for you?" witness did not remember whether he or Andrews mentioned the ten thousand dollars first; Andrews said he would give Mr. Opdyke, or cause to be collected out of the Custom-house, ten thousand dollars, if Mr. Opdyke would drop Mr. Stanton and go for him, to get him the appointment for Surveyor; he said he would either collect it or cause it to be collected out of the custom-house; he said he would give it to Mr. Opdyke toward his election; witness said he would tell Mr. Opdyke; met Mr. Opdyke next day, at his store, and had a private interview; witness told Mr. Opdyke he had seen Mr. Andrews the night before and he wanted witness to see Mr. Opdyke to get him to drop his friend Stanton and go for him for the Surveyorship, and that Mr. Andrews would give him $10,000 toward his election next Fall, as it was understood he would run for Mayor. Mr. Opdyke said, "Won't he cheat me?" Witness replied, "No, I don't think he will; I think he will do all that is right, but if you want anybody else to help me, call in your man and let him go with me." He said he would choose Mr. Williamson to go with witness and see Mr. Andrews, and if the bargain could be made satisfactory he would go for Mr. Andrews; witness did not remember anything else that he (witness) said; witness saw Mr. Williamson at his office, No. 11, Spruce-st; Mr. Williamson and witness went up that night and saw Mr. Andrews at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway; he was to meet Mr. Andrews there; that was the next night after the first interview; the three, Andrews, Williamson and witness sat at a table; witness said to Mr. Williamson that Mr. Andrews had promised him the night before, if Mr. Opdyke would leave his friend Stanton and go for him for Surveyor, he would collect, or cause to be collected, out of the custom-house, ten thousand dollars for Mr. Opdyke's election; Mr. Andrews said to Mr. Williamson, "that is correct; I will do it;" witness did not remember what Mr. Williamson said just then; witness next went to Mr. Opdyke's, and told him that Mr. Williamson had gone the night before and met Mr. Andrews, and that Mr. Andrews had agreed before Mr. Williamson the same as he did before witness, and that everything was all satisfactory; Mr. Opdyke said, "Where is Mr. Williamson? can I see him?" witness replied, "Yes, I suppose so;" witness went over and told Mr. Williamson Mr. Opdyke wanted to see him, and he started to go and see him (Opdyke;) witness saw Mr. Opdyke the next day, he believed; when witness saw him again, Mr. Opdyke said Mr. Williamson had been there and seen him, and it was all satisfactory; witness was not present at that interview between Mr. Williamson and Mr. Opdyke; spoke to Mr. Andrews next, after he came back from Washington; Mr. Andrews got his appointment, witness thought, within a week; thought Mr. Opdyke told him in his interview he would go to Washington that evening to carry out this arrangement; did not recollect going to Mr. Opdyke's house while he was absent; afterward met Mr. Andrews at Mr. Opdyke's house the morning after Mr. Andrews returned; witness and Andrews walked down town together; Andrews thanked witness very kindly for what he had done; there was one more that he wanted to thank, and that was Mr. Williamson; on the way down, Andrews said he wanted to do something for witness, and would give him appointments for two or three friends; they walked down to Mr. Williamson's office; Andrews had not previously promised him appointments for his friends, for he had not the office: certainly he could promise to give appointments before he got the office, as he is the best promiser witness ever saw, and the poorest performer; thought Mr. Williamson was not in when they called at his office, and Andrews said he would find him; he and Andrews separated on the corner of Nassau and Frankfort streets; saw Mr. Opdyke a few days before his election coming from the custom house; where he had been to get the money; asked Mr. Opdyke if had not got his money; Mr. Opdyke answered, "No," or that he had got a part; witness did all he could for Mr. Opdyke's nomination; no provision was made for the money in the event of Mr. Opdyke not being nominated; next saw Mr. Opdyke at his house after his election; witness said, in effect, "Did Mr. Andrews do what he agreed to?" "No," said Mr. Opdyke, "he did not;" "How much did he do?" witness thought he said, "Seven thousand dollars;" the money was none of it for witness, but all of it for Mr. Opdyke.

Question by Mr. Field—Did you do anything more than to ask Andrews to make the customary collection from the Government officials toward this election? A.—You may take it as you please; I asked him in the way I told you; whether it is customary or not I do not know.

Q.—Did you take up a paper and figure up the amount of salaries, and the amount that could be collected at two per cent. from each? A.—No, Sir, I never did; how many there were in the Custom-house I do not know.

Q.—Did you not know that Mr. Andrews and Mr. Opdyke were a good deal more confidential than you and Mr. Opdyke were? A.—I did not; I should think he was not very intimate, as Mr. Opdyke asked me when I told him, "Won't he cheat me?" (Laughter.) In the campaign of 1861 Andrews was not Mr. Opdyke's intimate friend; witness was boss at that time; witness and Andrews got the "People's party" to go for Mr. Opdyke; both exerted their influence.

The Court remarked that the witness was exhausted, and there had been a great deal of repetition and a great deal of time consumed.

Mr. Field said the cross-examination had not been as long as the direct.

The Court said it ought not generally to be half as long. He made the remark that there had been a great deal of prolixity, tedious to the jury and the court. It was due to the progress of the case that they should proceed as promptly as was consistent with doing justice.

Mr. Field—Knowing the desire of the court to see justice done, Sir, I can only say we shall proceed as rapidly as possible, and when I have gone too far, if you will tell me, I will abandon the case.

The Court—These remarks are not due to the court, nor should the counsel make them.

Mr. Field—I will conform to all the rules of the court.

The Court—I trust you will, and without this continual flinging at the court. I dislike it.

Mr. Field—There has not been any before, sir.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Field—Well I was was not aware of it; I have entirely misunderstood if there has been, because it has been wholly unintentional and not in the least degree understood.

The interview at Washington occurred while Congress was in session, thought it was in February; Mr. Opdyke might have went with him, but he was not certain; witness went on another business—for Mr. Opdyke, however, witness was not conscious that he was doing anything wrong in what he did.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont submitted that questioning a witness on his views of morality was not proper.

The court, after hearing some argument, allowed the counsel to question the witness for the purpose of eliciting evidence affecting his credibility.

Witness did not think anything about the right or wrong of the matter; had held office under the City Government—about five years in the street department and about five years under the tax commissioners; never raised money from the employes to lobby for the tax commissioners; did not ask Mr Andrews to have the ten thousand dollars put into his own hands. After some more unimportant questions, the cross-examination closed.

Re-direct by Ex-Judge Pierrepont—Witness was shown a stipulation of the settlement of the McNeil-Opdyke suit, signed B. Hendrickson.

Never saw the paper before; never gave direction or order to have such a paper made; never heard of its being made until he came into court.

Witness was shown a paper giving power of attorney to Mr. Hendrickson.

Witness recollected signing a power of attorney, which Mr. Hendrickson said he would have to have to go into court; Mr. Hendrickson brought him the paper, which he signed; he was going into court on the morning of this suit of McNeil against Opdyke, and wanted this power of attorney to act in the case; did not think Mr. Hendrickson said anything about settling; did not give the witness any such idea to his knowledge; never gave any authority, verbally or otherwise, to enter into this settlement, did not know Hendrickson was going to settle it.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont was then about to question the witness about the business for Mr. Opdyke on which he went to Washington.

Witness went there for the purpose of selling army blankets for Mr. Opdyke.

Ex-Judge Emott objected to the evidence as forming an attempt at justification on a separate part of the libel.

After some discussion it was admitted.

Witness stated Mr. Opdyke asked him to sell some blankets for him, some 170,000 pairs, to the Government; witness went to Washington but did not succeed in selling them.

Bernardus Hendrickson sworn.—In the Fall of 1861 McNeil wished him to advance some money to go into a government contract which he had got; the contract was got by McNeil in witness' name.

Witness then reviewed the history of the contract essentially as was previously done. The power of attorney referred to was for the purpose of the McNeil-Opdyke suit; witness did not tell McNeil he wanted it to settle the suit; it was drawn up by Amor J. Williamson, at Mr. Opdyke's rooms in the Fifth-avenue Hotel; the conversation with Mr. Opdyke at that time they both considered confidential, and he told Mr. Opdyke as far as he was concerned, it was a matter that never should come into court.

Mr. Field—We will release him from that obligation. Next day he met Mr. Farley, Mr. Williamson and Mr. Opdyke at Mr. Opdyke's rooms, and talked the matter over in regard to the settlement of this suit; witness told Mr. Opdyke he held the interest assigned in the suit, and was anxious to bring it to a close, asked Mr. Opdyke what he proposed to give; Mr. Opdyke said he had always purposed to give what profits we made with the money McNeil had put in; as near as he (Opdyke) could calculate, there were two thousand dollars profit, and he was willing it should go to McNeil; he could not do any more than that; next day he saw him again, and Mr. Opdyke said Farley had reckoned up fifteen hundred dollars more, making some eleven thousand; they finally agreed to settle at this sum; witness did not tell McNeil he had done so; did not think he knew anything about it until afterward; witness signed the stipulation.

Counsel read the stipulation, stating that the suit should be settled "on the precise terms offered by the defendant before the suit had commenced."

The paper was written by Mr. Opdyke's son, in Mr. Field's office; it was then read, or appeared to be read, to witness, who signed it; witness thought he had said something to Mrs. McNeil that he was trying to settle this suit; the McNeils first knew he had settled it when he paid Mrs. McNeil the money that afternoon.

A long cross-examination by Mr. Field took place, but nothing important was elicited. It was all about the manner of signing this stipulation.

John W. Keese sworn.—Was engaged in the manufacture of arms, and has been for twenty-two years; went into this gun factory that was burned, in the middle of February, 1863, was in charge of the mechanical portion of it; knew all that was going on in the factory; knew what goods were in it, and all about it; after the fire occurred, there was preparation to make a claim against the city; Mr. Jones called upon witness in relation to making it; witness made up the claim as was presented to the city; in making up that claim, the basis of value of each gun was $24 70, which was the value of a gun made, finished and delivered; the whole account was not all made up on that basis.

The witness entered into a long exposition of the items of the bill as he made it up, which could hardly be transferred to paper with much intelligibility.

Q.—In point of fact did all the guns that were charged to the city, cost all that they are charged? A.—Yes, Sir, and more in many.

Q.—If Mr. Farley had made up an account charging simply his outlay, would it have amounted to more than the account paid? A.—It would.

Q.—Of the carbines charged in this account there is no single arm upon which work had not been done in the factory. A.—No. Sir.

Q.—You stated that the average loss is only about 6 per cent., when you allowed 12½ per cent. was a variation to the disadvantage of Mr. Farley. A.—It so appears in the figures, certainly.

Q.—It increases the deduction from the contract price? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In making up the account, did you not omit entirely interest upon capital? A.—Yes. Sir.

Q.—What rate of interest ought to be given to capital employed in the making of guns, considering its risks? A.—It ought to be considerably large.

Q.—A great deal more than seven per cent.? A.—Oh, yes, it ought to be double that invested in that business.

Q.—There is no mention made in this calculation of the royalty to the patentee? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How much was that? A.—That I cannot state positively; I have understood it was $3 50.

Q.—Was there any other place in the country where these kind of guns were made? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any other place where it could have been made six months after the fire? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—Was there any other place, in your judgment, where it could have been made at all without making new works? A.—Not without adjusting tools and machinery; certainly not.

Q.—It requires the adjustment of machinery and tools to it? A.—Yes, Sir, as all guns do.

Q.—On the morning after the fire what could the machinery and tools which were thus adjusted have been replaced in the factory for, if it could have been done in an instant? A.—It couldn't have been done in an instant; in the first place it couldn't have been replaced there less than nine months at the least calculation; at the time it was destroyed, we should have had to pay 35 per cent. in advance of what the machinery was then worth, replacing it in the time of nine months, which, added to $57,929, would foot up the machinery and the tools alone at $130,000.

Q.—And then at the end of nine months it would not be as good as it was before. A.—It would not be so pliable.

Q.—Then it would have required $130,000, or fifteen months time to replace that establishment? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As to the guns, could they have been duplicated anywhere? A.—I do not think they could at that time?

Q.—Are you well acquainted with Remington's establishment? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What would Remington have made those guns for? A.—Twenty-two dollars; he wanted twelve months to make the first delivery of a thousand guns.

Q.—Are you now employed by Remington in his establishment? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At the time of the fire you were turning out guns at the rate of about fifty per day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In your judgment is the fair value of a finished gun like that the contract price, less what it would cost to finish it. [Objection offered and sustained.]

Q.—How long had you been in this establishment? A.—About five months.

Q.—When you took hold of it, it was in a low condition? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you been working at a great disadvantage until about the time of the fire, and at a much higher rate of cost than afterward? A.—In some respects we had.

Q.—At the time of the fire, all was in perfect working order? A.—I so consider it.

Q.—Was the machinery in the building adapted to anything else than the making of that particular carbine? A.—Yes, the milling machine for instance. The small tools were not adapted to any other arm; but the machinery and general rule was adapted to a musket or a breech-loading gun.

Q.—About what proportion of the whole was adapted solely to this business? A.—About one-third.

Q.—In this statement of $16 48 you swear that the guns from that time forward could be made at that rate, and not that they had been made at that rate? A.—No Sir.

Q.—Were the tools made in the manufactory for this particular purpose? A.—Yes Sir.

Q.—How long did it take to make them? A.—That I could not answer, they had been running there over twelve months when I went there.

Q.—You could not tell how long they had been in operation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did you do with the account when you had thus made it up? A.—I left it with Mr. Farley I believe.

Q.—Did you at any time go before the Supervisors with the account to explain about it. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—This is the account that was finally settled? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have spoken of the waste of iron and steel, was that iron and steel in the shop? A.—Certainly.

Q.—How did you buy it? A.—In quantity in the market.

Q.—What kind did you use for the guns? A.—I bought the best material we could find in the market. We used the English gun iron and steel of different discriptions from different manufactories.

When the fire occurred had you any of that iron and steel on hand? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How much had you on hand in the condition in which it was bought? A.—We had considerably more than is charged in that bill; I could not tell exactly what we had; independent to what we had worked up in parts, I think very likely there might have been two tons there, it might be more—all of that; we had a third more iron than we had steel; we bought it in larges quantities; we paid 13 cents a pound for iron and 28 cents for steel at that time.

Cross-examination by Mr. Field.—Q.—Were you before the Supervisors when this claim was under discussion? A.—I was.

Q.—Were you examined at great length? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For how many different days? A.—I think I was there three different days.

Q.—Did Mr. Orison Blunt examine you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was he a gunmaker? A.—He told me he was.

Q.—He was one of the Supervisors? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you explain to him exactly how this account was made up? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you tell him this was the contract price to the Government. A.—I did.

Q.—That you took that and deducted what it would cost to finish? A.—I did.

Q.—How many of the Supervisors were present when this examination was going on? A.—Two or three in the room, there were some other cases on at the time ours was, I think part of the time there were two or more present.

Q.—Did Mr. Blunt cross-examine you very closely? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is there anything in this account, either as it appears in this paper, or as you have detailed it to the jury, that was not explained to him? I think not anything.

Q.—What directions did you receive from Mr. Opdyke about making up the account or claim against the city? A.—None whatever.

Q.—The services of this committee were public in the City Hall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had the committee counsel? A.—I believe they had.

Q.—And secretary? A.—I believe so.

Q.—No counsel represented Mr. Opdyke on this occasion? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—He was not himself there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you make up the account according to what you supposed was just? A.—I did; if I had not, I should not have done it.

Q.—Have you any doubt about it's justice now? A.—No, Sir; I would swear to it until I was blind.

Q.—Were all the materials charged in this account actually there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were the prices charged there true? A.—Yes. Sir.

Q.—Are all the computations true? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. What has been your experience? A.—I have worked some 22 years at the business in different parts of the country; I have been employed in all the different armories, previous to the rebellion, in the States; I have worked in Springfield, Harper's Ferry, Chicopee Falls, &c.

Q.—Do you recollect anything being said by Mr. Opdyke about the cost to be charged to the city for the machinery? A.—Yes, Sir; I recollect my telling him I should add 25 or 30 per cent. to the cost of the machinery; I believe it was more than worth it.

Q.—Have you any doubt whatever that the machinery and tools were worth 30 per cent. on the market value, over and above what was charged? A.—Thirty five; it is my solid conviction that at that time they could not have been purchased for less than 35 per cent. above the cost.

Q.—Does not machinery improve for the first few months? A.—New machinery is not near so good when first purchased as after it is run three to six months.

Q.—This machinery was all in perfect condition? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you told Mr. Opdyke you thought he ought to add the increased value of this stock, what did he tell you? A.—He told me he would not allow it.

Q.—Did he give you any reason for not allowing it? A.—No, Sir; I did not ask any.

Q.—Who helped you make up this account? A.—Mr. Pasett, the book-keeper.

Q.—Were all the books of the concern burned in the fire? A.—All except the cash-book.

Q.—Did you attend the auction sale of the damaged articles? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When the factory was going on, was Mr. Opdyke much there? I believe he was occasionally—once or twice a week.

Q.—Did he have any acquaintance with the details of the business? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did he know the material on hand, or the state of manufacture in which it was? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did Mr. Opdyke give you any other direction about making up this account except that you must not charge an increased price in the machinery and tools? A.—He charged me to be very careful and get it correct.

Q.—Did he say to you, from the fact that he was Mayor that he would not allow any claim to go to the city that was questionable? A.—It strikes me he did.

Re-direct by Mr. Evarts.—Q.—What do you mean by saying the factory was in a low condition when you went there? A.—I mean that it had not been conducted as it ought to have been.

Q.—But was it in a losing condition? A.—I don't know about the losses of the concern; that I cannot say any thing about, but this I will say, that it had been long enough in operation to produce more than that.

Q.—Its failure to produce would be necessarily a loss to its owners? A.—Naturally; it would be an expense, certainly.

Q.—Do you not consider saying it was in a low condition equivalent to saying it was a losing concern, more than any other establishment of the kind? A.—All establishments, particularly in gun businesses, are conducted to about the same manner; I think that establishment had been conducted as well as any other of the sort?

Q.—How do you know about the management of that concern? A.—I don't know, only for the length of time it had been going on.

Q.—Well, what did you mean by saying in a low condition? A.—I don't know exactly what you mean, except when I told you I thought it should have produced more than it had.

Q.—You say it was in perfect working order about the time of the fire? A.—Yes

Q.—How long had it been in perfect working order before that? A.—Some three or four months, I suppose.

Q.—You say that in this statement of the arms as you made it up, and as it was presented and paid for by the city, there was no account of the royalty on those incomplete arms? A.—I did not take that into consideration; I knew nothing about it.

Q.—What do you take into consideration in stating for the value of the market as $24 70 a gun? A.—Labor and material and the necessary expenses to complete them.

Q.—What, is labor and material to make the market price? A.—No.

Q.—I ask you as to all you did take into account in fixing $24 70, which you took as a basis for your calculation, how did you arrive at the $24 70? A.—That was the contract price the Government was to pay.

Q.—Didn't that include the royalty the parties had to pay patentees? A.—I suppose it did. I thought you asked me, if in making the claim I calculated the royalty.

Q.—You were asked if the royalty appeared in the claim against the State.

Mr. Field—No, you asked him if the royalty appeared in the estimate of $16 48 a gun.

Q.—You have said that $16 48 was the cost of making guns there—material and labor as it was then going—how long had that been the cost? A.—We had not built the guns for that, they really cost more.

Q.—How long had $16 48 been the cost of manufacturing these guns as you stated?

By the Court—How many days had you been bringing out fifty guns a day from that establishment? A.—Only for a short time before the fire.

By the Court—That cost was based on the manufacture of fifty a day? A.—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. Evarts.—Q.—How long had $16 48 represented the cost? A.—Probably we had been in a condition to run at that rate for six weeks or two months.

Q.—How long had the concern been in a condition to turn out guns at all? A.—About that length of time.

Q.—What would it have cost to cast a gun in that factory before it was in a condition to make any? A.—It would be hard to estimate.

Q.—During the whole six weeks or two months you were working the concern making guns, $16 48 was the cost of manufacture? A.—That was the figure on which the claim was based.

Q.—What do you mean by saying that these guns that you have put down at this price, and varying from $22 to $31, cost more than the sum you have stated? A.—Because I believe they would cost more.

Q.—Explain what you mean? A.—I mean that in starting a new armory of any kind, in constructing machinery, in getting suitable tools ready, in taking in crude men and getting them systematized and adapted to their different branches of the work, all this takes time and money, and I believe these arms, as charged there, would cost a good deal more.

Q.—You mean, then, that starting a factory, getting it to the point of production at the rate of fifty guns a day, making these arms, taking in the whole establishment and working it on without profit up to that point of capability, would increase the cost beyond the sum charged here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is the idea? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You stated that you were before the Committee of Supervisors. Who requested you to go? A.—I was requested by Mr. Farley to attend.

Q.—You stated that you thought this mode of making up the account was right, or that you would not have made it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you swear now it is right? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you get the idea of making it out that way? A.—It was suggested to me by Lorenzo Jones.

Q.—Did you ever attempt to make up an account of the crude materials burned up—bar iron, steel, barrels, rough stocks and other portions of the purchased material? A.—I believe I figured out something of that kind in pencil.

Q.—Was that figuring ever presented? A.—No; I don't believe anybody ever saw it, except, probably, Mr. Jones.

Q.—You say that you gave an account to that committee. Answer all questions put to you. Have you looked at that pamphlet of your testimony since that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Turn to the sixteenth page of that pamphlet, the second paragraph beginning, "The Inspector submitted the arms." That was the first parcel that inspected the arms." That was the first parcel that was completed, was it not? A.—Yes.

Q.—The next is 500 carbines, all finished in parts and ready to assemble, on such work the men were all paid for the various parts at $22 70 a gun; is that right? A. Yes.

Q. Is that the way you stated that item? A.—I believe that is the next.

Q. The next item is 1,000 guns, also machinery, filed and stocked, at $21 30 per gun. You say, "I filed and stocked at $21 30 per gun. You say," I filed and stocked, at the price at what the article cost, counting waste, power and expenses." Is that right? A.—Yes.

Q. And so with the other item through the paragraph to the end. Is that the form in which you stated these facts to the committee as to the manner in which this sum had been made up? A. Yes, that is the form I stated it in.

Q. You stated that Jones first suggested to you the idea of making out the account in this way. Now, while making it up, had you any conference, or received any suggestions from anybody, Jones included? A.—From nobody, I believe, excepting the suggestion of Jones.

Q.—How about Farley? A.—Farley was sometimes present but he didn't claim to understand anything about it.

Q.—Where was the work commenced and who was present? A.—It was finished in a building at the back of Exchange-place, it used to be Mr. Hughes' office.

Q.—Did it take a great while to make it up in this way. A.—I think two or three weeks.

Q.—And during that time Farley was present? A.—Probably I saw him once a day and then once in two or three days.

Q.—You told him what was going on? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long was Jones with you? A.—I cannot say he was present at all, but I used to see him outside on occasions.

Q.—When you had the work completed, to whom did you show it or deliver it? A.—To Farley.

Q.—Is this a copy of the paper as you delivered it to him? A.—Yes, that is a copy in a condensed form.

Q.—Now as to the first foreman; what do you know about him? A.—I don't know anything about him

Q.—His name was Knowlton? A.—Yes.

Q.—What evil or injury was in the establishment when you went there? A.—The work was not going on in as good condition as it might be; I believe for the number of men engaged they were not doing as much work as might be done.

Q.—This was the loss of the establishment? A.—No doubt about that; it was at the expense of somebody.

Q.—When you went there first who employed you; who did you see about employment? A.—Farley first and then Mr. Opdyke.

Q.—What instructions, if any, did you receive from Mr. Opdyke? A.—Not any at all.

Q.—Did he say anything to you about the condition of things at the factory? A.—He told me things were unsatisfactory; I believe I asked him about the guns; what they were, he said the same things they were talking about, or something to that effect.

Q.—Did he say anything about the loss he would be willing to sell out at? A.—He never did to me.

Q.—When you were before this Committee of Claims did anybody but Mr. Blunt examine you? A.—No.

Q.—Any person else present at the examination of you by Mr. Blunt? A.—Yes; I cannot name the parties, but there were two or three around at the time.

Q.—Now as to the machinery and tools that entered into this claim; did you have anything to do with making up the estimate? A.—No.

Q.—You had something to say to Mr. Opdyke as to the valuation made by somebody that it was not as high as it should be? A.—That was as to the machinery as it was before.

Q.—Now, did you say anything to him about the rate at which you would put these guns in the portion of the schedule that you would make up? A.—No, not particularly. Q.—I don't know but something might have been said when he came to the office?

Q.—What was that? A.—I can say one thing about that—that he charged me to be correct.

Q.—Did you show him the principle upon which you were doing it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In the same manner as you show it to me? A.—Just so.

Q.—And he desired you get it correct. A.—That was his idea.

Recross Examined.—By Mr. Field. In the taking of your testimony was not a great deal that was said omitted? A.—I think so.

Q.—Is not this the way it was taken? [Mr. Evarts objected.

The Court—It is competent to ascertain whether any of his testimony was left out.

Mr. Emott—They cannot put the general question as to whether that document contains all the questions and answers; there is no question of verity; nothing which binds any one. These are a committee who employed somebody to make records of their proceedings, and the original of that record is here.

Mr Evarts—Yes, and they are the basis of the action of that committee.

The Court—I have no doubt that it is competent to ask that question.]

By Mr. Field—Is all that was said taken down as it appears there? A.—All that was of any consideration was, I think, there may be some little things omitted.

Q.—Was not this the mode of conducting the examination; you and Blunt discussed the question first, and then Blunt would tell the clerk to write down so and so? A.—That was the mode of getting at the result; we talked it over as two men would who were familiar with the matter, as Mr. Blunt and I were; then something would be written down.

Q.—Was it your language or the language dictated by Blunt to the secretary?

Mr. Evarts objected.

The Court—You are asked whether the testimony was taken down as you gave it, or as Blunt dictated it? A.—I think the most of it was taken down as I gave it; I recollect a good deal of it here.

Q.—Was there not a good deal said between you and Blunt that is not there? A.—No doubt; it seems to me that we talked a great deal more than would fill up the whole book.

Q.—Did you not answer his various questions for whole minutes at a time, and nothing of it would be written? A.—No doubt.

Q.—You are asked what Jones did in making up the account; did not Jones tell you the claim would be made larger? A.—I believe he said that he did not think it was large enough.

Q.—Was there not a very considerable quantity of material destroyed not put in the account against the city? A.—I think there was.

Q.—To what amount was material not charged altogether? A.—I think there was a lot of stock material not charged.

By the Court—About how much? A.—Probably enough to complete four or five hundred guns not charged against the city, and all destroyed.

Re-direct—There was nothing important elicited on the further direct examination.

By Mr. Emott—There were parts rejected.

Q.—Parts to make 200 guns? A.—Yes.

Q.—In what condition were they? A.—Nearly finished—naturally so, or they could not have been rejected.

Q.—Rejected for defects in the forging? A.—Government did not carry on an inspection beyond the barrels.

Q.—You said something about the machinery and tools being worth 30 per cent. more than they went into the concern at; did you mean that they were worth that more in this establishment, or worth it as a matter of sale in the market? A.—The question asked before, was whether they could be replaced for that sum, and I said it would cost 37 per cent. more than cost.

Q.—Did you say it was worth that much more to replace it in that establishment, or that it would sell in the market at that advance if the establishment was disbanded? A.—I meant to say that amount, owing to the high price of stock and labor at that time, over and above that which ruled when the machinery was purchased, it would have cost 35 per cent. more to replace it.

Q.—You said that the machinery could only be used for that particular manufacture without a change? A.—I said some portion of it.

By Mr. Evarts.—You said you were employed by Mr. Remington—in what capacity? A.—Superintending the mechanical portion of the work. Q.—Did you pay the men? A.—Yes. I draw the money and pay the men employed under me.

THE WORLD NEWSPAPER.

Mr. Emott handed to the court a copy of the *World* newspaper of the 16th, and called attention to an article therein which he said was intended to influence the jury.

The court cautioned the jury against reading any comments on the trial that might appear in print, and even against conversing with any one on the subject.

The court then adjourned to Monday next at 10 A. M.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Launch of the Screw Corvette Wampanoag—Our Swift Screw Cruisers.

The screw corvette *Wampanoag* was successfully launched from the Brooklyn Navy-yard Thursday morning. At precisely 11¼ o'clock, everything being in readiness, she moved from her ways in the presence of hundreds of spectators, among whom were a large number of ladies. She entered her destined element in the most graceful and brilliant style, amid cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. Miss CASS, daughter of Commander CASS, stood at her bow, and christened her as she went off. She glided through the water about two hundred yards, when she was towed back by tug-boats on hand for the purpose.

This vessel is the fourth of the new series of swift screw sloops which have been launched within the past few months. These vessels have been constructed to fill a void in our navy list, which will place us on a more even footing with foreign Powers. Of the vessels on which some sacrifice of armament has been made to obtain speed, there are seven building; two of these vessels are being built by contract, and five in the navy-yards. This class of vessels is represented by the *Amnonoosuc* and *Chattanooga*. There are also in progress of construction twenty vessels with steam machinery of rather less power, but which are to be much more heavily armed. Ten of these, of the class of the *Juniata*, the *Guerriere* and the *Java*, have covered gun-decks, and will carry twenty heavy guns. Two will have a plating of thin iron as a protection from shells. The remaining ten, of the class of the *Canstoocook* and *Manitou*, building in the navy-yards, are of less size, but with equal machinery and intended for greater speed. As all of them will be provided with masts and sails, they can be cruising vessels and used on foreign stations.

The *Wampanoag* has been built under the superintendence of Mr. B. F. DELANO, Naval Constructor, and his able assistant, Mr. DAVIDSON, and is a beautiful vessel in every respect. She is a perfect picture, and speaks volumes for the skill, taste and ability of her constructor. Her principal dimensions are as follows: extreme length, 355 feet; beam, 45 feet; depth, 23 feet 6 inches. She is to be ship-rigged and is pierced for 20 heavy guns. Her machinery is building at the Novelty Iron Works. She has two 100-inch cylinder with 48 inches stroke of piston. The engines are geared to the propeller-shaft, so that at a moderate number of revolutions of the engines the screw will be driven from sixty to ninety revolutions per minute.

The following is a list of the new sloops-of-war now in course of construction:

	Tons		Tons
Pompanoosuc	3,500	Java	2,500
Wesnaminy	3,200	Hassalo	2,200
Wampanoag	3,200	Mosholu	2,200
Ammonoosuc	3,200	Monongahela	2,200
Madawasca	3,200	Neosaugue	2,200
Chattanooga	3,000	Contoocook	2,200
Idaho	2,500	Willamette	2,200
Kewaydin	2,500	Tagayuta	2,200
Guerriere	2,500	Watauga	2,200
Minnetonka	2,500	Arapho	2,200
Antietam	2,500	Pushmataha	2,200
Illinois	2,500	Wanadoset	2,200
Piscataqua	2,500	Manitou	2,200
Ontario	2,500		
Total, 27 vessels			66,200

The speed of the first is 14 miles per hour; of the following six, 15 miles, and of the others, 13 miles. The first seven require 363 officers and men in war and 224 in peace; the next eight, 322 in war and 163 in peace; the remaining twelve, 230 in war and 139 in peace. Of the same three classes, the first has a monthly pay-roll of $9,190 in war and $6,721 in peace, and consuming 63 tons of coal daily; the second class has a monthly pay-roll of $8,414 in war and $5,187 in peace, and using 50 tons of coal per day; the third class has a monthly pay-roll of $6,536 in war and $4,779 in peace, and using 50 tons of coal per day.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The anniversary of this institution was to have been observed on Thursday evening at the Academy of Music, but owing to the inclemency of the weather, the number in attendance was small; and in consequence, Mr. RUSSELL, the President, announced that the celebration would be postponed, except as to the exercises of the children, which were given in full, and executed very creditably. Bishop COXE, after a few remarks to the audience, addressed the children, about two hundred in number, after which the proceedings closed.

Terrible Accident on the Grand Trunk Railway.

DETROIT, Friday, Dec. 16.

A terrible accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway last night, caused by a collision with a westward-bound passenger train with a freight train, near this city. After the collision, several wounded passengers failed to extricate themselves from the weight, and were burned to death. Two persons are known to have suffered death in this manner, and it is reported that several others did so. The full extent of the loss of life is not yet ascertained.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 16—6 P. M.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 11 bbls. Ashes, 4,930 bbls. Flour, 992 bbls. and 349 bags Corn Meal, 2,760 bushels Corn, 1,885 bushels Oats, 1,193 packages Provisions, and 462 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce, quiet and unsettled.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, including Java, at 51c.@52c.; Rio, at 45c.@48¾c., Laguayra and Maracaibo at 45¾c.@48¾c.; St. Domingo at 43c.@44c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Continues in moderate request, at about previous prices. Sales and resales since our last, 650 bales, including Middling, at from $1 31@$1 32 ℔ lb.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at uniform quotations.

FRUIT—The demand has been less active, but prices have been well maintained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and heavy to day. Sales since our last amount to 11,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 80@$10 15; poor to choice Extra State at $10 20@$10 60, chiefly $10 25@$10 40; Round-Hoop, Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11 25@$11 45 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 60 @$10 15
Extra State	10 20 @10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 25 @13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, sh'p'g brands	11 25 @11 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 50 @13 50

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS

AT

POPULAR PRICES

FOR THE

HOLIDAY SEASON.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
With French Embroidered Bosoms.

THREE AND 4-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
Holiday Styles now ready.

SILK, WOOL, MERINO AND COTTON
Underskirts and Drawers.

GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES
New and Popular Styles.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Elegant and New Styles.

UNION RIDING-BELTS,
For Equestrians' Use.

ROMAN SCARFS AND SHAWLS,
New and Elegant Styles.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS,
Velvet, Cloth and Knitted.

KNIT HOODS, SONTAGS AND CAPS,
Fashionable Colors and Styles.

RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and Colored.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For Traveling.

SUSPENDERS,

UMBRELLAS,

&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, entirely new and choice styles, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices at

UNION ADAMS',
No. 657 Broadway, New-York City.

GREAT ANNUAL REDUCTION
DURING THE HOLIDAYS
IN
LADIES' CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES AND CIRCULARS,
AT
GEO. CAREY'S,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
and Nos. 304 and 306 CANAL-ST.

The PUBLIC are RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that they have now an OPPORTUNITY of PURCHASING WINTER GARMENTS at such REDUCED PRICES that the most skeptical cannot fail to discover that they are the CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOAKS IN THE CITY.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
We are offering our entire stock of
ROYAL AXMINSTER,
ENGLISH VELVET,
BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING,
At much less than cost of importation or manufacturing.
SMITH & LOUNSBURY.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.
Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate presents, especially for the approaching HOLIDAYS,
for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, antiquarians, virtuoso and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT (858) BROADWAY.
Just opened, unique French fans at every price; Chinese ditto; Indian Bird fans; Shaker fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.
A Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.
NOTICE—The store will remain open evenings to January 1st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
We shall offer, at greatly reduced prices, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, our large stock of
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Consisting of all sizes ladies', gent's and children's tape-bordered, hemstitched, printed and embroidered, and of the newest and best styles, in great variety.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

DAMASK CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS,
to match all the different sizes, suitable for "Dinners" and "Suppers," of the best qualities and the newest patterns. Also Doylies, Lunch Cloths and Napkins, Chocolate Napkins, fine Bed Linens and Towels, in great variety, just opened for the coming Holidays. Persons wishing to make presents in the above line of goods, will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

FLOOR LINENS,
All widths, suitable for dancing cloths, made and put down, if required.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec 5, their large and finely assorted stock of
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
To which they have just received large additions of the newest and richest styles in tapestry, velvet, embroidered, printed and damask, suitable for the approaching holidays.

LACE CURTAINS,
New designs, just received,
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

MACHINE NEEDLES.
HAND NEEDLES.
BARTLETT'S Needle Factory, No. 442 Broadway.
HACKLE PINS,
GILL PINS, &c., &c.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON,
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st., New-York.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

LACE CURTAINS

New Persian Styles, Just Received.
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"SCIENCE OF THE SOUL."—INTERBLENDing of Minds: Unity of Souls; Nature of Sin; Communion of Saints; Philosophy of Prayer; and the Doctrine of Salvation, given in the January—double—No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Newsmen have it.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloak and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, white bone and gilt buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, Black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—Ermine at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 470 and 472 Broadway, 13th-st., east side.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) 35th-st., near 6th-av. Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, the Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Ladies' Fair, now being held in behalf of this church, will continue MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of the ensuing week, at the large hall No. 932 Broadway, where there is a large collection of useful and fancy articles, suitable for holiday presents. Music every evening, furnished by the 7th Regiment Band. Admission 10 cents.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching on SABBATH, 18th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M. Seamen and friends invited all. Seats free.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 5th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.—Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the morning. Rev. Dr. DYER in the afternoon, and evening service will be held in the Unitarian Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st. Rev. A. C. THOMAS, of Hightstown, N. J., will supply the desk to-morrow. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A Ladies' Fair will be held in the Lecture Room of this church, commencing on TUESDAY, 20th inst., and continuing four days, from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M., each day.

FIRST PLACE M.E. CHURCH—BROOKLYN. Reunion services to-morrow to commemorate the raising of $17,000 to pay the mortgage debt on church and parsonage. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. ABEL STEVENS, LL. D., at 7½ P. M., by Rev. THOS. H. BURCH, and fellowship meeting at 3 P. M. Old members and friends are invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. J. W. MACOMBER, of the Five Points Ladies' Home Mission, will preach at 10½ A. M. Preaching by Rev. W. H. BOOTH, at 7 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. The anniversary of the Sunday-school will take place at this church at 2 P. M., when addresses may be expected. Also, other interesting exercises.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL preach on SUNDAY, and every Sunday Evening, in the Unitarian Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. This Church has been rented by the Church of the Holy Trinity on Sunday Evening. Morning service at 10½ o'clock, and afternoon service at 3 o'clock, held as heretofore, in Rutger's Institute Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

REV. DR. WESTCOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. The last discourse in the series, on *The Divine Authority of the Bible*. Rev. Dr. PALAND, of Massachusetts, will preach at 10½ A. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHing by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, at the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening, the fourth lecture on *The Book of Proverbs*.

MARKET SABBATH SCHOOLS ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the Sabbath schools connected with the Market-st. Church, will take place in the church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by ANDREW A. SMITH, Esq., of Brooklyn, Rev. C. L. BRACE and others.

AN AMERICAN'S AMEN TO THE WORD OF GOLDWIN SMITH.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will repeat his lecture on this subject, unless the weather shall be inclement, in the Church of the Restoration, corner Montrose-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—SERMONS SUNDAY EVENING, in New-York, by Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, for Dr. BURCHARD, 13th-st., and by Rev. A. H. PARTRIDGE, (Episcopalian,) for Dr. FORCE, 18th-st., near 6th-av. Sermon in Brooklyn, by Dr. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, in the Church of the Holy Trinity. Subject—*Sectarianism, its Origin, Cause, Sources and Cure.*

NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM.—"Happy Christmas Day," "Beautiful Christmas Morning," "Hosanna Festal Eve," "New Year Hymn," "I'll go to that Beautiful Land," "Where God and the Angels Live," "Meet, oh Meet me in Heaven," "The Union Must Stand," &c. Price 30 cents per copy; $3 per 100. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL.—WEST 17TH-ST., near 6th-av. Services, LORD'S DAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject, morning and evening—*The Prodigal Son.* Preaching by URBAN C. BREWER.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. A special collection in aid of the Church and the Ladies' Benevolent Society, will be made at each service.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sunday School Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, Allen-st., near Grand, will be held next SABBATH EVENING, the 18th inst., commencing at 7 o'clock. Rev. C. W. BOLTON and WM. E. DODGE, Esq., will address the meeting. Singing by the children. Friends of the school and all others are cordially invited to attend.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM—On 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., is open every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject of the lecture to-morrow evening—*The Preparation of the Good for Heaven—Necessity for Instruction—Its Nature and Methods—The Means by which their Introduction into Heaven is Effected.*

REV. B. S. HUNTINGTON, THE NEW RECtor of the Episcopal "Church of the Reconciliation," in 31st-st., near 2d-av., will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The seats in this Church are free. Families in the vicinity not otherwise provided with Church accommodations are respectfully invited to attend the services.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION—East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Rev. Dr. HOUGHTON, by request, will repeat, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., the sermon preached in this Church Sunday evening last, on occasion of the completing of the recent enlargement.

SEXTON—A YOUNG MAN AT PRESENT OCcupying the above position, in an Episcopal Church in the lower part of the city, is desirous of obtaining the same position in a Church in the upper part of the city. good references given as to qualifications and respectability. Address SEXTON, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for one week.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The opening monthly meeting, at the new rooms, No. 161 5th-av., cor. of 22d-st., will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. Essay by Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND. Ladies and gentlemen are invited. R. R. MCBURNEY, Rec. Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning sermon by Rev. J. PARKER, of Dunlap M. E. Church, on behalf of the Sabbath School. Communion at 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., near Macdougal. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sexton will be at the church every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

CITY MISSION.—THE ANNUAL SERMON before the New-York City Tract Society will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. HUTTON, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Chatham and 21st-st. No collection and no reports, only a brief statement of results will be given.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION—THE NEW EDIFICE OF THE First Congregational Church, Morrisania, will be dedicated SUNDAY, Dec. 18. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D.D., of New-York, and in the EVENING by Rev. J. CLEMENT FRENCH, of Brooklyn.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner East 25th-st. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. CORNELIUS ROOSEVELT DUFFIE, Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. HENRY A. NEELL, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, in the EVENING. Strangers furnished with seats.

"INSPIRATION."—PROF. MATTISON WILL preach as usual, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Divine Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.* On TUESDAY EVENING next, a ladies' fair will open in the lecture-room of the church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., to continue through the week—a fine affair, and well worth attending.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject, in continuation of the course—*The Inquiries that Befit Us Together on the Way to the House Beautiful.*

SIMPLE, EARNEST, FAITHFUL, ELOquent preaching of the Gospel, without politics and without sectarianism, EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, by Rev. Prof. SMYTH, at Clinton Hall, Astor place, near Broadway. Subject, on the 25th inst.—*Living Bread from Heaven.*

AFTERNOON PREACHING.—BANK-ST. M. E. Mission, Nos. 107 and 109 Bank-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts. Preaching Sunday afternoons, at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Preaching SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, by STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Free lecture by WM. E. CURTIS, Esq. Subject—*Chautauqua and*, at the new rooms of the Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen are invited.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF Sunday-school Teachers will hold their monthly meeting at St. John's Ref. Meth. Church, 51st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject for Discussion—*Jesus, the Teacher Sent from God.*

A SOCIAL AND MUSICAL SOIREE WILL be held in the West 27th-st. U. P. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, from 7 to 10 o'clock. Music, addresses and refreshments. Tickets 25 cents. Proceeds devoted to the benefit of the Sabbath-school.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH REV. A. D. WILLIAMS, D. D., Pastor. The Sabbath services on this church will be held regularly hereafter in the rooms of the New York Young Men's Christian Association, Mortimer's Building, corner of 6th-av. and 22d-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 258 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the great Life theme, and the near coming of Christ, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADIson-av. and 35th-st. There will be divine service in this Church, on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

REV. F. L. H. WILLIS WILL SPEAK in the first Spiritualist at Ebbitt Hall, No. 57 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject—*Lessons in the Presence of the Angels of God over an Unsaved but Repentable.*

BAPTIST MISSIONARY CHURCH.—Preaching at the Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.; at 3 P. M. Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, at 7½ in the evening. Strangers and citizens are welcome. All seats are free.

THE REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D.D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 37th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 6th-av., on SUNDAY, Dec 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning, *The Jubilee*; Evening, *The Fall.*

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL preach in the 58th-st. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY MORNING. Lecture to-work women in the EVENING by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening 7½ o'clock.

THE SECOND OF THE COURSE OF Sermons on the Holy Scriptures, will be preached in Christ Church on SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. H. W. COIT, D. D., of Troy. Subject—*The History of the Canon.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this Institution will be held in their new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

ST. ANN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—East 18th-st., near 5th-av. On SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. (the latter service for deaf mutes), and Rev. Dr. FORBES at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES—Ninth-av., and 2 th-st. Sunday Evening services at 7½ during the winter. Seats free. Subject next SUNDAY—*Universal Love.*

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KESLER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Daily Union prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

ANGELS—WHO THEY ARE, AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING, will be the subject of Rev. C. C. GOSS' SUNDAY EVENING lecture, in the church in Grand-st., one block east of Broadway, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-AV., corner of East 30th-st. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. THEODORE IRVING will preach on both occasions.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner Henry and Scammel sts. Rev. S. J. CORNELIUS, Rector. SUNDAY, Dec. 18, services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free all.

IMPORTANT QUESTION.—"WHEN THE Son of Man cometh, will he find faith on the earth?" Bishop SNOW will preach on this text on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Seats free.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHUMEALL ministering. Subject for morning, 10½ o'clock—*Life of Christ.* Evening, 7½ o'clock—*The Parables*, etc. Seats free.

REV. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., WILL preach in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Allen, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner of 4th-av and 22d-st. Preaching in the morning by the Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK and in the evening by the Rev. Mr. OTHEMAN.

NOTICE.—REV. JOHN DE WITT WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church on University place, (late Dr. Potts',) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3½ P. M.

REV. L. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 18th inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry, services commencing at 10½ in the morning and 7½ in the evening.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. R. G. DICKSON, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

REV. C. S. PERKINS WILL PREACH in the First Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

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NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUStees of the Greenwood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 20 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

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IN THE ARMY.
BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$300
Government	300
Total	$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$200
Government	200
Total	$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS

County	$100
Government	100
Total	$200

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM:

For three-year recruits	$50
For two-year recruits	30
For one-year recruits	20

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. and on the Battery.
The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices
Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.
Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts.
Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.
Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.
Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway
Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.
All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments: one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island, one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service, and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. E. STEWART, Supervisor.
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET, till the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av and 30th-st., in the city of New-York, until further notice.
Payment will be in certificates, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven hundred horses are received. Price one hundred and sixty dollars each.
GEO. G. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SHELDON & LIFFERTS,
NO. 40 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK
MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKERS
and Collectors, attend to all Army and Navy Claims; Prepare and Collect Pensions, Bounties, Soldiers' Pay, Deserters' Pay, Prize Money, Horse Claims, Quartermasters' Vouchers, &c. Business collected. Clearances for officers obtained at Washington.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED IMMEDIATELY.—A number of men not liable to a draft, and for three-year substitutes, when three or more orders are received to enlist. Apply at the office of the Merchants' Bankers, and General Recruiting Association, No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

SUBSTITUTES—SUBSTITUTES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.—Parties furnished with substitutes, with dispatch, by WM. A. HILT, No. 403 Pearl-st

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC 17, 1864

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The price of the Four Daily Issues is Two Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

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Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING One Ton! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—*Matinee*—DON SEBASTIAN.

WALLACK'S—HOW SHE LOVES HIM.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE CONNIE SOOGAH.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings—LE LIGNE DROITE—LE VILLAGE.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—PAINTINGS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PROF. DOREMUS' Lecture and Experiments in Pneumatic Chemistry.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Secretary of War furnishes this morning a volume of official dispatches, all of them of the most gratifying character. Success is reported in every quarter of the military field, and much of the information coming through rebel sources, the news may be set down as undoubtedly true.

The news from Gen. SHERMAN continues highly encouraging. From Richmond papers of yesterday we learn that on Wednesday, 14th, Gen. SHERMAN carried Fort McAllister by storm, and thus completely opened up his communications with the sea coast via the Ogeechee River, by which he can now receive supplies and reinforcements, if necessary for further operations. His army is thus planted directly in the rear of Savannah, and that city must fall, no matter what may be its defences. We have a report brought by the steamer *Varuna*, from Charleston Harbor, to annapolis, yesterday, to the effect that Savannah had already been captured, with 1,100 prisoners, after eight hours' fighting, but this is not confirmed from any other source. Richmond papers report the capture of Fort McAllister on Wednesday, and if Savannah had then been taken, as it must have been in order for the news to reach Charleston so soon, it would also have been known in Richmond.

The fighting before Nashville was renewed yesterday, and is reported to have been very desperate in its character, but resulted in our forces being everywhere successful. A dispatch from Nashville, dated at 2:15 P. M., says HOOD was making desperate efforts to get away, but THOMAS was pressing him with vigor and rapidly capturing men and guns. The prospect was fair for the annihilation of HOOD'S army. His retreat by the route by which he advanced had already been cut off. Richmond papers of yesterday publish HOOD'S official report of the battle of Franklin, in which he claims a victory, but admits a fearful loss in valuable officers—no less than *eleven* Generals being placed *hors-de-combat*—six killed and five wounded.

The first news of an important raid in Southwestern Virginia, by our cavalry, under BURBRIDGE and STONEMAN, comes to us through Richmond papers of yesterday, extracts from which are telegraphed by the Secretary of War. Our forces had captured Bristol, Va., on the 13th, and moved upon Abingdon at once, taking that place without opposition, and then moving rapidly up the East Tennessee Railroad, had reached Marion on the 15th, and would undoubtedly capture the important salt works at Saltville, and do great damage to the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

The expedition sent from Roanoke Island to Fitch Landing on the Roanoke River on the 3d inst., destroyed nearly a million dollars' worth of rebel commissary supplies, and much other valuable property. News has been received at Newbern from the Union expedition now moving up the Roanoke River. The gunboat *Otsego* and the picket-boat *Basly*, had been blown up and destroyed by torpedoes.

A report from Newbern of Dec. 13 shows that a Union force was moving up the Neuse River. The report was that they had captured Kinston and the railroad bridge, and were still moving into the interior.

A dispatch from Montreal states that there is a perfect panic in Canada amongst railway managers, in anticipation of non-intercourse with the United States, unless the Canadian Government takes measures to allay the excitement on the border. The released raiders had not been rearrested, nor had the stolen money been returned. Parliament had been summoned to meet on the 19th of January. Magistrates have been appointed on the frontier to take cognizance of breaches of international law. They will be aided by a strong police force.

We print this morning another list of death of our Union captives in Southern prisons. This list will probably carry to many hearts the first news of the fate of these martyrs. We have still a large number of names of others, which we will print as soon as our space will permit.

By the *Morning Star*, which arrived yesterday afternoon, we have news from New-Orleans to Dec. 10. Gen. DAVIDSON'S great raid from New Orleans was meeting with entire success. Mobile papers of the 4th inst. express the opinion that he was marching on that city. He has a force of 5,000 cavalry. The expedition reached Tangipaho on the 30th ult. Lieut. EARL'S men have captured Gen. KIRBY SMITH'S Adjutant General. Gen. CANBY'S wound is gradually healing, and he is now able to attend to all the important business of his office.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Dec. 10, says: "In the Matamoras *Monitor de la Frontera*, of the 19th, we find the following: This celebrated officer of the Confederate States Navy, and of the *Alabama*, which was destroyed in a desperate and heroic combat with the United States steamship *Kearsarge*, has visited us for a short time in company of Col. FORD. He is about to start from Brownsville for Richmond, accompanied by twenty mounted men; '*amigos suyos*,' the writer says, which we take to mean that they were either picked men, or men who had volunteered to see him through. Perhaps some of these may have been his own officers."

GENERAL NEWS.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 years 5 ℘ cent. Gold bearing Stock of the U. S. were $750,000 yesterday, in addition to the usual daily subscriptions to the 7-30 ℘ cent. Loan. The Stock Exchange was firm on Government Stocks, but lower on the Railways. The Gold Room 233¼@ 234¾ ℘ cent.

There is trouble in Clearfield County, Penn. On Monday afternoon last three companies of the Sixteenth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, had quite a fight with a number of deserters and disaffected citizens, and captured nineteen of them. ADAMS, the leader of the gang, was killed, and so was Private COPPI, Co. C, of the Veterans.

The Detroit *Advertiser*, of Dec. 13, learns from an extract of a letter received by C. N. RIOPELLE, Esq., of that city, of the death of Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN'S child, which occurred on the 7th inst., at South Bend, Ind. Its remains were interred in the cemetery of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, and the last ceremonies were performed by the Right Rev. Bishops ROSECRANS and LEWIS. The remains of the child were followed to its last resting-place by a large concourse of people, among whom were included the students of the University.

A boy, 10 years of age, was yesterday arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with the third offence of horse stealing. His name is Thomas Keenan *alias* John D. Winn, and he resides in Gansevoort-street. When asked what his occupation was, he said "nothing." The last horse he stole was valued at $150, and was owned by Mr. Geo. G. PALMER, corner of Waverley-place and Charles-street.

Col HARTWELL, of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment Volunteers (colored,) and wounded at the battle of Honeywell, came passenger in the steamer *Arago*.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday concurred with the Councilmen in adopting the ordinance to regulate the Fire Department. The Board of Councilmen adopted a resolution appropriating $20,000 to pay Mr. ROBINSON, Superintendent of the Fire Telegraph, for the use of his patent heretofore, and to purchase it for the city; they also concurred in the resolution to procure a portrait of Ex-Mayor OPDYKE, to be placed in the Governor's room. Both boards adjourned to 12 M. to-day.

Flour and Wheat were in limited request yesterday, at declining prices. Corn was more active and firmer. Provisions opened briskly, especially year-old Mess Pork, which advanced $1 87½, but fell off again $1 37½ ℘ bbl. The demand was mainly speculative. Whisky was in lively request, also on speculation, and was much dearer. General Merchandise was moderately inquired for. Freights were quiet. Other branches of trade presented no remarkably new feature.

A private dispatch received in this city yesterday, from a reliable gentleman in Montreal, states that it was reported that the money belonging to the St. Alban's Bank was to be restored yesterday; that there is a great reaction there in rebel stock since Wednesday, and that even the Tories feel disgusted with the proceedings of the court presided over by Judge COURSOL.

Bermuda papers of the 6th inst. are received. Blockade-running steamers *Stag* and *Talisman* had sailed, prior to the 6th, for a Southern port. No news.

Capt. DEGROOT'S new steamship *Enchantress* made her trial-trip yesterday from this city to Tarrytown and return, attaining the high rate of speed of eighteen and a half miles in an hour. Several scientific gentlemen were on board, all of whom expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the working of the vessel.

The Winter Campaign—The Gigantic Movements by Land and by Sea.

Though we are now far advanced into Winter, and the snows and frosts are on the earth and in the heavens, still all our forces and fleets are engaged in active campaigning, from the James River to the Mississippi, from the Cumberland to the seaboard. Gen. THOMAS, with one of our three great armies, is demolishing HOOD'S army before Nashville; Gen. SHERMAN is thundering at the defences of Savannah, and has just captured Fort McAllister; and GRANT is busy with LEE, and has just, through WARREN, brought to completion an extensive expedition. As regards our lesser military bodies, we read of brisk movements on the seaboard of North Carolina: Gen. FOSTER is distracting the rebels on the coast of the other Carolina, and aiding SHERMAN; while the vast sweep and gigantic scale of our military operations is seen in the fact that we have this morning an official dispatch from Gen. CANBY, at New-Orleans, mentioning that he had sent out two expeditions, cooperative with Gen. SHERMAN, from Vicksburgh and Baton Rouge—these points being *over six hundred miles distant* from the point at which FOSTER'S small column is also cooperating. Beside all these movements, the official bulletin quotes from Thursday's Richmond papers an account of a very elegant operation undertaken by our troops in East Tennessee, in the rear of BRECKINRIDGE, in which movement, it seems, we have cut through Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia, and have penetrated beyond Abingdon, which the rebels "presume" has fallen into our hands. Another land expedition has moved out from Newbern up the Neuse River, and at last accounts had reached Kinston, half-way to Goldsborough, at which point it would no doubt strike the Wilmington Railroad.

This much for the movements of our land forces.

But our fleets, by sea and by river, are not less active. We gave in our columns yesterday some account of one of the greatest naval expeditions of the whole war, which left Hampton Roads at the beginning of this week, and which, it is generally supposed, is striking for some point on the rebel coast between Norfolk and Galveston. Admiral DAHLGREN, with the South Atlantic Squadron, is busy aiding SHERMAN. We read also to-day of a naval expedition up the Roanoke River in North Carolina; and on the Cumberland River Admiral LEE is rendering efficient aid to the army of Gen. THOMAS.

All these great land and naval movements, in which soldiers and sailors by the hundred thousand are engaged, are going on bravely and successfully in this month of December—a month in which, only a short time since, it was thought by some people all our troops would be in Winter quarters.

But SHERMAN, among other of our Generals, has shown that campaigning can be carried on in the South all the year round. It was last Spring, in May, that he began his great campaign at Chattanooga, on the northernmost verge of Georgia; and from the beginning to the close of May, from the beginning of June to the close of August, from the beginning of September till now, near the close of the year, he has been fighting and marching, capturing and conquering, without a week's cessation. What does not the country owe to such a glorious army of veterans as that which is now doing battle in its service, and establishing its power and renown for all time?

—From the army of SHERMAN and from the army of THOMAS, the news to-day is news of triumph.

The great battle of THOMAS with HOOD, which began on Thursday, was renewed yesterday, and, as the result of the severe fighting, our army was everywhere successful. HOOD was trying to get his army away; but THOMAS was capturing his guns and men, and the prospect was excellent of bringing to a final point the rebel campaign in Tennessee.

Of SHERMAN'S army, which reached the rear of Savannah on Friday, we read that it has captured the great rebel work called Fort McAllister, on Wednesday of this week. This immense earthwork was one of the main defences of the city, though lying fifteen miles south of it; and its capture *opens up* SHERMAN'S *communication with* DAHLGREN'S *fleet*, through Ossabaw Sound. This Fort McAllister is an old and tough acquaintance of ours. Two years ago, or in January, 1863, it was attacked and bombarded for six hours, by the monitor *Montauk*, commanded by the gallant WORDEN; and in March of the same year, a grand attack was made upon it by four monitors, in charge of the gallant DRAYTON, now commander of Admiral FARRAGUT'S flagship; but these attacks, though they taught us and the rest of the world many valuable lessons as regards earthen works and iron ships, had no effect whatever upon the rebel fortification. It remained in its glory for two years, until SHERMAN came along, on Wednesday last, and carried it by storm in the rear. We wait for the rebels to tell us what SHERMAN did next.

Thus the mighty labor of retaking the national forts and property and suppressing the great rebellion, is steadily prosecuted by our armies and navies; and if by the close of the year HOOD is well defeated and dislodged from Tennessee, and Savannah and Wilmington are in our possession, we shall have much less work to do at the beginning of next year than we had at the opening of this.

The Emancipation Proclamation.

We find the following paragraph in the *Anti-Slavery Standard:*

"We know that the TIMES of this city, under pretence of magnifying the Message and the President, affirms anew the Dana-Seward Doctrine that the Proclamation, being a war measure, will end with the war, and that the rebels, by submitting in season, may save what slaves have not been actually set free by the operation of the war. We are sure that this gloss belies as well as dishonors Mr. LINCOLN. There is no sentence or word in his Message, or in any utterance of his since he made the Proclamation, on which such an inference can be hung."

The *Standard* mistakes, or at least misstates, our position on this subject. We have never said that "the Proclamation will end with the war," except so far as it is a war measure. That is the precise language we used in the very article from which the *Standard* professes to quote. Whether it is or is not to have validity *after* the war ends, as affecting civil rights and State usages, is a question which the courts must decide. This is our position, and we believe it to be that of the President, of Mr. SEWARD, and of everybody else who has any definite opinion on the subject.

That the Proclamation was issued as a war measure, for war purposes, and in the exercise of the war power, the President expressly declares, and nobody, so far as we know, pretends to doubt. If there had been no war, the President would have had no right to proclaim emancipation. So long, and so long only, as he is acting in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the army, and is prosecuting war against rebels in arms, he will have the right to maintain and enforce that Proclamation as a war measure. When the war ceases, as it will when the rebels cease fighting, war measures will cease, and this among them.

Another question will have arisen meantime, growing out of that Proclamation. By its terms all the slaves in States now in rebellion have been set free. So far as that declaration shall have been carried into actual effect, when the war ceases its results will be beyond controversy, just like any other results of actual hostilities. But where it may not have taken actual effect,—upon slaves who may not have been actually *made* free, as well as proclaimed free,—when the war ends, its validity will be open to precisely the same question as that of any other act of the Government. The Executive Department is pledged to maintain it; but Congress may deprive the Executive of the power to redeem this pledge, and the Judiciary may annul the act altogether. When the war ends, the war power falls into abeyance again, and all questions to which the war may have given rise, all questions growing out of Emancipation, Confiscation, Blockade, or other acts of the Government, are to be settled within the Union, under the Constitution and in the ordinary course of its provisions. Upon this point we presume the *Standard* agrees with us; and we do not see, therefore, how it can differ from us in thinking that after it ceases to have effect as a war measure, (which will be of course when the war ends,) the further potency of the Proclamation will be subject wholly to the judicial action of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Practically we hope the question will be one of little consequence. We trust that Congress and the people of the States will concur in so amending the Constitution as to abolish and prohibit the existence of slavery. No one doubts the rightful power of the people thus to act, and such action would at once dispose of all questions connected with slavery by disposing forever of slavery itself.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Mercantile Library Association, whose local habitation, as most of our city readers are aware, is Clinton Hall, makes another appeal to the intelligence of the commercial community, which should meet a prompt response. The facts, as we discover from a circular issued by the directory, are these: There is an outstanding mortgage on Clinton Hall of $60,000. To meet the interest on this, a large sum is annually swallowed up, which it is desirable should be appropriated to the enlargement of the intellectual treasures of the Association. The library, which is open, at the smallest conceivable charge, to business people, from the humblest salaried clerk up to the leading merchant, is one of the most valuable in the city, alike for general reading and for special reference. It has conferred no common benefits on the sober and thoughtful class of our young men, whether of the commercial or professional class. And it is not creditable to the wealth and enterprise of New-York that the Mercantile Library should be indebted for one penny to-day. Along with the many scores which the closing year will wipe out, let this Clinton Hall debt be among the foremost. It is but a *bagatelle* for the class of citizens to which the institution owes its foundation.

The Municipal Taxes—How They Are Squandered.

The donation of five thousand dollars which the Aldermen and Common Council have just made to the College of St. Francis Xavier, accompanied by smaller gifts to certain charitable institutions, suggests one point more for the consideration of those who are about to make an effort this Winter to limit these bodies in their powers of mischief. It is agreed on all hands that they are unfit to deal even with the funds which they are authorized to vote for the maintenance of the city government, and are still more unfit to be made the almoners of the public charity, even in cases in which charity is a public duty.

But this donation they have just made to the College of St. Francis Xavier, is open to another graver objection. This institution is, we believe, an excellent one; but it is a sectarian one. One of its great objects is the maintenance and extension of one particular form of religious faith. And this is conclusive reason why the public at large should not be compelled to contribute to its support; and they are so compelled when the Common Council sets apart a portion of the city taxes for this purpose. The Municipal Government has no more right to do this, than to endow a church belonging to a particular sect; and if it might endow one, it might endow fifty, and give us a regular religious establishment on Manhattan Island. There is no objection that can be made to a church establishment, that may not be made to the contributions out of the public treasury for the support of Sectarian Schools; and in the whole catalogue of political abuses, there is not one to which the American public is more radically opposed than to this one. We do not care what the denomination may be, we need hardly say, to which this sort of aid is given. It would be as highly scandalous and improper, of course, to extend it to Presbyterian and Episcopalian Schools as to Catholic ones, and we should oppose it with even greater vehemence. We should oppose it, though we knew that in offering it the Common Council was animated by the purest and most philanthropic motives, instead of being simply desirous of making political capital with the more ignorant portion of non-taxpayers.

And apart from the question of expediency we need hardly say that the municipal finances are by no means in a condition to render generosity of this sort appropriate, or even honest. At present the municipality is burdened with liabilities which are already pressing with terrible severity on the poor, which already make it all but impossible for persons of moderate means to live with comfort or even decency on the island, and which is rapidly raising the price of everything sold within the city limits. There is no money to spare for any charity whatever, except those that are established for the relief of positive suffering, no matter to what creed or order or color the sufferers may belong. The Common Council are not fit to teach religion or to decide what religious opinions ought to be taught. So we trust all power of making donations will be taken away from them.

THE LATEST AMERICAN NEWS FROM ABROAD.—We are entertained by reading in the French organ, *La France*, that our late Presidential election, having been illegally conducted, is not binding—that if it cannot be annulled, it can at least be resisted, and that the Western States are actively organizing for a formidable resistance to it. We will not, of course, dispute the accuracy of the information given by the Paris Imperialist journal; in fact, we give it this prominence only to show our appreciation of its intelligence in American affairs.

La Patrie, we remark, is but little less accurate, and even more profound. It observes with striking statistical exactitude, that Monsieur LINCOLN did not receive the votes of one-half of all the thirty-six States of the Union, and adds, with gravity, that it therefore becomes a question whether the European Governments can logically recognize him as President for the next four years. This is undoubtedly a serious matter for the consideration of European Governments, which are nothing if not logical; and we trust that the free and enlightened citizens of our own country will not treat with undue levity either the statistics or the logic of *La Patrie*.

NAVIGATION—WINTER CHANGES.—It is important to travelers to know that the New-Haven Steamboat Company will withdraw their 11 *o'clock night boats*, on and after Monday next, until further notice. The company's arrangements need no commendation either as to the local or general directory. The night line will be in running order again with the earliest opening of the coming season.

—Mr. BRADBURN, of No. 49 Walker-street, has brought out a curious and highly entertaining toy, "The Magic Wheel." It is founded on a well-known principle in optical delusions, which, while it amuses young heads, may puzzle older ones to explain.

Admiral Farragut.

An adjourned meeting of prominent citizens, merchants, bankers, and others, will be held at the Chamber of Commerce this day, at half-past 1 o'clock, with reference to the proposed testimonial to Admiral FARRAGUT.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16.

HOOD'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Gen. HOOD'S official report of the battle of Franklin has reached Richmond, and shows that he met with very heavy losses, especially of officers; among them are five Brigadier-Generals, and very many officers of lower grade, killed or wounded.

LYNCHBURGH.

The Richmond people, as appears from the news in to-day's papers, are annoyed by the news that a body of Union troops had entered Southwestern Virginia, and were advancing on Lynchburgh.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Messrs. WADE, GOOCH and ODELL, a sub-committee of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, will commence their investigations into the iron-clads, recently constructed at the Charlestown Navy-yard, on Monday morning next. Messrs. CHANDLER and LOAN, of the same committee, go to-morrow to the Army of the Potomac, to take testimony on the Red River expedition.

THE NAVY-YARD FOR IRON-CLADS.

Congress will probably appoint a new commission to report on the best location for a navy-yard for iron-clads, as it will otherwise be impossible to obtain a decision between New-London and League Island.

BRAZIL'S DEMAND FOR REPARATION.

The demand of the Brazilian Government for reparation for the seizure of the *Florida*, is understood to have been insolent in tone. The reply of the Secretary of State, which has just been completed, is firm, yet conciliatory; not indorsing the seizure, and expressing a desire to have the matter fairly and satisfactorily adjusted between the two nations.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL OF NEW-YORK.

Major SELDEN E. MARVIN has been appointed Paymaster-General of the State of New-York, under the administration of Gov. FENTON. Maj. MARVIN has been in the United States service since the outbreak of the existing rebellion. He was originally an Assistant-Adjutant-General upon the staff of Gen. FOSTER, and in that capacity served in the early campaigns of the war upon the Carolina coast. He was subsequently made a Paymaster in the service, and has served in that capacity for the last two years; always receiving the commendation of his superior officers. This new appointment of Major MARVIN is one in every way worthy to be made, and reflects credit upon the discrimination of Gov. FENTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16.

DESTRUCTION OF SALT WORKS.

Acting Rear-Admiral STRIBLING, commanding the East Gulf Squadron, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Dec. 3, the destruction of a set of salt works on Rocky Point, Old Tampa Bay, by detachments from the U. S. Steamers *Stars and Stripes*, *Neta*, *Hendrick Hudson*, and the *Ariel*. Several large boilers and everything of value connected with the works were demolished without a single casualty on our part.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

The Supreme Court is now engaged with the important case of STONE *vs.* The United States, involving the title of the United States to a large and valuable part of the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth. J. M. CARLISLE and O. H. BROWNING, Esqrs., are for the claimants, and J. F. COFFEY, Esq., for the United States.

SWAIN'S DISMISSAL.

In February last, it will be recollected, Col. JAMES B. SWAIN, of New-York, commanding Scott's Nine Hundred, was dismissed the service, charged with being guilty of false musters, neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. Col. SWAIN, therefore, applied to the President for a court of inquiry. His application was referred by the President to Judge HOLT, who, it is understood, reported that from the evidence submitted by the department, and without any evidence on the part of Col. SWAIN, there was nothing to warrant his dismissal, and recommended that the President remove the disability consequent on his dismissal by order of the War Department.

THE MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON.

Major-Gen. AUGUR, to-day, assumed command of the military district of Washington, thereby relieving Col. WISEWELL, which is considered equivalent to merging the department of Washington and the military district into one; although no specific orders to that effect have as yet been issued. Col. WISEWELL has also been relieved as Chief of the Veteran Reserve Corps Bureau, and ordered to Sandusky, Ohio, to assume command of Johnson's Island. Col. FITZ, President of the Examining Board, will doubtless succeed Col. WISEWELL as Chief of the bureau.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Unusual Quiet—Pickets Reported Murdered.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, Dec. 15.

Unusual quiet has prevailed along the lines in front of Petersburgh the last few days, scarcely a shot being exchanged, excepting in the evening, on the right of the line.

Last night, however, quite an excitement was kept up from 8 to 10 o'clock, when the firing died away gradually, and after midnight not a shot was heard.

Of course, the pickets in the vicinity of Fort Hell were responsible for the outbreak, although some other parts of the line further west were participants.

A report is current that a number of our pickets, watching the rear of our lines, were taken and murdered the night before last, and that, in consequence, the force of men on this side has been doubled.

Changes are being made in the disposition of our troops, but there is nothing to indicate an early attack upon the enemy.

The Explosion at Dupont's Powder Mills.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 16.

The explosion yesterday at Wilmington took place among the buildings in HAGLEY'S yard of DUPONT'S powder-mills. Six buildings were demolished and the lives of ten workmen lost. We are unable to ascertain the names of the victims. The residence of Mrs. ALEXIS DUPONT was badly shattered. No one of the family was injured.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE.—The prize steamer *Hendry*, Acting Ensign JOHN SMALL, Jr., Fortress Monroe, twenty-four hours, arrived here yesterday. The *Hendry* was captured the 8th inst., lat. 34° 15' long. 76° 43', by the United States gunboat *Cherokee*. She was from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Bermuda, with a cargo of naval stores and cotton. She is a new iron side-wheel steamer, and had made one trip between Wilmington and Bermuda.

Peace Resolutions in the North Carolina Legislature.

The following Peace resolutions have been introduced into the North Carolina Legislature:

Resolved, That five commissioners be appointed by this General Assembly, to act with commissioners from the other States of the Confederacy as a medium for negotiating a peace with the United States.

Resolved, That each of the other States of the Confederacy be respectfully requested to create a similar commission, with as little delay as practicable, and to cooperate with North Carolina in requesting of President DAVIS, in the name of these sovereign States, that he tender to the United States a condition for negotiating a peace through the medium of these commissioners.

Resolved, That the Governor make known to each of the other States of the Confederacy this action of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and endeavor to secure their cooperation.

Resolved, That whenever any five of the States shall have responded by the appointment of commissioners, the Governor shall communicate the proceeding officially to President DAVIS, and request his prompt action upon the proposition.

ELECTIONS IN THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Dec. 8.

In the Legislature to-day, Hon. T. S. ASHE was elected Confederate States Senator, and C. R. THOMAS, of Carteret, was made Secretary of State.

From Europe.

The Inman steamer *Glasgow*, Capt. GILL, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 23d, and Queenstown on the 24th November, arrived here yesterday morning. Her news is anticipated.

THE UNION MARTYRS.

Continued from First Page

Stevens, Co D, 93d Pa. — Co K, 47 N.Y. F. Shaw, Co K, 104th Ohio. J. S. Kreshaw, Co D, 5th Ill Cav. — Leonard, Co I, 1st Mich. Tenn Cav. — Co I, 4th Ky Cav. W. Reisinger, Co I, 12th Ky Cav. — Hawkins, Co F, 8th Me

THE PRISON PEN AT FLORENCE, S. C.

Of the condition of the prison camp at Florence I can probably give no more comprehensive account than is furnished by one of the captives, Sergt. W. W. RIKER, of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio Regiment, who was employed as a clerk in the Hospital (?) Department, from whose diary I make some extracts:

Wednesday, Sept. 14.—Arrived at Florence, S. C., from Andersonville, Geo., at 4 P. M.

Thursday, Sept. 15.—Stripped all night in the cars, and kept there until 3 P. M., then were marched out into an old field, where a guard was put round us. So here we are with all our hopes of being exchanged blasted, and the prospect of a Winter in the Confederacy before us. About 5,000 are penned up here.

Friday, Sept. 16.—Looking around over camp, and although a prisoner, I see many amusing scenes. Trading is very brisk; sweet potatoes, $50 per bushel; apples, $1 per dozen; molasses, $25 per gallon; bacon, $15 per pound; and other things in proportion. Greenbacks valued at $8 rebel money. Shoes are $75 to $100 per pair; boots $200 to $300.

Saturday, Sept. 17.—Bought an Encyclopædia, printed in London in 1783, containing 1,100 pages, for eight brass buttons. Bought $2 50 worth in greenbacks of sweet potatoes, and cooked them all in one five quart bucket for supper for five of us. What would people North think of such prices?

Sunday, Sept. 18.—This day saw Dr. SACHERER, who took TEURON, SUTTON, BENJAMER, DODGINS, CLARK, and myself out and had us paroled. Went to work moving sick, about eight hundred in number, toward the place where the hospital is to be located, through a driving rain.

Monday, Sept. 19.—Oh God, and my country! what do not our poor soldiers suffer? Think of eight hundred poor sick men, many of them dying, lying out on the cold ground, in a cold east rain storm, without any shelter, and no food but one raw sweet potato each for supper.

Tuesday, Sept. 20.—This hospital beggars all description. There is no shelter but the trees. The sick are exposed to cold rains and winds that begin to blow chill and cold from the coast, with little and often no food, and with no medicines. Is it any wonder men die here rapidly? Great blame is attached somewhere—either to one or both Governments for this needless slaughter of brave men. We are hard at work trying to organize the hospital and get the men in a more comfortable condition.

* * * * *

Thursday, Sept. 22.—It is a pitiable sight to see the condition of the men here. Soldiers, the heroes of a hundred battles, lying here almost naked and nearly imbecile. Their minds are almost destroyed by suffering and hunger, and it is a pitiable sight to see strong men rendered idiots by inhuman treatment such as we suffer. Would to God President LINCOLN and Commissioner BUTLER could be here to see the sights I have seen—the suffering, destitution and woe! Or better—could a procession of sick, such as I have seen, pass through the populous cities of the North, it would raise such a storm of indignation that would soon force an exchange at any cost and on any terms. I had thought before being taken prisoner that I had seen trouble and difficulty, that my life had been chequered with many cares, and that I had seen somewhat of suffering and misery among others, but the experience of the past three months has shown me a depth of woe and suffering such as I did not believe it possible for man to reach and live. I walk constantly among scenes that would cause the gay and busy North to thrill with horror, and cause wives, and sisters, and mothers, to go wild with sorrow, could they but see the sufferings of the loved ones they tearfully sent forth, long months ago, to battle for the old flag, and who have for weary months pined in Southern prisons worse than the dungeons of the Inquisition, until they have been brutalized by suffering, and almost lost the semblance of humanity. Oh, humanity! how low is it possible for you to sink! The prisoners have actually, as a mass, lost all semblance of humanity. *Hundreds of them are taking the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, having lost all patriotism through suffering.* Well, such is life. But one thing is sure—I must suffer far more than I have yet before I renounce my country and my honor. * * * *

Thursday, Oct. 6.—Fourteen men died last night. A man named WHITE, who had lived in Savannah thirty years, came here to see his brother, who is a prisoner, and sick. Wrote a letter home, and he promised to mail it from Savannah.

Friday, Oct. 7.—Heavy rain, with thunder and lightning last night. Our new house leaked like a sieve. Set up part of the night, then rigged up a stretcher and slept on it. As disagreeable a night as I have spent lately.

Saturday, Oct. 8.—*A large supply of sanitary stores and clothing for the sick are arriving and being distributed.*

Sunday, Oct. 9.—Raw, cold day, though clear. Was very busy. Three hundred and thirty-two sick came in from Charleston, and it took all day to get them distributed in the wards. H. JORDAN, of the One Hundred and Fifty-third came in; gave him my blanket. *Thirty-one men died last night.*

Monday, Oct. 10.—Heavy frost yesterday morning, and this morning also. Most glorious day, reminding me of home. *Drew drawers, shirts and socks from United States stores.* C. JORDAN, of Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio, died to-day. First death I know of in the regiment.

Tuesday, Oct 11.—It has been quite as cool here so far as in Ohio, requiring two and three blankets to keep warm at night. Twenty-two deaths last night.

Wednesday, Oct. 12.—Another superb day, reminding me of Indian Summer in Ohio. Suffer much with gathering in my ear. Twenty-two died last night also. Men are dying rapidly from exposure. How callous we become. Six months ago, the scenes I witness now would have made me shudder, but the sight of 100 ghastly faces in the dead-house moves me no more than so many logs of wood.

Thursday, Oct. 13.—Again last night 28 men died. People reading of Florence Prison Hospital would imagine probably a large building, airy and comfortable, with good beds, &c. In place of this the sick lie upon the ground, with a shelter of pine boughs that keeps off the sun but allows the rain to fall upon them as freely as though the boughs were not there. The patients have to do their own cooking, if they eat at all, in tin cups. No wonder men die at the rate of twenty-five a day out of 700 patients, or about four per cent each day.

* * * * *

Saturday, Oct. 22.—This has been a busy day. The whole hospital of over eight hundred men was moved into the stockades. It was terrible to see men so weak as to be unable to sit up, thrown into wagons to be moved; but it could be done in no other way. I had hoped all through the Summer and Fall to get home before Winter; but Winter is here almost, and exchange as far distant as ever. Have made up my mind to pass a long, dreary Winter among the awful scenes of a prison hospital. Men are already dying at the rate of *thirty* per day, and the prospect is that the number will be trebled before next month. I care not for myself, but for my wife and child, who must pass through the gloomy Winter days lonely and sad, without a word from me. May they be able to bear this long separation with fortitude, supported by the hope of a happy meeting in the future. God bless them.

DIED.

FREEMAN.—On Friday, Dec. 16, MARY HARRIET, wife of John Freeman.

The relatives and friends, and those of her son-in-law, Richard Stout, Jr., are invited to attend her funeral, from his residence, No 146 West 40th-st., on Monday, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

JOHNSTON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec 14, Mrs. MARY A. COX JOHNSTON, widow of the late Rev. James Johnston, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Stroughsburgh Baptist Church, corner of Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock.

KENNEDY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, CORNELIA V., of RENSSELAER, wife of James L. Kennedy, and daughter of the late Henry Van Rensselaer, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th av. and 12th-st., without further invitation.

ROBINSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 15, JAMES P. ROBINSON, late of Company A, 47th N. Y. V., a returned prisoner of war from Andersonville, Ga., aged 24 years and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and also his late comrades, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 231 West Houston-st., this day, (Saturday,) Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M.

STUART.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, of jaundice, CHARLES J., son of Charles A. Stuart, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 128 West 13th-st., on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Thursday, Dec. 15, EDWARD SMITH, aged 30 years and 4 months.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, James Guthrie, No. 1 Hudson-place, West 26th-st.

☞ California and West Troy papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Dec. 13, at South Bergen, N. J., after a short illness, MATILDA, wife of Charles Henry Smith, and sister of E. H. Payton and Dr. J. Payton.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the residence, on West Road, South Bergen, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will leave the ferry at Jersey City, at 1½ o'clock.

TIMPSON.—On Friday, Dec. 16, EDWARD E., only son of Benjamin T. and Mary A. Timpson, aged 3 years, 10 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the

An Established Remedy.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use have brought out imitations represented to be the same. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, dresses the hair perfectly, and renders it soft and glossy. There are worthless imitations of which the public should beware.

Oil Wells.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 56, New-York.

The Company are now ready to grant leases on liberal terms to parties who wish to sink wells. Their lands, underlaid by oil-bearing rock, are situated on the Allegany River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks, embracing an area of ten and one-half miles of

SUPERIOR BORING TERRITORY,

and present great inducements. For terms and particulars apply to JOHN M. CLAPP, Resident Superintendent, at President, Venango County, Penn., or at the office of the Company, as above.

AMORY EDWARDS, President.
J. E. CONANT, Secretary.

President Petroleum Company.

This company promises to become one of the best-paying and managed in the country. It has an actual working capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, a greater portion of which has already been paid into its treasury, and is now being judiciously expended in the development of its lands, which have been put into the company at cost, being only one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for superior oil-bearing territory. The company has already received an offer for one-quarter of its land, which, if accepted, would pay back to the stockholders the original amount of their subscriptions. Its officers are gentlemen of high standing in the community, which insures its success. For further particulars, we refer to the advertisement in our columns.

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 64 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

The Subscription Books for the Reserved Capital Stock of this Company will be closed on the 1st day of January next.

L. H. SIMPSON & CO., Sole Subscription Agent, No. 64 Cedar-st.

Seekers of Health and Strength, you are invited to resume those forfeited blessings by a timely resort to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. You will find them in that immaculate vegetable restorative. But be sure you procure the genuine article. Counterfeits are abroad. Look closely to the trade-mark. Buy only of reliable dealers.

Sold everywhere. New-York office No. 59 Cedar-st.

No Keepsake creates a warmer feeling in a lady's breast than a set of elegant FURS; and the choicest assortment, at the most reasonable prices, will be found at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

The Holiday Present most acceptable to a Lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D. BARNUM'S "self-sewer." Price only $1 50 with directions. Inventors office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York. Sent by mail. Saves the eyes: no basting.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Economical Housekeepers Use

PYLE'S SALERATUS.	PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR.	PYLE'S BLEACHING POWDER.
PYLE'S BAKING SODA.	PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.

Article designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of

JAMES PYLE,
Manufacturer, New-York.

Border Raids, &c.

The latest raid heard of and the one creating the most excitement to Yorkers, in view of the approaching holidays, are those daily perpetrated at WHITE'S taking his Holiday Hats by storm. The raiders differing only from the rest in being gentlemen, who always leave an equivalent in greenbacks.

No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

Shirts! Shirts!! Shirts!!!

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 401 Williams-st., N. Y.

Fine shirts made to order. A perfect fit warranted. Three and four ply linen bosoms. All kinds of men's furnishing goods. English Cardigan Jackets.

New Sewing Machines

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
W. W. WILKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway, cor. Broome st.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address
E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Startling! but true.—The Volunteers are braving the dangers of Fever, Scurvy, Wounds and Cholera. Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones to bleach, who, by the aid of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, would have returned to his family strong and healthy soldiers, try them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggist in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Family Sewing of all Kinds Beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine by Mrs. S. FRITH, No. 935 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies' own material cut and made up in the latest styles.

Darno's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Musical Boxes—Playing from 1 to 24 tunes, and costing from $3 50 to $750 00, very desirable HOLIDAY PRESENTS. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

First Class Cartes de Visite, price reduced to $1 50 per dozen, at GROTECLOSS', Nos. 803 and 805 Broadway, near 11th-st.

Knitting Machines—For Plain or Fancy Knitting; different sizes and gauges, the best in use. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 537 Broadway

Keep Your Feet Dry—
with a pair of BROOKS' water-proof boots. Reasonable prices. LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Merry Christmas.—Ladies, if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Brownlee's One Disease Remedy—for Neuralgia, nervous rheumatism, irritation of the spine, and paralysis, cured in one good application. Curvature and many other spinal complaints cured in a few applications. One bottle will last a family seven years for the cure of tic douloureux. For sale at BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

DEVLIN & CO.
Having determined to carry over no heavy Goods, beg to announce their usual
WINTER REDUCTION
ON ALL
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
to continue in its operation until the close of the year.

As the present indications favor an additional rise in the value of all Woolen Fabrics, we would commend this opportunity to the attention of all buyers of WINTER WEAR.

This REDUCTION will apply alike to the CUSTOM, READY-MADE AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS of both our stores.

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st and 4th-av. Sold by druggists.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATED GOODS,
BOY'S SLEIGHS, SKATES AND TOOL CHESTS.
The largest assortment of ENGLISH SKATES in the city for ladies and gentlemen.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.
No. 4 Chatham-square.

A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES FOR 35 CENTS.
USE RUSHMORE'S FABRIC RENOVATOR.
The only clothes-cleaner ever discovered that will actually perform what it promises. It removes at once and forever all Stains, Grease Spots, Tar, Paint, Dirt and other substances with which clothing is liable to come in contact. It has no unpleasant smell; it leaves no ring-marks or circles like benzine. It does not evaporate or become useless by age. It restores soiled garments to their original lustre and beauty, thoroughly clean, and MAKES THEM AS GOOD AS NEW,
AND ALL FOR 35 CENTS.
Depot, No. 119 Fulton-st., New-York.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
The great panacea for every affection of the THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
It does not dry up the cough, but loosens it, and cleanses the Lungs of all impurities.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Fremont-st., Boston.
And by druggists and apothecaries generally.

CHARITY.
"Meek and lowly, pure and holy,
Chief among the blessed three,
Turning sadness into gladness,
Heaven-born art thou, Charity!"

The charitably disposed can do no better thing than to visit the store of
THE KEROSENE LAMP-HEATER COMPANY,
No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York, and purchase a
KEROSENE OR GAS
COOKING OR HEATING STOVE,
and make a HOLIDAY PRESENT to some one of their friends who have need to economize in their
HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.
NO SMOKE, ASHES, DIRT, OR ODOR!!
Descriptive pamphlet and circulars mailed gratis.
WM. D. RUSSELL, President.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S
J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer of
CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.,
No. 303 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE, and sent to all parts of the country at the lowest trade prices.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' MEMORIAL.
The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on
FREE EXHIBITION,
by order of the Special Committee having charge of the same, at the piano warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., No. 544 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

GRAPES. GRAPES.
PENINSULAR VINEYARD, OHIO.
CATAWBA GRAPES.
The subscriber is in full supply of these celebrated grapes of the following brands: D. Alexander, Hudson and Rossiter, in fine order. Very suitable for holiday presents. The trade supplied at the depot in lots to suit.
HARRISON PRICE, Commission Merchant,
No. 92 Murray-st.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE FOR PRESENTS.
Spoons and forks, cups, napkin rings, fruit-knives, butter, pie, and fish-knives, soup, gravy and sugar ladles, salt-cellars, sugar-spoons, card-baskets, cake-baskets, castors, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all description
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.)

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,
New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, four, five, seven, eight, ten, fifteen, twenty twenty-five to seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CITY RAILROADS.—A TICKET OFFICE FOR the different lines has been opened at the store of P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, No. 3 Park-row.

PAY OF PRISONERS OF WAR COLLECTED for the wife and widowed mother. L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, Broadway Bank.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED
BIOKRENE,
OR
LIFE REJUVENATOR.

The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES,

This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; H. T. HEMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

CLOTHING.
CLARK'S
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
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NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—THE FIFTY-ninth annual meeting of the New-England Society of the City of New-York, for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House, on THURSDAY, Dec 22, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. Every member is earnestly requested to be present. The Society, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the fifty-ninth anniversary of the Society, and the two hundred and forty-fourth anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner at the Astor House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from eminent speakers, and an occasion of unusual interest is anticipated. Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers, and at the Astor House.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer GLASGOW, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 17th day of December, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M., Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.

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OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1864.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held at its office, No. 66 Wall-st., on the 5th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:
SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, FREDERICK J. SMITH,
WILLIAM COUCH, DANIEL B. FEARING,
JOHN D. WOLFE, THOS. H. FAILE,
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CHAS. M. CONNELLY, JAMES R. TAYLOR.
HENRY J. SCUDDER.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first MONDAY of January next, until the 16th day of said month inclusive, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
The interest then due, and not called for prior to the said 16th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, with Coupons exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE OF SHELDON AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1864.
SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 74, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
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OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &, CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
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PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), at the hour of eleven in the forenoon.
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OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 20, 116, 141, 242, 263, 319, 400, 451, 464, 562, 606, 612, 748, 787, 788, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1037, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 3d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 9th Dec., 1864.
W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on an after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864.
W. TITUS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR, P. O. BOX, No. 4,488.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will stand closed on and from the 16th to 31st December, instant, both days inclusive, for the purpose of taking the vote on the question of proposed lease of McGregor Western Railroad, as stated in circular of the President of 6th December.
None but registered holders can vote.
G. B. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 10, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE readiness of this department to redeem, on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds, as authorized by law, the Three-Years Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per centum, issued under act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes not so presented after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases. Holders thereof will govern themselves accordingly.
W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

FINANCIAL.

THE GREAT NORTHERN OIL COMPANY.

Office: No. 67 Exchange-place, near Broadway, and No. 24 Broad-st., New-York.
Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York.
CAPITAL $2,000,000.
200,000 shares at $10 each, issued for lands and other property.

OFFICERS:
President,
JOHN BRYAN, NEW-YORK.
Vice-President,
JACOB S. ATWOOD, NEW-YORK.
Secretary and Treasurer,
J. A. WISNER, NEW-YORK.
Superintendent,
E. E. HENDRICK, FRANKLIN, PENN.
General Agent,
WM. N. MARCUS, NEW-YORK.

TRUSTEES:
John Bryan, of Arkenburgh & Bryan, No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Daniel Devlin, of Devlin & Co., Nos. 258 and 459 Broadway, New-York.
H. S. Pierce, President First National Bank, Carbondale, Penn.
Henry L. Hoguet, of Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., No. 112 Duane-st.
Jacob S. Atwood, New-York.
COUNSEL
Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.
Manufacturers and sole proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR,
Also, dealers in
Sperm, Lard, Whale, and other Oils.
Reference, by permission, can be made to the following parties, who have used and are using the Hendrick Lubricator:
CHAS. P. WURTS, Esq., Engineer Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Scranton, Penn.
WATTS COOKE, Esq., Supt. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, Scranton, Penn.
H. A. FONDA, Esq., Supt. Lackawanna and Bloomsburgh Railroad, Kingston, Penn.
Messrs. MATTHEWS & BROTHERS, Scranton, Penn.
JOHN B. SMITH, Esq., Supt. Pennsylvania Coal Company, Dunmore, Penn.
J. BENJAMIN & CO., Foundry and Machine Works, Carbondale, Penn.
E. JONES & CO., Coal Operators, Olyphant, Penn.
EUGENE T. HENRY, Esq., Supt. L. I. & Coal Company, Scranton, Penn.
HASWELL BROTHERS, No. 100 West-st., New-York.
W. K. MUIR, Esq., General Supt. Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, Detroit, Mich.

CERTIFICATES.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
CARBONDALE, Penn., June 12, 1863.
We have had Mr. E. E. Hendrick's LUBRICATING OIL in use for somewhat more than a year upon our Coal, Passenger and Freight Cars (about 15,000 journals), upon our Stationary Engines—more than twenty in number—and in our Machine Shop, and find it entirely satisfactory. Our engineers and machinists all concur in recommending it as superior to any lubricator we have heretofore used. It is fully equal to the best sperm.
I will also state that, in my opinion, it has no equal for use upon a sewing-machine, as I have witnessed its effects in my own house.
CHAS. P. WURTS,
Supt D. & H. C. Co.
We have been using Hendrick's LUBRICATOR for nearly two years past, for cars and other machinery, and can recommend it as very superior.
JOHN B. SMITH,
DUNMORE, 13th June, 1863. Supt Penn Coal Co.
We fully concur in the foregoing statements of C. P. Wurts, Esq., and John B. Smith, Esq., in regard to the superior quality of HENDRICK'S LUBRICATOR, having used it in our works for about two years.
J. BENJAMIN & CO.,
Foundry and Machine Works, Carbondale, Penn.
E. JONES & CO.,
Coal Operators, Olyphant, Penn.
EUGENE T. HENRY,
Sup't L. I & Coal Co., Scranton, Penn.
COE F. YOUNG,
Honesdale, Penn.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN

TRUSTEES.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.
PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.
CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES.
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
Stock subject to no further assessment.
50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.

PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS.
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., Gen'l Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, N. Y.
DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., N. York.
ITS LANDS ARE PUT INTO THE COMPANY AT the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-bearing territory, and forms its
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.
Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York,
Or at the office of the Company, No. 11 Broadway.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS.
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbos, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bembeimer, Tres. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbos, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bembeimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
SECOND DIVIDEND. The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable Dec. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th Dec., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 660 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7-3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age: I would like a situation where by a strict attention to business, I can make myself useful to my employer and myself; I am temperate, of fair business habits, and always try to succeed in what I undertake. If any party is in want of such a person, I will call on them, if they will leave or send their address to HOPEARD, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

KNOX COUNTY, OHIO.—ALL OVER-DUE coupons on bonds issued by Knox County, Ohio, to stockholders in the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of America, in the city of New-York, within twenty days.
DEC. 15, 1864.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 9, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BEST QUALITY
LOCUST MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH COAL
AT FIRST COST.
THE NEW-YORK
MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

Number of Shares	20,000
Par Value of Each Share	$25
Working Capital, in Cash	50,000

Each share entitles the holder to receive every year, for fifteen successive years, one ton of first quality Locust Mountain White Ash Coal, at cost, also a cash dividend every six months of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.
Shareholders who do not desire to receive their coal may have their proportion sold by the company, for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends to which they are entitled.
Shareholders may order their coal in any of the usual sizes, viz. lump, broken, egg, stove, or nut coal, at the actual cost price, delivered at the dwellings, or at other places within the city of New-York or Brooklyn. Manufacturers' coal delivered in cargo.
Coal will be supplied to the shareholders immediately.
The Trustees have already secured one of the largest, most reliable and best equipped Collieries in Pennsylvania, including double breaker, engines, miners' houses, slope works, railroad tracks, cars, mules, and all the necessary machinery, implements, lumber, &c., the whole in perfect working order, and NOW IN FULL OPERATION, having been in use but eight months.
The Colliery is located near Ashland, in Schuylkill Co., Pa., and the coal produced from it is of the *very best quality of "Locust Mountain,"* and is the same as now recommended by all the coal dealers, and used by families in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and is mined under the most favorable circumstances, and at the least possible cost, as the coal is taken from the mine above the water level, and can be mined at all times at a profit. This coal is taken from the celebrated "Mammoth" vein, which, with the "Skidmore," "Primrose," and other celebrated veins, extend within the lines of the company, equal to three miles in length.
A branch of the Reading Rail road extends to the mines of the company, over which the coal is now daily brought to market. The very best and most reliable facilities have already been secured for the transportation of the company's coal to this market.
This company being the "pioneer" in the "coal at cost" enterprise in this State, and being exclusively a New-York company, for the accommodation of its citizens, and as the price of each share is within the reach of everybody, it is fully expected that our citizens will come forward and subscribe for the stock without delay.
Books for subscription are now open at the office of each Trustee in the City of New-York, where any additional information can be furnished.
TRUSTEES.
R. C. ROOT,
Of the firm of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., corner of Nassau and Pine sts.
HENRY A. RICHARDSON,
Of Richardson, Boynton & Co., No. 234 Water-st.
JOHN C. SCHOOLEY,
No. 30 Pine-st.
D. C. HYDE,
Of Hyde & Conklin, No. 143 Water-st.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
100,000 SHARES, Par value, $5 each.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3 PER SHARE.
OFFICERS.
President, HENRY LAMBERT, Boston.
Sec. and Treas., CHARLES L. WHEELER, Boston.
Asst.-Treas., THOMAS H. WAGSTAFF, New York.
Transfer Agent, THOMAS H. WAGSTAFF, New-York.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HENRY LAMBERT,
CHARLES L. WHEELER,
WM. F. MATCHETT.
TRUSTEES
HENRY LAMBERT, Boston.
WM. F. MATCHETT, Boston.
CHARLES L. WHEELER, Boston.
THOMAS BOND, New-York.
GEORGE DAVIS, New-York.
HENRY MILLS, New-York.
HENRY K. THORNE, New-York.
Offices of the Company, No. 60 State-st., Boston, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
The property of the company consists of 2,5 acres of Petroleum oil lands, which are held in fee simple, and are located on Horse Neck Creek, Pleasant County, Western Virginia, being in the centre of the best oil producing portion of this district.
Several wells adjoining this valuable property are yielding large quantities of oil, which fact alone is sufficient to recommend it to those desirous of making a safe and profitable investment.
This Company have also an interest in two leases near the above lands, where, at this time, two wells, two of which are now producing oil, and the other three are nearly completed. They have also an interest in wells on the celebrated Oil Creek and Cherry Run, Venango County, Penn.
The present production of oil to this Company is thirty-two barrels per day. Six new wells are now going down on the property of this Company. One new well struck another large vein at the depth of two hundred and fifty feet, and in a few days three of the other wells are nearly down, and will very soon be ready to test. The Company are confident that the product of this Company will leave a handsome margin for dividends early in the spring. Preparations are being made to put down several additional wells, as ample Working Cash Capital being provided for this purpose.
A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT PER MONTH is guaranteed upon the subscription price, first dividend payable Jan. 1, 1865.
The direct properties of this Company have been selected by large and experienced operators, well acquainted with the oil districts of Pennsylvania and Virginia. A committee selected by a large number of the subscribers to the stock have also visited and thoroughly examined this property, and fully reported on the same.
PROSPECTUSES can be obtained at the offices of the Company, also the REPORTS of the committee who were sent to examine the property.
A limited amount of Stock is offered at the subscription price.
SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BE MADE AT THE OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
THOMAS S. LEE & CO., No. 60 State-st., Boston.
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHINS, No. 71 Broadway, (Room No. 29,) New-York.

THE WYOMING ROCK OIL COMPANY,
OF
ENNISKILLEN TOWNSHIP,
LAMBTON COUNTY, CANADA WEST.
CAPITAL $1,000,000. 1,000 shares of $1e each.
Office of the Company, No 6 Broadway, New-York.
PRESIDENT,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER.
VICE PRESIDENT,
GEO. W. WILLIAMSON.
TREASURER,
HENRY SWIFT.
SECRETARY,
WM. A. FOWLER
TRUSTEES.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
GEO. W. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,
HENRY SWIFT.
JOHN R. MOREWOOD.
Subscriptions will be received for a limited amount of the stock at the office of Morewood & Co., Bankers, corner William and Cedar sts., John C. Henderson, No. 63 Broadway; Henry Swift, No. 117 Broadway; W. A. Fowler, No. 6 Broadway; Francis Skiddy, No. 101 Wall-st.
SUPERINTENDENT,
DONALD McDONALD,
ENGINEER, GEOLOGIST AND CHEMIST,
CASPIAN C. SPARKS.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
BURTON, SAUNDERS & BRUCE, Hamilton, C. W.
D. B. WILLIAMSON, No. 20 Nassau-st. New-York.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.
All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the best rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft and interest allowed.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

FOR SALE.
SONOMA QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, of California. Capital, $3,600,000. Par, $100. President, DEMAS BARNES. For Sale—Fifty shares at $20. Subscription price, $25. Apply to, or address, JAMES R. JOB, Room No. 9, No. 19 Nassau-st. Box 2,052 Post-office.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1864.
TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE TRANSFER books of this company, at the agency in New-York and at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January proximo, inclusive.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF IMPORTERS AND TRADER'S INS. CO.,
No. 109 Broadway, Dec. 3, 1864.
AN ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN DIRECTORS of the third class will be held at the office of this company on TUESDAY, Dec. 20. Polls open from 11 to 12 o'clock.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OCEANIC PETROLEUM COMPANY
DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock ($2,000,000) will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 134 Maiden-lane, on the 20th inst., from the earnings of the Company to the 1st December. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE,
BOSTON, Dec. 14, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston the 14th day of December, 1864, the foregoing report and account of the Treasurer was presented and accepted, and thereupon it was
Voted, That a dividend of $ per share, free of Government tax, be and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 3d day of January next, to the holders of stock at the close of business on the 15th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said city, and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.
The books for the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 17th to the 28th inst.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, NO. 25 PINE-ST.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Jan 4, 1865, to stockholders of record on that day. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec. 24, and reopened on Thursday, Jan. 5.
THOMAS M. WHEELER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent on the capital stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after Monday, the 19th instant. By order of the Board.
F. WISE-TERWILLT, Secretary.
Eastern share holders will receive their dividend at the Transfer Agency Office, No. 42 Cedar-st., New-York.
J. B. WEIR, Transfer Agent.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable after first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will remain closed from Dec 17 until Jan. 4, 1865. GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, New-York,
Dec. 16, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
The transfer Book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st instant. JNO. T. HANNEL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 16, 1864.
161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 5th January next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 263 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 1st day of January, 1865. Transfer books close on the 24th inst., to reopen on the 3d prox.
By order of the Board.
JOHN T. HALL, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders free of Government tax, on and after the 31st day of January next.
Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 27 to 31 January, inclusive.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS E. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Tuesday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CAMPBELL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—
No. 1 THIRD-AV.
Deposits will draw interest from the 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.
CLOTHING & EQUIP. OFFICE, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at the respective offices of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York (Empire City), until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., for supplying "COOKED RATIONS" for six months from Jan. 1, 1865, for such shorter period as may be directed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, to all troops in the service of the United States who may be in New-York City, or its immediate vicinity, as well as to those who may be en route to and from the seat of war and not otherwise provided for.
The ration will consist of three meals each day, of good and wholesome food and subject to such proper inspection as may be directed by the officer in charge.
The contractor must also furnish the soap and candles that may be required, in accordance with the army ration, as follows: Four pounds of soap and one and one-quarter pounds of adamantine candles to each hundred rations.
The bidder must state the price per ration, which price must include all expenses, such as furnishing cooking apparatus, fuel, packing boxes, transportation of the rations, &c.
All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:
"We, *the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of* ——— *be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and condition, and so, that a written contract shall be executed with bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars.*
Names of Guarantors.
Bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence and of business.
Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.
The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.
Payments to be monthly in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
F. H. MOORE, Captain and C. S. V.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on the coast of Maine,
To
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FAIRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., corner Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MISS SECOR, CLAIRVOYANT, MAKES known to you all lost or hidden treasure; brings those long separated together; has got the genuine Egyptian secret for causing speedy marriages and the married happy. Delay not to consult her, at No 100 West 27th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS
FAMILY AID FUND BONDS NO. 11.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 11," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed Nov. 29, 1864, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.
The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1875.
The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,624 tons.....300-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,264 tons.....300-horse power
EUROPE.....(Afloat).....300-horse power
FRANCE.....Afloat).....300-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....300-horse power

Until the completion of the entire line, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DECOENE,
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,214	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,2.9	.....
ERIN	3,018	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Frowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows

ERIN—Lewis.....On sunday, Dec. 21.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Wednesday, Dec. 21.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, "
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan 21.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,045 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The MORNING STAR will call at Havana to land passengers.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these steamships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT, THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
LIBERTY,
built expressly for this service,
THOMAS W. WILSON, Commander,
will leave her Pier No. 13, North River, for the above port,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
A. GOUS & CO.,
No. 30 South-st.

The next trip will be on Jan. 14.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class sailing steamships will be dispatched from their wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River,

Dec. 20.....ONEIDA.....GOLDEN GATE.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 5.....COSTA RICA.....ST. LOUIS.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ARTHUR, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The first-class and new American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CHARLES MOORE," Capt. ——, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY Jan. 2, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Nassau.....$45
Passage to Havana.....50

Cabin fare to be received and all vouchers for sailing to be delivered before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CASADO, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States steamer
EAGLE,
JOHN T. ——, Commander,
Having been chartered by the Government, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at three o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 76 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.
THE SAGE IPSAXON,
Master,
will leave Pier No. —, East River, THURSDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No. 52 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor,) The well-known steamships of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, sailing from their wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, and the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 31
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....31
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BABCOCK.

First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225; Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 5 to 12 years, one-half rates. Children under 5 years, one quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free, extra baggage 10 cents a pound.

This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no charge for lodging on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.

For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

After this date, the new Opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
Capt. LAWRENCE,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Barton, Master, will succeed the MORO CASTLE, and leave on December 28.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favor to lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.

Call for a circular.

C. B. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 4 ASCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German Cotillon. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEET, Jr., General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7.00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10.00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4.00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5.00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hemmstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hemmstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M., 3.30, 6, and 10.20 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10.30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Supt.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5.40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7.15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6.10, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M. and 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 7.30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5.30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.1 A. M., 12.15 P. M., 4.22 P. M., and 6.05 P. M. The 9.15 A. M. and 4.22 P. M. run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.
Nov. 1, 1-64.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD trains for Albany, Troy and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the Northern and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING SOUND AND JUDITH.
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
the elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18, North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st., and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, the boats invariably make the passage in nine hours. Superior accommodations, including parlor rooms are furnished for ladies on these "floating palaces."

Through state-rooms may be secured at Harlem's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WORCESTER.—Steamboat and Railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Pier No. 1, North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY
THE LADY'S ALMANAC FOR 1865,
Neatly Bound in Blue and Gold,
and containing much valuable information, several sketches and a number of beautiful poems, is now ready. Price 50 cents. For sale by
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
THE MAGIC WHEEL.
A beautiful Christmas Toy for children. Nos. 1 and 2. Price 25c. each.

From the Commercial Advertiser, Dec 2d.

Is one of the most interesting and amusing things of the kind ever invented. By looking through perforations made in the rim of the Magic Wheel, while it is revolving, very simple pictures on circular pieces of pasteboard are made, by the aid of a mirror, to assume the shape of human action, living creatures, or to perform the movement of inanimate objects. The mode in which the illusion is produced will puzzle grown people, while children will not be inquiring into the ways and wherefore, are delighted with the performances of the Magic Wheel.

A REMARKABLE NOVEL. Will be published, Dec. 15, by JOHN BRADBURN, (successor to M. Doolady,) No. 49 Walker-st., New-York,

"THE MORRISONS,"
A Story of Domestic Life, by Mrs. MARGARET HOSMER. One Volume, neat bevelled cloth, $1.

Of this book, a competent critic remarks: "The Author of 'THE MORRISONS' has no contributor's merit in having produced a capital novel, and one destined to win for her considerable reputation. I confess myself greatly pleased with the book, and am confident of its success. I say very sincerely: I know of no present work of fiction more full of the elements of popularity, none more strongly characterized by the proper handling of all the various topics and issues of the day. The characters are, for the most part, those of every-day life, neither over-drawn nor highly colored. The story is one of sustained and absorbing interest, increasing in its hold upon the reader as he proceeds toward the *denouement*. Some of the scenes are immensely wrought, while throughout the whole there is so much of real, honest, home life, that no tax occurs to mar or jar the pleasing *ensemble*. Around the pivoted figure, Miss SANDERS, the others revolve as harmoniously and appropriately, as the spheres of a Planetarium.

In the style there is a sprightliness, by no means common in modern novels, and a blessed absence of the wearisome didactics and dialogue which are the leaden weights of works of fiction now-a-days. Nothing strained or stilted breaks the thread on which the plot is hung, and so easy and unstudied is the phraseology of the book that the reader is little likely to have the attention drawn off from studying character into the study of style. The scenery and portraiture leave little of the canvas visible. I predict for 'The Morrisons' a very large sale and permanent popularity."

To insure prompt delivery, orders should be sent in at once.

Published by JOHN BRADBURN,
No. 49 Walker-st., New-York.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
Every size and style of binding.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED
LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS,
POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
626 BROADWAY, New-York
☞ Direct Importations from our London House.
large stock constantly on hand.

A UNIQUE GIFT.

GEMS FROM EUROPEAN PICTURE GALLERIES. ONE HUNDRED HIGHLY FINISHED ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL, after the best paintings of the most celebrated masters, ancient and modern, viz: Rubens, Carlo Dolci, Raphael, Van Eyck, Gerard Dow, Bergham, Snyders, Teniers, Murillo, Paul Veronese, Guido, Muvermus, Giorgione, Van de Velde, Giorgione, Del Sarto, Corregio, Rembrandt, etc., etc. 4to. in a neat portfolio. $7 50. The same, with 50 engravings, $4 50. Just received and for sale by all booksellers.

"*Arthur's Magazine* deservedly enjoys the reputation of being one of the best moral literary magazines published in America."—*Coburg Sentinel, C. W.*

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.

January number ready, and for sale by newsdealers throughout the country. Trade supplied by American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., New York. Terms, $2 50 a year, three copies for $6, five copies for $10, ten copies for $15. Address T. S. ARTHUR & CO., No. 323 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

DIARIES FOR 1865.

All kinds, from 25 cents to $3 each, for sale by the Publishers. FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-Lane.

SEND 20 CENTS FOR JAN. NO. ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, containing Portraits, Biographies and Characters of Poets, Philosophers, Warriors, Civilians, Murderers, the good and the bad, the high and the low. To secure the PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBER, with PHYSIOGNOMY, ETHNOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY and PSYCHOLOGY, send at once. Single No. 20 cents. For the year, $2. Please address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 759 BROADWAY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
TO STEINWAY & SONS.

The piano-fortes, grand, square and upright, manufactured by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, have established for themselves so world-wide a reputation that it is hardly possible for us to add anything to their justness. Having thoroughly tested and tried these instruments personally for years, both in public and private, it becomes our pleasant duty to express our candid opinion regarding their unquestioned superiority over any other piano known to us.

Among the chief points of their uniform excellence are: Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale; and above all a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch. This peculiarity is found exclusively in the Steinway Piano, and, together with the matchless precision, elasticity, and promptness of action, always characterizing these instruments, as well as their unequaled durability under the severest trials, is truly surprising, and claims at once the admiration of every artist. We, therefore, consider the "Steinway" pianos in all respects by far the best instruments made in this country or Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves, in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

We have at different times expressed our opinion regarding the pianos of various makers, but freely and unhesitatingly pronounce

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS, BOTH GRAND AND SQUARE, INCOMPARABLY SUPERIOR TO THEM ALL.

S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
ROBERT HELLER, GEO. W. MORGAN,
ROBERT GOLDBECK, ALFRED H. PEASE,
WILLIAM MASON, MAX MARETZEK,
F. L. RITTER, CARL BERGMANN,
HENRY C. TIMM, THEO. THOMAS,
WAREROOMS, 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., Between Union-square and Irving-place, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

RAVEN & BACON,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The musical profession having for the most part quite promptly indorsed our new system of overstrung scale, and the principal manufacturers in this city, each forming a rival corps of first-class instruments in the endorsement of the same, it might not be out of the line of public interest, connected with the progress of the fine arts, to say where to select the best pianos for the least money.

We would call attention to several improvements recently introduced by us, which have been favorably received by the profession and the public, and which, in the opinion of the profession generally, constitute the most important improvements in pianos that have been made in many years past. We have continually various improvements in course of preparation, which we intend shall keep our pianos fully abreast of the age in every particular. Those desiring pianos would do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

CUMMINGS & JENNY'S,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTES,
No. 726 Broadway, New-York.

In these instruments are to be found the embodiments of those great qualities—power, richness, purity and sweetness of tone, which have so often met with the highest commendations from leading artists throughout the country, and yet they are sold for the most prices, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any other of equal quality.

Every instrument warranted for five years.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now manufactured by them in this city, and have received the first Prize Medal at the World's Fair in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers (father and four sons), who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms No. 82 and 84 East 4th-st., between Union square and Irving-place, New-York.

STODART PIANOS.

Known and esteemed as one of the BEST PIANOS manufactured, and for years have been used by the MOST HIGHLY CULTIVATED MUSICAL PEOPLE, and who will have no other.

Reference is made in all cases to parties who have the instrument and they number thousands in this city alone, as to their QUALITY AS A PIANO in every respect. A fine assortment, recently from our factory, at our warerooms, No. 624 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

STODART & MORRIS.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 59 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

"PHYSIOGNOMY ILLUSTRATED."—Alexandra, Princess of Wales; Miss Sally Muggins, Mistress Jury and Florence Nightingale—with "SIGNS OF CHARACTER," and how to read them, in Jan.—double—No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cents, or $2 a year. Address Messrs FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which persons have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, prices from $50 to $100. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"DON SEBASTIAN FANTASIE Brilliante," pour le piano, by WM. F. MULLER. Price 75 cents. "Danse Odalesques Polka Galop," from "Don Sebastian," pour le piano, by CHAS. FRADEL. Price, 60 cents. "Sanitary Fair Polka," arranged for four hands, by Mrs. E. A. PARKHURST; 40 cents, mailed free. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

EXCELSIOR MUSIC FOR VIOLIN, FLUTE, FIFE OR CORNET.—Only popular and newest tunes. "Dark Girl Dressed in Blue," "Daisy Dingle Schottisch," "I'm a Young Man from the Country," "A Darkey off the Track," etc. Eight books, 85c.: two numbers, 25c.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PIANO-FORTES — SEVEN-OCTAVE, ROSEwood cases, overstrung bass, full iron frame, &c., &c., at largely reduced prices, for the holidays; style and quality unsurpassed. Every piano fully warranted for five years.

ILSLEY & CO.,
No. 480 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

IMPROVED COTTAGE ORGANS. THE best in use. also Pianos and Melodeons at bargains. GEORGE G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A 7-octave round cornered rosewood case A No. 1 piano. Chickering or Steinway's make. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FRANZ MULLER—PORTRAIT, PHRENOLOGY and physiognomy. "The Best Indian." A Sioux Chief. Deacon Phillips, 104 years old. A Scotsman, 132 years old, in Jan. No. Illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cents.

IMPORTANT.—ALL WHO WISH TO BUY FIRST-class new Pianos at very moderate prices, will find it greatly to their interest to call immediately at No. 163 Mott-st., between Grand and Broome sts., in the forenoon only. Also a fine Boehm Flute for sale.

PIANOS.—THOS. S. CHAMBERS, 40 YEARS A practical piano-manufacturer, 8th-st., corner 4th-av., New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANOS.—An elegant present for the holidays. Call at the depot, No. 745 Broadway.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE—4TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.—One first floor on the avenue to let; front room 21x24, rear room 14x18, communicating with two clothes-closets, bath-room, &c., adjoining. The fine parlors on 24th-st. will be let to a family who have no small children, on favorable terms. Also, accommodations for man and wife from $25 to $75 per week, board $3 per day.

LARGE FAMILY SLEIGH FOR SALE—To hold six persons. It has been but little used, and is as good as new. Inquire at No. 99 Broome-st.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.

Mr. Boucicault's new comedy, with entirely new scenery, dresses, furniture and appointments. It is entitled

HOW SHE LOVES HIM.

One of the greatest successes ever achieved in this theatre, and will be given with a

POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS,

Including the names of Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, W. R. Floyd, Norton, John Sefton, John Moore, G. Brown, Williamson, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, and Mrs. Maurice.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY—
"HOW SHE LOVES HIM."
THURSDAY—ROSEDALE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.
OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M. DAILY

This colossal establishment now contains
THE MOST ENORMOUS COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS
to be found in any similar institution in the world, comprising numerous
EXTREMELY RARE VARIETIES
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED
in this country, and forming the
GREATEST CONGREGATION OF THE BEASTS AND BIRDS OF EVERY CLIME
the public have ever had an opportunity of beholding, while
NEW ADDITIONS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING
enable the management to present an
UNCEASING SUCCESSION OF ZOOLOGICAL NOVELTIES.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
are given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8 P. M., introducing
EXTRAORDINARY FEATS BY HIGHLY TRAINED PONIES, MONKEYS, MULES, ELEPHANTS, LIONS, TIGERS AND LEOPARDS.
First week of SIGNOR VICTOR,
SIGNOR VICTOR,
SIGNOR VICTOR,
(EDUCATED IN ITALY,)
the MOST WONDERFUL PERFORMING MONKEY IN THE WORLD!!!
who will display his varied accomplishments as a Musician, a Comedian, a Danseur, a Pantomimist, a Fencing Master, and as a Sharpshooter, forming a most comical exhibition, and one designed for the
ESPECIAL DELIGHT OF THE JUVENILES.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO HALF PRICE.

IRVING HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock P. M., THIRD GRAND CONCERT
given by the
ARTISTS' SOCIETY.

Mme. DE LUSSAN, Soprano; Mlle. L. KROLLIKOWSKA, Pianist; Sig. G. FOSSATI, Basso Cantante; Senor CARLOS SALIAS, Violinist, and Miss LEMMA BAKELOO, pupil of Mme. Lussan.

Musical Director.....Mr. WM. DRESSLER
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

SKATING.

Instruction and practice in the art of skating at Mr. HENRY GLEBARD'S large and good ventilated Hall, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Ladies meet every morning from 10 to 12 o'clock. Children from 2 till 6 o'clock P. M. Special arrangements made with private classes. Apply for circulars at the Gymnasium.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.
7th, 10th, 13th, and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.
SPECIAL INCOME TAX.

Notice is hereby given that the list of taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of three per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, has been returned by the Assessor of the 24th Collection District of the State of New-York, to the Collector thereof, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded, and the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 501 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, from the 21st day of December, 1864, A. D. to the 31st day of December, A. D. 1864, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. A personal notice, by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list, and all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice, will be liable to pay *ten per centum* additional on the amount thereof, and also a fee of *twenty cents* each for the service of the said notice.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1-64.

N. B.—The above taxes may be paid immediately, if parties so desire.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.—At a regular meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, Dec. 15, 1864, the following concluding extract from the opinion of Judge Edward P. Cowles, appointed by the Superior Court of the City of New-York *& terce* in the *first* suit against the Commissioners of Emigration, was ordered to be published. Thus setting the principle of liability on the part of that Commission for the support of emigrants, who have been forced upon the charities of this city, and for which there still remain a large amount of indebtedness on account of paupers, vagrants and others, who have been cared for in our public institutions, irrespective of their legitimate claim on the fund created by themselves.

The last payment made on this account by the Emigrant Commission was on the 10th day of November, 1856, since which time further payment has been refused by them for what had been agreed upon, and for which disbursement was made out of funds appropriated by the city.

"And upon the facts so found, I do further find as conclusions of law, that the defendants have become and are liable to pay to the plaintiffs the several sums hereinbefore found to have been incurred by them, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of eighteen thousand three hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest thereafter stated, out of the funds and moneys received and now on hand by the defendants as aforesaid."

"*Second*—That the said plaintiffs are entitled to judgment in this action, that they do recover of the defendants, the Commissioners of Emigration, the sum of eight en thousand three hundred and twenty-two dollars and twelve cents, with interest upon three thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty-one cents thereof, from the first day of May, 1854, and upon three thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-five cents thereof, from the first day of July, 1854, and upon two thousand five hundred and twenty-one dollars and ninety-three cents thereof, from the first day of September, 1854, and upon two thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and twenty-one cents thereof, from the first day of November, 1854, and upon four thousand and ninety-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents thereof, from the first day of January, 1855, and upon two thousand and seventy-five dollars and sixty-four cents thereof, from the first day of March, 1855, and upon eleven hundred and fifty dollars and seventy-nine cents thereof, from the first day of April, 1855, besides costs of the action.

All of which is respectfully submitted this 14th day

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 16, 1864.

$9,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	117⅛	1s	Del. & Had. C Co...	216
20,000	U. S. 6s-5-20s, C.	105⅝	90	do	216
20,000	do. new iss.	103⅝	100	Quick. M. Co..	b10
15,000	do. new iss.	103⅝	40	do	
500	U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.		100	Marifosa M. Co	
	Small	104	200	do	
60,000	do	103⅝	50	Pac. M. S. S. Co	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅞	400	N. Y. Central	
5,000	U. S. Tr. N., 7-30s,	100	100	do	
	Apl. & Oct	120	5	do	
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs, '62,	98	550	Erie ss. & W	
10,000	O. & M. Cer	36⅝	600	do	
3,000	N. Y. Cent. 6s	101	100	do	
5,000	Erie 1st M. Bs	105	1200	do	
3,000	Erie 4th M	87⅝	5	Hudson R. R	
2,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	108	200	do	b10
2,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.	122⅜	300	do	b10
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	98	200	do	b60
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8's, New Issue.	127	300	do	s10
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	104	115	Reading R.	x-d
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	58	200	do	b10
5,000	Amer. Gold	234⅜	50	Ill. Cen. R.	
10	Bk. State of N. Y.	122	100	do	s10
5	Bk of Commerce	116	100	do	
12	Metropolitan Bank	130	800	Cle. & Pitts	
10	Fourth Nat. Bank	99	200	do	b30
31	Phœnix Bank	110	700	do	s5
70	Cen. National Bk.	105	200	Chi. & N. W.	b10
900	Canton Co		36⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R.
100	do	b30	36⅜	200	do
100	do	b30	36⅜	1100	do
400	do		36⅜	400	Chi. & R. I. R.
200	Nic. Transit		6⅞	100	do
100	do		7	100	do
600	Smith & Par. Gold		8	300	Mil. & Pr. Du C.
200	Cum. Coal Pr.		48	100	do
200	do	b30	48	100	P., Ft. W. & C.
200	do		47⅝	300	do
200	do		47⅝	50	do
100	do		47⅝	300	do
100	Mich. Cen. R.		129	100	do
200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.		76		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R.	109⅜	50	Hudson Riv. R.	117⅜
24,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	109⅞	100	do	117
25,000	do. new iss	109⅛	100	do	116⅞
5,000	U. S. 5s, 1-40s C.	102⅜	30	Reading R.	119⅜
5,000	Treas. N., 7-30s, April & Oct.	120	100	M. S. & N. I.	72⅜
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56	500	M. S. & N. I. G.	146
200	Canton Co	36⅝	2	Ill. Cen. R.	130
100	do	b10	50	Chi. & N. W.	43⅛
100	Cum Coal Pref.	48⅛	200	do	43⅛
100	Quick M. Co.	93⅜	100	do	b10
200	do	94	100	do	43⅜
200	do	b30	36	C. & N. W. Pr	77
250	Mar. Min. Co	35½	100	Cleve & Tol	112
200	N. Y. Cen	117⅜	100	Ch. & R. I. R.	107⅛
100	do	s30	300	do	107⅜
100	Erie Railway	93⅛	100	M. & P. du C.	s60
200	Erie R. Pref	102⅜	100	do	84⅝
200	do	102⅜	100	do	84⅝
200	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	117⅛	100	do	104⅝

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$5,000	Amer. Gold	234⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.	s3 72⅞
20,000	do	234⅜	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	104⅜
20,000	do	234	100	Cum. Coal Co.	s3 48⅝
20,000	do	233⅞	200	Quick. Min. Co.	94⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.	s3 118	100	do	94⅝
100	Erie R.	s3 83⅜	300	do	95
100	Bud. Riv. R.	117			

FRIDAY, Dec. 16—P. M.

We understand that the various subscriptions to the 10-40 years 5 ℘ cent. Gold-bearing Loan of the United States, in this city, to-day, amount to $750,000. The usual daily subscriptions to the 7-30 ℘ cent. Popular Loan, convertible after three years into 5-20 years 6 ℘ cent. Gold-bearing stock, were also made at the different National Banks. It is understood that the 10-40 Loan will be withdrawn after the first series of $100,000,000 is filled up. The balance to be taken is now only about $17,000,000, and it is not improbable that they will be closed out next week, as the Bonds subscribed for last Summer are in demand at the Stock Exchange at a fraction above the rate and interest at which new subscriptions can be made by the public, if applied for before combinations are made to take the balance by a single subscription among the Banks and prominent Wall-street firms specially devoted to the distribution of the National Securities. After this is done, the 7-30 ℘ cents will be the only Popular Loan before the public for subscription at par.

At the Stock Exchange the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States were again firm, and holders indisposed to offer large parcels at the going rates. Treasury Certificates, in which there is a constant large business on Wall-street, were steady. The Railway list opened on a depression of 2¼@3 ℘ cent. on New-York Central, because of the unfavorable interpretation of the Annual Report in respect to the increased operating expenses of the line. The fall in this leading Stock caused the other New-York and most of the Western Roads to drag through the morning Board. In the afternoon the feeling somewhat improved, and at the close of dealings the following prices were made in comparison with Thursday. Among the Miscellaneous Shares there is a further decline on Cumberland Coal. The Money market 7 ℘ cent. to the Brokers, and fairly easy. The Gold Room ranged 233¾@234¼ ℘ cent.; standing a fraction below 234 ℘ cent. at close of 'Change hour.

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1881	116⅞	116⅞	Pittsburgh	111	110
U. S. 5-20's	109	109⅛	Northwest	43⅜	43⅛
U. S. Certificates	97⅜	97⅜	N. West Pref	76	76⅜
N. Y. Central	118¼	117⅜	Rock Island	108	107⅜
Erie	94⅛	93⅜	Fort Wayne	104⅞	104⅜
Hudson	117⅞	116⅞	Cum'land Coal	50	48⅛
Reading	120	119⅜	Quicksilver	93¼	94
Mich. Southern	73	72⅜	Mariposa	35⅜	35⅜
Illinois Cen	130⅜	130	Ohio & M. Certs	36⅜	35⅛

The bidding for the City Bank Shares, both old and National, continues to improve. The following offers were made to-day; sales Fourth National at 99:

New-York	117	Hanover	106
Merchants'	114	Irving	100
Mechanics'	115	Metropolitan	130
Union	117⅜	Grocers'	112
America	140	Market	107
City	151	Nassau	102
Phenix	106	Shoe and Leather	105
Tradesmen's	113	Corn Exchange	107
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Continental	100
Mech'cs' & Traders'	126	St. Nicholas	100
Merchants' Exchange	102	Marine	150
State of New-York	122	Commonwealth	103
Commerce	116	Atlantic	99
Mech's' Ba'g. Asso	101	Imp. and Traders'	107
Broadway	201	Park	150
Ocean	93	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Mercantile	120	Central National	103
American Exchange	126	Fourth National	96
Pacific	145	Brooklyn, Brooklyn	130
Bank of the Republic	108	Mechanics' Brooklyn	130
Bank of N. Amer	110		

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '61	103	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	113	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	98
Erie 1sts, '68	106	Del. L. & W. 1sts	114
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	113	Del. L. & W. 2ds	104
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	115	Del. & W. 1sts, Ext	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80	107⅛	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	112
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '82	106	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	108
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1stm., '77	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	114
Bud. R. 7s, 1st m. '69	106	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	104
Harlem 1st, '68 & '72	108	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	94
Mich. C. & R. 6's, '69 & '72	122	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	83
Mich. Cen. New Issue, '62	127	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	56
Mich. S. & N. I. 8 p. c. 1st	125	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	108
Mich. S. & N. I. 7 p. c.	96	Alt. & G. W. 1st's	96
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	86	Peninsular R. R. B.	85
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Income	80		
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	106		

The following additional particulars from the Annual Report of the New-York Central will show the distribution of the expenses of the year:

	Gross Traffic.	Expenses.	Per Cent.
Passengers	$3,923,153	$3,060,236	78.06
Freight	8,543 370	6,285,948	73.60
Miscellaneous	631,366		
Total	$13,097,889	$9,346,184	71.81

It will be borne in mind that the charter of consolidation granted by the Legislature in 1853 limited the local passenger fares on the Central line to *two cents* per mile, which if only partially remunerative on the Specie basis before the War, is at present inadequate to the increased scale of expenses for running the passenger trains and maintaining the equipment.

The following is the schedule of Fuel, Iron, Lumber and other supplies, on hand with the New-York Central Company Sept. 30:

	1864. Sept. 30.	1863 Sept. 30.
Wood	$180,638	$247,960
Rails	466,805	234,953
Other Iron	165,340	98,224
Lumber	130,168	113,045
Wheels, Springs, &c	234,979	167,379
Coal, Oil and Mixed	343,831	189,072
Total value	$1,491,756	$1,050,628
Charged off	1,000,000	1,000,000
In General Balance Sheet	$491,756	$819,828

The following are the earnings of the New-York Central for October and November, being the first two months of the fiscal year:

	1864	1863
October	$1,203,764	$1,011,521
November	1,169,642	1,015,401

The following is six months traffic of the Norwich and Worcester Road, on a capital of $2,130,000 and no debt

	1863.	1864.
June	$34,420	$56,535
July	41,012	54,428
August	42,578	68,410
September	51,164	56,028
October	49,968	55,162
November	43,623	53,726
Total	$262,771	$344,283

The subscriptions received by the First National Bank for the 10-40 Loan were $670,000, for the account of the following parties:

Clark, Dodge & Co	$180,000
Fisk & Hatch	172,000
National Currency Bank	100,000
E. P. James & Co	50,000
First National Bank (for self)	168,000
Total	$670,000

The Rutland Marble Company have declared a cash dividend of 5 ℘ per cent., payable January 4. The transfers close on 24th inst. The management profess confidence that the concern will be able to earn and pay regular cash dividends hereafter. Mr. E. RIGGS, of JEROME, RIGGS & Co, is the President.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, was as follows: Total receipts, $2,057,833 48; payments, $2,005,674 59; including for Customs, $116,000; on account of Loan, $512,650; balance, $27,606,230 29.

Subscriptions received at the Ninth National Bank for the last two days:

For the 10-40 Loan	$450,000
For the 7 30 Loan	100,000

The Mendota Mining Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice of the Mendota Mining Company in this morning's TIMES, several typographical errors occur, which I beg you will allow me to correct, as both the meaning of your article and that of the report—of which it is an abstract—are sacrificed by the mistake of the compositor. You are made to say that, "the Company have *in land* $29,383 cash means, &c.," This should be the Company have *in hand*, &c., &c.

The *land* of the Company is estimated to be worth, at a very moderate valuation, the entire capital, ($500,000.)

The Company own 4,339 89-100 acres, and among the offers to purchase which they have received is one of $100,000 for a single half section, (320 acres,) while for town lots and sites for smelting furnaces they are offered $500 per acre and upwards. Your typo in another place makes you write, "The latest sales of the *revenue stock*," &c. In this sentence for "*revenue stock*" please read "*reserved* stock." By inserting this in your next issue you will much oblige.

C. S. SEYTON, President M. M. Co,
30 Wall-street, Dec. 16.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
No. 140 Broadway.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

This Bank is now receiving city accounts, and when desired, will issue deposit receipts bearing three and four per cent interest in lieu of the ordinary bank book.

ITS LOANS AND DISCOUNTS are exclusively on Government paper, and on which its regular dealers are always accommodated.

REGULAR AGENCY for all Government Loans, and Bonds always ready for delivery.

CITY AND COUNTRY ACCOUNTS and purchasers of Government Bonds are invited to this bank.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

☞ NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CARD FROM THE TRUSTEES.

No. 52 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

To the Subscribers to the Stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company:

It is advertised that 50,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be reserved as WORKING CAPITAL. To prevent misconception the management desire to state that ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in cash, ($100,000,) will be deposited with the company's bankers, to be used only in the development of the magnificent property belonging to the company, and for the legitimate contingent expenses.

A large majority of the stock having been taken, the books will soon be closed.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
E. C. STEDMAN, Secretary. for the Trustees.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No 52 William-st.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

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A QUERY ANSWERED.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
No. 19 Cooper Institute, Dec. 16, 1864.

I am often asked by patients who have inhaled the nitrous oxide, or "laughing gas," and had teeth extracted, why it is that the same gas, breathed in small doses, will exhilarate, and in larger doses will induce sleep and insensibility to pain.

The best answer I can give is this; When one limb is crossed over the other, the foot goes to sleep—in other words, the nerves in the foot are temporarily paralized. There is no sensation in the foot, neither can the muscles be moved. This paralysis results from pressing the artery at the knee, which cuts off a portion of the blood or nourishment to the nerves of the foot. Not having the usual stimulant, the nerves go to sleep.

The laughing gas produces the same effect all over the body, but from the very opposite course, viz. an increase of life and vitality, *over-exhilaration*. It is the oxygen in the air which gives life and vitality to the blood. The laughing gas contains a much larger proportion of oxygen than the air. When the gas is breathed, more oxygen is taken into the blood, and it begins to wake the nerves up to a higher life and vitality than natural. This goes on, carrying the nervous excitement so far *above* the normal and natural state that the ordinary functions of the nerves (to convey a sense of pain, or to move the muscles,) is entirely suspended. In going into, and returning from, this state of insensibility, a prickling sensation is experienced in all the extremities, just as in the foot when it is going to sleep. In the foot the nerves go to sleep from a lack of nourishment. The sleep produced by the gas is from an *excess* of nourishment. The one from a decrease of vitality, the other from an excess of vitality. Both are carried away from the medium, normal and natural condition. Chloroform and other produce insensibility by depressing the nervous system. (They contain no oxygen.) The laughing gas produces the same results by *increasing* the nervous vitality till it is overpowered. Chloroform and ether nearly stop the pulse. The gas increases it. Reaction and depression follow the use of chloroform and ether. No such effect follows the use of the gas. The gas can be given to the most delicate and feeble with safety. No unpleasant or dangerous symptoms attend or follow its use. I have had eminent physicians in this city call upon me for the gas to give to patients who were dying, (the lungs being in a state of asphyxia,) merely to prolong life a few hours. Surely, if the life of a patient who is dying can be prolonged a few hours by the gas, it must be a *safe* anæsthetic agent. I have given it now to over three thousand patients, all of whom had their teeth extracted without pain, *and in no instance* have I known any ill effects to attend the operation. If the gas were not *perfectly* safe, some one of these patients would have been injured by it. I breathe a dose of the gas every day myself, before giving it to others, to test its purity. I am now administering about one hundred gallons of the gas per day.—[*Advertisement.*] G. Q. COLTON.

[Advertisement.]

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It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
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[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

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YOUR CHRISTMAS HAT.—Now is the time to buy it, if you wish to save trouble and avoid the risk of disappointment. The place to do it is, unquestionably, KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton st., for his fabrics possess rare beauty, and an elegance that is peculiar to his work. The ladies will also find at KNOX'S a superb variety of fancy furs, particularly deserving their attention.

[Advertisement.]

The journals of the day are full of accounts of housebreaking, larceny, burglary and murder. We cannot retire at night with any assurance that the midnight robbers will not prowl around our cell and ransack the house. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which, in six years' existence, has not been broken through, removes all this painful uncertainty.

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MARRIED.

BLOODGOOD—LOTTIMER.—At Calvary Church, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, by Rev. A. Cleaveland Coxe, D. D., JOHN BLOODGOOD and EMILY FLORENCE, daughter of William Lottimer, Esq.

HARVIE—FINLAY.—At No. 56 6th-st., Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 15, by Rev. W. H. Babbitt, JOHN B. HARVIE and ELIZABETH STEVENSON, eldest daughter of George Finlay, Esq.

LEWIS—KARRENBATH.—By His Honor the Mayor, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, Mr. LAZARUS LEWIS and Miss CLARA KARRENBATH, both of this city.

MORGAN—HYDE.—At Jersey City, on Thursday, Dec. 15, by Rev. J. M. Holmes, Dr. ELISHA MORGAN, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. LUCRETIA A. HYDE.

RIGOT—AGNES.—By His Honor the Mayor, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, Mr. LEON RIGOT and Miss JEANNE AGNES, both of this city.

SNEED—CASE.—In this city, on Thursday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Mr. Ford, JOHN ARCHER SNEED, of Newburgh, Orange County, and SARAH JANE CASE, of the same place.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

DIED.

BRAGG.—On Thursday, Dec. 15, after a short and severe illness, SERENA L., eldest daughter of Henry T. and Serena Bragg, in the 11th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Mark's P. E. Church, corner of De Kalb and Portland avs., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

DE FOREST.—On Friday, Dec. 16, after a short illness, OTHNIEL DE FOREST, late Colonel of Fifth New-York Cavalry, (Ira Harris Guards,) in the 58th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and officers of the army, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 9 East 16th-st.

EARLE.—On Friday, Dec. 16, DANIEL EARLE, of Co. D, 88th Regiment N. Y. Vols., in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 546 Grand-st., on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

FIELD.—On Friday, Dec. 16, after a short but severe illness, JAMES HENRY, only child of Margaret and the late James Field, aged 16 years and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of Lucius B. Allen, together with members of Co. B and Drum Corps, 8th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., (in citizens' dress,) are invited to attend the funeral, from the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome st., near Marion, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

FARNHAM.—On Thursday, Dec. 15, at No. 231 West 35th-st., in this city, ELIZA W. FARNHAM, aged 49 years.

The funeral services will take place at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., for interment.

(For other Deaths see Fourth Page.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY TUESDAY, DEC. 20.

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Extract from the Author's Preface.

With a sincere gratitude to his Christian brethren, and to his publishers in England and America, he desires to acknowledge the singular a dentirely unexpected success which the little book has enjoyed. It has brought him kindly greetings and pleasant letters from the most distant and from some of the most obscure portions of the earth. It has gained him some of the most enviable of friendships. In foreign travel it has opened his way to cottages and to castles; he found it on the shelves of Eton boys and in the rooms of grave Fellows of the Universities. In Ireland he was presented with a curious series of imitations of Dreamland, some grave and some comical, and to Scotland and Wales he owes some of his happiest recollections in incidents connected with the circulation of the ballads, in several forms. To Count Tasca, the eminent poet and patriot of Northern Italy, he is indebted for the introduction of several of them to his countrymen, in spirited translations, and the Comte de Montalembert has unwittingly connected a stanza from one of them with a book which will be ever memorable in the history of the French Empire.

From the Church Journal.

One of the most welcome gift books of the season will be the new illustrated edition of Dr. COXE'S Christian Ballads—the most popular volume of churchly verse which has appeared since Keble's Christian Year. Since their first appearance, twenty-four years ago, successive editions have been constantly in demand, both in England and in this country. Count Tasca has translated a number of these charming ballads into Italian, and they are added in an appendix to the present volume. Count de Montalembert has curiously illustrated the degree to which they have become a common possession in all parts of Great Britain, by describing, in one of his finest orations, the reception of the Queen of England at the opening of the People's Park, when the verses of welcome, sung by 40,000 children of English schools, were selected from these Christian Ballads of Dr. COXE. It is well to get the such an established favorite with all the charms of paper and gilded paper, exquisite engraving and chaste binding. Mr. JOHN A. HOWES has embodied his highest skill in the large designs that are the chief adornments of this edition, and the engraving of several of them, by Pohlé & Conner, is of high order of quality with the best English engravers. Smaller and more varied embellishments are profusely added, and the whole makes one of the handsomest volumes of the season.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4129. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM GEN. THOMAS.

Further Details of the Fighting on the 16th.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Thomas.

The Enemy Pressed at all Points in His Line of Retreat.

Immense Captures of Guns and Prisoners.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF THE 15th.

The Enemy Outmanœuvred and Taken by Surprise.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—8:35 A. M.

Major-Gen. John A. Dix:

The following official report of the great victory achieved yesterday by Major-Gen. THOMAS and his gallant army over the rebel forces under Gen. HOOD in front of Nashville, was received this morning. One of the most surprising circumstances connected with the great achievement is the small loss suffered by our troops, evincing, among other things, the admirable skill and caution of Gen. THOMAS in his disposition of the battle. In our rejoicings at the defeat of the enemy, thanks are due to the Almighty for his protection to our gallant officers and soldiers in the great conflict they have passed through.

The report of Gen. THOMAS, and also an unofficial report containing interesting details are subjoined:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, EIGHT MILES FROM NASHVILLE, 6 P. M. Friday, Dec. 16, 1864.

To the President of the United States, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, and Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant:

This army thanks you for your approbation of its conduct yesterday, and to assure you that it is not misplaced, I have the honor to report that the enemy has been pressed at all points to-day, in his line of retreat to the Brentwood Hills.

Brig.-Gen. HATCH, of WILSON'S corps of cavalry, on the right, turned the enemy's left, and captured a large number of prisoners, the number not yet reported.

Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD'S corps, next on the left of cavalry, carried several hills, captured many prisoners and six pieces of artillery. Brevet Major-Gen. SMITH, next on the left of Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, carried the salient point of the enemy's line with McMILLAN'S brigade of McARTHUR'S division, capturing 16 pieces of artillery, two Brigadier-Generals and about 2,000 prisoners. Brig.-Gen. GARRARD'S division, of SMITH'S command, next on the left of McARTHUR'S division, carried the enemy's intrenchments, capturing all the artillery and troops of the enemy on the line. Brig.-Gen. WOOD'S troops on Franklin pike took up the assault, capturing the enemy's intrenchments, in his retreat captured eight pieces of artillery, something over 600 prisoners, and drove the enemy within one mile of the Brentwood Hill Pass.

Maj.-Gen. STEEDMAN, commanding detachments of the different armies of the Military Division of the Mississippi, most nobly supported Gen. WOOD'S left, and bore a most honorable part in the operations of the day. I have ordered the pursuit to be continued in the morning at daylight, although the troops are very much fatigued. The utmost enthusiasm prevails. I must not forget to report the operations of Brig.-Gen. JOHNSON in successfully driving the enemy, with the coöperation of the gunboats under Lieut.-Commander FITCH, from their established batteries on the Cumberland River, below the City of Nashville, and of the success of Brig.-Gen. COXTON'S brigade in covering and re-turning our right and rear. In the operations of yesterday and to-day although I have no report of the number of prisoners captured by JOHNSON'S and COXTON'S command, I know they have made a large number. I am also glad to be able to state that the number of prisoners captured yesterday greatly exceeds the number reported by telegraph last evening. The woods, fields and intrenchments are strewn with the enemy's small arms abandoned in the retreat. In conclusion, I am happy to state that all this has been effected with but a very small loss to us. Our loss probably does not exceed three hundred and very few killed.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Dec. 16—9 P. M.

During last night, Hood withdrew his right from the river, and took a position covering Hillsboro, Granny white and Franklin pikes, which line had been carefully prepared for just this contingency. He was driven from the first line easily, but the second was very stubbornly defended, and at last heavily assaulted three times before succeeding. It was carried, however, and twenty pieces of artillery, two thousand men, including Gen. JACKSON, with the remnant of his division, were taken. The enemy were forced back two miles, and his army broken into two parts, one on the White pike and the other on the Franklin, with range of Bluffy Hills between them, STEEDMAN and WOOD pressing down the latter, and A. J. SMITH, SCHOFIELD and the cavalry down the former. Small arms lay as thick on the contested line as the rebels had stood there. Hood can't make another such day's fight, while THOMAS is in good condition to press him. Caught more wagons. Can't say number. Everybody, white and black, did splendidly.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—10 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

Nothing has been heard from Gen. THOMAS to-day.

Unofficial dispatches state that the Provost-Marshal at Nashville reports 5,000 prisoners and 49 pieces of artillery as being already secured.

It is ascertained that in transmitting Gen. THOMAS' report last night, a telegraphic mistake was made at Louisville or Nashville in the estimated number of our casualties.

The dispatch written by Gen. THOMAS stated that his whole loss would not exceed 3,000, and that very few were killed.

A dispatch from Lexington, this evening, states that on the 13th inst., at Kingsport, Tenn., Gen. BURBRIDGE had a fight with BASIL DUKE'S brigade, formerly JOHN MORGAN'S, and routed it, with a loss to the enemy of one hundred and fifty killed, wounded and prisoners, and their train. DICK MORGAN, a brother of JOHN, was captured.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE BATTLE OF THE 15th.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Dec. 15—7:30 P. M.

I have to record one of the most important battles of the campaign. Though the artillery has not yet ceased to throw its leaden hail into the retreating enemy, I believe it to be a crushing defeat of HOOD.

A council of war was yesterday held at the St. Cloud Hotel, where the headquarters of Gen. THOMAS was temporarily located, when the following programme was agreed on: Gen. STEADMAN was to make a heavy demonstration on our left wing, while the Fourth Corps, under Brig.-Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD (who ought long ago to have been made a Major-General,) was to move on the Illinois road, keeping a connection with Gen. A. J. SMITH, who was to attack the rebel right. Gen. SCHOFFELD was to keep in reserve; Gen. WILSON'S cavalry was to occupy our extreme right, and in case of rebel defeat, was to move on Brentwood, get in their rear, and cut off the right of the enemy.

We were to have attacked on the 13th inst.; but HOOD, having learned this, fell back nearly two miles to a better position, to await THOMAS' attack.

Early this morning artillery opened fiercely from the forts and the advanced batteries along our lines. About 6 o'clock STEEDMAN advanced his line. The First Brigade of colored troops, Col. CHARLES R. THOMPSON commanding, moved on the right of the Murfreesboro Railroad, while Col. MORGAN took the left. On the right of these was the Third Brigade, formed of detachments of the Fourteenth corps, under command of Col. GROSVENER, of the Eighteenth Ohio. As the line advanced heavy skirmishing ensued, the rebel skirmishers falling back to their works when charged. Here the rebels developed a heavy line and forced us to retire after a sharp fight. The Eighteenth and Eightieth Ohio, of Col. GROSVENER'S brigade suffered severely, the latter losing most of its officers. Col. GROSVENER did not persist in the attack, as it was intended merely as a demonstration to cover our general attack on the right and centre.

About six o'clock in the morning the Fourth Corps broke camp, moving on Hillsboro pike in the following order, in *échelon* on the left; the Second Division in front, the First Division next, and the Third Division in the rear. The corps moved forward, regulating its movements with General SMITH, who was to attack the rebel left flank, it being intended to make the main assault on this part of the rebel line. The Fourth Corps took up the following position: Gen. SAM. BEATTY, commanding the Third Division, on the left, held the front line, the division of Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL in the centre, came second, and the division of Gen. ELLIOTT, in the rear, connecting with GEBRARD'S division, or SMITH'S corps; then came McARTHUR'S division.

There was heavy cannonading all morning. About noon SMITH'S and WOOD'S skirmishers became engaged. Gen. WOOD ordered Gen. BEATTY to charge a hill in his front, held by a strong force of the enemy heavily intrenched. The Second Brigade of BEATTY'S division, commanded by Col. POST, was ordered to make the charge. The First Brigade, Col. STRAIGHT, moved in *echelon* on the left, and in support, while the Third Brigade of Col. KNEPPLER, (Seventy-ninth Ohio) was held in reserve. The order was no sooner given for the charge than the Second Brigade rushed forward with a yell. The First Brigade supporting it by a spirited fire, and on the order to charge being given, sprang forware in a spirit of emulation. The rebels occupied a strong position around MONTGOMERY'S house, near the Granny White Pike, which now became the "*L'Haye Saints*" of the battle. The defence of the rebels at this point being of the most stubborn character, we poured volley upon volley, charged them repeatedly, and at last drove them pell-mell and in great confusion through the grounds of the mansion. Though ordered to halt on dislodging the rebels from this position, our men charged on them as they fled, capturing over 200, and securing their entire line of works in front of WOOD. In the meantime the First and Second divisions were sharply engaged, pressing babk the rebels and advanced slowly. Our batteries were moved forward to the hills abandoned by the rebels, and the fight was carried on heavily all the while by SMITH'S corps. About 2 o'clock Gen. SCHOFIELD, who had been in the rear of the Fourth corps, took up a position on the right of SMITH, thus extending our line without weakening it, and soon became engaged. The roar of artillery and musketry continued fierce along the whole line.

About 3 o'clock, POST and STRAIGHT'S brigades, abandoning their *echelon* formation, formed in line with the First Brigade of BEATTY'S division and the Second Division of WOOD'S corps, and the whole line again advanced, protected by a fierce artillery fire from Battery H, Fifth Regular, the Second Pennsylvania, the First Illinois, the Fourth Regular, First and Sixth Ohio Batteries. The advance of this line was magnificently grand, the columns extending in one long line of battle, marching steadily and strongly forward over a clear plateau, and driving the enemy before it. POST and STRAIGHT moving in simple line of battle, with KIMBALL and ELLICOTT'S divisions in column of brigade front. SMITH and SCHOFIELD continued to press back the rebel left flank to the hills in rear of their first position. GARRARD and McARTHUR'S divisions captured the rebel works, and succeeded in turning their left flank and driving them from hill to hill. The line of the Fourth Corps for a moment halted and laid down to allow batteries to rake the rebel line. The fire grew nearer and nearer on the right. Soon we saw the rebel lines and columns breaking up in madjpanic and wild confusion. A wild cheer ran along the lines. The Fourth Corps rose and again advanced at a double quick. The batteries poured shot and shell on the panic-stricken fugitives. So wild was the enthusiasm that civilians rushed to the batteries to help the gunners. Our columns now appeared on the right and connected with the centre thus forming a V of our lines. I have seldom heard such a cheer as went up from our lines when SMITH'S and SCHOFIELD'S columns emerged with flaunting flags and the rebels flying in confusion before them. A gallant charge followed the wild cheering, and accompanied by the roar of artillery, the enemy was pressed back on the centre to confusion, and only night ended the pursuit.

I cannot to-night give details. We captured several wagons, some twenty pieces of artillery, Gen. CHALMERS' headquarters, wagons and official papers.

WILSON'S cavalry gallantly followed up the retreat, and as a large cavalry force under Gen. R. W. JOHNSON is yet in Brentwood, I expect the rebel disaster to be increased every hour.

CASUALTIES.

I have only the following names of officers. The loss on both sides must be very heavy:

Col. Hull, Smith's Corps—killed.
Lieut.-Col. Grosvener, Eighteenth Ohio—killed.
Capt. Benedict—wounded.
Lieut. Emory—wounded.
Lieut. G. J. Roff, Forty-ninth Ohio—slightly wounded.
Lieut. Evertson.
Capt. Howard, Forty-first Ohio—leg; amputated.
Lieut. Hall, Nineteenth Ohio—hand; amputated.
Adjutant Clyton, Ninth Indiana—slightly wounded.
Lieut. Roberts, Ninth Indiana—slightly wounded.
Lieut. R. Walmer, Thirty-first Indiana—wounded in side.

FROM CINCINNATI.

THE REJOICING IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 17—Evening.

The gratifying intelligence received here of Gen. THOMAS' success, has created a great sensation. The anxiety to get the fullest and latest details, is manifested on a most every countenance. Extras are out, and old and young are reading them eagerly.

FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Saturday, Dec 17—Evening.

Those high in authority here say that, judging from the news that has come to hand, the military situation was never more favorable than it is now for the united interests of Kentucky and Tennessee. During the day several dispatches were received, announcing the greater and still further success of our armies under the command of Gen. THOMAS.

I have seen a telegram from an officer who left the field during the latter part of this afternoon, on official business. He telegraphs as follows: "The chances are now all in our favor. HOOD'S army has been completely out-manœuvred. There can be no reverse to our arms. HOOD certainly cannot receive a sufficient reinforcement of men and *materiel* to cope with this army. *To-day the attack was renewed with great vigor* and from several directions. When I left our plans were succeeding admirably. It was believed that *we would yet take fully one-third of Hood's army prisoners. Indeed, some expressed it as their opinion that Gen. Thomas would destroy Hood's whole army*, as its morale is now in a great measure gone, before it is able to recross the Tennessee River, at or near Florence, which point it is or will certainly make. When our whole plan is developed you will, no doubt, regard it as one of the brightest of the war.

The number of prisoners, stragglers, &c., captured and picked up will exceed five thousand, and there are more coming. The roads are in wretched condition.

Our troops are in fine spirits, and the rebels to a corresponding degree depressed.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Interesting Ceremony—Presentation of Medals—Address by Gen. Meade—False Reports About Gen. Warren.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The presentation of medals to such members of regiments in the Second Corps as had particularly distinguished themselves in battle during the late campaign, took place yesterday.

The regiments to which the recipients belong were assembled in front of Gen. HUMPHREY'S headquarters, and formed in line, presenting three sides of a square.

About 4 o'clock, Gen. MEADE, accompanied by Gen. HUMPHREYS and the Division and Brigade Commanders, followed by their staffs, appeared on the field and took position on the open side of the square.

The men who were to receive the medals were summoned forward and advanced into the centre, in front of Gen. MEADE.

The General then addressed the soldiers in a neat and appropriate speech for about ten minutes, after which he presented each man with his medal, and closed with a few additional remarks, in the course of which he thanked these heroes for their gallantry and devotion in the late campaign, and assured them that a grateful country would long cherish their names and deeds as examples to teach their children to admire and emulate. He expressed the hope that presentations of medals for brave deeds would occur more frequently, and that those found worthy would appear in much larger numbers.

The addresss was listened to with profound attention, and all seemed well pleased with the sentiments expressed by the General.

After an exchange of civilities between those present, and some very good music by the band, the troops left for their encampments, and the large concourse of spectators dispersed.

The Generals adjourned to Gen. HUMPHREY'S quarters, where they were entertained, and then took their leave.

These presentations have a good effect upon the men, inducing a spirit of emulation among them, as well as showing them that their conduct is known and appreciated.

The Fifth Corps will receive their medals in a few days, and I suppose those for the other corps will follow.

To-day has been a very quiet one along the entire line, even the firing on the James River seeming to be suspended.

The reports circulated to the effect that Gen. WARREN had ordered the houses on the line of his late march to be burned in retaliation for the shooting of some of our stragglers by guerrillas are untrue.

Gen. WARREN, as well as his staff, and other Commanders, did all in their power to prevent these outrages, particularly where women and children were living, and although their efforts did not prevent a terrible scene of devastation and conflagration, yet more than one habitation was saved to its unfortunate occupants.

(Signed,) W. D. McGREGOR.

FROM ALBANY.

Appointments by Gov. Fenton.

Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, the newly-elected Governor, has made the following appointments:

Adjutant-General.—Col. WM. IRVINE, of Steuben.
Inspector-General.—G. S. BATCHELDOR, of Saratoga.
Quartermaster-General.—E. A. MERRITT, of St. Lawrence.
Judge-Advocate-General.—A. W. HARVEY, of Erie.
Engineer-in-Chief.—Col. Jos. SWAINE, of Westchester.
Surgeon-General.—S. O. WILLARD, of Albany.
Paymaster-General.—S. E. MAVINE, of Chautauque.
Executive Messenger.—JAMES KILBURN, of Albany.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 16.

Measures have been taken to raise a regiment of Veteran Volunteers on this coast, to serve in HANCOCK'S new corps.

J. W. NYE, late Territorial Governor of Nevada, has been elected second Senator from that State.

The rain storm in this State still continues at intervals, although none of the valleys have yet been flooded. Large tracts of agricultural lands are submerged.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Interview Between Sherman and Foster.

SAVANNAH CLOSELY BESIEGED.

A Formal Demand for the Surrender of the City.

If Not Surrendered in Two Days Fire to be Opened Upon It.

Sherman's Army in Splendid Condition.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—10 P. M.

To Maj-Gen. Dix:

Dispatches have been received to-day from Gen. FOSTER, who had a personal interview, on the morning of Wednesday, the 14th inst., with Gen. SHERMAN, at Fort McAllister, which had been taken by assault the preceding day.

Savannah was closely besieged, and its capture, with the rebel forces there, was confidently expected. It was to be summoned in two days, and if not surrendered, SHERMAN would open his batteries upon it.

Gen. FOSTER reports that SHERMAN'S army is in splendid condition, having lived on its march on the turkies, chickens, sweet potatoes and other good things of the richest part of Georgia.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Highly Encouraging News—Admiral Dahlgren's Fleet Dressed in Colors in Token of Success—Savannah Sure to Fall.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 16, via BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.

The steamships *Northern Light* and *Varuna* arrived here from Charleston harbor, at a late hour last evening, with 800 released Federal prisoners each, and after landing the mails and dispatches, proceeded immediately to Annapolis.

The news brought by these steamers is of the most encouraging character.

At the time of their sailing, all the rigging of the men-of-war and other vessels, composing Admiral DAHLGREN'S fleet gaily hung with colors in token of the success of some movement of Gen. SHERMAN, the exact nature of which could not be learned.

Our exchanged men are loud in their praise of the successes attending the glorious campaign of Gen. SHERMAN, and say that from their conversations with some citizens of Charleston and the surrounding country, while *en route* to be exchanged, it was reluctantly admitted that the damage done by his forces on the line of march through Georgia was incalculable.

No doubt, whatever, is entertained at Hilton Head that SHERMAN will capture Savannah with very little loss to his army.

The authorities and citizens of Charleston and Savannah are making strenuous efforts to defend these cities. Every rebel capable of holding a musket is in the ranks, and every moment they expect to be brought in contact with the victorious veterans composing the well-tried forces under SHERMAN.

The few Federal officers who are passengers on the *Northern Light*, and who have been recently exchanged, are confident in their assertion that the troops defending Savannah and Charleston are of a very undisciplined character, and that when the outer intrenchments surrounding these places are once forced, as they undoubtedly will be, there is nothing further to obstruct the victorious SHERMAN from taking possession of both cities.

Arrival of the Supply Steamer Newbern

THE PRIZE STEAMER VIXEN IN TOW.

The United States supply steamer *Newbern*, Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commanding S. B. WASHBURNE, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and last from Fortress Monroe, towing from thence to this port the prize steamer *Vixen*. She was captured on the 2d inst., about seventy miles off Wilmington, by the United States steamer *Rhode Island*. She is an iron sidewheel steamer, of 305 tons, built in England, and is about two months old. Has a cargo of arms, uniforms, drugs, &c.

The *Newbern* brings a number of discharged and sick officers and men from the squadron.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Commanding Acting Volunteer S. B. Washburne; Acting Master and Ex. Officer R. Y. Holly; Paymaster E. H. Cushing; Assistant Surgeon J. E. Cobb; Chief Engineer, Acting First Assistant, Isaac Maples; Ensign and Sailing Master Chas. Traiben; Acting Ensign F. G. R. Leonard; Acting Ensign O. M. Nash; Acting Ensign S. H. Damon; Second Assistant Engineer R. Hotchkiss; Second Assistant Engineer Benjamin James; Third Assistant Engineer James Beasing; Third Assistant Engineer James Allen; Acting Master's Mates, A. Landergren, J. McAllister; Acting Mail Agents, Joshua Cook. —— Pynue, Captain's Clerk, T. Benjamin; Paymaster's Clerk, Sidney Hansen.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Fah-Kee.

The United States steamer *Fah-Kee*, Acting Master F. R. WEBB, commanding, from Beaufort, N. C., arrived yesterday. She brings 55 prisoners from prize steamer *Emma Henry*, and the following passengers: Lieut. Huntington, U. S. N.; Capt. Corser, Assistant Surgeon; Van Gieson, U. S. N.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Acting Master-Commanding, FRANCIS R. WEBB; Acting Master, David W. Carroll; Acting Ensigns, E. W. Pelton, Peter Williams, J. W. Luscomb, H. A. Winslow, A. W. Harrey; Acting Assistant Paymaster, A. B. Thornton; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Geo. W. Foster; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Edwin F. Lewis, John H. Hutton; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Jarvis P. Edson.

Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 17.

A fire broke out this afternoon in the paper warehouse of CHARLES KNIGHT, Jr., No. 525 Commerce-street. There loss is $7,000. The other occupants of the building were BROWN and CULVERT, manufacturers of hospital goods, and JOSEPH STELLWAGON, paper maker. Both suffered slight loss.

Marine Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Dec. 16.

The schooner *Mary E. Pierce*, Capt. SHEA from Bangor for New-York, with lumber, was burnt on the 15th instant, 15 miles northwest of Cape Cod. The captain and crew were brought into Newport to-day by the brig *Abner Taylor*.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

The Effect of Sherman's Campaign.

Incidents of His March Through Georgia.

Rebel Reports of Warren's Operations.

The Negro Question in the Rebel Congress.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FROM SHERMAN VIA RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 14.

The only definite information from Georgia is the appearance of SHERMAN'S army in the vicinity of Savannah. The Yankee papers informed us that he had accomplished this march almost a week ago, but of course their statement was based upon what they deemed the probability of the situation. Up to yesterday forenoon no fighting had taken place between SHERMAN'S army and the Confederate troops in the the defence of Savannah. Gen. HARDEE commands the latter.

A cotemporary paper speaks of Savannah as "invested." This is not the case. Savannah is no more "invested" than Richmond, and we have no evidence that it stands in the least danger, either from assault or siege.

An official dispatch of yesterday mentions that SHERMAN had "developed" his army near the town; but that does not signify that he will go into trenches. Savannah has a triple line of defences.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 14.

So far as we can learn, SHERMAN'S army has invested Savannah; but, beyond the usual skirmishing, no fight has yet taken place. Gen. HARDEE is in command of our troops. We have no report of a fight at Coosawhatchie on Friday last, and no information of any conflict at that point since the 31st ult. has been received at the War Department.

DISPATCH FROM BRAGG.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Dec. 5.

To Governor M. L. Bonham:

About midnight on the 3d WHEELER'S cavalry attacked the enemy on the Savannah Railroad, a few miles below Waynesboro. Following up their defeated cavalry, he came upon a heavy force of infantry tearing up the railroad—at daylight a very heavy force of cavalry, infantry and artillery, before which he retired, fighting, to Brier Creek, inflicting a heavy loss on the enemy. This morning it is ascertained they have moved rapidly toward Savannah, our cavalry pressing their rear. All our available means should be concentrated at Savannah and Grahamville, and the people of the country should tear up and blockade all roads leading across the Savannah River, below the mouth of the Brier Creek.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

SHERMAN VS. NEWSPAPERS.

From the Wilmington Journal

The newspaper men are certainly the most devoted and self-sacrificing of patriots. Voluntarily or involuntarily, they have been subsisting for weeks past without any pabulum, to their manifest loss. They have no news. They can tell nothing about SHERMAN or any other man. Their main interest is suspended, and with it their sale is necessarily dismissed, for who cares to buy papers that have no news?

The pressure is daily becoming more and more severe on the newspapers. Such is the state of the mails, that the soldiers in camp can take few papers, and can hardly get the few that they try to take. The home community is diminished by many causes, and at the same time, the area from which news can be gathered is rapidly contracted by raids and reticence. It will soon be contraband to publish the state of the weather. Verily, our sufferings is intolerable. It is hard scuffling, under the best of circumstances; it is the very deuce now. Nothing but perseverance, good luck, frugal habits and a clear conscience, can carry us through the Winter.

So we have our own private wrongs to avenge on Mr. SHERMAN. He has done us much harm, and the sooner *his* hash is settled, the better *we* will be pleased. He is a bad man under *any* circumstances—particularly so under the present.

THE EFFECT OF SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, Dec. 6.

SHERMAN'S audacious march through the heart of our territory has given a new aspect to the war, and will effect a radical change in its conduct on our part. It is no longer a mere frontier war, to be waged by our armies in the field. It is brought to every man's door. Its threatening cloud darkens every man's habitation. We are called to grapple with the foe in our own homes, and by our own hearths.

The South is electrified by the mighty danger which overshadows her. The spirit of the people is roused. The necessity for universal preparations for defence is made manifest to all. * * *

We believe that SHERMAN'S movement has already added immensely to the strength of the Confederacy. It has brought out another formidable army, which, doubtless to SHERMAN'S great surprise, now confronts him on the coast. It is a truly wonderful and gratifying fact, that while hetarmies of Tennessee and Virginia are hurling defiance at the foe in those States, the energy and patriotism of the people of Georgia and South Carolina are creating a third army of the Cumberland—the victor of Donelson of Vicksburgh, and Missionary Ridge. The truth is, the people of the South are just finding out their own strength. The present extraordinary efforts of the enemy only serve to develop it. SHERMAN is the greatest recruiting officer we have ever had among us. He has effected what no conscript law could have accomplished.

And yet we are far from having exhausted our strength. There are yet armies left which may be brought out. There are many thousands of misguided men, deserters and stragglers, who may be restored to the service. There are many thousands more employed as teamsters, and in other positions, who may be brought into the fighting department. Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland can and will, as the contest progresses, furnish us fresh troops for armies now in the field.

The last few weeks have given an immense impulse to our cause. We all feel that there has been a grand awakening of the people at home. And in Tennessee HOOD and BRECKINRIDGE have been sweeping on in a career of victory, and have nearly reconquered that State. Thousands of new recruits are flocking to their victorious standards, and the work is just beginning. There is no calculating the immense additions they will make to our resources, both in men and means. We do not doubt that the wealth and population of both Tennessee and Kentucky, from which we have been so long cut off, will soon be at our disposal.

What then if SHERMAN has marched across our territory? *We are only the stronger for it.* It matters not what he may accomplish by this campaign. It will only increase the determination and ability of our people to resist him. No success that he may meet with should in any wise discourage us. It should only nerve us with fresh resolution, and inspire us to increased effort.

If we fully develop our resources and stand firmly united, we can resist successfully any force the North can send against us, and pluck victory even from the jaws of defeat. But we anticipate a glorious victory over SHERMAN, if he shall have the temerity to offer battle. The hosts are gathering for his overthrow. On every railroad train, and on every road and bypath the people are rushing to the rescue. *Sherman can only escape the defeat which awaits him by pushing for some port on the seacoast, of which the enemy is already in possession, and which can afford him no advantage for future operations. We can and will defeat him, let him take what course he may.*

NO STRATEGICAL OBJECT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 13.

We have again to report that another day has passed without the receipt of definite advices from Southern Georgia. We have no doubt that SHERMAN has now arrived before Savannah, and now holds the same position there, in some respects, that HOOD occupies at Nashville. It would be very difficult to learn the result of any battle near Savannah, by way of Augusta, as the news would necessarily come from the rear of the enemy, and, if forwarded to Augusta, would occupy some time in its transmission to that city by couriers. The most direct and speedy news from Savannah would reach us by telegraph via Charleston, but we apprehend that the wires have been cut between those cities, as there has been no direct communication with Savannah for several days.

Thirty days have elapsed since SHERMAN started upon his expedition, and he must now be near the end of his journey. If we fail to hear of him before the next change of the moon through Confederate sources, the Yankee papers will be sure to contain something from him by the way of the coast, of the sensational and exaggerated style. We hope, therefore, that whatever news from Savannah reaches the War Department during the next day or two will be given to the public.

Whatever he may do now will have little effect on the fortunes of this war. His campaign may yet furnish some additional material for Yankee brag, but he's attained no strategical object, beyond the ruin of a belt of country a couple of miles wide, between Atlanta and the sea, and his presence on the seacoast is far less injurious and dangerous than either at Chattanooga or Atlanta.

SHERMAN'S SKIRMISHES.

From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 6.

Hardly a day has passed that WHEELER has not engaged some portion of SHERMAN'S army, and the boastful KILPATRICK has been whipped by him as often as he has fingers and toes. Besides fighting wherever he could find the enemy, roads have been obstructed, cattle and negroes driven off, the people forewarned, provisions that could not be removed destroyed, and everything else done to embarrass and distract the invaders. In this way WHEELER has rendered most vital service to the cause, for it has given us time to complete defences and bring up our men. We are now ready for SHERMAN, and, strike where he will, he will find a foe ready and able to cope with his hired and brutal minions.

On Sunday last, the 4th inst., a battle was fought which exceeds in magnitude any that has characterized the campaign, and is, therefore, worthy of some particular mention. The Fourteenth Yankee Corps, united with KILPATRICK'S entire cavalry force, made an attack on WHEELER, and a severe battle raged for several hours. At the moment of the assault, WHEELER'S line was very much extended for the purpose of foraging, but he speedily brought his forces together, and received the attack of the enemy with a vigor that made them stagger. Several times were they driven back by our men in counter charges, and sometimes from behind breastworks.

Finally, WHEELER finding himself nearly surrounded by a greatly superior force, quietly and in good order retired, and left the field to the enemy. The losses of the latter were heavy, and the blow cannot have failed greatly to cripple them. We captured a number of prisoners—one, a Colonel, who was taken in a hand-to-hand fight. We also lost severely in officers and men; but in no proportion with the enemy. Among our killed was Col. GRAVES, who on the occasion was acting as Brigadier.

Of the present whereabouts of SHERMAN, it might gratify curiosity, but would do no good to speak. From his movements we judge that he himself is not so sure of his latitude and longitude. Suffice it to say that he has many days hard marching before him ere he will be able to respond visibly to the rockets of his friends on the coast, with a good prospect of having to fight his way through the entire distance.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Dec. 6.

Owing to the state of the atmosphere, the detonation of cannon was distinctly heard on Sunday morning, in the direction of Waynesboro'. We have it in our power to present a brief but authentic explanation of these war-like resonances.

Pursuant to instructions, Gen. WHEELER concentrated his cavalry force, and, at midnight, on Saturday, fell upon the enemy's rear with a vim. The Yankee horsemen were precipitately driven back upon their infantry support. After harrassing the infantry for some time, WHEELER retired to his former position.

At daylight on Sunday morning, KILPATRICK'S cavalry, assisted by the Fourteenth Corps, advanced upon our cavalry. We were stationed behind temporary breastworks and prepared to meet the onset. Every charge of the enemy was repulsed by fire and counter charges. Finally, despairing to carry our works by storm, notwithstanding their vastly superior numbers, the Yankees enveloped our flanks and made a retreat necessary. This retirement was accomplished in excellent order. Having relieved their rear of a terrible incubus, the Yankees abandoned any further demonstration and continued their march.

Our loss was between 70 and 80 men. The enemy's loss is reported officially as "very heavy." Among the casualties on our side, we are pained to announce the severe wounding of C. I. GAINES, acting Brigadier. One of the Yankee officers was captured in a hand to hand encounter, and KILPATRICK himself was wounded.

Our officers and men behaved with the most distinguished gallantry, and, considering the disparity of force, achieved most brilliant results in retarding the march of the hostile columns and filling them with a well-grounded apprehension. At last accounts, the indefatigable WHEELER had collected his men, and was again hacking away at the rear guard.

INCIDENTS OF SHERMAN'S MARCH.

STRAGGLERS.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Dec. 3.

Our people above are busily picking up the stragglers of SHERMAN'S army. We are informed that if they have committed no improper act, they are treated as prisoners of war. But when it is ascertained that they have been guilty of outrageous indecencies or inhumanities, Gen. SLOCUM'S order "to shoot stragglers" has been carried out. Four stragglers, who misbehaved themselves in the presence of some ladies near Eatonton a few days since, were afterward taken and summarily disposed of.

THE NICE LADIES OF MILLEDGEVILLE.

From the Augusta Register, Dec. 2.

A gentleman arrived in this city yesterday evening who left Milledgeville on Tuesday evening. He says the State-house, Executive mansion and Milledgeville Hotel have not been burned. The depot, penitentiary and arsenal were all the buildings that were burned. They burn all the graneries and cotton they find in the country, and kill or carry off every living thing that could possibly serve for food. The country is left a barren waste. Many families that one week ago were comparatively wealthy have not now the means of sustenance.

But the most hellish deeds that the infernal demons committed remain to be told, and we think the paper should blush that bears the record. We are informed that the incarnate devils ravished some of the nicest ladies in the town. We pen the paragraph with horror. Our blood runs cold as we write. We would forbear doing so, but we wish our people to know the destiny that awaits them if the villains are allowed to continue their invasion of the country. One of their unfortunate victims, we learn, was consigned to the asylum on Monday. Her reason tottered beneath the load of wounded honor, and the poor victim is ruined forever. How long, oh! how long is our country to be insulted by these savages? In the name of justice and humanity, we urge our people to vindicate their honor.

To our armies we would say, write on your battle flags, in broad, black letters, Avenge the Honor of our Women! Let it be emblazoned before the eye of every soldier, and in the hour of conflict let it be the battle cry that goads our men on to deeds of valor which will crush out the foe and leave not a vestige of them save a great stench in the land.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 10.

Among the killed at Griswoldville, Ga., was CHARLEY FARWELL, Esq., one of the best known and most respectable citizens of New Orleans. He was shot through the heart, twenty feet in advance of his company. For some time he had been living at Cuthbert, Ga., where the nobleness of his character and the amiability of his disposition, had won many warm and devoted friends. Thousands of refugees from New-Orleans, scattered throughout the Confederacy, will hear, with the deepest regret, of the death of CHARLEY FARWELL, and will tender their heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife. He fell facing his country's foe.

A LOYAL GEORGIA LEGISLATURE IN SESSION

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Dec. 9.

A correspondent in Milledgeville gives us the following incident of Yankee diablerie at the capitol:

The Yankees kicked up quite a fuss in the State-house. They had a mock Legislature, elected Speaker, Clerk, &c., and were introducing bills, resolutions, &c., at a furious rate, when a courier burst into their midst, almost breathless with the announcement—"The Yankees are coming"—when the whole concern absquatulated with the most precipitate haste and alarm.

This was not a bad travestie on the closing hours of the late session.

L. CARRINGTON, Esq., the efficient and indefatigable Clerk of the House, succeeded in saving the records of his department, having removed them via Savannah, Thomasville, Albany and Macon, and thence back to the capitol. The Yankees ravaged his nice little farm near the city, killing all his stock and destroying everything in the shape of subsistence on the place.

The richest man in Baldwin County has not corn enough to last till March, and meat is not, and will not be. The house next to Mr. CARRINGTON was burned, and it was through the presence of his wife alone that his own place was saved from the flames.

The correspondent gives an account of the property burned in the city, which was embraced in accounts already given to our readers.

SHERMAN *vs.* RAILROADS.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Dec. 8.

The Savannah *Republican* has obtained one of SHERMAN'S machines for tearing up iron from railroads. It consists of a heavy iron clamp, hooked at one end, and with an oblong heavy link in the other. The clamp is placed under the iron bar or strinzer, and a horse attached to the link; when the force is applied, it gives a rotary motion to the rail, and it is bound to come. The action is pretty much that of the clamp and lever used for turning the logs at a

saw-mill. The instrument in question was found on the line of the Waynesboro road.

REPAIR ING THE RAILROAD.

From the Milledgeville Confederate Union.

We traversed over the Central road for [illegible] a mile below Griswoldville to Gordon. A [illegible] tance, except at one mile, the road is a complete wreck. The [illegible] bed were [illegible] portion on this part of the road is most thoroughly [illegible] and for miles around the village the destruction is appalling. [illegible] Gordon road is destroyed for a mile and a quarter, [illegible] four miles Gordon north. [illegible] repaired in a short time, south. The [illegible] bridge at Milledgeville, with the exception [illegible] to have the road in operation from Macon to Atlanta, two miles from Milledgeville, [illegible] weeks.

[illegible] *Watchman.*

Hands [illegible] the railroads destroyed by the [illegible] set to work will in a short time have them [illegible] running order.

DESTRUCTION OF GRISWOLDVILLE.

From the Milledgeville Confederate Union.

Every house in Griswoldville was burned by the enemy except Mr. Griswold's house, the residence occupied by Col. Grebe, a few negro houses bordering on the branch, and a small frame building occupied by one of the operatives of the mill.

SHERMAN'S ARMY IN MILLEDGEVILLE.

From the Milledgeville Confederate Union.

On Sunday, 20th of November, Slocum's corps of of SHERMAN's army began to pour into our devoted city. The few companies of troops which compassed our local guard, had been withdrawn. Most of the public stores had been removed and the ill-fated inhabitants were left to the tender mercies of the invader. On Monday, SHERMAN arrived with the balance of his army. Most of the men belonging to the city left before the enemy arrived. Those who stayed and our noble women, had to submit to all the insults tyranny and oppression which the invaders saw fit to inflict. Robbery of every kind, and in every degree, was the order of the day. Disgusting scenes of plunder and rapine were perpetrated in the presence, and with knowledge of officers of high rank, and when expostulated with, and asked to protect private property, we were told that they intended that every Southern man should feel that it was very expensive to be a rebel. Indeed they seemed to think that everything we had belonged to them; and that it was a very great crime to hide anything from them, and hiding did very little good, for they are the most experienced and adroit thieves that we ever heard of, and knew exactly where to look for hidden treasure.

They burned two or three private dwellings in the vicinity, but none in the city. The Penitentiary can be easily repaired; the walls are not injured except at the gate, and the large building containing the cells for the prisoners being composed of granite, brick and iron, can be easily repaired; the railroad bridge across Fishing Creek can be rebuilt in a short time, as the abutments and piers are uninjured.

The enemy remained here from Sunday evening until Friday morning, which gave them time to pillage the surrounding country for many miles. They stole about the country in small squads, frequently unarmed.

From the Columbia South Carolinian, Dec. 8.

A gentleman who has just arrived in Augusta from Macon says he saw but few burned houses along the route. Most of the gin houses, however, were destroyed.

The Yankees swept the country clean of horses, mules and other kinds of stock. They left their worn-out horses and mules in place of those taken; the planters, however, were soon deprived of these by stragglers, who infest the country and seize upon any and everything they desire. According to his accounts, Middle Georgia must truly indeed be a desolate country. The Yankees have swept the country of everything they desired, and our stragglers have appropriated what is left. Macon is crowded to overflowing with troops and refugees.

THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.

From the Milledgeville Confederate Union.

We have seen within the past few days many wagons from Forsyth, Milton, Gwinnett, Cobb, and even Bartow Counties, coming to this market to exchange produce for salt and other supplies.

We are pleased to learn that the condition of the people in that section is much better than we had supposed. Although the destruction of grain and meat was complete wherever the vandals passed, they did not go everywhere, and large districts had escaped unscathed. A gentleman from Bartow informed us, the other day, that if let alone in future, the people of the Cherokee country can subsist themselves until another crop can be made. This is gratifying intelligence—much better than we looked for from that quarter.

MACON.

From the Macon Confederate & Telegraph, Dec. 2.

The stores in town are rapidly reopening. By the beginning of next week, Macon will look as it did before SHERMAN threatened the city.

We learn that the citizens of Dougherty County, with a patriotic liberality, which we trust to see universally imitated, have donated to the poor of Milledgeville 5,000 bushels of corn.

GOV. BROWN.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

The following remarkable proclamation by Gov. BROWN appears in the Augusta papers:

While our noble armies are doing everything in their power to defend our homes and property, and are entitled to the lasting gratitude and active support of the people of this State and of the whole Confederacy, and while the militia have left their homes unprotected and taken up arms, and acted with the gallantry of veterans upon almost every battle field from Powder Springs to Griswoldsville, it is a matter of extreme mortification to know that a large part of our cavalry force, which should hang around and constantly annoy the enemy as he passed through our State, and cut off his foraging parties and impede his march, *have left their commands, and are now scattered in squads and in small bands over nearly half the territory of the State, robbing and plundering the citizens indiscriminately, and taking from the wives and children of soldiers who are in service discharging their whole duty, the supplies of provisions which are their only means of support.*

I therefore hereby call upon the justices of the Inferior Courts, clerks, sheriffs and all other persons remaining at home not subject to my last call, to organize and arm themselves as best they can, and whenever a band of these plunderers enters the county and takes the property of any citizen by force, to pursue them immediately, and shoot them down whenever they find them, and to report the facts, if the force is more than they can manage, to Lieut.-Gen. TAYLOR at Macon, who will, while he remains in Georgia, uphold and sustain them by force.

These predatory bands of thieves and robbers, who devastate the country under pretext of making impressments of property for the use of the army, are a disgrace to the commands to which they profess to belong; and I am sure their conduct meets the unqualified condemnation and scorn of every true soldier in the army.

All other means for the suppression of this indiscriminate robbery having failed, the people are obliged, as far as they have the ability, to depend upon their natural rights of self protection by the use of force.

I am authorized by Gen. TAYLOR to say that he will give the citizens all the aid in his power, to slay them when and wherever they are found committing the outrages above mentioned, and in plain cases, where proof of robbery is satisfactory, and the parties can be identified, he will order them shot as soon as they can be apprehended and the facts established. For this protection the whole people of the State will owe Gen. TAYLOR a lasting debt of gratitude.

No officer or band of men is authorized to make any impressment of private property without the exhibition of competent authority from the War Department. Till further notice, no impressments will be legal unless the party making them exhibits an order from Major NORMAN W. SMITH, Major-Gen. HOWELL COBB, or in special cases, from Major-Gen. WHEELER, over his signature, specifying the necessity and the particular property to be taken, or an order from some General of higher rank than any above mentioned; and then only when there is a strict compliance with the laws of Congress regulating impressments.

All who attempt to impress without an order over the genuine signature of one of the officers above mentioned, are robbers, and will be shot down by any one able to do it.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Executive Department this 24th day of November, 1864.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

LOOK OUT FOR HORSE-THIEVES.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Dec. 8.

We are credibly informed that gangs of the prowlers alluded to in the proclamation of Gov. BROWN, are stealing horses and mules in this and the adjoining counties, under pretence of "impressing" on Government account. As a general rule, they have not even a shadow of authority, and our citizens should organize and inflict summary punishment upon them.

ATLANTA.

THE DEVASTATION.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Dec. 5.

A gentleman who reached this city last night from Atlanta, reports that the scene of devastation in that city is too awful to contemplate. All the hotels and the stores from Wesley Chapel on Peachtree-street to Roark's corner on Whitehall-street have been destroyed. The City Hall and the churches around it are not destroyed.

Soon after the Yankees left it the country people in its vicinity rushed in and carried off everything they could get hold of. Houses were broken open and gutted.

There are about fifty or sixty negroes, and about six hundred whites in what is left of the late city.

THE CITIZENS RETURNING.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

The enemy having fully evacuated Atlanta, a large number of refugees from that city who came here upon the evacuation of the place, are daily returning to their old homes. Not a few of them will be houseless for a time, as many private buildings and residences were destroyed.

Quite a number of them have stated that they will not remove again should the enemy make another invasion in that quarter, being determined to remain and stand the "hazard of the die."

ATLANTA AND MARIETTA.

From the Savannah Republican.

Lieut.-Col. LUTHER J. GLENN has been ordered to Atlanta in command of that post, and proceeds there at once. The Gate City is now considered safe, and refugees will no doubt rapidly return to the homes.

Col. MITCHELL goes to Marietta as commandant of that post. Thus one by one, the towns evacuated by SHERMAN are taken possession of by the rightful owners.

WARREN'S OPERATIONS.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. BEN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Dec. 13, 1864.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War

The expedition to Bellfield, under Gen. WARREN, returned within the enemy's lines yesterday. The two divisions of the Ninth Corps which went to WARREN's relief, proceeded no further than Belcher's mill. On meeting the returning column, they turned back.

On returning from Bellfield, the enemy moved eastwardly to the Jerusalem and Sussex Court house roads. Our troops, consequently, only encountered their rear guard and pursued no further than the Nottoway River; and they have returned to camp, bringing a few prisoners. Our loss is very slight.

The Superintendent of the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad reports that about six miles of the railroad has been broken up.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 13.

After their signal repulse at Hicksford, says the *Express* of yesterday, the raiders are believed to have retreated to their lines in front of Petersburgh.

What they have accomplished amounts in reality to nothing, unless we except their depredations upon private property in Sussex County. They stole a number of horses and cattle, ran off some negroes, and robbed a great many hen roosts and pig sties, but that is all grand work. Indeed, for a column of fifteen thousand warriors to accomplish, who start out on an expedition which was intended to result in untold destruction of public property, and irreparable injury to the Confederate cause. Prisoners say the column was destined for Weldon, after destroying all the intermediate property of value, but it is halted and turned back at the first bridge it attempts to destroy. Hurrah! for Major-Gen. WARREN.

SHERIDAN.

FIGHT IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 13.

A very handsome affair took place in the valley last Tuesday. Capt. BAYLOR's company, of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, has been on detached service for two weeks, under Lieut. BAYLOR, and on last Tuesday were to meet at Kernstown. The Yankees got wind of it, and fifty-six of the Twenty-first New-York Cavalry went up there to catch our men as they came in squads to the rendezvous. It happened, however, that before they arrived, Lieut. BAYLOR had thirty-five men together, and, hearing of their trip, caught them near Millwood. Only thirteen of the Yankees escaped, seven being killed, seven wounded, and these are now in the Libby. We did not lose a man. In the two weeks BAYLOR's company, which numbers thirty-five men, has been on detached service, it has captured eighty-five Yankees and one hundred and fifteen horses, averaging six a day.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—REBEL ACCOUNTS.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 7.

The steamer *Celt*, at Accommodation Railroad wharf, received on board, Monday morning, 1,000 Yankee prisoners, to be delivered, in accordance with previous arrangements, to Col. MULFORD. The steamer left the wharf shortly after 10 o'clock, and steamed down the harbor in company with the flagship of Col. HATCH, who was met by Col. MULFORD on the steamer *Eliza Hancox*. After a short conference the *Celt* was ranged alongside the Yankee steamer *New-York*, and the prisoners transferred to the latter vessel. The released Yankees, after getting under "the old flag," raised a few faint cheers. Some of the prisoners, mostly foreigners, expressed a warm desire to remain in "Dixie." What they wanted was employment and a home. They also expressed the greatest dread of being compelled to reenter the Yankee army.

The arrangements of Col. HATCH for the transfer of the prisoners were admirable, and the whole affair occupied but a very short time. The Richmond Ambulance Committee, together with the Surgeons of Col. HATCH's Staff, were on board the *Celt*, and were active in their assistance to the sick prisoners.

Six Confederate officers were received by Col. HATCH on board the *Laurel* from the steamer *Eliza Hancox*. These gentlemen speak in the highest terms of their treatment at Fort Pulaski as compared with the barbarity experienced at Fort Delaware, Point Lookout and other Northern prisons. The following card of thanks, with their signatures attached, has been handed us with the request to publish:

ON BOARD STEAMER NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1864.

Col. P. F. Brown, One Hundred and Fifth seventh New-York, Commanding Fort Pulaski:

COLONEL: In a few hours we will be free. We wish to anticipate that wished-for moment, and before we land to leave you the freely spoken expressions of our respect for you, and the lively sense of gratitude with which we will ever remember your kindness.

During the time we have remained prisoners in your hands you have clearly demonstrated the truth of the oft-forgotten principle, that duty can always be made compatible with humanity; and while enforcing strictly measures necessary for our safe keeping, you have invariably shown us the courtesy of a gallant soldier and Christian gentlemen.

Lieut. Col. CARMICHAEL and Major PLACE have nobly seconded you, and in fact the conduct of all your officers and men has been such as to make the name of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New-York a pleasant reminiscence to all Confederate prisoners from Fort Pulaski. Our long and varied experience of prison treatment makes this, our last stage of captivity, an ever to be remembered epoch.

Allow us, Colonel, to tender you and your command the assurance of our respect and esteem.

P. F. D. GOURNAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Artillery, P. A. C. S.
T. P. BRANCH,
Major P. A. C. S.,
Inspector-General, Gen. RANSOM's Staff.
Capt. GEORGE HOWARD,
First Maryland Cavalry.
Capt. G. W. FITZHUGH,
First Virginia Cavalry, Company K.
Sergt.-Maj. C. M. BUSBY,
Fifth North Carolina Infantry.
Lieut. S. W. BRANCH,
Company B, Eighth Georgia.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec 4.

All has been quiet since last report. No prisoners were taken down Thursday, the train conveying them having failed to arrive in time. The steamer *Laurel*, with Col. HATCH on board, proceeded down the harbor and a communication had with Col. MULFORD during the afternoon. The *Celt* will leave the Gas Company's wharf with a thousand prisoners this morning.

THE ESCAPE OF OFFICERS FROM COLUMBIA.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Dec. 3.

Two Yankee officers were captured at Graniteville on Tuesday night, Capt. PILSBURY, of the Fifth, and Lieut. WHITTEN, of the Ninth Maine. When questioned as to how they made their escape they frankly admitted that the officers and men in charge of the stockade at Columbia were susceptible of bribery, and stated that they had seen money used, and finally did not hesitate to admit that they used money themselves. This is a matter which needs looking into a little.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 10.

We are aware the rule is well settled that nobody holding a commission is to be blamed for the escape of a prisoner—but it would be well, for the sake of information, and for the instruction of architects and builders called on to erect, and officers appointed to keep prison-houses, that some inquiry should be made as to the escapes of prisoners from Columbia.

PRISON BUREAU.

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, Dec. 8.

We had the pleasure, on yesterday, of meeting Capt. CAPERS, of Gen. WINDER's staff, who is in our city in connection with the Prison Bureau, whose headquarters are to be located in this city. Capt. C. informs us that all the prisoners at the points within reach of SHERMAN have been safely removed. He also states that the vandals were so disappointed at finding that the blue bellies had flown from Millen, that they vented their spleen on the defenceless inhabitants of the vicinity.

EATING HIS WORDS.

A LETTER FROM THE SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES.

The Southern correspondent of the London *Times* has apparently got himself into difficulty by the desponding letter which he wrote to that paper a few weeks since. At least the fact that he takes the trouble to prematurely publish a letter addressed to the *Times* in the Columbia *South Carolinian*, as he says, on account of the uncertainties of communication, looks suspicious. He writes:

In a recent letter I briefly strove to show that the Confederates have still men and material of war in abundance to carry on the war indefinitely. Since that letter was written, the armies of the Confederacy have been greatly increased by the revocation of the details of persons engaged in numerous professions not strictly essential to the maintenance of the armies in the field. The Conscript Law, as amended last Spring, gave to the President the power to call into service *every* able-bodied man from seventeen to fifty years of age; but, also, the privilege of detailing such of these conscripts as were needed in the cities and villages for the support of the non-combatting population. This privilege was extensively used by President DAVIS; and he has employed the enormous power thus conferred upon him with honor and wisdom; for, whilst keeping a strong army in the field, he has not oppressed those who cannot fight, by the indiscriminate withdrawal of persons upon whom the country depends for the raising of supplies. The revocation of but a portion of these details had lately become a necessity, in view of numerous reinforcements received by Gen. GRANT from the North. It required a corresponding increase of Gen. LEE's army. And if President LINCOLN should call for one million of men, although the South will have to make extraordinary exertions, it will not be beyond her capacity to face that host, when it is recollected that she has still a large population untouched, namely, the negroes. Forty or even eighty thousand negro troops could be easily raised, not to fight in the field, for that there appears no apparent necessity, but in order to release a like number of veteran soldiers now employed in local or semi-military duties not strictly military. We have, then, for the year 1865, an accession to the active strength of the Confederacy of 50,000 men, reasoned detail—this being but one-fourth part of those detailed; 100,000 men, youths from 17 to 18 who will become liable to military duty; 40,000 men sent to the field and replaced by a like number of negroes; 150,000 men returning from captivity, sickness and recovered wounds, returned absentees and stragglers; in all, 340,000 men, who, in the opinion of all those practically versed in the difference between Northern and Southern fighting material, count for twice as many Northern recruits. We must further recollect that this prospective million will be new recruits, unused to the hardships of American campaigning, and the heat of a Southern sun. Experience has proved that one third will die, or be disabled by disease before they behold an enemy, while the South sends native sons to the field, inured to hardships, and mostly old soldiers. Although the North may manage to bring actually twice as many to the front as the South, past campaigns have, I believe, amply shown, that this has been the case always, and, therefore, it needs no further demonstration that the danger to the South is not so great as would at the first glance appear.

There is still another consolatory point of view for the Confederates. For the past two years, the losses of the Northern armies have mainly been made up by the forced enlistments of foreign subjects, chiefly Irishmen and Germans. These unfortunate victims of Northern duplicity, engaged at home by Federal emissaries, expected to reap the golden rewards by peaceful labors in the service of Mr. LINCOLN's Government. From the moment they landed on the Western shores, they were soldiers, in utter violation of the contracts they so fondly believed would be respected by that unscrupulous despotism. Hurried to the front, exposed to all the hardships of an American soldier's life and the ravages of unerring Confederate bullets, they have fallen like the grass before the sickle of the reaper, and entire regiments have melted away as the snow does in the sun of Spring. The nativity of 50,000 Federal prisoners held by the Confederates incontestably shows that two-thirds of the Federal ranks must be composed of foreigners. Within a few months past this emigration seems to have considerably abated, as it of necessity must, if but the one hundredth part of the frauds and artifices employed by Mr. LINCOLN's agents has been made public in Ireland and Germany. These victims daily desert in squads to the Confederates, and, in strict faith and compliance with the provisions of a recent order from the War Department at Richmond, are forwarded to points whence all facilities are afforded them to reach their homes. And from the foreign prisoners at the South whose terms of service have expired and whom Mr. LINCOLN on that account refused to exchange for Confederate prisoners, because they are no longer of any use to him, hundreds are enlisting into the service of the South, and foreign legions are being formed of them. The treatment of these men should be a warning to all who propose to emigrate to America. If they are able-bodied, they will not escape the clutches of Federal recruiting officers, their lot will be untold hardships, even if they do not meet death on Confederate soil. And, should the war close, and they have safely issued from the carnage, nothing but dependency and misery, instead of gratitude, await them. They will be considered fit companions for freed negroes and paupers of the North; with them they will have to crouch before the power of reawakening Northern Know Nothingism, now dormant for a while, because the talents and lives of these poor emigrants are needed to build up the oligarchy of Northern moneyed aristocracy; they will not be better off, but infinitely worse than are Russian serfs or Siberian exiles; they will have no voice in the Government, because deprived of all elective franchise. The coming struggle, as I before stated, cannot be expected to increase in fury, but must rather languish for the want of men on both sides. With the almost ceasing supplies of slaughtering material from Europe to the United States, the dire necessity will come upon the traders of the North to go to the front themselves. They will rather clamor for a cessation of hostilities, than be exposed to the casualties of the battle-field. Such are my sincere opinions, forced upon me by the unceasing contemplation of the development of Northern national character during the different stages of this war. The bitter experience of foreign emigrants who have been in the military service of the North, should they ever again reach their homes, will corroborate the correctness of my statements and the probability of my surmises; the lowly existence in a miserable hut in the bogs of Ireland, or a solitary cabin in the defiles of the Oden or Black Forest, is a lot far to be preferred to the gilded miseries of a Federal blue jacket. F. S.

DISAFFECTION.

CAPTURE OF COL. ASHWORTH.

The Augusta papers publish an official report by Col. J. J. FINDLEY, detailing the circumstances of the capture of Col. ASHWORTH, who, according to the *Sentinel*, headed the "notorious Tory band whose thieving, burning and other depredations, have been so extensive in the upper counties." After detailing the preliminary movements, Col. FINDLEY writes:

By daylight on the 5th inst. we were on the move, and crossed the mountain without interruption. The top of the mountain was covered with snow about an inch deep, whilst the timber was loaded with ice. We advanced as rapidly as possible, and about 10 o'clock the advance guard spied the enemy at the house of one HENRY WEAVER, in Bucktown. My force was now somewhat diminished, as Lieut. WILSON, with Capt. CARTER's men, left us the night before.

A charge was at once ordered, and, at the same time, I ordered flank movements to be made on the right and left of the house. The movement by the left flank was the more successful, as the enemy mostly retreated in that direction. After a brisk fight, Col. ASHWORTH surrendered with his men. Of the enemy, four were killed, three wounded, and twenty-one captured, out of twenty-eight men, including Col. ASHWORTH and Capt. G. W. MCCRARY among the captured. In property, we captured twenty-eight horses and mules, most of which had been stolen from my men, and which I returned to their owners, twenty-five guns and twenty revolvers, with a considerable portion of ammunition. I suffered no loss, either in killed, wounded or prisoners. After securing the prisoners, and taking many valuable papers from Col. ASHWORTH, I made preparations to return, and recrossed the mountain slowly.

The nature of the contents of the papers received from Col. ASHWORTH, it is thought advisable not to reveal at present, but it is intended to make an entire explanation as soon as some further developments can be made. We reached Dawsonville on the morning of the 6th. At this place I caused to be arrested five citizens, who, for some time, have been engaged in secret negotiations with the enemy. Their names are George R. Robertson, Sheriff of Dawson County; Cleveland Andrews, J. P.; John Fonts, J. P.; Lindsey Vaughters, and Hiram Brooks. These I desire you to have retained till you hear from me again.

I remained in Dawsonville till the morning of the 7th inst., and reached our present camp on the evening of the same day.

In conclusion, I beg you to allow me to refer to the gallantry of my men. Many of them are new troops, and had never been engaged in a fight before. Notwithstanding this, they all acted like soldiers and veterans, and charged the enemy with a determination not to be withstood. You will pardon me for saying, that never can men show more determined gallantry than those that I have the honor to command. J. J. FINDLEY, Colonel.

P. S.—The above report was written hurriedly, and in the confusion occasioned thereby, I neglected to state a large majority of Col. ASHWORTH's regiment are deserters from our army, and, at the time of the engagement above reported, were scattered in different directions through the country, robbing and plundering from all loyal citizens in their reach. This accounts for the small number of men with him. J. J. F.

LOOK OUT FOR SPIES AND TRAITORS.

The Savannah *News* says: "A fact that should not be overlooked by our military authorities, is the presence of spies in our midst, through whom SHERMAN is no doubt kept constantly advised of everything important for him to know. A gentleman who, a few weeks since, was within SHERMAN's lines, and had a long interview with him, informed us that SHERMAN was not well posted in regard to the condition of our military affairs, but that he knew even the status of individual citizens of Savannah better than we did. With such advantages a less skillful General would be able to make a display of astonishing strategy. We need expect nothing from the ignorance of our enemy unless we can adopt means to interrupt his sources of information. It becomes us to be watchful for spies and traitors."

THE FIERY EPIDEMIC.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 8.

Four stables have been burned in Augusta within two weeks, and as readers have observed, reports of fires have been rather frequent from many places.

We are not as confident as some reporters are that the stereotyped verdict incendiary attempt is correctly applied in all cases, although we doubt not there are now persons in all cities who, for plunder or vengeance, or other evil motive, are ready to apply the torch. We have heard the opinion expressed, however, by some having no very favorable opinions concerning the average morale of man, that deliberate incendiarism in cities is much rarer than is supposed by many fusees. In the country, or as to isolating buildings, vengeance or pique might tempt a person of "malice prepense and at the instigation of the devil" to use the torch, but unless desiring the damage of all persons indiscriminately, or risking the property and persons of friends as well as foes, incendiarism would rarely be attempted in a city. There are some causes at least, whatever view be taken, that should induce a more systematic vigilance against accidental fires, and the same measures could be framed so as to detect or prevent incendiary attempts.

REBEL CONGRESS.

EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES IN THE REBEL ARMY.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 13.

The special order for 1 o'clock being the bill for the employment of free negroes and negro slaves to work upon the fortifications and mechanical pursuits, or where an owner has but one male slave, between 18 and 45 and that the impressments shall be in equal ratio from all owners in the same locality, city county or district.

The fifth section provides the manner in which rolls of the slaves shall be prepared, and the returns made, &c.

Mr. HUNTER offered the following amendment to the fourth section of the bill, which was adopted:

"But when the slaves in any locality, or of any person or persons, have been or shall be exempted by the laws or regulations of any State from impressment or labor on the fortifications or other public works of the Confederate States, then the said slave shall not be impressed for any other purpose whatever by the authorities of the Confederate States; Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to exempt any State from furnishing its fair quota of slaves for the purposes herein specified, and according to the provisions of this act."

The following amendment, offered to the same section of the bill by Mr. SPARROW, was adopted:

Provided, further, That in each case care be taken to allow each owner a credit for all male slaves, between the ages aforesaid, heretofore impressed or impressed under this act, or hired to the Government, and who are still in service, or who may have died or been lost while in the service.

The following amendment, offered by Mr. GRAHAM, was also adopted:

Provided, further, That all slaves impressed as heretofore provided, shall be held to labor and service as aforesaid, for a time not more than twelve months at any one time, except with the consent of the owner.

The bill, as amended, was then passed.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

A LETTER FROM SECRETARY TRENHOLM.

A letter from Secretary TRENHOLM, reiterating the position taken in his report regarding the propriety of confining the tax in kind to three articles, appears in the Southern Journals. He writes:

Assuming the sum of notes to be redeemed at $400,000,000 and the proportion for North Carolina, for example, at one-tenth, or $40,000,000, the tax in kind for that State would be, in corn, 20,000,000 bushels; and it appears to me that the burthen of the tax is in no degree affected by the mode of payment. Being one-tenth of the agricultural income if paid in kind, it would take from the farmer 20,000,000 bushels of corn, and if paid in money, the value of that quantity. Consequently the State of Virginia, although not taxed in kind on the corn crop, if taxed one-tenth of the value in money, would sell that proportion of the crop, and paying the money into the Treasury contribute thereby her equal share of the common burden.

To extend the tax to all the present subjects of the tax in kind, would enlarge the sinking fund and allay the apprehensions of possible inequality; but there is something wanting beside a sinking fund; we want a measure of value also. Could we commence the immediate redemption of the notes in specie, and give to all the assurance of receiving payment on demand, the currency would rise at once to specie value. Could we enter immediately upon the redemption, in corn, at one dollar per bushel, with the assurance of an adequate supply to meet all demands, the appreciation, I think, would be nearly as rapid, and the restoration of the value almost complete. My impressions are that it would be quite complete, if the privilege of exportation could be given to the purchaser.

The uniformity of equality that belongs to this staple; its character as an article of food; its universal use, and its simplicity as an article of commerce, combine to give it a value more uniform and stable, and more extensively known in our country than that of any other commodity except gold and silver. For this reason, had the supply of corn been equal to the redemption of the notes within a reasonable time, and the immediate funding of a large proportion not been of such great importance, I would have inclined strongly to the use of corn alone. To encourage immediate funding, and secure adequate means for the early redemption of the whole, cotton and wheat were added, but it must be admitted, I think, that these additions impair to some extent, the simplicity of the plan and the certainty and invariability of the value of the notes. Three classes of certificates, in equal proportions and of different value, must now be used in lieu of one certificate of uniform value. The necessity, however, of providing an adequate fund rendered this concession unavoidable. But to go further in this direction seems necessary.

If tobacco, sugar, rice, hay, hemp, &c., were introduced, the yield of each, and the ratio it bears to the others, would have to be ascertained, to the comparative value to be determined, and another class of certificates for each to be issued, in the just proportion it bore to the others. This would greatly complicate the plan and seriously endanger its successful execution, and at the same time define and express with less clearness and precision the value of the notes.

* * * Take the State of North Carolina as an example. Suppose her share of the debt created by the issue of Treasury notes to be $40,000,000, and this measure be not adopted, but by funding or otherwise the payment of the notes in money be provided for; in that case her citizens would have $10,000,000 to pay in specie at a future day. To raise this sum after the war would require at least 50,000,000 bushels of corn, while under the proposed plan 20,000,000 bushels would suffice. It offers also other and greater advantages. If she can borrow $2,000,000 in specie and sterling exchange, which her banks may in a great degree supply, she may, in the ratio of 20 for 1, buy up the whole sum of $40,000,000, and reduce her indebtedness from $40,000,000 to $2,000,000, and relieve her citizens from the tax of 20,000,000 bushels of corn. Or, in other words, she may purchase 20,000,000 bushels of corn at 10 cents per bushel. It would be the interest of every State, I think, to pursue this course, whether her citizens contributed to the tax in kind set apart for the currency or not.

If Virginia, for example, purchase half the certificates for which North Carolina was to provide the means of redemption, the benefit to her citizens would be precisely the same as that predicted of North Carolina. Each upon the hypothesis stated, by the expenditure of $1,000,000 in coin would acquire $20,000,000 in certificates. North Carolina would thereby commute a tax in kind of 10,000,000 bushels of corn, and Virginia would levy a tax on other States of 10,000,000 bushels of corn. If the value of corn in the market were $1 a bushel, North Carolina, by laying out $1,000,000 now would save $10,000,000; Virginia, by the same means, would make $10,000,000, and reimburse herself for a money tax of $10,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF UNION PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 14.

Saturday last, at 1 o'clock P. M., the Yankee officers confined at Danville attempted to escape. They seized the inner guard and disarmed them, but the guards without the prison were ordered to fire upon the prisoners. This was done through the windows, and the leader of the plot was shot, who is said to have been a New-York Colonel.

THE LINES AROUND RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 14.

No event of importance has occurred on the north side since Gen. LONGSTREET's reconnoissance of last Saturday. The troops thrown over by GRANT to meet LONGSTREET's movement have been withdrawn to the south side. Everything indicates protracted quiet on this side of the river.

IMPORTANT EXPEDITION UP THE CHOWAN.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 14.

We learn that the enemy, some three hundred strong, landed from their gunboats in Chowan River, on Sunday last, and proceeded to Murfreesboro, in Hartford County, where they destroyed all of our commissary stores and carried off a number of horses and mules.

THE REBEL FLAG.

A bill has been introduced into the rebel Senate for an improvement of the Confederate flag, in adding a bar of red at the edge of the fly. The effect is to relieve the flag of its excess of white, and impart to it more warmth and richness of expression.

EAST TENNESSEE PRISONERS EXCHANGED.

Brig.-Gen. VAUGHN, Confederate States Army, and Brig.-Gen. CARTER, United States Army, have effected an arrangement for the exchange of citizen prisoners of East Tennessee, subject to the approval of their respective Governments.

A FAT FEE.

The members of the North Carolina Legislature have voted themselves $45 a day.

HUNGRY REBELS.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 13.

The Yankees, not content with giving their mercenaries a Thanksgiving treat, are making extensive arrangements, we learn, to furnish them a tremendous Christmas dinner. Will Confederate fathers, mothers, wives and sisters permit our brave boys to eat hard bread and bacon on that blessed holiday, while they are feasting upon roast turkey, spare ribs, and other luxuries? We hope not.

MORE OF THE BANISHED COMING.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 13.

Lieut.-Gov. JACOBS, of Kentucky, and Col. WOLFORD, late of the Yankee service, arrived by the Lincoln dynasty in Kentucky and found incorrigible, have been banished the State, and are expected to arrive in Richmond—the haven of all refugeedom—to-day or to-morrow.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel Dec. 3.

From Western North Carolina we learn that a band of East Tennessee tories recently made a raid upon Bakersville and vicinity. One of the citizens was killed, and some sixteen militia men captured.

A good deal of property was destroyed or carried off.

THE SITUATION AT NASHVILLE.

An Excited Sunday—Preparing for the Rebels—Strategic Importance of the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday Night, Dec. 4, 1864.

Notwithstanding the great bustle of the week, Sunday, as a general thing, in Nashville, is quite quiet. Government exacts no work of its employes, the noisy army wagons are not heard, and all places of labor and trade are closed, as well as all places where intoxicating drinks are retailed. But, to day, has been an exception to this state of things, the Sabbath being as excited and noisy as any day of the past week. Infantry have been marching, cavalry have been dashing, and batteries of artillery have been rumbling through the streets; citizens have been hurrying to and fro from morning till night; the colored population have assisted in the disorder to an alarming extent; orderlies have been flying, almost throughout the day, while the streets have been blockaded, at times, with the wagons which are being used by the people of the suburbs in removing their household goods from one place to another. All this, in addition to the lamentations of the citizens and the curses of enraged teamsters and drunken soldiers, has converted the Lord's day into a carnival of confusion and terror. Early this morning an order was issued that all the horses in the city should be pressed for Government use. This created great excitement. Before noon, an order was issued that all unemployed white men and loafers, and all negroes, should be pressed to work upon the fortifications. This caused a scattering, especially among the latter class. The guards caught up and placed in the crowd citizens, soldiers and negroes, indiscriminately, which added to the excitement, and it seemed for a while that the doors of Bedlam had been unloosed. I never saw such an excited city in my life. If Nashville had attempted a summersault, and struck bottomside up, the confusion and racket could not have been more intense. Some ludicrous scenes occurred, of course, during this *pressing* occasion.

Many citizens who were on their way to church, where, less than three years ago, they breathed and uttered infamous invocations for the preservation of the soul and body of the President of the Confederate States, were gobbled up unceremoniously, and put to work upon the fortifications; and, with spade and pick, assisted in the construction of works from behind which the engines of war may belch forth destruction upon these defenders of a cause, the success of which they had ardently prayed, but were not willing to fight for. This was a hard lot: to hope for the success of the rebels, and be obliged to work upon Federal forts. There were several gay and festive youths, and young men, too, who were put into the national harness for a few hours, but did not come out any the worse for wear. A large number of patriotic fellows, who, since the commencement of the war, have said that if the country "*actually* needed their services," they would go, without bounty, too, were gobbled, after making a multiplicity of attempts to escape. A green correspondent, it is reported, got exceedingly wild and anxious in regard to his safety, and although Capt. HUNTER BROOKE, the Provost-Marshal, told him once or twice that the order "only included loafers and negroes," he insisted upon having an exemption paper. The most lively time, however, took place among American citizens of African descent. Negroes, of all sizes and of all colors, from ebony to white pine, were dragged from hotels, eating saloons, barber shops, and other places. An amusing scene took place at the church of the Rev. Mr. GREENSCOBE. The guards, six in number, appeared at the door of the synagogue, and away went the congregation, up stairs, down cellar, and through the windows, as though the old boy was after them. The wenches sent up a scream almost loud enough to take the roof off, while the meek-looking GREENSCOBE was led toward the door like a black sheep to slaughter. On account of his extreme old age, however, he was soon released. The colored gentleman who takes care of my room was at the church, and tells me the above story.

There is no decided change in our lines or the disposition of our forces. The enemy's line was advanced a few yards last night. The whole of South and West Nashville has been rudely handled during the last two days. Three strong lines of breastworks and rifle-pits have been thrown up from river to river, necessitating the tearing down of several superb residences, and the destruction of a vast amount of timber and land. In front of the middle line is a well-constructed abattis, the removal of which would invite wholesale slaughter. In front of that portion of A. J. SMITH's corps which lingers near the Franklin pike, the rebel sharp-shooters became exceedingly annoying, shooting at our working parties from behind two large white houses about a half of a mile off in a ravine. The Sixth Ohio Battery, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, opened upon the house to the right of the pike, and carried away the chimney at the first shot. The Sergeant who aimed the gun in a minute afterward was shot through the eye, and killed dead. Capt. BURROUGHS, of the Engineer Corps, and myself, were standing within ten yards of him when he fell. Two Rodman guns were brought to bear upon the house, and in half an hour after it was in ruins. The house opposite, behind which a lot of rebel sharp-shooters were congregated, was next attended to, and also demolished. Both were a short three-quarters of a mile away. A twelve-pound battery, upon the crest of the hill opposite Mrs. ACKLIN's residence, also succeeded in knocking a house to pieces. Fort Negley took a hand in this knock-down game, and with a thirty-two pounder, smashed in a fine brick house on the Murfreesboro pike. This last one belonged to a Mr. RAINS, brother to Gen. JIM RAINS, killed at Stone River two years ago. The rebels keep up a strong skirmish-line, and annoy us considerably. No artillery

throne of the Son of Heaven. The reason is obvious, viz: to perpetuate the memory of a great event, by which the MANCHU dynasty, so lately on the brink of ruin, is again seated firmly on the throne of the empire.

No monarchy is so sparing as the Chinese in the bestowment of hereditary rank; and, by a wise provision, the rank is commonly reduced by one degree in each generation, so that in all but exceptional cases it becomes extinct in a definite time. The Prince of Kung, for instance, uncle of the young Emperor, and virtual Regent during his minority, is an exceptional case. The rank and title have lately been confirmed, in perpetuity to the family of the Prince, who has been a father to his imperial ward, and without possessing great ability, conducted the affairs of the Emperor through a most critical period.

The heroes of Nankin are made exceptional cases, because the achievement by which they have signalized their names is unprecedented in the history of the reigning House; and as a warning to future rebels, it is desirable to keep it fresh in the memory of the people.

As another evidence of the estimate which the Government sets on this event, I have referred to thank-offerings to the gods. These are not yet announced in full, but the Emperor expresses in a separate edict his purpose to present offerings in person in the temples of his ancestors, and that of Kwante, the god of war. In still another edict, he confesses, that this great success is due to the protecting mercy of the "sublime azure," and orders that preparation be made in due form, for presenting oblations of gratitude on the "Altar of Heaven," the "Altar of Earth," the "Altar of State," and also at the tombs of the imperial family at Moutden in Manchuna, as well as those on the east and west of Pekin.

When Nankin fell into the hands of the rebels in 1853, the late Emperor, HIENFUNG, repaired to the Altar of Heaven, and with fasting and prayer, confessed the sins which had drawn down the wrath of Shangte, the supreme ruler. The son and successor of HIENFUNG, after the lapse of eleven years, is now about to return thanks to the same altar for the suppression of the rebellion. Well were it for him, and for his people, if his grateful adoration were limited to this altar, and to Shangte, the supreme ruler, to whom his father so affectingly acknowledged his responsibility. But alas! Shangte is with him but the Jupiter of a Pantheon, and the knowledge of one True God, which has descended from immemorial antiquity, is observed by debasing superstitions.

To return to the first edict, in which the victory is announced, tracing in outline the history of the war. His Majesty says:

KWAN-WANG and TSANG-KO-FAN have sent us a red flag, at the rates of 600 *li*, reporting the recapture of Nankin, and stating that the rebel chief had burnt himself to death, his rebel crew been completely destroyed, and several of the leaders taken alive. This is joyful news, and deeply do we participate in the joy which it will give to our officers and people throughout the empire.

It was in the thirtieth year of TAUKWANG, (1850,) that the Canton rebel chief commenced his reign of anarchy. From Kwangsi he penetrated to the Lake Provinces, and then overran those on the banks of the Great River. Thence dividing into bands, some of his followers made their way even into Chantring and Chili. Indeed, there was scarcely a spot in the Empire which was not infested by those thievish hordes.

In the third year of HIENFUNG, (1853,) the rebel chief seized the Provincial Capital, Nanking, and usurped the Imperial title. The people, north and south, endured at his hands such cruelties that the heart sickens to describe them.

Our Imperial Sire, HIENFUNG, surnamed the Pattern of Lefters, and Most Illustrious of Sovereigns, was excited to awful wrath, and reverentially undertook to execute the vengeance of Heaven.

He appointed to the command KWAN-WAN and HOOLINGE, by whom the upper provinces were soon cleared out, and afterward appointed TSANG-KO-FAN. The chief command being centred in one leader, his success, day by day, became more conspicuous. In the eleventh year and seventh month, our Imperial Sire, mounting a dragon, went up to feast in the halls of Heaven. Just at that time, nearly all the districts in Kiangsu and Cheking had fallen into the hands of the enemy; and in his last will and testament, our Sire expressed deep grief that he had not been able more rapidly to sweep away that bane of the Empire. OURSELF, as yet in helpless childhood, succeeded to this mighty heritage. Fortunately, we had the two dowager Empresses to veil their faces, and listen to affairs of state (act as female regents.) Their majesties, taking the direction of affairs, promoted TSANG-KO-FAN to the office of Minister of State, with the military control of four provinces, in order to secure a concentration of authority and union of policy.

This great officer, laying his plans maturely, and proceeding from Shanghai as a base, pushed his forces in different directions, captured over a hundred cities and other strongholds, slaughtered above ten myriads of rebels, and finally succeeded in the investment of Nankin, by which the supplies of the garrison were effectually cut off. At length, on the 16th of the sixth month of the current year, (July 19,) TSANG-KO-KEUN, (his brother,) at the head of our forces, stormed the outer wall, and slaughtered the rebels by tens of thousands. The rebel Chief led the remnant of his stubborn band to the inner city, and fought till death with the fury of despair."

At this point the Emperor returns to the first assault, and enters into a detailed account of the last bloody scene in the long, dark tragedy. The history is too full of unpronounceable names to admit of translation. He tells us which of his faithful officers first seized a stockade commanding one of the gates; at what points, mines were laid beneath the wall; who first entered the breach on this side, and who first scaled the ramparts on that; how the loyal host, "as thick as ants," poured into the devoted city, under a deadly fire, and through sheets of suffocating flame. He tells, too, how a few gave way and were instantly cut down by their own officers, while all the rest, warned by the awful example, pressed on with unflinching courage. The rebels fled in confusion, and the brave assailants then attacked the fortified palace of the rebel chief. Thousands of the enemy were slain in the streets, and several divisions who sought safety in flight were overtaken and destroyed.

There is no account of prisoners—all were put to death in cold blood, including, no doubt, thousands of helpless women and children, together with vast numbers of loyal subjects whom the rebels had forced into their ranks. Two individuals alone are mentioned as having been taken alive—CHUNG-WANG, the great "fighting king," by whom SUCHAN was captured three years ago, and HUNG JEN-TA, brother of the rebel chief. These are ordered to be brought to Pekin to "suffer the extreme penalty of the law," probably by being cut to pieces, joint by joint, the most horrible death devised by Pagan barbarity.

All the world will be eager to know the fate of the famous Chief TAIS PING-WANG. It appears from our document that he swallowed poison a month before the fall of the city. The Emperor orders that his body shall be exhumed, his head severed and carried through the empire, to be exhibited as a spectacle in all the districts where he extended his ravages. His son, who succeeded to his titles, was not long left in the enjoyment of the usurper's tower. When his last stronghold had fallen, he set fire to his palace and perished in the flames.

The Imperial paper gives a brief survey of the devastating track of this great rebellion:

"Fifteen years have passed since the commencement of the rebellion in Kwangse, and the rebels held possession of Nankin for twelve years. They trod under foot more than ten of the eighteen Provinces, and brought to desolation *many hundreds* of cities."

It is noteworthy that in the whole of this narrative the coöperation of foreigners is not once alluded to. It is true that in many of the imperial edicts, published in the *Gazette* for three years past, complimentary notice has been taken of the American WARD and the Englishman GORDON, by whom the tide of success was first turned in favor of the Government. But in such a retrospect of the fifteen years' conflict it would have been honorable to the reigning dynasty to acknowledge that friendly coöperation of foreign Powers to which they owe their salvation.

W. A. P. M.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Mr. Chase as Chief-Justice—Political Intelligence.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 9.

The appointment of Mr. CHASE to the Chief-Justiceship, and his prompt confirmation by the Senate, is responded to with a hearty *amen* by the people of the West. Mr. CHASE is just the man the people of the West wanted, and had Mr. LINCOLN been manœuvering for a re-election, he could have done no act to propitiate popular favor equal to this—no act, I mean, concerning appointments.

There is nothing of much general interest in our State politics. The Senatorial question still excites much discussion in Union circles, but I believe with general good feeling. As Mr. TRUMBULL now resides in Chicago, although appointed from Alton, it is generally understood that the other Senator will be taken from the centre or the South part of the State.

A convention is now in session in Springfield, to devise ways and means for making the grant of land by Congress, for an agricultural and mechanical school, available. There is considerable diversity of sentiment among those who have taken the most interest in the matter, in regard to the most desirable way of disposing of the grant. The mechanic interest wants the fund divided, and a school for each department established separate and distinct from each other. The agricultural favor a single school, with the mechanic arts subordinate to what is claimed to be the great and leading interest of the State.

Apropos of the English Press Memorial, I saw a paper yesterday drawn up as for signatures, to be presented to the Queen, setting forth that her subjects are wickedly and unjustly waging a cruel war against a people called New-Zealanders, whose homes they have invaded, and praying that hostilities may immediately cease, and that this war of conquest, made upon an unoffending people, may be at once stopped. Such a petition, numerously signed, ought to be returned to England as an offset to their intermeddling with our affairs. Doubtless double the names to it could be obtained to the number attached to the paper got up by the rebel sympathizers of Great Britain.

Among the most valuable institutions of our city is the Chicago Historical Society. About nine years ago, some half a dozen met in the office of BRAYMAN & BAKER (one of whom, by the way, is a Brigadier in the Union army, and the other member of Congress elect from the Twelfth District,) and took the incipient steps for the organization of this society. Through the indefatigable exertions of its Secretary, Rev. W. BARRY, well seconded by its other friends, it has become one of the first in the country, in point of the extent and value of its collections.

The society held its ninth annual meeting on Monday evening last. From the report of the Secretary, we learn that its collection consist of the following:

Bound books	13 302
Unbound books and pamphlets	57 874
Files of newspapers	1,160
Files of serials	1,844
Maps and charts	1,123
Miscellaneous	398
Making a total of	60,702

The contributions for the past year have amounted to 10 505. A large proportion of these are documents relating to our civil war.

The collection of this society promises to be one of the most valuable in the country, as a future resort of the historian. It has secured many able correspondents in various parts of the country, and contributions to its literary treasures are most liberal.

Among the papers read at the meeting on Monday evening was one by WM. H. BROWN, Esq., of this city, giving a history of the slavery and anti-slavery movements in this State. It is known to but few of the present generation what a narrow escape this State had of being saddled with the curse of slavery, at a time when the population was nearly all in the southern part, and made up mainly of emigrants from the Slave States. In that early day, the Kentuckians who had moved into the State were generally of the better sort, and principally staunch anti-slavery men. But the "poor whites," from States further South, bringing with them their prejudices and hatred of the negro—which their descendants inherit to this day—were firm for the establishment of slavery. In fact, slaves were held to some extent in that section, as late as 1820.

Rev. X. Y. JUNKIN, at one time, I believe, father-in-law of Stonewall JACKSON, lately received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the North Presbyterian Church of this city, the same over which Dr. RICE ruled, prior to his going to New-York.

A lot of the prisoners taken at the battle of Franklin have already arrived at Camp Douglas. They are sorry-looking specimens of the *genus homo*.

Few recruits are being received, both for the army and navy, but an effort is being made to encourage enlistments to meet a future call, which appears to be generally regarded as impending.

There is nothing new in regard to our home traitors. The military commission has not yet been convened.

There was quite a heavy snow storm on Tuesday night, the first of the season of any account. Snow fell to the depth of four or five inches.

A little over 400,000 hogs have been packed in this city thus far—being about 150,000 less than last year. The average weight, however, is much heavier, and the product of lard greater.

Lake navigation may be regarded as closed; but few vessels will venture out after this, and those only for ports on Lake Michigan.

Corn met with a decided fall last week. The heavy crops of the past year must necessarily cause prices to rule comparatively low.

Sutlerage in the Army.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY, Sunday, Dec. 4, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"FAITH WILL MOVE A MOUNTAIN."

In so broad and extended a military field as the suppression of this rebellion has created, it would indeed be a matter of wonder should not any great evils take root and flourish. One of these, a monstrous evil, directly affecting the families and friends of the soldier, I feel confident is a mountain that a little energy and faith on the part of the public press might level. I refer to the system of licensed sutlerage in the various armies of the Republic.

A class of men, many of them with honorable business antecedents, propose to furnish the "poor soldiers" with many necessities and simple luxuries not to be had through the regular Commissariat and Quartermaster's Departments. Each regiment has some such charitable person licensed upon it, who is supposed, at every available opportunity, to appear with sundry and divers commodities suitable to the soldiers' wants, which for a just and equitable consideration he peddles out to the necessitous son of Mars, each soldier desirous of investing; if at the time minus the actual *res pecunia*, giving a species of promissory note, which all Paymasters seem to religiously recognize on pay day.

All this seems as it should be, and an examination of the licenses granted sutlers corroborates the impression, for in such licenses, conditions of equitable charges, the constant keeping on hand of postage stamps, and some other non-profitable commodities, apparently hedge in opportunities of much profit, so that on the face of the thing, being an army sutler, would certainly not be running a California gold mine.

Now a great many things in this world look smooth and fair, that in reality are the veriest humbugs and impositions; indeed worse yet, that are gross outrages which every one should endeavor to expose and suppress. In this last class I put this system of army sutlerage. No such ridiculous idea as "equitable charges with moderate profit" pervades any sutler's department. Temptingly the various luxuries and necessities are displayed, and the exorbitant prices mercilessly taken from the little hard earned pittance of the soldier, till at last nothing remains for the wants of wife, children, family at home.

"Why buy, why encourage such traffic in your life-blood?" Ban! were you ever hungry," ever barefoot, ever without necessary clothing? Soldiers are often so, spite of the efforts of Quartermasters and Commissaries.

In our navy, tobacco and other necessities, duly inspected as to being of good quality, are issued at cost prices. Could not such plan be equally well carried out in our armies? Our Quartermaster Commissaries of Subsistence are not so overwhelmed with business but that they could be made issuers.

It would be a blessing to the army and to the families of thousands in want of sutlers' temptations, were either entirely restricted to the Quartermaster or Commissary of Subsistence Departments, and issued at a profit merely of transportation, or a percentage of profit *enforced* on sutlers' sales that would truly protect the soldier from imposition, and as Government is equally bound, from temptation.

It is certain that there is some remedy for such an evil. It is equally certain that Government, not the "poor ignorant soldier," will have to apply such remedy.

Our pride and desire for clean linen often forces us into paying the most outrageous prices for many necessities that there is delay to our getting through the regular channels, and our stomachs are kept constantly in a state of resistance to the food temptations waylaying us, upon which no equitable tariff of profit has yet placed economically within our reach.

G. M. R.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

Effect of the Capture of the Florida at Rio—The French Minister and the Brazilian Government—The British Minister.

Correspondence from Rio dated Oct. 26, says: "The capture of the *Florida* has caused the most lively sensation at Rio. The representatives of foreign Powers have expressed to the Brazilian Government all their sympathy for that deed, so contrary to the law of nations. The French Minister was the first to give his opinion on it, and his imitative produced a good impression.

On the 19th, the day of the Emperor's *fete*, the French steamer in port, *L'Astree*, was dressed with bunting, and fired 101 guns. It remained dressed all day, and in the evening was illuminated. All the French vessels in port imitated her example. This act of friendly politeness was greeted with words of commendation on shore.

The next day the Emperor of Brazil received the French Minister and charged him to thank the Emperor NAPOLEON for the many acts of friendship that France has constantly shown him.

The conduct of the French Minister is the more remarkable because the British representative, in the midst of the painful circumstances in which Brazil now finds itself, shows the greatest coolness and indifference.

At San Paulo, the news of the event at Bahia had caused great excitement. The papers speak in this way of it:

"In the meantime, everyone is convinced that we would not have met with that insult, had we if there had been more efficiency in our navy, and if, above all, the President and authorities of Bahia had not taken the word of honor of the American Consul.

And after the deed, was there not time to go in chase of the Federal steamer, and retake the prize? God have pity upon Brazil."

On the 12th two screw steamers were seen steering north, about five leagues off Recife, and they were taken to be the *Wachusett* and her prize.

On the 24th, the *Astree* left port for La Plata River, where events of serious consequence are taking place. FLORES, after having come several times to the gates of Montevideo, has as often retired. He is once more there, and threatens an attack upon the city.

On the 15th the marriage of Count D'Eu with the Princess Imperial was celebrated. The *Corps Diplomatique*, except the representative of Britain, attended, the French Minister being at the head of it, with the entire *personnel* of the legation. The commandant of the French Naval Division, Admiral CHAIGNEAU, was also present at the ceremony.

The Emperor, with a party of officers, among them being the Commandant of the First Naval District and the Captain of the Port, visited the defences of the harbor. After a minute inspection of all the lines of works, the Imperial party returned to the arsenal in the afternoon.

British Violations of Neutrality—Prof. Goldwin Smith in Reply to Senator Sumner.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press:

SIR: I have just read an article extracted from the Boston *Advertiser*, and ascribed to a statesman of the highest eminence, citing a long list of violations of neutrality committed by Great Britain as a retort to the comments of the British press in the case of the *Florida*.

The writer appears to have been diligent in exploring historical antiquity, and to have been led back by his researches even into times when you were English citizens, proud of the name, and when the shame of English dishonor fell on you. I will not venture to discuss the cases individually, not having the proper means of reference at hand. Any candid reader will, I think, see that a pretty strenuous effort has been made to press rather reluctant auxiliaries into the service. The seizure of the Danish fleet, for example, besides being a somewhat stale indictment, cannot be cited in answer to a charge of violating a neutral port. It was, if anything, a case of commencing war without good cause and proper declaration. If the author of the article will turn to the papers on the subject in COLFEIDGE'S *Friend*, he will see the act defended, on grounds of the highest morality, by a publicist who was opposed to it as a matter of policy, and who was certainly not a vulgar flatterer of the passions of his countrymen, nor regardless of the moral law.

The general remark which I wish to make is, that of all the cases, not one morally pertinent falls within the last half century. The only two pretended instances within this period are the burning of the *Caroline* and the seizure of the *Santa Cruz*. The burning of the *Caroline* was not in any moral sense a violation of a neutral port. It was an incident in an irregular border war, brought on by the interference of American sympathizers in the Canadian rebellion. The *Santa Cruz* was alleged, as the writer states, to be engaged in the slave trade, and was seized, not from any motive of national interest, or in any spirit of aggression, but in exercise of the high police of nations. The exercise of this high police is a delicate matter, and is pretty sure to lead to some disputable acts, which, however, if done in good faith, will not taint the general morality of the nation.

It is during the last half century, and since the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars, that moral sentiment has made its greatest progress on the subject of national rights and obligations, and especially in regard to the rights of the weaker nations. No one acquainted with the tone of European morality would believe a Government capable now of doing what Governments were capable of doing in the time of the French Convention. You are citing deeds done in comparative darkness, to warrant you in sinning against meridian light. The last great precedent in the international history of England is the voluntary cession of the Ionian Islands, which had been put into her possession half a century before. Such an act proves, in the eyes of all candid judges, that the old age of aggression and violence, with all its precedents, is rapidly being numbered with the past.

As charges against English honor, cases half a century old are irrelavent. You cannot push the figurative personality of a nation so far. Scarcely an Englishman is alive who could by any possibility have been implicated in the capture of the *Essex*; and no man believes that if that act was what it is represented on your side to have been, there is a single Englishman at the present time capable of assenting to its perpetration. In the counsels of Providence the sins of the fathers are visited on the children; but, before a human tribunal, the sins of the fathers must be ratified by the children before they can be laid to their door. When praising the liberty of conscience enjoyed in this country, I have encountered the objection that the New-Englanders persecuted the Quakers; but I have not paid much respect to the objection.

It is not to be forgotten, either, that since 1815 the British Parliament has been reformed, and something like the sentiment of the nation has begun to prevail in the councils of our Government. Before that time we were ruled by an oligarchy, whose proceedings were sometimes as violent abroad as their Government was oppressive at home. Legally, of course, this change does not affect our identity, or our continuous responsibility as a nation, but morally, it does. And you have need yourselves of the same equitable consideration. You would be sorry to be taxed as a free nation, with all the international acts of your late slave-owning Government. I might, perhaps, from the history of those acts, cull the materials of a retort to the writer in the Boston *Advertiser*. But I do not wish to be familiar with the criminal records of nations. Let the dead past bury its dead; and let us, as wisdom and generosity alike prescribe, rejoice in the improved morality of the living.

Suppose England to be as bad as you will—to be as base as your fathers thought her glorious—it is not in the presence of England alone that you stand in deciding between honor and dishonor. It is in presence of the whole community of nations, and those who, instead of recalling to your minds at this most critical moment of your moral life the high principles of civilized morality and the brighter examples of your own history, divert your eyes to the bad precedents of evil times, conspire, however unintentionally, with that one of the two contending voices in the national breast which tempts you to take the downward path. There is a certain class of questions which, when an honorable man is called upon to decide in his own case, he puts all equivocal precedents and everything else behind him but the thought of his own honor. I am, &c.,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

The Navy-yard Arrests in Philadelphia.

A DECISION BY JUDGE CADWALADER.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 14.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, Judge CADWALADER, a case connected with the navy-yard alleged frauds, was partially heard on a writ of habeas corpus. In view of the legal questions to be raised, the case promised to be an interesting one. The petition for the writ was presented on Monday, and was signed by Mrs. PEAK, who set forth that her husband CHARLES PEAK was arrested by Detective HENDERSON, on the 26th of November, and that since that date he has been in military custody at the Provost barracks. It is averred that the accused is not in the military or naval service of the United States. The writ issued was directed to Col. FRINK, the Provost-Marshal, and yesterday he appeared in court, and, through his counsel, Mr. KNOX, presented his return to the writ: It sets forth that Mr. PEAK was a contractor for furnishing the naval supplies, and was arrested by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, who acted by orders of the President of the United States, that the relator is now held in custody by order of Gen CADWALADER, who is the Commander in this Military Department.

Judge CADWALADER said he supposed the relator was held in military custody under the act of Congress of 1863, making contractors liable to court-martial.

F. C. BREWSTER, Esq., who appeared for Mr. PEAK, said he thought he would object to the return as insufficient, and in one particular not correct, but he would require a few hours to consider. He desired, however, to call attention to the act of Congress of July 4, 1861, the proviso to the 7th section of which is as follows:

"Provided, That any person arrested to answer charges for a violation of the provisions of this act, or of the act to which it is an addition, shall be admitted to bail for his appearance to answer the charge made against him, before any court-martial constituted to try him, in such sums and with such sureties as shall be designated and approved by the Judge of the District Court of the district in which the arrest is made or the offence is charged to have been committed, or any commissioner appointed by such court."

As this proviso included the parties named in the act of Congress of 1863, he thought his client entitled to the privilege of entering bail.

Mr. KNOX suggested that the President's proclamation, suspending the writ of habeas corpus, would apply to this case.

Judge CADWALADER did not agree with him, as that proclamation required the return of the writ to set forth the fact that the privilege was suspended. This had not been done in this case. There was another difficulty in this case. The relator did not appear to be held for trial before a court-martial, or at least there was no allegation on the return to that effect. Unless a military court has been convened for this case, the purposes of the act of Congress are frustrated, if the military custodian does not bring the party into court. The party must be here in order to enter bail.

It was finally decided to fix the case for hearing at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Missouri Campaign.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN PLEASONTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6, 1864.

To Maj.-Gen. Pleasonton, U. S. V., St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL: The report of your operations against PRICE, in the recent campaign, contains so many details honorable to the troops under your command, that the Commanding General desires me to authorize you to publish it, together with the reports of subordinate Commanders, or such material parts of their reports as you may select, in justice to all concerned. I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK ENO, Asst. Adjt.-General.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 30, 1864.

Col. J. V. Dubois, Chief of Staff, Department of the Missouri:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the troops under my command, in the late campaign against the rebel enemy under Gen. PRICE; also reports of subordinate Commanders and list of casualties.

On the 6th of October I was ordered to proceed to Jefferson City, and assume command of all the troops in that vicinity.

I arrived at that point on the morning of the 8th, and finding that PRICE's army was moving West, I immediately ordered all the available cavalry force, with a battery of 3 inch guns, the whole under the command of Brig.-Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN, to proceed as a corps of observation after the enemy, to harass and delay him as much as possible, until other troops could be brought forward. For the particulars of this service, which was well and ably performed by Gen. SANBORN, I refer you to his report.

On the 19th of October, I proceeded to Dunkesburgh and assumed command of the provisional cavalry division, which had been formed in orders from department headquarters, consisting of the cavalry of SANBORN'S, formed into three brigades, under Brig.-Gens. BROWN, MCNEIL and SANBORN, respectively; and of Col. WINSLOW'S cavalry brigade, from Gen. A. J. SMITH'S command, making a fourth brigade. To each brigade a section of artillery was attached.

On the night of the 20th, my advance, consisting of MCNEIL'S and SANBORN'S brigades, occupied Lexington, after some skirmishing with the enemy's rear guard; and the enemy having taken the road to Independence, the command was occupied on the 21st in closing up, and approaching the Little Blue.

On the 22d of October, my advance came up with the enemy's rear guard at the Little Blue. The bridge was destroyed over that stream, but, by means of a temporary one, hastily constructed, and a ford, about a half a mile below, the command was soon crossed. MCNEIL'S brigade had the advance, and soon engaged the enemy, followed by SANBORN'S brigade, and this force pressed them back through Independence, and beyond the town, where, by a vigorous charge of CATHERWOOD'S regiment, (Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry,) two guns and a number of prisoners were captured. BROWN'S and WINSLOW'S brigades then coming up, they were thrown to the front, and engaged the enemy.

Maj.-Gen. CURTIS, in command of the force from Kansas, having been compelled to fall back from Lexington to Independence, and from thence to retreat to the Big Blue, and afterward to Westport, I determined to push the enemy as far as possible during the night, to relieve CURTIS. For this purpose, WINSLOW'S brigade was dismounted, and thrown forward in a number of successful charges, which resulted in driving the enemy several miles to the Big Blue River during the night.

I take this occasion to say that Col. WINSLOW not only handled his brigade in splendid style, but his troops showed themselves equal to any service they were called upon to perform. To relieve this brigade after their night's fighting, Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN was ordered to move his brigade forward and attack the enemy at daybreak, and keep pressing him vigorously, as he would be supported. Not finding any attack being made, I went to the front and found BROWN'S brigade on the road, in no proper condition for attacking, nor were any preparations being made to do so, as far as I could perceive. Col. PHILLIPS, of the Seventh M. S. M., was therefore placed in command of the brigade, and this brigade, with WINSLOW'S, were ordered immediately into action with SANBORN'S brigade supporting. I had ordered MCNEIL'S brigade to proceed from Independence, the night before, to Little Santa Fe, and reach the latter point by daylight. Gen. MCNEIL failed to obey this order, but came up to the Big Blue some five or six miles above the point at which the rest of the division were fighting, about twelve M. on the 23d, and instead of vigorously attacking the enemy's wagon train, which was directly in front of him with a small escort, he contented himself with some skirmishing and cannonading, and the train escaped.

The battle of the Big Blue, at BYRAM'S Ford, was very obstinately contested by the enemy for several hours; but they were finally driven from their position to the prairie on the Harrisonville road, beyond the Big Blue. It was then about 1 o'clock in the day, and the enemy was contending with the Kansas forces, near Westport. My appearance on the prairie caused them to retreat on the Fort Scott road, and in passing, they formed to attack my position. A body of their cavalry charged the right of SANBORN'S brigade, and shook it considerably; but a few discharges from a battery double-shotted with canister soon caused them to halt, and finally beat a hasty retreat.

Shortly after this, Gens. CURTIS and BLUNT overtook me in the pursuit, and headquarters were made at Little Santa Fe that night. The next morning Gen. CURTIS' command started in advance and marched to West Point, where, finding that the enemy had halted at the trading post on the Osage River, some twelve miles in advance. I was requested by Gen. CURTIS to move to the front with my troops, I did so, and attacked the enemy at daylight on the morning of the 25th of October, shelling his camp. He left in great haste, chopping trees in the road to bar my progress, and fighting a running contest to the Osage River, where his main force was posted, awaiting us. The rapidity of the march was such that the two brigades, WINSLOW'S (then commanded by Lieutenant Colonel BENTEEN) and PHILLIPS' brigade had reached the front, but knowing the importance of time to the enemy, I did not hesitate to attack at once, and, after a brilliant charge, the enemy was routed by these troops, and eight guns were captured; Major-Gen. MARMADUKE and Brigadier-Gen. CABELL surrendered, and near one thousand men were taken prisoners, and the enemy began to burn a large number of wagons in his train.

The road for the next fifteen miles was strewed with muskets and arms of all kinds, which were secured by Gen. CURTIS' command in the rear. Also numerous wagons still burning.

Late in the evening I again came up with the enemy, and attacked him with artillery and cavalry, and that night he blew up his ammunition train. The exhausted condition of my men and horses, having marched near one hundred miles in two days and a night, and fighting the last thirty miles, required that I should proceed to the vicinity of Fort Scott for forage and subsistence.

All the conflicts and battles that took place between PRICE'S army and my command, were in the limits of the State of Missouri, and they were so demoralizing to that army as to render its reorganization complete by the time it crossed the Arkansas River, and had it been possible for Gen. CURTIS' command to have coöperated with mine after crossing the Marais des Cygnes, the destruction of PRICE'S army at that time would have been inevitable.

On the 26th of October Major Gen. CURTIS sent me a communication, assuming command of my division; also directing that the prisoners which were captured by my command on the preceding day, should be marched through Kansas to Fort Leavenworth.

Copies of these communications were forwarded to your office with my preliminary report.

On the 27th of October telegraphic communication was opened with Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, at Warrensburgh, and, at my suggestion, to meet the best interests of the service, instructions were given for MCNEIL'S and SANBORN'S brigades to follow up and drive the enemy out of the department, and then return to their respective stations at Rolla and Springfield—BENTEEN'S and PHILLIPS' brigades to return to their commands. And on the 28th of October the prisoners, captured artillery, and several hundred head of captured stock left Fort Scott, under proper guard, and arrived at Warrensburgh on the 31st.

I desire to commend to favorable consideration the thy following Brigade Commanders, viz.:

Brig.-Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN, Col. PHILLIPS, Seventh Missouri State Militia; Col. WINSLOW and Lieut.-Col. BENTEEN.

I would also mention as Regimental Commanders, whose gallantry and efficiency came under my especial notice:

Col. BEVERIDGE, of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, and Col. CATHERWOOD, of the Thirteenth Missouri Veteran Volunteers.

The following named officers, serving on my Staff, were conspicuous for gallantry and fidelity throughout the campaign:

Col. N. COE, Second Missouri Artillery, Chief of Staff; Lieut.-Col. S. H. MEICHER, Sixth Cavalry, M. S. M., A. A. A. D. C.; Maj. HENRY SUESS, Seventh Cavalry, M. S. M., A. A. D. C.; Capt. R. L. FERGUSON, Seventh Cavalry, M. S. M., Pro. Mar.; Capt. Alfred WATERS, Fourth Cavalry, M. S. M., A. A. D. C.; Capt. Geo. W. YATES, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, A. D. C.; Lieut. Geo. H. THOMPSON, First New-Hampshire Cavalry, A. D. C.; Lieut. R. G. LARNING, Seventh Cavalry, M. S. M., A. D. C.; Lieut. Clifford THOMSON, First New-York Cavalry, A. D. C. and A. A. G.; Surgeon F. V. DUTTON Surgeon-in-Chief.

In justice to the troops from Missouri and those of WINSLOW'S brigade, I desire to make the most honorable mention of their gallantry, devotion and self-sacrifice, throughout the campaign. Attacking and driving on every occasion at least four times their number, from selected positions, and under disadvantages more than common, they have won for themselves the proud title of being able to fight, side by side, with the best soldiers of the Republic.

I am, Colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

GEN. ROSECRANS ORDER.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued an elaborate order upon this report, which closes thus:

The substantial results of this brilliant series of operations are, that while our infantry and dismounted men nobly performed their share of the work by fighting at Pilot Knob and Glasgow, holding the depots and important points, and backing your hazards; the enemy, entering the State with a mounted force of veteran troops, variously estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 and 18 pieces of artillery, with vast expectations of revolutionizing the State, destroying Kansas, and operating on the "Presidential election," after having added to his force 6,000 Missourians, which Gen. MARMADUKE told Gen. PLEASANTON were armed and organized into a division, has been defeated in all his schemes, his mischief confined to the narrow belt of country over which he passed, and routed by you in four engagements he has lost ten pieces of artillery, a large number of small arms, nearly all his trains and plunder, and, besides his killed, wounded and deserters, 1,958 prisoners, which we have now in possession; and the latest reports confirm the statement that when the enemy's forces recrossed the Arkansas, demoralization, desertion and losses had reduced their strength to less than 5,000; but partially armed and mounted, with 3 pieces of artillery, and their horses in the most wretched condition. All this has been accomplished by less than 7,000 cavalry, most of who never before saw a great battle; and your entire loss in killed, wounded and missing, is only 346, officers and men. The records of this war furnish no more brilliant and decisive results.

VIII. To Maj.-Gen. PLEASONTON and the officers and soldiers of the Provincial Cavalry Division, by whom this work was wrought, the General commanding tenders his thanks for their gallantry and efficiency in the campaign, and congratulates them on having acquired the true spirit of cavalry service.

He also returns his thanks to District Commanders, to the officers and soldiers of our infantry and artillery, and the enrolled militia, and to Major-General A. J. SMITH and his command, for the zeal and energy with which they performed all the duties devolving upon them in the campaign which brought to naught PRICE'S formidable raid, and defeated the schemes of the rebels and traitors in Missouri and elsewhere, against the State and the Nation.

IX. A department order will announce the regiments entitled, and the names of the engagements they are to inscribe on their banners.

By command of Major Gen. ROSECRANS,

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Obituary.

MAJ. CHARLES PAINE.

The New-Orleans *True Delta*, in announcing the death of Maj. CHARLES PAINE says:

Maj. PAINE has a peculiar claim upon our consideration as a contributor (a brilliant one) to the press. He enjoyed an enviable intimacy with Mr. SHILLABER, of the Boston *Post*, the columns of which were often enriched by the Major's productions. *Harper's Magazine* also bears honorable witness to the rare abilities of JOSEPH WARREN PAINE, as does the literary department of the *Tribune*. The *True Delta* was once or twice favored by verses, musical and patriotic in sentiment, from the pen of Maj. PAINE, whose further contributions the fortune of war interrupted. His mind, ever observant, had been enlarged and stimulated by travel, and he was thus enabled to impart to his literary pieces an originality and vigor which at once secured public attention.

Major PAINE entered the service as First Lieutenant of the Thirteenth New-York Cavalry, and was commissioned as Major of the Fourth United States Colored Infantry on the 4th of November, 1863. In the celebrated Red River expedition he served with eminent distinction. Although worn down by arduous labor and the cruel ravages of sickness, Major PAINE refused to take any rest, but addressed himself with indomitable perseverance and energy to his duties in the field. By his individual exertions he recruited, in the Red River country, 350 men for the army. He found time, in the midst of his professional responsibilities, to succor the needy and destitute, whose claim upon his benevolence he was ever ready to hear and discharge. In descending Red River, the boat on which he had embarked was attacked by the rebels. The pilot exhibiting signs of fear, or something worse, Major PAINE took his station in the pilot-house, and holding a loaded pistol at the pilot's head, compelled him to perform his duty. Shot and shell were flying thick about him, but the Major stood, cool and indifferent, resolved that the boat should be carried through the dangerous ordeal.

On the return of the expedition, Major PAINE, still suffering in health, obtained leave of absence. It was hoped that a change of climate and relaxation from duty would restore him to vigorous health. To the profound grief of his numerous attached friends, he returned only to die. He reached the city on Wednesday last, and on Thursday night he breathed his last.

CAPT. GEORGE EDWARDS, NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

The steamer *Fulton* brought the sad intelligence of the death by apoplexy of this well-known and esteemed officer.

Capt. EDWARDS had been all day long on the fortifications he was building near Beaufort, S. C., and returning alone in the evening from Fort Taylor, fell from his horse and died in the road. Gen. SAXTON, commanding the city, had a post-mortem examination made, and it was decided the Captain must have been dead before he fell. He was in unusual health in the morning, but it is supposed the severe labors and exposure incident to the life of an officer of engineers brought on the disease by which his honorable and serviceable career was so suddenly brought to a close. He had served in the New-York Engineers from the commencement of the war, and was related to some of the first families in New-York. He leaves a wife (daughter of Rev. JESSE POUND, of Staten Island,) and four little ones to regret his loss.

ELIZA W. FARNHAM.

Mrs. ELIZA W. FARNHAM, well-known throughout the nation as a philanthropist, and an author, died on Thursday morning, at the residence of Mr. B. F. VOORHIES, in this city. Mrs. FARNHAM was in the 49th year of her age, having been born at Rensselaerville, Albany County, New-York, in November of 1815. Her maiden name was BURNAMS, and she was married in Illinois to Mr. T. J. FARNHAM, a traveler and writer, in 1836. Mrs. FARNHAM took a deep interest in every variety of philanthropy, particularly in prison reform and for a long time she was matron of Sing Sing Prison. She was also the author of a number of books devoted to the amelioration of the condition of the female sex, and a vindication of their rights. Her writings were vigorous and forcible.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 17, 1864.

$17,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	117	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	117
18,000 do	117⅛	100	do	s10	116⅜
25,000 do	117⅛	500

The New-York Times.

[NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 18, 1864

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The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Secretary STANTON telegraphs to Gen. DIX that dispatches were received yesterday from Gen. FOSTER, announcing that on the 14th inst. he had a personal interview with Gen. SHERMAN, at Fort McAllister, which had been taken by assault on the preceding day. Savannah was closely besieged, and its capture, with the rebel forces there, confidently expected. Gen. SHERMAN was to make a summons for the surrender of the city within two days; and if not surrendered at the end of that time, our batteries would be opened upon it.

Gen. FOSTER reports that SHERMAN'S army is in splendid condition, having subsisted, during its long march, on the turkeys, chickens, sweet potatoes, and other good things of the richest part of Georgia.

The steamships *Northern Light* and *Varuna* arrived at Fortress Monroe, from Charleston Harbor, on the 15th, with eight hundred released prisoners each. At the time of their sailing all the rigging of the men-of-war and other vessels comprising Admiral DAHLGREN'S fleet, were gaily hung with colors in token of the success of some movement of Gen. SHERMAN, the exact nature of which could not be learned. Our exchanged men say that from their conversations with some citizens of Charleston and the surrounding country, while en route to be exchanged, it was reluctantly admitted that the damage done by our forces on the line of march through Georgia was incalculable. The few Federal officers who are passengers on the *Northern Light*, and who have been recently exchanged, are confident in their assertion that the troops defending Savannah and Charleston are of a very undisciplined character, and that when the outer intrenchments surrounding these places are once forced, as they undoubtedly will be, there is nothing further to obstruct the victorious SHERMAN from taking possession of both cities.

The Official Dispatch from Gen. THOMAS, giving additional details of his great victory over Gen. HOOD, shows that the success of our army was most complete. Nearly fifty pieces of artillery fell into our hands, and the number of rebel prisoners captured will reach several thousand. Although our army was much fatigued Gen. THOMAS had ordered the pursuit of the retreating enemy to be continued on the 17th. An unofficial dispatch from Nashville says that the enemy was driven back and broken into two parts, one on the White Pike and the other on the Franklin, with a range of hills between them.

The President of the United States having disapproved of that portion of Gen. DIX'S recent order which instructs all military authorities on the frontier, in certain cases, to cross the boundary line between the United States and Canada, Gen. DIX yesterday issued an order revoking those instructions, and directing, in case of future marauding expeditions into our territory from Canada, that the military commander on the frontier report to his headquarters in this city for orders.

A dispatch from Montreal states that Mr PORTERFIELD, the agent of the Confederate Government, and now custodian of the money taken by the St. Alban's raiders is to be examined, and it is probable that the money taken by the raiders will be given up to the proper authorities.

A later dispatch from Secretary STANTON says that nothing has been received from Gen. THOMAS of later date than his official dispatch of Friday.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hibernian* arrived at Portland last evening with five days' later intelligence from Europe. Earl RUSSELL had replied to the manifesto of the rebel Congress, and expressed equal friendship for the North and the South. The London *Times* believes that President LINCOLN will open negotiations with the rebel States. A meeting of English Northern sympathizers at Bristol, convened in honor of President LINCOLN'S reëlection, was broken up by a mob. The Federal troops have been withdrawn from Holstein on the demand of Prussia.

GENERAL NEWS.

The fall in Gold on Saturday checked business in Produce and Merchandise, and in most instances gave buyers any existing advantage. The excitement in Pork abated, and prices fell off materially. The Freight Market was inactive, with 452 vessels of all classes in port.

The Electoral College of Louisiana met on the 7th inst, and cast their vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. A messenger was elected to convey the vote to Washington.

The wife of Hon. D. P. HOLLOWAY, Commissioner of Patents, died at Richmond, Ind., on the 8th inst., at the age of fifty-two. Mrs. HOLLOWAY, who was a most devoted Christian lady, has for more than two years past lingered from disease induced by exposure from her efforts to alleviate the sufferings of our sick and wounded soldiers in camps and hospitals, in and around Washington, during the Fall of 1861. She died without a struggle and without pain, and surrounded by a large family.

The following paragraph which was omitted from Gov. SEYMOUR'S letter recently published in our columns, declining to commute the sentence of BATTLES, who was recently executed at Mayville, conveys an important lesson: "Those who make themselves dangerous to others by carrying murderous weapons upon their persons should feel that this fact will tell strongly against them in the verdict of juries, the judgment of courts, and in the action of the Executive."

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday. The Aldermen did nothing but pass a few routine papers. The Councilmen referred to their Finance Committee a resolution introduced by Mr. BRICE, authorizing the Comptroller to sell at auction the old site of the Colored Orphan Asylum building, (which was destroyed during the riot of 1863,) situated on Fifth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and credit the proceeds to the sinking fund for the payment of the city debt, and to select a new site for that institution, on land belonging to the city above One Hundred and Tenth-street, subject to the approval of the Common Council. This proposed proceeding obviates the objections of Mayor GUNTHER'S veto on a former resolution to dispose of the old site, by donating it to the Asylum Society, and permitting them to sell it and use the proceeds. The old site is very valuable, and the Mayor insisted that it should be sold at auction, while admitting the justice of providing the Asylum a new site. Both Boards adjourned to Monday, the Aldermen at 2 and the Councilmen at 4 P. M.

SLAVERY IN THE CONFEDERACY.—We learn, from a gentleman who has had opportunities of becoming well informed as to the present state of feeling and opinion in the Southern Confederacy, that there is great dissatisfaction among the people of the South at the prospect of the Richmond leaders arming and freeing the slaves. The ordinary rebels say that they went into the war to fight for the existence of slavery, which was threatened by the North; but that now JEFF. DAVIS himself has proposed a measure which not only secures the abolition of slavery, but endangers the entire social condition of the South by raising within it an army of negroes.

We perfectly agree with the ordinary rebels as to the perils of the policy proposed by their leaders; but as they have put all power into the hands of their leaders, and as these leaders will certainly continue to the end to use that power exclusively for their own personal and class interests, we hardly see what they can do in the premises, unless to boldly assert and maintain their historical democratic rights as American citizens.

The Victory in Tennessee.

The dispatch from Gen. THOMAS will be perused with profound satisfaction. The victory of Thursday was followed up on Friday, and HOOD again received terrible punishment, suffering great loss in guns, material and men. This victory in Middle Tennessee reminds us of the victory achieved by Gen. ROSECRANS over BRAGG in the same region (or at Murfreesboro') at the opening of last year. But when BRAGG was defeated, he had a splendid position to retreat to. He could, and soon after did, retire to the great and then considered impregnable stronghold at Chattanooga. HOOD now has no such commanding position to which to fly. The question remains to be solved what he will do.

One advantage HOOD has that may prevent his being followed up by THOMAS for any great distance, and that is in his cavalry. He has a very large and very excellent cavalry force, under an able though bloodthirsty leader, FORREST. The largest and finest part of our Western cavalry is serving under KILPATRICK with Gen. SHERMAN in Georgia.

To this complexion—to the complexion of defeat and disaster irretrievable—has come the great offensive rebel campaign, projected and proclaimed by JEFF. DAVIS, inaugurated by BEAUREGARD, and executed (in a double sense) by HOOD.

The Case of the Lady Medical Students at Bellevue Hospital.

We have, within the last fortnight, received a very large number of communications, written by persons of both sexes, in reference to the case of the lady medical students who attend the *cliniques* at Bellevue Hospital College. All of these communications have been written with great feeling, and in some of them the strength of language and epithet has been so marked that we have been compelled to materially modify them before publication.

The case, as it stands, is simply this:

There is, in this city, in Broadway, near Fourth-street, a most respectable chartered institution, known as the "New-York Medical College for Women," which has a faculty of great ability, and is attended by some twenty or thirty students of the female sex. The college has Professors of both sexes, and embraces the ordinary branches of study, such as Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Surgery, Therapeutics, Chemistry, the Theory and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics, Medical Jurisprudence, and the Diseases of Women and Children. By the charter of Bellevue Hospital College, the lady students of the Women's College have the legal right to attend the *cliniques* at Bellevue Hospital—which Hospital, we may say, furnishes a larger opportunity for observation of disease, in all its variety, than any other civil hospital on this continent. As some of our non-professional readers may not understand what a medical *clinique* is, we will give DUNGLISON'S definition of the word. That authority defines the *clinique* as the practical examination of the diseases of patients at the bedside. In medical schools of this city, the patients, both for medical and surgical treatment, are brought into the amphitheatre, in full view of the students, and are there prescribed for by the Professors, and even highly important, and sometimes capital operations, are there and then performed. The students are thus enabled to obtain a better knowledge of the power and scope of the *materia medica*, and of the use of the knife, the saw, the tourniquet and the trephine, than they could possibly acquire by merely verbal or theoretical disquisitions.

It is to these *cliniques*, as carried on at the amphitheatre of Bellevue, that the lady students of the "Women's College" claim the privilege of exercising their legal right of admission.

For some time past they have been admitted, and have thus been enabled to prepare themselves for the skilful exercise of the profession to the practice of which they aspire.

But public complaint is now loudly made both by themselves and by others in their behalf that they do not receive proper treatment from certain of their fellow-students of the male sex—that improper displays are made before them, that vulgar questions are put to them, and that indecent remarks are made in their hearing. The matter has gone to some length in the college itself, has gone to a greater length among the friends of the ladies outside of the college; and the number of communications we have received on the subject since it was first broached by a correspondent in our columns, in behalf of the lady students, shows that both sides are anxious to have the subject brought before the public and brought to a decision.

As for the case as it stands for the male students, we may say that the main argument that has been brought to our notice in their behalf, is, that in the professional studies of a medical school, there can be no such thing as sex known or recognized, and that there are properly and necessarily many things there said and done, which would be manifestly and grossly improper under any other circumstances. On the other hand, the ladies aver that this is not what they object to, but that what they complain of is the impudent and indecent personal remarks which are continually, and with a purpose, made in their hearing by lewd-minded male students.

Now, this whole matter is one for the consideration rather of the medical profession than for the discussion of the general public, and should be, as we have no doubt it now will be, promptly taken up by the Faculty of Bellevue College. Beside the strictly professional view of the question, however, it is one in which a large portion of the community of both sexes take a deep interest, and one which involves considerations of a wide popular bearing, and affecting important interests.

In the meantime, the present case demands decision. We cannot doubt that some at least of the male students have been guilty of the charges made against them; and no terms of reprehension too strong, no dicipline too severe, can be employed upon them. If the cases are properly brought before the Faculty of Bellevue by complainants, we feel assured that an example will be made of the offenders which will have a decided influence. After that, the Faculty will doubtless take up the matter in its larger and permanent relations. If the lady students are to continue their attendance upon the *cliniques*, there must be such rigid rules of decorum and discipline established as will prevent their being insulted by any of the exceptional students of medicine who would be guilty of such a thing. If, on the other hand, it be thought by the Faculty incompatible to have students of both sexes attend at the *cliniques* of Bellevue Hospital, they should appeal to the Legislature for an amendment to their charter, such as will confine the attendance to that sex which from time immemorial has had the practice of medicine almost exclusively in its charge.

For our part, we think it is incompatible with devotion to study—to leave out all other considerations—to have the sexes mingling in attendance at the *cliniques* of the great hospitals and medical schools of this city.

We give, to-day, two communications on the subject, in addition to those we published on last Sunday. We need not say that we do not agree with all the positions taken by a "Mother of the Old School," but we let her remarks stand on their merits. The other communication is from a professional gentlemen who has a right to be heard on the matter; and though we have had to prune some of his severities of language, yet there is one of his suggestions which is worthy of the consideration of those concerned, if women are to be allowed to study for the medical profession at all. He suggests that a charity college be at once established exclusively for suffering women, to be managed by women, and at which women can obtain thorough clinical or bedside instruction in the diseases of their sex. The charter of the "Women's College" permits them to hold real estate to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars for this purpose, and a building fund is now started. We trust that some of our rich citizens will see that neither the building nor the proper endowment of the proposed hospital shall be long delayed.

A History of Suffering.

This war seems destined to make manifest, not merely the power of human resolution and the grandeur of heroism, but also the depth of cruelty to which even the nominally civilized man can be led by his passion and hatred.

We have already given in these columns the fearful record of the sufferings of our prisoners in Georgia, made up from the reports of rebel surgeons to their superior officers, and on Friday and yesterday we gave many additional facts. We propose to add now some things obtained from a very intelligent and trustworthy officer—a Kentuckian—who was captured on Gen. McCOOK'S raid in Georgia, and escaped on the last of October from Columbia, S. C. What he relates are facts which fell under his observation.

The first indignity, he states, to which all our privates and many of our officers are at once subjected, is the stripping them of shoes, hat, coat and blanket, and, of course, all jewelry and money, by their chivalrous captors. The effect of this is two-fold: they are exposed to the severities of the weather in their prisons, and they have no means with which to improve their condition. The great proportion of our officers and men now in the prison camps of Georgia and South Carolina have not only no shelter for the Winter, but absolutely are shoeless and coatless, and without blankets. The rains beat upon them, the Winter's frost will attack them, and they sleep on the damp ground, and crawl out shivering in the morning, and pass the day at this season without fire or proper food. Fever and ague and inflammatory rheumatism rack them, and there is no medicine or proper diet to check the disease. Diarrhœa and typhoid make continually fearful havoc under this treatment.

The food supplied them was of the most wretched description. No meat, not even bacon, being given them, but only coarse corn meal, which they could boil in little bags (when fire was supplied,) and eat with molasses. So terrible was this want of food, that this gentleman has seen on more than one morning, the emaciated forms of our prisoners, who had died of starvation during the night, the skeleton-fingers yet grasping tightly the little meal-bags which contained their only chance for life, but which they had not had strength sufficient to cook or prepare.

On one occasion he saw wagon-loads of these unfortunate creatures brought from Andersonville to Columbia, (to which he had been removed,) and, as they were too weak to get out, the end of the wagon was taken up and they were "dumped out" on the court-yard. One of these pitiable objects he watched from his cell. Some one had given him in charity a crust of white bread, probably the first he had seen for months. It was in his haversack, and, as he lay on the stones, he had not strength to extract it; at length, after long efforts, he succeeded in getting it to his mouth, but the labor was too much, and the poor wretch dropped his head back and died with the crust still in his fixed jaws! Often, he states, so crowded were they, that one man would be cooking his food while his next neighbor was dying, and while numbers were dead around him.

The most fearful effect of all these sufferings was on *the minds* of our brave young men. This gentleman states that there are hundreds of Northern young men now in these Southern prison-pens, once men of position and intelligence, some having left considerable fortunes, who *do not now know their own names*, so near to idiocy and lunacy, have want of food and constant depression brought them. They dawdle about, like the unfortunate patients of a lunatic asylum, and have lost all hope and almost all intelligence. Those who are still sane, become peevish, little-minded, timid and selfish, and will soon end in a like way.

The majority would probably give up our cause as lost, if it were not for the new prisoners who continually come in, and inspire new hope and contradict the lies, told them by their jailors. There is not strength or courage enough left in the old prisoners to break through a slender guard and escape; none of the prisons are made very secure and safe. WINDER (who will be immortalized in the roll of infamy and cruelty) is said to have offered a thirty days's furlough to any guard who would shoot a prisoner walking over the "dead-line," (a line drawn *within* the stockade,) and not a few despairing men covered their eyes with their hands and deliberately walked over, to die.

A few months more of this treatment, says our informant, and Government will have but few whom it can exchange in the Southern prisons.

This is the picture which an officer from these pens of murder, and disease and despair, and who is equally intelligent and trustworthy, gives of the life and sufferings of our countrymen and kinsmen in Southern prisons. Nothing in the history of human cruelty and barbarism surpasses it. Its character we need not depict by anything but this simple description of facts. But the practical question is, How long will our Government leave these unfortunate creatures to this lingering death? Is there no way of rescuing these victims of Southern tyranny from such horrible and wasting agony? Everything, except honor and justice, should be sacrificed to release these brave young men, to whom the honor of the nation is pledged.

Spain and Peru.

The Hispano-Peruvian question will hardly be solved by the ingenuity of diplomats. The obstinacy and arrogance of Spain have at length exhausted the patience and aroused the spirit of her *quondam* colony; and preparations for war are now the order of the day at Lima. A bill providing for the immediate declaration of hostilities against the aggressor was under consideration of the National Congress at last advices, and had actually received a first reading. All this looks martial, and indicates that the Peruvians mean to fight if their imperious old mother won't relinquish her hold on the Chinchas.

The object of the Lima Government is to expel the Spanish fleet from the Chincha Islands, and in order to carry out the enterprise, it is striving to get up an adequate naval force—not, however, with very marked success. True, the nearly superannuated frigate *Callao* has been raised from the depths of the sea, where she has been submerged for months, and is being repaired and equipped; true, the steamer *Loa* is partially iron-clad, and the turret monitor *Victoria* will have a sixty-pounder on board; but still it seems as if a squadron of three third-rate vessels, the full complement of the Peruvian navy, according to latest accounts, will hardly be equal to the expulsion of the Spanish fleet from the Chincha Islands, which fleet, be it remembered, has been recently considerably reinforced.

Should Peru, however, continue to act with becoming spirit, there are grounds for predicting that she will not be unsupported in the contest. The seizure of the guano isles by Spain, under color of the shallowest of pretexts, has alarmed all the South American Republics, which were beginning to perceive that the wrong done to their sister is also a wrong done to themselves, and that her cause is equally their cause. As evidence of the interest which the whole family of Spanish American States is at present taking in this Hispano-Peruvian squabble, we may adduce the conduct in relation thereto, of the Ecumenical Congress, whose first act, after assembling, was to send a Commissioner to intimate to Admiral PINZON that if Spain did not abandon the Chinchas, she would have to wage war against a general South American Confederacy.

In the event of a rupture, then, between the disputants, it is not merely with the feeble Peruvian squadron that Spain will have to contend, but with a considerable fleet formed of the contingents of the various maritime Republics. In these circumstances, it seems the height of temerity for the Madrid Government to persist in driving the Peruvians to desperation, lest the result should be the erection of a Confederacy, in conflict with which Spain could win no glory, and would be very likely to suffer defeat. She is now recovering from a chronic fit of debility, but, though convalescent, her sanity is by no means firmly reëstablished, and should she sustain overthrow and disaster in this iniquitous quarrel, at the hands of her former dependencies, she will sink again into her previous state of exhaustion, and become once more the scorn of mankind.

French Municipal Privileges.

The municipal liberty which every American village enjoys, which every considerable English town possesses, is forbidden, under the empire, to the greatest cities of France. From Belgium to the Pyrenees, from the ocean to the Rhine, there does not exist, in the dominion of LOUIS NAPOLEON, a single community that has the right of local self-government. In all, the Mayors and provincial magistrates, instead of being chosen by the people, are the mere nominees and tools of the central Administration. Even Paris, the metropolis of the State, is no exception, for her councillors and civic dignitaries are appointed by the Emperor, just in the same way as those of the pettiest hamlet. This arbitrary mode of installing their corporators in office is of course quite unsatisfactory to the Parisians, who are in the habit of getting up a periodical growl about the grievance as often as it recurs. Their condemnation of the scheme, however, does not seem to have made much impression on the mind of His Majesty thus far, since he has recently sanctioned the appointment of no fewer than sixty of these municipal functionaries to bear rule over the metropolitans.

The advocates of absolutism attempt to justify the practice. The Government, say they, never selects any man for a municipal office who has not been already designated by public opinion, and whose nomination would not be ratified by the people, were an appeal made to them. But if the sole object of the Executive is to place men in office who have the public confidence, would it not be better to abandon the prerogative altogether, and allow those civic functionaries to be elected directly by popular suffrage? We fancy that the Emperor is not quite so disinterested in this matter as is pretended, and that, in selecting parties for municipal offices, he studies rather to increase the number of his own personal adherents and instruments, than to promote to power the real representatives of public sentiment. The prerogative, by virtue of which NAPOLEON fills the chief municipal offices of the various French cities, is, in fact, one of too great importance to be relinquished. Its retention by him quadruples his power, and renders him ubiquitous. From the centre to the extremities of the empire, his creatures everywhere bear sway, and are at all times ready to obey his mandates, whatever they be. To surrender this prerogative to the people would be to paralyze his power, to establish over the country a host of popular organizations, which would presently become conscious of their strength, and clamorous for their rights, which would spurn arbitrary rule, and seek to impose constitutional limits on the will of the sovereign, which would make universal suffrage a reality, and vindicate the freedom of Parliament and the press. Though France perishes for lack of municipal liberty, the Third Napoleon is not the man who will permit her to enjoy it. This is one of those concessions necessary to the "completion of the political edifice" which will not be granted, lest the new municipia should bring the whole fabric of despotism toppling down on the heads of its advocates.

THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

Important Order From Gen. Dix—Modification of Previous Orders—No Pursuit of Robbers into Canada.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 17, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 100.—The President of the United States having disapproved of that portion of Department General Order No. 97, current series, which instructs all military Commanders on the frontier, in certain cases, therein specified, to cross the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and directs pursuit into neutral territory, the said instruction is hereby revoked.

In case, therefore, of any future marauding expedition into our territory from Canada, military Commanders on the frontier will report to these headquarters for orders before crossing the boundary line in pursuit of the guilty parties.

By command of Major-Gen. DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and A. A. G.
[Official.] CHARLES O. JOLINE, Major and A. D. C.

The Citizens of Troy on the St. Alban's Case.

TROY, Saturday, Dec. 17.

A large meeting of the citizens was held at the Court-house last evening, to give an expression in regard to Gen. DIX'S order.

Gen. JOHN E. WOOL presided. Speeches were made by Judge GOULD, Capt. CHARLES HUGHES, MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, P. H. BARMAN and C. L. MCARTHUR.

They denounced the action of the Canadian authorities, but expressed the hope that it would not be indorsed by the Canadian people.

A committee was appointed to confer with the National, State and local authorities.

Copies of the proceedings were ordered to be sent to Congress and Gen. DIX.

The Money Taken by the St. Alban's Raiders.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Dec. 17.

Mr. PORTERFIELD, the agent of the Confederate Government, and now custodian of the money taken by the St. Alban's raiders, is to be examined, and it is probable that the money taken by the raiders will be given up to the proper authorities.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 17.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

An official order will be issued directing that except they be immigrant passengers directly entering an American port by sea, no traveler shall hereafter be allowed to enter the United States from a foreign country without a passport. This regulation is intended to apply especially to persons proposing to come to the United States from the neighboring British Provinces.

GEN. THOMAS CONGRATULATED.

When the news of Gen. THOMAS' first day's attack on Gen. HOOD was telegraphed to Washington, the President sent a congratulatory dispatch to him, thanking him and his army for the glorious success which he had achieved. The Secretary of War sent a similar dispatch, as did Gen. GRANT, who was at that time in Washington.

This accounts for Gen. THOMAS addressing his detailed account of his victory to all those gentlemen.

SALUTE IN HONOR OF THOMAS' VICTORY.

To-day a salute of 200 guns was fired here, in honor of the triumph over HOOD, and the flags of the several Departments were flying at full mast.

REMOVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Yesterday, nearly all the rebel prisoners were removed from the Old Capital and sent North. Most of these men were disabled by sickness and wounds, and have been confined here for some time in the several hospitals.

ARRIVAL OF EXCHANGED UNION PRISONERS.

Since Wednesday morning 3,600 of our exchanged prisoners have arrived at Annapolis, 1,600 of whom reached there last evening from Charleston.

THE REBEL GEN. GRANBERRY.

It is said here that the rebel Brig.-Gen. GRANBERRY, killed at the battle of Franklin, was formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in this city, and was afterwards appointed to the college at Charlotteville, where he was officiating as chaplain, when the rebellion commenced.

THE POSTAL EXPENSES.

The Postmaster-General's estimate of postal expenses for 1865, as communicated to the House today, is $14 096,500. He asks for $182,060 for transatlantic service; $400,000 for letter-carriers; $7,800,000 for inland transportation; and $48,000 for the West India service.

THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS.

The twenty-fourth section of the tariff act of July 14, 1862, limits the time for the withdrawal of goods from public stores and bonded warehouses for export or trans-shipment to three years. The order of the President, dated Nov. 21, 1862, that no arms, munitions or materials of war shall be cleared or allowed to be exported from the United States until further orders, &c., has prevented the exportation or trans-shipment of such goods in certain cases until the limit is really reached. The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, says that unless speedy relief is afforded by CONGRESS, the goods must necessarily be sold as abandoned to the Government, without any default on the part of the owners. In one case the term will expire early in January next.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary, the House to-day passed a bill applicable to the subject in the way of relief.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REBEL STATES.

The bill reported by Mr. ASHLEY on Thursday for providing Republican Governments for States subverted or overthrown by rebellion, is based on the bill passed by both Houses last session, but from which the Executive approval was withheld. It recommends the State of Louisiana as reconstructed under the new Constitution.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate on Thursday confirmed the following nominations: JOSEPH F. BOWMAN, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Indiana; BENJAMIN F. SCRIBNER, Collector of Internal Revenue for the same district; B. PLATT CARPENTER, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth District of New-York; and JONATHAN J. WRIGHT, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Sixth District of Indiana.

Pay of Government Employes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you afford any aid in relieving a large number of sufferers, by saying a word or two in favor of an immediate appropriation, by Congress, for the purpose of paying Government employes their present dues?

There is now in the public employ in this city, some hundreds of laboring men who depend upon their monthly dues for the support of their families, and upon whom the effect of a non-payment falls with withering force. It is the custom to pay these men on the last day of each month, and each one regulates his expenses by the amount he receives, and protects his credit by the promptness of his payments. For the month of November no payment has been made, owing to the exhaustion of the last years appropriation, and the consequence is a large amount of suffering in the families of those interested has followed. It is true the men can raise money on the pay rolls by paying an exorbitant *share*, and already the shylocks are swarming in and about the public stores, offering *relief* in their characteristic *kindly* manner. Many are compelled, by dire necessity, to submit to the exaction of these land sharks, though their families are thereby deprived of a goodly portion of their, at best, scanty dependence.

At this season of the year the non-payment of a month's wages falls with a tremendous force upon the employes. Most of them have their monthly rent to pay, and landlords, generally, are not prone to extend their time, besides, though their wages have been slightly increased, provisions of every kind, and clothing are nearly or quite quadrupled in price, and the hardships of their situation is not therefore lessened.

It would seem that payment cannot be made until Congress makes an appropriation. Cannot this be done *before the holidays?* Surely, if the privations of these men and their families could be known and appreciated at Washington, a bill might be passed *at once* for their relief. If postponed until after the holidays, another month's pay will be delayed, and the consequence will be sad indeed.

MANY SUFFERERS.

Neutrality in 1814.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Over half a century having now passed away since the War of 1812, between Great Britain and the United States, terminating in a treaty of peace at Ghent, in the latter part of 1814, it may not be amiss to refresh our memories with the mention of two or three cases, going to show the special regard the English have always had, and have now, for the rights of their enemies in neutral ports in all parts of the world. I do not, however, allude to these cases to show specially how very freely the English have on various occasions set at defiance all the rights of neutrality, during the last fifty years, as this is pretty well understood here, and has as yet, so far as these violations affect the United States, been very slightly touched upon. The subject will probably receive more attention when we have more leisure nationally than we have at the present time to bestow upon it.

On the 28th of March, 1814, the American frigate *Essex*, Capt. DAVID PORTER, at that time laying in the port of Valparaiso, and a *strictly neutral port* so far as the two belligerents were concerned, was attacked by two English vessels of war, who came into that port expressly for the purpose of capturing or destroying the *Essex*. The names of these two vessels were the *Phœbe* and the *Cherub*, combining a force, as will be seen, of about double the guns and men of the *Essex*, whose force was 52 guns and 255 men. The force of the two English ships was 81 guns and over 500 men. Capt. DAVID PORTER, of glorious memory, was determined to fight both of these ships, rather than haul down his flag. He did fight them both at the same time, for two hours and a half, and after a most determined and sanguinary battle, was obliged to surrender. A recapitulation of the killed, wounded and missing on board our frigate, the *Essex*, will show the gallantry of all concerned on our part.

"Killed, or died of wounds, 58; severely wounded, 39; slightly wounded, 27; missing, 31. Total, 155 men. The losses on board the two English ships were not so heavy, although the First Lieutenant of the *Phœbe* was killed, and Capt. TUCKER, of the *Cherub*, was wounded."

We have now with us a gallant old Admiral, whom all delight to honor. His glorious deeds are never to be forgotten. Where was D. G. FARRAGUT on the 28th of March, 1814, over fifty years ago? then a very young man. What was he doing on that glorious day? He was a midshipman on board the *Essex*, under that glorious old Captain, DAVID PORTER, fighting and wounded in that desperate conflict to sustain the honor of that flag which now proudly floats over the head of a hero. He is worthy of all honor from his countrymen, and will surely receive it. What a noble record is his!

J. C.

A LETTER FROM MR. LINCOLN.—Deacon JOHN PHILLIPS, of Sturbridge, whose great age—one hundred and four years—did not prevent him from doing his duty at the polls on the 8th of November, has received the following letter from the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I have heard of the fact of the polls in your town, in which you acted so honorable a part, and I take the liberty of writing to you to express my personal gratitude for the compliment paid me by the suffrage of a citizen so venerable.

The example of such devotion to civic duties in one whose days have already been extended an average lifetime beyond the psalmist's limit, cannot but be valuable and fruitful. It is not for myself only, but for the country, which you have in your sphere served so long and so well, that I thank you. Your friend and servant,

A. LINCOLN.

Deacon JOHN PHILLIPS.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

"Carl Benson" on the Republics of Greece—Power of the Press—State Sovereignty in Greece—Fall of Greece—Slavery in Greece—Idolatry—Christianity in America, &c.

THE TIMES, Monday, Nov. 21, 1864.

Your interesting correspondent, "Carl Benson," has handled some subjects, of supreme political importance, with an ability which commands respect and instructs the public mind. This is the office which must be performed, through the public press, by men of sense and education, or Republican Government, in our sense of the term, is a dream. Some man has said, let him make the "songs of the people," and he cares not for the rest. Another says, give him "the schools," and he will govern the public mind. I say—give me "the press"—and you may take all the songs and schools in the country—and I will form public opinion in spite of them. Hence it is that I am rejoiced when I see such men as "Carl Benson," and my friend, Professor MAHAN of West Point, enter upon the public discussion of great principles, and thus perform the office of teacher on a grand scale, in the great forum of the people. Songs please the people if they happen to fall in with their sentiments; but what can you do if the people don't like your songs?

I wrote Anti Slavery sentiments when the songs could not be sung. Schools must teach mathematics, grammar and history. But nine-tenths of the voters of this country never learn anything of mathematics, grammar or history. They take a newspaper, and there is the great school, where we can find and reach them. But of this I shall speak again. At present, I shall refer specially to the very instructive article of "Carl Benson," on Mr. LEWIS' discussion of the Greek Confederacies. Judging the Greek society and government solely by human philosophy, (and excluding the revealed law of God's Providence,) there is nothing more striking or apparently insoluble, then the failure of the Greek Republics. Was there ever, in any period of the world, such a remarkable superiority of mind, energy, and strength, manifested, over all cotemporaneous nations, as that manifested in Greek society, both social and political? I think not. The great Roman scholars and generals went to school in Athens. Why then did not Greece stand and resist the encroachments of other nations, as she did those of Persia? Why did she fall never to rise? Politically, Mr. LEWIS and "Carl Benson" have answered the question precisely. Greece was a Confederacy, and because Athens, Sparta, Thebes, Corinth, &c., insisted upon State sovereignty, (as the South does,) Greece could never present a united front. States seceded, went to war with one another, destroyed each other's strength, till the weaker fell a prey to the stronger, and the whole to foreign domination. This is the brief history of Greek politics. Their strength, genius, glory, perished at the hand of an inferior and comparatively barbarous foe. They perished, while all the elements of nature remained the same.

"Still in thy sun Mendoli's marbles glare,
Art, glory, freedom fail, but nature still is fair."

While this process of dissolution was going on, there was constantly, as "Carl Benson" says, a *tendency to Union*. The instincts of nations, even in national life, are right. The danger of foreign intervention, even if not present, was felt and foreseen. The necessity of Union for self-defence was evident. And, if we could not now restore the Union, there would be hereafter a *tendency* to Union, till after several attempts, we should fail, as Greece failed, and give to the world another demonstration of human incapacity for self-government. Shall we do this? Shall we give to the world another miserable failure in political government? Greece was shipwrecked, it is true, from the political vice involved in the doctrine of State Sovereignty. But, must it not have failed and perished *under any then existing circumstances?* I think any heathen nation then, or now, must have perished from the inherent defects of its moral constitution. In other words, I think the moral government of God will prevail against any political institutions, however excellent or perfect. The grand problem is *to have political institutions conformed to the moral government of God.* Were they so in Greece? Have they been so in our country? I leave every one to answer this question as he pleases; but I will mention some things which would have caused the overthrow of Greece, if she had possessed a perfect government.

I would not dwell too long on the much discussed subject of Slavery. But you know that. the law of force being the only law of the classic world, the domestic society of Greece was based on Slavery. And it is no more than justice to our Southern countrymen to say that their system of Slavery is far preferable to that of Greece. In the South it is the black African, whom they claim to be inferior, who is enslaved; and, notwithstanding the barbarism of Slavery in the South, the American slave can claim some rights of religion and civilization. But the slave of antiquity was a white man, taken by the sword, and without rights. Where is the nation which can keep white slaves at this day, and especially in America? It is true, the principle of Slavery is the same, and if the South had been allowed its usurpations in that respect, it would have covered America with slavery. Now, let us recollect that Athens—that refined and enlightened Athens to whose citizens Paul preached in the Areopagus—had *twenty slaves to one freeman!* Go throughout Greece, and you will find the same enormous disregard of human rights. Here is one of the great causes of Grecian decay. Let us turn to another. Greece extended her colonies, and grew rich by commerce and conquests. The statesmen of Sparta, barbarous as they were, and not much superior to the red Indian of America, foresaw clearly the dangers which flow from the rapid increase of riches. They attributed this to gold and silver, which were the apparent means of wealth, and hence LYCURGUS established *iron money;* just as our hard money men would keep out paper by establishing a gold currency. But human nature is too strong for such expedients; and the historian tells us that the "owls of Athens (Athenian gold) crept under the roofs of Sparta." Greece soon felt the corrosion of the wretched selfishness which attends great riches in a State, as well as in an individual. Hence again decay.

Now turn to their idolatry. In the very land where SOCRATES talked like a Christian, and PLATO uttered his sublime disquisitions on immortality, there darkness, gross darkness, covered the land. Read the Epistles of Paul to the Corinthian Church, and imagine, if such was the Church, what were the idolaters. Let the politics of Greece be what they might, there was a vast difference between the condition of the Grecian States and that of ours. Much may be learned from history; but it must be recollected that no two nations are placed under exactly the same conditions. Between the condition of America and that of the classic States of the antique world there is a vast gulf. We stand on the vantage ground of Christianity, and our great end instant problem is to make our political constitution conform to the moral government of God. In that is our hope. If Christianity has conferred no advantage, then that hope is unfounded. If we can stand on the ruins of all nations, and see not the hand of God; if we have learned nothing from the moral lessons of the past, and think that human society is sustained only by human law, then farewell, a long farewell, to all our greatness!

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Lady Medical Students at Bellevue Hospital.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appears in the TIMES of the 11th inst., stamped "Bellevue Student," which justly merits the righteous indignation of every true man and woman in our community. It is an attempt to answer the grave charge, publicly made by an incensed husband, that the class of lady students of the New-York Medical College for Women, numbering from twenty to thirty, while attending, twice a week, the *cliniques* at Bellevue Hospital, are subjected to extreme personal indignities at the hands of some of the male students there assembled.

The writer of it first deliberately pronounces it "entirely untrue." Not content with this single assertion, he tries to bolster it up and exhibits his contempt for fact, by reiterating the misstatement. He then, singularly enough, seeks to *justify* the outrage which he so stoutly denies, by inventing shameful excuses, based, of course, on equally shameful assumptions. He says, that a large number of refined and cultured women, animated by the purest and most sacred motive known to woman's heart—the ardent desire to minister to the suffering of her sex—and, to this end, earnestly devoting themselves to an arduous three years' course of collegiate and hospital instruction—"have *defected* themselves from the sphere in which nature's laws have fitted women to excel, and are endeavoring to force themselves into a condition which is repugnant to the sentiments of polite society, and, by so doing, have necessarily lost that *command for* gallant attentions which all gentlemen are so ready to accord to the fairer sex."

Just what is here meant by "polite society" is hard to discover. He certainly cannot mean by it a Christian, well-ordered society, for th s, everywhere, seeks the proper elevation and relief of woman by demanding and providing for this very reform of the crying evil which female medical education aims to remove. If it be considered indelicate for lady students to attend the hospital *cliniques* of Bellevue, where their own sex are the principal sufferers, how much more indelicate must it be for a lady who is sick to be compelled to call a male practitioner? Woman, as woman's physician, cannot succeed in this, her appropriate sphere, "in which nature's laws have fitted her alone to excel," without an education equal, if not superior, to that received by ordinary male practitioners.

As to their having "lost command for that gallant attention accorded to the fairer sex," they do not go to the hospital as the "fairer sex," to see and be seen; they do not desire "that gallant attention;" indeed, they do not court or relish any "attentions" whatever from these students. They simply do wish and demand to be left unmolested in the exercise of their equal and undoubted right, to gain whatever instruction may be offered bearing on their hereafter usefulness in their professional calling. Nothing on earth, nor springing up from the pit itself, can influence them to "deflect themselves" one particle from the holy purpose which inspires them to press on toward the mark of their prize—the physical and even moral redemption of their sex.

The complaint is, that certain students of the "baser sort" have conspired to make the moral atmosphere of these halls, sacred to medical science and philanthropy, so contaminating as to be utterly forbidding to lady students. As a part of their scheme, they have several times not only made gross remarks about the ladies, while sitting back of them, intending them for their ears, but more recently as a last resort have actually confronted them and plied them with personal questions, under the villainous cover of seeking medical information from them on certain points too shocking to the moral sense to be even repeated by one gentleman to another. In the last instance one of these fellows audaciously stopped the ladies by placing himself in their way, and haranguing them in the vilest terms, to the infinite zest of his applauding set about him, and the disgust of the ladies. Further, not being able to evoke a reply, he followed up one of the class as she left the amphitheatre with his epithets. Endurance having become no longer a virtue, the assaulted lady turned and informed him that she was a married woman, and that her natural protector would defend her, when he cowardly slunk away. Before this the ladies have borne with the utmost Christian fortitude ordinary slights and indignities; have rigidly refrained from all conversation with the other students, who were entire strangers to them, hoping that their patient sufferance and quiet deportment would in a measure shame and still the opposition. Contrary to their policy and their expectations, the matter has found its way into the public prints.

Doubtless many, if not most of the students and professors of Bellevue do not countenance this conduct of the ill-bred few. On the contrary, some have disclaimed any complicity with it; but the point is, that there is not moral sense or force enough among the gentlemen present to protest against and frown down these assaults.

If any further evidence of studied purpose on the part of some to effect their ignoble object were needed, it will be found plainly confessed with slight embellishment in the article referred to. I quote: "If a student of the male 'persuasion' requests information in proper medical subjects of his own neighbor of the feminine gender, she should not get into a high dudgeon thereat; he regards her the same as other medical students."

Can the public conceive what "Bellevue Student" means by "proper medical subjects?" When the very worst has been conceived they will not have reached one-half the depth of the infamous slang. This statement cannot be truthfully gainsayed.

"Bellevue Student" might call this following the "sentiments" of "polite society." He is welcome to his "polite society." These things cannot long continue in the broad blaze of the nineteenth century. It is an additional argument, if one more be needed, why a charity hospital should be at once established exclusively for suffering women, to be managed by women. Such an institution is contemplated by the Woman's College, one free from the contaminating presence and conduct of rude men, where lady students may receive thorough bedside instruction. The Legislature, last session, unanimously amended their college charter to permit them to hold real estate to the amount of $100,000 for that purpose, and a building fund is now started. A fine suite of temporary college rooms are now held in the marble building, No. 742 Broadway, near Fourth-street, where the ladies receive from four to six lectures a day from a faculty composed of both lady and gentlemen professors. The college Board of Trustees, consisting of twenty-nine ladies, and the Board of Censors and Advisory Council, numbering seventeen gentlemen, are of the highest respectability in our city. OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1864.

A LADY'S VIEW OF THE BELLEVUE CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was with great satisfaction that I read the article signed "Bellevue Student," in last Sunday's TIMES. His views are correct regarding women moving out of that sphere in which nature has called them to act; and his condemnation is just and well deserved. Whatever injures or hurts a woman's standing or character, is deeply regretted by her fellow-women. Women surely mistake their mission when they assume the work and professions of men; that there is any necessity to bring upon themselves the odium of man-usurpers, or to place themselves in a position to court insult from "medical students," I do not believe and most emphatically deny. Infinite Wisdom gave to the sexes their specific legitimate duties. To man power and authority, ability to study law, medicine and divinity, together with the sciences. To woman the rights of a mother; the moulding of the tender germs of childhood; the formation of character and holy works of love and charity. Her lot is "to bear, to nurse, to rear, to watch," to be "Marthas and Marys;" and to leave to man employments which would degrade and despoil her reputation.

A desire to become co-equal with what God declares to be the "stronger vessel," must alone induce women to assume the arduous, wearing duties of a medical life. With like propriety and equal force, they should stand at the bar to plead, or in the pulpit to exhort. We look for so much dignity, so much delicacy in women, that we naturally shun those who subject themselves to a lack of womanly instinct, or want of true appreciation of her merits. God has for some wise purpose given to men more judgment, skill and talent than He has seen fit to dispense to woman; and these must be brought into any profession if any real good is to be obtained. Without these the medical science becomes a dangerous lone, and would risk the lives of many of our fellow-creatures. Where life is concerned, we need every requisite to preserve it. How dares feeble women to assume such awful responsibility—the dealing with the lives of men.

The profession of medicine is too high a one for woman to aspire to; too great in its bearings for them to grasp. Neither have they strength or health sufficient for the arduous, wearing duties of a physician's life. In a word, it is not their legitimate calling, any more than civil or commercial law is their vocation. Long before your articles were published, I had given the subject earnest thought, and I had become acquainted with facts concerning these female students, especially at Bellevue, their visits there, the provocation and discomposure of some of our highest rank physicians at the performance of their operations and delivery of lectures, being before *women*, and those young women. What family would like to have a female family physician? Can unbounded confidence and complete faith be placed in them as practitioners? Would not woman's curiosity and want of discretion sometimes militate against their practice, and cause some blundering in their profession? They cannot attain the fame that has attended the career of some of our ablest physicians and surgeons, and they must succumb to the higher merit and greater talent of our well known colleges of physicians.

So little actual good is to be obtained by women in assuming the medical profession, such little permanent benefit to be derived from it, that its feasibility is doubted, its necessity impugned. Mankind does not demand the sacrifice of so much womanly feeling and decorum. What we do demand and absolutely need is trained female nurses—nurses who know how to tend the sick, and on whom physicians can rely; for we know that in "sickness unto death" nursing is more than half of the battle—therefore we need trained, capable nurses. This is woman's work, a Godlike work, over which angels would smile and mortals would praise. Our country and the family circle all demand this of woman. The offices of her tender care, the sympathizing interest, her loving kindness are needed in life's warfare. Her attentive ear, her ready hand and her gentle voice are eagerly sought for in the hour of sickness, and who can so well hasten there as noble women? It is not her province to be a physician—neither is it proper for her to appear in a "hospital amphitheatre," unless invited so to do.

One of the ablest and most celebrated physicians of our city has told me that in lecturing at Bellevue his cheek has blushed to find women as his auditors, and then listening to lectures most unfitted for them to hear. With such feelings a lecturer cannot give true scope to his subject, his manliness is insulted, and if he possesses any delicacy of sentiment, he naturally must be obliged to study his language and clothe his sentences in a way the least offensive to the ear of woman. Ought medical lecturers be thus annoyed and trammeled? The subject is one relating to the lives of human beings, not one of dollars and cents, therefore needing greater care and larger amount of wisdom. If women will study medicine; if they will become the followers of Esculapius, let them choose such subjects and such specialities, that their finite minds can understand, and not attempt anything above or beyond their ability. I cannot condemn the wholesale disapproval of a "Bellevue Student;" if these would-be doctors will leave their spheres, they must bear the consequences.

It is woman's censure that must reach the evil, and seek to mitigate it; for medical students' views will be considered one-sided, and will carry no weight, as they would be set down to prejudice, malice or self-interest; so as a fellow-woman and co-worker in every cause that belongs to my sex, do most heartily protest against such opprobrium being visited upon my sex as usurpation of man's prerogatives. As women, we have enough to do to better our condition, to elevate, to ennoble our characters and to put forth all our strength to heal the heart of the sorrowing and to pour consolation into the bosom of the afflicted. Let us leave to the strong and powerful those professions we have no right or title to meddle with—let our ambition be to sway mankind by our gentle natures for the eternal purposes of truth, justice and religion—

"Her lot to bear, to nurse and to rear,
To love and then to lose."

MOTHER OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

An Example to be Imitated.

A week or two since Gen. DE PEYSTER, living in Dutchess County, near the Tivoli Station, gave a champaign supper to the soldiers of the neighborhood who had served out their time, or were at home on furloughs. Among them we saw Mr. HAGAR, who had gone out to the war as a private, and returned a First Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Regiment, which was enlisted from Dutchess and Columbia Counties. He won his bars on the Mississippi, was taken prisoner in the Red River expedition under Gen. BANKS, and was just released from a painful captivity in Texas. Another had participated in the capture of Hilton Head. Several others belonged to the Twentieth Militia, Gen. PATRICK'S favorite corps, which suffered so terribly in the battle of Gettysburgh. Another, who was shot through both feet under SHERIDAN, was borne to the table by his two comrades, as he has been borne to the polls to vote for LINCOLN, as it would seem all, without exception, had done. Another had been shot through the left arm in the same campaign. Another belonged to the Fifteenth N. Y. Engineers. By him and others many divisions were represented. At the table and amid the interchange of glorious experiences several jovial hours passed away. All went off as merry as the marriage bell, and the soldiers separated happy to find that one fellow-citizen appreciated their sacrifices and honored their services.

Our City Poor—Views of a Sympathetic Lady.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call attention, through your paper, to an outrage on humanity, permitted by our city authorities. Yesterday, while riding up town in a Fourth-avenue car, a poor, distressed female got in, at the Tombs. She was much emaciated, and her unmistakable signs of being in such a condition, bodily, as should touch the least tender heart. She was clothed in a single skirt of thin alpaca, through which her bare knees were plainly visible; her shoulders protected by a short gingham sacque, and over that a patched plaid shawl; on one foot a leather shoe—on the other a prunella gaiter, through which her bare foot protruded; on her head a worsted hood, but no covering on either hands or arms. Altogether, such an object, on a wet chilly day in Winter, I have never heretofore witnessed during fifty years' residence in this city.

The woman's face gave evidence of no good feeling—she probably was an abandoned creature, (yet could not have been a criminal, for we do clothe our criminals)—but she certainly was a woman, and as such, should not be allowed to leave even a prison in such a naked condition.

A lady, rising to leave the car, placed some money in her hand. The expression of astonished gratitude was truly pitiful, as she burst out, "The Lord in Heaven forever bless you; I'm going to Bellevue," showing the ticket which our City Fathers provide for those discharged from the Tombs and requiring further asylum. I know there is a Matron at the Tombs, and she is supposed to have a womanly heart, and we certainly pay large enough taxes to provide the Tombs with a wagon and have it used. This creature should have been wrapped in warm blankets and sent to the hospital—not forced to parade her sickness and disgrace in a public conveyance.

I request you to bring these facts before the public as soon as possible.

AN "OLD KNICKERBOCKER" LADY.

Protection to the Poles.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

The following letter from Secretary SEWARD was written to the Polish Committee in this city, to disabuse them and others of that nationality of the idea that they would not receive full protection while in this country:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON Oct. 29, 1864.

To Ronald Jarotowski, Esq.:

SIR—In reply to your letter which states that representations are made to the effect that Poles who come to the United States as exiles, are denied asylum, and asks an explanation, it seems hardly necessary to say, that Poles, like Russians, Frenchmen, Mexicans, Italians, British subjects, and all others foreigners, are received in the United States, protected by the laws of the United States, and admitted, on complying with general statutes, to the privileges of citizenship.

It is not deemed an exception from this policy, that in regard to Russia, France and some other Powers, there are special treaty stipulations between the United States and State Powers, requiring the Governments mutually to restore to each other, persons who desert from the naval service, while actually in ports of the contracting party.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

ANECDOTES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—We find the following in the Washington correspondence of the Boston *Post:*

"When Mr. CHASE called on him the day after his appointment to the bench, he alluded, in the course of their interview, to the fact that he once had a sweetheart in Richmond. The President said he had better abandon all thoughts of courting in Richmond henceforth, and attend to his court in Washington. On the same day a gentleman gained an audience with the President, and made complaint that the Secretary of War had refused to release a friend of his from prison, notwithstanding the release had been ordered by the President himself. Mr. LINCOLN replied that he had an understanding with Mr. STANTON, to the effect that when the latter was in possession of facts which made it proper in such cases to retain the parties in custody for a time he should suspend the order of release. The gentleman, not satisfied with this explanation, attempted to cast the blame of the affair upon Secretary STANTON, when Mr. LINCOLN, with a significant smile, said: 'My friend, you should remember the passage of Scripture which says "Accuse not a servant unto his master."' The visitor remarked that he had been an attentive reader of the Bible, but he could not recollect such a passage in it. 'Oh you'll find it in the thirtieth or thirty-first chapter of Proverbs,' said Mr. LINCOLN. And the gentleman went home and read Proverbs xxx., 10: 'Accuse not a servant unto his master, lest he curse thee and thou be found guilty!'"

PATRIOTISM AND MUSIC.—The Brooklyn people are to celebrate our great civil victory of the 8th of November by a grand Promenade Concert at the Academy of Music next Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., and the proceeds of the concert to be appropriated to the destitute families of Brooklyn soldiers. It is a noble celebration, and we trust it will prove a success—both in its rejoicing and benevolent object.

A QUERY ANSWERED.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

No. 19 Cooper Institute, Dec 16, 1864.

I am often asked by patients who have inhaled the nitrous oxide, or "laughing gas," and had teeth extracted, why it is that the same gas, breathed in small doses, will exhilarate, and in larger doses will induce sleep and insensibility to pain.

The best answer I can give is this; When one limb is crossed over the other, the foot goes to sleep—in other words, the nerves in the foot are temporarily paralized. There is no sensation in the foot, neither can the muscles be moved. This paralysis results from pressing the artery at the knee, which cuts off a portion of the blood or nourishment to the nerves of the foot. Not having the usual stimulant, the nerves go to sleep.

The laughing gas produces the same effect all over the body, but from the very opposite cause, viz.: an increase of life and vitality, *over-exhilaration.* It is the oxygen in the air which gives life and vitality to the blood. The laughing gas contains a much larger proportion of oxygen than the air. When the gas is breathed, more oxygen is taken into the blood, and it begins to wake the nerves up to a higher life and vitality than natural. This goes on, carrying the nervous excitement so far *above* the normal and natural state that the ordinary functions of the nerves (to convey a sense of pain, or to move the muscles,) is entirely suspended. In going into, and returning from, this state of insensibility, a prickling sensation is experienced in all the extremities, just as in the foot when it is going to sleep. In the foot the nerves go to sleep from a lack of nourishment. The sleep produced by the gas is from an *excess* of nourishment. The one from a decrease of vitality, the other from an excess of vitality. Both are carried away from the medium, normal and natural condition. Chloroform and ether produce insensibility by depressing the nervous system. (They contain no oxygen.) The laughing gas produces the same results by *increasing* the nervous vitality till it is overpowered. Chloroform and ether nearly stop the pulse. The gas increases it. Reaction and depression follow the use of chloroform and ether. No such effect follows the use of the gas. The gas can be given to the most delicate and feeble with safety. No unpleasant or dangerous symptoms attend or follow its use. I have had eminent physicians in this city call upon me for the gas to give to patients who were dying, (the lungs being in a state of asphyxia,) merely to prolong life a few hours. Surely, if the life of a patient who is dying can be prolonged a few hours by the gas, it must be a *safe* anaesthetic agent. I have given it now to over three thousand patients, all of whom had their teeth extracted without pain, *and in no instance* have I known any ill effects to attend the operation. If the gas were not *perfectly* safe, some one of these patients would have been injured by it. I breathe a dose of the gas every day myself, before giving it to others, to test its purity. I am now administering about one hundred gallons of the gas per day.—[*Advertisement.*] G. Q. COLTON.

Richmond.

NO HUMBUG.

Boots, Shoes, &c., at prices from 3 to 15 per cent. less than previous to Nov. 1.

The best French work always on hand and made to measure promptly.

Ladies' and children's work ready-made and to measure.

A large assortment of BOYS' and YOUTHS' WINTER BOOTS, at No. 150 Fulton-st, New-York.

C. C. RICHMOND.

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 64 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

The Subscription Books for the Reserved Capital Stock of this Company will be closed on the 1st day of January next.

L. H. SIMPSON & CO., Sole Subscription Agent, No. 64 Cedar-st.

Appropriate Holiday Gifts

Combining instruction with amusement. The celebrated CRAIG MICROSCOPE is mailed, prepaid, for $2 50 or with six beautiful mounted objects for $3 25; with twenty four objects, $5 50. Also the NOVELTY MICROSCOPE, for examining insects, flowers, seed linen, bank bills, &c., is mailed for $2, or with twelve objects for $3 50, by Henry Craig, No. 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Also sold by Fowler & Wells, No. 389, and Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

A Holiday Present.—What shall it be? Why, a set of Furs, to be sure. So call upon BURKE, of No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., where you are sure to get a genuine article at reduced prices.

Dame's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 871 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

The Holiday Hat—Just issued by BURKE, of No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., is, for beauty of style and quality of texture, unsurpassed.

The Holiday Present most acceptable to a Lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On Saturday, Dec 17, CHARLES S. BAILEY, youngest son of Isaac G and Amelia H. Bailey, aged 2 years and 11 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 17, HENRY WEEKS BROWN, M. D., in the 57th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in Monday's papers.

CAVANDER.—On Saturday, Dec. 17, after a lingering illness, MARY ANN, daughter of John and Catharine Cavander, aged 21 years, 2 months and 11 days.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 4 o'clock, from her father's residence in St. Raymond's Church, Westchester County.

COLTON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec 17, after a short and severe illness, ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late Clinton Colton, aged 20 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No 98 State-st., on Monday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FIELD.—On Friday, Dec. 16, after a short but severe illness, JAMES HENRY, only child of Margaret and the late James Field, aged 18 years and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of Lucius B. Allen, together with members of Co. B and Drum Corps, 8th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., (in citizens' dress,) are invited to attend the funeral, from the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome st., near Marion, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

FOWLER.—On Friday, Dec 16, FRANCIS WAYLAND, only child of Francis and Susan W. Fowler, in the 4th year of his age.

HAIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 17, MARY HAIGHT, daughter of the late Benjamin Haight, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely.

JOHNSTON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, Mrs. MARY A. COX JOHNSTON, widow of the late Rev. James Johnston, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock.

PREVOST.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, in the 66th year of her age, Miss THEODOSIA PREVOST, daughter of John Bartow Prevost, formerly of New-York.

Funeral services will take place at her house, near Englewood, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, where all friends and relatives are invited to attend.

TONE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 17, Mrs. CATHERINE A. TONE, in the 67th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, L. E. Maxwell, 353 Washington-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Her remains will be buried in the Cemetery at Bowery Bay, L. I.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

HOLIDAY GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO.,

500 BROADWAY,

nearly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.

J. MARC MARTIN,

Importer of

CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.,

No 203 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE, and sent to all parts of the country at the lowest trade prices.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' MEMORIAL.

The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on

FREE EXHIBITION,

by order of the Special Committee having charge of the same, at the piano warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., No 544 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

GRAPES. GRAPES.

PENINSULAR VINEYARD, OHIO.

CATAWBA GRAPES.

The subscriber is in full supply of these celebrated grapes of the following brands: D. Alexander, Hudson and Rossiter, in fine order. Very suitable for holiday presents. The trade supplied at the depot in lots to suit.

HARRISON PRICE, Commission Merchant,

No. 92 Murray-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS.

New styles, just received—Three, five, seven, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five to one hundred dollars a set.

For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NECKLACES FOR MISSES.

TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, TO THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—THE FIFTY-ninth annual meeting of the New-England Society of the City of New-York, for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House, on THURSDAY, Dec 22, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. Every member is earnestly requested to be present. The Society, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the fifty-ninth anniversary of the Society, and the two hundred and forty fourth anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner at the Astor House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from eminent speakers, and an occasion of unusual interest is anticipated. Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers, and at the Astor House.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
CHAS. A. STETSON,
L. B. WYMAN,
Committee of Arrangements.

Persons wishing to become members, or members desiring to propose their friends, may send their names to any of the Board of Officers, or L. P. Hubbard, No. 80 Wall-st., Secretary, or at the annual meeting.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

ACHING TEETH.—DR. LUTHER'S PAINLESS ADAMANTINE COMPOUND restores worthless teeth to comfort and usefulness, rendering extracting unnecessary. Beautiful, durable, economical. No. 84 East 22d-st., two blocks from Broadway.

PAY OF PRISONERS OF WAR COLLECTED for the wife and widowed mother. L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, Broadway Bank.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.

100 Magnificent Family Bibles at half price.
10,000 Standard Authors, ½ call, at half price.
10,000 Children's Toy Books, almost given away
50,000 Books, History, Biography, at our cheap price.
100,000 Children's Books, illustrated, at your price.
500,000 Engravings, Stereoscopic Pictures, &c., at any price. LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN

BY WILLIAM SWINTON.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35th-st., near 6th-av. Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, the Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Ladies' Fair, now being held in behalf of the Church, will continue MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of the ensuing week, at the large hall No 932 Broadway, where there is a large collection of useful and fancy articles, suitable for holiday presents. Music every evening, furnished by the 7th Regiment Band. Admission 10 cents.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching on SABBATH, 18th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Also, by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Preaching corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M. Seamen and friends invited to all. Seats free.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 5th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.—Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M and 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the morning. Rev. Dr. DYER in the afternoon, and evening service will be held in the Unitarian Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st. Rev. A. C. THOMAS, of Highstown, N. J., will supply the desk to-morrow. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A Ladies' Fair will be held in the Lecture Room of this church, commencing on TUESDAY, 20th inst., and continuing four days, from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M., each day.

FIRST PLACE M.E. CHURCH—BROOKLYN—Reunion services to-morrow to commemorate the raising of $17,000 to pay the mortgage debt on church and parsonage. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. ABEL STEVENS, LL. D.; at 7½ P. M., by Rev. THOS. H. BURCH, and fellowship meeting at 3 P. M. Old members and friends are invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. J. W. MACOMBER, of the Five Points Ladies' Home Mission, will preach at 10½ A. M. Preaching by Rev. W. H. BOOLE, at 7 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. The anniversary of the Sunday-school will take place at this church at 2 P. M., when addresses may be expected. Also, other interesting exercises.

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FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Proceedings of a Meeting of American Citizens, Held October 7, 1864, to Aid the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

We have received the following report of a meeting held at Buenos Ayres Oct. 7, to aid the United States Sanitary Commission:

The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock, by the Chairman, Hon. Mr. KIRK, who stated that the meeting was held for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting, and called upon them for the same.

Mr. G. B. PERRY, Secretary of the Committee, then read the Report of the Committee named at a meeting of American citizens, residents in Buenos Ayres, held June 20, 1864, to collect funds in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission:

GENTLEMEN: The committee appointed at your last meeting for the purpose of collecting a fund in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, reports: After a full discussion of the subject, the committee adopted as a basis of their proceedings, to solicit subscriptions from American citizens only, but to have circulars prepared both in English and Spanish, stating the object of the Sanitary Commission, and to receive any voluntary subscriptions which might be made by others.

They are happy to report that the appeal to Americans in behalf of those suffering in support of their Government, has been, in general, well received and responded to, as out of those called upon to contribute, only two have declined to avail themselves of the present opportunity, the first for a long time, which has offered for an expression of general sympathy, with our beloved country.

The amount shown by the Treasurer's report, as received from American citizens is $1,544 90 silver, and $19,550 currency.

There has been also a good response, both from residents of the city and country, to the general invitation of the committee, and the amount received from persons of other nationalities is $260 50, silver, and $17,500 currency.

An effort was also made by the committee to reach American residents of the provinces of the Confederation, and the neighboring Republics of Paraguay and Uruguay. This could only be accomplished by addressing, for the first-named, circulars to the different individuals there resident. In Paraguay the Minister Resident of the United States at Asuncion was written to, with a request to cooperate with the committee, and a similar request sent to Dr. PEDRO BOUREE, at Montevideo. From the latter-named gentleman an immediate response was made, and the labor of Dr. BOUREE, associated with Messrs. CHARLES PARSONS and EDWARD BUTLER, resulted in adding to the fund the amount of $687, silver. From other parts no reply has been received.

The committee has also to acknowledge the receipt of $2,289, currency, the amount of a voluntary subscription made among the pupils of the various schools by the scholars of the Anglo-Argentine Seminary, under the charge of Mr. NEUKOTTO, and take pleasure in calling attention to this praiseworthy effort on the part of the young mentioned to assist in this work of charity, and also to the pleasant manner in which a committee of the boys called upon the Treasurer to hand him the amount of their contribution.

At the commencement of this enterprise the committee received a communication from several young ladies and gentlemen proposing their sevices for an amateur dramatic performance, from which it was hoped that a valuable contribution might be made to the proposed fund. These expectations have not been disappointed. As a performance, the success of this is too well known to you to require any notice here; and it remains now only to announce having received the handsome contribution of $20,901, currency. But they feel it a duty to make special mention, without referring to names, of the persons who, amid many discouraging circumstances, adhered to this enterprise from its initiation to its successful completion, and to whose talents and constancy this success was in a great degree due. The interests of the entertainments was materially increased by the generous aid of the Buenos Ayres and Teutonia Glee Clubs, and it is to be observed that the services of both of these clubs was obtained from the general good feeling of the different members, and also noted that this is almost an exceptional instance in which they have been induced to perform for similar occasions.

It was proposed soon after the organization of the committee to obtain a benefit from the opera company, and negotiations were opened with Mr. PERALLANO, the lessee of the Colon Theatre, for that purpose. It only remains for the committee to bear testimony to the ready manner in which Mr. P acceded to the request, and to its active endeavors, as well as those of the actual members of the company, to make the whole affair pass off in the best manner. And in this connection they would call attention to the courtesy of Mr. P. in the loan of dresses and other important services for the dramatic entertainment, to which is due the economy of much trouble and expense. The net results of the operatic benefit was $39,289 currency.

The committee would also here mention that it was proposed to give an amateur concert for the benefit of the fund, which was abandoned on account of the large number of calls upon the public for charitable purposes, and the generous manner in which they had patronized the two performances mentioned.

In this connection, a little incident is not to be passed over unnoticed, of a poor widow living in the south end of the city, who desired to subscribe, but was prevented by the entire want of money, but mentioned to one of the committee that in her garden there were several trees, which, if they could be sold, the proceeds should be devoted to this work of charity. Her will was greater than her means, but she did what she could.

A committee of ladies was named to make a collection of lint and bandages and other articles of hospital use. The task assigned them has been well performed, and a box containing the various contributions is now ready for shipment, and will be forwarded by the barque *La Plata*. The contents are as follows: 157 rolls bandages, 2 coats, 1 pair gloves, 65 eye-shades, 7 needle-books, 12 pairs pantaloons, 27 sheets, 14 pairs slippers 24 towels, 2 bundles compresses, 24 pairs drawers, 23 handkerchiefs, 7½ lbs. lint, 24 pillow-cases, 47 binc ushions for nurses, 100 shirts, 40 pairs socks, 2 vests. In the manufacture of these articles but $500 currency was expended from the general fund, the remainder being all contributed to the Ladies' Committee either in materials, time or money.

The Treasurer's report will show the amounts of money on hand ready to be remitted, which, in accordance with the resolution adopted at your last meeting, the committee will send to the Treasurers of the Sanitary Commission, by the French mail of the 12th inst., a bill of exchange for 21 195 1s.

Before closing this report, the committee would mention the kindness received from the proprietors of the *Standard* in printing circulars and inserting the same in their paper free of charge.

It was moved and carried that the reports be accepted.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted:

Resolved, That in forwarding our contributions for our sick and wounded countrymen who have been called to suffer the misfortunes of war, we hereby express our cordial sympathy with them, and our ardent hopes for a speedy termination of this fearful struggle by a restoration of the Union to its integrity.

Resolved, That a report of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded for publication in the NEW-YORK TIMES and *Herald*.

The meeting then sojourned.

HENRY S. AYRES, Secretary.

Union State Convention at Frankfort, Ky.

It will be seen, from the following call, that the Union Executive Committee for the State of Kentucky have issued a call for a State Convention, to meet at Frankfort on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865, that being the day on which the Legislature of Kentucky will reassemble. All the loyal people of the State are invited, and the call only excludes guerrillas and rebels and their sympathizers.

The following is the call:

STATE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS, LEXINGTON, KY., Dec. 7, 1864.

To the loyal people of Kentucky:

At the earnest request of a large number of the loyal people of Kentucky, the Union Executive Committee for the State have thought proper to call, and do hereby call, a State Convention of the loyal people of Kentucky, to meet at Frankfort, on Wednesday, the 4th day of January, 1865, for the purpose of more and to consider such other matters connected with the common good as may be brought before the Convention.

It is hoped that every county in the State will at once hold county meetings and appoint delegates to the State Convention.

THEODORE S. BELL,
JAMES SPEED,
D. S. GOODLOE,
H. SHAW,
W. R. HERVEY,
State Executive Committee.

ENTERTAINMENT TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AND COMMODORE WINSLOW.—Admiral FARRAGUT and Commodore WINSLOW were entertained on Thursday evening by the members of the Union League Club. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and the proceedings were of an exceedingly interesting and agreeable character.

DRY GOODS.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 260 Broadway, corner 8th-st., New-York.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT MME. E. G. EDWARDS, NO. 75 3d-av., near 12th-st., French embroideries to order; initiable for handkerchiefs and table linen done in elegant style: silk embroideries and braiding to order. Stamping done myself.

DRY GOODS.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACKS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Also at stores Nos. 253 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand st.,
MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH, FANCY AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS, INCLUDING A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES FOR CARRIAGE, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR.
ALSO, AT STORES
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

10,000 CHEAP DRESSES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
PUT UP IN DRESS LENGTHS, AND ARRANGED ON THE CENTRE-TABLE, FOR CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN LACES,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, POINTS, CAPES, FLOUNCES, BARBES, COIFFURES, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, FANS, &c. &c.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT REDUCED PRICES
LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, LOOPS, TASSELS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GREATLY BELOW COST
EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
LADIES' ELEGANT BREAKFAST ROBES, RICH VALENCIENNES AND MUSLIN WAISTS, CHILDREN'S CLOTH AND POPLIN SUITS, BOYS' OVERCOATS, MISSES' CLOAKS, ETC. CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS, INFANTS' TOILET BASKETS, INFANTS' RICH EMBROIDERED CLOAKS, INFANTS' ROBES, SLIPS, SACQUES, ETC., ETC.
COMPLETE OUTFITS IN UNDER-CLOTHING, READY MADE OR MADE TO ORDER, BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
(Between Leonard and Franklin sts.)
Are now offering their large stock of DRESS GOODS, bought principally at auction, at a great sacrifice on the cost of importation—consisting in part of
SILKS, in great variety,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IRISH POPLINS, PLAID POPLINS,
MERINOES, VALENCIAS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
PRINTED DELAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
Also, the largest assortment of fine quality
KID GLOVES,
At half the cost of importation, having purchased at auction the entire stock of several importers.
Fine quality LADIES' UNDRESSED KID GLOVES at $1, worth $1 75.
MANCHETTE KID GLOVES at $1 25, worth $2 25.
MANCHETTE WHITE, BLACK and assorted colors.
EVENING WHITE AND BLACK, $1 50, worth $2 50.
WOOL GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children at half price.
GENTLEMEN'S KIDS in White and assorted colors, at $1 50, worth $2 50. ALSO,
HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND SCARFS at low prices.
Also, will put up several thousand
DRESS PATTERNS,
With prices marked in plain figures, on separate counters, for the convenience of customers.
SHAWLS
In every variety of quality and price.
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS
Of the newest and most fashionable styles,
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.
Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate presents, especially for the approaching HOLIDAYS,
for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, antiquarians, virtuoso and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT (858) BROADWAY.

Just opened, unique French fans at every price: Chinese ditto; Indian Bird fans; Shaker fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.
A Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.
NOTICE—The store will remain open evenings to January 1st.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Just received, per last steamer, viz.:
Real India and French camel's hair shawls, cloth, silk and velvet cloaks; Russia sable, mink and ermine capes, collars, muffs, cuffs, &c.
Paris patterns silk and satin dresses; Brussels point lace shawls, sets, handkerchiefs, &c., forming the most splendid assortment of rich, rare and choice novelties offered this season. A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT GEORGE REYES, NO. 343 8TH-AV.,
New SILKS for the Holidays.
New CLOAKS for the Holidays.
New SHAWLS for the Holidays.
New FRENCH MERINOES for the Holidays.
New POPLINS and OTTOMANS for the Holidays.
New DRESS GOODS for the Holidays.
New DELAINES and PRINTS for the Holidays.
New LACE CURTAINS for the Holidays.
New CARPETS for the Holidays.
All from the late auction sales at low prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have largely replenished all their
POPULAR STOCKS
with an extensive variety of novelties in dress goods from 40 cents per yard upward. Offering extraordinary inducements to parties selecting
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

MACHINE NEEDLES.
HAND NEEDLES.
BARTLETT'S Needle Factory, No. 442 Broadway.
HACKLE PINS,
GILL PINS, &c., &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF COTTON GOODS, bought at the lowest cash figures three months since, are offered at great bargains—less than the whole-sale prices. Good White and Brown Muslins at 10 cents; extra at 45 and 50 cents. Dark Prints, last colors, 9½ cents. 4-4 Shaker Flannel, 62½ cents. A full assortment of Black Alpacas at 62½c., 75c., 87½c., and $1—all decidedly cheap. FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 373 Broecker-st., corner Commerce.

INDIA SHAWLS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, in Long and Square, including several of unusually superb quality. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., three doors below Amity-st.

MILLINERY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HOLLIDAY AND OPERA BONNETS,
MRS. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
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Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
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John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbos, Henry Cohn.
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John H. Rhodes.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
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FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
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EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South-2d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. COLWIN, Philadelphia.
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PRESIDENT.
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OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
No. 124 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $300,000 SHARES.
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $3 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
[illegible] SHARES TO BE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.
Maps and Prospectus can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
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Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., Gen'l Resident Superintendent.
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FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., N. York.
ITS LANDS ARE PUT INTO THE COMPANY AT the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-bearing territory, and forms its
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made
20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS are located on the Allegheny River, and on Hemlock, Pecunge and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.
Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
Or at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7-30 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 20 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUBSON, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, Nez-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking House, No. 52 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), at the hour of eleven in the forenoon.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 212, 263, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1187, 1188, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1393, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age; I would like a situation where by a strict attention to business, I can make it of advantage to my employer and myself; I am temperate, of fair business habits, and always try to succeed in what I undertake. If any party is in want of such a person, I will call on them, if they will leave or send their address to HOWARD, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

KNOX COUNTY, OHIO.—ALL OVER DUE coupons on bonds issued by Knox County, Ohio, to stockholders in the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of America, in the city of New-York, within twenty days.
DEC. 15, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO., No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
100,000 SHARES. Par value, $5 each.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3 PER SHARE.
OFFICERS:
President, HENRY LAMBERT, Boston.
Sec and Treas., CHARLES L. WHEELER, Boston.
Asst.-Treas., THOMAS H. WAGSTAFF, New-York.
Transfer Agent, THOMAS H. WAGSTAFF, New-York.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
HENRY LAMBERT.
CHARLES L. WHEELER.
WM. F. MAICHETT.
TRUSTEES.
HENRY LAMBERT, Boston.
WM. F. MAICHETT, Boston.
CHARLES L. WHEELER, Boston.
THOMAS ROME, New-York.
GEORGE DAVIS, New-York.
HENRY MILLS, New-York.
HENRY K. THOMAS, New-York.
Offices of the Company No. 60 State-st., Boston; No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
The property of this Company consists of 205 acres of Petroleum Oil lands, in fee simple, and are located on Horse Neck Creek, Pleasant County, Western Virginia, in the centre of the best oil producing portion of this district.
Several wells adjoining this valuable property are yielding large quantities of oil, which fact alone is sufficient to recommend it to those desirous of making a safe and profitable investment.
This Company have also an interest in two leases near the above lands, which contains five wells, two of which are now producing oil, and the other three are nearly completed. also an interest in wells on the celebrated Oil Creek and Cherry Run, Venango County, Penn.
The present production of oil to this Company is thirty-two barrels per day. SIX new wells are now going down on the property of this Company. One new well struck oil in their forty was second by yielding twenty barrels, and is increasing in power. The other wells are nearly down, and will very soon be ready to test. The Company are confident that the production of their lands will be very largely increased at a very early day. Preparations are being made to put down several additional wells, as ample Working Cash Capital being provided for this purpose.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER MONTH is guaranteed upon the subscription price. First payment payable Jan. 20, 1865, and thereafter quarterly. The properties of this Company have been selected by experienced operators in Petroleum, who will acquaint with the details of Petroleum operations and Virginia. A committee selected by a large number of the subscribers to the stock have also visited and thoroughly examined this property, and fully reported on the same.
A limited amount of Stock is offered at the subscription price.
SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BE MADE AT THE OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
THOMAS J. LEE & CO., No. 1 State-st., Boston.
MAGRATH & GOODRICHUS, No. 71 Broadway, (Room No. 29,) New-York.

HENRY A. KEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.
5-20 BONDS.
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Gold Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 138 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s of 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES, convertible into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Also, Gold, Silver, Certificates and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at the Lowest Rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

STATE OF ILLINOIS TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first MONDAY of January next, until the 16th day of the month inclusive, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
All interest then due, and not called for prior to the said 16th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds with Coupons exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1864.
SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 73, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF IMIGRTERS AND TRADER'S INS. CO., No. 100 Broadway, Dec. 3, 1864.
AN ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN DIRECTORS of the third class will be held at the office of this company, on TUESDAY, Dec. 20. Polls open from 11 to 12 o'clock. FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OCEANIC PETROLEUM COMPANY
DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock ($2,000,000) will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 134 Maiden-lane, on the 20th inst., from the earnings of the Company to the 1st December. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 20th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, NO. 25 PINE-ST.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after Jan 4, 1865, to stockholders of record on that day. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec. 24, and reopened on Thursday, Jan. 5.
THOMAS M. WHEELER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 263 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January, 1865. The transfer books close on the 24th inst., to reopen Jan. 3, 1865.
By order of the board, JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec 16, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable after first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 17 until Jan. 4, 1865. GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, New-York, Dec. 16, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
The Transfer Book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st instant. JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.
161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.
W. B. BEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent on the capital stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after Monday, the 19th instant. By order of the Board,
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.
Eastern share holders will receive their dividend at the Transfer Agency Office, No. 42 Cedar-st., New-York.
J. B. WEIR, Transfer Agent.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 13, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next.
Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 27 to 3d January, inclusive. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 17 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 31st of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864
DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1865.
Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 6 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. COCKLIN, President.
VANDERB

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the present, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,904 tons	300-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	300-horse power
EUROPE	(About)	500-horse power
FRANCE	(About)	1,000-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(About)	1,000-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DE KERSAINT,
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 4
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 1

First Cabin, (including table wine) $155
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. BELLIS & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,000	
ERIN	3,138	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,866	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Lewis ..... Saturday, Dec. 31.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Wednesday, Dec. 21.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, —
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
DAY STAR	Building	—

At 3 o'clock, P. M.
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The MORNING STAR will call at Havana to land passengers.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 85 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT, THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LIBERTY,
Built expressly for this trade,
THOMAS W. WILSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 45, North River, for the above port,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.
The next trip will be on Jan. 14.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Dec. 23 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
Jan. 4 ..... NORTH STAR ..... WILSON.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY Jan. 2, at noon.
MONDAY, Jan. 30.
Passage money to Nassau $15
Passage money to Havana 50
Parabi (instead of Rs equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first class United States mail steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at three o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.
THE STEAMSHIP SAXON,
SAXON, Master,
will leave Pier No. 6 East River, MONDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No. 52 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (limited line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF CORK ..... SATURDAY ..... Dec. 24
KANGAROO ..... SATURDAY ..... Dec. 31
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... Jan. 7
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 20, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BABCOCK.
First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225; Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 5 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 6 years, one-quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.
This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.
For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP EAGLE,
Capt. LAWRENCE,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, BARTON, Master, will succeed the MORO CASTLE, and leave on December 28.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY
NO 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German Cotillion. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS. Priced catalogues sent gratis by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with rail roads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
11:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5:30 and 8 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous supper and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

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HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
Every size and style of binding.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED
LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS, POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.
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January number ready, and for sale by newsdealers throughout the country. Trade supplied by American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York. Terms, $2 50 a year; three copies for $6, six copies for $10; ten copies for $15. Address T. S. ARTHUR & CO., No. 323 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

DIARIES FOR 1865.
All kinds, from 25 cents to $1 each, for sale by the Publishers. FRANCIS & LOUREL,
No. 45 Maiden-Lane.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend,
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES REILY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall, on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION USE the purest Nitrous Oxide, made fresh every day by Dr. COLTON, (the originator,) and extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. Teeth inserted in the best manner. Office No 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. VAN VLECK, NO. 47 BOND-ST., THE cheapest dentist in New-York. Call and see rare specimens of dental skill. Extracting without pain.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
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CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

ESTABLISHED IN 18-9.
RAVEN & BACON,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.
The musical profession having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers in this city, each firm claiming superiority for their instruments from the indorsement of the same distinguished artists, we fear the innocent public, unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves mystified as to where to select the best piano for their holiday gifts.
We would state that, as our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, it has not been necessary for us to obtain the opinion of the profession in regard to their quality, the instruments speaking for themselves. We are continually introducing improvements in our pianos, and they are up to the age in every particular. Parties desiring pianos will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

CUMMINGS & JENNY'S,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTES.
No. 726 Broadway, New-York.
In these instruments are to be found the embodiments of those great qualities, volume, richness, purity and sonority of tone, which have so often met with the highest commendations of the leading artists throughout the country, and yet they are offered to the public at prices, from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than any other of equal quality.
Every instrument warranted for five years.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

STODART PIANOS,
Known and esteemed as one of the BEST PIANOS manufactured, and for years have been used by the MOST HIGHLY CULTIVATED MUSICAL PEOPLE, and who will have none other.
Reference is made in all cases to parties who have the instrument, and they number thousands in this city alone, as to their qualities as a PERFECT PIANO in every respect. A fine assortment, recently from our factory, at our warerooms, No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
STODART & MORRIS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able hereafterward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-0 Five Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $50 to $300. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"DON SEBASTIAN FANTASIE Brilliante," pour le piano, by WM. F. MULLER. Price 75 cents. "Danse Odalesques Polka Galop," from "Don Sebastian," pour le piano, by CHAS. FRADEL. Price, 60 cents. "Sanitary Fair Polka," arranged for four hands, by Mrs. E. A. PARKHURST; 40 cents, mailed free. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A 7-octave round cornered rosewood case A No. 1 piano, Chickering or Steinway's make. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

IMPORTANT.—ALL WHO WISH TO BUY FIRST-class new Pianos at very moderate prices, will find it greatly to their interest to call immediately at No. 103 Mott-st., between Grand and Broome sts., in the forenoon only. Also a fine Boehm Flute for sale.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANOS.—An elegant present for the holidays. Call at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 1 State-st., New-York, Nov. 25, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 16th-av. and 33d-st., in this city, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty five ($165) each.
GEO. A. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SHELDON & LEFFERTS,
NO. 40 PARK-ROW, (TIMES BUILDING) NEW-YORK
MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKERS
and Collectors; Bureau of Army and Navy Information. Officers' pay rolls, soldiers' pay, pensioners' pay. State and United States bounties collected. Clearances for officers obtained, &c.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED IMMEDIATELY.—Aliens and veterans not liable to a draft, $600 for three-year substitutes, when three or more orders are received together. Apply at the office of the Merchants', Bankers, and General Recruiting Association, No. 42 Broadway, New-York.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 60 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ARMY OFFICERS MUSTERED OUT OR resigned, can obtain through us a speedy settlement of their ordnance and quartermaster's account.
L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

SUBSTITUTES—SUBSTITUTES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.—Parties furnished with substitutes, with dispatch, by WM. A. HILT, No. 403 Pearl-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LADY, OF LONG EXPERIENCE, AND just disengaged, wishes a situation to take charge of a house and family. To an invalid mother, or where there is no mother, her services would be invaluable. Address S. T. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper or clerk in any capacity, by a young man of good character, with unexceptionable references. Address, for two days, W. B., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN RESPECTABLY connected wishes a situation as salesman or assistant, has unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Address B. N., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

GOOD MANNERS; GENTILITY OF TEMper; Hints to Preachers; Christian Courtesy; Gospel Ethics; Courtesy in Controversy; Dr. Beecher; Sense, Reason and Faith; A Christian Gentleman; My Guardian Angel, a poem, in Jan. double No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cents, or $2 a year. Please address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

TO STATIONERS—THE ADVERTISER A young man of steady habits, honest and industrious, desires a situation as salesman or general clerk with some stationery establishment in this city; has had seven years' experience in a down-town stationery store, and is thoroughly acquainted with the detail of the business, in every department; satisfactory references given. Views as to salary moderate. Address STATIONER, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

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WANTED—A SALESMAN AND PORTER, IN A wholesale fancy goods and hosiery house, with good references and experience; salesman to influence large near by cash trade. Address S. LYON, Box No. 3,158 Post-office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A FIRST-CLASS stationery establishment in this city; a liberal arrangement will be made with a competent person. Address Box No. 2,556 Post-office.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN who writes a good plain hand, and is honest and faithful. Address, with references and salary required, H. L. P., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A CHAMbermaid, who can also sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at No. 11 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITER IN A small private family. One who can come well recommended may apply at No. 80 Front-st.

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JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

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WALLACK'S. MONDAY.
Mr Boucicault's new comedy, with entirely new scenery, dresses, furniture and appointments, entitled
HOW SHE LOVES HIM.
One of the greatest successes ever achieved in this theatre, given with a
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS,
including the names of Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, W. R. Floyd, Norton, John Sefton, John Moore, G. Brown, Williamson, Mis Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, and Mrs. Maurice.
TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY—
"HOW SHE LOVES HIM."
THURSDAY—ROSEDALE, for the 145th time.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY—"HOW SHE LOVES HIM."
THE WIFE'S SECRET.—This charming play is in rehearsal, and will be produced at the earliest possible period.
MARRIED LIFE (Buckstone's fine Comedy) is also in preparation.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
FIRST NIGHTS OF HELLER'S PROGRAMME NO. 4.
NEW ILLUSIONS,
NEW PIANOFORTE SOLOS BY ROBERT HELLER.
1. Fantasia, "Don Giovanni" ..... Thalberg
2. "Laughing Waters" ..... R. Heller
After which the new
HELLER-RAVEL PANTOMIME,
entitled
HARLEQUIN SANTA CLAUS
AND THE MAGIC CIRCUIT.
With NEW SCENERY, NEW CLOWN,
NEW DRESSES, NEW HARLEQUIN,
NEW MACHINERY, NEW COLUMBINE,
NEW TRICKS and CHANGES, NEW WITCH,
NEW MUSIC, NEW DEMON,
NEW MISE-EN-SCENE, NEW SPIRIT,
And a BRAN NEW SANTA CLAUS.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

ARTEMAS WARD AT DODWORTH HALL
No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st.
5TH TO 9TH NIGHTS
HIS PICTURES, MUSIC AND STORY,
Illustrative of
LIFE AMONGST THE MORMONS,
AND THE
SCENERY AND PEOPLE OF UTAH.
Every evening at 8 ..... Doors open at 7½
☞A SECOND MATINEE BY A. WARD,
WEDNESDAY NEXT, Dec 20 at 3 P. M.
The doors will be open at 2 P. M.
☞REMEMBER THE MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
January 25, 1865.
Tickets three dollars. For sale at the hotels and music-stores.

FOR SALE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York; for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by WM. H. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—seven three-story, basement and under-cellar, brown-stone houses, in 54th-st., near Lexington-av., will be sold separately or together. The houses are new, with all the modern improvements; size 18x45; lot, 100 feet. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE—ON ONE of the most desirable corners on Murray Hill; the lease of over five lots of ground, at a low rent, for twenty-one years and one renewal; price $5,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 200 ACRES, SITUATED at Cedar Bridge, N. J. About 14 acres are now producing cranberries. Inquire of A. P. WHITEHEAD, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-NINTH-STREET A FEW doors West of 5th-av., a first-class four-story brown-stone front house, 21x65 feet, in perfect order. Price, $28,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STORE FIXTURES IN No. 78 Cortlandt-st., consisting of shelving, drawers, gas fixtures, counters, &c., &c.
BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO.

FOR SALE—A GOOD THREE-STORY HOUSE in 4th-st., and a neat country home at Port Chester.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—EAST OF AND NEAR THE CITY Hall Park, a large and valuable corner property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A small farm with cottage-house and barn-house, on the East River, ten miles from the city. Rent only $550 and repairs, a year. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, in West 46th-st., Nos. 49 and 51. Inquire of D. ROBINSON, on the premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE WANT AN UNfurnished room, with board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; good table indispensable; terms must not be more than $12 per week; reference given and required. Address, stating terms, location, &c., Box No. 5,358 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—For man, wife and child; plain and quiet place desirable; or suite of apartments furnished for housekeeping; possession Jan 3, 1865. References exchanged. Address, giving terms, location, &c., S., Box No 11 New-York Post-office.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, SOUTHern exposure, suitable for a single gentleman, (dinner at 6;) family private. No. 31 West 29th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.
Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.
Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

CALL AND SEE THE GREAT
ELECTRIC GAS BRACKET.
FOR SALE BY
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,
No. 561 Broadway.

LARGE FAMILY SLEIGH FOR SALE—To hold six persons. It has been but little used, and is as good as new. Inquire at No. 96 Broome-st.

VALENTINES.
I am now manufacturing, and ready to fill orders. Catalogues sent free on addressing
B. W. HITCHCOCK,
Valentine Headquarters, No. 14 Chambers-st., N. Y.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE HIBERNIAN AT PORTLAND.

Earl Russell Replies to the Rebel Manifesto.

He Expresses Equal Friendship for the North and the South.

Meeting of English Northern Sympathizers Broken Up by a Mob.

The Federal Troops to be Withdrawn from Holstein.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 17.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 1st, via Londonderry on the 2d inst., arrived at this port this evening. Her dates are five days later than those already received.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of November.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on Nov. 30.

The steamship *America*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 1st inst.

Earl RUSSELL had replied to the recent manifesto of the Confederate Congress, expressing equal friendship for the North and South, deploring the war, and pledging England to a strict neutrality.

The London *Times* thinks that Mr. LINCOLN will make some attempts to close the war by negotiation.

The Federal troops are to be immediately withdrawn from Holstein, under a demand from Prussia.

The recently established law in Venetia is abolished.

A meeting was held at Bristol to celebrate Mr. LINCOLN's reëlection to the Presidency. Cheers were given for JEFF. DAVIS and Gen. LEE, and groans for GRANT, BUTLER and LINCOLN. A rush was then made for the platform and the speakers driven away from it. The police finally cleared the room.

Dr. WINSLOW, American Missionary, had died at the Cape of Good Hope.

The *North American*, on entering the River Mersey, sunk a brig, escaping with but slight damage to herself.

The steamship *Pennsylvania*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st inst.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Lincoln's Re-election, and the Comments upon it—Infamous Misrepresentations of the French Press—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 25, 1864.

The reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN has provoked some singular commentaries in the French press. The *Patrie* says that Mr. LINCOLN not having received the votes of one-half of all the thirty-six States of the Union—this news it receives from the London *Times*—it becomes a question whether the European Governments will acknowledge him as President for the next four years! This paper thinks, also, that the Democratic party is going to contest the election, on the ground of its having been carried by fraud. It was this same *Patrie* which called the Mexicans who resisted the march of the French army at Puebla, "insurgents," and we are prepared now to see it recommend the French Government to appoint agents to go to the United States to see that our election officers hereafter conduct things fairly!

The *France* says that the election was illegally conducted, and is not binding; that it can be and probably will be annulled, but at least resisted; that the Western States, which are the most dissatisfied with the result, are organizing for a formidable resistance to it! This paper adds: "Grave interior troubles are therefore expected, which will more than counterbalance the success of the Republicans at the polls. Nevertheless, allowance must be made for the singularity of the American character, which often betrays the best-founded hopes and expectations."

This paper has so constantly and positively assured its readers that the war was unpopular in the North, that the peace party would carry the election for President, and that the independence of the South would immediately follow, that it can now find no better escape than the assumed singular character of the Americans, which baffles the best-founded calculations. And yet, in another column, the same paper talks of the great tenacity of the American people on all fundamental principles!

The West, as you perceive, is the standing scapegoat of these Secession prints. It makes no difference to them that the West has made and is ready to make with enthusiasm more sacrifice for the preservation of the Union than any other section, that its armies have struck the heaviest blows at the rebellion, and that it casts the heaviest vote for Mr. LINCOLN and the war; the idea that the West is always ready to resist and to set up for itself has been so well inculcated into the minds of these foreign Secessionists, that it is made to serve on all occasions as the last and most conclusive argument in favor of the speedy disintegration of what remains of the Union.

The *Constitutionnel* and *Pays*, the twin ministerial and Secessionist papers, affect to hide their disappointment under a cloud of "glittering generalities," which allow "sour grapes" to penetrate through every line. The *Charivari* likens the tone of these two papers on this question to that of a man who has had his new hat smashed on his head, and who tries to make the crowd believe he considers it an excellent joke, because he expected it.

None of the French papers, however, have attempted to imitate those of London in the vulgarity and violence of their abuse of Mr. LINCOLN. The Secessionist papers of Paris even speak of the indecent language of certain London papers with astonishment. And thus we have the humiliating spectacle of a common enemy of the Anglo-Saxon race reproving one branch of that race for its indecent language toward the other.

The empty howl about recognition has been again started in the rebel papers of Paris and London. You will not be deceived any more by this than by the previous one of the same kind, and proceeding from the same source. It will serve the ends of our enemies for a moment in covering up the defeat of their candidate for President; but, on the other hand, the secession agents are making use of this, as of every other argument which falls in their way, to convince the European States of the necessity and propriety of an intervention. They pretend that the election of Mr. LINCOLN insures four years more of bloody and useless war, and that the South having amply proved its capability of maintaining itself as a nation, the European Powers ought to intervene, not only by right, but in the higher interest of humanity.

An example occurred to-day of the way in which the secession agents manipulate the press so as to prepare public opinion for an intervention. The Havas Telegraphic Agency, which is operated entirely in the interest of the rebellion, and which, by its sort of official position is enabled to do us immense harm every day, sends through to the continental press every other day about a half a column of ingeniously arranged but most outrageous misrepresentations of the Union cause. These lengthy dispatches, which are often argumentative, and which are dated sometimes at London and sometimes at New-York, are published in all the official and ministerial papers, because these are opposed to us, and thus obtain an additional semblance of authenticity. Yesterday the London *Globe* published a ministerial article, which is accepted as official, declaring that it is untrue as stated in the continental papers that England is going to disarm. The Havas agency thereupon sent through to the European press last night a long dispatch in which the public are given to understand that the official *Globe* has declared that "England is not going to disarm *on account of the menacing attitude of the United States*," and yet the *Globe* never once printed the word United States, and did not even hint that that was the reason for maintaining her present armed condition. All the recession press of Paris this morning, however, accepted this declaration of the Havas Agency as true, and to-day the telegraph will carry the statement to all the capitals of Europe that on account of the danger of a war between England and the United States, England has refused to disarm.

The circular of the three rebel Commissioners in Europe, addressed to M. DROUYN D'LHUYS, has just been published here, and the rebel papers, as if some hope were to be drawn from this fact, do not fail to put great emphasis on the fact that Mr. SLIDELL delivered the document in person to the Foreign Minister—as if a man of Mr. SLIDELL's position could not see M. DROUYN D'LHUYS when he pleased.

Most of the papers, at least all the rebel papers, have published the dispatch of Gen. WEBB to the Brazilian Government, and generally express the belief that the act of the *Wachusett* will be repudiated. These same papers appear to be pleased over the growling of the English press at Gen. WEBB's hits at England.

Would you like to know how much interest was taken abroad in the Presidential election? I learn that one house here sent to another house in New-York three weeks before the election, the sum of *one hundred millions of francs* to be used in manipulating the money market, so as to embarrass the Government and control the election. The Government at Washington knows of this fact.

The American Chapel in the Rue de Berry, was crowded yesterday to hear an able Thanksgiving sermon from the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND.

Dr. J. MARION SIMS, of the Woman's Hospital, New-York, has just received from the Emperor the title of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, for the important improvements he has introduced into surgery. The many friends of the doctor will be pleased to hear of this high recognition of his merits as a surgeon.

MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Election—Speech of Mr. Cobden—The Florida—British Feeling About the War—England to Disarm—The Imperial Panacea—A Move for Ireland—No News and the Consequence.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 25, 1864.

The news of the overwhelming defeat of the McCLELLAN War and Peace, Union and Disunion party has not surprised anybody here. The friends of the North and of the South are equally satisfied. The South has got accustomed to the Administration, and has no special need of "a more vigorous prosecution of the war," under a new President. The impression is that the war must now go on for four years longer, unless one party or the other shall become exhausted. No one looks for exhaustion in the North, and it remains simply a question of the power of the South to keep up its resistance.

Mr. COBDEN, whose speech to his constituents fills a page of the London *Times*, believes in the success of the North as fully as Mr. LINCOLN. He holds the Southern States had no more right to rebel against the Federal Government, or to withdraw from the Union, than Kent and Essex would have to separate from the rest of England, and hold the mouth of the Thames, as the South attempted to hold the mouth of the Mississippi. Mr. COBDEN has been a peace man, and he is still in favor of peace in Europe, but he is not the less in favor of the war in America, and if Scotland or Ireland, or any port on of this great British Empire should attempt to separate itself from the remainder, Mr. COBDEN would go as far as any other man to save the integrity of the nation.

I fear we are to be disappointed about the *Florida*. It was hoped that the Government at Washington would adopt the action of the *Wachusetts*. But Gen. WEBB has apologized, and pledged his Government to make reparation, as far as reparation can be made, for what he considers an act of piracy and murder. The English think Gen. WEBB might have been less explicit. An English diplomatist would have given some general expressions of good will, and waited for instructions. As to the British Government, it is in a tight place. It cannot very violently condemn an act such as it never hesitated to commit in times past, and such as it would commit to-morrow under the pressure of a strong need. I do not imagine that England would cut, say, an Irish-American cruiser out of Cherbourg, but that one of her ships-of-war would take such a vessel as the *Florida*, under similar circumstances, out of a Chinese or Japanese harbor, I have no doubt whatever. The English are not overburdened with scruples, but they can see the absurdity of violently condemning what they have done and may do again in like circumstances.

The conviction that the war must go on for several years—for an indefinite and not easily determined period—is not, on the whole, unsatisfactory to us here. Business has adjusted itself to the war conditions. Commerce, and especially the shipping interest, flourishes. A sudden peace would derange everything. There would be panic and ruin if cotton were to fall. The pressure of pauperism in Lancashire varies with the season; but it is borne with less difficulty than would be the shock of a general fall of prices. There are, no doubt, sentimental objections to war and slaughter, but when BRIGHT and COBDEN give their approval to a war, the great body of the British people are not likely to have any very strong objections. They profess their sorrow; they call it dreadful; they are sore afflicted at its barbarities and atrocities, but there is a compensation in being able to say, "See what your precious democracy has come to!" To this taunt there is now an answer, furnished by the late election, which cannot be got over. It was believed and hoped that the election would be attended and followed by disorders, outbreaks, and perhaps new insurrections and revolutions. These hopes are all disappointed. So we, on this side, sit down in sullen content and see the war go on, persisting, however, in the common belief that the South cannot be subjugated, and that the longer the effort continues the more sure will be the ruin of the Great Republic.

The most interesting topic in England to-day is the proposed reduction in national expenditure. Mr. GLADSTONE, who means to be Prime Minister, will bring in a reformed budget, with a reduction of eight or ten millions. This must be saved chiefly on army and navy. And why not? England will not fight, except in self-defence, and the volunteers are enough for that. So Mr. "Tom Brown" HUGHES, who is a Colonel of volunteers, has got a $5,000 place in the war office, and the regular army and navy can be disbanded, and their cost saved to the nation, ruled by GLADSTONE, COBDEN, and BRIGHT, on free trade principles and strict nonintervention. If the Emperor, the Czar, and other continental potentates will agree to the nonintervention and self-defence principle, there will be a general disarming in Europe, diminution of taxation, peace and plenty. This may be settled at the Congress of Paris, which the Emperor still means to hold. When Europe agrees to disarm and keep the peace, an invitation will be sent to America to join the party. The Emperor's proposition will be to declare an armistice, withdraw fleets and armies, and invite the people of each State to decide its future status by the votes of the people. When a man takes a medicine and gets well, he wants everybody to take his medicine. The Emperor has tried voting in France, and it made him Emperor. He recommended it in Italy, and it did a great deal for Victor EMANUEL. It added Nice and Savoy to France. The Emperor believes in the ballot-box. It is his grand specific—his panacea—and he wants you to try it over there. And you might try it just to please him. Try it on South Carolina, say. If they vote to come back into the Union, well and good. If they vote to still keep out of it, all you have to do is to drive them into the Gulf. The medicine may not cure, but it can do no harm, and is worth trying. If the Union can be restored by voting, well and good; if not, there are still bayonets and artillery.

Ireland, having been largely drained of men, is now to be drained of her surplus water. Sir ROBERT PEEL means to do something for his officially adopted country. He has promised to use all his influence to get Parliament to advance a few millions for the thorough drainage of the land. Nothing in Ireland struck me more forcibly than the need of such works. There are millions of acres lying waste, which need only thorough drainage to become highly productive, and I cannot see a more legitimate work for a Government than the improvement of agriculture. Good drainage would make Ireland a garden of fertility and beauty, but it is a great work and requires a large capital to be invested. The land is so situated that a single proprietor, in most cases, cannot drain his estate, even if he had the money. The works must be on a large scale, and extend over large areas. It is said that security in Ireland would bring prosperity. I am of opinion that prosperity would bring security. What is wanted for Ireland, as for every country and people, is justice. Justice to Ireland is the removal of injuries and the reparation, as far as possible, of the wrongs of centuries of misrule.

Of news, there is very little, except the nastiness of criminal and divorce courts, quite unfit for publication. Our Paris correspondents for the London press, who are obliged to furnish a certain amount of matter every day, in the absence of news, give us either old stories or new statistics. I am too near the end of my page for either. Mr. SALA is almost the only newspaper correspondent who can write an indefinite quantity on no subject whatever. As for me—when the ammunition gives out, I stop firing.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

MR. COBDEN'S SPEECH AT ROCHDALE.

After some general remarks on the state of Europe, and a brief review of the civil convulsions of England, Mr. COBDEN proceeded as follows:

In beginning a struggle of far more gigantic proportions than all those to which I have alluded, which the parties knew would convulse the peaceful district, have they put forth any programme? I know the men, and I know that no one is more competent to write such a programme than JEFFERSON DAVIS. He could write it out as well as THOS JEFFERSON and the declaration of 1776. But why is there no such declaration? Because they have but the grievance they want to consolidate, perpetuate and extend—slavery; but they cannot do it. But, instead of taking a straightforward course, what do they constantly say? These eminent men—eminent, I mean, for their intellect, who would so well state their case if they dared to speak the truth—what do they say? Leave us alone; all we want is to be left alone. That is the reason why the Conservative Governments of Europe and so large a portion of the upper classes in England have consented to back the insurrection. Now, how would they feel if Essex and Kent, having been beaten on the subject of the corn laws, had chosen to set up Kent and Essex and East Anglia, right across the Thames, as the Secessionists have sought to attempt to cut off Louisiana from the Mississippi, and if they had said, "We want to be left alone." Why, can any Government be carried for the secession of the people, when they are beaten at the poll at a peaceful election, be allowed to secede? I ask where is the Conservative among the governing class of the country? I come to the conclusion that after all there is more Conservatism among the Democracy. We have heard news from America lately which I confess has struck me as being one of the most sublime spectacles in the whole history of the world. *You have 23,000,000 or 24,000,000 of people, spreading over territory some thousands of miles square, exercising on one day the right of suffrage upon a question respecting which currents of blood are flowing. And you see the result of that peaceful election given not half so much tumult as I have seen in that dirty little village of Calne, or that little town of Kidderminster.* That is an event that humanity may be proud of, and it is not the subject for any political party to exult over or scowl over. A people who can do that, have given to the world a spectacle such as was never before presented by any other people. * * * Now, with regard to the issue itself, I told you two years ago that I did not believe that I should live to see two independent States on that continent of North America. I have reiterated that assertion since, and I now come to confirm that opinion, but with far more emphasis than I have ever expressed before. *I do not believe that that country in my day will ever be separated. I look upon the geographical difficulties in the way of separation to be absolutely insurmountable.* Take the case of the Mississippi, that river with its tributaries flows through 20,000 miles of navigable waters into the Gulf of Mexico, and in order that the United States might have its mouths in their own occupation, that they might have, as it were, the keys of their own doors in their own pockets, they purchased from the first NAPOLEON the State of Louisiana with the money of the one Union for three millions sterling. Well, now, some two or three hundred thousand people could have squatted there. Some Belgians, some French and some Americans have taken into their heads that they will carry on this State and place the mouths of that great river, the outlet of that vast country, in the hands of a foreign State. I have said that it would be far easier for Essex or Kent to carry off the mouths of the Thames, and set up an East Anglian Kingdom than for Louisiana to carry off the mouths of the Mississippi, and set up for an independent State. There are some few hundreds of thousands in the counties of Kent and Essex, but the valley of the Mississippi will become the home of 200,000,000, and this makes it infinitely more impossible that the United States shall draw the mouths of the Mississippi to be carried off than that England should cut under the Thames to be taken away. Why should they do so when they can resent it by the smallest expense, and retain possession of it, for a few gunboats could easily blockade the outlets of that river? Now, I say, that if the geographical features of the country had been looked at by the ruling classes and those who write in the newspapers, they would not have arrived at a conviction of the success of the Southern side. There is a newspaper published in London read by everybody, but I have marveled at the ignorance which it has betrayed of the geographical features of this territory. In one article recently there was a river of 500 miles of internal navigation, to which the largest river in this country is a mere rivulet, and it was made to turn up hill any number of miles into another river, and these two rivers cemented were made to fall into a third river, into which neither really pours a drop of water. Now, there is a real danger in the ignorance of what, for want of a better term, I may call the ruling classes of this country—there is a real danger from their total ignorance of everything relating to America, and you may get into difficulties from this ignorance, which may cost much national dishonor to escape from. If I were a rich man I would endow a professor's chair at Oxford and Cambridge to instruct the undergraduates of those universities in American history. I would undertake to say, and I speak advisedly, that I will take any undergraduate now at Oxford or Cambridge, and bring to him a map of the United States, and ask him to put his finger on Chicago, and I will undertake to say that he does not go within one thousand miles of it. Yet, Chicago is a place of one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, from which one to two millions of people in our own country are annually fed. * * *

You know my opinions with respect to the future of America. I don't desire to carry them out, and I should not have said so much if so much had not been said on the other side. I want nothing but neutrality. But if we are to have perfect neutrality on this subject, let us try, for Heaven's sake, to have a little more temper in the discussion of a question for which, happily for us, we are not responsible. I am mute and silenced when I recollect that I have been protesting against war ever since I came into public life, but I have never succeeded in preventing wars all over the world. I could not say to America, "Why do you insist on carrying on this civil war?" I should at once be subject to the reply, "Why do you not take the beam out of your own eye before you take the mote out of ours?" But I fear that the advocates of all these wars, against which I have always been vainly protesting, are now turning up the whites of their eyes, as if they had been Quakers from their birth.

THE ALLEGED FEDERAL ENLISTMENTS.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 28.

In pursuance of directions received from the Home Office, Mr. BATESON, Solicitor, (of the firm of BATESON & ROBINSON,) who has been employed by the Government to prosecute the inquiry into the alleged Federal enlistments, went yesterday on board the *Great Western*. He was accompanied by Mr. Hull. Mr. Squarey, (of the firm of Duncan, Squarey & Blackmore,) who is acting on behalf of the owners of the vessel. Capt. Cunningham, two gentlemen from the office of Messrs. Baring Brothers, Messrs. Tracey and Baldwin, passenger agents, Inspector Povey, of the emigration office, Mr. Hennessey, of the customs, Mr. Dalgleish, Chief Constable of Ashton-under-Lyne, and Mr. Inspector Carlisle.

When the party reached the ship, the passengers were mustered on deck. Mr. BATESON, addressing them, said there was every reason to suspect that their passages had been paid with the idea of enlisting them as soldiers in the Federal army. He was deputed by the Government to explain to them that they were there of their own free will; that they could go on shore if they thought proper; that they need not go to New-York except they pleased, and that they would receive protection if they wished to leave the vessel.

In answer to this, all the passengers on board, with the exception of three, said that they would not go on shore, and that they were determined to go to New-York. Several of the men stated that they had been engaged by Messrs. STARTEN, SHAW & NEWPORT to go to New-York to work in a glasshouse, and that they were to have their passage paid—that they never intended to be enlisted in any army, and that they would take good care not to be so. A great many of the men presented a most miserable appearance, some being without shoes, others without shirts, and all of them in a very unclean condition. Several of them, who appeared to have great influence over their comrades, stated that they had been in the English army and had received their discharge. It was reported to the police that there were in the hold of the vessel a number of cases containing Federal uniforms. At the invitation of Capt. CUNNINGHAM, the officers examined these, but found that they contained only old sails and rags.

One of the men on board told the officers that within the last few days twenty-five laborers from Liverpool had joined the vessel for the purpose of proceeding to New-York, and that they were to get their passage free.

When the tug containing the party from Liverpool was leaving the vessel, the "emigrants" crowded the bulwarks and rigging. They gave three cheers for "Old ABE LINCOLN" and for "The American Union."

The three men who wished to leave the vessel were brought ashore in the tug.

Mr. BATESON and Mr. HULL expressed their thanks to Capt. CUNNINGHAM for the facilities he had afforded them to carry out their inquiries, stating that they had no doubt that beyond the navigating of the ship he had no interest in the matter.

The result of the inquiry was telegraphed immediately to Government.

Seven of the men brought from London still remain in Liverpool. They are in a very destitute state, and one of their number has been seriously ill from the privations he has experienced. They are totally without the means of getting back to their native place or of maintaining themselves here. Yesterday, Maj. GRETO, seeing their destitute condition, kindly ordered them to be supplied with bread and cheese and coffee. It is to be hoped that some of the gentlemen of the town will come forward and provide the means of sending them to their homes as early as possible.

The *Great Western* is still detained in the river.

ILLEGAL ENLISTMENT FOR THE CONFEDERATES.

It may be remembered that two persons named JONES and HIGHATT, were found guilty at the last Liverpool assizes of a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in connection with the manning of the Confederate cruiser *Georgia*. Judgment was, however, suspended, a point of law having been reserved for the opinion of the court above. The men whom the defendants were alleged to have engaged, were put on board the *Georgia* while that vessel was lying off the French coast, and it was contended that no act had been done in this country in contravention of the statute. The case had been once or twice before the Court of Queen's Bench; and on the 23d the counsel for the defence intimated that his clients were willing to submit to a fine of £50. The Attorney-General assented to this proposal, and the court offered no objections to the arrangement. "I hope, however," said the Lord Chief-Justice, "it will be understood that it is not because the fine inflicted is comparatively moderate that we entertain any doubt of the importance of the statute that has been violated, and the necessity of our upholding and inforcing the law as essential to the character and honor of this country. This must not at all be taken as a guide what the court will do on any future occasion, should the law be again violated."

THE PEABODY TRUST.

From the European Times.

About a third of the £150,000 munificently given by Mr. GEORGE PEABODY to the poor of London, has already been invested in buildings and land. The trustees of this fund are: Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister; Lord STANLEY, Sir EMERSON TENNENT, Mr. C. M. LAMPSON and Mr. J. S. MORGAN—and in addition to eligible sites purchased at Shadwell and Bermondsey, they now possess a plot of ground near the upper steamboat pier at Chelsey—which will probably be resold, as not sufficiently spacious for their purposes—four blocks of buildings, rapidly approaching completion, in Green Man's lane, Islington, and a stately edifice, containing fifty-seven tenements, all occupied, and nine shops in Commercial-street, Spitalfields. The original sum of £150,000 will, it has been estimated, build ten large houses, the income from which will amount to £6,000 per annum; and it is not the least interesting fact connected with Mr. PEABODY's noble gift, that from this source alone the trustees will probably be able to build a new house every two years, and by investing its rental in a like way, make the charity a constantly increasing one.

AN AMERICAN STORY.

The following extraordinary story is told by the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*: "A very well known Californian banker some months since thought he should like to undertake a little business on his own account, and quite in a new line; so he fitted up a steamer for the purpose of capturing American vessels and their cargoes. He was, however, suspected, watched, detected, and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette. Being well to do in this world, however, he was able to apply that golden key which opens even prison locks. Everything was arranged between him and his guardian; he dressed himself in flannel, tied a small pack—containing certain 'greenbacks,' &c.—on his shoulder, came to the gate, and found that his secret had been discovered and the turnkey sent away. He did not hesitate an instant, but drew a dagger, cut the throat of the jailer, jumped fifteen feet down into the sea, and swam for one hour and a half, till he landed on Jersey shore. He got safe off, and I saw him to-day smoking the very best cigar I ever beheld as calmly as if nothing had happened."

TOM THUMB AND THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

From the London Morning Post, Nov. 24.

An intimation having been conveyed to TOM THUMB and his family that the Prince and Princess of Wales would be happy to receive them, the "General" and his wife, with her sister, Miss MINNIE WARREN, proceeded to Marlborough House, on Wednesday evening. On arrival at Marlborough House, the party were conducted to the library, where they had an opportunity of seeing many beautiful articles presented to the Princess of Wales on her marriage; but almost before a thorough examination of these interesting objects could be made, the Prince and Princess of Wales entered the apartment, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince ARTHUR. After the formal presentation of their Royal Highnesses had been made, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge entered into conversation with the "General," while the Princess of Wales bestowed much attention on the little infant, who was held in the arms of Mrs. WARREN. Her Royal Highness also conversed with Mrs. STRATTON and her sister, who, as well as the "General," were highly delighted with the affability shown by their Royal Highnesses. The interview lasted for about a quarter of an hour, when the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Duke of Cambridge and Prince ARTHUR, retired. It is understood that TOM THUMB, who has attained high Masonic honors, will be specially invited to attend a grand lodge next week, under the presidency of the Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland.

MEXICAN LETTERS-OF-MARQUE AGAINST FRANCE.

The *Shipping Gazette* has been informed that, according to private advices received at Nantes, the Mexican President JUAREZ has issued letters-of-marque against France, and that his agents have been employed in Federal ports, procuring and fitting out vessels to act as privateers, the principal object being to waylay the heavy steamers belonging to the Transatlantic Company on the line between St. Nazaire and Vera Cruz.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

Rebels abroad attempt to discredit the rumored loss of the pirate *Shenandoah*, alleging that at the time she was not near the Desert Islands, where she is said to have been lost.

COMMERCIAL BY THE HIBERNIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 2, via Greencastle.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 32,000 bales, including 14,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was dull, with a decline of 1d. on American. Orleans Middling quoted at 27 1-16d. The market closed firmer on Friday, with sales of 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closes quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is inactive; Beef is unsettled under recent arrivals.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 2.

Consols closed at 89¾ ex dividend.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Railroad, 51@52 discount; Erie Railroad, 39@40.

Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £241,000.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Tribute to Admiral Farragut.

Yesterday afternoon a large number of our leading citizens assembled at the hall of the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of making such preparations as might be deemed necessary to present an appropriate testimonial to Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT as a token of the appreciation of his brilliant naval victories.

MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., Chairman of the committee appointed to give a suitable reception to the Admiral, presided, and Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN acted as Secretary.

Mr. TAYLOR, on taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting, remarking that it had been proposed to raise $50,000, with the object of presenting the Admiral with a suitable and substantial testimonial in behalf of the city.

Judge COWLES and A. A. Low then addressed the meeting, after which a gentleman suggested that the sum intended to be raised should be increased to $100,000, and the meeting approved of the suggestion.

The names of the following gentlemen were then put down, at their request, for the annexed subscriptions:

John C. Green	$1,000	X. Y.	$250
J. J. Cisco	250	C. H. Marshall	500
J. J. Astor	500	George Smith	500
M. H. Grinnell	500	M. O. Roberts	500
P. Spofford	500	Phelps, Dodge & Co.	500
J. J. Crane	250	M. Taylor & Co.	1,000
R. Schell	500	John T. Johnston	500
W. H. Webb	500	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	500
C. K. Garvin	500		
Francis Skiddy	500	Keese & Carman	250
D. Groesbeck & Co.	250	Thomas Worth	100
M. H. Levine	250	Clark, Dodge & Co.	500
Henry Parish	250	E. Ketchum	100
J. W. Lewis	100	Fearing & Dalton	100
John A. Stewart	100	H. T. Morgan	100
W. T. Blodgett	250	Stebbins & Boodgood	100
Samuel Sloan	250		
Capt. E. Nye	250	A. A. Low & Bro.	500
E. C. Cowden	100	R. L. & A. Stuart	1,000
H. Walbridge	250	Morris Ketchum	1,000
Geo. N. Hatch	250	Samuel Wetmore	1,000
W. A. Darling	250	S. B. Chittenden	500
Brown, Bros. & Co.	1,000	C. H. Russell	500
J. W. Beekman	100	D. B. Fearing	500
S. L. M. Barlow	250	L. J. Phelps	300
J. W. Jerome	250	George Opdyke	300
Isaac Bell	100	L. P. Haws	250

It was then announced that subscriptions for the object would be received by Mr. Cisco at his office.

The meeting adjourned.

Lecture Before the Rose Hill Soldiers' Relief Association.

On Friday evening, at Cooper Institute, the first of a series of lectures in aid of the above society was delivered by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the hall was but moderately filled. The lecturer chose as his subject, "The Old and the New." He compared the fashions, politics, manner of living, &c., of the present day with those of centuries past, and made many interesting and instructive comparisons, showing the follies and the good points of each. His lecture was a very entertaining one, and was listened to attentively by those present.

The second of the course will be given on Friday evening, Dec. 16, when Mr. DE CORDOVA will recite his poem, "The Soldier," and GRAFULLA's Seventh Regiment Band will furnish the music.

Trial Trip of Capt. De Groot's New Steamer—Great Speed Attained.

A most interesting event to nautical men took place on Friday morning, on the occasion of the trial trip of Capt. DE GROOT's new steamer *Enchantress*. A small company of gentlemen, comprising engineers and shipbuilders, among them Messrs. JOHN CREIGHTON, A. T. EDWARDS, the engineer, Dr. HARRIOTT, of this city, and others, assembled on the ship lying at the foot of Twentieth-street, North River. At 11:45 o'clock the steamer left the dock, first under easy steam, not more than 22 pounds, but when once freed from moorings, gradually gaining speed until under 28 pounds of steam, it reached the very high speed of 60 revolutions the minute against a heavy current. Riverdale, sixteen miles distant from the city, was passed in fifty minutes—a very fine performance for a new vessel with new boilers, likely to foam, and journals very apt to become heated.

Mr. ROBERT ROBINSON, formerly Chief Engineer of the Collins line of steamers, and the engineer of the frigate *General-Admiral*, on her trip to Russia, and of the Italian frigate *Re d'Italia*, who was on board, warmly acknowledged the good qualities of the *Enchantress* for swiftness and ease.

Running up the river as far as Tarrytown, the steamer was hove to opposite that place, and the guests invited to the lower deck, where a fine luncheon awaited their arrival.

After luncheon, the boat was he ded down the river, and passed Yonkers at 3:11, when Capt. DE GROOT, desirous of testing the qualities of his vessel, directed that the engines be driven at full speed. Notwithstanding the drawback caused by the foaming of the boilers, and the use of salt water for generating steam, the speed on the down trip, under a pressure of 40 pounds, reached 70 revolutions per minute, or 18½ miles an hour—a result rarely attained in older engines.

At 3:24 the vessel was opposite Spuyten Duyvel, four miles below Yonkers, running the distance in thirteen minutes. At 4:4 the vessel was opposite Thirteenth-street, North River, completing the seventeen miles' trip from Yonkers in fifty minutes, for she had to stop two minutes to cool her registers.

The following is a description of the *Enchantress*: She was built at Malden, upon the Hudson, by CLARK BROTHERS, shipbuilders. She is 200 feet in extreme length, 22 feet beam, and 21 feet depth of hold, and is built of the best materials, and is bridged fore and aft, besides "A" braces, which are bolted through her timbers. She is wedged from stem to stern with yellow pine wedges, and has extra keelsons and is planked with 3½-inch planks down to the garboards, which are 4 inches in thickness. Four sampson-posts pass up through the gun-deck, with heavy iron rods running fore and aft, giving great strength to the whole fabric. Her decks are clear, nothing but the engine and steam-drum protruding above the main deck.

The engine is by STARBUCK BROTHERS, of Troy, and is a splendid piece of workmanship in every respect. It is a marine engine, with an inverted cylinder of 40 inches in diameter, with 36 inches stroke of piston; it is direct acting upon a screw with three blades, and twelve feet in diameter. The engine is elaborate, substantial, and very neatly arranged and decorated. She has one large return tubular boiler, and a fine donkey boiler. The main boiler will carry a pressure of 45 pounds to the square inch, furnishing ample steam upon a consumption of half a ton of coal per hour.

The capacity of the vessel for mercantile purposes is about 7,000 barrels, but for naval purposes she is well adapted to carry a battery of from seven to ten guns. She is schooner-rigged, carries a large area of canvas, and, what is worthy of note, she is the lightest draught vessel of her tonnage and build in the world; with her ballast in she draws only five feet forward and eight feet aft, or a mean draught of six feet six inches. In model she is as handsome as a picture, having sharp lines, gracefully filling out into a rounding swell, terminating in a beautiful elliptic stern. Her ground tackling is of a superior kind, and the anchors are handled by means of the Emerson windlass, which is so extensively used in the China, East India and California trade. In every respect Capt. DE GROOT's new steamer stands unrivaled as a piece of naval architecture. She is the largest ocean steamer built upon the Hudson River above the City of New-York.

A CARMAN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—An inquest was held yesterday over the body of Mr. URIAH HUBBS, a carman, whose death was occasioned by accidentally falling into the hold of the steamer *Empire*, lying at the foot of Wall-street. Deceased resided in Delancy-street, near Pitt. He was 54 years of age and a native of Long Island. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

LAW REPORTS.

Undervaluation of Goods Imported from Buenos Ayres—Invoice—Consul's Certificate.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS and a Jury.

The United States vs. 3,792 *Dry Ox and Cow Hides.*—This cause has been on trial for several days past. It is an action on the part of the United States to forfeit the goods for an alleged undervaluation of them in their entry at the Custom-house. The hides were imported from Buenos Ayres by the claimants, Messrs. J. L. Phipps & Co., and the case is one of great interest, not only on account of the value of the goods—being now some $30,000—but also on account of its relation to other litigations, and to the whole trade with Buenos Ayres. It is difficult to state with clearness and accuracy the point involved in the case, as it arises out of the complicated state of the currency in Buenos Ayres.

That currency is of several different kinds. They have doubloons, hard dollars, plata dollars and paper dollars. The first is a gold coin, the second a silver dollar, the third a merely nominal currency, there being no such coin in use, just as we have now no shillings, and the latter a depreciated paper currency. One doubloon is equal to seventeen plata dollars and to sixteen hard dollars, but the relation of these coins to the paper dollar varies according to the depreciation of the paper currency.

The statutes of the United States provide that all invoices of goods imported into the United States, "shall be made out in the currency of the place or country from whence the importations shall be made, and shall contain a true statement of the actual cost of such goods, in such foreign currency or currencies." And in 1831 the Secretary of the Treasury directed that whenever invoices were made out in a currency, the value of which is not fixed by the laws of the United States, the collectors should require from the importer a certificate from the United States Consul, if there were one at the place of exportation, of the value of such currency in Spanish or United States silver dollars, and charge the duties according to such value.

The importer in this case, having obtained the certificate of the United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, that on the day when the certificate was given, so many paper dollars were equal to a Spanish silver dollar, made out his invoice, stating the value of the goods in plata dollars, which he also reduced to paper dollars, and on presentation at the Custom house, the entry clerk obtained the dutiable value of the goods, by dividing the value stated in paper dollars by the number stated in the Consul's certificate.

The evidence tended to show, however, in the case, that the transaction was made in doubloons instead of in paper dollars. And owing to the difference in premium between silver and gold, the value of the goods as calculated at the Custom-house from the value stated in the invoice, on the basis of the Consul's certificate in silver dollars, was actually less than it would have been if the invoice had been made out in doubloons and reduced to dollars at sixteen to the doubloon, which would be gold dollars—the difference in this case being $525—and the Government claim that the making out of this invoice in this way was done with intent to evade the payment of duties, and that the goods should be forfeited on that ground. The claimants on the other hand claim that their invoice did contain a true statement of the value of the goods in the currency of Buenos Ayres, and that as the invoice stated the number of plata dollars, which were invariably seventeen to the doubloon, it was of the same effect as if the value had been stated in doubloon, and enabled the revenue officers to assess the duty on either the gold or the silver basis.

The case was given to the jury yesterday afternoon about two o'clock. They were unable to agree upon a verdict; and at the opening of the court this morning, after being out all night they stated their disagreement to the court and were discharged without a verdict. They stood, as we understand when they went out, eight for the claimant and four for the Government, and at the last eleven to two.

For the Government—District Attorney SMITH and Messrs Webster and Craig. For claimant—Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd and Choate.

Evening Exchange.

$100,000	Amer. Gold	225	150	Rock Is	105¾
60,000	do	224¾

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4130. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

VICTORY!

Sherman at Savannah—Thomas in Tennessee.

GREAT NEWS FROM BOTH ARMIES

The First Official Dispatch from Gen. Sherman.

His Short Record of the Great Campaign.

SAVANNAH INVESTED.

Its Doomed Garrison of Fifteen Thousand Men and Hardee.

SHERMAN'S ARMY IN SPLENDID ORDER

The Quick Capture of Fort Mc Allister and Its Garrison.

GREAT RAILROAD DESTRUCTION

Sherman's Most Agreeable Trip in Georgia.

THE TENNESSEE NEWS

The Great Triumph of Gen. Thomas Near Nashville.

THREE DAYS' FIGHTING.

The Victory Over Hood's Army Still in Progress.

Over Ten Thousand Prisoners Captured in Three Days.

FORREST KILLED.

Fifteen Hundred of His Cavalry Captured.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—9 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Jno. A. Dix, New-York:

An official dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN was received to-day, dated near midnight, Dec. 13, on the gunboat *Dandelion*, Ossabaw Sound. It was written before Gen. FOSTER had reached him. He reports, besides some military details of future operations, (which are omitted.) the following interesting particulars of his operations:

ON BOARD DANDELION, OSSABAW SOUND, 11,50 P. M., Dec. 13.

To-day, at 5 P. M., Gen. HAZEN's division of the Fifteenth Corps carried Fort McAllister by assault, capturing its entire garrison and stores. This opened to us the Ossabaw Sound, and I pushed down to this gunboat to communicate with the fleet. Before opening communication we had completely destroyed all the railroads leading into Savannah and invested the city. The left is on the Savannah River, three miles above the city, and the right on the Ogeechee, at King's Bridge. The army is in splendid order, and equal to anything. The weather has been fine, and supplies were abundant. Our march was most agreeable, and we were not at all molested by guerrillas.

We reached Savannah three days ago, but owing to Fort McAllister could not communicate; but now we have McAllister, we can go ahead.

We have already captured two boats on the Savannah River, and prevented their gunboats from coming down.

I estimate the population of Savannah at 25,000 and the garrison at 15,000. Gen. HARDEE commands.

We have not lost a wagon on the trip, but have gathered in a large supply of negroes, mules, horses, &c., and our teams are in far better condition than when we started.

My first duty will be to clear the army of surplus negroes, mules and horses. We have utterly destroyed over two hundred miles of rails, and consumed stores and provisions that were essential to LEE's and HOOD's armies. The quick work made with McAllister and the opening of communication with our fleet, and the consequent independence for supplies, dissipates all their boasted threats to head me off and starve the army.

I regard Savannah as already gained.

Yours, truly, W. T. SHERMAN, Major-Gen.

The following official reports were received this evening from Gen. THOMAS, dated at his headquarters near Franklin:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, NEAR FRANKLIN, TENN., Dec. 17, 1864.

A report just received from Major-Gen. WILSON, states that at 6 P. M. to-day he attacked and dispersed STEVENSON's division of rebel infantry and a brigade of cavalry, capturing three guns. The Fourth United States Cavalry and HATCH's division of cavalry, handsomely supported by KNIPE's division of cavalry, did the work, making several beautiful charges, breaking the rebel infantry in all directions. Had it only been light, the rebel rear guard would have been entirely destroyed. As it is, it has been severely punished. The whole army will continue vigorous pursuit in the morning. This attack was made six miles beyond Franklin.

(Signed,) GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUMBERLAND, NEAR FRANKLIN, TENN., Dec. 17—8 P. M.

We have pressed the enemy to-day beyond Franklin, capturing his hospitals, containing over 1,500 wounded and about 150 of our wounded, in addition to the above. Gen. KNIPE, commanding a division of cavalry, drove the enemy's rear guard through Franklin to-day, capturing about 250 prisoners and five battle-flags, with very little loss on our side. Citizens of Franklin represent HOOD's army as completely demoralized. In addition to the captures of yesterday, reported in my dispatches of last night, I have the honor to report the capture of Gen. RUCKER and about two hundred and fifty prisoners of the enemy's cavalry, in a fight that occurred about 8 o'clock last night between Gen. RUCKER and Gen. HATCH, of our cavalry. The enemy has been pressed to-day both in front and on both flanks. Brig.-Gen. JOHNSON succeeded in striking him on the flank just beyond Franklin, capturing quite a number of prisoners—number not yet reported. My cavalry is pressing him closely through, and I am very much in hopes of getting many more prisoners to-morrow.

(Signed) GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen.

Other dispatches (unofficial) from Nashville, state that 1,000 prisoners were captured by WILSON, and that Gen. ROUSSEAU, commanding at Murfreesboro, reports FORREST killed and 1,500 of his men captured.

The Superintendent at Nashville reports that the railroad from Nashville will be open to Franklin to-night, and will rapidly follow THOMAS, thus furnishing him supplies, and enabling him to push on after HOOD.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The Armies in Tennessee and in Georgia—Further Details of the Fighting on the 16th at Nashville—The Enemy Pressed at all Points in His Line of Retreat—Immense Captures of Guns and Prisoners—Details of the Battle of the 15th—The News from Sherman—Savannah Closely Besieged—A Formal Demand for the Surrender of the City.

(The following important official dispatches (less important, however, than those in the preceding columns) were published in our edition of yesterday morning.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—8.35 A. M.

Major-Gen. John A. Dix:

The following official report of the great victory achieved yesterday by Major-Gen. THOMAS and his gallant army over the rebel forces under Gen. HOOD in front of Nashville, was received this morning. One of the most surprising circumstances connected with the great achievement is the small loss suffered by our troops, evincing, among other things, the admirable skill and caution of Gen. THOMAS in his disposition of the battle. In our rejoicings at the defeat of the enemy, thanks are due to the Almighty for his protection to our gallant officers and soldiers in the great conflict they have passed through.

The report of Gen. THOMAS, and also an unofficial report containing interesting details are subjoined:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, EIGHT MILES FROM NASHVILLE, 6 P. M. FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 1864.

To the President of the United States, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, and Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant:

This army thanks you for your approbation of its conduct yesterday, and to assure you that it is not misplaced, I have the honor to report that the enemy has been pressed at all points to-day, in his line of retreat to the Brentwood Hills.

Brig.-Gen. HATCH, of WILSON's corps of cavalry, on the right, turned the enemy's left, and captured a large number of prisoners, the number not yet reported.

Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD's corps, next on the left of cavalry, carried several hills, captured many prisoners and six pieces of artillery. Brevet Major-Gen. SMITH, next on the left of Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, carried the salient point of the enemy's line with McMILLAN's brigade of McARTHUR's division, capturing 16 pieces of artillery, two Brigadier-Generals and about 2,000 prisoners. Brig.-Gen. GARRARD's division, of SMITH's command, next on the left of McARTHUR's division, carried the enemy's intrenchments, capturing all the artillery and troops of the enemy on the line. Brig.-Gen. WOOD's troops on Franklin pike took up the assault, capturing the enemy's intrenchments, in his retreat captured eight pieces of artillery, something over 600 prisoners, and drove the enemy within one mile of the Brentwood Hill Pass.

Maj.-Gen. STEDMAN, commanding detachments of the different armies of the Military Division of the Mississippi, most nobly supported Gen. WOOD's left, and bore a most honorable part in the operations of the day. I have ordered the pursuit to be continued in the morning at daylight, although the troops are very much fatigued. The utmost enthusiasm prevails. I must not forget to report the operations of Brig.-Gen. JOHNSON in successfully driving the enemy, with the coöperation of the gunboats under Lieut.-Commander FITCH, from their established batteries on the Cumberland River, below the City of Nashville, and of the success of Brig.-Gen. COXTON's brigade in covering and re-turning our right and rear. In the operations of yesterday and to-day although I have no report of the number of prisoners captured by JOHNSON's and COXTON's command, I know they have made a large number. I am also glad to be able to state that the number of prisoners captured yesterday greatly exceeds the number reported by telegraph last evening. The woods, fields and intrenchments are strewn with the enemy's small arms abandoned in the retreat. In conclusion, I am happy to state that all this has been effected with but a very small loss to us. Our loss probably does not exceed three hundred and very few killed.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Dec. 16—9 P. M.

During last night, HOOD withdrew his right from the river, and took a position covering Hillsboro, Granny white and Franklin pikes, which line had been carefully prepared for just this contingency. He was driven from the first line easily, but the second was very stubbornly defended, and at last heavily assaulted three times before succeeding. It was carried, however, and twenty pieces of artillery, two thousand men, including Gen. JACKSON, with the remnant of his division, were taken. The enemy were forced back two miles, and his army broken into two parts, one on the White pike and the other on the Franklin, with range of Bluffy Hills between them. STEEDMAN and WOOD pressing down the latter, and A. J. SMITH, SCHOFIELD and the cavalry down the former. Small arms lay as thick on the contested line as the rebels had stood there. HOOD can't make another such day's fight, while THOMAS is in good condition to press him. Caught more wagons. Can't say number. Everybody, white and black, did splendidly.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—10 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

Nothing has been heard from Gen. THOMAS to-day.

Unofficial dispatches state that the Provost-Marshal at Nashville reports 5,000 prisoners and 49 pieces of artillery as being already secured.

It is ascertained that in transmitting Gen. THOMAS' report last night, a telegraphic mistake was made at Louisville or Nashville in the estimated number of our casualties.

The dispatch written by Gen. THOMAS stated that his whole loss would not exceed 3,000, and that very few were killed.

A dispatch from Lexington, this evening, states that on the 13th inst., at Kingsport, Tenn., Gen. BURBRIDGE had a fight with BASIL DUKE's brigade, formerly JOHN MORGAN's, and routed it, with a loss to the enemy of one hundred and fifty killed, wounded and prisoners, and their train. DICK MORGAN, a brother of JOHN, was captured.

Dispatches have been received to-day from Gen. FOSTER, who had a personal interview, on the morning of Wednesday, the 14th inst., with Gen. SHERMAN, at Fort McAllister, which had been taken by assault the preceding day.

Savannah was closely besieged, and its capture, with the rebel forces there, was confidently expected. It was to be summoned in two days, and if not surrendered, SHERMAN would open his batteries upon it.

Gen. FOSTER reports that SHERMAN's army is in splendid condition, having lived on its march on the turkies, chickens, sweet potatoes and other good things of the richest part of Georgia.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

REPORTS VIA FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Dispatch Steamer Eliza Hancock—Important from Sherman's Army.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 18.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Associated Press, under date of Dec. 17, has the following:

"The special dispatch steamer *Eliza Hancock* arrived this morning from Hilton Head, with Maj. ANDERSON REAVER, with important dispatches from SHERMAN and FOSTER.

The news brought by the *Hancock* is of the most encouraging character. The van-guard of SHERMAN's army succeeded in reaching with safety, on the 13th inst., and with very little loss to his main army, the outskirts of Savannah, and on the 14th Gen. SHERMAN completely invested the city, hemming in, and cutting off from all means of escape, HARDEE's army of 15,000 men. Should the place not be immediately surrendered, a regular siege will be at once prosecuted with vigor. Secure lines of communication had been opened between the army of Gen. SHERMON and that of Gen. Foster, and on the 14th inst. the two Generals dined together at Fort McAllister. No doubt was entertained at Hilton Head but that Savannah must soon fall; and when that takes place the attention of SHERMAN will be, in all probability, turned toward Charleston."

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

Preparatory Manœuvres—The Enemy Completely Deceived—Full Details of the Victory.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Dec. 15.

The army commenced moving at daybreak to-day, with Gen. STEADMAN's corps on our left, the Fourth Corps next, and then A. J. SMITH's corps. The cavalry force moved to the right, and the Twenty-first Corps were held in reserve.

Very little except reconnoitering was done until after meridian, but at 12 30 o'clock the order to advance was given, and the whole column moved onward.

The rebels evidently expected that Gen. THOMAS would attempt to turn their left flank. All the indications would cause us to suppose this, and they offered numerous inducements for us to do so, and had carefully prepared their works to receive our forces if we should attack them in that quarter.

To keep up the delusion, STEADMAN's command was ordered to skirmish heavily on the rebel left flank, and he moved in the direction of the point which the rebels believed we were threatening.

While STEADMAN was manœuvring in this manner, the rebels were massing on their left, and we were concentrating the Sixteenth and Twenty-third Corps, and Gen. WILSON's cavalry on our right.

The result of this was that when the bugles sounded the advance, our right wing advanced rapidly between the left of the rebels and the Cumberland River, completely doubling upon a rebel division which the rebels had posted to blockade the river. A battery was taken here by our forces and sent to the rear.

The rebels had by this time perceived that our attack on the right was a feint, and HOOD soon attempted to atone for his mistake, but he was too late, as our right had established a force on the main bank of the river, and were steadily advancing.

The whole Twenty-third Corps had taken a position on the extreme right, while SMITH's Corps executed a half wheel, driving the columns of rebels before him easily and rapidly.

Soon the hill where the rebels were posted was taken with little loss and less difficulty.

In an hour or so the rebels had presented a strong front, and our progress for the moment was checked.

It was now visible that the contest was about to commence.

Another diversion on the left was made, to enable our men on the right to get into position and strengthen themselves so as to be ready for a charge.

In front of the Fourth Corps and about one mile beyond Acklin, the rebels had a strong line of works defended by a heavy line of skirmishers. Gen. WOOD ordered a charge upon it, and the word "forward" was shouted by the Division, Brigade and Regimental Commanders, and with promptness and decision the men leaped over the breastworks and advanced.

In less than twenty minutes our forces had possession of the rebel works, and the banners of the Fourth Corps were planted on them.

Our men, flushed with victory, without orders, pushed forward and reached the second line of rebel works by the most strenuous exertions and captured some prisoners, which with those captured previously, amounted to over 1,000.

The second line of rebel intrenchments were now in sight, located on the verge of a hill, one mile from their skirmish line. These intrenchments were built with great skill, and some time elapsed ere our men were got in position to advance upon them.

Our cavalry had advanced meanwhile until its right rested on the hills six miles beyond Nashville. Moving from the river they could now manœuvre without difficulty. Instead of facing to the west, they now faced directly south. The Second Corps of SCHOFIELD and SMITH's corps were in position directly parallel on the left. The skirmishers were advanced to the Hillsboro pike, sheltering themselves behind fences on the north side, while the Fourth Corps was formed at right angles, the front division lying directly across the Hillsboro pike, and the remainder being to the left of it.

While these movements were going on and our lines were forming and batteries being placed, the rebels could be distinctly seen moving to the left toward Hillsboro, with the view to prevent our turning their left flank.

As far as could be ascertained the entire rebel reserve was thus thrown in front of our right and centre.

In the meantime our Commanders sent reinforcements equally strong to our posts menaced by the rebels.

At 3:30 o'clock all was ready for the charge on the second line of the rebel works.

The position was a strong one, to reach which our forces had to ascend hills to an elevation of fifteen degrees, without any probation, but the lines were four columns deep, with ample reserves.

Our forces were massed against the rebel lines, and the veteran columns were hurled against the rebels with irresistible force, and at 4:50 P. M. the charge commenced.

The First and Second Divisions of the Fourth Corps moved west, and the Third Division, at right angles with it, moved south.

On the right of the Fourth Corps was the corps of A. J. SMITH.

The First and Second Divisions of the Fourth Corps had the hardest part of the task to perform. They had to move, in an exposed position, to the rebel works in their front, and these works were more formidable and stronger than those elsewhere.

Under a heavy fire of grape, cannister and musketry our men moved steadily forward, but owing to the rebels firing too high, it mostly passed over them—otherwise the slaughter would have been terrible. Some of our men were killed, but the list of casualties was less than expected.

After advancing within one hundred and fifty yards of the rebel works, their fire became very severe. Our troops never wavered, but with a shout along the lines and ringing along the Hillsboro pike, they again advanced, and were almost immediately upon the intrenchments.

The distance yet to be passed did not exceed one hundred yards, and reinforcements were in sight coming, yet the rebels evinced no signs of retiring, and discharged volley after volley into our ranks at a distance of twenty-five yards. A few of our men had now reached the works and were using the bayonet, when some few of the rebels fled, followed by others, and soon all broke and fled in the wildest confusion.

Four twelve-pounder Napoleon guns their artillerists attempted to secure, but they only succeeded in getting one of them off the field. We secured three and two caissons, with a large lot of small arms. We also captured in this charge about 400 prisoners.

The prisoners report that HOOD told them that they could hold their position against any Yankee force which could be brought against them.

Our losses in this charge did not exceed 100 killed and wounded.

SMITH's and SCHOFIELD's corps had in the meantime advanced half a mile to the south of the Hillsboro pike, capturing there a whole battery of six guns.

This makes the total of artillery captured, five guns being taken on the extreme left by the Fifteenth Ohio, amount to eighteen guns.

Several battle-flags were also taken.

The rebel loss in killed and wounded is not less than 600, while ours is only about 300.

The rebels have taken up another line, and may defend it to-morrow, if they do not retreat to-night.

One of the most brilliant charges made to-day was by the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Colored Regiments. The charge was on Rail's Hill, near the Nolansville pike, and broke the rebel line.

The colored troops behaved splendidly and lost severely.

Col. SHAFFER's colored regiment and the Seventeenth Colored Regiment lost nearly all their officers.

On the White Pike, in front of ACKLIN's residence, Gen. BEATTY led the charge on the first rebel line, and at 12 o'clock to-day our forces carried it at the point of the bayonet, and planted our guns on the works abandoned by the rebels. Fifty prisoners were captured in this charge. Our losses were very slight, although we advanced in great confusion.

Lieut. J. WATSON, of the Fifth Iowa, was shot through the breast while gallantly charging the enemy's batteries and mortally wounded.

The steamer *Pike*, in the Quartermaster's service, while proceeding up the river, when three miles from the city, was fired into by the rebels. One man named GEORGE BLAKELY was killed and four others wounded. She turned back.

The gunboat fleet were engaged down the river, about fourteen miles from the city, shelling the rebel left very vigorously.

The headquarters of Gen CHALMERS were captured, with fifteen guns, and all his books, papers, valuables, etc. They are now at Capt. GODWIN's headquarters.

The Provost-Marshal-General says that about 550 have reached this city up to this hour (9 P. M.) The total amount of prisoners captured will not fall short of 1,200.

Capt. GROSVENER, a brother of Col. GROSVENER, commanding a brigade, was killed.

Adjt. CLAYBERNE and Gen. ROBERTS were wounded.

One of our shells from Fort Negley fell short, killing four of our own wounded.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION

The Fleet Seen Off New Inlet, North Carolina.

List of the Vessels Composing the Expedition.

FORTRESS MONROE VIA BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 18.

The special dispatch steamer *Hancock*, from Hilton Head, passed off New Inlet, N. C., while on her way to Fortress Monroe the expeditionary fleet under command of BUTLER and PORTER, which sailed from here some days since.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S FLEET.

Flagship, *Malvern*.

First Division.

Commodore H. K. THATCHER, commanding.

Colorado	10	Fort Donelson	5
Nyack	7	*Rhode Island	10
Aries	5	Maumee	7
Grand Gulf	9	James Adger	10
Howqua	6	Huron	5
Iasco	5	Monican	7
Monticello	7	Cherokee	5
Agawam	9	Tallapoosa	9

Second Division.

Commodore JOSEPH LANMAN, Commanding.

Minnesota	50	Eolus	5
Mackinaw	9	Yantic	5
Seneca	5	Massasoit	9
Kansas	5	Gettysburgh	5
Nereus	8	Juniata	9
*Fort Jackson	10	*Keystone State	9
Osceola	9	Calypso	5

Third Division.

Commodore JAMES F. SCHENCK, commanding.

Powhattan	19	Lillian	5
Undilla	5	Shenandoah	10
Mount Vernon	5	Cambridge	7
Mattabesset	9	Brooklyn	26
Emma	5	*Alabama	—
Saco	5		

Fourth Division.

Commodore S. W. GODON, commanding.

Susquehanna	14	Tristam Shandy	5
*Quaker City	10	Gov. Buckingham	5
Victoria	5	Dumbarton	5
Montgomery	9	Britannia	5
R. R. Cuyler	9	Wabash	50
Vicksburgh	9	Peuqot	5
Maratanza	9	Pawtuxet	9
Tuscarora	10	*Santiago de Cuba	9

Division of Iron-Clads.

Commodore WM. RADFORD, commanding.

New Ironsides	18	Dictator	2
Canonicus	2	Mahopac	2
Saugus	2	Monadnoc	4

* Vessels marked thus * are designated for hospital vessels.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Special Dispatch to the NEW-YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 18.

From Southern papers of Friday last received at the office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, we extract the following items of news, not contained in the official bulletin of yesterday.

IN FRONT OF RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 16.

Nothing worthy of notice has occurred on the military lines north of the James river. Four-fifths of GRANT's army is now on the south side, the Sixth and Ninth corps at the front, the Second and Fifth in reserve. On the lines north of the Appomattox all intercourse between the pickets of the two armies has been stopped by peremptory orders from their respective Generals.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 16,

The lines of Richmond and Petersburgh remain quiet. The whole force of the enemy from Fort Harrison to the river now consists of negroes, with the exception of two companies of white men, with cannon in Fort Harrison itself. Our men do not fire on them at present.

ADVANCE UPON KINSTON.

From the Goldsboro State Journal, Dec. 13.

The enemy, whom we announced on yesterday as advancing upon Kinston, were met on yesterday at daylight, and after a brisk engagement were driven back, our forces still pursuing. Still further reinforcements have been sent to Kinston, amply sufficient for any force the enemy can bring to bear at that point. Lieut.-Col. STARR's promptness and courage has thus easily frustrated an attack upon Kinston, which, if successful, might have resulted in serious consequences.

COL. STARR'S REPORT.

KINSTON, Dec. 12, 1864.

Having been reinforced, I left the breastworks at daylight to find the enemy. I discovered him in considerable force on the Neuse road, two miles from town. He showed two pieces of artillery and five or six hundred infantry. After a brisk engagement of thirty minutes, he was driven across the south-west bridge, destroying it behind him. Our cavalry and infantry are still pressing him.

J. R. STARR, Colonel Commanding.

LYNCHBURGH.

A telegram to the *Whig* from LYNCHBURGH, dated December 14, has the following additions about the Union raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad:

No positive intelligence of the enemy's number is received, but it is supposed to be five or six thousand, a portion of whom, it is said, yet occupy Bristol. A body of the enemy, returning toward Beans' Station, encountered our forces at Zollicoffer Station, on the East Tennessee Road, nine miles west of Bristol, where a fight was said to be progressing at last accounts.

A PROCLAMATION BY GEN. BRECKINRIDGE.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 15.

On the 10th, Gen. BRECKINRIDGE issued the following proclamation:

Protection having been guaranteed to all citizens of East Tennessee, who, having entered the Federal service, shall in good faith return home and enter upon their pursuits as peaceable citizens, this privilege is hereby extended to all who, not having belonged to the Confederate army, have gone within the lines of the enemy, to avoid service, or for other reasons. Such as are above or below military age shall not be required to perform military duty, and all shall be free from punishment except such as have been guilty of murder and other high crimes. All citizens and soldiers are requested and enjoined to receive with kindness those who avail themselves of this order, and to cultivate such a spirit as will put an end to the internal strife and domestic warfare which has so long desolated this portion of the State.

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, Maj.-Gen.

FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 15.

Capt. REYNOLDS, of the army, who has just reached Montgomery, informs the Montgomery *Advertiser*, that the day he left Cherokee information was received from Gen. RODDY, to the effect that all the Federal posts southeast of Tullahoma had been called in, including Chattanooga, Bridgeport and Stevenson. The Lagrange *Reporter* has information from a gentleman from Carrolton, whose brother's neighbor, living in Van Wert, was in Chattanooga on Wednesday of last week. He states that there was not a Yankee either in Chattanooga or Bridgeport, nor was it believed there were any this side of Nashville.

THE FALL OF FORT M'ALLISTER.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 15.

An official dispatch from Gen. BEAUREGARD, received yesterday, states that the enemy stormed and carried Fort McAllister on Wednesday. The same dispatch mentions the appearance of an increased number of enemy's vessels at mouth of Savannah River. The fall of Fort McAllister does not by any means involve the loss of Savannah, but will necessitate the reinforcement of the troops defending that city. There was some heavy artillery on the fort, and it will be remembered that an experimental attack of Yankee iron-clads on this position, about fifteen months ago, was successfully repulsed. Fort McAllister commanded the entrance to Ogeechee River, and has prevented the enemy heretofore from ascending the river. We believe there are other works further up the stream, which would render the navigation of the stream by the enemy extremely uncomfortable.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 18.

DISUNIONISTS DOWNCAST.

Secessionists are extremely downcast over the unexpected reverses of the past week to their Southern friends. They attribute the loss of so many officers in the fight at Franklin, Tenn., to the fact that HOOD's men were tired of the war, and would not fight. Their officers were compelled to lead them, and for this reason so many of them fell in the contest. They also prophecy that HOOD's army will desert him, and never go back to Georgia. Besides thus giving up all success in the Southwest, these Secessionists acknowledge that SHERMAN's campaign has been a perfect success, because he was able not only to divide his army and march through Georgia, but even to leave the inferior portion of it to annihilate HOOD. It is quite evident, from all conversations on the street to-day, that the Southern sympathizers have given up all hope of their friends' success.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

A quorum of the Ways and Means Committee will remain here during the coming recess, for the purpose of maturing various financial schemes which have been submitted for their action. Secretary FESSENDEN is preparing a letter upon this subject, which will be transmitted to both the Senate and the House Financial Committees in a very few days.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The Reconstruction Bill has been so amended as to meet the views of almost all the Administration Senators and Representatives. It will pass Congress at once, and receive the signature of the President. Louisiana will be admitted under its recent reorganization, and the delegation now here will be at once admitted to seats in Congress.

THE BILL RELATING TO UNEMPLOYED OFFICERS.

There is a strong pressure being brought to bear on the Senate Military Committee to defeat the House bill, dropping all unemployed general officers not on duty within the last three months. The Committee will take action on this subject to-morrow.

THE WHISKY AND TOBACCO TAX.

An attempt will be made by the Ways and Means Committee to get definite action upon the whisky and tobacco tax before the holidays. The Committee meet to-morrow morning to confer on this subject. Members of the House, however, are desirous that the whole subject shall be postponed until after the holidays.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS OF HONOR.

Thursday last, at Maj.-Gen. HUMPHREY's headquarters, Gen. MEADE presented to the following soldiers medals of honor, which had been awarded them by the War Department, for distinguished gallantry in battle:

NAMES, RANK, AND WHERE DISTINGUISHED.

Sergt.-Maj. W. B. Hincks, 14th Conn.—Gettysburgh.

E. W. Bacon, Co. F., 14th Conn.—Gettysburgh.

Corp. Christian Flynn, Co. K., 14th Conn.—Gettysburgh.

Sergt. W. Westerhold, Co. K., 52d N. Y.—Spottsylvania.

Sergt. G. H. Dare, Co. D., 126th N. Y.—Gettysburgh.

Jerry Wall, Co. B., 126th N. Y.—Gettysburgh.

John Mayberry, Co. F., 1st Del.—Gettysburgh.

Corp. J. De Castro, Co. I., 19th Mass.—Gettysburgh.

Sergt. Benj. Tellitson, Co. C., 19th Mass.—Gettysburgh.

Corp. M. C. Henson, Co. F., 19th Me.—Bristow Station.

L. Bundy, Co. C., 4th Ohio—Spottsylvania.

L. Morgan, Co. C., 4th Ohio—Spottsylvania.

Oliver Rood, Co. F., 26th Ind.—Gettysburgh.

Sergt. W. P. Thomson, Co. G., 20th Ind.—Wilderness.

A. Freeman, Co. E., 124th N. Y.—Spottsylvania.

Philip Haughter, Co. F., 73d N. Y.—Spottsylvania.

F. A. Bisnop, Co. C., 57th Penn.—Spottsylvania.

Corp. C. J. Russell, Co. H., 93d N. Y.—Spottsylvania.

Corp. J. M. Kendag, Co. A., 63d Penn.—Spottsylvania.

John U. Ossel, Co. G., 7th Ind.—Spottsylvania.

Medals were also due Sergt. T. BRIGLEY, Seventh New-York Artillery; Privates GEORGE HARRIS, Co. B, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania; and J. H. WEEKS, Co. H, One Hundred and Fifty-second New-York. The two former were sick in hospital, and unable to be present at the presentation. The latter died gallantly in the battle of Reams' Station.

THE BILL TO ENCOURAGE ENLISTMENTS.

To-morrow, Senator WILSON's "bill to encourage enlistments" will come up in the Senate. It proposes to free the wives and children of all the colored men who have and who may enlist in the Union army. It applies more particularly to enlistments in Delaware, Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri. It is believed that by the operations of this bill more than one hundred thousand persons will be freed.

PERSONAL.

Hon. H. E. CHITTENDEN, former Register of the United States Treasury, is here to testify in the case of STEWART GWYNN.

DEATH OF MISS MYRTLE MINER.

Miss MYRTLE MINER, for a long time identified with the cause of educating colored children in this city, died here yesterday.

EXECUTIONS.

On Friday last, the following soldiers were hung for desertion: JOHN THOMPSON, Fifth New-Hampshire; CHRISTOPHER LUKEN, Co. E, Seventh New-York; and CHARLES HAMMEL, of the same company, all of the First Division, Second Corps. WILLIAM KANE, *alias* W. CARTER, Eighth Indiana Volunteers, belonging to Second Division, Fifth Corps, was also executed in the presence of his division.

PARDONED.

Private JOHN MCNULTY, *alias* JAMES RILEY, Co. E, Sixth New-Hampshire Regiment, also sentenced to death for the same crime, was pardoned by Gen. MEADE.

The Late Firemen's Fight—Prompt Action of the Fire Commissioners—Both Engine Companies Disbanded.

A special meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department was held at Firemen's Hall on Friday evening, 16th inst. Present, JOHN J. GORMAN, President, and Commissioners BONNELL, LAWRENCE and FLEMING.

The meeting was called to investigate the charges of Chief Engineer DECKER and Assistant Engineer WEST, against Engine Companies Fifty-three and Forty. These were the companies engaged in the disgraceful fight which occurred on Tuesday morning last. A thorough investigation was had. The Commissioners remained in session from 8 o'clock in the evening until 2 o'clock the next morning, during which time they examined about one hundred witnesses; they then adjourned, to meet on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock P. M. At that hour they again met, when, after a short consultation, they, by a unanimous vote, disbanded both companies, expelled their foremen from the Fire Department, and directed the Chief Engineer to take charge of their houses and apparatus.

The difficulty occurred on the 13th inst.; the complaints were made on the 14th inst.; the trial took place on the 16th, and on the 17th the decision was rendered and names of the companies expunged from the rolls of the department. In this prompt action and decision, the Commissioners have done themselves great credit, and will receive the thanks and indorsement of all worthy firemen and citizens. The firemen of New-York have proved themselves in many an emergency to be a noble set of men, and worthy the great confidence the public have in them, and it is a shame that a few unworthy members should thus bring discredit upon so worthy an institution. The department is now governed by gentlemen of responsibility and position, who are determined to rid it of all "roughs" and "rowdies" and unless they ask the assistance of the public, and endeavor they are the Commissioners will receive their immediate attention.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Storm—The Trains—Sanitary Condition of the Troops—Deserters, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1864.

Sunday night and Monday, Dec. 11 and 12, will long be remembered by those exposed to the inclement weather, which was at its height during the period named. The whole surface of the country had been covered with snow on the Friday night previous, and as there had been no intervening warm spell to melt the fleecy coating, it lay upon the ground in a light granulated form, so that the slightest puff of wind whirled it about in any direction. Toward night (Sunday) the mercury took another plunge, and went down so low as to indicate the freezing of all warm-blooded animals on first exposure. In the army, however, the men who suffered most were those on picket duty. These poor fellows, though frequently changed by the adoption of short tours of duty, suffered terribly. I do not know that any thus exposed were frozen to death, but a good many are reported to have had their ears, toes and fingers frozen, and more were thoroughly chilled through, and by the greatest exertions were only prevented from passing to the next stage of freezing—that of comfortable indifference and drowsiness.

Early Monday morning the wind seemed to take a fresh start, and gradually increased in volume and frickiness, until it blew a perfect hurricane, reminding one of Dr KANE's Arctic experience, where he was compelled to lie flat upon the ice to keep from being blown along with the freezing current. The scene was rendered more wild and disagreeable by the blinding clouds of snow that were whisked up in every direction. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, several trains started from camp for the depot at Stevens' Station, (a distance of from eight to nine miles,) to obtain supplies; but in one instance, at least, the teamsters refused to move when ordered, they declaring it to be utterly impossible to control their animals in such a gale, even if they could keep themselves from freezing. Few blamed them for this disobedience of orders, and the experience of those who did move, was that their companions acted wisely, as, riding myself that morning to Stevens' Station, I had abundant opportunity to witness. At one exposed point, just as the pike emerges from the northerly side of Winchester, each team in turn as it came along was, in almost every instance, blown off the pike; several six-mule wagons were actually upset by the sudden squalls of wind, and quite a number of teams—the drivers being benumbed with cold—becoming unmanageable, took a short turn to the right, running away, and scattering fragments of the vehicles to which they were attached in every direction. Men on horseback were also occasionally brushed off the pike, horse and all, as if they had no more weight than a snowflake. The poor fellows—infantrymen—guarding the train, suffered terribly. A musket is a very disagreeable thing to handle on a cool, windy day. The courage of some of the guard at first failed them, and they returned to the friendly shelter of the houses in Winchester, after making several unsuccessful attempts to pass the breakpaces. Others trudged along as philosophically as it was possible to be under such disagreeable circumstances, and were cordially welcomed by their companions in arms upon arriving at the station. A ride in the cars to Harper's Ferry this frosty morning was attended by no very unpleasant consequence, though it took three hours and a-half—possible a little more—to make the twenty-seven miles—mi while the pauses to fix misplaced rails and other purposes, were fr quent and inksome to bear with because of the pla of not making a connection on the Baltimore and Ohio Road at Harper's Ferry, shall good feeling every where prevailed, and no one seemed to be afraid of guerrillas for well they know that the old Boreas in his cold moods is quite as severe upon Confederate guerrillas as people that earn a living in an honest way. Very cold was he, notwithstanding the popular theory to the contrary as effecting races, is individually a great enervator. I remember that under the old police system in New-York, respectable citizens felt safe from being robbed and garroted on bitter cold nights. Ottawa being every where constitutionally the same, the frequent stoppage and the staid pace of the locomotive did not even suggest the possibility of an attack. On the part of "Deadheads" there is a gratifying consciousness of safety on a slow train, which they do not feel under other circumstances—the heirs of the class having no lien upon the treasury of the railroad company in case of a neck broken. In a grand smash-up. The train eventually reached its destination in safety, and as miserable people, it is said, always like to see other people situated so as to be sympathized with, there was general rejoicing at the non-arrival of the train going East with which it had been also delayed by the storm. The passengers had the disagreeable duty of trying to keep warm for several hours, when the long-expected train arrived and they went off ejoicing.

Harper's *Ferry* is not the most desirable town in the world to stop in. All the business of the place seems to be in the hands of a few men of the Shylock persuasion—about which I may have something to say at another time.

The inclement weather, of course, suspends all hostile movements by either army in this valley, and therefore there is, temporarily I hope, a dearth of exciting military news.

The sanitary condition of the troops continues to be good, and whenever the weather does permit, the troops being well in hand, can be moved instantly, and the different commands, with well filled ranks.

Here, as elsewhere, there is much anxiety to hear from Gen. SHERMAN'S march through the Cotton States. There is an abiding confidence in the entire success of the expedition which never has been felt in a movement before; and this is partially caused, no doubt, by the fact that the Confederates of all grades hereabouts do not even hint at the possibility of his meeting with a reverse—much less a serious disaster. On the contrary, they predict that the movement will be an entire success, and confess it to be the most damaging affair to their cause that GRANT has planned since he assumed command of the Union armies.

Deserters from EARLY'S army, detailed men, conscripts and refugees, come within our lines daily. Their stories all go to show a general despondency within the Confederate lines—particularly among Virginians, who believe this State is soon to be abandoned by Gen. LEE, to the tender mercies of Yankee soldiers.

I am gratified in being able to state that a detachment of Paymasters has recently reached this department, and among the troops paid off are those composing the Second Cavalry Division—some of whom have not received pay for ten months before. Money, to liquidate current expenses, come next in importance to food, to secure good fighting men.

E. A. PAUL.

The English Heptarchy and the American Union.

At the breakfast recently given in this city to Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, of the University of Oxford one of the speeches was by Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, He said:

When the history of the literature of our nineteenth century shall come to be written, it will record the fact that, in the year 1864, a learned and conscientious scholar, eminent for his love alike of truth and freedom, left his tranquil abode and quiet academic pursuits, in the venerable University of Oxford, to cross the wide Atlantic,—to behold and study a continent convulsed and heaving with the most widespread and bloody rebellion recorded in the annals of man. Like THUCYDIDES of old, who personally saw the events which his classic pen recorded, our modern student has deemed it necessary to visit the scene of our great American conflict, and, as an eye-witness, to survey the giant features of a struggle so far transcending, both in details and results, the war which the Greek historian has embalmed for the instruction of posterity.

We congratulate ourselves, and still more do we congratulate the lovers of historical truth throughout the world, that a witness so competent and so impartial was here to behold the immense array; to carry back to Europe and into history, a political picture so continental, so multitudinous, and yet so simple and majestic. In behalf, moreover, of enlightened national government, the great necessity of modern times, we also rejoice that a judge so upright was present at the trial of the mighty issue, so distinctly presented, between order and disorder, between settled government and endless anarchy; to hear and to welcome the solemn verdict reverberating from ocean to ocean; to enter up and record the sublime and final adjudication which proclaims to the civilized world, that the people of the United States of America, and not a league of States or nations; that, by their own inherent power, they indestructibly created and constituted a Government—a political unit, one and indivisible—the creature, not of a compact, but of a Constitution—a living, growing organism, not to be dismembered, emasculated or enfeebled, but permanently to remain on earth, a great and beneficent continental power, in the full and undisputed exercise of its lawfully established authority.

Nor is it strange, that the far-reaching consequences of the great election of the 8th of November, worthy to be forever kept as a national anniversary, should engage the profound attention of our enlightened visitor, accustomed, as he is, by academic studies, "to trace the progress of humanity through all the ages." His range of vision, sweeping backward and forward through the centuries, discerns at once the parallel, not only in the past, but in the future, between the two great nations of the globe, whose fortune and whose privilege it is to speak the English tongue. For who can tell more truly than the Regius Professor, whom we have met to welcome the story of the birth of his own old England a thousand years ago, amid the throes of the dying Heptarchy? Who can estimate more justly the political insignificance of that miserable group of jarring and discordant States, some of them no larger than our own little Delaware, but each claiming to be "sovereign," whose petty bickerings and lilliputian wars, during the darkness of four long centuries, are stigmatized by MILTON as no more worthy of historic narrative than "the skirmishes of kites and crows?" Who can prize more highly than our guest the statesmanship of EGBERT, or of ALFRED, in gathering up and fusing into a solid mass those wretched scraps of "sovereignty," reissued to the world as the single, undivided realm of "England," and sent down into history to play a part so commanding in the great drama of European progress? But what was the union of the Heptarchy, what was the genesis of that powerful kingdom, but the prototype and prefiguration of that transcendent event in American history, that great and signal act of statesmanship which evoked the American Union from a jarring, incoherent, and rickety "Confederation," just crumbling into anarchy and ruin? What were EGBERT and ALFRED, as political architects, but precursors of our consummate HAMILTON and his patriotic associates, framers of the Constitution which called into being the Continental Republic of the Western World, to match side by side with England down the coming ages?

The striking parallel in the growth and development of the two great germs of continental power, thus planted by the British race on the eastern and western shores of the Atlantic, are obvious to every philosophical observer; but who can delineate more accurately than the scholar now before us the steady expansion of the England of ALFRED—the very root of the British Empire—not only pushing out and entwining its shoots around the British Islands, but grasping every salient point in the Mediterranean, the Gulf of Mexico and the far-off Indian Ocean? Who can behold with more honest pride than himself, the royal banner of the United Kingdom floating over the broad expanse of British America, the majestic basins of the Indus and the Ganges, and her own undivided Anglo-Australian continent beyond the equator, the mighty links in that continental chain, separated by intervening oceans, yet practically united in one world-encircling empire, by the omnipresent power of her imperial navy?

With possessions so vast, fruits of a national life so vigorous, is it for England to propose or even to desire the dismemberment of the American Union, the work of her ideal offspring in this Western Hemisphere? What if the narrow fringe along the Atlantic occupied by the Thirteen States of our infant nation has widened into a continental zone, studded with six and thirty stars, glittering from ocean to ocean, have we done aught but follow the parental example? With the blood of old England flowing in our veins, will she not permit us to prepare the wilderness she gave us as an inheritance, as a receptacle and asylum for at least her own overcrowded millions? Will she not consent to share us yet a little, that we may uncover the mountains of gold and silver garnered up by Providence to meet the cost of saving our nation's life? Isolated as we are between two oceans, and confined to a single continent, how can we endanger the safety or the peace of the world? Can we become in the dangerous or aggressive within our single continental belt of little more than twenty degrees of latitude, than Imperial England, with territory stretching nearly from pole to pole? Let us say to our friend and guest, and let him assure his countrymen that we, the people of its republic, united and free, seek only to put to its proper use the portion of the earth which the Great Architect of nations has committed to our care; that we propose to make it the permanent abode of civilization, humanity and freedom; that we know the work which we are set to do and, by God's grace, intend honestly and fully to do it.

Our valued friend has frankly told us that his sympathies for our cause in the conflict he is here to record, are due not to our "territorial greatness," but to the "consequences to humanity and freedom" which it involves; in a word, that our primary object in suppressing this rebellion, should be the abolition of slavery leaving the preservation of our nationality to be subordinate and secondary. With all possible respect, we beg to assure him that such is not the sentiment of the American people, nor such the verdict pronounced on the eventful eighth of November. On the contrary, their judgment was and is, *that the Nation and its Government must be first saved*, as an indispensable pre requisite to any effort in the republic of African slavery. That great preliminary work, by the blessing of Heaven, is now virtually accomplished. The necessary exertion of the military and naval force of the Union may not be fully ended, but the moral victory, establishing its national sovereignty, is complete; and it only remains for the Government, by a discreet but energetic exercise of the powers it lawfully enjoys, or may soon acquire under the Constitution, effectually to prevent the revival, by eradicating the cause, of the fearful struggle which has so deeply interested our honored guest and the friends of freedom and humanity throughout the world.

More About Medical Monography.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 9, in criticizing the financial statement of the United States Sanitary Commission, you say: "We will frankly say, that an item of nearly forty thousand dollars for publishing what are called 'Medical Monographs,' is an item which we believe the benevolent contributors to the fund never thought of." You will observe, on referring to the financial statement, that it is not said that forty thousand dollars were spent upon "Medical Monographs;" the clause in the report containing the extract is as follows:

"VI.—PUBLICATIONS.

Monographs on medical and surgical subjects, for the use of surgeons in the field and hospitals; reports of all kinds, documents, *Sanitary Bulletin* at New York, and *Sanitary Reporter* at Louisville, Ky., $38,800 37"

The commission is charged with the duty of aiding the National forces by every means in its power, with providing such supplementary assistance of a medical and sanitary character as the peculiar phases of the military situation may allow, or its means, derived from the gifts of the people, render possible. In 1861, when the National forces were gathering and organizing, and hundreds of medical men, leaving the routine of civil practice to enter the army and confront the diseases and casualties of camps and battle-fields, the commission undertook to publish a series of tracts, or monographs, on military medicine and surgery, and circulate them throughout the army, in order that the latest views of science might be promulgated, and thus the risks of the soldier's life be lessened. The following list will show the subjects treated of in the monographs, and the names of the authors who patriotically consented to write them.

1. Military Hygiene and Therapeutics. By Alfred C. Post, M. D., and W. H. Van Buren, M. D.
2. Control and Prevention of Infectious Diseases. By Elisha Harris, M. D.
3. Quinine as a Prophylactic against Malarious Diseases. By Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.
4. Vaccination in Armies. By F. G. Smith, M. D., and Alfred Stillé, M. D.
5. Rules for Preserving the Health of the Soldier. By Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.
6. Scurvy. By W. A. Hammond, M. D.
7. Miasmatic Fevers. By John T. Metcalfe, M. D., New-York.
8. Continued Fevers. By J. B. Upham, M. D., Boston.
9. Yellow Fever. By John T. Metcalfe, M. D., New-York.
10. Pneumonia. By Austin Flint, M. D., New-York.
11. Dysentery. By Alfred Stillé, M. D., Philadelphia.
12. Pain and Anæsthetics. By Valentine Mott, M. D.
13. Hemorrhage from Wounds, and the Best Means of Arresting it. By Valentine Mott, M. D.
14. Treatment of Fractures in Military Surgery. By John H. Packard, M. D., Philadelphia.
15. Amputations. By Stephen Smith, M. D., New-York.
16. The Excision of Joints for Traumatic Cause. By R. M. Hodges, M. D., Boston.
17. Venereal Diseases. By Freeman J. Burnstead, M. D., New-York.

Etc., etc.

The following brief preface introduces each monograph, and explains itself:

The attention of the Sanitary Commission has been directed to the fact that most of our army Surgeons now in the field are unavoidably deprived of many facilities they have heretofore enjoyed for the consultation of standard and medical authorities. It is obviously impossible to place within their reach anything that can be termed a medical library. The only remedy seems to be a preparation and distribution among the medical staff of a series of brief essays or hand-books, embodying, in a condensed form, the conclusions of the highest medical authorities in regard to those medical and surgical questions which are likely to present themselves to Surgeons in the field, on the largest scale, and which are, therefore, of chief practical importance.

The Commission has assigned the duty of preparing papers on several subjects of this nature, to certain of its associate members, in our principal cities, belonging to the medical profession, whose names are the best evidence of their fitness for their duty

The following paper on * * * * * * belongs to this series, and is respectfully recommended by the Commission to the medical officers of our army now in the field.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1861.

These monographs have been of great value to the medical officers, and the means no doubt of saving many lives. Written by experts, circulating with the indorsements of high medical authorities, they have been eagerly sought for at home, and favorably noticed by those interested in military medicine abroad.

You will observe that the cost of the *Sanitary Bulletin* and *Reporter* is also included in the item referred to. These publications have been rendered necessary by the fact that the Commission depends for its money and supplies upon several thousand of aid societies all over the country, and these bodies demand and expect minute periodical reports, as to how their money and supplies are expended. Twice a month the *Bulletin* is issued from an eastern office, and twice a month the *Reporter* from a western office, conveying to the aid societies the information they require. It is and has been deemed better for the commission to publish its reports in serial form, to secure greater regularity in its communications with the immense number of its branch aid societies.

The daily papers would not, on account of the pressure of other news, grant the necessary space with sufficient frequency; moreover the selection of a particular daily paper as the organ of the commission would have aroused jealousy in many minds, and disturb the harmony of our constituency.

Night Scene in the Harlem Tunnel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES, this morning, announced that a breaksman was killed on the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad last evening. Nothing else was added. Perhaps a few words from one present about that time may add a little light on a dark subject. Yesterday morning was bright but winterish, and with my better half, I started to spend the day in Westchester County. About 4 P. M. we left on return to the city, congratulating ourselves on the propitious day and agreeable trip. It grew dark as we crossed Harlem Bridge, and shortly after entered that wretched subterranean upper tunnel. Suddenly the train began to slow. Soon it came to a dead pause. "What is the matter?" was the inquiry. My wife, quick at detecting trouble, said something must be wrong, as the engine was letting off steam. It was gloomy, dark, and yet I started to investigate, as some one remarked, the cars were off the track.

Well, this proved to be true. Getting out of the cars, with crowds of other passengers, we could see lights and confusion ahead. A policeman said a car was off the track and was across the rails. A man had been killed, and it would take hours to get things to rights. There was an express train in advance of ours, and a third one just coming up in the rear and others expected. Ascertaining the condition of affairs, I returned to the cars and informed my wife our happy felicitations were at an end. We must leave the cars and grope our way over the road, led with hundreds of men, women and children through the wretched tunnel, (which had no lights and dark as Erebus) to the stair-case, which we finally reached. There was a long file of distressed and discomfited passengers, who followed in dreary procession through the darkness and storm, up a broken, slippery stair-case, to the summit of the tunnel. Everything was in doubt and confusion, even with those familiar with the spot, but to strangers, it must have been especially distressing.

Reaching the street, through the prompt aid of a number of Police officers, we set out for the Third-avenue cars. O it is an occasional one goes up as high as Ninety-third street, where we came out, and then rush for seats, and even standing room, was precarious. After an additional hour's ride and walk through the snow-storm, we reached our cheerful fireside in Fourteenth street, grateful for an escape from the darkest casket, but with the pleasure of the day's excursion marred by weariness and this untimely incident. What others, such as strangers and exiles with children, it must have been painful in end. This disaster occurred near where a more recent fatal one took place, but whether from defect in the road or unavoidable accident, it is to be hoped, will now be fully investigated and exposed.

The track was probably not cleared for trains before midnight. During the time not less than 2 000 passengers on twelve or fourteen trains, detained on both sides from the Harlem and New Haven roads, must have remained in a state of detention and painful anxiety. It was just as the commuters were going home, and many families and offices doubtless kept in a state of painful apprehension, to say nothing of the hundreds of passengers disgusted and annoyed. The dirty tunnels on this road should be lighted and the dilapidated stairs be repaired, if passengers hereafter are to be left in that decaying place, to reach the city by the Third-avenue cars.

A PASSENGER.

Military Population of the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a statistical error in your Washington letter of Dec. 12, as follows: "It is estimated by statistic ians that, within the limits of the Confederacy, one hundred and fifty thousand persons will arrive at the military age during the coming year, 1865."

Now, by consulting the introduction to the census report of 1850, you will find under the article entitled, "Population at the Military Ages," the following trustworthy table for the year 1861:

Entering on 18 years of age	277 500
Passing over 45 years of age	128,600
Difference	148,900
Deduct natural deaths of military age	57,000
Annual home increase	91,900

We make the following calculation from the population at the military ages of 1860 and 1861, including in the revolted States one-half the military population of Tennessee, excluding Western Virginia. The rebellious States have sixteen and sixty-five (16 65) hundredths of the military population of the United States; consequently, they have 16.65 per cent. of those arriving at 18 years of age. Sixteen and sixty-five per cent. of 277.500 is 46,203, the number in the Confederacy reaching the military age. This is very far short of 150,000. But if we take the annual increase, the number is much smaller. Sixteen and sixty-five per cent. of 90.000 is only 15,301. Considering that a large number will pass over 50 years of age, (which I believe is the limit in the Confederacy of those "robbed from the grave,") the real increase cannot be over 25,000.

Of course, the number entering the military age in 1865 would be greater than the above estimate, had not the natural increase been disturbed by the war. More than enough to counterbalance this increase have entered the Confederate service under 18 years. Furthermore, the Confederates will hardly gain, as volunteers from sympathizing States, as many as they will lose from those States partially in our possession.

From these facts, we see that the drain on the population of the military ages in the revolted States, is much greater than the supplies from all sources. The rebellion must, therefore, eventually yield from sheer exhaustion, which we could hardly hope for if the year 1865 should bring 150,000 new recruits, while 1861 furnished 46,000. Yours, &c.,

S. PARSONS.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1864.

The Registry of Southerners—Another Circular from Gen. Dix.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, Headquarters Maj.-Gen. PECK, No. 37 Bleecker-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1864.

CIRCULAR.—Attention is again called to General Orders Nos. 80 and 93, Headquarters of the Department of the East, which prescribe that all persons coming from the insurgent States shall report at these headquarters for registry.

Keepers of hotels and boarding-houses are again requested to send to this office the names of all individuals from said States taking lodgings with them.

The results developed by the registry fully justify the action of the Department Commander, and would warrant its continuance. The decision of the Canadian Court in favor of the St. Alban's raiders and robbers makes it imperative that the registering be pushed vigorously. It is a measure of public safety, which commends itself to all good citizens.

JOHN J. PECK, Major-General.

[OFFICIAL:] JAS. D. MCVEY, Lieut. and A. D. C.

Col. Lewis M. Peck, One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment New-York Volunteers.

GEN. BANKS' SENTENCE REVERSED BY A COURT-MARTIAL—THE COLONEL ORDERED TO RETURN TO HIS REGIMENT.

The following order gives the result of the Court-Martial in the case of Lewis M. PECK, of the One Hundred and Seventy third Regiment New-York Volunteers, who was recommended to be dishonorably dismissed the service by Gen. BANKS for alleged misconduct during the Red River campaign.

CAMP RUSSELL, Nov. 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 13.—1. Before a general Court-Martial, which convened at Cedar Creek, Va., Nov. 5, 1864, pursuant to General Order No. 78, par. 3, Headquarters Nineteenth Army Corps, Nov. 3, 1864, and of which Brig.-Gen. JAS. D. FESSENDEN is President, was arraigned and tried Col. LEWIS M. PECK, One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment New-York Volunteers.

Charge.—Misbehavior before the enemy.

Specifications.—Identical with those of General Order 87, Department of the Gulf, May 8, 1864.

Finding.—The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Col. LEWIS M. PECK, One Hundred and Seventy-third New-York, of the charge, "Not Guilty," and the court does, therefore, acquit him.

2. The court having duly acquitted Col. LEWIS M. PECK, One Hundred and Seventy-third New-York Volunteer Infantry, * * * he will return to duty with his regiment. * * * By command,

Brevet Major-Gen. EMERY.

(Signed,) PETER FRENCH, A. A. A. G.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 17, 1864.

$17,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C.	117	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	117
18,000 do	117½	100 do	s10 116⅛
25,000 do	117⅛	500 do	116⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	103½	100 do	s30 116
30,000 do	103⅝	50 do	116⅞
5,000 do	b5 103⅝	100 do	s10 117⅛
140,000 do, new iss.	103⅝	100 do	116⅜
6,000 U. S. 10-4 s. C.	102⅛	26 do	s10 117⅜
6,000 U. S. 7 3-10s, Apl. & Oct.	119⅜	150 Erie Railway	93⅛
15,000 do	120	100 do	93⅜
5,000 do O & Jan.	119⅛	5 do	94
23,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	100 do	b30 93⅛
3,000 Mo. 6s, issued to H. & N. & J. R.	95	400 Hudson R. R.	116
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	25¼	100 do	s10 116⅛
50,000 do	b10 30⅜	5 Second-av. R.	60
11,000 Mich. So. & N. Ins.	106	50 Stonington R.	130
10,000 Al. & T. H. 1st M.	104	100 C., R., & Q. R.	117⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	89	200 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	63
5,000 Cl. & To. S. F. B.	108	100 Reading R.	113⅜
2,000 do	107⅜	1000 do	113⅝
16,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	104	500 do	113
2,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	87	800 do	113⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. S. F. B.	107	200 do	113⅝
5,000 Mar. Int. M. B.	100	400 Mich. Cen. R.	129
15,000 Amer. Gold	231	500 M. S. & N. I.	72⅛
1n Union Bank	120	100 do	s10 72⅜
2n Mer. Ex. Bank	105	100 M. S. & N. I. G.	146
1n Ocean Bank	98	50 Panama R.	270
2n Market Bank	110	500 Cen. R.	128⅝
1000 Canton Co.	36½	200 do	128⅞
5 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	215	100 do	s10 128⅝
100 Cen. Coal Co.	s30 55	500 Cle. & Pitts.	108
600 Cum. Coal Pr.	48	100 Chi. & N. W.	s10 42⅝
100 do	s10 48	100 do	43
50 do	48¼	400 do	42⅞
200 Am. Coal Co.	85½	200 do	43¼
200 do	86	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	76
100 Consolidated Coal Co. of Penn	90	100 do	75⅞
100 Quick. M. Co.	b30 95	100 do	75¾
500 do	94⅜	800 Clev. & Tol. R.	112
50 do	94⅝	50 do	111¾
100 Mariposa M. Co.	35¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	107¾
100 Wyom. V. Coal	78	200 do	s10 107
400 P., Ft. W. & C.	104	100 do	107
100 do	104⅛	100 do	106⅞
100 do	104⅜	25 Del., L. & Wes. R.	227
100 New-Jersey Cen.	176		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

30,000 U. S. 5-20s, Old Issue	103¾	800 Chi. & R. I. R.	106⅜
40,000 do new iss.	103⅜	100 do c	106⅜
10,000 do	103⅝	200 do s3	106⅝
65 000 do b3	103⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. s3	42¾
3,000 Tres. N. 7 3-10s, (Ap. & Oct.)	121	230 do	42¾
500 Erie R. s3	93	170 do	42½
1000 do s3	93	100 do c	42¾
100 do c	93	100 do b3	42¾
200 do s5	93	100 do s3	42¾
200 M. S. & N. I. R.	72½	200 do s5	42¾
100 do b3	73⅛	200 do s1	42¾
100 do	72¾	200 Clev. & Tol	111¾
100 do	72¾	500 Chic. & N. W. Pr. b3	76
100 do	72¾	100 do	76
700 do	72	300 do c	75
600 do b3	72⅛	14,000 O & M. Cer. s3	34½
100 do c	74	200 Canton Co. s2	36
200 do s3	72	200 do	36¼
100 do s5	72	200 do b10	36⅛
100 Ill. Cen. R.	129¾	100 do b10	36¼
100 do	129¾	100 do b15	36⅛
40 Cleve. & Pitts	90½	100 do	36¼
500 do s3	107¾	300 Cum. Coal	47
100 Quick Min Co.	95	100 do b11	48
100 Mariposa Min. s3	35	100 do b15	48

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$100,000 Amer. Gold	232	150 Rock Is.	105⅝
50,000 do	234⅛	100 do	105⅝
20,000 do b3	232½	100 do s3	105⅝
30,000 do b3	232½	100 do	s 105⅝
20,000 do b3	232½	200 do b3	105⅝
20,000 do	234⅜	300 North West	44⅜
5 N. Y. Cen. R.	117	100 do	44⅜
100 Erie R. b3	92⅜	200 do	44⅞
100 Mad. Riv. R.	76	400 North West Pr. s3	74½
200 do s3	116	10 do	74⅜
100 Mich. S. R. b1	123	20,000 O & M. Cer.	35⅜
100 do b1	72	00 Canton Co. b10	36⅜
300 do s3	72	00 do s3	36⅜
300 do b4	72½	250 Quick. M. Co.	95
100 do s4	72⅝	500 do s3	95¼
100 do s10	72⅝	100 do b3	95¼
100 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	103⅜	900 Mar. M. Co.	35
100 do s3	104	00 do b3	35
200 do	104⅛	100 do s3	35¼
100 Mil. & P. Du C.	63½		

MONDAY, Dec. 19—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was remarkably light in the Import entries, while the Exports of Domestic Produce show a liberal total. Business generally is indifferently good in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise from store, but there is an active shopping trade going on for the holiday season. Money worked easier in Wall-street than the week before, but speculation on the Stock Exchange left off dull and lower on the Railways, the chief interest in the market being directed to the Government Securities. These are finding increased favor with the public, and were assisted on Saturday by the news of highly important military successes. South and Southwest. The Gold Room 11 ₩ cent. lower than on Saturday week.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	234½ a 237½ @ 223¾
U. S. 6's cents., 5-20 years	103¾ a 104⅜ a 1 9⅝
New-York Central	12 a 115⅜
New-York and Erie	93⅜ a 93⅝
Erie Preferred Shares	103 a 102⅝
Rock Island	105⅜ a 106⅜ a 105⅜
Michigan Southern	72⅛ a 72¼
Michigan Central	129⅜ a 134 a 129
Toledo	110 a 112
Illinois Central	126⅜ a 128¾
Hudson River	114⅛ @ 116
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	110⅜ a 112 a 108
Fort Wayne and Chicago	104⅛ a 103⅜
Chicago and North Western	43⅜ a 41⅞
Almaden Quicksilver	93 a 96 a 92½ a 95
Mariposa Gold	35¾ a 35¼
Cumberland	51⅜ a 47⅜
Reading	136⅜ a 120 a 116¾ xd

The subscriptions on Friday to the 10–40 years 5 ₩ cent. Gold-bearing Loan of the United States, were, altogether, in this city, about $1,500,000, nearly double the sum reported in our Saturday morning edition. The reports from the up-town National Banks and from the Sub-Treasury Office were subsequently added. Saturday's subscriptions went on rapidly, and reached about *five millions*. The following reports have been received. The other National Banks, not heard from, will probably add at least $700,000 or $800,000 to the present total of $4,241,850.

Treasury Office	$1,113,850
First National	1,128,000
Ninth National Bank	2,000,000
Together	$4,241,850

The following subscriptions were made through the Ninth National Bank:

Lockwood & Co	$300,000
Pardee, Bates & Co	44,000
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank	250 000
Charnley & Hatch	100 000
S. Schonnebum	20,000
Minzesheimer Bros	40 000
John J. Johnson	50,000
North National Bank, Boston	100,000
Manufacturers' Bank, Troy	50,000
Hailgarten & Harzfield	100 000
First National Bank, Newark	50,000
Vermilye & Co	250,000
W. B. Townsend, Jr	10,000
Robinson & Ogden	100,000
Henry Walton	10,000
Mills, Knickerbacker & Co	100,000
Weeks, Smith & Co	25 000
Alexander Mayer	50 000
Ninth National Bank	261 000
Total	$2,000.000

The subscriptions Saturday to the 10-40 Loan at the First National Bank, up to 3 o'clock P. M., were $1,128,000, including the annexed amounts for account of the following parties:

Lockwood & Co	$350,000
R. H. Lowrey, President of Bank of the Republic	300.000
National Currency Bank	100 000
Harbeck & Co	90.000
First National Bank (for self and subscribers)	288,000
Total	$1,128.000

We understand that Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWIS & Co., No. 32 Wall-street, subscribed $1,500,000, for themselves and friends, to the 10 40 Loan, through the Treasury-Office and one of the National Banks. Their list includes several leading members of the Stock Exchange. The subscriptions of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co., through the First and Ninth National Banks, it will be noticed, amount to $740,000.

On the Street and at the Stock Exchange on Saturday there was the happiest feeling on the glorious military news from all quarters in the morning papers. At noon the later official dispatches from Friday's battle before Nashville were currently rumored on the Street, and at a little later hour appeared in the newspaper extras. These signal evidences of the great victory contributed to the prevailing buoyancy. The Gold Room alone was the only exception. *That* notable combination of secesh and alien gamblers against the Public Credit could not, of course, afford to be jolly. It was expected, however, that they would make a vigorous stand against the effect of this news, as they had repeatedly done before, under like circumstances, but either the want of mutual trust in each other, or too much Gold from outside quarters, broke the price down 6@8 ₩ cent. At the Evening Exchange there was a further decline of 3@3¼ ₩ cent., the price closing at 223¾ ₩ cent.

The shipments of Gold and Silver by Saturday's steamers amount to $313,000, making for the whole week, $1,121,487. The shipment of Saturday by the Dale steamer *Glasgow*, not yet cleared at the Custom-house, said to be about half a million. The receipts of the week from California were $795,125. The old Banks of Philadelphia and Boston, nearly all of which have recently gone into National system, are said to be sellers of Gold, by way of making up the profits of their previous local charters.

The demand for the Gold-bearing United States Stocks at the Stock Exchange and on Wall-street on Saturday was active and at very full rates. The Railway list was less firm, and prices yielded ¼@1 per cent. on some of the New-York Roads; 2@2½ per cent. on Philadelphia and Reading and ¼@1 per cent. on the Western Roads. There was only one session of the Stock Exchange Boards. The Miscellaneous Shares were steady.

At the close of dealings the following prices were made on Saturday in comparison with Friday afternoon; the market lower for the Railways at the Evening Exchange:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	116⅞	113⅜	Pittsburgh	103	102⅝
U. S. 5-20s	104⅝	103⅜	Northwest	43⅝	42⅞
T. Certificates	91⅜	90⅞	N West Pref.	78⅝	78
N. Y. Central	117⅜	116⅜	Rock Island	107⅜	106⅜
Erie	93¾	93⅜	Fort Wayne	104⅜	104
Hudson	117⅜	116⅛	Cumberland Coal	48¾	47⅜
Reading	117⅜	116⅜	Quicksilver	94	94⅜
Mich. Southern	72¼	72	Mariposa	35¾	35¼
Illinois Cen	130	128½	Ohio & M. Certs	35⅜	30⅜

The shipments of Gold and Silver by Saturday's steamers amount to $313,000, making for the whole week, $1,121,487.

The old Bank of New-York, the Metropolitan, Hanover, and Merchants' and Manufacturers' have each declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent. The following bids were made Saturday for the Bank Stocks:

New York	118	American Exchange

of low grade Mediterranean, Australian and South American on a shade better rates; also, some 675 bales Cuba at 62c.@65c. for good, and 68c. for a very choice lot.

FREIGHTS—The market has been inactive, today, with 452 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 25 tons Oil Cake at 7s. 6d.; 900 hhds. Tobacco at 12s. 6d.; 250 bxs. Cheese at 2½c.; 700 gallons Sperm Oil at 22s. 6d.; 30 standard of Deals at 45s. For Antwerp, 50 tons Logwood at 5½c. For Bremen, 400 bxs. Tobacco at 17s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
City of Glasgow	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Dec. 17	New-York	Southton.
Canada	Dec. 21	Boston	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Dec. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Cuba	Dec. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New York	Havre
Africa	Jan. 4	Boston	Liverpool
Germania	Jan. 7	New-York	Southton.
Australasian	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	Nov. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
St. David	Nov. 24	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Limerick	Nov 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	Nov. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Dec. 1	Liverpool	Quebec
Cuba	Dec. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	Dec. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Guiding Star	Dec. 17	New-York	New-Orleans.
Creole	Dec. 21	New-York	New-Orleans.
Montezuma	Dec. 23	New-York	Tamaria.

*Via Havana.

For California.

Costa Rica	Dec. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Dec. 19	New-York	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Dec. 23	New-York	Aspinwall.
North Star	Jan. 4	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Hansa*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Glasgow*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Nicaragua, by the *Golden Rule*, will close on Monday, Dec. 19, at 11 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..... 8:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
West and Southwestern Mails..5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island..... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..... 3:00 P. M.
New York Central Railroad..... 3 P. M.
North River..... 5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Morris & Essex Way..... 5:30 A. M and 2 P. M.
South Mail, at..... 5 A. M., 4 P. M. and 10 30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

OPULAR GOODS

AT

POPULAR PRICES

FOR THE

HOLIDAY SEASON.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
With French Embroidered Bosoms.

THREE AND 4-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
Holiday Styles now ready.

SILK, WOOL, MERINO AND COTTON
Undershirts and Drawers.

GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
New and Popular Styles.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Elegant and New Styles.

UNION RIDING-BELTS,
For Equestrians' Use.

ROMAN SCARFS AND SHAWLS,
New and Elegant Styles.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS,
Velvet, Cloth and Knitted.

KNIT HOODS, SONTAGS AND CAPS,
Fashionable Colors and Styles.

RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and Colored.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For Traveling.

SUSPENDERS,

UMBRELLAS,

&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, entirely new and choice styles, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices at

UNION ADAMS',

No. 657 Broadway, New-York City.

CERTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
S. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY,
Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.
A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
AT GAYNOR'S,
NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS just received, also a magnificent variety of hand-made
FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS
in all sizes.
The Trade supplied on
LIBERAL TERMS.
GAYNOR, No 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

CLOSING SALE OF
WINTER SHAWLS,
BROCHE SHAWLS from $10 to $150.
WOOL LONG SHAWLS from $5 to $12 50.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
NO. 252 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, NO. 274 BOWERY, have now opened an entirely new stock of BLACK and COLORED SILKS, BOUGHT AT AUCTION, at very
DECIDED BARGAINS!
BLACK GROS DE RHINE SILKS, at $1 25 to $1 75.
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, at $1 62½ to $2.
RICH TAFFETA DE LYONS, at $2 50, worth $3 50.
HEAVY GROS GRAIN SILKS, at $2 50 to $3.
TAFFETA IMPERIAL, (Paris quality,) at $3 50 to $5; cost to import from $4 75 to $8 50.
COLORED SILKS—new and fashionable colors—at $1 50, $1 75 and $2—worth from $2 25 to $3 a yard.
EVENING SILKS—choice colors—very cheap.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st., New-York.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACKS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH, FANCY AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS, INCLUDING A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES FOR CARRIAGE, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR.
ALSO, AT STORES
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

10,000 CHEAP DRESSES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
PUT UP IN DRESS LENGTHS, AND ARRANGED ON THE CENTRE-TABLE, FOR CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN LACES,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, POINTS, CAPES, FLOUNCES, BARBES, COIFFURES, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
FANS, &c., &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, LOOPS, TASSELS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GREATLY BELOW COST!
EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
LADIES' ELEGANT BREAKFAST ROBES, RICH VALENCIENNES AND MUSLIN WAISTS, CHILDREN'S CLOTH AND POPLIN SUITS, BOYS' OVERCOATS, MISSES' CLOAKS, ETC. CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS, INFANTS' TOILET BASKETS, INFANTS' RICH EMBROIDERED CLOAKS, INFANTS' ROBES, SLIPS, SACQUES, ETC., ETC.
COMPLETE OUTFITS IN UNDER-CLOTHING,
READY MADE OR MADE TO ORDER,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

FRENCH MERINOES!
FRENCH MERINOES at $1 10, worth $1 75 a yard.
FRENCH MERINOES at $1 25, worth $2 a yard.
FRENCH MERINOES at $1 50, worth $2 25 a yard.
FRENCH MERINOES at $1 75, worth $2 50 a yard,
at $2, worth $3 a yard.
Ladies will find at our store the largest stock of the above goods to be found in the city of New-York.
ALSO,
BLACK ALPACAS at 25c., worth 70c. a yard.
BLACK ALPACAS at 62½c., worth 87½c. a yard.
BLACK ALPACAS at 75c., worth $1.
at $1, worth $1 38.
ALSO,
BLACK AND COLORED PARAMATTAS at 50c., 62½c., 75c., 88c. and $1.
just purchased at auction.
ALSO
THREE CASES OF NEW DRESS GOODS at 50c., sold within two months at 87½c.
BRILLIANT PRINTED MOUSSELINE DELAINES at 40c. a yard.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston st.

A SUPERB STOCK OF
FRENCH AND BRITISH
DRESS GOODS
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
PLAIDS, POPLINS, EPANGLINE CLOTHS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, TURIN CLOTHS, PARAMATTAS, FRENCH MERINOS, ALPACAS, &c., &c.,
AND ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND TEXTURES AT EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
NO. 252 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

CLOSING SALE OF CLOAKS
AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
CLOSING SALE OF CLOAKS
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
CLOSING SALE OF CLOAKS
AT COST PRICE.
SACQUES, BASQUES, CIRCULARS AND TALMAS.
ALL SELLING AT THE BARE COST OF MANUFACTURE, CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
NO. 252 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
FOR OUR HOLIDAY TRADE.
NEW STOCK OF
SUPERFINE VELVET BEAVER BASQUES, ALL SIZES.
FRENCH BEAVER BASQUES, ALL SIZES.
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER BASQUES, ALL SIZES.
ALSO
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
VELVET BEAVER SACQUES.
CHINCHILLA BEAVER SACQUES,
FRENCH BEAVER SACQUES,
Rich and elegantly trimmed with Paris ornaments of the newest styles.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery (near Houston-st.)

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Has an elegant assortment of
PARIS CLOAKS FOR THE SEASON.
ALSO,
VERY STYLISH GOODS PERFECTED TO ORDER,
AND
OPERA CLOAKS, unequaled in this city
No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW OPENING THEIR STOCK
OF LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS, consisting of ESQUIMAUX, MOSCOW, FROSTED and ENGLISH WHITNEY BEAVER CLOTHS,
at greatly reduced prices.
LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.
Consisting of
THREAD LACE VAILS, COIFFURES, BARBES, THREAD and GUIPURE LACES.
REAL POINT LACE COLLARS, SETS, and HANDKERCHIEFS.
THREAD and GUIPURE LACES, COLLARS and SETS,
VALENCIENNES LACES, COLLARS and SETS.
VALENCIENNES HANDKERCHIEFS.
1c. and upward
TAPE BORDERED and HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS and SETS.
Together with a splendid assortment of every article in LACES and EMBROIDERY, all of which have been reduced much below gold valuation.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and fleece-lined, in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxons Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, near 19th st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
COLLARS, SLEEVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, VAILS, SETS, NEEDLEWORK AND LACE GOODS.
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
NUBIAS, HOODS, BREAKFAST-SHAWLS, SCARFS, SONTAGS, &c., &c., CHEAP.
GLOVES IN EVERY
STYLE, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY.
CHEAP LOTS OF HOSIERY.
PARIS FANCY GOODS
OPENING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PORTEMONNAIES, CIGAR-CASES, BAGS, FANCY COMBS, FANCY HAIRPINS, BRACELETS, RINGS, LOCKETS, CHARMS, SCARF-PINS, BREASTPINS, CHAINS, EAR-RINGS, BUCKLES, BUTTONS, AND ORNAMENTS OF EVERY KIND, AND VERY MUCH UNDER PRICE.
TOYS
FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF TOYS AND FANCY-GOODS EVER SHOWN IN ONE COLLECTION IN NEW-YORK CITY.
OVER 25,000 PIECES OF
TOYS AND FANCY-GOODS TO SUIT EVERYBODY (AND EVERYBODY'S POCKET).
FORMING AN IMMENSE BAZAAR
OF CURIOSITIES,
MECHANICAL AND OTHER TOYS,
SHIPS FLOATING ON THE WAVES.
TIGHT-ROPE DANCERS.
MUSICAL TREES THAT REVOLVE.
BATTLES BY LAND AND SEA.
FINE PARIAN, EBONY
ALABASTER, CHINA AND LAVA GOODS.
500 VARIETY OF ARTICLES FOR
CHRISTMAS TREES.
FAIRS AND SCHOOLS SUPPLIED
WATCH-STANDS, PARIAN VASES,
JEWEL CASES, INKSTANDS,
PERFUMERY CASKETS, TOILET GLASSES,
CIGAR-STANDS, PARIAN FIGURES,
WORK BOXES, ALL KINDS.
BOXES FOR FILLING WITH CANDIES,
STEREOSCOPES AND COSMORAMAS,
CHESS, DOMINOS, NINEPINS, BILLIARDS, LOTTERIES AND OTHER GAMES.
DRUMS, FIFES, GUNS, SWORDS,
WHIPS, FLUTES, ACCORDEONS.
DANCING FIGURES, ALL SIZES

ELEPHANTS,	HORSES,	COWS,
REINDEERS,	SWANS,	CATS,
MONKEYS,	SHEEP,	DOGS,
PARROTS,	GEESE,	RATS,
TURTLES,	LIONS,	FISH,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GAMES,
DOLLS, EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.
CROWING ROOSTERS, DINNER,
TALKING BABIES, TEA
HEALING SUPPER, AND TO LET.
DANCING NIGGERS, SETS
MUSICAL MEN, BOTTLES.
EGGS, BIRDS, CIGARS AND BABIES.
FINE ASSORTMENT OF BOX-TOYS, VILLAGES, MENAGERIES, FARMYARDS, SOLDIERS, SWISS FARMS, ENCAMPMENTS, SIEGES, BATTLES, FURNITURE, BOUDOIRS AND DRESSING-BLOCKS, PUZZLES, TRICKS, PICTURE BOOKS, METAMORPHOSES, SHEET FOLDS, MARKETS, &c., &c., &c.
STEAMBOATS, HOSE-CARRIAGES,
HOOK AND LADDERS, MONITORS
TRAINS OF CARS, MERRIMACS,
FOUNTAINS, EXPRESS-WAGONS,
WATER CARTS, MILK-WAGONS,
STAGES, CARS, AMBULANCES, DRAYS, &c., &c.
MAGNETIC TOYS.
CHINA MUGS, CUPS AND SAUCERS, JEWEL-BOXES, INKSTANDS, PINBOXES, MATCH-SAFES, AND A THOUSAND AND ONE OTHER THINGS, IMPOSSIBLE TO MENTION, FROM 1c. to $50.
DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON, THE STORE WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
GREAT CLEARING SALE AT
DAVIDSON'S
264 BOWERY, 264
CLOAK STORE.
Must be closed First of January.
PREVIOUS TO
EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.
When it will be reopened, along with the adjoining premises,
No. 256½,
under the firm of
DAVIDSON BROTHERS,
FORMING ONE OF THE
HANDSOMEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY.
Stock now on hand will be sold at the following
SWEEPING REDUCTION:

SACQUES' SACQUES' SACQUES'	
Sacques worth $12 50	Selling at $9 50
Sacques worth $15	Selling at 11 00
Sacques worth $20	Selling at 15 50
Sacques worth $30	Selling at 22 50
CIRCULARS' CIRCULARS' CIRCULARS!	
Circulars worth $14	Selling at $10 00
Circulars worth 18	Selling at 13 00
Circulars worth 25	Selling at 18 50
Circulars worth 35	Selling at 27 00
BASQUES! BASQUES! BASQUES	
Basques worth $16 50	Selling at $12 00
Basques worth 20 00	Selling at 15 50
Basques worth 30 00	Selling at 22 50

ESQUIMAUX AND MOSCOW BEAVERS,
IN BASQUES, CIRCULARS and SACQUES—Equally Cheap.

Mohair Black Silk Velvet	$ 50
Lyons all Silk Velvet	$14—worth $20 00

SHAWLS! WOOL AND BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, BLACK SILK FOR DRESSES, AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
C. A. DAVIDSON,
No. 264 Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FULL LINE OF ALEXANDRE'S LADIES' colored and black KID GLOVES. Prices below any house in this city.
For the Holidays—beautiful styles in Cashmere and French CLOTH GLOVES for children; ladies' and gentlemen's at 50c., 75c., 88c., $1, $1 25—our own importation, and very much under regular prices.
Embroidered COLLARS and SETS.
Full line of Linen, Plain and Embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS. Over fifty new styles in LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS and SETS, cheap. HOSIERY in variety.
Ladies' and Gent's WOOLEN SCARFS.
Also, handsome line of Woolen HOODS, SHAWLS, NUBIAS, SONTAGS, BREAKFAST CAPS, &c., &c.
Wholesale and Retail Customers will bear in mind that while we have never rated our goods beyond gold at 225, we are now giving them an opportunity, before closing this season, to purchase a good portion of our stock very slightly advanced above prices three years back. We are able and willing to do this for reasons best known to ourselves.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!!
FIVE SHILLING PLAID RIBBONS, 2s. 6d. per yard.
SIX SHILLING PLAID RIBBONS, 3s. 6d. per yard.
DOLLAR PLAID RIBBONS, 5s. and 6s. per yard.
RICHEST BROAD PLAID SASH AND SCARF RIBBONS, 12s. per yard and upward.
We have also purchased from auction and balance of a jobber's stock, several hundred cartoons of PLAIN, BROCHE and SATIN BONNET and SASH RIBBONS, which will be ready THIS DAY, at prices far below cost of importation.
Every fashionable shade, from narrow to widest.
Also 200 cartoons of the cheapest BLACK RIBBONS offered this season.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
New line of BLACK SILK BONNET VELVETS CHEAP.
Every shade in COLORED VELVETS, commencing at $1 50 per yard and up yard. Also, choice PLAID SILK VELVETS, at $2 50 per yard. Our Union and Royal VELVETS are $1, $1 25, and $2 per yard, every shade.
Cheap BONNET SILKS, MALINE and other Millinery LACES, under regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No 66 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW OSTRICH FEATHERS!!
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS!
Large Invoice of Dress TRIMMINGS, SETS, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, JETS, BUCKLES, PLUMES,
and every other necessary dress appendage.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to Flower and Trimming Departments, No. 66 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
We commence clearing out our whole stock of Felt and Silk beaver HATS, BLOOMERS, BONNETS, and Fall SHAWLS MONDAY.
Felt HATS, CAPS, SARATOGAS, ORIOLES, WATERFALLS, NAPOLEONS, TURBANS, FLORAS, SHERIDANS, at 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and $2 each.
Our $3 Silk HATS are now $2.
Our $5 Silk HATS are now $3.
} Every Shade.
All warranted new Silk Plush.
Clearing our $2 Scotch and Plain Turbans for Infants, at 50c., bound with plaid and other Silk Velvets.
All the Straw Stock less than half price.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.
Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate presents, especially for the approaching
HOLIDAYS,
for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, antiquarians, virtuosi and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT (858), BROADWAY.
Just opened, unique French fans at every price: Chinese ditto; Indian Bird fans, Shaker fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.
A Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.
NOTICE—The store will remain open evenings to January 1st.

MACHINE NEEDLES.
HAND NEEDLES
BARTLETT'S Needle Factory, No. 442 Broadway.
HACKLE PINS,
GILL PINS, &c., &c.

VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
Different from those of any other house in the city. Also, reception and carriage cloaks; misses and children's empress suits.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH,
No. 1,143 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

MILLINERY.

M. T. HIGGINS'
CONTINUED SALE
OF
TRIMMED BONNETS AND JOCKEYS,
AT
THE MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 126 SIXTH-AV., (2 doors from 10th-st.)
In consequence of the unpropitious state of the weather during last week, we have concluded to continue our GREAT SALE OF TRIMMED BONNETS AND JOCKEYS for one week longer, in order to give those fair weather ladies who were unable to attend, an opportunity to reap the advantage of this our GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF MADE UP GOODS. Depend upon it, this chance to get a handsome Bonnet or Jockey for a reasonable amount is seldom offered, and the occasion is particularly opportune for those who wish to make a stylish Christmas present.
OUR FIFTEEN DOLLAR VELVET BONNETS,
WILL BE SOLD FOR TEN DOLLARS.
OUR TWENTY DOLLAR VELVET BONNETS,
WILL BE SOLD FOR THIRTEEN DOLLARS.
OUR TWENTY FIVE DOLLAR VELVET BONNETS,
WILL BE SOLD FOR EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.
OUR THIRTY DOLLAR VELVET BONNETS,
WILL BE SOLD FOR TWENTY DOLLARS.
OUR THIRTY-FIVE DOLLAR VELVET BONNETS,
WILL BE SOLD FOR TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED JOCKEYS, and
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED TURBANS,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT,
FROM FIVE DOLLARS EACH UPWARD.
M. T. HIGGINS'
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 126 Sixth-av., (2 doors from 10th-st.)

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, EDUCATED English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or in great French fluently; is capable of taking full charge of the nursery; has good city reference; can be seen for a few days, at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good city references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED laundress. Protestant in a private family; she understands doing up lace, &c.; has the best of reference from the last family she was in; can be seen at No. 141 West 13th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS cook. Is a good baker; willing to assist in washing if required; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 101 Bleecker-st. University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as seamstress and nurse; understands hard or fine work; none but private families need apply. Call at No. 148 18th-st., west of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WILLING AND obliging, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse to take care of children; can have well wages $... Call at or address No. ... 8th-av., ... st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as laundress; has the best recommendation from her last place. Apply at No. 3 West 28th-st., Monday or Tuesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable, robust, active woman who has a nurse, understands the care of an infant, and has good city recommendations. Apply at 53 Bond-st., No. 11 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A WOman who is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 109 3d av., near 12th-st.

AN OPEN TOP AND PLAIN SEWER, with or without the Wheeler & Wilson machine, wishes to work by the day. Price moderate. Call or address corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for city or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, coachmen, waiters, clerks, porters, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the large Employment House, No. 134 10th-st., corner 6th-av.

"PHYSIOGNOMY ILLUSTRATED."—By Alexandra, Princess of Wales. Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Fleury and Florence Nightingale—with "SIGNS OF CHARACTER," and how to read them in man—double—No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 25 cents, or $2 a year. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

A LADY, OF LONG EXPERIENCE, AND just disengaged, wishes a situation to take charge of a house and family. To an invalid mother, or where there is no mother, her services would be invaluable. Address S. T. M., Box No. 71 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young man in some wholesale or retail drug house. Highest reference given. Also, for sale superior grocery store 6th-av., doing large and fine business; dwelling attached. $400. Apply at No. 61 Chatham-st., Room No. 3, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a sober man, who thoroughly understands his business; can show several years of the best city recommendations. Address A. B., care of *Times* Office, or Mr. Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper or clerk in any capacity, by a young man of good character, with unexceptionable references. Address, for two days, W. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED,—A YOUNG MAN RESPECTABLY connected wishes a situation as salesman or assistant; has unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Address B. N., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as book-keeper, assistant or entry clerk; has kept books for several years. Address M. E. C., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; has six years' reference from his last place. Call or address a note at R. CAMPBELL'S, saddler, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; a thorough, competent man will be disengaged in a few days. City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 100 *Times* Office, for three days.

FRANZ MULLER—PORTRAIT PHRENOLOGY and physiognomy—The Best Indian Sioux Chief, Deacon Phillips, 10 years old. A Scotsman, 132 years old, in Jan No. Illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cents.

TO STATIONERS—THE ADVERTISER, A young man of steady habits, honest and industrious, desires a situation as salesman or general clerk with some stationery establishment in the city; has had seven years' experience in said town stationery store, and is thoroughly acquainted with the detail of the business, in every department; satisfactory references given. Views as to salary moderate. Address STATIONER, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED gardener, who knows the care of hot and greenhouses, and loves his profession can find a permanent, pleasant situation in a private place, any time before Feb. 10, 1865. Address AMATEUR, Box No. 179 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—TWO BOYS, ABOUT 17 YEARS OF age, to write wappers in a weekly newspaper office; must write a plain and rapid hand. Address, with reference, in handwriting of applicant and wages expected, Box No. 2,330 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER, one that can give satisfactory references as to honesty and capability. Must address a note, with references, to P. & F., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, which will receive attention.

WANTED—A SALESMAN AND PORTER, IN A wholesale fancy goods and hosiery house, with good references and experience; salesman to influence large near by-man trade. Address S. LYON, Box No. 3,198 Post office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A FIRST-CLASS stationery establishment in this city. A liberal arrangement will be made with a competent person. Address Box No. 2,556 Post-office.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN who writes a good plain hand, and is honest and faithful. Address, with references and salary required, H. L. P., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO SERVE as groom and coachman in the city. Address W. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office, giving Post-office address, references and terms.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of city reference. Address J. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A CHAMbermaid, who can also sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at No. 11 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITER IN A small private family. One who can come well recommended may apply at No. 50 Front-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN; none but those having a large trade need apply. LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., No. 25 Park-place.

WANTED—IN A BANKER'S AND BROKER'S office, an intelligent boy, about 15 years old, and who resides with his parents. Address I. Z., Post-office.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A SMART, active lad, who resides with his parents. Salary first year, $150. Address B. W., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID TO GO WITH A lady to Nassau for the winter. Apply at No. 20 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A LAD IN AN OFFICE. APPLY AT No. 5 Coenties-slip, up stairs.

SEND 20 CENTS FOR JAN. NO. ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, containing Portraits, Biographies and Characters of Poets, Philosophers, Warriors, Civilians, Murderers, the good and the bad, the high and the low. To secure the PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBER, with PHYSIOGNOMY, ETHNOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY and PSYCHOLOGY, send at once. Single No. 20 cents. For the year, $2. Please address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SALEM LEG.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE
OF THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
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NOTICE TO MARINERS.—IN VIEW OF danger to be apprehended from floating ice, this board has ordered the immediate removal to Alexandria for the Winter of the two light vessels at Upper and Lower Cedar Points, Potomac River.
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W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 19, 1864

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The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We need not epitomise in this place the War Department bulletin of this morning, for it is in itself an epitome of victorious results that could not be condensed, and will assuredly be read in full by every man, woman and eligible child in the country. The bulletin comprises dispatches from both SHERMAN and THOMAS; and in both cases and in every detail, they are all that the most sanguine and hopeful patriot could desire. The fact that SHERMAN himself announces his trip to have been an "agreeable" one, unmolested by guerrillas, that he found abundant supplies and that his army was in splendid condition, disposes of the whole of the abominable rebel trash about him which we have been compelled to lay before our readers for the last four weeks. While the fact that he announces the capture of Fort McAllister and its garrison, and the complete investment of Savannah with its garrison of 15,000 men, and its population of 25,000 gives ground for his assurance that it is already as good as captured. It is impossible for the rebels to feed this population of 40,000 for any length of time. Gen. THOMAS dispatch is also itself an epitome. His victory of Thursday at Nashville he followed up on Friday, continued to follow up on Saturday, and probably kept on following up yesterday. He has now got the rebels below Franklin; and from all the dispatches we calculate he has taken full ten thousand prisoners. If this be so, he cannot have destroyed, in the three days, less than half of HOOD'S invading army. Gen. THOMAS gives the outlines of several of the actions. The most important action, apart from those of the main army, is that of Gen. ROUSSEAU at Murfreesboro, in which the rebel Gen. FORREST is reported killed, and 1,500 of his men captured.

The detailed account, which we print this morning, of the great battle fought before Nashville, on Friday, the 15th, exhibits, in clear light, the skillful strategy of our Generals and the indomitable bravery of our soldiers. The enemy, according to this account, were completely outmanœuvred, and taken by surprise. Expecting that Gen. THOMAS would attempt to turn their left flank, they had carefully prepared their works, and made every preparation to repel an onslaught by our forces in that quarter. To keep up this fatal delusion, Gen. STEADMAN'S command was ordered to skirmish heavily on the rebel left flank, inducing them to mass their troops at that point, while Gen. THOMAS was quietly concentrating the Sixteenth and Twenty-third Corps and WILSON'S cavalry on his right. The result was that when the buglers sounded the advance, our right wing advanced rapidly between the left of the rebels and the Cumberland River, completely doubling upon a rebel division which the rebels had posted to blockade the river. A battery was taken here by our forces and sent to the rear. The rebels had by this time perceived that our attack on the right was a feint, and HOOD attempted to atone for his mistake, but he was too late, as our right had established a force on the main bank of the river, and were steadily advancing. In front of the Fourth Corps, about a mile beyond Aldin, the rebels had a strong line of works, defended by skirmishers. These were carried gallantly by assault, and our men, pressing forward, captured a second line of works, with one thousand prisoners. After manœuvering for some time for position, our force advanced upon the second line of intrenchments, that ran along the brow of a hill, about a mile beyond their skirmish line. This was gallantly carried in the face of a tremendous fire, and the enemy were driven in confusion from their strong position.

When the news of Gen. THOMAS' first day's attack on Gen. HOOD was telegraphed to Washington, the President sent a congratulatory dispatch to him, thanking him and his army for the glorious success which he had achieved. The Secretary of War sent a similar dispatch, as did Gen. GRANT, who was at that time in Washington. This accounts for Gen. THOMAS addressing his detailed account of his victory to all those gentlemen.

The Hagerstown *Herald* says: "On Wednesday last, an order from Gen. SHERIDAN stopped the travel of citizens between Hagerstown and Martinsburgh, and no one not employed in connection with the army has since been permitted to cross. We are informed, however, that travel is uninterrupted by way of Frederick, and from there to Martinsburgh persons pass freely over the railroad. Some contraband trade from this direction is reported as the cause of the blockade."

News of the great naval expedition reaches us by way of Fortress Monroe. The dispatch steamer *Elisha Hancock*, from Hilton Head, reports passing the fleet off New-Inlet, N. C., on Saturday.

FROM EUROPE

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 1st, via Londonderry, on the 2d, arrived at Portland on Saturday evening. The news by the *Hibernian* is five days' later than that previously reported. A brief summary of the *Hibernian's* report was published in our yesterday's issue. Additional details appear in other columns this morning. The passage is reported to have been exceedingly stormy. Earl RUSSEL'S reply to the manifesto of the Richmond Congress, which had been communicated to him in a dispatch from the rebel commissioners, is published at length. The sum of it is that the British Government think they best consult the interests of peace, and respect the rights of all parties by observing a strict neutrality. Such neutrality Lord RUSSELL declares has been, and will continue to be maintained. There are some new outcroppings of difficulty in the Dano-German matter, Prussia demanding that the troops of Hanover and Saxony shall be withdrawn from Holstein, leaving the protection of that recently-alienated State to the Prussian army alone. The Franco-Italian Convention for the evacuation of Rome was under discussion in the Senate, and Gen DE LA MARMORA is reported to have said that the Venetian question was merely *one of vanity so far as Austria was concerned*. He also protested against the supposition that France coveted any portion of Italian territory. A riot had occurred at a meeting at Bristol, England, on the occasion of an intended celebration of President LINCOLN'S reelection. A crowd of rebel sympathizers attempted to break up the meeting, but they were ultimately overpowered by the aid of the police, and expelled from the room. The ship *Great Western*, with a large number of supposed recruits for the United States army, has finally sailed from Liverpool. The law officers of the Crown did not see sufficient reason for adopting legal proceedings. The death of DAVID ROBERTS, the artist, is announced. The destruction of a great Liverpool warehouse, valued with its contents at £200,000 sterling, is announced. The British export returns for October show a great falling off. The French press (of opposite politics) are discussing the possibility of President JUAREZ commissioning Mexican privateers to attack the commerce of France on the high seas. Dr. WINSLOW, the American missionary, is reported to have died at the Cape of Good Hope. The case of the *Rappahannock* had been fixed for the 5th of December, to come before the Court of Queen's Bench. The Inman steamer *City of Cork*, from Liverpool Nov. 30, arrived at this port at a late hour last night. Her news is mainly anticipated by the *Hibernian*.

GENERAL NEWS.

The price of Gold fell *ten per cent.* on Saturday, and closed weak at 223 ¾ per cent. At the Stock Exchange the activity continued in Government Stocks, and at the Treasury Office and National Banks five millions were subscribed to the 10-40 years 5 per cent. Loan. The Railways closed dull and lower.

Says the Washington *Star*: "The rebel Brig. Gen. GRANBERRY, reported by Gen. HOOD, killed at the battle of Franklin, will be remembered here as the Rev. J. C. GRANBERRY, of the Virginia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was formerly pastor of the "Church South" on Eighth-street, near H, recently purchased by the Hebrew Congregation, and now used by them. In Washington he served two years, and was then appointed to the College at Charlottesville, Virginia, where he was officiating as Chaplain when the rebellion broke out. As a Minister he was highly esteemed while here, both as a pastor and a pulpit orator. He was about thirty-eight years of age when he died, and his numerous acquaintances in Washington will regret his death in an unholy cause."

The monitor *Dictator*, Commodore ROGERS, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 17th inst., after a very quick and successful passage from this port.

An official order has been issued directing that except they be immigrant passengers directly entering an American port by sea, no traveler shall here-after be allowed to enter the United States from a foreign country without a passport. This regulation is intended to apply especially to persons proposing to come to the United States from the neighboring British Provinces.

UNEMPLOYED GENERALS.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill providing that all Generals who shall not, on a fixed day in February, have been in actual service, shall *cease* to be connected with the army. We hope the Senate will consider with some care the scope and effect of this bill before they give it their sanction. Unquestionably many of the Generals now on the roll may and should be dropped for the good of the service; but we doubt whether the way proposed in this bill for determining who those Generals are, is the best that can be devised. Commanders in the field are not always above the ordinary weaknesses, prejudices, errors, and resentments of mortality; and they may, from very inadequate motives, keep subordinates out of active employment long enough to bring them under the operation of this proposed law, and thus inflict on them from neglect or wantonness a penalty which should only follow conviction for some offence recognized by the military law.

Take the case of Gen. AVERILL as an example. He was universally recognized by the Government and the people as the most gallant, active and effective officer in the Shenandoah Valley, at the outset of last Summer's campaign. Gen. SHERIDAN, however, relieved him from his command, for reasons which, however conclusive they may be, have never yet been given to the public, and which have never yet been examined by any military tribunal. It would scarcely be just or fair that he should lose his rank in the army merely because he cannot get an inquiry into the causes of his temporary suspension. The same thing is doubtless equally true of other officers who would be effected in the same way from the operation of this law.

The following has been given as the list of those officers who would be dropped from the rolls under the proposed bill:

Maj.-Gens. David Hunter, Ambrose E. Burnside, Franz Sigel, Samuel P. Heintzelman, Daniel E. Sickles, James S. Negley, John M. Palmer, Julius H. Stahel, Carl Schurz; **Brevet Maj.-Gens.** William W. Averill, George J. Stannard; **Brig.-Gens.** George W. Morrell, Samuel D. Sturgis, Eleazer A. Paine, Adolph Von Steinwehr, Jacob G. Lauman, Speed S. Fry, Mahlon D. Manson, Fitz-Henry Warren, Francis B. Spinola, Alfred W. Ellett, Thomas W. Sweeny, Robert O. Tyler, Alexander Schimmelfennig, Frank S. Nickerson, Gabriel R. Paul, Walter O. Gresham, James B. Ledlie, A. B. Underwood, Cyrus Bussey, William Bartlett, John B. McIntosh, George H. Chapman, Eli Long, Selden Connor.

We are confident that some method can be devised of sifting this catalogue, more just in itself, and better calculated to promote the interests of the service, than the one proposed in the bill now before the Senate.

To-Day's War Bulletin.

Official dispatches are not usually supposed to be a very fascinating or exhilarating kind of literature; but we venture to say that the people of this country never had a more agreeable chapter of history presented to them than will be found in to-day's bulletin from the War Department. SHERMAN, by his own hand, sends news of conquest; THOMAS sends news of triumph. Every line is luminous with victory. The sententious, swelling sentences are every one rich with such spoils as the great soldier loves to lay at the feet of his country.

The Secretary of War puts SHERMAN'S dispatch first in order; but THOMAS' stands side by side with it in importance; and certainly the last is not least.

SHERMAN'S first sentence reports the capture of Fort McAllister with its garrison; the second the opening of Ossabaw Sound and communication with the fleet; the third the investment of Savannah and the destruction of all the railroads leading to it. He then goes on to mention the splendid order of his army, asserting it to be "equal to anything;" tells us that supplies were abundant and his march most agreeable; that he was not at all molested by guerrillas; that he has not lost a wagon on the trip, and that his teams are in far better condition than when he started; that he has gathered large supplies of negroes, mules and horses; that he has destroyed over 200 miles of rails and consumed stores and provisions that were essential to LEE'S and HOOD'S armies; that he has captured two boats on the Savannah river, and prevented the enemy's gunboats coming down; and announces that he regards Savannah, which has a garrison of 15,000 men under HARDEE and a population of 25,000, as "already gained." Thus, in a few words, SHERMAN brushes away a thousand rebel lies, and proves his great campaign to be a consummate success.

The news from Gen. THOMAS concerning the great battle which he opened at Nashville, at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning last, which he carried on victoriously to the close of the week, and which is probably still in progress, is also of a most glorious character. As the result of the three days' operations, he had pressed the enemy from before Nashville, and away down below Franklin, and the number of rebels mentioned in the various dispatches as taken prisoners is not short of ten thousand, or a larger number than has been taken in any field engagement in the war, so far as we at present recall. We understand HOOD'S entire army to have numbered about 40,000, and if to the prisoners, we add those killed and otherwise put *hors du combat*, it will be seen what havoc has been made with HOOD'S army, and will furnish justification for the remark that it is completely demoralized. We did not at first imagine that Gen. THOMAS would be able to make pursuit for a very great distance; but his latest dispatch announces that he is pushing beyond Franklin. The notable cavalry leader, FORREST, the best cavalry officer in the rebel army, is also reported killed by Gen. ROUSSEAU at Murfreesboro.

We think it is evident, from the dispatches of Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. HOOD, that out of Virginia the military power of the Southern Confederacy is now pretty well broken up.

The Border Thieves—The Administration of Justice in Canada.

The summary of events and opinions bearing on the release of the St. Alban's robbers which we publish in other columns to-day, presents a variety of more startling features in the case than we had previously even suspected. It will be seen from the publication of the Queen's formal assent to the Extradition law of the Province, what measure of impudence entered into COURSOL'S decision. The alleged absence of the Queen's assent was all that this Dogberry attempted to rest his case upon, in releasing the prisoners. And yet the act had been formally consummated by the Queen in council on the 11th of October, 1861—more than three years ago. Nay, the order announcing the final passage of this act was made public at the time through the Provincial *Official Gazette*. And it is simply trifling with the intelligence of the community to say, that COURSOL did not know of the royal assent having been given.

It is, moreover, boldly charged in one of the French Canadian journals, that *the technical objections on which the Judge dismissed the case, were known to the Crown officers fourteen days before the decision was given.* If this is the case, the Provincial Government are clearly parties to the escape of the prisoners. We have a cock-and-bull story, it will be seen, that neither police, nor constables, nor any one with authority, could be found in time to prevent the robbers from securing their passage by the eastern and western trains after they got clear of the court. That is, in a city of one hundred thousand inhabitants, there was not force enough available to detain thirteen common criminals—although from one to two hours elapsed between the acquittal and the starting of the trains. Within that time, the Judge and the chief policeman of the city found time to collect the money stolen by the robbers, and to provide them with furs and comfortable conveyances to the railway stations. And what is even more strange than the conduct of the knave of a judge and his confederate, the chief constable, is the fact that the counsel acting for the Commissioners to have made no effort whatever to secure the rearrest of the raiders.

The Toronto *Globe* very pointedly intimates that the case is a clear one of bribery. The money stolen at St. Alban's was, no doubt, the lever by which this disgraceful perversion of justice was secured. And if the Provincial Government have any respect for themselves, they will see that COURSOL'S commission is at once revoked.

Pay of Army Officers.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 15 you make a misstatement calculated to do injury to officers of the army. In noticing the small pay of Government clerks, and advocating an increase, you assert "mechanics in all departments receive higher pay, *officers* and soldiers in the army have had their pay enhanced," &c. The pay of enlisted men has been enhanced, but the pay of officers has been increased in no particular, and in the matter of commutation of forage and mileage has been very considerably *reduced* since the outbreak of the war. Moreover, the pay of an officer in the field is at least one-third less than the pay of that officer in other positions. Officers are willing to serve at their present salaries if it is impossible for the country to give them more without great embarrassment. If they do so, however, they should receive full credit for it as an act of patriotism. I am yours respectfully,

A. R. WISTAR,
Lieutenant Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

In our former comments on this subject we inadvertently fell into the error pointed out by our correspondent. His remarks are pertinent and just. Whether the pay of officers in the army is sufficient to afford a decent support to them and to their families, we are not familiar enough with the facts to say. But if not, it should be made so. We see no reason why the Government should receive the time, labor and services of those in its employ for less than fair pay—such pay as would be deemed just and fair for similar services in the ordinary evocations of life. We are opposed to extravagant salaries, and to any system of perquisites which enables office-holders to make large profits out of public place; but we see no reason why the Government should insist upon being served at less than a fair and ordinary recompence.

DISGRACEFUL NEGLECT OF SOLDIERS IN NEW-YORK.—There were forty or fifty soldiers, many of them sick and wounded, left yesterday afternoon, for two or three hours, on the pavement round the station at Twenty-seventh-street, previous to the departure of the Boston train. Why men should be brought to the station in ambulances, and then dumped on the sidewalk, to sit on door-steps or stand in slush, we do not know; but we do know that such things ought not to happen, and it is a disgrace to the city that they should happen. A large number of sick and disabled men pass through New-York nearly every day, on their way East, and either the station ought to be open and warmed for their reception on Sundays, at whatever hour they may arrive, or else there ought to be a waiting-room provided in the neighborhood for their accommodation.

If neither the Government nor the railroad company will attend to this matter, the public ought to do so. We commend the matter to the consideration of the gentlemen who have been engaged in getting up the turkey donations for the army. A very small rill of the munificence which provided the Thanksgiving dinner, would secure a warm room and comfortable seats near Twenty-seventh-street, for the unfortunates who are dragging themselves homeward from the front. Sick men deposited on the sidewalk on Sunday, in a December thaw, is not a pleasant or creditable spectacle in the richest city on the continent.

THE ARMING OF SLAVES AT THE SOUTH.—In our special Washington dispatches this morning may be found the pith of a singular article from the Richmond *Enquirer* on the subject of arming and emancipating the slaves. There is internal evidence in the article that the writer has been more or less officially inspired. The argument is, that when the South has already come down so far from its independent stand-point as to supplicate foreign nations for help, it must be prepared to receive such help on the conditions on which alone it will be given, viz.: the abolition of slavery. If the Confederacy, moreover, agree to abolish slavery, the writer contends, it will not be necessary to go to European nations for protection; they will at once accord recognition to the South, and follow it up, if necessary, with forcible intervention. Minor arguments, based on the special military exigencies of the crisis, are advanced to show that arming and emancipating the slaves are not only measures of possible expediency, but that they are measures absolutely necessary to the continued existence of the Southern conspiracy. Gen. LEE'S opinion is cited by the *Enquirer* to sustain the policy it urges. And we have no doubt that the editor, by this time, might draw a considerable number of additional arguments on the same side, from the progress of affairs around Nashville, Wilmington and Savannah.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST REBEL INCURSIONS.—An order has been promulgated by the Secretary of State which makes it incumbent that all persons, excepting those who come under the class of emigrants, hereafter arriving in the United States, shall show a passport from the Consul or Minister of the State to which they belong. This is, of course, mainly intended to apply to Incomers from the neighboring Canadian Provinces. The people of the Colonies have their own judicial and executive officers to thank for this disagreeable change in the terms of intercourse between the two countries. The passport is a very great nuisance we all admit. But it must be borne with until a different sort of neutrality comes to be practiced over the border.

Death of Myron Winslow, D. D., L.L.D.

This distinguished Missionary and Oriental scholar, as we learn of the last arrival from Europe, died at the Cape of Good Hope, while on his way from India to England. He was seventy-six years of age, and had been forty-five years in the service of the American Board. No just conception of his valuable and eventful life can be given in this place, and we merely give a few facts of his career.

Dr. WINSLOW came from the old WINSLOW family of New-England, inheriting all their vigor of intellect and purity of character. But recently we recorded the death of his brothers. One of them was the late Rev. Dr. WINSLOW, of the Sanitary Commission, and the other Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, D. D., the eminent divine and author who died last August.

Dr. WINSLOW graduated at college with the valedictory, and after a course of study at Andover, Mass., sailed in 1819 for Ceylon, where are laid the first scenes of his missionary career. He was a pioneer in the work of Christianizing India, and no man has so impressed that land with the influences of truth and religious liberty as has Dr. WINSLOW.

The chief labors of Dr. WINSLOW were at Madras. As General Secretary of that and other missions, as President of the Madras College, and the head of the native schools, he had abundant and incessant labors to perform. The college numbered several hundred students. The care of a native church also devolved upon him. But Dr. WINSLOW accomplished other objects of importance. He published a "History of Missions," "Hints on Missions," and translated the Bible into Tamil. A short time since, he was enabled to bring to a successful close his great "Tamil and English Lexicon," upon which he had labored over twenty years. The work has been, by competent authority, pronounced the greatest achievement of any American scholar and missionary. It is a quarto of 1,000 pages, and 68,000 words transmitted into English, of which one half were collected by the author. The dictionary is a complete one, containing the mythology of India, names of heroes, poets, warriors, &c., definitions and illustrations of the Brahmaic tongue. It is a work greatly needed in christianizing and civilizing that people, and the native and English press have been loud in their expression of thanks to the author.

Dr. WINSLOW has closed a long life of the most eminent usefulness and devotion. How well he has fulfilled his mission, the work and labors of nearly half a century declare in influences which never die. The friends of missionary enterprise all over the world will not soon forget the name and the works of MYRON WINSLOW.

Amusements.

The matinée on Saturday was brilliantly attended, fully sixteen hundred ladies—without counting the other sex—being present on the occasion. The condition of the weather did not promise such a flattering result. It proves, however, that "Don Sebastian" has taken a firm hold of the public fancy. The applications at the Box office for a repetition have been so numerous that Mr. MARETZEK has concluded to give the opera once more to-night. There will be no performance at the Academy to-morrow evening, the house being required for a final rehearsal of "Fra Diavolo," which will be produced positively on the following (Wednesday) evening. The season ends with the present week.

An informal meeting has been held on the subject of the new opera house. Two plots of ground have been found suitable for the proposed edifice—one located on Madison-square, the other a little lower down town and having entrances on Broadway and Fifth-avenue. Either would be convenient and good. In point of convenience, the Fourteenth-street Academy is by no means well situated. It is isolated by too many crossings, whose normal condition is extreme dirt. The approaches, too, are dark, and on crowded nights there is danger from the many vehicles and the little management. The new house will be on a leading thoroughfare and free from these objections. It will not be so large as the Academy—so far as the open part of the auditorium is concerned—but it will seat fully as many spectators. Every seat will be at the disposal of the public. In the Fourteenth-street house two hundred of the best places are reserved for the stockholders who pay nothing. These two hundred seats alone will leave a handsome profit on the investment, being for the most part box seats and worth $600 per night, or $60,000 for the usual season of Italian opera. It is calculated that the new house will realize a rental of $80,000 per year.

The announcements at the various theatres to-night are as follows: At Wallack's, the new comedy called "How She Loves Him;" at the Winter Garden, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH in "Hamlet;" at the Olympic Theatre, the "Streets of London;" at Niblo's, (Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,) the "Fairy Circle" and "Customs of the Country;" at the Broadway Theatre, (Mr. J. E. OWENS,) "Sweethearts and Wives" and the "People's Lawyer;" at Barnum's, (afternoon) "Deborah, or the Jewish Maiden's Wrongs," and (evening) "Linda di Chamount;" at the French Theatre, (to-morrow night) "La Poudre aux Yeux" and "Mons. Etoile;" at Dodworth's Hall, "Artemus Ward Among the Mormons;" at the Hippotheatron, a splendid new equestrian programme; at Van Amburgh's Menagerie, wild animals, monkeys, &c., &c.

Mr. ROBERT HELLER announces an entire change of programme for to-night. It is the fourth bill he has issued since he commenced last Fall. No better proof can be given of the gentleman's popularity. In addition to a variety of new tricks, solos, jokes, &c., Mr. HELLER will produce a new Christmas pantomime called "Harlequin Santa Claus, and the Magic Closet."

The Christmas pantomime at the Hippotheatron is by a well-known literary gentleman of this city, and will be produced in the good old style on Monday next. It is called "Harlequin Blue-Beard."

The second concert of the Philharmonic Society of New-York took place at the Academy of Music on Saturday. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was more than ordinarily good. The programme was most excellently interpreted by the orchestra, under Mr. THEODORE EISFELD, and by the members of the German Liederkranz, under Mr. PAUR. We do not remember, in fact, to have ever attended a more artistically creditable performance. What was lacking in the way of novelty was more than made up in the matter of precision. MENDELSSOHN'S well-known Scotch Symphony was the principal instrumental attraction, and its graceful fancies and quaint reflection of Scotch themes and rhythms were never more completely presented. The "Scherzo," as usual, was most enjoyed by the audience, but the grand finale, with its majestic subject and vigorous handling, was heartily applauded. Two overtures were also given—that to the "Magic Flute," by MOZART, and that to "King Lear," by BERLIOZ—the latter one of the best and clearest productions of its author's pen. Mr. BERGNER was the only instrumental soloist, and played with much ability a concerto for the violoncello by Mr. F. L. RITTER, a resident composer. Mr. BERGNER'S technical skill and large style are well known to the public, and were strikingly exhibited in the performance of this difficult and eccentric work. The concerto has, we believe, been shortened, and perhaps it has lost some of its form by the operation. It certainly possesses but little of this quality in its present shape. Still it is an effective show-piece, and is filled with scraps of almost every kind of musical knowledge. The orchestral partition is especially well treated. A pretty chorus for male voices by F. ABT, called "Die stille Wasserrose," was most charmingly sung by the members of the German Liederkranz, and—less successfully—MENDELSSOHN'S "Festgesang an die Künstler." The next Philharmonic concert takes place on Jan. 28. SCHUMANN'S Symphony No. 1, in B flat; the overture to "Egmont," by BEETHOVEN," and the overture to "Iphigenie," by GLUCK, will, in the interim, be properly rehearsed under Mr. EISFELD'S direction.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—M. BOUCICAULT'S comedietta called "How She Loves Him," has been received with unquestionable favor at this house, and will be repeated several times during the present week. Its success is due, not merely to the merit of the dialogue, but to the excellent distribution which the piece enjoys. In other respects there is not, critically considered, much to speak about. The plot is too slight to lead the spectator to a strong *dénouement*, and it speedily becomes from mere thinness hopelessly knotted and tangled, so that midway one has already lost all concern for it. The interest thereafter depends entirely on the characters. These are pleasantly sketched, and more original than we are apt to expect in Mr. BOUCICAULT'S later productions. Not a jot of their freshness is wasted on the members of WALLACK'S excellent company. Had the parts been tailored for the separate artists, they could not have fitted more exactly. Mr. JOHN WALLACK is perfectly excellent as the stuttering hero, who loves his wife, and yet is divorced from her. The character requires tact and good taste. Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, as the young and pouting wife, was equally admirable. It is one of her very best impersonations, and the merit is more particularly due to her as the part itself is embarrassing. Mr. GILBERT'S *Sir Richard*, Mr. NORTON'S *Diogenes*, Mr. FLOYD'S *Yawley*, Miss MARY GANNON'S *Atalanta*, and Miss FANNY MORANT'S *Lady Selina Rofflesticket*, were all equally good. Nothing indeed can be better played than this little piece, which we may here add has been placed on the stage with the usual elegance of the establishment.

VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.—If we have not referred to Signor Victor (educated in Italy) in a preliminary way, it has been from motives of prudence. With every disposition to be valiant, there seemed, in this instance, a chance of becoming foolhardy. Since the advent of Signor Victor, the newspapers, the brick piles, the fences, the vacant lots, have bristled with fierce annunciations of his undaunted spirit; with gallopticus rhapsodies on his own genius; with withering expressions of contempt for other people's infirmities, and with rather disturbing allusions to his skill in the use of small arms. Not having been educated in Italy ourselves, we have—as a mere matter of honest pride—longed for an opportunity of calling Signor Victor a humbug. What, indeed, could be more conclusive on the subject than the fact of his being educated in a country whose chief industry is organ-grinding, and principal export maccaroni. But we would have fallen into a grave error if we had given way to our patriotic feelings. Signor Victor is no humbug. He is an artist of rare parts, and is the civilest creature we have ever met. It does not detract from the Signor's merits that he possesses a tail. As a tail, it is remarkably well proportioned, and curls gracefully at the end. In a word, Signor Victor is a monkey, and having been educated in Italy, is a credit to the Mother of Arts. He possesses all the natural graces of his kind, and many of the accomplishments of the two-legged animal. He is never tedious, however. Go and see him by all means.

SLAVES FOR THE REBEL ARMY.

The Richmond Enquirer on the Arming of Slaves—Gen. Lee said to be Favorable to the Project—The South willing to Sacrifice Slavery for Independence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 18.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Friday, Dec. 16, in a semi-official editorial in favor of arming the slaves; contains the following:

"When we supplicate European nations for help, we must be prepared to receive it on their conditions; which will be the abolition of slavery. If we are prepared to abolish slavery, it will not be necessary to go to European nations for protection, they will give us *not only recognition*, but will follow recognition with such intervention as will secure nationality and liberty."

It goes on to state that Gen. R. E. LEE has written a letter to W. PORCHER MILES, of South Carolina, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, in favor of arming negroes. It argues that "SHERMAN, when he gets to the coast, will tarry there only long enough to rest and recruit his men, and then take shipping for City Point, to act in the spring as a movable column upon our lines of communication, and this necessitates a like column on our part."

Continuing in an attempt to show that their present army is unable to stem the torrent, it says:

"Shall we prolong the war for the sake of our negroes? Shall we sacrifice our children to preserve our slaves? Shall we exhaust our country, destroy our noble defenders and endanger every institution rather than test an experiment that may give us the means of recruiting our army, of assuming the offensive, and of conquering a speedy peace? Neither rhetoric nor argument nor authority can determine whether the negroes will make for us faithful soldiers. The experiment must test and decide this question. Gen. LEE asks that this experiment be made. For us this is sufficient. Never will we put our prejudices against his deliberate judgment and advice. He is a rash man that does. He is not a wise man that imposes responsibilities and yet withholds means for their accomplishment."

The *Enquirer* concludes the subject as follows:

"But we hate, detest and despise the enemy far more than we love and admire slavery. If our liberties cannot be gained but by the sacrifice of slavery, we are prepared to make that sacrifice and to urge that sacrifice upon our countrymen. We would not return into the Union if every slave could be returned to his master, and if every guarantee that human ingenuity could devise, were secured for the protection of the 'institution,' we prefer liberty with free society to reunion upon the securest basis of slavery. Such we believe to be the sentiment of the people of Virginia; but we know that great moral doubts beset this question of arming the negroes, and yet the experiment ought to be tested, and the fact ascertained, whether negroes will make soldiers.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.

Important Circular from the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 18.

The following was to-day officially promulgated:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1864.

The President directs that, except immigrant passengers directly entering an American port by sea, no traveler shall hereafter be allowed to enter the United States from a foreign country, without a passport. If a citizen, the passport must be from this Department, or from some United States Minister or Consul abroad; and if an alien, from the competent authority of his own country, the passport to be countersigned by a diplomatic agent or consul of the United States. This regulation is intended to apply especially to persons proposing to come to the United States from the neighboring British provinces. Its observance will be strictly enforced by all officers, civil, military and naval, in the service of the United States; and the State and municipal authorities are requested to aid in its execution. It is expected here that no immigrant passenger coming by sea in the manner aforesaid, will be obstructed, or any other person who may set out on their way hither before intelligence of this regulation could reasonably be expected to reach the country from which they may have started.

(Signed,) WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Appointments by Gov. Fenton.

Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, the newly-elected Governor, has made the following appointments:

Adjutant-General.—Col. WM. IRVINE, of Steuben.
Inspector-General.—G. S. BATCHELDER, of Saratoga.
Quartermaster-General.—E. A. MERRITT, of St. Lawrence.
Judge-Advocate-General.—A. W. HARVEY, of Erie.
Engineer-in-Chief.—Col. JAS. B. SWAINE, of Westchester.
Surgeon-General.—S. O. WILLARD, of Albany.
Paymaster-General.—S. E. MARVIN, of Chautauque.
Executive Messenger.—JAMES KILBURN, of Albany.

LECTURE ON CHEMISTRY.—The fourth lecture of the interesting series on pneumatics and chemistry, by Prof. DOREMUS, takes place this evening.

Fine Arts.

We direct attention to the valuable collection of Dusseldorf pictures now on view at the Crayon Gallery, No. 756 Broadway. It contains specimens by the very best masters of the German school, and is eminently worthy of the consideration of artists, collectors and amateurs. The gallery is free.

New-York Medical Institute,

No. 8 Union-square, opposite Washington's Statue.

MEDICATED ELECTRICITY

ADMITTED TO BE THE GREATEST OF ALL HUMAN DISCOVERIES.

This new science, destined to consign to oblivion the orthodox theories both of the past and present age, is now so thoroughly perfected by the faculty of the New-York Medical Institute, as to create the most profound astonishment by

THE WONDROUS CURES IT EFFECTS,

where all previous medical treatment has entirely failed, of which the most remarkable instances can be personally verified. This Institute has been founded and endowed with the express view of treating all forms and types of disease, in the most thoroughly organized manner,

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BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

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MEDICINAL BATHS,

unequaled in this country, and comprising Aerated, Galvanic, Alkaline, Vapor, Electro-Magnetic, Acidulated, and other special baths as well as all the immedicated varieties. The most improved electrical and galvanic apparatus alone are used, and the most newly discovery auxiliary remedies supplied. "Medicated Electricity" may be truly described as

THE GREAT RECUPERATOR OF VITAL POWER.

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 56, New-York.

The Company are now ready to grant leases on liberal terms to parties who wish to sink wells. Their lands, underlaid by oil-bearing rock, are situated on the Allegany River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks, embracing an area of ten and one-half miles of

SUPERIOR BORING TERRITORY,

and present great inducements. For terms and particulars apply to JOHN M. CLAPP, Resident Superintendent, at President, Venango County, Penn., or at the office of the Company, as above.

AMORY EDWARDS, President.
J. E. CONANT, Secretary.

Exercise is a Good Tonic.—The want of it produces disease and debility, unless the circulation is gently stimulated and the secretions kept in due activity by other means. Of all such means, there is none so efficacious, so absolutely free from every drawback as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Let all engaged in sedentary callings bear this fact in mind

Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

The Holiday Present most acceptable to a Lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 64 CEDAR-ST, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

The Subscription Books for the Reserved Capital Stock of this Company will be closed on the 1st day of January next.

L. H. SIMPSON & CO., Sole Subscription Agent, No. 64 Cedar-st.

Perry's

MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

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Appropriate Holiday Gifts.

The BELLEVUE or perfected STEREOSCOPE, with sliding focus and field piece, is mailed prepaid for $3, or with 12 views $6. Also, the NOVELTY MICROSCOPE for examining insects, flowers, seed, linen, bank bills, &c., is mailed for $2, or with 12 beautiful mounted objects for $3 50, by HENRY CRAIG, No 180 Centre-st., third floor, New York. Also, retailed by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway; SHELDON & CO., No. 335, and by dealers generally.

"Piles!" "Piles!"

Dr. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY, is the only Pile Remedy in the world that will effect a permanent cure of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles, and we have testimony in our possession to prove that it has cured paralyzed cases of twenty and thirty years' standing. For sale by druggists everywhere. F. C. WELLS, & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., wholesale agents.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
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See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 375 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Startling! but true.—The Volunteers are braving the dangers of Fever, Scurvy, Wounds and Cholera. Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones to bleach, who, by the aid of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, would have returned to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers, try them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

$70,000,000 worth of Petroleum were produced in the State of Pennsylvania alone in the past year. At least $5,000,000 of this was lost by leakage and evaporation, before it reached its destination. Every dollar of this might have been saved by using ROBBINS' HERMETICAL BARREL.

A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary of Hermetical Barrel Co., No. 133 Broadway.

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Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 182 Centre-st.

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Christmas Present.—WILLCOX & GIBBS' NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE. Office, No. 508 Broadway.

33 Second-hand Sales, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BLOODGOOD—LOTTIMER.—At Calvary Church, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, by Rev. A. Cleaveland Coxe, D. D., JOHN BLOODGOOD and EMILY FLORENCE, daughter of William Lottimer, Esq.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 17, Dr. HENRY WARES BROWN, son of the late Stephen Brown, M. D., in the 37th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 184 Bleecker-st., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 10 A. M.

BAILEY.—On Saturday, Dec. 17, CHARLES S. BAILEY, youngest son of Isaac G. and Amedia H. Bailey, aged 2 years and 11 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COLTON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 17, after a short and severe illness, ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late Clinton Colton, aged 20 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 98 State-st., on Monday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMSTOCK.—On Saturday, Dec. 17, at the residence of her parents, No. 136 West 34th st., ANNIE RICHARDS, second and only surviving daughter of George W. and Lydia S. Comstock, aged 3 months and 2 days.

The remains will be taken to Montrose, Penn.

CRANE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 18, DANIEL W. CRANE, of Co. C, 14th Regiment N. J. Volunteers, aged 21 years.

His funeral will take place at 1 o'clock Tuesday, Dec. 20, at Springfield, N. J.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 17, MARTHA J. DUNCHY, wife of Isaac A. Clark

☞ Boston and Baltimore papers please copy.

COOK.—On Saturday, Dec. 17, MAY FAIRCHILD, daughter of John F. and M. Agnes Cook, aged 7 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 389 Washington-av., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn.

COWLES.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, CARRIE KITCHEL, youngest child of Silas H. and Henrietta Cowles, aged 3 years, 8 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, in Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock.

ELLISON.—On Saturday, Dec. 17, CHARLES ELLISON, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 19 1-2 East 13th-st., at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 21st inst.

FREEMAN.—On Friday, Dec. 16 MARY HARRIOT, wife of John Freeman.

The relatives and friends, and those of her son-in-law, Richard Stout, Jr., are invited to attend her funeral, from his residence, No. 146 West 40th-st., on Monday, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

HAIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 17, MARY HAIGHT, daughter of the late Benjamin Haight, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely.

FOGGO.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, THOMAS FOGGO, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 35 Vestry st.

FURMAN.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 18, MARY WYRTS, daughter of ANN B. and the late Samuel Furman, in the 15th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 12 West 26th-st. Remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment on Wednesday.

GLEASBY.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, of diphtheria, GENEVIEVE, infant daughter of Robert H. and Harriet E. P. Gadsby, aged 1 month and 24 days.

This is the second affliction within ten days visited upon the family. Remains taken to Washington, D. C.

GWINNER.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, Dec. 18, JOHN CHARLES, youngest son of Pauline M. and the late John A. Gwinner, aged 2 years, 5 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 245 Grand-st., Jersey City. The remains will be taken to Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, for interment.

KENNEDY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, CORNELIA VAN RENSSELAER, wife of James L. Kennedy, and daughter of the late Henry Van Rensselaer, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th av. and 11th-st., without further invitation.

LORTON.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 18, Mrs. ANN LORTON, widow of the late John Lorton, in the 67th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, George and John, are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 156 West Broadway, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

MANN.—At the residence of her son-in-law, J. B. Simpson, in West Farms, on Saturday, Dec. 17, FRANCES, relict of the late Samuel Mann, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Motthaven depot to meet the 10.30 A. M. train from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad.

NICHOLSON.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 17, ROBERT NICHOLSON, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. C. Beers, No. 2 5 West 23d-st., on Tuesday morning, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock.

PERNOT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, in the 64th year of her age, MISS THEODOSIA PERNOT, daughter of John Barlow Prevost, formerly of New-York.

Funeral services will take place at her house, near Englewood, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, where all friends and relatives are invited to attend.

TONE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 17, Mrs. CATHERINE A. TONE, in the 67th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, L. E. Maxwell, 353 Washington-av, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Her remains will be buried in the Cemetery at Bowery Bay, L. I.

THOMAS.—At Elizabethtown, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 17, MARY C. THOMAS, wife of James P. Thomas, and daughter of the late Isaac Carow, of New-York, in the 38th year of her age

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, John and Charles Carow, and of her brothers-in-law, Edward F. Sanderson, Wm. W. Thomas and B. Seaman Thomas, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, without further invitation.

VAN INBURGH.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday evening, Dec 18, PETER VAN INBURGH, Sr., aged 69 years, 8 months and 18 days.

Notice of the funeral in Tuesday morning's papers

WAIT.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 18, VIOLET, wife of George Wait, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 424 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
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The largest assortment of ENGLISH SKATES in the city for ladies and gentlemen.

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DEVLIN & CO.

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WINTER REDUCTION
ON ALL
FALL AND WINTER
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to continue in its operation until the close of the year.

As the present indications favor an additional rise in the value of all Woolen Fabrics, we would commend this opportunity to the attention of all buyers of WINTER WEAR.

This REDUCTION will apply alike to the CUSTOM, READY-MADE AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS of both our stores.

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SETS of best quality RICH CUT GLASS, consisting of 12 Goblets, 12 Champagnes, 12 Wines, 12 Rocks, 12 Finger-Bowls and 2 Decanters $30 00

SETS of WHITE FRENCH CHINA, 2d quality, but good, 130 pieces 70 00

FRENCH CHINA GOLD BAND TEA SETS, 56 pieces, $16, $20, $22 and 25 00

ENGLISH DECORATED IRON STONE TEA SETS, 55 pieces 10 50

TEA SETS, 56 pieces, TOILET, 11 pieces..... 9 00

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The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on

FREE EXHIBITION,

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NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—THE FIFTY-ninth annual meeting of the New England Society of the City of New-York and the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House, on THURSDAY, Dec 22, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. Every member is earnestly requested to be present. The Society, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the fifty-ninth anniversary of the Society, and the two hundred and forty fourth anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner at the Astor House, on THURSDAY, Dec 22, at 6 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from eminent speakers, and an occasion of unusual interest is anticipated. Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers, and at the Astor House.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
ELIHU C. COWDIN,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
CHAS. A. STETSON,
L. B. WYMAN,
Committee of Arrangements.

Persons wishing to become members, or members desiring to propose their friends, may send their names to any of the Board of Officers, or L. P. Hubbard, No. 80 Wall-st., Secretary, or at the annual meeting.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

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During the past year, as above, the press of the city have been liberal in their notices of the only place up town where Wheeler & Wilson's Machines are to be obtained. While we solicit the continued patronage of our old customers, all about ordering are invited to call and examine before purchasing. Machines carefully repaired. Silk, cotton, needles, &c. Machines and operators sent into families. Brown's Baby-Tender supplied. "Superior to most human baby-tenders."—*Tribune.* J. T. ELLIS.

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of the above Committee will be held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 7 o'clock.

OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.
HENRY H. HURLAT, CHAS. H. HALL, } Secretaries.

UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A SPECIAL meeting of the above Committee will be held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 7½ o'clock.

WM. A. DARLING, President.
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THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 319 Broadway, on the 19th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 2 P. M.

WM. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 642, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 980, 1137, 1184, 1217, 1314, 1352, 1363, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.

DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.

DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age; I would like a situation where by a strict attention to business, I can make it of advantage to my employer and myself; I am temperate, of fair business habits, and always try to succeed in what I undertake. If any party is in want of such a person, I will call on them, if they will leave or send their address to HOWARD, Box No. 158 Times Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

KNOX COUNTY, OHIO.—ALL OVERDUE coupons on bonds issued by Knox County, Ohio, to Stockholders in the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of America, in the city of New-York, within twenty days.

DEC. 15, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Elections, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 11 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.

D. W. VANDERHORCHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums [illegible] and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. M. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

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HENRY MILLS, New-York.
HENRY K. THOMAS, New-York.

Offices of the Company No. 60 State-st., Boston; 71 Broadway, New-York.

The property of this Company consists of 206 acres of Petroleum Oil lands in fee simple, and are located on Horse Neck Creek, Pleasant County, Western Virginia, in the centre of the best oil producing portion of this district.

Several wells adjoining this valuable property are yielding large quantities of oil, which fact alone is sufficient to recommend it to those desirous of making a safe and profitable investment.

This Company have also an interest in two leases near the above lands, which contains five wells, two of which are now producing oil, and the other three are nearly completed, also an interest in wells on the celebrated Oil Creek and Cherry Run, Venango County, Penn.

The present production of oil to this Company is thirty-two barrels per day, six new wells are now going down on the property of this Company. One new well struck since the property was selected, is yielding twenty barrels, and is increasing; three of the other wells are nearly down, and will very soon be ready to test. The Company are confident that the production of their lands will be very largely increased at a very early day. Preparations are being made to put down several additional wells, an ample Working Cash Capital being provided for that purpose.

2 PER CENT. PER MONTH is guaranteed upon the subscription price. First dividend payable Jan. 20.

The different properties of this Company have been selected with great care by competent judges, well acquainted with the oil districts of Pennsylvania and Virginia. A committee selected by a large number of the subscribers to the stock have also visited and thoroughly examine d this property, and fully reported on the same.

A limited amount of Stock is offered at the subscription price.

SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BE MADE AT THE OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.

THOMAS J. LEE & CO., No. 86 State-st., Boston.
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS, No. 71 Broadway, (Room No. 29,) New York.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,

NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.

5-20 BONDS,

1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,

receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 6-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 14, 1864.

The undersigned, Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the increased capital stock of this Bank, hereby gives notice that 500 shares of such increased capital at $100 per share remain unawarded to the present stockholders, and are open for subscription by the public until the 26th day of December inst., at 12 o'clock M., when it will be awarded to the highest bidders for the same, but no bids will be received at less than par, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not deemed for the interest of the Bank.

Payments for the stock when awarded will be required to be made at the Bank, on or before the 1st day of January next, with interest from November 1st, 1864.

J. S. FOX,
S. ALOFSEN,
A. B. WALLIS,
Commissioners.

WISCONSIN STATE BONDS.

We are authorized to offer a limited amount of the Bonds of the State of Wisconsin on favorable terms. The Bonds draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and have coupons attached payable in the City of New-York. They are redeemable at different periods from 1877 to 1889, and the principal is also payable in the City of New-York.

The entire debt of the State is but $2,050,000, and these Bonds are in every respect a choice investment.

Further particulars may be obtained upon inquiry at our office.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first MONDAY of January next, until the 15th day of said month inclusive, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the said 16th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds with Coupons exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE OF SHELDON AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., No. 22 William-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.

SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of instalment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed. viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.

HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-street.

CHARTERED, 1853.
CAPITAL..... $150,000.
SURPLUS..... 41,609.

NOTICE.

The Annual Election for Directors of the above Company will take place at the Office on the 2d January, 1865, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

The regular semi-annual Dividend of 4 per cent., exempt from Government tax, will be paid on and after the 5th January.

J. C. WINANS, Sec.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, OFFICE No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Preferred Certificates issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 3d day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said Certificates are registered, on the 24th inst.

The transfer books, both of Common and Preferred Certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and opened Jan. 5, 1865, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Trustees.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO

OFFICE OF IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INS. CO., No. 100 Broadway, Dec. 7, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN DIRECTORS of the third class will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Dec. 20. Polls open from 11 to 12 o'clock.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 650 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

CHOICE PETROLEUM LANDS AND Leases for sale, selected by a competent and experienced agent. Correspondence is invited. Apply to or address H. C. STURGES & CO., McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio.

FINANCIAL.

BEST QUALITY

LOCUST MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH COAL
AT FIRST COST.

THE NEW-YORK

MUTUAL COAL COMPANY,

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

Number of Shares..... 20,000
Par Value of Each Share..... $25
Working Capital, in Cash..... 50,000

Each share entitles the holder to receive every year, for fifteen successive years, one ton of first quality Locust Mountain White Ash Coal, at cost, also a cash dividend every six months of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Shareholders who do not desire to receive their coal may have their proportion sold by the company, for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends to which they are entitled.

Shareholders may order their coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.: lump, broken, egg, stove, or nut coal, at the actual cost price, delivered at the dwellings, or at other places within the city of New-York or Brooklyn. Manufacturers' coal delivered in cargo.

Coal will be supplied to the shareholders immediately.

The Trustees have already secured one of the largest, most reliable and best equipped Collieries in Pennsylvania, including double breaker, engines, miners' houses, slope works, railroad tracks, cars, mules, and all the necessary machinery, implements, lumber, &c., the whole in perfect working order, and NOW IN FULL OPERATION, having been in use but eight months.

The Colliery is located near Ashland, in Schuylkill Co., Pa., and the coal produced from it is of the very best quality of "Locust Mountain," and is the same as now recommended by all the coal dealers, and used by families in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and is mined under the most favorable circumstances, and at the least possible cost, as the coal is taken from the mine above the water level, and can be mined at all times at a profit. This coal is taken from the celebrated "Mammoth" vein, which, with the "Skidmore," "Primrose," and other celebrated veins, extend within the lines of the company, equal to three miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of this company, over which the coals now daily brought to market. The very best and most reliable facilities have already been secured for the transportation of the company's coal to this market.

This company being the "pioneer" in the "coal at cost" enterprise in this State, and being exclusively a New-York company, for the accommodation of its citizens, and as the price of each share is within the reach of every body, it is fully expected that our citizens will come forward and subscribe for the stock without delay.

Books for subscription are now open at the office of each Trustee in the City of New-York, where any additional information can be furnished.

TRUSTEES.

R. C. ROOT,
Of the firm of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., corner of Nassau and Pine sts.
HENRY A. RICHARDSON,
Of Richardson, Boynton & Co., No. 231 Water-st.
JOHN C. SCHOOLEY,
No. 39 Pine-st.
D. C. HYDE,
Of Hyde & Conklin, No. 143 Water-st.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 CHAMBERS STREET.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an additional One Per Cent will be added on the 15th inst., to all taxes unpaid on that day, on the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 10th day of October, 1864, to the date of payment.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sums of from $3,000 to $50,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

OCEANIC PETROLEUM COMPANY DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock ($2,000,000 will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 134 Maiden-lane, on the 20th inst., from the earnings of the Company to the 1st December. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst.

WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, NO. 25 PINE-ST.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1865, to stockholders of record on that day. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec. 24, and reopened on Thursday, Jan. 5.

THOMAS M. WHEELER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH FRONT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.

A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on the 1st Dec., on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 263 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 5th day of January, 1865. The transfer books close on the 24th inst., to reopen Jan. 3, 1865.

By order of the Board, JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable after first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 17 until Jan. 4, 1865.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, New-York, Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st instant.

JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after Monday, the 19th instant. By order of the Board,

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

Eastern share holders will receive their dividend at the Transfer Agency Office, No. 42 Cedar-st., New-York.

J. B. WEIR, Transfer Agent.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. (exempt from tax) out of the profits of the bank, payable on and after the 2d January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 4th prox.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has been declared on the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865, to the stockholders on the 24th day of December inst., when the transfer books will close, and reopen again on the 3d day of January next.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1864. W. DEMENT, Treas.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 27 to 3d January, inclusive.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

No. 3 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1865.

Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 6 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—

NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

CHOICE IMPORTATION OF THE HIGHEST GRADES OF CHAMPAGNE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.

CHOICE IMPORTATION OF THE HIGHEST GRADES OF CHAMPAGNE, being one entire shipment of Direct Flis & Co., comprising 125 cases quarts and pints, in double and single packages. The reputation of this wine is well known as being one of the finest sparkling wines imported to this market.

Also, OLD WINES AND LIQUORS from the Estate of the late SAM'L GLOVER, viz: 18 dozen Madeira, Williams & Co., Boston; 70 bottls old Port, bottled, and 70 bottls old Port, bottled, London, Hills & Underwood; 2 dozen R. Madeira, 15 half-gallons, Magnums do.; 1 dozen do. no marks; 2 dozen fine Amontillado, vin., 1831, bottled 1834; 8 demijohns old Brown Sherry, Maitland & Co., 1847; Dutch Imperial Curcilal and Curacoa; 28 dozen Val-de-Penas & Lachryma Cristi; 31 gallons old Pale Otard Dupuy & Co. Brandy, 1856, sold by order of executors.

Also by order of C. F. LOOSEY, Esq., all the Wines, Liquors, and choice Segars belonging to the Estate of the late COUNT NICHOLAS de GIORGI, Austrian Minister to the United States, consisting of choice Chateau Lafitte, St. Julian, Chateau Leoville and Chateau Youem Yquet and Chandon Cremant'e Rose and Sillery, Mousaix Champagne, Old Port and Sherry, Old Cognac Brandy, 1827 Chatreuse, all in bottles; 4,000 of the choicest HAVANA SEGARS, Regalias, de Londres, Cazadores and Cilindrados, all imported for his private use by the late owner.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE ORIGINAL MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, FRIDAY, Dec. 16, at 11 o'clock, at their Gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of original modern oil paintings, of the French, English, Dusseldorf, Dutch, German and American Schools, all of which are guaranteed original, and recently imported from Europe by the following eminent artists, viz:

VI BROCKHOVEN, KOEK KOEK,
GIRARD, KRUSEMAN,
CARRABAIN, VERHOVEN BALL,
Professor JAUERMAN, of Dusseldorf,
VANDER HAGEN, of Dusseldorf,
EDER, of Dusseldorf,
DERRAKALEB, SMETS.
EVERSON, VAN HOVE,
ADAM BARLAND, MORRIS, of London,
LILLY M. SPENCER, WM. BROWN.
M. WARE, TROYAN.

and others. Also, by order of the executors, 7 original European pictures by L. Verner, Musin, Hugghens and Diez. The attention of connoisseurs and lovers of fine arts is requested. The above are now on exhibition.

H. R. WEBSTAL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, CONSIGNMENT.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, &c.

THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) AT 11 O'CLOCK.

At the elegant residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising the entire rich parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture of the house. Over 50 yds. of velvet and tapestry carpets, superb mirrors, four rosewood and walnut suites in brocatel and French reps, sofas, chairs, cut glass, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale, rain or shine, without reserve.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL B. PURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Hon. Thos. J. Boynton, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, from store No. 9 South William-st., cargo of schooner BAGLEY, 34 bales UPLAND COTTON.

Catalogues and samples at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale

THOS. W. CLA [illegible] U. S. Marshall,
Southern District Florida.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF THE LARGE STOCK OF WINES, BRANDIES, CHAMPAGNES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, &c., THE STOCK OF MESSRS. A. M. BININGER & CO.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 16 and 17, and following days until the sale is complete, at 11 o'clock each day, at the establishment of Messrs. A. M. BININGER & CO., No. 315 Broadway. Among the wines offered this day will be a large line of the most celebrated champagnes, viz.: Vve Cliquot, imported by Schmidt & Co.; Piper Heidsick, by Renaud & Francois; G. H. Mumm's wine, by Louis Imperial; E. de Barry, Hubert, Frere Fil., Duc de Montebello, and others. Also, a large line of fine Hungarian wines, together with liquors, brandies, gin, wines, &c., of the most celebrated brands, all warranted genuine.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL IN LOTS TO SUIT RETAILERS ON TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 Barclay-st., a choice assortment of English and French china toys, wax dolls, magic lanterns, teas and coffees, &c., in great variety, 4 prime chests teas, fancy toilet sets, table cutlery, plated ware, wire, granite and common crockery ware, glass ware. Sale adapted to the holiday season. Goods will be packed for shipping. Sale positive to close consignments.

MORRIS E. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT No. 230 MADISON-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—The two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 230 Madison-st., between Gouverneur and Montgomery-sts. The house is 20 by 40 feet, and has pantry and kitchen each side. Maps at 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF MORGAN TROTTING STALLION.—Unbroken Horse will be sold MONDAY, at 11 o'clock, at Mansion stables, 42d-st. Also, two bays, very fine, fast young trotters.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 3D DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, 1ST, 2D AND 4TH WARDS CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 121 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—NOTICE IS HEREby given, that the list of taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby DEMANDED.

A personal notice by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay *ten per centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice. Office open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1864.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, December 15, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING MERCHANDISE, VIZ.—Two hundred and fifty-five tons Kirkless Hall Cannel Coal, imported per ship Congaree from Liverpool, December 5, 1864, having remained in store undutied beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by JAMES H. TITUS, Auctioneer, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, on MONDAY, January 16, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M.

S. DRAPER, Collector.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

CORNELIUS DOCHERTY,
JOHN H. ROSIER,
Councilmen HAVILAND.
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,624 tons	400-horse power	
LAFAYETTE	3,304 tons	900-horse power	
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power	
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power	
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power	

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE, LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.	
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. BELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,018	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Perkins.
VIRGINIA	2,866	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brocking

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Lewis.....On Monday, Dec. 19,
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $135 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

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GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, " 24.
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GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, " 14
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, " 21.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4
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At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

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PASSAGE—Cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

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AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND RECEIVING FREIGHT.

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CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 21
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
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FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $172 50
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Jan. 4 ..... NORTH STAR ..... WILSON.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKHAM
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY Jan. 2, MONDAY, Jan 30.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

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LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 61 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.

THE STEAMSHIP SAXON,

LAVENDER Master,

will leave Pier No. 6 East River, MONDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to

WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No. 52 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (limited) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK ..... SATURDAY ..... Dec. 24
KANGAROO ..... SATURDAY ..... Dec. 31
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... Jan. 7
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

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PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 85 | Steerage to London 31
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First Cabin to Hamburg ..... 90 | Steerage to Hamburg 35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN ROLE, Capt. D. S. SANDFORD.

First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225. Third Cabin, forward berth, $125 Children 5 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 5 years, one-quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.

This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 756 miles. There is no change of meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.

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After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Commission business in Stocks, Bonds, and Government Securities, under the firm of

NO. WOOD & LOCKWOOD,

and have taken the offices No. 17 William-st.

A. G. NORWOOD,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1864. JOHN F. LOCKWOOD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and their partnership will sign in liquidation.

DENNIS A. McCREDY,
NEW-YORK Dec 17, 1864. PAUL J. ARMOUR.

No. 53 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

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NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., to connect with the New Jersey Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

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NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with all roads for all principal cities in the West.

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ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

2.00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.30 A. M.—Mail and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

9.00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

5 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

7.00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

8 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

5 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 32d-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Bay Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., for New Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Wyandanch, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and place North and West at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:45, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attach'd to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight forwarded daily. J. M. TOUCEY, Asst Supt.

NEW AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5.40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 6 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6.10, 7.30, 8.30, 9.3, 11.30 A. M. and 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 8 P. M. Express trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.0 A. M., 12.30 M., 3.45 P. M. and 6.05 P. M. The 9.15 A. M. and 4.2. P. M. run to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.
Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Saratoga Albany Troy and Saratoga Springs, also connect with the North and West leave 26th-st. depot, at 8 A. M and 4 P. M.

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AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

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H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

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including the names of Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, W. R. Floyd, Norton, John Sefton, John Moore, G. Brown, Williamson, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Mateline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, and Mrs Maurice.

TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY—

"HOW SHE LOVES HIM."

THURSDAY—ROSEDALE, for the 135th time.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY—"HOW SHE LOVES HIM."

THE WIFE'S SECRET.—This charming play is in rehearsal, and will be produced at the earliest possible period.

MARRIED LIFE (Buckstone's fine Comedy) is also in preparation.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7¾

Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY

MONDAY EVENING, DEC 19,

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE

by the great and original artist,

MR. AND MRS BARNEY WILLIAMS

First time in many months of

MRS BARNEY WILLIAMS

in her famous and unequalled representation of

THE YANKEE GAL.

FIRST TIME THIS SEASON OF

THE BEAUTIFUL LEGENDARY IRISH DRAMA,

THE FAIRY CIRCLE

Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as.. CON O'CAROLAN
Mrs BARNEY WILLIAMS as.. MOLESHE

To conclude with the laughable commedetta of

THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY,
OR YANKEE HELP.

Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, as the Yankee Help MELISSA,

WITH A YANKEE SONG.

Both pieces cast with the full strength of the company, Messrs J. Nunan, J. W. Collier, George Becks, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Buckstein, E. B. Holmes, H. Danvers, Barry, &c.; Misses Isabella Freeman, Mary Wells, Skerrett, Burke &c.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC. COMMENCES AT 7¾.

GREAT SUCCESS

of the local sensational drama in

FIVE TABLEAUX AND A PROLOGUE,

THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,

received nightly with the

GREATEST ENTHUSIASM.

THE MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,

THE FIRE and UNION-SQUARE,

universally acknowledged the most perfect

PRESENTED ON THE STAGE.

It will be repeated

TO-NIGHT,

with New Scenery, New Music,
Costumes Appointments and
A POWERFUL CAST.

Seats secured three days in advance.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FIRST NIGHTS OF HELLER'S PROGRAMME NO. 4.

NEW ILLUSIONS.

NEW PIANOFORTE SOLOS BY ROBERT HELLER.

1. Fantasia, "Don Giovanni" ..... R. Heller
2. "Laughing Waters" ..... R. Heller

After which the new

HELLER-RAVEL PANTOMIME,

entitled

HARLEQUIN SANTA CLAUS

AND THE MAGIC CLOSET

With NEW SCENERY, NEW CLOWN,
NEW DRESSES, NEW HARLEQUIN,
NEW MACHINERY, NEW COL. WHITE,
NEW TRICKS and CHANGES, NEW WITCH,
NEW MUSIC, NEW DEMON,
NEW MISE-EN-SCENE, NEW SPRITE,
And a BRAN NEW SANTA CLAUS.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

SECOND MASONIC PROMENADE CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF BROOKLYN,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN, DEC. 27, 1864.

Tickets can be obtained from members of the fraternity and at the principal music and drug stores.

ARTEMAS WARD AT DODWORTH HALL

No 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st.

89TH TO 94TH NIGHTS.

HIS PICTURES, MUSIC AND STORY,

Illustrative of

LIFE AMONGST THE MORMONS,

AND THE

SCENERY AND PEOPLE OF UTAH.

Every evening at 8 ..... Doors open at 7½

☞ A SECOND MATINEE BY A. WARD, WEDNESDAY NEXT, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.

The doors will be open at 2 P. M

☞ REMEMBER THE MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY.

GRAND SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,

Under the direction of

DR. WM. BERGE, Organist and Conductor,

Assisted by Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Barclay, and Messrs. Wernecke and Thatcher, and other eminent singers, at the MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of 31st-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1864, at half-past 7 to 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Mission-school

Tickets 50 cents: to be had at the Fifth Avenue and St. James Hotels, the music-stores on Broadway, Sheldon & Co.'s book-store, and Root, Anthony & Co., Nassau-st., and at the door.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,

NOS. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.

OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

JUST ARRIVED,

From Algiers, a splendid

BISKRA DROMEDARY,

AND A BABY DROMEDARY,

The latter only nine months old, which may be seen at all hours in conjunction with the largest and

MOST COMPLETE COLLECTION

OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS

Ever brought together on this continent.

THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY

are given, at 1½ A. M., 3, and 8¼ P. M., introducing

ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS.

THE WONDERFUL PERFORMING MONKEY, Signor VICTOR, appears at each entertainment in his comical feats.—ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS. No half price.

THE MEDDAHH,

AT TURKISH HALL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

O'SCANYAN'S

GRAND ORIENTAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

TURKISH SCENERY,

TABLEAUX VIVANTS,

SINGING, MUSIC, DANCING, &c., &c.

Will open on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22,

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.

Office open from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

GOOD MANNERS; GEN

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernian at Portland—Lord Russell and the Rebel Commissioners—Protestations of the Neutrality of England—Mexican Privateers and French Opinion—The Case of the Ship Great Western—The Rappahannock—Denmark, Germany and Italy—European Politics—Rebel Rioting at Bristol—Death of David Roberts, the Artist.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday Dec. 17.

The steamship *Hibernian*, Capt. DUTTON, from Liverpool at 11:30 o'clock on the morning of the 1st, with Londonderry on the 2d inst., arrived at this port at 7 o'clock this evening. The dates are five days later than those already received.

Purser McNAUGHTON reports. Experienced heavy gales from the northwest during the voyage. Passed a steamer on the 12th, in lat. 47.21, long. 47.42, bound east, showing a blue light and two rockets.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, reached Liverpool on the evening of the 29th of November. On entering the Mersey, she ran down and sunk a brig, sustaining slight damage herself.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at an early hour in the morning, on the 30th of November.

The steamship *America*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 1st inst.

The steamship *Pennsylvania*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool, on the 1st inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Earl RUSSELL has made the following reply to the dispatch of the Confederate Commissioners and manifesto of the Southern Congress:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 25, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive the copy which you have sent me of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Her Majesty's Government deeply lament the protracted nature of the struggle between the Northern and Southern States of the formerly united Republic of North America.

Great Britain has, since 1783, remained, with the exception of a short period, connected by friendly relations with both the Northern and Southern States.

Since the commencement of the civil war, which broke out in 1861, Her Majesty's Government have continued to entertain sentiments of friendship equally for the North and for the South.

Of the causes of the rupture, Her Majesty's Government have never presumed to judge. They deplored the commencement of this sanguinary struggle, and anxiously look forward to the period of its termination.

In the meantime they are convinced that they best consult the interests of peace, and respect the rights of all parties, by observing a strict and impartial neutrality.

Such neutrality Her Majesty has faithfully maintained and will continue to maintain.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

To J. SLIDELL, Esq., J. MASON, Esq., A. DUDLEY MANN, Esq.

The London *Times* fears that Earl RUSSELL'S letter will find no favor either with the North or South. First he snubs the Confederate States. They are only "so-called Confederate States," and have yet to establish their right to the appellation. This, too, is a compliment to the United States, but then follows a counter snub to the United States. They are the formerly "united Republic"—but to say they were "formerly united" is to imply they are now "disunited," and to acknowledge therefore the "existence" of the Confederate States. Earl RUSSELL seems to be in danger of forgetting that "neuter" does not mean "both." Therefore if he would maintain even in words strict neutrality, it is necessary to avoid any demonstration of friendship to either belligerent.

The *Times* in its "city article" says:—"The Liverpool cotton market is very sensitive, and it is remarked that should there be a repetion of the peace rumors from America a considerable decline is likely to take place, although the end of the war is considered to be far off."

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse closed firm on the 30th ult. at 65f. 20c.

M. MOCQUARD, Private Secretary to the Emperor, was said to be very dangerously ill.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

The Hanoverian and Saxon troops are to be immediately withdrawn from Holstein, a very summary demand for their removal having been sent to Hanover and Dresden by the Prussian Government, supported by Austria.

Le Nord asserts on the contrary, however, that Austria is opposed to Prussia in this movement, and that the division between the two Governments on the question may lead to grave consequences.

ITALY.

Gen. TURR has resigned his commission, and the King of Italy has accepted his resignation, leaving the General, however, the national rank of Lieutenant-General and the title of Honorary Aid-de-Camp to the King.

The convention was being discussed in the Senate. Gen. DE LA MARMORA said that the Venetian question was rarely one of vanity so far as Austria was concerned. He also protested against the supposition that France coveted any portion of Italian territory.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 2.

A Vienna dispatch of Thursday noon says the mediation of Austria being accepted, there is no longer danger of a collision between the Prussians and Federals in Holstein and Lunenberg.

A riot occurred at a meeting at Bristol to celebrate the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency. Cheers were given for JEFF. DAVIS and Gen. LEE and groans for GRANT, BUTLER and LINCOLN. A rush was made for the platform, and the speakers driven away from it. Finally the police cleared the room.

The *Times'* "city article" says that the demand for discount at the Bank, yesterday, was about the average. In the open market there was an increased inquiry for discount. On the Stock Exchange the sale for short loans was 5½ to 6 per cent.

The ship *Great Western* has finally quitted Liverpool for New-York, taking with her a large number of the alleged Federal recruits, and the agents who engaged them. The law officers of the Crown did not see sufficient ground for legal proceedings.

The case of the *Rappahannock* has been fixed for the 5th of December, before the Queen's Bench.

The New-York correspondent of the *Times* does the Americans the justice to say that the election was conducted with such good feeling, propriety and order, as to be in the highest degree honorable to the American people.

The *Times'* "city article" replies to Mr. CORDEN'S remarks on the American finances and justifies its own predictions.

DAVID ROBERTS, the artist, is dead.

There has been a great warehouse fire, and saltpetre, sugar, jute, &c., destroyed to the value of £200,000 sterling.

The British export returns for October show a great falling off, owing to the derangement in monetary affairs.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* has published a strange paragraph, warning against pirates and corsairs. It is supposed to have reference to the alleged letter-of-marque stated to have been granted by JUARES.

The *Opinions Nationals* attacks the *Constitutionnel* for the warning, and taunts it with having upheld the *Alabama*, *Florida*, &c. It charges the *Constitutionnel* with changing its opinions now that French commerce may be jeopardized by similar cruisers.

The Paris Bourse closed firm yesterday, at 65f. 05c.

The question of the withdrawal of the troops from the Duchies, occupies the German Powers.

BRAZIL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 8.

Coffee 6$||000 for good first. Exchange 25.12 to 26.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Nov. 14.

Sheetings higher. Twist dull. Exchange 2s. 1¾d.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

Exchange 2s. 1¾d. Freights to London 70.

CHINA.

Telegrams from China report teas unchanged.

Dr. WINSLOW, the American Missionary, is dead. He died at the Cape of Good Hope.

COMMERCIAL BY THE HIBERNIAN.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money was in increased demand and the discount market was active at ¾ to 7 per cent. The applications at the Bank for discount were increasing. The funds showed continued depression. Consols on the 30th ult. further declined ¼. There was a continued demand for export.

SATTERTHWAITE'S circular reports an active market for American Securities, at fluctuating rates, according to the gold quotations from New-York. United States Fives declined at one time to 70, sellers—but they afterward improved to 72¾ and 73 respectively, at which they closed firm, the demand having been better since the reduction of the rate discount by the Bank of Holland from 7 to 6% per cent.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 1.

The sales of Corron for three days foot up 18,000 bales, including 6,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is dull, with a slight decline on all quantities.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is dull and easier.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—DEC. 1.

The market is generally quiet and steady. WHEAT rules firmer. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others, report FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firm. CORN inactive at 28s. for Mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—DEC. 1.

The market is generally steady. Messrs. BIGLAND, AITKEN & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report BEEF dull. PORK inactive. BACON quiet and steady. LARD steady and quiet. TALLOW quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—DEC. 1.

ASHES—Pots 29s. 6d. SUGAR easier. COFFEE—No sales. RICE steady. LINSEED OIL firm. RESIN dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal at 61s. PETROLEUM quiet at 1s. 10d. @1s. 10½d. ₰ gallon for Refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS inactive but steady. SUGAR inactive. COFFEE buoyant. TEA quiet and steady. RICE flat. TALLOW at 44s. @44s. 3d.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec 1.

Consols closed at 90⅝d @90¾d. for money. Illinois Central 50¾d @51¾d. discount. Erie Railroad 39d. @41d.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 2.

COTTON.—Sales of the week, 32,000 bales, including 6,500 bales to speculators, and 6,000 bales to exporters. The market has been dull, with a decline of 1d. on American, and 1d @2d. on other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) were 10,000 bales, the market closing firmer. The quotations are:

Fair Orleans	27¾d.	Middling Orleans	27⅝d.
Fair Mobile	27d.	Middling Mobile	26d.
Fair Uplands	26¾d.	Middling Uplands	25 1-16d.

The stock in port is 384,000 bales, including 16,000 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT—The Manchester market is firmer with an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is inactive. Beef is unsettled under recent arrivals.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 2.

CONSOLS closed at 89⅞ ex dividend.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central Railroad 51@52 discount; Erie Railroad 39@40.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £241,000.

THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

Important Order From Gen. Dix—Modification of Previous Orders—No Pursuit of Robbers into Canada.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 17, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 100.—The President of the United States having disapproved of that portion of Department General Order No. 97, current series, which instructs all military Commanders on the frontier, in certain cases, therein specified, to cross the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and directs pursuit into neutral territory, the said instruction is hereby revoked.

In case, therefore, of any future marauding expedition into our territory from Canada, military Commanders on the frontier will report to these headquarters for orders before crossing the boundary line in pursuit of the guilty parties.

By command of Major-Gen. DIX.

D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and A. A. G.

[Official.] CHARLES O. JOLINE, Major and A. D. C.

Public Opinion in the Provinces—The Action of the Government—The Meeting of Parliament—Extraordinary Conduct of Judge Coursol and the Montreal Police—Connivance and Plunder.

THE JUDGE AND THE POLICEMAN.

From the Montreal Witness.

We record with very great satisfaction the unanimity of public opinion here in condemning the conduct of Judge COURSOL and Capt. LAMOTHE in the matter of the raiders, especially the giving back of the money. Indeed, we dot think there is an individual who justifies the latter act, unless it be those who profited by it. This unanimity on the right side in a question of integrity and morality, is the best indication that has occurred for a good while of a healthy state of opinion in Montreal. The public mind has been so debauched and infatuated by the sophistries and calumnies of Confederates and Confederate organs, that any symptoms of return to a sound mind are of exceeding great value, and we trust this whole nefarious business of the raiders will yet be overruled for great good, especially if the Government of the country and city act promptly in repairing the wrong done.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

In the United States House of Representatives, on Monday, a resolution was adopted unanimously, calling on the President to give notice to Great Britain of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty. This resolution differs from the one which was before Congress last year, inasmuch as the latter contemplated the appointment of Commissioners to meet British Commissioners with a view to extending the reciprocity principle to a future treaty. The contemplates its absolute abrogation. The resolution to have effect will require the assent of the Senate; but we imagine that that will be only too certainly given.—*Montreal Herald.*

[Nothing less could be expected to follow the action of Judge COURSOL and Capt. LAMOTHE.—*Montreal Witness.*

THE KNAVERRY OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

So soon as it was ascertained that Mr. COURSOL intended to release the prisoners and before he had concluded his judgment, steps were taken by the counsel employed for the United States Government to have them rearrested. Accordingly papers were made out, and a warrant issued upon them by Justice SMITH. The High Constable could not be found, and one of the counsel, in company with some of the American gentlemen interested, proceeded to the office of the Chief of Police. Upon seeing the warrant, though told it was signed by one of the Judges of the Superior Court, he declined to execute it until he had had three quarters of an hour for reflection. As that seemed to involve a chance for the late prisoners to leave by the evening train, another attempt was made to find the High Constable, and this time with success. As, however, one man could not arrest thirteen, a question arose whether the City Police could be called to assist. For this purpose another visit was made to the Chief of Police, who again asked for time to reflect.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Governor-General gave orders not only to Mr. COURSOL to arrest the raiders, but directed the military authorities to assist, if necessary. Thus, if His Excellency did not issue a warrant, Mr. COURSOL had the Governor's order to make the arrests—and it seems a high-handed procedure to set aside his authority in the matter. If the Government does not disown the acts of the Judge and remove him from office, they must be held responsible for all the consequences—and the fact will be patent to the world that on the great question which divides the United States, the Government of Canada is fairly represented by the ministerial press of Lower Canada—without a single exception in its bitter and unjust spirit toward the people of the North and toward their Government.

THE PERJURED JUDGE ON THE RESTORATION OF THE MONEY.

From the Report of the Montreal Investigating Committee.

Counsel for the United States.—As you have already given it as your opinion that the Chief of Police would have been liable in damages if he detained the money after your judgment, do you wish the Committee now to understand by your former answer that his liability would have been doubtful?

Judge Coursol.—Being called upon to give opinions as I have already been, which course I believe, with due reference to this Committee, to be extremely irrelevant, I have said that the Chief might have been liable in an action of damages, without expressing an opinion as to the result of such an action.

Counsel—Your judgment having been pronounced between the hours of three and four of the clock of the afternoon of Tuesday last, permit me to ask you if it is your opinion that the Chief of Police would have rendered himself liable to the raiders to deliver to them the money in question before the opening of the bank in which the money had been deposited, the said bank having been closed before judgment was rendered?

Judge Coursol—I am not aware whether the money was deposited in the bank, except from hearsay since the opening of this investigation; but if the prisoners were legally entitled to the money they had a right to be put in possession of it as soon as possible after their discharge.

CANADIAN NEUTRALITY.

From the Montreal Gazette, (Tory.)

While we neither admit nor controvert any of the many statements that are afloat, we think there is enough to demand a thorough investigation on the part of the Government into the circumstances of this case. It is the one thing most desirable for all parties. Whatever course the Canadian Government may take, it will be wholly unable to satisfy the Gen. Dix's or Senator Chandler's of the Federal States. But the question is not now what will satisfy our irritable neighbors, but what is due to ourselves. Canadian justice must be above suspicion; Canadian neutrality must be beyond question. Not from anything that has been said or done on the other side, but simply for the good name of this country, a searching and unsparing inquiry ought to be made into the whole grounds of the late decision, as well those already known to the public, as those which may be known, but are, as yet, not public.

REBEL RAIDS INTO CANADA AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES.

From the Toronto Globe.

Yesterday the telegraph stated that a raid was apprehended on Detroit. Perhaps most readers passed it over as a mere invention. Such is not the case. We do not know that Detroit is more menaced than any other lake port, but that a plot is on foot to make an attack on our neighbors, of larger proportions than has hitherto been attempted, there is little doubt. Information has been received by our Government, to the effect that a regiment of Confederate soldiers have been detailed, to find their way to Canada as best they may. They are to come here by one and twos, but they will know where and how to unite, and if the chance be given them, will strike a blow somewhere on our frontier.

Fortunately, having received timely warning, our Government will make their task far more difficult than they perhaps apprehended; but still the amount of success which has attended previous attempts is sufficient to show that their project is far from being impracticable. It is time we were thoroughly upon our guard. The American people, and no one can be surprised at it, are much excited at the depredations already committed and at the various rumors. They are armed and prepared. If an attack be made on any lake city, the probability is that the people will follow the marauders across the frontier, and the consequences that will then ensue it is easy to conceive. The wish of the South for war between England and the Northern States would, it is feared, be speedily realized. It is not to be expected that, in such circumstances, the pursuing force would conduct itself with the calmness of a judge on the bench. Wrong would be committed on our fellow-subjects, resistance would certainly be made, mutual recrimination and bitter feelings would arise, both parties would refuse redress, and war would follow. At any rate, we defy any one to imagine circumstances better calculated to bring about such a consummation.

PROTECTION OF THE FRONTIER.

From the Toronto Leader.

Vigorous measures are being taken by the Government for the protection of the western frontier of the Province. A Stipendiary Magistrate, with a police force, has been appointed for that frontier. In addition to this, a strong force of volunteer militia has been called out. These measures evince the determination of the Government to prevent raids and preserve quiet on the frontier, between the Province and the States.

THE DECISION OF JUDGE COURSOL.

From the Toronto Leader.

A communication from the office of the Attorney-General of Lower Canada to Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. CARTER, Counsel for the Crown, in the case of the St. Alban's raiders, seems to show that Judge COURSOL based his decision, in that case, upon an erroneous conception of the facts and the law. If that be the true State of the case, he has committed a very serious blunder. In the early stages of the investigation we expressed a regret that the case had not come before one of the Superior Court judges, and the event proves that our objection was but too well founded. An error of this kind is peculiarly mischievous as tending to create the impression in the minds of the people and Government of a foreign nation that the decision is due to a judge's or a fraud, and that in either case it is evident of bad faith in a matter of vital importance. But we may hope that even dispassionate foreigners will see the matter in is true light, and place the whole blame on that fallibility of the judge, to which alone it is traceable.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

From the Montreal Gazette, (Tory.)

Yesterday the Police Committee adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock, at the request of Mr. DEVLIN, counsel for the St. Alban's banks, in which request Chief LAMOTHE's counsel, Mr. LAFLAMME, Q. C., concurred. The Police Committee were not informed of the reason for postponement; but if we are not misinformed, the object was to make some arrangement respecting the $96 000. It is rumored that Mr. PORTERFIELD, of this city, has the money in his custody, and that he would state so before the committee; also that it may be attached in his hands, and a legal issue thus raised, which may be carried in appeal to the Privy Council, if necessary. We hope this rumor may prove correct. It is highly important that the question should be settled by the highest judicial tribunal.

A PUBLIC MEETING—THE CONVENING OF PARLIAMENT.

From the Montreal Herald.

We find that some of our most respectable citizens, indignant at the disgrace brought on the city and province by the extraordinary decision of Mr. COURSOL, have applied to the Mayor to call a public meeting, at which the subject may be considered and a proper expression given to the general feeling. We have no doubt that the requisition, which has been begun by some of our leading men, will be numerously signed. It is stated that a proclamation was issued yesterday calling Parliament for the 19th of January for the dispatch of business. It is also said that another proclamation calls out a force of volunteer militia to prevent raids from Canada and maintain order on the frontier.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

From the Montreal Witness.

A very important statement is made in *Le Pays*, which, if corroborated, will throw a new light upon the transaction by which the raiders were liberated. That paper asserts that the technical objections upon which Judge COURSOL dismissed the suit, were known fourteen days in advance, and that it is impossible that the Government should not have been made aware of it through the Crown officers or otherwise. Mr. CARTIER was himself in Montreal, and must have been perfectly aware of what was coming. It could not have taken place without his assent; and indeed he must have advised it either from the sympathy he felt for the South, or from a desire of thus evading the trouble and responsibility which a surrender of the raiders would have implied. It is the *Pays* which is responsible for these statements and opinions.

A FEW SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

From the Hamilton Times.

There are positions in which to ignore possible difficulties is not only foolish but criminal. We in Canada are now in that position. When we see, as we have seen for some time past, our fair city of Hamilton flooded with strangers—tall, military looking fellows, in their general appearance—who seem to have an instinctive dislike to give the least information in regard to themselves, who, yet evidently, (notwithstanding their attempts to appear otherwise,) are all well known to one another, and band together throughout the city in fours and fives, who keep themselves to themselves, live together, come together, and go away together, and have little to say to any one other than amongst themselves, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that these persons must have visited Canada with some particular object in view. What that may be has already been, more than once, pretty broadly hinted at—a raid upon some of the border cities of the United Federal States. Witness this telegram which has come into our hands, and which was presented on Friday, the 9th instant, at one of the telegraph offices in this city by a man from whose appearance there could be very little doubt of his origin—namely, the Southern States:

HAMILTON, Dec. 9, 1864.

For George Young, Hirons House, Windsor:

Have bought five skiffs here. Will ship them as soon as possible. GEORGE WALLACE.

The inference that may be drawn from this message is surely plain enough. Skiffs are not generally in great requisition about this time of the year at Windsor, and if five have gone from Hamilton how many more may have been forwarded from other cities?

THE AUTHORITIES IN COLLISION WITH THE RAIDERS.

From the Montreal Witness.

So certain, it is said, were the raiders of their release, that they provided beforehand furs. Their friends anticipated their release, but not perhaps on the precise grounds upon which Judge COURSOL gave them their liberty, and careful arrangements were accordingly made for their flight or concealment. The course pursued by the Judge being disowned by his own Government, and severely censured and denounced by the United States people, places Judge COURSOL in a position of unenviable notoriety. If the raiders left Montreal, they were probably driven out by a sleigh to some country railway station. If they succeeded in reaching Detroit, they would probably find their way by the underground railroad to the South. It is, however, a matter of doubt in some minds whether they are very far from this city. There are plenty of sympathizers here to shelter them, and they could probably nowhere be safer than secreted in Montreal. Of course, the Secessionists, and those journals which sympathize with them, will endeavor to put the police off the scent. A large reward should be offered for their apprehension.

THE GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR COURSEL'S ACTION.

From the Montreal Witness.

The Canadian Government specially selected Mr. COURSEL to go out to the township to take the raiders, who had been arrested, out of the hands of the magistrates there, and bring them and the money, of which they had robbed the St. Alban's banks, before him; and if that Government homologates Mr. COURSOL's extraordinary course in setting them free by a *coup de magistrat*, and authorizing the return of the stolen money to them; if, we say, our Government acquiesces in this conduct of its stipendiary magistrate by retaining him, it will be fully responsible for the whole transaction from first to last.

THE POLICE AUTHORITIES OF MONTREAL.

From the Toronto Globe.

The public were astonished to learn yesterday, through our columns, that the Chief of Police of Montreal had given up to the raiders the money stolen from the St. Albans' banks. To-day they will be still more surprised to learn that this same Chief of Police, whose name is LAMOTHE, refused to enforce fresh warrants placed in his hands before the discharge of the prisoners by the legal agents of the Crown! There seems to be no room for doubt that LAMOTHE knew in advance that Mr. COURSOL intended to release the prisoners, and that if he declined to serve the new warrants, they would make their escape. How did COURSOL come to communicate to LAMOTHE what his decision would be? The circumstances are exceedingly suspicious, and trench upon COURSOL as well as LAMOTHE. There is certainly great room to doubt whether all the money was returned to the prisoners.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY AND THE QUEEN'S ASSENT.

CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT, QUEBEC, Dec. 15, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I am directed by the Honorable the Attorney-General for Lower Canada, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to inform you that the Law Officers of the Crown concur in the opinion expressed by you, with regard to Judge COURSOL'S decision in the matter of the St. Alban's offenders. I herewith inclose to you a copy of an order of Her Majesty in Council relative to the 24th Vic., chapter 6.

I have the honor to be gentlemen, your most obedient servant, G. FUTVOYE.

Clerk C. L. Department.

To F. G. JOHNSON, Esq., Q. C., and EDWARD CARTER, Esq., Q. C., Montreal.

[L. S.] AT THE COURT AT BALMORAL, The 11th day of October, 1861.

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty;
His Royal Highness the Prince Consort,
Lord Privy Seal, Sir George Grey, Bart.

Whereas, The Governor-General of Her Majesty's Province of Canada, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did in the month of May, 1861, pass an act which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz.:

No. 2,412. "An Act to amend chapter eighty-nine of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, respecting the extradition of fugitive felons from the United States of America."

And whereas the said act has been laid before Her Majesty in Council, together with a letter to the Lord President of the Council, from the most noble, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, recommending that the said act should be left to its operation; Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve the said recommendation, whereof the Governor-General, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of Her Majesty's Province of Canada, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed,) EDMUND HARRISON.

THE FEELING IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK.

At the conclusion of the reading of the resolution at the Troy meeting on Friday night, Judge GOULD was introduced, and made a few brief and pointed remarks. He remarked that he was speaking upon no sudden impulse, but would proceed to discuss the subject in a grave and deliberate manner. The meeting was called to consider an act of gross injustice on the part of the Canadian authorities. Judge COURSOL, of Canada, has been guilty of an act the like of which cannot be found. No example of the kind ever existed. If there was a question of jurisdiction, as the Canadian court affirmed, the prisoners should not have been discharged until it was decided; but they were set free on the grounds of a mere technicality. The raiders were organized for the purpose of murder and robbery, but they were discharged by a judge who is not only corrupt himself, but is also the tool of the British Government. Judge COURSOL certainly showed either his ignorance or villainy, and it is hardly to be supposed that it could have been the former. For an appearance of fairness, the Canadian authorities have ordered the rearrest of the raiders; but they were careful to adopt no such measure until the offenders were well out of the way, and had made sure of their escape. The order for this rearrest was made for the express and sole purpose of blinding the eyes of the United States Government. The raiders were not only allowed to go, but they were furnished money to pay their passage. The question now before the people of our country is this: Shall we tamely submit to be thus insulted and to have our national rights thus trampled upon?

THE PRIVATEER TALLAHASSEE.

Particulars of the Capture of the Ship Arcole, By the T. D. Wagner and Schooner Vapor.

JOHN ALLEN, a seaman, belonging to the ship *Arcole*, destroyed by the privateer *Tallahassee*, arrived in this city yesterday, having been released from one of the South Carolina prisons.

He states that on the 3d of November, at 2 o'clock P. M., sixty-three miles S. S. E. from the Highlands, the rebel privateer came up with them, and sent an officer, with a boat's crew, on board, who, after asking Capt. HOREHAM the usual questions, ordered the crew to lower away the boats, get their baggage, and leave ship as soon as possible, as they intended to destroy her. The crew went forward to get their things, but found that the pirates had been there before them, and had taken everything of value with them; they also took everything out of the cabin. They then commenced scuttling the ship, cutting some fifteen or sixteen holes in her. The *Arcole* was from New-Orleans, bound to New-York. Her cargo consisted of sugar, tobacco, pig iron, oil cake and hemp.

About two hours afterward, the brig *T. D. Wagner*, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast, bound to New-York, was captured and scuttled the crew being taken on board the privateer. The same time, the schooner *Vapor*, from a Southern port, laden with timber, turpentine and cotton, was captured; her masts were cut away, their excuse for not sinking her being, that they could not get into the hold.

There was a number of other vessels in sight at the time, but it was coming on and a stiff breeze springing up, they did not venture to board any of them. They then shaped their course to the southward, bound to Wilmington, but were obliged to keep at sea to avoid the Federal cruisers, and await a favorable opportunity to run in. On the 9th of November the privateer captain concluded to run the risk of getting in short, in which he succeeded, but with considerable difficulty, in consequence of the Union gunboats near her. A shot from one of them struck her but no serious damage.

All the prisoners were on board for three days after she got into Wilmington, after which they were put ashore and sent to one of the South Carolina prisons.

ALLEN states that during their confinement on board the privateer, they received very good treatment, getting the same as the crew. The Captains of the captured vessels were all quartered in the cabin.

When the blockaders were chasing her the prisoners were all put into the lower hold, to keep them out of harm's way.

ALLEN and two others, belonging to the *Arcole*, together with one man belonging to the brig, were all that were released out of the thirty-five, that being the number captured on the three vessels. The remainder were all in good health, but were very anxious to be released.

The schooner *Vapor* spoken of above as one of the captured vessels was picked up, Nov. 5, eighty miles south south-east from the Highlands, by the pilot-boat *Mary E. Williams*, No. 19, and steward into this port.

Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, F. and A. M.

ANNUAL ELECTION AND DINNER.

The annual election of this venerable and prosperous lodge took place on Thursday evening last at its rooms, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway. As is usual in this lodge, the election was entirely unanimous. The lodge ranks among the first and best in this country, the work is conducted in that calm, pleasant, yet rigidly correct manner, which makes the masonic ceremonies so profoundly impressive, and the utmost harmony prevails among its members. The labor being concluded, the brethren adjourned to the restaurant of Mr. A. GORTZE, No. 111 East Fourteenth-street, where a bounteous dinner was provided for them. In this endeavor, Mr. GORTZE fairly surpassed himself, every rarity and delicacy of the season was furnished, the dinner was served in excellent style, and the wines were of the very best qualities. On the removal of the cloth, the wines were produced, and the following regular toasts proposed:

1. "The M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New-York." This was ably and acceptably responded to by R. W. Bro. BALLESTIER, whose remarks were much applauded. Music—Trio—Bros. COIT, ADAMS and GARDNER. 2. "The Masonic Fraternity." Responded to by M. W. Bro. SIMONS, in an excellent speech. Song—Bro. GARDNER. 3. "Our Sister Lodges." Acknowledged by W. Bro. Thos. S. SOMERS. Song—Bro. ADAMS. 4. "Our Affiliated Lodges." Replied to by Bro. SANCHEZ, of Venezuela. Song—Bro. COIT. 5. "The Masonic Press." Acknowledged by R. W. Bro. TISDALL. 6. "Old Ind. R. Arch Lodge, as it was." Responded to by R. W. E. P. BREED, who spoke in the highest terms of the lodge and its work, and paid a glowing tribute to the efficiency of its officers. At the conclusion of his remarks, Bro. GILBERT being called upon, made a short, pithy and excellent speech, during which he took occasion to mention the excellent reputation in which the lodge is held among sister lodges throughout the country.

Brother HENRY D. WALKER then read letters of regret, for not being able to attend, from the following brethren: R. W. Chas. L. Church, R. W. James M. Austin, M. D., Hon. Joseph Hoxie, E. A. Stansbury, T. Jones, Jr., R. W. Robert D. Holmes, and R. W. George W. Ra[illegible].

The ceremonies of the evening were closed with a masterly speech by R. W. JOHN H. ANTHON, the Master of the lodge. Brother ANTHON is recognized throughout the State as one of its best masonic jurists, and as a most excellent and efficient Master. His work and rulings are unexceptionable and have been highly commended by the M. W. Grand Master. His speech, suffice it to say, was worthy of one who holds so high a position, not only in the lodge, but also in the hearts of his brother Masons. To him and to Brother HENRY D. WALKER the lodge is greatly indebted for the position it now holds. In every movement started for its advancement, Brother WALKER has taken a lively interest, and worked untiringly for its success; he has held every position in the Lodge, except that of Master, and this year returns to the floor at his own request. He is very popular among masons, and well deserves his popularity. The success of this occasion is principally due to him, assisted by Brother CHARLES A. COOK, the Secretary, and other hard-working members, EDWARD COWARD, S. G. LENNOX and E. MILLER. The following brethren were elected to serve during the ensuing year: R. W., John H. Anthon (for the fifth time,) Master; C. A. Budd, M. D., S. W.; J. W. Iremonger, M. D., J. W.; B. G. Lennox, Treasurer; C. A. Cook, (for the seventh time,) Secretary; G. D. Pond, S. D.; G. H. Gardner, J. D.; Revs. F. C. Ewer and G. Mixon, Chaplains; W. S. Manning, Marshal; Eugene Finck and A. S. Mills, M. of C., C. S. Beatty and C. A. Jackson, Stewards; E. Miller, Organist; S. Fisk, Tiler.

The ceremonies of installation will be performed on Thursday evening, the 29th inst.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON POLICEMEN—ESCAPE OF THE PARTIES.—Officers GAMBLING and O'CONNOR, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, while patrolling their posts on Nineteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, yesterday morning at five o'clock, were fired at by some parties who were concealed. They commenced search for the parties but could not find anything of them. This is the third time Officer GAMBLING has been shot at while on post.... About one o'clock yesterday morning, Officer RICHARDS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was shot at by some parties who were in a rowboat, and whose actions he deemed suspicious. He was watching them, and so enraged them that they fired at, but fortunately wounded him only in the little finger of his left hand. These parties also escaped.

Reconstruction.

In the House of Representatives, Dec. 7, Mr. YEAMAN, on leave, introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A Bill to provide for the restoration of the civil authority of the United States in certain States.

Be it enacted, &c., That whenever a civil Government, republican in form, and compatible with the Union and Constitution of the United States, shall be established by the people, or administered as it existed on the 6th day of November, 1860, in any State now or since that day not represented in the Congress of the United States, such State shall, in all matters, be held and treated as a State of the Union, and its Government guaranteed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in organizing or administering any Government in any such State, no person shall be entitled to vote except citizens having the qualifications prescribed by the laws thereof in force on the 6th day of November, 1860.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no law or usage of any such State shall be held to abridge or defeat the right of freedom which any person or class of persons may be adjudged entitled to, under any law of the United States, or any order or proclamation of the President thereof, by a court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all questions touching the status of persons in such States and the rights to property are remitted to the courts of competent jurisdiction.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
{ Boys from $10 to $20. }
{ Men's from $20 to $45. }
I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av., Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—WILLCOX & GIBBS noiseless sewing machine, office No. 508 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool—Capt. J. S. Briggs, Capt. Sweeney, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. M. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Sampson and family, Mrs. Jos. S. Wilson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, Miss Trimble, Mons. and Mme. Netler, Mme. Pollett, nurse and infant, M. Pascal, M. Sutley, J. Buford, J. Marks, E. M. Angel, T. Peyton, W. Morston, P. H. Bosworth, S. Edwards, E. Delvaille, A. D. Bance, B. Crawford, F. Philp, and 344 in the steerage.

In steamship Havana, from Havana—Mrs. R. Ford, Miss Alice Ford, Mary Ford, Elizabeth Murray, Miss Anna Galletti, N. Gibson, Simon Camacho, Henry Large, P. A. St. George, David Coen, Lorenzo Gil, James Wolf Salomon, Antonio Paducca, Joseph Paducca, A. B. Tait, Francisco G. Martin, James Sullivan, Roger Sullivan, Mathew Mulhern.

MEDIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 19 | Sun sets..... 4 35 | Moon rises..11 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 43 | Gov. Island..12 32 | Hell Gate.. 1 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 18.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Nov 27, with mdse. and 103 passengers to John G. Dale. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage. 30th ult., at 2:15 P. M., lat. 51 05, lon. 13 58, exchanged signals with steamship Pennsylvania, bound E. Same day, at 11 A. M., lat. 51 07, lon. 13 37, exchanged numbers with Br brig Neva, bound W.

Steamship City of Cork, Tibbetts, Liverpool Nov. 30 and Queenstown Dec. 1, at 6 35 P. M., with mdse. and 376 passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 1, 2 P. M., off Mine Head

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4131. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS

THE UNION CAPTIVES.

Additional Names of the Martyred Dead.

The Victims at Andersonville and Florence.

A Dismal Record of the Eighty-fifth New-York.

Calm Protest of the Officers Penned at Columbus, S. C.

A FRIGHTFUL BILL OF GRIEVANCES.

A Heavy Blow at Gen. Hardee with a Gloved Hand,

We give below the concluding portion of a long list of names (furnished recently by our correspondent who accompanied the exchange fleet to Savannah and Charleston,) of Union soldiers who have died under the terrible hardships of their treatment in the Southern prison pens. It is a dismal record. For its entire correctness our correspondent makes no claim, as it was mainly copied from small detached slips and fragments of dingy paper, each containing a single name—the writing upon which was often nearly illegible, requiring in its slow deciphering a great expenditure of patience. Many of the names therefore are doubtless misspelled. Long as the lists of the dead have been which we have published from time to time, it is sad to reflect that they comprise but a tithe of the victims, and thousands upon thousands of our brave soldiers have been buried like dogs in unmarked graves. As nearly as can be ascertained the rebel prison authorities, generally speaking, were not themselves humane enough to have the deaths among our prisoners recorded, neither were they liberal enough to supply the cheap favor of a sufficient quantity of writing paper to the hospital attendants selected from our own men, that this last simple duty toward the dead might be properly performed. Imperfect, however, as this list is, we are sure that it will be eagerly scanned by thousands of our readers, to many of whom it will probably convey the first information of the fate of a dear relative or friend.

We also publish the copy of a document which was drawn up by the Union officers confined at Columbia, detailing their grievances and asking redress at the hands of the rebel Gen. HARDEE, commanding the Department of Georgia and South Carolina. Col. JOHN FRASER, of the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Regiment, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Jefferson College, Penn., is said to have been the author of this calm, straightforward statement of facts, which administers a cutting blow to Gen. HARDEE, under the guise of a neat compliment. It was well known among the prisoners that HARDEE was fully cognizant of their distress, and yet took no pains to have their wretchedness alleviated. The protest was signed by all the field-officers in the prison camp, and forwarded, but, as was expected, it failed to elicit a reply.

C. S. M. PRISON, COLUMBIA, S. C.
Nov. 12, 1864.

Lt.-Gen. Hardee, Commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida:

GENERAL—We, the undersigned, acting in behalf of the federal officers confined in this prison, hereby respectfully submit to you our protest against the treatment which we have received in this place.

As Union prisoners of war, we have had, heretofore, uniformly good reasons to complain of rations short in quantity and very inferior in quality, of an extremely inadequate supply of cooking utensils, and of very long detention of letters, moneys, and boxes from home, but never before we were brought to this prison have had reason to complain that the Confederate authorities had aggravated these standing grievances ten-fold by exposing us, as they have done here, to the inclemency of the weather, in a camp in which not a structure of the humblest kind has been erected for our accommodation.

It is but just to admit that twenty A tents and one tent fly were issued about four weeks ago to officers who are charged with the transaction of business connected with the prisoners. But, with that exception, we have been left for more than five weeks to shift for ourselves the best way we could. During the first fortnight of our imprisonment here there were only eight very unservicable ones among fourteen hundred officers, and six of these were private property. Subsequently twelve axes were issued to us by the commandant of the prison. With these twelve axes, and with fourteen shovels, which were recently issued for our use, we have erected such shelters as were practicable under the embarrassments caused by the restrictions of prison discipline. At present, most of us have only very rudimentary shelters of pine branches, but few of us having as yet found it possible to erect log huts, roofed with pine branches and clay. Our great want of adequate shelter makes us all feel the more keenly the other hardships of our prison life. Many officers, weak and sickly from long confinement and insufficiently supplied with clothing, blankets and shoes, have suffered severely from cold and rain. The want of shelter makes us especially feel the want of proper rations. No meat or lard has been issued to us for the past forty days. The daily allowance to each officer in this camp consists of one pint of unbolted corn meal, one half-pint of molasses, one-tenth of a pint of rice, one-fourth of a tablespoonful of salt, with occasionally one-fifth of a pint of very bad flour. This allowance, our experience has proved, does not furnish adequate or suitable food for men who suffer so much as we do from exposure. In brief, the pressure of our condition here justifies us in saying that annoyances, frequently amounting to torment, is inflicted upon us in almost every relation of our prison life. This statement will not be considered extravagant, coming from officers who are required to find their own shelters, with very inadequate tools and under very embarrassing circumstances—who are obliged to cut, "on time," the timber for their fuel and shelter, and to carry the material on their backs a distance of several hundred yards from the neighboring woods, who are inadequately supplied with food, who are so scantily supplied with cooking utensils, that many of them cannot cook breakfast till late in the afternoon; who are *fastidized* by the provoking detention of letters and boxes from home, and who are moreover denied the benefit of the moneys sent them by their friends.

Our Government has already found it necessary to retaliate in behalf of Union prisoners of war by reducing the rations allowed to your fellow-citizens in Northern military prisons. We deprecate the necessity of inflicting additional retaliation, by turning fourteen hundred Southern officers out of their prison shelters, and subjecting them to treatment as nearly as possible identical with that which we receive.

In justice to you, we will state that we do not believe that you fully realize our condition in this camp, for your bravery and great experience as an officer assure us that the generosity characteristic of the tried soldier would long ere now have moved you to grant us the redress which we have a right to expect at the hands of the authorities of a civilized people.

In the foregoing statement we can affirm with truth that we have not exaggerated anything, or set down aught in malice. The gravity of our case has made us very careful that our action in the premises should not be impaired by exaggeration or abuse.

We have the honor to be, General, your very obedient servants,

THE DEAD AT FLORENCE.

Collinder, Co C, 16th Conn.
M Cook, Co C, 7th Penn Cav.
P Semfell, Co I, 117th Penn
T Chase, Co C.
W Needam, Co I, 20th Ohio
B Steward, Co H, 15th N Y.
P Taylor, Co I, 103d Penn.
T Alsburn, Co G, 27th Mich.
J Cummings, Co F, 12th U S.
J Like, Co C, 147th N Y.
H Kinsville, Co C.
J A Maxwell, Co F, 14th Va
F Barnard, Co B, 39th N Y.
J Sinclair, Co C, 20th Ind.
Wm Londerwick, Co D, 145th Penn.
Jno Snegar, Co G, 69th Ohio.
J W Bale, Co A, 76th N Y.
W H Dayton, Co B, 14th U S.
G Bardwell, Co D, 10th Mass.
H W Powers, Co L, 11th Vt Art.
G F West, Co I, 66th N Y.
G W Patterson
H H Trowbridge.
H N Barnes, Co F, 1st Mich Cav.
J H Reed, Co E, 8th Iowa.
J Thynn, Co E, 11th Mass.
G Berland, Co B, 83d Penn.
W Edwards, Co I, 3d Ohio
W Clocklin, Co A, 9th N Y.
F Craft, Co H, 16th U S In.
N Martin, Co L, 1st Wis Cavalry.
S D Reese, Co D, 111th Penn.
O E Snow, Co D, 10th Conn
A McCormick, Co I, 16th Massachusetts.
R Davis, teamster.
J Fondy, Co A 7th Penn R.
J R Wilson, Co C, 113th Ohio.
P Wilson, Co N, 101st Penn
D Engle, Co H, 96th Penn.
J H Dare, Co B, 136th Ohio.
O W Phillips, Co A, 149th Pennsylvania.
J Dougherty, Co B, 12th Penn Cavalry.
N Phinn, Co I, 39th N Y.
A N Murphy, Co K, 4th United States Cavalry.
F Gallagher, Co A, 62d Pennsylvania.
B B Batroy, Co F, 147th N York.
J W Anderson, Co D, 66th Ohio.
B Cathers, Co C, 9th Minn.
J Swick, Co H, 101st Penn.
J Grinder, Co M, 5th Penn Cavalry.
G Buell, Co K, 46th N Y.
N Skinner, Co L, 14th N Y Cavalry.
W Jackson, Co A, 49th N Y
J O Urie, Co D, 16th N Y C.
T William, Co E 100th Penn.
G Kitdwell, Co C, 3d Va Cavalry.
N W Teer, Co H, 16th U S I.
J W Hinson, Co E, 2d Mass.
J Goldthes, Co G, 101st Pa.
D Pirver, Co C, 9th Minn.
D F Clark, Co H, 82d Pa.
S Dunovan, Co B, 6th Pa, C.
P Cox, Co B, 7th Mass.
J Goopt, Co G, 3d Pa.
W B Taylor, Co D, 16th U S I.
G Ash, Co H, 32d N J.
J A Deed, Co E, 45th Ill.
J K Fuller, Co A, 27th Mass.
B C Rodgers, Co D, 1st Va Cav.
S Parker, Co H, 11th Tenn
H Dickson, Co C, 14th N Y C
H Snyder, Co E, 14th Pa.
P Laughlin, Co F, 63d N Y.
W J Boggs, Co B, 60th O.
L Pifers, Co C, 55th N Y.
A Fray, Co I, 5th N Y Cav.
E F Campion, Co G, 16th Ct
F Pandley, Co B, 15th N Y C.
B Clark, Co C 6th Mich.
R Newbury, Co E, 101st Pa.
J Lewis, Co F, 102d Pa.
J Whicocks, Co H, 45th Pa.
R R Moll, Co H, 27th Mich.
H Glinspur, Co K, 76th Ind.
N Bisson, Co H, 2d Mass C.
C Canks, Co D, 101st Pa.
D Davis, Co I, 82d Pa.
J Connelly, Co H, 3d N Y C.
J Little, Co L, 1st Va Cav.
A Comstock, Co K, 102d Pa
G Ferling, Co D, 82d Penn.
W Sayers, Co C, 2nd N C.
W Dogey, Co R, 8th N Y C.
J Saidny, Co C, 12th Ky C.
F Lillie, Co B, 145th Penn.
W B Bay, Co G, 63d Ind.
D Edhard, Co D, 15 th N Y.
C Malone, Co C, 16th Conn.
F A McDill, Co G, 22d N H.
F N Gammons, Co C, 18th Tenn.
W H Lewis, Co D, 7th Ct.
J Collins, Co H, 12th U S I
Polo Snyder, Co E, 56th Pa.
G Haskell, Co D, 1st Mich H A
W Lewis, Co B, 135th Ohio.
J Bosrower, Co B, 147th Pa
— Waugher, Co H, 11th Wis.
C Graham, Co D, 93th Ohio.
S Allen, Co G, 22d Ind.
J Sheplis, Co I, 5th Conn.
A Dougan, Co G, 7th N H.
A Fates, Co C, 29th Ill.
J Sealim, Co B, 103d Penn.
S Steinhardt, Co G, 12th O.
R Hemer, Co A, 123d Ohio.
C Connell, U S Navy.
H Langly, Co F, 76th N Y.
W Sheck, Co H, 103d Penn.
Robt Paterson, Co I, 2d Me.
J Burner, Co C, 146th N Y.
R Miller, Co C, 8th Penn.
J J Parker, Co —, 7th Ohio.
G W Barton, Co L, 4th Ill Cav.
C Hard, Co K, 18th Penn Cav
J A Drumm, Co H, 7th Pa.
W Dove, Co K, 76th N Y.
J H Fisher, Co A, 42d Mich
J Hart, Co I, 112th Ill.
C Sol, Co E, 12th N H.
J Cadson, Co G, 4th Penn Cavalry.
F Waterman, Co K, 17th Michigan.
J Heterneir, Co E, 11th Ky Cavalry.
J Church, Co B, 6th N Y Cavalry.
Sergt A B Thomason, Co B, 5th Indiana Cav.
G Washburn, Co A, 40th Massachusettes.
S Snow, Co L, 27th Mass.
W Burong, B, 7th Illinois Cavalry.
J Snell, Co C, 13th Mass.
O Beckley, Co A 1st Va Cav.
A Hileman, Co M, 2d Penn Cavalry.
M Welch, Co G, 42d N Y.
B G Nete, Co K, 16th Penn.
S Lamb, Co E, 10th Penn.
F Meaths, Co —, 7th Ohio.
A Huner, Co C, 76th N Y.
D A Goodrich, Co I, 72d Ohio
G Kendall, 1st D C Cav.
J D Bushes, Co A, 103d Penn Cavalry.
G Weaver, Co K, 6th N Y Cavalry.
Corp H A Chase, Co K, 23d Michigan.
J Flynn, Co F, 14th N Y Cavalry.
H Greely, Co K, 11th Ky
D Gerts, Co H, 1 8 Penn.
O Gibbs, Co H, 15th N Y.
J N Hitchcock, Co B, 9th Iowa.
J Senhall, Co A, 17th U S Infantry.
I Z Smith, Co B, 103d Penn.
J A Thomas, Co E, 93d Ind.
A Ransom, Co D, 5th Mass.
F Bobson, Co I, 85th N Y.
P O Filby, Co B, 1st Va Cavalry.
N Kereine, Co D, 43d N Y
P M Whirt, Co F, 124th Ind.
T Y Price, Co I, 103d Penn.
M Halmon, Co B, 15th Penn.
C O Niel, Co M, 3d U S Artillery.
J Caulkins, 94th N Y Art.
T Caverice, Co B, 101st Pa.
P Mungby, Co C, 124th Ohio.
J A Gebbs, Co K, 1st Va.
S Cloper, Co A, 3d Penn Artillery.
Tyde, Co L, 14th Penn Cav.
J Tompkins, Co D, — Mich.
J N Johnson, Co F, 108th Virginia.
L Bonner, Co —, 7th Wis.
W Graham, Co K, 140th Pa.
M Nicholson, Co G, 7th N Y.
G Miller, Co H, 140th Pa.
W Darron, Co I, 143th Pa.
J Sloiley, Co C, 44th Mass.
T Mogan, Co B, 90th Pa.
J Donohan, Co H, 54th Pa.
D Caswell, Co B, 11?d Ill.
C Lown, Co K, 10th Wis.
W C Preslar, Co A, 7th Tenn Cav.
F Hanks, Co B, 101st Pa.
R F Chapman, Co K, 25th Mass.
G W Crawford, Co K, 87th Ind.
T Mason, Co C, 51st Ill.
W Capec, Co F, 76th N Y.
W Capron, Co I, 146th N Y.
T T Frizell, Co C, 7th Penn.
J Stout, Co G, 23d Mich.
N Ulman, Co G, 45th Penn.
E P Bass, Co H, 14th Ill.
R Cook, Co I, 13th Va.
H Norfolk, Co G.
Thos Stiles, Co G, 149th N Y.
Chas Myers.
O K Perry, Co K, 4th Mich.
Jno Tinker, Co F, 2d Tenn.
Jno Smalley, Co G, 6th N Y Art.
Jas Moodey, Co K, 27th Penn.
Wm Brigham, Co I, 101st Penn
D Roney, Co I, 20th Me.
W Dennev, Co D, 52d Penn.
W Johnson, Co E, 13th Ind.
J Sacile.
M Simmons, Co B, 4th Ky.
M Egan, 20th Me Art.
Wm McCorder, Co C, 10th N Y.
J Malone, — 33d Penn.
W Mitchell, Co I, 46th N Y.
S Badeck, Co G, 82d Penn.
C W Stuart, Co E, 8th Iowa.
W Mercel, Co L, 3d Va C.
J Harfur, Co K, 2d N Y C.
W N Davis, Co C, 113th Pennsylvania.
J Mahan, Co C, 16th Conn.
C E Barkman, Co E, 103d Pennsylvania.
C Murphy, Co K, 95th N Y.
C N Duffy, Co L, 1st D C C.
F Raby, Co F, 4th Ky.
A Black, Co A, 69th Ohio.
W Riley, Co A, 3d Missouri.
D McDonald, Co D, 3d N H.
C Myers, Co C, 86th Penn.
W D Corwell, Co D, 53d Pennsylvania
C Osborne, Co I, 90th Ill.
J F Burke, Co B, 120th Pennsylvania.
J Hutchison, Co A, 72d Ohio.
G W. Cankins, Co A, 111th Pennsylvania.
B Tout, Co F, 76th Ill.
J F Gaks, Co B, 6th Ill C.
D Howe, Co E, 4th Maine.
R Bradin, Co G, 16th Conp.
S Easby, Co C, 5th Penn C.
J Meckl burg, Co B, 11th Penn Reserves.
F Carpenter, Co I, 140th N Y.
E Rhodes, Co I, 4th Penn.
G Whitely, Co G, 14th Ind.
J J Lyms, Co H, 1st D C.
J Laraboy, Co B, 143d Penn.
H Stephens, Co H, 5th Ky.
P Payor, Co E, 8th Ind.
E Merca, Co C, 24th N J Cavalry.
W H Billis, Co H, 2d Va.
J Headin, Co H, 6th N Y C.
S Evinlin, Co D, 2d Mass.
T S Byrne, Co E, 83d Pa.
A B Phipps, Co A, 19th Ill.
J Besorn, Co B, 101st Pa.
P H Osborne, Co E, 72d Pa.
E C Stoll, Co K, 7th Ky C.
W S Dockay, Co F, 101st Pa.
B Larsh, Co C, 75th Ohio.
E Binby, Co E, 11th Conn.
G Tunnelly, Co F, 54th Pa.
E Inalman, Co F, 3d N Y C.
S Y Bister, Co L, 2d O Cav.
J A Smart, Co B, 124th O.
J Gerard, Co H, 63d N Y.
J A Palmer, Co B, 82d Pa.
J W Hare, Co C, 72d Pa.
H W C Haldin, Co K, 11th Pa Rifles.
A Jamison, Co I, 74th Ill.
W Green, Co I, 47th N Y.
M Miller, Co A, 7th Tenn.
J Myers, Co H, 9th Minn.
P Spanker, Co F, 2d N J C.
J Sherman, Co D, 11th N Y.
J Correll, U S Navy.
C A Grip, Co K, 27th Mass.
J Paire, Co E, 4th Ky.
P McGuire, Co M 5th Pa C.
A Pridat, Co B, 8th Minn.
A Myers, Co H, 1st Minn.
N Nolan, Co H, 3d N Y C.
H Ruby, Co F, 102 Pa.
J Hilliard Co I, 8th Ohio.
L A Hitchen, Co B, 16th Ct.
J Rice, Co C, 2d D C.
J Kendidt, Co A, 2d Ohio.
F Robinson, Co C, 93d Ohio.
F McIlrans, Co A, 1st Del.
H D Brown, Co D, 11th Pa.
G Fayyor, Co G, 103th Pa.
C Thomas, Co F, 39th Mass.
O D Sidbury, Co E, 7th Pa Cav.
C Bodgett, Co D, 8th N Y.
A Price, Co F, 3d U S C.
B Fotteris, Co M, 6th Ohio Cav.
S Oldson, Co M, 14th Ill Cav.
S Vanderveer, Co B, 2d O.
A Wicholas, Co G, 7th N Y Cav.
R G Watson, Co G, 85th N Y.
C S Carter, Co C, 34th Mas.
T Nott, Co G, 45th Penn.
J N Davis, Co G, 8th N Y Cav.
J Wisner, Co I, 3d Mich.
J Smearly, Co E, 126th Ohio.
F A Taylor, Co C, 7th Conn
H Johnson, Co C, 2d Mass.
C Coopman, Co B, 1st N Y Cav.
J A Jones, Co A, 51st Pa.
C Congrin, Co A, 5th Pa Cav.
A W Smith, Co C, 158th O.
D Thomas, Co B, 103d Pa.
W E Philips, —, 9th N J.
B Everett, Co E, 2d Va.
G Naylde, Co C, 3d Pa.
H A Adams, Co L, 16th Ct.
R R Robinson, Co C, 61st Pa Cav.
A Hips, Co C, 6th Conn.
D Close, Co D, 12th Ohio.
J H Kurlck, Co D, 24th Ky.
M N Wickman, Co E, 15th Missouri.
H Swayne, Co F, 101st Pa.
C Costello, Co D, 1st Ohio.
A Augustine, Co D, 83d Pa.
M H Whitney, Co D, 8th Maine.
N Roman, Co D, 12th N Y Cavalry.
H S Weed, Co D, 1st N Y.
M C Ward, Co D, 5th Md Cavalry.
G Davenport, Co A, 10th Connecticut.
C Stowell, B, 4th Mass Cav.
D W C Truman, Co E, 81st Pennsylvania.
B Fewler, Co F, 5th N H.
P Henry, Co A, 18th Mass.
T Mchaey, Co C, 103d Ill.
W Clark, Co E, 11th U S.
G M Aldrich, Co E, 7th Mass.
Patt. ick, Co G, 34th Mass.
S Barnett, Co E, 41st Ill.
I Mockley, Co A, 22d N Y.
A C Rhole, Co D, 61st N Y.
R D Fre, Co C, 8th Mich Cavalry.
O James, Co I, 61st Penn.
C Leroy, Co C, 11th Conn.
W Cages, Co B, 9th Ill.
L Horton, Co —, 14th Ill.
T H Powers, Co E,
S Hicks, Co K, 82d Ohio.
T Bolinger, Co E, 103d Pa.
— Nottinger, Co M, 4th N Y Artillery.
C Bishop, Co D, 3d Tenn Cavalry.
J Hamilton, Co E, 8th Pa.
B Darby, Co E, 145th Pa.
C Watorn, Co E, 8th N Y Cavalry.
J Beckly, Co H, 155th Pa.
N Hutchinson, Co K, 22d Penn Cavalry.
A J Fiber, Co I, 16th Conn.
D Warhbuen, Co E, 2d Mo.
G Clark, Co A, 14th Conn.
N G Gleason, Co G, 10th Connecticut.
J Freeman, 3d Ohio Bat.
S Bonli, Co H, 101st Penn.
B Donaldson, Co I, 103d Pa.
J S Hale, Co M, 12th Pa Cav.
C H McClaig, Co E, 103d Pa.
G Wilson, Co D, 103d Pa.
D Howard, Co K, 69th Ind.
L Leer, Co E, 17th Mich.
C Strup, Co —, —
T Buck, Co L, 1st Pa Cav.
M Elder, Co F, 2d Tenn.
B Fick, Co H, 1st Wis Cav.
J Thomas, Co F, 4th Pa Cav.
E R Preaky, Co K, 13th Pa.
M Farr, Co H, 46th N Y.
C Johnson, Co E, 14th N Y
B Kiland, Co I, 1st N Y.
J L Khuntary, Co D, 9th N Y Cav.
W Tanner, Co E, 121st N J.
J Lippen, Co A, 90th Ind.
M Hinsey, Co G, 16th Ill.
P Shields, Co C, 69th Pa.
C Allen, Co M, 1st Mich Cav.
J Heston, —, 45th Pa.
J Lyons, —, 2d Mass Cav.
W J Cloder, Co C, 27th Mass.
O Smith, Co F, 12th Mass.
B Filley, Co D, 2d C H Art.
W Orgett, Co K, 18th Pa Cav.
J Hibber, Co I, 7th Pa Art.
A Calvin, Co B, 143d Pa.
J Mackey, Co F, 40th N Y.
E H Smith, Co G 2d Mass.
H Marshall Co D, 101st Pa.
W Lackley, Co C, 34th Mass.
S J Mason, Co A, 17th Mich.
M Anderson, Co G 89th Ill.
C Dumolin, Co F, 3d N Y Cav.
E Wordman, Co E, 6th N Y Art.
R Ray, Co C, 1st Pa.
J H Gardner, Co G, 100th N Y.
S Fulkin, Co F, 14th Va.
J W Smith, Co A, 34th Mass.
W Smith, Co B, 11th Ky.
J Singen, Co D, 145th Pa.
E Henry, —, 101st Pa.
W H S Finder, Co A, 6th Conn.
G H Kingley, Co F, 146th N Y.
J Lewis, Co H, 81st Ill
J B Knox, Co C, 40th Mass.
B Corbin, Co C, 16th U. S.
J Helstrop, Co H, 2d Ohio.
J Vedner, Co B, 8th N Y A
H C Hall, Co H 15th Me.
S L Gordon, Co H, 145th Pa.
N Vitez, Co M, 7th Ill C.
L Freitzman, Co I, 2d Del.
A Key, Co C, 12th Ky C.
W Pratt, Co K, 27th Ill.
A Jolis, Co G, 8th Mich C.
C McWhinnie, Co C, 1st Conn
W Widridge, Co E, 84th Pa.
S Frost, Co D, 82th Ohio.
N Berous, Co G, 2d Mass A.
D M Wall, Co A, 17th Ky C
F Antirdel, Co C, 5th N Y C
J Barkley, — 24th N Y I B
E G Williams, Co G, 4th Vt.
Abel Perdin, Co G, 2d Ind C.
P Bason, Co E, 1st Wis.
G H Sheppard, Co F, 4th N Y Art.
N H Davis, Co G, 6th Me.
John Peters n, Co A, 6th N Y Vols
M Banker, Co E, 103d Pa.
G Mulbonny, Co I, 15th Mass.
R Andrews, Co H, 1st Ill
D H Peabody, Co H, 2d Mass.
J Watson, Co F, 80th Mass Cav.
J Garrett, Co C, 11th Tenn.
W B Walker, Co C, 23d N Y.
J Dunham, Co G, 21st Conn.
J Delamater, Co D, 11th Ill.
M Adams, Co C, 34th Mass.
F H Stevens, Co H, 2d Mass Art.
P Bird, Co A, 149th Pa.
L M Stock, Co G, 23d Mass.
A Cowan, Co B, 43rd N Y.
W H Cornell, Co I, 152d N Y.
M Myres, Co F, 57d Pa.
E Durett, Co A, 35th N Y,
C W Al s, Co H, 10th Pa.
D Jacobs, Co H, 17th Mich.
G Ward, Co A, 12th N Y Cav.
W Knowles, Co H, 13th Ohio.
P Ladway, Co F, 29th Mass.
A Jakib, ——.
A W Brewer, Co G, 2d Mass.
Robt Kennedy, Co I, 14th N Y H Art.
S Cartright, Co D, 11th U S Inf.
S M Richardson, Co C, 40th Mass
L W Benhardy, — 5th N Y Cav.
J Reynolds, Co G, 6?d Ind.
J Courey, Co E, 146th N Y.
S Haver, Co C, 109th N Y.
A Bollinger, Co H, 7th Pa R.
M Dawson, Co M, 5th Ind Cav
E Silcoe, Co L, 8th Mass Cav.
M Leonard, Co F, 11th Conn
S T Pinds, Co B, 15th N Y.
Dani Davis, Co E, 16th Me.
J Dillon, Co K, 77th Ky Cav.
R Dixon, Co E, 7th Ohio.
J T Robinson, Co E, 11th N H
J Cresswell, Co B, 16th Co n.
A Piper, — 24th N Y I B
H Clark, Co C, 101st Pa
A Bikman, Co M, 3d Pa Cav.
T Nully, Co F, 5th Mass.
D Snyder, Co B, 3d N Y Cav
Hugh Gallagher, Co E, 11th
Thirty-three unknown.

THE EIGHTY FIFTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

LIST OF DEATHS IN THE EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, AT ANDERSONVILLE, GA., AND OTHER PLACES WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN HELD AS PRISONERS OF WAR SINCE APRIL 20, 1864.

Jas Vesper, Co D, May 9.
Ethan S. Green, Co C, May 24.
Sergt Henry W Potter, Co I, May 31.
Geo W Fogum, Co K, May 31.
Corp Phillip Haynes, Co I, May 24.
Corp John C Stanley, Co C, June 6.
Chas R Roach Co E, June 10.
Wm H Stebbins, Co C, June 14.
John Stuart, Co G, June 15.
Corp Geo B Tanner, Co C, June 17
Isaac R Barker, Co I, June 17.
Sam'l P Martin, Co I, June 17.
Hosea W Palmer, Co D, June 21.
Thos Gragan, Co C, June 25.
Corp Alex Lang, Co F, June 29.
Asa's Butler, Co H, June 24
Aaron Clark, Co E, June 24
Wm H Abbey, Co E, May 25.
First Sergt Jerrid Wales, Co D, May 20.
Guerdeon W Lane, Co C, May 29.
Atkinson Metcalf, Co G, May 31.
Lanson Bigelow, Co G, July 12.
Joel Chapman, Co H, July 13.
Alen Kenney, Co D, July 16.
Corp Richard D Phillips, Co B, July 16.
Sergt Erastus Parsley, Co H, July 8.
Jerome B Eller, Co F, July 19.
Henderson McGibeny, Co E, July 19.
Corp Walter Lacy, Co H, July 19.
Elem Dodson, Co C, July 20.
Corp E L Seymore, Co H, July 20.
Edgar Barker, Co E, July 21.
Thomas R Adams, Co H, July 18.
John Axhen, Co H, July 18.
James Sprague, Co I, July 18.
Napoleon B Carpenter, Co B, July 24.
Peter Rockfellow, Co D, July 20.
George Higley, Co F, July 25.
John Blackman, Co H, June
George H Phillips, Co B, July 28.
Wm J Truesdell, Co H, July 26.
Wm Tubbs, Co E, July.
Willington Barnard, Co H, July 30.
George Thurston, Co E, July 30.
George H Whitter, Co E, July 31.
Sergt Elijah C Gilbert, Co D, July 28.
Henry C Rodgers, Co C, July 28.
Luther Moses, Co E, July 2.
Frank Norwood, Co D, July 30.
Robert B Ballard, Co C, July 31.
John Manahan, Co C, July 31.
Charles B Ingraham, Co B, Aug 3.
James H Pattyson, Co I, August 3.
First Sergt Jason L Scott, Co K, Aug 7.
George H Irish, Co C, Aug 2
Samuel D Newton, Co G, Aug 6.
John Grunahan, Co G, Aug 2.
Wm B Henyan, Co H, Aug 2.
Riley Sherlock, Co K, Aug 31.
John McDonald, Co E, Sept 3
Wm Gillett, Co F, Sept 4.
Sergt Alfred Lusaner, Co K, Sept 4.
Henry G Davis, Co C, Sept 6.
Gilbert Locks, Co F, Sept 6.
John R R ckhow, Co E, Sept 6.
Ira Baker, Co H, Sept 6.
David Crandall, Co E, Sept 6.
Henry Lacost, Co I, Sept 9.
Albert Langton, Co D, Sept 8.
Sergt John Buell, Co B, Sept 7.
Franklin E Wilcox, Co B, Sept 9.
Charles W Thompson, Co E, Sept 6.
John E Blake, Co B, Sept 12.
John M Strong, Co F, Sept 17.
Thomas W Such, Co B, Sept 12.
Corpl Thomas W Porter, Co B, Oct 3.
Joseph Tumey, Co G, Sept —.
Corpl Henry Hitchcock, Co D, Sept 30.
James Parker, Co H, Oct 1.
Sergt Wm C Vaughn, Co F,
Mortimer Phayer, Co I.
W Scott, Co E.
Corpl Robert S Dillon, Co F, Sept 2.
George Black, Co G, Oct 10.
Elem B Wilmore, Co B, Oct 6.
Corpl Theodore Warner, Co E, Oct 8.
Corpl Frank Barnes, Co I, Oct 9.
Corpl Marshall G Crandall, Co C, Sept 9.

The Eighty-fifth New-York Volunteers was captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864, and numbered after the fight about 400 in all, enlisted men.

S. A. FAY, Lieut. 85th N. Y. V.

THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

"Rich as Mud"—The Route to the Oil Regions—The Oil Creek Railroad—Signs of Oil—Abandoned Holes—Titusville—The First Well—The Fortunes of its Owners—Abounding Oil and Mud—The Map of Busy Life—Chances of Success.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEADVILLE, Friday, Dec. 9, 1864.

Two weeks of "roughing it" in the dirtiest, greasiest, muddiest, and busiest patch of Uncle Sam's domains having been safely got through, I am back where decent beds, good meals, civilization and clean shirts are in fashion, and where kneeboots are not indispensible articles of evening costume. In my boyhood's days, I frequently heard the proverbial saying, "as rich as mud," but never until plunging and staggering through the mud and grease of Oil Creek, could I get at the sense of the saying. Henceforth riches and mud are indissolubly united in my ideas.

The favorite route to the oil regions is to make Meadville the point of departure, reaching that place by the luxurious broad-gauge cars of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, stopping over night with host TAYLOR at the McHenry House, and taking the cars on the branch road next morning for Franklin. A small river steamer runs to Oil City, and the traveler is then ready to start on his journey up the creek. That route has its advantages in point of comfort, but as I did not wish to confine my observations to Oil Creek alone, I reversed the programme, Leaving the Atlantic and Great Western Railway at Corry, and taking the Oil Creek Railroad train for Titusville, I was soon in the region of derricks and grease.

The Oil Creek Railroad is an outgrowth of the oil excitement, and like everything in this curious part of the country, is *sui generis*. It was built in a tremendous hurry, through an unbroken forest. Excavations and heavy earthworks were things not to be thought of. With but trifling exceptions, the track is laid on the surface of the ground, and follows its inequalities. When a ravine was struck, the line made a detour around its head, if possible, rather than cross it on bridge, trestle or embankment. If an obstinate stump resisted the muscle of the shovel brigade and the ingenuity of the gang-master, it was suffered to stand still in its sullkiness, and the track was laid around it. Such up-hill, down-hill, twisting and turning have rarely been seen in railroad engineering. But the road pays, and that is the main point. The passenger travel (all male) is immense for such a road, and the pressure of freight has caused a perfect blockade at Corry.

Here and there, in the vicinity of the track, a solitary derrick soon becomes visible. After a while they increase in number, and are as thick as telegraph poles. Some are old and black, each representing one or two thousand dollars, put down the hole without result three or four years since; others, bright and new, showing where six or seven thousand dollars are now going down in hopes of finding fortune, where some have found unamiable truth—at the bottom of a well. For some distance old black derricks and bright, new derricks alternate with about as much regularity as the black and white squares on a chess board. In very many instances the abandoned holes of 1860-1 have been taken by men with more faith than the original owners, and not unfrequently their faith has met its reward in a good pumping well.

Titusville, with its busy population of six thousand, where but a few years since it scarce numbered as many hundred; its muddy streets and high plank sidewalks, its old-fashioned wooden houses of the lumbering days of poverty, and its elegant and costly brick blocks of the oily and wealthy, presently is reached at the end of a twenty-eight mile ride. But the road extends seven miles farther, to Shaeffer's Farm, and so we push on, like most of the motley throng who accompanied us from Corry.

Just below Titusville we skirt the Watson Flats, where, in 1859, Col. DRAKE succeeded in sinking the first well, "striking ile" at the depth of less than one hundred feet. Col. DRAKE, like most benefactors of mankind, pointed out a way whereby other men became rich, but himself reaped no benefit from his discoveries. He yet lives on the Creek, as poor as when he sunk his first well, whilst other men are making immense fortunes in consequence of his discovery.

More derricks and now a greater proportion of engines are at work pumping up the stream of greasy wealth. The railroad winds along the face of the bluffs and the flat below is pierced full of holes. The train stops, Shaffer's farm is reached, and we are fairly launched in the region of oil and mud.

In the height of summer, or when the ground is made solid with long-continued frost, it may be possible for wheeled conveyances to travel along the Oil Creek valley. At present no such possibility exists and the visitor must either perform the journey on a sorry nag—a course he will be sorry for—or mount a pair of long-legged boots and trust to his own powers of locomotion. The latter is altogether the best plan. I have tried both ways and pronounce unhesitatingly for the human hoof as against the equine. It is more reliable, less costly, and enables the traveler to be more independent in his movements. If any one doubts my judgment, let him try the "noble animal." Experience teaches fools.

From Shaeffer's farm to Oil City is about twelve miles—very long miles it the traveler keeps straight ahead, exceedingly long more, especially the last three, if he turns aside to note the various objects of interest. The mud is deep and the traveling execrable. But the seeker after knowledge will pay little attention to this, and even the most fastidious visitor must confess, if he has used his eyes aright, that the trip pays for all its inconveniences. From one end of the creek to the other the derricks stand as thick as masts in a crowded river. In some places, as on the Foster, McElhenny, McClintock, Tarr, and some other leading farms, they are like trees in the forest. A slight idea of the busy industry crowded into the valley, and the vast importance of the business carried on, can be obtained by climbing to the top of one of the steep bluffs bounding its sides, and looking down on the map below. The creek, sinuous as a snake, can be seen for three or four miles, its flat banks covered with derricks, vats and engine-houses that jostle each other in confusion, while glimpses of the bends beyond can be obtained, equally full of life and business. The creak and wheeze of the engine and the pump are mingled with the clank of the blacksmith's anvil, and the shouts of the flatboatman urging his team of four horses abreast up the middle of the stream with a load of barreled oil. Looking down on such a panorama of busy life, after having closely examined the individual parts of the picture and discovered what was real business and what merely apparent, and after making due allowance for the exaggerations that are so frequent in statements relating to oil matters, it is impossible not to be struck with the immensity of the business which has but recently sprung into existence. My pulse beats as temperately as that of most men; I had neither territory to sell or to buy, nor did I expect to invest much or little of my modest means in the seductive fluid, yet I must confess to a little tingling in the blood as I contemplated the immense business beneath me, sprung out of nothing, and thought of the many poor men of my personal acquaintance who had grown suddenly rich in that muddy and greasy valley below.

While it is true that the number of large flowing wells is not so great as during the earlier days of the oil excitement, it is also true that the yield of oil is on the increase, owing to the greater number of wells and the extension of the limits of the oil territory. New territory is opening up almost daily, and wells innumerable are going down, not only in the established oil localities, but in places hitherto undeveloped. Should but a very small proportion of these ventures be successful, the increase in the production of oil would be very great, although probably not sufficient to keep pace with the constantly increasing demand. The shipments of oil from the collecting points continually increase, and yet the price steadily rises at the wells, no matter what the fluctuations of gold may be. These facts, coupled with the hope of securing the rich prize of a flowing well, or a one or two hundred barrel pumping well, which occasionally falls to the loss of the adventurer in new wells from the basis on which so many companies have organized and held out inducements for the public to subscribe. Some of these companies will come to naught. Their projectors intended nothing else, having first secured their own profits. Others, got up with honest purpose, will fail to realize their expectations, meeting the fate of many adventures in all kinds of business. A portion—how large

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Dec 9, 1864, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Councilman Keenan moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That permission be given to James Russell to place a shower-bath in front of his premises, number five hundred and five Sixth-avenue, and permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Gas Company be, and they are hereby directed to lay gas mains in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to John Tooley and John Williams to keep a stand for recruiting purposes in Chatham-square, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council, and provided that all recruits obtained by said Tooley and Williams shall be counted on the quota of the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Silas M. Styles to build a sewer in Fifty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to connect with the sewer in Sixth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Kelly to erect a tent for the purpose of recruiting, on the corner of Canal and West streets, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, providing the recruits so enlisted are credited to the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department,

Which was laid over.

BILLS.

By Councilman Webster—

Bill of Wm. Schneider, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Fifth Election District, Tenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Brophy—

Bill of Lawrence Langdon, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Sixth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Bill of George W. Jenkins, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of First District, Twelfth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Brophy—

Bill of Lawrence Langdon, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Seventh Election District, Sixth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

MOTION.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Duvall & Co. for the sum of two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, to be in full for extra services rendered in the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department during the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and for the payment of the above sum the amount thereof, viz: two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, is hereby appropriated.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to raise the low and sunken lots in Manhattan square, situated between Eighth and Ninth-avenues and Seventy-seventh and Seventy-ninth-streets, to be filled in immediately, and the said square fenced in.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—20.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth to Eighth avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, the property owners benefitted thereby to pay one-half the cost thereof, the remainder by the city, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted; also, that all ordinances or resolutions conflicting with the provisions of these resolutions and ordinance are hereby repealed.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-sixth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the Board do now take a recess until four o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of the Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the College of Francis Xavier, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the fund of the college, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

BILLS.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Bill of John Baldoran, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By the same—

Bill of Thomas Fenton, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Brandon—

Bill of Hugh Quinn, amounting to thirty dollars, for fitting up the polls of the Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Election Districts of the Twenty-first Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Ryan—

Bill of Patrick McMahon, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Koster—

Bill of John Degen, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the First Election district of the Thirteenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By the same—

Bill of Patrick Campbell, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting poll of the Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That permission be given to Messrs. Hay & Nearing to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises number one hundred and seventy-eight Chambers street, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That Second-street, from the Bowery to Avenue D, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, one-half of the expense thereof to be borne by the city, and the other half to be paid by the property-owners along said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mathew Zimmerman to erect and keep a flag-pole in front of his premises, number fifty-three Chatham-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keenan moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to Tarrant & Company to erect and maintain a shutter-box in front of their premises, number two hundred and seventy-eight Greenwich-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Gross moved that the Committee on Law Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the legal proceedings in the matter of widening Vestry-street on the northerly side thereof, from Hudson-street to Greenwich street, be and the same hereby are discontinued; and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the proper measures to discontinue the same.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—20.

REPORT.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Elizabeth S. Bininger, First Directress of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, for the sum of one thousand dollars as a donation in aid of the funds of said Nursery and Child's Hospital, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Hopkins Thompson to have and maintain his business sign on his stage, at number seventy East Broadway, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Johanna Bonte to keep a stand in front of number sixty-five Vesey-street, consent of the property-owners having been obtained, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alexander T. Stewart and Company, for the sum of one hundred and fifty one dollars and fifty cents, for gloves and crape furnished on the occasion of the funeral of the late Alderman Mitchell; also, in favor of N. and R. L. Conklin, for the sum of ninety-four dollars and fifty cents for coaches furnished for the funeral above mentioned.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrants in favor of the following named persons, for the amounts set opposite their names, for materials and services furnished on the occasion of the funeral of the late Alderman James McMahon, as per bills hereto attached:

Alexander T. Stewart & Co., for three hundred and twenty-four dollars.

N. and R. L. Conklin, for two hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.

W. Carroll, for two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

George W. Reome, for two hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

The whole amount to be taken from its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to lease, for the term of ten years, the premises occupied by the Second District (Civil) Court for the best interests of the city.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

(Councilman Webster was here called to the chair.)

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Solomon Jenner, President of the Board of Managers of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, for the sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said Hospital, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, amounting to three hundred and eighty-two dollars, for carriages furnished Board of Councilmen.

Councilman Repper moved that said bill be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

Councilman Joyce moved that said resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lena Wyman for the sum of three hundred dollars, and charge the same to account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Negative—Councilman Hagerty—1.

A report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution, but the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. G. & D. S. Brush for the sum of sixty-three dollars, the same being to refund them amount of tax paid in error, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

An ordinance to amend chapter three, article five, section sixty of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, (folio sixty-eight,) relative to the fees of the Collector of City Revenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Petition of Consistory of Northwest Protestant Reformed Dutch Church for remission of an assessment.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Stacy B. Collins, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said Infirmary; the amount to be charged to the appropriation for "Donations."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Resolution, that Barclay-street, from College-place to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be borne by the property owners, and the other half by the city, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, together with accompanying ordinance.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the steamer of Engine Company number Forty-two overhauled and repaired, similar to steam engine number Nine, also to have the wheels of said steamer painted, the same to be done without contract.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend by striking out "similar to steam engine number Nine," and inserting in lieu thereof "similar to steam engine number Thirteen."

Which was lost.

Councilman Keenan moved to refer said resolution to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Trustees of the Yorkville Presbyterian Church, for the sum of one hundred dollars and forty cents, with the interest which may accumulate thereon at the end of the approval of this resolution by His Honor the Mayor, the same to be applied to the payment of assessment for the opening of Madison-avenue, from Forty-second street to Eighty sixth-street, also for sewer in Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, from the Fourth avenue to the East River; and also for the interest accumulated on the assessment of three hundred and eighty-three dollars for sewer in Eighty-sixth street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, they having been relieved from said assessment by resolution passed and approved by His Honor the Mayor December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

A communication from the Comptroller, with resolution relative to donation in favor of Washington Heights Presbyterian Church.

The resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Fifty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, be paved with Belgian pavements; one-half the expense to be paid by the city and the remainder by the owners of property benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Trustees of the Yorkville Presbyterian Church for the sum of one hundred dollars and forty cents, with interest, in payment of assessments for opening Madison-avenue, and interest on assessment for sewer in Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets.

Which was laid over.

Communication from the Comptroller, with resolution relative to donation in favor of Washington Heights Presbyterian Church.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution to pay John Garvey the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars for damages sustained in changing the grade of Lexington-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to John Tooley and John Williams to keep a stand for recruiting purposes in Chatham-square, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, and provided that all recruits obtained by said Tooley and Williams shall be counted on the quota of the City and County of New-York.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Metropolitan Gas Company be directed to lay gas mains in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution permitting James Powell to keep a show-case.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution permitting Patrick Scullen to keep a small target in the Park.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution requesting the counsel to the Corporation to discontinue the widening of Vestry-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Public Health to fill sunken lots in Manhattan-square.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

BILLS.

Bill of E. W. Henry for fitting up Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward, amount to eighty dollars.

Bill of E. W. Henry for fitting up Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward, amount to fifty dollars.

Bill of E. W. Henry for fitting up Fourth Election District of the Third Ward amount to forty dollars

Bill of E. W. Henry for fitting up Second Election District of the Second Ward, amount to twenty dollars

Bill of E. W. Henry for fitting up Third Election District of the First Ward, amount to thirty dollars.

Referred to Comptroller with power.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to take up a resolution from the Board of Councilmen, in favor of paying the President of each Board of the Common Council and the Chairman of the respective Committees on Finance, the sum of five hundred dollars

Which was carried.

The paper having been read, he presented the following as a substitute, viz.:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Board of Councilmen and each of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the present year, for the sum of one thousand dollars, for services rendered, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Street Openings of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that One Hundred and Twenty-second street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River; also, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, from the Hudson River to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from the Hudson River to the Harlem River; also, Avenue B, from Seventy-first-street to Eighty-third street; also, Avenue A, from Fifty-ninth-street to Seventy-ninth street, also, Sixty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; also, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, also, one Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, from Seventh avenue to Lawrence-street, and from Manhattan-street to the Bloomingdale Road, be opened according to law, and that the Corporation Counsel take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Kelly, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sewer in Lexington-avenue be continued from the present termination between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, to the sewer in Thirty-ninth street, said sewer to be constructed under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the Council to the Corporation be directed to take legal measures to have Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, opened according to law.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Riley, Farley, Long—11.

Resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be constructed in Thirty-eighth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, and sewer to connect with sewer in Eighth avenue, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Riley, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Roads, to lay a crosswalk at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Kelly, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, concurring with the Board of Aldermen to place a fire hydrant on the corner of Broome and Tompkins streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a basin and culvert on southeast corner of Cedar and Cherry streets.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Fox moved to reconsider the vote fixing the stated session of the board on Monday and Thursday of each week.

Which was carried.

He then moved that when this board adjourns it do adjourn to meet again on Monday next, twelfth instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Which was carried.

Alderman Long moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was also carried.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY, Dec. 10—1 P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, Jones, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The President being absent on roll call, on motion of Alderman Ryers, Alderman Ottiwell was called to the Chair.

The minutes of December fifth and eighth were read and approved.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Bill of Patrick Cavanagh, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Seventh Election District, Fourth Ward, December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, December eight, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James McGowan, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election polls of the Fourth District, Sixth Ward, December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, December eight, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John Mulholland, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Eighth Election District, of the Fourteenth Ward December election.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Ernest P. Berdet, to erect a colonial portico or lobby in front of the entrance to the German Assembly Rooms, numbers two hundred and ninety-one and two hundred and ninety-three Bowery, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that all bills for fitting up the election polls for the Charter election, amounting to ten dollars for each poll, be referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to C. Niellig, number sixty-seven Bowery, to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to the proprietor of the Germania Assembly Rooms, numbers two hundred and ninety-one and two hundred and ninety-three Bowery, to place and keep two gas lamps in front of said premises, the same to be maintained at his own expense, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the portion of the street in front of the Ferry House at the foot of Hoboken street and the lots fronting portion of Hoboken street, east of West street, necessary to be raised, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to Silas M. Styles to build a sewer in Fifty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to connect with the sewer in Sixth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to John R. Kenny to erect a tent, for the purpose of recruiting, on the corner of Canal and West streets and permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, providing the recruits so enlisted are credited to the City and County of New-York.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Lawrence Langdon, amounting to ten dollars for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Sixth Ward, for December election.

By Board of Councilmen, December nine, referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

The President here appeared and took the chair.

Bill of Lawrence Langdon, amounting to ten dollars for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Sixth Ward, for December election.

By Board of Councilmen, December nine, referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of George W. Jenkins, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of First District, Twelfth Ward for December election.

By Board of Councilmen, December nine, referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Lawrence Langdon, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Seventh District, Sixth Ward, for December election.

By Board of Councilmen, December nine, referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolutions that the Street Committee be directed to cause the low and sunken lots in Manhattan-square, between Eighth and Ninth avenues and Seventy seventh to Seventy ninth street to be filled in immediately, and the said square fenced in.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John Haldoran, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward, December election.

By Board of Councilmen, December nine, referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Thomas Fenton, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward, December election.

By Board of Councilmen, December nine, referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Hugh Quinn, amounting to thirty dollars, for fitting up the polls of the Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Election Districts, of the Twenty-first Ward, December election.

By Board of Councilmen, December nine, referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Patrick McMahon, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Fourteenth Election District of the Seventh Ward, December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, December nine, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John Degen, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward, December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, December nine, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Patrick Campbell, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward, December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, December nine, referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Matthew Zimmermann to erect and keep a flag pole in front of his premises number fifty three Chatham street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lena Wyman for the sum of three hundred dollars, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs G. & D. S. Brush for the sum of sixty-three dollars, the same being to refund them amount of tax paid in error, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

An ordinance to amend Chapter three, Article five, Section sixty, of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine (folio sixty-eight), relative to the fees of the Collector of City Revenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

Resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors for the Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Petition of Consistory of Northwest Protestant Reformed Dutch Church for remission of an assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Trustees of the Yorkville Presbyterian Church for the sum of one hundred dollars and forty cents, with interest, in payment of assessments for opening Madison-avenue, and interest on assessment for sewer in Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets.

Which was laid over.

Communication from the Comptroller, with resolution relative to donation in favor of Washington Heights Presbyterian Church.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution to pay John Garvey the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars for damages sustained in changing the grade of Lexington-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to John Tooley and John Williams to keep a stand for recruiting purposes in Chatham-square, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, and provided that all recruits obtained by said Tooley and Williams shall be counted on the quota of the City and County of New-York.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Metropolitan Gas Company be directed to lay gas mains in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution permitting James Powell to keep a show-case.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution permitting Patrick Scullen to keep a small target in the Park.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution requesting the counsel to the Corporation to discontinue the widening of Vestry-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Public Health to fill sunken lots in Manhattan-square.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

BILLS.

Bill of E. W. Henry for fitting up Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward, amount to eighty dollars.

Bill of E. W. Henry for fitting up Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward, amount to fifty dollars.

Bill of E. W. Henry for fitting up Fourth Election District of the Third Ward amount to forty dollars

Bill of E. W. Henry for fitting up Second Election District of the Second Ward, amount to twenty dollars

Bill of E. W. Henry for fitting up Third Election District of the First Ward, amount to thirty dollars.

Referred to Comptroller with power.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to take up a resolution from the Board of Councilmen, in favor of paying the President of each Board of the Common Council and the Chairman of the respective Committees on Finance, the sum of five hundred dollars

Which was carried.

The paper having been read, he presented the following as a substitute, viz.:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Board of Councilmen and each of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the present year, for the sum of one thousand dollars, for services rendered, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Street Openings of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that One Hundred and Twenty-second street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River; also, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, from the Hudson River to the Harlem River; also, One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from the Hudson River to the Harlem River; also, Avenue B, from Seventy-first-street to Eighty-third street; also, Avenue A, from Fifty-ninth-street to Seventy-ninth street, also, Sixty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; also, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, also, one Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, from Seventh avenue to Lawrence-street, and from Manhattan-street to the Bloomingdale Road, be opened according to law, and that the Corporation Counsel take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Kelly, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sewer in Lexington-avenue be continued from the present termination between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, to the sewer in Thirty-ninth street, said sewer to be constructed under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the Council to the Corporation be directed to take legal measures to have Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, opened according to law.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Riley, Farley, Long—11.

Resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be constructed in Thirty-eighth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, and sewer to connect with sewer in Eighth avenue, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Riley, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Roads, to lay a crosswalk at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Kelly, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, concurring with the Board of Aldermen to place a fire hydrant on the corner of Broome and Tompkins streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a basin and culvert on southeast corner of Cedar and Cherry streets.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Fox moved to reconsider the vote fixing the stated session of the board on Monday and Thursday of each week.

Which was carried.

He then moved that when this board adjourns it do adjourn to meet again on Monday next, twelfth instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Which was carried.

Alderman Long moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was also carried.

D. T. VAL

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1864.

GRAND

ANNUAL PARADE AND BANQUET,

OF

EASTMAN

NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Thursday Evening, Dec. 22, 1864.

DEDICATION OF THE SIXTH BUILDING FOR COLLEGE PURPOSES.

EASTMAN NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1864.

To Graduates and Friends of the Institution:

The pleasure of your company is requested at the Annual

PARADE AND BANQUET,

of this College, to be given THURSDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., in honor of its advancement to the lead (in point of Numbers and Popularity) of Educational Institutions, and the victory gained for

PRACTICAL USEFUL EDUCATION,

NATIONAL AND GENERAL COMMITTEE.

E. N. MEAD, New-York.	J. M. TANNER, Kansas.
T. F. NOBLE, Pennsylvania.	J. N. SPENCER, Maryland.
O. E. WATERHOUSE, Ohio.	W. A. DUDGEON, Missouri.
W. B. CLARK, Massachusetts.	FRANK McCORMICK, California.
G. W. MITCHELL, Illinois.	D. W. CARTER, District Columbia.
J. H. WRIGHT, Michigan.	B. H. LUCE, Nevada Territory.
G. B. NICHOLL, Vermont.	J. BARBER, Kentucky.
G. W. MALLORY, Connecticut.	E. R. HAMILTON, Tennessee.
C. E. MURPHEY, Maine.	J. M. C. BANK, Delaware.
J. W DICKINSON, New-Hampshire.	OSCAR OTIS, Arkansas.
J. B. SPINK, Rhode Island.	ROBERT DE VARE, Western Virginia.
J. M HALL, Indiana.	J. M. WILSON, Colorado Territory.
J. W DAILY, Georgia.	A. W. CASS, Louisiana.
E. L. SNEDEKER, New-Jersey.	D. M. LYON, Canada West.
J. D VOWLES, Minnesota.	S. F. MOREY, Canada East.
C. E. BRENTISS, Wisconsin.	JOSE SANTANA, South America.
Maj T. G. BEAHAM, Iowa.	JOSE M. CORTES, Cuba.

ADDRESS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 21st, by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, of New-York, and THURSDAY MORNING, the 22d, by Rev SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, D. D., of New-York.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

FOR PARADE AND BANQUET.

ONE GUN FOR EACH STATE AT DAYBREAK.

PUBLIC EXERCISES AT PINE'S HALL AT 9 A. M.

Procession will form at precisely 2 o'clock P. M., in the following order, under the direction of the Grand Marshal of the day: First Actual Business College in Mill-st., right resting on Washington-st. Second Actual Business College in Vassar-st., right resting on Mill-st. Third Actual Business College in Washington-st., right resting up Main. Theory College on Cannon, right resting on Market-st. Penmanship College on Main-st., right resting on Market-st. Telegraphing Department will form opposite their building in Main. The signal gun will designate the hours for moving, when each body will report in Market-st., right resting on Main, for the formation of the grand procession.

ORDER OF FORMATION.

Grand Marshal and Aids.
Members of the Police.
Dodworth's Band of New-York.
President and Faculty of College.
Graduates and Invited Guests from Abroad.
Mayor and Common Council of the City.
Eastman National Business College Band.
Clergymen.
National, State and General Committee.

Brigade of the College, Fifteen Hundred Strong, in the following order, each Company led by its Drum Corps. Company A, Company B, Company C, Company D, Company E, Company F, Company G, Company H, Company I, Company J, Company K, Company L, Company M, Company N, Company O.

The grand banquet will take place in the evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tables will be spread for TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED STUDENTS AND GUESTS. The public halls of the city not being of sufficient capacity, it will be given in the New Buckeye Mower and Reaper Building of Adriance, Platt & Co., South Water-st. Ladies will receive their cards of invitation through the President and members of the Faculty, and carriages will call for them from 7 to 8 o'clock.

The bands will play at intervals during the entertainment. The programme of music has been selected with great care, and arranged expressly for the occasion.

In response to the regular toasts of the evening, speeches will be made by the distinguished gentlemen from different sections of the country, who have been invited to be present.

WM. ROSS WALLACE, of New-York, will recite an ode written expressly for the occasion.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

INVITATION—President of the College, Prof. H. G. Eastman, G. B. Snyder, E. J. Wilber, H. A. Hutson.

TO RECEIVE GRADUATES AND INVITED GUESTS—E. P. Eastman, Geo. F. Davis, A. R. Eastman, G. A. Bridge, F. A. Combs.

SUPPER—J. E. Smith, J. S. Sternberg, S. W. Shaffer.

TOASTS—J. T. Reynolds, E. A. Curran, R. S. Barnes, Wm. Taggart.

MUSIC—W. A. Harding, W. H. Reynolds, D. A. Staar, J. S. Coatsworth.

BANNERS AND DECORATION—D. W. Sheppard, W. F. Pierce, M. R. Ellis.

BADGES—D. H. Ferm, A. Y. Birdsell, W. C. Dorr.

BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES—E. W. Harvey, H. White, H. S. Hanford, C. E. Davenport.

FIREWORKS AND TORCHES—E. White, H. S. Carpenter, C. C. Beardsley, S. Jenks.

CARRIAGES—A. A. Cowing, E. J. Anthony, J. D. Miner.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

NOTE.—This organization is designed for this parade only. There is no permanent military branch connected with the College.

FIELD AND STAFF OF FICERS.

Colonel—H. A. HUTSON.
Lieut. Col.—A. R. EASTMAN.
Maj.—J. T. REYNOLDS.
Adjutant—H. C. CLARK.
1st Surg'n—G. F. DAVIS.
Qr. Mar.—G. B. SNYDER.
Chaplain—E. J. WILBER.
Sergt.-Maj.—A. CORNING.

1st Leader of Band.....H. STRAUBEL.
2d Leader of Band.....F. L. BARDEEN.
3d Leader of Band.....ARTHUR DEMUTH.
4th Leader of Band.....W. E. UHLIG.
Drum-Major.....FRANK TRYON.

LINE OFFICERS.

Co. A.—Capt. F. H. Blackman; 1st Lieut. G. H. Allen; 2d Lieut. N. L. Ross.
Co. B.—Capt. J. M. Ware; 1st Lieut. P. Quunk, 2d Lieut. A. Y. Birdsall.
Co. C.—Capt. V. H. Skiff; 1st Lieut. C. A. Knapp; 2d Lieut. T. F. Noble.
Co. D.—Capt. D. C. Hammett; 1st Lieut. G. B. Taylor; 2d Lieut. G. W. Pitts.
Co. E.—Capt. E. I. Peet; 1st Lieut. A. B. Smith; 2d Lieut. J. M. Showalter.
Co. F.—Capt. James W. Hill; 1st Lieut. David Starr; 2d Lieut. H. F. Gaskell.
Co. G.—Capt. J. Wickersham; 1st Lieut. P. M. Burbank, 2d Lieut. W. A. Carr.
Co. H.—Capt. W. A. Harris; 1st Lieut. G. W. Mitchell; 2d Lieut. W. A. Mosely.
Co. I.—Capt. G. D. Robertson; 1st Lieut. F. S. Utter; 2d Lieut. D. J. Mirryman.
Co. K.—Capt. B. B. Zimmerman; 1st Lieut. A. M. Little, 2d Lieut. W. T. Smith.
Co. L.—Capt. O. F. Waterhouse; 1st Lieut. A. Z. Turnbrook, 2d Lieut. Wm. M. Smith.
Co. M.—Capt. F. W. Tucker; 1st Lieut. J. D. Kendall; 2d Lieut. A. A. McCash.
Co. N.—Capt. E. N. Mead; 1st Lieut. S. F. Morey; 2d Lieut. E. R. Hass.
Co. O.—Capt. S. E. Hall; 1st Lieut. J. W. Grant; 2d Lieut. Wm. M. White.

THE SITUATION.

Official Dispatch from the War Department.

Operations of Gen. Thomas on Sunday.

THE PURSUIT OF HOOD CONTINUED.

MORE PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Remarkable Orders Found in Breckinridge's Camp.

THE REBELS HARD UP FOR LEAD.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A Call for Three Hundred Thousand Men.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 19—9 P. M.

Major-Gen. John A. Dix, New-York:

The following report of his operations on yesterday has been received from Major-Gen. THOMAS:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, NEAR SPRING HILL, Dec. 18, 1864.

The enemy have been vigorously pursued to-day, but has studiously avoided any attack by my troops. I have succeeded in taking a few prisoners—some 200 to 300—but our captures are light in comparison with the successes of the past three days. The pursuit will be continued in the morning at as early an hour as the troops can march.

The following copies of orders found in BRECKINRIDGE'S camp in East Tennessee are transmitted for your information:

HEADQUARTERS WEST VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE, WYTHEVILLE, Va., Dec. 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 27.—In accordance with instructions received from the Ordnance Department at Richmond, that it has become of vital importance to husband small arms, ammunition and lead, the following order is published:

All lead which can be gleaned from battle-fields or otherwise obtained, will be collected by the brigade ordnance officers, and be sent to the nearest arsenal, all balls to be relieved of their loads for cleaning. The ball should be drawn if practicable, otherwise the loads should be discharged into boxes of sand or dirt, so that the lead may be recovered and turned into the ordnance depot.

The attention of the commanding officers is called to the necessity giving rise to this order, and its rigid enforcement is strictly enjoined by commanding officers. Major-Gen. BRECKENRIDGE.

J. STODDARD JOHNSON, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE, WYTHEVILLE, Va., Dec. 2, 1864.

CIRCULAR.—The attention of commanding officers is called to the scarcity of forage in this department, and the absolute necessity of using economy in its consumption. Evidences of waste have been observed heretofore. The proper officers must, in all cases, superintend the issue of forage, and commanding officers and every company officer must give his strict personal attention.

T. H. MYERS, A. A. G.

I have found the railroad thus far but little disturbed, and my trains will be up by railroad in a day or two at the furthest. The telegraph is up with me now. I find upon receiving more correct reports of the operations of the 16th inst., that Major-Gen. ED. JOHNSON'S entire division, with all the brigade commanders, was captured in the works which was carried by assault, besides destroying a brigade of the enemy's cavalry, and capturing its commander, Brig.-Gen. RUCKER. Among the captures made to-day are the rebel Brig.-Gen. QUARLES, wounded, and a number of rebels also wounded, lying in the houses by the roadside unable to go away.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General Commanding.

No report for to-day has reached the Department, except the following unofficial:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Dec. 19—1 P. M.

This forenoon the rains have been so heavy that little progress has been made. Our cavalry skirmished with the enemy, a short distance south of Spring Hill, finding FORREST in command. The river is swelling rapidly.

No intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN has been received to-day.

A call and draft for three hundred thousand troops, to make up the deficiency occasioned by credits on the last call, has been ordered by the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 19.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF PETERSBURGH.

An apparently well-founded report, current this evening, states that LEE is evacuating Petersburgh.

THE DEFENCE OF THE FRONTIER.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs will consider at their meetings to-morrow, the question of additional legislation for the defence of the Canadian frontier, and also the subject of abolishing the Reciprocity Treaty.

GEN. HANCOCK'S NEW CORPS.

Enlistments in this corps are progressing quite satisfactorily, and more especially in this case, when it is remembered that up to this time no recruiting officers have been sent into the different parts of the country. To-day, however, the General will commence stationing, at all the principal points, the officers of his command who have up to this time received the favorable action of the Board of Examiners, and it is expected recruiting will be largely increased, and the corps speedily filled up.

THE WHISKY QUESTION.

Very unexpectedly the Ways and Means Committee sprang the whisky question on the attention of the House to-day. The Committee, after conference with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of Internal Revenue, both of whom desired immediate action on the subject, decided to amend the old law, so that the tax would take effect on the 1st of January, instead of February, thereby preventing distillers from taking advantage of their Legislation. This action of the Committee insured the passage of the bill by securing a sufficient number of votes of those in favor of taxing stock on hand. The Senate Finance Committee will take up the question, and it will become law by Wednesday next.

THE SPINOLA COURT-MARTIAL.

The Spinola court-martial has completed its record of evidence. Since it convened it has examined about one hundred witnesses, and has taken over 2,250 pages of testimony. Complaints have been made of the delay in its proceedings. From the record it will appear that the court generally adjourned either because the stenographic reporters had taken down as much as they could possibly write out by the succeeding meeting, or because the witnesses had failed to appear. The result of its action cannot, of course, be known until it is promulgated by the proper authorities.

UNEMPLOYED GENERALS.

The Senate Military Committee considered at length to-day the House bill dismissing unemployed Generals. They are not disposed to adopt any such legislation at the present time, without ascertaining the views of the Lieutenant-General and the War Department, and the matter was postponed for this purpose.

INCREASE OF THE PAY OF OFFICERS.

The question of increasing the pay of officers was also discussed, and the committee were of opinion that the present is not the proper time for any such increase.

COTTON OPERATIONS.

The House Military Committee have called upon the Secretaries of War and the Treasury for all information in their possession in regard to cotton operations.

A LARGE DEFICIT.

The Superintendent of Public Printing reports a deficit of $500,000 in the appropriation for the purchase of paper. When the last appropriation was made, the contract price for book paper was 18 cents per pound. Congress subsequently imposed a heavy tariff on imported paper, and paper-makers improved the chance to make a combination, and raised the price of paper to the amount of the duty. The Government is now paying from 31 to 37 cents per pound for what previously cost but 18 to 21 cents. Hence the above deficit of half a million of dollars. The Treasury is receiving no revenue from paper, because none is imported, the duty being prohibitory.

THE COMMUTATION VALUE OF RATIONS.

Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, introduced in the House, to-day, the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That from and after the passage of this act, and during the existence of the present war of rebellion, and for one year thereafter, the commutation value of rations for commissioned officers shall be fixed at the rate of sixty cents for each ration; and that the pay of servants (when other than soldiers) to officers, shall be the same as the pay and clothing allowance now allowed to enlisted men in the volunteer service of the United States.

SEC. 2. That Paymaster's Clerks shall receive, in addition to the compensation now allowed by law, one ration per day while on duty, the commutation value of which is hereby fixed at seventy-five cents.

Heads of Departments on the Floor of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 19.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON has made a report from the committee to which was referred the House resolution "to provide that the heads of the Executive Departments may occupy seats on the floor of the House of Representatives."

After a careful consideration of the subject they report back the resolution, with a recommendation that it do pass.

The committee suggest two amendments only—first, that the Secretary of State and the Attorney-General be included within the provisions of the resolution; second, that the time at which it shall be the duty of members of the Cabinet to attend meetings of the House shall be immediately on the opening of the sittings on Monday and Thursday of each week, instead of every day during the morning hour. The committee also report several amendments to the rules of the House, which seem to be necessary to carry out fully the object sought to be accomplished by the resolution.

The propositions of the resolution thus amended are these: That the members of the Cabinet shall at all times have the right to occupy seats on the floor of the House, with the right to participate in debate upon matters relating to the business of their respective departments; and that it shall be their duty to attend the House at the opening of its sittings on two days in each week, to give information in reply to such questions as may be propounded to them by leave of the House.

The amendments to the rules provide that the Clerk shall keep a notice book, in which he shall enter, at the request of a member, any resolution requiring information from the departments, or any question desired to be propounded to any member of the Cabinet touching public affairs or pending business, and that the same will be called on Monday or Thursday of the succeeding week, but not within less than three days after the notice shall have been given. The Clerk shall immediately send to the proper office a copy of the resolution or question, and notice of the day when it will come before the House.

On Monday and Thursday of each week the resolutions and questions shall be taken up in the order in which they have been entered for the day. The member offering a resolution may state briefly its object and scope, and the reasons for requiring the information. The Secretary may give the information or state why it cannot or ought not be made public, and then the House shall, without further debate, vote on the resolution, unless it shall be withdrawn or postponed. In putting questions and delivering answers, neither the members of the House nor the Secretaries shall offer arguments or opinions, or state facts, except so far as may be necessary to explain the question or answer.

The committee then go on to express the belief that Congress has full power to pass this resolution. It does not conflict with that provision of the Constitution which provides that "no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office," for members of the Cabinet do not become members of either house by this resolution. The committee came to the conclusion that the proposed change would be beneficial, and give the following reasons:

First.—That it is the duty of Congress to avail itself of the best possible means of information in relation to the measures of legislation on which it may be called to act.

Second.—That the influence of the Executive Department upon the Legislature, whatever it may be, should be open, declared and authorized, or other than secret, concealed and unauthorized.

The following is the bill reported, as amended by the committee:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General, shall be entitled to occupy seats on the floor of the House of Representatives, with the right to participate in debate upon matters relating to the business of their respective departments, under such rules as may be prescribed by the House.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General shall attend the sessions of the House of Representatives immediately on the opening of the sittings on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, to give information in reply to questions which may be propounded to them under the rules of the House.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE ARMY.

Important Order from the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 19.

The following order has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Dec. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 301.—Every officer and soldier capable of duty is wanted in the field, and if not on duty, they are ordered to their respective organizations.

All Provost-Marshals and Boards of Enrollment are instructed to employ most diligent exertions in forwarding soldiers to the front, and in arresting deserters, shirkers, and all fit for duty, who are absent without proper authority.

Surgeons in charge of hospitals are directed to send forward all who are fit for service, taking care, however, not to expose any who are unfit.

Recruiting officers are enjoined to diligence, and those who are found guilty of neglect or useless, the Adjutant-General is directed to recall immediately, and send to their commands.

Every effort must be made to fill up the ranks, strengthen our armies, and aid the patriotic and gallant troops now smiting the reeling enemy with victorious blows.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE GREAT MARCH.

Review of Gen. Sherman's Georgia Campaign.

FROM ATLANTA TO THE ATLANTIC

The Inception, the Execution, and the Completion of the Movement.

Skirmishes and Incidents on the March.

PRELIMINARIES OF THE MARCH.

The mystery which developed that erratic movement of HOOD upon SHERMAN'S rear in October last, and SHERMAN'S careless and indifferent estimate of it, was only fully dispelled when the public were first informed through the TIMES, of the 10th of November, of the commencement of the great march of our army through Georgia which has now resulted so successfully. When SHERMAN had forced HOOD out of Atlanta, and the latter's army, under the sting of defeat and the inspiration of JEFF. DAVIS, had been "stuck in the mud between Tuscumbia and Florence," as the Richmond *Whig* put it, SHERMAN demonstrated the fact that he had one army too many for the rebels. Quickly dividing his forces, a perfectly invincible army of veterans, he placed the Fourth Corps, commanded by Gen. STANLEY, and the Twenty-third, commanded by Gen. SCHOFIELD, under that most vigilant and wary leader, Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS, with orders to "take care of HOOD." How well this has been done, let the recent crushing defeat of HOOD'S army testify. Then halting his further march upon HOOD'S rear in the direction of the Tennessee, he fell back upon Rome and Kingston, and rendezvoused the remaining corps of his army at Atlanta, between November 4 and November 12. Here it was provisioned, the marching orders issued, and the army divided into two wings, as follows: The left wing under Major-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM, composed of the Fourteenth Corps, Brevet-Major-Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, and the Twentieth Corps, temporarily commanded by Brevet Major-Gen. WILLIAMS; the right wing, the Army of the Tennessee, under Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, composed of the Fifteenth Corps, Major-Gen. OSTERHAUS, and the Seventeenth Corps, Major-Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR. A cavalry corps, under the dashing KILPATRICK, also formed a leading part of the force.

THE MARCHING ORDERS.

The marching orders provided that each corps should move by different roads, as nearly parallel as possible, converging at points to be subsequently indicated. The orders also provided that each column should start habitually at 7 A. M. each day, and make an average march of fifteen miles per day, "*unless otherwise fixed in orders.*" Foraging on the country was provided for by the organization of a regular foraging party for each brigade, and commanders were instructed to keep, in their wagons, at least a ten days' supply of provisions, and three days' forage. Another paragraph of the marching orders intrusted to corps Commanders the destruction of mills, houses, cotton gins, &c. It was further provided that in districts and neighborhoods where the army was unmolested, there should be no destruction of property, but where the roads were obstructed, bridges burned, or the army annoyed by bushwhackers and guerrillas, corps Commanders were instructed to "*enforce a degree of devastation more or less relentless, according to the measure of such hostility.*" It will be seen from the incidents of the march which will follow, that this order was no idle threat, and it will also be seen that its chief effect was not in causing a severe degree of devastation, but *in preventing the causes which would have rendered the enforcement of the order necessary.*

ATLANTA EVACUATED.

On the 12th of November, the right wing, under Gen. HOWARD, moved out from Atlanta, and began its march. On the 14th, the left wing, under Gen. SLOCUM, took up its route, and on that day Gen. SHERMAN and Staff, with a strong body-guard, bade adieu to the stronghold he had conquered and reduced, and took the road leading to Macon. "Let him go North," said he, of HOOD; "our business is down South." The fortifications of Atlanta had been completely dismantled and destroyed. The public buildings, railroad depots, &c., were burned. No private dwellings were intentionally destroyed. Some had been ruined by military occupation, and a few were unavoidably destroyed by the communication of the flames from buildings necessarily burned. The evidence of the rebels themselves has since appeared to show that though Atlanta had been besieged, captured, and depopulated, there was no heartless or unavoidable destruction of private property, such as the enemy have delighted to charge upon Gen. SHERMAN. Thus abandoned, the "Gate City" was left in the rear of our army, whose face was now seaward, and the hand of time, with a higher degree of civilization, can only efface the marks inflicted by a warlike occupation. Before the war Atlanta was one of the most thriving inland cities of the South, and contained 12,000 inhabitants.

HOW THE REBELS VIEWED THE CAMPAIGN.

The rebels at Richmond received their first news of SHERMAN'S departure from Atlanta, from the North, but refused to place confidence in it. "It is a big Yankee lie," said the Richmond *Examiner*, "and if SHERMAN really has burned Atlanta, it is to cover a retreat northward, to look after HOOD." "But if SHERMAN is really attempting this prodigious design," it continued, "his march will only lead him to the 'Paradise of Fools.'" As it turns out, this does not prove very complimentary to the citizens of Savannah and vicinity. In a few days, however, this tone of remark was changed. From an incredulous view and an attempt to ridicule the movement, their feelings changed to an alarm, seriously bordering on panic; and we were soon regaled by startling shrieks from a dozen sources, for somebody to "come to the rescue." BEAUREGARD shrieked from Corinth, "I come! I come!" Senator HILL shrieked from Richmond, "Georgians, be firm and resolute!" The Georgia delegation in the rebel Congress, shrieked, "Destroy the invader!" Gov. BROWN promulgated half a dozen proclamations, conscripting the population of the State *en masse*, and then packed up his traps and left Milledgeville, with a load of cabbages for Macon, leaving, the rebel papers said, three thousand stand of arms for SHERMAN'S able-bodied black recruits. "Obstruct roads!" "Fell trees!" "Destroy bridges!" "Burn forage!" "Remove supplies!" "Fall upon his rear, his flank, his front!" shouted everybody. But nobody did.

The more Southern papers, those of Augusta, Savannah, &c., were alike incredulous with those of Richmond, upon the receipt of the first news of SHERMAN'S movement. "It is rumored that Atlanta is evacuated," said the Augusta *Chronicle*, of Nov. 15, "*and we trust the rumor will prove correct.*" The same paper, of Nov. 18, implored the citizens of Augusta to "to look at the situation without nervousness or fear—pray to God, but keep your powder dry—meet the storm like men—it's always darkest just before day."

It is only necessary to follow SHERMAN'S course, to note the precision with which he moved, the width of country which he covered, and the directness of his march upon his objective point, to realize the impotency of all the shrieks, invocations and proclamations that only spoiled so much valuable paper in the Confederacy.

THE MARCH TO MILLEDGEVILLE.

If our readers will take a county map of Georgia, (COLTON'S small pocket size,) and trace the movements of SHERMAN'S columns as we shall define them, they will see at a glance that SHERMAN passed through the most densely populated, the most fertile, and, in all respects, the richest part of Georgia. Georgia is topographically divided into three general features, so far as her surface is concerned. The Northern part, comprising about one-fifth of the territory of the State, is mountainous, rough and thinly populated, growing the cereals, furnishing minerals, but producing little cotton. The central section is a belt of rich upland country, open and well watered, comprising about two-fifths of the territorial surface of the State, and produces corn, wheat and cotton abundantly. The southern portion of the State, comprising the remaining two-fifths of its surface, is mostly a low, sandy country, densely timbered with pine forests, sparsely settled, and divided into large plantations, devoted mainly to the production of cotton, with some corn and rice. Sweet potatoes are indigenous to the whole State.

THE HEART OF GEORGIA.

It was through this central and richest part of Georgia that SHERMAN directed his march. Through it runs two railroads, the only lines traversing the State of Georgia, and forming the chief link of railway connection between Virginia and the States of Alabama and Mississippi, now the southwestern limit of the so-called Confederacy. One of these railroads is the Georgia Central, running from Savannah to Macon, 190 miles, thence to Atlanta, by the Macon and Western Railroad, 101 miles, making the total distance from Savannah to Atlanta by railroad, 291 miles. The other is the Georgia Railroad, running from Augusta to Atlanta, at from 40 to 60 miles north of the Georgia Central Railroad, and making the distance to Atlanta, from Augusta, 171 miles. At Millen, on the Georgia Central road, 79 miles north of Savannah, is the junction of a branch road, called the Waynesboro' Railroad, which connects with Augusta, 53 miles distant, and makes the distance by rail from Savannah to Augusta, 132 miles.

THE STRATEGY ON THE START.

The plan of Gen. SHERMAN'S march contemplated the covering of these two lines of railroad, their consequent destruction, and a concentration of his forces at or beyond Milledgeville. With KILPATRICK'S cavalry force well disposed in front, and vigilantly covering each flank. The movement and route of his infantry columns was so well masked that, from first to last, the enemy were in total ignorance of the position of his main body, and only discovered the track of his infantry columns after they had left their vigilant foes many miles in the rear. This was most forcibly demonstrated by the admirable strategy with which SHERMAN demonstrated against Macon, shutting up COBB'S militia—the only force contesting his march—in the fortifications of that city, threatening it by a strong cavalry force, while his main body moved on and left the redoubtable COBB and his command in his rear.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE RIGHT WING.

The right wing moved directly south from Atlanta, which is in Fulton County, to Rough and Ready and Jonesboro stations on the Macon and Western Railroad, in Fayette County. On Nov. 16 one column of the right wing passed through Jonesboro, 26 miles south of Atlanta, WHEELER'S cavalry and COBB'S militia retiring upon Griffin. Another column of the right wing occupied McDonough, Nov. 17, the county seat of Henry County, some distance east of Jonesboro, and about 35 miles southeast of Atlanta. Henry County is one of the largest and richest of Georgia, and here our forces found large supplies of provisions and forage. On the 16th, WHEELER engaged our cavalry at Bear Creek station, ten miles north of Griffin, and telegraphed Gen. HARDEE that he had "checked the Yankee advance." The very same evening, at 6 o'clock, his ragged troopers fell back through Griffin, in the direction of Barnesville, where COBB'S militia had already preceded him. Our cavalry occupied Griffin, which is the county seat of Spalding County, on the 17th, and on the 18th drove WHEELER out of Barnesville, in Pike County, and through Forsyth, the county seat of Monroe County, 76 miles south of Atlanta and 25 miles northwest of Macon.

THE FEINT AGAINST MACON.

This demonstration, though only made by cavalry, completely deceived COBB, who put all his force in the intrenchments of that place, and by military impressment put every male resident in the ranks. The right wing moved on from McDonough on the 16th, to Jackson, the county seat of Butts County, and thence to Planter's Factory, on the Ocumulgee River, which was successfully crossed on the 20th, thus leaving Macon on our right and rear, distant about twenty-five miles.

THE CROSSING OF THE OCUMULGEE.

This crossing of the Ocumulgee was uncontested. It was the first indication that SHERMAN would pass by Macon, which is in Bibb County, without an effort to take it. The feint was admirably made by our cavalry, which pressed the rebel forces hotly from Forsyth, and then veering around to the east of Macon, attacked a force of rebels at a point known as East Macon, where we captured a battery, which the rebels claim they retook. This was on the 20th, and on the same day our cavalry advanced to Griswoldville, eight miles east of Macon, where they captured a lumber train, burned a foundry and the chemical works, tore up the railroad and cut the telegraph. At the same time a part of Gen. HOWARD'S command moved rapidly though Monticello, the county seat of Jasper County, where the court-house was burned, via Hillsboro', in the southern part of the same county, to Clinton, the county seat of Jones County, for the purpose of striking the Georgia Central Railroad at Gordon, the junction of the branch road to Milledgeville. Having left COBB'S forces in Macon, now in his rear, SHERMAN sent an infantry force to act as rear guard at Griswoldville, while he moved toward the Oconee, occupied Milledgeville, and destroyed the railroad.

THE CAPTURE OF MILLEDGEVILLE.

Gen. SHERMAN entered Milledgeville Nov. 21, having made the march from Atlanta in just seven days, with no haste on the part of any of his columns. Average distance by the routes marched, 95 miles.

A SKIRMISH AT GRISWOLDVILLE.

On the 22d, the rear guard at Griswoldville was attacked by a force of rebels from Macon, under Gen. PHILLIPS, composed of three brigades of militia, two regiments of State line troops, and the Augusta and Athens battalions. The rebel account of the battle says that it lasted several hours, and that the gallant Georgia militia charged across an open field and drove our troops from their line of works. During the night, they say, our troops *retired*—that is, continued their *advance*. As this was but a mere skirmish with the rear guard of the right wing, the truth of the rebel claim to success may be estimated in the fact that they acknowledge a loss of 614 in killed and wounded, and one of their Commanders, Gen. ANDERSON, was censured for his reckless exposure of the tender militia. He was also severely wounded in the fight. This was the most considerable engagement in the whole march.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE LEFT WING.

The left wing, under Gen. SLOCUM, left Atlanta Nov. 14, moving out by the Decatur road for a short distance and then branching off to the right and passing through De Kalb County, by way of Flat Rock and Snapping Shoals, to Covington, the county seat of Newton County, which point the advance reached on Nov. 17, the cavalry pushing on as far as Social Circle, in Walton County, a station on the railroad fifty-two miles east of Atlanta, where the railroad buildings were burned. Covington is situated in the midst of a very fertile country, and foraging was carried on to an extensive degree. A party from one of the brigades of the Twentieth Corps, while out foraging some distance north of the railroad, at Oxford, were fired upon by bushwhackers, and one of their number killed. Here the order for relentless devastation of the country was carried out, with a degree of severity which resulted in the destruction of Emory College, at Oxford. It was the property of the Methodist Church, had several fine libraries, a mineralogical cabinet, a fine chemical apparatus, and cost nearly half a million dollars before the war. The plantations in this (Newton) county were thoroughly stripped, and our troops lived on the fat of the land. They were much surprised at the richness of the country they passed through.

THE LINE OF THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

From Covington Gen. SLOCUM moved directly east to Madison, the county seat of Morgan County, his cavalry covering his left flank, and destroying the railroad thoroughly. At Madison the railroad buildings, the jail, several warehouses and the market-house were burned. From Madison the left wing moved almost due south upon Eatonton, which is the northern terminus of the Milledgeville branch railway. This point was reached Nov. 21, the same day that Gen HOWARD'S right flank reached Gordon, the southern terminus of the same railroad.

THE COLUMNS UNITE AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

Gen. SLOCUM reached Milledgeville on the 22d, which place proved to be a general point of rendezvous for the two wings. The object of this proved to be to effect a passage of the Oconee River for the right wing, at a point offering less difficulty than existed at the crossing of the Georgia Central Railroad, twenty miles below Milledgeville, and eighteen miles east of Gordon.

THE OCCUPATION OF MILLEDGEVILLE.

Our army occupied Milledgeville three days, from Nov. 21 to Nov. 24, when the rear guard left. Gen. SHERMAN occupied the Executive Mansion for his headquarters. Very little property, either public or private, was destroyed. The State-house was left standing, though the rebels declare that it was much mutilated. The sudden absquatulation of the rebel Legislature disgusted our troops. The members, with Gov. BROWN, left in great haste on the 18th, some for Macon, some for Augusta, and many on foot, there not being Confederate currency enough in Milledgeville to hire a conveyance. Two members paid $1,000 to be carried a distance of eight miles. Gov. BROWN took the public funds, the public archives, his private carriage and his "garden sass," (so said the Savannah *Republican*,) and fled to Macon, where he opened headquarters in the City Hall, and issued a proclamation. He left three thousand muskets and several thousand pounds of powder belonging to the State of Georgia, which our troops destroyed. Some of our troops perpetrated a very handsome travestie upon the proceedings of the fleeing Legislature. They met at the State House, elected a Speaker and a Clerk, and were introducing bills and resolutions at a furious rate, when a courier rushed in, breathless with haste, and shouted "the Yankees are coming!" whereupon the members dispersed in the most panic-stricken manner, causing an immense deal of amusement.

Milledgeville was pretty thoroughly stripped of provisions, as the main portion of the army encamped in that vicinity three days. Every horse and mule that could be found were taken, and the rebels said that there was no use in hiding anything, for "the Yankees would be sure to find it." The exhortations of the rebel papers, politicians and others who had nothing to lose, to burn and destroy supplies, had no effect. Everybody waited to see his neighbor begin, and entertained the hope that he, at least, might possibly escape without loss. On November 25, the Mayor of Milledgeville sent by courier to Macon, a dispatch begging the people there to send the citizens of Milledgeville meat and provisions, as they were utterly destitute.

THE CONDUCT OF OUR TROOPS.

Of the conduct of our troops on the march and at Milledgeville, the rebel accounts widely differ. Many assert that the men were under strict discipline, and respected persons and private dwellings. Of course, foraging being allowed under general orders, everything *eatable* was taken by the soldiers. But several valiant rebels, who ran away from home, when they returned wrote ferocious letters to the rebel papers, detailing with an attempt at particulars, several alleged outrages upon ladies. Indeed, one of these writers, who said his blood ran *cold*, as he tried to "*fire* the Southern heart," asserted that our men "ravished some of the nicest ladies of Milledgeville." Of course, there is little truth in any such statements, and that little may be aptly illustrated from *Don Juan*—

"Also the voices of some middle-aged,
Were heard to murmur 'mid the dreadful din,
(Virgins of fifty were these birds long caged,)
Wherefore the ravishing did not begin?"

SHERMAN'S army consumed just one week in moving from Atlanta to Milledgeville, the average distance being 95 miles. The movement was deliberate, and fully up to the marching orders. The only resistance met with was that on the right flank of HOWARD'S column, where COBB and WHEELER were steadily pushed back by KILPATRICK. Gen. SLOCUM'S column was unresisted, and even unmolested save by an occasional guerrilla, and the retaliation against the citizens in such cases was very severe.

THE MARCH TO MILLEN.

THE CROSSING OF THE OCONEE.

The army left Milledgeville Nov. 24, en route to Millen, through which place it passed on the evening of Dec. 2, camping in the vicinity. The distance from Milledgeville to Millen, the way SHERMAN marched, is about 74 miles, and the distance was accomplished in eight days. The main body crossed the Oconee at Milledgeville, destroying the bridge over that river, and the railroad bridge over Fisher's Creek, south of the city. A large force of cavalry demonstrated at the Central railroad bridge over the Oconee, 25 miles southeast of Milledgeville, which was defended in earth-works by the rebel Gen. WAYNE, who commanded an improvised brigade of stragglers and militia which had been picked up between Milledgeville and Augusta. This road here runs for several miles through a swamp, which borders the west bank of the Oconee. WHEELER, who had been left in the rear at Macon, took a swift circuit southward, through Twiggs, Wilkinson and Laurens Counties, and crossed the

Continued on Tenth Page.

THE HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS AND HOLIDAY LITERATURE.

—Did we not, each of us, possess in our own instincts inward monitors of the course of the changing seasons and the waning year, the booksellers' shops alone, would, in their present dazzling aspect, be sufficient to remind us of the near approaching festival of Christendom—the holy season when the reconciliation of heaven and earth is symbolized by the extension of kindly sympathies and the increased glow of family affections. These emotions naturally seek expression through the interchange of gifts of whatever is rare, curious, and valuable in itself, or precious from its association with the giver, and to the gratification of tastes so laudable our storekeepers are only too happy to minister. The gauzy flutter of light Summer reading that marked the traveling season of the year at our book depots, has given place to the solid Morocco or Russia covered volumes, "rich with burnished gold," that, ranged in tempting array, appeal mutely to those who love the best literature in the best possible garb, and can imagine no present of more sterling value for the one beloved object than the book over which they have hung enamored. There is something so consonant to the physical aspect of nature and the current of human feelings in the Calendar of the Church, that it is not surprising that its holidays and festivals should be gradually working their way into the general sense of communities but partially loyal to its doctrines and ritual. Thus, "Christmas Day"—treated fifty years ago with comparative indifference and small respect—now stands between the Puritan "Thanksgiving" and the Knickerbocker "New-Year's Day," not detracting from their special observance, but tacitly felt by all to be the chief festive season of the year, and as such, the cynosure of the booksellers, jewelers and fancy goods' dealers—the subject of their cherished plans and enterprises for months past, now culminating to the light of day. Our business at present is with the book trade, and, not to be deterred from our purpose of giving a few serviceable hints to the purchasing public, we must turn an unappreciative eye to the less intellectual splendor of Broadway, that require the poet's pen and the painter's colors to do them the justice they require.

A great improvement in the national taste may be noticed by those who carry back their recollections a few years, to the days when gaudy "Books of Beauty," "Gems," "Diadems," &c., formed the class of holiday books most in demand for Christmas presents. With the increase of mental cultivation and improved taste in art, these butterflies of literature have been all swept away, while no care or expense is now thought too great to adorn some of the masterpieces that count as fixed stars in the firmament of letters, whose claim to notice is not measured by centuries.

Unquestionably the finest gift book of this season, or of any other, is the new "artists' edition" of WASHINGTON IRVING'S *Sketch Book*, prepared under the supervision of Mr. GEORGE P. PUTNAM, at an expense exceeding *twenty thousand dollars*, a larger outlay upon a single volume than has ever before been incurred in this country. A few copies were issued last year, before the work was entirely completed; *these* sold so rapidly that the book was seen by few, and could not be said to be published. It now appears in a complete shape, with one hundred and thirty original illustrations contributed by more than fifty eminent artists, a perfect school of art, working in unison for the embellishment of our Addison and Goldsmith combined in one—WASHINGTON IRVING. Paper-maker, printer, designer, engraver, and binder, have all done their best to render this "artists' edition" a model volume; and it is a gratifying testimony to the taste which conceived it and directed its execution, that a large supply has been purchased for the London market by the eminent publishers, BELL & DALDY, so that it will in all probability become a scarce book at home. The *Sketch Book*, and the fine editions of WASHINGTON IRVING'S complete works, separately or in sets, also published by Mr. PUTNAM, are now issued conjointly with him by Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 401 Broadway, where they are inspected in VANOS' elegant styles of binding. Messrs HURD & HOUGHTON are also joint publishers of the famous "Riverside" editions of English classic authors, which owe their typographical attractions to the skill of the junior partner of the concern. The great success these fine books have met with, proves their adaptation to the wants of the community, who are no longer satisfied with mere cheapness. Messrs. H. & H. are also industrious caterers for younger persons, and have brought out a number of juvenile books in superior style. Two of them, *Cock Robin* and *A Frog He Would a Wooing Go*, illustrated by H. S. STEPHENS, are remarkable for cleverness and whimsicality, displaying more artistic talent than is usually employed on this class of books.

The special offering to Christmas made by D. APPLETON & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, is a beautiful illustrated edition of *Christian Ballads*, by Dr. ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, with seventy-five engravings, from designs by JOHN A. HOWS. The author of these exquisite poems, received with equal favor abroad and at home, is admitted to have caught more of the spirit of Holy GEORGE HERBERT and the sainted Bishop KEN than any cotemporary author. They are here presented for the first time in a shape worthy of their merit and the associations they call forth. Two other new Christian anthologies, *Lyra Anglicana* and *Lyra Americana*, edited by Rev. GEORGE RIDER, and ornamented in antique fashion, will also be found highly appropriate and seasonable volumes. The former productions of this house, *Gems from the Dusseldorf Gallery* and *New-York Picture Galleries*, these superb photographic folios, and a bewildering variety o other illustrated and richly bound books are also o be found in this colossal establishment, which has no rival in London or Paris. For solid merit and substantial use, the *New American Cyclopædia*, with its sixteen massive volumes, stands preeminent; nor with its special attraction for the politician and the historian, must the noble series of BENTON'S *Congressional History and Debates* be forgotten. In foreign books, though the variety is less ample than in the days of low duties and specie payments, Mrs. JAMESON'S *History of our Lord*, and other works on sacred art, GUSTAVE DORE'S unique *Don Quixote*, with four hundred and thirty illustrations, and other works of equal value, prove how deeply rooted is becoming the taste for graphic luxuries, and how liberally money is disbursed to procure them.

Messrs. SHELDON & Co., No. 335 Broadway, claim attention for their unrivaled edition of CHARLES DICKENS' Works in forty-eight volumes. It has been left for a foreign country to bestow the recognition of a great writer, effected by the production of the finest extant impression of his works. This Messrs. SHELDON'S edition confessedly is, nor can the reader or book collector desire anything more mechanically or artistically perfect than these easily handled and convenient volumes. MILLMAN'S *Latin Christianity*—old BURTON and MONTAIGNE with modern HALLAM, D'ISRAELI, MACAULAY, CHARLES LAMB &c., are also among the publications of this house, in the fine editions which actually put to the blush the ordinary productions of the English presses. Juvenile books have always commanded a very large share of Messrs. SHELDON'S attention. "Oh, would I were a boy again," is a natural and impromptu expression of feeling that their attractive list calls forth, though a boy might be well grown up toward manhood before exhausting the infinite variety they offer. ABBOTT'S "Rollo Books, Stories and Travels" alone, amounting to thirty-six volumes, without counting his "Florence" and "Hallie" stories, each in six volumes. Peter Parley's and T. S. ARTHUR'S Juvenile Series need no recommendation. The ever-welcome "Aunt Fanny" also presents her young friends (who retain a vivid recollection of her "Night Caps" and "Mitten" books) with the "Pop-Gun Stories," a name to make the schoolboy's "heart leap up," (like WORDSWORTH'S at the sight of a rainbow.) Unlike the actual "pop-guns," however, these stories have sense as well as sound, and are charged with morals as admirable as the enforcement of them is winning to the juvenile mind.

—Mr. CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-street, offers, among illustrated books, improved editions of the ever-popular "Folk Songs," and "Bitter Sweet," by Dr. HOLLAND. The "Folk Songs" was prepared with an unusual degree of care for the especial purpose that it should contain *everybody's* favorite poem—a true book for the people—and it certainly attains its object more readily than other collection ever brought together. The graphic embellishments are worthy of the literature that they are wedded to, and the volume will long remain a specimen of enlightened taste and liberal expenditure. Dr. HOLLAND is too firmly accepted as the Laureate of New-England, who, with a master's hand, brings out the poetry, latent beneath her stern skies and toil-worn households, to need commendation at this time. His *Bitter Sweet* aims at and achieves the noblest office of poetry, gilding the every-day joys and sorrows of life with a light not of this world. Mr. SCRIBNER has also produced a series of handsome octavo library books that any publisher might be proud of, as Mr. MARSH'S *Lectures on Language. Old English Literature*, and *Man and Nature*; MAINE'S *Ancient Law*; Dean STANLEY'S *Eastern and Jewish Churches*; CRAIK'S *History of English Literature*, CONYBEARE & HOWSON'S *St. Paul*, Dr. SHEDD'S *History of Christian Doctrine*, &c. These, when substantially clad by the art of the bookbinder, form volumes for presents of enduring and increasing value. An elegant little educational adjunct, *The Magnetic Globe*, also published by him, attracts great notice, as in an unpretending and ingenious manner it forcibly illustrates some of the ideas of physical geography most difficult of comprehension by youth. At the same establishment, the choice stock of Messrs. SCRIBNER & Co. will be found to contain some of the richest and most beautiful of the limited number of fine English books now in the market. *Pictures of English Life*, a new folio volume just received. JOHN GILBERT'S spirited colored drawings, illustrative of "Shakespeare's Songs." The illustrated *Ingoldsby Legends*, "The Book of Early English Poetry," and many others, show the wealth of artistic enrichment and general perfection of "getting up" that we have been accustomed to regard as characteristic of English books. This firm are also agents for the fine Oxford edition of standard devotional books, and the publications of most of the important English houses.

True to the well known specialite of his predecessors, Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & Co., Mr. JAMES MILLER, at No. 522 Broadway, offers the largest assortment of juvenile books to be found in the city, including both those of his own production and the issues of other houses. These do not constitute his whole claim to attention. His stock of finely bound literature, especially of poetical and Belles Lettres books, commencing with his own editions of Mrs. BROWNING'S works, and including all the Boston impressions of TICKNOR & FIELDS, LITTLE, BROWN & Co., &c., is complete and well selected. He also publishes some elegant pictorial works, as "The Cooper Gallery," by DARLEY; GOODRICH'S "Court of Napoleon;" GRANDVILLE'S "Flowers Personified," with fifty colored plates, &c. Mr. HENRY KERNOT, so long and favorably known in the Broadway book trade, is now to be found at Mr. MILLER'S, and will be happy to impart to his friends the benefit of his knowledge and experience.

The publications of Mr. JAS. G. GREGORY, of No. 540 Broadway, are characterized by good taste and fine execution. They have another quality, worth remembering even in these days, when every one is popularly supposed to be rolling in riches, in spite of stringent personal experience that there are a few exceptions to this rule. Mr. GREGORY'S books are of moderate price, and, therefore, fitted for those who do *not* want to pay out a small fortune while fulfilling the dictates of liberality. ALFRED B. STREET'S poem, *Forest Pictures in the Adirondacks*, illustrated by JOHN A. HOWS, who absolutely reads in the solitudes of the pathless woods, is a volume of truly national inspiration in every detail. It forms an elegant small quarto, appropriately bound. "War Lyrics," as illustrated by DARLEY, offers a combination of poetry and painting, sufficiently spirited to stir the dullest blood with remembrance of what our fellow-citizens and kinsmen are acting and enduring in their country's cause. In juvenile books Mr. GREGORY has inaugurated a new style. His "Little Red Riding Hood," with poetry by R. H. STODDARD, and illustrations by ALFRED FREDERICKS, is the finest specimen of color printing applied to book embellishment ever executed here. The author has treated the old nursery legend in a style of charming lightness and grace. HAWTHORNE'S "Snow Image" lends itself admirably as a juvenile book of the highest class to Mr. WATERMAN'S colored drawings, reproduced with great felicity in perfect *fac simile*. "Golden Leaves from the Poets," to solace their readers, and "Spectropia" to frighten them with "ghosts everywhere," head a long list of equally attractive volumes from the same prolific source.

—The house of THOMAS NELSON & SONS No. 127 Grand-street, operates extensively at each extremity of the intellectual scale. Bibles and children's toy books are the two chief articles of their extensive stock, though the intermediate space is occupied with a choice variety of miscellaneous books, including the fine English editions of the ever-popular *Cotta Family* and other writings of the same authoress. In the large collection of Oxford Bibles, from the magnificent royal folio, rich in morocco and mediæval gold-worked clasps, &c, to the neat and serviceable duodecimos, retailing for less than a dollar, every taste and rate of expenditure may be suited. The toy books, colored cards, landscape views, &c, of this house are in immense demand, and demonstrate the extensive trade that is commanded by articles of universal consumption, when at once good and cheap.

Mr CARLETON, No. 413 Broadway, follows up his splendid success with *Les Miserables*, by a handsome holiday edition of that *chef d'œuvre* of VICTOR HUGO'S, in two royal octave volumes on fine paper. He also publishes a noble quarto that should be dear to the heart of every New-Yorker *The Central Park in Photograph*, superbly bound in morocco and containing fifty views, depicting with the fidelity of nature itself the romantic scenery of that highly-favored locality, where art is worthily employed in heightening the attractions of natural scenery. The works of A. S. ROWE, for whom Mr. CARLETON publishes, are among the best books for boys in the world, and many others of his numerous list, which includes Mrs. LEE HENTZ'S works, the writings of the author of *Rutledge*, &c., are in steady demand as presents of a superior order.

Any reference to the book establishment which dominates "like a colossus" over Franklin-square and its neighborhood, recalls to mind the immense book resources of Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS in every department of literature. Their two latest publications, though perhaps not prepared with special reference to the season, have many claims to notice superior to some put forward by professed Gift Books. We allude to the work of singular fascination for all lovers of adventure, Capt. CHARLES FRANCIS HALL'S narrative of his search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, *Arctic Researches, and Life among the Esquimaux*. The thrilling narrative of the author affords subjects for one hundred illustrations from his original sketches and photographs, and the whole volume is as handsome a one as befits a book of its intense interest. *Queens of Song*, Messrs. HARPERS' last publication, is devoted to the loves and achievements of the Heroines of the Lyric Stage, which are narrated with taste, research, and sympathetic feeling, by the authoress, Miss CLAYTON, and the volume is an attractive one, though the portrait illustrations leave something to be desired, and are scarcely equal to the occasion.

—The new store of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 770 Broadway, is well known as the up-town depot for lovers of literature, who are always sure of finding there whatever is most desirable in the special departments of the trade. Theological and Sabbath School books form one great staple of Mr. RANDOLPH'S business, but a recent elegantly illustrated floral work which he has published—*Flowers from My Garden*, with plates colored after nature—shows that he bears in mind the wants of holiday customers, who will derive pleasure from an inspection of his varied and tastefully selected stock.

—Messrs. DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-street, have earned the enduring gratitude of the rising generation, or perhaps we should say the more prominent masculine half of it, by the care and attention they have lavished on the production of *The American Boy's Book of Sports and Games*. It is a perfect juvenile classic. If boys were allowed to select only *one book*, all would choose this, and so find themselves in possession of an encyclopedia of knowledge truly useful, because the practice of its precepts will tend to make them stout, hearty, manly men. It is not confined, however, to athletic exercises, but includes amusements with pets, play-room games, evening diversions, and whatsoever most delights the active minds of youth. *Seven hundred* engravings illustrate the text, and the mechanical execution of the book is as perfect as if the tastes of the *seniors* instead of the *juniors*, had been consulted.

—The fine editions of *Praed's Poems*, Prof. WILSON'S *Life*, and *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Dr. DORAN'S works, the illustrated *Poe's Poems*, and other standard books, published by Mr. W. J. WIDDLETON, No. 17 Mercer-street, are well known and appreciated by purchasers. Of Dr. DORAN'S last work—*Annals of the Stage*—he has had struck off a few copies on large paper, and illustrated with photographs from choice pictures, that are beautiful specimens of the perfection reached by the modern style of book manufacture.

—Outside of New-York, the only contributions to illustrated literature that remain to be taken account of, are derived from Boston, and there, more especially, from the house of Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS. The issues of this well-known firm, who rank, *par excellence*, as *the* belles-lettres publishers of the country, are generally brought out in a style of chaste adornment as free from gaudiness as from any approach to sordid economy, which makes *any one* of them a fitting book for presentation uses. This year, however, they have produced a volume that challenges competition with any predecessor. Their "author's edition" of TENNYSON'S new poem, *Enoch Arden*, forms an elegant volume in small quarto. It is illustrated with twenty beautiful engravings on wood, drawn by four of the most eminent and rising members of the new world of American art—LA FARGE, VEDDER, HENNESSY and DARLEY. In addition to these are two steel plates, representing the author and his home in the Isle of Wight. The embellishments display a degree of careful and correct art workmanship most creditable to all concerned in the enterprise. The volume will be eagerly scanned in Europe, and will be regarded unquestionably as the most original and conscientious specimen of illustrated literature that has yet been sent across the Atlantic. At the selling price (two dollars) the volume is a miracle of cheapness, and will shortly be a scarce book. Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS have also issued for the present season a cheerful little tome of humorous poetry, by that master of the risible muscles, JOHN G. SAXE. His *Clever Stories of Many Nations* have the true ring of their author's verse, and are fitly accompanied by CHAMPNEY'S whimsical drawings, excellently rendered on wood. Mrs. CHILDS' *Looking Toward Sunset*; Mrs. JAMESON'S *Sacred and Legendary Art*; the whole series of "Blue and Gold Books;" Capt. MAYNE REID'S tales of heroism and adventure — the delight of youth — are only a very few of the appropriate books for the season furnished by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS' list, and to be procured of all respectable booksellers. Still another illustrated edition of TENNYSON'S *Enoch Arden* comes to us from Boston, issued by the house of J. E. TILTON & Co., a firm that the immense circulation of *Cudjo's Cave* has made known to one acquainted with. Judging simply by the books before the public, the undertaking an edition of a book already—by the courtesy of the trade and the author's express desire—in the possession of another firm, seems to be a backward step in the annals of American publishing—an example that if generally followed would lead to a universal destruction of confidence, and a revival of the state of anarchy we have of late years happily escaped from. Messrs. TILTON'S *Enoch Arden* is illustrated with thirty-three designs by BILLINGS. They are pleasing in character, and appeal to the tastes of a wide class. The book is beautifully printed, and altogether a very creditable specimen of embellished literature. Messrs. TILTON are also largely engaged in pictorial enterprises, their exquisite little illuminated drawings of birds, flowers, landscapes, &c., are found in all stores throughout the length and breadth of the land. They have lately produced on a larger scale two finely colored plates, "American Game," highly suggestive of good things at these festival times, and worthy to rank as works of art. The series of their "Boy Books" has just received an addition, *The Tudor Boy*, founded on the juvenile adventures of our next respected Vice-President.

We have thus run hastily through some of the more prominent features of the Holiday Book trade. More ample space, even, would fail to do it the justice it deserves, both as an increasing branch of commerce and as a means of heightening the standard of general culture.

FINE ARTS.

A GERMAN PICTURE GALLERY.—As the holidays approach it is natural that our picture galleries and art emporiums should display unusual signs of animation. Paintings have long since taken their place as a favorite means of exchange between friends who desire to be remembered with the season. And in truth there is something both practical and poetic in this giving of genuine works of art instead of a trumpery exchange of mere articles of *vertu*. Almost any one would prefer to have a specimen of a painter who tinges the imagination with a sense of truth obtained in the contemplation of nature, rather than possess a thing of patchwork and mere mechanical skill, tawdry to-day and useless to-morrow. The desire for pictures, owing to this or some other cause, is undoubtedly on the increase. At the present moment, three extensive galleries are open to the public, and in each instance without the exaction of an admission fee. The first is GOUPIL'S well-known establishment, at the corner of Ninth-street and Broadway. The collection is both varied and extensive. Without being limited to the French school, it is yet a better exponent of it than any other, and, in fact, contains many charming specimens by its ablest masters. A recent addition is from the easel of GEROME—one of the few paintings from his brush in this country. It is of small size, and the subject does not appeal to the popular fancy, but it is a marvelous specimen of minute work. Every line is essential to the truth, and not a superfluous speck is inserted for mere effect. The drawing is faultless, and the harmony of colors perfect. Mr. KNOEDLER selected the picture while he was in Europe last year; also many others, by well-known names, notably by FICHEL, ED. FERRE, WILLEMS, MERLE, LAMBINET, and others. They are mostly of small size, and eminently suitable for presents. A few doors below GOUPIL'S is another picture gallery, owned by Mr. SNEDECOR, and recently redecorated in handsome style. Mr. SNEDECOR possesses a good collection of paintings, many of them by American artists, but the majority belong, like those at GOUPIL'S, to the modern French school. There is a slight admixture of German pictures—none of them of any particular importance.

A few years ago there was a regular and permanent exhibition of paintings by Dusseldorf artists in this city. It was viewed with much favor by *connoisseurs*, and even after it was broken up by the ruthless hammer of the auctioneer, it supplied the country with a splendid series of photographic souvenirs, recalling pleasant memories of many of Germany's first works. Since then the artists have had no place of their own, and, in fact, have been peremptorily, but politely, thrust out of the way by dainty professors of the French school. This is much to be regretted, for whatever may be the faults of the Teuton painters in the way of hardness of coloring, and queer choice of subjects, they certainly do not err on the subject of idle prettiness or excessive over-elaboration—faults which RUSKIN declares to be the invariable forerunners of decay. A fine, healthy sentiment pervades the better class of German pictures. They are strong and direct in their appeals to human nature, and have something of a purpose in them. We are glad, then, to be able to announce a new collection by Dusseldorf painters, especially as it promises to become speedily extensive, and to a certain extent permanent. The pictures are exhibited in the Crayon Gallery, No. 756 Broadway They have been brought to this country by Mr. NOELLE, and are, like those at GOUPIL'S & SNEDECOR'S, intended for sale. Most of the better known masters are represented. There are remarkably fine works, also, by younger and less known men. The collection is quite large, but impresses us in every way as being interesting and valuable.

Prof. CARL HUEBNER contributes three of his characteristic works. The largest is called the "Pastor's Farewell to the German Emigrants," and represents a venerable clergyman taking leave of a portion of his flock. The scene is outside the village church, and its realization is full of subdued sentiment and honest feeling. It is more carefully finished than the majority of HUEBNER'S productions. The other pictures by this artist are in a lighter mood, and exhibit a remarkable degree of strength in the drawing and warmth in the color. They are called "Grandmama's Birthday" and "Grandpapa's Pet." The figure of the grandmother is thrown into a most beautiful and subdued light, and is eminently suggestive of the peaceful repose of a well-spent life, and the genial atmosphere that ever surrounds it. The remainder of the composition is not equally good, but it tells the story with directness, and that simplicity—amounting almost to bluntness—which is ever a characteristic of strong natures. In the companion picture the figures are even more marked, and the happiness of an entire household is joyously reflected in every countenance. Social life is an inexhaustible topic with German artists. There are many illustrations of it in the present collection. We lack space to more than refer to a specimen or two. A painting by INGENNEY, called "After the Thunderstorm," is a very pretty and graceful subject, although the details are somewhat too crowded. It represents a barefooted, blue-eyed and flaxen-haired lassie walking through her pet flower garden after a storm, and observing for the first time the havoc it has occasioned. The expression of the face is extremely good, and the texture of the flesh is excellent throughout. A thoroughly happy idea is elsewhere fully realized by MOSELAGEN. It depicts a rustic servant girl standing near a porch and engaged in polishing her pots and pans. A brass coffee pot has just felt the friction of her healthy hands. She is holding it up in the sunlight, and converting it into a mirror for the admiration of her own ruddy charms. The picture possesses power, dramatic vivacity and conscientiousness of detail. The coloring is extremely good, and the drawing unrestrained and pleasing. It is called "Industry's Mirror," and is certainly one of the most popular pictures in the gallery. The "Letter-writer," by ALOIS SCHMIDT, is another charming subject, not unworthy of the pencil of MEYER von BREMEN. "The Quarrel at the Well, or Who Speaks First," is a capital morceau of rural characterization by SCHULZ—an artist of repute. Near to SCHMIDT'S "Letter-writer" is another picture by the same artist, if we remember rightly,) called "The Love-Letter." It represents a girl reading an epistle from her sweetheart—his "photo." is on the table—and being detected in the act by grandmama, who enters stealthily from behind. The expression on the two countenances is good. In a more comic way, TOUSSAINT and HAUN particularly distinguish themselves.

There are a few landscapes of unexceptionable merit. Among these must be included the four exhibited by von FRANKEN. The subjects are peculiar—being derived from the Caucasus—but the handling is masterly. The variety in each picture, the lively sense of color, the precise but never-tedious knowledge which the artist exhibits are truly remarkable. Less warm in tone, but hardly inferior in other particulars, are the Italian subjects of J. W. LINDLAR. Of Winter landscapes, there are several. The best is by HENRY LOT, a solid artist who has carried his studies into every branch of painting, and is now almost without an equal in several of his most prized departments. The "Landscape in Winter" is a grand work, and displays LOT'S facility, not merely in depicting the huge skeleton's of leafless trees, but in representing figures and animals under the influence of Winter cold. The laying out of the picture is large and comprehensive, and to the smallest particular it is faithfully executed.

We have reserved half a dozen pictures for after reference. They are by LACKENWITZ, BECKER, SELL, JACOBSON and KELS. It will be seen, by what we have already written, that the gallery is eminently worthy of public attention. It contains a larger proportion of good pictures than almost any recent collection we have been called upon to notice.

THE WEED-OPDYKE LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Justice MASON.

George Opdyke vs. *Thurlow Weed*.—The trial of this case was resumed yesterday morning. There was the usual large attendance in court.

Wm. F. Brooks, called for the defence, was examined by Mr. Pierrepont. I know Mr. Opdyke and Mr. McNeil; I procured the gun contract in question from the Government; Mr. McNeil was with me in Washington when I made it; I represented the patentees, the royalty was to be paid to me, as their representative.

Q.—Of the 1 050 which were made and delivered to the Government, what was your royalty? A.—In the original contract the royalty was $6 50 on each gun; the contract was for 10,000 guns; I made it with McNeil, as agent of Hendrickson; subsequently that contract was turned over into another; the royalty was then reduced to $3 50, after the first contract had run out, I had it renewed, and in consideration of the renewal, I had to reduce the price $3, on the first 500 delivered, the royalty was $6 50 each, amounting to $3,250; on the balance, 6,550 guns, the royalty was $3 50 each, amounting to $22 925, making $26,175; under our contract, the royalty was due us when the Government paid for the guns—not till then, my contract with McNeil was for 10 000 guns; after the fire occurred, the remaining 3,000 guns were not made, I never got any royalty on these.

Q.—How much did you receive? A.—I received $11,068 as royalty; $7,500 of this I received at the time of making the contract; subsequently I received $2,068 in money; I received the $7,500 from McNeil, the $2,068 from Marston; subsequently I received $1 500 from Mr. Opdyke, but that was not in connection with this gun contract; it was a private matter, but merged into this finally; it was a payment on the royalty, by turning a debt between us, deducting from $26,175 the sum of $11,068 paid, leaves $15,107.

Q.—That, then, was the amount that you claimed on the guns which were paid for? A.—Yes, if the guns had been delivered to the Government; this does not include the 7,000 guns not made, I saw Mr. Opdyke in relation to it; had not much to say to him; my conversation was mostly with Mr. Farley my first interview was with Farley; I met him once or twice at his office in Wall-street; our next interview was at Mr. Opdyke's; I went up for the purpose of making a settlement with them, I think it was in November 1863; I knew the city had paid, I saw it in the papers, Mr. Opdyke was present a short time.

Q.—What was there said about its being a losing or gaining matter? A.—It was my impression at the time, made upon me by the conversation with Mr. Farley, that if it was not a losing matter, it was not a making matter; this conversation occurred at Mr. Opdyke's house; Mr. Opdyke was not present during all of it; I was conversing with Mr. Farley, and Mr. Opdyke came in the latter part of the evening, after he came we had little to say; I simply suggested that I thought, under the circumstances, I should receive $10,000 in consideration of giving up the contract, and not obliging them to go on with it, they thought that was too much; the reason they gave me why they could not pay me $10,000 was that the money was not made; we parted at that, I subsequently called on Mr. Farley; he offered me $5,000 to annul the obligation between us, which I accepted, and I got the money on the 4th of December, 1863, the contract was then annulled, and I think I handed it to Mr. Farley.

Q.—When you took the $5,000, did Farley or Opdyke tell you what they had got from the city? A.—No, they did not; I knew the published statement of what they had received.

Q.—Did you know that they had been paid by the city on the oasis of the same price that the Government would have paid if they had been completed? A.—I did not; for the $5,000 I gave them a release in full of everything; that is all I got; I represented the whole of the patentees.

Q.—When you made this settlement, and received $5,000, would you have done that if you had known that they had received from the city, on the same basis as though they had delivered the guns to the Government?

Mr. Field objected, as immaterial.

Mr. Evarts said it was offered to exclude any conclusion that the witness settled for the royalties, knowing they had collected them from the city.

The Court ruled out the evidence. There is no point in the libel that implies that Mr. Opdyke has cheated the witness, or wronged him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field.—The gun contracted for was a very good gun, fully worth all the Government gave for it; can't say if Mr. Farley thought he was at liberty to stop making the guns when he pleased; I thought the contract obliged them to make the whole 10,000; I do not think I asked him to go on after the destruction of the building; I told him I expected he would go on and finish it up; can't recollect his answer: I knew when the claim against the city was being made out; I had no conversation with Mr. Opdyke or Mr. Farley about it; did not know the principle on which it was made out; I thought I had nothing to do with it; the whole contract should have been completed by the 1st. of Nov. 1863; I think I claimed from Farley at one time the royalty on all the guns charged to the city; I saw the number charged in a published document; I saw how it was made out, before I got my pay.

Q.—Before you went to Mr. Farley, you knew exactly what Mr. Opdyke had got and what he had got it for? A.—Yes, sir.

Re-direct—By Mr. Pierrepont.

Q.—Did you look into the agreement enough to know the principle upon which it was made up? A.—No, sir; I did not know the details; I saw the sum in the account, but did not know how they arrived at it. [Book shown witness by Mr. Field.] I saw the details so far as they were published in this book, before I got my pay [account on page 9 read in evidence from printed book.]

Amor J. Williamson, sworn, examined by counsel for defendant—I have been acquainted with the plaintiff six years; during the fall of 1861 I saw him nearly every day; for the last three years I have seen very little of him; I have known McNeil very well for ten years; I have seen him almost daily for the last three years; there was a time when I supposed McNeil was very intimate with the plaintiff, judging from what I heard him say, and the fact that he brought frequent messages to me from the plaintiff; I was at other times sent by Opdyke to communicate with McNeil; Opdyke was run for Mayor in 1859 and defeated, and in 1861 and elected; Andrews took his place as Surveyor before Opdyke was elected; some ten days or two weeks prior to Andrews getting his appointment, I met McNeil, about 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning; he said to me that Opdyke desired me to go with him (McNeil) and see Andrews that evening, at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway; I inquired what the particular business was; he told me that Andrews was willing to do something for Opdyke's benefit if Opdyke would interest himself in his behalf for the purpose of securing the office of Surveyor of the port of New-York; that he was willing to raise $10,000 out of the Custom-house, and Opdyke desired me to go with him and ascertain whether Andrews would fairly carry out this proposition; in consequence of that meeting, I went to the place: it was an oyster-saloon; we went into one of the private rooms, Andrews, McNeil and myself; I believe the first thing in order was a bottle of champaign: after talking for awhile, McNeil said to Andrews, "It is about time now to commence business." I had no part in the conversation up to this time; he said, "Now I understand you are willing, if Opdyke gets you the office of Surveyor, to raise $10,000 out of the Custom-house, to support his election for the Mayoralty next Fall." Andrews says, "Yes," and not only that, but he was a friend of Opdyke, and would do everything in his power to secure his election—raise even more money to secure it, or do anything that he could do; I suppose we were there about an hour; that is the substance; after the interview was over, McNeil inquired whether I was satisfied; I told him I thought Andrews would carry it out, he seemed to be very earnest about it and in good faith; he then requested me to call on Opdyke next morning and tell him that it was all right.

Q.—As you parted at the door, what was said? A.—I think we parted in the saloon; I have no recollection of anything occurring at the door; in the morning I called on Opdyke; I found him in his private office at the store; I told him I had been to see Andrews, as I understood, at his request, and the matter was entirely satisfactory; I believed Andrews would carry out in good faith, what he proposed to do; he made no reply that I recollect, or simply "yes"; I think he simply quietly bowed his head (making a motion); I do not know that there was anything to be said; somewhere about two weeks after that Andrews came to my office and said he had got the appointment, and thanked me for my supposed agency.

Q.—What did Opdyke say, if anything, in regard to his having another candidate? A.—There was nothing said, at that interview, on the subject; I had a conversation with Opdyke some time previous to that—I do not know how long—in which he spoke of his support of Stanton for that office.

Q.—Did he say anything about Secretary Chase? A.—He said, among other things, that he did not suppose that Mr. Chase, who was his friend, would make any appointment here without consulting him in reference to it.

Q.—What led to his saying that? A.—This conversation was in reference to Wakeman and Stanton; Andrews' name had come up, and he spoke of him as a probable compromise candidate, as the others, probably, could not be appointed; I think I objected to Andrews at that time, and told him I did not think it was safe.

Q.—Had Opdyke been nominated then? A.—He had not; we supposed we had the thing fixed, though it was still in doubt.

Q.—After his election, did you go to see him; if so, state what occurred on the subject of Andrews, or the money. A.—The only thing I recollect touching that subject, was a conversation at his store, I think, in which he complained of the Custom-house not having raised the money which they had agreed to; my recollection is that he said they had only raised $7,000 or $7,500, whereas, "As you know," he said, "they agreed to raise $10,000."

Q.—Were you at Mr. Opdyke's house after the fire, and did you meet Mr. Weed there? A.—I was, but I understand myself to be under obligation not to refer to what occurred; I went to a meeting where all the parties present agreed that whatever occurred should be left out.

Q.—Who put you under obligation of secrecy? A.—I think it was my own suggestion, as a friend of both parties. I am not sure, I know that we all agreed to it.

Mr. Field—We release the witness from the obligation.

Q.—Now state what occurred. A.—There was a discussion between McNeil and Opdyke as to a disputed claim; McNeil claimed that Opdyke was to pay him a certain amount on a certain basis, whereas Opdyke objected that it was not according to agreement; McNeil went on and made his statement, I do not know whether Opdyke commenced, or McNeil, but each went on to tell his story. I supposed I was sitting as a sort of judge, to see if we could not reconcile this thing, before they got through, however, the interview broke up in jawing, McNeil was very much excited, and said some hard things against Opdyke, and left the house. I followed him to the door and tried to get him to come back, but did not succeed, I did not hear McNeil's testimony.

Q.—Two or three weeks ago were you present at the Fifth Avenue Hotel when the subject of the McNeil was up? A.—I was.

Q.—Was that under injunction of secrecy? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Who were present? A.—Opdyke, Henderson and Farley, and, I believe, for a few moments, one of Opdyke's sons; this power of attorney is in my hand writing; Farley drew it and I copied it.

Q.—Did Hendrickson say anything about McNeil's being unlikely to execute this power, if so, what? A.—I do not recollect; this paper was drawn up for the purpose of completing the assignment, making it more perfect, as I understood, there was something said—I do not know whether by myself or Hendrickson—about McNeil not being satisfied with this settlement—might refuse to sign.

Q.—In reply to that did Opdyke say anything, if so, what? A.—I think he suggested that McNeil might be told that this was necessary to enable Hendrickson to go on with the suit.

Q.—Did Opdyke at any time say anything to you in relation to any difficulty about getting this money out of the Custom-house? A.—He did, I am not sure but what it was at the same time, (in 1861,) he claimed that Barney had treated him very unhandsomely in refusing to hand the money over to him direct—that he required the signature of the Treasurers of the different organizations, whereas he himself had advanced money which this was to reimburse—advanced it to the general committees, that was in addition to his assessment.

Q.—Was anything said about Ullman in any of those conversations—any share he was to have in it? A.—I do not recollect his name being mentioned.

Q.—Were you present at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the Saturday evening when Hendrickson was there, before this power of attorney was drawn? A.—I was not; I was there on the day preceding—on Sunday, when I wrote that power.

Q.—Was anything then said about a previous conversation that occurred between Hendrickson, Opdyke and Farley? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—Was there anything said about discovering proofs that were not discovered before? A.—There was something said about Slocum; Farley had discovered, it was something that Opdyke and Hendrickson had been talking about before I came in; Opdyke said he was willing to allow it in the settlement, provided, in examining his books next day, he found it to be correct.

Q.—Do you know how this money was brought from the Custom-House to Opdyke? Did he tell you? A.—No, Sir

Q.—Did he tell you about going there after it? A.—I think he spoke of having called on Barney in reference to it, and he refused to pay it, and required the signatures or receipts from the treasurers of the different organizations to whom Opdyke had paid it.

Q.—Is there anything more on either of these subjects that I have omitted? A.—Nothing, I think.

Cross-examined.—Q.—At the interview at Opdyke's house between you, him and McNeil, did not Opdyke offer to give McNeil in settlement all the money he had advanced with interest up to that time, and all the profits? A.—He did.

Q.—That was a distinct, positive offer made by him to McNeil at the time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was before any suit was commenced by McNeil? A.—I think so.

Q.—Was not the injunction of secrecy suggested in consequence of a suit being possible or probable, so that nothing should be said by which you should be made a witness? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At the interview on Sunday did not Opdyke appeal to you in the presence of Hendrickson, whether he had not made precisely that offer to McNeil before the suit was brought? A.—He said.

Q.—And did you not say to Hendrickson that he had? A.—I did.

Q.—How did Hendrickson happen to go to Opdyke to settle? A.—I suppose he went at my suggestion. I was subpœnaed as a witness by Hendrickson on the Saturday before the trial, and after receiving it I suggested to Hendrickson the possibility of settling without going to trial, I was anxious to avoid being a witness, and I requested permission to go and see Opdyke, and see if I could not arrange an interview, I did so, and Opdyke consented to see him that evening. Hendrickson went to see him, as he said, and he told me he wanted me to go next day, at the request of Opdyke, to his house, and see the thing settled; I went, and found Hendrickson and Opdyke there.

Q.—Opdyke had not made any approaches to make a settlement? A.—No, to my

dâme up; Supervisor Blunt asked the questions, and I wrote down the testimony, Blunt conducted the examination exclusively on the part of the city; no counsel appeared for Farley and none for the city; I knew Farley was a lawyer; I think Blunt knew it. I knew he was the Mayor's son-in-law; I think Blunt knew it. this paper (containing the testimony of Farley) was written by me; it is signed by Farley; he said, "I am the entire owner of the claim," the committee always required the party presenting the claim to state that he was the owner: Opdyke was not examined; John W. Keen was also examined, and this is his testimony, taken by me; I was careful to read over the testimony to the witnesses. I took more care with this than any other claim, on account of its magnitude; when the claims were examined, the committee employed outside parties, insurance men, as appraisers, to examine them and report, and the committee took their recommendations and acted upon them; it was not done in this case: I suppose Blunt knew more about guns than they did; the majority were so refined; I do not know whether this omission was by direction of Blunt; the claim was allowed, being indorsed $199,700, and signed by Purdy, Oct. 14, I was present when it came before the committee; I do not remember whether that of Wakeman came at the same time; I think Opdyke was present on Wakeman's claim, also that of Brooks, the clothing man, also a portion of the time on Farley's claim, I think he voted on Wakeman's; I think the Comptroller and all the committees were present at Farley's claim: there was a discussion: Blunt said that he had examined it, and he recommended it to pass; something was said about deduction—that every claim had been reduced, and this ought to be: I think Blunt stated that it was just, as it stood; after some discussion, I think Opdyke stated that he told Farley to be very particular in making this claim out and that it not being reduced would reflect censure on the committee, more than upon himself; that he had a great many political enemies, though assuming it was indifferent to him, still it might reflect censure upon the committee; I do not recollect that anything was said about Farley's being his son-in-law; the whole claim was $207 062 21; I think the Comptroller suggested that $1,000 should be taken off; some suggested different amounts; there were no particular items figured out; there was no computation, in fact; Purdy wrote out this allowance on the outside, and it was presented to the board in the form given in the book now shown.

Cross-examined.—I was not connected then with the District-Attorney's office in August, 1863, nor with the Board of Supervisors, except in this way; I understand the Mayor and Comptroller to be members of the committee, from the fact that they were sent for at the first meeting; the report of the Special Committee to audit the claim are all similar, except the first; I have no recollection of any other member of the committee sitting to hear the testimony in this case than Mr. Blunt; I have never compared this printed report with my manuscript; I never saw it till last Friday; I recollect distinctly Farley's saying he was the owner; I am positive he used the precise words, because I was particular to see that the witness so stated; I thought it proper to be done on account of assignments of claims.

Q.—Was it not because you saw that the legal owner or representative of the claim should appear, so that when the claim was paid and the release obtained all parties would be bound by it? A.—That was the object; there were conversations between Farley and Blunt; I do not recollect any at this particular stage of the examination; I put down the answers in the language of the witness; I cannot say whether he answered yes in this instance; he exhibited some documents; I cannot say whether more than one; something was exhibited in connection with a person by the name of Marston I think; a purchase from him, I believe; I cannot recollect specifically any other paper; whether it is in the minutes I cannot recollect.

Q.—Had you not seen in the papers, at the time, that Opdyke was called the owner of the factory? A.—I had seen that; I knew also, where I lived, that it was called his armory; I think the committee had been in session from five minutes to an hour when Opdyke came in; they might have examined other claims; I do not recollect any reason being stated for sending for him; I do not know whether he came when he was sent for at the first meeting, I do not know what "assembling of guns" means; I would turn to Blunt, and ask him, "Is this testimony?" I would tell him when he was going too fast; I understood his manner very well.

Q.—Does this entry mean that the charge is $22 75, or that the workmen were paid at that? A.—I can't tell; there is nothing to enable me to say what the meaning is, except as it is here; I do not know why the appraisers did not make an examination of this claim. I should say that Mr. Blunt was a gunmaker, and was supposed to know more about guns than the appraisers; it was the duty of the appraisers to visit the premises and see what special injury had been done; they did that in Mr. Wakeman's case.

Q.—Do you think Mr. Opdyke voted on Mr. Wakeman's claim? A.—That is my impression; I don't recollect what day that claim was passed upon; I think the Comptroller voted; he was opposed to certain items in the claim; my impression is, that when the discussion of this gun claim came up, Mr. Opdyke was sent for. Mr. Blunt said he was satisfied with the claim: I do not think there was any formal vote taken until the motion upon the amount which is audited there; I do not think Mr. Opdyke was there when the vote was taken; I think he left very soon after the suggestion I have mentioned; I have no recollection of his stating he had an interest in the claim; don't recollect that he said why he withdrew; my opinion was that he did not desire to vote on it, as he was connected directly or indirectly in interest in it, Mr. Farley being his son-in-law; Mr. Opdyke said that he had a great many political and personal enemies, and that the fact of this claim not being reduced would reflect upon the committee; don't recollect his words, but my impression is that it was not so much himself as the members of the committee he thought would be censured: I recollect the claim of a man who worked in this factory for me. I think Mr. Blunt then examined into the particulars of the destruction of the building. I don't know how long the investigation took of this Farley claim, Mr. Blunt was occupied more than one evening. we sat an hour and a half, or two hours at a time; my impression is that the meetings on this claim were not consecutive.

Redirected—It was the rule that claims should be verified by the owner, except where a party appeared by power of attorney; they were examined as to ownership, and what they paid for the property and all about their claim; I resided in the neighborhood of the factory, can't say when I first heard of its being called Opdyke's armory.

Isaiah F. Purdy was sworn and examined by Mr. Evarts: Am one of the Supervisors of this county, and President of the board; have been a member of the board since its organization, in its present form, in 1857. have been reelected for second term of six years, was President for the first two years of the organization, and then two years elapsed before I was President again; have now been President for three years; the riot of 1863 was brought to the notice of the Board of Supervisors by a communication addressed to the board by the Comptroller, which, upon my motion, was referred to a select committee on Aug. 7, 1863: resigned my place on the special committee Oct. 20, but the resignation was not accepted, and I was requested to withdraw it; did not act with the committee after the 20th of October.

Q.—When was he last meeting at which you acted? A.—It was either at the meeting at which this claim was passed, or at the meeting at which Mr. Wakeman's claim was passed.

Q.—Do you recollect whether both were present on the same day? A.—I do not; my memory is not distinct. I was under the impression that both were acted upon at the same time; I requested Mr. Hutchings to keep a record of the proceedings, when claims of so important a character as this were passed upon; he informed me that he did, but they were mislaid or lost, taken out of the box.

Q.—What is your impression that they were passed on the same, or on different days? A.—I am speaking exclusively of the action of the special committee which had their action in the room up stairs. My best impression is that these two claims were acted upon, but one was not definitely settled, but reconsidered afterward.

Q.—What part did you take in the examination or passage of this claim of George W. Field? A.—None whatever; I mean in the examination of the evidence.

Q.—When the evidence was completed, did you take any part in any discussion concerning the claim before the committee? A.—I think I did.

Q.—When was that? A.—I think it was on the day of the certificate, Oct. 14, 1863, but I am not distinct upon that point.

Q.—What occurred at that meeting which you were at, concerning that claim? A.—Mr. Blunt reported the result of his examination; myself and my colleagues, I belive, equally confided in Mr. Blunt's judgment in relation to this matter; Mr. Blunt had this matter under his entire examination; I had great confidence in Mr. Blunt's judgment, his knowledge of guns, and the value of them, and I think it was on my suggestion that this whole matter was referred to Mr. Blunt to make the examination; he made a report allowing the full amount of claim; various propositions were made to reduce it, and I think I made the inquiry whether the person appointed by the committee to examine these claims, after we had closed one examination, were to make further examination, and inquire into the facts and circumstances, and see whether the amount could be reduced, and think I was informed not.

Q.—To whom do you refer? A.—Frederick R. Ely, Richard A. Redding, the former President of an Insurance Company, and Mr. Lee had been, and Mr. Bridaeye, who I had also been informed, had been formerly connected with an Insurance Company; the others I knew myself, and I think I suggested their names myself.

Q.—Was any inquiry made whether the city and county had been represented by counsel in this claim? A.—No, Sir; I think not; I do not recollect about that; Mr. Fields was employed as legal adviser of the board, and Mr. Hutchings being a member of the profession, I supposed that had been attended to; I presumed Mr. Hutchings would guard the city and county interests.

Q.—Were you aware of the fact, that counsel had been appointed to represent the county in these claims generally? A.—Certainly; Thomas C. Fields was to be the legal adviser of the board and appointed by the committee.

Q.—Did you know of Mr. Fields acting in various cases? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did the question of striking off something from Farley's claim come up, and what was said? A.—I do not remember who made the proposition; I think I stated distinctly that I could not vote for it, in the present shape, it was suggested that all claims had better be passed on, on securing the sanction of all the members present, and it was assented to that a reduction should be made.

Q.—Do you remmeber anything that was said or done by Mr. Opdyke about striking off? A.—I do not; my memory has been somewhat refreshed by hearing the testimony of Mr. Hutchings, the Mayor at times attended, and the Comptroller; but I think Mr. Hutchings is mistaken as to their being members of the committee; the Board of Supervisors cannot go outside of their own body to appoint a committee, these gentlemen were sent for; we were exceedingly anxious to protect the city's interest, and to have these gentlemen to consult upon what was passed by the Board; the Mayor has the veto power, and can reject what is passed by the Board; I know these gentlemen did attend, and my own impression is that they were invited to attend when we passed upon claims; they were very much engaged and it was difficult to get them to attend.

Q. When this matter of striking off from his claim was discussed there, do you recollect what reasons were given why something should be stricken off? A. I do not; my impression is that we had reduced other claims, and it might be said we were governed by partiality in passing a claim in which the Mayor's son-in-law was interested; I did not know anything about the justice of the claim, except what Mr. Blunt said.

Q. The connection of Mr. Farley and the Mayor was known? A. I think Mr. Blunt said: "This is Mr. Mayor's son-in-law;" it was known to me.

Q. What was finally determined on? A. They reduced it from Mr. Blunt's report, $207,000—$199,700. If my memory serves me, there were several propositions made; the proposition to reduce it to this sum seemed to meet the favor of most of the members.

Q.—There was no computation of any particular items? A.—Not within my recollection.

Q.—Was this subject of its not being passed before these five insurance men otherwise spoken of than as you have stated? A.—I do not recollect its being discussed; there was no discussion; I did not vote on the question; the claim was reported on 20th October, on which day I resigned; my impression is that the Comptroller proposed one reduction and Mr. Ely another.

Cross-examination—By Mr. Mott—You stated that your recollection was that Mr. Opdyke was sent for to attend the proceedings of the Committee, or that he was invited to be present?

Mr. Evarts—Not at that meeting.

Witness—It may be that it was.

Mr. Mott—What is your recollection about it; was he not invited to attend the meeting? A.—I cannot say now; I know I was anxious that the Mayor and Comptroller should both be there; think the proposition that they should be invited to be present was mine, though my memory is not distinct on that point.

Q.—Did you know of your own knowledge that Opdyke was directly or indirectly interested in that claim? A.—I recollect Mr. Blunt saying that the claimant, Farley, was the Mayor's son-in-law.

Q.—Did you understand that the Mayor had a pecuniary interest in it? A.—I heard he had advanced money to the business, but I don't know what his interest in the matter was.

Q.—You had previously some conversation with Mr. Opdyke about the claim? A.—Yes, I think I had.

Q.—That is about its being such and such a claim? A.—Yes, I think I had.

Q.—How often did you see the Mayor at the meeting of the committee? A.—Not very often.

Q.—Was he not specially invited there on those occasions when you saw him present? A.—I think he was; I cannot recollect distinctly now.

Q.—Did you not propose to see him, particularly because you were informed that he had an interest in this particular claim? A.—That may have been the case; my recollection with regard to sending for him and the Comptroller is not very distinct, except when it first came up for consultation. I was very anxious that these gentlemen should be present.

Q.—That was some time before it was passed upon. How long had the committee been in session? A.—They met in August immediately after its appointment.

Q.—And you held meetings every day? A.—Not every day.

Q.—Did you not get your impression of Mr. Opdyke's interest in the matter by his advancing, or was it from your conversation with him? A. I think so, and from my conversation with Mr. Blunt.

Q.—You say that no computation was made of the terms? A.—Not to my recollection.

Q.—You had entire confidence in Mr. Blunt as to the manner he investigated and allowed the claim? A.—I had.

Q.—Therefore the reduction proposed had to be made in a gross sum? A.—I don't know what motives prompted others.

Q.—There was a question about $200,000, do you say that sum was not name? by the Comptroller? A.—The original sum was $200,700.

Q.—You do not mean to say that the Comptroller made particular allusion to the other sum, but merely to reduce this original amount? A.—I don't know who made the special proposition to reduce, but the question to reduce was discussed in the committee.

Q.—Was that all? A.—Various amounts were proposed; one gentleman proposed one amount, one another.

Q.—But no one spoke of the $200,700 as of any particular or special importance, except that that was the sum reported by Mr. Blunt as due to the claimant? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—And that sum was not expressly referred to? A.—I think not.

Q.—Except by Mr. Blunt himself? A.—Yes.

Q.—In the propositions to receive it was there anything said about so large a sum going before the public? A.—There might have been.

By the Court: Was there any mention made or reference to that precise figure? A.—I cannot say that was the precise sum. I could hardly recollect one sum, where claims were for millions.

Q.—You were present at the meeting of the committee that day, although you declined affirmatively to sign the vote? A.—Yes, when the claim came to pass the sub-committee.

Q.—State whether Mr. Opdyke did not withdraw before the vote was taken on the claim? A.—Certainly he did. I saw him leave his seat, go round the room, and supposed he left.

Q.—What reason did he give for leaving? A.—My impression is that he said: "Gentlemen, you know my relationship to this claim, and it would be indelicate for me to act or be present while you are considering it." Now that is my impression, though I cannot recollect distinctly.

Q.—Did he not decline distinctly to take any part or action in the committee? A.—He must have declined, for he left the room.

By the Court—He was not a member of that committee, as I understand it.

Witness—He was not a member of the committee; we had no right to go outside of the Board of Supervisors for a member.

The Court—When he came in on any of these occasions did he come to act with the committee, or did he take any direction in the action of the committee? A.—I recollect distinctly that he did in one case vote for a claim.

Q.—Did he merely advise, or did he vote? A.—He voted.

Q.—Was his vote recorded? A.—I told Mr. Hutchings to record the vote; I have a memorandum of the votes that were given on that claim.

Q.—Do you recollect what that claim was? A.——

Q.—Do you think he voted on Wakeman's claim? A.—He did.

Q.—Did you raise the question of his right to vote? A.—I think not.

Q.—Do you recollect the vote on that claim? A.—Very nearly.

Q.—Was there a majority of the vote in favor of the claim on that vote? A.—No.

Q.—What was the vote in favor of the claim? A.—David Blunt and the Mayor.

Q.—Against it? A.—The Comptroller, Ely and Purdy.

Q.—And you think that neither the Mayor or Comptroller had a right to vote? A.—I have not said so.

Q.—Do you say so now? A.—It is a matter of opinion; my opinion is that they were not members of the committee, they were merely invited there.

Q.—*By the Court.* Was the Mayor in the habit of acting on the committee? A.—He came there often.

The Court.—And acted with the committee? A.—Yes out not to vote.

Q.—Did he vote on any other occasion? A.—I think not, and that was my reason for telling Mr Hutchings to record his vote and make a memorandum of it on that occasion.

Q.—Did he sign the reports? A.—No.

Q.—Did he ever attend the meetings of the Board of Supervisors as a member? A.—No; but I think I recommended that both the Comptroller and the Mayor should be invited as I conceived their advice would be beneficial, as I believed the city might otherwise be subjected to loss; I thought his presence beneficial not only in this matter but in the matter of volunteering.

Q.—Was there counsel present, to advise the Committee? A.—No; I did not say that.

Q.—Was not Mr. Opdyke's conduct, with reference to the claim, highly honorable? A.—I saw nothing in his conduct to censure.

Q.—With regard to the claim of Wakeman? A.—I saw nothing in the Mayor's conduct to censure in any respect.

Q.—How did his conduct strike you in regard to the claim of Wakeman? A.—I saw nothing to censure in his conduct.

Redirect by Mr. Evarts—Q.—The Committee from the commencement of its organization, invited, or in some way acquired the cooperation of the Comptroller and Mayor? A.—I thought their presence advisable in order to facilitate the business, and that no delay might occur to cause suits against the city, the veto power existing in the Mayor, claims might be paid and my advice acted on.

Q.—And the gentlemen came there often and met with the Committee? A.—I cannot say how often they were there; I know they came there.

Q.—You say that you knew of the relationship of Mr. Farley, the claimant, with the Mayor? A.—Not of my own knowledge; I knew nothing about it, but was informed of it.

Q.—You were informed that Farley was son-in-law to the Mayor? A.—Yes; my first information on the subject came from Mr. Blunt.

Q.—You were first informed of it in connection with this claim, and before the claim came up before you? A.—No.

Q.—But for being so informed, would you have known of any connection existing between Farley and the Mayor? A.—I think not.

Q.—You said something about having heard that Opdyke made advances to Farley to come then with this business, who did you hear that from? I think I heard it from the Mayor himself; my interview with the Mayor had not been of the most friendly character; previous to that I had some business at the Mayor's office, but whether he sent for me, or whether I went myself, on official business, I don't now recollect; I think some conversation then took place, but I cannot speak distinctly about it; Mr. Blunt, I know it was, who informed me that Farley was the Mayor's son-in-law.

Q.—Do you know of any other interest the Mayor had in this matter, beyond the interest he might have in his son-in-law? A.—I can't say.

Q.—Who was the claimant, of your own knowledge? A.—I don't know; I never looked into the claim at all.

Q.—Did you ever hear it stated before that committee, at any time, that Opdyke had any other interest in the claim than as the father-in-law of Farley? A.—Not before the committee, the committee merely discussed the various claims as they came before it, and as reported by the sub-committee.

Q.—Did you ever hear it stated in that committee, or in the presence of any member of that committee, that Opdyke was otherwise connected with this claim than that Farley was his son-in-law? A.—I don't think I did, but I cannot say distinctly; I do not wish to be understood except as speaking from my own knowledge merely.

Q.—You had heard from Mr. Blunt, or from the Mayor, about advances. Did you know of your own knowledge that advances had been made by the Mayor?

The Court—He says he had not.'

Q.—Can you state if any communication was made to you whether there had been any advances made before the passage of this resolution or claim? A.—I do not know that I had, although I wish to be understood distinctly that my recollection is not perfect.

Q.—Did you ever hear the amount, in dollars and cents, of any interest, by way of advances or otherwise, by Opdyke, in the claim before it was passed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you at the time the claim was passed—claim of $200,700 then reduced to $199 700—know anything of the terms or the principle on which the claim was made up? A.—Nothing whatever.

Q.—Was there any statement before the committee when passing the claim, respecting the items or principle, on which the claim was made up? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—You never read the evidence in support of the claim? A.—I never saw the printed book.

Q.—Was the evidence read before the committee at all? A.—No, I believe not; I don't recollect distinctly now.

Q.—You stated, in answer to a question, that at the time this occurred, you saw nothing in the Mayor's conduct to censure? A.—Nothing on that occasion.

Q.—And you say you knew nothing of the principle on which the account was made up? A.—Nothing whatever.

Q.—You knew nothing of the Mayor's pecuniary interest in it? A.—Nothing whatever.

Q.—Was not the Mayor auditor of the claim by the charter? A.—That charter has nothing to do with the Board of Supervisors; the board is allowed by law to admit and allow claims; the Mayor approves the ordinance, then it is sent to the Comptroller, who, by law, has authority to reduce the claim, but none to add to it.

Q.—Then the application came from the Comptroller to the Supervisors that they should act—not from the Supervisors to the Comptroller? A.—Not at all; the Comptroller sends a communication, with the various claims and losses which he thinks advisable should be acted upon by the Board of Supervisors, I made the motion to that effect, and it was referred to the select committee of the board, and that committee has acted ever since.

Re examinedby Ex-Judge Emott.—Q.—Did I understand you to say that you had no information previous to the time when this claim came before the Committee of the Board of Supervisors, that Oppyke was concerned or interested by advances of money or otherwise in it? A.—I did not say that.

Q.—In the conversation you had with the Mayor, did he not allude to having a large interest in the claim, or that he had advanced a large sum of money on it, and that he could not wait, or that it would be inconvenient for him to wait or something to that effect, going to show that he had a large interest in it? A.—My communication or conversation with the Mayor was very limited for nearly a year and a half; after that we became more intimate, and when he sent in his communications to the Board of Supervisors, I generally replied to them; I cannot say that our intercourse was of a very friendly character until within some six months of the close of his term of office.

The Court.—You are asked if you did not learn of this interest of the Mayor from the Mayor himself? A.—My impression is that I did, but I cannot say definitely that I did, as I do not now recollect all the particulars.

Q.—Did he say anything with reference to the action of the board, or of the committee, that they should well consider the particular claim? A.—It may be that he did; I wished to consider the small claims first, so that we might establish a principle when we came to pass on the larger claims.

Q.—In that connection did not Mr. Opdyke in conversation with you speak of this claim coming on, and express the desire that it should be acted on as promptly as justice to other claimants would permit, on account of his large interest in it? A.—We had a conversation, with regard to it, but the precise nature of that conversation I do not now recollect.

Q.—State the substance of it. A.—From what he said to me I understood that he had made advances on it, although even as to that I cannot swear positively.

Q.—Did he not speak of it as a large interest, or of the largeness of his interest in the claim? A.—He might, and yet I cannot say that he did.

Q.—With regard to the ownership of claims, was it customary to discuss that question in the committee, or did they confine themselves merely to the discussion of the amount to be allowed? A.—The first question entertained by the committee was with reference to the rightful ownership of the property.

Q.—Was there anything said about the ownership of this claim when its merits were discussed with reference to the ownership of it, and the amount that should be allowed? A.—I don't recollect now what occurred in the passage of the claim; I was somewhat excited at the time, as I did not like the way the claim was carried through.

Q.—Did not Mr. Opdyke distinctly give the Supervisors to understand that he withdrew from the committee on account of his interest in the claim? A.—Whether it was on account of his own interest in it, or on account of his relationship with Farley, I could not say.

Q.—With regard to the Wakeman claim, don't you recollect that after it was passed at a certain amount that it was reduced and he refused to take it, and that subsequently a larger amount was obtained? A.—We passed the claim reduced by several thousand dollars; the claim was then reconsidered; I was not present then, and when I found it out, I recollect distinctly asking the Comptroller.

By the Court—You were asked whether Wakeman did not refuse to accept the reduced sum? A—I was so informed.

Q.—And the case was reconsidered? A.—Yes, and it was afterward increased.

Smith Ely, Jr., examined by Mr. Evarts.—Was a member of the Bord of Supervisors; recollected the claim of G. W. Field being before the Committee; that case was under investigation with regard to the other claim. I recollect the witnesses in it being under examination by Mr. Blunt.

Q.—Did you take any part in conducting or hearing the examination? A—I took no part, except that I sometimes listened to the evidence; I did not know except by general report, that the claimant Farley was the son-in-law of the Mayor; I was not present at the consideration of the claim until the day it was passed, the matter came before us on the recommendation of Mr. Blunt; it was I who proposed to reduce the amount of the claim to $199,700; the mayor was present when the Wakeman claim was discussed, and he wished that the claim of Farley should go through the same vigorous ordeal: the claim rested principally, as to its rectitude, on the recommendation of Mr. Blunt.

The witness was not cross-examined, and the court adjourned till 10 o'clock this day.

Counterfeiters Sentenced.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—DEC. 17.

Before Judge Shipman

Several counterfeiters of postal currency were brought up this morning for sentence.

Henry Selmer and *Charles Hellerson*, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of having counterfeited notes in their possession, were sentenced to be imprisoned three years and pay a fine of 1$.

William Rogerson, one of the Port Jervis counterfeiters, received a similar sentence.

Asa Marvin, another of the same gang, was sentenced to two years imprisonment and a fine of $1.

William Wagner, who was convicted of making a plate to counterfeit with, was sentenced to be imprisoned for three years.

Charles Tornez, who pleaded guilty to the same offence, was sentenced to be imprisoned for five years.

Sentence of John B. Holmes.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Leonard.

John B. Holmes, arrested in April last of manslaughter in the fourth degree, in killing a policeman named Gourley, some ten years ago, was brought up for sentence yesterday morning. On being asked why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon him for his crime, the prisoner delivered himself of a lengthy but incoherent tirade against the court, the witnesses who had testified in his case, and the mode of administering justice in this city. When he had said his say, the court sentenced him to the Penitentiary for the space of one year.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I*—Nos. 3175, 3179, 3179, 3183, 3187, 3191, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3153, 3203, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3919, 3223, 3225. *Part II.*—Nos. 2749, 1660, 1734, 720, 1372, 2565, 1351, 1915, 1807, 1753, 3005, 1649, 2606, 2638, 2394, 2390, 2586, 483, 2355, 2514. *Part III.*—Case on—No calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I*—3095, 4411, 4625, 1743, 4617, 3391, 4093, 3373, 4641, 4613, 4325, 3651, 4682, 4685, 4687. *Part II*—2944, 626, 4338, 4[illegible], 4176, 4110, 726, 4406, 980 x, 4610, 752, 764, 3776, 3930.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Execution of Deserters—Distribution of Medals of Honor—Brevet Appointments.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Dec. 16.

Four more deserters were hung to-day—three in the Second Corps and one in the Fifth Corps. Their names were WILLIAM KAINE, Eighth Maryland; JOHN THOMPSON, Fifth New-Hampshire; CHRISTOPHER LUHR and CHARLES HAMMEL, Seventh New-York. The last-named three were executed in front of the Peebles House, the First Division of the Second Corps, to which their regiments belonged, being assembled around the scaffold to witness the scene. Chaplain DEAN, of the Fifth New-Hampshire, acted as the spiritual adviser to THOMPSON, while Father WILLETT attended LUHR and HAMMELL. Each one is said to have expressed regret for his crime, but neither had anything to say on the scaffold except to those who ministered to them. The three were placed side by side on the scaffold, and at twenty minutes past twelve the platform was pulled from under them, at a signal from Capt. SWEENY, Provost-Marshal of the division, and in ten minutes life was pronounced to be extinct by Surgeon POMPERT. They all died apparently without much suffering, and after hanging an hour were taken down and buried in front of the scaffold. Some fifty more of the same class of deserters are to be tried, and it is expected most of them will share a similar fate. JOSEPH REILLY, of the Sixth New-Hampshire, was also sentenced to be hung to-day, but on account of some doubts as to his deserving death, he was pardoned.

Gen. MEADE, this afternoon, presented medals to the men of the Ninth corps for gallantry in the late campaign. Most of those entitled to them, however, were absent, either dead, in the hospital or discharged, which made the ceremony less pleasant than it would otherwise have been.

All remains quiet along the lines in front of Petersburgh, but considerable firing is heard at times in the direction of Dutch Gap.

The following brevet appointments, in addition to those already announced, have been conferred upon the officers serving upon the staff of Maj.-Gen. MEADE:

Brig.-Gen. H. J. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, to be Major-General of Volunteers, by brevet; Col. Edmund Schriver, Inspector General, to be Brigadier-General U. S. A., by brevet: Major J. C. Duane, Chief Engineer, to be Colonel U. S. A., by brevet; Lieut.-Col. Thomas Wilson, Chief Commissary, to be Colonel of Volunteers, by brevet; Major B. F. Fisher, Chief Signal Officer, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, by brevet; Surgeon Thomas A. McHarlin, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers by brevet; Major S. J. Barstow, A. A. G., to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, by brevet: Maj. Wm. Riddle, A. D. C., to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, by brevet; James N. Michler, U. S. Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., by brevet; Capt. Wm. Jay, A. D. C., to be Major of Volunteers, by brevet; Capt. F. M. Bache, Acting Aid, to be Major U. S. A., by brevet; Capt. A. G. Mason, A. D. C., to be Major U. S. A., by brevet; Capt. Geo. Meade, Aid, to be Major U. S. A., by brevet; Capt. J. C. Bates, Acting Aid, to be Major U. S. A., by brevet; Capt. Charles E. Pease, A. A. G., to be Major United States Army, by brevet; Capt. W. W. Sanders, Commissary of Musters, to be Major U. S. A. by brevet; Capt. F. ROSENCRANTZ, A. A. G., to be Major U. S. V. by brevet; Capt. JOHN R. COXE, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Major U. S. V. by brevet; Capt. W. H. PAINE, of the Engineers, to be Major U. S. V. by brevet; Lieut. John R. Edie, Chief of Ordnance, to be Captain U. S. A. by brevet; Lieut. Charles W. Woolsey, Aide, to be Captain U. S. V. by brevet. I also learn that Col. McAlister, commanding Third Brigade of Second Division, Second Corps, and Col. Ramsey, Eighth New-Jersey, have been breveted Brigadier-Generals for gallantry on the field.

W. D. McGREGOR.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 19, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81	C. 117⅛	100	Hudson R. R.	114⅜
25,000	do.	117⅜	366	do.	115
10,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s	C. 106⅜	500	do.	115⅛
50,000	do. new iss.	106½	200	do.	116⅜
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s	C. 102½	300	do.	830 115
11,000	do.	83 102½	7	Sixth-Av. R.	110
20,000	do.	85 102⅝	300	Reading R.	116
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1yr. Cer.	97⅝	200	do.	115⅝
50,000	do.	97⅝	1800	do.	115
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	57	400	do.	114⅝
4,000	do.	57⅜	200	do.	114⅝
7,000	Mo. State 6s	61⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	126⅜
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	39⅛	100	do.	119
50,000	do.	34	100	do.	810 118⅜
10,000	do.	b30 34⅛	500	do.	118⅝
2,000	P., Ft W. & C. 1st	112	400	do.	118
20,000	P., Ft W. & C. 2d	104	250	Chi. & Alt.	92⅜
1,000	At. & W. 1st M., Ohio Div.	98	100	Han. & St. J. R.	30
6,000	Mar. 1st M. B.	99	1000	M. S. & N. I.	71
6,000	Amer. Gold	216	300	do.	71⅜
10,000	do.	60 214	500	do.	71⅜
25	Fourth Nat. Bank	98	600	Ill. Cen. R.	126⅜
20	Bk of Commerce	118	800	do.	127
40	Cen. National Bk.	105	300	do.	810 127
200	Canton Co.	36	200	do.	127⅜
100	do.	b30 36⅛	100	Cle. & Pitts.	105⅞
250	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	210	100	do.	810 105
200	Am. Coal Co.	96	400	Chi. & N. W.	41
250	do.	85	100	do.	810 41
100	Wyom. V. Coal	75	500	do.	41¾
450	Quick. Min. Co.	93	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	74
100	do.	b30 93	100	do.	73⅜
200	do.	92	300	do.	73⅝
200	do.	92⅜	300	do.	b10 73⅝
300	Mariposa M. Co.	34	100	do.	73⅝
300	do.	33½	200	do.	73⅝
100	do.	b3 34⅛	600	do.	s3 73
100	Penn. Coal Co.	105	100	do.	630 73
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	116	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	104
250	do.	116	38	do.	104⅜
250	do.	b30 115½	200	do.	810 104⅜
150	do.	815 115	400	do.	104⅜
600	Erie Railway	51⅝	0	do.	810 104⅜
1300	do.	51½	200	do.	b5 104⅞
100	do.	51⅝	200	do.	830 105⅜
50	do.	s60 51⅝	100	do.	b3 105
500	do.	s30 51⅝	1000	do.	b5 105
100	do.	810 51⅝	800	P., Ft. W. & C.	102⅜
300	do.	b30 52	600	do.	b30 102⅜
100	Erie R. Pref.	101	500	do.	810 102⅜
50	C., B., & Q. R.	117⅜	1000	do.	102⅜
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	82	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	75
100	do.	b30 82⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81	C. 117	200	M. & P. du C.	52
4,000	U. S. 5-20s	C. 106	100	N. Y. Cen.	115
5,000	U. S. 5-20s	C. 106⅜	400	Erie Railway	50⅜
10,000	do.	106⅜	300	do.	50⅜
20,000	do. new iss.	106½	580	do.	s30 50⅜
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s	C. 102½	150	Ch. & R. I. R.	105
10,000	do.	102⅜	100	do.	s15 104⅜
45,000	Treas. N., 7-30s, April & Oct.	121	300	do.	106
42,000	U. S. 6s, 1yr. Cer.	97⅜	200	do.	105⅜
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	34	100	Hudson Riv. R.	115
20,000	do.	34⅜	100	do.	s30 114⅜
20,000	do.	b30 34⅜	100	do.	s15 114⅜
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C.	1811	100	Reading R.	114⅜
200	do.	1011	100	Mich. Cen. R.	118
100	Canton Co.	35⅝	200	M. S. & N. I.	71⅜
100	do.	b30 35⅜	500	do.	71⅜
200	do.	35⅜	50	do.	71⅜
100	Cum Coal Pref.	s30 46	100	Ill. Cen. R.	126⅜
100	do.	46⅛	500	do.	126⅜
100	Quick M. Co.	93	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	103⅜
200	do.	93⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	41
100	do.	b30 94⅜	100	do.	b30 41⅜
100	do.	b30 94⅝	400	C. & N. W. Pr.	73⅜
200	do.	b30 95	100	do.	b10 73⅝
			200	do.	b30 74

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$80,000	U. S. 5-20s, New Issue	109⅛	700	Cleve. & Pitts.	104⅜
20,000	O. & Miss. C.	b30 34⅜	1004	do.	s3 104⅜
200	do.	c 34	600	do.	s10 104
400	N. Y. Cen.	114⅜	200	do.	b3 104
200	do.	c 114⅜	700	do.	103⅜
500	do.	114	200	do.	103⅜
1300	Erie R.	90⅜	400	Chi. & R. I. R.	104⅜
900	do.	90⅜	100	do.	104⅜
300	do.	s3 90⅜	100	do.	104⅜
200	do.	s10 90⅜	200	do.	b3 104⅜
1300	do.	b10 90⅜	100	do.	s10 104⅜
200	do.	c 90⅜	300	M. & P. Du C. R.	52
200	Hudson R. R.	s10 115	100	Chi. & N. W.	40⅜
200	do.	115	700	do.	s3 40⅜
500	Reading R. R.	s10 113⅜	400	do.	40⅜
1100	do.	113⅜	400	Chi. & N. W. Pref	73
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	71	200	do.	b3 73
200	do.	c 70⅞	400	do.	s3 73

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 20, 1864

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S—HOW SHE LOVES HIM.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SWEET HEARTS AND WIVES—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings—MONS. ETOILE—LA POUDRE AUX YEAUX.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—PAINTINGS.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. THOMAS reports his operations of Sunday briefly, by saying that the pursuit was kept up, and several hundred more prisoners captured, among them the rebel Brig.-Gen. QUARLES, who was wounded at the battle of Franklin, and left on the roadside. In regard to the battle of Friday, Gen. THOMAS says that the entire division of the rebel Maj.-Gen. EDWARD JOHNSTON, with all its brigade commanders, was captured. The rear guard of Hood's army was yesterday at Spring Hill, Tenn.

The Secretary of War announces by telegraph that the President has ordered a call and draft for three hundred thousand men, to make up the deficiency occasioned by credits on the last call.

The rebel Gens. MARMADUKE, CABELL and GORDON passed through Boston, en route to Fort Warren, on Sunday.

The steamship *Liberty*, from Havana Dec 14, arrived at this port yesterday. Everything was quiet. The blockade-runner *Dandy* arrived the 14th, at 2 P. M., from Galveston, making her tenth trip through the blockade. The *Termagant* was yet in port.

We publish this morning a very full and minute history of Gen. SHERMAN'S great march, which gives a very clear idea of the region and character of the country he traversed, the injury inflicted on the railroads, and the supplies of provisions and animals which were obtained. Some interesting statistics of the population of that part of Georgia through which SHERMAN passed are also given, together with a sketch of the general features of the State.

The War Department has issued an important order calling upon every officer and soldier capable for duty to report in the field at once, and requiring Provost-Marshals and Boards of Enrollment to use all their efforts to forward soldiers to the front.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. TEN EYCK presented a petition from citizens who had lost United States certificates, asking for indemnity. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from HENRY WARD BEECHER and three thousand citizens of New York, praying for the abolition of slavery. It was referred to the Committee on Slavery. Mr. WILSON presented a petition from the officers of colored troops asking for increase of pay, &c., which was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the House bill to enable aliens who have served in the army or navy to become citizens of the United States. The bill was read a first time. Mr. GRIMES asked leave to introduce a bill to create the rank of Vice-Admiral in the navy. The leave was granted and the bill referred to the Naval Committee. Mr. DOOLITTLE introduced a resolution authorizing the President to expend $10,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to build fortifications and floating-batteries for the protection of the lakes and frontiers against attacks of piratical expeditions organized in the British Provinces by enemies of the United States.

In the House Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, offered the resolution reported by him on Thursday, and which the House then tabled, declaring that Congress has the constitutional right to an authoritative voice in declaring and prescribing the foreign policy of the United States, and that it is the duty of the Executive Department to respect that voice, &c. The House adopted the first branch of the resolution, as given above, by a vote of 118 to 8. The second branch of the resolution was then read, which is as follows: "And the propriety of any declaration of foreign policy by Congress is sufficiently proved by the vote which pronounces it, and such proposition while pending and undetermined is not a fit topic of diplomatic explanation with any foreign Power. It was adopted by a vote of 69 against 58. Mr. STEVENS reported from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill, substituting the word "January" for the word "February," in the fifty-fifth section of the Revenue Act of 1864, and providing that, in addition to the duty now imposed by law, all spirits of domestic production held for sale on Jan. 1, 1865, shall be subject to a duty of fifty cents per gallon. Messrs. STEVENS and MORRILL explained, that while the committee approved of altering the time, they merely reported the additional whisky tax in obedience to the resolution of the House, but which they desired to be struck out. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, briefly appealed to the House to put on the additional tax. Mr. MORRILL moved to strike out the additional whisky tax. This was agreed to by 65 against 60. The bill was then passed with the tax stricken out, and merely changing the time from February to January. Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, made a speech in support of the views of the President's Message. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Nearly eleven millions additional subscriptions were made in this city yesterday to the United States 10-40 years' 5 ₩ cent. Gold-bearing Loan. The Gold Room had a further fall of *eight per cent.* The Railways were generally lower than on Saturday. Money fairly active.

The Cattle market opened lively yesterday morning, with the prospect of a light supply. Good stock sold quite as high as last week, and some superior animals even higher. There was a good show of Christmas bullocks, which brought 20c. ₩ lb. for the beef—a few 21c.@22c. Ordinary beeves were no higher, and before night poor and thin stock fell off 1c. to 1c. ₩ lb., with a poor closing prospect for owners. About 4,200 head were on sale yesterday, at Forty-fourth street, and some additions are expected to-day.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was quite dull yesterday. Prices of Domestic Produce were generally much lower and irregular. The Freight Market was quiet and depressed.

In the United States Commissioner's Office, yesterday, WILLIAM CARLISLE and FRANKLIN HILL were brought up, charged with passing an altered $50 United States Treasury note. The evidence did not show any guilty knowledge, on the part of the accused, of the character of the bill, and they were discharged.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday, but neither board passed any important papers. Both boards meet again at 2 P. M. to-day.

To-morrow, at 2 P. M., Comptroller BRENNAN will open proposals for $500,000 of "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 11." The bonds will bear 6 per cent. interest, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1875.

The Board of City Canvassers concluded their labors and adjourned *sine die* yesterday. Their statement and declaration was ordered to be published in the TIMES and other papers. The Board, acting under the advice of the Corporation Counsel, declined to canvass the votes cast for Alderman in the Fourth District and for School Commissioner in the Tenth Ward, to fill vacancies.

The schooner *Aid*, of Liverpool, STONE, Nassau, nine days, arrived here yesterday. Capt. STONE states that several blockade-runners had left Nassau for Southern ports, and that two or three of them had been chased back by Federal cruisers. Large numbers of passengers were offering to come to New-York, but there was no vessels to bring them. The *Aid* left Liverpool Oct. 23, arrived at Nassau, where she discharged her cargo, partly loaded, sailed and arrived at this port yesterday, making the remarkable passage (for this season of the year,) of fifty-six days.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has again made a flying trip to the northward. He left Washington on Friday evening at 6 o'clock for his home in Burlington, N. J., which he reached on Saturday morning, at 3 o'clock, passing through Philadelphia about 10 o'clock. He was accompanied by his wife and family, and several officers of his staff. Mrs. GRANT had just returned from a visit to the Army of the Potomac.

Intelligence has been received of the loss of the United States steamer *Narcissa*, off Mobile, a few days since. The vessel was struck by a torpedo, and soon after went down. The engineer was scalded, and several others on board were wounded.

Gen. ROSECRANS has undertaken to wipe out all scores against the newspapers in a long communication to the Cincinnati *Commercial*. He makes an unqualified denial of all the charges made against him in the public prints, and says that he refrained from responding to charges of a like nature, made last year, from a sense of duty to the country, but now he has come to the conclusion that for the same reason it is his duty to disabuse the public mind in reference to the charges of his slanderers. He denies that he disobeyed the orders of the President, or of any other superior officer; that he ever used opium in any form but as a medicine, and that but rarely; that he has been addicted to intemperance, or that he was subjected to a "a disabling, mental disease." He charges the paternity of the slanders upon "a former attaché of the Chicago *Tribune* office, who had some position in the office of one of the Assistant Secretaries of War, and that the same fellow afterward wrote and published a lying article in the Washington *Star*, to do away with the bad effect of "Agate's" "authentic statement," which was not sufficiently "down on ROSECRANS" to suit his enemies, by stating "it is now pretty well ascertained that 'authentic statement' was prepared in Cincinnati." The General says that doubtless the Government had reasons for relieving him of the command of the Department of the Missouri, but throws himself upon his record.

The House of Representatives on the Mexican Question.

We hope Hon. WINTER DAVIS feels better. The House of Representatives has passed his resolution censuring the intermeddling of the State Department with Foreign Affairs. If that body would now indorse his vehement denunciation of President LINCOLN for disapproving a bill which he had favored, we might reasonably hope for Mr. DAVIS' temporary acquiescence in the action of the Administration. As it is, we can only hope that he will not overthrow it before the short remainder of his Congressional term expires.

The action of the House is not particularly creditable to its wisdom, though it is quite harmless in its practical effect. Congress has the right to declare war, and when declared it is the duty of the Executive to conduct that war; but the House of Representatives has no right, by its separate action, to dictate to the President or to any department of the Government, any policy upon any subject foreign or domestic; and any attempt to do so is simply an assumption of power with which it is not clothed. If Congress had seen fit last year, by the joint action of its two Houses, to pass a law declaring war against the French for their aggressions in Mexico, or prescribing a specific line of policy to be pursued by our Government upon that or any other subject, that law would still have required the President's signature to give it valid and active force. But the President has precisely the same right to withhold his signature, and thus veto the law, as Congress has to pass it; and any attempt to override that right, or to overrule it in any other way than by the vote required in the Constitution, is an invasion of the prerogatives of the Executive department. And any attempt to give to a bare resolution of one House an importance abroad or at home, which does not belong to it in the eye of the Constitution, is simply a mischievous experiment upon the ignorance of the people of foreign countries, or upon the credulity of our own.

In all his correspondence with France on the subject of Mexico, Mr. SEWARD, on behalf of the President, had disclaimed the right of interference in Mexican affairs; but he had repeatedly and earnestly warned the French Government that any attempt on their part to override the will of the Mexicans, and to substitute, by force of arms or by fraudulent elections, a monarchy for the republican institutions which were then existing in that country, would plant seeds of discontent in the United States, which would be very likely, sooner or later, to involve the two countries in war. No person, in any responsible position could well wish the President, under the circumstances of the case, to go any farther than this. No intelligent friend of the Government of the United States could wish it, while struggling for the preservation of republican institutions at home, to assume the additional task of protecting them abroad. JEFF. DAVIS was naturally anxious that we should. His agents and organs taunted the President naturally enough with his inaction in regard to Mexico; those who, from political sentiment or party feeling, sympathized with JEFF. DAVIS in the North, naturally echoed these complaints; and the object of the resolution passed by the House, under the guidance and stimulus of WINTER DAVIS, if it had any object beyond that of damaging the President, was to push the country into an attitude of hostility toward France. The President did not believe that it would be wise for the country to take that position. He did not believe that it would aid the great object of all our efforts—the suppression of the rebellion. On the contrary, he saw clearly that it would hamper and retard, and that it might defeat it altogether. He decided, therefore, and decided wisely, *not to change the policy* he had thus far pursued upon that subject;—and in the dispatch to which Mr. DAVIS takes exception, he simply told the French Government that there was nothing in the action of the House which required him to change it, and that he did not intend to do so.

It suits the present purpose of Mr. DAVIS to represent this as an *apology* to the French Government for the action of the House. This is a perversion of its character. There was nothing in the dispatch open to such a construction. It was simply an *explanation* of the real scope of that action, perfectly true in itself, and called for by the circumstances of the case. No one pretends that it has produced any ill result. No one sees in it anything derogatory to the dignity of the country, or changing in the slightest degree the position and attitude of the Government concerning the action of the French in Mexico.

Mr. DAVIS probably had no other object in pressing this resolution upon the House than the vindication of his own position and the gratification of his personal dislike of the President and Mr. SEWARD. Those professed friends of the Administration who voted for it, did so probably from sympathy with these sentiments. If they meant anything more, let them follow up their vote by corresponding action. Let them take steps to carry out the policy they seem to foreshadow. Let them bring in a bill at once to expel MAXIMILIAN from Mexico, not by resolutions, but by force of arms, and then we shall have a definite and decisive expression of opinion, not only from Congress, but from the country also, upon this subject. As it now stands, the action of the House amounts to little more than a splenetic ebullition against the President, on the part of those who failed to prevent his reelection.

The Latest and Last Aspect of the War.

Upon the close of the year we can congratulate ourselves on certain novel conditions which appear in our military struggle. The Union and rebel armies have confronted each other for three years and eight months, and during that time the intervals have been brief when the Confederates have not had in hand, immediately or prospectively, some scheme for invading the loyal States, for removing the war from their own homes to those of the North. With more or less of force to back it, this threat has always taken a shape sufficiently definite and formidable to compel us to regard it in our offensive operations. Moving against Richmond we have had to look out for Washington, and in one instance the field of battle was suddenly transferred from the banks of the Chickahominy to the Potomac. After the captures of Fort Donelson and Nashville on the Cumberland, and while we were meditating a further advance Southward, we had to retrace our steps in order to cover the line of the Ohio against BRAGG. We defeated armies in the field, we captured armies in their strongholds, but new armies took their places. We flanked them out of their cities, and then they took their turn and flanked us, and we were forced to fight new battles on old fields. The vast extent of territory open to manœuvre, facilitated this sort of military operations, which were repeated so frequently, that it soon appeared inevitable that an advance into the enemy's territory must be followed by a retreat. This led near-sighted military critics here and in Europe to pronounce the war hopeless. Where was to be the end of this alternation perpetually going on, of advance and retrogression? Evidently, cried they, in the exhaustion of both parties.

The rebels have already reached that stage of exhaustion when they are compelled to give up the offensive. EARLY'S career in the Valley, PRICE'S in Missouri, and HOOD'S in Tennessee, have proved but futile attempts to repeat the daring experiments of former times. HOOD'S defeat is in a peculiar manner mortifying to the rebels, who cannot forget that it was accomplished by less than half of the army against which HOOD originally set out after the fall of Atlanta.

From this point the war enters upon a new era, regulated by new conditions. We have taken away from our adversary the power to strike blows. We have utterly deprived him of the initiative of attack. LEE'S army at Richmond is occupied by GRANT'S in such a manner that the rebel General must await blows, while he is helpless to give them; and he must await them where he is. HOOD, with what army he has left him, must soon put himself in a similar position. If he does not, he will exhaust himself all the more rapidly by his daring and imprudence. The two main armies of the Confederacy, therefore, are limited to the exercise of one single function, namely, that of defending themselves and their intrenched position, wherever that may be. They no longer defend the Confederacy. And this happens at just the time when the Confederacy is threatened at every vital point, and more than ever before stands in need of efficient defence. For not only are THOMAS and GRANT striking and preparing to strike the armies opposed to them, but we have *an army of veterans, not less than fifty thousand strong, under Sherman, whose special business it is to strike hard blows* against points as important as they are weakly defended. This army has marched three hundred miles through the very heart of the Confederacy. Savannah is already within its grasp. Charleston will follow ere long. But as if this were not enough, a fleet more formidable than any which we have before sent out, is on its way to operate upon another most important point.

It cannot be long before every port on the Southern coast will be repossessed, and the naval blockade raised. Most of these ports are at the mouths of important rivers leading into the interior of the Southern States. Our naval force, relieved of the blockade, and of all service along the coast, will traverse these rivers to their heads of navigation, cutting off from communication with each other the several sections of the Confederacy. With remarkable facility our armies can then be transported to any desirable point.

The Confederate Government will not be more helpless for the protection of its subjects, white and black, than it will be for retaining them in subjection. The Confederation itself will become a rope of sand, and without question or negotiation, the legitimate authority of the Government will be established.

The Oil Regions.

We devote some space in this issue to a special report of the progress and prospects of oil-digging in Pennsylvania. Among other points, we have a description of the route to the oil regions, the oil creek railroad, the investments which have proved profitable, and those which have proved unprofitable, the industrial picture which the oil regions of Pennsylvania at this moment present, the chances of success for those whose enterprise may tempt them to invest in oil springs, the advancing cost of production, and the increasing cost of the article produced. All these points will be found illustrated without unnecessary detail, and yet with perfect clearness.

Looking over the report, we find that speculation runs to an excess which would do no discredit to the richest mining placers of California or Nevada. A speculator looks at a farm—still in an undeveloped condition as to oil—asks the unsuspecting owner what is his price; finds that it is about six times the price of farming land in districts similarly situated for marketing purposes; pays the farmer $50 or $100 for the privilege of refusing the property within fifteen days; runs it, meanwhile, into the oil-stock market, and endeavors to double the real owner's price on it before the fifteen days have expired. This operation then, is repeated again and again, on a purely speculative basis, until probably the one-hundred-acre lot comes to figure in the market for $100,000.

The industrial part of the enterprise forms a far more agreeable and promising part of the record. The *bona fide* value of this new source of industrial development is already estimated at from forty to fifty million of dollars annually—including the home and foreign consumption. The advance in the price of petroleum, in spite of the rapid increase in production, shows how vast is the market which has to be supplied. Fortunately for the consumer, the oil regions are of almost illimitable extent. If Pennsylvania should show signs of exhaustion, Western Virginia, a large part of Ohio, and many other districts of the Central West give equal, if not greater, promise of overflowing returns for moderate investments. The Kanawha Valley, in Virginia, promises more than any other region yet surveyed. But here the full development of the oil-mining interest will necessarily be subject to the complete restoration of the national authority over all the adjacent territory.

NECROLOGY OF THE SOUTHERN PRISON PENS.—In our supplement, this morning, we print another long list of Union soldiers who have perished miserably in the Southern prisons. The record is a dismal one, but thousands today will refer to it eagerly, yet timidly, in the hope of assuring themselves beyond a peradventure, of the fate of those dear to them, and as to whom their minds have been harassed by conflicting hopes and fears. Alas! to many of our readers this list will bring the confirmation of their worst surmises, and others will turn from its perusal with a sense of relief on finding that the single name for which they have been searching in the long, black roll of the martyrs, is unrecorded. But for this class, although there is yet room for hope, there must still be torturing suspense. Our list is but partial, being transcribed, in the main, from the dingy scraps, uncertain notes and fragmentary records of the comrades of the dead, whose humane desire to keep the roster of the victims was frustrated for lack of the means. It seems to be a part of the rebel policy in the treatment of our captured soldiers, that the dead shall rot in unmarked graves—that their names shall be blotted out with their lives. As far as we can learn, the rebels kept no record themselves of the deaths in the prison-pens, and supplied no writing materials to the hospital attendants, selected from our own men, thus putting it beyond their power to pay this poor tribute of respect to the memories of their comrades. Such meanness as this is characteristic of the Southern "chivalry." It could only be practiced by men who are utterly lost to decency—by men who are so far oblivious of the instincts of gentlemen as to rob their newly-captured prisoners of hats, shoes or meerschaum pipes, or to steal the likeness of a wife and destroy it before the eyes of her husband, accompanying the ruthless act with the indignity of ribald remarks. *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.* Certainly in the light of the facts before us the rebels are already *mad*, and it requires no oracle to tell that the signs of their destruction are now gathering thick and fast.

We have still another list of the dead, and also a list of the living, both of which we shall publish at our earliest convenience. The last comprises the names of the officers now held at Columbia, S. C., including those confined in the City Jail as well as those in the prison pen. The list is valuable as showing the place where these officers may be addressed while they remain in captivity.

SOLDIERS TO THE FRONT.—The Secretary of War has published an order which commends itself to the judgment of every patriotic citizen, whether soldier or civilian. Mr. STANTON announces that every officer and soldier is *now wanted at the front*, and those who are not to-day on duty are ordered immediately to join their respective organizations. Those who neglect to conform with this mandate will find themselves—unless they are detained at home by illness—in the condition of deserters. We should hope that the order will be promptly and cheerfully obeyed by every soldier, whether officer or private, who deserves to wear the Union uniform. The hour of final and glorious success for the national cause hastens with rapid pace. Soldiers, to the front!

INFORMATION WANTED.—We have a favor to ask at the hands of our neighbor, the *World*. Some weeks ago, soon after Gen. SHERMAN left Atlanta, the *World* closed an article upon that movement with the following paragraph:

"The current stories that SHERMAN is on a grand raid, either through the cotton or South Atlantic States in the direction of the gulf or the ocean, *is, of course, sheer bosh*; and why papers like the TIMES should give them currency, now that the election is over, is more than we can understand. *Sooner or later the truth must be known, and it might as well be told at once. We have our own theory* touching Gen. SHERMAN'S movement, which is certainly not toward either Mobile or *Savannah*; but as the Administration seems to wish it to be kept secret for the present, we forbear giving even a hint of his destination. We will soon hear of it through the rebel papers."

If it is not too much trouble we should be obliged to the *World* if it would *now* inform us where SHERMAN *did* go. It must have made our neighbor very uncomfortable to suppress its "own theory" of the movement so long. We hope it will now feel at liberty to relieve itself. We think we can promise that its editor shall not be sent to Fort Lafayette for any disclosures he may make on this subject.

☞ Gen. THOMAS' Christmas present to the wayward sisters—A worsted Hood.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 19.

The Senate assembled at noon with Mr. CLARK, President *pro tem.*, in the chair.

MR. HALE IN HIS SEAT.

Mr. HALE of New Hampshire appeared in his seat.

INDEMNITY FOR LOST UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Union,) presented a petition from the citizens who had lost United States certificates asking for indemnity. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PETITION FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from HENRY WARD BEECHER, and three thousand citizens of New-York praying for the abolition of slavery. It was referred to the Committee on Slavery.

INCREASE OF PAY.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition from the officers of colored troops asking for increase of pay, &c., which was referred to the Military Committee.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. GRIMES presented a petition from the citizens of Iowa asking for the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

RANK AND PAY OF NAVY OFFICERS.

Mr. GRIMES presented a petition from the Acting Assistant Paymasters in the United States Navy, asking that they have the rank and pay of Lieutenants in the navy, which was referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. ANTHONY presented a petition similar to the above, which was similarly referred.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a petition from citizens of Cook County, Illinois, asking for the passage of a Bankrupt law, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PRE-EMPTION CLAIMS.

Mr. HENDRICKS presented a petition from citizens of California in relation to preemption claims in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ALIENS IN THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the House bill, to enable aliens who have served in the army or navy to become citizens of the United States.

The bill was read a first time.

MR. FOOT ASKS TO BE RELIEVED.

Mr. FOOT asked to be relieved from service on the Judiciary Committee, as he was on four other committees, and could not possibly attend to the duties of them all.

Mr. FOOT was relieved accordingly.

MR. HALE EXCUSED FROM SERVING.

Mr. HALE asked to be relieved from service as Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia. There were others who had been on the committee longer than he had, and knew its duties better.

Mr. HALE was relieved accordingly.

THE RANK OF VICE-ADMIRAL.

Mr. GRIMES asked leave to introduce a bill to create the rank of Vice-Admiral in the Navy.

The leave was granted and the bill referred to the Naval Committee.

PROTECTION FOR THE LAKES.

Mr. DOOLITTLE introduced a resolution authorizing the President to expend ten millions of dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary to build fortifications and floating-batteries for the protection of the lakes and frontiers against attacks of piratical and hostile expeditions organized in the British Provinces by enemies of the United States. He wished the resolution referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SUMNER suggested that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. DOOLITTLE had no objection to such a reference.

Mr. SUMNER said the question involved was already before the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs would be the best that could be made. He hoped that the committee would report speedily upon the subject of a general defence of the border. There was a great deal of anxiety on the subject of border defence, and he hoped it would be acted upon promptly.

Mr. HOWARD—I concur entirely with the Senator from Ohio, that the committee to whom this bill shall be referred, will make as early a report as is practicable upon the subject; for, as has been justly observed by the Senator from Ohio, there is great anxiety along the frontier. We are in hourly danger of repetitions of these raids and outrages which have been so frequently committed upon peaceful citizens of the border. I think it is high time there should be an expression of opinion and of feeling on the part of the Congress of the United States, at least by way of remonstrance against these raids and outrages to which I have referred. We must, in order to keep peace along the border, show our power. The lion must show his teeth on this side of the border, and teach these men who have been harboring these rebel vipers in their bosoms, that even Canada, with its pretended neutrality cannot be permitted to be a place of refuge for such characters. I desire to say this much on this occasion. When another occasion shall present itself, I shall go more extendedly into the consideration of the subject.

[The debate was continued at considerable length, but the crowded state of our columns compels us to omit the telegraphic synopsis.]

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATE GOVERNMENT FOR COLORADO.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, introduced a bill to enable the people of Colorado to form a State Government, and it was referred to the Committee on Territories.

REFUGEE INDIANS.

Mr. LANE also introduced a resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certain bonds to pay for the feeding of refugee Indians, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to take up the House joint resolution in reference to adjournment for the holidays, and it was taken up and passed. So when the Senate adjourns on Thursday next, it adjourns to meet on Thursday, Jan. 5, 1865.

GEN. HERRON'S REPORT.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, offered a resolution calling for the report of Major-Gen. HERRON in compliance with orders instructing him to inspect the military Department of Arkansas.

ARRESTS.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, calling for the facts in the case of the arrest of Lieut.-Gov. JACOBS and Col. WOLFORD, of Kentucky, which was objected to, and lies over.

THE CADETS AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) gave notice that to-morrow he would introduce a bill to increase the number of cadets at the Military Academy, and raise the standard of admission.

RECOGNITION OF GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced the petition of the presbytery of Cincinnati, asking for the recognition of the existence of God in the Constitution of the United States. The petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

REIMBURSEMENT OF MISSOURI.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, introduced a bill to reimburse to the State of Missouri money expended for military purposes. Which was referred to the Military Committee.

BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF MISSOURI.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a joint resolution to provide against the periodical invasion of Missouri by the rebels and to protect the interest of the Government on the Western border. It provides for the completion of the Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad to Springfield, Mo., as a means of preventing the invasion of the State.

THE RANK OF VICE-ADMIRAL.

Mr. GRIMES of Iowa, introduced a bill to create the office of Vice-Admiral in the navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A DISQUALIFICATION REMOVED.

On motion, Mr. SUMNER'S bill to remove the disqualification for conveying the mails on account of color, was taken up and passed, yeas 21, nays 5.

THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON called up the Senate joint resolution to free the wives and children of colored soldiers.

Mr. DAVIS moved to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON hoped it would not be so referred. The Committee on Military Affairs had, on three different occasions, reported this resolution or the substance of it in another bill. It simply provided that the wives and children of soldiers of the Republic should be free. We had enlisted many thousands of negroes, and they had done duty in the army; they were highly spoken of by Gens. GRANT, MEADE, BUTLER and BURNSIDE. The country could not to-day dispense with their services without periling our cause. Some of the negroes had been selected for the most important expeditions. It was estimated that from seventy-five to one hundred thousand wives and children of these men were kept in Slavery now, and it was a burning shame to the country, and an indecency to the American people, that it should be so. The bill ought to have passed long ago. A bill was passed at the last session which made the black soldier free whenever he enlisted. Tens of thousands of them had enlisted since the passage of that act. More than twenty thousand slaves, at least, had enlisted since last Winter. There was no doubt about the right of the Government in the case.

Mr. POWELL advocated the reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee, as, also, did Mr HENDRICKS.

Pending the discussion on the subject,

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 19.

MILITARY BILLS.

Mr RICE, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to increase the pay of midshipmen, and for other purposes, also, a bill to create the grade of Vice-Admiral in the navy; also, a bill providing further legislation in regard to the navy and marine corps.

NEW FORM OF OATH FOR JURORS.

Mr. SPALDING introduced a bill prescribing the form of oath to be administered to those who may serve as jurors in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States.

COMMUTATION VALUE OF ARMY RATIONS.

Mr. YEOMAN introduced a bill to define the commutation value of the army ration.

NAVY-YARD FOR CHICAGO.

Mr. ARNOLD introduced a bill to establish a Navy-yard and depot at Chicago, Illinois.

PUBLIC LANDS FOR MICHIGAN.

Mr. UPSON introduced a bill granting alternate sections of public lands to Michigan for the construction of certain railroads in that State, under the act approved June 3, 1856.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution declaring what States are not entitled to representation in the Electoral College.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

Mr. GRINNELL introduced a bill to amend the Revenue laws, by changing the time for levying the tax on whisky.

HARBORS ON LAKES SUPERIOR AND MICHIGAN.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill making appropriation for the repair and preservation of Government harbors on Lakes Superior and Michigan.

A MINING DEPARTMENT.

Mr. COLE, of California, introduced a bill to establish a mining department.

All the above bills were appropriately referred to the Standing Committees.

MR. DAVIS' RESOLUTION AGAIN.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, introduced the same resolution which was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs on Thursday, and laid on the table, declaring Congress has a constitutional right to an authoritative voice in declaring and proclaiming the foreign policy of the United States, &c.

Mr. DAVIS demanded the previous question.

Mr. STEVENS suggested an amendment, striking out the word "President," and inserting the "Executive Department."

Mr. DAVIS accepted the amendment.

Mr. PERIN, of New-York, suggested that the clause and resolution be stricken out, but Mr. DAVIS said he could not agree to strike out the most fundamental principles of the measure.

The demand for the previous question was seconded and carried by a vote of 68 against 43.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion was negatived by a vote of 49 against 73.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—Does the resolution come from the Committee on Foreign Affairs?

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland—No; it was offered by me to-day, as a representative from the Third District of Maryland.

Mr. WASHBURNE—So I supposed, and as a member from Illinois I demand the yeas and nays on it. Shall the main question be now put?

Mr. SCHENCK said he understood the resolution to be the same as was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs on Thursday, and which the House tabled, with the single exception that the words "Executive Department" were substituted for the word "President."

The main question was then ordered to be put, by a vote of 71 against 56.

The question was taken on the first part of the resolution, viz:

Resolved, That Congress has a constitutional right to an authoritative voice in declaring and prescribing the foreign policy of the United States, as well as in the recognition of new Powers and other matters, and that the constitutional duty of the Executive Department in respect that policy not less in diplomatic negotiations than in the use of the national force when authorized by law.

This was agreed to by a vote of 118 yeas against 8 nays.

The question was next put on agreeing to the second branch of the resolution, viz.:

And the propriety of any declaration of any foreign policy by Congress is sufficiently proved by the vote which pronounces it; and such proposition, while pending and undetermined, is not a fit topic for diplomatic explanation with any foreign Power.

Mr. BROOMALL moved to lay this clause on the table; but the question was decided in the negative by a vote of 61 against 66.

The latter branch of the resolution was then agreed to by a vote of 68 yeas, against 58 nays.

BILL TO AMEND THE INTERNAL REVENUE ACT.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to the effect that the act to provide Internal Revenue for the support of the Government, established June 30, 1864, be amended in the fifty-fifth section, by striking out the word "February," wherever it occurs, and inserting in lieu thereof, "January." The second section provides that, in addition to the duty now imposed by law, all spirits of domestic production held for sale on the 1st of January, 1865, shall be subject to a duty of fifty cents per gallon.

Mr. STEVENS asked for immediate action on the bill. The Committee he said, were in favor of changing the time, but opposed the second section, which they had reported merely in obedience to the judgement of the House as expressed in a resolution passed early this session.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, moved the previous question on the entire bill, which the House refused to second by a vote of 46 against 62.

Mr. MORRILL moved to strike out the additional tax on whisky. This was agreed to, yeas 65, nays 60.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Illinois, gave notice that he would offer the proposition at another time.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

THE GALLANT FARRAGUT.—The citizens of Brooklyn who have not yet had the pleasure of looking upon FARRAGUT—the old Viking—may gratify their curiosity and contribute to a worthy charity by attending the grand promenade concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night. The festivities are under the auspices of the Central Union Club, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the destitute families of Brooklyn soldiers. Mrs. FARRAGUT will attend with the Admiral.

THE ADMIRAL FARRAGUT TESTIMONIAL.—In addition to the subscriptions to the Admiral Farragut Testimonial Fund received on Saturday, the following have been made: Livermore Chewes & Co., $500; William Astor, $500; James B. Eads, St. Louis, $100; Simeon Draper, $100; F. W. Worth, $100; Edward Ketchum, $100; Fearing & Dalton, $100; Edward Morgan, $100; Stebbins & Bloodgood, $100; H. F. Morgan, $100; Starks W. Lewis, $100; George C. Ward, $100; John A. Stewart, $100; E. C. Cowdoin, $100; James W. Beekman, $100; Isaac Bell, $100.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Sunday Dec. 18th, 1864.

For some time past financial circles have been slightly agitated upon the subject of the seven-thirty treasury notes issued in 1861, and their relative value to legal tender money, some maintaining that the Government must receive them for duties, precisely as the old "demand notes" were received, while others take the ground that they can and will only be converted into bonds of 1881. The legislation authorising the issue of these seven-thirties of 1861 commences in 1857. On the 23d of December, 1857, the President of the United States approved an act entitled "An Act to Authorize the Issue of Treasury Notes," the sixth section of which reads as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the said Treasury notes shall be received by the proper officers in payment of all duties and taxes laid by authority of the United States; * * * * and of all debts to the United States which may be due and payable at the time when said Treasury notes may be offered in payment thereof." Bearing this piece of legislation in mind, we find in the act of Congress approved July 17, 1861, authorizing the issue of 7-30 Treasury notes, section 10 reading as follows: "That all the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes,' approved Dec. 23, 1857, so far as the same can or may be applied to the provisions of this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived or reënacted."

There is nothing in the act of 1861, or the character of the notes issued under it which would preclude the application of the provision of the act of 1857, as to their being received for duties. All this was when coin was the only "lawful money," or "legal tender." Afterward the act of 25th of February, 1862, made a certain class of Government issues legal tender.

"Of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind, except for interest on bonds and notes which shall be paid in coin, and shall be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid."

To allow the issue of the 7-30s of 1861, which by any proper construction of that and preceding acts, were receivable as dues to be liquidated or redeemed by the issue of 1862, which is *not* receivable as dues, would be at once grossly "unjust and illogical." It would be impairing the obligation of contract prohibited by the Constitution. One is a contract, promise or obligation, which makes them receivable for customs; the other will not, and yet the Government requires they shall be held convertible.

In the case of Thompson & Bro. *vs.* Riggs & Co., lately decided by the Supreme Court, of the District of Columbia, it was distinctly held on an issue made on facts, that a deposit of coin in 1861, could not be paid in legal-tender in 1864, the court sustaining its judgment by the following reasoning:

The clause "legal tender upon all debts, public and private" is selected as the text, by the authority of which the contract under consideration is not to be satisfied in kind, but legal-tender currency, dollar for dollar, to the amount of the deposit. The first objection to this conclusion is, that the parties intended no such thing, and that the parties had the right to determine the point if the subject of the contract and the competency of the party permitted them to make it. The contract which they intended to make, and which they did make, was widely different in value from the one sought to be enforced by such construction of the law. The *language* of the law is "all debts public and private." The *meaning* of the law is "all liquidated indebtedness, public and private." It could never have been designed to break up the expressly stipulated value of a contract. To give it such construction would be to assume the right in the legislature to impair and invalidate the contract which is prohibited by the Constitution. This law does not affect to pronounce what the value of the contract shall be, but when such value is ascertained, now it shall be satisfied. The term "indebtedness," in the sense of the statutes, has no significance until the amount of indebtedness is arrived at by the value fixed to the contract by the parties.

In the act of the 25th of February, 1862, Congress created a special currency, special in its relations to the obligations of and indebtedness to the Federal Government, giving it the office of satisfying debts, taxes, and prohibiting it in the satisfaction of duties and interest upon one class of its bonds, reserving to itself the right to be paid in coin as a distinguished currency, and taking upon itself the obligation to pay in coin as a distinguished currency. Can it be claimed by any fair use of logic that the Government retained to itself the right to make this distinction for itself, and withheld it from the citizen? The very provision that required the duties to the Government to be paid in gold, compelled the citizen to acquire the gold to make the payment, and if the right to receive it is established under the law, the right to purchase gold for the purpose of paying it upon duties is established under the law. The practical result of taking away the right of the party to contract for the purchase and sale of gold would be to defeat the purpose of the Government to collect their revenues in gold. The moment that the citizen ascertains that his contracts in relation to gold were void, gold, instead of making its appearance in the banks and market places of the nation, would find its way into the dark nooks of the earth, available to nobody.

That Congress recognized a distinction in value between the coin and paper currencies of the country, and the rights of parties to contract with reference to that distinction, is manifest not only in the act making treasury notes a legal tender, but in all the contemporary legislation upon the subject.

The facts in this case are not just the facts involved in these bonds, but the principle thus correctly settled is applicable to the case in hand. The act authorizing the Treasury 7-30 issues of 1861 does not in terms make them receivable for dues, but by reference to the statute of 1857, a practice common with legislators, the issue is necessarily placed upon that basis. Now, if a banker cannot satisfy his promises to pay out gold by an offer of legal-tenders, how can the Government satisfy a bond receivable as dues by offering a legal-tender, which on its face is not receivable for dues? The law as well as good faith is against the Government and in favor of the bondholder.

Such seeming to be the law of the case, it becomes a question whether the Government will not yield gracefully the position heretofore assumed, viz.: that these notes are only fundable into bonds of '81, or redeemable in legal tender notes. There are only some $11,000,000 of that issue of '61 now out, the balance having all been exchanged or redeemed. Of this comparatively small amount, the large majority is held by gentlemen who have always been foremost in tendering financial aid to the Treasury during the existing rebellion, and who will be relied on in future when occasion demands. These holders seem disposed to claim their legal rights in this case, and to that end a suit is pending in this city against the Collector of the Port, to test this question. Why not, then, in view of all the circumstances, and the damage that must ensue to the Government credit by any appearance of repudiation, make up a test case to be submitted to the Attorney-General, to the end that all parties may be relieved from the suspense now existing by reason of the variety of opinions on the subject.

Deaths in United States General Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., During Week Ending Dec. 17.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1864.

The following is a list of deaths in the United States General Hospital the week ending Dec. 17:

W Brown, Co I, 117th N Y.	J C Baker, K, 67th Ohio.
H W Stilwell, I, 142d N Y.	N J Vanorden, F, 57th Penn.
E P Adams, H, 19th Wis.	J Tuiley, A, 142d N Y.
T S Conrad, K, 186th Penn.	L Lee, I, 12th U S.
S Williams, E, 45th U S.	W H Tillotson, G, 148th N Y.
D Washington, 29th U S.	T Pickett, H, 9th U S.
G Quick, A, 41st U S.	D Weaver, M, 13th N Y B A.
I J Rodgers, H, 11th Maine.	B Hall, A, 107th U S.
M Jones, E, 5th Mass Col L	C Grimly, F, 27th U S.
F Cole, A, 142d N Y.	J Jenson, F, 2d N H.
H Smith, I, 115th N Y.	J Hughes, F, 17th U S.
J T Orvale, E, 203d Penn.	G W Smith, H, 9th Vt.
T Fowler, H, 92d N Y.	E R Merritt, I, 24th Mass.
H W Sanders, H, 9th Vt.	J Goff, D, 142d N Y.
J Miles, B 3-th U S.	St Pratt, 6th U S Colored.

Nothing of special interest has transpired since the fleet left. All quiet.

A. S. B.

New Preacher.

Rev. JOHN W. CHADWICK, late graduate of the Divinity School at Harvard College, who has been preaching for two months for the Second Unitarian Church of Brooklyn, has received and accepted a unanimous call to the pastorship of the church. He is to be both ordained and installed on the 21st of the month, in which services several of the most distinguished ministers of the Unitarian sect are to officiate, including Rev. Drs. Bellows, Osgood and Frothingham, of this city; Rev. Messrs. Putnam and Blanchard, of Brooklyn; Rev. Samuel Longfellow, of Cambridge, (former pastor of this church, and brother of the poet Longfellow;) Rev. Mr. May, of Syracuse, and Rev. Mr. Collyer, of Chicago—the latter to preach the sermon on the occasion. That Mr. CHADWICK should be asked to succeed Messrs. LONGFELLOW and STAPLES (the two former pastors) is exceedingly complimentary.

Statuary.

Our readers must not forget that Miss HARRIET HOSMER's statue of "Zenobia" is still on exhibition at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. It is in every respect a remarkable production.

The annual parade and banquet of EASTMAN'S National Business College, at Poughkeepsie, takes place this week. HORACE GREELEY delivers an address before the institution on Wednesday evening and Rev. SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, D. D., of this city, on Thursday morning.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

President Petroleum Company.

This company promises to become one of the best-paying and managed in the country. It has an actual working capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, a greater portion of which has already been paid into its treasury, and is now being judiciously expended in the development of its lands, which have been put into the company at cost, being only one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for superior oil-bearing territory. The company has already received an offer for one-quarter of its land, which, if accepted, would pay back to the stockholders the original amount of their subscriptions. Its officers are gentlemen of high standing in the community, which insures its success. For further particulars, we refer to the advertisement in our columns.

Oil Wells.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 56, New-York.

The Company are now ready to grant leases on liberal terms to parties who wish to sink wells. Their lands, underlaid by oil-bearing rock, are situated on the Allegany River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks, embracing an area of ten and one-half miles of

SUPERIOR BORING TERRITORY,

and present great inducements. For terms and particulars apply to JOHN M. CLAPP, Resident Superintendent, at President, Venango County, Penn., or at the office of the Company, as above.

AMORY EDWARDS, President
J. E. CONANT, Secretary.

The Holiday Present most acceptable to a Lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year. Salesrooms No 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name, manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Sutter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A full assortment of the above celebrate Instruments at C. HAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Appropriate Holiday Gifts
Combining instruction with amusement. The celebrated CRAIG MICROSCOPE is mailed, prepaid, for $2 50; or with six beautiful mounted objects for $3 25; with twenty test objects, $5 50. Also the NOVELTY MICROSCOPE, for examining insects, flowers, seed linen, bank bills, &c., is mailed for $2, or with twelve objects for $3 50, by Henry Craig, No. 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Also sold by Fowler & Wells, No. 389, and Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Sewing Machines
To Rent AND For Sale.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 488 Broadway, cor. Broome st.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

$70,000,000 worth of Petroleum was produced in the State of Pennsylvania alone in the past year. At least **$8,000,000** of this was lost by leakage and evaporation, before it reached its destination. Every dollar of this might have been saved by using ROBBINS' HERMETICAL BARREL.
A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary of Hermetical Barrel Co.,
No. 153 Broadway.

Startling! but true.—The Volunteers are braving the dangers of Fever, Scurvy, Wounds and Cholera. Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones to bleach, who, by the aid of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, would have returned to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers, try them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists near in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 80 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Family Sewing of all Kinds Beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine by Mrs S. FRITH, No. 935 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies' own material cut and made up in the latest styles.

A Holiday Present of a Livelihood for life, for $60 to $100. WEED Sewing-Machine Company. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines.
No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Christmas Present.—WILLCOX & GIBBS' NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE. Office, No. 505 Broadway.

333 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—The best fire-proof Safes in the world. Depot, No. 109 Maiden-lane.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and Similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

The Reputation of Dr. Burnett is a Guarantee of the good quality of his manufacture. It is sufficient to say of BURNETT'S Flavoring Extracts, that, for their purpose, they are not inferior to his celebrated Toilet articles.

The Capture of Hood's Whole Army is highly probable. Forrest is reported killed, and his entire force captured. So we go. Success is ever the reward of honorable exertion. We read this lesson not only in war, but in such peaceful victories as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are continually achieving over diseases as obstinate as the rebellion itself.

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 64 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1864.

The Subscription Books for the Reserved Capital Stock of this Company will be closed on the 1st day of January next.

L. H. SIMPSON & CO., Sole Subscription Agent,
No. 64 Cedar-st.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D BARNUM'S "self-sewer." Price only $1 50 with directions. Inventors office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York. Sent by mail. Saves the eyes; no basting.

A Card.
THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No 575 Broadway.
E. A. BROOKS, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore, at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Overshoes to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

"The Lungs."
STRICKLAND'S MILLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is the only sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma and consumption. It never fails to effect a permanent cure.
Dr. STRICKLAND'S TONIC cures the worst cases of Dyspepsia.
For sale by druggists everywhere.
F. C. WELLS CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, wholesale agents.

Holiday Gifts.
E. A. BROOKS would inform those about purchasing Christmas and New-Year's presents, and wish to combine usefulness with beauty in the selection, that he has a large and varied assortment of goods adapted to the present season, which cannot fail to please. Every description of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children, may be found at his establishment, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Dear Sleighers,
who propose to sleigh the dears dashingly, thereby winning golden opinions of the sexe advisable, will find the Arctic fox and white bear robes at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway, very killing and not too expensive.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On Saturday, Dec. 17, CHARLES S. BAILEY, youngest son of Isaac G. and Almeida H. Bailey, aged 2 years and 11 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 26 Leroy-st., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 17, Dr. HENRY WEEKS BROWN, son of the late Stephen Brown, M. D., in the 57th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 154 Bleecker-st., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 10 A. M.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 17, MARTHA J. DOUGHTY, wife of Isaac A. Clark.
Jersey Boston and Baltimore papers please copy.

COWLES.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, CARRIE KITCHEL, youngest child of Silas H. and Henrietta Cowles, aged 3 years, 6 months and 10 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, in Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock.

COGSWELL.—At Staten Island, on Monday, Dec 19, ANNIS, wife of B. F. Cogswell, in the 36th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

DYCKMAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, Mrs. PEGGY DYCKMAN, widow of Abraham Dyckman, deceased
The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, John H. Dyckman, near the village of Yonkers, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Yonkers Depot of the Hudson River Railroad on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train from New-York. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

DAVIDSON.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, MARGARET JANET, daughter of Thomas and Mary E. Davidson, aged 2 years, 7 months and 22 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 3 North Oxford st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DUKE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 19, MARY ANNE, beloved wife of John Duke, in the 2d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and also the friends of her mother, Mrs. Mitchel, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 744 East 9th-st., on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment.

ELLISON.—On Saturday, Dec. 17, CHARLES ELLISON, aged 46 years, son of the late Benjamin Ellison, of Jericho, Long Island
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 199 East 14th-st., at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 21st inst

ENYARD.—At Fort Richmond, S. I., on Sunday, Dec. 18, Mrs. ANN ENYARD, in the 92d year of her age.
Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, John M. Enyard, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Fort Richmond.

HAIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 17, MARY HAIGHT, daughter of the late Benjamin Haight, in the 61st year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely.

FOGO.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, THOMAS FOGGO, in the 34th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 39 Vestry-st.

FURMAN.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 18, MARY WYETT, daughter of Ann B. and the late Samuel Furman, in the 15th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 12 West 26th st. Remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment on Wednesday.

GILL.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, PETER D., son of Peter and Margaret Gill, aged 6 years, 8 months and 18 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 626 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GRIVET.—On Monday, Dec. 19, Mrs. MARIA GRIVET, aged 69 years.
Her remains will be taken from her residence, No. 449 West 35th st., to Cypress Hills Cemetery, for interment, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time and place her friends are invited to attend.

HADAWAY.—On Sunday, Dec 18, at Stony Brook, L. I., SARAH M., wife of Francis Hadaway, aged 19 years and 1 months.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, without further notice.

HOPSON.—On Monday, Dec. 19, HENRY HOPSON, of consumption.
The officers and Patriarchs of Lebanon Encampment, No. 12, I. O. of O. F., will meet at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Patriarch, HENRY HOPSON. By order C. P.
R. G. MILLARD, Fin. Scribe.

LORTON.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 18, Mrs. ANN LORTON, widow of the late John Lorton, in the 67th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, George and John, are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 156 West Broadway, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

MOORE.—On Monday, Dec. 19, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Jeremiah G. and Jane Moore, aged 3 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Wednesday, the 21st, at 1 o'clock, from No. 139 East 26th-st.

MANN.—At the residence of her son-in-law, J. B. Simpson, in West Farms, on Saturday, Dec. 17, FRANCES, relict of the late Samuel Mann, in the 76th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Morrisania depot to meet the 10.30 A. M. train from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad.

NICHOLSON.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 17, ROBERT NICHOLSON, in the 57th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. C. Beers, No. 255 West 23d-st., on Tuesday morning, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock.

PREVOST.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, in the 64th year of her age, Miss THEODOSIA PREVOST, daughter of John Barlow Prevost, formerly of New-York.
Funeral services will take place at her house, near Englewood, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, where all friends and relatives are invited to attend.

THOMAS.—At Elizabethtown, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 17, MARY C. THOMAS, wife of James P. Thomas, and daughter of the late Isaac Carow, of New-York, in the 46th year of her age.
The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, John and Charles Carow, and of her brothers in law, Edward F. Sanderson, Wm. W. Thomas and H. Seaman Thomas, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, without further invitation.

VARIAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, RICHARD Varian, in the 63d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 27 West 24th st., without further invitation.
VAN IDERSTINE.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday evening, Dec. 18, Mr. PETER VAN IDERSTINE, Sr., aged 69 years, 8 months and 18 days
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 109 South 3d-st., near 5th-st., without further invitation.
WAIT.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 18, VIOLET, wife of George Wait, aged 43 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 424 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED
BIOKRENE,
OR
LIFE REJUVENATOR.
The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.
TO FEMALES,
This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish dyspepsia forever.
One dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; H. T. HEMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway.
Sent by express anywhere, by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

WILL BE PUBLISHED TUESDAY, THE 20TH,
The new work, by the author of "The Schonberg-Cotta family," "The Early Dawn," &c.,
DIARY OF
MRS. KITTY TREVYLYAN,
A STORY OF THE TIMES OF
WHITFIELD AND THE WESLEYS.
With a preface by the author for our American edition.
1 vol. 12mo. $1 75.
Like that remarkable work, "The Cotta Family," but more intimately connected with our own times, this volume is associated with a period of history where the deep currents of social and religious life were moved. The unsurpassed power of the author in the impersonation of ideas and character, and all the marked features of genius and style, which have captivated so many thousand readers of the "Cotta Family," embracing all degrees of culture and variety of sentiments, abound in this new production.
From necessity the publication of the above is delayed until Wednesday, the 21st. M. W. DODD,
No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

ANNUAL OPENING
OF
FINE FANCY GOODS
AND
CHRISTMAS TOYS,
AT
NO. 43 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.
Our annual display of Holiday Goods will begin on MONDAY, the 19th inst., for which we have provided a much larger variety than ever of new and choice goods.
We advise our friends to come as early as possible, and thus avoid the inconvenience and delay occasioned by the crowd of late purchasers.
An experienced detective will be in attendance.
Goods sent to all parts of the city free of expense.
J. M. BOWEN & CO.,
late Peter Tiers & Co., No 43 Maiden-lane, New-York,
Importers and Jobbers of French, English and German Fancy Goods and Toys.

HANDSOME DECORATED DINNER SETS.
$50 TO $700
100 VARIETIES.
Positively the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT we have ever offered. Also,
BRONZE AND MARBLE MANTEL SETS, GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c.
E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome.

DEVLIN & CO.
Having determined to carry over no heavy Goods, beg to announce their usual
WINTER REDUCTION
ON ALL
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING,
to continue in its operation until the close of the year.
As the present indications favor an additional rise in the value of all Woolen fabrics, we would commend this opportunity to the attention of all buyers of WINTER WEAR.
This REDUCTION will apply alike to the
CUSTOM, READY-MADE AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS
of both our stores.
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,
FOR
HEATING AND COOKING.
Every stove warranted as represented.
Call or send for descriptive catalogues.
EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 47th-st and 4th-av. Sold by druggists.

OPEN IN THE EVENINGS,
DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.
A VERY LARGE STOCK, AT LOW PRICES,
OF
BEAUTIFUL DINNER AND TEA SERVICES,
BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
GROUPS AND FIGURES.
Glass Engraved on the premises.
Sets of Glass Made and Cut to Order.
OVINGTON BROS.,
Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.
J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer of
CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.,
No. 203 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE, and sent to all parts of the country at the lowest trade prices.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' MEMORIAL.
The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on
FREE EXHIBITION,
by order of the Special Committee having charge of the same, at the piano warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., No. 544 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

THE USEFUL AND THE BEAUTIFUL COMBINED.—Beside books, albums, pictures, microscopes, &c., Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York, have busts of different sizes of Psyche, Sabrina, Apollo, Diana, Flora, Clytia, Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Burns, Byron, Plato, Homer, Virgil, Socrates, Raphael, Schiller, Goethe, Washington, Webster, Franklin, etc. Suitable for the library, reading-room, public hall or drawing-room.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR should be in everybody's house. It is an INVALUABLE cure for inflammation of every kind; always heals burns WITHOUT A SCAR; cures rheumatism, chilblains, corns, cuts and bruises. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents per box. General Depot No. 43 Liberty-st.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!—RUBBER Sole Balmorals for Ladies, Misses and Children. These shoes are the pleasantest, cheapest, and most durable ever worn. Warranted to wear six months and over. Only look at them, and you will have no other. For sale by WM. T. ALLEN, Agent, No. 377 Bowery and 200 3d-av.

CITY RAILROADS.—A TICKET OFFICE FOR the different lines has been opened at the store of P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, No. 3 Park-row.

I.
FOREST PICTURES IN THE ADIRONDACKS. By JOHN A. HOWE. With Original Poems, by ALFRED B. STREET. Containing sixteen full-page views of Adirondack Scenery, engraved and printed in the most perfect manner. Quarto, cloth, gilt, $4 50; morocco, $8.

II.
WAR LYRICS; A selection of Lyrics on the War, illustrated by the matchless pencil of F. O. C. DARLEY. Quarto, cloth, gilt, $2 50; morocco, $8.

THESE TWO VOLUMES ARE AMONG THE MOST ARTISTIC AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY SERIES OF THE YEAR. THEY COMMEND THEMSELVES TO THE FRIENDS OF AMERICAN ART. PRINTED ON HEAVY TONED PAPER, AND BOUND IN ELEGANT STYLE.
JAMES G. GREGORY, Publisher.
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Consisting of clocks, bronzes, fine fans, vases, card receivers, gilt goods, opera-glasses, work, jewel and odor-boxes, dressing-cases, velvet and leather bags, fancy combs, hairpins, head ornaments and a variety of articles suitable for presents.
For sale by the importers, AT RETAIL, during the Holidays.
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COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
The great panacea for every affection of the THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
It does not dry up the cough, but loosens it, and cleanses the Lungs of all impurities.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by druggists and apothecaries generally.

WINTER.
If you want Overcoats, also good warm Winter Clothing, in every variety, and at prices less, also Children's Clothing, go to
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the city.

**FURNITURE.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—One of the striking literary signs of the times is the extraordinary sudden passion now exhibited by book buyers and collectors for choice editions, of limited quantity and tasteful execution, which reproduce rare historical tracts or manuscripts illustrative of American history, especially of the Revolutionary era. The number of these now and recently executed for printing clubs and private gentlemen is very great. The press of Mr. JOEL MUNSELL, of Albany, is a favorite medium for this class of books, but most printers, with any pretensions to the execution of fine work, have been more or less employed in this manner. A "Franklin Club" at Philadelphia, formed on the model of "The Bradford Club" of New-York, is the latest established of the printing societies. It has already issued its first volume. Among the private enterprises of the kind may be mentioned a report of a very scarce little book, exceedingly curious from its connexion with the life of AARON BURR and New-York society of the past Revolutionary times. "Memoirs of Mrs. COGHLAN, (daughter of the late Major MONCRIEFFE,) written by herself, and dedicated to the British nation, being interspersed with anecdotes of the late American and French wars, with remarks moral and political." It is undertaken by Mr. T. H. MORRELL, of Fulton-street. The edition, got up in superior style, is limited to one hundred copies, in octavo, and twenty on large paper, in quarto, at the prices respectively of five and ten dollars. Only a few remain uncontracted for.

—The plan of a gigantic enterprise has been promulgated at Paris, where it is intended to publish a monstrously voluminous Encyclopedia, which is to comprise the whole knowledge of humanity. The well-known financiers, the brothers PEREIRE, who founded the "Credit Mobilier," and rank among the millionaires of the empire, are the responsible parties; and no means will be wanting to the efficient prosecution of the work. A vast number of editors are to be engaged, and a corresponding sum of money is to be placed at their disposal. The whole work, it is thought, will extend to two hundred volumes, the first of which is shortly to appear.

—The remains of the Aspinwall Library, consumed by the fire in Broadway, (as recently mentioned in our "Gossip,") drenched with water and charred by fire when dug out of the ruins, were sold by weight to a dealer in paper-refuse in Elm-street. There some of our keen-scented antiquarians got wind of them, and a new *chasse aux bibliographes*, worthy of the pen of another Abbé RIVE, was the result. We have heard great things of the treasures disinterred by patience and perseverance from the smouldering heap, and, as a specimen, know that a literary gentleman secured a volume of JEFFERSON'S works, with long and interesting marginal MS. notes in the autograph of, and signed by, the poet COLERIDGE. These will probably be printed in the *Historical Magazine*. The purchase was a fortunate one for the waste-paper dealer, as the second-hand booksellers followed hard upon the private collectors, and cleared off everything that was not utterly ruined.

—One of the most interesting papers read at the late Bath meeting of the British Association, before the Geographical Section, was the report by Lord MILTON and Dr. CHEADLE, of their expedition across the Rocky Mountains into British Columbia, by the Yellow Head or Leather Pass. The journey was undertaken with a view to discover the shortest route between the Red River settlement and the gold districts of British Columbia. The pass by which they crossed the Rocky Mountains was far to the north of those usually traveled, and the following route by the Thompson River had never before been attempted, owing to the dense growth of the primitive forest, and the dangerous navigation of the streams. It was successfully accomplished by Lord MILTON and his companion, though not without the loss of nearly all their baggage and provisions, and several narrow escapes of life; but they had the satisfaction of discovering the best and most practicable line of communication from Canada to British Columbia.

LYRA AMERICANA, or VERSES OF PRAISE AND FAITH FROM AMERICAN POETS. Selected and arranged by Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, M. A. 1-mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This is a more satisfactory volume than its companion, recently noticed in this paper, as regards its editing. The materials are selected from a wide range of writers, including representations from almost every denomination of Christians known among us, from R. W. EMERSON and Miss FULLER to Bishop ONDERDONCK, Father PISE, N. P. WILLIS and Gen. DIX. This shows remarkable liberality of sentiment in a high churchman, such as the editor proclaims himself to be in his preface. He asserts for American poetry a higher degree of originality than the collection itself will justify. His remarks on the peculiarities of our religious verse—its want of spiritual warmth and unction, and the preponderance in it of ethical speculation, are just and discriminating. In its direct inspiration from nature, he finds a compensation for the absence of the historical background of ecclesiastical and liturgical tradition, and finish of versification incompatible with the conditions of a new country.

A Stolen Child.

On the 28th of last month, a girl four years of age, named MARY ANN CAGNEY, was stolen from the street, where she was playing, in Avenue C, near Eighth street. She is the daughter of Mr. WM. CAGNEY, of No. 78 Avenue C. The parents were naturally much excited when they learned their little girl was missing. The police and the police telegraph were day after day consulted, but nothing could be learned in relation to the child. Mr. CAGNEY, the father, a week ago received some information that induced him to believe his daughter was in Buffalo. He went thither, but after making the most diligent inquiries he returned to this city without having obtained any clue to his child.

Meantime Capt. WALLING, of the Twentieth Precinct, had not been idle. This officer, with the aid of Sergeant PETTY, on Saturday, succeeded in recovering the child and arresting AUGUST AICKLE and MARY, his wife, also a girl aged 16 years, named ANNIE DUSOLT, all of whom are Germans. From the reports made by the police, it appears that AICKLE and his wife, having no children of their own, were exceedingly desirous to adopt one. With this view they had from time to time applied at the different charitable institutions of this city, but without success. Finally AICKLE and his wife determined to steal a child, and for this purpose they employed the girl ANNIE DUSOLT. The latter coaxed the child into a candy store, and subsequently to the house of AICKLE. The three prisoners were yesterday afternoon arraigned before Justice DOWE at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and, after a preliminary examination, they were committed to prison. The penalty for kidnapping a child is, by the statute of this State, ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH MERINOES! At $1 10, worth $1 75 a yard.
FRENCH MERINOES at $1 25, worth $2 a yard.
FRENCH MERINOES at $1 50, worth $2 25 a yard.
FRENCH MERINOES at $1 75, worth $2 50 a yard.

Ladies will find at our store the largest stock of the above goods to be found in the city of New-York.

ALSO,

BLACK ALPACAS at 50c., worth 70c. a yard.
BLACK ALPACAS at 62½c, worth 87½c. a yard.
BLACK ALPACAS at 75c., worth $1.
at $1, worth $1 35.

ALSO,

BLACK AND COLORED PARAMATTAS at 50c., 62½c., 75c., 88c. and $1. Just purchased at auction.

ALSO

THREE CASES OF NEW DRESS GOODS at 50c., sold within two months at 87½c.

BRILLIANT PRINTED MOUSSELINE DELAINES at 40c. a yard.

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AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST
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OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACKS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH, FANCY AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS, INCLUDING A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES FOR CARRIAGE, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR.

ALSO, AT STORES
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

10,000 CHEAP DRESSES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
PUT UP IN DRESS LENGTHS, AND ARRANGED ON THE CENTRE-TABLE, FOR CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS.
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ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN LACES,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, POINTS, CAPES, FLOUNCES, BARBES, COIFFURES, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, FANS, &c., &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, LOOPS, TASSELS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
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Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GREATLY BELOW COST!
EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
LADIES' ELEGANT BREAKFAST ROBES, RICH VALENCIENNES AND MUSLIN WAISTS, CHILDREN'S CLOTH AND POPLIN SUITS, BOYS' OVERCOATS, MISSES' CLOAKS, ETC. CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS, INFANTS' TOILET BASKETS, INFANTS' RICH EMBROIDERED CLOAKS, INFANTS' ROBES, SLIPS, SACQUES, ETC., ETC.
COMPLETE OUTFITS IN UNDER-CLOTHING, READY MADE OR MADE TO ORDER, BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

GREAT ANNUAL REDUCTION
DURING THE HOLIDAYS
IN
LADIES' CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES AND CIRCULARS,
AT
GEO. CAREY'S,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
and Nos. 3-4 and 3-6 CANAL-ST.

The PUBLIC are RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that they have now an OPPORTUNITY OF PURCHASING WINTER GARMENTS at such REDUCED PRICES that the most skeptical cannot fail to discover that they are the CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOAKS IN THE CITY.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st.,
New-York.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
FOR OUR HOLIDAY-TRADE.
NEW STOCK OF
SUPERFINE VELVET BEAVER BASQUES, ALL SIZES.
FRENCH BEAVER BASQUES, ALL SIZES,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER BASQUES, ALL SIZES.
ALSO
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
VELVET BEAVER SACQUES.
CHINCHILLA BEAVER SACQUES.
FRENCH BEAVER SACQUES,
Rich and elegantly trimmed with Paris ornaments of the newest styles.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery (near Houston-st.)

FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
AT GAYNOR'S,
NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS just received, also a magnificent variety of hand-made
FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS
in all sizes.
The Trade supplied on
LIBERAL TERMS.
GAYNOR, No. 768 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
We shall offer, at greatly reduced prices, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, our large stock of
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
consisting of all sizes ladies', gent's and children's tape-bordered, hemstitched, printed, and embroidered, and of the newest and best styles, in great variety.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
AND
NAPKINS,
to match all the different sizes, suitable for "Dinners" and "Suppers," of the best qualities and the newest patterns. Also, Doyles, Lunch Cloths and Napkins, Chocolate Napkins, fine Bed Linens and Towels, in great variety, just opened for the coming Holidays. Persons wishing to make presents in the above line of goods, will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Has an elegant assortment of
PARIS CLOAKS FOR THE SEASON.
ALSO,
VERY STYLISH GOODS PERFECTED TO ORDER,
AND
OPERA CLOAKS, unequaled in this city.
No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

FLOOR LINENS.
All widths, suitable for dancing cloths, made and put down, if required.
PATON & CO.,
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PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
will offer on MONDAY, Dec 5, their large and finely-assorted stock of
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
to which they have just received large additions of the newest and richest styles in tapestry velvet, embroidered, printed and damask, suitable for the approaching holidays.

LACE CURTAINS.
New designs, just received.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

MACHINE NEEDLES.
HAND NEEDLES.
BARTLETT'S Needle Factory, No. 442 Broadway.
BACKLE PINS.
GILL PINS, &c., &c.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Silks, Baskets, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes. Ladies' ready-made Under Garments. Fluted Ruffs.
Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
HOLIDAY GOODS,
HOLIDAY GOODS NOW OPENING,
FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.
WE ARE NOW OPENING
THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF
HOLIDAY GOODS
WE HAVE EVER EXHIBITED,
CONSISTING OF
JEWEL BOXES,
GLOVE BOXES,
PERFUME BOXES,
WORK BOXES,
WRITING CASES,
DRESSING CASES,
CIGAR HOLDERS,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
AND A FULL AND GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
ORNAMENTS IN
ALABASTER,
PARIAN MARBLE,
ROSEWOOD
BLACK WALNUT,
IVORY,
BRONZE AND
LAVA
15,000 WAX DOLLS,
STAGES OF INFANCY, IN ALL THE DIFFERENT
FROM THE INFANT THAT CRIES
TO THE YOUNG MISS THAT LISPS
PAPA AND MAMMA,
IN ALL THE DIFFERENT SIZES,
COSTUMES AND COLORS,
BLUE EYES,
BROWN EYES,
BLACK EYES,
EYES THAT OPEN AND SHUT,
REAL CURLY HAIR AND
HAIR A LA WATERFALL.
ALSO,
EVERY VARIETY OF EMPRESS AND
BISQUE DOLLS,
FROM ONE INCH
TO THREE FEET LONG.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
EVERY CONCEIVABLE KIND OF TOY, FROM
ONE SHILLING UPWARD.
FURNITURE SETS,
WOOLY ANIMALS OF ALL SIZES,
NOAH'S ARKS,
CUPS AND BALLS,
BATTLEDORE AND SHUTTLECOCK,
SKIPPING-ROPES,
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DOMINOES,
CRIBBAGE,
CHESS,
GAMES,
ALPHABET BLOCKS,
VILLAGES,
TOWNS AND
CITIES,
ZOUAVE CAMPS
FORTS,
ARTILLERY,
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GIFT BONES,
BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
BEDSTEADS,
SHEEPFOLDS,
FARMS,
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DONKEYS,
CROWING ROOSTERS,
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EATING CATS,
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PUNCH AND JUDY,
and RAILROAD TRAINS.
CHINA MUGS
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CHINA DINNER SETS,
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CHINA ORNAMENTS,
IVORY,
SANDAL WOOD and
EBONY FANS,
and in addition,
INNUMERABLE OTHER ARTICLES
in the same line,
BEYOND OUR FEEBLE POWERS OF DESCRIPTION.
Also,
BUGLE AND BEAD GIMPS,
EPAULETS and
CLOAK TRIMMINGS
in great variety.
Also,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
YANKEE NOTIONS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY and DRESSING COMBS,
ALL THE NEW STYLES OF BUTTONS,
SQUARE BUTTONS, in
PEARL, STEEL and JET.
Also,
THE FINEST LINE OF
EMBROIDERED LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS,
BUFFED LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS,
BUTTERFLY LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS,
HEM-STITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS,
PLAIN AND COLORED BORDER SHEAR,
HEM-STITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS,
GENTS' HEM-STITCHED LINEN HDKFS,
GENTS' COLORED BORDER HEM-STITCHED LINEN HDKFS,
GENTS' SILK HDKFS,
CHILDREN'S HEM-STITCHED LINEN HDKFS,
PLAIN LINEN HDKFS,
at every price.
REAL LACES,
REAL LACE VEILS,
REAL LACE BARBES,
POINT COLLARS AND SETS,
POINT DE RENNELLES COLLARS AND SETS,
POINT APPLIQUE COLLARS AND SETS,
GUIPURE COLLARS AND SETS,
REAL LACE TRIMMED SETS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH NEEDLE-WORK,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
BANDS, EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
CASHMERE SCARFS, all sizes.
Also, a complete line of
LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
LINEN DIAPER,
TOWELING,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
WHITE GOODS,
and a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also,
A full line of new styles of
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
at remarkably low prices.
Also,
PLAIN HAT RIBBONS,
FANCY HAT RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
BONNET SILKS,
MARCELLINE SILKS, &c.
Also,
A fine assortment of
FRENCH FLOWERS,
OSTRICH FEATHERS,
PLUMES DE COQUE
POLISH PLUMES,
MILITARY PLUMES,
WINGS,
POMPONS, &c.,
all the latest styles of
BEAVER AND FELT HATS.
Also,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
MERINO UNDERWEAR,
ALEXANDRAS,
SONTAGS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
SEA FOAM HOODS,
CLOUDS,
NUBIAS,
and every variety of woolen goods.
OUR BEST QUALITY
LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES,
WE ARE CLOSING
AT FIFTY CENTS PER PAIR
less than the usual price, black, white, and all shades of modes, parti-colors, &c.
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
NEAR FOURTEENTH-STREET.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.
Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate presents, especially for the approaching
HOLIDAYS,
for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, antiquarians, virtuoso and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT (858), BROADWAY.
Just opened, unique French fans at every price. Chinese ditto. Indian Bird fans; Shaker fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.
A Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.
NOTICE.—The store will remain open evenings to January 1st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. ALLEGER'S, Nos. 860 and 862 Broadway, 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
you can undoubtedly purchase the cheapest goods in the city. We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down town jobbers sell whole pieces.
Our stock of Felt and Beaver Bloomers cannot be equaled. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 311 and 313 Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HOLLIDAY AND OPERA BONNETS,
WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

FRENCH MILLINERY BELOW COST—Mrs. DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place, respectfully informs ladies preparing for the holidays, that, in order to close the business of the season, she now offers her rich selection of Visiting and Reception bonnets at prices much below cost.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 353 BROADWAY,
(Between Leonard and Franklin sts.)
Are now offering their large stock of DRESS GOODS, bought principally at auction, at a great sacrifice on the cost of importation—consisting in part of
SILKS, in great variety,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IRISH POPLINS, PLAID POPLINS,
MERINOES, VALENCIAS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
PRINTED DELAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
Also, the largest assortment of fine quality
KID GLOVES,
At half the cost of importation, having purchased at auction the entire stock of several importers.
The quality LADIES' UNDRESSED KID GLOVES at $1, worth $1 75.
MANCHETTE KID GLOVES at $1 25, worth $2 25.
MANCHETTE WHITE, BLACK and assorted colors.
EVENING WHITE AND BLACK, $1 50, worth $2 50.
WOOL GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, at half price.
GENTLEMEN'S KIDS in White and assorted colors, at $1 50, worth $2 50.
ALSO,
HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND SCARFS at low prices.
Also, will put up several thousand
DRESS PATTERNS,
With prices marked in plain figures, on separate counters, for the convenience of customers.
SHAWLS
In every variety of quality and price.
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS
Of the newest and most fashionable styles.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
Different from those of any other house in the city. Also, reception and carriage cloaks, misses and children's empress suits. CHARLOTTE G. SMITH.
No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

DEYTON & JOHNSTON, NO. 274 BOWERY, have now opened an entirely new stock of BLACK and COLORED SILKS, BOUGHT AT AUCTION, at very
DECIDED BARGAINS!
BLACK GROS DE RHINE SILKS, at $1 25 to $1 75.
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, at $1 62½ to $2.
RICH TAFFETA DE LYONS, at $2 50, worth $3 50.
HEAVY GROS GRAIN SILKS, at $2 50 to $3
TAFFETA IMPERIAL, (Paris quality,) at $3 50 to $6; cost to import, $4 75 to $8 50.
COLORED SILKS—new and fashionable colors—at $1 50, $1 75 and $2—worth from $2 25 to $3 a yard.
EVENING SILKS—choice colors—very cheap.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

POLITICAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE UNION PARTY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the State Central Committee to settle and adjust all difficulties and reorganize the Union party of the City and County of New-York, have agreed upon a plan of reorganization, which we have submitted to the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee, and which has been approved by said committee, and is as follows:

FIRST—The organization to be by Assembly Districts.

SECOND—The organization to be represented in a Central Committee, to be composed of seven delegates from each Assembly District, and each Local Assembly organization to have a President First and Second Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer.

And for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing plan of organization, the undersigned have appointed two persons residing in each Assembly District, who are each authorized to appoint a clerk to assist them in making the enrollment.

The enrollment to be made as follows: One Clerk shall take and enter in a book the name and residence of each person presenting himself to be enrolled in one book, and the other Clerk shall enter the name and residence in another book alphabetically arranged, before the next name is recorded.

When the enrollment is completed, the Inspectors shall seal up each book before adjourning, in the presence of those in attendance by binding it with tape and signing their names across the seal, and said books shall not be opened until after any pretence whatever until the opening of the polls for the election.

The enrollment to take place at the places hereafter designated, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 21st and 22d of December, 1864, from 6 to 10 o'clock P. M., and the election to be held at the same place, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 23d of December, the polls to be open from 6 to 10 P. M.

All persons who shall affirm that they voted for and supported Abraham Lincoln for President, at the last Presidential election, shall be enrolled, and be entitled to vote at the Primary election. The Inspectors shall provide a box, in which they shall deposit the ballots, and each man's name, as he votes, shall be checked on the alphabetical roll. At the closing of the polls the ballots shall be counted by the Inspectors, and the result publicly announced. The Inspectors shall then prepare and certify duplicate credentials of the delegates elected to the Central Committee, one copy to be handed to William R. Stewart, at No. 113 West 33d-st., the other to Rufus F. Andrews, at No. 47 Wall-st., on Saturday, the 24th day of December, instant.

The Inspectors shall also prepare and certify duplicate copies of the names of the officers elected for the local organizations, and present the same to the aforesaid persons. The roll-books shall be immediately delivered to the Recording Secretary elected in each Association on the announcement of the result.

There shall be but one ballot, and the names of all persons to be elected at the primary election shall be written or printed thereon.

The following persons have been selected as Inspectors for the several Assembly Districts, and the following places are hereby designated as places of enrollment and for primary elections:

INSPECTORS.	PLACE OF MEETING.
1st—Matthew C. Fordham, C. F. E. Ilender,	No. 4 New Chambers-st.
2d—Augustus P. Green, Michael J. Ryan,	No. 398 Pearl-st.
3d—Joseph B. Taylor, Nathan C. Kingsley,	Fifth Ward Hotel.
4th—William Hutton, Chas. H. Hall,	No. 68 East Broadway, Botanic Hall.
5th—Andrew Bleakley, C. T. Holmanus,	No. 185 Spring-st.
6th—George W. Kirk, David Miller,	No. 274 Grand-st.
7th—John Keyser, James M. Murray,	Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av.
8th—John F. Seymour, Henry A. Smith,	Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton sts.
9th—John Lindsay, H. L. Hale,	No. 245 8th-av.
10th—Daniel Sullivan, Frederick C. Wagner,	4th-st., corner of Broadway.
11th—John V. Gridley, Alexander Wilder,	34th-st. and 8th-av.
12th—Artimus Reybert, Edward Silleck,	4th-st. and Avenue C, Constant's Hall.
13th—William J. O'Brien, Alexander Lamont,	No. 683 8th-av.
14th—William Richardson, E. Delafield Smith,	23d-st. and Broadway.
15th—Thomas B. Asten, John H. White,	No. 435 4th-av.
16th—J. W. T. Van Riper, Allen Cooper,	Dingeldein's Hall.
17th—Stephen Knapp, John H. Porter,	Washington Hall, Harlem.

The delegates elected to the Central Committee will meet the undersigned at the Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on Thursday evening, Jan. 5, 1865, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to answer to their names as they are called, and to organize said committee.

The President elect of each Association will call a meeting of said Association on some evening during the second week in January, 1865, at such place as he may designate.

The Inspectors heretofore named will meet the undersigned at the Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to receive the books for the enrollment.

The undersigned earnestly request all citizens who voted the Union ticket at the November election to enroll themselves in their respective Assembly Districts and aid in organizing and sustaining an effective Union organization.

WM. R. STEWART,
RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

ELEVENTH WARD—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Union Executive Committee of the 11th Ward will be held at No. 21 Avenue D, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock.
JOHN T. HARDING, Chairman.

SHIPPING.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship MELVILLE, WATLINGTON, Master, will sail for Port Royal, S. C., on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 6, East River. For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COTTON PLANTATIONS—THE ADVERtiser was interested in working a Plantation this year under the free labor system, which has proved a success, and will leave in a few days for a crop next year, additional capital would be acceptable. Several most respectable merchants are interested. For information address Box No. 586 Post Office, New-York.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE—4TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.—One first floor on the avenue to let; front room 21x24, rear room 14x18, communicating with two clothes-closets, bath-room, &c., adjoining. The fine parlors on 24th-st. will be let to a family who have no small children, on favorable terms. Also, accommodations for man and wife from $25 to $75 per week. Transient Board $3 per day.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, DEC. 16, IN VICINITY OF Fifth-avenue Hotel, a small SKY-TERRIER DOG, answering to the name of "Gip." His hair was long and light yellow. The finder will receive a reward by returning it to No. 41 West 23d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
CHOICE IMPORTATION OF THE HIGHEST GRADES OF CHAMPAGNE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.
CHOICE IMPORTATION OF THE HIGHEST GRADES OF CHAMPAGNE, being one entire shipment of Dinet Fils & Co., comprising 125 cases quarts and pints, in double and single packages. The reputation of this wine is well known as being one of the finest sparkling wines imported to this market.
Also, OLD WINES AND LIQUORS from the Estate of the late SAMUEL GLOVER, viz.: 15 dozen Madeira, Williams & Co., Boston; 70 bottles old Port, bottled, and 70 bottles old Port, bottled, London, Hills & Underwood; 2 dozen R Madeira, 1-half-gallons, Magnums do., 1 dozen do no marks; 2 dozen fine Amontillado, vin., 1821, bottled 1834; 8 demijohns old Brown Sherry, Maclean & Co., 1847; Dutch Imperial Cordial and Curacoa; 20 dozen Val-de-Penas & Lamberger Irish; 31 gallons old Pale Otard Dupuy & Co. Brandy, 1856, sold by order of executors.
Also by order of C. F. LOOSEY, Esq., all the Wines, Liquors, and choice Segars belonging to the Estate of the late COUNT NICHOLAS de GIORGA, Austrian Minister to the United States, consisting of choice Chateau Lafitte, St. Julian, Chateau Leoville and Chateau Yquem Moet and Chandon Cremanle, Rose and Stillery, Mossens Champagne, Old Port and Sherry, Old Cognac Brandy, 1827. Cluetreuse, all in bottles; 4,000 of the choicest HAVANA SEGARS, Bezalias, de Londres, Carolorus and Cilindrados, all imported for his private use by the late owner.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
AUCTION SALE OF FINE ORIGINAL MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, FRIDAY, Dec. 16, at 11 o'clock, at their Gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of original modern oil paintings, of the French, English, Dusseldorf, Dutch, German and American Schools, all of which are guaranteed original, and recently imported from Europe by the following eminent artists, viz:

VERBOCKHOVEN,	KOEK KOEK,
GIRARD,	KRIESEMAN,
CARRABAIN,	VERHOVEN BALL,
Professor JAUFFMAN, of Dusseldorf,	
VANDER HAGEN, of Dusseldorf,	
DEBRAKELEER,	SMETS,
EVERSON,	VAN HOVE,
ADAM BARLAND,	MORRIS, of London,
LILLY M. SPENCER,	W. H. BROWN,
M. WARE,	TROYAN,

and others. Also, by order of the executors, 7 original European pictures, by L. Verver Musin, Hughens and Diez. The attention of connoisseurs and lovers of fine arts is requested. The above are now on exhibition.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY AND DIAMOND GOODS, HERRING'S LARGE JEWELRY SAFE, COUNTERS, TABLES, DESKS, &c.,
The stock of
T. B. BYNNER, No. 175 Broadway, who is retiring from this branch of his business. The stock consists, in part, of American, Swiss and English Gold Watches, in hunting, magic and open face cases; fine Gold Anchor Levers and Cylinders, enameled and diamond set. Also, Silver Watches, all varieties. Also, superb Diamond, Opal, Emerald and Pearl Jewelry, Cluster and Single-stone Diamond Rings and Pins, Stone Cameo, Carbuncle, Amethyst, Blood Stone Topaz and other Seal Rings, Gold Scale and Solid de fine sets Coral, Pearl and Opal Pins and Ear Knobs, Studs and Sleeve Buttons of every style; Gold Vest Guard and Fob Chains, elegant Chatelaine Chains, Chain Hooks, and a very large assortment of other fine Jewelry; also a large
HERRING'S SAFE.
To be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at No. 60 Liberty-st., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. each day. The above will be sold in lots to suit the trade and purchasers generally, and their attention is respectfully solicited as the sale is peremptory and without any reserve whatever.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
Having determined to change the character of my business on the 1st of January, and confine it to a more limited line of goods, I have decided, in order to effect such change at once, to offer such of my stock as remains unsold, and which is now open for inspection at my place of business,
No. 175 BROADWAY, (up stairs,)
AT AUCTION, AT THE SALESROOMS
OF EDWARD SCHENCK, NO. 60 LIBERTY-ST.
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, the 21st and 22d inst.,
AS THE STOCK WAS MANUFACTURED AND LAID IN BEFORE GOLD ATTAINED ITS PRESENT PREMIUM.
I SHALL POSITIVELY SELL EVERYTHING OFFERED,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVATION WHATEVER,
IN LOTS TO SUIT THE TRADE
AND
PURCHASERS GENERALLY.
THE STOCK CONSISTS OF
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AMERICAN, SWISS, AND ENGLISH;
DIAMOND, OPAL, PEARL,
AND AMETHYST RINGS,
GOLD CHAINS, LOCKETS, FINE GOLD SETS AND HALF-SETS CORAL, ENAMELED, PEARL,
AND ONYX SCARF-PINS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF GOLD JEWELRY.
The goods will be on inspection at No. 60 Liberty-st., two days before the sale.
T. B. BYNNER, No. 175 BROADWAY.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Of Dixon's, Harrison's and other celebrated makers; also,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 20

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY

HAVE FOR SALE

2,000 ACRES OF OIL LANDS in Western Virginia for $100,000. $20,000 [illegible] remains to be taken, and can be [illegible] at our office.

IN SUMS OF NOT LESS THAN $1,000.

The lands are situated on Hughes River and Dutchman Run in the best oil region of Western Virginia.

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY

will be formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and purchasers of the land will receive $8,000 IN STOCK FOR EVERY $1,000 SUBSCRIBED.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY,

President HENRY LAMBERT, Boston

100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5 ..... $500,000

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $3.

Producing lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek, and in Western Virginia. TWO PER CENT *per month guaranteed.*

FIRST DIVIDEND, JANUARY 20, 1865.

Subscription books for both Companies now open at our office.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT.
ALBANY, July 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for such purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

THOS. HALE, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Dec. 20, 1864.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th) of January next, at this office. Polls will be closed at 2 o'clock

JAMES S. MACKIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at the office, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the second day of January next.

Polls open from 10½ until 11 o'clock A. M.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK
RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Dec. 23, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company are hereby notified that the interest warrants falling due on the first day of January, 1865, issued with bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of E. T. Hutchinson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., New-York.

C. L. BOALT, President.

OIL TERRITORY FOR SALE—FIRST-class oil territory in fee, for sale. Purchasers and those wishing to form stock companies in oil-producing territory can see maps, with full particulars at JOHN H WATSON'S, No. 59 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—$30,000 COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS Central Railway First Mortgage Sinking Fund, seven per cent, Bond, 20 years to run, by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESSED TO INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM SCROFULA, ULCERS, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, HIP DISEASE, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.—To attempt a description of my suffering from the terrible diseases of an extensive and destructive ulcerated action covering the greater portion of my person, throat, &c., [illegible] appearance and [illegible] would be impossible. When my money has all left me, nothing undone, but poverty compelled me to call on a dispensary physician, who, horrified at my appearance, consoled me with the [illegible] I would be consigned to Potter's Field in a few days. He returned shortly with Dr. Heine. This gentleman being apparently more used to such sights, pronounced me curable. He not only prescribed for medicines, but also furnished me with other comforts until I was perfectly cured. I would also state that all physicians who had previously attended me considered it impossible for me to recover. Dr. Heine's office is at No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

JOHN HOLMES.

Sworn before me, G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

I saw John Holmes, and know the above to be true

W. HUBBARD, M. D., Pres. of Bowery Ins. Co.

Dr. Heine guarantees a perfect and lasting cure. He refers to gentlemen that have been cured twenty-five years ago. His treatment is positive for all scrofulous, hereditary and all other chronic diseases. Instead of spending months of misery under the cure of other physicians, or in hospitals, or swallowing pounds of iodine, potass, mercury, syrups, &c., you can be cured in a very few days by Dr. Heine's new treatment. Office No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. His practice in constitutional affections is original, revealing the error of any others, and is acknowledged by every scientific man to be the only reliable system, always guaranteeing a radical cure.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 6 Frankfort-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the first steps of his London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been treated of their money and health, call. It will take little time to prove to you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience into a much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may rest a permanent cure effected by writing to Dr. WARD, No. 6 Frankfort-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying vice, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' living principle of essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WARD & CO., No. 6 Frankfort-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies that his secret fit mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity, retention or suppression is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," a work intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it in secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 84th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, D. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or $1 50, or consult the doctor, No. 153 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Germania Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LACROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th. av., between 11th and 12th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

LADY INVALID—IF YOU WISH RELIEF, inclose a red stamp for the Ladies' Private Medical Counsellor. It tells you what ought to know, exposes quackery, and will save you money, perhaps life.

Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a young widow; one fully competent to take the charge of a widower's family; is a neat, tidy woman, and fond of children; has no objection to do the work of a small family; wages not so much an object as a pleasant home; good reference. Call at No. 137 Elizabeth-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A highly respectable woman; is a first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; sends up her dinners in the first style; can be recommended by the first families of the city. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a competent waitress, also a good seamstress; has good city references. Can be seen at No. 104 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SEWING, BY THE DAY OR MONTH in families, all kinds of sewing done; can make clothes for children; can operate on Wilson's machine. Call at No. 255 14th-st., between Avenues A and B; terms moderate.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., best of city reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls, for general housework, &c., at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PERSON, A SITuation as seamstress and nurse, or attend a store; good reference given. Inquire for two days at No. 68 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands the business; willing to assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 25 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse, no objection to do chamberwork. Call at No. 68 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and vestmaker, to engage by the day or week. Call at No. 2d 7th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to go out to do public cooking by the day. Apply at No. 756 Greenwich-st., between Bank and Hammond.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL MACHINIST AND engineer a situation as superintendent of some mining establishment in Colorado; has had four years' experience in the mines and quartz mills in Colorado. For further particulars, inquire in person or by letter, of L. W. BADGER, No. 2 State street.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, RESPECTABLY connected, wishes to make a permanent engagement with a wholesale hardware or provision house; is a good writer and will make himself as useful as possible; has unexceptionable references. Address B. N., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, time-keeper, collector, or out-door clerk, by a competent man; salary not so much an object as employment; best of references given. Address W. G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper or clerk in any capacity, by a young man of good character, with unexceptionable references. Address, for two days, W. B., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business, has the best of city reference. Address J. S., Box No. 260 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience, the best of references given, will be found willing and obliging. Address C. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as first-class coachman in a private family; has several years of recommendation from his last employer. Call or address No. 108 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; good references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, can be recommended as being a competent person. Call or address WAITER, No. 52 Vandam-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable single man, understands his business, and has good city reference. Call at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who understands his business thoroughly; can give several years of the highest city references. Address M. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, as coachman or groom. Call for two days, at No. 45 West 19th-st.

TO STATIONERS—THE ADVERTISER A young man of steady habits, honest and industrious, desires a situation as salesman or general clerk with some stationery establishment in this city; has had seven years' experience in a down-town stationery store, and is thoroughly acquainted with the detail of the business, in every department; satisfactory references given, as to as to salary moderate. Address STATIONER, Box No. 146 *Times* Office

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-PAINTer; one that is competent to take charge of the painting department of a coach manufactory; one that is a varnish finisher; desire him to take charge of the hands in his department; references required. Address J. & B. BRUCE, Cincinnati, Ohio, or PARKER & GILLESPIE, No. 157 Water-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED gardener, who knows the care of hot and greenhouses, and loves his profession, can find a permanent, pleasant situation in a private place, any time before the 1st of May, 1865. Address AMATEUR, Box No. 179 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A FIRST-CLASS stationery establishment in this city; a liberal arrangement will be made with a competent person. Address Box No. 2,556 Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO SERVE as groom and coachmanin the city. Address W. B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office, giving Post-office address, references and terms.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A CHAMbermaid, who can also sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at No. 11 West 34th-st.

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WANTED—A LAD IN AN OFFICE. APPLY AT No. 5 Coenties-slip, up stairs.

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THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the PROTESTANT HALF ORPHAN ASYLUM will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 21st inst., at the asylum, No. 7 West 10th-st., near 6th-av. There will be addresses by several clergymen, and the usual exercises by the children. The public are invited to attend.

PERSONAL.

OFFICERS OF SOUTHERN PRISONS will confer a great favor upon an afflicted wife by any information of Capt. DANIEL B. BOICE, Third New-Jersey cavalry, who was captured at Haynesburgh, Va., and supposed to be at Salisbury, N. C. Southern papers please copy. Address through the Personals, New-York *News*.

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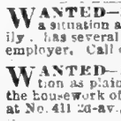

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The musical profession having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers in this city, each firm claiming superiority for their instruments from the indorsement of the same distinguished artists, we fear the innocent public, unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves mystified as to where to select the best piano for their holiday gifts.

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No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new

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of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."

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OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, the 21st inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York.

500 Blouses, lined, No. 5.
250 Blouses, lined, No. 6.
250 Blouses, lined, No. 7.

To be made of 2½ ounce flannel. Further information can be had by applying at this office.

The articles must be packed in regulation boxes. Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Blouses," and addressed to

Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1864, from dealers, for such of the following articles as they can furnish for the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army:

64 Bowling or Low Moor Tyre to bore 66 inches.
8 Bowling or Low Moor Tyre to bore 55½ inches.
8 Bowling or Low Moor Tyre to bore 49½ inches.
82 Bowling or Low Moor Tyre to bore 57 inches.
4 Bowling or Low Moor Tyre to bore 47½ inches.

The above to be flanged, and 2½ to 3 inches thick.

Proposals will be considered for Tyres made by other manufacturers, if equally serviceable.

10 kegs each hot pressed Square Nuts, ½ and ⅝ inch.
36 Parallel Bench Vises.
50 lbs Borax, 25 bbls. Coal Oil.
12,000 Hickory Pick Handles.
10,000 Hickory Spike Maul Handles.
50 Pigs Lead, 50 Pigs Babbitt.
20 Slabs Lime, 25,000 Best Safety Fuse.
2 Gross Augurs, No. 2 Swivels, or an article equally good.
2 Reams Emery Cloth, each 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2;
20 Reams Emery Paper, each 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2;
2 Casks Lamp Black.
2 Casks Lamp Varnish.
6 Barrels Mineral Paint (in oil.)

When samples are required they must have the name of the article written thereon, and be numbered to correspond with the bids.

The price bid for and time of delivery must be stated, and each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible sureties corresponding over their own signatures that the bidder will enter into bond for the fulfillment of his contract should the same be awarded him.

Bids will be received at the time above specified, and bidders are invited to be present.

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One of the greatest successes ever achieved in this theatre, given with a

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WEDNESDAY—"HOW SHE LOVES HIM."

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FRIDAY and SATURDAY—"HOW SHE LOVES HIM."

THE WIFE'S SECRET.—This charming play is in rehearsal, and will be produced at the earliest possible period.

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NEW DRESSES, NEW HARLEQUIN,
NEW MACHINERY, NEW COLUMBINE,
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NEW MISE-EN-SCENE, NEW SPIRIT,
And a BRAN NEW SANTA CLAUS.

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MORAL AND INTELLECTU

THE GREAT MARCH.

Continued from Third Page.

Oconee to WAYNE'S assistance at Buckeye Bridge, eighteen miles below the railroad bridge. But this availed nothing, for HOWARD'S column, in moving upon Sandersville, in Washington County, marched down the east bank of the Oconee, and WAYNE, hearing of it, imagined he was flanked, and on the 26th retired in precipitate haste to Davisboro, and thence in the direction of Louisville, the county seat of Jefferson County. The advance of HOWARD'S column reached Sandersville Nov. 26. The railroad was cut again, and the depot burned, at Tennille Station, immediately south of Sandersville.

THE LEFT WING ACROSS THE OCONEE.

Gen. SLOCUM'S column crossed the Oconee simultaneously with the right wing, but bore to the northward in its march, aiming for Sparta, a flourishing village, and the county seat of Hancock County. On the evening of the 24th, Gen. SLOCUM'S advance encamped at Devereaux, seven miles west of Sparta, and the cavalry scoured the whole country, one of the most fertile and thickly settled in the whole State, and vast quantities of forage and provisions, many horses and mules were obtained, and much cotton burned. The Georgia Railroad, on Gen. SLOCUM'S left flank was not neglected. While the army lay at Milledgeville a portion of the cavalry force were roaming unmolested through Morgan, Greene and Putnam Counties, striking the railroad repeatedly, burning the bridge over the Oconee at Blue Spring, and the buildings at Buckhead in Morgan County, Greensboro in Greene County, and Crawfordsville in Taliaferro County.

ALARM IN AUGUSTA AT SHERMAN'S POSITIVE APPROACH.

When it was demonstrated to a certainty that SHERMAN was east of the Oconee, the rebels in Savannah and Augusta became greatly frightened. Up to that time many of them were consoled with the idea that, after all, SHERMAN was only on a great raid into the heart of the State, or would yet turn and move westward upon Columbus, Montgomery and Mobile. But such hopes were dispelled when his cavalry were discovered in Washington and Hancock Counties. At Augusta, then deemed the object of SHERMAN'S march, preparations for defence went on vigorously. BRAGG was summoned from Wilmington, and came the Augusta papers said, with ten thousand men. Troops came from Charleston, HAMPTON'S cavalry came from Virginia, and the entire population of the city was put under arms, and all the slaves in the surrounding country were impressed to work upon the fortifications. Then began, also, a vigorous system of rebel *brag*. WHEELER was put to his trumps, and required to whip KILPATRICK three times a day, and do invariably close the report of his victory with the announcement, "after this glorious success *we fell back*!" All this WHEELER most valiantly did, but on one occasion, in a fight near Gibson, the county seat of Glascock County, being required to bring in KILPATRICK'S head as a trophy, he humbly apologized with his hat, observing that in his haste to fall back, he had left KILPATRICK'S head on its shoulders.

THE REBELS IN THE DARK.

It was through this march from Milledgeville to Millen, occupying a little over a week, that the movements of KILPATRICK were so vigorous and his cavalry so perfectly ubiquitous, that the position of SHERMAN'S infantry was wholly unknown to the enemy. HOWARD'S column passed through Sandersville Nov. 26, and Louisville Nov. 30. SLOCUM marched through Sparta, in Hancock County, to Gibson, in Glascock County, and then moved upon Louisville, converging with the right wing near the latter place. The whole army appeared in the vicinity of Millen, Dec. 1. Until it was fully ascertained that SHERMAN had reached Millen, the rebels believed that he was passing down between the Ogechee and Oconee Rivers, aiming to reach the coast at Darien or Brunswick.

MORE OF SHERMAN'S STRATEGY.

Very adroit strategy was necessary at this juncture to conceal the real direction of the march, for had the rebels known in time that Augusta was certainly to be avoided, the entire force there could have been sent down to Millen, and thus thrown in SHERMAN'S front, and resisted or delayed his march upon Savannah, and in the end would have proved a formidable addition to the garrison of that place. KILPATRICK, therefore, pressed WHEELER more vigorously than ever, and the latter fell back toward Augusta, which put him out of SHERMAN'S way most effectually, again leaving him in the rear of the very army whose advance he was endeavoring to resist. It was during these cavalry operations that the fight took place at Waynesboro', Dec. 3d, where WHEELER attacked KILPATRICK, and reported that he had "doubled him up on the main body. But KILPATRICK wouldn't stay "doubled up." On the next day WHEELER was compelled to make his usual report that he had "signally repulsed KILPATRICK," but was "obliged to *fallback*," the result of which was that he was driven back through Waynesboro' and beyond Brier Creek, the railway bridge over which was destroyed, within twenty miles of Augusta, which was the nearest approach of our forces to that city. KILPATRICK then took up a position to guard SHERMAN'S rear, and while doing so, his force loaded their wagons with the forage and provisions of Burke County, for use in the less fertile counties in the region of the coast.

THE MARCH TO SAVANNAH.

SHERMAN LAYS IN SUPPLIES.

It has been shown that Gen. SHERMAN'S army occupied about eight days in moving from Milledgeville to Millen, an average distance of seventy-five miles. This is only a trifle over nine miles per day, but there is no evidence that he was in motion all the time. On the contrary, the rebels discovered, after he had passed Millen, the real object of his leisurely progress. Fully aware that the resistance at Savannah might be formidable, and that communication with the fleet and the procurement of supplies from Port Royal, might be attended with difficulties consuming considerable time, he paid more attention than usual to foraging in the fertile counties of Jefferson, Washington, Burke, Glascock, Warren and Hancock, all immediately west or southwest of Augusta. The rebels said he stopped to "grind corn." But the corn didn't need grinding. The animals ate it in the ear, and the men were not reduced to that article of diet. They brought hard tack enough in their wagons from Atlanta to last them through the journey, and the commissaries issued mainly fresh beef, mutton, pork, poultry, sorghum, &c., obtained in the country. Another object of SHERMAN'S moderate progress, which the rebels were not so ready to acknowledge, was the destruction of the railroads. The railroad bridge over the Oconee was burned after the rebels under WADE had been forced back, and that over the Ogeechee, near Sebastopol Station, twenty-five miles west of Millen, shared a like fate. The track was also destroyed in many localities for miles, extending all the way from Griswoldville to Millen, on the Georgia Central, ninety-seven miles, and from Covington to Crawfordsville, on the Georgia State Road, a distance of sixty miles. KILPATRICK, after driving WHEELER beyond Waynesboro, in the direction of Augusta, Dec. 3, also tore up the track and burned the bridges over Brier Creek, Buckhead Creek, and several smaller streams. This was on the Waynesboro branch Railroad, connecting Savannah with Augusta via Millen.

THE REBELS MAKE A DISCOVERY.

The object of SHERMAN'S cautious march through Washington and Jefferson Counties, and the point at which he had resolved to strike, which was never for a moment undecided in his own mind, only became apparent to the rebels when it was too late to prevent it. Macon had been threatened, and COBB'S forces shut up in its intrenchments, leaving them useless and in the rear, when SHERMAN moved on Augusta was threatened, and all the troops that could be gathered were put in the fortifications. Charleston and Wilmington were denuded for Augusta's defence, and the South Carolina militia were assembled at Hamburgh, opposite Augusta, to cooperate, if necessary. Thus Savannah was almost overlooked, and when SHERMAN headed his columns directly and rapidly for the city, which he did on the 4th of December, he left all the rebel forces gathered for his defeat well in his rear, and found a feebly garrisoned city in his front. The situation as viewed by the rebels, when they fully realized this fact, was aptly described by one of the Augusta papers thus, on the 3d of December,—"*Sherman has not for a moment hesitated*, in our humble judgment, as to the point to be attacked or the road to it. When his forage and provision trains are full he will mass his entire force at Millen; throwing his cavalry to the rear, with his wagon train between the two wings of his army, he will move in compact columns, steadily but cautiously upon the City of Savannah *with no fear of an attack on either flank*. The Ogeechee and a few crossings and terrible swamps on his right, and the Savannah river and its equally swampy banks on his left, *both flanks will be most securely covered*—a grand desideratum in army movements. And thus situated, he has a march of something over eighty miles to the City of Savannah." When the Augusta people heard that their city was no longer threatened, they drew a long breath, and congratulated themselves. "The frowns and sadness with which the countenances of our citizens have been bedecked," said the *Sentinel*, "have given way to smiles and mirth." That is, "smiles and mirth" because their neighbors in Savannah were to be the recipients of SHERMAN'S favors, and not they.

SHERMAN MOVES RAPIDLY.

From Millen to Savannah is seventy-nine miles. After leaving Millen, Gen. SHERMAN made rapid and regular marches upon Savannah, and on the 9th inst. Gen. HOWARD struck the canal which connects the Ogeechee with the Savannah at a point about ten miles in the rear (west) of the city. From this point, and on the evening of the same day, he sent three of his most trusted scouts, Capt. DUNCAN and Sergts. MYRON J. EMMICK and GEORGE W. QUIMBY, in a small boat down the Ogeechee River, passing Fort McAllister in the night, and communicated on the 11th with the gunboat *Dandelion*, of Admiral DAHLGREN'S fleet, off Ossabaw Sound, which immediately took them on board, and arrived at Port Royal harbor on the morning of the 12th.

DIRECT INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMY.

Capt. DUNCAN brought the following dispatch from Gen. HOWARD:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, }
NEAR SAVANNAH CANAL, Dec. 9, 1864. }

To the Commander of the United States Naval Forces in the vicinity of Savannah:

SIR: We have met with perfect success thus far. The troops are in fine spirits and near by.

Respectfully, O. O. HOWARD, Major-General, Commanding Right Wing of the Army.

This was the first intelligence direct from the army, and completely dispelled all doubts and fears, as well as dissipated an immense amount of rebel bombast and boasting of the impediments and difficulties with which SHERMAN had met, to say nothing of the repeated total annihilation of KILPATRICK'S cavalry, which seems not to have been worthy of mention by Gen. HOWARD or Gen. SHERMAN. WHEELER, who at last accounts, was "hacking away at SHERMAN'S rear," must have had a very dull sabre.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT MCALLISTER.

On the 10th inst., Gen. SHERMAN had advanced to within five miles of Savannah, where, it was generally understood, the rebels had erected the first of the three lines of defences which protect that city. But with the wise sagacity and the sound military judgment which he possesses, Gen. SHERMAN made preparations at once, not for an assault upon Savannah, but for the capture of Fort McAllister, thereby opening the Ogeechee River, communicating with the fleet, and making a water base on that river at any point he chose, directly in the rear of Savannah; and also cutting off all communication between Savannah and the southern part of the State, via the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, which has heretofore been an important avenue of supplies to the rebels, from the vast numbers of beef cattle from Florida transported over it. Accordingly, a division of troops from the Fourteenth Corps, under Gen. HAZEN, was sent down on the 13th, and at 5 o'clock P. M., the fort was gallantly carried by assault, with its entire garrison and stores.

SAVANNAH INVESTED.

This rendered the situation of the army perfectly secure. The lines were stretched across the peninsula in the rear of Savannah, the left resting firmly on the Savannah River, about three miles above the city, and the extreme right on the Ogeechee River at Kingsbridge. This was the situation on the 13th. Having cut off all the railroads leading to Savannah, including that to Charleston, which crosses the river fifteen miles above the city, and approaches it from the north—having complete control of the Ogeechee, and his batteries blockading the Savannah, preventing the rebel gunboats, (which had gone up to prevent his crossing into South Carolina,) from coming down, Gen. SHERMAN'S conclusion that Savannah, with its garrison of fifteen thousand men, its strong forts on the river, and its factories, public buildings, &c., "*as already gained*," is certainly not too hopeful.

THE REBEL FORCE IN SAVANNAH.

The rebel force in Savannah is under the command of Lieut.-Gen. HARDEE, with Major-Gen. DICK TAYLOR, of the Confederate army, Major-Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, of the Georgia militia, as his subordinates. Major-Gen. MCLAWS, formerly a Division Commander in LONGSTREET'S corps of LEE'S army, but relieved because of a difficulty with LONGSTREET in the East Tennessee campaign of last year, commands the post of Savannah. Brig.-Gen. MAGER, of the Confederate army, commands Fort Jackson, the strongest work on the Savannah River excepting Fort Pulaski. There are not many regular troops in Savannah. They are mostly militia, every citizen capable of bearing arms having been put in the ranks. Among the troops there are the First Georgia Regulars, the Forty-seventh Georgia Volunteers, the Fifty-sixth Georgia Volunteers, several regiments of what are called the "Georgia State Line," and two or three brigades of militia. On the 2d instant, after the battle of Honey Hill, on the Charleston Railroad, Gen. HARDEE ordered a portion of the rebel force there, consisting of one brigade of militia and two regiments of the "State Line," under GUSTAVUS SMITH, to reinforce Savannah at once. BEAUREGARD may also be added to our prospective captures at Savannah. On the 7th instant he arrived at Charleston from Augusta, and proceeded to the scene of hostilities at Coosawatchie, on the Savannah Railroad, since which he has not been heard from. As Gen. SHERMAN was to summon the city to surrender on the 15th, and, if not complied with, to open his batteries at once, we may hourly expect to hear of a capitulation or an attack. One thing is certain. Savannah, with its garrison and its twenty-five thousand inhabitants *cannot be reinforced or supplied, either by rail or water. It must speedily fall.*

THE TRACK OF THE ARMY.

In order to show the extent of country traversed by Gen. SHERMAN, and to give an idea of how terribly his army made itself felt upon the resources of the State, especially those which are depended upon to feed the rebel army, we give a list of the counties through which the army marched, and in which it foraged and obtained large numbers of able-bodied blacks, mules and horses. That these accumulations were very large, is amply proven by Gen. SHERMAN'S dispatch, which says his first business will be to get rid of "the surplus negroes, mules and horses" they being an actual incumbrance to active operations:

Counties.	Population in 1860. Free	Slave.	Aggregate.
Fulton (Atlanta)	11 472	2,955	15,195
Fayette	5,028	2,019	7,047
Spalding (Griffin)	4,880	3,819	8,699
Pike	5,356	4,722	10,078
Kekalb	5,806	2,000	7,806
Henry	6,187	4,515	10,702
Butts	3,388	3,067	6,155
Monroe	5,776	10,177	15 953
Gwnett	10,389	2,551	12 940
Walton	6,453	4,621	11,074
Newton	7,862	6,458	14,320
Jasper	3,789	6,954	10,743
Bibb, (Macon)	9,501	6,790	16,291
Jones	3,118	5,989	9,107
Twiggs	3,002	5,318	8,320
Wilkinson	5,469	3,887	8,376
Baldwin, (Milledgeville)	4.149	4,929	9,078
Putnam, (Eatonton)	2,987	7,138	10,125
Morgan	2,991	7.006	9,997
Greene	4,254	8 398	12,652
Hancock, (Sparta)	3,907	8,137	12,044
Washington	6,166	6,523	12,698
Taliaferro	1,734	2,849	4,583
Warren	4.441	5,379	9,820
Glascock	1.679	758	2,437
Jefferson	4.174	6,045	10,219
Burke	5,113	12,052	17,165
Scriven	3,744	4.530	8,274
Bulloch	3,516	2 162	5,668
Effingham	2,550	2,165	4,755
Chatham, (Savannah)	16.236	14,807	31,043
Bryan	1,636	2,379	4,015

Among the towns and villages that SHERMAN visited were the following: Decatur, McDonough, Hillsboro, Jackson, Forsyth, Griffin, Covington, Monticello, Clinton, Madison, Eatonton, Milledgeville, Greensboro, Sparta, Sandersville, Crawfordville, Warrenton, Gibson, Louisville, Waynesboro, Sylvania, Springfield, Millen, Davisboro, Gordon, and Hillsboro.

Georgia.

The "Empire State" of the Southern Confederacy, through which the victorious legions of Gen. SHERMAN have pushed their resistless march, has until recently enjoyed exemption from the actual presence of war, except at a few points along her coast and on her northern frontier. This has been of almost incalculable advantage to the Confederacy. Vast in territorial extent, and unlimited in material resources, Georgia has been, ever since the commencement of the war, the granary, the storehouse, the arsenal whence the rebel Government drew a large share of its military supplies. The foundries and machine shops at Atlanta and Macon were kept employed day and night, turning out cannon and every species of military arm. The loss of these foundries, by the capture of Atlanta, and the isolation of Macon, has inflicted an injury upon the rebel Government which can never be remedied.

Viewed territorially, Georgia has a good right to the name by which she is distinguished in the South. The area of the State is 58,000 square miles, or 37,120,000 acres. But, such is the blighting influence of slave institutions, in 1852 the population of Georgia was only 935,090, including 389,237 slaves and 3,286 free blacks. Two years earlier the State of New-York, smaller than Georgia by 8,000 square miles, had a population of over 3,000,000. Under the energetic influence of free institutions, her vast mineral resources would have been developed long ago.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE STATE.

Georgia is naturally divided into two great sections, which are generally designated as Upper and Lower Georgia. The latter, near the ocean and the Florida line, is low and swampy and unhealthy. The better portions are well adapted to the cultivation of rice. During the sickly season this region is uninhabitable by the whites, who take refuge in the low sand hills, or dunes, that occur at a short distance from the coast in parallel ranges of 40 to 50 feet of elevation. The climate of these hills is pleasant and salubrious. In the vicinity of Brunswick grows the finest ship-timber in the United States.

The northern section of Georgia bears a totally different character. It is mountainous, and rich in mineral resources. Gold, iron and copper are very abundant. Little or no cotton is grown in this section, the land being almost exclusively devoted to the raising of grain.

THE COAST ISLANDS.

The coast of Georgia is skirted by numerous low islands, which extend parallel to the shores. The principal of these are Cabbage, Ossabaw, St. Catharine's, Sapelo, St. Simon's, Jykill and Cumberland. These islands have a light, sandy soil, well adapted to the cultivation of cotton. The cotton grown here is the long staple, or, as it is called from the place of its growth, "sea-island cotton." The inlets and sounds that divide the islands from the mainland and from one another are generally navigable, but two shallow for vessels of more than 100 tons. A tropical aspect is given to the islands by several species of low palmetto trees.

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS—AUGUSTA

This old and favorite city of the Georgians is the capital of Richmond County, and is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Savannah River, eighty-six miles east of Milledgeville, one hundred and twenty by land from Savannah, and about the same distance to Charleston, with which it is connected by the South Carolina Railroad. Atlanta is one hundred and seventy-one miles north of it. The principal street is Broad-street, running parallel with the river, being over a mile in length and closely built. There are a number of fine hotels, the Globe, Eagle, Phœnix and United States being the prominent ones. Augusta has been visited several times by that severe scourge, yellow fever, and in the hot season many of the leading families move out to the sandhills, the air being pure and dry, and the location considerably higher than the city proper, so that the fogs and miasma of the Savannah does not affect this suburb. There were a large number of cotton manufactories in the city, and it was a great cotton market. From eighty to ninety thousand bales per annum were formerly shipped down the river, and before the war, the roads leading out of Augusta carried from three to four hundred thousand bales annually. Since the rebellion, Augusta has become a large ordnance depot, besides containing many manufactories of cannon, small arms and *materiel* of war.

MACON.

This city is the county seat of Bibb County, and is situated on the right bank of the Ocmulgee River. It is about in the centre of the State, and is in connection with Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Savannah, and other cities adjacent, by rail. It is about thirty miles southwest of Milledgeville, and is a city of some seven thousand or eight thousand inhabitants. The river is navigable for steamboats to Macon, in high water, but the railroads are the principal methods of transportation. It had a large cotton trade with the surrounding towns before the war. Most of the business blocks are of brick, and the hotels were at one time excellent. The Lanier House is the principal hotel, kept by SIMEON LANIER, who first opened the Laforge House, in New-York City. The Georgia Female College, a fine building, is located about a mile from the centre of the town, and we have been told that since the war it has been used as a military college. Macon had, in its earlier days, a very bad name. It was always infested, more or less, with rowdies, gamblers and thieves.

In 1859, in the office of the Lanier House, one evening, a political discussion arose, and pistols and knives were drawn, and a general *melee* ensued, in which several persons were badly wounded.

COLUMBUS.

The city is located on the banks of the Chattahoochie River, and is surrounded by a rich agricultural country. It is at the head of steamboat navigation, and about two hundred and thirty miles from Augusta by rail. It was laid out in 1828, and now contains a population of some 8,000. It is connected with Atlanta by the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, and with Montgomery, Ala., by river and rail. It is the outlet to a large cotton trade, and during the war the rebels have used it as a large depot of supplies. We were told a few days since that a large amount of clothing and camp equipage was manufactured at Columbus. It is closely built, and is a much better looking city than Macon. It was the residence of Judge COLQUITT, the former preacher-Senator from Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE,

the capital of the State, is situated on the Oconee River, and is the county-seat of Baldwin. It is not a very large place—perhaps 3,000 inhabitants—and is built on several hills, and presents rather an uneven appearance. The State-house is a very fine building, shaped in the form of a parallelogram, with gothic turrets and battlements. A few good stores, and one ordinary hotel, to which may be added about twenty whisky groceries, constituted the town proper. A few handsome private residences were scattered in the suburbs, among which is that of Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, the Douglas candidate for the Vice-Presidency. It is said JOHNSON came out for the Union at one time, but was driven and persuaded back by the secession element of the State. The country about Milledgeville is poor and unproductive, and the town or city bears the marks of dilapidation.

PERSONAL.—Col. CHARLES T. BULKLEY, Chief Engineer of the Russian-American Telegraph Line, Dr. FISHER, Surgeon of the expedition, and GEORGE KENNAN, telegrapher, sailed on Monday for San Francisco via Nicaragua, on the steamship *Golden Rule*. On his arrival at San Francisco, Col. BULKLEY will start exploring parties to Sitka, New-Archangel, up the Frazer River, and other places on the Northwestern continent, to accomplish surveys necessary for the future operations of the great expedition under his direction.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	215	300 Hud. Riv. R	116
10,000 do	216	200 Reading R	116⅛
10,000 do	216⅛	800 Mich. Cen. R.	s30 119
10,000 do	s3 216⅜	200 Olev. & Pitts	b5 105
70,000 do	216⅜	600 do	b3 106
10 000 do	216⅜	100 Chic. & R. I	b3 106⅛
20,000 do	s3 216⅜	200 do	s5 106⅛
5,000 do	216⅜	600 do	106⅛
25,000 do	216⅜	100 do	s10 106⅜
10,000 U. S. 10-40s	s10 102⅜	200 do	s10 106⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R	115⅜	700 Chic. & N. W	41⅜
100 Erie R	91⅜	200 do	41⅜
100 do	s3 91⅜	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr	74
400 do	91⅜	700 do	73⅜
200 do	s10 91⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C	102⅜
100 do	91⅜	200 do	102⅜
200 do	b3 91⅜	600 do	103⅛
200 M. S. & N. I	72⅜	100 do	103
500 do	s3 72⅜	200 Quick. M. Co	94⅜
200 do	b3 72⅜	200 do	b10 96⅜
100 do	s3 72⅜		

Stocks firm. Gold active and strong. Sales after call, 218, at close of report, 217⅜.

THE AMERICAN BOY'S BOOK OF SPORTS AND GAMES.—A Repository of In-and-Out-of-Door Amusements for Boys and Youth. Illustrated with over Six Hundred Engravings designed by WHITE, HERRICK, WIER and HARVEY, and engraved by N. ORR. This is by all odds the best book of its kind that we have ever met with. As a manual of games and pastimes for boys and youth, it is complete beyond any imaginable improvement or addition. From the simplest plays in which little boys can engage up to the highest class of intellectual games and athletic sports, it contains the fullest illustrated descriptions of everything, within moral limits we fancy, that ever has been invented for either juvenile or manly recreation. It is a work so far ahead of ordinary books of games and sports, in its exhaustiveness and elaborate preparation, that we cannot convey to the reader any just idea of its worth. No father will be able to examine it without immediate purchase for his delighted sons. It has been superbly gotten up in rich, substantial style, by Messrs. DICK & FITZGERALD.—*Buffalo Express.*

[Advertisement.]

AMERICAN BELLES.

America is justly proud of her beautiful ladies; but how many mar their beauty and lose their health and youth, become prematurely old in appearance, by neglecting to take proper care of their teeth. There can be no excuse for this, as SOZODONT, pronounced by all worthy a place between the sweetest lips, can now be had in all civilized countries.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

[Advertisement.]

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—GOLDSMITH'S Penmanship and Book-keeping, No. 786 Broadway. The half prices will be discontinued Saturday, Dec 24. Lessons secured this week may be continued till May 1. A rare opportunity.

[Advertisement.]

THE USEFUL AND THE BEAUTIFUL COMBINED.—Beside books, albums, pictures, microscopes, &c., Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York, have busts of different sizes—Psyche, Sabina, Apollo, Diana, Flora, Clytia, Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Burns, Byron, Plato, Homer, Virgil, Socrates, Raphael, Schiller, Goethe, Washington, Webster, Franklin, etc. Suitable for the library, reading-room, public hall, or drawing-room. They make very pretty presents.

[Advertisement.]

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray hair without dyeing. It is superior to any liquid preparation. Sold by all druggists at 35 and 70 cents a bottle. Depot, No. 81 Barclay-st.

[Advertisement.]

CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION!—LUNGS, LUNGS, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs, Lungs. Dr. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial has made more cures of Consumption than all the remedies ever discovered in the world. New-York has hundreds and thousands of persons that have been cured when they were, to all appearances, beyond the reach of medicine. The healing properties of the Tar Cordial act upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrates to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation, and restoring the lungs to a healthy action. Let all Consumptives use the Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence. Sold at Dr. WISHART'S office, No. 18 North Second-street, Philadelphia. N. B.—All consultations and examinations free of charge. Sold at HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, next Metropolitan Hotel, and by Druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

DIABETES.—It is a satisfaction for those who are afflicted with diabetes, inflammation of the kidneys, gravel, &c., to know that investigation and science has produced an invaluable article of medicine, known as "Constitution Water." From a case coming under our observation, we are pleased to certify to the efficacy of the Constitution Water, and we cheerfully recommend it to those who may be unhappily suffering from gravel or any of its kindred difficulties. Messrs. MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 4 Cliff-street, are the General Agents.—*N. Y. Illustrated News.*

[Advertisement.]

HATS.—A Hat that is elegant, and yet substantial, that attracts every eye when new, and retains its beauty as long as it is worn, is what every man wants. He can get it from KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, whose manufactures well deserve the exalted reputation they enjoy.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
{ Boys from $10 to $20. }
{ Men's from $20 to $45. }
I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av.,
Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]

A BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR for the New Year, to any lady, would be a yearly subscription to DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY and MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, with an elegant premium.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—WILLCOX & GIBBS noiseless sewing machine, office No. 508 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Liberty, from Havana—John Murphy, Gilbert Mindoza, Jose Antonio Roberts, J. F. Ohl, W. H. Ohl, Louis Sperg, Y. Hargous, Miss M. A. Wilson, Master Thos. Wilson, Don Manuel Hernandez, Joachim Gonzales, Robert Fillingham and lady, Charles E. Curtis, lady, child and servant, Robert B. Lanton and lady, C. G. Hulse, lady, child and servant, Robert Bray and lady, Hen. F. Seaver and son, Geo. F. Wallace and lady, Wm. Goodnough and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 20 | Sun sets..... 4 36 | Moon rises. 11 39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 12 28 | Gov. Island.. 1 17 | Hell Gate.. 2 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 19.

Cleared.

Steamers F. W. Bruce, Foster, Baltimore. ——; Saxon, Lavender, Norfolk, Whitney & Hathaway; Commander, Crowell, Port Royal. ——.

Ship Emerald, Mickle, Philadelphia, Rowland & Frothingham.

Barks Rosamond, Fichell, Elizabethport. ——; Holland, (Br.,) Perkins, St. Jago, Cuba. J. Thompson.

Brigs Harriet, McAleny, Elizabethport, B. Blanco; Dirigo, Rumball, Aspinwall, F. Talbot & Co.

Schooners S. P. Adams, Tabbert, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Annie Shepard, Bowditch, Bristol, S. Kelley; J. N. Seymour, Norton, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Vernon, (Br.,) Stanwood, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co., Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; W. E. Germ, Parker, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; S. T. Hines, Hulse, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Mary Harris, (Br.,) Gaskell, Nassau, F. T. Montell & Bento; Bride, Ferry, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Carlton Jaque, Sabin, Baltimore, S. Kelly; Dresden, Davis, Elizabethport, C. L. Snow.

Arrived.

Steamship Ceres, Sherwood, Port Royal, S C., 14th inst., via Fortress Monroe 39 hours, in ballast to Whitney & Hathaway.

Steamship Liberty, Wilson, Havana Dec. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Hargous & Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. J. Taylor & Co.

Ship John Bunyan, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Matanzas 10 ds., in ballast to Walsh & Carver. Sld. in co. with brig Anna D. Terry, for New-York.

Ship Athens, (Brem.,) Schilling, Antwerp 42 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Voltigeur (U. S. transport,) Conway New-Orleans 24 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had light winds the entire passage. 16th inst., lat. 37, lon. 74, passed the wreck of a vessel, bottom up, apparently a schooner.

Bark Princeton, (of Demarara,) McCormick, Demarara 21 ds., with molasses to Henry Barnes. 13th inst., lat. 34 36, lon. 74 50, picked up a transport painted lead color, supposed to belong to a man-of-war. 12th inst., had a heavy gale from N. W., carried away mainyard, split sails, etc.

Bark Argentine, (Norw.,) Juell, Malaga 56 ds., passed Gibraltar Nov. 10, with fruit, etc., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Col. James Scott, (of Pictou,) McLean, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to F. E. Bradshaw.

Bark Templer, (of Buenos Ayres,) Wilson, Montevideo Nov. 9, with hides, etc., to E. F. Davison.

Bark Odin, (Ham.,) Bohn, Montevideo 54 ds., with hides to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barkantine Lamplighter, Bahrs, Port Royal 7 ds., with mdse to F. M. Bixby & Co.

Brig Maria, King, Maranham 27 ds., with hides, etc., to Burdett & Everett.

Brig Martha A. Berry, (of Portland,) Berry, Neuvitas 15 ds., with cedar and fustic to master.

Brig A. J. Ross, (of Searsport,) Small, Manzanilla 29 ds., with mahogany, etc., to Owen & Carnegie.

Brig Caroline, (of Baltimore,) Pillsbury, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar, etc., to master. Has had heavy westerly winds during the passage; been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Jane Bell, (of Shelburne,) Acker, Aquin, St. Domingo, 20 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig W. W. Dodge, (Br.,) Penny, Pernambuco 29 ds., with cotton to H. H. Swift.

Brig Nuevitas, (of New-Haven,) Wright, East Harbor 12 ds., with salt to F. Towner & Co., of New-Haven, where she is bound.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Lyon, Demarara 30 ds., with molasses to Daniel Trowbridge. Had heavy weather, split sails, etc.

Brig Anna Helena, (Brem.,) Janssen, Grand Turk 10 ds., with salt to master.

Brig Bird of the Wave, (of Turks Island,) Crocker, Kingston via Old Harbor 20 ds., with logwood and coffee to Henry De Cordova & Co. Had heavy weather since Dec. 11: been 16 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Anna D. Torrey, (of Boston,) Haskell, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig John Stevens, (of Blue Hill,) Hopkins, Boston, for Philadelphia, 10 ds., in ballast to master. Put in for a harbor.

Brig Dares, (Russ.,) Lolling, Rio Janeiro 43 ds., with coffee to order.

Brig Star of the Sea, (Br.,) Burke, Hillsboro, N. S., with plaster, for Philadelphia.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, Waugh, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar, etc., to Waydell & Co.

Brig Reporter, Gilkey, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Greenland, Willis, Ragged Island 15 ds., with salt to J. C. Rahming & Co. Abseomb Light bearing W., in 13 fathoms water, saw a spar out of water, apparently fast to a wreck.

Schr. Nathaniel Chase, (of Harwich,) Doane, Turks Island Nov. 12, via Kingston, Jam., Dec. 2, with mdse. to J. Douglas. Sld. in co. with schr. Surprise, for Turks Island. The Br. brigs Wm. Allen, Margaret and Express sld. previously for Halifax.

Schr. J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) Brooks, Turks Island 11 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf. Has four passengers and two of the crew of the bark Spartan, of Boston, wrecked on the Caicos Nov. 28. The Spartan would prove a total loss.

Schr. Rosalie, (of Nassau,) Hall, Eleuthera 11 ds., with fruit to James Douglass.

Schr. Tigris, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Porter, Curacoa 15 ds., with salt, skins, etc., to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Lodoiski, Smith, Ellsworth, 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton, Son & Co.

Schr. Percy, Cobb, Eastport 5 ds., with lumber to John Boynton, Son & Co.

Schr. Argyle, (of Halifax,) Scoville, Ragged Island 12 ds., with salt to J. C. Rahming & Co.

Sch. Sarah Clark, Coldsmith, Philadelphia, for New-London.

Schr. Aid, (of Liverpool,) Stone, Nassau 9 ds., with fruit to Baird & Bowne.

Schr. Loyal Scranton, Lowden, Key West 22 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Ellen Linton, (Br.,) Marsh, River Herbert, N. S., 18 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. Sleetwood, Gardner, Providence.

Schr. M. C. Durfee, Grinnell, Fall River.

Schr. Rocius, Lincoln, Staunton.

WIND—At sunset, W.

Sailed.

Steamship Golden Rule.
Ship Atmosphere.
Brigs Elba, B. F. Nash.
Schooners Alice Dell, E. M. Dyer.

Below.

Ship St George Cowan, from Buenos Ayres.
Bark Lota, from ——.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Arr. steamer Gen. Shepley, from Portland for Fortress Monroe; bark Princess, from Havana; brigs O. C. Clary, from Ma'anzas; A. Horta, from Philadelphia; schr. Alma, from St. Mark's.

Below, ship Martha, from Rangoon. Bith a cargo of ice. In coming up the harbor this morning, in thick weather, she went ashore

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[Continued from Second Page.]

for fitting up Jefferson Market for the reception of regi-ments.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Lewis De Graff, President of the Board of Trustees of the Yorkville Presbyterian Church, in Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for the sum of three hundred and eleven dollars and eighty-nine cents, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said church, and to reimburse the said Board of Trustees for moneys paid for assessment and interest on the property of the church, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alexander S. Leonard, Pastor of the Church of Saint George the Martyr, for the sum of forty dollars, as a donation, to be applied in payment of an assessment levied upon the property of the said church, located in Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for the work of opening Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Bill of E. W. Henry, for fitting up Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward, amounting to eighty dollars.

Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward, amounting to fifty dollars.

Fourth Election District of the Third Ward, amounting to forty dollars.

Second Election District of the Second Ward, amounting to twenty dollars.

Third Election District of the First Ward, amounting to thirty dollars.

[By Board of Aldermen, December ten, referred to the Comptroller, with power.]

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take legal measures to have Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to Broadway, opened according to law.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

Resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be constructed in Thirty-eighth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, and that a sewer to connect with a sewer in Eighth-avenue, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, to lay a crosswalk at the corner of Ninetieth street and Fourth-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Monroe-street, between Jackson and Scammel streets, to connect with the sewer now in Jackson-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the carriage of Hose Company number Five.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Webster was here called to the chair.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw warrants in favor of the following-named persons, for the amounts set opposite their names, for materials and services furnished on the occasion of the funeral of the late Alderman James McMahon, as per bills hereto attached:

Alexander T. Stewart & Co., for three hundred and twenty-four dollars.

N. & R. L. Conklin, for two hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.

W. C roll, for two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

George W. Rooney, for two hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

The whole amount to be taken from its appropriate accounts.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding the inner portion of pier number Forty-three, North River.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of *Mrs. Hankins's Paper*, for the sum of three hundred dollars, for publishing the official City Canvass for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; also, in favor of C. Mathews, proprietor of the *New-Yorker*, for the sum of two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and sixty cents, for publishing the report of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen on the City Tax-levy for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the amount to be charged to the account of "City Contingencies."

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred back to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Jaques, Russell—5.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Samuel S. Constant, one of the Trustees of the German Baptist Church in West Forty-fifth-street, for the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty cents, as a donation, to be applied in payment of an assessment on the property of the said church, for the work of building a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, from near Ninth to Tenth-avenue, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the house of Hose Company number Five.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the carriage of Hose Company number Five.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the carriage of Hose Company number Five.

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Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the carriage of Hose Company number Five.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen

FINANCIAL.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. E. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Colin,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN
TRUSTEES:
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 59 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.
PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.
CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES,
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
Stock subject to no further assessment.
60,000 SHARES, OR $120,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.
☞ Maps and Prospectus can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CRANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., Gen'l Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, N. Y.
DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., New-York.
ITS LANDS ARE PUT IN TO THE COMPANY AT the representative low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-bearing territory, and forms its
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
40,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS are located on the Allegheny River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.
Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
Or at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.30 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $250 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL ALL WAR LOANS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No 52 Broadway, on the 16th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 11 A. M and closing at 4 P. M.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 136, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 562, 586, 612, 748, 757, 768, 842, 857, 845, 880, 1067, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1393, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age; I would like a situation where by a strict attention to business, I can make it of advantage to my employer and myself; I am temperate, of fair business habits, and always try to succeed in what I undertake. If any party is in want of such a person, I will call on them. If they will leave or send their address to HOWARD, Box No. 158 Times Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking House of the Bank at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, being the second Tuesday of the month, commencing at 11 o'clock at noon, and closing at 4 o'clock P. M.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MINING COMPANY,
No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 8, 1864.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to the annual meeting. Persons holding proxies are requested to have the same terminated during the year, and are requested to furnish the number of shares represented thereon, and a statement of all claims against the Company, in addition to proxies, to be filed.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA AND COLUMBIAN OIL COMPANY,
Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1864.
TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE TRANSFER books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January proximo, inclusive.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BEST QUALITY
LOCUST MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH COAL
AT FIRST COST.
THE NEW-YORK
MUTUAL COAL COMPANY,
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

Number of Shares	20,000
Par Value of Each Share	$25
Working Capital, in Cash	50,000

Each share entitles the holder to receive every year, for fifteen successive years, one ton of first quality Locust Mountain White Ash Coal, at cost; also a cash dividend every six months of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.
Shareholders who do not desire to receive their coal may have their proportion sold by the company, for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends to which they are entitled.
Shareholders may order their coal in any of the usual sizes, viz: lump, broken, egg, stove, or nut coal, at the actual cost price, delivered at the dwellings, or at other places within the city of New-York or Brooklyn. Manufacturers' coal delivered in cargo.
Coal will be supplied to the shareholders immediately. The Trustees have already secured one of the largest, most reliable and best equipped Collieries in Pennsylvania, including double breaker, engines, miners' houses, slope works, railroad tracks, cars, mules, and all the necessary machinery, implements, lumber, &c., the whole in perfect working order, and NOW IN FULL OPERATION, having been in use but eight months.
The Colliery is located near Ashland, in Schuylkill Co., Pa., and the coal produced from it is of the very best quality of "Locust Mountain," and is the same as now recommended by all the coal dealers, and used by families in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and is mined under the most favorable circumstances, and at the least possible cost, as the coal is taken from the mine above the water level, and can be mined at all times at a profit. This coal is taken from the celebrated "Mammoth" vein, which, with the "Skidmore," "Primrose," and other celebrated veins, extend within the lines of the company, equal to three miles in length.
A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of this company, over which the coal is now daily brought to market. The very best and most reliable facilities have already been secured for the transportation of the company's coal to this market.
This company being the "pioneer" in the "coal at cost" enterprise in this State, and being exclusively a New-York company, for the accommodation of its citizens, and as the price of each share is within the reach of everybody, it is fully expected that our citizens will come forward and subscribe for the stock without delay.
Books for subscription are now open at the office of each Trustee in the City of New-York, where any additional information can be furnished.
TRUSTEES.
R. C. ROOT,
Of the firm of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., corner of Nassau and Pine-sts.
HENRY A. RICHARDSON,
Of Richardson, Boynton & Co., No. 234 Water-st.
JOHN SCHOOLEY,
No. 39 Pine-st.
D. C. HYDE,
Of Hyde & Conklin, No. 143 Water-st.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &, CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DUCHIEN RAILWAY.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS.
Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund October 1st, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the trust deed, $60,500 of said Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, viz:
Nos. 44, 93, 101, 109, 221, 223, 256, 297, 300, 332, 376, 403, 420, 427, 479, 484, 495, 496, 508, 547, 630, 631, 685, 706, 716, 736, 763, 825, 907, 932, 944, 945, 977, 1104, 1144, 1220, 1242, 1243, 1256, 1307, 1320, 1346, 1402, 1451, 1505, 1631, 1646, 1717, 1-50, 1855, 1900, 2011, 21 0, 2310, 2315, 2320, 2322, of $1,000 each and 2428, 2503, 2533, 2551, 2557, 2623, 2651 of $500 each.
The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money per atd in exchange, surrendering the bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.
The above bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1865. The next payment will be due April 1, 1865.
W. SCHALL,
By A. GUERTELLE, Att'y, } Trust's.
N. A. COWDREY,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 14, 1864.
The undersigned, Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the increased capital stock of this Bank, hereby give notice that 500 shares of such increased capital at $100 per share remain unawarded to the present stockholders, and are open for subscription by the public until the 20th day of December inst., at 12 o'clock M., when it will be awarded to the highest bidders for the same, but no bids will be received at less than par, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not deemed for the interest of the Bank.
Instalments for the stock when awarded will be required to be made at the Bank, on or before the 1st day of January next, with interest from November 1st, 1864.
J. S. FOX,
S. ALOESEN,
A. H. WALLIS,
Commissioners.

WISCONSIN STATE BONDS.
We are authorized to offer a limited amount of the Bonds of the State of Wisconsin on favorable terms. The Bonds draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and have Coupons attached payable in the City of New-York. They are redeemable at different periods from 1877 to 1887, and the principal is also payable in the City of New-York.
The entire debt of the State is but $2,050,000, and these Bond are in every respect a choice investment
Further particulars may be obtained upon inquiry at our office.
FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec 7, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first MONDAY of January next, until the 10th day of said month inclusive, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the Interest accruing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
The interest then due, and not called for prior to the said 10th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.
The Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, with Coupons exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO.,
No. 42 William-st., New-York, Nov 29, 1864.
SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of instalments due Sept., Oct., and the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 42 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 12 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz: Certificate No. 2, 200 shares; No. 49, shortage, 50 shares, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1864, that the outstanding notes issued to the late Incorporated Union Banks located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said late Union Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION.)
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.
THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Preferred Certificates issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 31 day of January, at the office, but to such whose name said Certificates stand registered, on the 15th inst.
The transfer books, both of Common and Preferred Certificates, will be closed at 3 P. M., on the 15th inst., and opened Jan. 5, 1865, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

JERSEY CITY, DECEMBER 7, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Certificates of Indebtedness issued by the Board of Education of Jersey City, that the same will be redeemed at par, with accrued interest, on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Board of Education, in Jersey City, on and after the 15th day of December, 1864, and that interest on said Certificates will cease after that date.
By order of the Board.
JOHN GILLEN, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
SECOND DIVIDEND.
The Trustees of the Excelsior Petroleum Company have declared a dividend of [illegible] per share, payable on the 15th day of December, at the office of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the 20th inst., both inclusive.
BURT HEAD, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and to merge into the First National Bank of this city.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

OCEANIC PETROLEUM COMPANY
DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock ($2,000,000) will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 134 Maiden-lane, on the 20th inst., from the earnings of the Company to the 1st December. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, NO. 25 BROADWAY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Jan 4. Stockholders of record on that day. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec 24, and reopened on Thursday, Jan 5.
THOMAS M. WHEELER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 73 SOUTH FRONT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and will reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent. on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable on common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 36 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 263 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Dec 14, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 2d day of January, 1865. The transfer books close on the 24th inst., to reopen Jan. 3, 1865.
By order of the Board,
JOHN L. HILL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 198 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable after first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will remain closed from Dec 17 until Jan. 4, 1865.
GEORGE I. SEney, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, New-York,
DEC. 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 2d day of January next.
The transfer Book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st inst.
JNO. T. LANCE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK,
DEC. 16, 1864.
161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF this Company this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 31st inst.
W. E. DEKAY, Cashier.

[illegible] BANK,
[illegible] 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock, out of the profits of last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 16th instant. By order of the Board,
[illegible]

MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 13, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent, payable to stockholders free of Government tax, on and after the 31 day of January next.
Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 27 to 31 January, inclusive.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 11 PECK-SLIP,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax on the first $5,000, and five per cent. on sums over $5,000, will be payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1865. Banking office open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chatham-st.,
NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. per annum on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1865.
Books open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Thursday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WM. C. PITT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
Deposits will draw interest from the 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Commission business, in Stocks, Bonds, and Government Securities, under the firm of
NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
and have taken the offices No. 17 William-st.
A. G. NORWOOD,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1864. JOHN F. LOCKWOOD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partners will settle and liquidate.
NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1864. DENNIS McCREDY,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.

No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will from this date be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 28TH ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn.—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Circulars can be had at the Academy.

C. H. PIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 9 SOUTH PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen are now forming. Send for a circular containing a complete [illegible] Part 25 cents for a copy.

C. H. PIVERS' PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, near Fulton-st. New classes [illegible] at 4 o'clock P. M. Private lessons every day for those [illegible] to [illegible].

PRINTING.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—NO. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., and No. 119 Fulton-st. All kinds of Printing cheap for cash.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS
FAMILY AID FUND BONDS NO. 11.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 11," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed Nov. 29, 1864, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.
The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1875.
The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers Family Aid Fund Bonds No 11," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
November, 29, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 19, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 29th day of December, 1864, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with thirty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter-strained lard oil, and twenty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter-strained sperm oil, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times under-mentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of not less than, each, of from fifty to fifty-five gallons—not to exceed the latter. The lard oil may be delivered at Boston or New-York.
Either lot of sperm oil, or both of them, may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.
The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:
Lot No. 1. Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the first day of April, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Lot No. 2. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons lard oil on the 15th day of April, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Lot No. 3. Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of June, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Lot No. 4. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons lard oil on the 1st day of August, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.
No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with the examination, test and inspection to be of the best quality pure winter-strained or bleached oil, and free from mixture with other oils or adulterations.
The mean I means for determining the character and quality of the sperm oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.
The lard oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be required to possess such chemical and physical properties under congelation of temperature, and in every other respect, as exhibited by the standard of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Mass.
The casks must be gauged under the direct and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a cask-gauge regularly employed for said service, and no allowance for the United States casks used, and it must be marked and counted before the casks are removed from the custom-house floor of the port of shipment. The same mode of gauging will be observed at the port of delivery, conforming to this practice.
Different members of the same firm or partnership will not be considered as different bidders.
The Light-house Board reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.
No bid will be received calculated for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.
A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each successful bidder, to be obtained for the faithful performance of the contract to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.
Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance, and that he or the said party or parties will furnish the contract security required, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bid. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Oil for Lighthouses," and then placed in an inner envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.
All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.
Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.
By order of the Lighthouse Board.
ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
November 10, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:
Route No. 1—From Fort Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any points or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 116 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 36 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
Route No. 2—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, or any depots of supplies in the State of Missouri, to any points or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 39 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders are to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
Route No. 3—From Fort Union, or such depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any points or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such points or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 25 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.
No additional per cent. will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required will be as follows:
On Route No. 1.....$100,000
On Route No. 2.....200,000
On Route No. 3.....60,000
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," "2," or "3," as the case may be; and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Bids to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a line of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. HODGES, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.
CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at the respective offices of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City and Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in either city, at the option of the contractors,
200,000 Army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4132. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NASHVILLE.

The Fruits of General Thomas' Splendid Victory.

Nine Thousand Prisoners Captured.

Sixty-one Pieces of Artillery Taken.

Three Thousand Rebel Wounded Captured at Franklin.

Our Loss Not Over Thirty-five Hundred.

Reported Defeat of Breckenridge by Stoneman.

Nearly All His Artillery Said to be Captured.

Murfreesboro, Chattanooga and Knoxville All Right.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Dec. 19.

THOMAS is pursuing the enemy to Duck River. We have nearly all Hood's artillery, and his army is really fearfully demoralized. All the rivers are high, and all the bridges in Hood's front destroyed. Our pontoons are up. We captured three thousand of the enemy's wounded at Franklin, Tenn. Since Thursday, we have captured and brought in just six thousand prisoners, making nine thousand, counting the wounded taken at Franklin. We have captured four Major-Generals, including Gens. JACKSON and JOHNSTON, as well as Brig.-Gens. SMITH and ROGERS. Hood had sixty-five pieces of artillery. We have captured fifty-four pieces. The enemy's killed and wounded is a little less than our own. Our entire loss will not reach 3,500.

None of our general officers were injured. This is the handsomest victory of the war.

FORREST gave Murfreesboro another trial, and was repulsed. ROUSSEAU and MILROY drove him from the town.

Our late victory at Franklin was not exaggerated in the least. The rebel Gen. JOHNSTON says that their loss was five thousand in killed and wounded. He states that six rebel Generals were killed and four wounded in that engagement. He saw Maj.-Gen. PAT CLEBURNE's body. He was shot through the heart. The whole rebel loss at Franklin, on the 30th ult., was 6,000. Ours is officially reported at 1,900.

STONEMAN has given BRECKINRIDGE a cleaning out in East Tennessee, near the Virginia line, routing his army, killing, wounding and capturing a large number, and getting most of his artillery.

Gen. ED. McCOOK is after Gen. LYON in Kentucky, and he cannot escape.

Murfreesboro, Bridgeport, Stevenson, Chattanooga and Knoxville all right.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

THE LATEST.

Hood Retreating Across Duck River—Capture of Three More Guns—Heavy Loss of Forrest at Murfreesboro.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

An officer of Gen. ROUSSEAU's Staff, direct from the headquarters of Gen. THOMAS, arrived here last night. Our forces were then at Spring Hill, near Columbia. Hood's army—the remnant of it—was at Duck River, which it was crossing as fast as possible.

All our wounded left at Franklin were recovered. We also captured there numbers of rebels, severely wounded, including Gen. QUARLES, of Tennessee, formerly Supervisor of the Banks of this State.

Yesterday morning Gen. HATCH captured three guns from the rebel cavalry force at Spring Hill. Our total captures of artillery from Hood amount to 61 pieces.

The loss of FORREST, in his attack on Murfreesboro on Thursday last, is estimated at 1,500 killed and wounded, who fell into our hands.

The rebel army, from all accounts, has become utterly demoralized, is utterly unable to make a stand, and has scarcely any artillery left.

The telegraph is working to Spring Hill. Trains will run to Franklin this morning.

Gen. SCOFIELD was in Columbia this morning.

Our total loss in wounded in the battles of Thursday and Friday will reach but little over 2,000 men.

The river is rising rapidly, and there are fifteen feet of water on the shoals.

Capture of Three Thousand Rebel Wounded—The Rumored Defeat of Forrest by Rousseau, Near Murfreesboro—Heavy Rains.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Dec. 19.

A courier who left Franklin yesterday, reports the rebel forces in full retreat.

HATCH's cavalry attacked the rear guard of the rebels on Saturday, capturing large numbers of prisoners.

The Fourth Corps crossed the Harpeth River at Franklin on Sunday morning.

Franklin is reported full of rebel wounded—over 3,000 being left there on the retreat of the rebels.

Every church and public building there has been taken for hospitals and nearly all the churches of this city have been appropriated for our wounded.

It is rumored here that ROUSSEAU's command attacked and routed FORREST's force near Murfreesboro on the 15th inst.

There was a heavy fall of rain yesterday and last night.

The river is rising rapidly. Twelve feet of water is reported on the shoals.

THE PURSUIT ON MONDAY.

More Prisoners Captured—Losses and Incidents of the Fighting.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Dec. 19.

Our forces are advancing. This morning, at about 8 o'clock, they captured a body of rebel prisoners estimated at 3,000 in number. Among them are one General and a number of commissioned officers.

The capture was made between Brentwood, ten miles south of this city on the Franklin pike, and Harpeth River. An order for one thousand men to guard the prisoners has just been received by Gen. J. A. MILLER Commandant of this post.

They are expected to reach here during the day.

Col. SPAULDING and his brigade of Tennessee cavalry greatly distinguished themselves yesterday in the heat of the battle.

The Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee regiments contributed largely to the success of the day. The total number of rebel officers captured yesterday was as follows: Three Colonels, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 7 Majors, 46 Captains, 157 Lieutenants and 2 Surgeons. Among the prisoners taken yesterday were three Brigadier-Generals not yet reported, viz: JOHNSON, SMITH and RUCKER.

All the rebel prisoners are corraled in the stone quarry, from which the material for building the Capitol was excavated, some few hundred yards from the Capitol, which is called Andersonville. The penitentiary and all the public buildings are full. Half the prisoners are barefooted, and all are sleeping on beds of rocks.

During the fight of Spring Hill, Maj. BOWDING, of the Twelfth Tennessee, was mortally wounded. His men swore to avenge his death, and they did it in yesterday's fight with desperate valor.

Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON was present on the field in the vicinity of the last bloody charge, which he watched with intense interest.

Additional particulars of yesterday's engagement are especially creditable to our cavalry, who contributed to the defeat of the rebels by their effective cooperation.

Gen. R. M. JOHNSON, instead of being killed, as reported, had turned the rebel flank and crossed the Harpeth River, eleven miles hence.

In the first charge made by the colored troops on the rebel ranks, the Thirteenth Regiment lost 256 men, and the Twelfth 119 men. Lieut. GEORGE TAYLOR, Thirteenth United States Colored Regiment, is killed.

The following officers of colored troops were wounded: Col. HALLENSTEIN and Lieut. BABBITT, Thirteenth Colored; Capts. WRIGHT and STRAIGHT and Lieut. GROSVENOR, One Hundredth Colored Regiment.

About 100 deserters came into our lines yesterday.

The army to-day is undoubtedly attacking the rear of the rebels, as heavy firing has been heard in the direction of their retreat early this morning. The total number of prisoners captured in the two days' fight is estimated at 6,500. Hood's loss in men cannot be less than 15,000 since he advanced from Columbia toward Nashville.

Gen. THOMAS is determined to again give battle, and has ordered the pontoon trains forward, to cross the streams between this city and Columbia.

Reliable information confirms the conscription of several well known citizens residing near Nashville, among them Mr. GOOCH and JOHN and ARTHUR CHEATHAM, who have been forwarded to Nashville.

Among the incidents of yesterday's fight, may be narrated the following:

During a heavy artillery fire, about noon, the Sixth Ohio Battery, in two successive shots from their guns, blew up two caissons of a rebel battery, (STAMFORD's, of Mississippi,) the whole of which was afterward taken by our forces in the last assault.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

All Quiet—A Hundred-Pound Rebel Battery—Useless Shelling—A Salute in Honor of Thomas.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Dec. 18, 1864.

There is little of interest to report from this army, our Commanders seeming to be waiting for the result of SHERMAN's operations, as well as those of the fleet which lately sailed from Fortress Monroe.

A good deal of heavy firing has been going on at the Dutch Gap Canal during the past few days.

In front of Petersburgh the enemy a day or two ago opened a new 100-pound gun, and have since been industriously engaged in throwing shells at the railroad trains as they pass a certain point of the road in full view of their gunners; but they have done no damage whatever, nor are they likely to do so, unless they show more accuracy than they have done so far.

This morning a salute of one hundred guns was fired in honor of the great victory of THOMAS over Hood.

The rebels sullenly threw a few shells in reply, but they did no damage.

Last night the pickets on the right of the line were very active keeping up an exchange of compliments all night.

W. D. McGREGOR.

FROM MONTREAL.

Reported Arrest of Raiders—Excitement About the Order Calling Out the Canadian Militia—The Fenians.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

It is reported that a number of rebel raiders, who went east, have been arrested.

A proclamation has been issued, offering a reward for their apprehension.

There is much excitement in reference to the order calling out the Canadian militia, and large numbers have volunteered.

Reports are in circulation of intended outrages by the Fenians.

FROM BRAZIL.

Views of the Brazilian Press on the Florida Case—The Tone of Mr. Webb's Letter Satisfactory—An Official Demand for Reparation Forwarded to Washington.

News to the 9th ult. from Rio Janeiro, received per steamship *Cuba*, indicate that the *Florida* affair will undoubtedly be amicably settled with the Brazilian Government. The *Correio Mercantil*, of Oct. 15, says that the intimate and friendly relations existing between the United States and Brazil will not be ruptured in consequence of the seizure of the privateer. It has no doubt but that this Government will grant the reparation required, and regards Mr. WEBB's letter as entirely satisfactory. It also regrets that the people of Bahia should have so far forgotten their dignity as to make an uncalled-for attack upon the honor and dignity of the United States, as represented in the person of its Consul and his office at Bahia.

The *Diario Official*, of the 26th ult., states that,

"By the French mail steamer *Bearn*, which sailed from port yesterday, the Imperial Government has forwarded to our Legation at Washington the usual dispatches, in order that the latter may in the name of the same Government, ask from that of the United States the reparation to which we have a right, for the act of violence of the Commander of the *Wachusett* in the port of Bahia."

Sr. SILVA GOMES, President of the Province of Bahia, has been dismissed from his office.

The New Cunard Steamer Cuba.

The new Cunard steamship *Cuba*, Capt. STONE, left Liverpool, on the 3d inst., about noon, and arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is a description of the vessel: Her model combines fine proportions and great speed. The dimensions of her hull are: Length of keel and foretake, 227 feet; length over all, 350 feet; breadth of beam, moulded, 42 feet 6 inches; depth, moulded, to spar deck, 29 feet. She has a tonnage of 2,833, by builder's measurement. In accordance with the most approved of marine construction, the *Cuba* is built in nine watertight compartments, four of which come to the upper deck. She has accommodations for 300 first-class passengers, and is capable of transporting 1,500 troops. The propelling power is provided by oscillating-geared engines of 650-horse power each, nominal, fitted with surface condensers and all the recent improvements. The steam for the engines is provided by four boilers, heated by twenty-four furnaces. The cylinders have a diameter of eighty-two inches, and the piston a stroke of six feet. The rig of the *Cuba* is similar to that of the other screw mail steamers of the Cunard service.

Mutiny.

The ship *Mercury*, Capt. STETSON, sailed to-day for Havre, and when outside of Sandy Hook, the crew mutinied, and refused to go to sea in the vessel. The pilot, upon giving orders, was disobeyed and threatened, and upon the Captain remonstrating, he was attacked, badly beaten, and stabbed. The ship was put back, and anchored at Quarantine, where the revenue cutter at that station sent on board a boat's crew, and put the offenders in irons.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour, with Mr. CLARK, President *pro tem.*, in the chair.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Union,) presented the petition of officers in the Subsistence Department for increased pay, which was referred to the Military Committee.

THE PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a petition from officers of the army, asking for increased rank and pay.

PETITION FROM THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) presented the petition of the Mother Superintendent of the Sisters of Charity, stating that by the discipline of the order, the Sisters are obliged to wear a uniform of a certain description, manufactured only in France, upon which the duties are so high that they are unable to pay them, and asking a reduction of these duties.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Finance.

GOODS IN PUBLIC STORES.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to extend the time allowed for the withdrawal of certain goods therein named from the public stores, which was passed.

WASHINGTON GASLIGHT COMPANY.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Union,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to amend the charter of the Washington Gaslight Company, so as to allow the company to charge an increased price for gas.

The rate fixed by the bill is the average price charged at the capitals of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and New-York.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the price ought to be fixed definitely. It was impossible for the citizens to know the average prices at the cities named.

Mr. WILSON thought there was more cause to complain of the quality of the gas than the price. He was opposed to immediate action.

Mr. DIXON said that the cause of the bad quality of the gas in this city was recently explained by one of the officers of the company in a letter.

Mr. HENDERSON of Missouri, (Union,) said that the bill proposed an increased price of one dollar and fifteen cents per thousand feet.

The bill was postponed.

THE WEST POINT CADETS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to increase the number of cadets at the West Point Military Academy, and to raise the standard of admission to the same.

It provides that hereafter the President shall appoint, in addition to the number already authorized, two cadets from each State, and fifty from persons who have served not less than one year in the army. No person shall be admitted who is less than 17 or more than 20 years of age. The standard of admission is raised by an increase of studies, in which applicants for admission must be proficient.

The bill was referred to the Military Committee.

THE RANK OF VICE-ADMIRAL.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Naval Committee, introduced a bill to create the office of Vice-Admiral in the navy.

It provides that the Vice-Admiral shall be selected from the active list of Rear-Admirals, and shall be the ranking officer of the United States navy. His relative rank with officers of the army shall be that of Lieutenant-General. His pay shall be $7,000 per annum when at sea, $6,000 when on shore duty, and $5,000 when waiting orders.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the bill was immediately considered and passed.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of requiring all residents of the District of Columbia to take, and file with the Provost-Marshal of said District, an oath of allegiance and fidelity to the Government of the United States, similar to the oath required by law of Senators and Members of Congress, and other officers of the Government, and to prohibit all persons from doing business in said District who shall not take said oath.

The resolution passed.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the following substitute for the House resolution providing for the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty of June 5, 1854, between the United States and Great Britain:

Whereas, It is provided in the Reciprocity Treaty concluded at Washington June 5, 1854, between the United States of our part and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of the other part, and the treaty shall remain in force ten years from the date at which it shall come into operation; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; and

Whereas, It appears by a proclamation of the President of the United States, bearing date the 16th of March, 1855, that the treaty came into operation on that day; and

Whereas, Further, It appears that it is no longer for the interest of the United States to continue the same in force, therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that notice be given of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty according to the provisions therein contained for the termination of the same. The President of the United States is hereby charged with the communication of such notice by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER the above was ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED RETALIATION ON REBEL PRISONERS.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) offered a resolution declaring that whereas our prisoners in the hands of the rebels had been inhumanly treated, badly clothed and subjected to exposure, &c., therefore the Secretary of War be instructed to extend a like treatment to rebel prisoners in our hands.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) objected to the resolution, and it lies over.

THE KENTUCKY ARRESTS.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) desired to call up his resolution asking for information as to the cause of the arrest of Lieut.-Gov. JACOBS and Col. WOOLFORD. Mr. POWELL addressed the Senate on the subject of his resolution. Gov. JACOBS had been spirited away, to he knew not where, and Col. WOOLFORD was in jail in Covington, Kentucky. He thought the Senate owed it to itself to call for information as to what offence there had been committed.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by inserting, "if not incompatible with the public interest."

The amendment was adopted, and afterward the resolution, as amended, was passed.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE REVENUE LAW.

The House bill to amend the Revenue Law was referred to the Finance Committee.

MR. WILKINSON'S RESOLUTION.

On motion, Mr. WILKINSON's resolution in reference to retaliation was referred to the Military Committee.

COMMITTEE CHANGES.

The President *pro tem.* announced that Mr. DIXON would be Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, *vice* HALE, resigned, and that Mr. HALE would supply the place of Mr. FOOT on the Judiciary Committee.

PAY OF ACTING ASSISTANT NAVY SURGEONS.

Mr. GRIMES presented a petition, signed by several Acting Assistant Surgeons of the navy, asking for increased pay and rank, which was referred to the Naval Committee.

AMERICAN SHIPS UNDER IMPORTED BUNTING.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (Union,) read an extract from the report of the Secretary of Navy, stating that American ships still sailed under bunting made in England. He offered a resolution, which was adopted, that as much of the report of the Secretary of the Navy as refers to sailing under foreign bunting, and so much of the President's Message as refers to the manufacturing arts, be referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

PUBLIC LANDS SOLD TO INDIANS.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) offered a resolution calling for information as to the quantity of lands sold under the treaty with Sac and Fox Indians; what price was obtained and what opportunity the people of Kansas had to compete in the purchase of said lands.

The resolution was adopted.

THE FAMILIES OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution to free the wives and children of colored soldiers.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) opposed the resolution. He argued that the power proposed to be exercised was in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States. It violated that clause which declared that private property should not be taken for public use without compensation.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Pending the discussion on this subject, the Clerk of the House announced the non-concurrence of the House in the Senate's amendment to the bill to establish a bureau of freedmen's affairs.

Mr. SUMNER moved that the Senate insist on its amendment and appoint a Committee of Conference on the subject, and it was so ordered.

Messrs. SUMNER, HOWE and BUCKALEW, were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

THE PENSION LAWS.

Several days ago a resolution was adopted providing for a Select Committee to examine into the operations of the pension laws, and to ascertain whether some means cannot be devised with advantage to pensioners, and by which the expenditures of the Government can be lessened. The following comprise the committee:

Messrs. Griswold of New-York, Whaley of West Virginia, Peckham of Maine, Washburne of Massachusetts, Miller of Pennsylvania, Hubbard of Connecticut, and Ross of Illinois.

RETALIATION.

Mr. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) offered a preamble setting forth that the authorities of the United States have treated rebel prisoners in their hands with the utmost care, supplying them with ample rations and proper medical attendance in cases of sickness and wounds; but the rebel authorities have confined Union prisoners in loathsome prisons and pestilential camps, and neglected to furnish them with suitable medical attendance, and withheld pensions and money forwarded by their friends, thousands dying of starvation, disease and maltreatment; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the treatment of rebel prisoners similar to that bestowed upon Union prisoners, allowing them only such kind and quality of rations, &c., so that the rebel authorities may be compelled to treat our soldiers according to the laws of humanity and civilized warfare.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said that a resolution offered by himself was pending, calling on the Secretary of War for the correspondence in relation to prisoners. He should like to see that correspondence before voting. He had heretofore been loth to believe in the allegation of such barbarities, but he now knew that they were true. In the name of humanity, some action on the subject was now demanded in behalf of the prisoners. He (COX) should like to see a wholesale exchange.

The resolution was agreed to.

AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

On motion of Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so amending the internal revenue law as to make instruments in writing valid and legal in cases where there has been a failure to attach the proper stamp.

PUBLIC LANDS FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of setting apart some of the public lands for the benefit of soldiers who have been or who may be permanently disabled during the present war, and whose circumstances require the generous aid of the country, granting to the several States the lands, the proceeds of the sale of which shall be expended in providing homes, or such other relief as the State Legislatures may determine.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) moved that the House now concur in the substitute of the Senate for the House bill, establishing a bureau for Freedman's affairs, and ask a Committee of Conference.

This was agreed to.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) the House concurred in the verbal amendments of the Senate to the resolution for adjourning over the holidays, from Thursday next to the 5th of January, 1865.

THE DEFICIENCIES IN THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending with June next, which was made the special order for to-morrow.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. STEVENS also reported a bill for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1866.

THE REBELLIOUS STATES.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on the Rebellious States, reported a bill granting to certain States, whose Governments have been subverted or overthrown, a republican form of government, and the consideration of the subject was postponed until the 10th of January.

THE LETTER-CARRIER SYSTEM.

On motion of Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Union,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Post-office and Post-roads to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law in relation to the carrier system, as to confine the free delivery of letters to such cities as promise to be self-sustaining at an early day.

OUR COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that the Act of June 20, 1864, be so amended as to give all persons of color in the army at that time the allowance, &c., allowed to others of the same race.

The bill was passed.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE MAILS.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill, which was passed, providing that so much of the fourth section of the act for the transportation of mails to foreign ports, and for other purposes, as provides that all mail matter, except one newspaper from a known office of publication, sent beyond the western boundary of Kansas or the eastern boundary of California, shall pay letter postage, be so far modified as to include periodicals, magazines, and exchanges, not to exceed one copy from any one office.

Mr. ALLEY said that the act which this bill modified in consequence of the rules of the Department, excludes everything but one newspaper, which the Committee believe was not the intention of Congress, and which works great imposition and hardship to the people of the territories, and the object of the bill is to remedy the matter so far as to permit the carriage of periodicals, magazines and exchanges, and one copy of each to subscribers from any one office of publication.

THE GRADE OF VICE-ADMIRAL.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the Senate bill, creating the grade of Vice-Admiral in the navy, and it was passed, as was also the House bill, authorizing officers in the navy and marine corps, either regular or volunteer, to be promoted for gallant conduct, and providing that Capt. WINSLOW may be made a Commodore, notwithstanding that the number of such officers is limited.

OUR LAKE HARBORS.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, authorizing the President to appoint a commission of three competent officers of the navy and two competent officers of the Engineer Corps, to examine the different ports and harbors on the Northern and Northwestern Lakes, and others connecting with them, with a view of establishing one or more navy-yards and depots on said Lakes, and that the said commission report on the first Monday of December next.

BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE DISCHARGE OF OFFICERS.

Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the discharge of commissioned officers in the volunteer service at the expiration of their original term of enlistment, without regard to intervening promotions.

CABINET OFFICERS ON THE FLOOR OF CONGRESS.

Mr PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) gave notice that he would, at an early day, ask the House to take up and consider the report which he made yesterday, providing for the admission of Cabinet officers on the floor of Congress, to participate in debate under certain circumstances.

EXPORTS THROUGH CANADA.

On motion of Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Union,) it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the House, under what law goods, wares, merchandise, produce, etc., are permitted to pass from the United States, through Canada, and again into the United States.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.) asked leave to offer the following, but Mr. STEVENS objected

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House, what, if any, amount of gold in the Treasury of the United States, not necessary for the payment of the interest on the public debt, has been disposed of under the joint resolution approved March 17, 1864; what amount, and the various times when the same were disposed of at what rates, and what agents were employed in the transaction.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Annual Message.

Remarks were made by Messrs. AMOS MYERS, ROSS, and WASHBURNE.

Here the committee rose, and the House, at 4 05 o'clock, adjourned.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the New Cunard Steamer Cuba.

Death of Mr. Dayton, the United States Minister to France.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF HIS DEATH

Speculations upon the American Question.

Some Attempt to Terminate the War Anticipated.

Desertions from the U. S. Steamer Niagara.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The new Cunard mail steamer *Cuba*, Capt. STONE, which left Liverpool at about noon on the 3d, and Queenstown on the evening of the 4th Dec., arrived here early yesterday morning. She has had a succession of strong gales the entire passage.

The mails by the *Hibernian*, via Portland, also reached this city yesterday.

The *City of Baltimore* reached Liverpool on the forenoon of the 1st, and the *Pennsylvania* at 11:30 on the morning of the 2d inst.

The after part of the steamer *Jura*, wrecked at the mouth of the Mersey, had been raised and towed away. It contained the engines. It was thought the other two parts might also be restored.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Death of Mr. Dayton—Full Particulars of the Sad Event—His Relations with the French Government—Significant Change in the Tone of the French Press—The Iron-clad Shanghai.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 2, 1864.

A profound sensation was produced in the American colony, this morning, by the news that Mr. DAYTON had suddenly died, last evening, in an attack of apoplexy, while paying a visit at the Hotel de Louvre. At the beginning of the year, Mr. DAYTON had been obliged to take some precautions with his health, on account of symptoms which were supposed to indicate a tendency to apoplexy, but for the last three or four months his health appeared to be all that could be desired, and he seems not to have had any apprehension for the moment of the coming attack. His death occurred at about 9 o'clock in the evening. He complained of sickness; asked to lie down for a moment on the sofa, and almost immediately died. It was at first supposed, however, that he was only sleeping, and it was not till after the lapse of some minutes that it was discovered he had ceased to breathe. His family, who were visiting in another and distant part of the city, did not hear the sad intelligence until two hours later, and the blow was a terrible one indeed. His body will be embalmed, the funeral services will take place on Monday, and he will be carried home by his family for interment in New-Jersey.

The loss of Mr. DAYTON will be deeply felt by the American residents here, for by the amenity of his character, his accessibility and his readiness to protect and further the interests of his countrymen, he had endeared himself to all; but more than this, and much more important than this, he had obtained by his dignity, his frankness and his good taste, such a position with the French Government as enabled him to manage the diplomatic relations between the two countries in a way to give entire satisfaction to his Government. His personal relations with M. DROUYN DE LHUYS had grown quite intimate, and there is every reason to believe that a perfect understanding existed between them as to the relations between the two countries.

A few days after the news of the reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN arrived at Paris, Mr. DAYTON carried to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD, and held with the French Foreign Minister a long conversation. What the nature of this conversation was we do not know, but since then the tone of the official and semi-official press has been entirely changed. An order has evidently been issued to cease the abuse of Mr. LINCOLN and the systematic lying about the Union cause which these papers have been in the habit of indulging in. The Secessionists, naturally uneasy at this marked change in the official and ministerial press, are looking about for an explanation which may serve to disarm it, and they state among other things, that Mr. DAYTON was authorized to assure the French Government that during the coming term of service of Mr. LINCOLN, the same policy of non-intervention in Mexican affairs as that which had marked the present term would be pursued. One paper even ventures the assertion that Mr. LINCOLN offered to recognize the new Mexican Government, if the Emperor NAPOLEON would promise his sympathy and moral aid to the Union cause.

But whatever may be the explanations, the fact exists; the journals under the control of the Ministry have changed their tone, and a sorry fist they make of it trying to tell the truth. The *Moniteur* and *Constitutionnel* confine themselves to giving the news as it arrives by dispatch, without transforming and altering it as heretofore, so as to make it say the exact opposite of what was meant. The *France* writes confusedly, as if it were a bitter pill to settle down to telling the truth, and it would be difficult for any man to tell from the Baron DE BAZANCOURT's two last articles which side he was trying to write on, and almost what he was trying to write about. The *Patrie*, a Secessionist, but no longer a ministerial paper, is bewildered and strikes out wildly. It says, it cannot comprehend the American people, and does not believe they comprehend themselves. What can they mean, it says, by voting by such an immense majority for a man and a policy which are conducting the country to ruin? What is there it says in the character of the people which renders them so blind to what we can see with so much facility? And then it adds, "In our perplexity let us fly to DE TOQUEVILLE and see if in his 'Democracy in America' he does not throw light on this strange people and their strange mode of looking at affairs." And then follow quotations from the illustrious writer's book, which go no further than to show that so long ago as the epoch in which DE TOQUEVILLE visited America he saw and predicted that so loose a Confederation must grow looser and finally divide into sections—in other words, that he predicted the present civil war.

But, notwithstanding the secession papers have changed their tone in their editorial columns, they continue to publish the outrageous dispatches—which dispatches are half column commentaries of the Havas Telegraphic Agency at London and New-York, which Agency, as you already know, is, from some cause or other, entirely devoted to the fortunes of the rebels. This agency, last night, sent us from London a long *résumé* of an article from the rebel organ, the *Index*, based on Lord RUSSELL's reply to the manifesto of Messrs. SLIDELL, MASON and MANN. The Havas Agency gives emphasis to the assertion that Mr. LINCOLN, not having counted any votes from a certain number of the Southern States, that he has therefore forever renounced the control over those States, and that he thus confesses that there is now no dispute between him and the Confederate States, but as to which of the two countries Kentucky, Missouri and Louisiana shall belong to. It also lays emphasis on the manner in which Lord RUSSELL spoke of the two sections, the one as the "so-called Confederate States," and the other as "the former United States," and claims that this is a fair striking of the political balance, and that he is thus on the road to a recognition of the South. The *Patrie* appears to be particularly obliged to Lord JOHN RUSSELL for the phrase "the former United States," and declares that the world will remain.

The *Shanghai*, one of the vessels built at Nantes for the Confederates, but sold to the Prussian Government, is putting in her guns, and will sail for Bremerhaven the 20th of this month. M. ARMAN, her builder, has just returned from Berlin, with his pay in his pocket, and also with a contract for two new vessels for the Prussian Government, but of a different model from the others. The country is deeply indebted to Mr. DAYTON for the able manner in which he conducted negotiations so as to put a stop to the vessels built for the Confederates in French ports, and also to the building of others for the same destination.

I ought to put on record the success of the tenor BRIGNOLI, on the stage of our Italian opera at Paris—the most difficult stage in the world to succeed on. After his failure at Madrid, for which, however, he was in no way responsible, he appeared here with fear and trembling, and sang, therefore, under great disadvantage. Nevertheless, he was "encored" throughout on the first night, while on the second night his reception was still more enthusiastic. He appeared extremely awkward and angular in his acting, but this is a peculiarity of his anatomy for which this audience, which only cares for a fine voice and correct singing, will hold of little account.

MALAKOFF.

FROM THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT PARIS.

Extract from a letter from JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., American Consul, dated

PARIS, Dec. 6.

MY DEAR MR. WEED: Our friend, Mr. DAYTON, died about 10 o'clock this morning, while visiting at the Louvre Hotel. He had called upon Mr. VANDERPOOL, but not finding him in, went to the apartment of Mrs. ECKLES, (widow of Judge ECKLES,) asked for a seat, and soon complained of feeling dizzy. He became alarmed about his symptoms, and begged her not to leave him. He died there upon the sofa, in a very few minutes. His funeral will take place on Tuesday.

This event has spread a cloud over us all. I have been so occupied with preparations for the funeral that I have but a moment to devote to this letter.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

DEATH OF MR. DAYTON.

La France, of the 2d inst., announces the death of Mr. DAYTON, the American Ambassador at Paris. No particulars are given, further than that the cause of his death was apoplexy.

MR. A. H. LAYARD ON THE WAR.

Mr. A. H. LAYARD, M. P., Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, made a speech to his constituents on Dec. 1, in the course of which he referred to American topics as follows: He did not believe it possible that any liberal government would now engage in foreign intervention or enter into another Holy Alliance. But to abstain altogether from foreign politics was quite another manner. We could not hold aloof from Europe—remaining apart from all that occurred on the continent—refusing to mediate when our mediation might lead to peace. If that was what was intended by the advocates of non-intervention, then it was that intervention would be most dangerous to this country. We must, however, always exercise that intervention with caution, and due consideration for others as well as ourselves. We should not interfere unless agreeable to the parties concerned. The United States had been quoted as an example of non intervention, but a more unfortunate example could not be produced. The United States did not interfere with European politics, because they were not part of the European family, but on their own continent they carried the principle further than we did, and claimed the right to prevent any combination of other States that might possibly interfere with their form of Government or liberties. He denied that the debate of last session had changed the foreign policy of this country. That debate was a great party struggle. The opposition had begun to think that there was a great conservative reaction, but in the division they found out their mistake, and that there was an enormous majority of the constituencies of England and Wales in favor of the Government.

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

FROM BERMUDA.

From the Shipping Gazette, Dec. 3.

The West India Company's steamer Crusader, Capt. HOARE, arrived in the Mersey yesterday, about noon, with considerably later advices from Bermuda and Nassau than those to hand by the last mail. She left Bermuda on the 16th of November, and reports lying there the blockade-runners Vixen, Vulcan, Evelyn, Mary, (Capt. COLLIER,) Emma, Henry, and Hawk. The Hawk was loading for England. At Nassau there were the Stag, Druid, Coquette, Gen. Clinch, Beatrice, Little Hattie, Will-o'-the-Wisp, Stormy Petrel, Col. Lamb, Ella, Caroline, Spread-Owl, Star, Mara, Gem, Falcon, Ptarmigan, and Laurel. The Mary House was on shore, but expected off in a few days. The arrivals from the Confederacy had been large, and extensive cargoes were daily reported. The warehouses were filled and the wharves completely covered with cotton, and the demand for vessels to convey it to England was very great. Frederic ranged high and tended upward. The steamer Agnes Louisa, which ran ashore on Hog Island, Nassau, in September last, remained in an upright position, and entirely uninjured, not a single timber being started. It will be remembered she ran on a sandy beach, and the surf, during the time she has been on shore, has, technically speaking, "sanded her up," and there she lies high and dry, yet safe, and yet, considering the entire want of appliances to meet such a case at Nassau, hopelessly lost.

AT QUEENSTOWN.

The *Cork Herald* reports that within the last week there have been four steamers at Queenstown, bound out, to run the South American blockade. The Secret, 360 tons, Capt. BERKLY, which had put in through stress of weather, proceeded on her voyage to Nassau on Sunday. The Susan Birnie, 455, Capt. GROUNDLOW, which had put in for repairs, awaits favorable weather to proceed. The handsome steamer Emilie, 763 tons, from Glasgow, arrived at Queenstown on Monday morning to fill up coals. When she has coaled and the weather suits she will start for Nassau.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NIAGARA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says that the United States frigate *Niagara* has been lotter-

ing so long in the Scheldt that a wholesale desertion of her crew is seriously apprehended. A batch of 25 able-bodied men having got ashore at Antwerp from the frigate, had to be pursued to the Dutch frontier, most of them escaping into Holland.

SOME ATTEMPT TO TERMINATE THE WAR ANTICIPATED.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the position of affairs in America, thinks it probable that President LINCOLN may make some attempt to terminate the war by negotiation, but it doubts whether the terms will be accepted. It says

"Each party may reconsider its position by the light of four years' experience. Each may again examine its own mind, and take its decision. There is a new reign, though of the same king. Such an occasion has not happened before since the beginning of the war; nor, for four years to come, is it likely to happen again."

EARL RUSSELL'S LETTER.

The *Index*, the Confederate organ in London, says that as Earl RUSSELL'S letter practically recognizes the political equality and identical title to consideration of the two belligerent federations, he ought, if he intends to be consistent, not to stop short of actual recognition. After the 4th of March, there will no longer be a pretext for delay. On that day a Government will go into operation at Washington in which the States of the South have confessedly neither part nor voice. The Government, organized upon the basis of the election of the 8th inst., knows them only as foreign enemies to be conquered by force. The Federal executive and legislature at Washington claimed to represent all the States which formed part of the Union and could date their existence back to a period when all the States did so form part. The executive and legislature which commence their term of authority on the 4th of March, cannot and do not set up any such pretention. This new Government at Washington presents to Europe no title which is not vested with even greater validity in the Government at Richmond, which is by three years its senior.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Morning Post*, in its city article, gives currency to the report that the Washington Cabinet is disposed to recognize the new Mexican Government, and that Mr. SEWARD will make a proposition to that effect to Congress.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

From the London Herald.

The prospectus of the Telegraphic News Association (Limited) has been issued. The capital is £50,000, in 5,000 shares of £10 each, with a deposit of £1 on application and £1 on allotment. Already a large proportion of the amount necessary has been subscribed. The object is to furnish the press and the public of England, the continent of Europe, and the western world with a fuller and more regular supply of telegraphic intelligence than the present system provides. The promoters of the undertaking, after much preparation and expenditure, and favored by circumstances of an exceptional nature, are in a position to assume this responsible function with the certainty of being able to execute it in a complete and effective manner. Special arrangements have been made for procuring early and accurate, and in many instances exclusive, information in connection with the American civil war and the progress of the new Mexican empire, while from China and the East Indies intelligence will frequently be transmitted via St. Petersburgh when other sources of information are not available. According to careful estimates of the probable financial results a large return in the shape of dividend will be secured upon a small outlay.

GARIBALDI'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE YACHT.

The following letter has been received by the committee:

CAPRERA, Nov. 18, 1864.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The yacht which you have presented me is indeed a precious gift, and immensely more precious is the generous benevolence with which you have honored me. I shall all my life be justly proud of having—not merited, because it was merited by others rather than myself—but, by good fortune, gained your sympathy. Benefactors to me, a humble individual, this is a gift on behalf of the sacred cause of my country—the cause of every oppressed people. With every grateful feeling of my heart, I am yours,

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.

To the generous Subscribers for the Yacht.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a further increase of nineteen millions of francs in the cash on hand.

Official advices from Algeria report tranquillity in all the provinces, with the exception of Bator. Marshal MCMAHON was about to leave Algeria to be present at the annual meeting of the Marshals of France.

The Paris Bourse on the 2d was buoyant, and Rentes advanced to 65@75.

SPAIN.

The Madrid *Epoca* says that Spain cannot admit of any mediation between herself and Peru in the present state of the question between the two Governments.

INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

The following had been telegraphed from Suez:

BOMBAY, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

Exchange 2s. 1¼d. Freights unchanged. New Oomrawuttee Cotton 305 rupees.

CANTON, Monday, Oct. 31.

Twist quiet. Teas dull. Exchange 4s. 9½.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Shirtings lower. Tea dull and unchanged. Silk advancing. Exchange 6s. 8¾d.

Advices from Japan report trade flourishing at Jeddo. Prince NAGATO is said to have declined payment of the indemnity. A strong feeling prevailed against him, and his palace had been levelled to the ground. Advices from New Zealand announce that the ministry had tendered their resignation, but it was not accepted by the Government. Two hundred Maori prisoners had escaped and were fomenting rebellion.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 2d were quiet and steady. Consols closed at 89¾@¾ ex dividend.

The discount demand at the Bank was of an average character, but in the open market there was some activity to meet the payments of the 4th. Rates unchanged.

The weekly Bank of England returns show a decrease in the Bullion of £241,170, and of £467,225 in the reserve of notes.

Messrs WILSON, BOWLES & Co., East India merchants, London, have suspended, with liabilities for about £250,000. BARING BROS. report Bar Siver at 5s. 1½d., Dollars 4s. 1d., Eagles 76s 4d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—BARING BROS. & Co.—"In American Stocks there is no change. U. S. Five-twenties alone inquired for at 43."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 3—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports: "After the great excitement of last week, the trade, as well as speculators, have paused in their operations, partly influenced by the vague rumors from New-York of peace negotiations and their effect upon the Manchester market. Cotton has consequently been in limited demand and freely offered. The inquiry fell off on Saturday. On Tuesday there was some revival, but on Wednesday the market became exceedingly dull, and although on Thursday more firmness appeared, a great part of the advance quoted last Friday has been lost in most descriptions. American has been in fair demand, but is freely supplied, and has declined about 1d. ₩ lb. Sea Island has been in good request, and is 1d.@2d. dearer. For other descriptions there is a decline ranging from 1d.@2d. ₩ lb. The sales of the week add up 31,800 bales, including 6,850 for speculation and 6,170 for export, closing at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 26¾d.; middling Orleans, 27½d.; fair Mobile, 26d.; middling Mobile, 27d.; fair Upland, 25¾d.; middling Upland, 25¾d. Yesterday (Friday) there was a little inquiry, with sales of about 12,000 bales, including 6,000 for speculation and export. Prices were firmer, and partially ¼d. dearer. The stock in hand is estimated at 383,000 bales, including 16,310 American. At sea, from India, 214,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—Manchester yesterday showed some signs of improvement from the depression of Tuesday. There was a fair inquiry, and prices were firmer.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, AYRTA & Co., and others, report: Flour firm, but unchanged in quotations. Wheat very quiet, but prices steadily maintained; Winter Red 7s. 6d.@8s. 10d.; White 7s. 6d.@8s. 3d. ₩ cental. Corn rather firmer; Mixed Western 29s. per 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs GORDON, BRUCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: Beef in limited demand, and prices weaker. Pork in moderate request, at 65s @70s. Bacon slow of sale, and a shade easier. Cheese quiet, and 2s lower. Butter in fair demand at 100s @105s. Lard quiet but firm at 50s.@53s. Tallow inactive at 40s.@41s 6d. for North American.

POTASH.—Ashes firmer. Pots, 29s 3d.@29s. 6d., Pearls neglected. Sugar very dull and 6d. @1s. lower. Coffee in better demand. Molasses steady, Rice firm, and full prices are paid. Linseed scarce, and again rather dearer. Clover-seed, sales of American Red at 38s. 6d.@40s. for old, and 43s. for good to fine yearling. Linseed oil steady. Sales of Cod Oil at £32. Nothing doing in Sperm. Nothing worth reporting in Resin or Spirits of Turpentine the latter is nominally worth 60s. @61s.

PETROLEUM.—Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report a quiet but steady market at 1s. 10d. @1s. 10½d. ₩ gallon for refined. Nothing in Crude.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROS. & Co report Breadstuffs dull without material change in prices. Iron quiet at £6 15s. for Bars and Rails. Scotch pigs 50s. 6d. Sugar very dull, again 6d. @1s. higher. Rice firmer. Tea quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine 29s. 6d @30s. for French. Crude Petroleum £17 @£17 10s. Refined 2s. 1d. Sperm Oil £84 for American. Linseed Oil very quiet. Tallow dull. G. C. 40s. 9d. Coffee very firm, fully 1s.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Thursday, Dec. 1.

COTTON.—Sales of the week, 5,500 bales—market still declining. New-Orleans tres ordinaire, 250f. New-Orleans bas, 300f. Stock in port, 69,000 bales.

THE WEED-OPDYKE LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Hon. Judge MASON.

George Opdyke vs. Thurlow Weed.—The trial of this case was resumed yesterday.

John Keyser sworn: Examined by counsel for defendant—In 1861 I was on the Republican Central Committee; its duties were to collect moneys, distribute them, order elections for delegates under the jurisdiction of the State Central Committee; no money was collected from the Custom-house, in 1861, for the State election, with the exception of one or two individuals; for the Mayoralty election we received $3,000.

Q.—What was said and done by Opdyke? A.—I went to Opdyke about the $3,000; I said it was necessary to have that, as they had not raised the money in the Custom-house to pass it over, and if he would give me his check for $2,000, I would advance $1,000 on his personal guaranty, it they did not pay the $3,000; he agreed to that; shortly after the election, Opdyke came to my office—I was then Register—and told me that Barney refused to give him that check for $3,000, without my indorsement or receipt; I told him that made no difference, I would indorse it over to him; he then remarked that he did not ask Barney for any receipt when he went his security as Collector; a young man brought the checks to me and I indorsed them to Opdyke, and called on him and got his check for the $1,000 that was to come to me; there were two or three checks from the Custom house, amounting to the $3 000.

Cross-examined—The money was all paid after the election from the custom-house; the $3 000 check might have been given a day or two before the election, or a day or two after; it strikes me it was after; I got the $1,000 as Opdyke's assessment as candidate for Mayor; the $2,000 was in anticipation of money that was to come from the Custom-house; it was appropriated, but they had not made the collection; appropriated for the Mayoralty election, or charter election; there were few officers run, and the candidate for Mayor was to go to more expense than any other; the charter election is not always the most expensive; I was told that no money for the State election had been collected; none came into my hands; the expenses of the State election are partly paid over by the State committee; there was no Government election; we thought there was occasion for collections, and made up heavy collections for the county; Dickenson ran for Secretary of State; the county committee assessed themselves to get money enough to print tickets; we got no outside help scarcely.

Redirect.—There was another committee called the People's Union, and other committees that I don't remember; Dr. Bradford was Chairman of the People's Union, and afterward Mr. Williamson; I think Churchill was Chairman of the Citizens' Committee to aid Opdyke's election.

Hiram Barney, sworn, examined by counsel for defendant.—In 1861 I was collector of the port of New-York; Opdyke ran for Mayor; Gunther and Wood were the other candidates; a meeting of citizens was held on the 26th or 29th of November, and they appointed a committee, of which T. G. Churchill was chairman, to promote the election of Opdyke; I received and applied the money collected at the Custom-house; on the 5th of December I drew a check, payable to the order of Keyser, Treasurer, for $3,000, for the use of the Central Republican Committee, and on the same day a check for $5,000 to the order of Churchill, Treasurer; I sent the first to Keyser, and delivered the second; Opdyke called on me about the money; he stated that he had made large advances to the committee for the purposes of election, and desired to know about how much would be received from the Custom-house; either then or subsequently, he requested that I should pay the moneys to him; I stated that they were raised for the purposes of the committees, and I thought it was proper the checks should be drawn to them, and they should see about the application, and they were so drawn.

Q.—What did he say to that? A.—I don't recollect what he said in reply—perhaps to repeat what he had previously said—that he had made the advances, and the money properly came to him; no money was raised for the State election; on the 6th of January I paid the balance of the money raised ($1,482 52) to Churchill, as treasurer; I drew all the checks in that way to the order of the treasurers; I think I had only one interview with Opdyke between the election and the last payment.

Q.—How happened you to pay the $1 482 afterward? A.—I understood that the expenses incurred by the committee were large, and that all the money not needed by the Central Committee would be properly applicable to these expenses; the Churchill committee had nothing to do with State affairs.

Q.—Were the officers and clerks of the Custom-house requested to pay the money? A.—When it was proposed to make a collection, as usual, I issued a printed circular; the substance of it was this: that it was usual to make annual contributions by the officers and clerks for purposes of election; that they had not had an opportunity of making any contributions that year, and that opportunity would now be offered to contribute what they would do vo untarily; that no coercion would be used; that no officer or clerk would either have any claim for retention on account of contribution, nor would be liable to any disabilities or dismissals on account of refusal; that the contributions must be voluntary, and that I would undertake to see to the application of the moneys; they did not all pay—a large number did not.

Q.—Did you state it was customary to make contributions from the Custom-house for the Mayoralty election? A.—I did not.

Q.—You knew that it was not customary. A.—I did not.

Q.—Didn't you know there was not an instance of it on record? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you know there was? A.—I did not.

Q.—Had you ever known an instance before where Federal officers had passed over the State election, and had been called on for the Mayoralto election? A.—I did not, I never knew an instance of a State election occurring in that condition of the country in which we were then.

Cross examined by Mr. Emott. Q.—What was the condition of things to which you refer? A.—The condition of civil war—the commencement of the year; that was the first year of my being in the Custom-house; Mr. Opdyke and I have been on very confidential relations; I can't state whether the money was paid before or after the election; I have stated when it was paid; the election was the first Tuesday in December; I paid over the proceeds of all the money collected, in one check to Keyser and two checks to Churchill; not a dollar went directly to Opdyke; I paid over the whole amount, less expenses, to commissions for collecting.

Re-direct, by Mr. Pierrepont: Before the commissions were taken off, how much did it amount to? A.—I cannot tell; I was intimate with Mr. Opdyke at that time.

Q.—Had Mr. Opdyke made a good many appointments in your office? A.—No, Sir.

Gilbert G. Young, sworn: Examined by Mr. Pierrepont: In October, November and December, 1861, I was employed in the New York Custom-house; I knew Mr. Palmer; he was private secretary to Mr. Barney—that is appointing clerk.

Q.—State what you did and who requested you to do it, in relation to raising money in the Custom-house for Mayor Opdyke's election. State what was said by Mr. Andrews or Mr. Opdyke, or both? A.—About twelve days prior to the election I received a notice from the private secretary, Mr. Palmer, to report; on reporting there, the question was put to me whether I was in favor of Mr. Opdyke's election; I answered that I was, as he had the nomination; the remark was made that "Mr. Weed caused your appointment;" I said I remembered that; said he, "I want you to have leave of absence for about twelve days from duty; I was then ordered to go up into the Seventh and Seventeenth Wards for the benefit of Mr. Opdyke, having been introduced to him in Palmer's office, and there see what Mr. Weed was doing through the police department to defeat Mr. Opdyke, if anything," they charged he was; I was introduced to Mr. Opdyke; Mr. Palmer gave me my orders in the presence of Mr. Opdyke; no money was given me at that time.

Q.—Did Mr. Opdyke or Andrews give you any money? A.—Mr. Andrews did on the morning of election day.

Q.—What did you do about raising the money? A.—Nothing to do about raising the money except to notify parties who had not paid, to come up and settle; I did notify them; some came up; they were custom-house officers I notified.

Henry D Stover sworn: Examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I have been in the machine business for eighteen years, and have been a manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of machinery, metals, &c.; I know Mr. Marston.

Q.—Who furnished the machinery to Mr. Marston for his armory that was burned? A.—I furnished about sixteen engine lathes, I think, and quite a number of milling machines, and the shafting, I think, for the entire building; I was in the building a good many times; I understood all about its arrangement; I knew about its being destroyed.

Q.—Have you examined into the machinery and into the account furnished by Mr. Farley to the city? A—I have; the items I furnished are nearly all here; there are some items in this account that I made a partial bargain to furnish, and afterward did not do it. I furnished the following:

		Charged here.
2 milling machines at	$275 each—$550	$598
1 milling machine at	275	279
1 milling machine at	275	303
1 milling machine at	275	287
1 milling machine at	275	279
1 milling machine at	275	239
1 engine lathe at	210	255
2 engine lathes at	190 each—$380	450
7 engine lathes at	165 each—	each 175
2 engine lathes at	165 each—$370	430
1 large planer jaws at	300	375

The next item is all the main shafting in first, second and third floors and basement stories, except rolling-mill, including pulleys and hangers—sold at $646 20, and charged here at $1,681 16.

I sold 10 milling machines, all at $275 each.

Q.—How as to this item of stocking machinery, patterns, &c., $9,569? A.—Mr. Marston and I talked a good deal about this stocking machinery, as I was about building some for other places—for long stocks; these were to be carbine stocks, not half the length of the Springfield gun, and only required half the machinery; I agreed to build the full stock for $3,000, for which the charge here is $9,569; I did not furnish it; $3 000 was its fair value, and I would have furnished it for that; but he thought he could get it done for less, I do not think that what I named is all I furnished, but it is all I can point out without going to my book.

Q.—Have you the list of articles you furnished Marston? A.—I have, I supplied one engine lathe, five feet bed, at $205, one engine lathe, 7 feet bed, at $210; one milling machine at $275; 2,520 pounds two-inch shafting, hangings and pulleys, at 10 cents per pound; one engine lathe, six feet bed, at $252; one upright drill at $125.

Q.—Is this shafting, for which $646 is charged, the same which you supplied? A.—Yes, sir; it would be impossible for me or any other man to explain this print d inventory, as it is different from any I have ever seen in the machine line; here is an eight foot put down at four feet bed; it should be four feet six inches, I furnished—[witness went on to state a list of articles furnished by him and the prices.]

Q—At the time you sold these articles to Mr. Marston, at the prices named, was from October, 1861, to March, 1862. If this machinery continued in use down to the 13th of July, 1863, when the fire occurred, what would you say as to its being worth more or less than what you sold it for? A.—Why, less, certainly.

Q.—How much less than when you sold it? A.—You could not sell it for more than two-thirds; that is the general rule for machinery that has been used—two-thirds to three-fourths.

Q—Did you ever hear the theory that machinery is more valuable when used a short time? A.—I never heard that; I would not buy it back for more than two-thirds of what was paid for it.

Q—To what does this rule of diminution in value apply? A.—It applies for all in this inventory, for it was all used, I believe.

Q.—Tell us the truth about machinery having risen in value up to the time of the fire. A.—I made no difference in price; I sold the same articles at the same price; I never charged more than $275 for milling machines, and I think mine were the best in the factory; on July 13, 1863 we had not raised our prices; we kept from 500 to 700 men employed; our tool establishment is at Worcester, Mass; our heavy machine work is done at foot of Twenty-third street, the Stover Machine Company.

Q—You have looked through the bill of items to see examine the prices. Tell the jury what you find to be the truth about the prices charged in this inventory, compared with what was the true price at the time. A.—I will compare them with our catalogue of prices; I find three four-spindled drill-presses, charged at $225, worth $150; one three-spindled drill-press, charged at $155, worth $130; one one-spindled drill-press, charged at $175, worth $150; one engine lathe, charged at $325, worth $216; putting up and adjusting counter-snafting for 65 machines, charged at $1 495; $8 apiece would be a large price, more than it ever cost me to put them up; $450 would be enough; wrought anvils at 13 cents per pound, 1,263 pounds, worth 10 cents per pound; 484 pounds cast anvils, at 10 cents per pound, worth 7 cents per pound; one milling machine, charged at $345, worth $275; two milling machines, charged at, each, $315, worth $275; one small milling machine, charged at $175, worth $150.

Q—Twenty-nine tool hands, from December, 1862, to July 13, 1863, average pay, $19 25 per week, or $558 25 for thirty-two weeks, $17,864. What do you say as to that charge? A.—One man is enough to make tools or three hundred men, after the shop is running; that would be two men for six hundred, instead of twenty-nine; and two men for thirty-two weeks would be $1,052, instead of $17,864.

Q—Had you been through this manufactory? A.—I have some dozen or fifteen times; Haines Bros. had the place and Marston succeeded them, and while the main shafting was being put up I was there almost every morning; I went frequently to collect money, and Marston, good natured, would take me through; that would draw my attention from the account I wanted to collect; the last time was about May, 1863; I had a general idea of what was in the building; I bought a similar concern in Worcester for $35 000, with more machinery in it, and all the stock on hand, in 1861.

Q.—What is your estimate of the value of this machinery, tools, fixtures, &c., at the time of the fire—everything except the guns? A.—I should not have wanted to buy $33 000 myself for it; that would be the full value, I should think; it would be necessary to make as much outlay to build 1,000 guns, as 100 000; that is, the different kinds of machinery, not the number; on a contract of 6 000 or 10 000 guns there would be a very great loss; nearly a man would want a contract short of 25 000 to 40,000, to start with; it would cost probably as much for the first thousand as for the next three or four thousand, and, after ten or twenty thousand, it would not cost but very little more; the expense is in starting with the tools and machinery.

Cross examined.—I live in West 22d-st.; I manufacture and deal in all kinds of machinery, and in tools, and railroad supplies; I never made small guns, only six and nine-inch cannon for the Navy-yard; I made musket-stocks for several concerns in the outset of the war, and patterns to forge by; also machinery for making stocks and different parts of the gun; I never spoke to the defendant till three or four days ago; he never did anything for me

Q.—Were you in considerable trouble some time ago? A.—That is my business.

Q.—Were you not sent to Fort Lafayette? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—On a charge of mixing lead with tin? A.—No, sir, I was sent there on suspicion, last February, and remained till the Fourth of July; I was charged by a clerk in the Boston Navy-yard, with an attempt to bribe him, I was arrested in Washington; I had a trial in Philadelphia by court-martial; the clerk was the only witness against me, and I was acquitted; it was nothing about mixing up lead with tin, you have got another man mixed up with me; I do not know who; the clerk was paid $500 for making the charge, as has since been proved; since I have been out I have been at my store in Liberty-street, a machinery depot, I do not know how I came to be a witness; I am frequently in the room of S. S. Roland, a lawyer, and he was telling me about this case; I would like to tell what he said; I was subpœned regularly.

Q.—Are all milling machines of the same size? A.—There are generally two sizes; they might vary a half an inch; all do not ask the same price; the highest I ever asked was $275; I do not remember the highest I ever heard; others generally charge less than I; do not know whether any charged much higher; I do not pretend to tell what the cost of this machinery was; I could not tell whether the machines charged $5 98 or $550 were furnished by me; I sold them at $275 each; I supposed I furnished all the main shafting, for $646—charged $1 680; all there was in the building was not worth $646, in my judgment; I say only two tool hands would be required for that number of workmen, whatever material is required; tools are the same in a gun factory or a machine-shop, and require no more labor and attention.

Q.—Was there not a general increase in value from December, 1862, to July, 1863? A.—There was some slight increase of stock; there is a very large increase since, commencing about July; the slight rise before did not affect shops that had a year's stock on hand; everybody stopped buying for about a year; I mean to say that this machinery, which was charged $57,000; was not worth more than $33 000 for any purpose; I thought some of the carbines were very poor; I don't think a man would care to shoot them; I would not give two cents for some of them that were burned from what I have heard; the machinery was worth more for making carbines, but not more than $33 000 for that; one company sold out all their tools for $450; they are not much account when you sell out; I had a contract to furnish machinery for making the stocks of the Norwich Arms Company for $7,000, which I partly completed; I made two sets for myself, and they cost inside of $7,000.

Redirect—What I said about the guns being good for nothing was from hearsay; I understood the barrels were very imperfect; the first lot of experimental guns were comparatively worthless; to those my remark applied more especially, and not to all that were unfinished; the first person who called on me to testify in reference to this suit was Smith, from Marshal Murray's office, who subpœnaed me; I have conversed since the trial came on with the counsel only, and my chief clerk; I have furnished the Government with a large amount of machinery, and continue to do so.

Q.—Now tell us all about the Fort Lafayette matter Witness here narrated a long story, commencing with jealousy on the part of Smith Brothers, of Boston, in the matter of furnishing materials to the navy-yard there; hearing of their threats to run witness off, and he suspected one Jacobs, a clerk in the navy-yard, was in complicity with them; Jacobs suggested to the witness in furnishing material to give it under weight, and upon being questioned stated that Smith Brothers had done the same; so witness apparently acquiesced, at the same time informing the officers of the fact; accordingly the first 40,000 pounds of copper were delivered by Jacobs at 40,390 pounds, but Jacobs suspecting the trap, was not caught with the second delivery; then Smith Brothers, as witness learned from good authority, paid Jacobs $500 to swear that witness had attempted to bribe him; upon this the witness was arrested and put into Fort Lafayette, where he had a good time; never had a better in his life; there were foreign Ministers, Major-Generals, many notorious characters and a good many lawyers there; [laughter;] but when the Government began to investigate the affairs of Smith Brothers and others, witness thought they found that he (witness) was about the only honest contractor in this country; and when he left Washington, Secretary Welles said, "I am very happy to shake you by the hand again; you must not think I had any personal feeling against you—but we had to commence with some one, and it might as well be you as anybody; I am very happy to say to you now that I believe there was no foundation for the proceedings taken against you; in fact, the Judge-Advocate has written to me to that effect;" Smith Brothers, the witness further testified, had been convicted, and if they got less than ten years he would be disappointed.

Lucius H. Gibbs sworn.—Examined by counsel for defendant—I reside in Brooklyn; I am the inventor of the Gibbs' Patent Carbine; I was engaged in the armory in question to see that the gun was properly got up; I saw the factory burning; I have tinkered with pistols and guns over twenty years, not all the time; I was familiar with the machinery in this factory. I was in only occasionally after Superintendent Keen came in; Keen showed me the bill to the city; I did not examine it all; afterward I saw the notice of the payment of it.

Q.—Did you say that in the claim submitted to the Supervisors, on which there was $196,000 paid, there was a large swindle? (Objected to as no justification of the libel.)

Mr. Pierrepont.—The words of the libel are: "Gibbs, the carbine patentee, says that in the claim submitted to the Supervisors, on which $196,000 was paid, there is a large swindle."

The Court.—I think they have a right to prove that he said so, it is not necessary for me to rul- that it is justification now—that is another question. I know no authority that will exclude it. It would be a very different thing if it was all fabricated from what it would, taking the libel published precisely as it is now, with the fact proved that Gibbs never said so.

Mr. Emott—Could we call Gibbs to prove he never said so?

The Court—Undoubtedly. It is evidence in mitigation. I will not rule whether it shall go beyond that. I will charge the jury upon the effect of it.

Counsel for plaintiff excepted.

Witness—I said so to a number of different individuals; I told Farley so in his office; I did not use the same language. (Objected to and ruled out. It must be in the same language.)

Q.—State whether you gave any reason for the account being a swindle. (Objected to, ruled out and withdrawn.)

Hamilton Harris sworn—Examined by counsel for defendant. I am a lawyer of the City of Albany; have been practicing since 1846, I am brother of Senator Harris. (Copy of the Albany *Statesman* shown, dated Oct. 12, 1863, containing a letter from Opdyke to Ira Harris, dated Sept. 25, 1863.) I saw the original letter here published; I believe it was in the hand-writing of the plaintiff; it was sent to my brother with a request that it should be inserted in the *Evening Journal*, which had contained some letters of the de endant, and if they refused to publish it, then it should be taken to the *Statesman*; I did the errand for Opdyke in the place of my brother, I took the letter to the *Journal*; Mr. Dawson not wishing to publish it, I took it to the *Standard* and *Statesman*.

Q.—Have you the letter requesting its publication? A.—It is marked private, and was not written to me, therefore I do not know that I have any authority to produce it; (the letter was, however, produced and identified;) I have looked for the original published letter, but have not been able to find it; I presume it is not in existence, being left with the publisher.

Cross-examined.—Q.—Were the two letters now shown you written by your brother, (one dated Sept. 17, 1863, and the other Oct. 3, 1863, addressed by Ira Harris to the plaintiff?) A.—They are in his handwriting.

Mr. Evarts—You don't offer them in evidence?

Mr. Field—We shall offer them.

Mr. Evarts—I now offer to read the letter published in the *Statesman*, the original having been proved to be lost.

Mr. Field—The loss is sufficiently proved. I utter no secret when I state that in the opening of the counsel for the defendant, the letter now offered was read *verbatim*, and that the counsel took occasion to state in emphatic terms, that it began with a lie. I have now two letters from Ira Harris, showing that it was true Now, we shall not object to the introduction of the letter the counsel have offered, if we are allowed to prove that every word of it is true, and that it was written in consequence of a previous attack in the public prints by the defendant, Weed.

Mr. Evarts—Do you object as it is?

Mr. Field—I don't say.

Mr. Evarts—I want to understand whether the learned counsel objects.

Mr. Emott—The court understands us.

Mr. Field—We object; but we will waive our objection if they consent that we may prove the letter to be true.

Mr. Emott then proceeded to argue against the admissibility of the letter from Opdyke to Harris. He said it could be important only in connection with the strange charge in the counsel's opening, that it was a trick—that its publication was procured for the purpose of making a malicious attack upon the defendant, and that its statement concerning a previous letter from Senator Harris was false.

Mr. Evarts—It is offered as a letter of Opdyke's.

Mr. Emott—It has nothing to do with the case unless it bears upon the issue, and it is only on the ground of provocation to the libel that it is relevant. Counsel then cited authorities against its admissibility, and among others the case of Gould *vs.* Thurlow Weed, (12 Wendell,) where it was held that the publication must be so recent that it could be supposed to be made under the impulse of passion.

Mr. Evarts urged the admission of the letter, as the letter of Mr. Opdyke, distinct from the fact of its publication. The letter was dated Sept. 25, 1863; the Committee on Claims was appointed in August; Mr. Farley's claim was presented Sept. 9, 1863, and not disposed of until October, 1863. It was part of the libelous charge that Mr. Weed said that while the claim of loss on the contract in question for making guns was being entertained before the committee, Mr. Opdyke was not in the ground, publicly and privately, that he had no relation or connection with Government contracts. This letter, under Mr. Opdyke's hand—his own statement, published voluntarily—showed that he held that ground, for he explicitly says: "Equally groundless is the charge against me of being gorged with Government contracts. * * * I have no Government contracts, nor have I any business connection with the Government of any kind, direct or indirect."

Counsel also urged its admissibility as going to mitigate damages, and in the third place, to show provocation. The attitude of the plaintiff in this letter was that of a newspaper nuglist, and being worsted in that encounter, the law would not encourage his coming into court and obtaining satisfaction there.

Mr. Field replied to the grounds put forward by Mr. Evarts. How could the declaration of Mr. Opdyke in September, 1863, that he had no Government contract (which was true, for after the burning down of the armory, on 13 h of July, the contract ceased, and he had no further connection with or interest in any Government contract,) seemed in any way to justify the libel? If they first proved that Mr. Opdyke had any contract, then it might be in order to offer his letter, stating he had not. Then on the question of provocation, this letter was called out by a prior malignant attack of the defendant on Mr. Opdyke and his son; and had it come to this, that a party could not deny aspersions on his character, and then come into court and punish the libeler? If this case proved anyining it would prove whether a man who had a press could libel any citizen at his will, or whether there was any remedy. He believed that when a man departed from his great office of being a conductor of the public press to the base purpose of private slander, he could be punished effectually.

Judge MASON said he was very clear in his convictions that this letter could not be given in evidence for the purpose of laying the foundation to show provocation. The letter was dated 25th September, 1863; the alleged libel was written in June, 1864; to be admissible, as showing provocation, it must appear that the article complained of was written under the sting of this letter; but it was too remote; Mr. Weed's blood would have had time to cool. The remaining question was whether it was admissible to show Mr. Opdyke's admission of any fact set up as a defence. He did not think it was an admission of anything which the defendant claimed. It might be evidence after the defendant had shown that Mr. Opdyke was interested in partnership with others in army contracts, to show that they were secret contracts; but he did not think it was. Those transactions were generally developed by the circumstances attendant. Another objection was, that at the date of this letter all connection between Mr. Opdyke's son-in-law and the prosecution of this contract had ceased.

Defendant's counsel excepted to the exclusion of the letter.

On cross-examination, Senator Harris was asked if he knew Charles McNeil? A.—No; I understand he was a member of the Legislature.

Q.—Do you know his reputation?

Objected to and excluded.

Mr. Emott appealed to Mr. Evarts as a lawyer and a gentleman, if it was not due to public justice and the proper conduct of the case, under the circumstances—it having been charged in the opening that Mr. Opdyke had written this letter of the 25th of September, without having any letter from Mr. Harris calling for a communication from him—that the two letters which he held in his hand from Mr. Harris and Mr. Opdyke should be put in evidence.

Mr. Evarts replied that if the plaintiff's counsel had not objected to the introduction of Mr. Opdyke's letter, and it had been admitted, it would then have been competent for them to have those letters put in proof, exhibited to counsel for the defence, and made the subject of comment to the court and jury. But the letter of Mr. Opdyke being excluded, he could not consent to have those letters received.

The Court did not conceive that these letters were needed for the purpose of answering not the defendent's case upon proof, but the defendant's case upon his opening. The jury knew their duty was to decide upon the evidence of witnesses on the stand; and although things may have been stated by counsel which are deemed prejudicial, they go for nothing with the jury unless substantiated by proof.

Counsel for the plaintiff offered to withdraw all objection to Mr. Opdyke's letter, if that and the two letters from Mr. Harris were put before the jury.

Mr. Pierrepont—Will you let us see the letter?

Mr. Field—When you let us read it.

Judge MASON said the letters could not be received.

Mr. Pierrepont requested permission to say that, in opening the case to the jury, he stated he expected to prove (unless the witnesses stated differently from what they had down from them) that there was no letter to which this of Mr. Opdyke's was a fair reply, and he had to say that such was the evidence they had.

Mr. Field—That is improper to state.

The Court—I must have the whole subject stop here.

Counsel for defendant read in evidence the articles published under date of June 18 and June 25, the extracts from which contain the libels in suit.

Pending the reading, the court adjourned till to-morrow.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2185, 3235, 3249, 3265, 3227, 3237, 3251, 3269, 3229, 3237, 3255, 3271, 3281, 3241, 3257, 3273, 3233, 3243, 3.63, 3277. *Part II.*—Nos. 1867, 3005, 3064, 2758, 2638, 2886, 2606, 2513, 3123 2391, 2558, 1912, 1860, 2355, 2285, 2239, 2291, 2046, 1958, 1753. *Part III.*—Case on—No calendar

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I*—Nos. 4617, 4093, 3373, 4613, 1743, 3391, 4025, 2845, 980, 4345, 3337, 4689, 469, 4695, 4697. *Part II*—2944, 1636, 4288, 2574, 4178, 4410, 720, 4416, 980½, 4610, 3776, 450, 4614, 4190, 4358.

MENTAL PABULUM FOR POLICEMEN.—The City Mission, with the official sanction of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, proposes to place in the Station house in each Ward, an eclectic, unsectarian collection of good books, for the intellectual entertainment and improvement of the policemen when off duty. The City Missionaries will call upon the people for donations for this purpose, and the books will be selected by a judicious committee. In a few of the wards, a beginning has already been made in this direction, and the foundation of a good library has been laid, to which additions will be welcome. But a small amount, comparatively, will be required to commence this desirable work, and we trust that a prompt and cheerful response will be given to those who have very properly taken the matter in hand.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 20, 1864.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81.. C.	117⅜	200	Consolidation Coal	
40,000	do.	117⅜		Co. of Md.	60
20,000	do.	117	100	Wom. N. Y. Coal	73
50,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C.		100	Copake Iron M.	4
	New issue	108⅛	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	116
50,000	do. new iss.	108⅛	100	do.	b20 116⅛
1,000	U. S 5s, 10-4 s. C. Small	105⅜	100	Erie Railway	91⅞
12,500	do	102⅛	100	do.	91¾
10,000	do.	b30 102⅛	100	do.	b60 92⅛
50,000	do.	s5 102	200	do.	b30 92
10,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Ap. & Oct.	121	300	do.	s30 91⅜
15,000	Mo. State 6s	64	100	Han. & St. J. R.	50
1,000	M. s. iss. to Pacific R.	69	100	Hudson R. R.	116
1,000	Cal. St. 7s	88	200	do.	116⅛
10,000	U. S. M. Cer.	b30 94⅞	100	do.	b30 116⅛
45,000	do.	94⅜	100	Reading R.	116⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.	107	500	do.	116⅛
1,000	Erie 2d M. '79.	118	100	do.	116
91,000	Mar. 1st M. B.	98⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.	s10 117⅛
9,000	do.	96	50

65c. on the spot, and 52c. for January delivery; and Refined, in bond, nominal at 76c.@74c. In bond, and 94c.@96c. for free. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New-York, for the week, and since January 1:

	Per str's this week	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1863.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls	51,261	669,561	
Exports of Petroleum, bbls	526,894	475,113	
Exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia, gals		191,753	124,218

PRINTINGS.—LOTTIS—Sales in Providence last week 72,500 pieces, including, according to the Journal, 10,000 27c., early in the week; 3,500 pieces, same week, Saturday; 1,500 pieces, 60x64, 30c., early in the week; 1,500 pieces, 60x64, 28c., 7,000 pieces, April, 27c., at the close; 31,000 pieces, 64x64, private terms; 10,000 pieces, 64x64, private terms.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been unsettled to-day. The demand has been fair, mainly on speculation. Sales have been made of 6,800 bbls., at $38 75@$39 50, cash and regular for 1863-4 Mess, closing at $39 12½ regular way; $41 50@$42 50, for New Mess; $38 50@$39 50 for New Prime Mess; $40 for Thin Mess; and $35@$37 for New Prime. Bbbl. Sales were also made of 1,500 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, December delivery, buyer's option, at $39@$39 25; 25,000 bbls. New Mess, January delivery, buyer's option, at $42 25@$42 50; 1,000 bbls. do., seller's option, February, at $42 25@$42 50; 1,500 bbls. do., buyer's option, February, $42 50@$42 75; and 1,000 bbls. New Prime Mess, January, on p. t. Cut meats are in demand at 16c.@18c. for Shoulders, 17¾c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 450 pkgs. Bacon is in request to day. Sales, since our last, 700 boxes, for January delivery, including Cumberland Cut at 20c.@20¾c., and long rib and long clear on p. t. Dressed Hogs are in more request at 17c.@17¾c. for dressed, and 14½c.@14¾c. for live. Bbb Lard is rather firmer. Sales 1,750 tcs. and bbls. at 20¾c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice. Beef is more active, $21@$24 for New Extra Mess; $10@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 1,050 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet. Beef Hams are unaltered; sales 280 bbls. at $27@$28 Bbbl. Butter has been in moderate demand at 46c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 59c.@62c. for fancy State, and 36c.@50c. for Western, Bb. Cheese is selling rather more freely at 15c.@24c. for poor to very choice, Bb.

RICE—Is dull and unsettled in price.

SALT—Sales, 1,900 sacks Ashton's Liverpool fine, to arrive, at $4 75 Bsack, and a lot of Magna in bulk, at 70c. Bbushel.

SUGARS—Are more active, to-day; sales since our last, 685 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 17¼c@22¾c.; 2,000 boxes Havana, at 17¾c.@21c., and 1,600 bags Bahia on private terms. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 24½c.@26¾c.. Bb.

TALLOW—Sales 167,000 lbs., at 17c.@18c.; and 11,000 lbs. grease, at 16¾c.. Bb.

TEAS—Are inactive, and irregular in price.

WHISKY—Sales, 650 bbls., in lots, at $2 21@$2 23 Bgallon, showing a material rise.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet and depressed. For Liverpool, 100 tierces Bacon, at 15s.; also, by steamer, 3,000 boxes Cheese, at 30s., and 800 boxes Bacon, at 25s. For London, 350 tierces Beef, at 3s. 6d. For Bremen, 200 hhds. Tobacco, at 30s. For Antwerp, 100 hhds. Tallow, at 20s.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS

POPULAR PRICES

FOR THE

HOLIDAY SEASON.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
With French Embroidered Bosoms.

THREE AND 4-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
Holiday Styles now ready.

SILK, WOOL, MERINO AND COTTON
Undershirts and Drawers.

GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
New and Popular Styles.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Elegant and New Styles.

UNION BIDING-BELTS,
For Equestrians' Use.

ROMAN SCARFS AND SHAWLS,
New and Elegant Styles.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS,
Velvet, Cloth and Knitted.

KNIT HOODS, SONTAGS AND CAPS,
Fashionable Colors and Styles.

RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and Colored.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For Traveling.

SUSPENDERS,

UMBRELLAS,

&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, entirely new and choice styles, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices at

UNION ADAMS',
No. 657 Broadway, New-York City.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

We shall offer, at greatly reduced prices, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, our large stock of
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
consisting of all sizes ladies', gent's and children's tape-bordered, hemstitched, printed, and embroidered, and of the newest and best styles, in great variety.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

DAMASK CLOTHS.
AND
NAPKINS.
to match all the different sizes, suitable for "Dinners" and "Suppers," of the best qualities and the newest patterns. Also, Doyles, Lunch Cloths and Napkins, Chocolate Napkins, fine Bed Linens and Towels, in great variety, just opened for the coming Holidays. Persons wishing to make presents in the above line of goods, will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Has an elegant assortment of
PARIS CLOAKS FOR THE SEASON.
ALSO,
VERY STYLISH GOODS PERFECTED TO ORDER, AT
OPERA CLOAKS, unequaled in this city
No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

FLOOR LINENS.
All widths, suitable for dancing cloths, made and put down, if required.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 5, their large and finely-assorted stock of
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
to which they have just received large additions of the newest and richest styles in tapestry, velvet, embroidered, printed and damask, suitable for the approaching holidays.

LACE CURTAINS.
New designs, just received.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

MACHINE NEEDLES.
BAND NEEDLES.
BARTLETT'S Needle Factory, No. 443 Broadway.
HACKLE PINS,
GILL PINS, &c., &c.

LACE CURTAINS
New Persian Styles. Just Received.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York

VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
Different from those of any other house in the city. Also, reception and carriage cloaks; misses and children's empress suits.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH,
No. 1,162 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
369 BROADWAY.
Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.
A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
AT GAYNOR'S,
NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS just received, also a magnificent variety of hand-made
FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS
in all sizes.
The Trade supplied on
LIBERAL TERMS.
GAYNOR, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.
Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate presents, especially for the approaching
HOLIDAYS,
for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, antiquarians, virtuoso and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT (858) BROADWAY.
Just opened, unique French fans, at every price. Chinese ditto; Indian Bird fans; Shaker fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.
A Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.
NOTICE—The store will remain open evenings to January 1st.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st., New-York.

AT GEORGE KEYES',
NO. 340 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
New Silks for the Holidays
New Cloaks for the Holidays
New Shawls for the Holidays.
New French Merinos for the Holidays.
New Poplins and Cobourgs for the Holidays.
New Dress Goods for the Holidays.
New Delaines and Prints for the Holidays.
New Lace Curtains for the Holidays.
New Carpets for the Holidays
All from the late auction sales, at low prices.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—Kid, Cloth and fleecy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers. Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxons, Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. E.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at KLEGER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

HOLIDAY TRADE.—JUST RECEIVED FROM Paris, elegant morocco traveling, toilet and shopping bags for ladies' and gentlemen's use. Wholesale and retail, JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

A FEW ELEGANT REAL PARIS BROCHE long-shawls, from auction, suitable for presents, at $40, $50, $68 and $75, worth $50, $60, $75 and $100.
GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S BONNETS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS—Also, velvet bonnets of every color. Great bargains this week. Prices reduced. L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's theatre. Children's hats at $6, worth $10; velvet bonnets at $18, worth $25.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, by a young widow, in some good family, (widower's preferred;) she understands all the duties of a good housekeeper; is from the country, and wants a home more than salary. Address Mrs. J., for four days, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, and take charge of a baby from its birth; can dress ladies' hair; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 217 East 23d-st. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, LATELY ARRIVED, a situation as general housemaid; washes and irons well; or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family or boarding-house; wages $7. Call at No. 129 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A NURSE THOROUGHLY EXperienced in the care of infants in first-class families, a situation; is a Protestant; or would attend on an invalid lady; best of city references. Apply at No. 68 West 17th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children and do plain sewing. Wages no object, as it is a home that is required. Can be seen until suited at No. 309 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Capable of doing any work.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, in city or country, as cook and laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress, is an excellent washer and ironer; has best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands cooking and making bread; is willing to assist in washing. City reference. Call at No. 10 Union-court, near 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as experienced cook, understands all kinds of pastry, and is willing to assist with the washing if required; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced, economical woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking, the best of city reference given from her last employer. Call at No. 45 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's washing; understands fine washing and fluting; good references as to capability and character. Call at No. 327 East 16th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who is professed in all its branches; the best of reference can be given. Call or address No. 40 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH AND iron in city or country, by a neat and tidy young woman that understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting, or nursing, in city or country. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—IN A GROCERY, A YOUNG MAN 18 or 20 years of age. One residing with his relatives preferred. Apply to JOS. McKEE & SON, No. 252 Broome-st., between 1 and 2 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation; is a good washer and ironer; the best city reference. Call at No. 66 West 18th st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, RESPECTABLY connected, wishes to make a permanent engagement with a wholesale hardware or provision house; is a good writer and will make himself useful as possible; has unexceptionable references. Address B. N., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH gardener; a middle aged man with good reference, who understands gardening in all its branches; competent to take the whole charge of a place. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A SINGLE Protestant man, of good reference, as farmer and gardener; can take charge of a place if required. Gentlemen wanting a good man can address W. N., Box No 208 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT young man and wife as coachman and plain gardener, wife to cook, wash and iron; good reference, pay not so much an object as a home. Call or address T. M., Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN MAN and his wife, he as farmer and gardener, she as cook and laundress, or as chambermaid; both are willing and obliging, and have the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROTestant man, as coachman and gardener; can milk or do any kind of work; good references; wages no object. Call or address No. 11 6th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience; the best of references given; will be found willing and obliging. Address C. J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in business in the country, in the city as salesman or bookkeeper in any wholesale business; best reference can be given. Address ROSE, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as first-class coachman in a private family; has several years of recommendation from his last employer. Call or address No. 108 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; the very best of city recommendations. Apply at No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN, BY a young man, who has four years' experience in the clothing business; has no objection to the country. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN employment as coachman; he thoroughly understands it; has good reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 213 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FARMER, a situation as farm manager; understands breeding and rearing stock, rotation of crops, draining, &c.; wife can take charge of dairy if required. Address M. H., box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A CLOTH JOBbing house, as buyer or seller, or both; can command a respectable trade. Address M. C. D., Box No. 15 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman lately landed, as chambermaid, or care of children. Call at No. 83 West 18th st.

TO STATIONERS—THE ADVERTISER, A young man of steady habits, honest and industrious, desires a situation as salesman or general clerk with some stationery establishment in this city, has had seven years' experience in a down-town stationery store, and is thoroughly acquainted with the detail of the business, in every department; satisfactory references given. Views as to salary moderate. Address STATIONER, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTer; one that is competent to take charge of the painting department of a coach manufactory; one that is a varnish finisher, desire him to take charge of the hands in his department; references required. Address J. & B. BRUCE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED gardener, who knows the care of hot and greenhouses, and loves his profession can find a permanent, pleasant situation in a private place, any time before Feb. 10, 1865. Address AMATEUR, Box No. 179 *Times* Office, New-York.

PRINTERS.—SEVERAL GOOD COMPOSITORS wanted this morning. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SALEM LEG.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE
OF THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
This is the leg which is steadily supplanting the many "best legs in the world."
The reasons for this may be learned from "CIRCULAR NO 5," just issued, which DESCRIBES the leg, sets forth its ADVANTAGES, and contains TESTIMONIALS and all other needful information.
Soldiers entitled to a government leg can receive the Salem Leg WITHOUT CHARGE. Address
SALEM LEG CO., Salem, Mass.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.
Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.
Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

FINE PLATED WARE,
Manufactured by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
Tea sets, urns, casters, wine casters, soup tureens, vegetable dishes, &c., &c.
In great variety.
HIRAM YOUNG, No 20 John st.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 826 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—IN VIEW OF danger to be apprehended from floating ice, this board has ordered the immediate removal to Alexandria for the Winter of the two light vessels at Upper and Lower Cedar Points, Potomac River.
No lights will, therefore, until further notice, be shown from those stations. By order.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 16, 1864.

VALENTINES.
I am now manufacturing, and ready to fill orders. Catalogues sent free on addressing
E. W. HITCHCOCK,
Valentine Headquarters, No. 14 Chambers-st., N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 6 cents per pound; colors and woolens, 2 cents per pound; hotels and newspapers, 9 cents per pound; old brass, 25 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 35 cents per pound; lead, 10 cents per pound, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUStees of the Greenwood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

CUTLERY, TEA-TRAYS, KNIVES AND forks, carvers, coal-hods, fire-irons, skates, tools, hardware, &c., adapted to the season, at LITTLE'S hardware store, No. 59 Fulton-st., between Cliff and Gold sts., east of Broadway.

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS.—Priced catalogues sent gratis, by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE—4TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.—One first floor on the avenue to let, front room 21x24, rear room 14x18, communicating with two clothes-closets, bath-room, &c., adjoining. The fine parlors on 24th-st. will be let to a family who have no small children, on favorable terms. Also, accommodations for man and wife from $25 to $75 per week. Transient Board $3 per day.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER of about 30-horse power. Address, with particulars and price, Box No. 4,569 Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION USE the purest Nitrous Oxide, made fresh every day by Dr. COLTON, (the originator,) and extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. Teeth inserted in the best manner. Office No 19 Cooper Institute.

POLITICAL.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE, held at headquarters, corner Broadway and 24th-st., on Monday evening, Dec. 19, 1864, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That this committee heartily endorse the action of the representatives of the State Central Committee, in ordering a reorganization by Assembly Districts, and that the Union citizens of the various districts be earnestly requested to enroll themselves and participate in the election, and aid in bringing about an effective organization in this city.
WILLIAM A. DARLING, President.
HENRY H. HURLBUT, CHAS. H. HALL, } Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT— XVIIITH WARD.—TO UNION VOTERS.—The undersigned, having been appointed INSPECTORS, under the plan approved by the Union State Committee, for the reorganization of the Union party in the city of New York, hereby give notice that an enrollment of Union citizens will take place at the Hall, corner of Twenty third-st. and Broadway, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 21 and 22, instant, from 6 to 10 o'clock. All persons who voted for and supported President LINCOLN, at the late election, will be enrolled on presenting themselves for the purpose. The Primary Election will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, between 6 and 10 o'clock, at the same place.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, } Inspectors.

POLITICAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE UNION PARTY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the State Central Committee to visit and enlighten all districts and reorganize the Union party of the City and County of New-York, have agreed upon a plan of reorganization, which we have submitted to the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee, and which has been approved by said committee, and is as follows:
First—The organization to be by Assembly Districts.
Second—The organization to be composed of seven delegates from each Assembly District, and each local assembly organization to have a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer.
And for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing plan of organization, the undersigned have appointed two persons residing in each Assembly District, who are each authorized to appoint a clerk to assist them in making the enrollment.
The enrollment is to be made as follows: One Clerk shall take and enter the name and residence of each person presenting himself to be enrolled in one book, and the other Clerk shall enter the name and residence in another book, alphabetically arranged, before the next name is recorded.
When the enrollment is completed, the Inspectors shall seal up each book before adjourning, in the presence of those in attendance by initialing it with their names and affixing their names across the seal, and said books shall not be opened under any pretence whatever until the opening of the polls on the election.
The enrollment to take place at the place hereafter designated on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 21st and 22d of December, inst., from 6 to 10 o'clock P. M., and the election to be held at the same place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 23d of December, the polls to be open from 6 to 10 P. M.
All persons who shall affirm that they voted for and supported Abraham Lincoln for President at the last Presidential election, shall be enrolled, and be entitled to vote at the Primary election. The Inspectors shall prove by a box, in which they shall deposit the ballots, and each man's name, as he votes, shall be checked on the alphabetical roll. At the closing of the polls the ballots shall be counted by the Inspectors, and the result publicly announced. The Inspectors shall then prepare and certify duplicate certificates of the delegates elected to the Central Committee, one copy to be handed to William K. Stewart, at No. 113 West 3 d-st., the other to Rufus F. Andrews, at No. 47 Wall-st., on Saturday, the 24 nd day of December, instant, at twelve o'clock, noon.
The Inspectors shall also prepare and certify duplicate copies of the names of the officers elected for the local organizations, and present them to the aforesaid persons. The roll-books shall be immediately delivered to the Recording Secretary elected in each Association on the announcement of the results.
The ballot-box shall be sealed, and the names of all persons to be elected at the primary election shall be written or printed thereon.
The following persons have been selected as Inspectors for the several Assembly Districts, and the following places are hereby designated as places of enrollment and for primary elections:

INSPECTORS.	PLACE OF MEETING.
1st—Matthew T. Brennan, Geo. E. Begg.	No. 4 New Chambers-st.
2d—Augustus P. Green, Michael J. Ryan,	No. 398 Pearl-st.
3d—Joseph B. Taylor, Nathan C. Kingsley,	Fifth Ward Hotel.
4th—William Hutton, Chas. H. Hall,	No. 79 Christie-st.
5th—Andrew Bleakley, C. T. Delamontanye,	No. 145 Spring-st.
6th—George W. Kirk, David Miller,	No. 274 Grand-st.
7th—John Kevser, James M. Murray,	Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av.
8th—John F. Seymour, Henry A. Smith,	Odd Fellow's Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton sts.
9th—John Linnehan, H. L. Park,	No. 245 8th-av.
10th—Daniel Sullivan, Frederick C. Wagner,	4th st, corner of Broadway.
11th—John V. Grid ey, Alexander Wilder,	34th-st. and 8th-av.
12th—Artimus Reybert, Edward Silleck,	4th-st. and Avenue C. Constant's Hall.
13th—William J. O'Brien, Alexander Lam ot,	No. 683 8th-av.
14th—William Richardson, K. DeLafield Smith,	23d-st. and Broadway.
15th—Thomas B. Asten, John H. White,	No. 435 4th-av.
16th—J. W. T. Van Riper, Allen Cooper,	Dingeldein's Hall.
17th—Stephen Knapp, John H. Porter,	Washington Hall, Harlem.

The delegates elected to the Central Committee will meet the undersigned at the Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on Thursday evening, Jan. 5, 1865, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to answer to their names as they are called, and to organize said committee.
The President elect of each Association will call a meeting of said Association on some evening during the second week in January, 1865, at such place as he may designate.
The Inspectors heretofore named will meet the undersigned at the Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to receive the books for the enrollment.
The undersigned earnestly request all citizens who voted the Union ticket at the November election to enroll themselves in their respective Assembly Districts and aid in organizing and sustaining an effective Union organization.
WM. R. STEWART,
RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

PRINTING.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., and No. 119 Fulton-st. All kinds of Printing cheap for cash.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Whereas, a libel of information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, on the seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by E. Delafield Smith, Esq., United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States, against the steamer *Emma Henry*, her tackle, &c., and cargo. And whereas the substance of the said information is that said steamer and cargo was captured as lawful prize on the 8th day of December, 1864, on the Atlantic Ocean, in latitude 30° 15' north, longitude 76° 45' west, by the U. S. steamer *Cornelia*, Act.-Vol. Lieut. Wm. E. Dennison, U. S. Navy, commanding, and brought to the port of New-York. And praying that the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo may be condemned as lawful prize to the use of the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the City of New-York, in and for the said Southern District of New-York, on the seventeenth day of December, inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.
Dated this 17th day of December, 1864.
ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, &c.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, United States District-Attorney, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, owing and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 24, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of William Henry Grant, late of the town of Amenia, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Jane A. Grant, executrix of said estate, as per residence, in the town of Amenia, on or before the 25th day of May next, or, in default thereof, their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executrix out of said estate. Dated Nov. 18, 1864.
JANE A. GRANT, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMING DRAFT.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO ALL WHO ARE ENROLLED AS
LIABLE TO DRAFT.
The New-York County Committee on Volunteering have reason to believe that a further call is likely soon to be made by the President for men.
Hitherto, great complaint has been made that the quotas demanded of the County of New-York have been excessive.
As all quotas are based upon the enrollment, it is evident that no relief can be expected except by a reduction of the enrollment to its proper standard.
Although appeals have hitherto been made to citizens to correct the enrollment, there has been little or no disposition shown by the public to discharge its duty in this particular.
It is evident that this duty must be performed by the public authorities, or it will not be performed at all.
By consent of the War Department and the advice of the Governor, the New-York County Committee on Volunteering has determined to undertake the herculean labor of correcting the Enrollment of the County.
No means will be spared to make this correction thorough and satisfactory both to the people and the Government.
Our only object is to correct the enrollment and place it at a proper standard, and every citizen owes it alike to himself and his neighbor to assist in this work.
In addition to other means which will be brought into requisition for the accomplishment of this object, a complete copy of the existing enrollment of each Ward or Election District will be printed and furnished to every enrolled citizen of the Ward or Election District.
This will prevent the excuse which so many who are exempt have made, that they did not know they were enrolled, and hence did not attend to having their names taken from the roll.
It will also afford the opportunity for every man enrolled to see whether or not his neighbor is enrolled, and enable him to secure that those liable and not enrolled shall be put down.
Every person enrolled is requested to aid in the gigantic labor which we have undertaken, by complying with the following conditions:
I. Whenever a name appears of any person who is not enrolled but liable, notice of the fact should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District, by any person who may be cognizant of the fact, in order that the same may be recorded.
II. Whenever a name appears of any person who has removed, notice of the fact should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll of that District and recorded where it properly belongs.
III. Whenever a name appears which is known to be fictitious, or any one is aware that the person indicated is not a resident as described, notice should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll.
IV. Whenever cause of exemption exists to any reason, notice should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District by the exempt person himself, that the name may be stricken from the roll.
The following are the recognized causes of exemption:
1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien, and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having been drafted and paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the Army or Navy during the present War, and being honorably discharged.
In addition to this, so far as possible, every enrolled man will be waited upon personally by authorized agents, deputed to ascertain the liability of all enrolled men, to have those improperly enrolled taken off, and to add those not on, but who should be enrolled.
As this is an effort to correct, and not to increase the enrollment, it is to the interest of every person to give correct and true answers to any and all questions which may be put to them, and any person declining to answer or giving false answers render themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.
This is probably the last attempt which will be made to secure a correct Enrollment of the County of New-York. To be successful the cooperation of every resident of this city and county is absolutely required.
The Government officials have evinced a disposition to afford us every facility to attain the object in view. If, therefore, through the indisposition and apathy of the public, who are most concerned, this effort to correct the enrollment prove abortive, and further excessive quotas are demanded of us, because of the incorrectness of the enrollment, the people of this city and county will be themselves responsible, and they will have none but themselves to blame.
Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of Enrolling Bureau.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

OFFICE OF THE COLL

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, 1864

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES Daily is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00

Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00

Two copies 1 year.....5 00

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One copy 1 year.....$2 00

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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRA DIAVOLO.

WALLACK'S—HOW SHE LOVES HIM.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SWEET HEARTS AND WIVES—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 586 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—PAINTINGS.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President has issued a proclamation, calling for 300,000 men for the military and naval service, to serve for one, two, or three years. The quotas for the different States will be immediately assigned by the War Department. If they are not made up by volunteering by the 15th of February, 1865, a draft will be ordered to take place.

The military news from the several fields of military operations is rather meagre this morning. The latest reports from Gen. THOMAS represent that the pursuit of HOOD is still continued, and that our cavalry were continually making captures of prisoners. The pursuit would be continued to Duck River, and probably to the Tennessee. Our special dispatch from Nashville says we have nearly all HOOD's artillery, and his army is fearfully demoralized. All the rivers are high, and all the bridges in HOOD's front destroyed. We captured three thousand of the enemy's wounded at Franklin, Tenn. Since Thursday, we have captured just six thousand prisoners, making nine thousand, counting the wounded taken at Franklin. We have captured five Generals, including Gens. JACKSON and JOHNSTON, as well as Brig.-Gens. SMITH, RUCKER and QUARLES. HOOD has sixty-five pieces of artillery. We have captured fifty-four pieces. The enemy's killed and wounded is a little less than our own. Our entire loss will not reach $3,500. None of our General officers were injured. STONEMAN is reported to have defeated BRECKINRIDGE in East Tennessee, near the Virginia line, killing, wounding and capturing a large number, and getting most of his artillery. Murfreesboro, Bridgeport, Stevenson, Chattanooga and Knoxville are all right.

Gen. DIX has transmitted an authorization for raising a new cavalry regiment in New-England, designed for frontier service. One battalion of 400 men is to be recruited in Massachusetts.

Correspondents who witnessed the battles before Nashville last week say that the rebel did not fight with their wonted spirit. They seemed disheartened and discouraged. They made little resistance behind their breastworks, and seemed to be little unwilling to be taken prisoners, to end their troubles. On no occasion did I hear the old defiant yell, which they have been accustomed to howl back at our boys even in retreat. The similarity of their behavior to-day, and at the battle of Mission Ridge, is calculated to impress every one.

FROM EUROPE.

The new Cunard steamer *Cuba* arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning, with advices via Queenstown to Dec. 4. The most important intelligence in her news is the death of Mr. DAYTON, the United States Minister at Paris. He died of apoplexy, on the 1st inst. The Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester adopted an address to President LINCOLN on the 28th ult., congratulating him upon his reelection. On the 1st, Mr. LAYARD, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, made a speech to his constituents on the 1st, in which he said, in reference to American affairs, that no Liberal Government would now sugage in foreign intervention. It is stated that a large number of sailors have deserted from the *Niagara*. GARIBALDI has accepted the yacht presented to him by a number of English ladies and gentlemen. German and Danish affairs are still unsettled. There is thought to be some danger of a rupture between Austria and Prussia. Martial law in Venetia has been abolished.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room reacted, yesterday, from the rapid decline of Monday. The range of sales Were 221@220¾@221¼ ℔ cent., the last figure quoted at 3 o'clock. Government stocks were less firm on the disappointed expectation that notice of the early withdrawal of the 10-40 Loan would be announced from Washington after the heavy subscriptions of yesterday. The Railways generally better in the morning, but left off dull. Money active at 7 ℔ cent.

The rebel Gen. PAGE, captured near Fort Morgan, applied by letter, lately, to his old classmate, Commodore ROGERS, for assistance in getting exchanged. The reply was, "I can do nothing for you. You neither defended your post like a man, nor surrendered like an officer."

The Live Stock Markets are supplied this week with 7,020 beeves, 1,025 calves, 22,637 sheep, and 18,884 hogs—a gain over last week of 800 beeves and 4,500 sheep, and a falling off of 8,500 hogs. This being the week in which provision is made for Christmas, poultry is expected to take the place of beef to a large extent, and when meat is purchased, the fattest and best animals, of whatever kind, are most sought after. The show of "Christmas cattle" at Forty-fourth-street, has been unusually good this year. The number of beeves yarded there was 4,640. The sales at Bergen, and at the down-town markets, increased the supply to over 7,000 head. Holders managed to dispose of all their stock, though at falling rates toward the close. Prices ranged all the way from 9c.@12c., for common cattle, to 16c.@18c. for good, and 20c.@25c. ℔ lb. estimated dressed weight for fancy or premium bullocks of mammoth proportions....Sheep are selling slowly at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb., live weight, for medium flocks, and 10½c.@11c. for prime....Hogs are higher by ¼c. ℔ lb., net weight, owing to a scarcity. They are selling slowly, however, the best at 14¼c.@14½c. ℔ lb., live weight.

Holders of Produce and Merchandise were generally asking higher prices yesterday, which checked transactions, though the demand was fair, especially for the leading kinds of Domestic Produce. The Freight Market was inactive.

The following-named officers escaped from the prison-pens at Columbus, S. C., on the 28th ult., and arrived at Port Royal, after two weeks' difficult traveling, during all of which time they were solely dependent upon the kind offices of the negroes whom they encountered on the route: Major O S. Sanford, 7th Connecticut; Capt. Belger, 1st United States Artillery; Capt. S. S. Elder, 1st United States Artillery; Capt. Nichol, Co. A, — Connecticut; Capt. Hart, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Capt. Dennis, 7th Connecticut; Capt. W. W. Wall, 69th New-York; Capt. Randolph, 124th Ohio; Lieut. Acker, 3d New-Jersey Infantry; Lieut. W. L. Watson, 21st Michigan; Lieut. Granger, 88th New-York, (Irish Brigade;) Lieut. Hendrick, 16th Michigan Battery; Lieut. Calking, 94th Illinois; —— Egan, 1st United States Artillery; James Gelman, 79th New-York.

Soon after 6 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the piano-case manufactory and varnish-shop of Messrs. SCHUETZE & LIEDOLFF, at No. 85 Mercer-street. Before the flames could be extinguished, about $15,000 worth of property was destroyed. The premises where the fire originated were nearly consumed, and the adjoining buildings, No. 83 and 87, were considerably damaged. The property is reported to be fully insured. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Volunteer Committee to apply to the War Department for power to examine persons under oath in regard to the correctness of the enrollment, and to bring to punishment false swearing, or failure on the part of improperly enrolled persons to cause their names to be erased, after being notified to do so. A resolution was adopted abolishing the payment of fees for serving subpœnas for the District Attorney's office, and for the Courts of General and Special Sessions, and fixing salaries of $1,200 per year each for the subpœna servers. This arrangement is an economical one to the court. The Board adjourned to 3 P. M. on Friday.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday. The Aldermen passed over a veto from the Mayor, on the Avenue C and Cortlandt-street Ferry Railroad grant. The Mayor's chief objection is that the omnibus proprietors on the route are not given an interest in the grant. Both Boards adopted a resolution to permit the Hudson River Railroad Company to extend the tracks through College-place and Warren-street to Broadway, for the use of their city cars, to lay a side-track to Hudson-street, from Canal to Chambers streets, turnouts on front of the depot property, uptown, and to extend the Eleventh-avenue tracks to connect with those on Tenth-avenue through Fourteenth-street. Both Boards adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The deaths in this city during the week ending the 18th inst. numbered 431—an increase of 29 over the previous week, and of 8 over the corresponding week of 1863. Two hundred and twelve of the number were under 5 years of age. The principal causes of death were: Consumption, 73; inflammation of the lungs, 40; infantile convulsions, 26; small-pox, 21; diphtheria, 20; scarlet fever, 24; bronchitis, 17; infantile marasmus, 15; croup, 17; typhus fever, 12; typhoid fever, 11; inflammation of the brain, 9; dropsy, 11; dropsy in the head, 9; disease of the heart, 4. Of the children who died 44 were born of native parents, and 200 of foreign parents.

Admiral FARRAGUT will attend the meeting to be held to sympathize with the people of East Tennessee, this evening, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Hon. Col. TAYLOR, formerly Member of Congress from that State, will deliver an address. The meeting will be one of much interest, and the reception of the gallant Admiral will be most hearty.

A Committee of the Common Council of Montreal is engaged in an investigation into the conduct of the Chief of Police, who is accused of connivance with the St. Alban's robbers. Mr. GEORGE N. SANDERS has been summoned to appear before the Committee, and was to give his evidence on Monday.

Yesterday morning, three notorious counterfeiters, named PALMER LEWIS, *alias* "Troy Bill," GEORGE CLARK, *alias* "Col. Clark," and GEORGE HARRISON, *alias* "Bill English," were arrested by special Detective BAKER and Officer DAVIS, of the Fifteenth Precinct. The arrest was skillfully effected at a saloon in the Bowery, near Fifteenth-street, after near two months of labor on the part of the Detectives. On the persons of the prisoners there were found $3,500 in counterfeit money, and about $400 of genuine. The spurious consisted of exceedingly well-executed fifty cent postal currency, (new,) $50 Greenbacks, $3s on the Bull's Head Bank of this city, a $100 bill on the City Bank of Newark, very finely executed, besides various counterfeits on banks in Massachusetts and Connecticut. In addition to this, $9,000 of spurious bills on the Buffalo City Bank have been seized by the police just as they were ready for circulation. The prisoners were taken before United States Commissioner OSBORNE, where, after a preliminary examination, LEWIS and CLARK were committed in default of $4,000 bail each. HARRISON was discharged for want of sufficient testimony to hold him, but it has been since ascertained that he is the person who, a few months ago, passed large quantities of finely-executed fifty cent stamps in this State and Pennsylvania, and especially at Port Jervis, on the Erie Railroad.

The Hartford *Courant* of Dec. 20, says one of the members of the Sixteenth Connecticut Regiment has just arrived home from Andersonville. He formerly worked at COLT's, and weighed, when he went away, 200 pounds. He is reduced now to a mere skeleton, and weighs 56 pounds. His friends cannot recognize him.

The Boston *Post* says that Gen. BURNSIDE has appeared before the War Committee respecting the Petersburgh disaster. It is understood that he testified that his plans were so completely changed by Gen. MEADE just before the assault that he was unable to carry out his designs.

Col. CYRUS HAMLIN, eldest son of the Vice President, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. Col. HAMLIN was one of the first officers in the army to offer his services to command colored troops. While this branch of the service was still unpopular, he braved public opinion, and took command of a colored regiment, raised in the Department of the Gulf, since denominated the Eightieth Regiment United States Colored Troops.

During the week ending Dec. 17, the amount of currency issued to National Banks was $1,632,900; delivered to Dec. 10, $70,750,840; total amount issued, $72,383,740. No less than 17 National Banks have increased their capital in sums ranging from $15,000 to $240,000, making an aggregate increase of $940,000.

Col. EDWIN P. DAVIS, One Hundred and Fifty-third New-York, has been brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers for services rendered in the Shenandoah Valley under SHERIDAN.

THE DEATH OF MR. DAYTON.—The sudden death of Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, our Minister in Paris, will occasion general regret. His standing, personal and political, at home, and especially in his own State, was honorable and commanding; and as its representative abroad, he had rendered the country very essential service at a most critical period of its history. He was an able lawyer, had filled high judicial stations with dignity, and had served as Senator in the Congress of the United States with eminent ability and success. As the candidate of the Republican party for the Vice Presidency in 1856, he gave strength and character to the ticket, and increased weight to the principles which it represented.

Mr. DAYTON, as a politician, was dignified and conservative in manner, and in the general tenor of the policy which he pursued. He was a strong, polished and argumentative speaker, without being brilliant, and never sacrificed the dignity of his subject to the desire of making effective hits with his audience. But few men in the country carried greater weight with those whom he addressed than he. As an Ambassador, he has proved eminently successful. His frank directness of manner won the confidence of those with whom he was brought in contact, while the clearness and force with which his views were urged, won their respect and generally their acquiescence.

His death vacates one of the only two really important foreign missions; and the Government will be eminently fortunate if it secures in his successor as high ability, experience and general fitness for the place, as those which he possessed.

The New Discouragements of the Rebellion.

The rebellion, from the beginning, has lived only on delusions. The delusion that the Northern people had not the courage to fight—the delusion that the Government would be fettered by the Democratic party so that it could not fight, if it would—the delusion that even if there were fighting, foreign Powers, constrained by their necessities for cotton, would speedily interfere to put a stop to it—the delusion that the spirit of volunteering would quickly die out in the North, and that there would be no other practicable means of keeping up the National armies—the delusion that the accumulating debt of the Government must soon break down its financial system, and plunge the North into helpless ruin—the delusion that the North could be successfully invaded and frightened into peace—were what sustained the rebellion all through its first period of existence. These delusions were gradually dispelled, one after another.

The last one that yielded was that which counted on a North divided and paralyzed. But this most potent delusion had finally to share the fate of the rest. The reëlection of President LINCOLN by the overwhelming voice of the people in all parts of the North, and the prompt and universal acquiescence of the Democratic party in that great popular act, made it impossible for the rebels to reckon any longer upon any effective aid from Northern malcontents. That result verified, so that nobody could mistake, the substantial unity of the North in the determination never to give up the Union.

All of these disappointments were calculated greatly to abate the original spirit of the rebels. But a new and peculiar disappointment now weighs upon them. They have always imagined that, whatever injury we might inflict upon their borders, and on the shores of the Mississippi and other navigable waters, the heart of the Confederacy was beyond our reach. They have flattered themselves that they could hold out for any length of time, because they held the interior lines into which we could not penetrate, whereby they could always with ease concentrate at any threatened point, in force enough to repel us. There was a good deal to sustain this idea.

It was a fact up to within the last few months that we had never succeeded in putting a single army in permanent position in rebel territory twenty miles away from navigable water. We had made successful raids, but every one of our attempted incursions in force had failed. It was not until SHERMAN struck out from the Tennessee River for Atlanta last May, and had successfully made his way far beyond Lookout Mountain, that the rebels began to consider such an inland march at all formidable. It was not until he was actually inside of Atlanta that they could firmly believe its capture possible. Even when he had fully established himself there, they were confident that it would prove his Moscow—that he could not maintain his communications with the rear, and would be hemmed in and compelled to surrender. JEFF. DAVIS, who had a regular military education, assured them of this, and it was generally believed. The delusion was so complete that the possibility of SHERMAN continuing his movement to the Gulf or the Ocean was not even dreamed of; and he was far on his way thither before the Southern mind could recognize at all its actual object. When the object was apprehended, there were attempts to thwart it, but they proved ridiculously futile. SHERMAN took his army through without check or even serious molestation. Even guerrillas did not annoy him. It was not so much a march as a free and easy promenade. He tells us that he did not lose even a single wagon on "the trip." The whole country in his chosen track was at his mercy, and he destroyed the boasted internal lines of communication as effectually and with as little trouble as if there had not been a rebel within a thousand miles. The demonstration has been complete that the whole interior of the Confederacy is utterly destitute of military strength, and that any of our spare armies have but to march there to do their own will and pleasure.

This new exposure of all of the interior population of the Confederacy to the horrors of war, of which heretofore they have known nothing, cannot but have a most discouraging effect. There are always in every war individuals who are reckless and desperate, but it is not possible that an entire people should voluntarily court ruin. It is possible that a people should be ever so defiant when danger is hundreds of miles away, but a change is sure to come over their spirit when destruction is at their very doors.

The moral effect of the successful march of SHERMAN upon the Southern disposition, we believe, will be greater than that of any military event since the beginning of the war. Nothing that could have happened could have been better calculated to prepare the Southern people for submission to Constitutional authority. Their territorial inaccessibility was their last and greatest delusion. That once dissipated, no other delusion that could beguile them for a day is possible. Every other one has already had its time, and can never be revived. Its last delusion at an end, the rebel heart must soon grow faint; and when a rebellion is once faint-hearted, its end is nigh.

The New Draft, and the Reason for its Enforcement.

The journals that are disposed to question the judgment of the Government in ordering a new draft, present various reasons of some weight to support their argument. They show how unproductive previous drafts have been. They make a strong point of it, that volunteering, after all, must be the prime resource of the War Department; and that populous districts, like New-York, have done their duty without any stimulus beyond that which the literality of the corporation and of private citizens has supplied.

There is a deal of truth in all this, and if we take exception to the argument, we do so without calling in question the main facts on which it is based. For nearly three months the Volunteer Committee of the City and County of New-York have had their hands full, daily, in examining and paying volunteer recruits. The number of substitutes provided by persons not liable to the draft, as well as by those who wished to anticipate it, combined with the general readiness of volunteers to offer themselves for military service under the existing liberal bounty system, has placed New-York so far in the fore front as a steady and reliable support of the military administration, that a draft for three hundred thousand or five hundred thousand—if fairly distributed—could not seriously affect her people.

But what is the conclusion to be drawn from this? A quasi-friendly commentator in an evening journal tells us the natural conclusion is, that there ought to be no draft, since voluntary effort has done so much. All that would be reasonable enough, if New-York were not in a measure an exception to almost every other district. We have supplied from the County treasury bounties of an extravagantly liberal character. We have offered the amplest aid to recruits in securing their full dues. Our citizens—no better able, probably, than those of smaller communities, all things considered, to bear *special* burdens—have come forward with a magnanimity altogether unparalleled, and in thousands of cases have purchased substitutes, with no fear whatever of the draft, as an operating motive, but simply from a conscientious desire to see the requisition of the Government met, and met fairly and squarely.

No merely local or selfish feeling could have prompted our citizens to have done a tithe of what has been done to send forward able, sound and hearty volunteers to the Government. Half of those who have worked with the most thorough good-will in this business have been of the class that had nothing, individually, to fear from the draft, come when it might. New-York, then, we take it, may fairly take the credit which its voluntary returns show, but it may in addition, with justice, ask of the War Department that—by means of the common conscription, if not by volunteering—other districts shall do *their* part proportionally as well.

The theory is simple. The Government deem it essential for the speedy completion of the task they have in hand to have more men—not for immediate active service, but to provide against every contingency in affairs. It will not be creditable if any section of the country is behind New-York in responding cheerfully to this call, even if events prove, as they very likely may prove, that the prime work for which the present call is made, has been finished, before the services of the new recruits are required.

The Result of the Canadian Imbroglio.

We hear from the Canadian journals of a very commendable activity on the part of the authorities, in disclaiming any complicity with the raiders, and in condemning such hostile and plundering incursions as that of St. Alban's, from their neutral territory. The Mayor of Windsor, (Canada,) writes to the Mayor of Detroit, regretting these violations of neutrality, and hoping for peaceful relations in future between the two peoples. The municipality of Hamilton condemns in the strongest terms such robbing expeditions as those of the St. Alban's thieves, and urges the strictest precautions on the part of their own officials to put a stop to them. Other towns and other public meetings of Canadian citizens assert their regard for neutrality and their desire to do their duty in this matter, in equally strong terms. The Provincial press is full of denunciations of COURSOL, bought with stolen money, and the Montreal Chief-of-Police, whom they assert to have been bribed with the funds deposited with him. The provincial militia in one district is called out, to protect the frontier, and especial magistrates are empowered to watch the border towns, and prevent by energetic means any future attempts at murder and robbery, such as shocked the security of the peaceful Vermont villages.

All this is well, but it would have been a thousand times better, had it occurred before Gen. DIX's Order, which, though since its issue, revoked in part by the Government, had at least the excellent effect of awakening the somewhat dull perceptions of the Provinces to their neutral obligations, and showing them that, by their supineness, they were drifting on to the terrible abyss of war.

Had the Canadian authorities, as soon as that dreadful murder and robbery, (for the attempt should not be dignified with the name of a "raid,") occurred at St. Alban's, at once expressed in a public manner, their disapproval and condemnation of such criminal enterprises made from their territory, and under the protection of their laws, while the question was still undecided whether the offenders were common criminals or "belligerents," it would have convinced the United States of their amicable sentiments, and above all, of their intention to do justice toward this country. But in general it may be said that the provincial towns and officials were silent until the scoundrels were released, apparently by a collusion between judge and criminal, and until Gen. DIX sounded a high note, which was like a "call to arms;"—then they awoke and became exceedingly anxious to observe neutral obligations and preserve peaceful and friendly relations with this country. Our Government had no doubt good reason for revoking that celebrated order, and we should not rashly criticise it without knowing more of the ground for this unexpected action. We submit that, even revoked, it has had most beneficial influence, and has convinced the people of Canada that such expeditions from their territory into our peaceful villages can mean nothing but war.

The whole occurrence will, we are convinced, so far from impairing the permanent relations of good-will between the United States and the Canadian Provinces, have the opposite effect, of preventing future collisions and preserving amity. Peace can only be preserved between two such close neighbors by exact justice. What the sympathies may be of the people of the Provinces, we are indifferent; their action is the only thing that concerns us.

We expect to hear of no more burglarious or murdering expeditions of Confederate vagabonds from the Provincial border villages. The whole Canadian population have learned that this must be stopped summarily, and the first approaches will be checked by watchful officials and detectives. Our frontier will be safer now than it has ever been. Justice is to be done, even though late. The last thing which either community could desire is war, and, as is usual in such matters, energy and spirit have prevented a collision.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Proclamation by the President—The Call for 300,000—The Quotas to be Filled by the 15th of February, 1865, or a Draft will be Ordered—The Men to Serve for One, Two or Three Years.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the act approved July 4, 1864, entitled "An Act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the National forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two or three years, for military service; and that in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota or any part thereof which may be unfilled; and whereas, by the credits allowed in accordance with act of Congress on the call for 500,000 men, made July 18, 1864, the number of men to be obtained under that call was reduced to 280,000; and, whereas, the operations of the enemy in certain States have rendered it impracticable to procure from them their full quotas of troops under the said call; and, whereas, from the foregoing causes but 250,000 men have been put into the army, navy and Marine Corps, under the said call of July 18, 1864, leaving a deficiency on that call of 260,000; now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, in order to supply the aforesaid deficiency, and to provide for casualties in the military and naval service of the United States, do issue this, my call, for three hundred thousand volunteers, to serve for one, two or three years.

The quotas of the States, districts and sub-districts under this call will be assigned by the War Department through the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States; and in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled before the 15th day of February, 1865, then a draft shall be made to fill such quota or any part thereof, under this call, which may be unfilled on said 15th day of February, 1865.

In thestimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of December, in the year of our [L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Judge MCCULLOUGH, Controller of National Currency, has decided that no bank can be supplied with circulation to an amount exceeding 90 per cent. of its capital stock actually paid in, unless such bank shows a surplus which it may invest in bonds for a larger issue of notes.

THE ARREST OF DR. GWYNNE.

A most extraordinary decision was rendered to-day in the Supreme Court of this District by Judge WYLIE, in the case of the United States *vs.* Col. BAKER, upon the indictment for the arrest of Dr. GWYNNE. The court decided that neither the order of the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Treasury would be justification to the defendant. If this decision is sustained, all the arrests of civilians heretofore made will be the subject of indictments.

GEN. BANKS BEFORE THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Gen. BANKS has been summoned to appear before the Senate Judiciary Committee, to-morrow, to testify in regard to the election which took place in Louisiana, and which involves the question of the admission of the Senators elect from that State.

WAYS AND MEANS.

It appears, by the bill which was to-day reported from the Ways and Means Committee, that the amount of deficiency for the War Department alone is about ninety millions of dollars.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

It was not deemed prudent by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, upon close examination of the House resolution abrogating the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, to adopt the language of that bill, as it might be construed as unfriendly. They therefore struck it out, and simply authorized the President, in accordance with the provisions of said treaty, to give notice of its termination.

THE WEST POINT MILITARY BILL.

Senator WILSON has prepared an important bill in regard to the West Point Military Academy, which, it is understood, meets the approbation of the officers of that institute. It gives the President authority to appoint two additional cadets from each State, and fifty cadets from the military forces, regular and volunteers. No person is hereafter to be admitted who is less than seventeen or more than twenty-one years of age. Candidates for admission are to undergo a more thorough examination in the various branches of education, and are to have an outline of geography, arithmetic, algebra and geometry.

MORE RECIPROCITY.

Representative FRANK introduced an important resolution, to-day, calling upon Secretary FESSENDEN to inform the House under what law goods, wares, merchandise, etc., are permitted to pass from the United States through Canada, and again into the United States.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the nomination of Commodore STRIBLING, as Commander of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, and Commodore PEARSON, as Commander of the Pacific Squadron; also, GEORGE SAUER, of New-York, to be Consul at Brussels, and EMILE KLAUSSERCHT, of Ohio, Consul at Stuttgard. The latter gentleman is the editor of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, a German Republican newspaper.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AUBER'S celebrated opera of "Fra Diavolo" will be produced here to-night, for the first time, in Italian. The work is known—in an impoverished condition—to the American stage. It has been played frequently in English; and, even in that wretched form, has been successful. The present version is new to our public. AUBER, after nearly forty years' experence of distinct triumphs reserved a very remarkable degree of strength for a revision of this work. Changing it from the French colloquial to the Italian declamatory form, he achieved a new success only four or five years ago. Instead of being a comic opera, (or work where dialogue is permissible,) it is now a grand opera (where recitative is the only medium of conversation.) Five numbers are entirely new, and the connecting links are also written for the present version—which, in fact, is a new opera.

We have attended many rehearsals of this work, and can speak of the care with which it has been prepared for the public. It will be received, we are certain, as one of the most brilliantly offered works of the season. The scenery, we need scarcely add, is entirely new; the costumes also, and the distribution leaves nothing whatever to be desired. We anticipate for "Fra Diavolo" a success of unquestionable significance.

Admiral Farragut in Brooklyn.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE CENTRAL UNION CLUB.

A grand promenade concert under the auspices of the Central Union Club, of the City of Brooklyn, was given at the Academy of Music, last night, to celebrate the great Union victory of the 8th November, 1864.

The Academy was finely decorated with flags formed in various devices—the rear of the stage representing the American coat of arms, and on the proscenium was displayed a flag of the Union in the form of a shield, most artistically arranged. The names of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, FARRAGUT and GRANT appeared in prominent characters on the boxes at both sides of the stage, and together with the brilliant assemblage of elegantly-dressed ladies, presented a magnificent appearance.

The floor was laid even with the stage, and the centre was occupied by the band of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, during the continuance of the promenade concert in the early part of the evening.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, had been invited and expected to be present, but official engagements prevented his attendance—a letter to this effect being read by the President of the club, Mr. S. M. GRISWOLD.

The event of the evening, however, was the appearance of the gallant old Salamander, Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT who arrived about 10:30 o'clock. He was escorted to the musicians' platform in company with Gov BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, and was most enthusiastically received by the entire audience, who all crowded around him, and the ladies in particular were anxious to be in his immediate vicinity. The boxes and dress circle were speedily emptied and all came forward in order to take the the veteran by the hand.

Shortly after entering the auditorium, Mr. GRISWOLD introduced the Admiral, who, in returning his thanks, made a few brief and characteristic remarks, to the effect that since his arrival he had frequently been called upon to visit meetings in aid of soldiers' families, and, he supposed, the families of sailors also, to which, if circumstances permitted, he always responded most cheerfully, and expressed the desire to do all in his power for so good an object. He was very glad to see them all, and thanked them heartily for this evidence of their kindness.

The Admiral was then introduced to those present, and all gave him a welcome by taking his hand, the band meantime playing national airs.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM made a few remarks, and after the ceremonies of introduction had been concluded, the dancing was resumed to the music of HELMSMULLER'S Germania Orchestra.

The concert was finely conducted throughout, and well attended. The proceeds are to be distributed to the destitute families of Brooklyn soldiers. Some $3,000, it is estimated, were realized.

The New Call for Troops.

PROMPT RESPONSE BY THE PEOPLE—RECRUITING BRISK.

The new call for troops has made the business at the County Volunteer Office exceedingly brisk. The determination of Mr. BLUNT to avoid a draft in this city is being fully sustained by the people. The demand for substitutes, yesterday, was greater than on any former day since the last call. The supply was equal to the demand, and quite a number paid the necessary $656.

The following important order was received yesterday morning at the Volunteer office:

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL AND SUPT. VOL. RECRUITING SERVICE, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK. Dec. 17, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 106.—The A. A. Provost-Marshal-General calls the attention of Provost Marshals to the following communication from the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

To Capt. Gamble, Naval Recruiting Officer, etc.:

SIR: Hereafter you will not enlist any person as a substitute for a drafted man, or one liable to be drafted, except there shall be presented or received a certificate from a Provost-Marshal, stating that such substitute is entitled to be enlisted in the navy, and is to be credited to the district named in the certificate.

The names of substitute and principal are always to be noted in the Provost-Marshal's certificate, and when either of these are wanting, the man is not to be shipped. Every Saturday you will send the certificate of enlistment to the Provost-Marshal, and copies of the same to this bureau. Respectfully,

A. N. SMITH, Chief of Bureau.

Provost-Marshals, in compliance with this order, will examine men desirous of enlisting in the navy as a substitute, and, having first ascertained that the principal, by his written request, desires a substitute, will issue the necessary certificate.

The same affidavit as to non-liability to draft will be required, as in the case of an enlistment for the army.

Volunteers for the navy need not necessarily be enrolled and liable to draft, in order to be credited to the place where they enlist. Section 9 of the act to amend an act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, having been suspended by section 3 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the efficiency of the navy," Approved July 1, 1864.

H. F. BROWNSON, A. A. General.

OLIVER BLUNT, Esq.

The new building for the enrolling department will be occupied to-day. It was designed by Mr. BLUNT, is 300 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth, and is capable of accommodating 1,000 clerks.

Obituary.

MR. DAYTON.

The last arrival from Europe brings the painful intelligence that Hon. WILLIAM LEWIS DAYTON, United States Minister at the French Court, died on the 1st instant of apoplexy. Mr. DAYTON was born at Basking ridge, in New-Jersey, Feb. 17, 1807. He graduated at the College of New-Jersey in September, 1825, and was admitted to the practice of law in 1830. In 1837 he was elected member of the State Senate, and in the following year was chosen by the Legislature one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey. He held this position till 1841. Upon the decease of S. L. SOUTHARD, United States Senator in 1842, he was appointed to fill the vacancy. In March, 1845, he was elected by the Legislature for the full term of six years, and served in the Senate to March 4, 1851. He was superseded by M. R. F. STOCKTON, and began again the practice of the law at Trenton. In 1856 he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency upon the Fremont ticket. In March, 1857, he was appointed Attorney-General of New-Jersey. Upon the election of Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. DAYTON was appointed Minister to France, and discharged the difficult and responsible duties of his office with credit to himself and the country which he represented.

The Northwestern Freedmen's Fair.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

The great Northwestern Freedmen's Fair was inaugurated last evening by an address from THEODORE TILTON, of the *Independent*. The fair will continue open for a week, and promises to be a success.

YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—WILLIAM E. CURTIS, Esq., will deliver a lecture at the Rooms of the New-York Young Mens' Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-avenue, this evening. The public are invited.

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price, 25 cents a bottle.

President Petroleum Company.

This company promises to become one of the best-paying and managed in the country. It has an actual working capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, a greater portion of which has already been paid into its treasury, and is now being judiciously expended in the development of its lands, which have been put into the company at cost, being only one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for superior oil-bearing territory. The company has already received an offer for one-quarter of its land, which, if accepted, would pay back to the stockholders the original amount of their subscriptions. Its officers are gentlemen of high standing in the community, which insures its success. For further particulars, we refer to the advertisement in our columns.

Oil Wells.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 56, New-York.

The Company are now ready to grant leases on liberal terms to parties who wish to sink wells. Their lands, underlaid by oil-bearing rock, are situated on the Allegany River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks, embracing an area of ten and one-half miles of

SUPERIOR BORING TERRITORY,

and present great inducements. For terms and particulars apply to JOHN M. CLAPP, Resident Superintendent, at President, Venango County, Penn., or at the office of the Company, as above.

AMORY EDWARDS, President.
J. E. CONANT, Secretary.

The Holiday Present most acceptable to a Lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 64 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

The Subscription Books for the Reserved Capital Stock of this Company will be closed on the 1st day of January next.

L. H. SIMPSON & CO., Sole Subscription Agent, No. 64 Cedar-st.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. BROOKS, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore, at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Overshoes to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the accumulated tenth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of delicate complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face with out injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Economical Housekeepers Use

PYLE'S SALERATUS.	PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR.	PYLE'S RISING POWDER.
PYLE'S BAKING SODA.	PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.

Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, New-York.

Appropriate Holiday Gifts.

The BELLEVUE or perfected STEREOSCOPE, with sliding focus and lens in place, is mailed prepaid for $3, or with 12 views $6. A set of the NOVELTY MICROSCOPE for examining insects, flowers, seed, linen, bank bills, &c., is mailed for $2, or with 12 beautiful mounted objects for $3 50, by GUNN & CALLY, No. 160 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Also, for retail by HOWLETT & WELLS, No. 480 Broadway; SHELDON & CO., No. 335, and by dealers generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Holiday Gifts.

E. A. BROOKS would inform those about purchasing Christmas and New-Year's presents, and wish to combine usefulness with beauty in the selection, that he has a large and varied assortment of goods adapted to the present season, which cannot fail to please. Every description of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children, may be found at his establishment, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

"Diarrhœa."

All medical men and the press recommend "Dr. STRICKLAND'S Anti-Cholera Mixture," as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

For sale by druggists.

H. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, Wholesale Agents.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Startling! but true.—The Volunteers are braving the dangers of Fever, Scurvy, Wounds and Cholera. Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones to bleach, who, by the aid of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, would have returned to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers, try them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Burnett's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes— Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never moved their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—Wm. M. WELLING, No. 671 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Christmas Present.—WILLCOX & GIBBS' NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE. Office, No. 508 Broadway.

Richmond.

NO HUMBUG.

Boots, Shoes, &c., at prices from 8 to 15 per cent. less than previous to Nov. 1.

The best French work always on hand and made to measure promptly.

Ladies' and children's work ready-made and to measure.

A large assortment of BOYS' and YOUTHS' WINTER BOOTS, at No. 150 Fulton-st., New-York.

C. C. RICHMOND.

Wilmington to be Taken.—No doubt the great naval expedition of one hundred and fifty war ships and transports, that has just sailed from Hampton Roads, is destined for that blockade-runner's den, Wilmington, N. C., and there is no more question as to its success than there is as to the glorious intelligence from all parts of the country, of the triumphs of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS over dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint and every species of intermittent fever.

Holiday Presents! At White's (Not Given away), but sold at purchasable prices, HOLIDAY HATS to wear and be worn. Elegant sets of rich and beautiful FURS for ladies, misses and children. FURS for gents. FURS of every description. SLEIGH ROBES, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c., &c. Also, Military Goods, &c., in great variety. No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Evans'
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66 AND 68 } FULTON-ST.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.
MEN'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS of every description at a reduction of
30 PER CENT.

Holiday Gift.
WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINE.
It is entirely noiseless.
A patented device prevents its being turned backward.
The needle cannot be set wrong.
The hemmer, feller and braider are acknowledged to be superior to all others.
It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863.
It also received the first premium for "THE BEST SEWING-MACHINE" at the great "New-England Fair," the "Vermont State Fair," the "Pennsylvania State Fair," and the "Indiana State Fair," 1864.
Office No. 508 Broadway.

Arctic Overshoes,
Water-proof Boots,
Winter Boots.
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.
The best assortment and quality of Winter Boots in the city, at reduced prices.

A Card.

TO PRESENT MAKERS

The most carefully selected assortment of elegant furs in the city, and at rates far below the "sensation prices" of the day, at GENINS, No. 513 Broadway.

Cards and Note Papers for Christmas and New-Year.—EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Rear-Admiral Farragut.—The last and finest photograph of the Admiral, made Dec. 20, at BONHAMUS', Broadway and Franklin. "Cartes" for sale to-day.

Miller's Hair Dye—Better in Quality, More in quantity and cheaper in price, 75 cents, than any dye sold. Try it. All druggists. Depot No. 56 Dey-st.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

A Holiday Present of a Livelihood for life, for $60 to $100. WEED Sewing-Machine Company. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines.
No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents, Black or Brown. Reliable depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING
SPECIAL BARGAINS
TILL FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT.

SETS of best quality RICH CUT GLASS, consisting of 12 Goblets, 12 Champagnes, 12 Wines, 12 Rocks, 12 Finger-Bowls and 2 Decanters..... $50 00
SETS of WHITE FRENCH CHINA, 2d quality, but good, 180 pieces..... 70 00
FRENCH CHINA GOLD BAND TEA SETS, 56 pieces, $15, $20, $22 and..... 25 00
ENGLISH DECORATED IRON STONE TEA SETS, 56 pieces..... 10 50
TEA SETS, 56 pieces, TOILET, 11 pieces..... 9 00
TEA SETS, WHITE, 50 pieces, TEA, 56 pieces 5 50
FRENCH CHINA TEA CUPS and SAUCERS, (per dozen)..... 2 50
A lot of English Japanned Trays, from 25 cents to..... 1 50
(each,) being about one-half cost of importation.

In addition to the above, we have a very complete Stock of WHITE FRENCH CHINA, CHANDELIERS, GAS-FIXTURES, CUTLERY and BRONZES.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
For sale and to let at No. 239 Broadway, corner 22d-st., up stairs, by J. T. ELLIS.

Mr. J. T. ELLIS has long been in the employ of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and is well known. His establishment will be found a great convenience in supplying the necessities of those who use the machines in the upper part of the city, while to those purchasing machines he will be a competent instructor.—*Tribune.*

During the past year, as above, the press of the city have been liberal in their notices of the only place up town where Wheeler & Wilson's Machines are to be obtained. While we solicit the continued patronage of our old customers, all about ordering are invited to call and examine before purchasing. Machines carefully repaired. Silk, cotton, needles, &c. Machines and operators sent into families. Brown's Baby-Tender supplied. "Superior to most human baby-tenders."—*Tribune.*
J. T. ELLIS.

OPEN IN THE EVENINGS,
DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

A VERY LARGE STOCK, AT LOW PRICES,
OF
BEAUTIFUL DINNER AND TEA SERVICES,
BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
GROUPS AND FIGURES.
Glass Engraved on the premises.
Sets of Glass Made and Cut to Order.
OVINGTON BROS.,
Nos. 338 and 340 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.
J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer of
CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.,
No. 293 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE, and sent to all parts of the country at the lowest trade prices.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,
New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal st.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES—Eye-glasses, lorgnets, &c., suitable for holiday presents.
SIMMONS, Optician,
No. 669½ Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

BRILLIANT AND POWERFUL DAY AND night double glasses, for the sea, field, opera and theatre, just the article for presentation
SIMMONS, Optician,
No. 669½ Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., One door west of Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

DEVLIN & CO.
Having determined to carry over no heavy Goods, beg to announce their usual
WINTER REDUCTION
ON ALL
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING,
to continue in its operation until the close of the year.
As the present indications favor an additional rise in the value of all Woolen Fabrics, we would commend this opportunity to the attention of all buyers of WINTER WEAR.
This REDUCTION will apply alike to the CUSTOM, READY-MADE AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS of both our stores.
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,
FOR
HEATING AND COOKING.
Every stove warranted as represented.
Call or send for descriptive catalogues.
EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 476 Broadway, New-York.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family. Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATED GOODS,
BOY'S SLEIGHS, SKATES AND TOOL CHESTS.
The largest assortment of ENGLISH SKATES in the city for ladies and gentlemen.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. If used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 125th-st and 4th-av. Sold by druggists.

RICH FANCY GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Consisting of clocks, bronzes, fine fans, vases, card receivers, gilt goods, opera-glasses, work, jewel and odor-boxes, dressing-cases, velvet and leather bags, fancy combs, hairpins, head ornaments and a variety of articles suitable for presents.
For sale by the importers, AT RETAIL, during the Holidays.
FREEMAN & RYER,
No. 391 Broadway

CHEAP RENT AND CHEAP BOOKS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HOLIDAY GIFT AND JUVENILE BOOKS AT
WHOLESALE PRICES FOR TWO WEEKS.
At W. I. POOLEY'S, No. 331 Pearl-st., under Harper & Brothers' building.
Orders received for any books advertised.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY.
Vest Chains, Chatelaines, Bracelets, Brooches, Buckles, Charms, Rings, &c., &c. Also,
INDIA-RUBBER TOYS, BALLS, DOLL-HEADS, AND FANCY ARTICLES
in great variety, for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. COMPANY,
NO. 205 BROADWAY, NEAR FULTON-ST.

A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES FOR 35 CENTS.
USE RUSHMORE'S FABRIC RENOVATOR.
The only clothes-cleaner ever discovered that will actually perform what it promises. It removes at once and forever all Stains, Grease Spots, Tar, Paint, Dirt and other substances with which clothing is liable to come in contact. It has no unpleasant smell; it leaves no ring-marks or circles like benzine. It does not evaporate or become useless by age. It restores soiled garments to their original lustre and beauty, thoroughly clean, and MAKES THEM AS GOOD AS NEW,
AND ALL FOR 35 CENTS.
Depot, No. 119 Fulton-st., New-York.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
(A protected solution of the protoxide of iron) supplies the blood with its Vital Principle or Life Element, IRON, thereby infusing
STRENGTH, VIGOR AND NEW LIFE
into all parts of the system. Pamphlets free.
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by all druggists.

HOLIDAY GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO.,
500 BROADWAY,
nearly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Colds and Asthma. John D. Herring, of Harrington, Bergen Co., N. J., testifies that he has been cured of a cough of ten years' standing by the Pulmonic Life Syrup, and refers to Mr. Wm. Devoe, of Tappantown, who recommended its use.
LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864.
Dr. Tobias:
DEAR SIR: I was cured of a severe cough, with inflammation of the lungs, by the use of your Pulmonic Life Syrup. I have suffered much from pulmonary complaints, and used many remedies, but have never found anything equal to your Syrup. BETSY HILL.
Mrs. Hill is sister-in-law to Capt. Hill, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers. Several hundred certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 75 cents. Sold by the druggists.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' MEMORIAL.
The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on
FREE EXHIBITION,
by order of the Special Committee having charge of the same, at the piano warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., No. 451 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SAVE LABOR! SAVE YOUR COAL!
If you want a Heater, Range or Stove that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

LADIES' GILT COMBS.
NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS—THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, OLD SORES, &c.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,
a real Pain Extractor. It reduces the most angry-looking Swellings and Inflammations as if by magic; heals OLD SORES, WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, &c., in a surprisingly short time.
Sold by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

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GAIL HAMILTON,	FITZ HUGH LUDLOW,
MR. AND MRS. S. C. HALL,	and others.

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Another Scene from the Dolliver Romance.
The Wind Over the Chimney.
Between Europe and Asia.
My Autumn Walk.
Five Sisters Court at Christmas-Tide.
Ice and Esquimaux. II.
Kallundborg Church.
George Cruikshank in Mexico
Leaves from an Officer's Journal. III.
The American Metropolis.
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Reviews and Literary Notices.

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PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next, being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M.

W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 654, 582, 606, 612, 744, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 999, 1097, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the last day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.

DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

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DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking House of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day.

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NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 14, 1864.

The undersigned, Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the increased capital stock of this Bank, hereby gives notice that 50 shares of such increased capital at $100 per share remains unawarded to the present stockholders, and are open for subscription by the public until the 26th day of December inst., at 12 o'clock M., when it will be awarded to the highest bidders for the same, but no bids will be received at less than par, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not deemed for the interest of the Bank.

Payments for the stock when awarded will be required to be made at the Bank, on or before the 1st day of January next, with interest from November 1st, 1864.

J. S. FOX,
S. ALOFSEN,
A. H. WALLIS,
Commissioners.

WISCONSIN STATE BONDS.

We are authorized to offer a limited amount of the Bonds of the State of Wisconsin on favorable terms. The Bonds draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and have Coupons attached payable in the City of New-York. They are redeemable at different periods from 1877 to 1888, and the principal is also payable in the City of New-York.

The entire debt of the State is but $2,050,000, and these Bonds are in every respect a choice investment.

Further particulars may be obtained upon inquiry at our office.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

OIL LANDS.

Having secured some No. 1 quality Oil lands, I am desirous of communicating with parties who can stock it, or who desire to invest. S. OTT, 748 Broadway.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1864.

SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz. Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares. No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.

HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Preferred Certificates issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 3d day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said Certificates stand registered, on the 24th inst.

The transfer books, both of Common and Preferred Certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and opened Jan. 5, 1865, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Trustees.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-street.

CHARTERED, 1853.
CAPITAL..... $150,000.
SURPLUS..... 41,600.

NOTICE.

The Annual Election for Directors of the above Company will take place at the Office on the 2d January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

The regular semi-annual Dividend of 4 per cent., ex Government tax, will be paid on and after the 5th January.

J. C. WINANS, Sec.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE REGISTER OF TAXES, No. 32 CHAMBERS-STREET.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an additional One Per Cent. will be added on the 15th inst., to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 10th day of October, 1864, to the date of payment.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

THOS. HALE, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Dec. 20, 1864.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th) of January next, at this office. Polls will be closed at 2 o'clock.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at the office, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the second day of January next.

Polls open from 10½ until 11 o'clock A. M.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Dec. 20, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company are hereby notified that the interest warrants falling due on the first day of January, 1865, issued with bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of T. T. H. Gibson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., New-York.

C. L. BOALT, President.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 650 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

CHOICE PETROLEUM LANDS AND leases for sale, selected by a competent and experienced agents. Correspondence is invited. Apply to or address D. C. STURGES & CO., McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio.

FINANCIAL.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY.

PRESIDENT,
CHARLES F. SIMPSON.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
THOMAS B SUPPLEE.

CAPITAL.....$500.0
100,000 SHARES.....$5 each.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2
10,000 SHARES RESERVED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

OFFICE, No. 314 MARKET-ST., Philadelphia.

No. 1. A well on Oil Creek, now pumping ten barrels per day, and increasing.

No. 2. A well on Oil Creek, now over three hundred feet deep, with large show of oil. Near this is the Cornplanter Well, which is now pumping three hundred barrels per day.

No. 3. A well on Oil Creek, five hundred and twenty feet deep, now ready for tubing, with splendid show of oil; every prospect for producing largely.

No. 4. One-fifth interest in a tract of five hundred acres, on the Alleghany River; six wells, now pumping fifty barrels of oil per day; three more wells now going down; with near a mile of river front, all good boring territory.

No. 5. A half acre at Tidioute, near the Economite Wells, which are now pumping sixty barrels per day.

No. 6. Six acres in fee on Walnut Bend, on the Alleghany River, immediately surrounding this property are finely producing wells. This tract will be developed rapidly.

Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock already taken. The prospectus and all information can be obtained at the office of the Company, now at No. 314 Market-st., Philadelphia.

HENRY A. BEISER & SON,

NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 13th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next (same day on which the annual dividend will be paid.)

No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first MONDAY of January next, until the 15th day of said month, inclusive, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the said 15th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, with Coupons exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

FOR SALE—$300,000 COLUMBUS AND INDIANapolis Central Railway First Mortgage Sinking Fund, seven per cent. Bonds, 40 years to run, by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway

DIVIDENDS.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January, 1865. The transfer books close on the 24th inst., to reopen Jan. 3, 1865.

By order of the Board, JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable after first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec 17 until Jan. 4, 1865. GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, New-York,
Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st instant. JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 16, 1864.

161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after Monday, the 19th instant. By order of the Board,

I. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

Eastern share holders will receive their dividend at the Transfer Agency Office, No. 52 Exchange-st., New-York.

J. B. WEIR, Transfer Agent.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the third (3d) day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Bank, payable on and after the 3d January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to 4th prox.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has been declared on the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865, to those who shall be stockholders on the 24th day of December inst., when the transfer books will close, and reopen again on the 3d day of January next.

W. BEMENT, Treas.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1864.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 31st December inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to 31st December, inclusive.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 27 to 3d January, inclusive. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEN WRIGHT OIL COMPANY,
No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this company have declared a dividend for November of Two (2) Per Cent., payable at this office on and after the 4th day of January.

The delay in the payment arises from the non-completion of the necessary books.

JOHN W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

IRVING BANK.—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—On and after the 30th day of December, by order of the Board of Directors, a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this bank. Transfer books are closed to that day. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE,
BOSTON, Dec. 14, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston the 14th day of December, 1864, the foregoing report and account of the Treasurer was presented and accepted, and thereupon it was

Voted, That a dividend of $6 per share, free of Government tax, be and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 3d day of January next, to the holders of stock at the close of business on the 17th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said city, and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 17th to the 28th inst.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, NO. 25 PINE-ST.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after Jan 4, 1865, to stockholders of record on that day. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec 24, and reopened on Thursday, Jan 5.

THOMAS M WHEE[illegible] Treasurer

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.

A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 16th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 56 Wall-st.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent, free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent, less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (5) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 31st inst.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after January 3, next. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

No. 3 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1865.

Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. VANCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

ROWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner Varick, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GARDNER S. CHILDS, Secretary

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—

No. 1 THIRD-AV.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before January 2, will draw interest from that date.

M. D. VANPELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 8th-AV. and 42d-st., open daily. Interest six per cent. All deposits made before the 21st of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
November 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following route

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of long. tude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the present are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	600-horse power
LAFAYETTE	(Afloat)	500-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	...1,000-horse power
FRANCE	Afloat)	...900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	...Building)	..1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE,
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY...Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY...Feb. 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine)...$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)...$70 or $90

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers

Ships.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,812	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,213	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Frowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 31.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Wednesday, Dec. 21.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
DAY STAR	(Building)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin state-rooms, $75 to $150, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,116, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received on days before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The MORNING STAR will call at Havana to land passengers.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage...$122 50
Second Cabin Passage...60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage...$112 50
Second Cabin Passage...65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT, THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LIBERTY,

built expressly for this trade,
THOMAS WILSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 5, North River, for the above port, On SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, apply to
HAGGOUS & CO.,
No. 31 South-st.

The next trip will be on Jan. 14.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The following first class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River

Dec. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
Jan. 4.....NORTH STAR.....WILSON.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13.....CO-LUMBIA.....TUCKERMAN.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

Passage money to be paid at the office of the Company.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CONSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY Jan. 2, at 12 M.

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on days before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. C. NAGLE, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
REGULUS,
E. G. ROMEWELL,
Commander,
will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M.

The cabins in this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For freight or passage, with unusually good accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class United States mail steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at three o'clock P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK	SATURDAY	Dec. 24
KANGAROO	SATURDAY	Dec. 31
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Jan. 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	90
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95 $1 Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
Capt. LAWRENCE,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Barton, Master, will succeed the MORO CASTLE, and leave on December 28.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—REGULAR LINE. The steamship CERES, Sherwood, Master, will sail for Port Royal, S. C., on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 6, East River. For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 2.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE 16 TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sabbath-school Children of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, 34th-st. between 2d and 3d avs., will be held THIS EVENING, Dec. 21, to commence precisely at 7½ o'clock. Weather proving unfavorable, the meeting will be held to-morrow evening. Admission 25 cts. Children 10 cents. Proceeds devoted to increase the library of the school.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held at the Institution, 86th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on the Innocents' Day, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the Annual Report will be read, and Trustees, Managers etc., elected for the ensuing year. The Children's Christmas Tree will be exhibited immediately after. A table of refreshments, etc., will be ready at 12 o'clock

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS. Priced catalogues sent gratis by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Tickets, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia, returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with rail roads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry

7.00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10.00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4.00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5.00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hemestead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M., 3, 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West at 7:30 and 11.30 A. M., 3.40, 6, and 10.30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5 40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6 10, 7 30, 8 30, 9 3, 11 30 A. M., and 2 20, 4 20, 5 30, 6 30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5 30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9 15 A. M., 12 15 P. M., 4 22 P. M., and 6 05 P. M. The 9 15 A. M. and 4 22 P. M., run to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMODORE VANDERBILT,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Court and-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

A. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3 15 P. M. Transmouth and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 6 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, for the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the greatest of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call. It will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphi is cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body de-troying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure, Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and genital debility, treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

PIANO FORTES—NOTICE.—JAS. STEEDMAN begs to inform dealers, professors and the public that he is manufacturing first-class piano-fortes, with all the recent improvements, at moderate prices. All pianos warranted for five years. No. 40 West 14th-st., between 5th and 5th avs. Pianos repaired, tuned or taken in exchange.

SINGERS WANTED—FOR A VOLUNTEER double quartette, in a church centrally located; good readers and good voices can have the benefit of good practice, and will be helped to paying positions as fast as openings offer. Address HARMONY, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

SAWYER & THOMPSON'S NEW PIANOS, tone, touch and finish superb; warranted five years; prices moderate. Pianos and melodeons tuned, repaired or exchanged. SAWYER & THOMPSON, 765 Broadway, N. Y., and 59 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

GRAND SQUARE AND COTTAGE SQUARE Pianos, and Upright or Cabinet Pianos, excellent in quality, moderate in price, by CHAMBERS & GABLER, 8th st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House. Please send for a circular.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the most reliable pianos made, with the best modern improvements, wholesale and retail, at moderate prices, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st., near 9th-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Peloubet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 341 Broadway, New-York.

IMPROVED IRON FRAMES SQUARE PIANOS at REDUCED cash prices.
J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANOS.—An elegant present for the holidays. Call at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BIBLES.

Nothing can be more suitable for a Christmas present than an elegantly bound Bible.

THE OXFORD EDITIONS

of the Bible surpass all others in the excellence of the typography and the beauty of the binding.

BIBLES FOR THE FAMILY,
BIBLES FOR THE PULPIT,
BIBLES FOR THE PEW,
BIBLES FOR THE POCKET

The largest assortment ever imported may now be seen at

NO. 137 GRAND-ST., N. Y.

Sole Agents for the United States.

THOS. NELSON & SONS.

MUSICAL BOXES.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles—Voix Celestes, Mandolines, Expressives, Organocleides, &c., &c. Toy Musical Boxes. All of the above are very desirable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

They are fine ornaments for the parlor, and also very agreeable companions for the invalid. I have boxes playing from one to twenty-four tunes, and costing from $3 50 to $750 00.

M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

HANDSOME GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We are offering our large stock of watches at retail during the holidays at wholesale prices.

The public are respectfully requested to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

QUINCHE & KRUGLER,
Importers of watches,
No. 8 John-st., up stairs.

N. B.—Agency for the sale of American watches.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL DISPLAY of
HOLIDAY GOODS,
such as toys, games, glassware, porcelain bronzes, &c., at
HINRICH'S,
late Werckmeister,
No. 150 Broadway, up stairs,
is now ready for the inspection of my customers and the public generally, who are respectfully invited to call soon

HOLIDAY PRESENTS SHOULD BE sent by the Harnden Express, No. 65 Broadway, as they have unsurpassed facilities for forwarding to any address—North, South, East or West.

They will send wagons for goods if word is sent (by mail or otherwise) to their office, No. 65 Broadway, New-York.

FANCY IVORY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS—I am now offering my entire stock of Fancy Ivory Goods at retail during the Holidays at wholesale price. A most complete stock of Ivory Jewelry, Combs, Buckles, Head Ornaments, &c
J. A SMITH, No 307 Broadway.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs F. BAUCH and P. GOLDSMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 590 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

JOHN P. DUNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 76 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

ESTABLISHED IN 1849.

HAVEN & BACON,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The musical profession having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers in this city, each firm claiming superiority for their instruments from the indorsement of the same distinguished artists, we fear the innocent public, unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves mystified as to where to select the best piano for their holiday gifts.

We would state that, as our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, it has not been necessary for us to obtain the opinion of the profession in regard to their quality, the instruments speaking for themselves. We are continually introducing improvements in our pianos, and they are up to the age in every particular. Parties desiring pianos will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

CUMMINGS & JENNY'S,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTES,
No. 726 Broadway, New-York.

In these instruments are to be found the embodiments of those great qualities, volume, richness, purity and sonority of tone, which have so often met with the highest commendations of the leading artists throughout the country, and yet they are offered to the public at prices, from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than any other of equal quality.

Every instrument warranted for five years.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

STODART PIANOS,

Known and esteemed as one of the BEST PIANOS manufactured, and for years have been used by the MOST HIGHLY CULTIVATED MUSICAL PEOPLE, and who will have none other.

Refrence in all cases to parties who have the instrument, and they number thousands in this city alone, as to their qualities as a PERFECT PIANO in every respect. A fine assortment, recently from our factory, at our warerooms, No. 521 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel

STODART & MORRIS.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, besides being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mill, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundler, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical cars at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

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J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANOS.—An elegant present for the holidays. Call at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. WEDNESDAY

Mr Boucicault's new comedy, with entirely new scenery, dresses, furniture and appointments, entitled

HOW SHE LOVES HIM.

One of the greatest successes ever achieved in this theatre, given with a

POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS,

including the names of Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, W. R. Floyd, Norton, John Setton, John Moore, G. Brown, Williamson, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, and Mrs Maurice.

THURSDAY—ROSEDALE, for the 145th time.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY—"HOW SHE LOVES HIM."

THE WIFE'S SECRET.—This charming play is in rehearsal, and will be produced at the earliest possible period.

MARRIED LIFE (Buckstone's fine Comedy) is also in preparation.

Open at 7¾, overture at 7¾.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¾

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20,
and every evening during the week
GRAND MATINEE ON
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
SECOND WEEK OF SECOND WEEK
OF THE UNRIVALED EQUESTRIENNE,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
in her lessons of Central Park Equestrianism, which
AFFORD INSTRUCTION, AND DELIGHT
SECOND WEEK OF M. VERECKER,
in his unapproachable feats on the Trapeze
YOUNG STICKNEY, THE BRILLIANT RIDER,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
THE QUEEN OF THE TIGHT-ROPE,
LE PETITE COBURG,
NEW GRAND ENTREE OF STAR RIDERS,
GRAND LEAPING ACTS,
THREE DOUBLE SOMERSAULT THROWERS,
AND ALL THE ARTISTS.

NOTICE.—The grand comic Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN BLUEBEARD,

which has been months in progress, will be produced with new scenery, dresses, decorations and magical tricks and transformations, on Monday, Dec. 26—the extensive character of the preparations, and the necessity of continuous rehearsals, compelling the postponement of its production to that evening, when it will be brought out with

UNPRECEDENTED SPLENDOR.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S MENAGERIE AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,

NOS. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
JUST ARRIVED,
From Algiers, a splendid
BISKRA DROMEDARY,
AND A BABY DROMEDARY,
The latter only nine months old, which may be seen at all hours in company with the largest and
MOST COMPLETE COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS
Ever brought together on this continent.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
are given, at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M., introducing
ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS,
THE WONDERFUL PERFORMING MONKEY, Signor VICTOR, appears at each entertainment in his comical feats.—ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS. No half price.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
Every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 24, 1864.

PAS DEUX DE CONQUETE.

Comedy in three acts, by M. Legouvé, of the Academy Francaise
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

"THE MESSIAH."

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will give their tenth annual performance of Handel's grand oratorio, "The Messiah," at the Church of the Puritans, Broadway, corner 15th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1864. The solos will be sustained by Mrs. S. Mozart, soprano; Miss C. V. Hutchings, alto; Mr. George L. Weeks, tenor, Mr. J. R. Thomas, bass; pianist, E. J. Connolly, Esq. A spacious platform has been provided for the chorus and orchestra. The choral force of the Society has been largely augmented during the past year. The orchestra has been selected with special reference to oratorio music, and will be composed of the best performers in the city. The whole under the direction of F. L. Ritter, Esq. Single tickets, $1; family tickets, admitting three persons, $2 25. To be had at the principal music-stores, and at the piano warerooms of T. S. Berry, Esq., Nos. 478 and 480 Broadway, and Messrs. Tilsley & Co., cor. Broome and Crosby sts. No family tickets will be sold at the door on the evening of the performance. Doors open at 6½, commence at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND MASONIC PROMENADE CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF
BROOKLYN,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN, DEC. 27, 1864.

Tickets can be obtained from members of the fraternity and all the principal music and drug stores.

THE MEDDAHH,
AT TURKISH HALL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
GRAND ORIENTAL ENTERTAINMENTS.
TURKISH SCENERY, TABLEAUX VIVANTS,
SINGING, MUSIC, DANCING, &c., &c.
Will open on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22,
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.
Office open from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

CLINTON HALL.

SATURDAY AND MONDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 24, 26,
MR. GEORGE CLAIR,
The celebrated English orator, will deliver Charles Dickens' Story of
"A CHRISTMAS CAROL."
Admission 50 cents
Commence at 8 o'clock.
Carriages ordered for 10.

LECTURES.

PROF. DOREMUS

Will give the FOURTH AND FIFTH LECTURES of his course on PNEUMATIC CHEMISTRY, with BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS, at the COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 19 and 21. Tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

ROSE HILL SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Second of the course of lectures. Grand musical and literary entertainment at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
Celebrated Poem "The Soldier."
Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.
Course tickets for the remaining lectures, $1 50; single tickets, 50 cents, to be had at Horace Waters', No. 481 Broadway; Kelty's, No. 289 Broadway; Miller & Mathews', No. 727 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the doors on the evening of the entertainment.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

FAIRS.

LADIES' FAIR.
The ladies of the
NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner 21st-st. and 9th-av.,
Will hold a
FAIR AND FESTIVAL,
IN THE HALL,
Corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av.,
On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, Dec. 21st, 22d and 23d.

A New-England kitchen, (old style). The ladies in their old style costumes hope to see all their friends and serve up Yankee fare.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pleasing entertainments will be given in the exhibition of a Magic

GEN. FOSTER'S ARMY.

Operations on the South Carolina Seacoast.

BATTLE OF GREGORY'S LANDING

Severe Struggle for the Possession of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

OUR FORCES VICTORIOUS.

Capture of a Position Commanding the Railroad.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GREGORIE'S LANDING, S. C., Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1864.

It is more than probable that the glorious news from SHERMAN, which will gladden your hearts before you receive this letter, will dwarf into comparative insignificance the doings of our little army, which, small as it is, has been doing its little utmost to create a diversion, and thus withdraw from SHERMAN'S front some of the troops concentrated there to bar his march to the ocean. Still, as our operations here on the sea coast are a part of the general grand plan for securing the perfect success of SHERMAN'S audacious march, and as a knowledge of our collateral efforts is necessary to a comprehension of the whole scheme, a sketch of our last three weeks' operations cannot be entirely devoid of interest, even though our achievements be eclipsed by the brilliant successes of another leader. A short résumé of our work will be requisite.

On the night of Nov. 28 Gen. HATCH embarked his small force of about 5,500 fighting men at Hilton Head, with artillery, engineers and a small, very small, force of cavalry, intended to do scout duty.

It was late on the morning of the 29th before the force landed at Boyd Neck, some eighteen miles up the Broad River. Sundry marchings and countermarchings in wrong directions, superadded to the inevitable delays of disembarkation, occupied the time till midnight, at which time we bivouacked for the rest of the night at Euhaw Church, a small barn of a building at a cross-road, which was selected as the base of our operations for the following day. At daybreak of the 30th a forward movement began, and the enemy soon developed his strength, and then ensued the battle of Honey Hill, which was described in a former letter.

Our Generals had intended, if feasible, to move forward to Grahamville, and at that point cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The Honey Hill Battery, however, stood in the way, and the emphatic objections of the rebels, announced in their customary expressive manner in the language of musketry, grape, canister, shell and round shot, were potent to persuade our leaders not to advance further in that direction on that occasion. The argument being concluded, our forces fell back and occupied a strong defensive line a few miles in the rear of the earthwork of the enemy. Our losses in this engagement were rather serious, considering the small number of men actually engaged at one time, but by no means up to the rebel estimate, which I append. A late Savannah paper has the following:

"THE BATTLE OF HONEY HILL.—A friend from Grahamville informs us that there have been buried in and near the recent battle ground in the vicinity of that place, two hundred and four black and white Yankees, and this number was being still added to as the circling flight of the buzzard indicates the spot to which another of these wretches had crawled and died. When it is recollected that the fight lasted from eleven A. M. until dark, and that the enemy had ample time and means for the removal of dead and wounded, it is but reasonable to estimate their loss at least fifteen hundred. The sum total of our loss is eight killed and thirty-six wounded."

As in this report the "Yankee" loss is overstated only three or four times, it may perhaps be considered a comparatively fair estimate for the rebels.

After this fight, with the exception of some slight picket firing, and some annoyance to our scouting parties, all was quiet for nearly a week—the time from Nov. 30 to Dec. 5 being taken up by the operations of reconnoitering parties.

In these services the Navy Brigade were first and foremost, rendering most efficient assistance, accomplishing their perilous tasks with a persevering gallantry, which merited and received the thanks of the leaders of the expedition, and won the sincere admiration of all beholders. With no exceptions, did the officers and men of the Naval Brigade, sailors and marines, stand nobly up to their work, and unflinchingly go through with their dangerous duty.

The nature of this country, and the "lay of the land," is such as to render the services of sailors indispensable to the safe progress of an army. There are innumerable little streams, creeks and arms setting back from the sea, the banks of which afford most dangerous shelter for bushwhacking enemies. These narrow streams were navigated in advance of our march by our armed launches, each carrying a 12 pounder howitzer, and about 16 men armed with rifles, cutlasses and revolvers. The crews of these boats were sailors from the U. S. gunboat *Brazilera*, and they were commanded by Acting Master GILLISS, and by Officers WILSON, CARTER, FURBER and others. Their duty was arduous, the greater part of it falling in the night time; but in no case was there any desire to avoid it. The whole Naval Brigade was under charge of Commander GEO. H. PARKER.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.—The two launches with twenty-eight men, under Acting Master GILLISS, went six miles up Broad River to reconnoitre.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.—The two launches under command of Acting Master FURBER, ascended the river twelve miles, for the purpose of burning a bridge. Meantime the army had intrenched themselves securely, and were awaiting developments.

A change of base had been now determined on, and the General-Commanding had resolved to ascend the Broad River a few miles higher, and endeavor to strike the Charleston and Savannah Railroad from a different point. Accordingly on the evening of the 5th, the subjoined order was promulgated to the Naval Brigade, which was to lead the advance, and which brigade now consisted of 492 men, officers, sailors and marines, and who had with them eight pieces of artillery, six 12-pound brass guns and two 12-pound rifles.

FLAG-SHIP PHILADELPHIA, BROAD RIVER, S. C., Monday, Dec. 5, 1864.

ORDER No. 106.—The Naval Brigade will prepare to embark with its guns, immediately on receiving this order. Vessels will be detailed for the purpose.

Gen. FOSTER kindly offers the use of scows and horses, for the convenience of landing and removing the howitzers.

The Naval Brigade will land on the west bank of the Tillifinny, at a point designated. I am informed by Gen. FOSTER that all of the white regiments of the department now here are to land at the same time.

The *Mingoes* will prepare to leave for the site of operations. The *Mingos* and *Leromo* will advance as far supposable up the stream, to cover the landing and advance.

The boat *Dawson* will be towed up to precede the steamers, sounding on each bow of the advance and giving timely notice of obstructions in the channel.

They will be preceded by the *Daffodil, Pettit*, and other tugs, keeping their guns ready for instantaneous use.

The howitzers will be landed after the squadron of infantry, and under cover of the gunboats, and are to cooperate in the advance of the troops.

The Commissary of the brigade will see that the men are properly provisioned.

JOHN L. WORDEN,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

A landing was effected at a place called Devan's Point, on the grounds of a fine old plantation, known as the "Gregorie property." The place is sometimes known as Gregorie's Landing.

Before going ashore, some rebels were discovered partially concealed near the houses, apparently in anxious consultation as to whether they should resist the landing of our men or run; a discharge of shrapnel from one of the 12-pound boat howitzers soon persuaded them to adopt the last-named course of action.

As usual, the sailors were the first to land, but they were speedily followed by the soldiers. Pickets were at once thrown out, and on the morning of the 6th a sufficient number of troops having been landed, Gen. POTTER led his brigade inland for a mile or two, his advance being disputed at every step, until at a point about three miles from the landing, the enemy made a stand, and there ensued one of the most determined struggles that a small army could hope to enjoy. Our men advanced in the following order to begin

THE BATTLE OF GREGORIE'S LANDING.

Line of Skirmishers commanded and led by Col. STILLMAN, of the 26th U. S. C. T.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York (white,) led by Lieut.-Col. Stewart L. Woodford.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New-York (white,) led by Capt. Van Slack.

Marines, led by First Lieut. M. G. I. Stoddard.

MAIN LINE.

Gen. POTTER with his staff.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth New-York, (white,) Col. Lewes; Fifty-sixth New-York, (white,) Lieut.-Col. Tyler; One Hundred and Second U. S. C. T., (colored,) Col. Chipman; Sailors' Infantry, Lieut. Jas. C. Kane, U. S. N.

AXEMEN.

Reserve Line—Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth, (colored,) commanded by Commander Preble; Twenty-fifth Ohio, (white,) Lieut.-Col. Houghton.

Artillery, army and navy, 10 pieces.

At 9 A. M. the heavy guns opened fire, and shelled the woods, the purpose being to cover the working-parties of axemen, some of our sturdy Western boys of the Twenty-fifth Ohio, who were detailed to clear away the woods, in order that our rifled guns might be brought directly to bear on the railroad, and with that certainty of a correct range which could not be attained while the trees should stand.

At a few minutes past 9 A. M., the skirmish-line advanced into the woods, the artillery protecting both flanks by a heavy and continuous fire. Following the skirmishers, the axemen went in, and at once proceeded to accomplish their allotted work, and they proceeded to fell the trees, regardless of the sharp fighting that was going on about them on every side.

The enemy resisted this movement very stubbornly, and continuous fighting was kept up for many hours. Some desperate charges were made by both parties, but no ground was gained by either. The object of our men was simply to hold the ground they already occupied until the choppers had opened the way to the railroad, and not to advance beyond that point at that time.

At 3 P. M. the axemen had finished their work, and the artillery fire slackened for the purpose of affording our men a chance to retire within our intrenchments which had been hastily thrown up in the rear. In pursuance of this plan our troops retired in good order, fighting all the way. The rebels seeing our men falling back, supposed them to be retreating, and with a characteristic yell, made a bold push, but having been permitted to approach as near as was deemed advisable, two sections of twelve-pounder howitzers, under command and direction of Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM AMES, opened fire upon them with such disastrous effect as to send them "whirling" back to the shelter of their swamp.

Firing and fighting continued in a desultory manner till sundown, at which time all our advance had withdrawn in good order to the protection of our batteries. The men having been refreshed by their coffee, prepared to hold the ground they had so hardly won, and the Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth U. S. C. T. were sent to the front to become the picket line for the night.

At 8.30 P. M. the Thirty-fifth Regiment (colored) made a diversion on the left, and skirmished through the woods without seeing the enemy, who had also withdrawn from the disputed territory, the woods, to the shelter of an earthwork of their own, on the far side of the railroad.

In the course of the fight, our skirmish line got up to within 600 yards of the railroad, and our main line approached within 1,100 yards. This ended the infantry fighting for the day. The Artillery Brigade shelled the railroad during the night with Parrott guns, through the gap in the woods made by the axemen of the Twenty-fifth Ohio.

Some midnight work was done on our intrenched lines, and daybreak found our batteries in a secure position, behind works from which they could not be themselves driven, and from which they could, should it become necessary, either cover the advance or protect the retreat of the entire force. These works were held by two sections of the Third New-York Artillery, known respectively as TITUS' battery and MEASERAU'S battery, and by the eight guns of the Naval Brigade. Later in the day, HAMLIN'S Third Rhode Island Battery came up, and took position on the extreme left, but were not early enough ordered to the front to participate actively in the hottest of the action.

The men all, with scarcely an exception, officers and men, soldiers, sailors and marines, fought splendidly, and when we consider that the action lasted from 9 A. M. till sunset, we could scarcely hope for fewer casualties.

A Grand Sacred and Miscellaneous Concert, under direction of Dr. BERGE, assisted by distinguished artists, will be given at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, this evening, for the benefit of the Mission School.

Art Notes.

NIAGARA—THE GREAT HORSE-SHOE FALL.

Mr. FRANKENSTEIN has just completed a gem of Niagara, being a June morning view of the Great Horse-shoe Fall from Goat Island.

The following is his description of that portion of the Fall forming the foreground of the picture, taken from his book entitled *American Art—A Satire*:

"How small this section with the whole compared!
Yet boundless beauty it has amply shared:
Pale-pink 's the common flag of foam and spray,
Reviewed in person by the god of day;
But there the teeming and tumultuous crowds,
Though all else yield to domineering clouds,
In darkest days still to their colors cling,
Pale-pink though paler to pale pearl-green bring;
But when, oh heavens! how marvelous is the change,
From sunlight clouded to its unchecked range—
Lit by the sun's life-light-love lending glance,
How proudly all in precious colors prance,
How with the sun all into new life start—
New swarms of spray-sprites leap and dance and dart,
Dressed in gay robes arrassed with finest art—
That rich foam-light a glamour-garb assumes,
In creamy-cream-green, pearl-pink strangely blooms;
These are the rocks—you may remember them—
That fell, and of this tower-fall made this gem—
Set in that rarest, deep-green river-bed,
How they contrast their golden-ingot-red—
An eddy up stream drives the current here,
And leaves the water from light froth-foam clear,
Its waves around these rocks play hide and seek,
While ever they lie motionless and meek;
If mid this joy-commotion there be grief,
Tears coursing o'er these rocks bring its relief;
They weep that they cannot return caresses,
That wave and spray-love ever effervesces;
And yet sometimes do they not seem to spring,
To leap to sunshine, join the bounding ring,
The whirl of action, form, sound, color, light,
Where not a single death's-head comes in sight,
No rocks Byronic look black all around,
With "horror pitiless" our souls confound—
No! no! no! glories only here abound!
On our Niagara there's nothing sooty,
'Tis clothed in Color's irridescent beauty!
Color, impalpable, pervading, weird—
What would this world be if by thee not cheered—
And our Niagara thy subtle skill,
Decks with unbounded love, unbridled will!"

Evening Exchange.

$30,000	Amer. Gold	225	100	Mich. Cen. R.	s3 119
80,000	do	224⅝	500	M. S. & N. I.	72⅝
20,000	do	224⅝	500	Clev. & Pitts	104⅝
200,000	do	224⅝	400	do	s3 104
40,000	do	s3 224⅝	100	do	b3 104
5,000	U.S.Tr.N., 7-30s, Apl. & Oct	123	300	Chic. & R. I	104
5,000	do	123⅜	300	do	104⅛
10,000	do	123⅜	200	Chic. & N.W.Pr.	103⅝
600	Erie R.	91⅛	100	P. Ft. W. & C.	72⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R.	s3 115⅛	100	Cum. Coal Co	102½
200	Reading R.	115⅜	100	Quick. M. Co	46¼
200	do	116⅛	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	56
					69⅜

Stocks rather firm. Gold active. Sales after call, 224½ down to 224⅜, at which figure it stood at close of report.

Sewing-Machines.

Blessed in the memory of all true housewives will ever be the inventor of the sewing-machine. He is a universal benefactor, who has made easy, pleasant, and a hundred-fold profitable, one of the most important duties of woman—to sew. He also has added lustre to the dignity of labor. Once ladies "gave out" their sewing to the seamstress and dressmaker, and few, since the days of our grandmothers, were seen with the needle in hand, either mending or making up a garment. But now, the handsomest ornament of a room is the rose-wood or walnut-cased sewing-machine, and the prettiest ornament of it is the charming face and snowy fingers of the lady of the house, or her daughter, busy at the wheel, braiding, embroidering and "running the breadths" on a new dress. The choice of a machine in this day of new patents and multiplied improvements is a question of great importance, and, to many, very difficult of settlement. Every patent has its excellencies, and each well-established firm puts in claim for advantages in their peculiar machine, possessed over all competitors, and indeed it must be admitted that some of the more prominent are worthy the patronage they receive, and well adapted to the purposes of the invention.

But for a real, genuine family machine, a time-saver, thread-saver, labor-saver, the women of our house say, after making trial of one or two other different kinds, "Give us the Wilcox & Gibbs." When it had been in the house a couple of weeks, "the girls' fairly got enthusiastic over it, and we didn't know but it would prove the dearest instead of the cheapest in the market, for they were "running the machine" all day, without regard to cost, while cotton kept at 18c. @20c. a spool.

The superiority of this machine is very apparent on a *practical* test. Its simplicity is a chief recommendation. An intelligent Miss of fourteen can comprehend the whole *modus operandi*, and work it in two hours. It is an objection to most of the machines of other patents, that they require so much time and skill to learn to operate on them. After the practice of months, or at least weeks, a lady of perseverance may attain something of proficiency in the use of one of them, but Wilcox & Gibbs' is so simple in its arrangement, and the movement is so exceedingly easy, that there is no difficulty in any person desirous of doing so, becoming expert in the use of it in a very short time.

It is next to an impossibility for this machine to get out of order. This is no small merit, for a machine that ever gets out of order is always sure to be so just at a time when we can ill afford to be without its assistance. This machine will *turn only one way*, and a new beginner is, therefore, relieved from the annoyance of breaking needles and tangling thread incident to all other machines.

It is a standing objection to most other machines, that "they make too much noise;" the baby can't sleep, and the folks can't talk, while the operator's ears are filled with the rapid click, click, click of the wheel and shuttle for hours after she has ceased her work. WILCOX & GIBBS' is a perfect cure for this nuisance; so noiseless is it, that *a babe can sleep in the cradle close by the machine*, and the sound of the movement is not heard across the room.

It uses thread from the original spool, thus saving the time and labor of winding off continually to supply the bobbins. Its stitch is a single thread, which is an advantage, making a great saving in cotton, while its compactness renders it stronger than the fabric it sews together; which is all that can be desired of either a double or single stitch. On the whole, we are constrained, after close observation of the workings of different machines for more than a year, to award the palm of superiority to Messrs. WILCOX & GIBBS, for the most complete article in all its parts, and perfect in its operations,—a family machine, adapted to sewing any number of thicknesses from one to twenty folds of sheeting muslins.—*Economist, Nov. 26, 1864.*

Extraordinary Discoveries of Petroleum in California.

We extract the following passages from a statement based on a report of Professor SILLIMAN, recently published, upon the occurrence of petroleum oil in certain parts of California:

"The occurrence of fluid inflammable substances upon the coast of Santa Barbara, in Southern California, has been known since 1792, but little importance has been attached to it until very recently, when the development of the oil region of Pennsylvania has shown the immense value of the great natural repositories of petroleum, and directed attention to other localities in which it is found. One of the most extraordinary of these repositories is that near the coast of California, about three hundred and twenty miles south from San Francisco, where the usual indications of petroleum were so great that parties, on learning the fact, at once proceeded to make explorations.

The importance of these indications of a great petroleum region was not appreciated by the early explorers and settlers in California from the Atlantic States; and none suspected that the oil of this district was destined to add another product to the resources of the State, unequaled, perhaps, in value even by that of her wonderful mines of the precious metals. Even the indications of the vast quantities of petroleum on the surface have been regarded by the owners of the estates as a detriment, to their property, inasmuch as they caused a loss of their live stock, in which the value of their ranches chiefly consisted, by the animals becoming drowned in the great pools of petroleum. These exudations have the effect to render barren tracts of land of a mile square, more or less, in the midst of a fine agricultural district.

The first attempt to apply this petroleum to useful purposes was made about two years since by Mr. GILBERT, who, understanding its nature, and finding it in abundance issuing from many springs upon the property, put up for himself a refinery upon a small scale. He drew the crude oil chiefly from one of the great wells, from which he obtained four hundred barrels without apparently diminishing the supply. In the Summer of 1861, Prof. SILLIMAN examined this locality, and in a letter, dated at Buenaventura, Santa Barbara County, July 2, 1864, he writes:

"The property covers an area of 15,000 (eighteen thousand) acres in one body, on which are at present at least twenty natural oil wells, some of them of the largest size. The oil is struggling to the surface at every available point, and is running away down the rivers for miles and miles. Artesian wells will be fruitful along a double line of thirteen miles, say, for at least twenty-five miles in linear extent. The ranch is an old Spanish grant, of four leagues of land, lately confirmed, and of perfect title. It has, as I said, about eighteen thousand acres in it of the finest land, watered by four rivers, and measuring in a right line in all near thirteen miles. As a ranch it is a splendid estate, but its value is its almost fabulous wealth in the best of oil.

The report of Prof. SILLIMAN fully confirms his first impressions, and presents more complete details of the wonderful resources of this property. According to his advice and that of other competent judges in California, arrangements were made for purchase of the estate by parties in New-York in October, 1864. But before effecting this, it was deemed expedient to obtain from Prof. SILLIMAN a decided statement that the oil was, in his opinion, fully equal to that of Oil Creek, Penn., and from able counsel in San Francisco, a professional opinion as to the validity of the title. Instructions were accordingly sent to close the purchase, provided the oil was pronounced by Prof. SILLIMAN equal to the best Pennsylvania oil, and the title perfect. Prof. SILLIMAN telegraphed confirming his letter above quoted, and the title being pronounced, by counsel, undoubted, the property was purchased and is now vested in trustees: CHARLES H. RUSSELL and HENRY N. ALEXANDER, Esqs., of New-York, and will be conveyed by them to a corporation to be formed.

This property is now owned by a number of the most respectable merchants and capitalists in New-York, such as Messrs. Jno. E. Williams, Charles H. Russell, Claflin & Mellen, A. C. Richards, H. B. Hyde, Theodore Roosevelt, S. E. Morse, Jr., Stone, Bliss & Fay, and Samuel Colgate, of New-York, and Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., at the Metropolitan Bank, of New-York, represents these gentlemen, and will give further information in regard to the subject.

A HOLIDAY PRESENT.—What shall it be? For the child, something suited to the sex, useful and diverting—not for the moment only, then to be cast aside—but that will link year with year, and mark and improve the character. For an adult of either sex the variety is endless, suiting the infinity of circumstances. The mother and head of a family has learned to prize most what lightens the household burden and betokens affectionate sympathy: a Baby-Tender, Washer, Wringer, or a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine. The first are winning their way to public favor; the last is old and well tried. There is no question of its utility and suitableness as a present of affection and charity. Its low-toned voice will prove a sweet reminder of friendship and effective sympathy, and mingle with the hymn of thankfulness. Try it for your own or Pastor's wife, or the widow toiling for the support of her children.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

[Advertisement.]

"WHO INVENTED HATS?" is a question which still continues to puzzle savans. The query "Who wears Hats," is best answered by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, the hatty hatter, who will show a customer a list of the best buyers in town. Hard knocks do not affect KNOX'S hats, they are of good body and superior finish.

[Advertisement.]

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—Send one, two, three or a dozen packages of KENT'S East India to some poor widow. It will make her heart glad. Sold by all grocers at 28 cents per lb. General Depot, No 184 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
{ Boys from $10 to $20. }
{ Men's from $20 to $45. }
L. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av.,
Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
New Styles at
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.
Gold Holland, &c., new style Shade Fixtures, at reduced prices. G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FOSDICK'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Rubber-sole Balmorals, warranted the cheapest and most durable shoe in the market. CANTRELL, No. 513 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—WILLCOX & GIBBS noiseless sewing machine, office No. 505 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE USEFUL AND THE BEAUTIFUL COMBINED.—Beside books, albums, pictures, microscopes, &c., Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York, have busts of different sizes—Psyche, Sabina, Apollo, Diana, Flora, Clytia, Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Burns, Byron, Plato, Homer, Virgil, Socrates, Raphael, Schiller, Goethe, Washington, Webster, Franklin, etc. Suitable for the library, reading-room, public hall, or drawing-room. They make very pretty presents.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY GIFT.
WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE.
It is entirely noiseless.
A patented device prevents its being turned backward.
The needle cannot be set wrong.
The Hemmer, Feller and Braider are acknowledged to be superior to all others
It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863.
It also received the first premium for "THE BEST SEWING MACHINE" at the great "NEW-ENGLAND FAIR," the "Vermont State Fair," the "Pennsylvania State Fair," and the "Indiana State Fair." 1-64.
Office, No. 508 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ATKINSON—BAKER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., HOFFMAN ATKINSON and LOUISE, daughter of John Baker, Esq., of New-York. No cards.

BROWER—LAWRENCE.—At Pittston, Me., on Thursday, Dec. 15, by Rev. C. Baily, W. WALLACE BROWER, of New-York City, and GEORGIANNA LAWRENCE, of South Gardiner, Me.

EVANS—DUSTAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, by Rev. Thomas K. Conrad, EDMUND M. EVANS and JEANNIE, daughter of the late Capt. J. K. Dustan. No cards.

GOLDSMITH—NORRIS.—On Monday, Dec. 19, by Rev. W. H. Norris, at his residence in Brooklyn, Mr. RIENZA GOLDSMITH, of Blooming-Grove, Orange County, N. Y., and JULIA, adopted daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

HOBART—BULLOCK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, in Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Stevens Parker, FRED. HOBART and EMMA, daughter of S. W. Bullock, Esq., all of Elizabeth.

DIED.

CENTER.—On Monday, Dec. 19, Mrs. MARY CENTER, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Hiram Parker, No. 188 West 27th-st.

COLEMAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, ROBERT W. COLEMAN, Esq., of Cornwall, Lebanon County, Penn.

The funeral services will take place in the chapel at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, at 3 P. M. on Friday next.

DOUGHTY.—Last October, in the stockade at Andersonville, Ga., of wounds received at the battle of Olustee, Fla., EDWIN F., son of Albert H. and Jane Doughty, of this city.

DYCKMAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, Mrs. PEGGY DYCKMAN, widow of Abraham Dyckman, deceased.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, John H. Dyckman, near the village of Yonkers, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Yonkers Depot of the Hudson River Railroad on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train from New-York. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

ELLISON.—On Saturday, Dec. 17, CHARLES ELLISON, aged 46 years, son of the late Benjamin Ellison, of Jericho, Long Island.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 189 East 10th-st., at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 21st inst.

FOWLER.—In this city, on Friday, Dec. 16, FRANCIS WAYLAND, only child of Francis and Susan W. Fowler, aged 3 years and 8 months.

GRIVET.—On Monday, Dec. 19, Mrs. MARIA GRIVET, aged 69 years.

Her remains will be taken from her residence, No. 449 West 35th st., to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time and place her friends are invited to attend.

MOORE.—On Monday, Dec. 19, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Jeremiah G. and Jane Moore, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Wednesday, the 21st, at 1 o'clock, from No. 139 East 26th-st.

MCCLELLAND.—On Monday evening, Dec. 19, at New-Brunswick, N. J., Rev. ALEXANDER MCCLELLAND, D. D., in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives, friends and the clergy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 11 Livingston av., on Thursday morning, at 12 o'clock. Services in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, at 12½ o'clock.

PURDY.—On Monday, Oct. 31, at Andersonville, Ga., while prisoner of war, ISAAC L. PURDY, of Company G, 9th N. Y. H. A., aged 33 years, 1 month and 9 days, only son of Gabriel Purdy, of Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.

He's fought his last battle.
And gone to rest,
Where sorrow's unknown
And the weary are blest.

RUSSELL.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 19, FRANCES MARINETT, daughter of S. B. and J. M. Russell, aged 6 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 190 7th-av.

ROWE.—In this city, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, ALMIRA A., wife of Mr. John Rowe, in the 44th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 Beach-st., at 9½ o'clock Thursday morning. Her remains will be taken to Dutchess County for interment.

VARIAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, RICHARD VARIAN, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 27 West 36th st., without further invitation.

VAN ILYNSTINE.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday evening, Dec. 18, Mr. PETER VAN ILDERSTINE, Sr., aged 69 years, 8 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 109 South 3d-st., near 8th-st., without further invitation.

WALTERS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, STEPHEN D., second son of the late Dr. Wm. A. Walters, of this city, aged 21 years and 21 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 263 West 54th st., without further notice.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC 20—*In steamship Cuba, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Lee Miss M. Birney, Mrs. Th. Vetterlien and son, Mrs. Hinckon and child, Miss Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Master Sullivan, Mr. Davies, Jas. Jaques, M. Birney, H. Thierman, T. D. Crosbie, T. C. Street, Mrs. Norton, child and nurse, J. C. Schmitt, Mr. Waters, E. P. Green, Capt. Symons, Mr. and Mrs. Punnett, 5 children and 2 servants, C. H. W. Spurr, G. Leighton, Jas. Barkley, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Crabtree, E. R. Coxe, Mr. Oakford, Arch. Taylor, Mr. Wechsler, G. B. Morewood, Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Kingan, Mr. Kuchler, J. A. Hopper, H. Molard, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Carrell, Mr. Beauvaisen, W. Hawkes, Miss Broughton, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Ketcham, Chas. Harris, Jr., Fred. Rogers, Hy. Thompson, John Schwakenberg, Capt. Norton, M. Porter, Mrs. Schulter and 2 children, R. Empson, F. Quadrade, James Daw, James Gregg, J. B. Sibley, J. C. Bailey. Total, 71.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 20 | Sun sets..... 4 36 | Moon rises..12 01
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 14 | Gov. Island . 2 03 | Hell Gate.. 3 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 20.

Cleared.

Ship Twilight, Holmes, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Acme, Campbell, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Arcola, Cheshire, Elizabethport, Simpson & Eaton; Columbia, (Brem.,) Muller, Genoa, Chas Lulling & Co.

Brigs Ocean Belle, (Br.,) Pettingill, Sierra Leone, Brett, Son & Co.; Amazon, (Br.,) Thompson, St. Thomas, Geo. F. Pennington.

Schooners Nellie Bloomfield, Harris, Stamford; May Queen, Gale, Port Royal, N. L. McCready & Co.; Viola, Sherman, Elizabethport, T. M. Mayhew; American Eagle, —, Newbern, C. H. Hurlbut & Co.; Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford; Sarah, Benson, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

Steamship Cuba, Stone, Liverpool Dec. 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse and passengers to E. Cunard. Had a succession of strong gales the entire passage.

Bark Bounding Billow (of Boston,) Vidulich, Lisbon 31 ds., with mdse to Gibson & Conant. Been ds. N. of the lat. of Bermuda with heavy W. to N. gales; split sails, etc.

Bark Lota, (of Liverpool,) Barber, Rio Janeiro Nov. 10, with coffee to Henry Eyre. Sld. in co. with Dutch schr. Hydra and Austrian bark Constantia, both for New-York. A U. S. steam frigate and a U. S. sloop-of-war arrived at Rio Janeiro Nov. 9.

Bark Morning Star, (of Turks Island,) Stirling, St. Jago 17 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Bark Jane A. Bishop, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Downey, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Foster, Hammond, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Storm Bird, (of Jersey,) Leboeuf, Rio Grande del Sur 64 ds., with hides and wool to Geo. F. Bulley. Has had heavy weather; carried away jibboom, sprung foretopmast, loss and split sails, etc.

Schr. Marcus Hunter, (of Portland,) Orr, New-Orleans 21 ds., with mdse. to Brockway & Baker.

Schr. Powow, Henderson, Provincetown, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Granite State, Cotell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Joseph Nickerson, Slaight, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Panama, Higgins, Ellsworth 16 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Margaret Dill, (Br.,) Spencer, Cornwallis 24 ds., with potatoes to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Philanthropist, Holmes, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. New-York, Seabury, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

WIND—At sunset, W. N. W.

Foreign Ports.

[PER CUBA.]

Arr. from New-York, Nov. 29, Therese, Argonaut and Ocean, at Bremen; Herman and Molly and St. Mingo, at Hamburg.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Nov. 28, Lapwing, at Ronen; 30th, Mussia, at Flushing.

Arr. from San Francisco, Sept. 33, Crescent, at Ningpo.

Arr. from Baltimore, Nov. 21, Marco Polo, at Cadiz.

Sld. Nov 21, Fleetwing and Udola, from Gibraltar; Dec. 2, Deer and Webster, from Liverpool.

MEM.—The Hakesy, from New-York for Oporto, put into Lisbon Nov. 29, with damage.

The Malina put into Fernambuco Nov. 1, leaky; was discharging.

[LATEST PER CUBA.]

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 3.

Arr. from New-York, Pollinz, Eleanora and Winfred, at Rio de Janeiro; Warren, Vesta, San Giovanni, Batista and Banshee, at Buenos Ayres; Annie, at Montevideo; Nicolaus, at Rio Grande, Hannah Busch, at Bordeaux; Ladun, at Lisbon; Constellation and Hibernia, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Boston, Imaun, at Montevideo, steamer New-Zealand, from Fernambuco.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Monna, at Antwerp.
Arr. from Baltimore, Traveler, at Rio de Janeiro.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.,
who is famed for selling Teas, Coffee, Flour, Fish, and all kinds of Groceries and Provisions, cheaper than any other dealer in the city, has reduced the prices of all his goods for the holidays, so that everybody can now get bargains. Just received, 1,000 assorted packages Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, from ½ to a barrel.

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The New-York Times.

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PORTER'S EXPEDITION.

Its Departure from Fortress Monroe on the 13th.

THE SCENE IN HAMPTON ROADS.

A Severe Gale Off Cape Hatteras.

Narrow Escape of the Monitor Mahopac.

ITEMS OF THE BLOCKADE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

U. S. SHIP SANTIAGO DE CUBA, AT SEA, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1864.

After numerous unavoidable delays, the long-talked of and long-anticipated expedition from Hampton Roads is at last fairly under way. In two hours' time from the present writing, the vessels composing in part the formidable and magnificent fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER, and which for the past two months have been riding at anchor in the safe harbor between Old Point and Portsmouth, or making short cruises down the coast in search of pirates and blockade-runners, will be ploughing the sea with a view of concentrating for a grand attack on the outer defences of Wilmington, or, rather the works which protect the approaches to that place. If, instead of accompanying the expedition, I had remained at Fortress Monroe and witnessed the departure of the fleet, I am confident that I should have experienced a feeling of loneliness at the sailing of the last vessel, on account of the barren appearance of Hampton Roads. Passengers, too, who make daily trips to and from Norfolk, and who have been accustomed for some weeks to comment on the fine model and beautiful rig of the frigates, will exclaim as they make their home trip to-night: "Why, they are all gone!" The movement, however, was by no means a sudden one, and it would not have been called so even if it had taken place any time during the past eight weeks. Possibly a few people may have been surprised to learn that the fleet should actually be put in motion to operate on the coast at this season of the year, and up to as late an hour as yesterday I heard parties in Norfolk declare that some other point than Wilmington was to be attacked. The opinion is prevalent among rebel sympathizers at Norfolk, that the object of the expedition is to succor SHERMAN; they are loath to believe that our people will be so cruel as to block up the only remaining channel through which the conspirators derive sustenance and material.

THE LAND FORCES.

The expedition is not wholly of a naval character.

* * * * *

A MAGNIFICANT SIGHT.

On Monday night the good steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, in common with other vessels of the fleet, was at anchor in Hampton Roads. Throughout the day the wind had been blowing a strong breeze from the southwest, the sky was overcast with dark threatening clouds, the sea was unpleasantly rough, and the temperature anything but congenial, as may be readily inferred from the fact that water would turn to ice immediately on striking the deck. But at night all was changed; the cold, frosty air of a few hours before had given place to a milder atmosphere, the waves had subsided into little wakes, and the heavens showed a clear blue canopy, thickly dotted with glistening stars. In fact, the change had been worked about so gradually, and so unexpectedly, that I could scarcely believe my own senses. But the most enchanting feature of the whole scene was the profuse display of lights from the masts of the numerous vessels anchored in the Roads. No matter in which direction I turned my attention, a myriad of dancing lights were presented to view. Some of the vessels showed a row of three and others of four lights, according to the rank they held in the squadron, and the Admiral's flagship, *Malvern*, was distinguished from the others by the color of its lights, which were of a deep red. It was, the night before sailing, consequently, a busy night. At short intervals signals were made on the flagship, and answered by the ships spoken. To sum up all in a few words, the fleet resembled a small city on the occasion of an illumination.

THE DEPARTURE.

The signal for the fleet to get under way was made from the *Malvern* at daylight this morning. At 7 o'clock the vessels commenced moving from their positions, but it was fully 9 o'clock before the fleet could be said to be progressing seaward. The above remark has exclusive reference to the naval fleet, the army transports having gone out during the night. Of the latter vessels I have endeavored to get a glimpse during the day, but have met with no success. The *Ben Deford* had not left the Fortress as we passed that point this morning. That being the flagship of the army transports, she will probably be the last of the number to leave. On board the *Ben Deford* are Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and Maj.-Gen. WEITZEL, and members of their respective Staffs. The iron-clads were the first vessels to leave the Roads, the monitor *Canonicus* taking the lead. After proceeding a short distance toward Cape Henry, she was taken in tow by the steamer *Rhode Island*. Following her was the double-turreted monitor *Monadnock*, convoyed by the steamer *Fort Jackson*. Next came the *Santiago de Cuba* towing the monitor *Mahopac*; then followed the *New Ironsides*, the frigates, and other vessels in regular order. To observers on shore the appearance of the vessels as they moved out of the Roads with their colors set must have been truly beautiful. The experience of your correspondent on the passage down the coast is limited to what may transpire on a single vessel, and to what may be seen from the deck of the same. On ascending the hatchway and taking an observation at about 5 P. M. I discovered the *Fort Jackson* on our port-bow about three miles ahead, the *Rhode Island* about ten miles distant on our port-beam, while other vessels of the fleet were following in our rear, distance some twelve miles. Throughout the day the weather has been all that could be desired. The ships are steaming along in splendid style, and unless the wind changes and blows up a gale we shall probably reach the harbor of Beaufort—the rendezvous—safely and in good time.

THE SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Sitting in the spacious cabin of the *Santiago de Cuba*, and surrounded with all the conveniences for writing, with charts descriptive of the coast lying on the table before me, I cannot but consider myself especially favored in respect to the vessel which I was recommended to take to convey me down the coast. Aside from her admirable accommodations, she is a most excellent sea-going steamer, and is officered throughout by gentlemen who are ably competent to discharge the duties required of them. The *Santiago de Cuba* was built about three years ago, and was intended for the merchant service, to run between New-York and the place whose name she bears. Having made one trip to Cuba and proved herself to be all that was claimed for her, she was purchased by the Government and sent out on a roving commission to cruise for pirates and blockade-runners. In that capacity she served for some months in the West India Squadron, and in May last she was attached to the North Atlantic Squadron, her principal station being off Wilmington. She is, beyond doubt, one of the staunchest and swiftest vessels attached to the squadron; her speed, in a chase, coming up to fourteen and fifteen knots an hour. Peculiarly adapted to the blockade service her armament is not so heavy as that on some smaller vessels, for it must be understood the heavier the metal on board a ship the less the speed attained, and the chief and effective quality of a blockader consists in speed. At present she mounts eleven guns. She is a side-wheel, with a tonnage of 1,600, and has a walking-beam engine. In line of battle the latter particular is by no means an an advantage to her, for the enemy seeing that portion of her motive power conspicuous above the desk will of course make it a target for his missiles, and should that be seriously injured, the vessel becomes completely disabled. Since her assignment to the Wilmington blockade, the *Santiago de Cuba* has met with more than ordinary success, she having made about $40,000 apiece for three different Commanders. On the 10th of September last she captured the *A. D. Vance*, and on the 2d of November following the *Lucy*—prizes which proved to be exceedingly valuable. Beside the captures, she has chased and otherwise annoyed so many blockade-runners, that nearly all of them have come to know her. Eight or ten vessels, and among them the *Falcon*, have twice been forced to save themselves from capture by throwing overboard their cargoes of cotton. Her commander, Capt. O. S. GLISSON, an officer of thirty-eight years' standing in the navy, has been long identified as one of the chief pillars of the service. His practical experience, coupled with sound judgment, eminently qualify him to occupy no inferior post. It was at his suggestion, while in command of a division of blockaders off Wilmington, that some of the vessels were ordered to form an inner line—a movement which resulted in the capture of six vessels within two weeks. It was through his instrumentality, also, that the country is favored with the valuable services of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER. The event happened while Gen. BUTLER, accompanied by his family, was on his way to take the military command of New-Orleans. Through the carelessness or treachery of the Captain of the steamer which bore them, the vessel grounded on Frying Pan Shoals, and in a short time would have gone to pieces, had not Capt. GLISSON hastened with his steamer to their assistance. After an expenditure of considerable time and perseverance, the vessel was fortunately released from her perilous position and towed into the nearest harbor, where her injuries were temporarily repaired. She was then furnished with a competent sailing officer from Capt. GLISSON'S ship and taken to Fort Royal, at which place she was put in a good condition, and then sent on her course to New-Orleans. It may not be improper to mention, in this connection, that the timely aid of Capt. GLISSON was not passed unnoticed by Gen. BUTLER, for immediately on arriving at New-Orleans he dispatched a letter to the Captain, in which he took occasion to express his acknowledgments and gratitude in the most flattering terms.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

I am indebted to Capt. GLISSON for much interesting and valuable information, regarding the practices of blockade-runners, and the expedients to which they resort to escape the vigilance of the fleet. When running in or out of Wilmington they invariably choose the darkest nights of the month. If coming out they generally hug the shore to the North of New Inlet, but in some instances they take the channel to the left. In passing in it appears to be the custom for them to lay under the guns of Fort Fisher till early morning, when they pick their way through the shoals to the river with little difficulty. The creeks and inlets leading to Cape Fear River are so numerous and of such an intricate character that no matter how many vessels were on blockade duty it would be impossible to catch every steamer that attempts to run the gauntlet. The runners always take advantage of a mist or fog, for then they can skim along the coast unperceived. Prizes going in are not usually so valuable as those coming out, for the reason that the latter are laden with cotton, which, at the present market price, yields a handsome sum to the captors. The inward-bound vessels take assorted cargoes, including trinkets and fancy goods, and although they bring good prices in Secessia, their value at a Northern auction would be comparatively small. Guns and ammunition not unfrequently form the main portion of a blockade-runner's cargo. It is seldom the guns are exposed to view; they are usually concealed under bags of salt, or stowed away in some obscure part of the hold. There is always more or less of gold on board which, of course, forms a portion of the amount distributed among the officers and crew. Not long ago a contraband was captured on board an outward-bound runner, who had in his possession three bars of gold, valued in the aggregate at $500. When the steamer *Advance* was captured, one of her officers threw into the sea a keg containing $40,000 in gold coin. Here is a chance for some enterprising Yankee to go to work with his rod and line. The spot where the keg went down is not known, but the angler can select his own ground; he may or he may not bring up the shiners. The business of blockade-running is very infatuating to those who are concerned it. One Captain alone has stated that he had made not less than fourteen successful trips. For each trip they receive five thousand dollars in gold and ten bales of cotton. All the officers, and sometimes a part of the crew indulge in private speculation to a limited amount. Nearly all of the runners have on board a signal officer, trained in rebeldom, whose business it is to notify, by means of rockets and lights, the garrisons on the coast and at the entrance of Cape Fear River, of the approach and character of the vessel. One of these officers, captured last month, expressed his belief that JEFF. DAVIS' doom would be sealed with the capture of Wilmington. He added, that not a thinking man in the whole of rebeldom doubted for a moment that Wilmington would remain much longer in the hands of the rebels. The fall of Mobile had taught them what to expect in that direction. Undoubtedly blockade-running has been profitable to some who have pursued it, while to others it has been the cause of their ruin. Before the close of the present month, I hope to enjoy the pleasure of informing both classes, through the medium of these columns, that at last their occupation was clean gone. In all probability the moment the rebels suspect what is on foot, they will run every vessel in the Cape Fear River seaward. It is supposed there are some fifteen or twenty vessels in the river.

A SEVERE GALE.

BEAUFORT HARBOR, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1864.

The head of the fleet arrived at this harbor at an early hour this morning. Since then the remainder of the fleet have been coming in one at a time. The fine, auspicious weather of Tuesday, the day on which the vessels sailed from Hampton Roads, was of short duration, for on the following day we were visited with one of those severe gales so often met with off Cape Hatteras. In reefing to my room Tuesday night I congratulated myself on the pleasant trip we were making, but in six hours' time I had reason to take a directly opposite view of affairs. The steamer commenced rolling and tossing about in the most violent manner, heavy gusts of wind went shrieking and howling through the rigging, and huge waves leaped up to the deck in a manner unwelcome and frightful. The nearer we came to the dreaded cape the greater seemed the storm. None of us on board the *Santiago de Cuba* experienced the slightest apprehension for our own safety or that of the ship, but all eyes were involuntarily turned to the little monitor *Mahopac*, which we were towing at the stern. The gale reached its greatest height from 8 to 11 A. M. At 10 o'clock the monitor signaled us that she was leaking badly, and that she was compelled to use all her pumps. An hour later she informed us that the water was gaining, that the main pump had become disabled, and that bailing was resorted to. At this juncture it must be acknowledged the chances of the *Mahopac* getting into a safe harbor were ten to one against her. Viewed from the deck of our vessel, it seemed as if each heavy sea that swept over her, and completely buried her from our sight, would be the one to send her to the bottom. People at home, who have not seen a monitor in a storm at sea, can have but a faint conception of the perilous position of the *Mahopac* on the occasion in question. In weather comparatively mild, the sea washes the deck fore and aft, and in a storm the waves make nothing of inquiphingsmoke-stacks, turret, and every visible part of the ship. Nobly, however, did the gallant little craft free herself of the immense volumes of water that sprung upon her so threateningly; and right glad were we, on making an inquiry, to learn that she was holding her own against the leak. Luckily the storm abated in the afternoon. Had it continued as it commenced, I fear I should have had the sad task of recording a very deplorable disaster. The men on the monitor were fast becoming exhausted from excessive labor in bailing, and, in consequence of the swell, it would have been madness to launch a boat with seamen from our vessel. The water not only rushed in at the top of the turret, but worked its way through at the bottom. At one time there were sixteen inches of water in the hold. The Captain's cabin was flooded.

APPEARANCE OF THE HARBOR.

Beaufort harbor begins to have the appearance of Hampton Roads before the sailing of the fleet. The vessels, both naval and army, are concentrating here preparatory to making the grand movement against the fortifications seventy miles further down the coast. Close up to the town are anchored a large number of schooners, filled with supplies and ammunition, while, at the more respectful distance of two or three miles from the pier, lie the heavy vessels of the naval fleet. Admiral PORTER'S flagship (*Malvern*) came in during the night. The iron-clads will take on a fresh supply of coal at this point, and all the minor details for the attack will be arranged. Those who are familiar with the North Carolina coast will at once recognize in Beaufort harbor the very best rendezvous that could be selected. From Cape Lookout to Cape Fear the land makes the concave of a circle, and affords an excellent protection against rough weather. For how long a time we shall remain here I know not, although the impression prevailed, when we left Hampton Roads, that two, or at the most, three days, would suffice to get everything in readiness to proceed to work. The *New Ironsides* steamed in this afternoon. No one doubts the effective part she will take in the engagement.

WHIT.

The Raiders in Canada.

MONTREAL, Friday, Dec. 16, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial of your valued journal, I read that you are surprised at the result of the trial before Judge COURSOL, and wait an explanation before commenting upon the fact.

The first question is, "Who is Judge COURSOL?" He is not a Judge, but merely a Police Justice. He is one of that class of juris-consults who, in this nineteenth century, rise to fame by some extraordinary exhibition of utter incapacity. Before he was placed in his present position, he was a brieftess barrister, celebrated rather for his happy faculty of leading an election mob to victory, than for a knowledge of STORY or BLACKSTONE. He was what we should call a fast man, inclined vastly more to sensual than intellectual culture. His political influence, or rather his muscular activity, procured him his appointment to the responsible office of a stipendiary magistrate.

Here was good material for the Southern chivalry to manipulate. You must remember that $86,000 of the raider's booty was placed in charge of GUILLAUME LAMOTHE, our Chief of Police. It has now been discovered that some time *previous to the delivering of the judgment*, LAMOTHE *was aware what it would be*. Singularly enough, within half an hour after the raiders were discharged, the $86,000 (eighty-six thousand dollars,) disappeared and is now lost. Who got the money? Some say it was liberally divided. The *Judge* first, Chief of Police next, GEORGE N. SANDERS, representing the Southern Confederacy, absorbing the balance.

In his judgment, the prisoners were discharged, COURSOL says, on the ground that the magistrate had no jurisdiction, the Provincial Act giving jurisdiction not having been assented to and authorized by Her Majesty's Privy Council, as provided for by the Imperial Act.

Let us examine how the subject was adjudicated upon by the court. The objection was raised by the prisoners' counsel at about 11 o'clock. The argument occupied till about 12½ o'clock. The court then adjourned until 3. Justice COURSOL then came into court with an elaborately written judgment in admirable English, (he is a French-Canadian,) about ten pages foolscap in length. Now, it was physically impossible for any man to look up the requisite authorities and write the judgment in so short a period.

Evil-minded people say the judgment was handed already written by one of the prisoners' counsel, an eminent English lawyer. What is the conclusion? There is but one, that this magistrate who, prated so loudly about British justice, and a British Judge, was not proof against "greenbacks."

The writer has often seen him deliberate for twenty-four hours upon an applewoman's case; yet in the raiders' case he was already primed and ready to discharge at half-cock, as the sequel shows. Had he even telegraphed to Quebec to ascertain if the act in question had received the Imperial assent, he would have been saved the disgrace which he justly merits—for it appears now that the act did in reality receive the requisite sanction; so that this Canadian Dogberry assumed that he was right on his own responsibility.

Our whole community is thoroughly disgusted at the result. There is but one opinion, that it is the most flagrant act of injustice that ever disgraced a British court of justice. While every one was resolved that the prisoners should have a fair trial, no one was prepared for their wholesale discharge. The universal opinion was that the raiders should either be given up to the United States, or punished for a violation of the neutrality laws. I have never yet heard even a Southern sympathizer expect any other result.

This disgraceful piece of business has caused an entire revulsion of opinion among those who have hitherto favored the Southern cause.

Some of your journals are assuming that the prisoners were discharged through Government sympathy. This is all wrong. Up to this time our Ministry have used every effort to do justice. It is rumored, to-day, that COURSOL is dismissed. And it is no secret that the Government police are scouring the country from this to Halifax to recapture the raiders. Justice COURSOL'S decision was as much a surprise to the Ministry and Government as it is to every honest-minded citizen of Canada. The Justice has attained an unenviable notoriety, and we have learned that political justices oftener study their own interests than those of the Commonwealth.

If I mistake not, your files contain many an editorial upon the notorieties of the bench in your city. We of Canada, loud as we are of monarchical institutions, have imitated some of your bad example in our justices. Perhaps no other country is so rich in Dogberrys as Her Majesty's Provinces of Lower Canada. Your obedient servant,

ENGLISHMAN.

SIEGE OF SAVANNAH.

Arrival of the Fulton from Port Royal.

Savannah Still Held by the Rebels on the 18th.

SHERMAN PREPARING TO ATTACK.

Rebel Accounts of His Operations.

FIGHTING BEFORE THE CITY ON THE 14th

The Railroads All Destroyed.

REBEL REINFORCEMENTS CUT OFF.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, WORTON, Commander, from Port Royal Dec. 18, via Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 20, to Brevet-Brig.-Gen. STUART VAN VLIET, Chief-Quartermaster, arrived yesterday morning.

The *Fulton* touched at Fortress Monroe, to land Lieut.-Col. O. E. BABCOCK, Bearer of Dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN to the War Department; also, Col. A. H. MARKLAND, Gen. SHERMAN'S Mail Agent.

Savannah was still in the hands of the Confederates. Its surrender had not been demanded by Gen. SHERMAN up to the time of the sailing of the *Fulton*.

Among the passengers per the *Fulton*, is Col. W. GURNEY, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, and nineteen other officers of lesser grades, who were wounded in the late battle at Pocotaligo, S. C.

Arrival of the Army Mail at Gen. Sherman's Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

The Post-office Department has received the following dispatch from Special Agent MARKLAND:

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 20.

Hon. W. Dennison, Postmaster-General:

I have just arrived here. Left Gen. SHERMAN on the evening of the 16th. The great mail was distributed to the army on that day. The best health and spirit prevails. A. H. MARKLAND,

Special Agent, Post-office Department.

Important Order from the War Department—Officers Belonging to Sherman's Army Off Duty, Ordered to Join their Commands.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 455—Extract 25.—All officers and detachments absent from Gen. SHERMAN'S army and not on duty with Gen. THOMAS, will immediately join their respective commands near Savannah, via New-York. The Quartermaster at New-York will furnish transportation. By order of the Secretary of War. (Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

From Richmond papers of Monday, received here at the office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, we make the following extracts:

"The Charleston *Mercury* of the 15th has information that the enemy still holds his position at Coosawhatchie, about three-quarters of a mile from the Charleston and Savannah Railroad track. His batteries continue to shell every passing train. With this exception, all is quiet between Charleston and Hardeeville, the present terminus of the road. The railroad bridge over the Savannah River has not been burned, as was reported. The structure burned was the long and important trestle-work on the Georgia side of the Savannah River."

The *Courier* of same date says: "As to the fact or extent of destruction of the railroad bridge and trestling over and near the Savannah River, accounts are variant and contradictory. The shelling of the railroad at certain points and passing of cars is continued so far without notable results." The Savannah *Republican* of the 12th says "that on Saturday and Sunday artillery firing on both sides was actively kept up, with more or less skirmishing. There is no change in the aspect of affairs at either of our points since our last issue. Everything goes on well, and all are in the best of spirits. The brightest prospects continue to present themselves."

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 11th, adds that "a disabled soldier who was on a visit to Savannah, and left there on Monday morning, has reached this city and communicated some statements to the *Courier*. He reports that on Saturday, the 10th inst., three several and severe charges were made against our lines between the Central and Gulf Railroads and about five miles from the city, beginning at 1 P. M. These assaults were repulsed in good order and with good spirit and determination on our side. It was reported that the Ogeechee Bridge, on Gulf Road, near Savannah, had been burned by our forces, and this prevented the arrival of some forces who would and could have reached Savannah. It is more than probable that these soldiers may find good work to do, however, on the south side of the Ogeechee, as things now go. At all events, they can work their way to and for good service."

The Charleston *Mercury* learns that "the bridge over the Ogeechee River had been destroyed by our troops. It is believed that Gen. G. W. SMITH is well posted on the other side of the river, with about 8,000 troops."

Charleston was full of rumors of various kinds, which the *Mercury* could trace to no authentic source. The most trustworthy report came via Hardeeville, and was to the effect that heavy fighting was going on at noon on Monday, near the race course, which is only a few miles from Savannah, but that our men had nobly maintained their position and repulsed the enemy.

The *Mercury* of the 16th inst., says: "SHERMAN seems for the present to have abandoned a direct attack on the city, and appears to be turning his attention to the reduction of our works. We regret to announce the fall of Fort McAllister, that post was carried early yesterday morning by assault, in which a heavy column of SHERMAN'S best troops participated. It is believed that the enemy will next make a desperate effort to gain possession of Genesis Point. The news given above is perfectly authentic, but we have heard no details of the assault or of the casualties."

BURBRIDGE'S RAID.

"An official dispatch received on Saturday nigh at the War Department stated that BURBRIDGE'S force, already announced as within a few miles of Wytheville, had prudently retired by the road over which they had advanced. A later dispatch says that Gen. VAUGHAN, with a considerable force, is in close proximity to the retreating raiders."

THE CANADIAN RAIDERS.

Recapture of Young and Two Confederates—A Proclamation and a Reward For Their Arrest.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

YOUNG and two others of the St. Alban's raiders were recaptured to-day at St. Francois, sixteen miles from Riviere du Loup, on their way east. It is thought that all will be arrested. It is evident they are making for New-Brunswick by different routes.

It is understood that immediately after issuing the proclamation in reference to the rebel-Canadian raiders, Major-General DIX dispatched a confidential agent to Canada.

This gentleman returned to New-York satisfied that the Canadian authorities were taking every necessary step to perform international obligations.

The best understanding prevails between the Quebec and Washington governments.

Mr. POTTER, the American Consul, is unwell, and has gone to Wisconsin to recuperate.

Mr. THURSTON, the American Vice-Consul, is also ill.

The Governor's proclamation has offered a reward for the arrest of the raiders, which was published yesterday.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Exchange of Prisoners Concluded—Arrival of Col. Mulford at Fortress Monroe—Capturing Blockade-runners by Strategy.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 20.

The flag-of-truce in Charleston harbor is ended. Col. J. E. MULFOLD arrived here last evening from Port Royal in the steamer *New-York*, accompanied by the remaining steamers of the flag-of-truce fleet, the *Illinois* and *George Leary*. These three steamers brought about 1,000 prisoners, being the last installment of the entire number of 12,000.

At the time the *New-York* sailed from Port Royal on the 18th, Savannah had not yet been captured, but vigorous preparations were being made by Gen. SHERMAN to enter, compel the city to immediately surrender, or carry the intrenchments by an assault. Gen. HARDEE, with his entire command, estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 men, were cut off from escape, and the capture of the city was deemed certain.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 14th publishes a private letter from Nassau, which says the opinion prevails that, during this Winter, blockade-runners will have more to fear from enemies in their crews than from the blockading fleet. Hundreds of Yankees are here, and it is a settled plan to capture vessels by stratagem at sea. An attempt was thus made to capture the *Owl*, which failed, and eight of the crew are now in irons, one of them holding a Yankee commission as Master's Mate. Owing to the dubious character of English neutrality, these minions of Yankee Government will escape punishment.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

Secretary FESSENDEN has decided to put upon the market another hundred millions of ten-forty-five per cent. gold-bearing bonds.

JEFF. DAVIS NOT DEAD.

The report of the death of JEFF. DAVIS, which has been circulated to-day, is untrue. Richmond papers of Monday last state that DAVIS, for several days, had been suffering with a severe attack of neuralgia in the head, but that he had recovered, and was attending to his duties as usual.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL MARVIN.

Paymaster-General MARVIN, of the State of New-York, received this evening from the Paymaster's Department of the United States, an elegant silver service, as a testimonial of respect and friendship from his late associates in the army, in view of his leaving the service to accept his new appointment.

THE COMMUTATION VALUE OF RATIONS.

The question of increasing the commutation value of rations has been uniformly discussed by the House Military Committee. While no conclusion was arrived at, judging from individual opinions of several members of that committee, they will no doubt favor such an increase during the existence of the rebellion.

MR. CHANLER SQUELCHED.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, to-day, during the argument upon his resolutions respecting the exchange of prisoners, unceremoniously squelched Mr. CHANLER, representative from New-York. The latter gentlemen, after defining his position on the question, claimed, as he had in the early part of the war offered his services to the Government by tendering himself to Gen. DIX as an officer on his staff, that he came within the category of the defenders of the Union, who were entitled more than all others to discuss the subject of exchange. Gen. SCHENCK dissented most emphatically from Mr. CHANLER'S position, whereupon Mr. COX called the previous question, thereby cutting off all further debate. All differences of opinion, he said, on the subject, had been settled between Mr. SCHENCK and Mr. CHANLER, and he had no doubt but that Mr. SCHENCK was ashamed of his attack upon one of the "soldiers of the Republic." It is hardly necessary to say that the House was undignified enough to "come down."

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The Senate Judiciary Committee heard Gen. BANKS at length to-day in regard to the Louisiana election. He entered fully into all the details, and maintained that the election was a perfectly fair one, and as full an expression of the opinion of the citizens of that State as could be obtained. The committee are to hear the arguments of the Senators-elect, after which final action will be taken on the subject.

FINANCIAL MEASURES.

The Committee of Ways and Means at their meeting to-day, had under discussion the question of another loan. A majority of the Committee are decidedly opposed to authorizing another loan with interest payable in gold; they are of opinion that a loan of higher rate of interest payable in greenbacks can be disposed of to greater advantage. The Committees adjourned, however, without reaching a conclusion, and will resume the subject immediately after the Holidays. The Sub-Committee of the Senate, in the meantime, will continue its labors by maturing a general additional tax bill.

THE NOMINATIONS IN THE NAVAL SERVICE.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs are considering the nominations sent in by the Navy Department in the Marine Corps and naval service.

THE MISSION TO PARIS.

The vacancy in the mission to Paris will not be filled at present.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

VICE-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The President to-day signed the bill to establish the grade of Vice-Admiral, who is to be the ranking officer in the navy, and relatively of the same rank as Lieutenant-General in the army. Immediately afterward, the President nominated to the Senate Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT for the position, and the Senate immediately confirmed the appointment, without the usual formality of referring it to a standing committee. Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, who is in New-York, was immediately notified by telegraph of this mark of honor conferred upon him. He is expected to visit Washington at an early day.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate also confirmed the following nominations: John Bigelow, of New-York, now Consul at Paris, to be Chargé de Affaires *ad interim*; Commander S. Thornton, Executive Officer of the United States steamer *Kearsarge*, to be advanced in his grade ten numbers, to take rank next after Lieut.-Commanding Whiting, for gallant conduct in the action with the *Alabama*; Commander William H. Macomb, for distinguished conduct in the capture of Plymouth, N. C., with its ordnance stores, to be advanced in his grade ten numbers; Charles F. Guild, of New York, to be Assistant-Paymaster in the Navy; Commander Schenck to be Commodore; Commander R. W. Meade to be Captain; Lieut. Egbert Thompson to be Commander. Also, the following Assistant-Engineers to be Chief-Engineers: Henry Mason, Eben Hoyt, B. E. Chaissang, G. B. N. Towle, B. B. H. Wharton, James W. Whitaker, George S. Bright and Philip Juch.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec 21.

Mr. CLARK, President *pro tem*, in the Chair.

PERIODICALS IN THE MAILS.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) presented the memorial of HARPER & BROTHERS and other publishers, asking for an alteration of the law in regard to carrying periodicals in the Overland Mail. This was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Roads.

SURGEONS' PAY.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) presented a petition from Surgeons in the army, asking for additional pay; also one from the Treasury Department clerks, making a similar request. They were referred to the Committee on Finance.

INDIA RUBBER CASE.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) presented a petition asking for an extension of the patent on a machine used in the manufacture of india rubber, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

CIRCULAR APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill making circular appropriations:

Also, the House bill in reference to the tax on whisky, which he asked immediate action upon.

Mr. SHERMAN explained that the bill proposed to anticipate the tax on spirits, and make the addition to take place on the 1st of January instead of the 1st of February. It was alleged that it interfered with arrangements made by the manufacturers of spirits, so as to bring a snap judgment on men engaged in an ordinary and legitimate way. On the other hand, it was alleged that if the resolution was not passed the manufacture of whisky during the months of January would be largely increased, and only a dollar and a half per gallon would be paid on it. It would fill the market for some time to come, and deprive the Treasury of the benefit of the increased tax.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) said it struck him as an act of injustice to interfere with contracts, as the passage of the bill would do.

Mr. FARWELL, of Maine, (Union,) said that the failure of Congress to tax whisky on hand had deprived the Treasury of the use of money enough to pay the soldiers of the army all due them, while it put this sum into the hands of a class of men who were not the best kind of citizens by any means.

Further consideration of the bill was postponed a short time to allow an alteration in its wording, suggested by Messrs. GRIMES and JOHNSON.

THE OATH FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) moved to take up his resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, requiring the citizens of the District of Columbia to take an oath of allegiance to the Government.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) thanked the gentleman from Iowa for introducing that resolution. At the same time he would call attention to the bill on the calendar which he (SUMNER,) had the honor to introduce, which, for some reason, unaccountable to him, had been reported on adversely by the Judiciary Committee. This bill provided that lawyers practicing in the courts of the United States should take the oath of allegiance. He was told that there were lawyers in the City of Washington, who declined to practice law because they were unwilling to take the oath which the Senators had taken, and which the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court took the day before entering upon his functions. Yet these same lawyers flaunted in the Supreme Court. He gave notice that he would call the attention of the Senate to this matter before long.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) did not propose to discuss the proposition. He only rose for the purpose of calling for the yeas and nays on it. He himself, although he believed that so far as it related to the Senators of the United States it was unconstitutional, did not object to the oath. He looked upon it as an act of unnecessary oppression on the part of the Government, which in times like these ought to be avoided. Was there any evidence before the Senate that old inhabitants of the District had given any trouble to the Government or Administration and its supporters, coming into power for the second time, flushed with success, and dreaming, perhaps, of the perpetuation of their power for years to come? Ought not the friends of the Administration to be satisfied with their late victories over political opponents?—or would they pursue them into the quiet walks of life, and seek out high-toned, honorable men and women of the city, and compel them to subscribe to any oath that might be dictated by the members of this Senate or supporters of this Administration? When a man is quietly pursuing his business, why not let him rest in peace, if doing nought against you?—or will you hunt him down and drive him out of the community? He did not think that the Senator from Iowa meant it as an act of oppression; but it was such in its character, and ought not to be tolerated by the Senate. The Senator from Iowa must have a very high appreciation of the enemies of the Government, if he supposed that a man who was a traitor would be bound by any oath, even if he should take it.

Mr. HARLAN replied to Mr. SAULSBURY, explaining the necessity of passing such an act as was proposed in the resolution. It was well known that there were traitors in the city; there were men who were continually furnishing supplies to the rebels; there were spies and informers also. This resolution proposed a measure that would ferret them out.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) opposed the resolution, taking grounds against test oaths.

THE WHISKY TAX.

Pending this discussion, Mr. SHERMAN asked for immediate action on the whisky tax measure. He thought it better not to alter a phrase of it.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked Mr. SHERMAN if this was to be the last of whisky taxation in the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that so far as he was concerned, it was; he did not know when it might come up again, as any Senator had a right to introduce the question at any time. He would say in reply to Mr. FARWELL, that if it had not been for his predecessor, Mr. FESSENDEN, the result as to the tax on stock on hand would have been different. He (SHERMAN) was last Winter, as now, opposed to the action which Congress saw fit to take. He had always been in favor of taxing the stock on hand.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) was opposed to the bill before the Senate. It was not right to legislate in such a manner as to interfere with contracts, as the bill proposed.

Mr. SHERMAN further explained the bill. If it was not passed at once, from ten to twenty million of gallons of whisky would be manufactured in January, upon which only $1 50 per gallon would be paid. Then on the 1st of February, the manufacture would cease. The proposition had been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioners of Internal Revenue.

The bill was then put upon its passage as it came from the House and passed.

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Farwell, Foot, Foster, Hall, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wilkinson, Willey.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Trumbull and Van Winkle—12.

Absent or not voting, Messrs. Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Harding, Harris, Hicks, Howe, Morrill, Nesmith, Riddle, Wade, Wilson and Wright—14.

OFFICERS NOT ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO WEAR THE UNIFORM.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a law requiring all officers of the army not on leave of absence to wear a uniform, which was adopted.

DUTIES ON THE UNIFORM OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) offered a bill to remit the duties on imported material used in the manufacture of the uniform worn by the Sisters of Charity, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE OATH FOR THE DISTRICT AGAIN.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) again called up his resolution in reference to the oath of allegiance in the District of Columbia.

Mr. SAULSBURY inquired what the Senator proposed should be done with persons who refused to take the oath.

Mr. HARLAN said the resolution was simply one of inquiry.

The Yeas and Nays were demanded on the passage of the resolution.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Farwell, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hall, Harlan, Howard, Lane, of Indiana, Lane, of Kansas, Morgan, Pomeroy, Van Winkle, Wilkinson, Willey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck and Trumbull—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Hendricks, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Powell, Richardson and Saulsburg—10.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

On

THE OPDYKE-FIELD LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Judge Barnard.

Charles Field vs. George Opdyke.—This libel suit, which has been on the calendar for many days, was opened for trial this morning, Mr. [illegible] for the Plaintiff, and Mr. Pierrepont for the Defendant. The progress of the case yesterday was reported in full, and the letters were ruled out of evidence. In the course of this morning, these letters are [illegible] rings of the court of yesterday. I call your attention to it simply to say that you will remember that, yesterday, when the subject of whether we would consent to have any [illegible] was under discussion, and somewhat [illegible] honor stood us all, and put [illegible] and that it, of course, no opportunity for any consultation whatever about it between ourselves until last evening. We are relieved this morning from what we had all together, on consultation, determined to do, by the letters appearing in the new paper. We had stated, in our opening, that this letter of Mr. Opdyke's, which is thus published, was not a fair reply, or real reply to any letter which had been received. That information we received from such a source, and with such particularity, that it seemed impossible that we could be mistaken upon that subject. The letter of Mr. Harris, which is published this morning in the *Tribune*, we wish to state, is a letter to which that letter of the 25th of September is a fair reply. The letter is as extraordinary as the information that we had received on the subject—that there was no letter to which this was a fair reply. But we wish here to day to state that we do consider this a letter to which the other is a fair reply.

Mr. Field—If the court please, while the matter is under consideration, I beg to state that the recollection of the learned counsel in respect to what he said is not accurate. What he did say was this: "Would you believe it that this statement concerning this 'said letter' which had been written to Mr. Opdyke, was, every word of it, a *lie*. Senator Harris never wrote him a word in reference to the subject; it was a mere concoction, and the very envelope that carried this letter, asking it to be published in the newspapers, contained a private note, asking to be allowed to use this trick and this fraud." Now they had this private letter of Mr. Opdyke's, which they call a trick, and it has no reference to a trick.

Mr. Pierrepont—I have no further remarks to make.

Defendant's counsel was about to proceed with reading the articles, containing the alleged libel.

Plaintiff's counsel objected to reading the whole of the articles, which were very long, and the great proportion entirely irrelevant to the subject of the libel.

Mr. Pierrepont—If anything is settled, it is that the articles from which the libels are selected may be read.

Court—I understand the rule to be, that the counsel may read all in the libel that has any reference to or can in any manner be said to relate to the subject the libel is founded upon. It is difficult to discriminate. Perhaps it is as well to let all go in if desired.

Mr. Evarts—We cannot divide it.

Plaintiff's counsel excepted to the admission of the articles at length.

Mr. Pierrepont then concluded the reading of the articles.

John C. Fremont was then called on the part of the defence, though out of order, as the counsel stated, in order to accommodate the witness in view of his engagements. He testified as follows: My residence during the last eight years has been in California and in this city; I was the owner of mining property in California known as the Mariposa estate, about 44,000 acres; I had been owner and part owner about seventeen years; in the Summer of 1862 it became the subject of a stock incorporation; it had been worked since the Winter of 1845-9; the product was principally gold; there were other minerals in lesser quantity; it was worked by surface washing and regular mining in the vein: it had produced from surface washing a number of millions of gold; I cannot state the amount, as the accounts were loose; from regular mining I suppose it had produced about $3,000,000; it supported several thousand people; several companies were established on the property; that was the state of it at the time it became the subject of incorporation: I then owned five eighths, and held the legal title to six-eighths; the remaining two-eighths were owned by Frederick K. Billings and A. A. Selover, each one-eighth; the beneficial interest in the other one-eighth was in Trenor W. Parke; all these were Californians; since the incorporation they have all become residents here, or in the Eastern States; it was valued at $10,000,000; that valuation was fixed upon in all the different negotiations founded upon what it had produced regularly; it was first a subject of negotiation in San Francisco at that valuation, then in England, France and Germany; the entire property went with the corporation, including the shares of the other owners; everything that belonged to the estate, movable property and all; no other property went in that I am aware of, the property was subject to incumbrances, or liens, at the time the negotiations commenced, estimated to be something over $1,250 000; on settlement it was found that there was about $1,000,000 more required to pay the debt; the monthly interest account was about $13,000, the larger part being at two per cent, a month, and a large part of that compounding monthly; we undoubtedly took into account the debts, in estimating its value as it $10,000,000, which was considered its value as it stood; the negotiations to form the company here commenced about the end of August, 1862; I was then very slightly acquainted with Opdyke; I knew him in 1856, in connection with the political campaign, as one of the members of the Republican party; I did not know Morris Ketchum prior to the time of the negotiations, in connection with politics—only generally, as a man of business here, I did not know Hoy prior, except by reputation; I had known Selover and Billings in California well, and I had personal acquaintance with Simon Stevens prior; he resided in this city, and was engaged in business here.

Q.—State how these negotiations commenced and how you were brought in connection with Opdyke, Field, Ketchum and Hoy concerning them? A.—A few words of explanation will be necessary, as I have already stated various other negotiations had been attempted; in the Spring of 1861 I went to Europe with Frederick Billings with a view of procuring a loan to pay the debts of the estate and form it into a company, soon after our arrival there it was found the undertaking would be very difficult or impracticable, on account of the near prospect of a civil war; some attempts were made and some not very positive offers were received; they were not accepted; when the war broke out I returned to take part in the public service, leaving Mr. Billings to continue his attempts at negotiation; in the Summer of 1862 I returned from Virginia to this city and found the condition of my private affairs such, especially as regarded the Mariposa property, that it required my immediate attention; all the attempted negotiations had failed; Billings had tried in London and Paris; had returned to try in Philadelphia and New-York, and had then gone to Germany, and had failed there; the debts of the estate were very pressing, and it had been for some time in the hands of a mortgagee; it had been turned over into the possession of Mr. Parke, who had advanced a large sum upon it, to whom it had owed a large sum, and some other debts were worked out of the property; in that condition, in some conversation with Maj. Stevens, I proposed to give to him and others whom he might associate with him in the undertaking one-fourth of the property, for the consideration of procuring the amount necessary to pay the debts, and form it into such a company as was desired; about the 1st of September Stevens proposed the arrangement to Morris Ketchum, as I understood, and after various conversations Ketchum deputed Mr. Allen, who was about to go to San Francisco, to examine the estate and report upon its condition; Allen did so: he examined it in October, and reported in December, and the subject was then, or previously, communicated by Ketchum to Opdyke and Hoy; he associated them with him, and the negotiation went on until about the 1st of March, 1863, when Hoy was sent or went, on the part of himself and associates, to California, with a view to reëxamine the property, to ascertain if it was such as had been represented by the proprietors, as it had been confirmed to be by the report of Allen; in the meantime other negotiations had been concurrently carried on in California; there had been some offers made; Guille, whose principal house was in Paris, repeated an offer which had been made to me in 1861, viz., to furnish or lend a million of dollars to pay off the debts, in consideration of which he was to receive as a bonus one half of the property, I to have the entire control or possession of it; Billings had made a proposition to two gentlemen, one or both of whom had been or were bankers of the estate in San Francisco, John Parrott and Mr. Loonan; his proposition on the part of the proprietors was, to divide the estate into tenths, to give me five-tenths, to Parrott and Loonan two-tenths, to each of the other proprietors one-tenth, and to outsiders two-tenths; these negotiations were pending; these gentlemen were to advance money to pay my portion of the debt, to be estimated only at a million; and they were to have an interest on the whole debt of one per cent a month, and to retain, in the proportion of ten to one, my stock until it was paid; the ordinary rate in California at that time was from 2 to 2½ per cent a month; the proposition was rejected by these gentlemen, they requiring to divide the property into eighths and to receive two-eighths instead of two-tenths; it so stood in the early part of the negotiations; they subsequently came to believe that it would fail here, and that they could obtain the property on much better terms; they were creditors to a considerable amount; they finally came to demand that the estate should be divided into thirtieths, of which they were to receive 14; I 7, and each of the proprietors 3. Billings, who acted for me, also in California wrote me about that time, repeatedly that I must succeed in the negotiation here, or I would lose my estate there; that I had only the alternative of success here; this was about March, 1863. I then concluded to go on with the negotiation here; I considered that three-eighths of the estate, with its debts paid, and the property put into a revenue-paying condition, was better than none at all; I therefore did everything in my power to carry forward the negotiation here; about the end of June the settlements were all agreed upon, the papers were executed and the company formed; bonds were to be issued to the amount of $1 500,000, which the debts were to be discharged, that was specified in the contracts drawn; in the progress of the negotiation my intention and understanding were that the debts were all to be paid—all that had accrued in undertaking to develop the estate and defend it against the attacks of the General Government, in the course of the negotiations that came to be changed in some way, so that what was strictly regarded as liens, such as held the estate, were to be paid, it was made a subject of the contracts.

Q.—While you were in Europe was the unsettled state of the title an embarrassment in the matter, and when was it removed? A.—It was finally removed by the issue of a patent in 1856 from the General Government, that had been a great impediment to negotiations in Europe and in this country, and to the proper working of the estate, and had been in a great measure the cause of the depressed condition of the estate—the embarrassment growing out of the attack of the General Government upon that title and many others in California; before these negotiations were ended here all that had passed away, and the title was assured, and it was purely a question of raising the debts from the property; one hundred thousand shares of stock were issued, at the par value of $100; Selover received 12,500 shares, Billings the same, and Parke the same; they have held some that they received then clear of all contribution; the balance, 62,500 shares, represented my five-eighths; under a written agreement which accompanied the contract, 25,000 shares became the property of the three gentlemen who engaged to form the company and obtain the money necessary to pay the debts, namely, Ketchum, Opdyke and Hoy, that left me 37,500 shares; of that, under the same written agreement, two thousand shares were paid to Mr. Field; no other distribution was made of that remaining amount, so far as affected this company, except two thousand shares to Stevens; that left 33,500 shares, of which 25 000 were placed in the hands of Ketchum, leaving me 8,500.

Q.—What became of that 25,000 to Ketchum? A.—It was made the subject of a written agreement between Ketchum and myself, of which I probably have a copy among my papers; (Mr. Field here offered a copy of the paper, which was identified, being dated May 19, 1863, and executed about that time;) this matter came up as one of the subjects of discussion at the close of the negotiation; it was required, I think, by Ketchum.

Q.—What did you understand was the disposition required of this additional 25,000 of stock? [Objected to as a transaction between the witness and Ketchum alone, and in no way connected with the plaintiff. Objection overruled: exception taken.]

A.—Ketchum stated that the gentlemen who undertook to form this company here, and to be in some measure responsible for it, desired to be able to control it here rather than to have it controlled in California, as they were fearful that it might, if I should make any change in my ownership and transfer a large part of my shares; and that in view of the accidents to which I was professionally exposed, which might occur sooner or later, he wished to be protected against such contingencies; for that purpose he desired to retain control over that amount of stock in order to enable him to vote upon it; I regarded it as a concession, and, after some debate, yielded it; I regarded Ketchum's interest as in connection with others.

Q.—What did you understand to be the form or degree of control over these shares that was asked for? [Objected to. The Court—You may answer.] Was it simply the right to vote? A.—That was the reason given by Ketchum.

The Court—Q.—Still the stock was actually transferred? A.—It was transferred to him to hold in trust.

Mr. Evarts read the agreement between Fremont and Ketchum, transferring the 25,000 shares for a certain time, or until the bonds, not exceeding $1,400,000, were paid, when they were to be re-transferred: in the meantime, Ketchum was to vote always for Fremont, so long as they remained in his hands, and should use all his powers to make the dividends fifty per cent.

Q.—What caused the issue of $1,400,000 in bonds? A.—It was ascertained by Hoy, in California, that that would probably pay the debts; the nearest amount to which he could reach; the remainder was proposed to be used in further developing the property; the bonds were to be a first lien.

Q.—At what stage of the transaction did the payment of the 2 000 shares each to Stevens and Field come up? A.—The amount originally offered by me for this arrangement was quarter of the property; in the course of the negotiation, it came to be held by the three gentlemen, Ketchum, Opdyke and Hoy, that that quarter belonged principally to them, and that Stevens was not entitled to a very large share; there was some disagreement in regard to it, and as there had been a change in the form of the negotiation which gave to me a rather larger amount of shares than I would originally have been entitled to, I gave to Stevens myself voluntarily a certain amount, which amount comprehended both those amounts of 2.000 shares to Field and 2,000 to Stevens.

Q.—How and when did you learn that 2.000 shares were to be paid, or desired to be paid to Field? A.—From Field himself, shortly before the conclusion of the transaction, I think.

Q.—Were communications passing between you here and the California parties at the close of the transaction? A.—Constantly, very frequently, by letter and by telegraph; in the month of November I learned more distinctly that I must close it here; from the first to the close of the month we communicated daily by telegraph.

Q.—On what ground was there an agreement that you were to part with any shares to Mr. Field? A.—There had been an agreement to part with a certain number to him, embracing those that Fiela was to receive; I had no arrangement with Field in respect to the shares; his understanding was with Stevens.

Q.—Did you know it was 2,000 shares till Field informed you? A.—I did not.

Q.—Up to that time the agreement was whatever Field was to receive you were to pay? A.—I knew that it was to come from me, but not in that way; I did not know the amount; it was to be in consideration of his services as counsel and legal adviser in this negotiation; the proposal was originally made to Stevens to undertake to find men of sufficient financial strength to accomplish the negotiation, and to him the offer of one-fourth of the estate was made, with such associates as he could procure.

Q.—Then these payments to Field was in fact outside and in addition to the one-fourth? A.—They were, as it turned out.

Q.—What finally became of the 25,000 shares that went to Ketchum under this paper? (Objected to as in no way connected with the plaintiff.)

The witness further stated that he presumed Ketchum claimed the control of the company in the name of his associates, and that Opdyke was present at the time the proposition was made; the three gentlemen acted together.

The Court allowed the evidence to be given upon the statement of Mr. Evarts that he intended to connect the plaintiff with the transaction.

Witness—The agreement said it should be transferred, but it was issued originally to Ketchum at the time the other issues were made; the distribution was the subject of a written agreement; the whole of it was transferred by Ketchum to me; it was originally the subject of a suit on my part, but the suit was discontinued.

By the Court—Do you know whether Opdyke had any connection with this particular matter? A.—I do not distinctly; he may have had, but to what extent I do not know.

By the Court—Do you know that he had not? A.—No, Sir, not certainly.

Mr. Evarts—He knows the result.

Witness—Yes, Sir; it was transferred to me, or made subject to my control.

Q.—What was the result; how did it come back to you? (Objected to.)

The Court allowed the evidence, upon the statement of defendant's counsel that he would connect it with the plaintiff. (Exception taken.)

Witness—The transfer to me was upon an arrangement that I should sell 5,000 of these shares for 25 cents to Mr. Hoy, I believe, for himself or for Ketchum; I have understood from one of the parties that the object was to have as large a control still, in the same sense, of the stock.

Q.—What was the market price of the stock at the time you were to sell it at 25? (Same objection.) A.—It was considerably above 25—some 10 or 15 per cent, I believe; it was done, I think, in October, 1863; the stock was then sold at the public Board of Brokers.

Q.—In whose checks were you paid? A.—In two separate checks signed by James Hoy; Opdyke was not in any way connected with the checks; the two checks paid for the whole; I believe a million and a half of bonds have been issued; what amount applied to the payment of the debts I can only state from hearsay; it was a matter carried through while I was one of the directors; I believe the whole amount was applied to the payment of the debts; that question came up as between the company and myself; I think there were found to be something over $2,000,000 of liens; legally they might have been less, but upon arrangement with the creditors they amounted to that.

Q.—Do you remember anything about a parcel of $200,000 of those bonds being a subject of controversy between you and those associates? A.—About the time this suit began, I had understood that there was that amount unappropriated, out of which I required that the incumbrances which were not liens, should be paid, but my knowledge on that point is indennite; I suppose I learned such to be the case. I commenced a suit to enforce the payment of those incumbrances by the company, and it was finally adjusted between us, what became of the bonds, I do not know, it is well to say, in this connection, that those debts, not liens, were finally paid by myself, and not by the company; I paid something over a quarter of a million—not that special amount of $200 000—which I contended those bonds ought to be applied to; I know John J Howard, who was a resident of California; I formed his acquaintance in 1856 here as a member of the Republican party; our relations were quite intimate and confidential; I learned that he left for Europe some weeks ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field.—The best offer I got in Europe or anywhere else was the one which was repeated by a branch of the house in San Francisco, as I have stated, viz: one-half of the estate as a bonus, a loan of $1,000,000 to be returned with interest, and thus one-half of the profits to go to the old est, and thus one-half of the profits to go to the old proprietors; that was subsequent to the prefection of the title; I saw the Rothchilds; Billings may have received better offers, but that was the best I heard from him; the offer to Billings in Philadelphia was to convert $750,000 of the indebtedness into 20-year 10 per cent bonds, for which the promoters of the enterprise were to receive from one-fifth to one-fourth of the estate; the disposition made with Ketchum was the best I was able to make subsequent to the confirmation of the title, when I returned from Virginia in 1862, besides the incumbrance of $1,250 000, Brusmager had a claim of one-eighth of the estate, and Parke's claim was one which I discussed before recognizing it; it was one-sixteenth; the claim of Brusmager had no foundation, but he made it; it was for $225,000 at two per cent a month compounded. Parkes' was for $400,000, embracing the other one; he claimed also on behalf of Loonan part of a claim amounting to several thousand dollars, to be paid in gold; there was also due workmen a large amount; I had ceased to receive remittances from the estate; the product should have been greater than the interest account, but I found the debt increasing; when I returned to California, I proposed to Stevens to sell the estate, after various conversations the result was this offer from me, it was through Stevens that Ketchum was brought in, and executed the deed of one-quarter the estate to Stevens and Ketchum in December, 1863, the agreement by which I gave him 7,000 shares was some time subsequently, if my memory serves me, (deed executed Dec 12, 1863, produced to fix the date;) it was about that time that the articles of association were drawn and sent to Albany; there were discussions extending over nine or ten months; (paper of 24th of January referred to to fix date of agreement to transfer the 5 000 shares, which witness thought was later;) at that date I had made no arrangement with you about your fees; I authorized your retainer at the commencement of the negotiations; the arrangement with you I left to Stevens; I never knew what it was till you informed me—until the 2d of July; there was a conversation in your office on that day, which is identified by this paper, respecting the amount to be issued to Stevens, about which there was some discussion; it resulted in my inquiring of you the amount of your demand, or what you received.

Q.—Was not this the occurrence precisely? You preferred not then to issue it to Stevens, for certain reasons; I then asked you whether you had any objections to directing the issue to me immediately of what was to come to me? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you immediately replied, "None at all?" A.—I remember that my answer was immediate to you; that I agreed to it, and wrote a note to Ketchum.

Q.—Do you remember saying, when I told you what it was, "Yes, you richly deserve it," and wrote the note? A.—I made some such remark.

Q.—Now, if my fees had been 5 shares or 5,000, would that have lessened what you were to receive from the establishment? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—The whole came from Stevens did it not? A.—It came from Stevens; that is, from the portion he was entitled to.

Q.—Was not the basis of the scheme, then, the issue of 36,000 shares of stock for the payment of the debt, and to get cash subscriptions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That would leave you one-half, or 32.000 shares, excluding any claim of Parke for one-eighth? A.—That was the arrangement to which we came in the last negotiation. (Objected to as not pertinent.)

Mr. Field—The claim is that these gentlemen, working on Fremont's political aspirations, proposed to put his estate into their hands for the purpose of making him a Presidential candidate.

The Court—I don't see how it reflects on the libel.

Mr. Field—I and only showing that he finally received not 32,000, but 37,500 shares, and realized as a residue more than a million of dollars more than the original offer, and that there was no exaction at all.

The court ruled the evidence admissible as part of the negotiation.

Question by the Court—State now what the arrangement was?

Witness—An arrangement of the kind you began to describe was made, as the first one, in which the debts were to be paid from the sale of a certain amount of stock set aside for the purpose; that arrangement was afterward changed, and it was provided that the debts were to be paid by funds issued upon the morigage of the property; that gave to the proprietors a larger amount of stock than they would have had if a part had been taken with which to pay the debts; I received a larger amount of stock in consequence.

Q.—During all these negotiations, was there any pressure upon you, on the part of any of these gentlemen, to get you to come into the arrangement? A.—No; there was a negotiation which they conducted on one side, and I here on the other; my copartners in San Francisco contributed their parts.

Q.—The urgency or pressure, if any, was it not on your part, to get it accomplished, rather than on theirs to get you to do it? A.—I think so; at least I felt as strong a disposition, or stronger, to carry it out, than they did; but I do not know what their motives were, more than that.

Q.—Was any unfair advantage taken of you by any of these gentlemen in any of these negotiations? A.—No, I think not.

Q.—Now, to show how great the urgency was for a consummation of this affair, I ask you to look at this telegram, dated Nov. 4, 1862. Did you receive that? O, yes; I received this from Mr. Billings: "Allen left by over route; Doyle takes powers; matters press; relief or ruin, you must do something—Fredk. Billings.

[Counsel produced a large number of telegrams, which were identified by the witness, and read some of them urging the necessity of an arrangement, and the need of coin to pay the Park claim and others.—"Dec. 9, 1862 Park gives possession, if his accounts are passed at $1,400,000 in coin. Take possession if you consent to pass his account."

Jan 16, 1863. "Your position with Ketchum makes it inconsistent with me to longer hold your power of attorney; I will substitute any one you name. . . Ketchum only paid currency. . . Do not be surprised if you lose the whole estate; after your gallant fight, I grieve that on the eve of victory, you should only have defeat."]

Q.—In all the negotiations you had with the gentlemen named by you in this examination, did they not honorably and fairly carry out their various agreements with you to which you have referred? A.—I think they have; you remember there were controversies which were adjusted as they came up, growing out of our different interpretations of the agreement.

Q.—In point of fact, the debts proved to be a great deal more than was expected? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—It was expected that the debts and incumbrances would be one and a half millions, and they turned out to be over two millions, and a large number of private debts which they paid in addition? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Who is Mr. Doyle, referred to in the telegrams? A.—Mr. John T. Doyle, a lawyer in San Francisco, he brought powers to act for Billings and Selover; there were long negotiations with him here; I came to Mr. Field's house, in negotiations with him, sometimes in the night, sometimes in the evening, and sometimes in the morning; there were long discussions with him.

Q.—What was the difficulty with him in regard to arrangement? Was it not that the other two coowners, Billings and Sellover, insisted upon certain terms which the gentlemen here were not willing to give? A.—Some of it was; I think the principal difficulty was with Mr. Doyle himself; he was quite an impracticable man; I know at one time you asked him if he could himself write anything, to which he would agree as his arrangement, and he did not succeed in doing it.

Q.—While Mr. Doyle was in San Francisco, was there not a vast deal of negotiations going on in reference to the matter? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—State how long this negotiation was? A.—I can only say they were long, and difficult, and complicated, because some of the proprietors of the estate were in California; it required to be examined very particularly, to see whether the statements made by the proprietors were borne out by the facts; that, coupled with the fact that the money to be paid was large, made the negotiations long, tedious and laborious; I know Mr. Field had a great deal to do; he was very much occupied with the negotiations; he gave a great deal of time and attention to it, and a great deal of care necessarily, from the time I first spoke of to the time they were consummated.

Q.—Are your relations with these gentlemen still friendly? A.—They are.

Q.—Are your relations with Mr. Ketchum intimate and confidential? A.—They are; he is my banker; my relations with Mr. Field are confidential and friendly; they are the relations of counsel and client; he is still my counsel, and until recently he had quite a large number of suits of mine in his hands; within a short time a settlement of several of them took place.

Q.—I call your attention to this passage: "More than a year ago Mr. Opdyke and others reminded Gen. Fremont that when a candidate for the Presidency in 1856 he was weakened by pecuniary embarrassments." Is that true? A.—That statement is not correct.

Q.—Was there one word mentioned to you on political subjects by these gentlemen? A.—There may have been; there was nothing said to me that was personal to myself, as intimated there—nothing of that kind.

Q.—And that as his friends intended to run him again, it would be wise to put his affairs in better shape." Did that occur? A.—I have no recollection of anything of that kind; I am very sure there was nothing of that sort.

Q.—It proceeds: "The General assented." Is that true or false? A.—The character of that is shown by the previous testimony.

Q.—"Giving to Messrs. Opdyke, D. D. Field and Ketchum a schedule of his debts." Is that so? A.—A schedule of the debts of the estate was given to these gentlemen early in the negotiation—one brought by Mr. Doyle and another by Mr. Stevens—at the time of the offer, in the first conversation; it was necessary to make them acquainted with it; not a schedule of my private debts, but the debts of the estate; the list I gave was a list of the debts of the estates, they were not required to pay my private debts.

Q.—The $280.000 bonds you have been asked about, were they not all applied to the payment of the liens? A.—I believe that they all were; I so understood it; the accounts of the company show they have been.

Re-direct.—Are you able to say that, during the period of time these negotiations covered, you had no political conversation with Mr. Field or Mr. Opdyke, or any of those other gentlemen? A.—No, I cannot say that, but I can say very distinctly that no conversation of that character took place.

Q.—None in which your debts were brought in connection with the subject of political purposes? A.—No; I can say so distinctly; for the reason that I myself intended to avoid, and did avoid, any such conversation as that; there were the usual preliminary conversations that occur between men when they meet together—political and military—but nothing personal; I intended to avoid such conversations, and did; I did not intend that gentlemen with whom I had business relations should suppose that for that reason I would attempt to obtain their friendship in any other way.

Q.—You were nominated for President during the last campaign? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the beginning and end of those negotiations in point of time? A.—I think about the first of September, 1862; the proposition was made to Mr. Ketchum, and he was paid on the 2d of July, 1863.

Q.—During that time, how many occasions did you have for professional interviews with Mr. Field? A.—There were many such occasions; it would not be possible to remember them; they were very frequent, because the negotiation was difficult and long; a meeting would usually take place on the receipt of any telegram, or letter, or upon a reply, with the details in California we had nothing to do here, except to receive the reports, and be informed of what progressed there; there were frequent letters and telegrams, probably on some occasions letters and telegrams were received from California daily.

Q.—With the exception of the visit of Mr. Doyle, the attorney, was there any agent from the other side with whom those interviews were needed to be had by Mr. Field? A.—Simply Doyle.

Q.—Was Mr. Billings a lawyer? A.—Yes, and Parke also; Selover was not; he was engaged in other business at San Francisco.

Q.—Did the shares of Park, or Billings, or Selover contribute to any of these burdens of getting this property into shape, or did it all fall upon your five-eighths? A.—It has all fallen on my five-eighths; there is still an unsettled controversy on that point with those gentlemen; but, as it now stands, it has fallen upon my five-eighths.

Q.—Do I understand you rightly, that your proposition to Simon Stevens was to part with one-fourth of the estate, to cover all things in bringing it into availability? A.—Yes; 25,000 shares covered that proposition.

Q.—The 7.000 shares more were to go to Mr. Stevens, and include whatever was to be paid to counsel, and what was actually paid Mr. Field as counsel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what stage of the matter did that 7,000 shares additional come up? A.—It appears by the contract made with Mr. Stevens that it came up in January.

Q.—Those negotiations in Europe to which your attention has been called were all broken off at a period that the pending or threatening civil war prevented negotiations? A.—Yes, Sir; I was informed that in the near prospect of civil war, it would be impossible to make any advantageous arrangement in London; Mr. Billings wrote to me from Germany that, if the estate were of solid gold, no arrangement could be made there; I acquiesced in that view.

Q.—Was there any dispute or difficulty as to the right of the other owners—Selover Park and Billings—that these gentlemen here had to attend to; was not their shares fixed and understood as between them and you? A.—Yes, absolutely.

Q.—These gentlemen here did no. do anything toward arranging their relation to the property? A.—No; they might have contributed a friendly aid; there was no dispute in which these gentlemen were involved; the controversy was between Mr. Park and myself, so far as there was any; these other parties had nothing to do with it.

Q.—Did they contribute any money toward working or arranging any of the difficulties between you and any of these associates? A.—They did, to the extent of advancing money to me personally—amounts which were required in settlement.

Q.—Of the debts of the estate? A.—No; in respect to the portion of those debts which belonged to the different proprietors: there was such an advance made in the case of Major Selover—a temporary advance by Mr. Ketchum, as my banker.

Q.—Did any of these associates pay any money of their own in discharging any of the debts of this estate,—whether liens or not liens,—or were they all provided for and discharged out of the credit of the new company? A.—I suppose that they were finally to be provided for out of the credit of the new company; whether or not, in the early stages of the existence of the company, these gentlemen advanced money themselves, or took a certain number of bonds, I do not know; I have understood that they did, but I do not know.

Q.—But otherwise, do you know of any contribution of money or property, in any way, toward making up the capital of this company, which was held for its debts, and which its stock represented, except the Mariposa property? A.—No.

Re-cross—Q.—Did they not advance the whole money, to the amount of $1 500,000 to pay the debts of the estate? A.—I have answered that; I do not know whether they advanced the money and took the bonds, or whether the lands were sold; I know they obtained money and the debts were paid; I did not know of bonds selling at 70; recently they have been quoted at par; they have been below par; they were not below par, I think, at the formation of the company.

Q.—You were asked if you were a candidate for the Presidency; did any one of these gentlemen do anything whatever in reference to your nomination? A.—Certainly not, to my knowledge; if you mean to ask whether these gentlemen were politically friendly to me or not, I can say that I never considered them so, except perhaps Mr. Hoy, and of him I know nothing particularly.

Q.—I think you will say emphatically that, so far as your counsel is concerned, you understood he was not? A.—Yes; I never held him to be a political friend.

Q.—In the course of the negotiations, were there not a great number of telegrams back and forth from California? A.—There were many telegrams, sometimes an expense of $150 a day for telegrams, day after day.

Q.—Why did you give the subsequent 7,000 shares to Mr. Stevens? A.—Because of some disagreement between the other gentlemen—Ketchum, Opdyke and Hoy—as to the amount he should receive; he had no right to claim it from me; he might have had a right to claim it from the other gentlemen; I gave it voluntarily, for the purpose of facilitating negotiation.

Q.—Except the suits settled, are your other suits in Mr. Field's hands? A.—Yes; one is by Mr. Lorin Jones against me.

Re direct examination: Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Stevens received any part of the 25,000 shares that went to Ketchum, Opdyke and Hoy? A.—I do not know; I have not been informed he did.

Re-cross: I presume that Mr. Ketchum and his friends advanced Hoy's expenses to California; I did not hear of their being paid any other way; they paid expenses of telegrams, amounting, I was informed, to $150 a day for a period.

Re-direct: Do not know the amount of Hoy's expenses; I did not ask these gentlemen to advance these expenses during the progress of the negotiation, as personal debts of mine; I understood, as a matter of course, that they were expenses belonging to the formation of the company.

Thomas C. Fields, sworn | Examined by defendant's counsel.

I was employed as counsel by the Committee of Supervisors on Riot Claims, on behalf of the City and County; went there first on August 20th, 1863; claimants made written statements, and my examination was in the nature of a cross-examination on those statements. When we came to the claim of Mr. Farley, Mr. Blunt said to me that he desired to investigate this claim himself, for the reason, as he stated, that he was an expert at the business, and he thought he could conduct it better or as well as I could; he said he did not desire me to be present; I was in the room, conducting other examinations, at the time the examination of this claim was proceeding; I heard portions of the testimony, as I was sitting near; when Mr. Blunt was ready to report I protested on the part of the city; I objected to the action of the Committee upon the claim, and stated that I considered it my duty, on behalf of the city, to suggest the propriety of examining witnesses on the other side, that all the parties that had been examined, with perhaps one exception, were the agents or employes of Mr. Farley or Mr. Opdyke; I used Mr. Opdyke's name at the time; I stated I thought General Whitney, who was in the city, and who had been four years Superintendent of the Springfield Armory, should be examined in regard to the arms, as he was familiar with guns and with machinery for making them, and with this very arm; I stated this to the committee, to Mr. Blunt; they were all, or a majority of them, in the room; Mr. Blunt said he was satisfied, that he was ready to report on the claim, and ready to act upon it; I then stated that it was a matter, as the Mayor was connected with it, and they were all members of the City Government, about which there might be some public discussion, and I suggested the propriety of having the investigation as thorough and as exact as it had been in other cases; it laid over a day or two; no witness were examined, and the claim was passed; I was present when it was passed; Mr. Purdy, Mr. Opdyke, Mr. Ely, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Davis, and the Comptroller were present; I think a full committee; Mr. Opdyke made a statement in regard to the claim; I think he said that a large portion of the claim came to him; that he was interested, and did not desire the committee to be controlled by what he said.

Q.—What did he say further? A.—I do not know, only he said that the loss had been more than the claim, in his judgment; as they were passing on the claim, I suggested to Mr. Purdy the indelicacy of Mr. Opdyke remaining present when the vote was taken, or voting on the claim; Mr. Purdy suggested to Mr. Opdyke, and Mr. Opdyke either walked out of the room, or to the door, when the vote was taken; the claim was then passed, after a deduction to $199,700.

Q.—It was not referred to the fire Committee, or any one? A.—No, sir; it was passed, I think, the second meeting after the investigation; one gentleman proposed that they should pass the claim, deducting the odd cents; another suggested that that would be a ridiculous reduction; I think the suggestion of $199 700 was made by the Comptroller.

Q.—Were there other claims for guns before the Committee? A.—Yes, quite a number; the examinations on those other claims, were most thorough and extended, to my mind; Mr. Blunt had the supervision of those claims, too; witnesses were examined to reduce the amount; I recollect the claims of Mr. Emerson, Mr. Remington, and one represented by Major Taylor, there was a most thorough investigation of those cases, and witnesses examined on both sides; I was present when several were investigated.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Opdyke in relation to this matter? A.—Not in relation to the claim; I had in relation to the contract for manufacturing guns; it was before the fire; Mr. Opdyke informed me that he had a contract with the patentee, by which he was to advance certain money, and I got the impression that he was to receive a percentage of the profits—I think 60 or 65 per cent.

Cross-examined—There was no other case before the committee of the destruction of a gun factory, that I know of; the other cases of guns were of parties who had guns stored, or where there were guns in hardware stores; I did not take part in all the claims that were disposed of; other investigations were conducted by single Supervisors, sometimes one member, sometimes another; subpœnas were issued for witnesses in some cases; I suggested in this case to send for Mr. Whitney, Mr. McNeil I think, the patentee himself, and some others, Mr. Whitney had examined the machinery and was familiar with it.

Q.—Do you mean to say your recollection is distinct that you suggested Mr. Opdyke's leaving the room? A.—It is very distinct; Mr. Opdyke had said nothing about leaving the room before I suggested it; if he had I would not have suggested it; I do not think this claim was put to the vote more than once.

Q.—Was any other claim put to the vote while Mr. Opdyke was there? A.—There may have been, but I think Mr. Opdyke was sent for when this claim came up to be passed upon; I think Mr. Purdy stated he would not consent to the passage or consideration of the claim unless the Mayor and Comptroller were present, and he sent for them.

Edgeworth Brown sworn: Examined by defendant's counsel—Have had an experience of ten years in selling machinery, and five or six years in the trade; am engaged selling machinery for the Stover Machine Company; machinery in use from early in 1862 to July, 1863, would depreciate forty to fifty per cent.; the tools used in a gun factory would depreciate about the same; after a shop is once started and complete, 150 men being employed, two or three men would be enough to keep the tools in order; the machinery that we [Stover Machine Company] put into the factory must necessarily have depreciated from the time it went in up to the time of the fire; we furnished a large lot of milling machines and some engine lathes; I am now connected with the Stover Machine Company, I have examined the books; I made out the list produced here and used in evidence; it is a correct list of what we furnished this factory.

Cross-examined.—There are two kinds of milling machines; they vary in price; the price at which we sold was about $265; from December, 1862, to July, 1863, machinery would depreciate from 10 to 15 per cent.; can't say how soon machinery in a gun factory would be used up; when I speak of depreciation in value, I mean what it would bring in the market, if taken out of the factory as second-hand; Mr. Stover is not connected with the factory now; can't say when he left; the value of an engine-lathe depends very much upon the number of inches of swing. The witness was examined as to the value of engine lathes and drills, &c., and counsel for the plaintiff put in evidence eight bills made out by the Howe Machine Co., for machines supplied Mr. Marston in February, March and April, 1862; in which four screw lathes, freight and carriage were charged. $691; one milling machine, carriage and freight, $279; one milling machine, milling jaw and freight, $303; another milling machine, freight and carriage, $279; two milling machines, freight and carriages, $598.

Philip Tillinghast sworn, examined by defendant's counsel—I am a commission merchant, of the firm of Hunt, Tillinghast & Co.; had a conversation with Mr. Opdyke after the fire of July; I told him I had a letter from a friend who was making guns for the Government, and had about filled his contract, who would like to deliver some to him; he replied that he did not want any guns; that he had no gun contract.

Wm. C. Churchill was sworn and examined by defendant's counsel—In 1845 or 1846, I first furnished army blue cloth to the Government; along to 1858, had contract with the Quartermaster's office in Philadelphia; in 1861 Col. Crossman was Quartermaster; in 1861 I had a contract with him for army-blue and sky-blue cloth; I made three contracts for Mr. Opdyke with the Quartermaster; the first was for 15.000 yards full blue cloth; the second for 65.000 yards do.; the third for 16.000 yards do.; all about the Fall of 1861, or early Winter of 1862; my brother and Mr. Hitchcock had a contract with the Government for 28 000 blue infantry coats about the same time; Mr. Opdyke executed it, or parties connected with him; I think my brother was to have a shilling a coat after they were delivered and paid for by the Government; I do not know of any other contract in which Mr. Opdyke was interested; I had an interest in this last contract; the claims of Mr. Hitchcock and my brother were assigned to me, and I charged it to Mr. Opdyke, from whom I had bought goods, for which I owed him; it will be turned upon my debt in settling; I settled with my brother for the 12½ cents a coat.

Q.—Did you go to Philadelphia to get any clothes turned in or sold to the Quartermaster? A.—I do not know that I went particularly with reference to these goods; I attended to them while there, and urged their passage at the request of the parties who manufactured

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM		
City of Cork	Dec. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Cuba	Dec. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Dec. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Iowa	Dec. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre
Africa	Jan. 4	Boston	Liverpool
Germania	Jan. 7	New-York	South'ton.
City of London	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Feb. 1	New-York	Havre
FOR MEDITERRANEAN.			
Louisiana	Dec. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Dec. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	Dec. 8	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	Dec. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Dublin	Dec 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Dec. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Montezuma	Dec. 22	New-York	Jamaica.
Havana	Dec. 24	New-York	Havana.
Liberty	Dec. 24	New-York	Havana.

For California.

Ocean Queen	Dec. 23	New-York	Aspinwall.
North Star	Jan. 4	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costa Rica	Jan. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *St. David*, via Portland, will close on Friday, at 1 30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of Cork*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The Mails for New-Orleans.

The mails for Kingston, Jamaica, by the *Montezuma*, will close Thursday at 1 P. M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Liberty*, will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, will close at 10 30 A. M. on Friday.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
(Between Leonard and Franklin sts.)

Are now offering their large stock of DRESS GOODS, bought principally at auction, at a great sacrifice on the cost of importation—consisting in part of

SILKS, in great variety,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IRISH POPLINS, PLAID POPLINS,
MERINOES, VALENCIAS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
PRINTED DELAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

Also, the largest assortment of fine quality

KID GLOVES,

At half the cost of importation, having purchased at auction the entire stock of several importers.

Fine quality LADIES' UNDRESSED KID GLOVES at $1, worth $1 75.
MANCHETTE KID GLOVES at $1 25, worth $2 25,
MANCHETTE WHITE, BLACK and assorted colors.
EVENING WHITE AND BLACK, $1 50, worth $2 50.
WOOL GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS for Ladies, Gent'emen and Children, at half price.
GENTLEMEN'S KIDS in White and assorted colors, at $1 50, worth $2 50,

ALSO,

HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND SCARFS at low prices.

Also, will put up several thousand

DRESS PATTERNS,

With prices marked in plain figures, on separate counters, for the convenience of customers.

SHAWLS

In every variety of quality and price.

VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS

Of the newest and most fashionable styles,

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

GREAT ANNUAL REDUCTION
DURING THE HOLIDAYS
IN
LADIES' CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES AND CIRCULARS,
AT
GEO. CAREY'S,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
and Nos. 304 and 306 CANAL-ST.

The PUBLIC are RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that they have now an OPPORTUNITY of PURCHASING WINTER GARMENTS at such REDUCED PRICES that the most skeptical cannot fail to discover that they are the CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOAKS IN THE CITY.

FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
AT GAYNOR'S,

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS just received, also a magnificent variety of hand-made
FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS
in all sizes.
The Trade supplied on
LIBERAL TERMS.
GAYNOR, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st.,
New-York.

AT GEORGE KEYES,
NO. 343 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
New Silks for the Holidays.
New Cloaks for the Holidays.
New Shawls for the Holidays.
New French Merinos for the Holidays.
New Poplins and Ottomans for the Holidays.
New Dress Goods for the Holidays.
New Delaines and Prints for the Holidays.
New Lace Curtains for the Holidays.
New Carpets for the Holidays.
All from the late auction sales, at low prices.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

We shall offer, at greatly reduced prices, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, our large stock of
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
consisting of all sizes ladies', gent's and children's tape-bordered, hemstitched, printed, and embroidered, and of the newest and best styles, in great variety
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

DAMASK CLOTHS.
AND
NAPKINS,
to match all the different sizes, suitable for "Dinners" and "Suppers," of the best qualities and the newest patterns. Also, Doyles, Lunch Cloths and Napkins, Chocolate Napkins, fine Bed Linens and Towels, in great variety, just opened for the coming Holidays. Persons wishing to make presents in the above line of goods, will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

FLOOR LINENS.

All widths, suitable for dancing cloths, made and put down, if required.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 5, their large and finely-assorted stock of
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
to which they have just received large additions of the newest and richest styles in tapestry, velvet, embroidered, printed and damask, suitable for the approaching holidays.

LACE CURTAINS.
New designs, just received.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

MACHINE NEEDLES.
HAND NEEDLES.
BARTLETT'S Needle Factory, No. 442 Broadway.
BACKLE PINS.
GILL PINS, &c., &c.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments. Fluted Hkfs.
Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

HOLIDAY TRADE.—JUST RECEIVED FROM Paris, elegant morocco traveling, toilet and shopping bags for ladies' and gentlemen's use. Wholesale and retail. JOHN CATTANACH, manufacturer and importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, white belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At LEGER'S, Nos 880 and 882 Broadway, 19th-st., east side.

A FEW ELEGANT REAL PARIS BROCHE long-shawls, from auction, suitable for presents, at $40, $50, $65 and $75, worth $50, $60, $75 and $100.
GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS FOR EVENING WEAR.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received a full assortment of CHOICE COLORS, in a beautiful quality of Dress Silk at less than cost, also
BLACK SILKS IN SUPERIOR MAKES.
MERINOES AND EMPRESS CLOTHS IN ALL COLORS;
PLAID DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS;
DE LAINES, SHIRTS, &c., FOR PRESENTS.
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

MILLINERY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HOLLIDAY AND OPERA BONNETS,
WM. SIMMONS, No 637 Broadway.

FRENCH MILLINERY BELOW COST—Mrs DAVIDSON, No. 38 University place, respectfully informs ladies preparing for the holidays, that, in order to close the business of the season, she now offers her rich selection of Visiting and Reception bonnets at prices much below cost

CHILDREN'S BONNETS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS—Also, velvet bonnets of every color. Great bargains this week. Prices reduced. L. BINNS, Millinery, No 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's theatre. Children's hats at $6, worth $10; velvet bonnets at $15, worth $25.

LACE CURTAINS—VERY RICH, FOR THE Holidays, from auction, at $20, $25 and $30 per pair; Broadway prices $25, $30 and $40.
GEORGE KEYES, No 343 8th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE,
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.

Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings

Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

FINE PLATED WARE.
Manufactured by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY,
Tea sets, urns, casters, wine casters, soup tureens, vegetable dishes, &c., &c.
In great variety.
HIRAM YOUNG, No 20 John st.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
ONLY COME AND SEE
TURKEYS THAT WEIGH
THIRTY POUNDS.

The choicest Poultry ever seen, and fatted especially for our customers. Excelsior Hams, English Bacon, Cheddar and Double Gloucester Cheese. Choice Table Butter by the single package, cheap.
MOORE & LEBRETON,
Produce and Provision Merchants,
No. 69 Broad-st.,
New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 336 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

VALENTINES.

I am now manufacturing, and ready to fill orders. Catalogues sent free on addressing
B. W. HITCHCOCK,
Valentine Headquarters, No 14 Chambers-st., N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS

AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, held at the Comptroller's Office, Wednesday Evening, Dec 21, 1864, the following resolutions, offered by Deputy Comptroller Storrs, were unanimously adopted

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from amongst us our esteemed friend and associate AUGUSTUS PURDY, and,

Whereas, He has been known as a trustworthy public officer and faithful friend, it is due to him to say that we place upon record the estimation in which we held him. Always kind in his social relations, his generosity of heart having so commingled with his official duties that those who knew him solely as a public officer have cause to regret not only the loss of a faithful servant of the people, but also a gentleman of courteous manners, of accommodating nature, and who combined in himself all those qualities of head and heart which ever make men conspicuous for true manhood, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Augustus Purdy, the Finance Department of the City of New-York has lost an efficient and intelligent officer; and that in the loss of so useful a citizen and worthy man, the community has cause for sorrow while we who knew his value feel that his place cannot be filled in our friendship, or his worth overestimated in any relation in life.

Resolved, That to the family of our late friend, Augustus Purdy, we tender our sincerest sympathy in their great affliction, and that a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to them.

Resolved, That the members of the Finance Department will attend the funeral of our late esteemed friend, Augustus Purdy, and that a committee of three be appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published under the direction of the Secretary.
W. H. DIKEMAN, Chairman.
JAMES J. GUMBLETON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—THE INTERIOR FIXTURES OF the Greene-st. Synagogue, comprising platforms, pulpit, railings, 100 nine-feet benches, chandelier and other gas fixtures, carpets, &c. For particulars apply to I. J. SALOMON, President, No. 104 Duane-st.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTees of the Greenwood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 20 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE. FOR SALE—With a handsome walnut case, all in perfect order, and but little used; has all the recent improvements; worth $150; will sell it for $100. Apply at No. 82 Lexington-av, after 5 P. M.

LARGE FAMILY SLEIGH FOR SALE—Capable of holding six persons; has been but little used, and is as good as new. Also, a first-rate one-horse sleigh. Inquire of Mr YETMAN, No. 96 Broome-st.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF all kinds. Priced catalogues sent gratis by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS.—Priced catalogues sent gratis, by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partners will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1864. DENNIS A. McCREDY,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

REVIEW OF GOLDWIN SMITH IN THE AMERICAN MONTHLY FOR JANUARY.—Also, Political Preaching, National Greatness, The Monk and their Days, Sewing Girl, Fall of Rathoria, Nebular Hypothesis, Edgar Poe, Serpent's Fascination, &c., &c. No. 37 Park-row, or American News Company.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION USE the purest Nitrous Oxide, made fresh every day by Dr. COLTON, (the originator,) and extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. Teeth inserted in the best manner. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced, economical woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; the best of city reference given from her last employer. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—A PLACE BY A WHEELER & WILson's operator, in a private family, to go out by the day; can cut and baste dresses; has city reference. Address ENGLISH SEAMSTRESS, No. 282 Mulberry-st., top room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls, for general housework, &c., at Mrs LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL to do the work of a small private family; has the best of references from where she has worked before. Call for two days at No. 218 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chambermaid and laundress, or as laundress. Satisfactory city references given. Apply at No. 9 Patchin-place, corner of West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer, would go a short distance in the country; good City references. Can be seen for two days at 7 Desbrosses-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation in a private family, in a good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; is the best of city references. Can be seen at No. 153 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiting-maid or chambermaid and plain sewer. Call at No. 149 West 18th-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid or care of children. Call at No. 83 West 19th st., in the rear.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family; is a protestant without incumbrance, and fully capable as groom or coachman; understands training horses to saddle for ladies or gentlemen; can be highly recommended. Address W. T., No. 50 Fourth av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH gardener, a middle aged man with good reference, who understands gardening in all its branches; competent to take the whole charge of a place. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A SINGLE Protestant man, of good reference, as farmer and gardener; can take charge of a place if required. Gentlemen wanting a good man can address W. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, time keeper, collector, or out-door clerk, by a competent man; salary no so much an object as employment; best of references given. Address W. G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in business in the country, in the city as salesman or bookkeeper in any wholesale business; best reference can be given. Address ROSE, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter, in a private family, can be well recommended. Call, or address WAITER, No 61 Elm-st., corner of Leonard.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN, BY a young man, who has four years' experience in the clothing business, has no objection to the country. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as waiter; best of city references. Address or apply to J. A., No. 45 3d-av

TO STATIONERS—THE ADVERTISER, A young man of steady habits, honest and industrious, desires a situation as salesman or general clerk with some stationery establishment in this city; has had seven years' experience in a wholesale stationery store, and is thoroughly acquainted with the details of the business in every department; satisfactory references given. Views as to salary moderate. Address STATIONER, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-PAINTer; one that is competent to take charge of the painting department of a coach manufactory; one that is a varnish finisher; desire him to take charge of the hands in his department; references required. Address J. & B. BRUCE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED gardener, who knows the care of hot and greenhouses, and loves his profession, can find a permanent, pleasant situation in a private place, any time before Feb. 10, 1865. Address AMATEUR, Box No. 179 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COOK who thoroughly understands cooking; she must be very neat, and produce references from places where she has lived at least a year. Call at No. 114 East 21st-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

WANTED—IN A GROCERY, A YOUNG MAN 18 or 20 years of age. One residing with his relatives preferred. Apply to JOS. McKEE & SON, No. 202 Broome-st., between 1 and 2 P. M.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING AND JOBBING lace house, a young man capable of taking charge of their making-up department. Address, with references, to Box No 425 Post-office.

POLITICAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE UNION PARTY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the State Central Committee to settle and adjust all difficulties, and reorganize the Union party of the City and County of New-York, have agreed upon a plan of reorganization, which we have submitted to the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee, and which has been approved by said committee, and is as follows:

FIRST—The organization to be by Assembly Districts.

SECOND—The organizations to be represented in a Central Committee, to be composed of seven delegates from each Assembly District, and each local assembly organization to have a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer.

And for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing plan of organization, the undersigned have appointed two persons residing in each Assembly District, who are empowered to appoint a clerk to assist them in making the enrollment.

The enrollment to be made as follows: One Clerk shall take and enter the name and residence of each person presenting himself to be enrolled in one book, and the other Clerk shall enter the name and residence in another book alphabetically arranged, before the next name is recorded.

When the enrollment is completed, the Inspectors shall seal up each book before adjourning, in the presence of those who may be present, with tape and wax, and their names across the seal, and said books shall not be opened under any pretence whatever until the opening of the polls for the election.

The enrollment to take place at the places hereafter designated, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 21st and 22d of December, 1864, from 6 to 10 o'clock P. M., and the election to be held at the same place, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 23d of December, the polls to be open from 6 to 10 P. M.

All persons who shall affirm that they voted for and supported Abraham Lincoln for President, at the last Presidential election, shall be enrolled, and be entitled to vote at the Primary election. The Inspectors shall provide a box, in which they shall deposit the ballots, and each man's name, as he votes, shall be checked on the alphabetical roll; and the polls the ballots shall be counted by the Inspectors, and the result publicly announced. The Inspectors shall then prepare and certify duplicate credentials of the delegates elected to the Central Committee, one copy to be handed to William R. Stewart, at No. 113 West 3d-st., the other to Rufus F. Andrews, at No. 47 Wall-st., on Saturday, the 24th day of December, instant.

The Inspectors shall also prepare and certify duplicate copies of the names of the officers elected for the local organizations, and present the same to the aforesaid persons. The roll-books shall be immediately delivered to the Recording Secretary elected in each Association on the announcement of the result.

There shall be but one ballot, and the names of all persons to be elected at the primary election shall be written or printed thereon

The following persons have been selected as Inspectors for the several Assembly Districts, and the following places are hereby designated as places of enrollment and for primary elections

INSPECTORS.	PLACE OF MEETING.
1st—Matthew C Fordham, C. F. E. Lender.	No. 4 New Chambers-st.
2d—Augustus P. Green, Michael J. Ryan.	No. 338 Pearl-st.
3d—Joseph B. Taylor, Nathan C. Kingsley.	Fifth Ward Hotel.
4th—William Hutton, Chas. H. Hall.	No. 79 Christie-st
5th—Andrew Bleakley, C. T. Polhamus.	No. 195 Spring-st.
6th—George W. Kirk, David Miller.	No. 274 Grand-st.
7th—John Keyser, James M. Murray.	Nos. 63 and 95 6th-av.
8th—John F. Seymour, Henry A. Smith.	Ondordonk's Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton sts.
9th—John Lindsay, H. C. Park.	No. 245 8th-av.
10th—Daniel Sullivan, Frederick C. Wagner,	4th st., corner of Broadway.
11th—John V. Gridley, Alexander Wilder,	34th-st and 8th-av.
12th—Artimus Reybert, Edward Silleck,	4th-st. and Avenue C. Constant's Hall
13th—William J. O'Brien, Alexander Lamont.	No. 683 4th-av.
14th—William Richardson, E. Delafield Smith.	22d-st. and Broadway
15th—Thomas B. Asten, John H. White.	No 435 4th-av.
16th—J. W. T. Van Riper, Allen Cooper.	Dingeldein's Hall.
17th—Stephen Knapp, John H. Porter.	Washington Hall, Harlem.

The delegates elected to the Central Committee will meet the undersigned at the Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on Thursday evening, Jan. 5, 1865, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to answer to their names as they are called, and to organize and committee

The President elect of each Association will call a meeting of said Association on some evening during the second week in January, 1865, at such place as he may designate.

The Inspectors heretofore named will meet the undersigned at the Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to receive the books for the enrollment.

The undersigned earnestly request all citizens who voted the Union ticket at the November election to enroll themselves in their respective Assembly Districts and aid in organizing and sustaining an effective Union organization.
WM. R. STEWART,
RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE, held at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on Monday evening, Dec. 19, 1864, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee heartily endorse the action of the representatives of the State Central Committee, in ordering a reorganization by Assembly Districts, and that the Union citizens of the various districts be earnestly requested to enroll themselves and participate in the election, and aid in bringing about an effective organization in this city.
WILLIAM A. DARLING, President.
HENRY H. HURLEY, CHAS. H. HALL, } Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT— XVIIITH WARD.—TO UNION VOTERS.—The undersigned, having been appointed INSPECTORS, under the plan approved by the Union State Committee, for the reorganization of the Union party in the city of New-York, hereby give notice that an enrollment of Union citizens will take place at the Hall, corner of Twenty-third-st. and Broadway, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 21 and 22, instant, from 6 to 10 o'clock. All persons who voted for and supported President LINCOLN, at the late election, will be enrolled on presenting themselves for the purpose. The Primary election will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, between 6 and 10 o'clock, at the same place.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, } Inspectors.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
OIL-PAINTINGS, WATER-COLORS, DRAWINGS, &c.
COMPRISING THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF W. RATFORD, ESQ.,
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at half-past 7½ o'clock, at 7½ o'clock, at Snedicor's Gallery, No. 58 Broadway, near Ghest.; Oil-paintings, Water-color Drawings, &c., comprising a collection of Classical and Genre Pictures, the private gallery of W. Ratford, Esq., purchased by him mostly from the artists themselves during the past seven years, embracing specimens of the French, Flemish, Dutch, English and American school's. Among the foreign artists represented are

Merle,	Lemmens,	Diaz.
Plateau,	Ferris,	Jules Noel,
Pichot,	Ed. Frere,	Von Sieben,
Parrots,	Chevalier,	Seignac,
Lies,	Verboeckhoven,	Stobel,
De Noter,	Lambert de Metz,	Lambinet,
Desjobers,	Deshayes,	Herring, &c., &c.

AMERICAN SCHOOL.

Church,	Bierstadt,	Thos. Cole,
Kensett,	Jas M. Hart,	Bellows,
Gignoux,	Lamdin,	W. T. Richards,
Richmond,	Nenig,	H. P. Gray,
Cropsey,	Ed. Wolfe,	Casilear,
Wm. Hart,	Geo. Hall,	Shattuck,
J. G. Brown,	C. C. Coleman,	Eastman Johnson,
Leutze,	Darley,	Geo. Baker,
J. R. Gifford,	A. F. Tait,	S. J. Guy,
McEntee,	Warren,	Hennessey,
Doughton, and many others.		

They are now on exhibition, free, as above, from 8 o'clock A. M. until dark, and three evenings previous to the sale from 9 to 9 o'clock, with catalogue.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY AND
DIAMOND GOODS,
HERRING'S LARGE JEWELRY SAFE,
COUNTERS, TABLES, DESKS, &c.,

This day at
T. B. BYNNER, No. 178 Fulton-st., who is retiring from this branch of his business. The stock consists, in part, of American, Swiss and English Gold Watches, in hunting, hunter and open face cases; fine Gold Anchor Levers and Cylinders, enameled and diamond set. Also, Silver Watches, all varieties. Also, superb Diamond, Opal, Emerald and Pearl Jewelry, Cluster and Single-stone Diamond Rings and Pins, Stone Cameo, Carbuncle, Amethyst, Blood Stone, Topaz and other Seal Rings, Gold Sets of Studs and Sleeve Buttons, Gold Sets of Coral, Pearl and Opal Pins and Ear Rings, Studs and Sleeve Buttons of every style, Gold Vest Guard and Fob Chains, elegant Chatelaine Chains, Chain Hooks, and a very large assortment of other fine Jewelry, also a large

HERRING'S SAFE.

To be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 21 and 22 at No. 60 Liberty-st., commencing at half-past 10 o'clock A. M. each day. The above will be sold in lots to suit the trade and purchasers generally, and their attention is respectfully solicited as the sale is peremptory and without any reserve whatever.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF VERY OLD WINES, BRANDIES, RUMS, CIGARS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, in our salerooms, No. 93 Liberty-st.

Special and positive sale of very old wines, brandies, rums, gins, &c., from the private stock of a gentleman, nearly all of which were selected eighteen years since, and imported by himself, consisting in part of a very small choice lots of very rare quality, viz.: some very fine lines of sherries, pure, very mellow, part full rich flavor; very old Madeiras, long time bottled, viz.: Dudley, 1805; Mellick & Decker Shaw's do., very choice old port wines, imported in glass; very fine old pale and dark London Dock brandies, superior old Jamaica and other West India rums, selected with especial reference to flavor; very fine old Scotch, Irish and rye whiskeys; Dudley and gin, imported in glass; grand Cremant champagne hocks, &c. Every article guaranteed. Goods in store ready for delivery. Also a fine stock of wines, brandies, &c., belonging to an importing house declining business. No other wines admitted. Also an invoice of Havana segars, consisting of conchas, garzuelas, operas, regalias, brittanicas, londres, &c., of the following brands: Favorita, elegantas, cabanas, figaros, albuerno, monumento, cervantes, &c

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
GUARANTEED IMPORTED FRENCH BONNETS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, Dec. 23, at o'clock P. M., at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., about fifty of the most superb and rich French Bonnets ever shown in this city, from the most celebrated and renowned

PARIS HOUSES.

Also three sets of
MAGNIFICENT FURS,
viz., Superb real Hudson Bay Sable Cape, Hudson Sable Half Cape and muff to match; elegant Half Cape, the finest mink, with muff to match.

All the above will be on exhibition at the salesroom on THURSDAY, 23d inst., from 3 o'clock P. M.

Ladies are particularly invited to examine the above. Full descriptions in catalogues.

N. B.—Should the weather prove stormy, the sale will take place on
SATURDAY,
24th inst., at the same time and place.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SALE OF CHOICE WATER COLOR DRAWING SKETCHES, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock, at our galleries, No. 93 Liberty-st.

Sale of choice water color drawings, sketches, etchings, pencil and ink drawings, being a private collection, to be sold without reserve, comprising the works of the principal members of the "London Sketch Club," viz., Fleshe, Stanfield, Cattermole, Goodall, Duncalfe, Crisdee, Gilks, and others, and other eminent British artists, all framed and in fine order. Also drawings by Darley, Cowan and other celebrated French and American artists. They will be open for exhibition on and from Friday, 16 inst., until sale.

Also, by order of the executors of the late W. Huntsinger, Esq., deceased, a number of original paintings of merit, with a number of engravings, prizes distributed by the Dusseldorf Art Union to artists and others, with an invoice of other fine engravings and lithographs

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
ARTIST'S SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, FRIDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, at their Gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., the entire collection of original oil-paintings by J. D. Barrow, Esq., of this city, comprising landscapes, figure and flower pieces, and studies from nature, all of which are carefully and artistically finished. The above are interesting to the public as being faithful representations from nature taken by Mr. Barrow during the past three years, in his sojourn in this and the New-England States, and will be positively sold without reserve. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, near Liberty-st., removed for convenience of sale; solid rosewood parlor suites, in brocatelle, push and other coverings; library and dining-room suites, bedroom suites of rosewood, black walnut, &c.; Rosewood etageres, oak and black walnut bufets and extension tables, library and secretary book-cases, lounges, easy chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, hall-stands, centre tables, &c. Catalogues at sale.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Hon. Thos. J. Boynton, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, from store No. 9 South William-st., cargo of schooner BADGER, 34 bales UPLAND COTTON.

Catalogues and samples at the office of Bonner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.
THOS. W. CLAFF, U. S. Marshal.
Southern District Florida

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENTS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds, THIS DAY, Thursday, Dec. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesrooms, No. 52 William-st. The list will embrace a variety of first-class stocks, including New-York Fire and Mutual Hope, Knickerbocker, Corn Exchange, International, Germania, Brevoort, Grocers', Artic, Home, Manhattan, Republic, Firemen's Fund, Washington, Niagara, American Exchange, and Goodhue Fire insurance Company's scrip; also, Second-avenue, New-York and New-Haven and Hudson River Railroad stocks; Bank of Commonwealth stocks, Western Union, United States and American Telegraph Company's stocks, City of Rochester Bonds, Kings County, Broadway and Seventh-avenue, Dry Dock and Battery Railroad, United States 7-30 Treasury Notes, New York County Bonds and Brooklyn City Assessment Fund Bonds, &c., &c.

Regular Stock Sales MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Auctioneers and Brokers

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom, No 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
ELEGANT 3D ODEON OIL PAINTINGS, RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM EUROPE, AND NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, FRIDAY, Dec. 23d, at one o'clock at their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a number of very fine original modern oil paintings, comprising the works of

ROSA BORK,	VERBOECKHOVEN,
MARIE NOTTERMAN,	CAROLUS
TENKATE,	VAN SEVERDONK,
L. SMETS,	VERMULEN

and others of celebrity. The above are now on exhibition.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE FURNITURE of a family, THI

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1864

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SWEET HEARTS AND WIVES—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—PAINTINGS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON SEBASTIAN.

TURKISH HALL, 720 Broadway—MEDDAH.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Port Royal Dec. 18, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Fulton* touched at Foriress Monroe to land Lieut.-Col. O. E. BABCOCK, bearer of dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN to the War Department; also, Col. A. H. MARKLAND, Gen. SHERMAN'S mail agent, who had delivered the great mail to the army on the 16th. Savannah was still in the hands of the Confederates. Its surrender had not been demanded by Gen. SHERMAN up to the time of the sailing of the *Fulton*. From Richmond papers of the 19th, and Charleston papers of the 16th, we learn that some fighting had occurred on the 14th. The Ogeeche River Bridge had been burned, and a large body of rebel troops coming from Florida and the Southwest thereby cut off. HARDEE, with 12,000 to 15,000 troops, was inside the city, and could not get away. The Savannah papers were whistling to keep their courage up.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated Dec. 19, says: "An attack was made by the rebels Sunday night, on our pickets, on the the extreme left of the line, held by the division of Gen. MILES, of the Second Corps. They captured six or eight men, killed one and wounded another, all of the Fifth New-Hampshire Regiment. The attacking party were quickly driven back and the line reestablished.

The exchange of prisoners inaugurated by Col. MULFORD, and carried on in the harbors of Savannah and Charleston, has been concluded, the maximum number agreed on having been delivered on both sides. About 11,000 of the captives, those in the worst condition, have been relieved by Col. MULFORD, and sent North. The country owes Col. MULFORD a debt of gratitude for doing so much. If the Government will but permit him he will do more.

BENNETT H. YOUNG, the leader of the St. Alban's raiders, with two accomplices, were recaptured yesterday, at St. Francois, which point they had reached on their way to New-Brunswick. The Governor-General has issued a proclamation offering a reward for the re-arrest of the entire gang.

The bill creating the rank of Vice-Admiral of the navy was signed by the President, and he at once sent to the Senate the nomination of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, which was confirmed at once, and without the customary reference. Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT is now Commander-in-Chief of the navy.

It is said that some of our shrewd sailors, having an eye to prize cotton and rich cargoes of arms, &c., have been assembling at Nassau, and taking passage on blockade-runners, with a view to seizing them at sea. Several of them were recently arrested and put in irons. The rebels complain that English neutrality will not punish them! That's altogether too bad,

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented, and referred to the proper committees, in relation to the transportation of periodicals in the overland mail; to the increase of pay of army officers, and to the extension of an India-rubber patent. The House bill in reference to the tax on whisky, was passed after some debate. Mr. CARLAN'S resolution in reference to the oath of allegiance for the District of Columbia was debated at some length and passed. The Senate then took up the resolution to repeal the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain. After some debate further consideration of the resolution was deferred until the 6th of January.

In the House, Mr. WORTHINGTON, member from the new State of Nevada, appeared, qualified and took his seat. A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and means to inquire into the expediency of reducing or suspending the import duty on printing paper. A bill to levy duties on tobacco, was referred to the same committee. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Navy to communicate what measures have been taken for the exchange of officers and men of the navy, and what obstacles exist on that subject. The House then proceeded to discuss the resolution introduced by Mr. COX, calling upon the Secretary of War for the unpublished communications relative to the exchange of prisoners of war. After a very sharp debate, in which Messrs. COX, CHANDLER, KASSON, SCHENCK and THAYER participated, the resolution was passed. The House then passed the Deficiency Bill, with slight amendments, and adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Business was restricted yesterday by the storm. Produce and Merchandise were generally quiet and unsettled, the exceptions having been Hog products, which were active and higher, especially one-year old Mess Pork, and Whisky, which was heavy and cheaper. The Freight market was quiet.

Gold ranged yesterday from 222¾ to 225¾, closing at 225¼. Money was active at 7 @ 9 cent. on call. The Stock market was depressed by the stringency in money.

The Post-office Department has been officially informed that on the 16th inst., as the cars on the New-Albany and Salem Railroad were en route for Bloomington, Ind., the train was suddenly thrown off the track, when some ignitable substances in one of the cars fell upon a stove, and the mail and baggage cars were instantly enveloped in flames. The mails, trunks, goods and money were totally destroyed. Not a vestige of them was saved. It does not appear that any of the passengers sustained injury.

The Post-master-General has issued orders that all Post-masters shall make up letters, papers, and other mail matter intended for Congress and its employes, in separate bags, which are to be delivered to the Congressional messengers at the Washington Railroad Station. If newspaper publishers will make up their papers in bundles labeled "Congress," and if route agents and Post-masters strictly obey orders, the mail matter for the capitol will be delivered several hours earlier than at present.

In consequence of the frequent capture by the rebels of supplies sent to Fort Smith, Arkansas, from Fort Scott, Kansas, it has been ordered that hereafter the supplies shall be forwarded via Cairo and Memphis, thence by river and overland to Fort Smith, and other military posts in that State. One capture made not long since by the rebels, included eleven thousand complete suits of soldiers' clothing.

A porter, named GEORGE BROWN, was arrested by the Detective Police, yesterday, charged with stealing opera-glasses to the amount of over $500 from the store of his employers, Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane. He had in his possession sixteen pawn tickets, representing costly opera-glasses. He was committed to the Tombs.

The County Volunteer Committee have commenced the work of filling up the quota of this county under the new call. They earnestly ask the cooperation of the people, and feel confident that with proper exertions this draft can be avoided.

In the case of ERNEST GULDENFUSS, the Prussian, charged with forgery, and whose extradition was demanded by the Prussian Government, Commissioner WHITE has decided to grant the certificate of probable guilt, and the accused will be sent back to Europe for trial.

Nearly eight inches of snow fell, yesterday, but in consequence of the weather being in an exceedingly "melting mood," the flakes were soon turned into slush, and at noon many of the streets in the lower part of the city were almost impassable. Most of the street cars on the different lines were blocked, and many of them were unable to make their regular trips. Outside the city limits sleighing was good during the forenoon, but before nightfall was nearly broken up.

Policeman COLE, of the Seventh Precinct, while attempting to arrest some men for gross disorderly conduct in the street on Tuesday night, was stabbed in the shoulder with a dirk-knife in the hands of some person unknown. The wound inflicted is of a serious nature. The men whom he was trying to arrest are members of an organized gang of desperate characters, known as the "Rutgers Club." The Police say it is composed of thieves, pickpockets, bounty-jumpers and other abandoned persons. Their quarters are in Rutgers-street, near Madison. Recently it has been their nightly custom to gather on street corners and insult respectable ladies while passing. Sometimes gentlemen would interfere, whereupon they were assaulted and cruelly beaten. No arrests for assaulting the officer had been made up to last evening. Why they are permitted to go at large does not appear.

Two more arrests were made yesterday of men charged with passing finely-executed counterfeit $5 bills on the Buffalo City Bank. The police report that a large number of these spurious bills have been put afloat within the last few days. They have deceived good judges.

Yesterday morning the Commissioners of Police were engaged in the trial of Mr. Inspector DILKES, of the Police Department, for alleged interference, in an illegal manner, at a primary election. Mr. S. C. CALDWELL was the complainant in the case. Considerable testimony was taken, much of it of a very conflicting nature. No decision in the case has been rendered.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday. The Aldermen laid over, under the rule, an ordinance to increase the salary of the Mayor from $5 000 to $7,500, and to increase the salaries of his clerks, the increased rates to exist till the resumption of specie payments. The resolution to enlarge the Mayor's office, by adding in the hallway in the west side of it, was adopted. A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board, stating that the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments had directed the Board of Assessors to disregard the directions of the Common Council to divide the expense of certain street improvements between the city and the lot-owners directly concerned, and to put the entire expense upon the lots. This action being sustained as sound in law by an opinion of the Corporation Counsel, the Croton Board returned a list of over fifty street improvement jobs, which have been ordered by the Common Council to be paid for in whole or in part by the city, and ask for further directions. Referred. The ordinance to regulate the Fire Department was considered, and a few amendments were made, the most important of which are to forbid the taking of any fire apparatus out of the city, and to retain to the Common Council, instead of transferring to the Fire Department Commissioners the right to confirm nominations of Assistant Engineers. The Councilmen did nothing special. Both Boards adjourned to 1 P. M. on Saturday.

The Steamship *Canada* was yesterday detained at Boston, by the snow-storm. All the railway trains were likewise delayed.

A special messenger arrived at Quebec yesterday with dispatches from the State Department at Washington, on the subject of the recent raids.

An order issued on Monday from the Adjutant-General's office, requires that officers and detachments absent from Gen. SHERMAN'S army, and not on duty with Gen. THOMAS, shall immediately join their respective commands; transportation being furnished via New-York.

A hearing was had before Mr. Justice SHORT, of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, at Sherbrooke, on Saturday last, in the extradition case of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, of Stratford, N. H., who stabbed several persons at North Stratford in July last, upon an attempt being made to arrest him as a deserter. A warrant for the prisoner's arrest having been issued by Judge SHORT, CRAWFORD was found at Hereford, C. E., and brought before him. Counsel for the prisoner moved for his discharge on the same grounds that the St. Alban's raiders were discharged, and after a full discussion his honor, Judge SHORT, decided that he had jurisdiction, and the hearing must proceed on its merits. This decision overrules that of Judge COURSOL in the St. Alban's case. Hon. J. S. SANBORN of Sherbrooke, and OBSIAN RAY, Esq., of Lancaster, N. H., appeared in behalf of the United States; W. C. FELTON for the respondent. The trial is not concluded.

One of the latest reports in regard to the Montreal raiders, comes in a private dispatch by way of Rutland, which says that POTTERFIELD, the Southern agent, was introduced to LAMOTHE, the Chief of Police, on Monday, by GEO. N. SANDERS. The conspirators, knowing what COURSOL'S decision would be, then arranged for giving up the money. POTTERFIELD was under examination all day Saturday. LAMOTHE gave in his resignation hoping to stop the investigation, but it was no go, and it will be continued to the bitter end. The raiders' counsel offered bonds for payment of the money if ordered by the judgment of the court. Our counsel refused all compromise, and demanded every dollar of the stolen money. The Canadian Government will, undoubtedly, fully compensate the banks. COURSOL is to be dismissed. By last night's Quebec telegraph, it will be seen that three more arrests have been made.

The Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., was totally destroyed by fire this morning. It was a substantial stone building, and the loss will be about $20,000, mostly covered by insurance.

A meeting was held last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in aid of the East Tennessee fund. Mr. A. A. Low, of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and Hon. N. G. TAYLOR spoke. A collection was taken up, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE REBEL GEN. JOHNSTON.—Gen. THOMAS, in his dispatch, mentions that in the operations of Friday last, below Nashville, "Major-General EDWARD JOHNSTON'S entire division, with all the brigade commanders, was captured on the works which were carried by assault." It will be remembered that this rebel Major-Gen. EDWARD JOHNSTON, who is again in our hands, was the genius who was captured with his entire division at Spottsylvania Court-house, by Gen. BARLOW, in May last, during the advance of Gen. GRANT upon Richmond. Thus he has been twice captured in a short period, and each time the division of rebels which he commanded has been captured with him. In other days, JOHNSTON belonged to the Sixth Regular Regiment of United States Infantry, was in the same brigade with GRANT, and was an old friend of Gen. MEADE, Gen. HUNT, Chief of Artillery, and many other of our best known officers. When captured in May last, he was described by an army correspondent of the TIMES as a "stout-built fellow, with a strong, rough face, his dress in bad condition, and his slouched hat, with his brownish gray hair sticking through an aperture at the top, such as even a New-York dead rabbit would scorn to sport." JOHNSTON has been a very unlucky General for the rebels.

The Last Resort of the Rebellion—The Last Stroke of Justice.

The statement of the Richmond *Enquirer* that Gen. LEE has written a letter to the Committee on Military Affairs in the rebel House, in favor of arming the slaves, virtually settles that this experiment will soon be tried. The military judgment of that General is authority not to be appealed from in the Confederacy on any military question. It is in its military bearing alone that this subject is now discussed. The universal feeling of the rebels is that military success alone can save them. Their only hesitation about arming the slaves has been the doubt whether the slaves will do effective military service, and whether there was yet an actual military necessity for that resort. Gen. LEE'S demand that the experiment shall be at once tried, settles the matter, and we may expect soon to see the measure in practical operation.

It will not be tried on a small scale. The project has been too long postponed, and the necessities of the rebellion are now too urgent for that. Nothing can now prevent the speedy downfall of the rebellion but very large accessions to their armies. These accessions must come from the black race, if at all; for conscription has already done its utmost among the whites. Originally it was the universal belief in the Confederacy, as it was among the sympathizers here in the North, that the black race were natural cowards, and could not be made to fight at all. This was, in due time, disproved by the excellent fighting actually done by the black regiments enlisted under our flag. Had sound sense ruled the rebel counsels, this practical demonstration would have been promptly accepted, and the experiment been at once tried on a small scale whether black regiments could not be enlisted under the Confederate flag which would do equally effective service. Had twenty such regiments been formed from picked slaves a year ago, it is not very improbable that liberal promises, combined with the wonderful influences of military training, might have made them by this time good Confederate soldiers. They would have served as an excellent nucleus for constant fresh accessions, until finally they might have grown into a very powerful army. Had this experiment failed, had it been found that the slave could not by any process be converted into a serviceable Confederate soldier, it would then have been easy to remit the comparatively few to their old condition, and no harm would have resulted to either Slavery or the Confederacy. As it is now, in the present extremity of the rebellion, the experiment must be made on the largest scale, if at all, and its failure must at once sweep both Confederacy and Slavery into ruin.

The Richmond *Enquirer* fully admits that the present adoption of the measure will be equivalent to a general abolition of Slavery. The numbers required would comprise nearly all of the able-bodied slaves within the limits of the Confederacy; and these, of course, would not, in any case, do effective fighting unless liberty were assured, not only to themselves, but to their wives and children. We do not undertake to say positively whether the blacks can be made to fight for their former masters, or not. A good many predictions by Northern men, concerning what the Southern slaves would do and would not do, have been falsified. It was generally expected in the North that the slaves would seize the opportunity of the absence of their masters, to strike a blow for their liberty. They have done nothing of the kind. It was also believed that they would rush in multitudes to our lines, there to find liberty and protection. The numbers of black refugees have been very few. It was claimed that even if they did not rise in insurrection, or run away, they would at least refuse to work. But the great mass of them have worked as regularly as ever, either in the fields, or in building fortifications and in camp service. In view of these former mistakes, it may as well be admitted that the slaves may possibly be brought to do some sort of fighting for the Confederacy. But even if they are, it will not at all prevent the final overthrow of the rebellion; and the great facts will still remain that slavery has been destroyed by the very men who resorted to the rebellion to save it, and that the Southern masters have at last been reduced to the very lowest humiliation imaginable, in being compelled to ask their own despised slaves to save them from the power they had once so imperiously defied.

It needed just this last ordering of events to give the rebellion its consummate retribution. There is a fullness of poetic justice in it which would not have been realized had we ourselves liberated the slave after prostrating the master. That would only have been the result of superior physical force, and there is nothing in that necessarily to abase a proud position. History abounds with the cases of those who have never shown a loftier spirit than when physically overpowered. It is only when the spirit is humbled that justice gets its complete satisfaction over the wrong-doer. For generations the kidnapped African and his posterity have been accounted by Southern masters as no better than the beasts of the field. There has never been in all time, one part of a human population so utterly despised, and so unscrupulously used by another. Even the pariahs of India are not held, by a long degree, in such cheap estimation by the Brahmins; for a mere outcast ranks higher than a chattel. Even their chattelism did not contribute the full degradation of the Southern slave, but superadded was the loathed taint of African blood. The Southern spirit as it existed in 1860, could not possibly have received an insult that would have stung it to such fury as the barest intimation that the time might soon come when Southern rulers would be discussing, with pallid lips, whether or not the slaves would be so good and generous as to forget their wrongs and take up arms to fight a battle for them which they had tried to win but could not.

To this complexion it comes at last. Whether the slaves actually fight or not, the humiliation is already accomplished when the slave-masters are compelled to hang their fate on the question whether the slaves are willing to fight. It is a confession to the world that the slaves are really masters of the situation. This makes the avenging requital complete. "JOHN BROWN'S soul" itself, having "marched on" to that point, must rest satisfied.

The Border Thieves—More Satisfactory State of Things.

We publish, in another column, a communication from a responsible citizen of Montreal, on the antecedents of Police Justice COURSOL, and the incidents of the trial at which he has gained his present notoriety. It seems that COURSOL earned his judgeship by doing heavy political duty, for many years, at election times, as a Plug-Ugly or Dead Rabbit. The title, in the Provinces, we understand, is "Short Boy." Our readers, probably, don't care to know much more about COURSOL, after this. The influences which secured him his appointment may possibly keep him there; although, judging from the decisive action taken by the Provincial Government since COURSOL'S judgment was rendered, there is a fair probability that the stipendiary will be required to resign—if, indeed, it should not turn out that he is liable to a criminal indictment for receiving bribes.

Our correspondent, who has unusually good means of knowing the facts, intimates that so much of the money stolen from the St. Alban's banks as was found on the prisoners at the time of their capture, was divided between the Chief of the Montreal Police, Mr. COURSOL and Mr. GEORGE N. SANDERS. That SANDERS had *his* share of it may be inferred from the commentary of which he is the subject in the Toronto *Leader*, the principal Confederate organ. The last received issue of that journal, referring to SANDERS, has the following mysterious paragraph:

"Some of the acts of this clever but eccentric gentleman have created no little ill-feeling against the Southern Confederacy, which it is presumed he represents in some way or other. We have the best authority for saying that Mr. SANDERS is not an agent of the Confederate Government, and we are of opinion that, in many respects, it would not approve of his conduct."

The journal which thus repudiates SANDERS was the first to announce the authoritative character of his mission as a Confederate Peace Agent at Niagara Falls. It is significant, that on the very back of his good luck as a partaker of the St. Alban's spoils, the Confederate organ should begin to throw doubts upon his standing. Is SANDERS in danger of being criminally indicted as a receiver of stolen money? That is the point which will cause most anxiety to his many friends here.

That the Montreal Chief of Police took a bribe, the man himself has proven. Rather than stand an examination by his employers—the Common Council—he has resigned his position. It remains to be seen whether his resignation will shield him from a criminal prosecution, along with Police Justice COURSOL.

The action of the Government at Quebec begins, on the whole, to look as if it meant something. Four of the robbers, as will be seen by last night's telegram, have been re-arrested, and will shortly be on their way to the United States under a warrant issued by Lord MONCK. The police are on the track of others; and a strong Provincial military force, under thoroughly experienced officers, is now on its way to the different points where the exposure to raiding is the greatest. Still more satisfactory even than these practical provisions for keeping the peace, are the signs apparent from one end of the neighboring colony to the other, that the rebel sympathizing population of the Provinces begin to see the true nature of the chivalry before which they have been prone worshipers. The temper of things among us here has had a chastening, but altogether beneficial influence on the tone of the colonial mind. We speak, of course, of the pro-Southern Colonial mind. Fortunately, the Province contains—we believe—a sound majority of sensible people, who appreciate the nature, the scope, and the possible endurance of our struggle here. With this majority it will hereafter, we trust, solely rest to maintain the integrity of the local municipal laws. It is a duty which we have no purpose to assume on this side of the line, unless under compulsion.

THE UNION PARTY.—We are glad to see that measures are in progress which promise to bring about a termination of the dissensions in the ranks of the Union party in this city. The State Committee recently appointed Messrs. W. R. STEWART and R. F. ANDREWS to devise some plan for superseding both the existing organizations by one which should represent the feelings and sentiments of the Union party. These gentlemen have discharged that duty in a manner which enlists the assent of both parties: the details of their proposition will be found set forth in our advertising columns. Both the Darling and Draper Committees, and all the local committees connected with them, are to be dissolved: and a new Central Committee is to be elected, consisting of seven members from each Assembly District. At the election, those persons only will be allowed to vote who shall have previously been enrolled in their respective districts: and all who may desire it will be enrolled upon their affirmation that they voted for LINCOLN and JOHNSON at the late election. Inspectors to superintend this enrollment have been appointed in each district. *This evening* is the last evening for the enrollment. We trust this arrangement will put an end to differences and dissensions which have injured and discredited the Union party in this city for some years past.

Custom-House Abuses.

We have heretofore had occasion to notice, approvingly, certain Custom-house reforms initiated by Collector DRAPER since his installation to office. The effect of his vigorous action in reference to bonded warehouse extortions has been to reduce the exactions for storage, in some cases that have come to our knowledge, seventy-five per cent.; so that where merchants were, a few months ago, compelled to pay twenty dollars, they are now called upon to pay only five. This certainly is an auspicious beginning, and leads us to hope that a great deal more in the same direction will be accomplished before the work closes.

Among other abuses needing attention, and which can only be cured by prompt, firm and vigorous surgery, is one of very long standing. We refer to the robbery of importers by partial abstraction of the contents of cases of merchandise while in public store. Every importer knows what this means, for there are few of them probably who have not personally suffered by such abstractions, or been made aware of similar wrongs suffered by their friends. A case in point recently came to our ears, which, though trivial as to the amount involved, illustrates what we have to say on the subject. Of a small invoice of champagne withdrawn from bonded warehouse for consumption, several cases were found to have been opened. An immediate examination disclosed the fact that from one of them several bottles had been abstracted. The importer calling at the warehouse for an explanation, two of the employes at once admitted that the missing bottles were taken out while the wine was in bond, but asserted that the abstraction had been made by a party who came with an order from somebody supposed by said employes to be the owner! To support this allegation, however, they did not pretend to produce the order upon which the merchandise was allowed to pass from their custody: and it turns out that the *initials* by which they claim that said order was signed, are not the initials at all of the owners?

Subsequently, on application to the owner of the store in person, he declared that the opened packages were received in store in that condition. If this improbable story was true, the warehouse-keeper clearly betrays his unfitness to be trusted in that capacity: for it is his duty to distinctly state in his receipt the condition of the packages, and to so mark the cases themselves, if they are broken or are in any respect "in bad order." If he fails to do that, he must be held responsible; and if he hesitates to make good the missing merchandise when he has received them as in perfect condition, his store should at once be closed either because its proprietor is incompetent, or because his establishment is simply a convenience for robbery. The Federal Government cannot afford to deprive a merchant of the opportunity to guard his own property, and then deliver it to Federal custodians who are either unable or unwilling to keep it safely.

There is exceeding difficulty in detecting and punishing these wrongs against importers, because the latter generally fear to make complaints, lest they shall themselves become objects of persecution at the hands of Custom-house officials, and be subjected to various vexatious delays and annoyances in the transaction of their Custom-house business. If Collector DRAPER will find opportunity to make a severe example of one or two delinquent storekeepers, and follow up his action by extending ample protection to importers who undertake to expose the abuse, it will not be long before we shall witness a purer and more creditable administration of the Customs Department in the Bonded Warehouse branch than has been seen in many a long year.

While on this subject, we take the liberty of calling the Collector's attention to one other abuse, probably of as long standing as the bonding system itself, though it works especial hardship during the existing derangement of the currency. Imported merchandise is frequently sold in bond, to be paid for on delivery from the public store. The importer necessarily is compelled to fix his currency price upon the basis of gold, as he must remit to his foreign correspondent in coin or its equivalent. It becomes especially necessary, then, that the interval shall be short as possible between the hour of sale and the warehouse delivery, at a time like the present, when gold fluctuates from ten to twenty per cent. in as many hours. There is a widespread conviction among importers, that to secure a prompt delivery of warehoused goods it is necessary to fee revenue officers. Whether this is or is not true, Custom-house brokers frequently so represent it to their employers; and we are assured, in the most positive manner, that in some cases where importers refuse to respond favorably to these demands, one pretext or another is found for delaying the transaction of their business for days and weeks, to their great danger and loss, while others who submit to the exaction pass smoothly and quickly through. We need add nothing to show how injuriously this condition of affairs affects the honorable man who cannot afford to pay illegal fees, or who is above making himself a party to the corrupting of customs officials.

We anticipate the response that will be made to this charge. We shall be told that Custom-house brokers, in suggesting the necessity for these illegal payments, are in reality speculating on the fears of their employers without the knowledge of the Custom-house officers, and that they themselves pocket the fees thus obtained. This certainly is possible; but the merchants do not believe it. Mr. DRAPER assuredly has shrewdness and tact enough to devise a plan for ascertaining the truth in the case; and wherever the evil is, he can apply the remedy. The officer who exacts a fee unknown to the law, should suffer exposure and dismissal, if nothing more; and if any broker is detected in thus obtaining money by false pretences, the criminal law would take care of his case. Even a single example made, would doubtless put an end to the abuse forthwith. We do not doubt that the Collector will avail of these hints, and soon increase the claim to the gratitude of honest importers which he has already established.

BROOKLYN.

MEETING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SYMPATHY FOR EAST TENNESSEE.

Speeches by Col. N. G. Taylor, A. A. Low, Esq., and Others.

A meeting was held last evening at the Academy of Music in aid of the "East Tennessee Fund." In consequence of the extremely disagreeable weather, the attendance was not as large as could be wished for, yet the hall was comfortably filled, and among the audience were very many ladies.

Mr. A. Low, of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, was elected President. The Secretaries were next elected, after which Mr. Low introduced to the audience

COL. N. G. TAYLOR,

who said that in answer to the call which he had received, he appeared, not for the purpose of delivering a partisan political speech, because the political questions had passed away; he came not even for the purpose of speaking of the breach between citizens of this once united country. He himself was a Southern man by sympathy and interest, and although severed yet he thanked God that he had a heart fully alive between the sinner and the sin. He came to talk of facts, albeit they may seem stranger than the wildest fiction; to talk about that little Switzerland that occupies the highest point, as well as the central position, east of the Mississippi—the land of his birth—East Tennessee. After describing accurately the geographical and topographical formation of East Tennessee, in its relation to the rest of the Union. He said he would not try to ascertain the reason of the fact that the mountaineers of East Tennessee had been always sound, while surrounded by corruption and treason. It is true that there has been no radical reason why East Tennessee is not found battering against the Union, and that is that they love their country, and their whole country. The Southerners said, at first, that we were untrue to the safety of the South. But this was false; for East Tennessee had said that the true interest of the South was in the Union and under the flag of the Union. And, even now, the entire force of the Southerners execrate the name of "East Tennessee," because she would not be false to the Union. The inhabitants of that region have ever been faithful to the American freedom, in the war of the revolution, at Kings' Mountain, in the war of 1812, in many a well fought field. And when, in the disaffection times of 1832-3, the glorious hero of Tennessee lifted up his hand, and swore that "The Union must and shall be preserved." In 1860, the present great struggle opened in East Tennessee. Mr. LINCOLN was not known there, but the principles which he represented were well known. The speaker had supported BELL, and had tried to save the Union through coöperation with other factions, but without success. But those inclined to secession insisted on a convention of the people, which was opposed by the Unionists. In the meantime, an election was held to decide whether there should be a convention or not. On two separate occasions East Tennessee was overwhelmingly in favor of the Union. But her slavery was then decreed, and threats against her were made. With their press muzzled and when no man dared to open his lip in favor of his country, when called upon to vote for State officers, they elected Union men on every hand. Thus East Tennessee vindicated her truth at the ballot-box as she had always done in the field; and then the pent-up wrath of the slave-holding rebels began to be poured upon the heads of East Tennesseans. They seized all the guns in the region by force of arms. Thus they seized all the arms, lead and powder in the country, and then the Confederate States passed a conscript law, and the men, young and old, of East Tennessee, who had sworn loyalty to the Union of their fathers, were not permitted to leave the State, according to the Confederate law, but were either compelled to seek the wild gorges of the mountains, or be torn from their homes by the cruel rebels to fight against the flag they adored. The Confederates used Cherokee warriors and bloodhounds to ferret out their victims, who, at last, learned to trust the two former as less cruel than the last. And the old men and women were not more exempt from these outrages than the young. The speaker mentioned several very aggravated cases of rebel barbarity, in the instances of THORNBERG, SAMUEL PICKENS, and others, where insults had been heaped upon the parties in question, because they had sons or other relatives at the North, or for no other reason than because they love their country. Col. TAYLOR continued by reviewing at length the history of the past few terrible years in East Tennessee, with a glowing tribute to the American flag, which, he predicted, should yet triumph: and concluded by asking whether this glorious remnant of a glorious race should go out of the world in beggary and trampled rights. He was not before the audience as a beggar, or as a representative of beggars, but to *demand* charity for this people as a right—as an act of justice. The Northern people have the steadfast sympathy of these wretched, suffering, broken-hearted people of East Tennessee, so long as their object is the utter, absolute overthrow of this rebellion, and on no other terms. The mention of GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, FARRAGUT, (the son of Tennessee,) and other Union heroes, as our true peacemakers, was received with enthusiastic applause.

Rev. Dr. VINTON then read five resolutions, thanking Col. TAYLOR, expressing sympathy with the East Tennesseans, and appointing a committee of prominent citizens to carry out the objects of the meeting. These resolutions were unanimously adopted, and, while Col. TAYLOR was giving some of his personal experiences among the rebels, a collection was taken up from among the audience.

Mr. Low then stated his regret that Admiral FARRAGUT had been unable to be present, as had been expected; after which the meeting adjourned.

QUICK WORK.—The steamer *Glasgow*, Capt. GILL, of the New-York, Philadelphia and Liverpool Steamship Company's line, was unladen and made ready for sea with a celerity highly creditable to all concerned. The *Glasgow* arrived on Friday morning, more than a week overdue, and after discharging the passengers, came to her pier at 2 o'clock P. M. Her entire cargo of nearly *one thousand tons* was unladen, and seven hundred tons of coal and a full return cargo loaded by 12 o'clock on Saturday night. The *Glasgow* sailed at an early hour on Sunday morning, only fifteen hours behind time. Such evidences of energy speak highly of the admirable manner in which this line is conducted.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PRODUCTION OF FRA DIAVOLO.—In the matter of weather Mr. MARETZEK is certainly an unfortunate manager. His best pecuniary intentions are frequently frustrated by the unkindliness of the elements. Whenever, in fact, it seems certain that the "house" will be of a sort to cheer the heart of the Treasurer, the captivating heavens unbosom themselves, and slush prevails. Such a day as yesterday, was, indeed, calculated to try men's soles. The ancient Egyptians, it is well known, were in the habit, on all festive occasions, of passing round a small coffin containing a perfect representation of a dead body. The attendant who performed this cheerful office, exclaimed, "Cast your eyes on this figure; after death you will be like it; drink then and be happy." Mr. MARETZEK, we are informed, preserves the custom, adapting it to the necessities of the time. In the roseate moments of managerial exaltation, an official approaches him with the effigies of an umbrella and a pair of overshoes. "Cast your eyes," he exclaims, "upon these terrors; after rehearsal you will want them." The remainder of the exhortation is the same as in the original Egyptian.

It would be adding insult to injury to speak thus lightly of a fellow-creature's misfortunes, if that fellow-creature did not himself derive some enjoyment from them. Moreover, although the weather was bad, it did not prevent a very large audience from assembling last night to witness the first performance of AUBER'S "Fra Diavolo;" nor did it in any way interfere with the record of a very distinct verdict in its favor. The opera, in some fashion or other, is tolerably well known to our public. Many of the pieces are familiar in our mouths as household words. Not very long ago it was given in English. The sufferers who were present on that occasion will not bear to be more than reminded of this fact. Infinitely more deserving was the burlesque played at the Winter Garden. Mr. WM. FLORENCE in that amusing version gave us a most ludicrous sketch of a sentimental cut-throat. Years ago, too, the opera was played at the Park Theatre. This is the worst thing we have heard of it. An antediluvian will

surely appear in the Sunday papers to write its epitaph.

We mention these facts not because they have any historical value, but merely to prove that "Fra Diavolo" must have had a good constitution to go through so much and still live. The brigand and the opera took a new lease of life four or five years. It was then that M. AUBER conceived the happy idea of retouching the work, and putting it in form for the Italian stage. It was no slight task to undertake There are few octogenarians who care to tread the hazardous path of their early pursuits. But genius is always youthful. The numbers added by the aged composer are as fresh as anything he has ever written. And these numbers, we wish it to be understood, form a very important addition to the work. They consist of five new pieces, and of a large amount of recitative. The opera, in its present form, contains all that was good in the old edition, and a fair third of entirely original matter. A more agreeable and charming work cannot be found. From the opening bar of the overture to the final "vittoria" of the chorus, there is not a tedious moment in it. Everything sparkles with life and delights with the charm of elegance. It is evident that M. AUBER went about his task with enthusiasm. The additions are not intended for the benefit of any one singer. They are liberally scattered among all the *dramatis personæ*—the soprano has a new scena to herself; the mezzo-soprano and baritone a new concerted piece; the tenor and *basso* a new terzetto, &c., &c. Something has also been done for the terpsichorean department in the way of a strikingly brilliant tarantelle. But of the new pieces generally it must suffice for the present to say that they are all good. The terzetto is fully equal to anything that has ever emanated from AUBER's pen. It is introduced very effectively, and the subject is treated not only by the voices, but by the orchestra. We may here add that those truculent knaves, *Beppo* and *Giacomo*, have been very liberally remembered. They have always been favorites with the public. There is an honest fascination of pure scoundrelism about them that cannot be resisted. From their entrance in the first act to the piteous extremity in which we find them in the last, they excite the amusement of the audience. AUBER's new music for these worthies is in an excellent dramatic vein.

Mr. MARETZEK has brought out "Fra Diavolo" with great care. The scenery is new and good; the dresses as fine as the style of the present day will permit them to be. The distribution could hardly be improved with the company at Mr. MARETZEK's command. Miss KELLOGG is an admirable *Zerlina*, singing the music with graceful ease, and the correct and fluent brilliancy that the composer requires. The chamber-scene of the second act was charmingly rendered, both musically and dramatically. The new piece was encored. In such parts Miss KELLOGG is able not merely to preserve the best musical interest of her *rôle*, but to lend to it much piquant liveliness of style as an actress. Mlle. MORENSI's fine voice, although a little too unwieldy for comic opera, was heard to occasional advantage in the varied encounters with her spouse—personated by Signor BELLINI. The versatility of this gentleman enables him to sing any sort of music with success, and to sing it well. He, too, is a good actor, and was particularly unctious as the British tourist. Signor LOTTI sang very acceptably throughout. The gentleman has studied the part of *Fra Diavolo* in less than the ordinary time, and is entitled to high praise for a conscientious and excellent performance. The two brigands were played by Messrs. WEINLICH and DUSARSUL, and nothing could have been heartier or better Both gentlemen acted with humor and spirit. They contributed in no small degree to the success of the evening. Finally the orchestra, under Mr. BERGMANN, left nothing whatever to be desired; nor did the chorus. We have heard "Fra Diavolo" in many of the principal cities of Europe, but have seldom heard a performance that was so generally good as that of last evening. The opera will be repeated on Friday.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—OWENS celebrates this evening the one hundredth performance of "Solon Shingle," with an extraordinary entertainment, including in addition to his remarkable delineation of the garrulous Old Farmer, his broadly humorous personation of *Billy Lackaday*, in KENNEY's comedy of "Sweethearts and Wives." As a souvenir of the occasion, holders will be presented with a capital photographic likeness, by GURNEY & SON, of Mr. OWENS as *Solon Shingle*.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—FROM THE Medical Director of the General Hospital, Benton Barracks, near St, Louis, March 8, 1862.

MESSRS. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.: "Use of your far-famed and most serviceable 'Troches,' is being made in the hospital of which I have charge, and with very beneficial and decided results in allaying bronchial irritation.

The Reputation of Dr. Burnett is a Guarantee of the good quality of his manufacture. It is sufficient to say of BURNETT'S Flavoring Extracts, that, for their purpose, they are not inferior to his celebrated Toilet articles.

Oil Wells.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 56, New-York.

The Company are now ready to grant leases on liberal terms to parties who wish to sink wells. Their lands, underlaid by oil-bearing rock, are situated on the Allegany River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks, embracing an area of ten and one-half miles of

SUPERIOR BORING TERRITORY,

and present great inducements. For terms and particulars apply to JOHN M. CLAPP, Resident Superintendent, at President, Venango County, Penn., or at the office of the Company, as above.

AMORY EDWARDS, President.
J. E. CONANT, Secretary.

Soldiers' Libraries.—It is proposed to furnish 200,000 choice books to our armies as a New-Year's present. A capital idea this, for improving the minds of our brave defenders, but as their bodily health must also be cared for, large contributions are now being made for the purpose of supplying the military hospitals with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the first of all tonics for the convalescent sick and wounded.

The Holiday Present most acceptable to a Lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D BARNUM'S "self sewer." Price only $1 50 with directions. Inventors office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York. Sent by mail. Saves the eyes; no basting.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the *bona fide* and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Snow Notice.

The most magnificent sleigh robes in the city (and not too dear) at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 56 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

The Subscription Books for the Reserved Capital Stock of this Company will be closed on the 1st day of January next.

L. B. SIMPSON & CO., Sole Subscription Agent,
No. 64 Cedar-st.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Christmas Present.—WILLCOX & GIBBS' NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE. Office, No. 508 Broadway.

President Petroleum Company,

This company promises to become one of the best-paying and managed in the country. It has an actual working capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, a greater portion of which has already been paid into its treasury, and is now being judiciously expended in the development of its lands, which have been put into the company at cost, being only one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for superior oil-bearing territory. The company has already received an offer for one-quarter of its land, which, if accepted, would pay back to the stockholders the original amount of their subscriptions. Its officers are gentlemen of high standing in the community, which insures its success. For further particulars, we refer to the advertisement in our columns.

Evans'
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.
MEN'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS of every description at a reduction of
30 PER CENT.

Holiday Gift.
WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINE.
It is entirely noiseless
A patented device prevents its being turned backward.
The needle cannot be set wrong.
The hemmer, feller and braider are acknowledged to be superior to all others.
It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863.
It also received the first premium for "THE BEST SEWING-MACHINE" at the great "New-England Fair," the "Vermont State Fair," the "Pennsylvania State Fair," and the "Indiana State Fair," 1864.
Office No. 508 Broadway.

A Card.
THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. BROOKS, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore, at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Overshoes to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at O. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Holiday Stock.
All the fancy furs at common sense prices at GENIN'S,
No. 513 Broadway.

Appropriate Holiday Gifts
Combining instruction with amusement. The celebrated CRAIG MICROSCOPE is mailed, prepaid, for $1 50 or with six beautiful mounted objects for $3 25, with twenty four objects, $5 50. Also the NOVELTY MICROSCOPE, for examining insects, flowers, seed linen, bank bills, &c., is mailed for $2, or with twelve objects for $3 50, by Henry Craig, No. 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Also sold by Fowler & Wells, No. 389, and Sheldon & Co., No 335 Broadway.

Holiday Gifts.
E. A. BROOKS would inform those about purchasing Christmas and New-Year's presents, and wish to combine usefulness with beauty in the selection, that he has a large and varied assortment of goods adapted to the present season, which cannot fail to please. Every description of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children, may be found at his establishment, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Richmond.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Prices reduced since Nov. 1 from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies' boys', youths' misses' and children's caps, boots, buckle-shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes always on hand. Gents' best French goods manufactured to measure promptly, at No. 150 Fulton-st.
C. C. RICHMOND.

Arctic Overshoes.
Water-proof Boots.
Winter Boots.
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.
The best assortment and quality of Winter Boots in the city, at reduced prices.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Sewing Machines
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, cor Broome st.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Startling! but true.—The Volunteers are braving the dangers of Fever, Scurvy, Wounds and Cholera. Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones to bleach, who, by the aid of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, would have returned to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers, try them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never moluo their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

New Styles for the Holidays.
Just issued by BURKE, the Hatter, of
No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
PRICES MODERATE.

Ladies' Fine Furs
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT BURKE'S,
No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.
PRICES REDUCED.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Family Sewing of all Kinds Beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine by Mrs S. FRITH, No. 935 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies' own material cut and made up in the latest styles.

Knitting Machines—For Plain or Fancy Knitting; different sizes and gauges; the best in use. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 537 Broadway

A Holiday Present of a Livelihood for life, for $60 to $100. WEED Sewing-Machine Company. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines.
No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

SHANNON—HEDEMAN.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 21 at the Washington-square Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., THOMAS W. SHANNON and GEORGIANNA HEDEMAN, daughter of the late P. A. Hedeman, Esq., all of this city.

WICKS—EASTON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. J. B. Flagg, D. D., GEORGE J. WICKS, formerly of Surrey, England, and ANNIE MILNOR, only daughter of the late Geo. S. Easton, of Newport, R. I.

DIED.

COLEMAN.—On Tuesday, Dec 20, ROBERT W. COLEMAN, Esq., of Cornwall, Lebanon County, Penn.

The funeral services will take place in the chapel at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, at 3 P. M. on Friday next.

GUION.—On Wednesday, Dec. 21, JOHN H. GUION, aged 54 years.

His relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., near 5th av., on Friday morning, Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

HENDERSON.—On Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 21, of inflammation of the lungs, FRANCIS HENDERSON, aged 69 years.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 6 Carroll-st., South Brooklyn.

MCCLELLAND.—On Monday evening, Dec. 19, at New-Brunswick, N. J., Rev. ALEXANDER MCCLELLAND, D. D., in the 69th year of his age.

His relatives, friends and the clergy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 11 Livingston av., on Thursday morning, at 12 o'clock. Services in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, at 12½ o'clock.

MOLYNEUX.—At Paris, on Saturday, Nov. 19, EDMUND MOLYNEUX, Esq., for more than 30 years H. B. M.'s Consul at Savannah, Ga.

PURDY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 21, AUGUSTA PURDY, son of Elijah F. Purdy, in the 44th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter

PIERSON.—In Sunday, Dec. 4, JOHN PEALL, son of Herman and Sarah J. Pietsch, aged 2 years and 10 months (interred in Greenwood.) Also, on Tuesday, Dec 20, JANE VOSS, only daughter of Herman and Sarah J. Pietsch, aged 4 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday) at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 183 Delancy st., New-York.

PARKER.—On Sunday, Dec. 11, in Ocean County, N. J., Miss ABBIE S. PARKER, youngest daughter of Richard and Angelina Parker.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy

WALTERS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, STEPHEN L., second son of the late Dr. Wm. A. Walters, of this city, aged 21 years and 21 days

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 363 West 54th st., without further notice.

ANNUAL OPENING
OF
FINE FANCY GOODS
AND
CHRISTMAS TOYS,
AT
NO. 43 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

Our annual display of Holiday Goods will begin on MONDAY, the 19th inst., for which we have provided a much larger variety than ever of new and choice goods.

We advise our friends to come as early as possible, and thus avoid the inconvenience and delay occasioned by the crowd of late purchasers.

An experienced detective will be in attendance.

Goods sent to all parts of the city free of expense.

J. M. BOWEN & CO.,
late Peter Tiers & Co., No 43 Maiden-lane, New-York,
Importers and Jobbers of French, English and German Fancy Goods and Toys.

HANDSOME DECORATED DINNER SETS.
$90 TO $700
100 VARIETIES.
Positively the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT we have ever offered. Also,
BRONZE AND MARBLE MANTEL SETS, GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c.
E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,
FOR
HEATING AND COOKING.
Every stove warranted as represented.
Call or send for descriptive catalogues.
EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st and 4th-av. Sold by druggists.

RICH FANCY GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Consisting of clocks, bronzes, fine fans, vases, card receivers, gilt goods, opera-glasses, work, jewel and odor-boxes, dressing-cases, velvet and leather bags, fancy combs, hairpins, head ornaments and a variety of articles suitable for presents.
For sale by the importers, AT RETAIL, during the Holidays.
FREEMAN & RYER,
No. 391 Broadway

CHEAP RENT AND CHEAP BOOKS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HOLIDAY GIFT AND JUVENILE BOOKS AT
WHOLESALE PRICES FOR TWO WEEKS.
At W. I. POOLEY'S, No. 331 Pearl-st., under Harper & Brothers' building
Orders received for any books advertised.

WINTER.
If you want Overcoats, also good warm Winter Clothing, in every variety, and at prices less, also Children's Clothing, go to
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the city.

FURNITURE.
$300,000.
DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices.
AT NO. 87 BOWERY.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY.
Vest Chains, Chatelaines, Bracelets, Brooches, Buckles, Charms, Rings, &c., &c. Also,
INDIA-RUBBER TOYS, BALLS, DOLL-HEADS, AND FANCY ARTICLES
in great variety, for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. COMPANY,
NO. 205 BROADWAY, NEAR FULTON-ST.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' MEMORIAL.
The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on
FREE EXHIBITION,
by order of the Special Committee having charge of the same, at the piano warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., No 544 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

THE MEDDAHH—TO-NIGHT,
AT THE TURKISH HALL,
No. 720 Broadway.

OPEN IN THE EVENINGS,
DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.
A VERY LARGE STOCK, AT LOW PRICES,
OF
BEAUTIFUL DINNER AND TEA SERVICES,
BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
GROUPS AND FIGURES.
Glass Engraved on the premises.
Sets of Glass Made and Cut to Order.
OVINGTON BROS.,
Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.
J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer of
CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.,
No 203 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ALL GOODS WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE,
and sent to all parts of the country at the lowest trade prices.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN to THIRTY-FIVE Dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st

THE MEDDAHH—TO-NIGHT,
AT THE TURKISH HALL,
No. 720 Broadway.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES—Eye-glasses, lorgnets, &c., suitable for holiday presents. SIMMONS, Optician,
No. 669½ Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

BRILLIANT AND POWERFUL DAY AND night double glasses, for the sea, field, opera and theatre, just the article for presentation.
SIMMONS, Optician,
No 669½ Broadway, opposite Bond st

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR should be in everybody's house. It is an INFALLIBLE cure for inflammation of every kind; always heals burns WITHOUT SCAR; cures rheumatism, chilblains, corns, cuts and bruises. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents per box. General Depot No. 43 Liberty-st.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!—RUBBER Sole Balmorals for Ladies, Misses and Children. These shoes are the pleasantest, cheapest, and most durable ever worn. Warranted to wear six months and over. Only look at them, and you will have no other. For sale by WM. T. ALLEN, Agent, No 377 Bowery and 249 3d-av.

CITY RAILROADS.—A TICKET OFFICE FOR the different lines has been opened at the store of F. F. SMITH & FOWLES, No. 3 Park-row.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOW TO MAKE GHOSTS!!
A NEW WINTER AMUSEMENT.
RECENTLY PUBLISHED,
SPECTROPIA
Or, Surprising Spectral Illusions, Showing Ghosts Everywhere, and of Any Color.
This book affords almost exhaustless parlor amusement. By its aid weird and ghastly figures can be thrown upon any white surface, with no apparatus, the book itself containing everything requisite for the purpose.
IT IS SOMETHING VERY NOVEL AND STRIKING.
Quarto, boards, with Sixteen Colored Illustrations.
Price $1 00.
JAMES G. GREGORY, Publisher.
No. 540 Broadway, New-York.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

A CHRISTMAS WAR BUGLE.
The magnificently illustrated edition of
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
for the current Christmas week, contains, in addition to Darley's spirited picture of the "Gallop of Santa Claus," a splendid poem, splendidly embellished, apropos to the Rebellion, and entitled
THE QUAKER SOLDIER;
A TALE OF THREE WAR CHRISTMASSES.
BY GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.
This thrillingly beautiful episode of Quaker pastoral life tells, in the musical heptameter of Evangeline, a story as true, as tender, and as touching, full of the poetry of love, duty, devotion, heroism, suffering and triumph. A hard, unflinching farmer of the creed of George Fox, standing fast to his non-combative tenets, disowns his nephew because his boy shares the patriotic enthusiasm of the loyal people, and flings his life into "The Rising of the North."

Because, to save their bondman's code,
The rebels rend our banners,
We Quaker lads are on the road
To teach them better manners.

These snow-drifts are our native dews,
The frozen fields our pallets,
The thunder of our guns pursues
Our avalanche of ballots.

Ere treason for its charter gets
One foot of our free heather,
We'll drive a million bayonets
To pin the shreds together.

Ere half the land its creed profess,
We swear, from peer to private,
To plant again the wilderness,
So freedom but survive it!

The thrilling march of this poem is interspersed with variably beautiful ballads. Santa Claus himself could not have indicted a poem more happily suggestive of Merry Christmas. Its denouement is felicitous, its conception entirely novel, and its execution unrivaled
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY FOR CHRISTMAS
IS NOW FOR SALE AT ALL THE BOOKSTORES.
PRICE ONLY SIX CENTS.

STARR KING.
MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
I.
A TRIBUTE TO
THOMAS STARR KING.
BY RICHARD FROTHINGHAM.
1 volume, 16mo, muslin.
Price $1 50.

From the New-York Evening Post.
Mr. Frothingham has acquitted himself with much taste in the delicate task of writing a biography of his friend.

From the Boston Transcript.
A TRIBUTE TO THOMAS STARR KING. By RICHARD FROTHINGHAM. The author of this volume was the early and constant friend of the subject of his "Tribute," and was moved to pay it by the impulses of respect and love. It does not aim to be a biography, but gathers, under appropriate titles, what really amounts to quite a memoir. It narrates incidents, gives anecdotes, and quotes from letters that afford more than glimpses of the experiences and mental and moral characteristics of Mr. King. The friends of that lamented and eminent man will accept Mr. Frothingham's work as suggestively reviving pleasant memories, and as giving hints of a noble career whose early promise foretold a grand consummation. Ticknor & Fields publish the "Tribute" in a neat and convenient form.

II.
SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS
A new and neat edition for Holiday sales.
1 vol., small quarto, neatly bound in mus in, red edges.
Price $1 50.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

GOOD LITTLE HEARTS.
HURD & HOUGHTON,
PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
No. 401 Broadway, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
GOOD LITTLE HEARTS.
In 4 vols., 16mo. Price, in box, $3 60, or separately, 90 cents each.
BY AUNT FANNY,
Author of "Nightcap" and "Mitten Stories."
Vol. 1. The Metropolitan Fair, Jr.
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Vol. 3. Nelly Rivers' Great Riches.
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Printed at the "Riverside" Press, on tinted paper—contain numerous illustrations—bound in extra cloth, gilt backs.
For sale by all booksellers, or sent by mail on receipt of price

AN ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENT.
LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
(Large paper edition.)
One volume, royal octavo, printed by hand on tinted paper. Illustrated with two steel-plate likenesses of Gen. Scott. Complete in one volume. Price $5.
This is one of the most elegant books ever issued from the American Press.
Only a very limited number have been printed.
SHELDON & COMPANY,
Publishers,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.
100 Magnificent Family Bibles—very, very cheap.
10,000 Children's Toy Books—almost given away.
10,000 Standard Authors—half calf at half price.
50,000 Books, Science, History, Biography—at your price.
50,000 Photographic Albums, gorgeous—at our price.
100,000 Children's Books, Illustrated—at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

POEMS,
BY JEAN INGELOW.
The eleventh thousand of this truly delightful volume of poetry is published to-day.
In one volume, vellum cloth, gilt top. Price $1 75.
For sale by all booksellers.
ROBERTS BROTHERS,
Publishers, Boston,
And OAKLEY & MASON,
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SEND 20 CENTS FOR JAN. NO. ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, containing portraits, biographies and characters of Poets, Philosophers, Warriors, Civilians, Murderers, the good and the bad, the high and the low. To secure the Pictorial Double Number, with Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology and Psychology, send at once. Single No. 20 cents. By the year, $2. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AT
REDUCED PRICES,
FR. KRUTINA,
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

CHARITY.
"Meek and lowly, pure and holy,
Chief among the blessed three,
Turning sadness into gladness,
Heaven-born art thou, Charity!"
The charitable disposed can do no better thing than to visit the store of
THE KEROSENE LAMP-HEATER COMPANY,
No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York, and purchase a
KEROSENE OR GAS
COOKING OR HEATING STOVE,
and make a HOLIDAY PRESENT to some one of their friends who have need to economize in their
HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.
NO SMOKE, ASHES, DIRT, OR ODOR!!

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, four, five, seven, eight, ten, fifteen, twenty twenty-five to seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE MEDDAHH—TO-NIGHT,
AT THE TURKISH HALL,
No. 720 Broadway.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—THE FIFTY-ninth annual meeting of the New-England Society of the City of New-York, for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House, on THURSDAY, Dec 22, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. Every member is earnestly requested to be present. The Society, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the fifty ninth anniversary of the Society, and the two hundred and forty fourth anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner at the Astor House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from eminent speakers and an occasion of unusual interest is anticipated. Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers, and at the Astor House.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
CHAS. A. STETSON,
L. B. WYMAN,
Committee of Arrangements.

Persons wishing to become members, or members desiring to propose their friends, may send their names to any of the Board of Officers, or L. P. Hubbard, No. 50 Wall-st., Secretary, or at the annual meeting.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

I.
FOREST PICTURES IN THE ADIRONDACKS. BY JOHN A. HOWE. WITH ORIGINAL POEMS, BY ALFRED B. STREET. Containing sixteen full-paged views of Adirondack Scenery, engraved and printed in the most perfect manner. Quarto, cloth, gilt, $4 50; morocco, $8.

II.
WAR LYRICS; A selection of Lyrics on the War, illustrated by the matchless pencil of F. O. C. DARLEY. Quarto, cloth, gilt, $2 50; morocco, $8.

THESE TWO VOLUMES ARE AMONG THE MOST ARTISTIC AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY SERIES OF THE YEAR. THEY COMMEND THEMSELVES TO THE FRIENDS OF AMERICAN ART. PRINTED ON HEAVY TONED PAPER, AND BOUND IN ELEGANT STYLE.

JAMES G. GREGORY, Publisher,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York.

I.
THE SNOW IMAGE.—BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. Illustrated in colors by MARCUS WATERMAN. Cloth, gilt, $1 50

II.
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD. Told in Verse by R. H. STODDARD. Sumptuously illustrated in colors, by ALFRED FREDERICKS. The Poem is a gem. The illustrations superb. Quarto, paper. Price 80 cents.

III.
A VISIT FROM ST. NICHOLAS. "'Twas the night before Christmas, and all through the house," etc. Most elegantly illustrated in tints, by F. O. C. DARLEY, with illuminated cover. Price 60c.

THE ABOVE JUVENILE BOOKS ARE ILLUSTRATED AND PRINTED IN A STYLE ALTOGETHER SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY PICTORIAL BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

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A REMARKABLE NOVEL!
WILL BE PUBLISHED, SATURDAY, Dec. 24,
BY
JOHN BRADBURN,
(Successor to M. DOOLADY,)
No. 49 Walker-st., New-York,
"THE MORRISONS,"
A STORY OF DOMESTIC LIFE.
By Mrs. MARGARET HOSMER.
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Invite attention to their list of
ATTRACTIVE BOOKS,
DESIGNED
EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
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MOST POPULAR AUTHORS,
Among whom are
BALLANTYNE,
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"Brimfull of daring incident and action, this volume will be read with breathless interest by the boys, who will fancy themselves at every page in the thick of the fray."
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"Mrs. Tuthill has accomplished a good work for the young of her sex in giving this book to the public. No better book than this for young girls in their teens has ever been written."
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I WILL BE A SOLDIER. A book for boys. By Mrs. L. C. TUTHILL. Illustrated. Price $1.
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"Any one might know, from the stirring titles, that Mrs. Tuthill wrote these books. They have a patriotic ring—a glowing interest for the lad whose heart burns to dare, do and die for his country. Boys, do not let Christmas or New-Years go by without owning and reading these glorious stories."
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MARMADUKE MERRY, THE MIDSHIPMAN; Or, My Early Days at Sea. By WM. H. G. KINGSTON. Illustrated. Price $1 50.
"As entertaining as a novel, and much more full of adventure and excitement."
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PAPERS FOR THOUGHTFUL GIRLS. With Illustrations of Some Girls' Lives. By SARAH TYTLER. With Illustrations by MILLAIS. 16mo. Price $1 75.
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A story of a family of jolly boys and girls, full of fun, frolic, and mischief.
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TALES FROM SHAKSPEARE.
TALES FROM SHAKSPEARE. By CHARLES LAMB. Cabinet edition. Illustrated. 16mo. Price $1 50.
HAWSER MARTINGALE.
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FINANCIAL.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 52 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $5 00 each.

Stock will paid no future assessments, with an
This Company has [illegible] acres on Oil Creek.
Interest in the now largest [illegible]

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbos, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. [illegible], Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

John J. Morris. Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbos. Henry Cohn.
Isaac Bemheimer. Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN

TRUSTEES:
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
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VICE-PRESIDENT.
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TREASURER.
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OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK - - - 300,000 SHARES,
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

Stock subject to no further assessment.
50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.
☞ Maps and Prospectus can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS.
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., Gen'l Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, N. Y.
DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
BEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., N. York.
ITS LANDS ARE PUT INTO THE COMPANY AT the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-bearing territory, and farms in
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
200,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS are located on the Allegheny River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.
Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.
Or at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 656 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7-3-10 Loan.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No 314 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M and closing at 4 P. M.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 411, 464, 482, 606, 612, 746, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1087, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 6th Dec., 1864.
W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 6th Dec., 1864.
W. TITUS, Secretary

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 10, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE readiness of this department to redeem, on presentation, for payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds, as authorized by law, the Three-Years Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum, issued under act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes not so presented after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases. Holders thereof will govern themselves accordingly.
W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M of that day.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec, 31 till after the said election.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
HAVE FOR BASED
3,000 ACRES OF OIL LANDS in Western Virginia, for $100,000. $20,000 of this sum only remains to be taken, and can be subscribed for at our office.
IN SUMS OF NOT LESS THAN $1,000.
The lands are situated on Hughes River and Dutchman Run, in the best oil region of Western Virginia.
THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
will be formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and purchasers of the land will receive $8,000 IN STOCK FOR EVERY $1,000 SUBSCRIBED.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY,
President HENRY LAMBERT, Boston
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5 ..... $500,000
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1.
Producing lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek, and in Western Virginia. TWO PER CENT *per month guaranteed.*
FIRST DIVIDEND, JANUARY 20, 1865.
Subscription books for both Companies now open at our office.
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

OIL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
BURNETT PROPERTY,
ON
PAINT CREEK,
About two miles from its mouth, on the Clarion River. Saw-mills on this property, and heavily covered with white pine and other timber, which alone would pay a dividend on $500,000. Also, coal in abundance, one large vein now being developed. At the present price of coal in this county, a large sum could be derived from this branch alone, 250 acres.
KANE FARM, 250 acres, on Clarion River, 10 miles above Clarion town, and 14 miles from Brookfield, the capital of Jefferson County. This territory has one and a half miles front on Clarion River, and from surface indications there is no better oil lands in this State—wells are now going down on the adjoining properties, with good show of oil. This land can bought at the low price of $100 per acre.
Nine acres in Cherry Tree Run, a most valuable piece of oil property, surrounded by large flowing and producing wells. This piece of land, once developed, will prove as remunerative as the entire territory of the most favored oil companies, and can be bought low.
106 acres on Patchel Run, in Sugar Creek Township. This property is only two miles from the town of Franklin. There are two runs through this land, with several deep cuts or ravines, well adapted for boring purposes. Also, in this land there is limestone, and five feet veins of coal. Timber in abundance for all purposes. Can be had for $15,000.
19 acres near Franklin and near French Creek. Through a portion of this land there is coal, varying from two to five feet thick, also, in one end limestone, which is now much wanted in this region, can be had in abundance. About 30 acres of this land shows the most favored prospects for oil, yet discovered on French Creek. This entire piece of land can now be bought for $25,000.
318 acres valuable coal land near the Allegheny River, being directly in the rear of the Roberts Oil Company's property. Three feet coal veins now open and working. This piece of land could be made to prove most profitable if in the hands of an energetic company.
160 acres land near East Sandy, in Cranberry Township, heavily timbered, and underlaid with many large veins of coal, which would prove a great saving to any company who possessed this territory. About eighty acres of this land is adapted to boring purposes, showing the same surface indications as are to be found on Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Price, $25,000.
1-8 acres of land in Jefferson County, Penn., near the great oil region of the Clarion River. On this property there is valuable timber, and underlaid with heavy coal veins, a few of which have already been opened. The oil indications are very similar to those met with on Cherry Run. This piece of property can now be purchased at a very low price. As yet, there has been but little attention paid to this region, but, from present indications, the land in this region will shortly command as fabulous prices as land on Oil Creek. The coal alone on this territory, calculated at two cents per bushel, will more than pay for the whole property in eighteen months.
106 acres in Cranberry Township, Venango County, being near East Sandy, and not far from the Allegheny River. Williams Run goes through this entire property. Near by there are several runs, one of which is now producing largely. Coal is found on adjoining territory. Prospects of this land proving largely productive, either for oil or coal, are not surpassed by any land in this county. This farm can be had for $16,000.
1 acre and 22 perches, being a small piece of valuable boring land in Venango County, which can be had either on lease or can be purchased in fee simple. There are few opportunities for purchasing such a small piece of land in this county. Can be bought cheap.
1,000 acres of land in the Western oil region of Virginia. This territory is located near and is surrounded by some of the most valuable oil territory in this State. Can be bought either in part or the whole tract.
SIMPSON, JANNEY & CO.
Room No. 17, No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COUPONED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 14, 1-64.
The undersigned, Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the increased capital stock of this Bank, hereby gives notice that 50 shares of such increased capital at $100 per share remain unawarded to the present stockholders, and are open for subscription by the public until the 26th day of December inst., at 12 o'clock M., when it will be awarded to the highest bidders for the same, but no bids will be received at less than par, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not deemed for the interest of the Bank.
Payments for the stock when awarded will be required to be made at the Bank on or before the 1st day of January next, with interest from November 1st, 1864.
J. S. FOX,
S. ALOFSEN,
A. H. WALLIS,
Commissioners.

WISCONSIN STATE BONDS.
We are authorized to offer a limited amount of the Bonds of the State of Wisconsin on favorable terms. The Bonds draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and have Coupons attached payable in the City of New-York. They are redeemable at different periods from 1867 to 1868, and the principal is also payable in the City of New-York.
The entire debt of the State is but $2,050,000, and these Bonds are in every respect a choice investment
Further particulars may be obtained upon inquiry at our office.
FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
SECOND DIVIDEND. The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable Dec. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th Dec., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., No. 22 William-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz. Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares. No. 20, John Simpkins, 75 shares; No 46, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 85, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION.) No 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.
THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Preferred Certificates issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 3d day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said Certificates stand registered, on the 24th inst.
The transfer books, both of Common and Preferred Certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and opened Jan. 5, 1865, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Trustees.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 CHAMBERS-STREET.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an additional One Per Cent. will be added on the 15th inst., to all taxes unpaid on that day (on the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 10th day of October, 1864, to the date of payment.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.
THE BOOKS OF THE COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
THOS. HALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at the office, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the second day of January next
Polls open from 10½ until 11 o'clock A. M.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Dec. 20, 1864.
THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company are hereby notified that the interest warrants falling due on the first day of January, 1865, issued with bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of E. T. H. Gibson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., New-York.
C. L. BOALT, President.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

OIL CREEK AND MAPLE ISLAND OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $500,000.
100,000 SHARES, $5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1.
TWENTY THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT.
D. O. C. WARD, M. D.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
EDWIN E. SIMPSON.

OFFICE,
ROOM NO. 17, NO 400 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

No. 1. Is fifty acres of land, in fee simple, on the Hyde Farm on Oil Creek, about three miles below Titusville. There are three runs passing through this property, all of which empty into Oil Creek. This property lies in the very heart of the oil region, and from the well-known character of Oil Creek and the surrounding territory, it would be superfluous to enter into detail of the prospects of obtaining oil in large quantities.
No. 2. Is the undivided one-sixth interest, in fee, of Maple Island, situate in the Allegheny River, between Tionesta and Pit Hole Creeks. The territory on both sides of the Allegheny River, above and below this island, has proven to be good oil lands, as there are several wells now producing largely, in the immediate vicinity, and it is confidently expected that this island, when properly developed, will also yield largely.
No. 3. Is sixty-acres, in fee, on Schull's run, in Rockland Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, seven miles from Franklin, and one mile from the Allegheny River. The indications for obtaining oil on this property are of the most flattering character; there is also a large quantity of timber, which, at the present high prices of coal, will be a great saving to the Company in developing the land. Schull's run forks on the adjoining property, and three or more branches run through the above sixty acres. The adjoining property has been sold to a Philadelphia Company for boring purposes, and they intend developing it at once.
The above-mentioned properties have been selected with great care, the company not restricting the purchases to any one locality, their sole aim being to obtain territory in well-known oil-producing districts. The company intend developing their lands immediately. On account of the low-priced subscription, this company offers superior inducements to those wishing to invest in oil stocks. The books are now open for a limited number of subscriptions at their office
No 400 CHESTNUT-STREET,
Room No. 17.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 46 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PETROLEUM.
Wanted, 1,000 shares Excelsior Petroleum Stock. Apply to WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 2½ WILLIAM-ST., COUNCIL OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 14th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share for every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st day of February next, to and on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.
No scrip will be issued or fractional shares, but the fractions of shares resulting in the apportionment of new shares will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.
The government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BROKERS' AND TRADERS' INS. CO., No. 101 BROADWAY, Dec. 20, 1864.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY AT the Office of this Company, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors, to hold office from January 1, 1865, till December 31, 1865:

Joseph Brokaw,	S. S. Constant,
Alfred Henriksen,	H. J. Armstrong,
Claus Dalcher,	James W. Newton,
Charles Smith,	Samuel R. Lang,
Wm. Van Name,	Z. S. Ely,
E. P. Bruff,	W. S. Tod,
Jno. M. Mason,	W. B. Kendall,
Samuel Clark,	Frederick A. May.

FOR INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.
Daniel Godwin, D. L. Baker
FRANK W. BALLARD, Sec.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the First Monday of January next, until the fifth day of said month inclusive, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
The interest then due, and not called for prior to the said 16th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, with Coupons exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE SUSQ. AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.
THE STATED ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders and election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, January 24, at 2 P. M.
ELLIS POTTER, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1865. Polls will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock P. M.
WASHINGTON HALL, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1864.
TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE TRANSFER books of this company, at the agency in New-York and at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January proximo, inclusive.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

TO PETROLEUM COMPANIES AND OPERATORS IN OIL STOCKS.—I solicit orders for the sale of oil stocks and subscription agencies for new companies.
ALVIN WILKINS, Stock Broker,
Detroit, Michigan.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared, out of the profits of the last six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 3, 1865. The book of transfer will be closed from Dec. 28 to Jan. 4. By order.
R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 21, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 31st December inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to 31st December, inclusive.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 13, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next.
Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 27 to 31 January, inclusive.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

IRVING BANK.—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—On and after the 5th day of December, by order of the Board of Directors a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this bank. Transfer books are closed to that day.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after January 3, next. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

The following Dividends (for November) have been declared payable Dec. 31, to Shareholders of record Dec. 20, 1864

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
Eighth Dividend.....One Dollar per Share

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
Third Dividend.....One Dollar per Share

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,
Fifth Dividend.....Three Per Cent

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Second Dividend.....One Per Cent

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
First Dividend.....One Per Cent

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 19, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, and an Dividend on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 1½ per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864.
DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending on the 31st inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 21, 1864.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January, 1865.
By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, 3d of January next, the Transfer Books to remain closed from the 23d inst to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. B. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—December 22, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent on the Capital of this Bank has been declared, free from Government Tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next
Transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 3d of January.
By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1865. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. to Jan. 3, inclusive.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Dec 14, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 2d day of January, 1865. The transfer books close on the 24th inst., to reopen Jan. 3, 1865.
By order of the Board.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 198 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec 16, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable after first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 17 until Jan 4, 1865.
GEORGE L. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, New-York, Dec 1, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 2d day of January next.
The transfer Book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st instant.
JNO. T. HANKER, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.
161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after Monday, the 19th instant. By order of the board,
E. WENTERVELT, Secretary.
Eastern share holders will receive their dividend at the Transfer Agency Office, No. 42 Cedar-st., New-York.
J. B. WEIR, Transfer Agent.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the third (3d) day of January next
The transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., and an extra Dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, NO. 25 PINE-ST.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after Jan 4, 1865, to stockholders of record on that day. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec 24, and reopened on Thursday, Jan 5.
THOMAS M. WHEELER, Treasurer

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MERCANTILE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (5) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 31st inst.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
No. 3 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 15th day of January, 1865.
Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put on this favorite route for the Continent, for the following:

WASHINGTON	3,724 tons	500-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,624 tons	500-horse power
EUROPE	Aground	1,000-horse power
FRANCE	Aground	1,000-horse power
NAPOLEON III	Building	3,000-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUMESNIL,
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows.

FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE.		
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 1
First Cabin, including wines		$150
Second Cabin, (including wines)		$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Meals at attendants' table free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship	Tons	Commander
QUEEN—building	3,613	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,312	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,118	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 31.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows.

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 11.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 18.
DAY STAR	Spalding	Saturday, Feb. 25.

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Saturday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT. THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
LIBERTY,
built expressly for this trade,
THOMAS W. WILSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 45, North River, for the above port,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.
The next trip will be on Jan. 14.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River

Dec. 23 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SEABURY,
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.
Jan. 4 ..... NORTH STAR ..... WILSON,
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 15 ..... CONSTANTINE ..... TINKHAM,
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CONSUELO," Capt. De Mesa-Rich, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 2, MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passage money to Havana..... 50
(Payable in gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. M. S. Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. B. Ward, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M.

The cabins of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 2 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (limited) carry the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK	SATURDAY	Dec. 24
KANGAROO	SATURDAY	Dec. 31
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Jan. 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAFSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAFSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
Capt. BARTON,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship MORRO CASTLE, Adams, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Jan. 4.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—REGULAR LINE. The steamship CERES, Sherwood, Master, will sail for Port Royal, S. C., on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 6, East River. For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE STORM, the steamer EAGLE will be detained until TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers at luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. B. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3 15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3. (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSIE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 10 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia, returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry

7.00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.00 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10.00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4.0 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh

5.00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M., 3.40, 6, and 10.30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10.30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5.40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7.15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6.10, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., and 2.20, 4.20, 5.30, 6.30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 6.30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.15 A. M., 12.15 P. M., 4.22 P. M., and 6.05 P. M. The 9.15 A. M. and 4.22 P. M., run to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

15,000 SUBSTITUTES WANTED
FOR THE ARMY,
IN PLACE OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF CITIZENS:

FIRST—For citizens enrolled and liable to draft.

SECOND—For citizens not liable to draft, because of unfitness, or non-liability from age or other causes.

TO SUBSTITUTES.

The following advantages are offered for the enlistment of Substitutes

BOUNTY, DEPOSITED BY PERSONS REQUIRING SUBSTITUTES, CASH DOWN,

For One Year	$200
For Two Years	400
For Three Years	600

PREMIUM, CASH DOWN.

For One Year Man	$20
For Two Years' Man	30
For Three Years' Man	50

TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as the authority existing for the enlistment of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of a future Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to Draft, because of unfitness or non-liability from age or other causes, THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE have resolved in addition to their business of raising Recruits, to enlist such substitutes as may be desired.

Those desiring Substitutes may deposit with the Committee the whole of either of the following sums:

For One Year	$220
For Two Years	430
For Three Years	650

No portion of the money paid for Substitutes will be paid from the County funds.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor, Com. on Volunteering.

ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Rooms of Committee on Volunteering, City Hall Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st. Nov. 1, 1864.

C. L. MORSE & CO.,
SUBSTITUTE AGENCY.
TAMMANY HALL, NEW-YORK CITY.

The sub-scribers are prepared to furnish Volunteers for any District, Town or County in this State on most favorable terms and at short notice. A liberal discount will be made with Supervisors or Town Recruiting Committees, to fill the entire quotas. Satisfactory reference given, with good security if desired. C. L. MORSE & CO.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 36th-st., in this city, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SHELDON & LEFFERTS,
NO. 40 PARK-ROW, (TIMES BUILDING) NEW-YORK
MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKERS
and Collectors; Bureau of Army and Navy Information. Officers' pay rolls, soldiers' pay, pensioners' pay, State and United States bounties collected. Clearances for officers obtained, &c.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DESIROUS OF availing themselves of the conscription law, which allows them to furnish a substitute in advance of the draft, and thereby are exempted from liability to military duty, are requested to register their names and be immediately supplied with a substitute, at the office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Substitute and Recruiting Agency, No. 42 Broadway

PRISONERS OF WAR
Wife and widowed mother of all prisoners of war can be paid by application to our office. Also pensions, bounties, pay and prize money collected.
L. BROWN & CO.,
Military and Naval Collecting Office.
No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.

SUPERVISORS, TOWN COMMITTEES and individuals promptly supplied, at reasonable prices, with volunteers and substitutes; town and county bonds taken in payment; also, bounties collected. Apply at the old established office, No. 138 Bleecker-st., corner 4th-av.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED CHEAPER than by any other firm in the city, and no money required until the exemption papers are procured. Call on or address VANDERVOORT & MURRAY, No. 124 West-st., corner of Dey, up stairs.

ARMY OFFICERS, MUSTERED OUT OR resigned can obtain through us speedy settlement of their ordnance and quartermaster accounts.
L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park place

BAKERS TOOLS WANTED—BAKE HOUSE tools and store furniture wanted; cakes and counters. Address A. M., Station G

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

JOHN P. DUNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 758 BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

RAVEN & BACON,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, New-York.

The musical public is on having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers in this city, each firm claiming superiority for their instruments from the indorsement of the same distinguished artists, we fear the innocent public, unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves mystified as to where to select the best piano for their holiday gifts.

We would state that, as our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, it has not been necessary for us to obtain the opinion of the profession in regard to their quality, the instruments speaking for themselves. We are continually introducing improvements in our pianos, and they are up to the age in every particular. Parties desiring pianos will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

CUMMINGS & JENNY'S,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTES,
No. 726 Broadway, New-York.

In these instruments are to be found the embodiments of those great qualities, volume, richness, purity and sonority of tone, which have so often met with the highest commendations of the leading artists throughout the country, and yet, they are offered to the public at prices, from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than any other of equal quality.

Every instrument warranted for five years.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

STODART PIANOS,

Known and esteemed as one of the BEST PIANOS manufactured, and for years have been used by the MOST HIGHLY CULTIVATED MUSICAL PEOPLE, and who will have none other.

Reference is made in all cases to parties who have the instrument, and they number thousands in this city alone, as to their qualities as a PERFECT PIANO in every respect. A fine assortment, recently from our factory, at our warerooms, No. 824 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
STODART & MORRIS.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

PIANO FORTES—NOTICE.—JAS. STEEDMAN begs to inform dealers, professors and the public that he is manufacturing first-class piano-fortes, with all the recent improvements, at moderate prices. All pianos warranted for five years. No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Pianos repaired, tuned or taken in exchange.

EXCELSIOR MUSIC FOR VIOLIN, FLUTE, FIFE OR CORNET.—Only popular and newest tunes. "Dark Girl Dressed in Blue," "Daisy Dingle Schottisch," "I'm a Young Man from the Country," "A Darsey off the Track," etc. Eight books, 85c two numbers, 25c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PIANO-FORTES — SEVEN-OCTAVE, ROSEwood cases, overstrung bass, full iron frame, &c., &c., at largely reduced prices, for the holidays; style and quality unsurpassed. Every piano fully warranted for five years.
ILSLEY & CO.,
No. 440 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years

COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS.—A FINE ASsortment of our unrivaled pianos, warranted in all respects, without regard to time, at lower prices than any other first-class house. S. J. CHAMBERS, 739 B'way.

ORGAN.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND Organ, suitable for a parlor or small church; has a mahogany case and four stops. Apply at No. 217 West 12th-st

A SPLENDID GUITAR, PRICE $350, FOR sale by C. BRUNO, agent for the sale of E. F. Martin's celebrated Guitars, No. 203 Broadway, near Fulton-st., New-York.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

IMPROVED COTTAGE ORGANS, THE best in use; also Pianos and Melodeons at bargains
GEORGE G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York

A SECOND-HAND PIANO FOR SALE cheap—at No 726 Broadway.
CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANOS.—An elegant present for the holidays. Call at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DE CUBA—NO. 7 BLEECKER-ST., having been disposed of by Mr. Miliani, the new proprietor offers his services in said establishment to the traveling public, and for their better accommodation he has made extensive repairs, and he begs to assure the public that his efforts will be directed to give them satisfaction and comfort.

The table will be varied daily. To insure entire satisfaction in this department, the proprietor has contracted with a cook of great reputation in his art

Table d'hote will be served daily at 5 o'clock P. M.

The prices of board will be moderate.

In the Hotel de Cuba are persons that speak French, Spanish, German and Italian. P. F.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

ASHLAND HOUSE—4TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.—One first floor on the avenue to let; front room 21x24, rear room 14x18, communicating with two clothes-closets, bath-room, &c., a-building. The fine parlors on 24th-st. will be let to a family who have no small children, on favorable terms. Also, accommodations for man and wife from $25 to $75 per week. Transient Board $3 per day.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORPHAN'S HOME AND ASYLUM OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held at the Institution, 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on the Innocents' Day, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Annual Report will be read, and Trustees, Managers etc., elected for the ensuing year. The Children's Christmas Tree will be exhibited immediately after. A table of refreshments, etc., will be ready at 12 o'clock

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PAIR OF BLACK CARriage horses, 16 hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind; warranted. Their owner is ill and sells them for want of use. Apply to M. T. RUNYON, Madison, N. J., or to N. SULLIVAN, No. 36 Park place

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF Warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. CARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 257 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. THURSDAY.
One hundred and forty-fifth night of the great five act play, by J. Lester Wallack,
ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY—Boucicault's highly attractive comedy, "HOW SHE LOVES HIM."
THE WIFE'S SECRET.—This charming play is in rehearsal, and will be produced at the earliest possible period.
MARRIED LIFE (Buckstone's fine Comedy) is also in preparation.
Open at 7½, overture at 7¾.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¾
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22,
and every evening during the week
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
THE UNRIVALED EQUESTRIENNE,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
in her feats on Central Park Equestrianism.
SECOND WEEK OF M. VERBECKE,
In his unapproachable feats on the Trapeze.
YOUNG SHICKNEY, THE BRILLIANT RIDER,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
THE QUEEN OF THE TIGHT-ROPE,
LE PETITE GIORGA,
GRAND LEAPING ACTS.
THREE DOUBLE SOMERSAULT THROWERS.
AND ALL THE ARTISTS.
NOTICE.—The grand comic Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN BLUEBEARD,
will be produced with new scenery, dresses, decorations and magical tricks and transformations, on Monday Dec. 26.
WITH UNPRECEDENTED SPLENDOR.

ARTEMUS WARD'S LAST TWO NIGHTS.
NINETY-NINTH AND ONE HUNDREDTH NIGHTS
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
AND
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
WILL
POSITIVELY BE
THE
LAST TWO NIGHTS
OF
ARTEMUS WARD'S
PRESENT SEASON IN NEW-YORK.
Doors open at 7¾. Commence at 8.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S MENAGERIE AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
NOS. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.
OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
JUST ARRIVED,
From Algiers, a splendid
BISKRA DROMEDARY,
AND A BABY DROMEDARY,
The latter only nine months old, which may be seen at all hours in conjunction with the largest and
MOST COMPLETE COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS
Ever brought together on this continent.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
are given, at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M., introducing
ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS,
THE WONDERFUL PERFORMING MONKEY, Signor VICTOR, appears at each entertainment in his comical feats.—ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS. No half price.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
Every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M,
SATURDAY, DEC. 24, 1864,
PAR DROVITE DE CONQUETE,
Comedy in three acts, by M. Legouvé, of the Academy Francaise
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

"THE MESSIAH."
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will give their tenth annual performance of Handel's grand oratorio, "The Messiah," at the Church of the Puritans, Broadway, corner 15th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1864. The solos will be sustained by Mrs. S. Mozart, soprano; Miss C. V. Hutchings, alto; Mr. George L. Weeks, tenor; Mr. J. R. Thomas, bass; pianist, E. J. Connelly, Esq. A capacious platform has been provided for the chorus and orchestra. The choral force of the Society has been largely augmented during the past year. The orchestra has been selected with special reference to oratorio music, and will be composed of the best performers in the city. The whole under the direction of F. L. Ritter, Esq. Single tickets, $1; family tickets, admitting three persons, $2 25. To be had at the principal music-stores, and at the piano warerooms of T. S. Berry, Esq., Nos 478 and 593 Broadway, and Messrs. Illsley & Co., cor. Broome and Crosby sts. No family tickets will be sold at the door on the evening of the performance. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND MASONIC PROMENADE CONCERT,
IN AID OF THE MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF BROOKLYN,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN, DEC. 27, 1864.
Tickets can be obtained from members of the fraternity and all the principal music and drug stores.

CLINTON HALL.
SATURDAY AND MONDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 24, 26,
MR. GEORGE CLAIR,
The celebrated English orator, will deliver Charles Dickens' Story of
"A CHRISTMAS CAROL."
Admission 50 cents.
Commence at 8 o'clock.
Carriages ordered for 10.

LECTURES.

ROSE HILL SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Second of the course of lectures. Grand musical and literary entertainment at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
Celebrated Poem "The Soldier."
Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.
Course tickets for the remaining lectures, $1 50; single tickets, 50 cents, to be had at Hurd & Waters', No. 481 Broadway; Kelly's, No. 259 Broadway; Miller & Mathews', No. 707 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the doors on the evening of the entertainment.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE ON THE ETHICAL SYSTEM OF CHINA.—Rev. J. V. N. TALMAGE, of the Amoy Mission of the Reformed Dutch Church, will lecture on the above subject, in the lecture-room of Rev. Mr. Ganse's Church, West 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Admittance free.

FAIRS.

A BAZAAR,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS, will be held at the Everett Rooms, corner Broadway and 34th-st., from Dec. 16 to 22, inclusive. Tickets of admission, 25 cents; Season tickets, 50 cents; Children half-price. The supply will consist of rich, fancy and useful articles, and a well selected assortment of Children's Toys. Store prices will be asked. The Refreshment room will form an attractive feature, being amply supplied with the delicacies of the season.

THE LADIES OF THE FREE CHURCH of the Epiphany will hold a fair, for the benefit of said church, in the basement of the same, No 130 Stanton st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 21, 22 and 23, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn.—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German Cotillon. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
Every size and style of binding.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED
LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS,
POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
626 BROADWAY, New-York
☞ Direct Importations from our London House keep large stock constantly on hand.

"*Arthur's Magazine* deservedly enjoys the reputation of being one of the best moral literary magazines published in America."—*Coburg Sentinel, C. W.*

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.
January number ready, and for sale by newsdealers throughout the country. Trade supplied by American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York. Terms, $2 50 a year; three copies for $6; six copies for $10; ten copies for $18. Address T. S. ARTHUR & CO., No.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

(Continued from the First Page.)

of this proposition to renew the whole subject, and to exhibit at length the history of the Reciprocity Treaty, but after the debate of a few days ago, and considering the apparent unanimity in the Senate, I have felt unwilling to occupy the time by any protracted remarks. They are not needed. The people of the United States have been uneasy under the Reciprocity Treaty for several years. I may almost say from its date. There was a feeling that it was more advantageous to Canada—in short, that it was unilateral. This feeling has of late ripened into conviction. At the same time the exigencies of the present war requiring so large an expenditure, makes it unreasonable for us to countenance a treaty by which the resources of the country unquestionably suffer. It is such considerations as these which have brought he public mind to its present position. The unamiable feeling manifested towards us by the people of Canada has had little influence in the question, unless, perhaps, they may have compelled us to look at it in the light of reason, rather than of sentiment. The question of fisheries is included in this treaty. Some arrangement, either by reciprocal legislation or by further negotiation, can be made on this matter, so far as it may be needed. The committee, after careful consideration at a full meeting, was unanimous in its report; and as the committee represents all parts of the country, and all the sentiments of the Senate, I have thought that perhaps there might be a similar unanimity among the Senators. Therefore I forbear all further remark and ask for a vote.

Mr. HALE expressed himself opposed to the repeal of the treaty, and asked for the postponement of the resolution to the 6th of January next, that he might have an opportunity to address the Senate on the subject.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, DAVIS, FOSTER, CONNESS and FOOT, while in favor of the resolution, were also in favor of its postponement, inasmuch as Mr. HALE desired to speak on the subject.

Mr. SUMNER said after the explanation of Mr. HALE, he would leave the subject entirely in his hands. He had supposed that Mr. HALE had already stated his objections to the proposition in his remarks a few days ago. But if such was not the case, he was perfectly willing that the postponement should take place.

So the resolution was postponed to the 6th of January next.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for the report of the Board of Directors of the Naval Academy.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

THE NEW MEMBER FROM NEVADA.

Mr. WORTHINGTON, member from the new State of Nevada, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

THE IMPORT DUTY ON PRINTING PAPER.

On motion of Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, (Dem..)

It was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be requested to inquire into the expediency of reducing or suspending the import duty on printing paper, and they be and are hereby requested to report by bill or otherwise, at an early day.

AMENDMENT OF THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

On motion of Mr. COFFROTH, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire as to the amendment of the Enrollment Act, so as to allow any person drafted to put in a substitute at any place where a mustering officer is stationed, to be credited to any part of the Congressional District in which the person resides at the time the substitute is accepted.

DUTY ON TOBACCO.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill to levy duties on tobacco and its manufactures, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

EXCHANGE OF OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE NAVY.

On motion of Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) a resolution was adopted calling the Secretary of the Navy to communicate what measures have been taken for the exchange of officers and men of the Navy, and what obstacles exist on that subject.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

The House then proceeded to consider the resolution of Mr. COX, of Ohio, calling on the Secretary of War for all the unpublished communications relative to the exchange of prisoners of war.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) alluded to the preamble of the resolution of Mr. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire, adopted yesterday, in which he (Mr. ROLLINS) recommended the law of retaliation for the inhuman treatment of our soldiers at the hands of the rebels. It did not follow because the rebels have made fiends of themselves that we should follow their unhuman example.

Mr. GARFIELD of Ohio, (Union,) said that the preamble and resolution only required an inquiry to be made, and not by the way of direct instruction.

Mr. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) remarked that yesterday the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. COX) said there was no objection on his side of the House.

Mr. COX replied that was true, but if the proposition had been debated he was satisfied that the preamble would have been rejected. Why should not this House have all the information on this subject in the War Department?

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) did not see what the House would do with the information. Was it asked for as a matter of curiosity?

Mr. COX said that he should propose some action if the facts demanded it. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, (STEVENS,) as a humane man, would see the necessity of stirring up the War Department if it was backward.

Mr. STEVENS said it was because the resolution implied that the War Department was remiss that he did not wish to interfere with the subject. If the Secretary of War was not doing all he could under the laws of war, he would vote for a censure upon him. He had, however, seen nothing to induce such a belief. He understood that the gentleman from Ohio (Cox) condemned a system of retaliation, but retaliation is one of the laws of war, which has been exercised ever since wars have existed, whether in barbarous or civilized countries, and it may become necessary to retaliate on the enemy to compel them to be humane; and although it may sometimes operate on innocent persons, it becomes essential. The Government which causes the necessity must bear the responsibility. If the enemy execute some of our soldiers contrary to the laws of war, would it not be fair to execute an equal number of their men?

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) hoped that the resolution would be passed. Great discontent prevailed relative to these exchanges, and the accounts of barbarity have filled the country with horror. The people do not think it necessary that the delay in the exchange of prisoners should longer continue. He (PENDLETON) did not say that anybody was at fault, but the War Department should do everything it could to relieve the people from the suspicion that our citizens who have been captured are needlessly suffering.

Mr. COX said that there was no imputation on the Secretary of War. The resolution simply asked him, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate the unpublished correspondence. He expressed his surprise at the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (STEVENS,) as he knew the gentleman would not reduce any one to the thumb-screw, or torture any human being.

Mr. KASSON suggested an amendment, requiring the Secretary of War to report whether the treatment by the Government of the United States of rebel prisoners is better, in respect to food, clothing, care and attention, than the treatment extended by the rebel author ties to prisoners captured from our side, etc. He desired to have the benefit of the Secretary's official statement, and whether the proposed measure would have the effect of increased humanity toward our imprisoned soldiers.

Mr. COX said that he did not care about the opinion of the Secretary of War, but had no objection to the proposed amendment.

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) did not propose to discuss the subject of retaliation. He did not understand that it was properly before the House, but as to the resolution, its passage was demanded by the country. There was scarcely a fireside in the land which was not interested in the question raised by the pending proposition. He did not regard it as containing any imputation on the Secretary of War. The people are entitled to complete and perfect knowledge of all things relating to public affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER, of New-York, (Dem.,) accepted the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (THAYER,) as the indication of a new era with regard to the conduct of the war. They stood forth in bold relief in comparison with the views presented by the gentleman's colleague, (STEVENS.) He (CHANDLER) was astonished at the coolness of the latter, (STEVENS) who had defended the law of retaliation and a course of barbarity utterly opposed to the principles of civilization. They should not here find support and palliation. The motto "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," should not be inscribed on our banners.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) said that in obedience to an order of the House, the Committee on Military affairs had proceeded to take a large mass of testimony, and which had accumulated on their hands. The subject had been continually spreading itself. The treatment of our imprisoned soldiers was heretofore horrible enough, but had increased in horror and barbarity to a tenfold extent. The Committee on Military Affairs would make the investigation as thoroughly as they could, and the House might be assured they would seek for information wherever it could be found. He preferred that the whole subject of retaliation should be left to the committee. The subject of retaliation in kind was abhorrent. He could not consent to starve, strip to nakedness and expose to a slow, lingering death, the prisoners in our hands. He would prefer a war of extermination, giving no quarter and expecting none. He admitted, however, that something must be done. The more the subject is considered the more it is found surrounded with difficulties. From the facts developed it was found that we are waging a war with fiends and savages, and, therefore, as long as we maintain the qualities of civilization ourselves, it was difficult to apply a remedy against those who are unaccountable with the rules of civilized warfare. He was sorry to hear the views expressed by the gentleman from New-York (CHANDLER.) Within the last fifteen minutes he had a talk in the lobby of this House with a gentleman just returned from Savannah, and who is crippled for life. Left on the field with a dangerous wound, he was stripped almost to the skin by a rebel Major and then turned into a horrible pen, and there saw eighty-six hundred or upward die of starvation and exposure in July and August, and yet the gentleman talks of conciliation with beings who thus savagely treat our unfortunate soldiers.

Mr. CHANDLER said he did not speak in regard to the treatment of our soldiers alone, but in regard to the arbitrary conduct of the committee over which the gentleman presides, in relation to the enrollment. We had for the first time the declaration that we should slay our prisoners without quarter or any kind of consideration whatever.

Mr. COX remarked, that as for himself he had never presented any propositions on this subject, save in the interests of our own soldiers, and he accepted all that his colleague (Mr. SCHENCK) had said in the same spirit. He had as many near friends as his colleague who had suffered in the rebel prisons. A large part of the responsibility might rest on the War Department. But he wanted all the facts in order to arrive at an intelligent conclusion. If there was any imputation on the Secretary of War, his colleague should not stifle inquiry.

Mr. SCHENCK said he admitted the propriety of making the inquiry, and what he proposed was to facilitate the investigation. He repeated that the political illusion of the gentleman from New-York was a matter of regret. The gentleman said there was a new era on the Republican side of the House, which had awakened to the propriety of looking to the condition of our poor fellows in the rebels hands. He thought he had administered a proper rebuke by saying the gentleman had awakened to the fact that we were already dealing with savages and fiends. And yet this very member had never thought of breathing anything but conciliation, kindness and sympathy, if not direct and actua coöperation.

Mr. CHANDLER said the gentleman had misquoted him in a manner which was disorderly. He claimed that the language was out of order, and unworthy of a gentleman.

The Speaker said he did not think the words were out of order, and was of the opinion that they were justifiable on the principle of retaliation. [Laughter.]

Mr. CHANDLER—As exercised by the presiding officer—

The Speaker explained, repeating that he did not think apart from that the language of the gentleman from Ohio was out of order.

Mr. CHANDLER—I hope the gentleman will let me reply.

Mr. SCHENCK—I believe I am released on parole. (Laughter.) He then repeated that the gentleman had expressed kindness toward the rebels, whose conduct on all hands was admitted to be fiendish. He said further; this was the gentleman's relation to them, if he was not in actual and direct coöperation with them. He never supposed the gentleman would fight out his principles with them. He meant that while the gentleman would not take up a musket to defend what he contended for, he bestowed his sympathy on the rebels. The gentleman had charged him with tyranny because he had insisted on making a stringent system of enrollment in order to fill up the army. All he could say was it was not the soldiers in the field who complained, not those who bore the brunt of battle. The complaints came only from political demagogues, who sought to create dissatisfaction and inflame the public mind against measures to fill up our armies.

Mr. CHANDLER denied any unpiled or direct coöperation with the enemies of his country. He demanded the proof. He should hold the gentleman's insinuation as unfair. He had only to state that he referred to the most cruel measure, introduced by the gentleman during the last session, which was indignantly voted down by the House. He proposed to kick and coerce people loyal to the Union into our armies by his proposed enrollment bill. He was among the first to come here with a musket, and slept with the soldiers from New-York in the halls of this capitol. He went still further, and sought, though ineffectually, to obtain a position on Gen. DIX's staff. He would not have said this much, had it not been for the insinuation and remarks of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) I suppose the subject has now been insufficiently discussed, and that my colleague, Mr. SCHENCK, is sufficiently ashamed of having attacked a soldier of the Republic. (Laughter, in which Mr. SCHENCK himself joined.)

Finally the question was taken, and Mr. COX's resolution was passed as originally introduced, viz.:

Resolved, If not incompatible with the public interests, all communications not heretofore published, be communicated to the House by the Secretary of War.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House in Committee of the whole considered the bill to supply the deficiencies of appropriations for the year ending with June, 1865.

Mr. BROOKS of New-York, (Dem.,) said the bill contained appropriations to the amount of ninety-three millions and six hundred thousand dollars and proceeded to condemn the voting of such a large amount without sufficient consideration and in the absence of suitable data. The Secretary of War ought to be able to estimate in advance what should be the amount of expenditure. This system of voting deficiencies was but making the House the recording clerk to execute such items of appropriation as the Secretary of War or the Government might desire.

Mr. STEVENS did not see how the gentleman could occupy the attention of the House when he knew he did a fine thing, and expended the time for nothing, for he had said he did not expect to convince the majority. Mr. STEVENS then explained some of the items in the bill, remarking that it was impossible for the Secretary of War to guess exactly what amount of money would be required.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU.

During a brief discussion on the appropriations for printing paper for the Government Printing Bureau,

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, said there was no evidence to show that paper manufacturers have combined to advance the price of paper. He had heard it charged, but he had never got at the substantial facts. One reason for the high price was the scarcity and the tax on the raw material.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) said the duty on paper is prohibitory. He had understood from the best authority that there is a combination of paper manufacturers who control the whole matter, and who have brought up the prices from twelve and fifteen to twenty-five and twenty-six cents a pound. That there has been such an advance in paper gentlemen could not deny.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said this was the result in part of the tax on the raw material and the rate of foreign exchange.

Mr. WASHBURNE, resuming, said he knew of a case where one-half of a paper mill in Illinois was offered for sale for fifteen thousand dollars, because they say it will pay an interest of forty per cent. The tax on paper is a tax on knowledge, and will destroy many of the newspapers of the country.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) asked the gentleman how high is the tariff on paper?

Mr. WASHBURN replied that it was high enough to prevent any from being imported. He thought it was 20 per cent., payable in gold.

The Committee then rose.

The House passed the Deficiency Bill, with slight amendments, and adjourned.

Trial of a Police Inspector.

HE IS CHARGED WITH INTERFERING AT A POLITICAL MEETING.

Yesterday morning a case of some interest came up for trial before the Board of Police Commissioners. Mr. GEORGE W. DILKS, Inspector of Police, was arraigned, and the following charges were read to him:

1. Guilty of a flagrant violation of the Metropolitan Police Act;

2. Guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer, and prejudicial to the discipline of the Police force.

3. Guilty of a gross abuse of his authority as a police officer, and of sanctioning the most flagrant violation of the laws.

These charges were accompanied by specifications, which, in substance, charge Inspector DILKS with having made "a violent and defamatory speech" at a meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Union Association, on the 9th of December, which "tended to produce tumult, and which (as alleged) was almost immediately followed by an assault upon peaceful members of said association, by persons introduced into the meeting by and under the control of the said DILKS."

It was alleged "that, during this tumult, in which clubs, pistols and slung-shots were drawn and freely used, to the serious injury of many peaceful persons, benches overturned, and the chairman's (Aldesman LENT,) table overturned and broken, the said DILKS, in violation of his duty as a peace officer, made no effort to quell the disturbance, and to protect the peaceful citizens there assembled from bodily injury, but, on the contrary, the said DILKS, by his authority as Inspector in the Metropolitan Police Department, encouraged the same."

The complainant in the case was Mr. S. C. CALDWELL, who, with a large number of witnesses, testified to the facts as alleged in the charges. One of the witnesses for the prosecution testified that he saw Inspector DILKS "wink or nod at a big, heavily built man who stood opposite the Inspector, as much as to say, 'Now's your time, go on.'" A row then ensued, and the room was cleared by a squad of policemen under Sergts. BIRD and ROE, of the Fifteenth Precinct.

Inspector DILKS testified that he had merely done his duty. He attended the meeting of the Association, of which he was a member, and discovered that Mr. FRED. A. CONKLING had endeavored to get control of the Association, by bringing in men who were Democrats and making an effort to have them elected members of the same.

A number of witnesses testified to the same matter, and unanimously agreed that Mr. DILKS had done his duty in suppressing the disturbance.

The Commissioners, after hearing the testimony, reserved the decision in the case.

FOREFATHERS' DAY.—The celebration of Forefathers' Day this evening by the New-England Society promises to be a brilliant affair. The following eminent gentlemen have accepted the invitation of the Society to attend the festival: Admiral Farragut, Commodore Winslow and Capt. Drayton, of the navy; Rev. Drs. Chapin and Hatfield, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Bryant, F. W. Gantt, of Arkansas, and Hon. Charles E. Phelps, member of Congress-elect from the Baltimore District.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Where They Are, What They Are, and How to Get Them.

If we may judge from the appearance of Broadway and other business streets, the approaching holidays promise to be among the most gay and widely enjoyed of any that have come upon us for several years past. The dark phantom of rebellion seems to be rapidly vanishing away under the fatal blasts that it has lately received from SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and THOMAS, and the loyal people of the North at last begin to discover the end of their troubles, and are thus just in a mood to enjoy the festivities of Christmas and New-Year with a zest unknown since the breaking out of the war. The exchange of presents and tokens of affection—always among the most pleasing incidents of the festive season—will certainly not be less liberal this year, than heretofore, and a brief notice of the ample preparations made by our shopkeepers for supplying the public wants in this respect, may not be uninteresting to our readers.

The first and most indispensable requisite, then for one going in search of holiday gifts, is to supply himself with greenbacks—the more ample the supply the better. The next is to consult the advertising columns of the TIMES. Thus prepared, he can go forth with the absolute certainty of getting anything that his heart, his head, his taste, or his fancy, may crave. He will commence his tour, of course, in Broadway; and first, let him drop into the old establishment of HENRICUS, on the corner of Broadway and Liberty-street. This is a favorite resort of our old friend Santa Claus, who, for sixty years past, has been accustomed to repair hither to fill his bag with curiosities for distribution among the juvenile stockings of the metropolis. Here are to be found every imaginable toy which the inventive genius of England, France, Germany, Switzerland and Holland have been able to construct, not to mention the latest notions and jim cracks of the universal Yankee nation, bellows toys, with birds, cats, dogs and human figures; box toys, with villages, farms, tea-sets, menageries, &c.; kid dolls, linen dolls, wooden dolls, wax dolls, muslin dolls, crying babies, Noah's arks, miniature tea-sets, horses, cows, sheep, monkeys, whips, swords, guns, drums, trumpets, archery implements, base-ball implements, cricket implements, nine-pins, jumping jacks, marbles, pipes, and so on through the whole catalogue. Also, a large assortment of glass ware, porcelain, bronzes, &c. Here, too, may be found the famous croquet game, about which all England seems to be running mad, and the invention of which appears to have been suggested by the experience of John Bull in running our blockade.

Leaving this establishment, the largest, probably, of its kind in the city, let the searcher after holiday gifts take a run into Maiden-lane, where he will find a score of shops well stocked with fancy articles, and as many more with costly furs. Let him not forget to call on Mons. PAILARD, at No. 21, where he will find beautiful holiday presents, in the shape of music boxes, from $3 50 to $750. If he desires to present a friend with a watch, let him step around to No. 8 John-street, where QUINCKE & KRUGLER are offering a large stock at small prices.

Passing up to No. 205 Broadway, let him drop into the store of the Goodyear Manufacturing Company, and see what wonders human genius has wrought in the article of India rubber. Rubber toys of every description and color, painted and unpainted; musical, fancy and alphabet balls. The finest jet India rubber jewelry, with gold, pearl and diamond settings; ladies' buckles of the latest styles, and various other articles too numerous to mention, any of which would make a most desirable holiday present.

If in search of presents among the fine arts, let him drop into WILLIAMS', near Franklin-street, and select from among those exquisite groups of that promising young artist, ROGERS, representing camp life in the Union army, an appropriate present for the wife of some brave soldier in the field.

Let him also look at the large stock of holiday fancy goods in FREEMAN & RYER'S store near by, where clocks and bronzes, vases and dressing cases, fans, opera glasses, combs, head ornaments, and a thousand other tempting holiday gifts will greet his eye.

At GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415, he will find an assortment of jewelry adapted to the most limited as well as the most abundant means.

At LORD & TAYLOR'S, further on, he will find dress goods for the holidays, which are never unacceptable presents for female friends.

If diamonds are wanted who shall furnish them of a purer water than TIFFANY? Should he be so fortunate as to get a peep over the shoulders of the throngs of ladies who congregate about the case on the right of the entrance, he will behold sparkling beneath the plate-glass a broche and ear-rings for the modest sum of $35,000; a diamond necklace for $15,000, a pearl necklace for $4,000; a single unset diamond valued at $17 000; finger-rings by the dozen at three, five and six thousand dollars each, and every description of first-class jewelry of the latest patterns. Silverware, too, of the most unique, original and elaborate designs, and fancy articles of untold variety and price.

Escaping the bewilderment of TIFFANY'S diamonds and silverware, let him cross over to BALL & BLACK'S, beneath whose lofty frescoed ceilings he will find spread out in brilliant array the manifold wonders of the jeweler's art, and on the upper floors the finest of bronzes, statuettes, marbles, vases, chandeliers, &c.

Nor should he forget the colossal establishment of HARDAWOUT, on the corner of Broome-street, where is the largest assortment of china and glassware to be found in the world, and at moderate prices.

For photographs, stereoscopes, and photographic albums, the establishment of E. & H. T. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, offers inducements in the way of variety and price not to be overlooked in searching for these popular gifts. PORTER SHAW & Co., the corner of Twelfth-street, also have an excellent assortment at low prices.

For engravings, it will not be prudent to pass SCHAUS', No. 749, without a call. The collection of plain and colored engravings for sale in this establishment is too well known to require an extended notice. Nothing can be more appropriate for a holiday present than a good painting or engraving, and nothing in the way of engravings can be found which more nearly approaches a first class painting than is presented in this collection.

In speaking of paintings, we must not forget to mention the rare collection of "RUGGLES' gems," for sale by Mr. A. FEYE, at the book store of CHARLES L. STONE, No. 843 Broadway. Mr. FEYE is the sole owner of the entire collection, and they cannot be had at any other place. The enviable reputation which RUGGLES has already acquired, and the rare merit universally awarded to his genius by the best critics, render one or more of these "gems" an almost indispensable accompaniment to every collection of the fine arts. The collection consists of views in Venice and the more noteworthy beauties of American scenery—all painted from life, and each one containing in itself a volume of reminiscence, reflection, and suggestion. They furnish the rarest and most beautiful holiday presents of the season, and are sold as low as $3, and from that up to $50. Many of the gems are inclosed in beautiful black walnut frames, elaborately carved by hand in arabesque—themselves a curiosity—the sombre wood affording an agreeable relief to the warm tints of the picture.

In the line of useful holiday gifts a sewing-machine is, by common consent, awarded the palm. The varieties of this article offered for sale are sufficiently numerous to suit the taste and means of all. "Grover & Baker's," "Singer's," "Wheeler & Wilson's," "Wilcox & Gibbs," "Weed's," and we know not how many others, compete for the superiority, and any of them we will guarantee shall be gratefully appreciated by the lady who receives it for a Christmas present.

THE COMING DRAFT.

Prospects of Filling the Quota of this City—Credits Thus Far, &c.

Since the call by President LINCOLN for 300,000 more men, with an order for a draft on the 15th of February if they are not raised by volunteering before that time, the people have anxiously turned to the County Volunteer Committee to know how far New-York is prepared to meet the call, and what is the prospect of escaping the draft. The committee can answer these questions very readily. They have three times filled the quota without much outside assistance, and they can fill it again; but they must have help from a coöperative movement of every man and woman in the city who is interested in the effort to avoid a draft to fill up our armies and to see justice done the city in the matter of the enrollment. It is idle to indulge hopes that the quota will be again filled by some providential discovery of neglected credits, or by allowing the three-year men enlisted as so many one-year men, multiplying the number of that class by three in crediting them; it is useless to hope that the seven thousand naval recruits credited to Brooklyn will be transferred to New-York. All expedients of this kind have been exhausted, and New-York will have to raise her quota by furnishing the men asked for in able bodied recruits for the army or navy. There is no cause for despair in this. On the contrary, it needs only a combined and determined effort on the part of all our citizens, to assist the committee, and the men will be raised within the fifty days. Our account with the Government stands thus:

The Enrollment Bureau of the Volunteer Committee hope, by correcting the lists of enrolled men, striking off the exempts, and carefully examining the records of the Provost-Marshals' offices to reduce the number enrolled as liable to draft about one-fourth. On the basis of this corrected enrollment, the quota of the city, under a call for 300,000 men, would be between *twelve and thirteen thousand*.

Against this we start with the following credits:

Surplus on last call	28
Substitutes and recruits enlisted by Volunteer Committee and Provost-Marshals from Oct. 1 to date	1,600
Naval enlistments since Oct. 1, 1864	500
Total credits	2,128

Taking the probable quota at 13,000 this would leave to be raised in this city before the 15th February, *ten thousand eight hundred and seventy-two men*. The number seems large, but the means of accomplishing the desired end are ample. In the first place it is the duty of every one to assist in the correction of the enrollment. If the exempts have too little sense of justice and generosity to go themselves and have their names stricken off, their friends or neighbors should hand their names to the committee and steps will be taken to obtain the requisite proof. Every four names taken off reduces the quota by one and saves a man to the country. But the energies of all should be bent to the patriotic purpose of raising the men. There are thousands of gentlemen in this city wealthy enough to place $650 in Mr. BLUNT'S hands for a representative recruit, without feeling it as a drain on their purses. That is all that is needed; men are plenty, but they will not go unless they can obtain the bounties paid elsewhere.

The complaint at the rooms of the committee is not of the want of recruits or substitutes, but of the want of principals to furnish the bounty money. There are in this city more veteran soldiers than in any other section of the country. It is stated on good authority that there are now here 15,000 who have served at least two years during the present war; yet the splendid army corps now being recruited by Gen. HANCOCK, languishes for want of men to fill it up. A large bounty would induce at least 5,000 of these men to reënlist. The Government offers $300 cash for men enlisting in this corps. Why cannot the rich men of this city raise a sufficient sum to enable the county to give these veterans an extra $500 apiece and thus accomplish the double purpose of filling the army with trained soldiers and clearing New-York from the dangers and evils of a draft. As before stated it only needs the coöperation of the people with the County Volunteer Committee to fill the quota and avoid the draft.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, AND SUPT. VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

CIRCULAR—No. 109.—The quotas for the districts in this division, under the call of the President of the United States, of Dec. 19, 1864, for 300,000 men, will be sent to the Provost-Marshals as soon as they can be completed.

The A. A. Provost-Marshal-General directs the Provost-Marshals to use every effort in their power to stimulate recruiting in their respective districts. By a vigorous effort on their part, and securing the coöperation of local committees, and the citizens in general, the quota of this division can be filled by the 15th of February next. H. F. BROWNSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

MASONIC ELECTION.—At a regular communication of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. and A. M., held at its rooms (Corinthian) corner of Grand and Centre streets, Tuesday evening, 20th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: O. P. Quintard, Master, (re-elected unanimously;) James G. Sweeney, S. W.; Wm. W. Paddon, J. W.; Wm. J. Bunce, Treasurer; A. Desmond, Secretary; Jas. R. Elsey, S. D.; S. W. Swift, J. D.; C. H. Smith M. H. Belden and S. P. Greer, Trustees.

Evening Exchange.

$35,000	Amer. Gold	223⅜	100	Hud. Riv. R.	115¾
20,000	do	223⅛	100	do s3	115¾
10,000	do s3	223	100	do b3	115⅝
127,000	do	223	200	do s3	115⅝
45,000	do	222⅝	300	do s5	115⅝
5,000	do s3	222	200	Reading R.	114⅞
15,000	U. S. 10-40s	101½	100	Ill. Cen. R. b	126
25,000	U. S. 6-20's, New issue	107¼	100	do s3	125⅞
30,000	do s3	107	500	do	125
75,000	do	108	200	do b3	124¾
6,000	U. S. Tr. N. 7 3-10s.		100	Clev. & Pitts	99¾
	Apl. & Oct	122⅝	600	do s3	99
10,000	do s3	122⅜	400	do b5	99
10,000	O. & M. Cer. b30	34	200	do b3	99
100	N. Y. Cen. R. s3	111	300	Chic. & R. I.	105⅜
1160	Erie R.	90	100	do b10	105⅛
400	do s3	90	200	do	106
100	do s5	89	110	Chi. & N. W.	41
100	do	89½	200	do b3	40⅞
100	do b3	89	200	do s3	40¾
400	do b3	89	200	Chic. & N. W. pf.	71
500	do	89¾	100	do s3	71
200	do b3	89¾	100	do b3	71¾
200	Quick. M. Co.	95	100	do s10	71
50	do	94¼	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	102
200	do b3	95¾			

Stocks weak. Gold very active. Sales after call as high as 224, and down to 222¾. At close of report stood at 223.

(Advertisement.)

GOLD PENS.

The neatest goods for Holiday Presents—FOLEY'S celebrated Gold Pens and Pencils.

Sold by all the leading stationers at the manufacturer's prices.

Store and factory, No 169 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

HOLIDAY GIFT. WILCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE.

It is entirely noiseless.

A patented device prevents its being turned backward.

The needle cannot be set wrong.

The Hemmer, Feller and Binder are acknowledged to be superior to all others.

It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863.

It also received the first premium for "THE BEST SEWING MACHINE" at the great "NEW-ENGLAND FAIR," the "Vermont State Fair," the "Pennsylvania State Fair," and the "Indiana State Fair," 1864.

Office, No. 508 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

OIL WELLS.—Office of the Brooks Petroleum Company, No. 431 Broadway, corner Howard-st.—This company is noted for making water-proof boots, and as their stock is very large, and comprises every variety of Winter boots, Shoes or Overshoes, buyers will do well to call and examine

Winter Boots, Water-proof Boots,
Arctic Overshoes.
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

(Advertisement.)

DIABETES.—It is a satisfaction for those who are afflicted with diabetes, inflammation of the kidneys, gravel, &c., to know that investigation and science has produced an invaluable article of medicine, known as "Constitution Water." From a case coming under our observation, we are pleased to certify to the efficacy of the Constitution Water, and we cheerfully recommend it to those who may be unhappily suffering from gravel or any of its kindred difficulties. Messrs MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-street, are the General Agents.—*N. Y. Illustrated News.*

(Advertisement.)

LIVELY TIMES.—In view of the approaching holidays, the retail trade of the city is unusually active just now. KNOX, the hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, in particular, is doing an immense business. His latest style has driven all his rivals to despair, and completely fascinated the masculine portion of the community.

(Advertisement.)

HOLIDAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
Boys from $10 to $20.
Men's from $20 to $45
I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av.,
Opposite Cooper Union.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FIORD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Rubber-sole Balmorals, warranted the cheapest and most durable shoe in the market. CANTRELL, No. 613 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

A RELIEF.

You are troubled with a bad breath; it annoys your friends and acquaintances, as well as yourself. You would like to get rid of it, but scarcely know what means to adopt. We will tell you. Use the Fragrant SOZODONT! It will cleanse and beautify your teeth, and leave your breath pure and sweet.

Sold by druggists.

(Advertisement.)

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—GOLDSMITH'S Penmanship and Book-keeping, No. 786 Broadway. The half prices will be discontinued Saturday, Dec. 24. Lessons secured this week may be continued till May 1. A rare opportunity.

(Advertisement.)

CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION!—INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.—There is not a medicine discovered that has so much power to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the wind passages of the lungs, as the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which subdues the fever and inflammation that destroy the power and vitality of the lungs, and consign the patient to the grave. We say to all whose lungs are affected, use Dr. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence, as it has restored thousands of cases to health that were hopelessly given up to die.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S office, No. 10 North Second-street, Philadelphia. Sold at HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, next Metropolitan Hotel, and by druggists everywhere.

(Advertisement.)

THE USEFUL AND THE BEAUTIFUL COMBINED.—Beside books, albums, pictures, microscopes, &c., Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York, have busts of different sizes—Psyche, Sabina, Apollo, Diana, Flora, Clytia, Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Burns, Byron, Plato, Homer, Virgil, Socrates, Raphael, Schiller, Goethe, Washington, Webster, Franklin, etc. Suitable for the library, reading-room, public hall, or drawing-room. They make very pretty presents.

(Advertisement.)

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—WILLCOX & GIBBS noiseless sewing machine, office No. 508 Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 21—6 P. M.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 28 bbls. Ashes, 8,746 bbls. Flour, 37 bbls. and 2,345 bags Corn Meal, 4,812 bushels Corn, 215 bushels Rye, 7,365 bushels Oats, 1,168 bushels Malt, 9,147 packages Provisions, and 170 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Dull and nominal; Pots, $12; Pearls, $13@$13 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet, but quoted firm; Java, 46c.@48c.; Rio, 40c.@44c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 41c.@44c.; St. Domingo, 40c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand, at firmer prices. Sales and resales since our last, 425 bales, including Middling, at from $1 24@$1 26 ₱ lb. Week's receipts, 3,000 bales; sales and resales, 2,400 bales; exports, 684 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand and heavy, to-day. Sales since our last amount to 9,600 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 60@$9 90; poor to choice Extra State at $10@$10 40, chiefly $10 10@$10 25; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11@$11 20 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 60 @$ 9 90
Extra State	10 00 @10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 10 @12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	11 00 @11 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 20 @13 00
Extra Genesee	10 40 @13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 40 @14 75

Southern Flour is in less demand, at drooping prices. Sales since our last 900 bbls., at $10 65@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 80@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $10 05@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull, to-day, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 45 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal, at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric, and $5 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 100 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and heavy to-day. Sales have been confined to 24,000 bushels, including Amber Western (Winter) at $2

The New-York Times.

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THE FAR WEST.

Campaigning Under Difficulties.

Price's Unsuccessful Campaign in Missouri and Kansas.

A Record of Rebel Pillage, Devastation and Murder.

Military Affairs in Western Arkansas.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS ON THE PLAINS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Friday, Dec. 9, 1864.

The silence of your correspondent from this region is owing to the fact of his absence with the Army of the Border in the late pursuit of Gen. PRICE to the Arkansas, where active duties in the field and the fatigue consequent thereon precluded the possibility of his writing. Seventy continuous days in the saddle on the Indian expedition and the later campaign, with participation in all but two of the engagements of that pursuit, may be offered as an excuse, and as a reasonable limit to my powers of physical endurance. So much by way of personal introduction and apology.

THE UPRISING IN KANSAS.

The most profound quiet prevails in Kansas at this time. This is but a natural result of the important events which within the past two months have added new lustre to the renowned loyalty and courage of this State. Nothing like this marvelous uprising has been witnessed since the war. When the Governor's call was issued and Gen. CURTIS proclaimed martial law, upon the certainty that the rebel army was advancing to invade us, the entire male population sprang to arms to resist the invasion. Traversing as I did the entire width of the State, returning from the Indian expedition, I can truly say that the response was indeed stirring. It revealed the important fact of the great growth in population Kansas has had since the war. We have sent 12,000 white males to swell the Union army since the President's first call. Yet the call for our militia brought not less than 20,000 armed men to their feet. Of these, about 4,000 were exempts. At least 17,000 were massed at different points along the border, waiting the approach of the foe. Leavenworth was fortified; Wyandotte, Paola, Fort Scott, and other points were put in a posture of defiance.

THE KANSAS MILITIA IN THE FIELD.

Gen. CURTIS had a force of not more than 3,500 volunteers all told, besides this militia. They were put under "Rough-and-Ready" Gen. BLUNT and sent to find the enemy. That he did meet, fight and hold that foe in check has become a part of our national history. The militia of Kansas, to the number of 6,000, participated in the battle of Westport, Oct. 23, and acquitted themselves most creditably. At Hickman's Mills, crossing of the Big Blue, about 10 miles from Kansas City, the Second Regiment State Militia, had a severe and unsupported engagement with one of PRICE'S main columns, that commanded by Gen. SHELBY, in which the militia lost 26 killed and wounded, one gun, and about 120 captured. Among their dead was the Lieutenant-Colonel and two other officers. The prisoners were afterward paroled at Granby, Mo., by Gen. SHELBY. SHELBY distinguished himself greatly by his courage and skill, as also by his universal kind treatment of all prisoners who fell into his hands. This is the testimony of all those who were paroled or recaptured by us. Gen. BLUNT'S division, with which your correspondent served, fought SHELBY four times and FAGAN once during the campaign.

WHAT THE REBELS DID.

The amount of damage done in Kansas was comparatively inconsiderable, aside from that arising out of the total suspension of all business, which resulted under the proclamation of martial law, for a period of fifteen days. The rebel army crossed the State line near the Kansas River, just below the Shawnee Mission, on the evening of the 22d. They were driven back by the First and Second Brigades, under Cols. JENISON and MOONLIGHT, assisted by the Johnson County militia. Again on the 24th, at Coldwater Grove, thirty miles below, a small column attempted to cross the line, but were met by Col. MOONLIGHT, of the Eleventh Kansas, commanding the Second Brigade, and driven back. Near Choteau's trading post, on the Marias des Cygnes, (famous as the scene of the Hamilton massacre of eleven Free State men in May 1858,) the main rebel army entered Kansas.

MURDER AND DESOLATION.

Their first act was the murder of an old man named VERNON, a Northern Methodist preacher. Our forces were some miles in the rear, and after a march of fifty-four miles, had been halted at West Point, two miles from the scene of murder, to effect some changes in the order of march. Every act of the rebel soldiery indicated the fiendish devastation to which they had devoted our State. Where Mr. VERNON was shot, (the house of a neighbor,) everything that could support life was stolen, horses and cattle driven off, hay, fodder and fences burnt, and even a dead horse was thrown into the well, so as to render it unfit for use. This was the course of action throughout. At a house below, a man named WILLIAMS, and his son, (the latter just mustered out of the Sixth Kansas,) were taken and have not since been heard of. Eleven horses were stolen from him. Large quantities of hay were burnt at the trading post, which had been put up for Government use, troops having been stationed here.

The rebel line of march in this section of Kansas will describe in form the arc of a circle, the lower half of which would extend further to the east and south. As all they moved about twenty miles, entering the State at sundown of the 24th of October, and leaving it after dark next evening. In that distance we fought them five times, four of which engagements were quite brilliant and successful, resulting in the capture of eight guns, one hundred and fifty wagons, one thousand prisoners, six hundred killed and wounded, several hundred horses and a large number of cattle, ordnance stores, small arms, &c. Wherever our rapid march left the rebel advance time, they destroyed and murdered as when first they crossed the line. All forage, hay, and fences were set fire to, at least a dozen men were murdered, (that the number was not greater is owing to the fact that nearly all were in the ranks of the militia,) Fort Lincoln was burnt, with several stores and dwelling-houses, and everything valuable carried off. That greater damage was not done, is owing to the fact that our pursuit was conducted with the utmost celerity and success. Yet there was no time when the rebel army did not largely outnumber our own.

THE PURSUIT.

After the battle of Westport, upon the 23d, only three regiments of militia moved in the pursuit, Gen. BLUNT'S (the First Division) numbered about 3,000 men; Gen. PLEASONTON'S, consisting of Gens. SANBORN'S, BROWN'S, McNEIL'S, and WINSLOW'S (commanded by Lieut.-Col. BENTEEN) brigades, numbered about 6,000 men—in all, 9,000. PRICE had at least double that number of well-armed men, most of them veterans, in addition to about 10,000 recruits and conscripts, only partially armed, yet we defeated them in every encounter.

THE RESULT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The result of the campaign is well known. A few details may not be uninteresting, as showing the energy of the pursuit and the perfect overthrow of the rebel chieftain.

PRICE'S FORCE—THE BATTLE OF PILOT KNOB.

Gen. PRICE crossed the Arkansas on the 8th of September, with about 15,000 armed and 4,000 unarmed men, with 19 guns, (mostly captured from us on the Red River,) and a train of about 300 wagons—also captured. His unarmed men were equipped by the time he reached Pilot Knob. Much has been said about the battle at this point. Gen. THOMAS EWING defended it most gallantly against odds, but the attacking force has been greatly overrated. Prisoners captured by us, both officers and men, with whom I conversed, affirm that this engagement was fought by a detached column under Gen. CABELL, numbering about 2,000, that their loss was 150 men killed, and as many wounded, that the object was to divert attention from the main rebel column, then moving around St. Louis to the centre of the State. In this they were entirely successful. PRICE moved unmolested to Jefferson City, which was saved from capture by the energetic march from Springfield of Gen. SANBORN. Thence the main rebel army moved to Boonville and Lexington wholly unmolested, living on the country, foraging at will, "gobbling" up all the small posts, conscripting and recruiting leisurely, until when they reached Lexington, the rebel force was not less than 28,000, of whom 20,000 were armed and mounted; twenty pieces of artillery, a train of 600 or 700 wagons, carriages, loaded with all kinds of valuable plunder, an immense herd of cattle, and an excellent and unbroken *morale*. Evidently PRICE was aiming to winter in Missouri, and to this end was moving to Kansas City, a position which would enable him to forage in Kansas.

DISPOSITION OF OUR FORCES.

The position of our forces was at this juncture somewhat of this character: ROSECRANS' base was Jefferson City; Gen. PLEASONTON, with his cavalry, was following slowly and cautiously in the direct rear of PRICE'S main army, being, when the latter's advance entered Lexington, about thirty miles south of COOK'S store, in the direction of Sedalia. Gen. A. J. SMITH, with the infantry of his corps, was moving by an outer road, on the west flank, toward HICKMAN'S Mills; Gen. ROSECRANS with FISK'S command, was behind, directing the movements.

Gen BLUNT, with all the volunteer force (excepting two regiments) belonging to the Department of Kansas, had occupied Lexington, in pursuance of a reconnoissance he was making. At Kansas City, Gen. CURTIS' headquarters were established; while there, on the State line, four miles southwest, and at Independence, twelve miles east, the Kansas militia, to the number of 12,000, were being rapidly gathered and organized. BLUNT fought and held the rebels in check one whole day at Lexington, again another day at the Little Blue, eight miles east of Independence, and then consumed another in resisting their flanking movement, across the Big Blue, whereby they turned the right wing of CURTIS' force, an operation which resulted in the battle of Westport, which was fought by JOE SHELBY, with his own and FAGAN'S divisions.

HURRIED AND DISORDERLY RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

By means of this stubborn resistance on the part of CURTIS and BLUNT, Gen. PLEASONTON'S advance, commanded by Gen. MCNEIL, was enabled to attack their rear, commanded by MARMADUKE, on the evening of the 22d, at Independence, defeating and driving them out, recapturing two Parrott guns, formerly belonging to the Second Missouri Light Artillery, Col. COLES. It enabled PLEASONTON to join in the rout of the rebels on the 23d, and to follow them until the 25th, when he himself left the chase. At Westport we captured three guns and burst another, a shell from the Colorado Battery entering the muzzle, exploding the gun, killing six and wounding three men and two horses. Hundreds of horses were taken at these engagements. The roads were lined with guns, caissons and wagons.

At the battle of the 25th we captured eight guns at Fayetteville, Ark., another exploded, and four or five others were captured and abandoned before they crossed the Arkansas River. We marched in all, between the 12th of October, the day the First Division left Paola, en route to Lexington, Mo., and the 20th of November, the day we reached Fort Scott on our return, a period of forty days, about six hundred miles, the latter portion in stormy weather, snow and rain; fighting eight different engagements; the latter half of the pursuit being made by a force of only 3,000 effective men—the First Division, Gen. BLUNT, and the cavalry brigade of the Seventeenth Corps, (A. J. SMITH'S,) under Lieut.-Col. BENTEEN, of the Ninth Missouri Volunteers. The enemy lost, destroyed and abandoned his entire wagon train, with the exception of about one hundred wagons, his immense herd of cattle, abandoned and had captured at least five thousand horses, while one-third of the remaining animals will perish from want of forage and hard usage. Not less than 10,000 stand of small arms have been lost by him; and his Adjutant-General, whom we found wounded at Cane Hill, Ark., states that their returns showed on the 3d of November, the day PRICE left, a loss in men of 10,556, about one-half of whom were killed, wounded or captured, the balance being deserters, since the battle of Lexington. This loss is mainly in the best part of his army, the Missouri and Arkansas veterans of the trans-Mississippi rebel army.

Have we not reason to be proud of our work, especially when we remember that it was accomplished amid much privation and sacrifice?

Our loss in the campaign will be about 600 killed and wounded, one gun captured, and about 300 prisoners, most of whom were dropped, escaped or were paroled. In addition to our other gains is the great one of having got rid of many of the leading guerrillas and much of their following, from the border counties of Missouri. It is certainly ascertained that QUANTRELL, who has been sick with consumption, was taken South; that GEORGE TODD was killed at the Little Blue; that BILL ANDERSON is dead, STEWART also, and that Col. JACKMAN, a notorious partisan leader, was wounded in one of the battles of Oct. 25, and has since died of his wounds. Their followers have largely left the State, and with sagacious administrative action, civil and military, the incoming loyal and radical Executive can readily crown himself with the magnificent result we all desire—that of *recreating* Missouri, bring order out of chaos, and evolving a free society out of the anarchy and ruin left by the volcanic throes with which, amid the dying agonies of slavery, fierce rebellion has cursed this great central State.

WESTERN ARKANSAS.

Military affairs in Western Arkansas and the Indian Territory are in a rather indifferent state. Mismanagement has endangered what we gained there in 1863. Fort Smith is splendidly fortified, but with a division of 6,000 or 7,000 men, Gen. THAYER has allowed himself to be cooped within his works. Gens. COOPER and GANO, with about an equal number (not more) of Texan and Indian rebels, have occupied all outside of our posts. Nothing was done to prevent PRICE crossing the river, when 3,000 men, with a battery, could perhaps have prevented the passage of his army. No rebel force, except PRICE, was within a hundred miles of Fort Smith. Two thousand men could have held its works against 10,000, and yet with 5,000 or 6,000 men nothing was done by the Commanding-General, except to march a brigade across the river one day, telegraph Gen. STEELE, at Little Rock, that GANO, with 7,000 men, was threatening the post, and then, under orders induced by such information, on the next day marching them back again.

GANO and BROOKS have completely isolated the garrisons of Forts Smith and Gibson. At the former post the troops have for months been on half rations, and for two months previous to our advent had not been able to get a mail through. At Fort Gibson the Indian Brigade were reduced to beef and four ounces of flour per day, and the day we left a battalion started out to meet a train expected from Fort Scott, with 60 ears of corn per company—*all* they had, with the exception of what beef they might kill.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

The hostile Indians of the Plains have again commenced their warfare. They have lately attacked several trains on the Santa Fe road, capturing some stock and killing several white men. On the 23d inst. they attacked a large train and herd of cattle belonging to J. L. MCDOWELL, late Mayor of this city and others, at a point 17 miles east of Fort Zarah, and were unsuccessfully resulted. The Ex-Mayor is a fighting man, and while the United States Marshal here, made himself very useful in pursuing guerrillas who raided in our State. He had command of a company of mounted militia at Westport, and did exceedingly well. Col. CHIVINGTON, commanding in Colorado, reports a successful campaign against the Indian Cheyennes, and the killing of some five hundred warriors.

There is no other way to deal with these savages than to fight them fiercely, thrash them well, and when subdued, interdict them from their present location, taking care that they be hereafter fairly dealt with.

OUR PRISONERS.

Conclusion of the Exchange at Charleston—Nearly Eleven Thousand Union Soldiers Released—Additional List of the Dead.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 17, 1864.

Yesterday the reception of prisoners of war by Col. MULFORD was concluded. Over one thousand were brought down, making the total number received and placed on board the fleet between eleven and twelve thousand.

With the exception of some delay, occasioned by the campaign of Gen. SHERMAN, the exchange has been conducted very smoothly, and with good faith on the part of the Confederate authorities.

At 10 o'clock to-day the truce terminates, due notice having been given to the naval and military Commanders. At this hour, the sharpshooters, who have for some days past strolled and sunned themselves on the crumbling slopes of Fort Sumter, will no doubt become invisible, and the inhabitants of the city leave that portion of Charleston, known as "Shell Town," on the double quick. Even our own men will probably betake themselves to the shelter of the forts, and when again at work with the heavy guns, remember with pleasure the respite from labor (in a siege of 517 days' length) granted by the presence of the exchange fleet.

To Col. MULFORD the greatest praise must be given for his unflagging energy in carrying out even the minutest details of the expedition. Being very short of officers, a much larger share of the business—even to the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments—has been transacted by him, than should legitimately have fallen to the lot of one man. To repay him, however, for all this labor, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has received the heartfelt blessing of each one of the many thousand men released by him from a dreadful captivity.

THE CHARNEL HOUSE AT ANDERSONVILLE.

Some time since, in sending the partial list of deaths at Andersonville, I inadvertently withheld the following:

Wm Wilson, Co F, 4th N H.
J Goldin, Co G, 2d Va Cav.
Corp R Smith, Co H, 10th Iowa.
J Chapman, Co H, 7th Pa.
B S Osterhoudt, Co C, 120th N Y.
O Wish, Co E, 12th N Y.
Wm Lux, Co H, 83d Pa.
L Brisbane, Co R, 1st Mass Cav.
Wm C Tipton Co I, 2d Tenn.
R Babcock, Co A, 20th Conn.
A Henderson, Co F, 9th Ill.
A Skinner, Co C, 9th N J.
Allen Scott, Co H, 100th Ill.
Thos Carter, Co H, 1st U S
Jerem. Co K, 73d Pa.
Jno Kean, Co D, 155th N Y.
D Godea, Citizen.
D Hurly, U S Marine Corps
J Ethiar, Co E, 14th N Y C
W McMahon, Co I, 2d Wis
Sgt S H Bush, Co E, 16th Pa Cav.
Wm Lyshon, Co I, 2d Va.
F Rhodes, Co E, 76th Pa.
B Davis, Co C, 5th Ky.
Sgt C Painter, Co F, 6th Va.
J Scheingert, Co G, 72d Pa.
Geo Lowd, Co D, 5th Va.
J Smith, Co H, 6th Ind.
Jno Beam, Co E, 5th Pa.
R H Taylor, Co F, 12th N Y.
L Michard, Co I, 2d Ohio.
Wm Drewer, Co D, 5th Tenn Cav.
C Luff, Co I, 55th Ind.
C W Hunt, Co A, 1st R I C.
P Conner, Co A, 11th Mich.
Thos Perry, Co B, 5th Tenn.
H Brudelaw, U S Marine Corps.
C F Hogan, Co G, 2d Tenn.
Thos Rourke, Co D, 1st Ky.
Thos White, Co D, 1st U S.
N Colburn, Co I, 2d Ill.
J Krail, Co I, 7th Pa Cav.
J O'Dougherty, Co F, 5th N Y
Corp Wm McGivern, Co B, 69th N Y
M Turner, U S Navy.

DEATHS JULY 2, 1864.

O O Corry, Co D, 16th Ill
Wm McSpadden, Co E, 22d Mich.
Daniel Ball, Co B, 11th Ky.—chronic diarrhœa.
Jas Finlon, Co K, 11th Ohio.
Corp A Marshal, Co H, 96th Ill.
John Pendleton, Co F, 69th N Y.
J Winningham, Co B, 2d Tenn
W Briggs, Co G, 2d Maine Heavy Artillery.
Asa Moore, bugler, Co E, 22d N Y
Sergt W R Pursely, Co C, 15th Tenn Cav.
Jas Hendricks, Co C, 2d Ind Cav
Corp J H Armbalt, Co I 11th Va.
R Guffy, Co E, 16th Maine
Wm Ramsay, Co G, 7th N H.
M P Higgins, Co C, 3d Ind Cav.
Jos Sopher, Co F, 137d N Y.
J Ittle, Co E, 9th U S
O Hubert, Co H, 14th Ohio.
A Cooley, Co C, 8th Ind.
S Flynn, Co G, 85th N Y.
H H Oliver, Co M, 5th Ind Cav
S Smith, Co I, 111th N Y.
John Webster, Co C, 137th N Y
Geo Kline, Co I, 63d Penn
Wm C Cole, Co C, 13th Ky Cav
M Scarfer, Co B, 103d Penn
John Bowman, Co C, 2d O
A J Boley, Co C, 66th Ind
Joseph Wolf, Co B, 15th O
G Swearer, Co H, 13th Penn Cavalry
Simon Root, Co E, 9th Ind
J T Poe, Co C, 14th U S
J H Hierman, Co E, 4th U S Cavalry
R Ryan, Co C, 16th Ohio
J Browning, Co F, 2d Tenn
Wm Shroder, Co A, 42d Ind
G Gritton, Co D, 11th Ky Cavalry
H C Bridwell, Co D, 37th Ill
Sergt F J Freeman, Co F, 5th Ky
H Logan, Co E, 6th O Cav
Corp H Richards, Co I, 79th Ill
Wm McCready, Co C, 86th
G Graves, Co C, 16th Ky
C Brunnock, Co K, 78th Ill
Jacob Echibert, Co F, 54th Penn.
Milton Lukins, Co A, 145th Penn
Patrick Fallan, Co K, 3d N Y Art
Henry Leach, Co D, 15th Mo
H Rusenberry, Co H, 13th Penn Cav
L W Howell, Co M, 1st Md Cav
A Smith, Co L, 1st Mich Cav
Thos Dermody, Co H, 1st Ky

DEATHS JULY 4, 1864.

Jno Cameron, Co H, 1st N Y Cavalry.
James Canon, Co C, 4th Penn Cavalry.
P H Fgsillim, Co K, 22d Mich
B A Hall, Co A, 2d Tenn.
J Miller, Co K, 1st N J Cav.
Geo Forrey, Co F, 13th Penn Cavalry.
J Thorp, Co H, 3d Va.
R F Wolf, Co E, 8th Iowa.
J March, Co C, 22d N Y Cav.
H Norman, Co I, 2d Va Cav.
G W Cooper, Co B, 7th Tenn.
2d Lieut G F Slocum, Co A, 1st R I Cavalry.
W B Thomas, Co C, 89th O.
C Celling, Co I, 2d Maine.
F Gilbert, Co K, 3d Mich.
P L Francis, Co H, 2d N Y Cavalry.
Wm Scott, Co D, 8th Penn, colored.
Jas Dooly, Co L, 16th Ill Cavalry.
A Manning, Co A, 25th Ill.
L H Palmer, Co D, 5th Iowa.
A Bacchus, Co A, 16th N Y
H H Reed, Co H, 2d Conn Artillery.
L Mases, Co E, 85th N Y.
Jos Moriot, Co K, 5th Ohio Cavalry.
Jno Bowman, Co C, 42d Ind.
J O Hart, Co A, 2d N Y Cav.
N E Northrop, Co H, 6th U S
H Louther, Co K, 69th N Y.
Corp Thos Rees, Co C, 96th Ohio.
G W Vimsont, Co I, 14th N Y Artillery.
Isaac Rumsey, Co L, 86th N Y.
Thos Stevens, Co M, 2d Mass.
D Drecal, Co B, 1st Mich Cavalry.
Jno W Smith, U S G B Southfield.
Samuel Calvan, Co K, 103d Penn.
J Rily, Co C, 99th N Y.
W Collins, Co H, 2d Tenn.
G Hair, Co A, 85th N Y.
Jno Barnes, Co H, 2d Mass Artillery.
A G C Johnson, Co I, 103d Penn.
J E Hagler, Co D, 21st Ill.
Jas Goodloe, Co D, 2d Penn.
Geo Baker, Co B, 89th Ill.
W Hoffle, Co K, 6th N Y.
H Weaver, Co H, 11th Wis.
Henry Isaacs, Co H, 2d Md.
Bob Jimmy, Co G, 7th N H.

DEATHS, JUNE 6, 1864.

D Herriman, Co D, 22d Mich—chronic diarrhœa.
A Tomlin, Co M, 8th Tenn Cav—chronic diarrhœa.
Col S Rex, Col. 7th N H—chronic diarrhœa.
Sgt J Sowerwald, Co C, 1st Kentucky Cav.
J W Harris, Co A, 20th N Y State Militia.
E Shawlee, Co F, 44th Ill.
1st Sgt Elijah Lane, Co A, 15th United States.
C A Williams, Co A, 8th Kansas Cavalry.
J Rogers, Co F, 6th Mich.
Corp L Blanchard, Co D, 16th Illinois Cav.
Wm Hall, Co K, 2d Ohio.
M Stringer, Co F, 11 th Ill—chronic diarrhœa.
Corp J Myres, Co B, 2 Tenn—chronic diarrhœa.
Sgt Henry Brewer, Co E, 24th Illinois.
W Smith, Co D, 2d Tenn.
H McCracken, Co B, 1st Del.
W L Spragur, Co E, 4th Ohio Cav.
D M Harvey, Co I, 1st Wis.
Corp O R Whitman, Co E, 5th Iowa—ch diarrhœa.
M McGrath, Co K, 14th Va.
Sgt H J Gutenberg, Co G, 12th Kentucky.
J Downey, Co M, 2d Mass Artillery.
Sgt W Beech, Co A, 1st N J Cavalry.
D V Clark, Co B, 111th Ohio.
J Reeves, Co H, 5th N Y.

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D Herriman, Co D, 22d Mich—chronic diarrhœa.
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C A Williams, Co A, 8th Kansas Cavalry.
J Rogers, Co F, 6th Mich.
Corp L Blanchard, Co D, 16th Illinois Cav.
Wm Hall, Co K, 2d Ohio.
M Stringer, Co F, 11 th Ill—chronic diarrhœa.
Corp J Myres, Co B, 2 Tenn—chronic diarrhœa.
Sgt Henry Brewer, Co E, 24th Illinois.
W Smith, Co D, 2d Tenn.
H McCracken, Co B, 1st Del.
W L Spragur, Co E, 4th Ohio Cav.
D M Harvey, Co I, 1st Wis.
Corp O R Whitman, Co E, 5th Iowa—ch diarrhœa.
M McGrath, Co K, 14th Va.
Sgt H J Gutenberg, Co G, 12th Kentucky.
J Downey, Co M, 2d Mass Artillery.
Sgt W Beech, Co A, 1st N J Cavalry.
D V Clark, Co B, 111th Ohio.
J Reeves, Co H, 5th N Y.

DEATHS JUNE 9, 1864.

Thos Mayer, Co E, 103th Pa.
Sergt J Davis, Co F, 7th Ohio Cav.
W J Woodsides, Co E, 18th Pa—ch diarrhœa.
S Miner, Co D, 1st R I Cav
W Campbell, Co A, 2d Tenn.
Corp Jas Mangur, Co H, 24th Wis.
A Owen, Co D, 2d Tenn.
Sergt T Kinnely Co E, 17th Mass.
Jas Alexander, Co C, 125th Mass—ch diarrhœa.
J W Walls, Co M, 7th Tenn—died in camp.
M Weaver, Co C, 1st Va Cav—ch diarrhœa.
J Steward, Co H, 11th Mass—debility.
Jno Borra, Co H, 65th Ind—ch diarrhœa.
J Hennessy Co D, 28th Ky—ch diarrhœa.
J W Gist, Co I, 57th Pa—ch diarrhœa.
C Brown, Co D, 16th U S—br anasarca.
J Rei, Co K, 124th Ohio.
B W Jordan, Co D, 84th Ill.
A B Ramsey, Co K 45th Ill—ch diarrhœa.
Wm Harris, Co I, 8th Tenn—ch diarrhœa.
Thos Osborn, Co H, 6th Va.
Robt Holms, Co H, 12th Pa Cav—ch diarrhœa.
Saml Lindsay, Co H, 10th N J—febris typhoides.
N Camp, Co F, 2d N Y Cav.
Lewis Leter, Co D, 22d Mich
Wm Laferty, Ringold's Ind Cav.
Jno Simmons, 22d Ohio Bat—ch diarrhœa.
Jas M Hodges, Co F, 2d Tenn.
F Roach, Co I, 99th N Y—anasarca.
P White, Co C, 2d Ind Cav—ch diarrhœa.
Jno Slifer, Co I, 16th Ill. Cav.
Sergt B F Corlin, 24th N Y Ind Bat.
Bergt T Augusta, Co R, 89th Ohio.
Thos Preso, Co E, 26th Pa.
D Balcom, Co F, 19th Ohio.

DEATHS JUNE 10, 1864.

J F Ralph, Co E, 13th Tenn.
T Snowdale, Co C, 4th Maine.
W H Bullock, Co K, 24th Mass.
H West, Co A, 1st R I.
T Snowdale, Co E, 4th Me.
J F Ralph, Co E, 13th Tenn
W H Bullock, Co K, 24th Mass.
J H Castle, Co H, 147th N Y.
Sergt Jas Frasier, Co E, 2d Ohio.
Chas Seeley, Co G, 44th Ill.
H West, Co A, 1st R I.
D L Bishop, Co A, 11th Ky Cav.
J D Butler, Co B, 76th Pa.
Sam Wolf, Co A, 67th Pa.
M Miller, Co A, 105th Pa.
— Gartner, Co F, 8th Pa.
J White, Co D, 2d Tenn.
Henry Boynton, Co A, 32d Mass.
Chas Ryon, Co G, 5th Iow.
Frank Moon, Co A, 5th Md.
A Anderson, Co C, 10th U S.
H Deveresux, Co I, 99th N Y.
Jas Ferry, Co K, 178th N Y.
T Smith, Co E, 17th Mich.
W Lange, Co L, 1st Ky Cav.
Sergt A Rhums, Co I, 14th Pa.
D Buchaut, Co L, 5th Mich Cav.
A A Akers, Co F, 94th Ohio.
J W Castle, Co H, 147th N Y.
Sergt Jas Frasier, Co E, 2d Ohio.
Chas Leely, Co G, 44th Ill.

DEATHS JUNE 11, 1864.

M Sweeney, Co I, 5th Ky.
Jno Leonard, Co A, 21st Wis.
W Carter, Co K, 101st Pa—pneumonia.
B G Purple, Co B, 85th N Y—typho fever
P German, Co C, 2d Tenn—debility.
Sergt R F Calvert, Co B, 5th Ia.
Jas D Ramsey, Co F, 103d Ill.
N Gilbert, Co K, 111th N Y.
J Lamotte, Co I, 2d N Y.
Corp W Wilkinson, Co 58th, Ohio
Mort, Co K, 21st Pa.
O Burk, Co B, 15th Wis.
A K Carden, Co E, 7th Tenn Cav
D Stretton, Co B, 11th Fy Cav.
J Z rphy, Co E, 79th Pa.
Silas Rogers, Co D, 65th Ill.
B Tatter, Co I, 16th Ind.
Jno Keys, Co A, 43d Ill.
A R Churchward, Co C, 9th Mich
Wm Summers, Co D, 16th Ky Cav.
Eli Wise, Co D, 85th Ind.
R Haines, Co G, 9th Mich Cav.
R Thompson, Co C, 57th Pa.
F Brandiger, Co K, 24th Ill.
J Harley, Co H, 5th Iowa.
Jas Jackson, Co I, 7th Mich Cav—pneumonia
Corp J Limeberger, Co F, 16th R I
F Smith, Co F, 16th N Y—diarrhœa.
Jno Richardson, Co I, 2d Iowa Cav.
C Dimsby, Co A, 1st N Y Cav
Sergt F Hull, Co E, 21st Ohio.
Francis Forr, Co D, 101st Ohio.
Jas Mige, Co D, 12th U S.
Wm Kepple, Co H, 8th Pa.
Jno Temple, Co H, 100th Ill.
D W Darling, Co B, 83d Ill.

DEATHS JUNE 12, 1864.

Jno Conroy, Co G, 21st N Y Cav.
F Castle, Co E, 103d Ill.
Corp E H Janney, Co F, 19th Ill.
A B Harman, Co A, 4th Tenn.
Wm Brannan, Co F, 2d Tenn
D Connor, Co E, 15th Mass.
Sam Masters, Co I, 17th Ohio—chlorosis.
Corp F Goodwell, Co K, 73d Ill.
Thos Delaney.

LIST OF FEDERAL PRISONERS OF WAR IN RICHLAND JAIL, COLUMBIA, S. C., DEC. 9, 1864.

Col — Ashworth, 1st Ga Cav
C L Among, Capt and A A G to Gen Bartlett's staff.
First-Lieut and Asst Adjt F Affleck, 16th Ohio Inf
First-Lieut C L Bittinger, 76th Penn Inf.
Second Lieut Reuben Burton, 5th N Y Heavy Art.
Second-Lieut W P Paler, 5th Penn Inf.
Capt O K Bartlett, 31st Me Inf.
Capt C T Bowen, 4th R I Inf.
Second Lieut C O Brown, 31st Me Inf
Capt Horace H Barbank, 3d Me Inf.
Second-Lieut H M Bearce, 22d Me Inf.
Second-Lieut Jas W Beller, 3d Penn Art.
Second-Lieut Conrad Boelter, 2d Md Inf.
First-Lieut Wm A Barnard, 20th Mich Inf.
First-Lieut R K Beacham, 23d U S Col Inf
First-Lieut W Baird, 23d U S Col'd Inf.
C H Bell, A D C, Gen Coburn's Staff.
Capt S H Burnam, 23d U S Col'd Inf.
Second-Lieut A M Briscoe, 1st Md Cav
First-Lieut F S Bawley, 30th U S Col'd Inf
First-Lieut A I Brader, 54th Penn Inf.
Capt W B Chamberlain, 7th Conn Inf.
Maj Archibald Boyle, 35th U S Col'd Inf.
Second-Lieut Chas P Cramer, 61st N Y Cav.
First Lieut C D Copeland, 56th Mass Inf.
Second Lieut Jas E Catlin, 45th Penn Inf.
Second-Lieut C G Cowe, 1st Mich S S.
Second Lieut N B Case, 23d U S Col'd Inf.
Second-Lieut Geo H Drew, 6th N H Inf.
First-Lieut A H Downing, 3st U S Col'd Inf.
Capt J B D belar, 45th Penn Inf.
Capt E C Dicey, 1st Mich S S.
Second-Lieut Lemuel C Dobbs, 14th U S Col'd Inf—escaped from jail Nov. 22, 1864
Maj John H Filler, 55th Penn Inf—escaped from jail Nov. 22, 1864
Capt W W Fay, 66th Mass Inf
First-Lieut John Foley, 5 th Mass Inf.
Capt Isaac P Fall, 3d Me Inf.
First-Lieut Lewis Fase, 14th Penn Cav.
Capt D P Hoagland, 76th Penn Inf.
First-Lieut H N Hallett, 130th Ohio Inf
Second-Lieut J B Hogue, 4th Penn Cav.
First-Lieut L E Bayward, 55th Mass Inf.
Second-Lieut Geo L Hall, 3d Me Inf.
Second-Lieut Sherman P Hand, 43d U S Col'd Inf.
First Lieut Jno Hopf, 2d Md Inf
Capt Fred W Hick, 2d Md Inf
Second-Lieut A J Homes, 37th Wis Inf.
Second-Lieut O M Hill, 23d U S Col'd Inf.
Capt and A Q M V H Hill,
Second-Lieut E C Jordan, 7th Conn Inf.
Second-Lieut J Jaco, 15th West Va Inf.
First-Lieut and R Q M Jones, 50th Penn Inf
Second-Lieut Rudolph Kost, 6th Conn Inf.
Second-Lieut John King, 6th Conn Inf.
Capt Frank Kenfield, 17th Vt Inf.
Second-Lieut Geo L Kibby, 4th R I Inf.
First-Lieut F H Kempton, 45th Mass Inf.
First-Lieut John Kellow, 2d Penn Art.
Hy Kunits, 1st Lieut 2d Md Infantry.
Jas F. Kirkhart, 1st Lieut 13th Ohio Cav.
C P Kschall, 1st Lieut 12th Penn Cav.
C H Lang, 2d Lieut 89th Mass.
E C Latimer, Capt 27th U S Col Troops.
Jas McCormick, 2d Lieut 21st N Y Cav.
M H McChesney, Capt 2d N Y Md Rif., permitted to go at large in city by the rebels.
Alf J Marsland, 2d Lieut 2d Penn Art.
Hy G Mitchell, 2d Lieut 32d Me Inf.
F J Munger, 1st Lieut 37th Mich Inf
Wm H Mix, 1st Lieut 19th U S Col Troops.
S C McEntee, 2d Lieut 2d Md Cav.
R I Millard, Capt 2d Penn Artillery.
F J O'Sullivan, 2d Lieut 67th Ohio Inf.
Lewis S Payne, Capt 100th N Y Inf.
W Pierce, 2d Lieut 17th Vt Infantry.
C O Pendexter, 2d Lieut 31st Me Inf.
Wm B Pierce, 2d Lieut 32d Me Inf: escaped from jail Oct 2, 1864; not heard from since.
Wm B Phillips, Adj 2d Penn Artillery.
Wm S Phillips, 1st Lieut 7th Conn Inf.
W J. Riley, 2d Lieut 21st N Y Cav.
John Reade, 2d Lieut 57th Mass Inf.
Wm J Reynolds, Capt 4th R I Inf.
Chas Robinson, Capt 21st U S Col Troops.
C H Sanders, 1st Lieut 36th U S Col Troops.
C O Noyes, Capt 31st Me Inf.
R G Richards, Capt 45th Penn Inf.
W H Randall, 2d Lieut 1st Mich S S.
And J Raynor, 2d Lieut 19th U S Col Troops.
R T Stewart, Capt 138th Penn Inf.
J G Snodgrass, Capt 116th Ohio Inf.
J P Sheahan, 1st Lieut 31st Me Inf.
H R Sargent, Capt 32d Me Infantry.
B F Stauber, 1st Lieut 20th Penn Cav.
Luke D Seely, 1st Lieut 45th Penn Inf.
S B Smith, 2d Lieut 80th U S Col Troops.
Thos D Scofield, 1st Lieut 24th Mich Inf.
J F Shull, 2d Lieut 28th U S Col Troops.
D W Scott, Capt 20th U S Col Troops.
F A Simonson, 1st Lieut 20th U S Col Troops
Jerome Tourtellotte, Capt 7th Conn Inf.
Geo Weddell, 1st Lieut 144th Ohio Inf.
Ed F Wyman, Capt and C S V.
Wm Washburn, Adj 32th Mass Inf.
Daniel White, Col 31st Me Infantry.
Geo H Wing, 2d Lieut 14th N Y H Art.
G W Williams, 1st Lieut 43d U S Col Troops: escaped from jail Oct 2, 1864, and not since heard from.

The foregoing list includes all prisoners of war in Richland Jail on the 9th of December, 1864, except Capt. SHADRACH T. HARRIS, of the Third Tennessee (Federal) Cavalry, whom the rebels hold, heavily ironed, under sentence of death as a deserter, though he never was in the rebel service, and four or five officers recently captured from Gen. SHERMAN'S command, whose names I had not ascertained.

JOHN BEDEL, Col. Third N. H. Vols.

OUR GREAT NATIONAL ARMORY.

Value of the Armory—Twenty-five Thousand Rifled Muskets per Month—Description of the Buildings—Their Immense Cost—The Process of Manufacturing Muskets.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., December, 1864.

The United States Armory in this city is the largest, best appointed, and altogether the most productive establishment for the manufacture of small arms, in the world, while the quality of the guns manufactured here is unrivaled. To attain this desirable point of excellence has required the skill and perseverance of the best mechanical minds which this country has

ture of the musket is the operation of stocking. A gunstock is perhaps as irregular a shape as the ingenuity of man could devise, and as well calculated to bid defiance to every attempt at applying machinery to the work of fashioning it. The difficulties, however, insurmountable as they would seem, have all been overcome, and every part of the stock is formed, and every perforation, groove, cavity, and socket is cut in it by machines that do their work with such perfection as to awaken in all who witness the process a feeling of astonishment and delight. The entire action of the various machines is regulated and guided by patterns, which are models in iron of the various parts of the stock which it is intended to form.

In this establishment there are employed twenty-six hundred workmen, who complete about one thousand muskets daily. It is under the direction of a principal, who is styled superintendent, and who has the chief management of the business of the armory, and is aided by a master-armorer, who manages the mechanical operations, a paymaster and storekeeper, a numerous corps of clerks; and also a foreman, or assistant master-armorer, to each principal branch of the work, and under him a foreman over every job. Each artisan puts his own private mark on the work he executes, as do the inspectors likewise, when they examine and approve of the various parts of the musket.

Since the establishment of the armory, in 1794, there have been fifteen superintendents, all but three of whom are classed as civilians. The same rules and regulations governing the workmen employed at the armory, as well as the mode of payment, and the manner of doing the work, which were inaugurated by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the superintendent from 1805 to 1815, are substantially in operation now, and have continued through all the changes which have occurred during more than half a century.

From the establishment of the armory to the present date, there have been manufactured over one million five hundred thousand muskets, besides several thousand rifles, pistols, carbines, musketoons, cadet's arms, and model muskets, pistols and rifles.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Dec 14, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

The minutes of December twelve were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of the Thirty ninth Regiment New-York State Volunteers for a stand of colors.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By the same—

Bill of Richard M. Rush, for fitting up polls for Third District, Eighteenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Bill of Alexander Lippman, for fitting up polls for Thirteenth Election District, Seventeenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Shannon—

Bill of John J. Murphy, for fitting up election polls for First, Fifth, Ninth and Tenth Districts of the Fourteenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Masterson—

Bill of Daniel Barber, for fitting up the polls of the Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Referred to Comptroller with power.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Chipp moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from consideration of a resolution from Board of Councilmen, rescinding resolution granting permission to Frederick Lewis to place a show-case in front of his premises, number six hundred and fifty-five Broadway.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

By the same was then laid over.

By the same moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from the further consideration of a resolution from the Board of Councilmen, giving permission to Augustus Gebhard to keep a show-case in front of his premises.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby granted to Wm. O'Brien, to keep a paper stand on the southeast corner of Chambers street and West Broadway, he having obtained permission from the property owners, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Jacob Schaefer, to connect his premises, number seventy-five Greenwich-street, by a six-inch vitrified pipe with sewer in Greenwich-street, about five feet north of his said premises, the work to be done under the direction and supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patten & Samson, to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, at the northeast corner of Murray and Washington streets, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patten & Samson to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, number two hundred and sixty-five Washington-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the sign on the store, on the premises number five hundred and forty-nine Broadway, to be removed forthwith.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Salaries of the Fifth Assistant Clerk and the Second Clerk in the Bureau of arrears Department in the Comptroller Office, be increased to the sum of five hundred dollars a year each, and that the said salaries be increased, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and that there be paid out of said January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to be paid out of the fund for City Contingencies, or out of any other city fund having a surplus.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from consideration of a report of the Committee on Pilots and Charities of the Board of Councilmen, in favor of making a donation to Lena Wymbs.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report donating five hundred dollars to the New Sailors' Home, in payment of taxes assessed in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Eighty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Second-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector informing the Common Council that the contract entered into to remove contents of sinks will expire on the thirty-first instant.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Masterson moved to take from the table a veto message from his Honor the Mayor, of preamble and resolution providing that the printing, indexing and binding of both branches of the Common Council be continued to be performed by Edmund Jones & Co.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the preamble and resolution, notwithstanding the objection of his Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to C. W. Tyson to keep a paper stand on the southeast corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth-street, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

Bill of Michael Coffey, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Fourth Election District, Nineteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James Campbell, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Fifth Election District, Sixth Ward.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of N. Houghton, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Seventh Election District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James Riley, amounting to ten dollars, for putting up poll of Sixth Election District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

By Board of Councilmen, December twelve, referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James Thompson, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Fifteenth Election District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Patrick Fitzpatrick, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Tenth Election District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Peter Lowry, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up part of Seventh Election District, Eighteenth Ward, December election.

By Board of Councilmen, Dec 13, 1864, referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Veto message of his honor the Mayor of resolution, that permission be given to Chas. Byer and Thos. McMahon to erect a stand in Burling-slip, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

By Board of Councilmen, Dec 13, 1864, adopted, notwithstanding the objections of his honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof.

Laid over.

Veto message of his Honor the Mayor of resolution that permission be given to William Churchill to erect a small office on Pier number Fifty-seven East River, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

By Board of Councilmen, December twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, adopted notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that permission be given to John Harley to erect a stand on the northwest corner of Barclay-street and College-place, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Monroe-street, between Jackson and Scammel streets, to connect with the sewer now in Jackson-street, and that the accompanying ordinance there for be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built on the west side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-first-street, to connect with the sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin H. Brady for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, for payment for engraving, mounting and framing resolution from the Board of Councilmen to the retiring President, Charles O. Plackney, Esq., and that the same be taken from the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was laid over

Bill of Sylvester Harner, amounting to fifty dollars, for fitting up election rolls of the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Districts of the Nineteenth Ward.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John Dobson, amounting to sixty dollars, for fitting up polls of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts of the Seventh Ward.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Garret Demorest, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up polls of the Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward for December election.

Report of Committee on Belgian pavement with resolution that Third-street be paved with trap block pavement from avenue A to avenue D, and one half the expense to be paid by the city, and one half by the property owners.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to J. F and H. Finch to have stands for the sale of country produce in front of their store corner of Vesey and West streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Edward L. Carey, number sixty Cherry street to retain a sign across the sidewalk in front of his premises, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to C. W. Tyson to maintain a paper-stand on the northwest corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to W. Sollmann to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number four hundred and sixty-five Sixth-avenue, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John Carr, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up Fourteenth Election District poll, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of P. Heady, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up Eighth Election District poll, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of David Moran, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up Eleventh Election District poll, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James Burns, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up of election poll of Sixth District, Fourteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of David Quinn amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Second Election District, Fourth Ward, for December election.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Michael Murphy, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District, Fourth Ward, for December election.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of M. Lynch, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Fourth Ward, for December election.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of donating $1,000 to the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

Which was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley and Long—14.

Subsequently the above action was reconsidered and the paper laid over.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, in favor of raising salaries of Police Clerks.

Which was laid over.

Bill of Richard Lombard, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Fifth Election District, Fourth Ward, for December election.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the southerly sidewalk of Fifty-first-street, from the Eighth-avenue, to a point four hundred feet eastward thereof, be flagged to its full width, where the same is not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer be built in Fifty-fifth-street, together with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, commencing at Ninth-avenue, to a point about seventy-five feet west of Eighth-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently reconsidered, and referred to Committee on Sewers

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a receiving-basin and culvert be built at the northeast corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Broadway, to connect with the sewer in Fifty-fifth-street, and the annexed ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a Sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the north side of Forty-third-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to continue the bridge stone, on the westerly side of Broadway, from Forty-third street, on a direct line to a point between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of making a donation to the German Baptist Church in West Forty-fifth-street, to enable them to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution to build a sewer in Seventy-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution to pay bills of Wannemaker's Band, amounting to five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Marx Green and certain other blind persons, each for the sum of fifty dollars, upon their presenting proper and satisfactory evidences to him that they are the persons named in and designated by the resolution, the aggregate amount to be charged to the appropriation for "Donations."

Alderman Otiwell moved to insert the names of "Charles Torbell and Francis Carroll."

Which was carried.

Alderman Jones moved to further amend by adding, "and all other blind persons who have been residents in this city for the past year, and who are in needy circumstances."

Which was carried.

The resolution, as amended, was lost by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Ryers, Jeremiah—2.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution that the sidewalks in front of numbers four hundred and twenty eight, four hundred and thirty-four hundred and thirty-four, four hundred and thirty six and four hundred and thirty-eight Tenth-avenue, be flagged the full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14

Bill of Jas McDonough, for music and collation furnished the Eighty-first Regiment.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of the Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Butler, President of the Board of Trustees of the Church of the Covenant, corner Park-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, for the sum of two thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars, ninety seven cents, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said church, and to reimburse them for moneys expended for assessments for sewer in Park-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, and for extending Madison-avenue, the amount to be charged to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ry rs, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution increasing the salaries of the bookkeepers in the Finance Department.

Which was lost by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Veto message of his Honor the Mayor of resolution that permission be given to William Churchill to erect a small office on Pier number Fifty-seven East River, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Laid over.

Bill of Charles Hora, for services in distributing report.

Adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to pay William McDonald for expenses incurred in interring the remains of Colonel H. E. O Brien.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.

Resolution to pay Luke Dempsey for damages sustained by the bull ding of a sewer in First-avenue, One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets.

Which was lost by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah—3.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles E. Wilbur, short hand reporter, for the sum of one hundr dadollars, for services in reporting the proceedings of the Special Committe on Retrenchment and Reform of the Board of Aldermen, while examining into the Mayor's charges against the City Inspector, and charge the same to the account of "City Contingencies," or any other appropriate account having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend by striking out the sum of one hundred dollars, and inserting the sum of fifty dollars.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, the President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Preamble and resolution in relation to the overcharge for furnishing on the Canal Slip and Hunter's Point Ferry.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Board of Councilmen, and each of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the present year, for the sum of one thousand dollars, for services rendered, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, the President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Alderman Jeremiah here rose to a point of order and stated it to be that it was not in order for more than twelve of the members present at the time to vote on the paper.

The Chairman, pro tem. decided the point of order to be well taken, and declared the paper lost for the required number of votes.

Subsequently on motion of Alderman Jeremiah the above vote was reconsidered and the paper was laid over.

The Chairman pro tem. announced that the following papers would be read by their titles, and passed by one vote, if no exception were taken to such a proceeding by the Board, viz.:

Report of Committee on Roads, to flag sidewalks of Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Report of Committee on Roads, to lay crosswalk at the corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets.

Report of Committee on Roads, to lay crosswalk on the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets.

Report of Committee on Roads, to curb, &c., Ninety-second-street, from Third-avenue to the East River.

Report of Committee on Roads, to curb, &c., Eightieth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Report of Committee on Roads, to fill sunken lots north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Report of Committee on Roads, to regulate, &c., Fifty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Report of Committee on Roads, to curb, &c., Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Report of Committee on Roads, to lay crosswalk in the Eighth-avenue.

Report of Committee on Roads, to flag One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, concurring.

Report of Committee on Roads, for repairing One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from the Third to the Eighth-avenue, and lay crosswalk in Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

Report of Committee on Roads, to regulate, &c., Seventy-second-street, from First avenue to the East River.

Report of Committee on Roads, to flag west side of Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets.

Report of Committee on Roads, to curb, &c., Seventy-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.

Report of Committee on Roads, to regulate, &c., Fifty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Report of Committee on Roads, to curb, &c., Eightieth-street, between Third avenue and the East River, concurring.

Report of Committee on Roads, to pave Forty-fifth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway.

Report of Committee on Roads, to pave Forty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Report of Committee on Roads, to curb, &c., Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues

Report of Committee on Roads, to pave Seventy-first-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, concurring.

Report of Committee on Roads, to curb, &c., Eleventh-avenue, from Bloomingdale road to One Hundred and Thirty-first-street.

Report of Committee on Roads, to regulate, &c., Avenue A, from One Hundred and Fourteenth-street to Harlem River.

Report of Committee on Roads, to pave Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-third-street, concurring.

Report of Committee on Roads, to set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalks in First-avenue, between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets.

In connection with the last-named paper, Alderman Jeremiah presented the following remonstrance

Remonstrance of property-owners against setting curb, gutter, flagging, &c., in First avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth-street.

Which, was, together with the paper, recommitted to the committee.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the above enumerated paper be laid over.

Which was lost on a division, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, Chipp, Jeremiah, Ottiwell—5.

Negative—The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Jones moved that when the Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet to-morrow afternoon, fifteenth instant, at one o'clock.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen McKnight, Masterson—2.

And the Chairman pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow, the fifteenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1864. 4 o'clock P. M.

The board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Reiper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

The minutes of meeting held December twelve were read and approved

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

BILLS.

By Councilman Brandon—

Bill of Ignatius Fox, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Thirteenth District, Twenty-first Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Webster—

Bill of W. W. Wetmore, amounting to fifty dollars, for fitting up polls of First, Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth Election Districts, Tenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Terance O'Conner to place and retain a sign in front of his premises, number seventy West Nineteenth-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Repper—

Resignation of Owen Magra, as a Commissioner of Deeds.

In connection therewith, Councilman Repper offered for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That Ernest L. Kurtz be and he is hereby appointed Commissioner of Deeds, in the place and stead of Owen Magra, resigned.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Northeastern Dispensary, for the sum of five hundred dollars, as the semi-annual donation to the first day October last, and that he pay the like amount (by drawing his warrant therefor) on the first day of April next, and continue the half yearly payments thereafter, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Finance, relative to petition of James Bonsoum, to be remunerated for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of filling in low and sunken lots on the block bounded by the Seventh and Eighth avenues, One Hundredand Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, relative to the present state of the fire telegraph.

MOTION.

Councilman Riley moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the salary of the Inspector of Fire Apparatus be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, the said increase to date from March one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that permission be given to Graham, Dorsett and Company to receive lumber in front of their premises, numbers three hundred and forty, three hundred and forty-two, three hundred and forty-four and three hundred and forty six Front-street, also, in front of the premises three hundred and eighty-two, three hundred and eighty-three, three hundred and eighty-four and three hundred and eighty-five South-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in

And the same was directed to be sent to his Honor the Mayor for approval.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty third-street, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered and the side-walks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolutions, that East Twenty-fifth-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement the property owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that Irving place, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that Court-sreall be paved with belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense and the city the remaining half, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that the cobble-stone pavement in Washing on street, from Cedar-street to the Battery, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of the Committee on Streets, with resolution, to pave Twenty-sixth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Madison-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have sidewalks flagged in front of number seventy-three East Broadway and nine Market-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that Sixteenth street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Cliff-street, from Beekman to John streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks on the south side of Twenty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue, be flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that West Twenty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that Fifty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Corlears and Henry streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts be built in West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts be built in Spring-street, between Mercer and Greene streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that curb and gutter-stones be set on the southeast corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that a cross-walk be laid across Greenwich and Sixth avenues, at their junction, opposite Jefferson Market, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Bill of Michael Quinn, for fitting up Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Districts of the Seventh Ward, and the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts of the Thirteenth Ward, and the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts of the Eleventh Ward, amounting to one hundred and fifty dollars, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Michael Quinn, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount of the annexed bill for the fitting up of election polls in the Seventh, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to lay a crosswalk in Third avenue, north side of Seventy-first street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, the work to be done without delay.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolution, that permission be given to William O'Brien to keep a paper stand on the southeast corner of Chambers-street and West Broadway, he having obtained permission from the property owners, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Patten and Samson to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, number two hundred and sixty-five Washington-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to L. Schaefer to continue a flunt stand at number two hundred and forty-seven West-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in

Resolution, That permission be given to John S. Green to connect his premises, number Seven hundred and Fifty-six Greenwich-street, by a six-inch vitrified pipe, with the sewer in Greenwich-street, about five feet north of his said premises, the work to be done under the direction and supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was concurred in.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices, in favor of adopting resolution, that the salaries of the Police Justices clerks of the several police courts of the city and county of New-York be increased from two thousand dollars per annum to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum; and the salaries of the Police Court clerks of the several Police Courts be and the same are hereby increased from one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars per annum to two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, such increase to take effect on and from the 1st day of January, A. D., 1864.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hefferman, Ryan, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilman Hayes—1.

Pending the call of the roll.

Councilman Webster asked to be excused from voting.

After roll call.

The President put the question, whether the Board would excuse Councilman Webster from voting. Which was decided in the affirmative.

Resolution, that the bulkhead in front of the Ferry-house at the foot of Hoboken-street, North River, be rebuilt, and that portion of the street in front thereof, now impassable, and the intersection of Hoboken-street, east from West-street, be raised and graded immediately, to correspond with the present grade of West-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting to draw his warrant in favor of Elizabeth S. Bininger, First Directress of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said Nursery and Child's Hospital, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—21.

Councilman Ryan called up report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilman Hagerty—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that Fifth street, from the Second-avenue to the Bowery, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting resolution that the lots on the Eleventh avenue, west side, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, be fenced in; also, on Fortieth-street, extending on Fortieth-avenue, about two hundred and fifty-feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

Which

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1864.

GEN. THOMAS' ARMY.

HOOD ACROSS DUCK RIVER

His Loss Estimated at Twenty Thousand.

The Country Swarming with Deserters

The Rebel Army Hopelessly Demoralized.

Gen. Thomas' Headquarters at Columbia.

DEFEAT OF THE REBEL GENERAL LYON.

Gen. Thomas' Headquarters near Columbia—Head Across Duck River—Estimated Rebel Loss, 20,000—Roads Bad.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 22.

The *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Nashville, dated the 21st inst., which says:

The headquarters of Gen. THOMAS are near Columbia.

Gen. HOOD is across the Duck River. His loss since coming into the State is estimated at 20,000. His force is now believed to be about 12,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry.

The woods are full of deserters.

The roads are in bad condition.

The Latest from Gen. Thomas' Army—The Country Filled with Deserters from Hood's Army—His Army in a Deplorable Condition.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 22.

No official reports from the army have been received. At last accounts, Gen. THOMAS was at Columbia. A portion of the rebel force had crossed the river, and were proceeding southward.

The entire country about Nashville is filled with deserters from the rebel army, many of whom are constantly coming in, voluntarily or otherwise. The report that Hood had crossed Duck River with sixty-two pieces of artillery is untrue. His artillery was mostly lost between Franklin and the battles before Nashville, and the number of pieces left him on his retreat must have been few. Hood's army is represented by deserters and prisoners as in a deplorable condition, and their utter extermination is probable.

The weather has been very cold since last night.

The water on the Shoals is seventeen feet deep and rising.

Hood's Forces Completely Panic Stricken.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Dec. 22.

The *Journal* has a special dispatch from Nashville, dated the 21st inst., which says:

The situation at the front is unchanged.

Our army is confident of final success, and is still pressing forward.

The rebels are completely panic stricken at the unlooked for defeat they have experienced.

The rebel forces are still seeking safety in flight.

Rebel prisoners continue to arrive in squads, some of them wounded, others sick, and all dispirited.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Defeat of the Rebel Gen. Lyon—Capture of All His Artillery.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Dec. 22.

Gen. E. D. McCOOK struck part of the rebel Gen. LYON's forces at daylight, on the 16th inst., defeated them, and captured all their artillery.

Gen. McCOOK is rapidly pursuing the retreating rebels.

GEN. THOMAS CONFIRMS THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 22.

The Government has received a dispatch from Gen. THOMAS, dated Nashville, Dec. 21, announcing that he had received reports that Gen. McCOOK overtook the rebel Gen. LYON on the 17th inst., at a place called Ashbyville, in McLean County, Ky., and after a sharp battle, succeeded in defeating and routing the rebel raider, killing a considerable number of his men, and capturing one piece of artillery. Gen. THOMAS also announces that a portion of LYON's rebel forces were attacked, defeated and routed at Hopkinsville, Ky., on the 18th inst.

Report of Col. Markland.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 22.

Col. MARKLAND, special agent of the Post-office Department, reports that the mails were landed, assorted, and during the afternoon of the 16th inst. were distributed to the entire army of Gen. SHERMAN. In half an hour he sold $2,100 dollars worth of stamps, and could, if he had them, sold double that amount. He brought with him upward often thousand soldiers' letters, which have been mailed here to their respective addresses. The army is in excellent spirits, and their sanitary condition never better.

THE GALE.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 22.

During the storm of last night the schooner *Caroline*, from Rockland for Norwalk, Conn., with a cargo of stone, went ashore on Race Point, Cape Cod, and became a total wreck. Crew saved.

The schooner *Frederick Eugene*, from Rockland for Providence, with a cargo of lime, also went ashore on Race Point, and is a total wreck. Crew saved.

Three other vessels, names unknown, are ashore on Wood End.

The schooner *Arrow* was fallen in with on the 21st inst., off Cape Ann, with bow stove and full of water, and abandoned. She was towed into Gloucester.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Dec. 22.

The schooner *Ellen*, SHERMAN, parted her chain and went ashore at Cape Elizabeth beach. She was but little injured.

A brig is reported ashore on Baney's Island.

Weather at Buffalo, Etc.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 22.

The weather is cold and cloudy to-day.

Several inches of snow fell yesterday and last night.

No detentions on the railroads are reported.

The International "steam-bridge," of the Grand Trunk Railroad, is on the rocks in the Niagara River, but it is expected that "she" will be got off to-day.

The thermometer is at 13 degrees above zero.

[NOTE.—The "steam-bridge" above alluded to is said to be a "ferry-boat."]

The International Steam Bridge.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 22.

The international steam bridge has been got off of the rocks, and is now running as usual.

Snow-Storm at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 22.

The snow-storm which set in yesterday continued the greater part of the night, and to-day the snow is from eight to ten inches deep on a level.

All day a strong wind has prevailed from the northwest, driving the snow badly.

Trains on the Central, Boston, Hudson River, Harlem, Northern and Susquehanna Railroads are from two to six hours behind time.

No accidents are reported.

The thermometer is at 15° above zero.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 22.

UNEMPLOYED GENERALS.

The Senate Military Committee, after conference with the War Department, decided to report adversely upon the House bill dismissing all general officers not on duty within the last three months. The committee hold that the President and Secretary of War have all authority that is necessary on this subject, and that any additional legislation is useless.

FINANCE MATTERS POSTPONED.

The Senate Finance Committee met to-day, and after informally considering several matters, decided to postpone everything until after the holidays. In the Ways and Means Committee, similar resolutions were adopted.

A VACANCY FILLED.

Hon. AUGUSTUS FRANK has been chosen Chairman of the New-York Union Congressional Delegation, vice Gov. FENTON, resigned.

APPOINTMENTS IN HANCOCK'S CORPS.

The following officers having passed the examination, are appointed to positions in Gen. HANCOCK'S corps: Charles B. White, Colonel; Charles Bird, Lieutenant-Colonel: Iran Spiloff, Major; Charles F. Johnson, Major; C. F. Middleton, Major; Lyman G. Wilcox, Major; W. H. Harries, Captain; S. W. Bensall, Captain; William McConibe, Captain; S. Bienlien, Captain; J. Marra, Captain; Edw. H. Root, Captain; L. Farr, Captain; Wm. Simpson, Captain; A. H. Duganne, Captain; Rollin C. Ward, Captain; C. J. Ilsley, Captain; Geo. R. Connory, Captain; H. N. Smith, Captain; W. C. Pennywell, Captain; P. P. Moriarty, Captain; E. F. Warren, Captain; Gustavus A. Von Crausser, First Lieutenant; David C. Stoddard, First Lieutenant; B. F. Wickerthan, First Lieutenant, Patrick O Kane, First Lieutenant; J. Ellerdorf, Second Lieutenant; Jos. Klempfield, Second Lieutenant; Jas. Smith, Second Lieutenant; Fred. K. Jackson, Second Lieutenant; John H. Bonham, Second Lieutenant; Simpson D. Silies, Second Lieutenant; John W. Eckles, Second Lieutenant; W. McLaughlin, Second Lieutenant. These officers are ordered to report by letter to Gen. HANCOCK for instructions. They will be required to furnish veterans for their regiments as follows: Captains 40, First Lieutenants 25, and Second Lieutenants 20. No appointments have been made to this corps from Pennsylvania or Massachusetts, owing to the fact that neither of the Governors of those States have applied to have the officers who might be appointed in the corps from those States sent home to recruit, which has been made by the Secretary of War a pre-requisite of all these appointments.

THE CASE OF COL. BAKER.

Judge WYLIE refused to-day to admit the plea of Col. BAKER'S counsel, that he made the arrest of Dr. GWYNNE under the authority of the President, and instructed the jury accordingly. A verdict of guilty was rendered, but the case will be carried to the court above by the defendant, where, it is said, the decision will be reversed.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Two Canadian merchants arrived here to-night, to engineer against the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. They are delighted to learn that the joint resolution has not passed, and declare that Canadians will spare no expense to preserve the treaty.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 22.

BLOCKADE-RUNNER CAPTURED.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner *Madeira*, in Mississippi Sound, on the 8th, by the steamers *Jackson* and *Stockdale*. The *Madeira* was loaded with 105 bales of cotton.

Admiral SCRIBBLING, commanding the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, writing to the Department from Key West, reports the capture on the 10th of the British schooner *Sorts*, with 78 bales of cotton, and the schooner *Peep o' Day*, with seven or eight bales of cotton. The *Sorts* was captured while endeavoring to run the blockade at Auclote Keys.

AN ORDNANCE EXAMINING BOARD.

By special order of the War Department, a board of officers, to consist of Maj. Theodore T. L. Ladley, Ordnance Department; Maj. Henry Maynarder, Twelfth United States Infantry; Capt. John D. O'Connell, Fourteenth United States Infantry; Capt. Joseph Kellogg, First United States Cavalry; Capt. Theodore F. Rodenbaugh, Second United States Cavalry; First-Lieut. J. R. Edie, Ordnance Department, will convene at the Springfield armory on the 4th of January, 1865, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and at such other place or places, and at such time as the Chief of Ordnance or the senior officer of the board may direct, for the purpose of examining, testing and recommending for adoption a suitable breech loader for muskets and carbines, and a repeater or magazine carbine.

SWISS CONSUL AT CHICAGO.

The President has recognized HENRI ENDERIS as Consul of the Swiss Confederation at Chicago, for the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and the northern part of Illinois.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAIDERS.

The statement that the Governor-General of Canada had given up, or was about to give up, without further judicial proceedings, the St. Alban's raiders, who have again been arrested, must be erroneous, as it is presumed in official quarters that the Governor-General has no such power.

THE DOCK-YARDS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day transmitted to the House Chief Engineer KING'S report on the dock-yards and iron works of Great Britain and France, accompanied with drawings. It appears that the armored ships of Great Britain, built and building, number twenty. Of these, ten are heavy iron vessels and two wooden, cased in iron, besides one iron and one wooden cupola vessel.

MAILS FOR SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Postmaster-General has issued an order to Postmasters, directing that all mail matter intended for SHERMAN'S army be sent by way of New-York. Col. MARKLAND, special agent of the Post-office Department, will leave New-York on Saturday, with the mails for that army.

THE LOANS.

The subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan for the week ending Dec. 17 were $4,625,000, and to the Ten-forty Loan nearly $2,500,000. The subscriptions to the former on the 19th, 20th and 21st amounted to $2,500,000, and the latter, $22,396,000. The Ten-forty loan is to be continued in the market.

THE HOLIDAYS ADJOURNMENT,

Additional members of Congress have left Washington for their homes, but a few remain here meanwhile.

ICE IN THE POTOMAC

The steamer *Webster*, from City Point, with mails and passengers, due here early this morning, has not yet arrived, being clogged with ice several miles below the city. Tug-boats have been ineffectively engaged to-day in efforts to afford relief. A ferry-boat in the Government employ, not far off, is in a similar condition. The ice has formed since last night.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

JOURNAL OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

Description of the Incidents—The Fights on the Way—Thanksgiving Day—Plenty of Turkeys—Entire Destruction of All the Railroads—The Capture of Fort McAllister.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post*, who accompanied the expedition of Gen. SHERMAN through Georgia, gives an account of it in last evening's issue of that journal. After mentioning the movement of Hood's army north of Atlanta, and into Tennessee, he writes, under date of Atlanta, Nov. 14:

It was at this moment that the grand project of our campaign arose in uncertain yet gigantic proportions; the precise point of destination was not known, but all felt certain that it was southward further into the heart of the enemy's country, and the blood bounded into our veins at the thought. Officers and men met each other with proud and glad faces. All were impressed with a consciousness of the truth that the march of Union soldiers to the ocean or the Gulf meant that we were to take the life-blood of the rebellion.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MARCH.

Gen. SHERMAN had called to him from Atlanta his Chief Quartermaster, Gen. EASTON, and Chief Commissary, Col. BECKWITH—men of great conceptive and executive capacity. In four days all that Rome contained, of sick and wounded, stores and machinery, was removed, and the city evacuated; a few days more, and the vast amount of provisions, forage, machinery, stores of all kinds, with the invalids and incompetents, which had accumulated at Atlanta and along the railroad, the surplus artillery, baggage and other useless wagons, everything, in truth, which would impede the celerity of movement of the army, was gathered up and sent safely to the North.

On the 12th inst., the last train of cars whirled rapidly past the troops moving south, speeding over bridges and into the woods as if they feared they might be left helpless in the deserted land. At Curtaville, the last communications with the North were severed with the telegraph wire. It bore the message to Gen. THOMAS, "All is well." And so we have cut adrift from our base of operations, from our line of communications, launching out into uncertainty, at the best; on a journey whose projected end only the General in command knows. Its real fate and destination he does not know, since that rests with the goodness of God and the brave hearts and strong limbs of our soldiers. The history of war bears no similar example, except that of CORTEZ burning his ships. It is a bold, hazardous undertaking. There is no backward step possible here. Thirty days rations and a new base; that time and those supplies will be exhausted in the most rapid march ere we can arrive at the nearest seacoast; arrived there, what then? I never heard that manna grew on the sand beaches or in the marshes, though we are sure that we can obtain forage on our way; and I have reason to know that Gen. SHERMAN is in the highest degree sanguine and cheerful—sure even of success.

THE ARMY.

As for the army, they do not stop to ask questions. SHERMAN says "Come," and that is the entire vocabulary with them. A most cheerful feature of the situation is the fact that the men are healthful and jolly as men can be, hoping for the best, daring to do the worst.

Behind us we leave a track of smoke and flame. Half of Marietta was burned up, not by orders, however, for the command is that proper details shall be made to destroy all property which can ever be of use to the rebel armies. Stragglers will get into these places, and dwelling-houses are leveled to the ground. In nearly all cases these are the deserted habitations formerly owned by rebels, who are now refugees.

Yesterday, as some of the men were marching towards the Chattahoochie river, they saw in the distance pillows of smoke rising along its banks—the bridges were in flames. Says one, hitching his musket a bit on the shoulder in a free and easy way, "I say, Charley, I believe SHERMAN has set the river on fire." "Reckon not," replied the other, with the same indifference. "If he has, it's a mighty." And so they pass along, obeying orders, not knowing what is before them, but believing in their leader.

BURNING OF ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Night of the 15th of November.

A grand and awful spectacle is presented to the beholder in this beautiful city, now in flames. By order, the Chief Engineer has destroyed by powder and fire all the storehouses, depot buildings and machine shops. The heaven is one expanse of lurid fire; the air is filled with flying, burning cinders, buildings covering over two hundred acres are in ruins or in flames; every instant there is the sharp detonation of the smothered burning sound of exploding shells and powder concealed in the buildings, and then the sparks and flame shoot away up into the black and red roof, scattering the cinders far and wide.

A brigade of Massachusetts soldiers are the only troops now left in the town. They will be the last to leave it. To-night I heard the really fine band of the Thirty-third Massachusetts playing "John Brown's soul goes marching on," by the lights of the burning buildings. I have never heard that noble anthem when it was so grand, so solemn, so inspiring.

THE MARCH TO MILLEDGEVILLE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Monday, Nov. 24.

We are in full possession of the capital of the State of Georgia, and without firing a gun in its conquest. On Friday last the legislature, which had been in session, hearing of our approach, hastily decamped without adjournment. The legislative panic spread among the citizens to such an extent as to depopulate the place, except of a few old gentlemen and ladies and the negroes, the latter welcoming our approach with ecstatic exclamations of joy: "Bress de Lord! tanks be to Almighty God, the Yanks is come; de day ob jubilee hab arribed;" and then accompanying their words with rather embarrassing hugs, which those nearest the sidewalks received quite liberally.

Gen. SLOCUM with the Twentieth Corps, first entered the city, arriving by way of Madison, having accomplished his mission of destroying the railroad and valuable bridges at Madison. The flight of the legislators, as described by witnesses, must have been comical in the extreme. They little imagined the movement of our left wing, hearing first of the advance of KILPATRICK on the extreme right toward Macon, and supposed that to be another raid. What their opinion was when HOWARD'S army appeared at McDonnough it would be hard to say; and their astonishment must have approached insanity when the other two columns were heard from—one directed toward Augusta and the other swiftly marching straight upon their devoted city.

It seemed as if they were surrounded upon all sides except toward the east, and that their doom was sealed. With the certain punishment for their crimes looming up before them, they sought every possible means of escape. Private effects, household furniture, books, pictures, everything was conveyed to the depot and loaded into the cars, until they were filled and heaped, and the flying people could not find standing room.

Any and every price was obtained for a vehicle. A thousand dollars was cheap for a common buggy, and men rushed about the streets in agony of fear lest they should "fall victims to the ferocity of the Yankees."

Several days of perfect quiet passed after this exodus, when, on a bright sunshiny morning, a regiment entered the city with a band playing national airs, which music had many a day since been hushed in the Capital of Georgia.

WHAT SHERMAN DID AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

But few of the troops were marched through the city. Some two or three regiments were detailed under the orders of the engineers to destroy certain property designated by the General-Commanding. The magazines, arsenals, depot buildings, factories of one kind and another, with storehouses containing large amounts of government property, and some seventeen hundred bales of cotton, were burned. Private houses were respected everywhere, even those of noted rebels, and I heard of no pillage nor insult to the inhabitants. One or two of the latter, known as having been in the rebel army, were made prisoners of war, but the surgeons at the hospitals, the principal of the insane asylum and others, expressed their gratitude that such perfect order was maintained throughout the city.

It was near here that the most serious fight of the campaign occurred to this date. Gen. WOLCOTT, in command of a detachment of cavalry and a brigade of infantry, was thrown forward to Gieswoldville, toward Macon, for demonstrative purposes merely. The enemy, some two thousand strong, advanced upon our troops, who had thrown up temporary breastworks, with a section of a battery in position. The cavalry fell slowly back on either section of the brigade, protecting them from attack in flank and rear. The rebels are composed of militia chiefly, although a portion of HARDEE'S old corps was present, having been brought up from Savannah.

A FIGHT.

The roads each column was to follow were carefully designated, the number of miles each day to be traveled, and the points of rendezvous were given at a certain date. All of these conditions were fulfilled to the letter. SLOCUM, with the Twentieth Corps, arrived at Milledgeville on the 22d inst., preceding DAVIS, with the Fourteenth Corps, one day. On the same day, KILPATRICK struck the Macon and Western road, destroying the bridge at Walnut Creek. The day following, HOWARD, with the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, arrived at Gordon, and began the destruction of the Georgia Central Railroad.

General SHERMAN is at the Executive Mansion, its former occupant having, with extremely bad grace, fled from his distinguished visitor, taking with him the entire furniture of the building. As General SHERMAN travels with a *menage*, (a roll of blankets, and haversack full of hard tack,) which is as complete for a life out in the open air as in a palace, this discourtesy of Governor BROWN was not a serious inconvenience.

General SHERMAN'S opening move in the present campaign has been successful in the highest degree. At first, moving his army in three columns, with a column of cavalry on his extreme right, upon eccentric lines, he diverted the attention of the enemy, so that he concentrated his forces at extreme points, Macon and Augusta, leaving unimpeded the progress of the main body. In this campaign—the end of which does not yet appear—it is not the purpose of the General to spend his time before fortified cities, nor yet to encumber his wagons with wounded men. His instructions to KILPATRICK were to demonstrate against Macon, getting within five miles of the city.

With that ignorance of danger common to new troops, the rebels rushed upon our veterans with the greatest fury. They were received with grape-shot and musketry at point blank range, our soldiers firing coolly while shouting derisively to the quivering columns to come on, as if they thought the whole thing a nice joke. The rebels resumed the attack, but with the same fatal results, and were soon in full flight, leaving more than three hundred dead on the field. Our loss was some forty killed and wounded, while their killed, wounded and prisoners are estimated to exceed two thousand five hundred. A pretty severe lesson they have received. It is said, "*C'est que le premier pas qui coûte.*" This first step has been a most expensive one, and judging from the fact that we have not heard from them since, they seem to have interpreted the proverb otherwise than in the recognized sense.

MARCHING ON.

NEAR TOWNILL STATION, ON THE GEORGIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, Nov. 27.

Since writing the above the army has moved forward all along the line. The rebels seem to have understood, but too late, that it was not SHERMAN'S intention to make a serious attack upon Macon. They have, however, succeeded in getting WHEELER across the Oconee at a point below the railroad bridge. We first became aware of their presence in our front by the destruction of several small bridges across Buffalo Creek, on the two roads leading to Sandersville, over which were advancing the Twentieth and Fourteenth Corps.

We were delayed but a few hours. The passage was also contested by the rebel cavalry under WHEELER, and they fought our front all the way, and into the streets of Sandersville. The twentieth Corps had the advance, deploying a regiment as skirmishers, forming the remainder of the brigade in line of battle on either side of the road. The movement was executed in the handsomest manner, and was so effectual as not to impede the march of the column in the slightest degree, although the roll of musketry was unceasing. Our loss was not serious, twenty odd killed and wounded.

NEAR THE OCONEE.

As the Twentieth Corps entered the town they were met by the Fourteenth, whose head of column arrived at the same moment. While these two corps had met with the obstructions above mentioned, the army under Gen. HOWARD was attempting to throw a pontoon across the Oconee at the Georgia Central Railroad bridge. Here they met a force under the command of Gen. WAYNE, which was composed of a portion of WHEELER'S cavalry, militia, and a band of convicts who had been liberated from the Penitentiary upon the condition that they would join the army.

The most of these desperadoes have been taken prisoners, dressed in their State Prison clothing. Gen. SHERMAN has turned them loose, believing that Gov. BROWN had not got the full benefits of his liberality. The rebels did not make a remarkably stern defense of the bridge, for HOWARD was able to cross his army yesterday, and commenced breaking railroad again to-day. In fact, all of the army, except one corps, are engaged in the same work. MORGAN, with his army, was hardly able to reach this point when he met Gen. HARDEE, who has managed to get around here from Macon. Our troops struck the railroad at this station a few hours after the frightened band escaped.

THANKSGIVING DAY KEPT.

We have been told that the country was very poor east of Oconee, but our experience has been a delightful gastronomic contradiction of the statement. The cattle trains are getting so large that we find difficulty in driving them along. Thanksgiving Day was very generally observed in the army, the troops scorning chicks and the plentitude of turkeys with which they had supplied themselves.

SUPPLIES ABUNDANT.

Vegetables of all kinds, and in unlimited quantities, were at hand, and the soldiers gave thanks as only such an army, and were merry as soldiers can be. In truth, so far as the gratification of the stomach goes, the troops are pursuing a continuous thanksgiving.

In addition to lowls, vegetables and meats, many of us had a delicious syrup made from sorghum, which is cultivated on all the plantations, and stored away in large troughs and hogsheads. The mills here and there furnish fresh supplies of flour and meal, and we hear little or nothing of "hard-tack"—that terror to weak mastication. Over the sections of country lately traversed I find very little cultivation of cotton. The commands of Davis appear to have been obeyed; and our large droves of cattle are turned nightly into the immense fields of ungathered corn to eat their fill, while the granaries are crowded to overflowing with both oats and corn.

We have also reached the sand regions, so that the fall of rain has no terrors: the roads are excellent, and would become firmer from a liberal wetting. The rise of the river will not bother us much, for each army corps has its pontoon, and the launching of its boats is the matter of an hour.

THE COUNTRY PEOPLE

all through this section were found to be extremely ignorant. Rich men there are, whose plantations line the roads for miles; men and women who own, or did own, hundreds of slaves, and raised every year their thousand bales of cotton; but their ignorance is only equaled by that twin sister of ignorance, intolerance. I can understand, as I never did before, why it was that a few persons, who every year represented the South in Congress, were able to wield that influence as a unit. Many of the people claim to have been Unionists from the beginning of the war. It seems hard sometimes to strip such men as clear of all eatables as do our troops, who have the art cultivated to the most eminent degree; but, as Gen. SHERMAN often says to them: "If it is true that you are Unionists you should not have permitted JEFF. DAVIS to dragoon you, until you are as much his slaves as once the niggers were yours."

HOWELL COBB'S PLANTATION.

Just before his entrance into Milledgeville, Gen. SHERMAN camped on one of the plantations of HOWELL COBB. We found his granaries well filled with corn and wheat, part of which was distributed and eaten by our animals and men. A large supply of syrup made from sorghum, (which we have found at nearly every plantation on our march) was stored in an out-house. This was also disposed of to the soldiers and the poor decrepit negroes, which this humane, liberty-loving Major-General left to die in this place a few days ago. Becoming alarmed, COBB sent to that place and removed all the able-bodied mules, horses, cows and slaves. He left here some fifty old men—cripples, and women and children—with clothing scarce covering their nakedness, with little or no food, and without means of procuring any. We found them cowering over the fireplaces of their miserable huts, where the wind whirled through the crevices between the logs, frightened at the approach of the Yankees, who, they had been told, would kill them. A more forlorn, neglected set of human beings I never saw.

Gen. SHERMAN distributed to the negroes with his own hands the provisions left here, and assured them that we were their friends, and they need not be afraid that we were foes. One old man answered him: "I spose dat you'se true, but, massa, you'se ill go way to-morrow, and anudder white man will come." He had never known anything but persecutions and fears from the white man, and had been kept in such ignorance of us that he did not dare put faith in any white man. The negroes were told that as soon as we get them into our clutches they were put into the front of the battle, and we killed them if they did not fight; that we threw the women and children into the Chattahoochie, and when the buildings were burned in Atlanta, we filled them with negroes, to be roasted and devoured by the flames.

Near Covington, one Judge HARRIS has a large plantation, before we arrived it was well stocked; I can't answer for its condition afterward. A soldier set of negroes I never saw than his were when the brigade came along. Horrible stories of their cruelty to the negroes were also told by their masters to frighten them, but the negroes never put one word of faith in them.

In other parts of the South the negroes I have seen seem to understand there is a man named LINCOLN, who had the power to free them, and had exercised it.

Gen. SHERMAN invites all able-bodied negroes (others could not make the march) to join the column, and he takes especial pleasure when they join the procession, on some occasions telling them they are free; that Massa LINCOLN has given them their liberty, and that they can go where they please; that if they earn their freedom they should have it—but that Massa LINCOLN had given it to them anyhow. Thousands of negro women join the column, some carrying household truck; others, and many of them there are, who bear the heavy burdens of children in their arms, while older boys and girls plod by their sides. All these women and children are ordered back, heartrending though it may be to refuse them liberty.

But the majority accept the advent of the Yankees as the fulfillment of the millennial prophecies. The "day of jubilee," the hope and prayer of a lifetime, has come. They cannot be made to understand that they must remain behind, and they are satisfied only when Gen. SHERMAN tells them—as he does every day—that we shall come back for them some time, and that they must be patient until the proper hour of deliverance comes.

THE MARCH TO THE OGEECHEE.

NOV. 29, NEAR JOHNSON'S, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

We have not heard from the army on the north side of the railroad since it left us at Sandersville; nor from KILPATRICK until to-day, and then indirectly through a negro, who reports that the son of his master rode all the way from Louisville in great haste, reporting that WHEELER was fighting the Yankees, who were advancing on Augusta. Gen. SHERMAN'S second step in this campaign will have been equally successful with the first, if he is able to cross the Ogeechee to-morrow without much opposition. DAVIS' and KILPATRICK'S movement has been a blind, in order to facilitate the passage over the Ogeechee of the main body of the army, which for two days past has been marching on parallel roads south of the railroad.

Thus far we have reason to believe that the rebels are ignorant of our principal movement, and are trembling with the fear that Augusta is our objective.

KILPATRICK is doing the same work which he accomplished with such high honor when covering our right flank in the early days of the campaign. His column now acts as a curtain upon the extreme left, through which the enemy may in vain attempt to penetrate. He has a yet grander aim in view. If he succeeds, his name will not only stand at the head of our great cavalry Generals, but it will be uttered with the prayers and blessings of the wives and children of the prisoners whom he may liberate at Millen, which is the point he aims for, and where have been incarcerated many thousands of our brave comrades. KILPATRICK started on the same day that our army left Milledgeville, the 25th inst.

ON THE MARCH.

All day long the army has been marching through magnificent pine woods—the savannahs of the South, as they are termed. I have never seen, and I can't conceive, a more picturesque sight than the army winding along through these grand old woods. The pines rise, naked of branches, eighty and ninety feet, and then are crowned with a tuft of pure green. The trees are wide apart, so that frequently two trains of wagons and troops in double column are marching abreast. In the distance may be seen a troop of horsemen, some general and his staff, turning about, here and there, their gay uniforms and red and white flags contrasting harmoniously with the bright, yellow grass underneath and the deep evergreen. War has its romance and its pleasures, and nothing could be more delightful, nor can there be more beautiful subjects for the artist's pencil than a thousand sights which have met my eye for days past, and which can never be seen outside the army.

STATION OF GEORGIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1864.

With the exception of the Fifteenth corps, our army is across the Ogeechee, and without fighting a battle. This river is a line of great strength to the rebels, and they might have made its passage a costly effort for us, but they have been outwitted and outmaneuvred. I am more convinced than ever that if Gen. SHERMAN intends taking his army to the seaboard, it is evidently his policy to avoid a battle, or any contest which will delay him in the establishment of a new base of operations and supplies; if he is able to establish this new base, and at the same time destroy all the lines of communication from the rebel armies, with the great cities, so that they will be as much isolated as if those strongholds were in our hands, he will have accomplished the greatest strategic victory in the war, and all the more welcome because bloodless.

We have heard to-day from KILPATRICK and from Millen. KILPATRICK made a splendid march, fighting WHEELER all the way, to Waynesboro, destroying the railroad bridge crossing Briar Creek, between Augusta and Millen. It is with real grief that I write he was unable to accomplish the release of our prisoners. It appears that for some time past the rebels have been removing our soldiers from Millen; the officers have been sent on to Columbia, S. C., and the privates further south, somewhere on the Gulf Railroad.

THE PASSAGE OF THE OGECHEE.

We have had very little difficulty in crossing the Ogeechee. The Twentieth Corps moved down the railroad—destroying it to the bridge. The Seventeenth Corps covered the river at this point, where a light bridge was only partially destroyed. It was easily repaired, so that the infantry and cavalry could pass over it, while the wagons and artillery used the pontoons. The Ogechee is about sixty yards in width at this point. It is approached on the northern or western side through swamps, which would be impassible were it not for the sandy soil which packs solid when the water covers the roads, although in places there are treacherous quicksands which we are obliged to corduroy.

This evening I walked down to the river. A novel and vivid sight was it to see the fires of pitch pine flaring up into the mist and darkness, the figures of men and horses looming out of the dense shadows in gigantic proportions. Torchlights are blinkeng and flashing away off in the forests, while the still air echoed and reechoed with the cries of teamsters and the wild shouts of the soldiers. A long line of the troops marched across the foot bridge, each soldier bearing a torch; their light reflected in quivering lines in the swift running stream.

IN A FOG.

Soon the fog, which settles like a blanket over the swamps and forests of the river bottoms, shut down upon the scene, and so dense and dark was it, that torches were of but little use, and men were directed here and there by the voice.

AN ORIGINAL CHARACTER.

At this station we came across an old man named WELLS, who was the most original character I ever met. He was depot-master in the days when there was a railroad here. He is a shrewd old man, and seemed to understand the merits of the war question perfectly. He said:

"They say you are retreating, but it is the strangest sort of retreat I ever saw. Why, dog bite them, the newspapers have been lying in this way all along. They allers are whipping the Federal armies, and they allers fall back after the battle is over. It was that air'dee that first opened my eyes. Our army was allers whipping the Feds, and we allers fell back. I allers told 'em it was a d—d humbug, and now by —— I know it, for here you are right on old JOHN WELLS' place; hogs, potatoes, corn and fences all gone. I don't find any fault. I expected it all."

"JEFF. DAVIS and the rest," he continued, "talk about splitting the Union. Why if South Carolina had gone out by herself, the would have been split in four pieces by this time. Splitting the Union! Why d—n it, the State of Georgia is being split right through from end to end. It is these rich fellows who are making this war, and keeping their precious bodies out of harm's way. There's JOHN FRANKLIN went through here the other day, running away from your army. I could have played dominoes on his coat tails. There's my poor brother, sick with smallpox at Macon, working for eleven dollars a month, and hasn't got a cent of the d—d stuff for a year. 'Leven dollars a month and eleven thousand bullets a minute. I don't believe in it, sir.

"My wife came from Canada, and I kind o' thought I would sometime go there to live, but was allers afraid of the ice and cold; but I can tell you this country is getting too cussed hot for me. Look at my fence rails burning there. I think I can stand the cold better.

I heard as how they cut down the trees across your road up country and burn the bridges; why, (dog bite their hides!) one of your Yankees can take up a tree and carry it off, tops and all; and there's that bridge you put across the river in less than two hours—they might as well try to stop the Ogechee as you Yankees.

The blasted rascals who burnt this yere bridge thought they did a big thing; a natural born fool cut in two had more sense in either end than any of them.

"To bring back the good old times," he said, "it'll take the help of Divine Providence, a heap of rain, and a deal of elbow grease, to fix things up again."

SHERMAN'S MANŒUVRES.

SCARBORO, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 3.

Pivoted upon Millen the army has swung slowly round from its eastern course, and is now moving in six columns upon parallel roads southward. Until yesterday it was impossible for the rebels to decide whether or not it was Gen. SHERMAN'S intention to march upon Augusta. KILPATRICK had destroyed the bridge above Waynesboro, and failing back had again advanced, supported by the Fourteenth Army Corps, under Gen DAVIS. South of this column, moving eastward through Birdsville, was the Twentieth Corps, commanded by Gen. SLOCUM. Yet further south the Seventeenth Corps, Gen. BLAIR in command, followed the railroad, destroying it as he advanced. West and south of the Ogechee the Fifteenth Corps, Gen. OSTERHAUS in immediate command, but under the eye of Gen. HOWARD, has moved in two columns.

Until now DAVIS and KILPATRICK have been a cover and shield to the real movements. At no time has it been possible for HARDEE to interpose any serious obstacle to the advance of the main body of our army, for our left wing has always been a strong arm thrust out in advance, ready to put in chancery any force which might attempt to get within its guard.

The rebel councils of war appear to have been completely deceived, for we hear it reported that BRAGG and LONGSTREET are at Augusta, with 10,000 men, made up of militia, two or three South Carolina regiments, and a portion of Hampton's Legion, sent there for one month. It is possible, now that the curtain has been withdrawn, and as it may appear that we are marching straight for Savannah, their Generals, with their ten thousand, may attempt to harass our rear; but they can accomplish nothing but the loss of a few lives, without checking our progress.

The work so admirably performed by our left wing, so far as obliged the rebels in our front constantly to retreat, by threatening their rear, now becomes the office of the Fifteenth Corps, our right wing on the right bank of the river. Its two columns are moving one day's march in advance of the main body of the army, marching down the peninsula between the Savannah and Ogeechee Rivers. The necessity and value of these flank movements first of the right wing with KILPATRICK'S cavalry then of DAVIS and KILPATRICK on the left, and now of HOWARD on our right, is because we cannot run over and demolish any and all the rebel forces in Georgia. They could not for a moment stand before this army upon any ordinary battle-ground, but a very small force of infantry or cavalry at a river could delay a column half a day, and perhaps longer, and as our soldiers have got tired of chickens, sweet potatoes, sorghum, &c., and have been promised oysters on the half shell, oysters roasted, stewed, &c., in short, oysters, they don't care to be delayed.

The railroad, which has been receiving our immediate attention within the last week, is altogether the best I have seen in the State, though the rail itself is not so heavy as the T rail on the Augusta and Atlanta Road.

We daily traverse immense corn-fields, covering from one hundred to one thousand acres. These were once devoted to the cultivation of cotton, and it is suprising to see how the planters have carried out the orders or wishes of the rebel government in this respect. There has been a large amount of cotton destroyed in this campaign, but it must have been but a small portion, even of the limited crop raised, as the destruction has chiefly been away from the railroads. As near as I can learn two-thirds of this cotton has been sent over the Georgia Central Railroad to August by way of Millen; from thence a limited amount has been transported to Wilmington for trans-Atlantic shipment; the balance yet remains in the vicinity of Columbia, S. C.

One thing is most certain, neither the west nor the east will draw any supplies from the counties in this State traversed by our army for a long time to come; our work has been the next thing to annihilation.

CONCENTRATION AT OGECHEE—A FIGHT.

OGECHEE CHURCH, Wednesday, Dec. 6.

The army for two days past has been concentrating at this point, which is the narrowest part of the peninsula. Gen. HOWARD is still on the west side of the Ogechee, but is within supporting distance, and has ample means of crossing the river should it be necessary, which is not at all probable. KILPATRICK has again done noble work. On Sunday last, while marching toward Alexander, for the purpose of more thoroughly completing the destruction of the railroad bridge crossing Briar Creek, we found WHEELER on his way near Waynesboro. He fought him several times, punishing him severely in each instance, driving his infantry and cavalry before him through Waynesboro and beyond the bridge, which was completely destroyed. He rejoined the main body of our army then marching southward.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Unclaimed in the New-York Post-office, Friday, Dec. 23, 1864.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "*one hundred letters*," *give the date of this list*, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Abbott Abram Mrs
Abeck Taulne
Aberle Albertina Mrs
Adams & Francis Mrs
Adams H F Mrs
Adams Mary Ann
Adams M C Mrs
Allen Franky
Alexander Susan M Miss
Alconorack Augusty
Allgor Mary R
Allen Albert Elizabeth Mrs
Amber Emily
Amos Margret Mrs
Anderson John J Mrs
Anderson H Mrs
Anderson Bessy Mrs
Anony Mary Ellen
Armitage Annie D—5
Armstrong Agnes
Arnald NelMe A
Ardebert Josephine Mrs
Ashton Ella
Atkinson Mary Mrs
Atkinson Mrs, 12th-st
Avizzana Mrs, 43d-st

B

Bagnell Margret Mrs
Baily Sarah Jane Mrs
Baily Mary Mrs
Baily Louisa Mrs
Baker Clara Mrs
Banwrinka T
Banks Ann Mrs
Banon James Mrs
Blaney Mary A—2
Brackett Helen L Mrs
Brady Ellen
Brady Mary
Brady Mary Mrs
Brandford Catharine
Bramoon Mary
Brannigan Margt
Barke Richard Mrs
Barron Ann
Barrimer Bell
Barnoue L
Barny Eliza Mrs
Barry Emma
Barton Caroline
Barcome Mary Ann
Bates R H Mrs
Baxter Emilie Mrs
Bauman Margarette
Baumann Maria
Baxter Elizabeth Mrs
Beatch Amelia
Beach Marietta E
Bebee Elsie M
Beck Annie Barburr Mrs
Beck Lissy
Beck Inga Mrs
Beck Helena Mrs
Bedford Ellen
Bedell Kate
Beigle Sophia
Bell Anna Mrs
Bently Elisa A Mrs
Bennett Ruff Mrs
Bennett Elisa
Bennett Mary Mrs
Bennecke Mrs
Berth Katharine Mrs
Bermingham Rose Mrs
Besler Johanna
Bresse Hellen Mrs
Bready Mary
Brennen Mrs
Crennen Margaret Mrs
Bierse Emilie
Bigsby Emily
Biterist Bessy
Birkinham Mrs. 1 chest
Birsina Pearso Mrs
Bishop Anna J
Brine Margrite Mrs
Brinsmade S L—2
Britch Alb—3
Briggs Mary
Brown Jenni
Brown Eliza Jane Mrs.
Brown Wm H Mrs
Brown Elise
Brown Hattie
Brown Abby
Bottom Mary L
Bottomley Mary Mrs
Boyden Elisa Mrs
Bonsemburg Susannah Mrs
Bowers Hattie
Boyle Mary Mrs
Boyle Mrs, 11th-st
Boyle Grace
Bovle Bridget
Block Cicilie
Bradley R C Mrs
Bradley Mrs
Bunce Helen
Burrill Jane Mrs
Burdrecher Lissy
Burdick Hattie R
Burroughs W 41
Mrs
Burch Catharine
Burns Ann
Burnes William
Mrs
Burrus Annie
Buros Mary
Burke Johanna
Burk Joseph
Mrs
Butts Anney B
Butra F Mrs
Butman Mrs, 20th-st
Butler Mary
Butler Market t—1
Butcher Mrs, Houston-st
Burzeale H M Mrs
Byxbee Mary
Byrnes Sarah Mrs
Byrns Margret
Byrns Ellen
Blue Margret Mrs
Bruchard A M Mrs
Bryant Eden

C

Caffrey Ann Mrs
Cahill Maria
Cahill Maria
Cahill Mrs. 5th-st
Cain Julia Mrs
Callahan Margret
Clancy Mary Mrs
Clancy Jane Mrs
Clap Cath
Camar Dora
Capless Margret
Chapman Bertha V
Chapman Bertha
Clabain Mary
Carroll Ellen Mrs
Carrill Margret
Carroll Annie
Carroll Bridget Mrs
Carr Allan Mrs
Carr Hannah
Carrigan E Mrs
Cary Marcella Mrs
Cary Marie Mrs
Carry P Mrs
Carey Hannah
Carter Mary E Mrs—2
Carter Eugene Mrs
Carter Nellie A
Casey Mary Mrs
Casey Mary A
Casady Ann
Catlett Mrs, 4th-av
Charles M Mrs
Clamson Mrs. 5th st
Clayton Mary E
Clark James Mrs
Clark Emmy
Clark Julia
Clark John Mrs
Clark T S Mrs
Clark Annie
Clark Kate—2
Candning Sarah
Cashler Mary Mrs—2
Cheney Mary M
Clifford Ida
Clifford Nellie
Clifford Hellen—2
Clinton Mary
Clinton Mary
Cochram Kate
Coddington C.
Coffin Lucy M Mrs
Cogan Bridget
Conner N
Cohen Yette
Colvin Mary
Collins Mary Mrs
Coleman Elizabeth
Coleman Francis
Colgan Ann
Commes Mary
Cornnys M Mrs
Connor A Mrs
Conant Anna Mrs
Conklin Catharine Mrs
Conley Bridget
Connely Bridget
Conell A
Church Frederick E Mrs
Cronin Cath Mrs
Cook Ann R Mrs
Cook Sophia
Cook Lois Mrs
Cook Joseph S Mrs
Coul Lizzie Mrs
Coste Margaret Mrs
Copple Ellen Mrs
Corsy Elisha A Mrs
Carnell Mary Mrs
Carnell Latham Mrs
Cornelius Mary J Mrs
Carrigan Bridget
Corcoran Julia
Cosgrove Ann
Conner N
Cropy Ellen
Crooks Mrs, Elizabeth-st
Crouther Jennie
Cuans Mary Mrs
Cuick Kate
Cummings Mary
Cully Kate
Cuen Catharine Mrs
Cullen Sarah Mrs
Cullin Ann
Cumming Mary E Mrs—2
Cunningham Catharine
Cyrkee Mrs, Grand-st
Church Frederick E Mrs

D

Dailey Anne
Dailey Ronalda
Dake Maggie
Dalton B
Danes Miss, Madison-av
Darlington Maria Mrs
Daschler Mrs. 11th-st
Davenport Martha
Davenport Harriet
Davy Mary
Davy Mrs. 10th-st
Davs Lissy
Davis Mary L
Davis Anna Mrs
Davis Mary L
Davis Julia Mrs
Davis Eliza L
Davis Mary Mrs
Davis Wm R Mrs
Dean Ellen
Dean Emma
Dean Kate
Deslos Celina
Delnottia M J Mrs
Delegantry Mary, 3
Deming M E
Dennis Mary
Dennis Julia
Derby Charlotte Mrs
Desmond Kate
Deuchmar —, 3d-st
Deuhart Annie J
Devine Mary
Mrs
De Cesnola Mrs
De Graff Julia
De Mumbie Victoria
De Brainard Adelaid Mrs
Dibblee Francis J
Dillon Anna
Disturnell Mrs
Dixon Alice A
Divine Eliza A
Dri c ll Mary Mrs
Denuim Bridget
Dockstater Jennie
Do an Bethe
Doan Mary
Dolan Ann Mrs
Donnohoe Ann Mrs
Donahey M A
Donegan Margret Mrs
Dollard Annie
Dore Eva
Dowey M M
Douers Chis Mrs
Doyal Annie
Dude Michael Mrs
Duffy S
Duff Mary A Mrs
Duglass Elizabeth Mrs
Dulleghen Alles Mrs
Dunken Mrs—3d-st
Duncan Charles
Dunn Eliza
Dunne Jane Mrs
Dunne Alicia Madam
Dunleary Elizabeth Mary Mrs
Dupuy Eliza
Durland Anna
Durnell A A Mrs
Durham Ann
Dustin Mary
Duwann Ann
Drummond Agnes Mrs

E

Eisenhamer Mrs
Ewald William Mrs
Ebert Josephine Mrs—2
Edwards A M Mrs
Elids Maggie—2
Edgcomb Maria Mrs
Eastmann Minnie
Etzberger Jane Mrs
Ecoit Catharine
Escalorme Mrs—Bridway
Evelon Cath
Eustice Bridget
Elliott Margret

F

Faber Sarah M Mrs
Farrell Anne
Farrall Mary
Fanning M Mrs
Fargie Sarah M's
Francis Mrs—35th-st
Francis Ellen
Francis Martha V Mrs
Frankenberger Miss
Francis Delphine
Fraser Anne
Feldman J Mrs
Feralt E
Ferry Ellen
Fletcher Mary Mrs
Fleming Maria
Freeman Latsence Mrs
French Cath Mrs
French Rosetta
Freeborn Sarah
Freaney Winfred Mrs
Finch Phœbe Mrs
Field Kate Mrs—2
Fisher Kate
Fitzpatrick Margret
Fitzpatrick Miss
Fitzpatrick M Mrs
Fitzpatrick M Mrs
Fisher Thomas Mrs
Fischer Katarina Mrs
Fiesler Anna
Finland Sarah Mrs
Flint Mary K
Forrest Edward Mrs
Fox Ellen Mrs
Foster James D Mrs
Foreman A M
Foley Bridget
Fallon Mrs
Foran Maria
Foley Catharine
Fogerty Julia
Fox Mary
Foster Mary
Foster Annie
Fobler Phebe Mrs
Fobley Dorcas Mrs
Forney Mary
Foley Eliza
Flood Fannie Mrs
Frost Sarah E Mrs
Furer Caroline Y —2
Fuick E Mrs
Fauntead Bridget
Flyn Mrs—Oak-st
Flynn Elizabeth
Flynn G W Mrs
Frye A W Mrs

G

Gallagher Mary
Gallaghar Bernard
Gallaher Eliza Mrs
Gallaghar Mary
Gahagan Minnie
Gardiner Catharine Mrs
Gagan Julia Mrs
Ganzert Catharine Mrs
Garabrant Della
Galvin John Mrs
Gambon Mrs
Gardiner Catharine Mrs
Graham N Mrs
Graham Ellen
Granger D K Mrs
Gebhardt Henrietta Mrs
Glessen Emelie
Glen Annie Mrs
Green Letitia
Greis Katy
Gregory Rosent
Greenwall Philippina Mrs
Girling Robt Mrs
Gineman Mathilde
Gibbs Martha Mrs
Gilmore Kate
Gibbons I
Gillan Elizabeth
Gillis Catharine Mrs
Gilick Mrs
Gibbs Imogene
Gilbert Henry V Mrs
Gliesmann Annie
Grifrait Nelly O
Goldsmith Mrs
Golden Minnie Mrs
Golden Cath Mrs
Gover Emeline—2
Goodell Elsie Mrs
Groe Emma
Groenoke Mary Mrs
Gann Hugh Mrs
Gurnee Mary A
Guideman Eli Mrs
Guffy Bridget
Gutney Alex Mrs

H

Hale Eliza Mrs
Hale James Mrs
Hahn Louise Mrs
Halloran Jennie
Halsey Maria L Mrs
Halsey Libbie
Hager Mrs—14th-st
Hadley W H Mrs
Hallock Mary
Haly Sedicia E Mrs
Halpin Mary
Hammond Abby M
Hanley Mrs—33d-st
Hanlon Mary—3
Hanley E
Handlon Maria
Hanbery L M
Hamilton Marie
Hamilton Alice
Hardley C M
Hall Mary A
Hall M A
Hall S G Mrs
Hayes M A Mrs
Hayes Mary Mrs
Haynes Ada Mrs
Hart John Mrs
Hart Josephine
Harrison Mrs—Wilett-st
Hard Josephine
Hant Mrs
Hawkins Theresa Mrs
Hardman B
Harden A Mrs
Hartnett Hannah
Harned S W Mrs—2
Hayward Anna E
Hayward Millie
Hatch Mrs—Grand-st
Hansot'er Eliza
Hackett Margret Mrs
Hayward Thomas Mrs
Heppen Ellen
Henderson Hattie Mrs
Hensey M I Mrs
Hendrason Maggie Mrs
Hear Mary E
Herbout Mrs—Houstonst
Heire Caroline
Hetherington Mrs
Higgins
Hill Miss
Hillegas Mary
Higby Francis Mrs
Hibbich Augusta Mrs
Hight Mary A Mrs
Hickey Mary Mrs
Hayes Julia
Hyde Caroline Mrs

I

Ida Helene Mrs
Irvens Agnes Mrs

J

Jones Mary
James Paul Mrs
Jackson Mary
Jackson Mrs
Jarson B L
Jennings Hannah
Jewells Maria
Jemson Jamina Mrs
Jillson A L Mrs
Jones Elisa Mrs
Jones J H Mrs
Jones Mrs—2d-av
Jones Mary A
Jones Bridget
Jones M A Mrs
Jones S Mrs
Jones Margret
Jones Libbie
Jones Jane E Mrs
Johnson Martha Mrs
Johnson Mary
Johnson Sarah Mrs
Johnson Henrietta
Joice Ellen
Justh E Mrs

K

Kale Mary Ellen
Kennedy Mrs
Keith Kate
Kaufmann Mary Mrs
Kenny Peter Mrs
Kenny Kate
Kenny B
Kerran Julia Mrs
Ke-kwood Hannah
Keane Sally G Mrs
Keating M A Mrs
Kenealy Annie E Mrs
Kearney Kate
Kearny D M Mrs
Kelly Alice
Keete Mary
Kernan Bessie
Kelly T Mrs
Knox Matilda
Kemp Rosa Mrs
Kiddy Annie
Keys Catharine Mrs
Kremer Sophia
Kirk Mrs
King Louisa Mrs
King Ellen S Mrs
Kinney Vaney Mrs
Kiefer Mary Mrs
Kinkead Alexander Mrs
Kinderlin Ann
Kirschel Marco Mrs
Knight Herm Mrs
Kries Sobina Mrs

L

Lawler Eliza
Lawlen Julia
Lance Ann C
Lagris Mary
Lavan Mary
Lawrence Ann
Lumpkin Hiram Mrs
Langenbacher Miss
Lashmer Mary
Laurence Miss, 13th-st
Landlaw Mrs, 14th-st
Lakeman Maggie E
Lake Harriett
Laverty Geo Mrs
Latson Allen Mrs
Lawless B Mrs
Layton Louise
Lowenfeld Ida
Levell Ellen
Levy U P Cart Mrs
Lewis Mrs, Forsyth-st
Lee Saml W Mrs
Lee Mary
Lees Mrs, 10th-st
Lenon Jane Mrs
Lewis Love A
Leonard Ellen
Leroy Cath
Lenox Margt J
Leibner D
Lewis Daney Mrs
Leeon Madam
Leonard Ellen
Lewis Addie A
Lozro Maria
Leslie Fessie
Longebach Wilhemina Mrs
Littleton Jane F
Litchtenstein Esther Mrs
Lillis Emma
Lindenial H Mrs
Livingston Minnie
Lindhum Mary Mrs
Loyd Elizabth S Mrs
Long Lizzie
Lows Haty
Lotsher Chas Mrs
Lowery S Mrs
Loughlin Thos H Mrs
Love Margt
Loughry Edward Mrs
Loton Ellen
Lynch Cath
Lyons Cath
Lyons E Mrs Jr
Lyon Adeline S
Lynch Mary
Ludlow Fitzhugh Mrs

M

Magram Bridget
Maherb Mad
Magowen Miss
Manly Winslow Mrs
Magrane Mrs, 6th-street
Mahony Margt Mrs
Mahan Margt
Macaner Rosy
Maguire Hannah
Mac Emma
Mack Cherry st
Mack Mrs, Woostersst
Mansfield Emma
Matron Maria
Macken Kate
Martle Elizabeth
Marshall Martha
Martindale A
Martin Elizabeth
Mrs Rosana
Martin Cath
Marges Marett
Marshall Margt
Marion Ann
Marteen Sarah
Marthing Susan
Mathew Lina Mad
Mayer Elias Mrs
Mason Nettie
Mayer Elizaoth
May Ann L
Mason Geo W Mrs
Mayer Mary
Mattern Sophia
Mathews E Mrs
May Hlatta
Mathew Elyabth
Maxey H A Mrs
Merle Lissie Mrs
Merr- Dina
Meglaughlin Maria
Merges Maretta Mrs
Melville Mrs, 11th-street
Merrill Patrick
Meed Annie
Mery Rose
Mean Margt
Menkinkin John Mrs
Marnette R M
Mccolo ch Susanna
Mccoll Mary
Miller Nettie
Merkelbauch Margt
Miller Barbara
Miller Mrs, 2d-st
Mills Susan E
Miller Harry Mrs
Miers Dunatha
Moffatt Maria Mrs
Morrissy Mary Mrs
More Mary
Moffat Eliza C
Montgomery Anne W
Mosher Charity
Moran Sophia
Montofion Mrs
Moore Mary
Moore Sarah Mrs
Moor Mary Mrs
Montgomery Eliza
Moore Ed Mrs
Moore Sarah
Moony Jane
More Anna
Mor Amelia
Moran Mary
Mully Mrs
Mullin Cath
Murray Sarah
Murphy Julia
Mc Ter Cath
Mortan Kate
Murphy Mary Mrs
Murphy Sally
Murray Mary M
Mulligan Ann Mrs
Murphy Josephine
Murrie Mrs 18th-st
Murphy John Mrs
Mc Quirk Elizabeth

N

Nash Amelia
Naker Mrs. 19th-st
Nappy Bridget
Nadigun Magdalena
Nadine Robt Mrs
Nathan Rebecca G Mrs
Nevins Ella Mrs
Netter May
Newman A
Newman Inenretta
Neal Flora V
Nevill Hellen C
Neagle Cath
Nelson Phebe
Newton Hattie E
Negun Adele
Neiala Mary Mrs
Nieler Emma
Norgee Rosaltha Mrs
Norstrand C T Mrs
Noble S B Mrs
Noscomore Mrs
Nor on Ellen Mrs
Noite Eliza
Nolan Ellen
Nutting Geo W Mrs
Nunes Maja

O

O'Brien Mrs
O'Brien Julia
O'Brien Hannah
O'Brien Bridget
O'Connor Margt
O'Hara Cath
O'Rielly Anna
O'Keefe Bridget Mrs
O'Hare Ann Mary
Owens Miss
Ohias Mrs
Osterman Mary
Odell Mary
Obertenffer R M Mrs
Odames Thurston Mrs
O'Malley Mary A
O'Shannessw Nora
O'Doherty Cath
O'Toole Mrs
O'Grady Mary
O'Neal Bridget
O'Keefe Ann Mary

P

Patten Mrs
Patterson Delia Mrs
Patten G J
Place Nellie
Partridge Margt Ann
Palmer Jennie
Pratt F R Mrs
Parker Mrs
Passy Mary
Parker Ioama
Prange Cath
Parsons Thos Mrs
Parsons Jane S Mrs
Pany Rachel M
Parker Mary R
Parker A M Mrs
Pangborn David S
Panton L A
Pamboke L
Peckham Edd Mrs
Peale M N Mrs
Pennell Mary H
Phillip E A
Preston Adeline S
Pearsall Mary W
Peterson Johana Mrs
Power Mary H
Power Ella
Peckear Mrs—10th-st
Peylon Mrs
Peck Sarah E
Pedancot Mrs
Peterson Sarah
Pinkham C Mrs
Phillips M M Mrs
Phipps, Thos W Mrs
Phillips Rachel
Phillips Jane
Pinder Emily
Phillip E A
Pearsall Elizabeth
Potter Mary E

Mc

McArdle Bridget
McAller Rose
McAlister Georgie
McAlister Mary
McAndrew Mrs—7th st
McCarty Mary
McCarney Sarah
McCann Margt
McCann Maria
McCloud Annhlizabeth
McCanly Bridget
Mc Conner Cath
McCanna Jane
McConnell Margt
McCabe Sarah Mrs
McCarthy Ellen
McCarthy Hellen
Mc ll Mrs
Mccarthy Mrs
Munree st
McCleary Mich'l Mrs
McDougal Mrs—6h-st
McDonnel Bridget
Mc Connel Ann
McDonnell Margt
McDonnell Ann
McConnell Sarah
McDermott Mrs—30th-st
McDonald MA Mrs
McKenroe Ann
McKevy Miss
McFarland Mrs—12th st
McGinely Mrs—Greenwich-st
McGraw Ann Mary
Mc rath Mary
McGraham R
McGowan Susan
McGuire John Mrs
McGuire Margt
McGuinness Rose Mrs
McCarthy Mrs—Crosby-st
McGowan Martha
McGuinness Julia
McGarrity Sara
McLoughlin Mary Jane
McLelan Mrs
McKinley Elizabeth
McDonnell Ann
McKenzie Isabell
McInto h A Mrs
McKinley Eliza
McLaughlin Mrs
McKeon John Mrs
McKey Mrs
McLean Jane
McInness Mary Ann
Mckeon Mary
McKenzie Margt
McLenor Mrs
McMahon Mary
McManus Mary
McMayhan Margt
McManus Ann
McMane Mary
McManus Augusta
McMahon Mrs—Most-st
McMahon T Mage Mrs
Mc Queney Mrs
McQuind Mary
McQuin Ellen
McQuackenbush Emma
McQuinn Frances Mrs
McQurk Elizabeth

O

O'Connors John
O'Connor Charles
O'Des Charles
O'Donnell Richard
O'Farrell
O Hara C E
O'Herin Michael
O'Regan John
O'Riely James
O'Rourke Thomas
O'Shea Daniel
O'Shea John

P

Place & Cole
Packard George H
Packwood Samuel
Page A S
Page Frank H
Page S & Bro
Paine Capt
Paloe A L
Phalon John
Plant Amand
Park E W
Parker Charles
Parker Josier E
Parker H M
Parker R R
Parsons James A
Parson J S
Parry & Fitzgerald
Pastille Dr
Patch N H
Pratt David
Pratt Clesan M D
Pratt Wm Willis
Pattee J M
Patterson J N
Payson Edward
Prat J E
Pearson C
Pearson David
Pearson Hiram B
Pearson & Hopkins
Pearcy William
Peck James W
Peck Walter A
Pfeffner Joseph
Phelps Oscar
Phelps Walter Wm
Phelan Andrew J
Phelan William
Pellet B C
Pelenbet S S
Pelton Edward E
Penny H H
Pennoyer G S
Perrine & Formand
Perkins J L
Perry Charles W
Perry F B
Perry & Co
Preside
Piters
Peters
Peterson
Pethil & Finding
Petit Charles H
Petit Frank
Petit J M & Co
Pretty John
Price Jo Litville
Price Bugli
Pickel William
Pickett W S & Co
Picken & Bipp
Pierce Richard
Pierson Chas
Pike J W & Co
Pike Linus
Pile Nicholas
Phillips Cassins M
Phillips Gilbertson N
Phillips Morris
Pinkhan C
Pinkhan Charles
Pinson S & M
Phinney Theo W
Pinckney S R
Pirsson Alfred E
Proctor & Clark
Pollard Chas W
Pinger M S
Poor Henry A
Prane
Porter James
Porter James
Portius James
Post Frank
Posten & Co
Powell D Frank
Power William
Pullman S C
Pulasky E & Co
Plump H
Plummer Frank
Punchard Frank
Purcell Phillip
Pitnkett James

Mc

McAnally Thos
McArthur Silas
McCabe H & Co
McCabe James
Mc ool —
McCarty James
McClellan Wm
McConnon —
McCoffrey John
McComber & Broomhall
McConnell James
McCord & Brother
McCormick Jas A
McCormick John
McCrosson Wm
Mc losky Bernard
McCoy Robert
McClurey Chas J
McClure John S
McCluskey Michael, painter
McCutcheon John
McDermot John
McDonald Beebe G
McDonal i Geo
McDonough John
McDugal —
McDowell C N
McElhany R L
McEnoy James, Washington-st
McGee Thos B
McGregor W
McGilbney James
McGinnis M A
McGowan Ned, Editor
McGucken T B
McGuire A D
McGuire Hugh
McHale Charles
McHugh Edward
McHugh P
McKay Andrew
McKee John
McKee Charles
McKown Patrick
McIntyre James D
McInten J & Co, Chambers
McLaughlin James
McLaughlin Peter
McLaury P G & Co, or S G & Co
McLean Geo
McLeod A
McMahon E
McMahon Patrick
McManus Stephen
McMullen James
McNally Henry

N

Nahn Joseph
Napier A H Doc
Nash John
Neal Captain Nicholas
Neander John J
Nuly Rev H A
Nelson J & Co
Ne son James P
Nelson M
Ne son Mortimer
Nelson S C
Nelson Thomas
Nevil Thomas H
Newman C
Newman Patrick
Newell William L
Newberger John
Newton F A
Nichels J G
Nichols Geo M
Nicholson G
Nickerson Jasper
Niles Geo W
Nimo Charles
Noble James
Nober Charles
Nones J H
Nolan & Steeye
Nolting Fred
Noonan James
Norman A L
Norris E R
Norris George
Norris James A
Norris Samuel
Norton Charles T
Noyes Homer H
Noyes S H
Nugent James F
Nye E G

O

Oaks R A
Obersky So'oman
Odell Benjamin
Odges George
Ogden Parish G
Ohleman & Lippman
Olmstead & Co
Oley Charles H
Oliver Bradford
Oliver Manuel Dr
Oppenheimers & Co
On Alexander W
On Sample
Onnan ray
Omdorf W
Ott & Leattler
Overton M L Dr
Owens Michael
O'Brien John O
O'Brien John
O'Callaghan Dennis
O'Connell D
O'Connor James E
O'Brien Mrs, 18th-st
Roundbush Clinton
Rose Cath
Rouse Margt
Robinson Sarah
Rosenthal Josephine
Rothchild Sophia
Rogers Maria
Rogers C M
Roony Julia
Roy Mrs—Oak-street
Roberts Elias E
Rosendale Esa
Rowland H W
Rose E Mrs
Rosenthal Madam
Roll Louisa
Roby Eva
Rohse Johana
Ruquett Emily Mrs
Ryan R
Ruth Emma
Ruder Anna
Runge C C F Mrs

S

Schafer Maria
Schaffer Louisa W
Sandford Mary Ann
Stanton Louisa N
Stanly Emma
Sanders Mary F
Sanborn Clara P Mrs
Saxton Hannah
Sargent Sarah E
Sharp Anna
Schwartz Margt
Sparks Margt
Sawyer Annie M
Sharky Ann
Shaw Bell
Snell Libbie
Spencer C L Mrs
Spencer M Mrs
Skelly Margt
Sheridan Mary
Steinbener S phia
Steenback E Mrs
Schitt Mrs, 2d-st
Stearns E M
Scelly M
Sweeny Cath
Spencer Carrie E
Sheeler Mary
Selover A A Mrs
Stemmer Maria
Spence A M
Steel Hatt e
Spence Kate E
Stewart Helen
Sher an Mary Ann
Stephens H S
Sweet Mrs, Greenwich-st
Stewart Elz Eliza
Sterling Rebecca
Scofield Mary E
Shensky Mrs
Sewell Mina
Sherwood Carrie
Sew-ll S M Mrs
Smith A B Mrs
Smith Margt
Smith Mary A
Smith Bridget
Smith Lizzie
Smith Adison P Mrs
Smith Margt
Smith Sarah L
Smith Mary
Smith Jennie
Smith Kate
Smith Elizabeth
Smith J Gilbert Mrs
Smith Julia
Smith Emma
Smith E Mrs
Smith Eliza
Smith Mrs 18th-st
Smith Eliza A
Smith A M Mrs
Smith A A
Simons Sarah Jane
Sigel Mrs
Schiester Caroline
Squires Pheby
Swift Jennie
Shields Annie
Shiland Sarah W
Smiley Matilda F
Stewart Ella Eliza
Simonds Emma
Springer Louisa
Shofler Cath
Short Ella
Stowbridge Martha
Seonca Nina
Stockman Annie
Snowden A S J Mrs
Sloun Thos E Mrs
Stothard Susanah
Scott M
Southhart Amelia C
Strong Naomi
Stodart H Mrs
Scott Eliza
Stover Lydia Ann
Sullivan Cath
Sullivan Ann
Sluyversant Helen Mrs
Sutkamp B
Syne D Mrs
Schumaker Bertha
Sullean A
Sutton Sarah M Mrs—
Sullivan Cath
Sullivan E
Sulivan Mary
Sullivan Ann
Sullivan Ann, 14th-st
Sullivan Johana
Sullivan Jane
Stuart Annie
Smyth Bridget
Smith Bridget

T

Taylor Hannah
Taimmany Mary Ann
Taylor Barbara
Tawson Mary E
Tay rhealth
Tracy Mrs
Taylor Lucy
Taronton Bridget
Tracy Mrs
Trainor Mary
Turner J F
Talmage Frances Mrs
Taylor Bushrod Mrs
Thayer Medora
Tailey Leone
Taylor Mary
Tenaty Barbara
Ternan Cath
Teegan Anne
Tentmaker H F
Trainor Mary
Titus Elizabeth
Tinker Lizzie
Trish Eliza
Tinnons Enos Mrs
Tegwen Matilda Mrs
Titus Clarissa
Tier Louisa
Tillington Isabella
Tiedman Claus
Tiffe Adlie e
Thomas Elizabeth
Tomey Mary
Thomas P L
Thorn Marcellet
Thompson Mary A
Towler Maria
Tomas Rosana
Thompson Maggie
Thompson Mary Ann
Toma Judy Ann
Thomas Roseanah
Thorp Cornelia
Todd Jane
Thompson Richard Mrs
Tomon Bridget
Thompson Jane
Thompson Sarah
Thompson Ellen T
Thompson Diana E
Thomison Jane E
Thorn Ettie
Tucker J M Mrs
Trutman E M Mrs
Tuly Cath
Tultan Eliza J
Tyrall Elizabeth
Tyler R D
Tyle Mrs

U

Underman Nelly
Ungam Mrs, Patrick-st

V

Vagin Mrs
Velser Geo Mrs
Veness Carrie
Van Brunt C A
Vannigen Miss
Valentine S T
Voran Anny
Vandeale Susan
Vanwait Fanny
Vinton Edward Alice
Varlet Clara
Vanderzee Mary A

W

Wallace Mrs
Walker M
Wheelan Lilly
Wheeler Amelia
Willson Jennie
Wright Susan
Wallace Wm Henry Mrs
Walsh Bridget
Walsh Mary
Waldran Maggie
Walters Cornelia
Wall Mrs
Wagner Emilie
Wallace Rose
Whaley John P Mrs
Wade Mary
Ware Fanny
Warner E A
Waters Hattie M
Watts W Susan
Warren S A Mrs
Wartes Marth Ellen
Watson Wm Mrs
Watson Bulah
Warren Mrs
Warner Clara
Washburn Cath
Weed Addie
Weingardner Margaret
Welsh Mrs
Welsh Margt
Weg Ann D
Welsh Fanny
Weiger Miss
Weber Eva
Weyrich Cath
Weks Margt
Werner Julia
Weeks Ann Maria
Wisely Lizzie
Wheeler Sarah L
Welton Ann E
Wetseh Mary
Willis Ann
Wilson Mary Ann Mrs
Wilson Annie
Wilert Mrs
Wiley M E
Wilson Esther
Wills Mary I Mrs
Wills John Mrs
Williams Aggie
Williams Ida
Wise Louisa E
Williams Mary A
Willson Mary
Wiggins Cornelia
Wright A h
Williams Mary A
Wood Ida
Yates Kate
Young S Mrs
Young Mary A
Young Augusta
Young Mary
Youngs Elizabeth
Ziegenfus Mrs
Oliver Zimmerman
Margt Zimmerman Mary

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Adams Benj
Adams Charles
Adams Henry
Adams Wm P
Allen Alfred
Allen Andrew F
Allen Davis
Allen Ethan A
Allen Jas
Allen J H
Allen John J
Allen L S
Allen & Sons Wm
Allen Wm F
Allen Wm R
Allen & Co
Alpert John
Alliott Jno S
Abbott Mason
Aguir Dr James
Adler Martin
Adler S
Adler J
Agerre Geo
Aggler Tobiah
Agnew Patrick
Albens Jas
Allendolph Andrew
Alden Aaron L
Allerburg & Co
Alien Jason & Co
Albig Chas
Alling Geo
Abaterdam Jno
Ames Jno
Amerman Geo
Amory Arthur
Armstrong Henry A
Angel W P
Anderson & Co J C
Andrson Robert
Andrews Ambrose
Andrews F
Andrews John
Andrews Joseph
Andrews T W
Andrews R
Andrews T W
Andrewartha
Appleton Chas M
Apsten S
Archer O P H
Arkins Robert
Armon Anthony
Arnold L M
Armstrong T H
Armstrong J H
Armstrong T rear
Asten S F
Archer N Wolf
Atkin Frank C
Atkins —
Atchison —
Artimor A
Atkinson J F
Attix T F
Attwood Chas
Atwood Geo E
Atwood Capt G C
Atwood J E
Auer Frederick
Augur J B
Augur John B
Avery —
Avery James T
Ayres Wm
Azel Nathan
Babenkison —
Babbet Asher T
Back Bros
Bach Alexander
Blackall T E
Backman L
Blackman Jas S
Backard Nathan
Blackwell Edward
Bachenheiner H
Bacon W H
Bradey John
Bradley Nelson
Bradley Wm S
Bradford Wm
Bradford T Dwight
Bradbury Fred
Brady Thos
Brady Thos H
Bagley Owen
Brahmes Capt J B
Ballard M J
Bailey F Leslie
Bailey Samuel
Bailey Wm H
Bailes Bernard
Brainard Capt A T
Baird John
Blake R H
Bader Anbot M
Baker Chas C
Baker Horace
Baker Jas
Baker Watson E
Baker & Co
Ball Edward A
Ballard Thos E
Ballheimer Leonhard
Baldwin & Co B
Baldwin Henry
Ballinger John
Balfour Thos
Brenet Wm R
Banks Eli T
Banks & Eaton
Branagan John
Brannigan & Co C & L
Bamemberg Franz
Brandhorst C
Ban Jas A
Barnes Chas
Barnes Chas
Barnes H H
Barnes John
Bartram Brot
Bamant A
Barnard Gates H
Barnard James M
Barden W F
Barbelmeier Dr.
Barker H B
Barker Wm
Barnet Alfred
Barrett R F
Baron John
Barton Wm
Barmore A
Bar ow L A
Barlow Edward E
Barrow John
Barrows H W
Barton Thos E
Barnum Geo
Barnum R T
Barry Mott
Barry John
Barry Sons & Co
Bassett Geo T
Passett Frank
Bassett & Dayton
Bates Jas S
Bates Wm W
Battgate Wm
Battersby J C
Braun I F
Baum G W
Baum H D
Baker Anton
Bauer & Co J
Blauss John
Baxter Henry
Baxter J B
Baker Henry
Bayles Edmund
Beach Theodore
Beaudour —
Becker Alex
Becker Edward R
Becker Franz
Becker L
Becket Wm H
Bleidorn Henry
Becket & Co
Beebe Wm
Breed Daniel
Beers G W
Beers Col L P
Bregen P M
Behrens & Co
Breitonbon Franz
Beker Wm
Belt C
Bell Joseph
Bell Wm
Bell, Pace, Lavender & Co
Bellamy, Bradley & Co
Belknap & Boynton
Belden Jas L
Bentz H & M
Brengan James
Brennan Thos
Brennan & O'Brien
Benard B
Benedict L M
Brenning H
Brenner W
Bennett Geo
Bennett Morris
Bennett Thomas
Benson E J
Berard Wm
Bernard J Frank
Berristein S
Bentiling T
Bersbey Henry C
Best John
Bless Geo
Berick Thos
Brett Chas
Betts Wm
Brewster & Allen
Brick & Co A A
Bickwell David
Buckley John
Biddle E B
Bridgers John D
Bridwell Hudson
Bidwell & Co
Bridge Daniel D
Briggs J D
Briggs Wm
Bingham Maur
Bigxers John
Bill H nry
Brilles Samuel
Billot J B
Brink Samuel V
Brinkman G
Bingham R L
Bingham R C
Birmingham —
Bliss —
Bissel Dr C R
Bristol Geo H
Bishop W
Bishop & Couch
Button Geo F
Broaderick Jas
Boardman & Powell
Bross John H
Buckway —
Bochler Joseph
Boland Daniel
Bolt Henry
Bo den John
Brown L B
Bronson F
Brooks Chas D
Broddey G H
Brooks J W
Brooks Shadrach
Bloom Fred
Booth Chas
Boehm Chas
Boidwell L & A W
Brown Alexander
Brown A C
Brown Augustus J
Brown Chas F
Brown Chas W
Brown Christopher
Brown Eber
Brown Edward J
Brown Elisher
Brown Henry G
Brown Isaac T
Brown Jas
Brown Jas E
Brown J H
Brown Capt J M
Brown & Williams
Brown Joseph
Brown Philip
Brown R R
Brown Stephen
Brown T F
Brown Wm H
Brown & Co Wm H
Brown A
Brown Wm P
Brown & Brother
Brown, Sherman & Co
Brown & Williams
Bossange —
Bo-well —
Bostwick Amos
Bostwick C C
Brownihan Dan
Botticher J
Brotherton & Co J R
Botsford Brothers
Boudreaux Mercules
Built & Co Thos
Bloum Chas
Bouten L W
Bowen C M
Bower Wm
Bowden F H
Bowley Geo H
Boyd Francis
Boyd Jas
Boyd R
Boyd Wm A
Boyd Ront
Boylan Thos
Boyer Edward H
Boyer H
Bruce Geo
Buck Albert G
Bruckman & Co L
Bruckman Henry
Buchard Dr L
Buckley David
Bruen Wm O
Brums John R
Bruer Jas H
Brus Wm
Bufford & Son
Bugall Henry
Bull & Partington
Bullard E P
Bullen F H
Blummer S
Bundle Ferdinand
Bruns John E
Bunnels Wm B
Burk Jas
Burke Michael
Burke Thos
Burke Walter
Burns John
Burns Wm C
Burrey J R
Burleigh John L
Burnell Strong
Burdett Geo C
Burdett Will F
Burtnett W
Burkley Chas
Burnley Samuel
Burdick Addison S
Burdick Capt C
Burdick John
Burningham Rev A H
Burnside Forister
Burton Claude
Burton Thos L
Bush J
Busher John L
Buschens Otto
Butler J H
Butrand C
Butler E J
Butler Martin
Butler

26—De Canis Balbino
25—Del mb Joseph Menn-
—
27—Le Mora Angel H & Co
28—De Salles Edgar Pierre
29—De Fresnalsero (ou De Presnalido)
30—De Zaldaver Jose Mad
31—Diaz Augustin
32—Dolnhon Charles
33—Dondaldo Manuel
34—Dodera Andreas
—
—
—

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 23, 1864

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS. TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &C. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRA DIAVOLO.

WALLACK'S—HOW SHE LOVES HIM.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SWEET HEARTS AND WIVES—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

BIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

WOODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—PAINTINGS.

NEW STADT THEATRE—OTHELLO.

TURKISH HALL, 720 Broadway—MEDDAH.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest news from Gen. THOMAS places his headquarters at Columbia, Tenn., with HOOD crossing Duck River with the remnant of his army. It is estimated that he has lost fully 20,000 men since he entered Tennessee, and that his remaining force is not over 20,000, cavalry included. The country around Nashville and Franklin is filled with deserters, who are daily coming and delivering themselves up. The roads were bad, and pursuit had become very difficult.

According to the Washington *Republican*, of Wednesday, dispatches received from Gen. THOMAS, say: The storm was too severe for any operations on Tuesday, the 20th, and the *only* thing accomplished in the pursuit was the capture of *one thousand three hundred of Hood's army!*

The steamer *Columbia* arrived here yesterday morning with Havana dates of the 17th inst. The rebel steamer *Alexandria*, now called the *Marv*, has been seized at Nassau for a violation of the neutrality laws, being an armed vessel, but she has most probably been released. The lucky blockade-runner *Denbigh* came in on the 15th with about 800 bales of cotton. The Houston *Telegraph* announces officially the capture of the United States steamer *Sonora*. She was on her way to New-Orleans from Santiago. She was taken on the 18th ult., by Capt. CONWAY and six men. Negotiations were going on there for exchanging 500 Union prisoners at Camp Grace, Texas.

The news brought by the *Columbia* yesterday, of the capture of the United States gunboat *Sonora*, is not true in some particulars. There is no gunboat of that name in the navy. We have the *Sanoma*, but she is attached to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and is probably at this time one of the fleet operating against Savannah, Ga. Naval vessels are not usually captured by *one Captain and six men*. The *Sonora* is probably either a transport or a private merchant vessel.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported adversely upon the bill to drop unemployed general officers. Mr. SUMNER presented a petition asking for a proclamation of amnesty for all Indians who would cease their hostility to the Government. Mr. LANE, of Kansas, introduced a resolution to suspend the land sales of Sac and FOX Indians to December, 1865, which was agreed to. The bill requiring lawyers practising in the United States Supreme Court to take the oath of allegiance was passed. Mr. WILSON reported an amendment to the House bill increasing the pay and emoluments of army officers, which provides that brevet rank does not entitle any officer to increase of pay, and also that bounties due to deceased soldiers may regularly descend to their heirs. The Senate then adjourned to January 5.

In the House the Secretary of War was directed to communicate, if not inconsistent with the public interests, the report of Major-Gen. CANBY, concerning the purchase by the United States of the products of States now in rebellion. The House then found itself without a quorum, and adjourned for the holidays.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, Dec 10, with one week's later news, arrived at Halifax yesterday. Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, in the London *Daily News*, pronounces the Army of the Potomac the best-equipped army in the world. The result of SHERMAN'S operations were awaited with much interest. The obsequies of Mr. DAYTON took place on the 6th, at the American Church, in Paris. Dr. SUNDERLAND performed the religious services, and a detachment of troops escorted the remains as a guard of honor. Mr. FORSTER, at a reform demonstration at Bradford, spoke in favor of the North. The Earl of Carlisle died on the 5th. All the money reward in MULLER'S case has been allotted to the cab driver MATTHEWS. Gen. Tom Thumb and wife had been received by the Emperor at Compeigne, Dec. 8.

GENERAL NEWS.

The two hundred and forty-fourth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated by a banquet at the Astor House, last evening, given by the New-England Society of the City of New-York. Among the guests present who addressed the meeting were Vice-Admiral Farragut, Commodore Drayton, Capt. Winslow, of the *Kearsarge*, Geo. Bancroft, William Cullen Bryant, Hon. Mr. Phelps, of Maryland, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Chas. P. Kirtland, Hon. E. W. Gantt and others. Letters were read from the President and the different members of the Cabinet, O. W. Holmes, Govs. Fenton and Andrew, Geo. W. Curtis and others. At the business meeting of the N. E. Society held yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES. First Vice-President, Joseph H. Choate; Second Vice-President, Elliott C. Cowdin; Councellors, E. D. Morgan, W. N. Blakeman, C. A. Stetson, S. N. Stebbins: Assistant Counsellors, Nathaniel Hayden, John W. Quincy, Wm. Borden, Frank E. Howe, T. G. Churchill, W. H. Lee, Isaac H. Bailey, Chas. S. Smith; Treasurer, Luther B. Wyman; Secretary, L. P. Hubbard.

A daring attempt was made on Wednesday evening, by JAMES TENNANT, a police patrolman of the Twenty-first Precinct, to murder Police Capt. J. W. HARTT, of the Nineteenth Precinct. TENNANT went to the Captain's station-house, in Fifty-ninth street, accosted the latter in an insolent manner, using epithets of the vilest nature. When HARTT remonstrated with him, TENNANT drew a revolver and used his best efforts to shoot him. Fortunately Roundsman FITZGERALD and officer CLARK were at hand, and, with their assistance TENNANT was overcome, disarmed and locked in a cell. He there became so violent in his attempts to injure persons and property, that Capt. HARTT was compelled to have him handcuffed. Yesterday morning Justice KELLY committed him to answer. The cause of this outrage has not transpired. The Police Commissioners will promptly investigate the case.

The United States steamer *Bermuda*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. J. W. SMITH commanding, arrived off the Philadelphia Navy-yard yesterday, from the West Gulf Squadron. She brings the mails, 13 officers and 81 sick and discharged seamen. The *Bermuda* sailed from the Rio Grande Dec. 2 at 10 P. M., Pass Caballo Dec. 3, off Galveston Dec. 5, New-Orleans Dec. 10, Mobile Bay Dec. 12, Pensacola 13th, Key West 16th, and arrived at Hampton Roads Dec. 20 at 2 P. M. She reports the arrival of Capt. SEMMES, late of the privateer *Alabama*, at the Rio Grande, and of his going into the Confederacy via Texas. There is no news of importance from New-Orleans. The weather was extremely cold; overcoats in great demand. At Mobile Bay, all was quiet. Most of the vessels were lying off Dog River Bar, the *Richmond*, Commodore JENKINS, being the senior ship at Key West. The weather was warm, and the health generally good. The execution of DAVID STOKE, private of Company I, Second United States Infantry, (colored,) took place on Friday, Dec. 16, at 4 P. M. He was hanged for shooting the sergeant of his company about one year ago, while the regiment was stationed at Ship Island.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has found the Congressional election in the Sixteenth District of that State too much for him. He declines to issue a certificate to either of the contesting candidates, and both Messrs. KOONTZ & COFFROTH will have to submit their claims to Congress.

The rebel Gen. LYON, who went into the Western part of Kentucky on a plundering and conscripting expedition, when HOOD sat down before Nashville, has also been defeated. Gen. ED. MCCOOK, on the 16th and 18th inst., fought two engagements with him, routing his command and capturing his artillery.

Five buildings, belonging to JOHN GARRISON & SON, of the Highland House, Garrison, N. Y., were destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Partially insured.

The President has recognized DENNIS DONOHUE as Consul of Her Britannic Majesty at New-Orleans.

There was a sharp demand for money in Wall-street, and from the Stock Exchange, yesterday, which depressed the market for Stocks, including Governments. Gold 221½ ₩ cent., as against 225 at close of Wednesday.

Produce and merchandise attracted less attention, and prices generally tended downward. Very light freight engagements were reported, though rates favored shippers.

The Duty of the Country—The Work of the Army.

It is so important that the rebels should not enjoy any leisure during the coming Winter, and it is so unlikely that either SHERMAN or THOMAS will let them enjoy it, if they are properly supplied with men, that we sincerely trust everybody will strain every nerve to meet the call which has just been made, not next Spring, but *now*. We are close on the end of the year, and yet hostilities were never carried on with greater vigor and activity on our side than at this moment. SHERMAN has, to say nothing of the City of Savannah, 15,000 men and one of the enemy's best Generals, almost in his hand; the greatest naval expedition we have ever fitted out is, probably, by this time, thundering against Wilmington; THOMAS is pressing HOOD with a tenacity which promises results as fruitful if not as brilliant as those he has already secured. In fact, there has been no period since the beginning of the war, when the Union army and navy were busier than they are at this moment, though we are already near mid-Winter.

What is wanted, we firmly believe, to bring this terrible contest into the guerrilla stage by next Summer, is, that this activity should undergo no diminution during the next six months—that the rebels should not be granted their usual annual respite. They have always used it hitherto to gather up their stragglers and deserters, enforce their conscriptions, accumulate stores at their depots, issue clothing to their men, and fortify their roads and towns; so that we have generally found that in Spring they had a number of fresh nuts prepared for us, which it has taken the ensuing Summer to crack.

This Winter, if we let them alone, they will draw Hood's army down toward Macon, sweep up all that is left of the male population of Georgia to reinforce it, reorganize its artillery, repair the railroads that SHERMAN has destroyed, and probably adopt Gen. LEE'S alleged suggestion and create a column of blacks, or blacks and whites, to neutralize SHERMAN'S army, and deliver LEE'S communications from the peril which is now impending over them. No doubt these devices would not prove sufficient to avert the doom of the Confederacy; but they might prove effectual in postponing it; they might give us another Summer's fighting to do, cause the loss of a great many valuable lives, and the addition of one or two hundred millions to the National debt.

Now, there is little doubt that in Virginia the mud is an all but insurmountable obstacle to active operations. But it is not in Virginia only that Richmond can be assailed. LEE feels operations in North and South Carolina and Georgia just as much as those immediately in his front; and he can be sorely harassed during the Winter, and perhaps compelled to evacuate Richmond, though the Army of the Potomac never fired a shot.

We need not fear that GRANT and SHERMAN are not alive to these things, and that they will not keep the ball rolling, if they are only supplied with the means; but this the country must do.

Those who want to hasten the end, to diminish bloodshed, and keep down the public debt, will, therefore, push on volunteering, and thus keep the ranks of the army full. One man now is worth two or three, four or five months later. Steady "pegging away" never promised results so gratifying as at present, and it will be our fault if it undergoes during the next half year the slightest intermission.

THE SPECIAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS FINISHED.—We are advised by our correspondent at Port Royal of the conclusion of the special exchange business at Charleston. The last boat-load of the miserable victims of rebel cruelty was brought down and delivered on the 16th inst., making an aggregate of upward of *eleven thousand* who have been released. On the 17th inst. the siege of Charleton was resumed, and hostilities are probably now in fiercer progress, after the brief respite during the continuance of the truce. The exchange just concluded was brought about solely through the efforts of Lieut.-Col. JOHN E. MULFORD, the Assistant Agent for Exchange, who has conducted the whole delicate business with singular ability and prudence. Col. MULFORD has long been known as an accomplished officer, and a noble-souled gentleman. His name, which, from his long connection with the matter of exchanges, has been a household word in thousands of families, will hereafter be doubly endeared to the soldiers just released, on account of his unflagging and active personal interest in all that could add to their comfort and welfare.

Rebel Treatment of Our Prisoners.

The following private letter from an eminent public man in the interior of this State only repeats in strong terms what reaches us daily from many quarters:

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: For months past we have all been reading accounts of the atrocious conduct of the rebels toward our prisoners. No language can do it justice. The heart sickens at the sad recital. But have we not already spent time enough in detailing these unheard of outrages? Why not stop reciting them and turn our attention to the remedy? I have no hesitation in saying that we have a perfect remedy, and that no apology can be made for the Government in not long, long since applying it. There is but one way to deal with these barbarians, and that is by a severity which they shall appreciate and feel. We must retaliate their heathenism upon themselves. Months ago the President ought to have given notice to JEFFERSON DAVIS in writing, that unless within thirty days he had the most satisfactory evidence that our prisoners in all the rebel pens were in all respects provided for according to the usages of civilized nations, that every rebel prisoner in our possession should at once be turned into an open pen, without a shingle to cover him; that he would be stripped of his shoes and stockings, his hat, coat and vest, and shirt, if he had one; that he would be fed on the poorest and scantiest fare, and that they would remain in that condition till our prisoners were properly cared for, and perfect evidence furnished of the fact.

Would this be cruel and inhuman? Just the reverse. It would put an end to cruelty and inhumanity. Our soldiers would be relieved from their sufferings in thirty days.

Would it not be effectual? Think you JEFF. DAVIS would let 40,000 rebels suffer starvation and death for the sake of starving our soldiers in his hands?

But if he would, then let them suffer. But he would not.

Now, why does not the Government apply the remedy? Are 20,000 more of our friends to be starved in their pens before we fight them with the only weapons that they can feel? For the sake of God and humanity, and our poor starved, diseased and dying soldiers and friends, let us have the only remedy within our reach.

You are nearer to the seat of power than I am. You can call on Mr. LINCOLN and ask him to save the lives of those not yet dead. Why will you not act in this matter, and call down the blessings of thousands and tens of thousands, starving, rotting and dying in worse than Southern slave pens, and forever oblige Your friend and humble servant,

Hon. H. J. RAYMOND.

The above represents the public sentiment of a very large portion of the country. There is not a shadow of doubt that the rebel authorities have deliberately and intentionally treated our prisoners in their hands with the most barbarous and inhuman cruelty. They have starved them, exposed them to rain and cold without clothing or shelter, withheld from them decent attendance and care in case of sickness and wounds, and encouraged their guards, by applause and rewards, to shoot them in cold blood for technical and unintentional violations of arbitrary and useless rules. They have done this steadily and systematically, for many long months, against the remonstrances of their own Surgeons, and in infamous disregard of the rules of war and the interests of humanity. Upon all these points, the testimony we have published from time to time from our own correspondents leaves no room for doubt.

Justice and public sentiment demand that these tortures should be stopped. By what measures that can be done is a problem of no little difficulty. The Government has not been heedless of the subject, but has been as anxious as the most zealous of the people, to afford relief. The rebels have some 45,000 of our troops prisoners in their hands, and we have some 55,000 of their troops in ours. A wholesale exchange would place forthwith in the ranks of their armies 45,000 strong, healthy, able-bodied men, and would thus enable them to prolong the war, and kill, maim or capture many thousands more of our soldiers,—while it would not increase the strength of our forces by a single man. The Government may, in our opinion, very properly take this fact into consideration as one of the arguments to which weight is due in deciding upon the policy to be pursued. It is *possible* that such an exchange, if it could be effected, would, in the long run, cause more suffering than it would cure; if it should seem certain to do so, the Government can hardly be denounced for hesitating to adopt it.

If this is not adopted, *retaliation* seems to be the next mode of seeking redress. The whole instinct of common humanity revolts at its infliction in kind. We doubt whether men could be found in the North, who as guards or commanding officers, who could possibly enforce it. They could not hold the prisoners under their charge to the horrors of starvation, exposure and unrelieved sickness, and watch their tortures, day by day, under such a *regime* as this. They have not had the training requisite for the infliction of such savage barbarities. It takes the discipline of years in the cruelties of slavery to fit human beings for such a service. But our Government may very well adopt *some* measures of retaliation. They can at least put their prisoners upon the diet of prisoners in our penitentiaries, and subject them to restraints sufficiently severe to be seriously felt. Whether they can go as far as our correspondent suggests and urges, is a matter for them to determine; we do not believe that, with just regard for the national character, and with necessary deference to public sentiment, they can do so.

The agreement already made and in progress of execution, by which we can send blankets, clothing, food and other necessaries to our prisoners in rebel hands, will do much toward alleviating the horrors of their condition. If it is carried out with sufficient vigor, and if the rebels permit our commissioners to discharge their functions in this matter thoroughly and steadily, the evils hitherto sustained may be, in good part, remedied. And until this experiment has been faithfully tried, the Government will probably be indisposed to resort to either of the other modes suggested.

Vice-Admiral Farragut.

Congress and the Executive displayed the most admirable promptitude in the matter of the bill creating the naval grade of Vice-Admiral, and in the practical application of its provisions. The bill was introduced into the Senate on Tuesday, was immediately considered and passed, was passed on the same day by the House, was next day signed by the President, who at once nominated Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT to the position, which appointment was immediately confirmed by the Senate, without the usual formality of referring it to a standing committee. Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, who is in this city, was immediately notified by telegraph of the mark of distinction conferred upon him.

Never was an honor more nobly earned, or more worthily bestowed. FARRAGUT had the fortune to have opportunities of distinction, and had the genius to take grand advantage of them. There has never been anything in naval warfare more perfect, more heroic, or more triumphant, as there never has been anything more difficult of achievement, than his operations at New-Orleans and at Mobile. In his whole career he has exhibited the highest and the noblest qualities of the great sailor—both personal and practical; and his nomination to the highest grade in the navy accures him a position which he will greatly adorn.

The rank of Vice-Admiral, which has been conferred upon FARRAGUT, bears some resemblance to the rank of Lieutenant-General, which was conferred upon GRANT one year ago. The position, however, differs, we suppose in this, that while GRANT, as Lieutenant-General, has command of all the armies of the United States, wherever they may be operating, FARRAGUT, as Rear-Admiral, will not have command of all the naval forces of the United States. It is practicable for one officer, in a central position, to command or direct all the land forces; but it would hardly be practicable for one officer to command all the naval forces on the Atlantic, the Gulf and the inland rivers. He might, it is true, under the Secretary of the Navy, give a general direction to naval operations, but we do not understand that his duties in the future are to be of this character. He will still continue to serve his country and glorify his flag from the deck of the "dear old *Hartford*," as Mrs. FARRAGUT fondly calls the gallant Admiral's flagship.

THE FRENCH MISSION—A WORD OF PERSONALITY.—The following appears in the Washington correspondence of a morning journal, and is similar in sentiment to paragraphs on the same subject which have appeared in various other papers:

"Those most intimate with the purposes of the Administration insist that *pledges heretofore made to* HENRY J. RAYMOND must now be fulfilled by his appointment to the French Mission."

In simple justice to the Administration we take the liberty of saying that not only has it never given any "pledges" of the sort here referred to, but, so far as we are aware, there has never been the slightest hint, direct or indirect, personally or through third parties, either that Mr. RAYMOND expected or desired an appointment of any sort at home or abroad, or that the Administration wished or was willing to give him one if he did desire it. To the best of our knowledge and belief, not one syllable has ever been said on this subject, either by Mr. R. or to him, in any official quarter, or in any quarter that could be supposed to represent the sentiments and purposes of the Administration. All that has been said in regard to this matter in the newspapers, has been purely the coinage of the ingenious and well-meaning gentlemen who have said it.

We depart from our custom in thus alluding to this personal matter, lest the Administration should be accused of having *violated* the "pledges" it is assumed to have made, when it comes to fill the vacancy created by Mr. DAYTON'S death. So far as Mr. RAYMOND is concerned, he neither seeks, expects nor desires this or any other office under the Government. He has been elected to be a member of the next Congress, and he intends to fulfill the duties of that position to the best of his ability, and with entire fidelity to those who placed him in it.

THE STREETS AND THE HORSE CARS.—At a slight expense in the time usually made on a clear track by the city horse cars, we are relieved from the salt nuisance which used to make the streets a puddle, on the occurrence even of a dry snow-storm. Yesterday was one of those rare days for New-York, when the snow held its own on almost every foot, both of the tracks and carriage-ways. And we owe the agreeable change, in great part, to the abatement of the salt nuisance—a feature in our past social economy worthy of a race of unmixed barbarians.

THE BORDERS.—A correspondent at Quebec writes us that the number of Provincial militia ordered to the borders is three thousand; and that they will be commanded by officers who have seen service in the British army. The number is certainly not excessive; but if they perform their duty vigilantly, they ought to be able to do tolerably effective police duty on a large portion of the frontier.

LORD CARLISLE.—Lord CARLISLE, whose death is announced, was one of the few members of the ruling families in Great Britain whose sympathies were steadily and consistently with freedom in this country. For twenty years in the British House of Commons he was a steadfast friend of liberal measures. His travels in the United States and his experience in Ireland had rubbed off the narrow prejudices which cling to so many Englishmen of his class, as well as to their snobbish imitators of a lower order. And there were few public men in the British Islands or in Europe, who could look with a more intelligent or dispassionate judgment upon the struggle through which this Republic has now all but passed. His opinions on American affairs were valuable alike from his personal character, his intellectual acumen, and his vast social influence. Like his former colleague, Sir CORNWALL LEWIS, Lord CARLISLE refused, even in the darkest days through which we have passed, to believe that JEFF. DAVIS had created a new nation; and like that able and conscientious man, he likewise refused to become the worshiper and servant of a political confederacy founded upon human slavery. Honor to his memory!

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AUBER'S charming comic opera of "Fra Diavolo" will be given here to-night for the second time in America. The work, on its production, Wednesday night, achieved an unmistakable success—a result which was merited, both by the music and the manner it was rendered. It was no slight task to bring out a light work of this character with artists who have exclusively been accustomed to a totally different and much stiffer school. Mr. MARETZEK has succeeded in a remarkable degree, and the enjoyment of the audience on Wednesday night proved that he has once more struck the public taste.

SUNDRIES.—Mr. J. E. OWENS has appeared as *Billy Lackaday* in the two-act farce of "Sweethearts and Wives." The piece has no redeeming point. The dialogue is commonplace; the characters conventional; the situations silly. Mr. OWENS is too great an artist to waste himself on such old-fashioned crudities. It is surely within the scope of modern drama to find a better foil for *Solon Shingle* than this ricketty bit of buffoonery.... Mr. HELLER'S programme No. 4 was introduced to the public successfully on Monday. The tricks were excellent; the piano solos charming, and the pantomime was—well the public had better judge for itself.... Mr. OSCANYAN, the oriental lecturer, has opened the upper hall of Hope Chapel (No. 720 Broadway) for the purpose of giving his Turkish entertainment. Several effective interiors have been painted, and these and the living illustrations contribute materially to the vividness of the impression of Eastern life which Mr. OSCANYAN produces. The lecture is instructive and amusing.... Mr. ARTEMUS WARD will bring his present season to an end on Saturday next. This is rendered necessary by the fact, that not anticipating so long and prosperous a season here, Mr. ARTEMUS WARD had previously made arrangements with various halls in the country, and is now compelled to use them. He will return in a few weeks, and once more amuse and delight the public with his eccentricities.

—An unusually interesting event takes place to-night at the Stadt Theatre. The performances are set apart for the benefit of that exceedingly deserving and studious young artiste, Mme. METHUA-SCHELLER, who, it will be remembered, has appeared with distinction on the English stage. The play selected for the occasion is the German version of SHAKESPEARE'S "Othello." Mme. METHUA-SCHELLER is the *Desdemona*, and for this occasion, Mr. CHARLES POPE, the American actor, will assume the part of the Moor, playing it in German, of which language he is said to be a proficient. Thus do we already commence paying back our debts to foreign stages. Mr. LEONARD SCHERR is the *Iago*. We hope Mme. SCHELLER will have a good house, and Mr. POPE a hearty reception. Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT is making a very successful tour through Connecticut, where his "Drifting About" seems to give universal satisfaction.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BENEFIT OF MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.—This clever artist takes his first benefit this evening, appearing with his charming wife in three of their very best pieces, "The Fairy Circle," "The Customs of the Country," and "Barney the Baron." We advise our readers to apply early at the box-office and secure their seats, as a crowd may be expected, as deserved.

MILITARY.—Col. M. R. BREWSTER of the Excelsior Brigade, has been appointed by the President Brigader-General by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 22.

Mr. CLARK, President *pro tem.* in the Chair.

FOG SIGNALS.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (Union,) presented some papers, accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to fog signals between Providence and New-York, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

INCREASE OF PAY.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the petition of several officers in the army, asking for increased pay, which was referred to the Military Committee.

THE UNEMPLOYED OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported adversely to the House bill to drop from the rolls certain officers in the army. The report states that the House bill does not leave any discrimination to be used in the matter, while it is evident that much discrimination ought to be used. It alleges that the President has already as much power in the matter as is necessary or expedient. The report was ordered to be printed.

AMNESTY ASKED FOR HOSTILE INDIANS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts (Union) presented the petition of JOHN BESSON, asking for a proclamation of amnesty to all Indians who would cease their hostility to the Government of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. SUMNER reported back several petitions in relation to the Reciprocity Treaty, which had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, asking for the discharge of the committee, as the subject had been reported upon.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the manner in which the Soldier's Home has been managed, and whether the benevolent object of the Government in establishing the Home could not be better achieved in some other way.

SUSPENSION OF LAND SALES.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) offered a resolution to suspend the sale of the land of the Kansas Sac and Fox Indians to the 15th of December, 1865.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) inquired what was the object of the resolution.

Mr. LANE replied at this time appointed for the sale, the people of his country were engaged in the campaign against PRICE, and the consequence was that the land had been purchased by speculators.

At the request of Mr. HARLAN the subject was postponed for a short time.

LOYALTY OF LAWYERS.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, a bill offered by him last session, requiring all lawyers practicing in United States courts, to take the oath of allegiance, was taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland (Dem.), suggested that the bill be amended so as to read that the oath should be taken on or before the 4th day of March, instead of from and after the passage of the bill. He wished this done so the courts could have notice.

Mr. SUMNER accepted the amendment, and the bill was passed after some remarks against its provisions by Messrs. SAULSBURY and DAVIS. The vote stood 21 yeas against 4 nays. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. BUCKALEW, DAVIS, RICHARDSON and SAULSBURY.

PAY AND EMOLUMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON introduced an amendment to the House bill to define the pay and emolument of certain officers in the army. This amendment provides: First, that it is not within the intent of the act of March, 1863, entitled "An act to authorize the breveting of volunteer and other officers in the United States service," to make a distinction as to pay between officers of volunteer and other forces, including the regular army; but that such brevet rank does not entitle any officer to increase of pay. Second, that if a soldier, discharged for wounds received in battle, die before receiving the bounty provided by the act of March, 1863, entitled, "An act to amend an act to authorize the employment of volunteers," the bounty due shall descend to his heirs, in the same manner and order of succession as if he had died in the service.

The amendment was ordered to be printed.

THE MILITIA OF DELAWARE.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to whether the militia of Delaware, called out for thirty and one hundred days last July, were exempt from draft.

THE KANSAS LAND SALES AGAIN.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) called up the resolution of Mr. LANE in relation to the sale of Indian lands. He moved to amend it by postponing the the sale to July 1, instead of Dec. 1, 1864.

Mr. LANE accepted the amendment and the resolution was passed.

PAY OF CAPITOL EMPLOYES.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Dem.,) called up the House resolution to increase the pay of the employes of the Capitol.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) was opposed to increasing the pay of the employes of the Capitol. If there was any increase of pay, it should be in favor of the soldiers and sailors.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

At 1½ o'clock the Senate adjourned, to meet on Thursday, the 5th of January, 1865.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 22.

TRADE WITH REBELLIOUS STATES.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) it was resolved that the Secretary of War be directed to communicate, if not inconsistent with the public interests, the report of Maj.-Gen. CANBY concerning the purchase by the United States of the products of States declared to be in insurrection.

NO NO QUORUM PRESENT.

There not being a quorum of members present, the House was called to obtain one.

One less than a quorum answered to their names.

It was subsequently ascertained that some of the members had retired, thus leaving the House six less than a quorum.

THE HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT.

At 1:30 o'clock the House adjourned to the 5th of January.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

Anniversary of the Landing on Plymouth Rock—Festival of the New-England Society.

The two hundred and forty-fourth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and the fifty-fourth anniversary of the New-England Society of the City of New-York, was celebrated by a banquet at the Astor House, last evening. The dining-hall of the Astor was tastefully decorated for the occasion with natural and artificial flowers, with portraits of WASHINGTON, WEBSTER and FRANKLIN, and with the national colors.

Upon the tables were ornamented pieces, representing the landing on Plymouth Rock, the ship *Mayflower*, MILES STANDISH, a New-England cottage, a Temple of Liberty, &c.

The President of the Society, Mr. HENRY A. HURLBUT, presided at the festive board, and on his right were Capt WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*; Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, Commodore DRAYTON, W. C. BRYANT and WM. C. NOYES, and on his left GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian, Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, and Drs. STRICKLAND and HATFIELD. About 250 persons, mostly members of the Society, sat down to the tables, which were supplied in a manner that did credit to the ancient reputation of the Astor.

After the removal of the cloth and returning of thanks by Rev. Dr. PUTNAM, of Brooklyn, the President opened the speaking by inveking the spirit of old MILES STANDISH, the fighting oligrim, to preside over the festivities of the evening. These are times of war, and he should not venture, as he had done two years ago, to preduct peace, until the close of the war. He alluded to SHERMAN, GRANT, THOMAS, and WINSLOW—at the mention of which last name the whole audience arose and greeted the Commander of the *Kearsarge*, who sat by his side. He closed by congratulating the Society on the favorable auspices under which their present meeting was held. Mr. HURLBUT then proceeded to read the regular toasts, as follows:

1. *The Day we celebrate.*

Mr. STEEN sang with much effect the well-known hymn of Mrs. HEMANS on the landing of the Pilgrims, after which the President introduced the Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, who said that the "day we celebrate" was not only New-England Day, but an American day. This was not a time for sectional appropriations, but a day for national congratulations. Referring to Capt. SEMMES, he said he made one of the quickest last wills and testaments that he ever heard of. He bequeathed his ship to the ocean, his crew to the sharks, and his body to the British. [Applause.] God sends strong and earnest men to do the rough work of the world—and such, in some respects, were the Puritans, who settled New-England, although they had been greatly belied and misrepresented. They were grave and solemn men, for they lived in grave and solemn times. They couldn't dance and fiddle while England was suffering under the sword strokes of tyranny.

2. *The President of the United States.*

Drank with the honors.

3. *The State of New-York.*

In reply to this toast, Mr. CHOATE read a letter from Gov. FENTON, which he introduced by saying that he congratulated the audience that in ten days from now New-York would have a Governor who understood the principles of the Puritans, and was not ashamed to own them. (Applause.)

4. *The City of New-York.*

CHAS. P. KIRTLAND Esq., responded, and excused himself for filling the place properly belonging to the Mayor by saying that the New-England Society had too much mercy to invite a man into the presence of Capt. WINSLOW who did not desire to illuminate the city in honor of Union victories; but believed that "oblivion was the highest reward" of those who fought for their country. [Applause.] Mr. KIRTLAND continued in a facetious strain, which drew forth continued laughter and plaudits from his hearers.

5. *The Poets of New-England.*

"New-England, I Love Thee," was sung by a glee club, at the close of which Vice Admiral FARRAGUT entered the dining-room, and was hailed with nine cheers from the audience, who simultaneously arose and greeted him with the wildest enthusiasm. Commodore DRAYTON, who accompanied Admiral FARRAGUT, was also greeted with cheers, and both gentlemen were furnished with seats at the head of the table, on the right of the President.

After the excitement had subsided the President called upon WILLIAM C. BRYANT to respond to the fifth regular toast.

Mr. BRYANT said: He wished, for his part, that all the poets of New-England were present to listen to the praise that had been bestowed on him. It was a theory with some historians that the history of nations had its origin in poetry. He compared the rude strains of the poets of the pilgrimage with the poetry of New-England of the present day. We were now drifting into the purity of refined poetry. The poets of New-England are worthy of the high praise that is accorded to the inspiration that fills their verse. He rejoiced that he lived in an age when heroism was coincident with humanity. He thanked God in His Providence he had not destined the country to short duration, but that He had destined it for a long duration of peace and victory.

6.—*The Army and the Navy of the United States.*

After the reading of a letter from Gen. GRANT, the President called upon Vice Admiral FARRAGUT, who, on rising, was greeted with the most boisterous applause. After the applause had subsided, he spoke as follows:

Gentlemen, I do not know what your expectations may be of Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT but I have seen enough of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT to know that he is not very well qualified to make such a speech as you would wish to listen to. I am happy to return my thanks for the hospitable reception and enthusiastic honor I have always received in this hall. When I saw you last, I promised to go abroad as soon as possible, to keep up a sympathetic feeling with your association in another quarter. [Applause.] I only wish I could return my thanks as the General has done by a letter, but we have some odd notions in the navy, and one is that we share our shot as we do our prize-money, and hence the higher the rank we have the more the responsibility; and hence I suppose I am called upon. I can back up what the gentleman (Mr. BRYANT) has said of the manner in which the sons of New England, as well as of other States, have poured out their blood in the South. God knows they have poured it out freely. [Loud cheering.]

As Admiral FARRAGUT took his seat, there were loud calls for WINSLOW.

Capt. WINSLOW responded by saying that he could only repeat the thanks expressed by Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT at the warm reception that had been extended to him, and he hoped the audience would excuse him from any further remarks at this time. (Applause.)

Com. DRAYTON was then wildly called for. In response, he said that there was an old idea in the navy that no navy-officer could speak. He thought that the reverse had been shown to-night. His great fortune lay in his association with Admiral FARRAGUT, for anybody who came in contact with him, caught a little of his spirit. Although he had not done much for his country, he had all that circumstances, opportunity and his ability had permitted. Com. DRAYTON closed by renewing his acknowledgments of the courtesies extended to him in his reception.

Col. STETSON then addressed the audience, and paid a beautiful tribute to Com. DRAYTON as a son of South Carolina.

7. *Free Maryland.*

Col. PHELPS, member elect of Congress from the Baltimore District, responded, and said that he knew of no place where a triumph of liberty could be more appropriately celebrated than at a festive gathering of New-Englanders. The immediate and uncompensated emancipation of 80,000 slaves, and the importation into Maryland of New-England common schools, were some of the cardinal features of the reformation that was now in progress in that State. The change was from chivalry to common *sense*. [Great applause.] Slavery is dead in the goodly land of HENRY and MARIA. The Puritan principles of freedom and progress are now the fundamental law in the colony of the ancient cavalier. In the name of her people and of her loyal Governor, he thanked them for the remembrance of his regenerated State on this occasion. [Applause.]

Letters were read from President LINCOLN, Secretaries SEWARD, FESSENDEN, USHER and WELLES, and Govs. FENTON and ANDREW, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Geo. Wm. Curtis, Commander Cushing and Gen. Grant.

Other appropriate toasts were read, which were replied to by Mr. BANCROFT, the historian, Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, of Brooklyn, and Gen. GANTT, of TEXAS, soon after which the meeting adjourned.

President Petroleum Company.

This company promises to become one of the best-paying and managed in the country. It has an actual working capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, a greater portion of which has already been paid into its treasury, and is now being judiciously expended in the development of its lands, which have been put into the company at cost, being only one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for superior oil-bearing territory. The company has already received an offer for one-quarter of its land, which, if accepted, would pay back to the stockholders the original amount of their subscriptions. Its officers are gentlemen of high standing in the community, which insures its success. For further particulars, we refer to the advertisement in our columns.

Oil Wells.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 56, New-York.

The Company are now ready to grant leases on liberal terms to parties who wish to sink wells. Their lands, underlaid by oil-bearing rock, are situated on the Allegany River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks, embracing an area of ten and one-half miles of

SUPERIOR BORING TERRITORY,

and present great inducements. For terms and particulars apply to JOHN M. CLAPP, Resident Superintendent, at President, Venango County, Penn., or at the office of the Company, as above.

AMORY EDWARDS, President.
J. E. CONANT, Secretary.

Ten Million Dollars' Worth of Cotton Destroyed by Sherman! Look out for a tremendous rise in Shirtings But never mind if the "great staple of commerce" *does* go up; the grand staple of health is still within the reach of *all*. We can devise substitutes for cotton, but there is no substitute for HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the only known guaranty against epidemic diseases, intermittent fevers, indigestion, liver complaint and sea sickness. Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

The Holiday Present most acceptable to a Lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 64 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

The Subscription Books for the Reserved Capital Stock of this Company will be closed on the 1st day of January next.

L. H. SIMPSON & CO., Sole Subscription Agent, No. 64 Cedar-st.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. **ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.** Sold by druggists generally.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No 575 Broadway.

E. A. BROOKS, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore, at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Overshoes to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies' gents', misses', boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Holiday Gift.
WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINE.

It is entirely noiseless
A patented device prevents its being turned backward.
The needle cannot be set wrong.
The hemmer, feller and binder are acknowledged to be superior to all others.
It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863.
It also received the first premium for "THE BEST SEWING-MACHINE" at the great "New-England Fair," the "Vermont State Fair," the "Pennsylvania State Fair," and the "Indiana State Fair." 1-4.
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The BELLEVUE or perfected STEREOSCOPE, with sliding focus and field piece, is mailed prepaid for $5, or with 12 views $6. Also, the NOVELTY MICROSCOPE for examining insects, flowers, seed, linen, bank bills, &c., is mailed for $2, or with 12 beautiful mounted objects for $3 50, by HENRY CRAIG, No 160 Centre-st., third door, New York. Also, retailed by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, SHELDON & CO., No. 335, and by dealers generally.

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Dr. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY, is the only Pile Remedy in the world that will effect a permanent cure of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles, and we have testimony in our possession to prove that it has cured paralyzed cases of twenty and thirty years' standing. For sale by druggists everywhere. F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., wholesale agents

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A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
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Holiday Gifts.

E. A. BROOKS would inform those about purchasing Christmas and New-Year's presents, and wish to combine usefulness with beauty in the selection, that he has a large and varied assortment of goods adapted to the present season, which cannot fail to please. Every description of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children, may be found at his establishment, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Richmond.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Prices reduced since Nov. 1 from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies' boys', youths' misses' and children's boots, buckle-shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes always on hand. Gents' best French goods manufactured to measure promptly, at No. 150 Fulton-st.
C. C. RICHMOND.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
No 525 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Startling! but true.—The Volunteers are braving the dangers of Fever, Scurvy, Wounds and Cholera Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones to bleach, who, by the aid of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, would have returned to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers, try them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-stores in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Bardsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application always eases the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never molest their contents. MARVIN & Co., No 265 Broadway

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

A Holiday Present of a Livelihood for life, for $60 to $100. WEED Sewing-Machine Company. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines.
No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

Holiday Presents.

The sleighing is good, and so is trade at No. 216 Broadway. Ladies shopping for furs for themselves and children will find an endless variety. Civilians, also army and navy officers, will find everything desirable for head-gear Military equipments generally.
WHITE, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

New Things on Ice.
THE SKATING CAPS,
SKATING GLOVES AND
FUR COMFORTERS, AT
GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

No More Acceptable Present can be Given to old or young, than one of the ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES. No. 537 Broadway.

New Modes in Muffs, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Victorines, Cloaks, Gauntlets, &c., in every description OF FURS, AT
GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Second-Hand Safes for Sale
CHEAP FOR CASH,
At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Christmas Present.—WILLCOX & GIBBS' NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE. Office, No. 508 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DUDLEY—MANSFIELD.—At Yamoyden, Warren County, Ohio, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, by Rev. Professor Allen, of Lane Seminary, Rev. ADOLPHUS S. DUDLEY and ELIZABETH PHIPPS MANSFIELD, daughter of Edward D. Mansfield, Esq

DENHAM—STEVENS.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Dr. Carlton, at his residence, in Elizabeth, N. J., DANIEL DENHAM, Jr., and LUCY A. STEVENS, sister-in law of the officiating clergyman.

EVARTS—WESCOTT.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. A. Ritmendorf, D. D., JAMES W. EVARTS and SARAH E., daughter of James R. Wescott, all of Brooklyn, L. I.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

DIED.

COLEMAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, ROBERT W. COLEMAN, Esq., of Cornwall, Lebanon County, Penn.

The funeral services will take place in the chapel at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, at 3 P. M. on Friday next.

DAVISON.—Drowned at Pernambuco, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, ELIAS E. DAVISON, son of Edward and Emeline Davison, of New-York.

GUION.—On Wednesday, Dec. 21, JOHN H. GUION, aged 54 years.

His relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., near 5th av., on Friday morning, Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

HENDERSON.—On Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 21, of inflammation of the lungs, FRANCIS HENDERSON, aged 66 years

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 6 Carroll-st., South Brooklyn.

HYER.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 22, Miss CATHARINE M. HYER, in the 74th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her nephews, Daniel D. S., William D S., and L. Mortimer Hyer, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Epiphany, (Rev. Lot Jones,) in Stanton, near Essex-st., on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KING.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, CHARLES, infant son of Henry and Abigail King.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 493 West 22d-st.

FIETSCH.—In Sunday, Dec. 4, JOHN FRALL, son of Herman and Sarah J. Fietsch, aged 2 years and 4 months, (Interred in Greenwood.) Also, on Tuesday, Dec 20, JANE VORIS, only daughter of Herman and Sarah J. Fietsch, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 183 Delancy st., New-York.

MCCULLOH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 21, at the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. J. Brown, in Orange, N. J., Mrs. ALBY S. MCCULLOH, widow of the late James W. McCulloh, of Baltimore, in the 68th year of her age.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

PURDY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 21, AUGUSTUS, son of Elijah F. and Sophia Purdy.

The funeral service will take place this day, (Friday,) the 23d inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No 83 Ludlow st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to the family burying-ground at White Plains, on Saturday morning, for interment.

STAGG.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, PHILIP STAGG, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Thomas' Church on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 12 M., without further notice The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SHAW.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, JAMES W. SHAW, in the 50th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his sons, Robert L. Shaw and James L. Shaw, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at his late residence, No. 141 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Saturday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, December, 1864.

The day is approaching which, as the happiest in the history of the world, ought to be made the happiest in the year to the poor and unfortunate. On Christmas day, all those who are enjoying the reunion of friends and dear ones at the family festival, who sit at well filled tables and by a cheerful hearth, and who recall up all the sacred and social associations of the holiday, should remember the thousands and thousands of our city poor who have not even a home, who are weak with hunger and almost with cold, while others have abundance, whom no man can call friend, and who live neglected and unhappy. Especially should the children of the more highly favored and well-to-do remember the misery of the children of the poor, and the unfortunate. Let them remember, how many will be very lonely, through all the great city, not a place to call their *home*, but must sleep in boxes and cellar ways; how many a little girl has no shoes, or hood or outside garment for the Winter's cold; how many a child runs into the street to the industrials hool through the December snow, and many a little mouth gets its first meal at the school dinner

Will not the children do their part to make Christmas day joyful to the poor children of New-York by their kind gifts?

It is well known that the Children's Aid Society has under its charge now several thousands of these poor children. We propose, if the public second this appeal, to give a joyful festival to these unfortunate little ones.

Some who are homeless, and who are willing to go, we shall provide with a Christmas home, by sending them, under charge of our experienced agent, Mr. EMIGRANT, to good families in the West

To others, we shall give gratuitous lodgings in the News Boys' Lodging-house and the Girls' Lodging-house; hundreds of others will be provided with shoes and stockings, and warm garments, and at least one good meal.

Who will give a home to the homeless boys and girls? The expenses for this have increased and will amount now to at least $50 Who will send money for a pair of shoes, or a hood, or warm garment, or a bed-comforter for these destitute little ones? Who will give them a dinner

The festival for each school and lodging-house is stated below, and the money can be sent for one or all, as the donor desires. Articles and food can be sent for, if required.

It will be a great encouragement to the poor children if our friends can be present at some of these festivals

Donations may be sent (the object specified) either to the President, WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Esq., No. 95 Front-street, or to the Treasurer, J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Metropolitan Bank, or to the Secretary, C. L. BRACE, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor place, New-York.

The German Social and Industrial School, No 227 Rivington-st., will hold their festival in the lecture-room of the German Reformed Dutch Church, No 129 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., on Thursday, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock P. M., with about two hundred young girls.

The Hudson River School, corner of 25th-st and 9th-av., will celebrate Christmas on Saturday, Dec 24, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The newsboys, at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 128 Fulton-st., top floor, will hold their festival on Monday, Dec 26, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The children of the East River School, No. 132 East 47th-st., will hold their festival at their school-room, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The First Ward School, No 50 Trinity-place, near Rector-st., will hold theirs at the school, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

The Boys' School, with about 100 boys, will have a festival at their school-room, No. 276 East 11th-st, on Wednesday, Dec 28, at 10 o'clock.

The Italian children will hold their festival on Thursday, Dec. 29, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st.

The children of the Franklin-street School will have a festival at their school, No 106 Franklin-street, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

The Fourteenth Ward School, corner of Baxter and Canal streets, at the school, on Thursday, Jan. 5, 1865, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

The Park School hold theirs at the school-room, corner of 30th-st. and Broadway, on Monday, Jan. 9, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Hamersley st. School, No. 294 Bleecker st., entrance on Cottage-place, with about 250 children, have their festival on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M

The girls, at the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 205 Canal-st., hold their festival on Thursday, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,
RETICULES
and
WORK-BOXES,
CHEAP.
J. H. & J. G. CUNNINGHAM & CO.,
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In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
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The Belt Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

DOWNING, LATE OF NO. 3 BROAD-ST., will serve for New-Year's Day, as usual, his superior pickled oysters and boned turkeys. Mr. Delatour has kindly consented to have orders left at his soda water establishment, No. 25½ Wall-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

300 fine Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, comprising many Cloaks imported from Paris, will be sold at auction TO-DAY, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, at store

NO. 499 BROADWAY.

RICHARD WALTERS,
Auctioneer for Sheriff.

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Every stove warranted as represented.
Call or send for descriptive catalogues.
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SEWING MACHINES

For sale and to let at No. 839 Broadway, corner 22d-st., up stairs, by J. T. ELLIS.

Mr. J. T. ELLIS has long been in the employ of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and is well known. His establishment will be found a great convenience in supplying the necessities of those who use the machines in the upper part of the city, while to those purchasing machines he will be a competent instructor.—*Tribune.*

During the past year, as above, the press of the city have been liberal in their notices of the only place up town where Wheeler & Wilson's Machines are to be obtained. While we solicit the continued patronage of our old customers, all about ordering are invited to call and examine before purchasing. Machines carefully repaired. Silk, cotton, needles, &c. Machines and operators sent into families. Brown's Baby-Tender supplied. "Superior to most human baby-tenders."—*Tribune.*
J. T. ELLIS.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY.
Vest Chains, Chatelaines, Bracelets, Brooches, Buckles, Charms, Rings, &c., &c. Also,
INDIA-RUBBER TOYS, BALLS, DOLL-HEADS, AND FANCY ARTICLES
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Consisting of clocks, bronzes, fine fans, vases, card receivers, gilt goods, opera-glasses, work, jewel and odor-boxes, dressing cases, velvet and leather bags, fancy combs, hairpins, head ornaments and a variety of articles suitable for presents.

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The Magnetic Globe, is made of soft iron, and magnetic objects, representing the races of mankind, animals, trees, light-houses ships and steamers, are supplied with it, which, adhering to the surface, illustrate admirably the attraction of gravitation, the rotundity of the earth, its diurnal motion, the vicissitudes of day and night, and many things otherwise incomprehensible to children. With this Globe a child of three years has become a diligent student of geography, and enjoys no play more keenly than for somebody to make the world. Price only $2. Sent by mail for $2 20.

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The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT
NEELY'S FAMILY SHOE STORE,
No. 346 Bowery, corner Great Jones-st.
LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST
ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LADIES AND GENTS. ARCTIC GAITERS,
LADIES AND GENTS.
SLIPPERS FOR CHRISTMAS AND
NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.
J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer of
CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.,
No 203 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE, and sent to all parts of the country at the lowest trade prices.

FANS, NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.

TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MR. BRYAN LAWRENCE, OF Nos. 13 & 14 Centre Market, has on exhibition and sale the finest stall of Meat for Christmas ever seen in this or any other city in the world. The cattle, ten in number, were raised by David Sel or, Esq., of Ohio, all of the primest stock; Fines Southdown Mutton, raised and fatted on Central Park of this city, also, some splendid Lamb, raised by Mr. Everett, of Putnam Co., N. Y.

All epicures and lovers of good stock are invited to call and examine

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished, the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES—Eye-glasses, lorgnets, &c., suitable for holiday presents. SEMMONS, Optician,
No. 669½ Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

I.

FOREST PICTURES IN THE ADIRONDACKS. BY JOHN A. HOWE. WITH ORIGINAL POEMS, BY ALFRED B. STREET. Containing sixteen full-paged views of Adirondack Scenery, engraved and printed in the most perfect manner. Quarto, cloth, gilt, $4 50; morocco, $8

II.

WAR LYRICS; A selection of Lyrics on the War, illustrated by the matchless pencil of F. O. C. DARLEY. Quarto, cloth, gilt, $2 50; morocco, $8.

THESE TWO VOLUMES ARE AMONG THE MOST ARTISTIC AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY SERIES OF THE YEAR. THEY COMMEND THEMSELVES TO THE FRIENDS OF AMERICAN ART. PRINTED ON HEAVY TONED PAPER, AND BOUND IN ELEGANT STYLE.

JAMES G. GREGORY, Publisher,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York.

I.

THE SNOW IMAGE.—BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. Illustrated in colors by MARCUS WATERMAN. Cloth, gilt, $1 50.

II.

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD. Told in Verse by R. H. STODDARD. Sumptuously illustrated in colors, by ALFRED FREDERICKS. The Poem is a gem. The illustrations superb. Quarto, paper. Price 60 cents.

III.

A VISIT FROM ST. NICHOLAS. "Twas the night before Christmas, and all through the house," etc. Most elegantly illustrated in tints, by F. O. C. DARLEY, with illuminated cover. Price 60c.

THE ABOVE JUVENILE BOOKS ARE ILLUSTRATED AND PRINTED IN A STYLE AL

FINANCIAL.

PROSPECTUS
FOR THE PURCHASE OF
100,000 ACRES,
IN FEE SIMPLE OF
COAL, IRON, SALT, TIMBER AND
AGRICULTURAL LAND
IN
WEST VIRGINIA,
AT $5 PER ACRE,
AND FOR PROVIDING A CASH CAPITAL OF $50,000 FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS
IMMENSE RESOURCES.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.
Having been adjudicated by the United States Courts.

THE PURCHASE DIVIDED INTO 650 PARTS, AT $1,500 EACH.

NO PAYMENTS required until all the parts are subscribed for, when, after 15 days' notice, they will be made to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America, who has consented to receive the subscription money in trust.

A STOCK COMPANY will be formed on the basis of these 100,000 acres as soon as all the parts are subscribed for, and the Trustees thereof, to be selected by a majority of the parties in interest, will receive the legal title to the property, and also the $50,000 cash capital to be obtained by the disposal of these parts; said capital to be used by the Company in boring oil wells and otherwise developing the property.

THE ASCERTAINED VALUE of this tract of land, which is by far the largest and cheapest ever offered to the public, with a perfect and settled title, is sufficient to warrant the organization of the Company as contemplated, with a capital which would give each of the 650 parts at least $10,000 for the $1,500 paid in—an amount to be largely increased in value by the development of the property. But when the vastness of the tract, the existence of coal, iron and other mineral substances, and the production of oil, are considered, it will be seen that there is a basis for the organization of not only one but many companies, as a majority of in interest may determine. Should more than one company be formed, the division of stock will be proportionately greater. And if even a moiety of the oil found in Oil Creek is obtained in the Guyandotte Valley—as there is no reason to doubt from the geological formation of the country and discoveries already made, which are fully explained in the published pamphlets—there is area enough for a large number of companies, with almost any amount of capital.

THIS TRACT of one hundred thousand acres is situated easterly of, on and near the Guyandotte River in Cabell County, West Virginia, and in a Bend of that twelve miles south of the Ohio. It is well watered by the Guyandotte and the Mud Rivers, and their numerous tributaries and creeks, and affords an immense oil boring territory, with easy access to all its various parts, and by the slack water navigation of the Guyandotte River to the Ohio, and thence to all the markets of the country.

THE EXISTENCE OF PETROLEUM in this property cannot be doubted. It is, in truth, established by the SINKING OF TWO WELLS; the presence of oil on the surface of the numerous creeks in the crevices of rock, by the shale that Professor Locke in his report called an "UNCTUOUS CLAY," and the salt water spring, "FROM WHICH IT HAD TO BE TURED OUT YEARLY." Besides these there are all the other indications noticed in the great oil regions, and in addition there is the unquestionable fact—settled by scientific examination—that the so-called oil belt, as running in a southwesterly direction from the great petroleum regions of Pennsylvania, STRIKES THE LAND AND RUNS DIRECTLY THROUGH IT to the Burning Springs of the Big Sandy. So that, while the existence of coal, iron, salt, timber, fertile soil, &c., give to the property a value very far beyond the purchase price, the production of oil will, when we consider the extent of the property, increase its worth to an amount almost beyond calculation.

BITUMINOUS AND CANNEL COALS, in seams of an aggregate thickness above water level, of from twenty-three to twenty-eight feet, are known to underlie it in exhaustless quantities. Besides this, there are

EXTENSIVE IRON BEDS, with limestone for fluxing; SALT SPRINGS, and also

VALUABLE TIMBER of every description. The climate is all that could be desired, while the lands for

AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES are abundantly proven to be equal in quality to those on the Ohio side.

Letter from Granville Parker, Esq., brother of Dr. Willard Parker, of New-York.

Mr. G. Parker, in a letter dated Nov. 9, 1861, relative to these lands, says, (speaking of the title as settled in the U. S. Court of Western Virginia:)

At the April term of said Court, 1859, at Charleston, Kanawha County, a trial was had before a jury, with Judge Brockenborough presiding, which lasted thirty-one days, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, and at the April term, 1860, a judgment upon the verdict. * * * The title, therefore, has been judicially settled by one of the ablest courts in the country.

* * * * * * *

As the value of Petroleum Oil was unappreciated when the eminent geologists explored the property in 1841, and so neither looked for, nor spoken of by them, I will briefly state what the prospects are in this respect, so far as they have come to my knowledge. The geographical position and geological formation of the property, as exhibited by the maps and reports, are eminently favorable, being IDENTICAL WITH LOCATIONS THAT YIELD IN GREAT ABUNDANCE. The burning springs upon the Little and Great Kanawha, on the one side, and upon the Big Sandy on the other, are very indicative of what intervenes. My attention was first called to the subject in March, 1861, by gentlemen of Marietta, Ohio, viz. Messrs. MILES AND WARREN, PRESIDENT AND CASHIER OF THE MARIETTA BANK, AND THE TWO MESSRS. MCLEAN, OWNERS OF THE WELL ON THE MARIETTA CEMETERY—the latter as President and the others as Proprietor of Coal property, sent an agent to explore the Guyandotte country, and, upon his report, a company of twenty was formed, including himself and the gentlemen before named, with myself and others of Cabell County. We at once commenced sinking two wells, one near the Guyandotte Falls, and the other near Salt Rock Island, near our lower line, and in the vicinity of old salt wells, work dating fifty years ago, when gas and gum oil iron tied them much, and they tubed it out. We had sunk these wells about sixty feet when hostilities commenced, which oblized us to abandon them. Oil was discovered in small quantities, and the gentleman superintending the work having had large experience in the business, expressed entire confidence of success. The surface indications were everywhere favorable, AT MANY PLACES OIL OIL SHOWING FREELY IN THE CREEKS, and I was informed that, in some localities of our tract, gas was emitted, which, when lighted, burned for days.

The next in subtle stores of coals of every description, except anthracite, with the iron and salt which are known to underlie the property, the forests of valuable timber of every kind which cover much of its surface, render the property, in my judgment, second to none other of the kind in the country. And with the oil that does exist, though in quantities undetermined, superadded, possess a value, when properly managed and brought out, almost beyond calculation. With great respect, I remain, yours truly, G. PARKER.

For letters and reports of Professor Locke, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Professor Buchanan, of London, England; Col. Parker, of Wellsburgh, West Virginia; A. M. Burt, Esq., of New-York; R. C. Taylor, Esq., Gen. McNeil and A. Sykes, Esq., and for the official reports of Professors Rogers, Shepherd and Gibb to the Board of Public Works of Virginia, and of Col. Moore, corroborating all that is said above in regard to the immense value and resources of the property, see published pamphlets which can be obtained at the office of the following gentlemen, where SUBSCRIPTIONS from persons who wish to participate in the profits to be derived from the purchase of this most valuable land will be received:

C. L. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company, No. 101 Broadway.
AMOS F. HATFIELD, President Pacific Insurance Company, No. 474 Broadway.
S. C. HARRIOT, President Greenwich Insurance Company, No. 8 Pine-st.
JOSEPH WILDE, of Samuel Wilde & Sons, Nos. 9 and 11 Dutch-st.
ISAAC BERNHEIMER, of Bernheimer Brothers, No. 200 Broadway, corner of Pearl-st.
EBEN B. CROCKER, firm of Crocker & Warren, No. 148 Pearl-st.
Messrs. BEARDS & CUMMINGS, No. 128 Front-st.
H. H. IRVINE, No. 113 Maiden-lane.
H. P. TOWNSEND, No. 13 Chambers-st.
JOHN J. MORRIS, No. 59 University place.
Messrs. BEADLESTON & PRICE, 149 West 10th-st.
CHARLES DE BEVOISE, No. 50 Vesey-st.
JAMES W. UNDERHILL, No. 79 Dey-st.
Messrs. PACKER & KNAPP, No. 209 Washington Market.
Messrs. COMBS & NIX, No. 389 West Washington Market.
And EDGAR E. HOLLEY, Globe Insurance Company, corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.

Reference is also made to Messrs CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREENE, Counselors at Law, No. 30 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad, first mortgage bonds; coupons of Joliet and Chicago Railroad, first mortgage bonds; coupons of Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, first mortgage bonds, and coupons of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad, preferred first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid at our office on and after the 3d day of January next, less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of MCCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1864. DENNIS A. MCCREDY,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 149 Broadway, N. Y.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.—SEVERAL 8 and 10-horse engines, new, for sale cheap for cash, &c., for sale by McNAB & HARLIN, 51 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, at the corner of 15th st. and 5th-av., A MINK FUR COLLAR. The above reward will be given on return of the same to
No. 6 BETTS, No. 161 6th-av.

LOST, IN A BROADWAY CAR, DEC. 21, A MINK MARTIN CAPE. The owner will reward the finder at No. 56 East 21st-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BIBLES.

Nothing can be more appropriate for a Christmas present than a handsomely bound Bible

THE OXFORD EDITIONS

of the Bible surpass all others in the excellence of the typography and the beauty of the binding
BIBLES FOR THE FAMILY,
BIBLES FOR THE PULPIT,
BIBLES FOR THE PEW,
BIBLES FOR THE POCKET
The largest assortment ever imported may now be seen at

NO. 137 GRAND-ST., N. Y.

Sole Agents for the United States.

THOS. NELSON & SONS.

BARD BROTHERS' GOLD PENS.
The best place to buy
GOLD PENS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
IS AT
NO. 22 MAIDEN-LANE,
where you will find a good assortment of Bard Brothers' celebrated Pens, gold cases, silver cases, &c., &c.
Call or send for circular or price list.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A magnificent stock of
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS
Closing out at low prices.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway.

MUSICAL BOXES.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles—Voix Celestes, Mandolines, Expressives, Organocleides, &c., &c. Toy Musical Boxes. All of the above are very desirable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

They are fine ornaments for the parlor, and also very agreeable companions for the invalid. I have boxes playing from one to twenty-four tunes, and costing from $2 50 to $750 00.

M. J. PAILLARD & Co., Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

"A MERRY CHRISTMAS!"
AT THE
PARKINSON CARAMEL DEPOT,
No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.,
Where is the most extensive assortment of Sugar Plums and Drages in New-York, all entirely fresh and made of the purest materials. Try them and be convinced!
Crystallized Fruits of every variety.
"Chantilly Creams" of all flavors
The original Caramels of all kinds.
Imperial Creams and "Extra" Caramels.
Chantilly Caramels, Mas-apin Bon-bons.
Jolly Cakes, Fruits, Glaces, &c., &c.
ALSO,
The new "Court Page" Bonbonnière, original, and a new style of Indestructible Christmas Trees, with new and beautiful articles to dress them with.
Likewise, a large stock of Holiday Fancy Goods, Boxes, Bon-bons, Mottoes, &c., &c

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF GEN. WASHINGTON.
AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF JOHN HANCOCK.
A rare collection of Indian Curiosities.
Rare books for America.
Historical Works for the library and fireside.
Coins, Medals and Engravings.
A. B. SAGE, Antique Book-room, No. 501 Broadway.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL DISPLAY of
HOLIDAY GOODS,
such as toys, games, glassware, porcelain bronzes, &c.,
AT
HINRICH'S,
late Werckmeister,
No. 150 Broadway, up stairs,
is now ready for the inspection of my customers and the public generally, who are respectfully invited to call soon

HANDSOME GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We are offering our large stock of watches at retail during the holidays at wholesale prices.
The public are respectfully requested to examine before purchasing elsewhere.
QUINCHE & KRUGLER,
Importers of watches,
No. 8 John-st., up stairs.

N. B.—Agency for the sale of American watches.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
Every size and style of binding.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED
LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS,
POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
626 BROADWAY, New-York
☞ Direct Importations from our London House keep large stock constantly on hand.

"Arthur's Magazine deservedly enjoys the reputation of being one of the best moral literary magazines published in America."—*Coburg Sentinel*, C. W.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.

January number ready, and for sale by newsdealers throughout the country. Trade supplied by American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York. Terms, $2 50 a year; three copies for $6; six copies for $10; ten copies for $15. Address T. S. ARTHUR & CO., No. 323 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE YULE LOG.
Price $1.
H. B. DURAND.
No. 49 White-st.,
New-York.

DIARIES FOR 1865.
All kinds, from 25 cents to $3 each, for sale by the Publishers. FRANCIS & DOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE FUNNIEST, NO. 6, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Great Comic Paper will be ready about Christmas, with New-Years among the Knickerbockers; Lincoln Boss of the Kitchen Cabinet; Lincoln as a pilgrim through the valley of death, fighting his way to the temple of universal Freedom, with Chase holding the lantern of Liberty to light him on his way.
The Great Borfornuthen Oil Co.
Newly-arrived Patrick in trouble with his constitutional contradictions; rather hard on Greeley and Beecher.
Extravagant illustrations of difficulties on Broadway about Christmas.
With a string of comicalities including New-Years Experiences, Christmas Frolics, all together sensation Holiday paper you ever did saw. Sold here, there and everywhere.

"THE CHEAPEST AND MOST ELEGANT GIFTS OF THE SEASON."
GEMS FROM EUROPEAN PICTURE GALLERIES.
ONE HUNDRED HIGHLY FINISHED ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL, after the most celebrated ancient and modern masters, viz.:
MURILLO, RUBENS, RAPHAEL, VAN DYKE, CORREGGIO, PAUL VERONESE, CARLO DOLCI, GUIDO, GERARD DOW, GIORGEONE, TENIERS, WOUVERMANS, VAN DE VELDE, &c., &c.
In a neat Portfolio.....$7 50
THE SAME WITH 50 ENGRAVINGS.....4 50
Imported by
J. W. BOUTON, No. 481 Broadway,
and sold by all respectable Booksellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SALEM LEG.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE
OF THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

This is the leg which is steadily supplanting the many "best legs in the world."

The reasons for this may be learned from "CIRCULAR NO. 6," just issued, which DESCRIBES the leg, sets forth its ADVANTAGES, and contains TESTIMONIALS and all other needful information.

Soldiers entitled to a government leg can receive the Salem Leg WITHOUT CHARGE. Address
SALEM LEG CO., Salem, Mass.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 336 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

VALENTINES.
I am now manufacturing, and ready to fill orders. Catalogues sent free on addressing
B. W. HITCHCOCK,
Valentine Headquarters, No. 14 Chambers-st., N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

FOR SALE—HAY.—FIFTY TONS OF FIRST quality prime salt meadow Hay, located in the English Neighborhood, New-Jersey, a few miles from New-York. The Hay is so situated that it can be reached either by railroad or navigation. To be sold cheap.
J. G. HUSCHAK, No. 421 Broadway.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTees of the Greenwood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE—With a handsome walnut case, all in perfect order, and but little used; has all the recent improvements; worth $100; will sell it for $50. Apply at No. 52 Lexington-av., after 5 P. M.

BAKERS TOOLS WANTED.—BAKE-HOUSE tools and store furniture wanted; cases and counters. Address A. M., Station G.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMING DRAFT.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO ALL WHO ARE ENROLLED AS
LIABLE TO DRAFT.

The New-York County Committee on Volunteering have reason to believe that a further call is likely soon to be made by the President for men.

Hitherto, great complaint has been made that the quotas demanded of the County of New-York have been excessive.

As all quotas are based upon the enrollment, it is evident that no relief can be expected except by a reduction of the enrollment to its proper standard.

Although appeals have hitherto been made to citizens to correct the enrollment, there has been little or no disposition shown by the public to discharge its duty in this particular.

It is evident that this duty must be performed by the public authorities, or it will not be performed at all.

By consent of the War Department and the advice of the Governor, the New-York County Committee on Volunteering has determined to undertake the herculean labor of correcting the Enrollment of the County.

No means will be spared to make this correction thorough and satisfactory both to the people and the Government.

Our only object is to correct the enrollment and place it at a proper standard, and every citizen owes it alike to himself and his neighbor to assist in this work.

In addition to other means which will be brought into requisition for the accomplishment of this object, a complete copy of the existing enrollment of each Ward or Election District will be printed and furnished to every enrolled citizen of the Ward or Election District.

This will prevent the excuse which so many who are exempt have made, that they did not know they were enrolled, and hence did not attend to having their names taken from the roll.

It will also afford the opportunity for every man enrolled to see whether or not his neighbor is enrolled, and enable him to secure that those liable and not enrolled shall be put down.

Every person enrolled is requested to aid in the gigantic labor which we have undertaken, by complying with the following conditions:

I. Whenever a name appears of any person who is not enrolled but liable, notice of the fact should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the Dist rict, by any person who may be cognizant of the fact, in order that the same may be recorded.

II. Whenever a name appears of any person who has removed, notice of the fact should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll of that District and recorded where it properly belongs.

III. Whenever a name appears of any person who is known to be fictitious, or any one is aware that the person indicated is not a resident as described, notice should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

IV. Whenever cause of exemption exists for any reason, notice should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District by the exempt person himself, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

The following are the recognized causes of exemption:
1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien, and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having been drafted and paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the Army or Navy during the present War, and honorably discharged.

In addition to this, so far as possible, every enrolled man will be waited upon personally by authorized agents, deputed to ascertain the liability of all enrolled men, to have those improperly enrolled taken off, and to add those not on, but who should be enrolled.

As this is an effort to correct and not to increase the enrollment, the interest of every person to give correct and true answers to any and all questions which may be put to them, and any person declining to answer or giving false answers renders themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.

This is probably the last attempt which will be made to secure a correct Enrollment of the County of New-York. To be successful the cooperation of every resident of this city and county is absolutely required.

The Government officials have evinced a disposition to afford us every facility to attain the object in view. It, therefore, through the indisposition and apathy of the public, who are most concerned, this effort to correct the enrollment prove abortive, and further excessive quotas are demanded of us, because of the incorrectness of the enrollment, the people of this city and county will be themselves responsible, and they will have none but themselves to blame.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of Enrolling Bureau.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Paving Twenty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue, with trap-block.

Paving Forty-first-st reet, from Ninth to Tenth avenue, with trap-block.

Paving Forty-seventh-street, from Third-avenue to east side of First avenue, with trap-block.

Paving Williams-street, from Fulton to Johnst reet, with trap-block.

Paving Eighty-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-fifth-street, to the extent of half the block from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

All on both sides of Fortieth-street, to the extent of half the blocks from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, to the extent of half the block from Third-avenue to Avenue A.

Also, all the lots on both sides of William-st reet to the extent of half the block from Fulton to John streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, to the extent of one half the block from Second and Third avenues.

This notice is a readvertisement of all the assessment lists herein referred to.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are required to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at the office of the Chamberlain, thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN J. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW-COURT HOUSE, Dec 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT, U. S. OF NEW-YORK, 1ST, 2D AND 4TH WARDS, CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 160 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—NOTICE IS HEREby given, that the list of taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of three per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby DEMANDED.

A personal notice by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay *ten per centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice. Office open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1864.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, December 15, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING MERCHANDISE, VIZ.—Two hundred and fifty-five tons Kirkliss Hall Cannel Coal, imported per ship *Constantine* from Liverpool, December 15, 1864, having remained in store unclaimed beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock on MONDAY, January 16, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M.
S. DRAPER, Collector.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE MCGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES REILY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall, on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem river, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter nine hundred and five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: Commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty six feet, thence on said line between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes, east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet to a point near Fort-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees forty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Whereas, a libel of information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, on the seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by E. Delafield Smith, Esq., United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States, against the steamer *Vixen*, her tackle, &c., and cargo; and whereas the substance of the said libel of information is that said steamer and cargo was captured as lawful prize on or about the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, on the Atlantic Ocean, off Wilmington, N. C., by the United States steamer *Rhode Island*, Commander Stephen D. Trenchard, United States Navy, commanding, and brought to the port of New-York, and praying that the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo, may be condemned as lawful prize to the use of the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the City of New-York, in and for the said Southern District of New-York, on the 27th day of December, inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1864.
ROBERT M. MURRAY, United States Marshal, &c.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, United States District Attorney, &c.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Whereas, a libel of information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, on the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by E. Delafield Smith, Esq., United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States, against the steamer *Rhode Island*, her tackle, &c., and cargo; and whereas the substance of the said libel of information is that said steamer and cargo was captured as lawful prize on the 7th day of December, 1864, on the Atlantic Ocean, in latitude 30 degrees 20 minutes north, longitude 78 degrees west, by the U. S. steamer *Connecticut*, commanded by Commander Edward Donnell, U. S. Navy, and brought into the port of New-York. And praying that the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo may be condemned as lawful prize to the use of the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the City of New-York, in and for the said Southern District of New-York, on the 27th day of December, inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1864.
ROBERT M. MURRAY, United States Marshal, &c.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, United States District Attorney, &c.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of fully-paid shares of this Company, registered the 20th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 3d day of February.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD CO., WATERTOWN, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. and Government Tax, payable on the 10th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 31st inst. from which date until the date of payment the transfer books will be closed.

Dividends of stock certificates in New-York will be paid at the MERCANTILE BANK. Scrip for the new stock will be delivered at the same time, on the surrender of the receipts held by the subscribers thereto.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE and three-quarters (1¾) per cent., free from Government tax, due Jan. 1, 1865, on Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock, and on Alton and St. Louis Railroad stock, will be paid on and after the 3d day of January next, by the United States Trust Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD GRAZing farm, from 400 to 1,000 acres; good improvements, within 300 miles of New-York City, N. Y., or New Jersey preferred. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED—IN THIS CITY, WELL located, below 34th-st. If necessary, would purchase whole or part of the furniture. Must have possession before Feb. 1. Address F. G. T., Box No. 6,362 P. O.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman removing to the city with his wife, child and nursemaid, desires board for the Winter with a private family of education and

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON..... 3,200 tons ..... 960-horse power
LAFAYETTE..... 3,000 tons ..... 800-horse power
EUROPE..... (Armed) ..... 900-horse power
FRANCE..... Armed) ..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..... (Building) ..... 1,100-horse power
Each succeeding vessel of the entire list, the service will be put through by the
WASHINGTON, A. DE HERNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE..... WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON..... WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Rue Cavarderies Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building.....	3,613	.....
ONTARIO—building.....	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building...	3,200	.....
ERIN.....	3,015	Grace.
LOUISIANA.....	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA.....	2,868	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	2,973	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Lewis..... Saturday, Dec. 31.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having their value expressed therein are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
EVENING STAR..... Bell..... Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR..... Knapp..... Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR..... Nelson..... Saturday, Jan 21.
EVENING STAR..... Bell..... Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR..... Nelson..... Saturday, Feb. 11.
GUIDING STAR..... Knapp..... Saturday, Feb. 18.
DAY STAR..... Building..... Saturday, Feb. 25.
From Pier 46 North River, 24 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin state rooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 2,038 tons, the *Day Star* 2,015, the *Evening Star* 2,116, the *Dove Star* 2,758, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received on the Evening signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables in case of failure of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT. THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
LIBERTY,
built expressly for this trade,
THOMAS W. WILSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14, South River, for the above port,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.
The next trip will be on Jan. 14.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River
Dec. 23 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
Jan. 4 ..... NORTH STAR ..... WILSON.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKHAM.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. Miss Eliza, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY Jan. 2, MONDAY, Jan. 9
Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passage money to Havana..... 50
Payable in gold, or its equivalent.)
No freight received or bills of lading after sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and fine first class U. S. Mail Steamship
CRESCENT,
E. [illegible], Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M.
The cabins of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
[illegible] CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known staunch and fast Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's Mail Steamships carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF CORK..... SATURDAY..... Dec. 24
KANGAROO..... SATURDAY..... Dec. 31
CITY OF LONDON..... SATURDAY..... Jan. 7
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin..... $80 | Steerage..... $30
First Cabin to London..... 85 | Steerage to London..... 31
First Cabin to Paris..... 95 | Steerage to Paris..... 40
First Cabin to Hamburg..... | Steerage to Hamburg..... 37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.—REGULAR LINE.
The steamship SAXON, LAVENDER, Master, will leave Pier No. 21, North River, as above, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE. LOW PRICES—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st, corner of Warren-st

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
Capt. BARTON,
Will leave Pier No. 4, South River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Jan. 4.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—REGULAR LINE. The steamship CERES, SEABURY, Master, will sail for Port Royal, S. C., on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 6, East River. For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,
No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. H. NONES, Notary Public.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S BONNETS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS—A large assortment of bonnets of every color. Great bargains this week. Ladies' reduced. L. BENNS, Millinery, No. 861 Broadway, opposite Niblo's theatre. Children's hats at 75c., worth $10; velvet bonnets at $15, worth $25.

LACE CURTAINS—VERY RICH, FOR THE Holidays—[illegible] per pair, $20, $25, and $30 per pair; Broadway [illegible] $10 and $10. E. ROGE KEYE, No. 391 6th-av.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
ONLY COME AND SEE,
TURKEYS THAT WEIGH
THIRTY POUNDS.
The choicest Poultry ever seen, and fatted especially for our customers. Excelsior Hams, English Bacon, Cheddar and Double Gloucester Cheese. Choice Table Butter by the single package, cheap.
MOORE & LEBRETON,
Produce and Provision Merchants,
No 69 Broad-st.,
New-York

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Mail and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Bay Harbors, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (Except Hempstead and Brosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Sup. ntendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 5 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily. J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Supt.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11:A M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P.M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M and Hunter's Point at 11 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5:30 and P. M

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Nyack.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M and 4 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

15,000 SUBSTITUTES WANTED
FOR THE ARMY,
IN PLACE OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF CITIZENS.
FIRST—For citizens enrolled and liable to draft.
SECOND—For citizens not liable to draft, because of unfitness, or non-liability from age or other causes.
TO SUBSTITUTES
The following advantages are offered for the enlistment of Substitutes
BOUNTY, DEPOSITED BY PERSONS REQUIRING SUBSTITUTES, CASH DOWN.

For One Year.....	$200
For Two Years.....	400
For Three Years.....	500

PREMIUM, CASH DOWN.

For One Year Man.....	$20
For Two Years' Man.....	30
For Three Years' Man.....	50

TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.
Inasmuch as the authority existing for the enlistment of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of a future Draft, and also for such citizens as are not liable to Draft, because of unfitness non-liability from age or other causes, THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE have resolved in addition to their business of raising Recruits, to enlist such substitutes as may be desired.
Those desiring Substitutes may deposit with the Committee the whole of either of the following sums

For One Year.....	$225
For Two Years.....	430
For Three Years.....	650

No portion of the money paid for Substitutes will be paid from the County funds.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor, Com. on Volunteering
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Rooms of Committee on Volunteering, City Hall Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st. Nov. 1, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 1 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this city, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SHELDON & LEFFERTS,
NO. 40 PARK-ROW, (TIMES BUILDING) NEW-YORK
MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKERS
and Collectors; Bureau of Army and Navy Information. Officers' pay rolls, soldiers' pay, pensioners' pay, State and United States bounties collected. Clearances for officers obtained, &c.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED CHEAPER than by any other firm in this city, and no money required until the exemption papers are procured. Call on or address VANDERVOORT & MURRAY, No. 124 West-st., corner of Dey, up stairs.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M
These boats start from Pier No. 15 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st., and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves from Peck-slip, on and after Dec 21, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Shore Line. Freight taken on wharf all day.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven at P. M.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.
JOHN F. DUNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States

WILLIAM B. BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
PIANO-FORTES.
Seven first premiums, including
TWO GOLD MEDALS, AND ONE SILVER MEDAL, were awarded to Wm. B. Bradbury for the "BEST PIANO-FORTE." The only GOLD MEDAL of the American Institute of 1863 was awarded to WM. B. BRADBURY, for the "BEST PIANO-FORTE."
An assortment of these magnificent instruments at No. 427 Broome st., one block east of Broadway, New York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.
RAVEN & BACON,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS.
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.
The musical profession having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers in this city, each firm claiming superiority for their instruments from the indorsement of the same distinguished artists, we feel the innocent public unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves mystified as to where to select the best piano for their holiday gifts.
We would state that as our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, it has not been necessary for us to obtain the opinion of the profession in regard to their quality, the instruments speaking for themselves. We are continually introducing improvements in our pianos, and they are up to the age in every particular. Parties desiring pianos will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTES,
No. 726 Broadway, New-York.
In these instruments are to be found the embodiments of those great requisites, richness, purity and sonority of tone, which have so often met with the highest commendations of the leading artists throughout the country, and yet they are offered to the public at prices, from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than any other of equal quality.
Every instrument warranted for five years.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the First Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th st., between Union square and Irving-place, New-York.

STODART PIANOS,
Known and esteemed as one of the BEST PIANOS manufactured, and for years have been used by the MOST HIGHLY CULTIVATED MUSICAL PEOPLE, and who will have none other.
Reference is made in all cases to parties who have the instrument, and they number thousands in this city alone, as to their qualities as a PIANO-FORTE in every respect. A fine assortment, recently from our factory, at our warerooms, No 624 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel STODART & MORRIS.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. So is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, Jno. Cunville, Maurice Strakosch, Giovanni Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $500 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bible house, (marble building,) one block West of Broadway, invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, says: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by the Decker Brothers."
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

PIANO FORTES—NOTICE.—JAS. STEEDMAN begs to inform dealers, professors and the public that he is manufacturing first class piano-fortes, with all the recent improvements, at moderate prices. All pianos warranted for five years. No. 40 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Pianos repaired, tuned or taken in exchange.

PIANO-FORTE.—A SECOND-HAND PIANO-forte, used but very little, and in perfect order, and almost as good as new, will be sold very low. Inquire of G. BERQUIST, No. 44 West 15th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO—With carved legs, and double carved lyre, finished back and front with heavy mouldings; pearl keys, pearl name board and key-slip, best city makers, will be sold at a bargain. Carved and plain pianos, $200, $225, $250. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 206 Bowery.

SAWYER & THOMPSON'S NEW PIANOS, tone, touch and finish superb, warranted five years; prices moderate. Pianos and melodeons tuned, repaired or exchanged. SAWYER & THOMPSON, 765 Broadway, N. Y., and 59 Fulton-av, Brooklyn.

GRAND SQUARE AND COTTAGE SQUARE Pianos, and Upright or Cabinet Pianos, excellent in quality, moderate in price, by CHAMBERS & GABLER, 8th st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House. Please send for a circular.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the most reliable pianos made, with the best modern improvements, wholesale and retail, at moderate prices, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st., near 9th-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, —Sole depot for Felonbet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

IMPROVED IRON FRAMES SQUARE PIANOS at REDUCED cash prices.
J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome st.

A SPLENDID GUITAR, PRICE $350, FOR sale by C. BRUNO, agent for the sale of E. F. Martin's celebrated Guitars, No. 203 Broadway, near Fulton-st., New-York.

A SECOND-HAND PIANO FOR SALE cheap—at No 726 Broadway.
CUMMINGS & JENNYS

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANOS.—An elegant present for the holidays. Call at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

FAIRS.

THE LADIES OF THE FREE CHURCH of the Epiphany will hold a fair, for the benefit of said church, in the basement of the same, No. 130 Stanton st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 21, 22 and 23, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGH FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME PHAETON-body sleigh, suitable for two or four persons. Can be seen by applying to L. MOORE, Jr., northeast corner of 9th av and 19th st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A PAIR OF BLACK CARRIAGE horses, 16½ hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind, warranted. Their owner is ill and sells them for want of use. Apply to M. T. RUNYON, Madison, N. J., or to N. SULLIVAN, No. 3 Park place.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO work and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GUGLIANI, formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris. No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 203 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

FINE PLATED WARE,
Manufactured by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
Tea sets, urns, casters, wine casters, soup tureens, vegetable dishes, &c., &c.
In great variety.
HIRAM YOUNG, No 20 John st

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. FRIDAY and SATURDAY
HOW SHE LOVES HIM.
Mr. Boucicault's new comedy, with entirely new scenery, dresses, furniture and appointments.
One of the greatest successes ever achieved in this theatre, given with a
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS,
Including the names of Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, W. R. Floyd, Norton, John Sefton, John Moore, G. Brown, Williamson, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Maurice, and Miss Carman.
MONDAY—MASKS AND FACES.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY—
HOW SHE LOVES HIM.
FRIDAY—ROSEDALE
THE WIFE'S SECRET.—This charming play is in rehearsal, and will be produced at the earliest possible period.
MARRIED LIFE (Buckstone's fine Comedy) is also in preparation.
Open at 7½, overture at 7¾.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S MENAGERIE AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
NOS. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M
JUST ARRIVED,
From Algiers, a splendid
BISAKA DROMEDARY,
AND A BABY DROMEDARY,
The latter only nine months old which may be seen at all hours in connection with the largest and
MOST COMPLETE COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS
Ever brought together on this continent.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
are given, at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M., introducing
ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS,
THE WONDERFUL PERFORMING MONKEY, Signor VICTOR, appears at each entertainment in his comical feats.—ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS. No half price.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
Every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M.
SATURDAY DEC. 24, 1864.
PAR DROVITE DE C. NQUETE,
Comedy in three acts, by M. Legouvé, of the Academy Francaise
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

"THE MESSIAH."
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will give their tenth annual performance of Handel's grand oratorio, "The Messiah," at the Church of the Puritans, Broadway, corner 16th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec 26, 1864. The solos will be sustained by Mrs. S. Mozart, soprano; Miss C. V. Hutchings, alto; Mr. George L. Weeks, tenor; Mr. J. R. Thomas, bass; pianist, E. J. Connelly, Esq. A spacious platform has been provided for the chorus and orchestra. The choral force of the Society has been largely augmented during the past year. The orchestra has been selected with special reference to oratorio music, and will be composed of the best performers in the city. The whole under the direction of F. L. Ritter, Esq. Single tickets, $1; family tickets, admitting three persons, $2 25. To be had at the principal music-stores, and at the piano warerooms of T. S. Berry, Esq., Nos 478 and 1593 Broadway, and Messrs Lilsley & Co., cor. Broome and Crosby sts. No family tickets will be sold at the door on the evening of the performance. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
THE MEDDAHH,
TURKISH HALL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
OSCANYAN'S
GRAND ORIENTAL ENTERTAINMENTS.
SPLENDID SCENERY,
LIVING ILLUSTRATIONS,
TABLEAUX VIVANTS,
TURKISH SINGING,
TURKISH DANCING,
The most original Entertainment in New-York City.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved seats $1.
Box Office open from 2 till 5

SECOND MASONIC PROMENADE CONCERT,
IN AID OF THE MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF BROOKLYN,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN, DEC. 27, 1864.
Tickets can be obtained from members of the fraternity and all the principal music and drug stores.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS' BENEFIT.
DE CORDOVA will lecture THIS EVENING at Cooper Institute.

LADIES' BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS, will be held at the Everett Rooms, corner Broadway and 34th-st., from the 16th to the 30th of December, inclusive. Tickets of admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents; Children half-price. The supply will consist of rich, fancy and useful articles, and a well selected assortment of Children's Toys. Store prices will be asked. The Refreshment room will form an attractive feature, being amply supplied with the delicacies of the season. In consequence of the hall being previously engaged, the Bazaar will be closed on Friday, but will reopen at the same place on SATURDAY, at 11 A. M., when the ladies earnestly solicit the patronage of their friends.

LECTURES.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURES.
Dr HOLLAND, (Timothy Titcomb,) will deliver the fourth lecture of the course THIS Friday EVENING, at Irving Hall, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Subject, "Common Compensations."

ROSE HILL SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Second of the series of lectures. Grand musical and literary entertainment at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
Celebrated Poem "The Soldier."
Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.
Course tickets for the remaining lectures, $1 50, single tickets, 50c. Can be had at Horace Waters', No. 481 Broadway; Kelly's, No. 250 Broadway; Miller & Matheus', No. 447 Broadway. Applications, No. 443 Broadway. Howe & Ferry's No. 76 Bowery, and at the doors on the evening of the entertainment.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY an American Protestant; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on machines. Would take care of grown children or assist with chamberwork if required; no objection to the country; can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 26th-st, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, game and poultry; the best city references. Call at No. 25 East 12th-st., near University-place, for two days

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL OF 17, A SITUATION to do light chamberwork and take charge of children, or the general housework of a small family; wages $6. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS cook; understands the business; is a good baker; city reference. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st. Call for a day.

MALES.

TO LAWYERS AND BUSINESS HOUSES.—A thorough business man, and graduate of Yale College; can refer as reference to first and most prominent men in the country in regard to my character and business qualifications; have had nine years' experience at the law, and I want to meet an engagement in the following capacity: Law office, correspondent clerk, traveling agent, or settlements of old accounts, or collector. Salary wanted moderate. Address JOS. B. LYMAN, East Hampton, Mass.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in business in the country, in the city as salesman or bookkeeper in any wholesale business; best reference can be given. Address ROSE, Box No 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN. BY a young man, who has four years' experience in the clothing business, has no objection to the country. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, who understands his business thoroughly; can give several years of the highest city reference. Address M. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family. Any commands left at No. 3— Broadway, in the drug-store, corner of Walker-st., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as waiter, best of city references. Address or apply to J. A., No. 45 3d-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country to care for two horses and make himself useful about the place. Apply at 203 Greenwich-st.

TO PAPER-MAKERS.—WANTED, ONE OR two machine tenders. None but temperate men need apply to W. H. PARSONS & BROTHER, No. 74 Duane-st., New-York.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held at the Institution, 43d-st., corner of Lexington av., on the Innocents' Day, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Annual Report will be read, and Trustees, Managers etc. elected for the ensuing year. The Children's Christmas Tree will be exhibited immediately after. A table of refreshments, etc., will be ready at 12 o'clock

**BEAUTIF

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa at Halifax.

THE OBSEQUIES OF MR. DAYTON.

Anxiety to Hear About Gen. Sherman.

DEATH OF IHE EARL OF CARLISLE.

The German Troops Withdrawn from the Duchies.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 22.

The Royal mail steamship *Africa*, which left Liverpool at 8 A. M. of the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock last night in the midst of a thick snow-storm. She has 15 passengers for Halifax and 38 for Boston.

The *Africa* sailed at 10½ A. M. to-day for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Friday) evening.

The steamship *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 8th.

The steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 10th.

The steamship *Caledonia*, from New-York, arrived at Glasgow on the 7th.

The steamship *City of London*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 7th.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The *Daily News* publishes a letter from Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, descriptive of his visit to the Army of the Potomac. He says: "Probably no army in history ever was so well cared for as this, and such being the case, it is surely very strong proof that the war is not being waged with mercenary and worthless lives. He regards the officers, in manners and cultivation, as at least the equals of any soldiers he ever saw.

MR. LINCOLN AGAIN CONGRATULATED.

At a numerously attended meeting of workingmen of South London, Rev. NEWMAN HALL presiding, an address was adopted congratulating Mr. LINCOLN on his reelection, and the consequent emphatic denunciation of slavery by the American people.

SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

The result of SHERMAN'S operations was awaited with much interest. The journals do not hazard conjectures. The Confederate Loan is depressed by his proceedings.

THE DEATH OF MR. DAYTON.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* pays a warm tribute to Mr. DAYTON, whose death caused sincere regret. He was courteous to all, and universally respected.

The details of Mr. DAYTON'S death state that he was visiting an American lady at the Hotel du Louvre when he was seized with illness. He fell senseless, was conveyed to his residence, and expired before he could be carried up stairs. His body will be embalmed and sent to Havre for shipment to New-York.

The obsequies of Mr. DAYTON took place on the 6th inst. in the American Church at Paris. The Rev. Dr. SUTHERLAND performed the religious services. A detachment of troops escorted the remains as a guard of honor. The Rue de Bern was lined with carriages. The Emperor was represented by BARON DE LAUJS, and Prince JEROME by Gen. FRANCONNIERE. The French Foreign Minister M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS and the whole diplomatic body were in attendance, and the church was crowded in every part. Dr. SUTHERLAND delivered a discourse eulogistic of the deceased, and said the cordiality which subsists between France and America is, in a great measure, owing to his thorough uprightness and manliness, and his courteous and conciliatory manners. Mr. DAYTON'S only son was chief mourner, and he was supported by Mr. REMINGTON, Secretary of Legation, Mr. BIGELOW, United States Consul, and Mr. ASPINWALL, of New-York. Most of the Americans in Paris were present, including many Southerners. The body would remain in church till the 10th, and then be sent to Havre to be embarked for New-York.

The French journals, even those most hostile to the Northern cause, pay warm tributes to Mr. DAYTON'S memory.

REBEL RECRUITING.

Prosecution against Engineer RUMBLE, for enlisting men at Sheerness for the rebel steamer *Rappahannock*, commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 5th, but during the evidence the case was brought to a stop upon technical grounds, in the absence of witnesses to an alleged conversation. The case was suspended till after the next term.

MEDIATION.

An open-air meeting of factory operatives at Manchester adopted a resolution in favor of the mediation of England and France in American affairs. An amendment in favor of continued neutrality was rejected, but both sides claimed the majority.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REFORM DEMONSTRATION.

An imposing Reform demonstration had taken place at Bradford. Resolutions demanding an extension of the elective franchise, and in favor of an energetic agitation of the question, were adopted. Sir F. CROSSLEY, and Messrs. FORSTER, BAINES and STANSFIELD, Members of Parliament, were the principal speakers. Mr. FORSTER replied to the taunts raised by the opponents of Reform as to the position of affairs in America, and denied that they furnished any argument against universal suffrage. He regarded the contest as a life and death struggle by the American democracy to free their country from the grasp of a slaveholding oligarchy, and he claimed that it was not the aristocracy, nor even the middle classes, but the workingmen, that preserved England from interfering in American affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Earl of CARLISLE died on the 5th.

Lord CLARENCE PAGET, in a speech on naval affairs at Deal, replied to Mr. COBDEN on the large expenditures in times of peace, and quoted Secretary WELLES in support of the sound policy of such expenditures.

The Home Secretary allots all the monetary reward in MULLER'S case to the cabman MATTHEWS, whose creditors claim the amount.

The London Morning *Post*, in its city article, says: "Russia is about to recognize the new Mexican Empire."

Official inquiry into the Belfast riots, after lasting a month, had been brought to a close.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France exhibit an increase of cash on hand of nearly twenty-eight millions of francs.

The Bank of France, on the 8th inst., reduced its rate of discount from six to five per cent.

M. MAGOCARD, private Secretary to the Emperor, died on the 9th inst.

General TOM THUMB, wife, baby, and the rest of the diminutive gentleman's suite were guests of the Emperor at Compeigne, on the 8th inst. The official journals quote the reception of the little General at the Marlboro House, by His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES as a precedent.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

A deputation of 5,000 Schleswigers presented an address to the King of Denmark at Kolding, the concluding paragraph of which says, "Should the wishes of the inhabitants prevail in the final decision upon the destiny of Schleswig, it will then be seen how deeply love for ancient fatherland is rooted in the hearts of Schleswigers."

The city was gaily decorated and illuminated in the evening. The King of Denmark had arrived at Kolding. Several thousand inhabitants of Schleswig wanted to proceed there to render homage, but were forbidden by the authorities. Several arrests were made. The *Dagbladet* announces that the King had received a deputation of 5,000 Schleswigers.

The German Diet has, by a vote of 9 to 6, adopted the proposition for the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the Duchies.

ITALY.

The Italian Senate has passed the bill for the transfer of the capital, by 134 to 47 votes.

During debate on convention in the Senate, on the 6th, Gen. CHALDINI said no compromise was possible between Austria and Italy; and Gen. DELLA MARMORA said he shared with the views expressed by CHALDINI. Signor PELLAVECINO was in favor of going to Rome, and of making a war in Venetia. Debate still pending in Germany and Duchies. Prussian troops who have returned from the seat of the late war, entered Berlin the 7th, with the King at their head, were received with great enthusiasm.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 10—P. M.

The steamer *Iowa*, from London for New-York, which ran ashore near Cherbourg, has totally sunk.

Politics to-day unimportant.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The discount market is unaltered, but there is rather more demand for choice bills in open market at 6¼. Satisfactory advices from America says the market for American securities has been steady throughout the week, and without material change. United States 5-20s improved ¼ per cent., whilst Illinois have given way. Virginia 6s are more inquired for, at an advance of 1@2 ₩ cent.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 10.

The Brokers' Circular reports the COTTON sales for the week 68,000 bales. The market opened with an advance of ⅛d., but subsequently became flat, and the improvement was nearly all lost. The sales to speculators were 25,000 bales, and to exporters 6,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	28d.	26¾d.
Mobile	27½d.	26¾d.
Uplands	27d.	26d.

The sales on Friday were 8,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged.

Stock in port, 384,000 bales, of which 13,500 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The market is firmer, with more demand for goods and yarns.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report—FLOUR, quiet and steady; Extra State 20s @ 21s. Wheat, steady; Red Western 7s. 6d @8s.; White Western 8s. 2½s 6d. CORN, dull; mixed nominal at 27s. 6d.@28s.

PROVISIONS—BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: Beef very dull. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon steady, except new, which is 1s lower. Lard quiet and nominal, at 49s. 6d.@53s. Tallow dull and 6d. lower.

PRODUCE.—The Broker's Circular reports Ashes firmer; Pots and Pearls 29s. 6d @30s. Sugar very dull and still declining. Coffee firm but quiet. Rice steady. Linseed easier. Linseed Oil steady. Sperm Oil nominal. Resin very dull. Spirits Turpentine inactive at 61s.

BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON reports Petroleum steady at 1s. 9½d.@1s. 10½d. for Refined; fine Oil scarce.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARINGS' Circular report BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. IRON quiet. SUGAR flat and 6d lower. COFFEE steady. TEA opened with a declining tone and closed firmer. RICE steady and unchanged. TALLOW steady at 40s. 9d. @41s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 62s.@63s. PETROLEUM quiet and steady at £17 for Crude, and 2s. 1d. for refined. SPERM OIL dull and tending downward. COD OIL £53. LINSEED OIL easier. LINSEED CAKES steady.

American Securities inactive. United States Five-Twenties 42⅞@43¼.

Consols closed on Friday at 89¾ for money.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £149,000.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 10—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day 8,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

PRODUCE steady: Petroleum firmer; refined, 1s. 9½d. @1s. 11d.

LATEST LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 10—P. M.

Funds steady. Discount demand at Bank rather more active. There is no immediate prospect of the reduction of the rate.

Consols for money, 89⅛.

Illinois Central shares, 60⅛@61 discount; Erie shares, 39@40.

The *Australasian's* news was received too late for any effect to be developed to-day.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Thursday, Dec. 8.

COTTON—Sales of the week 8,500 bales; market firmer, closing quiet and steady; New Orleans *fair ordinaire* 250fr.; do bas 235fr.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 10—P. M.

Bourse quiet; Rentes closed at 66fr.10c.

Marine Disasters.

PROVINCETOWN, Cape Cod, Thursday, Dec. 22.

The following vessels are ashore at Wood End:

Schooner *Halcyon*, from Frankfort, Me., for New-York, loaded with lumber.

Schooner *Burdett Hart*, of New-Haven, with a cargo of hay on Government account, bound from Wiscasset to Fortress Monroe.

Schooner *Maryland*, from Portland for Baltimore, loaded with fish.

Schooner *Quail*, from Rockland, with a cargo of stone, for New-York; gone to pieces.

The crews of all the above vessels were saved.

WOOD'S HOLL, Thursday, Dec. 22.

The schooner *Evelyn*, Capt. RYDER, from Bangor for Millville, N. J., with a cargo of lumber, is lying at anchor at Robinson's Point, dismasted.

The British schooner *Onward*, from Cornwallis, with a cargo of potatoes, for New-York, went ashore three miles north of Tarpaulin Cove, in the storm of the 21st.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Thursday, Dec. 22.

The schooner *E. P. Horton*, from Bangor with lumber for Boston, went ashore on the night of the 21st on Plumb Island, and was a total loss. Crew saved.

CITY NOTES.—An artist's sale of a fine collection of oil-paintings, by J. D. BARROW, Esq., is announced for 11 o'clock this morning by MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-street.... There was good skating yesterday on the Central Park Lake and the Fifth-avenue Pond.... A magnificent foreign chronometer watch and chain was presented yesterday to Capt. JOHN SMITH, of the propeller *Daniel S. Miller*, for his bravery and humanity to the passengers of the *Isaac Newton*, when that vessel was destroyed by fire. The affair came off at the office of the Merchants' Insurance Company..... Two burglars, named ISAAC SMITH and RICHARD L. STAGE, were committed each in default of $1,500 bail, on a charge of having broken open ALBERT WHITE'S billiard saloon, No. 260 Bleecker-street, and stolen cigars, liquors and billiard apparatus to the amount of $500 .... J. MCNEILY, of Tenth-avenue, caused the arrest of BENJAMIN GRAY, a young baker, for stealing his horse and sleigh.. JOSEPH PHILLIPS, a young Norwegian seaman, was almost instantly killed by accidentally falling from the masthead of the steamer *City of Lumerick*.... HENRY CROSBY, a counterfeiter, was caught after having passed two of the well executed spurious $5 notes on the Buffalo City Bank. In default of $1,500 bail he was locked up.

DELICACIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—DOWNING, late of No. 3 Broad-street, who has been known to the public for the last forty years, has apartments in the Custom-house, where he furnishes his fine oysters to the attaches and everybody else. He is preparing, as usual, for his old customers, a supply of superior pickled oysters and boned turkeys for New-Years Day. Orders may be left at DELATOUR'S, No. 25½ Wall-street.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 22, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	110⅛	300	Ashburton Coal...	17⅜
10,000	do.....	110¼	100	do.....	18
5,000	do.....	111	100	N. Y. Cen. R..810	114
30,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	116⅛	200	do.....c	114
30,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	106⅜	100	do.....s30	113⅝
40,000	do.....	106⅜	200	do.....s10	113⅝
70,000	do...new iss.	107⅜	200	do.....s30	114⅛
50,000	do ..n. is..b30	108⅛	200	Erie Railway.....	88
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s..C.	101⅛	300	do.....	88⅜
11,500	do.....	101⅜	800	do.....	88⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97	600	do.....	88⅜
1,000	Mo. State 6s.....	63¾	3200	do.....	88
2,000	do.....	64	200	do.....s15	88
30,000	O. & M. Cer.....	33	400	Erie R. Pref.....	100
10,000	do.....	32½	200	Hudson R. R.....	114⅝
10,000	do.....	32¾	600	do.....	115
70,000	do.....	32¾	100	do.....b60	116
1,000	Erie 4th M.....	106	200	do.....b3	116¼
2,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M	101	700	Mich. Cen. R.....	110
1,000	do.....	100	100	Reading R.....	114⅜
5,000	To. & W. 2d M....	83	100	do.....	114¼
11,500	Clev. & P. 4th M.	80	200	do.....	114
5,000	Mar. 1st M. B....	98	1000	M. S. & N. I.....	71
5,000	Amer. Gold..s10	223	100	do.....b10	71
120	Mer. Ex. Bank....	105	600	do.....	70¾
42	Am. Ex. Bank....	130	1000	Ill. Cen. R.....	125
134	do.....	131	200	do.....s30	124¾
50	do.....s30	131¾	200	Cle. & Pitts.....b30	94
5	Fourth Nat. Bank.	99	100	do.....	97⅜
200	Am. Coal Co.....	94¾	400	do.....b10	97¼
100	do.....	94¾	200	do.....	97
165	Cen. National Bk.	105	500	do.....	96
960	Canton Co.....	34¾	200	do.....	95¾
200	do.....b30	35	700	do.....	96
100	do.....b30	34¾	500	do.....	94
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co...	218¾	500	do.....	93¾
94	do.....	215	700	do.....	94
50	do.....	212	110	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	71
200	do.....s30	210	1000	do.....	70
300	Cum. Coal Pr.....	45	100	do.....	70¾
600	do.....	44¾	900	do.....	70¾
100	do.....s10	44¾	200	do.....s15	70¾
100	do.....b15	44¾	100	do.....b30	71
100	do.....	44¾	100	do.....b30	70¾
100	Quick. Min.....	94¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R...s5	105
200	do.....	95	100	do.....	105
200	Mariposa Min.....	33½	300	do.....	104¼
500	do.....	33¾	1300	do.....	104¾
2000	Chi. & N. W.....	40	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	101¾
500	do.....	40¾	1500	do.....	101
100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R....	117⅜	1200	do.....	101¾
300	Alt. & T. H. Pref..	75	100	do.....	101¾

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R.	110⅜	100	Erie R. Pref.....	99⅜
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	116⅜	100	Hudson Riv. R....	114⅜
20,000	U. S. 5s, 5-20s. C. New issue.....	107⅜	150	do.....s10	114⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	101	10	Mich. Cen. R.....	117
20,000	do.....	101⅛	50	do.....	115
50,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	32⅜	150	Ill. Cen. R.....	124
10,000	do.....s30	32¾	100	M. S. & N. I.....b10	70⅜
1,000	Am. Gold.....	22	50	Chi. & N. W.....	70
200	Canton Co.....	34	50	do.....b30	70¾
100	Cum Coal Pref. ..	44	50	C. & N. W. Pr....	70⅜
150	Quick M. Co.....	94	50	Clev. & Tol.....	108
500	Cleve. & Pitts.....	94	50	do.....s30	109
250	do.....	94⅜	100	do.....	109
25	Ashburton Coal...	18	100	Ch. & R. I. R.....	104⅜
100	N. Y. Cen.....b60	114	100	do.....s10	104⅜
300	do.....s30	112⅜	200	do.....	104⅜
100	do.....	113	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	101
20	Erie Railway.....	88	100	do.....	100⅜
50	do.....	87¾	400	do.....	100⅜
500	do.....s30	87	200	do.....s10	100⅜
400	do.....b30	87¼	100	do.....s10	100⅜
400	do.....	87⅜	100	do.....	100⅜
500	do.....	87¼			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	221⅜	100	N. Y. Cen. R.... s3	113
20,000	do.....	221⅜	1100	Reading R.....	114
5,000	do.....	221¼	500	M. S. & N. I.....b10	70
25,000	do.....	221¼	500	do.....	70
60,000	do.....	221¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.....s10	124
15,000	U. S. 5-20s, New Issue.....	107⅜	1000	Ulev. & Pitts.....	94⅜
300	Erie R.....s3	87⅜	200	do.....	94⅜
200	do.....	87⅝	300	Chic. & R. I.....	104
200	do.....	87⅝	100	do.....	104
200	do.....	87⅝	200	do.....	104
100	do.....	87⅝	100	do.....	104
200	do.....	87⅝	100	do.....b3	104
200	do.....	87⅝	200	do.....s3	104
100	do.....	87⅝	100	do.....b3	104
200	do.....	87⅝	100	do.....b3	104
100	do.....	87⅝	100	do.....b3	104
200	do.....	87⅝	200	do.....s

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[Continued from Second Page.]

McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from the Third-avenue to the Eighth-avenue, be repaired, and the sidewalks laid in the Sixth-avenue, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks be flagged, and the curb and gutter stones set around Stuyvesant-square, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones in Church-street, between Thomas and Duane streets, be set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to flag Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and forty-fifth streets, on west side, (with the ordinance therefor.)

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Ninety-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be curbed, guttered, and flagged, a space four feet wide, through the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged, a space of four feet wide, through the middle of the same, in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to build a sewer in Eighty-second-street, to and through First-avenue to Seventy-ninth-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to build a sewer in Gansevoort-street, from the present sewer to Hudson-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to build a basin and culvert on the southeast corner of Forty-ninth-street and Second-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-fifth-street between Sixth-avenue and Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks of Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution, that crosswalks be laid at the corners of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty first streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution, that crosswalks be laid on the western side of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-ninth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set on the sidewalks bigging a space eight feet wide in Forty-ninth-street between Eighth and Ninth-avenues, where no already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution, that Forty-eighth-street from the Fifth to the Sixth-avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-fifth-street between Sixth-avenue and Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks of Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to flag Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and forty-fifth streets, on west side, (with the ordinance therefor.)

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Ninety-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be curbed, guttered, and flagged, a space four feet wide, through the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged, a space of four feet wide, through the middle of the same, in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to build a sewer in Eighty-second-street, to and through First-avenue to Seventy-ninth-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to build a sewer in Gansevoort-street, from the present sewer to Hudson-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to build a basin and culvert on the southeast corner of Forty-ninth-street and Second-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolutions to pave Fourth-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Forty-third-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones in Fourteenth-street, between the Harlem River, be reset and regraded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, &c., Eleventh-avenue, from the Bloomingdale road to One Hundred and Thirty-first-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that Ninety-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be curbed, guttered, and flagged, a space four feet wide, through the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged, a space four feet wide, through the middle of the same, in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to build a sewer in Gansevoort-street, from James to Oliver street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolutions to pave Fourth-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Forty-third-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged in Sixty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Vestry and Laight streets, from Washington to West, be resurveyed and graded.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of building a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that permission be given to Mrs. A. L. Underhill to erect an awning on the corner of Oliver and South-streets, and permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Murrah moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of petition of Seth Blake, to be paid for injuries done his stoop by running a steam engine on the side walk.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Meier both moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from further consideration of petition of Smith Brooks, &c., for permission to erect a stand on the north-west corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council, he having obtained permission from the property-owners

Which was adopted.

BILLS.

By Councilman Brice—

Bill of John J. Cloran, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Fourth Election District, Twentieth Ward, for the December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman McGrath—

Bill of John McGoey, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Thirteenth Election District, Twentieth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Brandon—

Bill of H. N. Carr, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Eleventh Election District Twenty first Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Brophy—

Bill of Hugh O'Donnell, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Ninth Election District, Sixth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Hayes—

Bill of Owen Duff, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Fourth Election District, Fourteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets

per annum, the said increase to date from March one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Councilman Opdyke moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost.

The paper was then lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Riley, Brophy, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Kepper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Koster, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer—8.

Councilman Joyce moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

The report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting a resolution, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Harper for the sum of thirty-eight dollars and seventy-two cents, to be applied in payment of a assessment for sixty-two cents, for flagging and setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Kepper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to procure a suitable court-room for the use of the Fifth Judicial Court.

Councilman Keenan moved that said resolution be laid over.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagarty, Russell, Joyce—7.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Kepper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice—14

Councilman Keenan moved that said resolution be referred back to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, with instructions to ascertain what rooms can be procured, and at what price.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Bonsanum, for the sum of three hundred dollars, being a remuneration for loss of horse, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Kepper, Opdyke, Jaques, Joyce—4.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brandon moved that, when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Saturday, seventeenth instant, at twelve o'clock M.

Which was carried.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on National Affairs of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Stephen Merritt, for the sum of two hundred and twenty-six dollars, being for expenses incurred for the burial of Commodore W. D. Porter.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Brandon moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resignation of Seymour A. Bunce as Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution of Board of Aldermen, that Seymour A. Bunce be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Seymour A. Bunce, resigned.

Which was carried.

The action of the Board of Aldermen in accepting said resignation and adopting the resolution was concurred in.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Arts and Sciences of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated for the purpose of procuring a portrait of Ex-Mayor Opdyke, to be placed in the Governor's Room, when completed, the same to be done under the direction of the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Kepper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned until Saturday, the seventeenth instant, at twelve o'clock M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Byers, Jeremiah Hardy, Kelly, Hardy, Kelly, Otterwell, Farley.

The minutes of December fifteenth were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Richard A. Loines, to exhibit a sign and show-case in front of his premises, four feet nine inches square, provided the same does not interfere with the public carriageway; said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Byers—

Resolved, That the salaries of the first and second clerks to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, also, the salary of the foreman of the yard, be increased from one thousand five hundred dollars to two thousand dollars per year.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Fox moved that when the Board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet again on Monday next, the nineteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying William Dillon for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence vacant lot on the southeast corner of Park-avenue and thirty-ninth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Bill of Patrick Gleman, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Second Election District, Fourteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of J. M. Gunster, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Twelfth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, for December election.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Samuel Weill, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Sixteenth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, for December election.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of A. Linkhardt, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Eighteenth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, for December election.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That the pay of Inspectors on Sewers in the Croton Aqueduct Department, be increased to four dollars per day, the same to take effect from the first day of October, Eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Harper for the sum of thirty-eight dollars and seventy-two cents to be applied in payment of an assessment on lot, (ward number forty-three,) for flagging and setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, and charge the same to account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Bonsanum for the sum of three hundred dollars, being a remuneration for loss of horse, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenue, (property owners to pay the whole expense,) be paved with Belgian pavement, under such direction as shall be given under the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Byers, Jeremiah Hardy, Kelly, Farley—11.

Resolved, That Fourteenth-street, from the First to the Second-avenue, be regulated and graded, curbed, guttered and flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Farley moved to insert in resolution, the words were not already done—Carried.

The resolution as amended, was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Byers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Twentieth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Byers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly—10.

Resolution that Forty-second-street, between Second avenue and East River, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Byers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly—10.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that sewers, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Sixty-first-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Byers, Jeremiah, Kelly—9.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, revoking resolution granting permission to Fred. Lewis to paint a show case in front of his premises, number six hundred and forty-five Broadway.

Which was laid over.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

It was announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the nineteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY.

PRESIDENT,

CHARLES F. SIMPSON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

THOMAS B. SUPPLEE.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

100,000 SHARES.....$5 each.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.....$3

10,000 SHARES RESERVED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

OFFICE, No. 314 MARKET-ST., Philadelphia.

No. 1. A well on Oil Creek, now pumping ten barrels per day, and increasing.

No. 2. A well on Oil Creek, now over three hundred feet deep, with large show of oil. Near this is the Complanter Well, which is now pumping three hundred barrels per day.

No. 3. A well on Oil Creek, five hundred and twenty feet deep, now ready for tubing, with splendid show of oil; every prospect for producing largely.

No. 4. One-fifth interest in a tract of five hundred acres, on the Allegheny River; six wells, now pumping fifty barrels of oil per day; three more wells now going down; with near a mile of river front, all good boring territory.

No. 5. A half acre at Tidioute, near the Economite Wells, which are now pumping sixty barrels per day.

No. 6. Six acres in fee on Walnut Bend, on the Allegheny River, immediately surrounding this property are finely producing wells. This tract will be developed rapidly.

Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock already taken. The prospectus and all information can be obtained at the office of the Company, now at No. 314 Market-st., Philadelphia.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.

Office No. 67 Wall-st.

100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,0000.

Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek

OFFICERS:

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres. Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary. William Stanton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn.
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN

TRUSTEES:

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.

NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 62 William-st., New-York.

EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.

EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York

ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.

JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.

TREASURER.

A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,

No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES, AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

Stock subject to no further assessment.

50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 23 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 62 William-st.

POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.

Maps and reports can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,

PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

OFFICERS.

President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, M. D., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN W. CLAPP, Esq., Oil City, President Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, CHAMBERS & BUCKLEY, N. Y.

DIRECTORS.

AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
LEWIS B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., N. York.

ITS LANDS ARE SITUATED IN THE COMPANY AT the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-bearing territory, and forms its

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000 IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,

L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

Or at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular

7-3-10 LOAN,

And the entire commission of $2 10 on each $1,000 allowed. 5-20 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

No. 44 WALL-ST.

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1321.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,

BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.

ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, E. S. COUPON BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States securities collected.

CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker. Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-Haven.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at the Banking House, No. 7 Nassau-st., on the 10th day of January next, being the second Tuesday of the month, commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 2 P. M.

W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
New-York, Dec. 9, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House of the Bank, No. 29 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, commencing at 11 o'clock at noon, and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

OIL CREEK AND MAPLE ISLAND OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

100,000 SHARES, $5 EACH.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1.

TWENTY THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT,

D. C. C. WARD, M. D.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

EDWIN E. SIMPSON.

OFFICE,

ROOM NO. 47, NO. 400 CHESTNUT-ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

No 1. Is fifty acres of land, in fee simple, on the Hyde Farm on Oil Creek, about three miles below Titusville. There are three runs passing through this property, all of which empty into Oil Creek. This property lies in the very heart of the oil region, and from the well-known character of Oil Creek and the surrounding territory, it would be superfluous to enter into detail of the prospects of obtaining oil in large quantities.

No. 2. Is the undivided one-sixth interest, in fee, of Maple Island, situate in the Allegheny River, between Tionesta and Pit Hole Creeks. The territory on both sides of the Allegheny River, above and below this island, has proven to be good oil lands, as there are several wells now producing largely, in the immediate vicinity, and it is confidently expected that this island, when properly developed, will also yield largely.

No. 3. Is sixty-acres, in fee, on Schull's run, in Rockland Township, Venango county, Pennsylvania, seven miles from Franklin, and one mile from the Allegheny River. The indications for obtaining oil on this property are of the most flattering character, there is also a large quantity of timber, which, at the present high prices of coal, will be a great saving to the Company in developing the lands. Schull's run forms on the adjoining property, and three oil's branches run through the above sixty acres. The adjoining property has been sold to a Philadelphia Company for boring purposes, and they intend developing it immediately. On account of the low-priced subscription, this Company offers superior inducements to those willing to invest in oil stocks. The books are now open for a limited number of subscriptions at their office

No. 400 CHESTNUT-STREET,
Room No. 17.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,

NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.

5-20 BONDS,

1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

and dealers in Government Securities,

No. 38 Wall-st.,

receive orders for the

NEW 7-30 LOAN

and have the notes always on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-street.

CHARTERED, 1853.

CAPITAL.....$120 00.
SURPLUS.....41,800.

NOTICE.

The Annual Election for Directors of the above Company will take place at the Office on the 2d January, 1865, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

The regular semi-annual Dividend of 4 per cent., ex Government tax, will be paid on and after the 5th January.

T. C. WINANS, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY,
No. 23 William-st.,
New-York, Dec. 19, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Election for the Board of Managers of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 23 William-st., New-York, on Monday, the 2d day of January, 1865, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at which time the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, may attend in person or by proxy.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 3d proximo.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Pres't.

H. F. MCCOMB, Comptr.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 71 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 19, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the meeting to be held on the second day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, the Stockholders will be entitled to vote on the following amount of stock, viz: [illegible] shares.

Transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 31st day of December, inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Monday, the 2d day of January, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board,

HENRY CHAPIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 68 WALL-ST.,
New-York, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865 ON the Preferred Certificates issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 31 day of January, at this office, to the person in whose name said Certificates stand registered, on this 19th inst.

The transfer books, both of Common and Preferred Certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and opened Jan. 3, 1865, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Trustees.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 CHAMBERS-STREET.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an additional One Per Cent will be added on the 15th inst., to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 15th day of October, 1864, to the date of payment.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared, out of the profits of the last six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 3, 1865. The book of transfer will be closed from Dec. 28 to Jan. 4. By order. R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 31st December inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to 31st December, inclusive.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 27 to 3d January, inclusive.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax) out of the profits of the bank, payable on and after the 3d January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to 4th prox.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has been declared on the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865, to those who shall be stockholders on the 24th day of December inst., when the transfer books will close, and reopen again on the 3d day of January next.

New-York, Dec. 7, 1864. W. BUNNETT, Treas.

IRVING BANK.—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—On and after the 15th day of December, by order of the Board of Directors, a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this bank. Transfer books are closed to that day.

DANIEL W. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

GOODRSS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after January 3, next. By order of the Board,

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

OIL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BURNETT PROPERTY,
ON
PAINT CREEK,

About two miles from its mouth, on the Clarion River. Saw-mills on this property, and heavily covered with white pine and other timber, which alone would pay a dividend on $500,000. Also, coal in abundance, one large vein now being developed. At the present price of coal in this county, a large sum could be derived from this branch alone, 250 acres.

KANE FARM, 250 acres, on Clarion River, 10 miles above Clarion town, and 14 miles from Brookfield, the capital of Jefferson County. This territory has one and a half miles front on Clarion River, and from surface indications there is no better oil lands in this State—wells are now going down on the adjoining properties, with good show of oil. This land can bought at the low price of $100 per acre.

Nine acres in Cherry Tree Run, a most valuable piece of oil property, surrounded by large flowing and producing wells. This piece of land, once developed, will prove as remunerative as the entire territory of the most favored oil companies, and can be bought low.

106 acres on Fatchel Run, in Sugar Creek Township. This property is only two miles from the town of Franklin. There are two runs through this land with several deep cuts or ravines, well adapted for boring purposes. Also, in this land there is limestone, and five feet veins of coal. Timber in abundance for all purposes. Can be had for $15,000.

193 acres near Franklin and near French Creek. Through a portion of this land there is coal, varying from two to five feet thick. also, in one end limestone, which is now much wanted in this region, can be had in abundance. About 30 acres of this land shows the most favored prospects for oil yet discovered on French Creek. This entire piece of land can now be bought for $25,000.

318 acres valuable coal land near the Allegheny River, being directly in the rear of the Roberts Oil Company's property. Three feet coal veins now open and working. This piece of land could be made to prove most profitable if in the hands of an energetic company.

16 acres land near East Sandy, in Cranberry Township, heavily timbered, and underlaid with many large veins of coal, which would prove a great saving to any company who possessed this territory. About eighty acres of this land is adapted to boring purposes, showing the same surface indications as are to be found on Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Price, $25,000.

15 acres of land in Jefferson County, Penn., near the great oil region of the Clarion River. On this property there is valuable timber, and underlaid with heavy coal veins, a few of which have already been opened. The oil indications are very similar to those met with on Cherry Run. This piece of property can now be purchased at a very low price. As yet, there has been but little attention paid to this region, but, from present indications, the land in this region will shortly command as fabulous prices as that on Oil Creek. The coal alone on the property, calculated at two cents per bushel, will more than pay for the whole property in eighteen months.

80 acres in Cranberry Township, Venango County, being near East Sandy, and not far from the Allegheny River. Williams Run goes through this entire property. Near by there are several runs, one of which is now producing largely. Coal is found on adjoining territory. Prospects of this land proving largely productive, either for oil or coal, are not surpassed by any land in this county. This farm can be had for $10,000.

1 acre and 22 perches, being a small piece of valuable boring land in Venango County, which can be had either on lease or can be purchased in fee simple. There are few opportunities for purchasing such a small piece of land in this county. Can be bought cheap.

1,000 acres of land in the Western oil region of Virginia. This territory is located near and is surrounded by some of the most valuable oil territory in this State. Can be bought either in part or the whole tract.

SIMPSON, JANNEY & CO.,
Room No. 17, No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
NO. 129 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,

U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
New-York, Oct. 28, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 14, 1864.

The undersigned, Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the increased capital stock of this Bank, hereby give notice that 500 shares of such increased capital at $1 per share remain unawarded to the present stockholders, and are open for subscription by the public until the 26th day of December inst., at 12 o'clock M., when it will be awarded to the highest bidders for the same, but no bids will be received at less than par, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not deemed for the interest of the Bank.

Payments for the stock when awarded will be required to be made at the Bank, on or before the 1st day of January next, with interest from November 1st, 1864.

J. S. FOX,
S. ALOFSEN,
A. H. WALLIS,
Commissioners.

WISCONSIN STATE BONDS.

We are authorized to offer a limited amount of the Bonds of the State of Wisconsin on favorable terms. They mature in 1879, bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and have coupons attached payable in the City of New-York. They are redeemable at different periods from 1870 to 1879, and the principal is also payable in the City of New-York.

The entire debt of the State is but $2,250,000, and these Bonds are in every respect a choice investment.

For further particulars apply to or address

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF SHELTEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO.,
No. 24 William-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1864.

SALES OF STOCK AND LAND.—THE owning stockholders and Columbia Copper Company, having agreed for the payment of instalments due on the stock at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 24 William-st., on the 1st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless they notify the undersigned, viz: Certificate No. [illegible] of W. H. Morton, 10 shares; No. 20, John Stebbins, 5 shares; No. 40, S. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. [illegible] Herman Raabe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 5 shares; No. [illegible] to Christopher, 10 shares.

HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 68 WALL-ST.,
New-York, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865 ON the Preferred Certificates issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 31 day of January, at this office, to the person in whose name said Certificates stand registered, on this 19th inst.

The transfer books, both of Common and Preferred Certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and opened Jan. 3, 1865, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Trustees.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 CHAMBERS-STREET.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an additional One Per Cent will be added on the 15th inst., to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 15th day of October, 1864, to the date of payment.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

The following Dividends (for November) have been declared payable Dec. 31, to Shareholders of record Dec. 20, 1864:

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.

Eighth Dividend.....One Dollar per Share

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.

Third Dividend.....One Dollar per Share

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.

Fifth Dividend.....Three Per Cent

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Second Dividend.....One Per Cent

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

First Dividend.....One Per Cent

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.

A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 55 Wall-st.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer-agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4135. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. THOMAS' ARMY.

Particulars of Hood's Defeat and Flight.

Eighteen General Officers and Seventeen Thousand Men Disabled.

FIFTY-ONE CANNON CAPTURED.

Hood's Pontoons on the Tennessee Out of Reach of Our Gunboats.

OUR ARMY STILL PURSUING.

The Advance Across Duck River.

HOOD'S ADVANCE AT PULASKI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FRANKLIN, TENN., Thursday, Dec. 22.

The rebel retreat from Franklin to Duck River beggars all description. Hood told his Corps Commanders to get off the best way they could with their commands. FRANK CHEATHAM told his aunt, Miss PAGE, that Hood was ordered to Nashville against his own wishes, but he blames Hood for not attacking SCHOFIELD at Spring Hill. Hood ordered BATE to attack at Spring Hill, and he didn't do it.

The rebel army is now beyond Columbia. During the rebel tarry in front of Nashville they captured but two locomotives and ten cars. The railroad is but little injured, and trains are running up to Spring Hill, but two small bridges destroyed. Trains were run to Murfreesboro' on Sunday.

Telegraphic communication is all right with all points. But two small trestles are destroyed on the Johnsonville road. Johnsonville itself was not destroyed.

The rebel loss, during the campaign, was 17,000 men, fifty-one cannon captured and eighteen general officers. The killed, at Franklin, numbered 1,400 the wounded 3,800 and 1,000 prisoners were taken.

In the battles before Nashville and retreat to Columbia there were 3,000 killed and wounded and 6,000 prisoners. The Federal loss in the battle at Franklin was 2,000, before Nashville not 4,000. The total Federal loss will not reach 7,000, with two generals slightly wounded.

Hood has a pontoon bridge above the shoals on the Tennessee River, where our gunboats can't reach it.

Hood marched on Franklin with 40,000 men, including cavalry, and 65 pieces of artillery. He lost just half his general officers, and counting in deserters which are coming in and stragglers which are being captured, he will lose nearly half his men. The rout is complete, although his army is not quite annihilated.

B. C. TRUMAN.

THE VERY LATEST.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Dec. 23.

The latest accounts from the front locate Gen. THOMAS' headquarters at Rutherford Hill, yesterday morning, eight miles this side of Columbia. Since that time our forces have crossed Duck River, and have moved to a point south of Columbia. Our cavalry forces crossed at Hunter's Ford, below Columbia, and dashed into the town, the enemy meanwhile retreating without firing a shot. We captured about fifty stragglers.

The rebel force was, at last accounts, at Pulaski, yesterday morning. They are probably some distance south of that place to-day. They are closely followed by our cavalry. No particular damage was done to the town of Columbia by the passage through it of the two armies.

At least one-third of Hood's army are without arms and equipments, everything which impedes their flight having been thrown away. Rebel deserters and prisoners report the only effective corps of Hood's army to be S. D. LEE's.

FORREST effected a junction with Hood at Columbia on Tuesday evening.

The water on the Shoals is fifteen feet deep, and at a stand-still.

THE BATTLE OF NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Dec. 16—Midnight.

The readers of newspapers do not know what correspondents suffer sometimes in mind. For instance, imagine a poor fellow taking the chances of a battle all day, then riding several miles in the dark, with mud up to his horse's belly, to find "the wires down east of Louisville." This has been the case with the subscriber, and others, for the past two days. The fighting yesterday and to-day, as I have stated in a telegram which, may be, you have never received, has been grander and more magnificent in detail than anything I have ever witnessed upon a field of battle.

THURSDAY'S FIGHT.

Early in the morning the enemy's line of battle was within musket shot of Nashville, with both flanks resting upon the river, with Gen. FRANK CHEATHAM's corps on the rebel right, crossing the Lebanon, Murfreesboro and Nolensville Pikes; STEPHEN D. LEE's corps in the centre, crossing the Franklin, Granny White and Hillsboro Pikes, and STEWART on their left, crossing the Harding and Charlotte Pikes, and resting on the river a few miles south of the city, and commanded by Hood in person.

Our forces were commanded by Gen. THOMAS, and moved upon the enemy in the following order: A. J. SMITH upon the right, STEEDMAN on the left, and WOOD in the centre, with SCHOFIELD in reserve, and most of our cavalry, under Gens. JOHNSON, HATCH and WILSON, on the right. Beside, we had gunboats assisting in the protection of our flanks, which rested on the river.

A. J. SMITH moved out the Sixteenth Corps about 8 o'clock, and skirmished with the enemy until a little before 1 o'clock, with little or no loss to either side, making about a mile in that time. Wood moved out the celebrated Fourth Corps at out the same time, and charged two lines of works and captured them before he took his dinner. Gens. BEATY's and ELLIOTT's divisions charged with great fury and enthusiasm, and were received in gallant manner by the rebels, who fought with their accustomed desperation. But two rebel batteries were brought to bear upon the two divisions, while six batteries of field artillery, and all the big guns on Fort Negley, and guns upon Casino and Confiscation, for more than an hour, were employed in hurling destruction into the rebel ranks. Immediately in front of Mrs. ACKLEN's house the charge was made with unbounded spirit. POST's brigade and a battery of artillery piled into the lines head over heels, and captured one hundred men and a section of artillery. Gen. STEEDMAN moved out his men, composed of a portion of his own division, detachments of troops belonging to the different corps with SHERMAN, and two brigades of colored troops, respectively commanded by Cols. THOMPSON and MORGAN. Gen. STEEDMAN's orders were to make a vigorous attack, for two reasons: Gen. THOMAS desired to get possession of a nasty fort upon our extreme left, which commanded our line for two miles to the right, and further, to deceive HOOD, as SMITH and SCHOFIELD were to turn the enemy's left, had any attempt to crush STEEDMAN taken place. But the rebels did not await the second charge of the two colored brigades, which went right up to the summit of the hill without much wavering, driving the enemy a quarter of a mile, and capturing nearly a hundred prisoners. Up to noon STEEDMAN's troops were pretty actively engaged, the white and the black men, shoulder to shoulder, pitching in like fury, regardless of all considerations of color. At noon STEEDMAN had moved nearly a mile and a half, and had commenced to swing his extreme left in a little from the river. On our extreme right, our cavalry had about all they could conveniently attend to during the forenoon, experiencing slight repulses, owing to the fine positions of the enemy. Our infantry and cavalry got some very rough handling just about this time, but were helped out of their dilemma by the gunboats, which came along in the nick of time. The *Carondelet* threw about fifty 64-pound shells into the rebel left, driving the troops resting on the river in great confusion, and silencing a battery of artillery.

In the afternoon STEEDMAN was not so busily engaged as he had been during the early part of the day. His troops, however, were under fire all the while, and behaved with great gallantry. During all these charges, the colored troops hardly gave way. They were admirably handled by Cols. THOMPSON and MORGAN, both brave young men, and as they tugged up the hill the white soldiers upon either side rent the air with vociferations. The negroes, too, as they dashed inside of the works, shouted, screamed, yelled and threw up their hats, notwithstanding they had left nearly two hundred of their comrades behind, the bleeding victims of rebel shot and shell. As I said above, of the grand charge which I have described, STEEDMAN moved with little opposition, as the rebels, in contracting their lines, necessarily abandoned some strong positions in his front. WOOD's corps stood the brunt of the fight in the afternoon, and added new laurels to its well-known and well-earned fame. A little before 3 o'clock, the Second and Third Divisions made two glorious charges upon a long line of rude rifle-pits. An entire battery of brass guns were captured, but most of the troops ran away, and but few prisoners were captured. Before dark another line of works were taken, WOOD's corps sustaining a loss of over one hundred men killed and wounded during the charge. He was above an hour from the commencement to the conclusion of this charge, during which time the enemy made very little use of his artillery. At dark the Fourth Corps was four miles from Nashville, having taken half a dozen lines of works, several cannon, and toward four hundred prisoners. Although WOOD's corps did the hardest fighting in the afternoon, A. J. SMITH, in conjunction with the cavalry and a portion of SCHOFIELD's corps, made a multiplicity of brilliant movements, resulting in the capture of two batteries of artillery, nearly a thousand prisoners, a wagon train, and Gens. LEE's and CHALMER's headquarters' trains. This was in a great measure owing to the sagacity and skill of Gen. A. J. SMITH, who seems as much at home upon a field of action as one might well imagine. Portions of SCHOFIELD's corps were also eminently interested in the taking of the batteries, as were also HATCH's and JOHNSON's divisions of cavalry. The gunboats kept up their thundering all the latter part of the afternoon, and did considerable execution upon the enemy's left. At dark firing ceased, with the exception that our artillerists threw an occasional shell into the rebel lines. The enemy had been pushed over three miles all round since daylight, although at times the fighting was of the most stubborn character.

The victory was one of the superbest of the war. Our troops drove the enemy at all points, extending our territory three miles south of our position in the morning. Some five distinct lines of rebel works were taken on the left and centre, and the rebel left broken. We captured eighteen guns, with caissons, &c., all in complete order. We also captured 1,600 prisoners, a large amount of small arms, and a number of wagons. It is believed that our own and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded, is about the same, each side losing between 1,200 and 1,500.

The rebels used very little artillery, but used what they did to a purpose. The captured guns were all smooth bores but four, and of excellent workmanship.

On account of the rolling condition of the country and the thinness of the forests, the movements of the troops upon both sides were witnessed to much advantage. At one time the entire front of STEEDMAN's and WOOD's troops and two corps of the enemy, could be seen distinctly from a safe position.

Gens. Thomas, Smith, Schofield, Wood, Steedman, Wilson and other general officers, were upon the field all day. No general officer was injured, although WOOD like to have lost his head by a cannon ball twice.

FRIDAY'S FIGHT.

In point of splendor and magnificent results, to-day's affair was even more glorious than yesterday's. During the night, Gen. HOOD contracted his lines in a remarkable degree, resting his right a short distance east of the Franklin pike, and his left on the Harding pike, making his line of battle less than four miles from flank to flank, although it was double that number of miles in extreme length, owing to its zig-zag order upon and near the Franklin pike. He also retired his army from a naturally weak position and disposed his forces at the base of a range of detached spurs of the Cumberland. It was evident that he intended to make another stand, and it was also evident that the preservation of his rear and his line of retreat upon the Franklin pike, were objects of his particular attention. Gen. THOMAS evidently knew what Hood's programme was as well as Hood himself, and at daylight moved STEEDMAN out rapidly upon the left, with orders to swing in and cross the Murfreesboro' and Nolensville pikes. This was done with rapidity, but no captures were made owing to the rebel evacuation of their works on our left during the night. WOOD and A. J. SMITH moved up to within musket shot of the rebel lines, while SCHOFIELD was held partly in reserve on the right and partly in a position to make a rapid dash in conjunction with our cavalry, upon the enemy's left, should the situation suggest such a demonstration. All this transpired before 9 A. M. I went out upon the Granny White pike, a little before night, and watched the movements of our right and the enemy's left until noon.

The enemy had a very fine position at the base of a range of hills, extending from the Granny White to to the Harding pike. He was protected by a line of works which had been hastily constructed near the edge of the woods. GARRARD's and MCARTHUR's divisions had to advance through an open field over a mile in length. After getting within four hundred yards of the rebels our column went down upon their bellies, and crawled up some fifty or sixty yards closer. Three batteries followed up these two divisions, and when they halted commenced shelling the woods back of the rebel line and some houses on the pike, from behind which about fifty sharpshooters were banging away. Up to near 11 o'clock this was the order of things in front of SMITH. About that time the rebels showed their heads in great numbers above the works, and acted as though they intended to charge the three batteries. They came out of their works shortly after, and our batteries were retired temporarily to a safer position. Just before 12 SMITH's whole corps from right to left made a desperate charge, but could not carry the works. About half past 12 the attempt was again made, and a portion of the works were carried. MCARTHUR ordered up two six-gun batteries upon his left, and one battery upon the right of his division, his own and GARRARD's men made a charge, the three batteries being advanced so that an enfilading fire could be got in. The whole manœuvre was grand in projection and execution. The artillery did frightful work along the rebel line, our infantry carrying the works during a temporary panic, which was caused by the vigorous hurling of grape and canister into the rebel ranks. In this charge over two hundred of the enemy were captured. SMITH's whole line then advanced, his right swinging around a little from off the Hardin pike and a portion of the Twenty-third corps falling and making up the gap between the Sixteenth and HATCH's division of cavalry. It was now quite 1 o'clock, and a most terrible cannonading had opened all along our left and centre. Knowing that WOOD and STEEDMAN had a certain amount of work to perform to bring up with SMITH, I went over upon the left and centre, where I spent the afternoon until dark, and witnessed, in an unsafe position, more thrilling sights than I have ever seen before.

The rebel bullets were whizzing quite uncomfortably, but their artillery, which is the thing that generally produces the demoralization, remained comparatively quiet, and I, in company with two other correspondents, took the chances of the former.

The Sixth Ohio, and a battery of the Fourth Regular Artillery, took a position upon an open field, about fifty feet in the rear of our infantry; to the right of BEATTY's division a Michigan battery and two Ohio batteries, took up a position in an open field, near and upon WOOD's extreme right, while two batteries got in on the left. From 1 till 2 o'clock these thirty-six guns shelled the rebel position, which was very strong in WOOD's front, and particularly strong in front of STEEDMAN.

At precisely 2 o'clock it commenced to rain, and rained hard during the balance of the day. A little after 2 the Third and First Divisions of WOOD's corps made a desperate charge upon the rebel line which was located upon a slight elevation. The firing lasted fully twenty minutes, when the rebels retired in considerable disorder, leaving their dead and wounded and forty odd prisoners in our hands. The rebels had parallel works on this hill, and the two divisions, without orders, with the wildest enthusiasm, charged the other line of works in the face of a deadly volley of musketry and a shower of grape from four Napoleon guns. Really, I discovered no signs of wavering, and the whole drama was in full show. In ten minutes after they rushed into the works, captured three hundred men and the battery, which was a splendid one of four guns. Every member of the battery—the Second Louisiana—was either killed, wounded or captured.

SMITH and WOOD were now on an even line, and a frowning-looking eminence, topped with strong works three regiments of Tennessee infantry and STANFORD's Mississippi battery lie before STEEDMAN, who, at this juncture, was in conversation with WOOD. Capt. TRACY informed me that the two colored brigades would be ordered to storm the hill. I crossed the Franklin pike to see Cols. THOMPSON, commanding one of the colored brigades, who is a particular friend of mine, when I heard the orders given for the assault. Immediately the two brigades of colored men started up the hill. I crossed back to the right of the Franklin pike, where I could see the whole movement, without placing myself in too great danger. When within about a hundred yards of the crest of the hill the four guns and the infantry poured a broadside into the negroes, when a frightful panic took place upon STEEDMAN's right, resting on the pike. The movement ceased for a few moments, when a couple of our batteries commenced an enfilading fire, and the assaulting party, with an additional brigade of white troops, again attempted the ascent. The rebel infantry blazed away at a fearful rate, and the artillery discharged sixteen shots of canister, which made the assaulting column reel, waver and almost fall back. This was the most exciting picture I had ever seen so close, as I stood, in company with Capt. BOYD, of Gen. MILLER's Staff, about two hundred feet to the right of the assaulting party. After a manly struggle, with the loss of over two hundred men killed and wounded in the colored brigades, including eight officers; the party reached the top, and with a yell, went over the works, captured the entire battery and nearly three hundred prisoners. The guns were of the James pattern, were manufactured at Columbus, Ga., and were quite warm when I arrived. Every caisson had been smashed by our artillery, and most of the horses killed, although the guns were in good order. The men composing this battery stood like men to their post—32 out of 70 being killed and wounded. Every officer was killed. As soon as the hill was taken, the colored troops pitched after the retreating rebels, chasing them through a valley nearly a mile. Firing wholly ceased upon the left, which had swung around nearly a mile and a half in two hours. WOOD's corps carried another line of works, without much opposition, however, although FOST's and STRAIGHT's brigades pitched in like good fellows.

This was a little before 4 o'clock, and, when all was quiet upon the left and centre, a tremendous crash took place upon the right. It only lasted about ten minutes, but the firing was awful during that time. I started to go over to the right, but when half way over, met Capt. BURROUGHS, of Gen. THOMAS' staff, who told me that SMITH had made a glorious charge, and with the assistance of SCHOFIELD, had taken twelve guns, two general officers, and fifteen hundred prisoners. As I told you in the start, SCHOFIELD had a certain plan to carry out if the opportunity presented itself. It did. While SMITH was making a charge, SCHOFIELD threw his whole corps away round to the right, and shut up toward A. J. SMITH's corps in front, the two corps grabbing the number of guns and prisoners stated above in the operation. Darkness came abruptly on, and hostilities ceased. As near as I can judge our loss is about two thousand in killed and wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is smaller. We captured about four thousand prisoners and two general officers, Gens. SMITH and SCHOFIELD captured 12 guns, and I saw WOOD's and STEEDMAN's corps capture a like number, while HATCH captured a section of artillery on our extreme right. I started for the city a little before 7 o'clock, at which time all was quiet at the front, and all of our dead, and our own and the rebel wounded had been cared for. Our front occupied a position between eight and nine miles from the city.

Rebel prisoners admit their defeat, and deplore their great loss in artillery and prisoners. Orders were issued last night for 5,000 rations for prisoners. Gen. JACKSON, captured by SMITH, is a Major-General, and is an old man. SMITH is a middle-aged man, and pays a high compliment to our troops, who, he says, are brave in a fight and magnanimous after victory.

LOSSES.

The following summing up of the relative losses of both armies during the two days' fight may be considered quite accurate:

Rebel killed and wounded, Thursday....1,500
Rebel killed and wounded, Friday.....2,000—3,500
Rebel loss in prisoners, Thursday.....1,600
Rebel loss in prisoners, Friday.....4,000—5,600
and two general officers.
Rebel loss of cannon, Thursday.....18
Rebel loss of cannon, Friday.....26—44

The Federal loss in killed and wounded in the two days' fight, I think, will exceed the enemy's by a thousand. No prisoners are reported taken by the rebels.

Total rebel loss..... 8,100
Total Federal loss..... 4,500

Allowing our loss in killed and wounded to be one thousand more than the enemy's even, gives us the advantage of 3,600 men, 2 general officers, 44 cannon, 5,000 small arms, &c., &c.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

From the Richmond *Examiner* of Wednesday last, received at the office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, we extract the following editorial. No later news from Savannah or Wilmington, than that published to-day, is contained in any of the rebel papers of Wednesday:

A BITTER PILL FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 21.

The news from Tennessee is bad—the situation is bad,—but it is far from being irremediable. The army in Tennessee has been terribly misused, and has suffered awful injury; but it is not lost, and may be restored to full efficiency by the same hand which redeemed it after Missionary Ridge. But to change the fortunes of the country the Executive power and the Legislature must change their character and abandon the road to ruin, hitherto systematically pursued by both. The opening of this campaign found our two best men in real command and in the two principal positions. LEE in Virginia and JOHNSON in Georgia. The military condition of this country was never so prosperous as it was at Midsummer, for these two men had so done their work that it was then morally certain that the last supreme effort of the enemy was going to fail, and had it failed, it is impossible to doubt that this year would have been the last year of the war. The unexpected freak of the Executive in the removal of JOHNSTON, permitted in silence by the country, has produced fruits such as folly and subserviency never produced before. Although great evils might have been and were apprehended at the time, results have so much surpassed expectations, that they assume the appearance of judgments. But let the past go. The best remedy for the present evil is simply to stop the causes which have caused them. Let the Executive power cease to interfere with the armies; send JOHNSTON to the wreck of that army which he surrendered to HOOD in such magnificent conduct; give him *carte blanche* to do what he thinks proper for its salvation and for the defence of the country, and guarantee that neither his commission nor his plans will be any more meddled with. Give to BEAUREGARD complete discretion of action on the coast. Leave to LEE his whole army, and full powers in Virginia, and prosperity will return, good fortune will again befall the army of the South, and the great dangers which now menace the Confederacy will vanish like the clouds of the last rain.

But good sense, moderately and justly used, will never actuate the Executive power while Congress scrupulously discharges its functions and public opinion its rights. Nations will suffer just punishment whenever they intrust the power to puny hands, puff up the conceit, and encourage the passions of their rulers by fulsome flattery or silent submission. We have done so. The follies of the Government are manifest to all, but if any one who pays their share of the cost proposes opposition or even remonstrance, the amiable majority cry "Hush! Oh, hush! hush! We can't get rid of him, and he will do thus and so all the more if he is opposed. Don't say anything; we must have concord, unanimity, and there must be no opposition to the Government." Therefore the only voice which is heard at all is the voice of flattery—the voice of those who have neither head nor heart, neither knowledge nor principles. Hence the Executive power is encouraged to pursue its fancies, and although every military misfortune of this country is palpably and confessedly due to the personal interference of Mr. DAVIS, and the Legislature continued at each session to be his subservient tools, and to furnish new incentives to perversity, new means of mischief. Congress and the Southern public must change their attitude, adopt a more distinct and manly tone, deal with their own affairs with more resolution, keep the Executive power in the path of duty, and curb it with peremptory hands when it interferes with things beyond its capacity.

Great adversity has fallen upon us, but the power of the Southern States is not broken. Their resources are enormous, and on no side is the breach irreparable. Of all external dangers, there is not one that cannot be manfully met. *But greater danger is within.* Folly vested with license, and flattery to encourage folly. No calamity which has happened is in itself ruinous, but what will ruin us is this: that the Government should go on to do and continue the identical acts which have made the calamity by necessary sequence of cause and effect. The more harmony and more concord and more self-abnegation we evince under such circumstances, the more rapid is our progress to destruction. Let us determine that course of the ship shall be altered. *With that determination will be found means to compel change.*

A SUGAR PLUM FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

The Virginia Legislature on Tuesday last adopted a series of resolutions upon the present crisis of affairs in the Confederacy, of which the three following are most significant:

"That it is the imperative and paramount duty of the Confederate Government to continue to devote its utmost energies to the vigorous prosecution of the war, as it is only by the success of our arms that we can hope to obtain honorable peace, and preserve the sovereignty and the liberties of our people from destruction. To that end this Commonwealth will endure every sacrifice, until the freedom which is our heritage shall be securely established in peace, under the protection of a Confederacy of independent and sovereign States.

That the Confederate Government, which is the centre and organ of our united exertions in war, has been also intrusted with the power of concluding peace, by that constitution which binds these States together, and this commonwealth, *believing that the trust has been wisely reposed*, for the common benefit, does not desire either to withdraw the authority which has been delegated by all the States for their common safety, *or to embarrass, by irregular proceedings, the Confederate Government in its delicate and difficult duty of negotiating peace*, and that any proposition from the enemy to any of the States of this Confederacy, to treat for a separate peace, is, in the language of this General Assembly in 1782, insidious and inadmissible.

That unity both in prosecuting the war and in concluding a peace is absolutely essential to our safety, and can be obtained and preserved only by a firm adherence to the constitutional authority established by all the States, and that this General Assembly will not listen to any proposition nor suffer any negotiation inconsistent with their confederate faith and union."

GEN. DAVIDSON'S RAID.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 21.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Tuesday, Dec. 20.

Authentic information has been received that the advance of Gen. DAVIDSON's raiding column, from Baton Rouge, passed through Augusta, Perry County, Miss., yesterday, for Mobile. SCOTT and others are in the right place. Warm work is expected on Monday or Tuesday next.

THE ATTACK ON WILMINGTON.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 21.

The dispatches foreshadow warm work off Wilmington. The defences of the place against a naval attack are very strong, and Admiral PORTER will soundness discover that he has undertaken an impracticable job, if he attempts the reduction of Wilmington.

BEAUREGARD'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 21.

By recent orders, the department under Gen. BEAUREGARD has been extended so as to include South Carolina and the Atlantic seaboard of Georgia.

Court-Martial.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Dec. 23.

At a court-martial recently convened here, CHAS. BILLINGSLEY, JOHN MURRAY, THOMAS RYAN and THOMAS LENNOW were found guilty of desertion, and sentenced to be shot to-day. The sentence was carried into effect this afternoon, at Camp Burnside, near this city, on the first three. The fourth has been respited by the President for ten days.

PORTER'S EXPEDITION.

A Dispatch from Gen. Bragg to Jeff. Davis.

The Entire Fleet off Wilmington.

The Weather so Bad that it is Unable to Operate.

Bragg says He Can Hold the Place.

Immense Destruction of Rebel Property in Blockade-Runners.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

The *Republican* says that the Government received a dispatch from Gen. GRANT, at City Point, announcing that the Richmond papers of yesterday morning, the 22d inst., contain an official dispatch from Gen. BRAGG to JEFF. DAVIS, dated Fort Fisher, New-Inlet, N. C., Dec. 21, as follows:

"The entire fleet of the enemy is in sight, but cannot operate.

"The weather continues bad.

"We are able to hold Wilmington."

Destruction of the Blockade-runner Petrel—The Work of Admiral Porter's Squadron for the Last Fifty Days.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

Rear-Admiral PORTER, under date of the 15th inst., informs the Navy Department of the destruction of the blockade-runner *Petrel*, driven ashore by the gunboats at New Inlet, Cape Fear River.

The *Petrel* was fired upon and sunk, and finally was destroyed by a northeast gale.

She had on board a large cargo of arms and munitions of war.

Admiral PORTER reports that within the last fifty days the fleet has captured and destroyed five millions five hundred thousand dollars' worth of the enemy's property in blockade-runners.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Bad Weather—Officers Going Home on Furlough—Three Deserters to be Hung.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says:

Quiet continues to prevail here.

The weather is such as to prevent any movement, if intended.

A large number of officers are going home on furlough.

Among those who left this morning were Gens. GEORGE. POTTER, AYRES, BRAGG and MCALLISTER, with the members of their staffs.

Gen. MOTT went North yesterday to attend the funeral of a brother.

Lieut.-Col OSBORNE, Division Inspector on Gen. CRAWFORD's Staff, a valuable and efficient officer, goes home this morning, having been mustered out after serving over three years.

Three more deserters are to be hung to-morrow. Their names are: JOHN SMITH, WILLIAM MILLER and GEORGE BRADLEY, all of the Fifth New-Hampshire Volunteers.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

We are officially informed that Secretary FESSENDEN has not limited the subscriptions to the ten-forty loan to the 31st of December, but will allow them to continue until after the holidays, when he will communicate his views on the subject to the Finance Committees of both Houses. All reports, therefore, in regard to what he intends to do are wholly unfounded.

VICE-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT is expected here to-morrow, when his commission as Vice-Admiral, and the Congressional resolution of thanks inscribed upon parchment, will be presented to him.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

GUERRILLAS CROSSING ON THE ICE.

Early this morning a party of guerrillas, of WHITE's command, attempted a crossing to the Maryland shore, on the ice, about Muddy Branch. They were discovered by the pickets of the First New-Hampshire Cavalry, and were driven back. One guerrilla was shot dead. Maj. ANDREWS, who commands at the point, is in nightly expectation of raids, now the canal and river are frozen, and has accordingly strengthened his picket line.

DEFEAT OF GUERRILLAS.

Several days ago a portion of our cavalry scouted as far up as White Plains on the Manassas Gap Railroad, and coming up to a large party of guerrillas, a fight ensued. The latter were routed with a loss of one Major, one Lieutenant, mortally wounded, and fifteen prisoners taken by our troops.

ICE IN THE POTOMAC.

The Potomac is covered with ice, and the channel is completely closed up, so that navigation is suspended, and boats do not attempt either to approach or leave Washington. The ice is at most places between two and a half and three inches thick. Several boats with troops, which left yesterday, are ice-bound below Gresboro.

DEATH OF ACTING MASTER THATCHER.

The Navy Department to-day received intelligence of the death of Acting Master CHARLES THATCHER, of Maine, commanding the *Gazelle*, attached to the Mississippi squadron. He was wounded by guerrillas.

Later from New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Friday, Dec. 23.

The steamer *Pauline Cornell*, from New-Orleans on the 15th inst., has arrived here. She has a few bales of cotton.

The steam transport *Clinton*, from Galveston on the 12th inst., had arrived at New-Orleans with 342 exchanged prisoners from Camp Grace, Texas. The men, who were in the most wretched condition, have been supplied with necessary articles for their comfort by the Sanitary Commission.

Gen. HAMILTON and family passed Brazos on the *Clinton*.

A late Matamoras paper states that reinforcements had arrived from Brazos Santiago, swelling our force there to two thousand, fifteen hundred of whom are negroes.

The rebels make frequent sallies from Brownsville, which is not fortified, and have numerous skirmishes with the Federal troops.

We have no change to report in the New-Orleans market.

Pardons by the President.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 23.

Mrs. HUTCHINS, recently sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Fitchburgh, (Mass.,) House of Correction for attempting to send a sword to the rebel Maj. HARRY GILMORE, has been released, by order of the President, and she arrived here to-day.

WM. J. FISH, of the First Connecticut Cavalry, late Provost-Marshal of this city, who was sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for one year, and to pay a fine of $5,000, has also been released.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

A Tour in the Wake of Santa Claus.

We noticed in Thursday's TIMES a few of the places where our readers can find holiday presents suitable for the season, but a want of space compelled us to omit many others to be found in our advertising columns where articles of equal excellence and variety tempt the seeker after the useful, the beautiful, or the curious. In fact the whole business section of our city seems to be transformed into one grand curiosity shop for the display of holiday gifts; and old Santa Claus variously disguised in pantaloons and petticoats, broadcloth and silks, representing manhood and youth, matron and miss, can be seen hurrying about our streets, peering into the shop-windows, dodging in and out of doorways, in search of gifts suitable to the multitudinous tastes and wants of the legions who delight to call him friend and are anxiously looking *for* his coming. Alas! that we should so often encounter him dressed in the habiliments of mourning and with a weed upon his hat. The devastating war that has afflicted our dear land for four years past has snatched the protector from many a hearthstone, and the cherubs that gather around those chimney-corners on next Sabbath morning will gaze with tear-dimmed eyes upon the annual gifts which good Santa Claus has brought them. Let our citizens see to it that no dead soldier's home goes unvisited by him, albeit his ruddy and jovial countenance is unused to the sorrowing mood. Following in his wake let us extend our tour in search of Christmas and New-Year's presents, which shall dispel the gloom from all faces and bless alike the giver and the receiver.

Starting in Maiden-lane, the down-town bazaar of the metropolis, let us drop into the store of J. M. BOWER & Co., No. 43, and inspect his brilliant stock of fancy goods and Christmas toys. Here we behold every variety of toy and fancy article which American, English and continental ingenuity has been able to fabricate, for the use or pleasure of man, woman or child. The large assortment of fancy articles at this establishment, and the low prices at which they are offered, render it one of the most desirable places to visit for the selection of holiday presents.

Passing round to Fulton-street we find useful gifts in the way of men's and boys' clothing, of which EVANS' extensive establishment at Nos. 66 and 68 is among the most noteworthy.

For presents of slippers, gaiters, boots and shoes for misses' and children, the store of C. C. RICHMOND, No. 150 Fulton-street, or of WM. T. ALLEN, No. 377 Bowery, or of E. A. BROOKS, 575 Broadway, or of CANTRELL, No. 812 Broadway, or of LORIN BROOKS, No. 434 Broadway, affords the most ample assortment.

In the way of head-gear for boys and misses, we have the most tempting specimens presented by BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, and KNOX, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and GENIN, under the Metropolitan, who also keep the finest articles of ladies' furs, which make a most seasonable holiday present.

Although we have heretofore noticed at some length the holiday gifts of the book-trade, particularly in the higher departments of literature, yet it may not be amiss to mention the large stock of juvenile books and stories for sale by W. T. POOLEY, of No. 331 Pearl-street, and of LEGGAT BROTHERS, of No. 119 Nassau-street, and of HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 401 Broadway. SHELDON & Co. also advertise with good reason their autobiography of Gen. SCOTT, as a most appropriate holiday gift. JAMES G. GREGORY, of No. 540 Broadway, also has on hand a most interesting series of Christmas stories.

Our Brooklyn friends will find at OVINGTON BROS., Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-street, an excellent assortment of bronzes, clocks, statuettes, groups and figures, and beautiful dinner and tea services, opening for inspection day and evenings.

The "magic wheel," published by BRADBURN, of No. 49 Walker-street, is a new and amusing toy for children, and can be found at all the bookstores.

In the line of perfumery and toilet articles, the most extensive and recherché assortment can be found at the glittering palace of HELMBOLD, under the Metropolitan Hotel, where the customer will be served with a politeness and attention that make purchasing a pleasure.

Ivory and pearl jewelry of the latest styles and largest variety may be found at WELLING'S, No. 571 Broadway.

In addition to the sewing machines heretofore noticed, "Barnum's self-sewer" is receiving high praise from all quarters, and can be adapted to any of the different varieties of machines.

One of FOLEY's gold pens or pencils makes a beautiful holiday present, as any one will admit, after seeing the stock on hand at 169 Broadway.

A fine collection of albums, pictures, busts, &c., &c., can be found at FOWLER & WELLS' new store, No. 389 Broadway.

Presents of ladies' dress goods for the holidays may be found in untold variety and richness at STRANG & ADRIANCE'S, No. 355 Broadway; at PATON & Co.'s, No. 341 Broadway; at R. H. MACY'S, 14 Sixth-avenue, near Fourteenth-street; at KIRBY'S, No. 343 Eighth-avenue, and at many other houses which our readers will find in our advertising columns. In furnishing goods, UNION ADAMS, of No. 657 Broadway, offers inducements not to be overlooked; and of ladies' cloaks, GEORGE CAREY, of Broadway and Canal-street, and PERCIVAL, of No. 657 Broadway, present a stock unequaled in variety and cheapness.

Of choice wines and brandies for the New-Year's table, J. MARC MARTIN, of No. 203 Pearl-street, will furnish a supply, warranted pure and of the best quality.

Wherever one turns, whether in Broadway, in the Bowery, or in any of the business streets and avenues of the city, he beholds a glittering array of useful and ornamental goods, toys and nicknacks, from which he can fill a bag, however ample, with presents for all his acquaintances, however numerous. That he may succeed in supplying them all, we earnestly hope, and if any are omitted, it will certainly not be the fault of our shopkeepers, who have so amply provided for every want.

The Unemployed Generals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day you make some very proper and timely remarks on the bill before Congress, dismissing from the service all Generals who have not been in actual service for three months previous to a certain day; but there are some circumstances connected with this bill which you do not mention, and which are, at least, unfortunate. I allude to the fact that men who have served their country long and ably, and who are now suffering from wounds received in the service, should see their names paraded in the public prints as being dropped from the service. I understand there is a provision in the bill covering such cases, which is all right and proper; the misfortune is, that there was no one whose duty it was to properly classify these Generals off duty, and thereby save the wounded officers the mortification of seeing their names published as "dropped from the rolls," without any comment.

As an evidence of the injustice I refer to, I would cite the case of Brig.-Gen. JOHN B. MCINTOSH, whose name appears in the list you publish. No officer in the service can show a better record than he. Although born in Florida, he offered his services to the Government during the first month of the rebellion, and was assigned a position as Second Lieutenant in the Second Regular Cavalry, (now the Fifth;) in a short time he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, and is now Captain in the Fifth Cavalry. During the Summer of 1863 he was made Colonel of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which position he served—commanding a brigade most of the time—till he was appointed Brigadier-General last Summer. He has always been connected with the Army of the Potomac, and has made a record which will be as enduring as the name of our noble "Army of the Potomac." Gen. MCINTOSH's active career terminated, for the present, on the 19th of September last. During the battle of Opequan Creek or Winchester, when our army under SHERIDAN gained a great victory over EARLY, he was then shot by a sharpshooter, and had his leg amputated while on the field of battle. He is now in Philadelphia, suffering either from the effects of bad surgery or bad nursing soon after he received his wound.

I have no doubt that what I have written applies with force to other cases, but this coming under my special notice I send it to you, hoping you will publish it, and thereby confer a favor upon Gen. MCINTOSH's friends.

IRVINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE WEED OPDYKE LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Judge Mason.

George Opdyke vs. *Thurlow Weed.*—Judging from the numerous attendance, the public interest in this trial has not abated.

Wm. W. Martin—Examination resumed by plaintiff's counsel. I have seen the inventory which was presented to the city; a portion of that consists of tools, fixtures and machinery, $67,000, that refers to the purchase from me; I have compared that inventory with the inventory made by Messrs. Colby and Knowlton, at the time of my sale to Farley; I see one or two errors in it, or differences; in the former four punches are mentioned—in my inventory, three, making a difference of $30; in the inventory to the city there is an omission of a mill mandril for tip, $60; and two jaws of jaws, $65, which are in my inventory; I found in the inventory to the city one lathe at $325; that was a lathe agreed to be delivered to me, and I claimed it as my property, and got the money for it from the city myself.

Q.—It was inserted in Mr. Farley's claim through a mistake? A.—I do not know how it was inserted there; I explained it to Mr. Blunt, and Mr. Farley also explained it.

Q.—How were the tools, fixtures and machinery examined by the appraisers? A.—According to their judgment, with the examination of the books, &c.; they had every facility.

Q.—Were they worth the price at which they were valued in the inventory? A.—I think they were, and more, too; I thought at the time they were worth more, and that I lost money; the total amount of the sale by me was $92,135 74, that included some stock on hand, tools, machinery and fixtures, rent and coal, and also $16,984 62 debts that were due on stock and machinery; I have not looked at the inventory sufficiently to state how much was for machinery, how much for tools, &c., separately.

[The witness retired to make a calculation as to how much of the $92,000 was for machinery, how much for tools, &c.]

Wm. L. Colby sworn:—Examined by plaintiff's counsel. I am a member of the firm of R. Hoe & Co., machinists; we have establishments here, in Boston and London; we manufacture the power printing presses; have been engaged in the business of machinery twenty-five years or more; we have made a few gun tools; Mr. Knowlton and I made the appraisal between Marston and Farley on the machinery and tools in the armory; it took us about six days; that was in November, 1862; we commenced with the machinery; we had access to the books, invoices, and the main part of the machinery was made up from these; we afterward commenced with the small tools spoken of in the inventory; they were laid out in parcels; I valued one article and Mr. Knowlton the next. Interpolation: sometimes we differed as to the value, and then we compromised; we made up the prices of the tools according to our own knowledge, not from bills; we put down the cost on the principal machines at the cost in the bills; the inventory was made up in duplicate—one delivered to Marston and one to Farley; the tools in a gun factory differ from ordinary machinery quite considerably.

Q.—Was there or not an advance on machinery from 1861 to 1863? A.—I will say there was an advance in the machinery of twenty per cent., from the time we made the inventory (December, 1862) up to the time of the fire (July, 1863.)

Q.—Is machinery that has been in use from four to six months better or worse? A.—It is better, in my opinion; there is no depreciation at all, but a slight improvement.

Cross-examined—This last remark applies to running machinery, such as lathes, planers, shafting, &c.; it does not apply to cutters and nuts, or to tools, as distinguished from machinery.

Q.—After machines have been used from four to six months, how is it with the next four or six months? A.—After that, there is a slight depreciation; how much depends on the care taken of the machinery.

Q.—How is machinery affected by its use for six months or a year, in respect to its marketable value, for sale to the general purchaser? A.—Probably in that light it would be 20 or 25 per cent. depreciated; I never made guns; we made some gun tools in 1861 or 1862.

Q.—Did you do anything else in putting a price upon the machinery, (as distinguished from tools,) except to take the prices that had been paid for it? A.—Nothing else; we had no bills for the tools; I put a price upon them that I thought it would cost to make them; I had nothing to do with the part of the schedule that comes under the head of accounts; I had nothing to do with valuing the stock on hand; it was only on machinery, tools and fixtures. Mr. Knowlton and I examined the stocking room; we made out the valuation of the machinery, &c., there, from our own observation; there were no bills to show; the building and carpenter's work I had nothing to do with; the putting up and adjusting counter shafting for 65 machines, $1,125, we made up; the machines were put up and taken down again in several instances, and replaced; this item of $1,495 included all that; we got at the matter by estimation as to what it had cost; this taking down and readjusting did not add to the value of the machinery, but it did to the value of the whole establishment.

Augustus Weismann sworn.—Examined by counsel for plaintiff. In 1863 I was one of the Supervisors of New-York, and was a member of the Committee on Riot Claims; was appointed at the first meeting of the committee the legal adviser of the board; was present, also the Mayor and all the members; Mr. Devlin stated that he would not be able to be present, but he would send Thomas C. Fields; Mr. Fields then regularly appeared at the meetings of the Committee, and commenced the examination in a very rigid manner, the claim of Farley was referred to Mr. Blunt, he having had a gun factory, and having expressed a wish to examine the claim, being better acquainted with the articles; I was not present during the examination by Blunt, on account of sickness, at the time Farley's claim came before the committee we had passed the Wakeman claim, and Blunt stated that he was ready to report; the members were all present I believe; a conversation took place at the table and I was there, which I did not distinctly understand, but I saw the Mayor rise and state that he considered it improper to remain when the claim of Farley, in which he was interested, was before the committee for consideration, and he left; I was at the upper end of the table, and that was the reason I did not distinctly hear; after the Mayor left the real discussion about the claim commenced; various propositions were for the purpose of cutting down the claim, as all other claims had been, and it would be improper to omit this when all the others had been so sharply and strongly treated; I favored cutting it down five per cent., or a per centage; Ely made a motion that it should be $179,700, a reduction of about $7,000; the Comptroller, I think, concurred, and it met the approval of nearly all the members and was passed; it was subsequently passed by the board either unanimously or with one dissenting voice, which might have been Mr. Purdy's.

Cross-examined.—I had a long conversation with Blunt about the claim and the testimony; I asked him particularly how he got along with such a large claim; I also received information from different workmen who were examined by Blunt and myself regarding tools which were lost in the factory; I never examined the bill thoroughly; I looked over it and satisfied myself that it was a matter which I did not understand.

Charles D. Birdsey sworn, and examined by counsel for plaintiff. In 1863 I was employed as one of the examiners of riot claims by the Board of Supervisors; Reading and Lee were the other examiners; I was present when the claim of Farley was brought before the committee for decision; I stood at the upper part of the room; Weismann was about the third from me; after the claim of Wakeman had been considered, the claim of Farley came up, and Opdyke remarked that he thought it was improper for him to remain in the room, as he was interested in that claim, and left the room; I did not hear Thos. C. Fields make any suggestion about the Mayor's leaving, nor did I hear Purdy suggest it; Purdy expressed himself perfectly satisfied with Blunt's examination and recommendation; he being more familiar with the matter than any other would be; Comptroller Brennan started after Opdyke to call him back; I stood by Brennan at the time; and before he left Opdyke said he did not expect his claim to receive any consideration different from what other claims had; that he would expect to see it treated in the same manner; that seemed to be with reference to cutting it down; I did not hear Fields make any protest, and I paid attention to what he said; if he made any it must have been a side remark to one of the committee.

Mr. Evarts stated that the remark of Fields was at another meeting, and not the one at which this witness was present.

The Court said that he had got the impression that it was at this particular meeting that Fields testimony referred to.

Witness—There were several conversations in the committee at several times.

Cross-examined—The session when the Farley claim was passed, occupied about an hour; I think I was there from the commencement to the close; it occupied about half an hour after the Mayor went out; the claim of Wakeman was acted on first, and that perhaps gave rise to the Mayor's remark about the treatment of this claim; Wakeman's claim probably suggested it; the Mayor stated that he requested the claim to be very carefully made out, and he did not expect it to be treated with any more consideration than others had been; nothing was said up to the time of his leaving about cutting it down; I remained probably for the purpose of walking up with Weismann; it was a conversational meeting within the bar, near the clerk's table; I was leaning against a post, and think I heard all the public remarks, and some of the private remarks.

Richard A. Reading, sworn.—Examined by counsel for defendant. (This is the witness that defendant's counsel reserved when they rested.) I am a fire underwriter, and have been so since 1829; I was selected by the Supervisors as one of the Fire Committee; after the parties were examined and their witnesses, the claims came to us individually; my general course was first to look over the evidence already taken and the claims, and then went to the parties, where there were accounts, and demanded their books, papers, bills, vouchers and everything necessary to elucidate the claim; from these I made up an estimate of the loss and compared it with the account presented, and either allowed or refused it, generally they required reduction; I examined claims of machinery destroyed; Farley's claim was not referred to us; I made no investigation: I looked over it.

Cross-examined—All claims were not presented to us; one-tenth certainly were; I have a general knowledge of machinery, having been engaged in the manufacture of files about a year, and I have a general turn of mind toward machinery, not particularly for gun machinery; there were no other claims for machinery that were not referred to the examiners that I know of; there were four or five such claims, three of which were referred to me; they were Harlem claims; there was also the claim of Ackerman for tools destroyed in the factory; that was referred to me; there were quite a number of claims for tools; generally they were referred to us, two of the Harlem claims were by two Anson Brothers; they were all in the same row of buildings, which were all destroyed.

Orison Blunt sworn. Examined by counsel for plaintiff: For the last year I have been engaged in filling up the armies of the United States with volunteers and substitutes for this county, since 1851 I was a member of the Board of Supervisors, with the exception of the years 1855 and 1856, I learned the business of manufacturing guns and pistols in 1832; and continued it till 1855, under the firm name of Blunt & Sims; I understand the mode of making guns in every part, and know every machine that is used at this day; I remember this claim; it came from the Comptroller; some claims were first sent to us, and we sent them to the Comptroller, and then they came back to us; I never knew Farley before he presented himself before the committee to testify; Opdyke never spoke to me, either directly or indirectly, in any way whatever in regard to the claim; neither Farley nor any other person ever spoke to me on the merits of the claim; when it came up, I was desirous that the entire committee should sit and hear it, as it was a large and important one; the committee discussed the matter at considerable length, and came to the conclusion that after they had heard it, they would not know much more about it than before, and they said: "You hear it, and report it all to us;" I objected to doing it in that way, but they afterward insisted upon it, and I consented to hear it; it was before me from nine to twelve days; Farley was the first witness, Marston the second, and Kean the third; there were many others who testified in other cases, and as the committee were satisfied that the building was destroyed with all the property, from those other outsiders, they did not go into that part of the evidence in this case; there were claims for bench tools destroyed in this armory, and I think I examined Ackerman at very great length on the destruction of the building in his own case.

Q.—Was all that was said by the witnesses written down in this claim? A.—Farley was examined at very great length; what I considered unimportant in the case was not put down; only what related directly to the case; I allowed the witness to tell his own story as long as he wished, and then directed the clerk, Hutchings to put down such parts as applied to the case; the rest I considered there was no necessity of putting down; he put down just what he was told by me, this was so in regard to every other witness; then the testimony was read over to the witness and he signed and swore to it.

Q.—Was the explanation full? A.—I do not think there was one-quarter that Farley or Kean said that was put down; I questioned Kean closely and extensively to learn whether he had any knowledge of these matters, and I was satisfied that he understood what he was talking about.

Q.—What explanations, if any, were given to you about the value and quality of the machinery, tools and guns? A.—The first witness called on that point was Marston; I examined him at very great length on every item in the bill that was presented that the company bought of him, and I was satisfied from the knowledge I had of the business, that every price that was charged—[Objected to as not responsive. Objection sustained.] Witness proceeded: Marston showed me just what every item cost, and said that he had lost a large amount of money by selling the tools to the company—some $20,000 or $30,000, I think; that is less than they cost him; I questioned him in regard to their condition when he sold them, to find out whether any of them were spoiled, and whether any of the machines were injured by being badly used.

Q.—Were the prices fixed such as you judged from your knowledge, to be proper and reasonable? A.—There was no item charged in that bill but what I considered a just, fair and low price for such articles at that time.

Q.—State what was your examination of Mr. Kean? A.—I examined Mr. Kean much longer than I had Mr. Marston. I examined him about the entire factory, as he was well acquainted with the entire factory, and Mr. Marston was not, inasmuch as there were other tools put in the factory after Mr. Farley came and Mr. Marston had sold out; I examined Mr. Kean on every item that was purchased of Mr. Marston, in order that he should tell me the condition of the tools at the time they were purchased of Mr. Marston, so that I should be satisfied that the tools purchased of Mr. Marston, together with the machines, were in good condition, and not spoiled by inferior workmen; I was satisfied that Mr. Kean understood the business thoroughly, and upon these investigations I was satisfied that the prices charged were fair, and that Mr. Kean well understood them; from the knowledge I had of the business I was satisfied that the committee had the whole story with regard to the worth and cost.

Q.—State your examination of Mr. Farley? A.—I examined Mr. Farley very thoroughly, as regarded the investment, &c.; he knew very little with regard to the machinery. I examined him very closely on the point of investment.

Q.—Did you examine him about his ownership? A.—When Mr. Farley presented the claim to me it was the first time I ever saw him, and I asked him if it was his; he said it was; I asked him if there was any other claim on the concern, and I named Mr. Opdyke, the Mayor; he said he did not know of any other claim; that that was the entire claim. I told him I had been informed that there was $5 0,000 invested in that factory, and this claim was only for $307,00; that I had a small claim presented for tools; that if there were any other claims I would like to have them all brought up together and examined at the same time; he said that was the only claim, except there might be some claim for small tools by mechanics.

Q.—When you questioned Mr. Farley about his ownership, did he exhibit to you a bill of sale? A.—He showed me a bill of sale from Mr. Marston to him, and that was the bill of sale I used before the committee, in order to ascertain what the goods cost him; I cannot state whether the paper here produced was the bill of sale; I made no mark upon it.

Q.—Do you remember anything being said at the time about any one else being interested under him, or with him. A.—I told him I had understood that Mr. Opdyke owned the concern, and he showed me the bill of sale from Mr. Marston, I stated to Mr. Farley that the object of the committee was, first, to learn who owned the property; the next thing was the property destroyed; we had already understood from witnesses in other cases that the property was destroyed, and I did not wish to call any witnesses to that point; I stated to him that I wanted him to show what the property was worth.

Q.—Did you at that time know, or had you heard that Mr. Opdyke was interested in the establishment? A.—I had heard more than fifty times that Mr. Opdyke had a large gun factory on the corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, and was manufacturing guns for the Government.

Q.—Look at the last page of the account, and state whether that part of the account is, in your judgment, justly and properly made up or not? A.—The first item is 500 patent Gibbs' breech-loading carbines, finished, assembled and ready to deliver, at $24 70—$12 350; Mr. Kean was examined on that point; I examined at very great length, and not one-eighth part of his testimony on that point was written down; I was satisfied his calculation was entirely correct; I agreed with him.

Q.—Did you go over the calculations as to all these with him? A.—No, Sir; he stated that he had made the calculation, and stated how he made the calculation; I did not go into the calculation with him; I was satisfied that he understood how to do it just as well as myself, and I was satisfied to take his statement under oath; the next item of 500, finished, ready to assemble, at $22 73, I examined Mr. Kean as to it; he went into the same calculation, in the same way, and I was satisfied his calculation was entirely correct; the next, of 1,000, all machined, filed and stocked, at $21 30, I went into an examination in regard to, and was satisfied that his calculation was entirely correct; the same as to the next item of 1,000, machined, stocked and not filed, at $19 12½, and the next two items of 1,000 each; on the item of 1,000 carbines, all forged and inspected, not matched, at $13 87, I examined Mr. Kean longer than any other; I arrived at how he made the calculation, and was satisfied that he was entirely correct, and that he understood what he was about; I knew every stage of the manufacture of guns, and every part of the manufacture, and know how to do every part with my own hands; after I had taken the evidence down I was satisfied; I then called all the committee together; after getting the committee together, I told them I had a very important case now, which I wished them to consider carefully and understand it, before they made any report upon it; I caused the evidence to be read over; I stated that the evidence which related to the destruction of the factory had been taken in other cases, and we were all satisfied the building had been destroyed; I stated there had been many things said which could not be written down and submitted to the committee; the case then came up to audit the bill; I recommended the committee to audit the bill at the entire cost, as every article was worth the amount charged at the time it was lost; the Comptroller made a motion to reduce, which I opposed.

Q.—Had it been laid over from the time it was first presented to the Committee to another day? A.—I forget about that.

Q.—Do you know Thomas C. Fields? A.—I do; he was sent to assist the Committee by the Corporation counsel; he attended and said he was desirous of doing anything that might be required, and the Committee assigned Mr. Fields to such duties as they thought he could do: when he required a furlough they always gave it to him.

Q.—Was that pretty often? A.—Not oftener than the Committee could assent to; Mr. Fields generally asked me what case he should examine, and as a general thing I selected the case for him, and I think he did it very well.

Q.—Do you remember when this case came up before the Committee his insisting that it should be examined by Mr. Whitney, an Engineer, and have a further examination? A.—I never heard Mr. Fields or any man say any such thing; Mr. Fields said to me, before we finally passed the claim, that if I wished any more testimony, or any more information on the point; he knew some one who was either a Superintendent, or formerly had been, at Springfield; I stated to Mr. Fields that if the gentleman had been ever in this factory, or had any knowledge of this factory, I should be pleased to have his testimony; but inasmuch as he knew nothing of this factory, I did not see that he could give the committee any more information than they had; that was the only conversation that ever came up.

Q.—Did Mr. Fields object to the action of the committee on this claim? A.—I never heard that Mr. Fields objected to the action on this claim, or any other claim before the committee, nor do I think he did.

Q.—Did he protest, and say it was his duty, on behalf of the city, to suggest certain things in respect to it; that witnesses should be examined on the other side, as all the witnesses examined were, with one exception, either agents or employes of Mr. Farley? A.—I have no knowledge of Mr. Fields, or any other person, making any such suggestion to me, or to the committee, or that I ever heard of it before.

Q.—How happened Mayor Opdyke to be present when this claim was called up? A.—At the appointment of the committee Mr. Purdy moved that the Mayor and Comptroller should be added to the committee; I opposed that, as they were no part of the Board of Supervisors; the motion was withdrawn, and after the committee organized, a resolution was passed inviting the Mayor and Comptroller to be present, in order that they should understand the evidence, and understand every case; as the Mayor had the power of vetoeing, and the Comptroller had power to audit, after the Board of Supervisors passed the claim; I sent for the Mayor on this particular occasion under the direction of Mr. Purdy; I sent for him three times on this occasion before he came; when it came up Mr. Opdyke said he was interested in it, and would not stay, and he withdrew immediately; he was not two minutes about it; I think he said he should withdraw, and to treat his claim as we did all others; after he withdrew the claim was considered, after a great deal of discussion; Comptroller Brennan made a motion to reduce it; I opposed it; I said it was fair and just as it was, and ought not to be reduced one dollar; and that was my course on every claim, if it was unfair I was ready to reduce it to the last cent, and if it was not I was ready to give every cent; it was finally reduced; Mr. Purdy opposed reducing it and spoke at considerable length; he said that if they reduced the claim he would not sign the report.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the value of machinery? A.—I am with some.

Q.—Was there any increase in the price of machinery from Dec. 1, 1862, to July 13, 1863? A.—My impression is there was a very large increase on all kinds of machinery during that time; but in consequence of the increased price of iron and scarcity of labor, I am perfectly satisfied the cost of making and selling up was increased.

Q.—Do you know whether there was a great demand for firearms during that time? A.—I knew there was, and the supply very small; I bought a milling machine at $140, which I sold some months after for $160, being in the business, and wanting to buy milling machines, I learned that they had increased very much.

Cross-examined—The paper produced is the claim of Ackerman for carpenter's tools; I don't think there was any witness examined but himself; I ceased to be a gun-maker and dealer in guns in 1855; since 1856 I have been in the public service; I ran for Mayor in the fall of 1863; may have been nominated in October.

Q.—Are you now a member of the bar? A.—(Laughing,) I have not yet received my certificate; I believe I have passed an examination, and have been reported upon; the machine I spoke of as purchasing at $140 and selling at $160, was one I bought in Newark, N. J.; I always buy at the lowest market price, for cash; I sold it to W. J. Sims & Brother, my successors; they stated that they could not get one at the time, and needed it very much; the bargain was satisfactory to me.

Q.—They were in a tight place? A.—No, they were never in a tight place; I was never in a tight place in my life. [Laughter.]

Q.—You know all about guns? A.—I know a great deal about guns.

Q.—Do you know of anybody that knows more about them? A.—I think I know as much as any man about a gun; if there is any one that knows more, I don't know him to-day.

Q.—Do you remember taking a machine to Washington to show—a sort of field-gun, that turned a crank and raked a whole regiment? A.—I remember going with a man to Washington, and taking a rotary-gun, that would rake a whole line when it was all in proper order; I exhibited it to the heads of all the various departments; I fired it myself, and split it all to pieces while I was doing it; [laughter;] Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Welles and, I think, twenty others were present.

Q.—Did you split it on purpose? A.—No, Sir; I did not make the gun; it was made by a machinist, who knew nothing about the gun, and he made the parts of cast-iron, instead of steel; I told him he ought to have known better than to make a gun to shoot out of cast-iron, that was no better than corn-bread; [laughter;] when it was made afterward, under my directions, it never split.

Q.—You had a narrow escape? A.—No, Sir; there was no danger; I would undertake to split it every day the same way.

Q.—It was a safe gun? A.—No, Sir; because it would not do to fire.

Q.—Don't you think a gun that will not hurt any one, even when it bursts, a safe gun? [Laughter.] A.—No, Sir; it is a very unsafe one, if you have the enemy in front of you.

Q.—Does the testimony taken down, in your judgment, contain all that was material to the claim? A.—It does.

[Mr. Blunt was inquired of very minutely as to the basis or character of the evidence on which he reported favorably in regard to the several items in the inventory. He stated that on Kean's examination, the whole expense of the factory was divided up among the guns, in arriving at the cost. Kean put down the material at so much, the labor at so much, the capital invested in tools and machinery so much, rent and expenses of all kinds.]

Q.—If the carbines, on that calculation, had cost $1,000 apiece, that would have been your idea of allowing the claim against the city? A.—If the claim came in in that way; if I had been satisfied there had been that investment made and that loss, I would have allowed it.

Q.—You mean to say that the way these special prices were distributed to each class of guns was this, that the cost of the investment was appropriated to each lot, and divided among the number of that lot? A.—Together with the expense of the factory—every cost connected with the factory on this first lot of guns; that is the way it was arrived at; the tariff paid the patentee was also considered; I was surprised the claim was so small, because the factory was represented to be so large.

Q.—When this claim was passing through the committee, did any one tell you that the way it was arrived at was this: that they took the cost to make the carbine ready to deliver, as fixed by the price the Government was to pay; then they brought the incomplete carbines, counted how much additional labor it would take to make them complete, and deducted that from the full price? A.—I have no recollection of any such statement having been made by any one before the committee; neither do I think any such statement ever was made by any one.

Q.—Did you understand that on Mr. Farley's presentation of his claim, so far as it included what had come from Mr. Marston, it was a mere copy of the inventory of prices at which he had bought from Marston? A.—I do not recollect anything of that kind; I am under the impression that Mr. Marston stated that, although his bill amounted to over $50,000 or $99,000, he was willing to take a certain amount of that—I think something like $67,000, and the difference was what Mr. Marston stated he had lost.

Q.—This item of 29 tool-hands for 72 weeks, $17,664; what evidence had you that that $17,664 had been burned up in this factory? A.—Mr. Kean stated that they had had a large number of men employed in making tools, adjusting machines, &c., for the purpose of making that gun; upon his statement I was satisfied that he had, and from the knowledge I had of the business of making these tools.

Q.—Did you observe that in this settlement for machinery the city was paying for every machine and for every tool in this concern bought of Marston, at the full price the machines and tools were charged at on 1st Dec., 1862? A.—I was aware that the items charged in this schedule were entirely correct; I asked both Marston and Kean if all the tools that had been broken were kept up, and they stated they were all kept up and in just as good condition as when purchased.

Q.—The $67,000 covered all the tools, on the notion that they had been kept up as good as when purchased? A.—Yes.

Look at the $17,000 item for tool hands, and see if that was not the wages of keeping up these tools as good as when they were bought. A.—Some of it might have been—how much I don't know. I considered this a large item, and investigated it to my entire satisfaction.

Q.—Take the item of partitions, closets, desks, drawers, &c. A.—The first item is for lumber; I was surprised at so much lumber, and asked if he had it on hand; I am certain I asked him on that particular point, and asked what they were doing with so much lumber; he said they had the lumber there, and I was satisfied.

Q.—See if that item does not read "lumber for the above, $463, so that it could not be lumber on hand? A.—Yes; that lumber must have been used up; but there was an item of lumber on hand. (Examines the list) I do not see the item of lumber on hand.

Q.—Were any witnesses examined except such as the claimant brought? A.—None to the point, except Keen, the claimant's foreman.

Q.—Who acted as counsel on the part of the city? A.—I heard the evidence, and submitted it to the committee; that was the case with nearly all other claims; there were witnesses in prior claims who testified to the distruction of this building; the committee had to be satisfied of that; I did not know whether the witnesses were interested; I did not ask that question of any one; the committee relied upon me and the statements of the witnesses just as they made them; the testimony was all read by the clerk before the committee in session on the day they passed upon the claim; the schedule was looked at by each member, but the items were not read through; I think it took nearly all the afternoon to read it; the evidence was always read over before the committee, and I am sure it was on this occasion.

Q.—What did Mr. Purdy say? A.—He said he considered the claim just and fair, and was opposed to reducing it one cent.

Q.—Did he resign on the day it passed? A.—He sent in his resignation on that day, and it was laid on the table.

Q.—Did you understand he resigned because the $7,000 was struck off? A.—Not in any way; he voted on its passage after it was reconsidered, and he voted against it before it was reconsidered, and he indorsed it; my recollection is entire distinct about this.

Q.—What books did Farley present? A.—I asked for all the books, and they said that they had been burned; I think they presented all that had been saved; the cash book, showing the outlay, I think was presented; Farley held it in his hand, and read from it; I was satisfied from his statements; I do not think I looked into it; he read it himself, and I think he stated that there was his cash account; I understood him to testify what he had invested from the book, and I was satisfied from the amount invested in regard to the cost of the guns.

Q.—When the cash-book was produced, and the statements aggregated and testified to, was anything said about $25,000 having been received back from the Government of the United States. There was not one cent: I asked him distinctly if there had been any money received from the Government, and it was stated that there had not, inasmuch as there had been no guns delivered; that they were ready to be delivered, but had not been receipted for.

Re-direct—(Inventory shown)—Marston presented himself with a book like this; there was an item of lumber $1,476, and I asked him what he was doing with all that lumber; the item charged in the bill is $463; I knew there was a large amount for lumber somewhere in the schedule, and this $1,476 is the one I had in my recollection when I read it before under the head of lumber; I never read the schedule over since I passed the report; I was surprised to find so much lumber, and Marston explained it to me to my entire satisfaction; the other lumber was what was worked into closets, drawers, partitions, &c., after Marston sold out, as appears here; I never understood that the claim was made for any other articles except as appeared here; there was no other claim except for some small tools claimed by workmen in the factory; I directed every claim to be advertised in a number of papers of the largest circulation a number of days on what particular day it would be heard, and I think this was so advertised.

Q.—What was the cause of Purdy's resignation? A.—He can tell; I don't think I ought to tell any private conversation here.

Q.—Had it anything to do with this gun claim? A.—Not in the least; it was in reference to a loss claimed by a relative of his, a nephew I think.

Q.—How many separate pieces are there in a gun, and how many sets of tools are required for each piece? A.—At a guess, I should say there are twenty-five or twenty-six pieces, requiring from four to twelve tools each; I call the cutting mills tools.

Q.—Are breakage and waste a part of the cost of production? A.—So I always understood; and I have never come across any one who did not so consider it.

Q.—According to your judgment would twenty-nine tool hands be required for such a factor as this? A.—All the fixtures and many of the machines to do certain work are made in the factory by the tool hands, and if all the tools were made in the factory it would take a great many more than the number charged to do that work; it was stated that these men were employed as tool hands, and I believed it and allowed accordingly.

Q.—In what order was these riot claims taken up? A.—The committee first took up the small claims, especially of colored people; after passing some eight hundred I proposed to drop them and take up the large ones, then between times we examined the small claims; some we disposed of in five minutes; we heard some days as many as forty; I heard a man's statement for loss of time about three minutes, let him swear to it, and there was an end to it; we did not allow such claims.

Q.—What is the cost of getting up an establishment to manufacture such carbines at the rate of fifty a day? Three or $500 00 would be a moderate investment at this time; I consider the enterprise as a very hazardous one, and if I had an order for 10,000 only for military service I would not go into it any how; it would be impossible to make any money by it, with no further orders.

Re-cross.—If my factory was burned while running out the second hundred, I should calculate to get every cent I put in; but I would not start with an order for ten nor twenty or fifty thousand; I would have expected an insurance company to pay every cent I put into it; I should expect to lose very heavily at the end of an order for ten thousand; probably nearer ninety per cent. than seventy-five of the first cost would have been sunk; there were plenty of claims for labor lost in consequence of being thrown out of employment, which I would hear and reject in the time I am telling you; there were claims, also, where men were looking on, and were knocked down and robbed of their watches; we did not think the laborers had lost anything when both was burned up; I think the most urgent claim was that of a boarding-house keeper, and she was shown to have been rich; breakage and waste make up the cost of putting the articles in the market; articles fetch more or less than the cost; I have bought United States muskets often for sixty cents.

Re-direct.—Q.—If you had had a contract for 10,000 carbines, and it was certain that the profit would be $20,000, and the factory burned down after 2,000 were made, would you think you had indemnity at the price of old iron, or of the parts on hand? A.—No, Sir, I would not have submitted to it without going through all the courts in the country.

Q.—If you rejected a claim on such grounds, would you expect the city to be sued? A.—I should.

Re-cross.—Q.—Is it a supposable contract to make 10,000 or 20,000 guns. A.—At what price. [Laughter.]

Thos. C. Acton sworn:—Examined by counsel for plaintiff. I am one of the Commissioners of Police; I was such in 1863; Mr. Bergen was the other; on the 13th of July, about noon, an order was issued to concentrate the police at the headquarters in Mulberry-street; that was after the burning of the buildings in Forty-third-street, the Provost-Marshal office, and the injury to Superintendent Kennedy; the Mayor had no power over the police.

Cross-examined.—I gave orders to send assistance to all places where there were arms or ammunition; the authority of the Mayor to order out the military was well understood; we had the same power; Opdyke's house was in Fifth-avenue, and we sent a force to protect that, and kept it there several days.

Re-direct.—I understood the Mayor made a requisition for the military force, we made a requisition on Monday, about noon, on Gen. Sandford; Gen. Harvey Brown brought three companies of United States Regulars; I did not see Gen. Sandford's troops till Thursday; they were under my orders when the Governor gave orders to that effect; the Seventh Regiment was coming home, and was under Gen. Sandford's orders.

Wm. W. Marston, direct examination resumed by counsel for plaintiff.—I have looked over the items in the sale for $92,000, and I find that $2,675 91 were for machinery and tools; $5,256 52 for work on the twenty-five model guns, for lumber, hardware, curtains, buildings, carpenter work and blacksmith shop, (this I did not and do not now count among machinery and tools;) $20,5 6 01 for stock, (that does not appear in the printed claim;) then the note of Brooks', which I made over, was $2,165; then for rent, gas, insurance and coal, $2,618 63. (this was reduced;) the whole amount making $92,135 02, as I have figured it up.

Cross-examined.—The stock is mixed up in the account; it was estimated at the price I sold it at; I am satisfied it cost more; the stock I could get at; the machinery and tools were consumed; the appraisers put their valuation on the tools, a good part of which I made; others that I bought were put in at the price paid for; the 5,000 gun stocks at 13 cents each were in the factory when I sold out; there were gun-barrels there that do not appear in the account; the amounts paid to the makers were put down; (items stated approximately amounting to $3,375;) the item of work charged on 25 guns, $2,500, came in this way: there had been a great deal of time consumed in getting the tools ready, and the time for delivering had passed; Farley was urgent that some guns should be made for delivery; I told him if it was necessary to go out of the general routine it would put things back very much, and cost a great deal; Opdyke said it made no difference what it cost, everything else must stop for that; the foreman considered that they cost that much in consequence of the delay, and I have no doubt they did: they were not finished, though much more was not required about them; I question whether they could have been delivered to the Government under the contract; the material was good, and I think they were perfectly safe to shoot with; they would have been serviceable if they had been properly put together, but they were fussed about a good deal.

Q.—What did you get your pay in from the establishment? A.—Opdyke had advanced to me $67 699 58; interest, $1,576 43; then I had from McNeil $2,500; then a note of McNeil, which Opdyke discounted or paid, $2,000; then my indebtedness was $16,948 62, all that made $90,730 03, which was the payment I got; I was a debtor for all that money, except the $2,000.

Q.—What was the condition of the businesse as respects its value in regard to the money put into it? (Objected to; objection overruled.) A.—I considered that the full value was there.

Q.—What was the profit expected on the manufacture of the 10,000 guns. (Objected to; objection overruled.) A.—If there had been no more, there would have been a great loss; I think the equipment was pretty much complete.

Q.—On the 1st of December, 1862, what number of tool hands would be required up to July to keep up the equipment of tools? (Objected to as new affirmative evidence; objection sustained; exception taken.)

Adjourned till Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-AVENUE, THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—We understand that one hundred thousand dollars' worth of pews have been sold in the new Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. Premiums have also been received to the amount of about twenty thousand dollars. The gifts to the parish amount to twenty-five thousand dollars more. The church will be consecrated as soon as the arrangements can be made for the interesting service. The success recorded above is believed to be without a parallel in the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this or any other city.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.—This institution in Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, now needs only $6,000 to enable it to pay its mortgaged debt of $30,000. At a special service, to be held in the church this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, the offerings and subscriptions of the congregation will be received toward making up this sum of $6,000. Rev. A. H. VINTON, D. D., will preach, and the sermon will be interpreted in the sign-language.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 23, 1864.

$12,000	U.S. 6s, '81 C.	116¾	800	Erie Railway	86¼
10,000	do	116¾	750	do	86⅜
21,000	do	116	200	do b30	87⅜
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	107	100	do b15	87⅛
5,000	do new iss.	106¾	40	Hudson R. R.	114
15,000	do new iss. b10	106¾	200	do	114⅜
5,000	do new iss.	106⅝	300	do	114⅛
20,000	do new iss.	106½	500	do s30	114¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '71 C.	110	100	do b30	115¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	100⅝	100	Erie R. Pref.	100
20,000	do	100⅜	100	Reading R.	113⅝
5,000	do	100⅜	200	do b30	123⅝
10,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Ap. & O. t.	100	500	do	112⅞
5,000	do	100	100	Mich. Cen. R.	116
10,000	U. S. 5s, 1yr. Cer.	96	500	M. S. & N. I.	64⅜
500	Va. States 6s.	50	200	do b30	69¼
2,000	Mo. State 6s	63½	800	do	69¼
5,000	do	64	150	do	69⅛
52,000	O. & M. Cer.	92½	200	Ill. Cen. R.	122
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87,	106	100	do b3	122
3,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	104	100	do	121¾
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s,	106	100	do	121
7,000	To. & W. 2d M.	83	100	Cle. & Pitts. b30	94
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	113½	200	do b15	93¾
2,000	Peninsula R. 1st	85	300	do	93
2,000	Mar. Ist M. B.	97	1000	do b10	93
6,000	Cin. & Alt. 1st M.	90	400	do	92⅝
50	Fourth Nat. Bank	66	200	do	92¼
37	Merchants' Bk.	116	200	do	91⅝
25	Bk of Commerce	117½	1550	Chi. & N. W.	39
20	do	118	200	do	39⅛
43	Nassau Bank	110	100	do	39⅜
10	N. Y. Co. Bank	155	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	69¾
60	Cen. National Bk	105	600	do	70
100	Canton Co.	34	100	do b10	70¼
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	210½	200	do s30	70
15	do	210	200	do s30	69¾
10	Penn. Coal Co.	195	600	do s30	69⅝
150	Cum. Coal Pr.	44	400	do b10	70
100	do b30	44⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	108
100	do	43⅞	100	do s30	107¾
100	do	43½	100	do	107
100	do s60	43	500	do s30	106¾
200	Cook & Iron M.	¾	300	Chi. & R. I. R

PROPOSALS!

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 30, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, the 29th day of December, 1864, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with thirty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter-strained sperm oil, and twenty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter-strained lard oil, and twenty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter-strained sperm oil, to be clarified into four lots, and to be delivered at the times under-mentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, uniform, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity, each, of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The lard oil may be delivered at Boston or New-York.

Either the sperm oil, or both of them, may be delivered as New-York, New-London, Stag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:

Lot No. 1. Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 6th day of April, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons lard oil on the 16th day of April, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3. Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of June, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons lard oil on the 1st day of August, 1865, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure winter-strained or bagged oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The lard oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect, equal to that of the standard adopted by the board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Mass.

The casks must be gauged under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60° Fahrenheit by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership, will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance, and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Oil for Lighthouses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 27th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.

1,000,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good *sun-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established. To be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully-seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread, bottom and top of single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that is in quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposal must be specific in complying precisely with the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible men, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly filled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with net weight, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for that purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until o'clock M. on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city,

ARTILLERY UNIFORM COATS,

to be made of material equal to, and like the standard sample in this office, but bidders should present a sample of the cloth of which they propose to make the coats. All articles must be packed in regulation boxes, and delivered at the depot free of charge.

Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of a contract. The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing artillery uniform coats," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE UNITED STATES ARMY,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. of TUESDAY, Dec. 27, for the following articles, viz:

Best English refined Flat Iron, assorted, from 7x¼ to 3x1 inch, per ton of 2,240 lbs.

Round Iron, ¾, 1¼, 2 and 2½ inch, per ton.

Square Iron, ⅝ and ¾ inch, per ton.

Boiler Iron, 5-16 inch, per ton.

Sheet Iron, No. 26, "best bloom," per ton.

Best Oak-tanned Bridle Leather, from 9 to 11 lbs. per side, per lb.

Best Oak tanned Harness Leather, from 12 to 15 lbs. per side, per lb.

Russet Leather, per lb.

Sole Leather, oak tanned, per lb.

Oil-tanned Leather, per lb.

Horse Shoe Nails, Nos. 6, 7 and 8, per lb.

Cast Steel, ⅜x¾x2½, per lb.

Cast Steel, square, ½ and 2½, per lb.

Cast Steel, octagon, 1¼, per lb.

Parties will please name in their proposals the length of time required to furnish the articles they offer, and will be expected to deliver at place of shipment in New-York whatever is awarded to them, free of charge to the United States. Payment will be made in such funds as are provided by Government. The right is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous to the United States. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed

Brevet Brig.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. Army.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.

838 BROADWAY. 838

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

INDIA GOODS, DRY GOODS,
NOVELTIES, CURIOSITIES,

FANCY ARTICLES, ETC.

DESIRABLE PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

839 BROADWAY. 839

N. B.—The store will be open evenings to Jan. 1.

AT DE PERCEVALS', NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Bassets, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fancy Hdfs.

Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN Cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS!

AT

POPULAR PRICES

FOR THE

HOLIDAY SEASON.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS.
With French Embroidered Bosoms.

THREE AND FOUR PLY LINEN COLLARS,
Holiday Styles now ready.

SILK, WOOL, MERINO AND COTTON
Undershirts and Drawers.

GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
New and Popular Styles.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Elegant and New Styles.

UNION RIDING-BELTS.
For Equestrians' Use.

ROMAN SCARFS AND SHAWLS,
New and Elegant Styles.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS,
Velvet, Cloth and Knitted.

KNIT HOODS, SONTAGS AND CAPS,
Fashionable Colors and Styles.

RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and Colored.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For Traveling.

SUSPENDERS,

UMBRELLAS,

&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, entirely new and choice styles, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices at

UNION ADAMS',

No. 657 Broadway, New-York City.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
(Between Leonard and Franklin sts.)

Are now offering their large stock of DRESS GOODS, bought principally at auction, at a great sacrifice on the cost of importation—consisting in part of

SILKS, in great variety,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IRISH POPLINS, PLAID POPLINS,
MERINOES, VALENCIAS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
PRINTED DELAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

Also, the largest assortment of fine quality

KID GLOVES,

At half the cost of importation, having purchased at auction the entire stock of several importers.

Fine quality LADIES' UNDRESSED KID GLOVES at $1, worth $1 75.

MANCHETTE KID GLOVES at $1 25, worth $2 25.
MANCHETTE WHITE, BLACK and assorted colors.
EVENING WHITE AND BLACK, $1 50, worth $2 50.
WOOL GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, at half price.
GENTLEMEN'S KIDS in White and assorted colors, at $1 50, worth $2 50.

ALSO,

HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND SCARFS at low prices.

Also, will put up several thousand

DRESS PATTERNS,

With prices marked in plain figures, on separate counters, for the convenience of customers.

SHAWLS

In every variety of quality and price.

VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS

Of the newest and most fashionable styles.

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

GREAT ANNUAL REDUCTION
DURING THE HOLIDAYS
IN
LADIES' CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES AND CIRCULARS,
AT
GEO. CAREY'S,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
and Nos. 304 and 306 CANAL-ST.

The PUBLIC are RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that they have now an OPPORTUNITY OF PURCHASING WINTER GARMENTS at such REDUCED PRICES that the most skeptical cannot fail to discover that they are the CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOAKS IN THE CITY.

AT GEORGE REYES',
NO. 343 EIGHTH-AVENUE,

New Silks for the Holidays.
New Cloaks for the Holidays.
New Shawls for the Holidays.
New French Merinos for the Holidays.
New Poplins and Ottomans for the Holidays.
New Dress Goods for the Holidays.
New Delaines and Prints for the Holidays.
New Lace Curtains for the Holidays.
New Carpets for the Holidays.
All from the late auction sales, at low prices.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
AND
NAPKINS,

to match all the different sizes, suitable for "Dinners" and "Suppers," of the best qualities and the newest patterns. Also, Doyles, Lunch Cloths and Napkins, Chocolate Napkins, fine Bed Linens and Towels, in great variety, just opened for the coming Holidays. Persons wishing to make presents in the above line of goods will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

FLOOR LINENS.

All widths, suitable for dancing cloths, made and put down, if required.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,

will offer on MONDAY, Dec 5, their large and finely-assorted stock of

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

to which they have just received large additions of the newest and richest styles in tapestry, velvet, embroidered, printed and damask, suitable for the approaching holidays.

LACE CURTAINS.

New designs, just received.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

MACHINE NEEDLES.

HAND NEEDLES
BARTLETT'S Needle Factory, No. 442 Broadway.
HACKLE PINS.
GILL PINS, &c., &c.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make

For sale by FRIEND PITTS
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st., New-York.

LACE CURTAINS.

New Persian Styles. Just Received.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

We shall offer, at greatly reduced prices, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, our large stock of

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

consisting of all sizes ladies', gents' and children's tape-bordered, hemstitched, printed, and embroidered, and of the newest and best styles, in great variety.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

H. H. MACY,

TO-DAY IS HIS CLEARING SALE OF

CHRISTMAS AND

NEW-YEAR'S GOODS.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st

MILLINERY.

FRENCH MILLINERY BELOW COST—Mrs. DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place, respectfully informs ladies preparing for the holidays, that, in order to close the business of the season, she now offers her rich selection of Visiting and Reception Bonnets at prices much below cost.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, 37 New-Bowery, near Chatham-square, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Five hundred and twenty-nine children are at our table. Exercises appropriate to Christmas will be held on SABBATH EVENING, at 2 o'clock. Mr. VAN METER will address a meeting in behalf of the mission, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, and at 3½ o'clock, in the Bethesda Baptist Church, 33d-st., near 8th-av. Several interesting children from the mission will be present, and sing some of their sweetest songs.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. The kind church which has for so many years provided a feast and tree at Christmas for the children in the House of Industry, repeat it this year. On MONDAY, at 11½ A.M., there will be services in the new chapel, consisting in part of Christmas Carols, physical exercises, with short addresses. At 2 o'clock the children will dine in the large hall, where there will be ample room for a thousand spectators. Immediately after dinner the gifts will be distributed from the tree.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Supt.

NEW YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching on SABBATH, 25th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, corner of Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and preaching corner Dover and Water streets, at 3 P. M. Seamen and friends cordially invited. Seats free.

TO BIBLE STUDENTS.—A COURSE OF LECTURES on the historic phases of *The Kingdom of Heaven, or the Successive Aspects of the History of Christendom*, will be given, the Lord willing, by WILLIAM MORRIS, of Philadelphia, at the University Buildings, Washington-square, New-York. The first lecture will be delivered on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at half past 3 o'clock, the second on Tuesday, and third on Thursday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Subsequent lectures will be announced. Admission free.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.. Christmas anniversary; early prayer meeting at 6 o'clock A. M.; Christmas sermon to the children at 10½ o'clock A. M.; The Badeau Temperance Society of the Sunday school will be addressed by Rev. L. H. KING, and at 7 o'clock P. M. the Pastor, Rev. F. BORROWS, will preach a sermon to the young, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Church. Seats free.

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING—A meeting, under the auspices of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Mr. CARSE'S Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., to take leave of missionaries about to sail for Amoy, China. Rev. Dr. DE WITT will preside. Addresses may be expected from the missionaries, Rev. JOHN V. N. TALMAGE and J. HOWARD VAN DOREN, and from Rev. H. D. GANSE.

ADVENT SERMONS.—PROF. MATTISON, IS to preach ON SUNDAY, on "The Two Advents," at 10½ A. M., on "*The True Signification of the Birth of Christ*," and at 7½ P. M., on "*The First and Second Advents Connected*." The FAIR AND FESTIVAL in the church, 34th-st., near 6th-av., will close THIS EVENING. Don't fail to give them a call and help on a good object.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, RAYMOND-ST., corner Waverly-place. Rev. [illegible] A. WASSON, Rector of St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, will preach SUNDAY, Christmas Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The Sunday School will be held in the church on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, at 7 o'clock.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. ALEX. ADAMS, D.D., will preach, by request of the Association, in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, Rev. E. H. HOPPER, pastor. Communion on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

RECTOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity, Rev. [illegible] H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the Church on Christmas-day, between 11 and 12 o'clock. Week-day services, [illegible] EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Week-day services, every Wednesday and Friday, at 10½ A. M. Seats free to strangers. [illegible] P. M.

THE RISE AND ESSAY OF THE BRICK CHURCH, the Sixth Part of which will be celebrated on the 1st of January, 1865, on the corner of Fifth-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Wm. E. DODGE and the Rev. R. W. E. FORBES, D.D., the pastor, and by other gentlemen, with music by the school. Exercises commence at 3 P. M.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future "life for the nations" only worship at Botanic Hall, No. 6 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder S. W. BOSWORTH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Subject afternoon—"*Signs of the times*." All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Trinity-st., near Madison-av.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Session will hold the Church every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

TRINITY-SIXTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. [illegible] ROCHE, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of morning discourse: "*The Vision of the Risen Lord*." Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. The Sunday School Exhibition will take place on Thursday evening, Dec. 29, at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, EAST Twentieth Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.—CHRISTMAS DAY. Rev. JONATHAN E. PECKHAM, Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7 o'clock. The anniversary of the Sunday School will be held in the EVENING, when books will be given to the children. On this occasion, seats free.

THE CHAPEL CONNECTED WITH THE Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, in 29th-st., near 6th-av., will be opened for divine service on SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 25, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and P. M. Evening service to be conducted by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, one of the Pastors.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHING by the Pastor, Rev. [illegible] W. BOLAND, at the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, the 25th inst.

ASCENSION EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. [illegible], Rector.—CHRISTMAS (Sunday) Morning Service in this Church, at 10½ A. M. Sermon. Invited to attend.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Fifth-av., two blocks east from Broadway. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in continuation of the course—"*Christ and His Kingdom*."

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—Madison-av. and 35th-st. There will be divine service and sermon in the Church on Sunday evening, (CHRISTMAS DAY) at 7½ o'clock. The childrens' Christmas tree will be lighted at 6 P. M., on Saturday evening.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—Lexington-av. and East 30th-st. Hours of Service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. Dr. THEODORE IRVING, Rector-elect, will preach on both occasions.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH IN the Dutch Reformed Church Market-st., corner of Henry, services commencing at 10½ in the morning and 7½ in the evening.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TAKE NOTICE.—IMPORTANT.—"DO ALL Persons who Die in Infancy go to Heaven"—Subject of Prof SMYTH'S sermon at Clinton Hall, under the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, near Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, on SUNDAY NIGHT, the 25th inst., (D. V.)

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner of 4th-av and 22d-st. Preaching in the morning by Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and in the evening by Rev. Mr. OSTERHAUT.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—SIXteenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. Wm. W. ANDREWS will preach, on SUNDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTMAS AT MOUNT ZION.—BISHOP Simpson of the Second Advent Church, will preach in Hope Church, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Christ as He was, and is to Come*.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW-JERUSALEM, on 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., is open every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject of lecture TO-MORROW EVENING—*The Incarnation; or the First Coming of the Lord*.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. R. G. DICKSON, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTMAS.—REV. C. C. COSS WILL LECture on *Why we should Keep Christmas, and How to Keep it*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church in Grand-st., one block west of Broadway.

NOTICE.—REV. DR. SHEDD WILL PREACH IN the Presbyterian Church on University-place, late Dr. PETTS', SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRY in the afternoon, at 3½.

NOTICE.—WASHINGTON HALL, CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 3 o'clock, by Mr. WITTS, of Bridgworth, England.

EARLY CHRISTMAS SERVICE AT 6½ A. M., at Church of the Holy Innocents, in 37th-st., near Broadway.

SAINT THOMAS CHURCH.—A DESIRABLE Pew to rent on the south aisle. Apply to the Sexton.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—TO MEET WITH A GOOD DRESSmaker or a few more first class families: those that will compensate liberally will meet with prompt attention by addressing, immediately, DRESSMAKER, Broadway Post-office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in business in the country, in the city as salesman or book keeper in any wholesale business; best reference can be given. Address POSE, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

A RELIABLE CLERK, OF GOOD CHARACTER and strict business habits, wants to do some writing, keeping accounts or any other business or private matters during the evening. Unquestionable references given. Answer J. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE ON THE Mississippi River, a young man of steady habits, who writes a good hand, with some experience in double entry, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, in writing of applicant, stating age and salary expected, with references, C. H. E., Box No. 183 *Times* Office. No attention will be paid to agents.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTer: one that is competent to take charge of the painting department of a coach manufactory; one that is a varnish finisher; does re him to take charge of the hands in his department; references required. Address J. & B. PITCHER, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK, AN English farmer and gardener, with or without family, who would be willing to act as coachman and at the same time direct the cultivation of 10 acres of land. Address P., Box No. 4,679 Post-office. For ten days.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A STEEL WARE-house; to one well acquainted with the trade a liberal salary will be given. Address Box No. 4,983 Post-office.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, TO KEEP A plain set of books, that might or might not require much attention. Address, with references, stating salary expected, W., Box No. 3,041 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH REFERences, to deliver letters. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 5 William-st., basement.

TWO PAPER-MAKERS.—WANTED, ONE OR two machine tenders. None but temperate men need apply to W. H. PARSONS & BROTHER, No. 74 Duane-st., New-York.

FAIRS.

FAIR.

The Fair by the ladies of the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. S. B. BRITTAN) will be continued on THIS DAY (Saturday) and NIGHT, in the large hall corner of Broadway, 47th-st. and 4th-av.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO SAY THAT in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the Ladies' Fair for the benefit of the Free Church of the Epiphany in Stanton-st., will be continued on SATURDAY, of this week until 10 o'clock in the evening.

TOUCHING THE LADIES

With icy finger, Winter begs to suggest to them that such sets of sables, ermine, mink, squirrel, chinchilla and other fancy furs as are to be found in GENIN'S new and choice assortment, are not obtainable elsewhere at the same satisfactory prices. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—A WHITE WOLF ROBE, ON Thursday, Dec. 22, about 11 A. M., in Harlem-lane, 7th-av. cars or Store, above 125th-st., lined with striped woven ticking, faced with scalloped binding. Any person finding the same, please leave it at Luff's Hotel, Harlem-lane, and get the reward.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, A POCKET-BOOK containing $150 in greenbacks, and some gold California half and quarter dollars. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at J. B. SPELMAN & SONS', No. 30 Warren-st., New-York.

LOST—100 SHARES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY Capital Certificate No. 13,512, in name of J. A. Underwood & Son.

All persons are forbid negotiating the above, the transfer having been stopped. JEREMIE RIGGS & CO.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION USE the purest Nitrous Oxide, made fresh every day, by Dr. COLTON, the originator, and extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. Teeth inserted in the best manner. Office No 19 Cooper Institute.

COAL.

COAL—RED AND WHITE ASH, PINE RED ASH, Peach Orchard, Lehigh and Locust Mountain, warranted to be of the first qualities, and sold at the lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 1,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land less convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.

Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.

Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
ONLY COME AND SEE
TURKEYS THAT WEIGH
THIRTY POUNDS.

The choicest Poultry ever seen, and fatted especially for our customers. Excelsior Hams, English Bacon, Cheddar and Double Gloucester Cheese. Choice Table Butter by the single package, cheap.

MOORE & LEBRETON,
Produce and Provision Merchants,
No. 69 Broad-st.,
New-York

ROUND CORNERED PLAYING CARDS.

All playing cards with the old style of sharp pointed corners, are spoil almost immediately they are put in use, thus producing one or more *imperfect or re-cognized* cards in the pack. The U. S. Internal Revenue Stamp Tax on these goods renders them so expensive as to induce the subscribers and inventors to offer to the public these new and improved cards, which will be found to remain perfect, and outwear four packs of the best sharp-pointed cards ever made. For sale by all Stationers and Fancy Goods Dealers.

SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 546 Broadway.

CUTLERY, TEA TRAYS, KNIVES AND FORKS, Carvers, Coal Hods, Fire Irons, Skates, Tools, Hardware, &c., adapted to the season, at LITTLE'S Hardware Store, No. 60 Fulton-st., between Cliff and Gold sts., East of Broadway.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUstees of the Greenwood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 396 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
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FINE PLATED WARE,
Manufactured by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.

Tea sets, urns, casters, wine casters, soup tureens, vegetable dishes, &c., &c.

In great variety.

HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

HOMŒPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success—simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of single boxes—cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8	Cures Tooth-ache, Face-ache, Neuralgia	25
9	Cures Head-aches, Sick Head-aches, Vertigo	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12	Cures Profuse Periods and Leucorrhea	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18	Cures Opthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	50
24	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28	Cures Involuntary Discharge & Nervous Debility	1 00
29	Cures Sore Mouth or Canker of adults and children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence and wetting the Bed	50
31	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.

Case of thirty-five vials in morocco case, and book..$20 00
Case of 28 large vials in morocco, and book..... 10 00
Case of twenty large vials in morocco, and book..... 6 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and book..... 5 00
Case of fifteen boxes, Nos. 1 to 16, and book..... 2 50
Case of any six boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, and book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

CAUTION—Buy none having F. HUMPHREYS & Co., PHILIP LEE on them. All such are old and worthless, or *counterfeits*.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or the single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

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Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, as above, for all forms of disease.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 24, 1864.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SWEET HEARTS AND WIVES—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(To-day)—DON SEBASTIAN. (Evening)—PRESENTATION CONCERT.

WALLACK'S—MARRIED LIFE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.—PAR DEVOUTE DE CONQUETE.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—PAINTINGS.

TURKISH HALL, 720 Broadway—MEDDAH.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—CONCERT.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond papers of Dec. 22 contain an official dispatch from Gen. BRAGG, at Wilmington, to JEFF. DAVIS, dated Fort Fisher, Dec. 21, in which he announces the arrival of PORTER'S fleet off New Inlet, but says the weather prevents operations. He adds that he can hold Wilmington. The rebel blockade-runner *Petrel* was recently driven ashore off Wilmington, and subsequently destroyed in a gale. She had a valuable cargo of arms and munitions of war for the rebels. Admiral PORTER says that within the last fifty days his squadron has captured and destroyed over $5,000,000 of rebel property in blockade-runners.

The latest reports from Gen. THOMAS' army, represent HOOD'S advance as having reached Pulaski on the retreat. Our special correspondent telegraphs from Nashville that the retreat of the rebel army from Franklin to Duck River beggars description. HOOD told his Corps Commanders to get off the best way they could. The rebel loss during the campaign is fully 17,000, including eighteen general officers killed, wounded and captured. Fifty-one guns have also been captured. HOOD'S pontoon bridge across the Tennessee, is above the shoals where our gunboats cannot reach it.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 16th inst. contains the following: The flag-of-truce boat brought up on Thursday 104 paroled Confederate officers from Fort Pulaski. The Yankee officers in the fleet report that SHERMAN and his staff have arrived at Hilton Head. It was also rumored that Savannah was to capitulate on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

Says the New-Orleans *Era* of the 14th inst.: "A gentleman called upon us yesterday who left Mobile on the 5th inst. and arrived here yesterday morning. He is an old resident of Mobile, and fully conversant with affairs in that place. The people are very gloomy and desperate, and two-thirds are longing for our forces to capture the city. There was much disappointment felt because the fleet did not push on to the city immediately after the capture of the forts. There are about seven thousand troops at Mobile, all militia excepting BAKER'S Brigade of Alabamians, numbering 500 or 600 men, and the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry, of FORREST'S command. There are but two iron-clads, and neither of these of much use, owing to lack of propelling power. It is the firm belief of our informant that the defences of the city can be taken without much fighting by a land force; but he thinks gunboats would experience great difficulty from torpedoes. They can, however, get within shelling distance of the city.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was continued activity in Money in Wall-street up to 2 o'clock yesterday, and Government and Railroad Stocks were lower. After that hour, the demand for Governments improved, and the general market for Stocks was higher at the Second Board. The Gold Room 222½@220½ ₱ cent., standing about 221 ₱ cent. at 3 o'clock.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise were generally limited yesterday. Flour, Grain, Whisky, Pork, Lard, Petroleum and Tallow were cheaper. The freight market was depressed.

The Board of Supervisors had no quorum yesterday and adjourned without date. The members were attending the funeral of the late AUGUSTUS PURDY, of the Street Department, which took place at 3 P. M. The board will meet specially at 3 P. M. on next Tuesday.

Mayor GUNTHER will close his office on Monday, in order that the attachés of the office may enjoy those festivities of Christmas, which could not properly be observed on Sunday.

The Brooklyn Common Council have voted to permit an increase of railroad fare from five to seven cents, tickets to be sold at sixteen for a dollar, and to be good on any road. This arrangement goes into effect on the 1st of January.

The shoulder-straps of a Rear-Admiral, by the present regulations of the navy, are decorated with an anchor in the centre and two stars at either end. The stripes upon the sleeves are eight in number. The straps for the Vice-Admiral will probably be decorated with an anchor and star in the centre, and a star in each end, and the sleeves with nine stripes. The cap front of a Rear-Admiral is decorated with two silver stars. The Vice-Admiral will probably wear three.

The taxes paid into the office of the Collector of Taxes of the city of Brooklyn since Nov. 1, 1864, is, in round numbers, two millions and five hundred thousand dollars.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says that the recent orders respecting the cotton trade has had a reviving effect on the business of that city, and that the cotton trade will be prosecuted energetically. The Government purchasing agent there has had $700,000 placed to his credit. Five hundred bales have already arrived by steamers from below, and larger amounts are awaiting shipment. There are large quantities beyond our lines awaiting the issue of necessary orders to bring it to Memphis.

Shortly before 11 o'clock last night, a fire broke out on the second floor of the five-story building No. 55 Beekman-street, occupied on the first floor by HALSEY & CO., auctioneers, and GLENN BROTHERS, importers of hardware, and on the other floors by Messrs. FOSTER & TOWER. This building and No. 57, also five stories in height, were entirely destroyed. Both of them extended through to Ann-street. The loss on stock and buildings will probably exceed $75,000. Several adjoining buildings were badly damaged. As we go to press the fire is progressing. About four years ago, the extensive paper manufactory of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, situated on the same lots, were destroyed by fire. The origin of this fire is unknown.

The New Draft—A Full and Quick Response.

The reëlection of President LINCOLN was not simply a declaration of sentiment. It was a pledge. The people affirmed not merely that the rebellion ought to be put down, but that it should be put down; and they bound themselves to supply President LINCOLN with the money and the men necessary to that end. His new call for three hundred thousand more men must be met with promptitude and cheerfulness.

A requisition of this magnitude, at just this time, was hardly anticipated. The half million draft in the Summer, it was hoped, would finish the war. So probably it would have done, had it actually yielded that number of soldiers. But the credits given for several enlistments, and for surpluses on previous calls, caused hardly more than half that number to be really raised; and even this accession was almost neutralized by the constant discharge of regiments whose terms of service had expired. The public mind, flushed by our signal successes during the last few months, and marking the many signs of desperation on the part of the rebels, had become pretty well persuaded that the war was near its end. Naturally the end was looked for without much pause to consider the efforts and sacrifices still necessary to secure it.

We are, indeed, fully warranted in believing that the rebellion is in its last stage. The fact that it has now but one army left of any strength at all formidable; that conscription has been exhausted, so that no new armies can be raised from the whites, and that the defensive capacities of the rebel forces actually in service have been greatly diminished by the destruction of their means of intercommunication, entitle us to conclude that the rebellion must soon be in an extremity. But it is when in an extremity that human powers often make their most powerful effort. Desperation finds new strength and new resources. We are now seeing this in the final resolution to arm the slaves. Nothing but the last necessity could have determined this. Yet, while we find this proof that the desperation which precedes the last quietus is already upon the rebellion, it should be remembered that this desperation must be guarded against and kept in hand. It will not do to assume that this resort, because it is a desperate one, can avail nothing. The Northern belief is, that the slaves will not, to any large extent, do effective service, as soldiers, to the Confederate cause. Probably they will not; yet possibly they may. Stranger things have happened in this war than that the Confederacy should, within six months, have one hundred thousand thoroughly equipped, well drilled and thoroughly serviceable black troops under its control. If we are determined to make an end of this rebellion at the earliest day possible, we must provide against that possibility. We must prepare to forestall it as much as possible, by doing our best, in the meantime, to get possession of rebel territory and strip it of its slaves, and then to keep our own armies so strong that they would quickly overpower all the reinforcements that were thus actually obtained by the rebels.

Of course no sane Northern man can suppose that black soldiers, impressed by the rebels, can secure rebel independence. The worst they can do, even if they fight as well as any of the rebels assert that they will, is to prolong the war. But that is precisely what the Northern people don't want done. We would endure the expenditure of treasure and blood for many years yet, sooner than let the nation be divided, yet it ought not to be endured for one day longer than is absolutely necessary. Every interest and every duty require the speediest termination of the war, compatible with the national security. Probably the Government already has soldiers enough in the field to get the mastery of the rebellion, sooner or later, whatever accessions the rebel armies may acquire from slaves converted into soldiers. This new draft may not be necessary to overthrow the rebellion, but it is necessary in order to hasten that overthrow. These three hundred thousand men, promptly supplied, will, in all likelihood, make a difference of one year, and perhaps two, in the duration of the war.

What, above all things, is needed, are one or two other independent armies like SHERMAN'S, that can march from important point to important point through the South at their own will, while the principal Confederate army is held fast in the grip of the Army of the Potomac. SHERMAN was less than a month in marching from Atlanta to Savannah, and the enemy were everywhere helpless before him. There is no reason why a similar army might not as easily march through any other part of the Confederacy, away from LEE'S lines in Virginia. Had we two other such armies now at the actual disposal of the Government, the last campaign of this war would be completed before the grass grows again. The only patch of the Confederacy left would be that held by LEE'S army.

The Southern people themselves would not be slow to see this. Nothing would so quickly bring them to despair as a prompt and full response by the North to this new call of President LINCOLN. Its moral effect, as a practical confirmation of the purpose expressed in the Presidential election, would tell immensely. Let every Northern community put their hands to this measure with a will. Proper effort and sacrifice now will save us from far greater hereafter.

VOLUNTEERING AND THE DRAFT.—Practically, volunteering may go on for seven weeks more, as if no draft had been ordered by the President, Provost-Marshal HAYS, speaking for the southern division of New-York, expresses the belief that these seven weeks supply abundant time for filling the quota within his jurisdiction by voluntary effort. It will not be creditable to us if this result is not reached. By the progress of our arms in the field, the term of active military service is reduced within a compass which any intelligent citizen may estimate for himself. The wealthy citizen, therefore, who may desire to be represented by a substitute, equally with the volunteer who offers to do duty on his own account, has an interest which he never had before in promptly proffering his services to the Government. The coming draft will not come into the reckoning at all with public-spirited citizens, either with the exempt or non-exempt class. To be "in at the death" will be from this hour forward the prime stimulus to volunteering. Before the 15th of February, the end of the rebellion will be in sight, if we do half our duty in response to the call of the Government.

A New Virtue in the Common Council.

The Common Council have at length awaked to the necessity of retrenchment. After having, during the past year, wasted and squandered money on a great variety of objects; after the voting $5,000 of the people's taxes to a purely sectarian institution, such as the College of "St. Francis Xavier;" after liberal gifts to all Roman Catholic charities, such as $30,000 to the "St. Joseph's Asylum," $15,000 to the "Society for Destitute Catholic Children," and within a few days $2,000 to a certain unknown Industrial School of a "Sister Theresa" in Forty-second-street; while just about to spend $3,000 on engrossing a copy of their own resolutions upon Archbishop HUGHES' death—they are suddenly brought to a fit of economy by a very simple proposal, coming from some of our best citizens.

A certain charitable association, to which we have had occasion to allude before as doing a most needed and beneficent work, comes before them to state that they are caring every year for about ten thousand of the homeless and vagrant children of the city; sheltering them in their lodging-houses, feeding and clothing them, and providing them with homes in kind-hearted families, thus saving immense sums to the city in the lessening of crime and pauperism, and in the direct care of these unfortunate creatures. This society—the *Children's Aid Society*—claims to be doing a public work, and to have a fair right to a certain support from the appropriations of the charity fund of the city. They ask but for five thousand dollars semi-annually, to be placed on the tax levy. If any charity could claim assistance from the city, this which saves our community from thieves and vagabonds, and converts them into honest men and women, certainly should have the first place. But the petition, though backed with the names of our largest taxpayers and most respectable citizens, is at once consigned to a committee for the purpose of burying it. Fortunately, the Chairman of the committee, one of our most respectable and active Councilmen, Mr. JAQUES, was determined that the public should know why this charity alone should be made the exception by the Common Council, after giving such large sums to Roman Catholic institutions—this being preëminently a non-sectarian and purely humane institution—and the matter is still to be discussed in the general Board.

One would suppose that any assembly of men who meet each day the ragged crowd of little bootblacks and newsboys, and know something, from early experience, what the struggle against poverty is, would have a sympathy with any charity, so humane and practical as that which feeds and clothes and shelters these little Arabs of the streets. A charity, too, which in its economy and unostentatious practical methods of doing its work, challenges the respect of every right-thinking man. We trust that this whole method of our city legislature in distributing its donations, will be looked into closely by the Legislature. If Roman Catholic Asylums and Jesuit Colleges are alone to share in the charity-donations, raised by city taxes, toward which the Protestant community pay nine-tenths of the amount, that body should know it, and act accordingly.

This journal, as our readers will all admit, has never encouraged any sectarian feeling toward Roman Catholics or those of any other faith. We utterly object to public donations of the city toward any sectarian school or college—as much for an Episcopal or Methodist as a Catholic. But a charity clearing our streets of little paupers and future criminals has a decidedly different position. We shall always be rejoiced to see any economy on the part of our worthy rulers, but beginning by throwing overboard such charities as the Children's Aid Society does not strike us as the height of wisdom.

THE REBEL CREDIT ABROAD.—There are two or more rebel organs here that still affect to regard Gen. SHERMAN'S march through Georgia either as a retreat, or, at best, as a perfectly fruitless enterprise. The rebels in England take a less hopeful view of the matter. Before Gen. SHERMAN was known to have got so far as Milledgeville, the Confederate loan in London was "depressed" by reason of his progress. It seems, indeed, as if two or three additional organs may be needed here, before long, to sustain DAVIS' credit, although, it must be confessed, those we have in New-York now, work for their Southern masters like first-class plantation hands. If DAVIS could place the same reliance on his colored subjects at the South, as on his henchmen in New-York, he would arm them at once.

REBELS GETTING AT THE TRUTH—THE CHIVALRY OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.—We are glad to see that the rebels are beginning to take back the atrocious falsehoods which they have been putting forth broadcast about the conduct of SHERMAN'S army in its march through Georgia. It is true that the splendid condition and morale of that army at this day, and at the close of its long march, alone furnishes sufficient evidence that the rebel stories about their having behaved in a reckless manner were all false. Had our men acted in the way the rebels alleged, they would have reached Savannah a huge demoralized, unbridled, uncontrollable mob, instead of the compact, solid, harmonious, well-ordered army that they were. The rebels tried to fire the Southern heart by accusing our troops of every conceivable and inconceivable outrage—pillaging, ravaging, ravishing, murdering, insulting the living and despoiling the dead. The Richmond *Sentinel*, however, is now kind enough to begin by taking back one of the worst of these charges, and one which the rebel leaders evidently thought would have a tremendous effect in stirring up the Georgians—the charge that the tombs of their fathers were being desecrated by our soldiers. The *Sentinel* now says it has the information that the "dwelling-houses in Atlanta are in a much better condition than was anticipated—that the city park was not converted into a cemetery, as had been reported, *nor were the vaults in the cemetery desecrated.*" We are glad that even at this late hour the rebels are beginning to tell the truth; by-and-bye they will doubtless be willing to concede what is the fact—that there never was a military march conducted more purely on strictly military principles, or one in which as great regard was had to the principles of civilization and order, or one in which as great kindness or as true chivalry was exhibited for the population amid which the march was made.

CHRISTMAS.

The Holiday Season in New-York—The Festivities and Ceremonies of the Day.

To-morrow is Christmas, the merriest of all holidays, the peculiar festival of Knickerbocker New-York, sacred to our patron saint, St. Nicholas, and to the beneficient deity of all good children, jolly old Santa Claus. To most of our readers the stocking in the chimney corner may be a vision of childhood, and the mythical saint with his sleigh full of toys, a scarce remembered legend; yet, none the less welcome now to both old and young, is the pleasant Christmas festival which commences on morrow, for the holly bough and the evergreens that decorate the hall are not fresher than the delights of the time-honored day. Nature has donned her proper Christmas robes of white and

"The sledges with the bells;
Silver bells,"

furnish the merry music so appropriate to the season; the considerate kindness of Jack Frost has covered our lakes and ponds with a firm glassy flooring, very inviting to the lovers of good skating, and the enterprise of the metropolis has given to sleighers and skaters the Central Park, where both can indulge in their favorite sport. A walk through Broadway or the Bowery at this time would not convey to a stranger the idea that we were a people impoverished by an exhausted war, overburdened with taxes and oppressed with woe. Gaily decorated shops, filled with articles of convenience and luxury, crowded with eager customers, attest the prosperity of the people. Never before has there been such a display on the part of the storekeepers, never so much lavishness on the part of purchasers. The inventive genius of two continents has been called upon to provide novelties for our citizens. The dry goods establishments offer the most costly laces, embroideries, shawls and fancy goods, and notwithstanding the high prices asked, their stores are overcrowded with customers. The great jewelry firm of TIFFANY & Co. and BALL, BLACK & Co. are now disposing of their large stock of beautiful and expensive wares with unexampled rapidity. The confectioners and fruiterers are reaping a harvest, and display an unusual variety of tempting sweets. A few years ago, the business of selling out flowers and bouquets was confined to one or two peripatetic venders of cheap trash; now we mention it as an evidence of growing taste. The florists have nearly thirty-five shops on Broadway, between the Fifth-avenue Hotel and Canal-street, and their show-windows are filled with a profusion of costly exotics. So far, then, from showing any symptoms of economy in their holiday expenditures, people seem bent on luxury and enjoyment at any price. The theatres this year have not provided any of the customary fairy spectacles, which are the delight of young folk, but content themselves with their usual bills. The toy-shops, however, make it up to the little ones, and furnish them with a "fairy spectacle." It is really worth the while of a child of the largest growth to look through these toy-shores. Dolls that babble papa and mamma are common, but hens that cackle and roosters that crow are among the novelties, and are only a specimen of the curious attractions in the toy-line.

THE CHURCHES.

As is usual on this occasion, the churches will be handsomely decorated, and in many of them the music will be of an appropriate character and especially fine. Old Trinity will usher in Christmas Eve with chimes and carols. At 2:30 this afternoon Mr. JAMES E. ATLIFFE will ring the following melodies:

No. 1—Rondo, with variations.
No. 2—Christmas Carol, "The Children in the Temple."
No. 3—Evening Bells.
No. 4—Christmas Carol, "Silent Night, Holy Night."
No. 5—Christmas Carol.
No. 6—Christmas Carol.

On Christmas day Mr. ATLIFFE will ring the following chimes:

No. 1—Ringing the changes on eight bells.
No. 2—Christmas Carol.
No. 3—Rondo, with variations.
No. 4—Christmas Carol.
No. 5—Christmas Carol.
No. 6—Vesper Hymn.

As the day comes on Sunday, there will be service in all the churches, but with the Catholic and Episcopal denominations the ceremonies will be suitable to festive time. It is generally considered that Monday will be observed as a holiday, and the banks, public offices, courts and most of the stores will be closed.

Enjoyment is the order of the day at the North, where, in spite of war, happiness and prosperity smile upon us: and even for the rebels we have good wishes, and sincerely hope that Gen. SHERMAN will capture the fifteen thousand half starved Confederates shut up in Savannah, and give them all a Christmas dinner.

THE SOLDIER'S CHRISTMAS.

The Ladies visiting Committee of the New-York State Soliers Home and Depot, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-street, in this city, announce that they will provide a fine dinner for eight hundred soldiers and sailors on the coming Christmas Day, (Monday, Dec. 26, at 12 M., the necessary funds having been furnished by the Board of Brokers, and a number of our patriotic merchants. The institution has been handsomely and profusely decorated with banners and Christmas greens for the occasion. In the afternoon a grand musical performance, consisting of some of the most popular songs and chorusses will be rendered before the soldiers, by a number of ladies and gentlemen who have volunteered for this purpose. This noble effort to add to the comfort and entertainment of those who have sacrificed so much for our sakes, is beyond all praise; and will some day have its reward. It reflects alike credit upon the energy and preserverance of the ladies, and upon the benevolence and patriotism of the Board of Brokers and merchants.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second performance of "Fra Diavolo" last evening attracted an exceedingly brilliant audience. AUBER'S light and charming music, his easy command and use of complex dramatic situations, his remarkable facility of orchestral elaboration, and the close, short, spirited way in which he deals with the chorus—these are points that must speedily impress the public, and, in fact, have already done so. Although the applause last night missed several of the best numbers, it yet graced others that were deserving of it. Miss KELLOGG sang delicioualy. The character of *Zerlina* could not be better rendered by any artist on this side of the Atlantic. Signor LOTTI dazzled his admirers with a new costume, and a more becoming and appropriate one than that which he wore on Wednesday night. He was much easier in the music, and in the terzetto of the first act especially was excellent. Signor BELLINI was, as heretofore, admirable. He has made a new part. The remaining characters, with the exception of *Lorenzo* by Signor LORINI, who was indisposed, were interpreted well, and the chorus and orchestra were very good.

To-day there will be a matinée, on which occasion "Don Sebastian" will be repeated for the last time. The extraordinary attendance last Saturday, and the many applications for a repetition, have induced Mr. MAretzek to make this concession to his patrons. He could not have done better. If the weather is only decent the house will be crowded.

FAIRS.

Efforts for the Soldiers, the Churches and the Poor.

The ladies, as usual, active in every good work, are devoting their best energies, and improving the opportunities offered at these holiday times, to aid and assist the various objects and charities which present themselves to their notice, as being worthy of attention and deserving their support. Accordingly "Fairs," institutions ladies always very successfully conduct, are open and under headway in all the various portions of the city, and all of them seem to be very well patronized. The young gallants, urged on by the divinities they particularly adore, and anxious to do anything and everything to please them, seem to vie with each other as to which shall do most to support these particularly fascinating institutions. The objects of these fairs are all, of course, most worthy ones. Some for the relief of our brave soldiers in the field, to furnish them with the necessaries and sometimes with even the luxuries of a soldier's life, and to encourage them in the great work they have in hand; others to give relief to the widows and children of those who have fallen, nobly, on the battle-field, in the defence of the great principle of right, and others to furnish clothing and food for the poor, and libraries where the children of the poor may get knowledge without price and be encouraged to work and achieve for themselves positions in the world as honest, respected and trustworthy citizens. Among those well worthy of notice may be mentioned first:

THE LADIES' BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN THE FIFTY-FIRST-STREET HOSPITAL.

This fair, held in the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, is a very extensive one, and occupies two large rooms; one is used for a supper-room, and in the other is displayed the various beautiful and useful articles, manufactured by fair hands, and calculated to draw from the pockets of the masculines, both old and young, greenbacks in abundance. Mrs. Dr. VALENTINE MOTT has taken great interest in this movement, and has contributed some very beautiful and valuable paintings, her own productions. Mrs. VANDERPOOL, a lady well known for the untiring energy she has displayed in all efforts started for the relief of our soldiers, is also an active worker in this fair, and has assisted it greatly. The fair will be kept open until New-Year's Eve, and will then be closed with a grand entertainment. Another fair is held at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of raising funds for the

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

This fair will compare favorably with any other held in the city. It occupies three rooms, which, although not large, are so very beautifully arranged as to render them particularly attractive. In addition to the other curiosities is an exhibition room, where is exhibited, to the intense delight of the little folks, the Italian comic figures, patterned after the old-fashioned "Punch and Judy." Another attraction is the "Old Folks' Kitchen," bountifully provided with the good things of this life, and inhabited by as happy a pair of "old folk" as one could wish to see. This fair will close on Saturday next, when a grand sacred concert will be given at the church, corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue. Another fair is held by the ladies of the

THIRD UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY,

corner of Bleecker and Downing streets. The fair is for the benefit of the society, and by it they hope to raise at least $1,000. The rooms are not large, but are excellently arranged, and for taste and beauty will compare favorably with any in the city. Thus far it has been very successful, and to Mrs. TAYLOR the credit of its success is principally due. Among the attractions here offered is an excellent table, furnished with all the rarities and luxuries of the season, which is well patronized. A very beautiful Afghan attracts much attention, as does also a little "miniature home," furnished and lighted, and appearing as comfortable as any home one could wish to occupy. This fair closes to-night. It is well worthy of a visit. Another noticeable fair is that of the

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,

held in Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. This fair, though not a large one, is a particularly attractive one, from the fact that all the articles displayed were selected rather for use than ornament. It is under the immediate direction of the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, and is eminently successful. The ladies attending the tables evidently well understand their duties, and succeed in coaxing the dollars from the purses of their admirers in a manner truly wonderful to behold. Another extensive fair is that held by the ladies in aid of

ST. JAMES ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Extensive improvements have recently been made in this church, and this fair is started to aid in defraying the expenses. Rev. JAMES BRANNAN, its popular pastor, has worked steadily for its success, and it promises to meet the expectations of the most hopeful. Many beautiful and useful articles are here exhibited. The fair will close this evening.

Numerous other fairs have been held this week, among them one at Prof. MATTISON'S church in Forty-first-street near Eighth-avenue, and one held by the ladies of the Free Church of the Epiphany, for the benefit of said church, both of which were very successful.

The Grand Choral Festival at Trinity Church, December, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On visiting the Cathedral Church, a few weeks ago, with some friends from abroad, I was surprised to find workmen engaged in making a large opening through the wall upon the northern side of the chancel. We speculated upon the matter, and, without violating the sanctity of the spot by idle questions, satisfied ourselves with the belief that we there saw preparations for a memorial window—a window for the mere admission of light being, from the nature of things, quite out of the question.

The stoppage of this mysterious mural chasm by a "new chancel organ"—not a window—was celebrated last week in Trinity Church by a great Choral Festival, extending over three days; for such was the occasion upon which the religious and—I may add—the fashionable world were favored by a rare treat of ecclesiastical music. Only two performances were originally intended and announced; but, to satisfy the hundreds who then failed to gain admittance, a repetition on Friday evening became necessary. And in this reiterated perfection it was my good fortune to hear the full programme.

This Choral Festival did not consist in the performance of a single oratorio, nor would the term sacred concert fully describe it. The whole arrangement was a novelty. The regular choir of the church—a chorus of one hundred male voices—and the full diapason of two organs, were responsive to the call of Dr. VINTON, illustrating, illuminating, emblazoning, as it were, his simple story of sacred music, from the rude days of Jubal to the present high refinement of the art.

Secure in an excellent position at 6 o'clock, our party had full time and opportunity to make observations before 8, the hour when the performance would commence. It was interesting to watch the white-robed choir-boys, as they fluttered to their niches, like doves to the cote; and the elder choristers, in the same demi-sacerdotal drapery, with solemn step and majestic mien, reproduced types of the apostolic age—for with these classic folds as a setting, their heads seemed to take on the mold of form and feature we see in the antique cameo and illuminated missal.

The venerable organist, S. P. TAYLOR, was reverently conducted to a seat not far from the new instrument. Finally, as the chimes aloft told the hour of eight, Dr. VINTON, and other clergy, entered from the vestry, and knelt at the altar. Then were the opening sentences of the Church service intoned, together with the Confession and the Lord's Prayer. Dr. CUTLER, the organist of Trinity Church, placed himself before the new organ, and the Rev. Dr. VINTON ascended the pulpit to commence his "Explanatory Lecture." He paused before taking up the silken thread upon which to string the gems of music. And as he did so, a scene met his vision, well suited to quicken his native enthusiasm, and to inspirit him for his grateful task. The chancel full of choristers—their faces all aglow with the glancing rays from massive candelabra, whose tiny tongues of flame seemed eager to join the universal song of praise—the fine old organ in the distance flashing back gleams of light from its lofty golden pipes, and the upturned faces of the vast multitude radiant with eager expectation.

Space will not permit me to give even a synopsis of Dr. VINTON'S instructive lecture. He first alluded to the music of the Jewish nation, both vocal and instrumental, in its earliest days, and quoted its frequent mention in Holy Writ. He adverted to the custom of singing psalms and hymns as adopted by our Saviour and his disciples. Noticed the style of music in the fourth century, the composition of the Gregorian Chant in the sixth century, by GREGORY I., when the art of singing in parts was still unknown.

The reverend speaker gave a history of the Church Organ from its first introduction in 670, through its material improvement in the fourteenth century, with a notice of the largest and most noted organs in the world. In America, as stated by him, the large organ of Trinity Church is second in size and power, only to the great Boston organ, newly built in that city.

Then came the first illustration, a Gregorian chant, "Cantate Domino Novem," given by all the voices on the melody, and without the organ, as in olden time. Next was a "German Chorale," as a specimen of the music of the German Lutheran Church. It was rendered in the German tongue, purely congregational in its manner, and accompanied by the organ, with interludes between the lines, and not between the verses. At this point, Dr. VINTON gave us a brief account of MARTIN LUTHER as a musician. And later in the evening LUTHER'S "Judgment Hymn" was sung by the full choir, accompanied by Mr. TAYLOR on the organ, when Dr. VINTON mentioned incidentally his hope that a national hymn might be adapted to the majestic measure of this melody.

Mr. TAYLOR, of whom mention has been made, is the oldest organist in this country, being now eighty-six years of age, and having begun his musical career, as a choir boy in England, seventy-seven years ago. He was appointed organist of Christ Church, New-York, in 1807, and was the first to introduce the chant to the American Church service. Fifty years ago oratorios were performed in St. Paul's Chapel under his direction, and venerable ladies were present this night who, in their youth, had enjoyed those rare performances.

This Choral Festival was under the able direction of Dr. CUTLER, who also not only accompanied the choristers alternately on one organ and the other, but enchanted all hearers by an original Fantasia, taking as a theme the favorite carol, "We three Kings of Orient are."

And MORGAN, the organist of Grace Church, developed by his skillful touch the sweetest tones of the instrument in one of WELY'S "Offertories."

I cannot command language to convey an idea of the entrancing effect of solos and trios, duets and quartets, from the oratorios of the grand old masters. Among the gems were the solo and chorus from the "Messiah"—"Oh, thou that tellest." And from the same oratorio—"I know that my Redeemer liveth," (which initial sentence was graven on HANDEL'S tomb in Westminster Abbey.) The "Total Eclipse," from HANDEL'S "Samson," was very affecting, as given by the sweet tenor voice of Mr. MAYER, and was the more touching because in it the great master had unconsciously foreshadowed his own benighted days.

"Sound an Alarm," from the "Judas Maccabeus," a most spirit-stirring war-song, is most singularly adapted to the sonorous tenor voice in which Mr. WEBER rendered it with such thrilling effect. And the grand organ answered from afar, with a crash of warlike din—a mimic alarum, from which peeled forth the voice of "silver trumpet" and "clarion loud and clear."

Mr. G. E. ARKEN, with a bass voice of tremendous power, yet of melodious sweetness, sung an air from HAYDN'S "Creation." It was descriptive—quite as much in the music as in the words—of the first peopling of earth, air and water. The line, "By heavy beasts the ground was trod," was given in notes so low and deep, that the air and all our material surroundings vibrated and shuddered quite as much as did the new earth under burden of Leviathan tread.

The "Angel Trio," from MENDELSSOHN'S "Elijah," was fitly sung by three boys, who needed only the wings—for their voices and faces were those of seraphim and cherubim.

Midway in the fragmental performance, the audience united with the full choir in the "Gloria in Excelsis." The effect was grand beyond conception—not only in volume of sound, but in the sight of that vast human sea, as it surged to the altar in one great wave of obedience at the words "Only begotten Son of Jesus Christ."

To one who has never heard it, no words can convey an idea of the "Grand Hallujah Chorus," which concluded the entertainment.

When the Benediction was pronounced, the audience, taking the key-note, responded in one deep musical "Amen." And thus ended this "mingled sweetness, long drawn out."

The Skating Yesterday.

On all the ponds, yesterday, the ice was in perfect condition, and the wayward temper of the atmosphere did not keep away the crowds who delight in the healthful, pleasant and exhilirating pastime. There was a general display of the people, and no slipping at all of the opportunity. The ice was as smooth as ice can be.

The Central Park Lake, and the Conservatory Pond especially, presented an animated and picturesque spectacle. Momus raised his shrine upon the frozen waters, and his steel-shod devotees paid willing worship. Among them were many graceful professors of podography, whose movements were the "poetry of motion;" and there were hundreds of novitiates in the art of feet-writing, whose awkward attempts to make, as it were, the initial pot-hooks and hangers, resulted in ludicrous and mirth-provoking scenes. But the mass of the sportive throng cut their characters, in bold and dashing style, embellished with ornamental flourishes and abundant dotting of the ice. In the evening the ponds were very brilliantly lighted, and until late hour hilarity reigned on runners. As it was on the Central Park Pond, so was it on the others—everywhere a hearty indulgence in the slippery pastimes of the season.

The sleighing yesterday was also excellent. The large sleighs of the various stage routes were out in force, and the jingling of bells was heard in all directions. The Central Park, Fifth-avenue and Madison-avenue were resonant in the afternoon with the merry tintinabulation.

CITY NOTES.—The Central Railroad of New-Jersey, for the West, by way of Allentown and Pittsburgh, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, on and after Dec. 26, at 8 P. M., instead of 7 P. M., as at present.... WENDELL PHILLIPS will speak about "The Next Step," at the Cooper Institue, on Tuesday evening next.... Yesterday morning the boiler of the steam-tug *Aspinwall* exploded, while the vessel lay at the foot of Eighteenth-street, East River. Mr. CROSS, the engineer, and JOHN FAICH, a fireman, were seriously scalded. The cause of the explosion is not known.... THOMAS KERRIGAN was committed to the Tombs yesterday, for having stolen from the pocket of HENRY LONG, a watch and chain worth $150, in Nassau-street.... JOHN RILEY, and CATHARINE NEILL, of Washington Market. The latter lost all the money she had, $19.... LARCY RIVERS, a colored cook, late from the steamer *Grand Gulf*, fell down a flight of stairs at No. 2 Laurens-street, and fractured his skull, dying soon afterward.... PETER MURPHY, a carman, of Twenty-eighth-street, was found dead in his cart yesterday morning, in Washington-street.... We call attention to an advertisement from the managers of the Children's Aid Society, appealing to the benevolent for help in rendering Christmas joyful to the thousands of little ones who are solely dependent upon the good offices of that excellent organization.

SINGULAR APPEARANCE IN THE HEAVENS.—About 11 o'clock last night, the attention of persons in the street was drawn to three brilliant globes of light that appeared almost directly in the zenith. They were supposed to be a reflection of the great fire then raging in Beekman-street; but the atmosphere was clear, and there was not a vestige of cloud in the sky. The globes slowly melted together and formed a line of light, which gradually faded away.

Williamsburgh.

A NEW DAILY PAPER FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—A few influential gentlemen of the Eastern District last evening held a preliminary meeting, with a view to the establishment of a new daily paper. The matter was fully discussed, and it was resolved to start a joint stock enterprise with a capital of $60,000. One-third the amount was subscribed at the meeting. Hon. SAMUEL T. MADDOX is spoken of as the leading spirit in the new enterprise.

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price, 35 cents a bottle.

A Universal Remedy.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds and Bronchial Affections now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of fourteen years. Its merit and extensive use have caused the Troches to be counterfeited, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations.

The Reputation of Dr. Burnett is a Guarantee of the good quality of his manufacture. It is sufficient to say of BURNETT'S Flavoring Extracts, that, for their purpose, they are not inferior to his celebrated Toilet articles.

President Petroleum Company.

This company promises to become one of the best-paying and managed in the country. It has an actual working capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, a greater portion of which has already been paid into its treasury, and is now being judiciously expended in the development of its lands, which have been put into the company at cost, being only one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for superior oil-bearing territory. The company has already received an offer for one-quarter of its land, which, if accepted, would pay back to the stockholders the original amount of their subscriptions. Its officers are gentlemen of high standing in the community, which insures its success. For further particulars, we refer to the advertisement in our columns.

The Holiday Present most acceptable to a Lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"No Sewing Machine Complete without D. BARNUM'S "self sewer" Price only $1 50 with directions. Inventors office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York. Sent by mail. Saves the eyes; no basting.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.	
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus."**

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. **ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.** Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. BROOKS, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore, at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Overshoes to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Holiday Gift.

WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINE.

It is entirely noiseless

A patented device prevents its being turned backward. The needle cannot be set wrong.

The lockstitch, elther and braider are acknowledged to be superior to others.

It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863.

It also received the first premium for "THE BEST SEWING-MACHINE" at the great "New-England Fair," the "Vermont State Fair," the "Pennsylvania State Fair," and the "Indiana State Fair," 1864.

Office No. 508 Broadway.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,

Manufacturers of

GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

BALTIMORE, MD

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Appropriate Holiday Gifts

Combining instruction with amusement. The celebrated CRAIG MAGNETIC MACHINES, prepaid, for $2 50 or with six beautiful mounted objects for $3 50; with twenty-four objects, $5 50. The NOVELTY MICROSCOPE, for examining hair, flowers, seed linen, bank bills, &c., is mailed prepaid with twelve objects for $3 50, by Henry Craig, No. 5, Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Also sold by Fowler & Wells, No. 389, and Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway.

Economical Housekeepers Use

PYLE'S SAL[illegible]	PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TAR.	PYLE'S BLUING POWDER.
PYLE'S BAKING SODA.	PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.

Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, New-York.

Holiday Gifts.

E. A. BROOKS would inform those about purchasing Christmas and New-Year's presents, and wish to combine usefulness with beauty in the selection, that he has a large and varied assortment of goods adapted to the presentation of which cannot fail to please. Every description of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children, may be found at his establishment, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Holiday Presents of

AFFECTION AND CHARITY

WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium

LOCK-stitch

SEWING MACHINES,

No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

Holiday Presents.

The sleighing is good, and sleds trade at No. 216 Broadway. Ladies shopping for furs for themselves and children will find an endless variety. Civilians, also army and navy officers, will find everything desirable for head-gear. Military equipments generally.

WITT'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

"The Lunga."

STRICKLAND'S MILLIFLUOUS COUGHBALSAM is the only sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma and consumption. It never fails to effect a permanent cure.

Dr. STRICKLAND'S TONIC cures the worst cases of Dyspepsia.

For sale by druggists everywhere.

F. C. WELLS CO., No. 15 Franklin-st., New-York, wholesale agents.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Sewing Machines

To Rent AND For Sale.

W. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 466 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address A. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Family Sewing of all Kinds Beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine by Mrs. S. FRITH, No. 935 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies' own material cut and made up in the latest styles.

Knitting Machines—For Plain or Fancy Knitting; different sizes and gauges; the best in use. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 537 Broadway

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 21 Barclay-st., New-York.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never soaked their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss differs entirely at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, taken in exchange for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Brownlee's Remedy for neuralgia, nervous rheumatism, nervous paralysis, tic douloureux, and all nervous spinal diseases cured in one application. Sold at BARNES & CO.'S, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam—The best remedy extant for the cure of coughs, colds, consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Has been used for 25 years, and during all that time been highly approved, producing wonderful cures, as can be seen by the many certificates in "Brant's Magazine," furnished gratuitously by the druggists.

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT, the most certain purifier of the blood ever produced. It is purely a vegetable alterative, and permanently cures scrofula, fever sores, erysipelas, salt rheum, secondary syphilis, rheumatism, pimples and blotches on the face, cancer and cancerous ulcers, dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. For testimonials, see "Brant's Magazine." For sale by all druggists.

DIXON, CLARKS & HALLETT, Proprietors, No. 149 Chambers-st.

Eva.

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.,

Between Gold and Cliff sts.

MEN'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS of every description at a reduction of 30 PER CENT.

The Great Fenian Panic in Canada is amusing. The British Colonial Lion is in a decided funk. Three thousand militia are ordered to the frontier! What a terrific tempest in the provincial teapot! The best thing our excited neighbors can do is to resort to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the finest thing for bracing up the nerves to be found on either side of the Atlantic. Then lay in a stock of the great tonic, for soon the Reciprocity Treaty will be repealed, and then you will have to pay more for the article. Sold everywhere. New-York Office No. 59 Cedar-st.

The Horrors of War can be greatly mitigated by that sovereign remedy, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, as it will cure any wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot of ointment should be in every man's knapsack. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Arctic Overshoes,

WATER-PROOF BOOTS,

WINTER BOOTS.

LORIN BROOKS & SON,

No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

The best assortment and quality of Winter Boots in the city, at reduced prices.

A Holiday Present of a Livelihood for life, for $60 to $100. WEED Sewing-Machine Company. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines. No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y

Dorno's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

No More Acceptable Present can be Given to old or young, than one of the ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES. No. 537 Broadway.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents. Black or Brown.—Reliable depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Remember Mat Conklin's Concert to-night at the City Assembly Rooms.

Miller's Hair Dye Better in Quality, more in quantity, cheaper in price, (75 cents,) than any dye. Try it. Sold by all druggists. Depot No 5o Dey-st.

Christmas Present.—WILLCOX & GIBBS' NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE. Office, No. 508 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, December, 1864.

The day is approaching which, as the happiest in the history of the world, ought to be made the happiest in the year to the poor and unfortunate. On Christmas Day, all those who are enjoying the reunion of friends and dear ones at the family festival, who sit at well-filled tables and by cheerful hearths, and who call up all the sacred and social associations of the holiday, should remember the thousands and thousands of our city poor who have not even a home, who are weak with hunger and shiver with cold, while others have abundance; whom no man calls friend, and who live neglected and unhappy. Especially should the children of the more highly favored and well-off think on that happy day of the children of the poor and the unfortunate. Let them remember, then, how many a little boy has, through all the great city, not a place he can call *home*; but must sleep in boxes and cellar-ways; how many a little girl has no shoes, or hood or outside garment for the Winter's cold; how many a child runs barefooted to the industrial school through the December snow, and many a little mouth gets its first meal at the school dinner

Will not the children do their part to make Christmas day joyful to the poor children of New-York by their kindness?

It is well known that the Children's Aid Society has under its charge now several thousands of these poor children. We propose, if the public second this appeal, to give a joyful festival to these unfortunate little ones.

Some who are homeless, and who are willing to go, we shall provide with a Christmas home, by sending them, under charge of our experienced agent, Mr. FRIEDGEN, to good families in the West.

To others, we shall give gratuitous lodgings in the News Boys' Lodging-house and the Girls' Lodging-house; hundreds of others will be provided with shoes and stockings, and warm garments, and at least one good meal.

Who will give a home to the homeless boys and girls? The expenses for this have increased and will amount now to at least $20. Who will send money for a pair of shoes, or a hood, or warm garment, or a bed-quarter for these destitute little ones? Who will give them a dinner?

The festival for each school and lodging-house is stated below, and the money can be sent for one or all, as the donor desires. Articles and food can be sent for, if requested.

It will be a great encouragement to the poor children if our friends can be present at some of these festivals

Donations may be sent (the object specified) either to the President, WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Esq., No. 95 Front-street, or to the Treasurer, J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Metropolitan Bank, or to the Secretary, C. L. BRACE, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

The German Social and Industrial School, No. 227 Rivington-st., will hold their festival in the lecture-room of the German Reformed Dutch Church, No 123 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., on Thursday, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock P. M., with about two hundred young girls.

The Hudson River School, corner of 25th-st and 9th-av., will celebrate Christmas on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The newsboys, at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 12 Fulton-st., top floor, will hold their festival on Monday, Dec. 26, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The children of the East River School, No. 132 East 40th-st., will hold their festival at their school-room, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The First Ward School, No. 50 Trinity-place, near Rector-st., will hold theirs at the school, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

The Boys' School, with about 100 boys, will have a festival at their school-room, No. 276 East 11th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 10 o'clock.

The Italian children will hold their festival on Thursday, Dec. 29, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st.

The children of the Franklin-street School will have a festival at their school, No. 106 Franklin-street, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

The Fourteenth Ward School, corner of Baxter and Canal streets, at the school, on Thursday, Jan. 5, 1865, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

The Park School hold theirs at the school-room, corner of 70th-st. and Broadway, on Monday, Jan. 9, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Hamersley-st. School, No. 204 Bleecker-st., entrance on Cottage-place, with about 250 children, have their festival on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The girls, at the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 205 Canal-st., hold their festival on Thursday, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,

RETICULES

and

WORK-BOXES,

CHEAP.

J. H. & J. G. CUNNINGHAM & CO.,

No. 371 Broadway,

New-York.

DOWNING, LATE OF NO. 3 BROAD-ST., will serve for New-Year's Day, as usual, his superior pickled oysters and boned turkeys. Mr Delatour has kindly consented to have orders left at his soda water establishment, No. 25½ Wall-st.

CITY RAILROADS.—A TICKET OFFICE FOR the different lines has been opened at the store of P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, No. 3 Park-row.

NO PLACE LIKE MENDUM'S NO. 75 Chambers-st., one door from Broadway, to select your Wines, Fruits, Cordials, &c., for the Holidays.

C. E. MENDUM, Proprietor.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,

FOR

HEATING AND COOKING,

Every stove warranted as represented.

Call or send for descriptive catalogues.

EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY.

Vest Chains, Chatelaines, Bracelets, Brooches, Buckles, Charms, Rings, &c., &c. Also,

INDIA-RUBBER TOYS, BALLS, DOLL-HEADS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

in great variety, for sale by

GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. COMPANY,

NO. 205 BROADWAY, NEAR FULTON-ST.

RICH FANCY GOODS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Consisting of clocks, bronzes, fine fans, vases, card receivers, gilt goods, opera-glasses, work, jewel and odor-boxes, dressing-cases, velvet and leather bags, fancy combs, hairpins, head ornaments and a variety of articles suitable for presents.

For sale by the importers, AT RETAIL, during the Holidays.

FREEMAN & RYER,

No. 391 Broadway

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED GOODS,

BOY'S SLEIGHS, SKATES AND TOOL CHESTS.

The largest assortment of ENGLISH SKATES in the city for ladies and gentlemen.

W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

CHEAP RENT AND CHEAP BOOKS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HOLIDAY GIFT AND JUVENILE BOOKS AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR TWO WEEKS,

At W. I. POOLEY'S, No. 331 Pearl-st., under Harper & Brothers' building.

Orders received for any books advertised.

HANDSOME DECORATED DINNER SETS.

$90 TO $700

100 VARIETIES.

Positively the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT we have ever offered. Also,

BRONZE AND MARBLE MANTEL SETS, GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c.

E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO.,

Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st and 4th-av. Sold by druggists.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

CLOTHING.

CLARK'S

CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

Nos. 398, 400 and 402 Bowery.

$10 OVERCOATS.
10 OVERCOATS.
10 OVERCOATS.
10 OVERCOATS.
10 OVERCOATS.

$15 BEAVER OVERCOATS.
15 BEAVER OVERCOATS.
15 BEAVER OVERCOATS.
15 BEAVER OVERCOATS.
15 BEAVER OVERCOATS.

The balance of our Wholesale Stock is to be closed out at a reduction of

25 PER CENT.

SCARFS	JUST THE THINGS FOR	GLOVES
SCARFS	**HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**	GLOVES
SCARFS	AN IMPORTER'S STOCK OF	GLOVES
SCARFS	MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AT	GLOVES
SCARFS	RETAIL, CHEAP!	GLOVES
SCARFS	P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,	GLOVES
SCARFS	Importers, No. 36 Warren-st.,	GLOVES
SCARFS	have opened an extensive	GLOVES
SCARFS	RETAIL DEPARTMENT	GLOVES
SCARFS	AT NO. 3 PARK-ROW,	GLOVES
SCARFS	where they propose to furnish the	GLOVES
SCARFS	public with Neck-ties, Scarfs,	GLOVES
SCARFS	Gloves, Hosiery, Under-clothing,	GLOVES
SCARFS	Collars, Scarf-pins, Sleeve-buttons,	GLOVES
SCARFS	&c., &c., at just one profit less than	GLOVES
SCARFS	any other first-class store in New-	GLOVES
SCARFS	York.	GLOVES
SCARFS	3,400 dozen rich	GLOVES
SCARFS	NECK-TIES	GLOVES
SCARFS	AT 25 CENTS EACH	GLOVES
SCARFS	600 dozen silk and wool SCARFS,	GLOVES
SCARFS	very rich goods, at $1 each.	GLOVES
SCARFS	A SCARF-PIN INCLUDED.	GLOVES
SCARFS	Linen collars, $2 40 per dozen.	GLOVES
SCARFS	Paper Collars, $1 50 a hundred.	GLOVES
SCARFS	NO. 3 PARK-ROW,	GLOVES
SCARFS	Terminus of City Railroads.	GLOVES
SCARFS	N B.—For public accommodation	GLOVES
SCARFS	we have opened an office at our	GLOVES
SCARFS	store, for the sale of TICKETS of	GLOVES
SCARFS	the City Railroads. Price 5½ cents	GLOVES
SCARFS	each.	GLOVES

CLOTHING.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

SMOKING JACKETS,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

A fine assortment at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

DEVLIN & CO.,

Broadway, corner Grand-st.,

Broadway, corner Warren-st.

WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, OLD SORES, &c.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,

a real Pain Extractor. It reduces the most angry-looking Swellings and Inflammations as if by magic; heals OLD SORES, WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, &c., in a surprisingly short time.

Sold by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

WINTER.

If you want Overcoats, also good warm Winter Clothing, in every variety, and at prices less, also Children's Clothing, go to

F. B. BALDWIN,

Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest assortment and store in the city

OPEN IN THE EVENINGS,

DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

A VERY LARGE STOCK, AT LOW PRICES,

OF

BEAUTIFUL DINNER AND TEA SERVICES, BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS, GROUPS AND FIGURES.

Glass Engraved on the premises.

Sets of Glass Made and Cut to Order.

OVINGTON BROS.,

Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEARS

J. MARC MARTIN,

Importer of

CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.,

No. 203 BEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE, and sent to all parts of the country at the lowest trade prices.

MR. BRYAN LAWRENCE, OF Nos 13 & 14 Centre Market, has on exhibition and sale the finest stall of Meat for Christmas ever seen in this or any other city in the world. The cattle, ten in number, were raised by David Selsor, Esq., of Ohio, all of the primest stock; Finest Southdown Mutton, raised and fatted on Central Park of this city, also, some splendid Lamb, raised by Mr. Everett, of Putnam Co., N. Y.

All epicures and lovers of good stock are invited to call and examine.

ARCHBISHOP OF HUGHES' MEMORIAL.

The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on

FREE EXHIBITION,

by order of the Special Committee having charge of the same, at the piano warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., No 544 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DIAMOND RINGS!

Of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY, SEVENTY-FIVE, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR AND FIVE HUNDRED TO TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

The great panacea for every affection of the THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

It does not dry up the cough, but loosens it, and cleanses the Lungs of all impurities, PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.

And by druggists and apothecaries generally.

A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES FOR 35 CENTS.

USE RUSHMORE'S FABRIC RENOVATOR.

The only clothes-cleaner ever discovered that will actually perform what it promises. It removes at once and forever all Stains, Grease Spots, Tar, Paint, Dirt and other substances with which clothing is liable to come in contact. It has no unpleasant smell; it leaves no ring-marks or circles like benzine. It does not evaporate or become useless by age. It restores soiled garments to their original lustre and beauty, thoroughly clean, and MAKES THEM AS GOOD AS NEW, AND ALL FOR 35 CENTS.

Depot, No. 119 Fulton-st., New-York.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,

(A protected solution of the protoxide of iron) supplies the blood with its Vital Principle or Life Element, IRON, thereby infusing

STRENGTH, VIGOR AND NEW LIFE into all parts of the system. Pamphlets free.

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by all druggists.

FURNITURE.

$300,000.

DE GRAF & TAYLOR

Offer their entire stock at gold prices,

AT NO. 87 BOWERY.

FURNITURE FOR THE HOLIDAYS

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

FR. KRUTINA,

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,

Between Bowery and 2d-av.

All goods warranted.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

DR. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Colds and Asthma. John D. Herring, of Harrington, Bergen Co., N. J., testifies that he has been cured of a cough of ten years' standing by the Pulmonic Life Syrup, and refers to Mr. Wm. Devoe, of Tappantown, who recommended its use.

LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864.

Dr. Tobias:

DEAR SIR: I was cured of a severe cough, with inflammation of the lungs, by the use of your Pulmonic Life Syrup. I have suffered much from pulmonary complaints, and used many remedies, but have never found anything equal to your Syrup. BETSY HILL.

Mrs. Hill is sister-in-law to Capt. Hill, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers. Several hundred certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 75 cents. Sold by the druggists.

CHARITY.

"Meek and lowly, pure and holy,
Chief among the blessed three,
Turning sadness into gladness,
Heaven-born art thou, Charity!"

The charitably disposed can do no better thing than to visit the store of

THE KEROSENE LAMP-HEATER COMPANY,

No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York, and purchase a KEROSENE OR GAS COOKING OR HEATING STOVE, and make a HOLIDAY PRESENT to some one of their friends who have need to economize in their HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.

NO SMOKE, ASHES, DIRT, OR ODOR!!

WENDELL PHILLIPS

will speak at

COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 27.

Subject:—"Reconstruction Now is Disgrace and Disaster."

Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8.

Tickets 25 cents; Reserved seats 50 cents. For sale at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., Miller's, No. 522 Broadway, Miller and Matthews, No. 481 Broadway; McFarland's, corner Broadway and 22d-st., and at the door during Tuesday. Platform tickets at 121 Nassau-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!!

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

Unsurpassed for volume and quality of tone, as well as EXTERIOR FINISH.

We are now prepared to meet all orders for Holiday Presents in this line, from the full, plain 6½ octave Pianos up to the most elaborate finish. Prices moderate and unlimited warrantee given for six years.

Warerooms, Nos. 80 and 101 Bleecker-st., Corner Greene-st.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY GIFTS.

AT

CHARLES L. JONES',

(LATE CROWEN'S.)

No. 843 Broadway, near 14th-st.

Standard Works in elegant binding, Magnificent Presentation Books, Superb Photographic Albums, Splendid Writing Cases and Ladies' Work Boxes, Elegant Pearl and Tortoise Shell Articles, Beautiful Bronze Goods, Rich Velvet Prayer Books, &c., &c. The Ruggles Gems, a collection of exquisite miniature oil-paintings. All suitable for handsome CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.

THE LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.

The UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared to underwrite Policies early in January.

The Company's specialty is THE INSURANCE OF INVALIDS AT MODERATE RATES.

All Life insurance Agents doing business in this city are requested to present such applicants as may have been rejected by other companies, to Dr. F. W. LAMBERT, No. 92 Broadway, for examination without delay.

All policies will be made payable NOT LATER THAN THE AGE OF SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS, OR DURING THE LIFETIME OF THE PERSON INSURED.

JOHN WADSWORTH, President.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS,

New Styles—Just received, THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE FOR PRESENTS.

SPOONS and FORKS, CUPS, NAPKIN-RINGS, FRUIT-KNIVES, BUTTER, PIE and FISH KNIVES, SOUP, GRAVY and SUGAR LADLES, SALT-CELLARS, SUGAR-SPOONS, CARD-BASKETS, CAKE-BASKETS, CASTERS, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,

FINE GOLD—New Styles—SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HOLIDAY WINES.

Fine and medium grades Sherries, Ports, Champagnes, Bourbon, Cordials, Sauces, Preserves, Fruits, Cigars, etc. C. E. MENDUM, No. 75 Chambers-st., near Broadway.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mrs. M. L. HILL begs to announce to the LADIES that as, owing to the war, she finds it impossible any longer to import goods, she intends shortly to decline business, and offers, during the HOLIDAYS, a large stock of elegant imported Boots and Shoes, including a fine variety of black and white satin slippers, intended for the party season, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF CORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 24th day of December, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; C and D, 9½ A. M.; E and F, 9¾ A. M.; G 9 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!—RUBBER Sole Balmorals for Ladies, Misses and Children. These shoes are the pleasantest, cheapest, and most durable ever worn. Warranted to wear six months and over. Only look at them, and you will have no other. For sale by WM. T. ALLEN, Agent, No. 377 Bowery and 260 2d-av.

BUY YOUR FINE AND MEDIUM QUALITY of Bourbon at MENDUM'S, Chambers-st., next door to Broadway. Prices range from $3 to $8. Choice and medium grade Champagnes from $25 to $80 per basket. Sherry, Port and Cordials cheap and good. C. E. MENDUM, Importer, No. 75 Chambers-st.

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THE DEATH AND BURIAL

OF

POOR COCK ROBIN,

DESIGNS BY H. L. STEPHENS.

1 Vol., Quarto, $1 25.

HURD & HOUGHTON,

Publishers,

No. 401 Broadway, New-York.

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FOREST PICTURES IN THE ADIRONDACKS. By JOEL A. HOWE. WITH ORIGINAL POEMS, BY ALFRED B. STREET. Containing sixteen full-paged views of Adirondack Scenery, engraved and printed in the most perfect manner. Quarto, cloth, gilt, $4 50; morocco, $8.

II.

WAR LYRICS; A selection of Lyrics on the War, illustrated by the matchless pencil of F. O. C. DARLEY. Quarto, cloth, gilt, $2 50; morocco, $3.

THESE TWO VOLUMES ARE AMONG THE MOST ARTISTIC AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY SERIES OF THE YEAR. THEY COMMEND THEMSELVES TO THE FRIENDS OF AMERICAN ART. PRINTED ON HEAVY TONED PAPER, AND BOUND IN ELEGANT STYLE.

JAMES G. GREGORY, Publisher,

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I.

THE SNOW IMAGE.—BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. Illustrated in colors by MARCUS WATERMAN. Cloth, gilt, $1 50.

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LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD. Told in Verse by R. H. STODDARD. Sumptuously illustrated in colors, by ALFRED FREDERICKS. The Poem is a gem. The illustrations superb. Quarto, paper. Price 80 cents.

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SELECTED AND ORIGINAL.

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This little work contains forty songs for the nursery, arranged for the piano. Many of them are new and exceedingly happy.

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A REMARKABLE NOVEL!

WILL BE PUBLISHED, SATURDAY, Dec. 24,

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A STORY OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

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VII.—The Old Age of Isaiah.
VIII.—History of Debtors' Laws.
IX.—Dutch Art.
X.—Baden-Baden.
XI.—Goethe's Faustus.
XII.—In the Shadow.
XIII.—William of Normandy.
XIV.—The Pyramids and the Pentateuch.
XV.—Aunt Tabitha's Railway Adventure.
XVI.—Napoleon and the

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
HAVE PURCHASED
2,000 ACRES OF OIL LANDS in Western Virginia for $100,000. $20,000 of this sum only remains to be paid, and can be subscribed for at our office.
IN SUMS OF NOT LESS THAN $1,000.
The lands are situated on Hughes River and Dutchman Run, in the best oil region of Western Virginia.
THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
will be formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and purchasers of the land will receive $8,000 IN STOCK FOR EVERY $1,000 SUBSCRIBED.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY,
President HENRY LAMBERT, Boston
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5 ..... $500,000
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $3.
Producing lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek, and in Western Virginia. TWO PER CENT *per month* guaranteed
FIRST DIVIDEND, JANUARY 20, 1865.

Subscription books for both Companies now open at our office.
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
250,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000,
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbosa, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A Quackenbosa, Henry Cohn.
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NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.
No further Assessment or call on the Subscribers, as 50,000 Shares are Reserved for Working Capital.

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J. S. Clark, New-York. A. Clark, Tarr Farm, Penn. H. P. Clark, Oil City, Penn.
OFFICES.
No. 71 Broadway, New-York Nos. 612 and 614 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and Baltimore, Md.

This company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is at No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers as soon as scrip-books are ready, without delay. This property has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the Directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the ostensible purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract and being bored with vigor. When it is understood that every acre of this company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Wanat Bend, Allegany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success

Office in New-York, where prospectus and every information can be obtained, No 71 Broadway, N Y

B. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 6-20 BONDS,
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U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
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U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY
TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON.
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 14, 1864
The undersigned, Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the increased capital stock of this Bank, hereby gives notice that 50 shares of such increased capital at $10 per share remains unawarded to the present stockholders, and are open for subscription by the public until the 26th day of December inst., at 12 o'clock M., when it will be awarded to the highest bidders for the same, but no bids will be received at less than par, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not deemed for the interest of the Bank.
Payments for the stock when awarded will be required to be made at the Bank, on or before the 1st day of January next, with interest from November 1st, 1864.
J. S FOX,
S. ALOFSEN,
A. H. WALLIS,
Commissioners.

WISCONSIN STATE BONDS.
We are authorized to offer a limited amount of the Bonds of the State of Wisconsin on favorable terms. The Bonds draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and have Coupons attached payable in the City of New-York. They are redeemable at different periods from 1877 to 1888, and the principal is also payable in the City of New-York.
The entire debt of the State is but $2,060,000, and these Bonds are in every respect a choice investment.
Further particulars may be obtained upon inquiry at our office.
FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)
No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.
The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 262, 293, 349, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1037, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on an after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864 W. TITUS, Secretary."

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first MONDAY of January next, until the 16th day of said month inclusive, at the City, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
The interest then due, and not called for prior to the said 16th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield, Illinois.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, with Coupons exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE OF SHELDON AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
SALES OF FORFEITED SHARES.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Norton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Stockpiles, 25 shares; No. 43, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No 51, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Slate, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest falling in the First of January next, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 3d January, 1865, at the office of the Company, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 5.
O. O. GILPIN, Secretary.

TO PETROLEUM COMPANIES AND OPERATORS IN OIL STOCKS.—I solicit orders for the sale of oil stocks and subscription agencies for new companies. ALVIN WILKINS, Stock Broker,
[illegible], Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN

TRUSTEES
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.
PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.
CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES,
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
Stock subject to no further assessment.
50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.
☞ Maps and Prospectus can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., Gen'l Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, N. Y.
DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., N. York.
ITS LANDS ARE PUT INTO THE COMPANY AT the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-bearing territory, and forms its
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS are located on the Allegheny River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.
Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents, L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 54 Cedar-st., New-York,
Or at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7-30 LOAN,
And the entire commission of 50 cts. on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 6-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE, BOSTON, Dec. 14, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston the 14th day of December, 1864, the foregoing report and account of the Treasurer was presented and accepted, and thereupon it was
Voted, That a dividend of $6 per share, free of Government tax, be and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 3d day of January next, to the holders of stock at the close of business on the 17th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders resident in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said city, and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.
Voted, That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 17th to the 28th inst.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M and closing at 2 P. M. W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 10, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE readiness of this department to redeem, on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds, as authorized by law, the Three-Years Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per centum, issued under act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes not so presented after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases. Holders therefore will govern themselves accordingly.
W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE SUSQ. AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.
THE STATED ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders and election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, January 24, at 3 P. M.
ELLIS POITER, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO 87 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1865. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, NO. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 10th January next. Polls open from 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1864.
TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE TRANSFER books of this company, at the agency in New-York and at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January proximo, inclusive.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

OIL CREEK AND MAPLE ISLAND OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $500,000.
100,000 SHARES, $5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1.
TWENTY THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT,
D. O. C. WARD, M. D.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
EDWIN E. SIMPSON.
OFFICE,
ROOM NO. 17, NO. 400 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

No. 1. Is fifty acres of land, in fee simple, on the Hyde Farm on Oil Creek, about three miles below Titusville. There are three runs passing through this property, all of which empty into Oil Creek. This property lies in the very heart of the oil region, and from the well-known character of Oil Creek and the surrounding territory, it would be superfluous to enter into detail of the prospects of obtaining oil in large quantities.
No. 2. Is the undivided one-sixth interest, in fee, of Maple Island, situate in the Allegheny River, between Tionesta and Pit Hole Creeks. The territory on both sides of the Allegheny River, above and below this island, has proven to be good oil lands, as there are several wells now producing largely, in the immediate vicinity; and it is confidently expected that this island, when properly developed, will also yield largely.
No. 3. Is sixty acres, in fee, on Schull's run, in Rockland Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, seven miles from Franklin, and one mile from the Allegheny River. The indications for obtaining oil on this property are of the most flattering character, there is also a large quantity of timber, which, at the present high prices of coal, will be a great saving to the Company in developing the lands. Schull's run forks on the adjoining property, and three of its branches run through the above sixty acres. The adjoining property has been sold to a Philadelphia Company for boring purposes, and they intend developing it at once.
The above-mentioned properties have been selected with great care, the company not restricting themselves to any one locality, their sole aim being to obtain territory in well-known producing districts. The company intend developing their lands immediately. On account of the low-priced subscription, this company offers superior inducements to those wishing to invest in oil stocks. The books are now open for a limited number of subscriptions at their office.
No. 400 CHESTNUT-STREET,
Room No. 17.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better in interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and save the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864
THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Preferred Certificates issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 31 day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said Certificates stand registered, on the 24th inst.
The transfer books, both of Common and Preferred Certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and opened Jan. 5, 1865, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Trustees.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS CO., No 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. THOS. HALE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at the office, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the second day of January next.
Polls open from 10 A. until 11 o'clock A. M.
DANIEL D. GARDNER, Secretary.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Dec. 20, 1864.
THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company are hereby notified that the interest warrants falling due on the first day of January, 1865, issued with bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of E. T. H. Gibson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., New-York.
C. L. BOALT, President.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.—The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, due on the 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 25 William-st., on and after Jan 3, 1865.
RUSSELL SAGE, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 CHAMBERS-STREET.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an additional One Per Cent will be added on the 15th inst., to all taxes unpaid on that day On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 10th day of October, 1864, to the date of payment.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

SALT LANDS—AT SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, TOgether with salt works, for sale. Inquire of AMOS G. HALL, No. 41 Park-row.

DIVIDENDS.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
SECOND DIVIDEND. The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable Dec. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th Dec., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 60 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 23, 1864.
THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE and three-quarter (1¾) per cent., free from Government tax, due Jan. 1, 1865, on Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock, and on Alton and St. Louis Railroad stock, will be paid on and after the 3d day of January next, by the United States Trust Co., No. 46 Wall-st., New-York.
M. K JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.—The Board of Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared out of neutral profits a Dividend of Three (3) per cent., and an Extra Dividend of Three per Cent., both free of Government tax, out of the net profits of the past three months payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the 3d proximo, inclusive.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3.
DANIEL D. GARDNER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared out of the profits of the last six months, a Dividend of Three (3) per cent. payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 3, 1865. The book of transfer will be closed from Dec. 23 to Jan 4. By order R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order
A. WINSLOW BUSH, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Dec. 22, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF** Six Per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, President,
THADDEUS S. BANKS, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

The following Dividends (for November) have been declared payable Dec. 31, to Shareholders of record Dec. 20, 1864:

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
Eighth Dividend.....One Dollar per Share

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
Third Dividend.....One Dollar per Share

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,
Fifth Dividend.....Three Per Cent

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Second Dividend.....One Per Cent

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
First Dividend.....One Per Cent

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in Common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864.
DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 2½ per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer-agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Ten (10) per cent, on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January, 1865.
By order of the Board,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, 3d of January next, the Transfer Books to remain closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. B. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—December 22, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent on the Capital of this Bank has been declared, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
Transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 3d of January.
By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January, 1865. The transfer books close on the 21st inst., and open on the 3d of January.
By order of the Board. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec 16, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable after first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will remain closed from Dec 17 until Jan 4, 1865. GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
The Transfer Book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st instant. JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.
161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this bank, on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3, inclusive. By order
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 31st December inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to 31st December, inclusive.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1864
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next.
Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 27 to 31 January, inclusive. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1865. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. to Jan. 3, inclusive.

IRVING BANK—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—On and after the 3d day of December, by order of the Board of Directors, a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this bank. Transfer books are closed to that day. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of Government Tax, has been declared payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next. The transfer books close on the 27th inst., and open on the 3d January, 1865. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after January 3, next. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the third (3d) day of January next
The transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,224 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	800-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,038	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 31.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan. 21.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 11.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 24 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,015 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,015, the *Day Star* 2,278, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT, THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LIBERTY,

Built expressly for this trade,
THOMAS W. WILSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 45, North River, for the above port,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

The next trip will be on Jan. 14.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River

Dec. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
Jan. 4.....NORTH STAR.....WILSON.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAM.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "COMMODORE," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above port, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY Jan. 2, MONDAY, Jan 30.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
CHARLES CROWELL,
E. [illegible], Commander,
will leave Pier No. [illegible], North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M.

The cabins of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
R. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 96 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor,) the well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (limited) (carrying the U. S. mails,) are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 24
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 31
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....$85 | Steerage to London.....31
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....95 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.—REGULAR LINE.

The steamship SAXON, LAVENDER, Master, will leave Pier No. 24, North River, as above, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—

The Central American Transit Company will despatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,

Capt. BARTON,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 26 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Jan. 4.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S

favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—REGULAR LINE.

The steamship CERES, SHERWOOD, Master, will sail for Port Royal, S. C., on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 6, East River. For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Dec. 23. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Fort Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia, connecting every Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hemstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5.40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5:30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:00 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and fast that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves from Peck-slip, on and after Dec 24, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Shore Line. Freight taken on wharf all day.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3.15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$300
Government	300
Total	$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$200
Government	200
Total	$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS

County	$100
Government	100
Total	$200

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM:

For three-year recruits	$50
For two-year recruits	30
For one-year recruits	20

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to his time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on the Battery.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts.

Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.

Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.

All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments: one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island; one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service; and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 1 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 16th-av. and 35th-st., in the city, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SHELDON & LEFFERTS,

NO. 40 PARK-ROW, (TIMES BUILDING) NEW-YORK MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKERS

and Collectors, Bureau of Army and Navy Information. Officers' pay rolls, soldiers' pay, pensioners' pay, State and United States bounties collected. Clearances for officers obtained. &c.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, FIFTH DISTRICT, 42d BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

ALL PERSONS LIABLE TO DRAFT in this district, and others interested in filling its quota on the late call of the President for 300,000 men, are requested to use all means necessary to stimulate recruiting to the utmost extent. Every facility will be extended to patriotic citizens who desire to furnish substitutes in advance of the draft, or otherwise aid the cause. Now is the time to finish the rebellion by promptly responding to the call of the President.

HENRY P. WEST,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

DAVID MILLER, Commissioner.
JOSEPH HILTON, Surgeon.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED CHEAPER than by any other firm in this city, and no money required until the exemption papers are procured. Call on or address VANDERVOORT & MURRAY, No. 124 West-st., corner of Day, up stairs.

PRISONERS OF WAR

Wife and widowed mother of all prisoners of war can be paid by application to our office. Also pensions, bounties, pay and prize money collected.

L. BROWN & CO.,
Military and Naval Collecting Office,
No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.

ARMY OFFICERS, MUSTERED OUT OR resigned can obtain through us speedy settlement of their ordnance and quartermaster's accounts.

L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

PAROLED PRISONERS CAN HAVE THEIR [illegible] for rations promptly paid. Apply at United States Army Agency, No. 64 Beaver-st.

SAFE FOR NAVY SHIPPINGS LARGEST size, wonder-proof nearly [illegible] No. 64 Murray-st., 40 doors.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,

MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT

SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 759 BROADWAY.

WILLIAM B. BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
PIANO-FORTES.

Seven first premiums, including
TWO GOLD MEDALS, AND ONE SILVER MEDAL,
were awarded to Wm. B. Bradbury for the "BEST PIANO-FORTE." The only GOLD MEDAL of the American Institute of 1863 was awarded to WM. B. BRADBURY, for the "BEST PIANO-FORTE."

An assortment of these magnificent instruments at No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

RAVEN & BACON,

PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The musical profession having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers in this city, each firm claiming superiority for their instruments from the indorsement of the same distinguished artists, we fear the innocent public, unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves mystified as to whose to select the best piano for their holiday gifts.

We would state that, as our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, it has not been necessary for us to obtain the opinion of the profession in regard to their quality, the instruments speaking for themselves. We are continually introducing improvements in our pianos, and they are up to the age in every particular. Parties desiring pianos will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

CUMMINGS & JENNY'S,

MANUFACTURERS
OF
GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTES,
No. 726 Broadway, New-York.

In these instruments are to be found the embodiments of those great qualities, volume, richness, purity and sonority of tone, which have so often met with the highest commendations of the leading artists throughout the country, and yet, they are offered to the public at prices, from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than any other of equal quality.

Every instrument warranted for five years.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

STODART PIANOS,

Known and esteemed as one of the BEST PIANOS manufactured, and for years have been used by the MOST HIGHLY CULTIVATED MUSICAL PEOPLE, and who will have none other.

Reference is made in all cases to parties who have the instrument, and they number thousands in this city alone, as to their qualities as a PERFECT PIANO in every respect. A fine assortment, recently from our factory, at our warerooms, No. 824 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

STODART & MORRIS.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

THE PELOUBET HARMONIUMS AND Organ Harmoniums, with their smooth, pipe-like quality of tones and greatly superior pedals, are confidently offered as the best of their class, and the closest examination solicited

Three Banks keys and pedals, No. 1.....$900
Two Banks keys and pedals, No. 2, $475, No. 3.....375
One Bank keys and pedals, No. 4, $310, No. 5.....225
Double reed, superior 5-octave, $150, 4-octave.....125
Single reed, superior 5-octave, $120, 4-octave.....100

Send for a circular to the general depot. Address J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION.—Though of similar appearance, these instruments must not be confounded with the so-call'd "Cabinet Organs," the harsh tones of which are carefully avoided.

DECKER BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

PIANO FORTES—NOTICE.—JAS. STEEDMAN begs to inform dealers, professors and the public that he is manufacturing first-class piano-fortes, with all the recent improvements, at moderate prices. All pianos warranted for five years. No. 40 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Pianos repaired, tuned or taken in exchange.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO—With carved legs and double carved lyre; finished back and front with heavy moldings, pearl keys, pearl nameboard and key-slip, best city makers, will be sold at a bargain. Second-hand pianos, $100, $75, $50.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

EXCELSIOR MUSIC FOR VIOLIN, FLUTE, FIFE OR CORNET.—Only popular and newest tunes. "Dark Girl Dressed in Blue," "Daisy Dingle Schottisch," "I'm a Young Man from the Country," "A Darkey off the Track," etc. Eight books, 85c.; two numbers, 25c

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PIANO-FORTES — SEVEN-OCTAVE, ROSEwood cases, overstrung bass, full iron frame, &c., &c., at largely reduced prices, for the holidays; style and quality unsurpassed. Every piano fully warranted for five years.

ILSLEY & CO.,
No. 479 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walk-r-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years

COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS.—A FINE ASsortment of our unrivaled pianos, warranted in all respects, without regard to time, at no very high price than any other first-class house. S. J. CHAMBERS, 725 B'way.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

IMPROVED COTTAGE ORGANS, THE best in use, also Pianos and Melodeons at bargains. GEORGE G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

A SPLENDID GUITAR, PRICE $350, FOR sale by C. BRUNO, agent for the sale of C. F. Martin's celebrated Guitars, No. 293 Broadway, near Fulton-st., New-York.

A SECOND-HAND PIANO FOR SALE cheap—at No. 726 Broadway.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANOS.—An elegant present for the holidays. Call at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1864. DENNIS A. McCREDY, PAUL J. ARMOUR.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between N. BABCOCK, M. D., and CHARLES TOBIN, M. D., under the style and name of BABCOCK & TOBIN, No. 27 Bond-st., this city, is this day dissolved. CHARLES TOBIN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, ROBES, &c.—A large assortment sleighs, sleigh robes, lap-rugs, &c., 1,000 straps silver-plated sleigh-bells, at retail. Carriages, harness, &c., all styles. Three second-hand rockaways. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway

No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

5,000 TONS FORGE AND FOUNDRY pig-iron, Scotch pig-iron, bar-iron, railroad iron, 5 to 6½ pounds per yard, charcoal blooms and [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.

FIRST TIME THIS SEASON

Buckstone's favorite comedy with beautiful scenery, new appointments and novel distribution,

MARRIED LIFE.

Mr. Lynx.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Mrs. Lynx.....Mrs. Jennings
Mr. Coddle.....Mr. John Gilbert
Mrs. Coddle.....Mrs. John Sefton
Mr. Younghusband.....Mr. Floyd
Mrs. Younghusband.....Miss Mary Gannon
Mr. Dove.....Mr. Young
Mrs. Dove.....Miss Fanny Morant
Mr. Dismal.....Mr. George Holland
Mrs. Dismal.....Mrs. Maurice

MONDAY—Fourth time this season,

MASKS AND FACES.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY—

HOW SHE LOVES HIM.

Mr. Boucicault's new comedy, with entirely new scenery, dresses, furniture and appointments.

One of the greatest successes ever achieved in this theatre, given with a

POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS,

FRIDAY—ROSEDALE.

THE WIFE'S SECRET.—This charming play is in rehearsal, and will be produced at the earliest possible period.

Open at 7½; overture at 7¾.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7½.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 24,

REPETITION OF THE

GREAT BENEFIT BILL.

A BRILLIANT BILL.

☞ THREE PIECES !!!

MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

as a

YANKEE GAL and MOLSHEE.

MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS in (three characters)

FAIRY CIRCLE,
CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY,
BARNEY, THE BARON.

Miss Isabel Freeman, Mary Wells, Skerrett, Burke, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, J. Nunan, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, Barry, &c., &c. in the

PRINCIPAL ROLES.

MONDAY, XMAS NIGHT,

A GRAND HOLIDAY BILL.

Seats secured six days in advance.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½

THIS SATURDAY,
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY.
SECOND WEEK OF M. VERRECKE,

In his unapproachable feats on the Trapeze

YOUNG STICKNEY, THE BRILLIANT RIDER,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
THE QUEEN OF THE TIGHT-ROPE,
LE PETITE GIORGA,
GRAND LEAPING ACTS,
THREE DOUBLE SOMERSAULT THROWERS,
AND ALL THE ARTISTS.

NOTICE.—The grand comic Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN BLUEBEARD,

will be produced with new scenery, dresses, decorations and magical tricks and transformations, on Monday Dec. 26,

WITH UNPRECEDENTED SPLENDOR.
THREE GRAND MATINEES,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,

NOS. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.
OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
JUST ARRIVED,
From Algiers, a splendid
BISARA DROMEDARY,
AN INFANT BABY CAMEL.

The latter only nine months old, which may be seen at all hours in conjunction with the largest and

MOST COMPLETE COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS

Ever brought together on this continent.

THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY

are given, at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., introducing

ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS,

THE WONDERFUL PERFORMING MONKEY, Signor VICTOR, appears at each entertainment in his comical feats.—ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS. No half price.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
FIRST NIGHTS OF HELLER'S PROGRAMME NO. 4.
NEW ILLUSIONS.
NEW PIANOFORTE SOLOS BY ROBERT HELLER.
1. Fantasia, "Don Giovanni".....Thalberg
2. "Laughing Waters".....R. Heller

After which the new
HELLER-RAVEL PANTOMIME,
entitled
HARLEQUIN SANTA CLAUS
AND THE MAGIC CLOSET.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.

THE GREAT MEDDAHH—AT TURKISH Hall, No. 720 Broadway.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

THE MEDDAHH,

TURKISH HALL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
OSCANYAN'S
GRAND ORIENTAL ENTERTAINMENTS.
SPLENDID SCENERY,
LIVING ILLUSTRATIONS,
TABLEAUX VIVANTS,
TURKISH SINGING,
TURKISH DANCING.

The most original Entertainment in New-York City.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved seats $1.
Box Office open from 2 till 5.

SECOND MASONIC PROMENADE CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF BROOKLYN,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN, DEC. 27, 1864.

Tickets can be obtained from members of the fraternity and at the principal music and drug stores.

THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY—Turkish Hall, No. 720 Broadway. Open every evening.

LADIES' BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS, will be held at the Union Rooms, corner Broadway and 34th-st., from the 20th to the 30th of December, inclusive. Tickets of admission, 25 cents; Season tickets, 50 cents. Children half-price. The supply will consist of rich, fancy and useful articles, and a well selected assortment of Children's Toys. Store prices will be asked. The Refreshment room will form an attractive feature, being amply supplied with the delicacies of the season. In consequence of the hall being previously engaged, the Bazaar will be closed on Friday, but will reopen at the same place on SATURDAY, at 11 A. M., when the ladies earnestly solicit the patronage of their friends.

THE TURKISH WEDDING—AT TURKISH Hall, No. 720 Broadway. Open every evening.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BARD BROTHERS' GOLD PENS.

The best place to buy
GOLD PENS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
15 AT
NO. 22 MAIDEN-LANE.

where you will find a good assortment of Bard Brothers' celebrated Pens, gold cases, silver cases, &c., &c.

Call or send for circular or price list.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A magnificent stock of
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS
Closing out at low prices.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 569 Broadway.

MUSICAL BOXES.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles—Voix Celestes, Mandolines, Expressives, Organocleides, &c., &c. Toy Musical Boxes. All of the above are very desirable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

They are fine ornaments for the parlor, and also very agreeable companions for the invalid. I have boxes playing from one to twenty-four tunes, and costing from $3 50 to $750 00.

M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

"A MERRY CHRISTMAS!"
AT THE
PARKINSON CARAMEL DEPOT,
No. 663 Bro

DON SEBASTIAN AT BROOKLYN.—The last night of the subscription season at the Brooklyn Academy, was largely attended in spite of the terrible frigidity of the weather. Don Sebastian was given by request, with the same cast as at the New York house. Madame ZUCCHI was in magnificent voice, but shared with BELLINI, who is a decided favorite in the city of churches, the honors of the evening. The season has been so successful that the originator of the subscription plan, Mr. E. J. LOWBER, has concluded to try it again, the new season to open early in February.

PORTRAIT OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.—Thursday evening, at the New-England dinner, Admiral FARRAGUT was presented, through Mr. L. M. DELAVAN, with his portrait engraved on steel by GEORGE E. PERINE, the artist at No. 10 Cortlandt-street. The Admiral and his friends pronounced the likeness faithful in the extreme.

Evening Exchange.

$126,000	Amer. Gold	222⅛	300	Erie R.	s3	86⅜
20,000	do	b4	222	700	do	s3	86⅜
20,000	do		222	500	do		86⅜
20,000	do	s5	221⅜	600	do	b10	86⅜
40,000	do		221⅜	100	do	s30	86⅜
18,000	do		221⅜	100	Hud. Riv. R.		115¼
20,000	do	s5	221⅜	100	do	b10	115⅜
30,000	do	b4	221⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.		124½
10,000	do		221⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts.		93¼
10,000	do	b4	221⅜	400	do	s3	92⅜
25,000	do		221⅜	400	do	b8	93
10,000	U. S. 6-20s, New Issue		107	300	do	b10	93⅛
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. Coupons	b20	102	100	Chic. & R. I.		103¼
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	b3	114	100	do	b3	103¼
200	M. S. & N. I.	s4	75	200	do		103
2000	do		76	200	Chi. & N W		40⅝
200	P., Ft. W. & C.		101½	100	do		48⅜
300	do	s5	101¾	300	Chic. & N.W.Pr.		71
				100	do		70⅞

Stocks were rather dull. Gold was active after the sale, and sold down to 220¾, at close of the report, had rallied to 220¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 23.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 12 bbls. Ashes, 2,374 bbls. Flour, 60 bbls. and 500 bags Corn Meal, 2,642 bushels Corn, 2,905 bushels Oats, 115 bushels Malt, 910 packages Provisions, and 179 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Ashes are scarce and inactive; Pots $12; Pearls, $13@$13 25, nominally, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales, 1,700 lbs. Western Yellow, on private terms.

CANDLES—Are in moderate demand at about previous prices.

COFFEE—The inquiry has been limited, to-day; prices have been unsettled.

COTTON—Has been in request, and held pretty firmly. Sales and resales since our last, 650 bales, including Middling, at from $1 24@$1 25 ₱ lb.

FISH—Transactions have been on a limited scale, and prices have been somewhat nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet to-day, though prices have favored buyers decidedly. Sales since our last amount to 7,100 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 50@$9 85; poor to choice Extra State at $10@$10 40, chiefly at $10 10@$10 20; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 90@$11 25 ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$9 50 @$9 85
Extra State.....10 00 @10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.10 10 @12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands.10 90 @11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.11 25 @13 00
Extra Genesee.....10 40 @13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....10 40 @14 75
Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales since our last, 1,200 bbls., at $10 50@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet and declining; sales, 350 bbls. Extra, at $10@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive to-day, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 45 ₱ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric, and $8 80 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls.

FRUIT—The market has been quiet, and prices have been unsettled.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand, though quoted down 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel. Sales, since our last, have been confined to 13,500 bushels, including White Canada at $2 65, and Milwaukee Club at $2 22 ₱ bushel. Corn has been inactive and heavy at $1 88@$1 91 for mixed Western, poor to choice, in store and afloat; and $1 78 for Jersey Yellow ₱ bushel. Rye has been neglected. Barley has been in moderate request; sales have been reported of 15,700 bushels at $2 06 for Canada West, and $2 for State, ₱ bushel. Beans have been in light supply, and quiet at $3 ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet and heavy; we quote Canada at 97c.@98c.; Western at $1 03@$1 04, afloat and in store; State at $1 @$1 01 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair demand at $1 45@$1 60 for Government and shipping, and $1 60@$1 75 for small lots for city use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in request and firm, at 30c.@52½c. for very inferior to choice, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand, including New-Orleans, at $1 @$1 25; Porto Rico, 85c.@$1 10, Cuba Muscovado, 70c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited demand, including Resin, nominally at $22@$25 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $7 50@$11 ₱ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 10 @$2 20 ₱ gallon.

OIL—Continue inactive, including Crude Whale, at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm, at $2 10@$2 20; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 40@$2 50. Linseed, at $1 42 @$1 45, No. 1 Lard, at $2@$2 10 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive, at 52c.@53c. for Crude, 72c.@74c. for Refined in bond, and 93c.@94c. for do. free, ₱ gallon; sales since our last, 1,600 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered at reduced prices. The speculative demand has been less active; sales have been made of 5,100 bbls. at $39 12½@$39 75 cash, and regular for 1863-4 Mess, closing at $39 12½ cash, $41@$41 50 for New Mess; $38 50@$39 for New Prime Mess; $30@$40 for Thin Mess; and $35 50@$36 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. 1863 4 Mess, January delivery, buyer's option, at $41@$41 25; 250 bbls. do., deliverable by Jan. 10, at $40; 7,250 bbls. New Mess, January delivery, including seller's options, at $42@$42 50, and buyer's options, at $42 50@$43; 1,000 bbls. New Mess, February delivery, seller's and buyer's option, at $43; and 1,000 bbls. New Prime Mess, January delivery, seller and buyer's options, at $40, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 17¾c.@18¾c. for Shoulders, 19c.@23c., (the latter rate) for choice bagged, for Hams; sales equal to 400 pkgs. Bacon has been more sought after and sales have been made of 750 boxes for January and February delivery, including Cumberl and Cut at 20½c.@21c., long rib at 21c., and long clear at 21¾c.@21¾c.; also, 30,000 lbs. short clear, very choice at 20c.@23½c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are scarce and quiet at 17c.@17½c. for dressed, and 14½c.@14¾c. for live, ₱ lb. Lard is heavy and cheaper. Sales 1,850 tcs. and bbls. at 20c.@24½c. the latter rate for very choice. Beef is in fair request and firm at $21 @$24 for New Extra Mess; $19@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 1,050 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet. Beef Hams are declining; sales 350 bbls. at $26 50@$27 25 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet at 46c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 36c.@50c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 15c.@24c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb. The movements in Provisions in Milwaukee, week ending with Dec. 20, Messrs. JONES & Co. review, thus: "The receipts of Hogs by railroad to date this season amount to 40,398 live and 19,179 dressed, against 46,423 live and 28,655 dressed, to corresponding date last year. The number brought in by other ways than by railroad is considerable, but cannot be correctly ascertained. The receipts reported for the past week aggregate 886 live and 9,524 dressed, against 1,519 live and 5,691 dressed, for corresponding period last year. The receipts for last twenty-four hours sum up 2,292 dressed against 830 live and 1,691 dressed for corresponding day last year. The packing this season to date amounts to about 92,000. The Hog market during the early part of the past week was active and excited, and Dressed sold as high as $15@$15 50 ₱ 100 lbs., but owing to more liberal arrivals and to the fall in products, prices have since declined to $14 25@$14 75, closing with considerable steadiness. The opinion prevails among some of the packers that we are now having our heaviest receipts, and that there will soon be a very noticeable falling off. The short crop belief seems to be very general, and there is much confidence expressed as to the ultimate result. Mess Pork sold a few days ago at $39 for January delivery, seller's option, and to-day for same delivery at $36 50, closing firmer with holders asking $37 for delivery this month. Prime Mess has sold at $37, but closes with sales at $35 50. Extra Prime closes at $28 50, with some holders asking higher figures. Clear Pork has sold at $40. Thin Mess scarce and nominal at $36. Cumberland Middles have sold pretty freely at 19c. for January delivery, but close quiet, with few buyers, and packers not anxious to sell. Short rib offered at 20c. Long cut Hams in good demand early in the week at 19c., packed. Sweet pickled Hams in tierces close quiet at 18c. Dry salted Shoulders 16c.@16¼c. packed. The Lard market has not been active, but few shippers buying. Prime is held at 22c.@23c., according to views of holders, and No. 1 at 21c.@22c. Freight by all rail to New-York $1 38 ₱ 100 lbs. The weather during most of the week has been cold but not severe." The Cincinnati *Price Current* of Dec. 21, says; "The receipts of hogs by the various channels entering into the city, during the past week foot up about... 68,148
Previously reported.....240,572
Total for the season.....309,726
Same time in 1863.....307,569
Same time in 1862.....435,917
Same time in 1861.....232 740
Same time in 1860.....263,363
Same time in 1859.....372 870
Same time in 1858.....336 043
Same time in 1857.....261 353
Same time in 1856.....312,702
Same time in 1855.....328,885
Same time in 1854.....275,625

The receipts during the corresponding week last year, were 27,323 head, thus showing a difference in favor of this season of 40,895, and for the season of 1863 1,155 head. The market this morning opened rather quiet under the unfavorable weather and the heavy decline in gold. Packers were offish, and most of them having as many hogs on hand as they can handle for several days to come, refused to purchase to any great extent. Drovers, however, under the appearances of more favorable weather, remained firm, and at the close they were asking $14 60@$14 75 for 200 lb. averages, killed this afternoon or to be killed to-morrow. $14@$15 per 100 lbs. net may be considered the whole range at the close.

RICE—Is quiet at about previous rates.

SALT—Is inactive and unsettled in prices.

SEEDS—Have been quiet and depressed. The last sale of Linseed was at $2 07½ in gold.

SPICES—Are less inquired for at irregular quotations.

SUGAR—Has been in fair demand, and somewhat unsettled. Sales since our last, 680 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 18¾c.@23c., and 430 boxes Havana at 18½c.@21c.; also 600 bags Bahia at 18½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive at 24¼c.@28½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 106,000 lbs., at 17c.@17¾c., and 15,000 lbs. Grease, at 16c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at former prices.

WHISKY—Has been less active and depressed. Sales since our last, 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $2 20@$2 25, closing heavily at $2 20 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been dull and heavy to-day. For Liverpool—The engagements have been 200 bbls. Flour on private terms; 200 tcs. Beef at 1s.; 15 tons Tallow on private terms; 150 boxes Bacon at 12s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 250 boxes Bacon, at 20s., 1,500 boxes Cheese at 25s. For London—100 bales Hops at 3-16d.; 250 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. For Antwerp—80 hhds. Tobacco at 30s., and 70 tons Logwood at 25s. For Bremen—100 hhds. and 200 cases Tobacco at 27s. 6d. and 17s. 6d., respectively. For Bombay—A British bark on private terms. For Cadiz—A bark, with light Pipe Staves, on private terms. For River Platte—A British brig, with Lumber, at 815 in gold. For Havana—600 tcs. Lard and 500 boxes Bacon, at 1c. ₱ lb., payable in gold.

Our City Poor.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 WORTH-STREET.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me space in your columns to say a few words as to the condition of the poor?

The stagnation among the sewing trades is having the effect to produce much destitution and suffering. There has not been anything like so much at any time since the commencement of the war. Mothers, with their children, come to us, needing clothing, fuel and food. Some come for shelter, ejected from their rooms for non-payment of rent. There is not a day that barefooted children do not come to our doors and schools, and we have already given away many hundreds of shoes to keep little feet from the ice and snow.

A few mornings since, at daylight, a young girl but 16 years old, was found waiting at our gate for admittance. She had been putting up medicines, was now out of employment for a time, could not pay her board, and her landlady said she could not keep her longer, and she had spent the night before in the hall of her old boarding-house. She was an orphan and had no relatives. An intelligent Canadian girl, of very prepossessing appearance came to ask for shelter. She had no friend or acquaintance where she could get a meal or stay for a day. She had earned by sewing barely enough to board and clothe herself; had now been out of work some time, owed for three weeks board; landlady would keep her no longer, and retained her clothing to secure the payment of the amount due for board. We took her into the house, aided her to a little clothing, and obtained a situation for her as seamstress and waitress in one of the best families in the city.

A mother came to our office—intelligent, temperate, but a stranger in the city, without money, bread or fuel for herself and five children. We gave her bread and coal, and her children are in our schools, and eat at our table morning, noon and night.

A tiny little girl is brought in by a poor woman living in Roosevelt-street, saying that its father and mother are both dead; that she had kept it for a long time and could do so no longer, and wished us to relieve her of her charge. We received it, and she is still with us, a gentle little thing, waiting for some one to take her to a home.

A mother left Emstet, Hanover, with her husband and two little boys to come to America. The father accompanied them on board the steamer at Bremen, and when the vessel sailed abandoned them, leaving them to come alone to this strange land. Reaching here an utter stranger a year since, the little she had was soon exhausted, and she was dependent on her own exertions and the sympathy of strangers for support. A few months after reaching here her babe was born, and now commenced the struggle for life. She had washed, scrubbed in lager-beer saloons, and with limited aid from a few countrymen who had become acquainted with her circumstances, she eked out a mere living. She could get along in this way no longer, and the picture of despair she came to us with a German and his wife. Unable to speak a word of English, her German friends acted as her and our interpreter. She wanted us to take her children. The baby was too young for us; and her friends said she had a place to work where they would let her keep the baby if we would take the two boys, which we consented to do. It seemed an immense relief to her to find some responsible agency to assume the guardianship of her children. With her hands thus partially untied, she left. The youngest child, three years old, is a sunny little fellow-making music for all in the house. Such are a few of the cases which daily come to us. We cannot shut our doors against them. We are adding fifty to our already large number of beds. About one thousand meals are daily eaten at our tables.

Twenty days in this month we gave 18,621 meals. It requires three good-sized cattle per month, ten thousand loaves of bread, beside large quantities of potatoes, turnips, carrots, hominy, meal, sugar and syrup, &c., to supply our tables.

Most of our beneficiaries are children, and a large number of these have fathers in the army or navy.

With all this work upon us, we are looking at it from an almost empty treasury.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

HOLIDAY GIFT.—We know of nothing that would be more suitable as a present for a lady than a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine; indeed, any good sewing machine would be a desirable present, but GROVER & BAKER'S is *par excellence* the family machine. Beautiful in appearance, it will be an ornament to the boudoir; simple in its construction, it will be easily learned and successfully operated; its movements are so noiseless, that it will not disturb the quiet of the domestic fireside. It is capable of doing any kind of work done by the sewing machine, and, in addition, embroiders to perfection. It will lighten the labor, promote the health, and prove a source of perpetual pleasure and profit to the owner.—*N. Y. Leader.*

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THE USEFUL AND THE BEAUTIFUL COMBINED.—Beside books, albums, pictures, microscopes, &c., Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York, have busts of different sizes—Psyche, Sabina, Apollo, Diana, Flora, Clytia, Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Burns, Byron, Plato, Homer, Virgil, Socrates, Raphael, Schiller, Goethe, Washington, Webster, Franklin, etc. Suitable for the library, reading-room, public hall, or drawing-room. They make very pretty presents.

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It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863.
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DIABETES.—It is a satisfaction for those who are afflicted with diabetes, inflammation of the kidneys, gravel, &c., to know that investigation and science has produced an invaluable article of medicine, known as "Constitution Water." From a case coming under our observation, we are pleased to certify to the efficacy of the Constitution Water, and we cheerfully recommend it to those who may be unhappily suffering from gravel or any of its kindred difficulties. Messrs. MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 4 Cliff-street, are the General Agents.—*N. Y. Illustrated News.*

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A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted. The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

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PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Goldsmith's Institute, No. 755 Broadway, Applicants for penmanship and bookkeeping at half prices for the term, commencing Jan. 3, cannot be received after this day, Dec. 24.

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CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION!—INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.—There is not a medicine discovered that has so much power to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the wind passages of the lungs, as the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which subdues the fever and inflammation that destroy the power and vitality of the lungs, and consign the patient to the grave. We say to all whose lungs are affected, use Dr. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence, as it has restored thousands of cases to health that were hopelessly given up to die.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S office, No. 10 North Second-street, Philadelphia. Sold at HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, next Metropolitan Hotel, and by druggists everywhere.

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NO WONDER.—The Richmond papers are jubilant over the capture of Gen. KILPATRICK'S hat. Their exuberant joy shows the value attached to hats in that forlorn city, where a very ordinary head covering costs $175. The editors would go wild if they could lay their eyes on one of the exquisite hats in which KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, has charmingly blended the useful with the beautiful.

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MARRIED.

BUTTERFIELD—SEALY.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, at Richmond Valley, Staten Island, by Rev. E. W. Adams, at the residence of Mr. Disosway, Mr. GEO. T. BUTTERFIELD and Miss SARAH E. SEALY, both of New-York.

FARRAR—O'REILLY.—At Paterson, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, by Rev. J. M. Waite, SIDNEY FARRAR and CATHERINE G. O'REILLY, both of Paterson.

HOWARD—ANTRIM.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, by Rev. Alfred H. Partridge, EDWARD HOWARD and ANNA B. ANTRIM, daughter of John Antrim, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

MARSH—ADEE.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, J. RALPH MARSH and CAROLINE W., daughter of the late Thos. T. Adee, of this city.

PERKINS—HARWARD.—At Georgetown, D. C., on Wednesday, Dec. 21, by Rev. S. Lynch, D. D., Major D. D. PERKINS, U. S. Army, and LIZZIE, only daughter of Thomas Harward, Esq., of Bath Me.

SATTERLEE—LIVINGSTON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 21, by Rev. Dr. Cooke, FREDERIC W. SATTERLEE and MATILDA C., daughter of the late Schuyler Livingston, Esq.

TURNER—HAYWARD.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Nathaniel Mead, HENRY B. TURNER and EMMA J. HAYWARD, daughter of John Hayward, Esq., of this city

YERBURY—FARRAR.—At Paterson, on Thursday, Dec. 22, by Rev J. M. Waite, GEORGE S. YERBURY, of New-York, and ELIZA FARRAR, of Paterson.

DIED.

CONANT.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, ABEL B. CONANT, M. D., Surgeon of the late 7th Reg. Regiment of Volunteers.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 25, at the residence of his brother, Dr. D. S. Conant, No. 27 East 21th-st., without further notice.

CALDWELL.—In this city, on Friday, Dec. 23, MARY FRANCES, only daughter of James W. and Sarah S. Caldwell, aged 1 year and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 14 West 13d-st., on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

CRAMER.—On Friday morning, Dec. 23, MINNIE, daughter of Stephen and Jane Ann Cramer, aged 9 months and 13 days.

The remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

HURLEE.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, HARRIET E., youngest daughter of Richard S. and Fanny Hurlee, aged 16 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 213 Washington-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) the 24th inst, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MYERS.—On Friday morning, Dec. 23, DAVID HARRIOT, infant son of John and Hannah M. Myers, aged 2 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 124th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Harlem.

McCULLOM.—On Wednesday, Dec. 21, at the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. J. Brown, in Orange, N. J., Mrs. ABBY S. McCULLOM, widow of the late James W. McCulloh, of Baltimore, in the 68th year of her age.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

NICOLL.—On Friday, Dec. 23, at his residence, No. 6 West 21st-st., S. F. NICOLL, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and East 21st-st., on Monday afternoon, Dec 26, at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be interred in the family burying-ground at Mastic, L. I.

STAGG.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, PHILIP STAGG, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Thomas' Church, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 12 M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SHAW.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, JAMES W. SHAW, in the 98th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his sons, Robert L. Shaw and James E. Shaw, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at his late residence, No. 141 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Saturday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

VANAUKEN.—On Friday, Dec. 23, ELIZABETH ANN, youngest daughter of Howard and Eliza Vanauken, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Remains to be taken to Rhinebeck.

VALENTINE.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, CARRIE, only daughter of David and Caroline M. Valentine, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 196 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

WAGSTAFF.—On Friday morning, Dec 23, Capt. ROBERT WAGSTAFF, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 25th inst. at 2½ o'clock, from No. 19 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

☞ Detroit papers please copy.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4135. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

"MERRY CHRISTMAS."

The Observance and the Festivities of the Day.

General Suspension of Business on Monday.

The Religious Services at the Churches To-day.

THE SKATING SEASON.

THE PARKS, PONDS AND RIVERS.

A "MERRY CHRISTMAS" TO ALL.

The merriest season of the year, the old, time-honored Christmas festival, began last evening. Rigid sticklers for ecclesiastical computation may feel inclined to dispute the correctness of our reckoning, and require us to antedate holidays nearly a fortnight; but Christmas belongs to the people, and they have practically settled the matter by fixing on Christmas eve as the commencement of the great Winter holidays. The ecclesiastical season, proper, continues till the 1st of February, or the evening before the purification of the Virgin; but, practically, the holidays comprehend a period of a fortnight, commencing on Christmas eve and ending on Twelfth Day. The whole of this season, even in hard-working America, is still thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the "Merry Christmas" greeting which it is ushered in; but even where the festival is most mirthfully observed, it is very much changed from what it was in the rude old feudal times, when people better understood the art of making merry. It is enough to make one's blood glow, on the coldest Winter night, to read how our English forefathers used to celebrate Christmas and the following holidays:

On Christmas eve the bells were rung;
On Christmas eve the mass was sung;
The damsel donned her kirtle sheen;
The hall was dressed with holly green;
Forth to the wood did merry men go
To gather in the mistletoe.
Then opened wide the Baron's hall
To vassal, tenant, serf and all;
Power laid his rod of rule aside,
And ceremony doffed his pride.

The fire, with well-dried logs supplied,
Went roaring up the chimney wide;
The huge hall table's oaken face,
Scrubbed till it shone the day to grace,
Bore them upon its massive board
No mark to part the squire and lord.
Then was brought in the lusty brawn,
By old blue-coated serving-man;
Then the grim boar's-head frowned on high,
Crested with bays and rosemary.

Then came the merry masquers in,
And carols roared with blithesome din;
If unmelodious was the song,
It was a hearty note and strong.
Who lists may in their mumming see
Traces of ancient mystery;
White shirts supplied the masquerade,
And smutted cheeks the visors made;
But, oh! what masquers richly dight
Can boast of bosoms half so light!
England was merry England, when
Old Christmas brought his sports again,
'Twas Christmas broached the mightiest ale;
'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale;
A Christmas gambol oft would cheer
The poor man's heart through half the year.

WALTER SCOTT must have a preëxistent acquaintance with the festivities of the olden time to be able to depict them in such graphic pictures for our delight and envy. Certainly, if books and traditions report the old world aright, there has been a constant gravitation toward sobriety during the last two or three centuries, until popular merry-making is in danger of falling into the category of the lost arts.

Christmas was always merriest in England, where the festivities presented a curious intermingling of Christian, pagan, and Druidical ceremonies, rites, and traditions. The burning of the Yule log, for example, was derived from the Scandinavian practice at the feast of Juul, at the winter-solstice, of kindling huge bonfires in honor of their god Thor. In many parts of England the Yule log is still brought in and burned in the spacious fireplaces of the old-fashioned kitchens, while mirth and jollity of all sorts are the order of the night. The careful Devonshire housewives, at this season of the year have the chimney swept a few days previously, so as to guard against accidents from its taking fire. In Cornwall, the Yule log is called the mock, and great festivities attend the burning of it, including the old ceremony of lighting the block with a brand preserved from the fire of last year. In Cheshire the servants regularly go on a spree for seven days after Christmas, leaving their masters and mistresses to shift for themselves as best they can. It must be confessed that this is carrying the art of merry-making to a degree *bordering* on license.

In Germany Christmas Eve is the grand children's holiday for the whole year. The beautiful custom of displaying the presents on a Christmas tree, in the principal room of the house, enables all the family to be present at the merry festival. The older members share the pleasure and the innocent surprises of the children, and grow young again by force of sympathy. The Christmas tree has become so familiar to us within the last ten years, that it would be waste of words to describe the German festival; and we will only express our pleasure that this beautiful and poetic mode of distributing presents is gradually superseding in this country the old prosaic custom of "hanging the stocking," although there are pleasant memories linked with the old fire-place, through which our childish imaginations used to see old Santa Claus emerge at midnight, with his bundle of toys on his back. But then modern houses would alone destroy that fancy. What child would believe that Santa Clause could squeeze himself through the grating of a furnace registered in the floor? The old tradition was evidently intended only for the spacious chimneys and fire-places of olden time, through whose wide, yawning throat one could look up at night and see the stars twinkling through the thin blue smoke. Nothing to hinder Santa Claus from coming down those chimneys, with a bundle of toys as big as his own body.

We are beginning to pay more attention to Christmas in this country than formerly; and there is an evident tendency to make the most of all our holidays. It is a sign of progress in the right direction. It shows that our people begin to acknowledge that man cannot live by work alone, but that he must season life with other days of rest besides Sunday, which is often no day of rest at all. We ought, indeed, to have more legal holidays, and Congress would do the country a favor by establishing the 22d of February as one. No work should be done on the birthday of the "father of his country."

Christmas, as a religious festival, has been observed by the Church from very early times. As the day on which our Saviour first showed himself in human form, it holds the highest place among Christian festivals; and though at one time denounced by the Puritans as superstitious, and to the present day disregarded by the majority of Calvinistic Protestants as unwarranted by Scripture, there are few who dispute the propriety of observing the anniversary of Christ's birth by a religious service. It is true the evidence regarding the date is traditional and conflicting; but St. Telesphorus, who was Bishop of Rome in the early part of the second century after Christ, is said to have established it, and that is near enough and old enough to give it an odor of sanctity, and to satisfy most people. Since the end of the fourth century, at least, the 25th of December has been uniformly observed as the anniversary of the Nativity by all the nations of Christendom. As the only festival of the year which is observed equally from a religious and a secular point of view, it has an interest which no other day can possess. The highest and most sacred associations mingle with merry-making and festivity. It was, perhaps, from a feeling that religion and pleasure were incongruous elements that made the stern old Puritan bear such a dislike to Christmas. He would have had the day observed, if at all, as a kind of Sabbath. Well, after all, he was half right. It is the Sunday of the world, but one on which every one is at liberty to wish his neighbor a "Merry Christmas!"

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

How Christmas will be Observed in Some of the Churches—Splendid Decorations and Superb Musical Programmes—The Festivities of Christmas Eve.

To-day, the Christian Church throughout the world will celebrate the birth of our Saviour. To-day, the grand anthem of his incarnation will be sung by millions of voices. To-day, all over the land there will be merry greetings and happy hearts. To-day, the children of all Christendom will rejoice over presents drawn from the ample stores of Santa Claus, and to-day the high and the low, the rich and the poor, on land and on sea, wherever the Christian religion is recognized, will bow in humble adoration of the event which gave to the world the Redeemer. The day occurring this year on Sunday, the services in the churches in this city will be more than usually interesting. Many of our temples of worship have been most elaborately decorated, and the forests and gardens have been stripped of their choice holly and balsam to honor the sacred occasion. The lady members of the various churches have employed much of their time, for several days past, in plaiting evergreens and tastefully arranging them in honor of the services to-day. Trinity Church has been elaborately decorated. The scene inside the edifice is exceedingly beautiful, and from porch to chancel is one of triumph. Three arches extend across the aisle through which a view is obtained of the chancel. Each arch is surrounded by a cross of evergreens, the center one bearing a star symbolical of the Star of Bethlehem and the Light of the world. The most careful attention is display in the decoration of the altar, pulpit, chorister's desks, lectern and font. The church is otherwise superbly decorated. Rev. Drs. VINTON and OGILBY will officiate to-day, and the annexed programme of music will be followed:

The Venite will be sung to a chant by WOODWARD, and the proper Psalms for Christmas Day (the XIXth, XLVth and LXXXVth) will be chanted antiphonally. The service (*Te Drum* and *Jubilate*) will be sung to Kempton in B flat. The great feature of the music, however, will be the Anthem, which has been selected from the Messiah. It will open with two solos by Mr. GEO. S. WEEKS, the principal tenor—the words being "Comfort ye my people," and "Every valley shall be exalted." It will close with a grand chorus on the words, "And the glory of the Lord shall be revealed."

In the morning:

Recitative, "And there were shepherds," } Messiah
Chorus, "Glory to God in the Highest," }
W. BERGE and chorus of 40 voices.
The 10th selection of Psalms chanted antiphonally by a double quartette.
Chorus, "Unto us a Child is born," from the Messiah, by W. BERGE and chorus.
After the sermon, the Grand Hallelujah Chorus from the Messiah.

At the ante-communion and communion Dr. CUTLER'S service in E will be sung.

The decorations of St. Paul's Church are similar to those of last year. The ceiling and columns are ornamented with a labyrinth of laurel and other evergreens, which run in broad and intricate festoons from the organ-chamber to the corners of the altar. The service will commence here at 11 o'clock. Previous to it, the children of the schools attached to the church will sing the celebrated carol entitled "Christ and the Roman Soldier."

St. John's and Trinity Chapels are very tastefully and elegantly ornamented. It is understood that Rev. Dr. WESTON will preach in the former, and Rev. Dr. HIGBEE in the latter.

The Church of Holy Communion has been beautified for the festival, and the altar, pulpit and organ chamber are robed in dresses of evergreens and flowers.

Christ's Church, on Fifth Avenue, one of the most chaste and elegant edifices in the city, is most beautifully decorated with laurels and other evergreens. A large number of pine trees have been used to complete the display, and the scene presented is handsome throughout.

At St. Thomas Church there is a novel display, symbolical of religion and country. On each panel there is a star—the whole number being thirteen—so arranged as to represent the birth of Christ by the Star of Bethlehem, and the birth of the Republic in the days of the thirteen colonies. Rev. Dr. MORGAN will officiate.

St. Luke's Church is decorated with great care. The antipendium and decalogue pannels are adorned with arches of evergreens, and near the altar are several ecclesiastical devices. The shields, jets and organ chamber are also tastefully decorated. The Rev. Dr. TUTTLE will officiate.

The decorations of St. Ann's Church for deaf mutes are very elaborate and most beautifully arranged. They consist principally of evergreens and flowers gracefully woven into sentences relative to the Birth of Christ. The Pastor, Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET, will preside, and the following musical programme will be observed in the morning:

Carol—Words and Music by W. Francis Williams.
Venite, anthem.....Loud
Te Deum in B flat.....Thomas
Jubilate Deo.....Ch. Geuner
Glori Tibi.....O. M. Newsle
Anthem, ("And there were shepherds").....Chappele

In St. Patrick's Cathedral, and, indeed, in all the Catholic Churches, the magnificence of the services and the decorations is such as can only be seen at Christmas. Elaborate flower-wreaths and dazzling illuminations will enhance the usual grandeur of the high altars. The Cathedral decorations are especially splendid, particularly in the lavish display of exotic flowers, the ornamentation with evergreens being limited in order that the profuse floral display may not be veiled.

The Most Rev. Archbishop MCCLOSKY will celebrate two Pontifical High Masses at 5½ and 10½ o'clock, assisted by large numbers of the subordinate clergy. A new Mass, the fourth of Mr. GUSTAVUS SCHMIDT, the organist, is to be sung. The Mass, which is in G, is dedicated by Mr. SCHUTZ to the Very Rev. Father STARRS. It consists of minor and grand choruses, solos for soprano, alto, tenor and bass, and duets for sopranos and tenor and soprano and base voices. The remainder of the musical programme comprises favorite solos and choruses.

The leading singers will be—Soprano, Mme. CROSS; alto, Mlle. PAULITE; tenor, Mr. H. SCHMITZ, basso, Mr. DERBUIL.

St. Peter's, St. Stephen's, St. Joseph's, St. Andrew's, St. James' and St. Francis Xavier's Churches will all be opened for the celebration of high mass. The altars will be blazing with light, and brilliant in the profusion of exquisite flowers. Special musical programmes are made for the occasion, and eminent talent has been engaged to fitly render the songs of gratitude and joy.

General Suspension of Business on Monday.

As the great Christmas festival occurs on Sunday, there is a general determination to celebrate it to-morrow. We learn that nearly all the stores are to be closed, and the Presidents of the banks have publicly announced that they will not be opened for business. The Post-office will be kept open only until noon.

The Custom-house will only be kept open for an hour, for the purpose of recording arrivals and clearances.

The Mayor's office is to be closed on Monday.

In all the City Departments there will be no business transacted.

The judges have united in adjourning all the courts, and no trials will take place on Monday.

The "Gold Room" is to be closed—the speculators determining to honor the festival.

There will be no business transacted in the Petroleum Board on Monday.

In addition to these, all the insurance, shipping and commercial offices will be closed.

Business will also be suspended for the day at the various consulates.

THE SKATING SEASON.

Arrangements for 1864-65—The Ponds in this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City, and on Staten Island.

THE WAY TO GET TO THEM.

The skating season has already been inaugurated, the recent cold snap having formed ice of sufficient strength on nearly all of the ponds in this city and vicinity. The season of 1864-65 promises to be a long and brilliant one, equalling if not surpassing that of 1860-61. Accordingly, the arrangements of all parties are numerous and extensive.

Below we give a detailed account of the arrangements at the various ponds in this city, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City, and Staten Island, giving their location and means of access.

NEW-YORK—THE CENTRAL PARK.

Of course the Central Park Pond takes the precedence of all others. The arrangements for the present season are both numerous and extensive, but, of course much the same as last year; they could not be otherwise as the *acme* of skating-pond management has been obtained here this year or two. Another refreshment saloon has been erected on the upper pond, as also a new room for the accommodation of spectators; but beyond this there is nothing new. The visitors to the upper pond have increased so largely the year or two, that last season, short as it was, the accommodations were found inadequate to the demand, hence these improvements. The refreshment saloons on both ponds continue under the Messrs. STETSON, of the Astor House, as does also the skate department under the WALTON BROTHERS. There will, we understand, be a larger number of "chairs" on the pond this year than ever before; the demand for "chairs" increases every season, and no wonder, for a ride in them is a modernized sleigh-ride. We need not rehearse the rules, regulations, etc., as they are doubtless known by heart by all skaters, nor give the various routes by which the Central Park can be reached.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE POND.

This popular pond, located in the hollow between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and Forty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets, will continue under the management of Major OSCAR F. OAYMAN, well known as the late manager of the Washington Pond, of Brooklyn. It enters upon its third season under the most favorable auspices, but inasmuch as the accommodations, &c., have been described before in the columns of the TIMES, we think it scarcely necessary to describe them now. Suffice it to say that everything has been placed in apple-pie order, and that nothing will be wanting to insure the comfort of the visitors, both spectators and skaters. The skating superficies is a little over eleven acres, all of which is always in a good condition. The situation of this pond is the most delightful one we know of, being in a valley or hollow, surrounded by stone embankments, which shelter the pond from the wind, so that all is always "serene and lovely." The pond is lighted by calcium lights. A band of music will be in attendance every skating afternoon and evening. This pond, which is very select, is the only private pond in this city.

THE FREE PONDS.

The numerous free ponds in the upper part of the city will, of course, receive the attention of all the youngsters and poor. Indeed, the skating is often better on these free ponds than on any others, and "fancy skaters," who flourish on the Central Park and the Fifth-avenue, are frequently found on them. The largest of the ponds is Beekman's, on Sixty-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Beekman's Pond is patronized almost as extensively as the Central Park. The Harlem Pond, at One Hundred and Ninth-street, is another fine free pond. These ponds, as also the Central Park and Fifth-avenue, can be reached by almost any of the avenue lines.

Brooklyn.

CAPITOLINE SKATING LAKE.

This favorite skating resort enters upon its third year under the most favorable auspices, and will, undoubtedly, be the principle pond in the Western District. It will continue under the able management of Messrs. WEED & DECKER. The skating superficies at this pond is larger by, perhaps, an acre, than any other pond in the city, all of it being fit for use. The improvements this year are both numerous and important. The sides of the dock or walk in front of the Club-house had been extended and closely boarded up, so that the embankment cannot possibly give way or the earth fall in upon the ice, which is a most important improvement. Several more bridges, too, have been provided, and a railing run all along the above-mentioned gallery. A shed, or rather a pavillion, has been erected on the north bank of the pond (on the site of the engine house,) as a resting place for the skaters. The restaurant and skate-department have been greatly enlarged, while the other rooms have been refitted, and generally improved. The Capitoline Skating Lake is accessible by three car routes, viz.: the Fulton-avenue, the DeKalb-avenue and the Atlantic-avenue routes, all of which leave Fulton Ferry, the last two passing the Catherine-street Ferry and (the Atlantic) Wall and South ferries. The pond is located on Nostrand-avenue, one block from Fulton avenue. A prominent change in the rules is single admissions, which can be obtained for 30 cents.

THE UNION POND.

The "world-renowned" Union Pond continues under the management of Mr. WM. H. CAMMEYER, whose management of it during the last three seasons has won for him the encomiums of every skater. The Union is a model skating pond. The arrangements, on the whole, are pretty much the same as last year, for, to improve them, would be difficult. Of course the various rooms have been renovated, refurnished and redecorated. The entrance (necessarily) has been enlarged, and a shed erected solely for the boys, which, we presume, will be satisfactory to both them and their friends of a larger growth, as they always manage to make themselves disagreeable, in some way or another, so that it is best for them to be by themselves. The pagoda, too, has been repainted and repaired. The pond will be cleaned by horse-power, and two or more horses will be kept on the pond, in a stable just erected. The arrangements for lighting the pond are even more extensive than last year, when they were better than at any other place. A band of music will be in attendance, as usual, every afternoon and evening; "and there will, we learn from the circular, be frequent displays of pyrotechnics throughout the season. The Union is reached by the Greenpoint, the Flushing-avenue, (which leave the Fulton ferry,) and the Division-avenue, or East New-York car routes, the latter starting at the Grand-street ferry, Brooklyn, E. D.

THE WASHINGTON POND,

on Fifth-avenue, corner of Sixth-street, Gowanus, has passed from the hands of Major OATMAN into those of Messrs. CARTER, SKINNER & FOSTER, all of whom have had some experience in skating-pond management. The arrangements are the same as last season. The accommodations at this pond are very extensive, and the new management promise to have everything in the finest order. The old Cortelyou House, erected in 1799, by an opulent Knickerbocker, and occupied by Gen. Washington during the battle of Long Island, stands on the margin of the Washington Pond, and is open to visitors. The Washington Pond is accessible by the Fifth-avenue, the Greenwood (Court street) and Coney Island cars, all of which leave Fulton Ferry, the first-named touching at Wall and South Ferries.

THE NASSAU POND,

at Flatbush, will continue to be used by the Nassau Skating Club and their friends. Mr. LOTT still occupies the Presidential chair, and will, therefore, officiate as Master of Ceremonies. The accommodations and arrangements at the Nassau Pond are always ample and good. This is only accessible by the Flatbush cars, which leave Fulton Ferry.

OTHER PONDS.

CHICHESTER'S POND, on Bushwick-avenue, near Cooper's Factory, Williamsburgh, will be reopened by Mr. MARLON CHICHESTER, the inventer. It can be reached by the Newtown cars from South Seventh and Grand streets ferries, Williamsburgh.

The following free ponds in Brooklyn are always crowded: The Poplar Ponds, on Fifth-avenue, near First-street, reached by the Fifth-avenue and Greenwood cars, from Fulton, Wall and South ferries; Seller's Pond, Bedford, near the Jamaica Pond Road, accessible by the Fulton-avenue, Atlantic-avenue, Devel, East New-York cars, leaving Fulton, Wall and South ferries; Dumbleton's Pond, on Myrtle-avenue, by the Myrtle-avenue car, from Fulton ferry; and the Suydam's Pond, on Atlantic-avenue near the Hunters-Ferry road, reached by the Atlantic-avenue and Fulton-avenue "East New-York Direct" from Fulton, Wall and South Ferries.

Hoboken.

SYLVAN LAKE.

This well-known and splendid skating resort, located at the foot of Seventh-street, Hoboken, close to the ferry, will be reopened this season. The accommodations and arrangements at this pond, though much the same as last year, are ample and good. It is lighted with innumerable variegated Chinese lanterns, upon the style of the Cremorne Gardens. Music will be in attendance every fine evening. Sylvan Lake is one of the largest and finest skating resorts in the United States, being over 20 acres in extent. It will this season be under the sole management of Mr. GEORGE LINGARD. It is reached by any of the Hoboken ferries.

Jersey City.

HERCULES POND.

The Hercules Pond, on the corner of Morgan and Warren streets, will, we understand, be open again this Winter. It covers an area of some four acres, and affords fine skating. The Hercules Pond, it is perhaps unnecessary to state, is accessible by the Jersey City ferries.

MORRIS CANAL.

Last Winter the Morris Canal Company, upon the solicitation of numerous prominent citizens of Jersey City, allowed the water to remain in their canal, which was largely visited during the skating season. The canal is an excellent—in fact the best place in this vicinage—for fast skating. The company have, we learn, concluded to let the water remain in the canal again this Winter. The canal, as is perhaps known, is near the ferry.

Staten Island.

SILVER LAKE.

There are many small ponds on Staten Island, which are extensively used in the skating seasons by the denizens of the *locale*. The largest, Silver Lake, some six or seven acres in extent, always affords fine skating, and was last season the resort of some of our finest skaters. Silver Lake is a little over a mile from the Quarantine Landing.

The Skating Yesterday.

Yesterday early in the morning the "ball was up," and the cars and stages running to Central Park, Fifth-avenue and the other ponds were crowded with people anxious to enjoy the first skating of the season. Nearly all the ponds above described were in good condition for skating, and those who love the sport seemed determined to embrace the first opportunity to enjoy themselves. Although the Central Park lake could hardly be considered to be in "prime condition," still there was sufficient ice to make that locality exceedingly hilarious. About noon the weather began to moderate, and before nightfall the ice was considerably cut up. In Hoboken, Jersey City and on Staten Island the ice could hardly have been better.

From Havana.

MOVEMENTS OF BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

The steamer *Corsica*, from Havana via Nassau, arrived here this morning.

Nassau papers contain ridiculous accounts of SHERMAN'S army being dreadfully cut up, dispirited and divided, and there being 50,000 troops in Savannah to meet him, and the probability of his escape was doubtful.

WM. RAWSON, the new Governor of the Bahama Islands, had arrived at Nassau.

Rev. Dr. NICHOLSON, of the Episcopal Church of the United States, had left for Havana. He is on his way to Mexico on a religious mission.

A Gen. LEE is reported by the Nassau *Guardian* to have left Nassau on the 15th inst., in the steamer *Darien* for Bermuda.

The blockade-runners *Old Dominion*, *Wild Rover*, *Little Hattie*, *Banshee* and *Agnes E. Fry* had arrived from Wilmington; the *Syren* had arrived from Charleston; the *Gem*, *Marmion* and *Kenilworth* had returned in distress; and the *Virginia*, *Hansa*, *Ella*, *Kate Gregg*, *Charlotte*, *Will o' the Wisp*, *Stormy*, *Petrel*, *Little Hattie*, *Syren* and *Star* had sailed to run the blockade.

A Murderer Found Guilty.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 23.

GEORGE E. GORDON, whose trial for the murder of OWEN THOMPSON, a New-York cattle-buyer, has been in progress here this week, was found guilty by the jury to day. The murder was committed at the West Albany cattle-yards on the evening of Sept. 16.

Troops Going to the Canadian Frontier.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

Company A, Heavy Artillery, left Fort Warren to-day for frontier service. Their destination is Plattsburgh, N. Y.

UNDERHILL'S WINES.—Among Christmas gifts Dr. UNDERHILL'S wines deserve mention. They are made from grapes gathered in the famous Croton Point Vineyards, and their peculiar excellence consists in the fact that they are all pure, and neither drugged, liquored, or watered. Dr. UNDERHILL sells no wines but those over three years old, and they are decidedly the best and safest beverage that ladies can offer to their callers on New-Year's Day. Dr. UNDERHILL'S depot is in Astor-place, corner of 8th-st.

A SAD AFFAIR—A MOTHER MURDERS HER CHILD.—On Friday morning last, the wife of H. H. BABCOCK, Esq., of Plainfield, in a fit of mental derangement, cut the throat of her child, five months old, and then cut her own throat, killing both. As we are informed, she had, since the birth of her child, been afflicted with severe nervousness, which, it seems, culminated in insanity. On the morning of the sad event she arose as usual, and her husband awoke soon after, arose, asked her how she had rested, and being answered satisfactorily, went out, leaving her brother in the room with her. When Mr. B. returned a few minutes afterward, he called to his wife to accompany him to breakfast. Receiving no answer, he opened the door of her bedroom, where she had gone, and found her, with her feet against the door, weltering in her own blood. A bottle of laudanum was found in a drawer, and also a note to her husband, in which she regretted that she must leave him, and saying that it was her intention to take the little boy with her also, but that it was inconvenient. The little boy being questioned, said his mother had attempted to make him take some very bitter medicine a short time before, on the pretence that he was sick, but he ran away from her, and thus, doubtless, saved his life. Mr. BABCOCK is a merchant at Unadilla Forks, has represented his town in the Board of Supervisors, and, we believe, has been the Democratic nominee for Assembly in this district. Mrs. B. was a very amiable, kind-hearted, loving wife and mother, and her death is sadly lamented by hosts of friends.—*Cooperstown Republican, Dec. 24.*

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Affairs at the Front—How the Men Feel—Express Boxes—Christmas Preparations—The Weather—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1864.

What shall I write? I cannot tell you that a battle has been fought, for no engagement has taken place. I cannot say that "everything is quiet," for our outer lines are anything but quiescent. Again, it will not do to say that the army has gone into winter quarters, for the very reverse is the fact; and although we are either cosily ensconced in snug and comfortable huts and bomb-proofs, or busily engaged in building anew camps that have been destroyed or removed, we are prepared to "move on the enemy's works at any moment," as the orders have it.

In fact, we are still besieging and working, and hoping and trusting in the goodness of our cause and the strength of our armies. We have implicit trust in our leaders, an abiding faith in our Government, and a determination to do our duty, and hope, by the help of Heaven and good dry powder, to ultimately destroy our enemies, and overthrow the rebellion. No faltering hearts out here; no weak, vacillating minds in this army. All is hearty and healthful. At the proper time and the good right hour, this army will again shoulder the musket, and draw the sword for battle in defence of our flag and country, and against the mongrel banner that waves over Petersburgh. Let your readers trust us as of yore. The record of the past, carved by this army at the point of the bayonet and the muzzle of our cannon, stands a steadfast pledge for future success and still more brilliant renown.

Affairs just at present appear rather monotonous to a resident within army limits. To one who has listened to the grand and terrible sounds of our recent great battles, the monotone of our picket-fire, or the reverberations of our siege guns and mortars, are passed over with little comment or listless silence. A watchful picket-man catches sight of a head peeping over the opposite work. He snaps a cap and sends a bullet after the venturesome owner of the head. It disappears, and back come a few more bullets. Our pickets get their blood up and rapidly reply. The whizzing balls disturb the equanimity of some listless or lolling artillery officer. He shakes himself and forthwith orders "Ten-inch shell, two-second fuze," or in an angry tone cries out. "Case shot, four-second fuze," as he may determine. His men spring to their positions, a few scientific flourishes, and away goes the deadly missile. Another and another quickly follow, each fast recurring shell dropping right among them, disperses a scattering crowd of frightened "Johnnies." One of their forts reply. Forts of ours, to the right and left, take up the verse and continue it to the end of the chapter. Ten, twenty, thirty shrieking demons pierce the air, and the guns send their rolling thunders to the ears of all. The rebels give it up in despair and remain silent. A few more growls from our huge mortars, the thunder ceases, and we are once again left to quiet and repose.

Every day and every night these episodes recur, and the ear becomes so accustomed to the sound that it fails to interrupt conversation, or disturb recumbent sleep. Sometimes the gunboats become ambitious, and with their wide-mouthed and ponderous pieces strive to rival the forts with their terrific discharges. Cannon and mortar and bell-mouthed howitzer, musket and rifle and long-range telescopic guns, all play well their allotted part, and although they "mouth" it terribly, still are awfully effective. They keep "LEE'S miserables" on the constant rack, and compel them to remain fast locked in their ditch-bound traps. The rats are shaking with fear as they hear the bark of the dogs of war let slip by SHERMAN and his merrie men, and savagely gnaw at the iron gloves stretched forth to seize their recreant necks. Like the fabled chamber of torture, the walls of their den slowly but surely closes in upon them, and the pent-up cries will speedily cease.

We have fired salutes in honor of THOMAS, and with glad hearts hear of the grand success of Gen. SHERMAN. His boys call him "Crazy Bill." Hereafter lunacy will be the fashion, if *he* is an exemplification of the disease. How grand and glorious seem the telegrams from the victorious and exultant army of Georgia. With generous envy this army reads the glowing record. The galaxy of brilliant names carved out in this gigantic war shine every day still brighter, and glow with increased lustre.

I paid a hurried visit yesterday to City Point, and as usual with that bustling entrepot, found everything alive and moving. The crowds of laborers, never seem idle, and the trains of supplies for the front, follow one another as fast as the shells around Fort "Hell." Bales of hay and sacks of oats for the teams and steeds, hard and soft bread for the men, backed up by long rows of pork barrels, and flanked by car loads of vegetables, in one never-ending stream go up on GRANT'S successful railroad. As the trains push on, sweetly dipping into the hollows and wildly dashing at every hill, one cannot but contrast the two armies now lying in deadly opposition to each other. The one under the Stars and Stripes luxuriate upon the very fat of the land, and feel themselves doubly fortified by a sound digestion and the apparent strength of their cause and Government. The one vainly fighting beneath the "bars" have nothing to cheer them on to further efforts. Bad grub, a poor cause, and a scarcity alike of food and powder are but sorry chips with which to keep their rebellious pot boiling. Even if they succeed in bringing its temperature up to the bubbling point, the effervescence generally puts out more of the celebrated Southern fire than is healthful or desirable.

One of the most noticeable objects that meets the eye of the visitor to City Point, is the immense stacks of express boxes being dispatched to the different corps. Christmas is coming, and so are the boxes. I learned from Mr. EDDY, the superintendent of Adams Express, that over three thousand boxes and packages arrive at his office daily. Just imagine it; and what volumes of love and good wishes they stand the burly monument and evidence of. Just at present the contents of these boxes are of the digestible order, I wish I could say of the substantial. But truth compels me to say that the nose is offended by the smell thereof. When will our kind friends at the North learn that Express companies can but forward the goods intrusted to their charge by the regular channels, and cannot be expected to fly. Turkeys and chickens; cakes and sweet meats; jellies, jams and syrups, all are good, very good. Commend me to them, but everything has its limit, and such things will not keep forever, even if they survive the jostling and rack and tear of railroad travel.

If you must send boxes to your soldier boys, pray let it be shoes and stockings, warm woolens, comfortable comforters, and pleasant and instructive reading. Leave nuts and apples, cakes and such like gimcracks, for the sutler to furnish. He is compelled to sell them cheap, and he has them good and fresh. How often have I seen a box, on being opened, prove to be a mass of sickening corruption unfit for the sty, let alone for soldiers. The few really valuable articles in the package completely spoiled by being smeared with stickey jam, and soiled beyond belief by rotten poultry or decayed fruit. Much better the money thus uselessly wasted in furnishing an appetizing treat had been spent in buying some good and healthful books—not necessarily religious works—but some sharp, keen and truthful story of real life. No yellow covers, but sound, solid and feeling novels. Such works always circulate, and the more we have of them the easier will seem the tedium of camp life, and the healthier and higher will be the morale of our gallant boys.

As the joyous days of the Christmas holidays approach, the army feel their estrangement from the family hearth and festive board with double force, but like all true men, only shake off the regretful feelings, and set about enjoying the joyous season as best they may. The sutlers are furnishing all they can with the traditional turkey, and the boys contrive to surprise themselves with the success of their cooking. Perhaps you may not credit the story when I say that good pies and passable puddings can be made by our "bayonets." If they are not exactly *au fait*, the vigorous appetites of the feasters make up the difference.

The weather now-a-days is neither fair nor foul. We endure rain and pass over cold, enjoy the transient sunshine and laugh at the howling winds. In our huts, and before our fires, who cares for the weather; not the soldiers, verily. The roads suffer some, and the creeks assume a new dignity. Overcoats are handy and our shoes are good. Our health is splendid—remarkably so—and our eyes are fixed on the future. Grant us but a little patience, kind reader, and we will GRANT you such a record of future glory and success as will amply repay your forbearance.

Orders have been issued for a rigid inspection of the troops. To the best three regiments, for drill and appearance, in each corps, division and brigade, will be given rich rewards of furloughs, in regular descending grade. Such polishing, furbishing and regulating never was seen before. Blacker boots, brighter accoutrements, or more glistening weapons, have not been seen for a long time. The unfortunate regiments who are to be direly classed as the "worst," will have no rewards, and will be compelled to console themselves with the reflection that somebody had to be at the bottom of the class. Let us hope that the task of the Inspectors will be a difficult one, and I may say that I believe it will prove so.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

FROM CITY POINT.

All Quiet—Grant, Thomas, Sherman—Salutes for Thomas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Monday, Dec. 19, 1864.

The remarkable quiet which has prevailed along our whole line for some days past, was broken this afternoon, by loud and continuous cannonading, apparently at our left centre, and which lasted for nearly an hour; but what the nature of the engagement was I have not ascertained up to the moment of the mailboat leaving. With the exception of the gunboats in the James River, which, every now and then, wake up the midnight solitudes with their hoarse thunder, everything has remained perfectly still, and even the pickets, on both sides, have temporarily ceased from their nightly amusement of useless butchery. It would be well if this could continue; for it is difficult to imagine what possible object can be gained, to one side or the other, by this mode of warfare. By it each day dawns, perhaps, upon two or three more helpless widows and orphans, or heart-broken mothers, but neither side has won one particle of advantage.

The fact is, that the whole of our army, and that of the enemy as well, are apparently spell-bound for the moment—like the rest of this whole continent, indeed, I may say, of the civilized world—in watching the result of SHERMAN'S sublimely audacious march through Georgia. We can afford to pause and admire, for this is only one link in a vast chain of movements, all circling round this point as a centre, and emanating from one prolific brain; but what sort of spell it must bring upon the rebel leaders in Richmond is difficult to imagine.

A feeling of almost awful grandeur creeps over any thoughtful man who stands in the shadow of Gen. GRANT'S headquarters just now, and thinks of the historic glory that is settling upon that unpretending edifice with each passing moment. From the little adjoining tents, where those mysterious wires all meet in a focus, and a perpetual clicking is heard, one word from the mighty chief who controls it can shake this whole continent. Sped onward by this agency, THOMAS is hurling HOOD'S scattered forces before him like chaff; SHERMAN, after sweeping through Georgia, thunders at the gates of Savannah; a fleet of 150 sail, with suitable land forces, has just left Fortress Monroe to strike a deadly blow somewhere; while even from distant Louisiana and Mississippi come proofs of their forming part in one gigantic scheme, the remotest extremity of which vibrates in sympathy with this wonderful spot.

But, however pleasant this may be for poetic speculation, it does not aid the labor of a correspondent. Indeed, no time can be considered more unpropitious for that useful and indispensable class of gentlemen than the present *transitional* one, between grand military local *designs* and their actual *performance*. We may see whole corps being moved from this point to that, gunboats performing this and that significant manœuvre, accidentally hear of orders being issued that we suppose can only mean one thing, put two and two together in the most ingenious manner, to please ourselves and an eager public; but the moment we put pen to paper, the whole atmosphere is full of the awful word, "*contraband*," and we are dumbfoundered." I am not grumbling at this, on the contrary, nothing else could, would, or should do at such a time. I only mention the fact, (in palliation not only of myself, but of all brother-scribblers about here just now,) if we should, for a little while to come, be detected in the laudable attempt at making a readable letter out of absolutely nothing. But, in the absence of news, the goodnatured reader must be content with that sort of pleasurable surprise which the Irishman felt, when he found that his French cook had made him twelve different palatable dishes out of nothing but potatoes.

I am glad to say that that awful foretaste of Winter has not since been followed up. The weather is mild, genial and beautiful, and the roads again in good condition.

Some vagabonds cut the telegraph-wires between this and Fortress Monroe, yesterday, but our active cavalry, under Capt. MASON, soon had it put to rights again. These depredators will be caught at their infernal work one of these times, and, if so, they will have cause to regret having indulged in such pastime.

A grand salute of one hundred guns was fired this morning, in honor of THOMAS' grand success. I hardly know how we shall be able to express our feelings from the throats of guns, when we hear of SHERMAN'S holding Savannah, and this I fully expect to learn before this letter is posted. J. R. HAMILTON.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Disaster.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, December 24.

The following is a list of the casualties caused by the disaster on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad yesterday:

Killed—John Robinson and wife, of Petersburg, Mich.; O. H. Perry, of Cleveland; Dr. Miller, of Minerva, Ohio.

Wounded.—George Penoyer, of Massillon, badly; Wm. Thompson, of Hudson, badly; Mrs. Golyer, of Philadelphia; Capt. King, of Winchester, Ohio; W. H. Cooper, of Reading, Penn., E. S. Stevens, of the Indian Bureau, Washington, badly; Mrs. Thompson, of Mansfield; B. H. Graham, of Millersburgh; C. Kenworthy, of Philadelphia; P. Hammond, of Cleveland; Mrs. Embsteter, of Cleveland; Dr. Boch, of Pittsburgh; H. Gilman, of Cleveland; W. H. Baldwin, of Elmira; Mrs. A. Baldwin, of Cleveland, and a few others slightly.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

AFFAIRS BEFORE THE BATTLE.

General Aspect of the Situation—The Gunboats—Depredations by the Rebels—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

[The publication of the following letter, relating to the situation in Tennessee before the recent battle, has been delayed in consequence of the pressure upon our columns. But they have lost none of their interest.]—ED. TIMES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Dec. 10, 1864.

THE REBEL SITUATION.

The great Austrian Field-Marshal Prince DE LIGNE, was an extensive letter writer. In his correspondence with the Emperor JOSEPH, in 1789, at one time, he wrote: "Here we are in this bulwark of the east, the gates of which we have not opened with rosy fingers, like Aurora, but with flaming fingers. The boldness and promptitude with which he crossed the Sare, the rapidity of his march to occupy the lines of Prince EUGENE, his audactousness in reconnoitering as far as the palisades, and all this performed in a fortnight, are exploits worthy of the most splendid epoch in Marshal LANDON'S life." In a short time after, DE LIGNE wrote as follows: "If we had provisions, we should march; if we had balls and bombs, we should fight." Now, it strikes me that HOOD is in pretty much the same embarrassing situation in 1864, near the Cumberland River, that DE LIGNE was in 1789, on the banks of the Sare. Hood's army has made a tremendous march; and, after surmounting innumerable barriers and minor obstacles, is thundering at the very outskirts of this city. But that his supply of food and ammunition is exceedingly small, no one attempts to question. It is universally conceded that in the latter particular, Hood stands in great need. He fell upon our columns at Franklin four lines deep with unbounded vehemence and fury, and made our sturdy men waver, right in the face of the most galling and disastrous artillery demonstrations imaginable. Had Hood been provided with sufficient cannon and a plenty of ammunition of the grape and canister order, with the grace of God, there might have been a slight difference in the situation. Hood, at Franklin, worked under advantages and disadvantages, which will ever give him historic mention. He had nearly three times our number of men, but we had artillery and position, the former of which we used to some purpose.

The country in which the rebel army is located, and its rear, is quite rich, and will sustain Hood's men and animals for some time. A large amount of grain of all kinds was raised in Giles, Bedford, Maury, Williamson, Rutherford and Davidson Counties, while nearly all the planters and farmers are wealthy. Horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs abound in Middle Tennessee, and considerable attention had been paid to the raising of stock this season on account of the fabulously high prices paid for everything in the shape of provisions and grain by our Government. Large portions of Middle Tennessee, however, were put to cotton this year, the plantations, as a general thing, having been leased and run by northern men. Many crops were baled, and awaiting transportation, which, for some unknown and unkind reason, the Government has persistently refused to permit. It is feared that millions of dollars worth of this precious article will be destroyed. You will perceive that in the way of food there is no danger of Hood's army starving yet awhile. This is due, in a measure, to the magnanimity of our Government, which has treated, from the occupation of Nashville, nearly three years ago, Tennesseeans with unwarlike considerations. Had our agents and quartermasters taken from these disloyal Tennesseeans all but the necessaries of life, Hood's army could not have existed in a stationary position this long. He has to wagon his ammunition, and that portion of his supplies which he cannot pick up south of Nashville, from Florence. The Tennessee and Alabama Railroad is almost a complete wreck; but even if it were not, our forces removed all the rolling stock. If Hood intends to attack this city, his delay must be occasioned by his lack of ammunition. He cannot certainly be expecting reinforcements, as there are none for him. There are a multiplicity of rumors afloat, in regard to BRECKINRIDGE "coming up," but we don't happen to see it in that light, yet awhile, in the least. If he does "come up," he must take a mighty circuitous route—BRECKINRIDGE'S army cannot move through East Tennessee now.

The rebel army in our front maintains about the same position that it did just one week ago, with the exception that Hood has extended his line upon his left, and moved up portions of his centre a few hundred feet. Back of the rebel front whole forests are disappearing with astonishing rapidity. For firewood, alone, the enemy consumes an awful amount, while it is known that he is building strong lines of works some four miles south of the city.

THE FEDERAL SITUATION.

The Federal situation, since my last, remains materially unchanged. During the existing calm our breastworks and rifle-pits have been strengthened, and all of the hills and detached mountainous spurs south and west have been converted into elaborate forts. The destruction of the country south of this city, including the very suburbs of Nashville, is almost complete. Whole forests have been leveled, beautiful groves which existed a week ago are no more, while all the farms and plantations about have been made desolate by the devastating genii of war. Horses and negroes, and wagons of every description, have been pressed into the service; cattle and hogs are among the things that were, most of which fell into the hands of "private" foraging parties; houses, outhouses; fences, &c., have been destroyed, either through accident, vandalism, or military necessity. The only consoling thought accompanying this state of affairs is the fact that there are very few Union people to suffer. Very few of the wealthy residents of Nashville, or Davidson County, are, or ever have been loyal. Many of them have taken oaths of allegiance until they know them by heart; but that didn't make them loyal. I tell you what it is, you can tell a Secessionist just as quick as you look at one, if you only know how. Not merely because he hates ANDREW JOHNSON and reads the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, but because his complaint is chronic, and he shows it in his face.

INCIDENTS.

The gunboats have had several fights in the past three days, every engagement resulting successfully to our iron-clads. Twice since the fight which I informed you of in my last, have the rebels tried to block up the Cumberland River, and twice have their batteries been dismounted by Commodore FITCH. The fight on Thursday was quite an earnest and exciting affair, but not of a sanguinary nature. For three hours four of our iron-clads hammered away at eighteen guns which the enemy had mounted some thirteen miles down the river. At the expiration of that time eight of the guns were dismounted and ten hauled off. Our boats were not injured, and we lost no men.

Very few on our side have been injured during the past four days—probably twenty exceeds our loss in killed and wounded. Their sharpshooters occasionally crawl up close enough to shoot some gunner dead. Two men of the 8th Ohio Battery, which has been in constant use for nine days, were killed Friday morning. Two of our batteries have been firing day and night. They are located near Mrs. ACKLIN'S residence, and have destroyed quite a number of superb mansions. All of the fine houses south of here are full of rebels, who have been constantly annoyed by the above-named batteries. Fort Negley fires an occasional shell, which generally goes upon an important mission, and generally performs it, too. It has the honor of smashing up the residences of Mrs. BUCKLEY, Mr. FELIX RAINS, the latter being killed, and Mrs. AARON V. BROWN'S fine buildings at Melrose Park. The destruction of property by our artillery alone during the past week, approximates a million of dollars.

Many buildings within the rebel lines have been burned during the week, although no cause can be given but accident. All houses upon the enemy's side are protections for sharpshooters, and, of course, their preservation, not their destruction, is requisite.

It has all along been feared that HOOD, while boldly performing in our immediate front, might suddenly turn, throw his entire force upon Murfreesboro, pass through and burn the bridge at Bridgeport, and settle at Chattanooga and Knoxville. Now, maybe, this was his programme, for he sent a portion of CHEATHAM'S corps to Murfreesboro, when ROUSSEAU, who is in command, sent out two brigades under MILROY, who attacked the rebels under Gen. BATE, of this city, six miles from our fortifications, and after a fair field fight, drove the enemy off with a loss of three hundred prisoners and six pieces of artillery. MILROY subsequently went back to his post, carrying with him his captives and cannon.

At one time it was reported that Gen. GRANGER'S brigade had been captured, and as no news could be had from the South we were at a loss to know what had become of Gen. GRANGER and his brigade, which had been ordered to Stevenson as soon as the evacuation of Huntsville should be made complete. In fact, what had become of Knoxville, Chattanooga, Bridgeport, Stevenson and Murfreesboro, was not known outside of those places, until Friday, when the telegraph was reëstablished via Cumberland Gap, and immediately Gen. THOMAS received the good news that all of the above named places, including ROUSSEAU'S command at Murfreesboro, GRANGER'S at Stevenson, MEAGHER'S at Chattanooga and STONEMAN'S at Knoxville, were safe. The dispatch also gave the cheering intelligence of MILROY'S victory over BATE, and of STONEMAN'S advance in East Tennessee.

COOPER'S brigade, which was given up as lost, made its appearance at Clarksville a few days ago, and is on its way here. It marched from Centreville to within ten miles of Nashville, where Hood had prepared a trap to gobble the command. Some patriot informed COOPER of the situation, when he turned his command toward Clarksville and marched it twenty miles at night, making fifty-one miles in twenty-four hours. This is the best march of the war.

Up to the present time no doubt exists as to the rebel army being in our front in great force. Yesterday was a frightful day, a violent storm of sleet, hail, rain and snow raging from morning till night. There was less picket-firing than on any other day during the week. Cannonading upon our side was kept up as usual from the Sixth Ohio Battery. All day long the rebels were engaged in throwing up a huge work near the Franklin pike, and another near the Granny white pike. It is believed that they intend to mount some artillery. From these points a shell could be thrown into the centre of the city.

On Thursday a portion of the Fourth corps made a heavy reconnoissance out upon the Murfreesboro' pike, but were driven in by the enemy, who showed themselves in great force. On the same day a portion of A. J. SMITH'S command made a reconnoissance out upon the Charlotte pike, the enemy falling back as we advanced and following us up as we retired at night.

Few deserters come in at present. Probably not over thirty have come in during the week. Those who have come in don't appear to know much. It is believed that if Hood falls back large numbers of Tennesseeans will desert.

From all reports our out-of-town folks are entertaining the rebel officers in great style. Hood has his headquarters, it is said, at the house of Gen. HARDING, on the Harding pike. HARDING sent in word here yesterday that all of his stock had been taken, and that his own and neighbors' carpets had all been taken and cut up for blankets.

The loss of the rebels in the late fight at Franklin is acknowledged to be large. Rebel citizens from that neighborhood say that it will not fall below seven thousand in killed, wounded and missing. Our own loss exceeds one thousand. Gen. STANLEY will report again for duty in twenty days. The bone in Gen. BRADLEY'S arm was not touched, and his recovery is looked for in a few days.

The formation of Quartermasters' brigades, some three months ago, proves to have been a foresight. CRANE'S and IRVIN'S brigades, nearly nine thousand strong, have been in the trenches for nine days, doing the work of soldiers. They have built a very fine work, which has been called Fort Peterson. Everybody connected with the Government in any capacity have, during this excitement, shown themselves to be true patriots.

We experience quite a loss in the abandonment and destruction of our block-houses along the lines of railroads which have fallen into the enemy's possession. Some of them were artillery-proof, but not sufficiently provisioned to stand a siege. Orders, which were given for the general evacuation of these miniature forts, failed to reach some of the block-houses, and two or three cases are recorded where some excellent fighting took place.

Johnsonville has been evacuated. The last party which left there, arrived here via Clarksville this morning. All the rolling stock had been removed to Nashville nearly two weeks ago, as Hood threatened the road when marching his army through Waynesboro. All the buildings, some of which are five hundred feet long, were left standing, as the most the enemy can do is to destroy them. About ten thousand dollars worth of Quartermaster's stores were destroyed.

The rebels have attempted to cross the river north and south of here, but have been unsuccessful in all their attempts. Our gunboats patrol the river from Carthage to Clarksville, while at least half of our cavalry are on the other side of the river.

The excitement among the people has died away to some extent, and things are more quiet in the city than during the former part of the week. Yet, like Micawber, every one is anxiously "waiting for something to turn up."

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

Hood Before Nashville—Importance to the Rebels of Capturing the City—Preparations for Defending It—Lively Scenes—Private Property Destroyed—Advance in Prices—Battle of Franklin—Its Losses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Dec. 10, 1864.

Nashville invested by a rebel army, and that army Hood's, is a queer record to make, in view of the marvelously successful and brilliant results of the past Summer's campaign. Yet the redoubtable General, who fought at Atlanta and ran away from it with his army, has lived, by the process, to fight another day. And emulous, it may be, of the fame of SHERMAN, he has come to attempt the lavesung of a city on his own account, strong in the belief that he will capture it. A week has passed since his forces sat down before it. It has been a time of suspense, but of no serious fear or anxiety as to the result of anything Hood might attempt against it. To-day, even, the thunder of cannon from Union guns on the surrounding hill-tops has ceased to startle the most timid, and all prospect of a little excitement from an attack seems to have disappeared. The question "Why don't he come?" is getting superceded by the other—"Where is he gone?"

But the town really *has* been invested. It may be still, though few persons seem to know anything positively about it—that is, whether Hood, with his main army, is now lying just around the city, or in moving away from it, to try some less hopeless task. This latter is the prevailing opinion, among the uninitiated, at least. It will soon be known how well founded it is.

But the week has been a lively one exceedingly. The telegraph has given your readers the "situation" here from day to day, and what matters of interest connected with the army proper have been unfolded. I may sketch a few things observed from my own standpoint, which may be supplementary information gathered from other sources, and have for some readers an interest of their own.

The importance of Nashville to the Union, and the splendor of the prize to the rebels, if Hood could by any means capture it, every reader sees at a glance. Enormous supplies for the army had been accumulating here for months. Immense store-houses filled with provisions, with grain and hay, large quantities of coal and wood, of quartermaster, commissary and medical stores, cars and locomotives by the hundred, with the multiform machinery, all on the grandest scale, designed and adapted to carry on the various work demanded by more than 1,500 miles of military railroad—all this was a part, and only a part, of the prize of Nashville taken. To take it, would be, moreover, to liberate Tennessee from hated Federal occupancy and rule, to rally to the rebel standard hosts of Tennesseans whom necessity had forced to swear loathed fealty to the Stars and Stripes; to restore to their homes, and perhaps, families, many in the rebel ranks, long weary of banishment and of the field, and in fine, to raise the drooping spirits of the Confederacy by a conquest that would go far to make amends for all the disasters of the year's campaign! With such motives urging Hood and his army to take Nashville, who will wonder that people here, expected at least, a most desperate effort to take it?

The effort was not made, only perhaps because prepared for so fully. After the severe fight at Franklin, on the 30th November, this preparation began in earnest. The city at once became a hive of buzzing and efficient industry. Not Dido's "toiling Tyrians" as Father Æneas from his cloud, saw them pushing forward their infant city, evinced more enterprise and activity. The employes of the Government swarmed everywhere. Every pick, spade, axe, shovel was brought into important requisition. Breast works were thrown up, earth forts constructed, with cannon looking out from them threateningly all along the approaches to the city. Nashville was girded with rifle-pits almost as rapidly as fairy Puck offered to "put a girdle round about the earth."

From the reservoir, crowning an eminence on the southern bank of the Cumberland, and straight across to Fort Negley, half a mile off, the trenches took their stern way through the University grounds, through the gardens and yards of private mansions, through all obstructions that arose in their path. Multitudinous hands seemed to finish the work, almost as soon as it was begun. The forts and stockades already built, caught the spirit of energetic preparation for a sudden emergency. Those inadequately manned or supported, received a full supply of men for all their needs, while cannon, muskets, ammunition and other warlike material were arranged promptly where their aid was demanded. Outside the defences was much Government property, which the rebels would rejoice to seize upon if not secured. This was properly cared for. Immense droves of mules, many of the animals injured by hard service and released from work for a time to recruit, were driven from their suburban retreats through the town, and placed in secure corrals within the lines. Long trains of army wagons also passed through to the like place of safety. Single regiments, encamped two or three miles without the city, came into it, and were assigned to appropriate positions, with the main army which was now arriving. As the troops of Gen. THOMAS came in, they took their designated posts, pitching chiefly on the eminences, which run all around the city, and from all of which batteries were frowning.

It was a picturesque and striking spectacle to see these hills lit up by night with countless camp fires, while the roar of cannon, heard once or twice within the week, all night at intervals, was relieved by the frequent sharp crack of the picket rifles; for the rebel lines were, in a short time, erected over against our own, and not only picket firing, but brisk skirmishing, heard distinctly in the city, has been for a week an almost daily occurrence.

With the bustle and noise incidental to these movements, there has been little confusion or excitement, and less fear. I have not found the first man or woman yet that showed signs of alarm at the approach of the rebels or at the prospect of a successful assault by Hood. Every one seems calmly confident of the safety of the place, and without uneasiness as to the result of the situation.

Skirmishing between the lines is frequent. On Wednesday our skirmishers were advanced in considerable numbers, and over a wide circuit, to discover the actual strength and position. A strong line started directly in front of the University grounds, advancing in plain sight of us, for more than half a mile, between the Lebanon and Murfreesboro pikes, till it drew the rebels' fire. For half an hour the rattle of musketry was so sharp that one might fancy a pretty serious engagement going on. Our line fell back gradually, the rebels proving themselves to be in force at that point. The damage done to private property between the lines is estimated as high already as half a million of dollars. Several fine dwellings have been shelled and burned. The Orphan Asylum still stands, but its fencing and barns have disappeared. The house of Mrs. A. V. BROWN, widow of the late Postmaster-General, situated three miles from the city on the Franklin pike, has become the headquarters of Gen. CHEATHAM, the family having sought an asylum several days ago at a friend's house within our lines. This house, a fine mansion of the olden time, and famous for the free hearted hospitality of its recent occupants, is reported shelled and demolished. Suburban Nashville is noted for its elegant residences; those lying along the Franklin pike being specially attractive. Should Hood be really determined to tarry where he is, till forced away, as no doubt less will be presently, or should he undertake an assault upon the city in earnest, the record of devastation will find a terrible addition to what the rebellion has already written up, against this once beautiful place.

One of the present serious effects of the city's being encircled by the rebel army, is the cutting off the market supply from the surrounding country. This, during the Summer and Fall, had been considerable, the various articles furnished by the farmers, particularly vegetables, not bearing a higher price than in the Western markets. The prices have already begun to run up, with the prospect of swift advance, unless the proper relief comes. This will appear from a recent order of the Provost-Marshal, Capt. BROOKS, fixing the following schedule of prices, all parties to be punished who transcend the prescribed standard:

"Wood $15 ₰ cord; beef 20c. ₰ lb.; mutton 18c.; Irish potatoes $3 ₰ bushel; sweet potatoes $4 ₰ bushel; turnips $2 50 ₰ bushel; cabbages 50c. ₰ head; butter 50c. ₰ lb.; onions $4 ₰ bushel; flour $15 ₰ barrel; milk 15c. ₰ quart."

Some of these prices seem moderate enough for the times. But without this military order, the prices would have doubled for most of these articles, and a large number of the population must have suffered distress, as many no doubt do even now. There is an immense population, requiring to be fed here the present Winter. What with hosts of contrabands, refugees and people whom the war has deprived of all employment, sweeping them clean of their worldly effects, subsistence would be hard enough under the most favorable circumstances. Hood and his army fixed here will prove an added ingredient of terrible bitterness to their cup. This cup, however, they may not be forced much longer to drink.

The battle of Franklin, fought on the 30th ult., proves to have resulted in heavier loss to our troops than at the first reports. It appears now that our whole loss in killed and wounded amounts to 2,165, and of this number 110 were officers. It was a terrible conflict truly, as all reports concur in representing it. Great as our loss was, it was but one-third that of the rebels, whose fierce charges on our open field were again and again repulsed. A large number of our wounded were but slightly wounded, and will soon be fit to return to duty. Of the officers, fifty-two have come in to the officers' hospital here, but one of whom, Major R. S. BOWEN, One Hundreth Illinois Volunteers, has died. A list of those wounded here I append for insertion, if the requisite room can be found for it in your columns.

C. V. S.

Before the Battle.

NASHVILLE, Tenn, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1864.

The theatre of war has again been transferred to Middle Tennessee, and naturally, all eyes are turned in this direction. Military matters and events it seems, are uncertain, like changes in the weather, and the like. That man who, three months ago, would have dared to announce the fact that Hood's army would have been encamped within gunshot of Nashville, in December, 1864, would have been declared insane. Any person who would have cogitated upon such an event, would have involuntarily esteemed himself an ass.

But such is the state of affairs. The rebel Army of Tennessee and the Army of the Cumberland confront each other precisely upon the ground they did just two years ago. ROSECRANS left this city on Christmas Day, 1862, and fought, and won a victory on the banks of Stone River, near Murfreesboro, thirty miles from Nashville, a week after. Three hundred miles nearly, were the obstinate enemy pushed into the very bowels of Georgia, in the space of nineteen months, while tens of thousands of brave men upon each side were hurried to untimely graves. Three short months elapse, and we find the rebel army back where it was two years ago, numerically stronger, and more defiant, and better soldiers than Europe ever saw.

But, ah! is there any one so unwise as to compare the interior of the situation of to-day with that of two years ago? I suppose not; I trust not. It cannot be possible that men of sense are impressed with the idea that the bloody battles of "Stone River," "Chickamauga," "Mission Ridge," "Lookout Mountain," "Resaca," "New-Hope Church," "Kenesaw," "Peach-tree Creek," and other sanguinary contests were fought in vain—that the blood of SILL KIRK, LITTLE, HARKER, the great MCPHERSON, and fifty thousand other noble fellows has been spilled for nothing. God forbid that such an impression should become rife.

No; the Federal situation, as I have many times informed you, is perfectly satisfactory. The rebels present a bold front, indeed; but they have no rear. Their army is like a snake with his guts snapped out. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS is pretty well known. I will merely add that he says everything is all right. It is known here and in Washington that he can whip and drive off Hood's army to-day. *He aims to annihilate Hood and his army.* Time will tell.

Since my last, no material change in the movements of national or rebel troops, can be chronicled. While I write, the brightest moon, if you please, shines upon the coldest night I ever saw in Tennessee. Three days ago a violent storm of sleet ceased, and gave birth to a spell of cold weather, which makes even the sturdy Michiganders squeal. This sort of weather is still on hand, and absolutely nothing has transpired for nearly a week. Saturday and Sunday not a gun was fired, the soldiers' time being chiefly occupied in feeding the roaring fires which blazed for miles around.

Our troops, with plenty to eat and drink, with warm clothes, heavy blankets, good fires and shelter tents, have suffered with the cold. Must not the suffering on the rebel side, among the private soldiers, be intense? They are thinly clad, poorly shod, badly fed, with no tents and few blankets, and with thinner blood in their systems than that which courses through the veins of our own soldiers. This state of affairs can be relied upon. Rebel correspondents, more than two months ago stated, grandiloquently, that the "boys, blanketless and shoeless, started off upon their march for Tennessee, rending the air with their vociferations of joy." Gen. HARDING, Mrs. A. V. BURN and ladies and gentlemen of reliability within the rebel lines, send in the intelligence that the whole neighborhood has been stripped of carpets, which are cut up and made into blankets. Other statements, of a reliable character, are to the effect that the rebels are suffering for substantial food and clothing. Statements which I made in my last letter, regarding Hood's sweeping process of conscription, are corroborated by many who have escaped within our lines. His conscription, however, cannot injure us in the least. He gathers to his ranks a worthless crowd, who are traitors at heart, but unwilling to fight—a set of men who have invited this thing all along, and who have devoted their leisure in abusing the Government and slandering the patriots who are acting in its defence.

As the war goes on brave men get braver. For instance: LITTLE was killed at the head of his column. MCPHERSON was shot through the heart while rallying his troops. Gen. DODGE had a piece of his head chopped off while inspecting his lines. The rebel Gen. GRACIE'S life has just been cut off while personally examining his position. Hundreds and thousands of other brave men have perished in like manner. During the siege of Atlanta, which may be considered to have lasted from the date of MCPHERSON'S death to the capture of the city, I was impressed with the conduct of the general officers assisting in that campaign. The rebel strength, in the way of fortifications, lie in front of Atlanta, upon both sides of the railroad. The headquarter-camps of Generals PALMER, JOHNSON, BAIRD, KING, CURTISS, JEFF. C. DAVIS, MORGAN, and others, were less than a mile from the rebel batteries. Gen. THOMAS' headquarters was a half mile further in the rear, but really in the worst place of all. His headquarters was immediately in the rear of SNYDERMASTER'S battery—the first one which opened upon Atlanta, which was on Saturday, the 23d of July. For weeks three rebel batteries of 32 and 64-pound guns kept up an incessant fire of shells, by day and night, upon SNYDERMASTER, about half of which, however, having "full rations," went thundering into General THOMAS' camp. Several unexploded shells, shaped like a water-bucket, were on exhibition there at one time. They had been thrown from those 60-pounder guns stolen by FLOYD from the Washington navy-yard. The camps of JOHNSON, BAIRD and KING for weeks were pretty well attended to by the rebel artillerists, who hurled enough shot and shell in that space to start several iron foundries. Gens. SHERMAN and THOMAS rode around their lines daily, often to the dismay of some of those who accompanied them. General officers, now-a-days, seem anxious to make a personal inspection of their lines and of their working parties. One day Gen. SHERMAN was riding close to the skirmish line in GEARY'S front, when one of his staff officers launched off and remarked, "He may go right square up and get shot, if he wants to, but I'll be —— if I do." Gens. BLAIR, LOGAN and DODGE might be seen at their front line of works almost daily. One afternoon Gen. PALMER sent word to BAIRD to open upon a certain battery which had been annoying some portion of his line. Gen. BAIRD ordered up the guns himself. As soon as they opened, the rebels directed their attention that way. BAIRD stood the whole fire, while portions of his staff, half a mile in the rear, took to trees. When BAIRD returned he laughed at them, and recommended that they improvise some "gophers." I rode out with Gen. BAIRD one night when he was around upon the right. He sneaks around upon neutral ground like an Indian. He actually hitched his horse upon the inside of his works, and went upon the outside, and occasionally told me to "Go a little quiet along here," and "There's their line; stoop down a little," and the like. BAIRD is very brave. CARLIN is just like him. When he was removed from brigade to division headquarters, last Summer, in front of Atlanta, he grumbled because he was so far off from his lines. I was visiting Gen. KING one day, and it happened that Gen. SCHOFIELD was moving his corps from left to right. This attracted the attention of the rebels in KING'S front, and they shelled SCHOFIELD vigorously all the afternoon; but, unfortunately, more than half of them exploded in or near KING'S camp. I must confess, I got slightly demoralized myself, and indulged in frequent potations of commissary, to renew my departing courage. Gen. KING laughed, as he watched the operations of his orderlies and "strikers," who were exceedingly overcome with fright. After the shelling had ceased, he called up the crowd, and put them all back in the ranks, adding, that he wouldn't have such a pack of infernal cowards about him. I could tell you a multiplicity of such stories. The above are from my own observation; and I am free to say that this war has developed one fact: that general officers are not to be found in the rear; and I can bear witness that no Commander, from the Chiefs down to Brigadiers escaped danger during the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. They seemed to have courted it, if one may judge by the way they pitched into it. Hardly an engagement occurs, either here or in the East, but what some of our general officers are either killed or wounded. Our loss was slight at Franklin and yet we had two general officers wounded.

PERSONAL.

Although COUCH ranks WOOD, the latter continues to command the Fourth Corps, in STANLEY'S absence. This is as it should be. Gen. WOOD is an able and gallant officer, and has been in every fight in the southwest. He has twice been wounded on the field of action, and, curious to relate, he was both times wounded in the same place. No officer is more beloved than WOOD.

Gen. JAMES STEEDMAN was in town yesterday. His headquarters is on the Murfreesboro' pike, about one mile from town. Mr. JAMES HOOD, of the Chattanooga *Gazette*, is acting upon his staff, as Volunteer Aid-de-Camp.

Gen. COUCH has been given a command of a division in the Twenty-third Corps. His division is one of the finest in the army.

Citizens, who have arrived inside of our lines, report that no rebel general officer was killed, and but two wounded. This is the same as our own. They report that PATRICK CLEBURNE feigned dead to avoid capture, and that CHEATHAM'S legs saved him. They report the rebel loss in killed and wounded three times larger than our own.

Gen. HOOD was upon the field during the Franklin fight, and in exceeding danger during its progress. He had been out of a sick bed but a week.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Matamoras—Semmes Gone to Richmond—Seizure of the New-Orleans Steamer Sonora by Confederate Pirates—The English Blockade-Runner Alabama Captured—Blockading Fleet off Galveston—Two Americans Executed at Matamoras for Highway Robbery—French Troops on their Way Home from Mexico—The New American Consul at Havana—News from the South, &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1864.

The *Monitor de la Frontera*, a paper published in Matamoras in English and Spanish, and which first appeared on the 19th of November last, contains an official dispatch from CORTINAS to Gen. MEJIA, giving an account of the defeat of CANALES, who, it will be remembered, left Matamoras with a small part of the garrison that still remained loyal to JUAREZ when CORTINAS basely went over to the Imperial party, surrendering the heroic city to MAXIMILIAN'S Mexican Gen. MEJIA.

The engagement took place at Guerrero. CANALES' forces having attempted to dispute the passage of the river by their opponents, who succeeded in so doing and in taking the town, the fighting having been continued in the streets of the place, but at last CANALES forces were put to flight, leaving, says CORTINAS' dispatch, some arms and horses in his possession.

The engagement, however, could not have been a very serious one, although CORTINAS attempts in his dispatch to make it an affair of importance, for CANALES left on the field of battle only four, killed and seven prisoners, whilst on CORTINAS' side there was only one soldier slightly wounded. The killed on the side of CANALES appear to have been all officers of rank, namely, a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and a Lieutenant; the prisoners captured consisted of a Captain, Lieutenant, second sergeant, corporal and some privates.

It is also given as news that SEMMES, of the *Alabama*, visited Matamoras in company with a Col. FORD and shortly after left Brownsville for Richmond, in company with twenty others, his friends. Since then it is given as news, in a Galveston paper of recent date, received here by the blockade-runner *Denbigh*, that SEMMES arrived at Galveston on the 24th ult., and continued his journey on the following day for Richmond.

The *Telegraph*, of Houston, gives officially the news of the steamer *Sonora*, of New-Orleans, having been captured by the Confederate Capt. CONOWAY and six others. The *Sonora* left Brazos Santiago on the 16th ult., and on the night of the 18th was captured by the above persons, who took the vessel into a Confederate port, the crew and passengers being delivered up to the Southern officer who commanded there. The *Sonora* is described as being a fine steamer built in Scotland as a pleasure yacht, which came into possession of the Government while attempting to run the blockade.

According to the same paper of the 29th, the frost had done much harm to the sugar-cane, and the crop in Texas would be consequently far inferior to what was anticipated.

In the afternoon of the 7th there arrived opposite Galveston a United States gunboat, having in tow as a prize the English schooner *Alabama*, that had attempted to run the blockade. The captain and crew of the *Alabama* succeeded in escaping in a boat, and got to shore. The vessel had a cargo valued at $11,000 or $12,000. The captain of the *Alabama* arrived here, a few days ago, in the *Denbigh*, a blockade-running steamer that has made any number of trips between this port and Dixie. On the 7th, ten Federal ships, eight of them carrying cannon, blockaded the port of Galveston.

On the 14th of last month two Americans, named J. D. BANCE and D. F. NEVIL, were shot for having assaulted and robbed the passengers in the stage that runs from Boca del Rio to Matamoras, on the 1st of the same month.

The guerrilla chief PEDRO MENDEZ continued prowling about the towns and villages of what was once the State of Tamaulipas, but now denominated a Department, having with him, it is said, very few followers, but enough to do harm in defenceless places. Two columns of infantry and cavalry had left Matamoras to pursue him. MENDEZ on the 15th ult. was at the *rancho* of Gavilan, with 180 men well mounted but badly armed, Col. LAREMBIDE set out the same day in pursuit of MENDEZ, with the intention of following up afterward another guerrilla chief named CAWAHIL, if he had not submitted. Another guerrilla chief, named ZENTENO, in the same district, had asked a pardon of Col. LAREMBIDE, but had not come forward, awaiting, it was supposed, the order of Gen. MEJIA. His men, however, fourteen in number, gave themselves up, with their passes and arms, to the Judge of Burgos. The town of Cruillos furnished Col. LAREMBIDE with ten men, mounted and armed, to act as scouts, &c.

Temporary wooden barracks were being constructed at Matamoras for the troops. Col. GALVEZ had arrived there, to command the custom-house armed force. He was accompanied by the second in command, and another official.

Gen. MEJIA, says the *Monitor*, which, by-the-by, is his official organ, had gained the esteem and sympathy of the inhabitants by his kind and affable behavior. According to the same paper, the price of cotton on the 19th of last month was firmer, varying from 34 to 35 cents.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the Mexican Imperial Government has advertised for offers to establish a line of steamers along the Mexican coast in the Gulf from Campeachy to the Matamoras, touching at all the ports open to foreign trade, as well as at those for coasting vessels if desirable. The company is to be Mexican, or if otherwise, it is to renounce its privileges and rights of foreigners. The vessels, which are to be steamers, must carry the Mexican flag, and be nationalized according to the existing laws, making two voyages out and back per month. The contractors are to give a money security to the Government for establishing the line within the time fixed by it.

The news received here from St. Domingo is almost nothing, so that we are in a complete state of obscurity as to how the war goes on. This silence of the Havana press on affairs in a neighboring Spanish possession, to say the best of it, appears very equivocal. Are the Spaniards getting the advantage, or are the insurgents? That is the question.

The only information received here, and that comes by way of Porto Rico, is that the Captain General GANDACA had withdrawn to the Capital, leaving at Montecristi five battalions of infantry, a company of artillery and some cavalry, besides the battalion of volunteers of Porto Rico and a few of the militia reserve of St. Domingo.

The Ex-President SALCEDO is said, according to some, to be still a prisoner in the power of his own partisans, and, according to others, to have been shot by them.

In the Seibo there has occurred several skirmishes, and the Spaniards say that they took more than forty prisoners, the inhabitants of one district, Higuey, having behaved with great loyalty.

At Montecristi, according to the same accounts, there existed the greatest tranquility; the health of the place was said to be excellent, and there were plenty of provisions.

The French ship-of-war *Amazone*, from VERA CRUZ, arrived here last Wednesday, on her way to Europe. She takes back 1,090 troops, including 30 officers, of the French Expeditionary Army of Mexico.

Our new Consul, Mr. MIXON, has taken possession of his office. He came here a short time ago in the United States vessel of war *Hartford*.

Mr. SAVAGE, who has acted so many years as Vice-Consul at this port for the United States, goes a passenger to New-York in the *Columbia* to-day.

LARA.

Our Prisoners in the South.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you continue to use the powerful influence of your paper to induce a more rapid and effectual exchange of prisoners. Can it be possible that our own Government is indifferent to the horrible sufferings of the many thousands that are yet prisoners in the hands of the rebels, left there until, by starvation and cruelty, they are disabled for life. The comparative silence of the Northern press, in exhibiting the truth that is so clearly made manifest in the condition of those who have recently been exchanged, has undoubtedly been the cause of England's offering us the insult of contributing to relieve Southern prisoners in northern hands. There is no stronger evidence of cowardly meanness than cruelty to prisoners, and if it has been practised by the North the world should know it. Every consideration of humanity would prompt to a more vigorous exchange, and the press should urge it continually upon the Government. It was promised that ten thousand should be exchanged immediately, but before the half of even that number are exchanged, it has ceased. Is there, then, no hope? Must those poor unfortunate men be left to die under circumstances of cruelty and torture, that those only who are born and bred under a system of slavery are capable of.

I have earnestly supported the Government and the Administration. I had two sons who left good business prospects to assist their country in her hour of peril. My oldest, without bounty, entered the army as a private soldier, and won his way to a First Lieutenancy, but the hardships were too much for him; he sank under them and died on the 1st day of June last.

My youngest raised the number of men that entitled him to a First Lieutenancy in the Fourteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, and faithfully and gallantly performed his duty in GRANT'S campaign, until the 17th of June, when he was made prisoner before Petersburgh. I have had letters from him since his capture, but none for the past three months. He was very destitute and in great suffering. I have sent him money and clothing, but cannot learn that he has received them. Do, Sir, in God's name, make urgent appeals for the exchange of prisoners, and greatly oblige many anxious and suffering parents.

Yours truly, P. THOMPSON.

THE FRONTIER TROUBLES.

History of the Proceedings at Montreal—Judge Coursol's Extraordinary Conduct—The Feeling in the Province.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. ALBAN'S, Monday, Dec. 19, 1864.

I returned from Montreal on Saturday evening last, where I have been stopping during all the proceedings against the St. Alban's raiders. I propose to give a statement of the whole affair, which can be established by testimony, if necessary, that the public may be put in possession of the facts, and the Government may know that treaty stipulations have been disregarded.

After the raid on the 19th of October, *Judge* COURSOL was appointed by the Canadian Government to assist the Government Police force in apprehending the raiders. Fourteen were apprehended, principally by our own citizens, and large sums of money found in their possession, which was delivered over to the local magistrates in the county.

The Canadian Government, learning this, specially appointed Judge COURSOL to look after the papers, and conduct the investigation, with the assistance of the crown officers. This Judge ordered the men transferred to Montreal for the purposes of the investigation, and the local magistrates were summoned before him. In a few instances, when questions arose as to the correctness of papers, this Judge telegraphed the Attorney-General for advice and in no instance was there any disagreement between them. He then assured parties claiming extradition and the moneys, that the proceedings were correct, and that as far as he was concerned, it would not become him to discharge the men upon matters which would involve such important international questions, but that he would leave the case in such a condition that those questions might be determined by the highest tribunals of the Province.

Now, let us contrast this Judge's conduct with his statements and assurances voluntarily made. On the 15th of November the case was postponed until the 13th of December, 1864, for the express purpose of sending messengers to Richmond to procure the Confederate commissions of the prisoners. One of the three messengers was a Federal spy, and of course they got no commissions from him, and the other two might as well have been, for they met with no better success. The commissions were not procured.

On the 13th inst. the trial was resumed. An objection was interposed that this Judge had no jurisdiction in the matter, on the ground that the act of 1851, amending the act which gave effect to the treaty in the first instance, had not been sanctioned by the proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen, and that this was indispensable. The counsel for the United States assured the Judge that it had been sanctioned, and that all the proceeding in this case were correct, and the objection was without foundation. Judge COURSOL remarked that it was a very "grave question," and that he wished until 2 o'clock to examine the

WARREN'S GREAT RAID.

A Triumphant March of Ninety Miles—Twenty Miles of Railroad Track and Four Bridges Destroyed—Immense Destruction of Property—The Weldon Railroad in Ruins—Safe Return of the Raiders—The Orders on Arrival at Sussex Court-house.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Owing to a delay in the transmission of our packages, and the great press upon our columns, the following letters have hitherto been crowded out. We publish them to-day as they afford a graphic data of the recent movement against the Weldon Railroad.]

SUSSEX COURT-HOUSE, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1864—9 P. M.

We have to-day embarked on an expedition that bids fair to be one of the most important and successful movements among the many that have been undertaken during the present operations in progress against Richmond. We are going to seize the Weldon Railroad, beyond Stony Creek Station, where it crosses the Nottaway River, and fully expect to tear, burn and otherwise destroy several miles of that important road, thus rendering it totally useless to the enemy, either for the transportation of troops or supplies. The expedition is under the command of Major-Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN, and consists of the entire Fifth Corps, with Gen. MOTT'S division of the Second Corps, and Gen. GREGG'S division of cavalry, the Artillery Brigade belonging to the Fifth Corps, and two horse batteries. To-night closes thus far our first day's successful progress toward the final completion of our gigantic undertaking. Now that the head of our column is filing out into the neighboring fields for camp, I sit down to write out our experiences.

PRELIMINARY PREPARATIONS.

On Sunday morning, the Army of the Potomac was perfectly electrified by the announcement of the arrival of the Sixth Corps, from the Shenadoah Valley, and, naturally enough, a thousand rumors were speedily in circulation. The usual wild and exaggerated reports were repeated, and so often, that the originators almost believed them themselves. From fiction we soon relapsed into fact, and then found that the Fifth Corps were to be relieved from their intrenched position by the newly arrived corps, and that Gen. WARREN'S command was ordered to mass in the rear of our central position, near the Jerusalem plank-road. Dame Rumor, ever busy in an army, became doubly excited, and, with her fabled thousand tongues, completely bewildered and mystified everybody.

The general impression was that a gigantic scheme of operations was on foot, but what the precise programme was no one seemed able to determine. It is needless to repeat the various surmises of the troops; they may easily be imagined, for every conceivable idea was set forth. It will be necessary, however, to recapitulate the actual orders and preparations, in order to give your readers a proper idea of the scope and aim of the movement.

As fast as the different divisions of the Sixth Corps arrived on the cars from City Point, Gen. WARREN'S corps was relieved from its position on our formidable lines of intrenchments, and on Monday and Tuesday were quietly and speedily marched to their newly-selected position, pitching open camp in the fields and woods beyond our rear lines of pickets—the Sixth Corps, Gen. WRIGHT, meanwhile taking up position on our front.

RECEPTION OF ORDERS.

Last night, Tuesday, while lying in open bivouac, and sagely wondering what we were going to do, the long looked for and eagerly anticipated orders arrived, and then we learned for the first time the precise nature of the projected movement, and the actual plan of operations in contemplation.

From those queer little bits of tissue-paper, circulating among the different staffs, it was ascertained that Gens. GRIFFIN'S, AYRES' and CRAWFORD'S divisions, comprising the Fifth Corps, with the Third Division (Gen. MOTT) of the Second Corps and the artillery brigade of the Fifth Corps, would comprise the main body of the projected expedition. An additional column of cavalry and two-horse batteries, under command of Gen. GREGG, and consisting of three brigades, was also placed at the disposal of Gen. WARREN.

The object of the expedition was the complete destruction of the Weldon Railroad, and to so thoroughly accomplish the work as to preclude any further efforts of the enemy to make any actual use of it, or to derive any absolute benefit therefrom. We were to move down the plank road toward Jerusalem, until we reached the Sussex road; then crossing the Nottaway River, push on through Sussex Court-house, and so on to the Weldon Railroad. On reaching the railroad, the work of destruction was to commence, and be carried out to as great an extent as possible. Four days' rations were to be issued to the troops and sixty rounds of ball cartridge served out to each man. A select number of ammunition wagons were to accompany the column, and half the ambulances belonging to the different divisions were ordered out. Forage for six days was to be carried in the trains and two days' small rations for the troops were also to go forward. A flying train of canvass pontoons was also to form a component part of this novel and gigantic raiding expedition. Twenty thousand muskets and four thousand sabres would be about the actual strength of the entire raiding column.

THE START.

It was intended for the cavalry to put out on the road, in advance, about 2 o'clock this morning, and for the infantry to take up their line of march at 5 A. M. Owing to unavoidable delays the cavalry were nearly three hours behind time, but they struck off to the left in the direction of Lee's Mills, and by a rapid detour gained the advance. Contrary to usual custom no bugles were sounded and scarcely any drums beat, in rousing the troops. The morning was dark and drear, and as Gen. CRAWFORD'S division moved out in advance of the infantry column, the air gave portentous signs of a storm. Silently but rapidly the troops got into motion, and as I stood at the junction of the plank and Lee's Mills road the scene was an exciting one. The dark masses of infantry hurrying across the fields, seeming like fitful shadows in the darkness before day, and it needed the hoarse commands of the officers and the eternal jingling of accoutrements to make the spectator believe that the long black lines he saw moving were serried masses of living men. Regiment after regiment, and brigade after brigade pushed on, and it was long after the reluctant sun ushered in another day that the rear of the column became fairly in motion.

While the infantry were pushing up the hill and on the plank road the cavalry were galloping up their route to the left. The ringing of their horses hoofs and the crashing of their sabres causing stirring music to the otherwise hushed and almost silent scene. As day broke I mounted my horse and rode forward to the head of the column.

ON THE ROAD.

As I neared the fluttering pennon of Gen. BAXTER'S brigade, whose command formed the advance guard, I found that the road was a very fine one, and in capital condition. The sun rose bright and clear, and the day at first promised to be a good one for the movement of troops, but it proved deceitful. Just as I caught up to the head of the column it reached the first obstruction. The bridge crossing Warwick Swamp had been destroyed, and I found Gen. CRAWFORD'S pioneers busily engaged in laying down a rude tramway of logs for the further progress of the expedition. Gen. WARREN, as usual, with that indefatigable officer, was personally superintending the work, and by his presence caused a greater speed in the manufacture of the structure.

As soon as the tramway was completed, the column moved on, and we left Gen. WARREN and his engineers engaged in rebuilding the broken bridge for the passage of the trains. When the head of the Fifth Corps reached the "Proctor Farm," we found the rear of the cavalry debouching from the left into our road, and the temporary halt, caused by our having to wait for the road, was taken advantage of to mass the troops for rest and to close up the command in proper shape.

Here we found our worst fears realized, for like all previous movements of the Army of the Potomac, a drizzling rain commenced falling, and the customary prophecies of failure could be heard on every side. But the road was too good for any rain of a day's duration to harm, and so on we pushed, regardless of consequences.

Owing to the heavy loads carried by the men in their knapsacks, the march was a painful and very toilsome one. But the best of good nature and patience was evinced by all. The peculiarity of the move, its novelty, and the utter recklessness of the whole scheme, pleased the men, and they seemed determined to do their share of the work without complaint. The troops were moved with great rapidity—so much so that they kept well closed up to the cavalry. Despite the rain and the chilly air, the different divisions kept in almost constant motion until they reached the Nottaway. Gen. CRAWFORD'S division had the advance, Gen. GRIFFIN'S came next, with Gen. MOTT bringing up the rear. Gen. AYRES' division had charge of the trains.

MASSING FOR THE BRIDGE.

At 12 o'clock the infantry advance reached Freeman's Tavern, (sometimes called Hawkinsville,) at the junction of the Sussex and Jerusalem roads. Here we found the cavalry massed and cooking dinner, the river having been found impassable for horses, and the bridge burned. Several horses were drowned in attempting to cross, but fortunately their riders succeeded in gaining the bank in safety. As the infantry came up they closed up in mass by brigades, for the treble purpose of resting, dinner, and awaiting the laying down of the pontoon bridge. Orders were sent back to the engineer train to hurry to the front, and after a short delay it made its appearance and pushed on for the river. While the bridge was being laid the troops built fires with the convenient fence rails, and with the aid of a little fire and a great deal of smoke, succeeded in providing themselves with the never-failing and indispensable coffee.

CROSSING THE RIVER.

In thirty minutes the bridge was laid, and the cavalry scuttered across, pushing on and holding the road to Sussex Court-house. At 4 o'clock the division of Gen. CRAWFORD commenced crossing, and succeeded in clearing the bridge by dark. The cavalry then filed out into the road and took possession of the Court-house. Gen. CRAWFORD brought up his command and massed in the immediate vicinity, both himself and Gen. GREGG establishing their headquarters in the town. Orders were issued for the men to lie down behind their stacks and be in instant readiness for any movement that might be considered advisable or necessary. Gen. GRIFFIN is now crossing the river and will encamp below.

SUSSEX COURT-HOUSE.

is about four miles from the Nottaway, and consists of the court-house and four or five dwellings of a superior kind, and the tavern, or house of entertainment. Several outbuildings and sheds are attached to this latter edifice, and accommodation for an immense number of animals is visible. The whole attraction in the place consists of the court-house and jail. It is built of brick, and is very substantial and imposing. Behind the court-house is a gallows, and the dread structure has been calculated for a triple sacrifice to the requirements of justice. From documents found in the place I learn that a semi-weekly mail passes through the town, and I have in my satchel a queer collection of Post-office orders and proclamations issued by the "so-called" Confederate States of America.

Very few citizens are visible, and those who can be found all declare that they are not Confederate soldiers, evidently fearing harsh treatment to soldiers of the rebel army. Some of these men are very old. One, named HARGREAVES, told me he had been a Colonel in the Mexican war.

The night is a beautiful one, being quite warm and clear, and we have been marching by the bright moonlight. The camp fires are now gleaming brightly as the troops lie down to sleep. Everything so far is brilliantly successful, and our advance has made a march of twenty miles. In all probability we will move forward long before daylight, so I wrap myself in my blanket to sleep in preparation for the road to-morrow. G. F. W.

Pushing on for the Railroad—Coman's Well—Beautiful Country—Seizing the Railroad Bridge—Destruction of the Road.

BIVOUAC NEAR WELDON RAILROAD, CHAMBLISS FARM, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1864—11 P. M.

THE SECOND DAY'S MARCH.

At 3 o'clock this morning the troops were silently awakened and warned for the march. The pitchy darkness was soon illuminated by the campfires of the troops as they prepared their frugal and hasty breakfast. The air gave good promise of a bright, warm day, and, for a wonder, it was fully realized. About 4 o'clock the cavalry moved out, and were speedily followed by the Third Division of the Fifth Corps, it having again the advance, owing to the inability of the other divisions to cross the river and close up last night. Nothing of any great moment occurred during the first dark hours of the day's march; but the rear of the column was rapidly pushed forward, and soon closed up with the advance. An ammunition wagon accidentally upsetting on the bridge last night, partially sank the pontoons, and it was impossible for the entire force to cross until this morning.

THE SCENERY—COMAN'S WELL.

All along our route to-day, we were delighted with the beautiful scenery through which we passed. The roads were all good, but very sandy. Several churches were passed, and some very elegant residences. As usual with the passage of a large body of troops, a great deal of damage was done to property—the turnip patches suffered, and corn fodder disappeared amazingly. In some instances our stragglers committed some very reprehensible acts of destruction. Strenuous efforts were, however, made to repress any of that lawless feeling so common in an army. Like yesterday's progress, we found the greater part of the houses along our line of march perfectly deserted, though where the people could have disappeared to appeared a mystery. Everything seemed hurriedly abandoned, and it was no uncommon thing to find the hearths still warm.

After a rapid march, with but few halts, of some eight miles, we found ourselves in Coman's Well, a pretty little place of some half dozen houses, a church, a store, and a dignified looking house of public resort. The place was closely surrounded by the densely-grown forest, and it appeared quite as much surprised at finding itself bid away in the woods as we were. The cavalry had evidently been paying their respects to the poultry, judging from the wildness of the few remaining. The proprietor of "the store" was in a terrible pucker about his goods, and implored a guard. He got one, of course, but the stock no doubt suffered despite that precaution. This man amused the General a good deal by asking for a guard to be placed over his daughter, who had been asked for a kiss by some rollicking cavalryman. Although the young lady seemed to enjoy the joke, the "old man" evidently "couldn't see it."

I got into conversation with a Mr. FREEMAN, at this place, and found him to be the proprietor of the tavern near where we crossed the Nottaway. He had some fifty slaves, and told me that "it was right costly" to support them, but he could not think of letting them go. He only hugged the incubus the more. On being asked if he was an Union man, he replied that he went with his State, and that was all we could get out of him. Coman's Well was originally a place of some resort for the people of this section, and the "Well" itself had at one time quite a local reputation for its medicinal properties.

SEIZING THE RAILROAD.

Soon after leaving Coman's Well, considerable cannonading could be heard in front, and as it continued at intervals I galloped on to learn its cause. After a long stern chase of some five miles, I came up with the cavalry, and found Gen. GREGG throwing out two brigades toward the Nottaway Bridge, where the Weldon Railroad crosses the river of that name. Shelling the woods as he advanced, Gen. GREGG moved cautiously forward, and eventually pushed on and burned the railroad bridge. The structure itself was a very dilapidated sort of affair, having been clumsily repaired at different times. However, our cavalry put it soon beyond all repair, and it now lies in the river, a mass of charred timber.

One brigade of cavalry defiled out of the fields by the bridge on to the railroad track, and, as they passed up the road, partially destroyed the ties and track. Meanwhile the other two brigades beat up and down the various roads in search of the enemy that was believed to be in the vicinity. Nothing, however, could be found beyond a few straggling railroad guards and vedettes.

By this time the head of our infantry column made its appearance up the Halifax road, and began massing on the Chambliss Farm. We learned that the firing that had been heard in the rear, and which was supposed to be the enemy attacking on our flank, was some of our own cavalrymen who had been indulging too freely in "apple-jack." At this time everything looked very much like a fight, but as the day wore away, affairs settled down very quietly. GRIFFIN, AYRES and MOTT brought up their commands, the latter division guarding the trains, and thus we had the entire expedition well in hand.

BURNING THE RAILROAD.

At dusk the movement against the railroad commenced. Gen. AYRES was ordered to take his division through the fields to the railroad, his right resting on the river. He was to form along the road, extending his line down the track, with his left connecting with Gen. CRAWFORD, some two miles further on. Gen. GRIFFIN'S division was to move up the Halifax road on to the railroad, where it strikes that point, thus leaving a gap of some two miles for Gen. CRAWFORD'S division, who was to follow GRIFFIN for a mile and then push across the open fields for his allotted position. Gen. MOTT continued in charge of the trains.

The three columns moved simultaneously and arrived at their different portions of the line about eight o'clock P. M., and were soon briskly engaged in the work of destruction. Throwing pickets out in front, the Fifth Corps set themselves to the immense task of destroying six miles of railroad in a single night. Tearing up the track by main strength, and overturning it, they then tore it apart and piling the ties up at intervals, set them on fire. The rails, with a great deal of difficulty, were broken asunder, owing to the strong manner in which they were riveted together, and then placed on top of the blazing ties. In this manner the rails were warped beyond redemption.

The scene at this moment was one not easily forgotten, a continuous path of living fire ran up and down for six long miles. The dark and moving figures of the men, as they danced and worked round the bonfires, shone out amid the blaze like demons in their fiery element, and I doubt not the Confederates consider us fiends for this night's work. I feel my pen is inadequate to do justice to the spectacle that is at this moment laid out at my feet. Suffice it to say, that the moon's silvery light paled before the dread brilliancy of the line of fire, and that the heavens were lighted far and near by the reflection of the blazing road.

As I write, the work is almost completed, and the men are now falling in for the bivouac of the night, leaving to the flames the utter destruction of the road. The men seemed greatly pleased at their task, and went through with it with alacrity. A cold northeast wind is fast springing up, and the night-air, already cold, bids fair to be of a still lower temperature. To-morrow we intend continuing the tearing up of the road, but it is impossible to say how far we can go, as we learn that HILL'S corps is moving down on our flank. G. F. W.

Continuation of the Work of Destruction—A Hard Day's Work—Tuc Fight at Belfield.

BIVOUAC NEAR HICK'S FORD, MEHERRIN RIVER, Va., Friday, Dec. 9, 1864—6 P. M.

THE ROUTE OF DEVASTATION.

To-day, we have been from daylight until now busily and assiduously engaged in still further destroying the Weldon Railroad, and the day has been one of great toil to the men. Heavy masses of smoke lay all day banked up against the sky, and marked with their heavy and rolling clouds the fiery path our army is leaving behind its onward progress. Several houses and barns, with grain, were also burned.

This morning Gen. GRIFFIN moved his division by the left flank, and took up a new position along the still uninjured portion of the railroad, and at once set to work destroying that section of the track. Gen. MOTT, leaving the trains in GRIFFIN'S charge, moved down the road and continued his line on the left of the First Division, also tearing and burning the road. In like manner Gens. AYRES and CRAWFORD moved on, and by 10 o'clock the entire command was engaged in the work of devastation; and Gen. GRIFFIN, having finished his first portion of the track, moved down to the extreme left of CRAWFORD, again leaving a gap. As each division exhausted its allotted portion, it moved down to the left, until Gen. CRAWFORD'S division again became the extreme right. He then extended his operations to the gap left by GRIFFIN, and thus completed the chain.

THE SKIRMISH FOR THE FORD.

The cavalry, meanwhile, pushed down to the Meherrin River, and found that a small body of rebel cavalry were in possession of the wagon and railroad bridges across that stream. Moving forward a cloud of skirmishers, the bridges were gained, when the first was found to have been cut, and our men soon set the other in flames. The rebels had a funny little piece in position, but as soon as a section of DENISON'S battery unlimbered and threw a couple of shells among them, they ran away and abandoned the gun.

Owing to the deepness of the river, it was impossible to gain possession of the piece before they recovered courage enough to come back and carry it off. While the cavalry were settling their little family quarrel, I rode up to a house near the river, and on entering, found it, as usual, quite deserted. Breakfast was still on the table, and a very plain and frugal repast it seemed. The house was pretty well furnished, had a piano and a carpet down in the "best room." A daguerreotype, of the master of the house evidently, was hung over the fireplace. Looking over the book of piano-music, I came across a piece of rebel composition, and on the table a Confederate novel. I seized the contraband articles and held them as trophies of war. Out-doors the cavalry were playing sad havoc among the feathered denizens of the farm-yard.

THE FIGHT AT BELFIELD.

The only fight of any importance during our entire progress thus far took place about an hour ago at Belfield, a mile beyond the Meherrin River. The First Brigade of GREGG'S cavalry crossed on the pontoon-bridge, or rather the repaired one that already existed at the ford, and pushed on for Belfield. Here it was supposed that a large force of the enemy would be found, as we learned that the rebels had sent down two trains the day before yesterday heavily laden with Confederate troops. A slight breastwork was found a short distance from the ford, which was easily carried, and when the cavalry reached the village another line of earthworks showed itself. In charging this our men lost three killed and several wounded. Among the killed was Maj. SARGENT, of the First Massachusetts Cavalry. Darkness setting in, prevented our men from taking advantage of the successful results of their charge. Considerable cannonading was indulged in, however, by our side, and it is going on now in the immediate vicinity of the fords.

CAMPING FOR THE NIGHT.

Up to this time everybody fully believed that we were eventually bound for Weldon itself, especially as our advance is not much over eighteen miles from that place. We have been so successful thus far that our men deem anything possible, and look forward to their entry into Weldon with evident relish. The dread subject, however, of rations will, no doubt decide Gen. WARREN to stop where he is, and then retrace his steps homeward for the Army of the Potomac. To-morrow night our rations in hand will run out, and, although the men have been allowed to forage all they could off the country, a half-ration will be issued to-night, to enable the men to make a comfortable supper. If we go on to Weldon we may not be able to get the necessary supplies. At all events, it is pretty generally understood among the knowing ones, that we take up our line of march for Petersburg in the morning, and it looks a very sensible proceeding at the present writing. A fast-falling rain is now drenching our tents and blankets, and the atmosphere is very cold. G. F. W.

Homeward Bound—A Terrible Day's March—Forests of Ice—Sufferings of the Men—Apple-jack and its Effects—The Stragglers.

BIVOUAC NEAR SUSSEX COURT-HOUSE, Va., Saturday, Dec. 10, 1864.

THE RETURN MARCH.

At early dawn this morning the army was aroused and ordered for the road, the further intelligence soon gaining ground that we were going back. The rain last night was a fearfully cold one, and the water froze as it fell, casing everything in a sheet of ice. Every twig and branch, every leaf and blade of withered grass was covered with a thick coating of ice. We suddenly seemed transported to arctic lands, where the very woods were formed of icicles. Many of the men complained of suffering, during the night, of cold, and the horses and mules endured great hardships. Soon after daylight the troops moved out in a variety, following the Second Brigade of cavalry, who took the extreme advance. Gen. GRIFFIN'S division formed the guard to the trains.

The other two brigades of cavalry moved down the railroad to Jarratt Station, (the way we came up,) and thence followed up our old road. They found a large body of the enemy formed in line of battle, with a piece of artillery in position in the road. The rebels finding that they could not entrap our cavalry, gave the thing up in disgust, and made our shell practice an excuse for retiring. The cavalry then rejoined the main column at the fork of the two roads just beyond our present camp.

The main body moved by the Sussex Court House Road, which place, the guide-posts told us, was twenty miles distant from the railroad. Gen. AYRES followed GRIFFIN, and was followed in turn by MOTT. Gen. CRAWFORD brought up the rear, having the Second New-York Mounted Rifles also under his command.

THE BAD ROADS.

The road was in an awful condition, the rain of the previous night having completely soddened the soil. The wagons and artillery found great difficulty in passing, and the troops suffered greatly from the depth and tenacity of the mud. The day was also cold, and the icy appearance of the landscape made the coolness of the air doubly visible. This latter feature was an extraordinary one. The feathery tufts of pine, the thick and massy foliage of the cedar, the wax-like and prickly leaves of the holly, and the withered and shaking leaves of the oak,—all were thickly cased in ice, and the effect was picturesque in the extreme. The twigs and branches, the grass and trunks of trees, alike received a coating of glittering ice. Every passing wind shook down a shower of icy particles and made the woods vocal with the ever-recurring sounds. The roads themselves were mostly one great sea of mud and slush, often knee-deep.

PROGRESS OF THE MARCH.

During the first part of the day's march, I was with the advance cavalry, and we had a very exciting time of it. At every bye road and nearly every house, a slight skirmish would take place. Sometimes our advance guard would succeed in capturing a rebel,—half citizen, half soldier, whole guerrilla,—and generally found such centre in the possession of shot guns and a horse, frequently with the addition of a revolver in his breast. It is, therefore, a matter of surprise that these fellows did not destroy the numerous bridges over which we were compelled to pass. In one instance or two did they attempt to obstruct our passage, and then their efforts were confined to felling a single tree. And as we were extremely fortunate in finding all the planks in their places as we came to the different streams and marshes on our route.

APPLE-JACK.

All along our line of march the Provost-guard visited every house in the vicinity of the road, and made rigorous search for the terrible liquor known in these parts as "Apple-Jack" or apple brandy. I do not care to be precise in making an estimate of the amount of this liquor destroyed by the mounted Provost-guard during to-day's march, but I know that I am below the mark when I say that over two hundred barrels of this Virginia arrack was summarily emptied out on the ground.

It was astonishing what an immense trade is carried on seemingly by the inhabitants of this section in this fiery and abominable spirit. In some instances we found thirty barrels of this extraordinary stuff in a single cellar. Nearly every house had its mill for grinding the apples or peaches and the necessary worm for distilling the fiery liquid. The effect this liquor has on the imbiber is extraordinary. It usually sets the unfortunate man perfectly crazy as regards his conduct and speech, at first, then leaves him in a dead sort of stupor, close resembling death in its outward form. At this stage the victim sinks down in a sort of lethargy from which it is generally impossible to awaken him.

A VISIT.

During one of the numerous halts made by the cavalry, I accompanied the Provost-Marshal on a domiciliary visit paid by him and his escort to the house of a citizen. A horse and a double-barreled gun were found at this house, and the two were forthwith seized, and the man of the house at once sent forward to the General, under escort. The people had a lot of apple-jack on hand, and the barrels were speedily knocked in the head, and the valuable (?) liquor split on the ground. They had also been preparing a lot of fine fat pork for the Winter's consumption. It all lay on a rude sort of table, in the yard, and had already been plentifully sprinkled with salt. If your readers could have seen the rapidity with which that lot of pork disappeared, they would have gained a very good idea of the speed of the telegraph.

While the hog meat was being carried off, the old lady of the house occupied her time in declaring that she was a Union woman—that she was for the North and for the South—and she hoped that they (the Yankees) would not hang her husband. When she found that her meat had gone the way of all flesh, and that there was no especial danger threatening her husband, she ceased, and no more Union sentiments could we get out of her. A nice looking young woman, who was dressed in a most distracting manner in some sort of blue zou zou jacket, was very anxious to impress upon your dignified-looking correspondent—who evidently passed for a General—that she was an orphan and no relation to the family, "only he is my father in-law," said she. On being asked how far off her husband was in the rebel army, she rather coolly replied that she was not married. I asked her how she could have the old gentleman for a father-in-law if she was not married, and she then acknowledged that her spouse had been conscripted. Giving them sage advice not to kill any more hogs when Yankees were about, we left and soon were hammering away at another lot of apple-jack barrels.

COVERING THE RETREAT.

On going back during the afternoon to the rear of the column I had an opportunity of judging of the great length of the line of march. I should think it to be six miles long. The rear guard were having quite an exciting time of it, owing to the presence of a body of rebel cavalry, who were hovering on our flanks and rear. Together with the difficult and unpleasant task of driving up the stragglers, that the terrible state of the roads and the confounded apple-jack made unavoidable, the rear of the expedition was anything but an agreable part of the column. Halting every now and then and paying a few well merited compliments to the Johnnies in the shape of shell and a few bullets, Gen. BAXTER brought his brigade slowly and steadily up. Gen. CRAWFORD also paid personal attention to the execution of this important duty.

The pioneer corps of this division (CRAWFORD'S,) did a great amount of labor, both on the advance and the retreat. Capt. CHESTER and his assistants were untiring in their exertions. During our retreat of to-day every bridge was destroyed after the rear of our column had passed over. In fact the entire staff of Gen. CRAWFORD'S division did a large amount of extra duty, owing to their command being constantly on the advance going out and the rear coming in.

THE STRAGGLERS.

As night drew on its sable garments the difficulty of pushing on this large number of stragglers became two-fold. But as the camp fires ahead began to enliven the sky their light put fresh vigor into dispairing limbs, and dead men suddenly sprung into life, and the lame recovered their limbs. But the victims to apple-jack were past recovery. I saw several instances where men were lying seemingly dead under the effects of this abominable stuff. I myself was compelled to leave a poor fellow on the road to Richmond—if not death—first breaking his musket over a convenient stump, and many similar instances occurred during the day.

AN AMBUSCADE.

Just before reaching camp, Gen. CRAWFORD determined to teach the rebels a lesson, and for that purpose, laid an ambush in a thick wood. Placing two of his regiments in the wood, their lines of fires running oblique with the wood, he then ordered the Second New-York Cavalry to retreat on the gallop when the rebel cavalry again made their appearance. This was done, and the trick succeeded admirably; for some seventy of the rebels rushed in after what they fondly believed an easy prey, when they were met by a galling fire from the hidden infantry, and scarcely a single horseman escaped, and nearly all the horses were killed or captured.

DESTROYING PROPERTY.

Several mills were burnt during our progress, and the men frequently extended the operation to some outhouse or barns, but nothing else of any great moment occurred during our march so far. The night is not exactly cold, but it is terribly wet and sloppy under foot, making a very disagreeable prospect while getting our bivouac beds in proper shape. Everybody's blanket is wet, also, and no fire seems hot enough to dry it. We (the rear) are now six miles from Sussex Court-house, while the cavalry advance occupy the place, and Gen. WARREN'S headquarters is there also. We are to start again at daylight, and the order of march remains the same. G. F. W.

Passing Sussex Court-house—Murder of Our Soldiers—Retaliation by Our Men—Burning Houses and Lurid Flames—Recrossing the Nottaway—Getting Into Camp—The Ninth Corps.

BIVOUAC NEAR PELICAN CHURCH, JERUSALEM PLANK-ROAD, Va., Sunday, Dec. 11, 1864.

I remained with the rear of the column nearly all day to-day, and did so, expecting a fight somewhere in the vicinity of the Court-house, but my anticipations were not realized. The troops moved very slowly indeed, and were all day getting across the river Nottaway. The roads continued bad, and our progress was very laborious. When Gen. BRAGG'S brigade, holding the rear position, reached the Briggs House, we found Gen. HOFFMAN'S brigade lying in line of battle in support. Gen. WARREN was also here, and he ordered Gen. CRAWFORD'S division to halt and draw rations. This was to give as much time as possible to the stragglers, who were coming slowly ahead of Gen. DAVIES' brigade of cavalry. At 1 o'clock P. M. the division was brought up to resist an expected attack, Gen. DAVIES' brigade being retired behind the woods, in support of the battery. The wagons and pack train being sent to the river to await our coming.

The pioneers were then brought up and several trees made ready for falling across the road as an obstacle. A couple of pieces from PHILLIPS' battery were also unlimbered on the brow of the hill, and a few shells thrown into the woods. No response, however, was elicited, and the trees were felled and the line slowly fell back. Mrs. BRIGGS, poor lady, was terribly excited over the prospect of a fight, but became quiet when assured by Gen. WARREN that he was certain that no battle was contemplated. A few rebels showed themselves in the edge of the woods, but a couple of shells soon gave them the hint to leave.

MURDERED SOLDIERS.

Again and again did the rear brigades form in line of battle, but no demonstration was made by the enemy. We cleared the Court-house at 2 P. M., and left the cavalry behind, who afterward repassed us near the river. A melancholy evidence of the brutality of the guerrillas was found in the woods, being the mangled remains of three of our men who, having straggled during our forward march, were taken prisoners by the citizens, and foully murdered. The unfortunate men were all shot through the head, and one of them had his forehead beaten in with the butt of a musket. The bodies were all stripped—only one having a shirt on. The bodies were interred by our men, who swore revenge on guerrillas in general. A good deal of talk was had about hanging three of the captured citizens, and it was remarked that the gallows would just accommodate that number; but no one was hung, although it is generally reported so in the army.

RETALIATION.

Our men took the law into their own hands, so far as destroying dwellings and buildings were concerned. From the Court-house to the river, not a single house, nor even a shed, stands; all lie a mass of smouldering ashes. The conflagration was both effectual and complete. The men had become so accustomed to destroy properly along the railroad that it became second nature for them to speedily reduce the different residences to ashes.

RECROSSING THE RIVER.

At 4 P. M. CRAWFORD reached the river and found Gen. MOTT waiting for him to cross the bridge. This was speedily accomplished, and he was quickly followed by the division of Gen. MOTT. Thus the entire expedition safely recrossed the Nottaway and the success of the undertaking is a fixed fact. We found, on getting on this side of the river, that a division of the Ninth Corps had been sent down to our support, and that they had caught the fiery infection from us and had burnt Freeman's Tavern, on account of finding a man buried in the cellar and three guerrillas concealed in the house.

The camps are now being established and the different divisions are bivouacking for the night along the Jerusalem plank-road, preparatory for an early start for our lines in front of Petersburgh in the morning. Great fires can be seen ahead, and they tell us of houses being burned, but by whom it is difficult to say. The night is again extremely cold and windy. G. F. W.

Safe Return of the Raiders—Camped Within the Old Lines—Terrible Cold Weather.

WITHIN THE LINES OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Va., Monday, Dec. 12, 1864.

As soon as I had breakfast I mounted and galloped the best part of my way into our old lines, passing during my ride of the ten miles the entire command, and reaching our rear pickets at the same time as the head of the column did. The weather is very cold, and despite my rough exercise, I was obliged several times to dismount and warm my almost perished limbs. Nearly all the horsemen in the column were afoot, the Generals and their staffs preferring pedestrianism seemingly to a cold slow ride on horseback.

The men moved in rapidly, and without much trouble, evidently glad to reach their old camps in safety. The different divisions are now quietly massed and gone into camp. We have just learned for the first time that the division of the Second Corps, commanded by Gen. MILES, had gone out last Saturday, and had an engagement on Hatcher's Run.

From being in an almost unsettled country it appeared strange to come into a section so completely stripped of timber as our interior lines are in front of Petersburgh, but yet it seems like home after all.

That the movement against the Weldon Railroad is a grand success, no one will dare to deny. Twenty miles of railroad track completely torn up and destroyed, four bridges—one on the Nottoway, one across a wide marsh, one on Three Mile Creek, and the fourth on the Meherrin River. Two stations burnt, and all with only a list of some 13 killed, 40 wounded, and less than three hundred missing. The immense amount of liquor obtainable on the route will account for the greater portion of the last item. Everything is quiet along our lines.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 24, 1864.

$28,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	116⅛	550	N. Y. Cen. R.	115
10,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	107¾	100	do	114⅞
5,720	do	107¾	13	Erie Railway	88
50,000	do new iss.	108	125	do	87⅝
150,000	do new iss.	108⅜	400	do	87⅛
8,000	do new iss.	108⅜	1500	do	87⅜
4,000	do new iss.	108⅜	800	do	87⅛
110,000	do new iss.	108⅜	100	do b30	87⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s, R.	100⅞	300	do s30	87⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s, C.	101⅜	100	Erie R. Pref.	101
3,080	do	101⅜	300	Hudson R.	116
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10s, Ap. & Oct.	121	100	do b10	116
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1yr. Cer.	96⅜	400	Reading R.	114½
28,000	do	96⅞	100	do b30	115
5,000	do	97	400	do	114⅜
3,000	Ill. War Loan	100	130	Mich. Cen. R.	117⅜
5,000	Mo. State 6s	64	25	M. S. & N. I.	72
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56	100	do	70⅛
1,000	N. Car. 6s	60	400	do	70⅜
25,000	O. & M. Cer.	34	100	Ill. Cen. R.	125⅜
20,000	do b30	34⅜	300	do	125⅝
3,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.	120¼	100	Clev. & Pitts.	94⅜
4,000	Mich. So. S. F. 8s	105	3.0	Chi. & N. W.	41
8,000	O. & N. W. 1st M.	97	400	do b30	41⅜
7,000	do	97⅜	100	do	40⅞
2,000	Erie 1st M. 8s	104⅜	100	do b15	40⅜
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	112⅜	20	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	72⅛
60,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	104	100	do	71⅞
4,000	Mar. 1st M. 8s	97⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	104
7	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	108	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	103⅜
50	Fourth Nat. Bank	96	200	do	103⅜
20	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	111	100	do b10	104
400	Canton Co.	85⅜	400	do	104
100	do b30	35	100	do b30	104⅜
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	211	50	C., B., & Q. R.	117
50	Penn. Coal Co.	195	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	52
200	Cum. Coal Pr. b30	46	100	New-Jersey Cen.	175
200	Am. Coal Co.	84⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	101⅜
120	Ashburton Coal	19	100	do s15	101⅜
100	do	18¾	300	do	101
100	do	19	800	do	102
500	Quick. Min.	95	100	do	102⅜
100	do b30	95⅜	100	do b30	103⅜
200	do b30	95⅜	230	do	103⅜
400	do b30	95	1200	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	73
150	Han. & St. J. R.	30	100	Chi. & Alt.	92

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

300	Erie R.	87⅜	200	Chic. & R. I	104⅜
200	do s3	87⅜	100	do	104⅜
200	do c	87⅜	300	do	104⅜
200	do b30	87⅜	500	Chi. & N. W.	41⅜
500	do	87⅜	100	do s3	41⅜
200	do b4	87⅜	100	do	41⅜
200	do	87⅜	200	do b5	41⅜
100	do s30	87⅜	100	do c	41⅜
200	do b10	88	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	71⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R.	116	300	P., Ft. W. & C. b10

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 25, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

While Hood lay in front of Nashville, ISHAM G. HARRIS, the rebel Governor of Tennessee, fulminated a proclamation, calling upon the Tennesseans to "arise." The following paragraph occurs in it: "We have driven the enemy in confusion to your capital, and now stand before the bristling fortifications which surround it. He can, must and will be driven from this last stronghold, and beyond the limits of our State. We are here for the purpose of redeeming and protecting Tennessee or finding graves upon her soil." A great many of them found the alternative, but ISHAM'S legs saved him.

Vermont's credit of men against a future call, was 1,014 on the 12th of October last. Recruiting has not been abandoned since, and it will not be difficult to fill the quota that may be assigned to that State under the present call, as promptly as has been done heretofore.

The Navy Department on Friday received intelligence of the death of Acting Master CHARLES THATCHER, of Maine, commanding the *Gazelle*, attached to the Mississippi squadron. He was murdered by guerrillas on Racconi Island, on the 25th ult.

Col. ROULSTON, Twenty-fourth New-York Cavalry, the leader of the Union officers, in attempting to break out of Danville prison, who was shot, died of his wound Thursday, 15th.

Richmond papers of the 22d announce the approach of two of our cavalry divisions upon Gordonsville, by way of Chester Gap and Madison Court-house.

Scouts who left Staunton on Tuesday, say that the rebel force in the Shenandoah Valley is now about five thousand, half being cavalry.

Gen. GILMAN MARSTON, of Dover, is the Union candidate for Congress in the First District of New-Hampshire.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool Dec. 15, via Londonderry Dec. 16, passed Cape Race yesterday. The European news is unimportant. Great anxiety was felt to learn the result of the movements of SHERMAN and THOMAS. The London *Times* again urges mediation. The *Africa's* mail from Boston reached this city last evening.

The steamer *George Cromwell* arrived in this city last evening, from New-Orleans Dec. 17. On the 8th inst. the gunboat *Narcissus* was blown up in Mobile Bay by a torpedo. No lives were lost, and only two men severely scalded. The vessel is a total loss.

GENERAL NEWS.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday, and both passed an ordinance drafted and submitted to them by Mayor GUNTHER, amending the ordinance passed in January, 1862, prohibiting the sprinkling of salt on railroad tracks, so as to extend the prohibition to cover all streets and avenues, and fixing the penalty for each violation of it of not less than $500, nor more than $1,000. The Aldermen laid over a report from the Committee on Streets in favor of extending and widening Church-street, from Fulton-street to Morris-street. The proposed new width is 80 feet. The Councilmen concurred in the amendments to the ordinance to regulate the Fire Department. Both Boards adjourned to Tuesday, the Aldermen at 12 M and the Councilmen at 1 P. M.

Lieut. ALFRED FOOT, of the Fourteenth United States Regular Infantry, who was wounded in August last, in the closely contested battle for the possession of the Weldon Railroad, has been promoted and appointed a Captain by brevet "for gallant services during the operations on the Weldon Railroad, Virginia, to take rank from the 18th August, 1864," (the day he was wounded.) Capt. FOOT, who is still at the residence of his father, Judge FOOT, in Geneva, although yet unfit for service, is slowly recovering from his wound He will never have the full use of his arm, however.

General business was inactive on Saturday. Breadstuffs, Cotton, Whisky and Petroleum favored buyers. Pork opened heavily, but closed buoyantly. Groceries were quiet. The freight market was quiet, with 431 vessels of all classes in port.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "That the French mission is not likely to go begging, is witnessed by the fact that the President has received applications in behalf of over fifty different gentlemen."

Major-Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER, commanding the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps, arrived in town yesterday on a short leave of absence, and is stopping at his residence, No. 16 Gramercy-park.

It is a curious fact that the statistics of the Internal Revenue Office show that New-York State furnishes *one-fourth* of the total revenue derived from that source.

The Commissioner of Pensions decides that Assistant Paymasters are not in the military service in the meaning of the law, and, therefore, are not entitled to pensions.

All the churches in Nashville, with one exception, have been taken for hospitals. They could not be put to better use at present.

THE VITAL FORCES NORTH AND SOUTH.—The problem to be solved in this war is the same which offers in all vital struggles—the relative strength of the combatants. At first the disparity in this respect between the rebel and the national Governments did not clearly appear. Our armies were confronted by armies equal in number and in courage; and the waste of war on either side appeared to be remedied with equal ease. Indeed, at the first, if there was any advantage in this respect, it rested with the rebels. The institution of slavery, the simplicity of Southern life, and the despotic hold which wealth and social position gave the few over the lives of the many, invested the rebel authorities in the first stage of the war with greater military capabilities than apparently belonged to the National Government. They stood the test put upon them with unwavering stedfastness and confidence, hoping that we might tire in our efforts because of their bold front so long and tirelessly maintained. They might have been wiser in their military conduct; they might have husbanded their strength with greater care, but they could not have shown a firmer determination to meet all of our strength with all of theirs. Greater modesty in their undertakings would have served their purpose better than their restless audacity has done. It is true, that their lavish and spendthrift habit of waging war has given them so formidable a seeming, that it has fostered a peace party at the North, and fomented schemes of foreign interference; but failing to gain from these any substantial results, it has failed of everything, and only hastens the final collapse and ruin.

The "American Poland."

It is often urged by our foreign enemies, and by those in England who merely look at this great struggle as critical observers, that if we succeed in conquering the rebel States, we only create an American "Ireland" or a "Poland," which the Union must henceforth govern.

If this great war were merely a war for territory, a struggle as to who shall hold certain thousand square miles of ground, there would be much force in the objection. If the South were in such relations to the Union as Poland was to Russia; if a different branch of the same race inhabited her territory; if she had had a separate and not inglorious history of her own; if wrongs without number had been inflicted upon her unhappy people for generations by the Federal Government; if all political rights had been denied her in time of peace, her young men had been beheaded and exiled and her women flogged; and above all, if all classes of her society hated the Union as the Poles hate Russia, then, indeed, we should confess that this Government had a most difficult task to accomplish, which would be entirely inconsistent with the genius of a Republic.

For a Democratic Government could hardly continue to exist, and yet hold down a wronged and oppressed population by force, such as we have supposed. Indeed, we would go further, and confess that if this had been the relation between the South and the Union, and the rebels had been as adverse to us and with as good cause, as were the Poles against the Russian Imperial Government in the first revolution, then would the conquest of the South be clearly impossible. Four millions of such a race as the Anglo-American, with four millions of contented slaves, could never be conquered. Not all the imperial power of the United States could effect such a conquest. All the experience of history is against it. There is a power of the human soul, when favored by circumstances and strengthened by a good cause, which can fairly be called unconquerable. No force of material wealth or numbers can, under certain conditions, possibly equal the inexpugnable strength of the will of man. The Southerners, if they were determined, as were the Poles, would flee to the mountains and the swamps; they could resist longer than we could attack; they would fight and endure as men never fought or endured before. Even the vast wealth of the Free States, and the best blood of all their youth, might be emptied into the Southern swamps, and we be not a day nearer the conquest of the South.

Foreign critics look at the problem in precisely this light, and prophesy with perfect assurance—as GLADSTONE and Earl RUSSELL have done—that we can not possibly succeed in our great effort.

But every man here who thinks, knows that the conditions of the question are entirely different from what the European observer supposes. We know that our cause is just; that no wrongs or oppression have ever been perpetrated on any portion of the Southern population by this Government; on the contrary, that they have received blessings uncounted, and that the breaking of law and compact has all been on their side. We know that we move on the great current of justice and of Providence; that we are upholding law, and have endeavored to confine, and where we have had the legal or military power, to overthrow, human slavery, while they, in the full light of the nineteenth century, have rebelled for slavery, and are now seeking to carry on this terrible war in order to build up a State founded on the chattel-slavery of a race.

We should doubt of a superintending and divine Providence, if we could suppose they would succeed in such an infamous attempt. These are our moral grounds of confidence.

Then, furthermore, we are convinced that this is a *class war*—a war of the base aristocracy, representing slave property, supported by their ignorant and dependent followers, against the democracy of the country and the age. It is a struggle against the rights of labor, on their part, whether performed by blacks or whites. The mass of the white population, though temporarily beguiled into it, and now blinded by passion, have really no interest in it. When the aristocracy are broken down, the non-slaveholding classes will feel no deep-seated opposition to the Union, and have no ground of complaint against it.

A few years will cool the fever which war has aroused, and, under a Government like ours, where they will speedily feel themselves with the same rights as their conquerors, and being of the same race, with the same essential interests, with a like past history, they would undoubtedly settle themselves down quietly and contentedly under the benignant parent Government, and the feuds of the fearful civil war of 1860–4 be as much things of the past, as are now the feuds of the wars of the Fronde in France, or of the Roses, or the strife of the Puritans and Cavaliers in England.

We grant, that if Slavery should continue to exist with a restored South, there would be dangers of fearful Polish-like revolutions and outbreaks by that pestilent aristocracy, for the sake of restoring their caste and increasing their wealth. But we have no doubt that the iron heel of war will crush that institution into unnumbered fragments, and the slave aristocracy be as much broken up and exterminated, as were the old French aristocracy after the revolution.

But beside all these grounds of hope for the result of the struggle, we must never forget that all the peasantry and a large portion of the middle class in the South are still really on the side of "the conquerors"—a thing never true of Poland or Ireland. The four millions slaves—loyalists even unto death—must never be disregarded in considering the possible chances of the future—nor that great multitude of silent loyalists in the towns and villages, and those much enduring ones driven to the mountains and swamps by the relentless persecution and tyranny of the DAVIS despotism.

What if all the peasantry of Poland, and a third of its middle class had been on the side of the Imperial Government in the First Revolution—how difficult would it have been for that Power to have conquered and held Poland.

We confidently hope and believe that when this civil war is over, there will be no gloomy Poland or oppressed Ireland on this continent, but a fair region delivered from its own oppressors, and its own most fearful blight, happy with free labor and equal rights—to increase henceforth in intelligence, good order, and industry; contented, because prosperous and enjoying every political privilege, bound to the Union by cords of interest and affection and confidence for many centuries to come.

The Robbers' Prize.

There ought not to be a moment's longer delay, on the part of the Canadian authorities, in restoring the money stolen by the St. Alban's raiders, no matter what disposition may be made of the raiders themselves. Lodging it in bank to await the issue of the investigation was a farce from the outset, because the question raised was not as to the fact of the robbery, or as to the guilt of the robbers, (we believe they have never denied the offence,) but as to the power of the Canadian Government to hand them over for trial in the United States. No matter how this point was decided, the money remained the property of the Vermont banks, and it was therefore highly improper and scandalous for the Canadian police to make themselves the custodians, for the benefit of men who were confessedly thieves, of what was notoriously booty.

The restoration of the money to YOUNG and his gang would only have been allowable in case the Canadian courts had come to the conclusion that they were not guilty of the offence charged; but that question was not raised, nor decided; the decision that the Canadian courts had no jurisdiction, was the only one that could have been rendered, and this would not have changed the proprietorship of the money. Supposing there had been no extradition treaty in existence at all, (and it is not very long since such was the case,) will it be seriously maintained that gangs of men might cross the border, rob and murder on the American side, come back again, and, after having avowed their guilt, receive the protection of the Canadian law for the possession of their spoil? The Canadian Government would be bound, in any such case, either to restore the things stolen, or to pay for them if it had failed to use due diligence in searching for them or seizing them, no matter what disposition it made of the thieves.

It may be said that if it did this, the robbers would have their action in the courts against the officials who relieved them of their plunder. But what would that be to us? If the Canadian legislatures choose to leave their officers liable in such actions, so much the worse for them. That is their affair, not ours. It is Canada and not citizens of the United States that must suffer from defects in Canadian legislation. In this instance the stolen property has been actually in possession of the authorities, and not only has it been restored to the criminals, but special and extraordinary means have been taken to restore it. It would be hard to meet with stronger grounds for insisting on compensation from the public funds to the victims of the outrage.

So that we think our Government would be fairly warranted, whether the raiders are again arrested or not, in insisting on the immediate payment to the St. Alban's victims either of the whole sum stolen from them, or at all events, of that portion of it which was found in the possession of the robbers by the Canadian police, which by the criminal connivance of the latter, was handed over to the marauders after their discharge. It is no answer to this claim to say that no such case is expressly provided for by the usages of nations or by writers on international law. Whenever precedents or textbooks fail us, we have in such cases to fall back on the great laws of morality and justice, about which there is, happily, but little doubt.

HOUSE-RENTS IN NEW-YORK.—We have a letter on house-rents from an authority pertectly competent to speak on the subject; and it is satisfactory to find that, while our correspondent corrects a presumable inference from certain reflections on the subject, that have appeared in these columns, he does not assail the essential point we desired to bring under notice. We do not question, for a moment, that landlords of the class to which CARL BENSON belongs, are content with the reasonable returns from house property which he presents, and which unquestionably apply in many instances, aside from his own experience, as he shows. What we have urged is, that the rage for mere speculation in up-town lots, the inferior class of tenements—many of them without cellarage, and a still greater number mere shells as to their exterior and interior fittings, combined with the inadequate means of speedy conveyance to and from the suburban portions of the island, constitute a material item in our social disabilities as *Islanders*. We have urged nothing more than this, and we should be sorry if our correspondent disagreed with us herein. We want two or three lines of cheap *through* railroads, running on quick time, and subject to a directory that may be disposed to treat passengers as something better than cattle, in the accommodation they supply.

Future Bearings of the Florida Case.

The writer of the "City Article" of the London *Times* is, in all ordinary matters, a very sensible and sagacious man; but whenever he touches on any topic connected, however remotely, with the United States, he seems to go "clean daft." And his monomania shows itself oftener than would otherwise be the case, owing to his inveterate habit of making short excursions out of his own sphere, into discussions upon subjects about which, to speak plainly, he knows nothing whatever. His animosity to the North is so intense that he hardly ever pens an article on stocks and bonds in which he does not manage, at some point or other, to insert an expression of opinion as to the policy or strategy of the American war, or the improbability of the American debt ever being paid, or the proper construction of the foreign enlistment act, or the secret designs of LINCOLN or SEWARD.

We find in the files of the *Times* received by a recent mail, an utterance from him on the law of the *Florida* case, which furnishes such an excellent illustration of the condition of the gentleman's mind, that we cannot avoid directing attention to it. We need hardly say that his knowledge of international law, is probably derived entirely from conversation with the stockbrokers "on 'Change," and it is, therefore, not always as accurate as it might be. He says:

"Advices from New-York, with regard to the mode in which the Washington Goveramen' have received the news of the capture of the Confederate steamer *Florida*, are awaited with the greatest interest by the mercantile, as well as the political world. One reason for the importance attributed to these advices, consists in the inference that if the affair be palliated or condoned by LINCOLN'S Government, it will henceforth entirely extinguish any power on the part of the United States, to assail by privateers the commerce of any nation with which they may be at war, since the precedent will establish a claim to the right to pursue and destroy every such vessel, whatever may be the port in which she may seek shelter or supplies."

This "inference" is a very good specimen of the kind of reasoning on these matters which is in use amongst the worthies from whom the *Times'* writer gets most of his legal and political opinions, and its absurdity is so great, that we ought almost to ask pardon of our readers for exposing it.

It will be observed, that the offence committed by the *Wachusett* is an offence against Brazil. No other Power has anything to complain of. It is the territory of Brazil which has been violated, and it is for Brazil to say what reparation she requires, or whether she requires any reparation at all. Her right to lie still and ask for no satisfaction whatever, is as complete as the right of a private individual to forgive an insult offered to him in his own house.

But if she should ask for satisfaction and not receive it, or if she choose not to ask at all, we need hardly say that it leaves both the rights and liabilities of all other Powers with regard to their honor or neutrality, completely untouched. Brazil might give the American Navy permission to block up all her harbors, or to burn her custom-houses, or to capture Confederate cruisers wherever found, but this would not change one tittle of the law of nations, or alter the position of any other people under it.

Nevertheless, "the mercantile and political world" in London have come to the conclusion that if Brazil either receives no reparation, or asks for none from "the Lincoln Government," all other Powers would hereafter be obliged to allow belligerents to pursue privateers into their ports and capture them there. Or, "to clothe the case with circumstance"—in case of a war between England and America, if an American privateer entered a French port, a British man-of-war would be entitled to pursue and capture her, and the French authorities would be debarred from remonstrating by the fact that Brazil had once submitted to a similar outrage. "The precedent," says the sapient city editor, "will establish the right to pursue and destroy every such vessel whatever may be the port in which she seeks such shelter or refuge."

When nonsense of this kind is gravely put in print in that portion of the columns of one of the first newspapers in the world, which is specially devoted to the instruction of business men, one cannot help drawing the most melancholy conclusions as to the state of mind of the English middle classes, as to the national rights and duties. No man could have written the paragraph we have quoted, who lived in a community whose members had got a single clear idea of the nature and extent of international obligations. The notion that the perpetration of an act of wrong by one Power, and the willing or unwilling submission to it by another, give all the other Powers in the world the right to commit similar acts of wrong, and compels those on whom they are committed to put up with them, is one which we should hardly expect to find in circulation in any country sufficiently far advanced in civilization to be able to grasp the idea of law at all, or understand what a precedent means. And there can be little doubt that it owes its circulation in England to the insane eagerness of a portion of the public to extract from every event of the day something that will bear against the United States.

LORD RUSSELL ON NEUTRALITY.—We have published the text of Lord RUSSELL'S reply to the last rebel manifesto. Though brief, it contains not a few words of considerable significance. Lord RUSSELL probably did not mean to be specially offensive to the Government of the United States. And yet we think common international courtesy might have taught him something more gracious toward a friendly Power, than to declare inferentially that the division of this Republic is an accomplished fact. Nor do we think Lord RUSSELL was correct, either as to a matter of history or taste, in speaking of the friendly relations existing between the British Government and the Northern and the Southern States before this war commenced. The British Government sustained no relations of a political nature toward any *section* of the United States, Northern or Southern, before the war broke out. Her relations were with the Federal Government of the Republic. And Mr. SEWARD might with equal propriety address himself on any frivolous pretext to the question of the friendly relations which his Government has always maintained toward Ireland as well as Great Britain. It would be deemed offensive in England were Mr. SEWARD to say such a thing as this. But the peculiar practice of British neutrality which we witness all around us on the ocean, at British Colonial ports, and on the Provincial frontiers, probably ought to accustom us even to a less gracious style of diplomatic observation than Lord RUSSELL'S.

Liberty of the Press in France.

A most interesting controversy has recently taken place between M. DE GIRARDIN and the Duke DE PERSIGNY on this subject.

The Duke, it will be remembered, is a rigid Imperialist, who, when Minister of the Interior, and Censor-General, ruled French journalists with a rod of iron; while M. DE GIRARDIN has ever been the earnest advocate of that "Fourth Estate," of which he has been so long a member and an ornament. The controversy is embodied in a correspondence, which originated thus:

M. DE GIRARDIN, having published a book, in which his views touching the rights and disabilities of the French Press were freely expressed, sent a copy of it to the Duke, and the Duke, in his letter of acknowledgment, commented so pointedly on some of the author's positions, as to elicit a reply and justification from GIRARDIN. The opinions of the Ex-Minister and editor are not, however, so diametrically opposed as might be imagined. The Duke's mind has evidently undergone a partial change on the question at issue, and though he still maintains that it would be dangerous to concede to the press of France the same measure of liberty enjoyed by the press of England, America, Switzerland, and Belgium, he nevertheless admits that the views of his antagonist are in the main accurate, and merely objects to them because he regards them as premature, and therefore injudicious. But if the Duke considers the views of M. GIRARDIN out of place and pernicious at present, he predicts that the day will arrive when they will be fully carried into practice, and when the public press in France will be as free as in any of the countries named—nay he boldly condemns the existing system, and declares that he "feels very little inclined to support" it "*without great modifications.*" M. GIRARDIN, however, will not be satisfied with the modification of the restrictive system, but demands its total abrogation. "Any modification of the present laws," says he, "would be simply a return to the laws of the Restoration, or of the monarchy of 1830. Better not touch them than to attempt to modify them; for to give the press perfect liberty, *minus one fraction*, would suffice to declare that, minus that fraction, it was not a free press."

GIRARDIN, in fact, would expunge the gagging laws from the statute-book with a stroke of the pen, and give back perfect liberty to the French press without delay; whereas, the Duke DE PERSIGNY would, for the present, only so modify these laws as to render them less oppressive and odious to the French people, and more respectable in the eyes of the world.

Yet it is highly probable that the modification scheme of the Ex-Minister has given almost as much offence to the Emperor as the more radical project of the editor. Be this, however, as it may, there is a rumor in Paris that immediately after the publication of the Duke's letter, he received a *billet doux* from his sovereign, in which the veteran Statesman was sharply reproved for his indiscretion, and, as if to confirm this rumor, a paragraph simultaneously appeared in the semi-official *Constitutionnel*, which announces that "the Emperor has expressed to M. DE PERSIGNY his regret that, without having consulted His Majesty, he should have expressed in his letter to M. GIRARDIN, a desire to see modifications introduced in the laws on the press." This is evidently a desire in which the Third Napoleon feels no disposition to share. However unsatisfactory those laws may appear to M. DE PERSIGNY, however odious they may be deemed by M. GIRARDIN and his brother journalists, they are nevertheless perfectly satisfactory to the Emperor, who considers their existence necessary to the stability of his throne, and who will not be moved either by the new born philanthropy of the Duke, or the dialectics of M. GIRARDIN to unchain a power which has proved so fatal in the past to the authority of the despots of France. Freedom of the press is one of the concessions indispensable to the "crowning of the political edifice" which the Bonapartes will never grant.

Pirates vs. Corsairs.

The rumor that JUAREZ, the Mexican President, intended to fit out privateers to harass French shipping, has alarmed and shocked M. BONIFACE, the editor of the Paris *Constitutionnel*. M. BONIFACE assumes to be an authority on questions appertaining to maritime law, and has repeatedly taken a prominent part in defending the character of the rebel pirates; but now that he is apprehensive lest the commercial interests of the empire should suffer from his persistent advocacy of a bad cause, he deems it prudent to modify his views on the subject. In accordance with this determination, M. BONIFACE has inserted a note in his journal, in which he marks the distinction between a corsair and a pirate. "The former," says he, "is an armed ship, furnished with letters-of-marque by a regularly constituted and *recognized* Government; but a pirate has no legal character, and its acts call for prompt retribution from all Powers interested in maintaining the law of nations." This is sound doctrine, yet what becomes of the editor's argument in defence of the Southern privateers, when tried by such a test? Of course, the object of Mr. BONIFACE was not to prove the rebel ships pirates, and to upset his own logic. His design was rather to demonstrate that the expected privateers of JUAREZ would belong to the latter category. He has been much more successful, however, in assailing his former clients, and exposing his past sophistry, than in making out his case against the Mexican privateers. Whether said privateers will ever have more than an ideal existence, seems somewhat problematical, but if they should at any time make their appearance, M. BONIFACE insists that they must be treated as pirates, and that all Powers must exact prompt retribution for their acts. This is a very different conclusion from that which the gentleman arrived at when he had the case of the *Alabama* and *Florida* under consideration. The Jeff. Davis vessels were regularly commissioned to capture, plunder and destroy; they were engaged in honorable warfare; their outrages were justifiable; they were not to be treated as *hostes humani generis*, but were to be hospitably entertained by the nations as often as they entered their ports. And yet, these vessels had been furnished with letters-of-marque by a traitor, in rebellion against the legitimate Government of his country, and whose authority had never been recognized by a single foreign State, whereas JUAREZ, whose right to send forth ships to prey upon French commerce, is denied, was constitutionally raised to the Presidential Chair of the Mexican Republic by the votes of the people, was but lately recognized, over the civilized world, as the legal head of the Commonwealth, and still continues, despite the usurpation of MAXIMILIAN, to be recognized as such by all the States of the Western hemisphere. Now, whether, is the constitutionally elected President of the Mexican Republic, who has been universally recognized, or the pseudo-President of Rebeldom, who has never been recognized at all, the better entitled to grant letters-of-marque, and to commission privateers?

If the Mexican President is no longer a ruler *de facto*, he, yet, still continues to be—what the rebel President never was—a ruler *de jure*. If the Government of JUAREZ is no longer a "regularly constituted" one, it is still at least a partially-recognized one, and has still a partially legal character. Consequently, its head has a right to issue letters-of-marque, and to commission privateers, which his Southern cotemporary never enjoyed.

Obituary.

CHARLES CELESTINE SHERMAN.

Died, at South Bend, Ind., on Sunday, Dec. 4, 1864, of pneumonia, CHARLES CELESTINE SHERMAN, infant son of Maj.-Gen. W. T. and ELLEN E. SHERMAN, aged five months and twenty-three days. It will be remembered by our readers that Mrs. SHERMAN left her former home, at Lancaster, Ohio, and took up her residence at South Bend, Ind., for the purpose of being near her children, who are being educated at the Catholic institutions near that place. The remains of the babe were conveyed to St. Mary's Academy, where they were received by a procession of lovely children of the "Holy Angels," with white veils and lighted candles, and laid out in the parlor of the Academy, the young ladies belonging to the Children of Mary keeping constant watch, both night and day. The beautiful head of the child was crowned with flowers, which flowed like wavelets of light almost to the feet, and his mother with touching propriety, placed a palm branch in the alabaster hand of the little one. A silver crucifix stood at the head, and lights were kept constantly burning around him. On Wednesday afternoon the touching rites of infant burial were performed by Very Rev. E. SORIN, in the Church of the Sacred Heart at Notre Dame. The Right Rev. Bishop of Fort Wayne delivered an appropriate sermon upon Infant Baptism. The music of the choir, accompanied by the grand new organ just erected in the church, was indescribably touching and beautiful. The procession was headed by the Cross, with lights carried on either side, and followed by a long line of children of the Holy Angels (little boys who serve at the altar) in red cassocks and white surplices. After these came the little coffin, covered with a pall of embroidered white satin, a dove of gold in the centre. It was borne by four of the little "Holy Angels." Next came Mrs. SHERMAN, accompanied by the Superioress of St. Mary's, a near relative, with the other members of the family; Very Rev. Father Provincial, Rev. Father Setourneau, and Rev. Father Carrier, who was godfather to the child; then followed the pupils of St. Mary's and a number of other persons.

JAMES W. SHAW.

One of our oldest, worthy and highly-esteemed citizens died at his residence, No. 141 West Forty-seventh-street, in the city of New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1864, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years ten months and eight days. He was born on the 14th day of February, in the year 1767, in the city of New-York, at his father's residence, situated on the old Bowery road, then quite out of town, now about the corner of Chatham and Orange streets. After leaving college he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. BRICKLE. Preferring mercantile pursuits to that of a profession, in the year 1784 he went with Messrs. PEARSAL & GROVER dry goods merchants. In 1789, he went to London, and a few years afterward established one of the then largest dry goods and shipping houses in the city of New-York, under the firm of SHAW & WOODS, and for many years remained in London. He has always sustained the reputation of one of the most honorable, upright and esteemed citizens. He died a pure and sincere Christian, in the full possession of all his faculties. He leaves a wife eighty-three years of age, and two sons, ROBERT L. SHAW and JAMES E. SHAW.

A Testimonial to Gen. Sherman.

The following circular is receiving a generous response in Ohio:

LANCASTER, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1864.

DEAR SIR: It has been suggested from various quarters that some suitable testimonial should be made to the distinguished son of Ohio, Major-Gen. WM. T. SHERMAN, and that the movement for that purpose might, with propriety, originate here in his native city. It is thought that the people of the State would be glad of an opportunity to unite in tendering him a Homestead Farm as a substantial and enduring token of their appreciation of his genius and his achievements, and as an evidence that they desire that his name and fame should be forever united with his native State.

Some steps have already been taken to this end. The plan proposed is, that, as soon as it is ascertained that an interest is generally felt in the undertaking, a meeting shall be held in Columbus of those who will be active in it, and then and there trustees shall be selected to receive contributions from all wishing to unite in the object, and invest the fund by the purchase of a suitable farm, which shall be presented to Gen. SHERMAN by them on behalf of the contributors.

Acting as a committee for those who have originated this movement, we submit this suggestion to you, among others, and will be glad to have your advice and coöperation in the matter. As it is desirable to have the proposed meeting soon after the 1st of January, we would be obliged by an early reply.

Very respectfully your obedient servants,
H. H. HUNTER,
D. TALLMADGE,
JOHN T. BRASEE.

THE POSTPONED CONCERT.—The grand concert, under the direction of Dr. WM. BERGE, postponed on account of the weather, will take place at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, next Wednesday (28th) evening, at 7½ o'clock. The concert, it will be remembered, is for the benefit of the Mission School connected with the church.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—A funeral discourse, on the occasion of the death of a soldier killed in the war, will be preached in Rev. Mr. BEECHER'S Church to-day, at 2 o'clock, by Rev. CHAUNCY GILES, pastor of the New-Jerusalem Church of New-York.

MEDICAL WOMEN.

The Lady Students at Bellevue Hospital.

CONCILIATORY WORDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest the correspondence about the lady students at Bellevue, and feel anxious to bear testimony to the possibility of a courteous reception for women among medical men. I have, in the course of my medical studies, attended for months at the New-York Hospital, Bellevue and the Demilt Dispensary, visiting male and female medical and surgical wards, witnessing operations, and sometimes post-mortem examinations, in company with a number of young men, and have uniformly been treated with manly politeness. To the disinterested kindness of many of the visiting and resident physicians, I am largely indebted. Many other ladies, with whom I am personally acquainted, have gone over the same ground with the same satisfactory result, without a feeling of the pain that Mr. BRECKIN, in his generous comment on this affair, thinks so unavoidable. There is a limited department of medical study, which young men and women can hardly, without mutual discomfort, investigate together; there are one or two wards in the hospital that it is both painful and unnecessary for women to enter. By avoiding this comparatively small and debatable territory, we have secured a cordial admission to all the rest, to all the opportunities practically needful for our future work.

It is exceedingly desirable that this question be amicably settled, for the suggestion made in your editorial to establish a separate hospital for women, does not meet the case. The Woman's Infirmary, on Second-avenue, has for ten years occupied the ground that might be claimed for such an enterprise. This has been entirely in the charge of ladies, and has received in its in and out-door practice, several thousand patients annually. It affords an admirable preparatory school for a young physician, and year after year, new graduates of the women's colleges in Boston and Philadelphia, avail themselves of its advantages. But no private enterprise can expect to compete with the great city hospital, with its 1,200 beds, its crowd of emigrant patients of all nations, its corps of eminent and experienced physicians, its organized system of clinical instruction. Such competition would be absurd, and would merely result in re-excluding women from the hospital facilities, which are essentials to all honest medical education.

It is earnestly hoped by all true friends of medical education for women, that this disagreeable controversy shall be settled by due concessions and compromises on both sides, and that women, by their tact as well as their *perseverance*, shall command the courtesy of these unmannerly youths.

STUDENT.

WOMAN'S APTITUDE FOR THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is neither the design nor the desire of the students in our college to fill your columns with, and inflict upon the public, a discussion of a movement, the propriety of which we are successfully demonstrating. We represent an institution which has the legal sanction of the New-York State Legislature, and the approbation of Heaven. This belief relieves us from any necessity of defending our institution. Still, the communication published in the TIMES of the 18th inst., under the signature of "Mother of the Old School," gives expression to views so at variance with what we hold to be the true feelings of a woman, that it would seem reprehensible to let it pass unnoticed.

That "Infinite Wisdom gave to the sexes their specific, legitimate duties," we most willingly admit. Beyond all doubt, there are lines between our spheres of duty. We cherish no desire to efface them; we only hope to see them rightly and naturally drawn. And they must be, sooner or later; for where the Creator intended them to exist He has provided us with differences in our natures which we cannot overstep. When we claim that there are fields where we may labor together, it no more follows that our whole sphere of action shall be identical than, because we can breathe equally well through the mouth and the nose, that they may exchange the performance of their peculiar functions. Public approbation sanctions our united labors in the school-room and many other places, while Fame as readily places undying laurels on the brow of a BROWNING, a BONHEUR, a HOSMER, as if their gifted souls had written, or painted, or sculptured, through a masculine medium.

To the sphere of woman truly belongs "the molding of the tender germs of childhood," but poorly molded will be the germ of that man or woman whose mother's mind was a blank where should be written the laws of health, and the anatomical and physiological truths which make those laws. A mother should feel as responsible for the health of her child as that she should teach it to pray. And when the precious form is seized by disease, who but a mother can know her pressure of sympathy, and agony of apprehension? Is it not deplorable that the ignorance of this poor mother may have directly caused this suffering?

"Mother of the Old School" is not strictly logical when she claims in one paragraph that "the profession of medicine is too high for woman to aspire to," and in another tells us she is trained to nurse, and thus "Win more than half the battle," by "her attentive ear, her ready hand and her gentle voice," which "are eagerly sought for in the hour of sickness." If she, with the limited education of a nurse performs so much more than her trained assistant and maternal friend, leads us to the inevitable conclusion, that if in point of education she equaled him, her success must equal or exceed his.

I do not advocate that every woman shall graduate from a medical college, but I do feel that a class of thoroughly educated women, who shall practice among the people, can wield an influence—with our own sex especially—which we have not yet felt from the labors of men alone.

I believe that many who oppose us are not sincere, but rather than yield a point which affects their self-aggrandizement, or the safety of a long-cherished opinion, they oppose a work which has no other object avowed, or cherished, than the elevation of woman, and, through her, of the race. Many misapprehend us. We are not pseudo reformers, who go about offending the public with declarations of unwomanly sentiments; we are simply women, such as you have at your firesides, upon whom the needs of humanity press so heavily that we cannot trifle away our time in useless idleness. The alternative is not an easy one, for the effort necessary to meet the requirements and improve the advantages of our college, is enough to appal any woman whose nature is not high and fixed; still, we cheerfully enter upon the path of students' duties, and if it leads through Bellevue Hospital, we tread it none the less firmly, believing that no reason can exist why we should not be present where it is right that our suffering sisters are.

STUDENT.

MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, No. 724 Broadway, Dec. 19, 1864.

MEDICINE, WOMAN AND THE BELLEVUE STUDENTS

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over the TIMES of Dec. 18, the blood fairly tingled in my veins as I read a communication by a "Mother of the Old School" in defence of the conduct of certain students of Bellevue College. It seemed to me an extraordinary fact that there should be a woman in New-York City, having any pretension to refinement or delicacy, standing ready to indorse such conduct as theirs through the medium of the press.

Your correspondent assumes that the female students in question are taking upon themselves "the work and profession of men," or, to use plainer words, they are "man-usurpers." Now, so far as there is any *usurpation* in the case, it is strictly on the part of the men, and not the women. Two centuries ago the men ignobly wrested the practice of obstetrics from the hands of women, and now, in this nineteenth century, they have become so intolerant that they do not hesitate to drive intelligent young women from the clinics, and deprive them of those sources of information which should be free to all, but which have been made free by an act of our Legislature. During the latter part of the sixteenth century, popular feeling in Europe was so strong against the practice of obstetrics by men, that a "physician in Hamburg was publicly branded because he was induced by curiosity to be present at a delivery in female attire." The authority for this is your own FRANCIS, now deceased, in his edition of DEWMAN. Shade of the venerable FRANCIS! What would he say if he could return to earth and behold the students of Bellevue maltreating intelligent and virtuous young women because they are endeavoring to familiarize themselves with the profession of medicine? What would he say, further, if he could learn that a lady in New-York is the defender or apologist of said students?

The Athenians enacted a law forbidding women to engage in obstetrical practice; but such was the determined resistance of the women, who were resolved to die rather than submit to exposure, that the law was speedily repealed. The Danish Government, I should not forget to add, rendered itself famous by establishing schools for the education of women in obstetrics, regarding it as highly improper for men to be thus employed. Hence, it will be seen that women, notwithstanding they are termed *man-usurpers*, have been grossly cheated out of a profession which rightfully belongs to them; and we trust that a generous public will see to it that they are speedily reinstated in their rights.

Your correspondent says: "The profession of medicine is too high a one for woman to aspire to; too great in its bearings for her to grasp. She cannot attain the fame that has attended the career of some of our ablest physicians and surgeons," &c. Your correspondent, perhaps, has never heard of Mme BOIVIN, author of the *Mémorial sur l'Art des Accouchemens*; author also of a *Treatise on the Diseases of Women*, and other works, which have been for a long time authoritative text-books with the medical profession; I do not mean medical students merely, but the very highest grade of medical men. Prof. MEIGS, of Philadelphia, who is not much inferior in reputation to the GERMAN SCANZONI, frequently quotes Madame BOIVIN in his works on nice and critical points, and says in the most emphatic manner, "*She is a great authority*." To show still further her great distinction, she was for a long time *Sage Femme enchef* to the Maison d'Accouchemens at Paris. Prof. MEIGS says of this eminent lady: "Her writings prove her to have been a most learned physician, and, as she enjoyed a very large practice, her science and her great clinical experience, as well as her own personal knowledge, are more to be relied on than that of all the male physicians together."

Your correspondent further says: "One of the ablest and most celebrated physicians in our city has told me that in lecturing at Bellevue, his cheek has blushed to find women as his auditors, listening to lectures most unfitted for them to hear." I do not understand why the Professor should have blushed in the presence of his women auditors, when he knew that they have come for the high and holy purpose of studying the mysteries of our organization, and preparing themselves for the grandest and most sacred duties that can fall to the human race. There is nothing in the words of God that should excite a blush. Your correspondent further urges that there is another difficulty which besets the Professor, namely, that he is obliged, in consequence of the presence of women, "to study his language and clothe his sentences in a way the least offensive to the ear of woman." Thus far there would be a point gained, for if the presence of women will have a refining influence, and induce professors to present their subjects in chaste and elegant language, instead of that grossness which sometimes greatly mars the enjoyment of the medical lecture-room, although it may greatly delight the vulgar portion of the class. Let them come in without number, and without any other restraint than that imposed by conscious purity and the instincts of true refinement.

In regard to the education of women for the medical profession, I am and always have been in favor of it, though having no connection with any institution for the purpose, and hope it will be encouraged by medical men as well as the public, provided their education is thorough and complete, so that they may be prepared for all of the duties and exigencies of the high calling to which they aspire.

A PHYSICIAN WHO LOVES PROGRESS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20.

SPIRITED DEFENCE OF FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to say through your columns that I regret exceedingly that anything should have occurred to give occasion to the serious charges that have been brought against certain parties among our medical city students. "Bellevue Student" knows, if he will but allow his better nature to predominate, that the female students at Bellevue Hospital possess the purest, most refined natures; and that if they did not feel the importance of the work to which they are devoting themselves, they would shrink from placing themselves in a position where there was even a possibility that their motives might be misconstrued, their delicacy attacked and their reputation injured. But that a lady should countenance such conduct, should publicly express her "satisfaction" concerning his views, saddens me beyond expression, and I exclaim, when will the scales fall from eyes now blinded to God's truth?

"Women mistake their mission when they assume the work and professions of men;" why, my dear "Lady," these women do not "*assume*" *anything*; they merely desire to improve the talent God has given them, that they may be faithful servants in His vineyard, doing all that in them lies for poor suffering humanity, yearning only for the plaudit, "She hath done what she could."

I grant that "Infinite Wisdom gave to the sexes their specific, legitimate duties;" and when woman shall *know herself*; when she shall know how rightly to play upon each chord of this "harp of a thousand strings," then, and not till then, shall she know how properly to "perform the rights of a mother;" how in the most beautiful manner to "mould the tender germs of childhood;" how in the truest, highest sense, "to bear, to rear, to watch," how most to elevate her brother man to such a state that he could not, if he would, do aught to "degrade and despoil her character."

How little does this Lady know of the winding paths in tangled thickets which these women have traveled, ere they were "induced to assume the arduous, wearing duties of a medical life." Through the fiery furnace of affliction, many of them have been led to see the darkness and grievances which a medical education would enable them to relieve; and spite of the contempt heaped upon them; spite of the anxiety and weariness attendant upon such a course, they have nobly and bravely determined to consecrate their lives to the service of the race, because they feel that such service is loudly called for, and that they can thereby most effectually enhance the happiness of those who come within the sphere of their influence.

"Let women choose such subjects as their finite minds can understand." Does the lady, then, consider the *mind of man infinite*? And as for these subjects being "coy and her ability," I assure you that woman's intuition often enables her at a glance to comprehend the condition of a patient, and if she have the knowledge that shall enable her to apply skillfully the proper remedial agents—and this knowledge is just what our berated sisters are seeking to gain—then will she stand forth as man's peer in the medical profession.

At the Hygeio-Therapeutic College in New York City, chartered in 1857, men and women are associated term after term, sitting side by side to listen to all the lectures, and witnessing all the operations which necessarily come before a class of medical students; and I have been told by more than one pure-minded Christian woman who has graduated there that during all the time they were students, not one glance even of levity, did they perceive upon the face of any—not one word to which the angels might not have listened. The human form is there looked upon as a sacred thing, and a thorough knowledge of it essential to the well-being of both man and woman.

The "Lady" says, "Let our ambition be to sway mankind by our gentle natures to the eternal purposes of truth, justice and religion." Be assured that the broadest and highest education to which woman may aspire, the use of all the faculties God has given her, can never make her less gentle, less winning, less alive to the sublime necessity of a life fraught with the very essence of "truth, justice and religion."

A DAUGHTER OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864.

WHY WOMEN ENTER THE PROFESSION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

The words of your correspondent "Mother of the Old School," that "where life is concerned we need every requisite to preserve it," is just the ground that we women take in becoming physicians. It is no idle play with us, no dream of the moment. We begin to see *where* the error lies, and we are determined to overcome that error. Justice holds an equal balance. It is proclaimed as the ruling attribute of Deity; and as certain as we live in the nineteenth century, so certain will it be awarded to us.

Our mission is to stand by the helpless, the weak, and the undefended. Go with us to these "hospitals," of which so much has been written, and see how our sex is treated by these doctors. Notice the ribald laugh, the mocking jest as the cries of the sufferer rend the air. 'Tis enough to make any woman's spirit rise to woman's rescue, to compel her in justice to herself, to become a physician. Our sisters, and our sister's children need us—call for us—and to this voice we come, and that without infringing one atom on the "sphere" of the "gentleman doctor"—that sphere being the diseases of his own sex. Man has failed hitherto in understanding the nature of woman, and the particular diseases to which she is subject. Whereas a woman generally understands a woman, and instinctively knows her diseases, by *sympathy* she reaches them, and with science in her hands knows how to dispose of them. We no longer want men round our bedsides—and it is a truth confirmed by men and those men physicians, that "*no man*" desires to be there, when *once* woman are found competent for the work. The truest men of the age are helping women into this field.

ONE WHO CLAIMS TO BE A PHYSICIAN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 19, 1864.

A MOTHER'S VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Mother of the Old School," I fear, was very far from right in the views expressed in her article published in the TIMES of Dec. 16. I understand from the Bible that God made *man* and *woman* equal in all things. Some men, unfortunately, as well as some women, are unable to comprehend anything beyond the ordinary routine of life—indeed hardly that; but, thanks to the Almighty, these cases are becoming more rare every day. Our schools, colleges, churches, &c., show for themselves, and woman, noble woman, has at last taken the place her Maker assigned her from the beginning. Why did she not do so ages ago? Because man has always pushed her back, at every attempt to rise, and she, in her goodness of heart, stepped aside and let him pass, taking upon herself the sin of hiding her light under a bushel.

A good angel at last (in the shape of woman, of course,) came to her assistance, showing her the wrong not only to herself but to the world. She on the instant rose to the noble and hallowed duty so long neglected, and will soon reign triumphant. Men can gather herbs and make decoctions, manufacture medicine instruments, &c., and by that means be of great assistance to female physicians, making the work equal. The idea of a man at the bedside as physician, the bed of death perhaps is abhorrent to me. Men are too coarse for such sacred duties. They are naturally incapped to bustle and excitement.

Why do children run and hide when told the doctor is coming—and why do they on the contrary run too instead of from the female physician, knowing not fear in her presence? Do you suppose if my children are sick I would allow male hands, except those of my own family, to touch their little limbs? But the *female doctor* is quite welcome to take my little treasures in her arms, press her cool soft hand on its feverish brow, and he looks with his large eyes in her mild sympathetic face, saying, "Doctor, I will take anything you tell mama to give me." Oh, yes! Woman was born to minister to suffering humanity; *she sees, feels*, and she alone *knows* the pains, aches and ills that flesh is heir to. Again, I say, woman go on in your noble work; fear neither taunts nor jeers. They only proceed from the mouths of cowards, who would not dare to do so with their own sex. There are men and gentlemen in the profession (though they have sadly mistaken their calling,) whose blood boils with indignation when they hear of these insults from male students; they will take up the glove ere long, and order will reign supreme. Fathers will bless and honor physicians, thanking Heaven that the privacy of their wives' sick chamber need not be desecrated by a man, a stranger's heavy tread and rude eye. Mothers and children will bless and pray to our Heavenly Father to bless and prosper you in your glorious work.

MOTHER OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

House Rent in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

Allow me to protest against a very probable inference from your article on house rent in this city. Any stranger would suppose, after reading it, that landlords are taking advantage of the demand for middle-class houses, to demand extortion ate rents From my experience, and comparing rents with others, I am convinced that property of this sort is about the least productive a man can have, and the worst investment he can make, and that the rise in rents (for houses of this description,) has been *ridiculously small*, in comparison with the rise in prices.

It is my fortune, or misfortune, to own a few second and third-class houses in various parts of the city. I make no pretention to being a more generous landlord than my neighbor proprietors, and have no good reason to suppose mine an exceptional case. During the last four years the rent of one of these houses has been raised fifty per cent; the rents of the others, on an average, have been raised not quite twenty per cent. What has been the rise in prices meanwhile? More than one hundred per cent., putting foreign luxuries out of the question, and dealing merely with necessary provisions and home-made articles.

But it may be said these rents could not be raised any more, because they were exorbitantly high already. How is this? The old rule was, that stores and good business property of that description brought in ten per cent. rental on the value; a very respectable return, since even now, after paying one per cent. to Uncle Sam, and more than two per cent. to the city, and the other items of repairs, insurance, collection, &c., the owner may always depend on netting about six per cent. But ordinary dwellings, in the most favorable times, only return seven and a half per cent. on the gross, making five per cent. net, as the item of repairs is a very large one. At present, they net *three and a fraction per cent.* An immense profit, truly!

Of course, I do not include tenement houses, though even the profits of these are much exaggerated by popular report. Before the war, I owned some tenement houses of the better class. They netted eight and a fraction per cent.

Again, as to "the reservation of large tracts for speculative purposes." There are many locality a on the island, *within six miles of City Hall*, where, on account of a bad neighborhood, (which vague term comprises everything, from an *unfashionable* neighborhood to one infested by terrible nuisances,) the price of land is scarcely more than nominal, and sales, if forced, would have to be made at great sacrifices. The unlucky proprietor, already out of pocket for many years' interest and taxes, does not wish to throw away his principal entirely, but prefers to wait, like Micawber, for something to turn up. You may call this speculation; I call it a very natural attempt at self-defence. It is of importance that these things should be clearly understood, now that the possibility of a land tax is agitated. Congress and the public ought to know that the real estate in our city cannot bear many additional burdens, and that any serious addition to those which it already sustains, must result in a virtual confiscation of the property, previous to which a large class of tenants would be ruined or driven out of New-York by, *what has never yet taken place*, a rise in rents proportioned to the rise in taxes and prices.

CARL BENSON.

The Tariff on Woolen Goods.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With your permission I should like to offer a few remarks on the article in the TIMES of Dec. 13, viz: "The Tariff on Imports and Public Revenue."

In that article you suggest as a means to increase our gold revenue, the reduction of the present Tariff, and incidentally allude to "Silks and Woolens" as among the articles to be reduced.

That the present Tariff is much too high on many articles—so much so as to shut off all revenue from many descriptions of goods—is quite evident. The Tariff might be reduced on paper and some other articles with benefit to the community at large and to the advantage of the Treasury.

On most, if not on all descriptions of dry goods, the present duties should remain as they are. Having been in the "Woolen Importing" business for the past fifteen years, I can safely assert that if the duty on foreign woolen should be reduced fifteen per cent., with the prospect of the premium on gold ruling at one hundred per cent and over it, would not increase the importation of that class of dry goods five per cent.

Let it clearly be seen, however, by those engaged in the trade, that our financial and military prospects are such, that the premium on gold is likely to fall below 100 per cent., *and remain so*, and you will see the importation of dry goods increase at a rate that will satisfy anyone that does not desire to have a financial crash come upon us sooner than expected.

With gold at 50 per cent. to 75 per cent premium, whenever that time may arrive, you will see, even with the present high tariff, more dry goods imported into this country than we can pay for, without heavy losses to some one.

What the country wants now, is that the tariff on dry goods should "be let alone," and in some legitimate way reduce the premium on gold.

Yours, &c., B. G.

Conversion of Secessionists—Meaning of the Late Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whatever some radicals may claim, the question of annihilating the South, I presume, has never been seriously considered by either Mr. LINCOLN or his legal advisers. Mr. LINCOLN has declared that his whole object is to restore the Union, and to that end he has ever labored to encourage the Union sentiment in the Border States, his practical mind readily seeing the immense strength he can gain through conversion. Our armies have been called out and equipped, not only for crushing the armed foes of the country, but to give protection to Union men where their number was so small as to render it impossible for them to protect themselves.

Whenever our armies succeed in delivering a true Union man to his country, or Mr. LINCOLN's policy converts an honest Secessionist into an honest Union man, we have accomplished more than if we had killed one traitor, for we not only take a man from the Southern cause, but we add one to the cause of loyalty. On the extent of this conversion may possibly depend the ultimate success of our arms, and certainly the peace and prosperity of that section of our country, known as the disloyal States. for if even one half of the rebels survive this contest, and continue in their fanatical hatred to the Union, they will form bands of robbers and house-burners, under the name of guerrillas and rangers, to such an extent as to render it neither safe nor profitable for loyal men to settle in the section thus infected.

In time they may be hunted down and killed off, but with all vigilance on the part of our military authorities, it must take years to accomplish this thoroughly.

In summing up the Union gains within the last four years, we calculate the number of square miles we have wrested from the rebel armies, the number of forts, prisoners and guns we have captured and the privateers we have taken or destroyed, leaving out of the count one of our greatest gains, the men and country we have converted.

Our political contest is now over, and we can look upon things calmly and see what these elections have told us. When Mr. LINCOLN called for 75 000 men in 1861, the popular feeling of Maryland, Southwestern Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee was strongly opposed to coercion, if not in favor of throwing themselves with the South in her endeavors to resist the Administration in its efforts to enforce obedience to the laws. After the first Bull Run fight a majority certainly of the citizens of these States were Secessionists at heart, if not in action, while there was left scarcely Union sentiment enough to form a corporal's guard in any of the other Southern States. Let us see what has since been done in the way of conversion in this Southern territory. The late elections show that Mr. LINCOLN has received a large majority in both Maryland and West Virginia, showing that these States are not only loyal, but they are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war; that they sustain the Administration in the enforcement of the draft and in all measures to restore the Union. This alone is a great victory, larger than the fall of Donelson or the capture of Vicksburgh, but this is not all—the vote that Mr. LINCOLN received is not a fair index to the loyalty of the Border States. While probably nearly all men who voted for Mr. LINCOLN are loyal, still a great many—probably most of the voters for Gen. MCCLELLAN—are loyal also; for I must believe that a large, yes, a very large majority of the people, are pure, and all men who voted in the Border States were sufficiently loyal, at least, to be willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Tennessee, and such parts of East Virginia, Louisiana and Arkansas as are within the Union lines, would have been with Maryland if it had been thought best to allow them to cast an electoral vote. The cries of treason against the McClellan party may be well enough in the heat of an election canvass, but we cannot suppose that the Democratic vote is an index to the opposition in our country to restoring the Union without any disgraceful compromises. I do not believe that there is any considerable strength in any party in favor of this. Many men voted for Gen. MCCLELLAN because they thought him a good General, and honestly believed he would carry on the war more successfully than Mr. LINCOLN; many voted for McCLELLAN through sympathy, believing he had been badly treated; many voted against Mr. LINCOLN because they feared the draft; many because our necessary national debt appalled them and they thought a Democratic Administration could retrench it; many hearing the exaggerated accounts of frauds committed by designing politicians, shoddy contractors and heartless speculators, voted against the Union party because they considered it corrupt; many were frightened by the shrewd and designing cry of their leaders against the infringement of personal liberty; more, than for any of these causes, perhaps, because they had been always Democrats, and looked upon their party as par excellence in all things that pertained to virtue or greatness, while some, perhaps, because they were Secessionists or tired of the war, and believed that the WOODS, PENDLETONS and VALLANDIGHAMS would force a peace upon the country at any price, however dishonorable; but, I apprehend, this latter motive instigated but few who were men of honor, property, intelligence or respectability. This being true, we find our country almost unanimous upon the one great question of saving the Union, though nearly every man has his own peculiar way of doing so. This is true, not only of the Northern States, but holds good with regard to Kentucky, though the proportion of Secessionists in this State is larger than in the States farther north.

We cannot possibly charge secession against such men as Gov. BRAMLETTE, or PRENTISS, of the Louisville *Journal*; yet they were strong supporters of this modern Democratic ticket.

We see from this that we have not only conquered a great portion of the original rebel territory and converted a large majority of the citizens of that territory, but we have many times doubled the Union sentiment in all the Border, or, as they were at one time called, the doubtful States.

Judging for the future by what has happened in the past, we will not only deliver a large Union sentiment as our armies march South, but we will find Secession sits rapidly turning from the error of their ways and making good, peaceable citizens.

Summing up the whole, the unanimity of the Northern people in favor of preserving the Union, and the rapid conversion of the mass of Southerners, as soon as the heel of the rebel tyrant is taken from their necks, leaves no doubt, not only of the future unity of our nation, but that our present horrible war will tend as a bond of union for all of "a wall of fire and a charm of hatred" between the sections.

G. C.

Savannah Surrendered on the 17th inst.—Such is the latest rebel rumor. It matters little whether the story is true or false, seeing that the result is certain. Sherman's campaign is a good deal like a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. We know that the issue is only a question of time, and that according to the eternal laws of cause and effect, it must be salutary. As Sherman compels the rebels to yield, so this irresistible tonic annihilates dyspepsia, biliousness and nervous complaints, and like him, it helps TO RE-ESTABLISH THE CONSTITUTION. Sold everywhere.

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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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With icy finger, Winter begs to suggest to them that such sets of sables, ermine, mink, squirrel, chinchilla, and other fancy furs as are to be found in GENIN'S new and choice assortment, are not obtainable elsewhere at the same satisfactory prices

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Prices reduced since Nov. 1 from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies' boys', youths' misses' and children's boots, buckle-shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes always on hand. Gents' best French goods manufactured to measure promptly, at No. 150 Fulton-st

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Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Dr. Pond's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infants, aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

No More Accept able Present can be Given to old or young, than one of the ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES No 537 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MARTIN—LEWIS.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Edward T. Hiscox, FREDERICK MARTIN and SARAH E., daughter of Isaac Lewis, Esq.

DIED.

CABIN.—On Thursday, Dec. 23, EDWARD A. CABIN, eldest son of Lewis and Cornelia Cabin, aged 20 years, 9 months and 23 days.

The funeral service will take place at 3 o'clock this day, (Sunday,) at his residence, No. 104 Greene st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CONANT.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, ABEL B. CONANT, M. D., Surgeon of the late 5th Ky. Regiment of Volunteers.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 25, at the residence of his father, Dr. D. S. Conant, No. 27 East 24th st., without further notice.

CRANWELL.—In this city, on Friday, Dec. 23, MARY FRANCES, only daughter of James W. and Sarah C. Cadwell, aged 1 year and 9 days

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 14 West 3d st., on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery

FERGUSON.—On Saturday, Dec. 24, ROBERT A. FERGUSON, only child of John and Jane Ferguson, in the 7th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 134 West 27th-st., on Monday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HOWELL.—On Saturday, Dec. 24, at Fordham, ELIZA B., wife of R. S. Howell, in the 27th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., from her late residence.

MAY.—On Saturday, Dec. 24, Col. CHARLES A. MAY, formerly of the U. S. Army, aged 46 years.

Funeral will take place on Monday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the New-York Hotel.

STEELE.—On Friday evening, Dec. 24, LIZZIE, daughter of George and Mary Steele, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 26th inst., from their residence, No. 108 West 17th-st., at 1½ o'clock.

VALENTINE.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, CARRIE, only daughter of David and Caroline M. Valentine, aged 3 years and 4 months

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 196 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

WILLIAMS.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 24, CATHERINE H., widow of John L. Williams, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons, William L. and Edwin F., also those of her son-in-law, John R. Lyng, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Sunday,) Dec. 25, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 2 Irving-place.

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IN GREAT VARIETY.

HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO.,

650 BROADWAY,

nearly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,

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The balance of our Wholesale Stock is to be closed out at a reduction of

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ALL GOODS WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE, and sent to all parts of the country at the lowest trade prices.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' MEMORIAL.

The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on

FREE EXHIBITION,

by order of the Special Committee having charge of the same, at the piano warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., No. 544 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FANS, NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st

EAR-RINGS AND PINS,

New Styles—Just received. THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.

FINE GOLD—New Styles—SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY FIVE to ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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Fine and medium grades Sherries, Ports, Champagnes, Bourbon, Cordials, Sauces, Preserves, Fruits, Cigars, etc. G. E. MENDUM, No 75 Chambers-st., near Broadway.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.

TWO, THREE, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., Dec. 24, 1864.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Public Charities and Correction, held at their office, this day, present, Commissioners Draper, Bell, Nicholson, Grinnell, the following communication was received

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, Dec. 24, 1864.

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction

GENTLEMEN—The good Father JOSEPH PAVARELLI departed this life, last night, at the Island Hospital, of typhoid fever, making the third who has died in the space of three years of that disease, contracted in the performance of religious duties.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Rev. FATHER MARSHAL, S. J.

On which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissioners having before them the evidence of devotion and death, deem it their privilege as well as their duty to record, with appropriate recognition, their appreciation of the service of Father JOSEPH PAVARELLI, who, while ministering with faithfulness and fidelity to the poor and unfortunate, has fallen a victim to the dread disease which has numbered within three years, three Fathers in the same faith, while pursuing their perilous journey through the pathway of duty.

Resolved, That the character and deportment which marked the performance of his services, command the respect and gratitude of the individual, as well as official regard of the Commissioners.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to His Grace Archbishop MCCLOSKEY.

S. DRAPER, President.
ISAAC BELL, Secretary.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
Commissioners.

SORE THROAT, DIPHTHERIA, COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL THROAT AFFECTIONS.—J. C. Rushton's Troches pleasant to the taste, beneficial and highly recommended by eminent physicians J. C. RUSHTON, Chemist and Druggist, only at No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

BUY YOUR FINE AND MEDIUM QUALITY of Bourbon at MENDUM'S, 75 Chambers-st., next door to Broadway. Prices range from $3 to $6. Choice and medium grade Champagnes from $26 to $50 per basket. Sherry, Port and Cordials cheap and good. G. E. MENDUM, Importer, No. 75 Chambers-st.

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Of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY, SEVENTY-FIVE, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR AND FIVE HUNDRED TO TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

INDISPENSABLE—MENDUM'S NECTAR Bourbon; excellent in quality, moderate in price. Open on Monday, 26th, till 1 P. M. No. 75 Chambers-st., one door from Broadway.

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A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

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This company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers as soon as scrip-books are ready, without delay. The property has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the Directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the ostensible purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor. Every acre of this company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegany River and other streams where the lands are being developed with great success.
OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where prospectus and every information can be obtained
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

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UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, }
N. Y. 34 Wall-st., New-York, }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 562, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1047, 1168, 1217, 1311, 1314, 1372, 1393, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid, if Gold be presented, at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, }
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York. }

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7, 1864. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first MONDAY of January next, until the 16th day of said month inclusive, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
The interest then due, and not called for prior to the said 16th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, with coupons exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., }
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864 }

SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold as public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st. on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares. No 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next, being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M and closing at 4 P. M.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., }
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864. }

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad, first mortgage bonds. COUPONS of Joliet and Chicago Railroad, first mortgage bonds. COUPONS of Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, first mortgage bonds, and COUPONS of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad, first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid at our office on and after the 3d day of January next, free of Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

FINANCIAL.

PROSPECTUS
FOR THE PURCHASE OF
100,000 ACRES,
IN FEE SIMPLE, OF
OIL,
COAL, IRON, SALT, TIMBER AND
AGRICULTURAL LAND
IN
WEST VIRGINIA,
AT $5 95 PER ACRE,
AND FOR PROVIDING A CASH CAPITAL OF $50,000 FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS
IMMENSE RESOURCES,
TITLE INDISPUTABLE,
Having been adjudicated by the United States Courts.
THE PURCHASE DIVIDED INTO 650 PARTS, AT $1,000 EACH.

NO PAYMENTS required until all the parts are subscribed for, when, after 15 days' notice, they will be made to JOHN P. FLEVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America, who has consented to receive the subscription money in trust.

A STOCK COMPANY will be formed on the basis of these 100,000 acres as soon as all the parts are subscribed for, and the Trustees thereof, to be selected by a majority of the parties in interest, will receive the legal title to the property, and also the $50,000 cash capital to be obtained by the disposal of these parts, said capital to be used by the Company in boring oil wells and otherwise developing the property.

THE ASCERTAINED VALUE of this tract of land, which is by far the largest and cheapest ever offered to the public, with a perfect and settled title, is sufficient to warrant the organization of the Company as contemplated, with a capital which would give each of the 650 parts at least $10,000 for the $1,000 paid in—an amount to be largely increased in value by the development of the property. But when the vastness of the tract, the existence of coal, iron and other mineral substances, and the production of oil, are considered, it will be seen that there is a basis for the organization of not only one but many companies, as a majority of in interest may determine. Should more than one company be formed, the division of stock will be proportionately greater. And if even a moiety of the oil found in Oil Creek is obtained in the Guyandotte Valley, as there is no reason to doubt from the geological formation of the country and discoveries already made, which are fully explained in the public pamphlets—there is area enough for a large number of companies, with almost any amount of capital.

THIS TRACT of one hundred thousand acres is situated easterly of, on and near the Guyandotte River, in Cabell county, West Virginia, and in a direct line about twelve miles south of the Ohio. It is well watered by the Guyandotte and the Mud Rivers, and their numerous tributaries and creeks, and affords an immense oil boring territory, with easy access to all its various parts, and by the slack water navigation of the Guyandotte River to the Ohio, and thence to all the markets of the country.

THE EXISTENCE OF PETROLEUM in this property cannot be doubted. It is, in truth, established by the SINKING OF TWO WELLS; the presence of oil on the surface of the numerous creeks, in the crevices of rock, by the shale that Professor L. Locke in his report called an "ARGILLACEOUS CLAY," and in the saline spring, "FROM WHICH IT HAD TO BE TUBED OUT YEARS AGO." Beside these there are all the other indications noticed in the great oil regions, and in addition there is the unquestionable fact—settled by scientific examination—that the so-called oil belt, as running in a southwesterly direction from the great petroleum regions of Pennsylvania, STRIKES THIS LAND AND RUNS DIRECTLY THROUGH IT to the Burning Springs of the Big Sandy. So that, while the existence of coal, iron, salt, timber, fertile soil, &c., give to the property a value very far beyond the purchase price, the production of oil will, when we consider the extent of the property, increase its worth to an amount almost beyond calculation.

BITUMINOUS AND CANNEL COALS, in seams of an aggregate thickness above water level, of from twenty-three to twenty-eight feet, are known to underlie it in exhaustless quantities. Besides this, there are

EXTENSIVE IRON BEDS, with limestone for fluxing; SALT SPRINGS, and also

VALUABLE TIMBER of every description. The climate is all that could be desired, while the lands for

AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES are abundantly proven to be equal in quality to those on the Ohio side.

Letter from Granville Parker, Esq., brother of Dr. Willard Parker, of New-York.

Mr. G. Parker, in a letter dated Nov. 9, 1861, relative to these lands, says, speaking of the title as settled in the U. S. Court of Western Virginia:)

"At the April term of said Court, 1859, at Charleston, Kanawha County, a trial was had before a jury, with Judge Brockenborough presiding, which lasted thirty-one days. A verdict for the plaintiff, and at the April term, 1860, a judgment upon the verdict. * * * The title, therefore, has been judicially settled by one of the ablest courts in the country. * * *

As the value of Petroleum Oil was unappreciated when the eminent geologists explored the property in 1-5, and so neither looked for, nor spoken of by them, I will briefly state what the prospects are in this respect, so far as they have come to my knowledge. The geographical position and geological formation of the property, as exhibited by the maps and reports, are eminently favorable, being identical with indications about Ritchie Court House. The burning springs upon the little and great Kanawha on the one side, and upon the Big Sandy on the other, are very indicative of what intervenes. My attention was first called to the subject in March, 1861. Gentlemen of Marietta, Ohio, viz, Messrs. MILES AND WATERS, PRESIDENT AND CASHIER OF THE MARIETTA BANK, AND THE TWO MESSRS. ANDREWS, CONNECTED WITH THE MARIETTA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, the President and the other as Professor of Geology—sent an agent to explore the Guyandotte country, and, upon his report, a company of twenty was formed, including himself and the gentlemen before named, with myself and others of Cabell County. We at once commenced sinking two wells, one near the Guyandotte Falls, and the other near Salt Rock Stream, near our lower line, and in the vicinity of old salt wells, work of more fifty years ago, when gas and grass all throughout them much, and they tubed them. We had sunk these wells about sixty feet when hostilities commenced, which obliged us to abandon them. OIL WAS DISCOVERED in small quantities, and the gentleman superintending the work having had large experience in the business, expressed entire confidence of success. The surface indications were everywhere favorable, AT MANY PLACES THE OIL SHOWING FREELY IN THE CREEKS, and I was informed that, in some localities of our tract, gas was emitted, which, when ignited, burned for days.

The inexhaustible stores of coals of every description, except anthracite, with the iron and salt which are known to underlie the property; the forests of valuable timber of every kind which cover much of its surface, render the property, in my judgment, second to none other of the kind in the country. And with the oil that does exist, though in quantities undetermined, superadded, possess a value, when properly managed and brought out, almost without calculation. With great respect, I remain, yours truly, G. PARKER.

For letters and reports of Professor Locke, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Professor Buchanan, of London, England; Col. Parker, of Wellsburgh, West Virginia; A. M. Burt, Esq., of New-York; R. C. Taylor, Esq., Gen. McNeil and L. A. Sykes, Esq., and for the official reports of Professors Rogers, Shepherd and Gill to the Board of Public Works of Virginia, and of Col. Moore, corroborating all that is said above in regard to the immense value and resources of the property, see published pamphlets which can be obtained at the office of the following gentlemen, where SUBSCRIPTIONS from persons who wish to participate in the profits to be derived from the purchase of this most valuable land will be received

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company, No. 105 Broadway.
AMOS F. HATFIELD, President Pacific Insurance Company, No. 474 Broadway.
S. C. HARRIOT, President Greenwich Insurance Company, No. 8 Pine-st.
JOSEPH WILDE, of Samuel Wilde & Sons, Nos. 9 and 11 Dutch-st.
ISAAC BERNHEIMER, of Bernheimer Brothers, No. 320 Broadway, corner of Pearl-st.
EBEN B. CROCKER, firm of Crocker & Warren, No. 115 Pearl-st.
Messrs BEARDS & CUMMINGS, No. 128 Front-st.
H. H. IRVINE, No 113 Maiden-lane.
H. P. TOWNSEND, No. 13 Chambers-st.
JOHN J. MORRIS, No 59 University place.
Messrs. BEADLESTON & PRICE, 169 West 10th-st.
CHARLES DE BEVOISE, No. 59 Vesey-st.
JAMES W. LANDERHILL, No. 79 Dey-st.
Messrs. PACKER & KNAPP, No. 289 Washington Market.
Messrs. COMBS & NIX, No. 389 West Washington Market.
And EDGAR E. HOLLEY, Globe Insurance Company, corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.

Reference is also made to Messrs CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREENE, Counselors at Law, No. 30 Exchange-place.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. R. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &, CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864. }

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them to mature in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISH & HATCH
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

OIL CREEK PETROLIUM COMPANY.
SIXTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND
The trustees of this company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent. for the month ending Dec 15, payable at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., Jan. 15, 1865. Transfer books close Jan. 10.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 15th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder, certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)
No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 24th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.
The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 14, 1864.
The undersigned, Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the increased capital stock of this Bank, hereby gives notice that 50 shares of such increased capital at $100 per share remains unawarded to the present stockholders, and are open for subscription by the public until the 26th day of December inst., at 12 o'clock M., when it will be awarded to the highest bidders for the same, but no bids will be received at less than par, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not deemed for the interest of the Bank.
Payments for the stock when awarded will be required to be made at the Bank, on or before the 1st day of January next, with interest from November 1st, 1864.
J. S. FOX,
S. ALOFSEN,
A. H. WALLIS,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Preferred Certificates issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 3d day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said Certificates stand registered, on the 24th inst.
The transfer books, both of Common and Preferred Certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and opened Jan. 5, 1865, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Trustees.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO., }
No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864. }

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Actuary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., }
TAINTER BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864. }

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
THOS. HALE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at the office, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the second day of January next.
Polls open from 10 o'clock until 11 o'clock A. M.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Dec. 20, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company are hereby notified that the interest warrants falling due on the first day of January, 1865, issued with bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of E. T. H. Gibson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., New-York.
C. L. BOALT, President.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.—The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, due on the 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 25 William-st., on and after Jan 3, 1865.
RUSSELL SAGE, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 CHAMBERS-STREET, }

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an additional One Per Cent will be added on the 15th inst., to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 10th day of October, 1864, to the date of payment.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest due on the First of January next, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 3d January, 1865, at the office of the Company, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.
C. O. GILPIN, Secretary.

TO PETROLEUM COMPANIES AND OPERATORS IN OIL STOCKS.—I solicit orders for the sale of oil stocks and subscription agencies for new companies. ALVIN WILKINS, Stock Broker, Detroit, Michigan.

SALT LANDS—AT SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, Together with salt works, for sale. Inquire of AMOS G. HALL, No. 41 Park-row

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., }
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864. }

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE and three-quarters (1¾) per cent., free from Government tax, due Jan. 1, 1865, on Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock, and on Alton and St. Louis Railroad stock, will be paid on and after the 3d day of January next, by the United States Trust Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.
M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.—The Board of Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared their usual Quarterly Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Three per Cent., both free of Government tax, out of the net profits of the past three months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the 3d proximo, inclusive.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3.
W. H. COX, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared, out of the profits of the last six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 3, 1865. The book of transfer will be closed from Dec. 29 to Jan. 4. By order. R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after January 3, next. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

The following Dividends for November have been declared payable Dec. 31, to Shareholders of record Dec. 20, inst

PRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
Eighth Dividend.....One Dollar per Share

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
Third Dividend.....One Dollar per Share

MCKINLEY OIL COMPANY,
Fifth Dividend.....Three Per Cent

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Second Dividend.....One Per Cent

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
First Dividend.....One Per Cent

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., }
OFFICE NO. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST. }
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864. }

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent, free of Government tax, on the capital stock of the company ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st, New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864. }

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January, 1865.
By order of the Board,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, 3d of January next, the Transfer Books to remain closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. B. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—December 22, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent on the Capital of this Bank has been declared, free from Government Tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
Transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 31st of January.
By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 Broadway
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January, 1865. The transfer books close on the 24th inst., to reopen Jan. 3, 1865.
By order of the Board, JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec 16, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable after first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 17 until Jan 4, 1865.
GEORGE I. SEney, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, }
Dec. 16, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
The transfer Book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st instant.
JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
Dec. 16, 1864. }

161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
Dec 23, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this bank, on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3, inclusive. By order,
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 31st December inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to 31st December, inclusive.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, }
New-York, Dec. 18, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next.
Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 27 to 3d January, inclusive. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

IRVING BANK—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—On and after the 30th day of December, by order of the Board of Directors, a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this bank. Transfer books are closed to that day.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN, }
BROOKLYN, Dec. 23, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, President.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the third (3d) day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. Transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following

WASHINGTON	3,400 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,400 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE, as follows.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.		
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 1 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,613	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,312	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,2 9	.....
ERIN	3,138	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,856	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,372	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 31.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of Lading having their value expressed therein are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan 21.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 11.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 18.
DAY STAR	Manning	At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 31 feet above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $45.
The *Morning Star* is also tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those from any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$133 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
RANGAROO.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 31
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 7
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 14
and every succeeding Saturday at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80
First Cabin to London	85
First Cabin to Paris	90
First Cabin to Hamburg	87
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, &c., at low rates.	
Return Tickets, available in First Cabin, $135 gold; Second Cabin, $75, gold.	
Steerage passage from Liverpool, Queenstown or London, $30 currency.	

Those who wish to send for their friends can procure Tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamer CORSICA, Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Jane-st., (Inman Line Company's wharf), at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Jan. 2, 1865.
Passage money to Havana.....$75
Passage money to Nassau.....50
Passengers must be on board by 12 M.
No freight received after sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and fast [illegible] Steamship
[illegible]
will leave Pier [illegible] North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M.
The cabins of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
[illegible] & CO., No. 177 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail steamship
[illegible]
Captain [illegible] Commander, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, N. R., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
For freight or passage apply to
DUCAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Jan. 4.....NORTH STAR.....Slocum.
(Connecting at Aspinwall with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13.....COLUMBIA.....Tinkhepaugh.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23.....GOLDEN GATE.....Seabury.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.—REGULAR LINE.
The steamship SAVON, Lavender, Master, will leave Pier No. 21, North River, as above, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at [illegible] o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to H. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
Capt. BARTON,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 26 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Jan. 4.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The [illegible], Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 28th inst. A steamboat will leave the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, at 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.
The AUSTRALASIAN will sail 4th January.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—REGULAR LINE. The steamship CERES, Seabrook, Master, will sail for Port Royal, S. C., on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 6, East River. For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH!
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, $3, good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, the new and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M., thence to Port Monmouth, at which point they connect with the Delaware Bay Rail road to Bordentown, and Pullman cars to Philadelphia, arriving at the Walnut-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. [illegible], trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and Hudson, North and West, at 7 30 and 11 A. M., and 4 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 8 and 11 A. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. three minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 8 P. M. Through freight train daily.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

DRY GOODS.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACKS, &c
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st,
MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH, FANCY AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS, INCLUDING A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES FOR CARRIAGE, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
ALSO, AT STORES
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN LACES,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, POINTS, CAPES, FLOUNCES, BARBES, COIFFURES, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, FANS, &c., &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, LOOPS, TASSELS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
LADIES' ELEGANT BREAKFAST ROBES, RICH VALENCIENNES AND MUSLIN WAISTS, CHILDREN'S CLOTH AND POPLIN SUITS, BOYS' OVER COATS, MISSES' CLOAKS, ETC., CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS, INFANTS' TOILET BASKETS, INFANTS' RICH EMBROIDERED CLOAKS, INFANTS' ROBES, SLIPS, SACQUES, ETC., ETC.
COMPLETE OUTFITS IN UNDER-CLOTHING, READY MADE OR MADE TO ORDER, BELOW REGULAR PRICES

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
(Between Leonard and Franklin sts.,)
Are now offering their large stock of DRESS GOODS, bought principally at auction, at a great sacrifice on the cost of importation—consisting in part of
SILKS, in great variety,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IRISH POPLINS, PLAID POPLINS,
MERINOES, VALENCIAS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
PRINTED DELAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
Also, the largest assortment of fine quality
KID GLOVES,
At half the cost of importation, having purchased at auction the entire stock of several Importers.
Fine quality LADIES' UNDRESSED KID GLOVES at $1, worth $1 75.
MANCHETTE KID GLOVES at $1 25, worth $2 25.
MANCHETTE WHITE, BLACK and assorted colors.
EVENING WHITE AND BLACK, $1 50, worth $2 50.
WOOL GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, at half price.
GENTLEMEN'S KIDS in White and assorted colors, at $1, worth $2 00.
HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND SCARFS at low prices.
Also, will put up several thousand
DRESS PATTERNS,
With prices marked in plain figures, on separate counters, for the convenience of customers.
SHAWLS
In every variety of quality and price.
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS
Of the newest and most fashionable styles,
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS.
LAKE & McCREERY, No. 471 BROADWAY,
Are now offering their large and desirable assortment of CLOAKS,
consisting of
ENGLISH WHITNEY, FROSTED, CHINCHILLAS, CASTOR, MOSCOW, and other BEAVER CLOTHS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Ladies desirous of purchasing CLOAKS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, will do well to call and examine our stock.
LAKE & McCREERY,
No. 471 BROADWAY.

710 BROADWAY, 710.
GREAT EMPORIUM
OF
FANCY DRESSES
FOR
BALLS AND PARTIES
An entirely new stock imported from Paris, of the latest pattern, constantly on hand. City and country orders promptly attended to.
WOLF & PHILIPPE,
No. 710 Broadway, up stairs.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON,
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord thread manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st., New-York.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES FOR
NEW-YEARS' PRESENTS.
Real India and French camel's hair shawls, cloth, silk and velvet cloaks, Russia sable, mink and ermine capes, cuffs, muffs, &c.
Paris patterns silk and satin dresses.
Brussels point lace shawls, sets, handkerchiefs, &c.
Forming the most splendid assortment of rich, rare and costly goods offered this season
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have largely replenished all their
POPULAR STOCKS
with an extensive variety of novelties in DRESS GOODS from 40 cents per yard upward, offering extraordinary inducements to parties selecting
NEW-YEARS' PRESENTS.
Broadway and 10th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT MME. E. G. EDWARDS', NO. 75 3d-av., near 12th-st., French embroideries to order; initials for handkerchiefs and table linen done in elegant style; silk embroideries and braiding to order; stamping done perfectly.

WET MUSLINS! WET MUSLINS! FROM the late fire in Broadway, at great bargains. Black Alpacas very cheap. Dry goods, suitable for holiday presents, at very low prices.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED FARMer wishes to hire or buy a small farm, or work it for the owner. Apply to JAMES MUELLER, Englewood, Perth Amboy, N. J., or MARCUS SPRING, No. 77 East 14th-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—TO LET AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT in a very small unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid, or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. No children or boarders.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for a single gentleman, house convenient for cars and stages; dinner at 5 o'clock. No. 34 West 28th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—IN THE IMMEDIATE VIcinity of the Sixth National Bank, for a gentleman. Address J. D., No. 21 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, with name and recommendations.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829
RAVEN & BACON,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
No. 175 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.
The musical profession having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers, in this city, each firm claiming superiority for their instruments from the indorsement of the same distinguished artists, we fear the inexperienced public, unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves mystified as to where to select the best piano for their holiday gifts.
We would state that, as our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, it has not been necessary for us to obtain the opinion of the profession in regard to their quality, the instruments speaking for themselves. We are continually introducing improvements in our pianos, and they are up to the age in every particular. Parties desiring pianos will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

CUMMINGS & JENNY'S,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTES,
No. 726 Broadway, New-York.
In these instruments are to be found the embodiments of those great qualities, volume, richness, purity and sonority of tone, which have so often met with the highest commendations of the leading artists throughout the country, and yet they are offered to the public at prices, from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than any other of equal quality.
Every instrument warranted for five years.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union square and Irving-place, New-York.

STODART PIANOS,
Known and esteemed as one of the BEST PIANOS manufactured, and for years have been used by the MOST DISTINGUISHED MUSICAL PEOPLE, and who will have none other.
Reference is made in all cases to parties who have the instrument, and they number thousands in this city alone, as to their qualities as a PERFECT PIANO in every respect. A fine assortment, recently from our factory, at our warerooms, No. 624 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. STODART & MORRIS.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., marble building, one block West of Broadway, invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 25, 1864, said "One of the chief features in that truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $100 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

PIANO FORTES—NOTICE.—JAS. STEED-MAN begs to inform dealers, professors and the public that he is manufacturing first class piano-fortes, with all the recent improvements, at moderate prices. All pianos warranted for five years. No. 40 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Pianos repaired, tuned or taken in exchange.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO—With carved legs and double carved lyre; finished back and front with heavy mouldings, pearl keys, pearl nameboard and key-slip, best city makers, will be sold at a bargain. Second hand pianos, $100, $75, $50.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANOS.—An elegant present for the holidays. Call at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

NO. 498 BROADWAY.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 27, AT 7 O'CLOCK.
Fine and Holiday Books in great variety.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7 o'clock,
Private Library of Choice and Elegant Books.
GEO. A. LEA, Auctioneer.
By J. E. COLLEY.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.
This Company will sell at their Twenty-third Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of December, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 95 Wall-street, at which time they will offer, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing in all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot Elizabeth, N. J., during the month of January next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Hon. Thos. J. Boynton, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, from store No. 9 South Wharf, the entire cargo of the schooner BADGER, 34 tons, ICELAND COTTON.
Catalogues and samples at the office of Bonner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.
THOS. W. CLAPP, U. S. Marshall,
Southern District Florida.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partners will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1864. DENNIS A. McCREDY,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall, on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART-MENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES REILY,
Committee on Fire Department.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 1.0 Broadway, N.Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
CHRISTMAS WEEK PROGRAMME.
MONDAY.
The very popular play by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade,
MASKS AND FACES
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
HOW SHE LOVES HIM,
Mr. Boucicault's new Comedy, with entirely new scenery, dresses, furniture and appointments.
ONE OF THE GREATEST SUCCESSES EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS THEATRE.
GIVEN WITH A POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.
FRIDAY—165th night of the great play by J. Lester Wallack,
ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—HOW SHE LOVES HIM.
MARRIED LIFE will shortly be repeated.
THE WIFE'S SECRET is in rehearsal.
Open at 7½ o'clock. Overture 7¾.

SECOND MASONIC PROMENADE CONCERT,
IN AID OF THE MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF BROOKLYN,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN, DEC. 27, 1864.
Tickets can be obtained from members of the fraternity and all the principal music and drug stores.

LADIES' BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS will be held at the Everett Rooms, corner Broadway and 34th-st., from the 19th to the 24th of December, inclusive. Tickets of admission, 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents. Children half-price. The supply will consist of rich, fancy and useful articles, and a well selected assortment of Children's Toys. Store prices will be asked. The Refreshment room will form an attractive feature, being amply supplied with the delicacies of the season. In consequence of the hall being previously engaged, the Bazaar will be closed on Friday, but will reopen at the same place on SATURDAY, at 10 A. M., when the ladies earnestly solicit the patronage of their friends.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.
1. Building sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street.
2. Building sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street.
3. Paving Thirty second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, with trap-block.
4. Paving Forty-first-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, with trap-block.
5. Paving Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with trap-block.
6. Laying cross-walks in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-seventh-street.
7. Flagging in Broadway, from Fiftieth to Fifty-second-street.
8. Building sewer in Forty-third-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth-avenue.
9. Regulating and grading Eighty-Second-street, from First to Second-avenue.
10. Paving Sixtieth street, from Broadway across Ninth avenue, with trap block.
11. Building a Sewer in Oliver-street, from Chatham-square to Madison street.
12. Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
13. Setting back curb and gutter in Marketfield-street.
14. Sixteenth street, from Avenue B to East River, setting curb and gutter.
15. Building a sewer in First avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth street, and in Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second avenue.
16. Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Forty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows
1. All the lots on the easterly side of Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth-street.
2. All the lots on third-avenue and upon the intersecting streets, to the extent of one-half the blocks each side from One hundred and Eighth to One hundred and Eleventh-street.
3. All the lots on both sides of Thirty-second street, to the extent of half the block on the avenues from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.
4. All the lots on both sides of Forty-first street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.
5. All the lots on both sides of Forty-third street from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
6. All the lots in the westerly half of the blocks lying on the east side of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-eighth-street.
7. All the lots on both sides of Broadway from Fiftieth to fifty-second-street.
8. All the lots on both sides of Forty-third street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
9. All the lots on both sides of Eighty-second-street from First to Second-avenue.
10. All the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to the middle of the block between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
11. All the lots on both sides of Oliver-street, from Chatham-square to Madison-street.
12. All the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
13. All the lots on both sides Marketfield street, from Broad to Whitehall-street.
14. All the lots on both sides of Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River.
15. All the lots in block numbers 174 and 175; also all the lots fronting First-avenue, in block numbers 85 and 86.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at his office, No. 3 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice, and a hearing will be given to all such, on the 24th day of January next, at 12 o'clock at noon.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Dec 24, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.
Paving Twenty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with trap-block.
Paving Fort-th-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue, with trap-block.
Paving Forty-seventh-street, from Third-avenue to east side of First avenue, with trap block.
Paving William-street, from Fulton to John-street, with trap block.
Paving Forty-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap block.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-second-street, to the extent of half the block from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, to the extent of half the block from Ninth to Tenth avenues.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty seventh-street, to the extent of half the block from Third-avenue to Avenue A.
Also, all the lots on both sides of William-street to the extent of half the block from Fulton to John streets.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, to the extent of one-half the block from Second and Third avenues.
[This notice is a readvertisement of all the assessment lists herein referred to.]
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-COURT HOUSE, Dec 22, 1864.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 24, 1864.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF CHRISTMAS DAY falling on Sunday, the Finance Department of the City of New-York will be closed on MONDAY, Dec. 26, 1864.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 3D DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, 1ST, 2D AND 4TH WARDS CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 12 BROADWAY.
SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—NOTICE IS HEREby given, that the list of taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded.
A personal notice by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay *ten per centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice. Office open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
A MERRY CHRISTMAS.
P. T. BARNUM AND SANTA CLAUS.—Fifty-four years ago the American Museum was first opened, but never before did it provide one tenth of the wonderful, beautiful, moral, amusing and instructive entertainments which, during these Christmas Holidays, I c

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERUVIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

Great Anxiety About the American Military Situation.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Dec. 24.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool on the 15th, via Londonderry on the 16th, arrived off Cape Race at 3 o'clock this afternoon. She was boarded by the news-boat of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained, which is five days later than that per the *Africa* at Boston.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th inst.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th inst.

The news by the *Peruvian* is of no special importance.

The British Emancipation Society had presented a congratulatory address to Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, upon Mr. LINCOLN'S re-election.

The American advices, in view of SHERMAN'S progress in Georgia and Hood's operations in Tennessee, were regarded with the greatest interest.

The London *Globe* thinks that at no period of the war were greater interests at stake.

The London *Times* urges the opening of negotiations in regard to the American war, saying it must come to this at last, and the sooner it does come it will be the better for America and the world at large.

The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market, for the three days, were 18,000 bales; the market closing unchanged.

Breadstuffs were steady.

In Provisions there was a downward tendency.

Produce was dull.

Consols 89 3-16@89¼, for money.

THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

The Obsequies of Mr. Dayton—Goldwin Smith on the Army of the Potomac—Mr. Lincoln Congratulated.

The mails of the *Africa* reached this city last evening, from Boston. A summary of her news, via Halifax, has already been given.

MR. DAYTON'S DEATH AND FUNERAL.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

The death of Mr. DAYTON, United States Minister in Paris, has caused the most sincere regret among all who had the honor of his acquaintance, and that feeling is still more embittered by the suddenness of the calamity which has overtaken his family. It appears that he left home about 9 o'clock in the evening of Thursday, to pay a visit to an American family residing at the Hotel du Louvre. He had been only a few minutes there when he felt a dizziness in the head, accompanied by a violent pain. His friend gave him some vinegar to bathe his temples, and a bottle of salts, which seemed to revive him. He lay down on the sofa for some time, and appeared to slumber. After some time his friend, not hearing him breathe, took him by the hand and found it quite cold. A doctor was sent for, but when, after the lapse of an hour or so, he came, he found it was too late; he had been dead some time. In the difficult position which Mr. DAYTON occupied in Paris no one could have conducted himself with more tact. He was courteous to all; of the most kind and affectionate disposition; and though sincere and earnest in his political opinions, was ever moderate and tolerant in expressing them. He was present at the celebrated banquet at the Hotel du Louvre four years ago, soon after his appointment to the post he so worthily filled; and those who heard him were struck by the contrast between what he said on that occasion and the violent harangues of Mr. CASSIUS CLAY and others. He was universally respected both in his public and private character, even by those who differed most from him. The obsequies were duly performed on the 6th at the American Chapel in the Rue de Berry, where the French foreign minister, Lord COWLEY, and the whole diplomatic body, were in attendance. The Emperor and Prince JEROME were each respectively represented by Baron DE LAGUS and Gen. FRANCONNIER. There was a full concourse of Federal citizens, nor were Confederate residents of Paris altogether absent from the ceremony. M. ASPINWALL, of New York, MM. PENNINGTON and Consul BIGELOW were prominent among the mourners. The French press was represented by PREVOST PARADOL and EUGENE PELLETAN was among the many deputies present on the occasion. The Federal flag covered the coffin, which will be forthwith transferred to Havre for embarkation for New-York.

From the Paris Débats.

We are able to speak of the diplomatic services of Mr. DAYTON, for the Congress recently caused the diplomatic correspondence of the United States in 1863 to be published, and the letters of Mr. DAYTON occupy a conspicuous place there. In a delicate position, the representative of a country torn by civil war, and often impeded by skilful adversaries, we find Mr. DAYTON acting with a prudence and measure that cannot be too highly praised. It must be admitted, too, that he found in M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS a minister of foreign affairs who had not forgotten the old traditions of friendship between France and the United States, and that the greatest difficulties are easily settled when there is on both sides perfect candor and a sincere desire to mutually avoid everything that can envenom excellent and old-established relations. But we shall be contradicted by no one when we affirm that the upright conduct and frankness of Mr. DAYTON contributed to a great extent to the cordiality which has prevailed between the two countries. To have faithfully fulfilled our duty is the sole eulogy which cannot be out of place at the grave. And this duty was that of defending liberty and humanity in the Senate, and abroad the unity of the country, torn by civil war. Mr. DAYTON always rose to the level of this noble task, and thus it is he will leave long-lived regrets, not only among the friends who knew his excellent and amiable qualities, but among all those who have been able to appreciate the orator, the diplomatist, and the patriot."

From Le Constitutionnel.

Mr. DAYTON, prematurely removed from the esteem of all who knew him, carries away universal regret. As we have already said, the honorable diplomatist was one of the inheritors of the wise and noble traditions bequeathed to their country and to history by the founders and the chief statesmen of the American Republic. He belonged to the school of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN. A Minister in France while his country was passing through the most terrible crisis, and amid delicate circumstances, Mr. DAYTON avoided, by the courtesy of his manners, the prudence of his language and the moderation of his mind, many complications and embarrassments. The United States lose in Mr. DAYTON an eminent citizen, and to-morrow we shall accompany with respect the coffin of the wise politician and the honest man.

GOLDWIN SMITH AND OUR ARMIES.

From the London News.

SIR—Finding that all was quiet before Richmond, and that a civilian would be in no danger and not much in the way, I ventured to run down to the Army of the James.

The army appears to be in good condition and spirits. The supplies, I believe, are abundant; the hospital accommodations are evidently ample and good. I do not speak from my own observation, which, of course, is very limited and precarious, but from inquiry, in saying that probably no army in history ever was so well cared for as this. And if such is the case it is surely a very strong proof that the war is not being waged with mercenary and worthless lives.

I see the same care for the dead as for the living. The graves in the lines are decent; and many bodies, even of private soldiers, are embalmed and sent home to their friends.

The soldiers are now lodged in log huts built by themselves; and there was a sort of rivalry in the contrivance of some parts of these huts which looked like the work of cheerful as well as skillful hands.

The extent of the fortified lines is immense, and the perfect finish of the works seems to betoken willing labor, or at least ready obedience to command.

Everywhere you see skill in the use of the axe and the spade, dexterity and inventiveness, the signs of a native American army.

The fortifications and the batting might seem to indicate that the campaign was at an end. But the chessboard is now very contracted, and the remaining moves short. Richmond is visible from a signal station in the lines.

Of course, I cannot pretend to speak of the military qualities of the army. It must suffer from the continual retirement of veterans whose term has expired, and their replacement by raw levies, who are unwisely formed into regiments, instead of being incorporated with the old. The oligarchs of the Confederacy, as you know, keep their veterans in the field by a very simple expedient. Having induced men to enlist for a year, they voted them in for three, and then till the end of the war—a violation of public faith to which it would be difficult to find a parallel. As a natural consequence, however, they suffer from desertion in spite of the most vigilant efforts to prevent it. Their most trustworthy troops, if I am not misinformed, are a good deal employed in guarding the rest.

The armies of the Potomac and James do not live on the country. They are supplied from their water base, Hickory, perhaps, it is that the district occupied by them, though you see many signs of conflict, you see no ravages. But in truth the country, so far as I saw it in two days' ride, or from the top of a signal-station commanding a wide view, bids defiance to the ravager. Though close to the capital of Virginia, it is, with the exception of a patch here and there, a wilderness. Part of it is a relapsed wilderness, for I saw the traces of former cultivation covered by trees of about twenty years' growth. The soil is evidently good, and the land will be fruitful when it is tilled by free hands and opened to emigration. Perhaps these armies may be conquering from Slavery a home for the surplus population of England.

The fact that the scene of this war is a vast and almost pathless forest, (the good roads about the lines being the work of the armies,) evidently makes ordinary military criticisms inapplicable. It is difficult to imagine how a line of battle can advance, how it can even be formed, or how artillery can be brought to bear in a battle. A charge of cavalry is out of the question; and this makes the cavalry ineffective, and the battles indecisive. Reconnoitering must also be extremely difficult.

The two lines of pickets were lying close to each other in front of their respective intrenchments, without any wanton firing. Men who thus observe the courtesies and humanities of war, may surely, when the war is over, live in good fellowship with each other.

There seemed to be in this republican army all due military subordination and enough of etiquette. At the same time, there is a certain republican equality of fare. The abode of Gen. GRANT at City Point is a hut of one room, containing a camp bed, a chest marked with the initials of the owner, a table and two or three chairs.

All Americans are hospitable to strangers, and the officers of the Army of the James were most hospitable to me. Perhaps their hospitality may have prejudiced me in their favor; but they appeared to me, in manners and cultivation, the equals, at least, of any soldiers whom I had ever seen. I rode for some hours in company with one of them who had entered the army as a private, and I think I never met a more perfect gentleman in my life.

I saw, with the greatest interest, the negro troops encamped close to the scene of one of their gallant exploits—the storming of the intrenchment on Newmarket Height. There can be no doubt, I think, that these men are now the acknowledged and respected brethren in arms of the whites. This, to give the Beast as well as the Devil his due, is the work of Gen. BUTLER. That man's indomitable energy and iron will (qualities written on his face more plainly than on any other face I ever beheld, unless it be the portraits of CROMWELL) have crushed all the obstacles that stood in the way of this great moral and social revolution. *Ferro sic libertas provenit*—the bayonet shall be their liberator—is the motto of the medal he has caused to be struck for the negro soldiers, and he has made this motto a practical truth. I will not attempt to anticipate the calm judgment of history in an hour of passion by discussing the controverted parts of his career. To me he seems to be in all points, good and evil, the model of a revolutionary chief. He was the first thoroughly to grasp the idea of the revolution being fulfilled by the virtual destruction of slavery; he is the first, as you see by his New-York speech, to announce in broad terms a policy of amnesty and oblivion. Like DANTON, he has "walked straight on his wild way," fearless of danger and somewhat reckless of opinion. I do not worship revolutionary characters. I hate the element from which they spring, as I love the calm progress of regular improvement. But a revolution has come, and I suspect that in its melancholy annals BUTLER will occupy a broader, and perhaps a less odious page than is commonly supposed. I am, &c.,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1864.

THE WORKINGMEN AND MR. LINCOLN.

A CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

A meeting of the workmen of South London was held on the evening of the 8th, at the Lambeth Baths—Rev. NEWMAN HALL in the Chair—to rejoice over the election of Mr. LINCOLN. The following address was adopted by acclamation:

To his Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America:

SIR,—We, the workingmen of South London, in public meeting assembled, present our most respectful but hearty congratulations on your re-election to the Presidential chair. We rejoice in the manner in which that collection was conducted, as well as its results, proving, as it has done, that the possession of full political power by the masses of the people does not tend to lawlessness, even when exercised under extremely trying circumstances. We regard the action of the decisive majority which has again placed you in power, as another proof that the great nation over which you preside is pledged to connect the restoration of the Union with freedom for the negro, and with his being ultimately placed before the law on a perfect equality with the white man. We lament the great sufferings caused by this war, as we abhor the treachery by which it was commenced, and we earnestly pray that peace may soon be established, not by such unholy compromise as would cause a speedy renewal of the war, but a peace which, being righteous, will also be permanent. We deprecate the unjust and unkind remarks of a portion of our press and people in reference to yourself and the great cause you represent; but these must be no more regarded as a fair representation of the opinion of Great Britain, than the statements of some papers and public men in America respecting this country are to be taken as a fair representation of the opinions of America. In conclusion we beg to assure you of our earnest prayers that Almighty God may long preserve your life, and give you all needful help in the important position you have been called to reoccupy at this important crisis; and hoping that America will soon be reunited and free, and that your nation and our own may ever be found in perfect agreement for the good of the world and the glory of God, we bid you farewell.

TERRIBLE BUTCHERY IN JAPAN.

From Galignani's Messenger.

We have received, via Holland, a letter from Japan three days later than the news already published. It has been already stated that the Prince of Nagato having refused to pay the war indemnity stipulated in the treaty of peace signed by him, a judgment of the criminal tribunal of Yeddo had decided that his two palaces should be razed to the ground and his servants put to death. We now learn that this singular and sanguinary sentence was approved of by the Mikado and by the Taicoun—the spiritual and temporal sovereigns of Japan—and that the number of servants killed in the execution of it was 420 men and 215 women and children. The Prince, on learning these facts, was deeply concerned, and sent to the capital his first Minister, on board the English corvette *Barossa*, which was placed at his disposal by Vice-Admiral KUPER. The Minister, on arriving at Yeddo, waited on the representatives of France, England, Holland, America and Russia, and besought them to intercede with the Taicoun in favor of the Prince, his master, who had decided on executing all the provisions of the treaty, and immediately paying the sums due. Such was the situation of affairs at the last date.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamship George Cromwell—The Gunboat Narcissus Blown Up by a Torpedo in Mobile Bay.

The steamship *George Cromwell*, from New-Orleans Dec. 17, arrived here last evening. Purser HEMPSTEAD will accept our thanks for the prompt delivery of our files.

FROM MOBILE.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GUNBOAT NARCISSUS.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Era.

MOBILE BAY, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1864.

It is with sadness that I send you the intelligence of the blowing up by a torpedo of the United States gunboat *Narcissus*, WILLIAM G. JONES commanding.

On the night of Dec. 7 he went in on picket duty to the obstructions opposite the city of Mobile. At 9 o'clock P. M. she came to anchor within three hundred yards of the obstructions, in plain view of the rebel rams, picket-boats, etc. The night was clear, and with a beautiful moon. At 10:30 P. M. came up a terrific squall from the northward. The Captain being apprehensive of his vessel grounding, as she was in only eight feet of water, and as the northers take the water out of the bay, the steamer got underway and steamed a mile further out, and came to anchor in nine and a half feet of water. The vessel was to an anchor ten minutes, the wind blowing strong from the northward, and a considerable swell, when all of a sudden a terrific explosion, which lifted the vessel all of five feet, and she came down solid and broke all her connection pipes at the moment. We believe the boiler exploded also. The captain, a brave, energetic and experienced sailor, soon ascertained that his ship was blown up by a torpedo. In less than one minute he had all his men organized into bailing and pumping parties. The vessel was all enveloped by steam from the disconnection of the pipes, and the water flew out of the boiler. All the firemen were soon ordered down in the fireroom to haul out the fires, to prevent further disasters. Signal rockets were sent up, and with commendable zeal and astonishing quick time the United States steamer *Octorora*, Lieut.-Commanding Low, (senior officer commanding the upper fleet off Mobile,) came down to our assistance, and the wounded men sent on board. We had no physician, but the Captain even had the presence of mind to provide for them. He ordered linseed oil to be rubbed over those that were scalded. His Executive, Mr. MARPLE, immediately attended to this himself. The *Octorora* drew so much water that she could not approach us, so she sent the *Cowslip* to our assistance. The vessel sank, or rather filled in fifteen minutes after the explosion. The Captain knew they might as well attempt to pump the *Atlantis* out as his vessel, but to keep their spirits up and the men in discipline, he kept them at the pumps and bailing for three hours until the *Cowslip* came alongside. Everything moveable was removed to the *Cowslip*—guns, ammunition, powder, provisions, etc., all in good condition. Everything was got up from the hold before the water reached them. The magazine was first attended to. The engineer's department was employed stopping holes. By the disconnection and breaking of the pipes, the outboard delivery was open, so she filled rapidly. The explosion occured exactly at 11 30 P. M., and right amidships. The Captain would not leave his vessel till ordered by the senior officer. After he found it was impossible to save her, he sent all his men on board the *Cowslip* and remained there with four of his brave fellows, viz.: A. BRIEN, quartermaster; THOMAS BUTLER, boatswain's mate; GEORGE MOORE, coxswain; MICHAEL SMITH, ordinary seaman, and his steward. It is a wonder the rebels did not attack them or open fire on her at daylight from their batteries, which were in easy range of her. The Captain placed turpentine in different places to burn her, but as he was of the opinion she could be raised he did not set her on fire.

The rebels will have a jubilee on their success, but it will sooner help to take their city. Mobile must and shall be ours this Winter.

It is a great miracle that so few got injured and none killed. Only three were scalded; two severely—SAMUEL KEELAN, quarter gunner; and GEORGE CASEY, seaman. The firemen all happened to be on deck, or there would have been a sad loss of life.

The concussion was so great that it sent those who were asleep from the lower berth to the upper ones. The executive officer could not get out of his room by the door, so he stove the window and got out in that way.

From New-Orleans, via Cairo.

CAIRO, Saturday, Dec. 24.

The steamer *Niagara*, with New-Orleans dates of the 17th inst., has arrived here.

The steamer *Evening Star*, from New-York, had arrived at New-Orleans.

The steamer *George Cromwell* left for New-York on the 17th inst.

The schooner *Julia*, of Nassau, with an assorted cargo, was captured off Brazos River, on the 5th of December, by a United States steamer.

The gunboat *Narcissus* was blown up in Mobile Bay, on the 9th of December, by a rebel torpedo. No lives were lost, but several persons were scalded. All her material was saved. The boat will probably be raised.

In the New-Orleans market cotton was in good request, at $1 1b@$1 20 for low middling. Sugar and molasses were firmer.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Our Cavalry Moving on Gordonsville—The Wires Cut—The Mobile and Northern Railway Cut by a Union Raiding Party from Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 24.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Dec. 22, contains the proceedings of the North Carolina House of Commons, by which it appears that resolutions declaring that the States, in their sovereign capacity, have the right to decide the question of peace or war for themselves, were tabled by two majority.

The *Whig* says that several days since a raiding party came up from Pensacola and cut the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad at Pollards, 72 miles east of Mobile, and then retired.

From Gordonsville it was reported, yesterday, that two divisions of the enemy's cavalry had crossed the Blue Ridge at Chester Gap, arrived at Madison Court-house, and were moving on Gordonsville. We also learn that the telegraph wires were cut on Tuesday night, seven miles from Gordonsville; it is supposed by a Yankee spy. No apprehension is felt for the safety of Gordonsville, even if the above report is not greatly exaggerated, as there has been ample time to concentrate a force to meet the raiders.

The Raid by Burbridge and Stoneman.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 22.

The rebel papers contain the following dispatch:

LYNCHBURGH, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Passengers by the Western train to-night report a raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Bustal, Tennessee. The enemy are supposed to be a portion of BURBRIDGE'S command. From Bean Station they advanced rapidly and entered the town at 5 o'clock in the morning. They destroyed a considerable amount of Government stores. An engine and train on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and an eastbound train on the Virginia and Tennessee road, between Bristol and Abingdon, were destroyed.

No positive intelligence of the enemy's number had been received, but they are supposed to have been between five and six thousand. A portion of the force is said yet to occupy the town. A body of the enemy, returning toward Bean Station, encountered our forces at Zollicoffer, a station on the East Tennessee Railroad, nine miles from Bristol, where a fight was said to be progressing at last accounts.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 24.

CHRISTMAS IN WASHINGTON.

The several Government Departments will be closed on Monday in order to enable the employes to enjoy the Christmas holiday.

The main building of the Kalorama Small-pox Hospital, was this evening destroyed by fire, which originated in the Chaplain's room. The patients were all safely removed.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 23.

Business at a stand-still.

Owing to the blockade of the roads by mud, freight communications across the Sierra Nevada are prevented.

The Overland mail has arrived with St. Louis dates of the 26th.

The steamer *Golden Age* sailed to-day with a small number of passengers and $1,053,000 in treasure, of which only $383,000 is for New-York; the remainder goes to England and Mexico.

The sailing of the next mail steamer is postponed to Jan. 4, on account of the holidays.

Order of Gen. Dana.

CAIRO, Saturday, Dec. 24.

Gen. DANA has ordered all army ammunition and military pyrotechnics held by private citizens by military permission, to be shipped north of Cairo previous to the 1st of January. Persons found south of Cairo with such property, or materials used for their manufacture, after that date, will be arrested and imprisoned.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 24.

The formal opening of the Union Pacific Railroad, from Kansas City to Lawrence, Kansas, took place on Monday and Wednesday. A grand jollification was had at each end of the road. Daily trains are now running between the points named.

Death of Jas. M. Wood.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 24.

Hon. JAS. M. WOOD, formerly member of Congress from Maine, died this morning at the Revere House, from an attack of lung fever. He was forty-nine years old.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 24.

The schooner *James Barbour*, from Ellsworth for New-York, was wrecked on an island near Georgetown, on the coast, while trying to make a harbor. Vessel and cargo are a total loss. Crew saved and badly frost bitten.

SQUANKUM, Saturday, Dec. 24.

The schooner *Fowler*, Capt. ISAAC ALMER, of Baltimore, from New-York for Baltimore, with merchandise, came ashore at Barnegat, on Friday night. She is full of water. All her cargo is damaged.

Weather at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Dec. 24.

It is snowing slightly this morning. Thermometer 20 degrees below zero.

CITY NOTES.—Mr. JOHN W. FARMER has opened a depot at No. 47 Ludlow-street, to sell coal and potatoes at cost price to mechanics and laborers only, and intends also to sell them beef on the same terms.

....A Christmas dinner will be given to the soldiers at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on Monday, at 1 P. M. All friends of the institution are invited to be present.... The proposed testimonial to Admiral FARRAGUT deserves additional merit from the fact that he has been constantly engaged in active service since he was placed on duty at New-Orleans, and has never performed blockade duty which would have enabled him, as it has other commanders, to share in receipts from prizes captured.... The recruiting operations of the County Volunteer Committee will not be suspended to-morrow. Mr. BLUNT has from the first persistently refused to recognize holidays in the enlistment business. Men are mustered into the service on all days except the Sabbath.... We regret to announce that WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., a distinguished member of the bar, is suffering from a severe and dangerous paralytic attack.... DAVID BARRY was arrested yesterday by Officer PIKE, charged with having stolen two chain cables worth $400. They belonged to ISAAC HALL, No. 124 Broad-street. It is further alleged that BARRY has stolen eight iron ship knees worth $100 each, and a steam boiler weighing three tons, valued at $250. All the stolen property has been recovered. The accused was committed for examination by Justice MANSFIELD.

THE LARGE FIRE IN BEEKMAN-STREET.

ESTIMATED LOSS $400,000.

Three Five Story Buildings with Their Contents Destroyed.

Statement of Losses and Insurances.

The loss by the fire Friday night, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Beekman-street is much greater than was at first reported. The fine five-story marble building, No. 55, which was owned by R. WYMAN, front, was utterly destroyed. He was insured for $35,000, but in what offices the reporters did not learn. Messrs. J. E. HALSEY & Co., dealers in hardware, who occupied the first floor, estimate their loss at $35,000; and on this they have insurance to the amount of $15,000, as follows: American, $2,000; Firemen's Fund, $3,000; Importers and Traders, $5,000, and Park, $5,000. The second floor was occupied by Messrs. FOSTER & TOWER, hardware dealers, who were insured for $5,000 in the North American and $5,000 in the Croton. Loss, total. Messrs. WOLF, DASH & FISHER, hardware dealers, on the third floor, were insured by the Niagara Company for $15,000; their loss is fully that amount. Messrs. SEMON, BACHE & Co., dealers in window glass, in the basement, lost everything; they were insured by the Hoffman Company for $5,000; by the Greenwich for $5,000; the Bowery, $5,000; Commonwealth, $5,000; Merchants', $3,300; Lafayette, $3,000; Hope, $2,500, and Lorrilard, $6,500. Messrs. E. ROBBINS & BRADLEY, a firm which was formerly engaged in Southern trade, had a stock on storage in the sub-cellar, the value of which has not been reported. The firm insure themselves. In the basement the Baldwin Tool Company had stock which was insured for $3,500; total loss.

The flames ran from the upper stories of No. 55, through the roof of No. 57, and made a complete wreck of the fourth and fifty stories of that building. The losses and insurance are as follows: On the first floor, Messrs. BASSET & MACK, dealers in hardware, had a stock valued at about $100,000, and this is very seriously damaged by water; perhaps $75,000, they think, may cover their loss; they were unable this morning to give the amount of their insurance or say by what companies they were insured. On the second floor, Mr. JOHN SCOTT had a stock of hardware which he valued at about $130,000, and which is more than half destroyed. His insurance were in the Resolute, Relief, Germania, Adriatic, Yonkers, (of New-York,) Columbia, Croton, Hoffman, Mercantile, Williamsburgh City, Park, Citizens', Harmony, Empire City and Manhattan offices, for $5,000 each—total, $75,000. On the third floor, Messrs. EDWARD BARNES & Co. lost heavily by fire and water; they are insured for $30,000. On the fourth and fifth stories, the Stanley Rule and Level Company had on storage more than $50,000 worth of goods, which were totally destroyed; they were insured for $45,000—$5,000 in the Merchants' office, $4,000 in the Baltic, $5,000 in the Tradesmen's, $4,500 in the International, $5,000 in the Importers' and Traders', $4,500 in the Home, $3,000 in the Jersey City, $5,000 in the Humboldt, $5,000 in the Empire City, and $5,000 in the Greenwich.

No. 59 was considerably damaged by water [Messrs. NORTON & BASSETT, dealers in saddlery and hardware, suffered some loss, but the amount has not been estimated. They are insured for $40,500, as follows: Continental Company, $3,000; Arctic, $3,000; St. Nicholas, $2,500; Grocers', $5,000; Citizens', $5,000; Home, $4,000; Etna, (Hartford,) $5,000; Firemen's, (Newark,) $2,000; Charter Oak, $1,000; American Exchange, $3,000; Albany City, $5,000; and Commonwealth, $4,000. On the second and third floors, the Whipple File Company had a large stock of goods, upon which their insurance is $70,000, in the Metropolitan, Hanover, Eliot, (Boston,) and Shoe and Leather Dealers', (Boston,) for $5,000 each, and in the Liverpool and London Office, $40,000.

Messrs. ENDICOTT & Co., lithographers, on the third floor of No. 59, lost about $1,000 by water. They have insurance in the Firemen's Trust, Etna, (Hartford,) Mechanics' and Traders', and Washington; and Messrs. E. BARNES & SON, dealers in cutlery, lost their entire stock. Insurance $17,000, in the Greenwich, Jefferson, Mercantile and Globe offices.

Messrs. SAMUEL GLEN & BROTHER, hardware dealers, occupying the rear of the third floor at No. 55, lost their whole stock, to the value of $30,000. They are insured for $15,500.

No. 53, occupied by the LAMSON & GOODNOW Hardware Manfacturing Company, was damaged by water; loss about $30,000. Insurances in New-York offices: Standard, $5,000; Jefferson, $5,000; Washington, $5,000; Adriatic, $5,000; Resolute, $5,000; Home, $5,000; Continental, $5,000; Hanover, $5,000; Arctic, $5,000. Boston companies: Merchants', $10,000; Manufacturers', $10,000; National, $5,000; Eliot, $5,000; American, $5,000; North American, $5,000. Providence companies: Mercantile, $5,000; American, $5,000; Washington, $5,000.

Nos. 51 and 53, which were damaged about $5,000, were insured in the National, Bowery, and Knickerbocker offices.

This is the third extensive fire that has occurred on this spot within four years. Its origin is unknown.

We have not been able to ascertain the names of the owners of the buildings.

The Late Accident on the New-Haven Railroad.

CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION—THE VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Yesterday the investigation before Coronor RANNEY, relative to the circumstances attending the accident to a New-Haven train on the Harlem Railroad at Seventy-seventh-street, on the 10th of October last, was concluded. It will be remembered that a soldier, named JAMES E. BULKLEY, lost his life, and many persons were injured by reason of the accident. The jury, after listening to an able and elaborate charge from the Coroner, rendered the following verdict:

"That deceased came to his death by injuries received from a railroad accident, caused by the accidental breaking of a rail on the 10th day of October last, at or near the corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue. We exonorate the Harlem Road from all blame, but we censure the New Haven Road for the following reason:

1. For running ordinary passenger trains with two powerful engines attached, and at such high rate of speed, especially within our city limits.

2. For not attaching to their cars the Creamer brake, so called, as the best in use, commending as it does almost universal approbation. Further, we believe that some important penal legislation is necessary in the present condition of our railroads, regulating the rate of speed and restricting it to 25 miles an hour as a maximum out of the city, and five miles an hour within its limits. Also, we believe that such legislation should be extended so as to enforce a rigid inspection of iron rails and railroad materials, especially at the manufactory, so that their perfection may, if possible, be established before using them.

The inquisition in this case has had fifteen sessions, and the most experienced railroad men throughout the country have given their testimony relative to the questions involved. The Harlem Company was represented on the inquest by Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, and the New-Haven Company by Mr. TRACY.

Annual Parade and Banquet of Eastman National Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

This event took place on Dec. 21, and it was also made the occasion of opening a sixth college building, (devoted exclusively to the departments of penmanship and telegraphing,) the other five buildings being found insufficient to accommodate the 1,500 students who have been brought together from all parts of the States and Territories, and from Canada, the West Indies, and even South America. The course of studies takes about three months, and comprises a complete practical instruction in all the details of banking, mercantile transactions, both foreign and domestic, wholesale and retail business of all kinds, with book-keeping, penmanship, telegraphing, railroading and canaling, forwarding, &c. It appears from letters received from Mr. SPOONER of the Treasury Department, Washington, and from President LINCOLN, that several of Prof. EASTMAN'S graduates have given the greatest satisfaction in the Government departments. The magnitude of the operations of the college and its importance to Poughkeepsie can be judged by the fact that, besides the appropriating of five church buildings, it is estimated that the students pay near 68,000 per week for board, to say nothing of their miscellaneous expenditures. It will be therefore readily understood that the interest evinced on the festive occasion on Thursday was very great. On Wednesday evening an address was delivered to the students at Pine's Hall, by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, and at the same place on Thursday morning by Rev. Mr. BURCHARD, of New-York; and during the day a grand parade took place through the principal streets of the town by the College Brigade, 1,500 strong, divided into companies, and officered and drilled in complete military order, and accompanied by Grand Marshal and aids, past graduates and invited guests, with flags and banners, and Dodworth's and the College Cornet Bands, in all about 2,000, which presented a most imposing appearance.

In the evening a grand banquet was given in the immense, highly decorated building lately occupied by the Loyal Leaguers, and owned by the Buckeye Mower and Reaper Company, at which about 2,500 persons sat down to a liberal repast served up in excellent style. During the supper DODWORTH'S and the College Band played several selections of fine music, and afterward a short time was devoted to speeches and toasts pertinent to the occasion and complimentary to the successful enterprise of Prof. EASTMAN. The tables being cleared away, the invited guests, and particularly the younger and fairer portion of them, joined with the students in the mazy dance, which was kept up with vigor for some time.

"The Sheltering Arms."

An establishment which has been oddly, though aptly, christened by its managers, "The Sheltering arms," having for its object the care of *all* children, irrespective of age, whose parents may desire to avail themselves of its advantages, is now in successful operation at Manhattanville. It was opened on the 6th of October last, and an idea of its practical working may be best obtained by presenting a brief statement of the cases of the children now in the house. One is a blind girl of four years, hence, not old enough, under the rules, to be entered at the Blind Asylum. Four are chronic invalids, or permanent cripples, not likely to live to the age of maturity. Seven are orphans or half-orphans of a year old, therefore younger than are admitted to Orphan Asylums. Thirteen are children whom their friends were willing to place only here, because this institution alone, under its rules, could receive every member of the family, and thus avoid separation. Seven have both parents living, but the mothers, owing to sickness or other causes, are incapacited or unfit to take care of them. Three are children deserted by fathers, and put to board here by mothers who go out to work, or are at service. Probably, none of the inmates of this asylum would have entered any of the other institutions of the city devoted to the good of unfortunate children.—Some would have been excluded by the rules governing these institutions as to the age and other disqualifications of the applicants, while quite as many more would have been kept out on account of the natural pride of the parents, and their unwillingness to lose control of their offspring. In most cases, therefore, the welfare, temporal and spiritual, of the little ones was being sacrificed. In one instance, a father, going out at early morning to his work, and returning late and weary, left each day in unavoidable filth and neglect, four little ones, the eldest a cripple of eight years. Sending them now to "The Sheltering Arms" he willingly pays more than one half his wages for their support. By this house, therefore, provision is made for children, who, although neither orphans nor friendless, are as much in need of a home as though they were both. Having a contagious disease is the only bar to admission to the institution.

"The Sheltering Arms" has been filled to its entire capacity since the day it was opened, and the Superintendent is obliged daily to close the doors against children painfully in need of its relief. It is eminently desirable that its accommodations should be extended at once, and to this end the Trustees have addressed a circular to their fellow-citizens, asking for aid. The expenses of supporting this charity, when once fairly under way, will be light, as the board of many of the inmates is paid for at a low rate by the parents. Donations may be sent to H. C. VON POST, Treasurer, No. 58 Broad-street, New-York, or to the Superintendent, Manhattanville, N. Y. The Superintendent will send for articles of clothing or gifts of provisions, if notified by post, or they may be sent by Sandford's Express, No. 114 Warren-street, marked "For the Sheltering Arms."

The Eleventh Regiment Troubles—Col. Maidhof Returned to His Command.

The following correspondence explains itself:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ALBANY, Dec. 13, 1864.

General:

Col. JOACHIM MAIDHOF, Eleventh Regiment, National Guard, was tried by a court-martial, convened under Special Orders No. 36, dated Headquarters, First Division New-York State National Guard, New-York, Aug. 15, 1864, and found guilty of "disobedience of orders," and sentenced "to be cashiered and incapacitated for the term of twelve months from holding any military commission."

Col. MAIDHOF, under Section 202 Militia Laws, approved April, 1862, has appealed from the finding and sentence of the Court.

The proceedings of the court, transmitted by yourself, I have carefully examined. The testimony does not, in my opinion, sustain the charge of "disobedience of orders;" but, while coming to this conclusion, there is enough in the testimony, as developed in the proceedings, to show that Col. MAIDHOF did not discharge his duty with that zeal and alacrity which has heretofore distinguished him in command of his regiment; nor was there that concurrence of action, on the part of the officers and men of the regiment, which was expected in such an emergency.

The meeting of officers and soldiers as disclosed in the progress of the court martial, and the adoption of resolutions, is at all times pernicious, and has a tendency to destroy the discipline, and, consequently, the efficiency of a regiment. Orders from acknowledged superiors should be promptly obeyed; and if errors are committed, or wrongs inflicted, redress can only be obtained by appeal to superior officers.

It is claimed by the defence, that the order promulgated by Major-Gen. SANDFORD was not warranted by the order of the Commander-in-Chief. However this may have been, it was the duty of Col. MAIDHOF to have promptly responded to the order of his superior, appealing, if necessary, for the protection of his command, to the Commander-in-Chief. Upon no other principle than that of implicit obedience to all orders of superior officers, can the efficiency of the service be preserved.

The findings and sentence of the court are disapproved. Col. JOACHIM MAIDHOF, Eleventh Regiment New-York State National Guard, is relieved from arrest and returned to duty. I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obd't Servt., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To Major-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD, commanding First Division New-York State National Guard, New-York City.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.—The foregoing decision and orders of the Commander-in-Chief are promulgated for the information of the Division.

The Major-General regrets the necessity of publishing such an order respecting any regiment of the First Division.

The emergency alluded to by the Commander-in-Chief, when this regiment was ordered upon duty, was the defence of our National Capital, then threatened by a rebel army, and this was the first instance of any regiment of this division refusing to respond to a call to support the honor of our flag and of our country.

The Major-General trusts that the future good conduct of the Eleventh Regiment may restore the reputation which this event has impaired.

In obedience to the order of the Commander-in-Chief, Col. MAIDHOF will assume the command of the Eleventh Regiment, and report for duty to Brig.-Gen. EWEN.

By order of Maj.-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD.

ALEX. HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

TESTIMONIAL TO INSPECTOR CARPENTER.—Last evening Inspector DANIEL CARPENTER, of the Metropolitan Police, was the recipient of a handsome testimonial from the court squads under command of Sergts. GILMORE, BRACKETT, POTTER and LEPPERTS. The present was a fine solid gold shield, of the regulation pattern, with a gold chain attached. The ceremony took place at the residence of the Inspector, No. 411 West Thirty-fourth-street. The presentation was made by Sergt. GILMORE, of the First District Police, and Mr. CARPENTER responded in an appropriate speech. The following is the inscription on the shield: "Presented to Inspector DANIEL CARPENTER by the officers attached to the Police Courts, as a token

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4136. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SAVANNAH OURS.

Sherman's Christmas Present.

Official Dispatches from Generals Sherman and Foster.

WHAT SHERMAN FOUND.

150 Cannon, 200 Cars and Locomotives, 3 Steamers, 800 Prisoners, and 30,000 Bales of Cotton.

Twenty Thousand People in the City Quiet and Well Disposed.

ESCAPE OF HARDEE'S ARMY.

The Rebel Iron Clads Blown Up and the Navy-Yard Burned.

AN ALMOST BLOODLESS VICTORY.

News from the Wilmington Expedition.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 25—8 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

A dispatch has been received this evening by the President from Gen. SHERMAN. It is dated at Savannah, on Thursday, the 22d inst., and announces his occupation of the city of Savannah and the capture of one hundred and fifty guns, plenty of ammunition, and about 25,000 bales of cotton. No other particulars are given.

An official dispatch from Gen. FOSTER to Gen. GRANT, dated on the 22d instant, at 7 P. M., states that the city of Savannah was occupied by Gen. SHERMAN on the morning of the 21st, and that on the preceding afternoon and night, HARDEE escaped with the main body of his infantry and light artillery, blowing up the iron-clads and the Navy-yard. He enumerates as captured 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 13 locomotives, in good order, 190 cars, a large lot of ammunition and materials of war, three steamers and 33,000 bales of cotton. No mention is made of the present position of HARDEE'S force, which had been estimated at about 15,000.

The dispatches of Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. FOSTER are as follows:

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 22.

To His Excellency, President Lincoln:

I beg to present you as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, and also about twenty-five thousand bales of cotton.

(Signed,) W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

STEAMER GOLDEN GATE, SAVANNAH RIVER, 7 P.M., Thursday, Dec. 22.

To Lieutenant-General Grant and Major-General H. W. Halleck:

I have the honor to report that I have just returned from General SHERMAN'S headquarters in Savannah.

I send Major GRAY of my staff as bearer of dispatches from General SHERMAN to you, and also a message to the President.

The city of Savannah was occupied on the morning of the 21st. Gen. HARDEE, anticipating the contemplated assault, escaped with the main body of his infantry and light artillery, on the morning of the 20th, by crossing the river to Union Causeway, opposite the city. The rebel iron-clads were blown up, and the Navy-yard was burned. All the rest of the city is intact, and contains twenty thousand citizens, quiet and well-disposed.

The captures includes eight hundred prisoners, one hundred and fifty guns, thirteen locomotives in good order, one hundred and ninety cars, a large supply of ammunition and materials of war, three steamers and thirty-three thousand bales of cotton safely stowed in warehouses.

All these valuable fruits of an almost bloodless victory have been, like Atlanta, fairly won.

I opened communication with the city with my steamers to-day, taking up what torpedoes we could see, and passing safely over o'hers. Arrangements are made to clear the channel of all obstructions. Yours, &c.,

(Signed.) J. G. FOSTER, Major-General.

The Richmond papers of yesterday state that on the 23d twenty-six vessels of the Wilmington expedition had reappeared.

The dispatch of Gen. BRAGG, as published in the Richmond papers, is as follows:

"WILMINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

Twenty six vessels of the Federal fleet reappeared this morning. There has been no change since last dispatch."

This is the latest intelligence received from that expedition. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

REPORTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Richmond Rumors About Savannah—Reported Attack on Fort Fisher and Surrender of that Stronghold—Great Popular Depression in Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 25.

The Associated Press letter from Fortress Monroe, dated 5 P. M on the 24th inst., says:

"The mail steamer *Thomas Collyer* has just arrived.

A telegraph operator, named "BAKER," belonging to one of the chief offices in Richmond, escaped night before last, and having succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the rebel pickets, made his way successfully into our lines yesterday afternoon.

He was subjected to a severe examination by Gen. GRANT, and stated that intelligence of the fall of Savannah, and the capture of the entire forces, 13,000 in number, commanded by Gen. HARDEE, had reached Richmond a few hours before he made his escape.

There was a report prevailing at the same time that Fort Fisher, commanding the entrance to Wilmington, had also fallen through a combined attack by Gen. BUTLER'S and Admiral PORTER'S forces, but this could not be traced to any reliable source.

The spirits of the citizens of Richmond he describes as in a very much depressed state, and it was with difficulty that the authorities could exercise any influence whatever over the press and citizens, such were the frantic manifestations of contempt for the action of the rebel Government.

Gen. GRIFFIN is a passenger in the *Thomas Collyer*, and places the utmost confidence in the statement of this operator, and is of the opinion that the report of the capture of Fort Fisher is true, the extensive preparation made by Gen. BUTLER on the sailing of the expedition, warranting this early surrender."

Savannah and its Defences.

Savannah, the largest and most important city in Georgia, is situated on the right bank of the Savannah River, eighteen miles from its mouth, and ninety miles southwest of Charleston. The city is built upon a sandy plain, about forty feet above the river, with one narrow street below the steep bluff. The whole city is regularly laid out with broad streets, closely shaded by rows of Pride of India trees. The most noticeable public edifices are the City Exchange, Court-house, State Arsenal, Artillery Armory, Theatre, Custom-house, hospitals and asylums. The Custom-house is 110 feet long and 52 feet wide. It is built of granite, and is said to have cost $173,400. There are fourteen Protestant and two or three Catholic churches in Savannah, a Jewish synagogue and a public library, which contains between six and seven thousand volumes. A monument to the memory of Gen. GREENE stands in Johnson square, and one to the memory of PULASKI, on the spot where he fell in the attack on the city in 1779.

The City of Savannah is the centre of a very extensive system of railroads, which contributed vastly to its commercial importance and general prosperity before the initiation of the rebel conspiracy, but which have been chiefly used for military purposes by the Southern leaders since the commencement of the rebellion. Thirteen railroads, direct or tributary, converged to Savannah in 1861, and their united length measured one thousand and fifty-five miles. Savannah possessed, before the war, a population of some less than 20,000 souls, and was one of the wealthiest of the Southern cities. It has an excellent harbor. Vessels requiring fourteen feet of water come up to the wharves of the city, and larger vessels ascend to Five Fathom Hole, five miles below. Much of the trade of Georgia before the war centred here, comprising cotton, rice, tobacco, lumber, &c. Many of the merchants were Northern men and Israelites, who carried on a lucrative business. Twenty steamboats, of a large size, and fifty steam towboats navigated the river. One line of steamers plied regularly, before the war, between Savannah and New-York.

SEABOARD DEFENCES.

The approaches to the city from the sea, by the river, were obstructed by chains, bars and torpedoes, besides water batteries and masked batteries in profusion. After the capture of Fort Pulaski, the rebels proceeded to erect new fortifications for the defence of Savannah, and to strengthen the batteries previously built. Fort Jackson, a ruinous old work a few miles below the city, was enlarged and mounted with heavy guns. It is located in a swamp, and the situation is so insalubrious that whites cannot occupy it during the hot months. The place becomes sickly in June, and by mid-August the atmosphere at night is very deadly. After the first frost of Autumn there is little danger from malarial diseases till the next Summer. Fort Jackson commanded the channel of the stream, which was also obstructed at this point by heavy timbers, cable chains, torpedoes and piles. A small opening was left for the passage of river boats. Batteries were also built below Savannah to guard all the water approaches to the city, under the superintendence of BEAUREGARD.

A gentleman who recently passed through Savannah as a prisoner of war, gives the subjoined interesting description of these fortifications:

Our trip down the Savannah on truce-boats to our fleet showed us the rebel fortifications at Fort Jackson. The river at that point is lined with huge siege guns; from the boat I counted thirty-six. They command the channel. The river is blockaded with heavy timbers laid up in the shape of a log-house, the interior of which is filled with stone and brick; and these obstructions are all fastened to one another with heavy cable-chain, leaving only one passage, wide enough for one boat. Just above this entrance lie two iron-clads, pretty well manned. Above these, at intervals, are torpedoes; their situation is known by the sharp-pointed projection of a log about six inches from the surface. At one place, in particular, there are four of these logs side by side; these all point down the river. There was not a man to be seen at or near the fortifications. The guns seem to be mounted right on the bank, and then earthworks thrown up for the protection of the men. The magazines are built on the surface, and then dirt enough thrown up to cover them. At first sight, they would seem to be the spot to look for the guns; but the guns are ten feet below these earthworks. Off from the river, half a mile or more before you reach Fort Jackson, is an extensive fort. Whether this is considered as a part of Fort Jackson, I could not ascertain. It has been built for some time, for the weeds and sea-grass have grown so high that, unless one was looking for a fortification, he would not notice it. I should judge that this fort covers several acres; but where the black war-dogs look over its earthworks, the grass and weeds are cut down.

LAND SIDE DEFENCES.

Not apprehending an attack from the rear, no precautions were taken till very recently, when the city was plentifully supplied with engineers and troops, to erect defences in that quarter. Indeed, nothing but an expedition like SHERMAN'S could approach from the northwest. The strip of hard upland upon which Savannah is located, lies between the Savannah and Ogeechee Rivers, both of which are bordered by extensive marshes. If a force was landed south of the Ogeechee, it could not cross that stream in face of an opposing army. The natural bulwarks on the north are equally impassible. The bluffs facing toward the sea were said to be elaborately fortified, leaving but one vulnerable point. Whatever the defences may have been, Gen. SHERMAN has made short work of them.

The Mutiny of the Ship Mercury.

This ship which put back in consequence of a mutiny among the crew, and serious stabbing of Capt. STETSON, is still anchored at Quarantine. The Pilot, Mr. FREDK. NELSON, wishes to publicly thank the officers and crew of the revenue cutter *Crawford* the guard ship stationed near the narrows, for the prompt and efficient measures taken to relieve him, while in distress, the crew of the ship having openly mutinied, disabling the commander, and compelling the ship to return, being in fear of further revolt, and it being night, made signals in the narrows for assistance, which was immediately replied to by the cutter, when we were directly boarded by a boat from her, and the mutineers taken in charge, thus relieving Mr. NELSON from a very unpleasant situation.

FROM CITY POINT.

The Quiet Along the Lines—Executions for Desertions—Tricks of Bounty-Jumpers—Detection of a Female Rebel Scout—Dr. Mitchell.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., December, 1864.

The same extraordinary quiet still exists along our whole lines that did at the date of my last letter. Pickets have ceased to fire at each other during these bitter cold nights, and the rebels no longer shell even their old favorite mark, the Dutch Gap Canal. Perhaps that captured order of BRECKINRIDGE, relative to the saving of ammunition, may have something to do with the forbearance on the rebel side. As far as we are concerned, it simply means that Gen. GRANT has other fishes to fry just now besides Richmond. The latter is all snug enough in the pot already, only waiting the hour when our grand *maitre de cuisine* is ready to serve it up for us in style.

Three more deserters are to forfeit their lives today at Patrick's Station, at our left, and others, it is said, are to follow. The fact is that this crime was reaching to such a pitch that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has determined to put a stop to it. Let it not be supposed that it is our *soldiers* who are deserters. The fellows who are found guilty of going over to the enemy never were soldiers, in the true acceptation of the term. They are mere mercenary *speculators*—"bounty-jumpers," as they are called—who entered the army for nothing but the bounty, desert immediately to the enemy, enlist as rebel soldiers, desert from them to come into our lines, take the oath of allegiance as reformed rebels, and get sent North by good Uncle Sam, only to steal a fresh bounty and go over the same clever trick again—many of them having done it as often as a dozen times before detection. These executions, however they may inspire dread in malefactors, find not one particle of commisseration among true soldiers. As I heard one old, weather-beaten veteran say to some of his comrades: "I would as soon see a bounty-jumper hung as a dog." They are not looked upon at all as comrades, and have no affiliation whatever with the army.

But there is a step to go beyond even the bounty-jumper, and that is to hold to account the *substitute brokers*, who, in reality, manufacture this disgrace upon our arms. The best way I have yet heard of reaching the case of these fellows—some of whom boast of "putting through" the same jumper three or four times—is to make the broker responsible for his man. In other words, when a substitute deserts, not only to hang the latter, but make the broker *take his place in the ranks*. This would soon cut down the number of gamblers who have gone into the infamous trade of manufacturing bogus soldiers, and put an end to this disgrace to our army, just as surely as a fire must go out without fuel.

I lost quite an interesting event yesterday, by being absent from the Point, in the detention of a rebel scout. An individual, wearing the eagle of one of our Colonels, was very anxious to get on board the mail-boat for Washington, and when challenged, in the usual manner, for a pass, became quite haughty at the insult offered him. There was something in the person's form, or voice, or hair, or airs—of which there was a considerable quantity, to compensate for the absence of hair necessary for a masculine disguise—to create suspicion, and the gallant Colonel, being taken before the authorities, turned out to be a *woman*.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, the head and, I believe, originator, of that noble institution, the Sanitary Commission, is here just now on a visit of inspection. It is to be hoped that the Doctor will find everything to his satisfaction; for certainly in no part of the States that I have visited have I found the institution working with more admirable order and efficiency than here, under the direction of Dr. ALEX. MCDONALD, aided by such earnest co-workers as Dr. SWALM, Mr. FAY, and others.

I join in the regret which will be universally felt throughout the whole Cavalry Corps, at a change which occurred yesterday, at the Cavalry Corps Hospital. Dr. S. B. WYLIE MITCHELL, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who has so long and effectively directed this hospital, was yesterday relieved from duty, for the purpose of being mustered out of service, his term having expired. His successor is Dr. J. STILES ELY, United States Volunteers. I happened to be at the hospital at the time when the sudden announcement first became known among the men, and I saw brave fellows melted almost to tears, at the thought of losing their old and favorite commander. I mean nothing whatever derogatory to the successor of Dr. MITCHELL, of whom I know nothing beyond a mere formal introduction; when I say that he must combine many very rare qualifications, to prove himself as energetic, efficient and beloved an officer as Dr. MITCHELL has ever been at the Cavalry Corps Hospital, during his connection with it, which means ever since its formation and throughout its whole existence.

The weather continues intensely cold, but dry, bracing and healthy. J. R. HAMILTON.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Rebel Gen. Lyons at Work—Our Forces Close upon his Rear—Steamboat Captured by Guerrillas, and Subsequently Released.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 24.

Gen. LYONS' rebel forces, estimated at from two thousand to three thousand cavalry and six pieces of artillery, struck the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Elizabethtown, and destroyed a few unimportant spans over Bacon Creek, a small stream. They then turned northward, and are now threatening the important trestle-works and Muldraugh's Hill. LAGRANGE'S brigade, of McCOOK'S division, is close upon LYONS' rear, and our military authorities are prepared to give LYONS a warm reception.

Yesterday evening, the steamer *Morning Star*, Capt. BALLARD, bound upward from Evansville to Louisville, put in at Lewisport, where she was boarded by fifty guerrillas, under Capt. DAVIDSON. They robbed the passengers of about $3,000, in the aggregate, and fired shots while on the boat at persons in the cabin, injuring no one, but subsequently killed two discharged soldiers on the deck. They then compelled Capt. BALLARD to transport them to Cloversport, where they released the boat.

Gen. Preston's Family.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 25.

The wife, son and daughter of the rebel Gen PRESTON, of Kentucky, came as passengers in the *Africa*. Orders from the War Department refused them permission to land, and also declined their request to leave by rail for Canada. They, therefore, remain on the steamer, to be carried back whence they came.

Marine Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 25.

The British schooner *Isabel*, from Curacoa for Boston, with salt, sunk Thursday night off Fenwick Island.

Sailing of the Hibernia.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Dec. 25.

The steamship *Hibernian* sailed at 9:30 last evening for Londonderry and Liverpool.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Peruvian at Cape Race—The Mails by the Canada.

News to the 16th of December.

The English Rebel Press Whining for Peace.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert's Memory—Sharp Criticisms.

Alleged Recruiting for the United States in England.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool for Portland, passed Cape Race on Saturday, and we published yesterday a brief telegraphic summary of her news. We have a fuller report this morning. The *Peruvian's* dates, via Londonderry, are to the 16th. The mails by the *Canada*, with dates to the 11th, arrived here last evening.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 15th inst.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived off Crookhaven early on the morning of the 15th inst.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Public Opinion on the Presidential Election—The Tone of the French Press—The late Mr Dayton—Benjamin's Circulars—Tom Thumb in Paris.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 9, 1864.

All parties in this country, as well friends as enemies, continue to express astonishment at the extraordinary result of the late Presidential election in the United States. There is a certain advantage in judging the question from distant and neutral ground, because the observer is free from all local influences; and judgments thus expressed are to us instructive as well as interesting. Here is an extract from an article in the *Journal des Debats*, signed by M. PREVOST-PARADOL, one of the ablest writers in France:

"There are few events in contemporaneous history," says this writer, "which have the same importance, and which will leave as profound a trace as this reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency of the United States. As we said a month ago, it is the first time where a people who were in possession of universal suffrage, were called upon to pronounce directly and sovereignly for or against the continuation of a painful war. No nations of the old world had yet been subjected to such a trial, no Government had yet been reduced to trying it. It was therefore to be seen whether the American people, after four years of cruel suffering, were willing to lay down their arms, or whether they would engage themselves freely to fight four years longer to prevent the dissolution of their country. And this word country, when thus applied to an immense republic united only by a federal tie, and not a century old, cannot exercise over the heart of the multitudes as strong a power as over those nations, which have lived for a succession of centuries on a compact territory and under a centralized Government. Moreover, as if to render the result of the election more doubtful, and as if to confuse the minds of the voters, the question was not clearly defined between the party willing to consent to disunion and the party in favor of pursuing the war at all cost. Gen. MCCLELLAN, although surrounded by Secessionists, declared himself as much of a Unionist as Mr. LINCOLN, and it required a certain degree of discernment to comprehend the fatal influence which the election of this equivocal candidate would have on the future of the Republic. In electing Mr. LINCOLN by an overwhelming majority, the American people have given to the world a remarkable, but not unexpected, proof of their intelligence and patriotism. They have demonstrated in the first place that the federative form of Government had not prevented the national sentiment from developing rapidly in the United States, and to throw roots deep enough to be able to withstand the rudest trials. They have demonstrated in the next place that they knew how to choose with discernment the executors of their wishes, and how not to allow themselves to be deceived by appearances. They have in fine, pronounced in a solemn manner on the bottom of the question in debate, declaring on the one hand to the entire world that the Union should not perish, and on the other announcing to the South that sooner or later it must submit or die. Such is the sense of the election of the 8th of November, accomplished, in spite of a thousand sinister predictions, in the midst of universal order, with less of tumult over this immense Territory, as Mr. COBDEN has well said, than is seen ordinarily at the elections of Calne or of Kidderminster. * * * It was natural that the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN should be disagreeable to the journals which support the rebellion in France and England. What news would have been more welcome and more celebrated than that of a final adieu pronounced by the American people themselves to their grandeur? In refusing to commit this act of suicide, the people of the United States, have given a new grief to the secession press of France and England. One English journal says that the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN is the end of American liberty and the installation of a military dictature—an appreciation about as just as if it had been said that the continuation in power of Mr. PITT, during the war with France, was the end of English liberty and the installation of a dictature. Another journal sees in this supreme decision of the American people a sign of their disordinate love of war, and catechizes them for it with the most touching humanity—a singularly placed criticism coming from a people who have made the most terrible war of modern times for the possession of the rock of Malta, and which was ready a few years ago, not without a show of right, to pour out a sea of blood rather than renounce her hold on India. In fine, from the middle of this same Europe which has seen more than once Poland and Hungary reduced by fire and sword, from France, where we have seen ourselves seventy years ago, Lyons, Toulon and the Vendee brought back to the sentiment of national unity by means we need not here recall; people permit themselves to send proud lessons of moderation and humanity in the practice of civil war to the Government of the United States! And yet this Government, surrounded even in its capital by declared partisans of the revolt, has not sent a single one of these to the scaffold, but, on the contrary, has allowed them to convene in public meetings in a greater number than twenty—(the French limit)—to aid by speeches, by the press and by the ballot for the interests of the enemy. Whatever may be the issue of this terrible civil war, posterity will be just one day toward those who have undertaken to carry it through and to smother it without detriment to the personal surety of citizens, and with the least possible dimunition of a liberty until now without example in the world. And, if any people in Europe have a right to deny the grandeur of such a spectacle, or to wish that this noble effort should fail, it is certainly not the people of France, irrevocably devoted as they are to democracy and interested more than any other people, perhaps, in seeing how a democracy may triumph over the most formidable perils. "I believe," said Mr. COBDEN lately at Rochdale, "that it is better for us to have a hereditary monarch than to elect a President every four years; but when I hear a people say: I wish to govern myself by liberty and reason; I do not wish either an official church, or a distinction in birth or in rank, or anything which opposes itself to the elevation of merit, marked out by the popular elections—when a people holds this kind of language, I believe that their programme is founded upon an elevated conception of human nature. It may be too great an ambition, a too high or a premature hope, so noble a programme may fail; but do not demand of me to wish that it should fail, and, if it fails, do not demand of me to rejoice over it, for such a sentiment will never enter into my breast." We do not always accord with Mr. COBDEN, but he has spoken for us when he pronounced these noble words, for us and for all those who, in order not to despair of the future of modern societies have need of cherishing some hope in the future of democracy."

This much for the *Journal des Débats*, the organ of the Orleanist Monarchy. Let us turn to the great republican organ, the *Siècle*. M. LEON PLEE writes in this paper:

"The United have just given a striking lesson to the nations which march on without object, balancing from one government to another, putting aside and taking up again the same men, and always ready, in order to get out of a crisis, to knock over and trample under foot the idol of yesterday. In the midst of a war, in the midst of great national sacrifices, they have reëlected the man who has taken upon himself the greatest responsibility in the great struggle for American unity. Vainly were the American people told, with every sort of menace, that with President LINCOLN the war would be eternized; that they would lose their commerce; that the public and private fortunes of the country would be swallowed up. Still, they persevered. With a full knowledge of what they were doing, they maintained in power the man of iron who only makes use of his power for the interests of liberty. Here we see the Americans who were accused, when the republic was prosperous, of adoring nothing but the god Dollar. It is now seen that they put before all things else the glory of their country, its prestige and its future. They do not desire to see their republic divided; they wish to guard the sacred tie of the Union they have created; they know that by a division will enter decadence, and probably the enemy. The reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN attests, on the part of the American people, not only a firm purpose to vanquish or to die for unity; it responds to the numerous accusations against the origin of the war, against the justice of the cause sustained by the States of the North. Such a wild, headstrong people would never have reëlected the magistrate who represents at this time war and force, if they had not wished to cover up his acts with the most complete approbation. The enemies of the great Republic are trying to diminish the importance of this triumph; they affect to call Mr. LINCOLN the President of the Federal States, and to no longer recognize in him a successor of WASHINGTON. But this is one of those subtleties to which the future will fully respond. Civil wars, however rude they may be, have the privilege of not changing nationalities. We have had in France terrible wars between the North and the South, between the Catholics and the Protestants, between the Vendee and the Republic; we have had terrible combats, even at the gates, and in the streets of the capital After these misfortunes the different populations of France have none the less become reconciled. It has seemed that, far from the national sentiment being diminished, it has gained new force by these struggles. And it will be the same in the United States. These enemies so fierce to-day will extend to each other the hand tomorrow, and after having learned to respect each other will only be the more intimate. It is the natural course of things between children of the same nation. What in effect do they gain by being disunited? United they are an immense force; they have an incomparable *prestige*; disunited, forming two rival Republics, they are but the powerless fragments of a broken star. The wrath of the South still manifests itself with great violence. It is going to be more violent still in response to the election of Mr. LINCOLN. But this will be the last effort of the party of disunion. For the last two years the North has been enfeebled by the approach of the election, by jealousies and by menaces. It was predicted that the election could only take place in the midst of anarchy and blood. The event has responded. Everything has passed with order, with calm, and the greatest *sang froid*. The government of the President is strengthened. It has now before it a new period of force, of union and of firmness. At home, as well as abroad, the agents of the State are reassured and gather a renewed confidence. The armies, sure of being sustained, provisioned, fortified, are going to march on the enemy. The Generals, certain of not having to render an account to a new President of their military operations, are going to follow with more fixity and energy the plans agreed upon in common. When people look on the operations of this war; when they find them so slow, they forget too much what was the preceding condition of the armies and their officers. At the hottest moment of combat, they were talked to about a peace President. Such a proceeding was enough to paralyze the bravest soldier in the world. But there will be no more of that now. The President who has so maintained order and liberty, the man who is trying to transmit intact to posterity the national unity, who assumes on himself the great responsibility of guiding the Republic in this moment of danger, is re-elected. There is no longer the shadow of a doubt on the intentions of those who have maintained him in power. The English, who are so anxious to see the Union broken into fragments, have not been deceived as to the meaning of the result. The funds at the Exchange fell. The sign is a good one for America. The English brokers are depressed when good news arrives from their rivals. The statesmen of the South have not been deceived either as to the nature of this vote. We now see them trying to turn this question of slavery, and to gain over to their cause the good opinions of the world, by talking of progressive abolition. This is, perhaps, the greatest lesson which has grown out of this contest. At the end of antiquity it was also necessary to shed oceans of blood in order to drown the detestable institution.

It is in the way of being drowned also in the American struggle. Having rejected from its bosom this hideous malady, the grand Republic, rejuvenated, may boldly face the scrutinizing regard of philosophy. It was not so formerly; when we spoke of the republicanism of America, we were met with the objection: "Fine Republicans, who hold men in slavery!" They will now no longer be able to make this objection. The reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN is a pledge of abolition everywhere and in all things.

The *Opinion Nationale*, which I have previously quoted, and the *Temps*, speak much in the same tone as the *Siècle*. The *Presse*, which is also a liberal paper, is, since the return of M. DE GIRARDIN to the paper, devoted to interior reforms, and but little value can be attached to its opinions on foreign questions. The ministerial papers continue in the moderated tone which has been, lately, perceptible, but without admitting the change, and, of course, without offering any explanation of it. Something has certainly taken place, however, to operate such a marvellous and sudden change in the quality and quantity of their abuse of the Union cause.

Other eulogies than those noticed in my last letter have been published in the papers on the character and merits of the late American Minister at Paris. The *Siècle* has published an especially flattering notice of the deceased. It is indeed rare to see regrets so universally manifested, and to see eulogies so lavishly bestowed. It has been a source of lasting gratification to the friends of the deceased, and may, in some measure, help to dry up the tears of those to whom he was dearest, to his immediate family and relatives. I did not mention in my notice of the funeral that after Mr. JOHN BIGELOW, Prof. LABOULAYE, of the College of France, pronounced a eulogy of the deceased in French.

A paper called *La Finance*, has just been sent me from Brussels—no doubt by mistake, seeing that it comes direct from the office of publication—which contains a circular from Mr. BENJAMIN, dated, "Department of State, Richmond, Oct. 10, 1864," and addressed to Mr. DUDLEY MANN, which circular is a long and labored exposition of *the bankrupt condition of the North*, and designed to stop the German people from buying Mr. FESSENDEN'S paper. You will perhaps see this curious circular. It is worth re-publication.

Gen. Tom. Thumb and family are now receiving crowds of elegant and aristocratic visitors at the Hotel du Louvre in this city, who are only admitted, however, on cards of invitation. The party are invited to the Palace of Compiegne, where the Hilippotian party will no doubt excite as much wonder as they have at their hotel. MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

London Sensations—Scene at Oxford—Ghosts in Berkley Square—Suffrage Reform—The Church in Danger—The Florida—England's Prosperity—Position of Gen. Sherman.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1864.

When I sit down to write my accustomed weekly letter, I ask myself, "Is there anything in London, or England, or Europe, this week, which can be of interest in America?"—and I cannot always answer this question affirmatively. Our only news of interest is American; the only news we look for is of the war, and especially of the great sensational campaign of Gen. SHERMAN. Even our London sensations are all American—the Brothers DAVENPORT, Miss MAZEPPA MENKIN, and my Lord DUNDREARY. The two latter come back to us from the Provinces after the Christmas holidays. MAZEPPA MENKIN goes to Paris, during the run of the pantomimes, and as to "the Mrs. Davenpodge," as they are called in "*All the Year Round*," they give four or five *séances* a week at the Hanover square rooms, with flying trips to castles in the country, and mansions in Belgravia.

A few nights ago they went to Oxford, and had a nice time with the under-graduates. There were a thousand or so present, and they made noise enough for ten thousand at least, and kept it up for two hours without a moment's intermission. At the close of the pantomime, they made a rush upon the stage, headed by two or three young Dukes and Earls, and pitched into the cabinet. The head constable was of as much use as a corn-stalk in a hurricane; but a proctor got upon the stage and began to take down their names, which had the effect of a fire-engine on a mob out doors.

The other night I was favored with an invitation to a family *séance* in Berkley-square. The time was 11 o'clock P. M. Eleven is pretty early for aristocratic London. It was an old mansion, with iron extinguishers at the front door, to put out the flambeaux, before gas. The hall was full of powdered and liveried footmen. A large wainscotted dining-room, with pictures by RUBENS, Sir PETER LELY and VANDYKE on the walls, was prepared for the *séance*. At the foot of the room were two rows of chairs for the servants, and there were seated butler, valets, footmen, housekeeper, ladies' maids, cook, chambermaids, all neatly dressed in their proper costumes. Then sailed in my lady, with the most aristocratic of aquiline noses. The servants all stood up to receive her in state. Followed Lady SOPHIA, and all the ladies and the gentlemen. I need not describe what followed—guitars and tambourines sailing about the room, and tapping people, not always gently, on their heads. I got a blow more like a crash than a tap—a vigorous boqueting from an errant tambourine, I believe. Mr. FAT'S coat was taken off instantaneously, while his hands were tied behind him, and the knots sealed. A coat of one of the gentlemen was put on under the same apparently insuperable difficulties. "Very clever!" "Very wonderful!" But no attempt at explanation. It is the talk everywhere. In a political leader it is said that "Lord CLARENCE PAGET, though placed in a cabinet and tied with ever so many yards of red tape, comes out like the DAVENPORTS." They fight over it on the Stock Exchange. I heard a dispute on repetying the other day. "You may tie me up, and I will get out in fifteen minutes," said one. "I'll bet a hundred guineas to one you don't," said another.

As to the more serious matters of high politics, reform, education and all that, there is not much that is new. The manufacturing districts are agitating for an extension of suffrage. Those who are in power will not give men votes which will turn them out. Mr. BUXTON proposes to give all who can come up to a certain property standard one vote, and those who have more in proportion, so that Earl DERBY, whose income is £200,000 a year, would outvote a larger number of £5 householders They are all at sixes and sevens about it, and waiting to see how universal suffrage comes out of its great trial in America.

And I confess, frankly, that I see great difficulties in giving votes in England, to the landless millions, ignorant, besotted and brutal as they are to a great extent. There are single capitalists here who employ 30,000 men. There are landlords who have three times that number of tenants. Why trust with a vote, hundreds of thousands of men that no one would trust with a shilling? Or, how can you expect the ten thousand men who own nine-tenths of England, to match their political power on equal terms against ten thousand paupers, or ruffians, or thieves? They will never do it, and it is a wonder that they have done so much. They will take into the political copartnership just so many as they cannot safely keep out. Each measure of reform is a tub to the whale. Universal suffrage would abolish the peerage, abolish the national debt, abolish the Church and the monarchy, and, it is hard to say, what it might not abolish.

The Church is in danger in any case. It always has been, more or less, since established by act of Parliament. This act, like others, requires amendment. There are only thirty-nine articles; it is found that two more are wanted. The two matters of the inspiration and future punishment require new articles. At present, to the great scandal of bishops and laity, no one is obliged by law to believe in either. Now, as a Jew or infidel may appoint as many clergymen as he can buy advowsons, and as the clergymen are not bound to believe or teach anything which is not in the Book of Common Prayer as they understand it, the heads of the Church are in sore trouble.

The newspapers here have published an article from a Brazilian paper, accusing the Government of Brazil with dishonorable complicity in the capture of the *Florida*. The Brazilian agent here—there is no Minister—repels the charge warmly, and declares that his Government has taken every measure necessary for the vindication of its honor. The doctrine of non-intervention has been so generally adopted that even the newspapers find very little to say in the matter.

The prosperity of England is shown in the prices of land, horses and pictures. Land is constantly rising in value. A large collection of pictures has been sold at auction this week in London, at from $500 to $5,000 each, modern pictures, and a horse was sold this week also for $37,500. To be sure, it was *Blair Athol*, the winner of the last Derby, but a three-year old Derby favorite is seldom worth much afterward. Only one thing can hurt the prosperity of England, and that is war. A war that would cripple English commerce would send this whole magnificent structure of wealth and prosperity into a heap of ruins. Competition may slowly undermine it, but that is doubtful. England can probably hold her own against competition. English capitalists can get as much work out of the people on as little food as can be done anywhere. By the aid of steam and machinery they underwork China and India. But a war that should destroy commerce, would change everything, and this is the secret of the desire for neutrality and non-intervention.

It is settled by the English press that Gen. SHERMAN is either the greatest of Generals or no General at all. It depends upon his success in Georgia. If he succeeds, he will do what NAPOLEON never ventured to attempt. If he should fail, of course, they have told you so. We wait with great anxiety. The loyal Americans are hopeful, as always. The Southerners do not believe he can get out of it, but if he does it will make no difference. It will be only a devastating march, with no permanent result. *Nous verrons, ce que nous verrons.* MONADNOCK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

American advices, in view of SHERMAN'S operations in Georgia, and HOOD'S movements in Tennessee, were regarded with the greatest interest.

The London *Globe* thinks that at no period of the war were greater interests at stake.

The London *Times* has an editorial strongly urging the opening of negotiations in America, and says it must come to that at last, and the sooner it does come it will be the better for America and the world at large. It emphatically disclaims all selfish motives, but for the interests of humanity urges pacific advances. It believes that the war, unless ended by negotiations and mutual compromise, must go on until the south is made a howling wilderness and the

(*Continued on the Eighth Page.*)

THE FINE ARTS.

Artists' Fund Exhibition.

SECOND NOTICE.

The present exhibition of the Artists' Fund, though fairly attended, does not receive the attention which it deserves. We should be glad to see once more, in these splendid rooms, the crowds of delighted visitors that were wont to assemble at exhibitions far less worthy than this. A few years ago most any collection of pictures would attract full attendance during a long season. In those days, it was rare, if ever, that so many good pictures were got together. This collection is so generally excellent, and so rich withal in works of the rarest excellence, that no visitor could fail to be delighted. Unfortunately, so universal and so indiscriminate is the puffing indulged in by most of our writers on art matters the present day, that the oft-deluded public cannot, by any amount of their persuasion, be induced to visit any gallery or work of art. Terms of the highest commendation known to the language of these so-called critics, have been for years most perseveringly lavished upon pictures and galleries. The advertising quack would hardly stoop to employ such nauseating puffing as is daily issued by some of our city papers, bestowing upon all, worthy or unworthy, an equal eulogium.

No. 248—"The Knitting School," by ANKER, is one of those superlative works of foreign art whose immigration we hail with the greatest delight. There is no picture in this exhibition where the artist has so fully realized his intentions. In this school of young folks every child has an expression appropriate to his action; he has a quaint and picturesque individuality—his state of health, condition as to poverty, and even temperament, can easily be seen. No one could fail to discern in each head, if cut from the canvas, the meaning of the artist, whether it be to depict grief or mirth, or the more subtle and rarely attained expressions of contrition, mischief, or weariness. How careful in telling detail, how happy the grouping, how full of incident, how like a knitting-school, in short, it all is. The old schoolmistress is a most eloquent figure, telling at a glance her whole character and history.

No. 144—"Flowers," by PAULINE GIRARDIN, a French artist of great distinction, whose work as seen in this beautiful picture is not over-estimated. Our painters, and especially those who seem to see in these, the most delicate and beautiful of all nature's objects, only gaudy color, and exhaust the resources of the palette, to place upon and not in flowers their various tints and effects of light, should observe how free this picture is from such vices.

No. 1.—"Sea Shore," by WILLIAM HART. This is one of those charming *little* pictures which have made this artist justly famous. It is on canvas of this diminutive size that, in our opinion, he displays his most pleasing work. We can see nothing in his larger landscapes that express more than this. Indeed if this subject were put upon a canvas some feet in extent, it would probably loose that charm of manipulation which is Mr. HART's principal merit. His characteristic sweetness of color, and poetical treatment, are concentrated in the "Sea Shore." This may be heresy, however, for we infer that the "Hanging Committee" do not agree with us, since they have degraded this painting to a position on the lower wall, which requires not only a candle, but a stooping posture to see its modest merits.

No. 58—"Othello Relating his Adventures." By V. NEHLIG. In composition, in color, in expression, and in its conforming to the proprieties of the occasion, we think this little picture very admirable. The somewhat rude vigor which this artist is fond of displaying, is here subdued, and thus is added to the picture a charm like that which is lent to a landscape by distance. *Desdemona* is not a mere sitting figure—it is a listening figure, and very touching and beautiful too. There are but a few figures in this collection which, if cut from the canvas, and deprived of their accessories, would, from their intrinsic power, tell their story so well as this. Indeed, few of them would express anything, unless it were the resources of their tailor or mantuamaker.

No. 98—"Over the Hills, by HENNESSY. Is simply a female figure pensively walking along a path which winds between two rocky hills. But out of such simple materials the artist has produced a picture of touching interest and striking beauty. Modest and simple, it is yet full of power and truth to nature, both in the figure and in the landscape.

No. 171—"Venice," by J. R. TILTON. The oft-repeated effect of sunlight, enveloping and mystifying everything through which it is seen, is always beautiful; but when it is used to throw smoky obscurity over the architectural splendors of the old romantic City of the Sea, we must protest against the motive and the result. Upon a forest, or a mountain range, where we care little for the details, the luminous sun-fog would be more appropriate. To Americans, Venice is a wondrous city of palaces. We have read, in the elegant pages of RUSKIN, of the glories of its ancient architecture, and of the unexampled picturesqueness of its vistas. But all this is hidden or defaced in this picture, and we have instead a vast cloud of distant city, wherein we may faintly trace the inaccurate details of the greater features. And all is pervaded by a hot and sulphuric atmosphere, which would kill to breathe or blind to see.

We dwell upon this picture because we see, by the prominence of its hanging, and the praise in the papers, that it is highly esteemed in certain artistic quarters. Surely this is not the Venice of our imaginations; more surely it is not the Venice we saw in our youth.

There is another brown Venice (it is the grayest city in the World) by WIER, that except for one or two characteristic objects, might pass as well for London or New-York. Think of a *brown* old city. Things that endure for ages rejoice in the unspeakable beauties of multitinted gray—things that rot, turn brown.

No. 25—Valley Brook, by SONTAG, graphically relates the fortunes of a mountain brook and does it so well, that it must rejoice the sight of those who have enjoyed such scenes. It is marvelously full of picturesque detail.

No. 29—The "Tea Party," by W. MORGAN. We do not find among the American pictures, except in color, a more commendable picture than this. The artist is master of the expression of the human face. It is refreshing to find a man, who paints such subjects as this, and relies more upon his original powers than upon the meretricious qualities of the foreign schools.

No. 253.—Flowers by G. H. HALL. Unlike the chaste and simple treatment, as we have noticed elsewhere, PAULINE GIRARDIN bestows upon these lovely objects, this artist uses them for a pictorial purpose, in which the natural and nobler objects play a secondary, if not a debased part. Arrayed under a violent effect of shade, (we can hardly say *light* and shade,) cunningly arranged with an eye to pictorial effect, they swelter in a more than voluptuous orgasm of color, an inverse gaudiness, like flesh under a cloud. It is to our mind an insult to the simple dignity of the poor flowers. This style of treatment is by no means peculiar to this artist, except as to his fever-heated color, which, however, all flower painters probably aim at when they cease to regard the supremely beautiful attributes of flowers as primary objects.

The want of purpose, insignificance of employment, affectation of drapery, ignoration of the nobler, and attention to the baser attributes, which we have dwelt upon reprovingly, and which is so common in the better manipulated pictures of this collection, is utterly unworthy of artists who display so much ability. They can do better. The time will soon come when amateurs will demand better work, and it is far better that the reform should come from the artists themselves.

Though our comments are long, we have noticed but a few of the pictures in this collection. We have tried to call attention to the best work, and have censured only for the reader's sake. We would say, go and study them attentively, and not lose sight of your common sense. Study the best, whether foreign or domestic. Art is world-wide. Admiration for the home article is not a patriotic duty. Go and see how MERLE can express the Divine in a sister nurse; how ZEIM can paint Mediterranean air and water; how TURNER, the great, in No. 28, can paint an inferior landscape; how BECKER, in No. 52, can, after great toil, show how a woman tightens her dress; how BENSON, in No. 105, has discovered, with many others, that the big thing to do is to watch the waves; how BEARD, in No. 116, has painted many eagles, and in No. 45, many rabbits, eagles and rabbits, all rare bits; how you can't see No. 167, SMITH's Winter sunset; how, in No. 164, "New-Bedford," you can't find New-Bedford; how, when we spoke of NEHLIG's picture, No. 188, as reminding us of a chaotic palette, we did not mean that the printer should read "potatoe;" how that you can see all round you better landscape work than is No. 239, by the distinguished English landscapist CRESWICK; how in No. 247, CARMENCKE shows that in a storm uprooted trees fall to windward; how, in No. 267, Coast of Labrador, BRADFORD shows how one of HART's coast scenes would look when faded, and how that, in No. 269, either the artist or you must be color-blind. In HOMER's cabbage garden you may see the romance of that institution; in No. 26, another sea shore woman, how much better the artist can paint a dog than a woman; you can see in No. 41, Red Riding Hood, in brown; in No. 43, how quakerly GIFFORD's sea coast looks in drab; and, in No. 63, by LEUTZE, how hideous a child may look in a woman's form.

OUR NATIONAL REVENUE.

Taxation—Taxes on Sales and Real Estate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In organizing a system of taxation, at once equitable and practical, certain guiding principles should never be lost sight of. What we want is not a British, a German, a French, or any Austrian or Russian system of taxation; what we do want is an American system of taxation, a system adapted to the genius of American institutions, and to the peculiar traits of American character.

It should be constantly borne in mind by our legislators, that American institutions are Democratic; that the ultimate power of Government inheres in the people; and that they are the representatives of the *people*. Each should remember that he is the representative of his particular constituents *only* in matters of local legislation, but, in all affairs of national concern, that he is the representative of the American people.

The great fundamental principle of our Government is the political equality of the people; the leading trait of American character is a love of personal independence; and, hence, great impatience of, and disgust at officious governmental surveillance over, and interference with private business and affairs. A truly American system of taxation will scrupulously respect these two great facts of Government and character. The provisions of the present Internal Revenue Law violates both; it is unacceptable to the American people; first, because it is unequal, therefore unjust, imposing vexations and heavy burdens upon certain classes of citizens, while others are measurably exempted; it is, especially, unacceptable to them, because it constantly interferes with and hampers industry, tending to disgust men with their occupations, and prompting them to seek other employments free from Governmental espionage; thus checking production and general industrial progress.

The whole scheme of taxing manufacturing, mechanical and mining industry, as set forth and enforced by the Internal Revenue Law, is the literal reenactment of exploded and discarded British legislation; and is well worthy of its putative father, the author of the "Gold Bill," and disciple of the "most distinguished statesmen of all ages," more particularly, we should prefer, of the remote or middle ages. Says a late English writer on British taxation: "The manufacture of glass was sadly interfered with by the excise duties. In 1854, Sir ROBT. PEEL abolished the entire duty on glass, and the manufacture has since acquired an unbounded extension. The same is true of soap, since its exemption from excise duty. British legislation no longer exhibits the anomaly of such taxes, and our brief review of them is but a record of misdirected legislation, which may serve as a warning for the future well being of the country." The taxes imposed by our Revenue Law on manufactures, by greatly enhancing the cost of productions, cuts off American manufactures from all competition with the manufacturers of other nations in foreign markets, a boon for which, no doubt, foreign manufacturers, especially those of Great Britain, feel duly grateful to our enlightened disciple of the "most distinguished statesmen of all ages." The last tax on manufacturing industry in Great Britain, (we, of course, except the manufacture of spirits and beer,) that on paper, was abolished in October, 1861.

In fine, the Internal Revenue Law is an act highly discreditable to American legislation, and entirely at variance with the spirit of our institutions, and the genius and character of our people. The true interests of the Government and of the country, which, of course, are identical, demand its immediate repeal; public sentiment loudly demands its repeal; and the substitution therefor of the simple, equitable and effective system of taxes laid on real and personal estate and on the sales of merchandise.

This system has had the recommendation and indorsement of the best financial minds in the country, embracing men of all shades of political opinion. It is demonstrable that it will yield a revenue at least double that derived under the present law.

Government affords protection to property as well as to person. It is, therefore, just and equitable that a tax should be levied on real and personal estate. The person who has property to be guarded and protected, whether acquired or inherited, should surely pay a greater tax than he who has none.

The tax on sales reaches all classes, without exception, from the highest to the lowest, but bears so lightly at any one point as to be in no sense burdensome, even to the poorest. Each pays tax in exact proportion to his expenditure; each, by the practice of economy, is left free to diminish his tax at pleasure, or, by indulgence and extravagance, to add to it. It leaves all the productive powers of the country—the source of all our prosperity, and ability to pay taxes at all—entirely unfettered, to exert their utmost energies to add to the sum of national wealth. It keeps the augmentation of prices, so far as due to the imposition of taxes, at the minimum point, tending powerfully to dissolve trade combinations, which have been so universally entered into by manufacturers, ostensibly, at first, to secure themselves against loss on account of the heavy excise duties levied upon them, but, finally, with the avowed purpose, well understood, of maintaining high prices.

It has been objected to a tax on real and personal estate, that such a tax would be unconstitutional. The only provisions of the constitution bearing on this point are the following clauses: Art. 1, Sec. 2. "Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers." Art. 1, Sec. 9. "No direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census." We confess the force of the objection eludes our perception. The power to levy such tax is certainly very plainly conferred by the constitution. The simple condition precedent, seems to be its apportionment among the several States, according to numbers. Such tax should be in lieu of all taxes on the sale and transfer of real estate, stocks, and securities of every kind.

The real and personal estate of the United States is set down in the census of 1860, at the sum of $16,000,000,000. A tax equal to one-half of one per cent on this amount levied by Congress and apportioned among the several States would yield in the loyal States $55,000 000. The remainder would be a lien on the real and personal estate of the insurgent States, to be collected on their restoration to the Union. This tax could be most conveniently, and economically collected, through the tax agencies of the several States.

But the main reliance of the Government for revenue should be on a uniform tax on sales of merchandise. The total quantity of merchandise sold in the loyal States, at present prices, in one year, has been estimated, in value, at $12,000 000 000; and as all merchandise changes hands, on an average, three times, the total sales, in one year, would amount to $36,000,000,000. This result is rendered highly probable by the following estimate: The population of the loyal States may be set down, at the present time, at 22 000,000. We think in assuming an average annual expenditure, at wholesale prices, of $50 per head, we shall be considered within the truth. It is equivalent, at the present price of gold, to $20 85 per head, in prices of 1860. This would make the first sale amount to $1,100,000,000. Add 10 per cent. for jobbers' profits, and the second sale would amount to $1,210,000,000. Add 20 per cent. for retailers' profits, and the third sale would amount to $1,452,000,000. Total sales, $3,762,000,000. To be entirely within the truth, call the total sales, for one year, $30,000 000,000. This would be at the rate of $16 65 per head in prices of 1860. A two per cent. tax on this sum would yield $600,000,000. Taking the estimated amounts of custom duties and revenue from miscellaneous sources, as given in Secretary FESSENDEN's report of the Treasury Department, and we have the following result as the possible revenue of the Government for one year:

Taxes on real and personal estate	$55,000,000
Taxes on sales of merchandise	600 000 000
Custom duties	70,000,000
Revenue from miscellaneous sources	25,000 000
Total	$750,000,000

The mode to be adopted for the collection of a uniform tax on sales of merchandise, is a matter of prime importance. That mode is to be preferred, which will most promptly convey the revenue into the treasury, and place it at once at the Treasurer's disposal for the uses of the Government. There is no possible way of collecting this tax, we think, simple, certain, practical, safe and economical, as that by the use of stamps. Let the Revenue Law require that every sale amounting to the sum of one dollar and upward, be accompanied, or completed by a memorandum, bill of parcels, or invoice, to which shall be attached in stamps, by the seller, the amount of the tax; and that the same amount shall be added to the net amount of the bill, to be paid as part of the bill or invoice by the purchaser. Thus, at the last sale, the whole tax is infallibly collected from the consumer, who, all agree, should pay it.

The omission to attach the stamps, and add the same to the bill, should subject the offender to a heavy penalty—say one-half the amount of the sale, provided that, in no case, shall the fine be less than $100, one-half to go to the Government, and one-half to the informer.

It is not alone sufficient that the proper stamps be attached; it is *essential* that their value should be added to the invoice, thus surely levying the tax, finally, where it belongs, on the consumer; and, at the same time, by establishing a uniform practice among manufacturers, merchants and traders, effectually neutralizing the tax, as a disturber of prices, and an element of injurious competition on the one hand, or extortionate combination the other.

The taxes on petty sales, less than one dollar each, might be collected monthly, in the same manner as are now collected the taxes on manufactures.

The collector of each district, and he only, should be authorized to sell stamps within his district; and no collector should be allowed to sell stamps to any person not doing business in his district. He should keep an account with each person or firm doing business within his district, exhibiting the amount of stamps purchased by such person or firm. This exhibit would render a comparison of amount of stamps purchased, and amount of sales, as ascertained by inspection of books of account, easy to be made, when, in any case, it should become necessary.

The cancelation of the stamps, when used of such large denominations and in such vast amounts as herein contemplated, should, if possible, be secured in the manufacture of the stamps themselves. We think such a process and a very simple one, can be readily supplied. In addition to this, the usual defacement by pen marks should be required.

The many and great advantages derivable to the Government and to the productive interests and general trade of the country, by a tax on sales, and its collection, for the most part, by stamps, as herein imperfectly sketched, are so manifest, as scarcely to need pointing out. The outgoes of the Government are daily and constant, and of very great amount. The stamp tax, as here applied, would turn into the Treasury an uninterrupted flow of revenue in greater volume than it is possible to raise by any other method. The delay in Government payments, which now so materially enhances the cost of all its supplies, would at once be obviated. Necessary loans to supply deficiencies would be comparatively small in amount, and could be negotiated on the most favorable terms, and almost literally on demand. All the material interests of the country would experience a healthful stimulus and impulse, by the restoration of the public confidence in the stability of the Government, and in the increasing value and desirability for investment of the public securities, by the rapid approximation of specie and paper, the consequent reduction of prices, and the limitation of the public debt to a manageable amount.

The collateral advantages to the business and trade of the country would be very great and material. The cash system of doing business, now become so general, by the force of circumstances and prevailing lack of confidence, would assume a permanent character, thus opposing the most effectual check to wide-spread speculations and overtrading, and consequent periodical commercial panics.

This system of collecting revenue by stamps on sales, could be put in operation in thirty days, and would immediately establish a steady, uninterrupted circulation of currency between the Treasury and the people—the same amount of currency serving to measure constantly renewed quantities of supplies; and this would be done without check or disturbance, all the business and productive energies of the country moving with the greatest freedom and uniformity, and therefore with the greatest effect.

The increase of national wealth, especially in the exceptional and limited period of civil war, is not necessary to national happiness. To the producing classes, who constitute the mass of the population, it is a matter of secondary moment, if not of positive indifference, whether the surplus products of their labor is saved or destroyed. The accumulations of wealth centre in few hands. To the average laboring man, subsistence is the main object of life; hence his chief concern is constant employment, and good wages. A country may be very rich, and its population, at the same time, very wretched. To illustrate this truth, it is only necessary to contrast the condition of the laboring population of Great Britain with that of the United States; yet Great Britain has four times the wealth possessed by the United States.

A taxation, so evenly distributed over an entire population, as to bear oppressively upon no interest, making no encroachments upon capital, and capable of yielding, in the midst of a vastly expensive civil war, an unfailing revenue to the Government, equal at least, to two-thirds its current expenses, which would return the taxes into the hands of the people, as fast as collected, and thus contribute essentially to supply that indispensable condition of human happiness and contentment, namely, security to the artisan, to the laboring man, and to every one dependent on daily labor for daily bread, a fair day's wages for a fair day's work such a taxation, we say, would hasten the dawn of peace, by demonstrating to the insurgent States and to foreign nations, our ability to carry on the war for an indefinite period of years; and that the exhaustion of the resources of the United States by a continuance of the war, is a sheer impossibility. R. M. S.

PARDON OF THE MAIL ROBBER TUCKERMAN.—WM. TUCKERMAN, convicted about eight years ago of robbing the mails between New-York and Boston, received, yesterday, a full and unconditional pardon from the President of the United States, and will leave the Wethersfield Prison to-day. Since his incarceration he has conducted himself in such a manner as to gain the sympathy of all connected with the prison, and of persons who visited the institution. His history has often been written in the newspapers, and a sad story of domestic affliction, connected with his imprisonment, went the rounds of the press less than a year ago, having started in Boston, where his family friends reside. He was sentenced to the Wethersfield Prison for twenty years.—*Hartford Courant, Dec. 23.*

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 129, of which 22 were men, 30 women, 39 boys, and 38 girls. The principal diseases were: Consumption, 15; convulsions, 9; dropsy, 9; croup, inflammation of the lungs, scarlet fever, 8 each; puerperal fever, 3; typhoid fever, 6; small-pox, 4; diphtheria, 3; marasmus, 6; bronchitis, 1, &c. Under one year of age, 32; natives of the United States, 84; Ireland, 18; England, 1; Germany, 7; Scotland, 3; Italy, 1.

A Remarkable Narrative—Experiences of Southern Union Lady.

There arrived in this city last week, from Charleston, S. C., which place she left Nov. 6, a lady named Mrs. THOMAS PIERCE, whose experiences form one of the most remarkable narratives that this remarkable war has yet given rise to. In March, 1861, her husband, THOMAS PIERCE, who was a Northern man, born in New-Hampshire, but residing in South Carolina for fourteen years previously, was compelled, in consequence of his strong Union sentiments, to leave his wife and plantation, near Charleston, and come North. So strong was his hatred of the originators of the rebellion who had thus exiled him, that he enlisted in one of the West Virginia regiments as a private, and participated in the battle of Winchester, under Gen. SHIELDS, and subsequently in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, from Harrison's Landing to the battle of the Wilderness, in May last, and, as a reward for faithful service, had been promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. At this battle he was taken prisoner, and confined at Richmond until August last when the rebel authorities discovered that he was a citizen of South Carolina, and he was taken out of prison and deliberately shot. This information was communicated to Mrs. PIERCE by a rebel soldier from Charleston, who knew her husband and was cognizant of the murder. About a year after her husband's departure, Mrs. PIERCE endeavored to reach our lines at Newbern, N. C., with her horses, mules and slaves; but, when almost within our lines, she was apprehended by the enemy and sent back to Charleston. After this manifestation of Union feeling, she was regarded with much suspicion by the rebels, and her crops, buildings and property of all kinds unceremoniously appropriated, without even a shadow of compensation. Her male slaves, forty-three in number, were impressed for labor upon the Charleston fortifications, and their monthly wages, which all who were rebels regularly received, were confiscated by the rebel Government; and this was the general course of the rebels toward this lady throughout her residence there. When Union prisoners began to be confined at Charleston, she improved the opportunity to supply the sick and wounded with nourishment and bandages, which the rebels permitted in case such favors were equally distributed between rebel and Union patients. She dressed the wounds of many Union soldiers, who will, undoubtedly, remember her with gratitude, and whom she would gladly meet now, if it were possible. One young man in particular, Orderly-Sergeant CHARLES MULLEN, of a New-York regiment, she would be glad to see now. His life was saved through this lady's kindness. Another soldier, whose name she has forgotten, but who may recollect her, she would like to inform of the location of $35 in gold which he begged her to take and secrete to prevent the rebels from robbing him of it. But, at last, the rebels charged her with being too partial, and refused her permission to visit the hospitals. She soon afterward resolved to reach the North, if possible. Provided with a rebel passport to pass the lines, she proceeded by way of Branchville, S. C., Little Washington, N. C., and Weldon, to Staunton, Va.; at the latter place, ambulances were taken for the Union lines in the Valley, but soon afterward the party was captured by a party of guerrillas, and completely robbed of everything they possessed. These thieves respected no appeals. Trunks, wearing apparel, $500 in gold, a gold watch, a quantity of silver ware, and even ear-rings and the deeds of her property in the South, were all taken from Mrs. PIERCE, and appropriated by the robbers. Then mounted on mules, without saddles, the party were taken through the mountains a long distance, and finally set down at Beverley, Western Virginia, where they got into the Union lines.

In regard to the condition of things in the South, and especially in Charleston, the cradle of secession, Mrs. PIERCE says the reports have not been exaggerated, and cannot be. The suffering, especially among the families of those in the rebel army, is beyond belief. It was no uncommon thing, this lady says, for the children of such to come to her house, begging for the crumbs and refuse of her kitchen, even the *potato rinds* being eagerly accepted, and cooked and eaten.

Charleston is tolerably well fortified on the land side, and deemed secure against attack. But Mrs. PIERCE is sure there is a way for SHERMAN to get in, and that the city will certainly be taken if he moves upon its rear.

Mrs. PIERCE is at present suffering from a severe injury caused by falling from the mule she was compelled to ride while in the hands of the guerrillas. She is recovering, however, and as soon as able desires to enter one of the military hospitals and assist in the care of sick and wounded soldiers. Her own house, within sight of Charleston, was seized and converted into a rebel hospital just before she left. In the meantime, she is in a very embarrassing situation, being destitute of friends and means. Many of our patriotic and liberal citizens feel willing to aid her, their contributions may be sent through this office, and will be promptly acknowledged. They cannot be more fitly bestowed.

Mrs. PIERCE is very desirous of obtaining some intelligence in regard to her husband's career while in our army. As she never knew the number of the Virginia regiment to which he was attached, she is at a loss how to proceed. Any member of the army who ever knew or can give any intelligence concerning Lieut. THOMAS PIERCE, will confer a great favor upon his widow, by communicating it to her to the care of this office.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Testimonial to Supervisor Blunt.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence speaks for itself:

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 818 BROADWAY, Dec. 20, 1864.

Orison Blunt, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—The Citizens' Association having been informed that the Board of Supervisors had voted to yourself as Chairman of the Volunteering Committee a testimonial of $50,00, directed an investigation, and were assured, upon what seemed to be satisfactory authority, that a resolution had been passed to give you such testimonial for your services upon that committee, and that such testimonial was subsequently, either by the board or the committee itself, of both of which you are a member, put at the sum of $50,000, and that a warrant for the amount had been drawn and paid to you.

They were also informed that you had previously received from the same source, and for similar service, a valuable service of plate.

Before, however, giving credence to such an accusation, however apparently well founded, the Executive Committee directed that a communication should be addressed to you requesting from yourself a statement of the facts.

They desire to know whether a testimonial of any kind has been voted to you either by the Board of Supervisors or by the Volunteering Committee, and if so, what was the nature or amount, and whether you have received and retained such testimonial.

Very respectfully,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Secretary.

REPLY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Secretary, &c., Citizens' Association:

SIR—Your communication of the 20th inst., desiring to know whether a testimonial of any kind had been voted to me, either by the Board of Supervisors or by the Committee on Volunteering, and, if so, what was the nature or amount, and whether I have received and retained such testimonials, has been received, and contents duly noted.

In reply, I have the honor to state that I have been voted a testimonial by the County of New-York, of which testimonial I have received a portion only, consisting of engrossed resolutions, gold medal, and silver plate. As soon as I have received the testimonial in full, I shall be pleased to exhibit the same to you and my fellow-citizens generally, and submit the cost thereof.

I have not received money or moneys as a testimonial from the County of New-York, or from any other source.

As Chairman of the County Committee on Volunteering, I have received nearly seven millions of dollars in amounts drawn by the Comptroller for volunteering purposes, and over four hundred thousand dollars in deposits from citizens of the County of New-York for substitutes, every cent of which has been duly accounted for.

The warrants drawn by the Comptroller have varied in amount from $100 to $60,000 for which I have returned vouchers for the amount expended, and vouchers for the expenditures on the account of citizens have been also duly filed.

I have been informed from various sources considered reliable that the citizens of the County of New-York are desirous of presenting me a testimonial for saving them from a draft under the last call of President LINCOLN for 500,000 men, and obtaining credits of over 20,000 men who had previously been enlisted in the United States navy, thereby saving over $2,000,000 to the county treasury which, but for my successful efforts, must have been paid for volunteers or substitutes for drafted men.

If your association is desirous of presenting me a testimonial on behalf of the citizens of this city, which I infer from your letter, I shall be pleased to confer with your Executive Committee, and make such suggestions as may be deemed advisable. I remain, yours truly,

ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of County Volunteer Committee.

Burglaries at a Bonded Warehouse.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY STOLEN—TWO OF THE ALLEGED BURGLARS CAUGHT.

The bonded warehouse at No. 5 Whitehall-street was entered by burglars about three weeks ago, and property consisting of silks and laces, to the amount of $1,000, was stolen. An entrance to the premises was effected from the roof through the scuttle. Search was made for the offenders, but the Police were for a time unable to ascertain their whereabouts. On the night of the 21st inst., the same warehouse was again entered in a similar manner, and the burglars then stole fifty-three boxes of valuable imported cigars. Saturday night, Officers DOYLE and KEENS, of the First Precinct, received information which induced them to suspect that two young men, named THOMAS RYAN and PATRICK MCCARTHY, were the guilty persons. They therefore started in pursuit, and after much effort succeeded in capturing them. RYAN was first arrested, and at a later hour of the night, MCCARTHY was found in a public house at the corner of Washington and Rector streets. The latter resisted the officers with all his power, and after he had been taken into custody, a desperate attempt was made by several of the prisoner's friends to effect a rescue. In this they did not succeed. The two were taken to the Station-house, where, soon after, the officers learned that a portion of the stolen cigars had been sold to MARTIN BUTTS, corner of Greenwich and Rector streets, for a sum much below their value. These were recovered, and the officers think they will be able to recover the residue. The stolen silks and laces have not been found. Yesterday morning the accused were committed to the Tombs.

A Model Congregation—Finances of Plymouth Church.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, while reading the usual notices before beginning his sermon yesterday morning, availed himself of the opportunity afforded in announcing that the annual auction sale of pews in the church will be made on the 3d inst., to pay a well-merited compliment to his congregation. He said that of the five or six hundred accounts for sittings in the church during the year about to close, not one cent had been lost—the great majority of the pew rents having been paid in advance, in compliance with the condition of the sale, and the last of the few tardy lessees having paid up within a few days. This paying of the pew rents to the uttermost farthing, continued Mr. BEECHER, was not an exceptional case, either, with the Plymouth congregation, but merely their ordinary mode of doing business. He was gratified in being able to say that in financial matters, at least, his people had proved themselves a model church. Mr. BEECHER then read the following condensed exhibit of the church rents for the year 1864, and said that the credit of the matter belonged in a great degree to the Treasurer of the Society, whose excellent management had brought about this handsome result:

Dr.		Cr.	
Total pews rented	$12,076 00	By cash rec'd from pews	$28,260 54
Total aisle chairs	585 00	By cash rec'd from aisle chairs	585 00
Total premiums	18,778 00	By cash rec'd from rent of church	345 06
Tot'l rent of church	345 06	Interest on $37,175 scrip	2,662 25
To balance	14 79		
	$31,792 79	Total	$31,792 79

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RECEPTION AT MADAME DEMOREST'S.—On Christmas Eve Madame DEMOREST gave a brilliant reception to about one hundred and fifty of her needlewomen. A large and full-bearing Christmas tree stood out prominently in the parlors, and the scene which was presented in the happy faces of the fair ones gladdened the hearts of all present. For several years past it has been the custom of Mme. DEMOREST to invite all in her employment to meet her on Christmas Eve, to exchange the compliments of the season, and each guest receives something as a memento of the employer's kindly feeling and good wishes. This custom of Mme. DEMOREST's is one which might be emulated by other employers, with great advantage to themselves and their workpeople.

FIRES.—A fire occurred in the store of Mr. J. HARRIS, No. 109 Fulton-street, on Saturday evening, caused by some of the fancy goods in the show-windows igniting from the gaslight. The damage amounted to about $150....The ticket-office of the Washington Skating Pond, on Fifth-avenue, near Third-street, was destroyed by fire about 4 o'clock Saturday morning. A number of skates, valued at $75, were burned. The total damage will not exceed $150.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FUNERAL OF A SOLDIER.—The remains of Sergt. GEORGE E. WINSLOW, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, were consigned to their last resting place, in Greenwood Cemetery, yesterday afternoon. The ceremonies were conducted by Rev. Mr. GILES, at Plymouth Church. Company D, of the Twenty-third Regiment, with the Drum Corps and Seventh Regiment Band, escorted the remains to the grave. The deceased was killed in front of Petersburgh, Va., by a rifle-shot, fired by one of the enemy's pickets. Sergt. WINSLOW was about 25 years of age. He formerly belonged to the Twenty-third Regiment, and was much thought of by his companions.

THEFT OF JEWELRY.—A young woman, named JANE STEVENS, was taken into custody by Officer HART, of the Forty-first Precinct Police, on Saturday evening, on the charge of purloining a case of jewelry, worth $300, from Mr. WM. WISE's store, No. 233 Fulton-street. It appears she came in with a man, and while he was engaging the attention of one of the clerks, she took a case from the window, and handed it to the man. He left immediately thereafter, and the woman soon followed. A girl named HARRIET LARRABY watched their operations from outside, and informed Mr. WISE of the transaction. The woman was overtaken by a clerk, and given in custody of the officer. The man made his escape. Miss STEVENS was committed to await examination.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I*—Nos. 3277, 3283, 3213, 1807, 2394, 2748, 1988, 2832, 2834, 2830, 2835, 2840, 2842, 2844, 2846, 2848, 2850, 2854, 2856, 858. *Part II.*—Adjourned without day. *Part III.*—Case on, no calendar.

Important Custom-House Case—Decision of Appraisers Held to be Conclusive.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

The United States vs. *Abraham Harris.*—This was an action at common law, to recover duties from the defendant in an importation of merchandise which merchandise had been surrendered to the defendant as being worth only a fraction of the duties claimed. The Government chose rather to consider the duties as an indebtedness that had accrued to them, and decided to enforce their claim by a personal suit, rather than by a suit *in rem*.

The facts were, that in November, 1863, the defendant made entry of five "cases of manure dust" at this port, valued at $26, and paid an advalorem duty of 20 per cent., or a duty of $5. In the same month another entry was made of "manure dust," valued at $335, and upon this an ad valorem duty was paid of $67.

A subsequent examination by the appraisers discovered the merchandise, in both entries to be "gum copal" and "gum used for like purposes as copal," on which by the tariff was assessed a duty of 20 cents per pound, and an additional discriminating duty of 20 per cent., as being the "product of a country beyond the Cape of Good Hope" and "imported this side of the Cape." The Government claimed therefore on the first entry, a duty of $109 and on the second entry a duty of $1,093, with interest from the dates of the respective entries.

Mr. Ethan Allen, in maintaining the case for the Government, rested, after he had put in evidence, the report of the appraisers as to the character and quality of the merchandise, and the report of the liquidating clerk as to the dutiable value.

Mr. Wilcoxen, for the defence, offered to introduce testimony to show that the merchandise in question was not "copal" or "gum," but was as entered.

Mr. Allen objected to any testimony as to the character or quality of the merchandise, or as to its dutiable value, on the ground that the action of the Custom-house officers was conclusive and final, and could not, in any way, be questioned in this court. This was purely a question of law, which was argued on each side, with full reference to statutes and authorities, and was finally decided by the court ruling in favor of the counsel for the Government, that the action of the Government appraisers as to the character or dutiable value of an invoice was final, and could not be opened for reëxamination in this court.

It only remained for the jury to find, as a question of fact, whether the duties claimed had been paid or not. The defendant having contended that they had paid the duties demanded, at the time of entry, and were therefore released.

The jury were out about half an hour, and returned a verdict for the Government for full amount of their claim with interest.

INTERNAL REVENUE—WHO IS A MANUFACTURER.

The United States vs. *Stephens & Corpies.*—This was an action to recover the internal revenue duty on twenty-five thousand knapsacks alleged by the Government to have been manufactured by the defendant, amounting to about $12,000. It appeared in evidence that a man named McComb, residing in Delaware, had a contract with the Government to furnish so many knapsacks. He accordingly bought the cloth and had it cut, sewed together and painted elsewhere, and then delivered them to the defendants to have them put on the leather straps, buckles, &c., which were necessary to finish them—the cost of the work which they did being nearly, but not quite so much as the cost of what was done before the knapsacks were delivered to them. When they had done their work on them they delivered them to McComb, who delivered them to the Government on his contract.

The evidence being in, the judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, holding that the court was the manufacturer instead of the defendants. But as the point was new, he directed it to be entered subject to the opinion of the court, that it might be brought up for fuller argument if desired.

For the U. S. District Attorney Smith. For defendants, Mr. Fullerton.

Sentences.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—DEC. 24.

Before Judge Shipman.

John Morris, the last of the Port Jervis counterfeiters, was brought up this morning for sentence, and sentenced to be imprisoned for five years and pay a fine of $1.

Henry Smith, indicted for stealing from the Navy-yard, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty, and, on a statement of the case, was discharged from custody on his own recognizance, without objection by the District Attorney.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 24, 1864.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	116¼	550	N. Y Cen. R.	118
10,500	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C.	107⅜	100	do.	114⅝
5,000	do.	108⅜	13	Erie Railway	89
50,000	do. new iss.	108	125	do.	87⅛
160,000	do. new iss.	108⅜	400	do.	87⅛
8,000	do. new iss.	108⅜	1500	do.	87⅛
4,000	do. new iss.	108⅜	800	do.	87⅝
110,000	do. new iss.	108⅜	100	do. b30	87⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	103⅞	300	do. s30	87⅛
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	103⅛	100	Erie R. Pref.	101
3,000	do.	103⅞	300	Hudson R. R.	116
10,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Ap. & Oct.	121	100	do. b10	116
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	96⅜	400	Reading R.	114⅜
28,000	do.	96⅞	100

old 7-30 ₱ cents; and on another, threatened with loss of credit and bankruptcy, if failing to husband, to the extreme of caution, his Gold Customs, and to keep sacred their pledge exclusively to the Gold interest on the Public Debt, it is easy to see that his lines are not cast in pleasant places, and his duty to the public credit more [illegible].

The Stock Exchange was depressed most of the week on the Railway list, and on the Government Securities. The fluctuations were adverse for a day or two, from the causes above referred to.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	223½ @ 227	@220	@221
U. S. 6 ₱ cents., 8-20 years	109¼ @ 106⅝	@106⅝	@106⅝
New-York Central	115 @ 114¾		
New-York and Erie	87¾ @ 87⅝		
Erie Preferred Shares	102¾ @ 100		
Rock Island	105⅜ @ 104¾		
Michigan Southern	72¼ @ 70⅞		
Michigan Central	129 @ 117¾		
Toledo	112 @ 109		
Illinois Central	128¾ @ 125⅜		
Hudson River	116 @ 115¾		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	108 @ 99	@94¾	
Fort Wayne and Chicago	103¼ @ 103⅜		
Chicago and North Western	41¾ @ 39¾	@41¾	
Almaden Quicksilver	95 @ 94¾		
Mariposa Gold	35¾ @ 34		
Cumberland	67¾ @ 65¾		
Reading	116¾ @ 116		

The Stock Exchange, the Banks and Insurance Offices, and business generally in Wall-street, adjourned over to Tuesday next, after adjusting accounts for the Holidays on Saturday. Monday will, therefore, be kept as a close Holiday, though not made strictly or legally so at Bank, this year, as Christmas falls on Sunday. The Custom-house, Post-office and Sub-Treasury Office will be opened only for an hour or two, if at all.

There was a sudden and decided let-up in the demand for Money Saturday, as compared with the large amounts offered by lenders. A reaction also quickly followed the pressure of Friday in the Government Stocks, which were 2@2¼ ₱ cent. upon the 5-20s; 1@1½ on the 10-40s and 1 ₱ cent. on the 6 ₱ cents of 1881 from the cheap sales of Friday. The demand was very large, as well on Wall-street as at the Stock Exchange.

The Railway felt the improved turn in Money affairs, and were generally higher. The Gold Room was not so buoyant, and closed scarcely so high as on Friday. The shipments by the day's steamers amount to $1,221,594, making for the week (including $505,000 by steamer *Glasgow*, last Saturday, not cleared in season for the last Custom House report,) $1,760,231.

The following quotations were made at the close of the dealings on the Street. Only one session of the Stock Boards was held:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	116⅜	Pittsburgh	93	94½
U. S. 5-20's	107	107¾	Northwest	40¾	41¾
U. S. Certificates	96¾	97	N. West Pref	71	71¾
N. Y. Central	114	114¾	Rock Island	103	104¾
Erie	87¼	87⅜	Fort Wayne	101	103½
Hudson	115¾	115¾	Cum'land	44	45¾
Reading	114	115	Quicksilver	94½	94¾
Mich. Southern	70	70⅝	Mariposa	32¾	34
Illinois Cen	124	125½	Ohio & M. Certh	33	33½

The First National Bank took $169,000 in subscriptions to the 7-30 ₱ cent Loan.

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank share. The half-yearly dividend of the Tenth National Bank is 5 ₱ cent.

New-York	110	American Exchange	125
Manhattan	130	Bank of the Republic	105
Merchants'	115¾	Bank of N. Amer	105
Union	118	Hanover	104
America	140	Irving	100
City	155	Metropolitan, x. d	125
Phenix	110	Peoples' x. d	106
Fulton	160	Corn Exchange	100
Mech. & Traders'	125	Imp. and Traders'	111
Merchants' Exchange	100	Central National	104
State of New-York	125	Fourth National	96
Mercantile	120		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117¾	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	98½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	120	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	90
Erie 1st mort. '68	104¾	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort. '79	117	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext	99
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	104	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	83
Erie 7s, 5th mort. '88	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107¾
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1stm. '77	104	New J. C. 2ds	115
Hud. R., 7s, 1sts m., '69	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	112
Harlem 1stm., '69 & '72	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	120	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	85	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	87
Alton & T. H. 1sts	100	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	106
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	106¾	Ohio & Miss 1sts	90
Chi. & N. W. int. B.	95	Peninsular R. R. B.	80
Chi. & N. W. 1sts	97		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,875,700 78; for customs, $63,000; payments, $7,313,506 98; on account loan, $67,000; balance, $19,861,443 47.

Subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan at the Ninth National Bank, during the week past, amount to $634,350.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,172,170, against $3,267,414 the corresponding week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,112,979, against $2,606,112 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,760,000, against $731,000 same week last year. The Customs of the week, $840,000.

The Import Entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 24th December, instant, by our weekly statements, amount to $205,496 403
Against 1863 (monthly) 184,240,851
Increase to date $19,255,552

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, amount, from 1st January to 21st December, to $210,680,142
Against same time, 1863, (monthly) 170,280,080
Increase to date $40,400,062

The export of Gold and Silver from New-York, from 1st of January to 24th December,
Amounts to $49,030,000
Against same time 1863 47,865,000
Increase to date 1,165,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specially pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 24th December, amount to $66,520,935
Against same time, 1863 57,310,762
Increase to date $9,210,173

The Third Avenue Savings Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 3 ₱ cent., free of Government tax, to its depositors, payable the third Monday in January.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan, collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier. MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1864.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 25 bbls. Ashes, 3,468 bbls. Flour, 499 bbls. and 500 bags Corn Meal, 1,492 bushels Corn, 2,920 bushels Oats, 452 bushels Barley, 6,932 packages Provisions, and 190 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and nominal; Pots, $12; Pearls, $13@$13 25, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping. Sales and resales since our last, 300 bales, including Middling, at from $1 23@$1 25 ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been inactive at previous reduced prices. Sales since our last amount to 6,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 45@$9 75; poor to choice Extra State at $9 90@$10 35, chiefly $10@$15; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11 20 ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western ..... $9 45 @$ 9 75
Extra State ..... 9 90 @10 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 10 00 @12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands. 10 90 @11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands. 11 25 @13 00
Extra Genesee ..... 10 40 @13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri ..... 10 40 @14 75

Southern Flour continues heavy. Sales since our last, 1,650 bbls., at $10 50@$11 65 for poor to good, and $11 70@$15 for good to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers; sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $10@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull to-day, including fine and superfine, at $6 25@$9 45 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in active demand, at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric, and $8 80 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet at declining prices. Sales, since our last, have been confined to 17,000 bushels, including White Michigan, at $2 65; Amber do., at $2 50; choice Amber Spring (a small lot), at $2 29; and Milwaukee Club, at $2 20 ₱ bushel. Corn continues inactive at $1 88@$1 91 for mixed Western, poor to choice, in store and afloat, ₱ bushel. Rye has been neglected. Barley continues in moderate request; sales have been reported of 13,000 bushels, at $2 08 for Canada West, and $2 for State, ₱ bushel. Oats are in more demand and firmer; we quote Canada at 95c.@$1; Western, at $1 03@$1 05, afloat and in store; State at $1@$1 04 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in demand at $1 45@$1 56 for Government and shipping, and $1 70@$1 80 for small lots for city use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are quiet, at 30c.@52½c. for very inferior to choice, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 69,295 Hides; sales, 24,620 Hides and 20 bales do.—the latter including, according to Messrs. WRIGHT & WAIDEMEYER, 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 25½c., cash, usual selection; 1,000 Buenos Ayres Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 8,300 California, 22 lbs., 35c., six months, usual selection; 500 Orinoco, 21 lbs., 35c., six months; 3,000 Aspinwall, 20 lbs., 26c., cash, rejecting water damaged; 3,400 Mexican, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,100 San Juan, 19 lbs., 22c. cash, rejecting water damaged; 50 bales East India Cow, 10 lbs., private terms; Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted California, 50 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Domestic Slaughter, 70 lbs., 14c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 600 Domestic Slaughter Cow, 55 lbs., 11c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 365,100 dry Hides, 3,000 wet salted Hides, and 1,000 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 189,000 Buenos, Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 54,000 Rio Grande, 7,500 California, &c.; 57,500 Orinoco, 1,200 Porto Cabello, &c.; 2,500 Maracaibo, 3,000 Asuncion and San Juan, 7,000 Tampico and Matamoras, 6,500 Savanilla, &c.; 1,800 Bahia and Pernambuco, 1,000 West Indies, 34,000 African Kips, 1,000 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 800 West Indies, Buenos Ayres, 1,200 Wet Salted Montevideo, 1,000 Wet Salted California.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. HULL & Co. review thus: "For Hemlock Sole the market has ruled active and firm throughout the week, under a fair demand from most sections. In prices there is no particular change, the annexed rates having been maintained with firmness, while the tendency is upward. Over-weight Orinoco is in better supply, and less sought after; of other descriptions the stock is unaltered, the receipts from the tanneries being about equal to the sales. In Oak Sole and Rough Upper we have no change to note. Hemlock Rough continues in moderate demand only." We quote sale: Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 56c.@52c.; do. good middle, 52c.@54c.; do. good heavy, 52c.@54c.; do. light cropped, good, 54c.@56c.; do. middle cropped, good, 56c.@58c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 38c.@39c.; do., do., good middle, 40½c.@41¾c.; do., do., good heavy, 42c.@43c.; do. California, good light, 38c.@39c.; do., do., good middle, 40c.@41c.; do., do., good heavy, 41c.@42c.; do. Orinoco, &c., good light, 35½c.@37½c.; do., do., good middle, 38c.@39c.; do., do., good heavy, 38c.@39c.; do., do., and B.A. damaged all weights, 35c.@37½c.; do., do., do., poor do., 26c @27c.; do. Slaughter in rough, 36c.@39c; Oak, do., 48c.@54c., cash, ₱ lb.

PETROLEUM—Has been dull and heavy at 52c.@52½c. for Crude, 72c.@73c. for Refined in bond, and 92c.@93c. for do. free, ₱ gallon; sales since our last, 1,450 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened dull and lower, but subsequently rallied, under a revival of the speculative demand, closing with decidedly more firmness and buoyancy. Sales have been made of 6,100 bbls., at $38 12½@$39 25 cash, and regular for 1863-4 Mess, closing at $39 25 cash; $40 50@$41 for New Mess; $38@$39 for New Prime Mess; $39 for Thin Mess; and $35 50 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,000 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, January delivery, seller's and buyer's option, at $40@$41; 2,500 bbls. New Mess, January delivery, including seller's option, at $41 75@$42, and buyer's options, at $42@$42 50; 500 bbls. New Mess, February delivery, buyer's option, at $43 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 17½c.@18¾c. for Shoulders, 19c.@23c. (the latter rate) for choice bagged, for Hams; sales equal to 380 pkgs. Bacon has been less active. Sales 100 boxes Cumberland, January delivery, at 21c.; 150 boxes short clear, to arrive soon, at 23¾c., and 10,000 lbs. Smoked Bellies at 21c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are quiet at 17c.@17½c. for dressed, and 14¾c.@14¾c. for live, ₱ lb. Lard is declining. Sales 1,900 tcs. and bbls. at 20c.@24¾c., the latter rate for very choice. Beef continues in request and firm at $21@$24 for New Extra Mess; $19@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 850 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet. Beef hams are heavy; sales 150 bbls. at $26 50@$27 ₱ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 46c.@58c., for poor to choice and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 36c.@50c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is dull to-day, at 15c.@24c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W. STARR & Co., review thus:

"The heavy decline in the Gold Market and the violent fluctuations that have followed during the past week, have not had the effect of depressing or materially varying the quotations of Butter, and from a variety of causes. Butter cannot at present fall materially in price by lower quotations of gold. The demand for fine grades of Butter is fairly active from every quarter, except for export to England, which has been momentarily checked by the decline in sterling exchange. The receipts of fine Butter have been more ample and in accordance with the previous demand. Low grades of Western are in request, and nearly all on the market has been picked up. The receipts of all grades of Western continue light, and no great quantity can be looked for during the balance of this season. The market closes with great firmness and our quotations are unaltered, although we note sales of a number of fancy dairies at 58c.@60c. We take occasion here to call the attention of the legislature of this State, to the fraud in tares on butter packages, and to the necessity for both the dairymen and consumer, that exists, for a prompt correction of the evil. Butter is now a heavy article of export, and a material bar to a more extended trade, is the losses that shippers have suffered from fraudulent tares, and the interest of every producer should lead him to demand a check of the abuse, so that the article might have the benefit of every market, and maintain the reputation that nothing but fair dealing will give it. The laws of Great Britain, of New-Jersey, and of Pennsylvania, require that every cooper shall brand his name and the actual tare of every butter package, under a penalty, and that every butter-packer shall use the packages so branded; and, also, that any party altering said marks, shall each suffer an equal penalty. The passage of such a law is imperiously demanded for the protection of all classes, for the true interests of trade and for the real interests of dairymen, and we understand the entire produce trade of this city will again petition the Legislature to promptly pass the required enactment. Our quotations are

Orange and Sussex Co. Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb.	55	@60
Orange and Sussex Co—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	60	@65
Fine State Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb.	54	@56
Fair to Good State Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb.	52	@54
Fine State—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	54	@56
Fair to Good State—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	50	@52
Fine State Dairies—Welch tubs, ₱ lb.	51	@53
Fair to Good State Dairies—Welch tubs, ₱ lb.	48	@50
Fine Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb.	50	@52
Fair to Good Penn. Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb.	45	@48
Fine Western Reserve—firkins, ₱ lb.	45	@48
Fine Wisconsin, Michigan, &c.—firkins, ₱ lb.	42	@45
Fine Fresh New-York State—firkins, ₱ lb.	—	@46
Fine Fresh Canada—firkins, ₱ lb.	43	@46
Ordinary Canada—firkins, ₱ lb.	35	@37
Fair Ordinary Western—firkins, ₱ lb.	35	@37
Common Western—firkins, ₱ lb.	30	@34
Roll Butter, Fine State, ₱ lb.	—	@50
Roll Butter, Fine Western, ₱ lb.	—	@48

The market for Cheese has been quiet during the past week, owing to the decline in gold and the firmness of holders of fine dairies. Receipts of Cheese must be light during the severe weather, as the danger of loss from freezing is great, and few care to take the risk. The market closes firmly at our quotations, which are unaltered:

State Dairies—factory made—fine	23¾	@24¾
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	21	@22
State Dairies—extra quality	22	@23¾
State Dairies—fair to good	20	@21
Western Reserve—good to prime	17	@19
English Dairy—Eastern	23	@26
English Dairy—Western	20	@22
Fine-Apple	24	@28
Orange County—flat skimmed	14	@18

TALLOW—Sales, 95,000 lbs., 11½c. @16¾c. ₱ lb.
TOBACCO—Sales, since our last, 127 hhds. Kentucky, at 12c. @35c. ₱ lb.
WHISKY—Sales, 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $2 18@$2 20 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were inactive, with 431 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to (by steamer) 150 bxs. Bacon, at 20s., and 1,000 bxs. Cheese and 400 pkgs. Butter, at 25s. For London, 50 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 9d.; 75 hhds. and 180 cases Tobacco, at 20s. @27s. 6d. For Antwerp, 1,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 2d.; 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 30s. For Bremen, 100 tons Logwood, at 22s. 6d.; 200 hhds. and 1,490 cases Tobacco, at 27s. 6d. @30s., and 17s. 6d. respectively.

Movements of European Steamers.

		FROM AMERICA.	
Cuba	Dec. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Kangaroo	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre
Africa	Jan. 4	Boston	Liverpool
Germania	Jan. 7	New-York	South'ton.
City of London	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Feb. 1	New-York	Havre
		FROM EUROPE.	
Louisiana	Dec. 6	Liverpool	New-York
Kangaroo	Dec. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	Dec. 8	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	Dec. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Dublin	Dec 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Dec. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Adis	Dec. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
		For California.	
North Star	Jan. 4	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costa Rica	Jan. 12	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Cuba* will close on Wednesday at 10 30 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *St. David*, via Portland, will close on Friday at 1 30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *Kangaroo* will close on Saturday at 10 30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana by the *Columbia* will close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Matanzas* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *George Cromwell* will close on Saturday at 1 30 P. M.

The mails for Havana and Nassau by the *Corsica* will close on Monday from 2 to 8 A. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACKS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH, FANCY AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS, INCLUDING A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES FOR CARRIAGE, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR.
ALSO, AT STORES
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN LACES,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, POINTS, CAPES, FLOUNCES, BARBES, COIFFURES, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, FANS, &c., &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, LOOPS, TASSELS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
LADIES' ELEGANT BREAKFAST ROBES, RICH VALENCIENNES AND MUSLIN WAISTS, CHILDREN'S CLOTH AND POPLIN SUITS, BOYS' OVER COATS, MISSES' CLOAKS, ETC., CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS, INFANTS' TOILET BASKETS, INFANTS' RICH EMBROIDERED CLOAKS, INFANTS' ROBES, SLIPS, SACQUES, ETC., ETC.
COMPLETE OUTFITS IN UNDER-CLOTHING,
READY MADE OR MADE TO ORDER,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
(Between Leonard and Franklin sts.)
Are now offering their large stock of DRESS GOODS, bought principally at auction, at a great sacrifice on the cost of importation—consisting in part of
SILKS, in great variety,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IRISH POPLINS, PLAID POPLINS,
MERINOES, VALENCIAS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
PRINTED DELAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
Also, the largest assortment of fine quality
KID GLOVES,
At half the cost of importation, having purchased at auction the entire stock of several importers.
Fine quality LADIES' UNDRESSED KID GLOVES at $1, worth $1 75.
MANCHETTE KID GLOVES at $1 25, worth $2 25.
MANCHETTE WHITE, BLACK and assorted colors.
EVENING WHITE AND BLACK, $1 50, worth $2 50.
WOOL GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, at half price.
GENTLEMEN'S KIDS in White and assorted colors, at $1 50, worth $2 50.
ALSO,
HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND SCARFS at low prices.
Also, will put up several thousand
DRESS PATTERNS,
With prices marked in plain figures, on separate counters, for the convenience of customers.
SHAWLS
In every variety of quality and price.
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS
Of the newest and most fashionable styles.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY.
Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same
A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
NO. 41 FULTON-ST.,
Cor. Pearl-st
WHITE, SCARLET AND MIXED MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SHAKER KNIT UNDERSHIRTS.
ENGLISH AND SHAKER-KNIT HALF HOSE.
SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
BRIGHTON CARRIAGE BLANKETS.
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS.
DRESSING ROBES.
THREE AND FOUR PLY LINEN COLLARS,
AT POPULAR PRICES
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
FOR OUR HOLIDAY TRADE
NEW STOCK OF
SUPERFINE VELVET BEAVER BASQUES,
ALL SIZES,
FRENCH BEAVER BASQUES,
ALL SIZES,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER BASQUES,
ALL SIZES
ALSO
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
VELVET BEAVER SACQUES,
CHINCHILLA BEAVER SACQUES,
FRENCH BEAVER SACQUES,
Rich and elegantly trimmed with Paris ornaments of the newest styles
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America. Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 760 Broadway, corner 9th-st., New-York.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and Jersey-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers. Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxons, Yarns, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 480 and 482 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS
AT
POPULAR PRICES
FOR THE
HOLIDAY SEASON.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
With French Embroidered Bosoms.
THREE AND FOUR PLY LINEN COLLARS,
Holiday Styles now ready.
SILK, WOOL, MERINO AND COTTON
Underskirts and Drawers.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES
New and Popular Styles.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Elegant and New Styles.
UNION RIDING-BELTS,
For Equestrians' Use
ROMAN SCARFS AND SHAWLS,
New and Elegant Styles.
LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS,
Velvet, Cloth and Knitted.
KNIT HOODS, SONTAGS AND CAPS,
Fashionable Colors and Styles.
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and Colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For Traveling.
SUSPENDERS,
UMBRELLAS,
&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, entirely new and choice styles, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices at
UNION ADAMS',
No. 651 Broadway, New-York City.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
858 BROADWAY. 858
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.
INDIA GOODS, DRY GOODS,
NOVELTIES, CURIOSITIES,
FANCY ARTICLES, ETC.
DESIRABLE PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
858 BROADWAY. 858
N. B.—The store will be open evenings to Jan. 1.

HOLIDAY WEEK
AT
PEYTON & JOHNSTON'S,
NO. 274 BOWERY,
BARGAINS IN SILKS at 10s. a yard.
BARGAINS IN SILKS at 12s. a yard.
BARGAINS IN SILKS at 14s. a yard.
BARGAINS IN SILKS at $2 a yard.
BARGAINS IN SILKS at $2 25 a yard.
BARGAINS IN SILKS at $2 50, $3 and upward,
Ladies will find our Silks 20 to 25 per cent. cheaper than other stores.
ALSO,
BARGAINS IN FRENCH MERINOES
FRENCH MERINOES At $1 10, worth $1 75 a yard.
FRENCH MERINOES At $1 25, worth $2 a yard.
FRENCH MERINOES At $1 50, worth $2 25 a yard.
FRENCH MERINOES At $1 75, worth $2 50 a yard.
At $2, worth $3 a yard.
Ladies will find at our store the largest stock of the above goods to be found in the City of New-York.
ALSO,
BLACK ALPACAS
BLACK ALPACAS At 50c., worth 70c. a yard.
BLACK ALPACAS At 62½c., worth 87½c a yard.
BLACK ALPACAS At 75c., worth $1.
BLACK ALPACAS At $1, worth $1 35.
ALSO,
BLACK AND COLORED PARAMATTAS
At 5-8c., 62½c., 75c., 88c. and $1,
Just purchased at auction.
ALSO,
THREE CASES OF NEW DRESS GOODS
At 50c., sold within two months at 87½c.
BRILLIANT PRINTED MOUSSELINE DELAINES
At 40c. a yard.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LAST WEEK
OF THE
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
AT
DAVIDSON'S,
Bowery Cloak Store.
Previous to extensive alterations and improvements, when it will be re-opened along with the adjoining premises, No. 264½, under the firm of
DAVIDSON BROTHERS.
Stock consists of
BASQUES, SACQUES AND CIRCULARS,
BASQUES, SACQUES AND CIRCULARS,
BASQUES, SACQUES AND CIRCULARS,
For Ladies, Misses and Children.
ALSO,
CLOTHS, SHAWLS AND SILKS,
All now selling off at
GREAT REDUCTION
C. A. DAVIDSON,
No. 264 Bowery.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS.
LAKE & McCREERY, No. 471 BROADWAY,
Are now offering their large and desirable assortment of
CLOAKS,
consisting of
ENGLISH WHITNEY, FROSTED, CHINCHILLAS, CASTOR, MOSCOW, and other BEAVER CLOTHS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Ladies desirous of purchasing
CLOAKS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
will do well to call and examine our stock.
LAKE & McCREERY,
No. 471 BROADWAY.

FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
AT GAYNOR'S
NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS just received, also a magnificent variety of hand-made
FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS
in all sizes.
The trade supplied on
LIBERAL TERMS.
GAYNOR, No. 785 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
DURING THE HOLIDAYS, AT GREAT REDUCTIONS. Consisting of
THREAD LACE VAILS, COIFFURES, BARBES, THREAD and GUIPURE LACES,
REAL POINT LACE COLLARS, SETS, and HANDKERCHIEFS, THREAD and GUIPURE LACES, COLLARS and SETS,
VALENCIENNES LACES, COLLARS and SETS,
VALENCIENNE HANDKERCHIEFS,
62 and upward,
TAPE BORDERED and HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS and SETS.
Together with a splendid assortment of every article in LACES and EMBROIDERY, all of which have been reduced much below gold valuation.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

AT MME. E. O. EDWARDS, NO. 75 3d-av., near 12th-st., French embroideries to order; initials for handkerchiefs and table linen done in elegant style; silk embroideries and braiding to order; stamping done perfectly.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. The kind church which has for so many years provided a feast and tree at Christmas for the children at the House of Industry, repeat it this year. On MONDAY, at 11½ A.M., there will be services in the new chapel, consisting in part of Christmas Carols, physical exercises, with short addresses. At 2 o'clock the children will dine in the large hall, where there will be ample room for a thousand spectators. Immediately after dinner the gifts will be distributed from the tree.
S. S. HALLIDAY, Supt.

FOR SALE—HAY.—FIFTY TONS OF FIRST quality red top salt meadow Hay, located in the English Neighborhood, New-Jersey, a few miles from New-York. The Hay is so situated that it can be reached either by railroad or navigation. To be sold cheap.
A. G. CHURCHILL, No. 431 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BARD BROTHERS' GOLD PENS.
The best place to buy
GOLD PENS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
IS AT
NO. 22 MAIDEN-LANE,
where you will find a good assortment of Bard Brothers' celebrated Pens, gold cases, silver cases, &c., &c.
Call or send for circular or price list.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A magnificent stock of
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS
Closing out at low prices.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway.

HANDSOME GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We are offering our large stock of watches at retail during the holidays
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
The public are respectfully requested to examine before purchasing elsewhere.
QUINCHE & KRUGLER,
Importers of watches,
No. 8 John-st., up stairs,
N. B.—Agency for the sale of American watches.

MUSICAL BOXES.
Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles—Voix Celestes, Mandolines, Expressives, Organocleides, &c., &c. Toy Musical Boxes. All of the above are very desirable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
They are fine ornaments for the parlor, and also very agreeable compan

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 26, 1864

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRA DIAVOLO.

WALLACK'S—Closed.

NIBLO'S—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—IN PLACE AND OUT OF PLACE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.—This evening, LE POURRE AUX YEUX —LES DEUX TIMIDES.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—PAINTINGS.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—THE MESSIAH.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An official dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN to the President, dated at Savannah, on Thursday, the 22d inst., announces his occupation of that city, and the capture of one hundred and fifty guns, a large quantity of ammunition, and about 25,000 bales of cotton. Gen. SHERMAN'S brief dispatch is supplemented by an official dispatch from Gen. FOSTER to Gen. GRANT, in which the particulars of the occupation of the city are given. Gen FOSTER states that Savannah was occupied by Gen. SHERMAN on the 21st inst., and that on the preceding day and night, Gen. HARDEE, anticipating an assault, had escaped with the main body of his infantry and light artillery, by crossing the river to Union Causeway, opposite the city. The rebel ironclads were blown up, and the navy-yard burned. All the rest of the city remains intact, and contains twenty thousand citizens, who are quiet and well disposed. The captures include, according to Gen. FOSTER, eight hundred prisoners, one hundred and fifty guns, thirteen locomotives, one hundred and ninety cars, a large supply of ammunition, and other material of war, three steamers, and thirty-three thousand bales of cotton, (Gen. SHERMAN says 25,000.) The fleet was in communication with the city, and arrangements were making to clear the channel of all obstructions. These are are the splendid fruits of an almost bloodless victory. The position of HARDEE'S forces is not indicated in either of the dispatches.

A rebel telegraph operator, who escaped from Richmond on the 23d, and made his way to Gen. GRANT'S headquarters, reported that intelligence had reached the rebel capital that Savannah had surrendered to SHERMAN with its entire garrison. There was also a report prevailing at the same time that Fort Fisher had been attacked and captured by the combined forces of Admiral PORTER and Gen. BUTLER; but this report could not be traced to any reliable source. The people of Richmond are represented as being greatly depressed by the heavy disasters which have befallen their arms within the past few weeks.

The forces of the rebel Gen. LYONS, estimated at 2,000 to 3,000 cavalry, with six pieces of artillery, have been attempting mischief on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. They struck the road at Elizabethtown, and injured the bridge over a small stream called Bacon Creek. They then turned northward to operate against more important points. A strong Union force is close in their rear, and it is supposed the rebels will not be able to do much injury to the road.

We learn from Cairo that Gen. DANA has ordered all army ammunition and military pyrotechnics held by private citizens by military permission, to be shipped north of Cairo previous to the 1st of January. Persons found south of Cairo with such property, or materials used for their manufacture, after that date, will be arrested and imprisoned.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Peruvian*, of the Montreal line, with dates to the 16th, passed Cape Race on Saturday, and a portion of the news received by telegraph was given in our yesterday's issue. We have fuller particulars this morning. We have also some additional details of European news by the *Canada's* mails, which arrived here last evening. The English pro-rebel press have begun to whine, despairing for a cessation of hostilities in the interest of the despairing Confederacy. The London *Times* forsees that unless terms of peace can be arranged, the South will be made "a howling wilderness." The Queen had again made a special observance of the anniversary of her husband's death, and her inconsolable seclusion was again the subject of pointed commentary by the press. The only item of Continental news noted in the report, worth noting, is contained in a Constantinople dispatch which says that the Porte has accepted the proposal of a commission by the Great Powers to replace the police of the Danube under international control. The American brig *General Ward* blew up at Shanghae on the 21st of October. All the crew were killed save one. American securities, both in London and Frankfort, continued firm.

GENERAL NEWS.

Within the last three weeks the bonded warehouse, No. 5 Whitehall-street, has been twice entered by burglars, who effected an entrance each time through the skylight in the roof. On the first occasion silks and laces, valued at over $1,000, were stolen, and on the second, 53 boxes of valuable imported cigars. Late on Saturday night the Police arrested two men named THOMAS RYAN and PATRICK MCCARTHY, who are charged with committing the burglaries. MCCARTHY resisted the officers with much vigor, and after his arrest a number of his friends made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to effect his rescue. The accused were both committed to the Tombs yesterday. A part of the cigars have been recovered.

The Money Market eased up on Saturday, and the Government Stocks recovered from the depression of Friday. The Railways were also better. Gold steady, 220½@221¼ ₱ cent.

The Close of Sherman's Great Campaign —Savannah Ours.

SHERMAN'S resplendent campaign has had a logical termination, in the capture of Savannah, the chief city and seaport of the State of Georgia. This campaign, so unique and striking, is thus rounded and made complete. The military mystery, which for so long a time amazed and puzzled the country, is revealed, and is seen to be a thing whose character and object were fixed, definite and grand. The army, about which the rebels told so many falsehoods, from the hour of its "*retreat*" from Northern Georgia to the day they "*ruined*" it near Atlanta—from the time they had it "floundering through the bogs of Georgia" to the moment they brought it up in blank despair before the fortifications of Savannah—through all the defeats it suffered without knowing of them, and amid all the failures it enjoyed to read about—has marched onward to its destination with triumphant tread, has reaped fruits of victory as it went, and has grasped the prize when it reached the goal.

SHERMAN offers the President, as the head of the Republic and the representative of the people, the City of Savannah as a "Christmas gift."

The military and other spoils of the city are mentioned as one hundred and fifty cannon, much *materiel* of war, over two hundred cars and locomotives, twenty-five thousand (or according to FOSTER, thirty-three thousand) bales of cotton, and several steamers. The bulk of HARDEE'S army escaped from the city on Tuesday last, the day before our army moved into it, and the prisoners are estimated at less than a thousand, but twenty thousand people were found in the city, "quiet and well-disposed." The rebel iron-clads have been destroyed and the navy-yard demolished, and FOSTER and DAHLGREN have opened up communications with the city through the Savannah River.

It would undoubtedly have been very gratifying to have taken captive all of HARDEE'S army of fifteen thousand men. There was a break, however, in the line of SHERMAN'S investment of the city. That break was on the eastern side of the place, and consisted in the space from the mouth of the Savannah River to a short distance above the city—a space of about seven miles. Had DAHLGREN'S iron-clads been able to run up and cover this short line, HARDEE would have had no possible route of escape. We do not doubt that FARRAGUT, with wooden vessels would have accomplished this work. HARDEE may find some difficulty yet in getting his army on to the railroad or into Charleston; but the chances of success are in his favor.

The time covered by SHERMAN'S campaign, from the day he left Rome until he planted his army within the defences of Savannah, was just about forty days. The campaign will stand as one of the most striking feats in military history, and will prove one of the heaviest blows at the vitality of the great Southern rebellion.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—We publish in another column a correspondence of some interest to the public. The Citizens' Association has undertaken to protect the city, so far as possible, from the profligacy and extravagance by which the action of its public bodies of late years has been marked. Having heard that the Board of Supervisors had voted $50,000 to Mr. ORISON BLUNT, one of their members, as a testimonial for his services as Chairman of the Committee on Volunteering, they made inquiry from Mr. BLUNT himself as to the facts. Mr. BLUNT, in his reply, evades the question, and attempts to be facetious upon the Association by which it is asked. He will scarcely dispose of it to the satisfaction of the public in that manner.

Unless we have been misinformed, the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution authorizing the Committee on Volunteering to present its Chairman with some suitable testimonial for his services. That committee voted him a service of silver plate, a gold medal, and $50,000 in money, to be paid from the City Treasury. Mr. BLUNT, in his reply to Mr. ROOSEVELT, acknowledges the receipt of the medal and plate, and speaks of this as only a "portion" of the testimonial. Whether he has received the money or not we do not know; but we are informed that a warrant for its payment has been drawn and countersigned by the Mayor. A similar resolution has been passed by the board in favor of Comptroller BRENNAN.

Mr. BLUNT in his letter alleges that he has rendered the city very essential service in saving it from the draft, and that he has been perfectly honest in all his official dealings with the public. The inference which he evidently wishes the public to draw, is, that he is entitled to $50,000 or $60,000 at the hands of the public as a reward for his honesty. Possibly the public may not take precisely that view of the matter.

Hitherto it has been deemed a matter of special congratulation when we have happened to get an upright man into a responsible city office. But if they are to be "rewarded" for their services by such wholesale votes of public money as this, it may become a question whether the city is benefitted or not. It certainly does not increase one's respect for men of presumed integrity, to find them quite so ready to claim payment for their forbearance.

A Despairing Howl from the Anglo-Rebel Press.

The panic which has seized upon the home and foreign rebel sympathizers is illustrated with much effect in the tone of the English Pro-Southern press. The London *Times*, it will be seen from our European news report, has at last come to the conclusion that, if the rebels still persist in carrying on the war, the South will be made "a howling wilderness." It reasons likewise, of course, that the North will be seriously injured in its financial and industrial concerns, unless peace can be brought about by negotiation. But this makes the admission of the hopeless condition of the Confederates not a whit less significant. Hitherto the London *Times* has defiantly proclaimed, in the face of the liberal intelligence of Europe, the absolute invincibility of the Confederated rebels. Through its agents at Richmond and at New-York, and by every species of partisan argument in its editorial columns, it has labored for years to convince the political and financial circles to which it finds access, that the permanent subjection of the South is an utter impossibility; that the North would itself be ruined before the task was well begun, and that it is for the interest of Europe that the "belligerents" should be regarded as entitled in every sense to a perfect equality in the consideration of foreign Governments.

Less than three months ago, so confident did this rebel mouthpiece profess to be of the assured position of the South as an independent political community, that it succeeded in creating a general belief in the London Stock Market, that the North was about to make terms with the Richmond conspirators. The consequence was a panic in consols such as had not been witnessed for years before, and the whole country was threathned with a disastrous financial revolution.

SHERMAN'S progress through the heart of the Southern territory; HOOD'S mad-cap invasion of Tennessee; THOMAS' well-assured position at and around Nashville; the great preparations in Hampton Roads and on the James River for striking at Wilmington, and closing up the only remaining part of rebeldom; and, more than all, the doleful mutterings of DAVIS and his fellow conspirators at their own headquarters, have at last compelled the London rebel press to open their eyes to the truth. It is, perhaps, of no great account now whether this ill-disposed section of the foreign press should admit the truth or should affect to conceal it, until the Southern concern bursts up finally, and makes them the scorn of Europe. But we will frankly admit that it would have been of no inconsiderable account, if, during the past three years, the leading journals of Paris and of London had dealt in honest representations, of the origin, progress and principles of the rebellion. That we have had all through, staunch friends among the journalists of both countries, is as cheerfully admitted, as it will be gratefully remembered by the loyal people of this country. But the weight of opinion, as created or influenced by the leading presses of France and England, has been against us. And to that fact the rebels owe nearly all the consideration they have had abroad.

All this, in giving consideration to the agents of the rebellion, contributed greatly to build up their credit; and without the credit extended to them at Liverpool, at London and at Birmingham, their powder and shot, their pirate boats and blockade-runners, would have given out or burst up within three months of the capture of New-Orleans. The maliciously disposed foreign press, however, in its efforts against this country, will soon be found to have done a vastly greater injury to the industrial and financial interests of Great Britain and Western Europe. Thousands upon thousands of British commercial men will find out before midsummer of the incoming year, that in so far as they have been guided in their business estimates by the Southern sympathizing organs, they have been trusting to a refuge of lies. The South will not become "a bowling wilderness," but the authors of this rebellion will be howling fugitives before many months shall have passed.

The Changing Attitude of Kentucky—The Constitutional Amendment Facilitated.

A call for a State Convention appears in the Kentucky papers, to consider the policy that ought to be adopted by the State in respect to its own domestic interests and its loyal obligations. It is evident that Kentucky is at last seriously realizing the necessity of ridding herself of the institution which has done more than all things else to compromise her loyalty and protract her troubles. The altered tone of the Louisville *Journal*, since the election, so that it is not only respectful toward the Administration but positively friendly to the emancipation policy, is, of itself, a very significant token that public sentiment in the State is no longer what it was. This change is just what ought to be expected from sensible and true-hearted men.

We have always had faith that the State of HENRY CLAY was at heart sincerely loyal. That, we think, has been attested conclusively by the great number of soldiers she has contributed to the National armies, and their staunch behavior in the field. But the misfortune of Kentucky has been that, while she kept true to the Union, she yet remained as devoted as ever to the institution of slavery. She clung to the idea that, somehow, the rebellion could be put down, and yet slavery saved. Accordingly, she has refrained from going with the other loyal slave States—Maryland, Western Virginia and Missouri—in adopting the policy of emancipation, and sustaining President LINCOLN'S Administration. She gave the Chicago candidate for the Presidency a very large majority, in the full persuasion that, if elected, he would endeavor to restore the Union as it was, with slavery in it still as a living element. This was her undoubted right. But the election showed that almost every other loyal State disagreed with her. The indorsement of the anti-slavery policy of President LINCOLN by overwhelming majorities, made it impossible for Kentucky any longer to believe that her own policy had a chance. Therefore she is preparing, very sensibly, to give up this policy and adapt herself to the new order of things. She accepts what she cannot prevent. The question now with her is not so much whether to retain slavery, as how to clear herself of it, and when.

It is easy enough to see how it is that Kentucky has been so slow to join the other loyal slaveholding States in giving up this institution. First, she held more slaves than all the rest of them combined—the last census showing the number to be 225,483, while Missouri had only 114,931, and Maryland 87,189, and the counties now embraced in Western Virginia about 5,000. Having more property bound up in the system, it was natural that she should be more anxious to save it. Again, revering the memories of her great statesmen, HENRY CLAY and JOHN C. CRITTENDEN, as she does, it was natural that she should cling with peculiar faith to their great policy of compromise as the panacea for all domestic strife, and should deem the preservation of slavery in the loyal States important to the conciliation of the slaveholding States in rebellion. These influences, combined with the fact that her leading public men have mostly belonged to that stiff Bourbon type, which is naturally unable to comprehend or conform to new circumstances, are quite enough to explain why Kentucky has been so backward in taking up emancipation.

But with all her delay, no constraint has been brought to bear upon her, either political or moral. The General Government has done nothing to break up the institution, save the necessary military measure of receiving black recruits to supply the deficiencies of quotas under the general drafts. The people of the North have undertaken no moral crusade against Kentucky; in fact, have scarcely commented on her course at all. They have had no anxiety, because sure that a change would come sooner or later. Kentucky cannot complain that she has been obliged to yield to outside interference. Her rights and dignity have been in every way respected.

Yet these tokens that Kentucky will soon adopt the policy of emancipation, have a national interest. The change will take away the last objection that could reasonably be offered to the adoption of the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery throughout the land. Such a decree by the Free States against what has heretofore been treated as vested property, protected by inviolable State right, might be deemed at least harsh, in its application to a State which, in its State relations, has always been true to the Union. Nobody could complain of its being visited in all its sweeping force upon the States who have gone into the Confederacy. Having turned against the Constitution, it is signal justice that the Constitution should be made the means of their punishment, in wiping out that so-called "property," in the name of which their crime was consummated. That reason cannot apply to the Slave States which have continued loyal. It is an excellent thing, therefore, that all those States have, or will, of their own accord, put an end by their own act to the slavery within their limits. It takes from the amendment its last ungracious tinge, and gives peculiar fitness to its entire operation.

Kentucky needs but the extinction of slavery to become one of the most prosperous and beautiful States of the Union. She is by far the oldest State west of the Alleghanies, and none are more favored by nature. Yet slavery has been such a clog upon her that she has but crept, while the States north of her have strode onward with a rapidity that amazed the world. She needs but to be clear of this curse to put herself among the foremost.

Two Months of War and their Significance.

The past two months' campaigning has taught the rebels a hard lesson. Each isolated event has an important lesson of its own, but taken together they open up startling revelations. It must be sufficiently distasteful to the rebels that an army of fifty thousand men can cut itself off from its base at Atlanta and at leisure establish another three hundred miles distant, on the Atlantic coast. This fact alone proves the helplessness of the Confederacy outside of its intrenched strongholds. The rebels may agree with DAVIS that Richmond, or any other fortified point, may be forced from them without their suffering vital loss, but this will not make them relish being pummeled everywhere else. Then, again, HOOD'S defeat, taken by itself alone, conveys a scathing comment on DAVIS' policy of waging war. The same may be said of PRICE'S defeat in Missouri, or of EARLY'S in the Shenandoah. But in the summary, and considering the total result, there is conveyed to the minds of the rebels a still more disagreeable suggestion than is involved in simple defeat or indiscretion, and that is, that as their relative strength is diminished, the proportion of the waste attendant upon the war on their part is greatly increased.

During the last two months the rebels have lost forty thousand men, three fourths of whom have been taken prisoners on the battle field. Twenty-five officers of the rank of General have been placed *hors du combat*. More than three hundred and fifty pieces of artillery have been captured, (including those at Savannah,) and it is scarcely possible to estimate the number of small arms taken. These large captures of men and of guns appear almost incredible, when we consider that with the exception of Fort McAllister and Savannah, no fortress is included in the estimate; the captures were made on the battle field. Then look at the destruction of railroads, stores, and factories. Probably no country was ever more thoroughly devastated than the Shenandoah was by SHERIDAN after the battle of Winchester. SHERMAN, in his march through Georgia, entirely destroyed two hundred miles of railroad, besides large quantities of stores essential to the Confederate armies. All the great arsenals of the South outside of Richmond are within his grasp. CANBY'S expeditions from Vicksburgh and Baton Rouge destroyed millions worth of stores which had been accumulating for HOOD, and long lines of railway. According to rebel reports STONEMAN and BURBRIDGE did equally efficient work in BRECKINRIDGE'S rear on the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad. WARREN'S raid on the Weldon Railroad in the short space of three days destroyed twenty miles of the road—ties, rails and all—as effectually as if it had never been built.

In the meantime the rebels have so managed the Winter campaign that our losses during the last two months have been but trifling. HOOD'S campaign in Tennessee has shortened this war by many months, not so much because he has been beaten by THOMAS, as because by taking himself away from SHERMAN'S front, he has enabled the latter in one short month to accomplish results which, in the ordinary course of military events would have required long delays. How different the Winter campaign would have looked now if HOOD had contented himself with simply resisting SHERMAN'S further advance. Thousands of lives would have been lost, where, as the case now stands, SHERMAN has only had disabled about fifteen hundred men—a little more than LEE lost during the same thirty days by the shots of our pickets. Delay, too, would have been a great advantage to the rebels, as it would have given them several weeks of leisure in which to recuperate their armies. But that opportunity, thanks to rebel recklessness, is gone, and can never be recovered.

Never, we think, has it happened in any war that two months have been so decisive of grand results as the two which have just closed. It is only necessary that the people should hurry to the front every available soldier, in order to make the next few months completely decisive of this unhappy conflict.

SHERMAN'S CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—The full financial value of SHERMAN'S Christmas present it would be hard to estimate even roughly; but we get a ready notion of the worth of one item included in the Christmas gift. Gen. FOSTER tells us that Gen. SHERMAN has got 33,000 bales of cotton, and if we take these bales at the ordinary weight, we get a gross sum in greenbacks for them in New-York of $18,150,000; or at Liverpool (by the cotton quotations which we publish in the European news summary this morning,) SHERMAN'S gift can be turned into $7,821,000 in solid gold. Eighteen odd millions make up a tolerably handsome Christmas present without counting in the guns, the ammunition, the ships, cars and locomotives, and the prisoners, with which SHERMAN has supplemented his holiday token of remembrance.

The *Irvington Stories*, by MRS. M. E. DODGE, (daughter of Professor MAPES,) commend themselves especially to the consideration of the young folk. They are written with a kindly purpose, and in a spirit that all can appreciate. The style is unusually graphic and free; and the material of each story is well suited to interest the youthful mind. There are eight separate pieces. We commend the book as one of the best of the season. It is illustrated by DARLEY, and published by JAMES O'KANE, New-York.

Retaliation on Prisoner's of War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have treated the subject of "Rebel Treatment of our Prisoners," and of retaliation, now demanded by many, in a becoming spirit in your journal of Friday. It is natural that retaliation should present itself to the minds of many citizens as the only means of protecting ourselves against the repetition of the enormities practised by our reckless and shameless enemy, upon our sons and brethern, who have had the misfortune to fall into his barbarous hands. A member of Congress has even proposed to oblige, by resolution, the Secretary of War to resort to retaliation. But if this state of public feeling can be readily accounted for, it is also necessary to consider this grave subject with that moral calmness which always becomes the more imperatively requisite the more our passions are aroused, and even justly aroused.

No one doubts that of all the iniquities committed by the enemy in this cruel war, the treatment with which he has visited the captured Union soldiers is the darkest and most fiendish, and that the grief which we feel at the thought that those who commit this crime are after all our kin, is the greatest in this period of woe. Nothing shows so plainly and so loathsomely the moral depths to which the desperate worship of evil can lead man, if he once forsakes truth, honor and right, and boastfully forsakes them.

No one doubts that it is hard indeed, in such a case, to refrain just resentment from shaping itself into a plain act of palpable retaliation.

No one doubts retaliation is an admitted element of the laws of war. Our code distinctly says:

"The law of war can no more wholly dispense with retaliation than can the law of nations, of which it is a branch. Yet, civilized nations acknowledge retaliation as the sternest feature of war. A reckless enemy often leaves to his opponent no other means of securing himself against the repetition of barbarous outrages."—*Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field. Sec. 27.*

Retaliation has its use and necessity, but also its limits, and, being of so stern a character, the question whether it will effect its object is always an essential one, for retaliation is not revenge; if it were it would not be admitted.

Those who invoke retaliation do not clearly present to their minds what they desire. Is a repetition of the heartless infamy inflicted on our soldiers demanded? We could not do it. No civilized, feeling man could commit such callous cruelty. The thing would be impossible. Retaliation has its limits. If an Indian slowly roasts his white prisoners, would the white man slowly roast his Indian captives? If, however, full retaliation would be carried out by the superior belligerent, the question still would be whether, in the end, a line of conduct, severe indeed, but calm and manly, will not go further and have a better effect.

Even when retaliation was acknowledged as the exclusive principle on which penal law was founded, this retaliation had its limits, and it has undoubtedly its limits in the laws of war.

No mawkish sentimentality has induced the writer to express his views. He has had dear friends in those Southern pens, which have become the very symbols of revolting barbarity, but he desires, for this very reason, that the subject be weighed without passion, which never counsels well especially without the genial call for retaliation to practical and detailed measures. It is supposed, then, that retaliation is resolved upon. What next? The order is given to harrass, starve, expose and torture say 20,000 prisoners in our hands until their bones pierce the skin and they die idiots in their filth? Why should things be demanded which every one knows the Northern man is incapable of doing?

If, however, by retaliation be meant that captured rebels in our hands should be cut off from the pleasant comforts of life which Northerners subservient to the South love to extend to them, then, indeed, we fully agree. To is treasonable over-kindness ought never to have been permitted. It has had the worst effect on the arrogance of our enemy, but prohibiting it is not, and cannot be called, retaliation.

Let us not be driven from the position of manly calmness and moral dignity; and let us, on the other hand, be stern, so stern that our severity shall impress the prisoners that they are such. But let us not follow rebel examples. It is too sickening, too vile.

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SCOTT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY — POLITICAL-MILITARY CHARACTERS.

Scott's Account of Military Characters—Jackson—His Proclamation Counteracted by Clay's Compromise—Failure of Compromises—Political Causes of the Rebellion—Taylor's Character—Taylor's Character Drawn by Himself.

THE BEECHES, December, 1864.

SCOTT'S Autobiography has been read by many of my young acquaintance, and there is a general complaint that he was so brief and scant in the part which is very interesting—his reminiscences and accounts of public characters. The few portraits he does give us are remarkably accurate. Half a dozen lines give a just estimate of ALEXANDER J. DALLAS, one of the real statesmen of our country. The account of JACKSON is the best yet given. His friends and his enemies have belabored him with praise and abuse; but he was a mixed character—mixed in strange proportions, with extraordinary faults, and extraordinary virtues. His political course was as mixed as his character. Commencing with a letter to MONROE, recommending the total abolition of party spirit, he terminated in a most violent partisan Professing to be a Democrat, he put forth in his Proclamation of 1832 the whole creed of the Federal party Beginning and ending a hard money man, he did more to increase paper money, and encourage banks, and finally, to produce tremendous commercial overthrows, than any other man in the nation. In one word, with great talents and energies, he was the creature of his passions and prejudices. Fortunately, one of his passions was a profound and indomitable patriotism. In the place of BUCHANAN (in 1860-'61,) he would have hung DAVIS, BENJAMIN, and the other traitors, before they left the Senate Hall; and in doing it, he would have done right. Just because this was well known, had he been there, the rebellion never would have happened. But I have no doubt that Providence permitted the weakest of public men to be in power, that the cancer which had been eating the heart and poisoning the blood of the nation, should come to a head, and be exterminated. The proclamation of JACKSON in 1832 (written by EDWARD LIVINGSTON) contained the political principles on which the rebellion turns. If true, the Government is a National Government; if false, it is a Confederacy, in which the rebellion will triumph, and the country be divided up into petty States.

I supported JACKSON'S Proclamation, and opposed the Compromise of 1832. I thought then, and have had no reason to doubt it, that to tamper with treason was a dangerous thing. Better meet it, in the beginning, with a punishment so terrible that men will fear to repeat it. What did we get by compromising with CALHOUN and his nullifiers? We got two things which were the severest trials and misfortunes the country met with in eighty years—the commercial overthrow of 1837 and the rebellion of 1861. I shall not comment on them, for no student of our political history can doubt that they were the legitimate fruits of the compromise of 1832. We are now passing through a grand revolution, in moral as well as political ideas. One part of the moral revolution is that *we have passed beyond the era of compromises*. No more will the feeling that *compromises are necessary*, demoralize statesmen, destroy the stability of political institutions and present to the world the picture of a young and great nation, full of genius, energy and patriotism, enervated by a political nightmare. When some TACITUS, HUME or HALLAM shall portray to future generations the true character of that period, what a fine study it will be for the student of political science; and how very different will that character appear from what it seemed to some of the chief actors in it!

From 1831 to 1851, political events were very extraordinary, and most of them turned out in a very different way from what was expected. Gen. SCOTT was very familiar with the men and events of that period, and has given in his autobiography texts, rather than sketches, upon which a great deal may be said. I think he will admit that the sample we had of *military politicians* is by no means encouraging to any future investments in that department of political property. The last investment, by the Democratic party in the little Napoleon, was decidedly the poorest of the whole. If my strength and the public patience will permit, I will make in regard to military candidates some contributions to history. Among the portraits drawn by SCOTT is that of Gen. TAYLOR. It is perfect in its way. TAYLOR'S character lay in a small compass, and it is drawn in the Autobiography (pages 382-383) with vivid accuracy. That it is so, I will relate a scene which was very recently described to me by a friend, who was a party to it. This gentleman met Gen. TAYLOR, I think at Pittsburgh, where he had retired to a private parlor from the mob, who infest public men with applause, and of which TAYLOR was not at all fond He called upon the General, and after some conversation TAYLOR inquired: "And what are your politics, Sir?" "I am a Whig, Sir." "So am I, Sir. I always was a Whig." "But, General, I didn't vote for you, because I thought you was not fit for it." "You are a man after my own heart, Sir; I am *not* fit, Sir, and I never was fit for it. I never read anything of civil affairs, and the people made a great mistake I can fight, Sir, and I know *I will do no harm*; but the people didn't know that." This is TAYLOR'S estimate of himself, and it was entirely right, and fully justifies SCOTT in his very correctly defined character of him. TAYLOR was a pure, honest, simple-hearted man, who knew himself to be a good soldier, and knew equally well that he was utterly unfit to be a statesman. His honest patriotism saved him from doing harm, as he said. On the contrary, I think he did good. I doubt much whether we could have admitted California as a Free State if we had not had a Southern man and a brave man as President when the case was discussed.

I differ from the politicians in the estimate of military popularity. I doubt much whether any of the military candidates gained any material strength by the military reputation. On the contrary, they rather lost by it. If there are some men who unhesitatingly vote for a candidate who is the hero of a battle, there are many more who are jealous of military men, and fear their influence in the politics of the country. Politicians should recollect that the people are no longer ignorant. The press and the school have done a

great work. The great body of the people are now well acquainted with public affairs. We have a large mass of ignorant Irish in the country; but they are almost the only exception to the fact of popular intelligence. I think Gen HARRISON did not get as large a popular vote as he should have had, considering the state of public opinion. TAYLOR was in a decided minority, and owed his election to VAN BUREN. MCCLELLAN lost more in the West than he gained in the East, by his military character. We did better with SCOTT, than either TAYLOR or MCCLELLAN did, on the popular vote; and he was far the best qualified of all the military candidates.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Amusements.

Special entertainments, suitable for the young folk and the festive season, are provided at nearly all our places of amusement, except where a change is undesirable, as at the Academy of Music and the Winter Garden. At these establishments "Fra Diavolo" and "Hamlet" are repeated to-night. The opera steadily increases in public favor, and will remain the attraction until the close of the season on Saturday next. It is just the sort of work to add cheerfulness to the season. The music is light, graceful and melodious. The mise-en-scene and costumes are alike admirable. Mr. BOOTH'S *Hamlet* has fairly electrified the town. He has given it twenty-four times, and the tragedy, with its beautiful scenery, seems destined to run for several weeks to come. Those who would enjoy an intellectual treat should by all means patronize the Winter Garden. At Wallack's Theatre to-night, TOM TAYLOR'S comedy of "Masks and Faces" will be performed. It is an excellent piece and is admirably rendered by the company at this house. At Niblo's Garden the popular favorites, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, will present three of their amusing pieces, the "Fairy Circle," "In and Out of Place," and "Barney the Baron." A night of merriment can certainly be enjoyed here. At the Olympic theatre the drama of the "Streets of New-York" has proved so eminently successful that it remains on the bills for another week. A new holiday piece is in preparation. At the Broadway Theatre Mr. J. E. OWENS repeats his inimitable personation of "Solon Shingle," and for the first time appears in a comicality called the "Live Indian." At Barnum's Museum a new fairy spectacle, long in preparation, will to-day be brought out in a style of great splendor. It is called the "Ring of Fate, or Fire, Air, Earth, and Water," and is described as being in three parts and four elements. It will be played many times to-day, and during the week, every afternoon at 3 and evening at 7. Mr. BARNUM has made several important additions to the Museum—among others are WOODRAFF'S Bohemian Glass Blowers, heretofore at Hope Chapel. At the French Theatre there will be performance to-day at popular prices. The pieces are "La Poudre aux Yeux" and "Les Deux Timides." At the Hippotheatron, in Fourteenth-street, extensive arrangements have been made for the holidays. A new Christmas pantomime, on the old-fashioned plan, has been prepared, and will be brought out for the first time this afternoon. The introduction has been written by Mr. JOHN DAKON, and the entire work has been many weeks in preparation. It enjoys the name of "Harlequin Blue Beard; or the Good Fairy Precious and the Bad Demon Rustifusti." The usual attractions of this well-conducted establishment are in addition to the pantomime. At HELLER'S "Sallie Diabolique" Programme No. 4, and the great Ravel pantomime of "Harlequin Santa Claus," are the sufficient inducements. No one can make a mistake in visiting HELLER'S most amusing establishment. There will be four performances at VAN AMBURGH'S Mammoth Menagerie to-day. The collection of birds, animals, &c., is remarkably fine.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gives its annual performance of HANDEL'S immortal work, the "Messiah," to-night.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The well-known cotemporary drama of the "Poor of New-York" has been revived successfully at this establishment under the name of the "Streets of New-York." We need scarcely remind our readers that the piece was played at Wallack's old theatre seven years ago. Its "run" was of sufficient duration to impress the public memory, and its present reproduction is a compliment to its then popularity. The piece is borrowed in a large measure from "Les Pauvres de Paris," but the suite of scenes is different, and the dialogue in many instances is entirely original. Something has now been added by "a gentleman of this city," and the added part is worthy of the reputation of that notorious person. Sufficient of the original structure remains to insure the success of the drama. On the occasions when it has been performed the "house" was all that could be desired, and we anticipate for the "Streets of New-York" success not inferior to that which attended the performance of the "Poor of New-York." If it does not obtain it the fault will not rest with Mrs. JOHN WOOD. The cast is as good as her company can afford; the scenery is admirable. Nothing can be more vivid and real than the fire-scene of the fourth act. Equally excellent is the Union-square scene with its mechanical contrivance for showing the Fourth-avenue cars. These and other "points" were seized by the audience, and the applause testified that a success had been attained.

Mr. BOUCICAULT claims this piece as his own. There are at least three other persons (without counting the French unfortunates,) who may dispute his title to it. Mrs. JOHN WOOD may ascertain this fact from the books whence the drama has been studied. The subject is not worth discussion, but it exhibits Mr. BOUCICAULT'S character in a light that is not altogether amiable. But, of the four persons who "did" the drama, Mr. BOUCICAULT—except in the way of endless dissertation—was the one who did least.

Fine Arts.

Several important editions have been made to Mr. NOELL'S splendid collection of German pictures, now on exhibition at the Crayon Gallery, corner of Eighth-street, (No. 756 Broadway.) Those who are fond of fine paintings would do well to pass an hour or two in the gallery. Admission free.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 25.

THE WHISKY TAX.

Great pressure is being brought to bear upon the President by the distillers to prevent his signing the Whisky Bill, while, on the other hand, the whisky speculators are as urgent that he should sign it.

MAJ. MULFORD TO VISIT RICHMOND.

Maj. MULFORD will soon visit Richmond, to confer with Commissioner OULD on the subject of a further exchange of prisoners.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

Count CHATEAUBRIAND, the new French Minister, will not sail for the United States until the month of April, being prevented from coming by sickness in his family.

THE FRENCH MISSION.

The question of a successor to Mr. DAYTON excites lively interest and much discussion. There is good authority for saying that Senator SUMNER is not a candidate for this post, and that he is lending the weight of his influence to another name. Mr. BIGELOW is being pressed.

A HOLIDAY IN WASHINGTON.

To-morrow will be observed as a holiday in all the departments, orders having been issued to that effect.

THE PITTSBURGH DISASTER.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have been in session for several days at City Point, inquiring into the circumstances of the mine fiasco. They have examined a large number of witnesses, and expect to be able to return with all the evidence by the middle of this week.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 25.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Ten-Forty Loan for the week ending with Saturday amounted to $29,-[illegible],550, and to the Seven Thirty Loan, $5,334,000.

CASES OF CONSCIENCE.

Three cases of conscience have recently been brought to the notice of the Treasury Department. An officer of the United States being in doubt as to the propriety of having drawn a requisition for $125, has returned the money, with the request that one half of it be considered as the property of the Government, and the other as his individual contribution to the cause of "Uncle Sam."

Another anonymous correspondent returns $182 50, but desires no publication of the fact; while the third, transmitting $23 75, requests its receipt to be acknowledged through a New-York newspaper.

Farragut's Fortunes—Naval Prize Money

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, Monday, Dec. 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to offer, through your columns, a suggestion to the friends and admirers of Admiral FARRAGUT, and of justice.

The prize-money due him and the men and officers of his command for the destruction of the rebel fleet on the Mississippi—though nearly three years have passed—has never been paid. His share would amount to a handsome sum, which, added to that now being raised by the generosity of your citizens, would enable him to maintain a style of life becoming the great naval hero of the age. Now, if men of influence would take the matter in hand, this just, as well as legal, claim, would be settled, and a substantial benefit conferred, not only on him who so well deserves the nation's gratitude, but also on others who have strong claims on it—the sailors of his fleet and their gallant commanders—Porter, Bailey, Bogge, Craven, Smith, Alden, and others. None in the naval service are more deserving than those who fought under FARRAGUT on the Mississippi, where they were exposed not only to the fire of the enemy's guns, but to the deadly malaria; yet the prize-money due them for the destruction of armed vessels in actual conflict, is left unpaid for years, while those engaged in blockading duty, who may never have heard the whiz of a hostile shot, are paid within a few months for the capture of unarmed vessels, which is accomplished without danger, and simply by the speed of their own.

Yours respectfully, OFFICER.

Prize Money.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish you would again favor, through the columns of your paper, many of the officers and crews of the Western Gulf Squadron, by reminding Congress of the special act that is required for the purpose of paying the prize money which is justly due for the destruction of the rebel fleet and the seizure of steamers and other property at New-Orleans on the 24th and 25th of April, 1862. It is very poor encouragement for men who have risked their lives for the Government to again enter the service when the authorities at Washington in most instances show, by their actions, that they feel very little interest in the welfare of our sailors. What great difference is it to poor Jack whether a victory is gained or not? It is not him that gets the praise, although his life is in as much peril as those higher in position, and if he should by chance distinguish himself, perhaps he may be made a Master's mate, which the majority of good seamen would not accept or thank the department for the offer, as that grade of officers has no rank established by Congress, and by many of their seniors they are considered no more than first-class messenger boys. These appointments should not be given to men over 21 years of age. It is nothing but a boy's situation, and the duties appertaining to it can be performed by any youth of a few years' experience at sea. There are plenty of boys who would be glad to obtain a Master's mate's appointment and learn the duties of an officer in the navy—and why not give them an opportunity? In many ships I have seen old men in this position, and to my mind nothing looks so absurd and out of place.

Hoping this will attract the attention of some of our Washington dignitaries, I remain, very respectfully, &c., T. H. L., late of the *Varuna*.

Christmas.

Christmas was more generally observed in this city, yesterday, than for many years past. The churches were very elaborately decorated, the services were imposing, and the attendance large. The day was exceedingly fine, and "peace and good-will to all men" seemed to pervade the entire community. It has been determined to further celebrate Christmas by secular observances to-day. The Custom-house will only be kept open for an hour, for the purpose of recording arrivals and clearances. The Mayor's office is to be closed. In all the City Departments there will be no business transacted. The judges have united in adjourning all the courts, and no trials will take place to-day. The "Gold Room" is to be closed—the speculators determining to honor the festival. There will be no business transacted at the Petroleum Board. In addition to these, all the insurance, shipping and commercial offices will be closed. Business will also be suspended for the day at the various Consulates.

Christmas at the Howard-street Soldiers' Home.

This institution has been handsomely decorated with flags and evergreens and presents a fine appearance. The dinner will be served to-day, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and will be followed by a musical entertainment in the afternoon and evening. The band of the Twelfth New-York Cavalry will be in attendance. It is expected that some eight hundred men will be fed during the day, and the interest of the occasion will be increased by the presence of Gen. DIX, Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT and Admiral PAULDING, who have been invited and will attend.

THE BORDER THIEVES.

Lord Monck's Order Calling Out the Militia—Six of the Burglars Again Under Trial—The Mode of their Arrest—How the Passport System is Refused.

The Quebec correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, writing on the 23d, says:

"General orders were issued to-day by the Commander-in-Chief, naming the three battalions called out—several of the companies composing which have already appeared in detail, in the *Globe*. Lord MONCK accompanies the names with the following orders, which are conceived in a most commendable spirit.

"In calling out for actual service this portion of the volunteer force, the Commander-in-Chief desires to express the gratification he has experienced at the numerous offers of service he has received from volunteer companies all through the Province as soon as it became known that men were required for permanent duty. The Commander-in-Chief desires to impress upon the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the force called out for duty, that they are embodied, not for the purpose of warfare, but with the object of aiding the civil power in its efforts to prevent aggression on the territories of a friendly State, on the part of persons enjoying the right of asylum in Her Majesty's dominions; and to maintain, as regards Canada, that complete neutrality with respect to the war now existing in the United States, which Her Majesty has enjoined on all her subjects. With these objects in view, it will be the duty of all officers commanding detachments on the frontier to take special care that the territorial rights of the Government of the United States shall be carefully respected, and that no infringement by the men under their command shall, under any circumstances, take place of such regulations for the security of their borders as may be made from time to time by that Government. It will be the duty of officers, should suspicious circumstances be brought under their observation, immediately to report any such to the civil authorities, and to place themselves under their guidance.

It is understood that dispatches have been received here from the Colonial Office, favorable to the scheme of Confederation adopted by the convention.

The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* says (Dec. 23,): "YOUNG, HUTCHINSON, TEVIS, SPEAR and SWAZEA, with BETTERWORTH, who was found in their company, and denies being a raider, although of the Confederate army, were before Judge SMITH to-day. The investigation was adjourned until Tuesday to bring evidence.

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, Chief of the Water Police, states that he went to Quebec with Judge SMITH'S warrant. When at Riviere du Loup, he placed the police at different places on the road. On the 21st he saw two single sleighs approach; the men were covered in buffalo robes. He overhauled them and discovered YOUNG in one and TEVIS and HUTCHINSON in the other, with the driver. They were much surprised to see the Chief 300 miles from Montreal. They made no resistance, and were unarmed.

About $1,000 in gold was found on them, and a passport on YOUNG, certifying that he was JAMES LEWIN, a British subject. The horses were first-rate ones. They were about forty miles from the border. Had they had a warning of the Chief's approach, they would have given him a hard run. They walked a large part of the way going down.

Three hundred and ninety volunteers leave here on Monday night, on the arrival of the detachment from Quebec—in all six hundred and fifty—under Col. SMITH. The picked men are now together at the hotels at the expense of the Government. None have been sent against their will.

Naval.

THE NEW HOSPITAL TRANSPORT GEN. J. H. BARNES.—This magnificent new hospital ransport, named after the Surgeon General of the Army, has just been completed, and sailed on Saturday for Hilton Head—the best adapted ship for the purpose ever fitted up in this country. The vessel was chartered for the Medical Department while she was yet on the stocks and before the usual state-rooms, saloons and other accommodations for passenger-vessels were commenced. She has been finished, therefore, with a single aim for convenience in the special service for which she is designed. The work has been done under the immediate supervision of Col. MCDOUGAL, Medical Director of this Department, aided by Dr. HOPP, Gen. VAN VLIET'S Chief Quartermaster, and the owners. The ship is 1,400 tons burden, draws 12 feet of water, will make 12 miles an hour at sea, and can reach City Point, Va., or any other of the principal landings on the Southern coast. The accommodations for the officers and crew are entirely separated from those for the sick. They are upon the upper deck, and all the remaining space is used for hospital purposes. Accommodations for the Chief Surgeon and his Staff, for nurses, cooks and other employes, are arranged also with special reference to economy, as well as the rooms for the dispensary, clothing, commissary stores, kitchen and dining-room for the patients, beside bath-rooms, ice-room, water-closets, with wards for 650 sick and wounded, containing well-filled bed-sacks, linen sheets, pillows, &c., &c., with every facility for lighting and ventilation. The entire vessel is heated by steam-pipes. The berths are arranged to slide up and down, so that the patients can be placed in them without difficulty or danger, and they are supported in their positions by iron pins. The *J. H. Barnes* is under the charge of Assistant Surgeon THOS. MCMILLEN, U. S. A., who is an eminently kind, humane and efficient officer, assisted by a full corps of medical officers, cadets, stewards and nurses. The Surgeon-General receives a deserved compliment in the naming of this ship, and those engaged in her construction and splendid outfit may point to her with confidence, as a beautiful testimonial of the care of the Government for its suffering but uncomplaining heroes.

THE DICTATOR.—The trip of the *Dictator* from New-York to Hampton Roads was much more successful than was prophesied by many, and in due time the details will be made known. As the vessel has not yet completed her mission or arrived at her final destination, it is not deemed necessary to give particulars at present. Rumor says that she will have an opportunity to test her merits under fire in a few days, the result of which will be looked for with great interest.

Lieut.-Commander D. B. HARMONY has been detached from the Naval Rendezvous, No 173 South-street, and ordered to command the *Sebago*.

THE HARTFORD.—The *Hartford* was put out of commission on Tuesday afternoon, at 4:20 o'clock. The riggers are now engaged in stripping her.

The *Queen* is loading ordnance stores for the North Atlantic Squadron.

Obituary.

DEATH OF WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES died at his residence, in this city, yesterday morning, of appoplexy. Mr. NOYES was born in Schodack, Rensselaer County, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1805. He commenced the study of law when fourteen years of age, in the office of SAMUEL B. LUDLOW, Esq., then of Albany. In 1823 he became a student in the office of the late Hon. HENRY STORRS, and in 1827, completed his studies, and was admitted to the bar. He commenced his professional life in Rome, where he was connected in business, first with the late WHEELER BARNES, Esq., and subsequently with Hon. HENRY A. FOSTER. In 1834 he removed to Utica, and formed a partnership with WILLIAM TRACY, Esq. Since 1838 he has been actively engaged in the practice of law in this city. The commanding position Mr. NOYES has for many years held at the bar in this State, his high social position and his unsullied character, and his indomitable perseverance in the prosecution of the business of his profession, will make his loss deeply felt by this community.

The Holiday Present most acceptable to a Lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D. BARNUM'S "self sewer." Price only $1 50 with directions. Inventors office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York. Sent by mail. Saves the eyes; no basting.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.
Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

A Card.
THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No 575 Broadway.
E. A. BROOKS, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore, at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Overshoes to be found in this city. His stock of goods is comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Richmond.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Prices reduced since Nov. 1 from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies' boys', youths' misses' and children's Boots, Buckle-shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes always on hand. Gents' best French goods manufactured to measure promptly, at No. 150 Fulton-st.
C. C. RICHMOND.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

Arctic Overshoes,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS.
WINTER BOOTS.
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.
The best assortment and quality of Winter Boots in the city, at reduced prices.

Economical Housekeepers Use

PYLE'S SALERATUS.	PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR.	PYLE'S BLUEING POWDER.
PYLE'S BAKING SODA.	PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.

Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of
JAMES PYLE,
Manufacturer, New-York.

The Horrors of War can be greatly mitigated by that sovereign remedy, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, as it will cure any wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot of ointment should be in every man's knapsack. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, No 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Holiday Gifts.
E. A. BROOKS would inform those about purchasing Christmas and New-Year's presents, and wish to combine usefulness with beauty in the selection, that he has a large and varied assortment of goods adapted to the present season, which cannot fail to please. Every description of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children, may be found at his establishment, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never molud their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

No More Acceptable Present can be Given to old or young, than one of the ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES. No. 537 Broadway.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 163 Centre-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—MORRISON.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, by Rev C. E. Phelps, LOUIS CARPENTER, of Connecticut, and Miss MARY MORRISON, of Bloomingdale.

STORER—KELLOGG.—At Fairhaven, Conn., on Friday, Dec. 23, by Rev Mr. Folsom, Mr. E. M. STORER, of Bound Brook, N. J., and Miss EMILY KELLOGG, of Fairhaven.

DIED

BATE.—At Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 20, of diphtheria, Mrs. EMMA BATE wife of Geo T. Bate, and daughter of William T. Livingston, of Buenos Ayres, S. A.

☞ Quincy, Ill., papers please copy.

BRAGAW.—On Saturday, Dec. 24, 1864, LOUIS S. BRAGAW, aged 31 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 27th, at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, in DeKalb-av., 5th door west of Marcy-av., Brooklyn.

☞ St. Johns, N. B., papers please copy.

CAROLAN.—At the Everett House, New York, Dec. 26, of hemorrhage of the lungs in the 31st year of his age, PETER CAROLAN, of J. & P. Carolan, merchants, Sacramento, Cal.

His friends, and those of his brother in-law, S. J. [illegible] are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies, from St. Francis Xavier Church, West 16th-st., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to California for interment.

HOWELL.—On Saturday, Dec. 24, at Fordham, ELIZA B., wife of R. S. Howell, in the 27th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., from her late residence.

MAY.—On Saturday, Dec. 24, Col. CHARLES A. MAY, formerly of the U. S. Army, aged 46 years.

Funeral will take place on Monday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the New-York Hotel.

NICOLL.—On Friday, Dec. 23, at his residence, No. 6 West 27th-st., S. T. NICOLL, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Calvary Church, corner of 4th av. and East 21st st., on Monday afternoon, Dec. 26, at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be interred in the family burying-ground at Mastic, L. I.

NOYES.—In this city, on Sunday, Dec. 25, WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, in the 60th year of his age.

JONES.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 8½ o'clock P. M., LIZZY, only child of G. W. and S. M. Jones, aged 1 year, 10 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place this day (Monday), at 2½ o'clock P. M., Dec. 26, from the junction of Broadway, 7th-av., and 63d-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Lockport papers please copy.

STAATS.—On Saturday, Dec. 24, LYDIA CUTLER STAATS.

Funeral services at 11 o'clock, Monday, at No. 255 Carlton-av., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Albany.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

WALLACE.—In this city, on Sunday, Dec. 25, JAMES WILLIAM WALLACE, in the 70th year of his age.

WOOD.—At the Revere House, Boston, Saturday, Dec. 24, Hon. JOHN M. WOOD, of Portland, Me.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of J. S. Satphen, No. 125 West 42d-st., New-York, on Tuesday morning, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock.

New-Orleans papers please copy.

YOUNG.—In Yorkville, on Sunday, Dec. 25, EMMA ELIZABETH, daughter of William and Eliza Young aged 5 years, 9 months and 15 days.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

CLOTHING,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SMOKING JACKETS,
AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
A fine assortment at greatly
REDUCED PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

ESTABLISHED 1-09.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Pest Family. Genuine Casile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st

TO LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.
The UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared to underwrite Policies early in January.
The Company's specialty is THE INSURANCE OF INVALIDS AT MODERATE RATES.
All Life Insurance Agents doing business in this city are requested to present such applicants as may have been rejected by other companies, to Dr. E. W. LAMBERT, No. 92 Broadway, for examination without delay.
All policies will be made payable NOT LATER THAN THE AGE OF SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS, OR DURING THE LIFETIME OF THE PERSONS INSURED.
JOHN WADSWORTH, President.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
will speak at
COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 27.
Subject:—"Reconstruction Now is Disgrace and Disaster."
Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8.
Tickets 25 cents; Reserved seats 50 cents. For sale at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 1.1 Nassau-st.; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway, Miller and Matthews, No. 767 Broadway; McFarland's, corner Broadway and 23d-st.; and at the door during Tuesday. Platform tickets at 121 Nassau-st.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEARS.'
J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer of
CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.,
No. 203 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE, and sent to all parts of the country at the lowest trade prices.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' MEMORIAL.
The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on
FREE EXHIBITION,
by order of the Special Committee having charge of the same, at the piano warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., No 544 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

CABINET FURNITURE.
In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk sts., No. 126 and 227 Rivington-st.
The Belt Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

FANS, NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.
TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st

EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
New Styles—Just received. THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
FINE GOLD—New Styles—SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HOLIDAY WINES.
Fine and medium grades Sherries, Ports, Champagnes, Bourbon, Cordials, Sauces, Preserves, Fruits, Cigars, etc. G. E. MENDUM, No. 75 Chambers-st., near Broadway.

BUY YOUR FINE AND MEDIUM QUALITY of Bourbon at MENDUM'S, Chambers-st., next door to Broadway. Prices range from $3 to $8. Choice and medium grade Champagnes from $25 to $60 per basket. Sherry, Port and Cordials cheap and good. G. E. MENDUM, Importer, No. 75 Chambers-st.

DIAMOND RINGS
Of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY, SEVENTY-FIVE, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR AND FIVE HUNDRED TO TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st

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NEW EDITIONS OF
THE SCHONBERG-COTTA FAMILY,
AND
DIARY OF
MRS. KITTY TREVYLYAN.
THE NEW WORK
BY THE SAME AUTHOR
WILL BE READY ON WEDNESDAY, 28TH.
M. W. DODD, Publisher,
No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

SEND 20 CENTS FOR JAN. NO. ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, containing Portraits, Biographies and Characters of Poets, Philosophers, Warriors, Civilians, Murderers, the good and bad, the high and the low. To secure the PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBER, with PHYSIOGNOMY, ETHNOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY and PSYCHOLOGY, send at once. Single No. 20 cents. For the year $2. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

JOHN GODFREY.
Read what the Press says about
BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW NOVEL,
JOHN GODFREY'S FORTUNES.
1 vol., 12mo. $2 25.
From the Philadelphia Press.
Nothing he has yet produced is even half as good as this.
From the Cleveland Leader.
One of the most fascinating novels which we have ever read.
From the Pittsburgh Gazette.
It paints domestic life in this country much more faithfully than it has ever been done before.
From the Providence Press.
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EIGHTH THOUSAND READY ON FRIDAY.
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HURD & HOUGHTON,
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Translated from the Low German at the Fifteenth Century. A new and elegant edition, printed on tinted paper, 12 mo. beveled cloth, gilt top. Price $2.

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AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.
The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.
Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

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Every stove warranted as represented.
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FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
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The largest assortment of ENGLISH SKATES in the city for ladies and gentlemen.
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WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING
SPECIAL BARGAINS
TILL FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT.

SETS of best quality RICH CUT GLASS, consisting of 12 Goblets, 12 Champagnes, 12 Wines, 12 Rocks, 12 Finger-Bowls and 2 Decanters	$50 00
SETS of WHITE FRENCH CHINA, 2d quality, but good, 180 pieces	70 00
FRENCH CHINA GOLD BAND TEA SETS, 56 pieces, $16, $20, $22 and	25 00
ENGLISH DECORATED IRON STONE TEA SETS, 56 pieces	10 50
TEA SETS, 56 pieces, TOILET, 11 pieces	9 00
TEA SETS, WHITE, 50 pieces, TEA, 56 pieces	5 50
FRENCH CHINA TEA CUPS and SAUCERS, (per dozen)	2 50
A lot of English Japanned Trays, from 25 cents to (each,) being about one-half cost of importation.	1 50

In addition to the above, we have a very complete Stock of WHITE FRENCH CHINA, CHANDELIERS, GAS-FIXTURES, CUTLERY and BRONZES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

The following Dividends (for November have been declared payable Dec. 31, to Shareholders of record Dec. 30, 1864:

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
Eighth Dividend.....One Dollar per Share

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
Third Dividend .....One Dollar per Share

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
Fifth Dividend. .....Three Per Cent

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Second Dividend.....One Per Cent

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
First Dividend.....One Per Cent

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 61 John-st., New-York.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, } JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 4th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3.
W. H. COX, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared, out of the profits of the last six months, a Dividend of Five per cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1865. The book of transfer will be closed from Dec. 28 to Jan. 4. By order. R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec 21, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after January 3, next. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, } Dec. 16, 1864. }

161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, } Dec. 23, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this bank, on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3, inclusive. By order.
G. L. CROWELL, Cash'er.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the stockholders on the 31st December inst. The transfer books will be closed from the first to 31st December, inclusive.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, } New-York, Dec. 13, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next.
Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 27 to 31 January, inclusive.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

IRVING BANK.—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—On and after the 30th day of December, by order of the Board of Directors, a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this bank. Transfer books are closed to that day.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax out of the profits of the Bank, payable on and after the 3d January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 4th prox.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share free from Government tax) has been declared on the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865, to those who shall be stockholders on the 24th day of December inst., when the transfer books will close, and reopen again on the 3d day of January next.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1864. W. HEMENT, Treas.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1865.
Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Bank books in English, German and French.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCH, Secretary. GEO. FOLSOM, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick Dividend. The semi-annual dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
A THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
COR. 3D-AVENUE AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, (free from Government Tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the Third Monday in January, 1865.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums settled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner Varick, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums.
EDEN V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before January 2, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
M. D. VANPELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—
No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER
of 8th-av. and 42d-st., open daily at six per cent. All deposits made before the 21st January will draw interest from the 1st of January.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., } OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST. } PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State tax s, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 50 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 first, the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st, New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, } TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., } NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) per cent. out of the earning of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of December until the morning of the 7th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., } No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., } NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE and three-quarters (1¾) per cent., free from Government tax, due Jan. 1, 1865, on Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock, and on Alton and St. Louis Railroad stock, will be paid on and after the 3d day of January next, by the United States Trust Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.—The Board of Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared their usual Quarterly Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Three per Cent., both free of Government tax, out of the net profits of the past three months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the 3d proximo, inclusive.
E. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864. }

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Ten (10) per cent, on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January, 1865.
By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, 3d of January next, the Transfer Books to remain closed from the 23d inst to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. B. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF } NEW-YORK.—December 22, 1864. }

DIVIDEND—A Dividend of Four per cent on the Capital of this Bank has been declared, free from Government Tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
Transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 3d of January.
By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW- } YORK, No 363 Broadway. } NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January, 1865. The transfer books close on the 24th inst., to reopen Jan. 3, 1865.
By order of the Board. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable after first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 17 until Jan. 4, 1865. GEORGE L. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, New-York, } Dec. 16, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
The Transfer Book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st instant. JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN, } BROOKLYN, Dec. 23, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending 31st inst., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, President.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1-4.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the third (3d) day of January next
The transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 2', 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent, free of Government tax, payable on and after THURSDAY, Jan 5, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from Tuesday, Dec. 27, to Jan. 6.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, NO. 25 PINE-ST.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1865, to stockholders of record on that day. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec 24, and reopened on Thursday, Jan. 5.
THOMAS M. WHEELER, Treasurer

FINANCIAL.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-street.
CHARTERED, 1858.
CAPITAL.....$150,000
SURPLUS..... 41,000.
NOTICE.
The Annual Election for Directors of the above Company will take place at the Office on the 2d January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.
The regular semi-annual Dividend of 4 per cent., ex Government tax, will be paid on and after the 5th January.
J. C. WINANS, Sec.

CAUTION.
The First National Bank of St. Albans, Vt., was robbed by an armed band of raiders on the 19th of October, 1864, of the following notes and bonds, viz:
Four $1,000 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 18,681 to 18,684, inclusive.
Nineteen $500 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 28,083 to 28,101, inclusive.
One hundred and two $100 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 184,073 to 184,172, inclusive, and also Nos. 142,563, 142,574.
One hundred and nine $50 United States Treasury notes, Nos. 16,488 to 16,296, inclusive; 20,587 to 20,640, inclusive, 30,580 to 30,634, inclusive; 134,960 to 134,960, inclusive, 20,645 to 20,646, inclusive; also, 20,665 to 20,673, inclusive, and No. 30,681.
All payable to bearer, order, dated Aug. 15, 1864.
Also, $15,000 5 per cent. legal tender coupon United States notes, dated Dec. 1, 1863, with one coupon taken off, of the denomination of $38 and $100. Also, $1,000 United States 5-20 coupon bond, No. 7,901, and two $100 United States 5-20 coupon bonds, Nos. 45,087 and 45,089. All persons are cautioned against buying the same, as payment and conversion has been stopped.
A. BOWLIS, Cashier.
St. ALBANS, Dec. 1, 1864.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, } ALBANY, July 22, 1864. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 339, Laws of 1849, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day it was resolved that a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares of this Company, registered the 20th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 3d day of February.
THOMAS S. WALKER, Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, } MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1864. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of nine Trustees and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, Malden, N. Y., on the second MONDAY of January next, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 3 o'clock of that day.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

CHOICE PETROLEUM LANDS AND Oleases for sale, selected by a competent and experienced agent. Correspondence is invited. Apply to or address D. C. STURGES & CO., McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sums of from $2,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.
5-20 BONDS.
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

OIL CREEK PETROLIUM COMPANY.
SIXTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND
The trustees of this company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent. for the month ending Dec 15, payable at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., Jan. 15, 1865. Transfer books close Jan. 10.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL } COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF } EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 15th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)
No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 20th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.
The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 14, 1864.

The undersigned, Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the increased capital stock of this Bank, hereby gives notice that 50 shares of such increased capital at $100 per share remains unawarded to the present stockholders, and are open for subscription by the public until the 26th day of December inst., at 12 o'clock M., when it will be awarded to the highest bidders for the same, but no bids will be received at less than par, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not deemed for the interest of the Bank.
Payments for the stock when awarded will be required to be made at the Bank, on or before the 1st day of January next, with interest from November 1st, 1864.
J. S. FOX,
A. ALOFSEN,
A. H. WALLIS,
Commissioners.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 61 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS.
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bembeimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bembeimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates.
U. S. 6-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1864. }

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND } STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. } COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 58 WALL-ST., } NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864. }

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Preferred Certificates issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said Certificates stand registered, on the 24th inst.
The transfer books, both of Common and Preferred Certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and opened Jan. 5, 1865, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Trustees.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW- } YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine st., } NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1864. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO., } No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864. }

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of all claims for return of premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., } TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864. }

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. THOS. HALE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE } INSURANCE CO., No. 55 Wall-st., } NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at the office, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the second day of January next.
Polls open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.
DANIEL D. GARDNER, Secretary.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, November 29, 1864. }

NOTICE—MEDICAL OFFICERS OF NOT less than two years' service, who have been honorably discharged, and desire to receive appointments as Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons in the U. S. Army Corps now being organized at Washington, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials, and evidence of service, to the Surgeon General, without delay.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK } RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Dec. 20, 1864 }

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company are hereby notified that the interest warrants falling due on the first day of January, 1865, issued with bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of E. T. H. Gibson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., New-York.
C. L. BOALT, President.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.—The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, due on the 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 25 William-st., on and after Jan. 3, 1865.
RUSSELL SAGE, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE } RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 CHAMBERS STREET. }

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an additional One Per Cent. will be added on the 15th inst., to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 10th day of October, 1864, to the date of payment.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest due on the First of January next, on the Bonds of the Company, will be paid on and after the 1st January, 1865, at the office of the Company, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.
C. O. GILPIN, Secretary.

TO PETROLEUM COMPANIES AND OPERATORS IN OIL STOCKS.—I solicit orders for the sale of oil stocks, and subscription agencies for new companies. ALVIN WILKINS, Stock Broker.
Detroit, Michigan.

SALT LANDS—AT SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, Together with salt works, for sale. Inquire of AMOS G. HALL, No. 41 Park-row.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN

TRUSTEES.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No 30 Broad-st, New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.
PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.
CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES.
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
Stock subject to no further assessment.
50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 337 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.
☞ Maps and Prospectus can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT
BEND OIL COMPANY.
PRESIDENT,
CHARLES F. SIMPSON.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
THOMAS B. SUPPLEE.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
100,000 SHARES.....$5 each.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.....$2
10,000 SHARES RESERVED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

OFFICE, No. 314 MARKET-ST., Philadelphia.

No. 1. A well on Oil Creek, now pumping ten barrels per day, and increasing.
No 2. A well on Oil Creek, now over three hundred feet deep, with large show of oil. Near this is the Corn-planter Well, which is now pumping three hundred barrels per day.
No. 3. A well on Oil Creek, five hundred and twenty feet deep, now ready for tubing, with splendid show of oil; every prospect for producing largely
No. 4. One-fifth interest in a tract of five hundred acres, on the Allegheny River; six wells, now pumping fifty barrels of oil per day; three more wells now going down; with near a mile of river front; all good boring territory.
No. 5. A half acre at Tidioute, near the Economite Wells, which are now pumping sixty barrels per day.
No 6. Six acres in fee on Walnut Bend, on the Allegheny River; immediately surrounding this property are finely producing wells. This tract will be developed rapidly.
Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock already taken. The prospectus and all information can be obtained at the office of the Company, now at No. 314 Market-st., Philadelphia.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations of Bonds immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on Land, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, } No. 34 Wall-st., New-York. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 116, 141, 242, 283, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 602, 623, 746, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 980, 1087, 1168, 1217, 1234, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, } No. 34 Wall-st., New-York. }

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, } SPRINGFIELD, Dec 7, 1864. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first MONDAY of January next, until the 16th day of said month inclusive, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
The interest then due, and not called for prior to the said 16th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, with Coupons exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE OF SHELDON AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., } No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864. }

SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following

WASHINGTON..... 3,724 tons.... 350-horse power
LAFAYETTE..... 3,204 tons.... 500-horse power
EUROPE..... (Afloat).... 900-horse power
FRANCE..... Afloat)..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..... Building) .1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire line, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE,
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. BELLIS & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building.....	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN.....	3,018	Greco.
LOUISIANA	2,100	Prowse.
VIRGINIA.....	2,500	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Lewis..... Saturday, Dec. 31.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having their value expressed therein are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan 21.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 11.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin state-rooms, $65 to $100, according to location of state-room. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 1,500 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,415, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 53
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables on each bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, Cork Harbor.—The well known steamer of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carry the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 31
CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY..... Jan. 7
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....95 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $1 5 $100 to $70. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer COSSACK, Capt. L. Mansfield, will sail for the above ports from the company's wharf, at foot of City, on MONDAY, Jan. 2, MONDAY, Jan. 9

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....50

For state rooms (if not already taken) apply at the office of the company, No. 10 Bowling-green.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and fast iron U. S. Mail Steamship
EVA R. WELLS,
F. Nelson, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M.

The cabins of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For freight or passage, with unusual accommodations, apply to
GEO. W. WELLS & CO.,
No. 50 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail steamship
VANDERBILT,
GEORGE W. COLE, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled will leave Pier No. 13, N. R. on THURSDAY, Jan 5, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA

The following first class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 4.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAM
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.—REGULAR LINE.
The steamship SAXON LAVENDER, Master, will leave Pier No. 21, North River, as above, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE. LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 24th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, Master, taking early reduction of rates of passage. For particulars, apply to N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
Capt. BARTON,
Will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 28 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship MORRO CASTLE, Adams, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Jan. 4.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine steamship CUBA, Stone, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 28th inst. A steamboat will leave the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, at 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail 11th January.
CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—REGULAR LINE. The steamship CERES, Swanson, Master, will sail for Port Royal, S. C., on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 6, East River. For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 207 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. E. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

NEW [illegible] RAILROAD LINE [illegible] THE BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA [illegible] LINE IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion, $3, [illegible] forenoon and afternoon steamer [illegible] HOLLINSHEAD leaves foot of Market-st., Philadelphia, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 8 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Harriman cars, thence by Keyport to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia, arriving at 2 P. M. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 9 A. M.

Travelers from the City of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:2 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 8:15 A. M. and 4:2 P. M. run to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.
Nov. 1, 1864.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with rail roads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Mink and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winneld, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. RESONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and place North and West at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:4, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th st. Sunday train, 5 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Asst Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 10 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5:30 and P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PILGRIM ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Train reaches and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DE CUBA—NO. 7 BLEECKER ST., having been disposed of by Mr. Millard, the new proprietor offers his services in said establishment to the traveling public, and for their better accommodation he has made extensive repairs, and he begs to assure the public that his efforts will be directed to give them satisfaction and comfort.

The table will be varied daily. To insure entire satisfaction in this department, the proprietor has contracted with a cook of great reputation in his art.

Table d'hote will be served daily at 5 o'clock P. M.

The prices of board will be moderate.

In the Hotel de Cuba are persons that speak French, Spanish, German and Italian.

P. F.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Fulton-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. His years practice he has cured more cases than any three other physicians, and those who have been cheated by the quacks should call; it will take but little money and time to be cured. If you have been unfortunate, by his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recently discovered remedies for Syphilis cured in few days, without chance of hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions, speedily cured—the nervous debility, loss of manly power restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Impediments to marriage, speedily cured by new treatment. Persons at a distance, by writing, can have equal treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full description of their cases, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 62 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS—DR. CONFIT can be seen at his office, 19 Howard-st., (one door from Broadway,) for the cure of private diseases of his own peculiar treatment, one of which is a certain cure for gonorrhœa, in from one to three days, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Especially for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or no price will be required. Beware of imitations. Purchasers directly of Dr. CONFIT, 19 Howard-st., N. Y.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on DR. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Strong words, but doctors will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years on almost hopeless cases, that he had the benefit of, some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 9 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, and 152 Chatham-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. No acute symptoms, so that the patient is no one but Dr. HUNTER'S. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases with regular treatment, and all other remedies fail, cures with a single application in the hands of the proprietor, without the inconvenience and sickening effects of all the remedies ever in use, in less than six hours. Cures when the dreadful poisonous ointments of mercurials and doses of the most nauseating quackeries and filthy compounds, sold by vile pretenders, have failed. Dr. HUNTER would say to the afflicted, that the blood is the source of life, and that no other will accomplish. 52 per Pill. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

THE COMPTROLLER ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Comptroller are requested to attend.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jetblack ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE O. REYS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

1. Building sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-st-eet.
2. Building sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street.
3. Paving Thirty second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, with trap-block.
4. Paving Forty-first-street, from Madison to Fifth avenue with trap block.
5. Paving Forty third-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue, with trap-block.
6. Laying cross-walks in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-seventh street.
7. Flagging in Broadway, from Fiftieth to Fifty-second-street.
8. Building sewer in Forty-third-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth-avenue.
9. Regulating and grading Eighty-Second-street, from First to Second-avenue.
10. Paving Sixtieth street, from Broadway across Ninth avenue, with trap block.
11. Building a Sewer in Oliver-street, from Chatham-square to Madison street.
12. Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
13. Setting back curb and gutter in Marketfield-street.
14. Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River, setting curb and gutter.
15. Building a sewer in First-avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth street, and in Fifty-ninth street, from First to Second avenue.
16. Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Forty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:

1. All the lots on the easterly side of Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth-street.
2. All the lots on Third-avenue and upon the intersecting streets, to the extent of one half the blocks each side from One hundred and Eighth to One hundred and Eleventh-street.
3. All the lots on both sides of Thirty-second street, to the extent of half the block on the avenues from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.
4. All the lots on both sides of Forty-first street, from Madison to Fifth avenue.
5. All the lots on both sides of Forty third street from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
6. All the lots in the westerly half of the blocks lying on the east side of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-second to Forty-eighth-street.
7. All the lots on both sides of Broadway from Fiftieth to Fifty-second-street.
8. All the lots on both sides of Forty-third street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
9. All the lots on both sides of Eighty-second-street from First to Second-avenue.
10. All the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to the middle of the block between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
11. All the lots on both sides of Oliver-street, from Chatham-square to Madison-street.
12. All the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
13. All the lots on both sides Marketfield-street, from Broad to Whitehall-street.
14. All the lots on both sides of Sixteenth street, from Avenue B to East River.
15. All the lots in block numbers 174 and 175; also all the lots fronting First-avenue, in block numbers 83 and 86.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice; and a hearing will be given to all such, on the 24th day of January next, at 12 o'clock at noon.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Dec. 24, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

Paving Twenty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with trap block.
Paving Fortieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue, with trap-block.
Paving Forty-seventh-street, from Third-avenue to east side of First avenue, with trap block.
Paving William-street, from Fulton to John-street, with trap block.
Paving Forty-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-second-street, to the extent of half the block from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, to the extent of half the block from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty seventh street, to the extent of half the block from Third-avenue to Avenue A.

Also, all the lots on both sides of William-street to the extent of half the block from Fulton to John streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth street, to the extent of one-half the block from Second and Third avenues.

[This notice is a readvertisement of all the assessment lists heretofore referred to.]

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW-COURT HOUSE, Dec 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 3d DISTRICT, ST. YORK OF NEW-YORK, 1st, 2d and 4th WARDS CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 45 Broadway.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—NOTICE IS HEREby given, that the list of taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 1, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment therefor is hereby demanded.

A personal notice by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay *ten per cent.* in additional, and a fee of twenty cents each, or the service of the notice. Office open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1864.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE—Seventh District of the State of New-York, comprising the 11th and 17th Wards of the City of New-York, No. 2 Nibble House, Astor-place.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—Notice is hereby given that the List of Taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the Joint Resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment therefor is hereby demanded.

A personal notice by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay ten per centum additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice. Office open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall, on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE M. GRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES REILLY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL W. BAXTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, Dec. 24, 1864.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF CHRISTMAS DAY falling on Sunday, the Finance Department of the City of New-York will be closed on MONDAY, Dec. 26, 1864.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

The public is respectfully notified that this establishment will remain

CLOSED
UNTIL WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28,

when will be performed, for the first time in many months, Lovell's

BEAUTIFUL PLAY OF
THE WIFE'S SECRET

which has been in some time in preparation.

SECOND MASONIC PROMENADE CONCERT,
IN AID OF THE MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF BROOKLYN,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN, DEC. 27, 1864.

Tickets can be obtained from members of the fraternity and all the principal music and drug stores.

BROADWAY THEATRE. MONDAY.
A MERRY CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
Eighteenth week of the greatest of American comedians,
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.
First time of the excessively absurd and atrociously funny,
ORIGINAL AND ABORIGINAL EXTRAVAGANZA, adapted by Mr. John E. Owens (exclusively for his own amusement) from the stepmother tongue of a half-bred Indian, termed
THE LIVE INDIAN.

Tom Brown.....
Miss Cerulean Crinoline.....} Mr. John E. Owens.
Kin-me-no-se-au, the Live Indian.

OWENS IN A TERRIBLE WAR DANCE.
NEW LOCAL SCENERY BY MAEDER.
LAST NIGHTS OF SOLON SHINGLE,
which, notwithstanding its famous success, must give place to another. Mr. Owens's great characterizations.
In rehearsal, "Paul Pry" and "Comedy of Errors."
The performance will commence with "Solon Shingle."

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
MONDAY, Dec 26, Christmas, at 8 o'clock,
FAMILY PERFORMANCE, AT 75 CENTS, TO ALL PARTS OF THE HALL.
TOYS GIVEN GRATIS TO THE CHILDREN.
LA POUDRE AUX YEUX. Comedy in two acts.
LES DEUX TIMIDES. Vaudeville in one act.
Theatre office No. 618 Broadway, ground floor.

LADIES' BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT of SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS, will be held at the Everett Rooms, corner Broadway and 34th-st., from the 16th to the 30th of December, inclusive. Tickets of admission, 25 cents; Season tickets 50 cents; Children half-price. The supply will consist of rich, fancy and useful articles, and a well selected assortment of Children's Toys. Store prices will be asked. The Refreshment room will form an attractive feature, being amply supplied with the delicacies of the season. In consequence of the hall being previously engaged, the Bazaar will be closed on Friday, but will reopen at the same place on SATURDAY, at 11 A. M., when the ladies earnestly solicit the patronage of their friends.

MUSEUM—OPEN AND FREE DAY AND EVENING.—Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, make examinations, and give full written charts of character, at No. 389 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

WILLIAM B. BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
PIANO-FORTES.
Seven first premiums, including
TWO GOLD MEDALS, AND ONE SILVER MEDAL,
were awarded to Wm. B. Bradbury for the "BEST PIANO-FORTE." The only GOLD MEDAL of the American Institute of 1863 was awarded to WM. B. BRADBURY for the "BEST PIANO-FORTE."

An assortment of these magnificent instruments at No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

RAVEN & BACON,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The musical profession having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers in this city, each firm claiming superiority for their instruments from the indorsement of the same distinguished artists, we fear the innocent public, unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves grossly deceived as to where to select the best piano for their holiday gift.

We would state that our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years. It has not been necessary for us to obtain the opinion of the profession in regard to their quality, the instruments speaking for themselves. We are continually introducing improvements in our pianos, and they are up to the age in every particular. Parties desiring pianos will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

CUMMINGS & JENNY'S,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTES,
No. 726 Broadway, New-York.

In these instruments are to be found the embodiments of those great qualities, volume, richness, purity and sonority of tone, which have so often met with the highest commendations of the leading artists throughout the country, and yet, they are offered to the public at prices, from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than any other of equal quality.

Every instrument warranted for five years.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

STODART PIANOS,
Known and esteemed as one of the BEST PIANOS manufactured, and for years have been used by the MOST HIGHLY CULTIVATED MUSICAL PEOPLE, and who will have none other.

Reference is made in all cases to parties who have the instrument, and they number thousands in this city alone, as to their qualities as a PERFECT PIANO in every respect. A fine assortment, recently from our factory, at our warerooms, No 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

STODART & MORRIS.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Gamble, Maurice Strakosch, Gottard Sachse, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 105 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."

WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the execution of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $500 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

**A BEA

EUROPEAN NEWS.

(Continued from the First Page.)

North prostrated financially and commercially for years.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

The disaster to the *Florida* was generally regarded as design, and Southern sympathizers indignantly denounce the American Government.

PRINCE ALBERT'S MEMORY.

The 14th of December being the third anniversary of the death of Prince ALBERT, Queen VICTORIA, accompanied by the Royal Family, paid a protracted visit to the Royal mausoleum, and spent the day in complete retirement.

The London *Times*, in alluding to the subject, trusts that now three years have elapsed, and every honor that a nation and gratitude could pay to the memory of the Prince has been offered, the Queen will now think of her subjects' claims, the duty of her station, and not postpone them longer in the indulgence of unavailing grief.

FEDERAL EMIGRANT AGENTS.

It was rumored that Federal agents were at work at Preston, seeking to beguile the factory operatives there to emigrate to America.

FRANCE.

The news is unimportant.

The Paris Bourse on the 14th was buoyant, but closed quieter, at 66f. 30c.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The news from all parts of the continent was exceedingly meagre and uninteresting.

PORTUGAL.

It was reported that the Minister of Marine and Public Works had resigned.

TURKEY.

A Constantinople dispatch says that the Porte had accepted the proposal, previously refused, for the appointment of a commission by the great powers to replace the police of the Danube under international control.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 15.

COTTON—The sales of the three days foot up 18,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market has been quiet, and prices are easier on some descriptions, though quotations are unchanged.

STATE OF TRADE—The Manchester market is quiet and steady.

BREADSTUFFS are steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co report: Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; Red, 7s. 6d. @8s. Corn very dull and 1d. lower. Mixed 37s. 9d.

PROVISIONS tend downward. GORDON, BRUCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: BEEF has a declining tendency. PORK quiet at 86s. @70s. BACON inactive. BUTTER firm. TALLOW steady. LARD quiet and steady at 50s. @53s.

PRODUCE—Ashes, small sales at 30s for Pots, and 32s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugar dull. Rice inactive. Coffee steady. Resin quiet. Spirits Turpentine quiet and steady. Petroleum firm at 1s. 10d. @1s. 11½d. for refined.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Gold continued to flow into the Bank of England, but there were large withdrawals for export to Egypt, which countermanded the receipts, and a further immediate reduction in the bank rate of discount was considered doubtful. The demand for discount continued unimportant. The funds closed flat on the 14th inst.

SATTERTHWAITE'S circular reports a steady market for American Securities. Quotations were almost unaltered, except for Eries, which have declined $2. Five-twenties, after touching 42, slightly improved, closing firmer at 42¾@43¾.

Advices from Frankfort state that American Stocks remained firm, but the demand for them has decidedly ceased, and they are now always a fraction below New-York prices.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT steady except the lower qualities, which have declined. SUGAR active and firmer. TEA steady and unchanged. RICE steady. TALLOW firm at 41s. 6d.

Consols closed on Wednesday at 89¾@89⅞ for money.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 16.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular report the sales of the week, 42,000 bales, of which 11,500 were to speculators and 4,750 to exporters. The market is easier and quotations barely maintained. The authorized quotations are

Fair Orleans	28d.	Middling Orleans	26¾d.
Fair Mobile	27¾d.	Middling Mobile	26¾d.
Fair Uplands	27d.	Middling Uplands	25¾d.

The sales to-day (Friday) were 6,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged. The stock in port is estimated at 376,000 bales, of which 12,500 are American.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady, except Lard, which is slightly lower and flat, and Bacon, which is easier.

LONDON, Friday, Dec 16.

Consols, for money, are quoted 89¾@89⅞.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £82,000.

The Bank minimum rate of interest has been reduced to 6 per cent

Illinois Central shares 50@51 discount.

Erie shares 37½@38¼.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Another Cavalry Detachment Cut Up—Ambushed While on a Reconnoissance—List of Killed and Wounded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Monday, Dec. 19, 1864.

Another disaster has happened to a detachment of cavalry, the result, apparently, of the grossest carelessness. On Saturday last, one hundred men of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Capt. MILES and Lieut. HAYNE, went out on a reconnoissance toward Ashby's Gap, between Millwood and Berry's Ford on the Shenandoah; the party was surprised, surrounded by a superior force of the enemy, and nearly one-half of the party pistoled on the spot. Thirteen are known to have been killed, fifteen to twenty wounded, and all the balance of the command, save six, who came in last night, are missing. Doubtless many of the missing will return to camp again, others possibly never will be heard from, but a still larger number will doubtless reach Southern prisons. As the command passed through Millwood, a negro gave information that there was a large force of rebel cavalry in the woods just beyond; but it seems his warning was not heeded, or if it was, no adequate arrangements were made to guard against a surprise. The party had out flankers and an advance guard; the advance guard was allowed to move on through the enemy's line some distance, when it was charged by a small force, and the main command was enveloped by a superior force. The enemy only used pistols, while it unfortunately so happens that the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry are not armed with that kind of weapon, and their carbines were of little use in close fighting. The rebels sold some of the prisoners, who were subsequently released, that it was not their style to fight at long range with carbines—they preferred close and quick fighting. This accounts for the large number of killed and wounded in these affairs. No prisoners were taken during the fight, but afterward those captured were treated well, and all were robbed, of course. Capt. MILES was shot five times, and even then resisted when the enemy attempted to rob him. The man who performed this delicate job manifested the most exuberant joy upon securing the Captain's gold watch and pocket-book—the prize, to him, apparently, being an unusually large one.

JACOB KAUNKLE, Company M, who was wounded in the shoulder, and captured, after being taken across the mountains, was told by an attending surgeon that he could not walk a great while, and therefore gave him permission to return to his command, furnishing him with the following pass, which reminds one of the practices of the gentlemen of the road in Spanish countries:

"Pass wounded Yankee to the Shenandoah River. Mosby's men respect this pass. W. H. CHAPMAN, Commanding Forty-third Battalion."

Five other wounded men—unable to walk—were furnished similar passes.

Each prisoner was robbed of everything—money, clothing, boots, &c. Indeed, the returned men say that it seemed as though plunder was all the enemy were fighting for.

From those returned, I have obtained the names of the following persons, who were killed, wounded or taken prisoners:

Killed—Capt. Miles, Lapsley, Co. G, Sergt. Barber, Co. H: Silas Gibson, Co. L; Thomas Seaman, Co. L; Sergt. Tubbs, reported.

The above and the bodies of six others, I understand, are now on the way to camp.

The following named wounded are in Sheridan Hospital, Winchester, under the care of Dr. BARRY.

George Caney, Co. I—left shoulder.
Wiley Birchinal, Co. F—breast and right arm.
Wm. Kilpatrick, Co. M—three wounds, slight.
Davenport McKenny, Co. G—head and neck.
Jacob Kaunkle, Co. M—right shoulder.
Andrew Chase, Co. B—arm.
Wm. M. Cochrane, Co. K—back.
Jacob Farley, Co. K—side, dangerous.
Andrew C. Gibson, Co. L—left breast.
Levi Barket, Co. I, was slightly wounded in head, and is a prisoner.

Farmer, of Co. I, is a prisoner, but not wounded.
John Jordan, Co. I—wounded in side, at camp.
Lieut. Hayne—wounded, and in camp.

E. A. PAUL.

General Rejoicings—The Late Disaster near Millwood—Additional Particulars.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864.

In the absence of any stirring military events in this department, we have only to rejoice over Union successes elsewhere; this has been done here recently without strict or restraint. The grand acts of the gallant THOMAS and his army in the West have been celebrated in triumphal salvos of artillery, and the news of the exploits of SHERMAN'S army has been welcomed in the hearty manner only known to loyal men. Of course the disloyal in sentiment hereabouts are depressed great in proportion as Unionists have cause for rejoicing; this is a happy change to men in the field who have their ups and downs, their hours, days and weeks usually of depression and moments only of exhileration according to the reported success or non-success of Union troops.

Recently, however, the result of the grand movements everywhere seem to be in the right direction, and as may well be supposed there is much enthusiasm on one side, and a corresponding depression of spirits on the other.

Yet, in the midst of all these congratulations there has been some cause for grief in this valley—more as affecting the few personally, perhaps, than the many. The more the late affair of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry with MOSBY'S men is investigated, the worse it looks, because the disaster was apparently unnecessary.

Of the whole number (100) only twenty-five have as yet come in, twelve are known to have been killed, and twenty-three wounded, leaving forty unaccounted for. Some of this last number it is known are prisoners in the hands of the enemy, but it is feared many of them fell dead in the running fight that took place, and that their remains will yet be found. Lieut. HAGUE, one of the wounded survivors of the party, was brought into town yesterday, and from him I received a detailed and intelligent statement of the whole affair. He says the command left camp soon after 8 o'clock Saturday morning, 17th inst., and proceeded direct to Millwood; while passing through this place a colored boy was met who stated to the party that two or three rebel soldiers, stationed on the road, had run away upon their approach, but that the woods just ahead were "black with the enemy." This statement unfortunately was ridiculed or unheeded, but nevertheless some extra precaution was taken to guard against surprise—four men were thrown out on each side of the road as flankers, and the advance guard received additional instructions. The road between Millwood and Berry's Ford is somewhat circuitous, the fences are generally down, and there are occasionally to be seen groves of oak and pine. When near the river the main command halted just in a piece of woods, that on the left of the road being so open that cavalry could operate in it, while on the right the ground was covered with underbrush and timber. Capt. MILES rode forward to the advance guard, and just at this moment one of the men on the left flank came rushing in with the information to Lieut. HAGUE (now in command of the main column) that they had come upon the enemy. Hardly had this information been communicated, when the flankers on the left all came in at full speed, closely pursued by a detachment of the enemy; and almost at the same time three separate detachments from the same side of the road, charged upon the front, flank and rear of the main column, which was then standing in column of fours on the pike. Almost before an order could be given, certainly before one was obeyed—a majority of the men present being recruits—the enemy were upon them, pistol in hand, and then commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, the men generally rushing at will in every direction, while a few who remained in the road, surrendered and were shot on the spot. The detachment that struck the head of the command divided upon reaching the road, and while a portion remained there to cut off the advance guard, another portion crossed to the right, entered an open field and there this detachment was again divided, one portion swinging round to the left and attacking the advance guard, while the remainder wheeled to the right passing around the woods to sweep in any who might in the excitement of the moment attempt to escape in that direction. Lieut. HAGUE, finding that under the circumstances all regular resistance was useless, having failed in an effort to rally the men, made a circuit to the right and rear, accompanied by ten men, and struck the pike again near Millwood. Here he encountered two of his own men coming from the rear who made an attempt to escape by moving up the pike toward Berryville, but finding a force confronting them there were returning to the main column. Learning these facts HAGUE resolved to charge through this party, and succeeded in doing so successfully, only receiving a wound in his right forearm. Another ball hit his belt and glazed off; only one man (PARKER) followed and he also escaped; the hearts of the others failed them and they were either butchered or captured. The fighting at this time extended over a wide space. Fugitives were to be seen running in every direction, hotly pursued by the exultant enemy, and when overtaken were shot down without mercy. No prisoners were taken during the melee, which lasted, according to the most reliable reports, nearly an hour, in which every man fought on his own hook. Some of the men are reported as having fought well, but if they did it was all in vain, for I cannot discover that any of the enemy were killed. The command dispersed, the rebels gathered most of the bodies and laid them systematically in a row upon the stoop of a house and burried their prisoners across Berry's Ford, on the Shenandoah, where those who were so badly wounded as to be unable to stand the fatigues of a trip to Richmond, were furnished with passes to return to camp, while the slightly wounded and those not injured at all, were started toward Richmond.

It is quite evident that MOSBY'S men are more than ever entitled to be designated as guerrillas. The prisoners who have returned and those who have escaped all say that it seemed to them as though MOSBY'S men cared more for plunder than for anything else. The instant a man was disabled or killed, the first thing was to rob him of everything valuable; watches (particularly gold ones) and money—even greenbacks—seemed to be the special weakness of the bandits. I have seen only one man who professes to have been wounded after he had surrendered. Reports, however, are to the effect that several were thus treated, and this seems to be confirmed by the fact that several of the injured have sabre cuts, when it is well known that MOSBY'S men are not armed with sabres.

Besides the loss of life and services of the men captured or disabled in this affair, the Government loses all, or nearly all, the accoutrements for eighty or more horses and men, and some eighty serviceable horses. With such disasters as these staring us in the face, the Governors of some States continue to commission citizens without any military experience whatever to command our brave soldiers in the presence of a brave and wily enemy.

Annexed will be found a corrected list of casualties, so far as it has been possible to obtain them:

Killed.	Wiley Burchinal, Co F—arm
Capt W W Miles, Co I	Davenport McKenny, Co G—head and neck.
Lapsley, Co G	Jacob Kaunkle, Co M—shoulder
Sergt. Barber, or Parker, Co H	Andrew Chipe, Co B—arm
Silas Gibson, Co L	Wm M Cochrane, Co K—back
Thomas Seaman, Co L	Jacob Farley, Co K—side
Sergt Tubbs, Co I	Andrew C Gibson, Co L—breast
David M Pollock, Co D	Lieut A G Hayne, Co E—arm
Jacob Shiur, Co E	Lewis Hazlett, Co L—head
John Keyser, Co F	Wesley Pontius, Co K—head
McHenry, Co F	Wm Scott, Co A—foot
David Weaver, Co L	J C Fox, Co L—heel
Philip K Ham, Co K	P Troutman, Co L
Captured.	Wm Lage
Lieut W W Murray	A R West—kicked by a horse
Wounded.	
George Carvey, Co I—shoulder	
Wm Kirkpatrick, Co M—head, three places	

E. A. PAUL.

Williamsburgh.

DEADLY ASSAULT.—During a drunken quarrel, last evening, between a man named ALEXANDER MAGEE and his wife, residing at No. 12 North Second-street, Eastern District, Mrs. SUSAN MCCARRON, residing in the same house, undertook to pacify them, when MAGEE, as alleged, drew a knife upon her. Mrs. MCCARRON thereupon picked up a bludgeon and beat him over the head in a shocking manner. All the parties were taken to the Forty fifth Precinct Station-house, where MAGEE'S wounds were dressed by Dr. NORTH.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Hood Before Nashville—Promise and Fulfillment—Our Soldiers Eager to Attack—Battles of Thursday and Friday—Fury of the Fighting—Impetuosity of the Union Assaults—Splendid Fruits of the Victory—The Jubilant and the Bleeding—The Marring Work of Battle—Concurring Successes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Monday, Dec. 19, 1864.

Long before this letter can arrive, the telegraph will have made your readers acquainted with the solution of the military embroglio about Nashville. What former letters have distinctly reiterated in regard to the strength and security of the city, and the ability of Gen. THOMAS to foil and beat back HOOD, is now perfectly verified.

HOOD, with his army, had lain for a fortnight within two or three miles of Nashville. He came on in the imposing attitude of a pursuer. He came, notwithstanding his terrific punishment at Franklin on the 30th ult., confiding in his numbers, and vain-gloriously announcing that the city *must* fall before his prowess. If assault should not win it, a close investment and siege would ensure its evacuation. He has miscalculated as signally here as he did at Atlanta. He has shown himself as unsuccessful in besieging, as in holding what others besieged. He may be a brave man, as he has the reputation of being an adventurous and dashing one. But he has shown since assuming the chief command of an army, few if any, of the high qualities that mark a specially skillful or gifted commander. Certainly, if an almost unvarying series of reverses, indicate the opposite, the rebel autocrat will not long delay, to put HOOD in the category of JOHNSTON and BRAGG.

Saturday morning found Nashville effectually relieved from HOOD'S presence. It required two days to do it, for his troops had intrenched themselves strongly over against ours, and the hilly character of the country, while affording special facilities for formidable defensive works, rendered it particularly hazardous and difficult to carry them. But nothing could resist the impetuosity of our soldiers. They had entire confidence in their leader and in themselves. Since the assault upon the city had been delayed day after day, they had become eager to take the initiative. They were even fearful that HOOD would steal away, and the coveted opportunity to engage him be lost.

The time at last came. On Thursday morning the order was given for a determined attack on the rebel positions. The rifle-pits, just on the outskirts and running around the city, were manned. Many of the newly-enlisted soldiers were assigned to duty here, as a post requiring less nerve than to meet rebel veterans face to face at the extreme front. Skirmishers were thrown out thick along our whole line, advancing in plain view of hundreds of spectators, large numbers of whom were convalescent soldiers in the hospitals.

From the University grounds a portion of the rebel lines was distinctly visible, and in front of them the smoke of the skirmisher's muskets was seen to rise from various points. Presently the reports of these wary fighters grew quicker and more continuous, and the thunder of artillery, stationed on various acclivities also in view, fell upon the ear. The mighty roar of cannon, beginning in the early morning, lasted all the day, the batteries of left, right and centre pouring fourth simultaneously at times, their terrific peals, while at intervals, a report that made the houses jar and the windows rattle, announced that the gunboats down the river were taking part in the conflict. Without minutely recording the various operations of the several corps, or of the subordinate constituent elements of each, let it suffice to say, that as the evening fell, the day's struggle proved a decided success to the Stars and Stripes. Every position assailed had been carried. Batteries had been silenced and captured. The rebels had been pushed back everywere, on the right, and centre, where the main brunt of battle fell, they had receded three or four miles. While, in addition to the ground so gallantly gained, there were secured, as the trophies of the day's heroic achievement, 17 cannon and upwards of 1,000 prisoners. Thus promisingly was the battle inaugurated.

On Friday morning the struggle was renewed. The rebels had been pushed back on the previous day full three miles, and as their lines had been diminished in extent by drawing in the two wings, the space fought over was narrower than on the day before. Where the main battle raged during Friday, might seem, viewed at a little distance, to cover hardly the space of a mile. Gen. STEDMAN'S command, which held the left, and which was composed in part of two brigades of colored troops, encountered no enemy in front of them on Friday, although on Thur day they had found themselves hotly engaged. The colored troops, by the testimony of all, behaved with signal gallantry, and contributed their full share to the glory of the great result. STEDMAN'S orders were to move down from the left toward the centre, held by the old Fourth Corps—Gen. STANLEY'S—whose wound did not permit his presence at this battle. The record of this corps is a proud one. Wherever heavy fighting was to be done, from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, and from Pulaski to Nashville, the staunch and stalwart veterans composing it were sure to be honored with bearing much of the heat and burden of each fearful day. On their right was the corps of Gen. A. J. Smith, with the Twenty-third Corps, under Gen. SCHOFIELD, in reserve, ready to take such part in the battle as circumstances or some emergency might render necessary.

The details of the battle will be given, if they have not been already, by the correspondent to whose province they specifically belong. I would not recount—though I might do it, in this case, somewhat undestandingly—what others, from their position, will recount with the utmost fullness and precision. I will only add, that the great result fully vindicated the excellence of Gen. THOMAS' dispositions, and the spirit and heroism of his soldiers. With one or two slight interruptions in their course—they could not be called repulses—our gallant columns continued to advance, in spite of the fiercest fires from musketry and cannon, driving the rebels from their first line of works, pressing them closer and closer; our batteries steadily gaining new and commanding positions, nearer to the last rebel defences, till, at the close of the grand charge, which commenced at 3 o'clock P. M., lasting less than two hours, the enemy was utterly routed, "and the red field was won." A more furious and awful cannonade than that, which made the earth fairly tremble during the progress of this final *coup de main*, I never heard before, and I have heard those of the two terrific days of the second Bull Run, of South Mountain, and of Antietam. The rattle of musketry, as the charges were made, was proportioned to the tremendous roar of artillery. Both proclaimed the intense earnestness and fury of the conflict, and that its effects must be signally disastrous to rebel confidence and aspirations. In fact, its fruits to the Union cause are splendid and precious. Not alone the relief and permanent safety of Nashville; not the discomfiture of HOOD and his hordes, and the bitter agony of defeat by an enemy he affected to regard as a certain conquest; not the loss of the many stricken down in battle, nor that of some five thousand prisoners and 50 cannon, with the spoils, and swooped up by the pursuing victors; not these form the chief value of the victory—but the demoralization of an army which needed only this to show how hopeless the rebel struggle is to gain a firm foothold in Tennessee, and how certain and irresistible is the progress of the Union arms to the final and not distant goal, the complete crushing of the rebellion. And more than this, the effect upon the country of a victory so signal, at a point and juncture where victory, for obvious reasons, must have many times its ordinary force in nerving all loyal arms, and raising spirits prone to droop; making the lukewarm ardent, and the timid courageous, and the hesitating decided, and the doubters ashamed of their distrust. All this gives the success of THOMAS an importance and value quite out of proportion to the numbers engaged in the struggle.

But in the exultant acclamations with which victory is hailed everywhere, the faint accents of the noble sufferers who have shed their blood to gain it, are apt to be unheard. The eye, dazzled by gazing upon a splendid triumph, with its concomitants and results, fails to see, for a time, the ghastly face of him whose life is oozing away through a mortal wound; the mangled form borne slowly along to its hospital couch; and the deeply-pensive and affecting look of some stricken one, proclaiming that the end of life is just at hand for *him*, and all that the heart clings to—of home, and friends and kindred—is to solace it no more. In the hottest of a fight, the ambulances ply their work, bringing in those whom succoring hands have brought off the field. Stretchers too, convey tenderly to the field-hospital those whom the destroying missiles have stricken down. Men carried thus present, where a great battle is raging, all forms and modifications of wounds. Yonder are several ambulances approaching, with their freight, the officers' hospital, the only one of this character in Nashville. The guns are thundering and the excited combatants are shouting not far off, and here are some of the fruits of "glorious war." We will look on as the carriages are slowly driven up, and prompt and experienced hands stand ready to relieve them of their bleeding burden.

The first lifted from the ambulance is Col. SIDNEY POST, of the Fifty-ninth Illinois, and commanding, on the 16th, the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps. A cannister-shot—while gallantly charging at the head of his brigade—crushed through the upper part of his thigh, inflicting a fearful wound. He bears his hurt manfully, and though reported dead, may yet recover. Here is Maj. A. J. FINCH, of the Twelfth United States C. T., severely wounded through both hips. Adjt. S. E. DAY, of the Thirty-third Missouri, is borne in, pierced through the lungs, from the effect of which he has died to-day. Five other officers have been brought in and are now here, with a precisely similar wound. A Captain is here, with a fracture on the top of his head from a shell, the brain appearing through the opening. He seems fatally hurt, but promises, strange as it may seem, to get well. There is one with a shattered leg or arm, requiring present amputation, which may or may not save the threatened life. Another has part of his jaw carried away—another his limbs paralyzed by a ball reaching the spine—another a ball through the cheek, coming out behind the neck—another his shoulder shattered, or his knee, or elbow, or foot; but it needs not to particularize more, and to those who have passed through a large hospital after a battle, even this were superfluous. It is a fearful spectacle—an awfully vivid commentary on the atrocity of war, when carried on for any other purpose than to gain and secure, against oppression and anarchy, man's highest and holiest rights and privileges. In a righteous struggle, as ours is, the end consecrates the means. The preservers of order, national unity and true freedom, when made victims of the battle through their devotion, are lifted into heroes and martyrs whom a grateful country will always be proud to honor.

The whole number of officers from the battles of the 15th and 16th, brought to this hospital thus far, is 76, and this is far from being the full list of casualties from this class. The number of private soldiers—less in proportion than that of officers—is pretty large, and these are distributed among the hospitals of the city. The hospital accommodation has been necessarily enlarged. One of the two University buildings is ordinarily large enough to accommodate all the sick and wounded officers applying. Now—as during the last Summer when SHERMAN was fighting every day—the second building has been put in requisition, and is nearly two-thirds occupied by officers. For the soldiers' special needs, the McKendry Chapel is again prepared for hospital use. The Catholic Cathedral is taken for this purpose for the first time—also the Second Presbyterian Church, near the Louisville depot, and Post Chapel No 2 beside which, additional hospital tents are being prepared on the grounds of Hospitals No. 1 and No. 2. When all these places become occupied with their full number of wounded and sick, Nashville may well be called a city, not of churches just now, but of hospitals.

To convert so many of the former into the latter may seem a little heedless of the religious wants of so large a population as is gathered here at present. But to take proper care, and the best possible care, of the noble men who have been pierced and maimed by rebel bullets, in defending the ark of our civil and religious liberties, is the first and highest religious want just now that all humane souls feel. Let the churches be put to this grand use if they must be. Religion will shed no tear over their desecretion, but will smile rather that her altars, from which the frequent prayer has been wafted to God, to befriend the needy and succor the suffering, are surrounded and pressed by heroes bearing this character, and who bear it because they offered life itself to save these very altars from overthrow and ruin.

Long as this letter is, I must add a word in regard to the cheering tidings that come to greet, us even as I am writing. THOMAS is following vigorously upon the heels of the flying foe. The routed HOOD will find no rest, and instead of snugly nestling in Nashville, it will be fortunate for him, indeed, if he get even the wreck of his dispirited army clear from the clutches of his energetic pursuer. The gallant STONEMAN, too, has achieved a victory in East Tennessee. BRECKINRIDGE, whose coming to join HOOD to make the capture of Nashville sure, had been confidently announced in any number of reports for the last two weeks, has found his purpose thwarted, and been forced to flee in dismay before the Union arms. BASIL DUKE, in command of MORGAN'S old force, has shared the discomfiture of BRECKINRIDGE, with whom he was associated. East Tennessee is thus relieved and made secure as well as the middle and western portions. Let SHERMAN'S great enterprise now only succeed completely, as it is on the point of doing, involving, probably, the success of GRANT'S greater one, and our soldiers may begin to get ready for laying their muskets aside, and resuming the peaceful vocations of everyday life. Certainly the omens of a speedy peace are auspicious. The God of battles seems everywhere going before our armies and striking for them, and bringing the glorious end visibly near. C. V. S.

At Mme. DEMOREST'S, No. 473 Broadway, patterns may always be procured of the favorite and most desirable styles. Dressmaking is also extensively carried on here, and fluting done to perfection. —*New-York Dispatch.*

[Advertisement.]

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Sold by all the leading stationers at the manufacturer's prices.

Store and factory, No 169 Broadway.

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[Advertisement.]

THE BEEKMAN-STREET FIRE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: It has been our misfortune to have our place of business at No. 55 Beekman-st. entirely destroyed by the fire of last night.

The Herring Patent Safe we purchased from you some time ago was in our office on the third floor of the building, and contained the property and effects of our late firm. We succeeded in reaching the safe this afternoon, and are happy to say that we found its entire contents, consisting of books, papers, insurance policies, bank bills, &c., &c., all in a well-preserved condition, no injury whatever, except the leather covers, which are curled by the steam from the fireproof composition.

JOHN WOLFE,
JOHN B. DASH,
late firm of WOLFE, DASH & FISHER.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Safe, the best fire-proof safe ever manufactured.

HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safe, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron.

Made and sold only by HERRING & CO.,
No 251 Broadway, New-York.
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[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

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Boys from $10 to $20.
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I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av.,
Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Slippers in great variety of colors, very desirable for presents, at
S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Dec. 19, 1864.

Present: John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members

Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Jeremiah, Alderman Chipp was called to the chair.

The minutes of December sixteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Eugene F. Daly to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Nicholas Muller to lay a drain from his premises, number one hundred and sixty-five Christie-street, to connect with the sewer in said street, opposite numbers one hundred and sixty, one hundred and sixty-two and one hundred and sixty-four Christie-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Sexton to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, numbers twelve and fourteen Desbrosses-street, and numbers sixty-five and sixty seven Watts-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the pay of the keepers of the public parks, the Croton water police, and the inspectors of lamps be increased from two to three dollars per day, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael Coughlin, he having permission from the owners, to have a stand in front of premises number one hundred and seventy-six West-street, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Peter Carroll, to erect and maintain a stand on the street, on the easterly end of Union Market, between Houston and Second streets, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Whereas, a portion of the street west of the railroad track between Warren and Murray streets is rendered almost impassable, and after several ineffectual and unsuccessful efforts to have the same repaired, the merchants doing business in front of said street determined to have the said street repaired, at the cost of ninety dollars, therefore,

Resolved, That the said parties be refunded said amount of ninety dollars out of such funds as are unexpended in the appropriation for paving streets.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ryers moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of a bill of the New-Yorker for advertising, amounting to one hundred and nine dollars and ninety cents.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying Patrick McNamara for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report donating the sum of two hundred and eighty-three dollars to the Church of St. Philip, to pay an assessment for a sewer in Mulberry-street.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen, that permission be given to the lessees of Pier number forty-seven, North River, to repair and raise the pier to correspond with the changed grade of the street, and make such other improvements as may be necessary for the transaction of their business on the pier; that the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the cost of the timber and labor necessarily used in the raising of said pier, and be paid out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Kelley, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Shannon, McKnight, Jeremiah—4.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution providing for pay for extra services rendered to the Committees of the Board of Aldermen during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Jones, McKnight, Jeremiah—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Cowan, for services as Inspector of Incumbrances.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Masterson—7.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—8.

On motion of Alderman Jones, the further consideration of the paper was indefinitely postponed.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Chipp, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—7.

Report of Committee on Crotot Aqueduct Department, in favor of adopting resolution and ordinance for the construction of a sewer in Cornelia-street, from Fourth to Bleecker street, approved by the Mayor December nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution donating one thousand dollars to the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

Which was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Resolution increasing the salaries of the book-keepers in the Finance Department.

Which was lost by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly—5.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to advertise for proposals for building a house for Engine Company Number Forty-seven, in the lot number one hundred and sixty Wooster street, recently purchased for them by the Comptroller, said house to be similar in all respects to that now occupied by Engine Company Number Twenty-nine.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that Third-street be paved with trap-block pavement, from Avenue A to Avenue C, one-half the expense to be paid by the city, and one half by the property-owners.

Which was concurred by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman McCool—1.

Resolution that the salaries of the Fifth Assistant Clerk and the General Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears, Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, be increased to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars a year each, and that the same are hereby increased, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such increase from said January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to be paid out of the fund for City Contingencies, or out of any other city fund having a surplus.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to sell the lot purchased by the late Comptroller, R. H. T. Hawe, number three Dover-street, for Hose Company Number Ten, and purchase the lot number seven Dover-street for said Hose Company Number Ten.

Which was indefinitely postponed.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilmen, with resolution making a donation to Lena Wyman.

Alderman Jones moved to amend by striking out the sum of three hundred and inserting the sum of five hundred dollars.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelley, Masterson, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Petition of the Seventy-first Regiment for a donation to enable them to replace furniture destroyed by fire, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin L. Trafford, Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment, New-York State National Guard, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, as a donation, to enable them to replace furniture, &c., destroyed

EUROPEAN NEWS.

(Continued from the First Page.)

North prostrated financially and commercially for years.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

The disaster to the *Florida* was generally regarded as design, and Southern sympathizers indignantly denounce the American Government.

PRINCE ALBERT'S MEMORY.

The 14th of December being the third anniversary of the death of Prince ALBERT, Queen VICTORIA, accompanied by the Royal Family, paid a protracted visit to the Royal mausoleum, and spent the day in complete retirement.

The London *Times*, in alluding to the subject, trusts that now three years have elapsed, and every honor that a nation and gratitude could pay to the memory of the Prince has been offered, the Queen will now think of her subjects' claims, the duty of her station, and not postpone them longer in the indulgence of unavailing grief.

FEDERAL EMIGRANT AGENTS.

It was rumored that Federal agents were at work at Preston, seeking to beguile the factory operatives there to emigrate to America.

FRANCE.

The news is unimportant.

The Paris Bourse on the 14th was buoyant, but closed quieter, at 66f. 30c.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The news from all parts of the continent was exceedingly meagre and uninteresting.

PORTUGAL.

It was reported that the Minister of Marine and Public Works had resigned.

TURKEY.

A Constantinople dispatch says that the Porte had accepted the proposal, previously refused, for the appointment of a commission by the great powers to replace the police of the Danube under international control.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 15.

COTTON—The sales of the three days foot up 13,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market has been quiet, and prices are easier on some descriptions, though quotations are unchanged.

STATE OF TRADE—The Manchester market is quiet and steady.

BREADSTUFFS are steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co report. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; Red, 7s. 6d. @8s. Corn very dull and 1d. lower. Mixed 37s. 9d.

PROVISIONS tend downward. GORDON, BERTE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report PORK quiet at 65s. @70s. BACON inactive. BUTTER firm. TALLOW steady. LARD quiet and steady at 56s. @58s.

PRODUCE—Ashes, small sales at 30s for Pots, and 29s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugar dull. Rice inactive. Coffee steady. Resin quiet. Spirits Turpentine quiet and steady. Petroleum firm at 1s 10d. @1s. 11½d. for refined.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Gold continued to flow into the Bank of England, but there were large withdrawals for export to Egypt, which countermanded the receipts, and a further immediate reduction in the bank rate of discount was considered doubtful. The demand for discount continued unimportant. The funds closed flat on the 14th inst.

SATTERTHWAITE'S circular reports a steady market for American Securities. Quotations were almost unaltered, except for Erics which have declined $2. Five-twenties, after touching 42, slightly improved, closing firmer at 42¾ @42⅝.

Advices from Frankfort state that American Stocks remained firm, but the demand for them has decidedly ceased, and they are now always a fraction below New-York prices.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT steady except the lower qualities, which have declined. SUGAR active and firmer. TEA steady and unchanged. RICE steady. TALLOW firm at 41s. 6d.

Consols closed on Wednesday at 89⅛ @89¾ for money.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 16.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular report the sales of the week, 42,000 bales, of which 11,500 were to speculators and 4,750 to exporters. The market is easier and quotations barely maintained. The authorized quotations are

Fair Orleans	28d.	Middling Orleans	26⅝d.
Fair Mobile	27¼d.	Middling Mobile	26¾d.
Fair Uplands	27d.	Middling Uplands	25¾d.

The sales to-day (Friday) were 6,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged. The stock in port is estimated at 376,000 bales, of which 12,5C0 are American.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady, except Lard, which is slightly lower and flat, and Bacon, which is easier.

LONDON, Friday, Dec 16.

Consols, for money, are quoted 89⅛ @89⅝.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £282,000.

The Bank minimum rate of interest has been reduced to 6 per cent

Illinois Central shares 50 @51 discount.

Erie shares 37½ @38½

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Another Cavalry Detachment Cut Up—Ambushed While on a Reconnoissance—List of Killed and Wounded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Monday, Dec. 19, 1864.

Another disaster has happened to a detachment of cavalry, the result, apparently, of the grossest carelessness. On Saturday last, one hundred men of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Capt. MILES and Lieut. HAYNE, went out on a reconnoissance toward Ashby's Gap, between Millwood and Barry's Ford on the Shenandoah; the party was surprised, surrounded by a superior force of the enemy, and nearly one-half of the party pistoled on the spot. Thirteen are known to have been killed, fifteen to twenty wounded, and all the balance of the command, save six, who came in last night, are missing. Doubtless many of the missing will return to camp again, others possibly never will be heard from, but a still larger number will doubtless reach Southern prisons. As the command passed through Millwood, a negro gave information that there was a large force of rebel cavalry in the woods just beyond; but it seems his warning was not heeded, or if it was, no adequate arrangements were made to guard against a surprise. The party had out flankers and an advance guard; the advance guard was allowed to move on through the enemy's line some distance, when it was charged by a small force, and the main command was enveloped by a superior force. The enemy only used pistols, while it unfortunately so happens that the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry are not armed with that kind of weapon, and their carbines were of little use in close fighting. The rebels told some of the prisoners, who were subsequently released, that it was not their style to fight at long range with carbines—they preferred close and quick fighting. This accounts for the large number of killed and wounded in these affairs. No prisoners were taken during the fight, but afterward those captured were treated well, and all were robbed, of course. Capt. MILES was shot five times, and even then resisted when the enemy attempted to rob him. The man who performed this delicate job manifested the most exuberant joy upon securing the Captain's gold watch and pocket-book—the prize, to him, apparently, being an unusually large one.

JACOB KAUNKLE, Company M, who was wounded in the shoulder, and captured, after being taken across the mountains, was told by an attending surgeon that he could not walk a great while, and therefore gave him permission to return to his command, furnishing him with the following pass, which reminds one of the practices of the gentlemen of the road in Spanish countries:

"Pass wounded Yankee to the Shenandoah River. MOSBY'S men respect this pass. W. H. CHAPMAN, Commanding Forty-third Battalion."

Five other wounded men—unable to walk—were furnished similar passes.

Each prisoner was robbed of everything—money, clothing, boots, &c. Indeed, the returned men say that it seemed as though plunder was all the enemy were fighting for.

From those returned, I have obtained the names of the following persons, who were killed, wounded or taken prisoners:

Killed—Capt. Miles, Lapsley, Co. G; Sergt. Barber, Co. H; Silas Gibson, Co. L, Thomas Seaman, Co. L; Sergt. Tubbs, reported.

The above and the bodies of six others, I understand, are now on the way to camp.

The following named wounded are in Sheridan Hospital, Winchester, under the care of Dr. BARRY.

George Caney, Co. E—left shoulder.
Wiley Birchinal, Co. F—breast and right arm.
Wm. Kilpatrick, Co. M—three wounds, slight.
Davenport McKenny, Co. G—head and neck.
Jacob Kaunkle, Co. M—right shoulder.
Andrew Chase, Co. B—arm.
Wm. M. Cochrane, Co. K—back.
Jacob Farley, Co. K—side, dangerous.
Andrew C. Gibson, Co. L—left breast.
Levi Barket, Co. I, was slightly wounded in head, and is a prisoner.
Farmer, of Co. I, is a prisoner, but not wounded.
John Jordan, Co. I—wounded in side, at camp.
Lieut. Hayne—wounded, and in camp.

E. A. PAUL.

General Rejoicings—The Late Disaster near Millwood—Additional Particulars.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864.

In the absence of any stirring military events in this department, we have only to rejoice over Union successes elsewhere, this has been done here recently without strict or restraint. The grand acts of the gallant THOMAS and his army in the West have been celebrated in triumphal salvos of artillery, and the news of the exploits of SHERMAN'S army has been welcomed in the hearty manner only known to loyal men. Of course the disloyal in sentiment hereabouts are depressed great in proportion as Unionists have cause for rejoicing, this is a happy change to men in the field who have their ups and downs, their hours, days and weeks usually of depression and moments only of exhileration according to the reported success or non-success of Union troops.

Recently, however, the result of the grand movements everywhere seem to be in the right direction, and as may well be supposed there is much enthusiasm on one side, and a corresponding depression of spirits on the other.

Yet, in the midst of all these congratulations there has been some cause for grief in this valley—more as affecting the few personally, perhaps, than the many. The more the late affair of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry with MOSBY'S men is investigated, the worse it looks, because the disaster was apparently unnecessary.

Of the whole number (100) only twenty-five have as yet come in, twelve are known to have been killed, and twenty-three wounded, leaving forty unaccounted for. Some of this last number it is known are prisoners in the hands of the enemy, but it is feared many of them fell dead in the running fight that took place, and that their remains will yet be found. Lieut. HAGUE, one of the wounded survivors of the party, was brought into town yesterday, and from him I received a detailed and intelligent statement of the whole affair." He says the command left camp soon after 8 o'clock Saturday morning, 17th inst., and proceeded direct to Millwood; while passing through this place a colored boy was met who stated to the party that two or three rebel soldiers, stationed on the road, had run away upon their approach, but that the woods just ahead were "black with the enemy." This statement unfortunately was ridiculed or unheeded, but nevertheless some extra precaution was taken to guard against surprise—four men were thrown out on each side of the road as flankers, and the advance guard received additional instructions. The road between Millwood and Berry's Ford is somewhat circuitous, the fences are generally down, and there are occasionally to be seen groves of oak and pine. When near the river the main command halted just in a piece of woods, that on the left of the road being so open that cavalry could operate in it, while on the right the ground was covered with underbrush and timber. Capt. MILES rode forward to the advance guard, and just at this moment one of the men on the left flank came rushing in with the information to Lieut. HAGUE (now in command of the main column) that they had come upon the enemy. Hardly had this information been communicated, when the flankers on the left all came in at full speed, closely pursued by a detachment of the enemy; and almost at the same time three separate detachments from the same side of the road, charged upon the front, flank and rear of the main column, which was then standing in column of fours on the pike. Almost before an order could be given, certainly before one was obeyed—a majority of the men present being recruits—the enemy were upon them, pistol in hand, and then commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, the men generally rushing at will in every direction, while a few who remained in the road, surrendered and were shot on the spot. The detachment that struck the head of the command divided upon reaching the road, and while a portion remained there to cut off the advance guard, another portion crossed to the right, entered an open field and there this detachment was again divided, one portion swinging round to the left and attacking the advance guard, while the remainder wheeled to the right passing around the woods to sweep in any who might in the excitement of the moment attempt to escape in that direction. Lieut. HAGUE, finding that under the circumstances all regular resistance was useless, having failed in an effort to rally the men, made a circuit to the right and rear, accompanied by ten men, and struck the pike again near Millwood. Here he encountered two of his own men coming from the rear who made an attempt to escape by moving up the pike toward Berryville, but finding a force confronting them there were returning to the main column. Learning these facts HAGUE resolved to charge through this party, and succeeded in doing so successfully, only receiving a wound in his right forearm. Another ball hit his belt and glazed off; only one man (PARKER) followed and he also escaped; the hearts of the others failed them and they were either butchered or captured. The fighting at this time extended over a wide space. Fugitives were to be seen running in every direction, hotly pursued by the exultant enemy, and when overtaken were shot down without mercy. No prisoners were taken during the melee, which lasted, according to the most reliable reports, nearly an hour, in which every man fought on his own hook. Some of the men are reported as having fought well, but if they did it was all in vain, for I cannot discover that any of the enemy were killed. The command dispersed, the rebels gathered most of the bodies and laid them systematically in a row upon the stoop of a house and hurried their prisoners across Berry's Ford, on the Shenandoah, where those who were so badly wounded as to be unable to stand the fatigues of a trip to Richmond, were furnished with passes to return to camp, while the slightly wounded and those not injured at all, were started toward Richmond.

It is quite evident that MOSBY'S men are more than ever entitled to be designated as guerrillas. The prisoners who have returned and those who have escaped all say that it seemed to them as though MOSBY'S men cared more for plunder than for anything else. The instant a man was disabled or killed, the first thing was to rob him of everything valuable; watches (particularly gold ones) and money—even greenbacks—seemed to be the special weakness of the bandits. I have seen only one man who professes to have been wounded after he had surrendered. Reports, however, are to the effect that several were thus treated, and this seems to be confirmed by the fact that several of the injured have sabre cuts, when it is well known that MOSBY'S men are not armed with sabres.

Besides the loss of life and services of the men captured or disabled in this affair, the Government loses all, or nearly all, the accoutrements for eighty or more horses and men, and some eighty serviceable horses. With such disasters as these staring us in the face, the Governors of some States continue to commission citizens without any military experience whatever to command our brave soldiers in the presence of a brave and wily enemy.

Annexed will be found a corrected list of casualties, so far as it has been possible to obtain them:

Killed.

Capt W W Miles, Co I
Lapsley, Co G
Sergt Barber, or Parker, Co H
Silas Gibson, Co L
Thomas Seaman, Co L
Sergt Tubbs, Co I
David M Pollock, Co D
Jacob Shinr, Co E
John Keyser, Co F
McHenry, Co F
David Weaver, Co L
Philip K Ham, Co K

Captured.

Lieut W W Murray

Wounded.

George Carvey, Co I—shoulder
Wm Kirkpatrick, Co M—head, three places
Wiley Burchinal, CoF—arm
Davenport McKenny, Co G—head and neck.
Jacob Kaunkle, Co M—shoulder
Andrew Chine, Co B—arm
Wm M Cochrane, Co K—back
Jacob Farley, Co K—side
Andrew C Gibson, Co L—breast
Lieut A G Hayne, Co E—arm
Lewis Hazlett, Co L—head
Wesley Pontius, Co K—head
Wm Scott, Co A—foot
J C Fouts, Co L—head
P Troutman Co L
Wm Lase
A R West—kick d by a horse

E. A. PAUL.

Williamsburgh.

DEADLY ASSAULT.—During a drunken quarrel, last evening, between a man named ALEXANDER MAGEE and his wife, residing at No. 12 North Second-street, Eastern District, Mrs. SUSAN MCCARRON, residing in the same house, undertook to pacify them, when MAGEE, as alleged, drew a knife upon her. Mrs. MCCARRON thereupon picked up a bludgeon and beat him over the head in a shocking manner. All the parties were taken to the Forty fifth Precinct Station-house, where MAGEE'S wounds were dressed by Dr. NORTH.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

ANOTHER VICTORY OVER HOOD.

Capture of Fifteen Guns and His Pontoon Train.

The Rebel Cavalry Abandon Their Trains.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEAR COLUMBIA, Dec. 23, 1864.

The infantry, artillery, and cavalry fairly divide the honors of a great victory. The cavalry never have acted so gloriously during any engagement in this section.

Gen. HATCH'S division covered itself with glory, capturing 15 guns, 42 wagons, 10 ambulances, 736 prisoners, and 3 division battle-flags. His loss is 400 men. HOOD'S pantoon equipage has been captured. The cavalry of HOOD'S army have abandoned most of their wagon train. The cars will run up to Duck river to-morrow.

B. C. TRUMAN.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Hood Before Nashville—Promise and Fulfillment—Our Soldiers Eager to Attack—Battles of Thursday and Friday—Fury of the Fighting—Impetuosity of the Union Assaults—Splendid Fruits of the Victory—The Jubilant and the Bleeding—The Marring Work of Battle—Concurring Successes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Dec. 19, 1864.

Long before this letter can arrive, the telegraph will have made your readers acquainted with the solution of the military embroglio about Nashville. What former letters have distinctly reiterated in regard to the strength and security of the city, and the ability of Gen. THOMAS to foil and beat back HOOD, is now perfectly verified.

HOOD, with his army, had lain for a fortnight within two or three miles of Nashville. He came on in the imposing attitude of a pursuer. He came, notwithstanding his terrific punishment at Franklin on the 30th ult., confiding in his numbers, and vain-gloriously announcing that the city *must* fall before his prowess. If assault should not win it, a close investment and siege would ensure its evacuation. He has miscalculated as signally here as he did at Atlanta. He has shown himself as unsuccessful in besieging, as in holding what others besieged. He may be a brave man, as he has the reputation of being an adventurous and dashing one. But he has shown since assuming the chief command of an army, few if any, of the high qualities that mark a specially skilful or gifted commander. Certainly, if an almost unvarying series of reverses, indicate the opposite, the rebel autocrat will not long delay, to put HOOD in the category of JOHNSTON and BRAGG.

Saturday morning found Nashville effectually relieved from HOOD'S presence. It required two days to do it, for his troops had intrenched themselves strongly over against ours, and the hilly character of the country, while affording special facilities for formidable defensive works, rendered it particularly hazardous and difficult to carry them. But nothing could resist the impetuosity of our soldiers. They had entire confidence in their leader and in themselves. Since the assault upon the city had been delayed day after day, they had become eager to take the initiative. They were even fearful that HOOD would steal away, and the coveted opportunity to engage him be lost.

The time at last came. On Thursday morning the order was given for a determined attack on the rebel positions. The rifle-pits, just on the outskirts and running around the city, were manned. Many of the newly-enlisted soldiers were assigned to duty here, as a post requiring less nerve than to meet rebel veterans face to face at the extreme front. Skirmishers were thrown out thick along our whole line, advancing in plain view of hundreds of spectators, large numbers of whom were convalescent soldiers in the hospitals.

From the University grounds a portion of the rebel lines was distinctly visible, and in front of them the smoke of the skirmisher's muskets was seen to rise from various points. Presently the reports of these wary fighters grew quicker and more continuous, and the thunder of artillery, stationed on various acclivities also in view, fell upon the ear. The mighty roar of cannon, beginning in the early morning, lasted all the day, the batteries of left, right and centre pouring fourth simultaneously at times, their terrific peals, while at intervals, a report that made the houses jar and the windows rattle, announced that the gunboats down the river were taking part in the conflict. Without minutely recording the various operations of the several corps, or of the subordinate constituent elements of each, let it suffice to say, that as the evening fell, the day's struggle proved a decided success to the Stars and Stripes. Every position assailed had been carried. Batteries had been silenced and captured. The rebels had been pushed back every where, on the right, and centre, where the main brunt of battle fell, they had receded three or four miles. While, in addition to the ground so gallantly gained, there were secured, as the trophies of the day's heroic achievement, 17 cannon and upwards of 1,000 prisoners. Thus promisingly was the battle inaugurated.

On Friday morning the struggle was renewed. The rebels had been pushed back on the previous day full three miles, and as their lines had been diminished in extent by drawing in the two wings, the space fought over was narrower than on the day before. Where the main battle raged during Friday, might seem, viewed at a little distance, to cover hardly the space of a mile. Gen. STEEDMAN'S command, which held the left, and which was composed in part of two brigades of colored troops, encountered no enemy in front of them on Friday, although on Thursday they had found themselves hotly engaged. The colored troops, by the testimony of all, behaved with signal gallantry, and contributed their full share to the glory of the great result. STEEDMAN'S orders were to move down from the left toward the centre, held by the old Fourth Corps—Gen. STANLEY'S—whose wound did not permit his presence at this battle. The record of this corps is a proud one. Wherever heavy fighting was to be done, from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, and from Pulaski to Nashville, the staunch and stalwart veterans composing it were sure to be honored with bearing much of the heat and burden of each fearful day. On their right was the corps of Gen. A. J. Smith, with the Twenty-third Corps, under Gen. SCHOFIELD, in reserve, ready to take such part in the battle as circumstances or some emergency might render necessary.

The details of the battle will be given, if they have not been already, by the correspondent to whose province they specifically belong. I would not recount—though I might do it, in this case, somewhat understandingly—what others, from their position, will recount with the utmost fullness and precision. I will only add, that the great result fully vindicated the excellence of Gen. THOMAS' dispositions, and the spirit and heroism of his soldiers. With one or two slight interruptions in their course—they could not be called repulses—our gallant columns continued to advance, in spite of the fiercest fires from musketry and cannon, driving the rebels from their first line of works, pressing them closer and closer; our batteries steadily gaining new and commanding positions, nearer to the last rebel defences, till, at the close of the grand charge, which commenced at 3 o'clock P. M., lasting less than two hours, the enemy was utterly routed, "and the red field was won." A more furious and awful cannonade than that, which made the earth fairly tremble during the progress of this final *coup de main*, I never heard before, and I have heard those of the two terrific days of the second Bull Run, of South Mountain, and of Antietam. The rattle of musketry, as the charges were made, was proportioned to the tremendous roar of artillery. Both proclaimed the intense earnestness and fury of the conflict, and that its effects must be signally disastrous to rebel confidence and aspirations. In fact, its fruits to the Union cause are splendid and precious. Not alone the relief and permanent safety of Nashville, not the discomfiture of HOOD and his hordes, and the bitter agony of defeat by an enemy he affected to regard as a certain conquest, not the loss of the many stricken down in battle, nor that of some five thousand prisoners and 50 cannon, with the spoils, and swooped up by the pursuing victors, not these form the chief value of the victory—but the demoralization of an army which needed only this to show how hopeless the rebel struggle is to gain a firm foothold in Tennessee, and how certain and irresistible is the progress of the Union arms to the final and not distant goal, the complete crushing of the rebellion. And more than this, the effect upon the country of a victory so signal, at a point and juncture where victory, for obvious reasons, must have many times its ordinary force in nerving all loyal arms, and raising spirits prone to droop; making the lukewarm ardent, and the timid courageous, and the hesitating decided, and the doubters ashamed of their distrust. All this gives the success of THOMAS an importance and value quite out of proportion to the numbers engaged in the struggle.

But in the exultant acclamations with which victory is hailed everywhere, the faint accents of the noble sufferers who have shed their blood to gain it, are apt to be unheard. The eye, dazzled by gazing upon a splendid triumph, with its concomitants and results, fails to see, for a time, the ghastly face of him whose life is oozing away through a mortal wound; the mangled form borne slowly along to its hospital couch; and the deeply-pensive and affecting look of some stricken one, proclaiming that the end of life is just at hand for *him*, and all that the heart clings to—of home, and friends and kindred—is to solace it no more. In the hottest of a fight, the ambulances ply their work, bringing in those whom succoring hands have brought off the field. Stretchers too, convey tenderly to the field-hospital those whom the destroying missiles have stricken down. Men carried thus present, where a great battle is raging, all forms and modifications of wounds. Yonder are several ambulances approaching, with their sad freight, the officers' hospital, the only one of this character in Nashville. The guns are thundering and the excited combatants are shouting not far off, and here are some of the fruits of "glorious war." We will look on as the carriages are slowly driven up, and prompt and experienced hands stand ready to relieve them of their bleeding burden.

The first lifted from the ambulance is Col. SIDNEY POST, of the Fifty-ninth Illinois, and commanding, on the 16th, the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps. A canister-shot—while gallantly charging at the head of his brigade—crushed through the upper part of his thigh, inflicting a fearful wound. He bears his hurt manfully, and though reported dead, may yet recover. Here is Maj. A. J. FINCH, of the Twelfth United States C. T., severely wounded through both hips. Adjt. S. E. DAY, of the Thirty-third Missouri, is borne in, pierced through the lungs, from the effect of which he has died to-day. Five other officers have been brought in and are now here, with a precisely similar wound. A Captain is here, with a fracture on the top of his head from a shell, the brain appearing through the opening. He seems fatally hurt, but promises, strange as it may seem, to get well. There is one with a shattered leg or arm, requiring present amputation, which may or may not save the threatened life. Another has part of his jaw carried away—another his limbs paralyzed by a ball reaching the spine—another a ball through the cheek, coming out behind the neck—another his shoulder shattered, or his knee, or elbow, or foot; but it needs not to particularize more and to those who have passed through a large hospital after a battle, even this were superfluous. It is a fearful spectacle—an awfully vivid commentary on the atrocity of war, when carried on for any other purpose than to gain and secure, against oppression and anarchy, man's highest and holiest rights and privileges. In a righteous struggle, as ours is, the end consecrates the means. The preservers of order, national unity and true freedom, when made victims of the battle through their devotion, are lifted into heroes and martyrs whom a grateful country will always be proud to honor.

The whole number of officers from the battles of the 15th and 16th, brought to this hospital thus far, is 78, and this is far from being the full list of casualties from this class. The number of private soldiers—less in proportion than that of officers—is pretty large, and these are distributed among the hospitals of the city. The hospital accommodation has been necessarily enlarged. One of the two University buildings is ordinarily large enough to accommodate all the sick and wounded officers applying. Now—as during the last Summer when SHERMAN was fighting every day—the second building has been put in requisition, and is nearly two-thirds occupied by officers. For the soldiers' special needs, the McKendry Chapel is again prepared for hospital use. The Catholic Cathedral is taken for this purpose for the first time—also the Second Presbyterian Church, near the Louisville depot, and Post Chapel No 2 besides which additional hospital tents are being prepared on the grounds of Hospitals No. 1 and No. 2. When all these places become occupied with their full number of wounded and sick, Nashville may well be called a city, not of churches just now, but of hospitals.

C. V. S.

At Mme. DEMOREST'S, No. 473 Broadway, patterns may always be procured of the favorite and most desirable styles. Dressmaking is also extensively carried on here, and fluting done to perfection. —*New-York Dispatch.*

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.

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Sold by all the leading stationers at the manufacturer's prices.

Store and factory, No 169 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BASHFULNESS, DIFFIDENCE, SENSITIVENESS.—Causes and Cure. Why are you timid and embarrassed? How to overcome it. See PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for Jan. Sent by first post for 20 cents, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEEKMAN-STREET FIRE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: It has been our misfortune to have our place of business at No. 65 Beekman-st. entirely destroyed by the fire of last night.

The Herring Patent Safe we purchased from you some time ago was in our office on the third floor of the building, and contained the property and effects of our late firm. We succeeded in reaching the safe this afternoon, and are happy to say that we found its entire contents, consisting of books, papers, insurance policies, bank bills, &c., &c., all in a well-preserved condition, no injury whatever, except the leather covers, which are curled by the steam from the fireproof composition.

JOHN WOLFE,
JOHN B. DASH,
late firm of WOLFE, DASH & FISHER.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Safe, the best fire-proof safe ever manufactured.

HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safe, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron.

Made and sold only by HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
{ Boys from $10 to $20. }
{ Men's from $20 to $45 }
I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av., Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Slippers in great variety of colors, very desirable for presents, at S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Dec. 19, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Aldermen FOX, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Jeremiah, Alderman Chipp was called to the chair.

The minutes of December sixteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Eugene F. Daly to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Nicholas Muller to lay a drain from his premises, number one hundred and sixty-five Christie-street, to connect with the sewer in said street, opposite numbers one hundred and sixty, one hundred and sixty-two and one hundred and sixty-four Christie-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Sexton to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, numbers twelve and fourteen Desbrosses-street and numbers sixty-five and sixty seven Watts-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the pay of the keepers of the public parks, the Croton water police, and the inspectors of lamps be increased from two to three dollars per day, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael Coughlin, he having permission from the owners, to have a stand in front of premises number one hundred and seventy-six West-street, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Peter Carroll, to erect and maintain a stand on the street, on the easterly end of Union Market, between Houston and Second streets, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Whereas, a portion of the street west of the railroad track between Warren and Murray streets is rendered almost impassable, and after several ineffectual and unsuccessful efforts to have the same repaired, the merchants doing business in front of said street determined to have the said street repaired, at the cost of ninety dollars, therefore,

Resolved, That the said parties be refunded said amount of ninety dollars out of such funds as are unexpended in the appropriation for paving streets.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ryers moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of a bill of the New-Yorker for advertising, amounting to one hundred and nine dollars and ninety cents.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying Patrick McNamara for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report donating the sum of two hundred and eighty-three dollars to the Church of St. Philip, to pay an assessment for a sewer in Mulberry-street.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen, that permission be given to the lessees of Pier number forty-seven, North River, to repair and raise the pier to correspond with the changed grade of the street, and make such other improvements as may be necessary for the transaction of their business on the pier; that the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the cost of the timber and labor necessarily used in the raising of said pier, and be paid out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Kelley, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Shannon, McKnight, Jeremiah—4.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution providing for pay for extra services rendered to the Committees of the Board of Aldermen during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McKnight, Jeremiah—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Cowan, for services as Inspector of Incumbrances.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Masterson—7.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—8.

On motion of Alderman Jones, the further consideration of the paper was indefinitely postponed.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Chipp, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—7.

Report of Committee on Crotot Aqueduct Department, in favor of adopting resolution and ordinance for the construction of a sewer in Cornelia-street, from Fourth to Bleecker street, approved by the Mayor December nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution donating one thousand dollars to the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

Which was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—16.

Resolution increasing the salaries of the book-keepers in the Finance Department.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly—5.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to advertise for proposals for building a house for Engine Company Number Forty-seven, in the lot number one hundred and sixty Wooster street, recently purchased for them by the Comptroller, said house to be similar in all respects to that now occupied by Engine Company Number Twenty-nine.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that Third-street be paved with trap-block pavement, from Avenue A to Avenue C, one-half the expense to be paid by the city, and one half by the property-owners.

Which was concurred by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen McCool—1.

Resolution that the salaries of the Fifth Assistant Clerk and the General Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears, Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, be increased to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars a year each, and that the same are hereby increased, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such increase from said January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to be paid out of the fund for City Contingencies, or out of any other city fund having a surplus.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to sell the lot purchased by the late Comptroller, R. H. T. Hawn, number three Dover-street, for Hose Company Number Ten, and purchase the lot number seven Dover-street for said Hose Company Number Ten.

Which was indefinitely postponed.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilmen, with resolution making a donation to Lena Wyman.

Alderman Jones moved to amend by striking out the sum of three hundred and inserting the sum of five hundred dollars.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelley, Masterson, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Petition of the Seventy-first Regiment for a donation to enable them to replace furniture destroyed by fire, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin L. Trafford, Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment, New-York State National Guard, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, (as a donation,) to enable them to replace furniture, &c., destroyed by fire, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McKnight—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen with resolutions: first, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the telegraph connection herein referred to, restored, and the same put in working order at the earliest period; and second, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. Robinson for the sum of twenty thousand dollars in full settlement for the telegraph from the Telegraph Office, City Hall, to the police headquarters; also to the Post-office bell-tower, and to the office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, as well as for the past uses made of the said telegraph and for the balance of the term which said patent may have to run, and charge the same to any account which may have an unexpended appropriation, and the said amount of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4137. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Movements of the Fleet Off Wilmington.

LIVELY TIMES IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA.

Gordonsville Threatened by Our Cavalry.

REPORTED CHECK TO OUR FORCES.

A PANIC IN ALABAMA.

Frantic Calls for Volunteers to Defend Mobile.

The Richmond Press on Sherman's March.

STATE OF THE REBEL FINANCES.

We are indebted to Brig.-Gen. GORDON for a copy of the Richmond *Whig* of Dec. 23. We have also received Richmond papers of the 24th. They contain the following interesting intelligence:

THE SITUATION.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 24.

GRANT having, at the commencement of his campaign, tried the effect of concentration and failed, is now operating by means of raids in several directions at the same time. One has just come to grief in the Valley and a second one at Gordonsville, another in Alabama, and also one in southwestern Virginia.

We learn from the Petersburgh *Express* that a raiding column, composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery, has started off in the direction of Weldon, from Suffolk, no doubt to operate as a diversion in favor of the naval expedition against Wilmington.

The following official telegram was received at the War Department yesterday morning:

CHARLESTON, Dec. 22.

Gen. S. Cooper:

On the 16th inst., the enemy, 800 strong, occupied Pollard. After burning the Government and railroad buildings, they retired in the direction they came. They were pursued thirty miles, losing a portion of their transportation, baggage and supplies, and leaving many dead negro troops on the road. Our force, commanded by Gen. LIDDELL, acted with spirit and gallantry.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

Pollard is an important station, at the junction of the Mobile and Great Northern and Alabama and Florida Railroads. It is seventy miles north of Mobile.

"We have at length," says the Lynchburgh *Republican* of the 2d, "definite intelligence from Gen. BRECKINRIDGE as late as Tuesday evening, in the following dispatch, kindly placed at our disposal by the gentleman to whom it was addressed.

It is proper to say that the dispatch is from an officer at Dublin, who is in a position to obtain correct information:

DUBLIN, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

A dispatch from Gen. BRECKINRIDGE to-day, dated at Mount Airy, sixteen miles west of Wytheville, says he had fought the enemy for two days successfully, near Marion. The enemy had retired from his front, but whether they were retreating to East Tennessee or not, he had not ascertained.

Since this dispatch nothing authentic has been received, though passengers by the Western cars last night bring reports that it was reported at Dublin yesterday morning that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE had overtaken the enemy, a short distance beyond Marion, and a fight was progressing yesterday.

We think the report highly probable, though we have nothing by telegraph to confirm it. We have yet heard nothing reliable concerning the saltworks, but it is generally believed they are safe thus far.

It was reported last evening that Savannah had been evacuated. The report, however, was not confirmed. We have great confidence in our Generals, and if they believe it will be more advantageous to the cause to evacuate Savannah, and concentrate our forces at some other point, we must submit to their better judgment.

There is no intelligence from Tennessee, except through Yankee source which are grossly exaggerated and unreliable.

FROM WILMINGTON.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 23.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 22.

The enemy's fleet drew off from shore during the gale yesterday; but this afternoon they are appearing in about former numbers.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 24.

WILMINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

Twenty-six vessels of the Federal fleet reappeared this morning. There has been no other change since the last dispatch. The wind has subsided and the sea is becoming smooth. Gen. LAVENTHORPE, yesterday, again repulsed the enemy, who attempted to land on Roanoke River.

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA.

THE ENEMY NEAR GORDONSVILLE.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 23.

Official information was received last night that fighting was in progress at Jack's Shop, above Gordonsville, yesterday afternoon. At last accounts the raiders had been successfully resisted. We learn that Gens. TORBERT and POWELL are in command of the Yankees. Their force is estimated at six thousand.

FROM LYNCHBURGH.

LYNCHBURGH, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Gen. ROSSER's command engaged the enemy at Harrisonburgh, yesterday, and routed them. The enemy fled, pursued by ROSSER's cavalry.

A force of the enemy, supposed to number 4,000, were at Madison Court-house to-day.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE has fought the enemy successfully for two days at Marion, the county seat of Smyth County. They have retreated from his front. Further movements unknown.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 24.

By the arrival from Staunton, yesterday, of a gentleman, an agent of this city, engaged in purchasing supplies, we are furnished with an intelligent statement of recent affairs in that quarter. On Wednesday the enemy's force advanced to a point between Sparta and Harrisonburgh, held by Gen. ROSSER's cavalry. The enemy, after a sharp contest, fell back, leaving some prisoners in ROSSER's hands, and their dead and wounded upon the field. Their force of cavalry and artillery was estimated at between 1,500 and 2,000 men. On Thursday another column appeared at Jack's shop, seven and a half miles from Gordonsville, where they were attacked by Gen. LOMAX with his cavalry. When the train left for Richmond, at 1 o'clock, P. M., he was holding them in check and falling slowly back on Gordonsville. The scene of fighting was at a point east of Gordonsville, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. There was a rumor that the enemy's forces divided at Jack's shop, one body going off in the direction of Charlottesville. Gordonsville was not menaced until yesterday morning the place was rendered entirely safe by the disposition of troops then going on. There are no government stores or property of any kind at Gordonsville, and the utmost the enemy could do in the event of reaching that place would be to burn empty buildings, perhaps break track and switches, and gallop off out of danger.

Reports of his capture of Gordonsville were rife yesterday, but they were idle myths.

LATER.—Since the foregoing paragraphs were written, we have received through the War Department the following dispatch of Gen. LEE, which sets all doubt at rest:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Dec. 23.

Hon. J. A. Seddon:

On the 20th, Gen. EARLY reported one division of the enemy's cavalry, under Gen. CUSTER, coming up the Valley, and two divisions, under Gen. TORBET moving through Chester Gap with four pieces of artillery and thirty wagons. On the 22d ROSSER attacked CUSTAR's Division nine miles from Harrisonburgh, and drove it back, capturing forty prisoners. This morning TORBET attacked LOMAX near Gordonsville, and was repulsed and severely punished. He is retiring and LOMAX preparing to follow. (Signed,) R. E. LEE.

THE MOVEMENT ON MOBILE.

PANIC CAUSED BY GEN. DAVIDSON'S EXPEDITION.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 23.

The *Appeal* of the 18th inst., says that various sensational rumors as to the situation around Mobile, were current in Montgomery that day, but it is convinced that the Yankees have no force at Mobile, as yet, unless it was landed from their fleet. The raiding party in Southern Mississippi had not reached the Mobile and Ohio Railroad on the 10th, as the dispatch from Senatobia shows the lines were undisturbed on that day. They did not leave Augusta, Perry County, Miss., until Friday last. This point is about fifty miles from the railroad.

The *Clarion*, of the 11th, says: They will hardly be able to reach the Mobile road before to-day or to-morrow. Gen. GARDNER is still accumulating troops to meet them, and we presume Gen. MAURY is doing the same thing at Mobile. * * * They are marching for Mobile, 5,500 strong. SCOTT and others have turned up in the right place, and warm work may be expected in two or three days.

Unless there is a strong column to coöperate with the one referred to by the *Clarion*, Mobile is in no danger. The Federals have not designed an attack, in all probability.

The latest official intelligence received at Montgomery stated that the raiders above-mentioned had, at last accounts, changed their course, and were marching in the direction of Pascagoula.

[The above paragraph relates to the expedition under Gen. DAVIDSON, which reached Pascagoula Dec. 14.—EDS. TIMES.]

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. WATTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, Dec. 11, 1864.

Mobile is threatened with attack, both by land and water. A large force of the enemy is approaching Mobile through Mississippi, and are now within a short distance of the city. My information leads me to believe that an attempt will be made by the Yankee hosts to pass our fortifications in the harbor of Mobile. This attack must be met and defeated! All the forces under my command have been ordered to proper places to aid in repelling this effort of the foe. *We need more men!*

I appeal to you to go at once to Mobile. Transportation and arms will be furnished. I shall be there to command you, and share with you whatever fate may be yours. Every consideration of patriotism and property, liberty and honor, prompts an immediate rally to defend your State. Come in companies, squads or singly. One more effort, and our cause will be safe. *Tennessee is redeemed; Georgia soon will be. Mississippi is aroused; shall Alabama be a laggard in this race of honor and glory?* I will not believe it. Your fellow-citizen,

T. H. WATTS, Governor of Alabama.

GEN. DUFF C. GREEN REDIVIVUS.

To the People of Alabama:

The enemy, driven by the gallantry of the noble army of Hood from your Northern border, now seeks your Southern coast and threatens Mobile, within twenty miles of your gate city, the key to the valley of the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers, he is held for the time in check by the gallant MCCULLOUGH. But his numbers are too few and the men under DICK TAYLOR, the hero of the West, are not sufficient to drive back the vandal hordes.

There are enough of those whose plantations will be laid waste, and whose means of support will be destroyed if Mobile falls, to repel the foe and punish his rashness, if those who are exempt by law will rally to the rescue.

By the pride of your manhood, by the fame of your fathers, by the gallant name of Alabamians on every field—by the virtue of your wives, mothers and daughters, I call upon Alabamians, old men and boys, to make one effort for deliverance and protection.

You are exempt and so am I. I will go with you in any capacity in which you may wish me to serve, but let us go at once. Come in companies or in squads, or singly.

Rendezvous at Demopolis, Selma, Opelika, Talledega or Montgomery, and rations and transportation will be furnished to Mobile. Bring such weapons as you may have on hand, which will answer for attack or defence.

I am authorized by his Excellency Gov. WATTS to make this appeal and to tender my services for the defence of Mobile. Let it not be said that our chief city has been lost through our supineness and indifference. Alabamians to the rescue! A prompt response will make our term of service short, and we can return to the enjoyments of homes freed from danger of a cruel foe. DUFF C. GREEN,

Brig.-Gen. and Q. M. Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 11, 1864.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

OUTRAGES BY YANKEE GENERALS.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 23.

In the raid of SHERMAN through Georgia, all of the outrages were not perpetrated by privates and subordinate officers. In proportion to their number, the officers of high rank were as guilty of as many acts of infamy as the scum comprising their commands.

The Macon *Telegraph* says that in the County of Burke, Gen. KILPATRICK stopped at the house of an estimable lady and demanded dinner for himself and others. When the dinner was ready the lady of the house was required to sit by the fireside, while KILPATRICK, with three negro wenches, who were his traveling companions, took their dinners together, indulging, during the repast, in the most familiar and indecent conversation.

The day after KILPATRICK dined at the house of another lady of similar character, and when he had finished his dinner, turned his hireling escort loose upon the furniture and other contents of the house, destroying with their sabres the fine cutlery, glass and china ware, &c., &c., &c., winding up the scene by ordering the corncribs and other outbuildings to be fired. A faithful servant put it out, when one of the vandals threatened to shoot him but at this moment the cry of "Wheeler's men," caused the party to depart precipitately, and thus the buildings and contents were saved.

To leave nothing undone to complete the infamy of this Yankee General's conduct, he caused all the sugar of the lady whose hospitality he had forced to be filled with sand, as well as her jars of sweetmeats and preserves. Such was the conduct of Gen. KILPATRICK. We can well understand what the lower officers and privates of such Generals would do. At the plantation of Gen. COBB, in Baldwin County, where Gen. SHERMAN made his headquarters for thirty-six hours, everything was destroyed by his order, and his soldiers robbed the negroes of their shoes, blankets, clothing, knives and forks and cooking utensils. Negro women were thrown down and their shoes taken of their feet, and their cabins pilfered of everything they could lay their hands upon. As none of his negroes could be induced to go off with them, they stole a boy about twelve years old, and carried him away in spite of the tears and entreaties of the child and his mother. A widow lady, whose plantation joined Gen. COBB's, was found guilty of being the nearest neighbor of this notorious rebel, and she was made to suffer for it. Though a defenceless widow, advanced in years and confined to her house by sickness, she was robbed of all that Yankee rapacity could find, and then the torch was applied to the balance, and in a few moments she and her dependents were deprived of their last morsel of bread. This was at SHERMAN's temporary headquarters.

These incidents are mentioned because of the connection of their leading Generals with them; others, far exceeding these in enormity and brutality, by lesser officers and privates, could be enumerated without number.

SUNBEAMS FROM CUCUMBERS.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 23.

Why should our people be discouraged by the present aspect of affairs? That is a very important question; but it is a question which people who are really discouraged, or who want to be discouraged, are in the habit neither of asking nor of answering. We took occasion yesterday to show that the actual physical resources of the Confederacy *are fully adequate to a prosecution of the war, even should the enemy continue to wage it on the gigantic scale which has hitherto characterised their efforts for our subjugation.* We showed, in effect, that, so far from being exhausted in this respect, the Confederacy, if not relatively stronger now than at any previous period of the war, can make herself relatively stronger in the field than she has ever yet been. Or, to express the fact with more precision: while we have the power, as demonstrated by our calculations, *to put in the field an army of at least* 450,000 *men*, which would be a far larger number than we have yet had under arms at one time, there is no reason to believe that the utmost efforts of the enemy will enable him to assemble, for the coming year, an army as great as, or even approaching in magnitude, those enormous hosts which he launched against us in each of the last three years. There was a time in the history of the war, when he claimed to have actually under arms 600,000 men; and it would be a liberal estimate to suppose that, at the same time, we had 300,000 men in the field.

From these premises it follows that if we raise our army to the potential standard of 450,000 men, the enemy, all other circumstances being equal, must raise his in a corresponding degree, or to 900,000 men in the field, to maintain even his past ratio of success. If he cannot do this, and we believe that no one imagines that he can do it, for no one believes that a million or even half a million of armed Yankees will ever again stand on Southern soil, he cannot maintain his relative military power, much less advance toward the subjugation of the country; that is to say, looking at the question from a purely physical point of view, and considering the other elements of the problem to be constant quantities.

* * * * "Why should our people be discouraged by the present aspect of affairs?" In answering this question, we shall, for the moment, limit ourselves strictly to its geographical side, leaving it, as to other bearings, open to future consideration. We say, then, that, on the whole, *the results of this year's operations are eminently favorable to the Southern cause*, an opinion which will be justified by comparing the military situation now with the military situation at the beginning of the campaign. In March last, GRANT lay along the Rapidan with an army so strong that, according to Northern calculations, it only waited for the signal of its commander to march straight into Richmond. SHERMAN, after having twice traversed the whole breadth of Mississippi, had taken command of the Federal army which lay at Dalton, ready to undertake a final and conquering advance. The whole of North Alabama was in the enemy's possession, the whole of Tennessee, with the exception of the small corner held by LONGSTREET, and nearly half of Mississippi. In the Trans-Mississippi Department PRICE had been pushed down to Camden, and the enemy counted so confidently on a permanent conquest of Arkansas that a general election, under Yankee auspices, was ordered, and actually held, throughout the State. In Louisiana the last remnant of Confederate power seemed to be vanishing over the Northwestern border, and in Texas the lower valley of the Rio Grande was occupied by Federal forces.

A to-day GRANT lies powerless and apparently aimless before Petersburgh and Richmond, after exhaustive efforts to take those cities, costing him in casualties and prisoners, in his various Virginian operations, at least 250,000 men, or about 75,000 more than the amount of his combined armies at the opening of the campaign. SHERMAN has completed his march through Georgia, and his arrival at the sea-coast in safety, *not as a conqueror, but as a fugitive*, is hailed by his countrymen as a magnificent and satisfactory triumph. If he capture Savannah, he will, after all the struggles and sacrifices of the campaign, have simply exchanged one base of operations for another, and will, with a greatly diminished force continue to threaten the interior from the ocean, instead of threatening it from the mountains. *The net gain to the enemy from his operations is, thus far, simply nothing. From Alabama the enemy has been entirely expelled, and likewise from the whole of Mississippi, except a few points along the river, while his tenure of Tennessee has, for some months, been so precarious that the Confederate authority has been dominant throughout almost all of West Tennessee, a good portion of Middle and East Tennessee, and has even extended into Western Kentucky. Arkansas has been almost entirely regained; so likewise has Louisiana, except New Orleans and the river banks, and in Texas the only symbol of Federal power is an insignificant garrison on the sandy beach of Brazos Santiago.* Thus it will be seen that we at this moment hold far more territory than remained to us in March last, and that the enemy, so far from advancing toward his object, has really retrograded from it. Indeed, we can state with absolute truth that at no time since May, 1862, have we held sway over so extended an area as at this moment acknowledges the supremacy of Confederate authority. And we may conclude by saying, what we are convinced is true, that *our armies, even now, after the defeat of Hood, our only material disaster, are stronger in proportion to those of the enemy than they were at the close of the last year's operations*—from all of which it is plain that there is nothing to depress, but much to exalt us in the present aspect of military affairs.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

The *Whig* publishes a long speech delivered in the rebel House of Representatives on review of Secretary TRENHOLM's recommendations for regulating the currency. We make the following extract:

Mr. MEMMINGER, in his Report of Dec. 7, 1863, stated that on the 1st of October the unfounded debt of the Government was $701,447,519; to this was to be added for Treasury notes in circulation at the date of his Report, Dec. 7, 1863, $100,000,000, making a total of $801,447,519 of Government notes in circulation. The problem submitted to Congress was to reduce this by four hundred million within the year.

Mr. TRENHOLM states that the Government circulation on the 1st of October, 1864, was, in new issue Treasury notes, $317,194,735. Assuming that this issue has increased since to about four hundred millions, it will be seen that the unfunded or circulating debt has been decreased within the twelve months almost to the exact amount of the four hundred million that Mr. MEMMINGER stated to be necessary.

If we look at the indebtedness of the Government on the 1st of October, 1863, and compare it with the indebtedness of the Government on the 1st of October, 1864, the result will be found equally remarkable.

Mr. MEMMINGER's report of December, 1863, states that the public debt, exclusive of the foreign loan, was on the 1st of October, 1863:

Funded debt	$292,915,620
Unfunded debt	701 447,519
	$994,363,139

Mr. TRENHOLM, in his report of November, 1864, states the public debt to have been, on the 1st October, 1864:

Funded debt	$539,340,090
Unfunded debt	608 630,118
	$1,197,970 208

So that it appears the public debt was increased during the past year only $153,607,069, being at the rate of something less than thirteen millions a month. From these figures, Mr. Chairman, it appears by Mr. TRENHOLM's own showing that the financial measures of the last Congress came within a little of accomplishing the two results of raising four hundred millions of supplies, and of relieving an equal amount of currency, which Mr. MEMMINGER thought almost a financial impossibility.

* * * * * *

Mr. MEMMINGER's great mistake was in refusing, in the beginning of the war, to take the cotton crop, which he could have had at a nominal price, as a basis of national credit. *His reports were always admirably logical, but his results were always a disappointment.* He was at first disposed to rely upon the banks, then upon the patriotic subscriptions of the people, and finally, when his notes depreciated, he failed, because the bonds which were to absorb them had but little better basis than his notes.

Mr. TRENHOLM has improved upon Mr. MEMMINGER's error, and sought to obtain a basis of national credit in the products of the tithes after the war.

This idea, I believe, was first broached in this House more than a year ago, by Mr. RUSSELL, the Representative from the Wheeling District of Virginia. It was subsequently freely discussed in private circles in this city, and met the approval of some of the largest and most intelligent farmers of this State.

The plan was to base our future issues upon the tithe, leaving the outstanding currency to be absorbed by the bonds at present provided. This would be just toward the holders of the present currency while it would insure a more valuable one in the future. It was thought that many of the embarrassments of the impressment system would be done away with, and that farmers, who refused the depreciating currency of Confederate notes, would be very glad to take certificates of payment in kind for their surplus, to be credited on the tithes due hereafter. The credit thus given to a farmer for his overpayment of tithes, with interest upon the amount, and a agreement by the Government to return in kind the amount advanced, free of all charges for transportation, at such market or seaport town as might be agreed upon, was certain, it was thought, to make them very valuable. Using these cirtificates for the purchases of all quartermaster and commissary supplies, the Government issue of Confederate notes in the future would be curtailed about one-half.

Confederate notes, thus reduced, would be in demand for the payment of taxes, and their value correspondingly increased.

To this idea of making tithes available for the present conduct of the war, the Secretary has added in the bill before the House the, to my mind, objectionable feature of using them to redeem the present outstanding currency, which has already been sufficiently provided for in the five hundred million bonds, which are exempted from taxation, and have their interest secured by a pledge of our export and import duties for this very purpose. They command, as I have said, a premium on the market, and with them, under existing taxation imposed for that object, all the outstanding currency can be redeemed.

The three prominent provisions of the bill are:

First—The appropriation of these certificates of payment in kind instead of the five hundred million bonds for the redemption (or, as he terms it, the recovery from depreciation) of the outstanding currency.

Second—The exemption of the currency from all taxation in the future.

Third—The pledging of a certain portion of the tithes after the war for the redemption of these certificates in kind.

Fourth—The permanent reduction of the currency to one hundred and fifty millions, and the pledging of the faith of Congress to the immutable observance of the provisions of the bill.

I will speak hereafter of the first of these propositions. The second appears very much like a protest against the supposed impolicy or injustice of the legislation of last session, which it is designed to give compensation for, under the first proposition.

Mr. Chairman, there are now only two ways of carrying on the war, conscription of men and taxation of property. Congress cannot permanently exempt a citizen from military duty nor his property from taxation; exemption in either case is a matter of expediency and to be judged of by each succeeding Congress. At a time like the present it is unwise, in my opinion, to restrain ourselves by pledges, from the moral right to rise in an emergency every element of power under the Government in resisting the enemy. It was because the powers of the general government were considered as chiefly administrative, that the provision of the Constitution against impairing contracts was confined to the States. * * *

The farmers, in many parts of the country, have had a system of barter and exchange of supplies for articles that has made it quite unnecessary for them to have on hand, as a general rule, more Treasury notes than was required for taxes. At this time, the Government itself is exchanging for supplies, in Mississippi, not Treasury notes, but articles of necessity—yarn, cotton cards, &c.; and I understand that this system has extensively prevailed elsewhere in its dealings with people in the interior.

Gentlemen tell me who have had a better opportunity of judging than myself, that your new issue has as yet found its way only to a limited extent among the people of Alabama and Mississippi, and I have a letter from the Governor of Louisiana, (Gen. ALLEN) an extract from which I will read, showing that it has not gone among the people of my State. It was addressed to one of our Senators, and is dated Shreveport, Oct. 10. He says: "The State of Louisiana has now on hand, deposited with the Confederate States Depositor, in this place, a large amount of the old issue of Confederate States Treasury notes. Frequent applications have been made to him to exchange them for the new issue, and the State Treasurer has been invariably informed that there was no money of the new issue on hand. I am, therefore, compelled, if I have to use the new issue, to call upon brokers for it, while I have certificates to the amount of half a million dollars locked up in the Treasury." The Governor adds: "It is a strange anomaly that the old issue is selling in this market for three for one in the new issue. The few favored possessors of this issue are, of course, reaping large profits," &c., &c.

This letter speaks of brokers and a favored few as in possession of the new issue in Louisiana, and of their profits growing out of the monopoly. Pass this bill, and ask if their profits will not be increased?

Mr. Chairman—I have no sympathy with those who seek to awaken prejudice against bankers or brokers, or men of capital, simply because the possession of means enables them to make money. The point I make is, that under the facts stated in the Secretary's report, and the facts stated by the Governor of my State, justice to the present holders of the new issue, does not require you should pass the bill before us. The secretary says they were not the chief losers by the tax on the old issue, and yet it appears that in Louisiana at least, they would be the chief beneficiaries of the bill.

FROM ARKANSAS.

The Restoration of the National Authority—Grand Jury Charge by a Loyal Judge—An Instructive Retrospect.

Judge BARTLETT, of Pulaski County, Arkansas, opened the first legal Circuit Court, held there since the rebellion, broke out, at the close of last month. The Judge's address to the Grand Jury is of more than local interest, and we transfer a portion of it which is of some historical value. In the course of his charge the Judge says:

"The Constitution of this State, adopted in 1836, was based upon the will of the people, then under the jurisdiction of a territorial Government, and the consent of the National Government to admit the State on an equal footing with the original States of the Union, by which there was a division of sovereignty, each independent in its own sphere, the National Government, however, holding the fee simple, retaining the right to hold and dispose of the public lands, to traverse every part of the State with post roads and mails, to establish therein United States courts, arsenals, military posts, and to reach all the people for purposes of revenue taxes, and for the national defence in case of insurrection or invasion. What remained of sovereignty in the State, and with the people of the State, could not be separated one from the other without the consent of each, or the one seize upon and appropriate that which belonged to the other.

Taking the natural conclusions of constitutional law from these premises, their legal force and effect will appear plain when applied to the action had by a convention which adopted what is called an Ordinance of Secession on the 6th day of May, 1861. By act of the Legislature, approved Jan. 15, 1861, the question of "convention or no convention" was submitted to a vote of the people. All the authority conferred upon the convention for their action is contained in the eighth section. "Be it further enacted, that upon the organization of said convention, it shall take into consideration the condition of political affairs, and determine what course the State of Arkansas shall take in the present political crisis." The argument that this act conferred upon the convention or the people the right to take the State out of the Union, is not good, for the Legislature could confer no greater right than was by themselves held. It is difficult to conceive of a State without including territory and people, and the United States authorities held the fee simple to the largest part of the territory, and the State courts are bound so to regard it. Then the people or the State authorities had no power or constitutional right to seize upon what is called the State of Arkansas, an transfer its people and territory to another sovereignty. Again the act of the convention can in no sense be considered the act of the people. After the Legislature submitted the question of a convention to the people, the shadow of secession assumed form and shape, and was made the question at issue in voting for delegates. The result appears to have been a majority of twelve thousand against any act of secession, and there is no record of that decision having been reversed by the people. Hence the act of secession was not and could not be the act of the people, with whom sovereignty resides.

The recalled session of the convention assembled on the 6th day of May, 1861, and immediately passed what was termed an ordinance of secession declaring the Union existing between the State of Arkansas and the Constitution of the United States dissolved. They also passed an ordinance putting the country on a war footing, which acts, not being in accordance with the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, or of the United States, but repugnant thereto, were null and void, and it is the duty of the court to charge, that in the passage of that ordinance, the authors and abettors, and all persons who voluntarily joined them severed themselves, not only from the United States Government, but from the State of Arkansas, and took up arms against the constitution and laws, and committed the crime of making war upon the State and adhering to her enemies. And all offices in the State whose incumbents joined her enemies become vacant by desertion, but the State, the constitution and laws remained standing with all its internal powers, though in a measure dormant. As a house may be vacated by the tenant, still the house stands until the proprietor sees fit to put in another occupant.

The adoption of the new Constitution annulled all statute laws repugnant or inconsistent therewith. But it could not affect or make inoperative any law in force prior thereto. Therefore, some act done prior to that time might not constitute a crime in law, which, if done subsequently, may be an indictable offence, such, for instance, as the holding or selling slaves. But there is no time when the act of levying war against the State, or giving aid and comfort to her enemies, was not a crime of the highest magnitude.

You are bound, so also the court, to notice the existing state of the country. The constituted United States authorities have declared this country in a state of insurrection, and extended martial law over this State. But martial law does not necessarily conflict with the operation of civil law, but is in aid of and subject to enforce the action of civil law. Neither does the declaration by the United States authorities that the State of Arkansas is in a state of insurrection suppress action under civil laws, for the United States is under the constitutional obligation to "protect each State against invasion" and against "domestic violence," and she could not do the wrong by overriding civil laws, which she is bound to prevent an enemy or domestic violence from doing. Civil law and military law are both operative within the sphere of each. The line of jurisdiction may not be clear in all cases. But for your guide in inquiring into the commission of crimes against the State, it may be sufficient to observe, that an offence committed against criminal law by soldiers in actual service, or a soldier upon a citizen, or a citizen upon a soldier, would be considered as done in the field and not within your jurisdiction, though committed within this county.

THE PURSUIT OF HOOD.

His Army Floundering in the Bogs of Tennessee.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF HIS PONTOONS.

Demoralized Condition of the Rebel Cavalry.

They Abandon Most of Their Wagon Train.

THE PURSUIT VIGOROUSLY PRESSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEAR COLUMBIA, Friday, Dec. 23.

The infantry, artillery and cavalry fairly divide the honors of a great victory.

The cavalry never have acted so gloriously during any engagement in this section. Gen. HATCH's division covered itself with glory, capturing 15 guns, 42 wagons, 10 ambulances, 738 prisoners and 3 division battle-flags. His loss is 400 men.

Hood's pontoons and equipage have been captured.

The cavalry of Hood's army have abandoned most of their wagon train.

The cars will run up to Duck River to-morrow.

B. C. TRUMAN.

REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Dec 24.

The river is twenty feet high and stationary. It is reported Hood cannot cross the Tennessee on account of the stage of the river which, in many places, has overflowed its banks. Hood's pontoons are said to have been swept away. THOMAS' headquarters are still at Columbia, although our advance is still pushing after the rebel army. A battle this side of the Tennessee River is confidently predicted. The cars will run to Duck River to-day. It is rumored that Hood's soldiers have abandoned their wagon trains.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Successful Reconnoissance by the Third Cavalry Division—Gen. Payne Attempts to Surprise the Camp—His Forces Repulsed with Heavy Loss—The Rebel Force Still in the Valley—Our Losses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Friday, Dec. 23.

On Monday, the 19th inst., the Third Cavalry Division, Gen. CUSTER, started on a reconnoissance up the Valley, and returned to camp last evening, having successfully accomplished the object of the movement. The column was preceded by a party of scouts, under Major YOUNG. Rebel scouts were met with at intervals all along the road up to Woodstock, where the command went into camp the first night. On Tuesday morning, the march was continued up the pike. At Edenburgh, three companies of rebel cavalry were picketing, but this force offered but little resistance, and were driven away by the scouts under Major YOUNG, capturing four of the party. On Tuesday night, the command encamped on both sides of the road, near Lacy's Spring, nine miles south of Newmarket, the First Brigade, Col. PENNINGTON, being in advance, the Second Brigade, Gen. CHAPMAN, in the rear. The usual precautions were taken to guard against surprise, and nothing transpired during the night to alarm the camp; but at about 6 o'clock (just before daylight) the following morning, the pickets of the Second Brigade, (First New-Hampshire Cavalry,) guarding a road leading in a westerly direction to the back road, gave an alarm, and instantly a whole brigade of rebel cavalry, headed by Gen. PAYNE, made a dash around the picket into the camp, and were within a few yards of the Eighth New-York before discovered at that point. This regiment was instantly engaged, but being overpowered by superior numbers, fell back, when the First Vermont, Col. WELLS, and Fifteenth and Twenty-second New York, were brought in, and the enemy were charged out of camp, and driven between one and two miles. While the Second Brigade was thus engaged, a force of the enemy, estimated to number about three hundred men, charged in from the same side of the road, upon the First Brigade. These were, in a very short time, driven off with heavy loss. Here the men of the Second Ohio sat in their saddles until the enemy were within fifty yards, when the Ohio boys commenced emptying rebel saddles with their seven-shooters; and, after firing one volley, charged, scattering them in every direction. When the dash was made around the pickets of the First New-Hampshire, upon the Second Brigade, about fifty of the First New-Hampshire boys were cut off. These were all captured except Lieut.-Col. HUTCHINS and fifteen men. Capt. LEE, Provost Marshal of the division, reports as having received thirty-three prisoners (including two Captains), representing the Seventh, Eighth and Twelfth Virginia Cavalry. After this brief affair, finding that WHARTON's (late RHODES') division of infantry was coming down the pike, and the special object of the expedition having been accomplished, Gen. CUSTER fell back, without being molested by the enemy.

It appears that the enemy received early information of this movement on Monday night, by scout to Newmarket, and from thence the news was telegraphed to Staunton, the infantry headquarters, and to Waynesboro, the cavalry headquarters. That night ROSSER marched to Harrisburgh, and the next morning moved down the back road, while the infantry came down the pike, and, by a forced march, reached Lacy's Spring Wednesday morning, when the attack was made.

Nearly the whole of the attacking force was dressed in blue clothing, which caused some ludicrous scenes, as it was impossible, at times, to distinguish between friends and enemies. This fact caused the enemy, during the height of the excitement, to shoot down some of their own men by mistake, and at the same time, it enabled others to escape who, otherwise, could not have done so. The charging party had received orders to use the sabre only, and had it been strictly obeyed, they might have met with some degree of success; fortunately, however, several of the most excited used their revolvers when near the pickets, so that the camp was alarmed in season.

At least fifteen of the enemy were killed, and a large number are known to have been wounded. Our loss was two killed and twenty-two wounded. The men suffered terribly from cold, and some of them had their feet frozen on the march.

When the First Vermont was in position, ready to charge, a party of the enemy, only a few rods distant, moved slowly along their front as if within their own lines. Major CUMMINGS and Capt. MITCHELL were ordered to charge, but just at that instant a superior officer said no; that they were some of our own men. A sergeant rode out to ascertain to what command they belonged, and the enemy responded, "Twenty-second New-York." Not answering some other questions readily he became satisfied as to the real character, and the signal was given. Many saddles were emptied as it was, but scarcely a man could have escaped had their real character been known. At another time Capt. STONE, of the Second Brigade Staff, got quite indignant at a party of about fifty rebels whom he tried to rally, for neglecting to obey his orders. Major CUMMINGS, of the First Vermont, and Capt. EVERTS, of the Eighth Virginia rebel Cavalry, met in camp and had some talk together without either knowing that the other was an enemy. The Adjutant of the Eighth New-York undertook to call a rebel sergeant to account for trying to steal something from an ambulance. At one time indeed no man dared fire or strike for fear of hitting a friend. Lieut. PALMER, First New-Hampshire, got mixed up in the rebel ranks, and only discovered his mistake when a rebel asked him where ROSSER was. He subsequently escaped. Some of the enemy must have slept cold that night, for many were pealed of their blue clothing on the spot.

While on this trip, Dr. WOOD, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Division, undertook to ascertain the fate of some of our wounded men left in rebel hands several weeks ago. He succeeded in ascertaining that Wm. P. ABBEY, Co. H, Second New-York Cavalry, who was wounded in the abdomen at Mount Jackson, Nov. 22, died on the following day, and that J. LORING, Co. H, First West Virginia Cavalry, (Second Division,) shot through the lungs at the same time and place, died Dec. 5. Both of these men have before been reported as prisoners.

One man was brought to the Mount Jackson (rebel) Hospital on the 23d November, insensible, and died that night. His name could not be ascertained because he had been robbed of everything before being brought there. Dr. WOOD says the rebel surgeon admitted that his books had been very imperfectly kept, and it was possible others had died whose names were not recorded.

The only rebel force now in the valley is believed to be ROSSER's cavalry and WHARTON's division of infantry. The prisoners taken had not heard of Hood's disaster nor do they know much about SHERMAN.

On Monday last a party of guerrillas dashed into the camp of the Second Cavalry Division during the absence of that command, when only a few men were present, with a view evidently of destroying property. They not only failed in accomplishing their object, but left a dead man and several prisoners behind when they were driven out.

Annexed will be found a list of casualties in the Third Cavalry Division, when attacked by ROSSER's division at Lacy's Spring, Dec. 21, 1864:

KILLED.

Walter M Ray, 1st New-Hampshire Cavalry.
—— Brown, pioneer, 8th New-York Cavalry.

WOUNDED.

Lieut-Col Augustus Root, 15th N Y—scalp, slight
Asst-Surgeon O H Adams, 8th N Y—sabre cut
Lieut Van Dusen, Adjt 8th N Y—sabre cut, jaw and wrist
Patrick Smith, Co A, 8th N Y—sabre cut, head
Edward Benson, Co D, 8th N Y—right lung
James M Seven, Co E, 8th N Y—sabre cut, nose and over eye
John Burns, Co G, 8th N Y—sabre cut, left temple
Corp Wm Beaumont, Co F, 8th N Y—left thigh, flesh wound
Corp Hezekiah Delmater, Co M, 15th N Y—sabre cut
Geo P Overton, Co E, 15th N Y—sabre cut
Noyes F Crandall, Co M, 15th N Y—back
Elias Fox, Co G, 15th N Y—sabre cut
Q M Sergt Thos W Davidson, 15th N Y—sabre cut
Wm H Carey, Co G, 15th N Y—sabre cut
Jas M Canfield, Co G, 15th N Y—sabre cut
Anthony Fink, Co G, 15th N Y—sabre cut
Mark C Jordan, Co G, 2d N J—foot
Francis McAvoy, Co E, 2d N J—sick
David H Baldwin, Co G, 2d N Y—injured by fall of horse
Lewis Knapp, Co E, 2d N Y—injured by fall of horse
Sergt Maj Jas Y Richards, 1st Conn—injured by fall of horse
M Thornton, Co G, 6th Va (C S)—right thigh

E. A. PAUL.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 26.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Universal and unbounded joy is felt here at the glorious aspect of the military situation for the Union cause. The horizon is bright all round, while throughout the Confederacy a wail of despair deep and prolonged goes up. Before SHERMAN

NEW BOOKS.

ESSAYS MORAL, POLITICAL AND ÆSTHETIC. By HERBERT SPENCER, author of "First Principles of Philosophy," "Education," &c. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

More fortunate than his cotemporary Mr. BUCKLE, whose career was cut short when he had scarcely reached the threshold of his projected undertaking, HERBERT SPENCER sees gradually grow under his hand the separate portions and "parts of one stupendous whole"—all to be compacted and arranged in their allotted place—of the great philosophical system of the universe, to which the powers of his life and mind have been devoted. The care of his friend and editor, Dr. E. L. YOUMANS, has made them accessible to the American public, and it is a fact creditable to the national habits of thought, that these books find a ready and remunerative sale—abstract as much of their contents is from the ordinary concerns of life, and demanding for its due consideration a degree of mental discipline supposed to belong to scholars and students alone. The essays comprised in the volume now before us, though various in their subjects, relate, more or less distinctively, to the division of Mr. SPENCER'S philosophy, entitled by him *Sociology*, embracing in its range the phenomena and laws of human nature and human action, of social organism and social growth, on the proper development of which depends all intelligent administration of public affairs. Three of the ten essays—"The Philosophy of Style," "Personal Beauty," "Gracefulness"—are of a lighter cast than the remainder. They are all marked by the same peculiarities that have won for Mr. SPENCER'S previous writings the attention of thinking men, an earnest striving to pierce down to the original idea or conception of the subject, combined with the ability to present the results thus obtained in a style remarkable for its transparent clearness and limpidity. Seen through this medium, an abstruse inquiry loses half its terrors for the ordinary reader, who finds himself unawares in the midst of a deep philosophical discussion, and actually amused all the while. The essays that relate more especially to politics and legislation are properly recommended by Dr. YOUMANS to his countrymen at this juncture of the national affairs, when the vital interests involved in the elucidation of the foundation truths of government and civil polity to American citizens are self-apparent. A volume so full of matter admits of no analysis; there is scarcely a superfluous word in it that could be retrenched without maiming an idea. Each succeeding publication undoubtedly widens the circle of Mr. SPENCER'S disciples.

THE GYPSIES OF THE DANE'S DYKE, A STORY of Hedgeside Life in England, in the year 1856. By GEORGE S. PHILLIPS. (January Searle) 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The *Dane's Dyke* is a romantic, deep, and almost inaccessible intrenchment dug across the promontory, at whose extremity the high land of Flamborough Head breasts the storms and mists of the German Ocean, a region more prolific in what sailors call "nasty weather," than any other equally well frequented portion of the earth's surface. Its name is traditionally derived from the Northern rovers, who made those shores their favorite resort, and it now affords a customary haunt for Gypsies, whose tents find shelter in the out-of-the-way and rarely visited ravine. It was while the author, at the suggestion of a literary institution in Yorkshire, undertook to "throw a chain of libraries, reading-rooms, and schools for grown-up people" through the remote dales and upland fells of the country, that he first made acquaintance with the wild scenery and wilder people that his narrative introduces to the knowledge of a wider circle. An intimacy, lasting for two years, afforded him ample means of insight into the peculiarities of Gypsey life and character, the impressions thence derived forming the groundwork of his present book. At the first glance of the subject it is impossible to avoid thinking of GEORGE BORROW and his treatment of a topic that he has almost made his own. Mr. PHILLIPS' book, however, has little in common with *Lavengro*, or *The Gypsies of Spain*, though equally original in form and execution. It is difficult to characterize in few words. There is in it a romantic story for lovers of fiction, transcendental episodes for the philosopher, verse of picturesque and striking quality for the poet, uncouth dialectical peculiarities of speech for the philologist, and new and fresh information respecting a race of obscure origin, for the student of ethnology; all the product, not of books, but drawn fresh from the inspiration of wanderings staff in hand and knapsack at back, through the scenes that have left their imprint deeply stamped on the mind of the writer. We shall give no hint of the plot of the story, for fear of blunting the sharp edge of the reader's curiosity, but can recommend it as one of the most attractand original books of the season.

UNDER THE BAN, (LE MAUDIT)—A Tale of the Nineteenth Century. Translated from the French of M. L'Abbé. 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The unusual excitement attending the circulation of *Le Maudit* in France was due as much to the clerical position claimed by the writer as to the merits—and they are many—of the book itself. His aim, apparently, was to show how the system, at once wise and beneficent, of the Church, is perverted by the famous society of the Jesuits to selfish ends, by means the most tyrannical and unscrupulous, when once the power becomes lodged in the hands of that community. He depicts a young minister of religion, active, devoted, intelligent and inquiring, gradually marked out for censure by low minds unable to appreciate his wider culture, and who consequently regard him with distrust and suspicion. How much persecution (within the pale of the law) may be exercised, even in this nineteenth century, by an organized body on its individual members, is exemplified in the fate of the hero, who, after a brave struggle, falls a victim to the machinations of his enemies. The book is reputed to show a familiarity with ecclesiastical routine, &c., that could only be obtained by a priest, but all attempts to discover the author have, as yet, been unsuccessful. The sensation growing out of its publication in Paris was scarcely second to that produced by RENAN'S *Life of Christ*. The translation is fluent and spirited.

HAND-BOOK OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. Being a compilation of all the principal events in the history of every vessel in the United States Navy, from April, 1861, to May, 1864. Compiled and arranged by B. S OSBON. 12mo. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

This convenient and clearly-arranged little work, shows at one glance the name, age, rates, officers, services, &c., of every vessel—amounting to nearly seven hundred in number—that compose the largest navy in the world, of ships and steamers actually in commission. A mighty force, not the product of long years devoted to its production, but absolutely extemporized, before our eyes, from the abounding material resources of the nation. Every reader of a newspaper, even, to say nothing of more circumstantial documents, has often felt the want of a reference manual on naval matters, as compact and complete as Mr. OSBON'S "Hand-Book."

THE PRISONERS.

What Stops the General Exchange of Prisoners of War—Three-fourths of Our Men Already Exchanged by Death, or Mental and Bodily Ruin, and the Rest will soon Follow.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public mind is deeply excited, and most righteously so, at the starvation of the United States prisoners of war in the hands of the Secessionists. The dogged sullenness and scoundrelism prevailing everywhere among the prison guards and officials, (with, I think, the general exception of the surgeons,) the measureless torments of the forty or fifty thousand helpless young men, with all their humiliations, hunger, cold, filth, despair, hope utterly given out, and the more and more frequent mental imbecility, I have myself seen the proofs of in so many instances, that I know the facts well, and know that the half has not been told, nor the tithe either. But there is another and full as important side to the story. Whose fault is it at bottom that our men have not been exchanged? To my knowledge it is understood by Col. MULFORD, our capital Executive Officer of Exchange, and also by those among us who have had longest and nearest contact with the secession exchange officers, that the Government of the latter have been and are ready to exchange man for man as far as the prisoners go, (certainly all the whites, and, as I understand it, a large proportion of the blacks also.)

Under the President (whose humane, conscientious and fatherly heart, I have abiding faith in,) the control of exchange has remained with the Secretary of War, and also with Major-Gen. BUTLER. In my opinion the Secretary has taken and obstinately held a position of cold-blooded policy, (that is, he thinks it policy,) in this matter, more cruel than anything done by the Secessionists. Ostensibly and officially saying he will not exchange at all, unless the Secession leaders will give us, on average terms, all the blacks they capture in military action, the Secretary has also said (and this is the basis of his course and policy,) that it is not for the benefit of the Government of the United States that the power of the Secessionists should be repleted by some 50,000 men in good condition now in our hands, besides getting relieved of the support of nearly the same number of human wrecks and ruins, of no advantage to us, now in there.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, in my opinion, has also incorporated in the question of exchange a needless amount of personal pique, and an unbecoming obstinacy. He, too, has taken his stand on the exchange of all black soldiers, has persisted in it without regard to consequences, and has made the whole of the large and complicated question of general exchange turn upon that one item alone, while it is but a drop in the bucket. Then he makes it too much a personal contest and matter of vanity, who shall conquer, and an occasion to revenge the bad temper and insults of the South toward himself.

This is the spirit in which the faith of the Government of the United States toward fifty thousand of its bravest young men—soldiers faithful to it in its hours of extremest peril—has been, for the past year, and is now, handled. Meantime, while the thing has been held in abeyance in this manner, considerably more than one-fourth of those helpless and most wretched men (their last hours passed in the thought that they were abandoned by their Government, and left to their fate), have indeed been exchanged by deaths of starvation, (Mr. Editor, or you, reader, do you know what a death by starvation actually is?) leaving half the remainder closely prepared to follow, from mental and physical atrophy; and even then the remnant cannot long tarry behind. So that the Secretary and the Major-General mentioned, may find their policy work out more even than they calculated.

In my opinion, the anguish and death of these ten to fifteen thousand American young men, with all the added and inexculable sorrow, long drawn out, amid families at home, rests mainly upon the heads of members of our own Government; and if they persist, the death of the remainder of the Union prisoners, and often worse than death, will be added.

WALT WHITMAN.

Letter from Kentucky.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1864.

The "Falls City" ought to have been the greatest city of the Ohio Valley, if not of the West, and would have been but for the influence of "the peculiar institution," which has counterbalanced her natural advantages.

Though this place has been the commercial emporium of the State for a half century, it is remarkable how few of the prominent and great men of the Commonwealth it has furnished. Take out PRENTICE among editors, and GURLEY among politicians, and the remainder are more respectable than renowned. The villages of Bardstown and Russellville, the little capital city of Frankfort, and Lexington, the ancient "Athens of the West," have been much more favored in this respect.

The political elements here are apparently not much excited, but very evidently moving. There was always a large but latent anti-slavery element in Kentucky. Not only is that being developed, but many, very many, who have always heretofore stood in political opposition to the Administration, are disposed not to fight against destiny. They will deal with events as practical men, and though they may not actively assist in a rapid solution of the great question, will promptly acquiesce in any measures adopted by the State or the General Government.

The politics of Kentucky are not well understood outside of the State, and not always properly considered inside of it. The vote of the State was small at the late Presidential election, owing to many facts well understood here, and which I need not detail. Mr. LINCOLN received less than a third of the votes cast, and yet there is a strong tendency in and out of the State to consider the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN as the only loyal people of old Kentucky. To any one having an inside view of matters here, and tolerably acquainted with the history of the struggle here, this is extremely unjust. While I believe that the full Administration vote was not polled, and while it is undoubtedly true that some "sympathizers," who have given up all hope of Southern independence, did vote for MCCLELLAN, it is certainly true that the supporters of Gen. MCCLELLAN in this State comprise a large majority of the active and prominent men of Kentucky, who in the critical hour, saved her from the folly and sin of secession. This should make the Administration party in and out of Kentucky considerate how they attempt the practice of political exclusiveness. Let them remember that many of the leaders of the Administration party in Kentucky have only *recently become* such, and that if a man is ernestly and profoundly for the Union, (as a majority of the McClellan men of *this* State surely are,) they will not, to say the least, be *dangerous* on other questions. Were the Kentucky regiments loyal at Wild Cat, Mill Spring, Chaplin Hills, Donelson, Shiloh and Murfreesboro? They divided their votes about in the same proportion that the citizens did, the proportion being a fraction *larger* among the soldiers than among the citizens. I will only mention, as one example, the renowned Seventeenth, whose present commander, Col. STUART, is a warm supporter of the Administration. It voted MCCLELLAN 179, LINCOLN 51. I say, as a warm friend of the Administration, we ought now to consider these things and deal justly, and make friends rather than enemies in Kentucky.

The new order of things will probably be acquiesced in more readily in central Kentucky, the celebrated blue grass region, than in the timbered and tobacco districts. In that truly "garden spot," whose surpassing beauty is manifest even in Winter, the planters, having no "new ground" to clear, and having their broad, clear and gracefully undulating lands well set in pasture, are already being profitably devoted to grazing, and most of them admit that their herds of blooded stock could be as well and as profitably managed without *slaves*. The change may be slower and more disagreeable in the tobacco-planting sections, as slave labor has been deemed peculiarly adapted to that. But even they will find at last that free labor is best, as well as cheapest.

Much interest is felt about the choice of a successor to Mr. POWELL, whose term in the Senate expires on the 4th of March next, who is not thought by the McClellan men of the State to be friendly to the Government, and who boasts that he "has never voted a man nor a dollar for this unholy war." Last Winter the Administration members of the Legislature voted for BURNAM, and will again vote for him or BRECKINRIDGE. The opposition voted variously for BELL, GUTHRIE and BRAMLETTE. Of course the election of a thorough Administrationman is desirable, but as that is probably unattainable from the present complexion of the Legislature, the Union men of all parties ought to see to it, that they are not misrepresented by an incorrigible Copperhead. Public sentiment is rapidly pointing to Mr. YEAMAN, of the Lower House, a member from the Second District. He has always been straight for the Union without conditions, and for the war for the suppression of the rebellion. He has often differed with the Administration on questions of policy and constitutional law; and while his blows have been felt for their power, they have been delivered with a dignity and a parliamentary courtesy that have commanded the respect of all. He is regarded here as a profound lawyer, an able debater, a hard worker, and a man of "earnest convictions," against the rebellion and the whole school of secession and nullification politics.

Naval.

OBITUARY.—Fleet-Surgeon JOHN LAWRENCE FOX, United States Navy, of Rear-Admiral DAVID DIXON PORTER'S staff, died at his home in Roxbury, Mass., on Saturday last, aged 54 years. Dr. FOX was born in Salem, Mass., and in 1831 graduated at Amherst. In 1837 he entered the United States Navy as Assistant Surgeon; on the 6th of June, 1842, he was commissioned as Passed Assistant Surgeon, and on the 16th of August, 1847, he was commissioned as Surgeon, and he had seen about seven years' sea service under that commission—his total sea service being nearly fifteen years; on shore duty, eight years, four months; unemployed, seven years, four months. Admiral PORTER selected Dr. FOX as his Fleet-Surgeon some months since, and in the performance of the duties of organizing the medical department of the largest armada of the war he overtaxed his system, and now sleeps in peace a victim of this war. His remains were taken to Salem, for interment, on Tuesday, after the funeral services in Roxbury.

THE GUNBOAT AGAWAM.—The *Agawam* now is at the Norfolk Navy-yard, having new tubes put in her boilers. She was built at Portland, Me., and launched in April, 1863. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, A. C. RHIND; Assistant Surgeon, H. P. Babcock; Assistant Paymaster, H. Melville Hanna; Acting Master, Thos. Symmes; Acting Ensigns, Clinton Wiley, C. M. Anthony, C. L. Wilcomb; Acting Master's Mates, F. H. Lothrop, A. Dewolf, Rob. Anderson; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Jas. F. P. Rust; Second Acting Assistant Engineers, A. T. E. Muller, T. M. Jones; Third Acting Assistant Engineers, G. C. Neilson, H. Spear; Acting Gunner, H. F. Dunnells; Paymaster's Clerk, Sam'l Pollock; Yeoman, Oscar Balston; Surgeon's Steward, Geo. Kline.

AFFAIRS AT THE BOSTON NAVY-YARD.—The screw sloop *Dacotah*, 8 guns, is nearly ready to be undocked. The *Kearsarge* is lying at the lower shears. The *Mahaska* is in SIMPSON'S dock. The *Circassian* is receiving her supplies at the wharf. The *Wando* is discharging her coal, having sprung sleak just on the eve of her departure. The *Bat* is also undergoing repairs, caused by an accident a few days since.

Assistant-Paymaster L. G. BILLINGS, who was captured in the *Water Witch*, after a desperate struggle with the rebels in the Ogeechee River, is now in this city awaiting orders. Mr. BILLINGS killed Lieut. PELOT, C. S. N., who commanded the expedition, and several others of the boarding party, and for his gallant conduct was promoted to Assistant Paymaster in the regular service.

THE LIGHT DRAUGHT IRON-CLADS.—Hon. B. F. WADE and Hon. D. W. GOOCH, of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, are now in Boston to investigate the construction of the celebrated Stimers light draught iron-clads, in accordance with the instructions of Congress.

Recruiting will be resumed at Portsmouth Navy-yard, as soon as those on board of the *Vandalia* are transferred to the Boston Navy-yard. About 800 men have been enlisted at that station since June, and a large number at Kittery.

SPECIAL ORDER.—Admiral PAULDING has just issued an order to commanding officers "not to allow any shore boat to approach their vessels, nor will they allow any person not attached to the yard to land in their boats at any of the docks."

NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.—The following vessels were at the Norfolk Navy-yard on the 15th inst.: *Agawam, R. R. Cuyler, Tristam Shandy, Dunbarton*, supply and school-ship *Sabine*.

The supply steamer *Circassian*, Volunteer Lieut. CHURCHILL, commanding, will sail from Boston for the East and West Gulf Squadrons, touching at Port Royal, about the 31st of December.

Speech of Senator Foot on the Affairs of the Rebels.

In the rebel Senate, in the discussion of the Currency bill, the following melancholy picture of the failing fortunes of the Confederacy was drawn by Mr. FOOTE, in withdrawing from that body:

He said that in making this last effort to sustain our sinking currency, and to supply the sinews of war to our bleeding and suffering country, he had experienced feelings of anguish and chagrin which he had never been conscious of before. He saw much ground for despondency and apprehension in every quarter. If this financial bill, said he, is defeated in the two houses of Congress, so admirably digested as it is, so imposingly constructed and sustained as it is, I shall utterly despair of our cause. The character of the expedient resorted to for—its defeat are unwise, unbecoming, unpatriotic, and not at all in harmony with the intrinsic dignity of this great struggle for Independence and freedom. I confidently believe that if this bill shall become a law, our currency will be reformed, our whole financial system will be solified and made efficient for all the purposes of the pending war, our armies will be supplied with all things needful for their comfortable subsistence, and enabled to meet with success the invading host now threatening us with ruin. If this measure shall be defeated, I shall regard the war as virtually at an end; and all the generous hopes of our patriotic and much suffering countrymen as cruelly and criminally blasted. The honorable gentlemen suppose it is safe at this perilous moment to indulge in vain and visionary experiments upon the currency. If they regard the present as a suitable time for the utterance of such language as we have heard in this hall in the last forty eight hours, looking manifestly to the wholesale repudiation of all our present currency, then do I differ from them essentially. Sir, I beseech honorable gentlemen, on this last occasion, perhaps, that I shall have the honor of addressing this House, to look with me upon the present condition of the country before they resolve to withhold their support from this measure. What is our situation? Let us look danger in the face, and provide for it while it is possible to do so. Sir, we are upon the verge of ruin. Our financial affairs are most seriously disordered abroad, owing to the most criminal mismanagement of every kind. No respectful consideration has been yet accorded to us, or seems likely to be accorded hereafter. Abortive series of legislative measures have found sanction here which must be inevitably fatal to State rights and State sovereignty and to popular freedom, if not speedily modified. Congress is rapidly abandoning all its important powers and building up an irresponsible military despotism, the like of which has never been seen before upon the earth. Other acts are in progress here, which should they pass, must produce popular convulsions which will put our whole governmental system in the most serious jeopardy. Enormous abuses of power heretofore committed to the Executive Department have occurred which has everywhere filled the minds of our countrymen with distrust and alarm. The policy of the present House seems to be to crush out dissatisfaction by armed violence alone, in imitation of that thorough policy introduced and enforced in England by the celebrated Earl of STAFFORD, the enforcement of which speedily brought CHARLES I. to the block, but before STAFFORD had lost his own head. Ten days hence freedom of deliberation will have been effectually extinguished in this body, by means which I may not specify. The freedom of the press will, in all probability, come to an end about the same time by the operation of causes which I have heretofore discussed in this hall. In the midst of these alarming occurrences, and while corruption is known to be diffusing itself along all the channels of official intercourse, what is the condition of our armies? Lee is nobly and successfully defending Richmond and Petersburgh. The unjust, unwise and deeply criminal displacement of the gallant and efficient JOHNSTON from the command of the Army of Tennessee, and the transfer of that army to the neighborhood of Nashville, have opened all Southern Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama to the army of SHERMAN. Fort McAllister has fallen, Savannah is about to fall. The fate of Charleston seems only to be deferred a few days later. Hood's army has already met with a great disaster at Franklin, and, in my judgment, is fatally compromised. Presidential interference is the cause of all these dire mischiefs, as it was of the result of the unfortunate battle of Murfreesboro, and the still more disastrous one at Missionary Ridge. Should Hood's army be destroyed—an event which, I fear, is but too probable—and SHERMAN should come round to this vicinity in ships—which I do not doubt he now intends—what will be the fate of Richmond? Sir, is it under such circumstances that it is deemed unwise to throw unseemly obstructions in the way of passing an efficient financial bill? Is this the proper time to talk about repudiation, or the time to refuse to entertain all propositions looking to an honorable peace? So think many in this House, who, perhaps, constitute a majority; but so do not I think. Sir, I have spoken out my views frankly and explicitly; and now I wish to say to this House, that the course of events, here and elsewhere, has been recently such that I shall deem it a duty which I owe alike to my character and to my principles, which I have heretofore steadily maintained, to withdraw from this body altogether. I am a free man, and the representative of freemen, and I do not know how to legislate in chains. I will no longer be responsible for measures adopted in secret session of this body which my whole soul abhors and my whole understanding condemns. This, as I have already said, is perhaps the last time that I will address this body, or discuss the questions here under consideration. I shall withdraw to some sequestered spot, where I can enjoy a little repose and freedom from taxation. If disturbed in my retreat by the hand of oppression I will seek in foreign climes that freedom and happiness which I consider are denied to me here.

AFFAIRS AT CASTLE GARDEN.—The principal business of recruiting having been transferred by Supervisor BLUNT from the Battery grounds to the City Hall Park, the old system of swindling on the part of bounty brokers has been resumed at Castle Garden. It is now barely safe for a newly-arrived emigrant to leave the protection of the Commissioners of Emigration and venture into the city unless accompanied by a policeman. The arrival of steamers at Castle Garden draws around that institution a class of vagabonds, whose daily object is to rob emigrants, either by picking their pockets or enticing them into some private recruiting office and swindling them out of their bounties. Mr. CASSERLY, the General Agent of the Commissioners of Emigration, is about introducing a system through which all unsuspecting foreigners will be fully informed of their rights, and warned of the snares that may be thrown around them. Mr. CASSERLY, on previous occasions, when Castle Garden was infested by bounty swindlers and thieves, proved himself equal to the emergency, and through his efficient police force drove from the premises all interlopers. It is to be hoped that in the future he may be equally successful.

Important Revenue Decision Respecting Stamps on Oil Leases.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1864.

SIR: Your letter of Dec. 7, in relation to the stamp duty on an "oil lease," so called, has been received.

The law makes the "rent or rental value" the test which determines the amount of the stamp duty, and of course where the rent is fixed at a specified sum in money the stamp duty is easily determined.

In the case of these oil leases there is, however, very rarely a fixed rental value in money agreed upon. In some cases the lessee contracts to erect valuable machinery or sink shafts as well as to pay a certain rate per gallon or barrel, for the oil produced, or deliver a certain portion of the oil instead of cash payments, and in others the rent is to be a certain portion of the oil or its value in money—the machinery, as in the first case, to become the property of the lessor at the end of the term.

In such cases, the annual rent or rental value can only be determined by estimation. If the lease is of new and untried lands, there is, of course, a possibility that it may turn out to be worthless, so far as the production of oil is concerned; but it would not be safe to assume that it would always, or perhaps ever, be so. If the lessee has erected valuable machinery upon the premises, or made valuable improvements, which, upon the termination or surrender of the lease became the property of the lessor, it is evident that he has received a portion of the *rent*, or compensation for the use of his land agreed upon, although no oil is produced.

The rental value cannot in such cases be accurately determined, and, of course, the stamp duty can no more be accurately calculated; and therefore, parties in such cases are advised to apply to the collector, under section 162 of the act of June 30, to have the stamp duty determined, which, of course, involves the calculation of the annual rental value.

If the land has been worked before the lease is made, or if the original lessee in such case underlets or assigns his lease, or a portion, or undivided interest in it, the collector will, in such case, have some reliable data to start upon, but in all cases he should estimate, from the best information he can get, the probable average rental value, and, of course, in doing this, he will have regard to his own knowledge of the premises—the information derived from the parties and others, and the stipulations of the lease, and if the rent is payable in oil, the average market value of the oil is an element in the calculation, and in cases where he is in doubt, he will of course receive such instructions as may be derived from this office.

Such leases, whether of oil, coal or mineral lands, are held to be subject to stamp duty as leases, and a stamp, as an agreement or contract, is of course insufficient.

There are thousands of farms in the country which are leased "upon shares," as it is termed, and as it is of course impossible to determine at a given date what the farm will produce for the ensuing year, the rental value must be estimated, and the quantity as well as value of the several products must become elements in the calculation, and yet no difficulty seems to have arisen in such cases. The calculation in the case of a coal or oil lease may be more complicated, but the principle is the same.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

WM. HENRY ARNOUX, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-street, New-York.

The Presidential Election.

RETURNS OF THE POPULAR VOTE.

States.	President, 1864. Lincoln.	McClellan.	President, 1860. Lincoln.	All others.
California	43,844	26,357	39,173	79,667
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	43,792	33,454
Delaware	8,155	8,767	3,815	12,224
Illinois	189,498	158,730	172,161	167,572
Indiana	150,238	130,233	139,033	133,110
Iowa	89,075	49,596	70,409	57,922
Kansas	16,411	3,691		
Kentucky	2 .592	61,478	1,364	144,852
Maine	61,803	44,211	62,811	35,107
Maryland	40,153	32,739	2,294	90,208
Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	106,533	62,642
Michigan	83,352	67,370	88,480	66,267
Minnesota	25,068	17,375	22,069	12,730
Missouri	71,192	31,299	17,028	148,490
Nevada (est.)	10,217	6,984		
New-Hampshire	34,381	32,200	37,519	28,434
New-Jersey	60,723	68,024	58,324	62,800
New-York	368,735	361,986	362,646	312,610
Ohio	264,075	205,567	231,610	210,231
Oregon (est.)	4,80 0	6 00	5,270	9,140
Pennsylvania	206,391	276,316	268,030	208,412
Rhode Island	13,692	8,749	12,244	7,707
Vermont	42,419	13,321	33,808	9,036
West Virginia	23 152	10,438		44,947
Wisconsin	80,082	63,028	86,110	65,070
Total	2,1-2,902	1,775,200	1,864,523	2,004,093
Per cent	55,15	44,85	48,20	51,80
Lincoln's maj	407,302	Anti-Lincoln maj.		139,570

Whole vote in 1860, 3,868,616; in 1864 (estimating that not counted), 4,000,000; increase, 131,384. The entire vote for President in 1860, including all the Southern States, was 4,680,193.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY, Dec 17, 1864. 12 o'clock M.

The board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hellernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—20.

The minutes of meeting held December fifteen were read and approved.

BILLS.

By the President—

Bill of John M. Hall, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward, for December election.

By the same—

Bill of F. A. Ransom, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of paving Forty-eighth-street with Belgian pavement, from the Fifth to the Sixth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of laying crosswalks on the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of curb, guttering and flagging Seventy-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of Charles Hulseman for fitting up the poll of the Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Messrs. Hay and Nearing to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number one hundred and ninety-seven Chambers-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Walton Brothers to erect a swinging banner sign in front of their store, number sixty-seven Warren-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in

Resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and reset, where necessary, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, through the middle thereof, on both sides of Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-seventh-street to Sixty-sixth-street, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a receiving-basin and culvert be built on the northeast corner of Second-avenue and Seventy ninth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, that the low and sunken lots between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, Lexington and Fourth avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-second-street, from the present sewer in Sixth-avenue, and to run easterly about three hundred feet from said avenue, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, that curb and gutter stones be set and reset where necessary, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged where necessary a space four feet wide on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, under such directions as shall be given by the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets

An ordinance for paving Lexington-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-sixth streets with trap-blocks

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Resolution, that curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the middle of the same, on both sides of Sixtieth street, from Lexington to Fifth-avenue, under such directions as shall be given by the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that Fifty-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be regraded, and curb and gutter stones set and and reset, and a space of four feet wide be flagged through the middle of the sidewalks, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, and all authority heretofore granted to individuals or corporations to perform such work is hereby revoked.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue, and on the westerly side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Eighty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution, that the carriage of Hose Company forty-three be repaired, the repairs necessary to put the carriage in complete working order not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that East Twenty-second-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement; the property owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that West Twenty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots between Forty-sixth and Forty-eighth streets, Third and Lexington avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, also those on the north side of Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be therefor adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for excavating a cellar and area under and around the south wing of the Rotunda in the City Hall Park

Which was recommitted to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the vacant lots on the southside of Forty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks on Sixth-avenue and Forty-fifth street be repaired and flagged to their full width, where necessary and not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Eighty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Preamble, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of the owners of property in West-street, between Watts and Hoboken streets, for half of all the expense incurred by them in paving said part of West-street, and in repaving Watts-street, from Washington to West streets, upon their filing with the Comptroller a certificate from the Croton Aqueduct Board, to the effect that the said works have been completed to their satisfaction, and that the expense incurred is reasonable and fair; the amount so paid to be taken from the appropriation for Belgian pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that Forty-second-street, from the Third to the Sixth avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that the carriage of Hose Company forty-three be repaired, the repairs necessary to put the carriage in complete working order not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that East Twenty-second-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement; the property owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that West Twenty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots between Forty-sixth and Forty-eighth streets, Third and Lexington avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, also those on the north side of Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be therefor adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and cont

solution that the side walk on the north side of Sixty-second-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide the whole distance in the centre of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Jaques—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that permission be granted to the property-owners on One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to regulate and grade the same, at their own expense, under the direction of the street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Jaques—2.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Jaques—2.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to purchase a lot for the use of Hudson Hose Company, number Twenty-one, to be located on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between the Second and Fourth avenues.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-first-street, about two hundred and seventy-five feet west of Seventh-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the annexed ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolution, that permission be given to Richard A. Davis to exhibit a sign and show-case in front of his premises, number ninety-four Duane-street, provided the same do not interfere with the public thoroughfare, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Samuel Weill, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward, for December election.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that Forty-first-street, from the First to the Second avenues, be regulated and graded, curbed, guttered and flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that Forty-second-street, between Second avenue and the East River, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavements, the property-owners to pay one-half the expense and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise and sell at auction in accordance with law, the property on Fifth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, known as the Colored Orphan Home, and return the proceeds to the credit of the Sinking Fund of the city for the payment of the city debt.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to select a suitable site for the use of the Colored Orphan Asylum in land belonging to the city above One Hundred and Tenth-street, and report such selection to the Common, Council with recommendation for their action.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to E. Titus to display goods in front of his premises number two hundred and eighty-three Washington-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hagerty moved that when the Board adjourns, it do to meet on Monday, nineteenth instant, at four two o'clock P. M.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned until Monday, the nineteenth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Dec 20, 1864. 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

(Councilman Gross was here called to the Chair.)

BILLS.

By Councilman Ryan—

Bill of Thomas Reilly, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Eighth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Brice—

Bill of Thomas Hearn, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of First Election District, Second Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By the same—

Bill of John J. Cloran, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Tenth Election District, Twentieth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brophy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same as hereby given to Michael Sullivan, to erect a tent in the Park, for the purpose of recruiting, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Washburn & Worrall, number two hundred and sixty-six Broadway, to continue a sign in front of their premises, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed and authorized to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Lynch for the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars, being the amount of damages sustained by him, by reason of his horse falling off Pier number Fourteen North River, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of the petition of Francis McKenna, for remuneration for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of petition of Patrick O'Brien to be reimbursed for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Street Openings, with resolution relative to the preparation of maps for the members of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

MOTION.

Councilman Riley moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Justice of the Seventh Judicial District be empowered to appoint a suitable person to act as an interpreter to the court of the said district, at an annual salary of eight hundred dollars, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the said salary monthly.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Haviland called up General Order six hundred and twenty-seven, being a report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—20.

Councilman Houghtalin called up general order number six hundred and twenty-five, being a report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Bleecker-street, from Perry to Hammond-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—20.

Councilman Repper called up General Order number six hundred and twenty-one, being a resolution, by Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wannemacher's Fifth Regiment Band, for the sum of five hundred and twenty-five dollars, to be in full for music furnished by said band on the occasion of the funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Trapp, reception of Russians, and reception of Forty-fifth Regiment, as per bills annexed.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number six hundred and seven, being a report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fiftieth-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curbed and guttered, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

Councilman Riley called up General Order number five hundred and seventy-six, being a resolution, by Board of Aldermen that a receiving basin be built on the southeast corner of Watts and West streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Jaques—1.

Councilman Houghtalin called up General Order number six hundred and twenty, being a bill of Charles Rooke, amounting to twenty dollars, for services in distributing reports of Committee on Finance.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Jaques, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—12.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Brophy, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Brandon—8.

Councilmen Webster called up General Order number two hundred and seventy-nine, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution, that West Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Petition of S. M. Blake, to be paid for injuries done his stoop by running a steam engine on the sidewalk

Councilman Brandon moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution relating to turn-outs from Hudson River Railroad Company.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following

"The said company paying, as a license fee for each car run upon the tracks hereby authorized to be extended, a license fee of five hundred dollars.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell—16.

Negative—Councilmen Brophy, Jaques, Schaefer—3.

Councilman Jaques raised a point of order, that to pass such a paper a three-quarter vote was required.

The President pro tem decided the point of order to be not well taken.

Councilman Jaques appealed from such a decision of the Chair

The President pro tem put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell—11.

Negative—Councilmen Brophy, Jaques, Schaefer—3.

PETITION.

By Councilman Riley—

Petition of citizens to have bulkhead south of pier number forty-three, North River, set aside for ferry purposes.

In connection therewith, Councilman Riley presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to set apart for ferry purposes, to Hoboken and Fort Lee, one hundred and fifty one feet of the bulkhead, commencing sixty-five feet south of the north side of pier number forty-three, North River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hagerty moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Wednesday, the Twenty-first instant, at one o'clock, P. M.

Which was carried.

Councilman Webster moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Wednesday, the Twenty-first inst., at one o'clock, P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Cuba	Dec. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool,
Iowa	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre
Africa	Jan. 4	Boston	Liverpool
Germania	Jan. 7	New-York	Southton.
City of Manchester	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	Feb. 1	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana	Dec. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Dec. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	Dec. 8	Liverpool	Portland
City of Dublin	Dec 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Dec. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York.

For California.

North Star	Jan. 4	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costa Rica	Jan. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.

For the West Indies, New-Orleans, &c.

Columbia	Dec. 28	New-York	N. Orleans
Geo. Cromwell	Dec. 31	New-York	N. Orleans
Corsica, via Nassau	Jan. 2	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Jan. 5	New-York	N. Orleans
Evening Star	Jan. 7	New-York	N. Orleans

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Cuba* will close on Wednesday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *St. David*, via Portland, will close on Friday at 1 30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *Kangaroo* will close on Saturday at 10 30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana by the *Columbia* will close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Matanzas* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *George Cromwell* will close on Saturday at 1.30 P. M.

The mails for Havana and Nassau by the *Corsica* will close on Monday from 2 to 3 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5:30 A. M., 1.30 and 6.15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3.00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4 30, 6 and 10 30 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 36th-st., in this city, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SHELDON & LEFFERTS,

NO. 40 PARK-ROW, (TIMES BUILDING) NEW-YORK MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKERS

and Collectors, Bureau of Army and Navy Information. Officers' pay rolls, soldiers' pay, pensioners' pay. State and United States bounties collected. Clearances for officers obtained, &c.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, F. 5TH DISTRICT, 428 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

ALL PERSONS LIABLE TO DRAFT in this district, and others interested in filling its quota on the late call of the President for 300,000 men, are requested to use all means necessary to stimulate recruiting to the utmost extent. Every facility will be extended to patriotic citizens who desire to furnish substitutes in advance of the draft, or otherwise aid the cause. Now is the time to finish the rebellion by promptly responding to the call of the President. HENRY F. WEST, Captain and Provost-Marshal.

DAVID MILLER, Commissioner.
JOSEPH HILTON, Surgeon.

ARMY OFFICERS, MUSTERED OUT OR resigned can obtain through us speedy settlement of their ordance and quartermaster account.

L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 226 Navy-st., and No. 65 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

FINE PLATED WARE,

Manufactured by the

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.

Tea sets, urns, casters, wine casters, soup tureens, vegetable dishes, &c., &c.

In great variety.

HIRAM YOUNG, No 20 John st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.

Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.

Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACKS, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st,

MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH, FANCY AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS, INCLUDING A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES FOR CARRIAGE, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR.

ALSO, AT STORES

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN LACES,

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, POINTS, CAPES, FLOUNCES, BARBES, COIFFURES, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

FANS, &c., &c.,

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, LOOPS, TASSELS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

IN EVERY VARIETY, AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.

LADIES' ELEGANT BREAKFAST ROBES, RICH VALENCIENNES AND MUSLIN WAISTS, CHILDREN'S CLOTH AND POPLIN SUITS, BOYS' OVER COATS, MISSES' CLOAKS, ETC., CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS, INFANTS' TOILET BASKETS, INFANTS' RICH EMBROIDERED CLOAKS, INFANTS' ROBES, SLIPS, SACQUES, ETC., ETC.

COMPLETE OUTFITS IN UNDER-CLOTHING,

READY MADE OR MADE TO ORDER,

BELOW REGULAR PRICES

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 355 BROADWAY,

(Between Leonard and Franklin sts.)

Are now offering their large stock of DRESS GOODS, bought principally at auction, at a great sacrifice on the cost of importation—consisting in part of

SILKS, in great variety,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IRISH POPLINS, PLAID POPLINS,
MERINOES, VALENCIAS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
PRINTED DELAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

Also, the largest assortment of fine quality

KID GLOVES,

At half the cost of importation, having purchased at auction the entire stock of several importers.

Fine quality LADIES' UNDRESSED KID GLOVES at $1, worth $1 75.

MANCHETTE KID GLOVES at $1 25, worth $2 25.

MANCHETTE WHITE, BLACK and assorted colors.

EVENING WHITE AND BLACK, $1 50, worth $2 50.

WOOL GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS for Ladies, Gent'emen and Children, at half price.

GENTLEMEN'S KIDS in White and assorted colors, at $1 50, worth $2 50,

ALSO,

HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND SCARFS at low prices.

Also, will put up several thousand

DRESS PATTERNS,

With prices marked in plain figures, on separate counters, for the convenience of customers.

SHAWLS

In every variety of quality and price.

VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS

Of the newest and most fashionable styles,

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

GREAT ANNUAL REDUCTION

DURING THE HOLIDAYS

IN

LADIES' CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES AND CIRCULARS,

AT

GEO. CAREY'S,

No. 475 BROADWAY,

and Nos. 304 and 306 CANAL-ST.

The PUBLIC are RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that they have now an OPPORTUNITY of PURCHASING WINTER GARMENTS at such REDUCED PRICES that the most skeptical cannot fail to discover that they are the CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOAKS IN THE CITY.

HOLIDAY WEEK

AT

PEYTON & JOHNSTON'S,

NO. 274 BOWERY,

BARGAINS IN SILKS at 10s. a yard.
BARGAINS IN SILKS at 12s. a yard.
BARGAINS IN SILKS at 14s. a yard.
BARGAINS IN SILKS at $2 a yard.
BARGAINS IN SILKS at $2 25 a yard.
BARGAINS IN SILKS at $2 50, $3 and upward,

Ladies will find our Silks 20 to 25 per cent cheaper than other stores.

ALSO,

BARGAINS IN FRENCH MERINOES

FRENCH MERINOES	At $1 10, worth $1 75 a yard.
FRENCH MERINOES	At $1 25, worth $2 a yard.
FRENCH MERINOES	At $1 50, worth $2 25 a yard.
FRENCH MERINOES	At $1 75, worth $2 50 a yard.
FRENCH MERINOES	At $2, worth $3 a yard.

Ladies will find at our store the largest stock of the above goods to be found in the City of New-York.

ALSO.

BLACK ALPACAS	At 50c., worth 70c. a yard.
BLACK ALPACAS	At 62½c., worth 87½c. a yard.
BLACK ALPACAS	At 75c., worth $1.
BLACK ALPACAS	At $1, worth $1 35.

ALSO.

BLACK AND COLORED PARAMATTAS At 5c., 62½c., 75c., 88c. and $1, Just purchased at auction.

ALSO,

THREE CASES OF NEW DRESS GOODS At 50c., sold within two months at 87½c

BRILLIANT PRINTED MOUSSELINE DELAINES At 40c. a yard.

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CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

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NEW STOCK OF

SUPERFINE VELVET BEAVER BASQUES, ALL SIZES.

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ESQUIMAUX BEAVER BASQUES, ALL SIZES.

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A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

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Rich and elegantly trimmed with Paris ornaments of the newest styles.

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AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Hdfs.

Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

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INDIA GOODS, DRY GOODS,
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DESIRABLE PRESENTS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

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N. B.—The store will be open evenings to Jan. 1.

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IS OPENING THIS WEEK

FOR NEW YEAR'S

THE FINEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERED LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
RUFFLED LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
BUTTERFLY LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
HEM STITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
PLAIN AND COLORED BORDER SHEAR.
HEM-STITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
GENTS' HEM-STITCHED LINEN HDKFS.,
GENTS' COLORED BORDER HEM-STITCHED LINEN HDKFS.,
GENTS' SILK HDKFS.,
CHILDREN'S HEM-STITCHED LINEN HDKFS.,
PLAIN LINEN HDKFS., at every price.

REAL LACES,
REAL LACE VEILS,
REAL LACE BARBES,
POINT COLLARS AND SETS,
POINT DE BRUXELLES COLLARS AND SETS,
POINT APPLIQUE COLLARS AND SETS,
GUIPURE COLLARS AND SETS,
REAL LACE TRIMMED SETS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH NEEDLEWORK,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
HANDS, EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
CASHMERE SCARFS, all sizes.
IVORY, SANDAL WOOD, and EBONY FANS,

and in addition

INNUMERABLE OTHER ARTICLES

in the same line,

BEYOND OUR FEEBLE POWERS OF DESCRIPTION.

Also,

BUGLE AND BEAD GIMPS,
EPAULETS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS In Great Variety.

Also,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF YANKEE NOTIONS.

PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY and DRESSING COMBS,
ALL THE NEW STYLES OF BUTIONS,
SQUARE BUTTONS, in PEARL, STEEL and JET.

Also, a complete line of

LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
LINEN DIAPER,
TOWELING,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
WHITE GOODS,

and a general assortment of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

also

a full line of new styles of BALMORAL SKIRTS at remarkably low prices.

Also,

PLAIN HAT RIBBONS,
FANCY HAT RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
BONNET SILKS,
MARCELINE SILKS, &c.

Also,

a fine assortment of

FRENCH FLOWERS,
OSTRICH FEATHERS,
PLUMES DE COQUE,
POLISH PLUMES,
MILITARY PLUMES,
WINGS,
POMPONS, &c.,

all the latest styles of BEAVER AND FELT HATS.

Also,

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
MERINO UNDERWEAR,
ALEXANDRAS,
SONTAGS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
SEA FOAM GOODS,
CLOUDS,
NUBIAS,

and every variety of woollen goods.

THE BALANCE OF OUR CHRISTMAS FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., CLOSING AT LESS THAN COST.

OUR BEST QUALITY LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES.

WE ARE CLOSING AT FIFTY CENTS PER PAIR

less than the usual price, Black, White and all shades of modes, part colors, &c.,

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 201 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, Near 14th-street.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, velvet binding and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, 14th-st., east side.

FRENCH MILLINERY BELOW COST—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 18 University place, respectfully informs ladies preparing for the holidays, that, in order to close the business of the season, she now offers her rich selection of Visiting and Reception bonnets at prices much below cost

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a situation in the city or country, or as cook; an excellent baker; makes pastry, soups and jellies; wages $16; good city reference given. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general housemaid; washes and irons well; willing and obliging; wages, $7; city or Brooklyn. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a private boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 119 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECommended Englishwoman, in city or country, as cook and laundress, or for housework, understands the business well. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AT BOORAM'S, NO. 329 FOURTH-AV.—Situations wanted for a number of excellent cooks' chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, ladies, maids, girls for housework, English, Irish, Scotch, American, &c., for city or country.

MALES.

A RELIABLE CLERK, OF GOOD CHARacter and strict business habits, wants to do some writing, keeping accounts or any other business or private matters during the evening. Unquestionable references given. Answer J. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman, thoroughly understands his business, no objection to the country, good reference. Call at No. 744 Broadway, Mr. TRAINOR'S, for two days.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED farmer, a situation as farm manager, understands breeding and rearing stock, rotation of crops, draining, &c. wife can take charge of dairy if required. Address H. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN from the country, as entry clerk, general or shipping clerk; good penman, correct at figures, with some experience, and best of city reference as to character, ability, &c. Address H. L., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, has good city reference from his last and former situation, leaving on account of his employer's death. Can be seen at private stable, No 8 East 19th-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant man, who fully understands it in every respect; has good reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY, ABOUT 14 YEARS old, to make himself generally useful in a private family; one who can reside with his parents. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 47 West 14th-st. References required.

WANTED—IN NORTHERN NEW YORK, AN English farmer and gardener, with or without family, who would be willing to act as coachman and at the same time direct the cultivation of 100 acres of land. Address R., Box No. 4,979 Post-office, for ten days.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BONNET TRIMmer in a millinery house in Philadelphia. Terms, permanent situation, $50 per year and boarding without charge. Address, for three days, MARSHALL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 351 Broadway.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A STEEL WARE-house; to one well acquainted with the trade a liberal salary will be given. Address Box No. 4,983 Post-office.

TO PAPER-MAKERS.—WANTED, ONE OR two machine tenders. None but temperate men need apply to W. H. PARSONS & BROTHER, No. 74 Duane-st., New-York.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR STEEL SPECTACle makers. Constant work and good pay. Inquire of COOMES, GATES & CO., Longmeadow, Mass.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY—No. 923 Broadway.—Instruction given in penmanship, book-keeping, drawing, painting and arithmetic. Application to be made before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PARTIAL INTEREST in a successful school of high reputation, situated in one of the most delightful portions of New-England, directly accessible by rail in six hours from Boston and New-York. Address J. S., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 27, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.

WALLACK'S—Closed.

NIBLO'S—ALL HALLOW'S EVE—IN PLACE AND OUT OF PLACE—THE HALF-PAY MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.—This evening, LES PETITES MISERIES DE LA VIE.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—PAINTINGS.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from the correspondent of the TIMES, with Gen. THOMAS' army, states that HOOD'S pontoons and equipage have been captured, and that his cavalry have abandoned most of their wagon trains. The rebel army appears to be utterly demoralized.

Another account, by way of Nashville, states that HOOD'S pontoons had been swept away. The Tennessee River was unusually high, in many places inundating the surrounding country, and rendering the passage over of HOOD'S army an impossibility. The headquarters of Gen. THOMAS were still at Columbia on the 24th, although our army was pushing on after the rebel forces. It was rumored that HOOD'S soldiers were pressed so severely by their pursuers, that they had been compelled to abandon their wagon trains.

A report from Louisville states that on the 24th, a body of 600 rebel cavalry, belonging to Gen. LYON'S forces, went from Elizabethtown, Ky., to Heydensville, and were followed the next day by the remainder of his troops, estimated at 2,000, with but one piece of artillery. LAGRANGE'S brigade, of Gen McCOOK'S command, was reported close upon their rear. The damage inflicted by the rebels on the line of the Nashville and Louisville Railroad was very slight. They are reported to have captured an express train, containing a detachment of two hundred soldiers and several officers, en route for Nashville to join Gen. SHERMAN'S army. They were all paroled.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall on the 16th, arrived at this port last evening. We learn from Panama papers that the seven prisoners captured on board the *Salvador*, and who have been confined for several weeks past on the United States steamship *Lancaster*, in Panama Bay, have been transferred to the sloop-of-war *Saginaw*, to be conveyed to San Francisco, where they will be confined in Fort Alcatsaz. Acting Ensign ROCKIEWAY, of the United States sloop-of-war *Saginaw*, was shot in the right arm by the accidental discharge of an Enfield rifle in the hands of the gunner's mate on board the *Saginaw*, on the 6th. The *Saginaw* had just left Panama, but, on the occurrence of the accident, immediately put back. ROCKIEWAY'S arm was amputated, but he died the same evening. He was a native of Connecticut. The only news of importance from Central America is the almost universal complaint of the destruction of the cotton plant by worms. In regard to the would-be pirates arrested recently at Panama, we learn that the man BRADSHAW, *alias* Johnson, the chief of the gang, when he found that the plot was discovered, divulged many of their plans. He said he had purchased, some time ago, for $2,000, the island of San Elmo, in this bay, which they had made a depot for coal and guns. The latter statement is not believed. BRADSHAW also stated that, though they had failed to seize the *Guatemala*, they had not given up all hope of securing the ship. On the 3d instant, BRADSHAW and his gang left Acajutla for Belize, on the *Atlantic*. Before leaving they had a fight among themselves, and some of them were hurt. Some of the gang had threatened the life of BRADSHAW, and at his request the Government furnished him with a guard.

The celebration of Christmas was continued throughout the city yesterday, when the more secular and festive enjoyments of the day were indulged in. Business was almost entirely suspended, all the public offices were closed, and our people generally joined in one mode or another in celebrating the anniversary. The State Soldiers' Home in Howard-street gave a dinner to 500 soldiers, and among the guests who visited the institution were Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT and Commodore DRAYTON, both of whom made addresses in answer to calls from the audience. A sumptuous dinner was also given to 350 soldiers at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 94 Broadway, where speeches were made by Col. HOWE, Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, Chaplain THOMPSON, E. C. BAILEY, of Boston, and others. The "Five Points House of Industry," the "Five Points Mission," and the charitable institutions on the Islands also provided those under their charge with a Christmas dinner and other entertainments appropriate to the occasion. All the Sunday-schools of the city also observed the day at their various churches.

The Live Stock trade is heavy this week. The present rain is alike unfavorable for business and for exposing dressed meat on the hooks, so that butchers are buying lightly. Many of them have a stock left over from last week, and the abundance of cheap poultry lessens the demand for meat. About 2,850 beeves were on sale at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, comparatively few of them of first quality. Good cattle were in demand at last week's rates, or a shade higher. Sales were quite common at 20c. ℔ lb. net, or dressed weight, for choice animals, 15c.@15c. for medium to good, and 12c@14c. for poor. The yards were not emptied by night, and with the additions expected, there will be enough for to-day. Sheep are abundant and 1c. ℔ lb. lower, prime lots selling slowly at 10c. Hogs are ranging from 13c. to 14c. with a moderate demand.

The Philadelphia *North American* has been shown a sample of army tobacco, brought from the front, one-third proportion of which proves to be sumac. This article is worth about $60 a ton. A like quantity of tobacco would cost some hundreds of dollars. The sumac is dried, and afterward saturated in a strong decoction of waste tobacco. It is then incorporated into the genuine article, and in that shape is furnished to solders. The cause of complaint is less on account of the cheat than on account of the deleterious effects of the adulteration. The sumac produces ulceration of the mouth in all cases, not unfrequently terminating in cancer. To detect the adulterated article is almost impossible. The sumac can be so mingled with smoking tobacco that it cannot be separated or even distinguished from it.

Soon after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the five-story brown-stone building No. 27 Beekman-street, occupied by BEEBE & HALL, paper dealers; JOHNSON & FRY, publishers, and JOHN O'HARA, bookbinder. The building and contents were destroyed. Mr. O'HARA is insured for $34,500 in city companies. The aggregate loss by this fire will not be less than $150,000. The buildings Nos. 29 and 25 Beekman-street, with their contents, were very badly damaged. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The soldiers' fair at Springfield, Mass., closed Friday evening. It was a success, the receipts being, according to an estimate, $15,000. The sale of the Springfield *Musket* netted $1,100, about a thousand copies having been sold. The articles not disposed of, are to be put up at auction. An autograph letter from President LINCOLN brought $23, and one from Gov. BUCKINGHAM $10.

Lieut.-Col. THOMAS J. LEIGH, formerly of the Seventy-first New-York Regiment, who was captured in the battle of the Wilderness, on the 5th of May last, arrived in this city Saturday, having made his escape from the Union prison-pen in Columbia, S. C. He was forty-four days on his journey, from the time of his escape to the time he reached Knoxville, Tenn.

Bergen County, N. J., is threatened with the oil fever. It seems that near Hoboken a railroad embankment has covered up "a greasy old spring" to which people used to resort for medicinal purposes. It is now whispered that it is an oil well, and should be bored.

The funeral services of the late WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES will be held on Wednesday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, at the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Southwestern Victories.

Gen. THOMAS fairly and equally divides the honors in the Southwest with Gen. SHERMAN. Every day adds to the magnitude of THOMAS' victory in Tennessee—enlarging at once our view of the greatness of the victory achieved in front of Nashville on the first three days of battle, and adding to the completeness and importance of the triumph by the vigor and success of the pursuit. It is twelve days ago this morning since the battle commenced by the great assault of our forces upon the Confederate army, which JEFF. DAVIS and Gen. HOOD had had the audacity and foolishness to march into Middle Tennessee and up to the capital of the State. From our victory of the first day on the rebel left—from the second day's victory "at all points"—from the third day's victory which sent the enemy reeling beyond Franklin—onward through the general pursuit which began on Sunday of last week and lasted till the week's close, leaving HOOD and his wreck of an army upon the south side of Duck River—our forces have enjoyed success continuous and brilliant, its value being demonstrated by the immense captures of prisoners and artillery which have been officially and unofficially chronicled in our columns.

HOOD'S army has certainly suffered a more complete and fearful rout than has ever befallen any rebel army in the whole course of the war. We have had nothing at all approaching or parallel to it. Were not the evidences of it in men, *materiel*, and other indubitable proofs, actually in our possession, we might be disposed to think there had been exaggeration, or that our Generals and journalistic reporters were discounting the future.

Those who would like the pursuit to be faster than it is, must remember that it is midwinter in Middle Tennessee as well as here, and must remember the tremendous difficulties that surround a pursuit in such weather as has prevailed for the last fortnight there as well as here—snow and rain overhead, while under foot the roads were now slippery with ice and now slippery with mire. Under such circumstances, we think a pursuit of over forty miles in the first six days of last week, through such a country as lies between Nashville and Duck River, was something extraordinary, and showed to a demonstration the splendid trim of Gen. THOMAS' veteran army.

With Gen. SHERMAN carrying his conquests over the length and breadth of the State of Georgia, and Gen. THOMAS driving to utter rout and destruction the only great army which the rebels possess out of Virginia, we may well close the chapter of the year, and look for the total extinction of the Southern Confederacy and its armies before many months of another shall have been counted on the calendar.

What Can be Done for Our Prisoners?

It is worse than useless to disguise or ignore the fact that the condition of Union prisoners in rebel hands is exciting the profoundest feeling in the public mind, and that the action of the Government upon the subject is not regarded with satisfaction. This feeling is perfectly natural and not unreasonable. So far as the public has been informed of the action of the Government, that action does not seem adequate to the awful emergencies of the case. And while the whole subject is surrounded with difficulties, it is felt that nothing but absolute necessity—no question of etiquette, no fear of embarrassing concessions, no question of policy and expediency merely, should lead the Government to permit 40,000 of our soldiers to perish by starvation and exposure at the hands of their Southern captors.

How stands the case? We are at war with a people that have been half barbarized by slavery. The destructive influences of slavery upon the moral nature of masters, that JEFFERSON so vividly depicted in that memorable passage of his "Notes on Virginia," have wrought themselves fully out in the present Southern generation. The virus of the institution has been transmitted from father to son with an ever-growing rankness, until now it has eaten out every atom of the higher nature originally brought from European civilization. It has gradually converted the breed into a race like the Asiatic. They have a certain friendly complaisance, indeed a certain gentlemanly polish, well observed until their will is crossed; then flashes out the savage. What BONAPARTE said of the Russian is truer of the Southerner—a scratch will show the Cossack.

A civilized people is always at a disadvantage in conducting a war with a barbarous race like this. There is a civilized mode of warfare which all civilized nations recognize as binding, when engaged in the last awful appeal to arms. Its requirements are as definite as those of any part of international law. In all the modern wars between civilized nations they have been closely conformed to, with only here and there a casual exception quickly rectified. Military law ordinarily works smoothly and easily. But when a civilized nation wars with a barbarous one, there is sure to be trouble in this regard. Barbarians care nothing for civilized usages. They know no law but their own passions and will. They will not fight under civilized restraints, while their adversaries find it almost morally impossible to fight otherwise. Thus the warfare is made very unequal, and constantly subjects the civilized power to the most difficult dilemma, whether to submit to the worst outrage or also to act the savage.

Our Government undertook, at an early period of this war, to establish with the rebellion the civilized cartel in reference to the exchange of prisoners. This cartel recognizes the military *parole d'honneur*. But it was soon found that the rebellion had not honor enough to keep true to any such parole. Thousands of the prisoners taken at Vicksburgh and elsewhere, and put on parole, were soon back again in the rebel ranks, fighting us with as much fury as ever, though not exchanged. There was no alternative but to stop paroling, and either to exchange prisoners, man for man, or not to exchange at all. The first of these two plans was tried; but immediately came the barbaric assumption of the rebels that prisoners of African descent were not men and should be permanently held by them as slaves. Of course our Government could not so barbarize itself as to agree to this. It felt that if exchanges could be effected only on that condition, they must cease altogether, that each side must retain its prisoners, treating them as the laws of civilization prescribe. But the Southern barbarians would not so treat our prisoners. While their soldiers in our hands were placed in salubrious and comfortable camps, were given wholesome and abundant rations and had every needful medical attention, our soldiers in their hands were driven into pestilential corrals, left exposed, without the least shelter, to all kinds of weather; were fed on food, generally repulsive, and always miserably scant, and had no medical care whatever. In this way, thousands of our soldiers, strong, when first taken, as any men in the land, have been brought to the grave. We have talked of the Cawnpore massacre by the Sepoys, of the atrocities of the Sarawak pirates, of the deeds done with the tomahawk and scalping-knife of North American Indians, but in no known part of the world, for the last century, has there been such fiendish cruelty as has been practiced upon our prisoners by these Southern rebels. Its peculiar nefariousness lies in the fact that it has been so cold-blooded. The fire of passion has had nothing to do with it. It has been kept up steadily, month after month. The difference between this conduct and that of the other savages, has been the difference between murdering inch by inch and murdering by one fell stroke.

But what shall be done? Are we to wait for these people to change their disposition? Absurd. They cannot change it, or, if at all, only from bad to worse. In the beginning, they could content themselves with maltreating the dead—with converting arm-bones into pipes, and skulls into drinking-cups. But, as the war went on, their savagery grew. It became sweeter to them to torture the living than to insult the dead. The barbarian spirit, left to itself, never improves.

Shall we try to check it by wholesale retaliation? It is useless to talk of that. There is too much Christian civilization here in the North to tolerate it. No argument or persuasion can make the Northern people consent that forty thousand human beings shall be systematically frozen and starved to death within the sound of their church-bells. There are moral impossibilities; this is one of them.

And yet, perhaps, considering the humane end to be gained, a limited extent of retaliation might be permitted. The true way is to try this. The rebel authorities in their extreme want of more soldiers, have said that they would exchange white prisoner for white prisoner. By this plan we should get out of their clutches all of our white prisoners, as we have a far larger number of theirs. Surely, it is better thus to save a portion of our prisoners, than to leave all, white and black, alike to perish. The present policy does the black man no good, and yet destroys the white man. Probably the true policy is to save the white man by exchange, and to protect the black man by retaliation. The rebels won't exchange by the wholesale; we can't retaliate by the wholesale. Our course is to exchange so far as we can, and let retaliation take care of the rest. The rebels have one or two thousand of our black soldiers in their hands. Take a similar number of rebel prisoners, visit upon them the rigors which our colored soldiers are experiencing at the hands of the rebels. We believe that Northern civilization can by an effort, nerve itself up to that severity, in the reasonable hope that the rebels would soon conclude that it was not worth while to visit cruelties upon the blacks which had to be so rigorously paid for by their whites. Barbarians, though they cannot feel, can calculate. The rebel authorities probably can be reached in this way, so that in the end they will consent to a regular civilized system of exchanges, and conform to it tolerably well, through motives of self-interest. We think, at all events, that the experiment should be tried.

Government Charities.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, no mention has been made in any of the departmental reports, of the extensive *charities* of the Government. It is well known that a large number of persons in the frontier States—mostly white refugees—are now supported by the United States. Rations are constantly issued to them, clothing is sometimes supplied, and other expenses are incurred in their behalf. A considerable multitude of freed negroes, also, in the Border States, are understood to be fed and cared for by the War Department. Probably no exact report can be made of the amount of provisions and clothing issued to these various dependents, as they are usually included in the supplies drawn for other objects, but there is no question that they amount to a considerable quantity.

We are aware that the Government has been placed in a difficult position by these calls in the Border States on its compassion. Families of white men, women and children, stripped of everything, who had been loyal to the Union under great hardships and dangers, fled suddenly to some frontier post, or took refuge within the lines of our armies. It could not be expected that our officers would permit these unfortunate creatures to starve. Food and proper clothing must, at least for a time, be given them. So, when our armies enveloped a district and swallowed up the harvests and stock of the population, no General with common feelings of humanity could be expected to turn away weeping women and starving children, while our depots of provisions were crowded with stores. Thus, what was at first intended as a momentary relief of extreme suffering, after a time ripened into a system of benefaction and charity. Still more naturally was this the case with the treatment of runaway slaves and their families. The very approach of our armies broke all the old bonds of these people to their homesteads; the men were eagerly sought for by our authorities for servants, pioneers or soldiers; the Proclamation of Emancipation was considered by them as the nation's pledge of their freedom, and so a call to them to leave their masters; and naturally great numbers poured into our camps, or streamed behind our lines, until at length a vast multitude of old men, women and children, utterly beggared and poor, were thrown upon the charity and support of the military department. Some had waded for miles through the swamps, some were hunted by dogs, some had swam rivers and made long journeys through the wilderness; all had abandoned their little plots of ground, their masters and work for the Slave Confederacy, to throw themselves, with touching simplicity and trustfulness, on the protection of the national armies.

It would not have been possible for any Administration to have utterly abandoned these unfortunate fugitives. It would not have been honorable in the Government to have left them to their own resources, especially after having taken away the able-bodied males. They had to be provided for. After the first charities, a large proportion of these refugees soon made themselves useful, and in various ways repaid the public the support given them. The Government then, with praiseworthy intentions of preparing the emancipated slaves for freedom, took possession in some of the States of the abandoned plantations, and the negroes—especially the old men and the women—were set to work on them to learn improved methods of agriculture. How far this latter experiment was carried, we have no means of knowing, as no report of the result or the expense of these "free-labor farms" was ever rendered to the public.

The result of all this combination of circumstances is that an immense system of charity is now sustained by the Government, toward both poor whites and blacks. However excusable in the beginning, we believe the continuance of it on any large scale now is unwise and injurious. No Administration like our Federal, can manage a charity. It will assuredly do as much harm as good. To feed a population for any length of time, is to make them paupers. It encourages dependence and idleness. These are familiar axioms in the science of charity. We believe that if at this moment nine-tenths of our military charities were stricken off, the recipients would at once discover some means of support. They would labor more, they would seek work, or fish, or hunt, or emigrate. It is the public almshouse system which keeps so many idle hands, both black and white, now in the Border States, when there is such an immense and unsatisfied demand for labor in all the Free States. The Government not only competes with every housekeeper and farmer, by paying the wages of laborers in the army, but also by dealing out alms to the refugees. It aids continually to raise the wages of labor, and at the same time injures its dependents. Furthermore, the military authorities, especially in their benefactions to white paupers, are immensely cheated. Many and many a family, intensely rebel, and with means concealed and saved, supports itself on the dole of the Government it despises and curses. Any one familiar with the frontier States can verify this.

The truth is, all such charities to white refugees and black freedmen, after the first crying want, should be left to private benevolence—Government only interferes with the natural currents of labor, and of demand and supply. Public charities should merely aid them into natural channels. No able-bodied man or woman, with wages so high in every Northern State, should be long supported by any one. They should be forced to labor, or to go where labor is in demand.

This country, moreover, is not rich enough for everything. There is a limit even to its means. It cannot pay for such a war as this, and at the same time support a national almshouse. We must retrench, and we had better begin with injurious charities.

Sherman on Grant—The Battle of Pittsburgh Landing, &c.

Those familiar with all the facts of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, fought in Southern Tennessee, thirty-two months and two weeks ago, never could see any ground for the criticisms indulged in by certain parties upon Gen. GRANT in connection with that engagement. Ever since the action was fought, however, there have been great differences of opinion about it, especially in the West, both in the army and out of it, among officers and men.

Gen. SHERMAN, who was present at the battle, serving under Gen. GRANT, wrote a letter some time ago upon the subject to the editor of the *United States Service Magazine*, which is published in the January issue of that able periodical. He puts in a plea for having written a document of such length, saying in extenuation: "Of course my life is liable to cease at any moment, and I happen to be a witness to certain truths which are now beginning to pass out of memory, and form what is called history."

The main points usually made against Gen. GRANT in the matter are—first, that he had his troops on the west side of the Tennessee River at all, where they were liable to be at any moment assailed by the large rebel army then lying at Corinth; and second, that his management of the battle was such that at the close of the first day's action his army was completely used up, and had BUELL not opportunely arrived on the ground with his forces, GRANT'S entire army would have been compelled either to surrender or suffer total demolition.

In regard to the charge as to the locality of Gen. GRANT'S army, it is very easily explained and very pointedly justified by Gen. SHERMAN. Gen. GRANT did not select the battle-field at all; but the troops were ordered to debark on the western side of the Tennessee River by that veteran and eminent soldier, now deceased, Gen. CHARLES F. SMITH—who preceded GRANT in the command of the forces on the Tennessee. This selection of ground is indorsed at this day by Gen. SHERMAN, and perfectly satisfactory reasons are given for his approval.

As to the point relating to the result of the first day's action, the condition of GRANT'S army at the close of that day, and the purposes of GRANT for the second day, SHERMAN'S statement is no less lucid and satisfactory. GRANT'S army was *not* broken up at the close of the first day's battle, nor did he propose to retreat or to surrender, or to give up the contest. On the contrary, at the close of the first day's battle, GRANT, seeing that the fury of the rebel assault was over, and that a vigorous offensive on his part would probably give him victory, went to Gen. SHERMAN, who commanded a division, and ordered him to get all things ready, and at daylight next day to assume the offensive. That order was given to SHERMAN and other officers before the arrival of BUELL'S army; and though Gen. SHERMAN gives proper credit to BUELL and his troops for their share in the victory, he also exhibits in proper light the true position and condition, the spirit and purpose of GRANT'S army, and sets forth the indomitable perseverance and unflinching courage of the great soldier who is now Lieutenant-General.

We feel obliged to Gen. SHERMAN for having taken such pains with this matter. The material for forming "what is called history" in this war is very abundant; but much of it is very confused and untrustworthy; and authentic contributions to the history of the campaigns and career of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT will increase both in value and in scarcity as time passes into history.

Our City Government—Representation of the Minority.

An evening cotemporary suggests, very pointedly, that the true difficulty in regard to our City Government, and the troubles we all suffer from it, is that the *minority* is not represented in it. This obvious defect has been frequently dwelt upon in our columns. It is well known that property interests in New-York to the value of hundreds of millions, both public and private, are entirely controlled—so far as legislation is concerned—by some 50,000 voters, who have not a penny's worth of real estate, and the 20,000 or 30,000 minority, who mainly represent the property and the intelligence of the city, have scarcely a vote either in the City Government or the Legislature. They are virtually disfranchised.

Now, it has always been a principle of American politics, that minorities should be represented. In the Congressional representation, the Senate is the defence of the national minority. A portion of the committees is always yielded to the weaker party. The districting of a State will often give the weaker side a considerable advantage.

We have especially urged the City Commissions, because they give the minority a chance in our local Government, and because they secure a more intelligent and wider constituency, to elect our local administrators. They are, in fact, chosen by the yeomanry of the State.

But there is still another mode in which the rights of the minority will be defended, without trending on any of the theories which our *doctrinaires* so dread to have invaded, and which we urge strongly on public attention—that is, an amendment of the State Constitution, which would permit *the representation of property* in our City Government. If, by this amendment, an effort were permitted to alter our city charter, we are persuaded that a new charter could be framed which would give a fair representation in one branch of the City Government to our property interests. All great European cities have one House in their City Councils to which those have a right to vote or be chosen only who possess a certain amount of property. With such a branch here, chosen alone from property-holders, and for which property-holders alone could vote, we should have a stable check—like the Senate in the National Government—against the excesses, the waste and the jobbery of the popular branch.

We say this, not alone or principally because more intelligence, or virtue, or wealth, would be represented in the conservative branch, but because their interests would be different from those of the popular house. As they would be the tax-payers and their representatives, their interests would lie in reducing taxes. If both branches were equally corrupt, they would not be apt to unite in their corruption. The habits, objects and tastes of each house would be different, and they would check one another. The conservative branch, representing the body of men of intelligence and means, would inevitably contain a much higher stamp of men than the other, and give a higher character to the city. Their great aim would be to reduce expenses, and to put a stop to "the jobs" of the other branch. Their obvious superiority would gradually uplift the character of the other, and better men would have to be chosen to it. Whatever political education our *doctrinaires* so ardently desire for the poor and ignorant (at the expense of all others,) would be abundantly furnished in the elections to the popular branch; and the end of good local government would be gained—cheapness, order, comfort and morality.

The intelligent people, who will alone consider this proposed reform, and who must present it to the Legislature, will be indifferent to the absurd cry against establishing an "aristocratic branch" in New-York or other cities. They want practical ends; they desire to see New-York delivered from the rule of jobbers and rowdies; they want clean streets, healthy houses, low taxes, and a freedom from the only aristocracy which has utterly no soul—that of great corporations. They wish that the class which is to pay $14,000,000 out of the $15,000,000 taxes this year, should have some voice in the laying them. And to secure this, they do not care what name be given to the agency which shall effect it.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.—The subscriptions to the Farragut testimonial already exceed $40,000. They will, undoubtedly, reach $50,000. There is a current impression that the Admiral is entitled to a handsome sum as prize-money from captures made of vessels trying to run the blockade. This is a mistake. He has never been in command of a blockading squadron, and has had no opportunities to earn prize-money in that way. From first to last, he has commanded a fighting fleet, as at New-Orleans and Mobile, and consequently, the only pay he gets for his labors and risks is the salary attached to his office. We are confident the public will regard his services as worthy of a more substantial reward.

A correspondent of an evening paper evinces a good deal of displeasure because others than Union men and supporters of the Administration are permitted to contribute to this fund. He evinces more zeal and bigotry than wisdom. We should be very glad to have every man in the city—whatever may have been his party relations—give practical proof that he appreciates the heroic and patriotic valor which have marked the character and career of Admiral FARRAGUT. We do not for a moment suppose that those with whom the movement originated intended to confine it to any party or to any class, and we are quite sure that it would be deprived of half its value, in the eyes of the Admiral himself, if any who might desire to contribute to it should be excluded by such a rule.

TESTIMONIALS TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.—Mr. BLUNT'S "smart" reply to the Citizens' Association furnishes one more argument in favor of taking away from all public bodies in this city the power of making gifts, donations, or testimonials, out of the public money. Testimonials to public men for services rendered to the public, are often both useful and graceful; but to have any value, and not to be abused, they should be very rare, and the power of bestowing them should be lodged in the hands of a body of eminent and indisputable tact, honesty, and discretion. We have no such body in this city, and therefore the practice of making appropriations out of the taxes for such purposes had better be abolished altogether, and the duty of bestowing special marks of gratitude on public benefactors be left to individual munificence. If the public takes the same view of the value of Mr. BLUNT'S services that he does himself, nothing will be easier than to raise the sum of $50,000 for him by voluntary subscription; but we deny the right of any body to hand him over that sum out of the pockets of the tax-payers without their consent. We have already commented more than once on the performances of the Common Council in this same field. We hope the Legislature will look into this matter this Winter, and put an end to such abuses.

THE PIRATES ON THE PACIFIC.—Admiral PEARSON, it will be seen by the Central American news of this morning, has adhered to the prudential course he marked out for himself when he captured the pirate HOOD and his gang on board the Pacific steamer *Salvador*. Finding that President CALANCHA could not assume the power of permitting the prisoners to be transferred to the Atlantic Coast through the territory of the Colombian Confederation, Admiral PEARSON had them confined on board the *Lancaster*, in Panama Bay, until he received orders for their disposition. These orders have reached the Admiral, and the pirates have been sent to San Francisco, to be put in durance at that place.

—Hon. DAVID SHERMAN BOARDMAN, since the death of Father WALDO the oldest graduate of Yale College, died on Dec. 2, at New-Milford, Conn. He was born in December, 1768, graduated at Yale College in 1793, was admitted to the bar in 1795, and speedily took rank among the foremost lawyers of his State. For a few years he was Chief Justice of the County Court. His recollection of events in Revolutionary times was exceedingly distinct and accurate.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Erin and Kangaroo.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Erin*, Capt. GRACE, which left Liverpool at 11:30 on the morning of the 6th, and Queenstown on the 7th of December, arrived here early yesterday morning.

The Inman steamer *Kangaroo*, Capt. BRIDGMAN, which left Liverpool at noon on the 7th, and Queenstown on the 8th of December, arrived here yesterday.

The news by both these arrivals is of course fully anticipated by the *Peruvian*, which covers dates to Dec. 16, while the *Africa* brought mails to Dec. 10.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Funeral of Mr Dayton—The French Press on the Character of the Deceased.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1864.

The last sad duties to the remains of the late American Minister to France were performed this afternoon in the American Chapel of the Rue de Berry. The reading of the opening services was shared by the Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, Pastor of the Church, the Rev. Dr. CLEVELAND, of New-Haven, Conn., and the Rev. Mr. LAMSON, of the American Episcopal Church in the Rue Bayard. The choirs of the two churches were united on the occasion under the direction of Mr. CRANE, and with the magnificent new organ, and the admirable solo voice of Mrs. RIGGS, of New-York, the effect of the service was grand and impressive. Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND pronounced an able and appropriate eulogy on the eminent public services and private qualities of the deceased, and was in turn followed by Mr. Consul BIGELOW, who also spoke at length in the warmest terms of praise and affection of the lost friend, the patriot, and the eminent public man. There were but few dry eyes in the house, for to al of that vast audience the deceased was personally known, and all had learned to love and respect him, and all felt that they could lily bear the loss they had been called on to support.

The chapel was crowded to overflowing; many went away for want of room, and a large crowd remained standing in the street. The Government sent a detachment of soldiers of the Line, two files of which, with fixed bayonets, and knapsacks on their backs, held the two aisles of the church, while the street, in front of the church, was also held by a double file, resting on their arms. The coffin, placed on a platform in front of the pulpit, was draped in the American flag, and decorated with flowers. The Emperor was represented on this occasion by one of his Chamberlains, who attended in a state carriage; the Diplomatic Corps was fully represented; there were many leading Secessionists present—former friends of the deceased in public life at Washington; and in every direction the eye encountered notabilities of the political and fashionable world. Such a tribute to the memory of the deceased was a great source of satisfaction to his friends, and to all those who knew by association the eminent qualities of his head and heart.

The French press, and especially the ministerial press, have exhausted their eloquence in terms of praise of the deceased Minister. We have never seen an equal amount of eulogy given to any deceased Foreign Minister at Paris. M. PAULIN LIMAYRAC says of him this morning in the *Constitutionnel*, in an article which assumes the form of the usual semi-official utterances of that paper:

"Mr. DAYTON, taken away prematurely from the esteem of all those who knew him, carries with him universal regrets. As we have already said, this honorable diplomat was one of the inheritors of the sage and noble traditions bequeathed to their country and to history by the founders and the early statesmen of the American Republic. He was of the school of the Washingtons and Franklins. The agent of his Government in France during a period of great trial to his country, and charged with the most delicate responsibilities, Mr. DAYTON has known how, by the courtesy of his manners, the prudence of his language, and his moderation, to avoid the complications and embarrassments which might have otherwise arisen. The United States lose in Mr. DAYTON an eminent citizen, while we, on our part, are left to accompany with respect to the grave the wise statesman and the honest man."

In a previous number the *Constitutionnel* said of the deceased Minister:

"Mr. DAYTON was one of the most distinguished and enlightened men of the United States. From his courteous manner and his always well-chosen and measured language, every one could recognise in him a diplomatist who had followed the good traditions bequeathed by the first generation of statesmen of the American Republic."

The *Opinion Nationale*, after giving a sketch of the deceased Minister's life and public services, adds:

"The honorable gentleman fulfilled his diplomatic functions with a recitude and tact which procured him the esteem of even his political adversaries; and, assuredly he had to take an active part in a whole series of important and delicate questions. It will suffice to mention the affair of the *Trent*—the repeated visits of the Confederate war vessels to ports of France—the different phases of the Mexican expedition—the offers of European mediation rejected by the United States—and the building of war vessels for the South at Nantes and Bordeaux. In all these difficult circumstances he always had a safe rule of conduct, an infallible guide—political probity."

The *Patrie*, a paper unscrupulously hostile to the Union, contains the following notice:

"Our political differences," it observes, "do not prevent us from joining with the Unionists in their regret for the death of the able diplomatist, as well as honest man and perfect gentleman, whom their cause has just lost. In the difficult circumstances in which his country was placed, Mr. DAYTON never departed from the dignity becoming a diplomatist. Being obliged to make himself the echo of the haughty and sometimes excessive exigencies of Mr. SEWARD, Mr. DAYTON found means to mitigate their harshness, and thus to neutralize the just influence which the Confederate representatives had acquired in Europe. Mr. DAYTON was personally known to the Emperor NAPOLEON III., whom he frequently met during his residence in the State of New-Jersey."

The *Journal des Débats* contains a lengthy and highly complimentary notice from the able and sympathetic pen of Prof. LABOULAYE. The *Presse*, the *France*, the *Siècle*, all speak in terms corresponding to those quoted above. The *France*, the organ of Mr. SLIDELL, was the only paper which contained any notice of the death the day after it occurred, and this notice, which was a very kind and complimentary one, is said to have been furnished by Mr. SLIDELL himself. It is known that Mr. SLIDELL cherished the highest respect for Mr. DAYTON, and never hesitated to manifest it. So good an understanding had grown up between the deceased and the French Government in these later times, that there is reason to believe the Government deeply regrets this loss. We are sure that our own Government would have been the gainer by his longer stay on earth.

By this death Mr. PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, the First Secretary of Legation, falls into the title of *Chargé des Affaires de la Legation*, until he is raised to the title of *Chargé d'Affaires*, or until another Minister is appointed. Mr. WM. L. DAYTON, jr., Second Secretary of Legation, becomes first Secretary. But his position of Second Secretary he has resigned, and when the acceptation of his resignation arrives from Washington, he will accompany his mother and sister and brother home to New-Jersey.

MALAKOFF.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

AN ANGLO-REBEL VIEW.

Correspondence of the Liverpool Courier.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5, 1864.

I sent you a letter, dated "King George County, Va.," which, I fear, has been detained by Mr. SEWARD, who does not favor the freedom of the press. It advised you of a movement in high quarters here, toward *an entire change in the laws concerning Slavery*.

Since writing that letter I spent a day with Gen. R. E. LEE, and when this subject was introduced, he interrupted the conversation and said, "I wish you to understand my views on this subject. I am favorable to the use of our servants in the army. I think we can make better soldiers of them than LINCOLN can. He claims to have 200,000 of them in his service. We can destroy the value of all such soldiers to him by using ours against them. I do not see why I should not have the use of such available material as well as he. I would hold out to them the certainty of freedom and a *home*, when they shall have rendered efficient service. He has not given them a home. Nor can he give them officers who can understand and manage them as well as we can."

On the next day I conversed with Gen. S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General C. S. A. He said, "I agree with Gen. LEE in his views. I would not await the slow action of legislatures on the subject. We have already used them in place of soldiers as teamsters, and in engineer service. We can use them in other ways. There is no reason for delay. Let them be placed in the field, and give them freedom for faithful service to the State."

The Government has inaugurated such a movement by making (during the present month) a draft of free and slave negroes, nominally for erection of fieldworks, &c., but really to drill and prepare them for home defence. I traveled to Richmond in a train containing one or two carriages crowded with these drafted negroes.

I have seen President DAVIS, and observed him under those circumstances which give the clue to character and draw out the real feelings and powers of the man. My first interview presented him in his own home, playing with his children, who were asleep in the library, where, after dinner, I awaited him. "Wake up, JEFF,' you little rebel, wake up and go to bed '" and then there was a scene that drew out all the tender affections of a noble heart toward the beautiful childhood whom he loved and was teaching to love. He lately lost a fine boy, the youngest, who fell from an up-stairs window.

I next saw him as an humble, quiet, dignified but devout worshipper, bowing down on his knees before his Maker in St. Paul's Church, where Gen. R. E. LEE also was an humble and devout worshipper.

The third interview presented him as the statesman, in his official capacity; and, as he rapidly disposed of the cases brought before him by distinguished men, who successively filed before him, and as he touched his bell, and called some high authority of the Government to meet some unusual case, I saw that the statesman could play with men as well as the father could play with his child.

Rev. Dr. M. presented a petition from a clergyman and thirty others, unarmed and peaceable citizens, who had been arrested and imprisoned by the enemy. He said, "My heart bleeds over the sufferings inflicted on my countrymen by a ruthless foe. I will do all I can to relieve them."

A veteran and valued Colonel, paroled from a Federal prison was presented. He said, "Colonel, I am busy. You will breakfast with me to-morrow."

The raids on the Canadian frontier were mentioned. I understood him to say something as follows: "These small pilfering and burning expeditions vex and annoy the enemy, cause great vigilance, provoke hatred, and injure private citizens, without bringing about peace or effecting the true objects of retaliation. Should it become necessary to wage war against the people as well as the Government, let us strike hard—let no second stroke be needed."

SHERIDAN had lately destroyed bridges, &c., on the Virginia Central Railroad, near Stanton. I was surprised to find myself traveling over these bridges reconstructed. He had also destroyed the bridge over the South Anna, (as high as that over the Menai Straits.) That also has been rebuilt. This is true of six or eight other railways.

Col. TAYLOR, aide to Gen. LEE, told me that the army was "well fed and well clothed." I never fared better than I have done while in the Southern lines. And this applies to the country where armies have fought and been quartered, as well as the other districts. It was said, "You can live cheaper than at former times, if you have gold to pay." As an evidence of this, I found many of the most substantial commodities, such as beef, flour, &c., at similar, or even lower prices than formerly, if paid for in gold.

Gen. LEE is able to hold Richmond for years against any force that may take the field against him. Gen. EARLY can keep the Valley of the Shenandoah, which is the key to the railways and canals supplying Richmond.

Hood is gaining strength and subsistence from the Federal draft in Kentucky and Tennessee, which is driving men to his ranks, and from the rich country through which he is passing. He will, probably, avoid a battle; and when he accepts it, he will intrench on chosen ground. Hood has fought the enemy, at Sharpsburgh, four to one, in the open field. He can, therefore, do it much more safely behind field works.

SHERMAN, with 60,000 men, is advancing through Georgia. He will be met by FORREST with 10,000 cavalry, and by "the reserves." These reserves comprise a body of some 20,000 men, *who are the best material ever yet used in the Confederate army.*

In addition to these, Gen. LEE can spare Gen. LONGSTREET or A. P. HILL, with some 15,000 men, who can be transported by rail to Georgia, making in all 45,000 men.

Now, the advantage this army will have over Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, (who was not able to compel SHERMAN to accept battle during his flank movements on Atlanta,) is in the fact that SHERMAN must *march on or starve*. He may, therefore, be forced to attack any army that throws itself in his way. But SHERMAN will probably advance in two columns. This will expose him to disaster, if each party be attacked separately by the tactics which distinguished Stonewall JACKSON.

As to the Federal prisoners at Andersonville, they must be moved out of the way. Poor fellows! They will suffer terribly ere it is all over. In fine, SHERMAN may gain a foothold on the coast of Georgia, or he may find quarters in its prisons. The former seems probable. And it would seem a just retribution upon Gov. BROWN and A. STEPHENS, *et id omne genus*, whose reception of SHERMAN's peace overtures rejected LINCOLN, and induced the North to raise all these troops under the false idea that the South was giving way.

LETTERS FROM LEE.

A correspondent of the *Times* supplies copies of two letters from the Confederate Gen. LEE, which are dated as far back as 1861. One of the letters is addressed to Gen. SCOTT, and contains Gen. LEE's resignation of his commission after service of a quarter of a century. The other, addressed to a sister, enters more fully into the feelings which dictated that step and which animated the Southern leaders at that time.

ARLINGTON, VA., April 20, 1861.

GENERAL—Since my interview with you on the 18th inst. and I have left this, I ought not longer to retain my commission in the army. I, therefore, tender my resignation, which I request you will recommend for acceptance. It would have been presented at once, but for the struggle it has cost me to separate myself from a service to which I have devoted all the best years of my life and all the ability I possessed.

During the whole of that time—more than a quarter of a century—I have experienced nothing but kindness from my superiors, and the most cordial friendship from my comrades. To no one, General, have I been as much indebted as to yourself for uniform kindness and consideration, and it has always been my ardent desire to merit your approbation. I shall carry to the grave the most grateful recollections of your kind consideration, and your name and fame will always be dear to me.

Save in defence of my native State, I never desire again to draw my sword. Be pleased to accept my most earnest wishes for the continuance of your happiness and prosperity, and believe me, most truly yours, R. E. LEE.

Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, Commanding United States Army.

A copy of the preceding letter was inclosed in the following letter to a sister of the General, Mrs. A M.:

ARLINGTON, Va., April 20, 1861.

MY DEAR SISTER: I am grieved at my inability to see you.... I have been waiting "for a more convenient season," which has brought to many before me deep and lasting regret. Now we are in a state of war which will yield to nothing. The whole South is in a state of revolution, into which Virginia, after a long struggle, has been drawn, and *though I recognise no necessity for this state of things*, and would have forborne and pleaded to the end for redress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet the question, *whether I should take part against my native State*. With all my devotion to the Union, and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have, therefore, resigned my commission in the army, and, save in defence of my native State, with the sincere hope that my poor services may never be needed, I hope I may never be called on to draw my sword.

I know you will blame me, but you must think as kindly of me as you can, and believe that I have endeavored to do what I thought right. To show you the feeling and struggle it has cost me, I send a copy of my letter to Gen. SCOTT, who accompanied my letter of resignation. I have no time for more. . . . May God guard and protect you and yours, and shower upon you every blessing, is the prayer of your devoted brother. R. E. LEE.

Obituary.

JAMES WILLIAM WALLACK, SENR.

Mr. JAMES WILLIAM WALLACK, the proprietor of the well-known theatre that bears his name, died at his residence in this city on Sunday last, the 25th of December. He had nearly rounded the allotted period of three score years and ten, having been born in London, England in 1795. For several years Mr. WALLACK had suffered from inflammatory rheumatism. It was not without apprehension that many of these attacks were witnessed by his relatives and friends. His demise, indeed, has often been anticipated, but a constitution of great strength and a vitality of remarkable alertness, enabled him to bear this under which others would have fallen. Death is always a surprise, and it seems strange now that the well-dressed, gallant, genial and courtly gentleman whom we have known so well is gone. We do not exaggerate a common sentiment of regret when we say that no event of recent occurrence has occasioned a more profound expression of sorrow.

Mr. WALLACK's professional career has been marked by every phase of success. Commenced at a very early age, it led him to association with KEAN, BOOTH, ELLISTON and other eminent men. Rising with the opportunities that youth, study and ambition presented to him, he speedily became a favorite with the British public. He made his first appearance in America at the Park Theatre, Sept., 1818, and was at once successful. For many years subsequently he divided his time between the two countries. It would be difficult to say in which he was most esteemed, but his own preference seemed to be for the United States. In 1836 he opened the National Theatre in this city, and remained the manager of it until the establishment was destroyed by fire three years later. A long interval was thereafter passed in fulfilling profitable "star" engagements here and in England. In the year 1851 Mr. WALLACK finally determined to make New-York his headquarters. At that time there was but a single theatre at his disposition—the "Lyceum." Although this establishment was in bad odor with the public, it quickly assumed a leading position under Mr. WALLACK's able management. The stock company which the "Veteran" assembled around him was of unsurpassed excellence; the scenery and costumes were, for the first time, carefully attended to, and the success of he enterprise, owing to these circumstances, was emphatic and immediate. From Broome-street Mr. WALLACK migrated (1861) up-town. The reputation of the present establishment extends through the entire country, but it is only right to add that it belongs, in large measure, to Mr. JOHN LESTER WALLACK, whose long experience, under his father's tuition, has rendered him a worthy successor to that gentleman's deserved fame as a manager.

Mr. WALLACK's merits as an actor have been indorsed by so many publics and so many pens, that it is unnecessary further to refer to them. It is proper, however, to add that he was the first of the new school rather than the last of the old. In such plays as the "Rent Day" and "Don Cæsar de Bazan" he was without an equal, while in the "Merchant of Venice" and "As You Like It," he was remarkable, not for the conventionalities of his style, but for the innovations which he introduced in the parts he played in those pieces.

COL. CHARLES A. MAY.

His comrades in the old regular army, and many of our citizens who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, will regret to hear of the death of Col. MAY, who died in this city, on Saturday last, of disease of the heart.

CHARLES A. MAY was born in Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1818. He was appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in the Second Regiment of Dragoons, in 1836, and distinguished himself in the Florida war. At the beginning of the war with Mexico, he joined the forces under Gen. TAYLOR, and assumed command of a squadron of his regiment. He took part in the battle of Palo Alto, and was breveted Major for gallantry and distinguished services in that action. He was one of the heroes of the following battle of Resaca de la Palma, where he charged a battery of 18-pounders, leading his dragoons up to the guns, and sabreing the gunners at their pieces. For this he received a brevet commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, for gallantry and highly distinguished conduct in action. At the battle of Buena Vista, where he was wounded, he again distinguished himself, and the brevet of Colonel was conferred upon him for gallant and meritorious conduct Col. MAY resigned his commission in 1860, and took up his residence in this city, where he lived at the time of his death, having held for some years the responsible position of Vice-President of the Eighth-avenue Railroad. In the old army, Col. MAY, or CHARLEY MAY, as he was commonly called, was very popular. He was celebrated for his skill as an equestrian, and for feats of horsemanship. He was a popular hero in 1846, when the story of his daring achievment at Resaca de la Palma was in every one's mouth, and pictures of "Capt. MAY," charging through fire and smoke up to the Mexican guns, are familiar to all of us. He was a brave soldier and an accomplished gentleman, and his name will be associated in history with the most romantic incidents in the annals of our army.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The weather was too unpleasant, last evening, for the dainty *habitués* of the opera, and the attendance in consequence was anything but good. "Fra Diavolo" was given for the third time, and as frequently happens on such occasions with rare spirit and effect. All the artists were in good voice, and the performance elicited much applause, and passed off most agreeably.

To-night (Tuesday) is set apart for the benefit of Mad. ZUCCHI. Of the lady's claims to public consideration we need hardly speak. She has made many friends and is recognized as an artist of the first rank. BELLINI's opera of "Norma" will be produced for the occasion, Mad. ZUCCHI sustaining the role of the *Druidess*.

On Wednesday evening Miss KELLOGG will also be the recipient of a benefit—the first she has ever had in this city. "Fra Diavolo" is chosen for the event, which we are certain will be alike gratifying to the lady and her legion of admirers.

GEN. GRANT AND THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURGH LANDING.

Gen. Sherman Furnishing Facts for History.

From the United States Service Magazine

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSISSIPPI.

Prof. Henry Coppee, Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR: In the June number of the *United States Service Magazine* I find a brief sketch of Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, in which I see you are likely to perpetuate an error, which Gen. GRANT may not deem of sufficient importance to correct. To Gen. BUELL's noble, able and gallant conduct you attribute the fact that the disaster of April 6, at Pittsburgh Landing, was retrieved, and made the victory of the following day. As Gen. TAYLOR is said in his later days to have doubted whether he was at the battle of Buena Vista at all, on account of the many times having transpired there, according to the historians, which he did not see, so I begin to doubt whether I was at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing of modern description. But I was at the battles of April 6 and 7, 1862. Gen. GRANT visited my division in person about 10 A. M., when the battle raged fiercest. I was then on the right. After some general conversation, he remarked that I was doing right in stubbornly opposing the progress of the enemy; and, in answer to my inquiry as to cartridges, told me he had anticipated their want, and given orders accordingly, he then said his presence was more needed over at the left. About 2 P. M., on the 6th, the enemy materially slackened his attack on me, and about 4 P. M. I deliberately made a new line behind McARTHUR's drill field, placing batteries on chosen ground, repelled easily a cavalry attack, and watched the cautious approach of the enemy's infantry, that never dislodged me there. I selected that line in advance of a bridge across Snake Creek, by which we had all day been expecting the approach of LEW WALLACK's division from Crump's Landing. About 5 P. M., before the sun set, Gen. GRANT came again to me, and after hearing my report of matters, explained to me the situation of affairs on the left, which were not as favorable. Still the enemy had failed to reach the landing of the boats. We agreed that the enemy had expended the *furore* of his attack, and we estimated our loss, and approximated our then strength, including LEW. WALLACK's fresh division, expected each minute. He then ordered me to get all things ready, and at daylight the next day to assume the offensive. That was before Gen. BUELL had arrived, but he was known to be near at hand. Gen. BUELL's troops took no essential part in the first day's fight, and GRANT's army, though collected together hastily, green as militia, some regiments arriving without cartridges even, and nearly all hearing the dread sound of battle for the first time, had successfully withstood and repelled the first day's terrific onset of a superior enemy, well commanded and well handled. I know I had orders from Gen. GRANT to assume the offensive before I knew Gen. BUELL was on the west side of the Tennessee. I think Gen. BUELL, Col. FAY, and others of Gen. BUELL's staff, rode up to where I was about sunset, about the time Gen. GRANT was leaving me. Gen. BUELL asked me many questions, and got of me a small map, which I had made for my own use, and told me that by daylight he could have eighteen thousand fresh men, which I knew would settle the matter.

I understood GRANT's forces were to advance on the right of the Corinth road and BUELL's on the left, and accordingly at daylight I advanced my division by the flank, the resistance being trivial, up to the very spot where the day before the battle had been most severe, and then waited till near noon for BUELL's troops to get up abreast, when the entire line advanced and recovered all the ground we had ever held. I know that with the exception of one or two struggles, the fighting of April 7 was easy as compared with that of April 6.

I never was disposed, nor am I now, to question anything done by Gen. BUELL and his army, and know that approaching our field of battle from the rear, he encountered that sickening crowd of laggards and fugitives that excited his contempt and that of his army, who never gave full credit to those in the front line, who did fight hard, who had, at 4 P. M., checked the enemy, and were preparing the next day to assume the offensive. I remember the fact the better from Gen. GRANT's anecdote of the Donelson battle, which he told me then for the first time—that, at a certain period of the battle, he saw that neither side was ready to give way if the other showed a bold front, and he determined to do that very thing, to advance on the enemy, when, as he prognosticated, the enemy surrendered. At four P. M. of April 6, he thought the appearances the same, and he judged, with LEW. WALLACK's fresh division, and such of our startled troops as had recovered their equilibrium, he would be justified in dropping the defensive and assuming the offensive in the morning. And, I reveal, I received such orders before I knew Gen. BUELL's troops were at the river. I admit that I was glad BUELL was there, because I knew his troops were older than ours and better systematized and drilled, and his arrival made that certain which before was uncertain. I have heard this question much discussed, and must say that the officers of BUELL's army dwelt too much on the stampede of some of our raw troops, and gave us too little credit for the fact that for one whole day, weakened as we were by the absence of BUELL's army, long expected, of LEW. WALLACK's division, only four miles off, and of the fugitives from our ranks, we had beaten off our assailants for the time. At the same time, our Army of the Tennessee have indulged in severe criticism at the slow approach of that army which knew the danger that threatened us from the concentrated armies of JOHNSTON, BEAUREGARD and BRAGG, that lay at Corinth. In a war like this, where opportunities for personal prowess are as plenty as blackberries, to those who seek them at the front, all such criminations should be frowned down; and were it not for the military character of your journal, I would not venture to offer a correction to a very popular error.

I will also avail myself of this occasion to correct another very common mistake in attributing to Gen. GRANT the selection of that battle-field. It was chosen by that veteran soldier, Maj.-Gen. CHARLES F. SMITH, who ordered my division to disembark there, and strike for the Charleston Railroad. This order was subsequently modified by his ordering HURLBUT's division to disembark there, and mine higher up the Tennessee to the mouth of Yellow Creek, to strike the railroad at Burnsville. But floods prevented our reaching the railroad, when General SMITH ordered me in person also to disembark at Pittsburgh Landing, and take post well out, so as to make plenty of room, with Snake and Lake creeks the flanks of a camp for the grand army of invasion.

It was Gen. SMITH who selected that field of battle, and it was well chosen. On any other we surely would have been overwhelmed, as both Lick and Snake creeks forced the enemy to confine his movements to a direct front attack, which new troops are better qualified to resist than where flanks are exposed to a real or chimerical danger. Even the divisions of that army were arranged in that camp by Gen. SMITH's orders, my division forming, as it were the outlying pickets, whilst McCLERNAND's and PRENTISS' were the real line of battle, with W. H. L. WALLACE in support of the right wing, and HURLBUT of the left; LEW. WALLACE's division being detached. All these subordinate dispositions were made by the order of Gen. SMITH, before Gen. GRANT succeeded him to the command of all the forces up the Tennessee—headquarters, Savannah. If there were any error in putting that army on the west side of the Tennessee, exposed to the superior force of the enemy also assembling at Corinth, the mistake was not Gen. GRANT's—but there was no mistake. It was necessary that a combat, fierce and bitter, to test the manhood of the two armies, should come off, and that was as good any. It was not then a question of military skill and strategy, but of courage and pluck, and I am convinced that every life lost that day to us was necessary; for otherwise at Corinth, at Memphis, at Vicksburgh, we would have found harder resistance, had we not shown our enemies that, rude and unrutored as we then were, we could fight as well as they.

Excuse so long a letter, which is very unusual for me; but of course my life is liable to cease at any moment, and I happen to be a witness to certain truths which are now beginning to pass out of memory, and form what is called history.

I also take great pleasure in adding that nearly all the new troops that at Shiloh drew from me official censure have more than redeemed their "good name;" among them that very regiment which first broke, the Fifty-third Ohio, Col. APPEN. Under another leader, Col. JONES, it has shared every campaign and expedition of mine since, is with me now, and can march, and bivouac and fight as well as the best regiment in his or any army. Its reputation now is equal to that of any from the State of Ohio. I am, with respect, yours truly, W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports. Items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price, 25 cents a bottle.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D. BARNUM'S "self sewer." Price only $1 50 with directions. Inventors office, No 508 Broadway, New-York. Sent by mail. Saves the eyes, no basting.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.

No 575 Broadway.

E. A. BROOKS, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st, will continue to carry on his business as heretofore, at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Overshoes to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Holiday Presents of

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WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium

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SEWING MACHINES,

No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

The Horrors of War can be greatly mitigated by that sovereign remedy, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, as it will cure any wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot of ointment should be in every man's knapsack. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, No 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Holiday Gifts.

E. A. BROOKS would inform those about purchasing Christmas and New-Year's presents, and wish to combine usefulness with beauty in the selection, that he has a large and varied assortment of goods adapted to the present season, which cannot fail to please. Every description of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children, may be found at his establishment, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

No More Acceptable Present can be Given to old or young, than one of the ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES. No. 537 Broadway.

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The Remarkable Properties of Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for them has steadily increased, and, purely upon their own merits, they have found favor with those who, from Pulmonary, Bronchial or Asthmatic complaints, require them. For Coughs and Colds they are efficacious.

The editor of the Westmorland (N. H.) *Times* says a man there has been cured of baldness by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

Threatened Insurrection at Richmond.—The news of the capture of Savannah created such a terrific excitement at Richmond that open rebellion against the rule of Jeff. Davis was, at the last accounts, hourly expected. The vengeance of an exasperated populace cannot be avoided or suppressed by the wretch who has deceived and betrayed them with the same ease and certainty that Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Liver Complaint and Chills and Fever, can be prevented or cured by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a conservator of health that never yet deceived the hopes of a human being. Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

Th Holiday Present most acceptable to a Lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
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Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Touching the Ladies

With icy finger, Winter begs to suggest to them that such sets of sables, ermine, mink, squirrel, chinchilla, and other fancy furs as are to be found in GENIN'S new and choice assortment, are not obtainable elsewhere at the same satisfactory prices

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Prices reduced since Nov. 1 from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies', boys', youths' misses' and children's boots, buckle-shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes always on hand. Gents' best French goods manufactured to measure promptly, at No. 150 Fulton-st.

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Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

AUBERY.—On Monday morning, Dec. 26, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. ANNABELLA, wife of Harvey F. Aubery, aged 57 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Duane-st. E. Church, are invited to attend the funeral service, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 94 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

BABCOCK.—On Monday, Dec. 26, of consumption, SIMEON J. BABCOCK, aged 23 years.

The funeral services will be held at the house of his uncle, Simeon R. Babcock, No. 153 West 17th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock precisely.

BENNETT.—At Westport, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 25, BETSEY, wife of O. M. Bennett, in her 78th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, from Christ Church, Westport, Conn.

COBANKS.—On Monday, Dec. 26, GEORGE SOUTHWELL, youngest son of Wm. H. and Mary E. Cobanks, aged 7 years, 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock precisely, from No. 247 East 9th st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CAROLAN.—At the Everett House, New York, Dec. 25, of hemorrhage of the lungs, in the 31st year of his age, PETER CAROLAN, of J. & P. Carolan, merchants, Sacramento, Cal.

His friends, and those of his brother in-law, S. J. Ahern, are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies, from St. Francis Xavier Church, West 16th-st., on Tuesday morning, Dec 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to California for interment.

HULSKAMPER.—At Elizabethport, N. J., on Monday, Dec 26, after a short illness, WILLIAM HULSKAMPER, in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

JAFFRAY.—On Monday, Dec. 5, at his residence, Betchworth in Surry, England, ARTHUR WOODRIFF JAFFRAY, Esq., youngest son of John R. Jaffray, Esq., of London.

KENNEDY.—On Monday, Dec. 26, RACHEL CARMEL, daughter of James L. Kennedy, aged 4 years and 4 days.

MITCHELL.—On Monday, Dec. 26, ALFRED MITCHELL, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Wednesday, from his late residence, No. 26 West 54th st., at 1 o'clock.

MARSH.—On Sunday, Dec. 25, GIDEON D. C. MARSH, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 15 Christopher-st.

NOYES.—In this city, on Sunday, Dec. 25, WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Adams,) on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All friends of the family are invited, without further notice.

WARE.—On Monday, Dec. 26,

FINANCIAL.

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NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

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AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
Stock subject to no further assessment.
50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
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☞ Maps and Prospectus can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

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TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund October 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the trust deed, $60,500 of said Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, viz:

Nos. 48, 93, 101, 199, 221, 223, 255, 267, 300, 332, 336, 403, 430, 431, 479, 494, 495, 496, 508, 547, 630, 631, 688, 706, 716, 798, 803, 826, 907, 922, 944, 945, 977, 1104, 1184, 1238, 1242, 1243, 1275, 1286, 1379, 1386, 1402, 1451, 1605, 1631, 1666, 1711, 1-50, 1863, 1901, 2011, 2110, 2310, 2315, 2316, 2322, of $1000 each and 2478, 2603, 2583, 2554, 2587, 2628, 2681, of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1865. The next payment will be due April 1, 1865.

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By A. GUESTELLE, Att'y, } Trust's.
N. A. COWDREY,

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U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
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ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

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All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 915, 990, 1087, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.

DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.

DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec 7, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first MONDAY of January next, until the 16th day of said month inclusive, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the interest-maturing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the said 16th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, with Coupons exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.

SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of Installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 85, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.

HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,

BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. & STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on Commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. O. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, OFFICE No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th) of January next, at this office. Polls will be closed at 2 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 8.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next, being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M.

W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad, first mortgage bonds. COUPONS of Joliet and Chicago Railroad, first mortgage bonds. COUPONS of Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, first mortgage bonds, and COUPONS of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad, preferred first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid at our office on and after the 3d day of January next, less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

SALT LANDS—AT SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, together with salt works, for sale. Inquire of AMOS G. HULL, No. 91 Park-row.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

OIL CREEK PETROLIUM COMPANY.

SIXTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent. for the month ending Dec 15, payable at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., Jan. 15, 1865. Transfer books close Jan. 10.

O. R. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next. (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)

No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 28th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &, CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY To CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION), No. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Preferred Certificates issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 31 day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said Certificates stand registered, on the 24th inst.

The transfer books, both of Common and Preferred Certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and opened Jan. 5, 1865, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Trustees.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO., No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts

J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. THOS. HALE, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 10, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE readiness of this department to redeem, on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds, as authorized by law, the Three-Years Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per centum, issued under act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes not so presented after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases. Holders thereof will govern themselves accordingly.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at the office, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the second day of January next.

Polls open from 10½ until 11 o'clock A. M.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Dec. 20, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company are hereby notified that the interest warrants falling due on the first day of January, 1865, issued with bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of E. T. H. Gibson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., New-York.

C. L. BOALT, President.

OFFICE OF THE SUSQ. AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

THE STATED ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders and election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, January 24., a 2 P. M.

ELLIS POTTER, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1865. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house on TUESDAY, the 10th January next. Polls open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec 17, 1864.

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE TRANSFER books of this company, at the agency in New-York and at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January proximo, inclusive.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.—The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, due on the 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 25 William-st., on and after Jan. 3, 1865.

RUSSELL SAGE, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 CHAMBERS-STREET.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an additional One Per Cent. will be added on the 15th inst., to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 10th day of October, 1864, to the date of payment.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

LITTLE KANAWHA AND ELK RIVER PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,560 ACRES OF LAND IN FEE—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil region, has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, one of which vies with that of the famous Burning Springs itself, and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.

DIRECTORS.

R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Penn.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. P. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

J. S. CLARK, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. F. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

OFFICES

No. 71 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 612 AND 614 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia,
AND BALTIMORE, Md.

This company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers as soon as scrip-books are ready, without delay. The property has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the Directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the ostensible purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor. Every acre of this company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where prospectus and every information can be obtained.

No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

PETROLEUM

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY HAVE PURCHASED

3,000 ACRES OF OIL LANDS in Western Virginia for $100,000. $20,000 of this sum only remains to be taken, and can be subscribed for at our office.

IN SUMS OF NOT LESS THAN $1,000.

The lands are situated on Hughes River and Dutchman Run, in the best oil region of Western Virginia.

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY will be formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and purchasers of the land will receive $5,000 IN STOCK FOR EVERY $1,000 SUBSCRIBED.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY.

President HENRY LAMBERT, Boston
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5.....$500,000
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $3.

Producing lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek, and in Western Virginia. TWO PER CENT per month guaranteed.

FIRST DIVIDEND, JANUARY 20, 1865

Subscription books for both Companies now open at our office.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No 71 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION.

The First National Bank of St. Albans, Vt., was robbed by an armed band of raiders on the 19th of October, 1864, of the following notes and bonds, viz.

Four $1,000 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 1906 1 to 1,000 4, inclusive.

Nine ten $500 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 29,501 to 29,510, inclusive.

One hundred and two $100 United States 7 3 10 Treasury notes, Nos. 1-4 3 to 104,172, inclusive, and also Nos. 142,563, 142,574.

One hundred and nine $50 United States Treasury notes, Nos. 16,285 to 16,286, inclusive; 20,587 to 20,640, inclusive, 30,088 to 30,096, inclusive, 131,990 to 134,080, inclusive, 20,645 to 20,646, inclusive; also, 20,665 to 20,673, inclusive, and No. 30,081.

All payable to blank order, dated Aug. 15, 1864.

Also, $15,000 5 per cent. legal tender coupon United States notes, dated Dec 1, 1864, with one coupon taken off, of the denomination of $50 and $100. Also, $1,000 United States 5-20 coupon bond, No. 7,901, and two $100 United States 5-20 coupon bonds, Nos. 45,087 and 45,089.

All persons are cautioned against buying the same, as payment and conversion has been stopped.

A. SOWLES, Cashier.

ST. ALBANS, Dec 1 1864.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

SECOND DIVIDEND. The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable Dec. 15, free of Government tax, at their office, No. 6 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th Dec., inclusive.

ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of nine Trustees and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, Malden, N. Y., on the second MONDAY of January next, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 3 o'clock of that day.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Special Mortgage Bonds of this company, issued to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest due on the First of January next, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 3d January, 1865, at the office of the Company, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

C. O. GILPIN, Secretary.

TO PETROLEUM COMPANIES AND OPERATORS IN OIL STOCKS.—I solicit orders for the sale of oil stocks and subscription agencies for new companies. ALVIN WILKINS, Stock Broker,
Detroit, Michigan.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUstees of the Greenwood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.

A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 56 Wall-st.

B. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the third (3d) day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. FERRIN, Cashier

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

The following Dividends for November have been declared payable Dec. 31, to Shareholders of record Dec. 20, 1864

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.

Eighth Dividend.....One Dollar per Share

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.

Third Dividend.....One Dollar per Share

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,

Fifth Dividend.....Three Per Cent

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Second Dividend.....One Per Cent

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

First Dividend.....One Per Cent

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) per cent. out of the earning of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th of December until the morning of the 7th of January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. and Government Tax, payable on the 16th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of busines on the 31st inst., from which date until the date of payment the transfer books will be closed.

Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the MERCANTILE BANK. Scrip for the new stock will be delivered at the same time, on the surrender of the receipts held by the subscribers thereto.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE and three-quarters (1¾) per cent., free from Government tax, due Jan. 1, 1865, on Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock, and on Alton and St. Louis Railroad stock, will be paid on and after the 3d day of January next, by the United States Trust Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.—The Board of Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared their usual Quarterly Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Three per Cent., both free of Government tax, out of the net profits of the past three months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the 3d proximo, inclusive.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Dec. 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next. By order of the Board.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, President.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared, out of the profits of the last six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 3, 1865. The book of transfer will be closed from Dec. 28 to Jan. 4. By order. R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 21, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after January 3, next. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec, 16, 1864.

161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this bank, on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3, inclusive. By order.

G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 31st December inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to 31st December, inclusive.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January, 1865.

By order of the Board,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, 3d of January next, the Transfer Books to remain closed from the 23d inst to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.

O. B. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec, 21, 1864.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—December 22, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent on the Capital of this Bank has been declared, free from Government Tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 3d of January.

By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January, 1865. The transfer books close on the 24th inst., to reopen Jan. 3, 1865

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. BELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,013	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Pearse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 31.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having their value expressed therein are signed therefor.
For further particulars apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway, N. Y.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan 21.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 11
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 18.
DAY STAR	(Building)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 31 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 2,018 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,116, the *Day Star* 2,078, custom-house measurement. These passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Battery-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
KANGARO.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 31
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Jan. 7
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 14
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	$85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg, Bremen or Rotterdam	90	Steerage to Hamburg, Bremen or Rotterdam	37

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Amsterdam, Basle, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $1 5. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CLYDESDALE, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 2, MONDAY, Jan 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Passage to Gold or Paper (at present.)
No freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. C. COLE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M.
The cabins of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly turned out.
For freight or passage, with unusual accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 177 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COLE, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., THIS DAY, Jan 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New Orleans direct.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HENEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Jan. 4.....NORTH STAR.....STOCUM,
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAM,
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY,
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.—REGULAR LINE.
The steamship SAXON, LAVENDER, Master, will leave Pier No. 21, North River, as above, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA. SHORTEST ROUTE. LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
Capt. BARTON,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Jan. 4.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
INMAN'S
favorite lines of LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
JANSOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 80 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CUBA, —— ——, Commander, will sail from the steamship WEDNESDAY NEXT, 28th inst. A steamboat will leave the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, at 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.
The AUSTRALASIAN will sail 11th January
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—LEGU AIRLINE. The steamship CERES, SEARS-WOOD, Master, will sail for Port Royal, S. C., on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 6, East River. For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINK SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3. (Good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
Travelers from the City of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 1a A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7.00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8.30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10.00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4.00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5.00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
8.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
9.00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hunnistead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7 30 and 11 30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Supt.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5 40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P.M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7 30, 8 30, 9 3', 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5 30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4 22 P. M., and 6 05 P. M. The 9 15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
Ine elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st., and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and staterooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3 15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

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FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3 15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other Physician. All those who have been ruined of their money and health, call at, will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been recently unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days. Just hope of diet or hindrance in business. Secret Diseases, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Decay, Nervousness, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Syphilitic Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, Gleet, Gravel, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Affections of the Heart, Liver, Lungs, Stomach, &c., are thoroughly and speedily cured. A new treatment. Persons at a distance by writing can have advice and medicines sent by express everywhere, with full directions for use. Medicines or treatment in all cases the same. Consultation at office or by letter, free and strictly confidential. Patients can be treated at home with perfect success. Medicines sent by mail or express, secure from observation. Call or address Dr. WARD, No. 62 Franklin-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED.—IGNORANCE EXPOSED.—FALLACIES EXPLODED.—A highly important book for both sexes, married or single, on health or self-abuse, entitled SECRETS IN PRIVATE LIFE, Medical Lectures and Marriage Guide. Dr. Hollick has given nearly 200 anatomical illustrations—in order to show the organs of the bladder and kidneys, sexual organs, &c., as in European hospital practice, the author's unequaled original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Astor Place, (or $1 50, or cost by the dozen, No. 13 Bond-st., New-York.) Open 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. We have other papers in press recommending Dr. Harrison's high work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Review, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that dreadful bodily debility resulting from self-abuse? If so, Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALKER, POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Church and Elm-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 200 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with advice on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th av, between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1 price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of recent standing; but in the cases of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 182 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, address Box 2,330 N. Y. P. O.

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DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

THE EXHAUSTED RESTORED TO PRISTINE vigor and all impurities removed by Dr. H. A. BARROW'S infallible remedies. No 194 Bleecker-st., between Macdougal-st and Cottage place, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1831. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient see no one but the Doctor himself. This wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail. No cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient. Cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies. Cures in new cases in less than six hours. Cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SHEET-IRON.—"ALAN WOOD & CO.'S" BEST "A" Patent Polished Imitation Russia Sheet-Iron, for sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—CHARCOAL AND COKE TIN and terne plates, for sale at the lowest market rates by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

SAFE FOR SALE—HERRING'S LARGEST size, powder proof, nearly new, at No. 27 Murray-st., up stairs.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.
RAVEN & BACON,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.
The musical profession having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers in this city, each firm claiming superiority for their instruments from the indorsement of the same distinguished artists, we fear the innocent public unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves mystified as to where to select the best piano for their holiday gifts.
We would state that, as our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, it has not been necessary for us to obtain the opinion of the profession in regard to their quality, the instruments speaking for themselves. We are continually introducing improvements in our pianos, and they are up to the age in every particular. Parties desiring pianos will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers (father and four sons), who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 11th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

STODART PIANOS.
Known and esteemed as one of the BEST PIANOS manufactured, and for years have been used by the MOST HIGHLY CULTIVATED MUSICAL PEOPLE, and who will have none other.
Reference is made in all cases to parties who have the instrument, and they number thousands in this city alone, as to their qualities as a PERFECT PIANO in every respect. A fine assortment, recently from our factory, at our warerooms, No 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
STODART & MORRIS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!!
THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,
Unsurpassed for volume and quality of tone, as well as EXTERIOR FINISH.
We are now prepared to meet all orders for Holiday Presents in this line, from the all plain, yet 7-octave Piano up to the-e of the richest finish. Prices moderate and uniform, and warranted given for six years.
Warerooms, Nos. 56 and 101 Bleecker-st., Corner Greene st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos always receive the 1st premium wherever they are exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 726 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Parties desirous of selecting superior instruments for their holiday gifts, and at the same time, wishing to save from $100 to $150 on the same class piano-forte, will not be disappointed by giving us a call before making their selections.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said:
"One of the smallest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They are therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

CABINET PIANOS AT
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 729 BROADWAY.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 13 Waik-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other House.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO—With carved legs and double carved lyre, finished back and front with heavy mouldings, pearl keys, pearl name board and key-slip, best city makers, will be sold at a bargain. Second hand pianos, $110, $75, $50.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 206 Bowery.

A SPLENDID GUITAR, PRICE $350, FOR sale by C. BRUNO, agent for the sale of E. F. Martin's celebrated Guitars, No. 203 Broadway near Fulton-st., New York.

COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS.—A FINE assortment of our unrivaled pianos, warranted in all respects, without regard to time, at lower prices than any other first-class house. S. J. CHAMBERS, 730 B'way.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

IMPROVED COTTAGE ORGANS, THE best in use; also Pianos and Melodeons at bargains. GEORGE G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANOS.—An elegant present for the holidays. Call at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 127 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 50 figures of the German Cotillon. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORPHAN'S HOME AND ASYLUM OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held at the Institution, 420, 3d-st., corner of Lexington-av., on the Innocents' Day, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Annual Report will be read, and Trustees, Managers etc., elected for the ensuing year. The Children's Christmas Tree will be exhibited immediately after. A table of refreshments, etc., will be ready at 12 o'clock.

FINE ARTS.

THE ALBATYPE OR PHOTO-MINIATURE ON PORCELAIN.
This beautiful gem of art must be seen to be appreciated. We invite an inspection of its merits at our gallery, where we will take pleasure in showing it to those who may favor us with a call.
FREDERICKS & CO., Photographers,
No. 170 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

LECTURES.

TO BIBLE STUDENTS.—A COURSE OF LECtures on the *Historic Phases of the Kingdom of Heaven, or the Successive Aspects of the History of Christendom*, is being delivered by WILLIAM MORRIS, of Philadelphia, in the University Buildings, Washington-square. The second lecture will be delivered THIS Tuesday EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and the third on THURSDAY EVENING, at the same hour.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE-HORSE—A BEAUTIFUL GRAY SADdle Horse, Virginia bred, 6 years old. He is very handsomely turned in all points, finely conformed, perfectly sound and kind, and a thoroughly bridle and saddle horse. He has been used in the army through the campaign, and is an opportunity for any patriotic gentleman to possess himself of a very valuable animal, and of a wounded officer, who has been fighting his country's battles from the beginning of the war. Address SADDLE-HORSE, Box No. 2,154 Post-office.

COAL.

COAL—RED AND WHITE ASH—PURE RED Ash, (Peach Orchard,) Lehigh and Locust Mountain, warranted to be the first quality, and sold at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE,
Cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
The public is respectfully notified that this establishment will remain
CLOSED
UNTIL WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28,
when will be performed, for the first time in many months, Lovell's
BEAUTIFUL PLAY OF
THE WIFE'S SECRET
which has been for some time in preparation.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7½
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Wheatley.
TUESDAY, DEC. 27, 1864.
GRAND HOLIDAY BILL.
THREE SPLENDID PIECES.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
IN NINE CHARACTERS,
Supported by the entire company.
The entertainment will commence with the drama entitled
ALL HALLOW'S EVE.
RODY O'CONNOR, with song and chorus, Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
KITTY KILLEFER.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
After which, the Protean farce of
IN PLACE AND OUT OF PLACE,
in which Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS will assume
SIX DIFFERENT CHARACTERS
Concluding with the laughable extravaganza of
THE HAPPY MAN.
PADDY MURPHY.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Will speedily be produced, an entirely new and original Irish drama, of peculiar construction, and written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, the scenery, costumes, music and appointments
ALL NEW.

SECOND MASONIC PROMENADE CONCERT,
IN AID OF THE MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF BROOKLYN,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN, DEC. 27, 1864.
Tickets can be obtained from members of the fraternity and all the principal music and drug stores.

BROADWAY THEATRE. MONDAY.
A MERRY CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
Eighteenth week of the greatest of American comedians.
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.
First time of the excessively absurd and atrociously funny,
ORIGINAL AND ABORIGINAL EXTRAVAGANZA, adapted by Mr John E. Owens (exclusively for his own amusement) from the stepmother tongue of a half-bred Indian, termed
THE LIVE INDIAN.
Tom Brown in Crinoline

THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL

Secular Observance of the Day.

GENERAL SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.

Doings at the New-York State Soldiers' Home—The New-England Rooms—Five Points House of Industry—Five Points Mission—At the Charitable Institutions—Among the Sunday School Children, &c., &c., &c.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AND COM. DRAYTON.

The Christmas festival of 1864 will long be remembered as among the most jubilant and happy holiday season which our citizens have enjoyed for many a year. The falling of Christmas day upon the Sabbath was most appropriate for the religious observance of the sacred anniversary, but our people were not willing to forego their customary secular enjoyments of the annual jubilee, and accordingly yesterday was set apart for the more gay and festive celebration of the holiday. The Mayor's office and the various city departments were closed. The courts adjourned, and there was a general suspension of business throughout the city. The weather alone was inauspicious, and manifested its usual fickleness and uncertainty. A drizzling rain commenced early in the morning and continued without intermission through the day, thus belying the goodly promise with which it ushered in the Christmas festival, and blasting the hopes and anticipations of skaters, and those who delight in the jingle of the merry sleigh-bells. The outward gloom and drizzle, however, only gave additional zest to the indoor pleasures, and the parlors and drawing-rooms of the metropolis never rang with more joyous mirth and gleeful merrymaking than throughout the day and evening of yesterday. The announcement in the morning papers of the splendid "Christmas gift" which Gen. SHERMAN and his brave army had prepared for the loyal people of the country, put everybody in the best of humor, and all felt like extending a cordial greeting and welcome to their brethren of the goodly City of Savannah, who had at last escaped the tyranny of rebel rule and were brought once more into the Union fold.

Among the more public festivities of the day in this city we have room only to notice the following:

THE NEW-YORK STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

At this well-known institute, located in the large new building Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-street, the "Ladies' Visiting Committee" had prepared a magnificent dinner for the soldiers now inhabiting the premises, as well as others who were invited from the neighboring cities and towns. The funds requisite for the entertainment were provided by contributions from the Board of Brokers, and we only wish that the board had been there in a body to witness the fruits of their liberality in the bounteous tables that were spread for their country's defenders, and the unmixed gaiety and hilarity with which they enjoyed the feast provided for them. The dinner was gotten up under the supervision of Mr. P. M. MAPES, the steward of the steamer *City of New-York*, of the Norwich and Worcester line, and embraced every variety of savory dish which the most exacting palate could wish. The tables were kept standing from 1 to 11 o'clock P. M., during which time about 500 and 600 soldiers sat down to their Christmas dinner. Nor was the festival confined, by any means, to the dinner alone. Col. NEVILLE, the popular superintendent of the Home, had made ample provisions for the more intellectual entertainment of his boys. The spacious library and lounging-room for the soldiers on the second floor was the scene of mirth, music and song during the afternoon and evening, which drew thither large numbers of spectators, who were not less pleased than the soldiers with the entertainment. Col. NEVILLE and his gentlemanly assistant, Capt. DUXLEVY, welcomed all who came, and provided them with the best accommodations that the apartments would permit. The band of the Twelfth New-York Cavalry, temporarily stopping at the Home on its way to Newbern, N. C., furnished most excellent instrumental music, which was interspersed with a great variety of patriotic, humorous and sentimental songs, sung to an excellent piano accompaniment by the Union Glee Club, and by Miss FOWLE, Miss HAFFY, Miss SEARLES, Miss BROWN, of Yorkville, and other young ladies. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and at one end of the library-room, beneath the cannon and other implements representing the army, was posted a handbill, with the following inscription:

"THE CITY OF SAVANNAH
A CHRISTMAS PRESENT
FROM
MAJ.-GEN. SHERMAN."

About 3:30 o'clock P. M., while the company were listening to one of the songs of the Union Glee Club, Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, accompanied by Commodore DRAYTON, entered the room and was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. "Nine cheers for FARRAGUT" were proposed and given, followed by nine cheers for Commodore DRAYTON. As soon as the tumult had subsided, the Glee Club, at the request of Col. NEVILLE, sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," at the conclusion of which there was a unanimous call for a speech from the Vice-Admiral, who responded to the call as follows:

SOLDIERS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am most happy to see you. The cordial reception which has everywhere been extended to me since I arrived in this city demands my most grateful acknowledgments, though I feel that it exceeds my deserts. And it is especially gratifying to me to see the soldiers and sailors here assembled. I am always proud of those who stand by their flag and do their duty, and the presence alone of these men here, as well as the maimed condition of some I see about me, is proof that they have done their duty, and done it nobly. I, too, have done no more than my duty, and every man who has done that I feel to be on a perfect equality with me. [Applause.]

Commodore DRAYTON was then called for and thanked the audience for the reception they had given him, and said he was aware that he was entitled to their remembrance only from his connection with the Admiral whose name was sufficient to carry any one through. [Applause.] He wished to say a word in behalf of the noble crew of the *Hartford*, some of whom he was gratified to see here to-day. Every man of that brave land had done his duty nobly and deserved imperishable renown. Many had been swept from their guns while engaged in the attack on Mobile, but their places were immediately supplied by their comrades, and all seemed animated with a zeal and patriotic fervor which gladly sought the opportunity to do and die, if need be, for their country. [Applause.] He was glad to see that they were remembered by their countrymen. Again thanking them for their flattering remembrance of himself on this occasion, he hoped to be able in the future to show himself not unworthy of their continued approbation. [Great applause.]

Both of the distinguished gentlemen were then introduced to a large number of the ladies present, and were afterwards conducted through the establishment and shown the excellent arrangements for the care of our disabled soldiers and sailors. The festivities were kept up at the Home until late in the evening, and were of the most pleasant and entertaining character.

THE NEW-ENGLAND ROOMS.

The rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association—the first invalid soldiers' resort established in this city—were the scenes of equally pleasant Christmas festivities, and were thronged with patriotic ladies and gentlemen who came as spectators or participants. A bountiful dinner was provided by Superintendent HOWE and his assistants, from the free contributions of our citizens, and 350 soldiers sat down to the tables. The choir and glee club of the association furnished most excellent vocal music, and a variety of patriotic songs, hymns, and Christmas carols, were sung to the great delight of the soldiers. All were told to go in and enjoy themselves without restraint, and most heartily did they accept the invitation. We never beheld a jollier set of men than those hardy sons of Mars who had braved the dangers of the field for their country's flag, and who now felt that they were once more among their friends enjoying their hospitality and their gratitude. Among the sailors present, was ROBERT DUNDY, the armless hero of the flagship *Hartford*, who lost both his arms in the attack on Mobile. After the feast was over, and blessing had been pronounced by Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, the Chaplain of the association, Col. HOWE opened the speaking in his usual felicitous vein, and was followed by Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, E. B. BAILEY, of the Boston *Herald*, Chaplain THOMPSON, HOSEA B. PERKINS, Esq., and others. The festivities were kept up till near dark, and the soldiers expressed themselves delighted with the entertainment.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The children of this old-established charitable institution were provided with their Christmas dinner, through the liberality of the members of the Church of the Ascension, Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, Pastor, who also furnished a mammoth Christmas-tree, whose branches hung heavy with Christmas toys and presents for the little ones. At 11 A. M., the inmates, to the number of 300, assembled in the school-room of the institute, when they were addressed by the Superintendent, Mr. HALLIDAY, in an exceedingly appropriate and well-timed speech, at the close of which they sang a number of hymns and patriotic songs, and joined in reciting passages from Scripture. At 2 P. M. they all sat down to the bountiful repast provided by their Christian friends beforementioned, and after dinner, repaired again to the school-room, where the Christmas-tree, which until now had been hidden beneath the folds of a huge American flag, was exposed to view, and the presents were distributed among them. Rev. J. C. SMITH made a few timely remarks, and the exercises were closed with singing and prayer.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.

At this institution, located on the site of the Old Brewery, there was another interesting scene among the poor outcasts and orphans of our city. The Superintendent, Mr. J. N. SHOPPER, made the most ample provision for their entertainment, and by 10 A. M. he had the satisfaction of seeing 500 of his little wanderers assembled in the large school room, clad in the neat and comfortable garments, which he had provided for them on Thanksgiving Day, and with faces brimful of thankfulness and joy. A large number of spectators were present, who listened with delight to the hymns, songs and Christmas carols which warbled from the lips of these reclaimed waifs of society. After the singing exercises were closed, toys and confectionery were distributed among the children, and each one was furnished with a liberal slice of the huge cake made and presented to the Institution by Mr. S. H. CAKE, of Chatham-street. This cake is, or rather was, a curiosity. It was nine and a half feet in length, with a width and height in proportion, elaborately frosted and lettered with the Lord's Prayer, and a variety of patriotic mottoes. It was made for a thanksgiving present to the children, but the children were so liberally supplied with other good things on that day, that Mr. SHOPPER concluded to keep the big cake for the Christmas holidays.

AT THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Charitable Institutions on the Islands, under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, were treated to their customary Christmas dinner, and were presented suitable gifts and toys. The exercises of the children on Randall's Island were of the most interesting character, and were witnessed by the Commissioners and a large number of ladies and gentlemen from the city.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Sunday Schools of nearly all of the churches in this city and Brooklyn met in their respective places of worship, and listened to addresses from their teachers, and received their annual Christmas presents. It is estimated that not less than 80,000 girls and boys in the two cities participated in the Sunday School exercises of Christmas.

The Bible classes of the Forsyth-street M. E. Church gave a very pleasing entertainment in the church last evening. Although the attendance was not large, owing to the disagreeable state of the weather, the audience were appreciative, and the programme, with the exception of the absence of Miss LYDIA DAVIS, who was detained at home by illness, was carried out. The proceedings were opened with the chorus, "Shout the Glad Tidings," sung by the several classes, after which an eloquent prayer was delivered by Rev. G. A. HUBBELL. The entertainment, consisting of addresses, singing and declamations, was varied and interesting.

There were many other Christmas gatherings among the young folks of the metropolis, which, though of a less public character, are, nevertheless, deserving of mention. Among these we may notice the meeting of a hundred or more poor boys at Mount Washington, the residence of Mr. JAS. G. BENNETT, whither they had been invited by Mrs. BENNETT, to partake of a Christmas dinner provided by her own individual bounty. They came from all the highways, byways and hedges of the upper end of the island, and were delighted with the kindness and hospitality of their hostess, whose praises were on all their lips as they wended their way homewards with full stomachs and beaming faces.

The Newsboys of Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association gave quite a Merry Christmas entertainment to the newsboys of that city, yesterday.

The lads, to the number of over two hundred, were assembled together about 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Granada Hall, in Myrtle-avenue, by Rev. WM. A. BOOTHBY, Jr., who has taken an especial interest in this class of boys.

Speeches were made by Mr. EDSALL, President of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association; Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, Mr. MATTHEWS, of St. Ann's Church Sunday School, and others.

The boys, who conducted themselves with marked propriety, requested Mr. JAMES G. COOPER, of the Brooklyn *Union*, to return their thanks to the association, which was done in a telling little speech, short and pithy; after which the boys were formed in line and marched to Gothic Hall in Adams-street, where the association had prepared a bountiful repast and to which full justice was done by the lads. Everything passed off with *eclât* and reflected credit on all concerned.

We understand that a number of the benevolent and wealthy citizens of Brooklyn have taken steps looking to the founding of an extensive Newsboys' Home and Library in that city.

FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Arrival of the Steamer Champion—Total Destruction of a Town by Fire—New Port for Costa Rica—The New Chilian Custom-house Regulations.

The steamer *Champion*, from Aspinwall Dec. 16, arrived at this port last evening, with passengers and specie.

SPECIE LIST.

DeWitt Kittle & Co	$25,000 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co	31,573 15
Wells, Fargo & Co	40,000 00
John A. Stewart, Assistant Treasurer	500,000 00
Lees & Waller	50,000 00
Order	16,168 41
Total	$662,741 56

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Dec. 16, 1864.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Talca* arrived at this port on the 9th inst.

In Ecuador everything is reported quiet, and from the interior of this Republic we are in receipt of no later dates.

The *Talca* brings the unwelcome news of the almost total destruction by fire of the town of Tumaco. The fire broke out about the centre of the town, and spread quickly in every direction, burning about fifty-seven houses. These houses are mostly palm-roofed, which explains the extent of the conflagration.

We have with us, just now, a party of California miners, who are on their way to the gold-washings of the District of Choco, in the State of Cauca. They go well prepared with the latest Eureka improvements for gold washing, and will, doubtless, do well in that section of the country, for it is very rich in the precious metal.

We have lately had some of our beautiful ruins, (*Mort-main* property,) put up at auction, and are hoping purchasers will build on these premises, and better our city a bit.

It is rumored that Admiral PARRA, who is to relieve Admiral PINZON, in the command of the Spanish Pacific fleet, went across here about the 9th instant, but I think it is improbable, because he was only appointed in the early part of November, and it is not likely he could have left Southampton before the 2d of the present month. At any rate, if he has gone through, it has been *incog.*

A slight shock of earthquake was felt here on the — inst.

The United States vessels of war *Lancaster* and *St. Marys* are now in port. The *Lancaster* sails to-morrow for Callao.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Friday, Dec. 16, 1864.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatamala* arrived in port yesterday, from Central America.

The commission named by the Government of Costa Rica, to decide on the most eligible spot for the principal port of the Republic, has made its report. Based on said report, the Government has decided on Puntarenas. Improvements are to be made, such as dredging the mouths of the rivers that empty into the sea in that locality, as also means to prevent the point of land whereon the city stands from being cut off from the main land. An iron wharf, of screw piles, is spoken of at the same time.

From the 22d to the 24th of November last, heavy winds had prevailed in the Department of Nueva San Salvador, destroying several tobacco plantations. On the 24th they very luckily subsided.

The annual fairs had most all terminated. The last having opened on the 4th instant, has, probably, by this time, also closed.

The indigo harvest in Salvador, has been a little over what it was last year, and buyers have paid good prices at the different fairs, leaving little in the market.

The cotton plants are looking well, although, in some instances, the worm has destroyed some plantations, these, however, have blossomed again and look promising.

Four and six dollars per quintal for unginned, and $20@$22 for ginned, have been offered to producers for delivery in January and February.

The small quantities of coffee on hand are offered for $13 and $15 per quintal. For the next crop, $9@$10, though few merchants are willing to pay the latter price.

Hides were had at the fair of Chalatenango as low as $1 40@$2 00 per quintal, but $10 is the general price now.

Much attention is being paid to the cultivation of wheat in Salvador this year.

President CARRERA of Gautemala, had sent in his message to Congress. It is said to be able and full of common sense.

The roads which were much deteriorated by the last rains, were being repaired.

There seems to be every probability that a National Bank will be established in the Capital.

The measles were committing ravages in San José.

CHILI.

PANAMA, Friday, Dec. 16, 1864.

I send you a synopsis of the new Custom-house regulations for the ports of Chili. These regulations were to be enforced on the 19th of November ultimo, excepting those contained in the sections relating to import and export duties, and storage dues on goods reshipped, which formerly were free from those warehouse charges which imported goods alone paid, these will begin to operate on and after May 1, 1865.

The coasting trade, which was before the exclusive privilege of Chilian vessels, was to open to vessels of every nation on and after Nov. 19th ultimo, the date of the operation of that part of the new regulations.

The charges on vessels, that is to say, anchorage, tonnage, light and Port Captain's dues, are all abolished from the same date.

The 118 different articles, which the laws still in force until May, 1865, declare free of import duty, will be reduced to 29 by the new laws.

By the latter, a foreign merchandise is subjected to a duty of 25 per cent. on valuation, with the exception of those which will pay a lesser percentage of duty, which are 336 articles, of which 278 will pay 15 per cent., 11 will again pay 2 per cent., and 17 a specific duty, whilst by the old enactment yet in force, 11 articles also pay 2 per cent., 6 pay 6 per cent., 7 pay 30 per cent., 15 pay a specific duty, foreign flour and wheat pay 25 per cent., and samples 10 per cent. on valuation.

Arnoud, Millipulli, Valdivia, Coronel, Talcahuano, Tomé Constitucion, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Huasco, Caldera and Mejillones, are declared ports of the first rank, and can be entered by all vessels to discharge and load every species of cargo, whilst the other minor ports are only open to those vessels which have received their dispatch for such minor ports from one of the principal ports.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Movements of Gens. Lyon—The Nashville and Louisville Railroad but Slightly Damaged.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Dec. 25.

An officer of the Sixth Kentucky, WATKIN'S brigade, reports that 600 of LYON'S cavalry went from Elizabethtown to Heydensville, yesterday, and cannonading was heard at Muldrah Hill, from the direction of Elizabethtown last evening, supposed from a collision between Gens. McCOOK'S and LYON'S forces.

Headquarters are advised that the remainder of LYON'S troops, estimated at two thousand, with but one piece of artillery, left Elizabethtown at 2 o'clock this morning, going toward Heydensville, inquiring, on the route, the way to Greensburgh. LAGRANGE'S brigade, of McCOOK'S command, was reported closely upon their rear. LYON himself was at Hodgesville yesterday. His forces did not assail Muldrah Hill this morning, according to their previously announced intention.

The damage to the railroad is so slight that it will be in running order on Wednesday.

On Friday night LYON'S force was reported to have burned Express train No. 4, which contained a detachment of 200 soldiers, and three officers en route for Nashville to join SHERMAN'S army. The officers and soldiers were paroled, the former retaining their side arms.

Bad Treatment of Our Soldiers at Sea.

STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT,
Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the late voyage of the *Northern Light* from Charleston to Annapolis, bearing a load of our returning prisoners, certain abuses in the management of the ship were so glaring that the officers of board determined to take this method of calling attention to them, in the hope that they may be corrected before others suffer from them.

We came on board the boat after a long confinement in Southern prisons, clad in our thin and worn prison apparel, reduced by miserable diet, many of us sick and wounded. We were refused the privilege of buying anything to eat of the steward, were kept on hard army fare, the cabin was never warmed by fire for our comfort, though we were suffering greatly from the cold, and when, arriving at Fortress Monroe, after so long an exile from home and flag, many of us had risen to catch an early glimpse of friends and free soil, and were congratulating ourselves upon our happy release, and had given vent to our rejoicing over our own fortune and some news of SHERMAN'S successes by cheers, the Captain of the boat appeared, and in a rage ordered the lights of the cabin to be extinguished, and gave us ten minutes to vacate the room and retire to our quarters. The whole course of this LEFEVER was characterized by a total want of humane feeling for the unfortunate men who were consigned for a brief time to his care. It is to be hoped that but few other masters of our Government transports make the passage of our returning soldiers so uncomfortable as we were during the unpleasant period we were dependent upon Capt. LEFEVRE. His conduct was a bad contrast with that of his kind and gentlemanly mate, S. H. RICH, who did all that was in his power to make the passage agreeable.

In behalf of the army officers on board the *Northern Light*.

W. A. ROBINSON,
Captain in 77th Pennsylvania.

Exempt Citizens and the Revision of the Enrollment.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 22.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I take herewith the liberty to inquire about the regulations of the enrollment which are not too well known.

I am disabled for military duty, and proved so to be at the board of the first enrollment, and was then and there exempted. Notwithstanding this I appeared again on the lists of the next enrollment, was exempted the second time to appear again on the lists of the last enrollment. After examination, I was for the third time declared to be exempt, but then as well as before I did not get any paper about my exemption. Now, as far as I know there has not been a new enrollment, but have I to go again, for the fourth time, in this tedious way to prove my disability?

I know there are more people in the same position as I am. Your answer will oblige them as well as your obedient servant,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

You will either have to procure the necessary exemption papers required by law or submit to an examination under any future enrollment.—[ED. TIMES.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Fire in Beekman-Street.

A FIVE-STORY BUILDING AND CONTENTS DESTROYED—THE GOODS IN TWO OTHER BUILDINGS BADLY DAMAGED.

Soon after 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the five-story brown-stone building, No. 27 Beekman-street, in premises occupied by JOHN O'HARA, bookbinder. The establishment of the latter included the third, fourth and fifth floors. Owing to the combustible character of the goods and material therein, the flames spread with great rapidity, and in a very short time the building (except the bare walls) and contents were in ruins. The first floor was occupied by Messrs. BERRI & HALL, importers and dealers in paper. They had a very large stock on hand, which is a total loss.

The second floor was occupied by Messrs. JOHNSON & FAY, book publishers. They, too, have lost all their stock, machinery, and fixtures.

The stock of CHAS. BARRS, envelope manufacturer, in No. 29 Beekman-street, was almost ruined by water. He occupied the first floor. The second floor was occupied by Messrs BARNEY & [illegible] paper dealers. Their loss is heavy—mainly by water.

No. 25 Beekman-street was occupied, in part, by the Beekman Envelope Company. Their stock is very badly damaged by water. The buildings Nos. 25 and 29 are but little damaged by fire. Owing to the fact that this is a holiday, we have been unable to obtain any estimate as to the losses and insurances. The aggregate loss is estimated by good judges, and by those who know the nature of the property destroyed, at $150,000. The origin of the fire is not known at present. Mr. O'HARA is insured for $34,000 in city companies.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY NOTES.—Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS announces that "Reconstruction Now is Disgrace and Disaster," and he proposes to give the reasons for his belief in an address at the Cooper Institute to-night, at 8 o'clock. The argument, it is understood, will have particular reference to the effort now being made in Congress to bring back Louisiana under her new State Constitution....The Second Masonic Promenade Concert, in commemoration of the festival of St. John, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night promises to be a fine entertainment. The proceeds will be devoted to the coffers of the Masonic Relief Association of the Western District of Brooklyn.... A private library, consisting of a rare and choice collection of books, will be sold to-morrow evening at auction by J. E. COOLEY, Esq., at the trade salesrooms, No. 496 Broadway....ALFRED HOPPER, for twenty years in the employ of HOWELL & Co., No. 24 Cortlandt-street, was yesterday arrested charged with having stolen a large quantity of wall paper. A wagon load of the stolen goods was recovered.... GEORGE REYNOLDS, of No. 779 Washington-street, aged fifty years, was run over and instantly killed by a Ninth-avenue Railroad car, at the corner of Washington and Twelfth-streets.....There will be a meeting at 8 o'clock this evening of the gentlemen of the Union League Club, at their rooms, to adopt measures for paying a tribute of respect to their late fellow-member, WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esq.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—On Sunday morning a man named DORIFIES TATTELL, aged 28 years, a native of Massachusetts, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, at No. 87 West Twenty-sixth-street. He was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital, and died soon after admission. No cause has been assigned for the commission of the suicide.

FATAL CASUALTY AT A RAILROAD DEPOT.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. ALFRED MITCHELL, living at No. 26 West Fifty-fourth-street, while standing at the Seventh-avenue Railroad Depot, was caught between one of the cars and a wooden pillar, and fatally injured. He died in a few minutes after.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE OF THE THIRD DISTRICT.—An order from Headquarters was received on Saturday for the discharge of six clerks in the Provost-Marshal's office of the Third District, Brooklyn. The men dismissed are Messrs. JOCHUM, TYLER, CASHAW and EGOLF, formerly of the Fourteenth Regiment; SAMUEL BOUGHTON and another, leaving two or three to attend to the work.

THE FALL OF SAVANNAH.—The flags of the Brooklyn Court-house and City Hall were displayed yesterday in honor of the capture of Savannah by Gen. SHERMAN'S army.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Tuesday, Dec. 27.—Nos. 66½, 67, 68, 69, 44, 71 to 84 inclusive.

Williamsburgh.

MALICIOUS SHOOTING.—PATRICK KEENAN, an old offender, was yesterday arrested charged with maliciously shooting with a pistol a boy named OWEN MCCOY, residing corner of North Seventh and Second streets, E. D. The ball struck the boy above the left eye, inflicting a dangerous, but not fatal wound. Justice DAILEY sent KEENAN to the county jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SUICIDE.—A German named CHARLES BODASTAT, 53 years of age, was found yesterday suspended by the neck, quite dead, in the unoccupied stables corner of Smith and Deval streets, E. D. Coroner BARRETT held an inquest last evening. Verdict, suicide. Deceased leaves a wife and four children, who reside at the corner of Bushwick-avenue and Ainslie-street. The body was sent to the dead-house.

HOUSE ROBBERIES.—The residence of Mr. C. DASCHER, No. 117 South Ninth-street, E. D., was entered last night and robbed of $125 worth of clothing.

The residence of Mr. H. F. WHITMAN, in Rodney-street, near Kent-avenue, E. D., was entered during the evening and robbed of two overcoats valued at $100. The residence of Mr. GEORGE SCHOFFER, No. 74 Flushing-avenue, E. D., was also entered last evening and robbed of clothing valued at $90.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.—A grand vocal concert was last evening given at Washington Hall, under the auspices of Father Mathew T. A. B. Society No. 3, of Brooklyn, for the benefit of Miss C. CANAVAN, a young lady well known to the temperance societies of New-York. The hall was crowded and the receipts large.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—WM. H. CAMMEYER, proprietor of the Union Skating Pond, was yesterday arrested on complaint of MARION CHICHESTER, for an assault committed on him on Friday night last at Union Pond. Justice DAILEY will hear the case to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

FATAL END OF A RIVER THIEF.—Justice CUTTER, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown man who was detected the evening previous stealing pig iron from the Morris Canal Company, and while attempting to escape the private watchman sunk his boat by throwing a bar of iron into it; the boat was sunk, and while the thief was swimming to the shore, he sunk and was drowned. On his yacht, the *Fawn*, moored a short distance away, was found a letter, from which, it is supposed, the name of the deceased was CHAS. H. VERRITY. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered, and the watchman was held blameless.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—Coroner AVERY, of Hoboken, held an inquest, on Sunday, on the body of Capt. RICHARD A. MARSELLES, commanding the United States Revenue cutter *Kankakee*, who fell overboard on the night previous while attempting to signal the vessel in the stream off Hoboken. He was rescued in about twenty minutes, but died soon after. A verdict of death by syncope, superinduced by being in the water, was rendered.

[Advertisement.]

THE ONLY REMEDY.

Those who suffer from foul breath are open to the charge of carelessness. It is an offence that can be speedily abated, as a single bottle of the Fragrant SOZODONT will unmistakably accomplish the work. No toilet table should be without it. It will preserve and keep the teeth white and the breath pure and sweet.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION!—INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.—There is not a medicine discovered that has so much power to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the wind passages of the lungs, as the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which subdues the fever and inflammation that destroy the power and vitality of the lungs, and consign the patient to the grave. We say to all whose lungs are affected, use Dr. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence, as it has restored thousands of cases to health that were hopelessly given up to die.

Dr. L. O. C. WISHART'S office, No. 16 North Second-street, Philadelphia. Sold at HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, next Metropolitan Hotel, and by druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.

The neatest goods for Holiday Presents—FOLEY'S celebrated Gold Pens and Pencils.

Sold by all the leading stationers at the manufacturer's prices.

Store and factory, No. 169 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BASHFULNESS, DIFFIDENCE, SENSITIVENESS.—Causes and Cure. Why are you timid and embarrassed? How to overcome it. See PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for Jan. Sent by first post for 20 cents, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DANVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, as on after regaining my usual good health. Yours truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HEARING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and [illegible]'s new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HEARING & FROST'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
{ Boys from $10 to $20. }
{ Men's from $20 to $45 }
L. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av.,
Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR cures burns, scalds, and inflammations almost instantly. 25 cents a box. For sale at Depot, No. 43 Liberty-st.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Slippers in great variety of colors, very desirable for presents, at
S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—E. H. McDonald, wife and 3 children, S. A. Deny, J. Bolinger, P. Shirley and wife, R. Mitchell, W. P. Graighill, Mrs. Dingeon and daughter, D. C. Houston, L. Crawford, P. T. Collins, C. V. Rushton, wife and 2 children, A. D. Whitney, Capt. Bradbury, Mr. Nolan, Mrs. D. Sterin, M. Longridge, T. B. Watkins, Mr. Glover and wife, H. S. Gordon, Mrs. E. N. Jenkins, L. Pollock, J. Loch, W. Stevens, J. C. Russell, G. W. King, A. G. Bartnell, E. Raly, A. H. Richards, J. P. Baker, W. H. Kelly, E. Kelly, B. F. Loveland, C. P. Huntington, wife and child, Mrs. Dean and infant, Geo. H. Shaw, E. P. Johnson, M. Earl, H. Colt, O. M. Alden, D. H. Barnes, B. Freeman, S. P. Mead, M. Thompson, and 100 in the steerage.

DEC. 22—*In steamship Erin, from Liverpool, &c.*—Mr. Thos. Silver, A. B. Thorburn, Capt. Sawyer, lady and child, Mrs. Reed, Miss Reed, L. Hesketh, lady and child, W. Remire, J. Hoyle, W. Dugdale, E. Monchel and lady.

DEC. 26—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—Miss Redfish, Miss S. Foster, two Miss Sloanes, L. Fe. Hitz, F. Hutchins, J. E. Davidson, J. Cross, C. Saddler, W. C. Clarke, Capt. Newton, J. Donovan, C. Flewry, and 343 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 23 | Sun sets..... 4 39 | Moon rises. 5 53
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 37 | Gov. Island . 7 26 | Hell Gate.. 8 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 26.

Arrived.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Dec. 6, and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 459 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 8, off Queenstown, spoke bark Susan M. Dodman. Dec. 9, lat. 51 20, lon. 14 30, exchanged signals with steamship Australasian, bound E.

Steamship Kangaroo, Bridgeman, Liverpool Dec. 7, and Queenstown 8th inst., with mdse and 356 passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. 25th inst., 160 miles W. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship City of Cork and City of London, bound E.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall Dec. 16, with cotton and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. J. Taylor & Co.

Steamer Northerner, Spinney, Philadelphia, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Trimountain, Stouffer, New-Orleans Dec. 10, with mdse. to Charles Carow.

Ship Narragansett, Hamlin, New-Orleans 18 ds., with flour to J. Atkins & Co.

Bark Phœnix, (of Liverpool,) Graves, Arecebo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to George Moke.

Brig Volante, (Argen.,) Riera, Buenos Ayres 64 ds., with hides, &c., to W. W. De Forrest & Co.

Brig Neredie, (Aus.,) Celligoi, Marseilles 65 ds., with wool, etc., to order.

Brig John Butler, (of Lunenberg,) Knowles, Matamoras 27 ds., with cotton to Smith & Dunning.

Schr. Dragon, (Dan.,) Petersen, Curacoa Dec. 6, via Inagua 14th, with salt to Ives, Beecher & Co. Dec. 24, lat. 38 20, lon 73 25, at 10 A. M., a moderate gale of wind blowing, saw a schooner lying to, with bowsprit gone, heading N. E.; at 2 P. M., lat. 38 33, lon. 73 15, saw a brig to leeward, with signal of distress flying; ran down to her, and found her to be the Br. brig George Laidlaw, of Nassau, from Cardenas for New-York, leaking badly, and with 2½ feet of water in her; all hands badly frostbitten; succeeded in getting off the Captain, mate, steward and four men, and brought them to this port.

Schr. Express, (of Nassau,) Perry, Matamoras 22 ds., with cotton to Dollner, Potter & Co. Has experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Schr. John Farnum, ——, Baltimore, for Providence. Had some very heavy weather; lost bowsprit.

Schr. Lulita, Underhill, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., with fog.

Sailed.

Steamers Caroline, Fountain, Thames.
Ships John Bertram, Queen.
Bark John Griffin.
Brigs Emma, Foster, Newburgh.

Spoken, &c.

Hannah Hicks—brig Hannah Hicks, from Matamoras for Liverpool, Dec. 15, off Cape Florida.

Mary E.—bark, bound S., was signalized, Dec. 14, lat. 25 44, lon. 79 40.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Dec. 7, bark Magdalena, Day, New-York; 14th, brig Costa Rica, Peel, do.; 16th, schr. Pocahontas, Shanks, Boca del Toro.

Old. Dec. 15, bark Magdalena, Day, New-York.

At Arecebo, Dec. 9, brig H. S. Bishop, loading for New-York.

At Curacoa, Dec. 6, schr. Julia, hence, just arr.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR,
FOR THE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This infallible remedy is composed of the Honey of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with Tar Balm, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree Abies Balsamea, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound soothes and scatters all irritations and inflammations and the Tar-Balm, cleanses and heals the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no prejudice hinder you from testing this sovereign remedy of an illustrious physician and chemist, who himself thoroughly tested it for years in his extensive private practice. It is safe, sure, and pleasant, the Tar-Balm being entirely free from the offensive qualities of common tar.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

WARD'S PATENT
FRENCH PRINTED
PAPER COLLARS
387 B'WAY, N.Y. & ALL
GENTS FURNISHING STORES.

DR. UNDERHILL'S
PURE CROTON POINT
WINE DEPOT
7 CLINTON HALL Cor. 8TH ST.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PRIVATE LESS

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4138. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WILMINGTON.

THE ATTACK ON FORT FISHER.

TWO DAYS' BOMBARDMENT

Successful Landing of the Troops.

The Fort Cut Off from Assistance.

The Rebels Admit Its Precarious Position.

DETAILS OF THE PLAN OF ATTACK.

Position and Strength of the Rebel Works.

[OFFICIAL.]
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—10 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

The following extracts from Richmond papers of to-day, have been furnished to the Department by Gen. GRANT:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 25.

The enemy's fleet, over fifty vessels, including two monitors, several armed vessels and many heavily armed frigates and sloops-of-war, made a furious attack on Fort Fisher about 1 o'clock, yesterday, and kept up an average fire of thirty shots per minute until night. Our loss is 23 wounded.

The attack was renewed at 10 o'clock this morning, and has been very furious and continuous. No report of casualties to-day. Col. LAMB, who is in command of the fort, replied to the enemy's fire slowly and deliberately.

The enemy, under cover of the heavy fire, landed three brigades two and a half miles above Fort Fisher. They were immediately engaged by a smaller force. The enemy held their ground at night.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Dec. 26.

The enemy's infantry attacked Fort Fisher late last night. They were repulsed with considerable loss. There was heavy rain and wind through the night. Prisoners report the Twenty-fourth Corps of the Yankee army present under BUTLER.

[Editorial Comments on the above.]

"From our Wilmington dispatches it will be seen that the Yankee fleet attacked Fort Fisher about one o'clock P. M. on Saturday, and bombarded it heavily until nightfall, renewing the bombardment at ten o'clock on Sunday morning and continuing it throughout the day; that under cover of the fire of the fleet, the enemy landed an infantry force above Fort Fisher, which attacted this fort on Sunday night and were repulsed. Fort Fisher is situated on a sandspit on the right bank of the Cape Fear River at its mouth, twenty miles below Wilmington. The enemy, we presume, reached their position above the fort, not by passing up the river where they would have been obliged to run the gauntlet of the guns both of Fisher and of Caswell on the left bank, but by landing on the beach east of the mouth of Cape Fear River. *The enemy having effected a lodgement above the fort is a serious matter. It will cost double the force to dislodge him that would have prevented his landing.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE ATTACK.

Full Details of the Plan of Operations—The Position of the Forts—The Rebel Works—The Land Forces, &c.

ON BOARD STEAMER SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
OFF BEAUFORT, N. C., Dec. 14—P. M.

In order to afford your readers a clearer conception of the operations of the fleet, and to correct some inaccuracies incident upon hasty preparation of the letter which I sent you by the pilot, off Cape Henry, I recapitulate to some extent the description I have given of the locality selected for the operations of the fleet, and the positions of the various vessels, as marked out upon the chart prepared for the occasion by order of Admiral PORTER.

THE POINT OF ATTACK.

The main point of attack is Federal Point, the narrow strip of land which bounds the north side of New Inlet and forms a part of the east bank of Cape Fear River. Federal Point is held by a series of works, the possession of which will at once give us command of Cape Fear River and virtually close up the port of Wilmington, and by cutting off Fort Caswell, which stands near the mouth of the river, render its possession by the rebels no longer of any avail. Hence the importance of selecting New Inlet as the point of attack.

The principal works commanding New-Inlet are along the shore of Federal Point, the strongest being Fort Fisher—a casemated earthwork of great power, mounting, it is supposed, 36 heavy guns, some of them rifles having a range of over three miles. This work stands about 200 yards from the shore. Following the line of the shore for about three-quarters of a mile, in a southwest direction from Fort Fisher, runs a line of batteries, five in number, connecthd by rifle-pits. Three of these batteries are casemated, and two open. The number of guns mounted in them is not known, but some of them are rifles of long range. Some 300 yards northwest of the terminus of this line of batteries stands what is designated as Battery Lamb, or Mound Battery, so called from its formation, it being an artificial mound of earth some forty feet high, mounting two large guns which are prominent objects to the eye. A lighthouse is also stationed on this mound, which is, doubtless, of great assistance to the blockade-runners in making the Inlet at night. The mound was thrown up, it is supposed, for the purpose of obtaining an elevation from which to thrown plunging shot at any of our light draught monitors should they attempt to come up the channel. The guns of this battery command the main channel, whilst most of the guns of Fort Fisher and of the intervening batteries command not only the main channel but also the Swash channel, which runs close along the beach in a northeast direction. The latter work stands about at the entrance of the Swash channel.

About two miles southeast from Fort Fisher, on Zeeke's Island, which forms the southern shore of New Inlet, is another battery of some strength, but Fort Fisher and the adjacent works is evidently the key to the position; and, Federal Point once in our hands, farewell to blockade-running, at least so far as Wilmington is concerned.

THE PLAN OF ATTACK.

Notwithstanding the evident strength of their works, it is confidently believed that they cannot long withstand the terrible fire that can be brought to bear upon them.

The combined armament of the fleet numbers fully 591 guns, most of them of the largest calibre, and carrying a weight of metal safe to say unprecedented in the annals of naval warfare. At least 200 guns can be brought to bear at one time upon the works!

About three or four miles up the beach from Fort Fisher is a small water battery called "Half Moon Battery," numbering some two or three guns; but, doubtless, it can offer very little resistance.

It is not known definitely where the troops will land—probably near this point or at Myrtle Inlet, or Masonboro Inlet, the latter fourteen miles from New Inlet, and the former about seven.

THE ORDER OF ATTACK.

The order of attack will be, so far as the navy is concerned, as follows: A large canal propeller—the *Louisiana*—prepared for the purpose, and containing *three hundred tons of gunpowder!* (or 700,000 pounds,) will be run on the beach in front of Fort Fisher and a slow match applied, so timed as to allow the crew time to escape to a safe distance in their tug. This explosion, if successful, will produce the most terrific concussion imaginable, and it is hoped will greatly damage the works and paralyze the garrison. In order that the fleet may escape the effects of the explosion, they have been ordered to stand out twelve miles from shore, until the explosion takes place, with full steam up, ready to move rapidly in immediately after the explosion and open their batteries on the works.

THE IRON-CLAD FLEET.

The iron-clad fleet, led by the frigate *Ironsides*, and accompanied by the gunboats acting as their tenders, will approach Fort Fisher from the northeast, standing close in shore in the Swash channel until they come within three-quarters of a mile of the fort, or as near that point as the depth of water will permit the *Ironsides*, standing broadside toward the fort, and the monitors ranged in a line, bows on, at a convenient distande behind the frigate. In this position they will fire over the land at the rebel stronghold.

THE WOODEN SHIPS.

The frigates, sloops-of-war and other larger vessels will move in shore, forming a crescent-shaped line of battle about one mile from the forts, or as near to the enemy's works as possible, and pour their concentrated batteries into the forts *à la* FARRAGUT.

Our wooden hulls have been actively preparing for this fight for some time. "Chain armor," "splinter nettings," and other expedients to promote the efficiency of the vessels and protect them and their crews, as far as possible, from the enemy's guns, have been adopted, and it is hoped we shall soon have another great naval victory to chronicle.

THE LAND FORCE.

The troops composing the land force are under command of Major-Gen. BUTLER, composed of the First Division of the Twenty-fifth and Second Divisions of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and are embarked on board the following-named transports: De Worley, Chas. Thoman, Weybosset, Pent, Idaho, L. Moore, Baltic, Haze, Empire City, Admiral Dupont, Montauk, H. Livingston, John Rice, Starlight, Ella Knight, Beaufort, Eastern States, Albany, United States, and other vessels, names not ascertained.

The following are the regiments composing the force, as far as ascertained at this writing:

Second Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, Gen. Ames—Third Brigade—169th New-York Regiment, Col. Alden; 15th New-York, Major Walutin; 4th New-Hampshire, Capt. Roberts; 13th Indiana, Capt. Zent. First Brigade, Col. Curtis—112d, 117th, 142d and 3d New-York.

Second Brigade, Col. Pennypacker—47th and 48th New-York, and 76th and 97th Pennsylvania.

First Division, Twenty-fifth Corps, Gen. C. J. Payne—First Brigade, Col. E. Wright—1st United States Colored Regiment, 37th United States Colored Regiment, 5th United States Colored Regiment.

Second Brigade, Col. J. W. Ames—4th, 6th, 20th and 39th Regiments, Colored.

THE FLEET.

The Rebel Works to be Reduced—The Great Torpedo—How it was to be Used.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1864.

In a previous letter of this date I have given you such particulars of Admiral PORTER's grand armada as may be published without detriment to the cause. In my present letter, which is not designed for publication until you know the fleet has arrived at its destination, I give you in fuller detail particulars as to the point of attack—Wilmington—the plan of attack, and the composition of the land force, which, under command of Gen. BUTLER, is to cooperate with the navy in what every one has the fullest confidence will be a sucessful effort to close up the great port of entry for rebel and British blockade-runners.

The expedition comprises altogether nearly one hundred and fifty vessels of all descriptions, including army transports, tenders, &c.

Its destination is Wilmington, N. C. The entire expedition is under the command of Rear Admiral D. D. PORTER. The cooperating land force, numbering about ten thousand men, is under command of Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, who thus again goes to the coast of North Carolina to. Is we may hope, perform successfully an important part in completing the restoration of the Government authority on that coast, where, early in the war, he participated with the navy in achieving the important capture of Hatteras Inlet.

The naval fleet comprises about sixty-five vessels and an aggregate of 570 guns. It is proposed to commence operations upon the fortifications at New Inlet, the eastern entrance of Cape Fear River. The works commanding this entrance which are first to be reduced are as follows:

Fort Fisher, a strong earth or sand work, on the north side of New Inlet, a very short distance from the beach, which, though low and level, falls off suddenly and affords some depth of water close in shore, sufficient, at a distance of less than a mile from the fort, to permit the iron-clad fleet to manœuvre with safety. From Fort Fisher, for a distance of about three-quarters of a mile westward along the shore of the Inlet, there runs a line of rifle-fits and batteries, mounting in all ten or twelve more guns, and about a quarter of a mile north of the extremity of this line, on a considerable elevation, stands another strong earthwork, set down on the chart as "Mound" or "Battery Lamb." On the southwest side of the Inlet, on Zeke's Island, stands another battery of considerable strength. This, however, is fully two miles west of Fort Fisher. There are probably other works guarding the locality, but the above are all that are of much importance. It is known that the enemy have some very powerful rifled guns in Fort Fisher. But it is believed that the garrisons there and in the other works will not long be able to withstand the terrible shower of shot and shell that will be poured in upon them by the fleet.

The attack will be made in the following order:

First—Whilst the vessels which are to make the attack are about twelve miles from shore, a vessel named the *Louisiana*, prepared for the purpose, loaded with three hundred tons of gunpowder, is to steam rapidly in shore and beach directly in front of Fort Fisher. The crew, after she has beached and the fuse has been fired, are to take their small boat and stand out for the fleet, the fuse being so timed as to permit sufficient time for the officers and crew charged with this perilous undertaking to get beyond the reach of the effects of the awful explosion which must ensue should the plan prove a success. The explosion of such a "mammoth torpedo"—for the vessel will be in reality a torpedo on a grand scale—will, it is believed, produce such a concussion as to greatly damage the fort and utterly paralyze the garrison. It is a question, however, inasmuch as the fort is an earthwork, whether the concussion resulting from such an unheard-of explosion will have any serious effect upon ramparts so constructed. No doubt, if they were of masonry the effect might be counted upon with more certainty. No doubt, however, it will at least greatly "astonish the natives" in general in that part of rebeldom, and the garrison in particular, and unless they are something more than mere militiamen, will cause a stampede in shore.

Meanwhile the fleet, with steam up, and transports with troops are to be twelve miles distant—the latter that distance up the coast—and as soon as the explosion takes place, all will steam rapidly forward to the points designated in the chart plan furnished to the commanders of the fleet by Admiral PORTER. The transports will land the troops at a point up the coast as near as possible, and after the fleet have silenced the fort, march against it. There is a small fort or water battery, called Half-Moon Battery, some three or four miles above Fort Fisher, and this work will probably first be silenced by the iron-clads, and the troops landed there.

The fleet are to go into action in the following order:

The frigate *Ironsides*, followed by the other iron-clads, is to come down the coast from north and east and take up a position with Fort Fisher bearing about three-quarters of a mile distant south-southwest; she is to lay broadside to the fort, with the monitors and their consorts following and taking up position in line, bows on as follows:

IRONSIDES, (20 guns.)	NYACK, (Screw, 7 guns.)	CANONICUS, (2 guns.)	UNADILLA, (Screw, 7 guns.)	MONADNOCK, (4 guns.)	HERON, (Screw, 4 guns.)	SAUGUS, (2 guns.)	PEQUOIT, (Screw, 4 guns.)	MAHOPAC, (2 guns.)

Total.....52 guns.

The wooden vessels will take up lines of battle southeast of the forts, as close in range as possible, as follows, in the form of a crescent

JUNIATA.	POWHATAN.	BROOKLYN.	SUSQUEHANNA.	WABASH.	TUSCARORA.	COLORADO.	MINNESOTA.
SENECA.	SHENANDOAH.	PAWTUCKET.	TICONDEROGA.	MACKINAW.	MAUMEE.	YANTIC.	KANSAS.

Total guns.....306

The following vessels will take position south and southeast of the forts to the left of the frigates, arranged in two lines:

Iasco,	Rhode Island,
Quaker City,	Maratanza,
Cuyler,	Osceola,
Montgomery,	Tacony,
Mount Vernon,	Santiago de Cubs,
Monticello,	Fort Jackson.

Total guns in the division.....102

The reserve division will take position outside of this line, as follows, the several divisions ranging in two lines southeast of Fort Fisher:

First Division.

Aries, Howqua, Wilderness, Cherokee.
Fort Donelson, Vance, Anemone.

Second Division.

Monticello, Æolus, Gettysburgh,
State of Georgia, Keystone State.

Third Division.

Banshee, Emma, Lillian,
Nansemond, Bignonia.

Fourth Division.

Clematis, Tristam Shandy, Britannia,
Buckingham, Dumbarton.

The following is a full list of Admiral PORTER's mammoth fleet:

Malvern, flagship, five guns; *Little Ada*, (side-wheel,) tender to the flagship, two guns.

First Division.

Commodore H. K. THATCHER commanding.

	Guns.		Guns.
Colorado	10	Fort Donelson	5
Nyack	7	Rhode Island	10
Aries	5	Maumee	7
Grand Gulf	9	James Adger	10
Howqua	6	Huron	5
Iasco	5	Mohican	7
Monticello	7	Cherokee	5
Agawam	9	Tallapoosa	9
Total			154

Second Division.

Commodore JOSEPH LANMAN, Commanding.

Minnesota	50	Eolus	5
Mackinaw	9	Yantic	5
Seneca	5	Massasoit	6
Kansas	5	Gettysburgh	5
Nereus	5	Juniata	9
Fort Jackson	10	Keystone State	8
Osceola	9	Calypso	5
Total			143

Third Division.

Commodore JAMES F. SCHENCK, commanding.

Powhattan	10	Lillian	5
Undilla	5	Shenandoah	10
Mount Vernon	5	Cambridge	7
Mattabesset	5	Brooklyn	26
Ellina	5	Alatama	9
Saco	5		
Total			105

Fourth Division.

Commodore S. W. GORDON, commanding.

Susquehanna	11	Tristam Shandy	5
Quaker City	10	Gov. Buckingham	5
Victoria	5	Dumbarton	5
Montgomery	8	Britannia	5
R. R. Cuyler	9	Wabash	50
Vanderbilt	9	Penguot	5
Manatanza	9	Pawtuxet	9
Tuscarora	14	Santiago de Cuba	9
Total			105

Fifth Division.

Capt. M. SMITH commanding.

Onondaga, (iron-clad)	4	Zouave	2
Commodore Barney	7	Atlantic	6
Morse	6	General Putnam	1
Hunchback	7	H. Brinker	1
Butaw	9	Commodore Perry	6
Phlox	2	Stepping Stones	5
Young America	2	Cactus	4
Miami	5	Dai bigh	4
Delaware	5	Mount Washington	5
Menlota	10	Crusader	2
Dawn	4	Samuel Rotan	2
Commodore Morris	6	Mystic	7
Alert	2	Picket-boats 1, 3, 4, 5, 6	—
Wilderness	2		
Total			132

District of the South.

Senior officer commanding.

This division comprises the vessels of the North Carolina Sound.

	Guns.		Guns.
Albemarle	1	Hazely	2
Ceres	4	Granite	1
Hoyt	1	Lockwood	2
Otsego	10	Shamrock	10
Wyalusing	10	Tacony	10
Belle	2	Chickopee	4
Commodore Hull	6	Hetzel	2
Louisiana	5	Martin	2
Renshaw	1	Valley City	6
Whitehead	4		
Total			88

RECAPITULATION.

	Ships.	Guns.
First Division	16	154
Second Division	14	143
Third Division	11	105
Fourth Division	16	168
Fifth Division	24	132
Iron-clad Division	6	30
District of the Sound Division	—	88
Grand totals	87	820

THE FLAGSHIP.

The sidewheel steamer *Malvern*, the flagship of Admiral PORTER, was also the flagship of Admiral LEE's flotilla in the James River in May last. She is a captured blockade-runner, and was taken by the *Niphon* about a year ago. She recaptured the *Chesapeake*, after the piracy on board that vessel, and turned over the prize to the British authorities at Halifax.

Wilmington and its Defences.

Wilmington, the principal city of North Carolina, is situated on the left bank of the northeast branch of Cape Fear River, at its junction with the estuary of that river, a little more than thirty miles from the sea. It is the terminus of the Wilmington and Weldon, and Wilmington and Manchester railroads, the former of which is threatened by the cooperating expedition up the Neuse. Before the war Wilmington contained about 9,500 inhabitants. The principal exports were timber, turpentine, resin, tar, pitch, shingles, and cotton. Ever since the outbreak of the rebellion, and more especially since the ports of Charleston, Savannah and Mobile were closed against blockade-runners, or so strictly guarded by our blockading squadrons as to render the operations of these enterprising gentry both difficult and dangerous, Wilmington has been the grand *entrepôt* of the contraband foreign trade of the Southern Confederacy; and all the vigilance of a powerful blockading squadron was insufficient to put an end to it. The approaches to the city are admirably adapted to blockade-running, and the rebels, fully alive to the importance of the foreign trade in arms, munitions of war and other supplies of every variety, have increased their natural advantages by the erection of forts and batteries on the shore of the channels at the mouth of the river. A glance at the map will show that a long narrow island stretches directly across the mouth of the river, leaving two narrow inlets at either end. These are denominated Eastern and Western Bar, or Old and New Inlet.

OLD OR WESTERN INLET.

The channel for vessels entering Old Inlet runs directly under the guns of several strong batteries on Oak Island, near the lighthouse, and it is also commanded by the guns of Forts Caswell and Johnson, old Federal fortifications, which were taken possession of on the 8th of January, 1861, by the militia guard of Smithville, a village on the right shore of the inlet. Fort Caswell is a very strong work, with five sides, three of them mounting guns, about sixty all told. This work has been strengthened recently, and is undoubtedly a very formidable affair. Just above Fort Caswell is a small work, located on Battery Island. On the right-hand side of the river, coming down, is Fort Johnson, situated at Smithville, and about one and a half miles from Fort Caswell.

NEW OR EASTERN INLET.

The channel through the Eastern Inlet runs within fifty or sixty yards of the shore, commanded by the guns of two very powerful works, Fort Fisher and Fort Lamb. Fort Fisher, on Federal Point, is one of the most formidable earthworks in the South. Its armament consists of about fifty guns. Besides these main defences, there are several minor batteries strung along the shore, at points commanding the track of vessels seeking to enter the inlet. Close by Fort Fisher, on a point of land between the "Rip" and the bar, stands a very powerful earthwork, mounting a number of heavy guns, which have proved a frequent source of annoyance to our vessels when endeavoring to cut off some adventurous blockade-runner. These guns have a plunging fire upon the channel; and the rebels believed it to be impossible even for an iron-clad to run the gauntlet of their fire.

CHARACTER OF THE CHANNEL.

Another natural safeguard to Wilmington is the shifting character of the channel. It sometimes changes completely within twenty-four hours, under the influence of the tide, so that the most skilful and experienced pilots are often puzzled to find their way. Ordinarily the main channel has a sufficient depth of water to allow of the passage of ships drawing twelve feet. The blockade-runners, built in England expressly for the Wilmington trade, average a much lighter draught than this, and owe the impunity with which they run through the intricacies of the shifting channels, principally to this circumstance. Once inside the inlets, and all dangers was at an end. There was smooth and easy sailing up to Wilmington, through waters which peaceful course was never molested by swift keels of Yankee gunboats.

VALUE OF THE PORT TO THE REBELS.

The value of this port to the Southern Confederacy has been incalculable. Arms, ammunition, military supplies of every kind, clothing and provisions, have been run in here by English blockade-runners in immense quantities. And as the North was injured by this contraband trade, as much as the South was benefited by it, it has been a matter of wonder and dissatisfaction among our people that no efforts were made by the Navy Department to capture the defences at the mouth of the river, and thus break up the operations of the blockade-runners. The delay in making the attack was not, however, owing to insensibility to the importance of taking those defences, but to the inability of the War Department to furnish a cooperating land force. The extreme shallowness of the water effectually protected the shore batteries against the approach of our ships, with heavy broadside batteries. The Secretary of the Navy, in his last annual report, stated that there had been no time within the last two years when the navy was not ready to perform its part in an expedition to take possession of the entrances to Cape Fear River. He adds that actually sixty-five steamers, the aggregate value of which, with their cargoes, will scarcely fall short of fifteen million dollars, have been captured or destroyed in endeavoring to enter or escape from Wilmington.

REPORTS VIA NEWBERN.

Great Explosion—What Was It?—Is Lieut. Cushing About?

NEWBERN, Saturday, Dec. 24.

A great shock, like that of an earthquake, was distinctly felt here last night about 2 o'clock, rocking the earth and rattling the windows in their places, supposed to be an explosion of great magnitude on the coast below Beaufort, as the sound came from that direction. Possibly, a magazine exploded in a fort at Wilmington, containing several hundred tons of powder.

The gale, which has prevailed for the past few days, subsided last night. The shipping, which has been detained several days at Beaufort, will be able to depart.

Judge-Advocate STACKPOLE has arrived from Fort Monroe, for the purpose of investigating important frauds connected with the recruiting of colored troops in this department.

Capture of three of the St. Alban's Raiders—The Prisoners Safe in an American State Prison.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Three of the St. Alban's raiders made their escape from Canada by secreting themselves in the cars until across the line. They then proceeded to Lebanon, N. H., and enlisted, receiving the bounty, and hoping to get back to Dixie at Uncle Sam's expense. They were, however, detected, and are now in the State Prison at Concord. A considerable amount of money was found in their possession.

Arrest of Another St. Alban's Raider.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Another one of the St. Alban's raiders was arrested here to-day.

SAVANNAH.

PARTICULARS OF THE SURRENDER

HOW HARDEE ESCAPED.

A Vain Boast and a Cowardly Retreat.

Partial Destruction of the Rebel Navy Yard.

Thirty-two Thousand Bales of Cotton Captured.

The City Surrendered by its Citizens.

[OFFICIAL.]
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—10 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

The following extracts, from the Richmond papers of to-day, have been forwarded to the Department by Gen. GRANT:

An official dispatch from Gen. BEAUREGARD, dated Dec. 25, and received yesterday, states that Gen. HARDEE reports that a force of the enemy's infantry, artillery and cavalry, has moved from Savannah toward Altamaha River. Gen. HARDEE has made a proper disposition to check the column. Its object is probably to destroy the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, its depots, etc.

No report has been received from Gen. HOOD's army since the 26th of November.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 26.

The steamer *California*, Capt. GODFREY, arrived here at a late hour last evening, in 58 hours from Fort Pulaski, bringing important dispatches from SHERMAN and glorious confirmatory intelligence of the capture of Savannah on the 21st inst.

On the 20th, SHERMAN having nearly completed the investment of the city, and captured Fort Lee and several other minor outworks in the immediate vicinity of the principal intrenchments surrounding the town, and planting his siege batteries in such close proximity to the rebel lines as to command effectually every position held by the forces under command of Gen. HARDEE, sent a summons, by flag of truce, to the effect that if the place was not in a certain time surrendered, a bombardment and assault would at once commence.

To this summons the wily rebel General sent back a reply, that as his communications were yet open, and his men fully supplied with subsistence stores of every kind, he was enabled to withstand a long siege, and was determined to hold the city to the very last moment, and defend the citizens and property which had been placed under his protection, until his forces were overpowered and compelled to surrender.

Every preparation had been made by SHERMAN to assault the rebel position the next day, but when the morning of the 21st inst. dawned it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated their intrenchments. Several regiments of infantry were immediately advanced, who took possession of them, and shortly afterward SHERMAN entered the city at the head of his body-guard, and received from the hands of a deputation of citizens the surrender of the place.

It appears that Gen. HARDEE, on the night of the 20th, seeing the impossibility of holding the city, and fearing that the only means of escape left open, across the Savannah, was likely to be cut off at any moment, determined to avail himself of this route for his retreat. His troops immediately set to work to partially destroy the navy-yard and Government property, and at twilight, under the protection of two iron-clad rams, succeeded in crossing the Savannah River over the causeway, to the north side, intending to push forward to Charleston.

Thirty-two thousand bales of cotton were stored in the city, which the rebels, in their haste, neglected to destroy.

The two iron-clad rams were sunk, and all the Government property and stores which they could not carry off with them they burned or threw into the river.

Four small steamers, one a gunboat, were captured, which, together with the cotton, and a large amount of rebel munitions of war, form a part of the spoils of SHERMAN's victorious army.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The Demand for the Surrender of the City—Hardee's Trick—How He Got Away—The Spirit of the People.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday Dec. 26, 1864,
VIA BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1864.

Major GRAY, of Gen. SHERMAN's staff, arrived here last evening, on his way to City Point, with dispatches to Gen. GRANT, announcing, as you have learned ere this by telegraph, that Savannah capitulated on the 21st inst. Gen. HARDEE, with nearly all his command, escaped across the river, *via* the Union Causeway, under cover of the rebel rams brought up for that purpose the previous night. The rams were afterward scuttled and sunk by the rebels themselves. Eight hundred prisoners, one hundred and fifty-two guns and thirty-two thousand bales of cotton remained in the city and fortifications, and fell into our hands.

The surrender was made by the Mayor and Council. Gen. SHERMAN entered Savannah on the 21st, and the city is now occupied by a portion of his troops. His headquarters, and those of Gen. SLOCUM, are in the town. The demand for the surrender of the city was made on the 16th inst. Gen. SHERMAN closed his dispatch to Gen. HARDEE by quoting the concluding words of Gen. HOOD's dispatch demanding the surrender of Dalton and the negro troops last Summer, to the effect that if his demand was not complied with he would take no prisoners.

Gen. HARDEE replied in a beautiful manner, stating that he was in daily communication with his own Government, that he was supplied, and that he was strong enough to hold, and determined to hold, the city. Gen. SHERMAN had no further parley with him, but confined himself to perfecting the investment of the city. The investment was complete to the south and west, but the swamps rendered approach so difficult on the north that the lines could not be at once completely extended in that direction. Gens. HATCH's division, of FOSTER's command, held the left of our line occupying the upper part of Hutchinson's Island, commanding with its guns the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, but not as the rebels hold the lower end of the island, completely blockading ingress and egress over the river below where a ferry-boat was discovered to be plying between the city and the Union causeway. This was the one hole through which HARDEE and his men escaped, and even this outlet would have been blockaded within two or three days. The number of prisoners captured is being rapidly increased by frequent discoveries of rebel officers and men stowed away in the dwelling-houses of the city. Col. CLINCH, of Gen. HARDEE's staff, and Gen. HARRISON, of militia General here, were taken prisoners some days previous to the surrender of the city.

Savannah is literally overflowing with a population not only of its own, but composed in part of the refugees from the interior, who fled to the city for safety from before Gen. SHERMAN's advance. The houses were unable to hold them all, and some are living in the streets.

A mixture of confidence, obsequiousness, fear and trembling, marked Gen. SHERMAN's reception by the people of the place. The fifteen thousand negroes who followed the army on its march have not been finally disposed of.

Nearly three thousand Union officers, lately prisoners in rebel hands, escaped, and are now within Gen. SHERMAN's lines. The twenty thousand Union prisoners removed from Andersonville to Millen have been again removed, and are now supposed to be about forty miles below Savannah.

Sherman's Future Movements.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Gen. SHERMAN, in his dispatch announcing the fall of Savannah, he stated to the Secretary of War that he intended to move up the Savannah River immediately and capture Augusta, the most valuable objective point in the South. The news to-day is that he has already moved up the river. SHERMAN also says that when this success was obtained he would swing around upon the rear of Charleston and capture that city, destroying all its railroad communication on his way.

Celebration at Erie.

ERIE, Monday, Dec. 26.

The city is decorated with flags, the bells are ringing, and guns are firing in honor of the capture of Savannah.

HOOD'S RETREAT.

Gen. Thomas Still in Close Pursuit.

Prisoners and Deserters Still Coming In.

The Military Situation Highly Encouraging.

[OFFICIAL.]
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—10 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

Dispatches from Gen. THOMAS represent him still in pursuit of HOOD's broken and disorganized force:

HEADQUARTERS, PULASKI, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

I have received the following dispatch from Gen. WILSON:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
BEYOND PULASKI, Dec. 25.

There seems to be little doubt that the rebels have gone to Bainbridge, eight miles above Florence, fearing a flank movement from Stevenson, Ala. Two corps, STEWART's and LEE's, went by this road—the Florence road—to Lexington. CHEATHAM went toward Lawrenceburgh, striking the old military road eight miles below Lawrenceburgh. The people say the rebels are suffering immensely. BUFORD's wound is said to be quite severe. A Mr. COATES says the Colonel commanding the pontoon transportation told him he was going to Bainbridge, and left here on Thursday morning.

CHEATHAM's ammunition transportation, of fifteen or twenty wagons, was abandoned here. The mules were put in to help the pontoons along. Gen. LEE was severely wounded in the foot in the fight at Nashville. His corps is now commanded by STEVENSON. The rebels have lost eighteen Generals killed, wounded and captured, since they started North. They acknowledge sixty-eight pieces of artillery lost.

(Signed,) JOSEPH H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-Gen.

A late dispatch of 6 P. M., 27th inst., states that, in pressing the enemy, HARRISON's brigade came upon the enemy's infantry, strongly posted in rail breast-works, and so close did he push up that, in being compelled to fall back, the loss of one gun was involved. The position was, however, taken ten minutes afterward, but the enemy had run the gun off. The rebel force was eight brigades of five or six hundred men each. Gen. WOOD, commanding the Fourth Corps, is in support of Gen. WILSON, and both will continue the pursuit zealously.

I have heard from STEDMAN to-day. He disembarked his troops from cars at Limestone Creek, seven miles from Decatur, and was marching on that place at 7 A. M. to-day. GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General Commanding.

The Department has not received from Savannah any reports except the telegrams of Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. FOSTER, already published.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Further Particulars.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

The advance of our army was, on Sunday night, twenty-one miles south of Columbia, about half way between that place and the Tennessee River. The roads, on account of the heavy rains, are nearly impassable. HOOD is steadily retreating before our advancing troops. Prisoners, who have straggled behind their commands, or who have deserted, are being brought in every day. Two hundred reached here yesterday. It is reported that HOOD intends to reach the Tennessee River, near the mouth of the Elk River, Gen. THOMAS having forced him considerably to the east. Military authorities consider the situation very encouraging. Railroad and telegraphic communication is open to Columbia, on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, and the road will soon be in running order to Chattanooga.

The river is at a stand, with eighteen feet of water on the shoals.

THE WEED OPDYKE LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Judge Mason.

George Opdyke vs. Thurlow Weed.—This case was resumed yesterday. There was not so large an attendance outside the bar as usual.

Wm. M. *Marston*—Cross-examination resumed by counsel for defendant—The stocking machinery, patterns, &c., amounting to $9 669, were all made in the establishment; there were no invoices of the cost of these; they would be worth this amount to parties continuing the same manufacture; the first idea in starting the factory, was to have a great many of the parts made outside; we soon departed from that plan, we found it cost six times as much as we had calculated to carry on the concern; before I sold out Opdyke expressed himself willing to get out of it at five or ten thousand dollars loss; the model, or pattern gun, charged $500, is a necessary thing; it is made by hand, and generally costs more than that; it is a standard gun; Farley is mistaken in his testimony that he was charged $3 000; the $67,000 in the bill embraces the same articles that Farley states in his testimony, before the committee, cost him $76,000; (counsel for plaintiff stated that this was explained by consumption.)

Re-direct—I made the bargain to sell out with Opdyke, but I sold to Farley; I lost over $10,000 before I sold out; when I left, we were not turning out any guns—the arrangements were not completed.

Re-cross—I got exactly what the machinery, tools, &c., cost; if I had gone on and completed the contract, without any further loss, I should have lost something.

John Cameron sworn—Examined by counsel for plaintiff: I am Captain of the police; I commanded in the Eighteenth Precinct in July, 1863.; I sent men to protect this armory; gentlemen from the armory came and requested me to send policemen; I did so; about noon, workmen from other factories complained that they were not protected; I advised the foreman of this factory to dismiss his men and shut up the factory; I sent to headquarters for more aid; at one o'clock a number of men came; I sent them to the factory, but in the afternoon I was informed that it was impossible to hold the factory; I sent men in disguise to order the men to get out of the factory, and they did withdraw in the rear; I telegraphed to the central office that it was impossible to hold the factory, and Inspector Carpenter telegraphed back to withdraw the men; and neither Opdyke nor any other one connected with the factory requested such withdrawal.

Cross-examined—I judged that it was impossible to hold the factory from the number of the crowd; Sergeant Benedict sent me that word; Jones told me he could hold it by arming the police, but I saw that the mob could get on the roof; the factory was burned about 4½ o'clock, soon after the men were withdrawn.

Corns. Burdick, sworn: Examined by Counsel for plaintiff.—I am Captain of the police; in 1863 I was sergeant, and had command of the Broadway squad on the 13th of July; I was ordered to the Eighteenth Precinct at 12 o'clock by Inspector Carpenter, to report to Capt. Cameron with 30 men; Capt. Cameron ordered us to the armory; the mob came; we armed ourselves with carbines, they attacked, we fired, and I understand a man was killed; after some time Sergeant Buckman brought a communication from Capt. Cameron to withdraw; he came in disguise; we withdrew at the rear going through a very small hole; at that time it would have been instant death, in my opinion, to have attempted to get away in front; I went and reported to Capt. Cameron, and then went to my station in Mulberry-street.

Cross-examined.—We were there about half an hour before the attack was made; we had twenty-four rounds of ammunition; we protected ourselves by firing; the firing stunned the mob, but they soon rallied in greater force: we were there four or five hours; the mob took the doors and every window below; they did not enter the first floor; I don't know whether they entered the basement; I think we fired but one volley; there might have been some other shots fired; I sent word to Capt. Cameron that I could not hold the armory without reinforcements, and he sent back word to withdraw, as he could not get assistance then.

Francis J. Banfield sworn; examined by counsel for plaintiff.—I was Sergeant of Police in July, 1863; I went in citizens' clothes and mingled with the rioters before this armory; I learned that they determined to make the men quit work, as this was the only establishment in the neighborhood where the men were at work; I went and so reported to the Captain; he ordered me to notify the parties in charge that they had better knock off the workmen; the foreman said he could hold the building; finally they knocked off; I should think there were three thousand in the mob; the street was blocked up on Second-avenue; I saw two men get up on the liquor store adjoining and reach the roof of the factory; I learned that they intended to fire the place and burn out the policemen for shooting their men; they also threatened the station-house; I gave that information to the Captain; he thought I had better get the men out; so Buckman and I went disguised, and entered by the rear on twenty-first-street; it would have been impossible for policemen to show themselves in the street; our men came in breeding; it would have been impossible to save the building; the men withdrew from the building, one at a time, through vacant lots to the station house, one every two or three minutes.

Cross-examined.—I was not in the armory when the volley was fired; the firing exasperated the mob; we sent out men to take the victims to the hospital; the first time they succeeded; the second time the mob attacked them; they were in uniform; the rioters said they were going to get arms there.

Benj. E. Buckman, sworn: Examined by counsel for plaintiff—I was sergeant of the Eighteenth Precinct in July, 1863; about two o'clock I was ordered to repair to the Eighteenth Precinct; I arrived there about three; word came that the police could not hold the armory; I said I would take the risk of going; Banfield and I went through a private house in citizens' dress; at first the ladies shut the door on us; we explained who we were; I got out to the rear and attracted the attention of Serg't Burdick; I thought he was going to shoot me; he recognized me, and I told them where they could escape; they went out, one at a time; there was a small hole in Second-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets; some 1,500 or 2,000 passed our station-house, armed with clubs, with a chunk of iron apparently on the end.

Cross-examined: I did not see the mob enter the armory.

Wm. M. Marston, recalled by counsel for defendant. (Rough-turned gun-stock submitted.) This is similar to the Gibbs carbine-stock; it costs from 6 to 10 cents to turn the stocks as this is; ours were simply sawed out, those that were charged 15 cents.

John L. Vosburg sworn: Examined by Counsel for plaintiff—I was sergeant of police, Eighteenth Precinct, in July, 1863; I was at the Station-house about one or two o'clock; after four o'clock I received an order from the central office to withdraw the men, I think it was impossible to hold the armory, judging from what I heard from citizens.

Mr. Field moved for an instant commission to examine the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of producing a copy of the record of a conviction and sentence of Mr. Stover, a witness in this cause called by the defendant, by a naval court-martial for a criminal offence. The object was to impeach the witness' testimony.

Mr. Evarts objected, that it was a collateral subject.

The Court allowed the order.

James Mallette sworn: Examined by Counsel for plaintiff—I was connected with the city department of the *Evening Post*, in July, 1863; the paper now shown me is the New-York *Herald*, of the 14th of July, 1863.

Mr. Field offered the paper in evidence for the purpose of showing that it was known publicly that Mr. Opdyke was interested in this armory.

Objected to, and objection overruled.

Mr. Field read an editorial stating that the armory was owned by Mr. Opdyke and his brother-in-law. The *Tribune*, of July 15, was identified, in which the armory was stated to be Mr. Opdyke's factory. Also, the New-York *Dispatch*, of July 19, to the same effect. The *Evening Post*, of Aug. 22, was offered, but excluded.

Q.—State whether there was published in the *Evening Post* an article in which the ownership of the claim was stated? [Objected to; objection overruled; exception taken.]

Q.—Did you ask any information of the plaintiff in regard to the ownership, and if so, when? A.—I did so, in August or September, 1863.

Q.—What information did he give you for publication? [Objected to; objection overruled; exception taken.] A.—He said the claim would amount to something more than $200,000, and it would be presented in the name of Farley, who had conducted the business; that part of the claim belonged to him, as he had furnished the capital, or a large part of it; he gave me the items; one article was written by me; the *Evening Post* of Sept. 10, 1863, containing the items of the claim, was published in consequence of the information I received; there was one article published previously containing similar information.

Mr. Field offered the article in evidence. (Objected to; objection overruled.) The article stated that the claim of Mr. Farley was about to be presented to the city; though Mr. Opdyke, having furnished the capital, was understood to be concerned in the loss. The amount of the claim was stated to be $207,000. Six thousand carbines had been stated to have been taken by the mob, but it would be seen that only 1,000 were obtained. The machinery and fixtures were stated at $27,000.

Cross-examined—I either wrote or revised the present article; I got the information from the Mayor at his office; I got a paper statement at the office, either from the Mayor or from his son, or from some other person present; I went there because I desired correct information, and I supposed he was in a condition to give it; there had been many stories; the material part that I recollect distinctly was what the Mayor told me.

Mr. Evarts stated that he had finished the interrogatories for the commission to examine the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Evarts said he would put in the cross-interrogatories to-day, but could not do so before 4 o'clock.

Counsel for plaintiff wished to get the record by Monday, if not during the week.

George W. Farley, called by counsel for plaintiff.—I am the son-in-law of the plaintiff, and the person to whom this bill of sale was executed, in December, 1864, from Marston; previously I had a contract with Marston to make 10,000 carbines; the contract was obtained June 1, 1862, by Mr. Brooks, of the United States Government; (contract read in evidence; contract between Brooks and Farley, dated June 25, 1862, also identified and read in evidence, for the fulfillment of the aforementioned contract;) there was only one delivery made within the time prescribed, and an extension of the contract was procured from the department; (extension order proved and read in evidence, allowing six months, provided the price of the carbines be reduced from $28 to $25;) there was then a verbal arrangement made between me and Brooks reducing the royalty from $6 50 to $3 50.

Q.—State the terms of sale to you by Marston, A.—He selected each as an appraiser; the book now shown contains the appraisement; the inventory was destroyed; the $92,000 was paid by canceling notes held against Marston, and Mr. Opdyke's cashing a note of McNeil and assuming certain indebtedness of Marston; Opdyke, Mr. McNeil and myself became jointly interested; I took possession and was there every day; we were several months completing the equipment so as to make guns; there were a large number employed in making tools; we probably turned out a few guns in May; not until a few days before the fire did we turn out fifty a day, which we considered the full capacity; prior to December, Mr. Finch was book-keeper; after December, Mr. Paret kept them.

Q.—Did you make any suggestion on the day of the riot that you wanted the armory burned? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you hear Opdyke make any suggestion to the Police Department that they should leave the armory undefended? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you do anything in the way of defending the armory; if so, what? A.—I had been at the armory in the morning, and reached the City Hall about twelve o'clock; I there learned that the mob up-town was large and determined, and it occurred to me that the armory would be in danger; I saw the Mayor in consultation with Gens. Wool and Sandford; I suggested that our armory was a prominent point of attack, and as we ha 500 arms finished; I asked permiss on to arm the men; Opdyke said if could do it; I immediately turned to Gen. Wool, and asked whether he concurred in it, I heard him say he did; Opdyke turned to me and said: "Hold the citadel, and shoot down any one who attacks it;" directly after that I went up to the armory, and entered it; I found some thirty policemen, and learned that word had been sent to stop our work; I conversed with Paret about it, and we thought we would continue the work; but directly after that, in about fifteen or twenty minutes, I made up my mind it would be prudent to stop; I did so, and gave directions to have the police armed; I was informed that we had received that morning a quantity of cartridges; I remained there about an hour; we had had no premeditated attack as yet; I went and mingled with the crowd about half an hour; I moved down to the corner of Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue; while there, the mob, which heretofore was in squads of 25 to 100 or more became a dense mass, and they moved toward the upper part of the armory; I saw a man striking the panel of the door, and heard the discharge of a carbine; the mob then swayed back; in three or four minutes two men came up and assisted a man across the street; directly afterward they went and picked up another on the pla form; he was concealed from my view by a fence; I sauntered along with the crowd; after this shot was fired, I would not have attempted to enter the building; before that I had intended to enter it; finding I could do no good there, I went down to the Mayor's office and reported to the Mayor the facts, but said that there was a large police force there, and had no doubt they would hold the building; the Mayor left, and I remained to hear anything further, feeling that that would be a point to which information would naturally come; about a quarter past four o'clock Loren Jones came in and said that the policemen had been withdrawn; presently I met Mr. Paret, who said, "It is all up."

Q.—How was Loren Jones employed by you? A.—He did simple errands; we would give him $50 at a time to buy small articles; he had no interest in the factory except a contingent one under McNeil, as I understood; he was not superintendent.

Q.—How many carbines had then been delivered to the Government? A.—One thousand and fifty-two were delivered and paid for—550 at $28, and the rest at $24 50—in June; two were models; on the 13 h of July there were 500 ready to deliver; I knew them to be inspected.

Q.—Who directed the sale of the debris? A.—It was made under my direction; Paret took charge of it; I understood it was at the Comptroller's suggestion.

Q.—Was there a suit commenced against the city? A.—There was, and this claim was sent to the Comptroller besides.

Q.—How did you make up the claim? A.—The first part consisted of machinery, tools, fixtures, and articles on hand, which appeared in Marston's inventory, but which did not enter into the composition of the guns; it amounted to $67,083; the charges for machinery was taken from charges in the cash-book; the charge of $17,000 for tool hands is a matter I had to knowledge of; it was made up by Paret and Keen from their recollection of what the men did; the lumber was got at from the cash-book; the hardware also; all our memoranda were destroyed besides the cash book; the detailed drawings for which we charged $2 0, cost us, we believed, $500; there was a reduction on some articles; I had always an impression that the model gun was charged $3,000, until I got Marston's schedule within the past three weeks; I find I was mistaken in my testimony in that particular; I understood from many gun men that a model gun was very expensive, and had heard it rated at $10 000 or $12,000; the carbines were reduced to $25 each; I find from Marston's books that more lumber was used than charged for, and the same in regard to carpenter work; all the items in Marston's schedule as per bill or inventory, I examined myself after the appraisers, and saw the bills, receipts and entries; I've tried all those bills; the claim was made up according to my best judgment and belief at the time.

Q.—Was this an honest account? (Objected to; objection overruled.) A.—I so considered and intended it to be.

Q.—You had not any dishonest motive? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of anybody connected with the claim that had any dishonest motive? (Objected to. Objection sustained.)

Q.—Did you believe it was an honest way of making up the claim for the finished and unfinished carbines, in the way you did? A.—I did so and I do now; I made it on the principle of taking the price at which the gun had been sold for, and deducting therefrom the cost of finishing.

Q.—During the making up of the claim, did you have any conference with Mr. Opdyke, and if so, what was said? A.—On two occasions we conferred quite at length. (Objected to; objection overruled.) Mr. Opdyke said we should be exceedingly cautious and get it below rather than above the actual cost.

Q.—State now about the evidence given before the Board of Supervisors. A.—I first took the stand, and when we came to the guns, I said to Mr. Blunt that the claim represented the Government price less what it cost to finish the guns; Mr. Blunt said the cost was what he wanted to get at; the testimony was not all taken down by any means; I never used the words "I am the entire owner of the claim;" what I did say was responsive to the question of Mr. Blunt if I was the owner of the claim; I said yes; he then asked me whether there were not other parties in interest; in reply to that I presented my bill of sale, and said the business had been done in my name, and the contracts had been made by me; and I believed that sufficient evidence of my title; and it was not pertinent to inquire into special interests that other parties might have; he said, "That will do;" I explained to him the cost of the claim; I knew that our costs and liabilities exceeded the amount of our claim, deducting what we had received from the Government.

Q.—Have you any means of stating every item of expenditure? A.—I have; I have here the checks of Mr. Opdyke, or his firm, for that purpose; also a list of them, some 200; I have an account made up from the checks and cash book, together with the advances to Marston; about which I have testified; I know it to be correct. [Account offered in evidence, and admitted subsequent to defendent's objection.]

Profit and Loss Account of Armory, as it appeared when claim was presented to the Supervisors.

		DR.
To amount advanced W. W. Marston to Dec. 1, 1862	$68,129 02	
To 117 days' interest to Dec. 1, 1862	1,576 42	— $69,705 44
To other amounts advanced by Mr. Opdyke for armory to July 13, 1863, including, also, several small payments from that date up to Aug. 14, 1863		128,368 61
To interest on the above amounts, from Dec. 1, 1862, to Oct. 28, 1863, averaging 252 days		9,705 62
To amount advanced by McNeill	6,250 00	
To interest on same to Oct. 28, 1863	1,035 93 —	7,283 93
Add liabilities, viz:		
E. Remington & Sons' claim, subject to adjustment, and subsequently settled at $4,492 90		6,142 67
Claim of patentees for tariff on royalty, amounting to $26,332 00, on which $11,308 54 had been paid, subject to adjustment and subsequently settled at $5,000		15,023 46
Balance due on McNeill's note to Marston		1,100 00
Bill of steel, New-York Steel Company.		100 00
Unadjusted liability on contract with E. Remington & Sons, for barrels, and with P. B. Tyler for cones, subsequently waived		
Total		$230 431 73

		CR.
1863.—By receipts from all sources, viz		
June 30—By cash from United States Government, on first delivery of carbines	$15,379 50	
June 30—By 120 days' interest on same to Oct. 28, 1863.	358 84	
Sept. 11—By cash from United States Government, on second delivery of carbines.	12,615 75	
Sept. 11—By 47 days' interest on same to Oct. 28, 1863	115 29 —	28 469 38
Total		$207,962 35

Mrs. McNeill's advances, together with the estimated profits, were paid to Henderson, assignee, on the 28th of November, 1864, amounting to $11,352 35.

Profit and Loss Account of Armory as it was finally closed.

		DR.	CR.
To amount advanced W. W. Marston by Mr. Opdyke, to Dec. 1, 1862	$68,129 02		
117 days' interest, to Dec. 1, 1862	1,576 42	— $69,705 44	
Other amounts advanced by Mr. Opdyke for armory, to July 13, 1863, including also several small payments from that date up to Aug. 14, 1863		128,368 61	
Interest on the above amounts from Dec. 1, 1862, to Oct. 28, 1863, averaging 252 days		9,705 62	
Amounts advanced by Mr. McNeil	$6 250 00		
Interest on same to Oct. 28, 1863	1,035 93	— $7,285 93	
And liabilities as subsequently settled, viz.:			
E. Remington & Sons' claim of $5,142 67, Subsequently settled at		$4,492 90	
Claims of patentee for balance due for tariff or royalty on carbines, amounting to $15 023 46. Subsequently settled at		5,000 00	
Balance due on McNeil's note to Marston—paid him		1,100 00	
Claim of New-York Steel Co. paid		100 00	
Amount paid Herdrickson, McNeil's assignee, for estimated g oss on the entire enterprise	$3,966 42	— $229,724 92	
OR			
1863.—By receipts from all sources.			
June 30—Cash from U. S. Government for first delivery of carbines	$15 379 50		
June 30—120 days' interest on same, to Oct. 28 1863.	358 84		
Sept. 11—Cash from U. S. Government for second delivery of carbines	12 615 75		
Sept. 11—47 days' interest on same, to Oct. 28 1863	115 29		
Cash from County	$150 700 00	— $229,169 38	
Total			$1,555 54

MEM.—The above amount of net loss does not embrace the large sum lost by the depreciation of the currency while the capital was invested in the armory; nor does it include the $10,000 lost by Mr. Marston.

Q.—Is this account from the debit there is deducted the whole amount received from the Government? A.—Certainly, always deducted in every calculation.

Q.—Was Marston's inventory exhibited to the Supervisors? A.—It was; Mr. Hutchings was there as security; Mr. Field was in another part of the room examining a case; Messrs. Purdy and Ely were present; I recollect Mr. Blunt's calling them up to listen when Keen was examined concerning the various armories of the United States; Blunt said to them: "I would like you to get some idea what it costs to make guns."

Q.—After your claim was paid did you have any interview with Brooks, the patentee? If so, state what occurred. (Objected to as having been ruled out when defendant offered the same evidence.)

Mr. Field stated what he expected to prove in regard to the settlement for the royalty.

The Court considered it of no consequence.

Mr. Evarts thought it admissible, and the court allowed it.

Witness—The first intimation I had about the matter was a note left at my office, from Brooks, stating that he had called two or three times without finding me in and he wished me to call at his office and settle his claim; I went to his office and wished to know what his claim was; he showed me a statement claiming $6 50 on 3,000 guns, and $3 50 on 6,500, I replied that I thought that was a matter for consideration and negotiation, that our claim had been cut down, and it could certainly be for nothing else but guns, because the other matter was perfectly apparent, and, besides, we really had made no money on the contract, if we had, it would be on the guns which we would have subsequently delivered, of the 10,000; "Well," he says, "you have got it from the Government and the city, and you have got to pay me;" I left; two or three days after that he came into my office to know if I was going to do anything further; I told him I thought not on that basis, it was not equitable; I wanted to do what was right and fair, and asked him if he had not any other proposition; he said he had not, and if we would not settle that way he would sue us; I anticipated a law-suit and reported to Opdyke accordingly; he then asked me to have a meeting at his house; I had one appointed that evening, and we three were present; about the same argument was used; Brooks finally consented to take $10,000, Opdyke offered $5,000, and we parted at that; about a week after that, Brooks called at my office, feeling pretty good, and said he wanted this matter closed up, and said he would take $5,000 if I would settle it, and he gave me a release.

Q.—How much had you paid the patentee altogether? A.—$16,332, including this $5,000.

Q.—Was this a good carbine, and was it contemplated to go on with the manufacture after the fulfilment of this contract with the Government?

[Objected to. Objection overruled. Exception taken.]

A.—We made inquiries in regard to the desirableness of this as a gun for the general trade; I consulted the best authorities I could find—among others, Lawrence, who makes the Sharpe carbines, and got a very high opinion of it from him; it was our idea, when we bought out Marston, to go on, if we got no further order from the Government, and make the gun for the trade, we also got a contract with Brooks to control it.

Q.—After you bought out Marston, did you buy any milling machine? A.—We did, we bought milling machines to do the same work which cos. Marston $275, and they cost us $3 15.

THE DEATH OF MR. NOYES.

Mr. Field here arose, and said that we had arrived at a stage in the day's proceedings when it was proper he should mention the death of Wm. Curtis Noyes. Only last Thursday, after trying a cause in the court above, he came in and listened to this trial. On Sunday morning, while dressing, he was struck with paralysis. He was only conscious for a few hours, just enough to ask the physician what was the matter with him, and expired. After a few further remarks, Mr. Field moved, in token of respect, that the court do now adjourn.

Mr. Evarts seconded the motion, and added a few remarks culogistic of the deceased brother.

The Court most heartily responded to all that was said respecting the merits of Mr. Noyes, and spoke of a remarkable argument that the counsel ad made in the Court of Appeals in 1861, on the question of charitable uses, when he (Judge Mason) thought the subject had been entirely exhausted on a prior case. Mr. Noyes, said His Honor, became a great lawyer more by assiduous and indefatigable application, than by any unusual gifts of genius.

Adjourned till to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 27, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	116½	1200	Erie Railway	88
1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C.	108¾	100	do b10	86
500	do	109	200	do b30	86⅜
95,000	do new iss.	108¾	400	do b30	86¾
500	U. S. 6s, 10-40s 'C.	102	100	do b30	86
40,000	do	101½	100	do b10	85⅝
1,500	Treas. N. 7-10s, Aug. & Oct.	122	500	do	85⅝
5,000	Mo. State 6s	64	200	do b5	85⅞
15,000	O. & M. Cer.	33¾	100	Hudson R. R.	116½
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	95	100	do	117
10,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	106	500	Reading R.	113⅜
1,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	80	1000	do s30	113
2,000	Chi. & Alt. 1s M.	106⅜	200	do	114
25,000	Mar. 1st M. B.	95⅝	10	Mich. Cen. R.	117
2,000	do	96⅛	300	do	116⅛
10,000	do	96	100	do s30	116
10,000	Mar. 2d M. Bs.	93	100	do	116¼
2,000	McG. & W. 1st.	79	10	M. S. & N. I.	72
10	Cen. National Bk	105	500	do s30	70
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	212½	200	do	70¼
15	do	212	100	do	70⅜
300	Am. Coal Co.	84¼	350	do	70⅝
25	Quick. Min.	94¾	200	III. Cen. R.	125⅜
100	do	95	100	do s10	125
100	do	95⅜	200	do s5	125⅜
3	Schuylkill Coal	8	100	Cle. & Pitts.	94
300	Mariposa Min	32¼	400	do s30	93
200	do	32	200	do s30	93¼
200	do	31¾	400	do s30	93⅜
400	do	31	200	do b30	94⅜
100	do	30¾	200	do	94⅝
450	do	30⅝	100	do	94¾
500	do	30⅜	50	Chi. & N. W.	103
200	do	30½	100	do	40⅞
300	do	30	500	do	41
100	do b60	32	100	do s30	40⅜
100	do b60	31	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	104⅛
100	Atl. M. S. C.	150	100	do s25	104¼
100	Ashburton Coal	19	100	do	104⅝
100	do b10	19¼	300	do	105
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	116	200	do	105⅛
120	do	114⅜	110	C., B. & Q. R.	105⅜
200	do s10	114	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	103
50	do	114⅜	400	do	103⅝
50	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	71½	100	do	103⅜
300	do	71	500	do	103⅞
150	Chi. & Alt. R. Pr.	95	300	do s10	103¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. New issue	103¾	200	Hudson Riv. R.	116
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	116¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.	116⅜
81,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s. C.	103⅜	100	do s30	116
6,000	do	101¾	150	do b30	116¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	96⅜	150	do b30	117
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56	200	M. S. & N. I.	70⅜
10,000	Amer. Gold s60	214	100	Ill. Cen. R.	125⅜
200	Canton Co	34½	200	Cleve. & Pitts	95
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	46	200	do	96
100	do	45¾	200	do b30	97
100	do b15	46¼	200	Chi. & N. W.	41¾
200	Quick M. Co.	96¾	100	do b3	41⅜
200	do b30	96⅝	200	C. & N. W. Pr.	71⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.	114⅜	100	do b30	72
50	do	114¾	200	Ch. & R. I. R.	105
200	Mar. M. Co.	29⅛	100	do	105¼
100	do	29¾	100	do b30	105⅝
300	do	29	100	Del., L. & Wes. R.	230
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co	212	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	103¾
15	Erie Railway	87	200	do	104
750	do	86¾	300	do	103⅝
200	do b30	86⅞	100	do b10	103¾
200	do b30	87	100	do	103¼
200	do s10	86¾	100	do b30	104

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20s, New issue b3	106	100	Chic. & R. I.	104½
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	33⅜	200	do	104⅝
100	N. Y. Cen.	114	100	do s30	104¾
200	Erie R.	86	100	do s3	104¾
100	do c	85⅞	100	do c	104⅝
100	do s1	86⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. b10	40⅞
200	do c	86	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	71
100	do s1	86¼	100	do b4	71
200	do c	86⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C. b3	103
200	do	86⅝	200	do c	103
200	do	86⅜	300	do	102¾
200	do b10	86¾	200	do	103
100	Hud. Riv. R.	116⅜	100	do b3	103⅛
200	do b4	116⅛	100	Quick. Min. Co b10	96⅝
100	do	116⅛	100	do b3	95⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.	70⅜	100	do	96¼
1000	do c	70⅜	100	do b15	96⅜
300	do c	70½	400	Mar. Min. Co	30¼
200	do b3	70¾	1800	do	30
200	do s1	70⅝	400	do b3	30
100	do b3	70¾	200	do s3	23⅞
200	Ill. Cen. R.	125⅜	600	do	29⅛
100	do s5	125⅜	300	do b10	30
200	Clev. & Pitts	94⅜	200	do b10	28¾
100	Cum. Coal	48	200	do s3	29¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R. s3	114⅝	100	M. S. & N. I.	71¼
100	Erie R.	85⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. R. s3	41½
300	do	86⅞	300	do	41⅜
100	do b10	86⅝	400	do	41⅜
900	do	86⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	71¼
100	Hud. Riv. R.	116⅜	100	P., F. W. & C.	104⅜
100	do s3	116⅛	100	Cumb. Coal	47
600	Cleve. & Pitts. b3	96⅜	100	do b10	46½
300	do	96⅜	100	Quick. Min Co	96
500	do s3	96⅛	200	Mar. Min. Co s30	27⅝
300	do	96⅜	100	do	28
200	do b3	96⅜	200	do	27½
full	do s10	96⅜	700	do	27⅜
200	do s3	96⅜	200	do b10	28

TUESDAY, Dec. 27—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 17, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 10, 1864:

Decrease in Loans	$966,923
Decrease in Specie	263 327
Decrease in Circulation	73,668
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	5,759,426

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 10, 1864.	Dec. 24, 1864.	Dec. 17, 1864.
Capital	$69,722,566	$69 166,762	$69,166,762
Loans	172,488 103	203,612,003	204,479 016
Specie	25 541,6-3	20 600 941	20,863,768
Circulation	6,125 172	3 363 346	3,457,634
Gross Deposits	207 052 793	252,895 265	245,821,025
Exchanges	67,392 506	95,880,351	86,255 690
Undrawn	139 660 287	153,865 9 9	159,565,335
In Sub-Treas'ry	30,4.1,241	19,861,443	28,041,702

The old Associated Bank return this afternoon shows the large diversion of Money last week to the National Banks and the Treasury Office in payment of subscriptions to the 10 40 Loan. It was this operation and the drafts of the Government upon its New-York depositaries, that caused the temporary disturbance to the market near the close of the week. The old Banks, to meet the demand for nearly six millions of their deposits, reduced their line of Loans and Discounts less than a million of dollars. And they appear to have contributed to the large export demand for Gold only $263,000.

The Gold Room felt to-day on the Savannah news from 5 to 6 ℔ cent. as compared with Saturday afternoon. The *Bull* speculators in the Room, (and who really control it,) that is the party resisting by their heavy purchases, the rational effect upon the price of Gold of our repeated great successes in the field, availed of the rashness of the opposite party, who sold heavily *short* for this day's delivery upon the first impulse of the news. Thus the decline from 221½ to 213 ℔ cent. was followed by an immediate rally on the cash bidding of the afternoon to 217@218 ℔ cent. The receipts from California this morning amount to $662,000, of which half a million went into the Treasury Office.

At the Stock Exchange and on Wall-street there was a firm feeling in all the Government Gold-bearing Stocks, and also in Treasury Certificates. There is much more Money going in this direction than to any other department of the Stock Exchange dealings, or in Merchandise or Real Estate speculations. The Railways, however, are fairly supported to-day, and prices are generally full up to Saturday. The demand for Money from the Brokers is not particularly pressing, though the ease of supply is not so marked as before the sudden adverse turn on Thursday and Friday last.

At the close of dealings this afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday before the Christmas Holidays. The market steady in prices and the feeling increased to firmness. Gold fell back to 216¾@216¾ per cent.

	Sat.	Tues.		Sat.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, '81	116½	116⅝	Pittsburgh	94⅛	96⅜
U. S. 5-20s	108¾	108¾	Northwest	41⅝	41⅜
U. S. Certificates	97	96⅞	N. West Pref	71¾	71⅝
N. Y. Central	114⅞	114⅞	Rock Island	104	105
Erie	85¾	86	Fort Wayne	100	101
Hudson	115¼	116⅜	Cumberland Coal	45½	47½
Reading	115	115	Quicksilver	54¾	56⅜
Mich. Southern	70⅞	71	Mariposa	32	32½
Illinois Cen	125¾	125⅜	Ohio & M. Certs	33⅜	33⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the Bank Stocks. It is stated that the managers of the Bank of the Republic, the Park Bank and the Mercantile Bank have submitted to their shareholders the question of going into the National system.

New-York	110	Bank of the Republic	105
Merchants'	113	Bank of N. Amer.	105
Mechanics'	115	Hanover	100
Union	119	Irving	100
America	110	Metropolitan	125
City	155	Peoples'	105
Phenix	110	Market	102
Mech. & Traders'	126	Corn Exchange	109
Merchants' Exchange	99	Atlantic	105
Commerce	115	Imp. and Trad's'	105
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	101	Central National	104½
American Exchange	129¾		

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	108	Ill. Central 7 ℔ c. '75	114
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117¾	Alton & T. H. 1sts	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	120	Chi. & N. W. 1st M. B.	95
Erie 1s mort. '68	104½	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	93⅜
Erie 7s, 2d mort, '79	118	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	118	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext	100¾
Erie 7s 4th mort., '

McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Chipp—1.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, to pay Frank McElrey for printing invitations, programmes, &c., for the banquet to the Russian officers.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen McKnight, Kelly—2.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that an addition be made to the Mayor's office, by an opening in the wall at the west end of the hall adjoining his office, and erecting a partition across the hall, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without contracting therefor, at a cost not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome, for the sum of five hundred dollars, for extra services rendered to the Special Committees of the Common Council for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and for expenses incurred on the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and charge the amount to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, of the Board of Councilmen, making a donation to the German Baptist Church in West Forty-fifth-street, to enable them to pay an assessment.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen McCool, Chipp, Kelly—3.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution providing for paying for extra services as rendered to the committees of the Board of Aldermen during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen McCool, The President, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McKnight, Jeremiah, Kelly—5.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

An ordinance from the Board of Councilmen, for the better regulation of the firemen of New-York City.

Sec. 4. Alderman Jones moved to amend by striking out the words, "the expense thereof shall not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "the expense thereof shall not exceed seventy-five dollars."

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell—8.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Chipp, Kelly, Masterson, Farley—6.

Sec. 5. Alderman Jones moved to amend by striking out the first sentence in section seven, but he subsequently withdrew the motion.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend by striking out the words, "Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "the Common Council."

Which was carried.

Sec. 12. Alderman Masterson moved to amend by striking out the words, "the Board of Fire Commissioners," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "the Common Council."

Which was carried.

Sec. 13. Alderman Masterson moved to amend by striking out the word "he," and inserting the word "they."

Which was carried.

Sec. 14. Alderman Jones moved to amend by striking out the words, "Commissioners of the Fire Department," and inserting the words "Common Council" in lieu thereof.

Which was carried.

Sec. 35. Alderman Jones moved to amend by adding after the end of the section the words, "but no fire apparatus shall be lent to be taken outside the limits of the City of New-York."

Which was carried.

Sec. 43. Alderman Ottiwell moved to amend by striking out the words "two hundred and fifty dollars," at the end of the section, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "seventy-five dollars."

Which was carried.

Sec. 45. Alderman Fox moved to amend by striking out the words "two hundred and fifty dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "seventy-five dollars."

Which was carried.

Sec. 89. Alderman Jones moved to amend by striking out the words "Chief Engineer," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Mayor."

Which was carried.

Sec. 90. Alderman Fox moved to amend, by striking out the words "Or any of the Building Inspectors."

But he subsequently withdrew the motion.

The question was taken on the ordinance as amended.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelley, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Alderman Farley moved that when the board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet on Saturday next, twenty-fourth inst., at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fill lots in Seventy-eighth-street, between the First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTION RESUMED.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President, Clerks, Messengers, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper of the Board of City Canvassers the amount so ordered to be paid to be taken from the appropriation for "Elections," or any account having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Bill of Patrick Brennan, for fitting up poll of Fourteenth District, Twenty-second Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

Alderman Farley moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried on a division, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy—6.

Negative—Aldermen Shannon, McKnight, Kelly, Masterson, Farley—5.

And the Chairman pro tem. announced that the board stood adjourned until Saturday next, the twenty-fourth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
(Between Leonard and Franklin sts.)

Are now offering their large stock of DRESS GOODS, bought principally at auction, at a great sacrifice on the cost of importation—consisting in part of

SILKS, in great variety,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IRISH POPLINS, PLAID POPLINS,
MERINOES, VALENCIAS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
PRINTED DELAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

Also, the largest assortment of fine quality

KID GLOVES,

At half the cost of importation, having purchased at auction the entire stock of several importers.

Fine quality LADIES' UNDRESSED KID GLOVES at $1, worth $1 75.

MANCHETTE KID GLOVES at $1 25, worth $2 25.

MANCHETTE WHITE, BLACK and assorted colors.

EVENING WHITE AND BLACK, $1 50, worth $2 50.

WOOL GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, at half price.

GENTLEMEN'S KIDS in White and assorted colors, at $1 50, worth $2 50.

Also,

HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND SCARFS at low prices.

Also, will put up several thousand

DRESS PATTERNS,

With prices marked in plain figures, on separate counters, for the convenience of customers.

SHAWLS

In every variety of quality and price.

VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS
Of the newest and most fashionable styles,
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
NO. 41 FULTON-ST.,
Cor. Pearl-st.

WHITE, SCARLET AND MIXED MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SHAKER KNIT UNDERSHIRTS,
ENGLISH AND SHAKER-KNIT HALF HOSE,
SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS,
BRIGHTON CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
DRESSING ROBES,
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
AT POPULAR PRICES
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
469 BROADWAY.

Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.

A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and Beaver-lined in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers. Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxons, Yarn, &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELLERS' three stores, Nos. 889 and 892 Broadway, near 30th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS
AT
POPULAR PRICES
FOR THE
HOLIDAY SEASON.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
With French Embroidered Bosoms,

THREE AND FOUR PLY LINEN COLLARS,
Holiday Styles now ready.

SILK, WOOL, MERINO AND COTTON
Undershirts and Drawers.

GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
New and Popular Styles.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Elegant and New Styles.

UNION RIDING-BELTS,
For Equestrians Use.

ROMAN SCARFS AND SHAWLS,
New and Elegant Styles.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS,
Velvet, Cloth and Knitted.

KNIT HOODS, SONTAGS AND CAPS,
Fashionable Colors and Styles.

RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and Colored.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For Traveling.

SUSPENDERS,

UMBRELLAS,

&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, entirely new and choice styles, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices at

UNION ADAMS',
No. 657 Broadway, New-York City.

R. H. MACY
IS OPENING THIS WEEK
FOR NEW YEAR'S
THE FINEST LINE OF
EMBROIDERED LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
RUFFLED LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
BUTTERFLY LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
HEM-STITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
PLAIN AND COLORED BORDER SHEARS.,
HEM-STITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
GENTS' HEM-STITCHED LINEN HDKFS.,
GENTS' COLORED BORDER HEM-STITCHED LINEN HDKFS.,
GENTS' SILK HDKFS.,
CHILDREN'S HEM-STITCHED LINEN HDKFS.,
PLAIN LINEN HDKFS.,
at every price.

REAL LACES,
REAL LACE VEILS,
REAL LACE BARBES,
POINT COLLARS AND SETS,
POINT DE BRUXELLES COLLARS AND SETS,
POINT APPLIQUE COLLARS AND SETS,
GUIPURE COLLARS AND SETS,
REAL LACE TRIMMED SETS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH NEEDLEWORK,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
BANDS, EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
CASHMERE SCARFS, all sizes,
IVORY,
SANDAL WOOD, and
EBONY FANS,
and in addition
INNUMERABLE OTHER ARTICLES
in the same line,
BEYOND OUR FEEBLE POWERS OF DESCRIPTION.

Also,
BUGLE AND BEAD GIMPS,
EPAULETS and
CLOAK TRIMMINGS
In Great Variety.

Also,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
YANKEE NOTIONS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY and DRESSING COMBS,
ALL THE NEW STYLES OF BUTTONS,
SQUARE BUTTONS, in
PEARL, STEEL and JET.

Also, a complete line of
LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
LINEN DIAPER,
TOWELING,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
WHITE GOODS,
and a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

also
a full line of new styles of
BALMORAL SKIRTS
at remarkably low prices.

Also,
PLAIN HAT RIBBONS,
FANCY HAT RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
BONNET SILKS,
MARCELINE SILKS, &c.

Also,
a fine assortment of
FRENCH FLOWERS,
OSTRICH FEATHERS,
PLUMES DE COQUE,
POLISH PLUMES,
MILITARY PLUMES,
WINGS,
POMPONS, &c.,
all the latest styles of
BEAVER AND FELT HATS.

Also,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
MERINO UNDERWEAR,
ALEXANDRAS,
SONTAGS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
SEA FOAM GOODS,
CLOUDS,
NUBAS,
and every variety of woolen goods
THE BALANCE OF OUR
CHRISTMAS FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.,
CLOSING AT LESS THAN COST.
OUR BEST QUALITY
LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES,
WE ARE CLOSING
AT FIFTY CENTS PER PAIR
less than the usual price. Black, White and all shades of modes, part colors, &c.,
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 201 and 203 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Near 14th-street.

LAST WEEK
OF THE
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
AT
DAVIDSON'S,
Bowery Cloak Store.

Previous to extensive alterations and improvements, which it will be re-opened along with the adjoining premises, No. 264½, under the firm of
DAVIDSON BROTHERS.
Stock consists of
BASQUES, SACQUES AND CIRCULARS.
BASQUES, SACQUES AND CIRCULARS.
BASQUES, SACQUES AND CIRCULARS.
For Ladies, Misses and Children
Also,
CLOTHS, SHAWLS AND SILKS,
All now selling off at
GREAT REDUCTION!
C. A. DAVIDSON,
No. 264 Bowery

LACE CURTAINS
New Persia Styles Just Received.
G. L. & J. B. SELTY, No. 369 Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York

MME. DEMOREST'S IMPERIAL DRESS ELEVATOR.—The most convenient, the most useful, the most perfect, and the most indispensable arrangement for raising the dress in the fashionable style. To be found at Mme. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION, No. 473 Broadway; No. 27 East 14th-st; No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, and all the principal Trimming Stores. Price, 75 cents and $1.

FLUTING! FLUTING! FLUTING!!!—The Best Quality and Lowest Price. Dressmakers and ladies generally can have their FLUTING done at Mme. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS, No. 473 Broadway, at the shortest possible notice.

DRY GOODS.

710 BROADWAY, 710.
GREAT EMPORIUM
OF
FANCY DRESSES
FOR
BALLS AND PARTIES.

An entirely new stock imported from Paris, of the latest pattern, constantly on hand. City and country orders promptly attended to.

WOLF & PHILIPPE,
No. 710 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANÇAISE, Parisienne, de premier ordre, coiffant très bien, désire se placer dans une famille de première respectabilité; elle consentirait outre à prendre soin d'un enfant de 3 ans 1 4 ans. S'adresser de-suite à Mademoiselle Francoise de M. C. GUILLARD, 61 4me avenue, près la 9me-rue.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do the washing, washing and ironing of a gentleman's family, is a most excellent laundress, also cook and baker; would go in the country; wages moderate, has good reference. Call at No. 143 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; she understands cooking in all its branches, soups, jellies and pastry of all kinds; she has the best of city reference from her last employers. Call at No. 84 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced economical woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; the best of city reference given from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook and assist with the washing; is an excellent baker; makes pastry, soups, &c. Wages, $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, by a respectable young widow from the country, who understands all the duties of housekeeping; highest reference given. Address Mrs. R., Box No. 1 Times office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as wet nurse; has good breast milk; has lost her child. Can be seen at present at No. 1 Amity-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Reference required. Apply at No. 5 Amity-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook, washer and ironer; would do housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 Bedford-st., city reference.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS nurse, a situation as such in a private family; understands cutting and making children's clothing. Can be seen at No. 170 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first chambermaid or would do as chambermaid and to do sewing; good city references. Call from 10 to 4 at No. 110 West 24th-st.

WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY OR WEEK by a respectable woman. Call at No. 56 East 12th-st., first floor. Terms moderate.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself useful; has good references; would prefer the country. Address W. B., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN from the country, as family clerk, general or shipping clerk; good penman, correct at figures, with some experience, and best of city reference as to character, ability, &c. Address R. L., Box No. 187 Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROtestant man, as coachman and gardener; can milk or do any kind of work; good reference; wages no object. Call at or address No. 11 6th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of city references. Address M. N., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; can be very highly recommended. Address R. N., Box No. 198 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BONNET TRIMmer in a millinery house in Philadelphia; permanent situation, $1,000 per year and board; without charge. Address, for three days, MARSHALL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 251 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; MUST BE NEAT IN looks; thoroughly understand his business, and have first-class recommendations. Apply, before 11 o'clock in the morning, at the corner of Clinton and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn.

TO PAPER-MAKERS.—WANTED, A FOREMAN (who can be highly recommended) in a Rag Mill. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BEGUE, No. 4 Dalton-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PORK keeper, a situation where he can be employed in all its branches. Address H. L., Box No. 221 Times Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FIRST-CLASS SPECTACLE makers. Constant work and good pay. Inquire of COOMBS, GATES & CO., Long Island City, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 60 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

FINE PLATED WARE,
Manufactured by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.

Tea sets, urns, casters, wine casters, soup tureens, vegetable dishes, &c., &c.
In great variety.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have in this State a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A very valuable natural water power in this State is now offered to the public. It can use less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, coming from springs. Is now in operation with fine cotton. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Price low.

Cash advances in some cases made to aid in the construction of buildings.

Apply to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

A THING OF BEAUTY.

All kinds of [illegible] for [illegible] and buildings, [illegible] and [illegible] 52 Nassau-st. ALLEN AND SHARP.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMSTRONG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm of New-York, Dec. 1, 1864. DENNIS McCREDY, PAUL J. ARMSTRONG.

THE FIRM OF E. GALVIN & CO., of No. 350 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, the undersigned will continue the business of said firm with the assistance of the same by the subscribers, who will pay all debts due by said firm and collect all debts due to the same.

Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1864. E. GALVIN, W. H. GALVIN.

No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be conducted under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO. E. PEARSON, MORGAN & CO.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 State-st., New-York, Dec. 22, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, for furnishing for issue to the United States Army, DESICCATED POTATOES for six months, at the rate of one hundred thousand pounds per month, first delivery to be completed Jan. 20, 1865.

The desiccated potatoes must be manufactured exclusively from sound potatoes in the best varieties, and without admixture of any other ingredients, to be in all particulars sound and free from sourness or unpleasant flavor, to be ground to the fineness of coarse meal, and packed in air-tight tin or zinc boxes, containing sixty pounds net, these to be packed in strong, well-made and strapped wooden boxes, two to each, with sunken and battened ends, like sample packages to be seen at this office.

Proposers will state where their manufactories are located, and will briefly describe their method of granulating and desiccation, stating also the average time required for the several processes of manufacture. The deliveries are to be made monthly, and free of expense to the United States, at the Subsistence Stores at Nos. 4 State-street, New-York, or at such other points in the City of New-York as may be designated by the proper authority.

Each proposer is required to furnish a sample of not less than three hundred and sixty pounds of his own manufacture, packed as above.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled."

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer, such certificate to accompany the proposals.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent, as soon as bids are received by the proper [illegible].

Bidders for [illegible] are invited to be present at the opening of proposals.

Proposals for [illegible] should be endorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The Board reserves to itself the right to reject all bids deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals should be indorsed: "Proposals for furnishing [illegible]," and addressed to

Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, No. 60 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the
WEIGHING OF FORAGE,
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine
to
Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C., Port Royal, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS
must state names, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. B. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DISTILLERS AND SUGAR REFINERS.—The undersigned would like to engage with a distiller or sugar refiner, for the manufacture of chrystallized sugar and syrup from grain. He has for years been engaged in the largest manufactories in Europe, and is in possession of an improved process, partly his own invention, which will be interesting to any party taken. It can be made especially valuable to distillers in connection with their business. Address CHEMIST, Box No. 114 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF BALES OF COTton, will store it in good brick warehouses, located within four hours' ride of Savannah, in Georgia. Will be sold at great sacrifice, as the owner is in need of means for other expenses. All necessary information furnished on addressing and personally applying an interview, to COTTON, Box No. 144 Times Office.

WANTED—A RELIGIOUS, ACTIVE MAN, WITH from $500 to $1,000, to engage in a lucrative and honorable business. BUSINESS, care of Joy & Co., Tribune Building.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—ASSORTED NUMbers, of the very A THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Pearl-st.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON, REGULAR AND BEST Sheet Iron, of good quality, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Pearl-st.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.—NOS. 12 TO 26, assorted widths and lengths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Pearl-st.

SAFE FOR SALE.—HERRINGS LARGE-SIZE Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, nearly new, for sale cheap. No. 27 Murray-st., up stairs.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, Looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at No. 3 Nassau-st., No. 66 Bowery, between Grand and Hester-sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF every style and manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. FARRINGTON'S, No. 398 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canal-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the nitrous oxide, and extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. Come to headquarters. None but the best dental work done. Office No. 36 Cooper Institute.

DR. VAN VLECK, NO. 17 BOND-STREET.—The cheapest Dentist in New-York. Call and see fine specimens of dental skill. Extracting without pain.

ASTROLOGY.

MISS SECOR, CLAIRVOYANT, MAKES known to you all lost or hidden treasure; brings those long separated together; has got the genuine Egyptian secret for causing speedy marriages and the married happy. Delay not to consult her, at No. 100 West 27th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"There yet remain proud themes for other strains;
To draw the picture of these later days—
To cull the flowers that grow in distant fields,
And plant the fore gn seed on native ways."

REAL AND IDEAL.

By JOHN W. MONCLAIR.
Elegant volume, 12mo. Price, $1 25,
Containing
GEMS OF GERMAN POESY
from
HEINE,
RUCKERT,
CHAMISSO,
A. GRUN,
and others.

The book itself would invite the attention of all lovers of German literature to these masterly renderings from the modern poets of Germany.

HURD & HOUGHTON, and F. W. CHRISTERN, New-York; E. LEYBOLDT, Philadelphia.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
Every size and style of binding.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED
LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS,
POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
646 BROADWAY, New-York

☞ Direct Importations from our London House large stock constantly on hand.

NO. 6 OF THE FUNNIEST SORT OF PHUN NOW READY.—Contains Phun phor Phunny Phellas and Phun phor Phlorists Pholks. Holiday Phun and all sorts of Phun. Don't forget to remember, or remember to forget, this great Volcano of Phun.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. [illegible] MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for [illegible] on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS in Brooklyn.—On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 3 o'clock.
Circulars at Depot.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. [illegible] BROOKLYN.
[illegible] Send for a circular containing a complete [illegible] of the system.

J. E. [illegible] PRIVATE DANCING [illegible] Private lessons given every day.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO order and inserted by Drs. F. RAUCH and P. COOK, (late assistants to Boissonneau, Paris), No. 6 Fourth-ave., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST FIREMAN'S BADGE No. [illegible]. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at [illegible] Nos. 14 and 16 Jacob-st., or No. 16 Centre-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMING DRAFT.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO ALL WHO ARE ENROLLED AS
LIABLE TO DRAFT.

The New-York County Committee on Volunteering have reason to believe that a further call is likely soon to be made by the President for troops.

But as this great complaint has been made that the quotas demanded of the County of New-York have been excessive.

As all quotas are based upon the enrollment, it is evident that no relief can be expected except by a reduction of the enrollment to its proper standard.

Although appeals have hitherto been made to citizens to correct the enrollment, there has been little or no disposition shown by the public to discharge its duty in this particular.

It is evident that this duty must be performed by the public authorities, or it will not be performed at all.

By consent of the War Department and the advice of the Governor, the New-York County Committee on Volunteering has determined to undertake the herculean labor of correcting the Enrollment of the County.

No means will be spared to make this correction thorough and satisfactory both to the people and the Government.

Our only object is to correct the enrollment and place it at a proper standard, and every citizen owes it alike to himself and his neighbor to assist in this work.

In addition to other means which will be brought into requisition for the accomplishment of this object, a complete copy of the existing enrollment of each Ward or Election District will be printed and furnished to every enrolled citizen of the Ward or Election District.

This will prevent the excuse which many who are exempt have made, that they did not know they were enrolled, and hence did not attend to having their names taken from the roll.

It will also afford the opportunity for every man enrolled to see whether or not his neighbor is enrolled, and enable him to secure that those liable and not enrolled shall be put down.

Every person enrolled is requested to aid in the gigantic labor which we have undertaken, by complying with the following conditions:

I. Whenever a name appears of any person who is not enrolled but liable, notice of the fact should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District, by any person who may be cognizant of the fact, in order that the same may be recorded.

II. Whenever a name appears of any person who has been [illegible] should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll of the District and recorded where it properly belongs.

III. Whenever a name appears which is known to be fictitious, or any one is aware that the person indicated is not a resident of the district, notice should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

IV. Whenever cause of exemption exists by any reason, notice should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the locality by the exempt person himself, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

The following are the recognized causes of exemption:

1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien, and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having been drafted and paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the Army or Navy during the present War, and being honorably discharged.

In addition to this, so far as possible, every enrolled man will be waited upon personally by authorized agents, delegated to ascertain the liability of all enrolled men, to have those improperly enrolled taken off, and to add those not on, but who should be enrolled.

As this is an effort to correct and not to increase the enrollment, it is to the interest of every person to give correct and true answers to any and all questions which may be put to them, and any person declining to answer or giving false answers renders themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.

This is probably the last attempt which will be made to secure a correct Enrollment of the County of New-York. To be successful the cooperation of every resident of this city and county is absolutely required.

The Government officials have evinced a disposition to facilitate in every facility to attain the object in view. If, therefore, through the indisposition and apathy of the public, who are most concerned, this effort to correct the enrollment prove abortive, and further excessive quotas are demanded of us, because of the incorrectness of the enrollment, the people of this city and county will be themselves responsible, and they will have none but themselves to blame.

Dated, New-York, Dec. 1, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of Enrolling Bureau.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

SPECIAL WAR TAX.

EIGHTH DISTRICT, XVIIITH, XXTH AND XXIST WARDS.

Notice is hereby given that the list of taxes, assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of Five Per Centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned, by the Assessor of the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, to the Collector thereof, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded, and the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 21st day of December, 1864, A. D., to the 31st day of December, A. D., 1864, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. A personal notice, by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list, and all persons who shall neglect to pay the sums so demanded within the time specified in such special notice, will be liable to pay *ten per centum* additional upon the amount thereof, and also a fee of *twenty cents* each for the service of the said notice.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1864.

N. B.—The above taxes may be paid immediately, if parties so desire.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 3D DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, 1ST, 2D AND 4TH WARDS CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 130 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—NOTICE IS HEREby given, that the list of taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby DEMANDED.

A personal notice by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay *ten per centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice. Office open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector.

New-York, Dec. 19, 1864.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, [illegible]

THE FOLLOWING [illegible] MERCHANDISE, VIZ.—Two hundred and fifty-five tuns Rockness from Half Cannel Coal [illegible] ship Constance, from Liverpool. [illegible] remained in store [illegible] and [illegible] allowed by law, will be sold on Tuesday, January 3, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.'s Auction Rooms, at Wiese & Sibrandi's Stores, Atlantic Dock, on MONDAY, January 2, 1865, at 12 o'cl

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year $3 00
Two copies 1 year 5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be had.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON' THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRA DIAVOLO.

WALLACK'S—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

NIBLO'S—ALL HALLOW'S EVE—IN PLACE AND OUT OF PLACE—THE HALF-PAY MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—PAINTINGS.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 31st-st. and 9th-ave.—GRAND CONCERT.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An official dispatch from Secretary STANTON, gives the reports from Richmond papers of yesterday, forwarded by Gen. GRANT. Dispatches from Wilmington, dated the 25th, say that Admiral PORTER'S fleet opened the attack at one o'clock on the 24th, with a furious bombardment, averaging about thirty shots per minute till night. On the morning of the 25th, at ten o'clock, the attack was renewed with additional fury. On the evening of the 24th, a large force of troops, estimated at three brigades, the rebels say, were landed on the beach above Fort Fisher, and were attacked by the rebels, but the dispatch admits that our troops occupied the field at night. It also claims that at a late hour our troops assaulted the fort, but were repulsed. The editorial comments on this news by the rebel papers view the investment of the fort, which cuts it off completely, as a very serious matter. The fort is probably in our hands ere this

Further particulars of the capture of Savannah by Gen SHERMAN are received. The city was summoned to surrender on the 20th, to which HARDEE replied that he was strong enough to hold the city, that his supplies were abundant, his communications open, &c., and that he was able to withstand a long siege. But on the morning of the 21st it was discovered that the rebels had evacuated their position. His troops partially destroyed the Navy-yard, and blew up two iron-clads. They left in such haste, however, as to leave in SHERMAN'S hands 32 000 bales of cotton. Four small steamers, one a gunboat, were captured The city was surrendered to Gen. SHERMAN by a deputation of the citizens of that place. Richmond papers of yesterday contain a dispatch from HARDEE—date not given—which mentions a movement of SHERMAN in the direction of the Altamaha River; but it must have been one of the latter's dispositions before the fall of the city. Where HARDEE is now, no one knows.

The official dispatches from Gen. THOMAS state that HOOD'S army, on the 24th, was retreating, and had reached a point about 21 miles north of the Tennessee. Nearly all the rebel transportation had been abandoned to save the pontoon train It is reported that HOOD intends to reach the Tennessee River, near the mouth of the Elk River. Gen. THOMAS having forced him considerably to the east. Military authorities consider the situation very encouraging. Railroad and telegraphic communication is open to Columbia, on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, and the road will soon be in running order to Chattanooga.

GEORGE N. SANDERS takes pains to deny that he was concerned in the plot to burn the hotels of this city. He writes from Montreal thus: "I have not been a participant directly or indirectly in any raids or incendiary plots. My mission here is one of peace."

Three of the St. Alban's raiders were captured in New Hampshire yesterday. They had enlisted, received large bounties, and were expecting to reach the South at Uncle Sam's expense by desertion after they got into the field. But instead thereof, they will only now ornament the end of a rope.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room went down 5@8 ℔ cent. on the Savannah news. After the first decline to 213 ℔ cent., there was a strong effort to keep the market up to 215, but it fell back to 216¼ @¼ ℔ cent. at 3 o'clock. Government Stocks were in request, and there was a general feeling of firmness on the Stock Exchange at the close of the day.

At the Live Stock Market there was a small supply of cattle, but a sufficient number of sheep and swine. The total receipts for the week are: 8,787 beef cattle; 16,486 sheep, and 18,490 live hogs. With a surplus from last week's overstock, the moderate number of cattle is fully up to the demand in this soft weather, and with the large consumption of poultry during holiday-week —the only deficiency being in good fat bullocks for extra beef Some of this class sold as high as 22c @23c. ℔ lb. for the dressed weight of the carcase, for extra animals; strictly prime 20c. Other grades varied from 12c. for the poorest up to 18c. for the better class; average of all sales, 15c.@15½c. Sheep are in overstock and selling very slowly at 10c. ℔ lb. for the best. Live hogs are ¼c.@1c. lower, owing to the bad weather for killing and packing; the highest qualities are 13¼c. ℔ lb., live weight.

General business was tame yesterday. Breadstuffs, Cotton and Petroleum were lower, Provisions and Groceries were unsettled, Whisky was quoted higher, but closed heavily. The freight engagements were unimportant.

An eccentric individual named WILLIAM COLLEY, died recently at Lockport, in this State. He lived alone, kept a grocery, and willed his property, valued at $18,000, to his relatives in England. He kept his specie in an old boiler, buried in the cellar. Among the deposits in his private vault were fifty thousand three-cent pieces. How many millions of coin are thus hoarded in various parts of the country!

DORERHUS TUTTLE committed suicide on Sunday in West Twenty-sixth-street by shooting himself through the head. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on the body yesterday. The testimony given tends to show that domestic difficulty was the cause of the deed.

The mails by the *North American*, comprising dates to Dec. 9, reached this city yesterday. They are anticipated.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. They increased a number of salaries—among them that of the City Judge, from $5,000 to $6,500 per annum. Resolutions were also adopted lamenting the death of AUGUSTUS PURDY. The board adjourned to 3 P. M. on Thursday.

At the meeting of the Common Council, yesterday, the Mayor nominated and the Aldermen confirmed DANIEL DEVLIN as City Chamberlain for another term of the office. In the Board of Council, Mr. JAQUES, Chairman of the Special Committee recently appointed to inquire into alleged improprieties of the Children's Aid Society, (upon which the Board had declined to give this charity association a donation,) stated that he had been unable to get a majority of the committee together, although meetings had been several times appointed; but he had proceeded alone, and had obtained some evidence highly favorable to the character of the society and its operations; and nothing adverse to it had been presented. He asked, but was refused leave to present a minority report upon the subject. Both Boards adjourned to 1 P. M to day.

A Masonic Promenade Concert was given last evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, in aid of the Western District Relief Association. The attendance was large, the music good, and everything passed off very pleasantly.

England and America.

The London *Times* is again eager for peace. It urges the "opening of negotiations" in America. Its delicate sensibilities are shocked and outraged at the prolongation of our civil war. They always were, whenever the Union cause was gaining ground. The tenderness of the *Times*, whenever the rebels seemed likely to get their deserts, was always extremely touching. When they were prosperous, its bowels of compassion for suffering humanity were never stirred. It could rehearse the tale of their piratical burning of American ships, with no feeling but admiration for their heroic valor. It could dismiss the damning facts of their savage treatment of our prisoners with a sneer of incredulity. It has never failed to chronicle our defeats with exultation, or to give the whole tremendous weight of its influence to blacken our character and damage our cause.

But the Union arms seem to be on the eve of victory. Even the obstinate skepticism of the *Times* can no longer pretend to be blind to the failing fortunes of the rebel cause. Hence, the *Times* becomes again urgent for peace. It deplores the sacrifice of blood and treasure which the war involves. It shudders at the financial ruin which impends over the Northern States. It demands "negotiations" for peace, and thinks that the British Government may now very wisely put forth efforts on that behalf. We agree with the *Times*. That great organ of British sentiment can itself do much toward ending the war which it deplores. Let it exhort the rebels to stop fighting. It has won a strong claim on their confidence and is entitled to be heard and heeded by them. It has given them its powerful aid from the beginning of their rebellion. It has maintained correspondents in both the contending camps to falsify facts and invent falsehoods in their behalf. It has done all in its power to belie the Union cause and to disparage the Union strength in the eyes of the world. No hired retainer could possibly have shown greater zeal or put forth more strenuous efforts than it has evinced in support of the rebel side. It is entitled to be heard with respect and deference when it speaks to those who guide and control the rebel councils. Let it talk to *them* of peace. Let it exhort *them* to end the war which they began without cause and are likely to end without honor. Let it talk to *them* of wasted treasure, of blood lavished in vain, of desolated hearth-stones and blooming fields converted into a howling wilderness. These phrases, upon which it dwells with such pathetic emphasis, have meaning and force in rebel ears. Let the *Times* press them home on its credulous clients, and convince them of the blessings of concord.

It may, moreover, very well exhort the British Government to put forth its efforts in the same direction;—but let those efforts also be addressed to the Southern rebels. They have drawn their main strength hitherto from British favor and support. Not a blow could they have struck at our commerce but with the weapons which England put into their hands. Not a cargo of foreign supplies could have reached them but through British agency. The guns and shells with which they have waged their war,—the money by which they have paid and clothed their troops,—the piratical ships by which they have scourged our peaceful commerce from the seas,—the toleration they have secured as belligerents from the world at large, have all been the free gift of the Government and people of the British realm. If England wants peace, let her stop sustaining the rebel cause. Let her withdraw her aid, stop building rebel privateers, forbid her subjects from breaking our blockade, withdraw her recognition of the rebels as belligerents, and she can have peace in six months.

But it is quite useless for the *Times* to address further exhortations of this sort to the Government and people of the United States. Their value has been fully tested. Their motive is perfectly understood. The envenomed hatred of the American Union which underlies and inspires them, has made itself too conspicuous to be now covered over by honeyed words and pacific professions. There has been no time since the war began when the *Times* and the English people did not wish for peace on the basis of Southern independence, or when they did desire it on any other. To-day the predominant longing of both is for the disruption of the American Union. They may love peace, they may hate war; but they neither love the one nor hate the other one-half as fervently as they long for the overthrow of the Democratic Republic of the United States. Nothing has kept them from bounding eagerly into the bloody arena and standing openly and actively by the side of its other deadly foes, but a prudent apprehension of possible consequences to themselves. British neutrality, in this case, as in many others, has been but another name for British cowardice. And if Great Britain had not believed, from the very outset of the war, that ostensible non-intervention was all the aid the Southern rebels would require for the accomplishment of their ends, even the selfish caution of her rulers would have given way, and we should have seen her banner flaunting side by side with the rebel flag.

We have had quite enough of British advice and British "friendship." Any more of either will be worse than wasted. Both come poisoned to every American heart by the air of unmitigated hatred for us and for our cause, which every gale has borne to us for the last three years from the British isle. If England desires peace let her demand it at the hands which but for her would never have had strength to deny it. Let her prevail upon the rebels to lay down their arms, and she and they can again have peace. But half a century will not give back to her, what long before that time she will sorely need, the confidence and friendship of the people of the United States.

The Military Prospect—A Warning Against too Sanguine Expectations.

It may easily happen that our people may be too sanguine with reference to the immediate results of Gen. SHERMAN'S march and his capture of Savannah. JEFF. DAVIS said, in his late message, with some truth, that the existence of the Confederacy, and the success of their cause, does not at all depend on their possession of cities. In our own struggle with Great Britain during the War of Independence, that Power held for years many of our largest cities, and marched her armies from one end of the country to the other, without perceptibly affecting the decision of the contest. A vast agricultural country, as this was then, and as the South is now, does not depend at all on cities; in fact, the population of towns in a severe blockade becomes often a burden on the producing classes. We might now, JEFF. DAVIS has said, hold Mobile, Wilmington, Charleston, and Richmond, and the essential resources of the Confederacy remain much as they have been.

But it must be remembered that the essential resources, the material forces of a country, are by no means its only or principal strength. It has been said of a bombardment that its principal effect is metaphysical, or mental. It is so with the power of a community to resist or to fight. It is mainly in the mysterious and utterly immeasurable force of the human will. These are affected by moral as well as material causes. The capture of Richmond would in fact relieve the Confederacy of a real burden; but in its moral effect, it could not be measured by whatever loss of guns or stores. To a less degree, the loss of Savannah tells on the *prestige*, the spirits of the rebel population. Still, it is not to be denied, that the escape of HARDEE'S army lost us the greatest prize of victory. What we mainly want now is the destruction of armies. Had the only outlet from Savannah been shut up, and HARDEE'S fifteen thousand been captured, we should have been far nearer the close of the war than we are now.

Gen. THOMAS' victory is, in fact, a much more *immediately* decisive stroke than Gen. SHERMAN'S brilliant capture, though we have no doubt that this last will be followed by important operations, influencing greatly the campaign of Virginia. Had one of our great armies, in the last years of the Revolutionary War, suffered such an overwhelming defeat as has HOOD'S, the issue of the whole struggle might have been very different.

The ultimate effect of Gen. SHERMAN'S splendid march and his future occupation of the line of the Savannah River, we believe will be most decisive; but it is a somewhat distant effect, and dependent entirely on strategical combinations. This march disappointed the old popular illusion of "starving out" the Confederacy. We have found the vast cotton fields of Georgia thick sown with rich crops of cereals; the land abounded in potatoes, corn, wheat, poultry, and stock; there was no approach even to scarcity. As we advance into Eastern Georgia and South Carolina, we shall undoubtedly find the same condition. Even the worthless currency does not seem much to affect the people or hamper the officials, as commerce has become barter, and the Government raises all its supplies by forced levies. Our destruction of railroads and the crops lying near them, will undoubtedly cramp Gen. LEE in Richmond; but the worst effect they could produce, would probably only be the evacuation of that city and the occupation of a new line further south. The whole rebel "Army of Virginia" could easily be fed from North Carolina alone.

These continual devastations are, of course, gradually wasting the resources of the Confederacy, and would ultimately compel the breaking up of the large armies. But the real and quick crushing of the rebellion, as we have so often repeated, is to come from such strokes as THOMAS has just dealt; from the utter breaking up of LEE'S formidable army. SHERMAN'S advance, as leading to this, is all-important; in any other aspect, it is not decisive.

THE POPULAR MAJORITY FOR LINCOLN.—The next day but one after the Presidential election we stated that Mr. LINCOLN'S popular majority would reach "nearly, if not quite, four hundred thousand." The Opposition press flouted at this as a ridiculous extravagance. They declared the majority would not reach half that, and have ever since persisted in greatly under-estimating it. The returns from all the States—official, with the exception of Nevada and Oregon—make Mr. LINCOLN'S majority to be 407,302. This does not include the majorities given in Tennessee, or any other State reclaimed from the rebellion. Thus our statement, deemed so hyperbolical, really fell below the mark.

A New German Republican Daily.

We have received, recently, a prospectus of a new German Union and Republican daily paper, of a large size, to be issued (if the stock required is subscribed) in the City of New-York. The prospectus is signed by the names of some of the most influential and respectable German bankers and professional gentlemen, and we understand that $40,000 have already been raised among the Germans toward the $100,000 which is required. The leaders of the enterprise thus state their objects to the public:

"The 8th of November is the opening of a new epoch in the history of the great American Republic. In the midst of the sufferings, exertions and vicissitudes of a gigantic civil war, an overwhelming majority of the people of the Free State have deliberately recorded their irrevocable vow to crush the rebellion of the Southern aristocracy, to vindicate the national sovereignty, to establish the unity of the republic on an immovable basis, and to insure liberty and equal rights to every inhabitant of the common territory." * * * * *

"And no part of the people of the Union are under graver obligations to join in such an effort [i. e. to gain the best results from the victory at the polls,] than the citizens who have emigrated from Germany, or their immediate descendants. They owe it to the old fatherland, which, in many an encounter of intellect, and many a bloody struggle, has achieved for them an inheritance of devotion to the cause of right and truth; they owe it to the new home, which secures a free scope to their aspirations and their energies.

In the formation of a free nation on the territory of the Union, now in progress, it will be for the German Americans to cast their native love for human progress into the scale against the ignorance and brutality so fatally thrown into it by other elements of European immigration. They must labor in furthering the true progress of their adopted country, if they would be true to the instincts of their birth, and honor the land of their fathers.

The contest in the field, and the recent victory at the ballot-box, must rend the ties of existing parties, leaving but two opposing camps henceforth to divide the republic between them. One will throw out the banner of freedom and equal rights, the banner of advancing civilization,—the other will unfurl, under new colors, the ancient pennant of domination and oppression, of ignorance and trickery. Genuine democracy, in the interest of the common welfare, on the one side, or the ruthless supremacy of caste, in the hands of unprincipled politicians and low-minded schemers—a heartless obligarchy upheld by an ignorant mob—on the other, such will be the character and the tendencies of the opposing parties.

To muster all German-Americans around the standard of freedom, of right, of civilization, is an indispensable duty. We propose to contribute to its performance by joining the forces of the liberal German press, which has already done such excellent service. The opening of the grand epoch appeals to the German-Americans, east of the Alleghanies, to call into life an organ, amply endowed and prepared to give due weight to their convictions, and to gain over those of their countrymen still under the sway of hostile influences."

We need not say that this is a plan of the highest importance for the future efficiency and usefulness of the Union party in the City and State of New-York. The Germans poll in this city some twenty thousand votes, and at least ten or fifteen thousand more in the suburbs. Of this great number in the city proper, we do not believe that the Unionists secured in the recent election, more than five thousand votes; and yet these twenty thousand voters could, on any election, hold the balance of power in the city. They have not the slightest affinity for the Pro-slavery Democracy; they are made up mainly of honest, well-meaning, laboring men, mechanics and artisans, who would feel a natural sympathy for the great ideas of liberty and humanity which inspire the Republican party, and they are not, like many other foreigners, under the influence of priests and demagogues.

All the aspirations of their race and the traditions of the Democratic party of Germany are toward freedom and against the barbarism of slavery. They ought to be hearty Unionists and Anti-Slavery Republicans, supporting the great American ideas whenever they are at issue. To gain them, would be of immense value to the Republic; their votes, with those of the American Republicans, would not improbably transfer New-York from the position of a city governed by an ignorant pro-slavery Democracy, to that of a supporter of freedom and the Union. If the twenty thousand German votes were won over to the right side, it is not improbable that even in the local elections the intelligence and virtue of the city might begin to control and overshadow the baser elements. It is of vast importance to our citizens and to the whole country that the immense property interests of New-York and its political influence should not be in the hands of unprincipled demagogues and their followers.

The great cause of the loss of this large German vote to the Union party we believe to lie in the want of a successful German-Republican press. The only journal which circulates among the emigrants arriving, and which possesses a large subscription through all the German shop-keeping community, is one which represents the meanest and worst instincts of the old pro-slavery Democracy, and which is as truly rebel and secessionist in many of its utterances as are the journals of Richmond.

A first-class Republican paper, published in German, supported by ample capital and edited by men of business ability and talent, would, we are persuaded, speedily change the views of large numbers of the German Democrats; the lies and fallacies of the German "rebel press" would be continually answered and refuted. That imperceptible, but most powerful influence which is impressed on the community from the daily contact with the thoughts and statements of a vigorous leading journal, would be thrown on the side of the noblest ideas of progress and liberty. The mind of the German laboring class in New-York would become gradually imbued with true Republicanism as represented in the Union party, and, like their noble compatriots in Missouri and Texas, they would become the staunchest and most earnest supporters of the national cause.

Such an effort as this of the signers of this prospectus, should command the respect and receive the support of patriotic American citizens throughout the country. We trust that no obstacle will be permitted to cause it to fail. Fifty thousand dollars ought certainly to be raised even among the wealthy Unionists of this city; and to lighten the labor of any who may wish to contribute by purchasing stock in this intended enterprise, we append the names of several of the committee:

CHRIST. E. DETMOLD, DR. E. KRACKOWIZER,
DR. I. GOLDMARK, HERMANN D. TELLKAMPF,
FRIEDERICH KAPP, HERMANN MARCUSE,
SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, DR. FRANCIS LIEBER,
and others.

The proposed editor, Dr. F. SCHURTZ, is a gentleman favorably known, during the recent election campaign, by his earnest and eloquent addresses in behalf of the Union cause, and commands, we understand, the respect and confidence of our best German citizens.

A New Feature in the Border Burglars Case.

We learn by a telegram from Concord, N. H., that three of the St. Alban's burglars, in attempting to escape a second trial in Canada under the new order of arrest, have turned up at Lebanon, in New-Hampshire. At that point they enlisted in the United States Army, but the detectives were "too many" for them. They are now in jail at Concord. There will thus be raised a question of non-concurrent jurisdiction, in a novel form. At Montreal, six of the burglars are again on trial before a Superior Court Judge, for the purpose of testing their liability to surrender under the Extradition Treaty. The decision at Montreal, whatever it may be, may possibly precede—as it cannot help, in a great measure, influencing—the disposition of the prisoners in custody on this side of the line. On the other hand, the fact of JEFF. DAVIS' commissioned belligerents enlisting in the United States Army will place the prisoners in Montreal in a singular position as to the line of defence they have chosen to adopt. The three ruffians caught at Lebanon have now to choose between confessing themselves burglars or spies. If they confess themselves burglars, they become witnesses against their confederates now in durance in the Province; but they save their necks and merely incur the penalty of robbery in the most aggravated form—involving possibly ten or fifteen years in the penitentiary. If, on the other hand, they make the plea of "belligerents," they render themselves liable to be hung as spies, merely by virtue of their enlistment in the army of the United States.

It seems altogether as if Justice COURSOL and Mr. GEORGE N. SANDERS would have a hard time of it to bring these legal points exactly to a satisfactory issue. It is a bad business, at the best, that these three burglars should have crossed the line after their escape from Canada and COURSOL. It is a still worse business for them that they were foolish enough to enlist. If they accept the plea put in for them by their counsel in Montreal, they will most assuredly all hang together, as common spies. If they take the other horn, they will reduce their comrades on the other side of the line to the vulgar condition of common thieves, besides destroying no end of defensive argument employed to prove the patriotic and belligerent character of their mission in robbing the banks at St. Alban's.

Police Justice COURSOL went the length of a moderate tether in his summary release of the robbers; in furnishing them, through his confederate, the policeman, with sleighs and robes, and clothing, for a speedy journey out of the limits of his jurisdiction, and more than all, in getting the stolen money in possession of the police restored to them, minus only the fees of SANDERS. But COURSOL, withal, neglected one point, in not cautioning the prisoners against crossing the frontier. That simple slip is likely to bring on them no end of trouble, and on the Judge himself more vexation than he evidently bargained for.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—We learn from an officer of Gen. SHERMAN'S army that the soldiers of that army are intensely anxious to be led into South Carolina. They are eager beyond measure to take a promenade through the Rattlesnake State. We do not wonder at it.

The fire-eating rebels of South Carolina have for a long time been hurling scorn and defiance, breathing out threatenings and slaughter, making faces and grimaces at the people of the North. Their insolence toward us has been a thousand times greater than that of all other rebels. Their contempt for us has been too profound for measurement —their hatred and ferocity too intense for expression. The mouthings of their orators, the rantings of their press, the measures and resolutions of their Legislatures, the proclamations of their Governors, have each exceeded the other in wild extravagance about the people of the North. It was South Carolina that incited and forced the other Southern States to disunion; it was South Carolina that passed the first ordinance of secession; it was South Carolina that began the war.

It is not unnatural that the army of SHERMAN, which has whipped everything there was to be whipped in the Southwest, which has just marched conquering through Georgia, and having captured Savannah, is now on the very border of South Carolina, should be anxious to make a visit to its ferocious fire-eating rebels, that they may understand definitely what sort of animals they are. The fifty thousand veterans, infantry, cavalry and artillery, would like to show themselves to the seven hundred thousand South Carolians, black and white—would like to inspect their claws, examine their fangs, look them in the eye, get close to their roar, and see what they feed on—would like to visit Charleston, Columbia, and Spartanburgh, Branchville, Orangeburgh and Cheraw, the Pedee, the Santee, the Congaree and the Edisto—would like, in short, to know and see for themselves all about the extraordinary qualities and powers of that most extraordinary production of the Sunny South, the original Fire-Eater.

We think it very likely that in this desire Gen. SHERMAN'S soldiers will be gratified before long; and we should judge, from what the South Carolinians have so often said, that they also will be gratified.

☞ We understand that Maj. JAMES HAGERTY, who is very generally acknowledged to have been an efficient speaker for the Union in the late campaign, and to have invariably brought together the largest audiences, has prepared a lecture on "Wit and Humor," which he proposes to deliver during the Winter in the large cities and elsewhere, should invitations be tendered. The lecturer has studied his subject well, and there is no doubt that it will prove instructive as well as entertaining to his audiences.

The Arming of Southern Slaves—Views of Gen. Meigs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a cursory reading, a few days since, of the annual report of Quartermaster-General MEIGS, detailing the operations of the vast department under his control for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, my attention was arrested by the able, sagacious and statesmanlike views which, at that early period of the war, were presented by that distinguished officer in the concluding pages of his report, relative to the mode of "dealing with the colored population of the Southern States," and to their employment in the army of the United States.

It will be remembered that at the period referred to, and for some time subsequently, the wisdom and policy of arming the negro were seriously doubted by many of the leading statesmen of the Republican party. Even President LINCOLN, with all the lights surrounding his high position, and animated, as he was, by a sincere and patriotic desire for the speedy suppression of the rebellion, hesitated to sanction the great measure of calling to the field a race of men who were to battle not only for political, but for personal liberty; and it was not until the force of circumstances, growing out of the changes and mutations of war, brought conviction to his mind, that he gave the plan the influence of his honored name, promulgated it to the world, and stamped it with the seal of nationality.

Gen. MEIGS, in the narrower sphere of his duty, seems never to have entertained a doubt upon the subject; and as one of the earliest and ablest advocates of the measure, his name will shine upon the official records of the country.

What was prophecy in the report of Gen. MEIGS of 1862, is fact in this great epoch of 1864. I might make copious extracts to show this. One will suffice. Gen. MEIGS, referring to the great rebellion in India, says:

"The people [of the United States] are of more than one race; and the task before the country, if proper use is made here as there [India,] of the aid of all who are loyal, all who are willing to contend on our side, will be lightened by their divisions. * * * * Great Britain looked not at the *color* of the recruit; she accepted the aid of every offered arm, and was successful. Courage, resolution, and wisdom will accomplish in the *West* what they did in the *East*."—(*Annual Report Maj.-Gen. M. C. MEIGS. Quartermaster-General, Nov. 18, 1862. Pamphlet Edition, p. 22.*)

And courage, resolution and wisdom, are to-day, as then suggested, warding off with triple shield, the more and more feeble blows of a staggering rebellion! The liberated slave of to-day, clad in the uniform of a soldier, confronts his oppressor of yesterday! A despised, neglected, and long-suffering race now rally to the defence of an insulted flag, and battle bravely and heroically, under the protection of the Government of the United States, for the Union and for freedom! Verily, the PROPHECY of '62 is the FACT of '64.

Yours truly, J. A. E.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GUNBOAT NARCISSUS.—The gunboat *Narcissus*, which was destroyed by a torpedo in Mobile Bay on the night of the 7th inst., was a purchased steamer, and was fitted at New-York for Admiral FARRAGUT'S squadron, in the early part of the year. She sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard on the 23 of February, 1864. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Ensign, W. G. Jones; Acting Master's Mates, C. R. Marple, E. A. Morse, E. G. Caswell; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, J. L. Young, C. E. Black, M. Berry, J. R. Davidson. The *Narcissus* was a screw tug boat of 101 tons, and carried a battery of two guns. The casualties by this accident were very small considering that the steam from the boiler escaped so freely. Only three were scalded; two severely—SAMUEL KEELAN, quarter gunner, and GEORGE CASSEY, seamen.

A NEW STEAMER FOR THE BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL ROUTE.—Mr. SAMUEL H. POOK has just completed a new screw steamer, of 500 tons, for Messrs. MURRAY & NEPHEW'S line to Beaufort and Port Royal. She is of the following dimensions: Length, 150 feet; beam, 27 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet. She is fitted with a poop-deck, running forward to the fore-hatch, having accommodations for 75 passengers. She is without exception a first-class boat of her class, and built in the most substantial manner. She is topsail schooner-rigged, and spreads a large area of canvas. The President's proclamation declaring the ports of the Southern States open and free, is having its desired effect, and new lines are springing up in consequence of the large increase of passengers and freight.

NAVAL SUPPLY STEAMER FOR ADMIRAL PORTER'S SQUADRON.—The United States supply steamer *Newberry*, which was announced to sail on the 24th inst., will not take her departure until the 28th inst.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE NEW GUNBOAT SPYERA.—On Saturday the new gunboat *Spyera* made her official trial trip, which proved very satisfactory to all concerned. This vessel is a sister vessel to the *Hydnetus*, now at the navy-yard. These vessels are light draught, twin screws, very fast and carry heavy batteries. The credit of originating this class of vessels is due to Mr. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. They were constructed at Fair Haven, Conn., by SAMUEL H. POOK, a young naval architect, who has given us some of the finest ships and steamers afloat, and these two light draught vessels promise to inaugurate a new feature in the construction of naval vessels for river service along our coast, and on the lakes. These vessels have WRIGHT'S segmental engines, which were described at length a few weeks since in our columns. The *Spyera* will be put in commission in a few weeks.

Charleston.

PREPARATION FOR SHERMAN.

The Charleston *Courier* of Friday, contains the following order:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND AND THIRD SUB DISTRICTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 14.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 98.—*First*—On no account will non-combatants be allowed to enter the city of Charleston, except in passing through to the more interior portions of the State, after the promulgation of this order.

Second—All slaves whose owners are now living beyond the limits of Charleston, except one slave to take charge of real estate, which such owners have left unprotected, will be at once removed from the city. If in fifteen days after the issue of this order, any such are still found in the city, they will be at once arrested and sent out of the city to seek their owners. By command of Major-Gen. RANSOM.

WM. F. NANCE, Assistant Adjt. General.

PERSONAL.—Hon. C. D. DRAKE, of Missouri, a leading member of the Constitutional Convention of that State, was a guest at the Union League club-room last evening, and being called upon made a brief, but eloquent and forcible address upon political affairs in Missouri.

PARDON OF THE ITALIAN CANCEMI.—Gov. SEYMOUR has signalized his retirement from office by pardoning the Italian barber, CANCEMI, who was convicted of the murder of policeman ANDERSON and sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing for life. CANCEMI arrived in this city on Friday last. The circumstances connected with this murder created intense excitement at the time, and, notwithstanding the great efforts made by the prisoner's counsel to procure his liberty, he received the sentence above stated. CANCEMI was caught in the act of robbing the shoe-store of Mr. S. SAMMIS, corner of Grand and Centre streets, and pursued by officer Anderson. During the pursuit CANCEMI raised a pistol and fired at the officer, the charge taking effect and producing injuries which soon resulted in death. The murderer was then followed by a number of persons who witnessed the shooting, and secured in a building in Leonard-street. An indictment against the accused was promptly found, and he was arraigned for trial. The case was subsequently carried to the Court of Appeals and a new trial ordered, which resulted in a sentence for life.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Official dispatches received here from Mexico state that President JUAREZ entered the City of Chihuahua on the 12th of October last, having met with a very enthusiastic reception from the people of that city, as well as from the inhabitants of other towns in that State. The Mexican President had intended to establish his residence in the City of Durango, after that city was occupied by the National forces. But the French having obtained a victory at Estanzuela on the 10th, the Mexican army had to withdraw to Chihuahua. President JUAREZ is there, busily engaged in organizing another army to carry on more efficiently the war against the invaders. He writes to a friend of his in this city in the most hopeful manner.

The general impression in Mexico appears to be that MAXIMILIAN'S rule has so many obstacles in its way that it cannot stand more than six months, even in case the Mexican patriots should be never after as unfortunate as hitherto. MAXIMILIAN has set aside the Church party, which was the means by which he went to Mexico, and has exiled two of its principal leaders. He wishes to conciliate the Liberals, but in that he will certainly fail, and he will remain without any hold on the Mexican people. His principle trouble is, just now, his want of money, and of credit to borrow any.

MORE APPOINTMENTS IN HANCOCK'S CORPS.

The following additional appointments of officers have been announced in HANCOCK'S new Veteran Corps: Colonels—Oliver Wood, B. A. F. Greer and Oscar Halmborg. Majors—Lewis B. Stegman and Samuel D. Hopper. Captains—Walter S. Payne, Milton Mills, A. P. Butler, M. M. Harden, M. M. Hayden, C. Edward Davis, E. S. Sherman and James F. Melvine, Jr. First Lieutenants—Martin R. Connolly, J. M. Waterman, W. F. Still, J. W. Lord, S. F. Dubois, D. Inviss, H. A. Maxwell, Paul Hartley, Herman Foerster and Daniel H. Winfield. Second Lieutenants—Joseph J. Howard, Charles G. Gordon, R. F. Wolfkill and V. M. Jones. None of the above appointments are from Massachusetts.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

There is no truth in the statement that the Committee of Ways and Means are maturing a financial programme for the Secretary of the Treasury. The sub-committee, composed of Messrs. HOOPER, MORRILL and PENDLETON, are engaged in arranging and maturing the Tax Bill, in accordance with the views of the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

In regard to the further issue of greenbacks, neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor the Finance Committee have for a moment even considered the subject of further inflation of the currency. As soon as the Secretary of the Treasury has decided upon his plans upon this subject, they will be communicated to the committees of the Senate and House.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

It is understood that the President will at an early day call the attention of Congress again to the important subject of an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. It is probable that in the event of speedy action not being taken, the President will indicate that he will call an extra session of Congress to pass this important measure at as early a period as it can be done Constitutionally.

NAVAL CHANGES

Commodore SMITH has been relieved from command of the Pensacola Navy-yard, and has received three months leave of absence.

Capt. THEO. P. GREENE has been ordered to the command of the *Richmond*, in the West Gulf Squadron, vice Capt. JENKINS, ordered home.

THE COMMANDER OF THE SHENANDOAH.

The new pirate *Shenandoah* is commanded by Lieut. WADDELL, formerly of the United States Navy, whose family has been residing for some time at Annapolis, enjoying the protection of our Government.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

NOTHING LATER FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

The Navy Department has no later intelligence from Rear Admiral PORTER'S fleet.

DEATH OF AN ATTACHE OF THE PRUSSIAN LEGATION.

ALEXANDER GAW, Chancellor of the Prussian Legation, died here to-day.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Atrocious Weather—Movements Impossible—Desertion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, Friday, Dec. 23, 1864.

The weather lately has been most terrific, viewed in a military sense. The recent bright and glowing days have left us, and in their stead came heavy and driving snows, changing ultimately into rain. To those who have never witnessed a Virginia rain-storm, the deluge that has of late afflicted us would almost seem a recurrence of the floods of scripture. If any one out here had any idea of a move taking place soon, the recent storms have dispelled any thought of an onward movement.

The appearance of the low country here-about is one unbroken sheet of water. Even if our corduroys were not afloat they would prove inadequate to the support of heavy artillery or caissons. Gen. ROB LEE is safe in his starving stronghold for a brief space. But we are reversing the old problem of "in fine weather prepare for the storm." While it rains and snows, freezes and blows, we keep the active hand of preparation constantly busy. We are girding up our loins for the struggle, and the call-boy has warned "everybody for the last scene."

I have positively nothing to write about; and although in the spirit willing and of determination strong, I find myself unable to place anything of interest or importance that can be laid before my readers. Correspondents now-a-days, are of the glowing kind, nothing to write about, but a great deal of useless labor to perform in the vain search after news. How delightful, after a long a tedious ride through the wilderness of camps, amidst a dreary waste of waters and of mud, to find yourself safe at last at home in your little hut, all splashed with mud and hungry as a hunter, and blessed with the consciousness that your labor has been in vain, and no letter for the TIMES the result.

The rain and the wet, and the mud, and the utter discomfort of our picket-lines, has kept those usually pugnacious gentry very quiet. No reverberating volleys disturb the monotonous splash of never-ceasing rain-drops, and scarcely any cannon send their dull sounds through the storm-laden and moist atmosphere. We keep within our shelters and pile on more wood, never caring for the people up North, who so eagerly cry for stirring news. If you want us to move, please come down and tell us how to move, as you cannot do that pray wait in patience and we will move when it is possible and practicable.

Two rebel deserters came into our lines recently, one of whom formerly belonged to the rebel Signal Corps and the other to Gen. LEE'S Provost-Guard. These men had a very hazardous and trying escape. They completely flanked both armies, and made a wide detour, coming in on our rear, and crossing the Nottoway River twice. With a great deal of difficulty, and after great hardships, they succeeded in at last reaching our lines in safety. For six days they had nothing to eat except persimmons, and were compelled to travel almost constantly through dense woods. This journey seems almost marvelous. These men declare themselves tired of the war and the Confederacy, "the Confederacy," as our boys call it. Strange to say, one of these deserters is a Philadelphian and the other a New-Yorker.

I find myself compelled to use the old phrase: "Everything is quiet along our lines."

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mme. CAROZZI ZUCCHI took her benefit here last evening. BELLINI'S opera of "Norma"—always a favorite with our public, was revived for the occasion. The distribution was extremely good, and the performance excited the enthusiasm of the audience. Mme. CAROZZI'S dramatic abilities are displayed to great advantage in the role of the Druidess. The many declamatory passages of the part were rendered with an intensity that could hardly be excelled. The opening recitative has rarely been given with such power of voice and authority of style. We were not so well pleased with the *Casta Diva*, but the subsequent quick movement was excellent. Signor MASSIMILIANI is certainly one of the best *Pollio's* we have ever had here. Of Mlle. MORENSI as *Adalgisa*, and Signor SUSINI as *Oroveso*, it is unnecessary to speak. They have sung the parts previously, and were in ordinary voice last night. The opera, as we have before remarked, was received with great favor, and had the weather been fine, the house would undoubtedly have been crowded. We are glad to hear that "Norma" will be repeated on Friday next. Our readers must not forgot that Miss KELLOGG takes her first benefit here to-night, playing *Zerlina* in the opera of "Fra Diavolo." The lady is a deserved favorite with the public, to whom she has often lent her gratuitous services. As a compliment to the best artist America has yet produced, we trust the house will be filled to its greatest capacity.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—During the holiday season the new spectacular drama entitled "The Ring of Fate; or, Fire, Air, Earth and Water," will be given *three* times daily at this establishment, viz., at 1:30, 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. There will be a morning performance also, of a different drama.

Our National Revenue—Taxes on Real and Personal Estate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There can be no doubt that our revenue laws are very defective, and need much revision. We had happily been without experience in such legislation; no wonder that our rulers and people generally found themselves very much at sea. The interpretations of the laws are often more censurable than the laws themselves. Your correspondent, R. M. S., is not, however, likely to mend the matter. If he brushes up his history, he will see that taxes on sales derive their parentage from the "remote or middle" ages, and have been among the most oppressive grievances of the most oppressive periods.

But it is not my intention to go into this branch of the subject, as the absurdity of a tax on sales has been so fully shown that I understand it is now abandoned by its original projectors. I wish merely to speak of R. M. S.'s proposition to lay a half per cent. real and personal estate tax. He introduces this with the truism that "Government affords protection to property as well as to person," which he expands into a whole paragraph of platitude, as if no one had ever thought before of raising revenue from these sources. Why, Sir, *nearly every dollar of productive real and personal estate is already taxed*—and heavily—by the income tax; and many articles of non-productive personal property come under the assessed taxes. If it is thought right that they should *all* pay, let the assessed taxes be repealed, and every man required to render an account of his non-productive personals, as he now does of his income. Thus furniture, jewelry, books, paintings and horses may be reached.

As for the non-productive real estate, nine-tenths of it in city or country is unable to bear any additional burden. Even much of the so-called productive real estate only just pays expenses, and would be worthless to its owners but for the hope of future improvement.

To hear R. M. S. talk, one would think the manufacturing interest was the only one in the country. *Does he forget how immensely and extravagantly it is favored by the present tariff?* It is neither honest nor patriotic for manufacturers to seek to throw all the expenses of the war on the consumer, who, begging R. M. S.'s pardon, is *not* bound to pay it all.

CARL BENSON.

Bridgeport City Election.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

At the town election, to-day, the Union ticket was elected by an average majority of one hundred and fifty-three.

S.

An oil farmer in Indiana discovered last week that his whole farm was underrun with petroleum. The very next day his daughter, who had been engaged to a young mechanic in that neighborhood distressed her lover with the laconic remark that "Father had struck oil, and she couldn't marry a carpenter." But the people in the new petroleum districts have struck something else of as much importance to them as the "oil" itself. They find that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is a complete protection against all the effects of the cold, damp and fatigue encountered in obtaining it, and that health, which is better than wealth, is secured by its use. Sold everywhere. New-York, No. 59 Cedar st.

The Holiday Present most acceptable to a lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents table, mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1130 Broadway, N. Y.

Richmond.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Prices reduced since Nov. 1 from 50 cents to $3 per pair, every variety of gents', ladies' boys', youths' misses' and children's Boots, buckle-shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes always on hand. Gentlemen's best French goods manufactured to measure promptly, at No. 180 Fulton-st.
C. C. RICHMOND.

Touching the Ladies

With icy finger. Winter begs to suggest to them that such sets of sables, ermine, mink, squirrel, chinchilla, and other fancy furs as are to be found in GENIN'S new and choice assortment, are not obtainable elsewhere at the same satisfactory prices.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Holiday Gifts.

E. A. BROOKS would inform those about purchasing Christmas and New-Year's presents, and wish to combine usefulness with beauty in the selection, that he has a large and varied assortment of goods adapted to the present season, which cannot fail to please. Every description of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children, may be found at his establishment, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

New-Year's Calls.

Gentlemen who are about making preparations to carry out the time-honored Knickerbocker custom of making New-Year's calls, will find that absolutely necessary appendage to their toilet, a NEAT-FITTING BOOT, as well as every article of foot gear, at the establishment of E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

The Horrors of War can be greatly mitigated by that **sovereign remedy**, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, as it will cure any wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot of ointment should be in every man's knapsack. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, and state the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on such preparations as are sold at 38 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Happy New-Year, Ladies, and if you wish beautiful boots and shoes for yourselves and families, presents for the holidays, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes—Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College place.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.
Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

A Card.
THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No 575 Broadway.
E. A. BROOKS, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore, at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Overshoes to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

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PYLE'S SALERATUS.	PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
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Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.—THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. DEPOT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

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Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

No More Acceptable Present can be Given to old or young, than one of the ELIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES. No. 537 Broadway.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

MARRIED.

BROOKS—WELSH.—On Saturday, Dec. 24, at South Bergen, by Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., JAMES BROOKS, of Newark, and ELIZA ALMENA, daughter of the late Henry K. Welsh, of South Bergen, N. J.

CLAWSON—FROST.—On Sunday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, CHARLES A. CLAWSON and Miss MARY E. FROST, daughter of the late Miles Frost, all of this city.

DAYTON—WHITE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thos. J. Sawyer, Mr. EDWARD H. DAYTON and Miss G. GERTRUDE WHITE, both of this city. No cards.

HUFFNAGLE—SNODGRASS.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Alfred Nevin, Mr. GEORGE W. HUFFNAGLE, of Philadelphia, and Miss ELIZABETH K. SNODGRASS, daughter of Rev. Wm. D. Snodgrass, of New-York.

KELSEY—DAVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 26, by Rev. David Moore Jr., HENRY KELSEY, of St. Louis, Mo., and ELLEN M. DAVIS, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Leavenworth, Kan., St. Louis, Mo., and Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy.

TOWNER—RITTER.—At the Church of the Ascension, on Monday, Dec. 26, by Rev. J. Cotton Smith, WM. A. TOWNER and AGNES, eldest daughter of Washington Ritter, Esq.

DIED.

AUBERY.—On Monday morning, Dec. 26, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. ANNABELLA, wife of Harvey F. Aubery, aged 57 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Duane st. M. E. Church, are invited to attend the funeral service, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence No. 94 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

BENEDICT.—On Monday evening, Dec. 26, LEWIS, son of Edmund A. and Lucie P. Benedict, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The remains will be taken to Norwich, Conn. Funeral services at No. 61 Christ-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock.

BILLINGS.—In this city, on Saturday, Dec. 24, TARQUIN CRAIG BILLINGS, a printer, formerly of Richmond, Va., aged 27.

His remains were interred in Greenwood.

BENNET.—At Westport, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 25, BETSEY, wife of O. M. Bennett, in her 78th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, from Christ Church, Westport, Conn.

COBANKS.—On Monday, Dec. 26, GEORGE SOUTHWELL, youngest son of Wm. H. and Mary E. Cobanks, aged 7 years, 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock precisely, from No. 247 East 8th st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CROWL.—At No. 34 Beach-st., on Sunday evening, Dec. 25, of diphtheria, WM. D. CROWL, in the 21st year of his age, after a short but severe illness.

His remains were taken to Salem, Washington County, N. Y., for interment.

FANNING.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, SOLOMON FANNING, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his son, Charles Fanning, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning at 11 o'clock, in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, near Grand-st., without further notice.

FREEMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, MARGARET, only child of the late Capt. W. Freeman, of Brewster, Mass.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her step-father, Mr. J. Kedey, No. 402 West 36th st., without further invitation.

HULSKAMPER.—At Elizabethport, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 26, after a short illness, WILLIAM HULSKAMPER, in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

JAFFRAY.—On Sunday, Dec. 4, at his residence, Betchworth, in Surrey, England, ARTHUR WOODRIFF JAFFRAY, Esq., youngest son of John R. Jaffray, Esq., of London.

MITCHELL.—On Monday, Dec. 26, ALFRED MITCHELL, in the 48th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Wednesday, from his late residence, No. 26 West 54th st., at 1 o'clock.

MARSH.—On Sunday, Dec. 25, GIDEON D. C. MARSH, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 15 Christopher-st.

NOYES.—In this city, on Sunday, Dec. 25, WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Adams,) on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All friends of the family are invited, without further notice.

PUNNETT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, MAGGIE W., daughter of John and Sarah Punnett, aged 11 years.

Funeral service at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 29th inst., at No. 25 East 36th st.

RICHARDSON.—On Monday evening, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock, MRS. MARY JANE, wife of Edward Richardson, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Central Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 518 Pearl-st., at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 29. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SMITH.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, CAROLINE HAGNER, wife of Daniel Smith, and daughter of the late Henry J. Hagner, aged 36 years, 8 months and 23 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Friday, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPENCER.—On Monday, Dec. 19, at Madison, Wis., REUBEN SPENCER, Esq., (father of Rev. J. A. Spencer, D. D.,) in the 91st year of his age.

WATRE.—On Monday, Dec. 26, ANNA MARIA, youngest child of George W. and Maria F. D. Wayre, aged 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the house of her parents, St. Pauls-av., Hudson City, N. J., on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAMSON.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, ADELAIDE J., wife of John Williamson, of consumption, aged 25 years, 11 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 283 9th-av.

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ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
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HEATING AND COOKING.
Every stove warranted as represented.
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Of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY, SEVENTY-FIVE, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR AND FIVE HUNDRED TO TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.
The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.
Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

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SETS of best quality RICH CUT GLASS, consisting of 12 Goblets, 12 Champagnes, 12 Wines, 12 Rocks, 12 Finger-Bowls and 2 Decanters	$50 00
SETS of WHITE FRENCH CHINA, 2d quality, but good, 180 pieces	70 00
FRENCH CHINA GOLD BAND TEA SETS, 56 pieces, $16, $20, and	25 00
ENGLISH DECORATED IRON STONE TEA SETS, 44 pieces	10 50
TEA SETS, 44 pieces, TOILET, 11 pieces	9 00
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WHITE CHINA TEA CUPS and SAUCERS, (per dozen)	2 50
A lot of English Japanned Trays, from 25 cents to (each,) being about one-half cost of importation.	1 50

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LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
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FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
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Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

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The UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared to underwrite Policies early in January.
The Company's specialty is THE INSURANCE OF INVALIDS AT MODERATE RATES.
All Life Insurance Agents doing business in this city are requested to present such applicants as may have been rejected by other companies, to Dr. E. W. LAMBERT, No. 92 Broadway, for examination without delay.
All policies will be made payable NOT LATER THAN THE AGE OF SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS, OR DURING THE LIFETIME OF THE PERSONS INSURED.
JOHN WADSWORTH, President.

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IN GREAT VARIETY.
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CABINET FURNITURE.
In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom suits, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk sts., No. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
The Belt Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

A NEW VOLUME BY AN AMERICAN POET.
REAL AND IDEAL.
By JOHN W. MONCURE.
HURD & HOUGHTON, and F. W. CHRISTERN, N. Y.
A daintily printed collection. The verses show a graceful pen and a skillful mastery of the translator's art.—*New-York Evening Post.*
A series of short poems that have been warmly commended by a number of literary lights. Such as we have read are well conceived and exceedingly musical. Can anything fall more sweetly on the attuned ear than the exquisitely written composition, "Bells by Night."—*New-York Dispatch.*

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Colds and Asthma. John D. Herring, of Harrington, Bergen Co., N. J., testifies that he has been cured of a cough of ten years' standing by the Pulmonic Life Syrup, and refers to Mr. Wm. Devoe, of Tappantown, who recommended its use.
LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864.
Dr. Tobias:
DEAR SIR: I was cured of a severe cough, with inflammation of the lungs, by the use of your Pulmonic Life Syrup. I have suffered much from pulmonary complaints, and used many remedies, but have never found anything equal to your Syrup. BETSY HILL.
Mrs. Hill is sister-in-law to Capt. Hill, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers. Several hundred certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 75 cents. Sold by the druggists.

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MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,
RETICULES
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BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
GROUPS AND FIGURES,
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OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, }
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 582, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 958, 966, 1037, 1158, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on and after the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.

DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, }
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York. }

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.

DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7, 1864. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first MONDAY of January next, until the 10th day of said month inclusive, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 10th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds with Coupons exhausted, are required to present the same.

ALEXANDER STARNE,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1854, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., }
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1864. }

SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—The following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installments due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz: Certificate No. 37, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.

HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-street.
CHARTERED, 1853.
CAPITAL.....$150,000.
SURPLUS..... 41,000.

NOTICE.

The Annual Election for Directors of the above Company will take place at the Office on the 2d January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

The regular semi-annual Dividend of 4 per cent., ex Government tax, will be paid on and after the 5th January.

J. C. WINANS, Sec.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.

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CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Scholarie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, }
OFFICE No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, }
Dec. 20, 1864. }

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th) of January next, at this office. Polls will be closed at 2 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed on [illegible]

JAMES S. MACKIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 60 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864. }

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Preferred Certificates issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 3d day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said Certificates stand registered, on the 24th inst.

The transfer books, both of Common and Preferred Certificates, will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 20th inst., and opened Jan. 3, 1865, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] }
[illegible] }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of [illegible] company, will be held at the office, No. 56 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the second day of January next.

Polls open from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

DANIEL T. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] COMPANY, }
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, will be paid on the first day of January next, to the holders of full-paid shares of this Company, registered on the books of the Company on the close of business on the 24th day of December, and the transfer books will be closed on the said 24th day of December, and reopened on the 2d day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

[illegible] LANDS [illegible] ACRES, IN ILLINOIS, for sale, [illegible] all kinds of work, for sale. Inquire of AMOS [illegible] N. Y. Tribune.

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OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
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Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

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Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbos, Henry Cohn.
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 15th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)

No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 61 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864. }

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
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PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO., }
No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1864. }

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to the annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., }
No. 111 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1864. }

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to the annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

THOS. HALE, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1864. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 52 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M.

W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Dec. 20, 1864. }

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company are hereby notified that the interest warrants falling due on the first day of January, 1865, issued with bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of E. T. H. Gibson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., New-York.

C. L. BOALT, President.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after said election.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.—The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, due on the 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 25 William-st., on and after Jan 3, 1865.

RUSSELL SAGE, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 23 CHAMBERS STREET. }

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that to all taxes unpaid on that day, on the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 15th day of October, 1864, to the date of payment.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN Directors, and for Inspectors of Election of this association, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
LANSING, Dec. 24, 1864. }

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, payable in the city of New-York, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in that city.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 650 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1864. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE PRESIDENTS OF ALL THE GOLD and Silver Mining Companies in this city are requested to meet at the office of the Day & Bushnell Mining Company, No. 20 Exchange-place, third floor, Room No. 24, at 1 o'clock TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) where there will be presented matters of great importance for their consideration.

A. MINER.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1865, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above company, will be paid on presentation, in gold coin less 5 per cent. U. S. tax, at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & SCHAAR.

FOR SALE—$30,000 COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS Central Railway First Mortgage Sinking Fund, seven per cent. Bond 6 years to run, by

E. S. JENKINS & SON, No. 64 William-st.

CHOICE PETROLEUM LANDS AND [illegible] for sale [illegible] by a competent and experienced [illegible] correspondence is invited. Apply to or address [illegible] & CO., McClellanville, Merc[illegible]

NOTICE.—THE [illegible] JANUARY COUPON OF THE Erie [illegible] Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent bonds of [illegible] will be paid in gold, on and after the 1st proximo, at [illegible] & CO.'S, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE [illegible] to $50,000. Apply to ADAMS & FOLSOM, No. 120 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.

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O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Penn.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. P. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
J. S. CLARK, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn

OFFICES.
No. 71 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 612 AND 614 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia,
And BALTIMORE, Md.

This company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers as soon as certificates are ready, without delay. The property, embracing upwards of six hundred and thirty-five acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the Directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract and being bored with vigor. Every acre of this company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allen, ay River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where prospectus and every information can be obtained,

No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

PETROLEUM.
TIONESTA
OIL, LUMBER AND MINING COMPANY.
VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

This company own [illegible] acres, nearly 5,000 acres of land upon the [illegible] creek in Venango County, Pennsylvania, [illegible] three wells running from Tidioute to Oil Creek. The [illegible] of the property is [illegible] capable of manufacturing five millions feet of lumber per annum. The [illegible] of timber is estimated at:

80 mill one-foot pine,
4 mill [illegible] stock,
[illegible] mill [illegible],
2 mill [illegible] hemlock,
[illegible] yellow pine and chestnut.

There are about Nine [illegible] on the Territory on the different sides of this property, in which the company are now sinking three wells, and it is their intention to drive on the lands as fast as possible. In 1-60, 180 acres, (originally a part of this tract,) on which two wells were bored to the depth of 175 and 200 feet respectively, each well produced oil of a very superior quality, and was burned in lamps without refining.

A superb vein of the well-known KENNEDY IRON ORE, which has been tested and found to yield 55 per cent. of iron, together with the various VEINS OF BITUMINOUS [illegible] run through this tract, ranging from eighteen inches to six feet in thickness.

The Agents of the Company,
HAIGHT, ARCHER & CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, New-York, offer for sale a part of these lands, embracing a portion of the best oil territory, also a limited number of shares of stock. Maps can be had at their office.

They also offer for sale valuable tracts of land in all the oil-producing territories, now in the hands of original owners, embracing the oil region of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New-York and Ohio, in parcels of from one to ten thousand acres.

H. A. & CO. MAKE A SPECIALTY OF PETROLEUM INTERESTS, and are prepared to give information in all matters therewith connected, having direct and constant communication with the oil regions. Their extensive acquaintance with capitalists of this and other large cities, make their office desirable for parties wishing to form companies without delay.

Railroad and other Securities bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board.

CAUTION.

The First National Bank of St. Albans, Vt., was robbed by an armed band of raiders on the 19th of October, 1864, of the following named [illegible]

For registered United States 7-30-10 Treasury notes, Nos. [illegible]

Nineteen $500 United States 7-30 Treasury notes, Nos. 29,658 to 29,676, inclusive.

One hundred and two $100 United States 7-30 10 Treasury notes, Nos. [illegible]

One hundred and nine $50 United States Treasury notes, Nos. 16,285 to 16,393, inclusive. [illegible] inclusive, and 30,047 to 30,066, inclusive; [illegible] inclusive, and 50,201 to 50,250, inclusive; and [illegible]

All of which notes were stolen from the First National Bank of St. Albans, Vt., by armed robbers, on the morning of the 19th of October, 1864, and payment thereof has been stopped at the Treasury of the United States.

All persons are cautioned against purchasing the above-named notes, as the undersigned will not pay the same.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1864.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

[illegible]
A
[illegible]
PETROLEUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Capitalists and practical men united on their own [illegible] and to realize [illegible] profits, the Company own 62,000 acres of land, [illegible] in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—[illegible] numerous [illegible] are sinking along the banks of the [illegible] Creek, in full view with the famous Burning Spring itself, and is surrounded by properties [illegible] of the most favorable character.

The subscription [illegible] now being made at the office of the undersigned [illegible] contains the name of many of our prominent and [illegible] business men, is filling up [illegible] and will be [illegible] at an early day.

Prof. Richardson, a very able and interesting report on the property, with [illegible] attached, containing the certificates of the [illegible] and many additional information can be obtained at the office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 57 Clarkst.-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., }
No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864. }

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad, first mortgage bonds.

COUPONS of Joliet and Chicago Railroad, first mortgage bonds.

COUPONS of Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, first mortgage bonds.

And COUPONS of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad, preferred first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid at our office on and after the 3d day of January next, less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

Railroad and other Securities bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board.

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JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 57 Clarkst.-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., }
OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST. }
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.

A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 50 Wall-st.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 3½ per cent. free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 first., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 72 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst. at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

The following Dividends (for November) have been declared payable Dec. 31, to Shareholders of record Dec. 20, 1864:

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
Eighth Dividend.....One Dollar per Share

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
Third Dividend.....One Dollar per Share

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
Fifth Dividend.....Three Per Cent

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Second Dividend.....One Per Cent

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
First Dividend.....One Per Cent

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

OIL CREEK PETROLIUM COMPANY.
SIXTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent. for the month ending Dec 15, payable at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., Jan. 15, 1865. Transfer books close Jan. 10.

O. R. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE, }
BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1864. }

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston, the 14th day of December, 1864, the following report and account of the Treasurer was presented and accepted, and thereupon it was

Voted, That a dividend of $3 per share, free of Government tax, be and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 3d day of January next, to the holders of stock at the close of business on the 17th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said city, and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 17th to the 29th inst.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864. }

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and one (1) per cent. out of the earning of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 6th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of December until the morning of the 7th of January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., }
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864. }

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE and three-quarters (1¾) per cent., free from Government tax, due Jan. 1, 1865, on Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock, and on Alton and St. Louis Railroad stock, will be paid on and after the 3d day of January next, by the United States Trust Co., No. 45 Wall-st., New-York.

M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.—The Board of Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared their usual Quarterly Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Three per Cent., both free of Government tax, out of the net profits of the past three months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the 3d proximo, inclusive.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN, }
BROOKLYN, Dec. 23, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next. By order of the Board.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, President.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the third (3d) day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent., and an Extra Dividend of [illegible] per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared, out of the profits of the last six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 4, 1865. The book of transfer will be closed from Dec. 28 to Jan. 4. By order.

R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after January 3, next. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, New-York, }
Dec. 16, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st inst.

JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
Dec. 16, 1864. }

161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
Dec. 23, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this bank, on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	2,414 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	2,414 tons	800-horse power
EUROPE	(All at sea)	800-horse power
FRANCE	Aground	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	Building	1,000-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DECRESSE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 4
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 1

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or 140 francs, payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. MILLER & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,613	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,165	Howes.
VIRGINIA	2,856	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brocklebank.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows

ERIN—Lewis, &..... Saturday, Jan. 7.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless a bill of lading, having their value expressed therein, is signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 28.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 11.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 18.
DAY STAR	Building	

At 3 o'clock P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, third pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Cabin passage ..... $150, according to location of state-room. Steerage ..... $60.

The Morning Star and Day Star, tonnage 2,015, the Guiding Star and Evening Star, 1,500, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those of any other steamers.

No freight received after 5 P. M. Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES B. NAYLOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Saturday, Jan. 14.

Chief Cabin Passage ..... $150 gold
Second Cabin Passage 90 00

STEERAGE ..... $70 currency.

Chief Cabin Passage $162 50
Second Cabin Passage 97 50

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

A experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of this line will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having their value expressed therein are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Steaming at 9 knots between NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN to land passengers, well known steamships Europa, Liverpool, Commodore Lee, carrying the U. S. mails, sail from Pier No. 44 North River, Philadelphia steamers Commodore Perry and Kangaroo, carrying the U. S. mails, sail from Philadelphia, as follows:

KANGAROO ..... SATURDAY ..... Jan. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... SATURDAY ..... Jan. 14
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... Jan. 21
and every succeeding Saturday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First class $130
First class to Cork ..... 125 Steerage to Liverpool 60
First Cabin to Cork ..... 125 Steerage to Cork 60
First ..... Bremen, Rotterdam 140
Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam at low rates.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—Sailing at noon every Saturday from NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA, well known steamships Europa, Liverpool, Commodore Lee, carrying the U. S. mails, sail from Pier No. 44 North River, Philadelphia steamers Commodore Perry and Kangaroo, carrying the U. S. mails, sail from Philadelphia, as follows:

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For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA ... N. P.
The British and ... packet Company's ... Wednesday, ... MONDAY, ... Passage money ... Passage ... Payable in ... Passengers ... Not to exceed ... For freight ...

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The ... and Spanish ... will leave Pier ... North River, ... Dec. ... at 3 P. M.
The cabins ... have a commodious and ... elegantly furnished.
For freight or ... tions, apply to ... LL & CO.,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail steamship
TALISMAN,
George W. Cox, Commander,
having been chartered for that purpose, will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River

Jan. 4 ..... NORTH STAR ..... BLOOM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TIMESPEACH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan 23 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MATAMORAS—DISPATCH LINE.
The A 1 British steamship Governor Parkes is now receiving cargo at pier No. 9 East River, and will positively sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., positively sailing at Havana to-day, and receive passengers only.
NO BERTHS SECURED UNTIL PAID FOR.
For freight or passage to Matamoras, or passage to Havana, with first-class steamship accommodations, apply to E. A. HUSSEY & CO., No. 115 Pearl-st.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.—REGULAR LINE.
The steamship SAXON, LAVENDER, Master, will leave Pier No. 21, North River, as above, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.
NOTICE.—The SAXON will be returned until 3 o'clock on Thursday, Dec. 29.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
Capt. BARTON,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Jan. 4.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA CUBA.—STEAMSHIP CUBA, Commander ..... will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Dec. 28 inst. A steamboat will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Jersey City, at 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail 11th January.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—Regular Line.—The steamship OLIVETTE will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier ... North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports issued for travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—TWO PAIRS OF WELL-MATCHED PLEASURE HORSES, in fine condition for immediate use: one pair of browns and 1 brick drivers, pony built, 15¾ hands high; one pair of sorrels, 6 and 7 years old, brothers, free drivers, and well calculated for coach horses. A true description and satisfactory trial can be had by applying to L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH!
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Tickets, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JERSEY HOUSE, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 10 o'clock A. M., connecting to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning, at 8 A. M. (Saturdays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the sole, unique privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with fast trains for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD ... connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry
... A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and the West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
... A. M.—Mail and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
... P. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
... P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
... P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
... P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connecting at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
... P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Jackson. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington. For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 8, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Asst. Supt.

NEW AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 11 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M. and 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 1:15 and 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 6:05 P. M. run to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE R. R.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
the elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Court-landt-st.), and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most commodious and best that have ever run on American waters. Passengers and freight are forwarded with dispatch in all weathers, the object being to make the passage in time. Staterooms supplied with linen, newly furnished, and are not to be surpassed by those of any floating palaces.

Berths and staterooms may be secured at Hawden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. H. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Fulton-slip at 5:15 P. M. Trains run to and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

MEDICAL.

DISEASES AND INFIRMITIES CURED IN THE shortest time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 49 Broadway, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Parties at a distance can be cured at home by addressing Dr. WARD & CO., No. 49 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS. White Rags, 11 cents; colors and woollens, 6 cents per pound. Books and newspapers, 9 cents; old brass, 2½ cents; copper and pewter, 25 cents; lead, 10 cents per pound, at No. 13 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1831.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

RAVEN & BACON,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The musical profession having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers in this city, each firm claiming superiority in their instruments from the indorsement of the same distinguished artists, we fear the innocent public, unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves mystified as to where to select the best piano for their holiday gifts.

We would state that, as our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, it is not been necessary for us to obtain the opinion of the profession in regard to their quality, the instruments speaking for themselves. We are continually introducing improvements in our pianos, and they are up to the age in every particular. Parties desiring pianos will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having recently the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

STODART PIANOS,
Known and esteemed as one of the BEST PIANOS manufactured, and for years have been used by the MOST HIGHLY CULTIVATED MUSICAL PEOPLE, and who will have none other.

Reference is made in a few cases to parties who have the instrument, and they number thousands in this city alone, as to their qualities as a PERFECT PIANO in every respect. A fine assortment, recently from our factory, at our warerooms, No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

STODART & MORRIS.

THE WHEER PIANO-FORTE
Is admitted the best piano-forte made, because the maker, besides being a practical man of long experience, is also thoroughly acquainted with the combining advantages possessed by each manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Richard Hoffman, F. Brissac, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Thomas Scontras, and every good musician in the United States. All musicians are welcome to call and test the instrument. Warerooms No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 611 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Parties in want of a first-class superior instrument for the holidays are invited to call at the above ware-room, where they will find a large and elegant assortment from which to select, on the same class piano-forte, will not be disappointed in finding us at all before making their selection.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Rivington-st., near Bowery, and 333 Fourth-st., near Broadway, invite attention to their new PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,
of which the New-York Tribune, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by these Brothers."

WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the accompanying of their greatly enlarged factory, and erected other extensive rooms for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able, henceforward, to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that long delay which has been complained of by purchasers who have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $100 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

HOPPE PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-octave Pianos only $175. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, price $ ... to $ ... All the above-named instruments ... warranted, delivered, if purchased. Monthly payments received ... Hiding sheets of this paper ... HOPE ON WALTER, No. ... Broadway, New-York.

A PEARL OF A WOOD PIANO—A splendid 7-octave carved rose wood piano, of the best manufacture, price and terms very low, will be sold at a bargain. APPLY AT No. 5 ... Place, New-York.

SAWYER & THOMPSON'S NEW PIANOS. ... warranted five years, ... Second-hand Pianos, imported ... SAWYER & THOMPSON, 725 Broadway N. Y., and 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Prescott's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Prices reduced to suit the times. Terms to ... J. M. ... No. 421 Broadway, New-York.

IMPROVED IRON FRAMES SQUARE PIANOS at Reduced prices. J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

DOAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANOS.—Agency ... for the holidays. Call at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.

838 BROADWAY. 838
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.
INDIA GOODS, DRY GOODS,
NOVELTIES, CURIOSITIES,
FANCY ARTICLES, ETC.
DESIRABLE PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
838 BROADWAY. 838

N. B.—The store will be open evenings to Jan. 1.

BARD BROTHERS' GOLD PENS.
The best place to buy
GOLD PENS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
IS AT
NO. 22 MAIDEN-LANE.
Where you will find a good assortment of Bard Brothers' celebrated Pens, gold cases, silver cases, &c., &c.
Call or send for circular or price list.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
A magnificent stock of
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS
Closing out at low prices.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway.

HANDSOME GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We are offering our large stock of watches at retail during the holidays
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
The public are respectfully requested to examine before purchasing elsewhere.
QUINCHE & KRUGLER,
importers of watches,
No. 5 John-st., up stairs.
N. B.—Agency for the sale of American watches.

MUSICAL BOXES.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles—Organ Combinations, Expressives, Organ Cylinders, &c., &c. Toy Musical Boxes. All of the above are very desirable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

They are fine ornaments for the parlor, and also very agreeable companions for the invalid. I have boxes playing from one to twenty-four tunes, and costing from $5 50 to $700 ea.

M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs.) New-York

VALENTINES.
I am now ... and ready to fill orders. Catalogues sent upon addressing
H. W. HITCHCOCK,
Valentine Headquarters, No. 11 Chambers-st., N. Y.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held at the Institution, south-west corner of Lexington-av., on the Innocents' Day, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Annual Report will be read, and Trustees, Managers, etc., elected for the ensuing year. The Children's Christmas Tree will be exhibited immediately after. A table of refreshments, etc., will be ready at 12 o'clock.

NOTICE.—ANNIVERSARY CONCERT BY THE children of the Greene-st. M. E. Sunday-school, on the church, Greene-st., between Broome and Spring sts., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 30 cents.

THE ANNIVERSARY AND EXHIBITION of the 16th-st. Baptist Sabbath School will be repeated on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, commencing at 7½ o'clock; no postponement.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
NOT ACTED THIS SEASON.
The very popular play by Lovel, author of "Love's Sacrifice" and "Trial of Love."
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
with beautiful scenery, by Isherwood.
SUPERB STAGE APPOINTMENTS, ELEGANT COSTUMES AND A VERY FINE CAST.

Sir Walter Arnyot	Mr. Charles Fisher
Jabez Sneed	Mr. John Gilbert
Lancelot, (a Page)	Miss Fanny Morant
Lord Arden	Mr. W. R Floyd
Capt. Brouillard	Mr. Young
Major Harrington	Mr. Pope
James	Mr. Williamson
Robert	Mr. Ward
Lady Arnyot (first time)	Miss Madeline Henriques
Maud	Miss Jane Burke

FRIDAY—(First time this season,) Garrit & Colman's comedy,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE
SATURDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.
MONDAY—Not acted here this season, the favorite dramas, THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN and the OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
Open at 7½. Overture at 7¾ o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
The public is respectfully notified that this establishment will remain
CLOSED
UNTIL WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28,
when will be performed, for the first time in many months, Lover's
BEAUTIFUL PLAY OF
THE WIFE'S SECRET
which has been for some time in preparation,

BROADWAY THEATRE. MONDAY
A MERRY CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
Eighteenth week of the greatest of American comedians,
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.
First time of the excessively-absurd and atrociously-funny,
ORIGINAL AND ABORIGINAL EXTRAVAGANZA, adapted by Mr John E. Owens (exclusively for his own amusement) from the stepmother tongue of a half-bred Indian, termed
THE LIVE INDIAN.
Tom Brown ..... } Mr John E. Owens.
Miss Cornelia Crinoline ..... }
Kin-be-ro-ne-au, the Live Indian.
OWENS IN A TERRIBLE WAR-DANCE.
NEW LOCAL SONG, BY MAEDER.
LAST NIGHT'S OF SOLON SHINGLE,
which, now with standing its famous success, must give place to another of Mr. Owens' great characterizations
In rehearsal, "Paul Pry" and "Comedy of Errors."
The performance will commence with "Solon Shingle."

GRAND CONCERT,
Under the direction of Dr. BERGE, at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, This EVENING. Tickets 50 cents.

LADIES' BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT of SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS, will be held at the Tabernacle, corner Broadway and 34th-st., from the 19th to the 31st of December, inclusive. Tickets of admission, 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents. Children half price. The supply will consist of rich, rare and useful articles, and a well selected assortment of Christmas toys. Supper will be served. The refreshment room will form an attractive feature, being amply supplied with the delicacies of the season. In consequence of the hall being previously engaged, the Bazaar will be closed on Friday, but will reopen at the same hour on SATURDAY, at 11 A. M., when the ladies can stay and receive the donations of their friends.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—THE ... Sunday School of the 27th-st. ... will ... place on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. ... Addresses, Recitations, Dialogues, ... Interesting exercises. Tickets 25 cents.

MUSEUM.—FREE AND FREE DAY AND EVENING.—Messrs. POWERS & WELLS, chronologists, ... examine horoscopes and give full written charts of character, at No. 308 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of the State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this state, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to all owners, lessees, parties of persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three commissioners of appraisal, as in and by said chapter two hundred and sixty-seven is provided, to ascertain and determine the loss and damage which will be sustained by the owners, lessees, parties and persons interested in the said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, by reason of the acquiring by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, of the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, for the purposes aforesaid, and which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises are bounded and described as follows, that is to say, commencing at the point where the line between the lands of Richard F. Carman and Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes, east forty six feet, thence on said line, between said Richard F. Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark, thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge, thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight one-thousandth of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part, PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by the HON. Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the Merchants Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until SATURDAY, October twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, at the Merchants Exchange, Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1864.

The above sale postponed till THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER ... DORLAND, Surrogate of Chelsea County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of ... Henry Grant, late of the town of ... deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, ... Orange county, within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the undersigned, at the town of Amenia, in said county.

Dated this ... day of May next, or in default thereof their claims will be forever barred. And notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the undersigned.

Dated NOV. ... 1864.

JANE A. GRANT, Executrix.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludgate-hill, and at the stationers generally.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE
GRAND SPECTACULAR ROMANCE,
RING OF FATE;
OR
FIRE, AIR, EARTH AND WATER.
in THREE PARTS and FOUR ELEMENTS, with MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, NEW AND COSTLY WARDROBE, SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS, and NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, will be performed THIS AFTERNOON, at 1½ and 3, and EVENING at 7½, Mrs J. J. Bryor, Francis, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs Levick, Hadaway, Jamison, Mestayer, Delmon, Grace, Bridgman, Porter, Cunningham, &c., &c., appear.

THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY.
MORNING AT 11.
A MAGNIFICENT MOVING PANORAMA.
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS IN LILLIPUT.

O-KE-NA-WA-KAS TRIBE OF INDIANS,
in their customs, war dances, &c.
Miss JENNIE STONE, the Scottish Queen, 18 years old, and only 24 inches high.
W. B. HARRISON ..... in ..... COMIC SONGS
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS will exhibit at all hours, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES,
in full operation.
Three Fat Girls, three Giants, two Dwarfs, Albino Boy, Grand Aquaria, Living Otters, Kangaroos, French Moving Figures, Wax Figures, and a million other curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.
To accommodate the great crowds anxious to see the new Gorgeous Spectacle, an
EXTRA PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN
THIS AFTERNOON at 1½ O'CLOCK.

HIPPOTHEATRON. COM

RECONSTRUCTION.

Wendell Phillip's Views on the Question.

No State to be Re-admitted except on the Basis of Negro Suffrage.

The Pressure of Public Sentiment Invoked upon the President.

Gen. Banks' Policy in Louisiana Reviewed and Denounced.

MR. PHILLIPS addressed a large and intelligent audience last evening at the Cooper Institute, on the subject of "Reconstruction." He was introduced by a few brief remarks from Mr. W. P. GARRISON, upon whom the kindly task devolved in consequence of the temporary illness of WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., who had been announced to perform that office. Mr. PHILLIPS said:

ADDRESS OF MR. PHILLIPS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am to speak to you to-night on Reconstruction, which I deem, during the next six or eight months, the most momentous question which can occupy the attention of the American public. And, in coming here to speak upon it, allow me to say that it is from no undue anxiety or distrust of the National authorities, executive and legislative, in whose hands rests the problem; I have no distrust of their purpose. Four years ago I divided the North into three classes—one, the defeated minority, ready for anything which would embarrass its conqueror; secondly, a large section of the Republican party, then led by Mr. SEWARD, and ready for any sacrifice that would save the Union; and, thirdly, the last section of the Republican party—honest and earnest men, resolved to keep, in the office, the promises made in the canvass. The meaning of that canvass of 1860 was the exclusion of slavery from the territories. I think ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the head of that last section, so interpreted the canvass and meant to keep its promise, and did keep it to its utmost extent. [Applause.] If I were to divide the North to-day, I should divide it into the same sections—the defeated minority, ready for anything that would embarrass the Government; secondly, a much larger section proportionally existed in 1860 of the Republican party, recruited from the BELL-EVERETT and other Democratic sections, ready then as now for almost any sacrifice that would save the nation; and, thirdly, the honest and earnest men of the Republican ranks, meaning to keep, in office, the promises of the canvass. And at the head of that last section I should place to-day, and I did then, the name of our Chief Magistrate, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Cheers.] If I thought—if I were certain—(no man, when so much is at hazard, has a right to risk anything)—if I were certain that the Chief Magistrate of the nation interpreted this canvass as I think it ought to be interpreted, and if I thought circumstances and his party would enable him to keep the promises of the canvass in their full significance, I should have nothing to say to you to-night; but there is where my distrust lodges; and I confess it is not lessened by the imperious anxiety of the President to force upon us the sham State of Louisiana. Allow me, therefore, in the hour which you will lend me to-night, to enter into some views of what I consider the indispensable elements of any permanent reconstruction. I believe the meaning of the recent canvass, broadly stated, is this: The North decided to save its nationality at every cost, and to demand all that is essential to the permanence of that nationality. That is the meaning of the canvass. Some may include emancipation in it; some think of force, without waiting for the terms. I think the universal purpose of the North, as represented in that canvass, is to preserve our nationality from the lakes to the gulf, and bounded by both oceans. [Cheers.] Now, in what I say to you to-night, that is my goal—the establishment of a strong, prosperous and just nationality. We had one once—strong, prosperous, but with no justice in it; it was a slave oligarchy—its great object the preservation and the perpetuation of a system of domestic slavery. It endured till 1860 in form, and till nigh 1840 in essence, and it was a strong and prosperous nation. Since that we have had nothing which deserves the name. We see that in the treatment of America by both its friends and its foes. On the other side of the water, neither of them, within the last ten years, have regarded us as a nation strong and equal. Take the whole conduct of the ENGLISH GOVERNMENT—its flimsy excuses—hardly designing to attempt to disguise the hostility of the classes it represents. Take Lord JOHN RUSSELL at the commencement of the war, when he knows that Mr. ADAMS has landed in Liverpool, six hours will bring him to London, with the proclamation and explanations of your Government, in an unheard of national crisis. But the Earl does not wait for one word from Mr. ADAMS. Acting on his own ideas, with gratuitous insult he doubles our difficulty, and acknowledges the belligerency of the rebellious States. Poland has been in insurrection for years. He never ventured such an act toward Russia. Russia was too near, too solid, too self-poised, too capable for self-defence, too unbroken. The Government waits on Mr. ADAMS and says: "We are very sorry; we did what we could; we sent out messengers and examined evidence; but she got off, and we could not help it." Seemingly, they regretted it. Well, one will say, that sounded plausible. But suppose that a murderer is committed to the custody of a High Sheriff and escapes, and the community charge that official with negligence. He says: "Oh, no; I had him in double irons, with double locks on the door of the jail; but he escaped." Well, you may say, he is excusable; but the next morning the convicted murderer walks into the Sheriff's house and asks for a breakfast, receives it, thanks his entertainer, and goes out on the highway again. As stands the case of the Sheriff, so stands the case of the *Alabama*. She comes into port, gets in coal, and goes out again to depredate on American commerce. Do you suppose England would have treated France in that way? These are our enemies, but the impertinences of our friends is hardly less a proof of our lack of nationality. RICHARD COBDEN, JOHN BRIGHT, STUART MILLS, GOLDWIN SMITH, on the other side of the channel, GASPARIN and the best men on the continent, are on our side, actuated by motives of humanity, kindness and sympathy. But still they use us as a nation twenty one years old. "Pretty boys" (they pat us on the shoulder,) "you did well; vote for ABRAHAM." Suppose BONAPARTE dead to-morrow, VICTORIA in confusion, and WILLIAM H. SEWARD should write a letter to London or Paris, defining to the Frenchman and the Briton how to act in that contingency. Why, he would be politely bowed out of the door, and told to mind his business. Why, even GOLDWIN SMITH, in his last letter, arraigns the course of Mr. SUMNER in the case of the *Florida*, by saying "these old precedents ought not to be quoted against England to-day." She behaved so well. The self-conceit of any statesman, four thousand miles off, endeavoring to put his hand into the machinery of a Government, and to dictate the principles of his policy, needs language to describe it, and only an Englishman to exemplify it. [Laughter and cheers.] Now, then, what I have to say to you to-night. Whatever side I turn to, has but one object—the securing to thirty millions of people what I think the last canvass dictates, a nationality, strong, prosperous and just, able to defy its opponents, and needing no apology for its existence. [Great cheering.] Hitherto we have endeavored with our little hands to cover the blot on our national flag; we will let it float in mid-heaven with no stain to apologize for or to justify. [Applause.] Let me remind you of two principles which unfailingly tend, if they are not indispensable to the existence of a great nation. The first is this: There never was a great nation—there does not exist one to-day—that was not dominated, governed, inspired, directed by one idea. It is like a man dominated by a double purpose; he never can exert a great influence. We had in New-England a statesman who would have thrown DANIEL WEBSTER in the shade if his love of money had not come athwart his political ambition. So it is with nations. Look at England. You may go back for centuries to the War of the Roses, which made her a second-rate Power. The war between the people and the STUARTS placed her outside of all European influence, except when for five or ten years CROMWELL placed all the elements of English strength under his heel; and the contemptible third-rate Power of CHARLES I. became the Dictator of Europe, before which the young pride of LOUIS and the vigilant craft of MAZARIN stood rebuked, which humbled Spain on the land and Holland on the sea, and by whose imperial word the victorious armies of Sweden, and the decorating lies of Rome, were both stopped. WILLIAM III. and MARLBOROUGH reflected the same miracle, and CHATHAM, for a few glorious years, with the other "the wicked," as GARRICK called it, the democracy of England. And now, England follows, a humble vassal in the train of the third French Emperor, because her masses and her government are at odds. She is afraid and famishes, and so she is nothing in the chessboard of Europe. So take France, whatever time you may mark it since 1789. Never great except when convulsion led into one channel by despotisms which treated everything into one idea; a herd of peddlers, [LAUGHTER,] except of Europe. But no sooner did the third NAPOLEON put his heel upon Paris than he dictates law to this continent and the other—the emperor of the world. Now, the same fate attends us. Either JEFFERSON DAVIS must sit at Washington, wielding the energy of forty States in the service of slavery, or LINCOLN must wield them in the service of justice. [Cheers.] One idea! Your nationality goes no further than your idea. You may send GRANT's cannon to the Rhine. SHERMAN may picket his horses by the waves of the Atlantic; but the nation extends no further than the idea. Cannon and the school-house follow GRANT as he marches. If the school-house remains planted when the cannon comes home, we have a nation, but if it returns with the cannon, nationality comes back to its anchorage. When New-England and New-York kiss the waters of the Gulf of Mexico with their ideas, we have a nation; conquest does not make it. Another element of nationality is mixture of races. There never was a great nation in the strain of a single blood, I don't care where you trace it. The Slavonic is the noblest race, judged by some tests, in the world; but unmixed and isolated it falls behind the van. All great nations, ever since Rome welcomed all gods to her pantheon; have sprung from the mixture of races. England is a mosaic of races. France, that leads both continents, has melted a thousand races into her veins; and, to-day, you might as well disrupt the granite that holds up France as separate the constituent elements that go to make up the French nation. The same principle attends us. No doubt all of us think the Anglo-Saxons a great race; but we have been obliged to summon other races to our aid before we could conquer the material continent. We have secured the labor and drudgery of half a dozen races to build up the pedestal of our material prosperity alone. The proud Yankee, spreading from Massachusetts [illegible] back to St. Louis, claiming the domination of the continent, with, as EMERSON says, more brains in his right hand than other races have in their skulls, shirk the primal curse. Why, to-day, the white baby six months old leans over the side of his cradle anxiously planning a new model—[laughter]—and at nine years he applies to have it patented. [Renewed laughter.] No matter what the race is—her future place in the catalogue is determined by her elements, all necessary to the grand result. And you know where I am coming. I am coming to the negro. As the unwelcome country cousin said, "I am your cousin, and you can't help it." So there the negro stands, purposed by God to attend us in our way, and not like the Indian—no weak, fading element, destined to exhale from the midnoon of our progress, but a robust, hearty element, anchored forever on the American continent. [Applause.] It cannot be helped. There he is. He is to be a part of the great mosaic that will be comprised in the American future, no matter whether you put him number one or one hundred on the list of races. Nations are not made up of number one races any more than dinners are made up of fees. God has appointed the negro race among others. The fastidious fool may shrink from it and say, "I do not like the negro." Well, like ALFONSO, of Castile, four hundred years ago, we can only answer, "My dear, sir, God did not consult you." There he is. Common sense plays the game with the cards it has. Common sense bows to the inevitable and makes use of it. It does not ask an impossible chess-board, but takes the one before it and plays the game. In the future, the nation, in order to be strong and prosperous, and just, must be animated by one idea, and that is, that it shall welcome into its bosom all races that have taken refuge on our continent. [Great applause.]

A VOICE IN THE CROWD.—Are you in favor, plumply and squarely, of amalgamating the white and black races? [Hisses.]

MR. PHILLIPS.—No, no, gentlemen, do not hiss him. What did I come here to nigat for? Not, certainly, to avoid any question that any man in this house may ask me. [Great applause.] I have endeavored, if the questioner has understood me, to show that the history of all nations has shown, in due time, the absorption of Pariah and inferior races, if you will, in the great national result. Two thousand years ago we were look upon as scurvy and despicable a race that, as CICERO said, we were not fit even to make slaves of; but now, that race, the scorn of the Romans, holds the helm of the world. Its blood, incorporated with the great Latin races, holds the helm of all the future. Now, I look upon the various races represented in these Northern States, with the Latins of the Southwest, and the negro of the Southern States, as the great elements out of which God is able to build up a nation; and as TRAJAN is represented leading the retinue of his conquest, attended by every language, every creed, every physiognomy known to the old world, so I believe that, when America's conquests are represented centuries hence, the negro will join with us in the same procession, equal in the senate, in the camp, and at the ballot-box. [Great cheering.] My object here is to fix the heel of my utmost contempt on the white man, and especially the Democrat who asks the negro to handle the musket, and, when he drops it, forbids him to take up the ballot-box. [Cheers.] I was proceeding to speak of reconstruction. Now, as I understand it, at Washington there are three elements launched into the arena on this question. One is the President, who asks of Congress to admit Louisiana in her present condition—as Gen. BANKS announced it in Boston, "the model for other States to reconstruct themselves upon." Secondly, there is Congress, divided in sentiment—some advanced so far as to claim that every loyal man in those States shall have a voice in the settlement of their civil affairs. Behind them stand the despotding members of Congress—some of them anxious for the same thing, some of them for half of it, but all timid and disturbing in view of executive influence, which they feel is ave to carry its purpose in the legislative halls. Thirdly, the plan of Mr. SLOAN, I think, of one of the Western States—a side-wind, to endeavor to produce loyal equality by massing an amendment to the Constitution, and letting representation rest, not upon numbers, but on votes, so that when South Carolina, for instance, enters the nation, she shall be impelled to increase the list of her voters, in order to increase her weight in the conduct of national affairs. Now, it seems to me that there is no safe reconstruction which does not base renewed States on the loyalism of those States, whether it is black or white. South Carolina has been fighting this Government for thirty years. In 291,000 white men in her territory we do not know one single loyalist; of the 400,000 black men we do not know one single disloyalist. [Cheers.] The bill now before Congress would admit South Carolina, giving back the State to 291,000 rebels, and putting 400,000 loyalists under their feet. Is that statesmanship? But the fact that the negro will be free is matter of little doubt. When the struggle ends, one side or the other must seal its success with their liberty. It is your future and mine that is in jeopardy.

The speaker went on to say that the negroe's welfare and ours were bound up together. Such a reconstruction as used the word "white" was neither safe for the negro nor for the nation. The President had demanded that Louisiana should be admitted as she stand, no matter what theory of reconstruction was followed with others. I will take the definition of this theory from Gen. BANKS. White men are the elected and the electors, and the only possible future for the negro is contingent upon the justice of the white man. Gen. BANKS has not permitted the black man any element of citizenship or freedom. ["That's so."] He has not got the ballot; he cannot make a contract; he cannot change his residence; he cannot appeal to a court when injured; he cannot fix his own wages. Gen. BANKS holds that it is a system intended to prepare him for freedom—that the circumstances of the State oblige him to make some arrangement for labor; but there are white laborers as well as black, and every army officer testifies that the white proportion is more ignorant than the blacks. If Gen. BANKS had put those two classes on the same footing, I should have no quarrel with him; I should say it was tyranny, but not slavery. If any Abolitionist indorses this system, he cannot have read the speech of Gen. BANKS, for the whole platform and claim of the Abolition party since 1837, is that the negro is ready for immediate and unconditional emancipation, and should not be put off with either gradualism or apprenticeship. The Abolitionist who indorses that speech writes folly over the whole record of his last thirty years. [Applause.] Gen. BANKS, in defending his course, relies himself behind the precedents of apprenticeship in other nations, and in doing so he shows that he is totally ignorant of the subject on which he speaks. Crammed by three days study, he undertakes to discuss the problem of the ages. It takes more than three days cramming to understand that problem; and the ignorance of the Major-General is exhibited ostentatiously in his references to history. First, he says: "My plan is not new; it is nearly three-quarters of a century old. TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE instituted the same system, only more severe, in San Domingo." True, it is the only spot on the character of the great San Domingo chief; he did institute such a system, closely approaching to slavery, and in everything except sugar it was a momentous failure—a fact which Gen. BANKS probably did not know, and certainly did not mention. It was the step which wrecked L'OUVERTURE and put back the island fifty years. Again, Gen. BANKS says: "I am trying the system which England tried and found the only one by which she could govern her islands." Yes, England tried it in 1834, and by 1838 found it a blunder, acknowledged it in the face of the world, and placed immediate emancipation on her banners. In 1848, says the General, France corrected the mistake of the First NAPOLEON. There liberty for sixty years back had been too entire, (mark the words,) and the system of 1848 checked it. I do the same. According to the acknowledgment of the Major-General, he has introduced both gradualism and apprenticeship into Louisiana, and has put the Government into the hands of the white man, and the black back into the essential chains which chattelism kept him. Now you can make a very good argument for apprenticeship, and you can make a plausible argument for gradualism. No doubt of it. An ignorant and degraded race, kept so by slavery—what is more plausible than that they require guardians to educate them for freedom, to give them fatherly advice and guidance, when they first emerge into the bright light of liberty? And if, in a slave country, you could get a white race attuned and disposed to act the guardian and father to the black race, recently their slaves, it is quite possible that gradual emancipation or apprenticeship might be a good system. But the West Indies proved, and every English and American observer has recorded, that apprenticeship had failed there, not because the blacks were not submissive, but because the whites are tyrants, as they had always been. It looks fair enough on the face of it in Louisiana, but I do not believe in it. It might be a good enough experiment to try, if you could only get the means of trying it; but the great defect in it, which the Major-General did not know, for he is not acquainted with the history of this country, is that you cannot find in the slaveholding class of this country the material out of which to make guardians for the black man. You might as well have tried on the General's great Red River expedition, to turn the water up hill, as to attempt to turn an old white slaveholder into a humane, patriarchal guardian for his emancipated slave. [Laughter and applause.] Again, the State of Louisiana offers us one-third of her area, ostensibly represented in convention, and only one-sixth of her area governed by our troops. With less than half of her population, less than one-third of her voting population, she stalks into the Senate Chamber with two Senators, to balance the Empire State; walks into the House of representatives, with five delegates to balance the State of Connecticut. Now, I am an ingrained Democrat, and I object. If a State is to send Senators and Representatives, we want all her population and all her area; we don't want a mere fragment of an empty shell of a State; we don't want a State made out of the soldiers of the army. As I have spoken of soldiers, let me turn aside for a moment to say that I might object entirely to testimony of Maj.-Gen. BANKS upon this subject, a Major-General who refused to a colored regiment which had left half of its soldiers dead under the enemy's cannon, the right to put Port Hudson on its banners, and granted it to a white regiment which was not within two miles of the battlefield. I might object, I say, to the testimony of such a man on such a question; but I do not urge the objection; I waive it. I take his statements at their full value, and judge him by his own record. But taking the whole Louisiana experiment out of court, let us take the simple question of admitting the reconstructed States with a basis of Electoral Colleges and white voters, the black man disfranchised. What will be the result of such a reconstruction? In the first place the black man will be utterly unprotected; at least in your day and mine. There is no probability that any middle-aged man in this audience will see the negro, under such a system, substantially protected in his rights. Let me tell you why. The first condition of Democracy is that every class shall be furnished with the means of protecting itself. Aristocracy says: "I am rich, I will protect you, poor man; I am learned, I will protect you, ignorance; I am well-born, I will protect you, lowly-born." That is aristocracy. Democracy says; No class is safe that does not hold in its own hand the means of protecting itself; and this principle is the essence of all our institutions; this is the idea that inspires Northern civilization. If you counterwail it by a different idea at the South, and you have the old system of antagonism which we had up to 1860, and so far as the negro is concerned, though you may abolish chattelism, you still have the old destroying system of oversecrism. But let us consider further my proposition—the black man left in the hands of the white. You may say, Oh! he is safe. SALMON P. CHASE is Chief Justice; the Federal Constitution is amended, abolishing slavery; we will protect him. I am not sure of that. SALMON P. CHASE has a very long arm; but if it is not longer than JOHN MARSHALL's; and Chief Justice MARSHALL sitting in Washington, was wholly unable to protect the Missionary WORCESTER and his comrades in 1830, against the State of Georgia. The Supreme Court said, if they imprison the missionaries, it will be a violation of the Constitution; but they were imprisoned. The Supreme Court said to Massachusetts: If you want to protect your colored seamen, send to South Carolina. We sent Hon. SAM. HOAR, and the Palmetto State insisted that she had a right to imprison our sailors, and told him that if he didn't go home she would imprison him. TEXAS sold six of our negroes in open market for slaves. HILLIARD, CHENEY, WINTHROP and his friends went to Washington, and we were told: It is very illegal, but we can't help it. The difficulty is that you cannot carry the United States Federal Court over the sense of a State. A white man in a reconstructed State will find ninety-nine ways of crushing a negro to death, without positively your interference, and without violating the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery. An amendment to the Constitution, therefore, does not abolish the essence of slavery in a reconstructed State, and you would soon see white men oppressing the negro in such a way that all that Chief Justice CHASE could do would be to look on and grieve. His influence and the influence of the Federal Government would be utterly checkmated and set at naught. Look at Maryland. Maryland made a constitution abolishing slavery of her own will. The moment she did that Gen. WALLACE was obliged to issue an order superseding every court in Maryland, because, as he said, these very men who just voted freedom are setting to work in their own courts to cheat the negro out of the Constitution, and a Major-General of our own troops was obliged to supersede the whole judicial system of the State in order to carry out the Constitution. Now, as that was the case in Jamaica and Maryland, it is more than probable it will be the case in Louisiana. You will remember that the moment you have reconstructed a State, you cannot interfere. The white man and the negro must fight it out together. The Queen, by the Privy Counsel of the Queen's Bench, can break the neck of any recreant judge, even though he be at the end of the globe; (and she would probably have broken the neck of Judge CRANCH, if taking warning, he had not hung himself instead;) but the Federal Government has no such far-reaching power, and consequently, when you admit a State on the basis of reconstruction that I have been discussing, you leave the black man to fight it out with the white, beyond the reach of your protection. Just here comes in the great Democratic platform of freedom. Give the negro the ballot, and he will not ask you to protect him—he will protect himself. [Applause.] Let me see you in Boston tread on the humblest right of the poorest Irish boy in Boston streets, and I will give him the two cowhides of Boston for his advocates and Daniel WEBSTER for his pleader within a week. And the reason is that the humblest Irishman in Boston has a vote, therefore it will not do to irritate him, and the humblest fringe of the garment of his nation is thus efficiently protected. So it will be with the negro. Give him the ballot in Louisiana or Alabama, and the demagogues of both parties will be cap in hand before him. The only reason why I value government is that it develops men. After all this talk about politics and government they are but scaffolds for the erection of the building, which is manhood. Government is to me a mere material element to forward the growth of men. I value democracy, not for the mere emptiness of equality before the law, but because it, more than any other government, secures education. When a rich man in London, living in St. James, looks down into the cradle of a pauper, what motive inspires him? Why, if he interferes at all in behalf of that babe, he does it through a Christian motive of benevolence. To a certain extent that is a powerful motive, but it is not sufficiently powerful to overcome the average of human suffering. But when Chestnut-street, and Wall-street, and State-street look into the cradle of poverty in this country, what motive inspires them? They say that baby hand is to wield the ballot. My property is less safe, my life less valuable, my child less happy, unless I hasten to put on one side of those baby footsteps intellect, and on the other religion. [Applause.] The Government which thus speaks hastens to educate every child that God commits to the great deanship of the nation. I would mortgage the wealth, the strength, and the intellect of the North for the education of the poor children born under our flag. Now, to that motive, and nothing less strong, I intrust the education of four millions of negroes. The prejudices of two centuries have put them from our sympathy, but I know that if I give them the ballot there shall hover over their cradles the genius of the white man's strength, which shall lift him to its own level. [Applause.] In order to rescue your indissoluble interest, I am alexious that the negro shall have the suffrage. Gen. BANKS says that he is educating the negro. He cannot do it. He tells you his schools are full and prosperous; it is a shame. I challenge the Major-General to show me in the whole record of nations any people the masses of whom were educated, unless by the use of the ballot they had mortgaged the selfishness of the upper classes to educate them. Switzerland, the freest country in Europe, just touches the verge of education. Prussia has its outside shell, and Austria the like. England, like France, has immersed her laboring classes in cimmerian darkness; there is no country in the world where the laboring masses are educated as they are here. You cannot make the benevolence of the upper classes educate the lower. You can never educate four millions of blacks until you make the whites tremble at their power, by giving them the ballot. But you may ask me: Why are you worried? The President is pledged to Union and emancipation as the two great corner-stones of reconstruction. I will tell you why I hesitate. In the first place I do not accept the President's estimate of his office. He is fond of saying that he does not lead, but follows events. It is not possible for the President of the United States to follow public opinion in any proper sense of the word. And again, standing at the head of a Government like this, with such unlimited power and patronage, he cannot but mold public opinion, whatever purpose he has. He must exert an uncontrollable influence over not only the development, but the expression of public opinion, keeping it back or bringing it forward, ripening or retarding it, according to his own state of mind. It is a juggling explanation, that bears within it the seeds of imposition, when a Senator of the United States or a President, holding the wealth of the nation and its patronage, its confidence and its love, in his right hand, tells any man that he does not mold, he waits for public opinion. As well might the sun at rising say, "I do not enlighten the world, I wait for light." But although that is the proper sense of a Chief Magistrate, and although we are to hold our President to that inevitable responsibility, still, as practical men, we are to look at our future in the light that a man holding that opinion is the Chief Magistrate, and you and I, therefore, are to supplement his deficiency, to therefore, are to supplement his deficiency, to supply what he says in that, to make up our own minds, and see to it that we utter our convictions, if truly he is waiting to hear what they are. Let me remind you of another reason why you should decide and act now. You know that nations have alternate periods of activity and repose. After a time of agitation and convulsion comes quiet and material progress. There are certain spasmodic intellectual growths, and then a relapse. In the third place, take England—the nearest approach to it we have to-day outside of ourselves. In all free Governments, an agitation like this war drags a nation a hand's breadth or a vast stride. When it stops, the nation settles there for ten or fifteen years. That generation has done its work. Wearied, if you please, satisfied, at any rate, with what it has done, it refuses future agitation. In England, after 1831, which carried the reform bill, you could not make one man in the nation listen to any project of reform for ten years. So it will be when this war closes. When peace is sealed at Washington, there will be a hand laid upon all such lips as mine, which undertake to agitate for an idea. All your money, all that your son's blood has gained, when GRANT's cannon comes home, is all you will see for fifteen or twenty years. Make a mistake now and you stereotype it; the nation will not hear of reform nor reformers; it will want nothing but material prosperity and comfort. France, after her convulsion, lapsed into a mere nation of pedlars in the hands of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and let him do what he pleased. She rose again, tore his throne to pieces, and struggled to realize an idea. NAPOLEON conquered it, and she lapsed again, a contented huckster, giving up ideas altogether, asking only, as the Roman did, *panim et tutillisseme*, "bread and amusement." Delude not yourselves with the idea that if we gain half, we agitate immediately for the other half. Not a bit of it. Neither you nor I shall have an opportunity to do that work. It will be adjourned—how long, we do not know—until events precipitate it upon us. So much the more consequence, therefore, that before the door closes, before Grant's cannon comes home, before the approachment is signed and sealed, we make the nation comprehend all it needs, and get it, if possible. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, I said nationality necessitated one idea. The idea is democratic institutions; man as man, without regard to caste, to color, to educative, to wealth, or to nationality. That is the primal, central idea that has made the North. It is the agitation of that idea that made 1861 possible. Now that idea has kissed the gulf before we have a nation. At present our military horizon is so bright that we have every reason to suppose that the next question forced upon us will be reconstruction. If SHERMAN has not taken the whole Southern Confederacy in his right hand he will take the rest in his left. If GRANT has not yet taken Richmond, it is only because he is keeping it as a New-Year's gift for the President. [Laughter and applause.] But there is a fiercer battle going on in the Confederacy than SHERMAN is waging at Savannah or GRANT at Petersburgh, and that is a battle betwixt Georgia and DAVIS, betwixt Gov. BROWN and Vice-President STEPHENS and President DAVIS. It is a plot to unseat DAVIS from his saddle. Now that plot is a division of sentiment in this wise: BROWN and STEPHENS are men who have fought this battle bravely, and, you may say, granting their idea, nobly; but they are willing to acknowledge failure, to make a bargain to come back into the United States Senate. They are willing to acknowledge American supremacy, and take their places as citizens. Behind them is a set of men less worthy and less honorable, sure that unless some such bargain is made they must skedaddle from this continent and eat dirty bread in some Italian town as they deserve. That is one party. Another is DAVIS and ROBERT E. LEE, men who are playing no such game, men whose lives have been devoted to one purpose, men who are playing for empire or a grave. DAVIS wants no seat in the United States Senate and wants no exile in Italy. He wants no finger pointed at him in Europe as a discomfited rebel. DAVIS and LEE have surrendered home, family, wealth, everything for their ideas. DAVIS wants an empire on this continent, or six feet by two. LEE wants the same. Such men will clean the South like the palm of my hand before they submit. Give the blacks freedom! Why, DAVIS would give every black man a patent of nobility before he would make peace with "the Yankees." Like NAPOLEON, he knows that once successful, he can make that empire to suit himself, and therefore, race, wealth, institutions, slaves, and property, must fill the gulf to make a pathway to success. If our success continues, however, we may expect to hear from Georgia sometime within twelve months an offer like this. Submission to the flag, yes; every black man under arms free; every man, woman and child, who has actually embraced the offer of the Proclamation, free; but for the three millions outside of your picket lines, emancipation in twenty years, emancipation for every man born after next Fourth of July, when he shall arrive at the age of twenty; that is, emancipation in a quarter of a century, or thereabouts. Suppose that offer made now to Congress, what would be the consequence? Remember what the Republican party is made up of. It has received into its ranks the half-converted War Democrats—the Bell Everetts, honorable men, honest men, as honest as you or I, but like Major-Gen. BANKS, seeing men like trees walking, crammed by a few days or weeks study, having no distinct definite ideas or principles upon the subject. I am satisfied that if such an offer were made now, two-thirds of the Republican party would say amen, and three-fourths of the House of Representatives and two-thirds of the seaboard would say the same. Nay, if the offer were made to you who sit here to-night, I fear that more than half of you would say that is statesmanship, and would accept it. Yet that bargain once sealed, and there is no man living who would see the freedom of the blacks. There is danger. The question is, is the President strong enough to stand against it? ("No" "Yes.") You know what he is. An old Henry Clay Whig; that is his boast; a poor white of the South, wrecked on the shores of Illinois, bringing with him as his dower, one-half of the prejudices of the land where he was born. I know that he is pledged; but such a proposition as I have described would accord with his convictions; and then, a politician, you know his function is to bend. A reformer is a doric column; put a weight on the top of it—you may crush it, but you cannot bend it. Mr. LINCOLN is not a reformer; he is a refugee from Southern civilization; he is one of the poor white men spewn out by the aristocratic elements of Southern slavery. [Laughter.] All the honor to him, but his place is that of a politician. Now, what as a politician? Why, Lord JOHN RUSSELL says that in politics, as in snakes, the tail moves the head. Did you ever investigate the anatomy of a horse's fore leg and shoulder? There is not a straight bone in it except two, and they are put crooked. Unless the straight bones were crooked, and all the rest crooked, the animal could not bend. Just so with the State. In the politician does bend, the State could not move. I am not indicting guilt with the politician for bending. I am merely indicating to you that he must bend, and asking you to look to which side he will probably bend. Is not that wise? Is it not common sense? Well, here we stand to-day, and the New-York TIMES tells us that it wants reconstruction first, and that we can debate slavery afterward. Debate slavery afterward! Do you forget the unvarying rule of national life, that the party which carries a country through a war always vacates office at the end of its and gives place to the opposite party. There never was a war in England, nor, I think, in this country, that did not illustrate this law. Suppose that we have reconstruction upon the model plan and the Democrats in power, with such men as CARLISLE, of Virginia, in the National Congress, how will you dispose of slavery? We had a man elected in Western Virginia by ten votes, to illustrate liberty; and when we got him in he kept the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, seven months from being reported, and we did not get it reported until we got him out. This is a specimen of the class of white men who will be brought to the surface by this plan of reconstruction. We cannot reconstruct honorably or successfully on the plan of Gen. BANKS' model State of Louisiana. Oh, no! the reconstruction which will lead us to the high nationality I have described, must be color-blind; unable to tell a white man from a black; able only to distinguish between loyalty and disloyalty. [Applause.] To reconstruct upon any other basis is to sharpen the knife and put in into the hands of the Democrats to cut the throat of the only section in this country that means liberty. Let me remind you, too, that you may disfranchise any set of men, without regard to color, race or creed, and you have an agitation against it, but not an angry one—rather a wholesome genial agitation, such as that we see now in England; but when you disfranchise a race or a sect, you produce a fierce bitter agitation, you create an O'Connell with an Ireland in rebellion behind him, and in this country you create, by disfranchising the black man, a discontented, rebellious class, fitted to be an instrument in the hands of any enemy hanging on the outskirts of the nation. The truth is we are not yet educated to a point sufficiently high for the settlement of the great problems that are forced upon us. For myself, I thank God for every Northern victory, and every Northern defeat. Our victories have converted the South upon one question, the value of the negro as a soldier; and our defeats have converted the North. The education of both sections is the fruit of the war. The length to which the average mind of the nation has travelled upon this subject is well expressed in the language of the first military genius of this continent, or, perhaps, of any other, when he wrote: "I am opposed to the arming of the black; but if he is armed the hand that drops the musket has a right to the ballot; and if the white men allow the negro to fight this battle and when it ends they change the relations of the white man and the black in the Gulf States, they will do what they have a right to do in the sight of God." [Applause.] This, I say, is as far as the nation has yet traveled. Let us endure a year or two longer. The same high military authority that I have just quoted said not long ago: "The war is but fairly begun." The South is not ready to submit. Do not be too ready to take her to your counsels. I have it on first-rate authority, that one of the representatives from New-Orleans, who waits at the door of Congress to be admitted, is as rank a rebel as there is outside our pickets. He is one of the men whom you are required to admit to your councils, and who are to have a powerful voice in their deliberations. If you do so, your sons have spent their blood in vain—in vain has the industry of this generation been mortgaged to pay the debt of the salvation and the nation. Remember, finally, that in this matter of doing justice to the negro, you are not the only hucksters in the matter. You offer the negro freedom in the equivocal form of the Louisiana Major-General. Suppose that DAVIS offers him justice. Suppose that, instead of apprenticeship, he offers him liberty and land, and that when the negroes crowd to his banner, unlike SHERMAN when they crowded to ours, he does not drive them off with cavalry. I am not complaining of GEN. SHERMAN; it may have been a military necessity; but if it was it clouds the purposes of the North; and DAVIS may enter the field with a clean disk. Are you quite sure that in such an event he will not muster enough of the despised race under his banner to convince Europe that his flag means liberty as well as ours? Now is the day, now is the hour for you to determine upon what our flag shall mean in its further progress. Snatch the opportunity before it be lost. Do not let the South force us into ungracious and tardy justice. And yet it is well to wait for a time. I would rather accept the ballot for the negro from the hands of JEFFERSON DAVIS than seldom from ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Applause.] I would rather be forced into justice by Richmond than rest with gradualism at New-Orleans. The great liberator of this generation is DAVIS. He forced us into arming the negro. It was not our virtue, but our necessity that did it. Pray God that if it cannot be the effect of our virtue, we may be driven, in the last resort, to build, when we do build, upon four millions of uncorrupted loyal hearts. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. PHILLIPS' speech, an impertinent fellow got upon the platform, and proceeded to harangue the audience amid mingled hisses and cheers. He seemed desirous of eliciting some reply from Mr. PHILLIPS, who, however, refused to notice him.

THE DEATH OF MR. NOYES.

Resolutions of the Union League Club—Informal Meeting of the Bar, &c.

A special meeting of the Union League Club was held at the Club House last evening, to take appropriate action in respect to the death of WM. CURTIS NOYES, late a member. Mr. JONATHAN STURGES, the President of the club, presided. A committee of five, consisting of Messrs. JOHN A. WEEKS, WM. ALLEN BUTLER, CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, PARKE GODWIN, and E. DELAFIELD SMITH, having been appointed to draft suitable resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That the death of WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, so unexpected and afflicting, is a loss not only to his club, of which he was a most able and honored member, but to the cause of loyalty and freedom throughout our whole country; and that the members now assembled feel it to be alike a duty and a privilege to acknowledge and record their sense of his eminent personal worth.

Resolved, That the members of this club, while they fully participate with the community of which Mr. NOYES was an ornament, and appreciating his learning and ability as a lawyer, his elevated sense of duty and honor, his hatred of deceit and oppression, and the purity and dignity of his Christian life, would recur more especially to his ardent love of country, and his undying devotion to the cause of human freedom, and zealous and persistent efforts by all just and constitutional means to preserve the integrity of the National Union, and to rid our country of the burden and blights of African slavery.

Resolved, That the club will attend the funeral services of their lamented friend, and that a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to his family, with the assurance of the heartfelt sympathies of the Union League Club.

After eloquent remarks by JOHN JAY, Dr. OSGOOD, Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, ISAAC H. BAILEY, PARKE GODWIN, R. H. MCCURDY and Hon. JAMES KELLY, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

At an informal meeting of the Bar, held at the Law Institute on Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1864, at which A. W. BRADFORD, Esq., presided, and CHAS. L. BENEDICT, Esq., acted as Secretary, it was

Resolved, That the members of the bar will attend the funeral of their deceased brother, WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, at the house of the deceased, on the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That a meeting of the members of the bar be called for Friday next, at 12 M., to take such action as the occasion demands.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chairman to make arrangements for the meeting of the bar.

The New-England Society will meet to day at 12 o'clock M., at the Astor House, to take action concerning the death of their late President, WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES.

The Death of Mr. Noyes—Adjournment of the United States Courts.

Both the United States District and Circuit Courts adjourned in consequence of the death of William Curtis Noyes.

The motion to adjourn was made in the District Court by E. Delafield Smith, Esq., who addressed the court as follows:

Obeying the suggestions of my professional brethren, as well as the promptings of my own mind, I rise to submit a motion, which, I am sure, will provoke no opposition and no objection. We are in the midst of Christmas festivities, and I ask for an adjournment—but in order that we may go, not to a festival, but a funeral. William Curtis Noyes is no more on earth! Cheerfully, though abstemiously, he had even taken part in the social celebration of the season. But those celebrations had progressed but little, when a light was extinguished in our very midst, and mourning is mingled with our rejoicings. The natural gifts with which Mr. Noyes was intellectually endowed; his integrity and uprightness; the remarkable industry and perseverance which he brought to bear in his professional calling; his domestic virtues and his varied attainments—all call for a signal recognition, and

The New-York Times.

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WILMINGTON.

THE ATTACK ON FORT FISHER.

Rebel Accounts up to Tuesday Evening.

OUR LAND FORCES RE-EMBARK.

The Powder Ship Exploded within Three Hundred Yards of the Fort.

BOMBARDMENT ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

SILENCE OF THE REBEL FIRE.

The Flag of the Fort Captured.

BURBRIDGE'S GREAT RAID

The Rebel Salt Works Captured and Destroyed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—10.30 P. M.

Major-Gen. Dix, New-York:

The following extracts from Richmond papers of to-day have been received by the Department:

FROM WILMINGTON.

The following official dispatches were received last night:

WILMINGTON, Dec. 27—6 P. M.

To His Excellency, the President of the Confederate States:

The enemy has reëmbarked under the cover of his fleet. His movement is not developed. I have visited Fort Fisher, and find the damage slight, excepting the buildings not necessary for defence. Only two guns were disabled. The marks remaining indicate that the bombardment was very heavy. Maj.-Gen. WHITING, commanding the defences at the mouth of the river; Col. LAMB, commanding the fort, and the officers and men comprising the garrison, deserve especial commendation for the gallantry, efficiency and fortitude displayed under very trying circumstances.

(Signed,) BRAXTON BRAGG."

"FROM SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Lynchburgh *Virginian* has the following additional in relation to the capture of the salt works, announced officially yesterday: We had been led to hope that these important works were safe. But the source from which the report of their capture comes leaves us no room to doubt its correctness. They were occupied by the enemy on Tuesday, the 20th, and held by them, as is stated, until Thursday, when the Yankees retreated toward Bristol. We learn that the place was held by about two hundred reserves, under Col. PRESTON, the most of whom escaped capture. The works are reported to be but little damaged, and we understood from persons who have visited them since the occupation of the enemy, think they can be put in working order again by the first of February. A large quantity of salt already gotten out was destroyed, and all the outbuildings at the place were burned. Several pieces of artillery were also captured by them, but they got but little else of any kind. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE was, at last accounts, at Saxonville, preparing to follow the enemy on his retreat. A brigade continued skirmishing with the rear guard. No further fighting has taken place than that already reported. A gentleman who passed over the railroad from Bristol to Glade Spring, after the enemy advanced, says the bridges between these places are all burned, but the track is uninjured."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FURTHER PARTICULARS,

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

It would seem to be a mistake, as reported this morning, that the naval and military fleet has returned from North Carolina to Fortress Monroe.

The Navy Department has no such intelligence, but that one vessel only yesterday returned to the latter place, bringing dispatches from Admiral PORTER.

The messenger has not yet reached Washington.

It is ascertained from an authentic source, however, under date of Fortress Monroe, yesterday, that the powder-ship was exploded within 300 yards of Fort Fisher, about 2 A. M. on the 24th.

Later in the day, Admiral PORTER attacked the fort and adjacent defences, and renewed the bombardment on Christmas Day.

On each occasion we drove the rebels from their guns to the shelter of the bomb-proofs, so as to effectually silence their fire.

In a very few minutes after, the frigates and heavy ships got into position. A detachment of troops landed on Sunday afternoon.

The skirmishers pushed up gallantly to the fort under cover of our fire.

Some of the more daring actually entered the works and brought off the flag. The bombardment of the fleet continued on Monday.

The *Santiago de Cuba* captured a company of North Carolina soldiers in the outworks and brought them off.

LATER.

The Bombardment Still Progressing—Favorable Results—Arrival of the Santiago de Cuba at Fortress Monroe.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

The Associated Press correspondent telegraphs the following from Fortress Monroe:

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 27, via WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

I have just arrived here on the *Santiago de Cuba*, from off Wilmington. The attack on Fort Fisher commenced at noon of Saturday, the 24th, continued all day, was resumed on Sunday, and kept up with great vigor all day. The fort is much damaged.

All the barracks and storehouses were burned, and the garrison driven to the bomb-proofs, and scarcely venturing to reply. A small portion of our troops landed Sunday afternoon, skirmished with great gallantry, pushed up to the fort and actually entered the work, and killed a rebel bearer of dispatches who was entering.

Lieut. WALLEN, of the One Hundred and Forty-second New-York, captured the rebel flag from the outer bastion. Our troops also captured a whole battalion of the enemy who were outside of their works, but our forces were withdrawn from the shore.

When the *Santiago de Cuba* left the bombardment was continuing.

On Sunday, the sailors from the *Santiago* captured Pond Hill Battery, with 65 men, and brought the whole party off to the ships.

The torpedo boat was successfully exploded on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, but with what result is not known.

The weather has been most severe at Newbern and Roanoke Island. The oldest inhabitant never experienced such severe storms.

MEXICO.

Arrangement of the Public Debt—Interesting to Creditors—New Lines of Steamers to be Run to the Gulf and the Pacific.

By a recent French mail it is announced that the French Minister of War is in receipt of dispatches from Mexico. The only items new to us are the following:

THE MEXICAN MINT.

The mint at the capital, which in the month of August last struck off $374,000, coined $477,000 in September.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF MEXICO.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN has issued a decree which is expected to carry great amelioration into the state of the finances, and which appoints a commission charged to proceed with the examination of the domestic debt of the Republic, in order to fix the amount of it, by accepting only the real and legitimate bonds.

A space of time, from two to six months, is granted to the creditors living in Mexico, and one of eight months to those who are abroad. The Government, which has arranged its debt with Great Britain as well as France, desires to introduce the same order, the same clearness in the arrangement of its domestic obligations.

Here is the decree:

MAXIMILIAN, EMPEROR OF MEXICO.

In respect to the report of the Commission on Finance, we, by advice by our Ministers, and we do decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1.—In order to fix the amount of the domestic debt of the Empire, and the time having come to proceed to the examination of that debt, there will be formed at the University of Finance a commission of three persons, to whom the holders of bonds on the General Treasury, as well as on that of the old States, will be required to present their certificates.

ART. 2.—The presentation of these certificates will be made in the obligatory space of two months, to date from the publication of this decree, by creditors living in the localities comprised in the States of Mexico, District and Valley of the same name, Puebla, Vera Cruz, Queretaro, Guanajuato, Michoacan and Tlascala: a space of four months for those living in the States of Bajacs, Colima, Jalisco, Aguascallentes, Zacatecas, Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila. A space of six months for those living in Tehuantepec, Chiapas, Tabasco, Isla de Carmen, Yucatan, Sonora, Sinaloa, California, Durango and Chihuahua; and, lastly, a space of eight months for those creditors who are outside of the territory of the Empire.

ART. 3.—The bonds that will not be presented in the time fixed, shall not be included in the operation of verification, and shall consequently be excluded from payment, unless the holders can show real cause of inability to present them.

ART. 4.—The proofs of zeal that the members of this commission may give in the exercise of their functions will be considered a claim for distinguished service.

Our Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit is charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be placed in the archives of the Empire, and published in the official gazette.

Done at Guanajuato. MAXIMILIAN.

THE NEW LINES OF STEAMSHIPS.

The City of Mexico official gazette has the following in its number of the 29th ult.:

MINISTRY OF THE TREASURY.

Some proposals having been made to this department in regard to establishing lines of mail steamers which would run between points in the Gulf and in the Pacific, carrying the mails that there may be between one and the other, and in order to obtain all the advantages of the best service, the present order invites all parties who may wish to run the line for the Gulf ports, to present to this department proposals up to the 25th of the entering month, in sealed covers, which will be opened on the following day, and the most favorable one dealt with.

The said proposals will be regulated by the following basis:

The line, or company, will be Mexican, and, in a contrary case, their members will give up, in all that relates to this business, any rights that they, as foreigners, may have.

2. The vessels of the line will carry the Mexican flag, nationalizing themselves conformably to law.

3. The vessels will be steamers, and of the necessary capacity, well found and manned.

4. They will have to make two trips monthly, going and coming.

5. The Gulf Line will have to run along the coast between Matamoras and Campeachy, touching at all the ports open to the inland trade, and also to those of the coast.

6. In each steamer there will journey, free of board and other expenses, an agent duly accredited by the Government, to take charge of the mails.

7. The vessels of the line, as well as the goods that they carry, will be subject to the ordinance of the Maritime Customs of the 31st January, 1856, and its dispositions in all that relates to commercial traffic.

8. When it will be necessary to send troops or munitions from one point to another, only half of the usual rates will be paid the company. There will be the same allowance made to the agents or employes of the Government.

9. The company will give to the Government land to the amount that this order will determine, for the establishment of the line within a period to be fixed hereafter. By order of the Sub-Secretary.

I. DE SOTO, of Carrillo, Chief of the Third Section.

MEXICO, Nov. 28, 1864.

Respect Shown by the French Government to Mr. Dayton's Obsequies.

[OFFICIAL.]

From the Moniteur, Dec. 7.

The obsequies of Mr. WILLIAM DAYTON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States took place this day, at 2 P. M., at the American Chapel, Rue de Berri.

Among the persons who attended the religious ceremony, besides the *personnel* of the United States Legation, and the members of the Corps Diplomatique at Paris, there were present His Excellency M DROUYN DE LHUYS, His Excellency the Duc DE CAMBACERES, Grand Master of Ceremonies to the Emperor, Baron DE LAGUS, Master of Ceremonies and Introducer of Embassadors, in uniform, who came to the chapel in one of the court carriages, and Gen. FRANCONNIERE, first Aid-de-Camp to His Imperial Highness Prince NAPOLEON, and others.

A detachment of troops under the command of a superior officer, lined the interior of the chapel and the approaches to it.

A New Rebel Privateer.

From Le Journal du Havre, Nov. 28.

Le Phare de la Loire says that the *Shanghae*, (one of the rebel privateers at Saint Nazaire, on the Loire,) is now taking on board her guns. This vessel is said to have been sold to a Power that is not named. *It is preparing to leave the basin of Saint Nazaire on the 20th.* It is thought that the Minister of Marine will not allow it to quit the port until it shall have given proof that it is not going to cruise against a friendly Power.

Shocking Suicide.

Mr. DOREPHUS TUTTLE committed suicide on Sunday morning last, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, on the front steps of a house in West Twenty-sixth-street. He died in a few minutes after having fired the shot. The ball entered immediately over the right eye, and penetrated the brain. The motives that induced the man to commit the deed, are, as we learn them, briefly as follows: About two years ago, TUTTLE was married to a Miss SMITH in the city of Boston. At the time the marriage ceremony was performed she knew that he had been previously married, but believed, as she says, that a legal divorce had been granted by a competent Court. For a time they lived happily together, but quite recently the wife was advised by a respectable lawyer of this city, to whom she presented the divorce papers, that the same were forgeries. Hence she gave notice to her husband that she would not longer cohabit with him. On Sunday last she had an interview with him in Twenty-sixth-street, when he asked her the question if she intended to live with him? Her reply was, "No, you have another wife who has a higher claim on you than I have." He then said, "I shall immediately do something which you will regret." When he took his leave, she accompanied him to the door, and when he was on the front steps he drew a revolver and shot himself as above stated. When the wife saw what he was about to do she used every effort to prevent the suicide, but without effect. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—Last night two desperadoes called at the residence of a respectable widow in the Eastern District, and represented themselves to be Deputy Provost-Marshals in search of deserters. The lady admitted them to the house unsuspectingly, when they fastened the hall and back door, and, finding the lady alone, committed a fiendish outrage upon her person and decamped. The wretches are known to the police, and will probably be arrested this morning.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Fruits of Gen. Thomas' Great Victory.

REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

ESTIMATE OF THE REBEL LOSS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FRANKLIN, Tenn., Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1864.

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS SINCE FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

The rebels have made no stand since the great battle of Thursday and Friday, a full description of which I have transmitted you. A series of running fights and cavalry encounters, however, have occurred, of quite an exciting and interesting character.

After the grand charges made along the whole line on the evening of the 16th inst., our forces pursued the broken column of the enemy two miles, when, owing to the storm of rain and darkness which prevailed, our forces lied upon their arms in line of battle ten miles south of Nashville.

HOOD, early in the day, had sent his trains and other cumbersome equipage to his rear, and had spanned both Harpeth and Duck Rivers with pontoons. Long before daylight, Saturday morning, his advance, composed chiefly of stragglers, remnants of infantry regiments, frightened cavalrymen, teamsters and hangers-on, entered this town in terrific confusion, spreading the utmost dismay among the citizens and wounded, with which the town is literally packed. Before 8 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, HOOD's routed army tumbled through town in the greatest disorder, the scene of which, according to the testimony of citizens and soldiers, beggars all description. There was no disposition or order in the commands, no control, or even care, on the part of the commander. Wagons, artillery, ambulances and pontoon equipages dashed and jammed through town in one almost inextricable mass, followed by an avalanche of demoralized soldiers, half starved and in tattered garments, cursing their Commanders, who in turn were heaping the most awful and unheard-of imprecations upon their Commander-in-Chief, who was mad with despair at the wreck of one of the best fighting armies the world ever saw. Early in the morning HOOD had issued orders for the infantry to make good their escape at the hazard of all discipline and order, while he entreated his cavalry to exert their utmost to stay the Federal tide which threatened his distressed army with annihilation. CHALMERS, who commanded the cavalry on the enemy's left, worked like a hero.

Our cavalry had been vigilant all Friday night, and before daylight Saturday morning had crossed a stream thirteen miles from Nashville, known as Little Harpeth, and were sorely pressing the enemy upon his left. At daylight our entire army was on the move, although the roads were exceedingly bad, and the rain poured down in torrents.

Our infantry moved forward, despising all obstructions, while our cavalry was swinging in upon the right, skirmishing all the way. Every avenue of approach to this place was strewed with dead and wounded, and stragglers of the enemy, dead and dying horses and mules, and broken wagons and disabled artillery. Many of our own teams and artillery wagons and caissons were getting stuck in the mud, and the forests echoed with the curses of infuriated drivers, and the victorious soldiers' vociferations of joy.

On, on plodded the army, and before 9 o'clock the advance of our infantry had crossed the Harpeth, and were again within the precincts of Franklin. Stragglers, and deserters, and marauders were picked up by the twenties, and twenty-five hundred of the enemy's wounded, including Gen. QUARLES, fell into our hands.

During this march our artillery shelled suspicious-looking places, but the infantry participated in no fights. The cavalry, however, under Gen. WILSON, skirmished all the time. About daylight Gens. JOHNSTON and HATCH made a charge upon a division of CHALMERS' cavalry, and, after a severe hand-to-hand fight, drove the enemy in dire confusion, taking the Second Tennessee Cavalry entire, and four pieces of artillery. From Brentwood up to Franklin, FORREST's cavalry held upon the rebel rear in a most secure manner, and actually saved HOOD's army from destruction. Our cavalry was not strong enough to break the enemy's rear-guard all along the line, and our infantry and artillery could not assist materially, owing to the rivers of mud through which they had to operate. For forty-eight hours it had rained almost incessantly, which was less favorable to us than to the enemy. So violently was our cavalry urged, hundreds of horses perished from exhaustion during the march from Brentwood to this town, while many of the riders fell off from sheer fatigue.

In defiance of mud and rain, and cold, our fatigued, but enthusiastic, army, pursued the shattered columns of the enemy all day Saturday, and on Sunday reached Spring Hill, which is just half way between Franklin and Columbia. Nothing but the stragglers of HOOD's army were now in our front, so rapid had been their retreat.

I left Spring Hill last night. Gen. THOMAS had established his headquarters, and was in telegraphic communication with Nashville. Portions of our cavalry were harassing the enemy, who was at Duck River, Gen. WOOD's corps was on the left, and Gen. A. J. SMITH's was on the right, while SCHOFIELD, with the Twenty-third, was some distance in reserve. When I left, these forces were moving, in line of battle toward Duck River, and very little skirmishing was going on.

It is almost impossible to move. The whole country is one vast sea of mud. A few hours' rain generally converts the surface of this country into a bed of mud. Therefore, you can readily imagine with what we have to contend, when I chronicle the fact that it has rained almost incessantly for five days, with no prospects of an abatement of this minor deluge.

In my own judgment, as the facts are presented, just taking in the events which have transpired since the 15th inst., this is the finest field fight of the war. The results of Gen. GRANT's brilliant battle of Chattanooga, fought thirteen months ago, was not upon quite so grand a scale. Taking in the battle of Franklin, the retirement of THOMAS to Nashville, his subsequent attack upon and defeat of HOOD, is one of the most brilliant achievements of the age.

HOOD's army has been routed. He has been whipped badly—has been driven out of seventeen lines of works. 40 miles—has had 8,000 men killed and wounded—has lost 10,000 men as prisoners, 50 pieces of artillery—and has lost six general officers killed, seven wounded, and five captured; while our losses, all told, will barely reach 5,500, with no general officer killed or captured, and but two slightly wounded.

A rout does not mean entire annihilation. HOOD will escape with a great many men. I shall prepare an accurate table below, and leave it to the readers of the TIMES whether HOOD has been routed.

THE FIGHT AT FRANKLIN.

Notwithstanding many (most especially the Richmond editors, who love to talk, but hate to fight,) disbelieved the facts connected with the battle of Franklin, which occurred on the 30th ult., I am happy to say that no exaggerations of that affair have been published. The only mistake in my first report was in not making our own lists of killed and wounded a little larger. But as the enemy confess officially that it was a great disaster, and put down their losses at one thousand greater than I telegraphed you, it does not really interfere with the disparity at first reported.

HOOD is the object of intense hate owing to this unfortunate (rebel) affair. He is more seriously denounced for his disaster at Franklin than for anything else that has subsequently transpired. He hurled two-thirds of his brave men, in four columns deep, eight times against almost the same number of men behind breastworks, through which the muzzles of forty smooth-bore guns kept up a continual fire. The piling up of six thousand dead and wounded men was the natural result. But, then, HOOD must have his share of blame. BRAGG and JOE JOHNSTON have been through the mill.

FRANK CHEATHAM hated BRAGG, and fell out with JOE JOHNSTON. During the rebel retreat through this place, he had the most to say about HOOD. He openly condemned him for everything that had occurred. He blames HOOD for not attacking us at Spring Hill. In this FRANK is right. That was HOOD's best chance at THOMAS, certainly. But Providence might have interfered at Spring Hill as well as at Franklin; and then again, our engines of war throw as destructive missiles in one place as another.

Every public building, storehouse, and every private dwelling of convenience and capacity have been converted into hospitals, all of which are full to overflowing; and the ladies of Franklin, in particular, have done everything in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded upon both sides. The entire population of the neighborhood, of both parties, have contributed greatly to make the sufferers comfortable. I speak of this because there are upward of a thousand Federal sick and wounded; and the fact is well known, nearly the whole population is rebel—in feeling, at least.

THE FIGHT AT MURFREESBORO.

ROUSSEAU and MILROY held Murfreesboro, and not only repulsed two attacks, but whipped the enemy, under Gen. BATE, severely, outside of the works, a description of which you have already published.

Gen. ROUSSEAU also held nearly all the block-houses south of him, having, after he saw how well Block-house No. 7 held out, reinforced them all between Murfreesboro and Tullahooma, and filled them with food and powder.

The rebels were in Murfreesboro several times, but all the Federal property had been removed to the immense fort, which is one mile this side of town.

It is believed that the railroad between Murfreesboro and Chattanooga is damaged but little, if any. The lines were working up to the commencement of the battle of Nashville, and at that time all the important places on the road, including Bridgeport, Stevenson, Decherd, Tullahooma and Chattanooga, were secure and safely garrisoned. The Chattanooga and Knoxville road had not been interfered with, and no rebels at all had shown themselves north of Chattanooga.

RAILROADS, ETC.

Even had our immense railroad system been completely wrecked, THOMAS' victory would have been a great one. But the two great roads are hardly crippled. Trains of hospital cars run up to the battle-field every day, and the wounded were safely removed to Nashville without leaving their stretchers, while return trains brought rations to the army. The telegraph was reëstablished as the army moved, and is now working beyond Spring Hill. The trains have been running to and from Franklin for two days. The immense railroad bridge will be completed to-morrow night across Harpeth, and on Thursday trains will run to Duck River.

Telegraphic communication will be opened to-night between Nashville and Murfreesboro direct, and by Saturday at the furthest, the road will be in running order.

The Northwestern road has not been injured, except that some trestels were destroyed by a party of bushwhackers a few days ago.

The Louisville and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Clarksville roads have not been molested. The Cumberland River is in good boating condition.

HOOD—HIS LOSSES.

Now that HOOD has sustained the disaster of all disasters, his friends are few and his enemies many. Those who most loudly denounce him are rebel sympathizers, who would not help him fight. Thousands now weep for the young men he has slaughtered; and tens of thousands of those who were the first to welcome HOOD into Tennessee with great rejoicings, now wring their hands with grief, and stamp their feet with despair, and curse the man who has shrouded their State with ruin and desolation. Every one asks: "What did he come here for?—he could not take Nashville." I will add, that these same people—or, at least, many of them—believed that Nashville would fall, and so stated among their friends.

Now, taking everything into consideration, HOOD's march upon Nashville was strictly military. But he didn't march rapidly enough. Now, let us see if there was anything unmilitary about it. He left Jonesboro, Ga., with his whole army, for the express purpose of tearing up the railroad in SHERMAN's rear, and cause the latter to evacuate Atlanta. FRENCH's division struck the road at Big Shanty, but was afterward whipped at Alatoona. FRENCH joined HOOD immediately after. The latter attempted to hoodwink the Federal commander at Resaca, but failed. He then tried to carry the place by assault, and failed. Subsequently he captured Dalton, and after tearing up the road for a few miles, threatened Lookout Mountain, and then Bridgeport. SCHOFIELD was at Chattanooga with twelve thousand men, and SHERMAN was in his rear with his whole army, except the Twentieth Corps, which was left at Atlanta.

In Lookout valley SHERMAN's advance skirmished with HOOD's rear. HOOD thought he had accomplished his purpose, and with a bound urged his army to Corinth, where everything was in readiness for his escape. FORREST had destroyed the Decatur and Nashville Railroad, to prevent us sending down troops to Decatur to head him off, and HOOD was safe. SHERMAN never would have caught him in the world. It would have been a wild-goose chase, and SHERMAN knew it. So he takes the bulk of his army, and goes back to Atlanta, and leaves THOMAS to watch HOOD, with two corps, greatly reduced in numbers. HOOD, of course, in the meantime, had heard of this, and halted his army at Corinth. An army must have an object. THOMAS was at Pulaski with twenty thousand men. HOOD was in the neighborhood of Florence and Corinth with thirty thousand men, where he remained two weeks, waiting for TAYLOR's corps of ten thousand men. These arrived, and he moved against THOMAS with forty thousand veteran troops, ten thousand of which were brave cavalrymen, under the ubiquitous FORREST. HOOD moved his advance direct upon Nashville, and of course THOMAS fell back to Columbia, and then across Duck River. HOOD, with an army twice as strong as our own, pushed THOMAS, and the latter fell back to Spring Hill, where HOOD had a good chance to strike. As soon as the trains were all up, THOMAS again fell back—this time to Franklin. The battle of Franklin occurred, and the rebels were badly whipped, but were still stronger than THOMAS' army by fifteen thousand men. So THOMAS fell back to the fortifications at Nashville. In fifteen days after THOMAS' army had been reinforced by A. J. SMITH's corps of about 12,000 veterans, 8,000 green troops, and commands from Chattanooga and Johnsonville, numbering 8,000 more. The only thing, therefore, unmilitary about HOOD's whole movement is that, after discovering that he could not take Nashville, he did not move away from THOMAS upon some dark night.

The following will be found a nearly accurate estimate of the whole rebel loss, including the battle of Franklin.

Killed and wounded at battle of Franklin (statements of FRANK CHEATHAM and others)	5,500
Killed and wounded before Nashville on the 15th inst.	1,000
Killed and wounded before Nashville on the 16th inst.	2,000
Killed and wounded subsequently	200–8,700
Prisoners taken at battle of Franklin	1,000
Prisoners taken on the 15th inst.	2,000
Prisoners taken on the 16th inst.	3,000
Prisoners taken subsequently	1,500–7,500
Total rebel loss	16,200

There have been 2,500 wounded rebels taken at Franklin, which swells our list of captured men to 10,000.

ROUSSEAU claims to have killed and wounded 300 at Murfreesboro, and captured 153. This swells the entire rebel loss to 16,500.

GUNS CAPTURED.

Cannon captured on the 15th	16
Cannon captured on the 16th	28
Cannon captured at Murfreesboro	2
Cannon captured subsequently	3
Total pieces	49

HOOD has also lost during his campaign seventeen general officers killed, wounded and missing, as follows:

Killed—Major-Gen. Cleburne, Brig.-Gens. Granberry, Gist, Stahl, Williams and Adams.

Wounded—Major-Gen. Brown, Brig.-Gens. Carter, Monigel, Quarles, Cockrell and Scott.

Prisoners—Major-Gen. Johnston, Brig.-Gens. Jackson, Smith, Rucker and Gordon. The rebel Gen. Quarles, who was wounded at Franklin, has been taken, which swells the list of general officers captured to six. I will give the Federal losses in my next. BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

FROM GEN. THOMAS'S ARMY.

Hood's Advance at Florence—His Army Crossing the Tennessee River—No Fight in F.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Wednesday, Dec. 28—3 A. M.

From escaped prisoners who have just arrived from Florence, I learn that the advance of HOOD's army reached Florence on the evening of the 1st, and during the whole of next day his infantry was crossing the river.

From Duck River HOOD retreated rapidly to the Tennessee, his main army not once making a stand. Our cavalry crossed Duck River in time to have an occasional brush with FORREST's force, who covered the enemy's retreat. No fighting of any consequence, however, has occurred since the affair at Spring Hill. It is safe to say the Tennessee is now free from rebels.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Wreck of the Bark Burnside—Three Survivors Rescued by the Steamship City of Dublin—Loss of Life and Great Suffering.

Capt. JOHN EYNON, of the steamship *City of Dublin*, arrived yesterday, reports: Dec. 17, in lat. 49° 41, lon. 31° 14', fell in with a wreck, on approaching which the steamer's wheels were stopped, and one of the ship's life-boats manned and lowered immediately, in charge of the second officer, Mr. PETER FLETCHER, who in the most daring manner, in the face of a high sea, succeeded in rescuing from the wreck three survivors, named GEORGE SMITH, steward, of Liverpool; GILBERT DUNCAN, a seaman, of Shetland; and JOHN JOHNSTON, a seaman, of Gottenbergh, Norway. The remaining ten, whose names we have not learned, had perished. The wreck was the British bark *Burnside*, of Greenwich, and when first seen had her fore lower mast standing, and part of the rigging; also the lower mizzen-mast. The extreme fore-and-aft part of her seemed to be occasionally above water, but the whole main deck was immersed, and the sea making a clean breach over her. Upon approaching her, the three men were seen standing by the rudder-post, and occasionally immersed in the water. Their condition was most deplorable, having scarcely any clothing about them, except some pieces of old sail, tied with bits of spun yarn, their flesh, and particularly their arms, feet and legs, were swelled, and of a putrid appearance, in some places broken out in boils, and they were so weak and exhausted that it was with great exertion and the excitement of their being rescued that enabled them to stand. Having been got on board the steamer in safety, they were finally cared for by Dr. BLACK, and on their arrival in this port were convalescent and able to walk about.

From the statement of those men it appears they left New-York for Greenock, laden with oak timber, with a crew of thirteen, all told, on the 8th November. She had fine weather up to the morning of December 7, when it blew a strong gale from SW. with high sea, which washed away the galley and deck house forward where the crew were quartered, lost one of the two boats, washed away the bulwarks, thus being left without the means of cooking food and without shelter. The bark was then hove to under close reefed maintopsail, and all hands were kept constantly at the pumps, where they were lashed. She had at this time seven feet of water in her hold, which kept gaining on the pumps until 5 P. M. of the 11th, when the gale seemed to abate, when the foretopsail and foresail were set and the bark put before the wind, when she fell over on her beam ends, bursting the hatches and main deck, carrying away the remaining boat and the deck cabin, with all the stores, and as every one was on deck at the time, every one was washed overboard. Six managed to get on board again; the remaining seven were seen no more. The Captain got into the main rigging, with his head but just above water, the second mate got into the fore rigging, and the three survivors, with a boy were enabled to get into the mizzen rigging. The ship remaining on her beam ends, with her masts and loose sails in the water, for about an hour and a half, when the foretopmast, mainmast and mizzen-topmast gave away, carrying the capstan with them. She thus became relieved, and righted, her decks amidships under water, and the two ends about two feet above the sea, which went clean over her the whole time.

When daylight appeared on the 12th, the second mate was seen lashed in the fore rigging, and apparently dead, and not being able to get near him, he remained there until Wednesday, the 14th, with his head down and feet up. Eventually the sea washed him to pieces, a part of his body remaining in the rigging when the others were rescued. The boy who got into the mizzen rigging with the survivors, perished from cold and fatigue, on the morning of the 12th, and was washed away from them soon after they observed he was dead. The survivors, soon after the vessel righted, gained the monkey-poop. A small space aft, about four by ten feet, and raised above the main deck about two feet, upon which formerly stood the wheel. Here they lashed themselves to the rudder-post; but the sea, which was constantly breaking over them for six days and nights, would occasionally carry one of them adrift, but, with the assistance of his fellow-sufferers, would regain his position. It was from here the boy was washed away when dead, and from whence they were rescued by the men from the *City of Dublin*. For the six days they were on the wreck, they were without food, except a few pieces of biscuit which floated near them, which were saturated with salt water. Fresh water they had not a drop of, and were without clothing, except the wet pieces of canvas which the man JOHNSTON managed at great risk to cut from the mizzen-mast, where it hung the first day.

The three men are now landed, and will probably be in the charge of the British Consul.

The bark *Burnside*, Capt. DALGAMO, cleared hence Nov. 17, for Greenock.

Marine Disaster.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The bark *E. A. Harrington*, from Smyrna for Boston, while running into the bay this morning in a thick fog, got ashore on Wood End, where she remains this afternoon, in an easy position. The wind was S. W., blowing directly on shore.

LATEST FROM SHERMAN.

A NEW MOVEMENT ON FOOT.

Expedition into Southwestern Georgia.

UNION PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED.

Rebel Theory of Sherman's Future Operations.

Branchville the Next Point to Fall.

A MOVEMENT NORTHWARD INTO VIRGINIA.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—10:30 P. M.

To Major-Gen. John A. Dix, New-York:

The following extracts from the Richmond papers of to-day have been received by the department:

"The latest official advices from Georgia indicate that SHERMAN has already followed up the occupation of Savannah by sending a force of cavalry, artillery and infantry upon an expedition, whose destination can only be guessed at from the direction in which it has moved. These troops are reported to have gone toward the Altamaha River, and we shall no doubt next hear that they have crossed that stream and are moving to Southwestern Georgia, in quest of the prisoners of war who were supposed to be at Andersonville.

"SHERMAN's programme for his grand campaign northward seems to be no secret. He will start from Port Royal and move straight for Branchville, the point of junction between the Georgian and Carolinian Railroads. He then proposes to follow the main lines of railroad toward Virginia, stealing and murdering as much as he can by the way. All very fine; but if SHERMAN proposes, LEE disposes."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Capture of Savannah—Spirit of the Press.

From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 21.

To the Citizens of Savannah:

By the fortunes of war we to-day pass under the authority of the Federal military forces. The evacuation of Savannah by the Confederate army, which took place last night, left the gates to the city open, and Gen. SHERMAN, with his army, will, no doubt, to-day take possession.

The Mayor and Common Council leave under flag of truce this morning, for the headquarters of Gen. SHERMAN, to offer the surrender of the city, and ask terms of capitulation by which private property and citizens may be respected.

We desire to counsel obedience and all proper respect on the part of our citizens, and to express the belief that their property and persons will be respected by our military ruler. The fear expressed by many that Gen. SHERMAN will repeat the order of expulsion from our homes which he enforced against the citizens of Atlanta, we think to be without foundation. He assigned his reason in that case as a military necessity. It was a question of food. He could not supply his army and the citizens with food, and he stated that he must have full and sole occupation. But in our case food can be abundantly supplied for both army and citizens. We would not be understood as even intimating that we are to be fed at the cost of the Federal Government, but that food can be easily obtained in all probability, by all who can afford to pay in the Federal currency.

It behooves all to keep within their houses until Gen. SHERMAN shall have organized a provost system and such police as will insure safety in persons as well as property.

Let our conduct be such as to win the admiration of a magnanimous foe, and give no ground for complaint or harsh treatment on the part of him who will for an indefinite period hold possession of our city.

In our city there are, as in other communities, a large proportion of poor and needy families, who, in the present situation of affairs, brought about by the privations of war, will be thrown upon the bounty of their more fortunate neighbors. Deal with them kindly, exercise your philanthropy and benevolence, and let the hearth of the unfortunate not be deserted by your friendly aid.

Railroad Accident.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The morning accommodation train from Providence, for Boston, collided with a freight train. The engineer of the passenger train, A. MUNSON, was seriously injured. No other person was hurt. The track will soon be cleared.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The schooner *Vandalia*, of Harrington, from New-York for Boston, with a cargo of coal, went ashore on Chatham Bar on the night of the 24th. Crew saved. Vessel a total loss.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

It is understood here that Gov. FENTON has appointed Hon. B. BROCKWAY, formerly member of Assembly, and at one time editor of the Watertown *Reformer*, as his Private Secretary.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

W. L. LOVELACE, of Montgomery County, was elected Speaker of the House to-day, and Mr. DYER Chief Clerk. Both are Radicals.

No News from Fortress Monroe.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

No news has been received from Fortress Monroe this morning.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The following is the regular weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city.

Capital stock	$22,250,000
Loans and discounts	45,746,000
Specie	3,956 000
Due from other banks	11,431,000
Due to other banks	5,470,000
Deposits	23,222 000
Circulation	7,732,000

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—At a special meeting of the Board, last evening, the President, JAMES M. MCLEAN, Esq., in the chair, a communication was received from the Clerk of the Common Council, reporting the names of members elect for 1865, and a petition for advance of salaries was read from the teachers and others who are now employed by the Department. After desultory discussion the Annual Report of the Finance Committee was rendered, showing the total receipts for 1864 to have been $1,787,043 64, the expenditures $1,862,161 38, and the overdraft for warrants that have been drawn to date $75,117 54. An appropriation of $3,592 72 was voted to cover expenses above the amount that had been appropriated for repairs in Ward School No. 29, in the Twenty-first Ward. The Board confirmed the appointment of Miss FRANCES A. STEVENS as Principal of Primary School No. 6, in the Eighth Ward. Mr. JOHN T. BARNARD, who a year ago contracted to supply coal for the city schools at $8 90 a ton, sent in a petition for relief, and a majority report proposed that the Board allow the petitioner $10 65 per ton of 2,240 pounds, being $1 75 per ton above the contract price. A minority report, rejecting Mr. BARNARD's application, after animated discussion, prevailed. After the customary vote of thanks to the President and Clerk for the urbanity and fidelity with which they had discharged their duties during the year, and several very happy congratulatory speeches were made by Messrs. HASTIE, ROOSEVELT, MILLER, SMITH, WEST, SMITH, and FARR, the Board adjourned without day.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I*—Nos. 2304, 2818, 2886, 2896, 2898, 2900, 2902, 2904, 2906, 2908, 2910, 2912, 2914, 2916, 2918, 2920, 2922, 2924, 2926, 2928. *Part II.*—Adjourned without day. *Part III.*—Case on; no calendar.

Infringers of Sewing Machine Patents.

On the 10th day of December, 1864, three men, Leopold Heidt, Adam Gubing and Ernst Koerbel, were sentenced by the United States Court to imprisonment for making, selling and using sewing machines in violation of an injunction, and besides Heidt was fined $250 and ordered to remain in prison till he should pay it.

On the 17th day of December, 1864, William Hartwig was arraigned before the court for a like offence, and, on motion of George Gifford, Esq., counsel for the proprietors of the sewing machine patents, he was sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days, and ordered to pay a fine of $100, and to remain in prison after the expiration of the thirty days, until the $100 should be paid.

Albert Heusser, who had also been arrested and given security in the sum of $1,500 for his appearance, failed to appear and forfeited his bail, his security becoming liable for it. He has since been re-arrested and committed to prison.

There have now a large number of persons been punished by imprisonment and fine, both for *making* and *using* sewing-machines in violation of injunctions. One man, Mazzini, was fined $750 for making and selling ten machines, and was kept in prison till he paid it.

The learned Court, on sentencing the prisoner, William Hartwig, on the 17th of December instant, Judge Shipman presiding, stated as follows:

SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

—In this case the respondent, William Hartwig, was regularly summoned into this court to answer to a bill in equity, filed by the complainants, praying, among other things, that the respondents might be commanded and enjoined by a decree of this court from manufacturing and selling sewing machines made in accordance with the complainants patents. After due proceedings were had, the court found that the respondent was violating the rights of the complainants secured to them by a patent issued in conformity to the laws of the United States. A decree of the court was entered, and a copy served on the respondent, enjoining him to desist from violating the rights of the complainants under the patents. This decree the respondent was bound to obey. It did him no injustice. The right to make and sell sewing machines after this pattern belongs exclusively to the complainants. They either invented it or purchased it of the person who did invent it, and it is now their exclusive property. The respondent has no more right to manufacture and sell such machines without the consent of the complainants, than he has to take any other property without the consent of the owner. The property in an inventor is just as absolute and the rights of the owner just as sacred as those relating to any article of value whatever. To protect this property is one of the duties of this court, and it is quite time that the respondent, and a large class of persons like him, should understand that this duty will be performed with a degree of vigor which will secure the object sought. Parties like this respondent must understand that violating the decrees of this court can be neither a safe or profitable business. I have dwelt longer on this subject than I should have done, but for the fact, so frequently brought to my notice, that many individuals are constantly violating the rights of the complainants to the exclusive privilege of making and selling these sewing-machines. Those who make, sell or *use* a machine made after the plan of the complainants, without their consent, are guilty of infringing their rights. The notion that one can *use* a machine which has been made and sold in violation of a patent, without incurring any liability, is quite erroneous. He has no more right to *use* than he has to make or sell a patented machine, without the consent of the owner of the patent. The rights of the complainants are extensively violated in this city by those who make and sell, and those who use these superior sewing-machines. This respondent is one of those engaged in this illegal business. As already stated he was enjoined by the decree of this court to desist. But he disobeyed that decree, and is now before the court on attachment for contempt in disregarding its mandate. The matter has been thoroughly examined, and the respondent has been heard by counsel. But he is clearly guilty. He has asked a mitigation of punishment on the ground of affliction in his family. But this is no excuse—affliction and transgression often go together—and when men are tempted to violate the law, or disregard the authority of courts, they should remember that, by yielding to that temptation, they will, almost certainly bring sorrow upon their innocent families and friends. Had the respondent given heed to this, he might have been to-day ministering to the comfort of his afflicted family, instead of being consigned to prison.

JUDGMENT.

You, William Hartwig, have been found guilty of violating the decree of this court enjoining you against making, selling, or using sewing machines, in violation of the rights of complainant, and it is now ordered, adjudged and decreed, that you pay a fine of one hundred dollars and be imprisoned for thirty days.

The prisoner was then remanded to the custody of the Marshal.

BOUNTIES FOR VOLUNTEERS.—The Common Council of Jersey City, at their meeting on Tuesday night, passed a resolution offering bounties to volunteers, payable in city bonds, as follows: Three years' men, $500; two years' men, $400; one year men, $300. The following named Aldermen were appointed a Special Committee on Enlistments: Aldermen Gainey, Decker, Terry, Pangborn, Gaddis and Kane. The quota on the last call will be about six hundred men.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 28, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R	111¾	100	Mariposa M. C	b30 21
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	110¾	1500	do	20
6,000	do	110¾	500	do	20⅝
25,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C	104⅝	100	do	21
1,000	do	104¾	100	do	21
1,000	do new iss.	104⅜	100	do	b30 21⅜
50,000	do new iss.	104⅜	50	do	19
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74	103	200	P., Ft. W. & C	104⅝
539,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C	101½	400	do	105⅜
25,000	do	101½	100	do	104
1,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s. Ap. & Oct.	12⅜	100	N. Y. Cen. R	114⅝
7,000	U. S. 6s 1yr. Cer.	96½	200	do	s30 114
5,000	Va. State s	50	100	do	c 114¾
3,000	M. 6s iss. to Pacific R	67⅛	100	do	c 114⅞
10,000	Conn. State 6s	107	1300	Erie Railway	86⅜
10,000	Ohio 6s, '75	102	600	do	86⅞
25,000	O. & M. Cer	33⅜	100	do	b4 86⅝
5,000	do	33⅜	300	do	s30 86⅞
15,000	do	33⅜	300	do	b30 86⅞
500	Clev & P. 4th M	80	150	Hudson R. R	116⅜
5,000	Erie 5th M	85	400	do	b15 117
9,000	Hud. R. 2d M	110	100	do	s10 116½
5,000	Mich. Cen. 8's, New Loan	122	200	M. S. & N. I	8 Sixth-Av. R 110
5,000	Mich. S. & P. Bs	106	600	do	71⅜
2,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex	100⅜	200	do	71⅝
5,000	Mar. Ist M. B	90	200	do	b10 96
25	Fourth Nat. Bank	97	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr	71⅞
2,000	Chi. & N. W	41¾	500	do	b10 72
100	do	41¾	300	do	71⅜
62	Del. & Hud. C Co	212	500	do	71⅝
100	Ashburton Coal	19	700	Chi. & R. I. R	106
100	Penn. Coal Co	195	100	do	s10 105⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pr	s3 47¾	500	do	105⅝
300	do	47¾	100	Quick. Min	97
300	do	47¾	100	do	97⅛
100	Del., L. & Wes. R.	227	200	do	s3 97
600	Reading R	114⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C	116⅛	300	Mar. M. Co	20⅛
15,800	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C	108⅜	100	do	20¼
5,000	do. new iss.	108⅜	300	do	21
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C	101¾	800	do	120⅞
10,000	Treas. N. 7-30s. April & Oct.	120⅛	350	Erie Railway	86⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	96⅜	100	Hudson Riv. R	117⅜
5,000	Am. Gold	220½	200	do	s10 117⅜
300	P., Ft. W. & C	104⅜	200	Reading R	114⅜
200	do	s30 104	100	Mich. Cen. R	116¾
200	do	s30 104⅜	880	M. S. & N. I	71⅜
100	Canton Co	36	100	do	71⅝
50	do	b30 35⅝	500	Cleve. & Pitts	96⅜
50	Cum Coal Pref.	47⅜	800	do	97
100	do	47	100	Chi. & N. W	41⅞
300	Clev. & Tol. R	108	100	do	s30 42¼
100	Chi. & Alt	93			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

1200	Erie R	86¾	660	Chic. & R. I	105
150	do	s10 86⅞	200	do	b4 105
100	do	c 86¾	100	do	104⅞
100	do	b3 86¾	100	do	s10 104⅞
400	do	b3 86¾	100	do	s3 104⅞
400	M. S. & N. I	71¾	100	Chi. & N. W	b10 41¾
300	do	s3 71¾	100	do	s10 41¾
180	do	71	200	do	41¾
300	Clev. & Pitts	96	100	do	b3 41¾
1130	do	s3 96¾	100	Quick. Min. Co	b3 97¼
300	do	s3 96¾	200	do	97
200	do	96¾	100	do	s3 97
200	do	96¾	100	do	c 97¼
200	Mar. Min. Co	18	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	b3 104
100	do	s30 19⅛	100	do	s3 103⅞
1000	do	19⅜	100	do	104
500	do	19⅛	100	do	s10 103⅞
300	do	19	200	do	b10 104
500	do	18⅝	100	do	b5 104
1000	do	s5 20	100	Cum. Coal	47⅜
1000	do	s6 19⅜	100	do	s3 47⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

800	Erie R	86¾	200	Reading R.	s3 115
100	do	s30 86⅞	100	Cleve & Pitts.	b3 97⅛
200	Hud. Riv. R	118⅛	200	do	s3 97
300	do	s7 118¼	100	do	97
100	do	s10 118¼	200	Ch. & R. I. R	105⅞
100	M. S. & N. I	72	100	do	s3 105⅞
300	do	s3 72⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. R	s3 41⅝
400	do	72⅜	200	do	41⅝
800	do	72⅜	200	do	41⅝
100	do	b10 72⅛	200	C. & N. W. Pr	71⅞
300	do	s10 72⅛	100	do	s10 71⅞
400	do	b3 72⅛	100	do	b10 71⅞
100	do	b3 72⅛	100	Canton Co	35⅜
200	do	72⅛	100	Mar. Min. Co	s3 20⅝
200	do	s3 72⅜	200	do	20⅝
100	do	b3 72⅜	100	do	20⅞

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28—P. M.

The sales in the Gold-Room in the forenoon were 216¼@217¼@216¼ ₱ cent., up to 1:30 o'clock, when, on various rumors of the failure of the attack on Wilmington, and of disaster to BUTLER and PORTER, the bidding was run up to 220@221 ₱ cent., and at a later hour to 223@224 ₱ cent. The contradiction of these rumors, some of which were so plausible as to have come over the wires from Washington to the Associated Press, was not made public until after the close of the regular 'Change hours. At 4 o'clock Gold had fallen back to about 219¾ ₱ cent. At the time of writing this report it was not known on the Street how or by what means, fair *or foul*, the reports were started at Washington, but the momentary use intended to be made of their worst phase in the New-York Gold-Room was clear enough. The export of Specie by the Cunarder to-day was $534,225.

The Government Stocks at the Stock Exchange were active for the 10-40s, and a fraction higher than yesterday for the 5-20s and 6 ₱ cents of 1881. A fair business was also done in Governments on Wall-street. The sales of the 10-40s at the Stock Board amounted to $599,000.

The Railways were steady through the day. The speculation was not very active, but there was no decided pressure to make either cash or contract sales. On the Miscellaneous Shares there was renewed excitement in Mariposa, and the decline was perceptible from 27⅜ yesterday afternoon to 17½ ₱ cent., from which the sales rallied to 20¾@21 ₱ cent. The Shares of Quicksilver Company were 2 ₱ cent. higher.

At 4 o'clock there was a general good feeling in the Stock Market, and several of the Railways closed quite firm. The following quotations were made in comparison with Tuesday afternoon:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	116¼	116⅜	Pittsburgh	96⅝	97
U. S. 5-20's	104¾	104¾	Northwest	41¾	41⅜
T. Certificates	96¼	162½	N. West Pref	71⅝	71½
N. Y. Central	114⅜	113⅜	Rock Island	105	105¼
Erie	86⅛	86⅝	Fort Wayne	104	104¼
Hudson	116⅜	116¼	Cumberland Coal	47⅛	47
Reading	115	115	Quicksilver	95⅛	98
Mich. Southern	71	72	Mariposa	27⅜	20⅜
Illinois Cen	125¾	125½	Ohio & M. Certs	33⅜	33⅜

There was a good inquiry for Money from Brokers at 7 ₱ cent. on call. The rates on Merchant paper outside of Bank are higher, 7½@10 ₱ cent. per annum.

The sudden and heavy fall in the Mariposa speculation yesterday and to-day is ascribed by rumor to bad news from the mines, where some serious obstruction has been encountered in the working of one of the leads or tunnels. As similar difficulties have occurred before, it is possible that the effect of these advices may prove but temporary. The stock has been dealt in for some time past merely as a fancy lottery, and its ups and downs of 10@12 ₱ cent. have ceased to excite any general surprise on the Street. The party inside the organization had the credit of selling yesterday on "early information." There is no telling how soon they may be buyers again on suddenly "improved prospects."

The half-yearly Dividend of the Continental Bank is 4 ₱ cent.; Bank of the Commonwealth, 6 ₱ cent.; People's Bank, 4 ₱ cent. The Broadway Bank managers, it is stated, propose to their shareholders to go into the National System. The Broadway is the fiscal agent and depositary of the City Chamberlain. The following bids were made, to day, for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of the Republic	105
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. Amer	105
Merchants'	116	Hanover	100
Mechanics'	115	Metropolitan, x. d	125
America	140	Peoples' x. d	106
City	155	Market	102
Chemical	600	Nassau	110
Mech. & Traders'	128	Corn Exchange	109
Commerce	115	Atlantic	106
Ocean	95	Imp. and Traders'	105
American Exchange	129½	Central National	104
Pacific	165	Fourth National	97⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	105	Alton & T. H. 1sts	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '67	100	Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117⅜	Chi. & N. W. S. F	107
Erie 1st mort. '69	104⅜	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	96
Erie 7s, 2d mort. '59	118	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	105	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '88	105	Clev. & Tol., S. F	108
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '90	106	New J. C. 6s	102
Hud. R. 2ds, S. F. 85	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
Mich. Cen. New 1sts '82	122	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Chi. B. & Q. new C. 1st	120	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	106
N. I. G. Line	100	Chi. & Alt. Income	90
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p c	106	Alt. & G. W.	90
Pacific R. 7s, g. by No. 55		Peninsular R. R. B	85
Ill. Central 7 p c. '75	114		

Messrs. JEROME, RIGGS & Co., Private Bankers of the New-York Stock Exchange, (No. 46 Exchange-place,) have commenced the issue of a Weekly Circular, for foreign as well as home circulation, on the state and quotations of the Stock and Money markets, the current traffic and condition of the American Railways, and the look of the Financial affairs of the country generally. We copy, in another place, the opening views of this prominent house on the value of Railways as an investment.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,223,709 97; for customs, $142,000; payments, $2,044,043 66; on account loan, $402,000; balance, $22,847,936 68.

The transfer books of the Marietta and Cincinnati Company close on 31st inst, preparatory to the lease of yearly dividends.

The Mercantile Bank at Orange, New-Jersey, have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable January 3, 1865.

Railways as Investments for Capital.

From the Circular of Jerome, Riggs & Co.

The value of every property must depend upon the degree of the necessity for its constant and general use. The instrumentality that supplies society with food, and with other articles almost equally indispensable, and is the sole medium for the movement of its members from place to place, must rank vastly higher as an investment than such as depends upon the faith of individuals or of political organizations; or of enterprizes which, while engaged in supplying human wants, are often injudiciously prosecuted, or are liable to push their productions far beyond the ability of the public to consume.

Such an agent of prime necessity is the Railroad. Although only about thirty years have elapsed since it came into use, it now includes all the operations of society. It has created by far the greater portion of the value of the property of the country. Without it there could be neither domestic nor foreign commerce to any considerable extent. It brings together the producer and consumer, who could be united by no other tie. Every day increases its usefulness and power. Society cannot now put forth a single great effort in which the railroad is not the chief agent and actor.

Now this universal necessity for its use measures its value as an investment. In this country such use is not only universal, touching every industrial operation, but of its extent there can hardly be a limit, because no limit can be placed to the extent of its productions and commerce. These productions, whether of agriculture or manufactures, are necessarily in geometrical ratio upon the new agencies that are constantly being brought into use. This fact should be constantly kept in mind; the commerce, for example, between New-York and Chicago, is probably four-fold greater in volume and value than it was six years ago, when the latter city numbered a population of 85,000, against 170,000 at the present time. Such traffic now exceeds the capacity of all the lines opened for its accommodation, though these have been increased as fast as the shops of the various companies, aided by those of the whole country, would allow. It is well known that, were the capacity of all the railroads between New-York and Chicago doubled, there would be more freight offering than all them could move.

The railroads of this country, almost without exception, were undertaken, not as investments, but as means for the creation of capital, by the development of resources. The soil a short distance from the seaboard was valueless, because its products could not be sent to market. It was to open outlets, alike for the benefit of the producer and consumer, that almost each line was undertaken. All involved great pecuniary sacrifices to these constructors. They were to create a traffic which in the end was to render them valuable as investments. But years were required for this purpose. The country they traversed was in a great measure uninhabited. It is now teeming with population, supplied with whatever can make their labor in the highest degree productive, so that the chief concern of nearly any railroad in the country is, not how to develop a traffic, but how to accommodate that which is pressing upon it.

The great distance over which freight is moved over railroads is characteristic of this country alone, and adds vastly to the business of our lines. The great bulk of produce brought to market has to be transported from 1,200 to 1,500 miles. The reciprocal current must be equal either in volume or value. The interior devoting itself to agriculture must import by far the greater portion of what is consumed that the farms do not produce. Hence the volume of business passing over our lines equals twice the value of their outward bound freight.

We can foresee no contingencies why the traffic of our railroads should not increase in the future fully as fast as it has done in the past. The return of peace would not diminish it, as its effect would be to stimulate production, while it would not by any means diminish the capacity of our people to consume. Peace would certainly give a great impulse to our foreign commerce. The pacification of the whole country, what now seems probable at an early day, could not fail to have an equally favorable effect upon our domestic trade.

While the traffic of railroads has increased so rapidly and to such an extent as to fix their full capacities for business, the financial condition of the companies was never in such favorable position; they are all relieved of the pressing liabilities that so long consumed their earnings and weighed them down. Their increased receipts have enabled nearly every company to secure any accommodation and means necessary for conducting its business in the most expeditious, economical and efficient manner. At the same time that they have been paying dividends, they have accumulated large sums to be held to meet contingencies that may arise, or for future division, as the case may be. Our railroads, instead of being alt borrowers, are now all capitalists, and furnish daily no inconsiderable sum to the loan market.

For the reasons given, and which all can weigh as well as ourselves, we believe no property so well worthy the attention of investors as our railroad securities. These works underlie our whole commercial and social fabrics. They must be used so long as men eat, drink or move. The country has now reached a point in its progress in which the amount of business offering is greater than that which railroads can transact. The financial condition of the companies is almost independent, and as a necessary consequence, their roads are in excellent order. In many cases, this favorable position has been gained by the conversion into construction (but which is not represented either by stocks or bonds) of their earnings through a long series of years. Is there any other interest or investment in whose favor so much can be said, and against which so little can be urged?

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ The "SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE" of JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., inviting attention to the rich oil and coal lands of the "Little Kanawha and Elk River Petroleum and Mining Company" of West Virginia, appears in another column of this paper.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY, Dec. 21, 1864.
10 o'clock P. M.

The board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. sixteen City Hall.

Present—James T. Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

The minutes of meetings held December seventeen and nineteen were read and approved.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of paving Twentieth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues with Belgian pavements.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have the steamer of Engine Company number Fifty-two overhauled and altered similar to steam engine number Nine; also, have the wheels of said steamer painted, the same to be done without contract, the cost not to exceed eight hundred dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of paying the annexed bill, from the Board of Aldermen, of Charles Rorke, for distributing reports of Committee on Finance.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Ordinances be discharged from the further consideration of an ordinance to amend section thirty-four, article three, chapter five, of the revised ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Bridget Mulhare, the mother of John Mulhare, for the sum of three hundred dollars, as a donation for injuries received during the riot in July last, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Russell moved to discharge the Committee on Roads from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that crosswalks be laid at the intersections of One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets and Avenue A, First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue, be regulated and graded, and the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That Michael Monaghan shall have the privilege of erecting a recruiting tent in the Park, to remain there during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of Peter Doyle, for fitting up poll of the Tenth Election District, Fourteenth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Michael Hay, for fitting up poll of the Third District of the Seventeenth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Thomas Curtis and Peter Goodheart to erect and maintain a recruiting tent in the City Hall Park, provided all recruits there enlisted are enlisted for the benefit of the City and County of New-York, this permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from the Sixth-avenue to and through Manhattan-street, to the intersection of Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Councilmen, and the President of the Board of Aldermen, each for the sum of one thousand dollars, for services rendered as Commissioners of Health, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, in favor of adopting resolution to pay Luke Dempsey for damages sustained by the building of a sewer in One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that permission be given to A. & J. M. Moses to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, numbers four hundred and four hundred and two Greenwich-street also at number sixty-five Beach-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the resolution and ordinance for the construction of a sewer in Cornelia street, from Fourth to Bleecker streets, approved by the Mayor December nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be and the same is hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of paying S. M. Blake for damages sustained by him by reason of fire apparatus being run on the sidewalk.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of paying bills of Wannemacher's Band, amounting to five hundred and twenty-five dollars, in full for music furnished by said band on the reception of Russian officers and Forty-fifth Regiment, and funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Trepp.

Which was laid over;

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Webster moved that when the board adjourn it do so to meet on Saturday, twenty-fourth instant, at twelve o'clock M.

Which was lost.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning, without approval, resolution giving permission to John Matteson to erect a tent for the purpose of recruiting in Chatham-square.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning, without approval, resolution granting permission to John P. Rinney to erect a tent for recruiting purposes corner of Canal and West streets.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John T. Hoffman, President of the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, in the City of New-York, for six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, and forty cents, to be by him applied to the payment and release in full of the assessments imposed on the grounds of the said Orphan House for the extension of the Central Park, with the interest due at the time of such payment on said assessments, and then to pay to the said Trustees or their Treasurer the sum of one thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars paid by them to release from assessment for the Central Park, as appears from the books in said Comptroller's office, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby further authorized and directed to charge the sums so paid to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—19.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady, for the sum of three thousand dollars, in payment for the memorial prepared by him for the Corporation of this city, relative to the death of the late John Hughes, Archbishop of the Diocese of New-York, and the said amount be taken from the appropriation of City Contingencies, or any other appropriation having an unexpended balance requisite to meet the same.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said resolution be referred to the Special Committee on the matter of resolution of condolence relative to the death of Archbishop Hughes.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Houghtalin moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Lewis E. Graff, President of the Yorkville M. E. Church, in Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, for the sum of three hundred and eleven dollars and eighty-nine cents, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said church, and to reimburse the said Board of Trustees for moneys paid for assessments and interest on the property of the church, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—20.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Mrs. C. W. Hawkins, First Directress of the "Mariners' Family Industrial Society of the Port of New-York," for the sum of eight hundred dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said society, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Alexander S. Leonard, Pastor of the Church of Saint George the Martyr, for the sum of forty dollars, as a donation, to be applied in payment of an assessment levied upon the property of the said church, located in Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for the work of opening Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-fifth-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

Resolution, that the Board of Aldermen be requested to donate to the Industrial School, in Forty-second-street, the sum of one thousand dollars.

The Board of Aldermen, December twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, amended by striking out the sum of "one thousand dollars," and inserting the sum of "two thousand dollars."

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to the Special Committee to whom was referred the paper relative to the Children's Aid Society.

Which was lost.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words "Also the sum of three thousand dollars for the Industrial School of the Children's Aid Society."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Webster, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, Jaques, Schaefer, Brice—8.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Joyce—13.

The action of the Board of Aldermen was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—20.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Mrs. C. W. Hawkins, First Directress of the "Mariners' Family Industrial Society of the Port of New-York," for the sum of eight hundred dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said society, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, making donation to the Women's Infirmary Association.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alexander S. Leonard, Pastor of the Church of Saint George the Martyr, for the sum of forty dollars, as a donation, to be applied in payment of an assessment levied upon the property of the said church, located in Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for the work of opening Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-fifth-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wannemacher's Fifth Regiment Band, for the sum of five hundred and twenty-five dollars, to be paid in full for music furnished by said band on the occasion of the funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Trepp, reception of Russians and reception of Forty-fifth Regiment, as per bills annexed.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Resolution by Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Councilmen and the President of the Board of Aldermen, each for the sum of one thousand dollars, for services rendered as Commissioners of Health, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Report of Committee on Streets

sideration of the above paper; declared that the board stood adjourned until Tuesday, twenty-seventh instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Dec. 27, 1864, 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

The President being absent at roll-call,

Councilman Houghtalin moved that Councilman Hagerty take the Chair.

Which was carried.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Colonel John S. Neville, Superintendent of the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, for the sum of five hundred dollars, as a donation to reimburse said institution for expenses incurred for Croton water for the last two years, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles W. Upham, Treasurer of Engine Company number Thirty-one, for the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount lost by them by the destruction of their house by fire.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Cronin to erect a sign in front of his premises, number thirteen Thomas-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Jaques—

Resolved, That the minority report of the Special Committee on Donations to the Children's Aid Society be received, the committee discharged, and the amended resolution annexed to the report adopted.

The President *pro tem.* decided that it was not competent for a minority of a committee to make a report until the majority report of the committee had reported.

Councilman Jaques appealed from that decision of the Chair.

The President pro tem put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby directed to communicate to this Board the complete figures of the November and December elections of 1864.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brice moved that, when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Wednesday, 28th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Knickerbocker Engine Company number Twelve to attend their annual ball at City Assembly Rooms, on Tuesday, January 3rd.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance to December twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and directed to be printed in the minutes.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of bill of Edward Van Ranst, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars, for coaches furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Commodore W. D. Porter, as per bill hereto annexed, the amount to be charged to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of bill of E. Van Ranst, for coaches furnished committees.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of Sylvester Harper, for fitting up election polls of the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Election Districts, Nineteenth Ward, amounting to fifty dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen, December twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Joseph Triver, for fitting up poll of First Election District, Ninth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen, December twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of William M. Blommert, for fitting up poll of the Ninth District, Eighth Ward, amounting to nine dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen, December twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the resolutions passed by the late Board of Aldermen, complimentary to their President, William Walsh, Esq., and the late Board of Councilmen, complimentary to their President, Morgan Jones, Esq., be engrossed and framed, at an expense not to exceed three hundred and fifty dollars each, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor; and the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same upon the presentation of the proper vouchers, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to audit and pay the bills for refreshments furnished to the Board of City Canvassers for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, upon said bills being certified as correct by the Chairman and Secretary of said Board of City Canvassers.

Which was laid over.

"An ordinance to amend chapter three, article five, section sixty, of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine." (folio sixty-eight,) relative to the fees of the Collector of City Revenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Demitt Dispensary for the sum of one thousand dollars, the same being a special donation toward the payment of its current expenses for the sick poor during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal proceedings for the extension of Church-street from Fulton-street to Morris-street, the easterly line of said extension to commence on the southerly side of Fulton-street, at a point three hundred and sixty two (362) feet and six (6) inches distant westerly from the intersection of said southerly side of Fulton-street with the westerly side of Broadway, and to be continued in a straight line to a point in the northerly side of Liberty-street, two hundred and ninety-one (291) feet and two (2) inches distant westerly from the intersection of said northerly side of Liberty-street with the westerly side of Broadway; and the westerly line of said extension to be parallel to and eighty feet westerly from said eastern line thereof, said extension to be continued below Liberty-street by widening Trinity-place, on the westerly side thereof, through its whole length, so as to make the same eighty feet in width; and the said extension to be continued below the present termination of Trinity-place to Morris-street, the easterly line thereof to commence at the termination of the present easterly line of Trinity-place, and to continue thence in a straight line until the same shall strike said Morris-street at a point seventy-six (76) feet and eight (8) inches distant easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of said Morris-street with the easterly side of Greenwich-street, and the westerly line thereof to be parallel to and eighty feet westerly from said eastern line thereof to a point in said westerly line, from which a line drawn eleven (11) feet and three (3) inches westerly to the easterly side of Greenwich-street would strike the same ninety-one (91) feet and eight (8) inches from its point of intersection with the northerly side of Morris-street; from which point in the westerly line of said extension to Morris-street said westerly line will be the easterly line of Greenwich-street; the line of said extension from Fulton-street to Morris-street being shown by pink lines on the diagram hereto annexed, and to which reference is hereby made.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution that the Justice of the Seventh Judicial District be empowered to appoint a suitable person to act as an interpreter to the Court of the said district, at an annual salary of eight hundred dollars, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the said salary monthly.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilman Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Report of Committee on Street Openings, in favor of adopting resolutions—first, that Otto Sackersdorf, Esq., be authorized to prepare for the members of the Common Council, two maps showing all the streets and avenues between Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, which have been opened by the Commissioners and confirmed by the Supreme Court, together with date of decree or order of such confirmation, also, streets which have been ceded to the city by owners, together with date of cession by such owners; all the alterations of the plan of the city since 1811 down to the present time, such openings and cessions to be in different colors; such maps to show, also, the street improvements made, that said maps shall be on rollers at least four by eight feet, and on a scale of three hundred feet to an inch, and, when completed, shall be delivered to the Clerk of the Common Council, who shall retain one map for the use of the members of the Board of Aldermen, and the other map to be delivered to the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, for the use of said board; and second, that the expense of such maps, &c., shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated, and for which sum the Comptroller is authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of said O. Sackersdorf, upon producing the receipt of the Clerk of the Common Council for said maps.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Riley, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilman Keenan, Hagerty, Jaques, Russell—4.

Councilman Gross moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that Ninth-avenue, from Fortieth to Forty-fifth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the city, and the remaining half by the owners of property benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The President pro tem. announced that several General Orders, being reports of committees, would be read, that any paper objected to would be laid aside or referred, and that those not objected to would be put upon their passage.

Councilman Jaques objecting,

The President moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of carrying out the suggestions of the President pro tem.

Which was carried.

The following General Orders, having been read, were disposed of as indicated

In regard to those noted as adopted,

Councilman Jaques demanded a division of the question thereon.

The President pro tem decided the demand out of order, the rules having been suspended

Councilman Jaques appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The President pro tem. put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative.

On the vote on adopting such papers,

Councilman Jaques asked to be excused from voting.

The President moved that Councilman Jaques be excused from voting.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between First and Second avenues, also, on the west side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Keenan moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Public Health.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the flagging and sidewalks on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between the First-avenue and a point about two hundred and seventy five feet east of the same, be repaired and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Councilman Joyce moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the owned sunken lots on the block bounded by the Seventh and Eighth avenues, One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty second streets be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said report be recommitted to the Committee on Public Health.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged on the west side of Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and crosswalks laid, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged on the west side of Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and crosswalks laid, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that a crosswalk be laid across the Second-avenue at its intersection with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the curb stones in Fifty-fifth-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenues, be set and reset, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that Sixty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the sidewalks on Sixth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street be repaired and flagged to their full width where necessary not already done, under the direction of the Street Commission, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones in Forty ninth-street be reset, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Seventeenth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, be curbed, guttered and flagged, a space four feet wide through the centre of the sidewalks of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Commitee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the curb stones in Fifty-fifth-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenues, be set and reset, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that Sixty-third street be regraded and graded between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Forty-first-street, from the Third to the Fourth avenue, be regulated and graded, and the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said report be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged on the west side of Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and crosswalks laid, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was carried.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that a crosswalk be laid across the Second-avenue at its intersection with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost

The paper was then adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Roads

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Forty-eighth-street, from the Fifth to the Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the sidewalks of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that One Hundred and Fifty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be regulated, curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide through the centre of same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Roads

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Fifty-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be regraded, and curb and gutter-stones set and reset, and a space four feet wide be flagged through the middle of the sidewalks of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, and all authority heretofore granted to individuals or corporations to perform such work is hereby repealed.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter-stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged on the west side of Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and crosswalks laid, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Forty-fifth-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Seventeenth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, be curbed, guttered and flagged, a space four feet wide through the centre of the sidewalks of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Commitee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the curb stones in Fifty-fifth-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenues, be set and reset, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that Sixty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the sidewalks on Sixth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street be repaired and flagged to their full width where necessary not already done, under the direction of the Street Commission, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Twentieth-street, between the Third and Fourth-avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter-stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Forty-fifth-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Forty-fifth-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Schaefer—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones in Forty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be recommitted to the Committee on

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

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WALLACK'S—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

NIBLO'S—ALL HALLOW'S EVE—IN PLACE AND OUT OF PLACE—THE HALF-PAY MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—PAINTINGS.

TURKISH HALL, 720 Broadway—MEDDAH.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Reports yesterday from the Wilmington expedition were very conflicting, and partly assumed an unfavorable turn. But the Secretary of War forwards extracts from Richmond papers of yesterday, which contain an official dispatch from Gen. BRAGG, dated Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, 6 P. M., which states that on Monday evening our land forces were reembarked, but that the next movement was undeveloped. BRAGG claims that but two guns in Fort Fisher were disabled, but admits that the fort suffered severely. The buildings inside were burned. It is therefore, untrue that the attack has been abandoned.

SHERMAN is still making efforts to release our prisoners in the hands of the rebels. A large number of them are confined at a point on the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, ninety miles south of Savannah. On the 15th instnt, HAZEN'S division of infantry, the same which stormed Fort McAllister, proceeded South, in conjunction with a brigade of KILPATRICK'S cavalry. The object of the movement was to release the prisoners. There was no rebel force to oppose it.

The Richmond papers of yesterday, extracts from which are forwarded by the Secretary of War, confirm the destruction of the rebel salt works at Saltville, Va., by Gen. BURBRIDGE. A very large quantity of salt was destroyed, the works dismantled, and several pieces of artillery captured. The rebels, as usual, make light of the loss, but it is evident that it is a severe blow.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Dublin*, from Liverpool, Dec. 10, via Queenstown Dec. 12, orrived here yesterday after a very boisterous passage. Her news is no later than that previously received The *Peruvian*, reported on Sunday via Cape Race, arrived at Halifax last evening. Some further details of her news is given, but nothing of especial importance.

GENERAL NEWS.

The gold speculators endeavored yesterday to qualify our Savannah victory by bidding up the price on rumors from Washington of disaster to BUTLER and PORTER. The early sales of the day were 217¼@216¼ ₱ cent.; but on the rumors referred to, the offers to-day were rushed up to 224, soon returning, however, to a point below 220 ₱ cent. The Stock Market was generally steady; money in some request.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise yesterday were quite moderate, though buyers, on the whole, had any existing advantage. Breadstuffs, Provisions, Groceries, Whisky and Petroleum were depressed. Cotton was quoted rather firmer. The freight market was dull, with 417 vessels of all classes in port.

A letter from Gen. SHERMAN is in Washington, which treats incidentally of our Administration of the war, and the prospects of the rebellion, and which closes as follows: "My idea is that every young and middle-aged man ought to be proud of the chance to fight for the integrity of his country. I would like to see all trade and commerce absolutely cease until this conflict is over; and all who can fight, and won't fight, ought to be killed or banished; and those who won't support those who do fight should be denationalized."

Admiral WILKES was suspended from duty for three years from May 3, 1864, by the sentence of a court-martial. The President has remitted two years of the sentence. This clemency, taken in connection with the well-known personal warfare between the Secretary of the Navy and the Admiral, and the postponement of the time when it is to take effect beyond the 4th of March, is accepted by many as a sure omen of Cabinet changes after the latter day.

A new rebel pirate, the *Shenandoah*, has been let loose on us. WADDELL, formerly of our naval service, commands her. His wife is at Baltimore.

A correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* writes from Plymouth, N. C., that he has lately made a visit to the iron-clad *Albemarle*. He states that a portion of her casemate and a part of her torpedo arrangement on her bow are visible, giving her the appearance of being about 60 feet in length, but the whole length cannot be less than 175 feet. The parties who made an inspection of the ram on the 8th of this month, state that it would cost $15,000 or $20,000 to raise her, and that her hull is in good condition in every part, save where the torpedo sprung her sides a distance of ten feet in length by four in breadth. It would seem from this that our Government could do nothing better than to have her raised.

Deserters from the rebel army arrived at New-Orleans, state that the rebel Gen. STERLING PRICE died recently in Texas of disease contracted during his late campaign in Missouri.

Mr. STANTON, Secretary of War, received through the mails last week a letter containing *four large pulls*. There was nothing in the letter to indicate who the donor of the strange gift was.

Recent scouting expeditions in Virginia by our cavalry, have discovered the fact that the rebels have driven all the cattle out of Loudon County. On this side of Bull Run Mountains, however, quite a large number of sheep, cows, hogs, &c., are to be found.

THOMAS SIMS, whose extradition from Boston, under the Fugitive Slave Law, was the occasion, some years since, of so much excitement and indignation, is said to be acting as a United States recruiting agent in Nashville, Tenn.

Both boards of the Common Council yesterday adopted resolutions introduced in the Board of Councilmen, lamenting the death of AUGUSTUS PURDY, of the Street Department. The Aldermen concurred in the resolutions appropriating $20,000 to purchase ROBINSON'S fire telegraph patent, which has yet four years to run, and to pay him for the use of it by the city for the past eight years. They also adopted a number of resolutions increasing salaries—among others, that of the Mayor, from $5,000 to $7,500 per year. Both boards adjourned to 1 P. M. to-day.

She friends of Capt. CAFFRAY in the Fifteenth Ward last evening presented to that worthy officer a splendid gold watch and chain, valued at $500, and also a $1,000 United States Treasury bond. The presentation was made at the Hone House, by the Hon. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, in very appropriate language, who stated the object of the gift, and eloquently adverted to the useful services of the Captain in that ward during the last four years. The following is the inscription on the watch: "Presented to CHARLES W. CAFFREY, with a United States bond of $1,000, by the citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, as a testimonial of respect and esteem for efficient services during the past four years, as Captain of the Fifteenth Precinct Metropolitan Police, Jan 1, 1865." Capt. COFFREY responded in a happily worded speech, after which Inspector CARPENTER and LEOMAN gave their views relative to the present police system in this city.

The steamship *City of Dublin*, which arrived here from Liverpool yesterday, brought three survivors from the wreck of the bark *Burnside*, which was lost in the gale of the 10th inst. The crew numbered thirteen, ten of whom were lost. The others were for six days and nights lashed to the wreck, without clothing, food, or water. They tell a horrible story of suffering, and their rescue was very providential.

Wendell Phillips on Reconstruction.

It is probable that the question of reconstruction will soon become the dominant topic of the day. The States reclaimed from the rebellion must have some regular civil government, with a settled basis internally, and also settled relations to the national authority. The President has not yet committed himself to any definite scheme, further than is involved in his recommendation that Louisiana be admitted as she stands, and also that the Federal Constitution, be so amended as to prohibit slavery throughout the land. But these points, we take it, are a sufficient index of his general policy. He would not interfere with the internal organization of the reclaimed State further than to exclude slavery from it by constitutional law, binding alike on all.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in his studied speech at the Cooper Institute, argues strongly against this. He contends that the Government is bound to make negro suffrage an indispensable condition of re-admission—his special point being that otherwise the negro can have no effective guaranty of freedom or education, or elevation as a man. The negro once armed with the ballot, he maintains, would need nothing else to secure his rights and dignities for ever. He does not favor the Constitutional amendment, because the States would find a way to evade it, and keep the black man, by disqualifications, in a condition which would be hardly better than slavery, though carrying some other name. No constitutional parchment can protect the negro, according to Mr. PHILLIPS; he must protect himself with that strongest of all weapons, the ballot.

Mr. PHILLIPS declares it the duty of the Government to be "color-blind." He himself is anything but that. He sees black, and nothing else. He treats this whole subject of reconstruction purely with reference to its effect, or what he considers to be its effect, on the negro. He makes no account of the white man. The same extravagant devotion to the black race which formerly impelled him to advocate disunion in the hope that the negro would benefit by it, now impels him to resist all attempts to reconstruct the Union, unless, first of all, the negro shall benefit by it. In fact, he let outs his whole *animus* when, near the close of his speech, he says: "I would rather accept the ballot for the negro from the hands of JEFFERSON DAVIS, than serfdom from ABRAHAM LINCOLN"—which means, if it means anything, that he would rather have the rebellion succeed if it brought the ballot to the negro, than to have the Union succeed with the negro still left in an inferior condition.

We think it could be very clearly shown that Mr. PHILLIPS' plan of reconstruction would be an injury instead of a benefit to the black man. No ignorant man, white or black, can use the ballot safely to himself. He is sure to be made the tool of others. The ballot, of itself, is no protection, any more than the sword, of itself, is a protection. All depends on the capacity to use it. The black masses of the South, of a voting age, are as ignorant upon all public questions as the driven cattle. This benighted condition cannot be changed during the present generation. Few of these adults, even with the best opportunities, will ever learn to read intelligently; their faculties have been irremediably stiffened and stupefied by slavery. To put the ballot in their hands would be not simply a mockery, but a cruelty.

But even if this were otherwise, there are superior interests to be consulted. The foremost concern is the restoration of the Union. The Union is a union of States. Destroy the States, or break down their essential powers, and the Union is no longer possible. If there is one power which distinguishes a republican State from an imperial province, it is the power of regulating its elective franchise. Give our central Government the right to declare who shall, and who shall not, vote in any State, and you give it absolute authority. The framers of our Constitution never dreamed of including any such power among the enumerated powers yielded by the States. Mr. PHILLIPS himself implicedly recognizes that it is a monstrous anomaly, for he does not venture to ask that the loyal States also shall be compelled to let their negroes vote. He leaves that to their discretion, just as the Constitution leaves it.

His argument that the Constitutional amendment, prohibiting slavery, would be evaded and become a dead letter, tells with far greater force against his scheme, making the negro franchise a condition of readmission. The rebel States once readmitted, who is going to call them to account when they subsequently begin to place restrictions upon this franchise? What penalty will be imposed upon them? If it be said that the public sentiment of the North, speaking through its representatives in Congress, would control this what guaranty can there be that this sentiment may not change? We consider it certain that it would change; that the evils of having admitted such an enormous mass of animal ignorance into our body politic, would inevitably produce a tremendous reaction. It is infatuation to suppose that this negro franchise, thus imposed upon the reclaimed States as a condition precedent to their readmission, would endure. If, as Mr. PHILLIPS claims, there is no permanent virtue in a constitutional amendment to hold these States—even with the privilege of the wronged black man to appeal to the stable national courts—infinitely less is there any such virtue in any Congressional plan, subject, as all such measures are, to the constant shiftings of public opinion.

The only true way is to insure the absolute and complete destruction of slavery of every kind and degree by a constitutional amendment, made broad and explicit enough for this purpose, applied by the National courts whenever and wherever an appeal is made to them, and enforced, if need be, by the strong arm of the Executive branch of the Government. The extinction of slavery thus secured, the repentant and regenerated mind of the South will, naturally enough, imbibe the sentiments of the large immigration that is to flow in from the North, and wisely determine to what extent, if any, the black race can be intrusted with the suffrage advantageously for themselves and for the public interests. To undertake to make this a part of the reconstructive work, soon to devolve upon the General Government, is to violate a vital principle of our constitutional system, and would bring immeasurable trouble and mischief. The simplest and least innovating plan of reconstruction is the safest, and the safest is the best.

Wilmington.

The dispatches about the Wilmington expedition are not very easily comprehended. First came one yesterday afternoon from Fortress Monroe, which was published in the evening papers, and professed to be upon official authority, announcing that both the land and naval forces had returned from Wilmington to Fortress Monroe, and conveying the impression that the expedition had suddenly and unexpectedly proved unsuccessful. It did not seem possible that this dispatch could be correct, as we were otherwise informed that operations were still in progress on Monday last. This first dispatch was soon followed by another from Washington, saying that "it would seem to be a mistake that the naval and military fleet had returned;" that the "Navy Department had no such intelligence," and giving some details of movements. In the course of the night, Secretary STANTON'S official bulletin came to hand; but all it contained regarding the Wilmington expedition was an extract from the Richmond papers of yesterday, which averred that Admiral PORTER'S naval bombardment had done very little damage to Fort Fisher, and that BUTLER'S troops had reembarked on Monday night. We shall have to wait for later advices before we can comprehend the situation at Wilmington.

The Internal Revenue Law.—Telling Other People's Secrets.

Amongst the many imperfections of the Internal Revenue Law, the failure to impose secrecy on the assessors of the income tax is certainly not one of the least important. The *Evening Post* commented a few days ago in severe terms on the smallness of the amount returned as their yearly income by great numbers of persons whose style of living unquestionably proves the receipt of five or six times as much, and it recommends sarcastically that Mr. PUTNAM should use the records in his possession to make up a book exposing the fraudulent concealments and evasions of some of our wealthy citizens in their dealings with the Government. It says:

"One man, who was supposed to have an income of over $100,000 from unencumbered real estate, lives like an English nobleman on about $2,800 per year, and another supports a luxurious town house and country place on the prodigious income of $93 02, from which is to be deducted the sum of $2 94 for his bleeding country. Such thrift and executive capacity are unsurpassed in ancient or modern times, and they place many of our fellow-citizens high above that celebrated individual of antiquity who was detected flaying a parasite for his oleaginous deposit and cuticle."

This is doubtless all true, and if true, very disgraceful; but we think that it is also disgraceful that either the *Evening Post* or anybody out of the Assessor's office should know anything about it. In England, the Income Tax Commissioners and their employes are sworn to secrecy, and any revelation of the facts intrusted to them by the taxpayers respecting their private affairs, would certainly insure their dismissal as well as their disgrace.

There ought to be a similar rule here, and that there is not is another illustration of the hasty and slipshod way in which our system of taxation has been formed. Instead of perfecting the details of the tax law, Congress was last session a great part of its time occupied in discussing the origin of the war, and devising means to punish gold speculators. Forcing men to state under oath how much money they have, how much their wives have, and where they got it, is a sufficiently inquisitorial measure in itself, and its execution ought to be surrounded by every precaution that can tend to render it less odious. Nobody likes to reveal the exact amount of his income to the public, or to anybody from whom it can be concealed. The general feeling of the civilized world on this subject is evidenced by the social usage which makes it a gross impertinence to ask for information on this subject, even from one's intimate friends, and a piece of folly to give it unasked. And this feeling of delicacy, so far from being assailed by legislation, ought, we think, to be encouraged and fostered. We live too much in public already. The public morals and manners would both be better than they are if people's private affairs were held in greater respect, and if what passed in people's houses was less frequently looked on as fair matter for street and newspaper gossip.

There are a thousand reasons, which we need not enumerate, why both persons with small and large incomes should, in the great majority of cases, desire to keep all information both as to their amount and their source confined to the family circle. And although the necessities of the Government call for its communication to certain Government officers; we maintain that both policy and morality require that these officers should keep it to themselves, that they should not impart it to anybody except those who are connected with the work of assessing or collecting the taxes, and that they should not make it the subject of gossip, or even of comment to anybody but their own superiors.

Now this rule has not been adhered to here, in New-York. Returns of income are communications as strictly confidential as any communications can be; but they are not treated as such; and are, though not actually on public file, we believe, for all practical purposes open to public inspection. If A wants to know how much B has a year, or how much he made last year, he has little difficulty in finding out, and the whole ward very soon knows it, and is very soon divided into two parties of tattlers about it, one maintaining that he has made false returns, the other that he is an extravagant dog who lives beyond his income; the fact being that it is nobody's business, except his creditors, how he lives.

It is no wonder that there are plenty of false returns, when everybody feels that everything he puts down will be known to the whole city; that his affairs, if he is a man of mark, may be the talk of all his neighbors the day after he swears to his statement, and—what is, perhaps, fully as important, no wonder there are such a large number of persons who make no return whatever, when those whose income is small, feel that in stating the amount they expose themselves to sneers or depreciation in a place in which wealth is every day becoming more and more the measure of position and respect.

Strict secrecy ought, in short, to be imposed on the assessors by law; their records ought to be made confidential communications, and all revelation of their contents punishable; and until this is done, the assessors themselves ought to act like gentlemen, and keep what they know to themselves.

The Southern Press and Southern Sentiment.

It will be extremely interesting to learn how the belligerent press at Richmond relishes the tone assumed by the Savannah journals on the eve of SHERMAN'S entrance into that city. It will be scarcely less interesting to know how the altered manner of the Georgia journalists is regarded by the different rebel organs of New-York, and by their coadjutors in England and France.

When SHERMAN and his army were two hundred miles distant from the commercial capital of Georgia, there was no epithet too contemptuous to apply to the "Yankee invaders" and their Commander. Even the Hibernian patriot, MITCHEL, with the aid of his entire plantation of "fat negroes," could hardly have coined words or phrases fit to describe the scorn in which the Yankee raiders were specially held by the Savannah press.

What was the tone of the same press when poor HARDEE took French leave of Savannah on the night of the 20th of December? Before daylight of Wednesday, the 21st of December, the leading Savannah journal had its runners flying through every street and alley of the town with a protestation of honor, submission, and obedience to the authorities of the United States. "The persons and property of citizens will be respected," shouts the editor. We are dealing with "a magnanimous foe," he further adds, and "it behooves all to keep within their houses until Gen. SHERMAN shall have organized a Provost-Marshal system."

Altogether, the Savannah editor finds the loyal uprisings in his soul too many for him He is not merely repentant. He is prone in the earth. Such is the usual reaction, we believe, according to the severe student of ethics, where the penitent has been charged with special wickedness. The case of the Savannah editor can hardly be peculiar in the South. Georgia is an Empire State, Savannah is its chief city. The Savannah editor, in all that appertains to manliness, we think, may compare with him of the Charleston *Courier*, or even with MITCHEL, of the mythical "plantation stocked with fat negroes."

There is good reason then, we think, to augur from the presence of SHERMAN in the neighborhood of other rebellious towns, just as great and beneficial a change in the rebel mind as has developed itself at Savannah. Georgia has set an example of reviving loyalty, which will doubtless extend to other regions, north and south of Savannah. Most probably the influence of the revival will be felt *last* among the rebels that find shelter in New-York. At all events the organs of the conspirators here show far more industry, spirit and courage than any that can be found South of the Potomac to-day.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss KELLOGG was complimented last evening by one of the finest "houses" that has yet attended the performance of "Fra Diavolo." The lady, on her entrance and subsequently, was received with enthusiastic applause. Benefits are the proper occasions for this display of heartiness, and toward Miss KELLOGG there is but one sentiment. It found vent in every possible manner. The most accomplished artist America has yet produced, Miss KELLOGG is also the most willing, obliging and conscientious. We rejoice to find that her merits are so thoroughly appreciated by the public.

Of the performance of the opera it is unnecessary to speak. The work is now in the prime of its run, and everything goes smoothly. Not everything, perhaps, for last night a chorus singer stood a little out of the line, and the curtain descended on his helmet, which, for him, was anything but smooth. It was indeed a little rough, and he probably thought so.

To-night "Fra Diavolo" will be repeated for the last time this season. The performances are in aid of that excellent charity, the "French Benevolent Society," and all who would hear a delightful opera, and assist in a good cause, should be present. On Friday (last night of the season) "Norma" will be played for the second time.

HIPPOTHEATRON.—The patrons of this establishment—and their numbers of late have sorely taxed its capacity—are now enjoying the luxury of a Christmas pantomime. Of all places in the world for the production of such a work, this surely was the least convenient, and the one that most needed preliminary courage on the part of author and scene-painter. Nor was this alone sufficient. It was necessary that the fairies should be blessed with hardy constitutions and great muscularity in the extremities. The art of tripping lightly through luxurious fields of wonder-land resolves itself, when performed in the ring, to a matter of wading. Although it was not without emotion that we beheld the charming *precioso* standing standing ankle-deep in sawdust, we were yet glad to find that she and her companions were equal to the trying situation. And the dramatist, too, has made a circular introduction, which enables everything to go on literally under one's nose. His rhymes and jokes are capital. The stage artist, also, has performed wonders. His scenery partakes of the marvelous. Description is out of the question. Suffice it that the two entrances are the places where he displays his talent. Everything from a vision of Elysium to an ordinary street scene, is packed into those rather draughty passages. There is room for the imagination at the Hippotheatron, about the only thing there *is* room for.

In general and broad respects the pantomime of "Blue Bird" is excellent. Tested by the applause and delight of the young folks, it was an emphatic success. It will be played until further notice. Let us add that the regular entertainments here are admirable.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LOVEL'S excellent play of the "Wife's Secret" was revived here last evening, and received with much favor by a fashionable audience. The work is well known to the frequenters of the theatre. It is filled with the picturesque contrasts that belong to the period of the Roundheads and Cavaliers. The story is direct and the interest unflagging. The distribution last evening was in many respects the same as heretofore. Mr. FISHER was *Sir Walter Arnyot*; Mr. GILBERT the *Jabez Sneed*; Mr. FLOYD the *Lord Alden*; Miss FANNY MORANT the *Page*, and Miss IONE BURKE the *Maud*. Of these artists we have frequently written in terms of warm appreciation. They were excellent last evening. The only change in the cill was in the *Lady Arnyot*, which, on this occasion was played by Miss HENRIQUES. The part is an extremely important one, and is peculiar and trying, inasmuch as its intensity begins with the first act and continues to the end. We are glad to say that Miss HENRIQUES—whom we regard no longer as a novice, but as an artist worthy in many respects of the high position she is beginning to occupy—was fully equal to the opportunity presented to her. It is by far the best and most consistent representation she has yet given, and was particularly free from certain tendencies (not yet wholly eradicated) to exaggerate her naturally soft and pleasing voice. A few performances will undoubtedly enable the lady to claim the *rôle* as the strongest in her extensive and rapidly studied repertoire. The play will be repeated to-night and on Saturday.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

THE PETERSBURGH FIASCO.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, who have been investigating at City Point the mine explosion before Petersburgh, have completed the examination of the officers who participated in that affair, and returned to this city.

The evidence in the case is very voluminous, and it will appear that more than one officer of high rank will be found culpable. Before the report is completed, a few officers will be examined here.

IRON-CLADS.

The sub-committee, who are engaged in investigating the subject of the iron-clads, will complete their labors by the last of the week. Their report will show that quite a number of these vessels will be almost a total loss to the Government, owing to the manner in which the work has been done.

HANCOCK'S CORPS.

The following additional appointments have been made in Gen. HANCOCK'S corps: Captains, JAS. E. MANSER, EDSON FITCH, and FRANKLIN E. TOWERS. First-Lieut. J. D. BALL, Second-Lieut. W. W. WILLIAMS.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

THE BOGUS WILMINGTON NEWS.

The *Evening Star*, in its edition to-day, announced the return of the PORTER and BUTLER forces to Fortress-Monroe, stating that the War Department had received intelligence of that fact. The authority thus given stamped the publication with apparent truth, and it was accordingly telegraphed North. But a short time thereafter, discovering there was some mistake, word was sent to suppress the dispatch, but unfortunately the telegram was not received in time for that purpose, as it had already appeared in the afternoon papers. But as soon as possible a contradiction of the *Star's* announcement was dispatched, with a statement of the operations of the fleet from an authentic source. The *Star* omitted the paragrayh altogether in its second edition.

A RAIDING PARTY COME TO GRIEF.

Last night a party of rebels, who had been for some time in Maryland, but were prevented from returning to Virginia by reason of the high water, constructed a raft, upon which they attempted to cross the Potomac a short distance above Muddy Branch. Our pickets captured one and fired upon five others, who fell from the raft and were drowned.

THE QUOTA OF THE DISTRICT.

The quota for the District of Columbia, under the new call for the President for 300,000 men to fill deficiencies under the last call, has been fixed at 3,019 men.

NAVAL CAPTURE.

Lieutenant-Commander GEORGE BROWN, of the United States gunboat *Itasca*, writing to the Navy Department from off Pass Cavallo, Texas, under date of Dec. 30, reports that on that day he captured the schooner *Carrier Mair*, from Tampico, about fifteen miles to the southeast of Pass Caballo lighthouse. On the day before he chased ashore a schooner of about 100 tons, which which was bound into Matagorda Bay. The schooner was afterward destroyed by a shell from the *Itasca*.

THE FORT LYON, C. T., AFFAIR.

The affair at Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, in which Col. CHIVINGTON destroyed a large Indian village and all its inhabitants, is to be made the subject of Congressional investigation.

REVENUE TAX ON SPIRITS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is sending out instructions for the collection of $2 per gallon on all spirits that may be distilled and sold, or distilled and removed for consumption or sale, on and after the first of January next, in accordance with the bill recently passed by Congress, which has been approved by the President.

NO ICE IN THE POTOMAC.

The Potomac River is again navigable, though there is much floating ice.

OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

The mail boats have lately brought to Washington from City Point, a large number of army officers on leave of absence.

THE LOANS.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan reported to the Treasury Department to day amount to $373,000, and to the 7-30 Loan, $1,500,000.

THE MESSENGER.

The special messenger, with dispatches from Admiral PORTER, has not yet arrived from Fortress Monroe.

AFFAIRS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Opening of the Cotton Trade—Extraordinary Restrictions—Trade with Mexico and its Prospects.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1864.

OPENING OF THE COTTON TRADE.

I telegraphed you two or three days ago, via Cairo, that Gen. CANBY had received the orders of the War Department relative to the cotton trade with the insurgent States, and that the operations of the Treasury Agent would immediately begin. Gen. CANBY issued yesterday the necessary order to carry out the plan adopted by the Government, and permits are now granted. 330 bales came in to-day. There are many Northern merchants who indulge in very erroneous views of the enormous trade and profitable results which will accrue from the removal of the restrictions heretofore imposed. The system itself is generally believed to be an excellent one. The theory of the policy has been argued to exhaustion. It now remains to be seen how it will work practically. There is not much doubt that a generous flow of greenbacks into the Confederacy will create a new confidence in the Government which that currency represents, and the rebel leaders are not so blind to this fact as many people imagine. But under the rigid restrictions which are continued by Gen. CANBY in this department, the trade cannot help being exceedingly limited, so that those who have indulged in large expectations will be correspondingly disappointed. Neither will the country nor the cause of the Government be much benefited by such small results. Provisions, produce and forage are prohibited to trade, "when applied directly to the use of the enemy's troops," and Gen. CANBY, utterly and unqualifiedly opposed to the trade any how, can easily prohibit the exchange of such articles, upon the slightest supposition that they are not totally consumed by non-combatants. Boots and shoes, hats and caps, and clothing in general, are strictly prohibited, "under any circumstances whatever," so that those who would buy cotton within the rebel lines have in fact scarcely any resources of merchandise that are not made contraband. Tooth-picks and tooth-brushes, and cheap religious books, are not, I believe, prohibited transportation and sale. Wooden shoe pegs would come under the list of "contraband," I suppose, because some Yankee in the Confederacy might possibly have the ingenuity and perseverance to whittle the other ends to a point and palm them off for oats.

In the very lengthy and extremely complicated general orders issued by Maj.-Gen. CANBY, there is said to be an interpolation in paragraphs seven and twenty, of the words, "or the Commanding-General of this division," in the former, and, "or the Commander of the Military Division," in the latter paragraph. If this be true, and if it be also true that no secret orders of the War Department confer such powers on the Commanding Generals, then this interpolation is assuredly an unwarrantable assumption, and dangerously interferes with the original intention of the system of trade. I can hardly believe that Gen. CANBY would assume any such authority without he had orders to do so, for he is a man of the most irreproachable integrity of character, notwithstanding he may have the most willful prejudices. I annex the paragraphs referred to for the information of those who may be interested in speculation:

"7. Under the fourth section of the Executive Order, the Commanding Generals at Memphis, Tenn., and New-Orleans, La., will grant permits and safe conducts for supplies, to the extent of one-third of the value of the products *sold and delivered*, as certified by the Purchasing Agents of the Treasury Department, (Form No. 2,) limiting the supplies to such as are not contraband of war, or prohibited by the orders of the President, the Secretary of War, *or the Commanding General of this division*, (as hereinafter specified,) and to the place for which, and the route by which, the products are brought in. The value of the supplies will be determined by the market price at the place of sale, and any attempt to evade this regulation, by fraudulent invoices, or by taking out articles that are not permitted, will work the forfeiture of the whole.

"20. The authority given to the Commanding Generals at Memphis and New-Orleans, under paragraph 7, of this order, to grant permits and safe conducts for supplies, to the extent of one-third of the value of the products *sold and delivered*, (see 4th section of the Executive Order of September 24, 1864,) does not include the following articles, which being contraband of war, or prohibited by the orders of the President, the Secretary of War, *or the Commander of the Military Division*, are not allowed, *under any circumstances whatever*, to pass beyond the lines.

TRADE WITH MEXICO.

A few days ago, it was reported quite authoritatively, that satisfactory arrangements had been made with the military authorities, looking toward an immediate reopening of trade with Mexico. Gen. CANBY is, however, yet fearful of the possibility that such trade, particularly by the way of Matamoras, would really be more beneficial to the rebels on the Rio Grande than it would be expedient to allow. There is some prospect that a regular steamship line will be established under very imperious restrictions. It is known that vast quantities of merchandise from New-York are shipped to Matamoras, and traders here are very anxious to learn why the same facilities cannot be extended to the commerce of New-Orleans, now declared an open port, and no longer an insurrectionary district. A lawful trade with the Mexican ports of Tampico, Matamoras and Vera Cruz, would give an immense impetus to the prosperity of New-Orleans, and would be of such importance to Mexico as to create an entire revolution in agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and must have a strong influence toward the desirable object of promoting peace in that unhappy country.

PERSONAL.

Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE is expected here next week, to inspect the fortifications and military positions of the department. Gen. BANKS' friends are making extensive preparations to receive the General on Saturday by the New-York steamer. Gen. HAMILTON, of Texas, is still in New-Orleans, superintending the interests of the Texan Union refugees, of whom there are hundreds anxiously waiting here for the time when the Government will send an expedition to reclaim and reoccupy Texas. Gen. HAMILTON'S wife and children succeeded in effecting their escape from Central Texas, by the way of Galveston, on the 4th, and, with the families of Judge DUVALL, Col. HANCEL, Mr. HARRISON and others, arrived here safely yesterday afternoon. It is two years since Gen. HAMILTON was forced to flee from his home, and separate from his family. The reunion of those who have suffered so much for the cause of the Government was a most joyful and happy scene, and which in itself is a blessed reward for all the toils and privations which these brave and noble hearts have been compelled to endure.

Popular Testimony to Farragut.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is proposed that a "popular subscription" of $1 be opened at a dozen places in the city, where ladies and little children might carry their "small" offering to make a sum, if it is only $1,000, for the "gallant" Farragut Fund.

A LADY OF NEW-YORK.

SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS.—An auction sale of a fine collection of original oil paintings by modern European masters, will take place to-morrow forenoon, at the gallery of Messrs. MINAS & SOMERVILLE, in Nassau-street. The collection was selected in Europe by a well-known connoisseur of this city, and contains works by some of the most eminent artists of Germany and France.

PROMOTION AND PRESENTATION.—Capt. MELLON T. HOLBROOK, of the One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment, New-York Volunteers, received his commission yesterday as Lieutenant-Colonel, for meritorious services in the Red River country, and also in the Shenandoah Valley. The evening previous his friends presented him with a sword, sash and belt, valued at $200. Lieut.-Col. HOLBROOK was formerly Captain of the Forty-third Precinct Police of Brooklyn. The presentation was made by Capt. GEORGE R. RHODES on behalf of the members of the police force. Addresses and responses were made and a very agreeable time was passed.

A GIGANTIC CAMPAIGN.

The Next Movement for Major General Sherman.

BRUISING THE SERPENT'S HEAD.

Grand March Across the Carolinas to Richmond.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864.

The capture of Savannah, which forms the brilliant culmination of one campaign, opens *another* campaign, the majestic outlines of which must loom up on the mind of any intelligent student of the military map. The march from Atlanta to the seaboard—a march as long as that of NAPOLEON from the Niemen to Moscow—is impressive rather on account of the wonderful skill and success with which an enterprise of enormous difficulty was worked out, than from any positive material results springing *directly* from it.

Before SHERMAN could begin effective work, it was necessary that he should secure a base and *point d'appui* for his army, and in the execution of his grand move he purposely postponed all minor enterprises until he should have achieved this.

Now of all available military lines on which to establish a base for ulterior operations, that of the Savannah River is the very best. Emptying into the Atlantic, its headwaters touch the great central mountain ridge dividing the eastern from the western theatres of war. A glance at the map will show that the possession of this river severs every line of railway communication between the Atlantic seaboard States and those of the Gulf. Much has been said about the *bisection* of the Confederacy; but until this line was held by a Union force, the South could hardly be said to be really rent in twain.

Gen. SHERMAN has planted himself on this line, and is extending his forces to "hold, occupy and possess" it To effect this needs but the capture of Augusta, and it will, doubtless, be found that this is his first objective. The possession of Augusta will complete his command of the line of the Savannah, because it will give him the interior railroad, while its vast material importance as the prime centre for the manufacture of all munitions of war, will make its loss an irremediable blow to the enemy.

Given the completion of these preliminaries, it lies within the next ten days, and SHERMAN, turning his face northward, has before him a succession of conquests dazzling enough to fire the most ambitious imagination, and which are destined to annihilate the armed force of the rebellion.

SHERMAN'S *ultimate* objective is nothing less than LEE'S army, now held tight in Richmond by GRANT. But between his present position and his ultimate destination lie the States of South and North Carolina Now, whatever in these supports the rebellion—whether seaports through which contraband of war finds entry from abroad, or depots of supplies for feeding the rebel force in Virginia, or railroads and rolling stock for the transportation of men and *materiel*, or capital towns whose fall brings distraction, demoralization and dismay to the rebellious population, or negroes which form the working sinews of the rebellion—all lie a prey to his conquering columns. From Augusta he can swing down on Charleston, cutting every railroad on which it depends, and enveloping it as he has enveloped Savannah. This of itself will be a portentous blow at the rebellion, for it will abruise the head of the serpent of secession in its home and hatching-place. But it will not be all; he will have his heel on that haughty State, and on the stiff necks of its rebellious population, who will be humbled and brought low. If our prisoners are still allowed to remain within the confines of this State, they will be released; if they are transferred further north, the rebels, receiving unable to feed them, as they are pressed upon by SHERMAN'S advance, restricting the area from which they now draw subsistence, will have to let them go. Nor does North Carolina lie less open to our arms. And here we may confidently hope not merely for military conquests, but for moral triumphs. If PORTER and BUTLER do not meanwhile take Wilmington—if they are able to do no more than reduce the forts at the entrance of the water highway on which it stands, which will of itself be a great gain in sealing it up for blockade-runners—SHERMAN will certainly give it the *coup de grace*. But there is the best reason to believe that with the capture of the capital of North Carolina, Raleigh, which SHERMAN will take *en route*, we shall witness a powerful spontaneous Union reaction and revival, more fatal to the Confederacy than any feats of arms, however brilliant. Finally, from North Carolina SHERMAN moves up into Virginia, where he joins GRANT in dealing the death blow at the rebellion, the head and front of which is LEE'S army at Richmond.

This programme may to some seem rather a wild sally of speculation than an outline of operation, actually to be realized or even in serious contemplation. And yet I venture to say it is neither more nor less than what will be done this Winter—neither more nor less than what will be an accomplished fact by the opening of Spring. In justification of this anticipation the two following considerations may be presented:

1. What adequate military force can the rebels oppose to the advance of SHERMAN over the lines indicated? Within a stretch of several hundred miles there is absolutely no organized military force that can offer even a show of opposition. HARDEE'S fugitive force numbers but fifteen thousand men, whereof nine thousand are raw militia With the force added to the six thousand which BEAUREGARD has at Charleston, the aggregate will still be too insignificant to do more than compel a temporary halt before Charleston and perhaps at Wilmington: thence onward the route is clear Behind him throughout the vast stretch of the central military zone lying between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, he leaves nothing that can harm him. HOOD'S force, thanks to the succession of telling blows administered by THOMAS, has ceased to be an *army*, ceased to be fit for aggressive action. Indeed, if any considerable remnant of it shall escape the tenacious and remorseless clutch of THOMAS, it will still be no more than the rebels will need to cover points now menaced by advancing columns in the Southwest, and toward Mobile, &c. What remains, in addition to this enumeration? Nothing but the army at Richmond, which the powerful force of Lieut.-General GRANT holds fast there. It is clear, therefore, that SHERMAN, so far as military opposition is concerned, has "all the world before him where to choose." If he has some work to do, it will be only what his army, "spoiling for a fight" and jubilant over the uninterrupted march through Georgia, is most eager for.

2. Putting aside, as settled, the question of opposition from the armies of the enemy, is an advance from the Savannah River, through the States of South and North Carolina practicable, simply as a problem in logistics? In other words, is it feasible as a *march*? Before SHERMAN made his march from Atlanta to the Atlantic, it might have been hazardous to answer this query in the affirmative. But the master-mind that in the month of December conducted his army from the heart of Georgia to Savannah, a distance of three hundred miles, without the loss of so much as a wagon, is equal to the task. It is the prerogative of genius to shame old impossibilities by new achievements. *Mens agitat molem.*

NAPOLEON, discussing the proposed passage of the Splugen, afterward so brilliantly executed by MACDONALD, declared he held that the globe presents no difficulties which man cannot surmount. "Tell MACDONALD," said he, "that an army can always and at all seasons pass wherever two men can set their feet." This is the spirit that animates SHERMAN, whose mind has in many respects an alliance of genius with that great Commander. He has practically demonstrated his ability to perform a task of equal difficulty with that assigned him in the programme of operations above indicated and thereby taken bond for the successful execution of what remains.

It is clear from this outline of the grand scheme now being worked out by SHERMAN, that the military situation in Virginia assumes a wholly new aspect and relations. The expulsion of LEE'S army from Richmond, so far from being, as hitherto, a desideratum, is now an event to be prevented. Indeed, it is presumable that it will for some time be Lieut.-Gen. GRANT'S chief aim to hold LEE in Richmond, while SHERMAN presses forward in the execution of his great design. Viewed in its most general aspect, Richmond assumes the character of a pivot, toward which SHERMAN is sweeping, in an immense circumference.

It is a colossal conception, and one that must rivet the attention of every intelligent man. Had some audacious prophet ventured the prediction that an army would be led from the Tennessee River to Atlanta, from Atlanta to the seacoast, and from the seacoast up to Virginia, through a thousand miles of hostile territory, the prediction would have been scouted as the wildest sally of intemperate speculation. Yet we have to day, before our eyes, the successful execution of one-half this scheme; and this accomplished fact is the best guarantee of equal success in that portion of the mighty work yet before Gen. SHERMAN.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Dublin—Illegality of Blockade-Running.

The steamship *City of Dublin*, Capt. EYNON, from Liverpool Dec. 10 and Queenstown Dec. 12, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

She has on board the officers and crew of the bark *Burnside*, of Greenock, rescued at sea.

On the 17th, lat. 49° 41', long. 31° 14', took off three men from the bark *Burnside*, of Greenock, waterlogged. Same day, lat. 49°-36', long. 32°, passed a large screw steamer bearing south eight miles distant, supposed to be one of the German line bound east. Same day, in lat. 49° 31, long. 32° 59', exchanged night signals with steamship *Edinburgh*, bound east.

During the first part of the passage the wind veered from southwest to north every twenty-four hours; middle part, gales from northwest; latter part, moderate and unsettled weather.

The news by the *City of Dublin* is not so late by four days as that received by the *Peruvian*, which was to the 16th inst. Cork papers of the 12th—two days later than our files by the *Africa*—contain no news.

In an action in the Court of Exchequer, on Saturday, for an alleged breach of contract to furnish freight for a vessel, Mr. Baron MARTIN pointed out the illegality of all attempts to violate the Queen's proclamation of neutrality by running the blockade.

Arrival of the Peruvian at Halifax—Further Details of Her News.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The steamship *Peruvian*, Capt. BALLANTINE, from Liverpool 15th, Londonderry 16th, and Cape Race the evening of the 24th, arrived up at 7 o'clock this evening.

Purser BROWN reports. Ship *Montreal* arrived in the Clyde on the 19th. Passed, 18th, steamship *Moravian*, bound east, in lat. 55° 11', lon. 28° 12'. The *Peruvian* yesterday lay off Portland 16 hours in a fog.

The steamship *Etna* arrived off Crookhaven on the morning of the 17th.

According to the *Florida* disaster, the London *Times* says: Assuming it to have been by design, it is not disposed to waste much indignation upon the subject, as the method of procuring and equipping the *Florida* were such violations of neutrality as to deprive the sufferers of sympathy. Brazil is really the outraged party.

The *Times* predicts that Mr. SEWARD will make ample apology.

A blockade-running case has been on trial in the Court of Exchequer, in which the Judge pointed out that all parties in the matter were foreigners, and denounced such violations of the rights of asylum.

A large open-air meeting of the operatives of Manchester, adopted resolutions strongly opposing the recognition of the Slaveholding Confederacy.

Parliament meets on the 1st of February.

The Continental news is meagre.

NAPOLEON was much grieved at the death of MOCQUARD, Marshal VAILLANT attended the funeral, and made an oration, expressing the great regret of the Emperor.

Señor N. LORENTE has resigned the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Senor BENAVIDES is his successor.

The Italian capital will be transferred next May.

The breach between the Papal Government and the Prussian Government at Rome is widening.

The *Times*, 16th, (city article) says the reduction in the bank rate to six per cent. is a step certainly in harmony with the state of the market, and will be especially welcomed, from its being calculated to lessen the morbid despondency which has prevailed in all branches of trade since the speculative mania was corrected by the salutary advances up to eight and nine per cent. The demand for discount yesterday was of the average character, under the full expectation that the bank rate would be reduced.

Consols opened yesterday at an advance of one-eighth, and after the reduction had been formally announced another similar improvement took place; altogether, there was little less firmness, and closing quotations were same as the opening. In the share market there was a general tendency to improved prices at the close.

Among the suspensions announced is that of Messrs, BERGER & Co., in the metal trade. The amount of their liabilities has not transpired.

The New Union Central Committee.

In accordance with the proposed plan of reorganizing the Union Central Committee, the following named gentlemen are claimed to have been elected last week from the several Assembly Districts. On Thursday, the 5th proximo, the delegates will meet at the Union Headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, to perfect the organization. There are several contesting representatives, and some difficulty may be expected in settling disputes. Among the candidates proposed for permanent Chairman of the Central Committee are Simeon Draper, Abram Wakeman, Waldo Hutchins, William R. Stewart, James Kelley, and E. Delafield Smith:

First District—Henry Smith, John Batterbury, John Hickey, Matthew C. Fordham, Sheridan Shook, John M. Costa, Henry H. Huelet

Second District—Henry G. Lesak, M. J. Ryan, Morris Fordham, Pierre C. Van Wyck, Raymon Condon, Benjamin Chase, John F. Harley.

Third District—Joseph B. Taylor, Samuel S. Wyckoff, Nathan Kingsley, Sr., Thomas Outwater, John J. Silcocks, James Winterbottom, Wm. Pell.

Fourth District—Andreas Willman, Owen W. Brennan, John R. Lawrence, Charles H. Hall, Geo. McGrann, David B. Dwire, Daniel Sheenan.

Fifth District—W. F. T. Chapman, John J. Shaw, Archibald Bradshaw, Robert Edwards, Alexander H. Keech, Abraham Lent, William Hepburn.

Sixth District—David Miller, George Donaldson, Harvey H. Woods, Nathan H. Hall, Edwin R. Sproul, Simeon Draper, John Fitch.

Seventh District—John W. Thorne, Sinclair Tousey, Wm. H. Gedney, Isaac Travis, Joseph W. Baiestein, John L. Taylor, Harmas G. Carter.

Eighth District—William H. McKinney, Joseph F. Etery, Henry A. Smith, John Lewis, Louis Jones, Hugh Nesbitt, Thomas B. Bliss.

Ninth District—Hugh Gardner, Charles S. Spencer, Alexander McLeod, William Oston, John Lindsay, John Marullus, Horatio N. Sherwood.

Tenth District—Frederick C. Wagner, Hiram Merritt, Peter Cook, Thomas Little, Robert W. Chapman, Francis F. Resch.

Eleventh District—William R. Stewart, John V. Gridley, Alexander Wilder, Jones L. Hastie, E. Harrison Reed, Abram J. Dittenhoeffer, George Hettrick.

Twelfth District—Simon Hazleton, Seaman Johnson, Daniel Herrick, Lewis H. Waters, Wm. Boardman, Artemus Reybert, James Pearson.

Thirteenth District—Ira A. Allen, James E. Coulter, Wm. J. O'Bryan, Charles Wilmot, Isaac O. Hunt, Wm. V. Leggett, Benjamin Finch.

Fourteenth District—E. Delafield Smith, Jas. Kelly, Wakie Hutchins, Elbert Robinson, James M. Thomson, Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., Samuel G. Acton.

Fifteenth District—Thomas B. Van Buren, Thomas B. Asten, John H. White, Edward C. Johnson, Rufus F. Andrews, Wm. P. Estabrook, Wm. Haw, Jr.

Sixteenth District—Amor J. Williamson, Wm. H. DeCamp, Charles McCarty Henry J. Armstrong, Guy R. Pelton, Charles L. Frost, S. D. Van Schaick.

Seventeenth District—Abram Wakeman, Jas. Davis, John P. Canning, Nelson Crawford, Wm. Downing, James Owens, James E. Watson.

A News Circular from Gen. Grant.

WHAT THE FUGITIVE TELEGRAPH OPERATOR REPORTS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* furnishes the following news circular, which was issued to the Army of the Potomac Dec. 23, by Gen. GRANT'S order:

CITY POINT, Dec. 23, 1864.

Major-Gen. Meade:

Copy for Corps Commanders. The following dispatch is forwarded for your information.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF JAMES, Dec. 23, 1864.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

A telegraph operator from the Richmond War Office states as follows: BRAGG telegraphed very often from Wilmington to President DAVIS for reinforcements.

The United States fleet appeared off Wilmington the 15th, 17th and 18th. Gen. HEBNER telegraphs to DAVIS that Fort Fisher was captured on the night of the 20th.

BEAUREGARD had telegraphed that the capture of Savannah, by unconditional surrender, took place on the morning of the 20th. The news was received in Richmond on the night of the 20th, but was not made public. The force in Savannah was officially reported to be 15,000 to 18,000 men, with HARDEE in command.

GILMER, Chief Engineer of Defences, ten days ago reported only 500,000 rations of meat in Richmond.

Gen. BEAUREGARD telegraphed that after the fall of Savannah, the river would be a base for SHERMAN to operate against Augusta and Charleston.

E. O. C. ORD, Major-General.

Letter from Gen. Kilpatrick.

The following letter has just been received by Mrs. E. SHAILER, of West Point, N. Y., mother-in-law of Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK. She also received the battle flag of his cavalry, and a silk rebel pocket handkerchief captured at the sacking of Atlanta. The trophies can be seen in the window of TIFFANY & Co.:

HEADQUARTERS, CAVALRY COMMAND,
TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM SAVANNAH,
Dec. 19, 1864.

MY DEAR, DEAR MOTHER: I am well and safe; have had many hard battles, *but was victorious in all.* We will soon take Savannah. Will write you a long letter to-morrow. Send word to Jersey. Address your letters, KILPATRICK'S CAVALRY, SHERMAN'S army, Savannah. WILLIE is well. Goodby, dear mother. KILL.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE NATION.—The *Evening Journal* Almanac, which is nearly ready for delivery, will contain the official vote of every State in the Union except California. Giving the figures of the latter State on the most reliable authority at hand, the total vote of the Nation, on Presidents is as follows:

Lincoln	2,202,510
McClellan	1,792,645
Lincoln's majority	409,865

—*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE TAX ON BOOKS.—The book publishers met on Tuesday at the Trade Sale Rooms, No. 498 Broadway, to consider the present tax law on books. As the law now stands books are classed among manufactured articles, and are taxed as such, although the paper and other materials used are taxed before they assume the book form. After some discussion, it was decided to ask for an equalization of the burden, whereby the printers and bookbinders might be made to pay their share of the tax now imposed alone upon the publishers. Messrs. Appleton, Harper, and Mason of New-York, Littleton of Boston, and Lippincott of Philadelphia, were appointed a committee (with power to act) to proceed to Washington, and lay the matter before the proper authorities.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2, three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

The Fall of Mobile is the next event in ORDER.—According to the latest rebel accounts our forces were within twenty miles of the city on the 13th inst. It is as impossible for treason to oppose the onward march of the Union arms, as for any other tonic, alterative or stimulant in the world to compete with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which, as a means of giving stamina to the feeble, protecting the system against the effects of cold and damp, and curing every form and every consequence of indigestion. Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

The Holiday Present most acceptable to a Lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

Holiday Presents.

Ladies shopping for furs for themselves and children will find an endless variety. Civilians, also army and navy officers, will find everything desirable for head-gear Military equipments generally.
WHITE, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

New Sewing Machines
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
W. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway, cor. Broome st.

A Private Class in Practical Phrenology will be opened at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 389 Broadway, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 7½ o'clock, to be continued Tuesday and Saturday evenings. For terms, apply as above.

Valuable and Convenient.—"Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. They are of great value for the purposes for which they are designed, while they are usually and pleasantly efficacious, they contain no hurtful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfect safety.—*Boston Recorder.*

The editor of the Westmorland (N. B.) *Times* says a man there has been cured of baldness by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.
THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. BROOKS, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore, at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Overshoes to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Holiday Gift.
WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINE.
It is entirely noiseless
A patented device prevents its being turned backward.
The needle cannot be set wrong
The hemmer, feller and braider are acknowledged to be superior to all others.
It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863.
It also received the first premium for "THE BEST SEWING-MACHINE" at the great "New-England Fair," the "Vermont State Fair," the "Pennsylvania State Fair," and the "Indiana State Fair," 1864.
Office No. 508 Broadway.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL,
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Sutter and other leading artists EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Richmond.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Prices reduced since Nov. 1 from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies' boys', youths' misses' and children's boots, buckle-shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes always on hand. Gents' best French boots manufactured to measure promptly, at No. 180 Fulton-st.
C. C. RICHMOND.

Touching the Ladies

With icy finger, Winter begs to suggest to them that such sets of sables, ermine, mink, squirrel, chinchilla, and other fancy furs as are to be found in GENIN'S new and choice assortment, are not obtainable elsewhere at the same satisfactory prices
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Holiday Gifts.

E. A. BROOKS would inform those about purchasing Christmas and New-Year's presents, and wish to combine usefulness with beauty in the selection, that he has a large and varied assortment of goods adapted to the present season, which cannot fail to please. Every description of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children, may be found at his establishment, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

New-Year's Calls.

Gentlemen who are about making preparations to carry out the time-honored Knickerbocker custom of making New-Year's calls, will find that absolutely necessary appendage to their toilet, a NEAT-FITTING BOOT, as well as every article of foot gear, at the establishment of E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Arctic Overshoes,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
WINTER BOOTS,
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 439 Broadway, corner Howard-st.
The best assortment and quality of Winter Boots in the city, at reasonable prices.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Horrors of War can be greatly mitigated by that sovereign remedy, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, for it will cure any wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot of ointment should be in every man's knapsack. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, No 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Boots! Boots! Boots!—Every variety of boys and youths' Napoleon, calf and patent-leather boots ready made and to measure, at C. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 150 Fulton-st., New-York.

Knitting Machines—For Plain or Fancy Knitting, different sizes and gauges: the best in use. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 537 Broadway

Happy New-Year, Ladies, and if you wish beautiful boots and shoes for yourselves and families, presents for the holidays, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

No More Acceptable Present can be Given to old or young, than one of the ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES. No. 537 Broadway.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 371 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

MARRIED.

BELKNAP—THOMPSON.—On Monday Dec. 26, by Rev. David Magie, D. D., DAYTON C. BELKNAP, of Fort Richmond, S. I., and MARY O., daughter of Thomas R. Thompson, of Elizabeth, N. J. No cards.

HALLIDAY—STEVENSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, at Wappingers Falls, N. Y., by Rev. Jno. H. Scofield, of New-Hamburgh, WILLIAM HALLIDAY, of Glenham, and SARAH, daughter of John Stevenson, of Wappingers Falls.

HICKOX—CHURCH.—At the Reformed Dutch Church, New-Utrecht, by Rev. Dr. Currie, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, CHARLES R. HICKOX and HELEN B., youngest daughter of the late Col. James C. Church, of Fort Hamilton.

LOCKWOOD—HEBBS.—In St. Peter's Church, at Portchester, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 28, by Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, AUGUSTUS H. LOCKWOOD, of New-York, and AMANDA G., youngest daughter of James E. Beers, of Portchester.

DIED.

BENDER.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 28, Mrs. ANNE W., wife of Jacob Bender, aged 26 years and 9 months.

Funeral will take place on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 744 3d-av., corner of 50th-st

BATES.—At Boston, on Monday, Dec. 26, of diphtheria, JENNIE, only child of George T. Bates, and granddaughter of William T Livingston, of Buenos Ayres, South America, aged 2¾ years.

☞ Quincy, Ill., papers please copy.

BAICH.—In Ludlow, Vt., on Monday, Dec. 26, of diphtheria, CLARENCE ELLSWORTH, son of Rev. Wm. S. and Mary A. Baich, aged 4 years and 9 months.

BIERDER.—In this city, on Saturday, Dec. 24, TARQUIN CHARLES BIERDER, a printer, formerly of Richmond, Va., aged 23 years.

His remains were interred in Greenwood.

COOPER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, WILLIAM B. COOPER, in the 61st year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 5th-av., corner of 1st st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock

DUER.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Monday, Dec. 26, ANNE, widow of the late John Duer, aged 81 years.

The funeral will take place at Trinity Church, New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.

FANNING.—On Friday, Nov. 4, at Camp Grace, Texas, of fever, HENRY H. FANNING, U. S. N., late of Brooklyn, aged 26 years.

He leaves a sorrowful mother, brother and sister to mourn his loss.

FANNING.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, SOLOMON FANNING, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family and of his son, Charles Fanning, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, near Grand-st., without further notice.

FREEMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, MARGARET, only child of the late Capt. V. Freeman, of Brewster, Mass.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her step-father, Mr. J. Kedey, No. 202 West 30th st., without further invitation.

FORBES.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, Col. JOHN W. FORBES, in the 80th year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 22 North Moore st., on Saturday, at 1 P. M.

GRENNING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at the residence of her son in law, John J. Drake, No. 208 Fort Greene-place, after a lingering illness, SARAH E., widow of Edward Grunning, Esq., in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, Rev. James Thomson, John J. Drake and Welford R. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Ann's Church, corner of Sands and Washington sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

☞ Barbados papers please copy.

McCOY.—In this city, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, RACHAEL, wife of Robert McCoy, deceased, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 225 Christie-st.

POST.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, MARY OLIVER, eldest daughter of the late Enoch and Elizabeth Moore, and wife of John Post, aged 59 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, No 332 3d av., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., on Saturday morning for interment.

PENDLETON.—On Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 28, at 4¼ o'clock, JOSHUA B PENDLETON, aged 36 years and 2 months.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

RICHARDSON.—On Monday evening, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. MARY JANE, wife of Edward Richardson, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Central Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 518 Pearl-st., at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Dec 29. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SCUDDER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, at No. 69 East 17th-st., LOUISA H., wife of Henry J. Scudder, and daughter of Prof Charles Davies, aged 30 years.

Notice will be given of the funeral.

SWIFT.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 27, Dr. WILLIAM SWIFT, U. S. N., aged 85 years.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers-in-law, S. F. Phelps and Z. M. Phelps, and the officers of the navy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at No. 12 Carroll-park, Brooklyn, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Washington Heights, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, Mrs MARY SMITH, widow of the late Capt. Benjamin Smith, of this city, in the 69th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles E. Leveridge, No. 317 East 30th-st.

SMITH.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, CAROLINE HAGNER, wife of Daniel Smith, and daughter of the late Henry J. Hagner, aged 36 years, 8 months and 23 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Friday, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMSON.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, ADELAIDE J., wife of John Williamson, of consumption, aged 29 years, 11 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 283 9th-av.

WATKINS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, ARAMINTA, wife of Charles Watkins, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 Christopher-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

WESSELLS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, at the residence of his brother, Paramus, N. J., FRANCIS WESSELLS, late of the City of New-York, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Friday morning, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock.

EAGLE GAS STOVES;
FOR
HEATING AND COOKING.
Every stove warranted as represented.
Call or send for descriptive catalogues.
EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

P. L. ROGERS' SONS'
CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING STORE.
Our friends and the public are hereby informed that the business of the late P. L. Rogers is conducted by his SONS on the same liberal terms as heretofore.
No. 214 BROADWAY,
UNDER BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
and directly
OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

HANDSOME DECORATED DINNER SETS.
$95 TO $700
100 VARIETIES.
Positively the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT we have ever offered. Also,
BRONZE AND MARBLE MANTEL SETS, GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c.
E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

CLOTHING.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SMOKING JACKETS,
AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
A fine assortment at greatly
REDUCED PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

WINTER.
If you want Overcoats, also good warm Winter Clothing, in every variety, and at prices less, also Children's Clothing, go to
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the city.

FURNITURE.
$300,000.
DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices.
AT NO. 87 BOWERY.

FURNITURE FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
F. KRUTINA,
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
FINE GOLD—New Styles—SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,
New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BOOTS.—BOOTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT NEELY'S FAMILY SHOE-STORE,
No. 349 Bowery, corner Great Jones-st.
LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LADIES' AND GENTS' ARCTIC GAITERS.
LADIES' AND GENTS' SLIPPERS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!—RUBBER sole Balmorals for Ladies, Misses and Children. These shoes are the pleasantest, cheapest, and most durable ever worn. Warranted to wear six months and over. Only look at them, and you will have no other. For sale by WM. T. ALLEN, Agent, No. 377 Bowery and 290 3d-av.

BUY YOUR FINE AND MEDIUM QUALITY of Bourbon at MENDUM'S, Chambers-st

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN

TRUSTEES

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.
CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES.
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

Stock subject to no further assessment.
$6,000 SHARES, OR $30,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.
☞ Maps and Prospectus can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the centre commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, }
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 399, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 980, 1087, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, }
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York. }

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
SPRINGFIELD, Dec 7, 1864. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first MONDAY of January next, until the 16th day of said month inclusive, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
The interest then falling due and remaining unpaid for prior to the said 16th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds with Coupons exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., }
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864. }

SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of Installment due Sept. 25, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz. Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CH'S. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Preferred Certificates issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 3d day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said Certificates stand registered, on the 24th inst.
The transfer books, both of Common and Preferred Certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and opened Jan. 5, 1865, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Trustees.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at the office, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the second day of January next.
Polls open from 10½ until 11 o'clock A. M.
DANIEL D. GARDNER, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 10, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE readiness of this department to redeem, on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds, as authorized by law, the Three-Years Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per centum, issued under act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes not so presented after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases. Holders thereof will govern themselves accordingly.
W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE BUSQ. AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864. }

THE STATED ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders and election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, January 24, at 3 P. M.
ELLIS POTTER, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE No. 67 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1865. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th January next. Polls open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest due on the First of January next, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 3d January, 1865, at the office of the Company, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.
C. O. GILPIN, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, O., Dec 17, 1864. }

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE TRANSFER books of this company, at the agency in New-York and at this office, will be closed from the 31st to the 15th of January proximo, inclusive.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
HAVE PURCHASED
8,000 ACRES OF OIL LANDS in Western Virginia for $100,000. $20,000 of this sum only remains to be taken, and can be subscribed for at our office.
IN SUMS OF NOT LESS THAN $1,000.
The lands are situated on Hughes River and Dutchman Run, in the best oil region of Western Virginia.
THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
will be formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and purchasers of the land will receive $8,000 IN STOCK FOR EVERY $1,000 SUBSCRIBED.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY,
President HENRY LAMBERT, Boston
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5.....$500,000
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $3.
Producing lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek, and in Western Virginia. TWO PER CENT *per month guaranteed.*
FIRST DIVIDEND, JANUARY 20, 1865.

Subscription books for both Companies now open at our office.
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY;
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,0000,
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr,
John H. Rhodes.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881;
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 15th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)
No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction, on the 20th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.
The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864. }

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO., }
No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864. }

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., }
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864. }

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
THOS. HALE, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Dec. 28, 1864. }

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company are hereby notified that the interest warrants falling due on the first day of January, 1865, issued with bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of E. T. H. Gibson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., New-York.
C. L. BOALT, President.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after said election.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.—The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, due on the 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 25 William-st., on and after Jan. 3, 1865.
RUSSELL SAGE, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 CHAMBERS-STREET. }

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an additional One Per Cent. will be added on the 15th inst., to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 10th day of October, 1864, to the date of payment.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN directors, and for Inspectors of Election of this association, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
LANSING, Dec 24, 1864. }

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, payable in the city of New-York, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in that city.
J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1865, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above company, will be paid on presentation, in gold coin, less 5 per cent. (U. S. tax.) at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

NOTICE.—THE JANUARY COUPON OF THE Pre-port Railroad first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds of California, will be paid in gold, on and after the 1st proximo, by GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.
DIRECTORS.
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Penn.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. P. CLARK, Oil City, Penn
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
J. S. CLARK, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.
OFFICE
No. 71 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 612 AND 614 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia,
And BALTIMORE, Md.

This company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers as soon as scrip-books are ready, without delay. The property, embracing upwards of six hundred and thirty-five acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the Directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract and being bored with vigor. Every acre of this company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success.
OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where prospectus and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION.

The First National Bank of St. Alban's, Vt., was robbed by an armed band of raiders on the 19th of October, 1864, of the following notes and bonds, viz.:
Four $1,000 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 18,681 to 18,684, inclusive
Nineteen $500 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 28,083 to 28,101, inclusive
One hundred and two $100 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 184,073 to 184,172, inclusive; and also Nos. 142,563, 142,674.
One hundred and nine $50 United States Treasury notes, Nos. 16,285 to 16,296, inclusive; 20,587 to 20,640, inclusive; 30,068 to 30,096, inclusive; 134,960 to 134,966, inclusive; 20,626 to 20,636, inclusive, also, 20,665 to 20,673, inclusive, and No. 30,081.
All payable to blank order, dated Aug. 15, 1864.
Also, $15,000 5 per cent. legal tender coupon United States notes, dated Dec. 1, 1863, with one coupon taken off, of the denomination of $30 and $100. Also, $1,000 United States 5-20 coupon bond, No. 7,901, and two $100 United States 5-20 coupon bonds, Nos. 45,087 and 45,089.
All persons are cautioned against buying the same, as payment and conversion has been stopped.
A. SOWLIS, Cashier.
ST. ALBANS, Dec. 1 1864.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief and so report, "that the property of this company—62,-60 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.
The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day. Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

COAL AND OIL LANDS FOR SALE.—250 acres superior mineral and agricultural lands, lying in a compact body on the Clarion River, in McKean County, Penn. The tract is splendidly wooded and watered, and contains 34,000,000 tons of excellent coal, beside other mineral of much value. Is also very good oil territory. The location is admirable, having one railroad within two miles, another passing directly through the lands for a distance of four miles. Price, $15,000. The man who makes this purchase will clearly double his investment next year. Will not be obliged to sell, or, holding the property awhile, will lay the foundation for a magnificent estate. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 35.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., }
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864. }

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
COUPONS of Joliet and Chicago Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
COUPONS of Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, first mortgage bonds
And COUPONS of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad, preferred first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid at our office on and after the 3d day of January next, less Government tax
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug 24, 1-64. }

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, ON FIRST MORTgage Bonds of Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, will be paid at our office on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865.
Coupons of Gold Bonds will be paid in gold.
Coupons of Currency Bonds will be paid in currency.
Both subject to Government tax.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, }
MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1864. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of nine Trustees and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, Malden, N. Y., on the second MONDAY of January next, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 3 o'clock of that day.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH AND PARMELEE GOLD CO., }
No 24 Broad-street, New-York. }

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUStees of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 5th January and reopen 10th January.
WM. H. PENDLETON, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers:
Chicago City Municipal Bonds,
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds,
Albany City 6 per cent Bonds.
DEC. 28, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1865, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No 10 Wall-st. }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
E. H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD } COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1864. }

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Special Mortgage Bonds of this company, issued to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, due the 1st of January next, will be paid in coin at our office, less Government tax, No. 36 Wall-st., Dec. 27, 1864.
EUGENE KELLY & CO.

SALT LANDS—AT SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, together with salt works, for sale. Inquire of AMOS G. HULL, No. 41 Park-row.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent. on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 36 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864. }

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 3½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 28, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free of Government tax.) has been declared this day, payable on and after JANUARY 3, 1865, until which date the Transfer Books are closed.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

OIL CREEK PETROLIUM COMPANY.
SIXTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.
The trustees of this company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent. for the month ending Dec 15, payable at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., Jan. 15, 1865. Transfer books close Jan. 10.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
SECOND DIVIDEND. The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable Dec. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th Dec., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864. }

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) per cent. out of the earning of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of December until the morning of the 7th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., }
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864. }

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE and three-quarters (1¾) per cent., free from Government tax, due Jan. 1, 1865, on Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock, and on Alton and St. Louis Railroad stock, will be paid on and after the 3d day of January next, by the United States Trust Co., No. 46 Wall-st., New-York.
M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.—The Board of Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared their usual Quarterly Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Three per Cent., both free of Government tax, out of the net profits of the past three months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the 3d proximo, inclusive.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN, }
BROOKLYN, Dec. 23, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, President.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the third (3d) day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3.
W. H. COX, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared, out of the profits of the last six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 3, 1865. The book of transfer will be closed from Dec. 28 to Jan. 4. By order. R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec 21, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after January 3, next. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, New-York, }
Dec. 16, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
The Transfer Book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st inst.
JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
Dec. 16, 1864. }

161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
Dec. 23, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this bank, on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3, inclusive. By order.
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864. }

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January, 1865.
By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, 3d of January next, the Transfer Books to remain closed from the 23d inst to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. B. SCHREINER,

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE, LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $10 or $40

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. IRELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,418	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Lewis ..... Saturday, Jan. 7.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan 21.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 11.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 18.
DAY STAR	Spalding.	

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,088 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,116, the *Day Star* 2,758, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $172 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

KANGAROO ..... SATURDAY ..... Dec. 31
CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY ..... Jan. 7
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... Jan. 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	$85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	87	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $80, or $85. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CITY OF VICTORIA, Master BUTLER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 2, and MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Passage money to Nassau $15
Passage money to Havana $30

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. Vail, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M.

The cabins of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
JAMES B. COLGATE & CO., No. 58 Wall-st.

The KING SHULTZ will follow on Jan. 7, 1865.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
George W. Couch, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New Orleans direct.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at Noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River

Jan. 4 ..... NORTH STAR ..... BLOCK M.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 26 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS.

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, Lawrence, Master, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Jan. 11.

FOR MATAMORAS—DISPATCH LINE.

The A 1 British steamship *Governor Bailey*, is now receiving cargo at pier No. 9 East River, and will positively sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., touching at Havana to land and receive passengers only.

NO BERTH SECURED UNTIL PAID FOR.

For freight or passage to Matamoras, or passage to Havana, with first-class steamship accommodations, apply to E. A. HUSSEY & CO., No. 115 Pearl-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE—LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 2d th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steam-ship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—Regular Line.—The steamship MELVILLE will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 9 East River.

For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & BATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—TWO PAIRS OF WELL-MATCHED PLEASURE HORSES, in fine condition for immediate use: one pair of browns aged; brisk drivers, pony built, 15 hands high; one pair of sorrels, aged 7 years old, brothers, free drivers, and well calculated for coach horses. A true description and satisfactory trial can be had by applying to L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y.

SADDLE-HORSE.—A BEAUTIFUL BAY STALLION (Virginian,) six years old. He is very handsomely turned in all points, finely coated, perfectly sound and kind, and a thoroughly broke saddle-horse, having been used in the army through two campaigns. This is an opportunity for any patriotic gentleman to possess himself of a very valuable animal, and aid a wounded officer who has been fighting his country's battles from the beginning of the war. Address SADDLE-HORSE, Box No. 2,134 Post-office.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3. (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. R. GUDDMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7.00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10.00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4.00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5.00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations. (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight run daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Supt.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5.40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7 30, 8 30, 9 30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5 30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., & 5 30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4 22 P. M., and 6 05 P. M. The 9 15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these floating palaces.

Berths and state rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 116 West-st., New-York, and at No. 5 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3 15 P. M. Trains from foot of Canal-st. (North River) at 3 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the said city, between the Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter nine hundred and seventy-three of the laws of this State, passed April 20th, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this state, passed April Twenty first, Eighteen Hundred and sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall of the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in the city of New-York, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are described and are of the extent following, that is to say: Commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty four degrees, west five hundred and fifty-six eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of the one hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south fifty-six degrees east at or the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenth s feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-two degrees, thirty-three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five-two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousandths acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes, east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet, thence south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge, thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 16, 1864.

SUPREME COURT—STEUBEN COUNTY.—SAMUEL F. CURTIS against ANNE E. HALLETT, Ellen Hallett, Margaret K. Hallett, Robert E. Hallett, S. Irving Hallett, Marcellus Massey, Joseph Pettit, Jr., Stephen K. Rathbone, Receiver of the Bank of the Republic, Amos Robbins, Eli Robbins, David C. Hartshorne and Benjamin Hartshorne, Trustees and Company of the Seneca County Bank, Hartshorne, Sands & Co., The Bridgeport City Bank, David O. Bradley, Thomas S. Tevis as Executor of &c. of Thomas Beals, deceased, Addison G. Jerome, William C. Purdick, Constant Cook, William H. Hutchins, Elias Fritz, John Cochrane, Attorney-General of the State of New-York, S. Josephine Mellowell, Charles B. Curtiss, Alfred W. Davison, The President, Directors and Company of the Agawam Bank, The Nautilus Pearl Fishing Company, and United States Internal Revenue Stamp 50 cents, and cancelled. To the above named Defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Samuel F. Curtis, plaintiff, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of Steuben County, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at Bath, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

W. S. RUGGLES,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Bath, N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in Steuben County Clerk's office, Oct. 14, 1864.

W. S. RUGGLES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1931.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM B BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
PIANO-FORTES.

Seven first premiums, including
TWO GOLD MEDALS, AND ONE SILVER MEDAL,
were awarded to WM B. BRADBURY for the "BEST PIANO-FORTE." The only GOLD MEDAL of the American Institute of 1863 was awarded to WM B. BRADBURY for the "BEST PIANO-FORTE."

An assortment of these magnificent instruments at No. 427 Broome st., one block east of Broadway, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 759 BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

RAVEN & BACON,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The musical profession having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers in this city, each firm claiming superiority for their instruments from the indorsement of the same distinguished artists, we fear the innocent public, unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves mystified as to where to select the best piano for their holiday gifts.

We would state that as our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, it is not been necessary for us to obtain the opinion of the profession in regard to their quality, the instruments speaking for themselves. We are continually introducing improvements in our pianos, and they are up to the age in every particular. Part as desiring pianos will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 11th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

STODART PIANOS.

Known and esteemed as one of the BEST PIANOS manufactured, and for years have been used by the MOST HIGHLY CULTIVATED MUSICAL PEOPLE, and who will have none other.

Reference is made in all cases to parties who have the instrument, and they number thousands in this city alone, as to their qualities as a PERFECT PIANO in every respect. A fine assortment, recently from our factory, at our warerooms, No 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

STODART & MORRIS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!!

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.

Unsurpassed for volume and quality of tone, as well as EXTERIOR FINISH.

We are now prepared to meet all orders for Holiday Presents in this line, from the all plain, yet 7-octave Piano up to those of the richest finish. Prices moderate and uniformly warrantee given for six years.

Warerooms, Nos 99 and 101 Beecher st., Corner Greene st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

No 99 Prince st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 726 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Parties in want of selecting superior instruments for their holiday gifts, and at the same time, wishing to save from $100 to $150 on the same class piano-forte, will not be disappointed by giving us a call before making their selections.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Fllee-ker-st., marble building, one block West of Broadway; invite attention to their new

PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,

of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."

WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements to discharge increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $240. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, prices from $50 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 1000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 2½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No 34 Walker-st., New-York

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years

COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS.—A FINE SSortment of our unrivaled pianos, warranted in all respects, without regard to time, at lower prices than any other first-class house. S. J. CHAMBERS, 739 Broadway.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

IMPROVED COTTAGE ORGANS, THE best in use. also Pianos and Melodeons at bargains GEORGE G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANOS.—An elegant present for the holidays. Call at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF A FIRM IN the dry-goods jobbing business in this city, will terminate in January. One of the partners desiring to withdraw, the other wishes to meet with an energetic man, experienced in the line of business, with $20,000 capital, to take a place, or failing to get such, the stock, fixtures and lease will be disposed of on satisfactory terms. The location is a first rate one; present business, stock about $25,000; sales the present year half a million, for cash and 30 days, and can be increased indefinitely. Address Box No. 5,242 New-York Post-office.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partners will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1864. DENNIS A. McCREDY, PAUL J. ARMOUR.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No 350 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name. EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THIS IS TO certify that the firm of PENDLETON & ROBINSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent

W. H. PENDLETON.
B. ROBINSON, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.

ALSO A very size and style of binding.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURED LEATHER GOODS, SCRAP WRITING DESKS, POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.

LYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
656 BROADWAY, New-York

☞ Direct Importations from our London House large stock constantly on hand.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—OVERCOAT LOST, PASSING from Cherry an. Catherine sts., Bowery and 4th-av. to 17th-st., supposed near Broome, a bundle containing a new blue overcoat. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 414 Water-st., New-York.

$2 REWARD.—LOST FIREMAN'S BADGE NO. 19. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at the house of Nassau Hose Company No. 58 Centre-st.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S. THURSDAY.
The very popular play by Lovel,
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
with beautiful scenery, by Isherwood.
SUPERB STAGE APPOINTMENTS. ELEGANT COSTUMES AND A VERY FINE CAST

Sir Walter Arnyot ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Jabez Sneed ..... Mr. John Gilbert
Lancelot (his Page) ..... Miss Fanny Morant
Lord Arden ..... Mr. W. R Floyd
Capt. Brouillard ..... Mr Young
Major Harrington ..... Mr. Pope
James ..... Mr Williamson
Robert ..... Mr. Ward
Lady Arnyot ..... Miss Madeline Henriques
Maud ..... Miss Jane Burke

FRIDAY—First time this season, (Garrit & Colman's comedy,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
SATURDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET
MONDAY—Not acted here this season, the favorite dramas, THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN and the OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

Open at 7½; Overture at 7¾ o'clock.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of
MR. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. Dion Boucicault's immensely successful comedy,
HOW SHE LOVES HIM,
the drama of
ROSEDALE,
and Sir E. B. Lytton's fine comedy of
MONEY.
will shortly be repeated
A NEW DRAMA,
of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation.

Open 7¾ o'clock; Overture 7¾.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT.
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE NEW YORK
WITH PLEASURE ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
TO APPEAR AT THEIR
NINTH CONCERT,
DEC. 31, (NEW-YEAR'S EVE,)
SIGNOR G. LOTTI, SIGNORINA MORENSI, MME. THERESA CORRENO, MR. SCHIRENO, MASTERS LERNGARD AND RICHARD BRETTO, A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT GIVEN WITH EACH TICKET PURCHASED AT THE JEWELRY STORES OF THE ASSOCIATION, NOS 544 AND 223 BROADWAY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1864, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
LES POSEURS OU ETRE ET PARAITRE.
Comedy in three acts by Thibousat and Duval.
MON. ETOILE—Comedy by SCRIBE
Theatre office No 674 Broadway, ground floor.

GEORGE GUY'S MAMMOTH CONCERT.
COOPER INSTITUTE TO-NIGHT. Tickets 50 cts.
Make a point of going to see Little Lemon, Master Winter Davenport, and Sig. Blitz's Excelsior-ites Club, George Guy as Tom Tug, in the "Waterman," Banjo Duet, &c.

CRAYON ART GALLERY, NO. 766 BROADway, containing a choice collection of Oil-Paintings by Artists of the Dusseldorf and other schools. Open from 9 A. M to 6 P. M. Admission free.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALKER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr LARKIN SELLS, of Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 8 Bulfinch-st, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larkin and his book.—*Courier des Etats Unis, German des Reforms, Dispatch,

THE OPDYKE-WEED LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Hon. Judge Mason.

George Opdyke vs. *Thurlow Weed.*—The trial of this case was resumed yesterday morning.

George W. Farley—Direct examination resumed—Mr. Parret kept the cash-book produced from 1st February to Mr. Finch from 1st December to 1st of February; while it was in the hands of Mr. Finch, to the best of my knowledge, it contained payments made by the concern, but did not show the debts we assumed of Mr. Marston's; it did not show the whole amount of money that went into the concern.

Q.—At the time of the destruction of the gun-factory, did you receive any, and if so, what notice from Mr. Opdyke, respecting the continuance of his interest in it? A.—I spoke to him about continuing the business, and he said he would have no more to do with manufacturing arms.

Cross-examined by defendant's counsel—I reside in New-Jersey; have resided there about two years; am now a practising lawyer; have been admitted about eight years; was a lawyer in New-Jersey before I came here as a lawyer; during that time my practice in the profession has been general; I became connected with Mr. Opdyke's family by marriage about six years ago; am Vice-President of Mariposa Mining Company; I put no capital into the concern for the manufacture of these guns, and drew nothing out; my compensation was sixty cents a gun; and at the time of the purchase of Mr. Marston, I suggested that, as more of my time would be required, I wanted an additional interest, and Mr. Opdyke suggested that I should have, until a further arrangement, at the rate of $2,000 a year salary, besides sixty cents a gun; I wanted a fixed interest, not contingent on the manufacture of guns; I received part of the compensation for the destruction of those guns—$500; the sixty cents a gun I was to have came, one-half out of McNeill's profits, and one-half out of Mr. Opdyke's; Mr. Loring Jones did not put any capital into the concern; he had no compensation directly out of the concern; I understood he had 50 cents a gun coming out of McNeil's share; I generally made the purchases for the establishment; Mr. Jones would make some small purchases; we gave him $10 or so at a time and he purchased; I purchased coat of Mr. Lowber; I purchased several milling machines—two of a party in Pine-street, at $350 a piece; I purchased gun stock of E. S. Wright; I purchased various other articles of other parties whose names I cannot now recall.

Q. Did you go to Washington about this contract at any time? A. I went to Washington about another order, previous to this contract, to examine the title of the patent, in reference to my interest in that contract and Mr. Opdyke's interest.

Q. Was that a contract in reference to the manufacture of Gibbs' carbines? A. It was.

Q. Who did you go there with?

Objected to. Allowed.

A. Charles McNeil.

Q.—How did you become acquainted with him? A.—Through Mr. Opdyke's introduction: I do not think I went to Washington at Mr. Opdyke's suggestion; I went on account of my own interest in the matter.

Q.—What was your interest in respect to that contract?

Objected to, unless it applied to the contract under consideration.

Witness—It was not the same contract; my interest was sixty cents a gun in the manufacture of 20,000 carbines; Mr. Opdyke's interest was $1 70 per carbine; the contract was for 20,000 Gibbs' carbines; they did not get that contract; I did not make any application for that contract; Mr. Brooks told me he did not get it.

Q.—When did your connection with this contract that was actually made for Gibbs' carbines commence? A.—In New-York, after our return from Washington; this contract was made in June, 1862; my visit to Washington was in December, 1861.

Q.—Between December and June, what was going on in respect to contracts with the Government in which you and Mr. Opdyke were concerned?

Objected to as not relating to the contract in question. Excluded. Defendant excepted.

Q.—(Check-book handed witness.) When do these checks commence? A.—The first check of Mr. Opdyke in this concern is dated Dec. 10, 1861, $25 50, to my order, to be paid to Brooks or his representative of the patentee, the next in Jan. 14, 1862, $12 50; Jan. 4, 1862, $1,500, for Marston, to my order; Dec. 2, 1861, $2 506 06, for Mr. Marston, to my order March 20, 1862 $1,000, for Mr. Marston, to my order; April 5 1862, $2 000, for Mr. Marston, to my order; April 11, 1862, $1,500, for Mr. Marston, to my order; April 19, 1862 $1,000, for Mr. Marston, to my order; April 26, 1862 $1,000, for Mr. Marston, to my order; May 3, 1862, 1,500, for Mr. Marston, to my order; May 13, 1862, $1 000 for Mr. Marston, to my order; May 19, 1862 $1 500, for Mr. Marston, to my order; May 21, 1862, $175 for Mr. Marston, to my order; May 26 1862, $2 000, for Mr. Marston, to my order; June 3, 1862 $1,500, for Mr. Marston, to my order; June 5 1862, $500, for Mr. Marston, to my order; June 11 1862 $1,000, for Mr. Marston, to my order.

Q.—You gave these checks, having connection with the business, upon which the claim was made again, the city? A.—Yes, as representing the purchase money to Mr. Marston.

Q.—I perceive they are all between December, the time when you first went to Washington, and June, 1862, when you say this contract was made? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—What concern did they have with this business? A.—I do not suppose they had any concern, except to get the value of the amount we paid Mr. Marston for the premises we purchased.

Q.—What connection had you with Marston for the period between December and June? A.—I had a contract with Marston.

Q.—In which Mr. Opdyke was interested? A.—Yes, sir; it was to make 10 000 carbines, at $17 50.

Q.—What contract with the Government was there? A.—Brooks had a contract with the Government for the like number of arms.

Then you and Mr. Opdyke were interested in the manufacture of Gibbs' carbines for the Government from December, 1861? A.—Yes, Sir; we were not manufacturing.

Q.—And is not that 10,000 carbines the same 10,000 carbines in respect to which this claim against the city was made? A.—The carbines actually manufactured were under a subsequent contract; the first order was annulled by the Government, as I understood.

Q.—Were not 550 delivered under this first contract, and paid for at the rate of $28? A.—No, sir; some were delivered and paid for; this was money, for money loaned to Marston, which was secured on a chattel-mortgage on his machinery; there was a profit of $4 a carbine to be divided—$1 70 to Mr. Opdyke, $1 70 to McNeil, and 60 cents to myself.

Q.—Was it not a continuous business, as far as your business with Marston was concerned, until the burning up, from December 13, 1861? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why do these checks before paid come into the account against the city? A.—To indicate the amount of the purchase from Mr. Marston; for these checks Mr. Opdyke held Marston's notes, and the surrender of these formed one part of the consideration of the purchase.

Q.—And what he paid Marston for the purchase enters into the claim against the city? A.—In arriving at the value of what the things were worth.

Q.—Take next check. A.—June 16, 1862, for $12 50, to Marston; this and the checks following were on same advances, same footing, and in the same chain of business, until we bought out Marston, in 1862; there was a difference in the consideration of advances; prior to June, Mr. Marston wanted further advances; all the advances were for the manufacture of these guns by Marston; the difference after June consisted in the reduced price at which Marston agreed to make the guns, in consideration of the increased advance; Mr. Brooks had order of December 13, 1861, which was subsequently annulled; I don't know how long it lasted; in April, 1862, Mr. Brooks asked to have time extended, which was denied, and then the contract of June was made; that took the place of the other, so far as our advances to Marston were concerned, and our interest.

Q.—Was the contract of Dec. 13, 1861, the one in respect to which you went to Washington? A.—No; I went to examine the title of the patent in respect to a contract for 20,000 guns, in December, 1861; there was a contract by Brooks from Government to manufacture 10,000 Gibbs' carbines; subsequently Mr. Opdyke and I became interested in that contract; there was no difference between that contract and the one I went on in respect to—except the number of guns.

Q.—Did any money pass between you or Opdyke and Marston on the transaction of sale? A.—Nothing but this representative of money.

Q.—Nothing but the extinguishment of Marston's debts, either accruing to Opdyke or some one else? A.—And a note of McNeil's of $2,000, and an additional surrender of Marston's note to McNeil for $2,500.

Q.—Why did you buy Marston out? A.—The fact that our capitalist, Mr. Opdyke, had advanced more money than he intended, and he refused to advance any more without being able to control it; the chattel mortgage was the only security he had for his advances. I understood Mr. Marston was worth $25,000.

Q.—Was any proposition made by Mr. Opdyke to sell to Mr. Marston? A.—It was proposed; I heard he proposed to sell out, owing to the hazardous nature of the business and his being entirely unacquainted with it, at a loss of $5,000 to $10,000; he did not offer to sell out to me at that loss; it was in speaking of the general condition of the business he said this to me, the negotiation ended in his buying Marston out.

Q.—What was the book subsequently discovered, recovered from the fire, and which you say you have never seen? A.—It was a book which is in the hands of the book-keeper, not discovered until after we had made out the claim against the city; it was left at Mr. Opdyke's office, I do not know by whom; never heard the book described; a suit was brought against the city before the ninety days expired.

Q.—You say that you made a statement to Mr. Blunt as to the principle on which the claim was made up—changing the carbine price, and deducting what it would cost to finish. Do you find anything of that in the printed testimony? A.—I do not; there may be words connected with it; I have not examined closely; I think there is nothing; it was when I was examined as a witness I explained that to Mr. Blunt.

Q.—Look at your first deposition: "The arms finished and in different stages of finish, are charged at the prices that they cost the company to make them in manufacture, taking into consideration the fact that this work, the first lot of arms made by me, counting the entire cost of manufacture." Did you say that to Mr Blunt? A.—I said that substantially; I don't recollect the language.

Q.—In your second deposition you say: "The whole amount which I paid Marston for the articles claimed in the schedule, amounting to $67,693 31, was $76 497 36, which is $9 344 05 more than the amount I claim." Explain how you paid $9 000 more for those arms? A.—In the first place, I must say that that is not a record of what I said, and so I can't explain it; it is not a fact that I paid $9,000 more than the amount stated in there.

Q.—Did you pay any more for those articles? A.—Yes; twenty-five carbines at $25, $625; that is within the $67,000; I don't see any other items on that account on which there is a reduction.

Q.—Then that $67,000 represents in this claim the prices you paid to Marston, to a dollar and cent, excepting the twenty-five carbines, put down at $625, for which you paid $2,500? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say here that the difference was caused by some articles being charged in the inventory at a lower price, and you gave as an example the model gun, which was charged at $500, although you paid $3,000; did you make such a statement to the committe? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Did you pay $3,000 for the model gun? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—How came you to say so, then? A.—I had that in my mind as the amount that we had paid for the model gun; from the discussions which were had as to the appraisement, as to the value of the model gun, I had the impression that it was set down in the inventory at $3,000. I had the inventory there but did not refer to it in regard to that item, because it appeared to be so familiar to my mind, the inventory shows it to be $500.

Q.—In your short deposition, you say "there was a large engine turning-lathe, not charged in the schedule, and there was some dispute whether it was sold to Mr. Farley, or was still owned by Mr. Marston." By "schedule" there, do you mean the schedule presented to the Board? A.—Yes, Sir; did not say that; it is the item of $325 in the schedule, I think; during the progress of the trial Mr. Marston called my attention to that item, and said it should not be in our claim; I went and told Mr. Blunt I wanted to be examined about that item, and I told him that in consideration of the question of title to that, it should not have been put into the schedule.

Q.—Was not this deposition read over to you before you signed it? A.—Yes, Sir; it reads, "There was a large engine turning-lathe not charged in the schedule;" it should be, as I told Mr. Blunt, that "it should not have been charged in the schedule."

Q.—Did you have it struck out of the schedule? A.—No, I did not; Mr. Blunt was judge; I gave the testimony; I presume Mr. Blunt struck it out; we did not get the money for it.

The witness was cross-examined minutely as to entries on the cash book, and stated that cash book showed everything in the inventory except two items—one of $500 to himself, for salary, and $200 claimed by Parret; it was produced as an authentic book of the outlay in the concern, as far as it went; it shows from Feb. 1.

Q.—Was it produced in evidence that the manufacture of the guns had cost the amount claimed from the city, by reason of showing the amount expended in the factory? A.—As far as it would indicate.

Q.—Was there any disbursement made by Opdyke or McNeil in this business that did not enter into the claim as it was presented to the city, from the time the concern began until it was destroyed? A.—All the outlays and liabilities entered into my consideration of the cost as presented in the claim.

Q.—You said you considered that an honest mode of making the claim? A.—Yes.

Q.—Before this claim was presented was any other method of making up the claim, on the principle of actual value and enumeration of the things described, attempted? A.—Yes, we tried; I don't know that it resulted in anything; we talked over the matter a great deal and examined the books, and found difficulty in presenting it in that shape.

Q.—Was there any principle of making up the claim against the city that should cover all the money Mr Opdyke was out of pocket, and nothing else? A.—It was talked about; not exactly that, covering all his costs and liabilities on contracts; not what he was out of pocket, but what the concern was out of pocket; it was talked about between myself and Mr. Opdyke and Mr. Kean.

Q.—Come to the claim for carbines, $110,000, you have stated the proper way of presenting the claim for carbines destroyed, who first suggested that principle of charging Government price and deducting what it would cost to furnish them? A.—Mr. Loring Jones first suggested it.

Q.—What was his reason for that way? A.—I recollect no particular reason he gave, except that that was a proper and fair way, I told him I would consider it; I had a conversation with Mr. Opdyke in respect to it; I don't recollect what he said, more than his concurrence in the reasonableness and propriety of it; we both considered there ought to appear up to that time some profit on the guns, we put on the Government price, which covered all the profit.

Q.—Did that strike you as an honest mode of presenting the account? A.—It did, in connection with the fact that the property was destroyed, and no further gains could be turned out of that establishment.

Q.—Had you ever thought of it before Loring Jones suggested it? A.—I cannot think I had.

Q.—Had Mr. Opdyke ever suggested it before you talked to him about it? A.—I do not think he had.

Q.—Did Opdyke tell you Loring Jones had talked with him about it? A.—I can't recollect whether he did or not; he may, I told him Loring Jones had suggested it.

Q.—You stated that "Mr. Opdyke said we should be exceedingly cautious to get it below rather than above the actual cost." When was it he used that language to you? A.—It was during the progress of making up the claim; he repeated it on two occasions, and used substantially the same language.

Q.—When the claim was finished, was it shown to Mr. Opdyke? A.—I presume it was before it was sent in. I recollect his questioning Mr. Kean as to his carefulness in detail, and Mr. Parret as to his making accurate extracts from the cash book; Mr. Kean made up the contract claim at his house, he got the computation of various parts at his house, and made it in pencil, I saw the process after Mr. Kean arrived at the conclusion.

Q.—This carbine claim, as you presented it to the city, includes the full sum you would have received from the Government at the contract price, less the specific expense to complete the guns as explained? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On that mode of payment would not the entire royalty for the whole seven thousand guns have been received, if you had collected the claim as you presented it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At the price you claimed, would you not have collected royalty on the whole, so that it was due and belonging to the patentee? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—If you had collected all the royalty that belonged to him, why did you not pay it to him when he demanded it? A.—We did not collect it; they cut down our claim; that is the only difference.

Q.—And the cutting down of that claim you put all on the royalty? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why did not you give him all the royalty except the $7,000 that had been cut down? A.—For the reason that we stated to him, as it appeared from our own payments and advances, that we would make nothing on the contract, and really any profit we would have made would have been on the balance of the ten thousand; and I thought it right and fair he should share the loss with us.

Q.—The result was that he collected $5,000, when his claim was $15,000, if you had collected the whole, and he lost $7,000 on the royalty by that working? A.—Yes; I used as argument in adjusting the matter, that the city had cut our claim down and I believed, as the claim was presented, the Supervisors must have taken it off the guns; and furthermore, it appeared by our accounts that we came out about even, and if any profit had been made, it would be on the guns subsequently to be delivered.

Q.—Did you give him to understand that by paying him $5,000, that would make you come out about even? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You did pay McNeil an item of profit? A.—Yes, sir; I think about 28th November last; it was paid on the principle of Mr. Opdyke and myself conceding all the profits—upon the principle of giving him the profits of the whole concern.

Q.—How much was allowed as profits of the concern? About $3,000; there was a re-examination of the matter by Mr. Opdyke that night and he found a further profit of $1,500 by examining the check book; there was a loan by Opdyke to Brooks, construed as an advance on the contract, which Mr. Opdyke thought was a matter between him and Brooks which should not be counted in the expenditure.

[Witness was cross-examined at length as to the items in the profit and loss account of armory, which was published in yesterday's paper.]

Witness—That was made up by me; I believe it is correctly stated; a similar statement, to show profit and loss was made up before the claim was presented to the city; I do not know where it is; it corresponded with this substantially.

Q.—You have set down here—"Due to patentee $15,000." Did that item appear in your computation as made out, before you made up your claim? A.—It did substantially.

Q.—Your statement shows a profit of $2,400 on the face of the paper. If you collected from the city the whole claim, as presented, what would then be the upshot of your claim? A.—In addition to that statement there would be the difference between $199,700 or $207,000.

Q.—Assuming you got $207 000 instead of $199,700, then upon this statement of profit and loss, as it was finally closed, there would have been shown a real profit of about $10,000. A.—That would appear, as we settled.

[Counsel went into a comparison with the witness of the two accounts—the one in the claim presented to the city, and the one published yesterday.]

Q.—Did not the schedule and this statement of outlay on your books include all the outlay that had been expended in making the guns delivered to the Government, as well as those burned up? A.—Including our liabilities; yes, Sir.

Q.—You have stated all the liabilities and outlays? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you not receive upon the claim upon the city, if it had been paid in full, the outlay that had gone to make the guns for the Government, as well as those that were burned up? A.—I always deducted the amount we received from the Government.

Q.—Where? A.—In making up my estimate, which was the estimate I had arrived at, in stating to the committee what was the cost of the concern in the charge against the city there is no charge for any guns delivered to the Government.

Q.—Not in direct terms. But where, in your claim for machinery, tools, labor and outlay, is there any omission of the outlay that that factory had been put to? A.—We had been put to expense in making those guns which had been delivered, and for which we had received the money.

Q.—Show me, upon your mode of making up the account, where any disbursements of Mr. Opdyke were omitted from the aggregate of your claim? A.—There were two modes presented to Mr. Blunt.

Q.—Have you not charged the expense of making those very guns delivered to the Government in your claim against the city? A.—No, Sir. I don't think we have.

Q.—Present me a schedule of disbursements, or outlay, in the conduct of this business, from the time it commenced until the factory was burned up, that is not included in the claim, as you presented it to the city? A.—I cannot give it.

Q.—Can you give me a single item of disbursements for the factory, from the beginning to the end, that is not included in the claim against the city? A.—Certainly, the item of so much for so many guns.

Q.—It is stated that the cost of making these guns was presented to the supervisors in this claim. Now can you point to any item, any subject, or any sum of disbursement for account of this factory, from the time it began to the time it was burned up, that is not included in that sum of $207,000? A.—I can't point to those items; but I know there were costs which entered into the manufacture of those guns we delivered to the Government.

Q.—Can you give me the items of expenditure for material, labor or machinery, or tools, that are omitted in this claim against the city for carbines that were destroyed, and that go to the account of the carbines delivered to the Government? A.—I cannot.

Q.—How long would it have taken to finish the contract, and deliver the 7,000, at the rate the factory was worked? A.—I think we delivered fifty a day.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Weed, the defendant? A.—I have known Mr. Weed by sight; I was not acquainted with him; I sent the letter dated Oct. 21, 1863, published in the *Tribune* of Oct. 26, 1863, to that paper.

(Defendant's counsel offers the letter in evidence. Plaintiff's counsel objects. Offered to show the disposition of the witness. Rule out. Exception.)

Q.—Have you taken a particular interest in the matter of this gun claim, from the time it was presented until now? A.—I have taken an interest in it, my name being connected with it.

Q.—Are you, in your feelings, interested on the side of Mr. Opdyke, and hostile to Mr. Weed in this case? A.—I am not, except as far as justice will appear in the case.

Q.—Have you written or published anything hostile to Mr. Weed?

Objected to. Excluded.

Re-direct examination.—Q.—Did the claim presented to the city include anything but the property burned in the armory? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was any expenditure or outlay included that did not enter into the property that was burned in the armory? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there a single cent mentioned to any human being as entering into this property except what entered into the property burned? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—As to the fact whether there was any charge whatever made to the city for guns delivered to the Government you are perfectly certain? A.—I am perfectly certain there was not.

The court adjourned at a little after one o'clock, to allow the counsel attending the funeral of WM. CURTIS NOYES.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. NOYES.

Services at the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church—Resolutions of Respect by the New-England Society.

The funeral of WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES took place yesterday afternoon from the Madison square Presbyterian Church. The pulpit was occupied by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, the pastor of the church, Chancellor FERRIS, Rev. Dr. G. L. PRENTICE, and Rev. Dr. CHARLES WHITEHEAD.

The services were opened with readings from Scripture by Chancellor FERRIS, and a chant by the choir. Rev. Dr. PRENTICE delivered the funeral sermon. He commenced by speaking of the birth of the deceased, and said that he began life in humble circumstances. He did not desire to refer to the professional career of Mr. NOYES, that would be done elsewhere. The deceased had been for many years engaged in a noble field, and as a lawyer he had always been eminently faithful and honorable in his calling. He pursued the law with a whole-souled devotion, and his industry was indomitable. His zeal for his profession consumed him. He was not a practitioner merely, but had rendered valuable service to the literature of law. He was not only a lawyer, but a patriot, a philanthropist and a Christian. As a politician he cherished only those principles which rested on the base of the Constitution. Some thought him to be radical, but most who parted with him at the outset had changed their opinions. His faith in the ultimate triumph of our political cause never faltered. He believed it to be the design of God never to allow our country's cause to be thwarted. No man suffered more than he in the struggle that was going on between the North and South, but he was willing to die in that struggle for his country, and he did die with the full consciousness "of the good things to come." He was a philanthropist in the fullest sense of the term. Although his profession revealed to him the darkest side of life's scene, still his religious belief gave him a tranquil mind. He vowed himself a friend of the slave at a time when it was not popular to do so, and was not ashamed to advocate the rights of all men. The Rev. Doctor referred, in a feeling manner, to the home of the deceased, the light of which he had so long been. He concluded by saying Mr. NOYES was a sincere Christian, and that for several months previous to his death he had had a presentiment of his approaching dissolution, and that it seemed to be his constant endeavor to be ready for the great event. When the shadow of death fell upon him he was ready, and he had nothing to do but to die. "May we follow his good example, and in our turn join him in heaven."

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, and the benediction, the body was removed to the Second-street Cemetery, where it was interred. On the coffin was inscribed

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
CHRISTMAS, 1864.
AGED 59.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Charles O'Connor, John McKeon, David Dudley Field, Lewis B. Woodruff, James Brown, George B. Carnegie, John C. Green.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

Before the hour appointed for the funeral the New-England Society held a special meeting at the Astor House to do honor to the memory of the late WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES. Their newly-elected President, Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, called the meeting to order, and after paying a feeling tribute to the memory of the deceased offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, An all-wise and inscrutable Providence has suddenly taken from us our esteemed and recently-elected President, and has by this dispensation made an irreparable void in our ranks; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES this society has been deprived of one whose philanthropy knew no bounds; whose earnest zeal in the right was unsurpassed; whose purity and nobleness of character was without taint; whose memory we profoundly cherish; and whose name will ever add lustre and renown to the New-England Society.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his afflicted family in this their great bereavement; and we mingle our tears with theirs, when we think of the magnitude of the loss which they and we have sustained; and which words are inadequate to express.

Resolved, That this society will attend his funeral in a body.

After the adoption of the resolutions, addresses were made by Judge B. W. BONNEY, Judge KIRTLAND, Mr. ROBERT H. MCCURDY, and others. Mr. JOHN H. WHITE moved that a copy of the resolutions be entered up on the minutes of the society and transmitted to the relatives of the deceased. The meeting then adjourned to attend the funeral.

The Court of Appeals.

THE FIRST ONE HUNDRED CAUSES ON THE CALENDAR.

A list of the first one hundred causes on the calendar of the Court of Appeals for January Term, 1865:

Preferred Calendar—Class 1.—No. 1, Weed vs. The People; No. 2, People vs. Kennedy; No. 3, McKee vs. The People; No. 4, People vs. White and others; No. 5, People vs. Barnaby; No. 6, Kenny vs. The People; No. 7, People vs. Walters.

Class 2—No. 8, Clark and others vs. Collins and others.

Class 3.—No. 9, Snead vs. Bunn; No. 10, Blydenburg vs. Johnson; No. 11, Glass vs. McAllister; No. 12, Hardy vs. Cochran; No. 13, Fitzhugh vs. Sackett; No. 14, Brown vs. Leavitt; No. 15, Stinson vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company; No. 16, Lounsbury vs. Snyder; No. 17, Magie vs. Osborn; No. 18, Bascom and others vs. Nichols and others; No. 19, Woodruff vs. Megrath; No. 20, Nexsen vs. Nexsen; No. 21, Mount, Jr., vs. Mitchell; No. 22, Benedict vs. Huntingdon and another; No. 23, Bell and another vs. Day and others.

Class 4.—No. 24, People *ex rel.* Bullard vs. The Contracting Board; No. 25, Peterson vs. The Chemical Bank; No. 26, People, &c., vs. Bostwick.

General Calendar.—No. 27, Hubbard vs. Briggs; No. 28, Blauvelt vs. Woodworth; No. 28½, McWilliams vs. Mason; No. 29, Macondray vs. Wardle; No. 30, Van Duzen vs. Worrell; No. 31, Del. and Hudson Canal Co. vs. Kirby; No. 32, McLaren vs. McMartin; No. 33, Witherhead vs. Allen; No. 34, Warren vs. Lesaler; No. 35, Mathews vs. Rice; No. 36, Reynard vs. Tuller; No. 37, Chamberlain vs. Pratt; No. 38, Field vs. New-York Central Railroad; No. 39, Price vs. Lyons Bank; No. 40, Gage vs. Dauchy; No. 41, Peterson vs. Rawson; No. 42, Second Manhattan Building Association vs. Hays; No. 43, Cunningham vs. Morgan; No. 44, Merritt vs. Carpenter; No. 45, Robinson vs. Chamberlain; No. 46 Millard vs. Brown; No. 47, Lattimer vs. Wheeler; No. 48, Pennsylvania Coal Co. vs. Delaware and Hudson Canal; No. 49, Johnson vs. New-York Central Railroad; No. 50, Edmunds vs. Barton; No. 51, Benton vs. Martin; No. 52, Hakes vs. Peck; No. 53, New-York Express Co. vs. DeWolf; No. 54, Burden vs. DeWolf; No. 55, McCartney vs. Bostwick; No. 56, 3d Western Turnpike vs. Loomis; No. 57, Farmers Bank of Saratoga vs. Ellis; No. 58, Farmers Bank of Saratoga vs. Watson; No. 59, Farmers Bank of Saratoga vs. Maxwell; No. 60, Miller vs. Lockwood; No. 61, Wood vs. Seely; No. 62, Burns vs. Bryant; No. 63, Nelson vs. Wellington; No. 64, Cronkhite vs. Wells; No. 65, McDougal vs. Cooper; No. 66, Crocker vs. Crocker; No. 67, Townsend vs. Stearns; No. 68, Petit vs. Shepherd; No. 69, Demarest vs. Darg; No. 70, Lipe vs. Eisenlord; No. 71, Boyce vs. Brockway; No. 72, Smith vs. Paton; No. 73, Vosburgh vs. Testor; No. 74, Beebe vs. Mead; No. 75, White vs. Roberts; No. 76, Robert vs. Donnell; No. 77, Foster vs. Michael; No. 78, Doty vs. Carolus; No. 79, Buel vs. New-York Central Railroad; No. 80, Holms vs. Carley; No. 81, Enos vs. Etgenbrodt; No. 82, Fish vs. Potter; No. 83, Humphrey vs. Starr; No. 84, Bank of Salina vs. Arnold; No. 85, Robbins vs. Fitts; No. 86, Brown vs. New-York Central Railroad; No. 87, Burnam vs. Butler; No. 88, Miller vs. Westcott; No. 89, White vs. Nellis; No. 90, Dayton vs. Borst; No. 91, Bakeman vs. Talbot; No. 92, Campbell vs. Veedder; No. 93, Murray vs. Swift; No. 94 Murray vs. Walker; No. 95, Murray vs. Lyman; No. 96, Williams vs. Townsend; No. 97, Talmage vs. Schenck; No. 98, Parker vs. City of Syracuse; No. 99, St. John vs. Roberts.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Clerk.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY NOTES.—Soon after the 1st of January the Hudson River Railroad Company will run street cars from Thirty-first-street to the Warren-street depot. City passengers will also be carried at the rates of fare charged by the other city railroad companies.... The contribution of pictures in aid of the Artists Fund Society, will be sold on Friday evening, at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, by Messrs. LEMS & MINER. The collection numbers sixty-five pieces, the productions of some of our best artists.... The remains of the late Mr. WALLACK were deposited on Tuesday in the vault of the family at Greenwood Cemetery. In accordance with a special request of the deceased, the funeral was conducted in as private a manner as possible. It took place as early as 9:30 in the morning, the hearse being followed by only some half a dozen carriages, in which were the male relatives, a few intimate friends, and some members belonging to the company of the theatre which bears Mr. WALLACK's name.... An interesting annual exhibition of the Sunday School of the Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church is announced for this evening.... Mr. JAMES E. ALLEN will "ring out the old and ring in the new" year by chiming the Trinity Church bells, beginning at 11:15 P. M. The programme includes ten popular melodies.... NICHOLAS HORN and PAUL DINGLEMATER were arrested yesterday, charged with having passed a counterfeit $10 bill of the Montgomery County Bank on Mr. LEVY, clothier in Eighth-avenue. They were committed to answer.... On Tuesday evening, Mr. JOHN D. OTHWELL, Alderman of the Fourteenth District, was the recipient of a watch and chain, which cost at least $700, the gift of his friends and constituents.

STATISTICS OF THE SURROGATE'S OFFICE—*Probate Desk*—Number of wills offered for probate in 1864, 535; number of wills admitted to probate in 1864, 506; number of wills now waiting return of citation, 24; number of wills ready for proof and uncontested, 36; number of wills contested as to probate, 22. *Administration and Guardianship Desk*—Number of letters of administration issued in 1864, 1,252; number of letters of guardianship issued, 471; number of letters of collection, 6. *Accounting Desk*—Number of estates accounts settled in 1864, 175; number of accounts pending, 166; number of orders issued to compel the return of inventory, 45; number of orders issued to compel new surety, 39; number of orders issued to compel an account, 114; number of citations issued on final account, 2,046.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO ARCHBISHOP MCCLOSKEY.—Archbishop MCCLOSKEY was on Monday the recipient of an excellent likeness in marble of the late Archbishop HUGHES, as a Christmas offering from the following gentlemen: William Starrs, V. G., Eugene Kelly, Charles M. Connolly, John F. O'Connor, John O'Brien, James Gordon Bennett, L. Silliman Ives, Joseph Fisher, John Bryan, Manuel Echeverria, Leon Peugnet, N. D. C. Moller, H. de Birmingham, Richard O'Gorman, Eugene Plunkett, Charles O'Conor, Edward C. Donnelly, James C. Conroy, William O'Brien, T. James Glover, Felix Ingoldsby, Henry L. Hoguet, Daniel Devlin, Bartholomew Bianco, Pio Echeverria, Arthur Leary, John E. Devlin, Daniel T. Murphy, Ramsay Crooks.

FIRE AT ELIZABETH.—Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, a barn belonging to JOHN SPARKS on the Westfield turnpike, near Elizabeth, New-Jersey, was destroyed by fire, together with two cows, a horse, and a quantity of hay and grain. The loss amounted to upward of $1,000, partially insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Evening Exchange.

$30,000	Amer. Gold	221	$200	Erie R.	85¾
10,000	do.	221	15	do.	85⅞
10,000	do.	221	100	do.	85⅝
10,000	do.	221	100	do.	b3 85⅝
10,000	do.	221½	200	do.	b10 85¾
10,000	do.	221½	500	do.	85⅝
10,000	do.	221½	200	Hudson R. R.	117¾
20,000	do.	221¼	100	do.	s30 117⅝
100,000	do.	s3 221¼	100	do.	b3 117⅝
10,000	do.	222⅛	400	do.	b3 117⅞
10,000	do.	s3 222⅛	200	do.	b10 117⅝
10,000	do.	222	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	71⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 114⅞	2,000	Mar. Min. Co.	20
200	Chi. & R. I. R	s3 105	1200	do.	20⅜
400	C. & N. W. Pref.	71¾	100	do.	s90 18
100	Cleve. & Pitts	92⅞	500	do.	20⅜
100	Cen. Coal Co.	60			

Gold sold up to 223⅜, after call.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 23 bbls. Ashes, 9,225 bbls. Flour, 40 bbls. and 551 bags Corn Meal, 1,323 bushels Corn, 185 bushels Rye, 10,170 bushels Oats, 4,712 packages Provisions, and 184 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are sparingly offered, and are nominal in price. Stock in the Inspector's Warehouse, this morning, 656 bbls.

CANDLES—Are inactive, but held firmly.

COAL—Has been very quiet, at irregular prices. At the regular monthly sale of Scranton Coal, to-day, 25,000 tons were sold at a slight average advance on the prices realized at the last sale. The lots sold today comprised 3,500 tons Steamship coal, $9 37½ @ $9 87½; 6,000 tons Lump Coal, $8 50@$9; 5,000 tons Grate Coal, $9@$9 37½; 2 500 tons Egg Coal, $8 75@$9; 5,500 tons Stove Coal, $9 62½@$9 75; 2,500 tons Chestnut Coal, $8 25@$8 50 per ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J.

COFFEE—Is in limited request, at about former prices, including Java at 48c.@50c., Rio, 41c.@45c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 42c.@45c.; St. Domingo, 40½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in rather more request today, and steadier in price, Middlings closing at $1 15 @$1 17 ₩ lb. Week's receipts, 1,800 bales; sales and resales, 2,300 bales; exports, 21 bales.

FISH—The demand has been very limited for the principal kinds, at nominally unaltered quotations.

FRUIT—The inquiry has been moderate, mainly for Raisins, at $6 25 for Layer and $6 for Bunch, ₩ box; Currants 19½c.@21c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been very dull to-day, though prices have favored buyers, decidedly. The receipts have been fair for the season, and receivers have been eager to sell. Sales since our last amount to 6,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 40@$9 70; poor to choice Extra State at $9 85@$10 25, chiefly at $9 90c.; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 80@$11 10 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 40 @$9 70
Extra State	9 85 @10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 95 @12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 80 @11 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 15 @13 00
Extra Genesee	11 20 @13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 30 @14 75

Southern Flour is heavy and declining. Sales since our last 650 bbls., at $10 40@$11 60 for poor to good, and $11 65@$15 for good to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed and lower; sales, 400 bbls. Extra, at $9 90@$12 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 30 ₩ bbl., sales, 50 bbls. Corn Meal rules dull, at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric, and $8 80 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been neglected, though prices have been quoted down 3c.@4c. ₩ bushel, the market closing very irregularly. Corn is dull and heavy at $1 58@$1 90 for Mixed Western, poor to choice, in store and afloat, and $1 75 for Jersey Yellow, ₩ bushel; sales 5,650 bushels. Rye and Barley are inactive and nominal. Oats are in moderate demand at firmer prices; we quote Canada at $1; Western at $1 05½@$1 07, afloat and in store; State at $1 04@$1 05 ₩ bushel. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation, to the close thereof, Dec. 8, in the years indicated:

Canal Opened	1863. May 1.	1863. May 1.	1864. April 30.
Flour, bbls.	1,628,500	1,560,600	1,184,300
Wheat, bushels.	32,669,900	2,206,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV....NO. 4140. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WILMINGTON.

THE ATTACK ON FORT FISHER.

Official Report from Admiral Porter.

Clear Account of Our Special Correspondent.

THE TERRIFIC FIRE OF THE FLEET

The Guns of the Fort Completely Silenced.

Landing and Reconnoissance of the Troops.

They Approach the Ramparts of the Fort.

Their Unexplained Withdrawal Afterward.

RETURN OF GEN. BUTLER'S FORCES.

The Bombardment Continued by Admiral Porter.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The Secretary of the Navy received this afternoon the following by special messenger:

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. FLAG SHIP MALVERN, AT SEA, OFF NEW INLET, Monday, Dec. 26, 1864.

SIR: I was in hopes that I should have been able to present to the nation Fort Fisher and the surrounding works as a Christmas offering, but I am sorry to say it has not been taken yet. I attacked it on the 24th inst. with the Ironsides Canonicus, Mahopac, Monadnock, Minnesota, Colorado, Mohican, Tuscarora, Wabash, Susquehanna, Brooklyn, Powhattan, Juniata, Seneca, Shenandoah, Patuxent, Ticonderoga, Mackinaw, Maumee, Yantic, Kansas, Iasco, Quaker City, Monticello, Rhode Island, Sassacus, Chippewa, Osceola, Tacony, Pontoosuc, Santiago de Cuba, Fort Jackson and Vanderbilt, having a reserve of small vessels, consisting of the Aries, Howqua, Wilderness, Cherokee, A. D. Vance, Anemone, Æolus, Gettysburg, Alabama, Keystone State, Banshee, Emma Lillian, Tristam Shandy, Brittania, Gov. Buckingham and Nansemond. Previous to making the attack, a torpedo on a large scale, with an amount of powder on board supposed to be sufficient to explode the powder magazine of the fort, was prepared with great care, and placed under the command of Commander A. C. RHIND, who had associated with him on this perilous service Lieut. S. W. PRESTON, Second Assistant Engineer A. T. MULLEN, of the United States steamship *Agawam*, and Acting Master's Mate PAUL BAYARD, and seven men. So much had been said and written about the terrible effects of gunpowder in an explosion that happened lately in England, that great results were expected from this novel mode of making war. Everything that ingenuity could devise was adopted to make the experiment a success. The vessel was brought round from Norfolk with great care and without accident, in tow of the United States steamer *Sassacus*, Lieut. Commander J. L. DAVIS, who directed his whole attention to the matter in hand, and though he experienced some bad weather and lost one of his rudders, he took her safely into Beaufort, where we filled her up with powder and perfected all the machinery for blowing her up.

Gen. BUTLER had arrived at the rendezvous before us, and I hastened matters all that I could, so that no unnecessary delay might be laid to my charge.

On the 18th inst. I sailed from Beaufort with all the monitors, the *New Ironsides* and the small vessels, including the *Louisiana*, disguised as a blockade-runner, for the rendezvous, twenty miles east of New-Inlet, N. C., and found all the larger vessels and transports assembled there, the wind blowing light from the northeast. On the 20th a heavy gale set in from the southwest, and not being able to make a port without scattering all the vessels, I determined to ride it out, which I did without accident of any kind, except the loss of a few anchors, the monitors all behaving beautifully. Only two vessels went to sea in order to avoid the gale, and fared no better than those at anchor. The transports being short of water put into Beaufort, N. C., and were not suitable for riding out at anchor such heavy weather.

After the southwester, the wind chopped around to the westward and gave us a beautiful spell of weather, which I could not afford to lose, and the transports with the troops not making their appearance, I determined to take advantage of it and attack Fort Fisher and its outworks.

On the 23d, I directed Commander RHIND to proceed and explode the vessel right under the walls of Fort Fisher, Mr. BRADFORD, of the Coast Survey, having gone in at night and ascertained that we could place a vessel of seven feet draught right on the edge of the beach. Lieut. R. H. LAMSON, commanding the *Gettysburgh*, volunteered to go in the *Wilderness*, Acting Master HENRY ABBY in command, and tow the *Louisiana* into position. At 10:30 P. M. the powder vessel started toward the bar, and was towed by the *Wilderness* until the embrasures of Fort Fisher were plainly in sight. The *Wilderness* then cast off, and the *Louisiana* proceeded under steam until within 200 yards of the beach and 500 from the fort. Commander RHIND anchored her securely there, and coolly went to work to make all his arrangements to blow her up. This he was enabled to do, owing to a blockade-runner going in right ahead of him, the forts making the blockade-runner signals, which they also did to the *Louisiana*. The gallant party, after coolly making all their arrangements for the explosion, left the vessel. The last thing they did being to set her on fire under the cabin, and then, taking to their boats, they made their escape off the *Wilderness*, lying close by. The *Wilderness* then put off shore with good speed, to avoid any ill effects that might happen from the explosion.

At 1:45 on the morning of the 24th, the explosion took place. The shock was nothing like so severe as was expected; it shook the vessels some, and broke one or two glasses, but nothing more.

At daylight of the 24th, the fleet got under way, and stood in in line of battle. At 11:30 A. M. the signal was made to engage the forts, the *Ironsides* leading, and the *Monadnock*, *Canonicus* and *Mahopac* following. The *Ironsides* took her position in the most beautiful and seamanlike manner, and opened a deliberate fire on the fort, which was firing at her with all its guns, which did not seem numerous in the northeast face, though we counted what appeared to be seventeen guns. But four or five of these were fired from that direction, and they were silenced as soon as the *Ironsides* opened her terrific battery.

The *Minnesota* then took her position in handsome style, and her guns, after getting the range, were fired with rapidity, while the *Mohican* the *Colorado*, and the large vessels marked on the plan, got to their stations, all firing to cover themselves while anchoring. By the time the last of the large vessels anchored, and got their batteries into play, but one or two guns of the enemy were fired, this *feu d'enfer* driving them all to the bomb-proofs.

The small gunboats *Kansas*, *Unadilla*, *Pequot*, *Seneca*, *Pontoosuc*, *Yantic* and *Huron* took a position on the northward and eastward of the monitors, and enfilading the work. The *Shenandoah*, *Ticonderoga*, *Mackinaw*, *Tacony* and *Vanderbilt* took effective positions, as marked on the chart, and added their fire to that already begun. The *Santiago de Cuba*, *Fort Jackson*, *Osceola*, *Chippewa*, *Sassacus*, *Rhode Island*, *Monticello*, *Quaker City* and *Iasco* dropped into position, according to order, and the battle became general. In one hour and fifteen minutes after the first shot was fired, not a shot came from the fort. Two magazines had been blown up by our shells, and the fort set on fire in several places; and such a torrent of missiles were falling into and bursting over it, that it was impossible for anything human to stand it. Finding that the batteries were silenced completely, I directed the ships to keep up a moderate fire, in the hopes of attracting the attention of the transports and bringing them in. At sunset Gen. BUTLER came in in his flagship with a few transports, the rest not having arrived from Beaufort. Being too late to do anything more, I signaled to the fleet to retire for the night to a safe anchorage, which they did without being molested by the enemy.

There were some mistakes made during the day when the vessels went in to take position. My plan of battle being based on accurate calculations, and made from information to be relied on, was placed in the hands of each Commander, and it seemed impossible to go astray if it was strictly followed. I required those vessels that had not followed it closely to get under way and assume their proper positions, which was done promptly and without confusion. The vessels were placed somewhat nearer to the works, and were able to throw in their shell before falling in the water. One or two leading vessels having made the mistake of anchoring too far off, caused those coming after them to commit a like error, but when they all got into place and commenced work in earnest, the shower of shell (one hundred and fifteen per minute) was irresistible. So quickly were the enemy's guns silenced that not an officer or man was injured.

I regret, however, to have to report some severe casualties by the bursting of six 100-pounder Parrott cannon. One burst on board the *Ticonderoga*, killing six of the crew and wounding seven others; another burst on board the *Yankee*, killing one officer and two men; another on the *Juniata*, killing two officers, and wounding and killing ten others; another on the *Mackinaw*, killing one officer and wounding five men, another on the *Quaker City*, wounding, I believe, two or three; another on the *Susquehanna*, killing and wounding seven. I think the bursting of the guns (six in all) much disconcerted the crews of the vessels where the accidents happened, and gave one and all a great distrust of the Parrott 100-pounders, and as subsequent events proved, they were unfit for service, and calculated to kill more of our men than of those of the enemy. Some of the vessels were struck once or twice. The *Mackinaw* had her boiler perforated with a shell and ten or twelve persons were badly scalded. The *Osceola* was struck with a shell near the magazine, and was at one time in a sinking condition; but her efficient commander stopped up the leak, while the *Mackinaw* fought out the battle notwithstanding the damage she received. The *Yantic* was the only vessel which left the line to report damages.

Commander JOHN GUEST, at the last end of the line, showed unusual intelligence in selecting the position and directing his fire. Twice his guns cut down the flagstaff on the Mound Battery, and he silenced the guns there in a very short time, the *Keystone State* and *Quaker City* coöperating effectively.

Lieut.-Commander J. R. DAVIS, with both rudders disabled, got his vessel, the *Sassacus*, into close action and assisted materially in silencing the works, and the *Santiago de Cuba* and *Fort Jackson* took such positions as they could get, towing other vessels not forming proper lines and throwing them out of place, and fought their guns well. The taking of a new position while under fire, by the *Brooklyn* and *Colorado*, was a beautiful sight, and when they got into place both ships delivered a fire that nothing could withstand. The *Brooklyn* well sustained her proud name under her present commander, Capt. JAMES ALDEN, and the *Colorado* gave evidence that her commander, Commodore H. K. THATCHER, well understood the duties of his position. The *Susquehannah* was most effective in her fire, and was fortunate enough to obtain the right position, though much bothered by a vessel near her that had not found her right place.

The *Mohican* went into battle gallantly, and fired rapidly and with effect, and when the *Powhatan*, *Ticonderoga* and *Shenandoah* got into their positions, they did good service. The *Pawtuxet* fell handsomely into line and did good service with the rest, and the *Vanderbilt* took position near the *Minnesota*, and threw in a splendid fire.

The firing of the monitors was excellent, and when their shells struck great damage was done, and the little gunboats that covered them kept up a fire sufficient to disconcert the enemy's aim.

The rebels fired no more after the vessels all opened on them, except a few shots from the Mound and upper batteries, which the *Iasco* and her consorts soon silenced. Our men were at work at the guns five hours, and glad to get a little rest. They came out of the action with rather a contempt for the rebel batteries, and anxious to renew the battle in the morning.

On the 25th all the transports had arrived, and Gen. BUTLER sent Gen. WEITZEL to see me and arrange the programme for the day. It was decided that we should attack the forts again, while the army landed and assaulted them, if possible, under our heavy fire. I sent seventeen gunboats, under the command of Capt. O. S. GLEASON, to cover the troops and assist with their boats in landing the soldiers. Finding the smaller vessels kept too far from the beach, which was quite bold, I sent in the *Brooklyn*, to set them an example, which that vessel did, relying on every commander should, on the information I gave him in relation to the soundings. To this number was added all the small vessels that were covering the coast along. And finally I sent some eight or nine vessels that were acting under Commander GUEST in endeavoring to find a way across the bar. This gave 100 small boats to land the troops with; beside those, the army were already provided with about 20 more.

At 7 A. M. on the 25th I made signal to get under way and form in line of battle, which was quickly done. The order to attack was given, and the Ironsides took position in her usual handsome style, the monitors following close after her. All the vessels followed according to orders, and took position without a shot being fired at them, excepting a few shots fired at the four last vessels that got into line. The firing this day was slow, only sufficient to answer the enemy while the army landed, which they were doing five miles to the east of the fleet. I suppose about 2,000 men landed, when I was notified they were reëmbarking. I could see our soldiers near the fort reconnoitering and sharpshooting, and was in hopes an assault was deemed practicable.

Gen. WEITZEL, in person, was making observations about 600 yards off, and the troops were in and around the works. One gallant officer, whose name I do not know, went on the parapet and brought away the rebel flag we had knocked down. A soldier went into the works and led out a horse, killing the orderly mounted on him, and taking his dispatches from the body. Another soldier fired his musket into the bomb-proof among the rebels, and eight or ten others who had ventured near the forts were wounded by our shells.

As the ammunition gave out the vessels retired from action, and the iron-clads and the *Minnesota*, *Colorado and Susquehanna* were ordered to open rapidly, which they did with such effect that it seemed to tear the works to pieces. We drew off at sunset, leaving the iron-clads to fire through the night, expecting the troops would attack in the morning, when we would commence again. I received word from Gen. WEITZEL informing me that it was impracticable to assault, and herewith enclose a letter from Gen. BUTLER, assigning his reasons for withdrawing the troops. I also inclose my answer.

In the bombardment of the 25th the men were engaged firing slowly for seven hours. The rebels kept a couple of guns on the upper batteries firing on the vessels, hitting some of them several times without doing much damage. The *Wabash* and *Powhattan*, being within their range, the object seemed mainly to disable them; but a rapid fire soon closed them up. Everything was coolly and systematically done throughout the day, and witnessed some beautiful practice.

The army commenced landing about 2 o'clock, Capt. GLEASON, in the *Santiago de Cuba*, having shelled Flag Pond Battery to insure a safe landing, and they commenced to reëmbark about 5 o'clock. The weather coming on thick and rainy, about a brigade were left on the beach during the night, covered by the gunboats. As our troops landed, sixty-five rebel soldiers hoisted the white flag, and delivered themselves up, and were taken prisoners by the seamen landing the troops, and conveyed to the *Santiago de Cuba*; and two hundred and eighteen more gave themselves up to the reconnoitering party, all being desirous to quit the war.

I don't pretend to put my opinion in opposition to Gen. WEITZEL, who is a thorough soldier and an able engineer, and whose business it is to know more of assaulting than I do. But I can't help thinking that it was worth while to make the attempt, after arriving so far.

About 12 o'clock I sent in a detachment of double-enders under command of Commander JOHN GUEST, to see if I could effect an entrance through the channel. The great number of wrecks on and about the bar has changed the whole formation, and where the the original channel was, we found a shallow bar. I sent Lieut. W. B. CUSHING in to sound and buoy out the channel if he could find one, with orders to Commander GUEST to drag for torpedoes and be ready to run in by the buoys when ordered. One boat belonging to the *Tacony* was sunk by a shell, and a man had his legs cut off; still they stuck to their work until ordered to withdraw for other duty.

In conclusion, allow me to draw your attention to the conduct of Commander RHIND and Lieut. PRESTON. They engaged in the most perilous adventure that was, perhaps, ever undertaken, and though no material results have taken place from the effects of the explosion that we know of, still it was not their fault. As an incentive to others, I beg leave to recommend them for promotion. Also that of Lieut. R. H. LAMSON, who piloted them in and brought them off. No one in the squadron considered that their lives would be saved, and Capt. RHIND and Lieut. PRESTON had made an arrangement to sacrifice themselves in case the vessel was boarded, a thing likely to happen. I inclose herewith the report of Commander RHIND, with the names of the gallant fellows who volunteered for the desperate service.

Allow me to ment on, also, the name of Mr. BRADFORD, of the Coast Survey, who has always patiently performed every duty he has been called on to carry out.

My thanks are due to Lieut.-Commander R. R. BARNES, Fleet Captain, for carrying about my orders to the fleet during the action, and for his general usefulness to Lieut-Commander H. A. ADAMS, for promptness in supplying the fleet with ammunition; to Lieut. M. W. SANDERS, Signal Officer, whose whole time was occupied in making signals, and who performed his duty well; and to my Aids, Lieut. S. W. TERRY and Lieut. S. W. PRESTON, who rendered me valuable assistance.

I have not yet received a list of the casualties, but believe they are very few from the enemy's guns. We had killed and wounded about forty-five persons by the bursting of the Parrott guns.

I must not omit to pay a tribute to the officers and crews of the monitors, who rode out the heavy gales on an open coast without murmuring or complaining of the want of comfort, which must have been very serious. They have shown a degree of fortitude and perseverance seldom witnessed. Equally brave in battle, they take the closest work with pleasure, and the effect of their shells is terrific. The following are the names of the commanders, and I hope I shall ever keep them under my command: Commanders E. G. PARROTT, of the *Monadnock*, and E. R. CALHOUN, of the *Sangus*; Lieut.-Commanders GEORGE L. ELLENAP, of the *Canonicus*, and E. E. POTTER, of the *Mahopac*.

There are about 1,000 left on shore by the army, who have not got off yet on account of the surf on the beach. These will be got off in the morning, and then the soldiers will be sent home.

I inclose the general order for the attack.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

GEN. BUTLER TO ADMIRAL PORTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Dec. 25, 1864.

ADMIRAL: Upon landing the troops and making a thorough reconnoissance of Fort Fisher, both Gen. WEITZEL and myself are fully of the opinion that the place could not be carried by assault, as it was left substantially uninjured as a defensive work, by the navy fire. We found 17 guns, protected by traverses, two only of which were dismounted, bearing on the beach and covering a strip of land, the only practicable route, not wide enough for a thousand men in line of battle.

Having captured Flag Pond Battery, the garrison of which, sixty-five men and two commissioned officers, were taken off by the navy, we also captured Half-Moon Battery, and seven officers and two hundred and eight men of the Third North Carolina Junior Reserves, including its Commander, from whom I learned that a portion of HOKE's division, consisting of KIRKLAND's and HAGOOD's brigades, had been sent from the lines before Richmond on Tuesday last, arriving at Wilmington Friday night.

Gen. WEITZEL advanced his skirmish line within fifty yards of the fort, while the garrison was kept in their bomb-proofs by the fire of the navy, and so closely, that three or four men of the picket line ventured upon the parapet, and through the sally-port of the works, capturing a horse, which they brought off, killing the Orderly, who was the bearer of a dispatch from the Chief of Artillery of Gen. WHITING, to bring a light battery within the fort; and also brought away from the parapet the flag of the fort. This was done while the shells of the navy were falling about the heads of the daring men who entered the work; and it was evident, as soon as the fire of the navy ceased because of the darkness, that the fort was fully manned again, and opened with grape and canister upon our picket line.

Finding that nothing but the operations of a regular siege, which did not come within my instructions, would reduce the fort, and in view of the threatening aspect of the weather, the wind arising from the southwest, rendering it impossible to make further landing through the surf, I caused the troops with their prisoners to reëmbark, and I see nothing further that can be done by the land forces. I shall, therefore sail for Hampton Roads as soon as the transport fleet can be got in order.

My engineers and officers report Fort Fisher to me as substantially uninjured as a defensive work.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

To Rear-Admiral PORTER.

ADMIRAL PORTER TO GEN. BUTLER.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. FLAGSHIP MALVERN, OFF NEW-INLET, N. C., Dec. 26, 1864.

GENERAL: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, the substance of which was communicated to me by Gen. WEITZEL last night. I have ordered the largest vessels to proceed off Beaufort to fill up with ammunition, to be ready for another attack in case it is decided to proceed with this matter by making other arrangements. We have not commenced firing rapidly yet, and could keep any rebels inside from moving their head until an assaulting column was within twenty yards of the works. I wish some more of your gallant fellows had followed the officer who took the flag from the parapet, and the brave fellow who brought the horse out from the fort. I think they would have found it an easier conquest than is supposed. I do not, however, pretend to place my opinion in opposition to Gen. WEITZEL, whom I know to be an accomplished soldier and engineer, and whose opinion has great weight with me.

D. D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

OUR SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. STEAMER SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Monday, Dec. 26.

The grand naval conflict for the possession of the Wilmington approaches, which, in consequence of the inclement weather and other unavoidable causes, has been postponed for a brief season, was fully inaugurated Friday night by the explosion near Fort Fisher of two hundred and fifteen tons of gunpowder, packed in barrels and bags, on board the steamer *Louisiana*.

THE PREPARATION.

In a previous letter to the TIMES I detailed at length the sailing of the fleet from Hampton Roads, and the arrival of many of the vessels in Beaufort Harbor, N. C. The larger ships of the fleet, including the *Wabash*, *Colorado*, *Minnesota*, *New Ironsides*, and others of like draft, did not rendezvous at Beaufort, but passed on further to the south, keeping out of sight of land. On Friday, the 16th, the *Santiago de Cuba* and the *Fort Jackson* sailed out of Beaufort Harbor, and proceeded on a cruise for blockade-runners, and on the 18th again joined the fleet. On the morning of the 18th all the vessels of the fleet, excepting a few that were still waiting at Beaufort for coal, assembled in latitude 33° 46′ North, and Longitude 27° 20′ West, the rendezvous designated by Admiral PORTER, and communicated by a printed circular to the principal officers in the expedition. This point is twenty-five miles from Fort Fisher, consequently none of the vessels were near enough to be seen from the shore. Conspicuous among the fleet I noticed the *Malvern*, Admiral PORTER's flagship. Also the *Ben. Deford*, the flagship of Gen. BUTLER. At 9 A. M. a signal was displayed from the *Malvern* for the vessels to get under way. In a short time paddle-wheels and propellers began to turn, and each ship took her assigned position in regular line and order. Two hours were occupied in manœuvering and inspecting, after which orders were signaled for the fleet to run in toward the shore. At 2 P. M. the fleet dropped anchor sixteen miles from Fort Fisher, and eleven from Masonboro Inlet. The morning of the 20th found the fleet still lying at anchor sixteen miles from Fort Fisher. The day was very clear, but nothing was done toward going into action that day.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY ABOUT CAPE FEAR.

Doubtless a brief description of the location, character and surroundings of the country at the entrance of the Cape Fear River will, in a measure, assist the reader in obtaining a clear and comprehensive view of the importance and magnitude of the approaching engagement. The river itself is approached from two main inlets, separated by Smith's Island, the southernmost one of which may be termed the mouth of the stream, the other being known as New Inlet. At the north of New Inlet and fronting the ocean, is a narrow strip of land twenty miles in length, which is nearly severed from the main land by a sound, the connection being formed at the southern end. The extreme southern point of this narrow peninsula is called Federal Point, on which Fort Fisher stands. Nearer the inlet is a mound, or earthwork, mounting heavy guns and supporting a lighthouse, the latter being for the special guidance of blockade-runners. Between the Mound and Fisher is a line of water batteries, with guns of moderate calibre. North of Fort Fisher are other water batteries, and five miles distant is the Half-moon Battery. Masonboro Inlet separates the northern end of the peninsula from the island above. Those familiar with the location of the rebel defences in Charleston harbor will readily perceive a resemblance between the military situation on Sullivan's Island and that on the narrow territory north of New Inlet. The soil is sandy and unproductive. According to a coast survey chart, three or four houses formerly stood near the bank of Cape Fear River. Doubtless these houses were owned and inhabited by pilots, some of whom have come into our lines. Near Masonboro Inlet the rebels erected salt works, which gave employment to about 800 men. Expeditions from our fleet have at different times destroyed these works, but on every occasion the rebels would soon rebuild them. One night last Summer a boat's crew from a blockader landed at Masonboro Inlet, and received the most hospitable treatment from the workmen. On returning to the ship fifty of the rebels accompanied the party, and over two hundred others were willing and ready to do likewise, but the boat would not hold them.

Directly opposite Federal Point, across New Inlet, is situated Zekes Island. Two months ago, about the time it began to be whispered that an attack on Wilmington was contemplated, the enemy commenced building an earthwork on that island. Smith's Island is of little account, and is supposed to be free of earthworks, batteries and troops. The ground is low and marshy, and on that portion facing the beach can be observed a sickly growth of pines. On every part of it numerous reptiles abound in alarming numbers. Fort Caswell is situated on a point of the main land on the south side of the principal entrance to Cape Fear River. A short distance above it, on a line with the stream, is Fort Johnson and several smaller works. The distance from Fort Fisher to Fort Caswell, in a direct line, does not exceed nine miles. From Fort Fisher to Wilmington, on the line of the river, the distance is twenty miles. The difficulty of manœuvering ships off the entrance of the river is greatly enhanced by the presence of rocks and dangerous shoals. The Frying Pan Shoals, looked upon by the mariner as the most treacherous and dangerous of any on the coast, extend twenty-three miles seaward from Cape Fear. Thus it will be seen that the vessels doing blockade duty at New Inlet, although within sight of the vessels guarding the main entrance of the river, cannot join them without passing over fifty miles of water besides Frying Pan Shoals. There are others which exist in the vicinity of the forts, and, as a consequence, it requires the utmost care on the part of our officers to keep their vessels from grounding. At the first of the war, blockade-runners chose the South Pass in coming out of the river, but recently they have manifested a preference for New Inlet. Each of the Captains is supplied with an excellent chart of the coast, of English drawing, upon which the depth of water and other particulars are carefully noted.

THE MAMMOTH EXPLOSION.

SATURDAY, Dec. 24.

The marvelous event of the age, the gunpowder explosion, which was to have taken place on the night of the 18th, actually came off at an early hour this morning; but the effect of the same was by no means so serious or astounding as most of us had been led to anticipate. The plan originally laid out for firing the vessel and getting her up to near Fort Fisher was changed in some few minor particulars, and from an interview with the officer who had the matter in charge, I am placed in possession of many interesting facts connected with the event. With the exception of the boat sent out to take aboard the parties who conducted the affair, none of the vessels of the fleet were nearer than twelve or fifteen miles to the scene of the explosion. The *Louisiana*, the steamer used to receive the powder, was a purchased vessel of 295 tons measurement, carried an armament of five heavy guns, and for over a year had been doing duty off Newbern, N. C. Ten days ago she was at Craney Island, taking on board the powder, two hundred and fifteen tons, and at that time I remember meeting some of her officers at Norfolk, who, although aware that the vessel was being filled with an immense and precarious cargo, were greatly puzzled to divine the meaning of it all. They did not dream for a moment that the ship which had been their home for so long a time was to meet with such a novel and tragical end. On the morning of the explosion the ship was commanded by Com. ALEXANDER C. RHIND, of the double-ender steamer *Agawam*, who was assisted in the daring exploit by Lieut. S. W. PRESTON, of Admiral PORTER'S Staff; Engineer A. T. E. MULLAN, of the *Agawam*; Master's Mate PAUL BOYDEN, formerly of the *Louisiana*. The crew consisted of seven picked men from the *Agawam*, in whom Commander RHIND could place full trust and implicit confidence. Commander RHIND formerly had command of the monitor *Keokuk*, in Charleston Harbor, and is not unfamiliar with deeds that partake largely of the hazardous. Lieut. PRESTON was attached to Admiral DAHLGREN'S staff during the attack on Fort Sumter, and while on a boat expedition that had been sent to seize that work, he was captured, together with a number of the men. Lieut. PRESTON'S reconnoissances in Charleston Harbor would naturally tend to give him an appetite to again try his hand at an enterprise which calls for coolness and daring. The night, although not pitchy dark, was not sufficiently light for a vessel to be easily discovered when approaching the shore; and the fact that the moon did not rise till about 3 A. M., added to the chances of the complete success of the scheme. Of course, it was no secret that a gigantic plan had been concocted which had for its object the demolition of the rebel earthworks, and the immediate putting *hors du combat* of all the rebel soldiers in the vicinity of Cape Fear. As a natural consequence the expectations of nearly every one connected with the fleet were raised to an exciting point, and on the night of the 23d all were on tiptoe to watch the phenomena attending the mighty and expeditious mode of opening and closing a battle. It was generally supposed that the terrific concussion would occur at about one A. M., but for fear that they would miss the sublime spectacle or fail to have their ears made forever deaf by the stunning report, hundreds of persons paced the vessels' decks from early in the evening till the hour of the explosion. The first visible intimation or encouragement given that the *Louisiana* was proceeding on her mission was conveyed in the flight of three rockets, followed by a display of constant signals, all of which appeared to originate from a point not remote from Fort Fisher. This was at 12:30 o'clock, and, for one, I began to feel some doubt whether the vessel would escape discovery from the shore, as the signal might possibly create suspicion as to her character, instead of impressing the rebels, as was the intention, that she was a blockade-runner discovered and pursued by our cruisers. As it turned out, the enemy either did not see the vessel, or if he did, mistook the nature of her errand. At one o'clock the watch on deck reported a bright glare in the sky, directly over the place where it was expected the explosion would occur. This glow gradually increased to a bright light, which finally expanded into a brilliant illumination. The illumination did not retain its vividness throughout its appearance, but at intervals would die down to a dull glare, thus giving one the impression that a huge bonfire had been built and was occasionally replenished with fresh fuel. The light continued visible till fifteen minutes of two, when, as if by magic, the heavens were electrified into one vast sheet of vivid flame. This lasted but for a moment, and then the light disappeared altogether. We now breathlessly awaited the fearful shock. The immense concussion came to us in a very meek manner. A deep, heavy report, not unlike that produced by the discharge of a 100-pounder, which communicated a slight trembling motion to the ship, greeted our ears fifteen seconds after the disappearance of the flash of light. Thus ended the exhibition. The officers and men who engineered the experiment—for experiment it certainly was—returned safely to the fleet that night. The next morning, not a vestige of the *Louisiana* was to be seen, and the presumption is that she was blown to atoms. Commander RHIND states that the affair was carried out to the letter. The *Louisiana* was towed by the steamer *Wilderness* to within a short distance of the proposed anchorage, when the line was cast off and her engines put in motion. At a point 300 yards from Fort Fisher the engines were stopped and the steamer was anchored. The rebels on shore discoverd her and made signals, but did not fire on her. Everything being in readiness, a pile of two and a half cords of light dry wood, which had been placed on the stern of the boat for the purpose, and covered with oil, pitch and grease, was fired, when the party jumped into a small boat attached to the *Wilderness* by a rope, and pulled themselves hand over hand to the latter. In a few minutes' time all were on board the *Wilderness*, and away she flew seaward as fast as her machinery would propel her. In about an hour's time, and when the *Wilderness* had crossed a distance of twelve or fifteen miles the explosion occurred. The size of the grains varied, some of the powder having been calculated for cannon and some for rifle use. The effect the explosion had on Fort Fisher or any other of the rebel works is not known, but it is the impression throughout the fleet that it must have been slight, from the fact that the rebels at times during the day, opened their guns in a manner too lively to indicate weakness in material. Major THOMAS CASEY, of the Engineer corps, and stationed at Portland, Missouri, witnessed the explosion, having been ordered to do so by the War Department. In due time he will submit a full and elaborate report of the matter to the authorities.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE BATTLE.

On the morning of the 24th, at 6½ o'clock, a signal was made from the flagship for the vessels of the fleet to prepare for moving. In a short time thereafter all the fleet were steaming toward the shore, which was distant five miles from the anchorage. The day opened favorably for the intended bombardment. The wind was blowing lightly from the southwest, and the rough sea that had been prevailing for two or three days previous had subsided into comparatively smooth water. That the reader may obtain a clear view of the plan of attack, I insert the substance of a general order issued by Admiral PORTER:

"It is first proposed to endeavor to paralyze the garrison by an explosion, all the vessels remaining twelve miles out from the bar, and the troops in transports twelve miles down the coast, ready to steam up and be prepared to take the works by assault, in case the latter are disabled. At a given signal, all the bar vessels will run off shore twelve miles, when the vessel with powder will go in under the forts. When the explosion takes place, all the vessels will stand in shore in the order marked on the plan. The *New Ironsides* will steam along shore, coming from the eastward, until the flag-staff on Fort Fisher bears southwest by one-half west, and anchor; chain ready to slip, with her broadside bearing on the largest of the enemy's works, and open fire without delay. The monitors will come up astern, anchoring not more than one length apart, directly in line along the shore, leaving space only for a gunboat to lie outside of them and fire between them or over them. The *New-Ironsides* and monitors will lie in not less than three and a half fathoms water, which will place them about three-fourths of a mile from Fort Fisher and a little over a quarter of a mile from the beach. In the meantime the large ships will lie formed in line of battle to the east of the iron-clads, and heading parallel with the land south one-half west course in five fathoms of water. When the signal is made to "take position," the frigates and sloops will go ahead slowly and anchor about a mile from Fort Fisher with their cables ready to slip and with not more than fifteen fathoms of chain, the fifteen fathom shackle inside the hawse hole.

"The reserves of each division will form a line out of gun-shot ready to act as occasion may require. Great care and coolness will be required to drop the vessels in their right places, and a too early commencement of fire on the part of those going into position, may create confusion. As we know but little about the calibre and number of rebel guns, the vessels must concentrate their fires on the heaviest batteries, but get the range before firing rapidly. For instance, the large vessels and iron-clads concentrate on Fort Fisher, while the *Vanderbilt*, *Fort Jackson* and the vessels in the line with the *Fort Jackson*, will open on the forts within their reach between Fort Fisher and the mound.

"All the reserved vessels will prepare to attack Zeekes Island Battery, by taking a position where they can enfilade it, which is when the fort bears northwest. Vessels drawing fourteen feet can go within a mile and three-quarters with perfect safety, and use their rifle guns with good effect. They can also reach the forts on Federal Point, and prevent their firing accurately on the other portions of the fleet in closer range.

"As only low steam will be required, those vessels that can move and work handily with half their boilers, will only use those on one side, keeping the boilers on the side near the enemy full of water and without steam; with water warm only, and ready to make steam in case of necessity. Slow, deliberate firing is desirable. There will be smoke enough, anyhow. Rapid and indiscriminate firing will amount to little or nothing. I hope no shot will be thrown away."

The vessels moved up very cautiously, in two columns, and when within five miles of the coast, came to a temporary halt. In a short time the *New Ironsides*, followed by the monitors *Canonicus*, *Monadnock*, and *Mahopac*, left the main columns and advanced toward the rebel works. The first-named vessel crept slowly along the shore until a point three-fourths of a mile from Fort Fisher had been reached, when she came to a stand and gave the rebels the first shot at 1 P. M. This was succeeded by other shots, and by two good broadsides; but they all failed to elicit a response from any of the rebel works. The next vessel to come into action was the *Canonicus*, which took a position a few yards ahead of the *New Ironsides*, and gave Fort Fisher a fifteen-inch shell square in its water face. The *Mahopac* next came into action, so that, by 1½ o'clock, the iron-clads were busily engaged. This amount of metal caused the rebels to throw off their reticence and return the fire, which they did from four pieces, directing it at the *New Ironsides* and then to the monitors. The gunboats *Nyack*, *Unadilla*, *Huron*, and *Pequot* remained near the iron-clads during the engagement. No sooner had the first shot been fired than the frigate *Minnesota*, followed by the *Mohican*, *Colorado*, *Tuscarora*, *Wabash*, *Susquehanna*, *Brooklyn*, *Powhattan*, and *Juniata*, steamed up and took a position on a line south of the iron-clads and distant from Fort Fisher about one mile. Next came the *Seneca*, *Shenandoah*, *Ticonderoga*, *Mackinaw*, *Maumee*, *Yantic* and *Kansas*, which formed in line just in the rear of the line headed by the *Minnesota*, and covered the spaces between those vessels.

Such was the line of battle at two P. M. As soon as each vessel came into position, she threw out her anchor at the bow and kedge at the stern, in order to keep a broadside constantly present to the enemy. The firing now became very heavy and rapid, and was directed principally to Fort Fisher, although the water batteries received considerable attention. While the vessels above enumerated were thus engaged, still another line was formed to the south of the first line of ships and at nearly the same distance from Fort Fisher, consisting of the *Fort Jackson*, *Santiago de Cuba*, *Tacony*, *Osceola*, *Chippewa*, *Sassacus*, *Maratanza*, *Rhode Island*, *Monticello*, *Quaker City*, *Alabama* and *Iasco*. The *Vanderbilt* took a position between the two lines. The vessels in reserve were stationed about one and a half miles from the fort. They were the *Aries*, *Howquah*, *Cherokee*, *A. D. Vance*, *Æolus*, *Gettysburgh*, *Montgomery*, *Keystone State*, *Banshee*, *Emma*, *Lillian*, *Tristam Shandy*, *Britannia*, *Gov. Buckingham* and *Eunonia*. The *Pontoosuc* was in line with the iron-clads. The *Wilderness*, *Nansemond*, *Ada* and *Moccasin* were detailed for special service, and were engaged most of the time conveying dispatches from the *Malvern* to the other vessels. The above list includes all the vessels that were present in the engagement. Many of those classed with the force in reserve took an active part in the fight before the close of the afternoon. At three o'clock all the vessels in battle line were pouring their shots into the enemy's works with astounding rapidity. In fact rapidity rather than precision seemed to characterize the firing. For about an hour the enemy replied in a lively manner from a few guns in Fisher. But after that time he simmered down to an occasional shot. When the vessels moved up to take the position assigned them on the line farthest south from Fisher, the Mound Battery opened with a 100-pounder. This gun was used at long intervals, and apparently only when the cannoniers thought they were pretty sure of hitting the mark. During the afternoon the barracks within the fort and some buildings outside of it took fire several times. At one time three rebel steamers were noticed coming down the Cape Fear River. They arrived as far as the point, and then halted as if to give parties on board an opportunity of watching the progress of the fight. But it so happened the *Keystone State* got a sight at the crowd, and pitched into them with a few rounds of shell, which had the amusing effect of sending the rebel craft up the river as rapidly as their wheels would propel them. During the first part of the fight, I cannot say the accuracy of the firing on the part of the vessels was what we expected, but they improved greatly in that respect later in the day. Far too many missiles fell short. The air was filled with exploding shells, which were intended to be exploded inside the rebel works. The rebels, however, were equally deficient in the accuracy of their range, as may be inferred from the fact that during the day's action, they injured not more than eight or ten of our men. The flagstaff on Fisher was shot away several times. The flag on the mound battery was also struck down three times before sunset. From the number of the vessels engaged in the action, the number of guns brought to bear on the rebel works, and the persistent determination of every man to perform the duty assigned him, the battle could not be otherwise than the most interesting and the grandest that has ever taken place on the sea. From the moment the first shot was fired till nearly dark the terrific

LIST OF LETTERS

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Acker Francis Mrs
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Aikman Jane
Allen Emma J
Ames Hester A
Anderson Mrs
Anderson Mrs
Anderson M E Mrs
Andrews Charlotte
Andrews Henry
Mademoiselle
Armitage Annie
Ash Mary
Athers Harriet E

B.

Babcock Jno C Mrs
Bailie Sallie
Bailey Mary A
Blacker Eliza F
Bradburn Annie Mrs
Bradshaw Albert Mrs
Brady Cath
Brady Cath
Brady Cath
Brady Margt
Barrett Margaret Mrs
Barnes John Mrs
Batcheldor Phebe Mrs
Batcheldor Susie
Bauman Margaretha
Bauer Johanna
Bauerlin Margarite Mrs
Bauhoff Clara Mrs
Beirne Mary
Belase S Mrs
Bell Mary Mrs
Bengam Angenette
Bennett Mary
Bennett Emma
Bennett Elizabeth
Benson Ellen Mrs
Benson J J Mrs
Benson Jane Mrs
Berren Tresia
Berkly Linda
Bergen Rabecca L
Berner Ellen
Breney Mrs
Brew Cath
Breck Geo C Mrs
Billy M
Birdsall Anna C
Mrs
Bishop Julia P
Brisco Sarah Mrs
Browne Alvira
Brown Anna
Brown Sophia E
Brown Ann Mrs
Brown Alice Mrs
Brown Fannie
Mrs
Butler Mrs, Knickerbocker
Butterfield A C
Mrs
Byrnes Mary Mrs
Byrne J J Colonel
Mrs

C.

Cadwell Henry
Douglass Mrs
Caffrey C Mrs
Campbell George
Mrs
Camlin Mary Mrs
Cantlon Ellen
Cappelle M E
Caplin Mary S
Mrs
Chambers Sarah
Call Elsie M
Cary Eliza Mrs
Carlton Libbie
Carrigan Cath
Carney Ellen
Carroll Eliza
Cassidy Kate
Casey Cath Mrs
Catts Byron Mrs
Cavin M Mrs
Clark James W
Mrs
Clark D Mrs
Clark S H Mrs
Chase Sarah L
Mrs
Charles Angeline
Mrs
Cleary Ellen
Criss Mrs
Cipriant Clinton
Ann Mrs—2
Clinton Anne
Cobie S Chase Mrs
Calby Lora H Mrs
Colio Madame
Collon Ellen
Collins Mary
Collins Mrs, Cliff-st
Coleman, Anna A
Coles Eliza Mrs
Congdon M Mrs
Connors Mrs
Connor B
Connor Bridget
Conklin Hannah Mrs
Conlon Bridget
Cones Lea
Conly Susan
Connelly Mary
Connell Margt
Connelly Mrs, Mulberry-st
Connelly Bitty
Cook Ann Mrs
Copp Louisa
Connelly Antonette Mrs
Crocker Sarah O
Mrs
Croan James Mrs
Cook Ann Mrs
Cook M B Mrs
Cooper Louisa Mrs
Conogan Mary
Cornell Esther
Courlard S M Mrs
Coyle Eliza
Croke Antonette
Mrs
Crosby Mary
Crosson Mrs
Cronley Ellen E
Cutler A M
Cunningham Anne
Cunningham Ellen
Cunningham Mrs, 24th-st
Cummings E D
Cummings Margt
Currier Maria Ann
Curtis C A Mrs
Cutts Elizabeth
Church Miss
Crudden Mary

D

Daly Margt
Dant Lizziet
Darris Susi W
Davis Lizzie—2
Davis J R Mrs
Davis Epstein Mrs
Davey Henrietta M
Dean Silla
Dealy Mrs
Deane Elizabeth F
Deering Susan
Delmanty Jennie
Delmage Ann
Demarest Hannah
Demet Mrs, Cedar-st
Deming Lizzie
Derrick Louise Mrs
Derby E M Mrs
Destler Elizabeth Mrs
Desmond Laura
Devena Kate
Devine Mary Mrs
Dewenth Dora Madam
Devine Margt Mrs
Dewey Julia Mrs
Dronfield C A
De Barsan Mary Ellen Mrs
De Burgh Josephine W
De Loira A Mrs
De Mercy A Mrs
De Groll Mrs
Dickson Agusta Mrs
Dickenson Anna
Dillon M K Mrs
Dillon Anne
Dimmick Emma K
Dinnan Kate
Dixon Elizabeth Mrs
Dodsworth Sarah J T
Doherty Margt
Dohn Lizzie
Doland Bettie
Donahy Ellen Mrs
Donnell Ellen
Donovan Honora
Donavan Mary Ann
Donavan Alize
Doolittle Eliza Mrs
Doolittle Lizzie Mrs
Dorsey Rebecca Mrs
Doubleday Mary Mrs
Douglass Mary Mrs
Downes Ann
Doyle Mrs
Doyle Alice
Duty Mary
Dugoen Mary Mrs
Dungan Mrs
Dunn James B Mrs
Dunne Margt
Dunn Georgia S
Dutcher Elizabeth A
Daymock Georgia
Drummond Agnes Mrs

E

Eagan Cath
Ecrayd Jennette
Edmonds Emily W
Egan Mary
Ellinger Wilhelmine Mrs—2
Elliott Rebecca
Emerson S A Mrs
—2
Emery Susan E
Mrs
Engelmayer Theresa
Ellis Jennie M
Eppel Kathrine
Mrs
Evans Temperance
Evans Charlotte
Everett Mary Jane

F

Falvey Mrs
Fancher Elizabeth
Farrington Mary
Mrs
Farrell Margt
Flaherty Bridget
Flanagan M A Mrs
Fraser A J Mrs
Francis George B
Mrs
Flagan Alice
Fleby Cath
Fleckenstein Anna Maria
French Samuel
Mrs
Field Kate
Fredericks Julia A Mrs
Finch Esther
Fiske Elijah Mrs
Fish Mary Mrs
Fisher Jess Mrs
Fischer Amelia
Fitz Gerald Ann
Fitzgerald Ann
Fitzpatrick Susan
Flinn Margt Mrs
Gutchines Almira
Foster William
Mrs
Foster Joseph Mrs
Foster Libbie Mrs
Fountain Mary Mrs
Fountain Mary Jane
Fowler Heickson
Mrs
Flock William O
Mrs
Farny Eliza
Fuller A Mrs—2
Fullam Susan
Furgason Geo Mrs
Fuge Arthur W
Mrs

G

Goble Mary Mrs
Gallagher A
Gallagher Bridget
Gallmaier Mary
Mrs
Gardner Mary Mrs
Gat-wood Mary
Mrs
Glawnee Chas
Mrs
Graves Emma
Gray M Miss F
Geer C A Mrs
Gray Elizabeth
Green Annie S
Green Emma F
Gregley Ann
Gregley Bertha
Gridley Sarah
Gutchines Almira
Guin S
Gaffney Frances
Mrs
Gallagher Mrs
Gibbs Francis M
Mrs
Gutcheus Marie
Gutchius Betty
Mrs

H

Hall Emma
Hall L M Mrs
Hall Martha A Mrs
Hill Susie Mrs
Hamis H Mrs
Halsey Amelia L
Mrs
Hallock Mary
Haley Lizzy
Hammond Eliza
Hammond Flora
Hamilton Mary L
Hamilton Augusta Mrs
Hamilton E C Mrs
Hamackin Susan M
Haney M Mrs
Hanley Ellen
Hannor Hannah
Hanna Ann Jane
Haner Amelia A
Hanser L Mrs
Harrope Emma
Hant Mary H Mrs
Hant R Mrs
Hant Bell M
Harris Hattie D
Harriet E J Mrs
Hayes Hester A
Hayes Mrs
Hayes Mrs
Hayes Mrs

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 29, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110⅝	50	Erie Railway.....	85¼
$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110⅝	1000	do.....	85
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	104⅜	100	do.....	85
75,000	do...new iss.	104⅜	100	do.....b30	85⅛
60,000	do...new iss.	104⅜	50	do.....	85
10,000	do...new iss.	104⅜	100	do.....b30	85
18,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	101⅜	100	do.....s10	85
10,000	do.....	101⅜	100	do.....	84⅝
10,000	Tres. N. 7-30s, Ap.		100	do.....	84⅝
10,000	do.....	115⅝	100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	115
80,000	U. S. 6s 1yr. Cer.	96⅞	100	Reading R.....	114⅝
1,000	Mo. State 6s...	64⅜	500	Hudson R. R.....	116⅜
1,000	Missouri 6s, Pacific R.....	67	100	do.....	116
10,000	O. & M. Cer.....	33	200	do.....	116⅛
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s...	104	100	do.....	115⅝
3,000	Erie 3d M.....	111⅝	20	Mich. Cen. R.....	117
4,000	Mich. Cen. 8's, New Loan.....	132	100	do.....b3	117⅝
560	Cler. & P. 4th M.	80	200	M. S. & N. I.....	71⅜
10,000	do.....	79⅛	400	do.....	72
6,500	do.....	79	200	do.....	71⅝
10,000	Amer. Gold..c	221	300	Ill. Cen. R.....	124⅛
25	Fourth Nat. Bank.	99	100	do.....	126
10	Cen. National Bk	104⅜	100	do.....s3	125⅝
100	Canton Co.....b30	36	100	Cle & Pitts.....	96⅜
6	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	212	100	Chi. & N. W.....	41⅝
300	Cen. Coal Co.....b30	82	100	do.....	41⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pr...b30	46	300	do.....	41⅞
100	do.....	47	100	do.....b10	41
200	do.....	46⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	105⅜
200	Quick. Min. Co...	99	300	do.....s10	105
300	Min. Mining Co...	25	700	do.....s10	105⅛
100	Mariposa M. C.b30	20⅜	100	do.....	105⅜
850	do.....	20	200	P., Ft. W. & C....	104
100	do.....	19⅜	100	do.....s15	103⅞
100	do.....	19	100	do.....s15	103⅞
100	do.....	17⅞	200	do.....	104⅛
850	Nic. Transit.....	6	100	do.....s30	104
200	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	72			

SECOND BOARD.

$68,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. New issue.....	108	100	Hudson Riv. R....	115⅜
10,000	do.....b5	108⅛	100	do.....	115⅜
20,500	do...new iss.	108⅜	100	do.....	114⅜
4,000	Treas. N. 7-30s, April & Oct....	120	500	do.....	114⅜
25,000	O. & M. Cer....	33	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.s10	71⅜
10,000	Am. Gold.....s60	221	100	do.....b30	72
200	Quick. Min.....	99	100	do.....b30	71⅞
350	Mar. M. Co.....	17	500	M. S. & N. I.....	71⅜
1200	do.....	16⅜	100	do.....b60	72
100	do.....b30	17	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	125
500	do.....	16⅜	50	do.....	125⅛
100	Cum Coal Pref....	45⅜	200	Chi. & N. W.....	41
100	N. Y. Cen.....	114⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.s10	105⅜
200	do.....	114⅜	200	do.....s10	105
50	Pac. M. S. C.....	310	100	do.....b3	105
1500	Erie Railway.....	83	10	P., Ft. W. & C....	104
500	do.....b30	83⅜	200	do.....	103⅜
900	do.....	83⅜	200	do.....s5	103⅜
2600	do.....	82⅜	100	do.....s10	103⅜
100	Cleve. & Pitts.....	96⅜	100	do.....	103⅜
400	do.....	96⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

500	Erie R.....	84	600	Clev. & Tol. R.....	108
100	do.....s5	83⅞	200	do.....b3	108
300	do.....s10	83⅞	300	Chic. & R. I.....	105⅜
200	do.....c	84	700	do.....s10	105⅜
200	do.....s3	84	200	do.....	105⅜
500	do.....s30	83⅜	200	do.....b3	105⅞
1200	do.....b10	84	100	do.....s10	105⅝
200	do.....c	83⅞	100	do.....s3	105⅝
500	do.....s3	83⅞	200	P., Ft. W. & C..b3	104
500	do.....	83⅞	900	do.....	104
100	Rud. Riv. R.....	116	100	do.....b10	104
400	M. S. & N. I.....	71⅞	100	Cum. Coal.....	46
100	do.....s10	71⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co. b3	99
900	do.....c	71⅜	500	do.....	99
100	do.....b10	71⅞	100	do.....b10	99¼
200	do.....s3	71⅞	200	Cen. Coal.....	62
200	Ill. Cen. R.....	125⅜	700	Mar. Min. Co.....	17⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts.....	97⅛	500	do.....	17
200	do.....s3	96⅞	200	do.....b3	17
200	do.....s10	97	200	do.....	16⅞
500	do.....s30	97⅛	300	do.....b10	17
200	do.....	97⅜	200	do.....	16⅛
300	Chi. & N. W.b12	41⅜	100	do.....b30	17
700	do.....	41⅞	200	do.....b3	16⅛
280	do.....s3	41⅜	200	do.....b5	16⅜
200	do.....c	41⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen.....	113⅞	100	Ch. & R. I. R....	104⅜
400	do.....b2	113	200	do.....s3	104⅜
860	Erie R.....	82⅞	200	do.....	104⅜
700	do.....s3	82⅜	200	do.....	104⅜
500	do.....s10	82⅜	400	do.....b3	104
100	do.....s10	82⅛	400	do.....s3	104
500	do.....s10	82	100	Chic. & N. W. R.b3	40⅜
100	do.....	82	100	do.....	40⅜
200	do.....b3	82⅛	100	do.....	40⅜
600	do.....	82	100	do.....	40⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.....	71⅜	100	do.....	40⅜
100	do.....s10	71⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pr.....	70⅜
200	do.....	71⅜	100	do.....s3	70⅜
200	do.....b3	71⅜	100	do.....	70⅜
100	Rud. Riv. R.....	116	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	103⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R.....	s3 124⅜	100	Canton Co....	b10 35⅜
300	Cleve. & Pitts.	96⅞	100	Cumb. Coal.....	44
700	do.....	96⅞	100	do.....	43⅞
200	Mar. Min. Co.....	16	100	Quick M. Co.....	99¾
1000	do.....	16⅜			

THURSDAY, Dec. 29—P. M.

The Gold Room took the utmost advantage to-day of the worst accounts, direct and indirect, from Wilmington in the morning papers, and the speculations for the rise advanced the price to 223½@224 ℔ cent, early in the forenoon.

The Stock Exchange was fairly steady at the morning Board on the Government Stocks; considerably depressed on Erie Railway, and steady on the Western Roads. The advance of yesterday on Hudson River was lost, in sympathy with the *Bear* movement against Erie. The Miscellaneous Shares were higher on Quicksilver, and again excited and lower on Mariposa. There is a special meeting of the Stockholders of this concern called for Saturday next. The object is not yet fairly known, but free use is made of the fact that an emergency requiring such a consultation has occurred. The gossip on the Street is that certain parties inside the organization kept to themselves an unfavorable dispatch from the mines, from California, dated about the 20th inst., from Friday of last week, when it was received, until Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, and that very heavy sales were made in the meantime for their account. Why they should have let out the adverse news even so soon, can only be accounted for by some ill-natured people, on the presumption that they first sold out their own Stock, and then went *short* of their neighbors Stock before the damaging telegram was made public, at or about *old* rates, to be settled, on panic or compulsion, *after* the fact, at *new* and very poor rates, the differences to ensue exclusively to the products of the knowing sellers. We do not vouch for the story. It would be in keeping, however, with the earlier history of the "division of garments" of this celebrated estate.

The vigorous fight maturing in the Board against the Erie Common Stock is said to be on the probability that the Management of the Road will either omit or materially reduce from the present rate of 8 ℔ cent. a year their January Dividend. As the Dividend is not usually made until after the December earnings are fully audited, (about 12th or 15th of the succeeding month,) of course there is all of three weeks for the indulgence of such damaging rumors *for effect* on the Stock Exchange. But on a gross earning of *thirteen millions* for the year 1864, out of which only 4 ℔ cent. has yet been paid, it is difficult to believe, except on the hypothesis of gross mismanagement, such a step even possible. But as the Road, as reorganized, has only been on a Dividend footing about eighteen months, and the Executive head, since the death of Mr. MARSH, is a new one, we cannot undertake to assert, with the untried experience of the Shareholders with Mr. BURDELL, the new President, what his policy may or may not be. The public of New-York, who have reason to be proud of this great enterprise, as one of their chief arteries of trade with the West, would certainly regret to see its stock relapse into the old line of "fancy" speculation on the Stock Exchange.

At the Second Board the Governments were firm. The impression on the Street this afternoon is that an early notice will appear for clearing up the 10-40 years 5 per cent. Gold-bearing Loan, the subscriptions to terminate, say on Saturday of next week, Jan. 7. The advices which we have from Washington to this effect are from a good source, but not official. The raid upon Erie Stock continued and Hudson River followed down, each about 2 ℔ cent. from the first sales this morning, and 3½@4 ℔ cent. from yesterday's quotations. The Western Stocks barely steady. Heavy sales of Mariposa at 16½ ℔ cent.

At the close of dealings this afternoon, United States 5-20s advanced to 108¼ for the old and 108½@⅝ for the new. Treasury Certificates on demand at 96⅞@97. The Gold-room fluctuating between 224@225 ℔ cent. The Railways continued weak on the New-York Lines, and the Westerns not so good as at the Second Board.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
C. S. 6s, 1881....	116⅜	116⅜	Pittsburgh'.....	97	96
U. S. 5-20s.....	108⅜	108⅝	Northwest.....	41⅜	40
T. Certificates	96⅞	97	N. West Pref....	71½	70½
N. Y. Central....	114⅛	113⅝	Rock Island.....	95⅜	94
Erie.....	84	82	Fort Wayne.....	104⅛	103¼
Hudson.....	116⅜	114⅜	Cum'land Coal..	47	44
Reading.....	115	114⅜	Quicksilver.....	98	99
Mich. Southern..	75	71⅜	Mariposa.....	20⅜	16⅝
Michigan Cen.....	117	114⅜	Ohio & M. Certs	33⅜	32

There is a good request for Money from the Brokers, at call, to carry over their transactions to the new year. The rate is 7 ℔ cent. The demand not especially urgent.

The managers of the Bank of the Commonwealth have proposed to their Shareholders to go into the National System. The New-York National Exchange Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 ℔ cent. The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York.....	112	Atlantic.....	105
Merchants'.....	116	Fourth National....	99
Mechanics'.....	112½	American Exchange.	129
Union.....	120	Bank of the Republic	105
America.....	140	Bank of N. Amer....	105
City.....	155	Hanover.....	104
Phenix.....	107	Irving.....	100
Mech. & Traders'...	127	Metropolitan, x. d....	125
Commerce.....	117	Peoples' x. d.....	106
Mercantile.....	125	Corn Exchange.....	109
Manhattan.....	155		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....	103⅜	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '87.....	101	Chi. & N. W. 1sts.....	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	117⅜	Chi. & N. W. 2ds.....	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76.	120	Del., L. & W. 1sts....	110
Erie 1st mort. '68.....	104⅜	Del. L. & W. 2ds.....	110
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79...	113	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.....	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83....	113	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext....	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80...	105	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	80
Erie 7s, 5th mort. '88...	104⅜	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	107
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m. '60.	106	New J. C. 1sts.....	105
Mich. Cen. New 1sts '82,	121	New J. C. 2ds.....	114
Chi., B. & Q., 8 ℔ c. 1st	120	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	111
Mich. S. 2ds, 7 ℔ c.....	90	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	103
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	55	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.....	79
Ill. Central 7 ℔ c. '75...	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts.	56
Alton & T. H. 1sts.....	100	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.....	106⅜
Alton & T. H. 2ds, income	75	Alt. & T. H. 1sts.....	87
Chi. & N. W. S. F....	107	Peninsular R. R. B....	86
Chi. & N. W. int. B....	95		

A company has recently been organized in this city, under the general mining and manufacturing laws of New-York for developing the Oil property of Canada West, situate near Fort Sarnia, above Detroit. The managers are Messrs. W. F. HAVEMEYER, (President,) HENRY SWIFT, (Treasurer,) FRANCIS SKIDDY, JOHN HENDERSON and others, (Directors,) and the capital has been placed at $1,000,000, in 100,000 shares of $10 each, under the title of the Wyoming Rock Oil Company of New-York. We give place to a description of the property and its advantages and probable resources, which is vouched for by Prof. CUTTING, of Rochester, who has recently made a personal survey of the Oil Wells. The pamphlet, prospectus and map, with more ample particulars, can be had of the Secretary, No. 6 Broadway.

The Farmer's Loan and Trust Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of four ℔ cent.

The following letter from the Revenue Department to the *Editor of Thompson's Bank Note Reporter* will be found interesting to Banks, Brokers, and other down-town taxpayers:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1864.

SIR: Yours of the 9th inst., asking several questions pertaining to brokers' liability to license-tax, is received. I reply:

1. That a person or firm can *buy* stocks, bonds or specie, for other parties, without being licensed, unless he makes a business of the same; but if a person *sells*, or *offers to sell*, any merchandise, &c., (proviso sec. 99,) not bona fide at the time his own property, and *not being licensed*, he is liable to duties on such sales, additional to a broker's duties.

2. A person or firm can purchase, on their own account, and with their own funds, and sell in the same way, without license, and without being liable to tax on such sales.

3. A person who merely negotiates the preliminaries of a sale, without closing a bargain, is not liable to tax on such sales, if there be a *principal* to the same who is liable.

4. A person who loans money on stocks, bonds or specie cannot sell the same on account of the borrower without paying tax under section 99, or proviso thereto.

5. Nor can one *bank* sell for another without paying tax on sales.

7. Banks must take a license to cover all the capital they employ.

The earnings of the Erie Railway, for 1864, will foot up as follows:

January.....	$984,837	July.....	$974,317
February.....	914,133	August.....	1,065,364
March.....	1,094,508	September.....	1,291,206
April.....	1,079,580	October.....	1,202,569
May.....	1,052,993	November.....	1,294,908
June.....	1,021,978	December (estd.)	1,300,000
Total.....			$13,295,019
Deduct for working expenses, taxes and rents, as per report to Legislature to Oct. 1, (72⅜ ℔ cent.).....			$9,639,321
Interest on bonds.....			1,237,605
Dividends on Preferred Stock....			596,897—11,474,023
Balance Common Stock.....			$1,821,596

The First National Bank received $174,150 for subscriptions, to-day, to the U. S. 7-30 ℔ cent. Loan.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,269,217 35; for customs, $156,600; payments, $2,060,449 16; on account loan, $62,650; balance, $23,156,705 07.

Petroleum in Canada West.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The prospectus and accompanying papers of the Wyoming Rock Oil Company, present to public consideration the oil property of Canada West. The Company has the seat of its operations in this city—the firm W. F. HAVEMEYER, President, and HENRY SWIFT, Esq., of HENRY SWIFT & Co., Treasurer. Its property consists of 275 acres in the heart of the oil territory in Canada, on which are several yielding wells, some of them the most productive wells in Canada. The Trustees, who are among our well-known citizens and capitalists, announce the expectation of large immediate dividends, and of dividends still larger so soon as the property can be further developed. The oil production of Canada has hitherto been the result of rude and imperfect processes. These are to give place to the best American methods, with every necessary accompaniment of capital, skill and energy. We copy the following from the appendix to the prospectus:

"Mr. SPARKS, [the engineer and chemist of the Company,] says Prof. CUTTING had spent two and a half years in the oil regions of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, before establishing himself in the Company's service at Oil Springs. He regards Canada as superior to either, and as superior to Pennsylvania for these reasons: First, the product is more certain. In Pennsylvania he estimates four out of ten wells to be successful. In Canada eight out of ten. Second, in Pennsylvania the wells are required to be of nearly or quite double the depth, or six hundred feet, while in Canada the deepest are but three hundred. In addition to this he regards the Canada oil as of superior quality—for illuminating purposes the same quantity lasting twice as long. Fuel in Pennsylvania is costly, in Canada costs the cutting. In Pennsylvania labor is scare and expensive, in Canada abundant and cheap. Access to the New-York market where petroleum may be sold, in bond, without duty, is less costly than from Pennsylvania. In point of fact, however, the oil is sold at the springs, bringing at the present time, $4 per barrel, *gold*."

The capital of the Wyoming Rock Oil Company is $1,000,000, represented by shares of $10 each. A limited number are offered for sale at the par value. The Secretary is WILLIAM A. FOWLER, No. 6 Broadway.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VANBRUNT, Cashier.

MILLINERY.

JOCKEY HATS AND BONNETS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS at L. FINN'S' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. New style for 1865 now ready. Ribbons, feathers and velvets, retail and wholesale. Old bonnets repaired and made fashionable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

FINE PLATED WARE,
Manufactured by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
Tea sets, urns, casters, wine casters, soup tureens, vegetable dishes, &c., &c.
In great variety.
HIRAM YOUNG, No 20 John-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE,
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.
Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.
Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

A THING OF BEAUTY.
All kinds of elegant carved, arched, oval and square mirror, portrait and picture frames, of gold, black walnut and oak, cheapest in New-York, at BRADLEY'S, No. 52 Nassau-st., corner of Maiden-lane.
CALL AND SEE US.

CALL AND SEE THE GREAT
ELECTRIC GAS BRACKET.
FOR SALE BY,
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,
No. 561 Broadway.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILliantly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. N. NEY'S celebrated registered Black Lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be waste!
The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.
(See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in Solid Blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s.
Works No. 12 Soho square, London.

FOR SALE—HAY.—FIFTY TONS OF FIRST quality red-top salt meadow Hay, located in the Englewood neighborhood, New-Jersey, a few miles from New-York. The Hay is so situated that it can be reached either by railroad or navigation. To be sold cheap.
J. G. HUSCAK, No. 421 Broadway.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METals; white rags 11 cents; colors and woolens, 4 cents per pound. Books and newspapers, 3 cents; old brass, 25 cents; copper and pewter, 35 cents; lead, 10 cents per pound, at No. 16 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

ANYONE HAVING A MODERATE-SIZED pair of good opera-glasses which they wish to dispose of cheaply, may find a purchaser by addressing L. W., Box No. 54 Times office, stating price, &c.

ARE YOU GOING TO MAKE NEW YEAR CALLS?—If so, call on F. F. HEWITT, No. 329 Broadway, and get some of his new style of New-Year Cards.

A LARGE OR SMALL INVESTMENT will pay from 50 to 100 per cent. profit. For particulars, call at RICHARDSON & PLATT'S, No. 180 Broadway, first floor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE the lease and fixtures complete of the brewery now occupied by H. WARD & FOLLER, corner of Bay and Plymouth sts., four blocks over Catharine ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. will be disposed of very reasonable if applied for soon. And possession given on or about the 1st of Jan., 1865.

A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS HAD CONSIDerable experience in commercial and banking business, both in this city and New-Orleans, and who speaks several languages, is desirous of forming a connection with some mercantile or banking house in this city. Address, S. D., Box No. 5,316 Post-office.

SMALL MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE.—Machine, planer, engine and all necessary tools, in good order; price for it as it stands, $2,000. Apply, on the premises, at No. 344 West 12th-st., top floor, of W. THOMSON.

FOR SALE—A MEDICAL BUSINESS, SITUated in a desirable locality on Broadway, with furniture, medicines, custom, &c., on account of death of proprietor. Apply at once, between 11 and 4, to Dr. FONTAINE, No. 710 Broadway.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—ASSORTED NUMbers, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON "R. G." AND BEST Phila. elphia charcoal refined from for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.—NOS 12 TO 29, assorted widths and lengths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

SAFE FOR SALE—HERRING'S LARGEST size, powder proof, nearly new, at No. 27 Murray-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, lately landed, to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, WITH excellent city reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; or to do fine washing and chamber-work in excellent style; wages $16. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as professed cook; understands baking and pastry; good references; call for two days at No. 156 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; an excellent baker; makes pastry; good city reference; wages $6. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE woman work by the day, or would take washing home to her own house; can procure the highest city references. Call or address No. 427 3d-av., in the bakery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a respectable young man not long in this country; understands his business thoroughly; will be found a useful and valuable servant. Address, for two days, D. R., No. 241 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as groom; has no objection to the country; has good references; understands his business thoroughly. Inquire at McNeal's stables, No. 23 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as butler in a respectable family, where a sober, honest man is required; best city references. Apply at No. 241 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience; the best of reference given; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. C., Box No. 20 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman; he perfectly understands it in every respect; has very best of reference. Apply to No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER. A young man who perfectly understands his business; can take care of a green house; can come well recommended. Address J. M., Box No 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; can show several years of the highest city recommendations. Address D., Box No. 198 Times office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—100 AGENTS, BOTH MALE AND FEmale, to canvass the entire Northern States for a book of thrilling interest, in the sale of which energetic agents are making from $5 to $10 per day. Send for circular and to secure the best territory. Apply to S. M. SOUIHARD, Verginnes, Vt.; or H. E. BISHOP McCONKRY, Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family; one willing to go a very short distance in the country; a good girl can have a desirable home in a Christian family. Call at No. 134 President-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., or address a line to Box No 4,642 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AT CATSKILL WOOLEN MILL, Leeds, N. Y., a first-class carder, must be a man of sober, steady and industrious habits and understand his business. Apply with references, to SAMUEL HAVNA, No. 143 Chambers-st., or at the mill as above.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR STEEL SPECTAcle makers. Constant work and good pay. Inquire of COOMES, GATES & CO., Longmeadow, Mass.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, A Protestant woman who can give reliable city reference of from one to five years date. Apply at No. 58 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, to assist a blind man. Inquire at No. 185 Duane-st., between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A DRY goods jobbing house. Address C. B. S., Box No. 101 Times Office, with name, references and salary expected.

A NUMBER OF PROTESTANT AND Catholic first-class cooks to assist in the washing, or to do other work in private families every kind of house work. Wanted at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 337 4th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,380,000
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
DUE IN 1914,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are the ENTIRE BALANCE of the $3,500,000 of Bonds of the company which can be issued under the first mortgage, except for the second track, and extension to the Water Gap, and are now offered for sale for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, for building the branch road from Denville, via Boonton, to Newark—a very favorable line for the coal traffic—and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Co.'s Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton. This road will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation. And it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions; and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally; via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Penn., Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

The capital stock of the company, amounting to $3,100,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business on the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay seven per cent. interest on the amount invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 24th January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. and the premium will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds which will be in ten equal instalments every thirty days, and which extends the last payment to October 24, with the right of paying in full at any time. The interest account will be adjusted at the time of paying for the bonds. No bids under par will be accepted, but all bids at par and over will be awarded in the order of the premiums, and should there be an excess of bids at the lowest rates then the bids will be awarded pro rata.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration, or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Bonds and Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to Messrs. Condit, Newark, N. J., either of whom will furnish pamphlet descriptive of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT HOUSE STOCK."
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the reconstruction and completion of the New County Court-house on Chambers street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1898; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1899.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof. And the person whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the city the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec 23, 1864.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 31st instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York, as follows, viz:

POTATOES.—Such quantities as may be required during the month of January, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS.—Such quantities as may be required during the month of January, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

A print

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NIBLO'S—ALL HALLOW'S EVE—IN PLACE AND OUT OF PLACE—THE HALF-PAY MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—PAINTINGS.

TURKISH HALL, 720 Broadway—MEDDAH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.

COOPER INSTITUTE—CONCERT.

MUSEUM—No. 389 Broadway—OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We print this morning two full accounts of the bombardment of Fort Fisher and the operations off Wilmington—one being the official report of Admiral PORTER, and the other the very lucid and succinct account of our special correspondent with the expedition, Mr. WHITMORE. To these accounts we refer our readers for particulars, and for the reason of non-success thus far. The bombardment was terrible and effective, but the declination of Gen. BUTLER to assault the fort, seems to account for its non-capture. Admiral PORTER would continue the bombardment.

By the arrival of the steamship *Arago* at this port, at a very late hour last evening, we received the painful news of the loss of the steamer *North American*, at sea, off the coast of Florida, on the 21st inst., by which one hundred and ninety-four sick and furloughed soldiers found a watery grave. Sixty-five of the survivors were rescued by the bark *Mary E. Libby*, and arrived in this city by the *Arago* last night. Full particulars will be found elsewhere.

By a dispatch from Gen. BURBRIDGE, dated at Catletsburgh, Ky., Dec 18, and received yesterday by way of Washington, we learn that his mounted force, 4,000 strong, in conjunction with Gen. GILLEM'S brigade, the whole commanded by Gen. STONEMAN, marched out from Bean's Station on the 12th inst., at early dawn; that they met DUKE'S brigade at Kingsport, where he had made his disposition to prevent their crossing the Holston River; that GILLEM succeeded in flanking the enemy at this point, and made one hundred prisoners; that from the Holston the rebels were pursued to a place called Bristol, where two hundred and fifty additional prisoners were taken, several trains of cars, and a large quantity of stores. From Bristol, BURBRIDGE pursued the enemy to Zollicoffer, and thence to the Salt Works near Abingdon, some distance beyond which BURBRIDGE succeeded in capturing seven pieces of artillery and a large number of wagons. On the return of the expedition a large number of bridges were destroyed. In summing up Gen. BURBRIDGE says the expedition was entirely successful, and will be more felt by the enemy than the loss of Richmond. The Salt Works and Lead Mines are in ruins, and cannot be replaced.

By a dispatch from Admiral LEE to the Navy Department, dated Florence, Ala., Dec. 27, we learn that he had reached that point on the Tennessee, effectually preventing HOOD from crossing below Little Muscle Shoals. But the latter had a bridge above the shoals, six miles above Florence, which Admiral LEE could not reach, and which the rebels were successfully using. Supplies had reached Chickasaw, on the Tennessee, for Gen. THOMAS' army, and the railroad to Corinth was in our possession, so that HOOD cannot get supplies by that route.

FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard steamer *Australasian*, from Liverpool on the 17th and Queenstown on the 18th instant, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days later intelligence from Europe. Her news is not important. Mr. ADAMS had received deputations from the Emancipation Society and the workingmen, who offered their congratulations upon Mr. LINCOLN'S re-election. The London press continue to discuss American affairs in their usual tone. The violation of good taste, by the London *Times*, in attacking the Queen for still cherishing the memory of her deceased husband, calls forth indignant rebukes from other journals.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room ranged yesterday 225½@223½@224¾ ₱ cent., under the worst construction on the advices in the morning papers from Wilmington. The Railways were lower, with a heavy *Bear* pressure upon Erie down to 82 ₱ cent. Government Stocks firm and in demand, at 108½@108¾ for the 5-20s. Money in good demand, but not very close, at 7 ₱ cent.

An improved demand prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of domestic produce, at, in most instances, rather firmer prices. Foreign merchandise was quiet, but stiffly held. Freights were inactive.

The Philadelphia *North American* has information from Mobile, which does not represent a very happy condition of things there. There is absolutely no commerce, as the bay and its forts are held by us. The communication with New-Orleans is limited and not pleasant. Charleston and Wilmington are now cut off, as well as Savannah; so that it is a city in itself waiting to be captured. Gen. DAVIDSON'S late cavalry raid threatened its landward approaches, and the remaining citizens were for some time in fear of SHERMAN. A lately escaped citizen says that two-thirds of the remaining residents long for our troops, and regret that the fleet does not advance up the bay. The city is held by seven thousand militia, including one regiment of FORREST'S cavalry and a brigade of BAKER'S Alabamians. There are two iron-clads, deficient in propelling power. Gunboats could go within shelling distance of the city, and a land force would find small difficulty in carrying the forts, if no fresh forces are sent to man them. These facts may be useful to be known before long.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes: "There is a fear that the bulk of the cotton captured by our forces at Savannah will be claimed as the property of foreign subjects. On no other ground can the failure of the rebels to destroy so valuable a property be accounted for. It is known that there are many bales in the South, stored as is that at Savannah, in secure warehouses, that have been bought at a low figure by foreign residents at the South, or upon orders from abroad, with the understanding that the cotton is to be held until the declaration of peace, or the blockade of the port shall be raised and afford it a safe outlet.

Both Boards of the Common Council were in session yesterday. Both boards adopted resolutions conferring an important grant to the New-York and Westchester Railroad Co., the right to lay tracks along the Kingsbridge and Bloomingdale roads, Broadway, Fifty-seventh-street, Lexington-avenue, around Gramercy Park, through Irving-place, Fourteenth-street, Bowery, New-Bowery, Pearl and Broad streets to the South Ferry, with side tracks to Fulton Ferry. The Aldermen adopted resolutions in favor of annulling the contracts existing with gas companies and the city, and directing the Street Commissioner to make new contracts for the term of three years. The Councilmen adopted resolutions to extend the hospitalities of the city to Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT. Both boards adjourned till to-day, the Aldermen at 1, and the Councilmen at 2 P. M.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The Fordham Railway Company, through their Executive Committee, made application to obtain the right to extend their tracks from Mott Haven over the Harlem Bridge to the New-York side of the river. The subject was referred. The Board adjourned to 12 M. on Saturday.

The Wilmington Expedition.

The great and glittering victories, which have illumed the horizon of the nation for the last two months, have been suddenly succeeded by an unexpected reverse, whose magnitude must be at once acknowledged. The naval and military expedition against Wilmington, under command of Admiral PORTER and Gen. BUTLER, has failed to accomplish its work. It has returned to Fortress Monroe, after an absence of two weeks.

The immense number and power of the vessels and guns employed—the long period spent in preparation—the novel expedients that were to be tried—all gave ground for the highest expectation; while the popular estimate of the Commander of the fleet and the leader of the army was such as to give the public assured warranty of success. The further fact, that the active operations of SHERMAN on the line of the Savannah, and the ceaseless watchfulness of GRANT on the line of the James, would leave the rebels but a limited land force for the defence of Wilmington, induced the supposition that BUTLER'S co-operating army would have light work. As for a rebel naval force, there were none that could give us a moment's fear.

The work to be done, though really most difficult, seemed simple. Fort Fisher, an earthwork, stood upon the neck of land which has Cape Fear River on one side and the sea on the other; and the capture of this defence was the principal aim of the navy and the army. It was not intended, at this time, to take the City of Wilmington, but merely to seize its defensive outworks, precisely a FARRAGUT recently seized those of Mobile.

We are enabled to give to-day both the official report of Admiral PORTER and a statement of Gen. BUTLER, as well as a special report of our own corresponcent with the fleet. Every one will read these documents to find out to what and to whom the melancholy failure must be attributed. They are, in many respects, the most painful reading we have had for many a day.

Hardly anything seems to have worked well, from the initiation of the movement to its unfortunate close. Admiral PORTER'S order to the fleet opens with the words: "It is first proposed to endeavor to paralyze the garrison by an explosion." The explosion, which consisted in blowing up 215 tons of powder under the walls of the rebel fort, was effected. It was great as a spectacle, but perfectly useless in fact, and the rebel garrison was not at all paralyzed. The bombardment of the fort by the fleet was of the most imposing, skillful, and courageous character; but the estimate of PORTER and that of BUTLER differ greatly as to its effects.

Then came the extraordinary bursting of no less than six 100-pounder Parrott guns, on six different vessels, accompanied by painful casualties, and by the loss of confidence. But, more important than all, there seems to have been no proper cooperation between the land force and the navy. There is great discord of statement about this whole matter between the Admiral and the General; but we must wait for more facts and more light before a definite conclusion can be reached.

We made many efforts against Savannah from the front, which failed; but at last it fell into our hands by an unexpected and skillful movement in the rear. Though we have now failed at Wilmington, we shall yet certainly in due time, and perhaps in like manner, take it also.

WORDS OF WISDOM.—By the *Australasian* we have the text of Mr. ADAMS' reply to an address of the British Emancipation Society, congratulating President LINCOLN on his re-election. Such an address offered to a mere partisan politician, would most certainly have evoked a torrent of turgid rhetoric, in which things visible and invisible would have been confounded, with a perfect disregard of consequences. To Mr. ADAMS the address of the British Emancipation Society came simply in the form of a logical statement of facts patent to the Minister and to everybody else.

Mr. ADAMS didn't *spread himself*; and yet his reply to the British Emancipation Society, we venture to say, will be found a more telling rebuke of British "neutrality" than the essence of volumes which have been written on the same subject by less discreet and skillful pens. He says that he receives the address with satisfaction; that it will be received in the United States as a proof of the friendly interest taken by a considerable portion of the British people in the progress of events here; and that it will do good, if only to aid in counteracting the impression that an influential section of the British people are indifferently well-disposed toward the United States. He says—what is most true—that the impression has become general here, that the British people, as represented through their public men, really desire the disruption of the United States; and he remarks that such addresses as that of the Emancipation Society tend to eradicate these impressions, and help to revive feelings of international amity. Mr. ADAMS' words will be found to be eminently wise and timely.

It is the most difficult task, in such a crisis as this, to maintain an equable temper. Mr. ADAMS as well as our late lamented Minister at Paris, had a thousand times more to battle against in the way of prejudice, malice, misrepresentation, attempted ridicule, and "the scorn of fools," than any other servants of the Republic, high or low, among us here have had to bear. Yet how well these unpretentious but faithful men comprehended their mission! Probably not a week passed from the day that Mr. ADAMS and Mr. DAYTON presented their credentials when the temper of both Ministers was not tried to a point of endurance which would have made common men lose their self-respect. The history of these missions during the rebellion, from its beginning till the crisis was past, will certainly form the most remarkable, as it can hardly fail to be the most creditable feature of our civil Administration during this great war.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MARETZEK'S season ends positively to-night. The company leaves for Boston to-morrow, and owing to this circumstance there will be no matinée. For the last night, then, Mr. MARETZEK appeals to his patrons. The opera is "Norma," always a favorite work with them, and especially so now. It was as the Druidess that Mad. ZUCCHI made, on Tuesday last, her greatest success. The dramatic grandeur of her rendering of this part has rarely been equaled, and vocally, too, the largeness of her declamation places it among the most memorable performances we have ever had in this city. There cannot be a doubt that the house will be crowded to its greatest capacity.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. BARNUM has provided ample entertainment for his visitors. Finding that dramatic entertainments are an important attraction, he has arranged to have another representation during the holidays, at 1:30 o'clock. To accomplish this Mr. BARNUM has been compelled to greatly increase his regular company. He can now play *four* times a day—at 11, at 1:30, at 3, and at 7:30.

SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Great Burbridge-Stoneman Raid—Official Report of General Burbridge—Utter Rout of Breckinridge's Forces—Capture of Twenty-one Pieces of Artillery—Complete Destruction of the Salt Works and Lead Mines—Great Damage to the Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The following report of Gen. BURBRIDGE'S operations has been received:

"CATLETSBURGH, Ky., Dec. 18, 1864.

"I have the honor to report that my mounted force, 4,000 strong, in conjunction with Gen. GILLEM'S brigade, the whole under the command of Major-Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN, marched from Beans Station on the 12th of December, at daylight. They met DUKE'S brigade at Kingsport, where he was drawn up to oppose the crossing of Holston River. I sent two regiments to support Gen. GILLEM, who flanked the enemy, routing them, and killing, wounding and capturing 100 rebels, taking a wagon train, pursuing them to Bristol, which place was attacked at 3 o'clock in the morning, and captured, with 250 prisoners, two trains of cars, fire engines and immense quantities of stores.

"I learned that VAUGHN was at Zollicoffer, twelve miles below, and marched to attack him, but he slipped away in a dense fog, and made for the salt works. I discovered his flight in time to head him off at Abingdon, which place I captured on the night of Dec. 14, taking one gun, a large amount of stores, and an engine, with rolling stock.

"Gen. GILLEM continued the pursuit of VAUGHN, coming up with him from a strong position and capturing fifty prisoners. I sent Col. BROWN'S brigade to the support of Gen. GILLEM, and again came upon the enemy at Mount Airy, and drove him in confusion, capturing some prisoners, seven pieces of cannon and a large wagon train. Col. BROWN, with his brigade, later in the day, charged the Home Guard at Wythesville, capturing five pieces of cannon and eight caissons.

"Maj. HARRISON, of the 12th Kentucky, who had been detached, by order of Gen. STONEMAN, with 300 picked men and horses, struck the Virginia Railroad on the 15th near Glade's Spring, cutting it and capturing two trains of cars. He then got in VAUGHN'S front and continued along the line of the road, destroying all the bridges and depots, as far as Wythesville, and a large amount of rolling stock and the great iron-works near Marion. Col. BROWN destroyed the bridges for ten miles above Wythesville.

"When the expedition started on its return, the men and horses being nearly worn out, I came upon BRACKINRIDGE, who was following, and an engagement of thirty-six hours ensued, at the close of which, BRACKINRIDGE retreated toward Saltville; but Col. BUCKLEY, with a brigade, having got into his rear, forced him in confusion toward North Carolina. Col. BUCKLEY effectually destroyed the lead mines near Wythesville. On the night of the 20th, after some resistance, our united forces captured the salt-works, with eight pieces of cannon.

The expedition has been entirely successful, and will be more felt by the enemy than the loss of Richmond. The salt-works and lead mines are in ruins, and cannot be repaired during the war. My forces are now at this place, and safe. (Signed,)

S. T. BURBRIDGE, Brevet Major-General."

The Death of Hon. William L. Dayton.

ACTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday morning on call of the President, the following correspondence was submitted for its consideration, viz.:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 27, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a communication received this day from Mr. BIGELOW, our representative at Paris.

Should the Chamber of Commerce deem it expedient to take action to make known their respect for the deceased, it will give me pleasure to cooperate with them.

The revenue steamer *Bronx* will be placed at your disposal should her services be required.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

S. DRAPER, Collector.

A. A. LOW, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Dec. 8.

Sir — *Draper, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York.*

DEAR SIR: The melancholy tidings of the death of Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, late Minister of the United States at this court, has doubtless already reached you. His funeral obsequies were publicly solemnized at the American Chapel in this city on Tuesday last. His remains will be sent to the United States in charge of Mr. JAMES W. KANE, Vice-Consul of the United States at Paris, on board of the steamer *Lafayette*, which leaves Havre on Wednesday, the 14th inst. They will be accompanied to the port by several of our country people in Paris, who will be invited to constitute an escort for the occasion.

I profit by the only opportunity that will offer before the departure of the *Lafayette* to notify you of the facts, that, in concert with the friends of the family, who will be put in relation with you, you may make appropriate arrangements for the reception of the remains of the deceased, and for their transport to their final resting-place in New-Jersey.

I am, dear Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW, United States Consul.

On motion of Mr. LOW, President of the Chamber, it was

Resolved, That this committee, sharing in the universal grief of a great people, to whom the death of the Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, the late Minister of the United States to the Court of France, was recently announced, and wishing to take such prompt notice of the occasion as may direct that the foregoing correspondence be published, in order that the members of this Chamber may express such measures as the constituted authorities may appoint, suitable to discharge the last office of fraternal affection to the remains of the honored statesman and ambassador, who was respected as much abroad as at home.

CITY NOTES.—CHARLES WINDSOR, the absconding Teller of the Mercantile Bank, has been arrested in London, and it is reported that a large proportion of the missing funds, which amounted, according to the announcement of the President of the Bank, to $207,000 in currency and $22,000 in gold, has been recovered. WINDSOR left this city on Oct. 29, and was arrested by the New-York detectives. His friends claim him to be innocent of the crime.....

Forty-six thousand dollars have thus far been subscribed to the FARRAGUT testimonial, and it is likely that to-day the full amount proposed—$50,000—will be subscribed. Many of the contributors are in favor of investing the sum in "seven-thirty" Government bonds..... The meeting of the members of the Bar, called to express their sense of the loss sustained in the death of Mr. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, will be held in the U. S. District Court-room, at 12 M. to-day

WILMINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

out of range of the enemy's fire. The only serious injury inflicted by the enemy, so far as I can learn, was on board the *Mackinaw*. A shot pierced her boiler, and caused six men to be slightly scalded and two seriously by the escaped steam. Unfortunately, the *Tuscarora*, *Yantic*, *Juniata*, *Mackinaw*, *Quaker City* and *Susquehanna* had each one of their one hundred-pounder Parrott's explode. The accident on board the *Tuscarora* left eight men killed and eleven wounded. Nearly a complete list of casualties will be found elsewhere in the correspondence. The exploding of so many guns can only be accounted for on the supposition that the men were careless in the loading. It would, of course, hardly be possible for an engagement of the magnitude of that of to-day to take place without some of the vessels being hit. The *Minnesota*, *Colorado*, *Wabash*, *Brooklyn*, and others on the same line, were struck a number of times, but they were not in the least crippled. The *Colorado*, at one time, was made the mark for all the guns on Fort Fisher, no attention whatever having been given to the other vessels. She was struck twenty times in the hull, but not a man was hurt, and the ship still kept on firing as though nothing had happened.

At 5:30 the firing ceased on both sides. The ships retired to an anchorage a short distance from the line they held in battle and calmly awaited the events of the morrow. All through the night, I do not remember of hearing the report of a single shot. Long after dark I could see a brilliant reflection above Fort Fisher, caused by the burning barracks. At midnight all was dark and still.

THE SECOND DAY.

The morning opened with a light breeze from the northwest. The sea was very calm, but a heavy mist hanging over the shore prevented for a time the resumption of hostilities. Early in the day the monitor *Saugus*, which was not with the fleet yesterday, came in and took a position preparatory to going into action. At 9 o'clock the fleet moved up in about the same order that was observed the day previous, taking a position some yards nearer to the fort. The *Santiago de Cuba*, followed by the *Aries*, *Cherokee*, *A. D. Vance*, *Alabama*, *Banshee*, *Emma*, *Tristam Shandy*, *Gov. Buckingham*, *Yantic* and *Britannia*, moved up the beach to a point three miles from Fort Fisher, and commenced shelling the woods in order to secure a landing for the troops who were preparing to disembark. At half past ten the *New Ironsides* moved up to her old position, near Fisher, and sent her Christmas compliments to that work in the shape of a solid broadside, a courtesy which the rebels declined to acknowledge. At 11 A. M., the ironclads were actively engaged, but not a shot did the rebels fire until the wooden vessels had formed in line abreast off Fort Fisher. Our fire was aimed principally at Fort Fisher during the day, with the exception of a few shots sent into the Mound Battery. The effect of our fire was far better to-day than it was yesterday. It was more deliberate, and fewer shots burst over the water. The rebels fired very lazily, and apparently did not use more than four or five guns during the entire action. At 2 o'clock the transports had steamed up to within a few hundred yards of the beach, near the position held by the gunboats. Gen. BUTLER then communicated with Capt. O. S. GLISSON, of the *Santiago de Cuba*, who had charge of the disembarkation, and arrangements were made by which boats were sent from the various naval vessels to the transports to take the troops on shore. There were altogether forty-one boats, three of which were from the *Santiago de Cuba*, one from the *Britannia*, one from the *Tristam Shandy*, and one from the *Brooklyn*. The boats were in command of Lieut. N. H. FARQUHAR, of the *Santiago de Cuba*, an officer fully competent to undertake the duty assigned him. The first boat that touched the beach was the one from the *Britannia*, in charge of Ensign BRYANT. The first regiment that reached the shore was the One Hundred and Forty-second New-York. Immediately on landing, Ensign BRYANT planted the American colors on the soil, around which the men gathered and gave nine long and lusty cheers. They then formed in line and marched a few yards inland, on a reconnoissance. A short distance ahead was an earthwork, called the Flag Pond Battery, which the small party under Ensign BRYANT charged and carried in handsome style. The charge resulted in the capture of sixty-five prisoners, including one Captain, named H. KOONTZ, and one Lieutenant, one 68-pounder gun, and a quantity of small arms and ammunition. The gun was dismounted probably from effect of the gunboats' shots. Near it was an old pivot carriage, considerably broken. The earthwork itself was but partially completed. The embrasures measured sixteen feet on the face by ten in depth. The work was provided with a good bomb-proof. The prisoners captured in it did not fire a single shot, but when our men charged, gave themselves up without hesitancy of any kind. In the rear of them could be seen about two hundred and fifty infantry and cavalry, who soon dispersed when our men scattered among them a few rounds of rifle bullets. While this was going on the One Hundred and Forty-second New-York Regiment, having formed on the beach, were marched up in the direction of Fort Fisher. Capt. WINSLOW'S company were deployed as skirmishers. These gallant fellows not only marched three miles up a beach that had the full sweep of the guns on that side of Fort Fisher, but they actually took shelter under the guns, charged a redoubt and captured a flag. Not only that, but one of the number crept up to an angle of the fort and shot a mounted orderly who had just passed within the sally port, capturing his mule and took from him an important dispatch which he was conveying to the commandant from the rebel authorities in Wilmington. That was not all achieved by that regiment on that occasion. Soon after arriving at the fort a company deployed to the right and surprised and captured over two hundred rebels who were marching down a road. In the meantime the other regiments of Col. CURTIS' Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, landed and formed in line. This brigade was followed by the Third Brigade. The entire number of troops that landed did not exceed three thousand out of seven thousand on the transports. A few colored troops landed, remained on the beach an hour or two, and were then ordered to return to the steamers. One other regiment started to follow the One Hundred and Forty-second, and when they had advanced a mile or so, were marched back to the place of landing, with the exception of making a reconnoissance in the direction of the half-moon battery, and skirmishing a little with the enemy in the woods. The above particulars include all that was accomplished by the land force of the expedition sent to operate against the Wilmington defences. The troops that did land took with them nothing in the way of provisions—not even a piece of hard bread. They had not been on the land three hours—some a less time than that—before orders were issued to embark. The reasons assigned for this was that possibly on the following day the sea would be so rough that provisions could not be sent to the troops, and for another reason that the dispatches captured from the orderly in the fort conveyed the information that four thousand rebels were marching from Wilmington to reinforce the garrison, consequently our force was not sufficiently strong to maintain their ground. The navy performed its share of the work heroically and splendidly. The bombardment was as effective as any same man could expect it to be. Shot and shell were thrown into Fort Fisher with such rapidity that the rebels were not able to man more than five guns at a time. The main portion of the garrison were slowed away in bomb-proofs from which they dared not come out.

Fort Fisher mounts thirty-six guns on the sea face. It was the heaviest and fiercest bombardment that was ever witnessed on this, or perhaps any other continent. The vessels engaged in it ceased firing, and sought an anchorage about a mile in the rear of the position held during the day.

The casualties on the fleet sum up between forty and fifty, all of which, with the exception of eight or ten, were caused by the bursting of our own guns. It is remarkable that a battle on such an immense scale could be conducted two days without resulting in a greater loss. The following is a partial list:

Killed.—Tuscarora—L. Wietz, C. Hiele, Wm. Seintch, J. Ward, James McCormick, James McMillen, James M. Duffy, John Hill, Lieut. Pile, Marine Corps. *Juniata*—Lieut. D. D. Wempler, drowned. Acting Ensign Ed. Winnemore. *Yantic*—James Horton, Ed. R. Bowman. *Tuscarora*—*Wounded.*—Chas. Brown, leg; Lieut. L. G. Vascello, face; Wm. Jones, arm; James Williams, leg; Phineas Snyder, eye; Jacob Hart, hip; S. B. Martin, hip; C. Collins, hip; Wm. H. Milliken, leg; and four others of the *Yantic*, killed and unrecognized.

The land forces lost fourteen men wounded, twelve slightly, and two seriously, from the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment. When marching on Fort Fisher, the rebels opened on this regiment with shell, but the men soon got so far ahead that the enemy could not depress his guns sufficiently to inflict damage, hence one reason for the slight loss. The wounded soldiers were placed on board the *Ben Deford*, Gen. BUTLER'S flagship, where they were carefully attended. The killed and wounded of the navy were sent to the *Fort Jackson*, which vessel was detached as a hospital-ship on Sunday morning.

One of the prettiest little events of the day was an expedition of row-boats from various vessels, headed by Capt. GUEST, of the *Iasco*, which shot out toward Fort Fisher for the purpose of making soundings and taking observations. Some of the boats went almost to the shore, and during the whole time of the reconnoissance they were, of course, the object for a concentrated fire from several of the enemy's guns, yet none of them took effect, although the shot and shell struck and exploded all around them. Among the boats was one from the flagship *Malvern*, in charge of Lieut. CUSHING, of *Albemarle* notoriety. The cool and deliberate manner in which the party performed this dangerous duty was certainly astonishing, and the men who engaged in it are entitled to the highest praise.

THE THIRD DAY.

On Sunday night the troops that had landed during the day were busily engaged getting themselves back to the transports. The night was dark and stormy and by no means propitious for such an undertaking. All of the small boats of the vessels under Capt. GLISSON, were brought into the service, and the work of reembarking progressed as fast as wind and weather would admit. In the meantime the rebels in Fort Fisher would occasionally send a shot howling down the beach. At 6 o'clock in the morning all of the troops, with the exception of nearly 500, had been placed again on board of the transports. The five hundred could not be got off to-day in consequence of the tremendous swell of the sea, which made it utterly impossible for a boat to go to the shore. There are no fears, however, as to their safety, for a number of gunboats lay ready to open on the rebels should they attempt a demonstration. This morning the weather was thick and cloudy, and the sea ran quite high. At 10 o'clock a large, dense column of smoke appeared above Fort Fisher, caused, doubtless, by burning buildings in the vicinity. The *Brooklyn* ran down abreast the fort and opened on it, keeping up the fire for one hour. Not a reply came from Fort Fisher. To-day the fleet did not engage in action. The iron-clads and large wooden vessels were employed taking in coal and ammunition preparatory to renewing the fight to-morrow. It is the intention of Admiral PORTER to bombard the works until something definite and satisfactory shall be accomplished.

WHIT.

The Great Torpedo.

From the account of the correspondent of the Associated Press, which we cannot print for want of room, we extract the following incident relating to the powder ship:

"A few minutes after the explosion, a dense black smoke rose up rapidly on the horizon, and stood out in sharp, well-defined outlines against the clear, starlight sky. The cloud was of huge proportions, and as it rose rapidly in the air, and came swiftly toward us on the wings of the wind, presented a most remarkable appearance, assuming the shape of a monstrous water-spout, its tapering base seemingly resting on the sea.

"In a very few minutes it passed us, filling the atmosphere with its sulphurous odor, as if a spirit from the infernal regions had swept by us.

"Thus passed off and vanished in smoke this anxiously awaited event."

APPALLING DISASTER.

The U. S. Transport North America Foundered at Sea.

One Hundred and Ninety-four Lives Lost.

Arrival of Sixty-five of the Survivors in this City.

The Lost All Sick and Furloughed Soldiers.

Full Particulars of the Catastrophe.

Partial Lists of the Lost and the Saved.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN Commander, from Port Royal Dec. 26, via Fortress Monroe, arrived at this port at 10 P. M. last evening.

Purser ELY reports:

Off Egg Harbor, fell in with bark *Mary E. Libby*, of Portland, and took from her Capt. MARSHMAN, of the steamer *North America*, (which foundered at sea,) and forty-seven of his officers, passengers and crew.

Capt. MARSHMAN'S statement is subjoined:

REPORT OF STEAMSHIP NORTH AMERICA, OF PHILADELPHIA, FROM NEW-ORLEANS TO NEW-YORK.

C. P. MARSHMAN, MASTER.

Left New-Orleans on the 16th December, 1864, and Southwest Pass on the 16th, having been detained by fog. Had on board 203 sick soldiers, 12 cabin passengers, and a crew of 44 men. From the time of leaving the bar until the 20th, noon, had fine, pleasant weather. At 4 P. M. of that day commenced blowing heavy from south southwest, with a heavy sea running—vessel laboring and straining greatly. 21st, a continuance of the same weather.

22d—First part of the day, weather moderating; at noon began blowing; heavy sea getting up. The Engineer reported ship leaking badly. 1 P. M. he reported the water gaining; changed our course to the westward. Took off the fore-hatches, and discovered the water running in forward; cut away the ceiling to try to stop it; but could not; put blankets and a sail over the bow, but all to no purpose; water gaining very fast. At 2 P. M. a vessel hove in sight; bore away for her, and hoisted our colors Union down—we being at the time in lat. 31° 10' N., lon. 78° 40' W. At 2:15 P. M., spoke the bark *Mary E. Libby*, Capt. LIBBY, from Cardenas, Cuba, for Portland. Informed Capt. LIBBY of our situation. He replied that he would remain by us, and take all on board, if necessary.

At 2:30 P. M. the engineer reported that the water had put the fires out. Hailed the bark, and told Capt. LIBBY of it; he then hove the ship to, and prepared to receive our people on board; at the time we had four feet of water in the hold; commenced clearing away the boats; at 3:30 P. M. started the first boat, with the Chief Engineer in charge and all the lady passengers. We got six boat-loads on board of the bark. The seventh boat left at dark, containing our Purser (Mr. C. PETTIT) and eight men, and is supposed to be lost, as they never reached the ship. Night setting in dark and blowing hard, with a high sea running, so that the boats could not get back from the bark to the steamer.

7 P. M.—Ship settling fast, having 13 feet of water in her hold. Prepared our last boat.

7:30 P. M.—Finding it impossible for any more boats to return to the steamer that night, I left the ship, taking with me my First and Second Officers and eight men.

9 P. M., arrived on board the bark; hoisted the boats on deck for the night; made sail, and proceeded toard the steamer; her lights all in sight, distance about six miles.

One P. M., lights all disappeared suddenly; we suppose the ship to have gone down at that time. At daylight, nothing in sight except a water cask. Made all sail, and cruised all round, but did not see anything of her.

2 M.—Gave up all hopes; the bark made sail and proceeded on her course. Number of passengers and crew saved, 62, lost with the ship, 197. Total 259.

ACCOUNT OF SURGEON M'CLINTOCK.

Never was there prospect of a fairer voyage. Our vessel was considered, if possible, a little better than first-class, ample provision had been made for the comfort of the sick, furloughed and discharged on board—203 in number—and the officers having, in addition to the heads of seamen, the hearts of men, bore a willing hand to everything that could alleviate the suffering or increase the comfort of the men. We left New Orleans at 5 P. M., Friday, the 16th, and after being detained twenty-six hours by fog, passed the bar Sunday morning at 7½ A. M., in a calm sea and fine weather.

We passed Key West at 1 P. M. on the 20th, sea calm and men doing well.

At 2 P. M. on the 21st, the wind began to raise, and at 4 blew a gale, the sea running high, when more than the usual quantity of water was found in the hold. On the 23d this gradually increased, and at 11 A. M. the pumps failed to keep her clear, and it then first became apparent that the vessel must go down, and her course was changed landward. There was but one sail in sight, about ten miles to leeward. The colors were raised at half-mast, union down, and a sail passed beneath her bows—all to no effect. The leak had now become frightful. At 2 P. M. we reached the vessel in which lay all our hopes, which proved to be the *Mary E Libby*, of Portland, bound homeward from Cardenas, she having observed our signal and stood by for our relief.

As if to make our misfortune more complete, the water now reached the fires, extinguishing them and rendering our vessel unmanageable, and the sea still running high the vessels drifted together, and collided, tearing up the cathead of the *Libby*, which then drifted beyond some distance to the seaward. The boats were now our only resource, and were lowered away one by one, seven in number, without accident, except the sixth, in which was purser CHARLES PETTIT, and B. D. WALKER, Hospital Steward U. S. A., which did not reach the bark, and was probably lost, as it was only by the greatest skill that any reached the *Libby*, now six miles distant.

Capt. MARSHMAN, with the first and second officers, were the last to leave the ship at 6½ P. M. His boat was filled and one man lost overboard, but by almost superhuman exertion it was hailed out and the man recovered. The next morning the *Libby* having in a measure repaired damages were round to the place of disaster, but naught was seen save a floating boat, telling too plainly of the fate of Purser PETTIT and his companions. Her lights went out suddenly at 1¾ A. M. of the 23d, at which time she was supposed to have gone down.

We had now time to review our situation. We were still south of Savannah, and 140 miles east. Capt. LIBBY at once made a muster of his men and stores, which was found sadly disproportioned, especially in water, and all hands went cheerfully on allowance. On Sunday, Dec. 25, spoke the brig *Ellen P. Stewart*, of and bound to Philadelphia, Capt. KANE, who relieved us of 14 men, and supplied us with a cask of that which was all around, "but not a drop to drink." Thursday, 23d, spoke steamer *Arago*, from Port Royal, off Absecon Light, and all went on board for New-York, which we made at 11 P. M., Dec. 29. The following is a partial list of the survivors:

Mrs. E. Ransom, of the Sanitary Commission.
Miss Millie Fowler.
Miss Mary Geary.
Mrs. John Smith.
Miss Jane Welsh, stewardess.
Capt. J. W. Migrath, 25th U. S. C. I.
Hospital Steward G. M. Wilson U. S. A.
Master's Mate W. P. Dinsmore, U. S. N.
J. W. Stewart, Co. L, 11th New-York Cavalry.
Chas. T. Fowler, Co. B, 11th N. Y. Cavalry.
A. C. Dow, Co. A, 11th N. Y. Cavalry.
Baily Zarr, Co. L, 11th N. Y. Cavalry.
John S. Smith, Co. D, 2d N. Y. V. Cavalry.
Willis Pieksley, Co. L, 2d N. Y. V. Cavalry.
M. J. Brown, Co. L, 2d N. Y. V. Cavalry.
John Shepard, Co. I, 2d N. Y. V. Cavalry.
Francis Wiman, Signal Corps, U. S. A.
J. G. Cullen, Signal Corps, U. S. A.
Chas. B. Wilcox, musician, Co. I, 8th N. H.
Corn. Reynolds, Co. C, 12th Connecticut.
Sergt. Edwin Van Gieson, Co. M, 15th New-York Cavalry, with 42 of the ship's officers and crew.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE LOST.

Willie Osborn, Co. E, 11th New-York Cavalry.
G. M. Hill, 11th New-York Cavalry.
Jos. Packard, Co. B, 11th New-York Cavalry.
Chas. J. Stinhart, 11th New-York Cavalry.
Allen Parker, 84th New-York Cavalry.
Sazer Ennis, Co. I, 2d Ill. Cavalry, died Dec. 21.
John Melvin, Co. I, 18th New-York Cavalry.
Wm Woolliver, Co. M, 11th N. Y. Cavalry.
Byrney Rundell, Co. L, 11th N. Y. Cavalry.
—— Miners, Co. L, 11th N. Y. Cavalry.
Cas. Duncomb, Co. L, 11th N. Y. Cavalry.
Joseph Baler, Co. L, 11th N. Y. Cavalry.
Charles King, Co. D, 11th N. Y. Cavalry.
Daniel Larowe, Co. L, 2d N. Y. Cavalry.
Henry Hawkins, Co. L, 2d N. Y. Cavalry.
Daniel Peck, Co. L, 2d N. Y. Cavalry.
—— Barnett,

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Two Days' Later by the Australasian—A Congratulatory Address to Mr. Lincoln from the Emancipation Society—Speech of Mr. Adams—Gen. Sherman's Campaign—Miscellaneous Continental News—Financial and Commercial.

The Cunard mail steamer *Australasian*, Capt. COOK, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 18th December, arrived here yesterday morning at 11 A. M.

The steamship *Saxonia*, Dec. 14, from Southampton, also arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Etna* reached Liverpool on the morning of the 16th December.

Another Ministerial crisis had occurred in Spain.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Tone of the French Press—The Remains of Minister Dayton—The Late M. Mocquard—Cabinet Changes—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 16, 1864.

When I spoke of the changed tone of the *Moniteur* and the semi-official press on American affairs, I ought, perhaps, to have been more precise, and to have limited this change to the personal treatment of Mr. LINCOLN; for it is evident that all that class of Government people who control and give tone to the official and semi-official press, are devoted to the rebellion, and believe in its ultimate success. Their partisanship for the rebellion, therefore, continues, and the only amelioration we have to notice is a cessation of the personal abuse of Mr. LINCOLN, and a modification of language on general topics; that is to say, an improvement in the language in which they clothe their falsehoods. For this little, for which we suppose we must be thankful, we are indebted to the Emperor and his Foreign Secretary.

Many journals have noticed the attentions paid especially by the Emperor and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to the late American Minister and to his family since his decease, as an indication of this improved feeling between this Government and the Government at Washington; and they argue from it that some understanding must have taken place on the subject of non-intervention in Mexico.

The mortal remains of the late American Minister at Paris, which will arrive at New-York this week on the *Lafayette*, were conducted to Havre by Mr. PENNINGTON, Mr. BROOKS, Vice-Consul at Paris, (who goes home in charge of the dead body,) and Messrs. JOHN MUNROE, PHALEN, BECKWITH, MASON (of Boston,) ASPINWALL and VANDERPOEL.

The extraordinary turn out of distinguished men at the funeral of M. MOCQUARD, the Private Secretary of the Emperor, was a source of astonishment to those who did not know how important a rôle the deceased had played as well in the elevation of these distinguished men to office as in the guidance of public affairs. The effaced position he occupied, and which he persistently refused to abandon for a higher post, afforded him in effect greater leisure and facilities for the labor to which he had devoted a large part of his life, that of aiding in the permanent establishment of the Bonaparte dynasty. For every thing connected with the management of political affairs he was His Majesty's intimate counselor, and one can well imagine that in the course of sixteen years of such events as those which have marked the reign of LOUIS NAPOLEON, very many secrets of State must have put a wet sponge passed over them in the hour which these two men passed together alone three days before the devoted Secretary's death. How many curious and dramatic secrets also has he carried to the grave with him! The Viscount DE LAGUERONNIERE, it is said, is going to collect and publish the edited and unedited writings of the deceased; but what would not the reading public give for the memoirs of M. MOCQUARD! Of these we hear nothing, and it would evidently be impossible, as long as the present Emperor lives, to publish any such memoirs, even if the deceased had left any. M. MOCQUARD's rage in a literary way was the drama, and certain pieces which he prepared for the stage in collaboration with M. VICTOR SÉJOUR, had a very fair success. A lady friend assures me of this particularity, that, on the fourth evening of the representation of one of his best pieces, (the Fortune Teller,) she occupied M. MOCQUARD's box, and that he cried the whole evening at his own piece. Another of his fancies was to surround himself with American ideas. Thus he drove American spider-wagons—his was one of three or four of these vehicles we see at Paris—with American trotting horses, generally the trained horses of the Emperor; he had an American-built house at St. Cloud, an American stable, American breakfasts or houses, and American "traps" in his kitchen and elsewhere. He even called his best mare "Jessie," after a beautiful and accomplished American lady, formerly of Washington. Among the unpublished literary works left by M. MOCQUARD, there is said to be a translation of TACITUS. The deceased, who had long been a widower, leaves a fortune estimated at more than a million of francs to his four children, two boys and two girls. The eldest son is the Emperor's Notary, the second an officer in the Chasseurs d'Afrique.

We are promised a new step soon in the way of centralization. There is talk of creating in the Cabinet a Ministry for the City of Paris, with, of course, M. HAUSSEMAN for Minister. Thus, while the gentleman charged with the management of the Post-offices of the Empire, and who, in America, is called Postmaster-General, with the right to a seat in the Cabinet, is here not entitled to a seat in the Cabinet, the Minister for the City of Paris will enjoy that privilege.

A weekly has a new and powerful organ of the Liberal party is to appear, under the title of the *Avenir*, (the Future,) to be directed by M. PEYRAT, formerly associated with the *Presse*, as chief editor, before the return of M. DE GIRARDIN. It was, in fact, M. PEYRAT who, by the vehemence of his attacks against the Government party, brought about the suppression of the *Presse* for a period of two months, about two years ago.

I am glad to be able to announce that the American department on this new advocate of liberty and progress will be written by M. ZEVY, who has only this week returned from a stay of ten months at New-York and New-Orleans, and whose long previous residence in the United States eminently fits him for the duty he has undertaken. With writers in the French press such as Messrs. GUEROULT and MALESPINE, of the *Opinion Nationale*, PERVOST, PARADOL and LABOULAYE, of the *Journal des Débats*, HAVIN, of the *Siecle*, NEFFTZER, of the *Temps*, and PEYRAT and ZEVY, of the *Avenir*, the cause of the Union in America will have nothing to fear so far as the great liberal party of France is concerned. For if we add to the above names that of M. DE GIRARDIN, who is friendly to the Union, but who opposes all wars, there are no writers of influence left to the other side.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS, preparatory to his visit to the United States, has been trying his hand for the first time at public lecturing, the authorities having granted him, with great reluctance, the privilege of lecturing twice on the late illustrious painter, DELACROIX. The price of tickets was $4, $3 and $1, and the house could have been filled several times over at these prices. The lectures were a great success, and the lecturer received a regular ovation.

The curious collection of autographs of the late ALEXANDRE VATTEMARE, of International Exchange renown, is now being published in a paper called the *Autographe*, and devoted to fac simile reproductions of the most distinguished and curious autographs to be found. The Vattemare collection contains many autographs of American statesmen, obtained between the years 1838 and 1850.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

MR. LINCOLN'S REELECTION.

THE EMANCIPATION SOCIETY AND MR. ADAMS.

A deputation from the "Emancipation Society" waited upon the Hon. C. F. ADAMS, the American Minister in London, on the 15th of December, to present to him, for transmission to Washington, an address congratulating President LINCOLN on his re-election.

The deputation consisted of the following gentlemen: Mr. William Evans, chairman of the society; Sir Charles Lyell, Bart.; Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P.; Mr. Thomas Hughes, of Lincoln's Inn; Mr. S. Lucas, Mr. J. M. Ludlow, Prof. F. W. Newman, Rev. Dr. Brock, Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M. A.; Mr. B. Scott, chamberlain of London; M. Victor Schœlcher, formerly Under Minister of Marine in the French Provisional Government; Mr. James McHenry, Mr. Cunningham Borthwick, Revs. J. W. Massie, D. D.; J. Burns, D. D.; J. W. Bayley, D. D.; J. S. Jones, incumbent of Christchurch, Liverpool, and a large number of others.

The address which has already been published in our columns, was presented by Mr. WILLIAM EVANS, with appropriate remarks. After it had been read by F. W. CHESSON, Secretary, Mr. P. A. TAYLOR, Treasurer of the Association spoke. He was followed by Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, who said after alluding to the result of the election as equally creditable to the intelligence of the American nation and to Mr. LINCOLN's election, I cannot but hope that the leaders themselves, when they see the equal firmness and generosity of the North, may yield to wiser feelings; and, at any rate, it is satisfactory to observe repeated and growing evidence that the non-slaveholding population of the South is not so reluctant to return to the Union, where they may enjoy liberty, fraternity, and equality, under the folds of the old flag. [Hear, hear.] Whatever may be the case in the South, it appears to us here that, by the result of that election, the nation has expressed its determination, unmoved by any advice from any quarter, by the weight of taxation and debt, by the miseries and horrors which war may engender, by any treason at home, or by any temporary military reverse, not to abandon their resolution to extinguish the rebellion—the only source by which, as it seems to many others, the cruelties of the slaveholding system can be brought to an end and your nation secure a permanent and honorable peace to itself. [Cheers.]

Sir CHARLES LYELL, Bart.—I did not expect to be called upon to make any remark; but I may say that having visited the United States several times I feel thoroughly convinced that this is a struggle between a higher and a lower civilization. [Cheers.] I have felt intense interest in the contest, and, although I have been greatly surprised at the amount of resistance which the South has been able to show, I have never felt a doubt of the issue. Much as I deplore the suffering, the loss of life, and the bloodshed caused by the war, I feel satisfied that had the North been able more readily and immediately to put down that rebellion, we should not have attained that result which this society so earnestly desire, the emancipation of the negroes in the South. I believe that result would not have been so effectively brought about as it will be in consequence of the great resistance which the South has been able to make. [Cheers.]

Rev. Dr. MASSIE next spoke and said he had lately visited the leading towns in the north of England and in Scotland as a deputation from the Freedmen's Aid Society, and he had found in all the meetings which he had held that the sympathies of the people were unanimously with the North. They had hailed the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN with cordial, unanimous, and indeed enthusiastic feelings as a great blessing not only to America but to the world. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. THOMAS HUGHES—I am delighted to take this opportunity or any other, of testifying my deep and intense sympathy with the cause of law, of freedom, and of righteousness, which I believe to be the cause of the North. I have also great pleasure in taking this and any other occasion of testifying my hearty admiration of the noble simplicity and grand steadfastness of President LINCOLN.

Rev. Dr. BROCK, Mr. JONES and others also spoke, and Mr. ADAMS responded as follows:

"I receive the address which you are pleased to commit to my care with satisfaction. Coming, as it does, from an association of such respectability in this Kingdom, it cannot fail to be regarded in America as a strong proof of the friendly interest taken by a considerable portion of the English people in the welfare of the United States while passing through their great perils. This will do great good, for I cannot disguise from myself or from you the painful fact, that an opposite disposition has been manifested here in very influential circles; and that the knowledge of this has given rise to a general impression among my countrymen that the whole British nation really desires the disruption, and consequent downfall of the power of the United States. Hence has sprung up a corresponding degree of ill-will, which bids fair, if not counteracted, only to increase with time. If such passions be permitted, a full indulgence between two nations, it needs little sagacity to foretell that, in the long run, the end is war. Very fortunately for us all in the present case, the demonstrations already made by yourselves, and many other associations, whose friendly communications from various portions of the Kingdom I am now continually receiving for transmission to America, will enable those who value the blessings of peace and international unity to prove that, whatever may be the hostility of some, it is by no means shared by the greater number of the British people, and ought not to be presumed to be a national impression. [Cheers.] Permit me, gentlemen, further to observe that the election to which you refer in your address has drawn out as full and general an expression of the opinion of the whole people of the region in which it has taken place as has ever been the case in the most peaceful times. Never was a canvass more perfectly free, nor more latitude taken in the discussion of public questions and of the characters of public men. Under these circumstances it is needless to point out to you how mistaken have been the notions of some that any essential variation has taken place in the general operation of free institutions in all that portion of the United States, constituting much the greatest part, not immediately the theatre of the war. [Cheers.] I would further beg leave to call your attention to two points which the history of the late election appears clearly to establish. The first is the practical impossibility of making any effective separation of the personal and political interests of the two sections of America now involved in this deplorable struggle. This is indubitably shown by the fact that at no time in our history has so direct and persistent an effort at interference to control the event of the election of President been made by the people of the insurgent States as upon this last occasion, while they profess—and doubtless in part—their desire to separate themselves wholly from it. The notorious projects devised by some of their agents at Niagara Falls in the Autumn, followed as they were by the nomination at Chicago of a candidate for the Presidency committed to a policy dictated by that portion of the people well known to be most in sympathy, if not in absolute communication, with them, furnish evidence enough of this truth, if the same were not confirmed by the regrets unequivocally expressed since by certain prominent leaders in the Southern States at the failure of their expectations from that nomination. This shows that, whatever might be the sincerity with which either portion of the country might act in the supposition that it should consent to pledge itself to a complete separation, the fact that the political interest of the two are inextricably intertwined, will, under every possible circumstance, render all such promises in practice futile and void. The second point to which I would advert is naturally suggested by the first. It is this, that the only real question of difference between the two parties in the election was that which directly involved the interests of the slaveholding insurgents, much more than those of the loyal States. [Cheers.] The nomination at Chicago rested on an implied, if not an express engagement, to protect domestic slavery so far as not to make it a question in any plan of pacification or restoration of the Union. The policy of the Government, on the other hand, was well understood to be a restoration of the Union as a primary object, but the settlement of the slave question as a necessary preliminary to a durable re-establishment of peace. If this be a correct statement of the issue, it can be no cause of surprise to find, the insurgents straining every nerve to bring about a result favorable to their interests. "It was then the fate of slavery that made the turning point in the great decision to be made by the people of the United States on this occasion. If this be so, the result is one in which we may be permitted all to rejoice in common. It has continued a Government which had already done much toward emancipation in the progress of the war, and which might be depended upon to go on doing more, in proportion, as matters should approach more nearly the great end of its perfect work. I will conclude, then, with the expression of a hope that without regard to national distinction, all good men may have cause to rejoice in the termination of this melancholy struggle, if that end be at once the confirmation of a free Government in America, and the eradication of the most formidable evil with which its progress has been heretofore cursed." [Loud cheers.]

Three cheers were then given for Mr. LINCOLN, and the deputation withdrew.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

From the London Express, Dec 14.

Yesterday morning the new Atlantic cable was commenced being coiled from the Company's premises (late GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co.,) Mordan Wharf, Greenwich, on board the *Amethyst*, Admiralty vessel, for conveyance to the *Great Eastern*, at Sheerness. The cable will be laid across the Atlantic by the *Great Eastern* will have 500 hands on board, with a weight of 15,000 tons, including 4,500 tons of cable and 8,000 tons of coal.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FRANCE

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash in hand of about four millions of francs. The Bourse on the 16th was dull, and Rentes declined ¼, closing at 65-25 exdividend.

SPAIN.

The Narvaez Ministry having resigned, a new Cabinet was formed by the Marquis of Havana, and Queen Christina declined to accept it. Her Majesty then summoned Señor LERSUNDI to the Palace, and subsequently Señor ISTURITZ and the Marquis of MIRAFLORES, with whom long conferences were held. The crisis continued on the 16th. Señor ISTURITZ was endeavoring to form a Cabinet but his success was considered doubtful.

ITALY.

The law for the transfer of the capital to Florence, countersigned by all the Ministers, is promulgated in the *Official Gazette*, as also is a royal decree sanctioning the convention of Sept. 15.

PORTUGAL.

A terrific hurricane had been experienced at Lisbon. Numerous small vessels were damaged and sunk. The extent of the disaster on shore is not yet announced.

INDIA.

Later telegrams from Bombay were several days overdue. It was feared the steamer conveying the mail to Suez had broken down.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING Bros. & Co. report: English Wheat 1s. lower. Foreign dull at previous rates. Winter Red, 33s @ 41s per quarter. Iron quiet. Bars and Rails, £6 15s. Scotch Pig 50s. 3d. Sugar in better demand and last week's decline has been recovered. Coffee in good demand. Tea quiet and unchanged. Rice steady. Tallow quiet, P. Y. C., 41s. Spirits of Turpentine, 62s @ 63s 6d. for French. Crude Petroleum inanimate at £17 on the spot. Stock 15,655 bbls. refined and 5,852 crude. Fish Oils inactive. American sperm, £83; Cod, £53. Linseed Oil steady, 33s 3d. Linseed Cakes less firm. New-York in bbls., £10 10s @ £11.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 17—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 5,000 bales, the market closing dull and prices weak. Speculators and Importers took 2,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

LARD very dull.

BUTTER firm.

SUGAR tends upward.

PETROLEUM firm.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 17—Evening.

Consols, 89½@89¾ for money. Illinois Central Shares, 51⅜ a 52 discount. Erie Shares, 38@39.

Messrs. BARING Bros. quote small sales of American Securities. Five-twenties, 42@43.

HAVRE, Thursday, Dec. 15.

COTTON inactive but steady. Sales of the week, 5,000 bales; New-Orleans tres ordinaire, 250f.; ditto, bas, 235f. Stock, 56,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 17.

The Bourse closed firmer. Rentes, 65f. 30c.

LATEST NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Dec. 17.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Boston, arrived off Crookhaven on the 16th.

The Spanish ministerial crisis continues.

The Calcutta mails of Nov. 23 reached Suez on Dec. 16.

The steamer *Ieddo*, with the overdue Bombay mails, was passed in the Red Sea with two boilers disabled. Her mails were transferred to the Calcutta steamer.

A Shanghai telegram of Nov. 9 says the China news is unsatisfactory. The presence of the rebels in the vicinity of Amoy stopped trade. The Anglo and Franco Chinese advices from Japan are favorable.

It is stated that the St. Domingo question was the cause of the resignation of the Spanish ministry. They wished to abandon the island because of the difficulty of subjection; and because England has resolved to reorganize the insurgents as belligerents. The Queen refused to adopt this course; resignation ensued.

Speaking of HOLIDAY GIFTS, the *Tribune* of 23d inst. says: "a Morton Gold Pen is a property in itself, and forms a very appropriate and useful Christmas present to all who write for profit or for pleasure."

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.

No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. BROOKS, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on the business as heretofore, at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Overshoes to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Holiday Gift.

WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINE.

It is entirely noiseless.

A patented device prevents its being turned backward.

The needle cannot be set wrong.

The hemmer, feller and braider are acknowledged to be superior to all others.

It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1864.

It also received the first premium for "THE BEST SEWING-MACHINE" at the great "New-England Fair," the "Vermont State Fair," the "Pennsylvania State Fair," and the "Indiana State Fair," 1864.

Office No. 658 Broadway.

Richmond.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Prices reduced since Nov. 1 from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies', boys', youths' misses' and children's boots, buckle-shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes always on hand. Gents' best French goods manufactured to measure promptly, at No. 150 Fulton-st.

C. C. RICHMOND.

Touching the Ladies

With icy finger, Winter begs to suggest to them that such sets of sables, ermine, mink, squirrel, chinchilla, and other fancy furs as are to be found in GENIN'S new and choice assortment, are not obtainable elsewhere at the same satisfactory prices

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Holiday Gifts.

E. A. BROOKS would inform those about purchasing Christmas and New-Year's presents, and wish to combine usefulness with beauty in the selection, that he has a large and varied assortment of goods adapted to the present season, which cannot fail to please. Every description of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children, may be found at his establishment, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

New-Year's Calls.

Gentlemen who are about making preparations to carry out the time-honored Knickerbocker custom of making New-Year's calls, will find that absolutely necessary appendage to their toilet, a NEAT-FITTING BOOT, as well as every article of foot gear, at the establishment of E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Holiday Presents of

AFFECTION AND CHARITY

WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium

Lock-stitch

SEWING MACHINES,

No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book to curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all Newsdepots. Circulars tables mailed free. Address

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Holiday Hats and Furs.

White's Fashionable Hats, Skating Caps and Furs of every description, stylish and of first quality.

WHITE, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.

MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Something New—

The Holiday Hat, just issued by

BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

The Horrors of War can be greatly mitigated by that sovereign remedy, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, as it will cure any wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot of ointment should be in every man's knapsack. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 65 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Bordanil's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

A Private Class in Practical Phrenology will be opened at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 389 Broadway, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 7½ o'clock, to be continued Tuesday and Saturday evenings. For terms, apply as above.

Remember, Souvenez, Recorda, Erinnere.

POLHEMUS'S INDIA STORE,

258 BROADWAY, 259, near 14th-st.

Furs—

For the Holidays, in variety of style and texture

BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Canada in Consiption Fits!—The scare in Canada is tremendous. "The Fenians are coming," is the cry. The shaking among the dry bones is terrific. In such a crisis there is nothing like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. That pure and harmless tonic steadies the nerves, stiffens up the muscles, cures internal disturbances, and, as Macbeth says, clears the bosom of that perilous stuff that weighs upon the heart—in other words, cures dyspepsia. Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 58 Cedar-st.

Th Holiday Present most acceptable to a Lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Perry's

MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Personal.—The Mayor and Councils of Philadelphia have unanimously passed a resolution of thanks to Prof. E. P. SAUNDERS, D. D., of the Courtland Saunders' Institute, "for the great good he has done in saving, by his untiring energy, the city from the draft."

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Hill's Hair Dye. 50 Cents. Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Bar lay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 1:2 Centre-st.

Second-hand Safes for sale Cheap, for cash, at No. 109 Maiden-lane.

No More Acceptable Present can be Given to old or young, than one of the ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES. No. 637 Broadway.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

MARRIED.

CLARK—WILDEY—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Joseph Wildey, HENRY M. CLARK and JOSEPHINE F. WILDEY, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

HALL—STANTON.—In Christiansburg, K. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 27, by Rev. D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., assisted by Rev. J. Frank Winkley, Mr. NATHAN B. HALL of Providence R. I., and Miss MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of George A. Stanton, Esq., of the former place.

PALMER—GARDINER.—At Christ's Church, Middle Haddam, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 28, by Rev. Wm. H. Vibbert, LORIN PALMER, of New-York, and SOPHIE H., daughter of Capt. Edward C. Gardiner, of Middle Haddam. No cards.

TERRY—POLLARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 28, at the bride's residence, by Rev. Dr. Yarles, EVELYN ALSTON TERRY, of Fulton, N. Y., and MATTIE J., daughter of S. S. Pollard, of Brooklyn. No cards.

☞ Fulton papers please copy.

TISDALL—AARON.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, by Rev. Geo Alex. Peltz, FITZ GERALD TISDALL, Jr., and Miss PAULINE H., youngest daughter of E. E. Aaron, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

VERMENLE—WEBSTER.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, in the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. T. S. Brown, DANIEL D. VERMENIE and Miss SARA, daughter of Zachariah Webster, Esq., all of Plainfield, N. J.

DIED.

BENDER.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 28, Mrs. ANNE W., wife of Jacob Bender, aged 20 years and 9 months.

Funeral will take place on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 744 3d-av., corner of 56th-st.

COOPER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, WILLIAM B. COOPER, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Friday, corner of 1st-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CHALMERS.—At their residence, in Jersey City, on Thursday, Dec. 29, CATHARINE JANE, only daughter of Thomas H. and Jessie W. Chalmers, aged 4 months.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

CHETWOOD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 28, WILLIAM CHETWOOD, aged 35 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Mr. E. F. Chetwood, this day, Friday, the 30th inst., at 2½ P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice.

HOE.—At his residence, No. 70 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 29, JOHN H. DUFF, M. D., in the 32d year of his age.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

DITCHETT.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, J. MURRAY DITCHETT, aged 49 years.

The friends of the family, and members of Engine Co. No. 5, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 131 Madison-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Evergreen Cemetery, Flatbush.

FOTTERALL.—Suddenly, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, CORNELIA FLEMING, daughter of Stephen G. Fotterall, Esq.

FANNING.—On Friday, Nov. 4, at Camp Grace, Texas, of fever, HENRY H. FANNING, U. S. N., late of Brooklyn, aged 25 years.

He leaves a sorrowful mother, brother and sister to mourn his loss.

FARLEY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, Col. JOHN W. FORBES, in the 51th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 22 North Moore-st., on Saturday, at 1 P. M.

GUNNING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at the residence of her son-in-law, John J. Drake, No. 208 Fort Green-place, after a lingering illness, SARAH E., widow of Edward Gunning, Esq., in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, Rev. James Chilmson, John J. Drake and Welford R. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Ann's Church, corner of Sands and Washington sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

☞ Barbados papers please copy.

HUTHWAITE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, SARAH E. W. HUTHWAITE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, James L. Tompkins, No. 176 West 38th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock A. M.

McCOY.—In this city, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, RACHAEL, wife of Robert McCoy, deceased, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 226 Christie-st.

POST.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, MARY OLIVER, eldest daughter of the late Enoch and Elizabeth Moore, and wife of John Post, aged 54 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 372 3d-av., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., on Saturday morning for interment.

RANDOLPH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, Mrs. MARY A. P. RANDOLPH, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 31, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 50 Water-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

SMITH.—At Washington Heights, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, Mrs MARY SMITH, widow of the late Capt. Benjamin Smith, of this city, in the 69th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles E. Leveridge, No. 317 East 30th-st.

SCUDDER.—On Wednesday Dec. 28, LOUISA H., wife of Henry J. Scudder, and daughter of Professor Charles Peirce, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

SCUDDER.—Suddenly, in Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 29, CHARLES B. SCUDDER, in the 34th year of his age.

THWAITES.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, PHEBE, wife of Joseph Thwaites, Sr., in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, Livingston's dale, Westchester County.

TIEMANN.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, MARY NEWELL TIEMANN, widow of Anthony Tiemann, in the 76th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Dec. 31, from her late residence, No. 40 East 23d-st.

WINSLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 29, WILLIE F., Winslow, young, st child of John and Sarah W. Winslow, aged 4 years, 3 months and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 65 1st-place, on Saturday, Jan. 1, at 2 P. M.

WHIPPLE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, AVERY D. WHIPPLE, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 1, from his late residence, No. 174 Delancey-st., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Nantucket papers please copy.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,

FOR

HEATING AND COOKING.

Every stove warranted as represented.

Call or send for descriptive catalogues.

EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

No. 471 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office

CHEVALIER'S

LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING

SPECIAL BARGAINS

TILL FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT.

SETS of best quality RICH CUT GLASS, consisting of 12 Goblets, 12 Champagnes, 12 Wines, 12 Rocks, 12 Finger-Bowls and 2 Decanters..... $50 00

SETS of WHITE FRENCH CHINA, 2d quality, but good, 160 pieces..... 70 00

FRENCH CHINA GOLD BAND TEA SETS, 56 pieces, $16, $20, and..... 25 00

ENGLISH DECORATED IRON STONE TEA SETS, 44 pieces..... 10 50

TEA SETS, 44 pieces, 1 OILET, 11 pieces..... 9 00

TEA SETS WHITE, 50 pieces, TEA, 41 pieces 5 50

WHITE CHINA TEA CUPS and SAUCERS, (per dozen)..... 2 50

A lot of English Japanned Trays, from 25 cents to..... 1 50

(each,) being about one-half cost of importation.

In addition to the above, we have a very complete Stock of WHITE FRENCH CHINA, CHANDELIERS, GAS-FIXTURES, CUTLERY and BRONZES.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,

Corner of Broome-st.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

Manufacturers of

SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 449 West-st

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER PLATED GOODS,

BOY'S SLEIGHS, SKATES AND TOOL CHESTS.

The largest assortment of ENGLISH SKATES in the city for ladies and gentlemen.

W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

HOLIDAY GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO.,

500 BROADWAY,

nearly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOTHING.

CLARK'S

CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

Nos. 398, 400 and 402 Bowery.

$10 OVERCOATS.
10 OVERCOATS.
10 OVERCOATS.
10 OVERCOATS.

$15 BEAVER OVERCOATS.
15 BEAVER OVERCOATS.
15 BEAVER OVERCOATS.
15 BEAVER OVERCOATS.
15 BEAVER OVERCOATS.

The balance of our Wholesale Stock is to be closed out at a reduction of

25 PER CENT.

CLOTHING.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

SMOKING JACKETS,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

A fine assortment at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

DEVLIN & CO.,

Broadway, corner Grand-st.,

Broadway, corner Warren-st.

**TO LIFE INSURANCE AG

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGION OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN

TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
MATTHIAS N. RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York,

VICE-PRESIDENT.

ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.

TREASURER.

A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES,
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

Stock subject to no further assessment.
$50,000, 10,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.
☞ Maps and Prospectus can be obtained on application at the office of the Company

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MARIPOSA COMPANY, NO. 34 WALL-ST.
The Stockholders of this Company are requested to meet at this office on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock, to confer with the Trustees respecting the present condition and wants of this Company.
W. TITUS, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-street.
CHARTERED, 1853.
CAPITAL.....$150,000.
SURPLUS..... 41,000.
NOTICE.
The Annual Election for Directors of the above Company will take place at the office on the 2d January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.
The regular semi-annual Dividend of 4 per cent, ex Government tax, will be paid on and after the 5th January.
J. C. WINANS, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 672, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1037, 1168, 1.17, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDON AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 20, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 34, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares: No. 20, John Shipman, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.
COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
COUPONS of Joliet and Chicago Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
COUPONS of Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, first mortgage bonds.
And COUPONS of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad, preferred first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid at our office on and after the 3d day of January next, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug 26, 1864.
COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, will be paid at our office on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865.
Coupons of Gold Bonds will be paid in gold.
Coupons of Currency Bonds will be paid in currency.
Both subject to Government tax.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of nine Trustees and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, Malden, N. Y., on the second MONDAY of January next, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 3 o'clock of that day.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.
THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Preferred Certificates issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 3d day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said Certificates stand registered, on the 24th inst.
The transfer books, both of Common and Preferred Certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and opened Jan. 5, 1865, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Trustees.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH AND PARMELEE GOLD CO., No. 24 Broad-street, New-York
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTees of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 31st day of January, and reopen 10th January.
WM. H. PENDLETON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of election of this Company, will be held at the office, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the second day of January next.
Polls open from 10½ until 11 o'clock A. M.
DANIEL D. CASSNER, Secretary.

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest due on the First of January next, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st January, 1865, at the office of the Company, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.
C. O. GILPIN, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Resident office of S. [illegible]—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.

DIRECTORS.

R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Penn.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. P. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

J. S. CLARK, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

OFFICES.

No. 71 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 612 AND 614 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia,
And BALTIMORE, Md.

This company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers as soon as scrip-books are ready, without delay. The property embraces upwards of six hundred and thirty-five acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the Directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor. Every acre of this company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where prospectus and every information can be obtained.
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION.

The First National Bank of St. Alban's, Vt., was robbed by an armed band of raiders on the 19th of October, 1864, of the following notes and bonds, viz.:

Four $1,000 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 18,681 to 18,684, inclusive.

Nineteen $500 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 28,083 to 28,101, inclusive.

One hundred and two $100 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 184,073 to 184,172, inclusive; and also Nos. 142,863, 142,874.

One hundred and nine $50 United States Treasury notes, Nos. 16,265 to 16,296, inclusive; 20,587 to 20,640, inclusive, 30,088 to 30,096, inclusive; 134,960 to 134,980, inclusive; 20,645 to 20,646, inclusive; also, 20,665 to 20,673, inclusive, and No. 30,681.

All payable to blank order, dated Aug. 15, 1864.

Also, $15,000 5 per cent. legal tender coupon United States notes, dated Jan. 1, 1863, with one coupon taken off, of the denomination of $50 and $100. Also, $1,000 United States 5-20 coupon bond, No. 7,901, and two $100 United States 5-20 coupon bonds, Nos. 45,087 and 45,089. All persons are cautioned against buying the same, as payment and conversion has been stopped
A. SOWLIS, Cashier.
ST. ALBANS, Dec. 1 1864.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief and so report, "that the property of this company—62,000 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for us purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 14th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)

No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO., No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers:
Chicago City Municipal Bonds,
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds,
Albany City 6 per cent Bonds.
Dec. 28, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1865, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE BERKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 10 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
E. H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, due the 1st of January next, will be paid in coin at our office, less Government tax, No. 36 Wall-st., Dec. 27, 1864. EUGENE KELLY & CO.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1864.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Special Mortgage Bonds of this company, issued to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 650 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN Directors, and for Inspectors of Election of this association, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

CHOICE PETROLEUM LANDS AND Leases for sale, selected by a competent and experienced agent. Correspondence is invited. Apply to or address D. C. STURGES & CO., McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1865, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above company, will be paid on presentation, in gold coin, (less 5 per cent. U. S. tax,) at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & SCHRAMM.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

DEAR SIR: The election of a Board of Directors of the Fourth National Bank, and of three inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will take place on the 10th of January next, and an effort will be made to secure an harmonious agreement, in order to increase its prosperity, and thus redeem its stock from the low estimate in which it has been held for the year past. With this view, it is proposed to offer the Presidency to the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, the present Comptroller of the Currency, a man in whom confidently believed, will accept the position when he is informed that he can do so with entire certainty that he will not be embarrassed by the difficulties which have thus far so greatly injured the prosperity of the bank. The direction will be framed with especial reference to securing the acceptance of the Presidency by the above-mentioned gentleman, while it will be made worthy of the confidence of the stockholders, in point of integrity and sound business capacity. It is therefore confidently hoped by the undersigned, owners in whole or in part of more than ten thousand shares, that the stockholders will join in this sincere effort to place it in the position which its commanding capital and great advantages warranted them in believing it would occupy, when it was established. The prospect of the success of this effort has already enlivened the value of its stock, and, if accomplished, will insure all but its best friends could desire. If you are willing to co-operate with us in this undertaking, you will please execute the inclosed power of attorney, acknowledge it before a Notary Public, and return it by mail to the address of either of the undersigned. The power requires a revenue stamp of fifty cents, which, if not put on by you, will be affixed after its return by the undersigned. Respectfully, yours,

DAVID DOWS & CO.,
BUTLER, CRAIG, RAWSON & CO.,
WILLIAMS & GUION,
WM. H. WEBB,
VERMILYE & CO.,
BENKARD & HUTTON,
WALTERS & GURNEE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, JR.,
JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
EURA WHILE,
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

N. B.—Should your Power have been already sent, the execution of the one herewith can be substituted, if you wish.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: You will doubtless regret to learn that the personal feeling which exhibited itself in the early part of the present year, in reference to the management of the Fourth National Bank, and which, at that time, threatened its prosperity, has manifested itself again; and that, in view of the approaching election, efforts are being made to enlist your sympathy and support in behalf of persons who are evidently determined to make the bank a scene of personal strife and contention. After the organization which, through your direct intervention, was effected last spring, the majority of the present board devoted themselves to the duty which you had devolved upon them, and their efforts have met with such success that the bank has been extricated from the serious embarrassments in which it had been placed by previous difficulties and disagreement in its management, and by the subordination of its corporate to the interests of its shareholders to the ends of those persons who chose to make it the scene and occasion of merely personal quarrels. In this connection it will suffice to mention that its deposits meanwhile, through the public confidence in its present management, been increased from about $1,400,000 to upward of SEVEN MILLIONS of dollars, and from an aggregate daily deposit of only about $100, to an average of upward of FIVE MILLIONS of DOLLARS A DAY. To other interests of the Bank are in an equally prosperous and satisfactory condition, and this for you as well as for ourselves, to consider whether the successful career which has thus been begun and thus far so satisfactorily pursued, shall be continued—whether in short the Bank shall be managed in the interests of its shareholders, without regard to personal animosities of any kind—or whether all such considerations shall be thrown aside, and everything that has been gained by prudence and discretion shall be sacrificed in order that this man or that may appease his pride or gratify his passion by a personal triumph over his adversary. In our judgment the management of the bank involves a trust and duty with which personal animosities should not be permitted to interfere, and the more removed its affairs can be kept from all mere personal difficulties, the better for all concerned; and we invite your concurrence in this view of the subject.

Our attention has been called to a printed circular recently addressed to you, and which has appended to it the names of some of the most respectable shareholders of the bank, gentlemen who not only would not knowingly make a misstatement, but who are incapable of any underhanded thing whatever; and the peculiar convey's manner in which in regard to the purpose of offering the Presidency to Hon. Hugh McCulloch, the present Comptroller of the Currency, (which, in view of the actual facts of the case, date of, to say the least of it, be considered otherwise than extremely disingenuous and misleading. The circular in question has been got up in behalf of those who are hostile to the majority of the present Board of Directors, and, as we apprehend, to the true interests of the bank. Its evident purpose is to produce the impression that these latter parties favor the appointment of Mr. McCulloch to the Presidency, and that the majority of the present board do not. The truth of the matter is simply this: It is well known that Mr. Ketchum reluctantly accepted the office of President against his own interests and inclinations, and that he has always desired to be relieved from it as soon as a suitable person could be found to take his place. As long ago as last May, soon after the present organization was effected, he opened a correspondence with Mr. McCulloch, in order to induce him to accept the Presidency, and he continued his efforts to that end, until finally, in September last, Mr. McCulloch yielded its consent, subject only to the condition which is set forth in the following extract from a letter which he wrote upon that occasion:

"You can say to the Directors of the Fourth National Bank that I do not like the Presidency—that I accept it reluctantly, and that I shall not be embarrassed by the difficulties which have thus far so greatly injured the prosperity of the bank. The direction will be framed with especial reference to securing the acceptance of the Presidency by the above-mentioned gentleman, while it will be made worthy of the confidence of the stockholders, in point of integrity and sound business capacity. It is therefore confidently hoped by the undersigned, owners in whole or in part of more than ten thousand shares, that the stockholders will join in this sincere effort to place it in the position which its commanding capital and great advantages warranted them in believing it would occupy, when it was established. The prospect of the success of this effort has already enlivened the value of its stock, and, if accomplished, will insure all but its best friends could desire. If you are willing to co-operate with us in this undertaking, you will please execute the inclosed power of attorney, acknowledge it before a Notary Public, and return it by mail to the address of either of the undersigned. The power requires a revenue stamp of fifty cents, which, if not put on by you, will be affixed after its return by the undersigned. Respectfully, yours,

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G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, JR.,
JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
EURA WHILE,
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISH & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY;
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares, Par Value $5. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

SINKING FUND.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—I am prepared to purchase Second Mortgage Bonds of the above Road to the extent of forty-five thousand dollars, ($45,000) amount due 1st of October last under the terms of the mortgage requiring an annual appropriation toward a Sinking Fund for the redemption and security of the Second Mortgage Bonds. I desire proposals for the sale of Second Mortgage Bonds for this Fund, in lots of forty five Bonds or less, by the 12th of January next. Address, at Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio,
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Trustee.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, the 3d day of January next, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 30 to Jan. 4.
WED. W. CLARK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
THOS. HALE, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., and on the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 2 11th-st., between Avenues C and D, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and three inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office, No 2½ 11th-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Dec. 20, 1864.
THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company are hereby notified that the interest warrants falling due on the first day of January, 1865, issued with bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of E. F. H. Gibson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., New-York.
C. L. ROCKEFELLER, Treasurer.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after said election.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.—The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, due on the 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 25 William-st., on and after Jan. 3, 1865.
RUSSELL SAGE, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 CHAMBERS-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an additional One Per Cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 10th day of October, 1864, to the date of payment.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. The poll will open at 10 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

$300,000 TO LOAN

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(About)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(About)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;

LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,312	
HELVETIA—building	3,309	
ERIN	3,313	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,165	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,855	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows

ERIN—Lewis.....Saturday, Jan. 7.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having their value expressed therein are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Jan. 21.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 11.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Feb. 18.
DAY STAR.....(Running.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 31 Her above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, 5 to size, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $45.

The *Morning Star*, 2,000 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,775, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....55 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless a Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Steamships of the Inman Line, sailing every Saturday, from Pier No. 45, North River, as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY.....Dec. 31
CITY OF LONDON, SATURDAY.....Jan. 7
CITY OF LIMERICK, SATURDAY.....Jan. 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....Steerage to London.....31
First Cabin to Paris.....Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers booked to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced low rates.

Parties from Liverpool or the Continent—First Cabin, $75. Second, $50. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the same rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's [illegible] Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 1 P. M., for the above port, touching at Nassau, N. P., both going and returning. Passengers booked through to Havana. Specie only taken at the following rates:

Passage to Nassau.....$40
Passage to Havana.....60

Passengers should be at the office one hour before sailing.

No Freight received after 12 M. on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 3 Old Slip, corner Front.

E. C. ANDERSON, No. 3 Old Slip, corner Front.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and fast [illegible] Steamship

[illegible]

will leave Pier No. [illegible] North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M.

The cabins of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

[illegible]

The FUNG SHUEY will follow on Jan. 7, 1865.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The [illegible] Steamship

[illegible]

Commander,

having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 14, N. R., on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

For freight or passage apply to

BOLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class steamships will be despatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River

Jan. 4.....NORTH STAR.....Sloan.
(Connecting at Aspinwall with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13.....COSTA RICA.....Lockwood.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....Seabury.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage apply to

D. OGDEN ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP

MORRO CASTLE,

[illegible]

Will leave Pier No. [illegible] North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 5 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EARLE, Lieut. Dyer, Master, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Jan. 11.

FOR [illegible] HAVANA—DISPATCH LINE.

The [illegible] will leave the wharf foot of [illegible] street, East River, and will positively sail at 3 o'clock P. M. (Gales or no gales) Wednesday, Dec. 28, punctually, for HAVANA.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for passengers, apply to

[illegible]

Havana and first-class steamship accommodations, apply to E. A. [illegible]EY & CO., No. 10 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE. LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 2d day of every month, from Pier No. 2, North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—Regular Line.—The steamship MELVILLE will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 6 East River.

For freight or passage, apply to

WINSLOW & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 26 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TWO PAIRS OF WELL-MATCHED PLEASURE HORSES, in fine condition for immediate use; one pair dark brown and [illegible]; brisk drivers; pony built, 15 hands high; other pair sorrels, 6 and 7 years old, bright, free drivers, and well calculated for coach horses. A trial described [illegible] satisfactory trial can be had by applying to L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH AVENUE A SPLENDID stable, will accommodate a large number of horses and carriages; has all modern improvements. Apply to S. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—[illegible] Lost, Pass No. [illegible] Osborne. [illegible] Bowery. The above reward will be given if left at [illegible] Water-st., near Ann.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.) On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by fine commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is now extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Crestline, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETLAND, General Superintendent.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7.00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10.00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4.00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5.00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6.00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8.00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7.30 and 11.00 A. M., 3.15, 6, and 10.30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10.30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 mins. earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Supt.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5.40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7.15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6.10, 7.30, 8.20, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., and 2.20, 4.20, 5.30, 6.30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and SATURDAY Evenings. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5.30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.15 A. M., 12.15 P. M., 4.22 P. M., and 6.05 P. M. The 9.15 A. M. and 4.22 P. M., run to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3.15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purposes of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said City, pursuant to chapter one hundred and forty-five of the laws of the State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises to be between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Harlem River and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say, commencing at a point where the line between the lands of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine feet to the feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty four degrees, west five hundred and eighteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty three minutes east thirteen seventy-six feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and two hundred and six thirty-five one hundredth square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence in the said line between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty-six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark, thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes, east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES OF THE most improved patterns, steam gauge included, 8, 10 and 12 horse power, now ready for delivery at the lowest prices. STEVENS BRO. & CO., No. 222 Pearl-st., N. Y.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD SECOND-hand steam-engine and boiler, of about 35-horse-power. Address JAMES R. SAYRE, Jr., Newark, N. J.

PERSONAL.

TO PAROLED AND EXCHANGED PRISONERS.—Wanted, information of Captain William Cook, 4th U. S. C. T., who was taken prisoner the 16th of August last, while with the Army of the James before Richmond, and about a month later was removed from the Libby Prison to Salisbury, N. C., [illegible] other prisoners of Richmond. Any knowledge of others will [illegible] favor to the [illegible] Address [illegible] Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM B. BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
PIANO-FORTES.

Seven first premiums, including

TWO GOLD MEDALS, AND ONE SILVER MEDAL, were awarded to WM. B. BRADBURY for the "BEST PIANO-FORTE." The only GOLD MEDAL of the American Institute of 1863 was awarded to WM. B. BRADBURY for the "BEST PIANO-FORTE."

An assortment of these magnificent instruments at No. 427 Broome st., one block east of Broadway, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

RAVEN & BACON,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The musical profession having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers in this city, each firm claiming superiority for their instruments from the indorsement of the same distinguished artists, we fear the innocent public, unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves mystified as to where to select the best piano for their holiday gifts.

We would state that, as our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, it has not been necessary for us to obtain the opinion of the profession in regard to their quality, the instruments speaking for themselves. We are continually introducing improvements in our pianos, and they are up to the age in every particular. Parties desiring pianos will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

STODART PIANOS,

Known and esteemed as one of the BEST PIANOS manufactured, and for years have been used by the MOST HIGHLY CULTIVATED MUSICAL PEOPLE, and will have none other.

Reference is made in all cases to parties who have the instrument, and they number thousands in this city alone, as to their qualities as a PERFECT PIANO in every respect. A fine assortment, recently from our factory, at our warerooms, No. 824 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

STODART & MORRIS.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new

PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,

of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by the Decker Brothers."

WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $50 to $300. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 30,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

MELODEON OR CABINET ORGAN TUNERS WANTED.—MASON & HAMLIN will give immediate and permanent employment to a number of experienced and skillful tuners, at their cabinet organ manufactory, corner of Cambridge and Charles-sts., Boston. None but those who are masters of their art need apply, but to such great inducements will be offered. Apply personally, or by letter.

SAWYER & THOMPSON'S NEW PIANOS, tone, touch and finish superb; warranted five years, prices moderate. Pianos sold and to let; tuned, repaired or exchanged. SAWYER & THOMPSON, 765 Broadway, N. Y., and 59 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, &c.—Sole depot for Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Prices from $60 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

A HANDSOME UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE for $115, in good order. Apply at the manufactory of E. BLOOMFIELD, No. 173 Grand-st., corner Baxter, entrance on Baxter-st.

IMPROVED IRON FRAMES SQUARE PIANOS at REDUCED cash prices.
J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to title I, chapter 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and that

1. The name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is H. L. PARMELEE.

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing, buying and selling of coal, foreign and American, on the account of said firm, and also on commission.

3. That the name of the general partner is HOWARD L. PARMELEE, whose place of residence is Clifton, in the County of Richmond and State of New-York, and that the name of the special partner is FREDERICK H. COSSIT, whose place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York.

4. That the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock, is the sum of fifteen thousand dollars in cash.

5. That the period at which said partnership is to commence, is the [illegible]th day of December, 1864, and that the period at which the same is to terminate, is the 1st day of January, 1866.

HOWARD L. PARMELEE,
FREDERICK H. COSSIT.

Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1864.

REMOVAL.

H. L. PARMELEE has removed from No. 62 William-st. to No. 32 Pine-st., where he has for sale all kinds of American and Foreign anthracite and bituminous coals, and cannel by the cargo or single ton. For sale to arrive, or delivered in any part of New-York or Brooklyn. Offices, No. 32 Pine-st., and No. 945 Broadway. Yards, West 23d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., Brooklyn yard, corner Columbia and Baltic sts.

New-York, Dec. 2d, 1864.

A CARD.

The undersigned having disposed of his interest in the coal business to H. L. PARMELEE, will recommend him to his friends and customers, and to those of the old firm of PARMELEE & CO.

R. C. CUTHAM.

New-York, Dec. 12, 1864.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF A FIRM IN [illegible] doing business in this city, will terminate in January. One of the partners desiring to withdraw, the [illegible] wishes to meet with an energetic man, capable in the line of business, with capital to take his place; or failing to get such, the stock, fixtures and lease will be disposed of on satisfactory terms. [illegible] is a first-rate one, rent reasonable; stock and fixtures, sales the present year half a million. For cash and 60 days, and can be increased indefinitely. Address [illegible] Box 5,042 New-York Post-office.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, at No. 67 Nassau-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES FLEMING,
WILLIAM J. DAVIDSON.

The business will be hereafter conducted under the name of DAVIDSON & FLEMING, who will sign in liquidation.

PETER H. DAVIDSON,
JAMES FLEMING.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of MCCREDIE & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the same place by the undersigned, who will receive, collect and pay all debts due and owing by the late firm.

DENNIS A. McCREDIE,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.

New-York, Dec. 17, 1864.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 57 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of [illegible] Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the surviving partners, under the same firm name.

EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.

New-York, Dec. 27, 1864.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THIS IS TO give notice that the firm of PENDLETON & ROBINSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. H. PENDLETON,
B. ROBINSON, Jr.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1864.

[illegible]-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864. [illegible] ASSOCIATED WITH US, Mr. H. [illegible] DANEY, the business of our firm will be continued under the name of DALY, MONDON & CO.

J. FITZPATRICK MORGAN, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S. FRIDAY.

First time this season, Garrick and Colman's standard Comedy, with elegant scenery, appropriate costumes, and full and efficient distribution, the

CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Lord Ogleby	Mr. Gilbert
Lovewell	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sterling	Mr. Mark Smith
Sir John Melville	Mr. Whiting
Canton	Mr. John Sefton
Brush	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Mrs. Heidelberg	Mrs. Vernon
Miss Sterling	Miss Madeline Henriques
Fanny	Mrs. Jennings
Betty	Miss Jane Burke
Trusty	Miss Carman
Chambermaid	Miss Green

SATURDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET

MONDAY—Two excellent pieces, not acted this season THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN

AND

THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,
MR. LESTER WALLACK

will reappear

ON TUESDAY,

in Sir E. B. Lytton's fine Comedy of

MONEY

Mr. Dion Boucicault's immensely successful Comedy,
HOW SHE LOVES HIM,

and the Drama of

ROSEDALE.

will shortly be repeated

A NEW DRAMA,

of powerful interest and effects, in active preparation.

TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY

(one of the great successes of the season) will again be given at an early period.

Open at 7½ o'clock; overture at 7¾.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT.
THE NEW-YORK
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION
WITH PLEASURE ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
TO APPEAR AT THEIR
NINTH CONCERT.
DEC. 31, (NEW-YEAR'S EVE,)

SIGNOR G. LOTTI, SIGNORINA MORENSI, MME. THERESA CORRENO, MR. SCORRIENO, MASTERS BERNHARD AND RICHARD RIEGER, A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT WITH EVERY TICKET PROCURED AT THE JEWELRY STORES OF THE ASSOCIATION, NOS 544 AND 233 BROADWAY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1864, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
LES POSEURS OU ETRE ET PARAITRE.
Comedy in three acts by Thiboust and Duval.
MONS. FIOLLE, Comedy by SCRIBE.
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

GEORGE GUY'S MAMMOTH CONCERT.
COOPER INSTITUTE TO-NIGHT. Tickets 50 cts.
Make a point of going to see Billie Lemon, Master Winter Ravel on Stilts the Excelsior Glee Club, George Guy as Tom Tug, in the "Waterman," Banjo Duet, &c.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—PUBLIC REHEARSAL No. 7, at the Academy of Music on Saturday, December 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 50c. Subscriptions received at the usual places.

L. SPIER, Secretary.

HELL—HELL.—AT CLINTON HALL UNDER the Astor Library, Astor-place, near Broadway, illustrated by Prof. SMYTH, TO-NIGHT. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

CRAYON ART GALLERY, NO. 536 BROADway, containing a choice collection of Oil-Paintings by Artists of the Dusseldorf and other schools. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission free.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more of the worst Secret Diseases and Weaknesses than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call, it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 62 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice Chancellor SIR W. P. Wood, by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Q. C., and eminent physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne, that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. Sold at 1, Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urin

THE WEED-OPDYKE LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Hon. Judge Mason.

George Opdyke vs. *Thurlow Weed.*—At the resumption of this case yesterday morning, Mr. Hamilton Harris appeared, (having come from Albany for that purpose,) and stated that he never had heard of the letter from his brother, Hon. Ira Harris, to Opdyke until he saw it in court, that it was on his representation to Mr. Blatchford that Mr. Pierrepont had made the statement he did in opening, and he wished to take the blame of that error upon himself.

George W. Farley—Redirect examination resumed.

Q.—How did you get at the cost of the guns burned in the armory? A.—By subtracting the amount we received from Government from our whole outlay and liabilities.

Q.—How was the profit obtained, as it finally appeared? A.—By compromising claims which were against us.

Q.—It appears by account No. 2 that there is a loss of $1,500, and you paid Henderson $3,900 for profits. Explain that discrepancy? A.—There was a check in October for about $1,700 that has not been entered into the account; it was on an advance to Marston, and was subsequently discovered by the book-keeper. In regard to the question put yesterday, as to my bias against Mr. Weed, I would say I mean that my bias is not so great as to prevent my speaking the truth under oath; we allowed Hendrickson too much by a mistake; my interest was dependent on the profits; my mode of claiming for the carbines did not include any prospective profits, only the profits made to that time.

Re-cross-examined.—Q.—Can you state any respect in which there would have been more profit on the seven thousand guns, if you had delivered them, than you received from your collection from the city? A.—It would not have given us any more profit; the claim on the city included the profits that would have been derived on the arms unfinished.

Q.—You say that your bias is not so great as to prevent your speaking the truth under oath; do you think that your bias falls short of that? A.—I think not. I have no particular hostility against Mr. Weed.

Q.—Do you think that you have a bias that just falls short of your speaking the truth under oath. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you think you are so free from bias as to stand as indifferent as a judge, only to have justice done? A.—Well, a judge might try the case of a kinsman, and be just; I feel a great interest in the success of Mr. Opdyke in this case.

Q.—Is your bias different this morning from what it was yesterday? A.—No, Sir.

John Paret, Jr., called by plaintiff, was sworn, and examined by Mr. Field: I am engaged in the clothing business in this city; reside in New-Jersey; from January to July, 1863, I was book-keeper at the armory in Second-avenue; I kept the cash-book produced here from the 1st of February to the destruction of the factory; it contains all the cash transactions correctly in that time; I was at the building on the day of its destruction; the first attack was in the morning; the police were in the main room; I was in the office alone; seeing the door would be broken by the mob, I called the policemen; a shot was fired; the ringleader was killed; that deterred the mob for a while; they returned again, and were again repulsed; when things looked most threatening the police were withdrawn, and Mr. Kean and I were left alone; we escaped through the rear of the building; on my return, soon after, found the building on fire; I looked out of the office to see the mob; they were on Twenty-first, on Twenty-second-street, and on Second-avenue; it was not possible for me or Mr. Kean to hold that building, or with any force under our command, after the police withdrew; we had nothing to do with their being withdrawn; after the fire I took means to save all I could from the ruins, and disposed of it at public sale; the proceeds were about $2,600—the net balance, after expenses, $2,200; I had no knowledge of any of the books being saved at the time, except the cash-book; heard of another book yesterday; I made out the computations for the claim presented to the city; some portion was made by Mr. Kean, which I went over and saw they were correct; the price of the guns were got at by taking the contract price and deducting the estimated cost for completing them; we took the price of machinery from the appraiser's inventory, or the purchase from Marston; it was correct, the cost of tools and fixtures was got at in the same way; they were correctly taken; the 25 carbines were $2,500 in Marston's inventory, and we reduced it to $625, the tools and machinery purchased—the prices were taken from the cash-book, including freight and necessary expenses; Mr. Kean and myself went over carefully from our memory the number of tool hands we had from first of February, and most of them we knew by name, and wrote the names down; I was satisfied that the average was below the actual number, and that the $17,000 was actually less than what was expended for tool hands; I am now satisfied that it was less; I was at the factory every day, with one or two exceptions; I did not suppose that Loren Jones had any connection with Opdyke and Farley whatever; he made small purchases for the armory from day to day, upon specific orders, $50 at a time; after that was gone he would present his vouchers and get $50 more, he received no salary, and had nothing to do with the books; when I left I would lock the books up.

Q.—Was there anything claimed for the guns delivered to the Government in the claim presented for the guns on the last page? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Were you examined before the Board of Supervisors? If so, state the course of examination. A.—Mr. Blunt examined Farley and Kean at considerable length. Kean more especially. I heard Kean explain to Mr. Blunt the way in which the claim was made up. he had his papers and memorandums with him, showing his calculations and the way in which he arrived at the results; he showed them or offered to show them to Blunt, and explained to him that the guns were charged at the contract price, less the estimated cost of finishing; the two schedules now shown to me are, according to my best recollection, the papers that Kean showed to Blunt.

Q.—Have you been over the items of expenditures on account of outlay, and compared it with the cash-book from the time you went into the establishment? If so, is that account correct? A.—I have, for the time that I was there, and the account is perfectly correct; I have checked the items (produces a copy in which the checks are marked.)

Cross-examined—This list of checks embraces all that was received from Opdyke from the 3d of February, 1863, to the 14th of August, 1863, for the business of the armory; it was all the money that passed through my hands that I know of; it foots up in pencil $82,123 17; my keeping of the cash book commenced Jan. 29; all after that is mine; the total footing from the 1st of December, 1862, is $114,350 85, the figures preceding, $71,117; I have no recollection of making, or for what purpose I made them, nor have I any recollection when the figures $185,467, and the $9,786, making a total of $195,253, were made, or for what purpose; I never made any footings, of my own knowledge, to represent the amount of the entire advances, but I made those additions for some purpose of my own, I presume, to satisfy my own mind; I have no recollection of the time, nor the object; I do not think I showed it to anybody; I had no recollection of its being on the book until it was shown to me here: it was made a long while ago, probably soon after the transaction.

Q.—Was it not made when the claim was before the Board of Supervisors? A.—That I do not recollect; this cash-book was before them; I do not know that they saw it at all; either Farley or myself took the cash-book there; we went together; I was before the board only once beside the time I was examined; I was there an hour or thereabout each time; Farley and Kean were examined the same day I was; the cash-book was offered by me to substantiate the claim, and to give an opportunity to examine it thoroughly and see that all the items were taken from it; if I had then made this pencil footing I should certainly have recollected it; it was not made for the purpose of showing to the Supervisors, the cash-book does show footings; to the best of my recollection, there was nothing said by Blunt on the subject of what the total outlay was, nor did I state to him the total of these footings; Blunt took the cash-book and looked it over for a few moments, and compared the items with those on the schedule; I left Farley and Kean there, and probably left the cash-book in Farley's custody; (witness shows two or three items in answer to a request of the counsel, corresponding in the cashbook to the schedule;) when Kean was testifying the clerk took notes, but as a general thing he would turn to Blunt who told him what to write; I know of items purchased of Marston not included in this claim; a great portion of the expenses on the cash-book are for material, stock, expenses, &c., which you can't find in this claim, except as estimated in the value of the guns; the schedule claims only for machinery, tools and fixtures; the materials of the guns are not specified; all the new supplies after December, 1862, are charged here; few tools were broken or we would have had many more toolmen there; I am now in the clothing business, in company with Henry Paret; Nelson G. Hunt and Geo. Opdyke are our special partners; it was established on the 28th of November, 1863; I was clerk for Opdyke before that for nearly two years, in his business as a merchant; I had been out of Opdyke's employ when I went into the gun-factory; these papers presented by Kean in this trial are in my handwriting. I know that after I went in there were 29 tool hands; before that I only knew it from seeing the pay-roll, I paid the men myself and had daily intercourse with them; the ledger now shown I never saw till yesterday morning; I kept it, commencing January, 1863.

Re-direct—The claim for tools is included in the charge for tool hands; they were duplicating tools all the time.

Myles Finch sworn. Examined by Counsel for plaintiff—I was employed as book-keeper in this factory from Dec. 1, 1862, to Jan. 29, 1863; I made no entry in this cash-book; any payments of Farley to the credit of Marston on account of debts he assumed for Marston, I kept that account on some book or paper, intending when they were all paid, to make one general entry in the cash-book; that book or memorandum I left in the factory among the other papers, I know there were such payments made by Farley.

Cross-examined—I saw the receipts, I did not see how any of the debts; I think I saw one of the checks; I cannot state the amount; it was my business to enter payments in the cash book, if I thought proper, was to do it as I thought proper; I do not remember who was superintendent when I went in. Knowlton came in soon after I did, and staid as long as I did.

Gen. Chas. W. Sanford, sworn, examined by counsel for plaintiff: On the morning of the 13th of July, 1863, on reaching my office about ten o'clock from Westchester County, where I had been on Sunday, I found a note from Mayor Opdyke, requesting me to go immediately to his office; I went, and found him and his private secretary there, he informed me that there was a very serious riot up town, which, in his opinion, required the intervention of the military, after hearing the information which he had, I concurred with him, but stated that the military force then at my control was very small; I however offered to do all I could; the Mayor then made a requisition for the military; I proceeded to collect as many men as I could, and ordered most of them to the Seventh-avenue arsenal, and a few to the Elm-street armory; about twelve o'clock I arrived at the Seventh-avenue arsenal, and as soon as I could collect a sufficient force, I moved down Broadway, and dispersed all the rioters as we went; the men were kept busy all that day on the west side of the city till about one o'clock in the morning, when the riot subsided to a great degree; some time during the morning of that day I received a requisition from the Police Commissioners to suppress the riot, everything was done that could be with my force; the regiments that were absent were telegraphed for, and did not arrive till Wednesday evening, after they got here the riot was immediately suppressed; if we had had three regiments at first, the riot would never have extended beyond the first day; indeed, I had suppressed it on the west side of town, only I had not men enough; on account of some of my troops having been withdrawn by Gen. Brown, who interfered with Gen. Wool's orders, the riot became more furious than before; I communicated with the Mayor by messages by staff officers, but I only saw him after Monday but once, at Gov. Seymour's quarters at the St. Nicholas, and once prior, at the office of the Police Commissioners, a few minutes; I could not see what the Mayor could have done that he did not do; we had no efficient troops; the citizens were undisciplined, and could do nothing against large masses.

Rufus F. Andrews, sworn—examined by Mr. Emott, counsel for plaintiff.—I am a member of the bar; I have known the plaintiff intimately since 1859, and had a speaking acquaintance with him some years before; in 1859 I endeavored to secure his indorsement by the branch of the American party with which I was connected; I continued with that party till 1860, when I supported Mr. LINCOLN; I first became acquainted with Charles McNeil in 1859, he was a member of the American party in the convention which indorsed Opdyke: I was appointed Surveyor of the Port of New-York in 1861; I was a candidate for that position before I had any knowledge of the fact, during the last week in June I was informed that my name was suggested to settle a difficulty that existed between two branches of the party; there had been from the 4th of March two candidates, Wakeman & Stanton; after Lincoln's inauguration, I was a candidate for District Attorney for this district; I did not withdraw; at Mr. Evarts' personal request another gentleman was appointed, (laughter;) I went to Washington on the 29th of June and returned the same day.

Q.—What did you learn at that time? (Objected to.)

Counsel for plaintiff offered to show that the witness was informed, while at Washington, upon competent authority, that he was to receive this appointment of Surveyor. (Excluded—exception taken.)

Q.—You went there because of the appointment? A.—I went there because it had been suggested to me that it would do as well for me to show myself, and I returned on the suggestion that it was not best for me to remain (laughter); that it would only excite the ire of the two belligerents, who were fighting each other, and they would turn and fight me (laughter).

Q.—Had anything been said previously, to you, about your being a candidate? A.—Mr. Barney had informed me that my name was mentioned in Washington; he was the first who spoke to me on the subject; I had spoken to nobody.

Q.—Was there any announcement in the public prints; and, if so, when, that you were to receive this appointment? (Objected to—excluded—exception taken.)

Q.—Did you have an interview with McNeil when this subject was mentioned; if so, state it? A.—The first time I ever had any conversation with McNeil was on the morning of July 5, when he called at my house, and I think some fifteen or twenty other gentlemen called before I got my breakfast, all wanting positions under the Surveyor of the Port; (laughter;) I disposed of them as fast as I could; McNeil remained; he said he saw by the papers that I was appointed, or was to be appointed Surveyor; that he was very glad to see that such was the case, that he and I had belonged formerly to the American party, and had acted together in the campaign of 1859, when we supported Opdyke for Mayor; he said that they had no politicians in the Custom-house; that Barney had no taste for politics, and Dennison had never had anything to do with any political organization, and he was very glad to see we were to have a politician in the office; he went on to say that he had an idea of running for Assembly on the Republican ticket, in the Eighteenth Ward; (he has since run in Queens County;) and that he should want some assistance probably to secure his nomination and carry his election, he said also that he felt a very great interest in having Opdyke nominated for Mayor at the coming fall; my recollection is that I remarked to him at that time that it was very early in the season to talk about running a Mayor, and he said he thought it was time to begin an organization, that the Democratic party was divided, and with sufficient patronage from the Custom-house, and sufficient support in the way of the usual collections, we would be able to carry Opdyke in if we could get him nominated; I told him if I received the appointment of Surveyor I would endeavor to do whatever I could for the interest of the party, and whatever was usual in the way of collections; he said he felt very much gratified to hear me speak in that way; that he did not know but I had some feeling toward Opdyke by reason of his having favored another man's appointment. I told him I had not the slightest, that Opdyke's relations to me had been most intimate; I had been in the habit of seeing him almost daily and conversing about matters going on in Washington; and that I had studiously kept from him any knowledge of the fact, till I found it was decided in Washington that I was a candidate, because any interference on his side of the house, or on the side of Weed, would be fatal to my chances—which seemed to gratify him very much; then he said that Williamson felt a very great anxiety to bring about the nomination of Opdyke, and he wished me to meet Williamson, who was then his particular friend, at his place, as he called it, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, that evening; that he would see Williamson and have him there; I said to him that after meeting some gentlemen at the Fifth-avenue Hotel that evening, I would call at his place; I called there about 8½ or 9 o'clock, and found McNeil sitting in the saloon; I was never there before; Williamson was not there; we waited half or three-quarters of an hour for him; McNeil then said something must have detained him, and wished me, as a personal favor, to call there the next evening; the next evening I went and found Williamson and McNeil together sitting in the main room; they asked me into a private room; it was about nine o'clock; Williamson congratulated me on the good news, as he called it, that I was to be Surveyor, and commenced to speak about the circumstances under which I was appointed; one of them was certainly very liberal in trying to entertain me, for he had a table spread with fine wines and plenty to eat; I judged from that that they wanted something of me, I did not know exactly what; I did not pay for the entertainment; Williamson said he understood that mine was an independent appointment for the American party, and that he nor his friends had had nothing to do with it; he then spoke of the coming campaign, and seemed to be very anxious that Opdyke should be nominated for Mayor, saying that he had always taken very great interest in his success—as I knew he had in 1859—and he wanted to see what could be done in the way of patronage to secure his nomination, and then what could be done in the way of raising money from the Custom-house to carry his election; I repeated to him what I had said to McNeil, that it was rather early to talk about that; that I was not aware as yet that Opdyke would consent; that I had conversed with him in reference to whether he intended to run, and he had assured me that he had no such intention; Williamson said he thought him the strongest candidate, and that it was for the interest of the party and all of us that he should be nominated; he then spoke of Barney as not being a politician, having no taste for politics and of Dennison, the naval officer, not being familiar with the party organization of the city; he said he was very glad I was to have the office; that we had acted together in politics, and he thought we could do so again; he said it would be necessary to have some appointment made for each of the organizations of the several wards, in order to interest the different associations, and wanted me to use my influence to have that brought about; I told him my patronage was very light, but so far as I had any influence it should go for the benefit of the party; he then said it had been customary to raise large amounts from the Custom-house for election purposes, and he thought the heads of the department there would not take hold of the matter with vigor when the time came; all this was said by Williamson; McNeil occasionally put in a word; I told him I should do as the members of the Democratic party had done—raise all the money I could legitimately and reasonably to carry any election we had; he said he was not exactly familiar with the percentage of tax they had usually put on, and stated what they had put on in the Tax Commissioner's office, which I thought rather steep, and told him that I had understood that two per cent. on the salaries was the usual assessment; he did not state the percentage in his office, but mentioned that one man, William M. McIntyre, was assessed $250, whose salary was $1,000 or $1,500 (laughter;) he was discharged because, as he swore before the legislative committee, he would not pay more (laughter;) we figured up what the two per cent. would amount to, and made it from $10,000 to $15,000, dependent upon whether they all paid; he expressed himself gratified at the view I took of it as a partisan, and spoke of his expecting to get all the publishing of the proceedings of the Common Council in the *Sunday Dispatch*, if Opdyke was elected, something was said also again about McNeil's being a candidate for Assembly; subsequently he came and told me he had concluded not to run.

Q.—Was there anything said about Opdyke's supporting you or ceasing to support any other candidate for Surveyor? A.—There was nothing of that kind said, Williamson said he had entertained the idea that by reason of Opdyke having supported Stanton up to the last, I might entertain some unpleasant feeling toward Opdyke, and he was very glad to see that that was not so; that was the whole conversation in which Opdyke's name was mentioned.

Q.—Was there any agreement on your part to do, or cause anything to be done, if Opdyke should cease to support anyone else and support you? A.—No, Sir; on the other hand his influence would have destroyed my chance and so would Weed's, both McNeil and Williamson accepted my appointment as a fixed fact; not a word was said by either of them expressing a desire that Opdyke should support me or take any part in the matter; my relations with Opdyke were more intimate than those of either of those gentlemen, and I concealed from him all this time the fact of what was going on at Washington until it was announced in the papers; I met Opdyke in front of St. Paul's Church, in company with Gen. Ullman and Merwin R. Brewer, just after my return from Washington, and I remarked to Opdyke that my appointment was decided upon; he said, "Well, I am not displeased or gratified, it was not in my power to do anything for you, being committed to another; but the relation between you and me is such that it is entirely satisfactory;" that was before the interview between Williamson, McNeil and myself; I suspected at the time that McNeil called on me that he had obtained the idea from Opdyke, and had come to seek patronage on that account.

Q.—Did you ever meet McNeil or Williamson, and express your thanks and obligations to them? A.—Never; they had nothing to do with it; the only subsequent interview I had with McNeil of any length was about a week after I came into office, which was the 1st of August; my appointment was made on the 13th of July, and confirmed on the 16th; he asked me what I was going to do about appointments; he said he had concluded not to run for Assembly; I said, "I shall not want any of the appointments talked about, because I can get along without;" said he, "I understand you are going to make none until the 1st of September;" said I, "No, I am going to wait and see who are the most efficient men, who can run the machine, and whom I can spare;" said he, "Look here; there is some money to be made out of this, and if you will let me know, a week or two before, who you are going to appoint, I will get $300 apiece;" whereupon I denounced his proposition as infamous, and there was a considerable row, a number of clerks being present, and the gentleman walked out.

Q.—Did you have an interview with him in Washington? A.—I never did; I heard all his testimony; it is false from beginning to end; I never met McNeil with Opdyke in Washington; I have no recollection of ever seeing him there; since the interview just referred to at my office, I have never spoken to McNeil at all; if he had shown himself in the office he would have been put out quick enough; I heard Williamson testify; my relations with him were friendly until a month or two after I had been office, when the Collector sent down a note to me by Williamson's brother, requesting me to examine him for Inspector; I did so and found him totally incompetent; I found his handwriting was such that he could not make out a return, (objected to,) and I refused the certificate; Williamson came to see me within a day or two and urged me to certify to his brother's competency: I told him in the discharge of my duty, I could not do it; then he brought in two or three others to try to persuade me to give it, but I refused; then he left me in very great anger, and from that day to this he has not published one of his papers without some slimy article about me, even in the very midst of this trial.

Mr. Evarts here objected to the witness, who was a lawyer, persisting in going on giving incompetent testimony, after he had been frequently rebuked.

Witness stated that he was not aware of having been rebuked.

Q.—Did you ever pay, or cause to be paid, to Opdyke any money for anything whatever? A.—I never paid one cent to Opdyke for anything, either in any business or political transaction, nor ever caused any to be paid, nor ever agreed to.

Q.—Did you have control, either of the appointments or of the appointees, in the Custom-house? A.—None except a few, some twenty-eight all told; the number has since been increased.

Q.—How many officers are there in all departments of the Custom-house? A.—About 1,200, they vary from day to day, the number has been increased since the outbreak of the war.

Q.—Has Opdyke done anything to procure your appointment? A.—He did not.

Q.—Or to withdraw his influence from anybody else? A.—Nobody was withdrawn, the President appointed me independent of both factions, and he knows it as well as anybody.

Q.—Were you pushed as a candidate of the American party? A.—I can't say who pressed me; I can only say that the President informed me that he appointed me exclusively for the American party, on account of their support in 1860; it was his own appointment.

Q.—Did you ever raise any money in the Surveyor's department; if so, how much? A.—I did, some two per cent. from some four or five hundred.

Q.—What was done with it? A.—It was paid over to the committee, it was the same assessment that Barney levied at the time he issued his circular.

Q (By a Juror).—I think McNeil testified that he met Andrews and they walked down together? A.—I never walked down with him, all his statement about meeting me on the morning after my appointment, at Opdyke's, is untrue, nor did I ever thank him or Williamson for anything, for they had nothing to do with the matter.

Q.—Was the contribution from the Custom-house voluntary? A.—Entirely so as I understood it, I read the circular, I saw gentlemen paying the assessments and heard no complaint.

Q.—Did McNeil say in that interview that Williamson had come to hear your promises to raise money in case Opdyke would support you? A.—Nothing of the kind.

Witness was further interrogated in regard to what McNeil testified to about the offer to raise $10,000 for Opdyke's election and other things that were said at the interview at the oyster-house, the Counsel reading from the testimony of McNeil, and denied emphatically all the statements.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts.—What was the whole amount of Government contracts you were interested in, directly or otherwise, during 1862 3? A.—Our contracts with the Government were not to a great extent.

Q.—What interest had you in the contracts spoken of by Mr. Cathcart of $4,700,000? A.—Our firm had one-third interest, through Mr. Cathcart; I supposed you meant contracts we had directly with the Government.

Q.—What other contracts did you have an interest in? A.—We had an interest in contracts with Smith Brothers to the amount of 16,000 infantry coats; Churchill made a sale of some goods we had for us; we had no interest with him in any contract; we had a small contract with Col. Vinton, here, for blankets—none elsewhere; I had something to do with executing that.

Q.—What was the interest of Opdyke & Co. in the Smith contract? A.—One-half of the amount of 16,000 coats.

Q.—Who were parties in the firm of Opdyke & Co. at the time of those Government contracts? A.—Mr. Lusher, Mr. Stroebell, Mr. Stryker, Mr. Gautrie, myself and Mr. Opdyke; the firm existed until a year ago last June.

Sam. B. Stryker, called for plaintiff, testified.—He was a partner in the firm of Opdyke & Co. until June, 1862, is now in printing and dyeing business; remembers goods bought of Spalding; about 40,000 yards were delivered; 5,000 yards were returned to Spalding, after Scott had tried to dye them indigo blue; the Staten Island Company had about 28,000 yards to dye; they dyed them with a good indigo blue, I saw them before being dyed; they were spotted, and where the spots were they would not receive a good indigo blue; I think they could have been dyed blue, they were bought of Spalding as perfect goods, in cutting up they were obliged to cut around those spots; some of the goods returned by Scott were dyed over by the Staten Island Company, some of the spots still showed.

Cross-examined.—The goods that were spotted did not go into the Government garments; I saw the spots cut out; all the goods received by the Government were a good indigo blue; the Government rejected about 3,000 coats, partly, I believe, on account of the spots; I do not know the exact reason; that happened after I left the concern.

James T. Young, called for plaintiff.—I am Secretary of the Staten Island Dyeing Establishment, which dyed about 30,000 yards of the Spalding cloth spoken of, they were dyed with a good indigo dye, did not receive the dye well, different portions of the piece were different shades when they came out of the dye.

Wm. Richardson, called by plaintiff, sworn.—In 1863 I was Messenger in the Mayor's office; was there during the whole time of Mr. Opdyke's Mayoralty, I know Charles McNeil; recollect his coming to the office after the claim against the city was presented for the armory.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE UNDERHILL LUNACY TRIAL.

A Brooklyn Sensation.

At noon, yesterday, the jury in the case of CAROLINE D. UNDERHILL, against her nephew, GEORGE OLCOTT, and her sister, MRS. OLCOTT, returned with a verdict awarding six cents damages. This suit was brought, on Thursday of last week, before City Judge GEORGE G. REYNOLDS, of Brooklyn, upon an allegation that the plaintiff's relatives were striving to defraud her of certain property which her father had willed to the children and mother jointly. This property consisted of a house in Brooklyn, wherein the testator directed that the plaintiff should have a home so long as she should remain a maid, and the income thereof is $1,000 annually. The plaintiff moreover, alleged that her sister and nephew, considering to deprive her of the home which her father, Mr. STEPHEN UNDERHILL, gave her, trumped up a charge of lunacy, and thereupon thrust her into the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane. That Miss UNDERHILL had been consigned to Bloomingdale, neither her sister nor her nephew for a moment sought to deny. On the contrary, throughout the tedious trial, their counsel held that they did but their duty in sending the plaintiff thither for treatment, there being, in the judgment of trustworthy physicians, clear evidence that she was of unsound mind. On this point the defence based their case; and, to sustain their theory, they introduced testimony showing that Miss UNDERHILL had indulged in hallucinations that could not have been harbored by any sane unmarried woman.

In proof of the assumed lunacy of the plaintiff, the defendants introduced testimony showing that Miss UNDERHILL, who had been many years a constant attendant at Plymouth Church, had conceived a deep affection for Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and furthermore had said that the reverend gentleman designed, upon the death of his wife, to take the plaintiff to some suburban villa and give her his hand in marriage. It was further shown that she had imagined that Gen. DURYEA, of Brooklyn, also a member of the Plymouth congregation, wished to marry her at one time, but subsequently cast her off, and bestowed his attentions upon a young woman whose pecuniary prospects were more brilliant than those of the plaintiff.

The calling of Mr. BEECHER and Gen. DURYEA to the witness-stand to testify that the witness had been laboring under delusion, so far as they were concerned, was of course, merely a formality. The first of these gentlemen barely knew Miss UNDERHILL by sight, and had received from her a note soliciting his aid in securing a publisher for her poems, and having perused this note, he tossed it aside as the production of an insane person; the other gentleman testified that he had known the plaintiff by sight merely, for nine years or more, but beyond the usual church acquaintance, he knew nothing of her. These witnesses had no doubt of Miss UNDERHILL's insanity.

Dr. BROWN's testimony was conclusive. The Doctor, who is principal physician of the Bloomingdale Asylum, deposed that Miss UNDERHILL entered that institution on the 14th of July, 1862, then laboring under physical debility and mental depression; that he regarded as highly improbable many statements which she made, and that her mind was evidently unsound; that she remained in the asylum until, having experienced partial relief, she was taken thence by her brothers, and that later in the season—the 19th of September—she was again taken to the asylum, whence she escaped on the 11th of October. Plaintiff's counsel read several poetical scraps from Miss UNDERHILL's pen, and contended that a person who could thus triumphantly scale the heights of Parnassus should not be classed among madmen; but to this point the Doctor replied that the leading editorial articles which appear twice or thrice weekly in an influential morning journal are written by an inmate of Bloomingdale Asylum, and that *Adler's German and English Dictionary*, a standard text-book, was written in that asylum by a person of unsound mind.

Voluminous testimony was taken on both sides; but not one iota of proof was shown that the defendants had harbored ill will or treated their unhappy relative with severity; on the contrary the witnesses affirmed that Mrs. OLCOTT and the plaintiff's nephew had been her constant advisers and friends, reasoning with her, making presents of wearing apparel and jewelry, and seeking, by every means, to dispel the hallucination under which she labored. A verdict mulcting Mrs. OLCOTT and her nephew in the nominal sum of six cents, may be taken as the jury's commentary on this remarkable lawsuit. We may, perhaps without impropriety, add that nothing in the testimony indicates violence or insubordination on the part of Miss UNDERHILL while she was in the abode of her relatives; and the jury, in finding the defendants guilty of incarcerating her, may have thought such action unwarranted.

Miss UNDERHILL is a maiden of about 40 Summers, and a woman of rare cultivation and winning address. In court, she was the last person whom a casual observer would regard as a lunatic; and in the straightforward and somewhat ingenious tale which she narrated to the Judge and jury, it was impossible to detect a shadow of aberration. Her rhymes and poetical efforts generally evince opulence of fancy, and no poverty of either thought or language.

This trial has been so thoroughly ventilated, and has been the theme of so much local gossip, that, now that it is, happily, finished, we do not desire to pursue it further, but will dismiss it, devoutly hoping that the afflicted subject may be restored, in sound mind and perfect health, to the bosom of her sympathizing family.

AN INGENIOUS INVENTION.—Prof. HAMBERJER, of this city, has recently invented and obtained a patent for a machine for roughening, cleaning, sprinkling and sweeping street pavements, which in construction is very ingenious. The principal features of the machine are first, sharp cutters by which ice is removed; second, a grooving drill for roughening the pavement; third, a broom, which is so arranged as to sweep from each side of the street the thickest deposit of mud; fourth, a large sprinkler to wet the streets when necessary; and fifth, an arrangement for collecting the dirt and "dumping" it in heaps. The Professor has been authorized by the Croton Board to groove the Russ Pavement in Broadway, between Fulton and Ann streets, and if he is successful in his experiment he will undoubtedly find a more extensive field for his operations.

Evening Exchange.

$120,000	Amer. Gold	226⅛	700	Cleve & Pitts	86
10,000	do	226	700	do b3	86
20,000	do	226⅛	100	do s30	85⅝
40,000	do s3	226⅛	50	Chi. & N. W.	32
40,000	do	226⅜	200	do	40⅛
30,000	do	226⅛	100	do	40⅜
60,000	do	225	100	do s3	40⅛
10,000	do	225⅛	100	C. & N. W. Prof.	70⅛
20,000	do	225⅜	600	Cleve. & Tol	107⅜
40,000	U. S. 6s, 6-20s.		200	Chi. & R. I. R.	1 3⅜
	Old issue	108⅜	200	do	103⅛
10,000	do new iss.	108⅜	600	do	103⅛
10,000	U.S.6s.10-40s b10	102	100	Cum. Coal Co	43⅜
10,000	O. & Miss. Cer	32⅜	100	do b10	44
100	N. Y. Cen. R. s10	113	100	Quick. M. Co	99
800	do s3	113	100	do b3	100
100	do	113	100	do b10	99⅝
500	Erie R.	81	200	do	99⅞
100	do s3	81⅛	400	do	99⅝
1100	do s3	81	100	do s3	99⅝
600	do	81⅛	100	do s3	99⅝
500	do b3	81	100	do b10	100
200	Hudson R. R	114⅜	100	do	100
100	Reading R.	114⅜	100	do s3	100
600	M. S. & N. I. R.	71	100	do	99⅞
300	do	70⅜	500	Mar. Min. Co	16
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	103	400	do	16⅛

The whole market was very much excited, and the attendance larger than usual. Gold sold, after the call, at 226½, and at the close, 226.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1864.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 72 bbls. Ashes, 5,300 bbls. Flour, 215 bbls. and 3,801 bags Corn Meal, 330 bushels Corn, 187 bushels Rye, 23,142 bushels Oats, 1,296 packages Provisions and 152 bbls. Whisky.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at steady prices, including Middling at $1 15@$1 17, chiefly within the range ⅞ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been more active, at a shade firmer prices, influenced by the rise in gold. Sales since our last amount to 10,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 50@$9 60; poor to choice Extra State at $9 90@$10 30, chiefly at $9 95@$10 15; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 90@$11 10 ⅞ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$9 50 @$9 80
Extra State..... 9 90 @10 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.10 00 @12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands.10 90 @11 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.11 15 @13 00
Extra Genesee..... 10 35 @13 00
Prime to choice Extra Missouri..... 10 40 @15 00

Southern Flour is active and firmer. Sales since our last 1,900 bbls., at $10 50@$11 65 for poor to good, and $11 65@$15 for good to choice extra brands, ⅞ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 650 bbls. Extra, at $9 95@$12 ⅞ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 30 ⅞ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $7 75 for Jersey, and $6 75 for Calcric, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ⅞ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand and somewhat dearer. Sales, since our last, 52,000 bushels, including Common Red Western (Winter) at $2 37; Milwaukee Club at $2 17@$2 25; Chicago Spring at $2 20 ⅞ bushel. Corn continues dull and heavy at $1 88@$1 90 for Mixed Western, poor to choice, in store and afloat, and $1 76@$1 78 for Jersey Yellow, ⅞ bushel. Rye and Barley are nominal. Oats are in fair demand at firmer prices; we quote Canada at $1@$1 04; Western at $1 07½@$1 08, afloat and in store; State at $1 05@$1 06 ⅞ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair demand at $1 45@$1 55 for Government and shipping, and $1 75@$1 90 for small lots for city use, ⅞ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are salable and steady at 30c.@52½c. for very inferior to choice, ⅞ lb.

OILS—Continue quiet, including Crude Whale, at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm, at $2 10@$2 20; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 40@$2 50; Linseed, at $1 42@$1 45; No. 1 Lard at $2@$2 10 ⅞ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in more demand and steady at 50c.@51c. for Crude, 70c.@71c. for Refined in bond, and 90c.@91c. for do. free, ⅞ gallon; sales since our last, 2,600 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand to-day, mainly on speculation, at irregular prices. Sales have been made of 6,400 bbls., at $39 12½@$39 37½ cash, and regular for 1863-4; Mess, closing at $39 25 cash; $40 50@$41 for New Mess; $38 50@$39 for New Prime Mess; $36 50 for Thin Mess; and $34 50@$35 for New Prime ⅞ bbl. Sales were also reported of 750 bbls. New Mess, deliverable from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15, buyer's option, part at $42 25; 3,500 bbls. New Mess, February delivery, seller's and buyer's options, at $41 75@$42 25; 2,000 bbls. New Mess, March delivery, part seller's option, at $42, and buyer's option, on private terms. 1,200 bbls. New Prime Mess, January delivery, at $40 ⅞ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand at 17¾c. @18¾c. for Shoulders, 19c.@22c. (the latter rate for choice bagged,) for Hams; sales equal to 840 pkgs., including Shoulders, for February delivery, at 18c.@18¾c. ⅞ lb. Bacon has been more active, sales having transpired, since our last, of 1,800 boxes, including Cumberland cut, for immediate and January delivery, at 20¾c.@21c.; and Cumberland, long and short rib, long and short clear, and long cut Hams, January and February delivery, on private terms. Dressed Hogs are in demand at 16½c.@16¾c. for Western and city ⅞ lb. Lard is dearer; sales 1,850 lcs. and bbls. at 20c.@24¾c. ⅞ lb. Beef is in request at $21@$24 for New Extra Mess; $19@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 765 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet. Beef Hams are depressed; sales 150 bbls. at $26 25@$26 50 ⅞ bbl. Butter is inactive at 46c.@56c., for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 36c.@48c. for Western, ⅞ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 15c.@24c. for poor to very choice, ⅞ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W. Starin & Co. review thus:

The usual quietude that prevails during the holiday week has been intensified by the prevalence of rainy, foggy and unseasonable weather, which of itself is sufficient to check transactions in produce. The receipts of fine Butter are larger, owing to the reopening of the Central Road for freight, which had been embargoed for some days, and caused an accumulation of freight at the various depots. The demand for Butter for home trade is fairly active at unchanged rates, but for export no trade is looked for until after Jan. 1, when a fair trade may be safely anticipated. The export of Butter from this port to London and Liverpool, during the two months preceding, was 40,719 firkins, while the amount taken last year, during the same period, for the same points, was 107,670 firkins, showing a deficiency over the export of last year of 66,791 firkins. The decline in gold, and fluctuations in sterling exchange, together with the high and firm prices in our market, have so far prevented a very heavy trade, as fine butter is in demand in the

The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT RAID.

Official Statement of Gen. Stoneman.

Immense Captures of Rebel Property.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO RAILROADS.

The Great Salt Works in Ruins.

Complete Dispersion of Breckinridge's Forces.

Twenty-four Officers and Eight Hundred and Forty-five Men Captured.

East Tennessee Again Free from the Enemy.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Dec. 30.

Major-Gen. STONEMAN, who arrived in the city last night, from his great raid in East Tennessee and West Virginia, furnishes the following account of his expedition:

The force consisted of Gen. BURBRIDGE'S troops and Gen. GILEM'S East Tennessee troops, all under command of Major-Gen. STONEMAN. They left Knoxville on the 16th. The movement was unknown to the rebels, who were not discovered until after three days marching. At Kingsport Gen. JONES' command was attacked, consisting of about five hundred of MORGAN'S old command. These forces were killed, scattered or captured. Next the rebel forces of VAUGHAN were discovered at Papertown, near Bristol, trying to effect a junction with BRECKINRIDGE at Saltville. Our forces pursued him to Marion, where an engagement occurred, resulting in the loss to the rebels of all their force and artillery, except about 200 men, who retreated toward Lynchburgh, Va. BRECKINRIDGE'S command had followed Gen. STONEMAN with the forces of GALTNER, CROSBY and WITHERS, and the balance of DUKE'S command, who had been on the frontier of Kentucky, waiting to cooperate with the cavalry.

Gen. STONEMAN attacked the force at Marion and drove them over the mountains into North Carolina. His command then attacked the salt works, which were defended by about 700 men, who were either captured or dispersed. The loss by this raid to the rebels is immense.

All the railroad bridges from New River to the Tennessee line are destroyed. Thirteen trains with locomotives, several trains and extra cars without engines, were captured and destroyed. All the depots of supplies in Southwestern Virginia, depots, foundries, mills, factories, storehouses, wagon and ambulance trains and turnpike bridges, were destroyed. In addition, we captured twenty-five hundred rounds of artillery ammunition, 2,000 pack saddles and a large amount of harness, and a great quantity of small arms, 2,000 horses and 1,000 mules. Among the captures were also two rebel editors and four secession printing presses. The latter were sent to Parson BROWNLOW as a Christmas gift. Severe loss to the rebels was the destruction of the salt works at Saltville and the lead works at Leadville; both were rendered valueless. Our losses were very small, not exceeding 200 killed, wounded and missing. Among the killed was Col. BOYLE, of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry. Our captured rebel prisoners amount to 24 officers and 845 men.

East Tennessee is now free from any body of rebels, and Kentucky is not infested by Confederates. Gen. STONEMAN had possession of the rebel telegraph line and held it for eighteen hours, during which time he discovered all their plans and movements.

GEN. THOMAS' ARMY.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Dec. 30.

The first train through from Chattanooga arrived here this evening. Railroad communication will be regularly kept up.

Gen. THOMAS' headquarters were at Pulaski last night. Our advance were closely following HOOD, who, it is believed, is trying to cross the Tennessee River. Gens. GRANGER and STEEDMAN are on his right flank, and the gunboats are shelling his pontoons, which he has as yet been unable to cross upon.

The water in the river is ten feet deep and falling slowly.

We have had a steady rain all the evening.

Philadelphia Reports about Hood—Very Important, if True—But Probably Not True.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 30.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

"NASHVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 29.

"The statement that Hood had crossed the river is probably untrue.

"The very latest news from the front is that yesterday, while THOMAS was pressing HOOD on the river bank, he was trying to lay his pontoons, but could not make any progress, as our gunboats were shelling his working parties.

"STEADMAN reached Decatur on the 24th with a large force, and was also threatening HOOD.

"There is a rumor this morning that THOMAS had attacked, routed and captured most of HOOD'S fragmentary army, but it needs confirmation."

Sad Domestic Tragedy.

FAMILY POISONED—A MOTHER ADMINISTERS RAT POISON TO HER CHILDREN, AND POISONS HERSELF.—On Thursday night Mrs. ELIZABETH DUERNBERRY, of No. 5 Goerck-street, gave her children a large quantity of PARSONS' rat poison, and, putting them to bed, watched them until near morning, awaiting the result; and then, feeling assured that her children slept the sleep of death, she took a large dose of the poison, and prepared to die. Mr. DUERNBERRY, who is a night watchman, reached his abode in the morning, and went to his couch without suspicion of the tragedy which had been enacted in his house; nor was he awakened until about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when his son, GEORGE H., aged 4 years, expired. Then the dreadful truth revealed itself to the father, and assistance was at once summoned. Intelligence of the poisoning having reached the Thirteenth Precinct Police, Officer LEACH was sent to learn the particulars, and, if necessary, to make arrests; but on entering the house he met the mother, and she freely confessed her crime. He, therefore, took only her into custody, and immediately reported to Sergt. SMITH, at the Police Station. Police Surgeon BLIVIN was sent to attend the children, and he, after making an investigation, expressed the opinion that the children's systems had become fatally impregnated with poison, and that death must ensue within a few hours.

The names and ages of the children who were poisoned, are: MARGARET, aged 9 years; MARY J., 7 years; and GEORGE H., 4 years. The youngest child, JAMES, aged 2 years, rejected the poison when it was offered him, and is therefore unharmed. Mrs. DUERNBERRY, who lies in a very critical condition at the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, appeared sane and not despondent, last night, and, when interrogated, said that, having had difficulties with her husband, she had tired of life; that she purchased the poison with the design of destroying herself and family; that she mixed it in water and thus administered it to her unsuspecting children, and finally, that she wished to die. Mrs. D. is a native of Ireland, aged 35 years. Mr. DUERNBERRY and Dr BLIVIN remained with the children last night.

WILMINGTON.

Further Particulars of the Late Bombardment of Fort Fisher.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. S. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAMPTON ROADS, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1864.

The main feature of the naval attack on the Wilmington defences I have already forwarded to the TIMES, but perhaps a few particulars connected with the event which were not embodied in my previous dispatches, will not be found uninteresting. The fleet sailed from Hampton Roads fully prepared to engage in the work assigned it, and, unlike many similar expeditions, it arrived at the rendezvous without the loss of a vessel. On the morning of the 23d, when the signal was made from the flagship *Malvern* for the vessels to leave the outer rendezvous and run in toward the shore, it was my fortune to be on board a vessel that was in the advance of one of the columns, thus giving me an opportunity of witnessing the entire movement, and as the various ships came into divisional line and followed each other in the direction of the shore, I fancied the spectacle to be the most perfect and splendid of the kind that I had ever beheld. The fleet on this occasion numbered over fifty vessels, and was formed in two columns. The flagship took a leading position in the advance of both columns. Each ship displayed her colors, in addition to which, signal flags were hoisted from time to time, thus enhancing the interest and beauty of the scene. At 2 P. M., the fleet dropped anchor 16 miles from Fort Fisher, and eleven from Masonboro Inlet. I wondered as I observed among the number some four or five ex-blockade-runners, if they would be recognized by their old friends on the day of the battle. Possibly they were recognized, also the steamers that captured them, for in line of battle the captor and captured lay very near each other. Many of the ships whose machinery and boilers are above the water, had chain armors fixed on their sides before leaving Hampton Roads. It will be remembered a like precaution was observed on the *Kearsarge* at the time of her engagement with the *Alabama*.

The morning of the 20th found the fleet still lying at anceor sixteen miles from Fort Fisher. The day opened with a clear atmosphere whinch enabled me far the first time since leaving the Roads to get a glimpse of the shore to the left of Masonboro Inlet. It was only a glimpse, however, for I could distinguish nothing but a low, dark line against the horizon, above which little knots of trees would here and there rear themselves. "Black smoke" was also visible on that morning, but it was in the wrong direction to be followed by us. It rose above Cape Fear River and indicated that probably during the night a blockade runner had succeeded in passing through the inlet. I watched the smoke as it rolled upward in clouds and advanced up the river toward Wilmington and thought to myself, Ah! my fine fellows, you do well make the best of your time, for it is indeed rapidly drawing to a close. For a lengthy period the rebels have plied a small steamer between Wilmington and Fort Fisher. The steamer has often been seen by our inner blockaders and more than one shot has been fired at it, but I believe it was never seriously damaged.

Whatever opinion may have been entertained as to the facility with which the enemy has been able to inform himself of our movements, it is very clear that the squadron anchored within sight of land, gave him an intimation at heart that we had some design on Wilmington. We cared little, however, for the information the rebels might glean of our general plan, so long as the details were hidden from them. For weeks and months they had been hard at work in the fortifications, especially the Zeke's Island Battery.

At midnight, on the 19th, we could distinctly hear the report of heavy guns proceeding from the direction of Fort Fisher. It was the impression on board the steamer that one of our cruisers had ventured too near the shore and was fired upon by a rebel battery. Possibly it was a chase, and the firing originated with a blockader. Previous to the 20th the weather for most of the time was just suited for the intended attack on Wilmington. The atmosphere was very mild, and the sea maintained a glassy smoothness. In the Winter season of the year it is seldom the weather holds good beyond two or three days at a time on the North Carolina coast. It was a wish universally expressed that circumstances had warranted the attack on Saturday, the 17th. On that day the elements were peculiarly favorable for the accomplishment of our purpose. While lying at anchor, all hands on board the *Santiago de Cuba* amused themselves with fishing. It happened that we lay directly over a bank, and the moment the lead reached the bottom a fish was sure to nibble the bait. It was common to haul up three fishes on one line, and large fishes at that. In two hour's time enough fishes were taken to fill every bucket and tub on board the ship. Our friends at home who devote a whole day to angling and pride themselves on catching a dozen or so of perch would stare their eyes out to witness such a wholesale capture of the fining tribe. We not only flung on the deck, black, hog, drum and other fish, but once and a while an unwelcome chap in the shape of a young shark. On the 20th the entire fleet were made jubilant at the news received of the capture of Savannah. The intelligence was telegraphed from the *Malvern* by means of flag signals. While on the subject of signals it will perhaps be instruction to many to know that the system of communication between ships is so perfect that a vessel experiences no difficulty in receiving an order or message, even if she is miles away from the vessel giving the signals. At night colored lights are used in the place of flags. This is decidedly a remarkable and valuable invention, and the parties who originated and perfected the code, are entitled to something more substantial than thanks. I have noticed that the rebels use rockets and flash fires when communicating with blockade-runners at night. In the daytime they display signal flags like ourselves.

On the night of the 18th the great gunpowder explosion was looked for. All the vessels on the inner blockade were ordered to leave their station at dark and proceed seaward twelve miles. None of the fleet with the expedition were permitted to anchor nearer than twelve miles from Fort Fisher. This order was issued to protect the vessels from injury from the explosion. It was thought the event would come off sometime between 9 and 10 P. M. With that anticipation I took a position on the forward deck, at the first hour mentioned, and anxiously awaited the explosion; but judge of my disappointment when 10, 11 and 12 o'clock came and went, and yet nothing from the direction of Fort Fisher, save the dull, heavy report of a cannon. The moon was now high up in the heavens, and as the projected operations could not be successfully executed without the aid of darkness, I felt convinced that the whole affair had been postponed till another night. Such proved to be the case, and on the following morning, I noticed the *Louisiana* anchored about one mile from our starboard bow—the same position she occupied on the previous night. Near her were the *New Ironsides*, and the monitors *Canmicas* and *Manopac*, the latter having been repaired of the few injuries discovered on her passage down from Hampton Roads.

On the night of the 20th, it being apparent that nothing could be effected in the way of naval operations, for at least two or three days, in consequence of the high wind and rough sea, it was determined that the *Santiago de Cuba* should proceed to sea on another cruise for blockade-runners. We weighed anchor at 6 o'clock, and, under a good head of steam, pushed out in a southeasterly direction. The night was intensely dark, and, during the early part, just suited for outward blockade-running, but, as it advanced toward morning, the weather became too rough to expect anything in the shape of a prize to venture out of harbor. Possibly two or three vessels may have left Cape Fear on that night, but, in that case, the chances are ten to one that they all put back again. On the 21st, at noon, we found ourselves in latitude 31° 50′ and longitude 77° 30′, in the midst of as good a gale of wind as I ever care to experience. The idea of sighting a blockade-runner at such a time was preposterous. It was as much as a staunch, heavy, sea-built ship could do to face the storm; and what would have been left of a light steamer, after going through as much, might have been gathered in a hand-basket. All the day, and nearly all the following night, the ship was kept head to the sea, with the wind and current constantly opposing her. Instead of making the least progress the ship was driven astern at the rate of two knots an hour. Toward midnight, the wind veered round to the southwest, and finally to the westward, thus giving us a chance to point the steamer to the north'ard, and make for the squadron. We were out sixty-six hours, and in that time did not see black smoke, a smoke-stack, nor a piece of sail the size of a pocket handkerchief. It is not usually the ill-fortune of the *Santiago de Cuba* to go on a cruise without at least sighting something in the shape of a vessel that looks suspicious, but on the occasion in question she was deprived of that privilege completely and effectually.

On the 24th the fleet moved up toward the shore on the rebel batteries in splendid order. In my dispatch of yesterday, I gave a brief summary of an order issued by Admiral PORTER, relative to the plan of the attack. I now send other pertinent orders.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP MALVERN, Dec. 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 73.—In going to work on the rebel batteries, neither line will advance until the signal is made to the leading ship (*Minnesota*,) to go into action, when the vessels of that line will take the positions assigned them on the plan.

The signal will then be made to the leading vessel of the other lines, as they may be wanted.

The *Ironsides* and monitors have been directed not to anchor until signaled to do so, as it is proven by examination, that there is better water than is marked on the chart, and they can go into the fight with more advantage by keeping under way.

I would impress upon all commanding officers of the large vessels not to be more than one length apart, or there will be no room for them to get into action.

A short distance to the eastward of Fort Fisher is the "Half Moon Battery," (so called,) which may open on the ships while going in. If this battery is not silenced by the *Ironsides* and monitors, the three (3) sternmost vessels will open on it and silence it. The "Half Moon Battery" has lately been erected, and has one (1) quite heavy gun mounted.

Ten (10) shell or schrapnell will be the best kind of projectile to use, and when the range is obtained, a rapid fire should be kept up.

It is not desirable that the leading ships should fire on the above-mentioned battery, (unless it be a few guns to cover themselves,) for fear of causing too much smoke, and preventing them from seeing their way in.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP MALVERN, Dec. 22, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 4.—Each vessel will have a good sedge with a stout nawser hanging over the stem, ready to drop as they go in, to keep them from swinging, and keep the guns bearing in the right direction. Each sedge should be let go when abreast of the cutwater of the vessel already anchored.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

The vessels actually engaged in the fight, and the number of guns they carry, will be found in the following list:

Malvern, 14; New Ironsides, 20; Canonicus, 2; Monadnock, 4; Saugus, 2; Mahopac, 2; Nyack, 7; Unadilla, 7; Huron, 4; Pequot, 11; Pontoosuc, 7; Juniata, 9; Powhatan, 21; Brooklyn, 26; Susquehannah, 16; Wabash, 48; Tuscarora, 10; Colorado, 52; Monican, 7; Minnesota, 52; Seneca, 4; Shenandoah, 10; Ticonderoga, 20; Mackinaw, 10; Maumee, 5; Yantic, 5; Kansas, 8; Vanderbilt, 15; Iasco, 10; Quaker City, 7; Montgomery, 6; Monticello, 7; Rhode Island, 12; Maratanza, 6; Sassacus, 10; Chippewa, 4; Oscoola, 10; Tacony, 10; Santiago de Cuba, 11; Fort Jackson, 7; Buckingham, 5; Britannia, 4; Lillian, 4; Tristam Shandy, 4; Brignonia, 5; Nansemond, 4; Emma, 8; Banshee, 5; Keystone State, 13; Gettysburgh, 5; Aeolus, 4; Moccasin, 4; A. D. Vance, 4; Cherokee, 6; Wilderness, 4; Hoquan, 4; Aries, 7.

Thus it will be seen that the total number of vessels actually in line of battle was 57, mounting, all told, 591 guns. Taking into consideration that some of the ships were held in reserve, and that those which were in the advanced line of battle could bring to bear on the enemy's works only about one-half of their batteries, the number of guns at work may be set down as not far from 350. In the two days' fight 20,000 rounds of ammunition were expended. The fleet performed its part nobly, and it is to be regretted that those who had the command of the land forces did not exhibit a better spirit in co-operating. In the first place, 7,000 men was too small a number for such an enterprise; 20,000 would have insured the capture of Fort Fisher had they been properly handled. The prisoners captured state that on Saturday only 300 rebels were in Fisher, but on that night they were reinforced by 1,000, and on Sunday night by 4,000 others sent from LEE'S army.

Too much dependence was placed on the probable disastrous results to the enemy of the gunpowder explosion. It was believed by those who planned the matter that every gun in the vicinity of Cape Fear would be dismounted by the concussion. I believe the navy had nothing to do with originating the scheme. At any rate it was a foolish and expensive experiment, which produced no good and brought much evil. While the fight was progressing, Admiral PORTER kept the little dispatch boat constantly on the move to different portions of the lines, and the *Malvern* herself was equally busy in visiting the various ships engaged. If one of the ships fell out of line or failed to come up to time, she was shure to get a word from the Admiral. Said the Commander of one vessels who had left the line of battle, and was passing the *Malvern*, "My 100-pounder has exploded." "Then why in h—l don't you go back and use your other guns?" was the rejoinder. On another occasion a vessel had edged off too far from the regular line, when the Commanding officer received a card dispatch from the *Malvern*, informing him that if he desired, the Admiral would show him the way into action. "Where are you going now?" was shouted from the flag-ship to a gunboat which was steaming out of danger. "To repair a damage in my side," was the reply. "Go back to your place, or I will send you and your boat to the bottom," was the order given in return. Those who are acquainted with the prompt, energetic manner in which Admiral PORTER dispatches business, will readily perceive that orders given in the midst of a hot engagement were not studied, but suited to the emergency.

After the transports had taken their sudden departure from the scene of action, Admiral PORTER declared that he would take Fort Fisher with the navy alone. He is sanguine that the work can be taken if he only goes to work in the right manner. The problem is yet to be solved. WHIT.

CITY NOTES.—The Farragut Fund is completed, and the subscription books are closed. The sum collected exceeds $50,000, and it has been invested in 7-30 bonds. All the contributors are invited to meet the Admiral at the Collector's Office, Custom-house, at 11 A. M., to-day, where the presentation will take place. ...A discourse will be delivered to-morrow evening by Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., at his church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-first-street, by request of the Young Men's Christian Association, on "The Relation of Religion to Law and Lawyers," in which special reference will be made to the late Mr. NOYES. ....At a meeting of the New-York Teachers' Association, held Saturday evening at the hall of the Board of Education, a plan was submitted for the establishment of a Teacher's Aid Fund, the object of which is to relieve necessitous teachers, and the widows and orphans of teachers. The final consideration of the matter was postponed until the next regular meeting of the association, which will be held in February. ....The ice on Central Park Lake and Fifth-avenue Pond was in good condition yesterday, and was crowded by skaters.

1864.

Chronological Record of the Military, Naval and Political Events of the Year.

A Year of Great Events, Great Battles, Great Triumphs and Great Results.

JANUARY.

1.—Discovery in New-York of a portion of the machinery, consisting of a geometrical lathe and a large number of dies and plates, used by a contractor with the Confederate States in making Confederate bonds and Treasury Notes. Arrest of the contractor, and seizure of about $6,000,000 in Confederate bonds and $1,000,000 in Confederate Treasury Notes.... Emancipation jubilee of the colored inhabitants of Norfolk, Va., and vicinity, on the anniversary of the issuing of the President's Proclamation of Freedom. ....The State officers of New-York, elected in November, sworn in at Albany.... Departure of a cavalry reconnoissance to Front Royal, Va.

2.—Seizure of more machinery used by the contractors with the rebels in making Confederate bonds and Treasury Notes.... The Police Commissioners of New-York, who had been removed from office by Gov. SEYMOUR, on Dec. 31, replied to the Governor's communication, declining to relinquish their offices until they had been accorded a trial on the charges preferred against them.

3.—Death of Archbishop HUGHES.... Three hundred of our troops at Jonesville, Va., attacked by an overwhelming force of rebels. After a desperate resistance, our forces surrendered, losing thirty killed, thirty wounded, one gun, and two small howitzers.

4.—Inauguration of C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York.... Return to the Army of the Potomac of the cavalry reconnoissance sent on the 1st to Front Royal, Va.

6.—Skirmish at Newtown, West Virginia.

7.—Obsequies of Archbishop HUGHES.... Arrest of A.M. PALMER, Private Secretary of Collector BARNEY, for complicity in shipping goods to the rebels. He was sent to Fort Lafayette.... Death of Judge CALEB B. SMITH, late Secretary of the Interior.

8.—Our garrison at Petersburgh, West Virginia, surrounded by rebels.... Chase and destruction of the anglo-rebel steamer *Rose*.

10—A heavy fight occurred near Strawberry Plains, East Tennessee. The rebels repulsed with heavy loss ...A battalion of Maryland cavalry attacked by the rebel guerrilla MOSBY, in Loudon County, Va.

12.—An expedition left Point Lookout on a raid through Westmoreland, Northumberland and Richmond Counties, Va. The force succeeded in destroying a large amount of property.

14.—Our pickets at Three Mile Station, Va., attacked by rebel cavalry.... Return to Point Lookout of a force of Union troops from a raid in Virginia.... The rebels under Gen. VANCE made a raid toward Tennessville, Tenn., and captured a train of 23 wagons. He was promptly pursued by Col. PALMER, who recaptured the wagons and took an ambulance loaded with medicines, 150 saddle-horses, and 100 stand of arms. Gen. VANCE, together with his Adjutant-General and Inspector General, was captured.... The rebel steamer *Mayflower* captured in Sarasote Pass, Fla.

19.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn JEFF. DAVIS' house at Richmond.

21.—Extensive conflagration of hospital buildings at Camp Winder, near Richmond.

23.—Two Mississippi regimentis attempted to fight their way out of the rebel lines, for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

24.—Gen. BUTLER issued an order forbidding the passage through our lines of white women and children from the South.

26.—Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, announced his determination to resign his office, and delivered his valedictory.... Athens, Ala., taken by the rebels.... Gen. PALMER sent an expedition into Jones and Onslow Counties, N. C., which succeeded in destroying large quantities of stores.

28.—The resolution in the Senate, to expel Senator DAVIS withdrawn.... Gen. PALMER made a reconnoissance to Tunnel Hill, Ga. The rebels retreated in the night.

29.—Three brigades of a cavalry corps, about 1,600 strong, skirmished with the rebels under Gen. JONES on the Virginia road, 13 miles from Cumberland Gap. The skirmishing lasted three hours. Our forces held their position until dark, though they were attacked by a superior force, when they withdrew to their camps, three miles in the rear.

30.—A supply train captured by the rebels near Petersburgh, West Virginia, evacuated the place in the night.... The engagement with the rebels endeavoring to retake Cumberland Gap, continued.

31.—An expedition went up the James River to Smithfield to destroy provisions, &c., of the rebels. ....Engagement at Smithfield, Va.... Final repulse of the rebels endeavoring to retake Cumberland Gap.

FEBRUARY.

1.—Advance of the rebels in Western Virginia. Burlington occupied by them.... Fighting in the New Creek, Va. valley.... Engagement at Smithfield, Va., continued.... Our outposts at Bachelor's Creek driven in by a strong force of rebels threatening Newbern, N. C.... The President ordered that a draft for 500,000 men, to serve for three years or during the war, be made on the 10th day of March, for military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the first day of March, and not heretofore credited.... Our outposts at Bachelor's Creek driven in by a strong force of rebels threatening Newbern, N. C. ...Engagement at Smithfield, Va., continued.

2.—A portion of our forces encountered a large force of rebels in Mechanicsburgh Gap, near Romney, West Va. We succeeded in forcing the rebels to retreat.... A guard posted at Patterson's Creek bridge, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, attacked by rebel cavalry. The rebels fired the bridge, which was not consumed. The rebels were driven back from the railroad at all points.... A vessel which had run into Charleston Harbor was destroyed by shot from our vessels.

3.—Gen. SHERMAN'S expedition left Vicksburgh, Miss.... The rebels threatening Newbern, N. C., returned to Kineston, and Newbern was relieved from danger of attack.... An expedition left Newport for White Oak River on a reconnoissance.

4.—Col. MULLIGAN drove the rebels from Morefield, West Va., after six hours' hard fighting.... The expedition to White Oak River came on a body of rebel cavalry about five miles from Young's Cross Roads, capturing the entire party.... Skirmishing of Gen. SHERMAN'S forces near Champion Hill.

5.—A formidable expedition left Port Royal, S. C., under command of Gen. SEYMOUR, for Jacksonville, Fla.... Gen. SHERMAN entered Jackson, Miss., the rebels offering but little resistance.... Engagement between Gen. SHERMAN'S forces and the rebels at Bear Creek, near Clinton, Miss.

6.—The expedition sent out by Gen. BUTLER with the object of liberating our troops held as prisoners at Richmond, made a demonstration at Bottom's Bridge and drove in the rebel pickets. Great excitement in Richmond.... A portion of the Army of the Potomac engaged.

7.—The portion of the Army of the Potomac which had been sent out on a reconnoissance, returned to its old quarters.... The rebels driven across the Rapidan.... Great excitement in Richmond in expectation of the approach of Gen. BUTLER'S force.... An expedition sent from Knoxville, Tenn., returned, having surprised a body of rebels, killed and wounded 215, taken 50 prisoners, and dispersed the remainder of the band.

8.—A band of rebel guerrillas crossed from Missouri into Kansas, near Aubrey ...The Florida expedition reached Jacksonville, Fla.

9.—The rebel MOSBY appeared with 300 men on the old Bull Run battle-field.

11.—Gen. W. L. SMITH'S cavalry expedition started in the direction of Conversville, Tenn.

12.—Passage of the Enrollment Bill by the House of Representatives.

13.—The entire line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad evacuated by our forces.,

14.—Meridian evacuated by the rebels.... Guerrilla attack at Tecumseh Landing, Miss.

15.—The Governor of Alabama issued a proclamation to the citizens of Mobile, informing them that the city was about to be attacked, and exhorting noncombatants to leave.... Gen. SHERMAN'S expedition reached Meridian.

18.—Gen. SEYMOUR left Jacksonville, Fla., and established a depot of supplies at Baldwin.... Gen. SMITH'S Union expedition reached Okolona, 75 miles south of Corinth, Miss.

19.—Gen. SEYMOUR'S forces advanced to Barber's Station, a distance of 12 miles.

20.—Skirmish with MOSBY'S cavalry at Piedmont Station, Va ...BATTLE OF OLUSTEE, FLA. Our troops under Gen. SEYMOUR met 15,000 rebels, 85 miles beyond Jacksonville. The battle was desperately fought during three hours, and at sunset our forces retired, overpowered, to Sanderson.

21.—A force of troops left Hilton Head and proceeded up the Savannah River.... Heavy fighting at Pontotoc, Miss.

22.—Gen. PALMER'S forces occupied Ringgold, Ga... ..The expedition up the Savannah River withdrew .... Loss of the steamer *Bohemian* off Cape Elizabeth.... Opening of the great Sanitary Fair in Brooklyn.... Call of the Republican National Committee, appointing June 17, as the day for the convention to meet at Baltimore.

23.—Bombardment of Fort Powell, Mobile Bay, by our mortars.... Desperate charge on the rear-guard of Gen. SMITH'S cavalry force.... Skirmish near Tunnel Hill, Ga. In the afternoon a contest for its possession commenced.

24.—Engagement at Tunnel Hill, Ga.... Passage by the Senate of a bill authorizing the appointment of a Lieutenant-General.

25.—GEN. KILPATRICK'S FORCES COMMENCED MOVING ON AN EXPEDITION TO RICHMOND.... Skirmish at Bean Station.... Our army in front of Dalton, Ga. TUNNEL HILL CARRIED BY OUR FORCES AFTER CONSIDERABLE FIGHTING.... Rebel raid on Maysville, Ky.

26.—Gen. SMITH'S expedition arrived in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn.

27.—General movement of KILPATRICK'S forces on the expedition toward Richmond. They left camp near Culpepper Court-house and encamped eight miles south of the Rapidan.

28.—Gen. KILPATRICK'S forces made demonstrations in front of the rebel works at Mine Run. Gen. CUSTER started on a reconnoissance toward Gordonsville, in coöperation with Gen. KILPATRICK.... Arrival of Gen. SHERMAN at Vicksburgh, Miss., on his return from his great raid through Mississippi.

29.—At 3 o'clock A. M., Gen. KILPATRICK'S forces took up their line of march along the road to Spottsylvania Court-house, Va., en route for the junction of the Virginia Central and the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad. The command arrived at Spottsylvania Court-house. Col. DAHLGREN'S command attacked. Great destruction of bridges, railroad track, &c., &c. KILPATRICK reached and destroyed a portion of the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad. His forces left Fredericksball for Richmond.... Gen. BUTLER ordered to send out a force to meet KILPATRICK.

MARCH.

1.—KILPATRICK'S EXPEDITION REACHED THE OUTER FORTIFICATIONS OF RICHMOND early in the morning; carried the outer line of works, but was repulsed from the next.... KILPATRICK'S and BUTLER'S forces met in the night.... Arrival of Gen. SHERMAN and his Staff in New-Orleans.... Return of Gen. CUSTER'S cavalry expedition to Culpepper.... Election in Louisiana.

2.—Uniting of KILPATRICK'S and BUTLER'S forces.... Provost-Marshal-General FRY ordered the draft to take place on the 10th inst. in all sub-districts which had not filled their quotas on the 1st inst.

3.—Gen. KILPATRICK arrived within the lines of BUTLER'S army.

4.—Gen. CUSTER made a reconnoissance to Ely's Ford on the Rapidan.... SHERMAN'S army reached Vicksburgh, returning from their raid through Mississippi.... Inauguration of Gov. HAHN, of Louisiana .... Death of THOS. STARR KING.

5.—Secretary CHASE, in a letter to Hon. JAS. C. HULL, of Ohio, withdrew his name as a Presidential candidate.

8.—Special election in New-York State, resulting in allowing soldiers to vote—Election in New-Hampshire.... Gen. GRANT visited Washington.

9.—Formal presentation of the Lieutenant-General's commission to Gen. GRANT by the President.... A skirmish took place near Suffolk, Va., in which colored troops were engaged.... An expedition from Yorktown, Va., to the vicinity of Kings and Queens County-house met and dispersed a body of rebels.

10.—Gen. GRANT arrived at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.... Pilatka, Fla., occupied by our troops.... An expedition left Vicksburgh, Miss., for Fort De Russey, La ...Emancipation Report adopted by the Virginia Constitutional Convention at Alexandria.

11.—Fight with guerrillas on the Atchafalaya River, La.

13.—A portion of our fleet arrived before Alexandria, La., and demanded its surrender, which was complied with.

14.—FORT DE RUSSEY, ON THE RED RIVER, LA., ATTACKED AND CAPTURED by Union forces under Gen. SMITH.

15.—Official order issued, promulgating the President's call for 200,000 more troops and ordering a draft for any deficiency, on the 15th of April.... Gov. SEYMOUR signed the Police Bill and the Commissioners were sworn in.

16.—Rebel guerrillas attacked a train from Nashville, near Estelle Springs, Tenn.... The rebels shelled from a camp, near Bennett's Ferry, on the Cumberland ...Rebel attack on our forces at Skull Creek, near Hilton Head, frustrated.

17.—Rebel night raid on Magnolia, Fla.

19.—Attempt of a body of rebels to land near Fort Royal Ferry, S. C.

20.—Rebel attack on Jenkins' Island and Spanish Wells, Hilton Head, S. C., frustrated.

21.—Engagement near Teachors, La ...The rebels defeated at Nachitoches, on the Red River, La.

22.—Gen. THAYER, with an army of 5,500 men, left Fort Smith, Arkansas, to coöperate with Gen. STEELE'S army.

23.—Gen. STEELE'S army left Little Rock, Arkansas. ....Order reorganizing the Army of the Potomac.

24.—Surrender of the Union garrison at Union City, East Tennessee, after repulsing the rebels, 2,000 strong, three times.... Gen. AVERILL'S force fought a battle near Moorsville, Va.... Secretary STANTON reported that Gen. MCPHERSON was within seven miles of Resaca, Ga.... Gen. SHERMAN in front of Buzzard Roost Gap, Ga.

25.—Attack on Paducah, Ky., by the rebels. The city partially fired.... Death of Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY.

26.—President LINCOLN issued a proclamation defining the Amnesty Proclamation. Gen. FRANKLIN'S forces reached Alexandria, La.

28.—The advance of Gen. SCHOFIELD'S army left Alexandria, La.... Copperhead riot at Charleston, Ill.... Battle on Cane River, La., thirty-five miles above Alexandria. The rebels defeated.

29.—A rebel force crossed the Cumberland River at Eddyville.

30.—Engagement in Arkansas with 1,200 rebels, who were routed and pursued ten miles.

31.—An expedition to Mount Elba and Longview, Ark., returned to Pine Bluff, having destroyed a large amount of rebel property.

APRIL.

1.—Gen. GRANT visited Fort Monroe.... Fight near Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo.

2.—Fight between GRIERSON'S and the rebel FORREST'S cavalry, near Summerville, Tenn.

4.—Fight at Roseville, Ark.... Gunboat expedition up the Chickasominy.... Gen. GRANT returned to Washington ...Opening of the great Sanitary Fair in New-York.

5.—Fight between gunboats and guerrillas at Hickman, Ky ...Gen. GRANT left Washington for the Army of the Potomac.

7.—Brisk fighting in Louisiana.

8.—The Senate passed a resolution to submit to the Legislatures of the States an amendment of the Constitution, abolishing slavery.... BATTLE NEAR MANSFIELD, LA. The rebel Gen. TAYLOR attacked. Our army, unexpectedly, came on the rebels in full force. Our troops were entrapped, surrounded and flanked. They fell back, but their retreat was impeded by wagons, and the retreat became a rout.

9.—BATTLE OF PLEASANT HILL, LA.—A severe battle, our troops falling back in the night.... The rebels attempted to blow up the United States steam frigate *Minnesota* before light in the morning.

10.—Death of Hon. W. S. THAYER, Consul-General to Egypt.

11.—Gen. BANKS' army all reached Grand Ecore, La.... The rebels repulsed in an attack on Roseville, Ark.

12.—MASSACRE OF NEGRO SOLDIERS AT FORT PILLOW, TENN. The rebels drove in our pickets just before sunrise. In the afternoon, a flag of truce was sent by the rebels, with a demand to surrender in twenty minutes. This being refused, the rebels rushed from positions treacherously gained, and carried the fort, after which they slaughtered, indiscriminately, men and women, white and black.

13.—Rebel Gen. BUFORD appeared before Columbus, Ky., and demanded its unconditional surrender, threatening, in case of refusal, to give no quarter to negro soldiers. The enemy retired without an attack.... A portion of BANKS' army attacked near Blair's Landing, La. The rebels repulsed with slaughter.

14.—The surrender of Paducah, Ky., again demanded by the rebels.... Skirmish and defeat of the rebels in Kentucky.

15.—Gen. MOSBY'S force suddenly appeared near Bristow Station, Ga.

16.—Gen. THAYER'S force from Fort Smith, Ark., joined the main army at Prairie d'Anne.

17.—Bread riot by females in Savannah, Ga.... The rebels in force assaulted Plymouth, N. C., but were repulsed with considerable loss.

18.—A rebel ram came to within a few miles of Plymouth, N. C., and attacked our fleet, sinking the *Smithfield* and another gunboat.... The rebels attempted to blow up the frigate *Wabash*, blockading Charleston, N. C.

19.—Fort Wessels, Plymouth, N. C., evacuated by our troops.

20.—Gen. STEELE'S army entered Camden, Ark.... The rebels stormed Fort Williams, Plymouth, N. C., carrying it, and capturing Gen. WESSELS and 2,500 men. MASSACRE OF NEGRO TROOPS.... PLYMOUTH SURRENDERED TO THE REBELS.

21.—Successful expedition to Hasonborough, N. C.

22.—The rebels captured the gunboat *Petrel* on the Zazoo River.... Our troops left Nachitoches and Grand Ecore for Alexandria, by land.

23. Sharp fight on Cane River, La., near Chetersville.... BRISK ENGAGEMENT NEAR CAMDEN, ARK.—The rebels were several times repulsed, but carried the day.

24.—The rebels made an impetuous charge on the rear of BANKS' army in Louisiana. They were repulsed, but made another charge, and, after a two hours' battle, were driven back at all points.

25.—A train of 240 wagons, of Gen. STEELE'S army, captured by the rebels while on its way to Pine Bluff, Ark ...Gen. BANKS' army reached Alexandria on its retreat.

26.—Gen. STEELE left Camden for Little Rock, Ark. ...The rebels in strong force attacked our gunboats in Louisiana.

28.—Little Washington, N. C., evacuated by our troops.

30.—The President approved a joint resolution raising duties on imports 50 per cent.... Gen. STEELE'S army in Arkansas crossed the Saline River, after a

withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna River, Va., in the night, and moved toward Hanovertown. Secretary STANTON reported that the rebels held a strong position between the North and South Anna Rivers. Gen. J. G. FOSTER assumed command of the Department of the South.

27.—Gen. GRANT's army all in motion. THE BATTLE OF DALLAS, GA., CONTINUED. Severe fighting on Sherman's left. SHERMAN'S headquarters at Dallas. ....Gen. SHERIDAN took possession of Hanover Ferry and Hanoverton, Va.

28.—BATTLE OF DALLAS, GA., CONCLUDED. The rebels suffered severely, leaving 2,000 dead and wounded in our hands. Gen. MCPHERSON'S corps drove back the rebels with great loss.....TWO DIVISIONS OF GEN. GRANT'S ARMY HAD A SEVERE ENGAGEMENT.

29.—The rebels made a night attack on SHERMAN, but were repulsed.....Gen. "Baldy" SMITH's command arrived at Fortress Monroe from Bermuda Hundreds on its way to join Gen. GRANT.

30.—The rebels attacked the left wing of GRANT's army but were easily repulsed with considerable slaughter. Gen. HANCOCK'S division attacked the rebels and drove them from their intrenched skirmish line. At midnight, the rebels attacked HANCOCK, but were repulsed. Gen. WARREN's corps engaged, near Bethesda Church, Va. Gen. GRANT reported that his army had successfully crossed the Pamunkey River.....The rebels repulsed in an attack on Gen. BUTLER's line. Gen. SMITH's corps occupied White House, Va.....Heavy skirmishing with SHERMAN's army.

31.—The rebels attacked Gen. SHERMAN's army, but were repulsed after a three hours' fight. Our left reached the railroad near Marietta, Ga.....A hard fight near Hanover Court-house, Va.....Battle between SHERIDAN's and FITZ-HUGH LEE's cavalry at Cold Harbor, Va. The rebels defeated, and SHERIDAN retained possession of the place.....Another artillery attack on BUTLER's forces.....Nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT and JOHN COCHRANE for President and Vice-President, by the Cleveland Convention.

JUNE.

1.—BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR, VA.—Our corps at Cold Harbor attacked the rebels at 5 P. M., and carried the enemy's works on the right. The rebels attacked the corps not engaged in the assault, but were repulsed.....BURNSIDE's advance a mile and a half from Mechanicsville, Va.....Gen. MCPHERSON's corps of SHERMAN's army moved to the front of the rebels at New Hope Church. The rebels shelled our hospitals.....Gen. BUTLER's left wing attacked. Spirited fight resulting in a rebel repulse.....Steamer *Pocahontas* sunk at sea by collision, and 40 lives lost.

2.—Gen. SCHOFIELD's and HOOKER's corps of SHERMAN's army pushed forward toward Marietta, Ga.... Our cavalry took possession of Allatoona Pass, Ga.

3.—BATTLE OF THE CHICAHOMINY.—A short but terrible battle. Gen. GRANT assaulted the rebels at 4:30 A. M., driving them from their intrenchments at all points, but without gaining any decisive advantage. At 7 P. M. the rebels attacked. The battle lasted with great fury half an hour, at the expiration of which the rebels were repulsed. The blockader *Water Witch* captured by the rebels in Warsaw Sound.

4.—Gen. SHERMAN thirteen miles from Marietta, Ga. The rebels, discovering our forces moving around their right flank, abandoned their position. Considerable skirmishing.

5.—The rebels attacked our forces after dark, near Coal Harbor, in a fog, but were disastrously repulsed. ....BATTLE OF PIEDMONT, WEST VIRGINIA. Our forces under Gen. HUNTER came on the rebels in force at Piedmont, 15 miles north of Staunton, Va., and after a brief and spirited fight, whipped them.....The rebels before SHERMAN evacuated their position.

6.—An assault at midnight on BURNSIDE's corps repulsed....Gen. SHERMAN's army moved toward Marietta, Ga.....GEN. HUNTER pursued the rebels through Staunton, West Virginia.

7.—Gen. SHERIDAN crossed the Pamunkey....Engagement between our forts and the rebel batteries on Sullivan and James Islands, S. C....Assembling of the National Union Convention at Baltimore.

8.—Nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON by the Union Convention for President and Vice President of the United States.....Capture of Mount Stirling, Ky., by the rebel JOHN MORGAN. MORGAN entered Paris, Ky.....Burning of the steamer *Berkshire* on the Hudson.

9.—Gen. SHERMAN's cavalry developed the position of the enemy in a line along the hills from Kenesaw to Lost Mountain.....SHERIDAN's cavalry started on a raid....MORGAN's guerrillas whipped at Mt. Sterling, Ky.....President LINCOLN informally accepted a renomination.

10.—Lexington, Ky., entered by Morgan's forces—attack on Cynthiana, Ky., commenced....Gen. STURGIS' expedition defeated by the rebels at Guntown, south of Corinth, Miss.....Gen. HUNTER's army advanced from Staunton, Va.....GEN. KAUTZ CHARGED THE REBEL WORKS AT PETERSBURGH and carried them, penetrating to near the town, but, supporters not coming up, withdrew.

11.—Cynthiana, Ky., captured by the rebel Gen. JOHN MORGAN, after a pretty severe fight. Gen. BURBRIDGE attacked and totally defeated the rebels.... THE MOVEMENT OF GRANT'S ARMY TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF RICHMOND COMMENCED....Gen. SMITH's corps marched to White House and embarked for Bermuda Hundreds. The other corps crossed the Chickahominy.... Gen. SHERIDAN's forces had an obstinate engagement at Trevilian Station near Richmond—they drove the rebels from successive lines of earthworks.....Gen. HUNTER's army reached Lexington, Va.

12. — Gov. LETCHER's house burned by HUNTER's troops.

13.—Gen. SHERIDAN destroyed the railroad from Trevilion Station to Lorraine Court-house, near Richmond.

14.—Very heavy skirmishing between SHERMAN's army and the rebels; the position of our army changed in the night.

15.—GEN. SMITH ASSAULTED AND CARRIED THE PRINCIPAL LINE OF THE ENEMY BEFORE PETERSBURGH.....Gen. FOSTER reported that five general officers of the United States had been placed under fire at Charleston, S. C., by the rebels, asking an equal number of rebel officers to place under fire in retaliation.....Gen. SHERMAN's army engaged all day in skirmishing.

16.—CANNONADING ALONG THE WHOLE OF SIEGE LINE.—The greater portion of both armies were engaged before noon. The rebels compelled to evacuate a splendid position near the base of Lost Mountain....Heavy firing at night, between GRANT's and LEE's armies.....Gen. HUNTER's army entered Liberty ....The Cummings' Point, S. C., (Union) batteries shelled by rebel batteries.

17.—THE NINTH CORPS CARRIED TWO MORE REDOUBTS AT PETERSBURGH, VA ....Gen. HUNTER's forces engaged at Quaker Church, Va.

18.—SEVERE BATTLE NEAR LYNCHBURGH, VA.—Our forces charged, were repulsed, and charged again. Finding the enemy's position too strong, and numbers too great, our forces commenced falling back. Our forces advanced close to Petersburgh, Va..... The rebels before Gen. SHERMAN gave way at night, abandoning their works in front of Kenesaw Mt.

19.—GREAT NAVAL BATTLE BETWEEN THE ALABAMA AND KEARSARGE, OFF THE HARBOR OF CHERBOURG, FRANCE. The *Alabama* sunk and Capt. SEMMES saved by an English yacht.

20.—THE REBELS MADE SEVEN DISTINCT ASSAULTS ON SHERMAN'S LINES in a desperate attempt to take the position at Kenesaw Mountain, which they had lost the day before....A rebel force attacked our troops at White House, Va., but were repulsed....Gen. SHERIDAN's advance arrived at White House, Va.

21.—THE REBELS MADE A FIERCE ATTACK ON GEN. HUNTER'S REAR.....Skirmishing near White House, Va.... MANŒUVRING OF GRANT'S ARMY—Lively skirmishing. Our advance interrupted....A cavalry expedition under Gen. WILSON, left Bermuda Hundreds.

22.—THE SECOND CORPS ATTACKED NEAR THE WELDON RAILROAD. A severe engagement. The rebels forced back in a charge by the Sixth Corps. Our forces not successful in the day's battle....Gen. WILSON's cavalry crossed the Weldon Railroad at Ream's Station, and commenced destroying the track and other property there.....SEVERE ENGAGEMENT IN SHERMAN'S ADVANCE. A victory won by his army....Arrest of ISAAC HENDERSON, Navy Agent at New-York.

23.—At daylight an advance of our whole line near the track of the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad, was ordered....A part of our cavalry, reached the junction of the Lynchburgh and Danville Railroad, and destroyed the track....The rebels assaulted Gen. SCHOFIELD's and HOOKER's Corps of SHERMAN's army. Our advance pressed forward. NIGHT ATTACK ON THE REBEL WORKS AT KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA.

24.—Batteries of the Eighteenth, Fifth and Second Corps opened on Petersburgh, Va. Gen. BURNSIDE's Corps attacked. The attack a failure. Our lines advanced half a mile. TERRIBLE ARTILLERY ATTACK ON THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC....Gen. PILLOW demanded the surrender of Lafayette, which was refused and the rebels repulsed....Severe skirmishing before Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.

25.—An attack on BURNSIDE's line at 11 P. M. Pretty severe engagement between our cavalry and the rebels at the Chickahominy River. Raid on SHERMAN's rear by 2,000 rebels....Destruction of railroad by WILSON's cavalry continued at Drake's Station....Engagement at Roanoke Station.

27.—BATTLE OF KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA. An unsuccessful attack made by our forces on the rebels. Gen. MCPHERSON's corps attacked the rebels at the southwest end of Kenesaw Mountain. Gen. THOMAS also attacked further south. Firing along the whole line. Neither attack succeeded. Formal acceptance of a renomination by President LINCOLN.

30.—Hon. SALMON P. CHASE resigned his position as Secretary of the Treasury. President LINCOLN sent to the Senate the nomination of DAVID TOD, of Ohio, as Secretary of the Treasury....Gen. KAUTZ's division of WILSON's cavalry force re-entered our lines, returning from their great raid.

JULY.

1.—Gov. TOD having declined the appointment as Secretary of the Treasury, his nomination was withdrawn, and that of WM. PITT FESSENDEN substituted, ...An expedition left Hilton Head, S. C., in the direction of North Edisto River....The southern end of James Island, S. C., occupied by our forces.

2.—The expedition from Hilton Head disembarked at Seabrook Island.... An unsuccessful attempt to take the rebel Fort Johnson on the north end of James Island.

3.—Our army entered Marietta, Ga.....A rebel force appeared near Martinsburgh, Va.....A part of the expedition from Hilton Head repulsed....The rebels overtaken by SHERMAN, two miles south of Marietta, Ga.

4.—The rebels took possession of Bolivar City, half a mile from Harper's Ferry, on their advance into Maryland, where they were attacked. Gen. STEAL arrived at Sandy Hook. Gen. MULLIGAN evacuated Bolivar Heights.....The rebels made a raid on Point of Rocks, Md....Naval operations in Stono River.

5.—The President issued a proclamation declaring martial law in Kentucky and suspending the action of the writ of habeas corpus. ..Secretary FESSENDEN sworn in.....An expedition started from Lagrange, Tenn., in pursuit of the rebel FORREST.

6.—Secretary WELLES addressed a dispatch to Capt. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*, in recognition of his services in the destruction of the pirate *Alabama*.

7.—Our forces ordered to evacuate Harper's Ferry by Gen. SIGEL. Rebel raiders near Frederick, Md. The rebels checked at Monocacy Bridge.....Proclamation issued by President LINCOLN appointing the first Thursday in August as a Fast Day.

8. Harper's Ferry reoccupied by our forces.... The rebel pirate *Florida*, on our coast, captured the bark *Golconda*.....Capture of Platte City, Mo., by guerrillas.

9.—BATTLE AT MONOCACY, Md., lasting from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Our forces overpowered and forced to retreat in disorder.....Proclamation issued by President LINCOLN giving his views on reconstruction and his reasons for not signing a bill passed by Congress providing for the same.....The *Florida* continued her depredations on our coast.....Our forces on John's Island, S. C., twice repelled a rebel assault.....Gen. SHERMAN reached the Chattahoochee.....Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, ordered all the militia of the State into active service.

10.—A portion of the rebels encamped at Rockville, Md.....A Union cavalry expedition left Decatur.

11.—THE REBELS NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C. Capture by the rebels of a railroad train at Magnolia Station, between Philadelphia and Baltimore. The rebels captured Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN, who was on the train. Burning of Gunpowder Bridge by the rebels.... Mayor GUNTHER protested against sending the militia from New-York City, in response to a call from the President.

12.—ENGAGEMENT NEAR FORT STEVENS, ONE OF THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON. The rebels driven off.... Gov. SEYMOUR issued a general order, directing the Commanders of regiments of the National Guards to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service....Gov. PARKER, of New-Jersey, issued a proclamation calling on the people of his State to organize for 30 days' service.

13.—Battle at Tapaluci, Tenn.

14.—Arrival of Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN in Baltimore, having escaped from the rebel raiders.

15.—Engagement with the rebel FORREST in Tennessee.

16.—A rebel force captured the Federal stockade at Brownsboro, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

17.—Gen. SHERMAN's command moved forward to within five miles of Atlanta, Ga. His advance crossed the Chattahoochie River....Gen. JOS. E. JOHNSTON turned over the command of the rebel army at Atlanta to Gen. J. B. HOOD....Severe fight near Grand Gulf....Indian raid on our post at Fort Larned.

18.—Gen. J. B. Hood assumed command of the rebel army at Atlanta, Ga.... Decatur, Ga., occupied by our forces....President LINCOLN issued an order for a draft of 500,000 men to take place immediately after Sept. 5, the term of service to be one year, volunteers to be credited till Sept. 5....HORACE GREELEY reached Niagara Falls to hold a conference with some self-constituted Confederate Commissioners in Canada. The President sent his famous "To whom it may concern" dispatch....Fights at Snicker's Gap....Attack by Indians on a train near Fort Larned.

19.—Our forces reached Peachtree Creek, four miles north of Atlanta, Ga. They were attacked by Hood's troops.

20.—THE REBELS ASSAULTED SHERMAN'S ARMY THREE TIMES—each time being repulsed. Our army was engaged all day and drove the rebels steadily into their intrenchments....Gen. SMITH's forces reached La Grange, Tenn.....Gen. "Baldy" SMITH took leave of his command before Petersburgh, Va., and Gen. MARTINDALE assumed command....Gen. AVERILL attacked and defeated the rebel EARLY in front of Winchester, Va.

21.—The rebel lines contracted close to Atlanta.... Skirmishing on the James River.

22.—GREAT BATTLE BEFORE ATLANTA—The rebels assaulted our lines near Atlanta with great fury seven times, and were as often repulsed after a terrible struggle. Our loss was 3,521, the rebel loss estimated at 10,000. Gen. MCPHERSON was killed .. Skirmishing in front of BURNSIDE's corps of the Army of the Potomac.

23.—Burial of the dead before Atlanta....Atlanta shelled....Heavy fighting in the Shenandoah Valley.

24.—The cavalry expedition which left Decatur July 10, arrived at Marietta, Ga., having been completely successful in a raid on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad....Fighting in the Shenandoah Valley.

25.—The rebels again occupied Martinsburgh, Va....A reconnoissance of our forces near Helena, Ark.

26.—BATTLE NEAR HELENA, ARK.—Our forces at first were unsuccessful, but afterward repulsed the enemy and charged through their lines. Engagement at Point of Rocks, Md....The rebels made an attempt to flank Gen. BUTLER's position....Gen. THOMAS issued a congratulatory address to his army .. Gen. STONEMAN dispatched a cavalry force to destroy the Macon and Western Railroad. They succeeded in destroying 18 miles of track, and in inflicting other damage....Our gunboats went on an expedition up Grand Lake, La., and destroyed a number of rebel flatboats.

27.—Our army attacked while crossing James River—A spirited engagement, in which the rebels were driven back. Our troops attacked and carried their position....Gen. O. O. HOWARD assumed command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee, lately commanded by Gen. MCPHERSON ...Our cavalry, under Gens. STONEMAN and MCCOOK, started on a raid on the communications of the rebel army in Georgia.

28.—THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA COMMENCED—The Fifteenth Corps of SHERMAN'S army assaulted the rebels in force and defeated them. The rebel army under HOOD was repeatedly hurled against SHERMAN's army, as often rolled back and cut to pieces. The rebels suffered severely without gaining any advantage....An expedition sent into North Carolina.... Gen. HOOKER relieved of his command at his own request.... Our gunboats in Louisiana destroyed a large amount of rebel lumber and two saw-mills.

29.—The rebels crossed the Potomac on their raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania.... Our cavalry occupied Fayetteville, Ga —They cut the Atlanta and Macon Railroad....Fights with the rebels near Morganza, La.

30.—EXPLOSION OF AN IMMENSE MINE BY OUR TROOPS IN FRONT OF BURNSIDE'S POSITION BEFORE PETERSBURGH. Its explosion was the signal for the discharge of every piece of artillery on our line from the Appomatox to the extreme left. After the discharge of the artillery our army advanced and assaulted the rebel works, but after a desperate attempt to carry them was repulsed....THE REBELS ENTERED CHAMBERSBURGH, PENN., where the rebel Commander demanded $500,000 under threat of burning the city. His demand not being complied with, the city was burned. ....Our cavalry cut off, 40 miles from Atlanta .. Gen. SHERMAN's celebrated letter on the recruiting of negroes in rebel States.

31.—Gen. STONEMAN and part of his command captured by the rebels....The rebels occupied Frederick, Md.

AUGUST.

2.—Gen. BANKS issued an order enlisting all able-bodied colored men between 18 and 40 years of age.

3.—Return to Norfolk, Va., of a cavalry expedition sent into North Carolina, July 28, after having visited five counties and captured considerable property.... Gov. SEYMOUR addressed Secretary STANTON, complaining of an excessive quota for New-York City.

4.—Fast Day....A Government transport fired on by rebel batteries on the James River.... Exchange of the Union and rebel officers under fire at Charleston, S. C....Gen. KELLY repulsed the rebels at New-Creek, Md. The fight continued until after dark, the rebels retiring in the night.

5.—GREAT BATTLE AT THE ENTRANCE OF MOBILE BAY. Fort Gaines opened on our fleet at about 7 A. M., the monitor *Tecumseh* having opened the attack a short time before. The rebel ram *Tennessee* captured after one of the fiercest naval battles on record. In the night the rebels evacuated and blew up Fort Powell. The monitor *Tecumseh* was blown up by a rebel torpedo....Explosion of a rebel mine near Petersburgh, Va.; but little damage done. A TERRIFIC FIGHT IN FRONT OF PETERSBURGH, lasting from 5:30 to 7:30 P. M. It commenced by a charge of the enemy, which was repulsed with slaughter....Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, issued a proclamation, announcing that the rebel army had again crossed the Potomac, and occupied Hagerstown, Md.

6.—COMMODORE FARRAGUT SHELLED FORT GAINES, MOBILE HARBOR. He issued a congratulatory order to his command....Battle of Atlanta. The rebels made a demonstration on the Sixteenth Corps, and were heavily punished, and driven back....Indian massacre near Beaver Creek.

7.—BOMBARDMENT OF FORT GAINES CONTINUED. The rebels proposed to surrender....Gen. AVERILL overtook the rebels near Mooresfield, in the Shenandoah Valley, and attacked them with great success, routing the rebels, capturing their artillery, a large number of prisoners, horses and arms.

8.—SURRENDER OF FORT GAINES TO COMMODORE FARRAGUT....Gen. SHERIDAN assigned to the command of the troops in the Shenandoah Valley....Steamboat *Vanderbilt* sunk in the Hudson.

9.—Terrible explosion of a boat loaded with ammunition at City Point, Va.....Heavy shelling of Atlanta.

10.—Gen. SHERIDAN's army skirmishing near Winchester, Va. Sharp fight near Martinsburgh.... Steamer *Empress* fired into by rebel batteries on the banks of the Mississippi. Sharp skirmish near Abbeville, Miss.

11.—The *Tallahassee* was scuttled the schooner *S. A. Boyce*, burnt the pilot-boat *James Funk*, brig *Carrie Estelle*, bark *Bay State*, brig *A. Richards*, and bonded the schooner *Carrol* for $10,000, burnt the pilot-boat *Wm. Bell* and the schooner *Atlantic* ...Secretary STANTON replied to Gov. SEYMOUR, alleging that his claim of an excessive enrollment in New-York was not well founded.

12.—The *Tallahassee* bonded the bark *Tuscote*, burnt the schooner *Spokelana* and ship *Adriatic*, scuttled the brig *Billow*, bonded for $30,000 the schooner *Robert E Pecker*....Attack of guerrillas on the gunboat *Reliance*, in Northumberland County, Va.

13.—Gen. GRANT threw a powerful force, under Gen. HANCOCK, across the river at Deep Bottom. HANCOCK took position 10 miles from Richmond. Gen. BIRNEY assaulted the works in front and carried them. Gen. BIRNEY repulsed.... Gen. HANCOCK advanced and intrenched. Gen. BIRNEY reinforced.... Gen. HANCOCK attacked by ....Gen. SMITH attacked the rebels at Harrison Creek, Va., and defeated them.....The steamships scuttled the bark *Glavomore*, and burned the schooner *Lamot Dupont*.

14.—Fighting near Richmond....The rebel Gen. WHEELER demanded the surrender of Dalton, Ga. which was refused. The rebels entered the town, but were kept at bay by the garrison....The *Tallahassee* scuttled the ship *James Littlefield*.

15.—Fighting near Richmond....Our garrison at Dalton, Ga., was reinforced, and the rebels driven off in confusion....The *Tallahassee* scuttled schooners *M. A. Howe*, *Howard*, *Floral Wreath*, *Restless*, *Etta Caroline*, and bonded schooner *S. K. Harris*.

16.—Fighting on the north bank of the James. The engagement resulted favorably, though not decisively, for us. The enemy somewhat driven back from their position....Cavalry fight between a division of SHERIDAN's army and the rebels, near Front Royal, Va.... Fight near Chattanooga....The *Tallahassee* scuttled the bark *P. C. Alexander*, and burned the schooners *Leopold*, *Pearl*, *Sarah Louisa* and *Magnolia*.

17.—The *Tallahassee* scuttled the schooner *North American*, and bonded the brig *Nena* for $17,500.

18.—A FURIOUS ATTACK ON BURNSIDE'S CORPS, NEAR PETERSBURGH, which was repulsed with great loss to the rebels.... Gen. WARREN moved his corps across the Weldon Railroad, in doing which he was engaged in considerable fighting....The *Tallahassee* arrived at Halifax after having burned the schooners *Joseph Acorn*, *Diadem*, *Sea Flower* and brig *Roan*.

19.—THE REBELS DROVE IN WARREN'S PICKETS AND FORCED BACK TWO DIVISIONS OF OUR ARMY. A heavy fight took place, resulting in reestablishing our lines and capturing many prisoners. Our troops were surprised, but recovered their lost ground.

20.—The *Tallahassee* sailed from Halifax.....Surg.-Gen. HAMMOND dismissed from the service and disqualified from holding office.

21.—THE REBELS MADE THREE DESPERATE CHARGES ON OUR LINES ON THE WELDON RAILROAD, but were repulsed with heavy loss....Brisk engagement near Charlestown, Va. The rebels charged on our lines, and after a sharp struggle our skirmishers gave way....ATTACK ON MEMPHIS, TENN. The city entered by rebel cavalry.

22.—CANNONADE OF OUR WORKS NEAR PETERSBURGH. The rebels charged, but finding themselves in a trap, retreated in confusion. The rebels disappeared from our front on the Weldon Railroad....Return of KILPATRICK to SHERMAN's lines from a successful raid.

23.—Gen. WARREN advanced his line one mile toward Petersburgh....FORT MORGAN, MOBILE BAY, SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY. By its surrender we captured 200 prisoners, 60 pieces of artillery and a large quantity of *material*.

24.—Skirmish on SHERIDAN's left.....Reconnoissance of Gen. CROOK's command in the Shenandoah Valley.

25.—SEVERE BATTLE ON THE WELDON RAILROAD, NEAR REAM'S STATION. A desperate attempt of the rebels to retake the road. HANCOCK's corps was several times attacked, the enemy being each time repulsed. At 5.30 P. M. a combined attack on his centre and left was repulsed after one of the most desperate battles of the war, the enemy withdrawing, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Our forces afterward fell back....Gen. BUTLER's picket-line driven in, but reëstablished....Severe battle with SHERIDAN's army.

26.—The rebel Gen. EARLY attempted to cross the Potomac, but was driven back by AVERILL....The rebels in SHERIDAN's front fall back.

27.—Guerrillas defeated at Shelbyville, Ky.

28.—Gen. SHERMAN's army reached the West Point Railroad at Red Oak, thirteen miles from Atlanta, and began the destruction of the road from that point .. Advance of our army in pursuit of EARLY.

29.—Meeting of the Democratic Nominating Convention at Chicago.

30.—The Army of the Tennessee skirmished considerably with rebel cavalry.

31.—GREAT BATTLE NEAR ATLANTA.—During the forenoon, our artillery kept up a cannonade to provoke the rebels to an assault. In the afternoon the rebels assaulted our lines, but were repulsed with great loss. The rebel loss in the attack on RAMSOM's and LOGAN's lines estimated at 3,000. In the evening the Fourteenth Corps struck the railroad, five miles south of Jonesboro. The work of destruction commenced immediately....GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN and GEORGE H. PENDLETON nominated by the Chicago Convention for President and Vice President.

SEPTEMBER.

1.—THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA CONTINUED.—A brilliant charge was made at 5 P. M. by Gen. DAVIS' force, resulting in the discomfiture of the rebels and surrender of a large number. Great destruction by the rebels of large magazines of stores accumulated at Atlanta. They blew up, in addition to other things, 80 car-loads of ammunition. Gen. SLOCUM's corps assaulted the enemy's works around the city in the afternoon....Panic and evacuation of the city.

2.—ATLANTA, GA., OCCUPIED BY SHERMAN'S ARMY AT 11 A. M.....Sharp fighting near Martinsburgh, Va.

3.—Gen. SHERMAN issued a congratulatory order on the occupation of Atlanta....The rebels handsomely beaten near Berryville, Va.....Rebel cavalry attacked by Gen. MILROY near Murfreesboro, Tenn.

4.—GEN GILLEM SURPRISED JNO. MORGAN'S BAND, AND KILLED MORGAN AT GREENVILLE, TENN....The rebels near Murfreesboro retreated.

5.—Steamer *Elsie* captured in running the blockade at Wilmington....The President issued a proclamation, recommending that Sunday, Sept. 11, be observed as a day of Thanksgiving.

6.—During a battle between the French and CORTINAS and Mexican forces, near Brownsville, Texas, Col. FORD, the rebel Commander at that point, came down from Texas, on the Rio Grande, with a large drove of cattle for the French, and seeing that they were engaged with CORTINAS, opened on the Mexican rear....The rebels and French repulsed CORTINAS. CORTINAS afterward crossed the Rio Grande, into Texas, and raised the American flag.

7.—The rebels routed at Readyville, Tenn....Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON nominated for Governor of New-York.

8.—Brownsville, Texas, attacked by CORTINAS, and the rebels driven from the town....Gen. MCCLELLAN accepted the nomination for the Presidency....Gen. SHERMAN ordered the removal of the inhabitants of Atlanta, and proposed a truce of ten days.

9.—Spirited attack on the rebel pickets near Petersburgh, in the night.

10.—Gen. SHERIDAN's forces in the Shenandoah Valley attacked at Darksville, Va....Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, recalled the militia of the State from Hood's army....Gen. SHERMAN replied to a communication from HOOD, charging him with "studied and unnecessary cruelty" in ordering the evacuation of the city by its inhabitants. A truce for ten days declared by Gen. SHERMAN.

11.—An expedition left Fort Morgan, near Mobile, and proceeded up White River, destroying a large amount of lumber at Smith's Mills.

12.—Gen. SHERMAN replied to a remonstrance of the Mayor of Atlanta against removing all the inhabitants of the city.

13.—Attack on the rebels near Occoquan Creek by some of SHERIDAN's forces. A South Carolina regiment captured.

14.—Secretary STANTON ordered the draft to be commenced Sept. 19.... Gen. SHERMAN ordered the people of Atlanta to evacuate the city.

16.—A large body of rebel cavalry made a raid on our reserve cattle herd, opposite Harrison's Landing, and succeeded in carrying off the entire herd....Departure of an expedition under Gen. ASBOTH on a raid into Western Virginia.

19.—BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, VA. A great battle fought by SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley. SHERIDAN made the attack and won a splendid victory, capturing over 2,500 prisoners, together with nine battle-flags, and five pieces of artillery. The rebel Gens. GORDON and RHODES were killed, and three other general officers wounded. All of the rebel killed and most of the wounded fell into our hands. ....The steamers *Philo Parsons* and *Island Queen* seized by a band of rebels on the Canadian frontier.

20.—Gen. SHERIDAN crossed Cedar Creek, having pursued the rebels thirty miles.

21.—Gen. SHERIDAN attacked the rebels beyond Strasburgh, Va., and carried and held the crest of the hill occupied by them....FREMONT and BUCHANAN withdrew their names as candidates for President and Vice-President.

22.—BATTLE OF FISHER'S HILL, VA., in the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. SHERIDAN found the rebel army occupying a position which appeared almost impregnable. His forces, however, attacked and drove the rebels in the utmost confusion, capturing twenty pieces of artillery and a large number of caissons, artillery, horses, &c.

23.—MONTGOMERY BLAIR resigned his office of Postmaster-General.... A part of the rebel Gen. FORREST's force, about four hundred strong, crossed the Tennessee River at Bates' Landing....Our garrison at Athens, Ala., compelled to surrender.

25.—Gen. SHERIDAN's advance passed beyond New-Market. His forces drove the enemy from Mount Jackson....The rebels at Luray, attacked....A force of rebel cavalry occupied Fredericktown, Mo., twenty miles east of Pilot Knob....Athens, Ala., occupied by the rebel Gen. FORREST's troops.

26.—Gen. SHERIDAN's headquarters at Harrisonburgh, Va....Our cavalry entered Stanton, Va., and destroyed a large quantity of rebel government property. They then proceeded to Waynesboro', destroying an iron bridge over the Shenandoah and a large amount of property. Gen. EARLY's rebel army routed and demoralized, fled through Brown's Gap toward Gordonsville.

27.—Skirmish with FORREST's troops in Tennessee ....The rebels attacked our forces at Mineral Point, Mo.

28.—The rebel Gen. FORREST at Fayetteville, on his way to intercept SHERMAN's communications....Admiral PORTER issued his farewell order to the Mississippi Squadron.

29.—GEN. ORD'S CORPS OF GRANT'S ARMY ADVANCED AND CARRIED A VERY STRONG FORTIFICATION AND LINE OF INTRENCHMENT BELOW CHAFFIN'S FARM, taking fifteen pieces of artillery and 200 or 300 prisoners....Gen. BARNEY advanced from Deep Bottom and carried the New-Market Road....Mayor GUNTHER vetoed a resolution of the Common Council, to illuminate the city in celebration of our victories.

30.—Gen. WARREN attacked and carried the rebel line on their extreme right, capturing a number of prisoners....Gen. MEADE moved from his left and carried the enemy's line near Poplin Grove Church, ...Gen. BUTLER's forces assaulted the rebels in three columns near Chapin's Farm.

OCTOBER.

2.—The rebels attacked at Saltville, Va., and were driven with severe losses. Our ammunition giving out, our troops were withdrawn in the night.

3.—Gen. SHERIDAN commenced moving back from Mount Crawford and Harrisonburgh, Va., to which the whole country from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain was made untenable for the rebel army by destroying an immense quantity of stores, grain, &c....Clinton, La., taken by our troops.

7.—Gen. KAUTZ' cavalry attacked by the rebels who suffered considerably. They afterward attacked BIRNEY's division, who also repulsed them with very heavy loss. In the afternoon, Gen. BUTLER took the offensive and recaptured some intrenchments which had been taken from KAUTZ.... The rebels appeared before Jefferson City, Mo.. The advance of the rebels from the Osage River, Mo., spiritedly contested by our cavalry....Gen. SHERIDAN's forces reached Woodstock, Va.....CAPTURE OF THE PIRATE FLORIDA BY THE STEAMER WACHUSETT, in the Bay of St. Salvadour, Brazil.....A band of 200 rebels captured a steamboat and crossed into Kentucky.

8.—The Fifth and Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac, advanced their lines half a mile, driving the rebel skirmishers into their breastworks....The rebels drew up in line of battle near Jefferson City, Mo., but afterward moved off toward the west.

9.—An engagement took place near Fisher's Hill, Va., in which the rebels were defeated, leaving eleven pieces of artillery and other munitions of war.

10.—Engagement with the rebel Gen. FORREST at East Point, Tenn.....Reconnoissance to within three miles of Mobile.

11.—Gen. CURTIS drove the rebels out of Independence, Mo.....Skirmish near Fort Wilson, Tenn.... The rebel Gen. BUFORD crossed the Cumberland River with 1,200 mounted men.....Bloody fight with guerrillas near Winchester, Va.....Successful reconnoissance from the Army of the Potomac to Stony Creek.

12.—Death of Chief-Justice ROGER B. TANEY.... Gen. HOOD demanded the surrender of Resaca, Ga., threatening, in case of resistance, to take no prisoners.

13.—Reconnoissance in force from the Army of the James.....Attack on Resaca, Ga. The rebels repulsed.....Engagement at Greenville, East Tennessee.

15.—The rebel army under LONGSTREET having appeared near Strasburgh, Va., Gen. SHERIDAN advanced and found them drawn up in four lines of battle, but, on charging, the rebels fled.

16.—HOOD's army at Lafayette....Gen. SHERMAN took Ship's Gap.

17.—The rear of Gen. HOOD's army left Lafayette, going South. The Secretary of War telegraphed that Gen. HOOD, after striking the railroad near Dalton and Resaca, had fallen back before SHERMAN without fighting, abandoning his movement on our line of communication....Arrest in Baltimore of a number of merchants, charged with contraband trade with the rebels.

18.—Gen. BLUNT, with 2,000 cavalry and four howitzers, entered Lexington, Mo. ..Death of Major-Gen. D. B. BIRNEY.

19.—BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK, SHENANDOAH VALLEY. Gen. SHERIDAN's army was attacked before daylight and its left turned and driven in confusion, with a loss of twenty pieces of artillery. Gen. SHERIDAN afterward arrived on the field and drove the rebels, taking 48 pieces of artillery and many prisoners, gaining a great victory. SHERIDAN pursues the rebels to Mount Jackson, which he reached in the night.....The rebel Gen. PRICE attacked Gen. BLUNT at Lexington, Mo., with an overwhelming force, and after a sharp fight drove him from the city. Gen. BLUNT fell back to the Little Blue River, fighting desperately, and retarding the advance of the enemy....The rebels entered Mayfield, Ky.

20.—Capture of the St. Albans robbers.....Skirmishing between the Little and Big Blue River, Mo.

21.—A very gallant fight between Little Blue River and Independence, Mo. Our troops fought PRICE's entire army five hours. The Union forces evacuated Independence, falling back on the Big Blue.

22.—Gen. CURTIS telegraphed from Kansas, Mo., that he had been pressed all day, and that in the afternoon the rebels passed around his flank, when CURTIS gave him heavy blows for several hours.... Col. JAMIESON was attacked at Bryan Ford, Mo., by a heavy column of rebels, at 10 A. M. At 3 P. M., the rebels forced the ford. Our troops fought the rebels until after dark, driving them four miles. Gen. PLEASONTON pursued PRICE, with 2,000 men, fought him on the battle-field of the day before, drove him from Independence, and pursued him sharply. PLEASONTON captured a large number of prisoners and three pieces of artillery....The President issued an order thanking Gen. SHERIDAN for gaining the victories in the Shenandoah.

25.—Fighting in Missouri. The rebels badly whipped.

27.—Gen. DOUBLEDAY's Court-martial ordered to Baltimore to try the soldiers' voting fraud cases.

27.—An advance in force, on a reconnoissance, made by WARREN's Corps of GRANT's army. In the evening the enemy attacked HANCOCK's Corps vigorously, but were repulsed. The purpose being accomplished, our troops were withdrawn to nearer their former lines....The rebel ram *Albemarle* sunk by Lieut. CUSHING, in the Roanoke River....Arrest of Col. NORTH on charges of fraud in the matter of soldiers' votes.

28.—Gen. DIX issued an order requiring all refugees from the South to register their names, declaring that those who refused or neglected to obey the order, should be treated as spies....Gen. GILLEM had a fight with the rebels at Morristown, East Tenn., completely routing them, and capturing a number of prisoners and pieces of artillery....Gen. GRANT's army returned to its old quarters....Fight with the rebel Gen. PRICE at Newtonia, Mo....A rebel force of 2,500 attacked Fayetteville, Ark., but was repulsed with heavy loss.

29.—Maryland proclaimed a Free State by Gov. BRADFORD.

30.—Our fleet shelled Plymouth, N. C.

31.—Nevada admitted as a State by proclamation of the President... The commissioners appointed by Gov. SEYMOUR to investigate the soldier voting frauds, had an interview with the President and Secretary of War....Capture of the rebel batteries, and their ordnance and ordnance stores, at Plymouth, N. C.

NOVEMBER.

2.—Gov. SE

vanced on the Wilmington failure, in the forenoon to 228@229 ℔ cent., stood 227 ℔ cent. at 4 o'clock.

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1881	116⅛	117	Pittsburgh	90¾	96
U. S. 5-20's	108⅛	10-⅜	Northwest	40⅞	39¼
T. Certificates	87	86⅞	N. West Pref	70¾	69⅞
N. Y. Central	113¼	11-⅛	Rock Island	104	103¼
Erie	82	81⅞	Fort Wayne	103¼	102¼
Hudson	114⅜	11-	Cumberland Coal	44	44
Reading	111¼	11-	Quicksilver	69	1-⅜
Mich. Southern	71¼	70⅜	Mariposa	16½	14
Illinois Cen	124¼	125⅜	Ohio & M. Certs	33⅜	32¼

On inquiry at the close of 'Change hour, we find that the demand for Money was not more urgent than yesterday. At 7 ℔ cent. the supply to Brokers was ample. The distrust as to a change of the market, earlier in the day, grew out of the mere apprehension of another large speculative subscription to the 10-40 Loan, in anticipation of its withdrawal on the 7th of January.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares :

Union	120	Hanover	104
America	140	Metropolitan, x. d.	125
City	155	Peoples' x. d.	105
North River	105	Market	102
State of New-York	125	Corn Exchange	109
Commerce	117	Continental	100
American Exchange	129	Atlantic	106
Bank of N. Amer	105	Fourth National	98⅜

And the following for the Railway Mortgages :

N. Y Cen. 7s, '76	115	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	95
Erie 1st mort, '68	104	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	98
Erie 3ds, '83	113	L. & W. Bds	109
Erie 4th mort, '80	104⅛	Del., L. & W. 1sts	110
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st m., '77	104	Del. L. & W. 2ds	112
Hud. R., 1st m., '69	106	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext	100
Harlem 3ds, '68	101	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	80
Chi., B. & Q. & ℔ c. 1sts	120	Clev. & Tol. S. F	107¾
Mich. S. 2ds, 7 ℔ c	94	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	112½
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	85	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103⅝
Alton & T. H. 1sts	99	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds	90
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref	86	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	78
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	78	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	56
Chi. & N. W. S. F	107	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	106
Chi. & N. W. Int. B	95	Alt. & G. W. 1sts	96

We are requested to direct the attention of parties disposed to adventure in Petroleum Stocks to the advertisement and programme of the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Consolidated Petroleum and Mining Company, whose transfer office in this city is at No. 71 Broadway.

The Norwich and Worcester Railway Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable Jan. 10.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $4,180,626 87; for customs, $170,575; payments, $4,380,792 99; on account of loan, $143,000; balance, $22,956,538 95.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

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PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

OFFICE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-ST., } NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

☞ THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of this Company are requested to meet at the office this day, at 11 o'clock A. M., prior to the stockholders' meeting, which takes place at 12 o'clock M.
W. TITUS, Secretary.

☞ WANTED—ANY PART OF 100 SHARES COLumbia Marine Insurance Stock. Address, stating lowest cash price, A. J. JAUDON'S SONS, No. 6 Broad-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MORNING AND EVENING SERVICES AT the STRONG PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY next, Jan. 1, 1865. M. B. ANDERSON, LL. D., President of the University of Rochester, will preach in the morning, at 10½ o'clock; Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., of New-York, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. His subject will be in reference to the commencement of a new year.

TO BIBLE STUDENTS.—LECTURE ON PROphecy, by WILLIAM MORRIS, of Philadelphia, in the University Building, Washington-square, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Subject—*Lord's Coming the only and proper Hope of the Church.* Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Ancient Empires and the New World.* Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Restoration of the Jews.*

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—FREE LECTURE by FRANK W. BALLARD, Esq., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the association, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Subject—*The Stewardship of Wealth, as Illustrated in the Lives of Amos and Abbott Lawrence.* Ladies and gentlemen are invited.

HANSON-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Eighth Anniversary of the Hanson-place M. E. Church, Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF, Pastor, will be held on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. WM. P. CORBIT, of New-York; at 3 o'clock, by Rev. S. Y. MONROE, of Jersey City; and at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Professor NEWHALL, of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., RECtor of the Church of the Holy Trinity, will preach in the Unitarian Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th aves., on next and every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; also in the Chapel of Rutger's Institute, next and every Sunday morning, at 10½ A. M. The afternoon service at the latter place begins at 3 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Dyer will preach.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division-st.—Watch-night services THIS EVENING at 9 o'clock. Preaching to-morrow morning by Rev. Mr. MACOMBER, and in the evening by Rev. G. A. HUBBELL, the Pastor. The Week of Prayer will be observed in this church by daily services at 3 and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to participate in this special service. Seats free.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—THE FIRST PRESBYterian Church in the City of New-York, between 11th and 12th sts., in the 6th-av., will be open for prayer and praise daily from 12 to 1 o'clock, during the coming week, commencing on TUESDAY, the 3d of January, 1865. All who are interested in the objects contemplated by the meetings are affectionately invited to attend.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. The Pastor Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, will preach, on SUNDAY, a New-Year's sermon, at 10½ A. M., to children and parents; at 4 o'clock, and at 7½ in the evening. Subject—*Pilgrims in the Valley of Humiliation and Regions of Darkness.*

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. R. B. McGonagal. Subject for the morning—*A New Year's Sermon; Reviews of the Past Year.* Subject for the evening—*What is a Genuine Revival?*

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL preach in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between avenues B and C, on SUNDAY. Subject, A. M.—*The New Year Calls.* Lecture to workingmen in the evening. Subject—*New Year's Salutation.* Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE SUFFERINGS OF CHRIST, THEIR cause, nature, and necessity to human salvation. Rev. CHARNCEY GILES will deliver a Lecture upon the above subject, SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the New Jerusalem, on 35th-st., between Fourth and Lexington ave. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—Rev. J. C. DUTCHER, Pastor, will preach in the Market-st. Church, on SUNDAY MORNING AND EVENING. The evening discourse will be appropriate to the New Year. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHing by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BOTHAM, at the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th aves., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, January 1.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., WILL preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine, and administer the ordinance of Believers'. Baptism after the morning sermon.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, WEST SEVENTEENTH-ST., near SIXTH-AV.—Services LORD'S DAY, Jan. 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the morning—*The New Year and its Duties.* For the evening—*The Rich Man and Lazarus.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the morning by Rev. Dr. M'CLINTOCK, and in the evening by Rev. Mr. OSGOOD. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 3 o'clock P. M.

SERMON ON UNITY.—THE REV. MR. MILLS, of Brooklyn, will preach, by especial request, in the Church of the Pilgrims, the Rev. Dr. STORRS on SUNDAY EVENING, a sermon recently preached in the South Dutch Church, New-York, on the unity of the Church of Christ.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future life only for the righteous worshipping at Tabernacle, No. 64 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Elder JOSEPH T. CURREY. All interested in the above themes are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. E. P. ROBERTS, D. D., will preach, by request of the Association, in his church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., SUNDAY evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The relation of religion to law and lawyers.* The public are invited.

REV. S. H. TYNG, JR., HAVING YIELDded to the wishes of the vestry and congregation, has resigned from this date the rectorship of the Church of the Mediator, and for the present will confine himself to the duties of the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Unitarian Church in 40th-st., the editing of the *Christian Times* and the Chaplaincy of the Twelfth Regiment.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—LARGE Hall, 8th-av., corner 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The New Year 1865.* Evening, 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Moral Responsibility.* Seats free.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1864.

REV. JOHN M. GIBSON, OF THE CANada Presbyterian Congregation, Montreal, son of the late pastor of Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., will preach in said church on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 1, 1865. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Watch-night services on Saturday night, commencing at 10.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., a New-Year's Sermon. AT 7½ P. M., the Freedmen's Association will meet in the same place. Addresses will be delivered by several clergymen.

SUCCESS IN LIFE—A NEW YEAR'S SERMON to young men. Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON invites the attention of young men to some important suggestions on this subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Church of the Reconciliation, in 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—A public meeting in furtherance of the objects of the National Freedmen's Relief Association, will be held in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 1. Speakers—Rev. JOHN DUDLEY, of New-Haven; Dr. MITCHELL, and others.

NEW-YEAR'S DISCOURSE.—REV. C. C. GOSS, of the Christian Alliance, will deliver a New-Year's Discourse to young men in the church, Grand-st., one block east of Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—SIXteenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan 1, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN S. DAVENPORT. Subject—*The Human Nature of Christ.*

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner Henry and Scammel sts., Rev S. J. CORNELLS, Rector. On SUNDAY, Jan. 1, services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual in 41st-st., near 6th av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The Lord's Supper at the close of the morning sermon, and the annual presentation of premium books to the children of the Sabbath School at 3 P. M.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—REV WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., Pastor. The Sabbath services of this church will be held regularly hereafter in the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, Mortimer's Building, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., near Macdougal. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sexton will be at the Church every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, in 4-th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor, watch-meeting this P. M., commencing at 9 o'clock. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Boy Preacher, Rev. E. F. JONES.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery. The original permanent Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Select pieces will be sung by the whole school. Visitors will address the children.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-st., near 5th-av. On SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ A. M., the Rector at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the latter sermon for deaf mutes—and Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NO. 44 JOHN ST.—Business and Workingmen's Daily Union Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. Christian brethren and friends and the public generally are cordially invited to the special New Year's service on Monday.

A NEW YEAR'S SERMON ON THE ADvance of the Kingdom of Christ by the WAR, will be preached by Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPIScopal,) Lexington-av., corner East 35th-st. Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Strangers furnished with seats.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

THE NEW CREATION.—THE MESSENGER of the coming Saviour will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited. Subject—*The Future of the World in the Light of Prophesy.*

THE THIRD OF THE COURSE OF SERmons on the Holy Scriptures, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, in Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, D.D. Subject—*The Relation of the Scriptures to the Church.*

THERE WILL BE EVANGELICAL PREACHing (in German,) SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, and in the evening, (in English,) at 7½ o'clock, in the hall, No. 98 Bowery. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Jan. 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subjects—Morning—*For the New Year.* Evening—*The Fall.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES—28th-st. and 9th-av. Sunday evening services at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sermon on the first SUNDAY EVENINGS in each month on *The Book of Common Prayer.*

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. S. COBB, of Boston, Mass., will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Sacrament after morning service.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. R. G. DICKSON, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—REV. JOHN DE WITT WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church on University-place, (late Dr. Potts',) SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADIson-av and 35th-st. There will be divine service in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, Jan. 1, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. services commencing at 10½ in the morning and 7½ in the evening.

REV. W. H. BENJAMIN, ASSISTANT MINister of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

AT TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, THIRTYFOURTH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., SUNDAY, Jan. 1, 1865.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., SUNDAY morning and evening.

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 47th-st. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 1½ P. M., by Rev. C. C. WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn.

GREAT ANNUAL REDUCTION
DURING THE HOLIDAYS
IN
LADIES' CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES AND CIRCULARS,
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DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 869 and 871 Broadway, 16th-st., east side.

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A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS ability desires a permanent situation; wholesale gent's furnishing preferred, having been in the latter trade. Also, by another person, a fine penman and accountant, any employment in the evening. Address Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife on a farm; the man an energetic, practical agriculturist, as farm manager, understands the management of stock, the drainage of soil, rotation of crops, and keeping of farm books; the wife would, if required, take charge of house or dairy. Address F. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ACCOUNTANT, salesman or book-keeper, by a young man just graduated at Eastman's Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; had three years' experience in fancy-goods business, and can produce the best of reference and college diploma. Apply at No. 22 Madison-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a respectable young man not long in this country, understands his business thoroughly; will be found a useful and valuable servant. Address, for two days, D. R., No. 241 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable man, as coachman in a private family; can bring the best of city reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability; has lived six years with his present employer. Apply at the stable, No. 87 10th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young Englishman who thoroughly understands the whole routine of growing and forcing of flowers, fruits and vegetables; good reference. Address T. E. J., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A GOOD PENman and of good address, a situation as salesman or general assistant, in any respectable business; highest references as to character and ability. Address B. N., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED — BY AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper, a situation where honesty and integrity is appreciated; best of reference. Address B, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR assistant, by a young man of several years' experience; references A No. 1; salary moderate. Address W. P., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

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WANTED—A FARMER AND GARDENER, thoroughly a working man, for a small farm in Yonkers. It has a cottage, cows, etc., and man and wife preferred; must understand business and used to work. W. WILSON, No. 102 Pearl-st.

BOY WANTED.—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, (colored or white,) to take care of a horse, cow and wagon and do chores, in upper part of city; none need apply without best of references as to honesty, industry, &c. Apply to BECKWITH, No. 252 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK, AN English farmer and gardener, with or without family, who would be willing to act as coachman and at the same time direct the cultivation of 100 acres of land. Address R., Box No. 4,979 Post-office, for ten days.

WANTED—A BOY—A STOUT, ACTIVE BOY, 16 years of age, to keep an office clean, run errands, and make himself generally useful. Apply, with references as to honesty, &c., to F. S., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK Life Insurance Company, having a large business, an agent for the city of Buffalo, N. Y., one who has energy and perseverance and can give good reference, may address Box No. 871 New-York Post-office.

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19	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
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NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1864.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 31, 1864.

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HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

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THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Thursday and Saturday Evenings.—LES POSEURS ON ETRE ET PARAITRE.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—PAINTINGS.

TURKISH HALL, 720 Broadway—(Afternoon)—MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PRESENTATION CONCERT.

COOPER INSTITUTE—CONCERT.

MUSEUM—No. 389 Broadway—OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

EVERETT ROOMS—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CONCERT.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. STONEMAN, who arrived at Nashville on Thursday night, on his return from the great raid into Southwestern Virginia, fully confirms the previous reports of the extent of the damage done. Gen. BRECKENRIDGE'S forces were found scattered in small detachments, beaten in detail, and finally driven over the mountains into North Carolina. Every bridge on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, from Bristol to New River, were destroyed. Thirteen trains of cars, with their engines, were captured. Among other spoils were 2,000 horses, 1,000 mules, and 24 officers and 845 men taken prisoners. The salt works and lead works were entirely destroyed.

The accounts from Gen. HOOD'S army are conflicting. Admiral LEE telegraphed on the 27th that Hood was crossing on a pontoon bridge above Little Muscle Shoals, and that he was unable to reach him with his gunboats. A dispatch via Philadelphia, yesterday, says that Hood's pontoon bridge had been broken by the gunboats, and that his army could not cross. But this report is doubtless unfounded.

In regard to the raid by our forces from Pensacola, a rebel dispatch from Mobile dated Nov. 27, says: "The Yankee raiders from Pensacola to Pollard destroyed all the public and some private buildings, damaged the road considerably, and the bridge over the Escambia was partly destroyed. Capt HENRY POPE, Quartermaster, was captured. A few negroes were stolen. Yesterday our cavalry pursued them. A portion of their supplies and transportation was captured. The road was strewn with their dead. There was an infantry force of another raiding party near Good's Mills and Pensacola. Sunday its advance was met by our cavalry and driven back several miles."

Richmond papers of the 28th admit the severe and perhaps mortal wounding of the guerrilla MOSBY, heretofore reported through our own sources. He was shot by the hand of the same warfare which he has most relentlessly waged against his more open-handed foes.

By orders from headquarters at Nashville, no passes will be issued at Louisville to citizens north of Nashville, unless permission is previously obtained from Gens. SHERMAN, THOMAS or MILLER, Commandant at Nashville.

Lieut.-Col. W. O. BOYLE, son of Gen. J. L BOYLE, of Louisville, was killed at Marion, Va., on the 18th, while leading his regiment in an engagement with BRECKINRIDGE'S forces.

We print further details of the Wilmington expedition this morning, from our special correspondent with the fleet. Admiral PORTER does not seem disposed to abandon his share of the work.

Capt. SEMMES arrived in Richmond on Tuesday, from Europe, via Matamoras.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool Dec. 14, via Queenstown Dec. 15, arrived at this port last evening. Her news is anticipated.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold-room was advanced to 229 yesterday morning, but fell back to 227 ₩ cent. There was an advance in the forenoon in the Government Gold-bearing Stocks of ¼@1 ₩ cent., and in the afternoon a recovery on the Stock of the Erie Railway, the President of which, in a note to the editor of this paper, emphatically contradicts the rumor of the non-payment of the January Dividend. The market for Money steady at 7 ₩ cent. to the Brokers.

A pretty fair demand prevailed for the principal kinds of Produce, yesterday, at somewhat firmer prices. General merchandise attracted rather more attention, and was very stiffly held. Light freight engagements were reported.

As usual at the end of a year, we have prepared, and now present to our readers in our general market report, a series of very interesting comparative tables of prices of the leading articles of domestic produce and general merchandise at the close of each of the last two years. At the close of last year, Gold was quoted at 152; yesterday, at 227¼@230.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday. They concurred in adopting a resolution tendering the use of the Governor's Room to place the body of Minister DAYTON in in state, while it may remain in the city. The Councilmen concurred in the resolution to annul the present contracts with the city for gas, and empowering the Street Commissioner to make new contracts for a term of three years. They also adopted a preamble and resolutions complimentary to Brevet Maj.-Gen. THOMAS W. EGAN, now in the city, recovering from wounds received before Petersburgh, for his patriotism and valor, and tendering him the use of the Governor's Room for a public reception. Both Boards adjourned till to-day, the Aldermen at 12 M. and the Councilmen at 2 P. M. The Supervisors also meet at 12 M. to-day. These three Boards will close up their business for the year and adjourn *sine die* to-day. The new Common Council will meet at 12 o'clock M. on Monday.

EDWIN F. RICHARDS, Captain Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers, has been discharged the service on account of physical disability, in consequence of wounds received in action.

The labors of the Canal Board for the present year closed to-day. An important case affecting the mill owners at Black Creek was postponed until the next meeting. On motion of Comptroller ROBINSON a resolution was adopted expressing for the members their high appreciation of the ability, integrity, courtesy and kindness with which Lieut.-Gov. JONES uniformly discharged the duties of presiding officer of the board, tendering him their cordial wishes for his future happiness and prosperity.

Mrs. ELIZABETH DUSENBERRY, of No. 5 Goerk street, having had difficulties with her husband and become tired of life, administered PARSONS' rat poison to three of her children on putting them to bed on Thursday night, and yesterday morning took a large potion, intending to poison herself. One of the children died yesterday afternoon, and the death of the others is hourly expected.

Sixty thousand dollars in silver bars have been received at San Francisco from Idaho, the first shipment of silver from the new silver mines in in Southwestern Idaho, which promise to rival those in Nevada. The California press is inclined to condemn the attempts making by the Government to enforce the laws for the protection of timber on the public lands. Most of these lands are mineral, and the timber is necessary to carry on mining operations. As it is reserved from sale, there is only one way to obtain it. SHERMAN'S success excites profound satisfaction in California. The rainy season continues.

The Finished Year—What It Has Done Against the Rebellion.

No year of the war has been so effective against the rebellion as that which closes today. None has brought us so few reverses, so many successes, in our military and naval operations; and in all the other ways none has so decidedly turned the scale in our favor.

The reverses of any account have been only four in number: two of some magnitude, that of the Red River expedition in April, and that of the Wilmington expedition, which has just taken place—and two of comparatively small importance, the defeat at Olustee, Fla., in February, and the unfortunate issue of the mine explosion before Petersburgh in July. None of these reverses involved much loss of life or material. They were, in fact, rather failures to accomplish certain objects than any serious injury in a positive way. Our successes have been manifold, and have all contributed directly to the downfall of the rebellion. Of the two grand campaigns, Gen. SHERMAN'S from Chattanooga to Savannah has been one line of unbroken triumph. He has met the rebels nowhere but to overcome them. Gen. GRANT has not had such positive victories over the enemy, and yet, with that single exception at Petersburgh, he has made the enemy suffer more than himself in every engagement. If his campaign has not fully accomplished his primary object, like that of SHERMAN, it still has gained a secondary end of great importance. Though Richmond is not captured, the enemy's hold upon it has been greatly weakened. It now takes more than three-fourths of the troops of the Confederacy to defend its Capital. Indeed there is the best reason to believe that Gen. GRANT himself would rather keep the rebel army powerless, as it is, in his present grip, than have it out of Richmond, free to make head against our movements in other fields.

The old year opened with the Army of the Potomac on the Rapidan, some seventy miles distant from Richmond, and confronted with an army which was about equal to it in magnitude, and which was even threatening an invasion of the North. It closes with the Army of the Potomac within six miles of Richmond, as strong as ever, beleaguering an enemy greatly reduced in numbers, that has ceased entirely even to dream of a northward march, and only counts itself fortunate in having thus far escaped the necessity of a precipitate flight into the rebel regions South. It opened with the Army of the Tennessee facing all the mountain strongholds of Northern Georgia, which were guarded by the consummate generalship of JOHNSTON, with a magnificent command. It closes with all these strongholds reduced, with JOHNSTON himself in retirement, and all his army of veterans either under the sod, or prisoners in our hands, or flying half distracted, and with our own columns pushed through to the ocean, and ready to turn and strike the Confederacy at every vital point. In the minor operations the success has been decided everywhere. PRICE'S army invaded Missouri only to be broken and scattered. HOOD'S army marched into Tennessee only to be half annihilated.

Our naval operations have been signally successful. The forts of Mobile have been captured by exploits hardly to be paralleled in history, and the great rebel iron-clad *Tennessee*, which was a most formidable menace to our Gulf fleet, has struck its flag. The *Albemarle*, which was our dread in the North Carolina waters, has been sent to the bottom. The *Alabama*, the scourge of our commerce, and the *Florida* also lie beneath the waves. The high seas are now clear of all rebel pirates. The year has, in fact, virtually made an end of the entire available portion of the so-called Confederate navy.

But above all the mighty military and naval advantage which the year has given us, stands the stupendous political and moral triumph of the Presidential election. That controversy between the principles of the Baltimore platform and of the Chicago platform, was really the determining struggle of the war. When the people deliberately and solemnly pronounced for the former with that magnificent emphasis, all the old danger forever vanished, and the overthrow of the rebellion became thenceforward only a question of time. In virtue of this, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four will ever stand in history as the decisive year of the rebellion. It bequeathes to its successor splendid military gains; but immeasurably better yet, it transmits a loyal spirit of the North, tested to the uttermost, and known to be proof against every military vicissitude. It is that, which, with the blessing of Heaven, seals the deliverance of the nation.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION.—The death of WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES is to be made the occasion of an address by Rev. Dr. ROGERS, at the South Dutch Church, to-morrow evening, to the Young Men's Christian Association and the Law Schools of the city, on the "Relations of the Law and Lawyers to Christianity." In the existing state of American society and of public affairs, it would be difficult to mention a more important theme. The absence among us of a large class of men of leisure and cultivation, such as is found in nearly every European country, leaves to the clergy and the bar all but a monopoly of our mental training, and the lawyers may be said to be the only men in the community who bring disciplined intellects to the discharge of public duties. The natural consequence is, that the management of our political affairs, at least at the North, has always fallen, and will probably always fall largely into their hands; and this fact alone, to say nothing of their being administrators of the law, render, and will always render, their character and aims as men, of the last importance to the country.

American Facts and European Judgments.

The London *Times* demonstrates very conclusively to itself that SHERMAN'S march must ruin him, yet has the grace to say: "If this enterprise be brought to a successful termination, Gen. SHERMAN will undoubtedly be entitled to the honor of having added a fresh chapter to the theory and practice of modern warfare." Well, this "fresh chapter" is added. In the face of the old rule never to break connection with a military base on penalty of destruction, Gen. SHERMAN has marched from the mountains to the sea, safe and triumphant.

Is it not about time for European journals to be a little less dogmatic concerning American affairs? They have as yet made hardly a prediction touching the controlling elements and operations of this war, which has not been falsified by the event. We have never yet undertaken an important naval expedition, or a military campaign, or the siege of a stronghold, that they have not foredoomed to failure. All of our financial measures they have in like manner declared would surely draw us down into hopeless bankruptcy. They have with the same positiveness asserted that the Northern people would not long submit to the taxation and the conscription necessary to carry on the war. They have for four livelong years been proving, by every precedent in history, and by every maxim of military, financial and political science, that we were on the brink of ruin.

This was natural enough. It came, in some measure, from an ill-will toward us, and the adverse bias of judgment which such feeling is apt to produce. But it came more yet from an actual inability to measure our concerns except by European standards. The mind of the Old World experiences precisely the same difficulty in comprehending the human movements of the New, as in comprehending our cataracts and caves, our mountains, prairies and rivers. All things are on a scale here absolutely beyond its power of appreciation. Its notions of possibility are all bounded by what has been seen and experienced that side of the water. This is especially true of the English. There is a certain contraction in all their conceptions which seems to characterize all islanders. Your regular John Bull takes instinctively to the belief that the earth is square.

"*Because* he'd journeyed fifty miles, and found
No sign of its being circular anywhere."

All of his generalizations are based only on facts within his range. The London cockney, who considers the State of New-York as but Yorkshire in miniature, and the Mississippi as but a trifle to the Thames, is about as intelligent in his way as the London *Times* in its usual estimates of our national development and resources. Even the best English minds show this inaptitude. CARLYLE, who is generally supposed to have the most piercing vision in Great Britain, after a long gaze, pronounced our war to be only the burning out of a dirty chimney. The excellent Oxford Professor, GOLDWIN SMITH, after having for many weeks been on the spot studying the contest with his utmost fidelity, if we are to judge from his own parting speeches, could make little else of it, either politically or morally, than that it was a struggle for and against African slavery. He gave us all his sympathies on that score. His English mind did not appear to take in the fact that this war is primarily and supremely a war for the Union, or to realize the transcendent national issues involved, which every American backwoodsman understands.

Of course, if Englishmen cannot perceive things here in their real magnitude and relations, they can form no correct judgment respecting our affairs. We have long since ceased to look for these. The most powerful demonstrations and prognostications of the British periodicals and newspapers have come to us very much as the quackings of a duck-pond when the canopy was aflame with the lightnings. They have long since ceased to be noticed, except to excite a smile when they happen, as in the present case, to reach our shores in the very face of the actual event. It is then not so much the intrinsic contrast between the solid fact and the gaseous oracle, that we laugh at, as their funny collision.

Undoubtedly the European mind will in the end attain a better comprehension of American powers and American methods. There are even now, we think, some signs of progress. This direct intimation of the London *Times*, that Gen. SHERMAN may, after all, finally add "a fresh chapter" to military theory and practice, is a glimmer in the right direction. The enlightenment will be slow, of course, yet it will come, we dare say, before this century closes.

THE LOSS OF THE TRANSPORT NORTH AMERICA.—The facts connected with the loss of the transport *North America* are painful enough, even in their baldest aspect. The loss of one hundred and ninety-four lives, out of a crew and passenger list of two hundred and fifty-nine, is, by its mere magnitude, an appalling disaster. But, when we find in the details of the terrible story that out of the entire number on board the *North America*, two hundred and three were sick soldiers—a large majority of them, probably, unable to help themselves in the extreme crisis, we have to leave to imagination to picture the horrors of the catastrophe. The scene becomes yet more heart-sickening, as we read the statement of the chief officer of the ill-fated vessel. We have no doubt that statement presents the main facts of the situation, from the time when the condition of the vessel had begun to be appreciated. But we have seldom perused a record so little satisfactory, as to the actual means employed to prevent the sacrifice of life. We do not wish to go into details. But we ask attention to the fact that, between the time when it was found (22d Dec., 1 P. M.) that water was rapidly gaining in the hold of the vessel, until the last boat left her—six full hours had elapsed, and that for five of these hours a vessel, perfectly prepared to render relief, was near by.

We might point out other features in the statements which demand investigation; but we have indicated sufficient to form the basis of a rigid inquest—in the interest alike of the officers of the *North America*, and the public generally.

The Border Thieves—New Symptoms of Trouble.

Simultaneously with the announcement that Judge SMITH, of Montreal, has released one of the rearrested robbers, and given him the chance of appearing as a witness to prove the belligerent character of his Confederates, we have a proclamation of JEFF. DAVIS', declaring the pirates concerned in the attempted capture of the steamer *Michigan*, on Lake Erie, to be Confederate officers. The coincidence of these judicial and executive proceedings is made specially remarkable by the fact, that the robber discharged by Mr. Justice SMITH offers to swear that the piratical enterprises on the lakes, and the St. Albans robberies were part and parcel of one scheme. The witness further alleges that this scheme was concocted in Chicago, in August last; that its prime object was the release of the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and that, failing in accomplishing this object, then a system of plunder was to be instituted similar to that employed at St. Albans.

We may dismiss, for the moment, the question, whether the discharge of a prisoner, whose first act thereupon is to confess himself one of a band of conspirators organized for indiscriminate plunder on the border, with Canada as, at once, a base of offensive operations, and an asylum for criminals, is a fair interpretation of international law between two communities living in apparent friendship. We know that, if the actual treaty and statutory obligations which are supposed to govern the authorities on both sides, *can be twisted* so as to enable the pirates at Toronto and the robbers at Montreal to escape scot free, it will be done. Therefore it is needless for us to make a special plea on the ordinary grounds of comity. But we take this occasion to remind the authorities of the Province that their evident subserviency to DAVIS and his fellow-conspirators is the service of the hound to his master. DAVIS issues his decree that the Canada pirates and robbers shall be treated, in all respects, as commissioned servants of an independent Government. Let us ask the colonists just to reflect, for one moment, by what right DAVIS has earned his title thus to control the policy of the British authorities on either side of the Atlantic? It was made the especial boast of the Solicitor of the Confederate War Department, in August last, that the Department had 25,000 *British subjects* in active service in the rebel armies. And the simple fact that such a fine company of British conscripts were helping to do the work of the rebellion, was made the basis of an argument against releasing a British subject of the name of OGDEN, held to service by a rebel military edict. The facts were all elicited in a Confederate District Court, and were reproduced in these columns.

If, then, DAVIS entertained such a contempt of British power that he was able to boast through one of his subordinates that he had 25,000 British subjects doing him involuntary service, it is easy to see how he should slip forward at this particular juncture, and warn the British Provincial authorities against the attempt to assert their own municipal laws to his prejudice. DAVIS knows precisely—from having tried it—how far he can reckon upon the entire subservience of the British "neutrals" where his interests are at all in jeopardy. He has timed his proclamation in the case of the Canadian pirates and robbers, to the hour. The discharged burglar at Montreal echoes every word of the missive from Richmond.

But these "neutral" arrangements have their limit. In no unfriendly spirit, we tell our colonial neighbors they are likely to make the continuance of friendly relations with us impossible.

THE MORAL ASPECT IN GEORGIA.—Gentlemen who have left Savannah since SHERMAN'S occupation of the city, inform us that the people seem to be quite satisfied with the change which has been effected by the new order of things. The furious declamations of the rebel leaders and newspapers did not at all represent the spirit of the people. They had suffered for years in every conceivable way, from the terrible tyranny of the rebel leaders; and Gen. SHERMAN at once removed some of the most odious restrictions which they had long groaned under; and this was duly appreciated by the citizens. They have been treated with kindness and in a conciliatory manner; and our army have exhibited toward them that demeanor which is the result of discipline, and that chivalry which is characteristic of the American soldier. Gen. SHERMAN has appropriated none of their houses or private property for military purposes, and in all respects has interfered with them as little as possible. On Sunday last, the churches were opened as usual, service being conducted by the resident clergymen; and our soldiers mingled freely at service with the citizens of both sexes, and mutual courtesy and respect were shown. Gen. GEARY is Post-Commandant, and he has established an excellent provost system, under which citizens are not required to have military passes to move about the city, such as were previously required from every one, black and white, male and female. Gen. SHERMAN himself was temporarily staying, by invitation, at the house of an old resident of Savannah.

We may remark that, throughout the entire State of Georgia, as well as in its chief city, the population generally have acted toward our troops in a very different manner from what might have been expected from reading the rebel papers, and the proclamations of rebel Generals. The Georgians did but few of the terrible things they were called upon to do, and which we were told they would do. They did not destroy all the supplies, nor fire all the towns, nor burn all the cotton, nor block up all the roads, nor desolate and demolish things generally in SHERMAN'S front. The Governor of the State, and the Legislature, and other such great folks, ran away, it is true; but that is about the worst sign we met with. We trust that the people of Georgia will soon see that it is for their interest, in every respect, to be again within the pale of the National Union.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 30.

NEW-YEAR'S AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The usual New-Year's reception will be held at the White House on Monday. The following hours of reception will be observed: Foreign Ministers and Members of the Cabinet, from 12 to 12½; the Supreme Judges, with those of the Court of Claims and the officers of the army and navy, from 12½ to 1 o'clock; and the citizens at large from 1 to 3 P. M.

OUR PRISONERS AT THE SOUTH.

Col. MULFORD, Government Agent for the exchange of prisoners, is here in conference with the authorities upon this subject. It is understood that some definite arrangements will shortly be made which will facilitate exchanges.

Col. MULFORD has laid before the Government some very important facts concerning our prisoners, which have hitherto been unknown. The rebels claim to have about fifty-five thousand of our men in their hands. The deaths which have occurred among Union prisoners are very large in number. Altogether there are in different parts of the South about seventeen prison camps, of which Andersonville, Ga., is the largest. During the last nine months upward of fourteen thousand of the Union prisoners confined in this camp have been buried.

Notwithstanding there was an agreement made some two months ago between Gens. GRANT and LEE that each of the parties should alleviate the sufferings of their prisoners with blankets and medical stores, nothing has yet been done to carry out this plan by our Government. The rebels, however, through their agents, have been and are still engaged in sending supplies to their prisoners.

HANCOCK'S CORPS.

It is understood that the first regiments which are organized in HANCOCK'S corps will be armed with Sharp's rifles. This will doubtless be another incentive to enlistments in the corps.

THE TRIAL OF COL. NORTH.

The evidence in the case of Col. NORTH will probably be finished to-morrow, when a sealed verdict will be rendered and sent to the Secretary of War.

COL. MOSBY.

Information has been received at the War Department that Col. MOSBY has been mortally wounded. This corroborates the statement recently published in Richmond papers.

THE COLOMBIAN MINISTER.

The new Minister from Colombia, South America, to-day assumed the duties of his position, and called upon the Secretary of State.

THE READMISSION OF LOUISIANA.

Gen. BANKS, who has been engaged for the last week in collating data bearing upon the subject of the admission of Louisiana, has nearly completed his labors. He makes out a very strong case, and the impression is that the State will be readmitted under the President's one-tenth policy.

THE WILMINGTON AFFAIR.

Major-Gen. BUTLER will probably arrive here this evening or to-morrow morning, when some additional light will be thrown upon the Wilmington affair.

Dipatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 30.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The subscription to the Seven-thirty Loan for the last three days, as announced to the Treasury Department, amount to $3,700,000, and to the Ten-forty loan, for the same period, $1,500,000. Of the latter loan about eighty millions remain unsubscribed for.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES.

Among those who have mysteriously disappeared of late, and about whom much solicitude is expressed by the Navy Department, are Acting Master's Mate W. H. KITCHINGS, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer H. K. STEVER.

THE CASE OF COL. BAKER.

The statement published in some newspapers, that Col. L. C. BAKER, agent of the War Department, had been convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned three years in a penitentiary, is untrue.

FROM THE LINES BEFORE RICHMOND.

Information from City Point is to the effect that heavy cannonading was kept up during Wednesday and Thursday nights, as well as severe picket skirmishing along our lines in the immediate front of Petersburgh. Several casualties are reported. There was considerable firing in front of Richmond on Wednesday afternoon and along the line of the rear picket-guard. Recent manœuvres in the rebel lines indicate unusual commotion among them, but nothing is known respecting its cause. It is thought that LEE has been sending reinforcements both toward Lynchburgh, to oppose SHERIDAN'S advance, and to Wilmington, to prevent the landing of our expedition against that city.

DESERTERS.

One hundred and fifty prisoners took the oath of allegiance at City Point on Tuesday, and were sent North yesterday. Since then but few have been received within our lines, as the present condition of the enemy's forces is not favorable to their escaping.

LEE GOING TO DO SOMETHING.

A rebel deserter, who came in a few days ago, declares that the state of affairs in the rebel army indicates early offensive operations in some direction, the nature of which is unknown. The men are told that Gen. LEE is about attempting the initiation of a project which will astonish the world.

BUTLER BACK AGAIN.

Gen. BUTLER returned to his headquarters on the James River on Wednesday. He left the land forces of the Wilmington expedition under command of Gen. WEITZEL.

HONORS TO MR. DAYTON'S REMAINS.

The President has directed that the civil, military and naval officers in the public service at New-York, render due honor and attention to the remains of the late WM. L. DAYTON, on their arrival in that city.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 27th, says there is considerable picket-firing along the front, the night before the practice being resumed on the enemy after an almost total discontinuation for several weeks. The resumption is no doubt caused by the numerous desertions recently occurring, which reached, along this front alone, about ninety last week. On the 26th, a rebel Lieutenant and 21 men came over in a body, and reported that many others would follow as soon as an opportunity offered itself. The weather is very disagreeable and the roads too muddy to admit of operations for some weeks to come.

POST-OFFICE INSTRUCTIONS.

The Postmaster-General has rescinded the instructions of the Post-office Department, under section nine of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1864, authorizing the Postmaster to sell postage-stamps and stamped envelopes at a discount of five per cent. Postmasters will in future, under no circumstances, make any abatement from the face value of such stamped envelopes.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Late Cavalry Reconnoissance Toward Gordonsville—Incidents of The March—Return of the Cavalry—List of Casualties, &c.

WINCHESTER, Va., Thursday, Dec. 29, 1864.

As the fact is generally known, particularly by the enemy, that our cavalry has recently made a reconnoissance to the vicinity of Gordonsville, Orange County, there can be no harm in giving some of the details of that movement.

As I wrote yesterday upon the return of the Second Division, Gen. POWELL, the First Division, now under the command of Brig.-Gen. DEVIN, returned during the day. The two divisions, under Gen. TORBERT, left camp on Monday, the 19th inst.; that night the command halted in Chester's Gap. Tuesday night at Finck's, near Sperryville; Wednesday night on Hughes' road, near Madison Court-house; Thursday night just across the Rapidan, near Brock's Ford and Jack's shop: Friday night recrossed the Rapidan and Robinson's Rivers; Saturday night on Hazel River; Saturday night at White Sulphur Springs. Monday night near Paris; and on Tuesday night the First Division at Millwood, the Second Division reaching their old camp that day, and the First yesterday, as stated above.

With the exception of a few scattering shots exchanged with guerrillas, there was no firing until the command had arrived on the Rapidan, some 8 miles from Gordonsville. Here was found strongly posted on the opposite bank LOMAX'S division of cavalry, with several pieces of artillery in position. Toward night, while the Second Division, Gen. POWELL, (Col. CAPEHART'S brigade on the left,) was put forward to entertain the enemy on the pike and south of it, the First Division, Gen. DEVIN, went to the right, near WILLIAMS' shop, at Kafs' Ford, about two and a half miles from the pike, where the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. KELLOGG, crossed, and by a sudden dash flanked the enemy out of their position. With such promptness was the movement executed, and the enemy so completely taken by surprise, that they left precipitately, abandoning two pieces of artillery. It is believed that then the command could have marched into Gordonsville with but little opposition, but night coming on, no advance was made further than to secure the position attained. A rebel Captain captured near this place was exceeding anxious to know, and even offered $500 (in Confederate shinplasters, I presume) reward to any one who would name the traitor that showed the Yankees the fording-place, where the First Division crossed. He was not gratified, and saved his money and reputation as a betting man at the same time. The bridge across the river at Liberty Mills had been burned by the enemy, and the road had otherwise been obstructed. In crossing the river the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Maj. THORPE, had the advance, led by Lieut. BUSH, of Gen. DEVIN'S staff, in this flank movement they came upon the enemy at the junction of the Madison and Gordonsville roads, near Somerset Church. In the charge a rebel Captain, Surgeon and seven non-commissioned officers and privates were captured—most of whom were left behind when the command returned. There was some fighting up to 9 o'clock this night, when the firing ceased on both sides.

The following morning (Friday) the First Brigade, Col. STAGG commanding, which had been guarding the cross-roads, was moved forward to where the Charlottesville and Orange road crosses the Gordonsville pike, and the Second Brigade was thereupon ordered to advance toward Gordonsville as far as possible. There was but little opposition until the brigade had arrived within two miles of Gordonsville, where the pike passes through Southwest Mountain. Here the road was barricaded, and the hill-sides were found to be well arranged, naturally as well as artificially, for defensive operations. More than all, the works, such as they were, were occupied by infantry. Notwithstanding this fact, the Second Brigade, Col. KELLOGG, was ordered in. The Second Pennsylvania, Maj. SCOTT, Seventeenth Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. ANDERSON, Ninth New-York, Col. NICHOLS, and Fourth New-York, Capt. OLIVER, moved up in handsome style, and succeeded in capturing the advanced positions; but while all this was going on, fresh troops were constantly being marched into position, and the trains on the railroad bringing up reinforcements could be distinctly heard. Besides the cavalry before-mentioned, KENSHAW'S division of infantry was developed here. After feeling the works for several hours, the command was ordered to retire. Lieut.-Col. ANDERSON, of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania, behaved with distinguished gallantry, leading his men in two separate charges, one on foot and the other on horseback. Col. NICHOLS, of the Ninth New-York, took a prominent part on the extreme right, in a flank movement.

In retreating the enemy following only a short distance they were not disposed to cultivate a too intimate acquaintance with the rear guard, having some knowledge of the men composing that force.

On the return, hearing that MOSBY was wounded, and at a house near by, Gen. GIBBS commanding Reserve Brigade, sent out a detachment of the First Dragoons, under Capt. CONYNGHAM, of Gen. TORBERT'S staff, to bring him away in an ambulance. The place visited was Dorman's Mills, near Upperville, but too late. MOSBY had been removed, and was dangerously wounded, according to the statements of the people residing there.

The enemy gave the First Division a few parting shots in Ashby's Gap, firing at least a hundred shots at the command while passing through that place. Several hundred horses and cattle were captured and driven in, but there was no systematic attempt made to capture or destroy property, save in one instance, where Capt. OLIVER, with the Fourth New-York, went out, but getting lost in the fog, and surrounded by an invisible foe, the command did not do much damage.

Annexed will be found a list of casualties.

NINTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY—COL. NICHOLS.

P Embart, Co I—killed	B Spellin, Co M—hip and pelvis. Left near Gordonsville.
Sergt J R Dixon, Co M—hip	
D W Moore, Co C—hip	

FOURTH NEW-YORK—CAPT. OLIVER.

Three wounded.

SEVENTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA—COL. ANDERSON.

Philip Kline, Co H—killed	Sergt Herring—lung. left near Gordonsville, mortally
Sergt Royer, Co C—killed	
Albert Brilligan, Co C—shoulder	Washington Fitz, Co M—arm
Capt Geo W Mower, Co K—hip	Corp Dan Strauser, Co H—hip
Luke Brennan, Co H—arm	Corp Jacob B Huser, Co H—hip
Henry Irwin, Co C—arm	Lieut Lee, Co F—back, mortally, left at Madison Court-house
Josiah Michael, Co I—breast	
Corp Benj F Boozer, Co C—back	Emanuel Auburn, Co B—shoulder
Abraham Kriescher, Co H—finger	Corp Frank Hauser, Co I—head
Ed Watkins—foot	
Jacob Caldren, Co C—killed	
Arnold Rogers, Co C—back	

TWENTIETH PENNSYLVANIA, MAJ. THORPE.

John Brady, Co A—killed	J Shley, Co F—hand and arm
John Gross, Co D—killed	Wm Burns, Co H—killed
A Trapps, Co G—hand	Corp John Rudd, Co H—wounded and missing
Sergt W Black, Co G—foot	
S Eisminger, Co D—thigh	A Elliott, Co D—abdomen. Left near Gordonsville, mortal
Sergt H Humble, Co D—chest	
J Nuley, Co D—bruised in chest	Wm Subers, Co H—hip and arm
Corp C Rockfellow, Co B—ankle	H Speth, Co E—abdomen
J W Phillips, Co F—leg	D Bird, Co D—missing.

E. A. PAUL.

The Street-Sweepers on a Strike.

A FAIR PROSPECT THAT THE CITY WILL BE BURIED IN ASHES.

In its laudable efforts to retrench expenditures and stop leaks from the City Treasury, the Citizens Association of New-York procured from the Legislature, at its last session, the appropriation of $300,000, as a limitation of the sum to be used in the work of keeping the streets clean. This amount was generally claimed at the time to be entirely inadequate, on the ground of increased price for labor. Street-sweepers, who received $1 and $1 25 per diem two years since, and were satisfied with their wages, have refused to touch a broom or handle a shovel during the past year for less than $2 per day, and the dirt-cartmen during the same period have obtained 50 cents a load for removing the sweepings, instead of 25 cents, which was the price from time immemorial before the war. To override this little difficulty of the $300,000 restriction, an arrangement was made on the part of the city authorities with Mr. FRANCIS PALMER, President of the Broadway Bank, to advance sufficient money to pay the laborers and cartmen, on receiving from them an assignment of their claims, coupled with a note for the amount, having attached to it the signatures of the Comptroller and the Mayor—it being understood that Mr. PALMER should get his funds back by suing the city and obtaining judgments. In this manner about $800,000 or $900,000 have been expended, and judgments against the city to that amount have been placed in Mr. PALMER'S hands. At the eleventh hour, however, Mayor GUNTHER has discovered this course to be altogether illegal, and has determined to sign no more requisitions for these claims. He contends that City Inspector BOOLE has no right to employ street-sweepers, and that in appending his signature to any note indorsing their claims, he becomes personally responsible. He is also advised that the judgments obtained by Mr. PALMER against the city for $800,000 odd can be set aside. Therefore, yesterday morning, when a deputation of the street-sweepers waited upon him, to get his official autograph to a note for $108,500 to the Broadway Bank, being the amount of their wages for the past nine weeks, he refused to put his name to it, asserting that his signature should not be written to any such note, "though the ashes were to lie in the streets as high as the second-story windows." Meanwhile, the street-cleaning is entirely suspended, the laborers are in a distressed state for want of their wages, and unless the matter is settled soon, the city is likely to meet the fate of the ancient towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii. It is proper to add that the City Inspector and Comptroller have no conscientious scruples, like the Mayor's, respecting the propriety of placing their names to the note for $108,500 before alluded to; and, indeed, their signatures were already affixed to the rolls before His Honor interposed his objection.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Norma" was given here last evening to one of the finest houses of the season. It brought Mr. MAretzek's campaign to an end. On Monday, the fine troupe which we have so long enjoyed, will appear in Boston, and elicit the peculiar criticism which attends any effort in that superior place. The performance last evening was thoroughly satisfactory—all the artists were in fine voice; the applause was frequent, and the impression left was decidedly favorable to Mr. MAretzek's return.

The Loss of the North American—A Sister's Devotion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the most interesting instances of devotion and love which has met our notice for a long time, is the case of Miss FOWLER, lately a passenger on board the ill-fated steamer *North America*. Miss FOWLER had a brother in the Eleventh New-York Cavalry, who has been on duty for some months past. Having been taken sick, however, and remaining in the hospital in New-Orleans for some time, he became very much reduced. Information of his condition having been conveyed to his sister, she immediately took measures to proceed to New-Orleans, in the hope of obtaining her brother a furlough. After striving in vain to obtain a pass, she purchased her passage, from her scanty means, in the steamer *Ariel*. The result has been the transfer of her brother to the New-York Hospital. They were among the passengers on the *North America*. When about to be transferred to the bark *Mary E. Sibley*, (which rescued them from their perilous position,) upon the first boat leaving the ship, the ladies were requested to leave first. All of them did so but Miss FOWLER, who stood alone upon the fated ship refusing to go until her *sick brother was first in the boat*. The boats went to the bark and returned, and not until she had succeeded in having her brother safely put into the boat, would she be induced to leave herself.

Upon a representation of these facts having been made to the passengers on board the *Arago*, by Brig.-Gen. J. W. FULLER, a handsome purse amounting to $230, was immediately made up and presented by the General to Miss FOWLER, as a small tribute of the esteem and regard of the soldier for the noble devotion of a soldier's sister. H. B.

The Brooklyn Lunacy Case—Note from Dr. Brown.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I feel it due to myself to say that in some of the reports of a recent "lunacy case" in Brooklyn, certain remarks of mine made privately to the Court have been improperly embodied in my testimony to the jury.

At the same time, it seems but just to those newspapers which have modestly disclaimed the distinction of having a "special correspondent" in this institution, while generously awarding such honor to their cotemporaries, to say that *more than one journal* has enjoyed this privilege, which fact removes all occasion for the prevailing diffidence and magnanimity on this subject. It would be no disparagement even of the religious dress of the present day, to be greedy and proud of contributions from such writers as ALEXANDER CRUDEN, author of the *Concordance of the Bible*, and Rev. ROBERT HALL, both of whom performed much of their literary labor while under visitation of insanity.

Very respectfully,
D. T. BROWN, M. D.

BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, Dec. 30, 1864.

THE KINGS COUNTY BONDS FOR PAYING VOLUNTEERS.—The Kings County seven per cent. bonds, authorized some time since for the purpose of raising funds to pay bounties to volunteers, have not yet been disposed of to any extent. Thus far, $27,000 has been raised, but the County Committee are determined to pay out no money until they have a sufficient sum on hand to give bounties to all who may be likely to volunteer between this time and the commencement of the draft.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

New Sewing Machines

TO RENT AND FOR SALE. V. WICKES, Jr., No. 426 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability. Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Knitting Machines—For Plain or Fancy Knitting; different sizes and gauges; the best in use. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 537 Broadway

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Furs—
For the Holidays, in variety of style and texture. BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Pineapple Cider will cure you if you are sick, and if you are well, will prevent sickness. Send for a circular. Address B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

No More Acceptable Present can be Given to old or young, than one of the ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES. No. 537 Broadway.

Dr. Sanford's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

Important to Mothers.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 25 cents a bottle.

The editor of the Westmoreland (N. B.) *Times* says a man there has been cured of baldness by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

New Year's and the "Queens of the Day."—It is said that the ladies have determined to not to permit the maddening liquors of commerce to appear on the New Year tables on Monday. The truth is that the general introduction of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a household tonic is rapidly banishing adulterated stimulants from the houses of respectable citizens. It is found that this salutary vegetable restorative is exactly the restorative which feeble systems need; that it preserves the health, recruits the bodily energies, and is an absolute specific for indigestion. Sold everywhere. New-York Office No. 59 Cedar-st.

A. D. Barnum's "Self-Sewer" on second floor of Barnum's Museum, and No. 508 Broadway—$1 50, with directions.

The Holiday Present most acceptable to a Lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A Card.

The undersigned is now prepared to sell his entire stock of English pocket and table cutlery, &c., at a liberal discount—in lots to suit purchasers—a portion having been partially damaged by water, occasioned by the recent fire in the building adjoining his store in Beekman-street.

The stock comprises an extensive assortment of Geo. Worstenholms & Sons' pocket cutlery and razors, Joseph Rodgers & Sons' cutlery and scissors, Wade & Butcher's razors, Ward & Payne's edge tools, Richard Grove & Sons' files, edge tools, saws, &c., as well as an extensive variety of cutlery, files, tools, &c., of his own brand and importation.

All goods not sold at private sale before the 15th of January, or thereabouts, will be closed out at auction.

JOHN H. SCOTT,
No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York.

A Splendid Number.
THE JANUARY NUMBER
OF THE
UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE.
CONTAINS
A valuable Letter from Gen. Sherman.
A graphic Biography of Farragut, with Portrait.
The recent Campaign in Missouri.
The Romance of a Raid, and many other articles of the highest interest and value
For sale by all news-dealers. Sent post-paid for 50 cents,

C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher,
No. 441 Broadway, N. Y.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. BROOKS, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore, at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Overshoes to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Holiday Gift.
WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINE.
It is entirely noiseless.
A patented device prevents its being turned backward.
The needle cannot be set wrong.
The hemmer, feller and braider are acknowledged to be superior to all others.
It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863.
It also received the first premium for "THE BEST SEWING-MACHINE" at the great "New-England Fair," the "Vermont State Fair," the "Pennsylvania State Fair," and the "Indiana State Fair," 1864.
Office No. 508 Broadway.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
BALTIMORE, MD
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at O. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Holiday Boots.
Dress Boots.
Patent Leather Boots.
Artic Overshoes.
Water-Proof Boots.
Winter Boots.
Lorin Brooks & Son,
Lorin Brooks & Son,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.,
(Established 1829.)
The best assortment and quality of winter Boots in the city, at reduced prices.

Economical Housekeepers Use

PYLE'S SALERATUS.	PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR.	PYLE'S BLUEING POWDER.
PYLE'S BAKING SODA.	PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.

Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, New-York.

Holiday Hats and Furs.
WHITE'S HOLIDAY HAT, SKATING CAPS AND FURS
of every description, stylish and of first quality.
Also, MILITARY GOODS, in great variety. Army and Navy Officers will find complete outfits.
WHITE, No. 216 Broadway,
Under Barnum's Museum.

Richmond.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Prices reduced since Nov. 1 from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies' boys', youths' misses' and children's boots, buckle-shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes always on hand. Gents' best French goods manufactured to measure promptly, at No. 150 Fulton-st.
C. C. RICHMOND.

Touching the Ladies

With icy finger, Winter begs to suggest to them that such sets of sables, ermine, mink, squirrel, chinchilla, and other fancy furs as are to be found in GENIN'S new and choice assortment, are not obtainable elsewhere at the same satisfactory prices.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

New-Year's Calls.

Gentlemen who are about making preparations to carry out the time-honored Knickerbocker custom of making New-Year's calls, will find that absolutely necessary appendage to their toilet, a NEAT-FITTING BOOT, as well as every article of foot gear, at the establishment of E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium
Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Something New—
The Holiday Hat just issued by
BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Brownlee's Remedy for Tic Doloreux or Neuralgia, Nervous Spinal difficulties and Nervous Paralysis, is the greatest discovery of the age. One or two applications will frequently cure. For sale by
BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Facts for Soldiers.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean Campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy and Fever, were HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Therefore, let every Volunteer see that he is supplied with them. If the leader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

A Private Class in Practical Phrenology will be opened at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 389 Broadway, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 7½ o'clock, to be continued Tuesday and Saturday evenings. For terms apply as above.

Speaking of HOLIDAY GIFTS, the *Tribune* of 23d inst. says: "a Morton Gold Pen is a property in itself, and forms a very appropriate and useful Christmas present to all who write for profit or for pleasure."

Sudden Changes of Weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found, than in the timely use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" They possess real merit.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

MARRIED.

BRADLEY—HERON.—At Emanuel Church, Baltimore, Md., on Wednesday, Dec. 28, by Rev. Mr. Schenck, Rev. JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, of this city, and Miss MARY D. HERON, of Baltimore.

BRUSH—TRUMBULL.—In Washington, D. C., on Friday, Dec. 23, at the residence of Senator Trumbull, by Rev. T. Dwight, Prof. GEO. J. BRUSH, New-Haven, Conn., and HARRIET S. TRUMBULL.

CLEARMAN—ACKERMAN.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 29, by Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, CHARLES E. CLEARMAN and FENNIE, daughter of David Ackerman, Esq.

FARNHAM—MAXWELL.—At Christ Church, 5th-av., on Thursday, Dec. 29, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, WILLIAM T. FARNHAM and CHARLOTTE, daughter of J. T. B. Maxwell, Esq., all of this city.

GRANT—SCHUYLER.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, Ithaca, N. Y., by Rev. F. N. Zabriskie, CHAUNCEY L. GRANT, Jr., of Ithaca, and MARTHA, eldest daughter of Hon. Geo. W. Schuyler.

PURCELL—GRIFFEN.—In Bedford, Westchester County, on Monday, Dec. 26, by Rev. P. B. Henry, Mr. LABAN PURCELL and Miss PHEBE JANE GRIFFEN, all of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.

SHANELAND—FORDE.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, at the Rectory of St. Anne's Church, By Rev. Father Preston, JAMES C. SHANELAND and Miss NELLIE FORDE, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

CONDIT.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, LIZZIE A. CONDIT, daughter of the late Dr. John S. Condit.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J. Interment at Rosedale Cemetery, Orange.

CHADBAYNE.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 22, ELIZABETH CHADBAYNE, aged 78 years.

DITCHETT.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, J. MURRAY DITCHETT, aged 49 years.

The friends of the family, and members of Engine Co. No. 5, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 137 Madison-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Bensonia Cemetery, Morrisania.

DUFF.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 29, JOHN H. DUFF, M. D., in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 203 Bridge-st., on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FITCH.—In Montgomery, Ala., on Thursday, Dec. 1, of brain fever, MARY C. SEELYE, wife of Charles Fitch, and daughter of Frederic Seelye, aged 29 years.

GUNNING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at the residence of her son in-law, John J. Drake, No. 208 Fort Green-place, after a lingering illness, SARAH E., widow of Edward Gunning, Esq., in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, Rev. James Thomson, John J. Drake and Welford R. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Ann's Church, corner of Sands and Washington sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

☞ Barbados papers please copy.

HOSIER.—Suddenly, at the house of his son, in White Plains, BENJAMIN B. HOSIER, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son, Benjamin F. Hosier, White Plains, on Seventh Day, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock, and at the Friends' Meeting-house, in Purchase, at 1½ o'clock. Morning trains per Harlem Railroad at 8:15 and 10 A. M., will arrive at White Plains in time for the funeral.

HAVILAND.—On Friday, Dec. 30, of diphtheria, DANIEL L., youngest son of William C. and Mary W. Haviland, aged 4 years, 7 months and 13 days.

The funeral will be held at the residence of his father, at Harrison, N. Y., on Seventh Day, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock.

JONES.—On Friday, Dec. 30, OLIVE AMANDA, daughter of Jay Jarvis and Mary E. Jones, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 1½ P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 226 West 15th-st.

JEROME.—On Friday, Dec. 30, ADDISON G. JEROME, aged 53 years.

Funeral services on Sunday, at 2 P. M., at his late residence, No. 39 West 20th-st., to which family friends are invited, without further notice.

KNOX.—On Friday, Dec. 30, of scarlet fever, JOSEPH DANIEL, youngest child of Andrew and Annabella G. Knox, aged 2 years, 6 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 273 6th-av., this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

PENDLETON.—At Williamsburgh, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 28, JOSHUA B. PENDLETON, aged 36 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family, the members of Baltic Lodge No. 284, F. & A. M., and De Witt Clinton Chapter, and the fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the M. E. Church, corner of South 5th and 5th sts., Williamsburgh.

☞ Hartford and Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

PIGGOT.—On Friday, Dec. 30, MARY, wife of Joseph Piggot.

Notice of funeral on Monday.

PAINE.—In New-Orleans, on Thursday, Nov. 24, in the 33d year of his age, Major JOSEPH W. PAINE, 4th U. S. Colored Cavalry.

The remains were interred in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, Mass., on the 29th inst.

RINEHART.—On Friday, Dec. 30, after a short illness, EGBERT, eldest son of Egbert and Ann Jane Rinehart, aged 4 years, 3 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 1, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 220 West 18th-st.

REANEY.—On Friday, Dec. 30, Miss ELLEN REANEY, late of Newburgh, N. Y., aged 32 years.

Her remains will be removed to Newburgh for interment this day, (Saturday,) Dec. 31, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. McKinley, 92d-st., corner of 3d-av., at 9 A. M. Funeral service in Newburgh.

SPINNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 29, ANN AUGUSTA, wife of Joseph S. Spinney, and daughter of James Hart, Esq., aged 22 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the Washington-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TIEMANN.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, MARY NEWELL TIEMANN, widow of Anthony Tiemann, in the 78th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Dec. 31, from her late residence, No. 40 East 23d-st., at 1 o'clock.

THWAITES.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, PHEBE, wife of Joseph Thwaites, Sr., in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, Bronxdale, Westchester County.

WINSLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 29, WILLIE E. WINSLOW, youngest child of John and Sarah W. Winslow, aged 4 years, 3 months and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 65 1st-place, on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 2 P. M.

WOOLCOCKS.—On Friday morning, Dec. 30, THOMAS J., eldest son of Thomas J. and ELIZA Woolcocks, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 24 East 129th-st., Harlem, on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WHIPPLE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 28, AVERY D. WHIPPLE, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 1, from his late residence, No. 174 Delancey-st., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Nantucket papers please copy.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The members are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, AVERY D. WHIPPLE, on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 1 o'clock, from No. 174 Delancey-st.

THOS. C. FAULKNER, Secretary.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATED GOODS,
BOY'S SLEIGHS, SKATES AND TOOL CHESTS.
The largest assortment of ENGLISH SKATES in the city for ladies and gentlemen.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

CLOTHING.
CLARK'S
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 Bowery.

$10 OVERCOATS
10 OVERCOATS.
10 OVERCOATS.
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$15 BEAVER OVERCOATS.
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15 BEAVER OVERCOATS.

The balance of our Wholesale Stock is to be closed out at a reduction of 25 PER CENT.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN to THIRTY-FIVE Dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CITY RAILROADS.—A TICKET OFFICE FOR the different lines has been opened at the store of P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, No. 3 Park-row.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
OFFICIAL DRAWING OF DEC. 20.

Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.
123	$500	5517	$400	12452	$500	16711	$400	21387	$200
149	1000	5565	200	12570	400	17098	200	21465	1000
150	500	5596	400	12633	400	17089	400	21544	1000
253	400	6633	1000	12541	200	17095	400	21581	200
437	200	6940	200	12560	500	17104	200	21675	400
471	1000	6973	500	12704	200	17273	200	21769	200
499	500	6203	400	12716	500	17276	500	21773	400
535	400	6217	200	12751	500	17311	400	21992	200
758	200	6260	500	12912	400	17321	200	22181	400
799	400	6526	400	13042	400	17362	400	22256	400
842	200	6571	500	17165	400	17469	5000	22297	500
887	500	6580	400	13360	400	17513	500	22324	400
908	400	7092	200	13397	200	17540	200	22430	400
1004	400	7104	200	17315	500	17678	400	22435	400
1176	400	7113	200	13355	200	17676	400	22537	400
1178	400	7148	200	13435	500	17599	200	22649	200
1444	500	7175	200	13448	200	18061	100	22673	200
1537	200	7241	200	13524	400	18332	200	22765	400
1611	200	7345	400	13532	400	18267	500	22782	200
1627	500	7329	200	13641	200	18346	200	22820	200
1651	200	7507	200	13798	400	18389	200	23015	500
1731	500	7852	2000	13815	200	18424	200	23041	200
1737	200	7916	200	13851	400	18435	200	23095	200
2186	200	7959	400	13964	1000	18438	200	23104	500
2395	500	8232	200	14046	400	18491	200	23146	200
2399	500	8351	200	14068	200	18520	200	23177	200
2454	200	8674	200	14151	200	18569	400	23188	1000
2496	400	8678	200	14161	200	18784	400	23229	200
2611	200	8748	200	14193	200	18786	200	23456	400
2667	400	8845	200	14309	200	18813	400	23507	200
2706	400	8995	200	14351	200	18814	400	23603	400
2757	1000	9130	500	14395	500	18867	200	23635	200
2787	500	9276	10000	14404	1000	18982	400	23700	400
2882	200	9539	200	14436	200	19211	200	23850	200
2915	200	9723	400	14489	200	19037	400	23924	200
3133	200	9748	500	14529	200	19100	200	23933	200
3148	200	9782	200	14546	200	19183	200	23940	200
3216	400	9849	400	14659	200	19184	1000	24082	400
3235	200	9866	200	14707	400	19188	400	24172	200
3380	400	9895	200	14709	1000	19243	200	24229	200
3412	500	9896	200	14712	400	19245	400	24395	400
3592	400	10031	200	14855	200	19293	400	24428	200
3618	1000	10122	400	15166	500	19432	10000	24499	400
3675	400	10376	200	15174	400	19472	500	24594	1000
3702	200	10458	400	15193	1000	19615	1000	24630	400
3728	500	10605	500	15269	1000	19861	1000	24854	400
3731	500	10667	400	15293	200	19928	500	24675	200
3775	500	10866	400	15462	200	19948	400	24847	200
3854	400	11001	500	15482	1000	20009	400	24948	200
3996	200	11012	500	15494	200	20014	200	24988	200
4010	500	11065	400	15524	200	20070	200	25102	400
4049	200	11092	200	15640	200	20112	400	25142	400
4158	200	11096	500	15737	1000	20132	200	25152	400
4266	200	11109	400	15741	200	20192	400	25199	400
4267	26000	11119	1000	15788	500	20271	200	25248	200
4332	400	11179	200	15954	500	20296	200	25317	500
4343	200	11266	200	16100	500	20412	200	25368	200
4356	200	11302	500	16248	500	20583	200	25454	400
4619	200	11384	200	16289	400	20593	400	25465	400
4796	400	11523	500	16336	500	20648	500	25666	200
4885	400	11549	200	16378	200	20700	200	25667	200
5012	400	11551	1000	16385	200	20751	200	25685	1000
5078	400	11727	200	16447	1000	20790	200	25855	200
5239	200	11782	500	16512	500	20962	400	25947	400
5267	200	11847	50000	16622	200	21113	400	25952	400
5328	200	11894	200	16837	200	21366	500	25967	200
5347	200	12092	1000	16867	200	21377	200	25993	200

Seventy-five per cent. premium paid for Prizes. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No 16 Wall-st., New-York.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,
FOR
HEATING AND COOKING.
Every stove warranted as represented.
Call or send for descriptive catalogues.
EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

HANDSOME DECORATED DINNER SETS.
$90 TO $700
100 VARIETIES.
Positively the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT we have ever offered. Also,
BRONZE AND MARBLE MANTEL SETS, GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c.
E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome.

WINTER.
If you want Overcoats, also good warm Winter Clothing, in every variety, and at prices less, also Children's Clothing, go to
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the city.

FURNITURE.
$300,000.
DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices,
AT NO. 87 BOWERY.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY.
Vest Chains, Chatelaines, Bracelets, Brooches, Buckles, Charms, Rings, &c., &c. Also,
INDIA-RUBBER TOYS, BALLS, DOLL-HEADS, AND FANCY ARTICLES
in great variety, for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. COMPANY,
NO. 205 BROADWAY, NEAR FULTON-ST.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Mrs. M. L. HILL begs to announce to the LADIES
that as, owing to the war, she finds it impossible any longer to import goods, she intends shortly to decline business, and offers, during THE HOLIDAYS,
a large stock of elegant imported Boots and Shoes, including a fine variety of black and white satin slippers, intended for the party season,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
Two, three, four, five, seven, eight, ten, fifteen, twenty twenty-five to seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE UNION WASHING-MACHINE IS warranted to wash perfectly, without soaking, rubbing or boiling—very quickly and with very little soap or labor. They never fail to please. Price $18. In operation at our depot.
I. WARD & CO., No. 457 Broadway, New-York.

THE UNION WRINGER IS ADMITTED to be the best in use. It has a patent galvanized frame, which never rusts, expansive cog-wheels, and solid, white rub

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NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

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PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN

TRUSTEES.

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EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
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OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - 300,000 SHARES,
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

Stock subject to no further assessment.

80,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.

☞ Maps and Prospectus can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
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ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MARIPOSA COMPANY, NO. 34 WALL-ST.

The Stockholders of this Company are requested to meet at this office on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock, to confer with the Trustees respecting the present condition and wants of this Company.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

SECOND DIVIDEND. The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable Dec. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th Dec., inclusive.

ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 46, 116, 141, 242, 253, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1,067, 1,168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.

DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.

DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDON AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO.,
No. 22 William-st., New-York, Nov. 29, 1864.

SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—The following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 39, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 53, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.

HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.

ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.

CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad, first mortgage bonds.

COUPONS of Joliet and Chicago Railroad, first mortgage bonds.

COUPONS of Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, first mortgage bonds.

And COUPONS of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad, preferred first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid at our office on and after the 3d day of January next, less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & Co., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug 25, 1864.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, ON FIRST MORTGage Bonds of Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, will be paid at our office on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865.

Coupons of Gold Bonds will be paid in gold.
Coupons of Currency Bonds will be paid in currency.
Both subject to Government tax.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE SUSQ. AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

THE STATED ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders and election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, January 24, at 2 P. M.

ELLIS ROTTER, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 2 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th January next. Polls open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1864.

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE TRANSFER books of this company, at the agency in New-York and at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January proximo, inclusive.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY,
MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of nine Trustees and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, Malden, N. Y., on the second MONDAY of January next, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 3 o'clock of that day.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Preferred Certificates issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 3d day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said Certificates stand registered, on the 24th inst.

The transfer books, both of Common and Preferred Certificates, will be closed at 3 P. M., on the 24th inst., and opened Jan. 5, 1865, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Trustees.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH AND PARMELEE GOLD CO.,
No. 25 Broad-street, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTees of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Co. of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 7th January and reopen on the 10th January.

A. H. PENNINGTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.

DIRECTORS.
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Penn.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. P. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
J. S. CLARK, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

OFFICES.
No. 71 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 612 AND 614 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia,
And BALTIMORE, Md.

This company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers as soon as scrip-books are ready, without delay. The property, embracing upwards of six hundred and thirty-five acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the Directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor. Every acre of this company's property is bottom, and the best of boring land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where prospectus and every information can be obtained.

No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION.

The First National Bank of St. Alban's, Vt., was robbed by an armed band of raiders on the 19th of October, 1864, of the following notes and bonds, viz.:

Four $1,000 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 18,681 to 18,684, inclusive.

Nineteen $500 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 22,083 to 22,101, inclusive.

One hundred and two $100 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 184,073 to 184,172, inclusive; and also Nos. 142,563, 142,574.

One hundred and nine $50 United States Treasury notes, Nos. 16,285 to 16,296, inclusive; 20,587 to 20,640, inclusive; 30,088 to 30,096, inclusive; 134,960 to 134,980, inclusive; 20,645 to 20,646, inclusive; also, 20,665 to 20,673, inclusive, and No. 30,081.

All payable to blank order, dated Aug. 15, 1864.

Also, $15,000 5 per cent. legal tender coupon United States notes, dated Dec. 1, 1863, with one coupon taken off, of the denomination of $60 and $100. Also, $1,000 United States 5-20 coupon bond, No. 7,901, and two $100 United States 5-20 coupon bonds, Nos. 45,087 and 45,089. All persons are cautioned against buying the same, as payment and conversion has been stopped.

A. SOWLIS, Cashier.

ST. ALBANS, Dec. 1 1864.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character."

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
And all Government Securities.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)

No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 14, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 67 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1865. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 10, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE readiness of this department to redeem, on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds, as authorized by law, the Three-Years Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum, issued under act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes not so presented after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases. Holders thereof will govern themselves accordingly.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers:

Chicago City Municipal Bonds.
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds,
Albany City 6 per cent. Bonds.

DEC. 28, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1865, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, due the 1st of January next, will be paid in coin at our office, less Government tax. No. 36 Wall-st., Dec. 27, 1864. EUGENE KELLY & CO.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Special Mortgage Bonds of this company, issued to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN Directors, and for Inspectors of Election of this association, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors and Inspectors of Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1865, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above company will be paid on presentation, (free of Government tax,) at the office of

SCHUYLERVILLE & VERPLANCK,
at the office of [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY

HAVE PURCHASED

3,000 ACRES OF OIL LANDS in Western Virginia for $100,000. $30,000 of this sum only remains to be taken, and can be subscribed for at our office.

IN SUMS OF NOT LESS THAN $1,000.

The lands are situated on Hughes River and Dutchman Run, in the best oil region of Western Virginia.

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY

will be formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and purchasers of the land will receive $8,000 IN STOCK FOR EVERY $1,000 SUBSCRIBED.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY.

President HENRY LAMBERT, Boston

100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5.....$500,000
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $3.

Producing lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek, and in Western Virginia. TWO PER CENT *per month guaranteed.*

FIRST DIVIDEND, JANUARY 20, 1865.

Subscription books for both Companies now open at our office.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.

5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and save the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS.
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbos, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bembeimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbos, Henry Cohn.
Isaac Bembeimer, Smith Barker, Jr.,
John H. Rhodes.

SINKING FUND.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—I am prepared to purchase Second Mortgage Bonds of the above Road to the extent of forty-five thousand dollars, ($45,000) amount due 1st of October last under the terms of the mortgage requiring an annual appropriation toward a Sinking Fund for the redemption and security of the Second Mortgage Bonds. I desire proposals for the sale of Second Mortgage Bonds for the Fund, in lots of forty-five Bonds or less, by the 12th of January next. Address, at Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Trustee.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST.,

Will pay, Jan. 3, 1865, the interest due on the following named securities, viz.:

Indiana state 5's per cent. and 5 per cent. stocks.
Kansas State 7 per cent. Bonds.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Indiana Central Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds.
Indiana and Illinois Central Railway 7 per cent. Bonds.
Jackson County (Ohio) Bonds.
City of Marietta (Ohio) Bonds.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 5 Broad-st.

All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the lowest rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft and interest allowed.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.

SPECIAL PARTNERS
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, the 3d day of January next, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 30 to Jan. 4.

WM. W. CLARK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

THOS. HALE, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M.

W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 202 11th-st., between Avenues C and D,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and three Inspectors for the next election, will be held at this office, No. 202 11th-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of first mortgage bonds, series A, of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the third day of January, 1865.

Envelopes properly prepared to guard against errors, will be furnished on application.

C. BUTLER, President.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company are hereby notified that the interest warrants falling due on the first day of January, 1865, issued with bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of E. T. H. Gibson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., New-York.

C. L. BOALT, President.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after said election.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 CHAMBERS STREET.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an additional One Per Cent. will be added on the 15th inst., to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 10th day of October, 1864, to the date of payment.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec 22, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1865, from the bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, will be paid on and after January 3, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the board

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

FOR SALE—TWO BONDS AND MORTGAGES for the face, one for $4,000 on city property, worth three times the amount, nine years to run, 7 per cent. interest; another $6,000 on property in Tenth Ward, 7 per cent. interest, four years to run, property worth double the amount. Apply to F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., No. 293 Broadway.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Langdon Rolling Mill Company will be held at the office of the Company at Room No. 64 Trinity Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year.

J. P. LAWRENCE, Treasurer and Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE JANUARY COUPON OF THE Free port Railroad first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds of California will be paid in gold, on and after the 1st proximo, by GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF COLUMBUS AND IN dianapolis, and Richmond and Covington Railroads, close January 1, 1865, will be paid at St. Nicholas Bank on January 3.

B. E. SMITH.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY Land other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

TO BROKERS.

WANTED—A situation as cashier or book-keeper, by a young man thoroughly posted and fully competent to take either or both positions; best of reference given. Address W. L. I., Box No. 1,954 Post-office.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Trustees of the WESTMORELAND PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-Brunswick, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Clark & Sumner, No. 10 Pine st. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

H. W. C. TWEDDLE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1865, on bonds of Scioto County, Ohio, will be paid at the National Currency Bank, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, on and after TUESDAY, January 3, 1865.

GOULD AND BERRY SILVER MINING Company Stock for sale—eight shares (two feet)—by J. J. WHITE, No. 22 John-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. WM. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

ATHENS COUNTY COUPONS, DUE 1ST of January, 1865, will be paid at the office of WILLIAM HUGE & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

OIL CREEK PETROLIUM COMPANY.
SIXTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent. for the month ending Dec. 15, payable at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., Jan. 15, 1865. Transfer books close Jan. 10.

O. R. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 24 CITY EXCHANGE,
BOSTON, Dec. 14, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston the 14th day of December, 1864, the foregoing report and account of the Treasurer was presented and accepted, and thereupon it was

Voted, That a dividend of $6 per share, free of Government tax, be and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 3d day of January next, to the holders of stock at the close of business on the 17th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said city, and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 17th to the 28th inst.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—December 22, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent on the Capital of this Bank has been declared, free from Government Tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 3d of January.

By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending the 31st inst., and One (1) per cent. out of the earning of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of December until the morning of the 7th of January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
Room No. 51 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th day of January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 5 to 15, inclusive.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.—The Board of Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared their usual Quarterly Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Three per Cent., both free of Government tax, out of the net profits of the past three months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the 3d proximo, inclusive.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE and three-quarters (1¾) per cent., free from Government tax, due Jan. 1, 1865, on Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock, and on Alton and St. Louis Railroad stock, will be paid on and after the 3d day of January next, by the United States Trust Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared and out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next. By order of the Board.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, President.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the third (3d) day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Ad-at)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(A boat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE; as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$10 or $60

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand-Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, FOR HAVRE, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY, 4th of January. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Lewis.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 43 North River, 34 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,015 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN. (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 31
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Jan. 7
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipments as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of these steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit eighteen days.

JENNISON EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 2, and MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSENGERS PER CORSICA, FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, are requested to be on board, at the company's wharf, Jersey City, at 9 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 2.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT
The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. VAIL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M.

The cabins of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow on Jan. 7, 1865.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13, N. R. on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 4.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAM.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 2 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, Lawrence, Commander, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave Jan. 11.

FOR MATAMORAS—DISPATCH LINE.

The A 1 British steamship *Governor Bailey*, is now receiving cargo at pier No. 4 East River, and will positively sail from thence on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. touching at Havana to land and receive passengers only.

NO BERTH SECURED UNTIL PAID FOR.

For freight or passage to Matamoras, or passage to Havana, with first-class steamship accommodations, apply to
A. HUSSEY & CO., No. 12 Pearl-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
Lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

VIA ONLINE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—The Accessory Transit Company will dispatch, on the 1st of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. WEBSTER, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 51 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—Regular Line.—The steamship MELVILLE will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 6 East River.

For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 2, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11 30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P.M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7 30, 8 30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5 30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3 15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and as follows, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the lands of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty-four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty-three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty-six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes; east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE the lease and fixtures complete of the brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner of Jay and Plymouth sts., four blocks above Catharine ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y.; will be disposed of very reasonable if applied for soon, and possession given on or about the 1st of Jan., 1865.

A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS HAD CONSIDERable experience in commercial and banking business, both in this city and New-Orleans, and who has several large sums to dispose of for a term of years, wishes to make an investment in or banking house in this city. Address, S. D. Box No. 2,344 Post-office.

CONNECTION WITH THE DRY GOODS TRADE wanted by a gentleman of capital and experience. Address B. J. THOMAS, Box No. 148 Times Office.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM B. BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
PIANO-FORTES.
Seven first premiums, including

TWO GOLD MEDALS, AND ONE SILVER MEDAL, were awarded to WM. B. BRADBURY for the "BEST PIANO-FORTE." The only GOLD MEDAL of the American Institute of 1863 was awarded to WM. B. BRADBURY for the "BEST PIANO-FORTE."

An assortment of these magnificent instruments at No. 427 Broome st., one block east of Broadway, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 759 BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

RAVEN & BACON,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The musical profession having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers in this city, each firm claiming superiority for their instruments from the indorsement of the same distinguished artists, we fear the innocent public, unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves mystified as to where to select the best piano for their holiday gifts.

We would state that, as our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, it was not been necessary for us to obtain the opinion of the profession in regard to their quality, the instruments speaking for themselves. We are continually introducing improvements in our pianos, and they are up to the age in every particular. Parties desiring pianos will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

STODART PIANOS,

Known and esteemed as one of the BEST PIANOS manufactured, and for years have been used by the MOST HIGHLY CULTIVATED MUSICAL PEOPLE, and who will know none other.

Reference is made in all cases to parties who have the instrument, and they number thousands in this city alone, as to their qualities as a PERFECT PIANO in every respect. A fine assortment, recently from our factory, at our wareroome, No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

STODART & MORRIS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL NEW SCALE
PIANO-FORTES,
Unsurpassed for volume and quality of tone, as well as EXTERIOR FINISH.

We are now prepared to meet all orders for Holiday Presents in this line, from the all plain, yet 7-octave Piano up to those of the richest finish. Prices moderate and unlimited warrantee given for six years.

Warerooms, Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st.,
Corner Greene-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

THE PELOUBET HARMONIUMS AND Organ Harmoniums, with their smooth, pipe-like quality of tone and greatly superior pedals, are confidently offered as the best of their class, and the closest examination solicited.

Three Banks keys and pedals, No. 1	$800
Two Banks keys and pedals, No. 2, $475, No. 3	375
One Bank keys and pedals, No. 4, $230, No. 5	225
Double reed, superior 5-octave, $150, 4-octave	125
Single reed, superior 5-octave, $120, 4-octave	100

Send for a circular to the general depot, Address J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION.—Though of similar appearance, these instruments must not be confounded with the so-called "Cabinet Organs," the harsh tones of which are carefully avoided.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new
PATENT PLANO-FORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."

WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE.—AN elegant, 7⅓ octave, rosewood, iron-frame piano, richly carved in the Louis XIVth style, manufactured by Pirsson, as good as new, for half price. Also an excellent 6⅔ octave piano, of one of the best city makers. Also a good, second hand, iron-frame piano at very low price, for sale at J. PIRSSON'S Warerooms, No. 25 Howard-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every Instrument guaranteed for five years.

COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS.—A FINE ASsortment of our unrivaled pianos, warranted in all respects, without regard to time, at lower prices than any other first-class house. S. J. CHAMBERS, 739 B'way.

A. HALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

IMPROVED COTTAGE ORGANS. THE best in use; also Pianos and Melodeons at bargains. GEORGE WOODS & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

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ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED
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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A RELIABLE LADY CAN HAVE EYES MADE TO order, and fitted by Dr. F. BAUCH and Dr. GOLDSMAN, formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris, No. 58 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT
TO THE
MEMORY OF
JAMES W. WALLACK.

At a meeting of managers of all the theatres and places of amusement in New-York, specially convened at the Everett House on Friday, Dec. 30, it was

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of James W. Wallack, who did more than any one of his time to advance and elevate the drama, and who equally as a gentleman, a manager and an artist, was for so many years the bright particular ornament of our profession, and also as a mark of sincere sympathy and regard for his son, John L. Wallack, the worthy inheritor of his cultivated taste and refined feeling, the managers of all the other theatres in New-York will attend in a body at Wallack's Theatre, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, being the first appearance of Mr. John L. Wallack in a position in which we feel assured he will preserve the traditional honors that surround his name.

W. STUART, Secretary.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
SATURDAY,
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
The very popular play, by Lovel
MONDAY—Two excellent pieces, not acted this season
THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN
AND
THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will reappear
ON TUESDAY,
in Sir E. B. Lytton's fine Comedy of
MONEY.
WEDNESDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THURSDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY (one of the great successes of the season) and MY WIFE'S MAID.
Mr. Dion Boucicault's immensely successful Comedy,
HOW SHE LOVES HIM,
and the Drama of
ROSEDALE,
will shortly be repeated.
A NEW DRAMA,
of powerful interest and effects, in active preparation.
Open at 7½ o'clock; overture at 7¾.

HIPPOTHEATRON. COMMENCES AT 7½.
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCE,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
GRAND ENGLISH PANTOMIME TO-DAY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE NEW GRAND AND UNEQUALED
CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD;
Produced on a scale of UNEXAMPLED SPLENDOR, with New Machinery, Decorations, Appointments, New Costumes, Magical Tricks and Transformations, embracing the talent of the entire
MAMMOTH COMPANY,
AND THE
SERVICES OF ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.
THE GREATEST FEAT EVER ATTEMPTED IN THE HIPPODRAMATIC WORLD.
THE WONDROUS PERFORMANCES OF THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC.
IN ADDITION TO

HARLEQUIN	M. CARRON
COLUMBINE	MARIETTA ZANFRETTA
SPRITE	Master R. STICKNEY
PANTALOON	FRANCOIS SIEGRIST
CLOWN	Mr. N. AUSTIN
SANTA CLAUS	Herr KNICKERBOCKER

NEW YEAR'S WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT.
THE NEW-YORK
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION
WITH PLEASURE PRESENT THE FOLLOWING DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
TO APPEAR AT THEIR
NINTH CONCERT,
DEC. 31, (NEW-YEAR'S EVE,)
SIGNOR G. LOTTI, SIGNORINA MORENSI, MME. THERESA CARRENO, MR. SCHRIKNO, MASTERS BERNHARD AND RICHARD BRETTO. A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT GIVEN WITH EACH TICKET PROCURED AT THE JEWELRY STORES OF THE ASSOCIATION, NOS 544 AND 233 BROADWAY.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
ITALIAN OPERA BUFFA
WEDNESDAY, Jan 4.
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
(The Elixir of Love.)
Miss Laura Harris Sig Mongiardini. Ardavini Fellini, Director of the Orchestra.....Sig. Rosa.
Admission $1. Reserved seats at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, 50 cents extra.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—PUBLIC REhearsal No. 7, *at the Academy of Music on Saturday, December 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.* ADMISSION 50c. Subscriptions received at the usual places.

L. SPIER, Secretary.

CRAYON ART GALLERY, NO. 756 BROADway, containing a choice collection of Oil-Paintings by Artists of the Dus-eldorf and other schools. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission free.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamship George Washington—Rebel News from Texas—The Pascagoula Raid.

The steamship *George Washington*, from New-Orleans Dec. 24, arrived at this port last evening. We are indebted to the Purser for the prompt delivery of our news packages.

GEN. GRANGER'S RAID.

From the New-Orleans Era, Dec. 22.

An expedition under Major-Gen. GRANGER, of considerable force, landed at East Pascagoula on the morning of the 15th inst., and pushed rapidly up the Mobile road. A brisk little skirmish with the enemy took place on the afternoon of the 18th, on the east side of Franklin's Creek, which resulted in the enemy being driven very rapidly from his position. A friend writes us that the men are in excellent spirits, and anxious for a brush. Many of the citizens appear rejoiced that the Federal force have arrived, and anticipate the happiest results. The debarkation of the troops was rapidly performed, reflecting great credit upon their Commander.

The navy, as usual, rendered the greatest assistance, and cooperated in every way, the tin-clads 42 and 48, under Capts. EDWARDS and DYER, having gone up the Pascagoula River about thirty miles. Everything is going on well.

Among the passengers by the *Zephyr* is a refugee from Mobile, who left there last Friday. He reports a force of 5,000 militia at that place. He says that two-thirds of the citizens desire the capture of the place by the Union army.

On the 19th, the reflection of a large fire was observed in the direction of Mobile, which was supposed to be from burning cotton.

PRICE'S CAMPAIGN.

ITS DISASTROUS END—REBEL EVIDENCE.

The Galveston *News* has been giving accounts from the diary of an officer in PRICE's army. The latter is the conclusion of it, including the battle of Newtonia:

OCT. 28.—Moved eight miles, and camped one south of Newtonia. The enemy attacked us and were repulsed by CABELL's and SLEMMON's brigades, and a small part of SHELBY's division, with heavy loss; our loss about 800 killed and wounded.

OCT. 29.—Marched 25 miles southwest, and camped on Cowskin Creek; no forage.

OCT. 30.—Marched to Magnolia, 15 miles, and camped; no forage.

OCT. 31.—Marched twenty miles, and camped on the Illinois River; no forage.

NOV. 1.—Moved to Cane Hill; the weather very cold and wet. We got a little forage, about one-half ration.

NOV. 2.—Remained at Cane Hill. FAGAN's division made a demonstration on Fayetteville to let McCRAY's and DOBBIN's brigades pass to Northeast Arkansas; no forage.

NOV. 3.—Remained encamped at Cane Hill; weather very cold, with heavy snow. Without food or forage.

NOV. 4.—Moved southwest twelve miles and camped; without forage. We now abandon wagons every day, the teams having entirely given out.

NOV. 5.—Marched down the Salisan twenty miles and camped. No forage.

NOV. 6.—Reached the Arkansas River, near Pleasant Bluff. We have got plenty of beef, but no forage.

NOV. 7.—Crossed the Arkansas River and marched four miles. No forage.

NOV. 8.—Moved eight miles west and camped; rained all night and snowing at daylight. The sick and wounded suffer terribly. No food or forage. Some of the commands succeeded in getting a little beef, but CABELL's brigade have none.

NOV. 9.—Moved fifteen miles west, and encamped near the Canadan. The weather very cold, and horses and mules dying by hundreds. I noticed, today, that several men died on the road from illness and exhaustion, and were left unburied. We had no means of burying them. To-day, Gen. FAGAN might have been seen trudging along through the mud and rain, and a sick soldier riding his horse—an act that, I believe, few Generals are accused of now-a-days—but his kindness to his men does not make them love him any the less.

NOV. 10.—The remnants of CABELL's and SLEMMON's brigades were directed to make the best of their way to Arkansas, and report, at a given time, at points assigned in the orders. With them the writer came, and after much suffering, we reached Arkansas.

Arrival of the Remains of Hon. Wm. L. Dayton.

The remains of Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, late Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of France, arrived yesterday by the steamship *Lafayette*, from Havre. At 12 o'clock the body was taken from the foot of Barrow-street, North River, where the steamer landed, and without escort was conveyed to the City Hall, where it is now lying in state. The entire arrangements for the reception of the remains and the delivery at the City Hall, were carried into effect by Vice Consul BROOKS and Deputy Surveyor BROWN. To-day, at 1 o'clock, the body will be taken to New-Jersey, under escort of National and State troops, Mayor and city officials and members of the Chamber of Commerce.

The following orders have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y. NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 10.—In compliance with division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade as funeral escort to the remains of Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, late American Minister to France.

The members will assemble at the armory to-morrow (Saturday,) 31st inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M., in full uniform, with overcoats.

Band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour and place.

By order of Col. EMMONS CLARK.

Official: J.H. LIEBENAU, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G., Dec. 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 47.—The Second Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., will parade to-morrow, the 31st inst., as the funeral escort to the remains of the Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, our late Minister to France.

The line will be formed in frong of the City Hall a half-past twelve o'clock P. M., precisely.

The officers of the division not on duty are requested to assemble in full uniform at 12 o'clock, in the Governor's room, with the usual badges of mourning. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

Officers of the army and navy, and heads of the different departments are respectfully requested to assemble to-morrow, December 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Collector's Office, Custom-House, or at 1 o'clock, at the City Hall, to join in the ceremonies of respect to the late Hon. WM. M. DAYTON.

THE WEED OPDYKE LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Judge Mason.

George Opdyke vs. *Thurlow Weed.*—This trial was resumed yesterday morning. The plaintiff calling

William Richardson—A messenger in the Mayor's office during Mr. Opdyke's term of office, for the purpose of impeaching Charles McNeil, and to prove that McNeil declared to him, while the claim for the armory was pending, that from his knowledge of Mr. Opdyke, he knew he would not put in a claim that was not perfectly just.

Counsel, for the defendant objected on the ground that it was collateral, and there was no foundation for the evidence. Excluded.

Alexander Robertson was also called to impeach McNeil, and prove that McNeil had borrowed a sum of money of the witness, and on that occasion told him that he had invested $20,000 in the gun factory.

Same objection and ruling.

Edmund Regua was called on the same question, and excluded.

Jas. T. Barrett, being sworn, testified that he was employed as superintendent of the Staten Island Dyeing Establishment; that establishment dyed nearly 30 000 yards of the Spalding cloth for Opdyke, with indigo blue; piece goods are not susceptible of as good a dye as other goods.

Merwin R. Brewer, called by plaintiff and sworn—I reside at No. 133 East Thirty-fourth street; am a lawyer; know Mr. Opdyke and Mr. Andrews; on one occasion when walking with Mr. Andrews, I met Mr. Opdyke in Broadway; it was on occasion when the Surveyorship was mentioned; on the 1st or 2d of July, 1861; Gen. Ullman was with us; there was some conversation.

Q.—In that conversation was anything said about the office of Surveyor, and if so, what took place? (Objected to. Admitted. Exception.) A.—We were walking up Broadway, and met Mr. Opdyke coming down; Mr. Andrews bowed, and they stopped; Mr. Andrews said, I am to be the next Surveyor of the Port of New-York;" Mr. Opdyke said, "Well, I am satisfied," or words to that effect; he then went on to say that he felt himself under obligations to Mr. Andrews; that he was satisfied his man (Mr. Stanton) could not be appointed, and in that event he would rather see Mr. Andrews appointed than any one else; there the interview ended; on the 9th of July I went to Washington with other gentlemen.

Q.—What occurred while there?

(Objected to. Plaintiff offers to show that Mr. Andrews appointment was procured without any intervention or agency of Mr. Opdyke, and to contradict McNeil on that subject. Admitted.)

Q.—Was Mr. Opdyke there? A.—No, Sir; I went on the 9th and left on the 15th; it was a committee composed of Messrs. Ullman, Berthoff, Price, Denison, Kirke, Cobner and myself, which went on for the purpose of securing Mr. Andrews' appointment; Mr. Opdyke was not with us; the committee took no letter nor communication from him; he had no intervention nor agency in the matter of any description; I never dreamt of Mr. Opdyke in the transaction at all, never heard him mentioned; I was present at the interview with the President.

Q.—By what means and in what manner was that appointment of Mr. Andrews made? (Objected to, on the ground that it would open up the whole subject of what influenced the appointment. Court admits evidence of what took place before the President.) A.—On Tuesday or Wednesday, the 10th of July, 1861, the committee I have named was at the President's mansion at 12 o'clock; he informed us that he was busy, and asked us to call at 8 o'clock in the evening; we called, and had an interview of an hour and a half or two hours; we had prepared a written argument, or statement, urging the appointment of Mr. Andrews, alleging the services he had rendered, and the services his friends had rendered; we stated to the President that we did not belong to the Republican party, and never had, but we had supported him; that Mr. Andrews and Gen. Ullman had rendered very essential service; that we had no one in Washington to represent our interests, and therefore had come to him to look after the interests of the American party; the President, after hearing everything that took place, and reading over the paper, stated, gentlemen, I appreciate the service you have rendered to me in the last canvass, but I am not prepared to decide this matter this evening; I have made an implied promise to the Secretary of State, that before I decided this matter, I would consult with him in reference to the premises; but by Thursday evening this matter shall be settled and you shall not be disappointed; among other things, Mr. Ullman stated that he and Mr. Andrews had called on him at Springfield, Ill., before the inauguration, and he had then agreed to take care of the American interest; that if he intended to carry out the promise, there was now no other appointment of any note left in the City of New-York—every other office being filled—except this; on Thursday we received a satisfactory message; we returned on the 15th; Mr. Andrews remained a few days; I have not stated all the conversation, but the substance of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts.—In Summer of 1861 I was a lawyer.

Q.—What was your connection with politics then? A.—About the same as yours, Sir; I held no office.

Mr. Evarts—I hope you will not refer to me, Sir; it is a great piece of impertinence. You are a lawyer and know better.

Mr. Brewer—I meant no disrespect; I shall not do so.

Q.—What was your connection with the American party? A.—I was a member of the party; I was not a member of any committee; these gentlemen I have named were friends of Mr. Andrews; I suppose a self-constituted committee; we had communicated with Mr. Andrews on the subject of aiding him; in fine, Mr. Andrews stated to me that it had been intimated to him that he could get this appointment; Mr. Andrews went on and returned; Senator Harris, it was said, had stated that it would be a good thing for Mr. Andrews, if some members of the American party would go on and urge his claim to the President; I knew there were other candidates for the office; knew the parties pressing each, and that they were not friendly; I had very little to do with Mr. Opdyke at that time in politics; we were of different parties; I have no copy of the paper presented to the President; it was written by Dr. Price or Gen. Ullman; we all, including Mr. Andrews, made suggestions; it was stated to the President that Mr. Andrews had greatly impaired his health by his exertions in that campaign; also, that we had got up a meeting, immediately after his nomination, irrespective of party, supporting him; Mr. Ullman also reminded the President that he and Mr. Andrews had called on him at Springfield, Ill., before the inauguration, and obtained his promise that he would take care of the interests of the American party; also, that he (Mr. Ullman) now witherew all claims for himself; the committee met frequently at my house from the inauguration up to Mr. Andrews' appointment; I fix the time of our meeting Mr. Opdyke in the street about the 1st of July, from the fact of my going to Washington on the 9th, and also from the fact that Gen. Ullman was here at the time, and returned a day or two after the conversation; Gen. Ullman is now at Port Hudson.

George W. Blunt called by counsel for plaintiff.—I am a chart and book publisher; I have resided in this city since 1810; I have been an ardent amateur in politics until within the last year; I was Chairman of the Finance Committee in 1859, when Mr. Opdyke first run for Mayor; we raised very little money then.

Q.—Has it been customary to raise money for election purposes from employes in the public offices? (Objected to; excluded as having been already sufficiently proved; exception taken.)

Q.—During the second Mayoralty canvass, when Mr. Opdyke ran, what was done in respect to raising money? (Same objection and ruling.)

By the Court—If you know anything about collections through the Custom-house from the Surveyor of the Port, you may state it. A.—I know nothing about it.

Q.—Had you anything to do with collections or committee men, or otherwise, in 1861? A.—No. Sir; I was a subscriber to the fund to the committee of which Timothy G. Churchill was Chairman; the friends of Opdyke met at Mr. Churchill's house, some fifteen or twenty in number, when some money was subscribed, and a committee was appointed to solicit further subscriptions for Opdyke's election; this was after the nomination, of course.

Cross-examined—It was, as usual, a few days, say ten or fifteen, preceding the election.

Timothy G. Churchill, called by counsel for plaintiff.—I was Chairman and Treasurer of the Finance Committee when Mr. Opdyke was elected Mayor; a meeting was called at my house in November, with a view of raising funds to defray expenses; some twelve or fifteen or more were present, and subscriptions were taken up amounting to $2,500 that evening; after the meeting took place, I went around, in company with Mr. Cowden, among some of Opdyke's friends; I think we two were the only persons engaged in collecting funds; we called on Mr. Barney to know what amount might be expected from the Custom-house, and he said that notes had already been sent to most of the employes, and many had sent in their contributions, and we might probably rely on from $10 000 to $12,000 from the Custom-house; I reported that to Opdyke.

Q.—State what passed between you and Mr. Opdyke? (Objected to; excluded.)

Q.—Did you afterwards receive any money from Mr. Barney? A.—I received two checks—one, for $5.000 and the other $1,482; I think they were payable to my order, and that I indorsed them ooth to Mr. Opdyke; he had previously advanced about $9,000, which passed through my hands; I think he expended altogether near $20,000 for his election; I can only state from what I have heard, whether other sums came through the custom-house.

Q.—During all that time did you hear any intimation from any quarter that there had been any arrangement between Opdyke and Andrews or anybody else to get a certain sum of money from the Custom-house? (Objected to. Excluded.)

Cross-examined—Q.—What originated this meeting at your house? A.—I had conversation with two or three gentlemen on the subject and with Mr. Opdyke also; he, however, was not present at my house; we collected from the Custom-house about $6,482, and I collected myself from friends over $2,500, making over $9 000 in all; the idea of going to the Custom house originated among some of the friends, possibly with Mr. Opdyke himself; I think Cowden and I went the day after the meeting to the Custom-house in a carriage; I did not get the money from the Custom-house for some time after I had paid out the money; I first called on Mr. Barney and he said that the notices had been sent out, and Mr. Palmer had charge of them; I went up into Palmer's office, and there I saw Andrews.

Q.—Did not Mr. Barney suggest to you to see Andrews? A.—I do not think he did; I have no recollection of it; I will state that I understood Mr. Barney to say it was customary to make assessments and they were coming in pretty well; I think he did not approve of the plan himself, but the party seemed to require it, and he submitted; I think I inquired how soon the money could be received, and he said in a few days.

Q.—Can you give the dates of those checks? A.—I made an account at the time, and I see that the last check was received, I think, on the 7th of January, and the $5,000 check appears with no date opposite, but is under the date of December 2; the whole sum was received after the election, (December 4;) I found there was a balance due me of some $942, and I set this account to Opdyke with the vouchers, and he sent me his check for the amount, which I had expended over what I had received; after that, on the 7th of January, Barney sent be the further check of $1,480, which I paid over to Opdyke.

Q.—Did you see Barney and Opdyke together after the election when this matter was spoken of? A.—I saw him after the election, but I think I never saw him in the presence of Opdyke in regard to this money.

Q.—Did Opdyke ever tell you anything that passed between him and Barney on the subject of the short collection? A.—I talked with Opdyke frequently about the amount to be received from Barney about the time of the election, and I think I talked with him before he went there; he had not told me anything about the amount to bereceived from the Custom-house, out spoke of collecting money from the employes; after my interview with Barney, I communicated the result of it to Opdyke, and told him the amount to be expected; Opdyke said that would help him out very nicely.

Q.—Subsequently did you have any conversation with Opdyke in regard to the collection being less than he expected? A.—I think I did after the settlement of this account; there was not much said, except that he paid the difference, whatever it was, in the amount expended; he expressed the same opinion that I did, that I did not get as much from Barney as he had promised; he thought the same thing, and expressed his disappointment at Barney's having promised $10.000 or $12,000, and his having received no more than he did; he did not state what he received; I got only the $6,000.

Q.—How do you know that Opdyke spent $20,000? A.—I so understood from him, during various conversations—$20,000, including what was collected from all sources; I saw him pay money out of his own pocket; I can't say how much he paid out of his own pocket, but I presume he pays the difference between what I collected and what he expended.

Redirect—The money I received was paid out to the various ward organizations, through vouchers; I know that Opdyke paid money to the same, for printing, posting, &c.

Recross—I saw the money paid by him in the committee-room, to various persons representing the different wards, as they said.

The court here adjourned till Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865, at 10 o'clock.

A Juror stated that he expected to have a blow-out, and would be unit to be present on Tuesday; he wanted another day. [Laughter.]

The Court—You will have to postpone your blow-out till the following week.

Adjourned to Tuesday, Jan 3.

Evening Exchange.

$120,000	Amer. Gold..	226¾	100	Erie R.	b3 85
90,000	do	226⅝	400	do	b10 85
35,000	do	226⅜	200	do	84⅞
25,000	do	226⅜	100	do	83 84⅞
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, New Issue	108½	50	do	84⅜
100	Hudson R. R	115¾	100	do	84⅜
400	Chi. & N. W	38⅛	400	do	84⅜
300	C. & N. W Pr	b5 69⅛	200	do	b5 84⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co	20½	100	do	b3 84⅜
900	do	21	100	do	b30 84⅜
300	do	21½	100	do	s10 84⅜
100	do	b5 21⅜	100	do	84⅜

The Stock market was steady on the call, but gave way after. Gold, after the call, 226¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 30, 1864.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 66 bbls. Ashes, 6,104 bbls. Flour, 2,535 bags Corn Meal, 300 bushels Wheat, 2,232 bushels Corn, 8,010 bushels Oats, 2,625 packages Provisions, and 230 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull, and prices quite nominal.

Comparative Prices in New-York at the close of:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Pot, ₱ 100 lbs.	$8 50@— —	$8 37@$8 50	$11 50@— —
Pearl	8 00@— —	—@ 9 75	12 75@— —

BEANS—Sales to-day, 300 bbls. new at $3 30@$3 40 for Marrowfat, and $3 for Medium, ₱ bushel.

COAL—Has been in moderate request, and held with rather more firmness.

Prices of Coal in New-York at the close of

	1863.	1864.
Liv'p'l Orrel, ₱ ton 2,240 lbs.	$13 00@$14 00	—@— —
Liverpool House Cannel	16 00@ 17 00	—@— —
Anthracite, ₱ 2,000 lbs	9 50@ 10 50	$9 50@$11 50

COFFEE—Is quiet, and prices are unsettled. A lot of Rio was sold at an extreme price.

Prices of Coffee at the close of

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Java, ₱ lb	25c.@26c.	33c.@34c.	40c.@41c.	—@ 50c.
Rio, ₱ lb	15c.@19c.	27c.@30½c.	33c.@34½c.	41½c.@45½c

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand, at firmer prices, including Middlings, at $1 17@$1 20 ₱ lb. Sales, 480 bales.

Prices of Cotton at the close of

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Middlings, ₱ lb.	11⅜@11¾	37@38½	67@67½	81@82	1 17@1 20

Prices of Domestics in New-York at the close of

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Shirtings, Brown, ₱ yard	18@25 28	@33	38 @ 55
Shirtings, Bleached, ₱ yard	18@25 30	@42½	50 @ 65
Sheetings, Brown, ₱ yard	23@25 38	@39½	40 @ 62½
Cotton Jeans, ₱ yard	25@35	@38	30 @ 60
Flannels, ₱ yard	40@45	47½@70	45 @1 00
Canton Flannels, ₱ yard	26@35 39	@46	55 @ 75

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day, at a further partial advance of 10c, ₱ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 12,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 60@$9 90; poor to choice Extra State at $10@$10 40, chiefly at $10 10@$10 20; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11@$11 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 60	@$9 90
Extra State	10 00	@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 10	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	11 00	@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 40	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50	@15 00

Southern Flour is in good request and firmer. Sales since our last, 1,700 bbls., at $10 60@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$15 for good to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $10@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 30 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive, at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric, and $8 80 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request, as buyers have been reluctant to pay the advance claimed by holders. Sales have been confined to small lots of Amber Michigan at $2 56, Red Western (Winter) at $2 50, and Milwaukee Club at $2 25 ₱ bushel. Corn continues dull and nominal at $1 88@$1 90 for Mixed Western, poor to choice, in store and afloat; $1 76@$1 80 for Jersey Yellow, and $2 for Old Southern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley continue nominal. Oats are in good demand at firmer prices; we quote Canada at $1@$1 01, Western at $1 08½@$1 09¾, afloat and in store, and State at $1 06@$1 07 ₱ bush.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York at the close of

	1863.	1864.
Superfine State Flour, ₱ bbl	$8 20@$8 46	$ 9 60@$ 9 90
Extra State Flour, ₱ bbl	6 70@ 7 15	10 00@ 10 40
Superfine West. Flour, ₱ bbl	8 25@ 8 50	9 00@ 9 90
Extra Western Flour, ₱ bbl	8 50@ 9 25	10 00@ 15 00
Extra Cana. Flour, ₱ bbl	6 65@ 8 90	10 00@ 12 00
Southern Flour, ₱ bbl	6 60@10 75	10 00@ 15 00
Rye Flour, ₱ bbl	5 50@ 6 65	8 25@ 9 30
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	6 35@ 6 20	7 75@ 8 80
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	1 65@ 1 85	2 55@ 2 50
Red & Am. Wheat, ₱ bush	1 44@ 1 62	2 20@ 2 50
Corn, ₱ bushel	1 23@ 1 33	1 76@ 1 90
Rye, ₱ bushel	1 25@ 1 33	1 70@ 1 72
Barley, ₱ bushel	1 38@ 1 50	1 80@ 2 05
State Oats, ₱ bushel	93@ 92½	1 02@ 09¾

HAY—North River continues in demand at $1 45@$1 55 for Government and shipping, and $1 75@$1 90 for small lots for city use, ₱ 100 lbs.

Prices of Hay in New-York at the close of:

	1863.	1864.
North River Bale, ₱ 100 lbs.	$1 35@$1 50	$1 45@1 90

HIDES—Have been quiet, at full prices.

Prices of Hides in New-York at the close of

	1863.	1864.
Buenos Ayres, ₱ lb.	28½c.@29c.	34c.@36c.
Rio Grande, ₱ lb	@28½c.	32c.@33c.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand, at 30c.@52½c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

Prices of Hops in New-York at the close of:

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
New, ₱ lb	16c.@24c.	16c.@25c.	22c.@30c.	30c.@52½c.

LEATHER—Sole has been in request and quite firm.

Prices of Sole Leather in New-York at the close of:

	1863.	1864.
Oak, light and med., ₱ lb	40c. @42c.	48c.@54c.
Hemlk. light and med., ₱ lb.	29½c.@31½c.	39c.@42c.

METALS—Have been held with much firmness, but have not been purchased freely.

Prices of Metals in New-York at the close of:

	1863.	1864.
Copper, ref'd Ing., ₱ lb	— 37½ @ — 3-8	— 48½ @ — 49½
Iron, Eng. Bar, ₱ ton	90 00 @ 105 00	185 00 @ 196 00
Iron, Scot'h Pig, ₱ ton	43 00 @ 45 00	61 00 @ 64 00
Iron, Sh't, Eng., ₱ lb	— 6½ @ — 8	— 16 @ — 12½
Lead, Pig, ₱ 100 lbs	10 50 @ 10 75	14 50 @ 15 50
Spelter, Plates, ₱ lb	— 9 @ — 9¼	— 15¾ @ — —
Tin, Banca, ₱ lb	— — @ — 52	— 72 @ — —
Tin, Straits, ₱ lb	— 45⅜ @ — 46	— 61 @ — 62½
Tin, Plates, ₱ box	13 50 @ 14 00	19 50 @ 21 50
Zinc, Sheets, ₱ lb	— 12 @ — 12½	— 19 @ — 19½

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, were unimporant; prices were quoted steady.

Prices of Molasses in New-York at the close of:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
New-Orleans, ₱ gal	25c.@55c.	65c.@70c.	$1 15@$1 50
Cuba Muscovado, ₱ gal	27c.@33c.	45c.@53c.	— 65@— 85

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather more demand, and prices have favored sellers.

Prices of Naval Stores in New-York at the close of;

	1864.	1864.
Crude Turpen., ₱ 280 lbs.	$27 00@$30 00	$24 50 — —
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal.	2 90@ 2 95	2 05@ 2 15
Tar, ₱ bbl	10 00@ 12 50	5 00@10 00
Common Resin, ₱ 280 lbs.	27 00@ 30 00	20 00@35 00

PETROLEUM—Is in more request at 50c. for Crude; 73c.@75c. for refined, in bond, and 92½c.@95c. free.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active speculative demand and has advanced materially; closing, however, rather tamely and in favor of buyers. Sales has been made of 8,000 bbls., at $39 37½@$40 50 cash, and regular for 1863-4; Mess, closing at $40 cash; $40 50@$41 50 for New Mess; $39@$39 50 for New Prime Mess; $39 for Thin Mess; and $34 50@$35 25 for New Prime ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,500 bbls. New Mess for January delivery, seller's and buyer's options, at $41 50@$42; 5,000 bbls. do., February delivery, seller's and buyer's options, $42@$42 75; 3,500 bbls. do., March delivery, seller's and buyer's options, at $42 25@$43; also 1,250 bbls. New Prime Mess, January delivery, seller's and buyer's options, at $39 50@$40 ₱ bbl, Cut Meats are in fair demand at 17½c.@18¾c. for Shoulders, 19c.@22c. (the latter rate for choice bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 400 pkgs. Bacon has been less active, sales having transpired since our last of 870 boxes, including Cumberland-cut, for immediate delivery, at 20¾c.@21c.; long clear, part at 21c., short rib, at 21½c.; and City short clear, at 22c., ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are in more demand at 16¾c.@17c. for Western and City, ₱ lb. Lard is advancing; sales 2,900 tcs. and bbls. at 20c.@24¾c. Beef is in request at $21@$24 for New Extra Mess; $19@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 640 bbls. Tierce Beef is in demand; sales 450 tcs. Indian Mess, at $41@$44, the inside price for a common brand; Beef Hams are unaltered; sales 200 bbls. at $26 25@$27 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 46c.@56c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 36c.@48c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 15c.@24c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb.

Prices of Provisions in New-York at the close of

	1863.	1864.
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$18 25 @ $22 00	$39 37½@$41 50
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl	14 25 @ 16 00	34 50 @35 25
Cut Meats, ₱ lb	— 7 @ — 12¾	— 17½@ — 22
Repkcel Ms. Beef, ₱ bl.	12 50 @ 14 50	19 00 @ 22 00
Lard, ₱ lb	— 12 @ — 13	— 20 @ — 24½
State Butter, ₱ lb	— 27 @ — 32	— 46 @ — 60
Cheese, ₱ lb	— 13 @ — 16	— 15 @ — 24
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	1 75 @ 2 75	2 50 @ 3 00
Eggs, ₱ doz	— 29 @ — 30	— 42 @ — 44

Prices of Rice in New-York at the close of

	1863.	1864.
Carolina, ₱ 100 lbs	Nominal.	Nominal.
East India, in bond	$8 00@$10 00	$12 00@$13 75

SALT—Sales to-day, 1,980 sacks Liverpool Ground at $2 25, from store.

SEEDS—Sales to-day, 200 bags Clover at 26c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been more active, and sales have been made of 1,250 hhds. Cuba, &c., at sales have been made of 1,250 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 16¾c.@21¾c.; and 750 bbls. Havana at 17c.@20c. ₱ lb. Refined are inquired for at 24c.@26¾c. ₱ lb.

Prices of Sugars in New-York at the close of

	1863.	1864.
Cuba, ₱ lb	11¾c.@13c.	16¾c.@22¾c.
New-Orleans, ₱ lb	11¾c.@14c.	18¾c.@25c.
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	12c. @13¾c.	18c. @25c.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 312,000 lbs., at 17c.@18c.; 10,000 lbs Grease, at 17¾c. ₱ lb.

Prices of Teas in New-York at the close of

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Hyson, ₱ lb	75c.@$1 10	85c.@$1 40	$1 30@$1 90
Oolong, ₱ lb	62c.@95c.	70c.@$1 15	$1 05@$1 75
Souchong, ₱ lb	45c.@95c.	55c.@95c.	95c. @$1 70

Prices of Tobacco in New-York at the close of:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Kentucky, ₱ lb	13¾c.@80c.	14c.@30c.	12¾c.@40c.
Cuba, &c., ₱ lb	35c. @45c.	72c.@77c.	55c. @$1 50

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $2 21@$2 23 ₱ gallon.

Prices of Whisky in New-York at the close of:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Domestic, @ gall	38¾c.@39c.	89c.@93c.	$2 21@$2 23

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York at the close of:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
American Fleece, ₱ lb	58c.@65c.	67c. @85c.	90c.@ $1 12½
American Pulled, ₱ lb	48c.@60c.	62½c.@77½c.	70c.@$1 02

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet again, to-day For Liverpool, the engagements have been confined to 50 tcs. Beef at 1s.; 150 bxs. Bacon at 10s.; 150 tons Logwood and Fustic at 8s.; also, by steamer, 250 bxs. Bacon at 15s., and 500 bxs. Cheese at 20s. For London, 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 22s. 6d.; 20 tons Wood at 12s. 6d. For Havre, 300 pkgs. Wine at 40 francs; 100 hhds. Tallow at 25 francs. For Marseilles, 1,250 bbls. Petroleum on private terms.

[Advertisement.]

Fragrant Sozodont hardens and invigorates the gums, purifies and perfumes the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth from youth to old age.

Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION!—INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.—There is not a medicine discovered that has so much power to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the wind passages of the lungs, as the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which subdues the fever and inflammation that destroy the power and vitality of the lungs, and consign the patient to the grave. We say to all whose lungs are affected, use DR. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence, as it has restored thousands of cases to health that were hopelessly given up to die.

DR. L. O. C. WISHART'S office, No. 10 North Second-street, Philadelphia. Sold at HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, next Metropolitan Hotel, and by druggists everywhere.

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GOLD PENS.

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Store and factory, No. 169 Broadway.

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BASHFULNESS, DIFFIDENCE, SENSITIVENESS.—Causes and Cure. Why are you timid and embarrassed? How to overcome it. See PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for Jan. Sent by first post for 20 cents, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement]

ANNOUNCEMENT.—All who would secure their instruction for the term commencing January 3, at the reduced prices, are notified that this day, SATURDAY, is their last opportunity. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Penmanship and Book-keeper, No. 756 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WHERE TO SELECT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Those gentlemen who desire to give their lady friends great gratification by presenting them with elegant and useful articles, cannot do better than visit the celebrated establishment of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. This gentleman is well known for the tasteful hats he introduces every season, and his store is really a curiosity in its way, by the vast number and varied style of head covering with which it is stocked, and inasmuch as New Year's is close at hand, men and boys will be anxious to look well, we recommend this establishment as the very place where this may be satisfactorily accomplished. But there are other articles here, equally worthy the attention of gentlemen who, as we have remarked, desire to make their lady friends happy, and promote their personal comfort, by presenting them with, for instance, a set of furs. Every variety will be found at this establishment, and of the most beautiful description. The prices of course vary according to the quality and kind, but they are offered at remarkably reasonable rates as compared with other establishments. The collection of sleigh robes—the Polar bear and other kinds—is quite large, and there are some nice, comfortable ladies' fur hoods, which are about as neat and pretty as can possibly be made. KNOX is one of our most enterprising dealers, and is deservedly largely patronized.

[Advertisement.]

MARVIN'S SAFES.— NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—Our store, with our entire stock of goods, was wholly destroyed in the fire of Friday night last, and all we saved was our books and papers in one of your safes, which you may be sure is especially gratifying to us. Even the loose bank-bills and papers were all of them well preserved.

Our safe was in the third story, and fell to the sub-cellar, and to be candid with you we had some fears of the result, but they proved entirely groundless. We shall want another as soon as we have a place to put it.

Yours truly, SAM'L GLENN & BRO.,
Late of No. 55 Beekman-st.

MARVIN'S PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLAS